2019 RAB Drilling and Surface Geochemical Report

(Soil Sampling, GT Probe, RAB Drilling)

on the
JP-Ross Property
Dawson City, Yukon Territory

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:
RAB Drilling: August 25, 2019 and end date October 06, 2020
GT-Probe: April 10, 2019 – October 10, 2019
Soil Sampling: June 03, 2019 – October 10, 2019

Prepared for White Gold Corp

Written By: Joshuah Forrester, B. Sc. Hons
Compilation Date: 2021-05-10

Summary

This report summarizes the surface exploration work completed by White Gold Corp during the 2019 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 target, 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 these 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 proved as a significant vector for identifying 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 garner 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 t 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 1656.2-line kilometers.

Surface exploration at the JP Ross property in 2018 included field mapping and prospecting, soil and Geo-Probe sampling, ground IP-Resistivity surveys, aerial DIGHEM/LiDAR/drone surveys, and rotary air blast (RAB) / reverse circulation (RC) drilling. This work led to the discovery of high-grade mineralization on the Vertigo target and subsequently shaped the strategic direction of the 2019 exploration program.

The 2019 field exploration season saw aggressive RAB, RC and diamond drilling on the Vertigo target which focused on developing a strong geological construct in which we can draw an improved understanding of the mineralization style and extent. Additionally, significant mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, GT-Probe sampling and geophysical surveys were carried out across the entire property in hopes of defining new drill prospects for future exploration programs.

Included in this report are the results of the following work across 8 targets on the JPR Property:

- of 12,270 soil samples across the entire property.
- 2312 GT-Probe samples across nine targets.
- 1,644m of RAB drilling over 27 holes across seven targets.

Twelve (12) GT Probe lines totaling 178 samples and 4 RAB holes (JPRSF19-002 to -005) totaling 209.8m were placed on the Stage Fright target. Results suggest that Au Is spotty and is associated with increased Pb, As and Ag values in a NW-SE trending system which remains under explored and which may present difficulty proving lateral extent. Additional trenching to bedrock on anomalous surface results should be done to confidently determine orientation and width of mineralized zones. The geology around this target appears to be heavily broken and will create difficult drilling conditions for future RAB programs. If future drilling is conducted, a RAB drill is not recommended.

Fifteen (15) GT-Probe lines totaling 312 samples and eight (8) RAB roles were placed on the Vertigo target. Results suggest that mineralization at the Vertigo target appears to be high-grade in nature and located primarily in thin, laterally extensive (a roughly 1.5 km corridor), faulted quartz veins with occasional blowouts located along fault intersections and lithological contacts. It is thought that mineralization thins out to the west and that intersections of greater thickness may be returned by extending the drilling footprint to the East. Additional Geoprobe, trenching and drilling in the SE of the target area is recommended to confirm the continuity of results returned in JPRVER19RAB-022 and to determine the source of untested high-grade surface geochemical results. Future drilling in the SE of the target will likely encounter heavily broken ground with significant water while working in proximity to the creek. 2019 RAB drilling in the area failed to penetrate these zones on two occasions, thus a RAB drill is not recommended in this area in the future.

Nineteen (19) GT-Probe lines totaling 328 samples were placed across the North and South Frenzy target which led to three (3) subsequent RAB holes totaling 222.5m on the North Frenzy. Mineralization at the North end of the Frenzy target is thought to trend North South with a subvertical dip and is spatially associated with quartz vein brecciation, pyrite, arsenopyrite and anomalous As, Pb, Ag, Bi. Deeper trenching to bedrock along anomalous surface geochemical results is required to confirm thickness and orientation of mineralization prior to carrying out additional RAB drilling in untested areas of the North and South Frenzy target. Historical drilling in the area tends to suggest that the breadth of surface results may have been exaggerated by accumulation of eroded mineralized material; a concept which can be confirmed by improved trenching techniques.

Eighteen (18) GT-Probe lines totaling 301 samples and Four RAB holes totaling 237.73m were placed on the Sabotage target. Results suggest that anomalous geochemistry seen at surface and in drillholes is part of a large spotty mineralized system which is present over much of the target area and may be difficult to trace over significant strike length. Undercutting of high-grade surface results with scissored holes showed that mineralized structures may not show vertical extent either. Additional investigations into the effect of preferential erosion should be done on the sabotage. Its relatively flat profile may have permitted for the preferential accumulation of quartz vein and silicified material, thus leading to a false representation of the true distribution of gold across the target. Deeper trenching to true bedrock will shed light into this issue.

Four (4) GT-Probe lines totaling 95 samples and three (3) RAB holes totaling 207.26m were placed on the X-Man target. Although Geoprobe and soil work on the X-Man returned hopeful results, RAB drill holes shallowly targeting these probe hits failed to return any significant results. Like the Sabotage, a deeper

trenching program aimed at reaching true bedrock will shed light into the true nature of the mineralization seen in Geoprobe results. Review of optical televiewer structural data should be done to gain insight into orientations of stratigraphy, fractures, and veins.

Two (2) GT-Probe lines totaling 41 samples and Four (4) RAB drill holes totaling 157.87m were placed on the Lifeboat target. This work produced interesting drill results but because of difficult ground, the drilling failed to penetrate completely through the mineralized zones. JPRLB19RAB-003 undercut JPRLB19RAB-001 and 002 and failed to return significant results raising the question of orientation and vertical extent. OTV data should be reviewed before future drilling is done. Like Vertigo and Stage Fright, a RAB drill is not recommended for future work on this target if shallow dips are required.

Seventeen (17) GT Probe lines totaling 359 samples and one (1) RAB hole were placed on the Topaz target.

One (1) GT-Probe line totaling 22 samples was placed on the Saboteur target as follow up to anomalous surface geochemistry seen in prospecting and soil sampling. This work returned a 3-station probe hit of 0.218 ppm, 0.151 ppm, and 0.167 ppm Au over what appears to be an east-west trending set of LiDAR lineaments and requires additional inspection using trenching to generate a clear understanding of the nature of this anomalous surface geochemistry.

Five (5) GT Probe lines totaling 50 samples were placed on the Suspicion target to follow up high grade gold in soils seen in the north of the anomaly where historical diamond drilling failed to produce significant results, and in the south where a series of multi-gram Au in prospecting samples were taken across an apparent NE trending gold in soil anomaly. Results ranged from trace to 0.39 ppm Au in the south, and trace to 0.29 ppm Au in the north (Figure 24). Further trenching work may be required to properly understand the nature of this anomalous surface geochemistry.

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

1. Introduction

The following report summarizes RAB drilling, and surface geochemical exploration completed at the JP Ross property during the 2019 field season. It reports the results of soil sampling, GT-Probe sampling, and Rotary Air blast "RAB" drilling from April 10th, 2019 – October 10th, 2019.

Soil sampling carried out by GroundTruth Exploration deployed soil sampling crews to GroundTruth's Field of Dreams camp on June 01 – October 10, 2019. A 3-man Geo-Probe sampling crew provided by GroundTruth Exploration worked the property from May 15th, 2019 – October 10th, 2019 and a 4-man RAB drill crew worked from August 25th to October 06th, 2019.

1.1 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 which is located north of the Stewart River and east of the Yukon River. The property can be access during the summer months from Dawson via the government maintained Hunker Creek Road which extends into a network of privately maintained goldfield roads. White Gold Corp shares the cost of road maintenance with local placer miners who grade roads and create spring access to the property and placer camps reaching as far as the Stewart River. In addition to the currently maintained road and trail system, the Government of Canada, The Government of Yukon, and major operators in the mining industry have committed $248,179,000, up to $112,004,000, up to $108,662,000, respectively to the Resource Gateway Project which aims to improve access to two areas of high mineral potential and active mining in the territory: the Dawson Range and the Nahanni Range. The Resource Gateway Project is planned to pass directly through Newmont's Coffee Deposit and Western Copper and Gold's Casino deposit from Carmack's northward to Dawson, passing directly through White Gold Corp's JPR Property, bringing improved access year-round to the project area.

1.2 Claims

The property consists of 2,850 fifty-acre Quartz claims covering a total of 142,500 acres; 57667.7 hectares of ground located within the Dawson Mining district. 59.5 % of the claims are 100% held by Selene Holdings, a wholly owned subsidiary of White Gold Corp, and the remainder by White Gold Corp. The 3,775-claim aggregate that covers the JP Ross property is subdivided into three different claim groups: Ross Claims (28), Maisy Claims (604), and JP Claims (2,218). All claims covering the property lie within NAD 83 zone 7N and are displayed in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows current claim groupings. See Appendix I for full-sized claim maps and a claims data table.

