2018 Geochemical, Geophysical and Airborne Survey Assessment Report

Soil Sampling, IP Survey, DIGHEM and Drone Aerial Survey

on the

Pilot Property

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon

Claim Number	Grant Number
Pilot 1 - Pilot 50	YF01811 - YF01860
Pilot 51 - Pilot 146	YF00521 - YF00616
Pilot 147 - Pilot 246	YE83001 - YE83100
Pilot 247 - Pilot 260	YE75987 - YE76000

NTS: 1:50,000 115K/09

UTM: 540000 E 6940000 N

NAD83 Zone 7

Whitehorse Mining District

Work Performed Between:
Soil Sampling: July 23rd – August 13th, 2018
Resistivity/IP Survey: July 25th – August 4th, 2018
DIGHEM Survey: August 23rd – 27th
Drone: June 3rd – 4th, 2018
Geological Mapping & Prospecting: September 6th, 2018

Prepared for White Gold Corp
By GroundTruth Exploration

Written By: Matthew Hanewich, Amanda Bennett, Amir Radjaee, Jen Hanlon
Compilation Date: November 15, 2018

Summary

This report summarized the prospecting work done by GroundTruth Exploration for White Gold Corporation during the 2018 field season on the Pilot Property. The property is located approximately 172 km south west of Dawson City, in the west-central Yukon 40km east of the Alaska-Yukon boarder. The property is located at 540000E/6940000N in datum NAD 83 Zone 7. It is composed of 260 contiguous quartz claims covering approximately 5,406 hectares.

Teck originally staked the Pilot claims in 1998, followed by a regional silt program in search of Pogo style mineralization. Teck collected 52 soil samples and identified a gold/arsenic anomaly along with a copper/lead/zinc anomaly.

In 2009, Shawn Ryan staked the claims and conducted a soil program collecting 100 soil samples. Anomalous values resulted from the program, the highest values were 193 ppb Au, 214 ppm As and 14.4 ppm Sb. The claims lapsed and in 2016 were re-staked and sold to White Gold corp. In 2016 and 2017 White Gold Corp contracted GroundTruth Exploration to conduct soil sampling programs on the property. A total of 715 samples were collected in 2016 and 3452 samples were collected in 2017. Several samples anomalous for gold and/or multiple pathfinder elements were encountered in the 2016/2017 soil sampling programs.

The 2018 program included soil sampling, IP Resistivity surveying, DIGHEM surveying and Drone surveying. Soil Sampling was completed between July 23rd – August 13th collecting 3253 samples. Resistivity IP surveying was completed between July 25th – August 4th completing 14 lines over 5.8 km. Between June 3rd – June 4th 25 square kilometers of aerial drone surveying was completed. Between June 23rd and 27th 420 line-km were flown for the airborne DIGHEM survey. A total of $333,571.96 was spent during the 2018 field season.

There should be follow up prospecting on the two rock samples that ran over 0.5 g/ton with additional prospecting around soil samples that have high Au and As anomalies. This includes the large anomalous gold area in and two highly anomalous As zones. Depending on the terrain, the Geo Probe could be used to define rock types and mineralization in these zones.

The IP/Res interprets that there are N-S structures on the property. Using the Geo Probe to sample perpendicular line to the structures would be able to narrow down the structures and give a sense of the geology and mineralization (if any) in the potential structures. If significant mineralization is found, then a small RAB program would prove beneficial to expand on the extent and structural orientation of the mineralization on the property.

The DIGHEM interpretation shows lineaments running both NW-SE and NE-SW. For property scale exploration, more detailed inversion modelling and interpretation would be necessary.

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Appendix II: Prospecting Rock Samples Analytical Certificate, Soil Sample Analytical Certificates

Appendix III: IP / Resistivity Report, 2018 DIGHEM Report

Appendix IV: Drone Imagery Files, IP/Res profile data, Geophysical DIGHEM Interpretation file

Introduction

The following report documents the work completed on the Pilot (PLT) property during the 2018 field season. The property claims are wholly owned by White Gold. The property is located approximately 40 km northeast of Beaver Creek, YT in the Whitehorse Mining District on NTS Map Sheet 115K/09 (Figure 1).

The 2018 program included soil sampling, IP Resistivity surveying, DIGHEM surveying and Drone surveying. Soil Sampling was completed between July 23rd – August 13th collecting 3253 samples. Resistivity IP surveying was completed between July 25th – August 4th completing 14 lines over 5.8 km. Between June 3rd – June 4th 25 square kilometers of aerial drone surveying was completed (Figure 2). Between June 23rd and 27th 420 line-km were flown for the airborne DIGHEM survey (Figure 3).

The soils sampling, Resistivity/IP surveying, DIGHEM surveying and drone aerial surveying was completed by GroundTruth Exploration out of Dawson City. Helicopter support was provided by TNTA air out of Dawson City. Analysis of the soil samples were completed by Bureau Veritas Laboratories od Vancouver.

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

Location and Access

The Pilot Project area is located 40 km North-East of the community of Beaver Creek. The Pilot Project is in the Whitehorse Mining District on NTS 115 K 09 centered at 540000 E and 6940000 N (Datum: NAD 83, UTM zone 7N). It is located 10km west of the White River at the confluence of the White and Donjek Rivers (Figure 1).

The property is located in an unglaciated region of the Dawson Range. Elevations range from 580m to 1250m. Vegetation is typical of the Boreal forest, with mixed white and black spruce forests in valley bottoms, stunted black spruce and moss matt forests underlain by permafrost on north facing slopes and as elevation increases, transitioning into moss, talus and felsenmeer with increasing elevation. The typical climate of the area is moderate precipitaiton, warm summers, and cold winters.

The Pilot Property can be reach via helicopter from the community of Beaver Creek (40 km Southwest) or Dawson City (170 km northeast).

