GroundTruth Exploration

2018

Geochemical, Geophysical and Aerial Drone Report

Specific Work Components (GT Probe, Res/IP, Drone)

on the

Toonie Property

Dawson, Yukon

Claim Name	Grant #
Toonie 1 - 28	YF00081 - 108
Toonie 29 - 68	YF00629 - 68
Toonie 281 - 496	YD98541 - 756

NTS: 1:50,000 115N09, 16, O12

UTM: 552900E 7065700N

NAD83 Zone 7

Dawson Mining District

Work Performed Between:
GT Probe: Sept. 2nd – 11th 2018
IP/RES: Aug. 25th – Sept. 2nd 2018

Prepared for White Gold Corporation
By GroundTruth Exploration

Written By: Matthew Hanewich, Jen Hanlon
January 18, 2019

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Summary

White Gold Corporation commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Ltd. of Dawson, Yukon to perform IP Resistivity, and GT Probe work on the Toonie Property. The Property is in Yukon's White Gold district, approximately 45 km southwest of Dawson, YT in the Dawson Mining District on NTS Map Sheets 115N09,16 and 115O12. The Toonie property is comprised of 284 contiguous quartz claims owned and operated by White Gold Corp.

The 2011 soil sampling program on the Toonie (previously part of the Money Property) was the first intensive examination for mineral potential on this ground. There is very little exploration history on this ground prior to the claims being staked by Shawn Ryan in 2010/2011. There are no significant Minfile occurrences documented by the Yukon Geological Survey.

In 2016, White Gold Corp, attained the Toonie claims from Sean Ryan. A small prospecting and mapping mission was completed and aerial XCAM imagery was taken. The 2017 field season consisted of a grid soil sampling program and an airborne geophysical survey (DIGHEM) over the property.

During the 2018 field season on Toonie, 168 GT Probe samples were collected, and 3735 line-meters of IP/Res was surveyed.

GT Probe Au sample concentrations were quite low, but it appears that there could be a structure running NE-SW between the two westerly lines. The IP/resistivity sections show increasing resistivity towards the east in each grid. There are some higher resistivity anomalies in the near-surface, and overall the trend appears to be E-W. There is good correlation of the resistivity results between the in-line and crossline sections. The chargeability sections on the eastern grid show a higher chargeability unit that trends E-W in the northern half of the grid and a moderately chargeable unit in the southwest quadrant of the grid.

The GT Probe Au assay map and the interpreted resistivity models appear to have a general correlation. The Au anomalies seem to be near the boundaries of the resistive units. An in-depth analysis with 3-dimensional software would bring more insight to this theory. Prospecting in the areas of the Au and Ag anomalies from the GT Probe would be recommended. Prospecting near the boundaries of the resistive and chargeable units is also recommended.

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Appendix III: Toonie IP Resistivity Field Report

Appendix IV: IP/Res geophysical data

Introduction

White Gold Corporation commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Ltd. of Dawson, Yukon to perform IP Resistivity, and GT Probe work on the Toonie Property. The Property is in Yukon's White Gold district, approximately 45 km southwest of Dawson, YT in the Dawson Mining District on NTS Map Sheets 115N09,16 and 115O12 (Figure 1).

During the 2018 field season on Toonie, 168 GT Probe samples were collected, and 3735 line-meters of IP/Res was surveyed (Figure 2).

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 Toonie property is situated in West-Central Yukon within the Dawson Mining District. Geographically, it is situated on the West side of the Yukon River covering the lower end of the Sixtymile River, extending south onto Twentymile Creek and North to Galena Creek. The Toonie is approximately 45km Southwest of Dawson City, Yukon, by air. It is geographically centered at UTM coordinates 552900E, 7065700N.

Access to the Toonie property is currently restricted to helicopter, based in Dawson City. Dawson is accessed by year-round highway approximately 540 km North from Whitehorse, Yukon. Daily flight service is also available from Whitehorse to Dawson City. From Dawson City, a public airstrip exists on the Lower Sixtymile River adjacent to the property. This airstrip can be used to ferry fuel, gear and personnel to within 15 km of the Toonie property boundary.

Claims

The Toonie property is comprised of 284 contiguous quartz claims owned and operated by White Gold Corporation (Figure 3). The property is in the Dawson Mining District on NTS Map Sheets 115N09,16 and 115O12. A summary of the claims is shown in the table below, a full list of claims can be found in Appendix I.

Table 1: Claims Summary

Claim Name	Grant #	Expiry	# of Claims
Toonie 1 - 28	YF00081 - 108	2/15/2023	28
Toonie 29 - 68	YF00629 - 68	2/15/2023	40
Toonie 281 - 496	YD98541 - 756	2/15/2023	216
		Total:	284