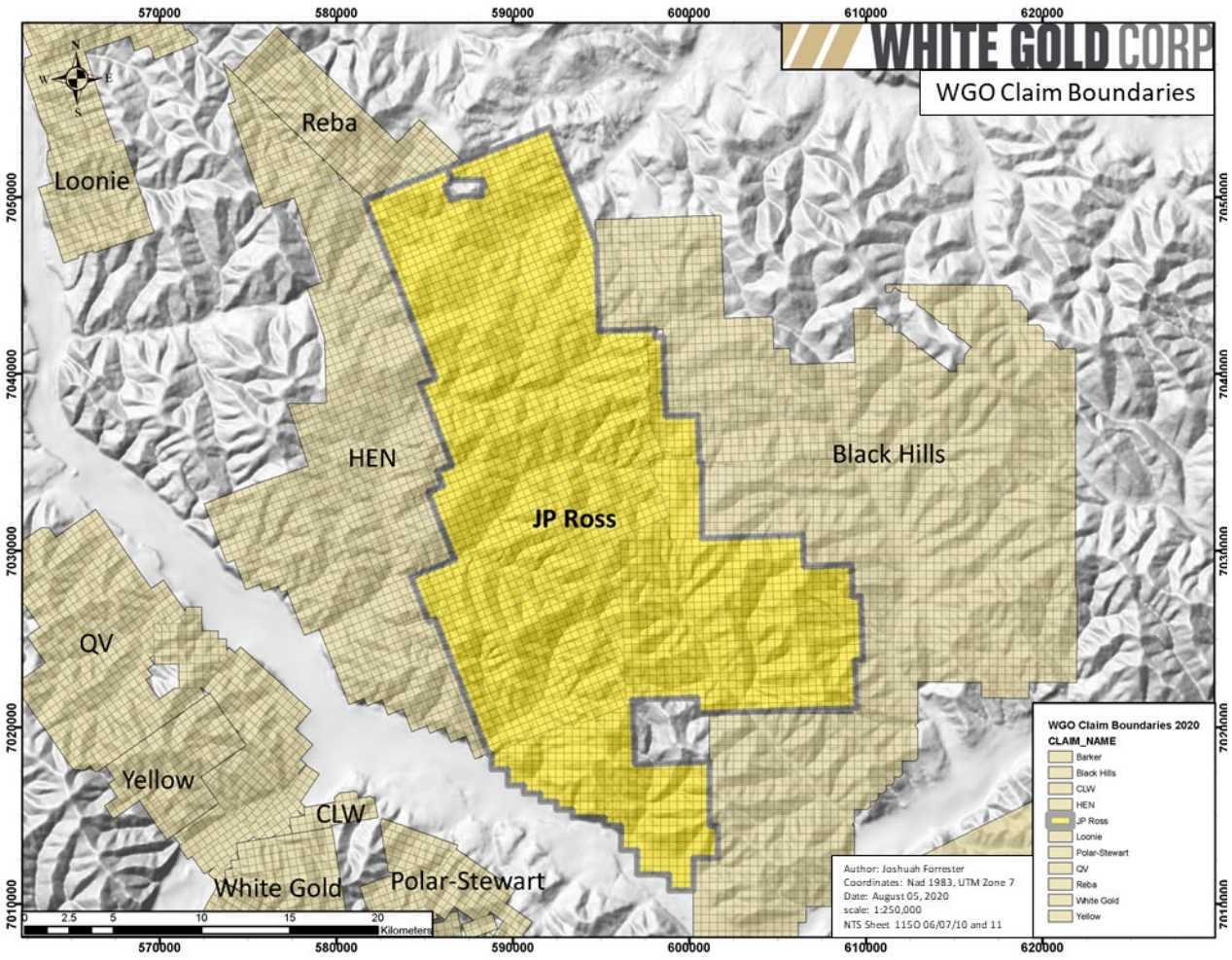

Figure 1: WGO Claim Boundaries showing JPR area.

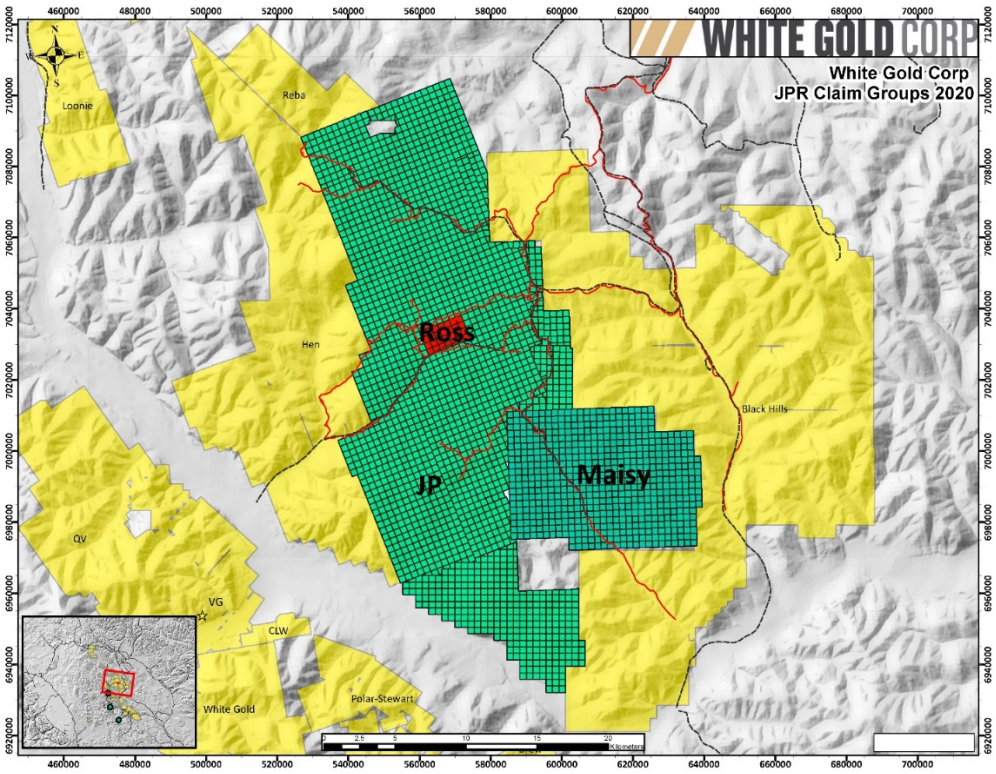

Figure 2 2020 Claim Grouping Map.

1.3 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, and the discovery of 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).

Extensive exploration work was undertaken by Underworld Resources Inc. during 2009; the primary focus of which was a 6,207-station soil sampling program and a 181-sample prospecting program. 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). 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.

The 2018 field season saw a significant uptick in exploration on the JPR property with the discovery of laterally extensive high-grade mineralization on the Vertigo target.
Work completed on the JPR consisted of:

- 9805 soil samples.
- 1132.7-line kilometers of airborne DIGHEM surveying over the northwestern segment of the property.
- 48.4-line kilometers of LiDar surveys over the Vertigo and Suspicion targets.
- 244 square kilometers of drone coverage over the Suspicion, Tenderfoot and Vertigo areas.
- 13.425 line kilometers over 32 IP-Resistivity lines were completed on the Rebecca, Vertigo, Sabotage, and Stage Fright targets.

- 22 Geoprobe lines were completed across the Sabotage, Frenzy, Psycho, and Vertigo target areas for an aggregate of 4,900 m and 1,012 samples.
- 45 RAB holes, and 25 RC holes, for a total depth of 3,045 m and 1,172 m, respectively, were completed on the Rebecca, Sabotage/Sabotage North, Stage Fright, Vertigo, and Suspicion targets.
- 336 prospecting samples from 346 stations were collected across the Sabotage, Vertigo, Maisy May, and Suspicion targets.

Significant late-season exploration work was initiated on the Vertigo target (included in the aforementioned list) in response to high grade mineralization discovered by follow-up prospecting on anomalous As, Pb, Bi, Au, Ag in Geoprobe sampling. This response led to the initiation of an extensive Vertigo focused prospecting and mapping program, RAB-RC drilling, IP-RES surveys, trenching, Ground-Mag surveys, and detailed soil sampling; the results of which shaped the 2019 field season significantly.

Geology

Regional Geology

The Property is in the Stewart River-Klondike goldfield area within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The basement rocks in this region are pervasively foliated and recrystalized schists and gneisses, which have metamorphic grades ranging from greenschist facies in the north to amphibolite facies on the BHC Property. Three generations of plutonism (Devonian, Mississippian, and Permian) are recognized in the Stewart River area. Granitoids and basement rocks have developed two discernable metamorphic foliations. Compression during the Jurassic resulted in the development of narrow shear zones and thrust stacking of lithologic units. During the Cretaceous the regional stress field shifted to extensional and normal faults oriented north-south and east-west developed. These faults controlled the emplacement of Cretaceous and early Tertiary intrusions. As this system evolved into the Eocene, extension was accommodated by transcurrent slip along the Tintina Fault (Figure 3).

The region underwent ductile (D1/D2) deformation associated with amphibolite facies metamorphism during the Late Permian Klondike orogeny. This event was associated with the accretion of the YT to Laurentia and associated closure of the Slide Mt Ocean and obduction of ophiolitic slices of the Slide Mt terrane. The area underwent additional compression and ductile deformation (D3) associated with greenschist facies metamorphism during the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic. The event was associated with widespread thrust faulting and imbrication of the Slide Mt. terrane, and the emplacement of felsic to ultramafic intrusions. This transitioned into a period of regional uplift and exhumation and is associated with dominantly east-west oriented sinistral faults, localized north-northwest vergent folds, and high angle reverse faults (D4). This period of deformation spans the ductile to brittle transition and are associated, particularly the E-W sinistral faults, with ‘orogenic’ style gold mineralization throughout the White Gold district and Klondike. Figure 4 below shows a correlation chart for the major tectonic, structural, magmatic, and mineralizing events in the west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska.