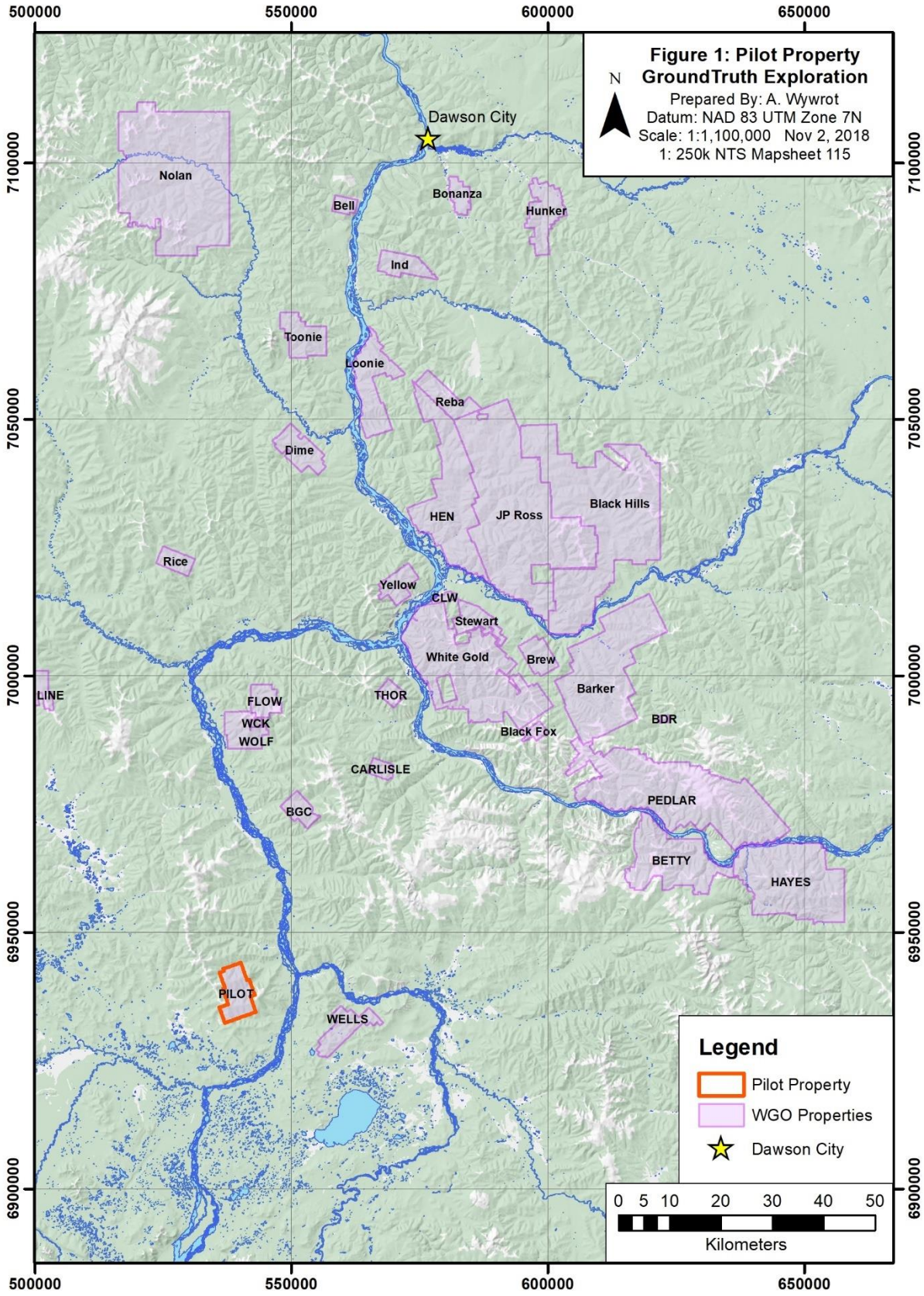

Figure 1: Pilot Property Location Map

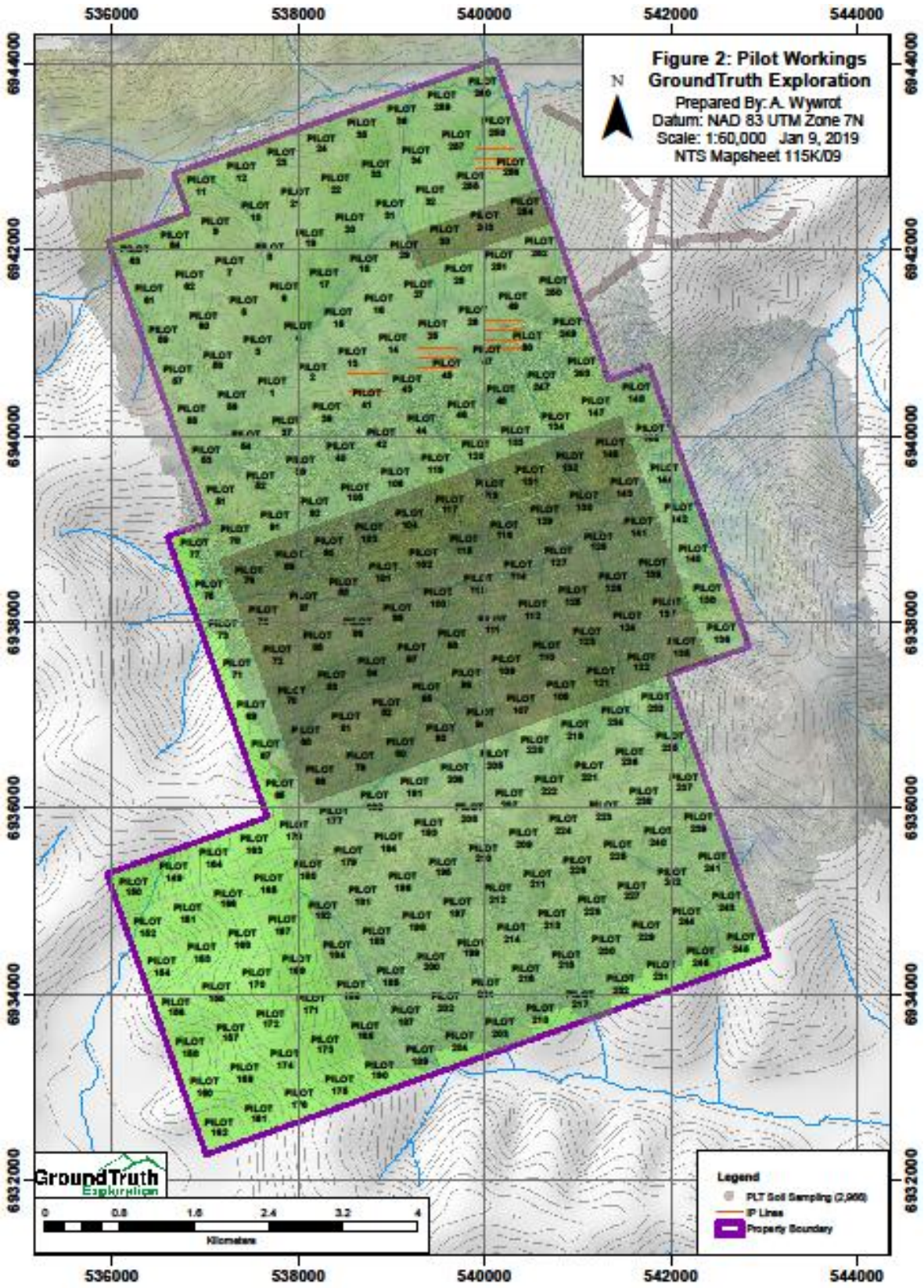

Figure 2: Pilot Work Locations (IP-Orange, Soils-shaded rectangles, Drone-shaded background)

