

# 2018 Geochemical, Geophysical, Geological and Drilling Assessment Report

Geological Mapping, IP Survey, Diamond and RC Drilling  
on the

White Gold Project

Dawson Mining District, Yukon

Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Name	Grant Number
BC 1 - BC 24	YC97337 - YC97360	Panda 47 - Panda 115	YC86756 - YC86824
Bear 1 - Bear 56	YC17285 - YC17340	Panda 117 - Panda 246	YC86976 - YC87105
Bear 58 - Bear 67	YC17341 - YC17350	Panda 247 - Panda 292	YC87355 - YC87400
Black 1 - Black 6	YC87573 - YC87578	Panda F 261	YD48099
Black 39 - Black 115	YC87611 - YC87687	Panda F 263 - Panda F 281	YD48080 - YD48098
Black F 116 - Black F119	YD48109 - YD48112	Panda F 282 - Panda F 285	YD48117 - YD48120
Black 120 - Black 123	YD48113 - YD48116	Redfox 1 - Redfox 16	YC87130 - YC87145
Black F 124	YD48130	Redfox 17 - Redfox 32	YC87307 - YC87322
Blue 1 - Blue 12	YC95887 - YC95898	Redfox 33 - Redfox 88	YC88021 - YC88076
Blue 15 - Blue 28	YC88237 - YC88250	Redfox 89 - Redfox 139	YC87898 - YC87948
Blue 29 - Blue 60	YC95533 - YC95564	Rush 1 - Rush 12	YC95456 - YC95467
Blue 64 - Blue 65	YD48121 - YD48122	Rush 13 - Rush 24	YC95444 - YC95455
Blue F 66 - Blue F 67	YD48123 - YD48124	Rush 25 - Rush 36	YC95484 - YC95495
Blue 68 - Blue 69	YD48125 - YD48126	Rush 37 - Rush 48	YC95468 - YC95479
Blue F 70 - Blue F 72	YD48127 - YD48129	Rush 49 - Rush 62	YC87401 - YC87424
Cath 1 - Cath 108	YC75825 - YC75932	Silly F 1 - Silly F 9	YD32821 - YD32829
Cathy 35 - Cathy 72	YC30575 - YC30612	Thistle 13 - Thistle 24	YC30507 - YC30518
Cathy 89 - Cathy 120	YC30629 - YC30660	VG 1 - VG 76	YC87453 - YC87528
Cathy 137 - Cathy 156	YC30677 - YC30696	VG 79 - VG 120	YC87531 - YC87572
Cub 1 - Cub 4	YC17351 - YC17354	White 1 - White 12	YC23532 - YC23543
Cub 5 - Cub 14	YC20299 - YC20308	White 13 - White 28	YC27120 - YC27135
Cub 15 - Cub 20	YC20452 - YC20457	White 29 - White 46	YC27168 - YC27185
CCC 1 - CCC 4	YC44997 - YC45000	White 47 - White 106	YC25657 - YC25716
Fill F 2 - Fill F 9	YD48101 - YD48108	White 107 - White 118	YC60626 - YC60637
Grizz 1 - Grizz 62	YC86601 - YC86662	White 119 - White 199	YC60719 - YC60799
Infill 1 - Infill 32	YC95501 - YC95532	White 200 - White 303	YC75721 - YC75824
Koala 1 - Koala 32	YC87323 - YC87354	White 304 - White 376	YC84213 - YC84285
Koala 33 - Koala 48	YC87730 - YC87745	White 377 - White 383	YC97361 - YC97367
Panda 1 - Panda 43	YC86663 - YC86745	WS 1 - WS 28	YC36053 - YC36080
Panda 44 - Panda 46	YC86594 - YC86596	WS 29 - WS 133	YC84108 - YC84212

**NTS: 1:50,000 115O/03, 04,05,06,07,11 and 115N/08**

**UTM: 569851 E 7019557 N**

**NAD83 Zone 7**

## Mining District

Work Performed Between:

Diamond Drilling Performed on: May 23 – September 21, 2018

RC Drilling Performed on: June 7 – July 4, 2018

IP Survey Performed On: July 1 – July 6, 2018

Drone Aerial Survey: October 4 – 19,2017

Written By: Josh Forrester and Amanda Bennett

Compilation Date: November 1, 2018

## Summary

This report summarizes the work done on the White Gold (WHT) claim blocks during the 2018 exploration season. Claims are located approximately 95 kilometers south of Dawson City, Yukon and encompass a total of 34,951 hectares across 1,792 claims. Work primarily focused on expanding the Golden Saddle resource via infill and step-out drilling down-dip and along strike of known mineralization, and defining new targets on the property through follow up drilling on surface geochemical anomalies and structures; defined through geophysical surveys. A total of 46 diamond drill holes, 14 RC drill holes, 22 IP/RES lines, 44 square km of drone surveying and property wide prospecting and geological mapping was completed during the 2018 field season.

Historically, drilling on the White Gold property has focused on the Golden Saddle and Arc zones where known high-grade targets exist. A total of 347 diamond and RC holes drilled across the White Gold property including 16,249.75 m of diamond drilling and 2,397.3 m RC drilling completed in 2018. Detailed geological mapping, prospecting and structural interpretations by Michael Cooley and Jean Paulter in the 2018 field season focused on the Golden Saddle West and the West McKinnon targets and aided to develop an understanding of the geological controls and extents of potential mineralization. In addition to structural mapping and prospecting, IP/RES surveys were carried out prior to drilling to define targetable structures in the subsurface of the Donahue, South Donahue, Golden Saddle West and the Ninety Eight Zone. This IP/RES dataset adds to the previously worked Ryan Showing, Ulli's Ridge, McKinnon, West McKinnon and Golden Saddle datasets from the 2017 season.

Geological and geochemical modeling using structural data acquired from OTV surveys on RC holes is recommended to generate stronger understanding of structural controls on mineralization on all 2017 and 2018 targets. In addition to added drilling on the Golden Saddle, follow up drilling on high grade results on the Ryan's Showing and Golden Saddle West should be high priority targets. IP/RES survey lines should be placed across the South slope of Minneapolis Creek with the compliment of GT-Probe work along the South Ridge of the creek.

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Chapter 1- RC Data

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Donahue

Golden Saddle North

South Donahue

## **Introduction**

The following report documents the work completed on the White Gold (WHT) claim blocks during the 2018 field season. The property is wholly owned by White Gold Corp and is located approximately 95 km southeast of Dawson City in the Dawson Mining District.

The primary focus of the 2018 exploration program was to expand the Golden Saddle resource via infill and step-out drilling down-dip and along strike of known mineralization and to define new targets on the property through follow up drilling on surface geochemical anomalies and IP/RES surveys.

A total of \$6,708,212 was spent on the 2018 field season, \$700,087.00 of which was filed for assessment. White Gold Corp. contracted GroundTruth exploration out of Dawson City to complete the logistical management and execution of all field work. In conjunction with GroundTruth Drilling's RC drill, Peak Drilling and Hammerstone Drilling were granted diamond drill contracts to be based out of Thistle camp for the executing of both shallow and deep target exploration. Helicopter support was provided by TNTA air out of Dawson City and fixed wing support was provided by Great River Air out of Dawson, YT and Tintina out of Whitehorse. Analysis of the samples taken were completed by Bureau Veritas Laboratories of Vancouver.

Results and interpretations of the 2018 field season form the basis of this report.

## **Location and Access**

The White Gold Project is located 95 km south of Dawson City in the White Gold District of the Dawson Mining District, located in datum NAD 83 Zone 7 centered at easting 569851 and northing 7019557 (Figure 1).

Main access to the White Gold property is provided by the Thistle Creek airstrip and a barge landing at the confluence Thistle Creek and the Yukon River which is available 5 months of the year. These points are connected by a 17 km exploration trail which is met by an 18.5 km trail providing access to the Golden Saddle. The exploration trail was established in 2009 while under ownership of Underworld Resources. In addition to the Thistle Creek airstrip and barge landing, a road running south from Dawson city and west of the Black Hills to the Stewart River provides summer access within 30km of the property. From here, Henderson airstrip provides a valuable staging area for helicopter operations.

