

2018 Geochemical, Geophysical and Airborne Survey Assessment Report

Soil Sampling, DIGHEM survey and Drone Aerial Survey

on the

Hayes Property

Dawson Mining District, Yukon

Claim Name	Grant Number
HAYES 1 - HAYES 100	YE24001 - YE24100
HAYES 101 - HAYES 1316	YE22701 - YE23916

NTS: 1:50,000 115J/09, 12 & 115I/13, 16

UTM: 647319 E 6960282 N

NAD83 Zone 7

Whitehorse Mining District

Work Performed Between:

Mapping and Prospecting: June 3rd – 4th, 2018

Soil Sampling: June 10th – 30th, 2018

DIGHEM: June 10th – 23rd, 2018

Drone: May 31st – June 2nd, 2018

Prepared for White Gold Corp

By GroundTruth Exploration

Written By: Matthew Hanewich, Amanda Bennett, Amir Radjaee

Compilation Date: November 1, 2018

Summary

The following report documents the work completed on the Hayes 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 SSE of Dawson City. The property consists of 1,316 Quartz claims covering 26,350 hectares of ground.

The entire claim block was staked by Wildwood Exploration in 2011. It was optioned to Ethos Capital Corp in 2011. Ethos completed 3450 ridge and spur, primary stage exploratory soil samples on the property, and dropped the property in 2012. It was then optioned to Centerra Gold for the 2014 season. They collected an additional 2175 soil samples on the Hayes Block. The majority of these were ridge and spur reconnaissance soil lines on the northern portion of the block in addition to 5 'mini' 250 m x 250 m soil grids over Au anomalies defined by previous reconnaissance sampling on the southern portion of the Hayes Block.

White Gold Corp purchased the claims in 2016. The 2017 work consisted of soil sampling recce lines which did not highlight many new gold targets or expand on existing sample anomalies previously identified. Two northerly grids hosted in the Simpson Range Assemblage showed no expansion on the original Au targets identified in the previous year's recce traverses. Other grids in the south-eastern corner of the claim block and hosted significant east-west gold-in-soil surface trends that remain open along strike. The two highest gold results are found in Grid D with 330 and 259ppb.

Work completed in 2018 consisted of 33 prospecting stations, 3 of which are geochemical samples, and soil sampling program that collected a total of 3616 samples. Both aerial drone imagery, which covered 50 km², and an aerial geophysical survey, covering 560 line-km, were completed over the Hayes.

With the foliation taken from the rocks, the soil sampling anomalies and the linear features from the DIGHEM interpretation, there seems to be a strong possibility that there are structures running between E-W and NE-SW directions. More detailed mapping and prospecting should be done at large anomalies and between larger soil anomalies that are running in a linear trend. Geo probe lines could also be done in a N-S orientation near the anomalies to provide a geochemical grid with a higher resolution.

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List of Appendices

All appendices and contents are included as digital files separate from the report body

Appendix I: Prospecting stations and descriptions, Prospecting sample descriptions and assay, Soil sample descriptions and Assay

Appendix II: Prospecting rock sample assay certificates, Soil sample assay certificates

Appendix III: Hayes Work Locations Map, Hayes Claim Map

Appendix IV: Hayes Airborne Geophysical Survey Report

Appendix V: Airborne Geophysical Data, Drone Imagery

Introduction

The following report documents the work completed on the Hayes 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 SSE of Dawson City (Figure 1).

Work completed in 2018 consisted of 33 prospecting stations, 3 of which are geochemical samples, and soil sampling program that collected a total of 3616 samples. Both aerial drone imagery, which covered 50 km², and an aerial geophysical survey, covering 560 line-km, were completed over the Hayes. A summary of the work completed in 2018 can be seen in the Hayes Workings Map in Appendix III.

The soil sampling, prospecting, and drone survey were completed by Ground Truth Exploration out of Dawson City. Helicopter support was provided by TNTA air out of Dawson City. The airborne geophysical survey was completed by CGG. The processing of both aerial surveys is done by GroundTruth staff. 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 Hayes property was approximately \$325,000.

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

Location and Access

The Hayes property is located approximately 160 km south east of Dawson City, in the west-central Yukon. The property is centered at UTM coordinates 647319E 696022N. It is composed of 1316 contiguous quartz claims covering an area of 26,400 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 have 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.

