

Geochemical, Geophysical and Airborne Imagery Report

(Geological Mapping and Prospecting, IP Resistivity Survey, Drone Imagery, GT Probe)

on the

Black Fox Property

Dawson, Yukon

Claim Name	Grant #
Black Fox 1 - 10	YC30519 - 528
Black Fox 11 - 38	YC35176 - 203
Black Fox 39 - 52	YC36525 - 538

NTS: 1:50,000 115003

UTM: **598000 E, 6985000 N**

NAD83 Zone 7

Dawson Mining District

Work Performed Between:

Geological Mapping and Prospecting: Sept. 8th and 14th 2018

Geo Probe: July 16th – 30th 2018

Drone: June 6th – 7th 2018

IP/Res Survey: July 16th – 20th 2018

Prepared for White Gold Corporation (Selene Holdings LP)

By GroundTruth Exploration

Written By: Matthew Hanewich, Jen Hanlon
February 8th, 2019

Summary

White Gold Corporation commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Ltd. of Dawson, Yukon to perform geological mapping and prospecting, a drone aerial survey, IP resistivity geophysical survey and GT Probe programs on their Black Fox property. The Black Fox is in Yukon's White Gold district, approximately 130 km south of Dawson, YT in the Dawson Mining District on NTS Map Sheet 1150/03, north of the Yukon River at the headwaters of Britannia Creek.

Shawn Ryan re-staked the Black Fox claims in 2004. Between 2004 and 2007, Ryanwood Exploration collected 1,311 soil samples identifying several gold-in-soil anomalies. Two shallow trenches were also dug exposing a quartz vein with visible gold. In 2007 Underworld Resources optioned the Black Fox property from Ryanwood Exploration and dug a further 6 trenches exposing the same quartz vein, the "Thistle Vein" (Paulsen et al., 2010). The Thistle quartz vein at Black Fox strikes approximately Northwest/Southeast. A high-grade grab spot sample of the host rock amphibolite collected from the eastern part of the trench contained 17.73 g/t Au. Two spot samples taken from the quartz vein at its North-western end contained just over 10 g/t Au and 7.6 g/t Au. Gold assay values from the quartz vein towards the southwest decreased compared to those observed to the northwest, down to approximately 3 and 4 g/t Au.

In 2017, an airborne geophysical survey was conducted over Black Fox consisting of 232.2 line-km. The resistivity and magnetic interpretations were helpful in identifying potential lithological boundaries and structures.

During the 2018 field season there were 12 prospecting samples collected and a drone survey recorded 25 square kilometers of imagery. There was also an IP/Res program where 4 profiles were surveyed for a total of 1660 line meters, and a Geo Probe program completed 5 sample lines, collecting a total of 205 samples.

Both the IP/Res and the Probe results identify an ESE-WNW trending structure running between the Probe lines and the geophysical survey lines. The NE-SW lineaments predicted in the geophysics may potentially be conjugate structures to a more prominent ESE-WNW trending structure.

Mapping and prospecting will be a useful tool to determine more information on the structure defined by both IP/Res and the Geo Probe. Probe lines in a N-S orientation and prospecting on the north and south sides of the identified structure would identify any other parallel structures that may be mineralized in the area. If other structures are found in the area, a small RAB drilling program would be ideal for testing these structures at depth.

Contents

Introduction 1

Location and Access 1

Claims 1

History and Previous Work 3

Geology 4

 Regional Geology 4

 Property Geology 7

2018 Exploration Program and Results 7

 Field Mapping and Prospecting 7

 Analysis 7

 Results 7

 GeoProbe 9

 Methods and Procedures 9

 Analysis 9

 Results 9

 IP Resistivity Surveys 10

 Methods and Procedures 10

 Analysis 10

 Results 11

 Drone 11

Interpretation and Conclusions 11

References 12

Statement of Expenditures 13

Statement of Qualifications 15

List of Figures

Figure 1: Black Fox Location Map.....	2
Figure 2: Location of work completed on Black Fox claims.....	3
Figure 3: Regional Geology of the Yukon (Colpron et al., 2007)	5
Figure 4: Correlation chart for major events occurring in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska	6
Figure 5: Property Geology Map	8
Figure 6: Probe Au assay results.....	10

List of Tables

Table 1: Claims Summary	1
Table 2: Geo Probe assay results	9

List of Appendices

All appendices and contents are included as digital files with the report

Appendix I: Claims List, Prospecting sample descriptions and assay, Geo Probe sample descriptions and geochemistry

Appendix II: Prospecting Rock sample assay certificates, Geo Probe sample assay certificates

Appendix III: Black Fox IP/Res Report

Appendix IV: Drone Imagery, Res/IP data

Introduction

White Gold Corporation commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Ltd. of Dawson, Yukon to perform geological mapping and prospecting, a drone aerial survey, IP resistivity geophysical survey and GT Probe programs on their Black Fox property. The Black Fox is in Yukon's White Gold district, approximately 130 km south of Dawson, YT in the Dawson Mining District on NTS Map Sheet 1150/03, north of the Yukon River at the headwaters of Britannia Creek (Figures 1).