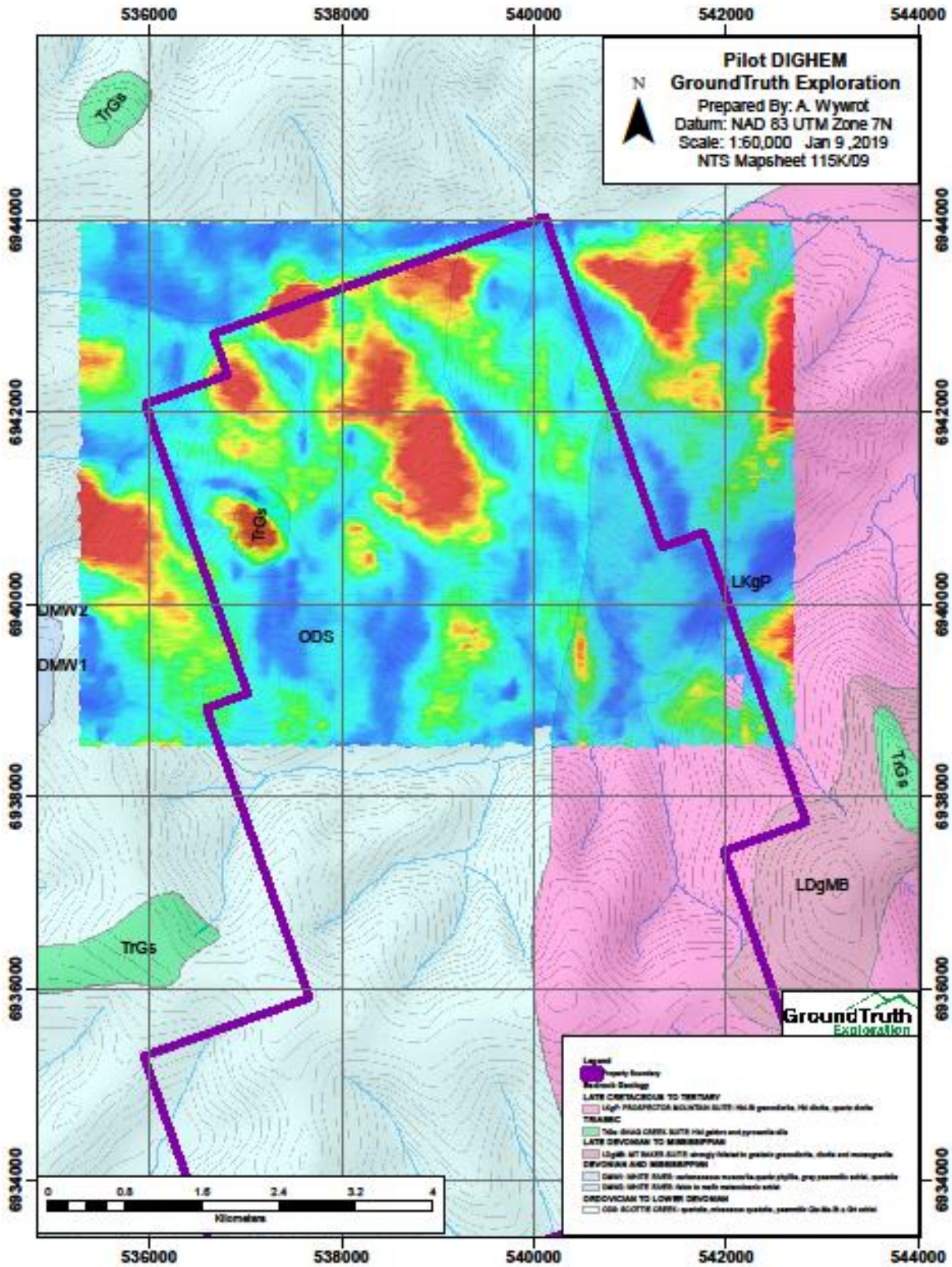

Figure 3: DIGHEM survey area over Pilot

Claims

The Pilot property is composed of one claim grouping, encompassing 260 quartz claims covering approximately 5,406 hectares. All claims are 100% owned by White Gold corp. Table 1 has listed the claim numbers, grant numbers, ownership and expiry date for the Pilot Property. Figure 3 below shows the claim map of the Pilot property.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Owner	Expiry Date	Total Claims
PILOT 1 - PILOT 50	YF01811 - YF01860	White Gold Corp.	2024-02-15	50
PILOT 51 - PILOT 146	YF00521 - YF00616	White Gold Corp.	2023-02-15	96
PILOT 147 - PILOT 246	YE83001 - YE83100	White Gold Corp.	2023-02-15	100
PILOT 247 - PILOT 260	YE75987 - YE76000	White Gold Corp.	2023-02-15	14

Table 1: Pilot Property Claims

History and Previous Work

The Pilot claims were originally staked following a major regional silt program by Teck in 1998 searching for Pogo style mineralization. Other claims staked during this study include the White deposit area. Teck collected 52 soil samples and identified a 900m linear Au+/-As soil anomaly and a 500m Cu-Pb-Zn soil nomaly (Baxter, 2002).

Shawn Ryan staked the property in 2009 and collected 100 soil samples with encouraging resuls; values up to 193 ppb Au, 214 ppm As, and 14.4 ppm Sb. The claims lapsed and were re-staked in 2016 and later sold to White Gold Corp (Ryan, 2010). A soil sampling program was completed by GroundTruth Exploration in 2016, collecting 715 soil samples on the Pilot 1-50 claims.

In 2017, GroundTruth Exploration completed a soil sampling program collecting 3452 samples. The program objective was to complete sampling grids over anomalous gold in soil encountered during past programs. The soil anomalies encountered in the eastern part of the property were comprised of elevated Au, As and SB. The soil anomalies encountered in the western part of the property comprised of either PB, Zn or Cu, sometimes containing As or Sb with minor anomalous Au.

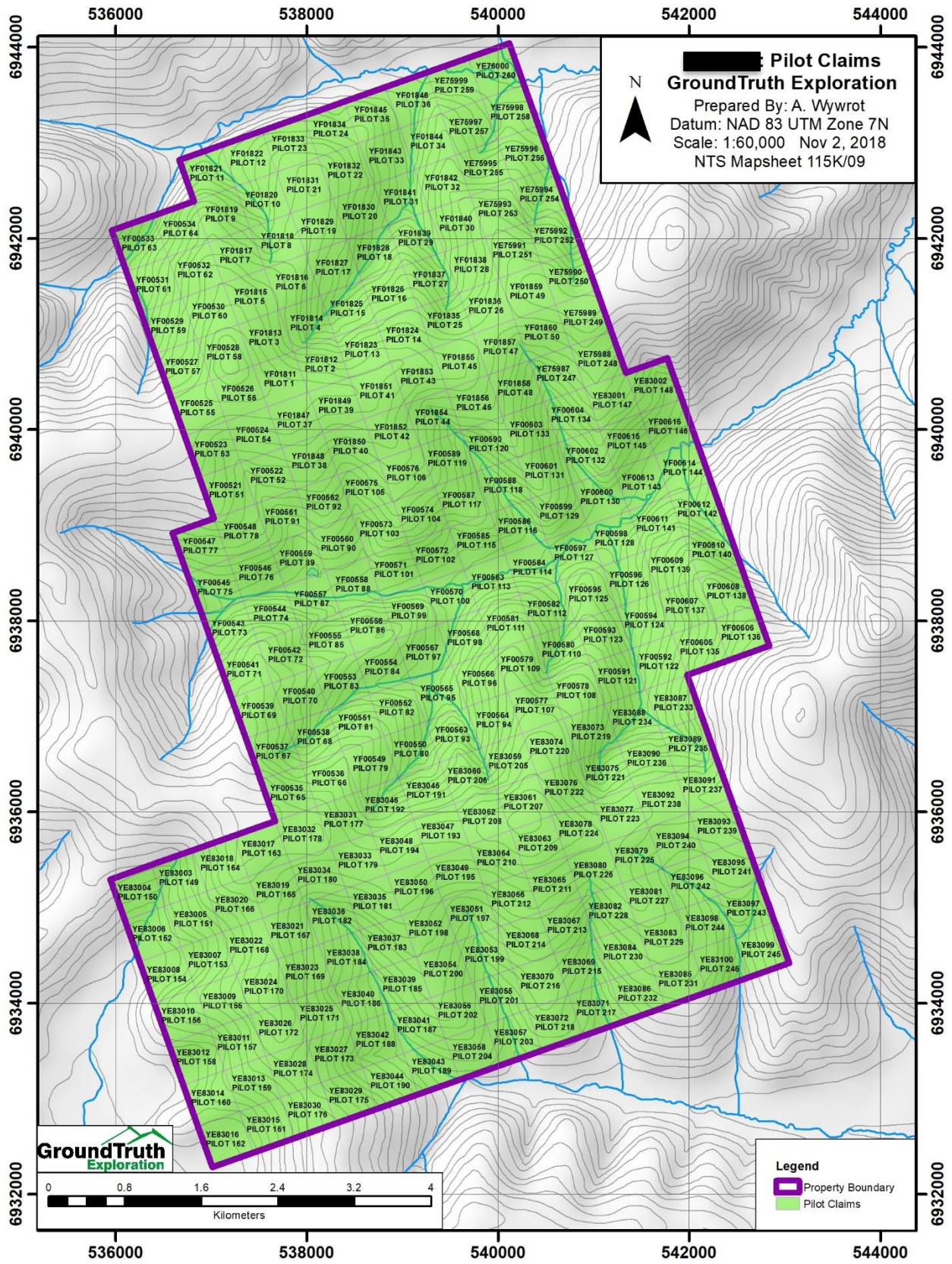

Figure 4: Pilot Property Claims

Geology

Regional Geology

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 recrystalized schists and gneisses, which have metamorphic grades ranging from greenschist facies in the north to amphibolite facies on the BHC Property. 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 (Figure 3).