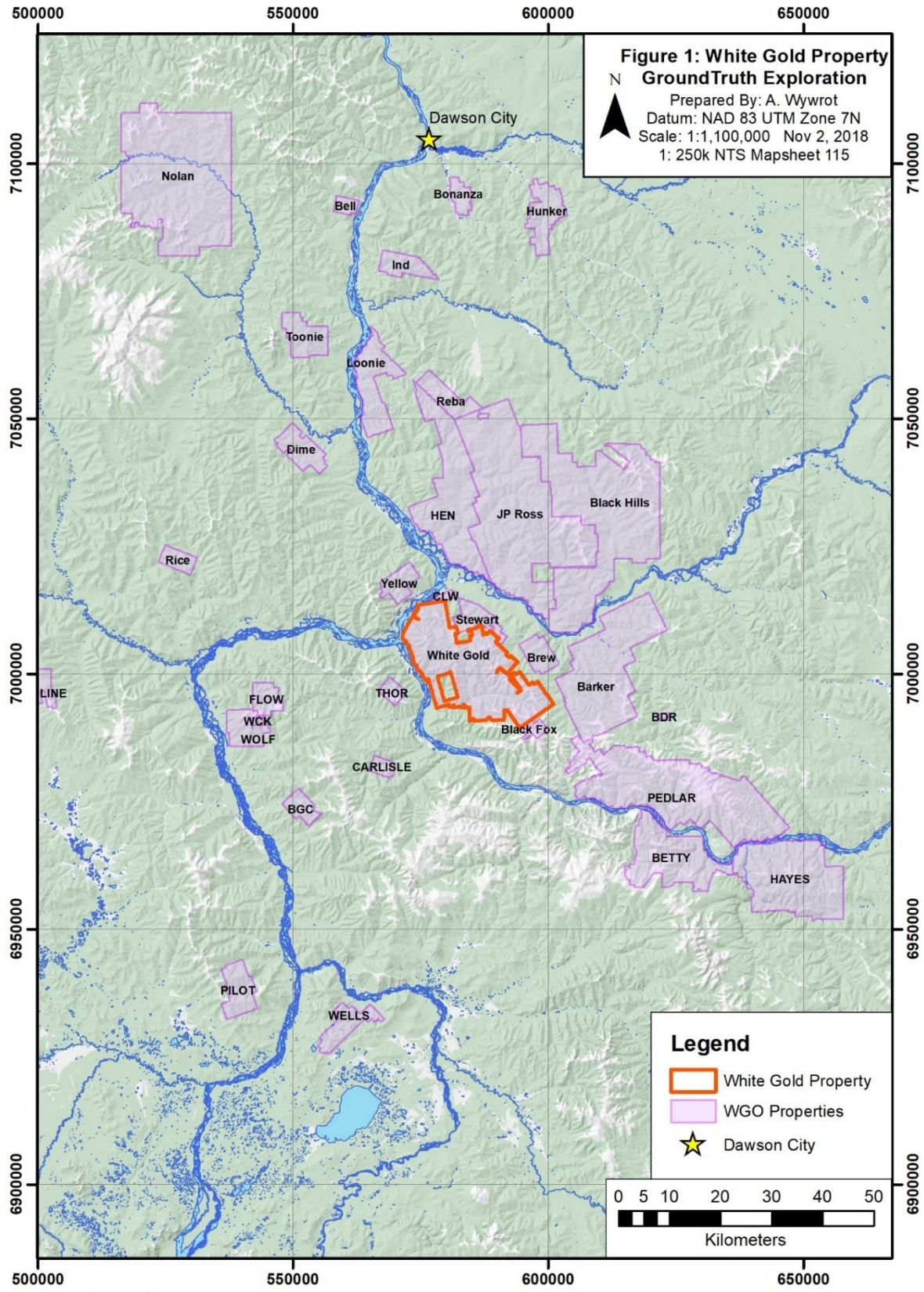


Figure 1: White Gold Property Location Map

## Claims

The White Gold Property is composed of 23 claim names, consisting of 1,792 contiguous quartz claims numbers, covering an area of 34,883 hectares. All claims are 100% owned by Selene Holdings, which is wholly owned subsidiary of White Gold Corp. Table 1 contains the claim names, grant numbers, expiry date and the number of claims for the property. Full scale claim maps can be found in Appendix C, Figure 2a and Figure 2b. Additionally, Figure 2c in Appendix C shows all WHT claims delineated by name and identifies drill targets of current interest.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date	No. of Claims
BC 1 -BC 24	YC97337 - YC97360	2024-02-15	24
Bear 1 - Bear 56	YC17285 - YC17340	2024-02-15	56
Bear 58 - Bear 67	YC17341 - YC17350	2023-02-15	10
Black 1 - Black 6	YC87573 - YC87578	2020-02-15	6
Black 39 - Black 115	YC87611 - YC87687	2027-02-15	77
Black F 116 - Black F119	YD48109 - YD48112	2024-02-15	4
Black 120 - Black 123	YD48113 - YD48116	2024-02-15	4
Black F 124	YD48130	2024-02-15	1
Blue 1 - Blue 12	YC95887 - YC95898	2027-02-15	12
Blue 15 - Blue 28	YC88237 - YC88250	2027-02-15	14
Blue 29 - Blue 60	YC95533 - YC95564	2027-02-15	32
Blue 64 - Blue 65	YD48121 - YD48122	2024-02-15	2
Blue F 66 - Blue F 67	YD48123 - YD48124	2024-02-15	2
Blue 68 - Blue 69	YD48125 - YD48126	2024-02-15	2
Blue F 70 - Blue F 72	YD48127 - YD48129	2024-02-15	3
Cath 1 - Cath 108	YC75825 - YC75932	2024-02-15	108
Cathy 35 - Cathy 72	YC30575 - YC30612	2024-02-15	38
Cathy 89 - Cathy 120	YC30629 - YC30660	2024-02-15	32
Cathy 137 - Cathy 156	YC30677 - YC30696	2024-02-15	20
Cub 1 - Cub 4	YC17351 - YC17354	2023-02-15	4
Cub 5 - Cub 14	YC20299 - YC20308	2023-02-15	10
Cub 15 - Cub 20	YC20452 - YC20457	2023-02-15	6
CCC 1 - CCC 4	YC44997 - YC45000	2026-02-15	4
Fill F 2 - Fill F 9	YD48101 - YD48108	2024-02-15	8
Grizz 1 - Grizz 62	YC86601 - YC86662	2024-02-15	62
Infill 1 - Infill 32	YC95501 - YC95532	2027-02-15	32
Koala 1 - Koala 32	YC87323 - YC87354	2024-02-15	32
Koala 33 - Koala 48	YC87730 - YC87745	2024-02-15	16
Panda 1 - Panda 43	YC86663 - YC86745	2027-02-15	43
Panda 44 - Panda 46	YC86594 - YC86596	2027-02-15	3
Panda 47 - Panda 115	YC86756 - YC86824	2027-02-15	69
Panda 117 - Panda 246	YC86976 - YC87105	2027-02-15	130



<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>Expiry Date</b>	<b>No. of Claims</b>
Panda 247 - Panda 292	YC87355 - YC87400	2027-02-15	46
Panda F 261	YD48099	2024-02-15	1
Panda F 263 - Panda F 281	YD48080 - YD48098	2024-02-15	19
Panda F 282 - Panda F 285	YD48117 - YD48120	2024-02-15	4
Redfox 1 - Redfox 16	YC87130 - YC87145	2024-02-15	16
Redfox 17 - Redfox 32	YC87307 - YC87322	2024-02-15	16
Redfox 33 - Redfox 88	YC88021 - YC88076	2024-02-15	56
Redfox 89 - Redfox 139	YC87898 - YC87948	2024-02-15	51
Rush 1 - Rush 12	YC95456 - YC95467	2024-02-15	12
Rush 13 - Rush 24	YC95444 - YC95455	2024-02-15	12
Rush 25 - Rush 36	YC95484 - YC95495	2024-02-15	12
Rush 37 - Rush 48	YC95468 - YC95479	2024-02-15	12
Rush 49 - Rush 62	YC87401 - YC87424	2024-02-15	14
Silly F 1 - Silly F 9	YD32821 - YD32829	2020-02-15	9
Thistle 13 - Thistle 24	YC30507 - YC30518	2027-02-15	12
VG 1 - VG 76	YC87453 - YC87528	2027-02-15	76
VG 79 - VG 120	YC87531 - YC87572	2027-02-15	42
White 1 - White 12	YC23532 - YC23543	2025-02-15	12
White 13 - White 16	YC27120 - YC27123	2025-02-15	4
White 17 - White 28	YC27124 - YC27135	2033-02-15	12
White 29 - White 46	YC27168 - YC27185	2034-02-15	18
White 47 - White 106	YC25657 - YC25716	2022-02-15	60
White 107 - White 118	YC60626 - YC60637	2031-02-15	12
White 119 - White 122	YC60719 - YC60722	2032-02-15	4
White 123	YC60723	2031-02-15	1
White 124 - White 142	YC60724 - YC60742	2032-02-15	19
White 143 - White 150	YC60743 - YC60750	2024-02-15	8
White 151 - White 171	YC60751 - YC60771	2031-02-15	21
White 172, White 174	YC60772, YC60774	2032-02-15	2
White 173, White 175	YC60773, YC60775	2031-02-15	2
White 176 - White 199	YC60776 - YC60799	2032-02-15	24
White 200 - White 207	YC75721 - YC75728	2022-02-15	8
White 208 - White 218	YC75729 - YC75739	2027-02-15	11
White 219 - White 224	YC75740 - YC75745	2022-02-15	6
White 225 - White 230	YC75746 - YC75751	2027-02-15	6
White 231 - White 246	YC75752 - YC75767	2022-02-15	16
White 247 - White 250	YC75768 - YC75771	2027-02-15	4
White 251 - White 256	YC75772 - YC75777	2022-02-15	6
White 257 - White 260	YC75778 - YC75781	2027-02-15	4
White 261 - White 262	YC75782 - YC75783	2022-02-15	2

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date	No. of Claims
White 263, White 265	YC75784, YC75786	2027-02-15	2
White 264	YC75785	2022-02-15	1
White 266 - White 276	YC75787 - YC75797	2022-02-15	11
White 277 - White 280	YC75798 - YC75801	2027-02-15	4
White 281 - White 284	YC75802 - YC75805	2022-02-15	4
White 285 - White 288	YC75806 - YC75809	2027-02-15	4
White 289 - White 303	YC75810 - YC75824	2022-02-15	15
White 304 - White 376	YC84213 - YC84285	2026-02-15	73
White 377 - White 383	YC97361 - YC97367	2027-02-15	7
WS 1 - WS 28	YC36053 - YC36080	2027-02-15	28
WS 29 - WS 133	YC84108 - YC84212	2026-02-15	105

*Table 1: White Property Claims 2017*

## History and Previous Work

Minimal hard rock exploration had occurred in the White Gold area prior to Underworld's involvement which commenced in 2007. Limited historical records indicate there wasn't much exploration work completed during the Klondike gold rush in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

The Yukon gold rush is the earliest mining or exploration work started in the White Gold area, during this time Shamrock, Northern Lights and Donahue claims were staked. Up until recently, placer gold mining has occurred on a several creeks in the White Gold area, such as Thistle Creek and its tributaries. In the late 1960's and early 1970's Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. started a regional exploration program in the area. In the late 1990's, Teck conducted an exploration program consisting of prospecting, sampling and trenching near the Teacher Showing.

In 2003 Shawn Ryan collected 834 samples identifying anomalous gold in soil on Golden Saddle. Madalena Ventures Inc. conducted geological mapping, established a cut grid (73-line kilometers) at 100 m spacing and completed soil sampling at 50 m intervals, collecting 1429 samples. Initial evaluation of the soil data indicated a gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly forming a horseshoe-shaped belt over the sample area (Doherty and Ash, 2005). In 2003, a poorly exposed quartz vein (Mike Vein) on a ridge overlooking the Yukon River hosted visible gold and was trenched to determine vein thickness, continuity and host rock.

Underworld Resources Inc. optioned the White claims in 2007, and by 2008 five quartz veins had been exposed at the Ryan Showing. In 2008 three holes were drilled on the Ryan Showing to demonstrate the discontinuous nature of the veins. The veins have been interpreted as en-echelon tension veins set (Corbett, 2008). In 2007, Underworld trenched across Golden Saddle exposing a mineralized zone that assayed one gram per ton gold over 40 m. In 2009 Underworld conducted a three-phase diamond drill program consisting of 91 holes totaling 25,400 m. 60 holes were drilled at the Golden Saddle, 19 at the Arc, 4 at Minneapolis, 5 at Donahue and 3 at McKinnon.

In 2010, Kinross purchased Underworld Resources and completed an exploration drilling program, regional geological and geochemical surveying on the property in 2010 and in 2011. A total of 9,932 m

were drilled at the White Gold property across six targets: Arc, McKinnon, Lynx, Ryan, Thistle and Golden Saddle. Surface exploration in 2011 consisted of; mapping, prospecting, trenching, infill grid soil sampling, and property-wide stream sediment sampling. The completed work consisted of 30 trenches, 4268 soil samples, and 862 stream sediment samples. In 2012 exploration work included prospecting, trenching and soil sampling.

On May 18, 2017, White Gold Corp. acquired a 100% interest in 4,280 quartz claims encompassing approximately 86,000 hectares for \$10 million in cash, the insurance of 17.5 million shares to Kinross and up to C\$15 million in deferred payments explicitly related to the advancement of the White Gold Properties.

The work completed by White Gold Corp. in 2017 mainly focused the Golden Saddle and the Arc. A total of 2,914 soil samples, 535 GT-Probe Samples, 41 IP/Resistivity lines totaling 17 km, 15 square kilometers of drone survey, 970.3-line kilometers of airborne DIGHEM surveying, 31 RC holes, 4 diamond drill holes, and geological mapping was completed during the 2017 field season. The 35 holes drilled in 2017 focused on infill and expanding of the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits. 6 holes twinned historical drill holes to confirm past results and to prove the function of GroundTruth Drilling's RC drill as a viable tool for valid and reliable assay results. Full scale maps showing soil and probe results can be found in appendix C, Figure 3 and Figure 4.

## **Geology**

### **Regional Geology**

*The regional geology is summarized from Dennis Arne, P. Geo and Phil Smerchanski, P. Geo NI 43-101 Technical Report on the then Whiskey Project Dated December 12, 2011.*

The Property is in the Stewart River-Klondike goldfield area; part of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The basement rocks in this region are pervasively foliated and recrystallized schists and gneisses with metamorphic grades ranging from greenschist facies in the north to amphibolite facies. Three generations of plutonism (Devonian, Mississippian, and Permian) are recognized in the Stewart River area. Granitoids and basement rocks have developed two discernable metamorphic foliations. Compression during the Jurassic resulted in the development of narrow shear zones and thrust stacking of lithologic units. During the Cretaceous the regional stress field shifted to extensional and normal faults oriented north-south and east-west developed. These faults controlled the emplacement of Cretaceous and early Tertiary intrusions. As this system evolved into the Eocene, extension was accommodated by transcurrent slip along the Tintina Fault (figure 5).