There were 12 prospecting samples collected, the drone recorded 25 square kilometers of imagery, the IP/Res surveyed 4 profiles for a total of 1660 line meters and the Geo Probe completed 5 sample lines, collecting a total of 205 samples. A summary of the work done is shown in Figure 2. Results and interpretation of these survey forms the basis of this report. Appendices to this report are attached as digital files.

Location and Access

The Black Fox Property is in the central-western part of Yukon, approximately 130km south of Dawson (Figure 1) near the confluence of the Yukon River and Britannia Creek. The center of the property is located at UTM: 598000 E, 6985000 N.

The property is located in an unglaciated region of the Dawson Range. Elevations range from 975m to 1460m. 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 precipitation, warm summers, and cold winters.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Dawson City or via fixed wing aircraft to one of 4 airstrips within 20km of the property. Thistle airstrip is accessible by plane from Dawson or commercial barge. The property can be accessed by mining road from Thistle airstrip. Dawson is the nearest supply center and 538km by paved highway from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Claims

The Black Fox property is registered in the Dawson Mining district on mapsheet 1150/03. The claims are fully owned by Selene Holdings LP and are operated by White Gold Corporation. It encompasses 1020 hectares and is composed of 52 claims (Figure 2) summarized in the table below.

Table 1: Claims Summary

Claim Name	Grant #	Expiry Date	No. of Claims
Black Fox 1 - 10	YC30519 - 528	2/15/2028	10
Black Fox 11 - 38	YC35176 - 203	2/15/2028	28
Black Fox 39 - 52	YC36525 - 538	2/15/2025	14

