

Surface Geochemistry and Drilling Report

(Soil Sampling, RAB Drilling)

on the

Betty Property

Dawson City, Yukon

Claim Name	Grant Number
BETTY 1 to 564	YD96501-YD97064
BETTY 565 to 730	YD133355-133520
BETTY 731 to 860	YE21301-YE21430

NTS: 1:50,000 115J09, 10, 15, 16

UTM: 622900E 6963800N

NAD83 Zone 7

Whitehorse Mining District

Work Performed Between:

Geological Mapping and Prospecting: June 5th – June 6th, 2018

Soil Sampling: July 9th – July 18th, 2018

RAB Drilling: June 1st – August 16th, 2018

Prepared for White Gold Corporation

By GroundTruth Exploration

Written By: Matthew Hanewich
December 19th, 2018

Summary

The following report documents the work completed on the Betty property during the 2018 field season. The property is wholly owned by White Gold Corp. It is in the Whitehorse Mining district, centered roughly 150 km South of Dawson City. The Betty property is composed of 860 contiguous quartz claims, covering an area of 16,924 hectares.

Work completed in 2018 consisted of prospecting and the collection of 915 soil samples in an extension of the soil grid in the northwest section of the property; prospecting and RAB drilling in the Black zone; and RAB drilling within the Grable, Ford, White, and Mascot targets.

The soil sampling, prospecting, and RAB drilling was completed by Ground Truth Exploration out of Dawson City. Helicopter support was provided by TNTA air out of Dawson City. Analysis of the soil, and prospecting samples was completed by Bureau Veritas Laboratories of Vancouver. The total cost of the 2018 exploration program on the Betty Property was just over \$900,000.

In 2011, exploration on the Betty and Hayes property done by Ethos Gold Corp included soil sampling, trenching, prospecting and rock sampling, airborne magnetic and radiometric surveying, and orthophotography. A total of 470 man-days work was completed during the 2011 field season plus work by contractors up to September 30, 2011 (Tallman, 2012).

In 2017 an airborne geophysical survey was flown over the Betty. There were two blocks flown; Block 602997-14 (Betty North) and Block 602997-15 (Betty South-East) which covered a total of 1200.9 line-km surveyed. There was also a small soil sampling program on the northern part of the property that consisted of 454 soil samples on two separate soil line grids. There was one sample over 50 ppb Au, 5 other samples had concentrations over 25 ppb.

The 2018 field season results show that geological mapping and prospecting didn't provide significant results to further explore where the samples were taken. There are a few anomalous soil samples that can be followed up by prospecting to trace any potential mineralized zones.

The 2018 drilling program demonstrated that exploration on the Betty Ford target should continue by means of RAB/RC drilling or potentially diamond drilling. There was a 50-meter interval of 1.08 grams per ton that should be narrowed down and investigated further. Drill pads will have to be built for whichever drill is on the Ford target since the terrain is quite steep, this may make the diamond drilling option more feasible for the Betty Ford.

Drilling deeper holes at the Betty White target is also recommended whether it be RC or diamond drilling. There were several smaller zones varying in Au concentrations between 1 and 4 grams per ton in the RAB samples. There is the potential for a larger mineralized body underlying these smaller zones.

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List of Appendices and Contents

The contents of the Appendices are included as separate digital files.

Appendix I: Betty Claims, BET Prospecting Assay Sample Data, 2018 Prospecting Stations Betty, 2018 Betty Soil Data, BET Drill Collar Data, BET Drill Geology Logs, BET RAB Assay, BET RAB XRF, Betty OTV Survey Data, Betty RAB OTV Structure

Appendix II: BET Rock Assay Certificates, BET Soil Assay Certificates, BET RAB Assay Certificates

Appendix III: Betty OTV Stereonets, Betty Televiewer Imagery

Appendix IV: Betty Claims Map, Betty Cooley Geology Map, BET RAB Drill Hole Locations Map

Appendix V: RAB Drill Standard Operating Procedure

Introduction

The following report documents the work completed on the Betty property during the 2018 field season. The property is wholly owned by White Gold Corp. It is in the Whitehorse Mining district, centered roughly 150 km South of Dawson City (Figure 1).

Work completed in 2018 consisted of prospecting and the collection of 915 soil samples in an extension of the soil grid in the northwest section of the property; prospecting and RAB drilling in the Black zone (4 holes, 80.8 m); and RAB drilling within the Grable (3 holes, 263.6 m), Ford (6 holes, 504.4 m), White (7 holes, 605 m), White-East (5 holes, 141.7 m) and Mascot (3 holes, 231.6 m) targets (Figure 2).

The soil sampling, prospecting, and RAB drilling was completed by Ground Truth Exploration out of Dawson City. Helicopter support was provided by TNTA air out of Dawson City. Analysis of the soil, and prospecting samples was completed by Bureau Veritas Laboratories of Vancouver. The total cost of the 2018 exploration program on the Betty Property was approximately \$900,000.

Results and interpretation of these surveys form the basis of this report. Full appendices to this report are attached as digital files.

Property Description, Location, Accessibility, Climate

The property is located 150 km south of Dawson City, in the west-central Yukon. The property is centered at UTM coordinates 622900E 6963800N (Figure 1). It is composed of 860 contiguous quartz claims covering an area of 16,924 hectares. The property lies directly to the South of the Yukon River and borders Britannia creek on its western edge. Britannia Creek has been actively placer mined and at the headwaters is located the Casino Project; a feasibility level porphyry deposit. This exploration and mining activity has resulted in the construction of gravel roads and airstrips within the Britannia creek drainage, allowing for year-round access to the project area by fixed wing aircraft and barge access via the Yukon River during the summer months.