The region underwent ductile (D1/D2) deformation associated with amphibolite facies metamorphism during the Late Permian Klondike orogeny. This event was associated with the accretion of the YT to Laurentia and associated closure of the Slide Mt Ocean and obduction of ophiolitic slices of the Slide Mt terrane. The area underwent additional compression and ductile deformation (D3) associated with greenschist facies metamorphism during the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic. The event was associated with widespread thrust faulting and imbrication of the Slide Mt. terrane, and the emplacement of felsic to ultramafic intrusions. This transitioned into a period of regional uplift and exhumation and is associated with dominantly east-west oriented sinistral faults, localized north-northwest vergent folds, and high angle reverse faults (D4). This period of deformation spans the ductile to brittle transition and are associated, particularly the E-W sinistral faults, with ‘orogenic’ style gold mineralization throughout the White Gold district and Klondike. Figure 4 below shows a correlation chart for the major tectonic, structural, magmatic, and mineralizing events in the west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska.

Renewed northeast dipping subduction under the continental margin during the Late Cretaceous led to renewed magmatism across the YT and is associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions of the Dawson Range batholith and felsic-mafic volcanic rocks of the Mount Nansen suite. The Early Cretaceous arc activity ceased around 99Ma; at which point it stepped farther inboard and is associated with intrusive suites in the Selwyn Basin (ie. Tombstone suite, etc.). This lull in magmatism was associated with the formation of the Indian River Formation, a coarse clastic sedimentary package deposited in an alluvial/fluvial to shallow marine setting that records approximately 40 million years of sedimentation following the formation of the Dawson Range Arc.

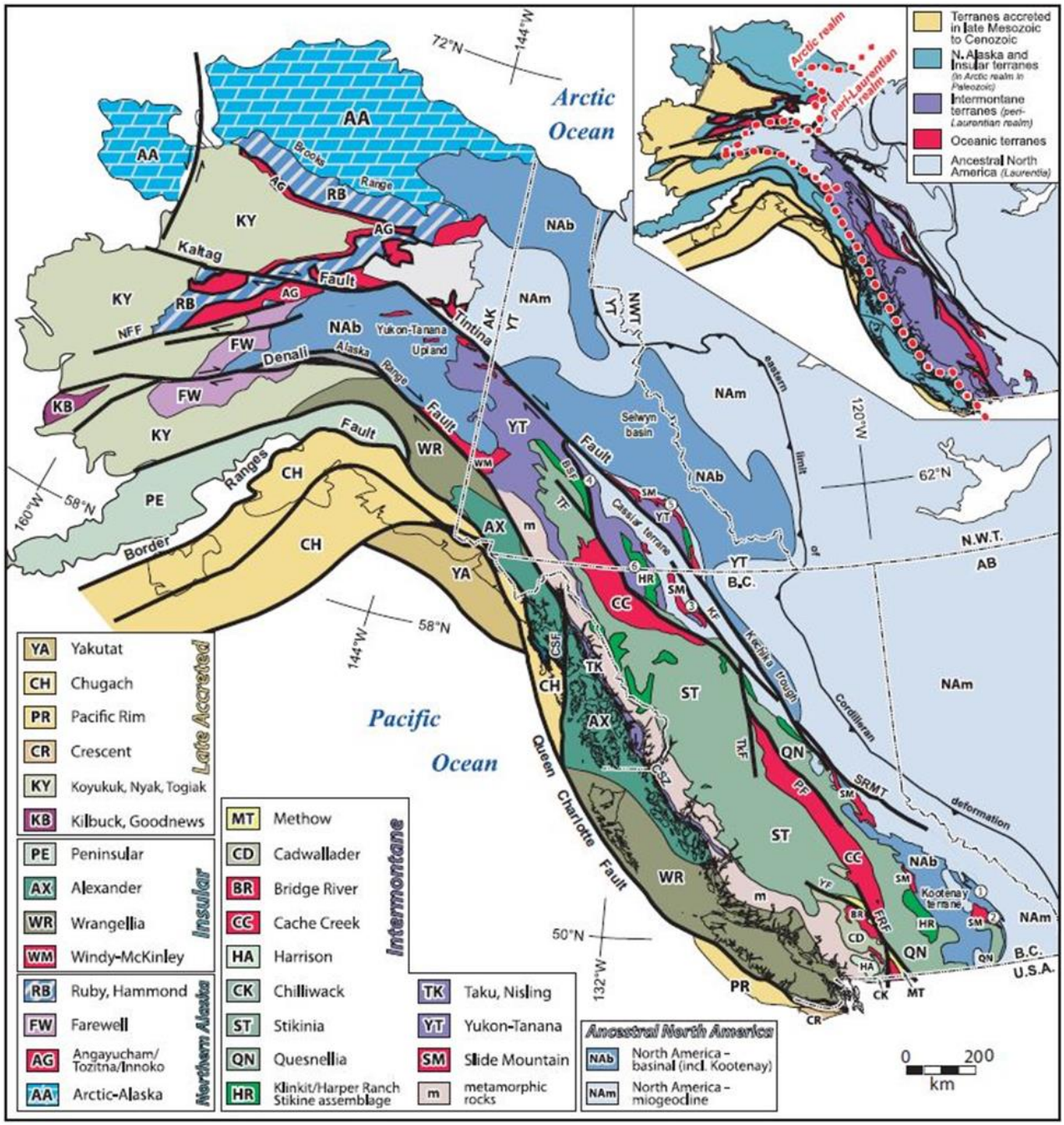

Figure 5: Regional Geology of the Yukon (Colpron at al., 2007)