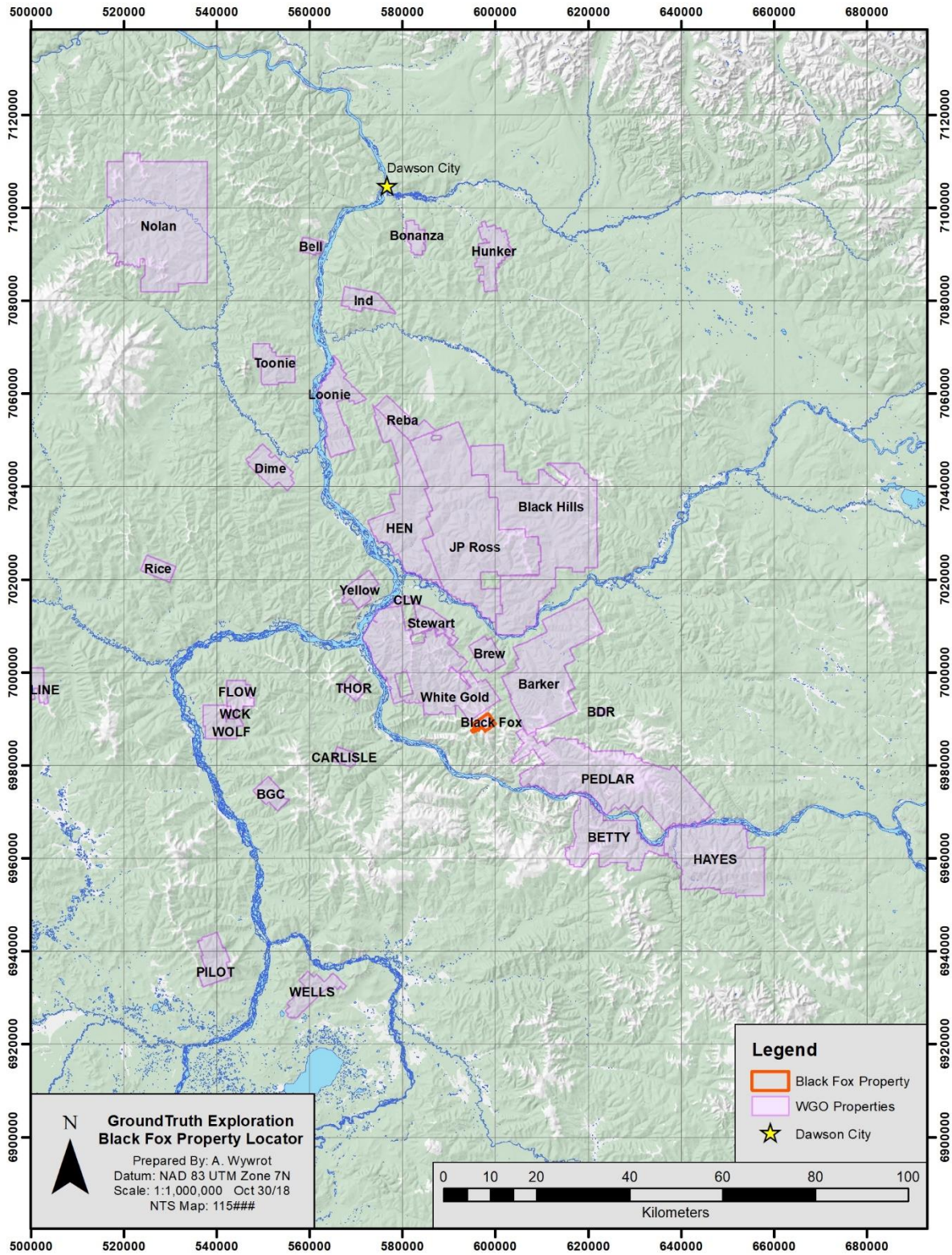


Figure 1: Black Fox Location Map

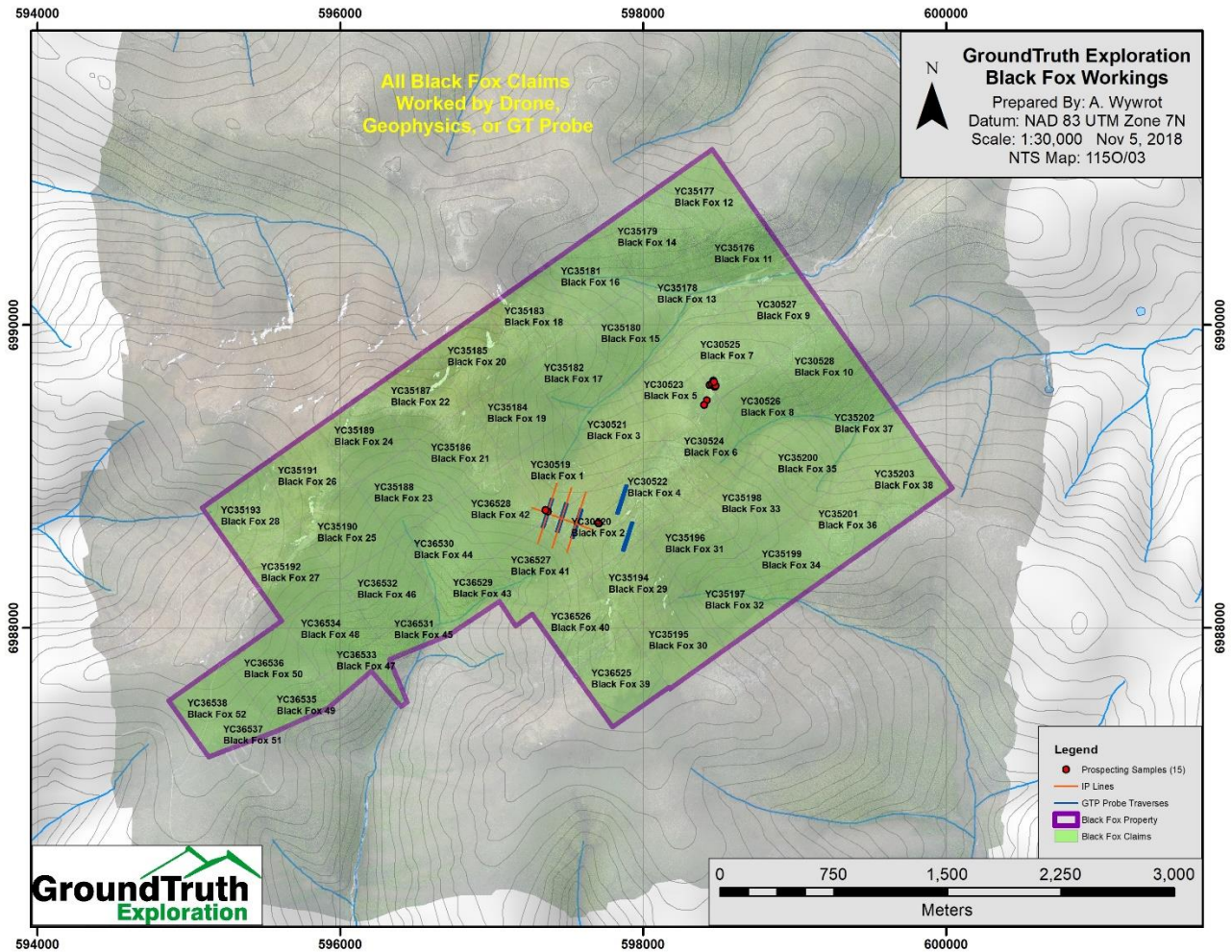


Figure 2: Location of work completed on Black Fox claims

History and Previous Work

The area saw its first recorded work in 1915 where it was staked as Black Fox. A small open cut uncovered a 0.9 m quartz vein with pockets of galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite (Minfile 1150 014) (Paulsen et al., 2010; Hollis, 2011).