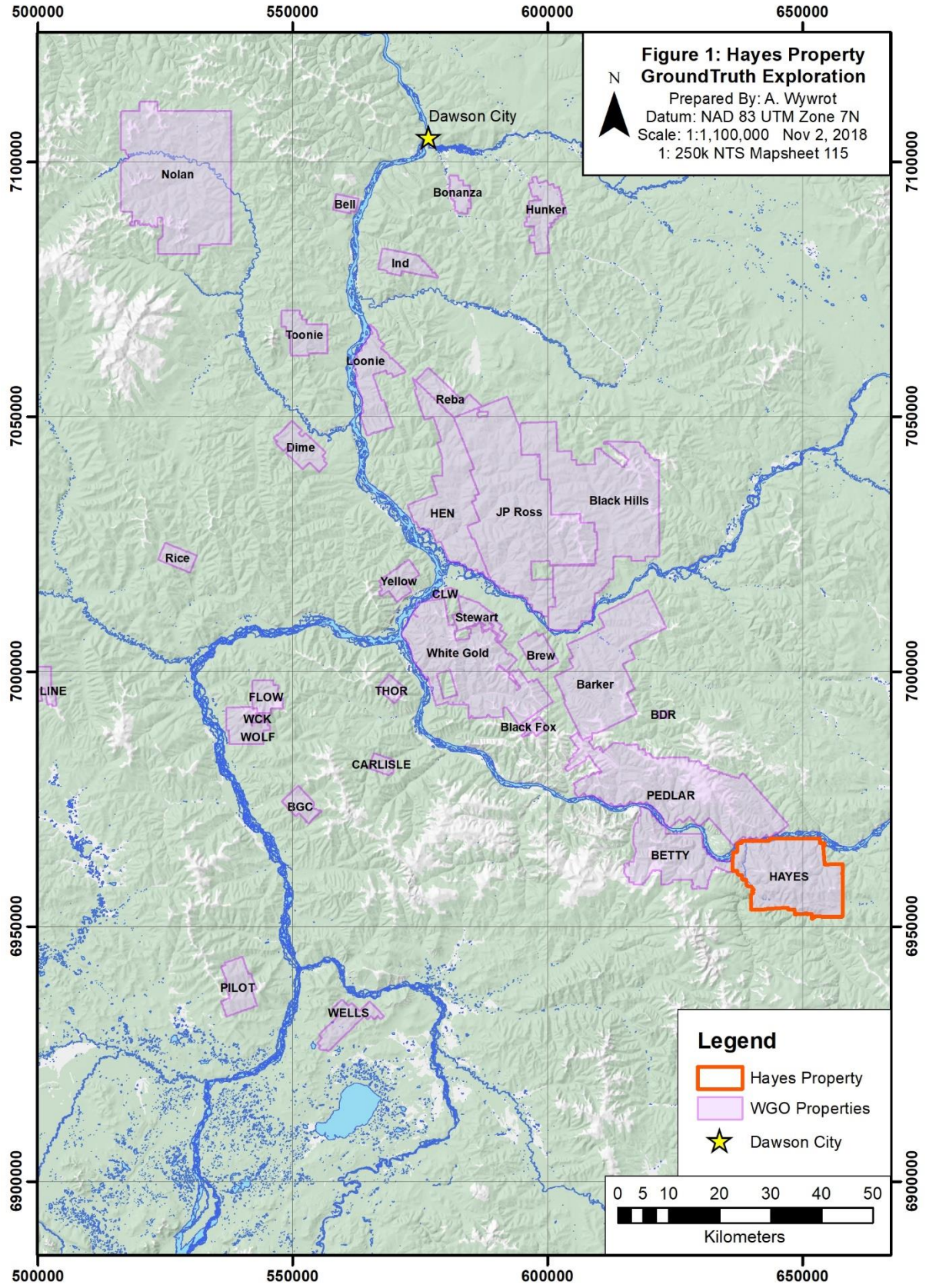


Figure 1: Hayes Property Location

Claims

The Hayes property consists of 1,316 Quartz claims covering 26,350 hectares of ground. All the claims are held 100% by White Gold Corp. See Appendix I for complete claim listing, and Appendix III for a map of the claims.

Table 1: Claims Summary

Claim Name (From - To)	Grant Number (From - To)	Expiry	No. of Claims
Hayes 1 - 100	YE24001 - YE24100	2/15/2024	100
Hayes 101 - 1316	YE22701 - YE23916	Either 2/15/2021 or 2/15/2024	1216

History and Previous Work

The entire claim block was staked by Wildwood Exploration in 2011. It was optioned to Ethos Capital Corp in 2011. Ethos completed 3450 ridge and spur, primary stage exploratory soil samples on the property, and dropped the property in 2012.