Renewed northeast dipping subduction under the continental margin during the Late Cretaceous led to renewed magmatism across the YT and is associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions of the Dawson Range batholith and felsic-mafic volcanic rocks of the Mount Nansen suite. The Early Cretaceous arc

activity ceased around 99Ma; at which point it stepped farther inboard and is associated with intrusive suites in the Selwyn Basin (ie. Tombstone suite, etc.). This lull in magmatism was associated with the formation of the Indian River Formation, a coarse clastic sedimentary package deposited in an alluvial/fluvial to shallow marine setting that records approximately 40 million years of sedimentation following the formation of the Dawson Range Arc.

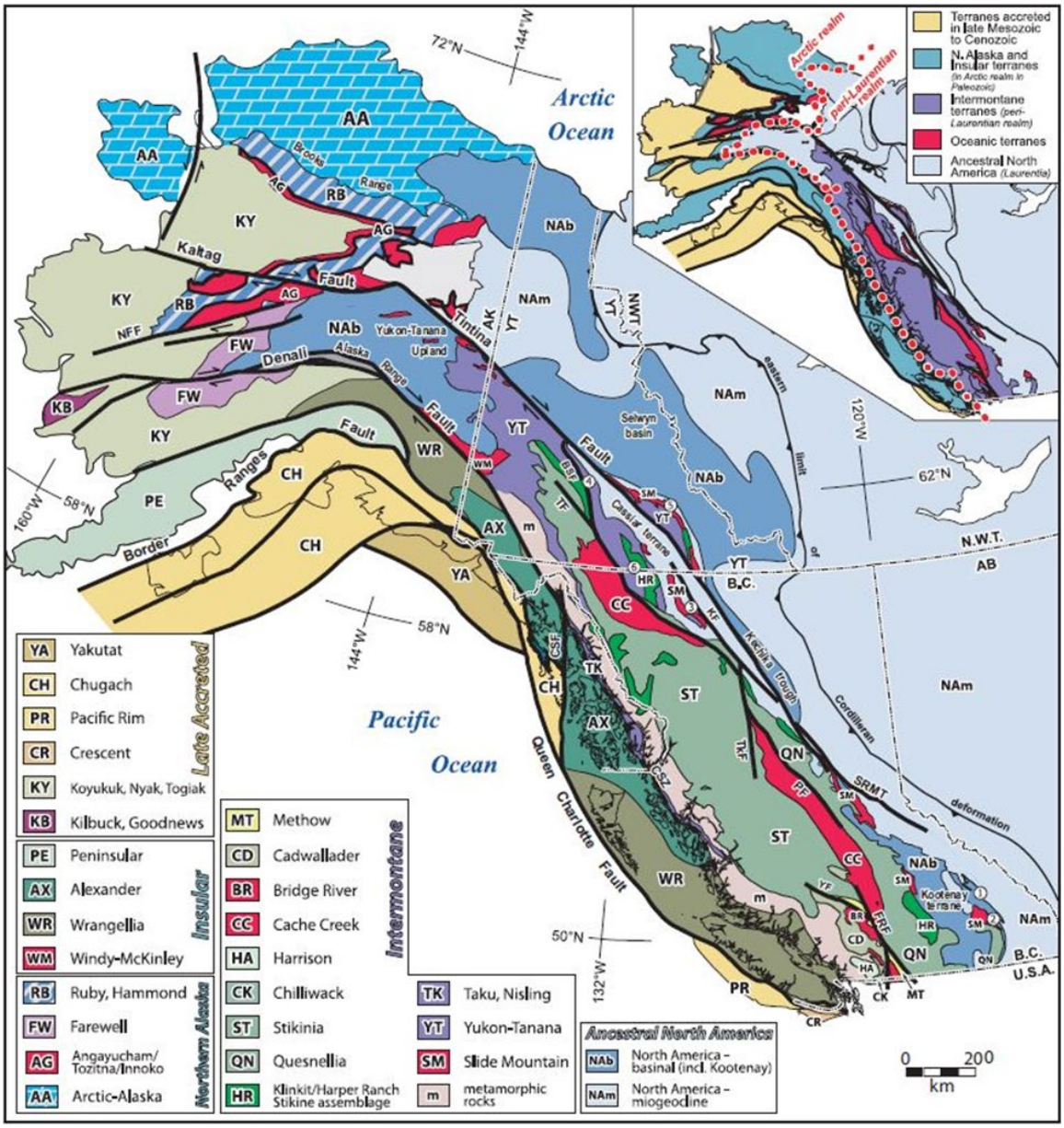

Figure 3 - Terrane map of the northern Cordillera displaying the tectonic setting of the JP Ross property in the Yukon-Tanana terrane. The Yukon-Tanana is bounded to the northeast by the Tintina Fault and to the southwest by the Denali Fault. Figure from *(Symes, Fowlow, and Bailey, 2012) modified after (Colpron, Nelson and Murphy 2006).*

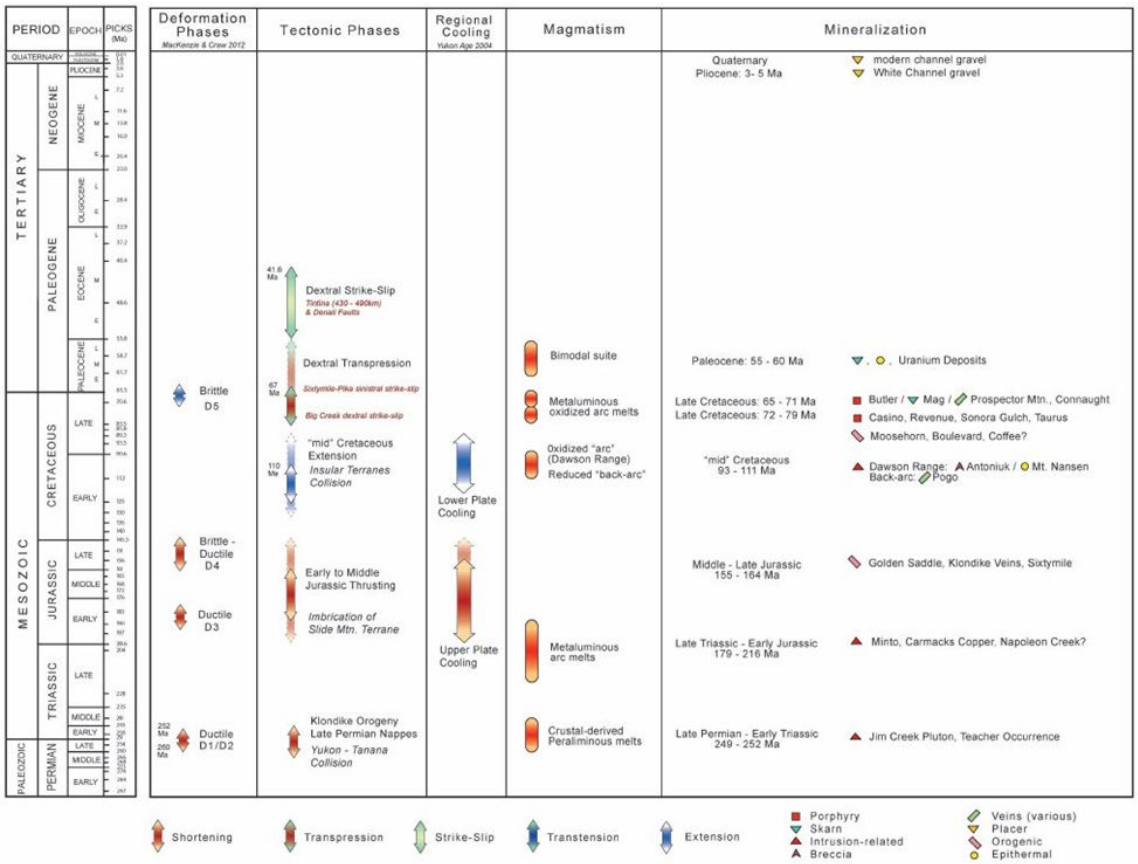

Figure 4 - Correlation chart describing major events in the west-central YT terrane and eastern Alaska (after Allan et. al., 2013).

1.3.1 Property Geology

The property is underlain by metamorphosed, Carboniferous, hornblende-bearing granodiorite, diorite, tonalites and mafic gneisses of the Simson Range; Devonian to carboniferous intermediate to mafic volcanic and volcaniclastics of the Finlayson Assemblage; Ediacaran to Devonian quartzite, psammite, pelite and amphibolites of the Snowcap Assemblage; and localized occurrences of the Permian aged, metamorphosed granodiorites and quartz monzonites of the Sulfur Creek suite of Intrusives. Additionally, the North-Eastern limits of the project are overlain by Cretaceous felsic-intermediate tuffs of the Carmack's Volcanic suite. The basement rocks in the project area are pervasively foliated and recrystallized showing metamorphic grades ranging from greenschist to amphibolite facies. Figure 5 and Figure 6 show the bedrock geology of the JPR area from the YGS Digital Bedrock Geology and refinements by Mike Cooley, respectively.