Shawn Ryan re-staked the Black Fox claims in 2004. Between 2004 and 2007, Ryanwood Exploration collected 1,311 soil samples identifying several gold-in-soil anomalies. Two shallow trenches were also dug exposing a quartz vein with visible gold. In 2007 Underworld Resources optioned the Black Fox property from Ryanwood Exploration and dug a further 6 trenches exposing the same quartz vein, the “Thistle Vein” (Paulsen et al., 2010). The Thistle quartz vein at Black Fox strikes approximately Northwest/Southeast. A high-grade grab spot sample of the host rock amphibolite collected from the eastern part of the trench contained 17.73 g/t Au. Two spot samples taken from the quartz vein at its North-western end contained just over 10 g/t Au and 7.6 g/t Au. Gold assay values from the quartz vein towards the southwest decreased compared to those observed to the northwest, down to approximately 3 and 4 g/t Au (Hollis, 2011).

In 2017, an airborne geophysical survey was conducted over Black Fox consisting of 232.2 line-km. The resistivity and magnetic interpretations were helpful in identifying potential lithological boundaries and structures.

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 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.

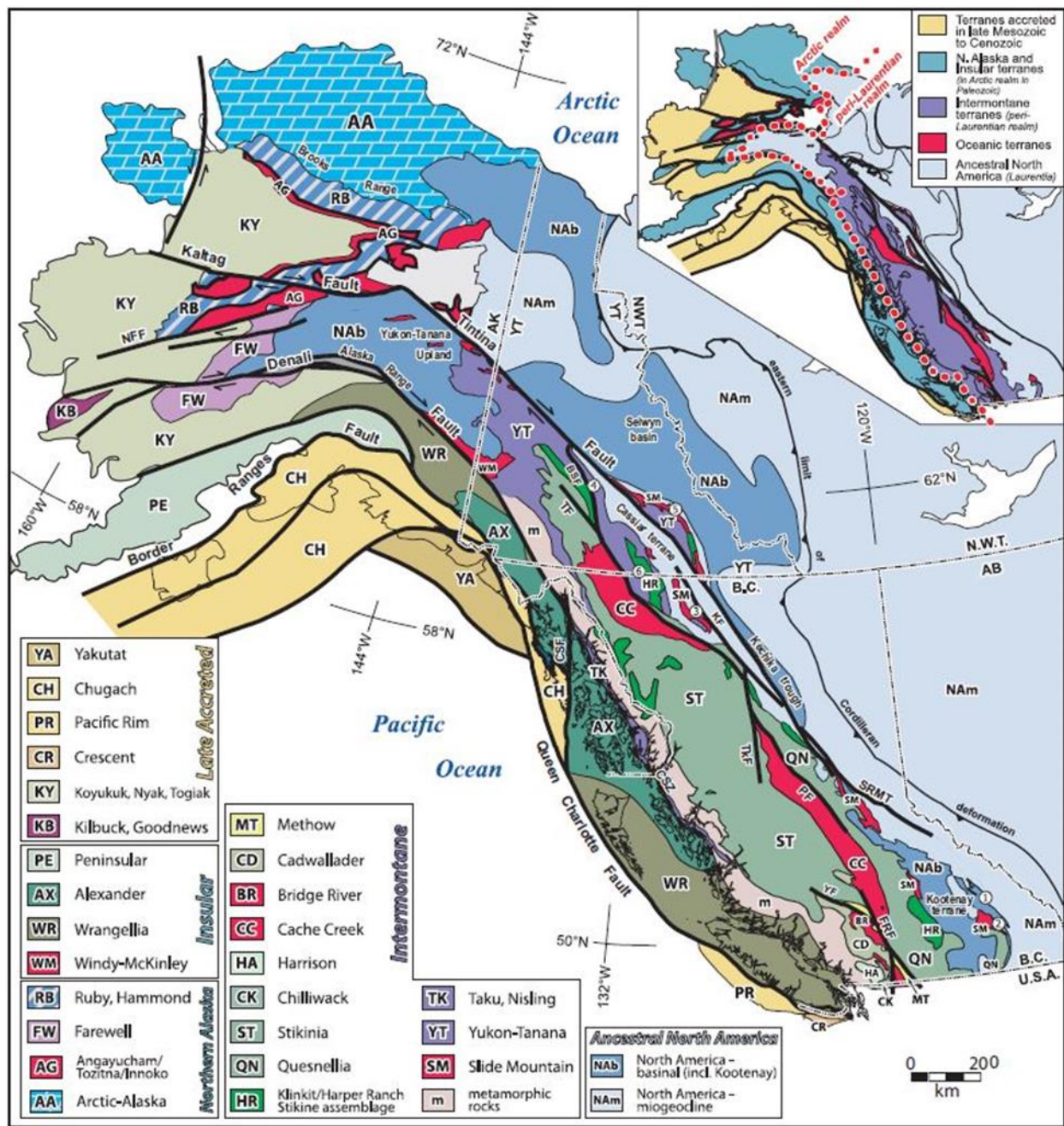


Figure 3: Regional Geology of the Yukon (Colpron et al., 2007)

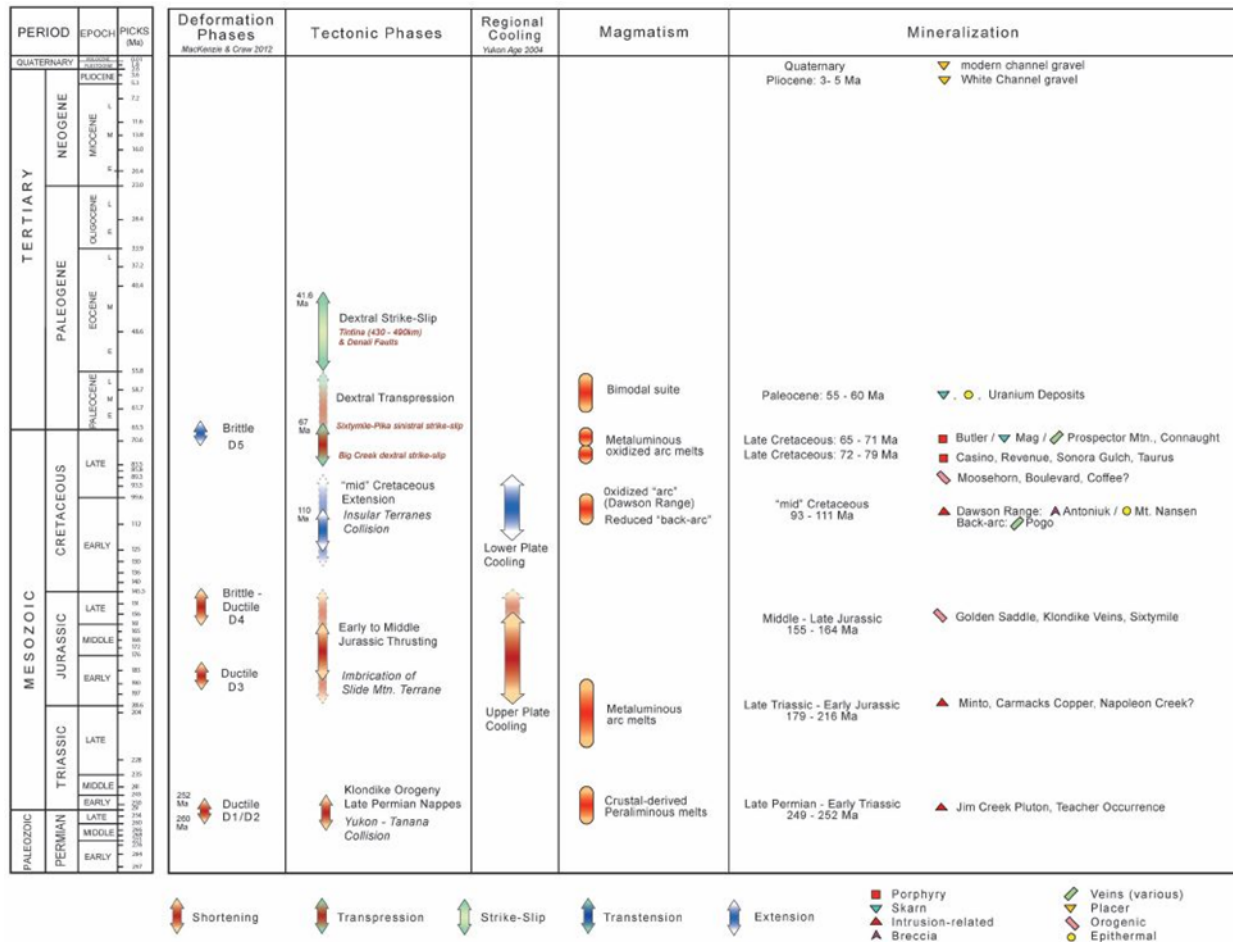


Figure 4: Correlation chart for major events occurring in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska (Allan et al., 2012)

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 Black Fox Project is primarily underlain by undifferentiated Devonian-Mississippian, and minor Permian, felsic and lesser mafic orthogneiss, with interlayered amphibolite and metasedimentary basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (Figure 4). This unit lies on trend of similar lithologies that underlie the White property, which includes the White Gold deposit, of Kinross Gold Corporation.