The region has a sub-arctic continental climate, with a mean temperature of -4.4° C. The temperature reaches over 30° C in the summer and can drop below -50° C in the winter. Summer daylight hours peak at 19 hours, 8 minutes of daylight in June, dwindling to a minimum of 5 hours, 38 minutes in December.

The terrain is unglaciated, with rolling vegetated hills and steep incised valleys. Vegetation is consistent with that found throughout the region. Hills are dominated by black spruce, birch, alpine grasses, and moss. Thicker vegetation occurs in the valleys, with often well-developed stands of birch, alder, willow, and cottonwood.

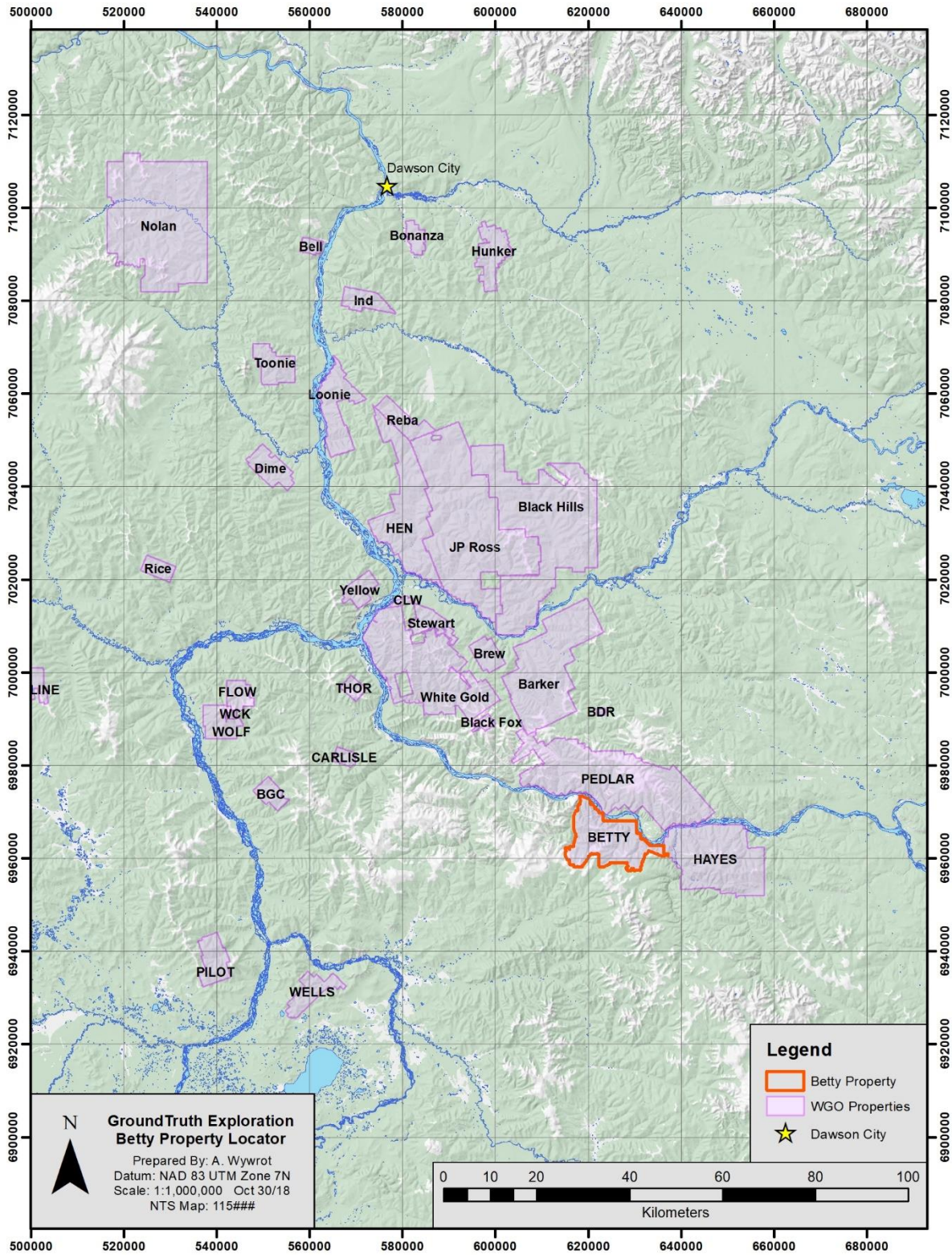


Figure 1: Betty Location Map

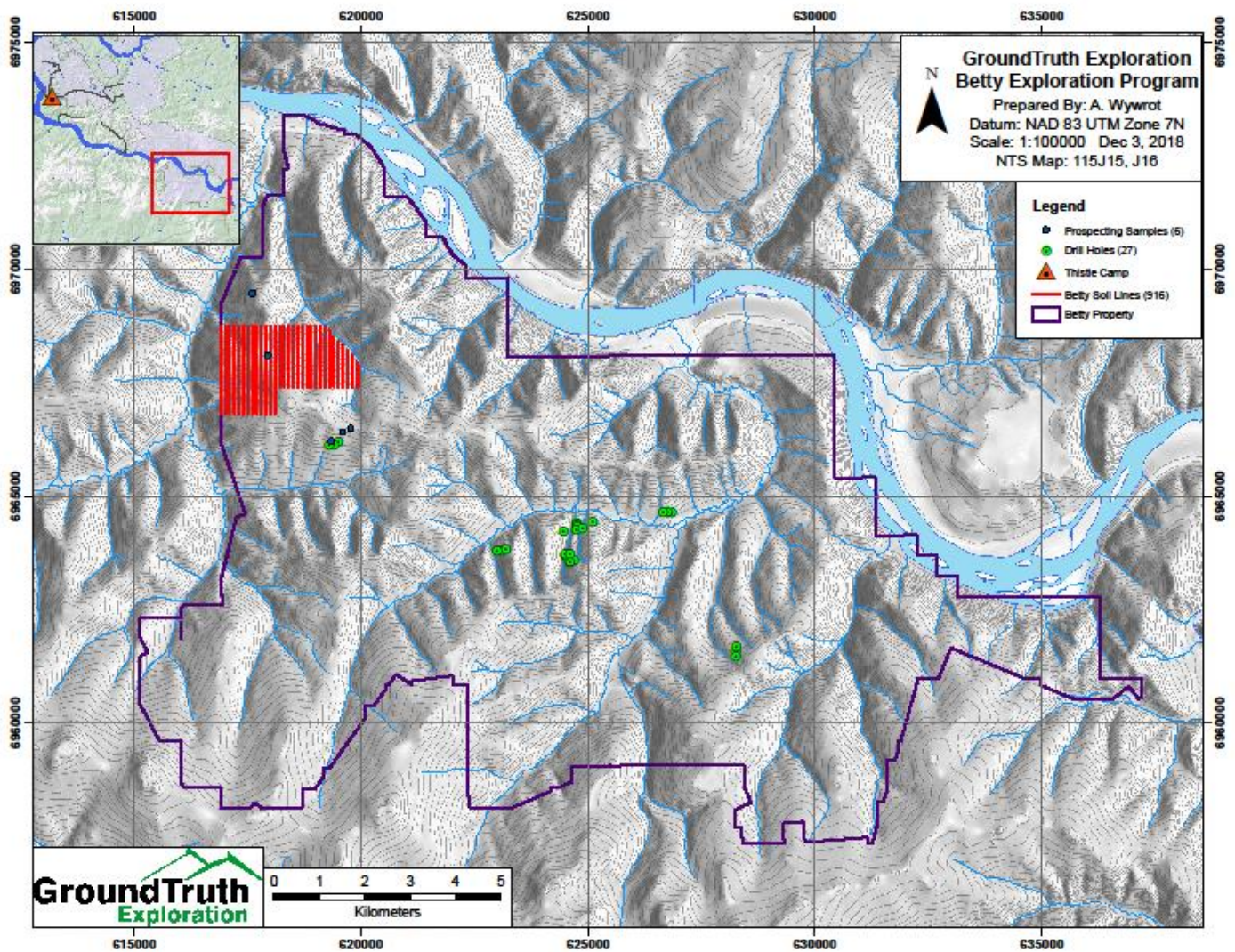


Figure 2: 2018 Betty Exploration Program

Claims

The Betty property is composed of 860 contiguous quartz claims, covering an area of 16,924 hectares. Table 1 has listed the claim numbers, grant numbers, ownership, and expiration date for Betty. For a full list of claims see Appendix I: Claims List and for a full-sized claim map see Appendix IV.

Table 1: Claims Summary

Claim Name (From-To)	Grant Number (From-To)	Owner	Expiry	No. of Claims
Betty 1 - 197	YD96501 - YD96697	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	197
Betty 198 - 218	YD96698 - YD96718	White Gold Corp	alternating 2/15/2025 and 2/15/2024	21
Betty 219 - 244	YD96719 - YD96744	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	26
Betty 245 - 266	YD96745 - YD96766	White Gold Corp	2/15/2025	22
Betty 267 - 270	YD96767 - YD96770	White Gold Corp	alternating 2/15/2025 and 2/15/2024	4
Betty 271-292	YD96771 - YD96792	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	22
Betty 293 - 310	YD96793 - YD96810	White Gold Corp	alternating 2/15/2025 and 2/15/2024	18