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

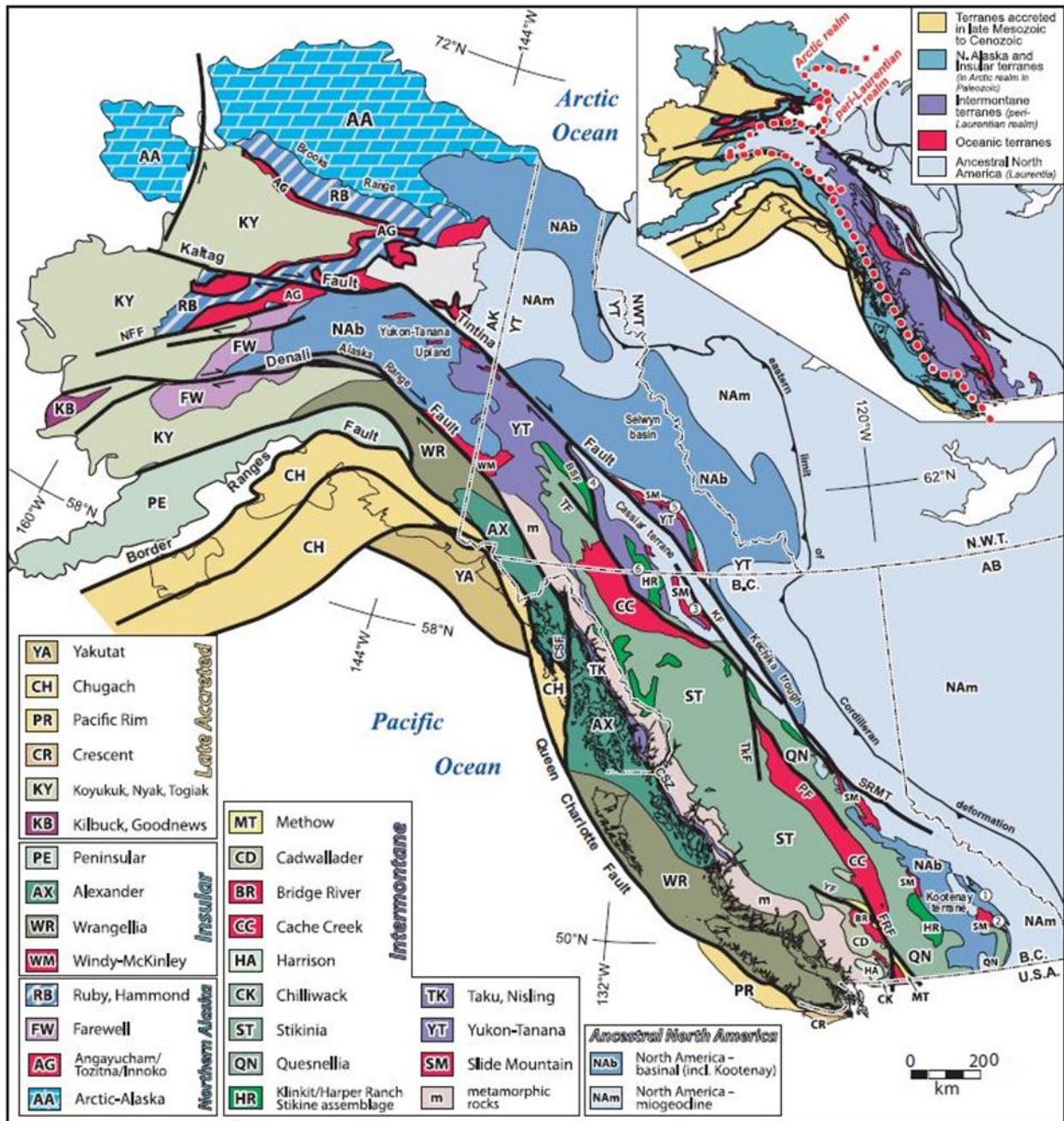


Figure 2: Regional Geology Map

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

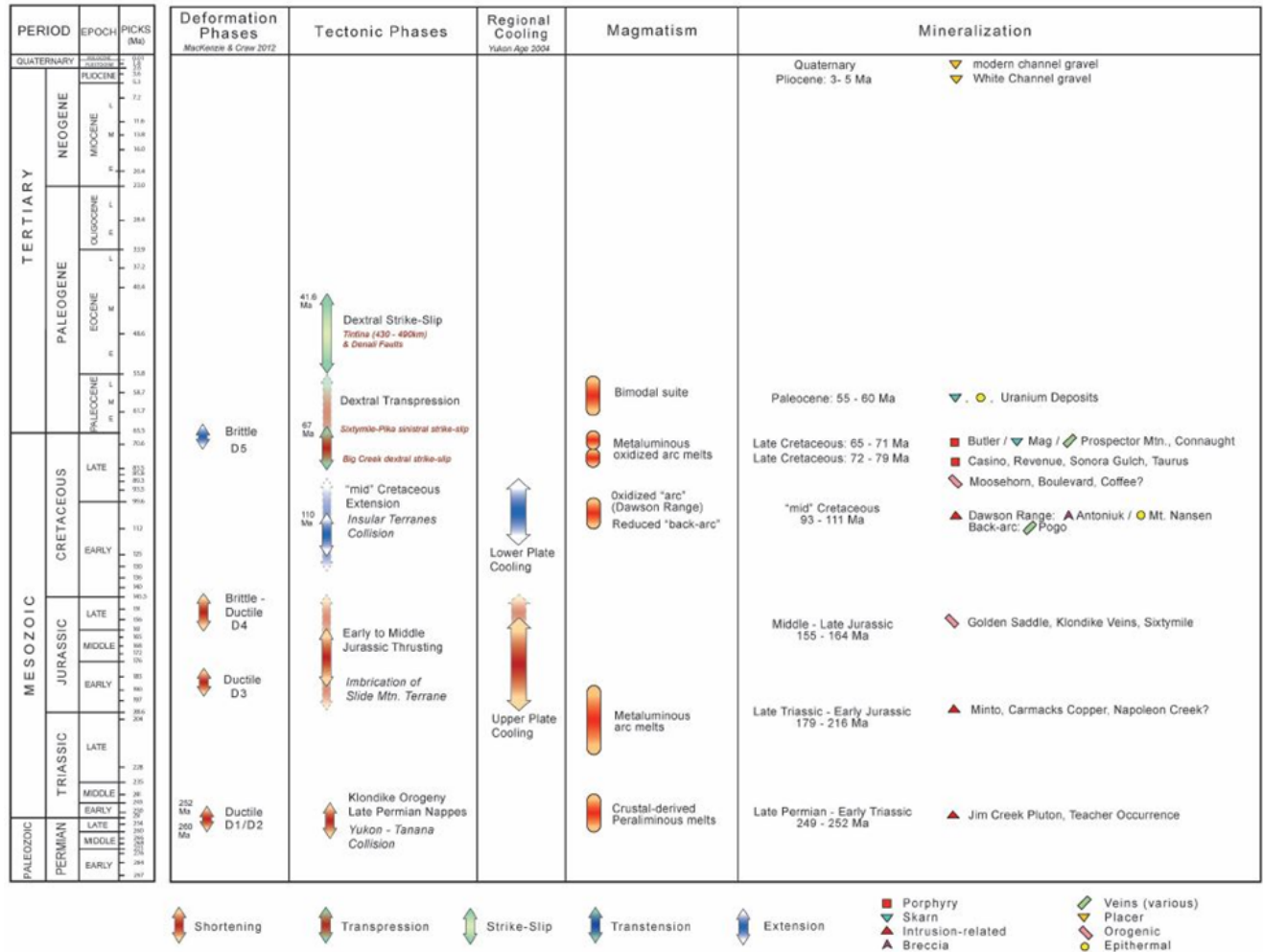


Figure 3: Correlation chart for events occurring in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska (Allan et al., 2012)

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 99 ma; 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 – 72 ma). 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 72 ma 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 White Gold property is underlain by meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks that have been affected by lower amphibolite grade regional metamorphism and ductile deformation (Figure 7)(Cooley, 2018). Regional metamorphism formed overturned, tight to isoclinal folds with shallowly-dipping, and north-northwest trending axial planes. Pyroxenite intrudes the gneissic host rock and is typically sub-parallel to the metamorphic foliation. Serpentinite bodies have been affected by greenschist facies metamorphism, with a fabric that formed in association with the regional thrust faults (Mackenzie and Craw, 2007). Serpentinite is subject to extensive post-metamorphic deformation, including tight or isoclinal folding.

The meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks are crosscut by a series of felsic sills/dikes that typically intruded sub-parallel to metamorphic regional foliation. These sills have been locally affected by  $D_3$  deformation, with greenschist facies  $S_3$  foliation at their margins (Mackenzie et al., 2010). Felsic sills/dikes range from aphanitic to porphyritic in texture and typically contain feldspar, hornblende and biotite. Structural and petrographic observations suggest that these sills are related to larger late Triassic-early Jurassic intrusions of pyroxenite and granitoids.

Late stage brittle faulting affected lithologic units across the property; within the Late Cretaceous or early Tertiary (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009). These faults form linear drainages that are visible from topography. Hydrothermal alteration is common along and adjacent to these brittle faults. These zones are generally close to areas where hydrothermal fluids have infiltrated structurally favorable lithologies. Normal faults have shifted the lithologic packages into structural (km-scale) blocks and juxtaposed different rock types (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009).

The lithology of the White property can be further subdivided into three distinct north-northwest-trending zones. The western meta-sedimentary unit consist mainly of quartzite. The overlying central meta-volcanic unit consist mainly of strongly foliated and lineated medium to coarse grained amphibolite gneiss. A larger meta-sedimentary unit lies further to the east that comprises a lower quartz-rich unit overlain by a thick schist-dominated package. These three zones have been intruded by ultramafic rocks during a later stage of deformation that coincided with greenschist grade metamorphism.

The east-northeast-trending lateral ramp that occurs just south of the Golden Saddle is an important geological structure for exploration. It is demarcated by discontinuities that offset the north-northwest trending lithologic contacts, including a possible thrust fault contact between meta-volcanic gneiss and the underlying meta-sedimentary unit. These east-northeast-striking features could have formed above an underlying basement structure that was reactivated intermittently during ductile thrusting and again during subsequent faulting, ultimately influencing hydrothermal activity and gold mineralization.

## **Mineralization**

The White Property has not been assigned to a certain deposit type for the mineralization styles observed but closely resembles a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization. It is believed that the mineralization is mid-Jurassic in age based on Rb-Os age determinations. Two deposits are described below, Golden Saddle and Arc.

### **Golden Saddle**

Gold mineralization at Golden Saddle is hosted in a meta-volcanic and meta-intrusive package consisting of felsic orthogneiss, amphibolite, and ultramafic units. Fault zones and breccia units are interpreted as primary fluid pathways that aided the hydrothermal fluids responsible for mineralization and are typically associated with the highest-grade shoots.

Gold mineralization at Golden Saddle is associated with veined and disseminated pyrite within lode and stockwork quartz veins, quartz vein breccias, zones of pervasive silicification, and locally within strongly oxidized (limonite) zones. Minor molybdenite, galena and chalcopyrite are observed and are typically associated with lode style veins and breccia zones. Sulphide minerals comprise less than ten percent of the mineralized zones.