The interlayered metamorphic assemblages are in contact to the north and west of the property with the Mississippian Simpson Range Batholith (Tonalite with minor intermediate to mafic orthogneiss).

The Black Fox Project is located 20 km northeast of the Coffee Project, 20 km southeast of the White Gold deposit and 30 km northwest of the Casino gold-copper-molybdenum deposit.

2018 Exploration Program and Results

Field Mapping and Prospecting

There were 12 geochemical rock samples taken on the Black Fox property on the 8th and 14th of September. The descriptions and chemistry results can be found in Appendix I, the assay certificates can be found in Appendix II.

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

The 2018 field results show 3 anomalous samples, one of which is 15.3 g/t Au. The host is a sugary quartz vein with pyrite and chalcopyrite found in a trench from past work in the area. The other two anomalous samples ran less than 1 g/t, the first sample is oxidized BQFG with pyrite mineralization. The other is recorded as an oxidized felsic dyke with unknown mineralization.

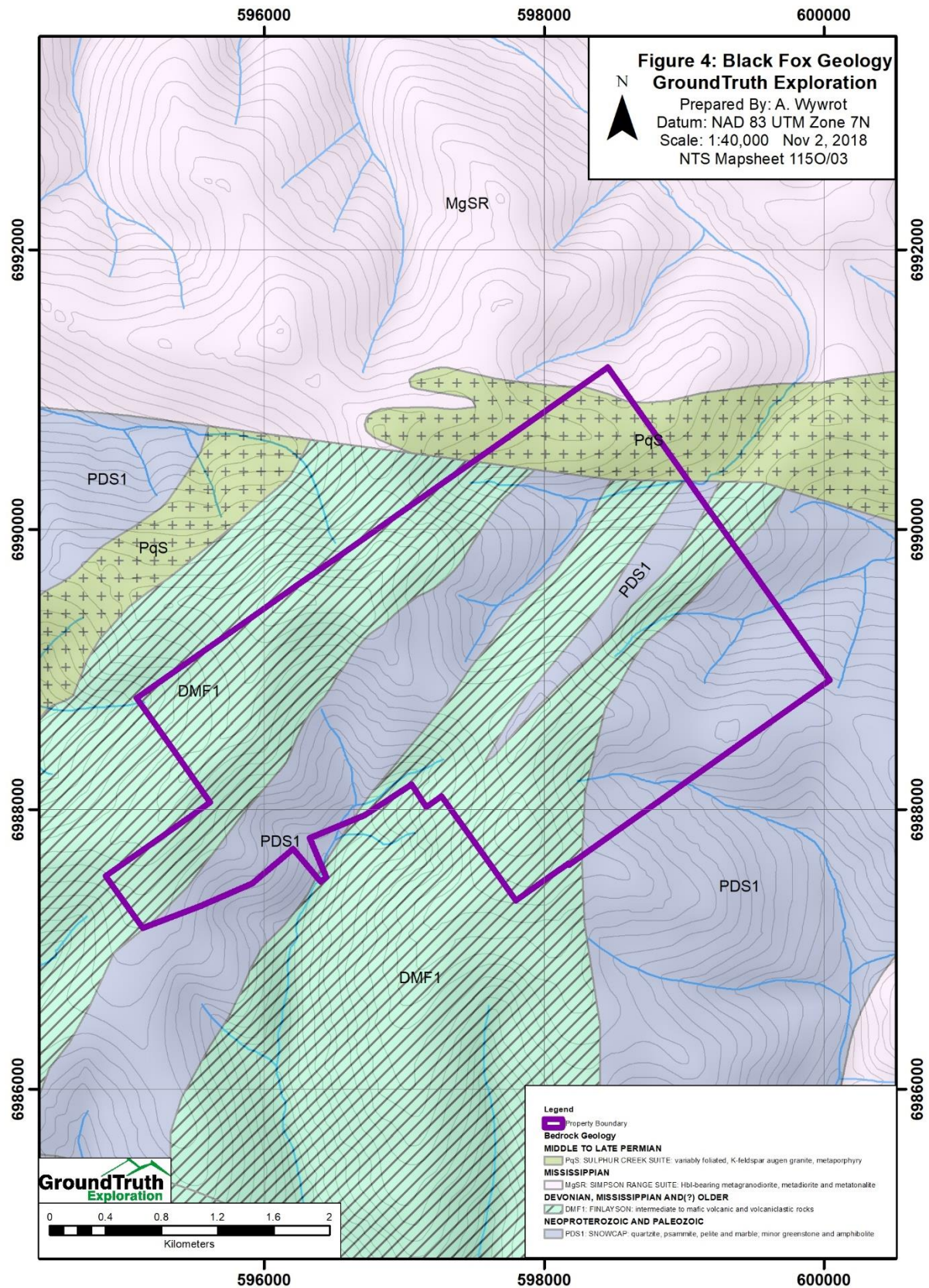


Figure 5: Property Geology Map

GeoProbe

The 2018 Probe program on the Black Fox consisted of five 200-meter lines and 205 geochemical samples. The chemistry and sample descriptions are in Appendix I, analytical certificates are in Appendix II.

Methods and Procedures

The GT Probe 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 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 Geo Probe program identified areas with small Au anomalies (< 1 g/t) which are summarized below in Table 2. There were no indicator elements that were consistently correlated to the gold values, some samples had larger Pb and Mo anomalies, but again, were not consistent. Figure 6 shows a linear Au trend between probe lines 1 – 3 trending approximately ESE – WNW. There are other gold anomalies in Probe line 4, but there is no adjacent probe sampling to create a trend (Figure 6).

Table 2: Geo Probe assay results

Line	Line Metreage (m)	Au (g/t)
BFX18GTP-001	NSV	
BFX18GTP-002	105	0.387
BFX18GTP-003	105	0.347
BFX18GTP-004	90	0.302
BFX18GTP-005	15	0.692
<i>And</i>	70	0.471