1.3.2 Mineralization

Gold related Alteration/Mineralization on the JPR Property tends to be structurally controlled, often occurring along large-scale E-W and N-S oriented normal faults and along major lithological contacts. Thin, stacked, high-grade veinlets are known to occur as second and third order splays from primary structures which are often oriented NE-SW and NW-SE proximal to major structures. Geochemical associations with gold are target specific with mineralization occurring as Au-only or associated with any combination of Pb, Bi, As, Ag, Cu, Te, Sb.

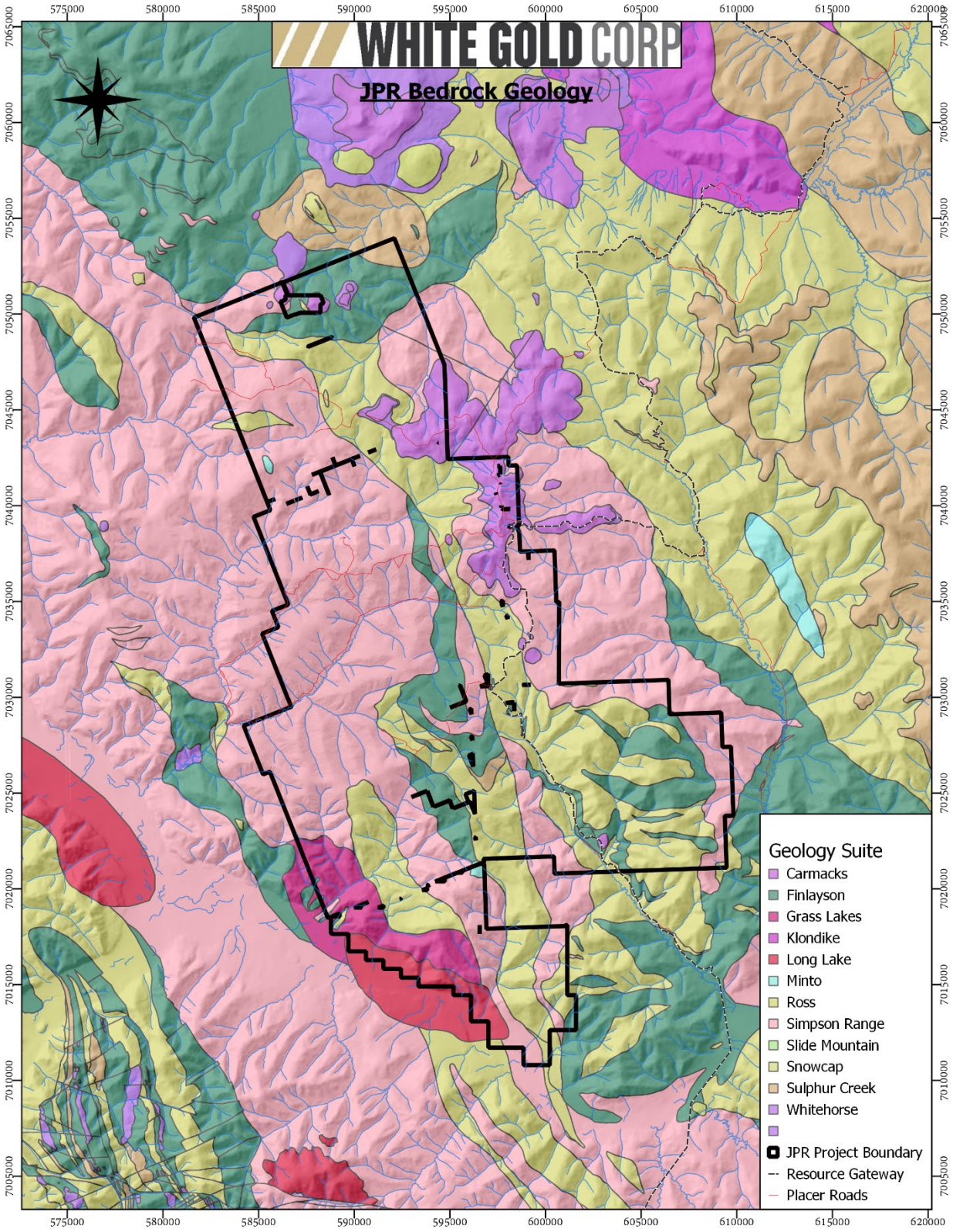

Figure 5 - JPR Bedrock Geology from Yukon Digital Bedrock Geology, Yukon Geological Survey.

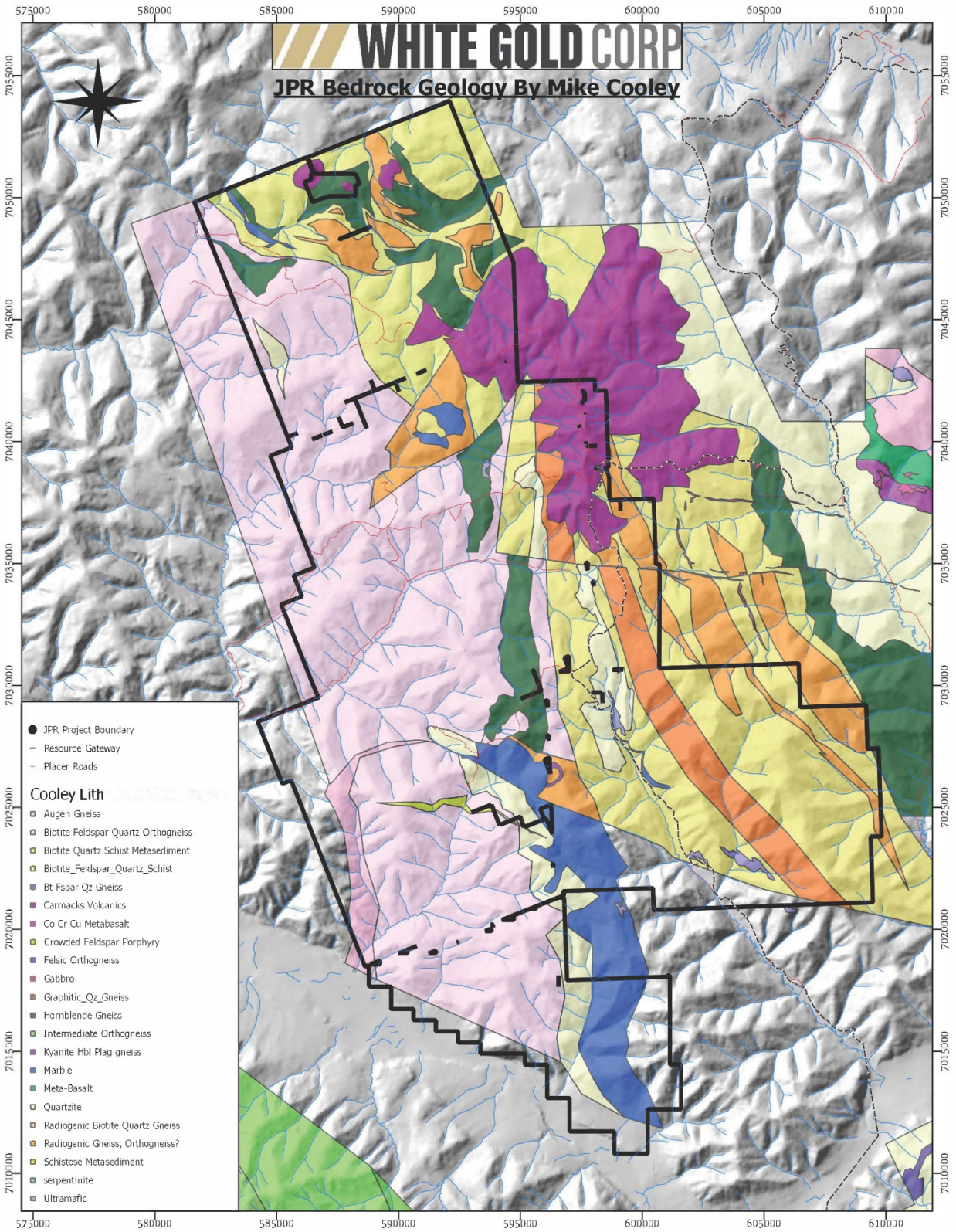

Figure 6 - JPR Bedrock Geology by Mike Cooley.

2 2019 Exploration Program and Results

2.1 Soil Sampling

A total of 12,270 soil samples were collected across the JPR property (Figure 7) in 2019 with all-in costs of $671,169 at a per-sample rate of $54.70. Sampling focused primarily on infill grids which were aimed at establishing confident drill targets and orientations for future programs based on positive results from past programs. Associated results, data tables and assay certificates can be found in appendix III.