Gold typically occurs as 5-15 micron blebs attached to, along fractures in, or encapsulated by pyrite and is observed in veined and disseminated pyrite. Coarse visible gold (smaller than 5 mm), can be found as free grains in quartz. Gold grades within the mineralized zone average between 2.5-3.0 grams per ton.

### **Arc**

Gold mineralization of the Arc is hosted in a meta-sedimentary package consisting of banded quartzites and biotite schists with late felsic to intermediate intrusions. The alteration associated with Arc-style mineralization consists primarily of silicification and the addition of hydrothermal graphite. The alteration is predominately fracture controlled, from micro- to meter-scale, and is focused within the rheologically favorable quartzite.

Arc style mineralization is associated with veinlets of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and graphite, with minor pyrite and sphalerite, within fracture zones to the host rock. Increased mineralization typically occurs in brecciated fold-hinges that have a matrix consisting of graphite, pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Gold typically occurs as micron-scale blebs encapsulated in disseminated and veined arsenopyrite and pyrite. Free gold grains are associated with graphite. Gold grades within the mineralized interval average between 1.0-2.5 grams per ton.

## **2018 Exploration Program and Results**

### **Field Mapping and Prospecting**

Geologic mapping and prospecting activities were primarily focused along the West Golden Saddle target and the structural interpretation of the West McKinnon target with additional prospecting on the White Gold property. The western Golden Saddle area included parts of the Minneapolis Creek valley and the steep slopes along the Yukon River near the Ryan's showing. Yukon River near the Teacher's Showing, the Golden Saddle/Arc, McKinnon, and along interpreted eastern extensions of the Golden Saddle Fault. The bulk of new prospecting was conducted along cliffs adjacent to the Yukon River on the northwestern end of the property. A total of 63 grab samples were collected from various locations around the White Gold Property while prospecting during the summer of 2018 (map showing grab sample locations).

### **Methods and Procedures**

When a sample is taken the following is recorded in Fulcrum (a database application) on a Samsung S5: the coordinates as determined by a hand-held GPS device, the 7-digit sample identification number, structural measurements and the rock and mineralization details. A photo of the sample is also taken. A sample tag with a unique numeric number is inserted in the sample bag and the sample location is marked with flagging tape and a second tag with the same number is affixed to a nearby tree or a piece of the rock that was sampled. Prospecting and collecting samples are used to create lithological maps.

### **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 d'ore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

### **Results**

A total of 76 rock samples were collected across the White Gold property; highlights of which are listed in table 2. The highest grade sample of 18.1 ppm was taken in a roadside quartz vein outcrop 155m southeast of WGG510D0144. This region is characterized by a subtle NW-SE trending, roughly 2.5 km long gold in soil anomaly paralleling the contact of a large augen gneiss body; the contours of which are defined by bedrock mapping and radiometric interpretations. In addition, samples from the undrilled Minneapolis creek target ran grades of up to 7.08 ppm Au. A map of all 2018 prospecting samples can be found in Figure 18 and a complete prospecting datasheet can be found in Appendix D.



Sample	Target	UTM_E	UTM_N	Sample Type	Lithology	Au (ppm)
1393736	GSE	577672	7005540	Grab sample	QV	18.1
1715335	Ryan-W	574664	7003616	Subcrop	banded quartzite	11
1393745	MCR	573246	7006007	Grab sample	BQPG	7.321
1538519	Teachers	571491.3	7007049	Grab Outcrop	g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	7.079
1393741	MCR	573301	7006015	Grab sample	BQPG	3.611
1664854	Golden Saddle	573134.6	7004659	Grab Outcrop	g_quartzite_banded	2.313
1538673	McKinnon	573738.7	7004839	Subcrop	qz_vein_hydrothermal	1.542
1516527	Arc	576459	7004559	grab	micaceous quartzite breccia	1.235
1538662	McKinnon	576995	6998399	Grab Outcrop	g_quartzite_graphitic	0.793
1393742	MCR	573255	7006018	Grab sample	QV	0.698
1715327	Ryan-W	574116	7004071	grab sample	BQFG	0.662
1715333	Ryan-W	574663	7003640	Outcrop	quartzite	0.535
1393739	MCR	573337	7005985	Grab sample	BQPG	0.432
1715326	Ryan-W	574157	7004145	Grab sample		0.391
1664853	Golden Saddle	573316.3	7004433	Grab Outcrop	g_quartzite_graphitic	0.383
1538668	McKinnon	574351.3	7005219	Float	qz_vein_hydrothermal	0.369
1393743	MCR	573246	7006007	Grab sample	BQPG	0.361
1664855	Golden Saddle	573201.7	7004701			0.317
1516529	Arc	576518	7004516	grab	micaceous quartzite breccia	0.296
1393744	MCR	573246	7006007	Grab sample	FDK	0.287
1538667	McKinnon	574317.8	7005223	Float	g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	0.247
1516526	Arc	576409	7004589	grab	micaceous quartzite breccia	0.222
1538511	Teachers	571416.9	7007464	Grab Outcrop	qz_vein_hydrothermal	0.21
1538601	MCK	579420	7000128	grab sample	breccia	0.199
1538516	Teachers	572029.4	7008614	Float	g_quartzite_graphitic	0.183
1516523	McKinnon	579355	7000681	grab	altered felsic gneiss	0.181
1538669	McKinnon	574379	7005183	Subcrop	g_quartzite_graphitic	0.179
1699015	MCR	573152	7006057			0.172
1715330	Ryan-W	574443	7003867	grab sample	fg quartzite	0.159
1664776	MCK	578995	7001498	grab sample	breccia	0.158
1699016	MCR	573073	7006098	trench		0.125
1664777	MCK-West	577600	7000318	grab sample	metased	0.115
1715331	Ryan-W	574465	7003884	grab sample		0.113

Table 2 Prospecting results summary.

### West Golden Saddle Target

Geological mapping and prospecting the Minneapolis Creek valley and the slopes along the Yukon River near the Ryan's showing have led to the interpretation that quartzite lies along the western edge of the White property that hosts the Arc mineralization, dips shallowly to the east beneath and truncates the overlying steeply dipping felsic gneiss and mafic gneiss units that host the Golden saddle deposit (Cooley, 2018). The anomalous Au in soils at Minneapolis Creek uncovered Arc-style graphitic silica alteration and quartz veining with overlying zones of altered felsic gneiss that resembles Golden Saddle mineralization.

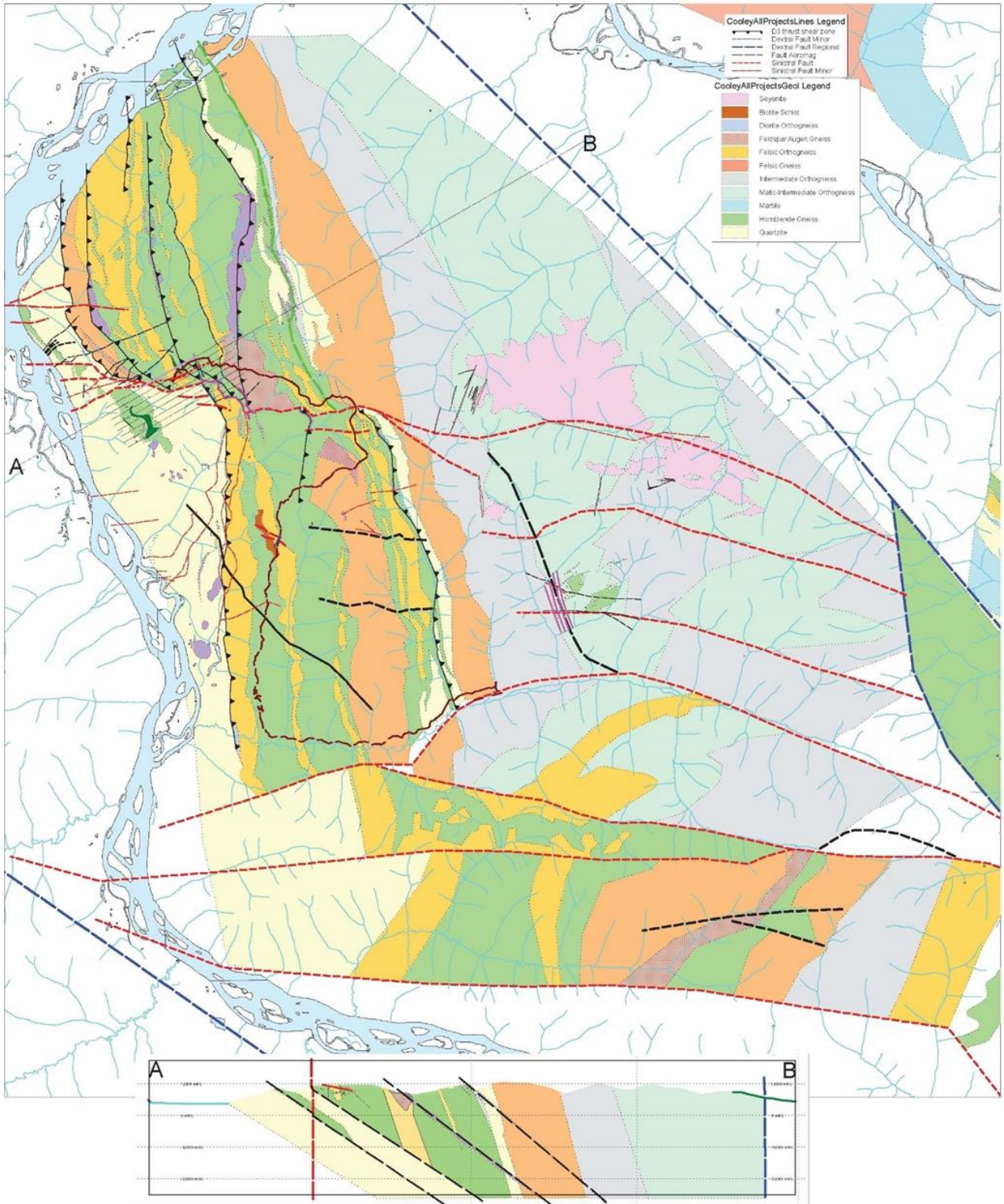


Figure 4: Geological map and cross section of White Gold project area displaying the interpretation that the western quartzite-dominant unit (light yellow) lies in the footwall of a regional D3 (black dashed lines in cross section) thrust fault that may have originated as a ductile D2 shear zone. Other D3 shear zones are shown as serpentinite lenses aligned along shears that developed parallel to the regional S2 foliation (Cooley, 2018).