It was then optioned to Centerra Gold for the 2014 season. They collected an additional 2175 soil samples on the Hayes Block. The majority of these were ridge and spur reconnaissance soil lines on the northern portion of the block in addition to 5 'mini' 250 m x 250 m soil grids over Au anomalies defined by previous reconnaissance sampling on the southern portion of the Hayes Block. All the grids had samples with anomalous gold with samples ranging from trace to 104.5 ppb Au; however, only two had consistent results. The ridge and spur sampling defined a few one-hit anomalies in the northeastern corner of the Hayes block of 197.8 ppb Au, 251.4 ppb Au, and 129.9 ppb Au. None of the soil anomalies from the grids or ridge and spur lines have been followed up on. Centerra dropped the claims in December of 2014.

White Gold Corp purchased the claims in 2016. The 2017 work consisted of soil sampling recce lines which did not highlight many new gold targets or expand on existing sample anomalies previously identified. Two northerly grids hosted in the Simpson Range Assemblage showed no expansion on the original Au targets identified in the previous year's recce traverses. Other grids in the south-eastern corner of the claim block and hosted significant east-west gold-in-soil surface trends that remain open along strike. The two highest gold results are found in Grid D with 330 and 259ppb.

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 recrystallized 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 2).

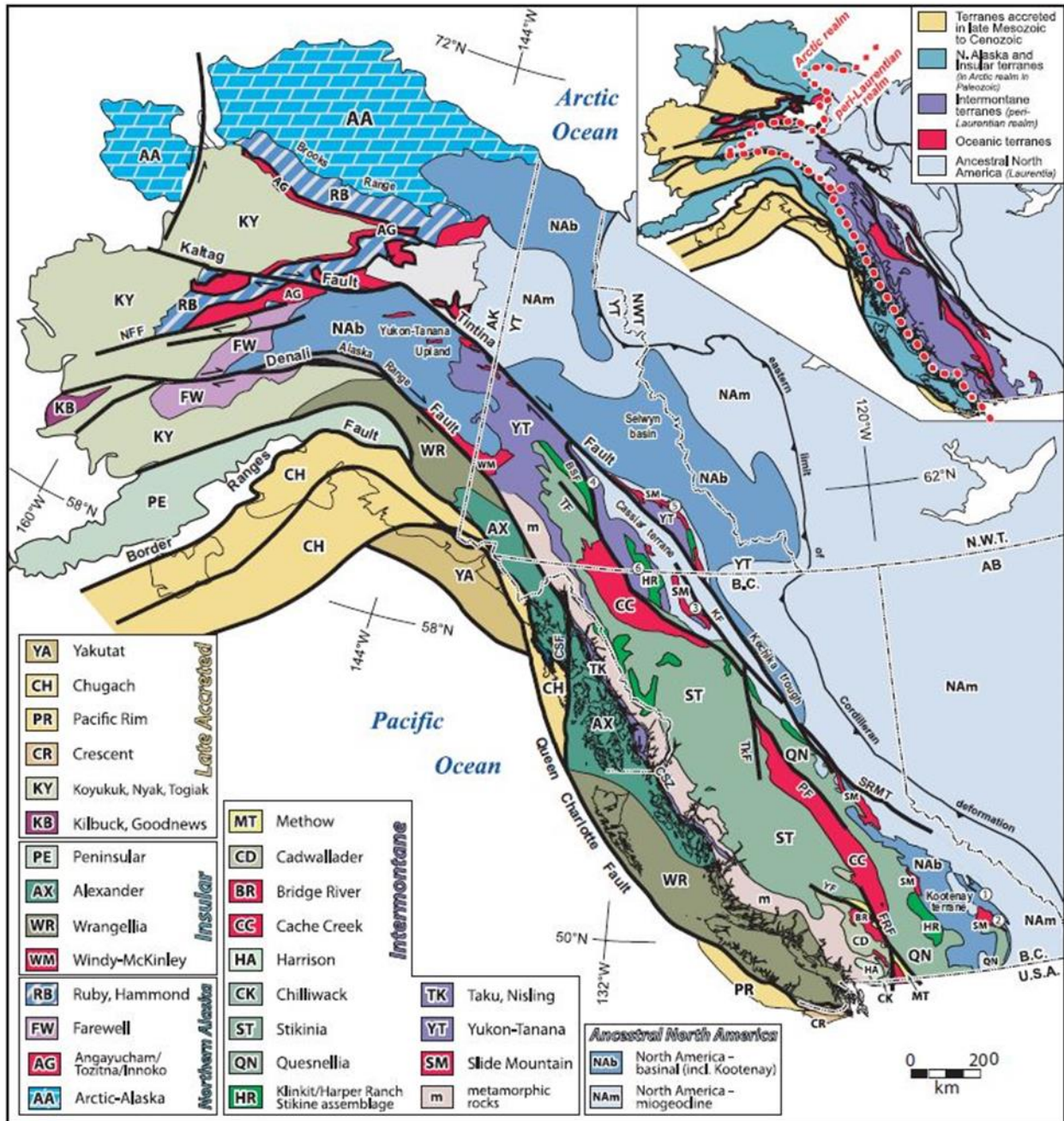


Figure 2: Regional Geology (Colpron et al., 2007)

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 2 below shows a correlation chart for the major tectonic, structural, magmatic, and mineralizing events in the west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska.