Betty 311 - 320	YD96811 - YD96820	White Gold Corp	2/15/2025	10
Betty 321 - 358	YD96821 - YD96858	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	38
Betty 359 - 364	YD96859 - YD96864	White Gold Corp	alternating 2/15/2025 and 2/15/2024	6
Betty 365 - 368	YD96865 - YD96868	White Gold Corp	2/15/2025	4
Betty 369 - 412	YD96869 - YD96912	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	44
Betty 413 - 416	YD96913 - YD96916	White Gold Corp	2/15/2025	4
Betty 417 - 432	YD96917 - YD96932	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	16
Betty 433 - 436	YD96933 - YD96936	White Gold Corp	2/15/2025	4
Betty 437 - 460	YD96937 - YD96960	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	24
Betty 461 - 473	YD96961 - YD96973	White Gold Corp	2/15/2025	13
Betty 474 - 500	YD96974 - YD97000	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	27
Betty 501 - 509	YD97001 - YD97009	White Gold Corp	2/15/2025	9
Betty 510	YD97010	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	1
Betty 511	YD97011	White Gold Corp	2/15/2025	1
Betty 512 - 536	YD97012 - YD97036	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	25
Betty 537 - 540	YD97037 - YD97040	White Gold Corp	9/29/2020	4
Betty 541 - 547	YD97041 - YD97047	White Gold Corp	alternating 9/29/2020 and 9/29/2021	7
Betty 548 - 554	YD97048 - YD97054	White Gold Corp	9/29/2020	7
Betty 555 - 564	YD97055 - YD97064	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	10
Betty 565 - 730	YD133355 - YD133520	White Gold Corp	2/15/2024	166
Betty 731 - 860	YE21301 - YE21430	White Gold Corp	8/11/2021	130
			Total:	860

History and Previous Work

The Betty property covers the Marguerite, Brewster and Mascot MINFILE occurrences (115J070, 071 & and 074, respectively).