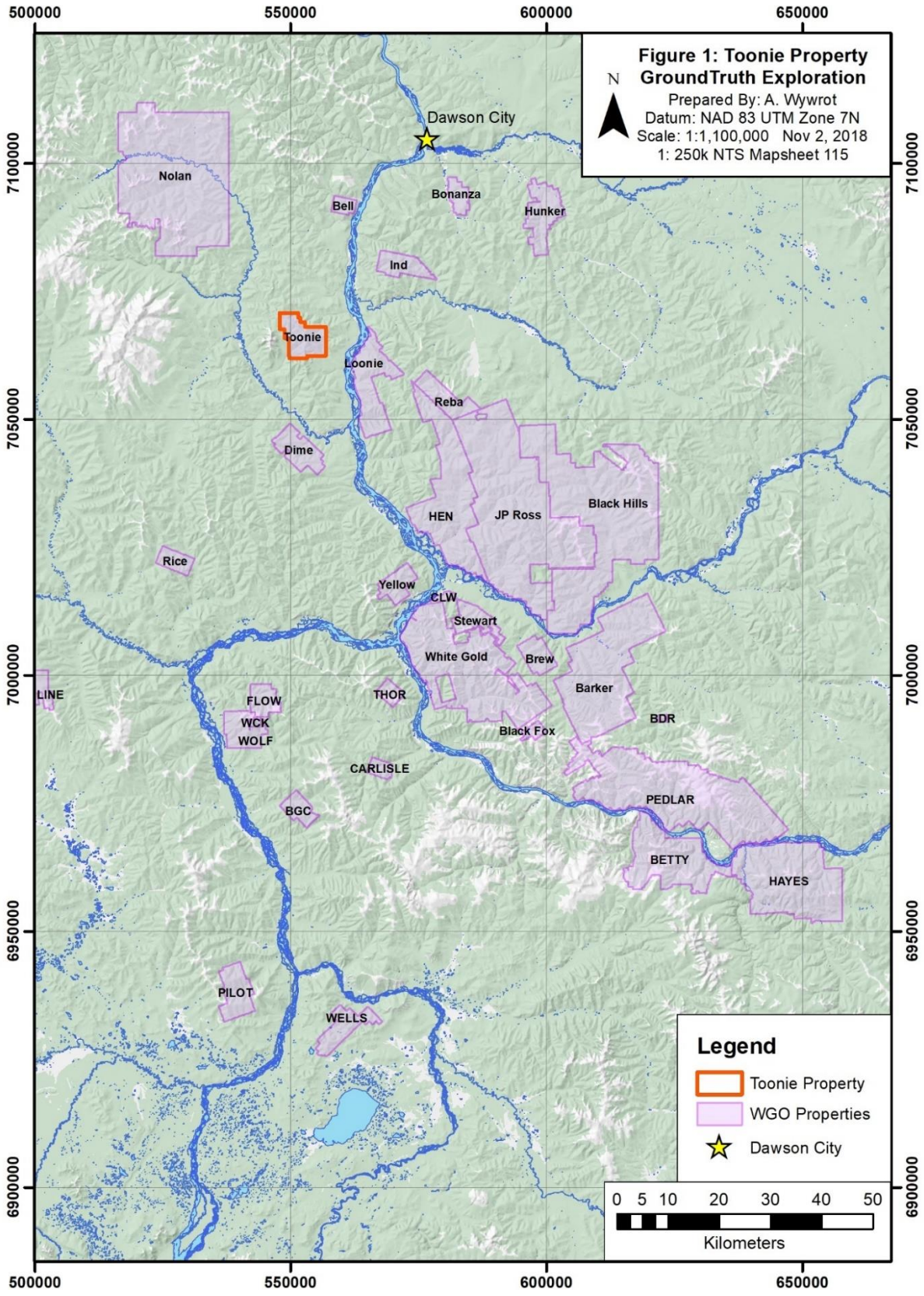

Figure 1: Toonie Location Map

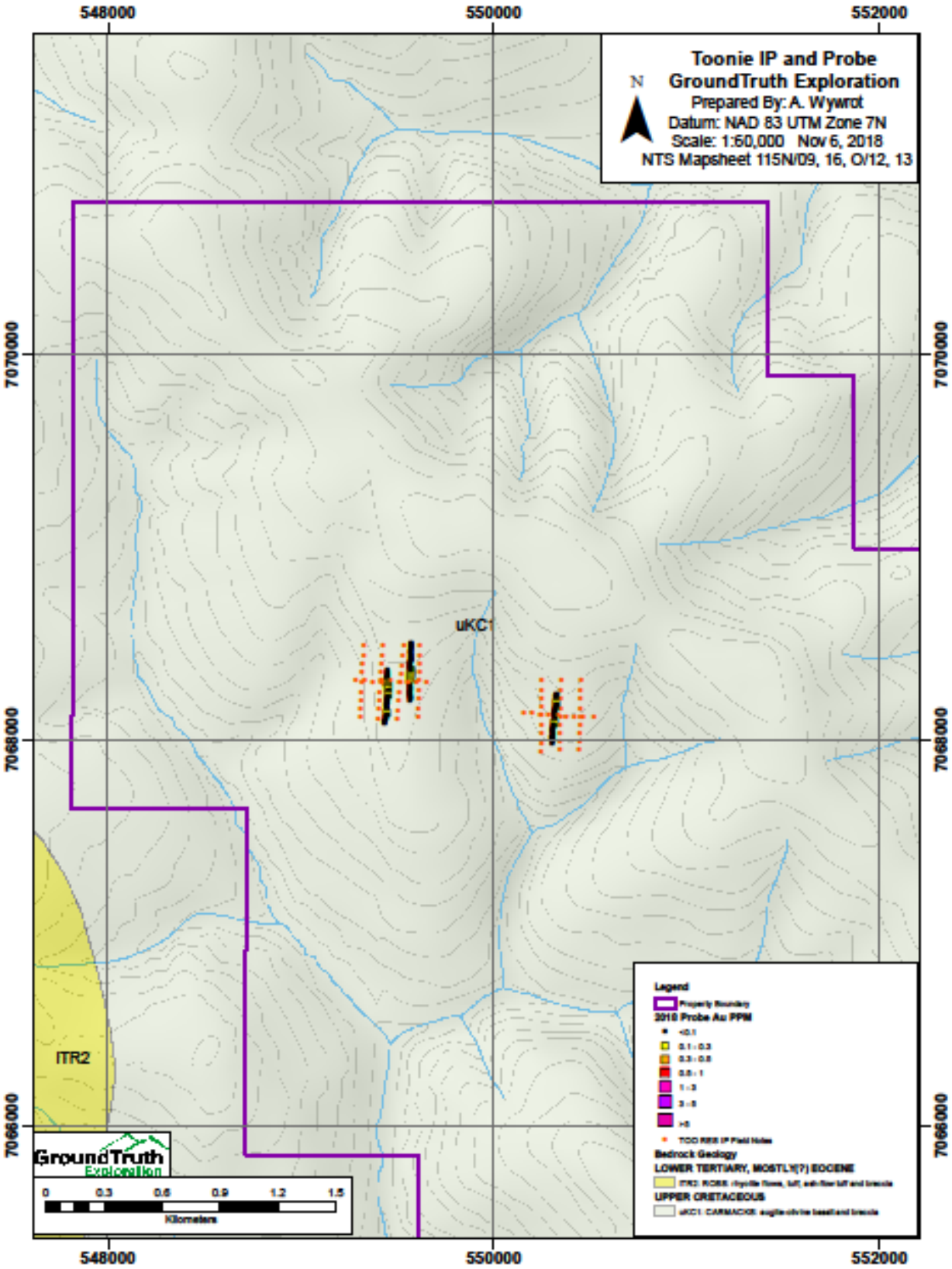

Figure 2: Work area map (IP/Res-orange, Probe-black)

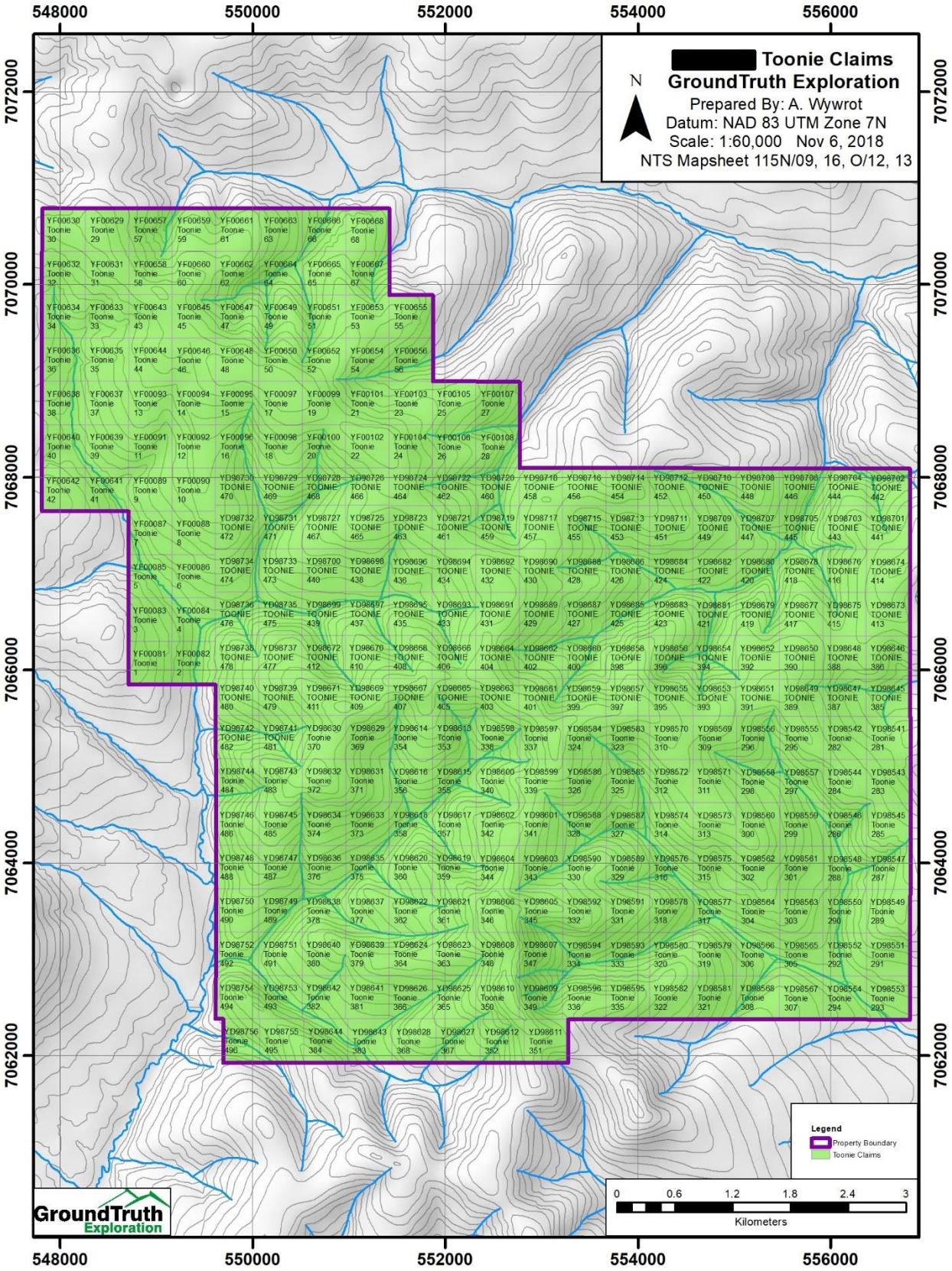

Figure 3: Claims Map

History and Previous Work

The 2011 soil sampling program on the Toonie (previously part of the Money Property) was the first intensive examination for mineral potential on this ground. There is very little exploration history on this ground prior to the claims being staked by Shawn Ryan in 2010/2011. There are no significant Minfile occurrences documented by the Yukon Geological Survey.