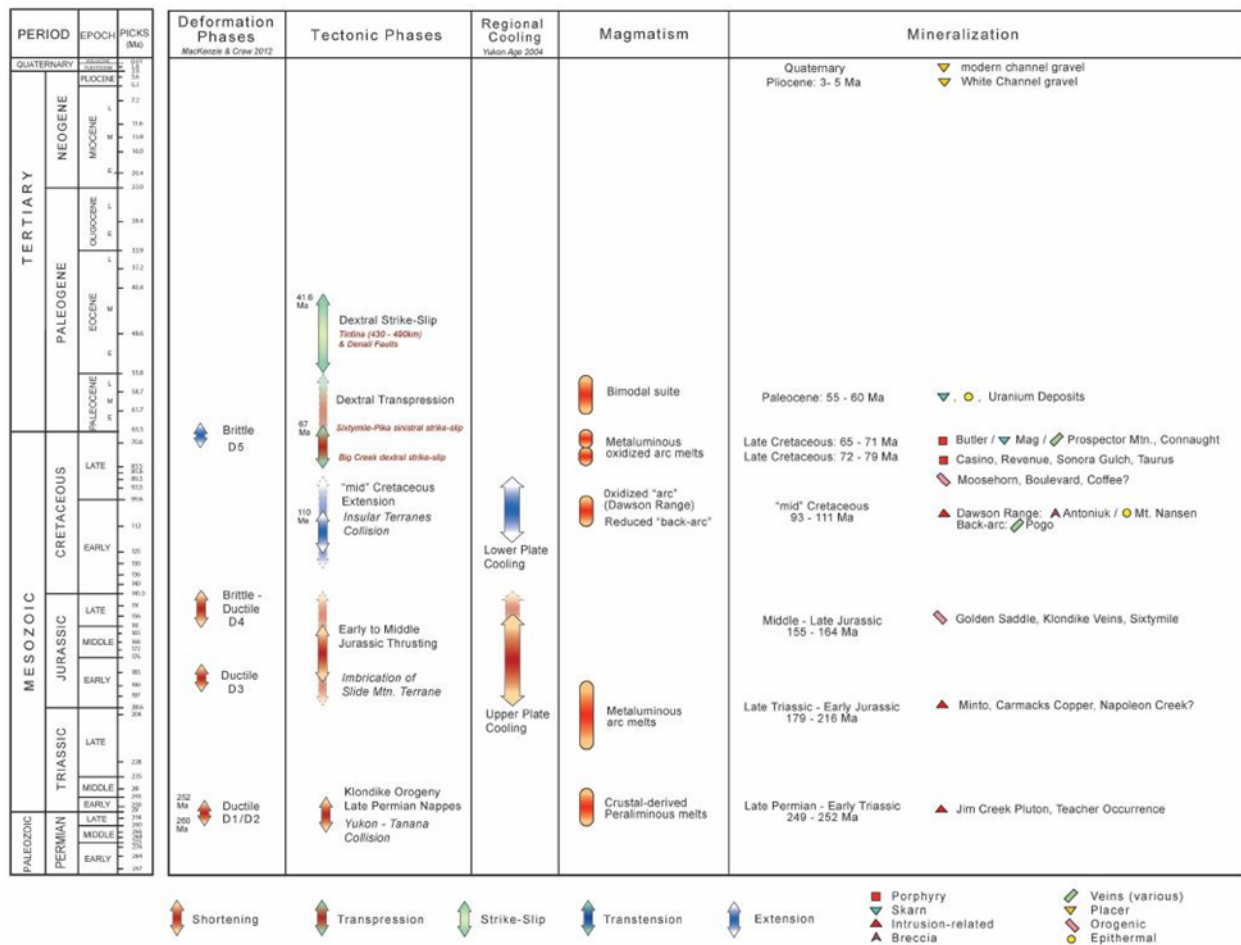


Figure 3: Correlation chart for major events occurring in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska (Allan et al., 2012)

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/fluviol to shallow marine setting that records approximately 40 million years of sedimentation following the formation of the Dawson Range Arc.