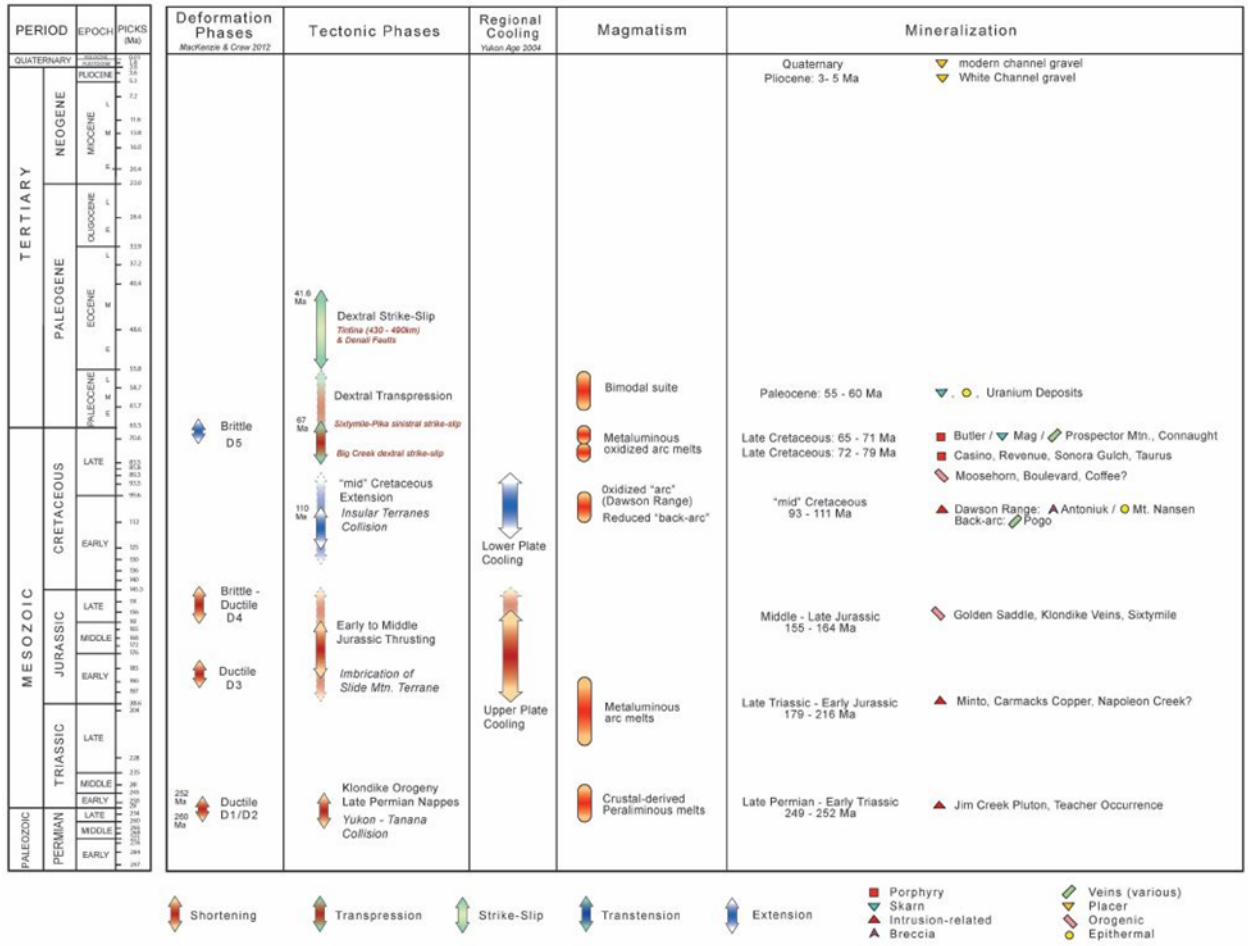

Figure 6: Correlation chart for major events occurring in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska (Allan et al., 2012)

Arc style magmatic and volcanic activity renewed during the Late Cretaceous and is associated with a series of calc-alkaline plutons and high-level porphyry dikes, plugs, and breccias in the Casino and Freegold areas, and age equivalent intrusions in eastern Alaska (79 – 72Ma). This event was also likely associated with the initiation of dextral offset along the Big Creek fault and reactivation of older Jurassic age structures in Dawson Range area. It is also associated with variable styles of mineralization ranging from Cu-Au-Mo porphyries (Casino), intrusion-related/epithermal occurrences (Sonora Gulch, Freegold area), and structurally controlled gold / 'orogenic' mineralization (Coffee, Boulevard, Moosehorn). At 72Ma there was a distinct change in magmatism with widespread bi-modal volcanism (Carmacks group) and the emplacement of small, high-level, felsic plugs and stocks (Prospector Mountain suite) throughout the YT. A prominent set of northeast trending normal and sinistrally oblique faults are commonly associated with the intrusive and volcanic rocks of this event and are broadly coeval with magmatism.

A final magmatic event occurred during the Late Tertiary and is associated with the emplacement of bi-modal suite of predominately north-south trending dike swarms, plugs, and local pyroclastic rocks. Gabrielse et al 2006 suggests that the magmatic event was likely coeval with the early stages of dextral offset along the Tintina fault (Gibson, 2014).

Property Geology

The Western 2/3 of the property is underlain by quartzose psammite of the Scottie Creek Formation intruded by a 600x700m plug of Katrina Suite Gabbro. The Eastern third of the property is intruded by a pluton of the Katrina Creek Suite (Granodiorite) which is then in turn intruded by Mount Baker Suite (Granodiorite) through it's centre (Figure 7).

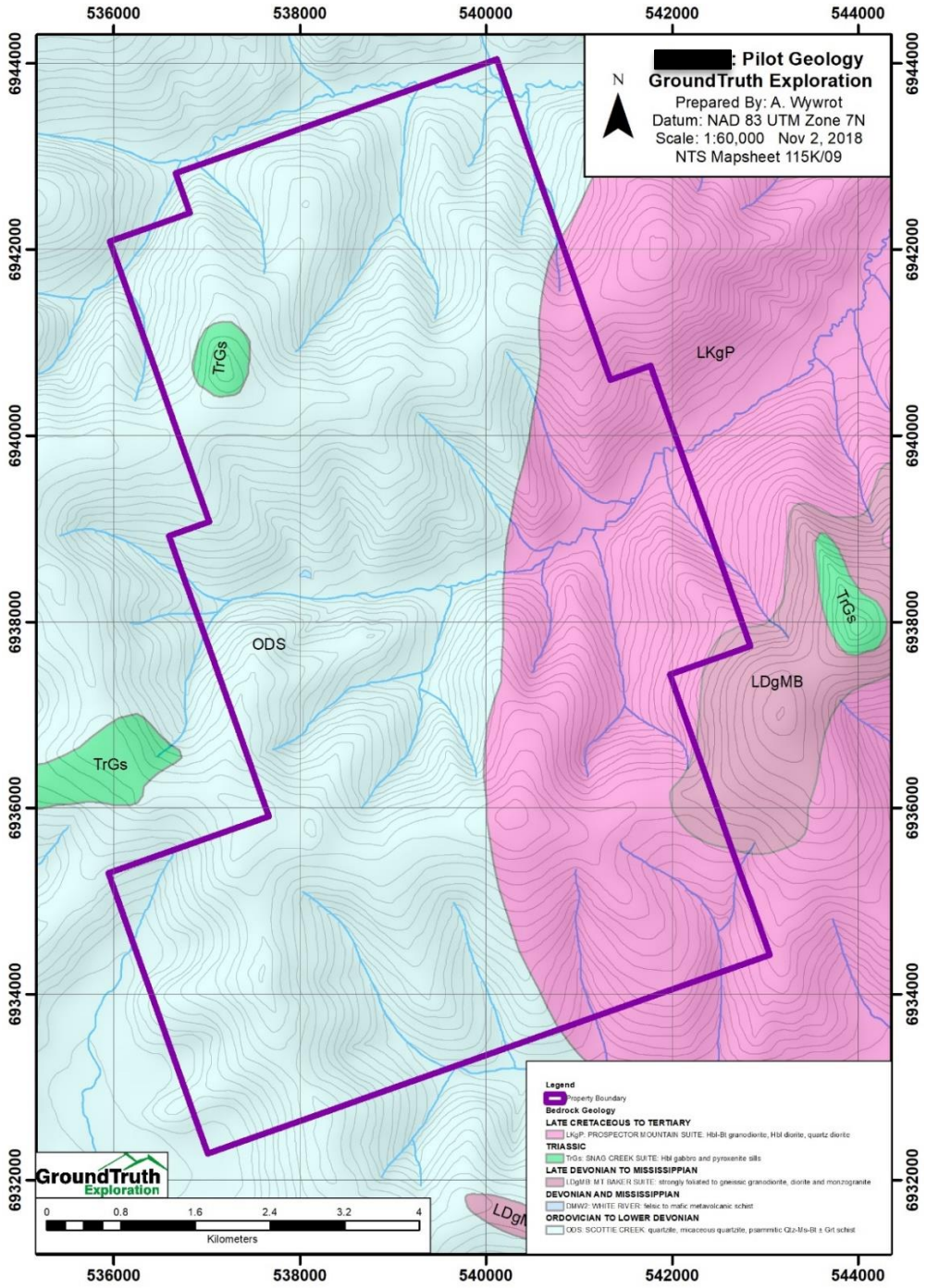

Figure 7: Property Geology Map

2018 Exploration Program and Results

Field Mapping and Prospecting

A total of 5-man days and 16 rock samples were taken on the 6th of September 2018 on several areas of the Pilot property. The location of the samples is shown in Figure 2.

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

There are two samples from the same site worth noting, one was an altered meta-sediment and the other, a quartz vein related to the alteration in the meta-sed. The meta-sediment was a fine-grained black rock with sulphide mineralization that ran 4.3 g/ton Au. The related quartz vein was sugary in appearance with small traces of what is thought to be stibnite (Antimony concentration suggests it's likely) that had a gold concentration of 0.55 g/ton. Sample and assay data can be found in Appendix I.

Soil Sampling

Soil Sampling was completed between July 23rd – August 13th collecting 3253 samples. Location of the soil sampling on Pilot is shown in Figure 2.