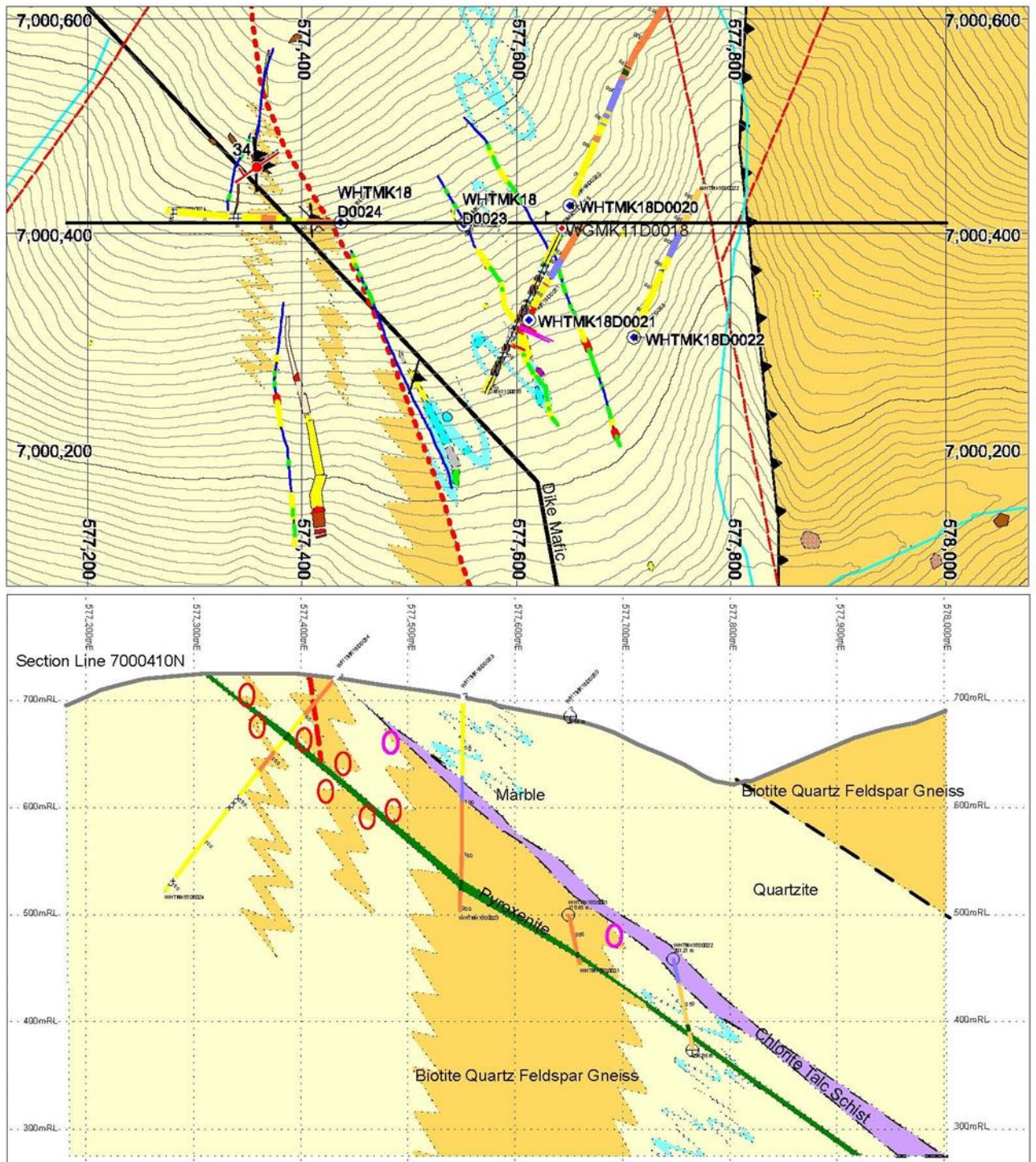


Figure 5: Geological map and cross section through the West McKinnon area showing the inferred D3 ductile shear lies parallel to reactivated S2 foliation planes. Favorable dilation zone is inferred to occur where the chlorite schist shear zone cuts across changes in lithology in the hanging wall or footwall and are viable targets for additional drilling.

## **West McKinnon Target**

The West McKinnon area was mapped and prospected between July 6 – July 9, 2018 by Jean Pautler and Michael Cooley. The structure at the West McKinnon target is interpreted to be a D3 thrust fault that is a host to infiltrated ultramafic slivers with margins that have been chloritized and possibly mineralized. The structure appears to be sub-parallel to S2 foliation and is interpreted to have overprinted S2 foliation planes and/or a D2 shear zone that cuts across lithologic contacts along the sheared limbs of F2 folds (Cooley, 2018). An underlying and parallel pyroxenite intrusive is potentially a mineralized D3 shear zone, visible in figure 8.

Viable targets for additional drilling at West McKinnon are dilation zone where the chlorite schist shear zone cuts across lithology in its hanging wall or footwall. A similar oriented underlying structure that is intruded by a pyroxenite may also be mineralized where it cuts across the lithology (highlighted by red ellipses in Figure 8). The trend and plunge of F2 folds are gently north plunging at McKinnon and the mineralized shoots should have the same trend and plunge.

## **IP Resistivity Surveys**

High resolution resistivity and induced polarization (RES/IP) surveys were completed between July 1 – July 6, 2018 on the White Gold property focusing on Golden Saddle North and Donahue. A total of 10 lines were completed on Donahue and South Donahue, and 12 lines were completed on Golden Saddle North for a total of 9,130 m (figure 9).

## **Methods and Procedures**

The methods and procedure for RES/IP surveys are discussed in the report “2018 White Gold Project RESIP Field Report” by Jen Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT in Appendix A.

## **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 survey results for inverted resistivity and induced polarization on the Golden Saddle North and Donahue are discussed in the report “White Gold Project Resistivity/IP Survey: Phase II” by Jen Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT in Appendix F.

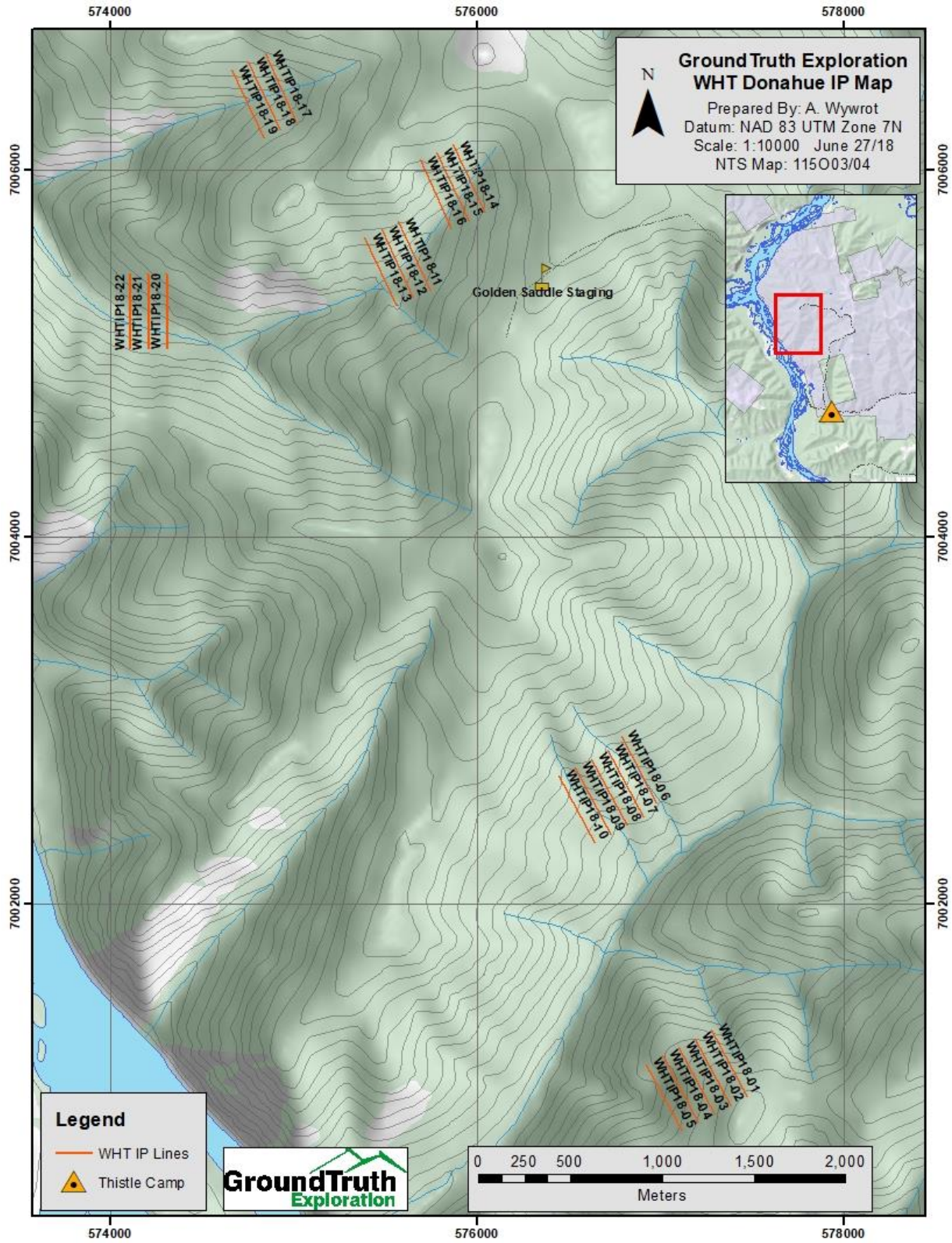


Figure 6 Map showing 2018 IP-RES survey locations

## Drone

A total of 44 square kilometers of drone survey were completed over the White Gold Property on June 9, 2018. Two maps showing the survey processed and its location in relation to claim blocks is included in Appendix-C, Figure 10a and 10b, respectively.

## RC Drilling

The 2018 RC drilling program consisted of 14 holes over 2,397.3 m targeting three areas using GroundTruth Drilling's RAB converted RC drill. The three areas of interest were McKinnon, Ryan Showing and Golden Saddle, each of these areas of interest were shallow targets. Table 3 shows the drill-hole locations, azimuth, dip and final depths. Figure 11 shows locations of 2018 RC and diamond drill holes.

Target Area	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth (m)	Final depth (ft)
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18RC0020	576396	7005436	973.5	225	-60	190.5	625
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18RC0021	576346	7005375	968.6	225	-60	201.2	660
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18RC0022	576293	7005322	959.6	225	-60	195.1	640
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18RC0023	576235	7005274	955.3	225	-60	201.2	660
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18RC0024	576187.4	7005220	954.4	225	-60	201.2	660
McKinnon	WHTMK18RC0001	579519	7000146	891	340	-60	155.4	510
McKinnon	WHTMK18RC0002	579426	7000114	894.8	340	-60	184.4	605
McKinnon	WHTMK18RC0003	579347	7000128	880	340	-60	93.0	305
McKinnon	WHTMK18RC0004	579268	7000135	866.8	340	-60	164.6	540
McKinnon	WHTMK18RC0005	579129	7000211	828.8	340	-55	128.0	420
Ryan	WHTRYN18RC001	574329	7004632	800.4	180	-60	201.2	660
Ryan	WHTRYN18RC002	574224	7004593	775.9	180	-60	155.4	510
Ryan	WHTRYN18RC003	574124	7004632	778.4	180	-55	141.7	465
Ryan	WHTRYN18RC004	574123	7004717	778.3	180	-65	184.4	605

Table 3: 2018 RC Drill hole Collar Data.

## Methods and Procedures

RC drilling on the property was conducted using Ground Truth Exploration's, heli-portable, track mounted RC drill. Standard operating procedures and description of the RC are provided in Appendix D. All drill hole locations were located by GroundTruth Exploration Geologists using a hand-held Garmin GPSMap64s. Once located, front and back sights were aligned with the hole using a compass and wooden pickets. The central picket was marked with the site ID, dip and azimuth.

Drill sampling standard operating procedures are attached in Appendix B, Chapter 1- *RAB and RC sample Technician Standard Operating Procedures*. Before removing casing, an Optical Tele-viewer was used to survey the hole. Optical Tele-viewer procedures are summarized in Appendix B, Chapter 2- *2018 OTV-SOP*.

