2018 Geochemical, Drilling and Geophysical Assessment Report

Field Mapping and Prospecting, Soil Sampling, GeoProbe, IP Resistivity Survey, DIGHEM Survey, LiDAR Survey, Drone Aerial Survey, RAB and RC Drilling
on the
JP Ross Property
Dawson Mining District, Yukon

Claim Name (From - To)	Grant No. (From - To)	Claim Name (From - To)	Grant No. (From - To)
Ross 1 - Ross 28	YC87425 - YC87452	JP 618	YC97530
Maisy 1 - Maisy 604	YC88801 - YC89404	JP 675	YC97531
Ross 1 - Ross 28	YC87425 - YC87452	JP 877 - JP 913	YD13001 - YD13037
JP 586 - JP 617	YC92501 - YC92532	JP 1329 - JP 1340	YD45369 - YD45380
JP 441 - JP 585	YC93001 - YC93145	JP 915 - JP 1144	YD47425 - YD47654
JP 1 - JP 286	YC95601 - YC95886	JP 963 - JP 1099	YD48901 - YD49037
JP 287 - JP 370	YC96013 - YC96096	JP 1101 - JP 1162	YD48939 - YD49100
JP 413 - JP 440	YC96321 - YC96348	JP 1163 - JP 1328	YD49201 - YD49366
JP 371 - JP 412	YC96401 - YC96442	JP 1341 - JP 1439	YD49379 - YD49477
JP 677 - JP 776	YC96901 - YC97000	JP 1501 - JP 1739	YF073401 - YF073639
JP 619 - JP 645	YC97374 - YC97400	JP 1775 - JP 1810	YF73675 - YF73710
JP 777 - JP 876	YC97401 - YC97500	JP 2001 - JP 2324	YF75301 - YF75624
JP 646 - JP 674	YC97501 - YC97529		

NTS: 1:50,000 115O06, 07, 10, 11
UTM: 592000 E 7032500 N
NAD83 Zone 07
Dawson Mining District

Work Performed Between: June 4th, 2018 – October 26th, 2018
Field Mapping and Prospecting: June 9th, 2018 – October 26th, 2018
Soil Sampling: June 6th, 2018 – October 18th, 2018
GeoProbe: June 7th, 2018 – August 23rd, 2018
IP Resistivity: June 4th, 2018 – October 18th, 2018
DIGHEM: June 12th, 2018 – June 14th, 2018
LiDAR: October 7th, 2018
Drone: September 28th, 2018 – October 2nd, 2018
RAB and RC Drilling: June 15th, 2018 – October 23rd, 2018
Trenching: October 18th, 2018 – October 19th, 2018

Prepared for White Gold Corp. (Selene Holdings LP)
By GroundTruth Exploration

Written By: James Alexander, Michael Cooley, Jennifer Hanlon and Amir Radjaee
Compiled: January 2019

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

Summary

This report summarizes the surface exploration work completed by GroundTruth Exploration during the 2018 field season at the White Gold Corp. owned JP Ross Property. JP Ross is a large claim block that was acquired by Kinross during the takeover of Underworld Resources in 2010, and subsequently acquired by White Gold Corp. in 2017. The property is prospective for structurally-controlled orogenic-style mineralization as well as Late Cretaceous intrusion-related mineralization. The property contains several highly prospective targets including the recently discovered Vertigo camp, with the potential for additional discoveries.

Previous exploration on the property identified several large zones of highly anomalous gold-in-soil and associated pathfinder elements. During the 2009-2011 exploration campaigns, mapping/prospecting, trenching, drilling, and property-wide stream-sediment and soil sampling was conducted to follow up on geochemical anomalies and further explore the property. Several interesting targets and occurrences were identified; however, no significant gold discoveries were defined. Results obtained from the stream sediment sampling program were used to vector in on significant gold-bearing drainages, an effective exploration tool to be used in other parts of the district.

The 2017 JP Ross RAB drilling program focused on the highly prospective Rebecca target to identify the spatial constraints of the structurally controlled feature and gather useful geochemical data. A total of 14 holes for an aggregate of 905.6 m intersected the high-grade Rebecca gold vein multiple times with significant geochemical returns. Additional field mapping/prospecting in the area inferred the potential for sub-parallel veining to the south of the hydrothermal Rebecca gold vein. A DIGHEM survey providing useful magnetic and apparent resistivity data for a large central portion of the JP Ross block was flown for a total of 1,656.2-line kilometers.

Surface exploration at the JP Ross property in 2018 included field mapping and prospecting, soil and GeoProbe sampling, ground IP-Resistivity surveys, aerial DIGHEM/LiDAR/drone surveys, and rotary airblast (RAB) / reverse circulation (RC) drilling.

A total of 9,805 soil samples gathered over 316 man-days across the JP Ross block between June 6th, 2018 – October 18th, 2018 targeted northern recon lines, and grid samples covering the Rebecca, Twilight, Frenzy, Psycho, Sabotage/Sabotage North, Vertigo, Spellbound and Suspicion target areas. An airborne DIGHEM survey over the northwestern segment of the property was flown between June 12th - June 14th, 2018, totaling 1,132.7-line kilometers of coverage additional to previous survey years. An October 7th LiDAR drone survey was conducted over the Vertigo and Suspicion target areas covering 48.4-line kilometers. A total of 50 km^2 of drone coverage was flown over the Suspicion target, with 74km^2 covering Tenderfoot and 120km^2 over the Vertigo target areas between September 28th - October 2nd, 2018. The 2018 IP/Resistivity program between June 4th, 2018 – October 18th, 2018, completed 32 lines for a total of 13,425 m, covering the Rebecca, Sabotage, Stage Fright, and Vertigo targets. Geoprobe sampling took place between June 7th, 2018 – August 23rd, 2018, completing 22 lines across the Sabotage, Frenzy, Psycho, and Vertigo target areas, for an aggregate of 4,900 m and 1,012 samples. Drilling on the JP Ross property from June 15th, 2018 – October 23rd, 2018, at Rebecca, Sabotage/Sabotage North, Stage Fright, Vertigo, and Suspicion totaled an aggregate of 45 RAB holes, and 25 RC holes, for a total depth of 3,045 m and

1,172 m, respectively. Between June 9th, 2018 – October 26th, 2018, a total of 336 prospecting samples, and 346 stations were collected across the Sabotage, Vertigo, Maisy May, and Suspicion targets.

Significant gold mineralization was encountered at the Vertigo, Suspicion and Maisy May areas of the southern JP Ross property, with lesser zones of significance encountered in the northern JP Ross block. Mineralized quartz veins with visible gold encountered in the Vertigo and Suspicion target areas have a common texture that consist of quartz veining with conspicuous vuggy horizons and Fe-oxides after pyrite. The same vein textures have also been observed elsewhere in the Vertigo, Suspicion and Maisy May areas and are inferred to be highly favorable for gold mineralization wherever encountered. The Au bearing quartz veins are interpreted to have formed within a minor sinistral strike slip fault system that was a conjugate part of an overall regional dextral strike-slip fault system that began during brittle faulting as soon as the rocks passed through the brittle ductile transition zone.

Significant gold mineralization collected by prospecting the Sabotage, Vertigo, and Suspicion targets returned a total of 53 samples in excess of 1 g/t Au. Of the 62 prospecting samples collected at the Sabotage target, 2 samples returned gold grades greater than 1 g/t Au, with one sample returning 4.9 g/t Au. Of the 202 prospecting samples collected at the Vertigo target area, 44 samples exceeding 1 g/t Au returned grades of up to 304.3 g/t Au. A total of 59 prospecting samples collected at the Suspicion target returned 7 samples with grades > 1 g/t Au, and up to 105 g/t Au.

Drilling at the Rebecca target encountered notable gold mineralization for drillholes JPRREBRAB18-005 and 006 returning 6.1 g/t Au and 1.8 g/t Au, respectively, both over 1.5 m intervals. Sabotage drilling from drillholes JPRSABRAB18-004, 007, and 010 returned 1.2 g//t Au over 1.5 m, 1.0 g/t Au over 6.1 m, and 1.3 g/t Au over 1.5 m, respectively. The Vertigo target drilled 17 RAB holes totaling 917 m depth, followed by 21 RC holes that drilled 1490 m for an aggregate of 2407 m drilled (**Table 9**). Significant gold mineralization encountered at the Vertigo target includes elevated Pb, Ag, Bi, and As concentrations, with the strongest geochemical correlations relating Au to Pb, Ag, and Bi. Mineralized gold zones intersected at the Vertigo target returned significant gold values exceeding 1 g/t Au (over intervals >/= 1.5 m) from drill holes JPRVERRAB18-001, 003-005, 007-014, 016-017, and JPRVERRC18-001, 003, 006-010, 013-014, 016-017, 020. Notable highlights from drilling include 17.3 g/t Au over 10.7 m from drill hole JPRVERRAB18-001, 1.0 g/t Au over 15 m from JPRVERRC18-001, 31.4 g/t Au over 6 m from JPRVERRC18-006, 14.2 g/t Au over 6 m from JPRVERRC18-009, and 9.2 g/t Au over 9.2 m from JPRVERRC18-016. RAB Drill hole JPRVERRAB18-014 drilled 23.4 g/t Au over 24.4 m, ending in mineralization due to loss of circulation upon hitting a fractured zone. Follow up RC drilling down hole JPRVERRAB18-014 was conducted to drill through this fracture zone. Drill hole JPRVERRC18-013 successfully extended the mineralized zone (initially drilled as JPRVERRAB18-014) to 22.5 g/t Au over 30.5 m.

Trenching at the Vertigo target totaled 3 trenches for an aggregate of 65 m and 63 samples collected. A total of 24 channel samples collected from the trenches returned Au values exceeding 1g/t Au and reaching 157.7 g/t Au.

Additional exploration work at Vertigo, Suspicion and Maisy May will require much closer soil sampling spacing's along north-south oriented lines to better detect the high grade but narrow style vein systems.

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Introduction

The following report summarizes the surface exploration completed at the JP Ross property during the 2018 field exploration season. It describes the results of field mapping and prospecting, soil and GeoProbe sampling, ground IP-Resistivity surveys, aerial DIGHEM/LiDAR/Drone surveys, and Rotary Airblast "RAB" / Reverse Circulation "RC" drilling completed between June 4th, 2018 – October 26th, 2018. The geology and mineralization are interpreted to assess further recommendations of the highly prospective targets within the property.

Crew personnel arrived in Dawson City, YT in mid-May for training before mobilizing to the field in early-June. Geological field mapping and prospecting was carried out by the GroundTruth Exploration crew along with two sub-contracted independent consulting geologists, Jean Pautler, and Michael Cooley. Work was conducted between June 9th, 2018 – October 26th, 2018 by a total of 9 geologists. Soil sampling carried out by GroundTruth Exploration deployed a total of three 5-man crews across the JP Ross block from June 6th, 2018 – October 18th, 2018. A 3-man GeoProbe sampling crew provided by GroundTruth Exploration worked the property from June 7th, 2018 – August 23rd, 2018. Ground IP and Resistivity surveys completed between June 4th, 2018 – October 18th, 2018 were carried out by a 5-man team provided by GroundTruth Exploration. Airborne DIGHEM surveys contracted by CGG were flown from June 11th, 2018 – June 16th, 2018. LiDAR imagery covering the highly prospective Vertigo and nearby Suspicion target was obtained on October 7th, 2018, collecting 17.6- and 30.8-line kilometers, respectively. Drone imagery covering the Vertigo, Tenderfoot and Suspicion target areas collected a total of 120km^2, 74km^2, and 50 km^2, respectively, between September 28th, 2018 – October 2nd, 2018 by a 2-man GroundTruth Exploration drone crew. RAB drilling commenced on June 15th, 2018, extending until August 22nd, 2018, where it was then replaced by an RC unit that drilled from August 23rd, 2018 – October 23rd, 2018. Drilling was completed by GroundTruth Drilling with logistic support provided by GroundTruth Exploration. Field operations were based either out of Dawson City or satellite camps, where crews were mobilized daily by helicopter (weather dependent), by foot, or by truck.

Technical data used in this report has been sourced from historic geologic and exploration reports archived by the Yukon Government, Department of Energy Mines and Resources, Canada, and published literature. Data collected by the Yukon Mining Incentives Program (2000), Underworld Resources (2007-2009), Kinross Gold Corporation (2010-2011), and GroundTruth Exploration (2017), including diamond core drilling, mapping, soil/trench/probe/chip samples, survey data, and surface/subsurface reports has been added to this report. All technical data used has been cited in the list of references.

Location and Access

The JP Ross property is located in the Dawson Range area of the west-central Yukon on Map sheet (1:50,000 scale) 115O 06/07/10 and 11 (Symes, Fowlow, & Bailey, 2012); approximately 70 km south of Dawson City, YT (**Figure 1**)**.** The claims are centered at NAD 83 zone 7N - 592000mE/7032500mN; just north of the Stewart River and east of the Yukon River. The property consists of 2,849 fifty-acre claims for an aggregate of 57,647 hectares (**Table 1**) and is located within the Dawson Mining district.

The 2018 field program was based 90% in satellite camps, 10% from Dawson City, and the project was primarily accessed by helicopter. Camp support and access by road from Dawson City via maintained gravel roads took between 2.5 – 3.5 hours depending on conditions. The first 75 kilometers from Dawson is on a public highway maintained by the Yukon Government, while final 65 kilometers are on placer roads maintained by the local placer miners. The roads are closed for the winter months and are reopened and maintained in the spring by the local placer miners (Hollis, 2011). Maintenance of this road was previously upheld by Paydirt Holdings (1982) Ltd, with Kinross Gold Corporation having shared the cost of grading the roads with Hayden Cowen, the owner of the placer camp which was used as a base for the 2011 exploration program (Symes, Fowlow, & Bailey, 2012). Roads are passable by a 4WD vehicle in early May, and a transport truck can access the property by mid-May. After a major rainfall the roads get slippery and because of steep topography over the Black Hills, transport trucks cannot drive to camp before the road has dried up. This normally takes one to two days. An airstrip held 150 m from a previously Kinross operated camp at the center of the JP Ross block from the 2011 diamond drilling program offers additional access by plane (Symes, Fowlow, & Bailey, 2012).

Side-by-side UTV's (rangers) seating four people were scarcely used on the extensive gravel placer road network at JP Ross for transport of field personnel. Steep topography and bush do not allow for off-road use of the UTV's. 4WD trucks were used for the transportation of resupply and field personnel from Dawson City, and local transportation of field personnel.

The field exploration program was helicopter supported by Trans North helicopters based out of Dawson City and Thistle Camp, YT. The helicopters were used to transport field personnel to and from site, complete drill and camp moves, and deliver fuel, water, and resupply to the satellite camps located across the JP Ross property. Helicopter landing zones were cleared, as needed, at remote camp locations and around the property for field personnel whilst field mapping and prospecting, soil/GeoProbe sampling, executing IP resistivity surveys, and completing RAB and RC drill programs.

Claims

The property consists of 2,849 fifty-acre Quartz claims covering approximately 57,650 hectares of ground located within the Dawson Mining district. All claims are 100% held by Selene Holdings; a wholly owned subsidiary of White Gold Corp. The 2,849 claim aggregate covering the JP Ross property is subdivided into three different contiguous claim groups; Ross Claims (28), Maisy Claims (604), and JP Claims (2,217) – At the time of writing this report, 599 of which were staked during the 2018 season and are active-pending (**Table 1**). All claims covering the property lie within NAD 83 zone 7N and are displayed in (**Figure 2**). Claims JP 963 – 1144 overlap with each other; the reason for this is unknown, however, the difference in associated grant numbers serve as a key claim identifier. See Appendix VII for a full-sized claim map.

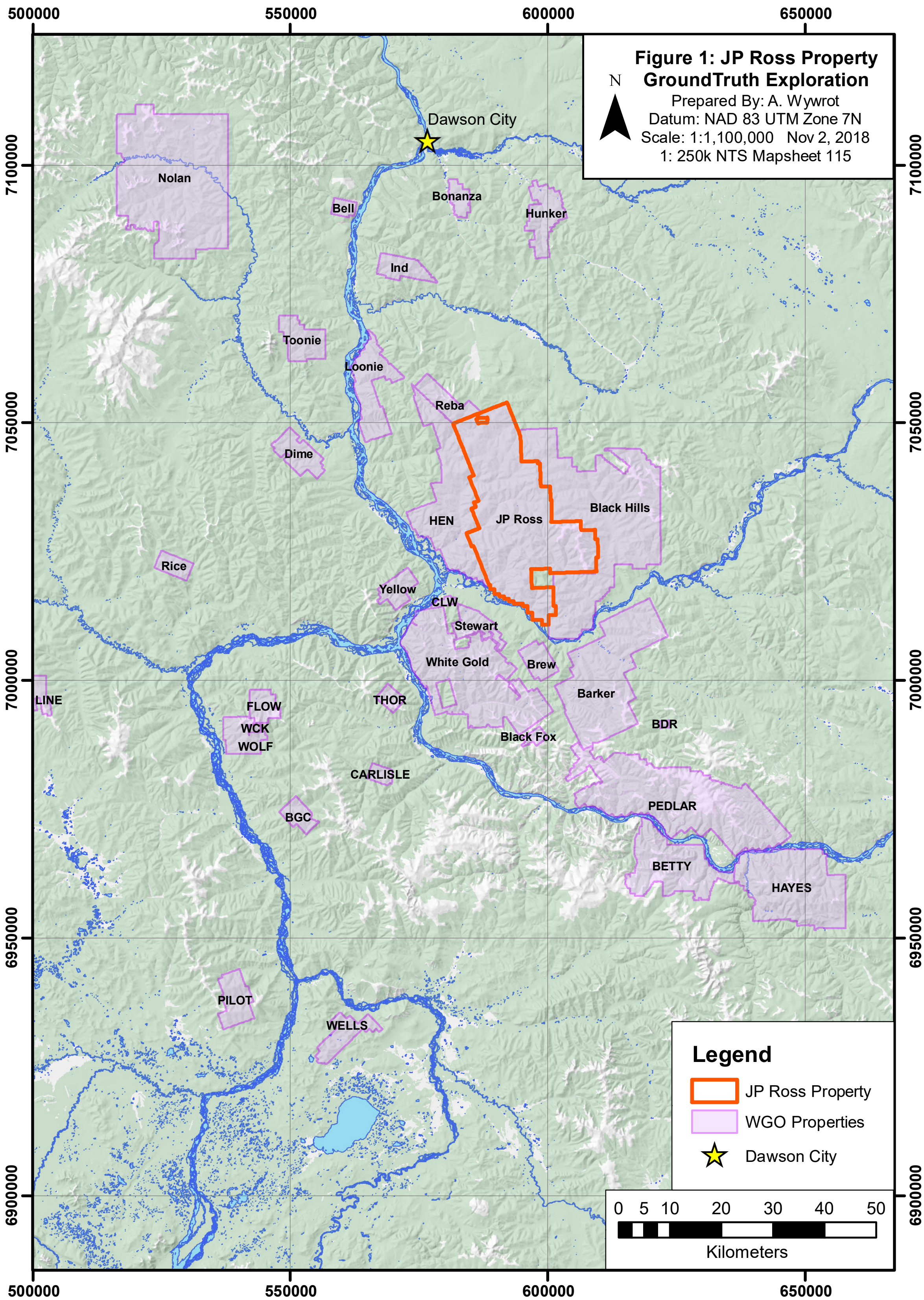


Figure 1: Location of the JP Ross Property, Yukon, Canada.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Owner	Expiry Date	Total Claims
Ross 1 - 28	YC87425 - YC87452	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	28
Maisy 1 - 604	YC88801 - YC89404	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	604
JP 586 - 596	YC92501 - YC92511	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	11
JP 597 - 604	YC92512 - YC92519	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	8
JP 605 - 614	YC92520 - YC92529	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	10
JP 615 - 617	YC92530 - YC92532	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	3
JP 441 - 498	YC93001 - YC93058	Selene Holdings LP	2024-02-15	58
JP 499 - 585	YC93059 - YC93145	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	87
JP 1 - 52	YC95601 - YC95652	Selene Holdings LP	2020-02-15	52
JP 53 - 66	YC95653 - YC95666	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	14
JP 67 - 78	YC95667 - YC95678	Selene Holdings LP	2020-02-15	12
JP 79 - 92	YC95679 - YC95692	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	14
JP 93 - 98	YC95693 - YC95698	Selene Holdings LP	2020-02-15	6
JP 99 - 112	YC95699 - YC95712	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	14
JP 113	YC95713	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	1
JP 114 - 286	YC95714 - YC95886	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	173
JP 287 - 370	YC96013 - YC96096	Selene Holdings LP	2024-02-15	84
JP 413 - 440	YC96321 - YC96348	Selene Holdings LP	2024-02-15	28
JP 371 - 412	YC96401 - YC96442	Selene Holdings LP	2024-02-15	42
JP 677 - 752	YC96901 - YC96976	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	76
JP 753 - 776	YC96977 - YC97000	Selene Holdings LP	2020-02-15	24
JP 619 - 645	YC97374 - YC97400	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	27
JP 777 - 874	YC97401 - YC97498	Selene Holdings LP	2020-02-15	98
JP 875 - 876	YC97499 - YC97500	Selene Holdings LP	2023-02-15	2
JP 646 - 674	YC97501 - YC97529	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	29
JP 618	YC97530	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	1
JP 675	YC97531	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	1
JP 877 - 906	YD13001 - YD13030	Selene Holdings LP	2023-02-15	30
JP 907 - 913	YD13031 - YD13037	Selene Holdings LP	2020-02-15	7
JP 1329 - 1340	YD45369 - YD45380	Selene Holdings LP	2022-02-15	12
JP 915 - 1044	YD47425 - YD47554	Selene Holdings LP	2022-02-15	130
JP 1045 - 1096	YD47555 - YD47606	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	52
JP 1097	YD47607	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	1
JP 1098	YD47608	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	1
JP 1099	YD47609	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	1
JP 1100	YD47610	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	1
JP 1101	YD47611	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	1
JP 1102	YD47612	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	1
JP 1103	YD47613	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	1
JP 1104	YD47614	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	1
JP 1105	YD47615	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	1
JP 1106	YD47616	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	1
JP 1107	YD47617	Selene Holdings LP	2019-02-15	1
JP 1108 - 1143	YD47618 - YD47654	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	36
JP 1144	YD47654	Selene Holdings LP	2022-02-15	1
JP 963 - 1050	YD48901 - YD48988	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	88
JP 1051 - 1072	YD48989 - YD49010	Selene Holdings LP	2022-02-15	22
JP 1073 - 1085	YD49011 - YD49023	Selene Holdings LP	2021-02-15	13
JP 1086 - 1099	YD49024 - YD49037	Selene Holdings LP	2022-02-15	14
JP 1101 - 1162	YD49039 - YD49100	Selene Holdings LP	2022-02-15	62
JP 1163 - 1328	YD49201 - YD49366	Selene Holdings LP	2022-02-15	166
JP 1341 - 1439	YD49379 - YD49477	Selene Holdings LP	2022-02-15	99
JP 1501 - 1739 *	YF073401 - YF073639	White Gold Corp.	2019-08-31	239
JP 1775 - 1810 *	YF73675 - YF73710	White Gold Corp.	2019-09-04	36
JP 2001 - 2324 *	YF75301 - YF75624	White Gold Corp.	2019-10-10	324

*Table 1: Total fifty-acre Claims (2,849) covering the JP Ross Property *Active-Pending**

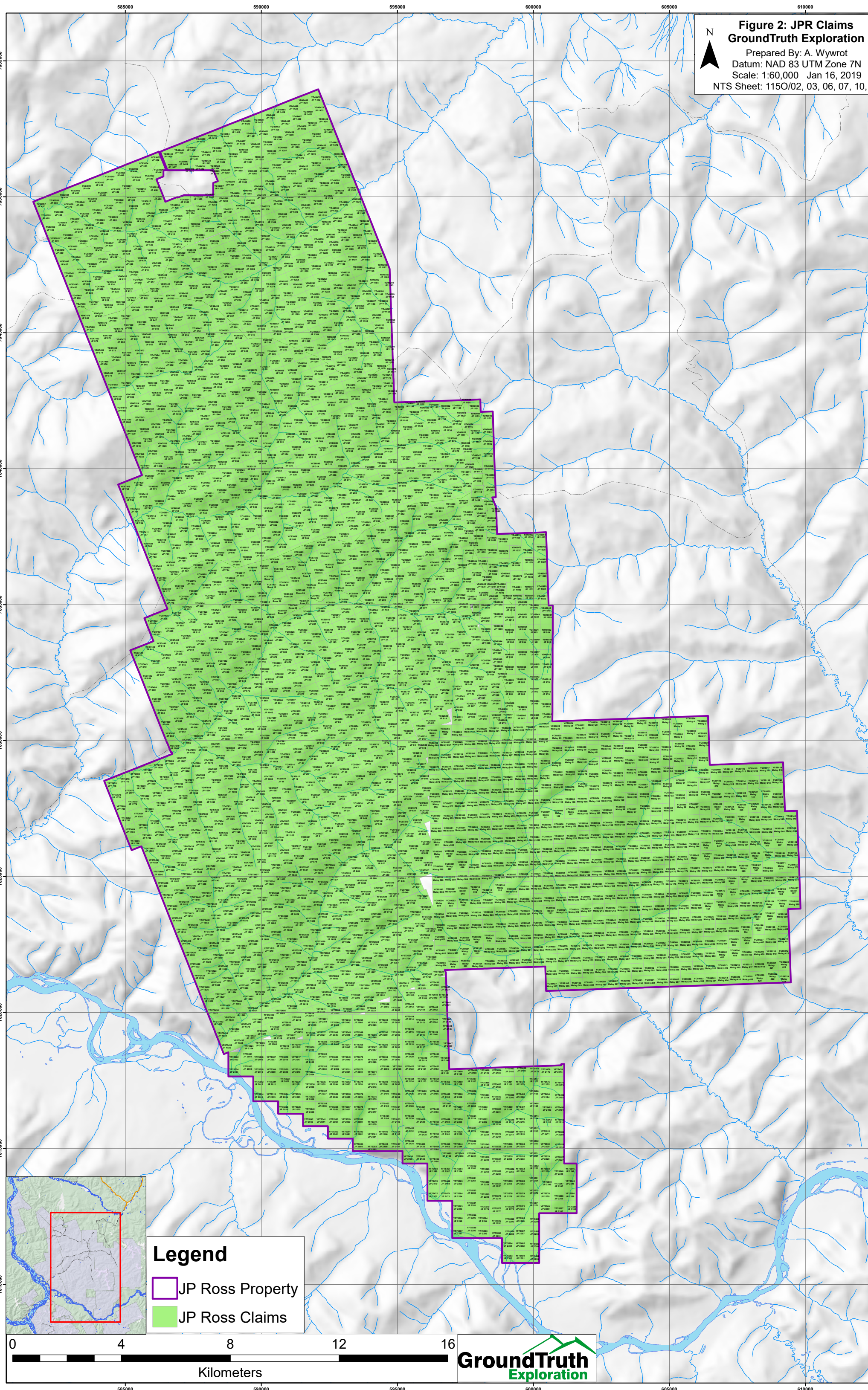


Figure 2: JP Ross property claims.

History and Previous Work

Historic exploration on the JP Ross property prior to the Kinross-led 2010-2011 trenching and drilling program included prospecting, stream sediment/soil/rock sampling. Klondike Reef Mines Ltd. staked the CL claims on the currently producing Henderson Creek placer and conducted a small soil sampling survey that returned no significant results (Southam, 1995). J.P. Ross staked the Nina claims in 1999 between Henderson Creek and Maisy Creek, which were optioned by Copper Ridge Exploration Inc. the following year. Results included areas of anomalous soils and rock samples of mineralized quartz veins running up to 1.6 g/t Au (Ross, 2000), (Doherty, 2001), (Ross, 2002). Other work in the JP Ross claim area included two grassroots projects funded by the Yukon Mining Incentive Program (YMIP); the Vlad claims on “Russian Creek,” and the Gortex project on Moose Horn Creek.

Prospecting at the Vlad claims included limited soil sampling, extensive stream sediment sampling, and rock sampling. The stream sediment sampling identified several creeks with anomalous Au and Ag, with elevated Cu, Pb, and Zn. Vladimir also discovered a north-northeast trending breccia zone in the metamorphic rocks near one of several intrusive bodies (Nedechev, 2000).

Prospecting on the Gortex claims involved the collection of 16 soil, 21 stream sediment, and 7 rock samples. Trace geochemical analysis of the samples collected returned significant mineralization from rock sample 2GR008, which produced values of 2.16-gm/t Au and 27.9-gm/t Ag (Glynn, 2000). This float sample was described as bull quartz with many interconnected limonite coated voids and local manganese staining with no visible sulfides present. Mineralization of a chloritic altered mafic schist (sample 2GR001) returned 264.1 ppb Au where no quartz veining was observed. Additional mineralization of rock sample 2GR013 returned Au values of 48.3 ppb from a milky quartz, quartz-chalcedony breccia containing partially rusted out pyrite cubes, and limonitic coated voids. Elevated precious metal values returned from soil samples gathered over limonitic granitoid gneiss containing quartz veinlets occurred south of lower Moose Horn Creek. The majority of anomalous Au and Ag values identified were assessed as being related to conformable quartz veining occurring in the upper reaches of Moose Horn Creek where quartz vein emplacement and related alteration envelopes post-date metamorphism. The intrusion of a granodiorite was interpreted as being related to the quartz veining event and emplacement of precious metal mineralization. The precious metal anomalies showed limited correlation with reported As and Hg values although Bi enrichment was cited as a potential key pathfinder element for future exploration efforts. Further work in the vicinity of the upper forks of Moose Horn Creek was recommended to locate the source of quartz float that returned 2.16-gm/t Au and 27.9-gm/t Ag from rock sample 2GR008. No quartz claims were staked as a result of the Gortex project, but several soil and stream sediment anomalies were outlined (Glynn, 2000), (Glynn, 2001).

Historic exploration prior to the 2010 Kinross drilling program had been limited to primarily grassroots exploration projects involving stream/soil-sediment sampling and prospecting. Extensive exploration work was undertaken by Underworld Resources Inc. during 2009; the primary focus of their program being soil sampling, with 6,207 grid and ridge-and-spur samples collected. A total of 181 rock grab samples were also collected by prospecting. Several mineralized areas were outlined as a result of the exploration program, where these zones were further developed by the 2010 trenching and drilling program. The results from this program provided the basis for the 2011 exploration program by Kinross Gold Corporation. During the 2010-2011 field exploration seasons, Kinross drilled a total of 64 diamond drill holes across the JP Ross property for an aggregate of 8,592 m, while trenching a total of 4,756 m (Symes, Fowlow, & Bailey, 2012). See (**Table 2**) for details.

In May 2017, White Gold Corp. successfully completed the acquisition of entities holding the White Block, Black Fox, JP Ross, Yellow, and Battle properties previously held by Kinross Gold Corporation, for C$10 million in cash, the issuance of Kinross of 17.5 million common shares of White Gold Corp. and up to C$15 million in deferred payments specifically related to the advancement of the White Gold Properties. This resulted in a 19.9% ownership of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares of White Gold Corp., as held by Kinross Gold Corporation. A non-brokered private placement with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited also arranged for 4,356,000 common shares of White Gold Corp. at a price of C$2.01 per common share (C$8,755,560), where the net proceeds were contributed to funding a portion of the C$10 million cash payment towards further exploration of the White Gold District. A 19.9% ownership was subsequently held by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (MarketWired, 2017).

The 2017 field exploration season on the JP Ross property involved the collection of 9 prospecting samples, 1,656 km of DIGHEM flight lines surveyed, and 935 m depth drilled by GroundTruth Exploration's mobile RAB drill. The drill campaign focused on the Rebecca target located at the northernmost boundary of the JP Ross claim block, which had been previously diamond drill tested by Kinross Gold Corp. over 5 drill holes, without intersecting significant Au-mineralization. The 2017 drill program targeted 14 RAB holes combining for an aggregate of 594 samples collected over 936 m drilled. Significant intercepts returned from 4 drill holes included grades ranging from 2-22 g/t Au over 1.5-3 m intervals. Drill intercept geochemical data combined with interpreted structural data from optical televiewer imagery confirmed a west-northwest trend and 70-degree southwest-dip for the vein-hosted, Au-bearing Rebecca target (See "Rebecca Vein Thesis, Alexander, 2018" for details). Initial mapping in combination with follow-up drilling concluded that Kinross had drilled subparallel to the vein-hosted Rebecca gold target during their 2010-2011 diamond drill program. See (**Table 2**) for details.

Sampling Method	Type	2009 (Pre Kinross)	2010 Season	2011 Season	2017 Season	2018 Season	Total
Prospecting	*Samples*	181	331	23	9	336	880
Stream Sediments	*Samples*			611			611
Soil Samples	*Samples*	6208	7053	5093		9805	28159
Trenching	*Meters*		3913	843		65	4821
	Trenches		38	14		3	55
	Samples		761	164		63	988
GeoProbe	*Line Meters*					4900	4900
	Lines					22	22
	Samples					1012	1012
RAB Drilling	*Meters*				935.7	3045.0	3981
	Holes				14	45	59
	Samples				594	1999	2593
RC Drilling	*Meters*					1772.4	1772
	Holes					25	25
	Samples					1110	1110
Diamond Drilling	*Meters*		5051	3541.2			8592
	Holes		46	18			64
	Samples		2654	1807			4461

Table 2: Summary of exploration sampling conducted at JP Ross.

Geology

Regional Geology

The project is located within the Yukon-Tanana terrane (YT) of the western Yukon and central Alaska. The YT is an accreted terrane of polymetamorphosed and polydeformed metasedimentary, metavolcanic, and metaplutonic rocks of Upper Paleozoic and older ages bound by the Tintina fault to the northeast and Denali fault to the southwest (**Figure 3).** Overall, it records a prolonged and complex history of tectonic and magmatic processes along the northwestern margin of Laurentia between middle Paleozoic and Early Tertiary time. It has an equally complex metallogenic evolution with at least 10 discrete pulses of diverse mineralization styles currently recognized (Allan, Hart, & Mortensen, 2013), (Nelson, Colpron, & Israel, 2013).

In the area of the JP Ross property, bedrock consists of meta-sedimentary, meta-volcanic rocks of the Devonian-Mississippian Nasina assemblage and Simpson Range suite that are cross- cut/overlain by the Permian Snowcap and Klondike assemblages. These units 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.

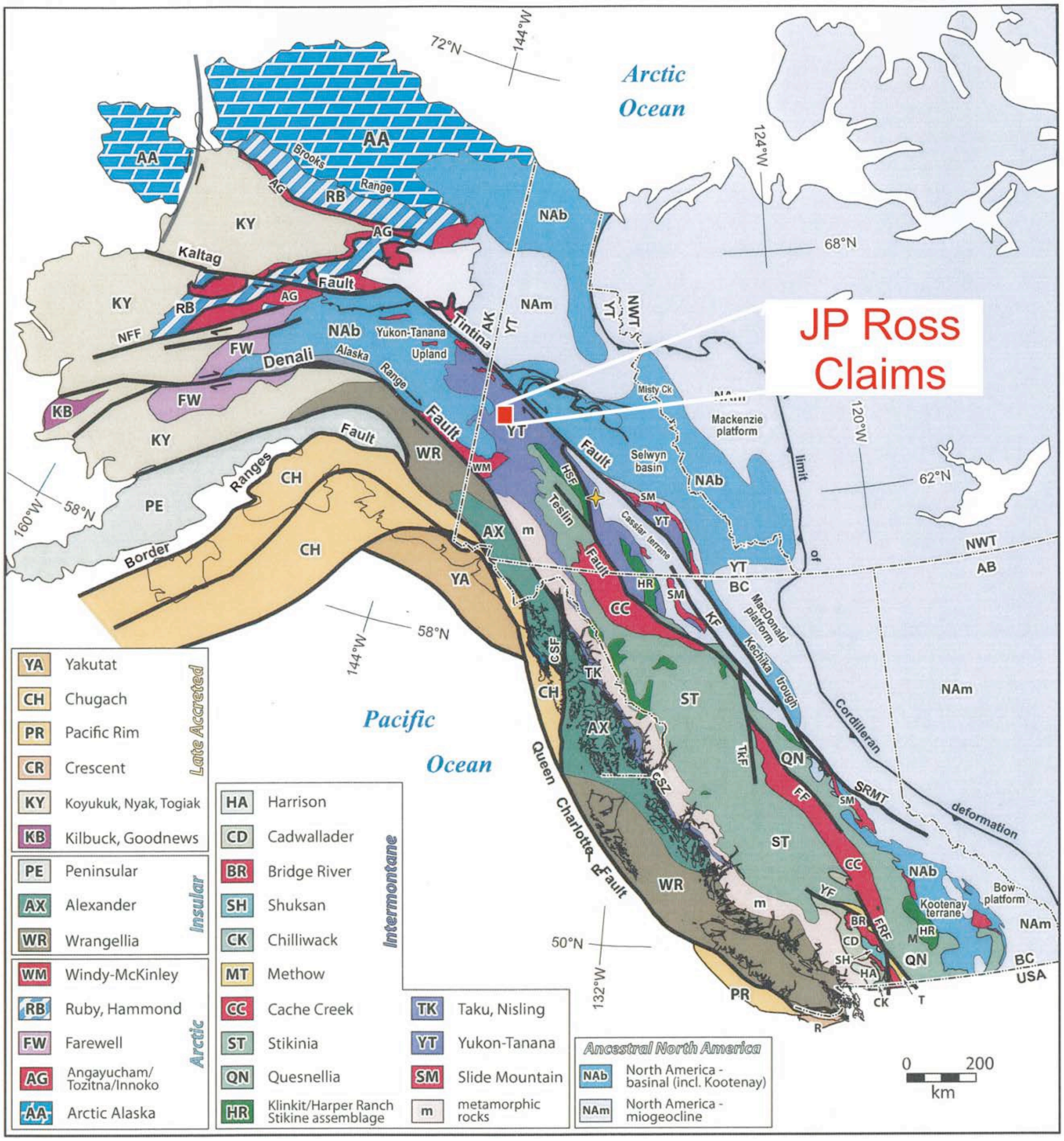


Figure 3: Terrane map of the northern Cordillera displaying the *tectonic setting of the JP Ross property in the Yukon-Tanana terrane. The Yukon-Tanana is bounded to the northeast by the Tintina Fault and to the southwest by the Denali Fault. Figure from (Symes, Fowlow, and Bailey, 2012) modified after (Colpron, Nelson and Murphy 2007). 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 particularly associated with E-W sinistral faults and 'orogenic' style gold mineralization throughout the White Gold district and Klondike. See (**Figure 4)** for details.*

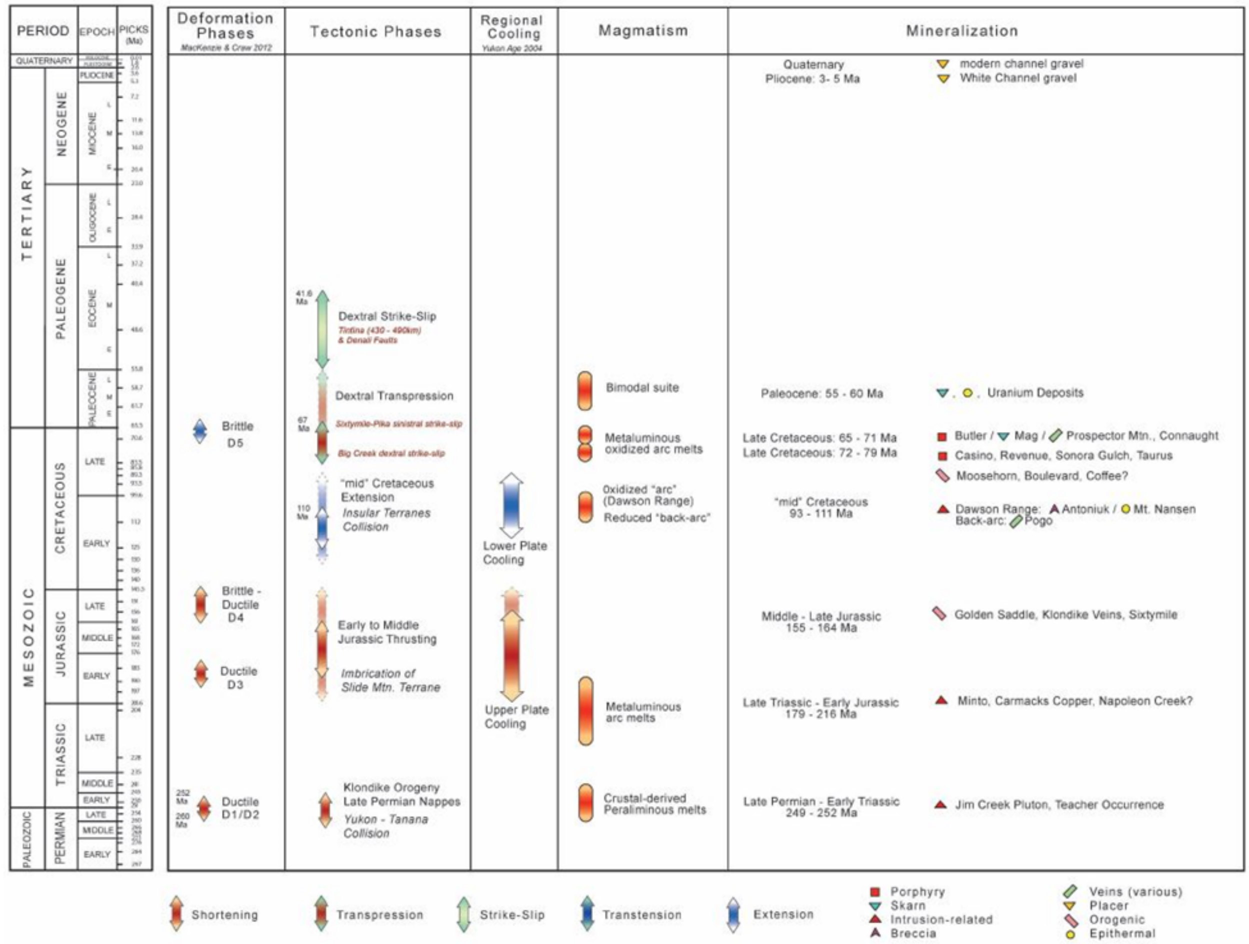


Figure 4: Correlation chart describing major events in the west-central YT terrane and eastern Alaska (after Allan et. al., 2012).

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

Arc style magmatic and volcanic activity renewed during the Late Cretaceous and is associated with a series of calc-alkaline plutons and high-level porphyry dikes, plugs, and breccias in the Casino and Freegold areas, and age equivalent intrusions in eastern Alaska (79 – 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, Boulvard, 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, Murphy, & Mortensen, 2006) suggest that the magmatic event was likely coeval with the early stages of dextral offset along the Tintina fault (Gibson, 2014).

As part of the Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP program published in 2005, geological mapping in the Stewart River area by the Geological Survey of Canada helped describe the enigmatic and poorly understood terranes of the Canadian Cordillera (Ryan & Gordey, 2005). The Stewart River area is an unglaciated terrane (Ryan & Gordey, 2003), and as such the JP Ross property was unaffected by glaciation during the last ice age (Duk-Rodkin, 2001). **Figure 5** modified after (Ryan & Gordey, 2001) has been included in this report to help contextualize the geology of the JP Ross property. Various lithologic interpretations of the property geology within the JP Ross claim block have been made by Kinross (2010-2011) and by GroundTruth Exploration (2017-2018), which have resulted in an inconsistent nomenclature used to define rock types on the property. **Figure 5**, in combination with an updated geologic map created by the Yukon Geological Survey (**Figure 6a**) serve to define the overall rock units encountered at the JP Ross block.

The lowermost unit in the Stewart River map area is a middle Palaeozoic meta-siliciclastic rock unit correlating to the Snowcap assemblage elsewhere in the YTT (Colpron, Nelson, & Murphy, 2006) (Berman, Ryan, Gordey, & Villeneuve, 2007). The Snowcap assemblage is interpreted as a metamorphosed continental margin comprising meta-sedimentary quartzites, psammites, pelitic calc-silicic schists and marble, along with amphibolites and minor ultramafic rocks (Ryan & Gordey, 2001).

Stratigraphically above the siliciclastic rocks is a unit of intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks including amphibolite gneiss and orthogneiss, likely representing a continental arc system. It has been suggested that the mafic orthogneiss and feldspar augen gneiss may comprise a sub-volcanic intrusive complex of late Devonian to Mississippian granite, tonalite, diorite, monzogranite, and granodiorite intrusive rock (Ryan & Gordey, 2001) (Berman, Ryan, Gordey, & Villeneuve, 2007). Other rock types include carbonaceous pelite, chert, and minor quartzite of the Devonian to Mississippian Nasina assemblage (Colpron, Nelson, & Murphy, 2006). To the north of JP Ross is the Permian Klondike schist. The Klondike schist is highly fissile muscovite/chlorite-quartz schists composed primarily of volcanic protoliths (Mortensen, 1992) (Berman, Ryan, Gordey, & Villeneuve, 2007).

Basement rocks were metamorphosed by several events that peaked during the late Permian (~256 Ma) (Mortensen pers. comm. taken from (Symes, Fowlow, & Bailey, 2012)). Jurassic thrusting created km-scale stacked thrust sheets which are marked along their strike by thin (m-scale) lenses of commonly magnetic ultramafic rocks (serpentinite) (MacKenzie, Craw, & Mortensen, 2008). This thrusting event was followed by subsequent late Cretaceous extensional deformation associated with normal faulting. Younger intrusive rocks include Jurassic and mid Cretaceous age granodiorite, and volcanic rocks of the late Cretaceous Carmacks Group comprising dacites, andesite, basalt and minor rhyolites (Ryan & Gordey, 2003).

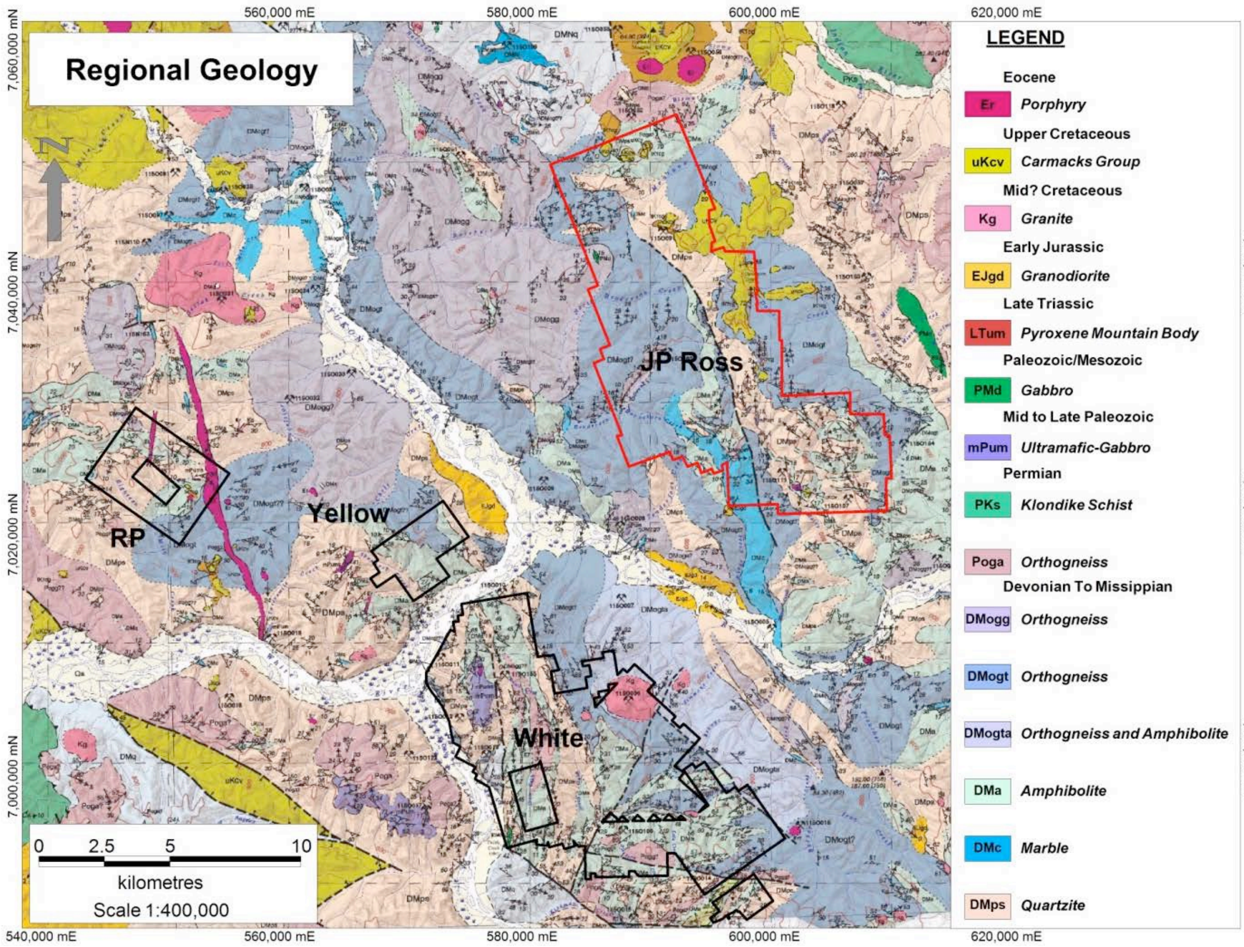


Figure 5: Regional geology map (Ryan and Gordey 2001), with outdated outlines of JP Ross and White Gold. Note the dominant lithologies include amphibolite, orthogneiss, marble, quartzite, and Carmacks group.

Figure 6a displays a regional geology map of the updated JP Ross block overlain atop the Yukon Geological Survey bedrock geology update. **Figure 6b** displays the corresponding legend of the regionally described rock units in **Figure 6a.**

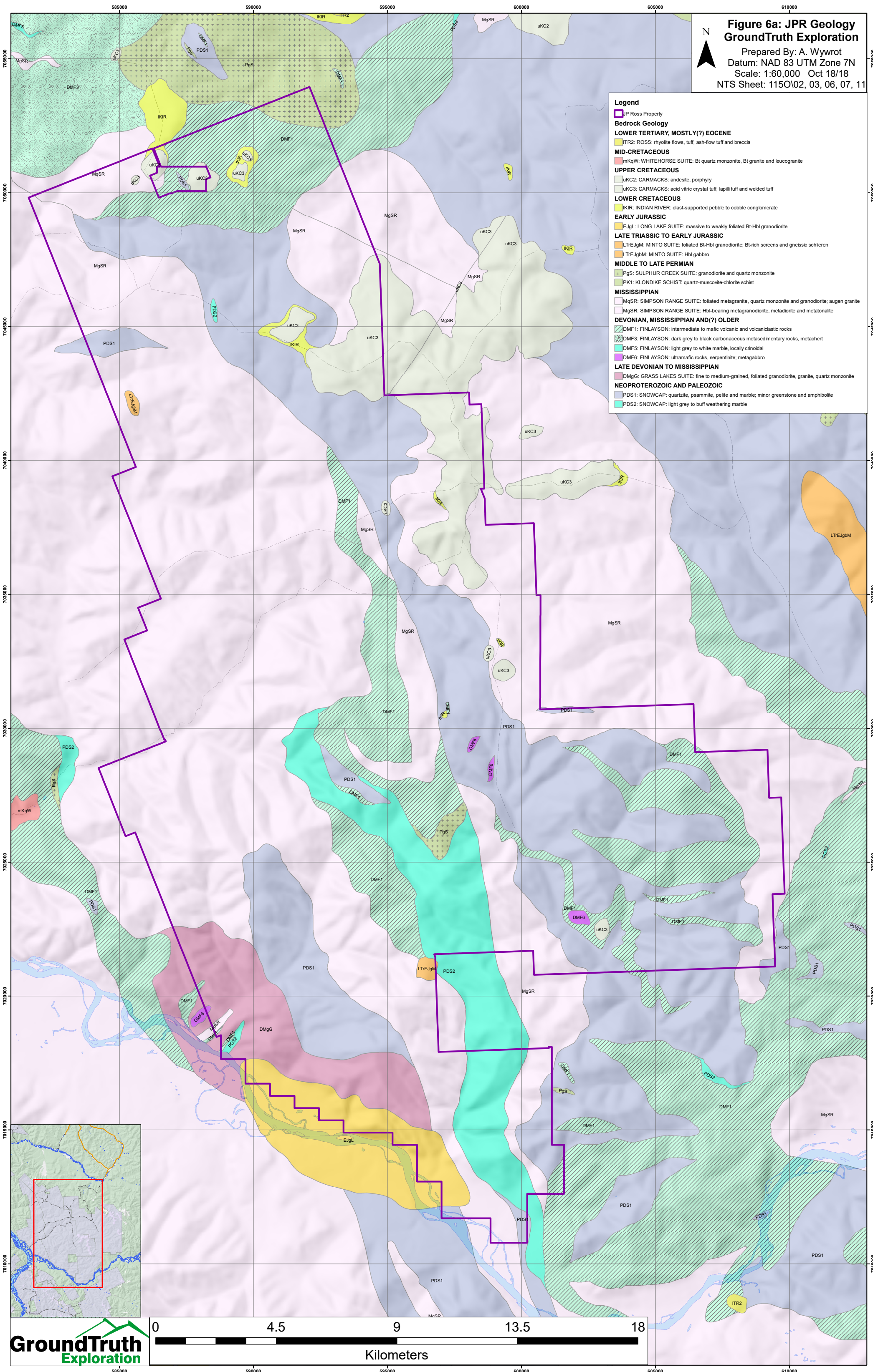


Figure 6a: JP Ross Property Regional Geology (modified from the YGS).

Figure 6b: Legend for JP Ross Property Regional Geology (modified from the YGS).

Property Geology

The JP Ross property consists of underlying light grey to buff marble unit to the south and quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble; minor greenstone and amphibolite throughout the block. Interfingerings of intermediate to mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks occur in contact with older snowcap assemblage units and younger Simpson Range orthogneiss. Metagranites/orthogneiss rock types pervade throughout the property. Detailed property geology is discussed under “2018 Exploration Program and Results”.

Mineralization

Mineralization on the JP Ross block is broadly defined as structurally controlled "orogenic-style" related to approximately east-west striking fault zones with at least 14 known anomalous trends. These initially north-striking fault zones of sinistral shear sense were likely rotated to east-west trends (kinematically congruent with the regional shear) to a geometry suitable to reactivation by north-south compressive forces. Au and Ag metal enrichment is typically associated with anomalous Mo, Bi, Pb, As, Hg, Sb, Zn, Cu although concentrations differ based on location and lithology.

2018 Exploration Program and Results

Field Mapping and Prospecting

Field mapping and prospecting on the JP Ross property extended from June 9th, 2018 – October 26th, 2018 where a total of 336 prospecting samples, and 346 stations were collected over an aggregate of 78-man days. Prospecting sample locations are displayed in **Figure 8** (Appendix VII).

Methods and Procedures

When a sample is collected in the field, the following is recorded in Fulcrum (a database application) on a Samsung S5 device: the coordinates as determined by a hand-held GPS device, the non-repeating 7-digit sample identification number, structural measurements, alteration/mineralization, and descriptive rock 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. See **Figure 7** for details.

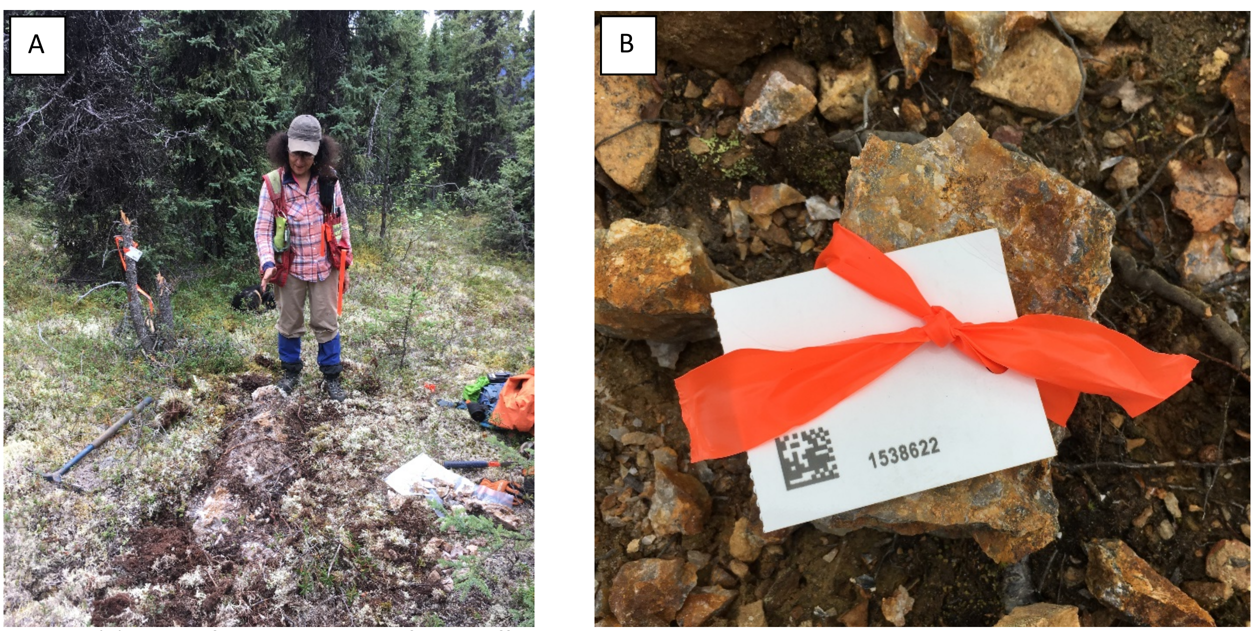


Figure 7: (A) Photo of a sample tag and flagger affixed to a nearby tree by prospecting Geologist Jean Pautler on the Vertigo target. (B) Photo of a sample tag and flagger affixed to a piece of quartz vein sampled at the Sabotage target.

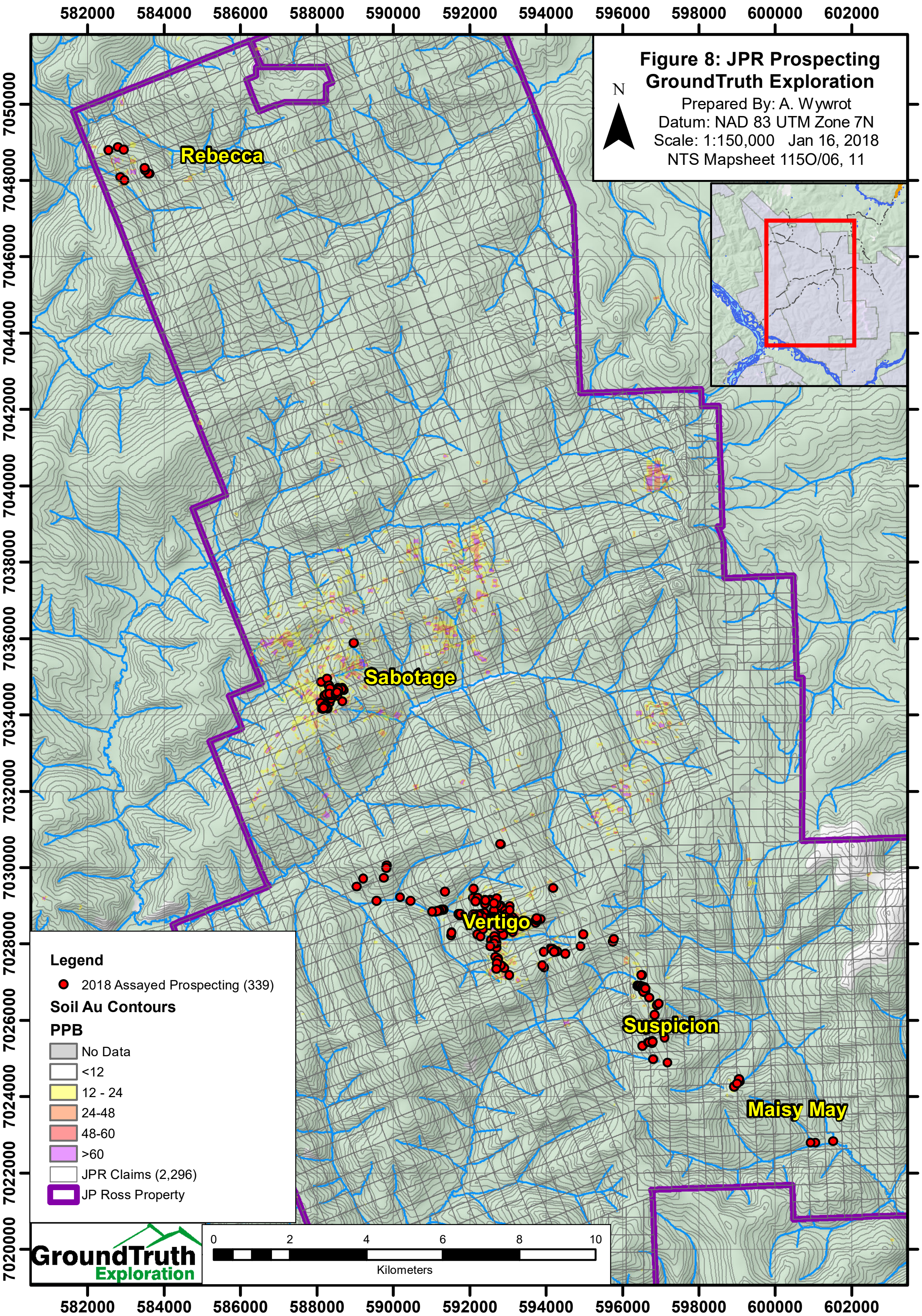


Figure 8: Prospecting sample locations from the 2018 field season at the JP Ross block.