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 Hayes property consist of several lithological units which have roughly east-west trending lithological contacts. The most recent geologic mapping in the area was performed by Ryan et al (2013) as part of the Stevenson Ridge mapping area. In general, the area can be divided into three lithologic domains. The oldest, consists of metasedimentary units of the Snowcap assemblage along the southern portion of the property. These are thrust over meta-intrusive and meta-volcanic units of the Simpson Range suite along the Yukon River Thrust. These units are cut by Cretaceous granodiorite intrusives of the Dawson Range suite to the southwest. Additionally, small hypabyssal plugs of late Triassic Prospector Mountain suite intrusives occur within the northern half of the block. Small bodies of ultramafic bodies are also noted along thrust faults; particularly in the Hayes Creek and Sonora Gulch areas to the south.

Mineralization

The Hayes 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. Structurally, the area is dominated by the east-west trending Yukon Thrust and the dextral Big Creek fault. Numerous other east-west and northeast trending structures are inferred in the area based on magnetic and radiometric imagery of the block.

2018 Exploration Program and Results

Field Mapping and Prospecting

In the 2018 field season 3 rock samples and 30 prospecting stations were recorded in two areas on the Hayes Property. Locations of the samples are shown in the Hayes Workings Map in Appendix III. Assay data for the samples and descriptions of both the samples and stations are in Appendix I.