Work done previous to year 2000 can be found in Tallman, 2012. In 2007 and 2008 Brewster was staked as Flush claims (YC60340) 1.5 km to the northeast and later in 2008, Ryan collected 33 soil samples along a line to follow-up on an arsenic anomaly found in soil sampling done in 1999. Samples returned a broadly arsenic anomalous zone (≤ 78.5 ppm) and antimony (≤ 10.1 ppm) at the ends of the line (Ryan, 2008).

The 2011 exploration on the Betty and Hayes property done by Ethos Gold Corp included soil sampling, trenching, prospecting and rock sampling, airborne magnetic and radiometric surveying, and orthophotography. A total of 470 man-days work was completed during the 2011 field season plus work by contractors up to September 30, 2011 (Tallman, 2012).

There were 14,677 soil samples collected and submitted for assaying between Betty and Hayes properties. A highly anomalous area was identified and occurs near the intersection of the Coffee Fault and the Dip Creek Fault defining a 3 km² area of anomalous gold (597 ppb) and arsenic (920 ppm). Prospecting produced a total of 1723 rock samples that gave assay results of up to 18.4 g/t gold with 45 g/t silver as well as 19.8 g/t gold with 21 g/t silver from arsenopyrite veining. There was 7 km of trenching done on the two properties, the results are discussed in Tallman, 2012 in detail (Tallman, 2012).

A geophysical survey of 12,499-line kilometers was flown over several of Ethos Gold Corp's properties in 2011. The radiometric data suggests there is a (radiometric high) wedge shaped intrusion on the Betty property, north of the Coffee fault, thickening westward and corresponding to an area mapped by YGS of the Coffee granite with smokey quartz. The orthophotography that was done over Betty produced 3D imagery with 2m interval topographic contours and 0.20m ground resolution (Tallman, 2012).

In 2017 an airborne geophysical survey was flown over the Betty. There were two blocks flown; Block 602997-14 (Betty North) and Block 602997-15 (Betty South-East) which covered a total of 1200.9 line-km surveyed. There was also a small soil sampling program on the northern part of the property that consisted of 454 soil samples on two separate soil line grids. There was one sample over 50 ppb Au, 5 other samples had concentrations over 25 ppb.

Geology

Regional Geology

The regional geology is summarized below from Dennis Arne, P.Geo and Phil Smerchanski, P.Geo NI 43-101 Technical Report on the then Whiskey Project Dated December 12, 2011. Supplemental information has been used, where this is the case parenthetical references are in place.

The Property is in the Stewart River-Klondike goldfield area within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The basement rocks in this region are pervasively foliated and re-crystallized schists and gneisses, which have metamorphic grades ranging from greenschist facies in the north to amphibolite facies. Three generations of plutonism (Devonian, Mississippian, and Permian) are recognized in the Stewart River area. Granitoids and basement rocks have developed two discernable metamorphic foliations. Compression during the Jurassic resulted in the development of narrow shear zones and thrust stacking of lithologic units. During the Cretaceous the regional stress field shifted to extensional and normal faults oriented north-south and east-west developed. These faults controlled the emplacement of Cretaceous and early Tertiary intrusions. As this system evolved into the Eocene, extension was accommodated by transcurrent slip along the Tintina Fault.

The key regional structures are a series of stacked thrust sheets of metamorphic basement rocks, identified from the Klondike area into the Stewart River area. Amphibolite facies metasedimentary rocks and orthogneiss are thrust over similar, but possibly younger, package of metasedimentary rocks containing Late Permian orthogneiss. The thrust fault is gently folded, so that it has an apparent normal displacement along its northeast dipping limbs.

The thrusting has resulted in the semi-ductile shearing and isoclinal to tight folds on an outcrop scale. Pyroxenites and peridotites emplaced along the thrusts provide the focus for D3 deformation, greenschist facies retrogression and metasomatism. Upright folding from regional scale compression created angular kink folds and fractures (Arne and Smerchanski, 2011).

The earliest tectonic event recognized on the Black Hills Creek property is D2 deformation which resulted in a moderately dipping S2 foliation in biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss and micaceous quartzite. Late metamorphic folding typified by fold zones and a rodding lineation dip at a low to moderate angle to the northwest to southeast and occurs primarily within psammitic to pelitic schists, quartzites, and marbles. Semi-brittle to brittle deformation manifested in three events. 1) D3 deformation of F3 fold hinges, and F3 axial surface parallel veins, at a low to moderate northwest to southeast dip within the banded quartzite, biotite-feldspar gneiss, and hornblende gneiss. 2) D4 Deformation corresponding to steeply north to south dipping F4 kink folds and fractures recognized in quartzite, biotite-feldspar gneiss, and hornblende gneiss. 3) And an extensional tectonic regime resulting in normal faulting.