Analysis

Prospecting samples are prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing material to 2 mm and splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 g down to 75 microns. The resulting pulp is analyzed by the AQ200 method, by dissolving 0.5 g of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution to determine the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold is analyzed for by the FA430 method by fusing 30 g 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 is determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. Details of BV Minerals laboratory procedures and services are included in http://acmelab.com/pdfs/FeeSchedule-2015.pdf.

Results

Of 336 prospecting samples collected on the JP Ross property during the 2018 field season, a total of 53 samples returned gold values exceeding 1 g/t Au – specifically from the Sabotage, Suspicion and Vertigo target areas. Results for prospecting samples that returned significant Au values for each target area have been outlined in **Table 3**, **Table 4**, and **Table 5**.

Masiy May

A total of 2 stations and 13 prospecting samples were collected by geologists Michael Cooley (MC), Josh Forrester (JF), and Amanda Bennett (AB) at the Maisy May target. The lithologies encountered included hornblende gneiss, gabbro, banded quartzite, biotite-quartz-feldspar-paragneiss, quartz veins, and quartzite-biotite-feldspar-gneiss. No significant mineralization was returned, although, the target is on strike with an interpreted 12 km mineralized trend and remains a prospective zone. See Appendix VI for a complete table of prospecting samples and stations collected. Samples collected are shown in **Figure 9**.

Sabotage

A total of 140 stations and 62 prospecting samples were collected by geologists Michael Cooley, Jean Pautler (JP) and James Alexander (JA) at the Sabotage target. The dominant lithology encountered includes a primarily felsic and/or augen-bearing orthogneiss, with varying ratios of biotite, quartz, and feldspar content. Secondary lithologies include fault breccia, and hydrothermal quartz veins. Significant mineralization obtained from a total of 2 samples show elevated values of Ag, Bi, and Te. Anomalous Mo and Pb values in quartz veins show a positive correlation with Au, but no quartz veins collected returned gold values exceeding ~0.5 g/t Au. **Table 3** includes descriptive data and gold assay values for 2 samples taken that assayed > 1 g/t Au. See Appendix VI for a map and complete list of prospecting sample descriptions and stations collected at the Sabotage target. Samples collected are shown in **Figure 10**.

Sample	Block	Date	UTM_E	UTM_N	Map_Datum	Sample Type	Rock Sample Description	Geologist	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Te ppm
1664989	Sabotage	2018-06-09	588276	7034935	NAD83zone7	Float	g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss: Pervasively limonite orange stained sericite altered gneiss w/ Fe-oxide specs after Py. Rare QV material w/ coarse oxide after Py. Abundant float chips under thin vegetation.	MC	**4.931**	14.5	7.4	13.9
1538617	Sabotage	2018-06-12	588203	7034491	NAD83zone7	Float	g_quartzite_bt_fspar: 30 cm brecciated quartz feldspar vein w/ fresh Py along fractures and cavities, disseminated weathered cubic Py.	JA	**1.146**	11.6	12.7	7.8

Table 3: Total Sabotage prospecting samples > 1 g/t Au (2).

Suspicion

A total of 22 stations and 59 prospecting samples were collected by geologists Michael Cooley, Jean Pautler, Dylan Wales (DW), James Alexander, and Jodie Gibson (JG) at the Suspicion target. The overall lithology is a mix of biotite-feldspar-quartz-orthogneiss and augen gneiss with the most significant mineralization having been collected from quartz veins (vuggy) with iron-oxide crusts +/- pyrite, associated with pink K-Feldspar/Hematite and sericite alteration. Mineralized zones are associated with elevated Pb, Zn, Ag, and Bi, +/- Mo. **Table 4** includes descriptive data and gold assay values for 7 samples gathered that assayed > 1g/t Au. See Appendix VI for a complete list of prospecting sample descriptions and stations collected at the Suspicion target. Point data for samples collected are shown in **Figure 11**.

Interpretations made my mapping geologist Mike Cooley suggest that several zones of linear ENE-trending faulting and hydrothermal structures encountered at Suspicion are of potential economic interest. An ENE-trending (060) brittle fractured zone containing thin irregular veinlets of pseudotachylite was encountered, which implies that this was a very deep structure that developed at brittle/ductile transition depths, hence its origins are very old. Visible gold was observed within Fe-oxide filled vugs in a quartz vein with several similar boulders defining a clear traceable 065-degree strike. Sericite pyrite alteration and an earlier pink potassic alteration halo was observed for at least 5 m in float and subcrop to the southeast of the vein trace at sample site 1411916. A zone of intense pink potassic alteration with prominent fracture/fault surfaces of 075 strike was encountered. Vuggy quartz veins were encountered in float in the area of past drilling at Suspicion, including some stockwork veining and veinlets. If this mineralization is assumed to trend ENE, then past drilling did not adequately test the target. The ENE-trend of prominent structures, potassic alteration and of mineralization implies that this is an important mineralization control for mineralization at Suspicion. Refer to "2018 Cooley Regional Reports" in Appendix VI for more detail.

Sample	Block	Date	UTM_E	UTM_N	Map_Datum	Sample Type	Rock Sample Description	Geologist	Au ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm
1715349	Suspicion	2018-09-19	596623	7025747	NAD83zone7	Float	QV: Vuggy QV w/ limonite weathering and boxwork w/ 1% disseminated subedral Py.	JA	**105**	1.1	9130.1	240	57.6	5.2
1411916	Suspicion	2018-08-18	596697	7025774	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QV: Vuggy QV w/ Fe-oxide crusts after Py, some fresh Py w/in QV + dissemimated in sericite altered felsic gneiss. VG in a few vugs where Py has weathered out.	MC	**41.8**	20.4	2824.3	346	17.6	4.5
1411917	Suspicion	2018-08-18	596618	7025742	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QV: Grey white QV boulder 30 cm w/ Fe-oxide crusts in vugs. Traces relict Py.	MC	**20.7**	21.8	2561.6	227	12	5
1598745	Suspicion	2018-08-19	596657	7025748	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV: Several 10 to 20 cm white QV boulders w/ limonite in vugs to several cm; Py and oxidized cubic Py.	JP	**8.23**	0.8	1427.3	22	8.2	6.7
1598744	Suspicion	2018-08-19	596617	7025740	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV and Stockwork: 30 cm boulder of rusty orange weathering white QV w/ brecciated margins, some adjoining stockwork through silicified host; minor vugs w/ limonite, Py and oxidized cubic Py; galena in quartz, generally near fractures.	JP	**7.034**	2.2	1057.6	64	10.1	2.6
1687486	Suspicion	2018-09-19	596665	7025762	NAD83zone7	Hand Trench	QV: Sericite altered.	JA	**4.252**	0.8	1195.2	59	6.5	2.6
1687482	Suspicion	2018-09-19	596644	7025757	NAD83zone7	Hand Trench	QV: Vuggy, increased hematite, intense oxidation, sericite altered.	JA	**3.321**	1.1	821.2	99	8.9	1.8

Table 4: Total > 1 g/t Au prospecting samples collected at Suspicion (7).

Vertigo

A total of 182 stations and 202 prospecting samples were collected by geologists Michael Cooley, Jean Pautler, James Alexander, Dylan Wales, Jodie Gibson, Vytautas Banys (VB), Matthew Hanewich (MH), and Josh Forrester at the Vertigo target. The dominant lithology is a biotite-feldspar-quartz-orthogneiss with secondary lithologies of sparse hornblende gneiss, biotite schist, and augen feldspar gneiss. The Vertigo target consists of two general vein types; quartz veins that maintain a relatively constant thickness over long distances and are east-west trending, and shorter, irregular but locally thick arsenopyrite-rich +/- galena-rich blow-outs (Cooley, 2018). These WNW striking, steeply SW dipping structures were targeted by the 2018 field prospecting program. Gold mineralization is typically associated with vuggy irregular iron-oxide stained horizons, quartz-sericite-limonite-hematite-Mn altered fracture fillings, scorodite staining, galena, and semi-massive arsenopyrite. Gold grades and rock sample descriptions for samples exceeding 1 g/t Au have been included in **Table 5**. See Appendix VI for a complete list of prospecting sample descriptions and stations collected at the Vertigo target. **Figure 13** and **Figure 14** display a few of the high-grade quartz vein breccias discovered. Point data for samples collected are shown in **Figure 12**.

Interpretations made from the compilation of map, geochemical, geophysical, and structure data by geologist Mike Cooley suggest that the main mineralized zone at Vertigo appears to be a northwest-striking and moderately southwest dipping dextral dilation zone that developed between two adjacent east-west striking quartz vein structures. The Vertigo dilation is assumed to have initially formed in a location where brittle strains were concentrated adjacent to a large marble unit that was deforming ductiley during greenschist grade metamorphism and north-south directed compressive deformation. Although the apparent dextral east-west sense of shear is not in agreement with the proposed sinistral shear that occurred along the main sinistral strike slip fault that occurs to the south, the actual sense of displacement immediately prior to mineralization could also have involved normal faulting or extension. Potassic alteration is an important precursor to mineralization in many gold targets throughout the White Gold area. This is an earlier and regionally widespread hydrothermal event that was locally reactivated by subsequent hydrothermal fluids, including gold bearing fluids. The observation of strong potassic alteration in areas of potential economic interest are therefore a good sign that the target has the potential to have been hosted in a long-lived structure. Large zones of strong potassic alteration or porphyry style alteration may be significant vectors for looking for peripheral vein systems that host gold in the White Gold district. Vertigo is located due north of a north-trending area of marble bedrock that is apparently truncated along a WNW-trending fault zone. The Vertigo mineralized structures are subparallel to this fault zone and are assumed to be parallel kinematically-related faults. The Vertigo veins are inferred to be an en echelon system of dilations that formed on the north side of the main fault zone where it developed a flexure around the marble unit. The area west of Vertigo exhibits both prominent and subtle LIDAR lineaments. The Vertigo target consists of two general vein types; quartz veins that maintain a relatively constant thickness over long distances and are east-west trending, and shorter, irregular but locally thick arsenopyrite-rich +/- galena-rich blow-outs. The steep south dip of the flanking quartz vein structures as well as the southwest dip of the main mineralized body implies an overall plunge direction to the southwest. The quartz vein segments have a relatively planar shape and appear to maintain their thickness and dip along strike and likely down-dip as well. Refer to “2018 Cooley Regional Reports” in Appendix VI for more detail.

Sample	Block	Date	UTM_E	UTM_N	Map_Datum	Sample Type	Rock Sample Description	Geologist	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm
1557729	Vertigo	2018-09-04	593133	7028479	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV: 30 cm x 30 cm quartz boulder. Strong scorodite, local Bx w/ cm-scale bands of fine-grained, semi-massive arsenopyrite.	JG	**304.3**	10000	718	10000	2000
1715292	Vertigo	2018-08-09	593130	7028480	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	BX, Amphibolite. Scorodite stained w/ dark grey-black unit infilling cavities/vugs, VG on surface of milky QV, fresh galena, weathered out sulfides.	JA	**257.3**	26500	291	100100	348.2
1557727	Vertigo	2018-09-04	593137	7028484	NAD83zone7	Grab	QVBX: Srong scorodite staining, trace fresh arsenopyrite.	JG	**156.2**	10000	1000	10000	537.3
1664868	Vertigo	2018-08-12	592835	7028394	NAD83zone7	Float	qz_vein_hydrothermal: 1 m square angular QV boulder. VG disseminated along vuggy irregular Fe-oxide stained horizon, + finely disseminated along fractures.	MC	**139.9**	807.4	32.7	265.2	10.9
1598729	Vertigo	2018-08-15	593123	7028529	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV: 1 cm wide dark coloured "rinds" w/ 10-15% fine arsenopyrite from VB's pit.	JP	**134.6**	10000	1000	10000	1529.2
1516572	Vertigo	2018-08-12	592710	7029043	NAD83zone7	Grab	Felsic Orthogneiss: Dark, vuggy to knobby weathering, rusty quartz-sericite altered w/ strong vuggy quartz- limonite-hematite-Mn fracture fillings to 1 cm, w/ oxidized cubic Py and boxwork after sulfide.	JP	**132.9**	1530.2	246	24.2	360.1
1516252	Vertigo	2018-10-15	593103	7028529	NAD83zone7	Float	BX: Similar to sample 1516251 w/ lower element spikes in XRF and increased dark grey-black quartz content. Increased green chalcedonic scorodite present.	VB	**79.1**	9880.5	332	10000	878.2
1557730	Vertigo	2018-09-04	592836	7028398	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV: High grade composite grab from same location as Cooley's 139 g/t Au sample. Abundant fine grained VG.	JG	**74.9**	519.2	36.4	662	10.7
1664791	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592492	7028685	NAD83zone7	Float	QV.	MH	**58.4**	986.8	86	200.3	339.4
1599297	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592609	7028682	NAD83zone7	Float	QV: Vuggy QV w/ strong pervasive hematite and strong patchy sericite alteration. Float proximal to QV boulders being traced along (~100) degree trend towards VER main. Stockwork veining present. Dark chalcedony veinlet in grab sample. Yellow-to-orange limonite weathering prominent in grab sample.	JA	**50.1**	1087.2	18.7	56.2	47.8
1664865	Vertigo	2018-08-10	593094	7028495	NAD83zone7	Float	qz_vein_hydrothermal: 2 20 cm float pieces epithermal QV w/ vuggy horizons filled w/ Fe-oxide crusts, soft clear green clay?	MC	**46.2**	10000	146	10000	977.5
1664792	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592493	7028692	NAD83zone7	Float	QV.	MH	**38.3**	3990.9	99.1	105.1	397.5
1557728	Vertigo	2018-09-04	593137	7028464	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV: 1 m x 0.5 m quartz boulder w/ strong scorodite, trace fresh arsenopyrite, localised Bx.	JG	**35.4**	10000	245	10000	374.2
1715301	Vertigo	2018-08-08	592845	7028625	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QVBX, BFQG: Vuggy QV w/ fracture-filling limonite alteration, chalcedony w/ localized infilled sections of biotite-muscovite. Milky quartz veing w/ reactivated Bx texture. Subhedral to euhedral Py fresh and weathered. Located along (~100) degee trend traced to the WNW away from VER main.	JA	**32**	2744.4	44.9	1122.9	92.1
1599299	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592614	7028647	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QVBX: Grey-to-light-grey QVBX w/ cloudy quartz and intense limonitic weathering. Strong sericite alteration and silicification w/ dark burgundy-black cavities and light orange-yellow vugs. On trend along (~100) degree trace back to VER main.	JA	**27.4**	6286.7	62	2041.8	87
1687445	Vertigo	2018-09-30	593078	7028534	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QV, Amphibolite: Quartz chips from hand trench, intense oxidation, limonite, found alongside amphibolite.	DW	**24.9**	4381.3	38.5	1358.4	217.5
1599301	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592658	7028648	NAD83zone7	Float	QV: Brecciated milky QV w/ reactivated rubbly texture and intense fracturing. Strong sericite alteration and silicification w/ pervasive limonite weathering. Along (~100) degree trend walking back towards VER main.	JA	**21.7**	3131.3	88.9	46.7	6.4
1516570	Vertigo	2018-08-11	593058	7028454	NAD83zone7	Grab	Biotite (Chlorite) Feldspar-Quartz Gneiss: Small rusty pieces to 10 cm of quartz-arsenopyrite-scorodite veining to 3 cm w/ possible galena, lots oxidized cubic Py or sulfide, sericite, some epidote alteration in area of rusty soil.	JP	**19.6**	4424.3	137	10000	332.8
1516251	Vertigo	2018-10-15	593108	7028528	NAD83zone7	Float	BX: Intensely brecciated As and Pb rich grunge w/ quartz fragments throughout. Dark grey chalcedonic quartz w/ concoidal fracturing of intensely scorodite weathered massive arsenoPy. Moderate patchy hematite altered and fractured. Light yellow-green scorodite staining, red hematite alteration. 580ppm Bi, 1.9% Pb, 860ppm Au, 143ppm Ag, 22% As, 2.4% S in XRF.	VB	**19.5**	3741.3	154	10000	312
1599289	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592575	7028697	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QVBX, BFQG: 70 cm x 30 cm QVBX in contact w/ BFQG country rock. Limonite crusts inferred after Py. 1% boxwork memories of Py. 0.5% fresh galena. Pink (Kspar-hematite) alteration. Pervasive strong silicification and sericite alteration. Moderate to strong patchy scorodite (?) staining.	JA	**18.4**	298.5	10.2	8.3	3.5
1598727	Vertigo	2018-08-15	593123	7028529	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV: White quartz vein and stockwork zone w/ 5-7% arsenopyrite as crystals and masses, scorodite, 1% freibergite clots, galena, 1% Py; from VB's pit at 1597945 probe sample.	JP	**15.7**	6474.9	151	10000	346.4
1664863	Vertigo	2018-08-10	593057	7028439	NAD83zone7	Float	g_bt_fspar_qz_orthogneiss: Fe-oxide veins +/- patches +/- disseminated after Py in fine grained granular fspar-rich gneiss w/ sericite altered biotite.	MC	**13.1**	2509.8	46	10000	112.8
1557726	Vertigo	2018-09-04	593083	7028527	NAD83zone7	Float	QV: Vuggy QV float, trace fresh Py & VG.	JG	**12.5**	379.9	17.6	126.6	39.5

Sample	Block	Date	UTM_E	UTM_N	Map_Datum	Sample Type	Rock Sample Description	Geologist	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm
1599295	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592598	7028649	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QVBX: Vuggy QVBX along (~100) degree trend from sample 1599392 towards VER main. Intense patchy red hematite alteration and strong pervasice sericite. Limonite inferred after Py and 1-2% weathered patchy Py present. Quartz stockwork veinlets cross-cutting red hematite and limonite staining.	JA	**10.5**	1359.9	36.9	96.6	51.1
1599300	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592638	7028651	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QVBX: Smoky blue -purple brecciated QV w/ intense fracturing located along (~100) degree trend.	JA	**9.56**	962.9	33.7	11.6	72.5
1687450	Vertigo	2018-10-01	592250	7028737	NAD83zone7	Float	QVBX: Vuggy QV, limonite, yellow green oxide, scorodite(?) staining.	DW	**8.096**	8133.8	75.3	1.3	105.4
1715302	Vertigo	2018-08-08	592895	7028627	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QVBX: QVBX w/ strong limonite alteration, speckled sulfide, red hematite alteration.	JA	**5.608**	560.5	3.4	804.5	4.3
1599290	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592575	7028697	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QVBX: Same as sample 1599289 but w/ conspicuous 0.5cm soft and intensely altered grains.	JA	**3.669**	164.9	0.9	3.3	0.2
1599293	Vertigo	2018-09-28	592602	7028663	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QV: Similar to sample 1599293. Milky fractured QV w/ moderate limonite weathering inferred after Py. Swiss cheese like cavities/vugs. 2% patchy weathered Py present.	JA	**3.473**	385.7	17.8	11.7	57.3
1599396	Vertigo W	2018-10-13	591357	7029366	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	qz_vein_hydrothermal: Vuggy horizons in quartz w/ traces cubic Py, limonite coatings inside vugs. 3 boulder accumulations defining ~ (115) trend, 4 m strike length. Vein thickness 10 - 30 cm.	MC	**3.381**	10	5	16.9	26.3
1717355	Vertigo	2018-10-04	592559	7027928	NAD83zone7	Float	QV, BFQG: Vuggy fractured QV w/ 5% diss sub-euh Py up to 1.5cm, fresh, oxidized and boxwork limonite after Py, at high-angle almost perpendicular to BFQG foliation, which has K-Spar and sericite alteration.	DW	**2.791**	516.5	2.1	0.25	1.2
1664925	Vertigo	2018-08-14	592213	7029192	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV: Intensely rusty QV and stockwork 50 x 50 x 50 cm boulder w/ 2 smaller ones, on moderate slope, hosted by micaceous quartzite or silicified BQF schist; orange limonite to goethite as fracture fillings and infilling vugs to 2 cm, oxidized cubic Py, well fractured, above 396.5 Au soil anomaly; SHADOW VEIN.	JP	**2.638**	93.4	12.9	15.2	36.5
1664866	Vertigo	2018-08-11	592806	7028537	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	g_bt_fspar_qz_orthogneiss: Brown Fe-oxide crusts after Py in silica sericite altered felsic gneiss +/- QV.	MC	**2.616**	478	1.2	144.8	2.2
1523926	Vertigo	2018-10-04	592563	7028096	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QV, BFQG: QV w/ K-Spar, large subhedral to euhedral Py up to 1 cm, fresh and oxidized as well as boxwork limonite, from Placer test pit diggings. Py observed as fresh to weathered, vein hosted, patchy sub to euhedral, and fine grained disseminated.	JA	**2.447**	112.3	1.1	2.9	0.4
1687447	Vertigo	2018-09-30	592424	7028660	NAD83zone7	Float	QV: QV along E-W trend, vuggy w/ limonite, intense patchy pink (Kspar-hematite) alteration.	DW	**2.427**	535.7	4.1	66.9	6.5
1715293	Vertigo	2018-08-09	593131	7028477	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QVBX: Limonite filled Bx w/ fresh galena, heavy, strongly weathered and oxidized.	JA	**2.372**	3019.8	29.5	779.1	36.5
1523993	Vertigo	2018-10-13	591540	7028286	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV: 20 x 20 cm white QV boulders w/ minor limonite fracture fillings and vugs, minor clasts of graphitic quartzite.	JP	**2.22**	11.1	2.2	4.4	21.9
1715298	Vertigo	2018-08-08	592873	7028558	NAD83zone7	Subcrop	QV: QV w/ strong pink (Kspar-hematite) alteration, fracture-filling limonite alteration and weathered out sulfides.	JA	**1.786**	688.5	3.2	27.6	7.6
1523992	Vertigo	2018-10-13	591542	7028291	NAD83zone7	Grab	QV: Several 20 x 30 cm white QV boulders w/ strong limonite-goethite in vugs and as fracture fillings, trace arsenopyrite needles, from area of mostly orthogneiss subcrop/float.	JP	**1.761**	27.1	9.9	45.3	91.1
1717351	Vertigo	2018-10-01	592230	7028743	NAD83zone7	Float	QV: Large quartz boulders just below trench, vuggy, limonite.	DW	**1.479**	210	10.2	6.1	13.3
1523927	Vertigo	2018-10-04	592561	7027947	NAD83zone7	Float	QV, BFQG: Strongly oxidized and fractured vuggy quartz vein w/ euhedral quartz grains up to 2 cm x 1 cm w/ 3% subhedral-to-euhedral fresh-to-weathered patchy and fracture-filling Py and limonite inferred after Py. Surrounded by mildly sericitized BFQG host. 207 degrees along *inferred* trend from similar sample 1717354. Moderate sericitization and K-Spar alteration of BFQG. Dark quartz veining localized where Py present. Perpendicular to foliation.	JA	**1.332**	311.3	2.8	0.6	3.9
1516565	Vertigo	2018-08-10	592803	7028994	NAD83zone7	Grab	Felsic Orthogneiss: Dark, knobby weathering silicified, sericite altered w/ lots vuggy silica, limonite, Mn fracture fillings, oxidized cubic Py, trace galena, possible arsenopyrite, some hematite, slickensided surfaces.	JP	**1.138**	44.6	1.4	20.4	3.9
1664862	Vertigo	2018-08-10	592892	7028516	NAD83zone7	Float	g_bt_fspar_qz_orthogneiss: Brown Fe-oxide veins + patches after Py veins +/- epithermal quartz in sericite altered felsic gneiss. Fspar-dominant gneiss.	MC	**1.111**	1064.1	6.6	1004.6	21.3
1699018	Vertigo	2018-10-01	592303	7028766	NAD83zone7	Outcrop	QVBX: Oxidized vuggy quartz veining w/ remnant oxidized sulphide: 3 fracture sets: (290/40), (170/65), last one striking (020) degrees.	MH	**1.08**	136.8	4.6	0.8	8.7

Table 5: Total > 1 g/t Au prospecting samples collected at the Vertigo target (44).

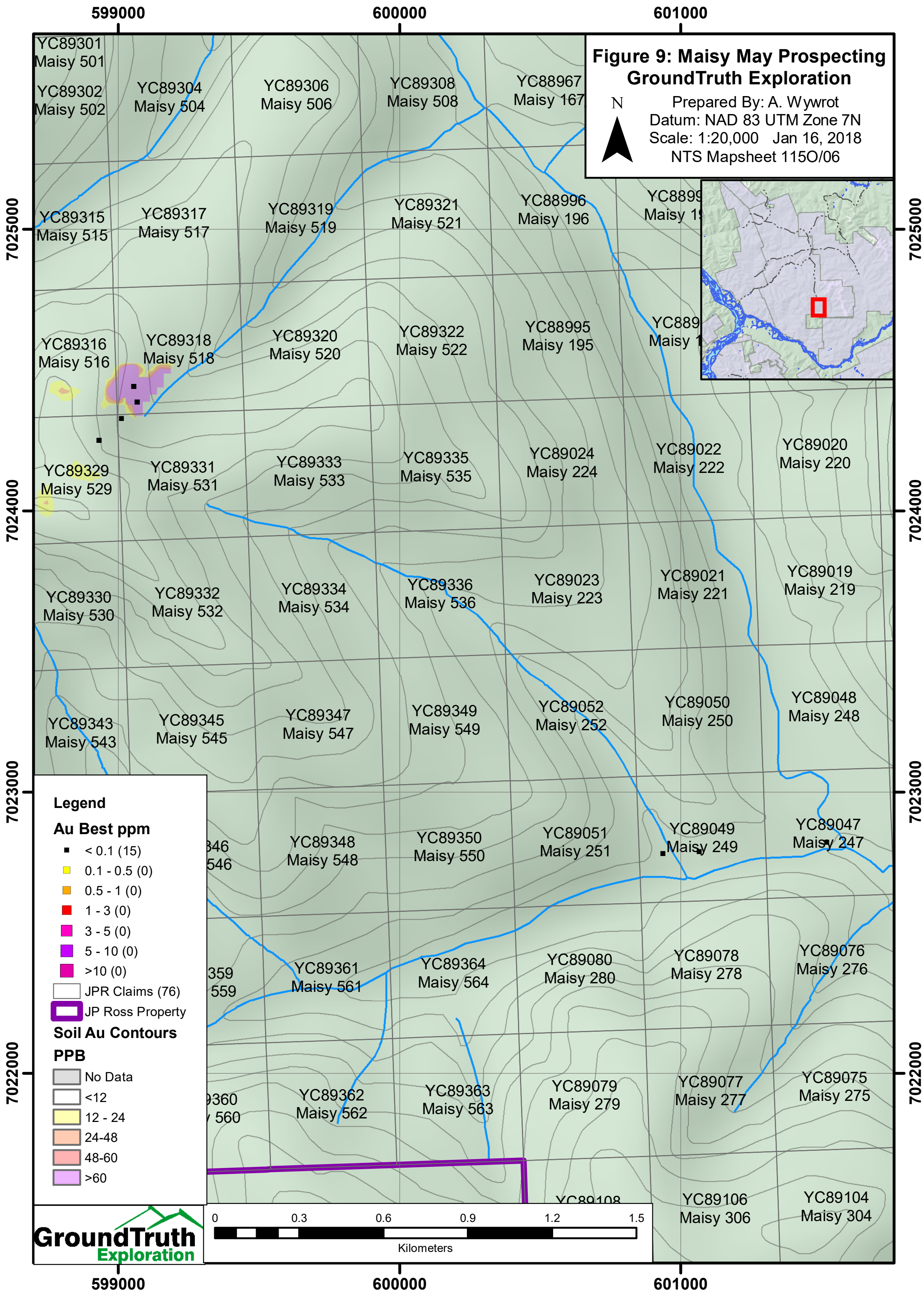


Figure 9: Maisy May Prospecting Samples.

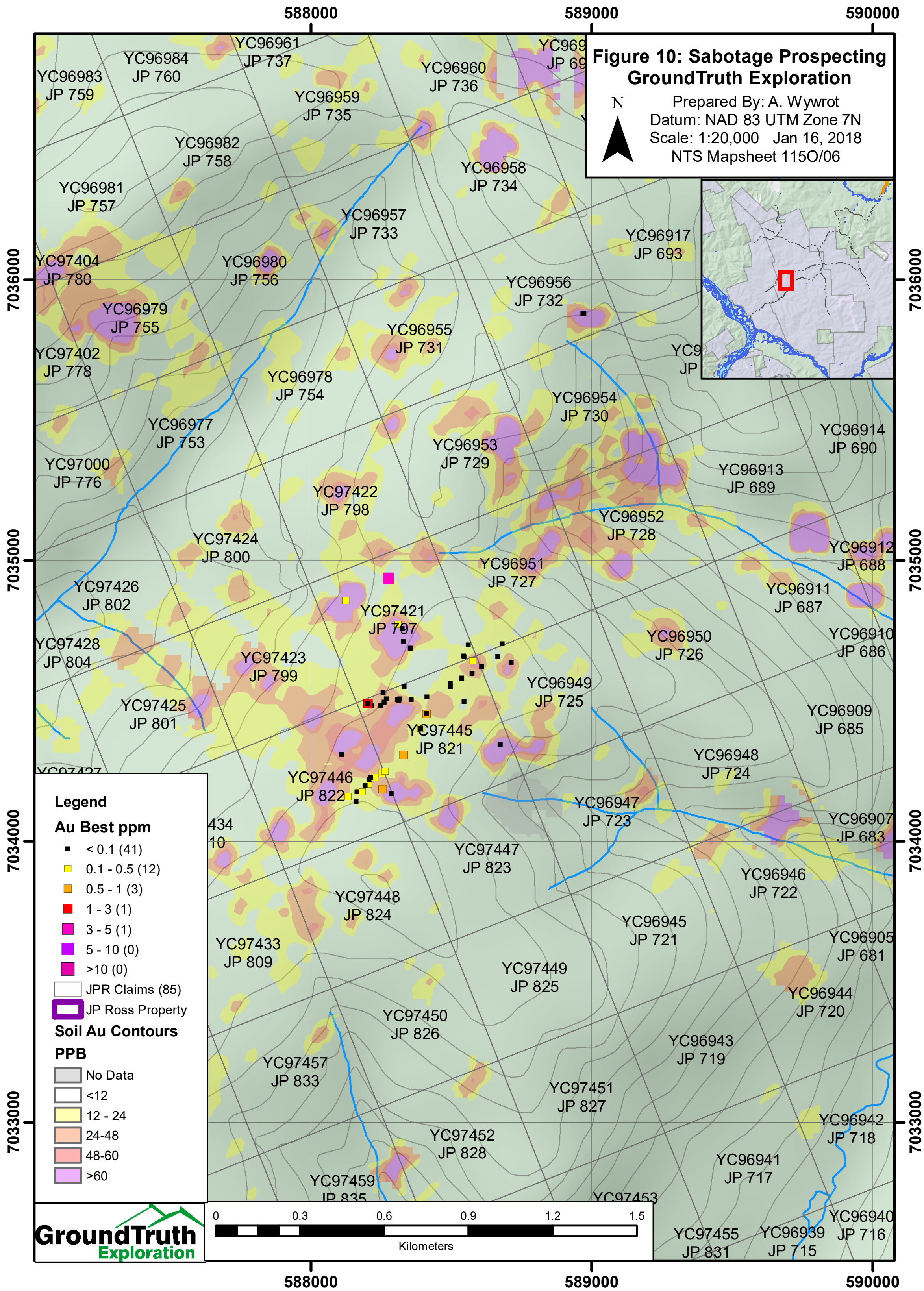


Figure 10: Sabotage Prospecting Samples.

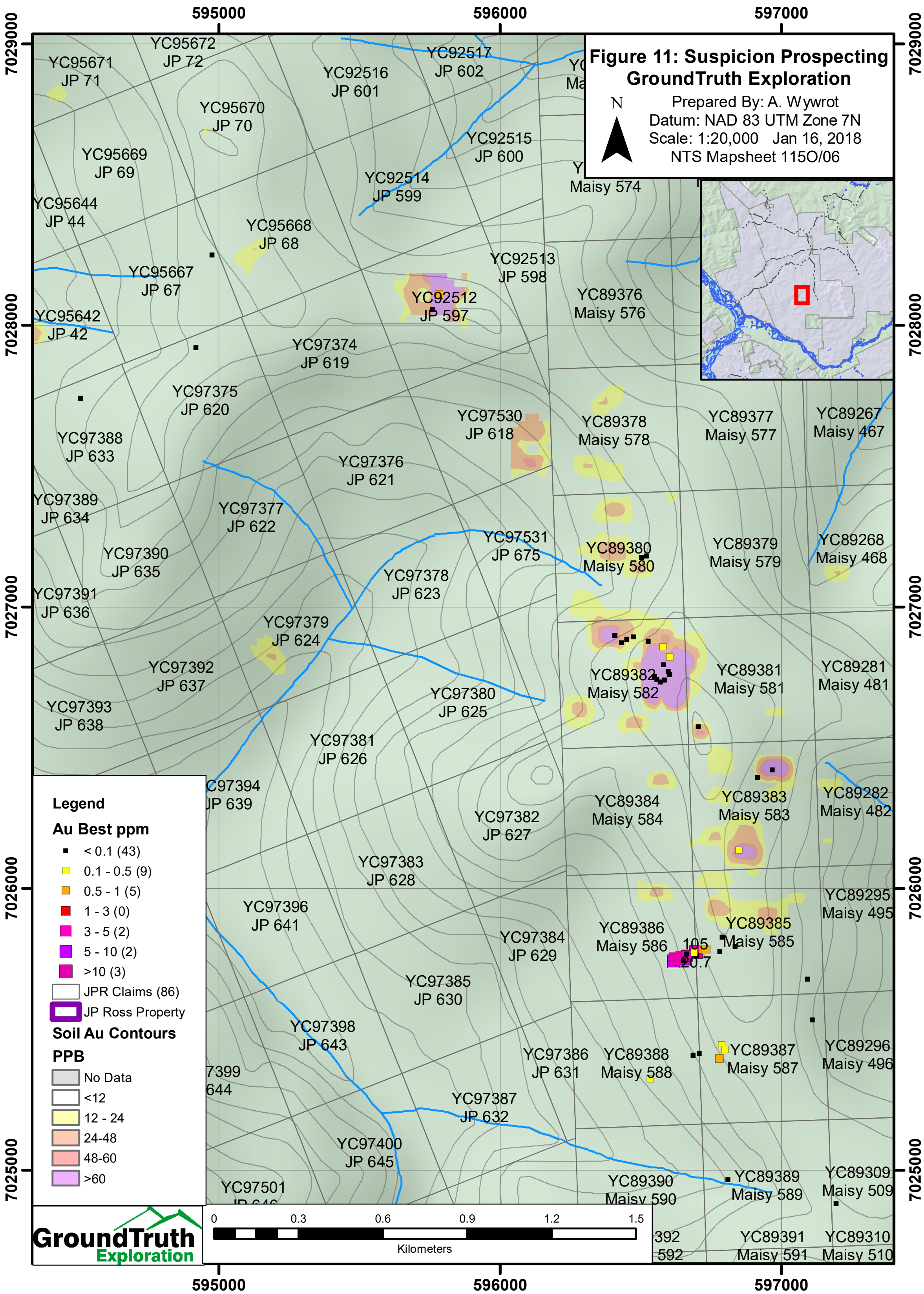


Figure 11: Suspicion Prospecting Samples.

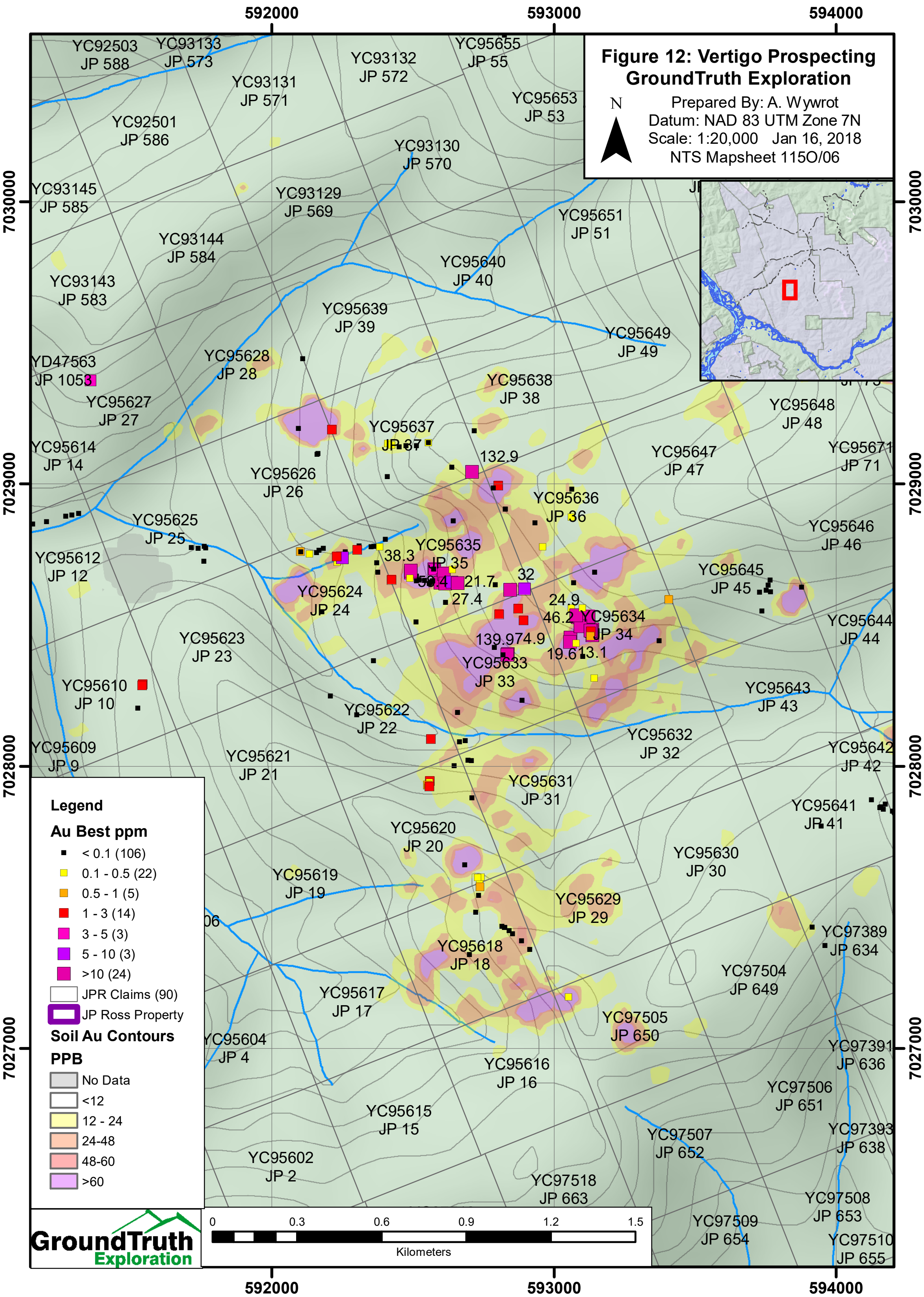


Figure 12: Vertigo Prospecting Samples.

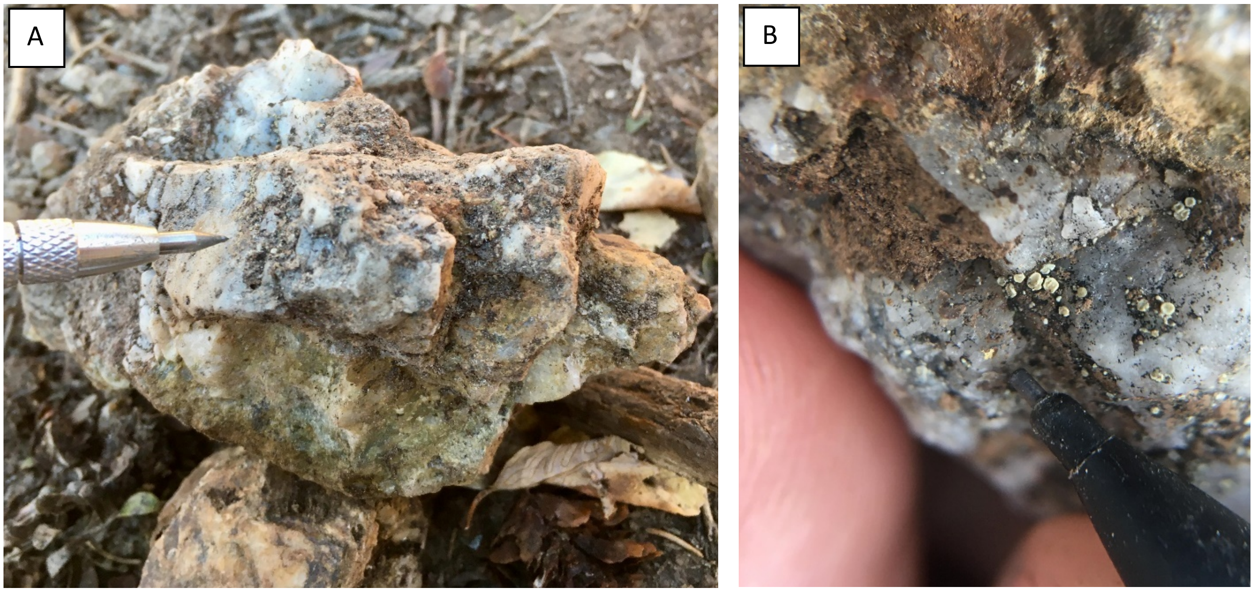


Figure 13: (A) Sample 1715292 that ran 257.3 g/t Au; scorodite-stained quartz vein breccia with Visible Gold (VG) on surface of milky quartz, fresh galena, weathered out sulfides. Located near hornblende-bearing gneiss float. (B) VG found on surface of milky quartz from high-grade sample 1715292. Discovered by James Alexander.

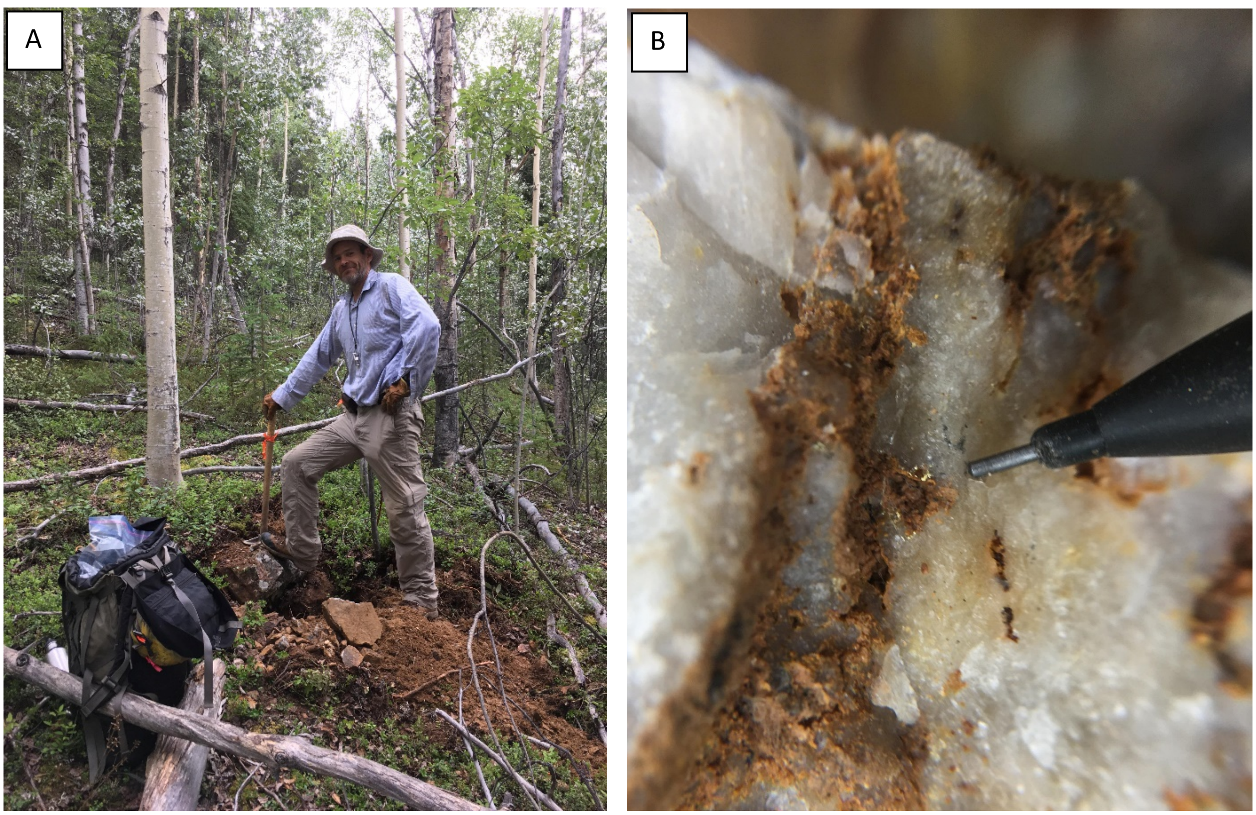


Figure 14: (A) Geologist Michael Cooley moments following his discovery of sample 1664868. (B) 139.9 g/t Au quartz vein sample with VG disseminated along vuggy irregular Fe-oxide stained horizon, and finely disseminated along fractures for sample 1664868.

Photos of high-grade samples obtained at the Vertigo target have been included in **Figure 15** to display additional styles of mineralization encountered.

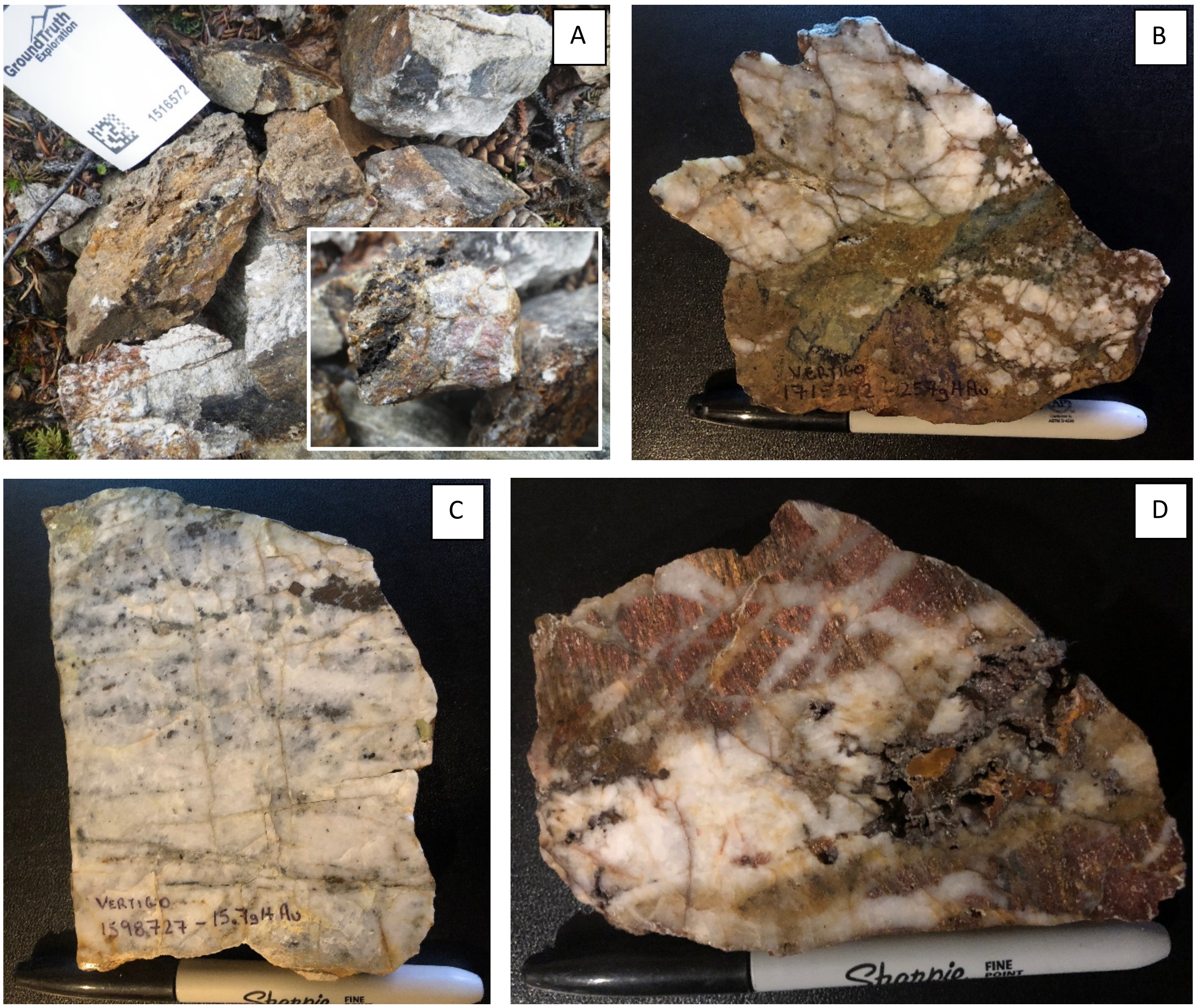


Figure 15: (A) Sample 1516572 (132.9 g/t Au) discovered by Jean Pautler; felsic orthogneiss and quartz vein breccia with dark, vuggy to knobby weathering, rusty quartz-sericite alteration with strong quartz- limonite-hematite-Mn fracture fillings and oxidized cubic pyrite and boxwork after sulfide. (B) Polished sample 1715292 (257.3 g/t Au); scorodite stained quartz vein breccia. (C) Polished Sample 1598727 (15.7 g/t Au) collected by Jean Pautler; white quartz vein and stockwork with 5-7% arsenopyrite as crystals and masses, scorodite, 1% freibergite clots, galena, 1% pyrite. (D) Polished sample 1557730 (74.9 g/t Au) collected by Jodie Gibson; high grade composite grab from same location as sample 1664868. Abundant fine-grained VG.

Access to 2018 reports on the JP Ross block from field mapping and prospecting can be obtained from Appendix VI.

Soil Sampling

A total of 9805 soil samples were gathered over an aggregate of 316 man-days across the JP Ross block from June 6th, 2018 – October 18th, 2018. **Figure 16** displays the locations of each target area soil sampled during the 2018 field campaign.

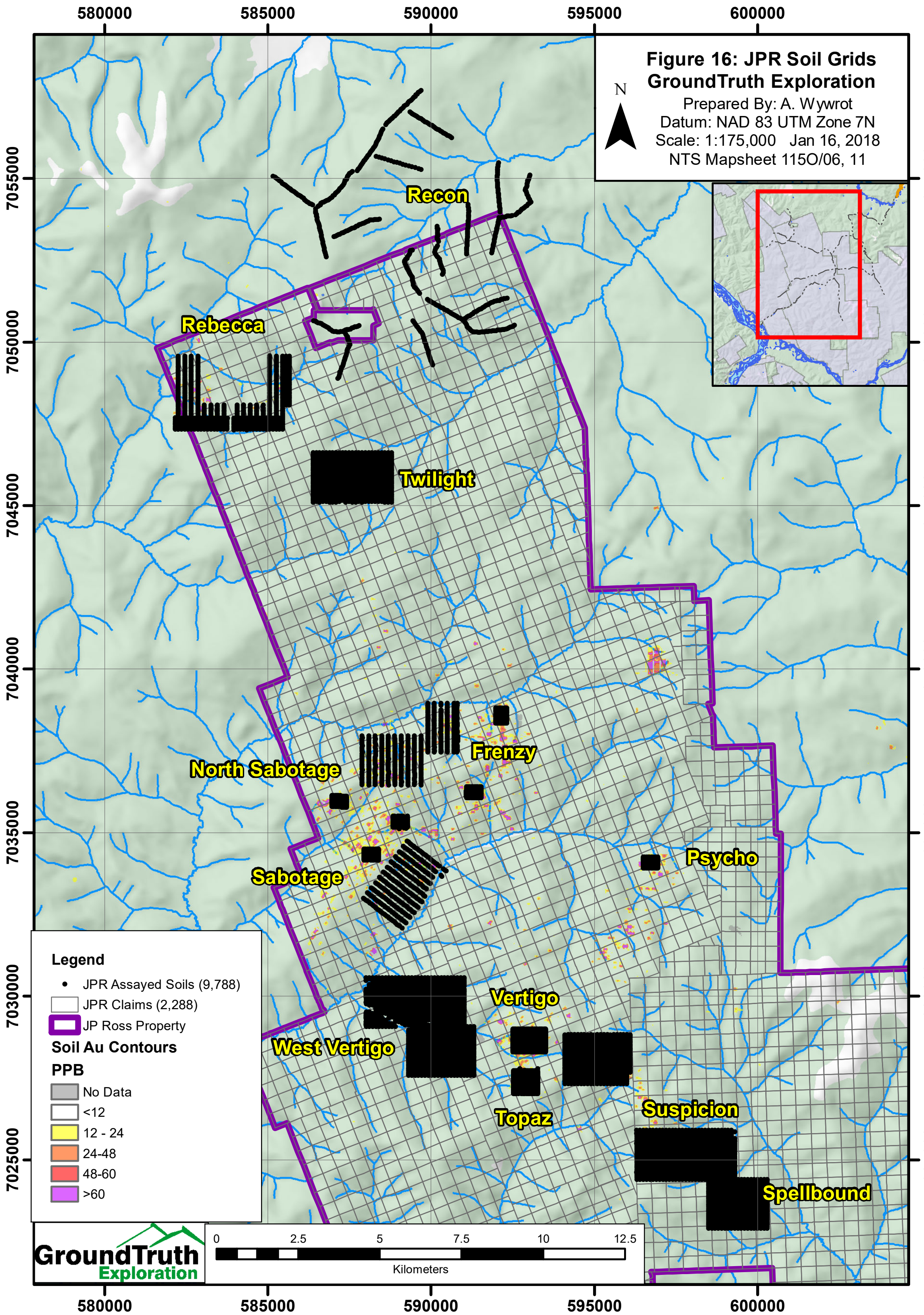


Figure 16: Location map for all JPR targets soil sampled during the 2018 field campaign.

Methods and Procedures

Field technicians navigate to sample sites using handheld GPS units; A C-Horizon sample is collected using an Eijklcamp brand hand auger at a vertical depth between 20 cm and 110 cm, with typical depths reaching 60-70 cm. Auger depth is dependent on the soil profile and an ideal sample is from the C-horizon containing small rock chips. Where necessary, in rocky or frozen ground, a mattock is used to obtain the sample. Photos are taken of the sample site 5 m from the sample hole with auger inserted. Typically, 400-500 g of soil is placed in a pre-labeled bag. A plastic tag inscribed with a non-repeating sample identification number is attached to a branch in a visible area at the sample site along with a length of pink flagging tape. A field duplicate sample is taken once for every 25 samples. The GPS location of the sample site is recorded with a Garmin GPSMAP 64s Navigator Garmin 60cx or 76cx GPS device in UTM NAD 83 format, and the waypoint is labeled with the project name and the sample identification number. A weather-proof handheld Samsung S5 device equipped with a barcode scanner is used in the field to record the descriptive attributes of the sample, including sample identification number, soil colour, soil horizon, slope, sample depth, ground and tree vegetation, sample quality and any other relevant information. All sample information is synced to a fulcrum app at the end of each field day.

Analysis

Once received in the lab, soil samples are prepared using the SS80 method. Samples are dried at 60 degrees Celsius and sieved such that up to 100 grams of material passes 180 microns (80 mesh). The samples are then analyzed by the AQ201+U method, which involves dissolving 15 g of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 37 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. For details of laboratory procedures see http://acmelab.com/pdfs/FeeSchedule-2015.pdf for a complete schedule of services and fees with Bureau Veritas Minerals.

Results

The 9805 total samples collected focused recce lines on the northern portion of the JP Ross block (**Figure 17**), and soil grids on the Rebecca (**Figure 18**), Twilight (**Figure 19**), Frenzy (**Figure 20**), Sabotage (**Figure 21**), North Sabotage (**Figure 22**), Psycho (**Figure 23**), West Vertigo (**Figure 24**), Vertigo (**Figure 25**), East Vertigo (**Figure 26**), Topaz (**Figure 27**), Suspicion (**Figure 28**), and Spellbound (**Figure 29**) target areas. *(Au, Pb highs, assay results, location maps).*

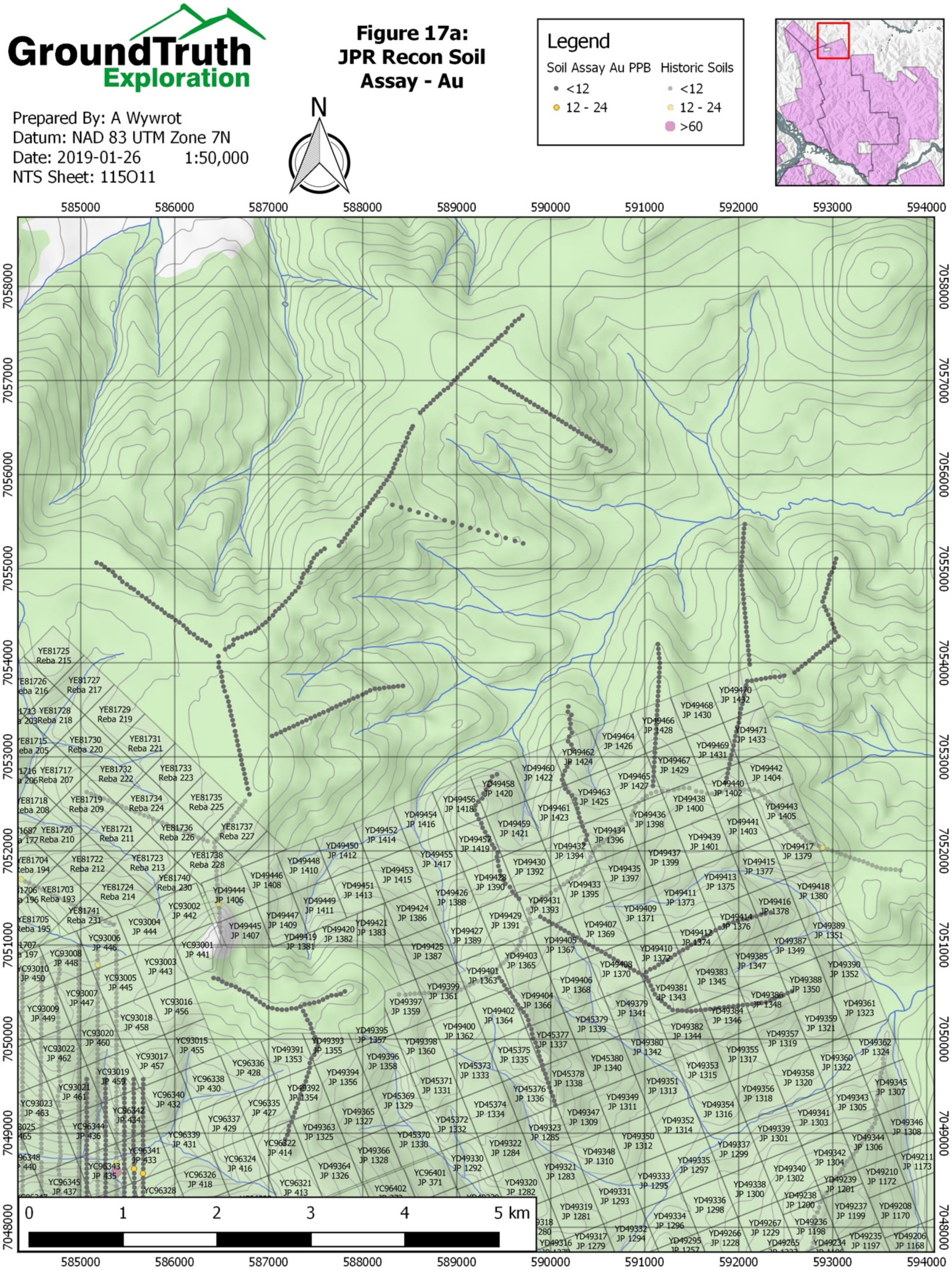


Figure 17: Recce Au in soil map.

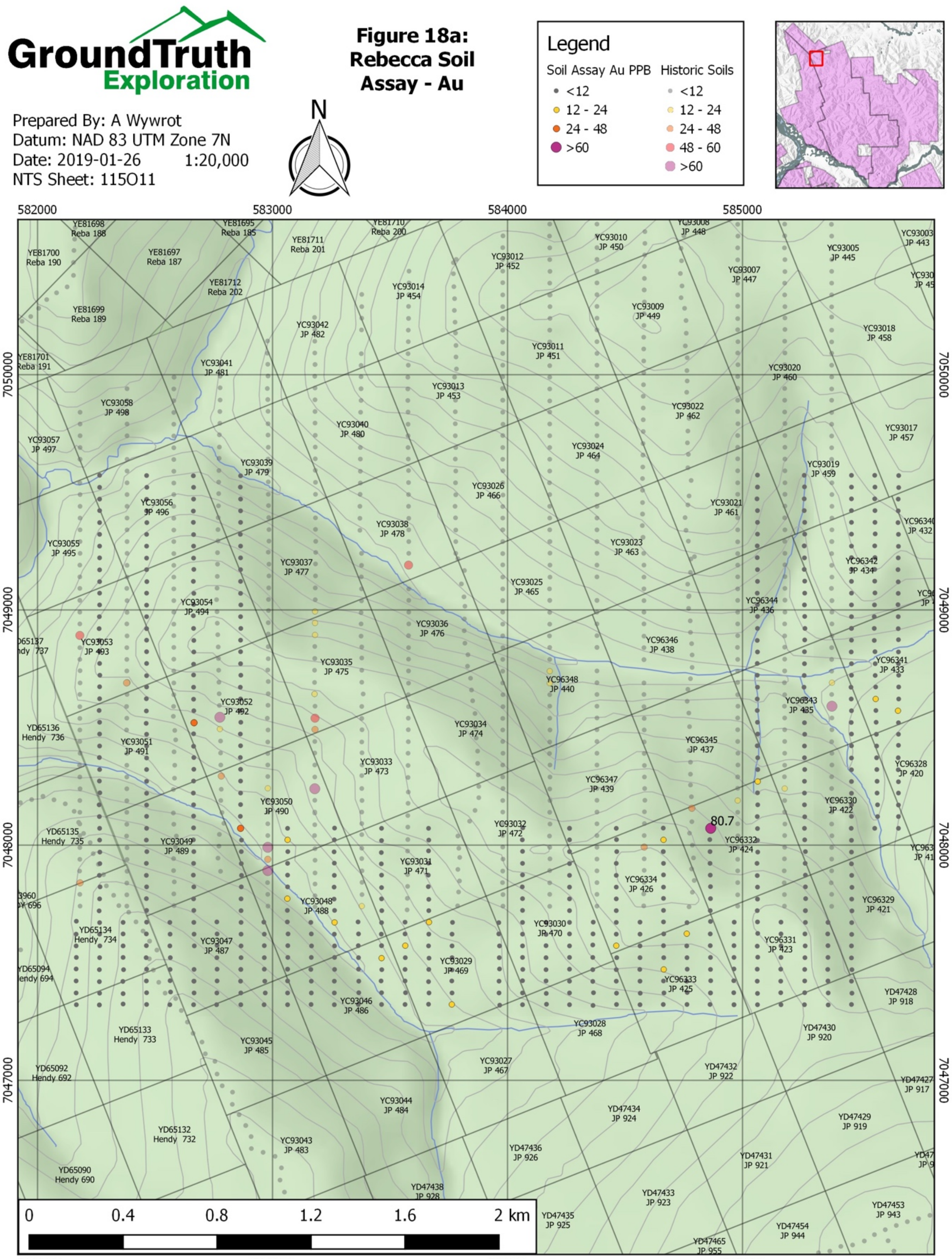


Figure 18: Rebecca Au in soil map.