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 Au in soil summary is shown in the table below. The prospecting sample mentioned above that hosts 4.3 g/t Au also has a large Arsenic anomaly. There are 6 soil samples that have both As and Au anomalies. The Au in soil map (Figure 8) shows a large area of anomalous gold in the south-central area of the large soil grid. The As anomalies in Figure 9 show other potential areas of interest in the west-central and NW parts of the larger soil grid. Soil sample descriptions and assay results are in Appendix I: PLT Soil Descriptions and Assay.

Concentration ppb	12< Au< 24	24< Au< 48	48< Au< 80	Au >80
No. of Samples	121	43	6	5

Table 2: Summary of Au in Soil Concentrations

IP Resistivity Surveys

There were 14 IP lines spanning 415 meters each for a total of 5.8 kilometers of geophysical survey on the Pilot. All lines were oriented E-W (Figure 2). The geophysical data can be found in Appendix IV.

Methods and Procedures

The methods and procedure for RES/IP surveys are discussed in the report “Pilot IP Resistivity Report” by Jen Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT in Appendix III.

Analysis

Once each survey was completed in the field, the data measurements were downloaded and reviewed to ensure the quality of the data collected. This allowed field errors to be addressed before moving the equipment. The RES/IP datasets were processed daily by the lead operator using EarthImager2D software provided by Advanced Geosciences Inc. Noisy data or outliers are removed from the data and the clean dataset is inverted. Terrain correction is applied to the inversion mesh from topographic measurements collected in the field using a differential GPS. All raw data from the DGPS and SuperSting are archived for future consultation.

Results

The resistivity sections show mostly N-S trends in conductivity in each of the grids (except for grid 2, which appears to be NW-SE, and grid 3, which is NE-SW). The chargeability sections again show N-S trends at depth in grids 1 and 2. Grid 3 shows a NW-SE trend, and grid 4 shows a more chargeable unit on the east side of the grid that trends mostly N-S and forks off in PLTIP18-09. Further results can be found in the “Pilot IP Resistivity report” along with figures of the results.