In 2010, a small ridge and spur soil sampling program conducted by Shawn Ryan returned additional gold anomalies with maximum values of 47ppb Au. The MONEY property contains 36 stream sediment samples from the Yukon Regional Geochemical Database (2003). Regionally anomalous values are found within the Money property. On the easterly flowing creek draining much of the Toonie claims two silts returned values of 37 ppb and 35 ppb Au. These silts are coincident with anomalous soil results on the White Pine 2011 ridge and spur sampling program.

A regional airborne magnetic/radiometric survey was flown by Shives et al. and was published in 2002. This survey identifies the prominent North trending magnetic low lineaments that are inferred to be prospective structures on the previously named Money property.

In 2016, White Gold Corp, bought the Toonie claims from Sean Ryan. A small prospecting and mapping mission was completed and aerial XCAM imagery was taken. The 2017 field season consisted of a grid soil sampling program and an airborne geophysical survey (DIGHEM) over the property.

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 4).

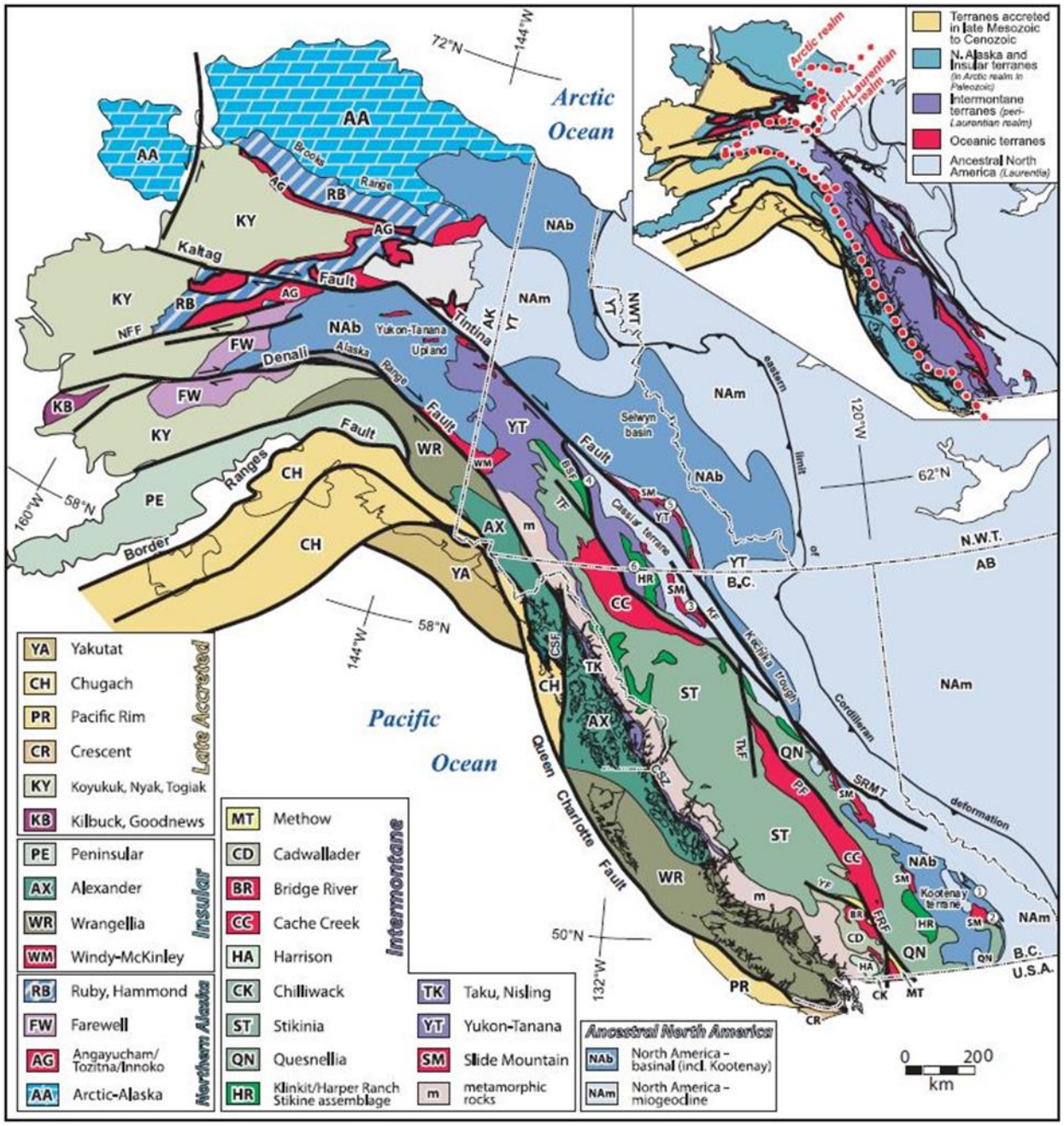

Figure 4: Regional Geology Map

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

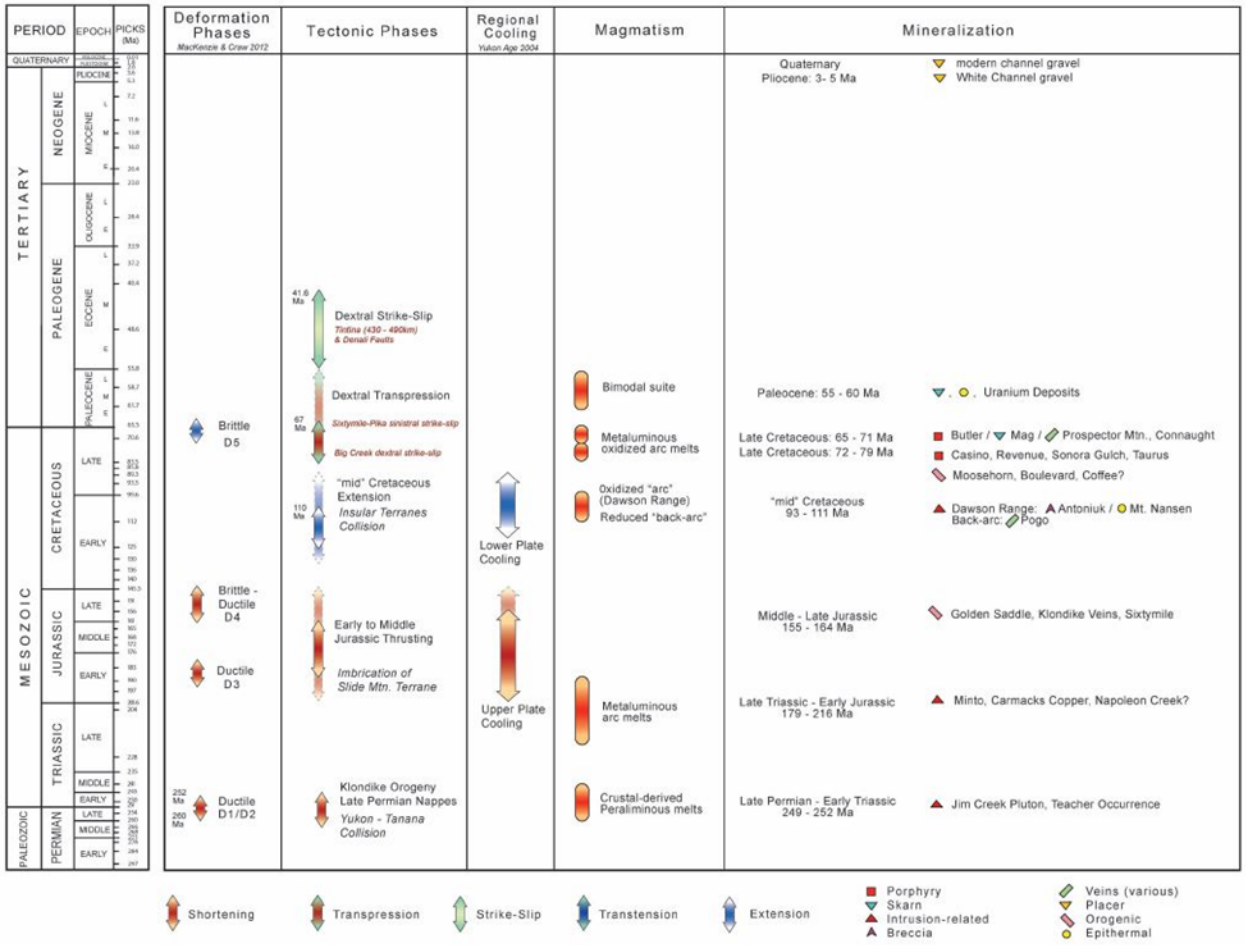

Figure 5: Correlation chart for major events occurring in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska (Allan et al., 2012)

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/fluvial 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 Toonie property is largely underlain with upper Cretaceous aged Carmacks volcanic rocks (uKC1). Predominant rock types include augite-olivine basalt and breccia. The southeast corner of the property has two small slivers of both lower cretaceous aged Indian River assemblage rocks (IKIR) and Paleozoic rocks of the Snowcap assemblage (PDS1). The Indian river rocks are mainly clast supported conglomerates and the Snowcap suit includes; quartzites, psammites, marble and minor amounts of amphibolite (Figure 6).

2018 Exploration Program and Results

GeoProbe

From the 2nd – 11th of September the GT Probe completed 3 lines and collected 168 samples on the Toonie property (Figure 2). Sample descriptions and assay results can be found in Appendix I, assay certificates in Appendix II.

Methods and Procedures

The GeoProbe is a helicopter portable, track mounted, hydraulically powered hammer drill with capabilities of taking substrate samples from the lower C-horizon/bedrock interface. Lines were laid over areas of interest with samples collected every 5m along the line. Samples were taken as deeply as possible, with sample depths typically between 1 – 2m depth. The lower +/-20cm of C-horizon material was collected for analysis and representative rock chip samples were collected from each interval.