Late brittle faulting has since affected the rocks, forming a strong northwest-trending alignment of country rock and conspicuous linear drainages that cut across ridges. Hydrothermal alteration and quartz veining crosscut the metamorphic basement and overlying volcanic rocks. Areas of increased hydrothermal alteration appear to be focused along extensional features following uplift and the formation of the regional D4 folding event, including the contacts between mechanically brittle felsic rocks (e.g. quartzite, biotite-feldspar gneiss) and the more ductile mafic rocks (e.g. amphibolite gneiss, meta-gabbro). Many of the ore deposits in this district are found near these compositional contacts.

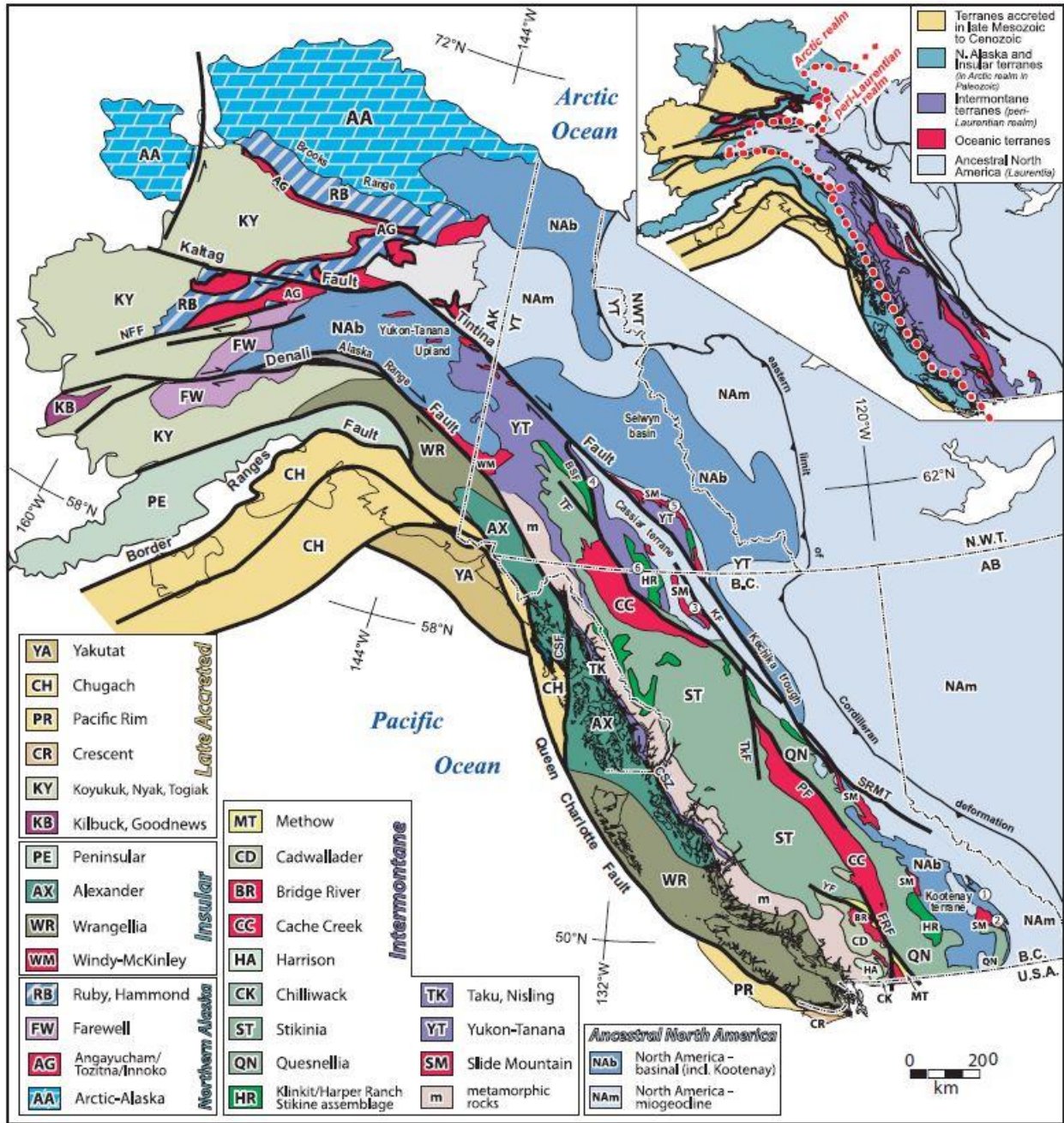


Figure 3: Regional Geology

Property Geology

The northern and central parts of the Betty property consist of several lithological units which have roughly east-west trending lithological contacts (See Mike Cooley's Geology Interpretation Map Appendix IV). The main lithological contacts are between units of Quartz-Feldspar Gneiss, Felsic Augen Gneiss, Biotite Schist/Gneiss, Muscovite Schist and Quartzite. A larger mafic unit is mapped at the northern part of the property. Smaller slivers of mafic rock can be found centrally contained in the

Biotite Schist, also roughly trending east-west. Ribbons of marble are mapped along the contacts of the Biotite Schist and Muscovite Schist near the center of Betty. The Southern third of the property consists of a later Granodiorite intrusion.

Previous geology maps have interpreted a major strike-slip fault on the property, the Coffee Creek Fault (CCF). The CCF runs east-west through the center of the Betty property on the contact of the Augen Gneiss which is on the north side of the fault with the Quartz Feldspar Gneiss and Biotite Schist/Gneiss on the south side.

Mineralization

The Betty property is considered prospective for near-surface, bulk tonnage intrusion-related to epithermal, structurally controlled gold mineralization similar to that recently discovered at Coffee and the White Gold deposit and within the Tintina Gold Belt. Furthermore, the Coffee fault structure which localizes gold mineralization is interpreted to strike across the Betty property (Tallman, 2012).