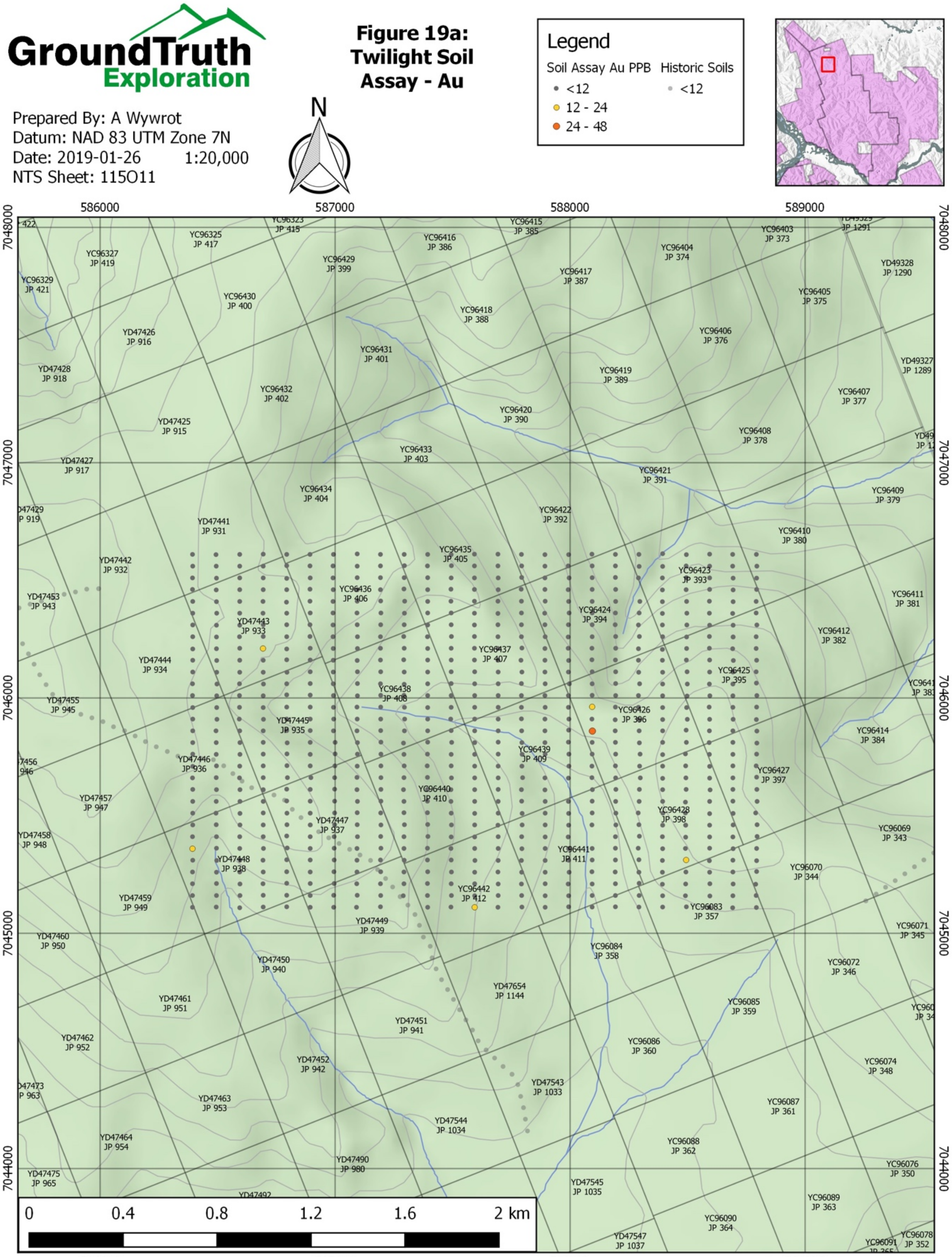


Figure 19: Twilight Au in soil map.

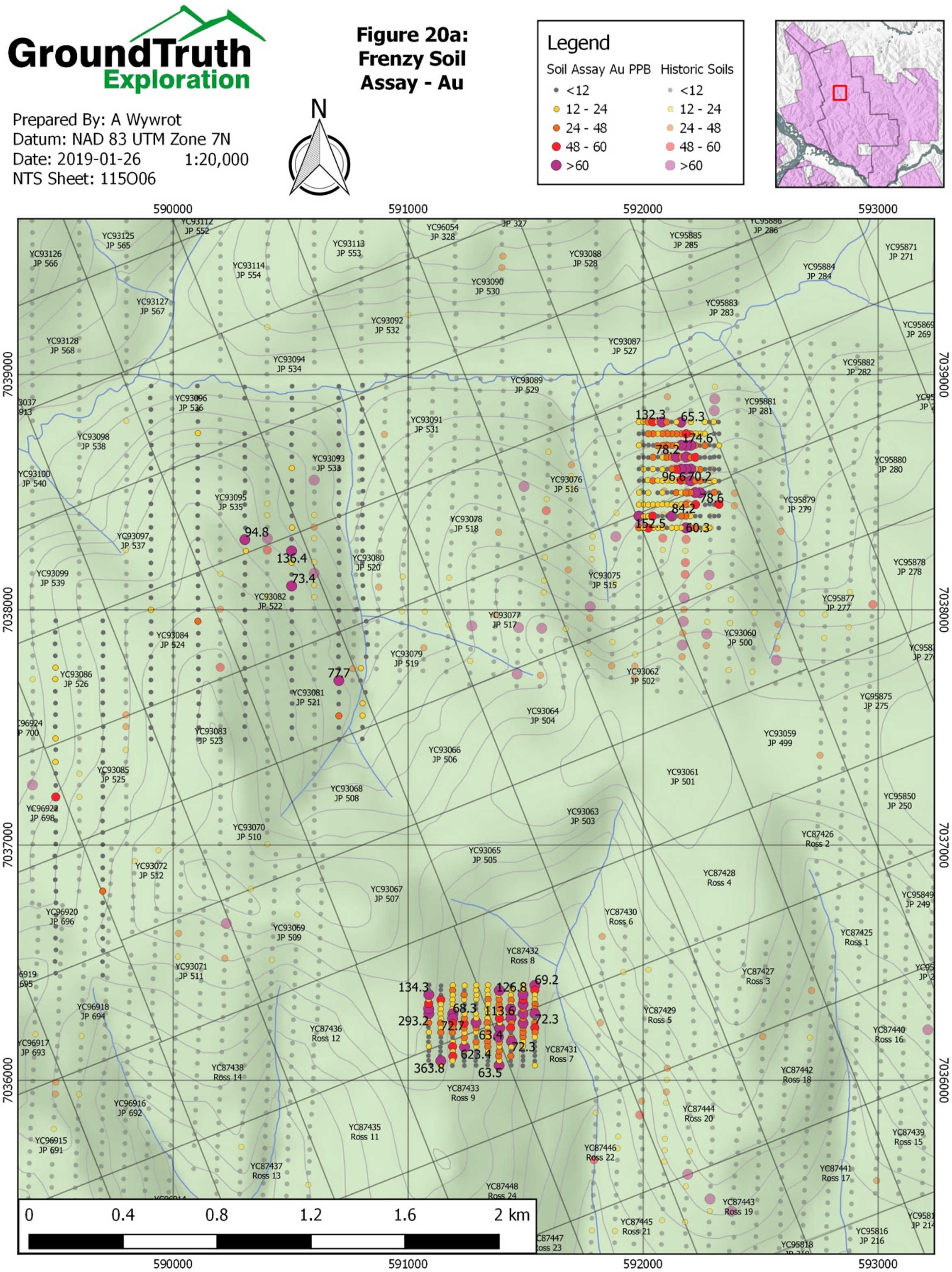


Figure 20: Frenzy Au in soil map.

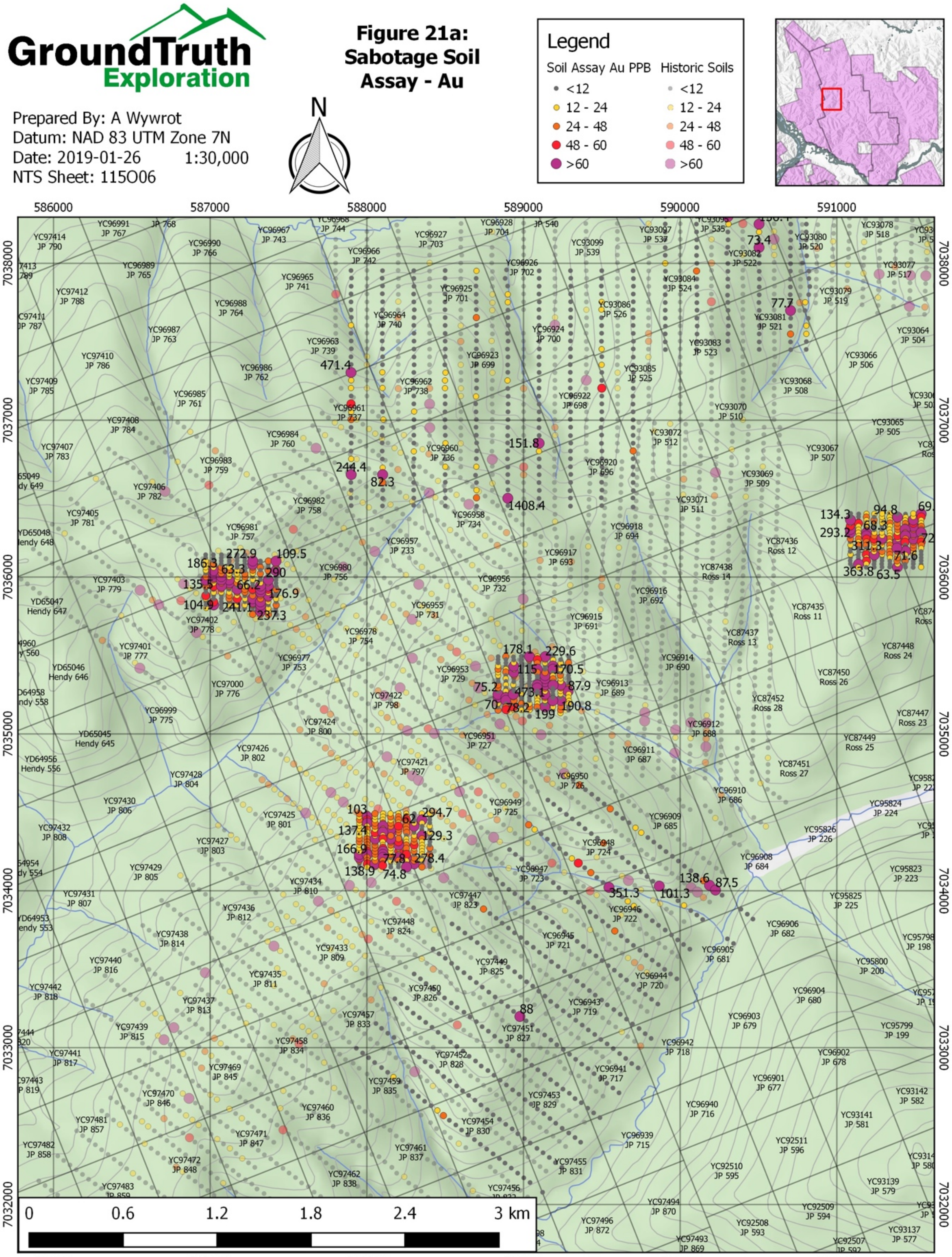


Figure 21: Sabotage Au in soil map.

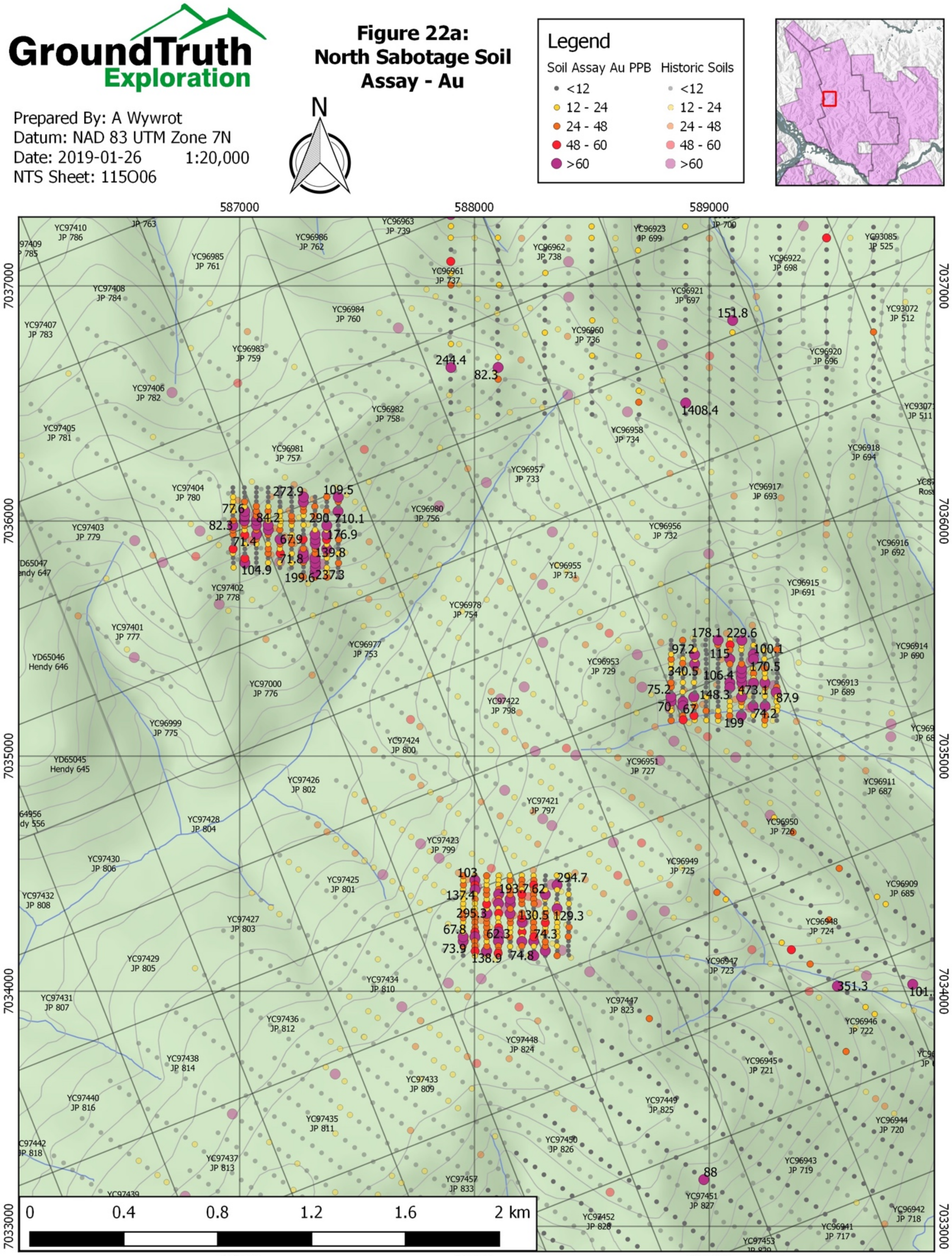


Figure 22: North Sabotage Au in soil map.

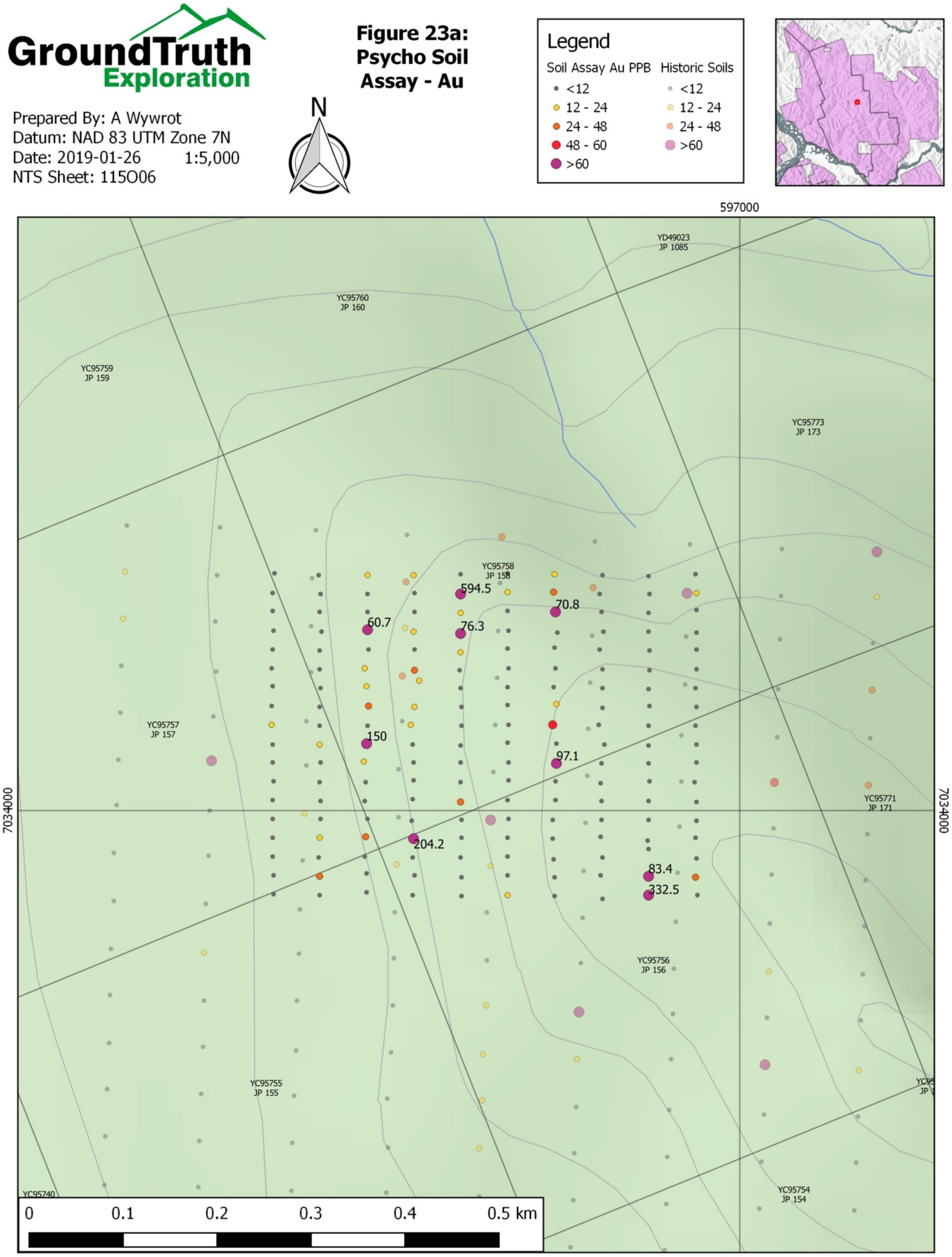


Figure 23: Psycho Au in soil map.

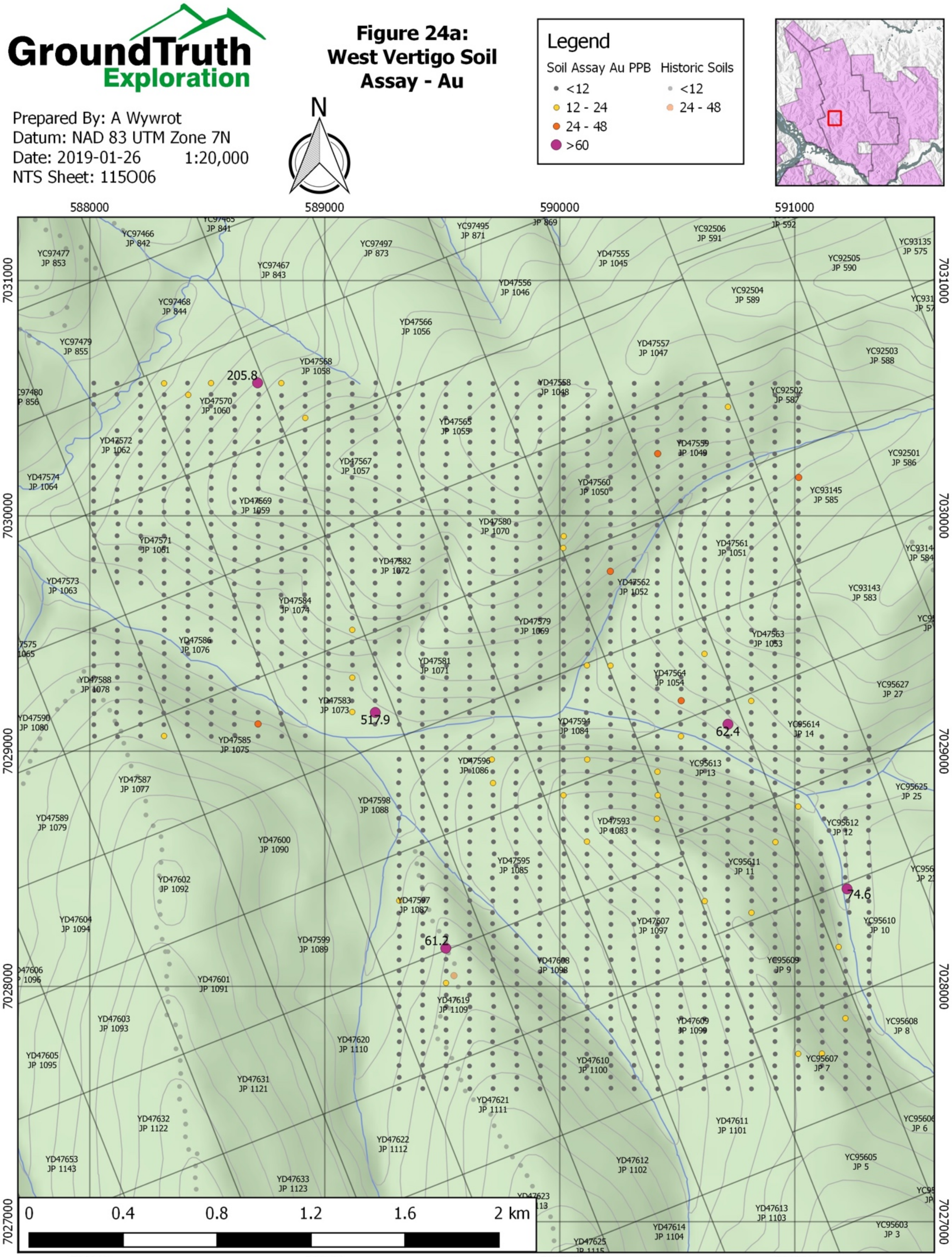


Figure 24a: West Vertigo Au in soil map.

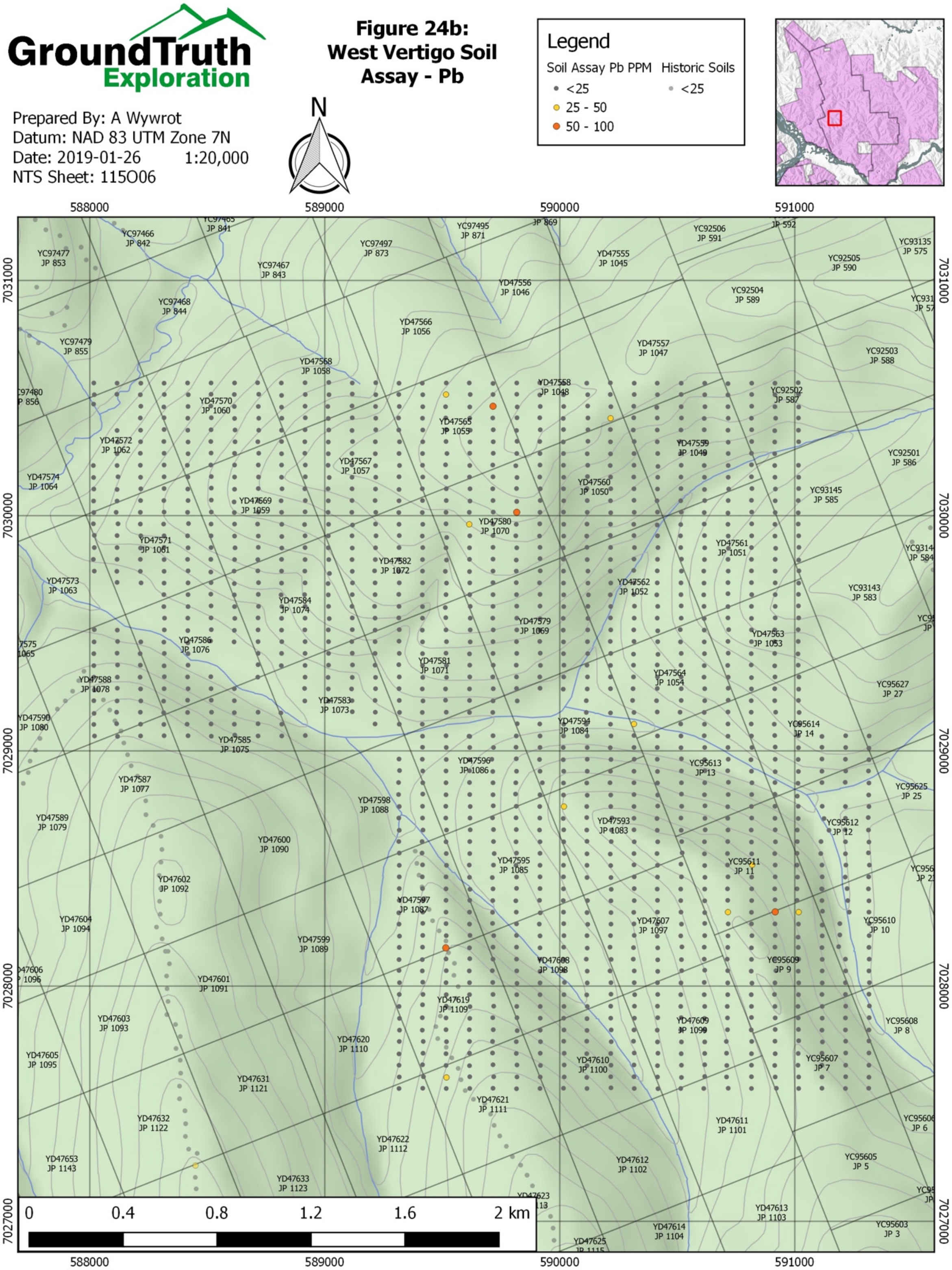


Figure 24b: West Vertigo Pb in soil map.

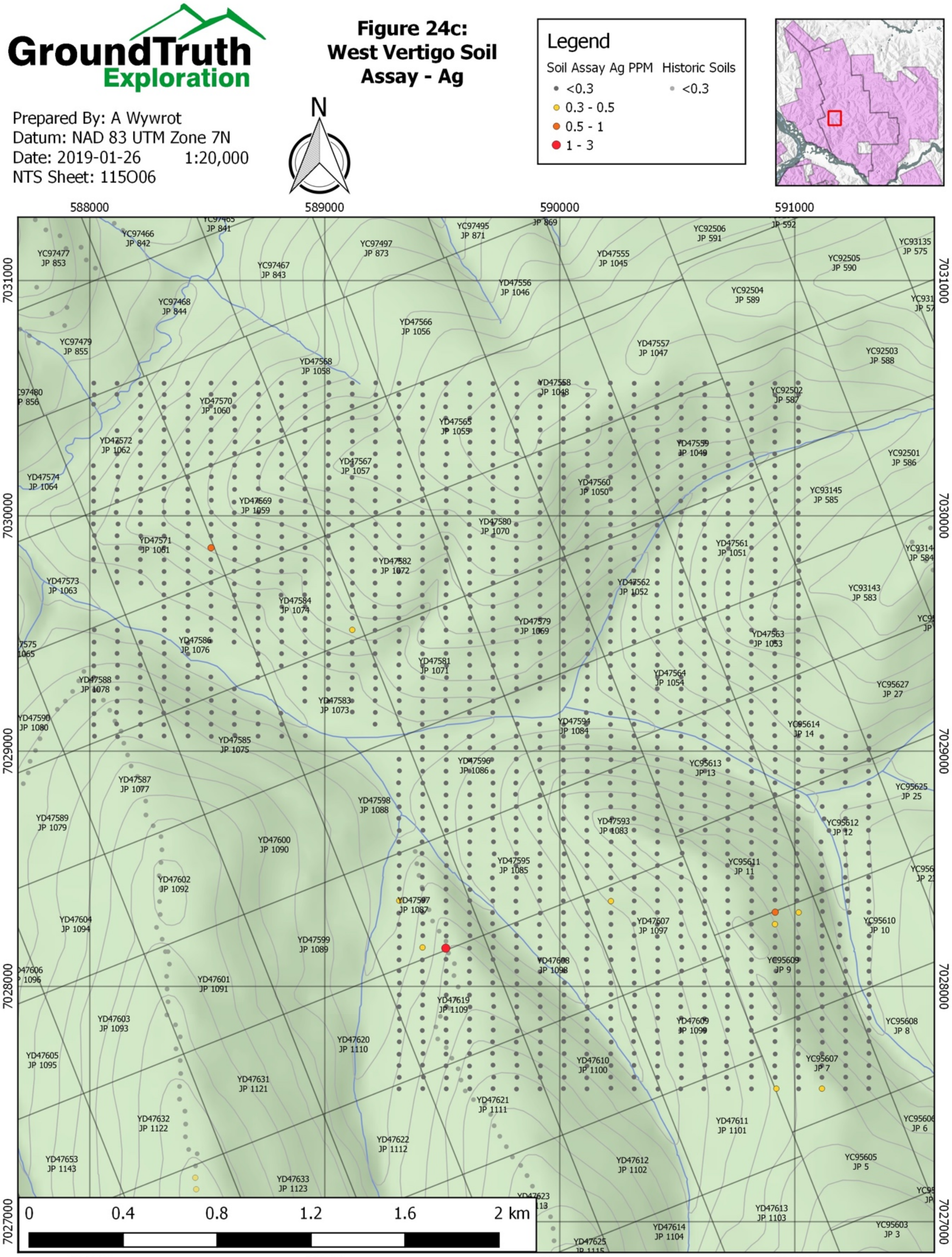


Figure 24c: West Vertigo Ag in soil map.

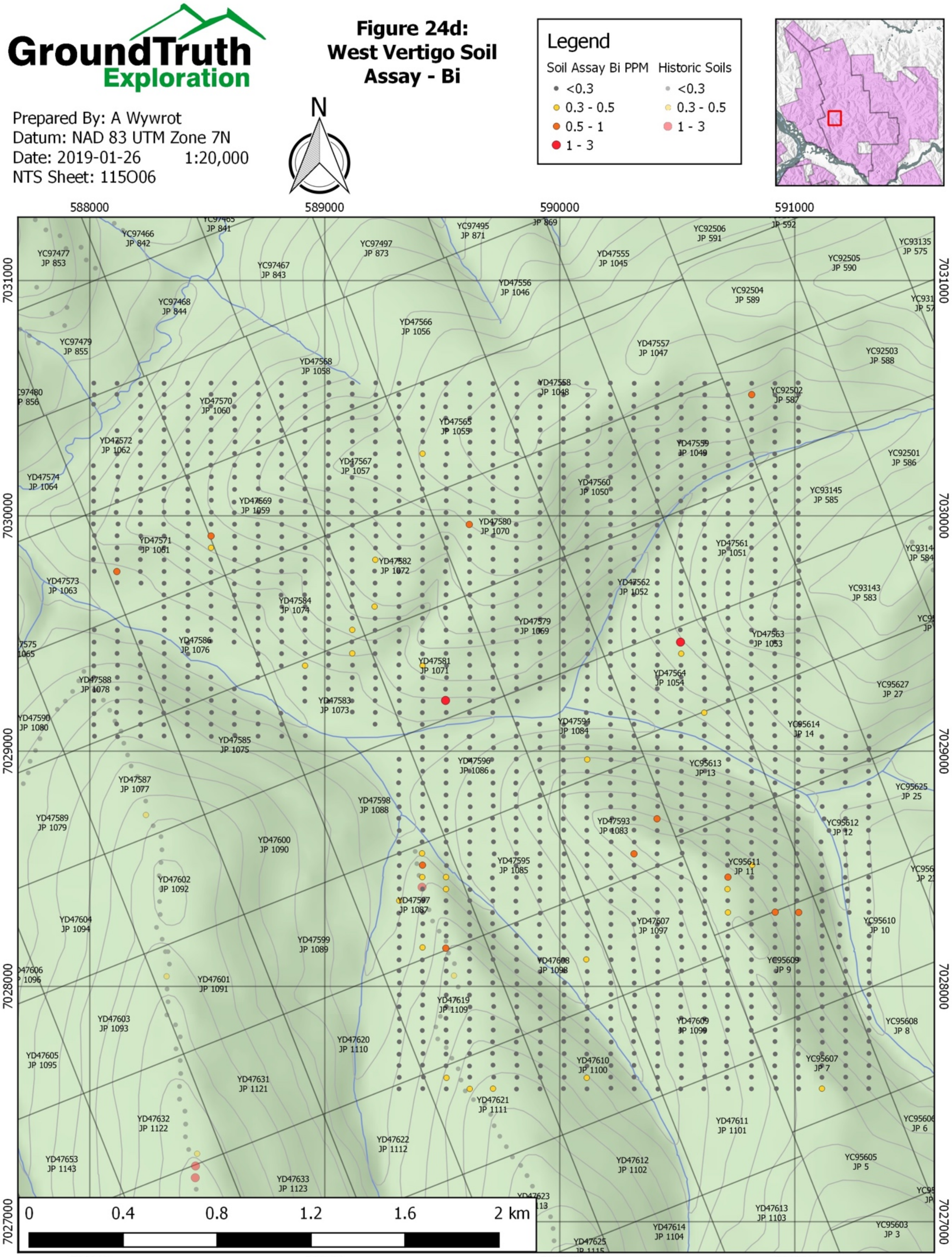


Figure 24d: West Vertigo Bi in soil map.

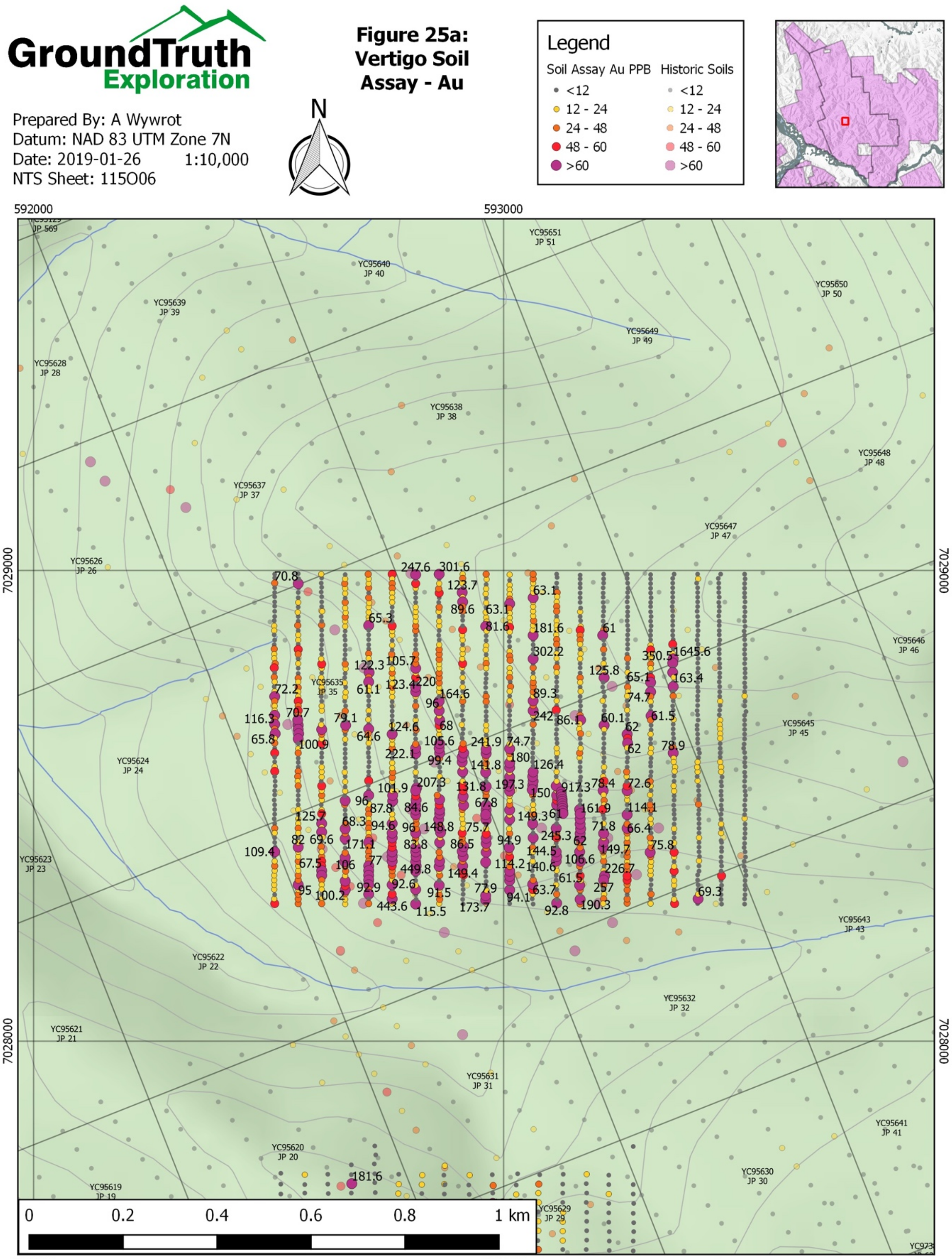


Figure 25a: Vertigo Au in soil map.

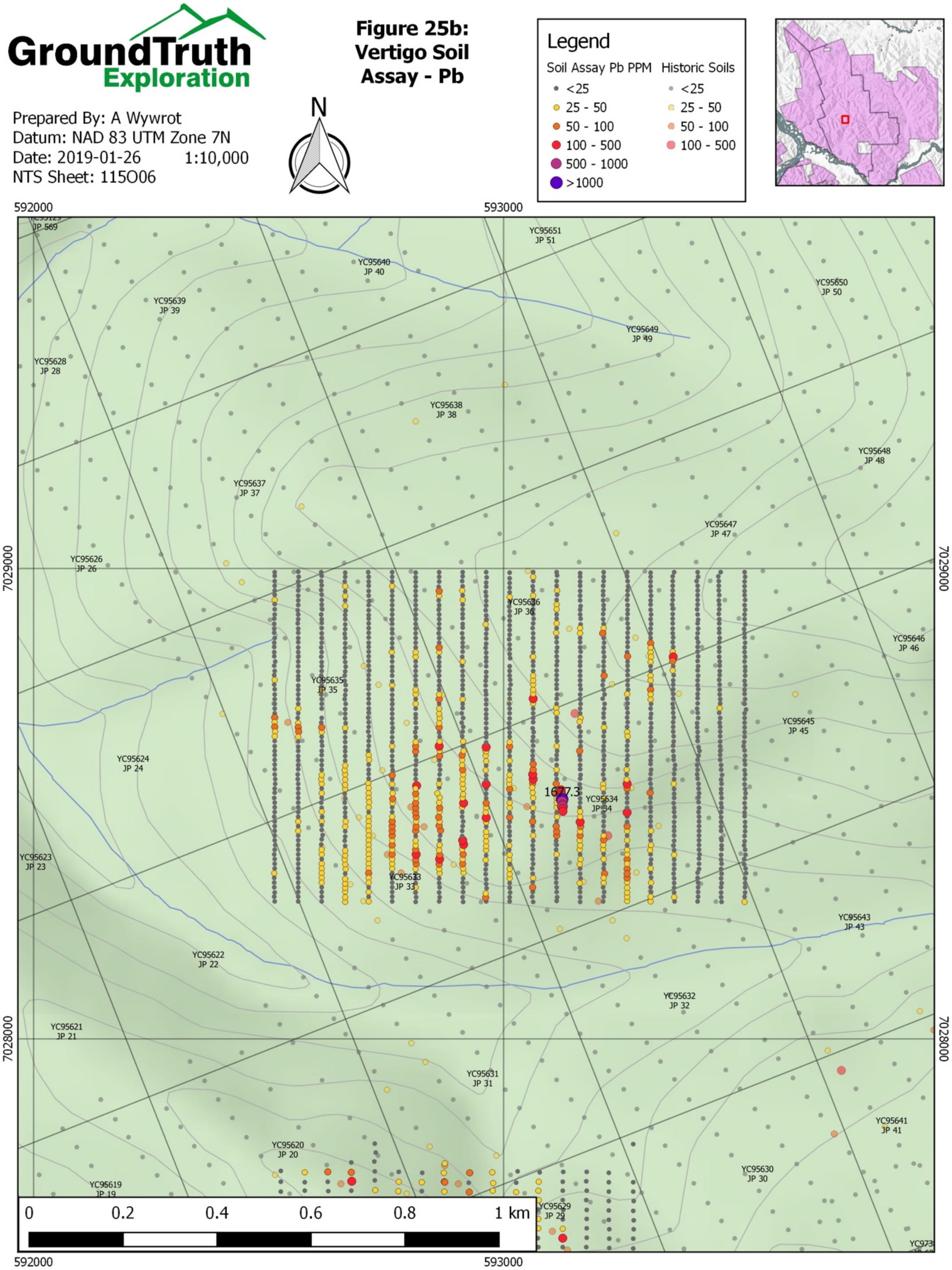


Figure 25b: Vertigo Pb in soil map.

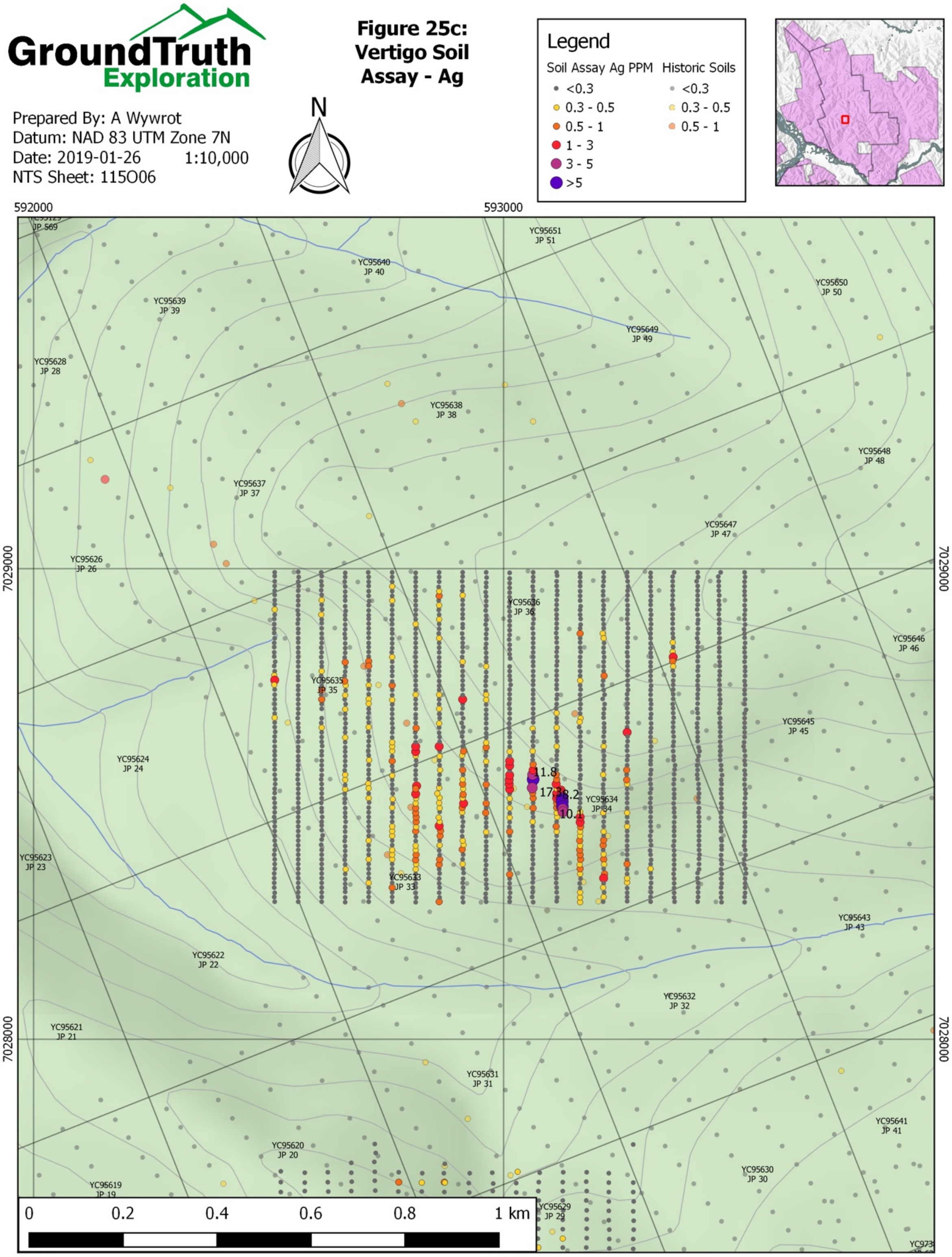


Figure 25c: Vertigo Ag in soil map.

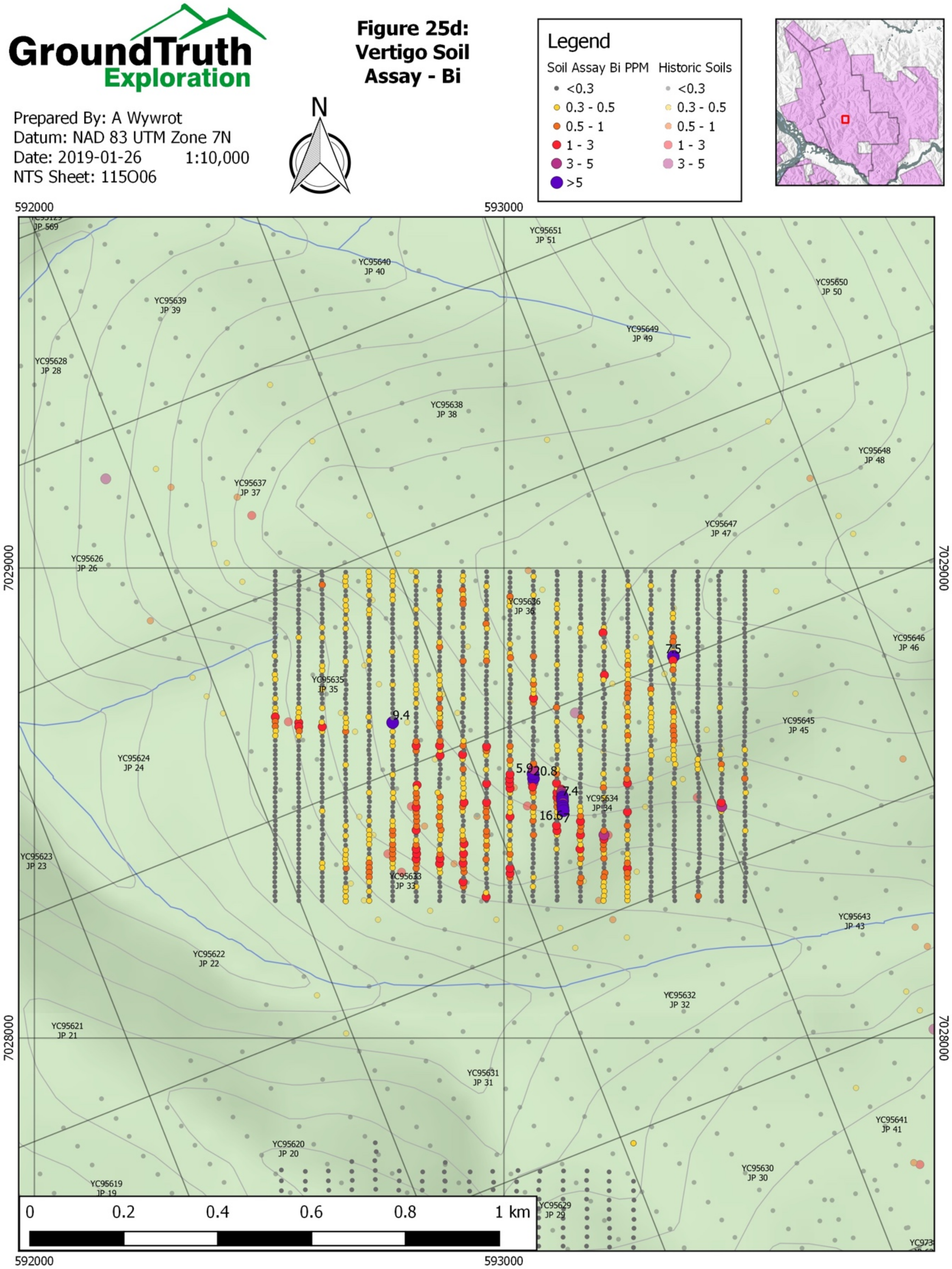


Figure 25d: Vertigo Bi in soil map.

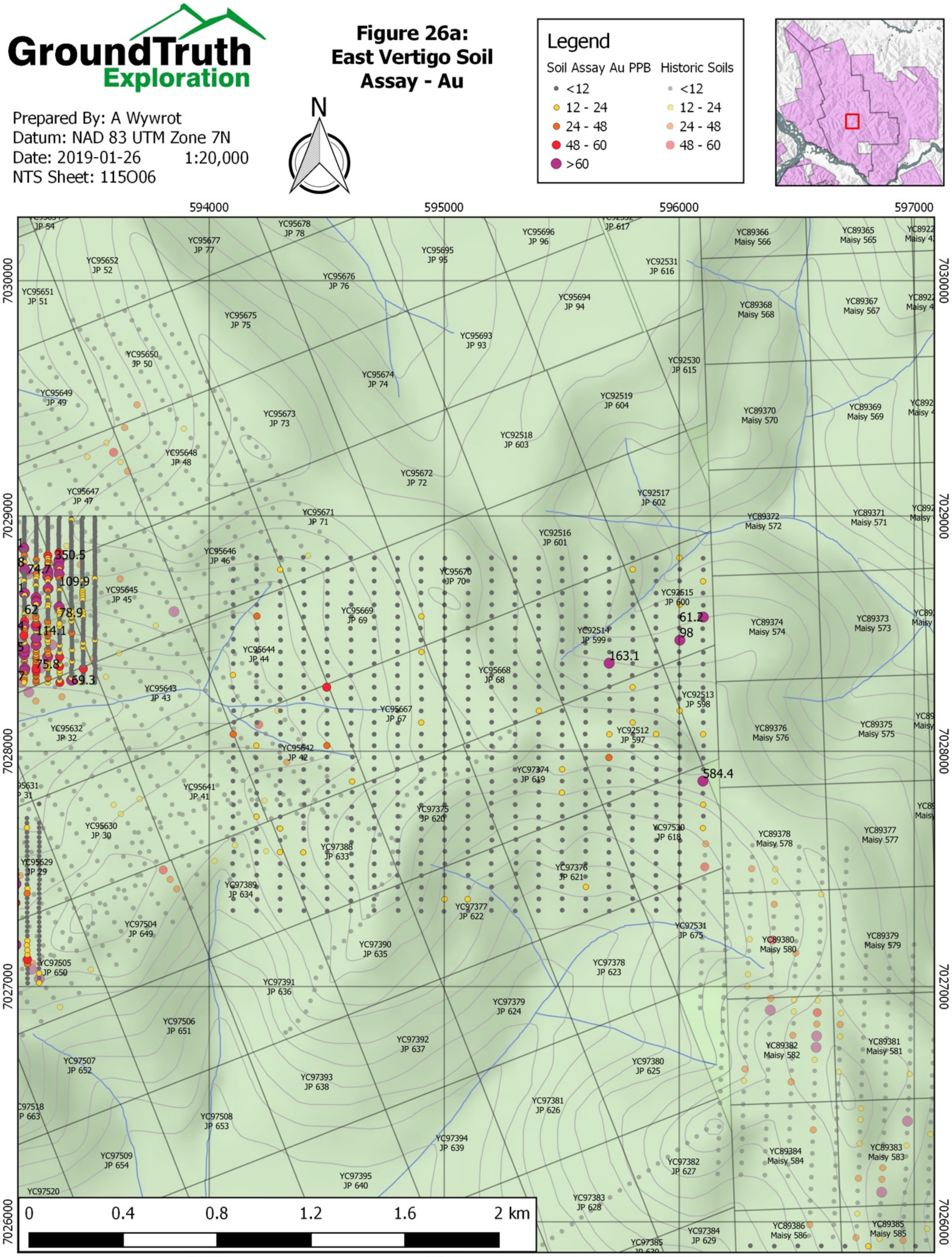


Figure 26a: East Vertigo Au in soil map.

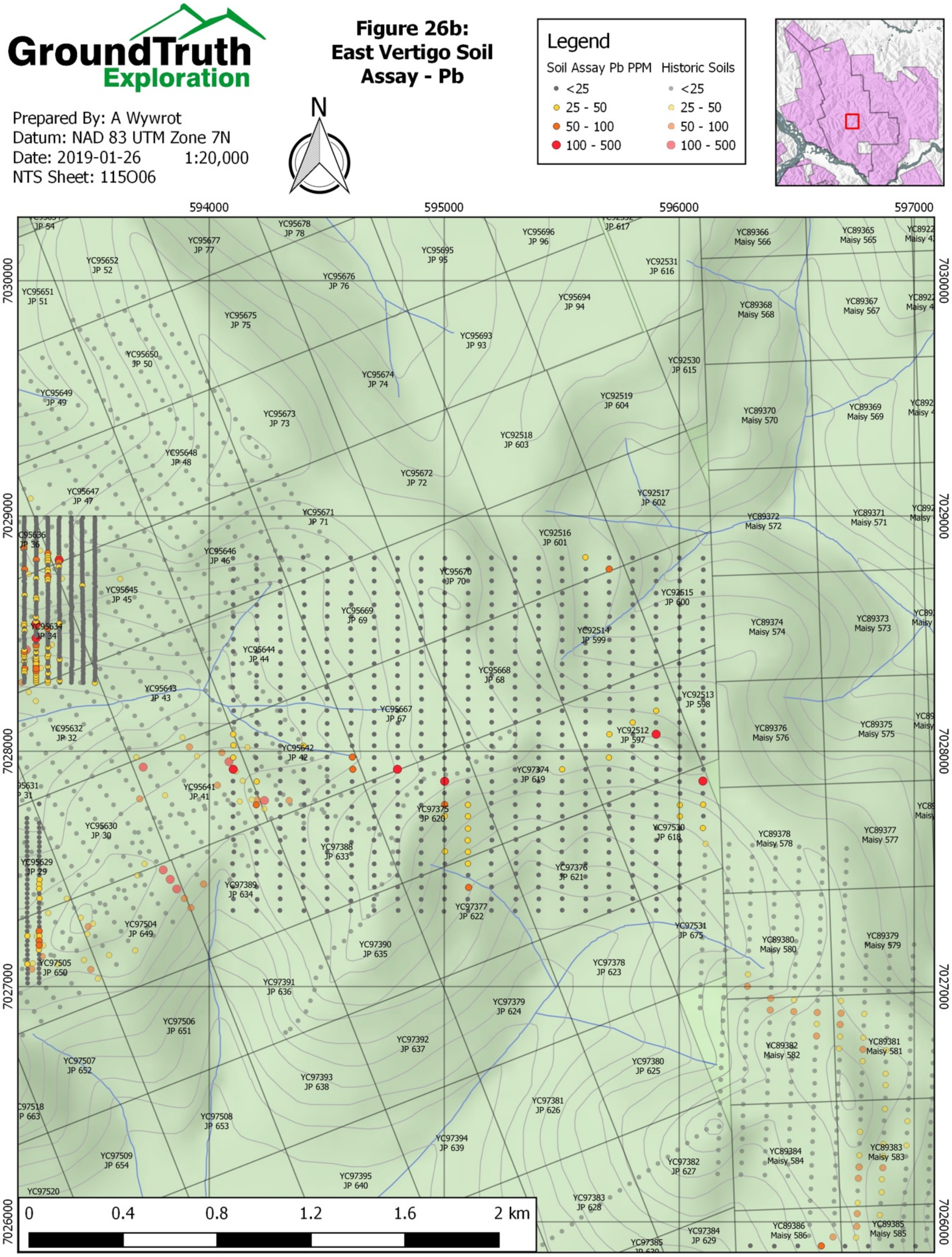


Figure 26b: East Vertigo Pb in soil map.

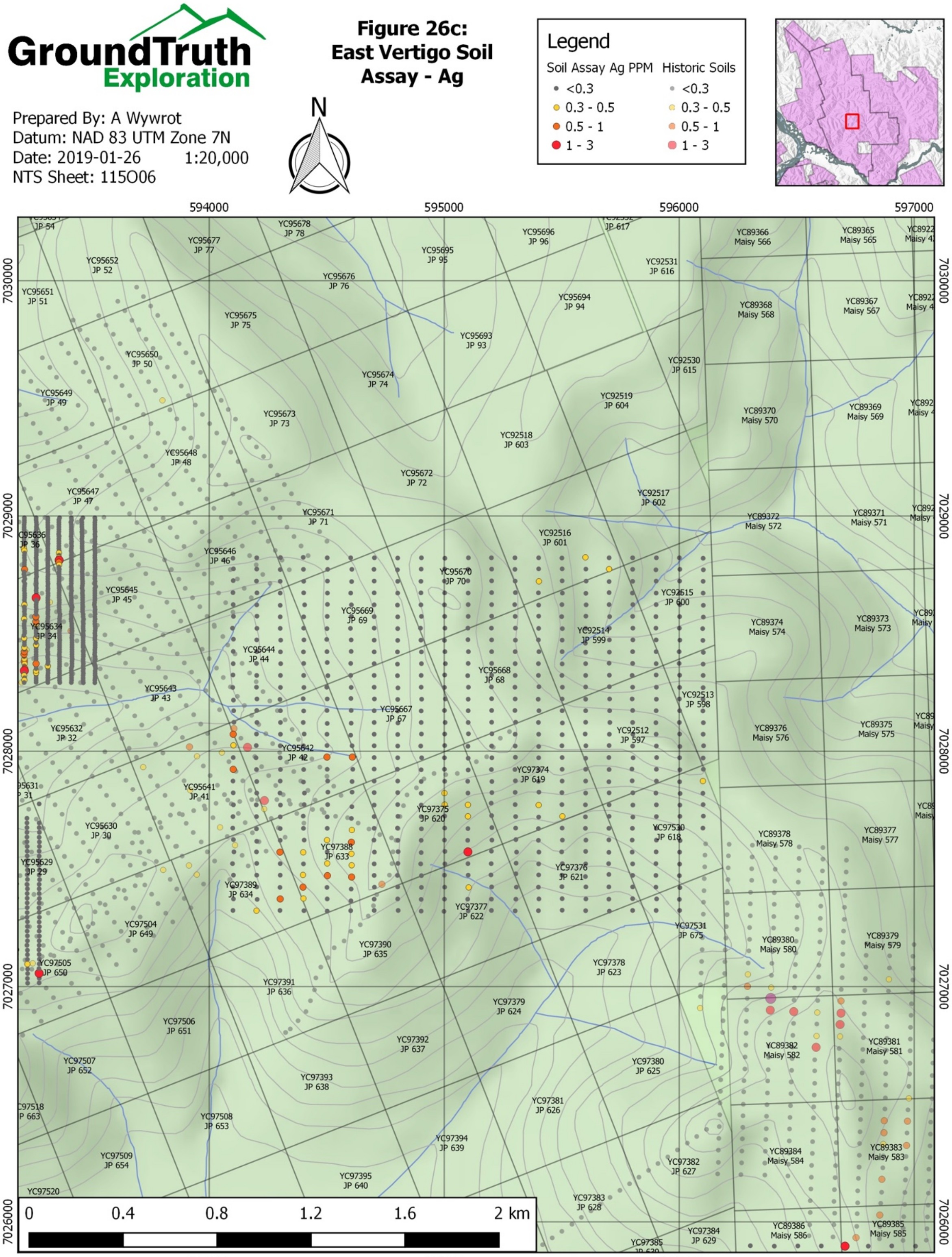


Figure 26c: East Vertigo Ag in soil map.