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

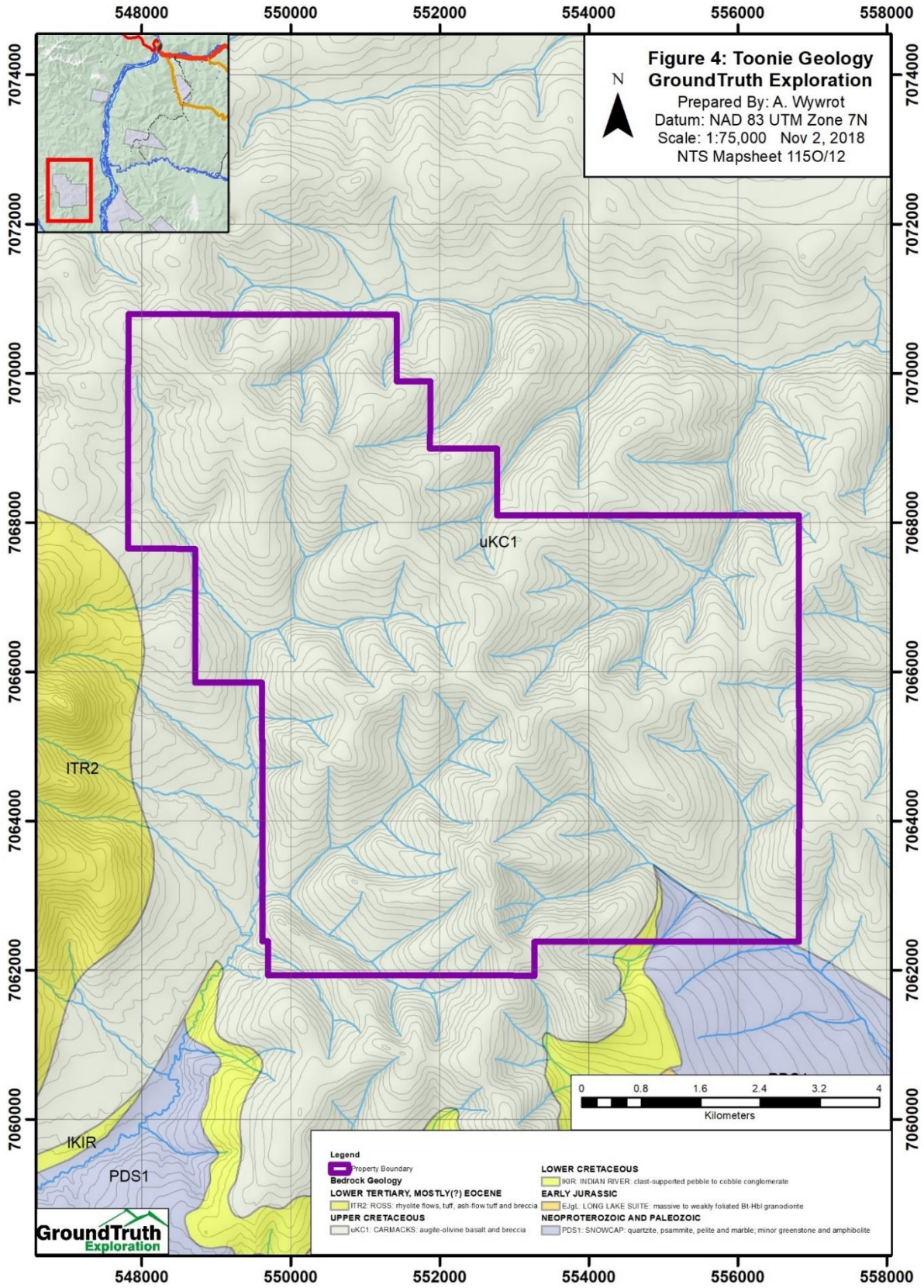

Figure 6: Toonie Property Geology

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

The Au concentrations were quite low in the samples, but it appears that there could be a structure running NE-SW between the two westerly lines (Figure 7). Silver anomalies are more abundant in the eastern line (line 3), there is the potential for several structures running E-W (Figure 8). Below is a summary table of the Probe assay results. These highlighted samples have the highest Au and Ag concentrations of the probe samples on Toonie, the highest concentration of each element is highlighted red.

Table 2: GT Probe assay summary

Line	Line Meterage	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (g/t)	Mo (g/t)	As (g/t)	Cu (g/t)	Zn (g/t)	Te (g/t)	Bi (g/t)
TOO18GTP-001	NSV									
TOO18GTP-002	110	0.258	0.4	19.6	9.3	3.6	398	216	0.1	0.2
TOO18GTP-002	160	0.232	0.6	30.2	16	1.6	411.9	489	0.1	0.1
TOO18GTP-003	45	0.242	1.4	54.9	70.5	58.2	19.3	346	1.3	1.8
TOO18GTP-003	165	0.094	4.6	51.3	22.2	31.4	21.4	135	4.4	0.3
TOO18GTP-003	205	0.035	2.3	133.3	6.8	97.6	27.6	1080	1.5	1.3
TOO18GTP-003	245	0.072	3.7	842.4	2.7	45	30.6	1663	3.5	4.2

IP Resistivity Surveys

IP resistivity survey conducted along 9 profiles, each 415 m long for a total of 3735 meters. Seven of the profiles were running N-S and 2 were E-W, which is shown in Figure 2, as well as in the IP/RES report in Appendix III.

Methods and Procedures

The methods and procedure for RES/IP surveys are discussed in the report “Toonie 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.