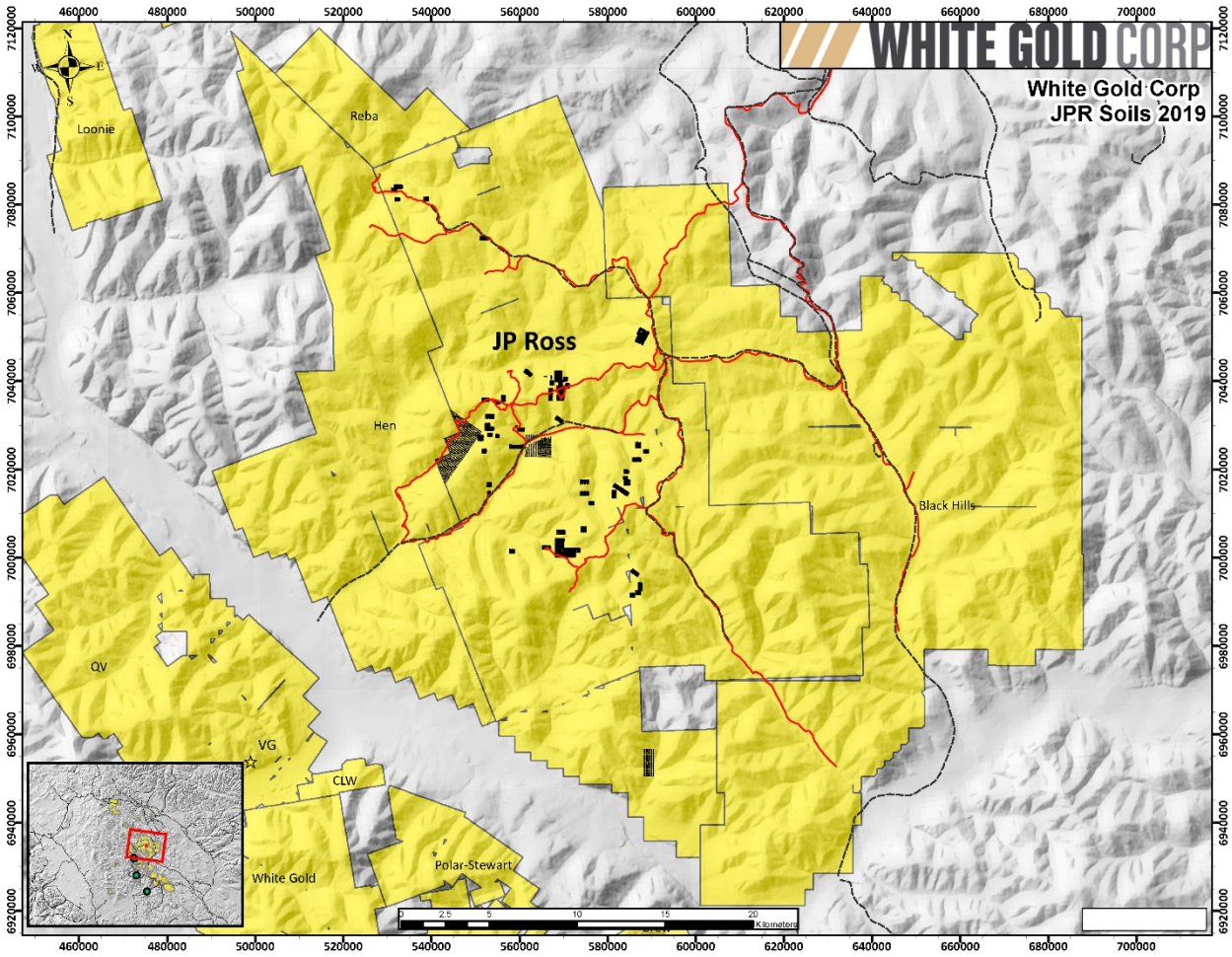

Figure 7: JPR 2019 Soil locations.

2.1.1 Methods and Procedures

Field technicians navigated to sample sites using handheld GPS units. A C-Horizon sample is collected using an Eijklcamp brand hand auger at a depth of between 20cm and 110cm. Where necessary, in rocky or frozen ground, a mattock is used to obtain the sample. Photos are taken of the sample site 5m from sample hole with auger inserted. Typically, 400 to 500 g of soil is placed in a pre-labeled bag. An aluminum metal tag inscribed with the sample identification number is attached to a rock or branch in a visible area at the sample site along with a length of pink flagging tape. A field duplicate sample is taken once for every 25 samples. The GPS location of the sample site is recorded with a Garmin 60cx or 76cx GPS device in

UTM NAD 83 format, and the waypoint is labeled with the project name and the sample identification number. A weather-proof handheld device equipped with a barcode scanner is used in the field to record the descriptive attributes of the sample collected, including sample identification number, soil color, soil horizon, slope, sample depth, ground and tree vegetation and sample quality and any other relevant information.

2.1.2 Analysis

Once received at the BV lab, soil samples are prepared using the SS80 method. Samples are dried at 60 degrees Celsius and sieved such that up to 100 grams of material passes 180 microns (80 mesh). The samples are then analyzed by the AQ201+U method which involves dissolving 15 grams of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 37 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique.

2.1.3 Results

Soil sampling on the JPR Property produced significant results across most grids and generated valid follow-up drill, Probe and Trench targets on the North Frenzy, Topaz, Sabotage, Saboteur, Lifeboat, and Vertigo targets.

Frenzy Area

The North Frenzy and South Frenzy areas are located directly north of the South Henderson Airstrip, and cover multiple soil anomalies over a 3,400m x 2,700m N-S area (Figure 8). Significant results on North Frenzy highlighted three strong, roughly N to NE trending Au anomalies north of the road which returned Au values of up to 1141.6 ppb with variably elevated As, Ag, Pb and Bi. The best-defined anomaly consists of a N-S trending zone of >100 ppb Au, traceable for 950m. Additionally, two anomalous clusters were defined south of the road with values up to 2963.6 ppb Au on the western anomaly and 771.8 ppb Au on the eastern anomaly. Detailed soils on the Notorious target (NW of the Frenzy area) (Figure 8) defined a broad, roughly NW trending, gold in soil anomaly which returned Au values of up to 474.9 ppb.

North Sabotage

Detailed soils on the North Sabotage target defined a NE trending gold in soil anomaly which extends from the access road and extends 400m down slope. Values range from trace up to 1178.9 ppb Au (Figure 9) and show only minor enrichment in pathfinders such as Ag, Pb, As, Cu, Bi. Additionally, localized spot and low-grade anomalies were observed in mini grids to the West and South of the target area which require additional geological follow up.

Sabotage-Saboteur-Lifeboat

Detailed soils on the Sabotage-Saboteur-Lifeboat area were aimed at resolving confusion on orientation and extent of mineralization on the broad soil anomaly which saw poor historical drill intersections. Individual anomalies over the area typically trend to the WNW and NE with values ranging from trace to 2,905 ppb Au. (Figure 10, Figure 11) Specific highlights include the Saboteur target which consists of an 835m WNW trending linear zone of >50 ppb Au in soils (up to 664 ppb Au), and a 390m NE trending linear

anomaly at the NE end of the area (Lifeboat) with values >100 ppb Au (up to 1,179 ppb Au). The anomalies are typically gold only with no significant pathfinder association and occur along interpreted 2nd and 3rd order structures adjacent to a regional scale E-W fault; like the Company's Golden Saddle deposit 30km to the south.

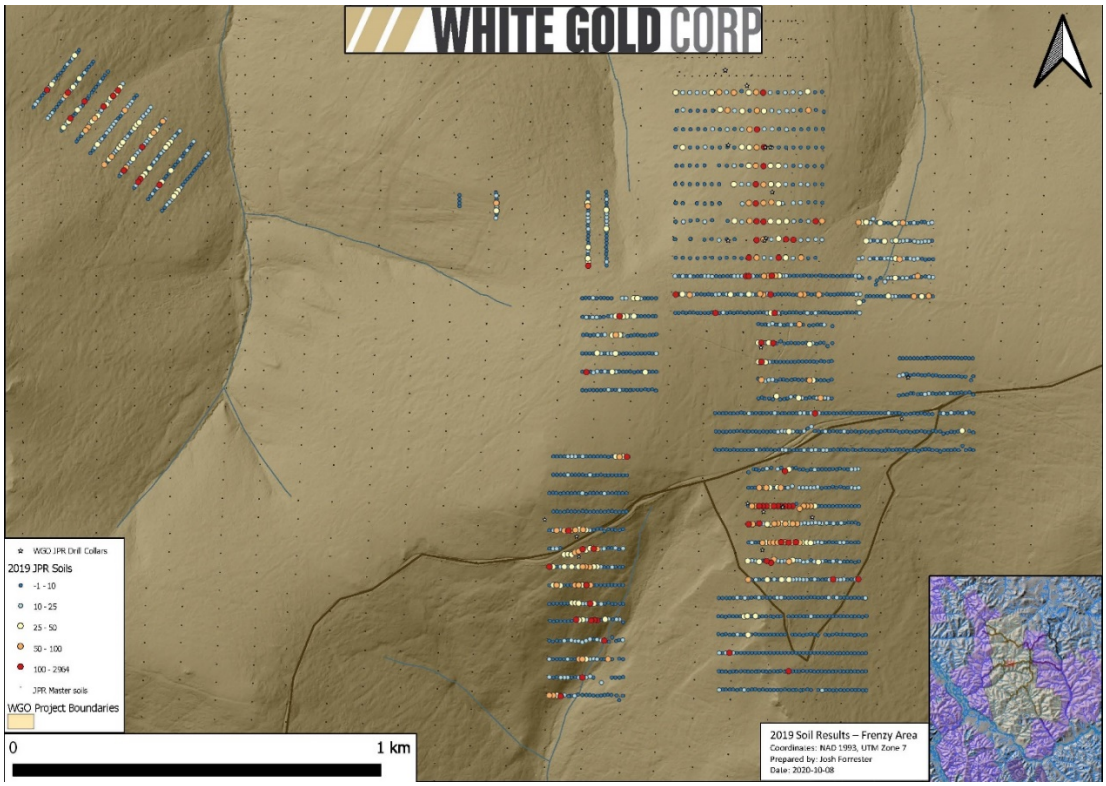

Figure 8 - Frenzy Area 2019 Gold in soil results.