2018 Exploration Program and Results

Field Mapping and Prospecting

A total of 6 prospecting samples were taken on the 5th and 6th of June 2018. Locations of the samples can be seen in Figure 2. Additional mapping stations were recorded, the data is in Appendix I: 2018 Prospecting Stations.

Analysis

Prospecting samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed for by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75-micron material in a lead flux to form a dore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

Results

Samples were oxidized, some having oxidized vugs and pyrite mineralization but there were no significant assay results. Sample and assay data can be found in Appendix I: 2018 Betty Prospecting Data.

Soil Sampling

The soil sampling program took place on the northern part of the Betty property from July 9th – 18th 2018. There was a total of 32-line traverses (Figure 2 shows the location on Betty) completed and a total of 916 samples taken.

Methods and Procedures

Field technicians navigated to sample sites using handheld GPS units. A C-Horizon sample is collected using an Eijklcamp brand hand auger at a depth of between 20cm and 110cm. Where necessary, in rocky or frozen ground, a mattock is used to obtain the sample. Photos are taken of the sample site 5m from sample hole with auger inserted. Typically, 400 to 500 g of soil is placed in a pre-labeled bag. An aluminum metal tag inscribed with the sample identification number is attached to a rock or branch in a visible area at the sample site along with a length of pink flagging tape. A field duplicate sample is taken once for every 25 samples. The GPS location of the sample site is recorded with a Garmin 60cx or 76cx GPS device in UTM NAD 83 format, and the waypoint is labeled with the project name and the sample identification number. A weather-proof handheld device equipped with a barcode scanner is used in the field to record the descriptive attributes of the sample collected, including sample identification number, soil colour, soil horizon, slope, sample depth, ground and tree vegetation and sample quality and any other relevant information.

Analysis

Once received in the lab, soil samples are prepared using the SS80 method. Samples are dried at 60 degrees Celsius and sieved such that up to 100 grams of material passes 180 microns (80 mesh). The samples are then analyzed by the AQ201+U method which involves dissolving 15 grams of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 37 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique.

Results

The 2018 soil sampling field results showed no trends in the Au soil anomalies (Figure 4). The highest soil anomalies are summarized in the chart below. Soil assay data and descriptions are in Appendix I: 2018 Betty Soil Data.

Table 2: Soil Sampling Assay Results

Concentration	12<ppb<24	24<ppb<48	ppb>100
No. of Samples	5	1	1

RAB Drilling

The 2018 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling program on the Betty property consisted of 28 holes drilled on 6 separate targets with a total meterage of 1827.3 m. An overview map of the drill program can be found in Appendix IV.

Methods and Procedures

RAB drilling on the property was conducted using Ground Truth Exploration's helicopter portable, track mounted RAB drill. Standard operating procedures and description of the RAB are provided in Appendix V. The RAB can drill to approximately 100m depth using an external compressor.