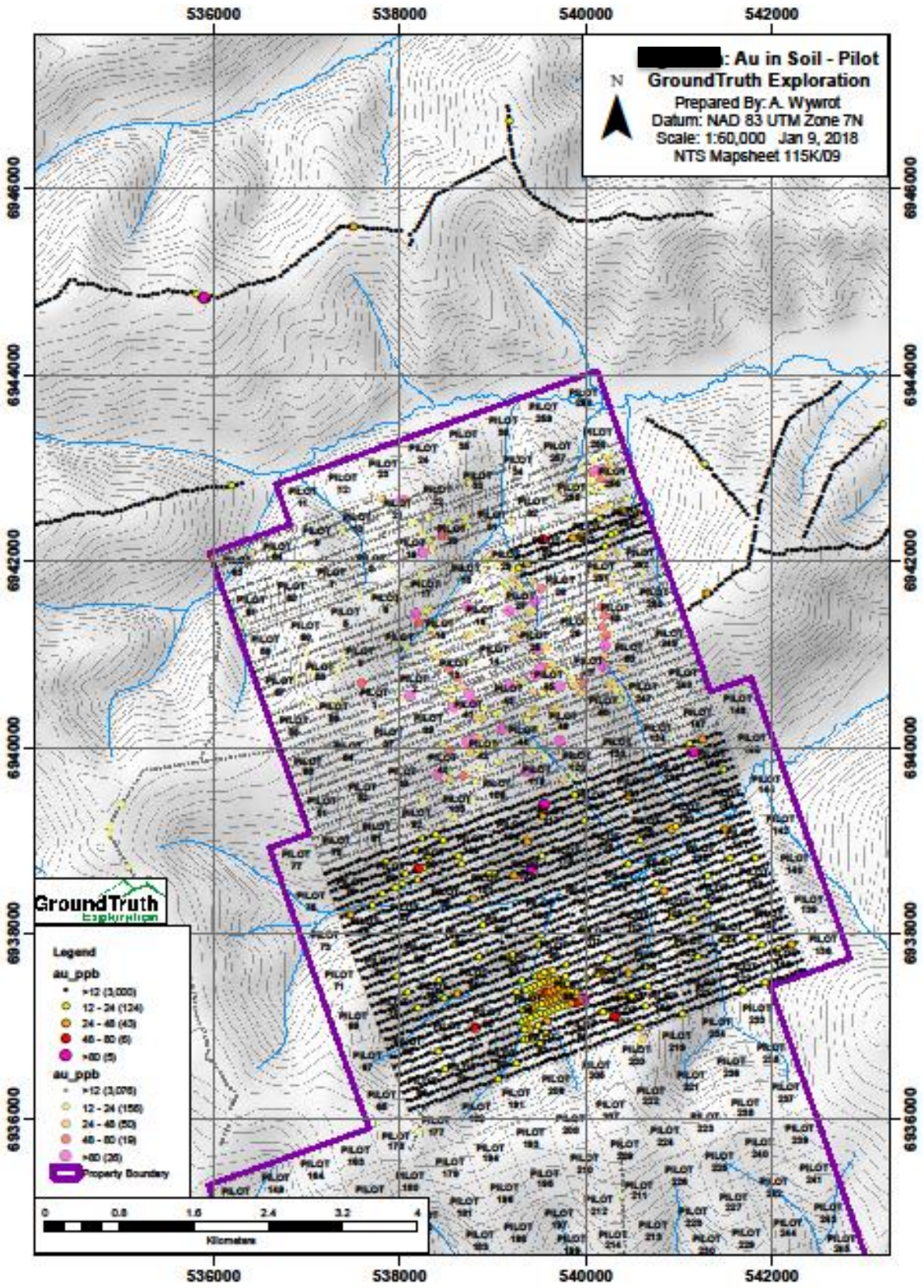

Figure 8: Pilot Au in soil results

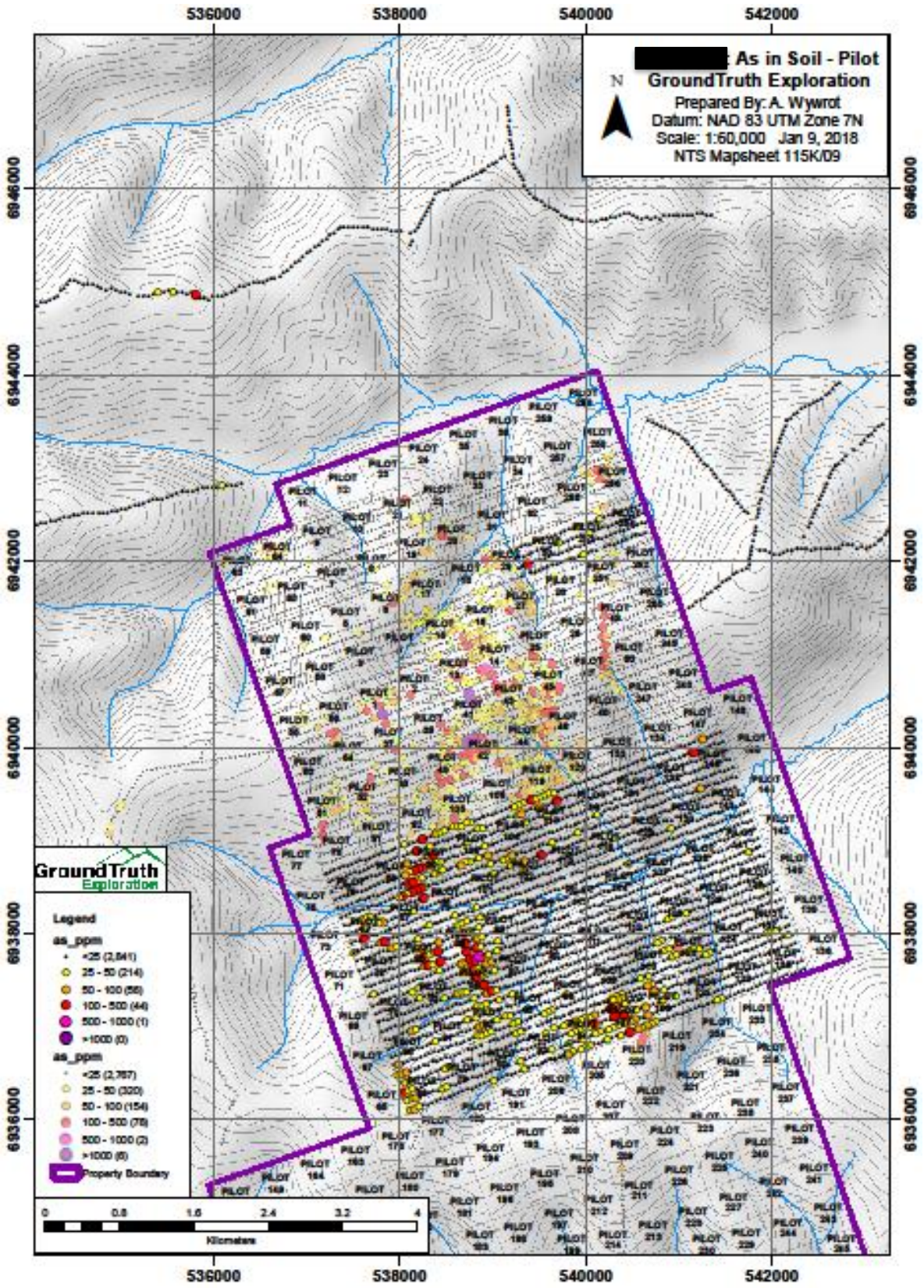

Figure 9: Pilot As in soil results

DIGHEM

Between June 23rd and 27th of the 2018 field season an airborne geophysical survey covering 420-line kilometers over the Pilot property was completed (Figure 3).

Methods and Procedures

Data was acquired using a multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer. A GPS electronic navigation system ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the base map coordinates. More information on the methods and procedures can be found in the DIGHEM report which can be found in Appendix III.

Analysis

Refer to Airborne Geophysical Report to gather analysis information.

Results

The EM results define series of subparallel conductors trending SE-NW and ESE-WNW. These features are apparently broken at the center of the block with another linear feature striking SW-NE. The EM signature is more visible in higher frequency response. Also, the result helps us to identify moderately low-resistivity anomalies located at the northwest and south part of the survey block. Magnetic intensity is lower in the west part of the block relative to the northeast. Seems there is some correlation between the SW-NE feature identified from EM with the magnetic linear anomalies. Further results can be found in the Airborne Geophysical Report, which will be included in the Appendix III. Airborne geophysical survey data can be found in Appendix IV.

Drone

A total of 25 square kilometers were flown over the Pilot property (Figure 2). Imagery files can be found in Appendix IV.

Interpretation and Recommendations

There should be follow up prospecting on the two rock samples that ran over 0.5 g/ton with additional prospecting around soil samples that have high Au and As anomalies. This includes the large anomalous gold area in Figure 8 and the two highly anomalous As zones in Figure 9. Depending on the terrain, the Geo Probe could be used to define rock types and mineralization in these zones.

The IP/Res interprets that there are N-S structures on the property. Using the Geo Probe to sample perpendicular line to the structures would be able to narrow down the structures and give a sense of the geology and mineralization (if any) in the potential structures. If significant mineralization is found, then a small RAB program would prove beneficial to expand on the extent and structural orientation of the mineralization on the property.

The DIGHEM interpretation shows lineaments running both NW-SE and NE-SW. For property scale exploration, more detailed inversion modelling and interpretation would be necessary.

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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Colpron, M., Israel, S., Murphy, D., Pigage, L. and Moynihan, D., 2016. Yukon Bedrock Geology Map. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-1, 1:1,000,000 scale map and legend.

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Ryan, J. J., Zagorevski, A., Williams, S. P., Roots, C., Ciolkiewicz, W., Hayward, N., and Chapman, J. B., 2013b, Geology, Stevenson Ridge (northwest part): Yukon: Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 117 (2nd edition, preliminary), scale 1:100,000. doi:10.4095/292408.

Ryan, S., 2010, Geochemical Report on the Pilot 1-12 Claims. Yukon Assessment Report #095238

Statement of Expenditures

Pilot Property	**PLT**	Invoices from GTE to WGO
CLIENT: WGO		10017, 10020, 10060, 10063, 10065, 10080
		10091, 10092, 10098, 10100
GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
Geologist/Project Management	**Amount**	**Description**
Wages	$2,935.00	3 Geologists @ $495, 1 geo @ $600, 1 geo @ $850
Geologist/Project Management	**$2,935.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$234.80*	
Total Geologist/Project Management	**$3,169.80**	
AERIAL DRONE SURVEYS		
Drone Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Drone Crew and Equipment Day Rate	$3,800.00	2 days @ $1900/day
Processing	$4,000.00	40 square km's @ $100/km squared
Aerial Drone Surveys	**$7,800.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$624.00*	
Total Aerial Drone Surveys	**$8,424.00**	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS		
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Soil Crew 3	$143,132.00	3253 samples @ $44/sample, assay and wages incl.
Soil/Till Surveys	**$143,132.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$11,450.56*	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$154,582.56**	
GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS		
DC IP-Resistivity Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Five person IP crew and gear with consumables and room and board.	$50,400.00	12 days @ $4200/day
Mob / demob and Standby	$6,300.00	2 days @ $3150/day

CGG Airborne Geophysical Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Survey Charges	$41,811.00	420 km's @ $99.55 per km
Mobilization/Demobilization	$2,485.80	
Fuel	$5,523.60	14 drums @ $394.543 per barrel
DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$106,520.40**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$8,521.63*	
Total Geophysical Surveys	**$115,042.03**	
LABORATORY ANALYSIS		
Rock/Core Samples	**Amount**	**Description**
Rock samples	$432.00	16 samples @ $27/sample
Laboratory Analysis	**$432.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$34.56*	
Total Laboratory Analysis	**$466.56**	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT		
Helicopter	**Amount**	**Description**
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$36,706.75	24.07 hours @ $1525/hour
Fuel	$5,897.15	175L per hour @ $1.4/L
Fixed Wing	**Amount**	**Description**
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	$4,102.00	Cost per mile varies on plane model
Fuel	$900.78	Invoiced by Great River Air
Logistical Support	**$47,606.68**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$3,808.53*	
Total Logistical Support	**$51,415.21**	
OTHER/MISC		
Sampling Shipping	$436.85	Freight costs
Other/Misc	**$436.85**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$34.95*	
Total Other/Misc	**$471.80**	
Total Pilot Expenses	**$333,571.96**	