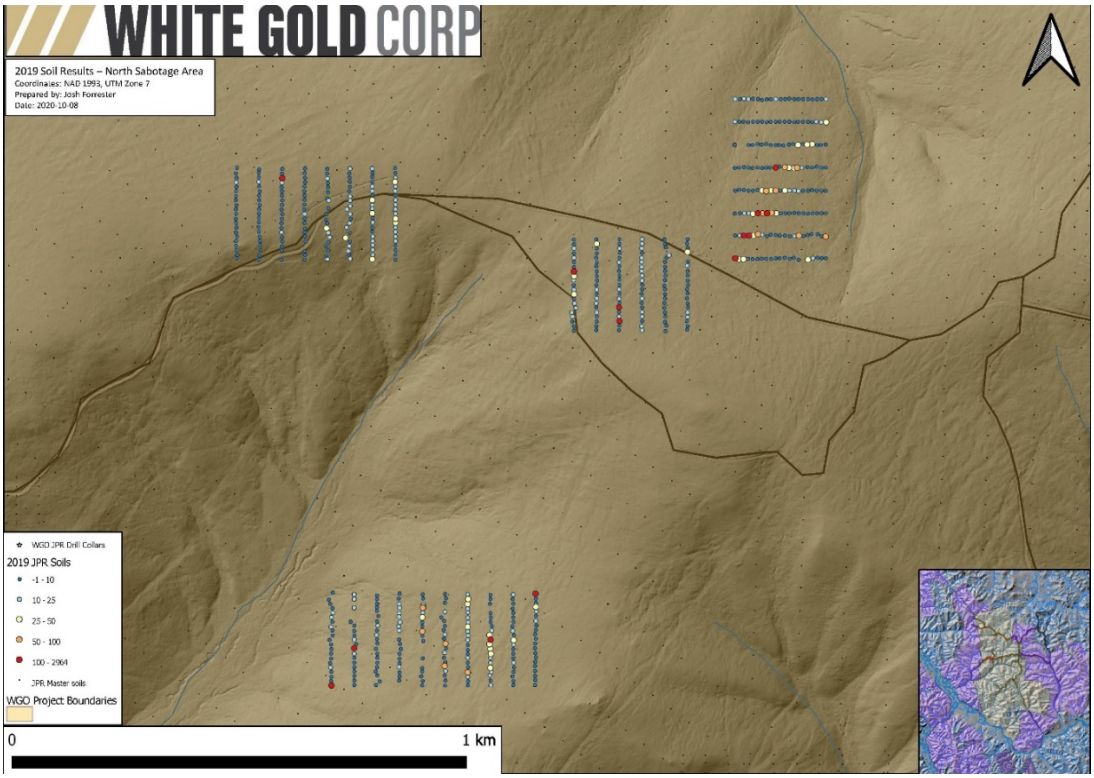

Figure 9 - 2019 North Sabotage area gold in soil results.

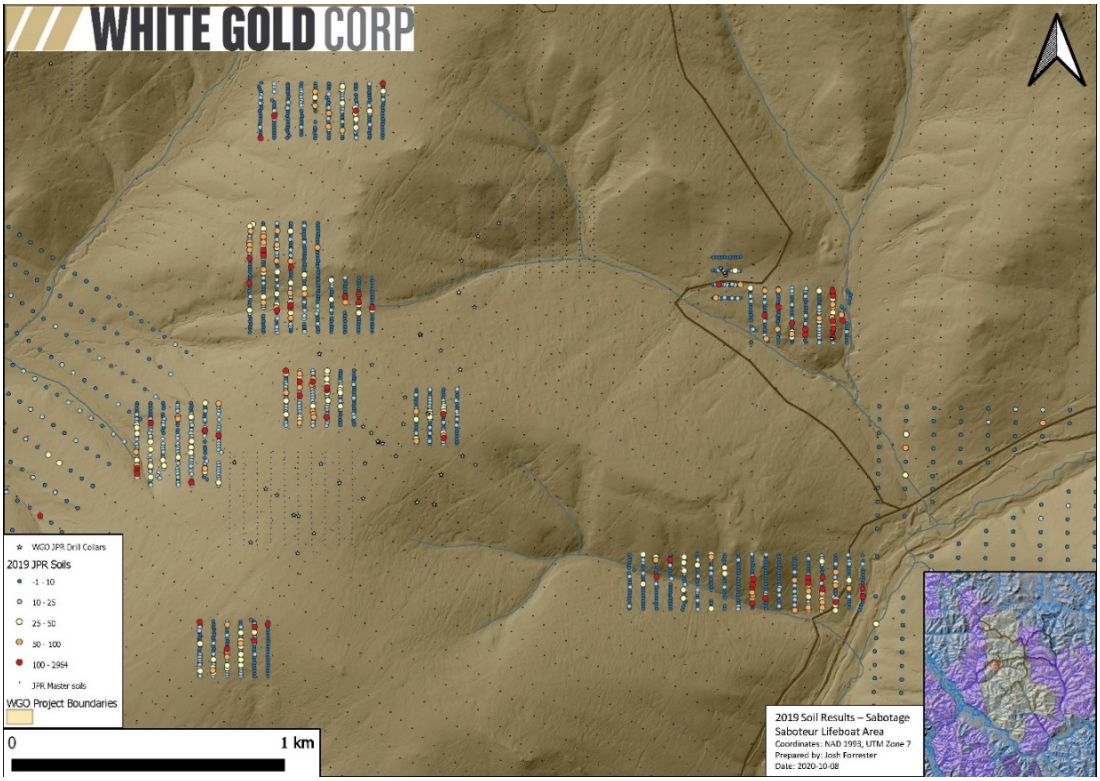

Figure 10 - 2019 Sabotage, Saboteur, Lifeboat area gold in soils results.

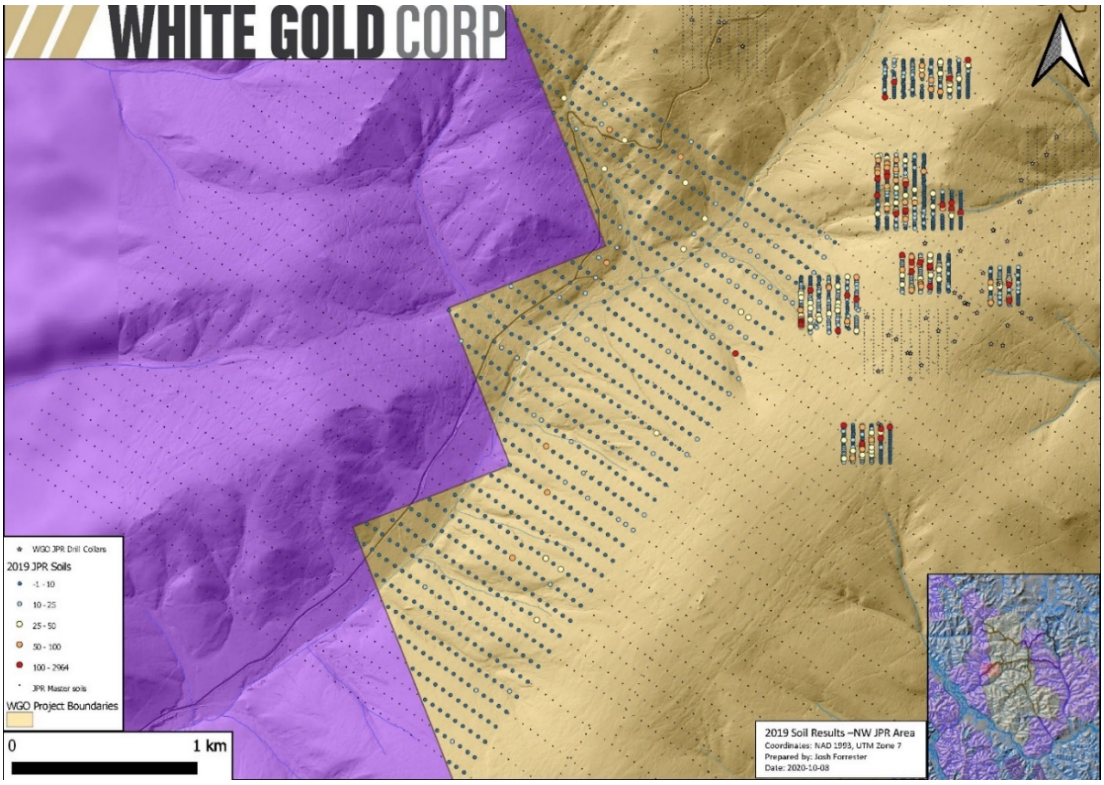

Figure 11 - 2019 NW JPR gold in soils results.