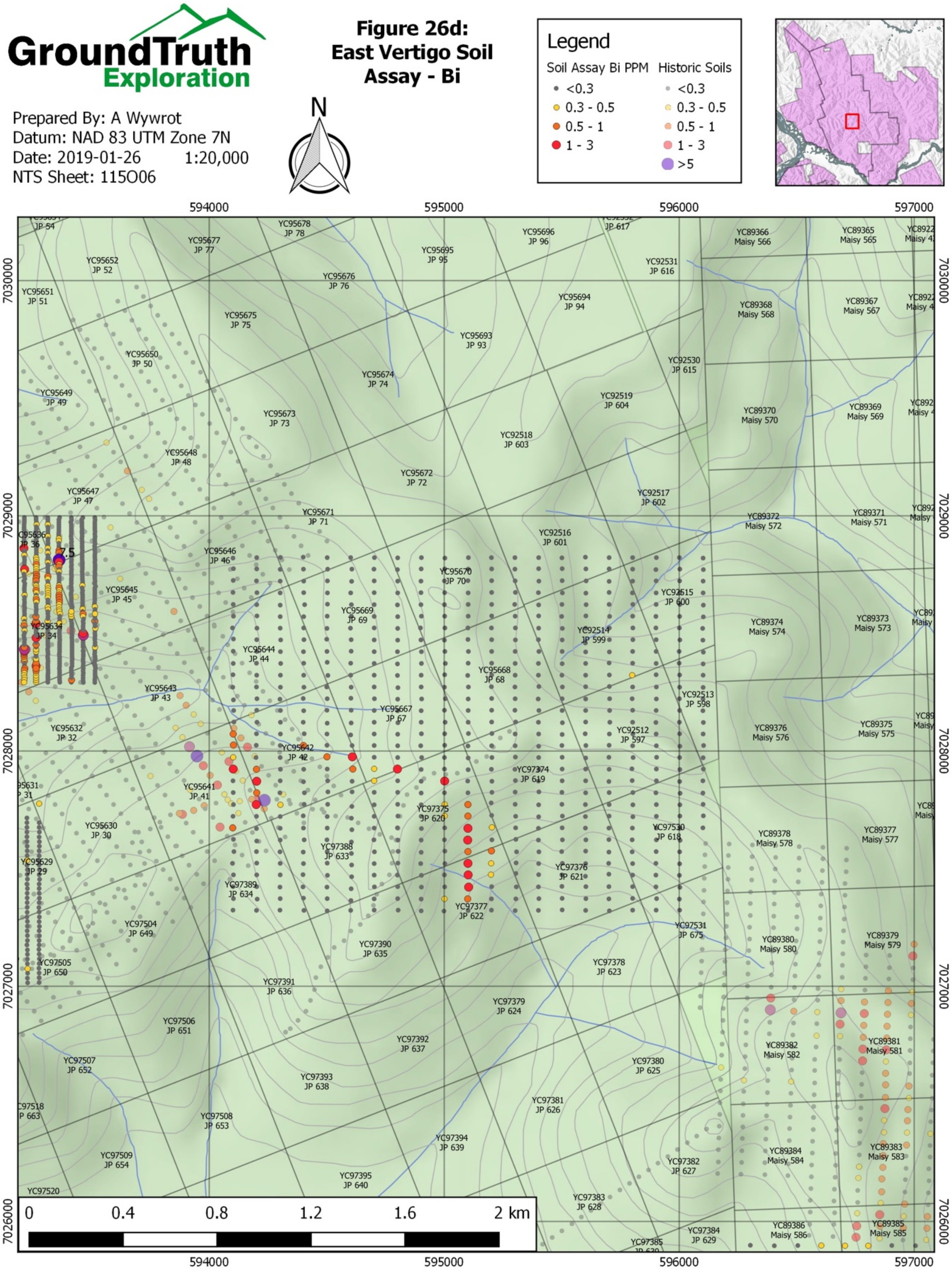


Figure 26d: East Vertigo Bi in soil map.

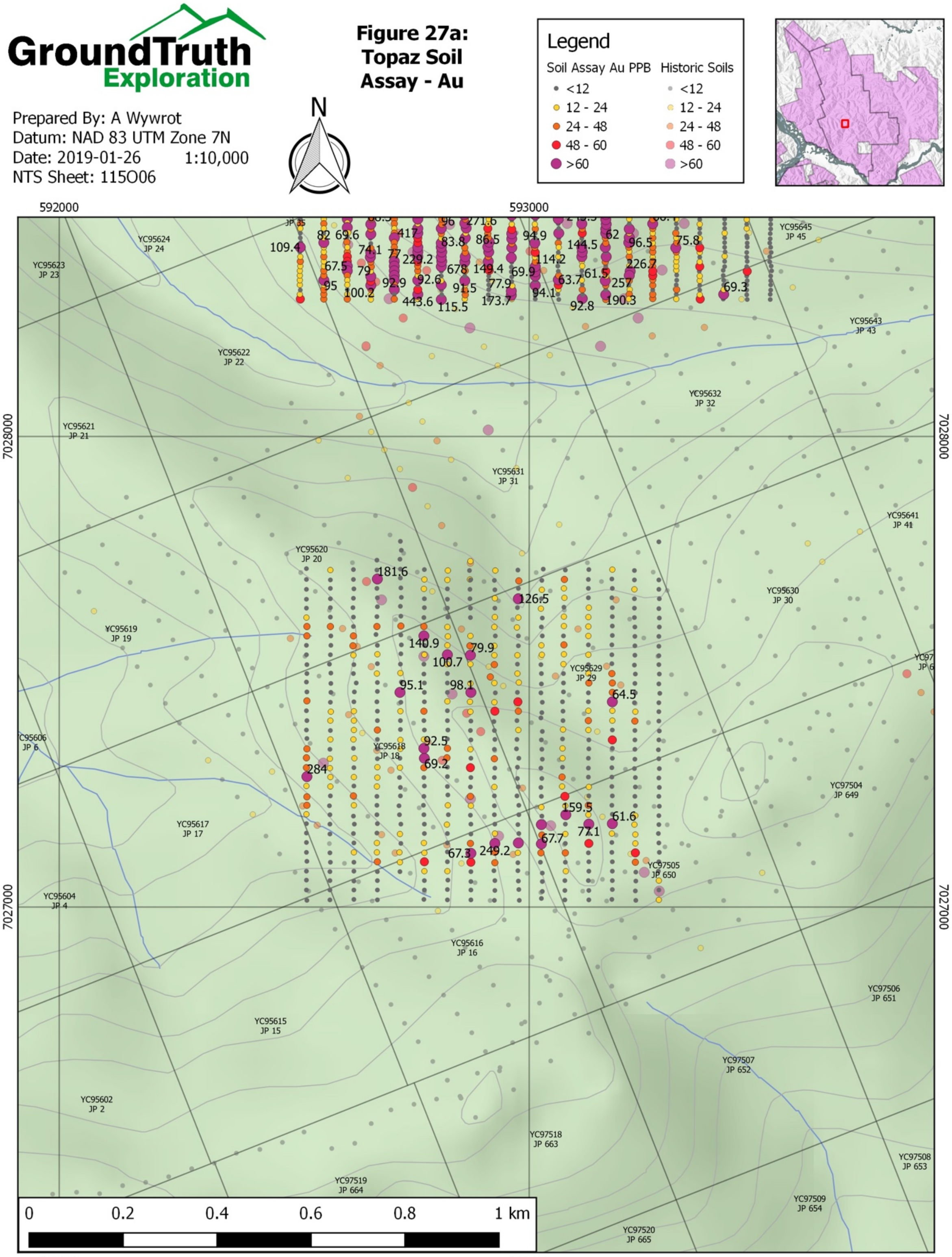


Figure 27a: Topaz Au in soil map.

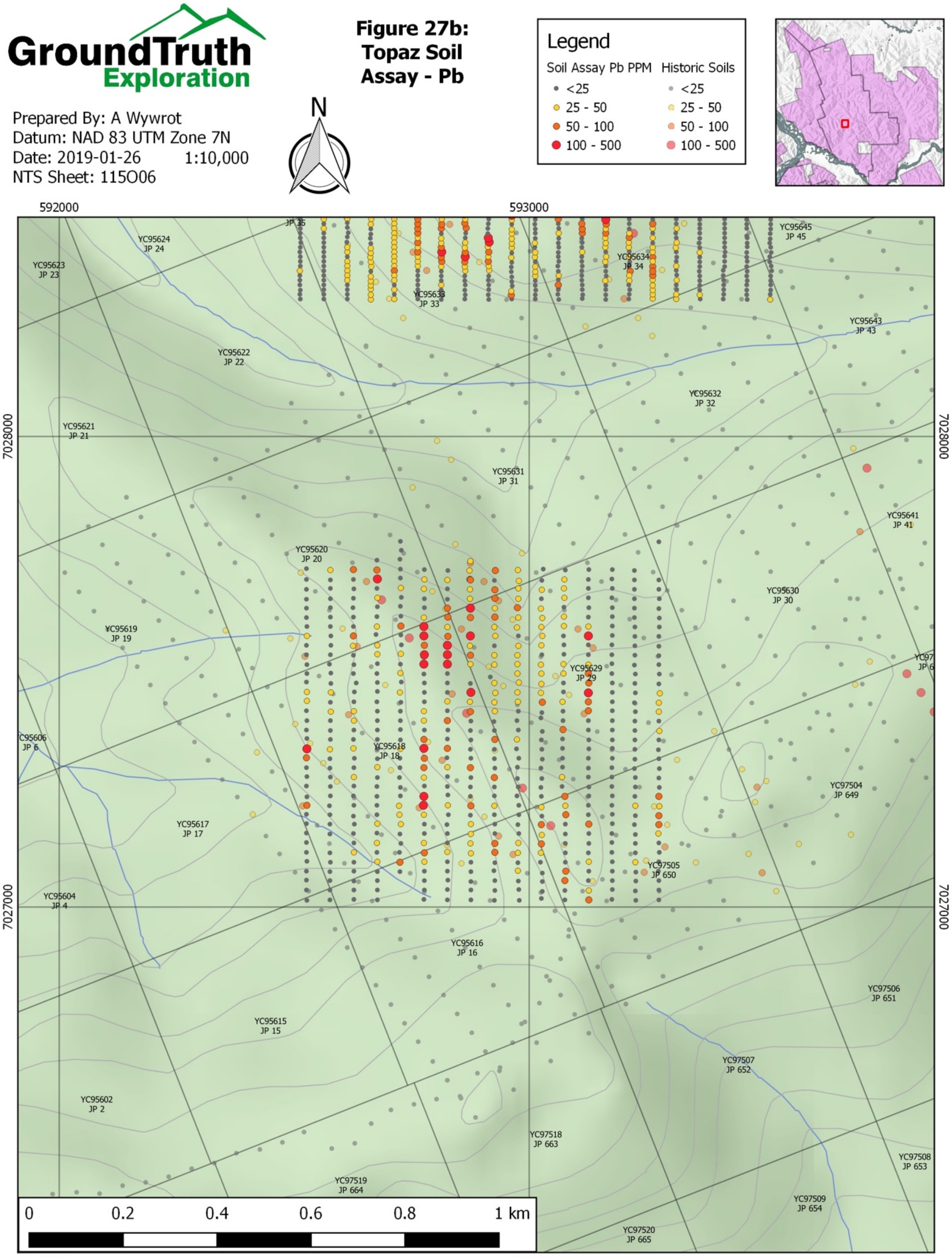


Figure 27b: Topaz Pb in soil map.

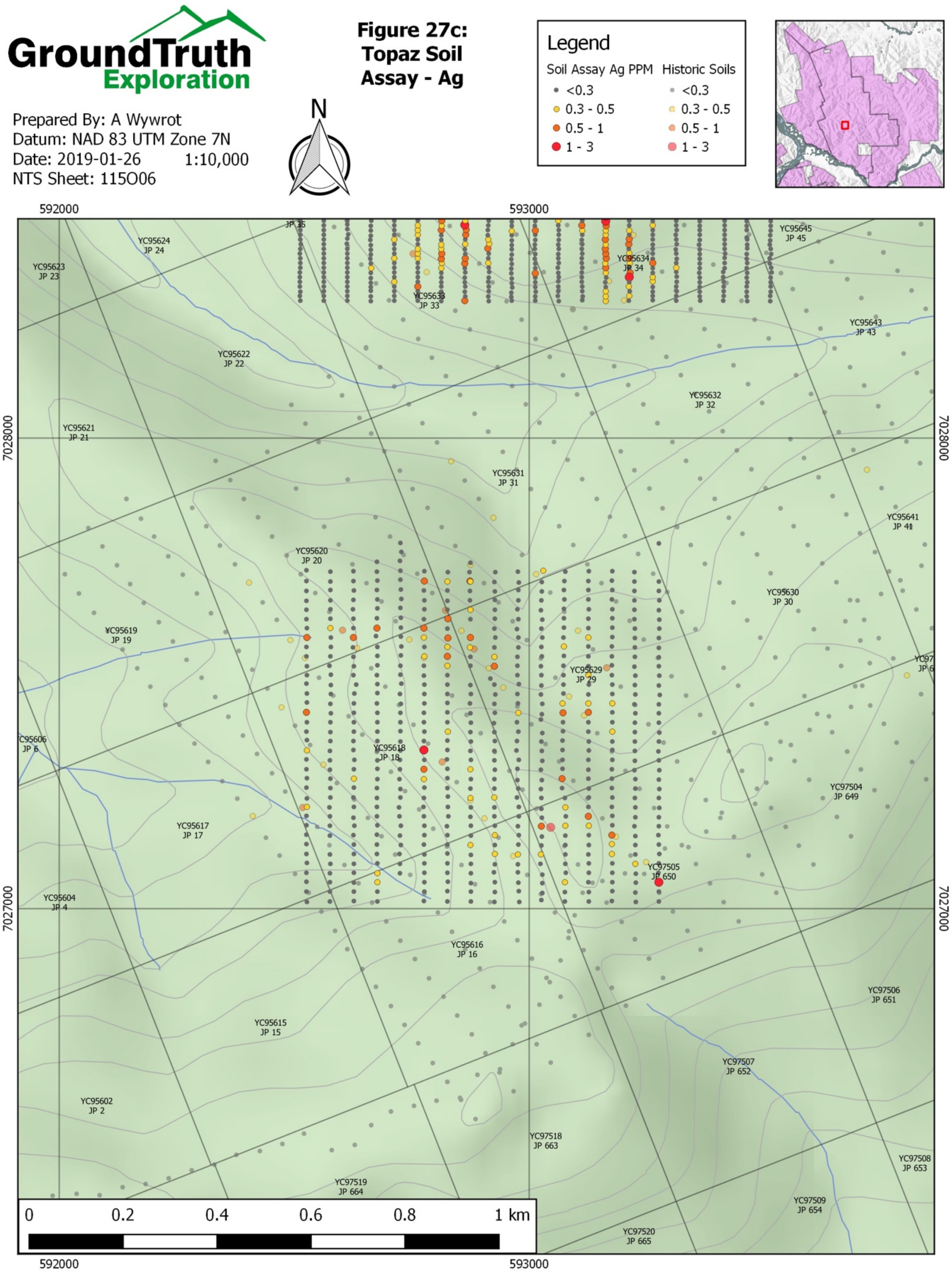


Figure 27c: Topaz Ag in soil map.

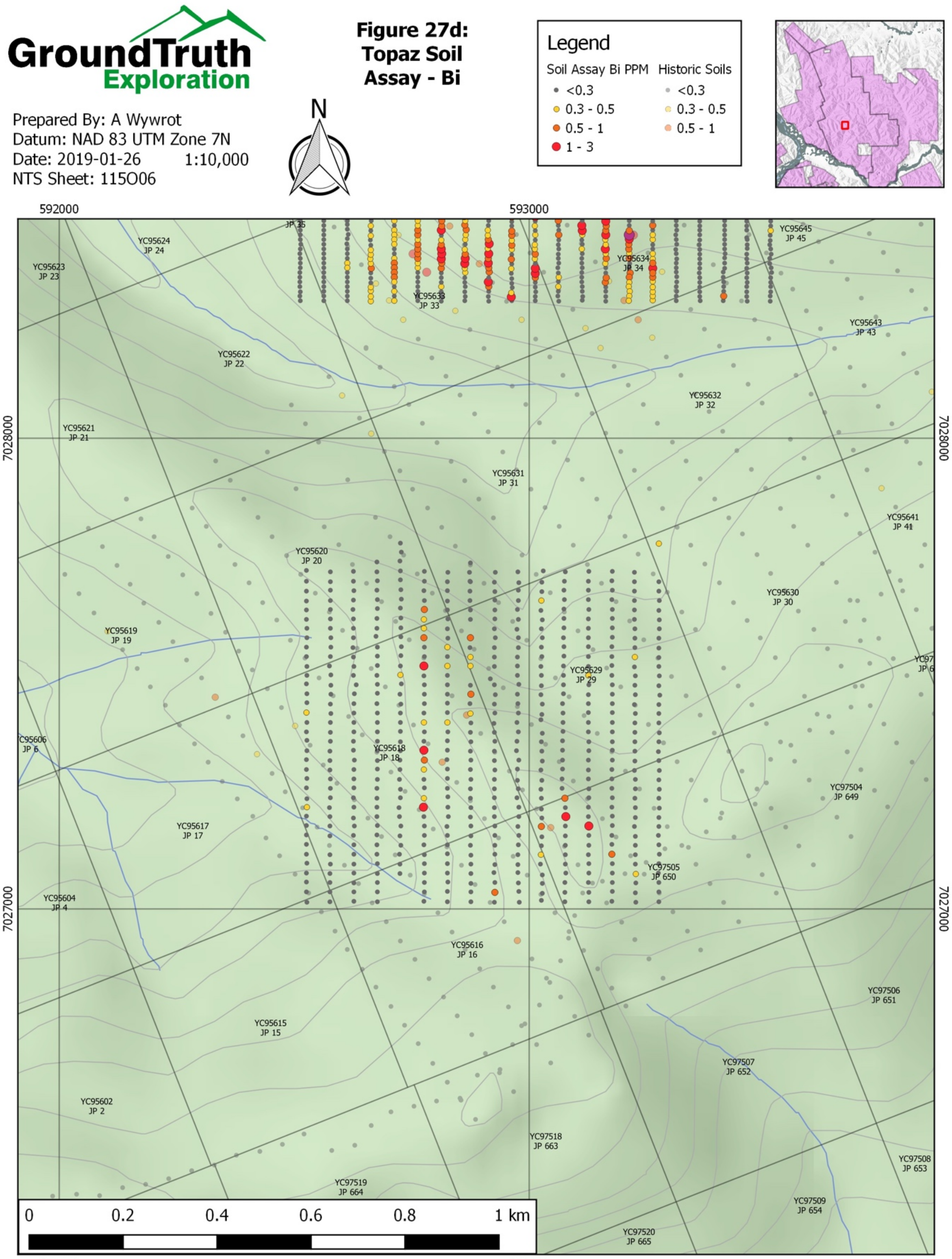


Figure 27d: Topaz Bi in soil map.

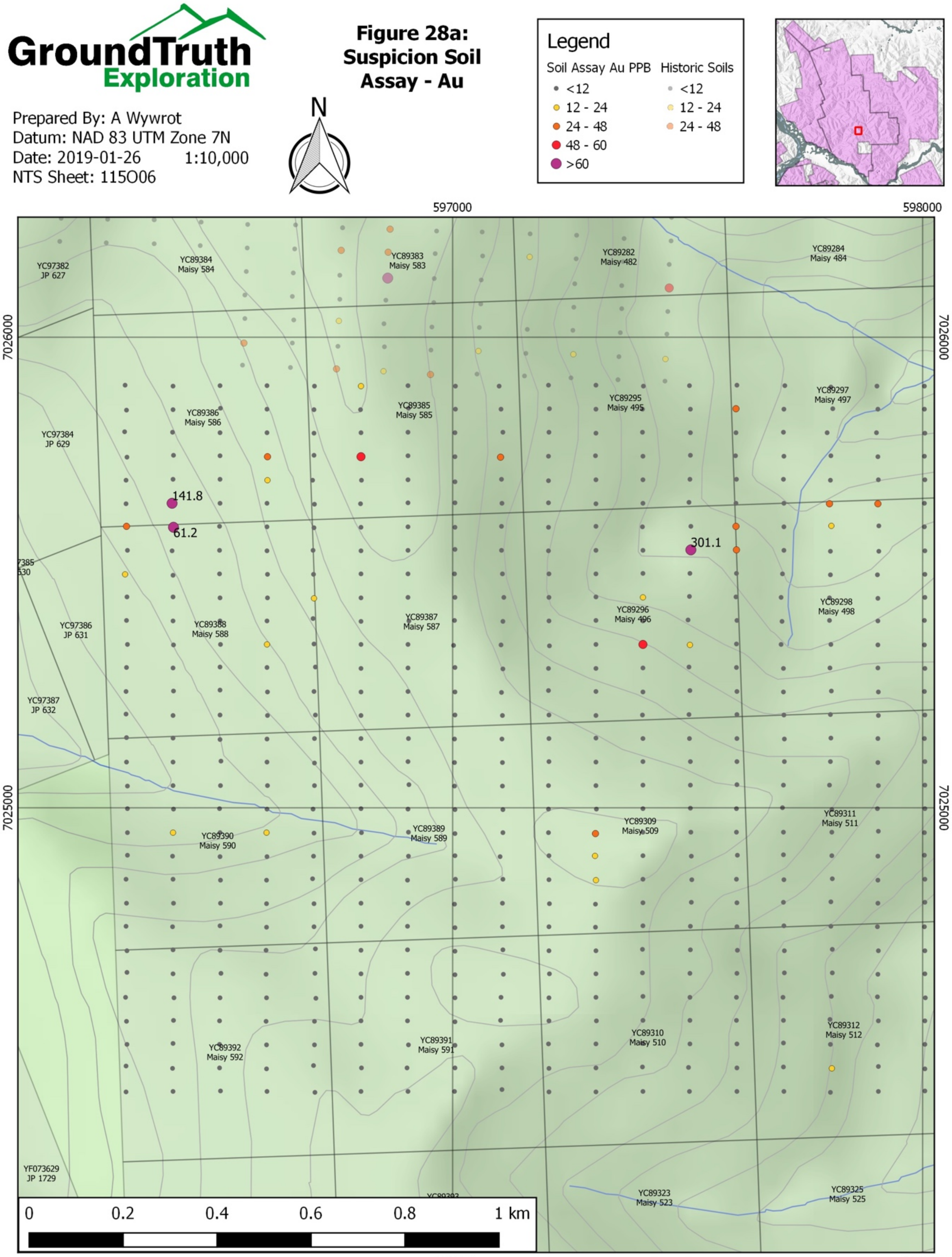


Figure 28: Suspicion Au in soil map.

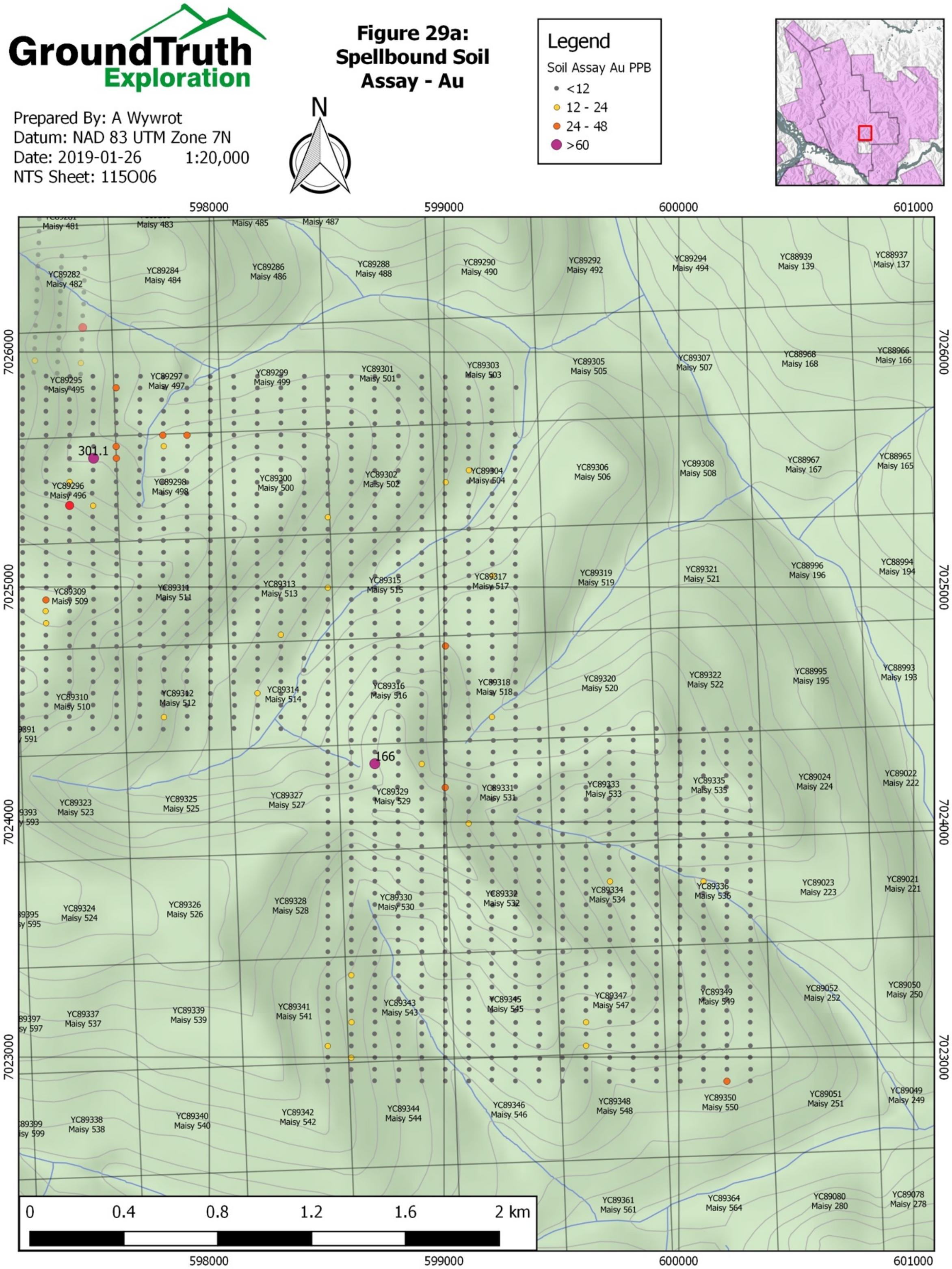


Figure 29: Spellbound Au in soil map.

GeoProbe

The 2018 Geoprobe program extended from June 7th, 2018 – August 23rd, 2018, completing 22 lines for an aggregate of 4,900 m and 1012 samples. Lines were planned to target geochemically anomalous Au-in-soil and pathfinder values obtained from soil fire assay, with reference made to IP/Resistivity data.

Methods and Procedures

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

Samples are collected in 12 by 17 poly ore bags. Each bag is labelled with a unique 7-digit number and a tag bearing the same number is also inserted in the bag. Each sample site is marked with a similar tag tied by flagging tape to a nearby tree or bush. Samples are then collected in rice bags labelled with the hole number and sample sequence and each rice bag is sealed with uniquely numbered sample ID tags. The samples are then taken by GroundTruth personnel to the Ground Facility in Dawson City and then delivered to the Bureau Veritas Preparation facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. Pulp samples are prepared in Whitehorse and then sent the BV facility in Vancouver for analysis.

Analysis

Samples are prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 g down to 75 microns. The resulting pulp is analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 g 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 is analyzed for by the FA430 method, which involves fusing 30 g 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 is determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. For details of laboratory procedures see http://acmelab.com/pdfs/FeeSchedule-2015.pdf for a complete schedule of services and fees with Bureau Veritas Minerals.

Results

The GeoProbe was initially focused in the northern portion of the JP Ross property at the Sabotage, Frenzy, and Psycho targets, and performed significant work at the Vertigo target area (**Figure 30**). Less significant returns came from the northern portion of the property as shown in **Figure 31**.

Most of the work completed by the GeoProbe on the JP Ross block took place at the Vertigo target **(Figure 32**). The Geoprobe followed up on historic soil data and targeted prospective rock samples gathered from field mapping/prospecting. Anomalous concentrations of Au, Ag, Bi, Pb, As were consistently detected using a real-time portable XRF detector and were followed up by fire assay for whole grain analysis that proved consistent with initial results. Rock types associated with mineralization include oxidized quartz vein material with limonite-hematite alteration, vuggy textures, and weathered out sulfides. The lithology varies from a biotite-feldspar-quartz-orthogneiss to a more fissile biotite schist/gneiss. Au detected up to 84.3 g/t was taken from sample 1597774, which included a broader zone of 22.4 g/t Au over 15 m from

115 – 130 m along probe line JPR18GTP-014. Ag, Pb, As, and Bi values taken from sample 1597774 returned concentrations of 351, 17200, 76700, and 654 g/t, respectively. Additional point data for particularly anomalous probe holes occurred along probe lines JPR18GTP-011, 012, 013, 015, 017, 020, and 022. Sample 1599698 located along probe line JPR18GTP-022 returned 60.2 g/t Au, again with anomalous concentrations in Ag, Pb, As, and Bi, and was spaced at 2 m intervals to accurately target the anomalous zone. See **Table 6** for a breakdown of significant Au, Ag, Pb, As and Bi values retrieved during the 2018 GeoProbe campaign at the Vertigo target.

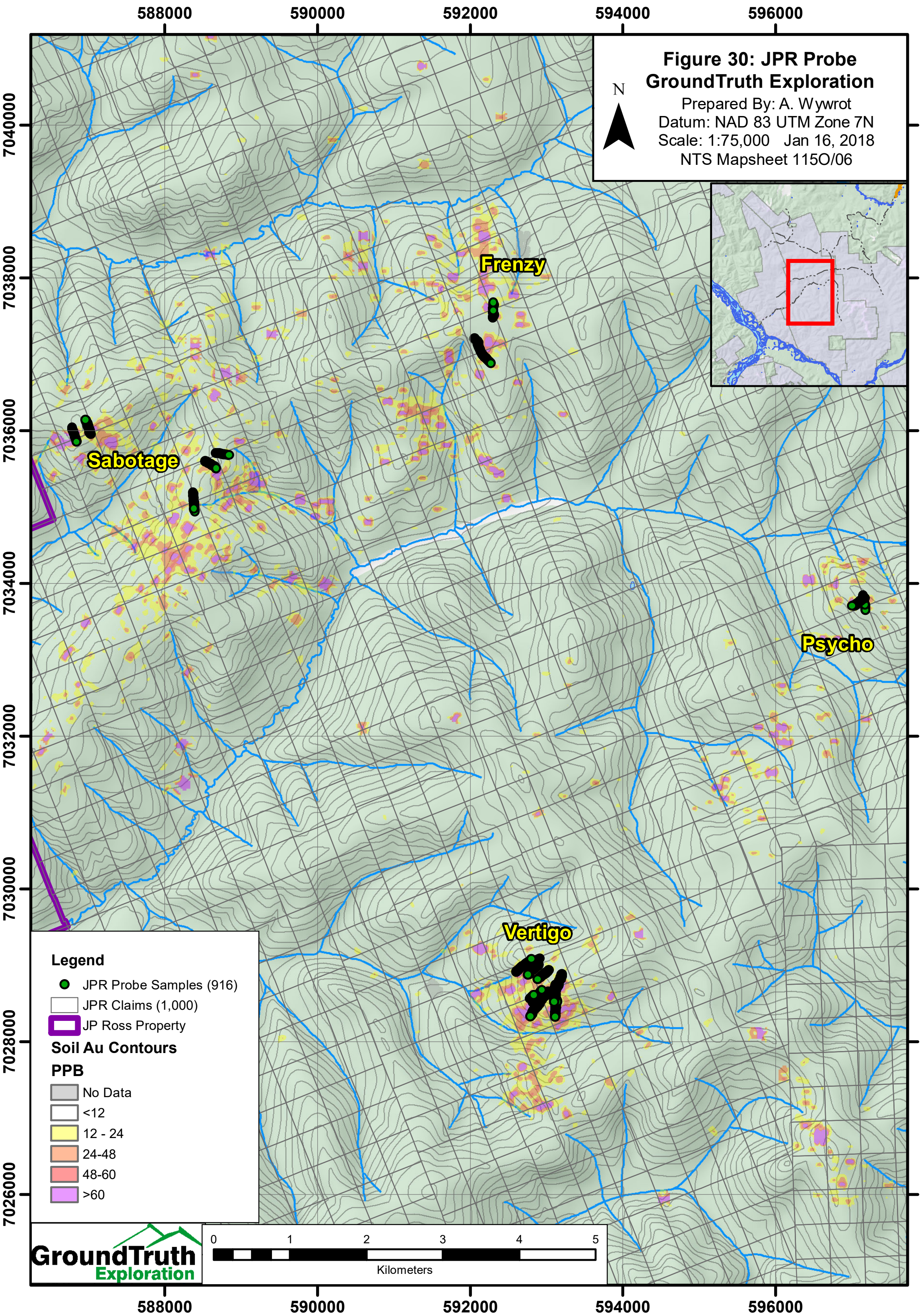


Figure 30: Location map for all probe data collected on the JPR property during the 2018 field season.

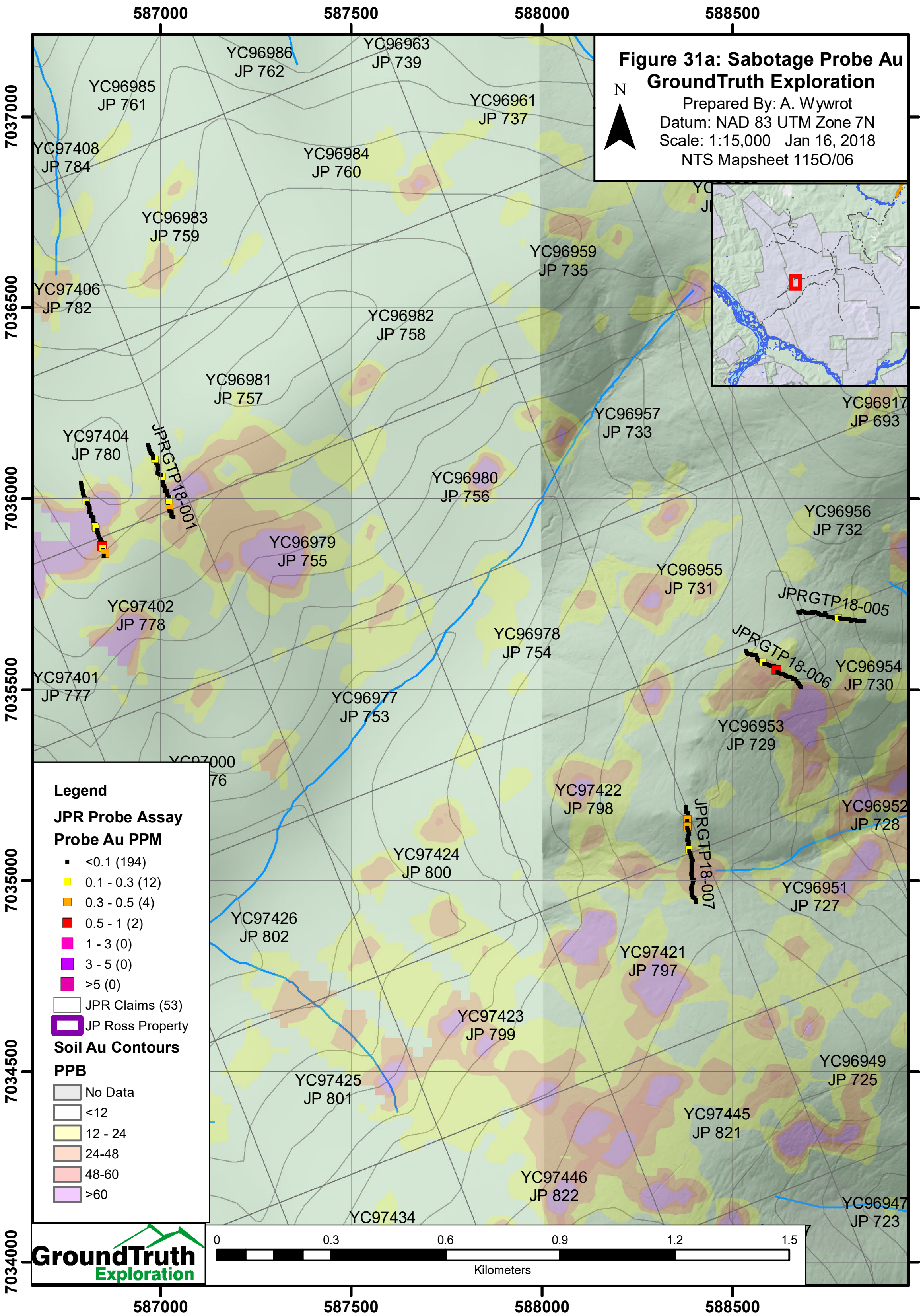


Figure 31a: Gold values collected by the GeoProbe from the 2018 exploration program at the Sabotage target.

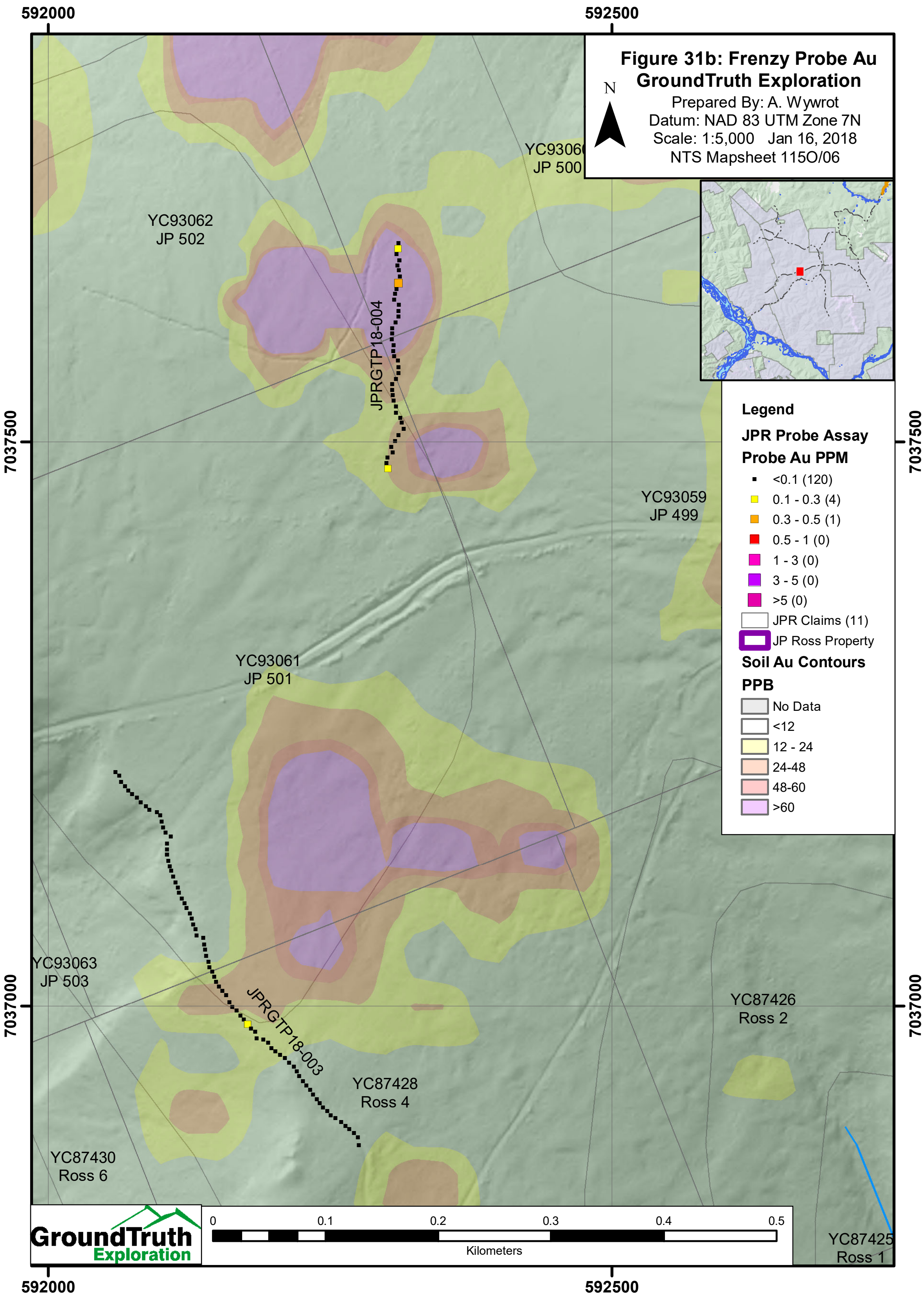


Figure 31b: Gold values collected by the GeoProbe from the 2018 exploration program at the Frenzy target.

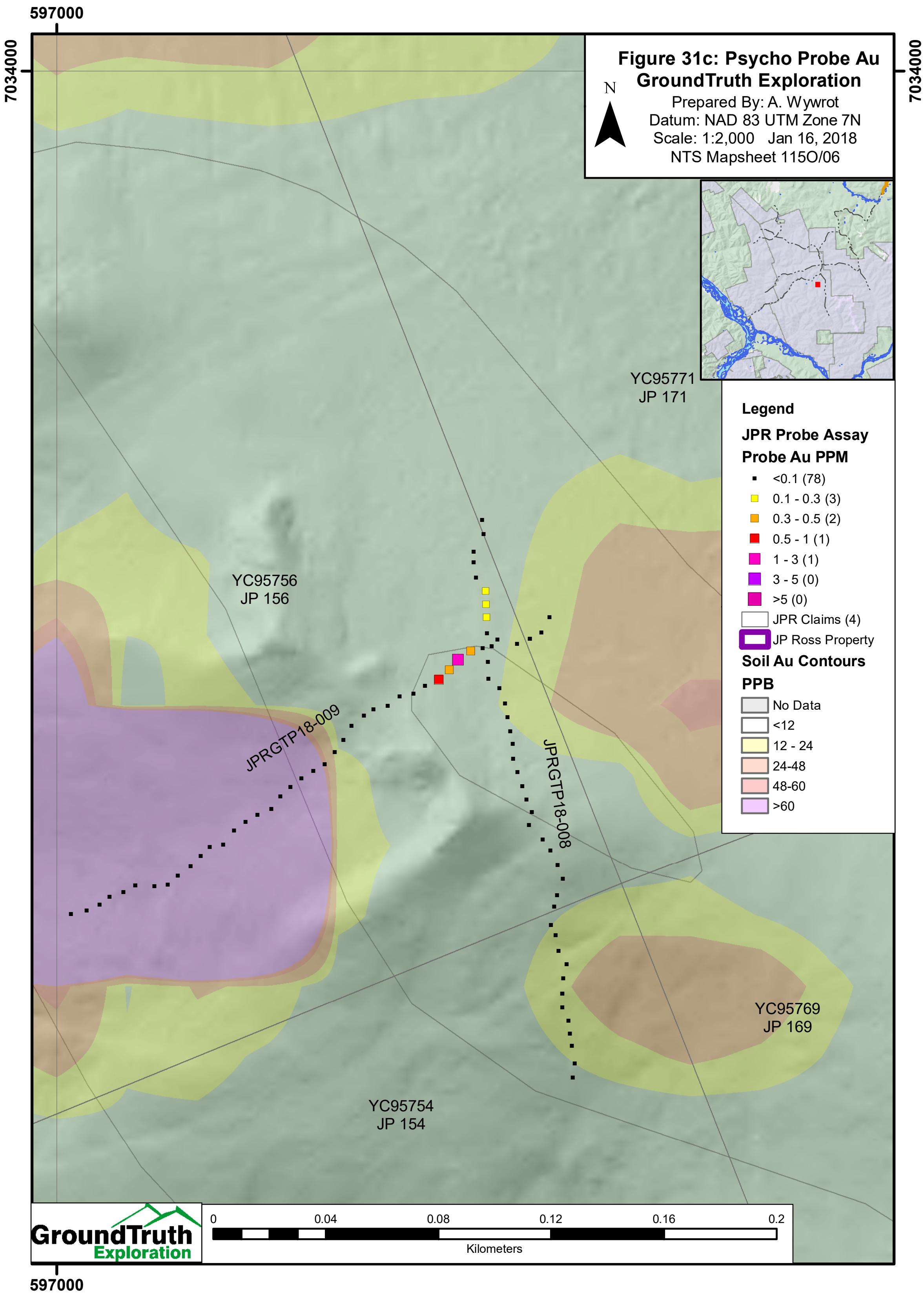


Figure 31c: Gold values collected by the GeoProbe from the 2018 exploration program at the Psycho target.

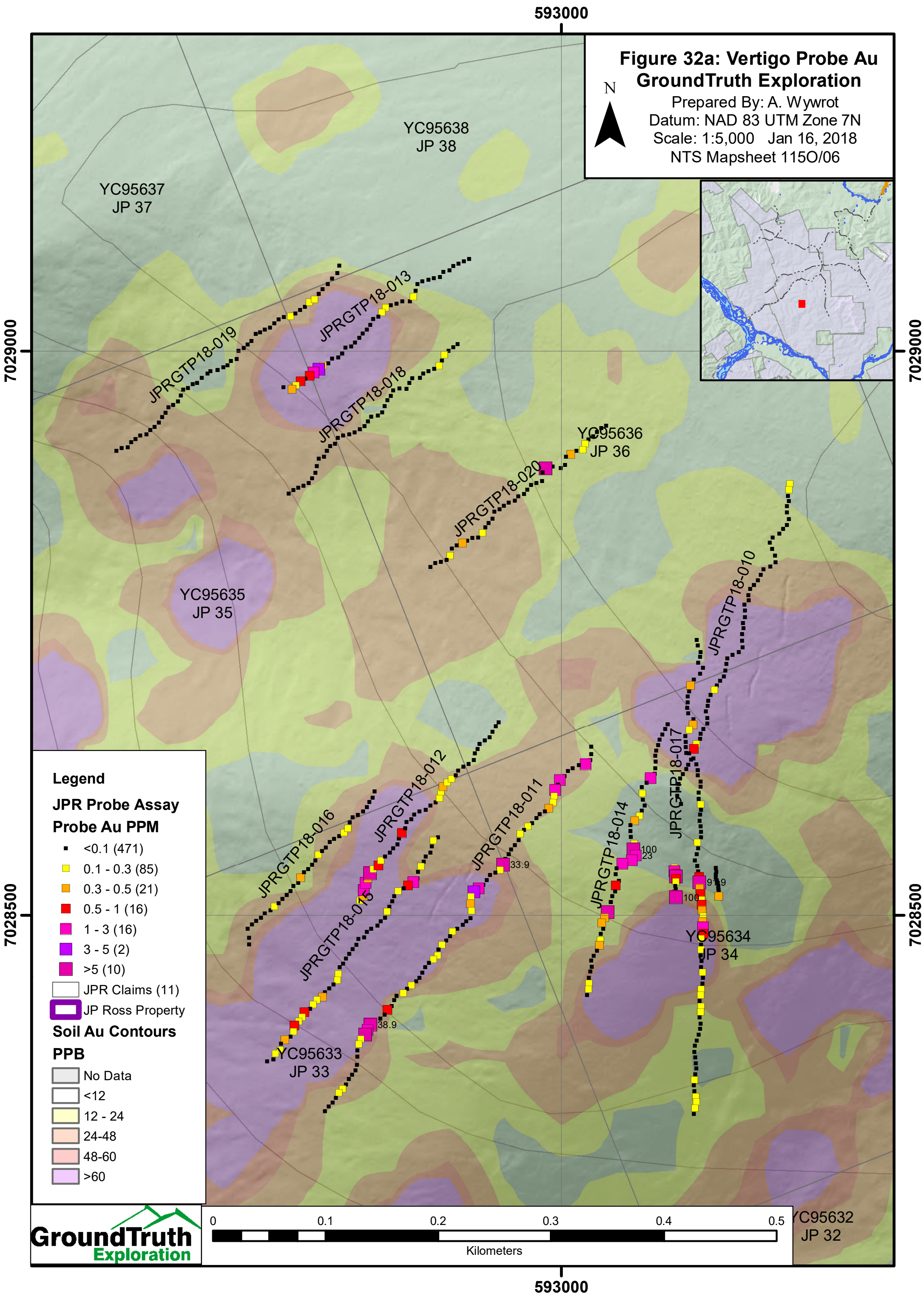


Figure 32a: Gold values collected by the GeoProbe from the 2018 exploration program at the Vertigo target.

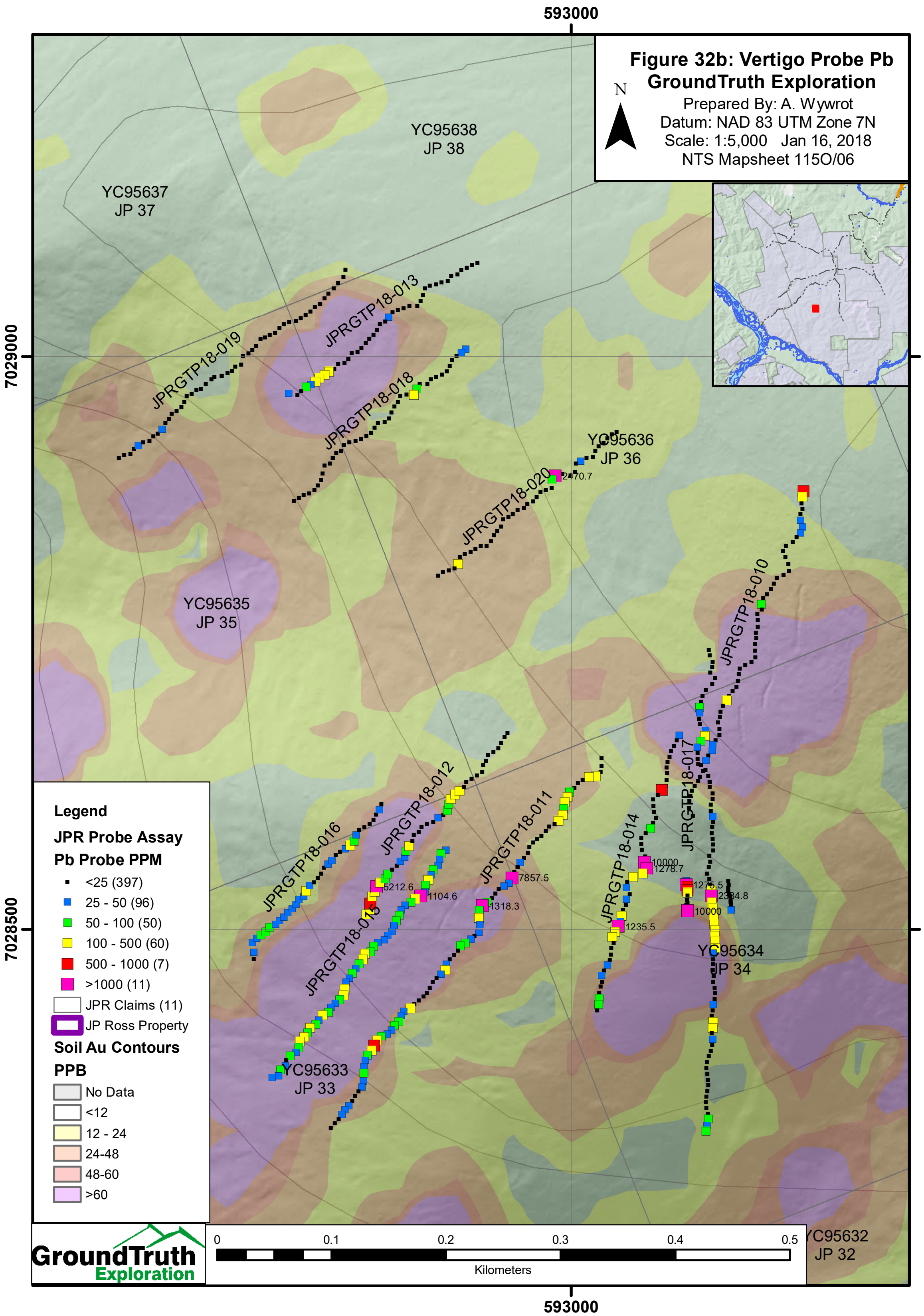


Figure 32b: Lead values collected by the GeoProbe from the 2018 exploration program at the Vertigo target.

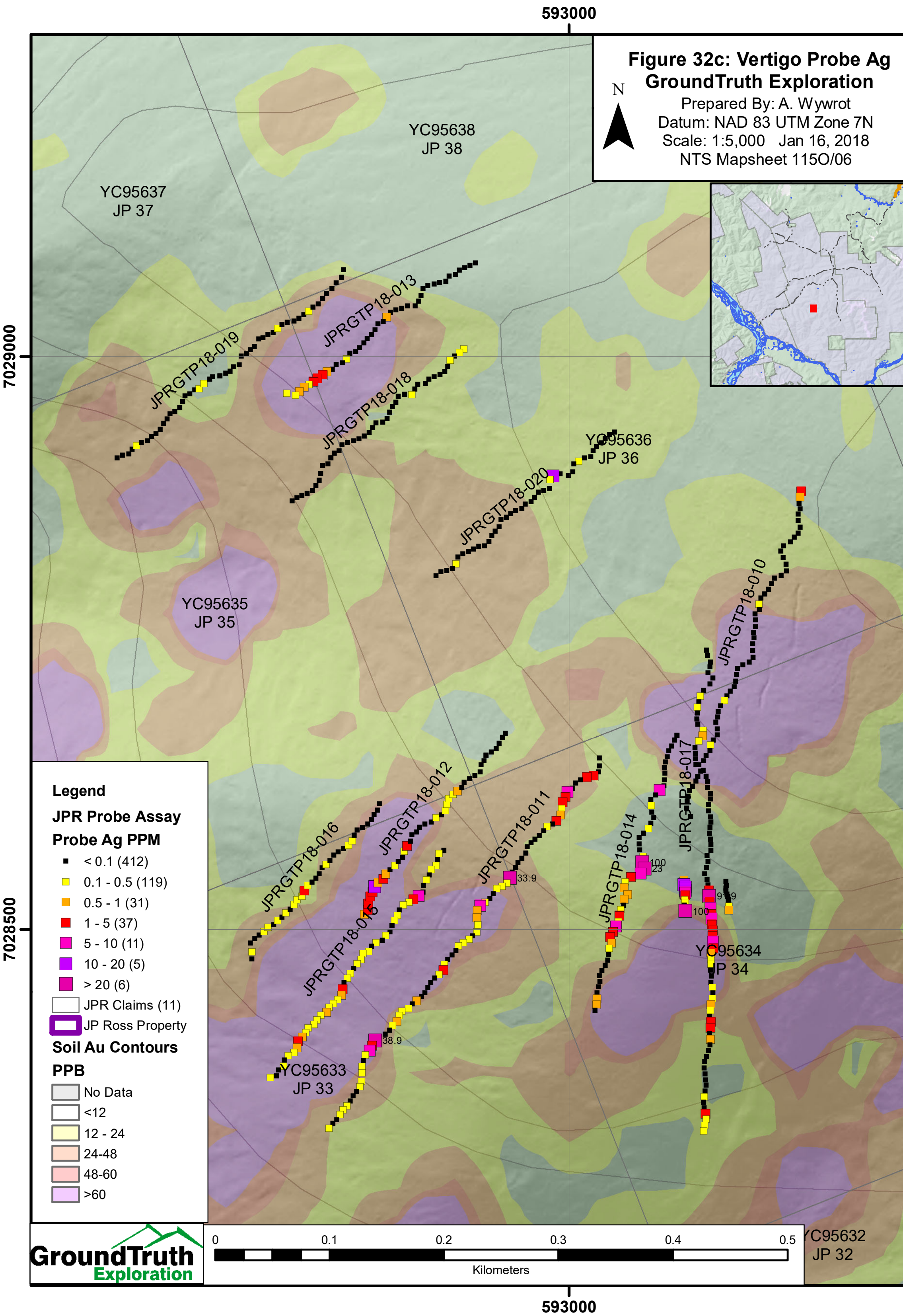


Figure 32c: Silver values collected by the GeoProbe from the 2018 exploration program at the Vertigo target.

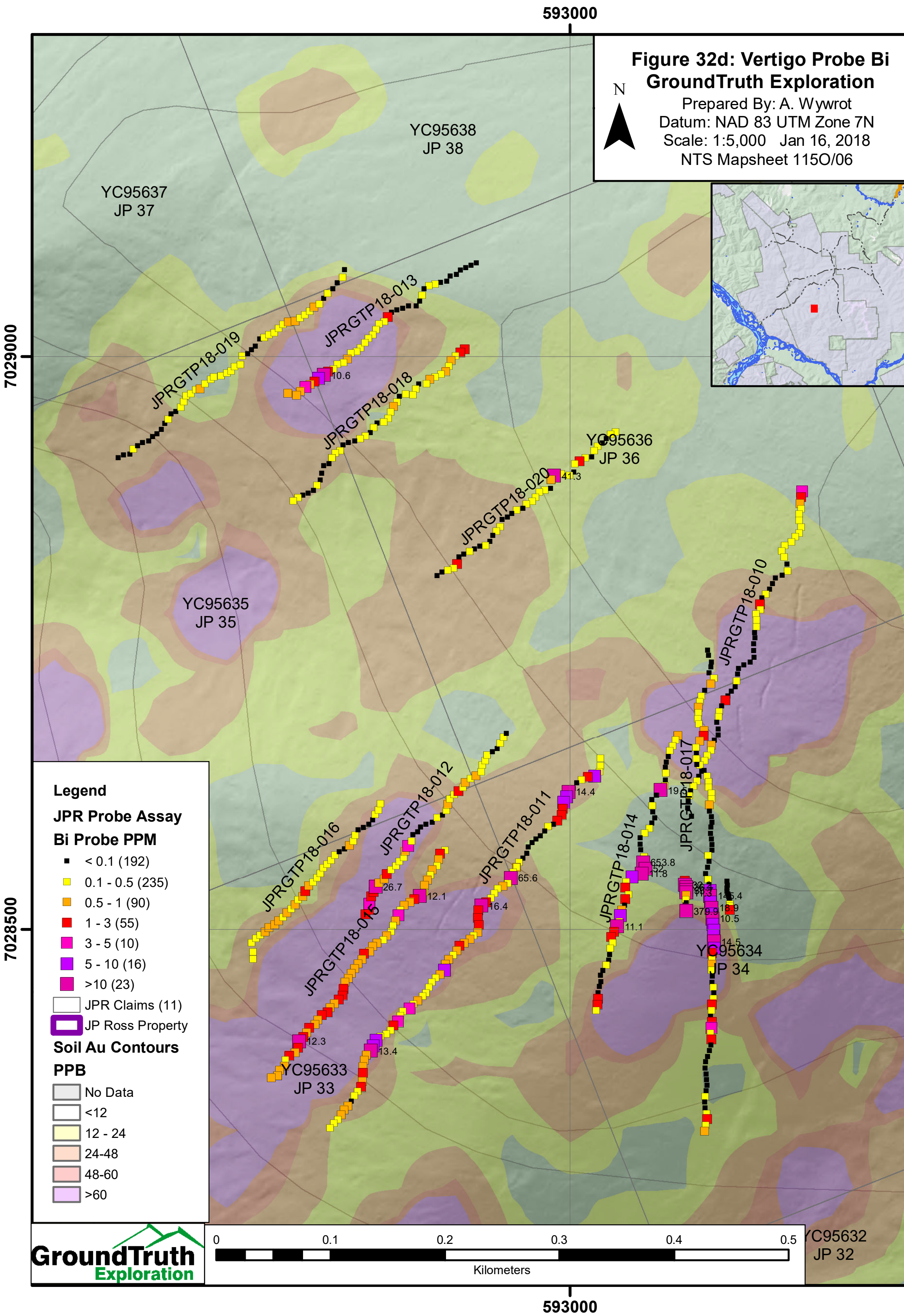


Figure 32d: Bismuth values collected by the GeoProbe from the 2018 exploration program at the Vertigo target.

Line	From (m)	To (m)	Line Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (g/t)	As (g/t)	Bi (g/t)
JPR18GTP-001	NSV							
JPR18GTP-002	NSV							
JPR18GTP-003	NSV							
JPR18GTP-004	NSV							
JPR18GTP-005	NSV							
JPR18GTP-006	95	95		**0.576**		23.4	11.2	
JPR18GTP-007	NSV							
JPR18GTP-008	NSV							
JPR18GTP-009	30	45	15	**0.668**	0.625	88	25	0.36
Including	35	35		**1.072**	0.55	85.9	29	0.45
JPR18GTP-010	250	250		**0.58**		27.3	27.4	0.3
JPR18GTP-011	40	65	25	**0.627**	2.18	157	794	4.97
Including	50	50		**1.795**	2.4	188	1388	5
And	130	130		**29.136**	33.9	7858	3169	65.6
And	160	180	20	**1.184**	2.16	320	1003	4.76
Including	160	165	5	**2.56**	4.6	685	2058	9.4
And	315	325	10	**21.175**	16.2	497	190	10.8
Including	315			**56**	38.9	499	228	9.1
JPR18GTP-012	10	25	15	**2.44**	5.58	1679	3642	8.78
Including	25	25		**6.47**	16.5	5213	10000	26.7
JPR18GTP-013	165	175		**2.07**	2.97	283	13	7.33
Including	165	165		**3.253**	4.5	346	20	10.6
JPR18GTP-014	50	50		**2.004**	7.5	581.6	31.4	19.5
And	115	130	15	**22.371**	96.05	4706	21310	181.7
Including	115	115		**84.3**	351	17200	76700	653.8
And	150	150		**0.901**	0.8	47.2	193.8	2.2
And	175	185	10	**5.749**	3.33	591	2023	4.867
Including	175	175		**16.4**	7.2	1235.5	2868	11.1
JPR18GTP-015	45	45		**1.526**	6.1	1105	285	12.1
JPR18GTP-016	NSV							
JPR18GTP-017	215	215		**22.5**	91.9	2385	124600	145.4
And	255	260	5	**1.3605**	5.95	311	4256	10.6
JPR18GTP-018	NSV							
JPR18GTP-019	NSV							
JPR18GTP-020	65	65		**5.013**	13.9	2471	901	41.3
JPR18GTP-021	NSV							
JPR18GTP-022	2	10	8	**2.4508**	12.08	775	6451	26.33
Including	2	2		**2.239**	13.9	1276	6146	32.2
Including	8	8		**6.088**	12.3	695	7457	11.8
And	25	25		**60.2**	94	10400	3214	379.9

Table 6: Results from GeoProbe Sampling 2018

IP Resistivity Surveys

The 2018 IP/Resistivity program extended from June 4th, 2018 – October 18th, 2018, completing 32 lines for a total of 13,425 m.