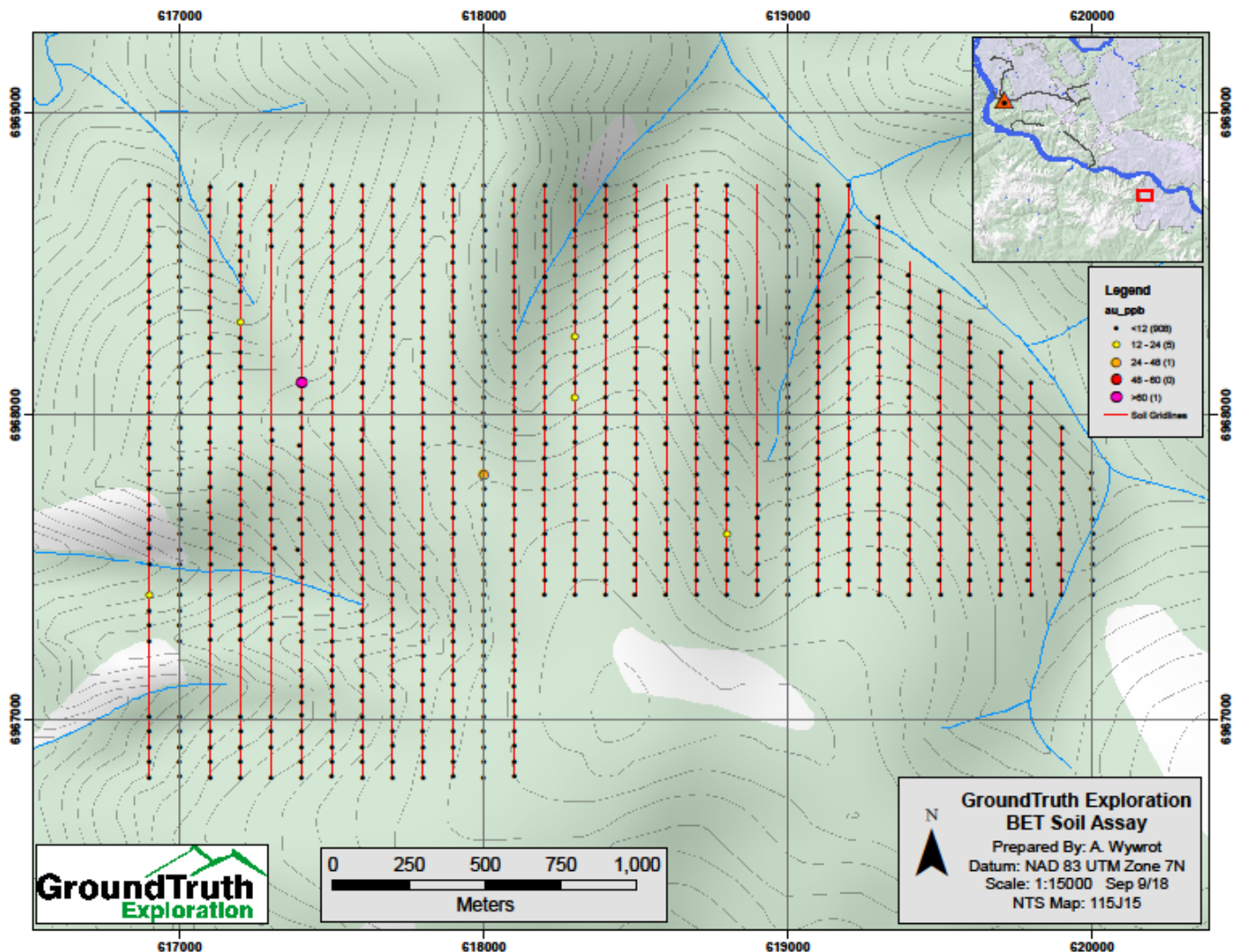


Figure 4: Soil Sampling Assay Results

Analysis

Samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed for by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75-micron material in a lead flux to form

a dore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

Results

Assay results for 2018 drilling program are summarized in the table below. All assay, XRF, drill collar, Drill logs, Structure, and downhole survey data can be found in Appendix I. Downhole survey imagery and Stereonets can be found in Appendix III.

Table 3: RAB Drill Assay Results

Hole	Interval					
	From (m)	To (m)	Hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
BETWHEREAB18-001	NSV					
BETWHEREAB18-002	NSV					
BETWHEREAB18-003	NSV					
BETWHEREAB18-004	NSV					
BETWHEREAB18-005	NSV					
BETWHTRAB18-015	NSV					
BETWHTRAB18-016	16.76	18.29	1.53	1.399	7334	
<i>And</i>	85.34	86.87	1.53	1.459	6427	
BETWHTRAB18-017	54.86	56.39	1.53	3.027	4960	
BETWHTRAB18-018	NSV					
BETWHTRAB18-019	68.58	73.15	4.57	1.227	2689	
BETWHTRAB18-020	45.72	48.77	3.05	1.084	2256	
BETWHTRAB18-021	13.72	18.29	4.57	1.802	4600	
<i>Including</i>	15.24	16.77	1.52	3.614	9086	
BETGRBRAB18-001	NSV					
BETGRBRAB18-002	NSV					
BETGRBRAB18-003	NSV					
BETFRDRAB18-001	25.91	30.48	4.57	2.251		
<i>Including</i>	27.43	28.96	1.53	4.585		
<i>And</i>	35.05	36.58	1.53	3.771		
BETFRDRAB18-002	4.57	54.86	50.29	1.080		
<i>Including</i>	10.67	30.48	19.81	1.634		
<i>Including</i>	19.81	28.96	9.15	2.241		
<i>Including</i>	25.91	27.43	1.52	2.926		
BETFRDRAB18-003	0	6.1	6.1	1.005		
<i>Including</i>	0	1.52	1.52	2.365		
<i>And</i>	10.67	13.72	3.05	1.05	577	1367
BETFRDRAB18-004	NSV					

BETFRDRAB18-005						NSV
BETFRDRAB18-006						NSV
BETMASRAB18-001						NSV
BETMASRAB18-002						NSV
BETMASRAB18-003						NSV
BETBLKRAB18-001						NSV
BETBLKRAB18-002						NSV
BETBLKRAB18-003	9.14	10.67		1.53	1.28	
BETBLKRAB18-004						NSV

White East Target

Five holes were drilled at the Betty White East target. The dominant lithology was found to be Biotite-Feldspar-Quartz Gneiss (BFQG). This rock hosts high angle fault systems which makes the ground very fractured and difficult to drill. There is also a system of lower angle veins according to the optical televiewer interpretation. There were no significant geochemical results at this target.

White Target

Seven holes were drilled on the Betty White target. The dominant lithology was Biotite-Quartz-Feldspar Gneiss (BQFG). There is amphibolite logged in holes BETWHTRAB18-017 and 20. Foliation was shallowly dipping and striking roughly N-S with hematite altered veinlets following sub-parallel to foliation. According to the survey data, there were two fracture sets that controlled alteration/mineralization; one that is striking roughly E-W with a moderate to steep dip and another that strikes roughly NE-SW that has a variety of dip angles. Five of the 7 holes had Au intercepts over 1 g/t, the best of intercepts being in hole 021 with 4.57 meters at 1.8 g/t. The gold bearing rock seems to be correlated with anomalous arsenic concentrations.

Grable Target

Three holes were drilled at the Betty Grable target. The BQFG was the dominant lithology, with altered zones near veins and fractures. Foliation at the Grable appears to be dipping moderately and ranges in strike measurements. A set of steeply dipping fractures contains dark veinlets that run highly anomalous arsenic concentrations. Another set of moderately dipping fractures (30-45 degrees) which strikes roughly NE-SW is associated with veins running sub-parallel to foliation and As highs. There were no significant Au intercepts on this target.