Psycho

The Psycho is located 5.2 km NE of the Vertigo, directly South of the headwaters of South Henderson Creek, and covers multiple gold in soil anomalies over a 3,500 x 950m NE trending area. During the 2019 season, the psycho area saw significant detailed (20m spaced) soils work over historical 50m sample spaced, 100m line spaced, spot soil anomalies. The strongest anomaly occurs within the center of the trend and consists of a 500m x 180m NW trending zone of anomalous gold in soils >50ppb Au (up to 1,711 ppb Au) (Figure 12). This anomaly is open in two directions (NW and SE trending) where structures appear to be E-W trending en-echelon structures within a broader NW trending structural corridor. The remaining grids generally highlighted spotty, occasionally broad, low grade soil anomalies for which the geology remains poorly understood. Additional follow-up prospecting and mapping of these anomalies is still needed.

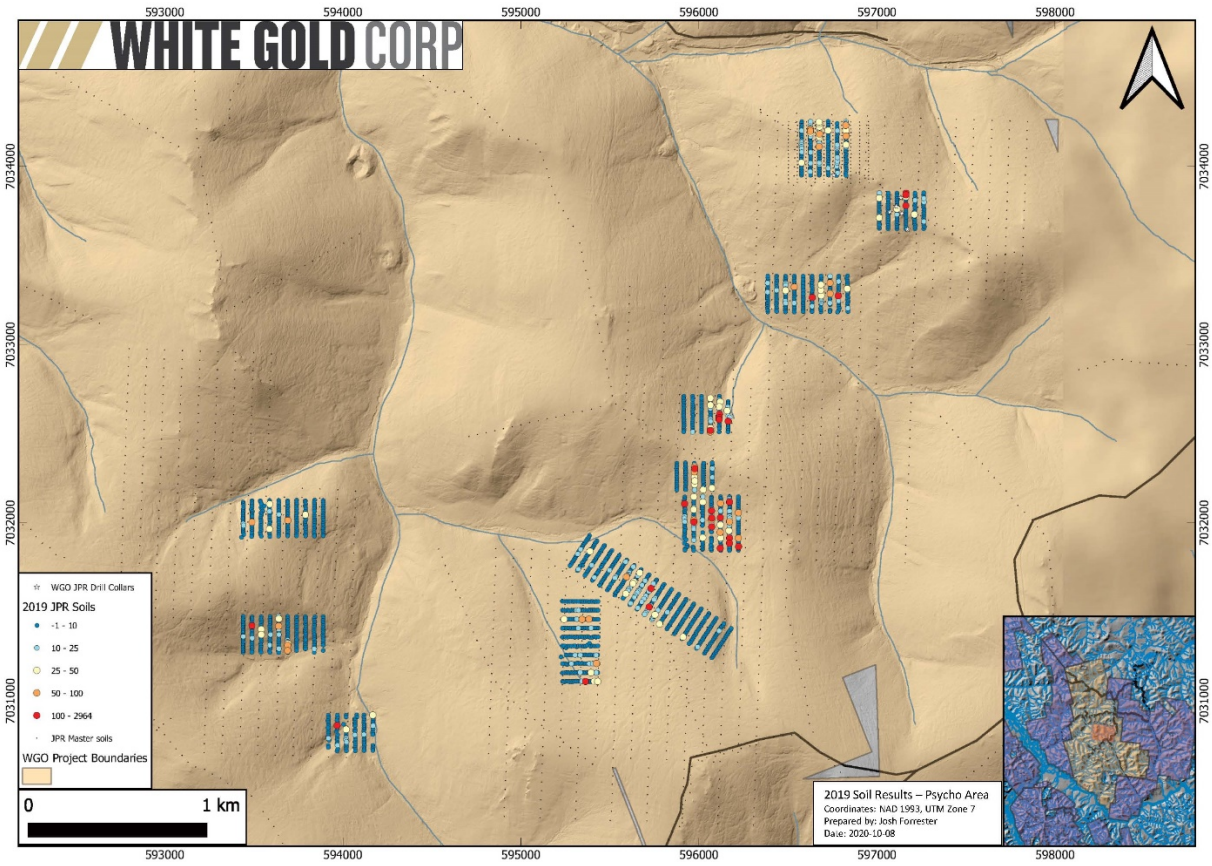

Figure 12 - 2019 Psycho area gold in soils results.

Suspicion

The Suspicion covers two gold in soil anomalies within a 1,400m x 500m N-S area. The northern anomaly trends WNW and is traceable over 450m and is open along trend. 2019 soil sampling on the trend returned values from trace to 1,159 ppb Au with historical soils returning up to 4,263 ppb Au (Figure 13). The southern anomaly is NE trending, traceable over 700m and returned values from trace to 366 ppb Au. Both anomalies are associated with strongly anomalous Ag, Bi, & Pb like the adjacent Vertigo target, 4km to the NW.

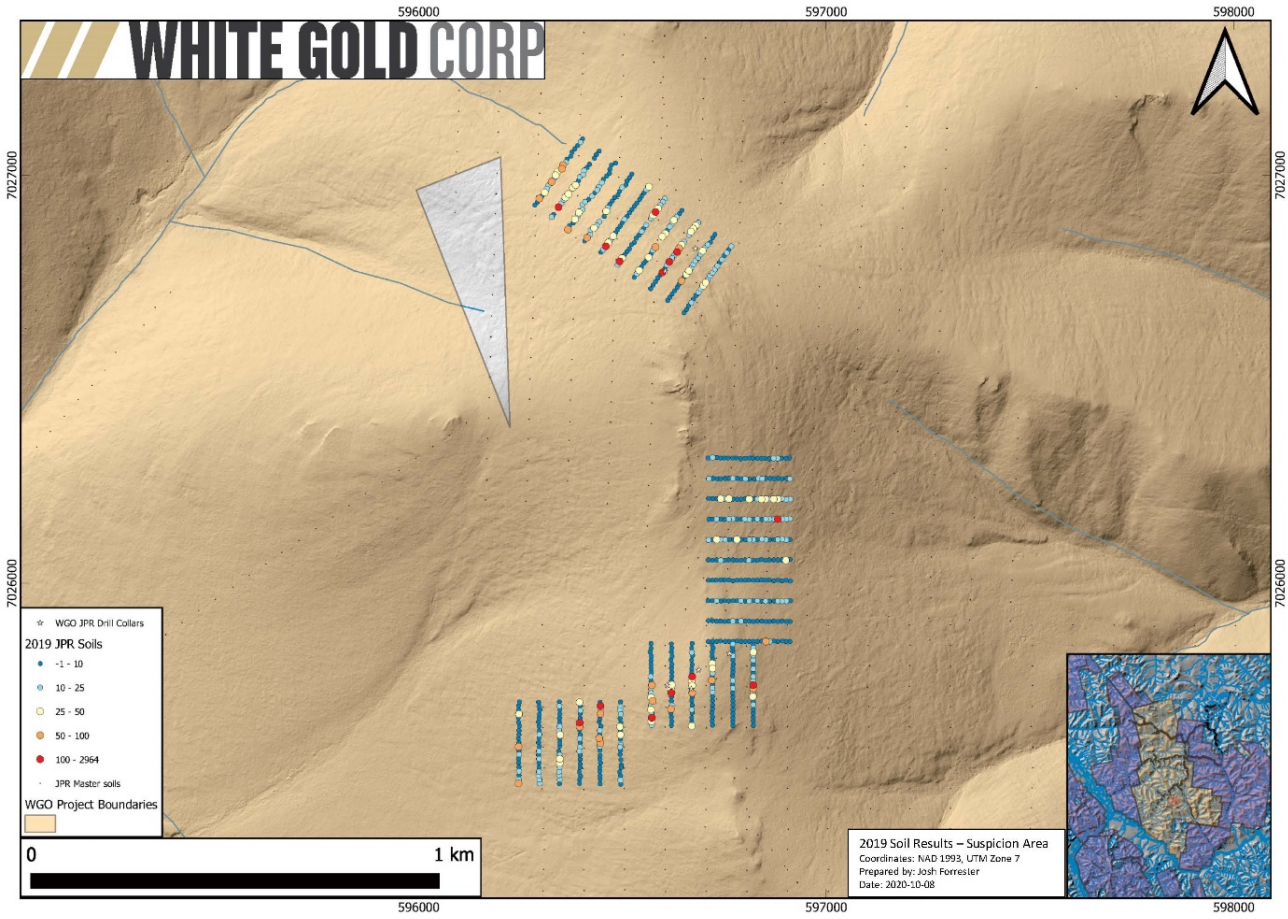

Figure 13 - 2019 Suspicion area gold in soils results.