Methods and Procedures

The methods and procedures for RES/IP surveys are discussed in the report "JP ROSS Project - Resistivity/IP and Ground Magnetic Survey: Phase II" by Jennifer Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT in Appendix IV.

Analysis

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

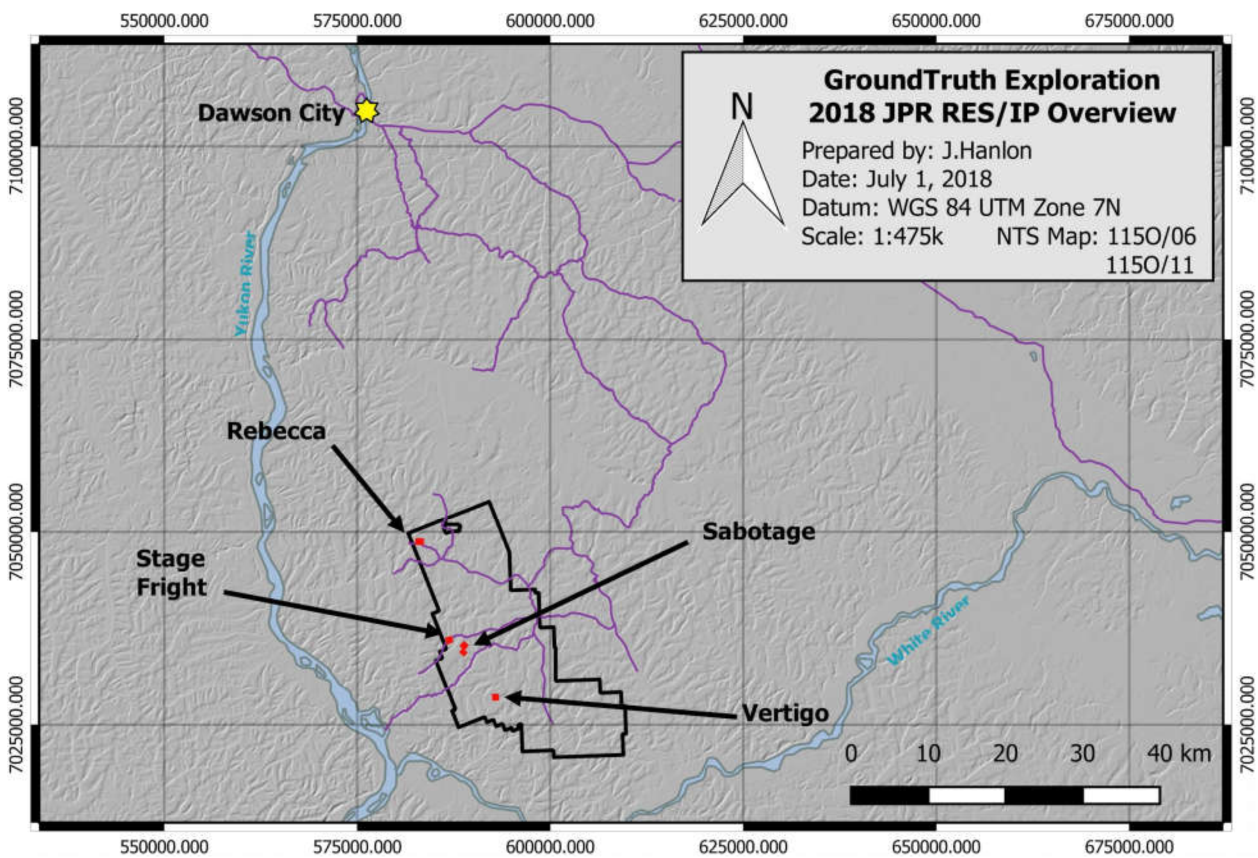


Figure 33: Overview map of 2018 JP Ross RES/IP grids.

Results

The 2018 IP/Resistivity program on the JP Ross block focused on the Vertigo, Sabotage, Stage Fright, and Rebecca targets (**Figure 33**). See Appendix IV for the complete dataset and report.

Vertigo

RES/IP Field Surveys were conducted on the Vertigo target from June 21st – June 24th; October 9th – October 13th. **Figure 34** displays the lines surveyed across the main zone at the Vertigo target. The 2018 RES/IP grid on Vertigo is located on the southwest side of a small ridge that heads towards an east-west trending creek within the Vertigo prospect zone. The ridge is covered by large spruce and poplar trees with little undergrowth. Outcrops appear sporadically throughout the grid, particularly south of each midpoint. In general, the ground is soil rich, which leads to good contacts between the electrodes and the ground. The down slope side of the grid (low address side of the survey lines) has better electrode contact resistances than higher towards the ridge (high address side of the survey lines). Electrode contact resistances range roughly between 1,000–2,500 Ohms down slope, and between 2,500–6,500 Ohms up slope. The arrays are measured from the low address side first in order to read from low to high contact resistance. Overall, the moderately low values of contact resistance provide confidence that stable readings of resistance are achieved during each survey within the power capabilities of the SuperSting.

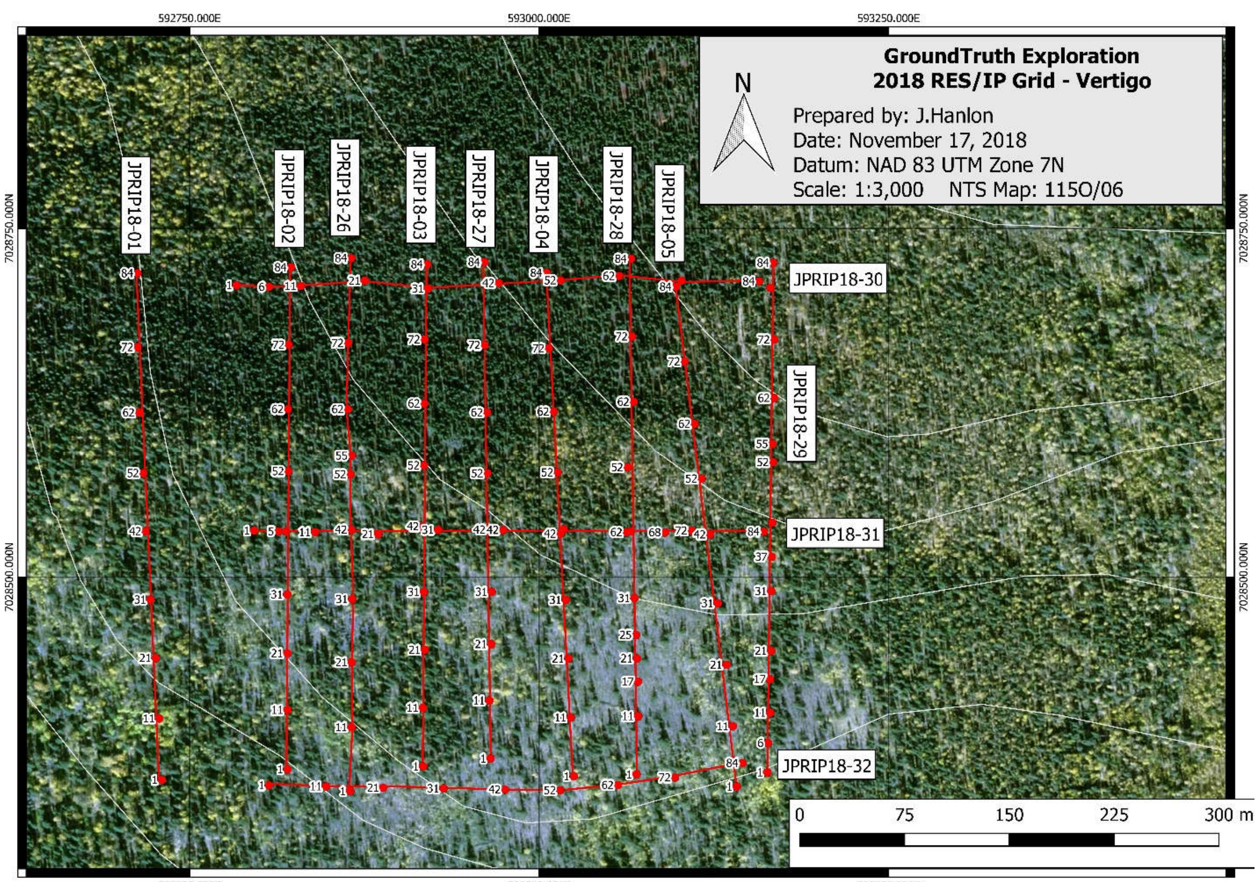


Figure 34: 2018 completed RES/IP grid on the Vertigo.

A coarse representation map of Yukon bedrock geology (**Figure 35**) shows that the Vertigo grid is mostly situated on a metamorphosed zone of clastic quartz-mica schist, and enters a metamorphosed zone of carbonate marble on the very west side of the grid (affecting line JPRIP18-01 only). Both zones are roughly Upper Devonian in age. The resistivity sections show quite clearly a heavily resistive unit that trends east-west that is sandwiched between two moderately conductive units. Comparing lines JPRIP18-27, JPRIP18-28 and JPRIP18-31, there is potentially a structure that trends NNW-SSE through the anomalies of highest resistivity. Similarly, the chargeability sections show a zone of higher chargeability that appears to trend roughly NW-SE through the grid close to the section midpoints. The chargeability anomaly between lines JPRIP18-27 – JPRIP18-29 shows the highest magnitude, further delineated by JPRIP18-31.

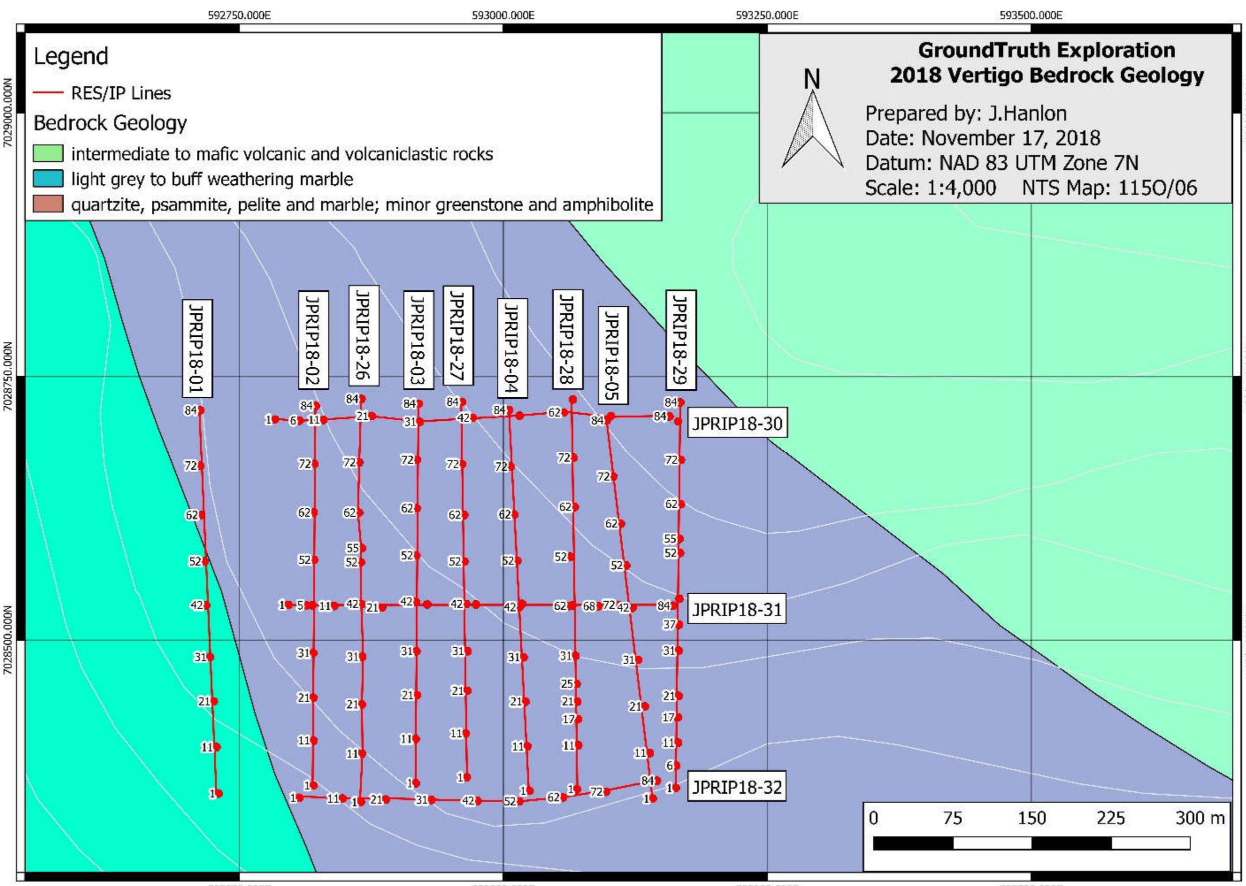
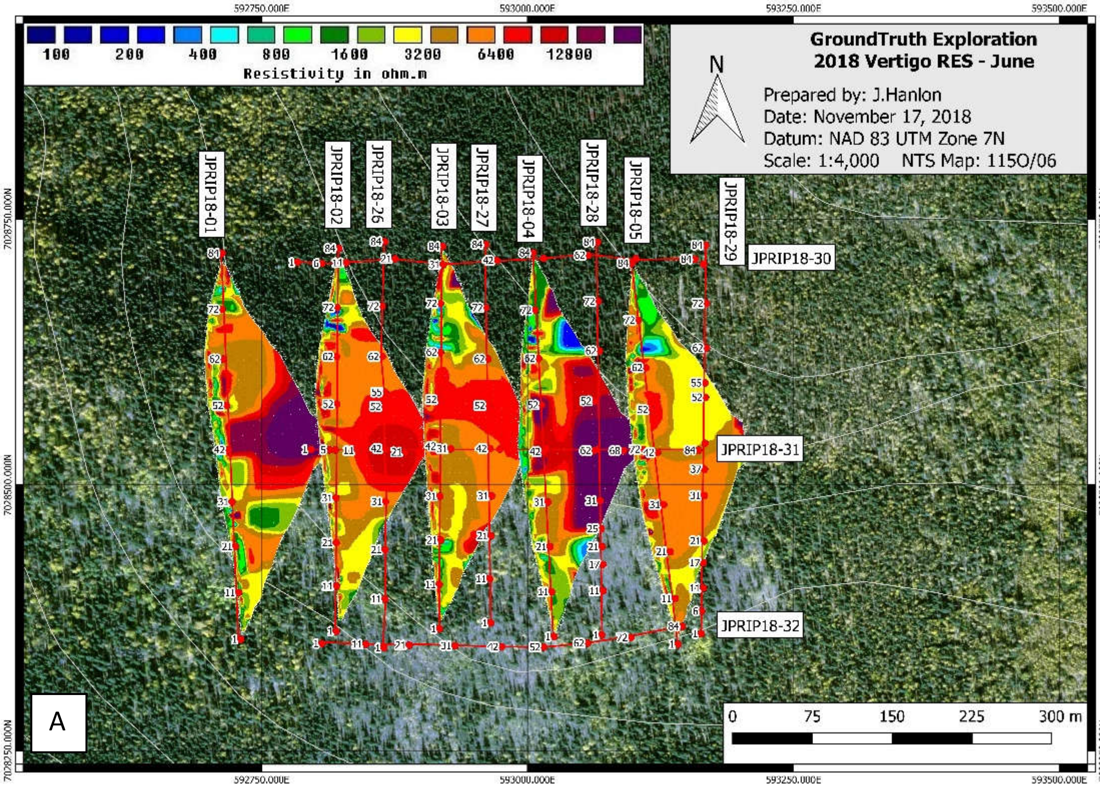


Figure 35: Vertigo bedrock geology as interpreted from IP/RES data.



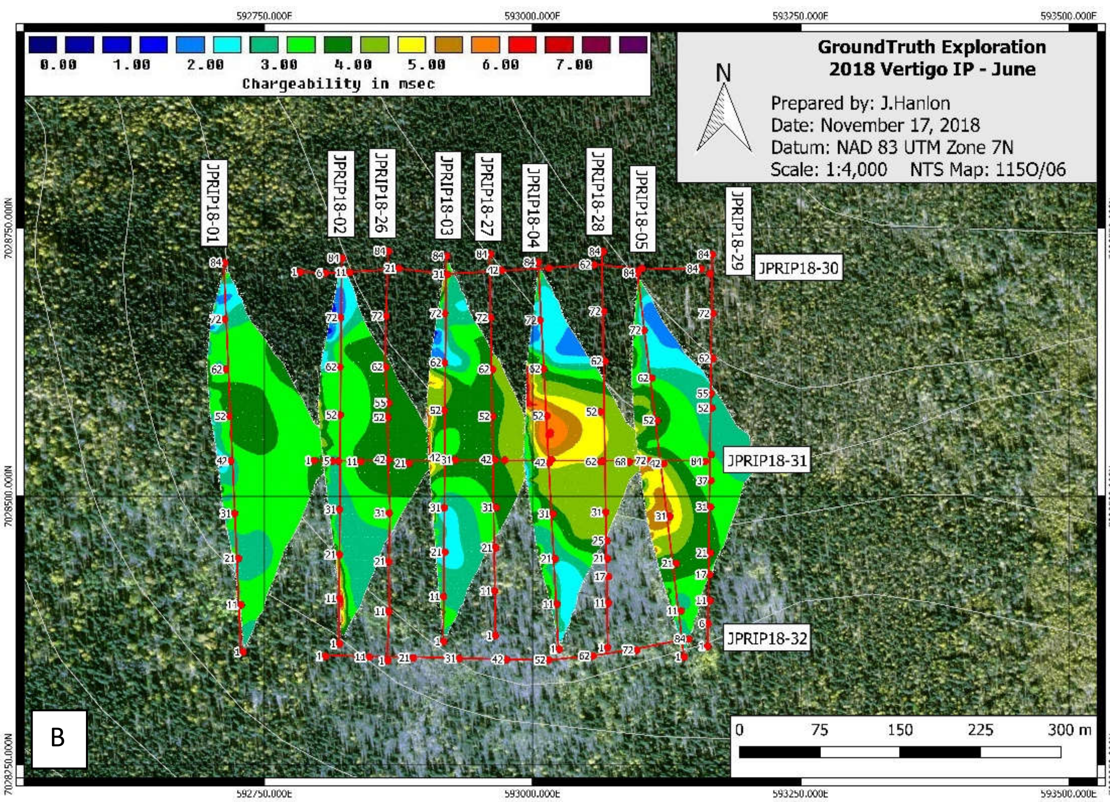


Figure 36: June 2018 (A) Resistivity. (B) Chargeability. Note that the endpoints of each line are the only georeferenced points in the image.

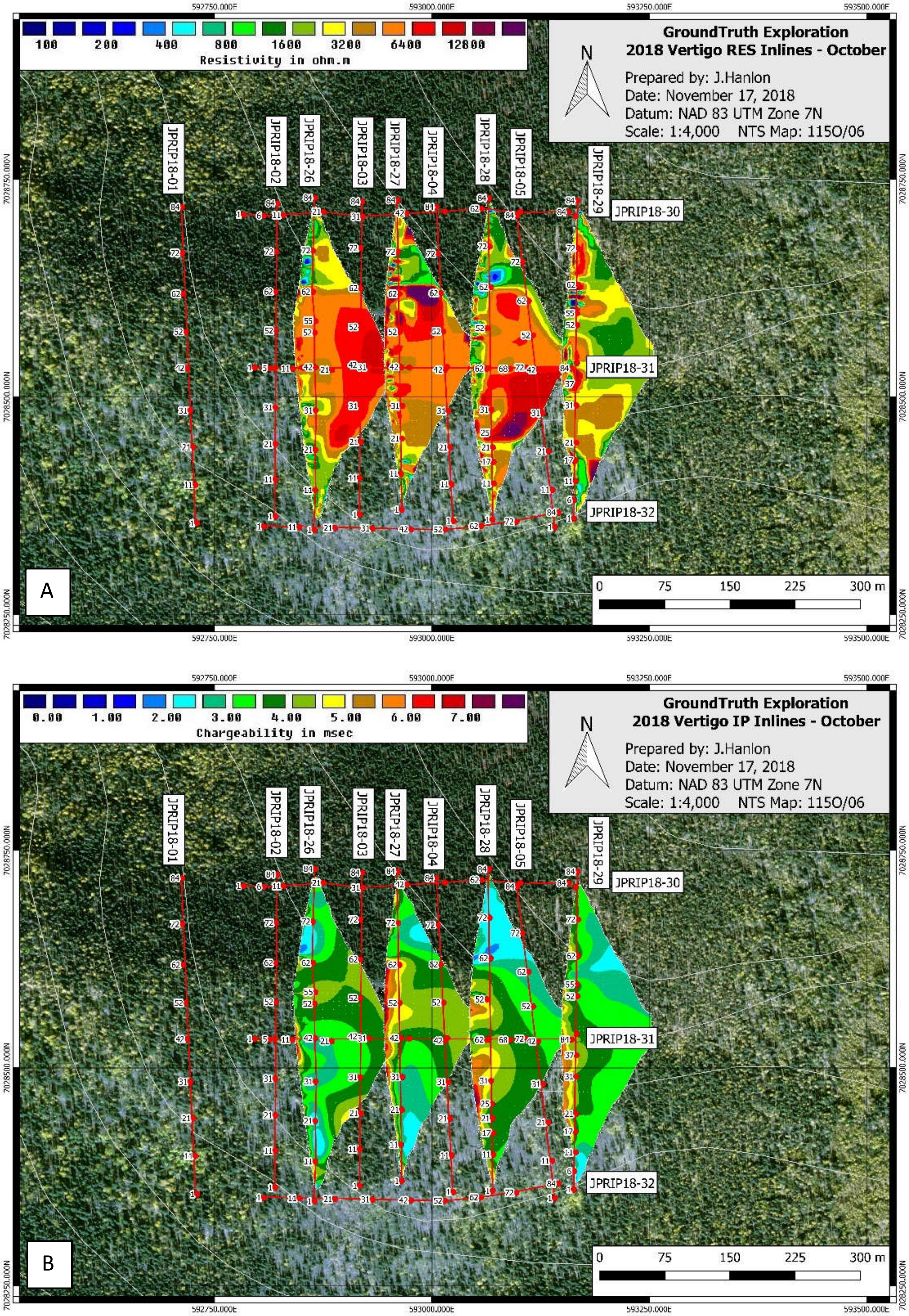
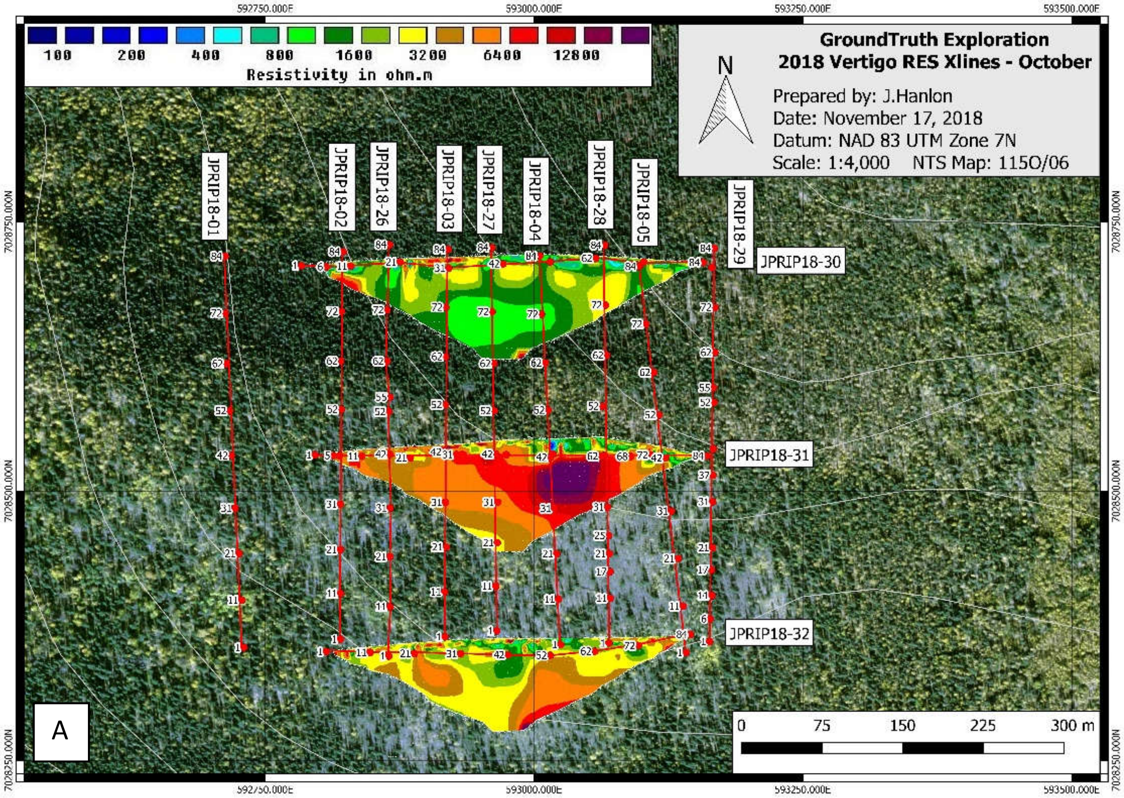


Figure 37: October 2018 (A) Resistivity. (B) Chargeability. Note that the endpoints of each line are the only georeferenced points in the image.



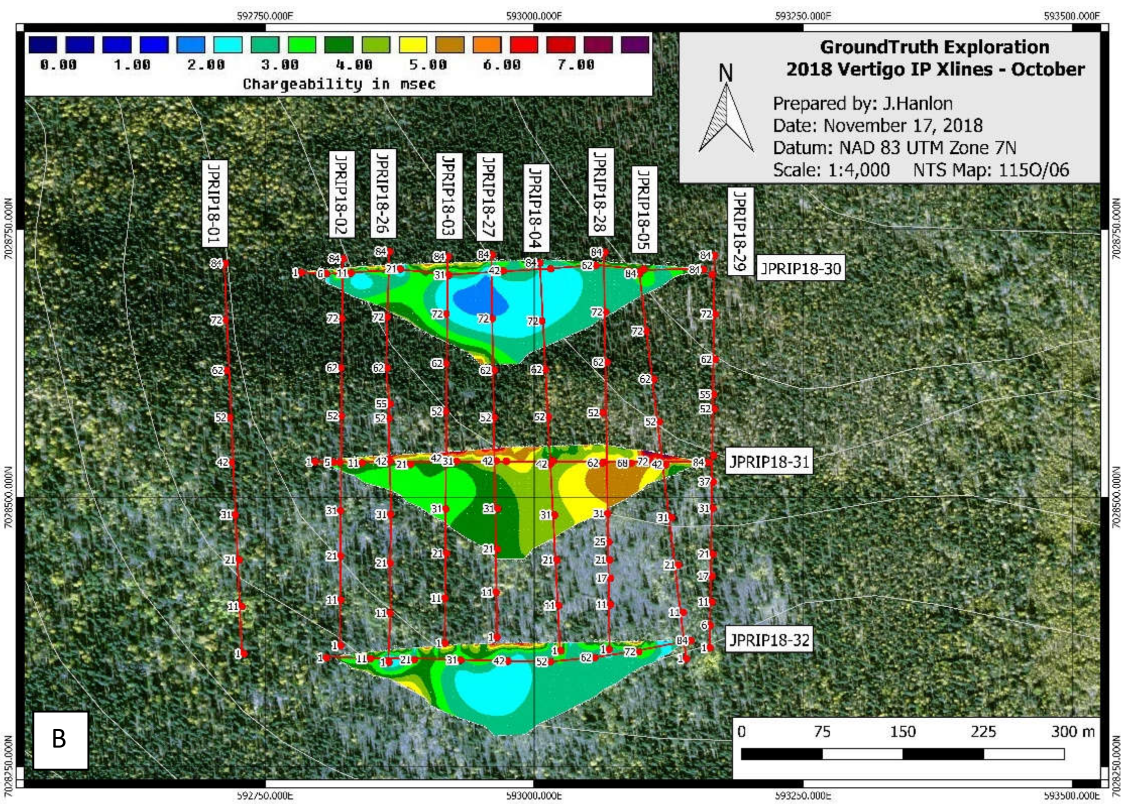


Figure 38: October 2018 (A) Resistivity. (B) Chargeability. Note that the endpoints of each line are the only georeferenced points in the image.

MAG Field Surveys took place from October 12th – October 20th, and on October 26th. A grid composed of 42 lines was planned over the existing 2018 RES/IP grid (**Figure 39**). 41 of these lines are 1.3 km long and spaced 50 m apart. The last line is perpendicular through the grid and acts as a base line. An additional infill grid (10 lines, 500 m long) was planned between the main grid lines directly over the RES/IP grid for an effective grid of 25 m line spacing. The detail grid is completed with discrete 2 m station measurements, and the main grid is completed with continuous 2 second interval readings. There is satisfactory line-to-line correlation over the entire gridded area. An additional four 150 m lines spaced 25 m apart perpendicular to the grid lines were completed with discrete 2 m station measurements near the middle right of the RES/IP grid for further delineation surrounding a successful drill assay.

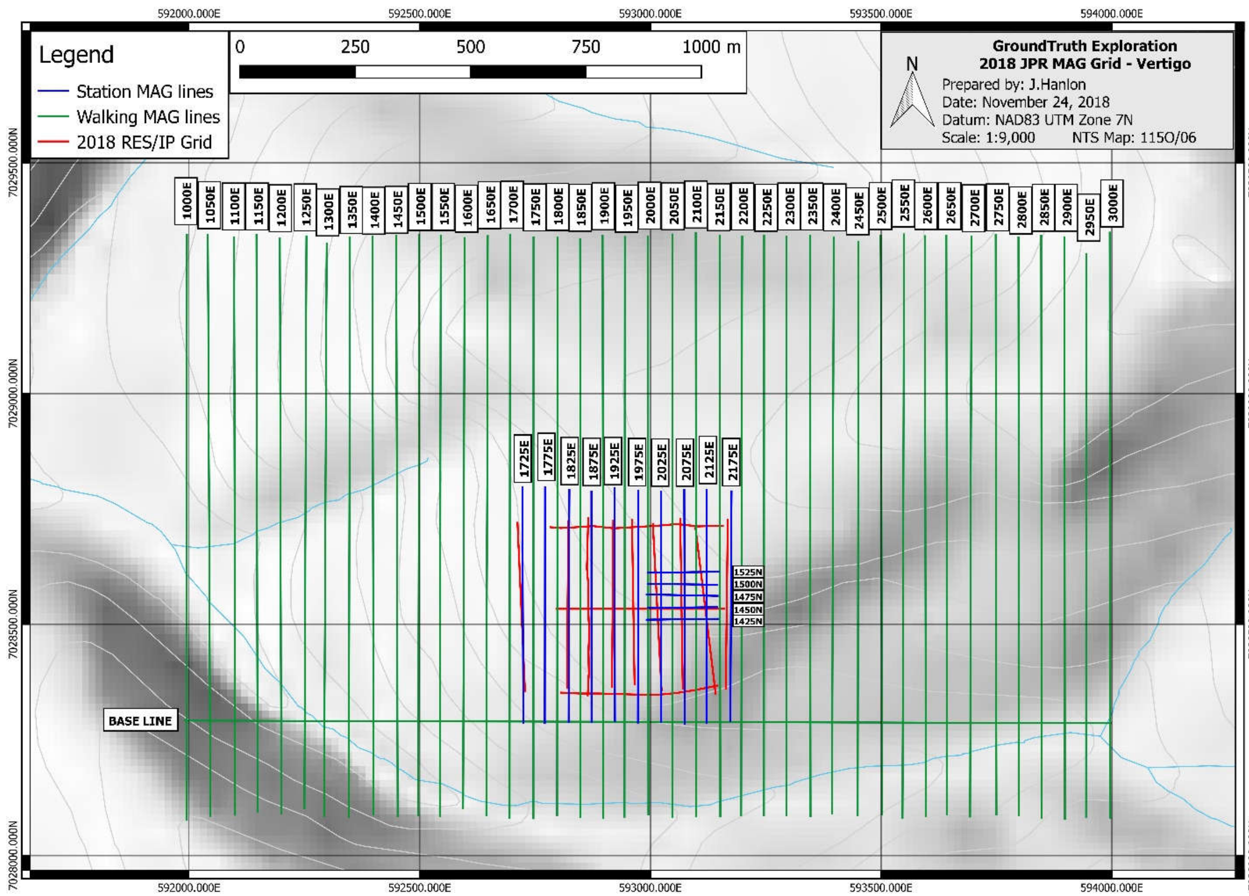


Figure 39: Overview of MAG lines completed on Vertigo.

Figure 40 displays the contoured ground magnetic results on the Vertigo. Note that the figure plots the reduced to pole results from all lines but 1425N, 1450N, 1475N, 1500N, and 1525N. The results are also adjusted according to a datum determined by the base line.

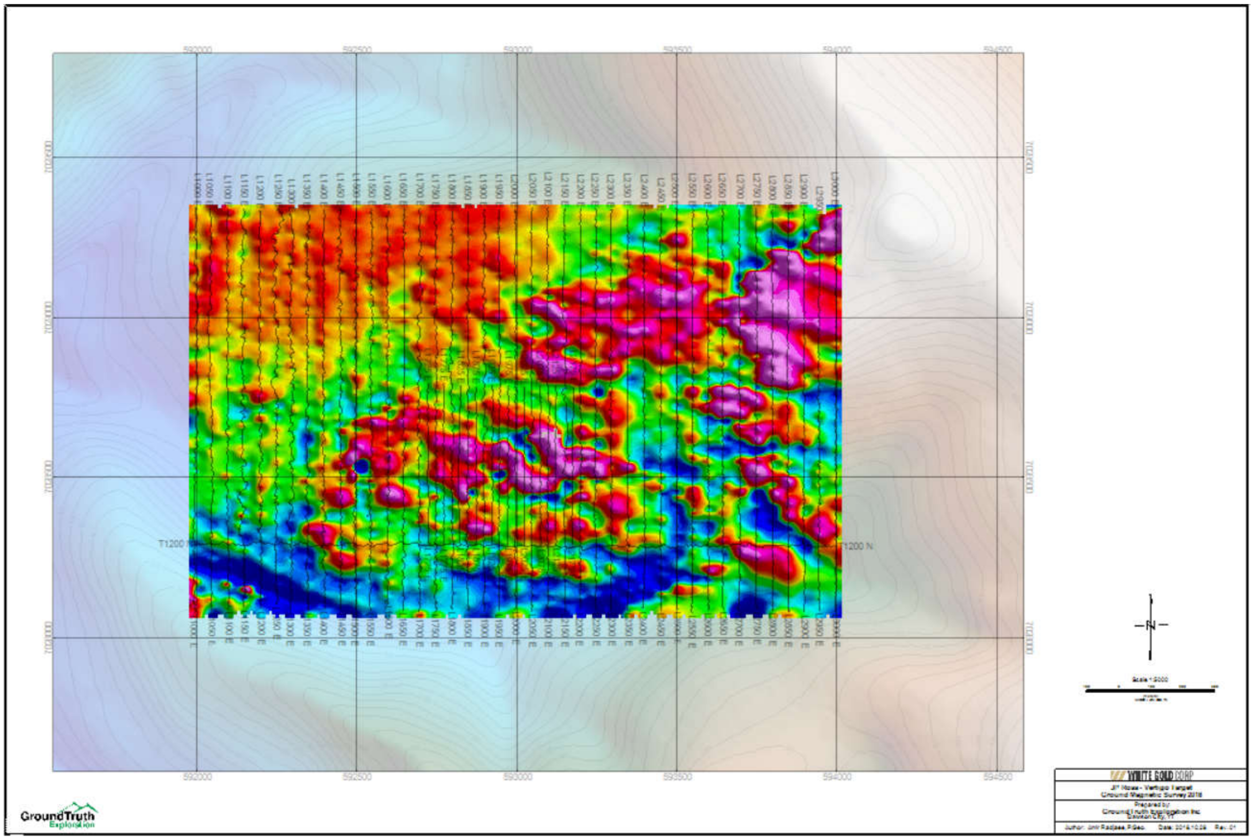


Figure 40: Ground magnetic results on Vertigo.

Preliminary results from the ground magnetic survey completed on the Vertigo target in 2018 shows structures in the area (specifically in the vicinity of the RES/IP grid and in the southeastern corner) that trend roughly NW-SE. There is a magnetic low that swoops around the south side of the grid, and a relatively uniform magnetic high that exists in the northwestern corner.

Sabotage

Field surveys at the Sabotage target took place between July 14th – July 19th, 2018. The 2018 RES/IP grids on Sabotage North and South are intended to investigate if there is a correlation with lineations observed in LiDAR imagery, and to delineate historical gold-in-soil anomalies. Both grids are located on steep east faces of a ridge that trends approximately north- south. The ground is soil-rich, but outcrops are common throughout, especially on the west side of the grids, which are higher up towards the ridge. The soil-rich ground provided good electrode contact resistances throughout the grid, typically ranging between 1,000–3,000 Ohms. See **Figure 41** and **Figure 42** for an overview of the targeted survey area.

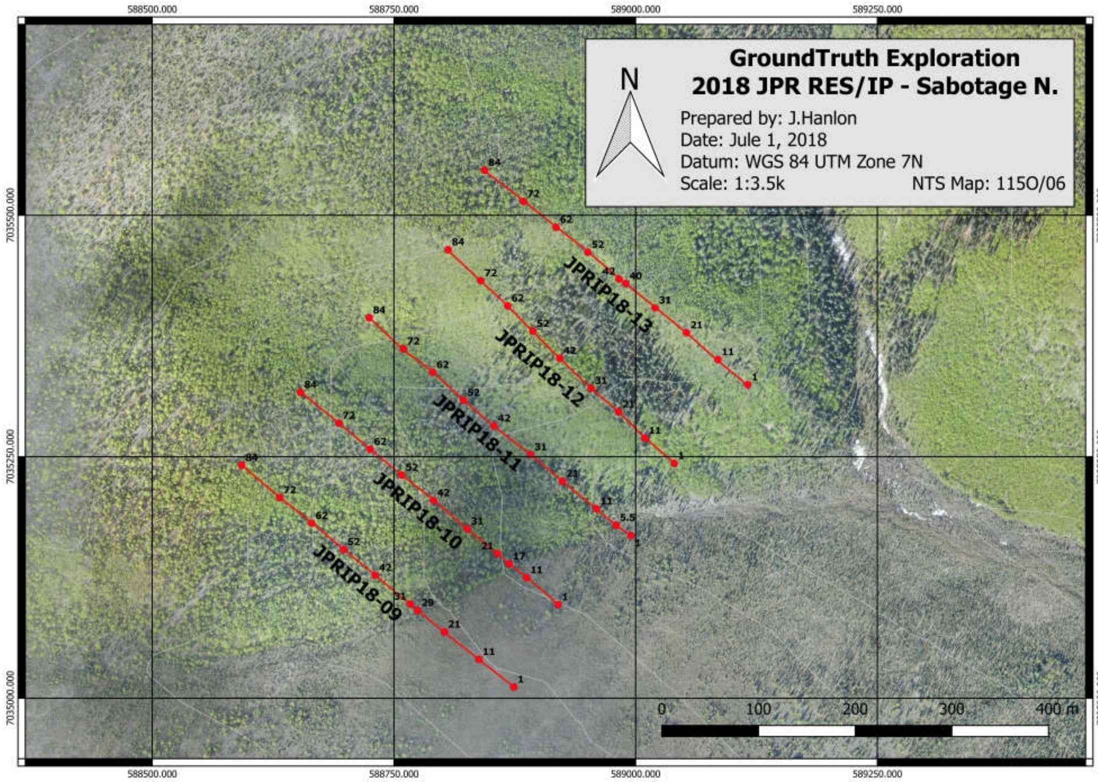


Figure 41: 2018 completed RES/IP grid on the Sabotage North prospect region.

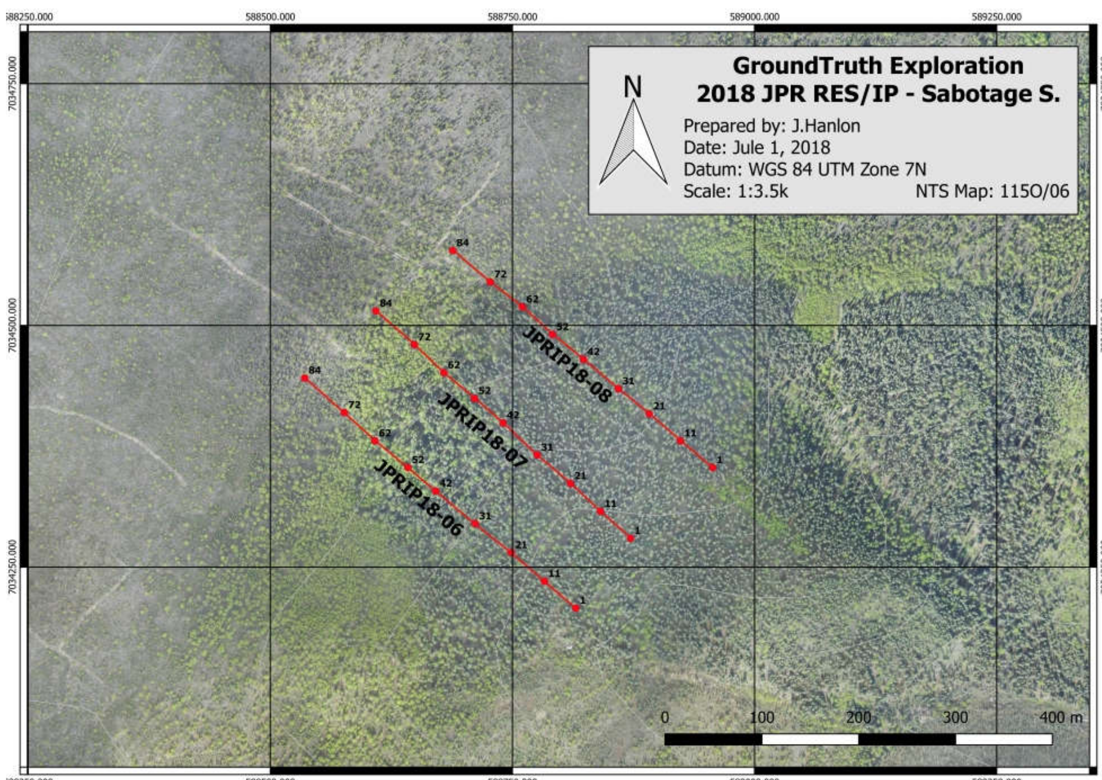


Figure 42: 2018 completed RES/IP grid on the Sabotage South prospect region.

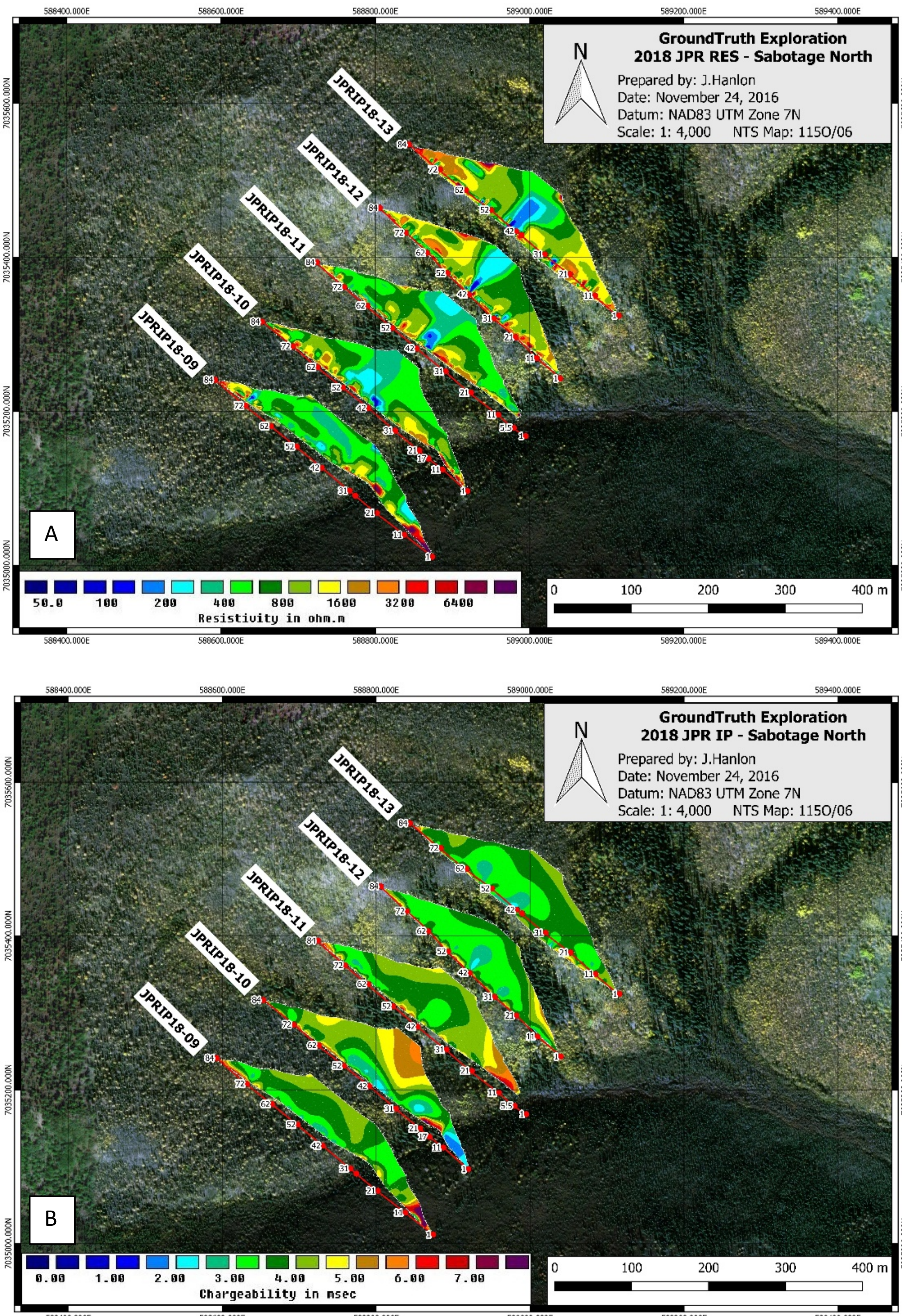
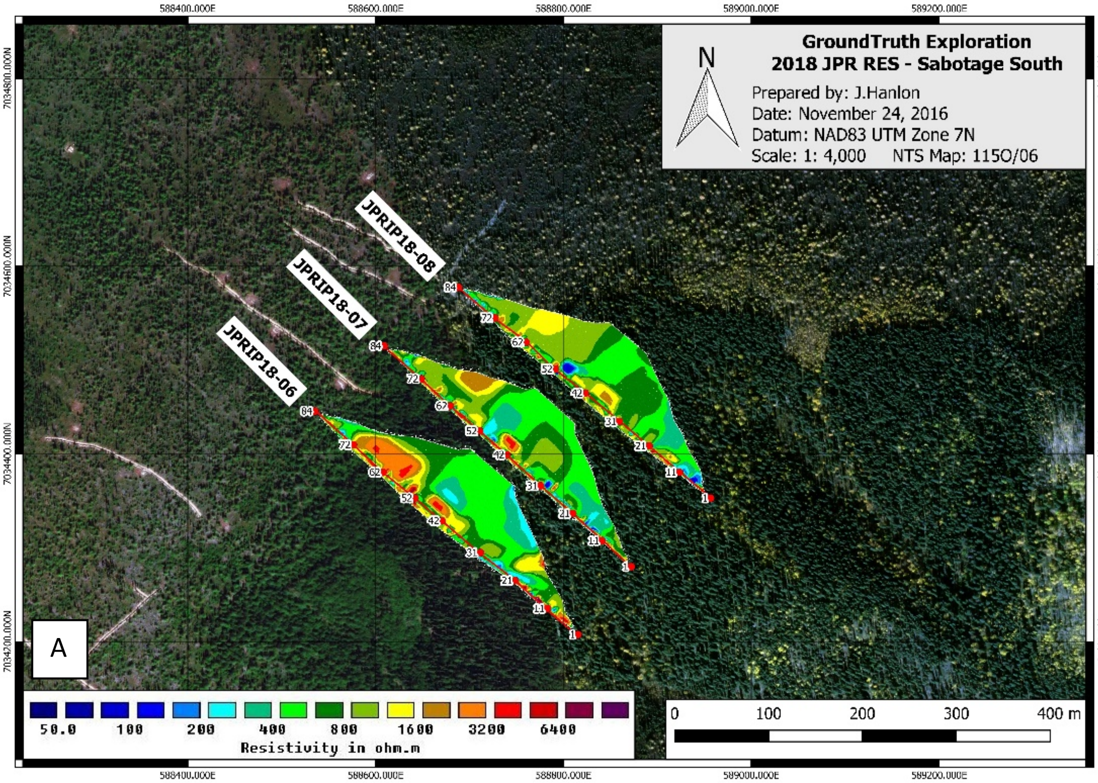


Figure 43: Pseudo 2.5-D visualization of RES/IP inversion results on Sabotage North. (A) Resistivity. (B) Chargeability. Note that the endpoints of each line are the only georeferenced points in the image.



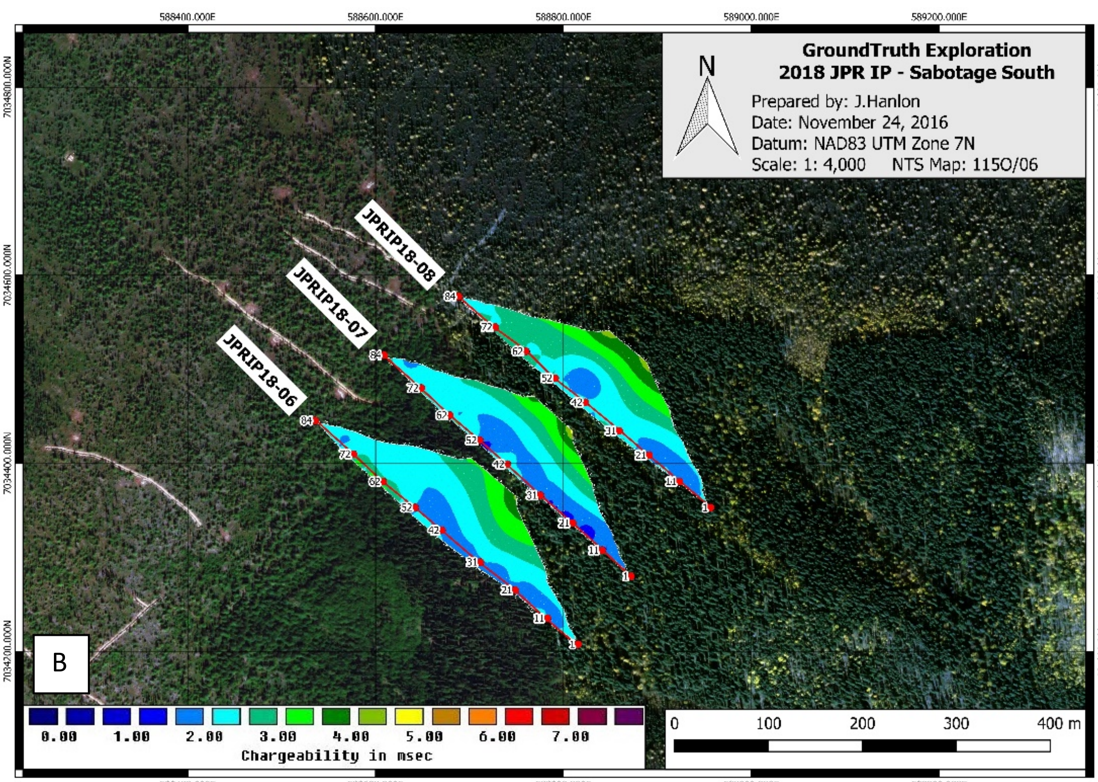


Figure 44: Pseudo 2.5-D visualization of RES/IP inversion results on Sabotage South. (A) Resistivity. (B) Chargeability. Note that the endpoints of each line are the only georeferenced points in the image.

Using a coarse representation map of Yukon bedrock geology, the entire Sabotage area is located within a zone that is composed of tonalite and intermediate to mafic orthogneiss that is roughly Upper Devonian in age. Deconstructions of LiDAR imagery show lineations that trend approximately NE-SW through each grid. The resistivity sections show direct correlation between the conductive zones and the LiDAR lineations (**Figure 45**). The chargeability sections show a trend of higher chargeability at the intersection of LiDAR lineations on the north grid, while on the south grid the ground is more chargeable at depth and there are very slight contrasts that follow the LiDAR lineations. However, it is not as obvious as on the north grid.

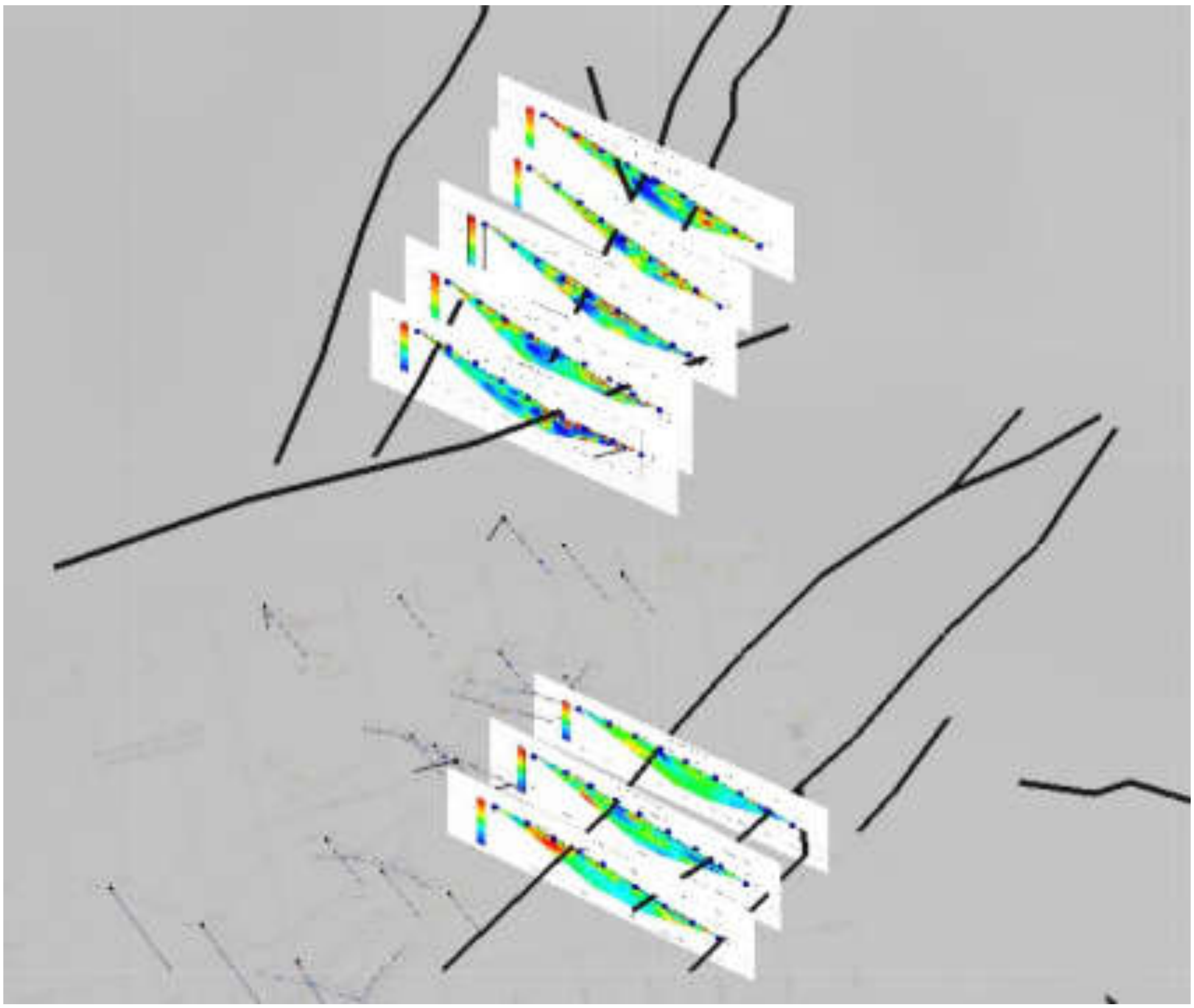


Figure 45: RES/IP correlation to LiDAR lineations.

Stage Fright

Field surveys at Stage Fright took place on June 10th, and June 11th – June 14th, 2018. The 2018 RES/IP grid on Stage Fright is strategically placed to maximize coverage of gold-in-soil anomalies and to gain better understanding of the geological structure in the area. The grid is placed north of a road and on the south face of a gentle sloping ridge. The grid crosses a fault that heads approximately NE-SW. Particularly on the south side of the grid, the ground is mostly soil- rich. Outcrops appear sporadically throughout the grid.

This led to values of electrode contact resistances that generally ranged between 600–3,500 Ohms, and the south side of the grid had lower contact resistances than the north side. In some lines, contact resistance values reach between 4,000-5,000 Ohms, but only in a few isolated spots in the grid. See **Figure 46** for an overview of the targeted survey area.

Using a coarse representation map of Yukon bedrock geology, the entire Stage Fright grid is located within a metamorphosed zone composed of amphibolite and garnet amphibolite schist that is roughly Devonian in age. Using a finer scale geological map of JPR, the grid is situated in the same metamorphosed zone as Sabotage (biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss). The resistivity sections show two conductive trends: one on the north side of the grid, and the other near the middle. The trends could be delineating a fault, as they dip towards the south. The overall resistivity of the sections increases towards the east. On the other hand, the chargeability sections show a distinct chargeable unit at depth that is highest in magnitude on lines JPRIP18-15, JPRIP18-16, and JPRIP18-17. The unit is located on the south side of the grid, towards the eastern quadrant.

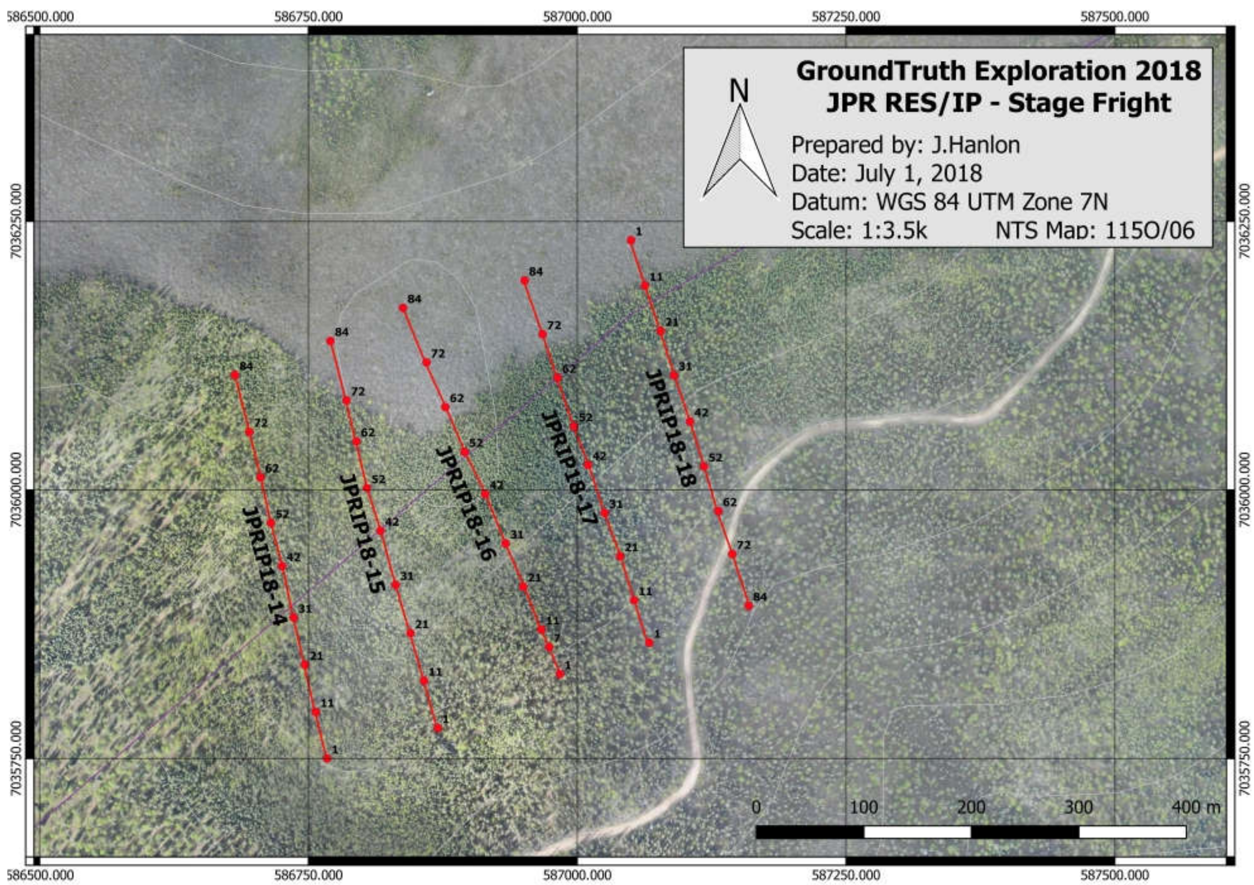
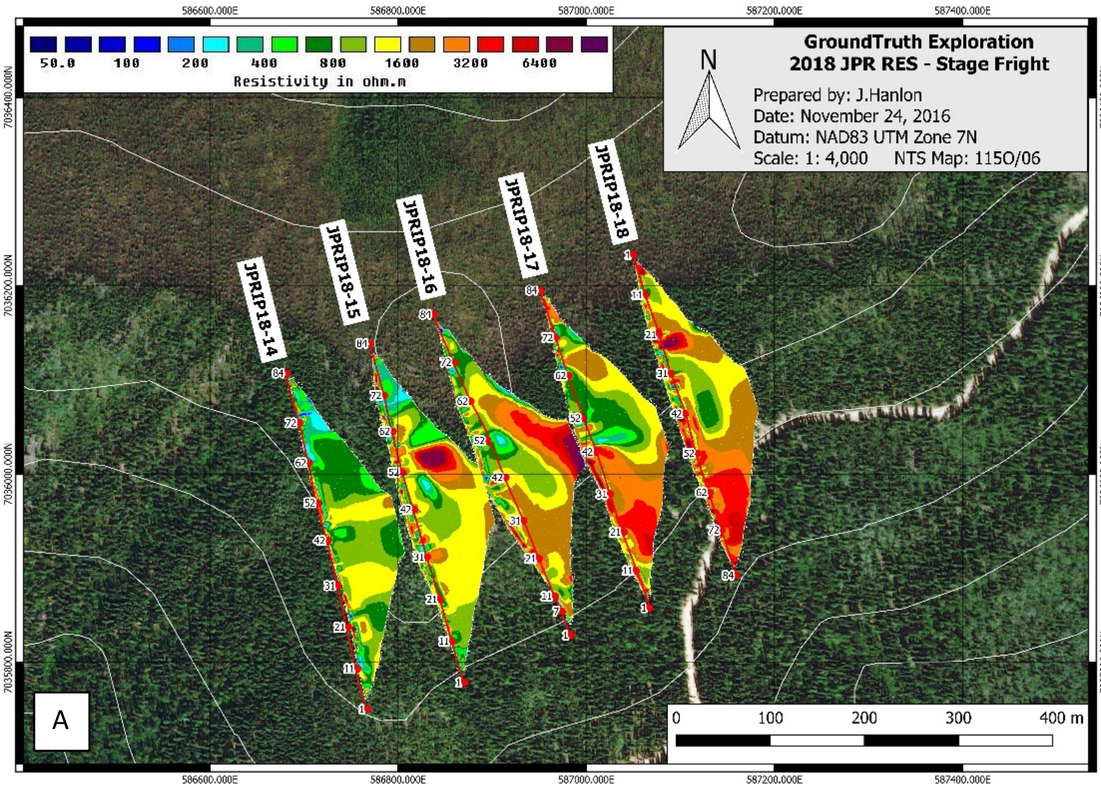


Figure 46: 2018 completed RES/IP grid on the Stage Fright prospect region. Note that the purple line shows an approximate fault location.