## 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 d'ore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

Hole ID	Target Area	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)
WHTMK18RC0001	McKinnon East	94.488	155.448	60.96	0.37
<i>Including</i>		<i>100.584</i>	<i>128.016</i>	<i>27.432</i>	<i>0.58</i>
<i>Including</i>		<i>118.872</i>	<i>128.016</i>	<i>9.144</i>	<i>1.25</i>
WHTMK18RC0002*	McKinnon East	129.54	144.78	15.24	0.70
<i>Including</i>		<i>131.064</i>	<i>137.16</i>	<i>6.096</i>	<i>1.02</i>
<i>And</i>		<i>182.88</i>	<i>184.404</i>	<i>1.524</i>	<i>1.22</i>
WHTMK18RC0003	McKinnon East	1.524	92.964	91.44	0.33
<i>Including</i>		<i>1.524</i>	<i>7.62</i>	<i>6.096</i>	<i>0.82</i>
<i>Including</i>		<i>70.104</i>	<i>91.44</i>	<i>21.336</i>	<i>0.74</i>
<i>Including</i>		<i>73.152</i>	<i>86.868</i>	<i>13.716</i>	<i>1.01</i>
WHTMK18RC0004	McKinnon East	7.62	36.576	28.956	0.73
<i>Including</i>		<i>15.24</i>	<i>32.004</i>	<i>16.764</i>	<i>1.16</i>
<i>Including</i>		<i>15.24</i>	<i>19.812</i>	<i>4.572</i>	<i>3.17</i>
<i>Including</i>		<i>18.288</i>	<i>19.812</i>	<i>1.524</i>	<i>5.28</i>
WHTMK18RC0005	McKinnon East	<i>No significant Intercepts</i>			
Hole ID	Target Area	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)
WHTRYN18RC0001	Ryan's Showing	83.82	89.92	6.10	20.64
WHTRYN18RC0002	Ryan's Showing	121.92	135.64	13.17	5.02
<i>Including</i>		<i>123.44</i>	<i>128.02</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>9.25</i>
WHTRYN18RC0003	Ryan's Showing	<i>No significant Intercepts</i>			
WHTRYN18RC0004	Ryan's Showing	<i>No significant Intercepts</i>			
Hole ID	Target Area	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)
WHTGS18RC0020	GS	<i>No significant Intercepts</i>			
WHTGS18RC0021	GS	161.54	196.60	35.05	0.73
<i>Including</i>		<i>161.54</i>	<i>173.74</i>	<i>12.19</i>	<i>1.40</i>
<i>Including</i>		<i>167.64</i>	<i>169.16</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>4.34</i>
WHTGS18RC0022*	GS	160.02	195.07	35.05	3.26
<i>Including</i>		<i>169.16</i>	<i>185.93</i>	<i>16.76</i>	<i>5.69</i>
<i>Including</i>		<i>169.16</i>	<i>173.74</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>8.08</i>
<i>And</i>		<i>181.36</i>	<i>185.93</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>9.59</i>
WHTGS18RC0023	GS	147.83	160.02	12.19	0.26
WHTGS18RC0024	GS	36.58	41.15	4.57	0.99
<i>And</i>		<i>102.11</i>	<i>118.87</i>	<i>16.76</i>	<i>2.84</i>
<i>Including</i>		<i>102.11</i>	<i>112.73</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>3.34</i>
<i>Including</i>		<i>102.11</i>	<i>103.63</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>9.74</i>
<i>*Hole ended in mineralization</i>					

Table 4 RC Drilling Highlight Table.

## **Results**

Drill hole locations are summarized in Table 3 and highlighted results are summarized in Table 4. Full tabulated results, assay certificates and drill logs are contained in Appendix E along with a merged database containing diamond drilling and RC drilling results.

## **Diamond Drilling**

The 2018 drilling program operated with two diamond drill rigs, one contracted by Peak Drilling and one contracted by New Age Drilling. A total of 16249.75 m was drilled over 46 holes by the two diamond drills. The primary focus of this program was to expand the Golden Saddle resource via infill and step-out drilling down-dip and along strike of known mineralization and to define new targets on the property through follow up drilling on surface geochemical anomalies and geophysical surveys. Drilling was completed over areas: Golden Saddle, Golden Saddle West, Arc, McKinnon, South and North Donahue, Ninety-Eight zone and the Ryan Showing. Figure 11 shows the locations of 2018 WGO drill holes listed in Table 5.

## **Methods and Procedures**

Collar marking protocols were the same for diamond drill holes as for the RC holes. Timber platforms and rod racks were constructed by Back Country Resources. Once the drill was placed on the platform, a geologist would site the drill into place using a compass and the front and back sites marked prior to arrival. Peak Drilling carried out all coring work and placed them in core boxes which were transported via helicopter to Thistle Camp for logging and sampling.

## **Sample Preparation**

Diamond drill samples were prepared by a company geologist. Sample intervals are chosen based on the lithological, structural and mineralogical data acquired during the logging process and the geologist's personal discretion. In general, after core is oriented, 2 m sample intervals are chosen in barren zones which are shortened to 1 m in altered and mineralized zones. Sample intervals are truncated at lithological, alteration and structural contacts. Blanks and standards are inserted in an alternating fashion every 20 samples while randomly rotating in the following standards; CDN-GS-1R, CDN-GS-P4F, CDN-GS-7G. Core is then split in half using a gas-powered core saw by a core cutting technician who retains 50% as a mirror image of the sample in the core box. Samples are bagged in a 12"x20" ore bag for shipping.

## **Analysis**

Core 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 d'ore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.



Target Area	Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth (m)	Drill Company
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0173	576342	7005323	966.7	155	-72	51	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0174	576342	7005323	966.7	155	-72	276	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0175	576342	7005323	966.7	155	-89	336	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0176	576224	7005342	946	160	-70	228	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0177	576735	7005474	942.8	160	62	367	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0178	576409	7005608	985	160	-85	609	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0179	577146	7005538	888.6	160	-55	275	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0180	577024	7005459	847.5	160	-55	279	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0181	576391	7005844	979.2	160	-70	668	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0182	576391	7005844	979.2	160	-63	620	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0183	576170	7005618	922.8	150	-65	636.6	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0184	575433	7005126	777	160	-65	344	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0185	575433	7005145	738.8	160	-60	281	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0186	575570	7005312	748.5	160	-65	315	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0187	576170	7005618	922.8	150	-72	649	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0188	576170	7005618	922.8	150	-85	673.75	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0189	576154	7005456	921.1	160	-65	465.5	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0190	576154	7005456	921.1	160	-75	625	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0191	576154	7005456	921.1	160	-85	389	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0192	576409	7005608	985	160	-73	490	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0193	576475	7005405	962.2	225	-50	391	Peak
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0194	576154	7005456	921.1	80	-68	545	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0195	576370	7005296	962.7	225	-50	441	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0196	576276	7005204	943.1	225	-50	311	New Age
Golden Saddle	WHTGS18D0197	577091	7005169	734.4	180	-60	340	New Age
Arc	WHTAR18D0027	576596	7004831	862.3	180	-75	302	Peak
Arc	WHTAR18D0028	576737	7004849	808.3	180	-70	286	Peak
McKinnon	WHTMK18D0020	577647	7000425	684.1	20	-55	371	Peak
McKinnon	WHTMK18D0021	577606	7000318	644.4	20	-60	230	Peak
McKinnon	WHTMK18D0022	577706	7000306	638.8	20	-60	323	Peak
McKinnon	WHTMK18D0023	577551	7000399	671	20	-90	203	Peak
McKinnon	WHTMK18D0024	577439	7000410	722.3	270	-50	260	Peak
North Donahue	WHTDN18D004	576716	7002611	643.5	155	-60	270	Peak
North Donahue	WHTDN18D005	576626	7002578	627.8	155	-60	210	Peak
North Donahue	WHTDN18D006	576500	700259	652.8	155	-60	319	Peak
South Donahue	WHTSD18D006	577046	7000890	699.3	325	-60	207	Peak
South Donahue	WHTSD18D007	577121	7000948	723.3	325	-60	226	Peak
South Donahue	WHTSD18D008	577218	7000993	751.9	325	-60	234	Peak
Ninety-Eight	WHTNE18D001	574357	7005249	619.5	180	-60	174	Peak
Ninety-Eight	WHTNE18D002	574260	7005304	624	180	-60	270	Peak
Ninety-Eight	WHTNE18D003	574169	7005367	619.8	180	-60	248	Peak
Ryan Showing	WHTRS18D006	574278	7004655	800.6	180	-60	257	New Age
Ryan Showing	WHTRS18D007	574278	7004655	800.5	180	-80	313	New Age
Ryan Showing	WHTRS18D008	574413	7004663	784.9	180	-60	311	New Age
Ryan Showing	WHTRS18D009	574413	7004663	785.1	180	-80	333	New Age
Ryan Showing	WHTRS18D010	574278	7004807	731	180	-55	290	New Age

Table 5 Diamond drilling Collar Data.

## Results

Drill hole locations are summarized in Table 5 and highlighted results are summarized in Table 6. Full tabulated results, assay certificates, merged results and drill logs are contained in Appendix E.

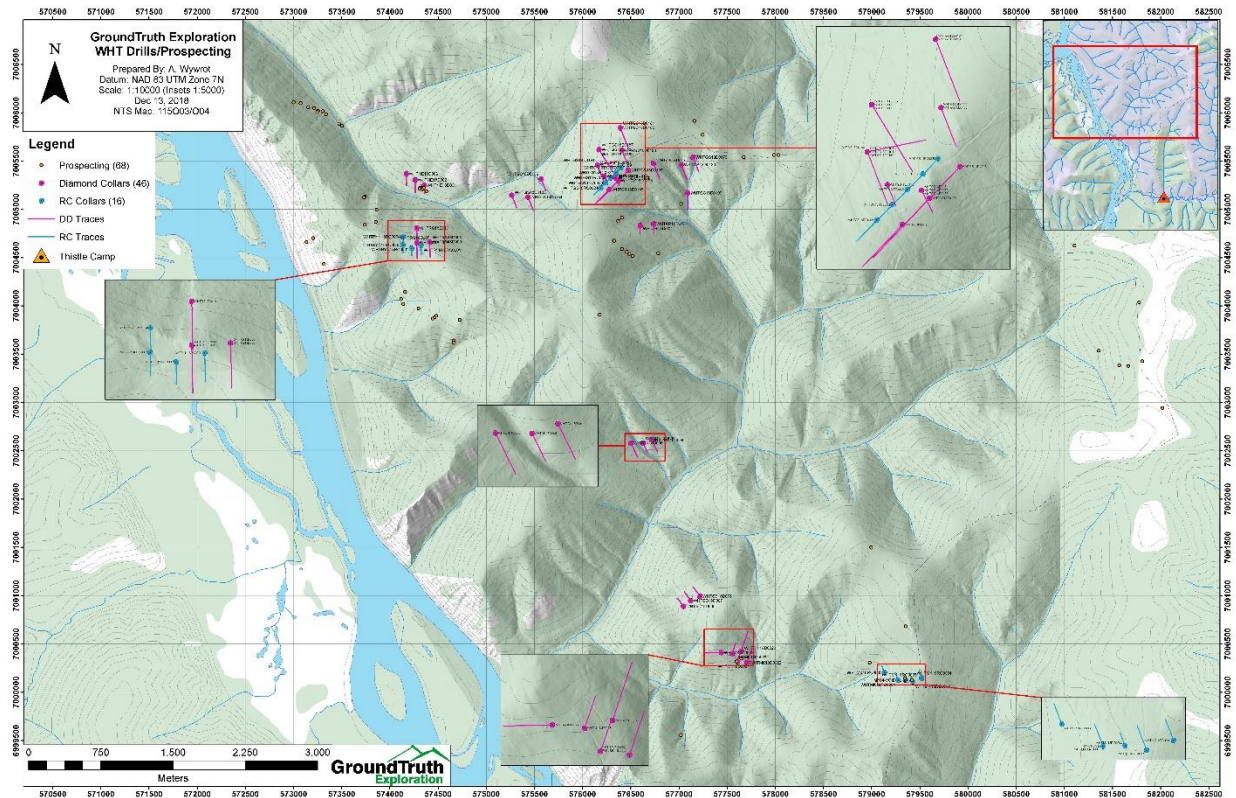


Figure 7 2018 Prospecting, Diamond and RC drill hole locations.