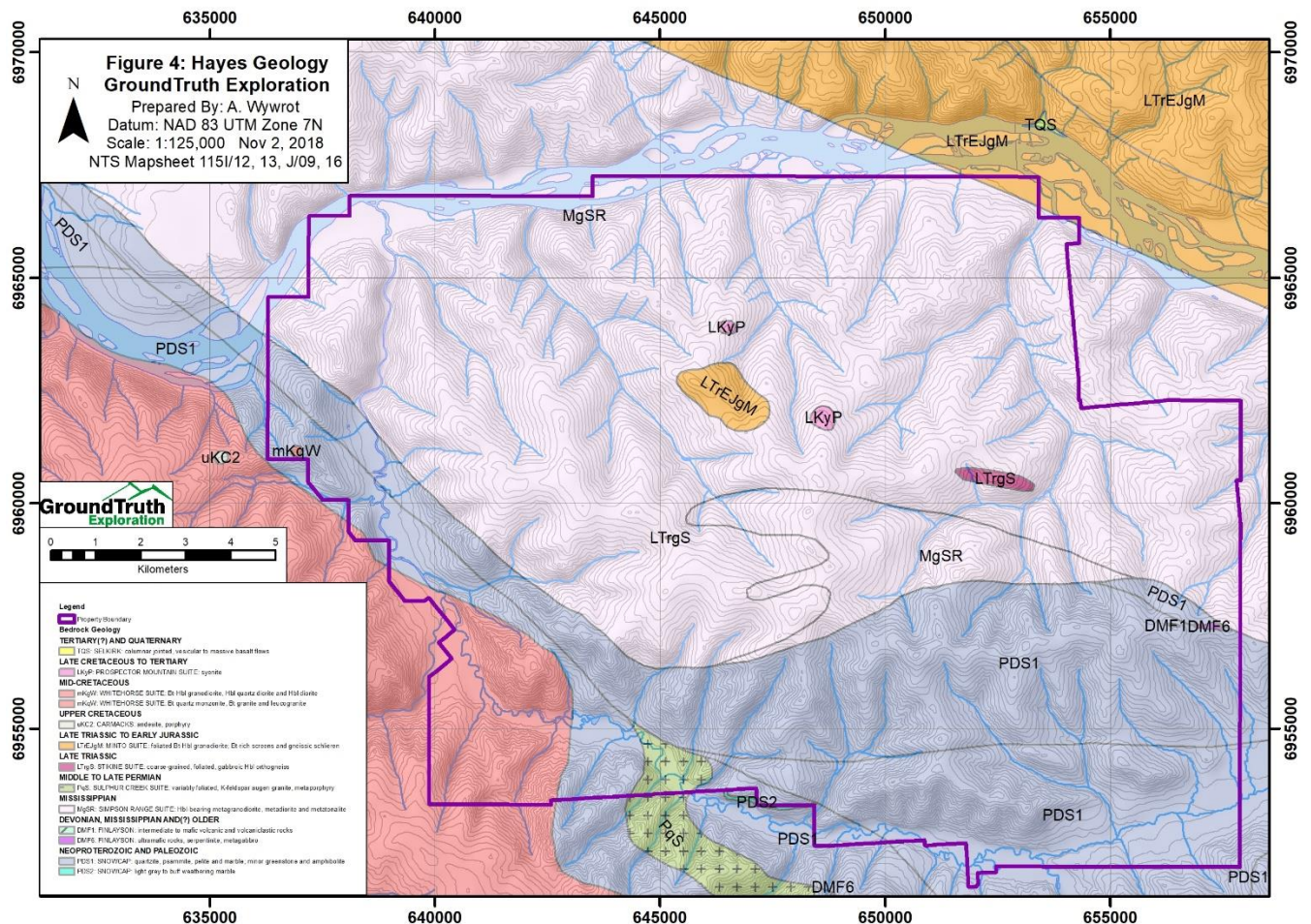


Figure 4: Property Geology Map

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

Several rock types were recorded on the Hayes, the most predominant being felsic orthogneiss. Other rock types observed were micaceous quartzites, quartz-biotite schists, amphibolite and pegmatites. The general foliation observed in the areas of mapping had a strike ranging from 210 – 275 degrees dipping to the north. Geochemically, no significant Au concentrations were found in the samples collected.

Soil Sampling

In the 2018 field season, a total of 3,616 soil samples were collected between June 10th- June 30th. Soil sample descriptions and assay results can be found in Appendix I. The location of the soil sampling is shown on the Hayes Workings map in Appendix III.

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 tables below show the number of samples collected at specified concentration ranges. It is worth noting that 5 of the 6 highest arsenic bearing samples have greater than 12 ppb Au in soil concentrations. The Au and As in soil maps below (Figures 5a, 5b) show that the anomalies for both elements are in close proximity to each other. There are high Au and As anomalies that create linear features on the maps running E-W and ENE-WSW. Some of the anomalies are widely spaced so these linear features are speculation.

Table 2: Soil sample assay summary

Concentration (ppb)	12< Au< 24	24< Au< 48	48< Au< 96
No. of Samples	30	10	9

Concentration (ppm)	100< As< 150	150< As< 200	200< As< 300	As >300
No. of Samples	40	27	9	6

DIGHEM

During the 2018 field season the airborne survey completed 560-line kilometers on the Hayes property between June 10th- June 23rd. The Airborne survey report can be found in Appendix IV. The survey area is shown in the Hayes Workings map in Appendix III (grey area on top of the coloured drone imagery).