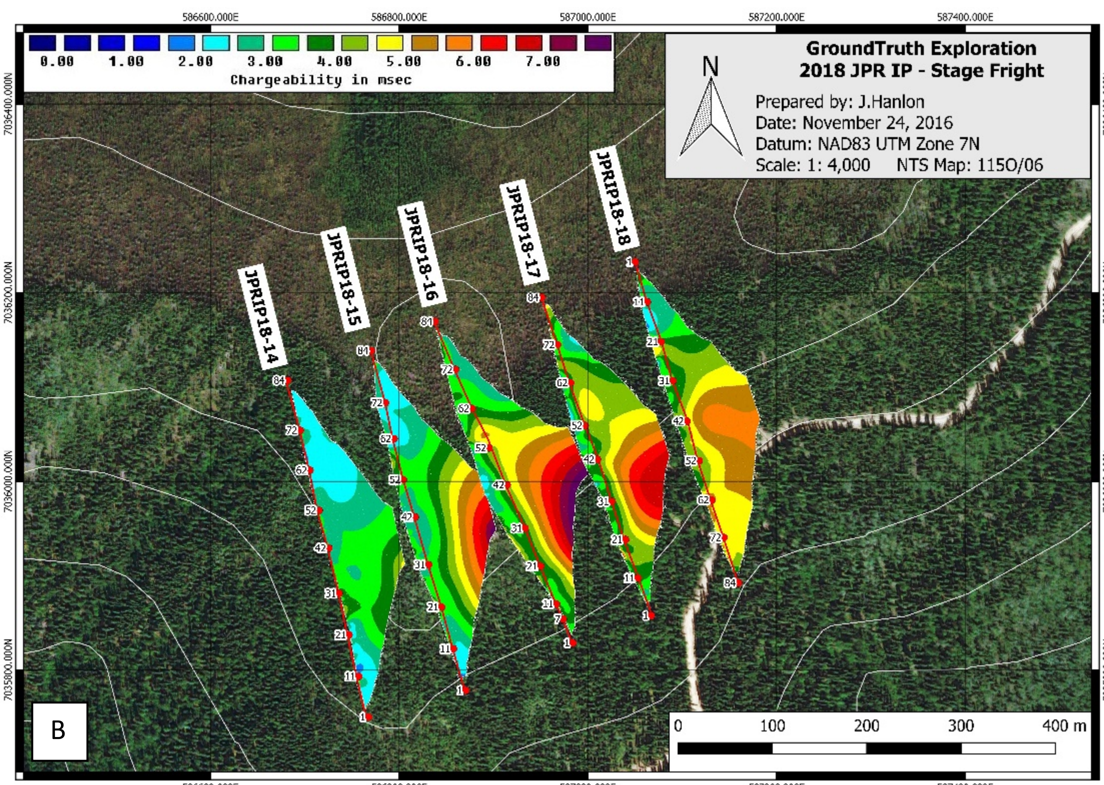


Figure 47: Pseudo 2.5-D visualization of RES/IP inversion results on Stage Fright. (A) Resistivity. (B) Chargeability. Note that the endpoints of each line are the only georeferenced points in the image.

Rebecca

Field surveys at the Rebecca target took place from June 5th – June 9th, 2018. The 2018 RES/IP grid on the Rebecca prospect region is placed to maximize coverage of gold-in- soil anomalies and to gain better understanding of the geological structure in the area. The grid is placed north of a dirt road over a gentle ridge with lines bearing N-S. The ground here is full of boulders and outcrops, particularly on the north side of the ridge. This led to values of electrode contact resistances (CR) that differed between the high and low address. The CR on the low address (south side) of the RES/IP lines typically ranged between 1,000–2,500 Ohms, and on the high address (north side) of the RES/IP lines the CR ranged between 3,500–9,000 Ohms. To help reduce measurement noise, the surveys were read in the direction of low to high CR values (i.e. the transmitter electrodes started at the low address and ended at the high address). See **Figure 48** for an overview of the targeted survey area.

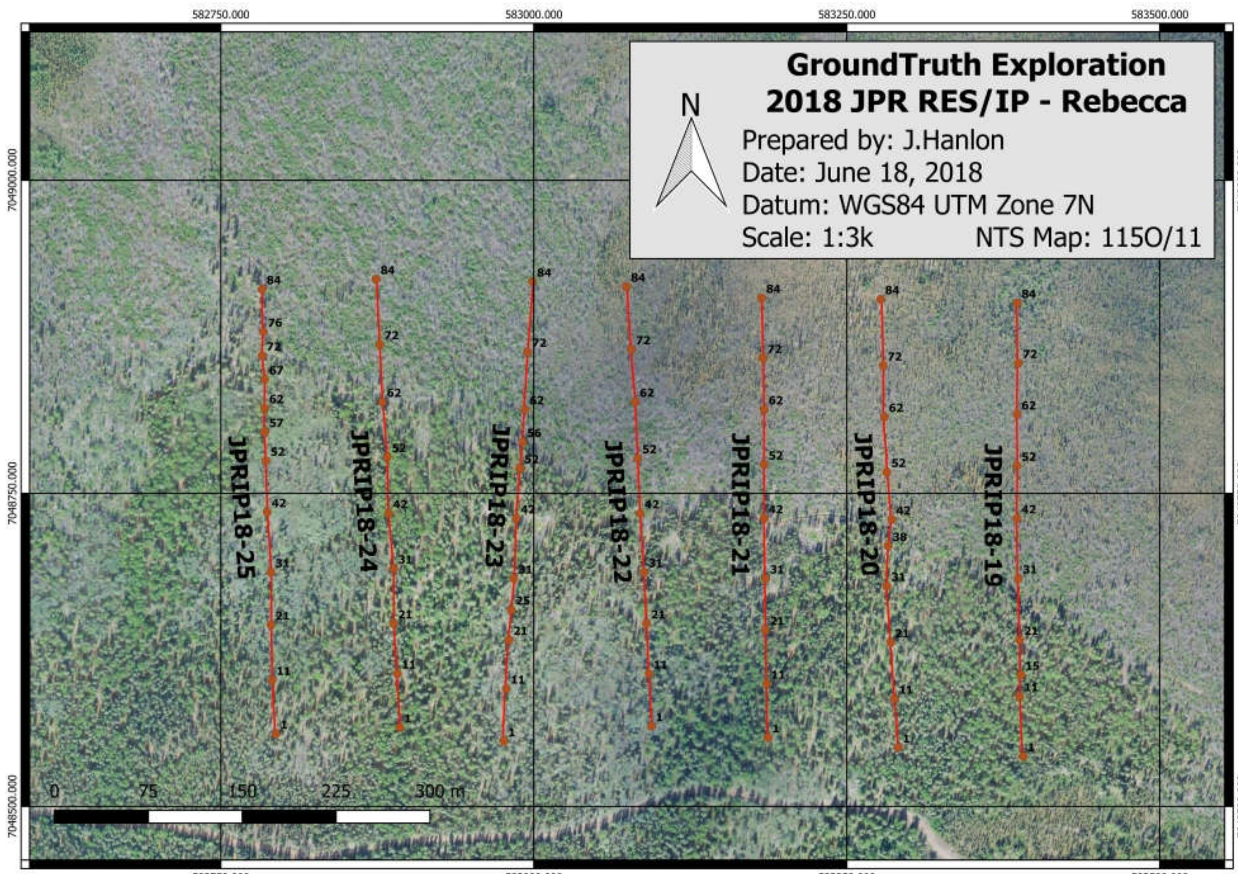
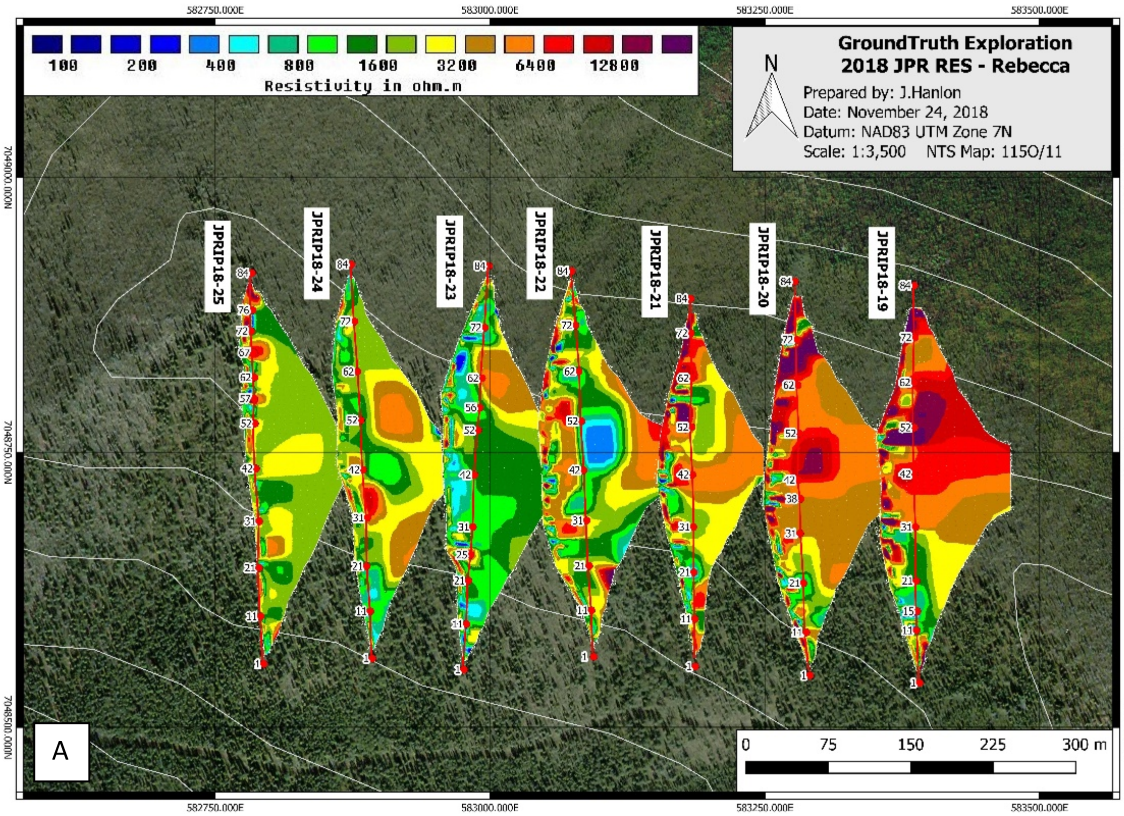


Figure 48: 2018 completed RES/IP grid on the Rebecca prospect region of the JPR.

The 2-D RES surveys acquired in the Rebecca area show a conductive region at depth in sections 22, 23, and 24. Section 25 does not show as much contrast in resistivity values as the other sections. Sections 19, 20 and 21 show a contrast in resistivity between the high and low addresses. The IP surveys show a trend in chargeability at depth just south of the middle of the grid that spreads laterally in sections 23 and 24. It is recommended that known geological and geochemical information is incorporated about the site to further quantify this interpretation. This will aid the interpreter to better understanding these anomalies and potentially aid them to identify geological structures and mineralized zones inherent to gold deposits.



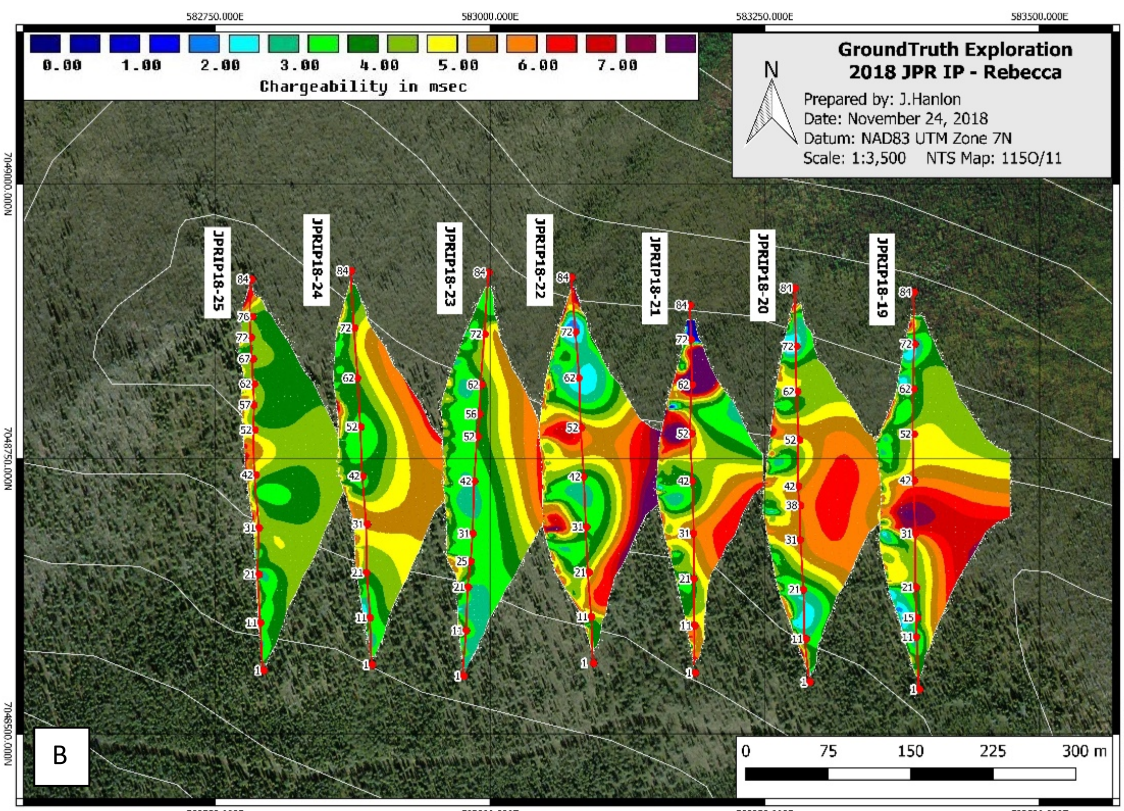


Figure 49: Pseudo 2.5-D visualization of RES/IP inversion results on Rebecca. (A) Resistivity. (B) Chargeability. Note that the endpoints of each line are the only georeferenced points in the image.

See Appendix IV for the complete geophysical report "JP ROSS Project - Resistivity/IP and Ground Magnetic Survey: Phase II" by Jennifer Hanlon, M.Sc., GIT.

DIGHEM

An airborne survey covering 1132.7-line kilometers was flown from June 12th – June 14th, 2018.

Methods and Procedures
Data was acquired using a multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer. A GPS electronic navigation system ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the base map coordinates. The outline of survey areas and layout of flight lines are shown in **Figure 50**. The methods and procedures for RES/IP surveys are discussed in the report "JPR Geophysical Report – Airborne FDEM and Magnetic Survey" JP ROSS Project by Amir Radjaee, P. Geo in Appendix IV.

Between June 12th – June 14th, 2018, airborne-electromagnetic (AEM) and airborne- magnetic (AM) surveys were completed over JP Ross claims located in the Yukon Territory. This survey is a part of a comprehensive airborne FDEM, and magnetic survey completed in order to target future exploration on the property. Dawson City, Yukon was the base of operations. The airborne-geophysical surveys were undertaken using the DIGHEM frequency-domain system.

Analysis
Refer to the Appendix IV digitized dataset and Airborne Geophysical Report for analysis information.

Results
Block 800944-2 of the DIGHEM 2018 survey cover some target areas on the JP Ross property. Total coverage of the survey block amounted to 1132.7 line-km.

Block-2 was flown in an azimuthal direction of NE-SW (NE 74°) with line spacing 100 m, and NW-SE (NE 344°) with tie lines spacing 975 m. Survey coverage consisted of 1016.5 line-km of traverse lines and 116.2 line-km of tie lines. The coordinates of the corner points of the survey blocks are presented in **Table 7.** Flight line numbers and total line-kilometers are summarized in **Table 8** (after CGG report #800944, July 27th, 2018).

The combination of geophysical models and geological information allows some general correlations to be made. Commonly, the geologic setting of epithermal deposits includes faulted, fractured, and brecciated rocks. Predominantly, geophysical signatures of epithermal deposits for electrical resistivity and magnetic susceptibility can be characterized as:

- Short-wavelength magnetic anomalies are common over volcanic terranes because of variable magnetizations and polarizations. This pattern may contrast with an area of moderate to intense alteration that will display a longer-wavelength low, often linear in the case of vein systems, caused by the destruction of magnetite. Local magnetic highs may be associated with intrusions.

Magnetic lows will be associated with alteration, however, discriminating such lows from the background may be difficult on a deposit scale.

- Regional resistivity is generally low for weathered and altered rocks as compared to high resistivity typical of buried intrusions. A resistivity high flanked by resistivity lows is characteristic of a simple and idealized quartz vein system with associated argillic to propylitic alteration. However, there may be geologic structures and petrologic complications that distort this ideal picture. More generally, resistivity lows will be associated with: 1) Sulfides when concentrated and connected at about 5-percent volume or more, 2) argillic alteration, and 3) increased porosity related to wet, open fractures and brecciation. Resistivity highs will be associated with zones of silicification, intrusion, or basement uplifts.

The apparent resistivity maps of airborne FDEM survey (**Figure 51, Figure 52,** and **Figure 53**) allow the geological structures to be remapped based on their conductivity. The EM results define series of subparallel SW-NE trending conductors. It appears that these linear conductors are broken with other features striking S-N and SE-NW. The EM signature is more visible in higher frequency response. Also, the result helps us to identify a low-resistivity wide anomaly at the eastern part of Block 2.

The total magnetic intensity maps (**Figure 54**) show the magnetic field amplitude variations for Block-2, which is within a range of 56050nT to 58300nT with the mean value of 56750nT. Magnetic intensity is lower in the southeast part of the block relative to the north. There is a very low magnetic feature at the northern edge of the survey block, has been broken along several strikes. There is also some correlation between the major low-resistivity features from EM maps trending SW-NE with the low-magnetic linear anomalies.

The lineament interpretations of EM and magnetic results can better identify lithological and structures features, as well as, the fracture zones. Advanced inversion modeling and interpretation of EM and magnetic data is recommended for detailed, and property scale explorational targeting works. Study of regional magnetic grids is recommended.

Figure 51, Figure 52, Figure 53, and **Figure 54** display the total resistivity and magnetic intensity recorded from the 2018 airborne program.

Block	Corners	X-UTM (E)	Y-UTM (N)
800944-2 JP Ross	1	287785	7042205
	2	283742	7056137
	3	290468	7058088
	4	294511	7044157
	5	287785	7042205

Table 7: The coordinates of the corner points of the survey blocks.

Block	Line Numbers	Line direction	Line Spacing	Line km
Block-2 JP Ross	20010-21450	NE-SW (074°)	100 meters	1016.5
	29010-29080	NW-SE (344°)	975 meters	116.2

Table 8: Flight lines and line kilometers.

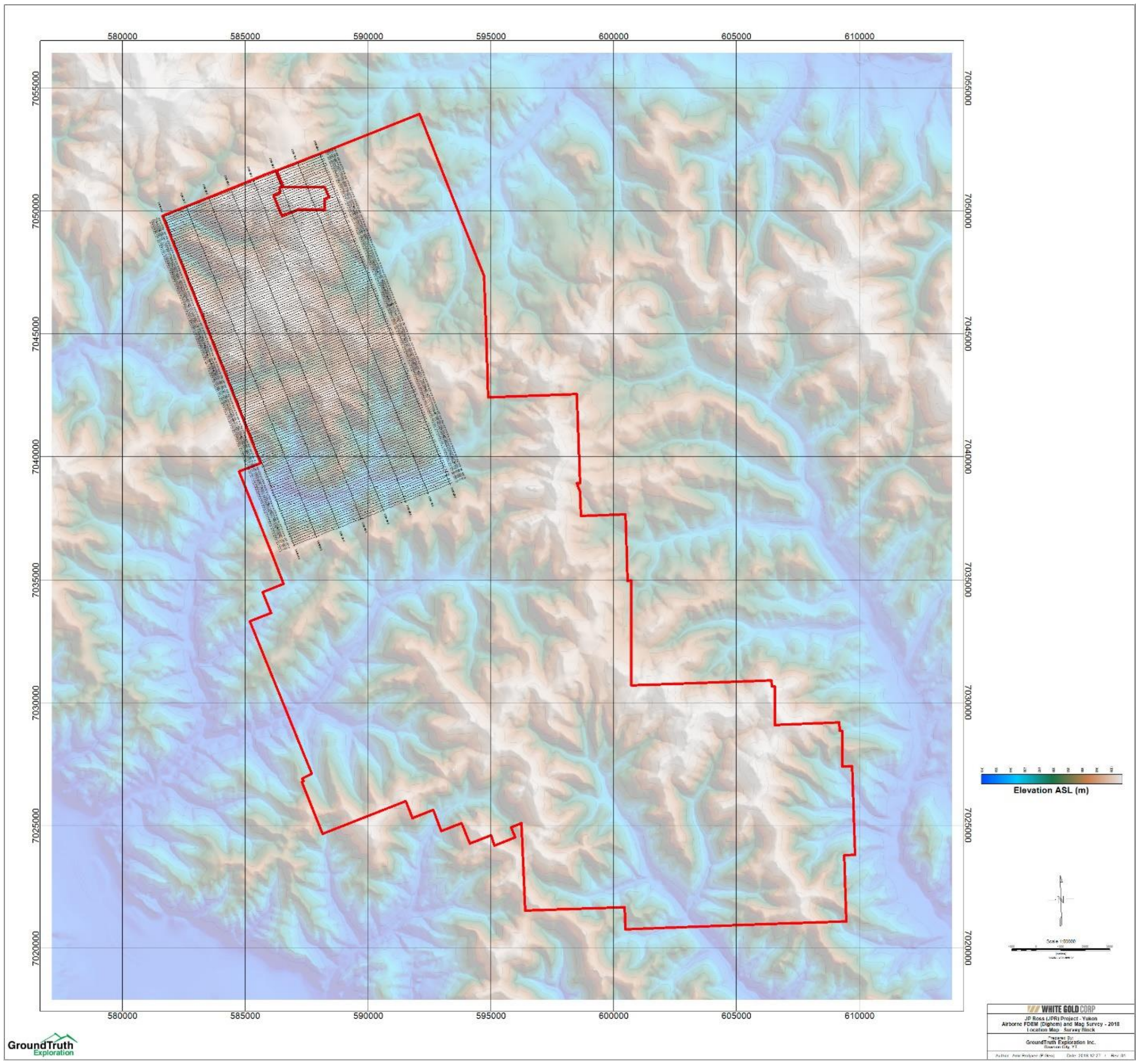


Figure 50: Location of airborne FDEM and Mag survey 2018 on JP Ross property.

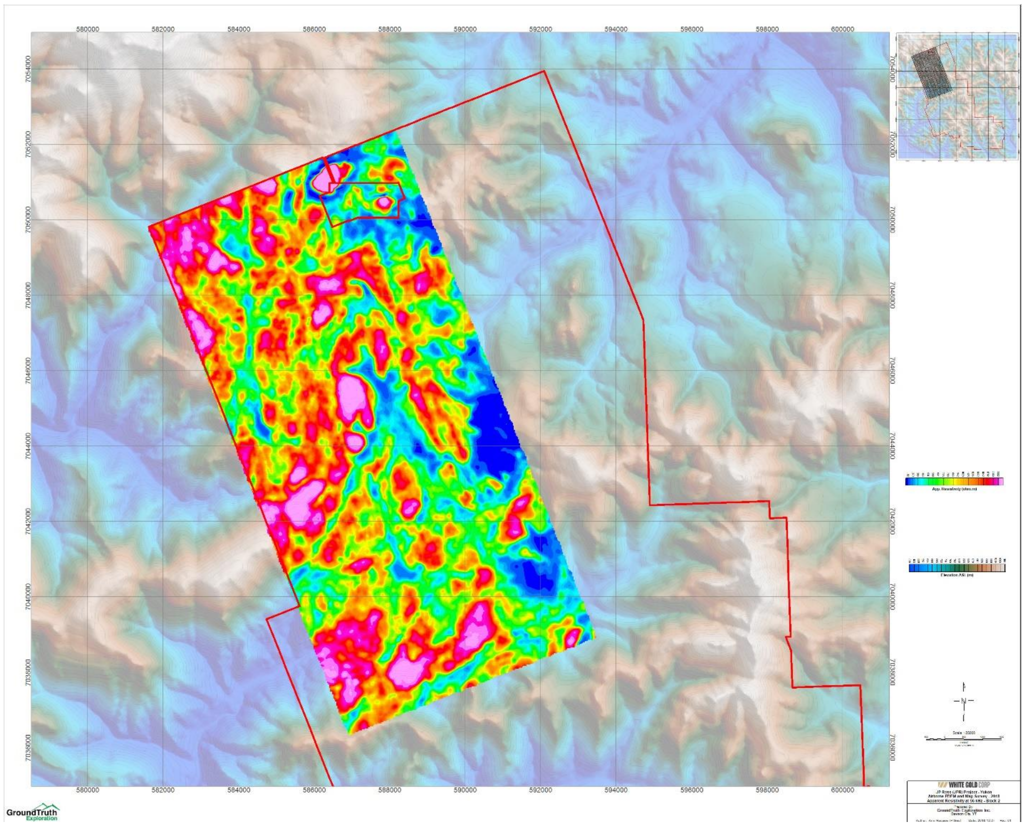


Figure 51: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 56 kHz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2018, JP Ross property Block- 2.

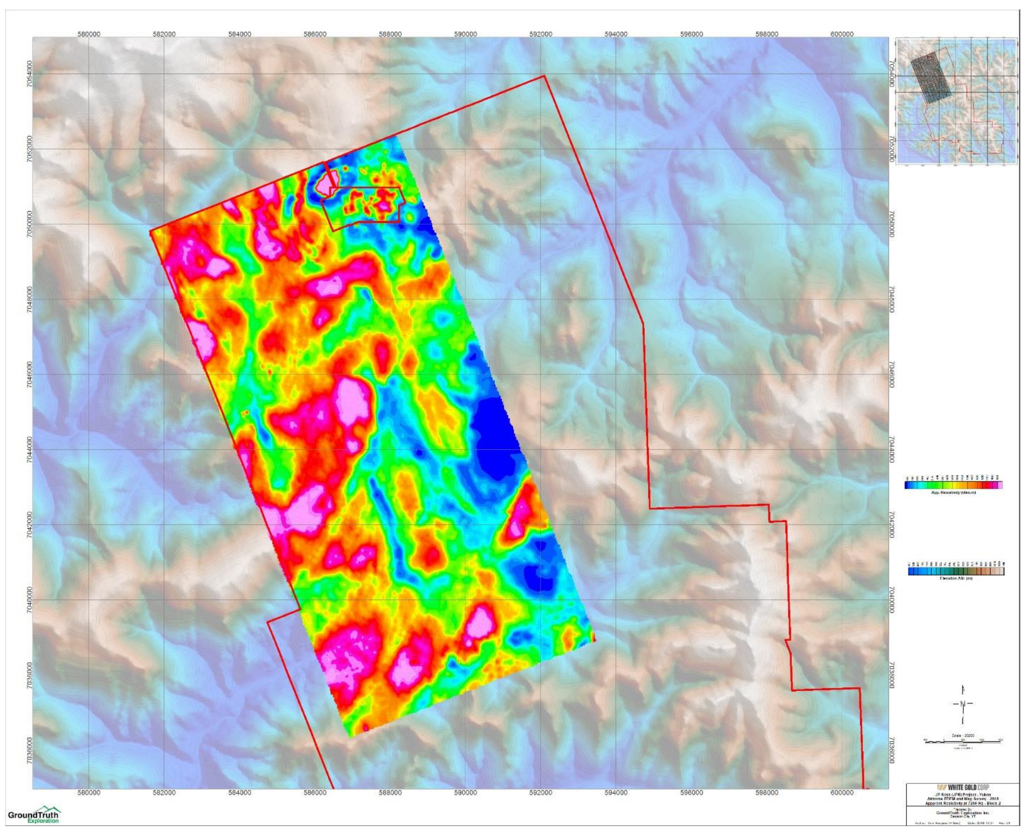


Figure 52: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 7200 Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2018, JP Ross property Block- 2.

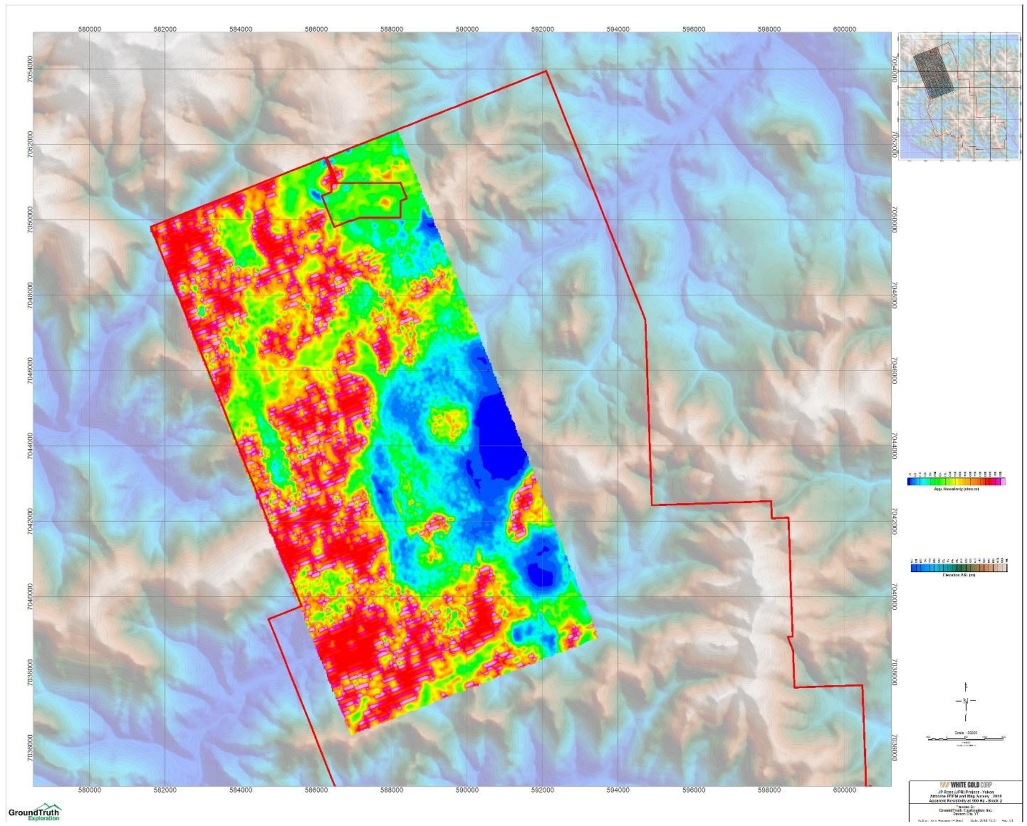


Figure 53: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 900 Hz from airborne DIGHEM survey 2018, JP Ross property Block- 2.

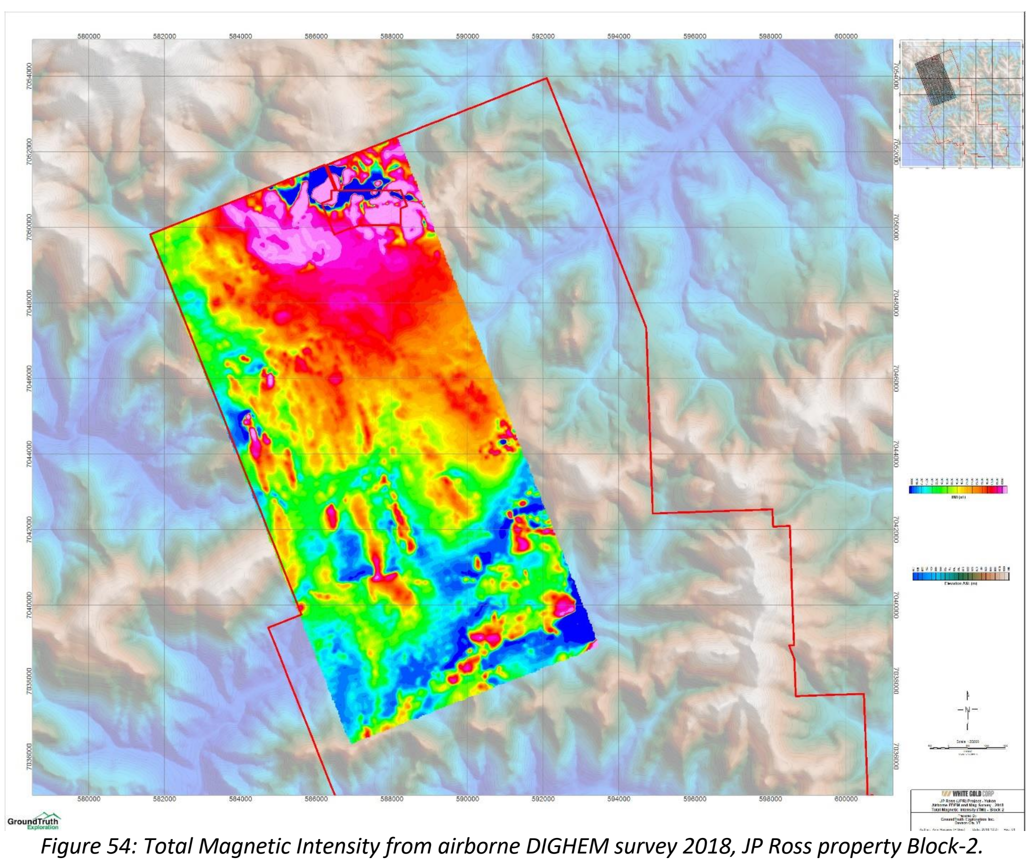


Figure 54: Total Magnetic Intensity from airborne DIGHEM survey 2018, JP Ross property Block-2.

LiDAR

A LiDAR survey was completed on October 7th, 2018, covering the Vertigo and Suspicion target areas.

Methods and Procedures

Data was acquired by measuring the distance to the ground surface by illuminating the target area with pulsed laser light, where a sensor then measured the reflected pulses. The variation in laser return times and wavelengths were used to create a digital 3-D representation of the target. The LiDAR sensor mounted on an airplane platform used a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver and Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) to determine the absolute position and orientation of the sensor during both surveys. The outline of survey areas and layout of flight lines are shown in **Figure 55**.

Analysis

LiDAR obtained was used to create high-resolution maps (see **Figure 56a** and **Figure 56b**). Many E-W trending lineaments obtained, proved useful for targeting structures during follow-up exploration efforts. Refer to LiDAR imagery/report/digitized dataset in Appendix III for analysis information.

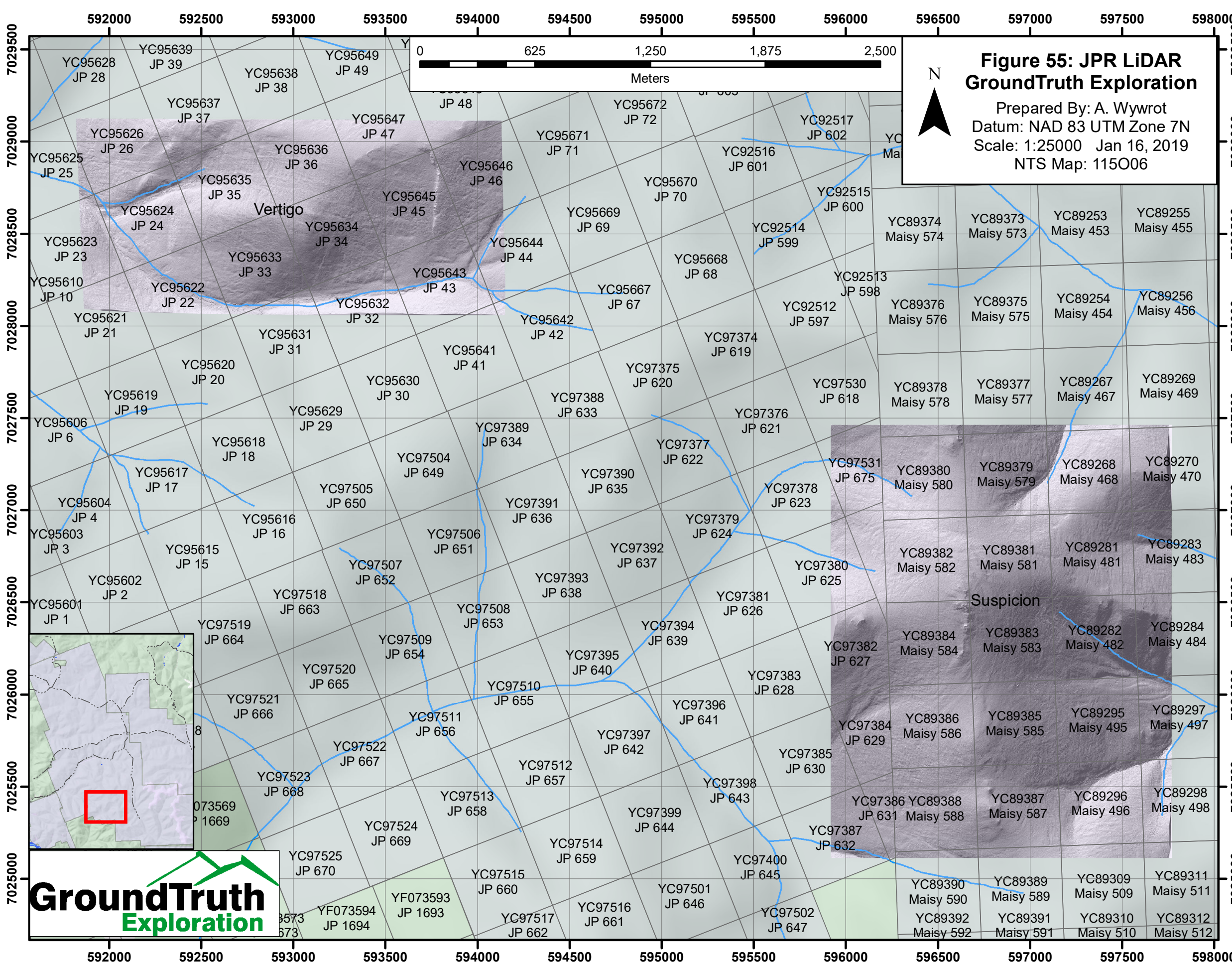


Figure 55: JP Ross LiDAR imagery collected during the 2018 field exploration program.

Results

The LiDAR imagery collected at the Vertigo and Suspicion target areas revealed useful structural lineament data that was followed up by field mapping and used during interpretation of the target areas. **Figure 55** displays an overlay of the two areas where LiDAR imagery was acquired during 2018 field exploration.

Suspicion

LiDAR imagery collected at the Suspicion target can be viewed in **Figure 56a**. This imagery is helpful in determining critical lineament patterns to help determine geologic structure and assess the location and continuity of prospective zones.

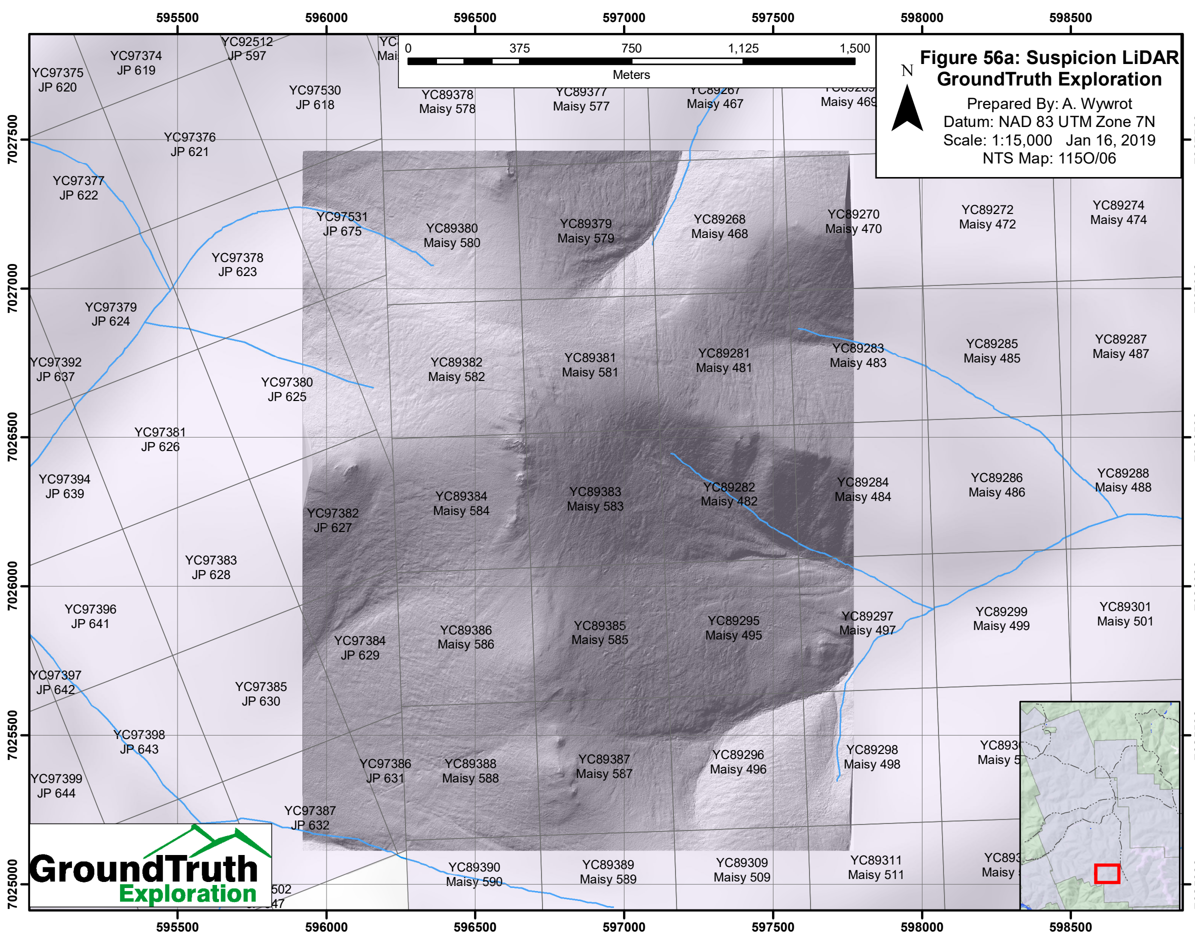


Figure 56a: LiDAR imagery obtained over the Suspicion target during the 2018 field exploration program.

Vertigo

LiDAR imagery collected at the Vertigo target can be viewed in **Figure 56b**. This imagery is helpful in determining lineament patterns displaying the overall controlling structure found at the Vertigo target area. As shown in **Figure 56b**, a series of sub-parallel, east-west trending lineaments have been obtained from LiDAR imagery. These subparallel lineaments pass through the main mineralized Vertigo gold zone and have been interpreted as mineralization controls of the system. A 2018 prospecting program targeted these lineaments, which produced significant geochemical sample data along strike away from the main mineralized zone. The target is open to expansion along strike heading into the 2019 field season.

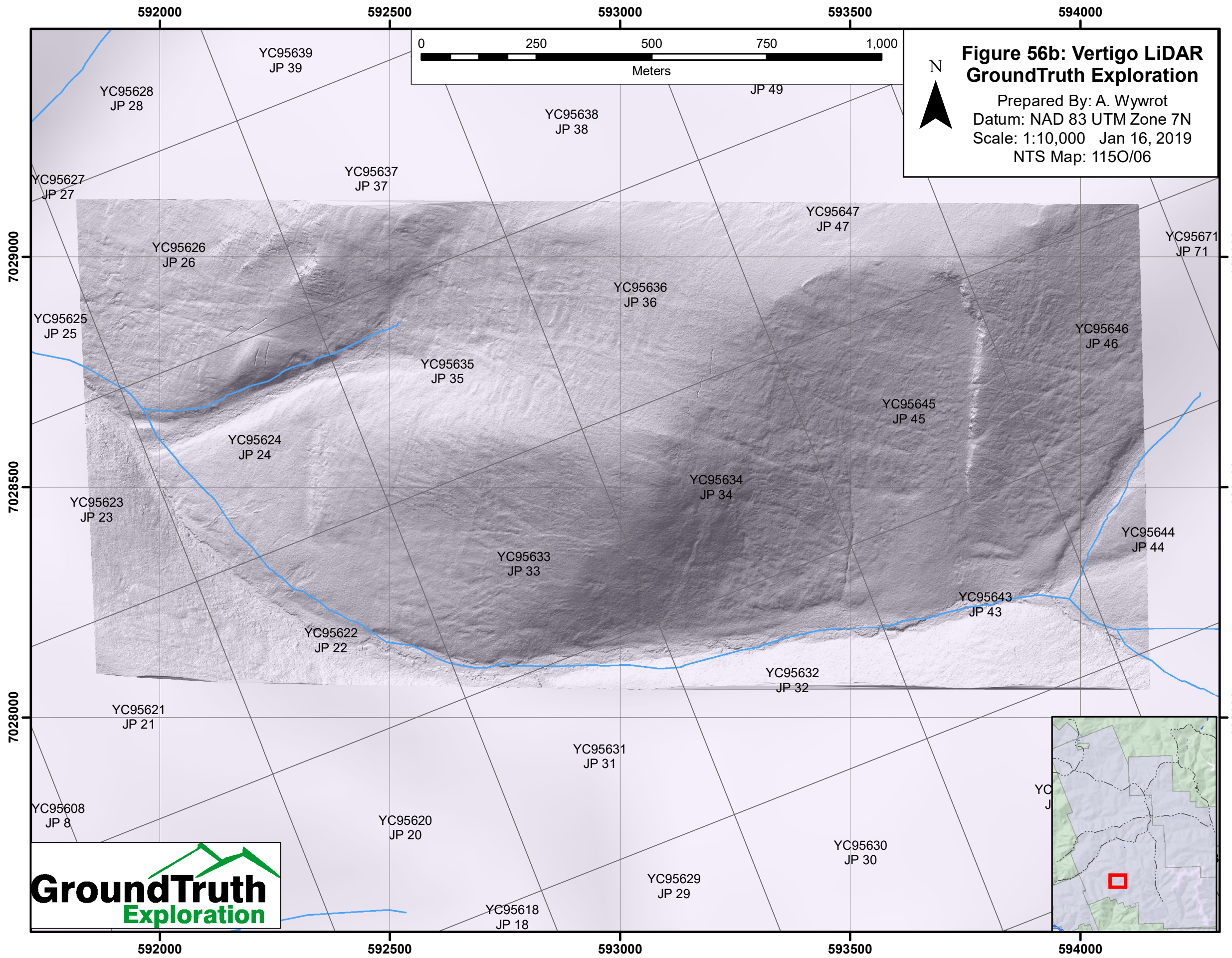


Figure 56b: LiDAR imagery obtained over the Vertigo target during the 2018 field exploration program.

Drone

A total of 50 km^2 was flown from September 28th – October 2nd, 2018 across the JP Ross area. Areas covered by drone imagery include the JP Ross West, Vertigo, Tenderfoot, and Suspicion targets (**Figure 57**). A full-size map of aerial drone coverage can be found in Appendix III along with the complete digitized dataset.

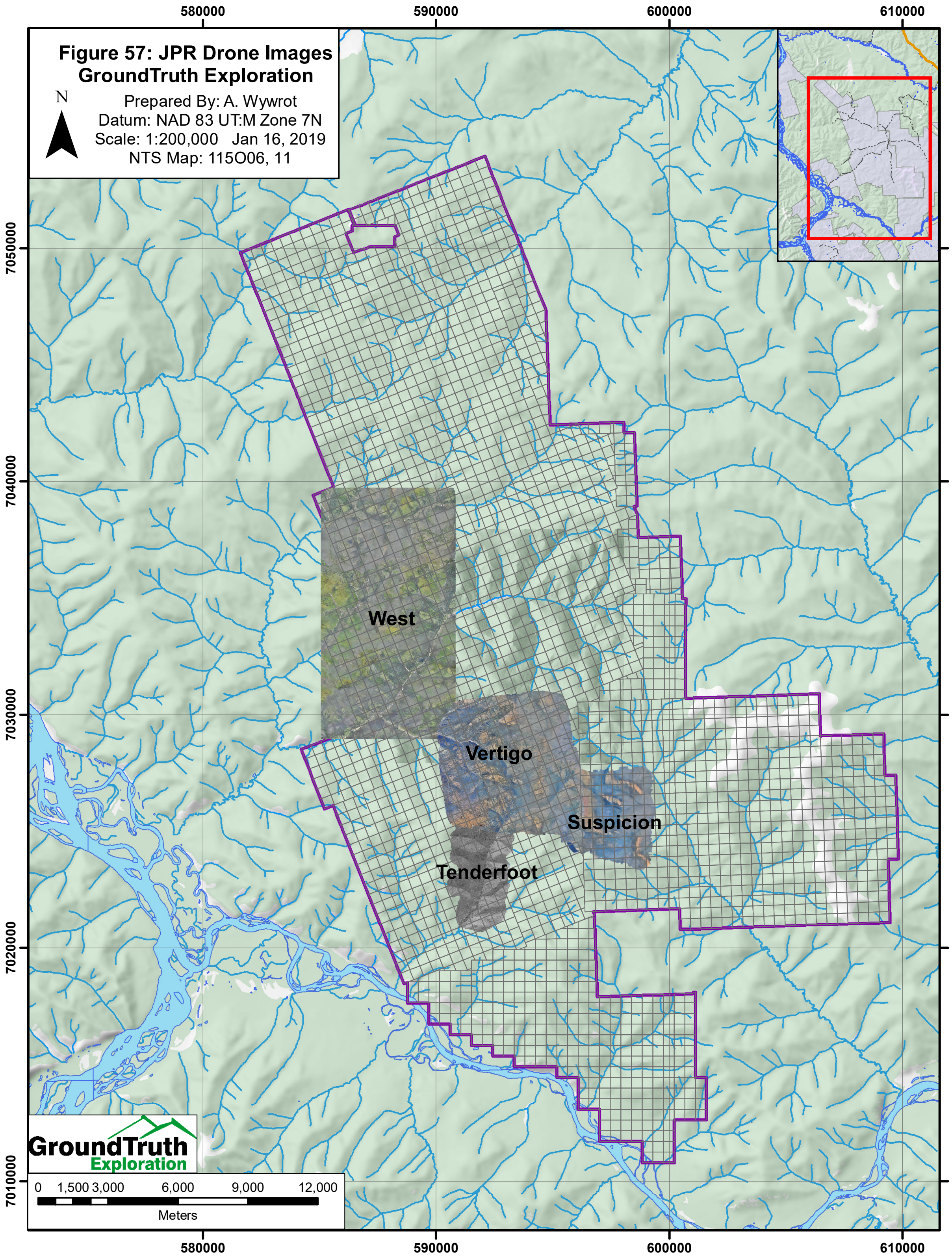


Figure 57: Drone Imagery for the JP Ross West, Vertigo, Tenderfoot, and Suspicion target areas.

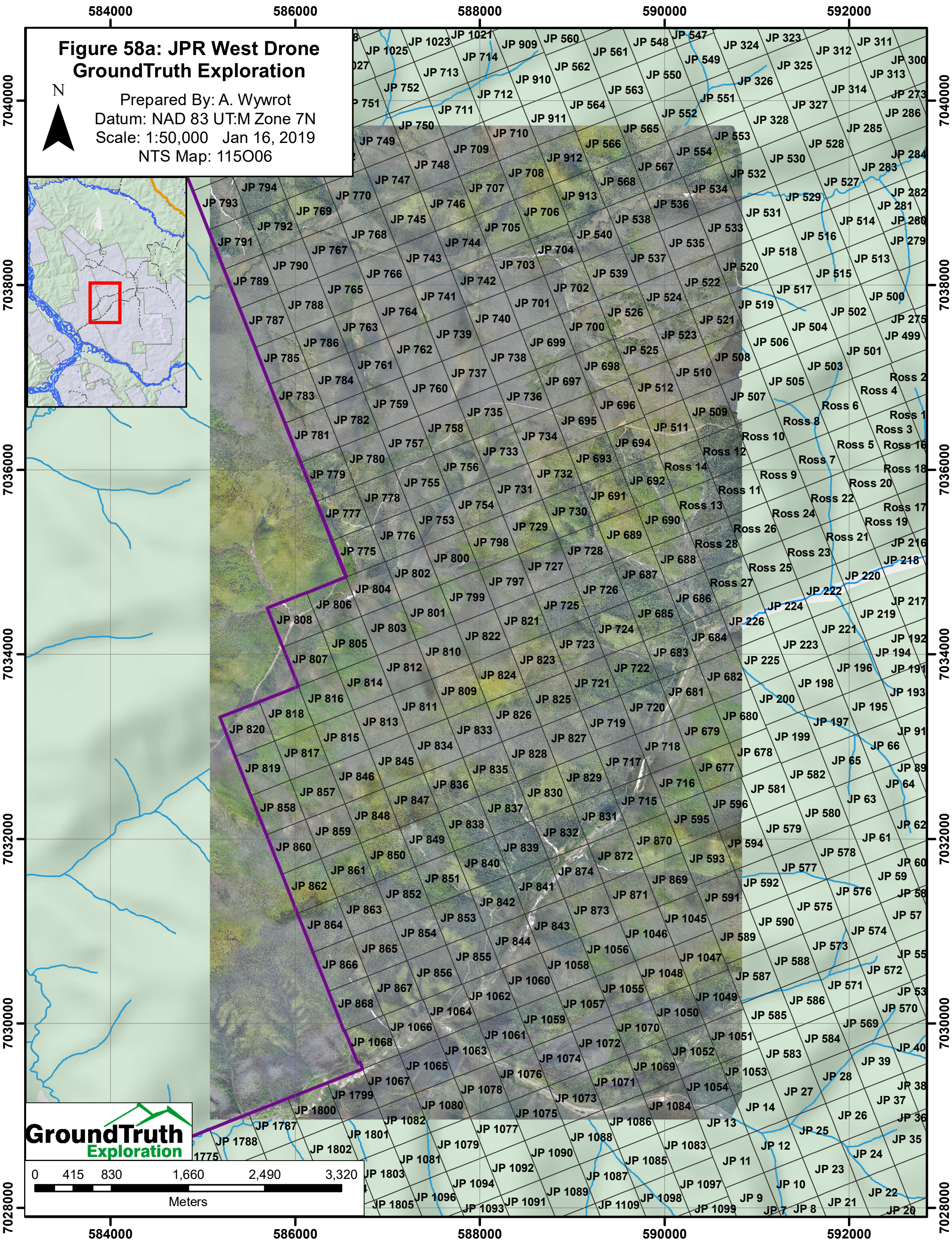


Figure 58a: JPR West Drone Imagery.

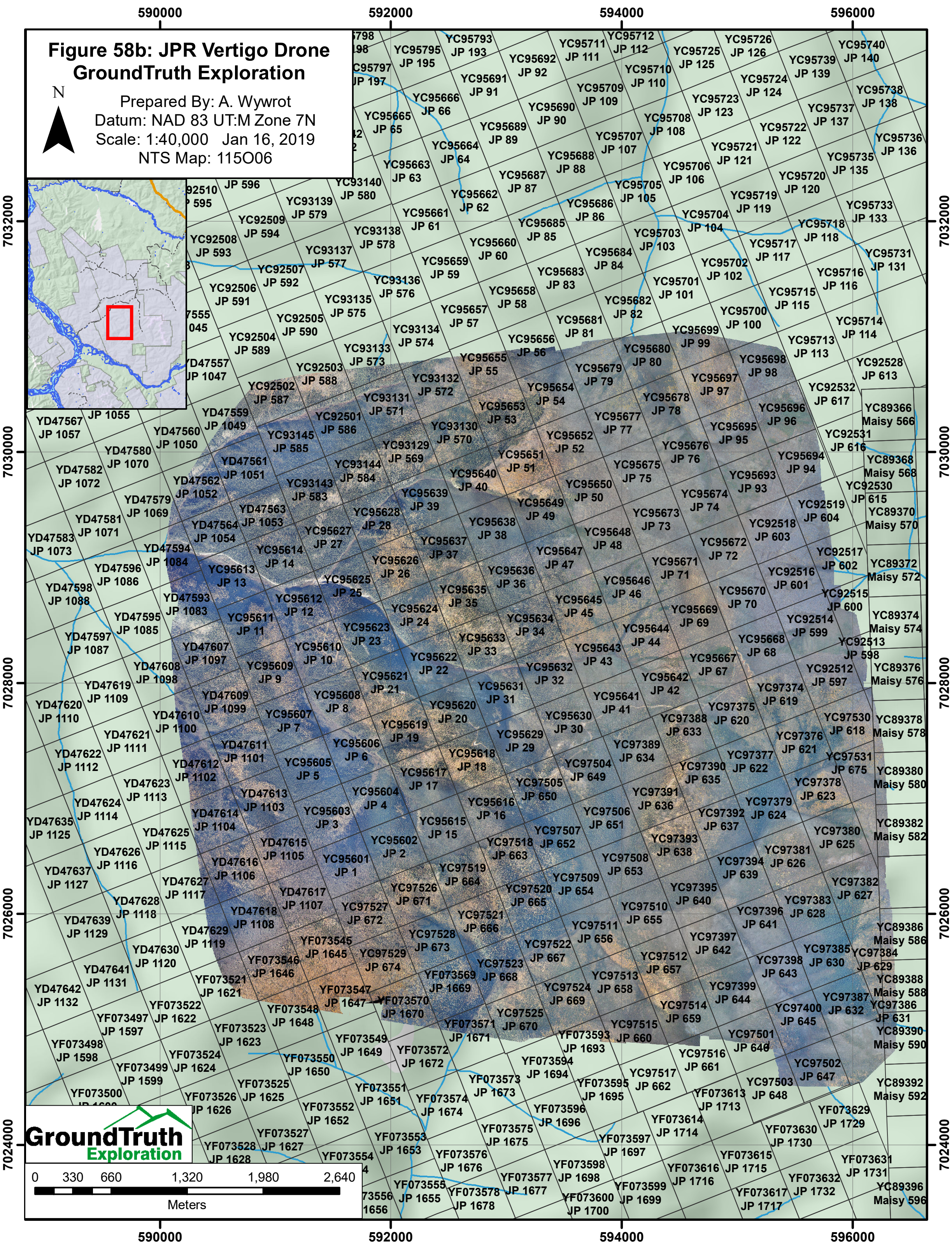


Figure 58b: Vertigo Drone Imagery.