Hole ID	Target Area	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)
<b>WHTGS18D0174</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	47.00	55.00	8.00	1.34
And		139.00	179.00	40.00	3.69
Incl.		139.00	163.40	24.40	5.58
Incl.		153.00	157.00	4.00	11.39
<b>WHTGS18D0175</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	179.06	210.00	30.94	1.05
And		218.00	263.00	44.90	4.60
Incl.		223.00	240.00	17.00	8.57
<b>WHTGS18D0176</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	171.00	203.00	32.00	6.89
Incl.		175.00	193.42	18.42	11.08
Incl.		188.58	193.42	4.84	20.00
<b>WHTAR18D0027</b>	<b>Arc</b>	102.15	120.60	18.45	1.61
And		217.00	221.00	4.00	1.14
<b>WHTAR18D0028</b>	<b>Arc</b>	99.00	109.00	10.00	1.74
And		117.00	120.00	3.00	2.73
<b>WHTGS18D0177</b>	<b>GS East</b>	No Significant Results			

Hole ID	Target Area	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)
<b>WHTGS18D0178</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	448.70	452.80	4.10	1.62
And		473.00	478.10	5.10	2.50
Incl.		477.00	478.10	1.10	5.51
<b>WHTGS18D0179</b>	<b>GS East</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTGS18D0180</b>	<b>GS East</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTGS18D0181</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTGS18D0182</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTGS18D0183</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	426.00	480.55	54.55	1.20
Incl.		468.00	480.55	12.55	2.67
Incl.		475.08	480.55	5.47	4.71
Incl.		477.90	480.55	2.65	7.02
And		587.85	594.00	6.15	1.75
<b>WHTGS18D0184</b>	<b>GS West</b>	117.00	141.00	24.00	1.92
Incl.		118.00	128.00	10.00	2.97
Incl.		121.05	123.00	1.95	8.12
<b>WHTGS18D0185</b>	<b>GS West</b>	146.00	158.65	12.65	0.41
Incl.		157.90	158.65	0.75	3.99
And		260.50	266.00	5.50	0.65
<b>WHTGS18D0186</b>	<b>GS West</b>	290.97	292.02	1.05	159.00
<b>WHTGS18D0187</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	458.55	488.00	29.45	0.90
Incl.		479.05	488.00	8.95	1.97
And		505.17	507.00	1.83	3.52
<b>WHTGS18D0188</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	35.23	40.72	5.49	0.90
And		248.00	254.00	6.00	1.12
And		557.00	565.00	8.00	1.30
Incl.		559.44	560.42	0.98	3.52
<b>WHTGS18D0189</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	227.00	244.60	14.60	0.32
Incl.		229.00	230.00	1.00	1.04
<b>WHTGS18D0190*</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	309.35	317.00	7.65	3.07
Incl.		312.25	316.00	3.75	5.10
And		551.70	552.63	0.93	9.85
<b>WHTGS18D0191</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	347.63	369.90	22.27	1.95
Incl.		362.00	368.33	6.33	4.87
<b>WHTGS18D0192</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	389.35	393.70	4.35	3.56
And		434.00	442.00	8.00	1.86
Incl.		439.68	440.84	1.16	6.44
<b>WHTGS18D0193</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	210.00	278.00	68.00	3.95
Incl.		225.70	273.00	47.30	5.42
Incl.		256.00	267.90	11.90	9.55

Hole ID	Target Area	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)
<b>WHTGS18D0194</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	346.24	451.26	115.61	2.32
Incl.		385.23	450.75	66.23	3.76
Incl.		427.11	450.75	23.64	6.90
Incl.		440.20	450.75	10.55	14.21
And		492.20	494.00	1.80	8.83
<b>WHTGS18D0195</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	81.40	82.45	1.05	5.29
And		89.00	95.38	6.38	1.44
And		148.00	166.83	18.85	1.99
Incl.		152.00	155.00	3.00	5.85
And		353.55	356.00	2.45	3.82
<b>WHTGS18D0196</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	31.00	65.00	34.00	2.39
Incl.		37.00	61.47	24.47	3.21
Incl.		44.35	49.00	4.65	7.37
And		265.00	284.00	19.00	1.62
Incl.		276.00	284.00	8.00	2.44
<b>WHTGS18D0197</b>	<b>Golden Saddle</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTMK18D0020</b>	<b>McKinnon West</b>	32.00	50.00	18.00	0.24
Incl.		47.00	48.00	1.00	1.11
And		146.15	155.75	9.60	0.34
Incl.		151.50	152.00	0.50	2.21
<b>WHTMK18D0021</b>	<b>McKinnon West</b>	149.30	149.70	0.40	2.36
<b>WHTMK18D0022</b>	<b>McKinnon West</b>	297.84	298.68	0.84	1.31
<b>WHTMK18D0023</b>	<b>McKinnon West</b>	130.00	131.00	1.00	2.03
<b>WHTMK18D0024</b>	<b>McKinnon West</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTDN18D0004</b>	<b>Donahue</b>	87.00	89.00	2.00	1.74
And		113.00	115.00	2.00	1.03
And		131.00	133.00	2.00	1.24
<b>WHTDN18D0005</b>	<b>Donahue</b>	151.00	153.00	2.00	3.04
<b>WHTDN18D0006</b>	<b>Donahue</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTSD18D0006</b>	<b>South Donahue</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTSD18D0007</b>	<b>South Donahue</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTSD18D0008</b>	<b>South Donahue</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTNE18D0001</b>	<b>98 Zone</b>	No Significant Results			
<b>WHTNE18D0002</b>	<b>98 Zone</b>	101.00	107.00	6.00	1.30
<b>WHTNE18D0003</b>	<b>98 Zone</b>	18.20	28.00	9.80	0.64
And		69.00	76.00	7.00	0.72
<b>WHTRS18D0006</b>	<b>Ryan's Showing</b>	178.94	185.00	6.06	4.52
And		200.00	210.00	10.00	1.32

Hole ID	Target Area	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)
WHTRS18D0007	Ryan's Showing	No Significant Results			
WHTRS18D0008	Ryan's Showing	281.00	282.55	1.55	1.82
WHTRS18D0009	Ryan's Showing	315.25	316.00	0.75	2.03
WHTRS18D0010	Ryan's Showing	No Significant Results			

Table 6: Diamond Drilling Highlight Table.

## RC and Diamond Drilling Results Highlight Summary

### Golden Saddle

Hole WHTGS18D0174 infilled a 100m gap between historic holes WD-091(1) (3.68 g/t Au over 91.28m; including 4.95 g/t Au over 45.25m) and WD-070(2) (3.5 g/t Au over 50.5m; including 4.32 g/t Au over 29m). The Golden Saddle Main zone was intersected at 139m depth and returned 3.69 g/t Au over 40m; including 5.58 g/t Au over 24.4m. This hole also intersected an unexpected zone of 1.34 g/t Au over 8.0m located above the Golden Saddle Main Zone from 47m depth, demonstrating the presence of mineralization above the previously defined mineral resource.

Hole WHTGS18D0175 returned 4.6g/t Au over 44.9m from 218m depth, including 8.57g/t Au over 17m from 223m depth in heavily silicified, faulted and brecciated felsic orthogneiss.

Hole WHTGS18D0176 returned 6.89g/t Au over 32.0m from 171m depth, including 11.08g/t Au over 18.4m from 188m depth in heavily brecciated plagioclase biotite gneiss and in contact with biotite feldspar quartz gneiss of the felsic orthogneiss package indicating the important control of lithological contacts and chemical boundaries on gold mineralization in the region.

WHTGS18D0191 is located on the NW portion of the Golden Saddle and was drilled to assess the down dip potential of the GS Main Zone. The hole was drilled at a 160° azimuth and -85° dip and returned 1.95 g/t Au over 22.27m from 347.63m depth, including 4.87 g/t Au over 6.33m from 362m depth. Again, highest grade mineralization, brecciation and silicification are most intense along the boundary between felsic orthogneiss and plagioclase biotite gneiss(mafic package). The intercept extends the projection of the GS Main approximately 200m down dip from historic hole WD-053. Two additional holes were drilled on the same section as WHTGS18D0191; WHTGS18D0189 and WHTGS18D190, at dips of -65 and -75; respectively. WHTGS18D0189 was a 75m step-out to WD-053 returning 0.32 g/t Au over 14.6m from 227m depth. WHTGS18D0190 is a 55m step-out to hole 189 and returned 3.07 g/t Au over 7.65m from 309.35m depth, including 5.1 g/t Au over 3.75m from 312.25m depth. Both holes returned relatively lower grade intercepts than WHTGS18D0191 but confirmed the continuation of the Golden Saddle structure along strike and down dip and indicate the importance of favorable lithologies on mineralization.

WHTGS18D0193 is located 360m east of WHTGS18D0194 and was drilled at an azimuth of 225° and -50° dip. For geologic modelling purposes(along with WHTGS18D0195 and WHTGS18D0196), the hole was designed to drill across host lithologies in the Golden Saddle, which are oblique to mineralization. Additionally, the hole would test for mineralization associated with lithologic contacts in the hanging wall of the deposit and infill the GS Main at depth. The hole returned 3.95 g/t Au over 68m from 210m depth, including 5.42 g/t Au over 47.3m from 225.7m depth and 9.55 g/t Au over 11.9m from 256m depth. The intercept corresponds to the GS Main infilling a 70m gap between holes WD-070 and WHTGS17D0170.

WHTGS18D0194 returned 2.32 g/t Au over 115.61m from 346.24m depth, including 3.76 g/t Au over 66.23m from 385.23m depth, including 6.90 g/t over 23.64m from 427.11m depth, including 14.21 g/t Au over 10.55m of from 440.2m depth. The hole was drilled from the same site as holes 189/190/191, but at an azimuth 80o and -68o dip, and was targeting the down-dip intersection of the GS Main and a cross-cutting thrust fault that hosts lenses of ultramafic rocks (serpentinite) within the core of the Golden Saddle. This intersection appears to be a significant control on high-grade (>3 g/t Au) mineralization within the deposit, and the intercept extended the GS Main, and high-grade core of the deposit, an additional 60m down-dip in the area.

#### *Golden Saddle West*

The GS West is located approximately 750m west from the western edge of the Golden Saddle. Drilling on the target area consisted of 3 wide spaced holes testing over 350m of strike length. The purpose of the drilling was to evaluate the area for Golden Saddle style mineralization based on a revised geologic interpretation and projection of the Golden Saddle structural system. All three holes hit Golden Saddle style alteration and mineralization with the most significant results from WHTGS18D0184. Individual assays ranged from trace to 9.7 g/t Au.