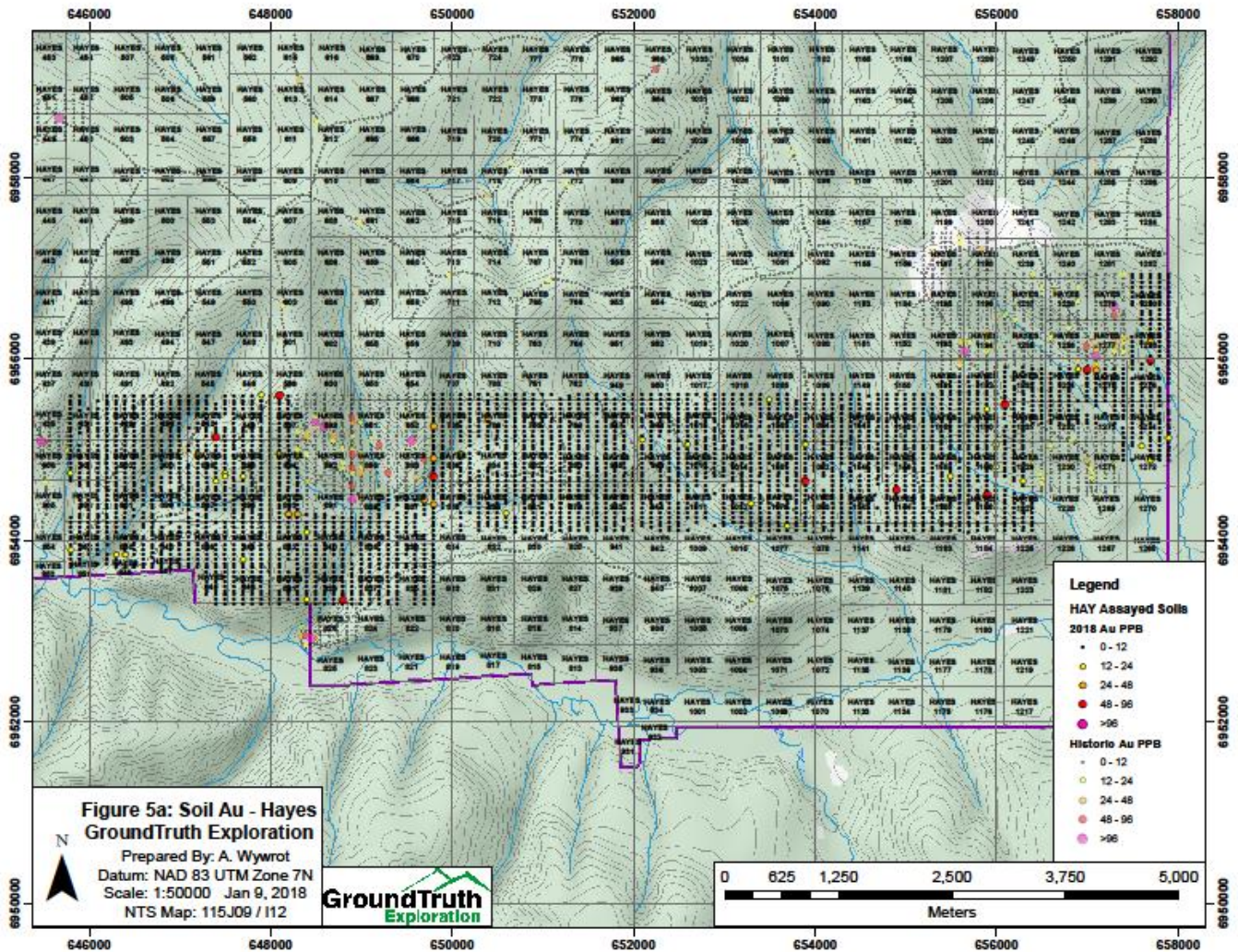


Figure 5a: Au in soil assay results

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 on methods and procedures can be found in the Airborne geophysical report found in Appendix IV.

Analysis

Refer to Airborne Geophysical Report for information on the data analysis.

Results

The EM results define two subparallel linear conductors predominantly trending E-W at the center and east which smoothly change to ESE-WNW at the west part of the survey block. These features are broken with other series of linear features striking SW-NE. Also, the result helps us to identify another linear feature striking SSE-NNW at the center of survey block. Magnetic intensity is lower in the west part of the block relative to the east and northeast. The report discusses further results.