Ford Target

Six holes were drilled on Betty Ford. The dominant lithology in this area BQFG, but the percentages of Quartz and Feldspar change in some drill holes, more Quartz rich is named Biotite Quartzite (BQTZ) and more feldspar rich is BFQG. There are several sets of fractures in the holes, both high angle and sub-parallel to foliation (which is a moderate dip). It is hard to get a sense of which sets host the mineralization because veins run in both the high angle and moderate angle fractures. The most consistent measurement for this target is the foliation which is dipping moderately with a strike roughly E-W. Three of the 6 holes intercepted larger zones (4.57 meters or larger) that have greater than 1 g/t

concentrations of gold. The highlight hole, hole 2 has a 50-meter zone running 1.08 g/t that starts roughly 4 meters below surface.

Mascot Target

The main lithology in the 3 drill holes at Betty Mascot is Felsic Orthogneiss. There were several fracture sets identified but one set was associated with mineralization with an approximate strike of 100 degrees and moderately dipping. No significant gold concentrations were intercepted.

Black Target

Four holes were drilled at the Betty Black target. The ground was very fractured and proved to be tough drilling which didn't allow for much structure to be taken from the downhole survey. The main lithology was identified to be Biotite-Feldspar-Quartz Gneiss. One small zone (1.5 meters) was intercepted in hole 3, the sample ran 1.28 g/t.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Geological mapping and prospecting didn't provide significant data to further explore where the samples were taken. There are a few anomalous soil samples that can be followed up by some prospecting to trace any potential mineralized zones.

Exploration on the Betty Ford target should continue by means of RAB/RC drilling or potentially diamond drilling. There was a 50-meter interval of 1.08 grams per ton that should be narrowed down and investigated. Drill pads will have to be built for whichever drill is on the Ford target since the terrain is quite steep, this may make the diamond drilling option more feasible for the Betty Ford.

Drilling deeper holes at the Betty White is also a recommendation whether it be RC or diamond drilling. There were several smaller zones varying in Au concentrations between 1 and 4 grams per ton in the RAB samples. There is the potential for a larger mineralized body underlying these smaller zones.

References

Allan, M. M., Hart, C. J., & Mortensen, J. K. (2013). Magmatic and metallogenic framework of west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska. *Journal Name*, 1-13.

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Statement of Expenditures

PROJECT Betty (BET)		
CLIENT White Gold Corp		
GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
Geologist/Project Management	Amount	Description
Wages	\$ 27,264.60	31 days @ \$495 per day
Consultant	\$ 2,050.00	3.15 days @ \$600/day
Consultant	\$ 1,800.00	2 days @ \$900/day
Computers and Communications	\$ 18,000.00	30 days @ 360 / day
Additional Supplies and Support	\$ 997.91	Expenses
Geologist/Project Management	\$ 50,112.51	
Management Fee (+8%)	\$ 4,009.00	
Total Geologist/Project Management	\$ 54,121.51	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS		
Soil/Till Survey	Amount	Description
Per Soil Sample Charge (Yukon Based Projects)	\$ 40,304.00	\$916 samples @ \$44/sample
Soil/Till Surveys	\$ 40,304.00	
Management Fee (+8%)	\$ 4,030.40	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	\$ 44,334.40	
DRILLING		
GT RAB Drill	Amount	Description
Wages	\$ 234,136.44	1156.44 m @ 144.23 / m
Downhole Televiewer	\$ 20,000.00	30 days @ \$400/day
XRF Analyzer	\$ 15,000.00	30 days @ \$300/day
Drill Pads	\$ 7,800.00	13 days \$ 600 per day
Sampling Supplies	\$ 12,980.00	22 days at \$590 inclusive of tools.
Fuel	\$ 1,135.19	
Total RAB Drilling	\$ 311,051.63	
Management Fee (+8%)	\$ 24,884.13	
Total RAB Drilling	\$ 335,935.76	
LABORATORY ANALYSIS		
Soil/Till Samples	Amount	Description
Soil/Till Sample Prep-Analysis-Disposal	\$ -	
Rock/Core Samples	Amount	Description
Rock/GT Probe/RAB Sample Prep-Analysis-Disposal	\$ 31,312.00	1152 samples @ \$27.00 / sample including shipping
Laboratory Analysis	\$ 31,312.00	
Management Fee (+8%)	\$ 2,504.96	
Total Laboratory Analysis	\$ 33,816.96	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT		
Helicopter	Amount	Description
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	\$ 233,306.00	133 hours @ \$1921 / hr inclusive of fuel.
Fixed Wing	Amount	Description
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	\$ 37,284.00	Various Supply Flights.
Camp	Amount	Description
Cook / OFA	\$ 19,740.00	42 days @ \$470 / day
Camp build	\$ 6,400.00	4 days @ \$1600 /day
Crew Travel	\$ 7,469.38	Crew travel for shift rotation
Food, camp rent, camp fuel, satellite, equipment	\$ 78,075.00	347 man days at \$225 / man day
Transportation support	\$ 3,900.00	26 hours @ \$26.00 / hour
Logistical Support	\$ 408,374.38	
Management Fee (+8%)	\$ 32,669.93	
Total Logistical Support	\$ 441,044.33	
Total Project Cost		\$ 909,252.96

Statement of Qualifications

I, Matthew Hanewich, do hereby declare that:

1. I am currently assisting with end of season report writing for GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon.
2. I graduated from Carleton University in 2015 with a B.Sc. Honor's degree in Geology.
3. I have worked as a geologist on and off since 2014.
4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

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Dated this 10th day of January 2019

Matthew Hanewich