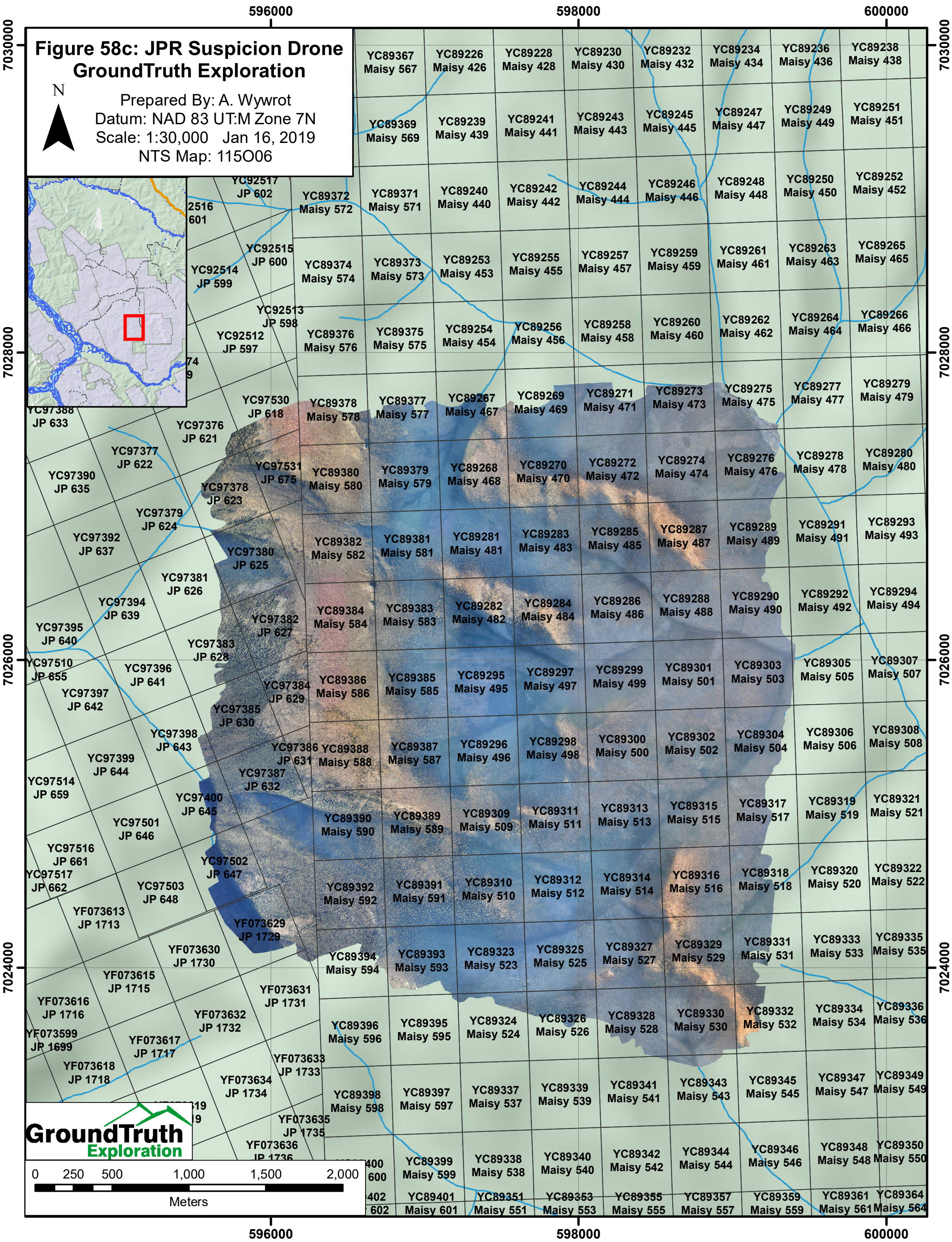


Figure 58c: Suspicion Drone Imagery.

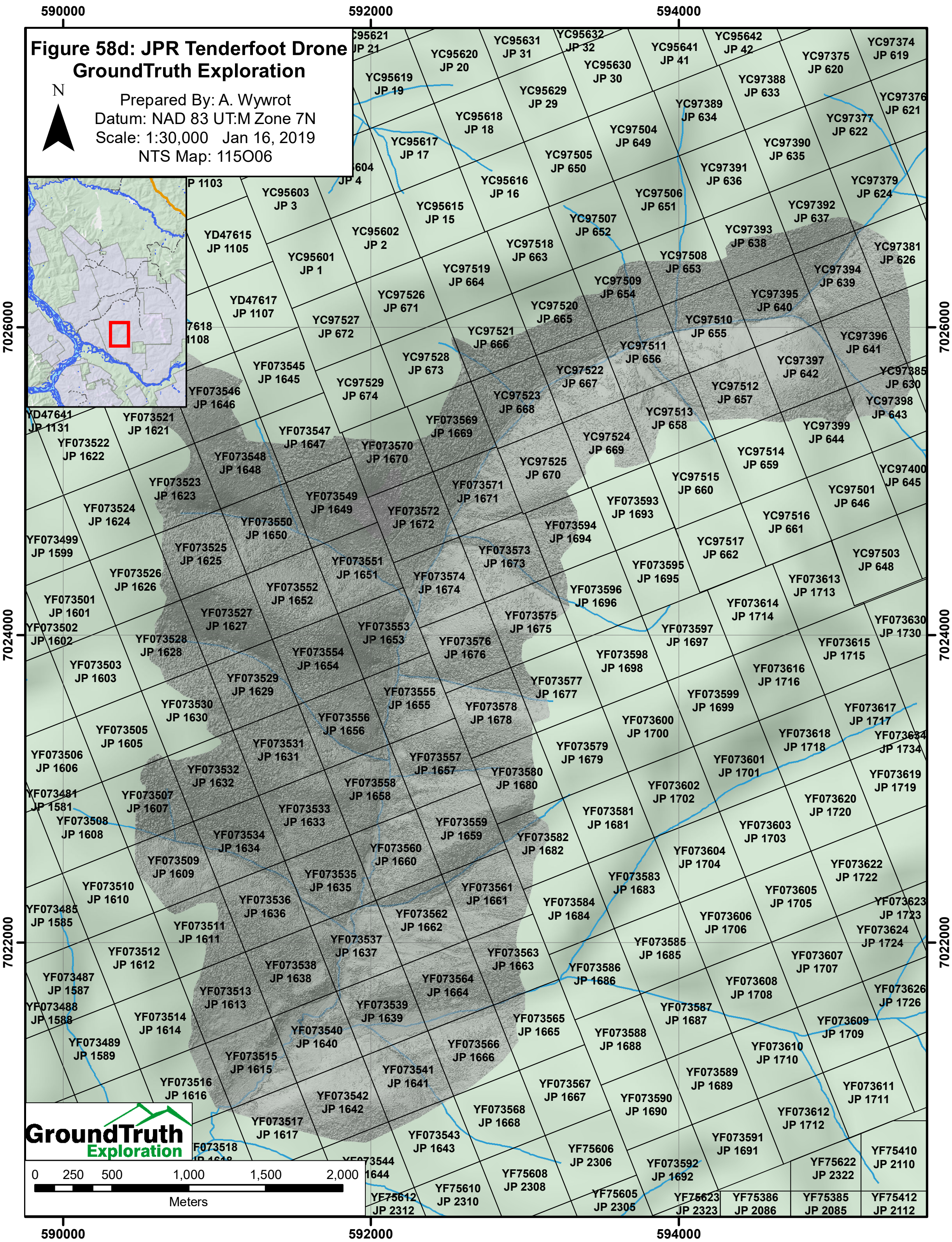


Figure 58d: Tenderfoot Drone Imagery.

RAB/RC Drilling

Drilling on the JP Ross property took place from June 15th, 2018 – October 23rd, 2018, where a total of 70 drill holes were drilled over ~105 days. The 45 RAB holes and 25 RC holes drilled produced a drill depth of 3,045 m, and 1,772 m, respectively, accounting for an aggregate of 4,817.4 m drilled (**Table 9**). See **Figure 59** for an overview of each collar collation displayed across the JP Ross block.

Drilling on the Rebecca target produced a total of 8 RAB holes combining for 544 m drilled. Drilling on the Psycho target yielded 4 RAB holes with 331 m drilled. A total of 10 RAB holes were drilled at the Sabotage target for a total of 716 m drilled. Sabotage North drilled 5 RAB holes that produced 453 m drilled. Stage Fright drilled 1 RAB hole yielding 84 m total depth. The Vertigo target drilled 17 RAB holes totaling 917 m depth, followed by 21 RC holes that drilled 1490 m for an aggregate of 2407 m drilled. Significant mineralization was encountered at the Vertigo target. Drilling conducted at the Suspicion target encountered 282 m depth over a total of 4 RC holes.

Methods and Procedures

RAB drilling on the JP Ross property was conducted using Ground Truth Exploration's, heliportable, track-mounted RAB drill. Standard operating procedures and description of the RAB are provided in Appendix V – '*RAB SOP'*. The RAB can drill to approximately 100m depth using it's on board compressor using an external compressor.

RC drilling conducted on the property was employed as a method to improve drilling results by drilling through ground fractures that proved problematic for the RAB drill on the Vertigo target. Like the RAB drill, the RC drill is a converted heliportable, track-mounted RAB drill that uses 2 compressors and a booster, effectively providing more pressure for drilling. The more sophisticated hammer and sample extraction technique employed by the RC also served to eliminate potential downhole contamination during sample extraction.

QAQC

Bureau Veritas "BV", the primarily laboratory used by GroundTruth on behalf of White Gold Corp. has internal Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols. Sample Technicians employed by GroundTruth Drilling placed 1 standard/blank in with sample intervals for every 20 samples taken, alternating between standards and blanks; where the 3 standards were chosen at random, and 1 limestone blank was consistently used. Once BV had returned geochemical data to GroundTruth, an automated query was run that brought the BV QA/QC results into a table that was then represented graphically as points in a scatter plot. This scatter plot contained QA/QC values shown as points represented among the acceptable range for blank/standard tolerance as set by GroundTruth to the 2nd and 3rd standard deviations.

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 g 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. For details of laboratory procedures see http://acmelab.com/pdfs/FeeSchedule-2015.pdf for a complete schedule of services and fees with Bureau Veritas Minerals.

Results

Multiple high-grade drill intercepts were encountered on the JP Ross property during the 2018 field exploration program – specifically on the Vertigo target, with values of lesser significance returned from the Rebecca, Sabotage, and Sabotage North targets, and no significant values returned at the Psycho, Stage Fright, and Suspicion targets. Results for the 2018 drill campaign that returned significant gold intervals have been outlined in **Table 10**.

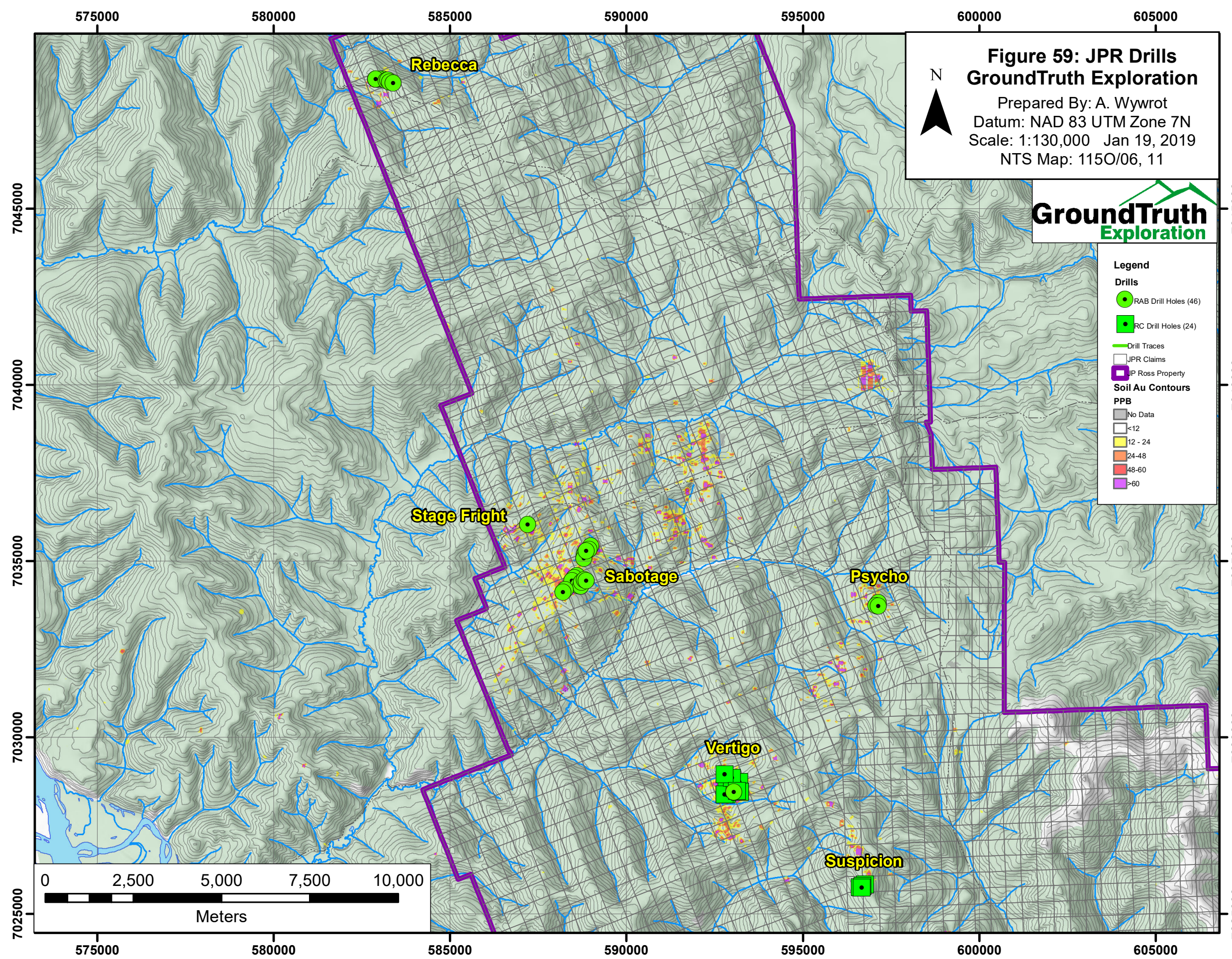


Figure 59: Overview of the 45 RAB and 25 RC holes drilled at the JP Ross property during the 2018 field exploration program.

Project	Target	Drill Type	Planned ID	Hole ID	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
JP Ross (JPR)	REB	RAB	JPRREB18-A	JPRREBRAB18-001	07N	583089	7048676	930.07	360	-60	79.248
JP Ross (JPR)	REB	RAB	JPRREB18-B	JPRREBRAB18-002	07N	582989	7048676	920.53	360	-60	71.628
JP Ross (JPR)	REB	RAB	JPRREB18-C	JPRREBRAB18-003	07N	582889	7048676	909.7	360	-60	30.48
JP Ross (JPR)	REB	RAB	JPRREB18-C	JPRREBRAB18-004	07N	582889	7048676	909.7	0	-60	94.488
JP Ross (JPR)	REB	RAB	JPRREB18-D	JPRREBRAB18-005	07N	583191	7048634	904.7	360	-55	74.676
JP Ross (JPR)	REB	RAB	JPRREB18-E	JPRREBRAB18-006	07N	583233	7048637	939.28	360	-55	74.676
JP Ross (JPR)	REB	RAB	JPRREB18-F	JPRREBRAB18-007	07N	583293	7048582	912	360	-55	80.772
JP Ross (JPR)	REB	RAB	JPRREB18-G	JPRREBRAB18-008	07N	583385	7048567	914.7	360	-55	38.1
JP Ross (JPR)	SF	RAB	JPRSFRAB-A	JPRSFRAB18-001	07N	587195	7036049		310	-50	83.82
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSAB18-F	JPRSABRAB18-001	07N	588590	7034594	891	310	-55	50.292
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSAB18-G	JPRSABRAB18-002	07N	588514	7034523	896.7	310	-55	51.816
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSAB18-H	JPRSABRAB18-003	07N	588449	7034450	897.3	310	-55	77.724
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSAB18-A	JPRSABRAB18-004	07N	588640	7034308	869.9	310	-55	76.2
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSABRAB18-E	JPRSABRAB18-005	07N	588703	7034300	846.6	310	-55	86.868
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSABRAB18-B	JPRSABRAB18-006	07N	588729	7034408	867.8	310	-60	76.2
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSABRAB18-C	JPRSABRAB18-007	07N	588807	7034477	875.9	310	-55	76.2
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSABRAB18-D	JPRSABRAB18-008	07N	588855	7034445	861.4	310	-55	85.344
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSAB18-I	JPRSABRAB18-009	07N	588262	7034193	908.5	310	-55	56.388
JP Ross (JPR)	SBN	RAB	JPRSBN-A	JPRSBNRAB18-001	07N	588994	7035430	803.2	310	-55	83.82
JP Ross (JPR)	SBN	RAB	JPRSBN-B	JPRSBNRAB18-002	07N	588940	7035332	788.4	310	-55	100.584
JP Ross (JPR)	SBN	RAB	JPRSBN18-D	JPRSBNRAB18-003	07N	588803	7035194	779.4	310	-55	96.012
JP Ross (JPR)	SBN	RAB	JPRSBN18-F	JPRSBNRAB18-004	07N	588794	7035078	797.12	310	-55	96.012
JP Ross (JPR)	SBN	RAB	JPRSBN18-C	JPRSBNRAB18-005	07N	588864	7035284	770.6	310	-60	76.2
JP Ross (JPR)	SAB	RAB	JPRSAB18-J	JPRSABRAB18-010	07N	588201	7034120	914.4	310	-60	79.248
JP Ross (JPR)	PSY	RAB	JPRPSY18-A	JPRPSYRAB18-001	07N	597110	7033776	978.5	130	-60	73.152
JP Ross (JPR)	PSY	RAB	JPRPSY18-B	JPRPSYRAB18-002	07N	597136	7033823	963.6	130	-60	59.436
JP Ross (JPR)	PSY	RAB	JPRPSY18-C	JPRPSYRAB18-003	07N	597074	7033743	964.6	130	-60	100.584
JP Ross (JPR)	PSY	RAB	JPRPSY18-D	JPRPSYRAB18-004	07N	597142	7033736	981.9	310	-60	97.536
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-A	JPRVERRAB18-001	07N	592905	7028553	929.6	180	-60	18.288
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-A	JPRVERRAB18-002	07N	592906	7028554	936.5	180	-85	100.584
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-B	JPRVERRAB18-003	07N	592919	7028503	923	360	-60	100.584
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVERRAB18-C	JPRVERRAB18-004	07N	592876	7028518	916.9	360	-60	22.86
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVERRAB18-C	JPRVERRAB18-005	07N	592874	7028519	919.8	360	-55	28.956
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVERRAB18-C	JPRVERRAB18-006	07N	592879	7028514	918.4	360	-55	25.908
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVERRAB18-C	JPRVERRAB18-007	07N	592865	7028531	925.5	360	-65	100.584
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVERRAB18-D	JPRVERRAB18-008	07N	592981	7028505	938.4	360	-60	35.052
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVERRAB18-D	JPRVERRAB18-009	07N	592992	7028499	937.58	360	-60	45.72
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-E	JPRVERRAB18-010	07N	592947	7028562	945.3	180	-65	97.536
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-F	JPRVERRAB18-011	07N	592831	7028548	923.717	180	-65	18.288
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-G	JPRVERRAB18-012	07N	592893	7028624	946.8	180	-60	96.012
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-H	JPRVERRAB18-013	07N	593000	7028626	964	180	-60	35.052
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-I	JPRVERRAB18-014	07N	593065	7028560	963.4	180	-60	24.384
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-K	JPRVERRAB18-015	07N	593121	7028564	960	180	-60	70.104
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-L	JPRVERRAB18-016	07N	593121	7028537	953.2	180	-60	59.436
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RAB	JPRVER18-L'	JPRVERRAB18-017	07N	593121	7028538	953	180	-65	38.1
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVER18-M	JPRVERRC18-001	07N	593127	7028478	932	360	-60	76.2
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVER18-J	JPRVERRC18-002	07N	593038	7028491	939.8	360	-60	88.392
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVER18-N	JPRVERRC18-003	07N	592910	7028552	936.4	360	-60	96.012
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVER18-O	JPRVERRC18-004	07N	592993	7028564	955.6	180	-65	100.584
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVER - O (B)	JPRVERRC18-005	07N	592994	7028561	955.5	360	-60	79.248
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVER18-I	JPRVERRC18-006	07N	593064	7028556	956.8	180	-60	86.868
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18 - Z	JPRVERRC18-007	07N	593060	7028580	967.5	180	-60	88.392
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC - P	JPRVERRC18-008	07N	592879	7028514	917.7	360	-60	62.484
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18 - Q	JPRVERRC18-009	07N	592837	7028552	920.4	180	-60	91.44
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC - R	JPRVERRC18-010	07N	592836	7028388	870	360	-60	97.536
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18 - S	JPRVERRC18-011	07N	592782	7028382	852.2	360	-60	15.24
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18-S	JPRVERRC18-012	07N	592778	7028381	851	360	-65	15.24
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRAB18-014	JPRVERRC18-013	07N	593065	7028560	960.5	180	-60	79.248
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18-T	JPRVERRC18-014	07N	593153	7028665	979.4	360	-60	59.436
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18-U	JPRVERRC18-015	07N	593198	7028740	992	360	-60	65.532
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18-V	JPRVERRC18-016	07N	592983	7028861	980.1	360	-60	64.008
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPR-VER-RC18-W	JPRVERRC18-017	07N	592781	7028962	946	360	-60	57.912
JP Ross (JPR)	SUS	RC	JPRSUSRC18-C	JPRSUSRC18-001	07N	596764	7025827	1075	150	-60	68.58
JP Ross (JPR)	SUS	RC	JPRSUSRC18-B	JPRSUSRC18-002	07N	596688	7025787	1078.5	150	-60	77.724
JP Ross (JPR)	SUS	RC	JPRSUSRC18-A	JPRSUSRC18-003	07N	596611	7025750	1059.3	150	-60	64.008
JP Ross (JPR)	SUS	RC	JPRSUSRC18-D	JPRSUSRC18-004	07N	596670	7025740	1069.8	330	-60	71.628
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18-2A	JPRVERRC18-018	07N	593220	7028466	918.3	360	-55	80.772
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18-2B	JPRVERRC18-019	07N	593221	7028464	915	180	-60	48.768
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18-2C	JPRVERRC18-020	07N	593129	7028488	936.1	180	-60	83.82
JP Ross (JPR)	VER	RC	JPRVERRC18-2D	JPRVERRC18-021	07N	593038	7028454	925.4	360	-55	53.34
Total											**4817.4**

Table 9: JP Ross RAB and RC Drill hole Collar Data 2018.

Rebecca

A total of 8 RAB holes drilled on the Rebecca combined for 844 m drilled, and 357 samples collected (**Table 9**). Drill holes JPRREBRAB18-005 and 006 intersected Au intervals of 6.1 and 1.8 g/t Au, respectively, over 1.5 m intervals (**Table 10**). Mineralization appears to be primarily associated with metal enrichment of Ag, Bi, Cu, and Sb with minor spikes of Pb, As, and Mo. There is little indication of subparallel veining to the South of the 2017 drilled high-grade Rebecca quartz vein breccia as speculated following the 2017 field mapping and drill program. The overall lithology encountered was logged as an amphibolite unit with multiple quartz vein intervals with limonite staining and trace pyrite mineralization. A map overview of the 2018 Rebecca drill program is displayed in **Figure 60**. See Appendix V "2018 Drill Log" for a complete drill log.

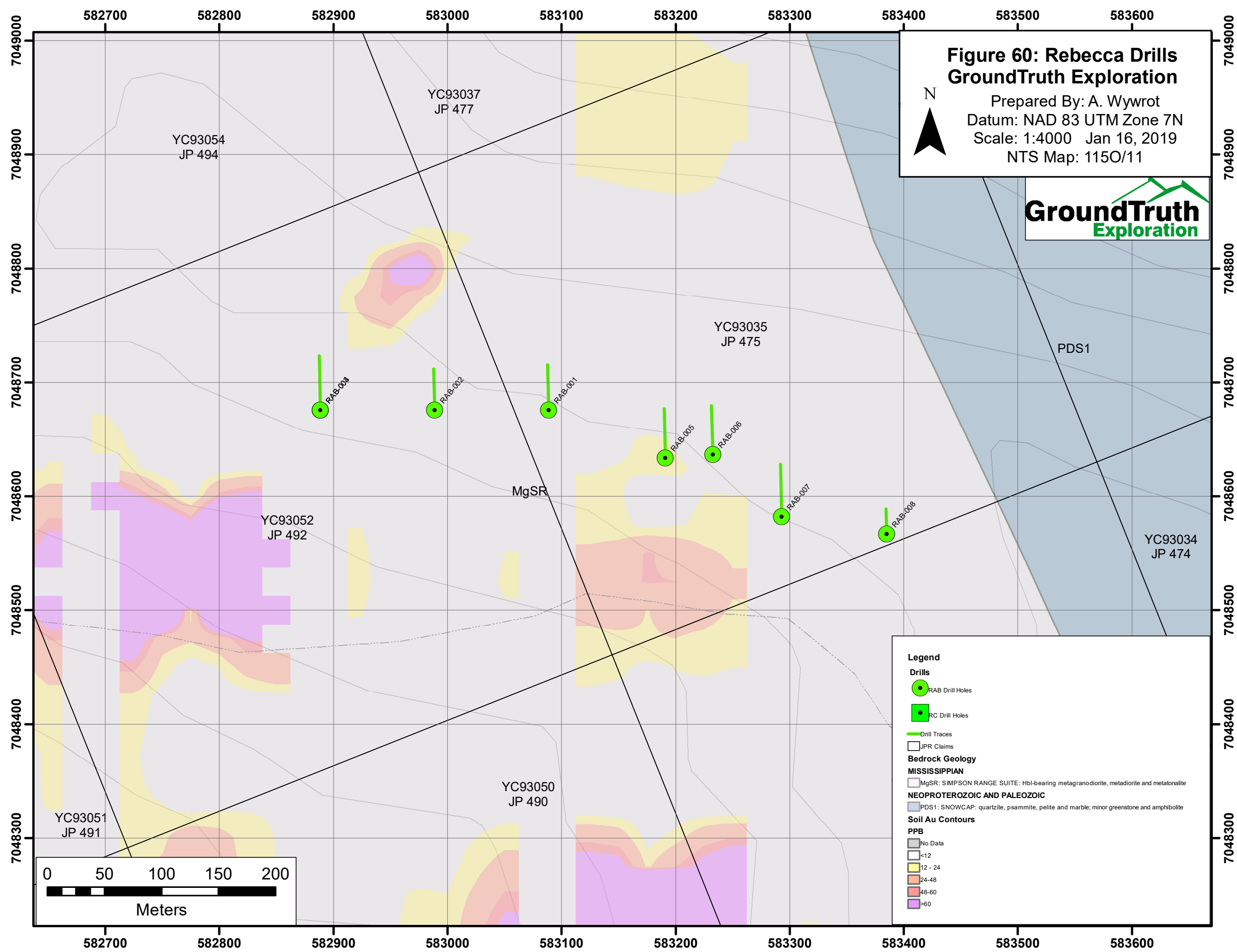


Figure 60: Overview map displaying drill collar data overlain on YGS lithologic data at the Rebecca target.

Psycho

A total of 4 RAB holes drilled at the Psycho target completed drilling to 331 m depth, and 217 samples collected (**Table 9**). No significant mineralization was encountered at the target area. The overall lithologies encountered consist of a biotite-feldspar-quartz-orthogneiss and Amphibolite unit. Oxidized and sericitized quartz veining is noted as the secondary lithology. A map overview of the 2018 Psycho drill program is displayed in **Figure 61**. See Appendix V “2018 Drill Log” for a complete drill log.

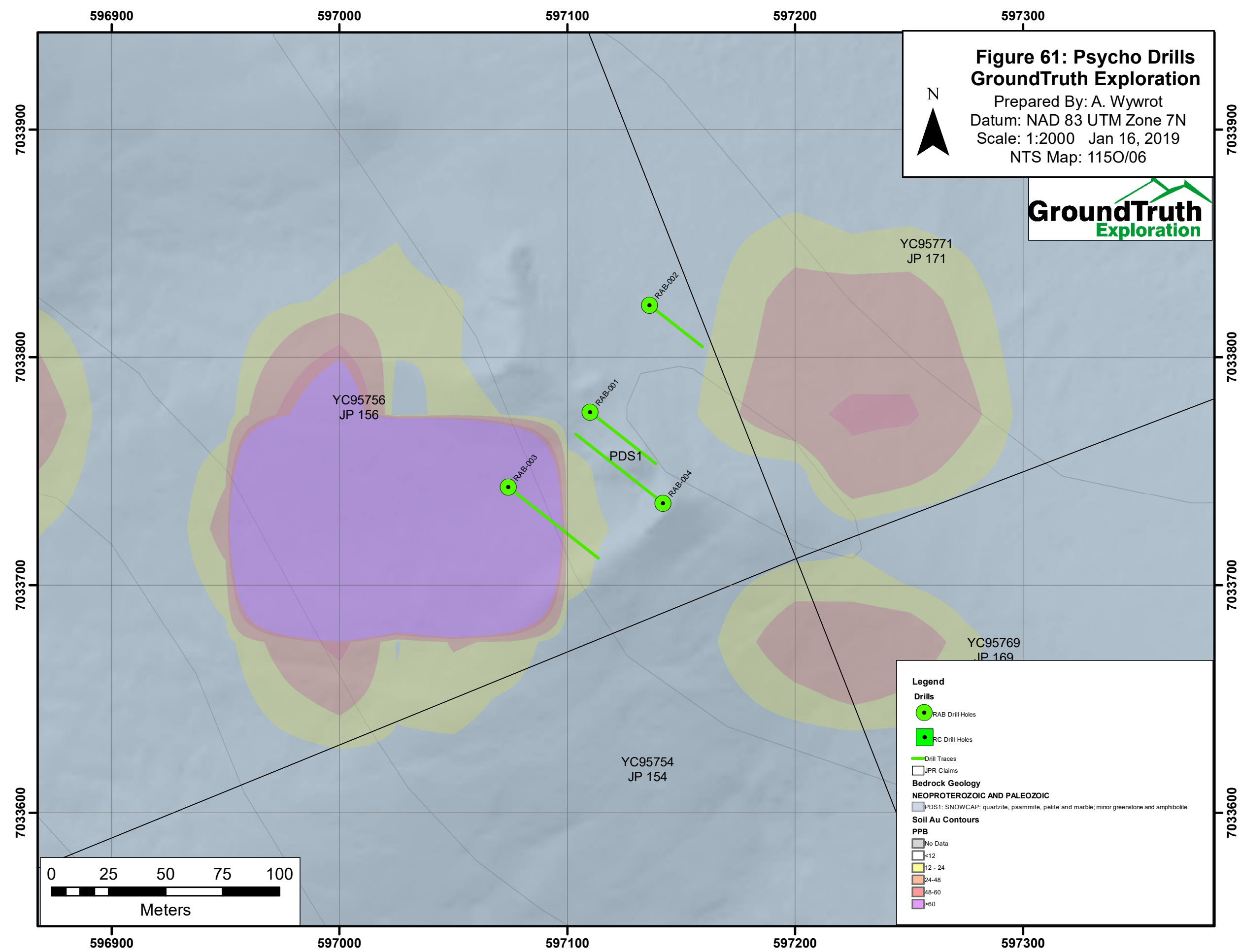


Figure 61: Overview map displaying drill collar data overlain on YGS lithologic data at the Psycho target.

Sabotage

A total of 10 RAB holes were drilled at the Sabotage target for a total of 716 m drilled (**Table 9**). Drill holes JPRSABRAB18-004, 007, and 010 encountered notable gold mineralization of 1.17, 1.00, and 1.26 g/t Au, respectively (**Table 10**). Gold mineralization is associated with elevated concentrations of Cu, with slight spikes in Sb, Bi, Ag, and Hg. A total of 2 anomalous spikes in Mo with a positive correlation to Hg, but little correlation to Au occurs at holes JPRSABRAB18-003 and 009. The primary lithologies encountered consist of alternating amphibolite and biotite-quartz-feldspar units with minor biotite schist and quartz veining. Pyrite, and lesser molybdenite mineralization is noted throughout the drill holes. A map overview of the 2018 Sabotage drill program is displayed in **Figure 62**. See Appendix V “2018 Drill Log” for a complete drill log.

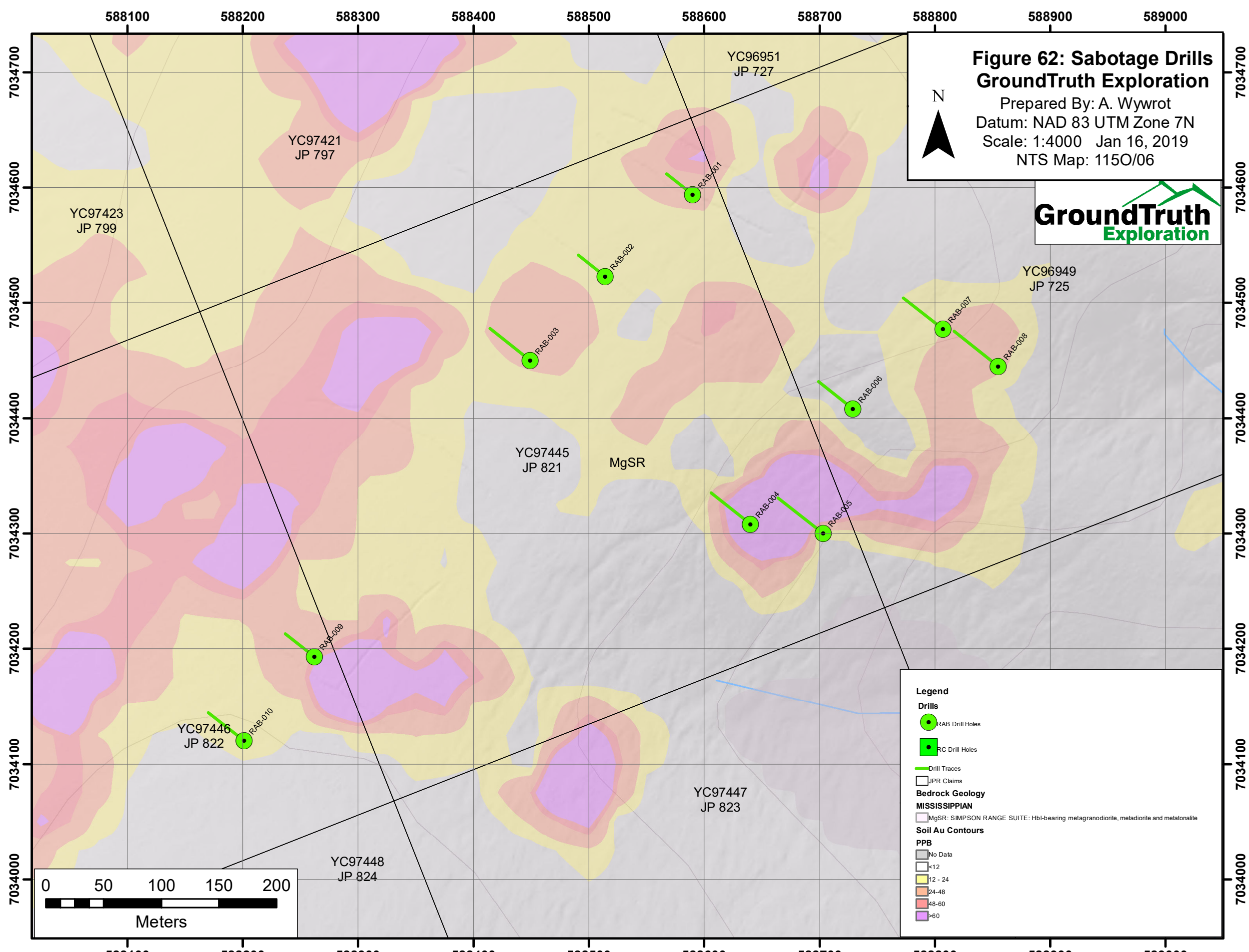


Figure 62: Overview map displaying drill collar data overlain on YGS lithologic data at the Sabotage target.

Sabotage North

Sabotage North drilled 5 RAB holes that produced 453 m drilled (**Table 9**). Notable gold mineralization at drill hole JPRSBNRAB18-004 returned 3 m of 0.89 g/t Au, with no other mineralization intersected (**Table 10**). Gold mineralization is observed to be associated with slightly elevated Zn and Pb concentrations. The lithologies encountered vary from a biotite-feldspar-quartz-gneiss to amphibolite, with moderate quartz veining and pyrite mineralization. A map overview of the 2018 Sabotage North drill program is displayed in **Figure 63.** See Appendix V “2018 Drill Log” for a complete drill log.

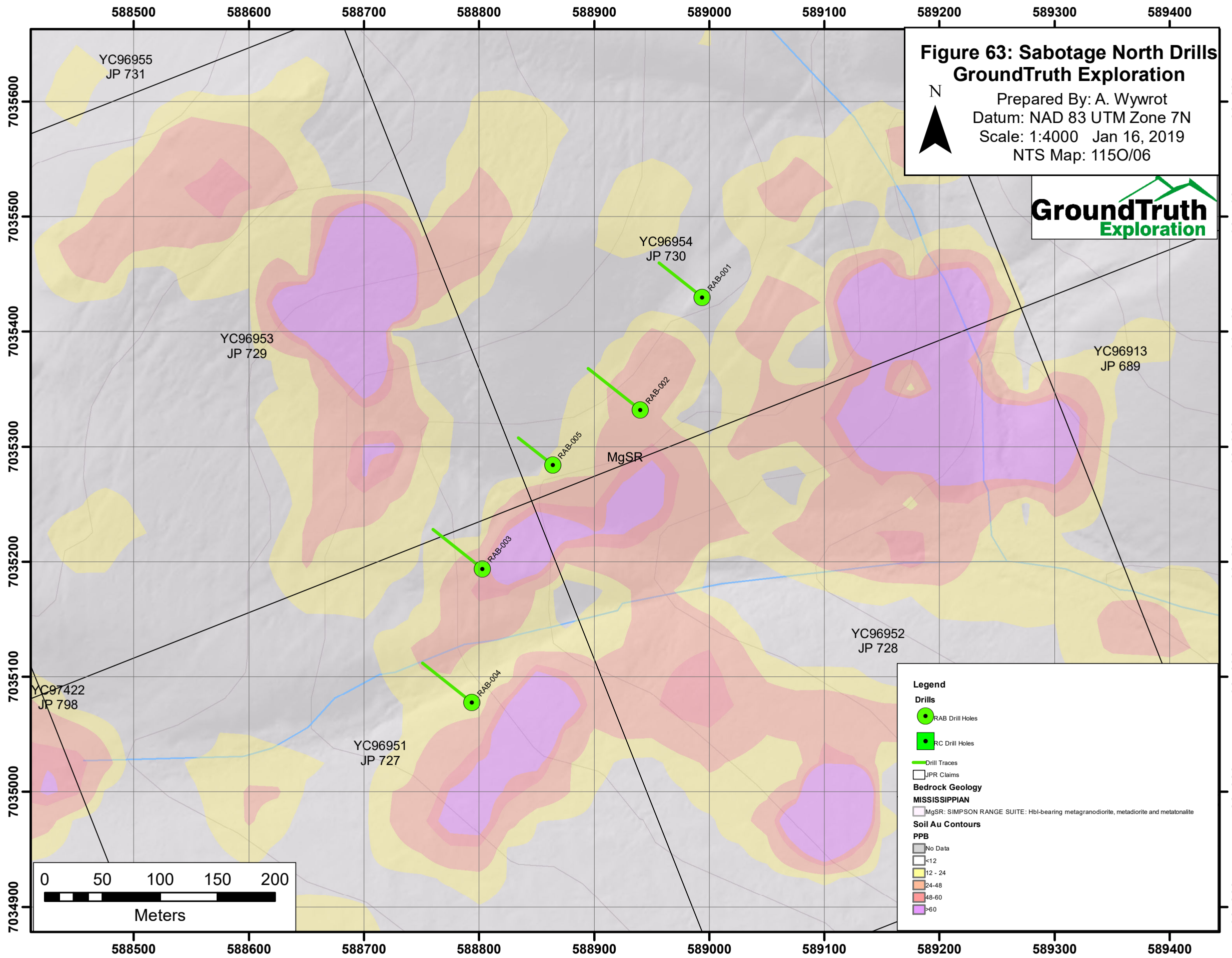


Figure 63: Overview map displaying drill collar data overlain on YGS lithologic data at the Sabotage North target.

Stage Fright

Stage Fright drilled 1 RAB hole yielding 84 m total depth (**Table 9**), where no significant gold mineralization was encountered. Drilling intersected 27 m of amphibolite before reaching an underlying overlying unit of biotite-quartz-feldspar-gneiss tat persisted until the end of hole. A map overview of the 2018 Stage Fright drill program is displayed in **Figure 64.** See Appendix V “2018 Drill Log” for a complete drill log.

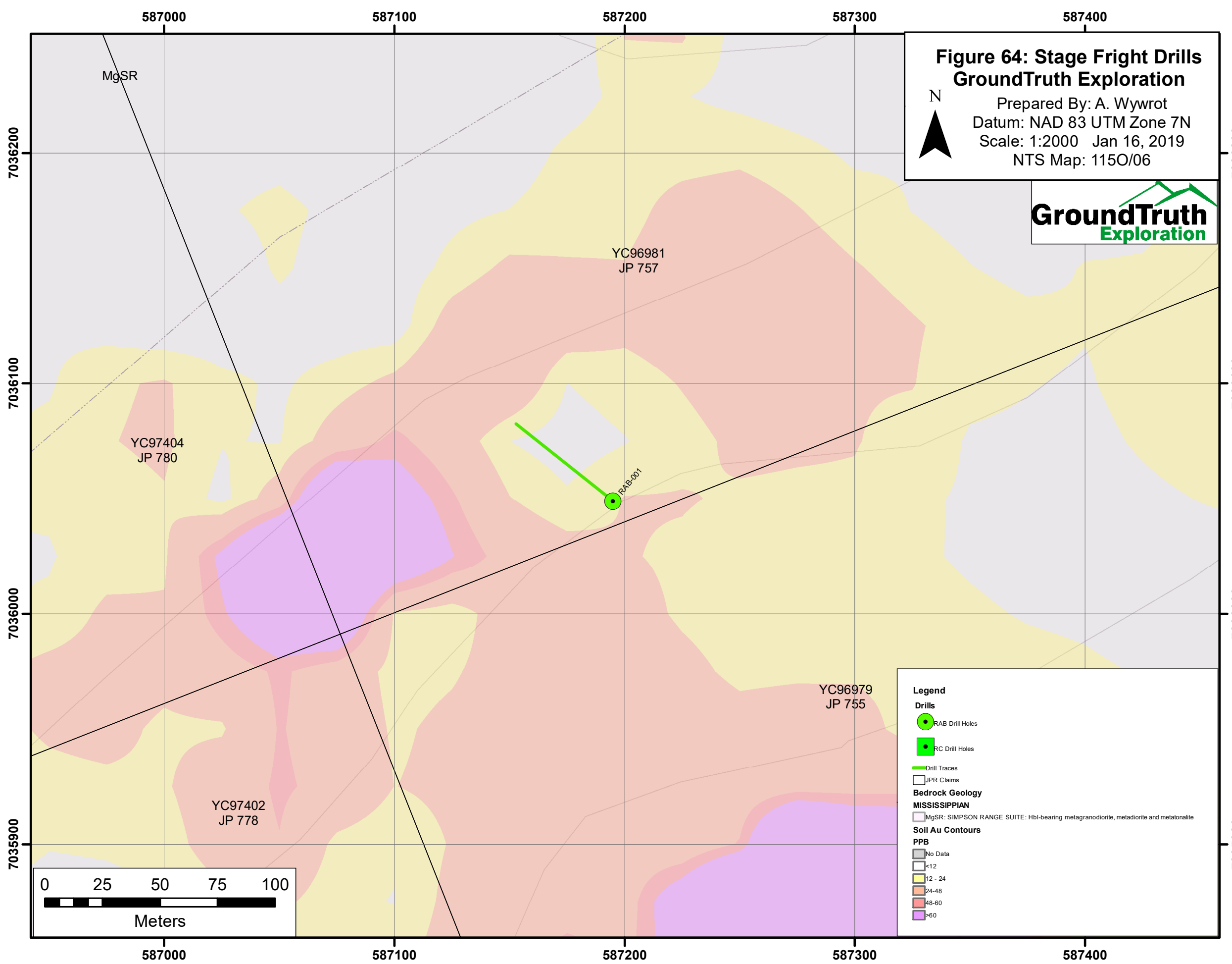


Figure 64: Overview map displaying drill collar data overlain on YGS lithologic data at the Stage Fright target.

Vertigo

The Vertigo target drilled 17 RAB holes totaling 917 m depth, followed by 21 RC holes that drilled 1490 m for an aggregate of 2407 m drilled (**Table 9**). Significant gold mineralization encountered at the Vertigo target includes elevated Pb, Ag, Bi, and As concentrations, with the strongest geochemical correlations relating Au to Pb, Ag, and Bi. Mineralized zones were intersected at drill holes JPRVERRAB18-001, 003-005, 007-014, 016-017, and JPRVERRC18-001, 003, 006-010, 013-014, 016-017, 020 (**Table 10**). Note that for RAB drill hole JPRVERRAB18-014, follow-up RC drilling (JPRVERRC18-013) was conducted to define the continuity of mineralization as initial drilling had ended in the mineralized zone due to loss of circulation and rotation at a fault structure.

The overall lithology encountered is a biotite-feldspar-quartz-orthogneiss with minor intervals of amphibolite and biotite schist. Alteration associated with mineralization includes sericite, K-Spar-hematite, and oxidized zones with pyrite and galena mineralization +/- scorodite staining. Lithologies encountered at surface include the more resistive biotite-feldspar-quartz-orthogneiss and amphibolite units as biotite schist units would have been more significantly eroded by natural processes. Follow up diamond drilling planned for the 2019-2010 field season will serve to better define the lithologies involved. High-angle fracture sets were consistently encountered during drilling where quartz content was commonly associated with mineralized fault zones. Interpretation of optical televiewer imagery, in combination with field measurements determined the overall structures of the existing gold system. Consistently, foliation dips shallowly to the south at 15-20 degrees, where mineralized and unmineralized fracture sets trend (280/85) and (100/85) (**Figure 66**). Structural measurements and geochemical data gathered at the main mineralized zone, however, infer a northwest-striking, moderately southwest dipping dilation zone that would have developed as a blowout between relatively east-west trending high-angle structures. A map overview of the 2018 Vertigo drill program is displayed in **Figure 65**. A cross section looking west was prepared using Leapfrog Geo, a 3D modelling software, and displays anomalous gold values returned from drill JPRVERRAB18-014 and the continuation by way of JPRVERRC18-013 (**Figure 67**). See Appendix V "2018 Drill Log" for a complete drill log.

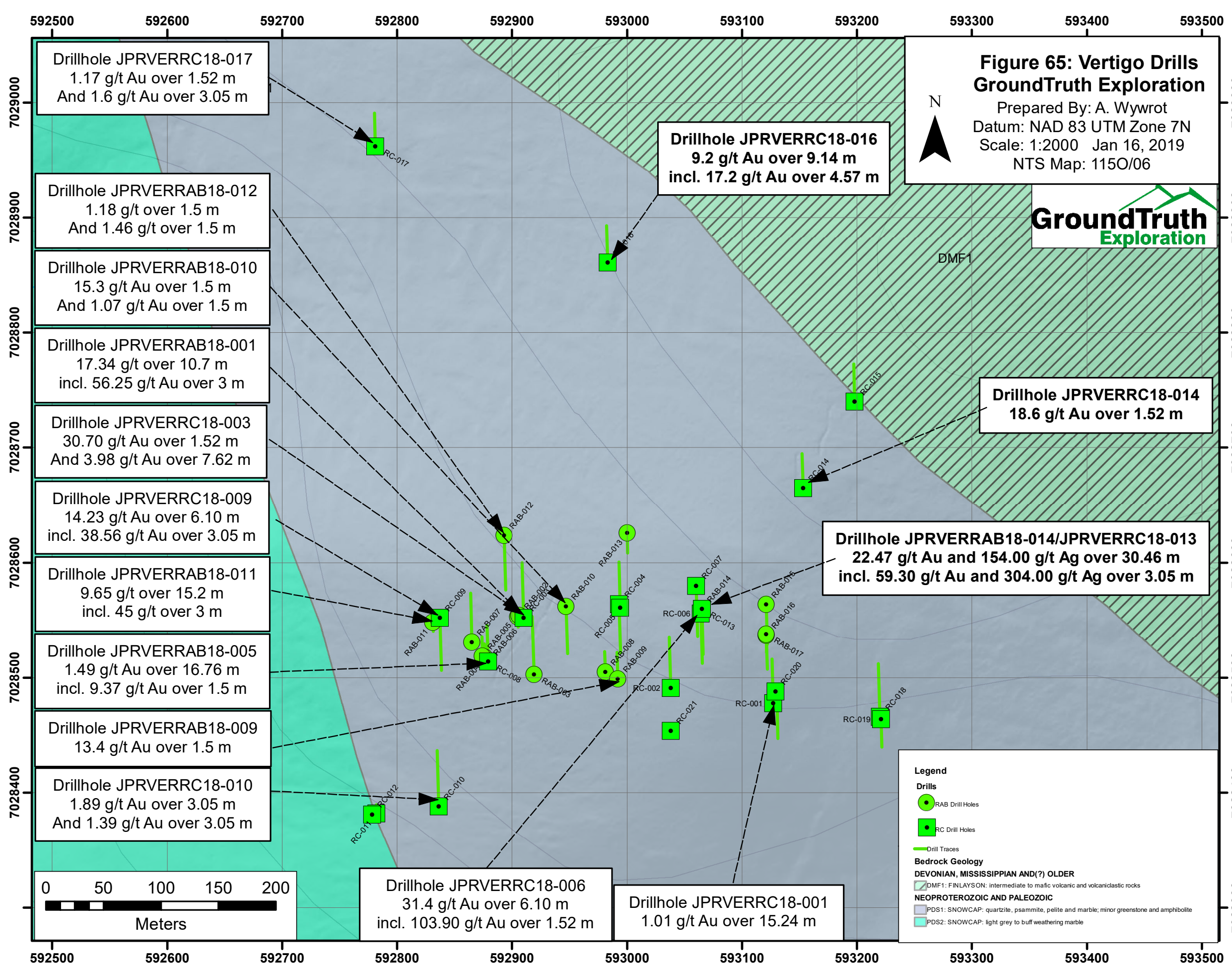


Figure 65: Overview map displaying drill collar data overlain on YGS lithologic data at the Vertigo target. Zones of significant gold mineralization have been outlined.

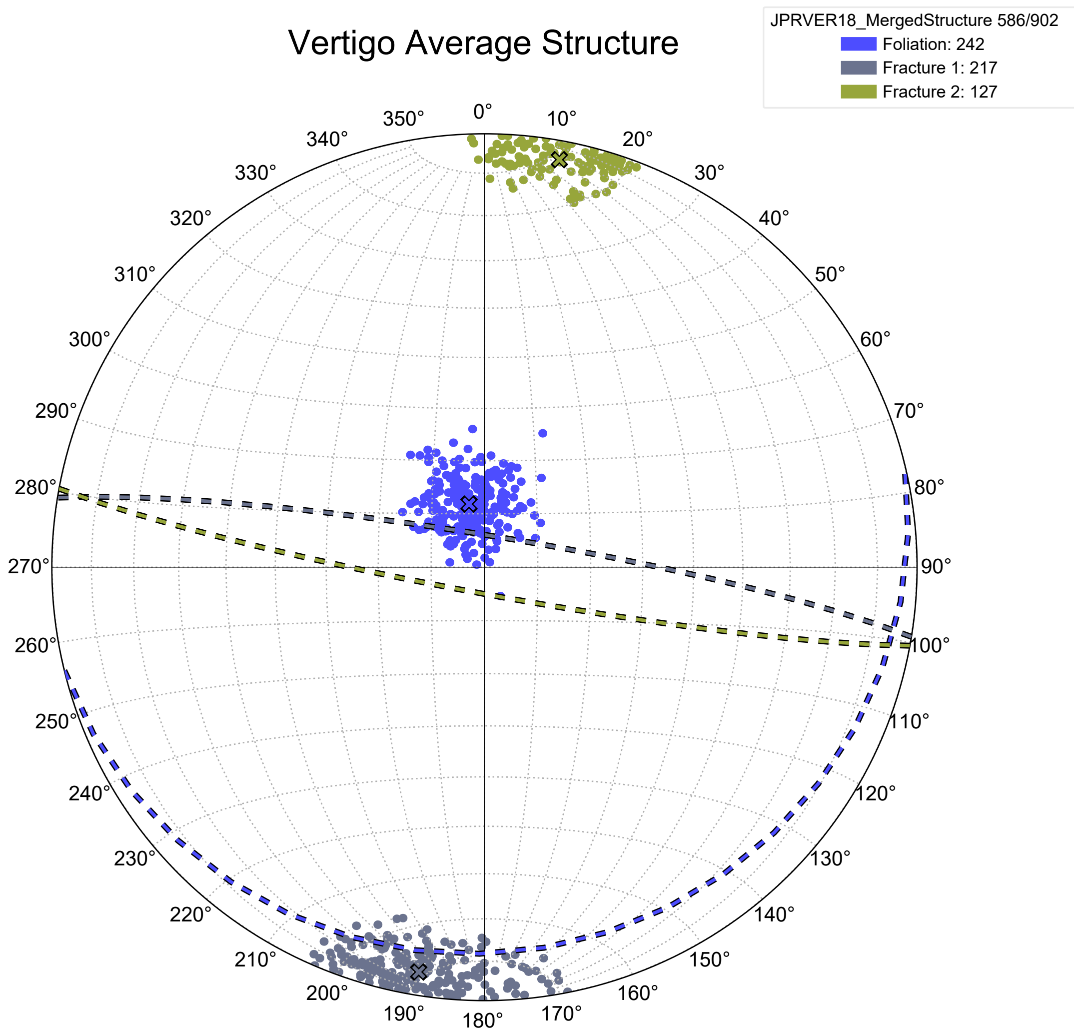


Figure 66: Average foliation and fracture populations for multiple holes drilled at the Vertigo target. Created in Leapfrog Geo 3D.

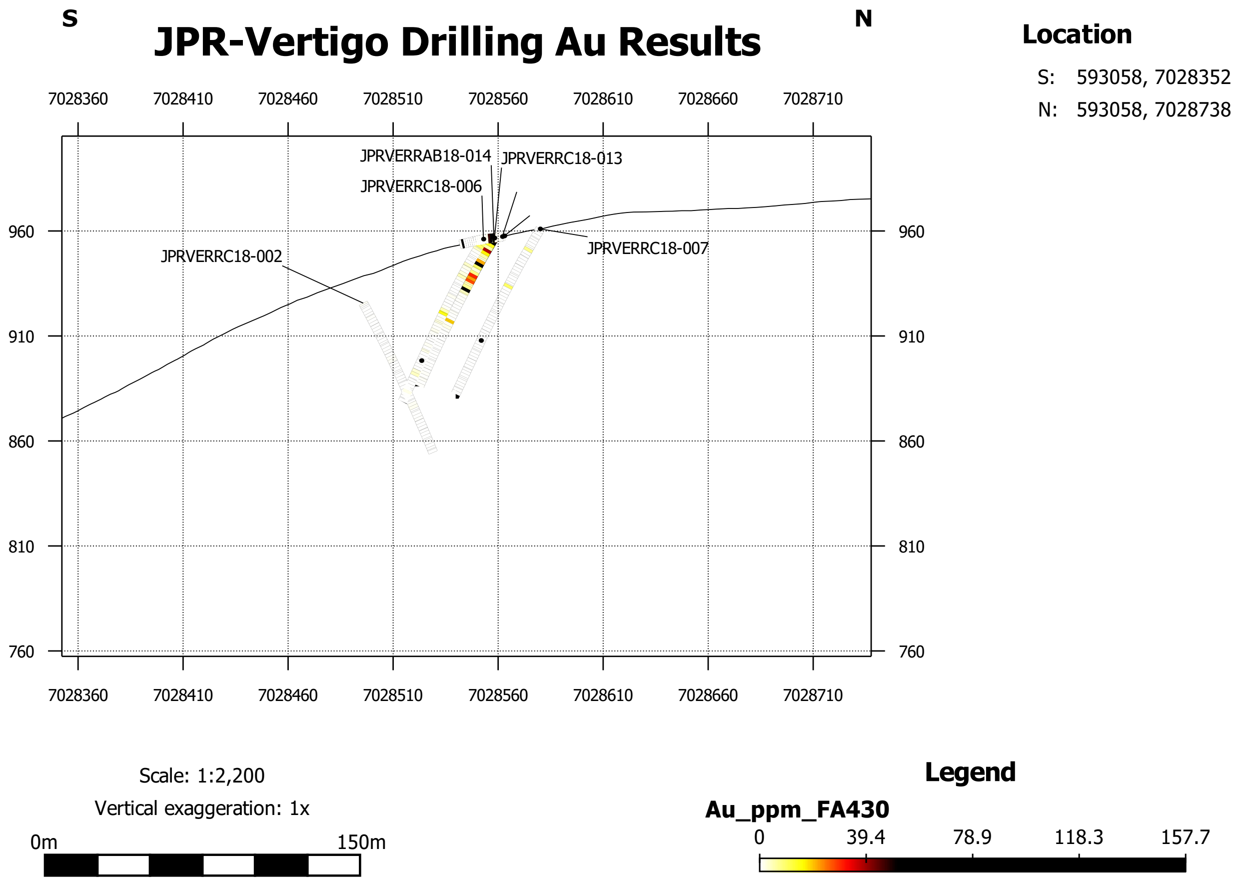


Figure 67: Leapfrog Geo produced cross-section looking west displaying gold assay results for the main mineralized zone.

Suspicion

Drilling conducted at the Suspicion target encountered 282 m depth over a total of 4 RC holes (**Table 9**). No significant gold mineralization was encountered although Pb, Ag, and Bi enrichment is observed at certain intervals of trace gold mineralization for all 4 holes. The primary lithology is an augen gneiss with moderate K-Felspar and sericite alteration, with trace pyrite mineralization. A map overview of the 2018 Suspicion drill program is displayed in **Figure 68**. See Appendix V "2018 Drill Log" for a complete drill log.

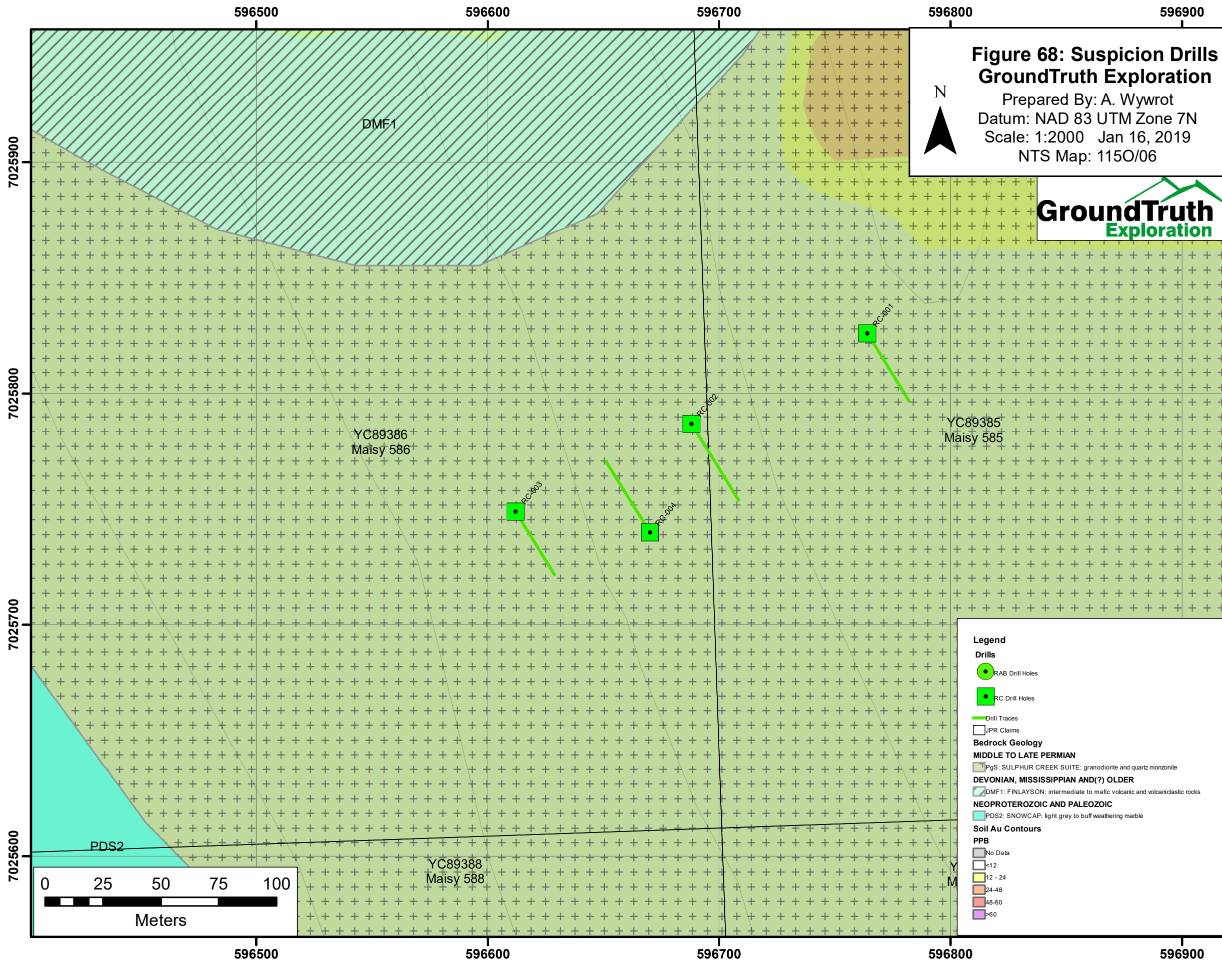


Figure 68: Overview map displaying drill collar data overlain on YGS lithologic data at the Suspicion target.