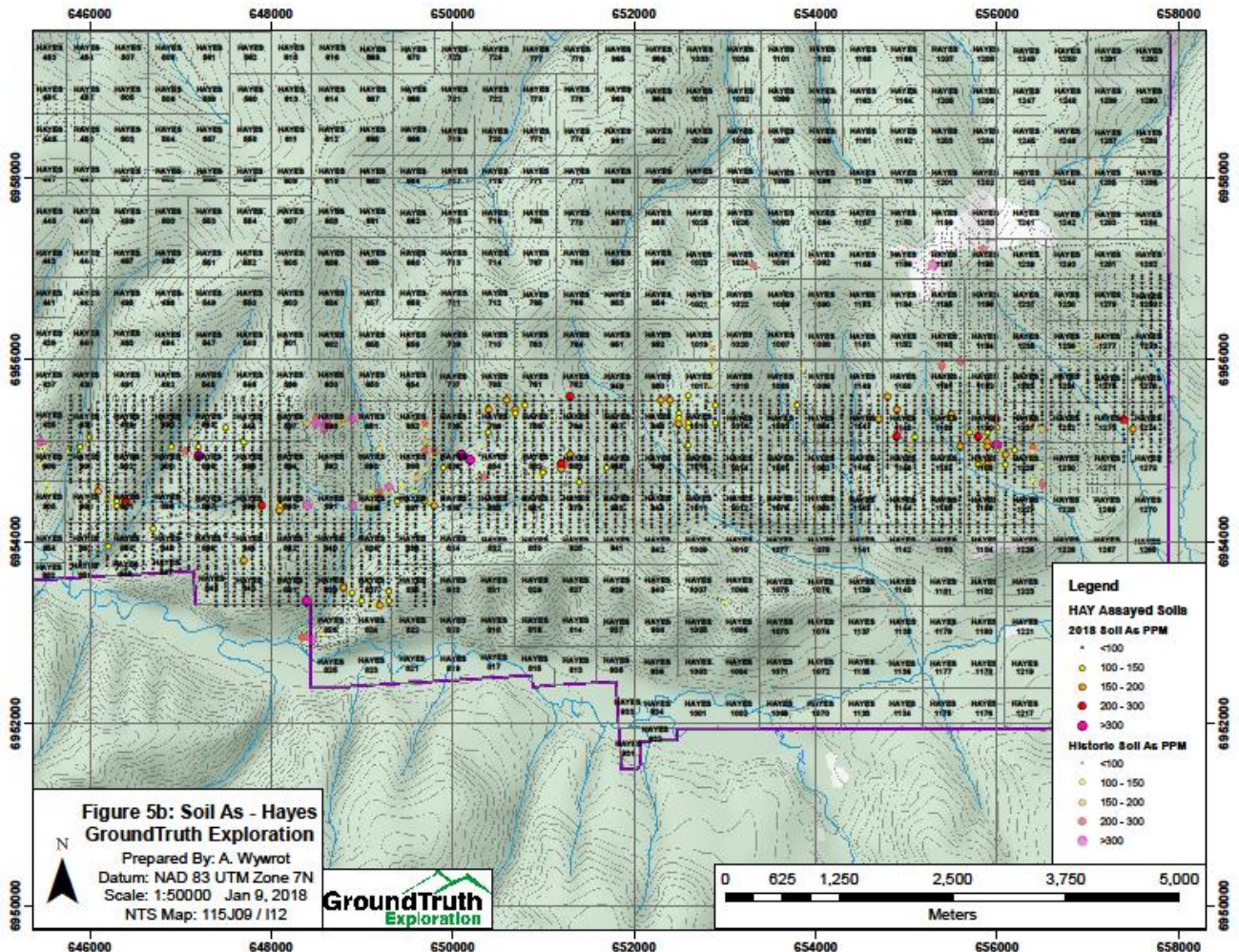


Figure 5b: As in soil assay results

Drone

A total of 50 square kilometers flown were flown on the Hayes property between May 31st- June 2nd. See Hayes Workings map in Appendix III (coloured DEM imagery layer).

Interpretation and Recommendations

With the foliation taken from the rocks, the soil sampling anomalies and the linear features from the DIGHEM interpretation, there seems to be a strong possibility that there are structures running between E-W and NE-SW directions. More detailed mapping and prospecting should be done at large anomalies and between larger soil anomalies that are running in a linear trend. Geo probe lines could also be done in a N-S orientation near the anomalies to provide a geochemical grid with a higher resolution.

References

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

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 1999: Yukon bedrock geology in Yukon digital geology, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826 and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-1(D)

Yukon Mining Recorder, Mining Claims Database – www.yukonminingrecorder.ca

Gibson, J.L., 2014, 2014 Geological, Geophysical, and Geochemical Report for the Bett-Hayes Property, Wildwood Exploration Inc.

Cote, C. (2017). 2017 Geochemical Report on the Hayes property, Yukon Territory. White Gold Corporation.

Statement of Expenditures

PROJECT	Hayes	
CLIENT	White Gold Corp	
TIME LINE	June 4 to June 30, 2018	
GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
Geologist/Project Management	Amount	Description
J Pautler	\$ 2,050.00	3.4 days @\$600/day
M Cooley	\$ 1,800.00	2 days @\$900/day
Travel and Expenses	\$ 907.91	
Geologist/Project Management	\$ 4,757.91	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$ 380.63</i>	
Total Geologist/Project Management	\$ 5,138.54	
AERIAL DRONE SURVEYS		
Drone Survey	Amount	Description
Drone Survey	\$ 3,800.00	2 production days @ \$1900/day
Drone Survey	\$ 1,425.00	1 standby day @1425 / day
Imagery Processing and Final Deliverables	\$ 4,000.00	40 flights @ \$100/flight
Aerial Drone Surveys	\$ 9,225.00	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$ 738.00</i>	
Total Aerial Drone Surveys	\$ 9,963.00	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS		
Soil/Till Survey	Amount	Description
Per Soil Sample Charge (Yukon Based Projects)	\$ 116,952.00	2658 samples @ \$44 / sample
Soil/Till Surveys	\$ 116,952.00	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$ 9,356.16</i>	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	\$ 126,308.16	
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS		
Dighem Airborne Survey	Amount	Description
Dighem Survey	\$ 64,980.54	560 km @\$116 / km inclusive of fuel and mobilization.
Standby by charges	\$ 15,000.00	5 weather standby charges @\$3000/day
Dighem Survey	\$ 79,980.54	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$ 6,398.44</i>	

Total Dighem Survey	\$ 86,378.98	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT		
Helicopter	Amount	Description
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger	\$ 66,299.22	41.4 hours @ \$1600 / hr
Jet Fuel	\$ 10,143.00	7245 l @\$1.40 / l
Fixed Wing	Amount	Description
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	\$ 13,735.00	Various flights to support soil sampling.
Logistical Support	\$ 90,177.22	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$ 7,214.18</i>	
Total Logistical Support	\$ 97,391.40	
OTHER/MISC		
Sampling Shipping	\$ 2,339.00	
Other/Misc	\$ 2,339.00	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$ 187.12</i>	
Total Other/Misc	\$ 2,526.12	
Total Project	\$ 327,706.20	

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.

Dated this 18th day of January 2019

Matthew Hanewich