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 11th day of January 2019

Matthew Hanewich

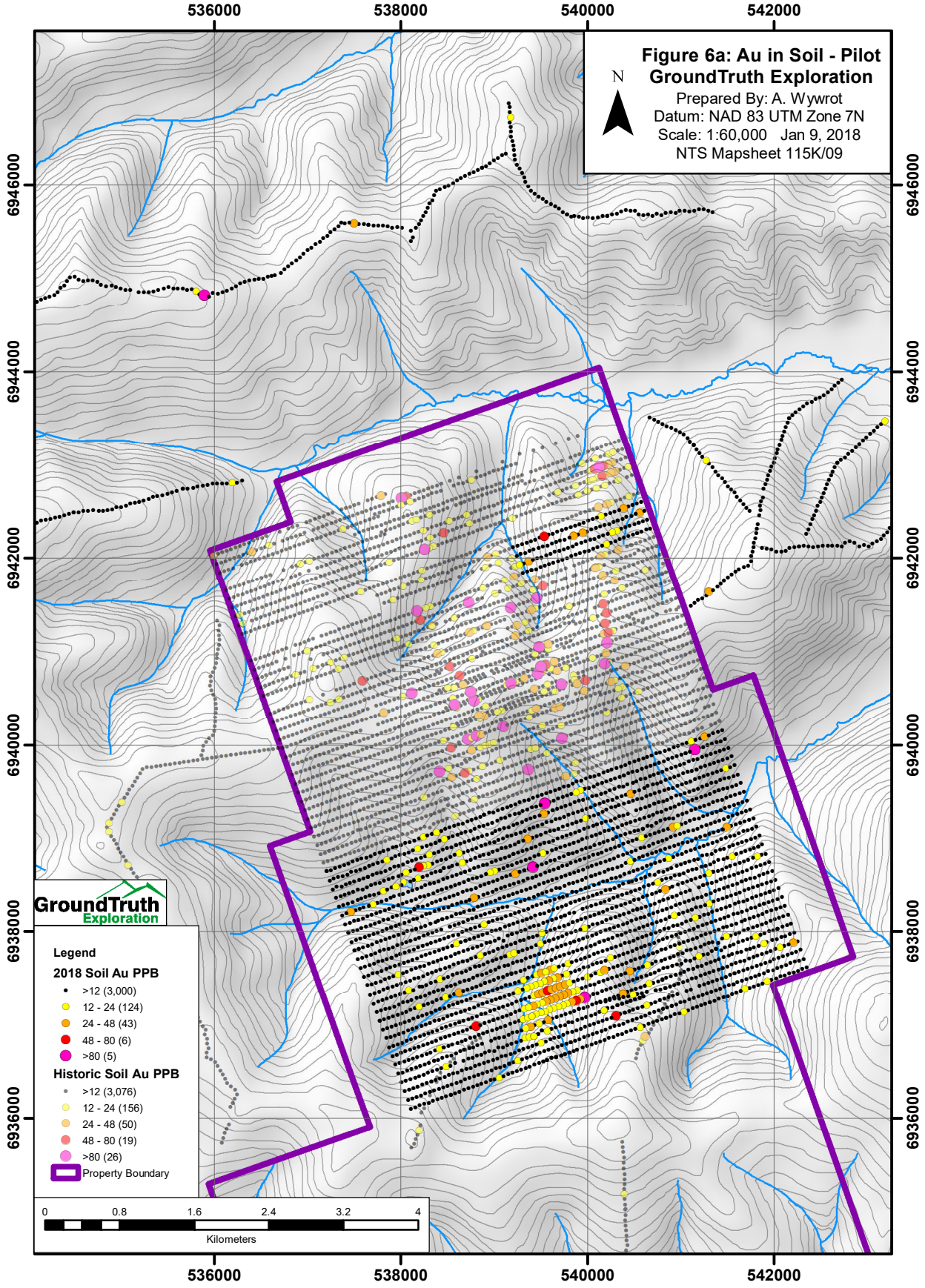
Figure 6a: Au in Soil - Pilot
GroundTruth Exploration
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Prepared By: A. Wywrot
Datum: NAD 83 UTM Zone 7N
Scale: 1:60,000 Jan 9, 2018
NTS Mapsheet 115K/09
536000
538000
540000
542000
6946000
6944000
6942000
6940000
6938000
6936000
GroundTruth
Exploration
Legend
2018 Soil Au PPB
>12 (3,000)
12 - 24 (124)
24 - 48 (43)
48 - 80 (6)
>80 (5)
Historic Soil Au PPB
>12 (3,076)
12 - 24 (156)
24 - 48 (50)
48 - 80 (19)
>80 (26)
Property Boundary
0
0.8
1.6
2.4
3.2
4
Kilometers

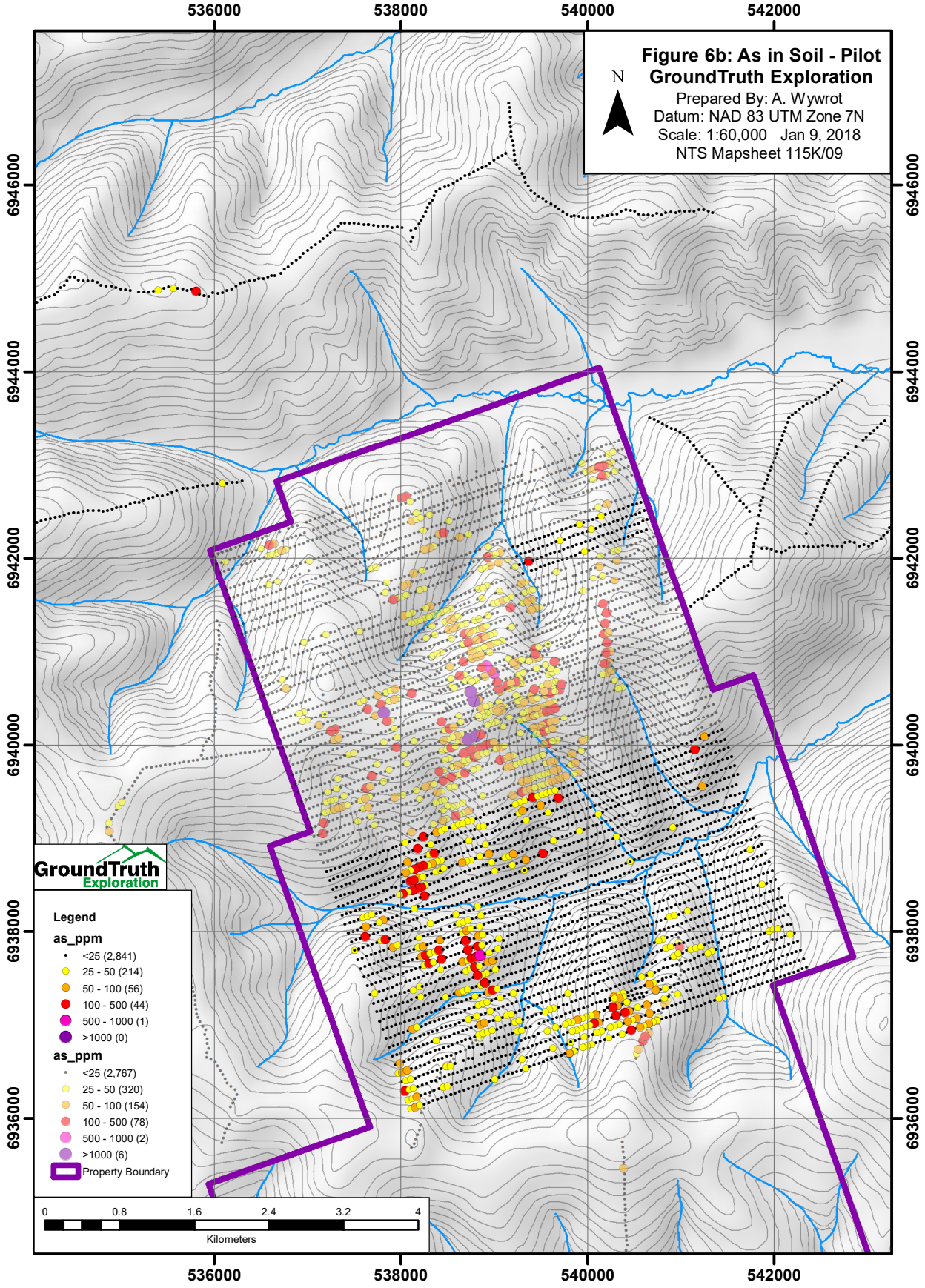
Figure 6b: As in Soil - Pilot
GroundTruth Exploration
Prepared By: A. Wywrot
Datum: NAD 83 UTM Zone 7N
Scale: 1:60,000 Jan 9, 2018
NTS Mapsheet 115K/09
N
536000
538000
540000
542000
6946000
6944000
6942000
6940000
6938000
6936000
GroundTruth
Exploration
Legend
as_ppm
<25 (2,841)
25 - 50 (214)
50 - 100 (56)
100 - 500 (44)
500 - 1000 (1)
>1000 (0)
as_ppm
<25 (2,767)
25 - 50 (320)
50 - 100 (154)
100 - 500 (78)
500 - 1000 (2)
>1000 (6)
Property Boundary
0
0.8
1.6
2.4
3.2
4
Kilometers