Hole	Interval								
	From (m)	To (m)	Hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (g/t)	As (g/t)	Bi (g/t)	Mo (g/t)
JPRREBRAB18-001	NSV								
JPRREBRAB18-002	NSV								
JPRREBRAB18-003	NSV								
JPRREBRAB18-004	NSV								
JPRREBRAB18-005	28.96	30.48	1.52	**6.131**					
JPRREBRAB18-006	42.67	44.2	1.53	**1.799**					
JPRREBRAB18-007	NSV								
JPRREBRAB18-008	NSV								
JPRSFRAB18-001	NSV								
JPRSABRAB18-001	NSV								
JPRSABRAB18-002	NSV								
JPRSABRAB18-003	53.34	54.87	1.53						1130
JPRSABRAB18-004	57.91	59.44		**1.169**					
JPRSABRAB18-005	NSV								
JPRSABRAB18-006	NSV								
JPRSABRAB18-007	10.7	16.8		**1**					
JPRSABRAB18-008	NSV								
JPRSABRAB18-009	48.77	50.29	1.52						1327
JPRSABRAB18-010	53.34	54.86	1.52	**1.262**					
JPRSBNRAB18-001	NSV								
JPRSBNRAB18-002	NSV								
JPRSBNRAB18-003	NSV								
JPRSBNRAB18-004	6.1	9.14	3.04	**0.8865**					
JPRSBNRAB18-005	NSV								
JPRPSYRAB18-001	NSV								
JPRPSYRAB18-002	NSV								
JPRPSYRAB18-003	NSV								
JPRPSYRAB18-004	NSV								
JPRVERRAB18-001	3.05	13.72	10.67	**17.343**	14.143	2337	1969	25.34	
Including	3.05	6.1	3.05	**56.25**	38.8	6082	4163	62.8	
Including	3.05	4.57	1.52	**73.5**	49.8	8946	4873	82	
JPRVERRAB18-002	NSV								
JPRVERRAB18-003	32	35.05	3.05	**3.111**	4.05	403	270	11.95	
JPRVERRAB18-004	19.81	21.34	1.53	**3.726**	11.2	672	434	33.5	
JPRVERRAB18-005	18.29	21.34	3.05	**2.398**	8.2	1041	591	17.9	
And	27.43	28.96	1.53	**9.371**	15.5	1636	2059	31	
JPRVERRAB18-006	NSV								
JPRVERRAB18-007	12.19	13.72	1.53	**2.371**	8	417	291	19.6	
And	44.2	45.72	1.52	**1.854**	3.2	331.7	20	8.6	
And	82.3	83.82	1.52	**4.832**	16.4	639.5	1314	20.3	
JPRVERRAB18-008	1.52	3.05	1.53	**4.105**	3.7	285	6803	4	
And	33.53	35.05	1.52	**3.403**	13.1	822	60.3	21.5	
JPRVERRAB18-009	38.1	39.62	1.52	**13.4**	35.2	2050	10000	63.3	
JPRVERRAB18-010	16.77	18.29	1.52	**15.3**	12.2	1151	7843	17.7	
And	64.01	65.53	1.52	**1.069**	2.3	53	49.5	5	
JPRVERRAB18-011	1.52	4.57	3.05	**45**	33.35	5541	5563	35.2	
And	13.72	18.29	4.57	**1.789**	3.967	270	6576	7.17	
JPRVERRAB18-012	16.76	18.29	1.53	**0.982**	2.4	363.8	2061	3.4	
And	38.1	39.62	1.52	**1.18**	1.4	5.8	52.4	0.2	
And	73.15	74.68	1.53	**1.462**	5.2	544.1	199	12.8	
JPRVERRAB18-013	1.52	3.05	1.53	**1.943**	3.5	89.4	65	4	
And	19.81	21.34	1.53	**1.377**	0.2	6.6	62.9	0.3	
And	33.53	35.05	1.52	**1.734**	0.05	3.3	123.6	0.05	
JPRVERRAB18-014	0	24.38	24.38	**23.445**	144.75	5444	83675	291.62	
Including	0	3.049	3.049	**59.3**	304	5200	77700	648.15	
Including	6.1	9.14	3.04	**26.9**	68	4500	41550	120.85	
Including	12.19	15.24	3.05	**39.4**	196	13850	112600	388.5	
Including	19.81	24.38	4.57	**26.067**	242.67	6433	176833	568.4	
JPRVERRAB18-015	NSV								
JPRVERRAB18-016	0	1.52	1.52	**1.027**	5.2	256.2	5207	7	
And	10.67	12.19	1.52	**1.079**	0.8	68.5	620	3.1	

Hole	Interval								
	From (m)	To (m)	Hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (g/t)	As (g/t)	Bi (g/t)	Mo (g/t)
And	21.37	22.86	1.49	**0.971**	3.4	77.1	4590	3.5	
And	32	36.58	4.58	**1.7057**	5.667	182	14493	9.07	
And	42.67	47.24	4.57	**1.099**	1.2	47	4922	2.3	
JPRVERRAB18-017	4.57	6.1	1.53	**0.871**	27.5	2161	1510	63.5	
And	27.43	36.58	9.15	**1.034**	2.03	112	3433	3.1	
Including	27.43	30.48	3.05	**2.157**	4.1	219	5291	5.9	
JPRVERRC18-001	39.62	54.86	15.24	**1.0056**	4.12	155	4366	5.7	
Including	41.15	42.67	1.52	**2.557**	9.1	321.4	3618	14.2	
Including	47.24	48.77	1.53	**1.738**	13.1	114.9	17700	9.2	
Including	53.34	54.86	1.52	**2.032**	2.3	53	4829	2.5	
JPRVERRC18-002	NSV								
JPRVERRC18-003	19.81	21.34	1.53	**30.7**	30.6	3100	5548	27.6	
And	65.53	73.15	7.62	**3.9836**	14.8	1934	348	25.98	
Including	65.53	68.58	3.05	**7.14**	28.3	3749	821	50.3	
JPRVERRC18-004	NSV								
JPRVERRC18-005	NSV								
JPRVERRC18-006	0	6.1	6.1	**31.351**	120.7	7753	31510	296.7	
Including	0	1.53	1.53	**103.9**	400	26700	106900	997.6	
And	13.72	22.86	9.14	**2.6115**	10.58	442	1527	20.7	
Including	19.81	21.34	1.53	**8.391**	30.9	543.3	4079	51.2	
And	38.1	51.82	13.72	**2.604**	29.2	2793	20210	63.2	
Including	38.1	41.15	3.05	**9.242**	58	6300	70700	163.8	
And	59.44	60.96	1.52	**1.31**	4.7	333	8023	7.5	
And	70.1	73.15	3.05	**2.9695**	1.3	120	197	1.65	
And	80.77	82.3	1.53	**1.365**	1	78.4	685	1.1	
JPRVERRC18-007	10.67	12.19	1.52	**6.881**	84	2523	18000	124.8	
And	30.48	32	1.52	**9.4**	12.9	708	3864	33.8	
JPRVERRC18-008	24.38	27.43	3.05	**3.9965**	17.1	1358	343	21.25	
And	45.72	47.24	1.52	**1.247**	5.6	346.1	353	7.7	
And	60.96	62.48	1.52	**2.204**	17.3	823	2384	38.8	
JPRVERRC18-009	0	6.1	6.1	**14.231**	26.58	4840	8004	29.8	
Including	0	1.52	1.52	**42.3**	59.1	12600	13800	65.1	
And	15.24	18.29	3.05	**2.1145**	9.4	1373	1598	23.15	
And	41.15	45.72	4.57	**6.102**	22.47	1632	51	59.53	
Including	41.15	42.67	1.52	**14.8**	38.3	2835	36	126.1	19.1
JPRVERRC18-010	1.52	4.57	3.05	**1.8895**	5.8	440	51	12.7	
And	13.72	16.76	3.04	**1.3865**	4.2	308	13	9.3	
JPRVERRC18-011	NSV								
JPRVERRC18-012	NSV								
JPRVERRAB18-014 / RC-013 *	0	30.48	30.48	**22.473**	153.55	5145	82175	315.41	
Including	0	3.05	3.05	**59.3**	304	5200	77700	648.15	
Including	6.1	9.14	3.04	**26.9**	68	4500	41550	120.85	
Including	12.19	15.24	3.05	**39.4**	196	13850	112600	388.5	
Including	19.81	24.38	4.57	**26.067**	242.67	6433	176833	568.4	
Including	27.43	28.96	1.53	**59.5**	439	7791	130800	931.2	
And	44.2	48.77	4.57	**6.825**	6.77	660	2269	11.33	
Including	44.2	45.72	1.52	**18.5**	12.9	1452	4711	21.2	
JPRVERRC18-014	41.15	42.67	1.52	**18.6**	42.4	2150	372	42.4	
JPRVERRC18-015	NSV								
JPRVERRC18-016	54.86	64.01	9.15	**9.199**	14.68	403	55	21.23	
Including	54.86	59.44	4.58	**17.2**	27.33	738	103	39.7	
Including	56.39	57.91	1.52	**31**	46.5	852	12.5	66.4	
JPRVERRC18-017	3.05	4.57	1.52	**1.172**	0.2	7.3	12.2	0.3	
And	21.34	24.38	3.04	**1.596**	1.05	30.1	20.5	4.55	
JPRSUSRC18-001	NSV								
JPRSUSRC18-002	NSV								
JPRSUSRC18-003	NSV								
JPRSUSRC18-004	NSV								
JPRVERRC18-018	NSV								
JPRVERRC18-019	NSV								
JPRVERRC18-020	0	3.05	3.05	**1.192**	5.1	402	2666	13.85	

Hole	Interval								
	From (m)	To (m)	Hole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (g/t)	As (g/t)	Bi (g/t)	Mo (g/t)
And	82.3	83.82	1.52	**0.814**	1.6	44	58	0.9	14.1
JPRVERRC18-021	NSV								

** Hole JPRVERRC18-013 is a continuation of initial drill hole JPRVERRAB18-014 that ended in mineralization. Data from both holes has been merged to summarize Au intercept values for the entire hole.*

Table 10: JP Ross RAB Drill results summarizing significant Au and pathfinder intervals.

Accuracy Monitoring

The accuracy of assays returned from the lab was monitored by the insertion of standards and blanks as described in the "QA/QC Methods and Procedures" section. A total of 1 blank type, and 3 types of standards were used; crushed limestone blanks, and GS-1R/GS-7G/GS-P4F standards. The field blanks helped monitor contamination from the whole process from crushing, splitting to analysis. The assays returned for the standards and blanks were compared to their stated values and the acceptable margin of error as described in **Table 11**. **Figure 69, Figure 70, Figure 71,** and **Figure 72** show plots of all standards and blanks inserted into the RAB and RC sample stream. This data was updated in real-time to immediately identify any values outside of the acceptable range, so the issue could be recognized promptly and the samples within an interval of concern could be submitted for re-run. One batch of samples required a re-run in the 2018 exploration season.

Standard	Certified Value	1 SD	2 SD	3 SD	2 SD Min	2 SD Max	3 SD Min	3 SD Max
GS 7G	7.19	0.185	0.37	0.555	6.82	7.56	6.635	7.745
GS-1R	1.21	0.055	0.11	0.165	1.1	1.32	1.045	1.375
GS-1V	1.02	0.049	0.098	0.0147	0.922	1.118	1.0053	1.0347
GS-P4F	0.498	0.028	0.056	0.084	0.442	0.554	0.414	0.582
Blank Tolerance		0.0075 ppm						
		7.5 ppb						

Table 11: Standard Reference Material showcasing the acceptable range tolerated for standards and blank values returned from assay.

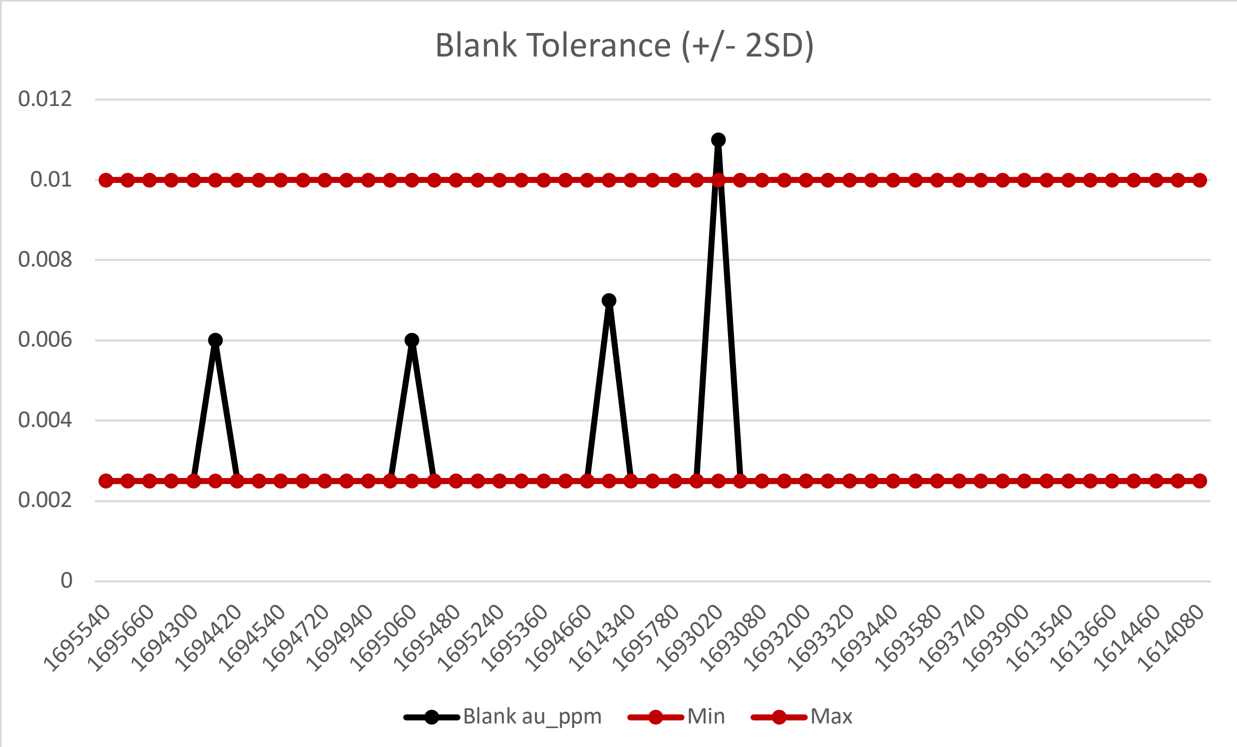


Figure 69: Plot showing the Min. and Max. acceptable range for blanks. The x-axis represents the sample number of the blank tested.

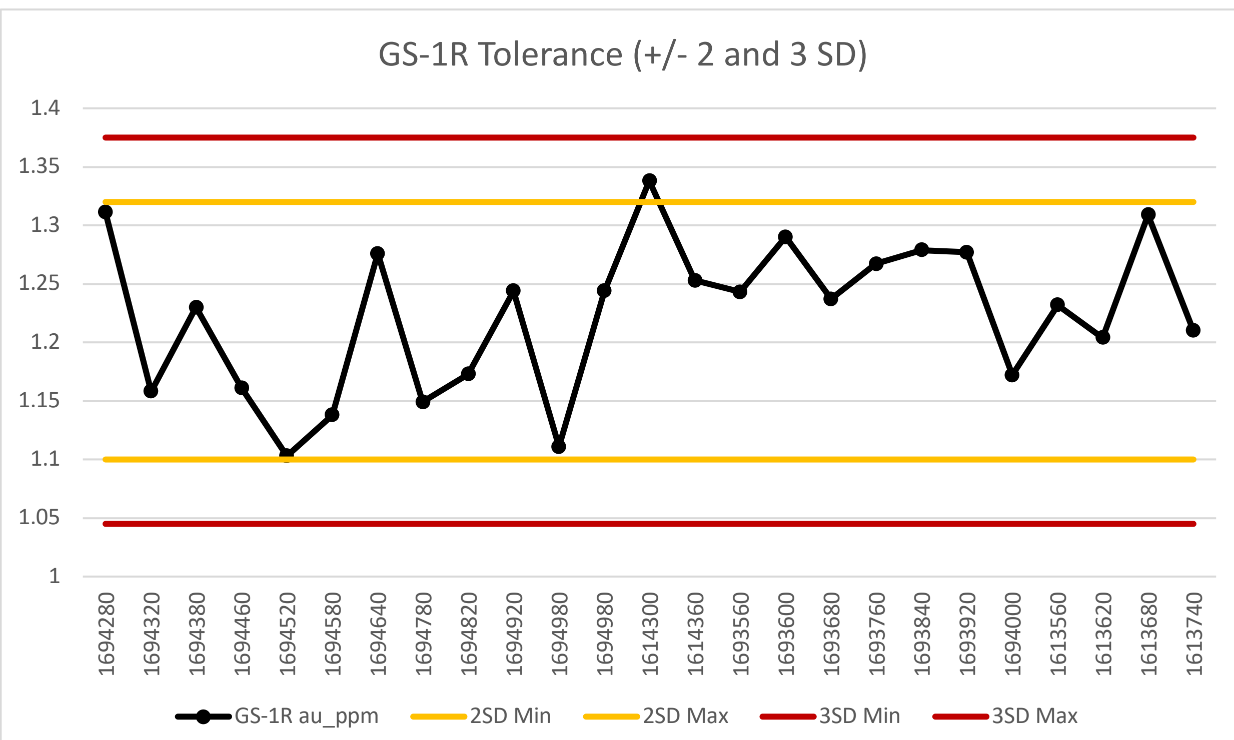


Figure 70: Plot showing the Min. and Max. acceptable range for standard GS-1R to 2 and 3 standard deviations. The x-axis represents the sample number relating to the standard tested.

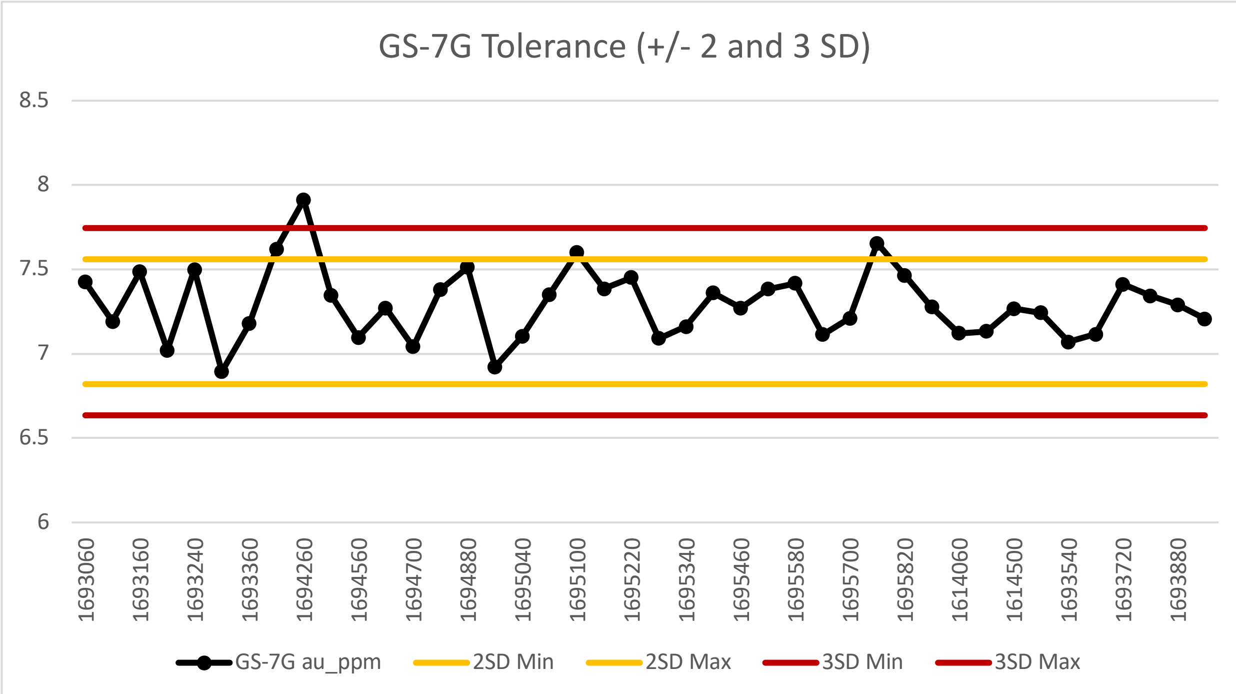


Figure 71: Plot showing the Min. and Max. acceptable range for standard GS-7G to 2 and 3 standard deviations. The x-axis represents the sample number relating to the standard tested.

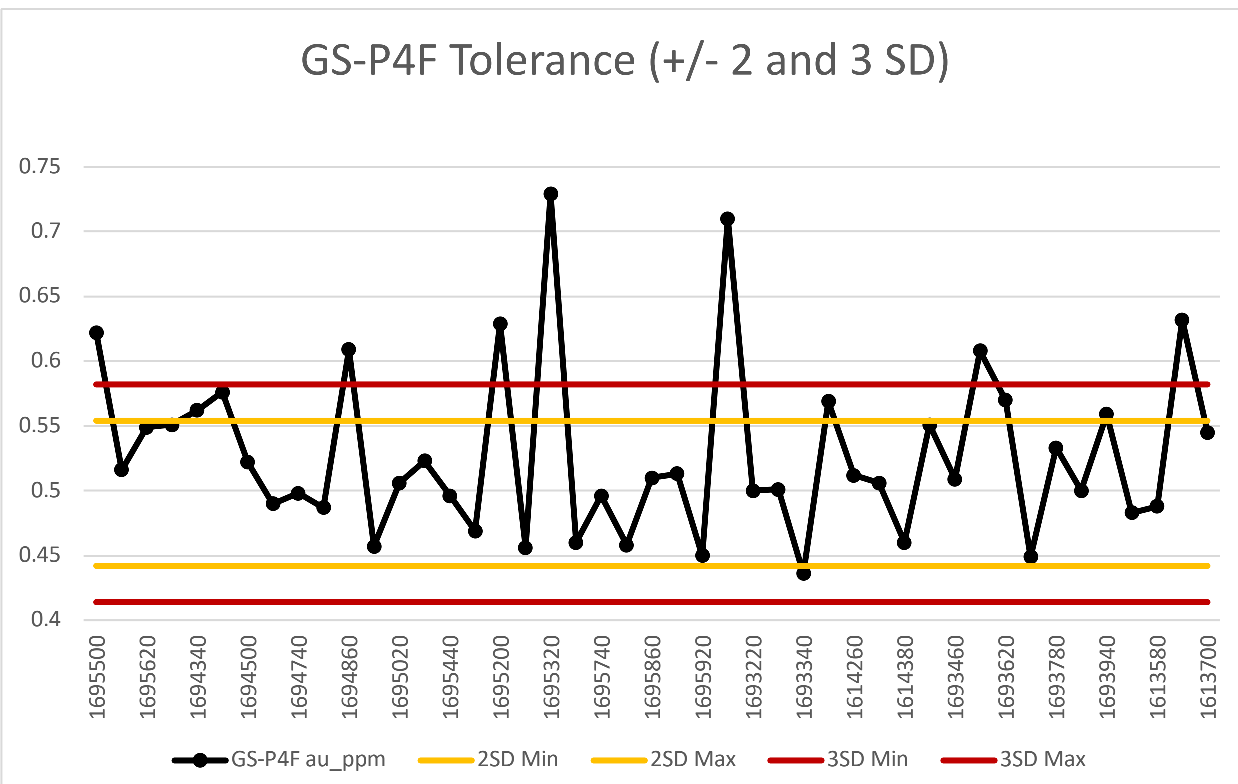


Figure 72: Plot showing the Min. and Max. acceptable range for standard GS-P4F to 2 and 3 standard deviations. The x-axis represents the sample number relating to the standard tested.

Trenching

A total of 3 trenches covering 65 m were dug across the main mineralized zone at the Vertigo target of the JP Ross property from October 18th – October 19th, 2018.

Methods and Procedures

Data was acquired using a heli-portable, human-operated can dig unit that carried out the excavation of each trench. Trench locations are shown in **Figure 73a** and a summary of significant results can be found in **Table 12**. Trenches were targeted using soil, probe and drill geochemistry and prospecting/mapping. Lithology, alteration, and mineralization were recorded from collected grab and channel samples.

Analysis

A total of 63 trench samples collected were sent to BV Whitehorse for analysis. See APPENDIX IX for a complete table of descriptive/geochemical data and analytical certificates.

Results

A total of 24 trench samples returned values exceeding 1 g/t Au (see **Table 12**). The lithologies used to describe rocks in the trenches were the same as regional mapping, probe and drilling. The primary lithology hosting mineralization was a breccia (Bx) unit +/- quartz veining with surrounding biotite-quartz-feldspar-gneiss (BQFG) and lesser Amphibolite present. Lithologies between those discovered in the trenches and those stated in the geological map and drill results may not match due to differences in scale of mappable units. The current understanding is that mineralization is hosted in subparallel breccia and quartz vein (QV) structures surrounded by an overall felsic unit (BFQG and/or BQFG) and interfingering's of an intermediate to mafic amphibolite unit. Alteration types include moderate sericitization and silicification with weak to moderate oxidation. Au mineralization is found with associated Pb, Ag, Bi, As, and Cu pathfinder elements +/- Sb and Hg. See **Figure 73b** for mapped Au values of the 3 Vertigo trenches.

Sample	Trench #	Block	From (m)	To (m)	UTM_E	UTM_N	Lithology	Alt 1, Intensity	Alt 2, Intensity	MagSus	Comments	Wgt kg	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm
1689049	Trench02	Vertigo	5	6			BX, BQFG	SIL, 3	SER, 3	0.289		1.63	**157.7**	213.1	10000	718	10000	1213.5
1689050	Trench02	Vertigo	6	7	593065	7028557	BX, BQFG	SIL, 3	SER, 3	0.358		1.1	**125.7**	448.9	9113.5	677	10000	1474.5
1689075	Trench03	Vertigo	9	10			BQFG			0.529		1.36	**73.7**	154.6	10000	276	10000	950.6
1489707	Trench01	Vertigo	6	7	593060	7028555	AMPH	OX, 1		0.276		3.88	**58.7**	311.4	10000	108	7685.9	299.2
1689064	Trench02	Vertigo	20	21			BX, AMPH	OX, 1		0.089	Alteration zone	1.05	**50.5**	142.5	5454.3	80.6	2593.5	160.9
1689051	Trench02	Vertigo	7	8			BQFG, QV	SIL, 3	SER, 3	0.19	Alteration zone bounding breccia	1.22	**46.4**	168.1	4931.7	64.3	5622.2	267.2
1689076	Trench03	Vertigo	10	11			BQFG			0.665		1.52	**28.8**	292	4946.5	173	10000	775.9
1489704	Trench01	Vertigo	3	4	593059	7028559	BX, BQFG	SIL, 3	SER, 3	0.345		2.6	**27.9**	204	10000	217	10000	429.1
1689073	Trench03	Vertigo	7	8			BQFG			1.04		2.01	**22.6**	150.6	232.4	129	10000	329
1689072	Trench03	Vertigo	6	7			BQFG			0.542		1.18	**18.3**	40.8	5465.1	112	10000	227.9
1689074	Trench03	Vertigo	8	9	593103	7028542	BQFG			0.679		2.34	**18**	191.5	3938.2	95.1	10000	262.1
1489705	Trench01	Vertigo	4	5			BQFG, QV	SIL, 3	SER, 3	0.267	Alteration zone bounding breccia	1.37	**17.1**	198.6	5833.3	100	10000	135.6
1689067	Trench03	Vertigo	1	2			BQFG			0.035		0.79	**11.3**	38.6	596.9	71.8	572.9	41.5
1489703	Trench01	Vertigo	2	3			BQFG, QV	SER, 3	OX, 2	0.048		2.16	**10.1**	46.7	2735.9	24.2	10000	42.6
1689082	Trench03	Vertigo	16	17	593107	7028535	BX, AMPH	SIL, 3	SER, 3	0.004	Several thin intervals of brecciation and QV	1.14	**3.148**	132.9	696.5	10.1	1600.1	21.9
1689078	Trench03	Vertigo	12	13	593104	7028538	BQFG, QV			0.239		2.37	**3.052**	140.4	4624.4	63.8	3133.2	143.4
1689066	Trench03	Vertigo	0	1	593100	7028550	BQFG			0.011		1.41	**2.794**	283.6	933.8	26	2351.7	72.6
1489706	Trench01	Vertigo	5	6			BQFG, QV	OX, 1		0.282		1.85	**2.629**	416.3	917.1	14.1	4404.8	67.8
1689079	Trench03	Vertigo	13	14			BQFG, QV	SER, 3	OX, 2	0.061		1.43	**1.519**	147.7	156.4	2.9	2134.4	6.1
1489708	Trench01	Vertigo	7	8			AMPH	OX, 1		0.328		1.37	**1.277**	40.1	339.9	5.5	1682.6	16.1
1689052	Trench02	Vertigo	8	9			BQFG, QV	SIL, 3	SER, 3	0.143	Alteration zone bounding breccia	1.01	**1.11**	39	311	11.4	2084.5	14.9
1689048	Trench02	Vertigo	4	4.25			BQFG, QV	SIL, 3	SER, 3	0.043	Alteration zone bounding breccia	0.84	**1.029**	76	3362.9	39.1	8177.8	91.6
1689048	Trench02	Vertigo	4.25	5			BX, BQFG	SIL, 3	SER, 3	0.043		0.84	**1.029**	76	3362.9	39.1	8177.8	91.6

Table 12: Total >1g/t Au trench samples obtained from Vertigo in 2018 (24).

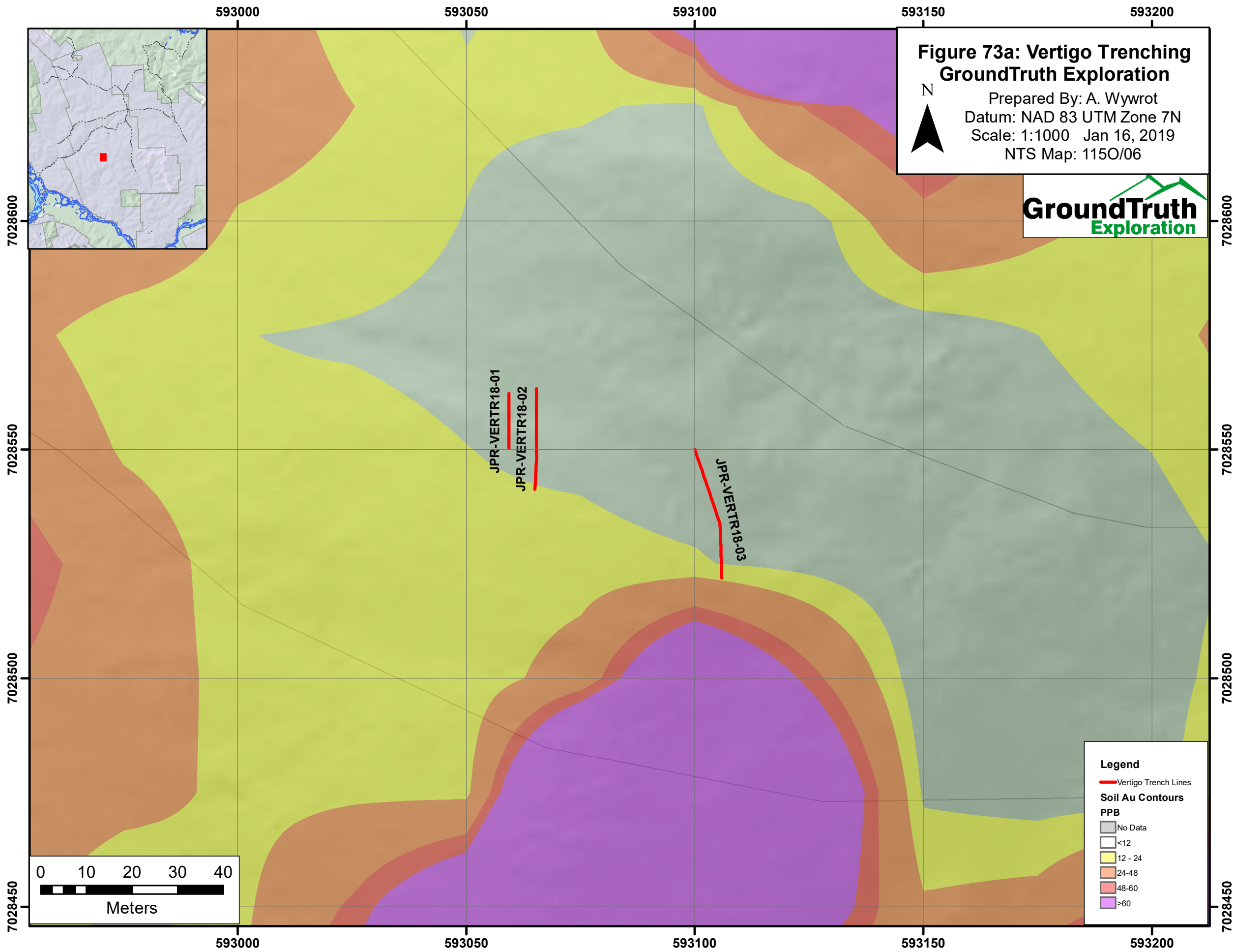


Figure 73a: Vertigo Trench Location Map.

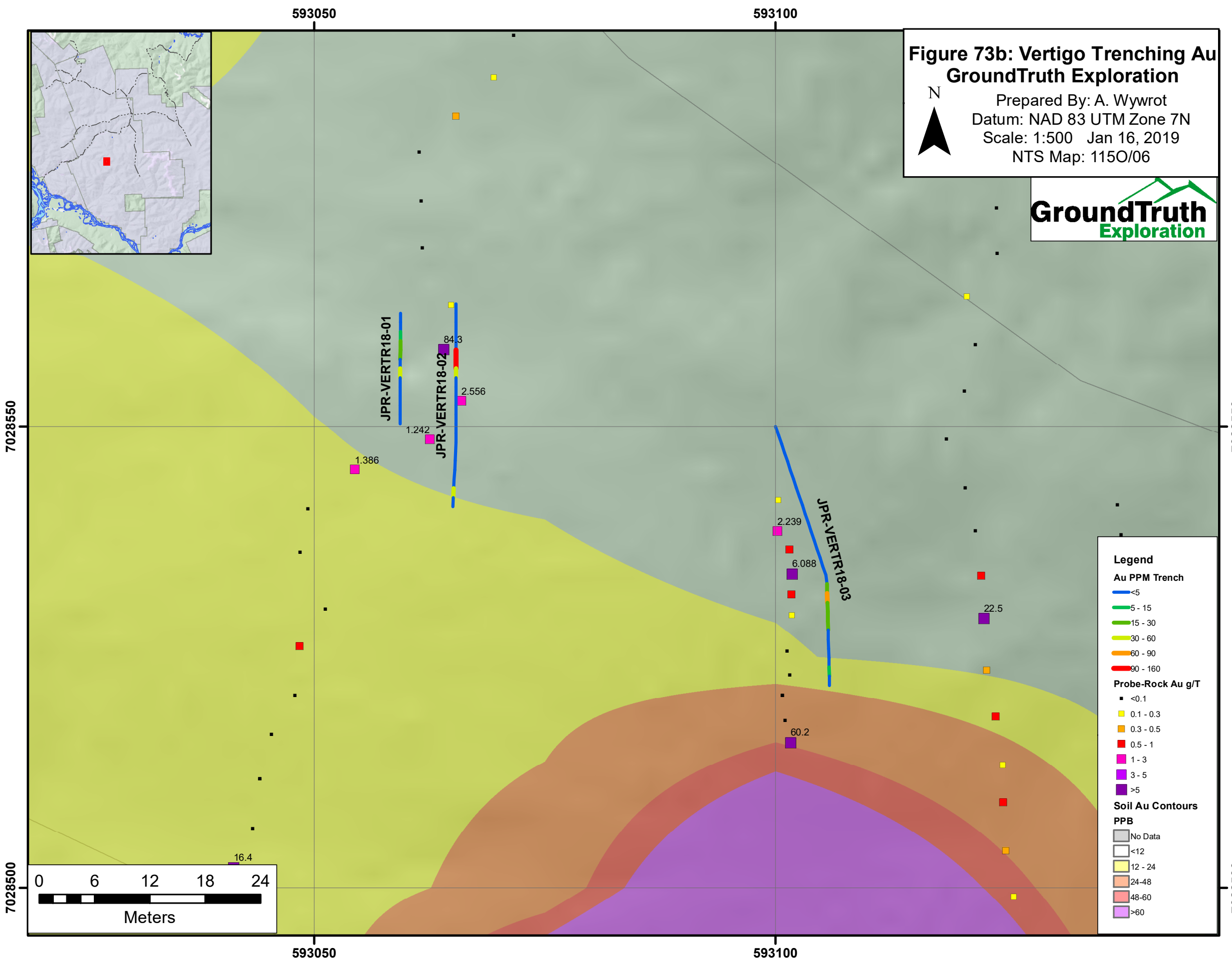


Figure 73b: Vertigo Trenching Au Values.

Interpretation and Conclusions

Rebecca

Following a promising 2017 prospecting and RAB drill campaign, subsequent IP/Resistivity, soil sampling, and RAB drilling took place at the Rebecca target. Multiple soil values between 12-24 ppb Au were returned from the sampling program, with one value reaching 80.7 ppb Au. IP/Resistivity conducted at the target shows a trend in chargeability at depth, where additional geochemical and geological information is needed for further interpretation. A total of 8 RAB holes drilled at the target aimed at intersecting potential subparallel veins where insignificant mineralization was encountered, effectively reducing the likelihood of additional mineralized structures to the south of the east-west striking Rebecca.

Twilight

The Twilight zone was grid sampled yielding few significant soil returns, with none exceeding 48 ppb Au.

Frenzy

Tightly spaced soil grids with significant returns exceeding 60 ppb Au were collected at the Frenzy target. A total of 3 soil grids were sampled at the target where Au in soil values of up to 364.8 ppb were collected. GeoProbe sampling was also conducted at the Frenzy target.

Psycho

A small soil grid at the Psycho target returned multiple high-grade soil samples of up to 594.5 ppb Au. GeoProbe sampling was also conducted at the Psycho target.

Sabotage and Sabotage North

The Sabotage target was surveyed with RES-IP grids to investigate the correlation with LiDAR lineations and delineate historical gold-in-soil anomalies. These lineations trend roughly NE-SW, with direct correlation to conductive zones. Multiple tightly spaced soil grids returned significant soil values of up to 1,408.4 ppb Au. Prospecting at the Sabotage target encountered a dominant lithology of felsic/augen-bearing orthogneiss with fault breccia and hydrothermal quartz veining. Significant gold mineralization for 2 prospecting samples returned anomalous Ag, Bi, and Te pathfinder elements. A total of 15 RAB holes were drilled at Sabotage and Sabotage North, where 4 separate mineralized intervals returned gold values of up to 1.262 g/t Au. GeoProbe sampling was also conducted at the Sabotage target.

Stage Fright

RES/IP field surveys at the Stage Fright target were conducted to cover gold-in-soil anomalies and delineate the geological structure in the area. Two conductive trends were discovered to dip towards the south, which could be interpreted as a fault structure. A total of 1 RAB hole was drilled at Stage Fright yielding no significant mineralization.

Vertigo

Soil grids sampled at the West Vertigo, East Vertigo, and Topaz returned multiple high gold values reaching 517.9 ppb Au, 584.4 ppb Au, and 284 ppb Au, respectively. Exceptional values recovered from the central mineralized Vertigo zone (reaching 1,759.8 ppb Au), which was sampled at 10 m intervals, produced a detailed surface map that strongly defines the mineralized trend, which is analogous with lineaments obtained from LiDAR imagery.

Prospecting deduced the primary lithology as a biotite-feldspar-quartz-orthogneiss with minor amphibolite to the east, and secondary mineralized quartz vein breccia. Gold mineralization is typically found with vuggy irregular iron-oxide stained horizons, quartz-sericite-limonite-hematite-Mn altered fracture fillings, scorodite staining, galena, and semi-massive arsenopyrite. A total of 44 prospecting samples gathered at the Vertigo target and surrounding area returned gold values exceeding 1 g/t Au, with the highest grade returning 304.3 g/t Au. Metal enrichment in Au, Ag, Bi, Pb, +/- As concentrations detected from samples gathered by the Geoprobe was used to outline highly prospective mineralized zones for follow-up RAB and RC drilling, which determined a series of multiple sub-parallel faults as being mineralized structures at the Vertigo target. Resistivity sections obtained, reveal a highly resistive east-west trending unit sandwiched between two moderately conductive units. An inferred NNW-SSE structure trends through the highly resistive anomalies, while a NW-SE trending zone of high chargeability is observed.

A total of 17 RAB and 21 RC holes were drilled at the target. Structural measurements obtained from drill imagery showing high-angle fractures occur in harmony with the east-west to NNW-SSE trends observed from the IP/Resistivity surveys. Preliminary results from the ground magnetic survey conducted at the Vertigo target reveals NW-SE trending structures in conjunction with the roughly NW-SE trending resistivity and changeability highs. A magnetic low that swoops around the south side of the grid provides additional evidence of the marble unit that truncates the southern Vertigo area. RAB and RC drilling at the target area encountering significant mineralization coincident with metal enrichment of Pb, Ag, and Bi, located along NNW-striking, steeply SSW-dipping structures.

Trenching at covered a total of 65 m along 3 trenches that cross-cut mineralized structure at the Vertigo target and returned 24 channel sample assay values exceeding 1 g/t Au, with the highest value reaching 157.7 g/t Au.

The main mineralized zone at Vertigo has been interpreted as a northwest-striking, moderately southwest dipping dextral dilation zone of en echelon structures that developed between two adjacent east-west striking quartz veins. The target consists of east-west trending quartz veins that maintain a relatively constant thickness over long distances, and shorter, irregular but locally thick arsenopyrite-rich +/- galena-rich blow-outs. Future drilling of this particular part of the Vertigo Target may necessarily be drilled to the northeast. High gold grades are expected along the planar quartz veins and these too may have a preferred plunge or shoot direction that needs to be determined by the future drill program, however these veins may individually need to be drilled to the north. The quartz vein segments have a relatively planar shape and appear to maintain their thickness and dip along strike and likely down-dip as well.

Suspicion

A soil grid sampled at Suspicion yielded few significant gold hits with 3 exceeding 60 ppb Au, the highest of which reaching 301.1 ppb Au. The target area was prospected where the overall lithology is a mix of biotite-feldspar-quartz-orthogneiss and augen gneiss with significant gold mineralization occurring in vuggy quartz veins with iron-oxide crusts +/- pyrite, associated with pink K-Feldspar/Hematite and sericite alteration. A total of 7 samples returning gold values above 1 g/t Au are associated with elevated Pb, Zn, Ag, and Bi, +/- Mo, with the highest value reaching 105 g/t Au. A total of 4 RC holes were drilled at the Suspicion target with no significant values returned. Drone and LiDAR imagery was obtained over the target area to define lineament patterns, which should be referenced when conducting future work.

Several zones of linear ENE-trending faulting and hydrothermal structures are interpreted as the main zones of interest at the Suspicion target. Visible gold observed within Fe-oxide filled vugs in a quartz vein boulder appeared along a 065-degree strike with several similar boulders. Vuggy quartz veins were encountered in float in the area of past drilling at Suspicion, including some stockwork veining and veinlets. If this mineralization is assumed to trend ENE then past drilling by Kinross in 2010 was sub-parallel to the structure and did not adequately test the target. The ENE-trend of prominent structures, potassic alteration and of mineralization implies that this is an important control for mineralization at Suspicion. Further exploration at this area should include GeoProbe sampling of the veins encountered and expanding the soil grid to overlap the defined vein traces and intersections with adjacent major structures.

Maisy May Creek

A total of 2 stations and 13 prospecting samples were collected at Maisy May Creek, with no significant results returned from assay. The area was targeted as it is on trend with an interpreted fault jog intersection (see Appendix VI for details from Mike Cooley's 2018 Regional Report).

Spellbound

Soil sampling at Spellbound returned 1 soil with a value exceeding 60 ppb Au at 166ppb Au.

DIGHEM

A DIGHEM survey was completed over the northwestern JPR block to delineate total magnetic intensity and apparent resistivity, where the improved lithologic and structural understanding gained from lineament interpretations of EM and magnetic results proposed advanced inversion modeling and interpretation of EM and magnetic data, accompanied by a detailed study of regional magnetic grids.

Recon

A recon soil program on the northern JP Ross block gathered soil samples along ridge lines that returned primarily insignificant soil values, thus implying follow up-work should be focused elsewhere.

Recommendations

Future diamond drilling should be oriented from southwest to northeast to intersect the subparallel and mineralized ESE-WNW planar quartz veins. These veins are moderate to sub-vertically plunging, with the prominent attitude striking WNW and dipping steeply to the SW (280/85). This was determined by measurements obtained from optical televiewer imagery, the observation that most individual quartz pyrite veins observed in rocks from the Vertigo area generally cut close to perpendicular to the foliation, and geologic modelling of mineralized structures. Future drilling on the NW-striking, SW-dipping dilational zone at Vertigo should be oriented to the NE to be perpendicular to the dilation. Drilling the shoot laterally should expect the shoot to either terminate or taper out abruptly where it intersects the planar east-west structure.

Diamond drilling at the vertigo target in 2019 should be an oriented drill program. Although there is a good metamorphic lineation at Vertigo that can tentatively be used to reorient the core, this lineation plunges gently to the south. Since most drilling will be drilled northward, the lineation will be at a near 90 degrees to the core axis, leaving two possible orientations. Drilling vertical holes or south-plunging holes would allow the lineation to be used to reorient the core by providing one unique orientation. However most of the important thicker veins will be dipping southward and will need to be drilled to the north. Drill fences should therefore be directed to the northeast at ~60 degrees to best intersect mineralized structure.

Ridge and spur soil sampling programs within 500 m along the traces of the major sinistral faults should be conducted at the Vertigo Structure, Henderson Creek fault and North Henderson Faults. The Vertigo sinistral fault has more than 40 km of strike length and is therefore highly prospective.

The area of strong potassic alteration that occurs 2 km west of Vertigo along the Moosehorn Creek valley should have an associated major hydrothermal conduit that has likely been reactivated and could be mineralized by the younger gold-bearing fluid event. Additional exploration work (IP, Soils, DIGHEM?) should be conducted over this alteration zone. Alteration associated with the mineralization likely has a strong mag-destruction that would possibly be picked up by the mag survey and would help define new targets not identified by the soils and probe samples.

A detailed soil grid at the fault jog area at Maisy May Creek is highly recommended. Mineralized structures are expected to strike NE so the lines should be run NNW, with 25 m sample spacing and 50 m line spacing.

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Statement of Expenditures

PROJECT JPR - Grouping A		
CLIENT White Gold Corp		
MAILING ADDRESS		
CONTACT PERSON & PHONE NUMBER		
TIME LINE	**June 1 to October 22**	
GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
Geologist/Project Management	**Amount**	**Description**
J. Paulter	$ 900.00	1.5 days @ $600/day
M Cooley	$ 1,170.00	1.3 days @ $900/day
Contract Geo Expenses	$ 154.00	
Laboratory Analysis	$ 339.21	9 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 3,563.00	1.4 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mapping Geologists	$ 525.00	1 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Geologist/Project Management	**$ 6,651.21**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 532.10*	
Total Geologist/Project Management	**$ 7,183.31**	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS		
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge	$ 74,800.00	1700 samples @ $44 / sample
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 13,997.50	5.5 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 88,797.50**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 7,103.80*	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 95,901.30**	
Breakdown:		
Assay Cost	$34,000.00	1700samples at $20/sample
Work Days	57	23 workers, 9 days, 1-7 days worked each
Labour Cost	$40,800.00	
GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS		
DC IP-Resistivity Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Production	$ 15,540.00	3.7 Production days @ $4200 / day
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 3,181.25	1.25 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mobe	$ 2,520.00	0.8 mob - demobe days @ $3150 / day
DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$ 21,241.25**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 1,699.30*	
Total DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$ 22,940.55**	
Airborne Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Survey	$ 76,388.00	565 km @ $135.20 / km inclusive of support and accom.
Total Airborne Magnetic Survey	**$ 76,388.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 6,111.04*	
Total Airborne Magnetic Survey	**$ 82,499.04**	
DRILLING		
GT RAB Drill	**Amount**	**Description**
Drilling	$ 49,140.00	345m @ $156 / m inclusive
Cook / OFA	$ 9,588.00	18.8 days @ $510 / day
Camp / Fuel / Communication / Electronic Gear / food	$ 9,315.00	41.4 man days @ $225 / man day
RAB Support Geologists	$ 9,870.00	18.8 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 36,139.00	14.2 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Laboratory Analysis	$ 7,914.90	210 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
XRF	$ 3,000.00	10 days @ $300 / day
Downhole Televiewer	$ 4,000.00	10 days @ $400 / day
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 128,966.90**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 10,317.35*	
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 139,284.25**	
Total Project Budget Tracking	**$ 347,808.45**	

PROJECT JPR - Grouping B

CLIENT White Gold Corp

MAILING ADDRESS

CONTACT PERSON & PHONE NUMBER

TIME LINE **June 1 to October 22**

GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Geologist/Project Management	Amount	Description
J. Paulter	$ 3,300.00	5.5 days @ $600/day
M Cooley	$ 3,960.00	4.4 days @ $900/day
Contract Geo Expenses	$ 531.00	
Laboratory Analysis	$ 1,168.39	31 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 11,961.50	4.7 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mapping Geologists	$ 2,100.00	4 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Geologist/Project Management	**$ 23,020.89**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 1,841.67*	
Total Geologist/Project Management	**$ 24,862.56**	

AERIAL DRONE SURVEYS

Drone Survey	Amount	Description
Wages	$ 1,900.00	1 days @ $1900 / day
Imagery Processing and Final Deliverables	$ 1,000.00	10 flights @ $100 / flight
Aerial Drone Surveys	**$ 2,900.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 232.00*	
Total Aerial Drone Surveys	**$ 3,132.00**	

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Soil/Till Survey	Amount	Description
Per Soil Sample Charge	$ 31,328.00	712 samples @ $44 / sample
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 5,599.00	2.2 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 36,927.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 2,954.16*	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 39,881.16**	
Assay Cost	$14,240.00	712 samples at $20/sample
Work Days	23	15 workers, 3 days, 1-3 days worked each
Labour Cost	$17,088.00	

GT Probe Survey	Amount	Description
Production	$ 38,000.00	**10 days @ $3800 / inclusive of XRF**
GT Probe Geologist	$ 5,775.00	11 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Laboratory Analysis	$ 7,764.14	206 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 8,271.25	3.25 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Standby	$ 3,675.00	**1.4 mobe / demob / wx days @ 2625 / day**
GT Probe	**$ 63,485.39**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 5,078.83*	
Total GT Probe	**$ 68,564.22**	

GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS

DC IP-Resistivity Survey	Amount	Description
Production	$ 17,850.00	4.25 Production days @ $4200 / day
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 3,563.00	1.4 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mobe	$ 2,835.00	0.9 mob - demobe days @ $3150 / day
DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$ 24,248.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 1,939.84*	
Total DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$ 26,187.84**	

DRILLING

GT RAB Drill	Amount	Description
Drilling	$ 92,196.00	591m @ $156 / m inclusive
Cook / OFA	$ 18,003.00	35.3 days @ $510 / day
Camp / Fuel / Communication / Electronic Gear / food	$ 17,460.00	77.6 man days @ $225 / man day
RAB Support Geologists	$ 18,532.50	35.3 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 67,697.00	26.6 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Laboratory Analysis	$ 14,849.86	394 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
XRF	$ 5,400.00	18 days @ $300 / day
Downhole Televiewer	$ 7,200.00	18 days @ $400 / day
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 241,338.36**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 19,307.07*	
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 260,645.43**	
Total Project Budget Tracking	**$ 423,273.21**	

PROJECT JPR - Grouping C
CLIENT White Gold Corp
MAILING ADDRESS
CONTACT PERSON & PHONE NUMBER
TIME LINE **June 1 to October 22**

GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Geologist/Project Management	Amount	Description
J. Paulter	$ 600.00	1 days @ $600/day
M Cooley	$ 900.00	1 days @ $900/day
Contract Geo Expenses	$ 102.00	
Laboratory Analysis	$ 226.14	6 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 2,290.50	0.9 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mapping Geologists	$ 393.75	0.75 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Geologist/Project Management	**$ 4,512.39**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 360.99*	
Total Geologist/Project Management	**$ 4,873.38**	

AERIAL DRONE SURVEYS

Drone Survey	Amount	Description
Wages	$ 1,900.00	1 days @ $1900 / day
Imagery Processing and Final Deliverables	$ 1,000.00	10 flights @ $100 / flight
Aerial Drone Surveys	**$ 2,900.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 232.00*	
Total Aerial Drone Surveys	**$ 3,132.00**	

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Soil/Till Survey	Amount	Description
Per Soil Sample Charge	$ 121,044.00	2751 samples @ $44 / sample
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 16,542.50	6.5 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 137,586.50**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 11,006.92*	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 148,593.42**	
Assay Cost	$55,020.00	2751 samples at $20/sample
Work Days	91	19 workers, 18 days, 1-14 days worked each
Labour Cost	$66,024.00	

GT Probe Survey	Amount	Description
Production	$ 38,000.00	**10 days @ $3800 / inclusive of XRF**
GT Probe Geologist	$ 5,775.00	11 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Laboratory Analysis	$ 7,688.76	204 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 8,271.25	3.25 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Standby	$ 3,675.00	**1.4 mobe / demob / wx days @ 2625 / day**
GT Probe	**$ 63,410.01**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 5,072.80*	
Total GT Probe	**$ 68,482.81**	

GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS

DC IP-Resistivity Survey	Amount	Description
Production	$ 10,920.00	2.6 Production days @ $4200 / day
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 2,290.50	0.9 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mobe	$ 1,890.00	0.6 mob - demobe days @ $3150 / day
DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$ 15,100.50**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 1,208.04*	
Total DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$ 16,308.54**	

Airborne Survey	Amount	Description
Survey	$ 76,388.00	565 km @ $135.20 / km inclusive of support and accom.
Total Airborne Magnetic Survey	**$ 76,388.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 6,111.04*	
Total Airborne Magnetic Survey	**$ 82,499.04**	

DRILLING

GT RAB Drill	Amount	Description
Drilling	$ 9,360.00	60m @ $156 / m inclusive
Cook / OFA	$ 1,020.00	2 days @ $510 / day
Camp / Fuel / Communication / Electronic Gear / food	$ 1,147.50	5.1 man days @ $225 / man day
RAB Support Geologists	$ 1,050.00	2 days @ 525/day inclusive of report

ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$	4,453.75	1.75 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Laboratory Analysis	$	2,261.40	60 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
XRF	$	360.00	1.2 days @ $300 / day
Downhole Televiewer	$	480.00	1.2 days @ $400 / day
Total RAB Drilling	**$**	**20,132.65**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*1,610.61*	
Total RAB Drilling	**$**	**21,743.26**	
Total Project Budget Tracking	**$**	**345,632.45**	

PROJECT JPR - Grouping D
CLIENT White Gold Corp
MAILING ADDRESS
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TIME LINE June 1 to October 22

GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Geologist/Project Management	Amount	Description
J. Paulter	$ 12,960.00	21.6 days @ $600/day
M Cooley	$ 17,370.00	17.3 days @ $900/day
Contract Geo Expenses	$ 2,074.00	
Laboratory Analysis	$ 4,560.49	121 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 46,446.25	18.25 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mapping Geologists	$ 8,190.00	15.6 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Geologist/Project Management	**$ 91,600.74**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 7,328.06*	
Total Geologist/Project Management	**$ 98,928.80**	

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Soil/Till Survey	Amount	Description
Per Soil Sample Charge	$ 91,432.00	2078 samples @ $44 / sample
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 16,288.00	6.4 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 107,720.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 8,617.60*	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 116,337.60**	

Assay Cost	$41,560.00	2078 samples at $20/sample
Work Days	57	18 workers, 6 days, 1-5 days worked each
Labour Cost	$49,872.00	

GT Probe Survey	Amount	Description
Production	$ 110,200.00	**29 days @ $3800 / inclusive of XRF**
GT Probe Geologist	$ 17,325.00	33 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Laboratory Analysis	$ 22,689.38	602 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 24,177.50	9.5 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Standby	$ 10,762.50	**4.1 mobe / demob / wx days @ 2625 / day**
GT Probe	**$ 185,154.38**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 14,812.35*	
Total GT Probe	**$ 199,966.73**	

GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS

DC IP-Resistivity Survey	Amount	Description
Production	$ 28,560.00	6.8 Production days @ $4200 / day
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 5,853.50	2.3 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mobe	$ 4,725.00	1.5 mob - demobe days @ $3150 / day
DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$ 39,138.50**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 3,131.08*	
Total DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$ 42,269.58**	

Ground Magnetic Survey	Amount	Description
Survey	$ 8,640.00	9 days @ $960/day inclusive of R&B and Equipment
Total Ground Magnetic Survey	**$ 8,640.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 691.20*	
Total Ground Magnetic Survey	**$ 9,331.20**	

CAN-DIG TRENCHING

Trenching	Amount	Description
Can Dig Operator	$ 1,925.00	3.5 days @ $550 / day
Can Dig Assistant	$ 1,155.00	3 days @ $ 385 / day
Trenching Equipment & Field Electronics	$ 2,100.00	3.5 days @ 600 / day
Laboratory Analysis	$ 2,449.85	65 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
Camp and food	$ 770.00	7 days @ $ 110 / day
Total Trenching Costs	**$ 8,399.85**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 671.99*	
Total Trenching Costs	**$ 9,071.84**	

DRILLING

GT RAB Drill	Amount	Description
Drilling	$ 104,520.00	670m @ $156 / m inclusive

Cook / OFA	$ 20,400.00	40 days @ $510 / day
Camp / Fuel / Communication / Electronic Gear / food	$ 19,800.00	88 man days @ $225 / man day
RAB Support Geologists	$ 21,000.00	40 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 76,859.00	30.2 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Laboratory Analysis	$ 16,809.74	446 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
XRF	$ 6,120.00	20.4 days @ $300 / day
Downhole Televiewer	$ 8,160.00	20.4 days @ $400 / day
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 273,668.74**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 21,893.50*	
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 295,562.24**	
GT RC Drill	**Amount**	**Description**
Drilling	$ 273,706.00	2558 m @ 107 / m inclusive
RC Support Geologists	$ 26,250.00	50 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Cook / OFA	$ 25,500.00	50 days @ $510 / day
Camp / Fuel / Communication / Electronic Gear / food	$ 53,100.00	236 man days @ 225 / day
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$ 68,460.50	26.9 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Laboratory Analysis	$ 64,261.45	1705 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
XRF	$ 6,300.00	21 days @ 300 / day
RC Camp Construction	$ 10,752.00	6 days camp build
Downhole Televiewer	$ 8,400.00	21 days @ 400 / day
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 536,729.95**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 42,938.40*	
Total RAB Drilling	**$ 579,668.35**	
Total Project Budget Tracking	**$ 1,351,136.33**	

PROJECT JPR - Grouping E
CLIENT White Gold Corp
MAILING ADDRESS
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TIME LINE **June 1 to October 22**

GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT			
Geologist/Project Management	**Amount**		**Description**
J. Paulter	$	6,300.00	10.5 days @ $600/day
M Cooley	$	7,650.00	8.5 days @ $900/day
Contract Geo Expenses	$	1,011.00	
Laboratory Analysis	$	2,223.71	59 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$	22,650.50	8.9 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mapping Geologists	$	3,990.00	7.6 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Geologist/Project Management	**$**	**43,825.21**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*3,506.02*	
Total Geologist/Project Management	**$**	**47,331.23**	

AERIAL DRONE SURVEYS			
Drone Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Wages	$	1,900.00	1 days @ $1900 / day
Imagery Processing and Final Deliverables	$	1,000.00	10 flights @ $100 / flight
Aerial Drone Surveys	**$**	**2,900.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*232.00*	
Total Aerial Drone Surveys	**$**	**3,132.00**	

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS			
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge	$	95,876.00	2179 samples @ $44 / sample
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$	17,306.00	6.8 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Soil/Till Surveys	**$**	**113,182.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*9,054.56*	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$**	**122,236.56**	
Assay Cost		$43,580.00	2179 samples at $20/sample
Work Days		71	19 workers, 14 days, 1-11 days worked each
Labour Cost		$52,296.00	

GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS			
DC IP-Resistivity Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Production	$	2,100.00	0.5 Production days @ $4200 / day
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$	509.00	0.2 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Mobe	$	315.00	0.1 mob - demobe days @ $3150 / day
DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$**	**2,924.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*233.92*	
Total DC IP-Resitivity Surveys	**$**	**3,157.92**	

DRILLING			
GT RC Drill	**Amount**		**Description**
Drilling	$	52,109.00	487 m @ 107 / m inclusive
RC Support Geologists	$	5,250.00	10 days @ 525/day inclusive of report
Cook / OFA	$	4,845.00	9.5 days @ $510 / day
Camp / Fuel / Communication / Electronic Gear / food	$	10,125.00	45 man days @ 225 / day
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger (3hr minimum)	$	12,979.50	5.1 hours @ $2545 hour wet.
Laboratory Analysis	$	12,249.25	325 analysis @$37.69 / sample (incl QAQC and ship
XRF	$	1,500.00	5 days @ 300 / day
RC Camp Construction	$	2,048.00	2 days camp build
Downhole Televiewer	$	2,000.00	5 days @ 400 / day
Total RAB Drilling	**$**	**103,105.75**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*8,248.46*	
Total RAB Drilling	**$**	**111,354.21**	
Total Project Budget Tracking	**$**	**287,211.92**	

Statement of Qualifications

I, James Alexander, 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 Queen's University in 2018 with a B.Sc. Honors degree in Geological Sciences.
3) I have worked as a geologist for 2 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 20th day of April 2019.

See Data Folder for appendices