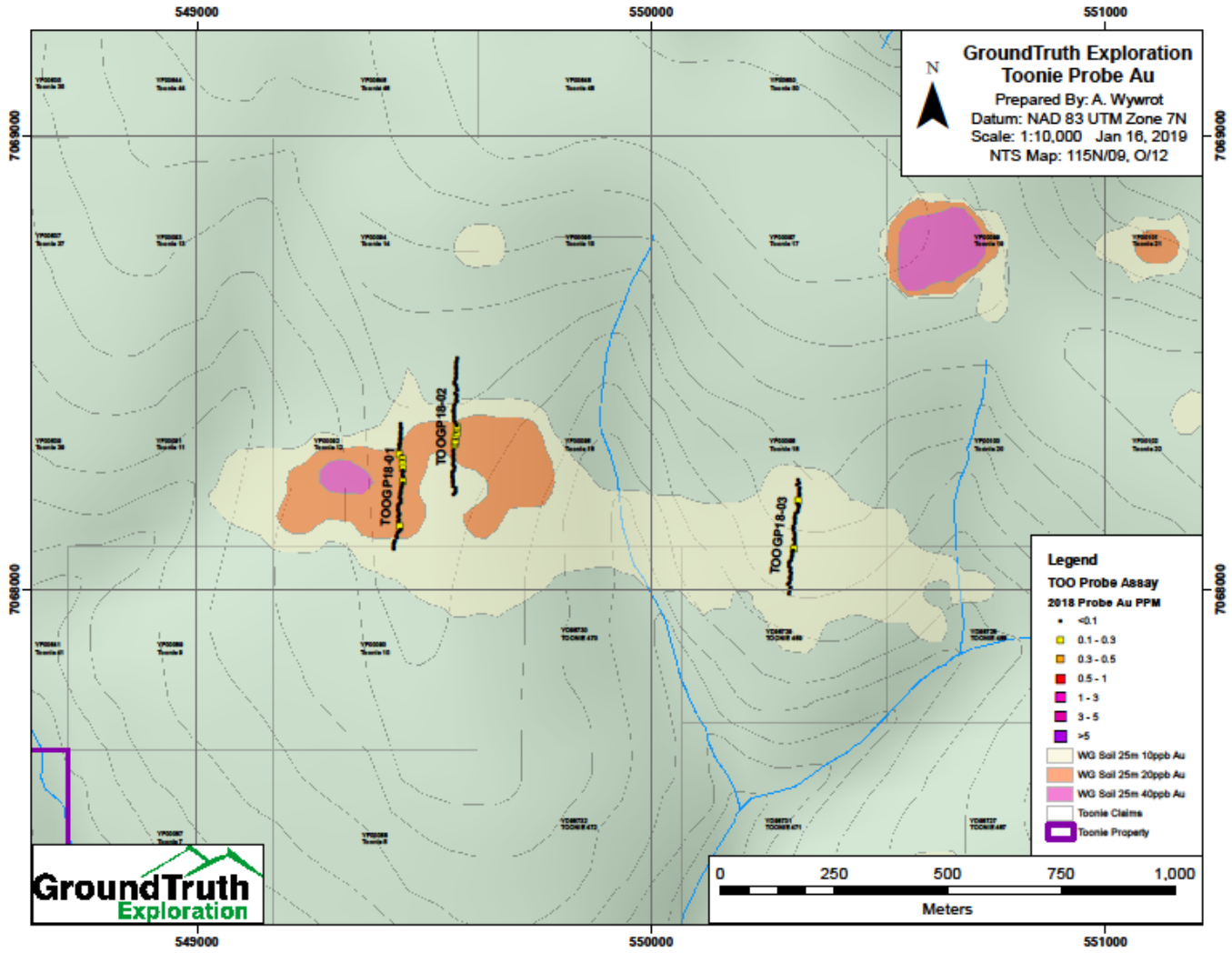

Figure 7: Probe Au assay results

Results

The resistivity sections show increasing resistivity towards the east in each grid. There are some higher resistivity anomalies in the near-surface, and overall the trend appears to be E-W. There is good correlation of the resistivity results between the in-line and crossline sections. The chargeability sections on the eastern grid show a higher chargeability unit that trends E-W in the northern half of the grid and a moderately chargeable unit in the southwest quadrant of the grid. For more detailed results see the IP Resistivity Report.