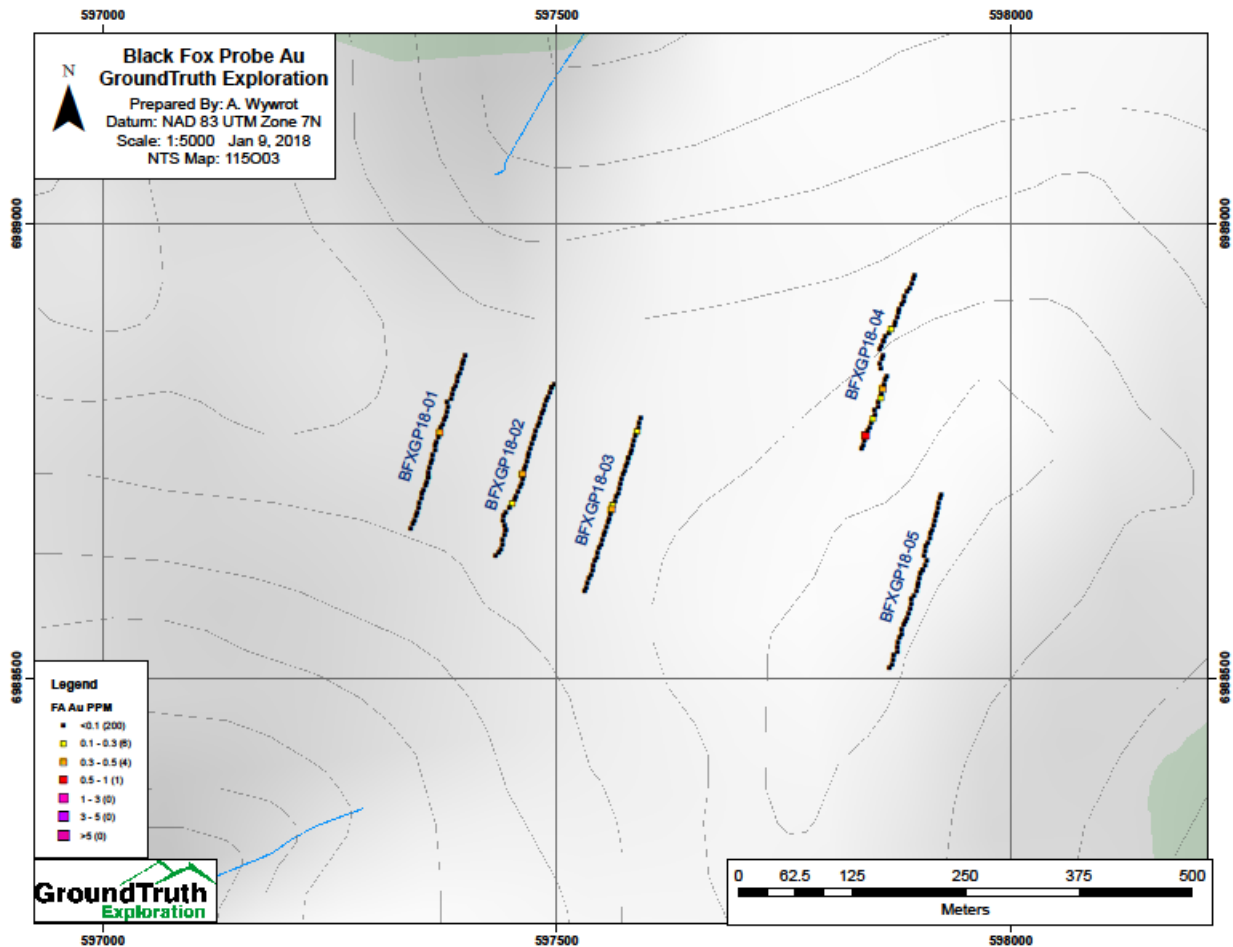


Figure 6: Probe Au assay results

IP Resistivity Surveys

The 2018 IP/Res survey on the Black Fox consisted of 4 profiles for a total of 1660 line meters. A report with in depth details on the program can be found Appendix III. The data files can be found in Appendix IV.

Methods and Procedures

The methods and procedure for RES/IP surveys are discussed in the report “Black Fox 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 2018 resistivity sections show potentially ESE-WNW trending conductive lineation's on the north and south sides of the grid, as well as a less conductive lineation that trends slightly more E-W through the middle of the grid. The chargeability sections show a chargeable unit located on the south and west side of the grid that potentially trends NE-SW. More results can be found in the IP/Res report.

Drone

The Drone survey was completed on June 6th and 7th covering 25 square kilometers over the Black Fox property. The area covered is shown in Figure 2 and the imagery file is in Appendix IV.

Interpretation and Conclusions

Both the IP/Res and the Probe results identify an ESE-WNW trending structure running between the Probe lines and the geophysical survey lines. The NE-SW lineaments predicted in the geophysics may potentially be conjugate structures to a more prominent ESE-WNW trending structure.

Mapping and prospecting will be a useful tool to determine more information on the structure defined by both IP/Res and the Geo Probe. Probe lines in a N-S orientation and prospecting on the north and south sides of the identified structure would identify any other parallel structures that may be mineralized in the area. If other structures are found in the area, a small RAB drilling program would be ideal for testing these structures at depth.

References

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Statement of Expenditures

Black Fox	BFX	
CLIENT	WGO	
MAILING ADDRESS		
GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
Geologist/Project Management	Amount	Description
Wages	\$300.00	0.5 days @ \$600 per day
Geologist/Project Management	\$300.00	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$24.00</i>	
Total Geologist/Project Management	\$324.00	
AERIAL DRONE SURVEYS		
Drone Survey	Amount	Description
Drone Crew and Equipment Day Rate	\$1,900.00	1 day at \$1900 per day
Processing	\$2,000.00	20 flights at \$100 per flight
Aerial Drone Surveys	\$3,900.00	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$312.00</i>	
Total Aerial Drone Surveys	\$4,212.00	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS		
GT Probe1 Survey	Amount	Description
GTProbe with crew and supporting equipment and electronics	\$21,000.00	6 days @ 3500 per day
Mob / de mob standby	\$3,938.00	1.5 days @ 2625 per day
XRF unit	\$1,800.00	6 days @ 300 per day
GT Probe1	\$26,738.00	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$2,139.04</i>	
Total GT Probe1	\$28,877.04	
GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS		
DC IP-Resistivity Survey	Amount	Description
Five person IP crew and gear with consumables and room and board.	\$12,600.00	3 days @ \$4200 per day
Mob / demob and Standby	\$6,300.00	2 days @ \$3150 per day
DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	\$18,900.00	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$1,512.00</i>	

Total DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	\$20,412.00	
LABORATORY ANALYSIS		
Rock/Core Samples	Amount	Description
Geo	\$ -	
Probe1	\$5,480.76	205 samples at \$26.74 per sample
Laboratory Analysis	\$5,480.76	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$438.46</i>	
Total Laboratory Analysis	\$5,919.22	
LOGISTICAL SUPPORT		
Helicopter	Amount	Description
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	\$11,245.75	6.81 hours @ \$1525/hour
Fuel	\$301.00	215L @ \$1.4/L
Fixed Wing	Amount	Description
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	\$1,813.33	
Fuel	\$366.21	
Logistical Support	\$13,726.29	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$1,098.10</i>	
Total Logistical Support	\$14,824.39	
OTHER/MISC		
Sampling Shipping	\$52.92	Freight
Other/Misc	\$52.92	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$4.23</i>	
Total Other/Misc	\$57.15	
Total Black Fox Expenditures		
	\$74,625.81	

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 8th day of February 2019

Matthew Hanewich