WHTGS18D0184 returned 1.92 g/t Au over 24m from 117m depth, including 2.97 g/t Au over 10m from 118m depth and 8.12 g/t Au over 1.95m from 121.05m depth. The mineralization is associated with a strongly sericite altered, coarse grained, augen orthogneiss with pyrite and molybdenite filled fractures, quartz veining, and localized brecciation. The zone occurs along the projection of the GS Main structure to the west and highlights the significant potential for additional zones of near surface mineralization in close proximity to the Golden Saddle deposit.

#### *Ryan's Showing*

WHTRYN18RC0001 intersected 20.64 g/t Au over 6.10m from 83.82m depth, with individual assays ranging from 7.07 g/t to 39.8 g/t Au. Additionally, WHTRYN18RC0002 intersected 5.02 g/t Au over 13.17 from 121.92m depth, including 9.25 g/t Au over 4.57m from 123.44m depth 100m to the west of WHTRYN18RC0001. Diamond drilling on the Ryan's Showing produced very minor intercepts with 4.52 g/t Au over 6.06 m from 178.94m on WHTRS18D006 and 10 m of 1.32 g/t Au from 200 m on WHTRS18D007.

#### *Arc*

Hole WHTAR18D0027 infills a 75m gap between holes WD-057(2) (0.63 g/t Au over 15m) and WD-058(2) (1.04 g/t Au over 34.5m). The hole returned 1.61 g/t Au over 18.45m from 102.15m depth and a lower intercept of 1.14 g/t over 4m from 217m depth.

Hole WHTAR18D0028 infills a 90m gap between holes WD-017(3) (1.47 g/t Au over 29m) and WGAR11D0008(5) (1.08 g/t Au over 16.2m). The hole returned 1.74 g/t Au over 10m from 99m depth and a lower intercept of 2.73 g/t over 3m from 117m depth.

#### *Golden Saddle East*

WHTGS18D0177, WHTGS18D0179 and WHTGS18D0180 were designed to target potential mineralization extending Eastward along the Golden Saddle Structure. No significant results were achieved.

#### *Golden Saddle South*

Drilling to the south of the Golden Saddle East holes on WHTGS18D0197 intercepted no significant intervals. Minor zones of alteration were noted bearing epithermal textures with Au values <1 g/t.

#### *McKinnon*

RC drilling on WHTMK18RC0001 intersected 60.96 m at 0.37 g/t including 9.144 m of 1.25 g/t. Mineralization is associated with potassic and hematite altered felsic orthogneiss in contact with the amphibolite package.

WHTMK18RC0003 intersected 91.44 m at 0.33 g/t Au including 13.716 m at 1.01 g/t through heavily silicified and sericite altered Felsic orthogneiss and meta-sediments. Gold mineralization appears to be centered around the contact between the two units with highest grade mineralization in the meta sediments.

WHTMK18RC0004 intersected 0.73 g/t Au over 28.956 m including 1.524 m at 5.28 g/t in felsic orthogneiss.

#### *West McKinnon*

Drilling on the West McKinnon successfully intersected several heavily sheared, veined and faulted structures with meta-sedimentary units. Intense oxidation and leaching was noted in several intervals. Although mineralized intervals of up to 18 m of 0.24 g/t were intersected, gold Mineralization was minor to insignificant in all holes. Despite meager results, drilling proved the existence of structure and suggest the potential for mineralization along trend.

#### *Donahue*

Drilling on WHTDN18D0004 intersected three 2 m intervals bearing up to 1.74 g/t Au. WHTDN18D0005 intersected 2 m at 3.04 g/t. No other significant results were acquired.

#### *South Donahue*

No significant intervals were intersected on the South Donahue.

## **Interpretation and Conclusions**

The gold mineralization at the White Gold Project is associated with quartz veins emplaced along brittle structures. Property wide prospecting work suggests that brittle kink folds and drag folds associated with the mineralization event indicate a transition from brittle to ductile conditions inducing exsolution of mineralizing fluids in brittley deformed zones allowing for the deposition of gold along fractures, vein boundaries and sulfide grain boundaries.

#### *Golden Saddle*

Deep drilling on the Golden Saddle successfully extended the Golden Saddle Main zone down-dip and proved the continuity of the structure along strike with the intersection of extensive high grade mineralization at depth in several holes. Additionally, With the intersection of 1.34 g/t Au over 8.0 m above the Golden Saddle Main zone, WHTGS18D0174 indicates the potential for a previously unrecognized zone of mineralization at shallow depths.

While WHTGS18D0189, WHTGS18D0190 are lower in grade due to the intersection of less favorable schistose lithology, they confirmed the extension of the GS Main structure. A Further step-out on

WHTGS18D0191, detailed above, intersected a felsic orthogneiss and successfully returned high grade results of 1.95 g/t Au over 22.27m from 347.63m depth, including 4.87 g/t Au over 6.33m from 362m depth. Together the GS Main has been traced from surface to 490m down-dip, and is open at depth, in this area of the deposit.

WHTGS18D0194 targeted the down-dip intersection of the GS Main and a cross-cutting thrust fault that hosts lenses of ultramafic rocks (serpentinite) within the core of the Golden Saddle. This intersection appears to be a significant control on high-grade (>3 g/t Au) mineralization within the deposit and requires follow-up drilling, with step-outs along this structure.

Cross lithology drilling in WHTGS18D0193, in WHTGS18D0195 AND in WHTGS18D0196 intersected several zones of mineralization at lithological boundaries suggesting an interplay of both structural and lithological controls on the distribution and concentration of gold mineralization.

#### *Golden Saddle East*

Drilling on the Golden Saddle East produced meager gold grades through fairly unsubstantial structural zones. That being said, the process suggested the possibility that the Golden Saddle structure is still present and that a more favorable host rock is required to produce higher grades and intercept thickness. One 18.1 g/t quartz vein sample was taken from outcrop, 525m East of WHTGS18D0179, along the interpreted extension of the trace of the Golden Saddle structure. This location is of particular interest and should be thoroughly considered for further exploration for its spatial relationship to the Golden Saddle structure and for its geological significance. It is at this location that a triple junction in lithology is interpreted; where the NW-SE oriented hornblende gneiss and biotite feldspar quartz gneiss are intruded by a large Augen gneiss body. Very subtle gold in soil anomalies can be seen paralleling the entire block (the closest to the sample being 30m away) but have likely been subdued by overburden topographic features and the character of a north facing slope.

#### *Golden Saddle West*

The Golden Saddle West marks the discovery of a new shallow mineralized zone open at depth and along strike 750m to the west of the Golden Saddle deposit along the structural trend. Drilling in this area intersected Golden Saddle style mineralization in all three holes, including 1.92 g/t Au over 24m from 117m depth WHTGS18D0184 within broader mineralization of 2.97 g/t Au over 10m from 118m depth. The holes were targeting the interpreted intercept of the GS Main structure with a favorable felsic gneiss unit that hosts the majority of the resource in the adjacent Golden Saddle deposit. The discovery highlights the potential for additional near surface zones of mineralization adjacent to the Golden Saddle. Detailed geological modelling is in progress and will form the basis of follow up drilling in 2019.

#### *McKinnon*

Thick intercepts of low grade gold mineralization seen in the McKinnon should be followed up with infill diamond drilling to target very shallow structures which may host higher grade mineralization where more favorable host rock is present.



### *West McKinnon*

Drilling on the West McKinnon confirmed the existence and continuity of structure but failed to intersect favorable host rock. Though follow-up work is recommended in the area, it should not take precedence over higher priority targets on the property in the 2019 field season.

### *Donahue*

No follow up work is recommended for the 2019 field season.

### *South Donahue*

No follow up work is recommended for the 2019 field season.

### *Ninety Eight Zone*

No follow up drilling is recommended on the Ninety Eight Zone for the 2019 field season.

### *Ryan's Showing*

High grade intercepts on the Ryan Showing indicate the presence of at least two steeply dipping roughly WNW trending structures. As interpreted from WHTRS18D007, Weak alteration and mineralization is seen along lithological contacts but high grade mineralization is primarily structurally driven by these WNW trending North dipping structures as shown in Lidar imagery, DIGHEM and IP-Resistivity. This structure remains open along strike and at depth, and demonstrates the potential for multiple mineralized structures. 2019 follow up drilling on the Ryan's Showing should attempt to define known mineralized structures intersected in WHTRS18RC001, WHTRS18RC002 and WHTRS18D006.

### *Arc*

WHTAR18D0027 and WHTAR18D0028 successfully infilled a high grade continuous structure between WD-057 and WD-058, and WD-017 and WGAR11D008 respectively. The dip of this structures appears to be approximately 40 degrees striking roughly E-W. The structure tends to shallow relative to the Golden Saddle and may extend southward, taking a more NW-SE trend and dipping more shallowly. Based on structural data acquired from tele-viewer data, this structure appears to be cross-cut and truncated at depth by a shallowly dipping, NW-SE trending structure which extends from the cliffs of the Yukon River at the Teacher's Showing, extending southward to Ulli's Ridge.

## **Recommendations**

Two drills are recommended for the 2019 season to expand on high grade intercepts discovered in the 2018 field season. Golden Saddle West and the Ryan's Showing should be primary targets while Minneapolis creek should be investigated using more grass roots techniques prior to drilling. Further prospecting and geological mapping are recommended from the Ryan's Showing, through Minneapolis Creek, to the Northern-most anomalies along the Yukon River and Scotch Gulch should be done.

Geological and geochemical modeling using structural data acquired from OTV surveys on RC holes is recommended to generate stronger understanding of structural controls on mineralization on all 2017 and 2018 targets. In addition to added drilling on the Golden Saddle, follow up drilling on high grade results on the Ryan's Showing and Golden Saddle West should be high priority targets. 4 IP/RES survey

lines should be placed across the South slope of Minneapolis Creek in follow up of high-grade soil, float and sub-crop sampling. Additionally beneficial would be 3 GT-Probe lines across the top of the south ridge of Minneapolis creek, targeting the surface outcrop of the Minneapolis Creek structure.

Follow-up drilling on the Golden Saddle should target both structurally and Lithologically controlled gold mineralization located at shallow depths above the main zone in addition to further drilling and investigation targeting the extension of the Golden Saddle Main to the Golden Saddle West and all structural intersections with ultramafic lenses. Follow-up drilling on the Ryan's and Golden Saddle West should be prioritized and pending metallurgical results, further infill drilling should target the expansion and infill of known intercepts on the Arc deposit.

## **Statement of Expenditures**

Figure 12 in Appendix C shows a summary of the costs filed for assessment on the 2018 project, on the White Gold property. A total of \$6,708,212 were spent on Aerial Drone Surveys, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Drilling, Lab Analysis and Logistical Support.

## **Statement of Qualifications**

I, Joshua Forrester, do hereby declare that:

- 1) I am currently assisting with end of season report writing for White Gold Corp of Toronto, Ontario.
- 2) I graduated from Carleton University in 2015 with a B.Sc. Honors degree in Earth Sciences.
- 3) I have worked as a geologist for 6 field seasons both during and after University.
- 4) I am not aware of any material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Dated this 20<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2019.

I, Amanda Bennett, do hereby declare that:

- 1) I am currently assisting with end of season report writing for White Gold Corp of Toronto, Ontario.
- 2) I graduated from Carleton University in 2015 with a B.Sc. Honors degree in Earth Sciences.
- 3) I have worked as a geologist for 6 field seasons both during and after University.
- 4) I am not aware of any material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Dated this 20<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2019.

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See Data Folder for appendices