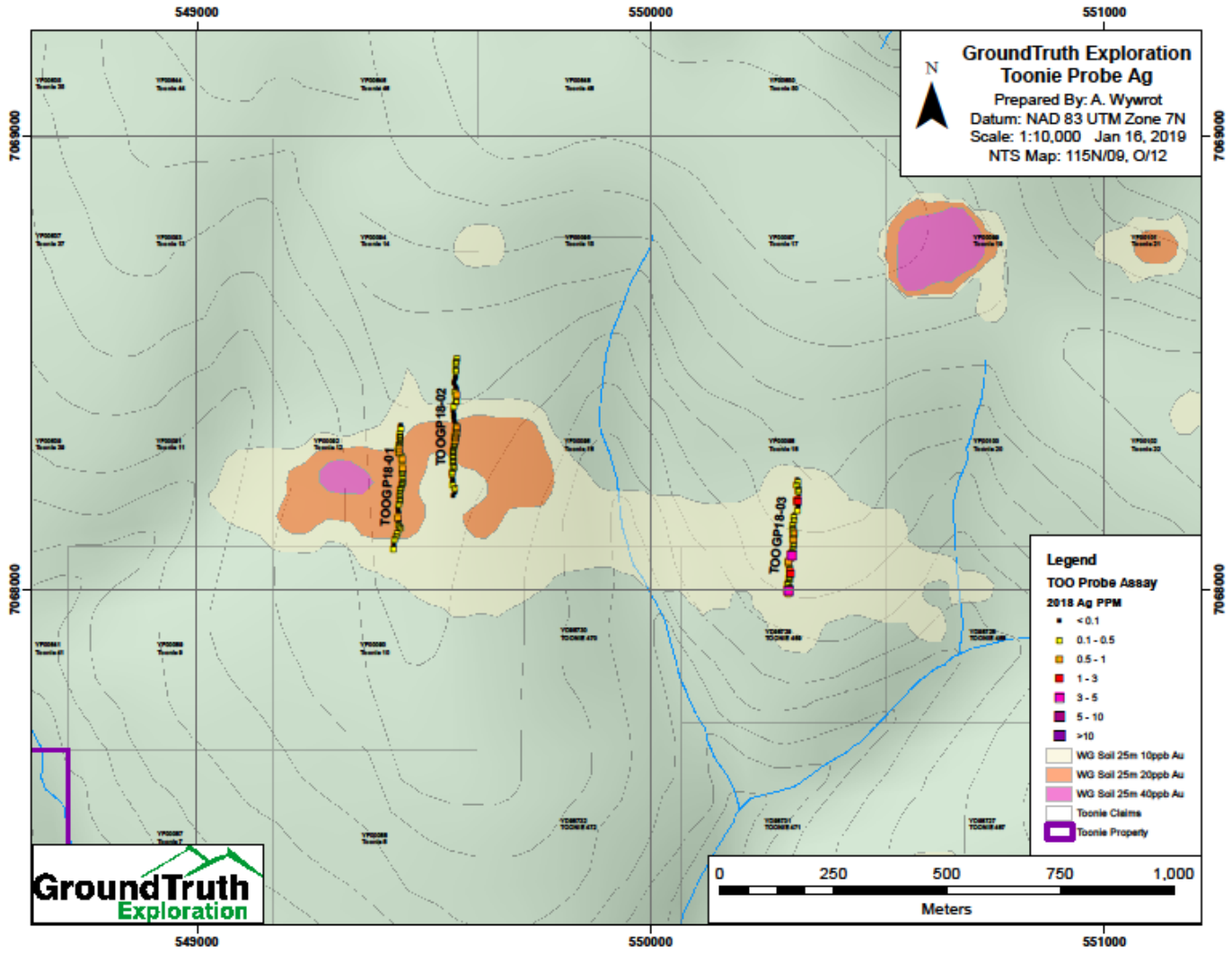

Figure 8: Probe Ag assay results

Interpretation and Recommendations

The GT Probe Au assay map and the interpreted resistivity models appear too have a general correlation. The Au anomalies seem to be near the boundaries of the resistive units. An in-depth analysis with 3-dimensional software would bring more insight to this theory. Prospecting in the areas of the Au and Ag anomalies from the GT Probe would be recommended in attempt to trace any structures found near the anomalies. Prospecting near the boundaries of the resistive and chargeable units is also recommended.

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 Ryan, J.J., 2005, Geology, Stewart River (115NO), Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4970, 1 coloured map, scale 1:250,000

Shives, R. B. K., Carson, J. M., Ford, K. L., Holman, P. B., Gordey, S., and Abbott, G., 2001, Airborne geophysical survey, Stewart River Area, Yukon Territory, (NTS Parts of 115N, O and 116B): Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3994

Heon, D. (compiler), Yukon Regional Geochemical Database 2003, http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/databases_gis.html

Yukon Minfile Occurrences: http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/

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

Statement of Expenditures

Toonie	**TOO**	Invoices are charged to WGO by GroundTruth Exploration, this chart is a summary of the following
CLIENT: WGO		Invoices: 10030, 10078, 10088, 10090, 10100, 10111
		and 10112
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS		
GT Probe2 Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
GTProbe with crew and supporting equipment and electronics	$24,500.00	charged @ $3500/day x 7 days
Mob / de mob standby	$5,250.00	charged @ $2625/day x 2 day
XRF unit	$2,100.00	charged @ $300/day x 7 days
GT Probe2	**$31,850.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$2,548.00*	
Total GT Probe2	**$34,398.00**	
GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS		

DC IP-Resistivity Survey	Amount	Description
Five-person IP crew and gear with consumables and room and board.	$29,400.00	charged at $4200/day x 7 days
Mob / demob and Standby	$6,300.00	charged at $3150/day x 2 days
DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$35,700.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$2,856.00*	
Total DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$38,556.00**	
LABORATORY ANALYSIS		
Rock/Core Samples	**Amount**	**Description**
Probe2	$4,560.75	168 samples @ $27.15/sample
Laboratory Analysis	**$4,560.75**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$364.86*	
Total Laboratory Analysis	**$4,925.61**	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT		
Helicopter	**Amount**	**Description**
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$18,910.00	chargeout @ $1525/hr x 12.4 hours
Fuel	$2,764.30	160L per hour x 12.4 hours @ $1.40/L
Truck	**Amount**	**Description**
Off-Highway Trucking	$2,600.00	
Logistical Support	**$24,274.30**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$1,941.94*	
Total Logistical Support	**$26,216.24**	
Total Project Cost	**$104,095.85**	

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 18th day of January 2019

Matthew Hanewich