Vertigo

Four grids were placed around the Vertigo target and were designed to expand/infill the known soil anomalies on the Vertigo target and returned values from trace to 484 ppb Au (Figure 14). The current interpretation is that these anomalies highlight extensions of known mineralized structures on the Vertigo. The Vertigo soil anomaly is now traceable for over 1,500m along strike to the WNW and over 850m to the N-S with the soils defining multiple trends of soils >50 ppb Au associated with strongly anomalous Ag, Bi, & Pb (+/- As) and known high grade gold mineralized structures.

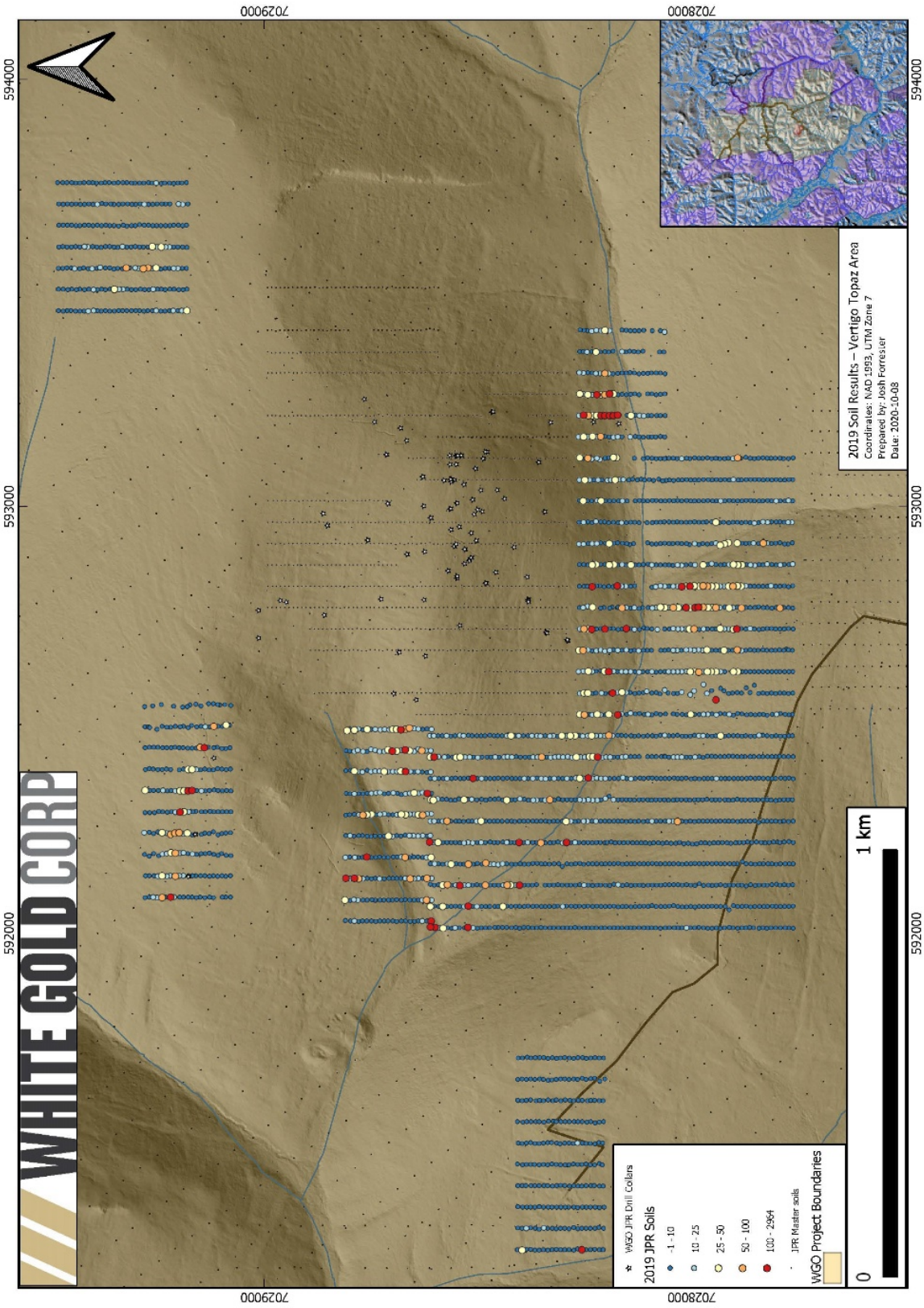

Figure 14 - 2019 Vertigo area gold in soils results.

X-Man

The X-Man is located 12km NE of the Vertigo. It forms a circular gold in soil anomaly over a 610m x 550m area with values ranging from trace to 442ppb Au (Figure 15) and is associated with anomalous Ag, Bi, Cu, & Pb. Uniquely, the anomaly is hosted within volcanic rocks of the Carmack's assemblage and geochemical patterns and alteration from the area indicate the potential for Cu-Au+/-Mo porphyry style mineralization.

Rebecca

The Rebecca target, located roughly 13 km North of Stage Fright, is characterized by high grade brecciated quartz veins hosted in brittle felsic gneisses and quartzites which typically contain abundant iron oxides and show associations with elevated Bi. Multiple mini grids on the Rebecca target returned high grade soils up to 2279.1 ppb Au including 1143.7 ppb Au and several additional samples over 500ppb Au (Figure 16).

Maisy-May

One Mini grid in the Maisy-May area (southern extent of the JPR property) returned very meagre results (Figure 17). No samples exceed 100ppb Au and failed to define any prominent gold trends.

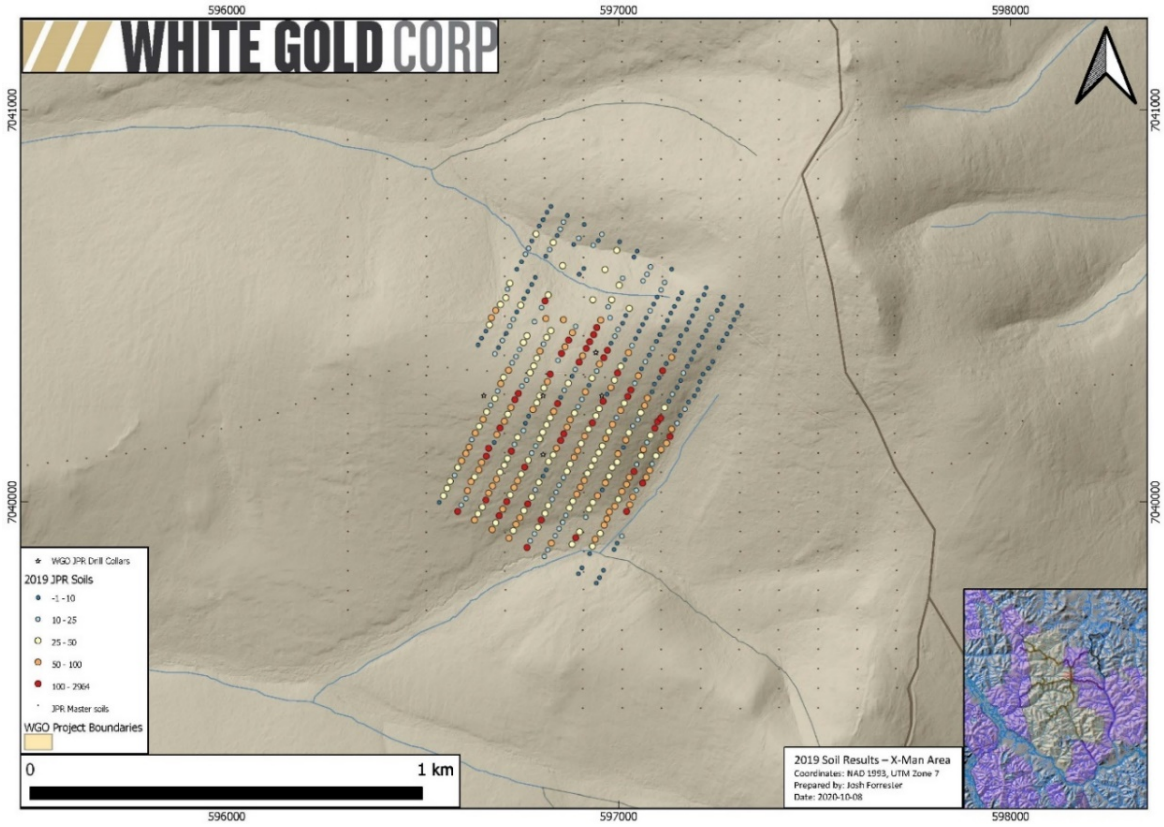

Figure 15 - 2019 X-Man area gold in soils results.

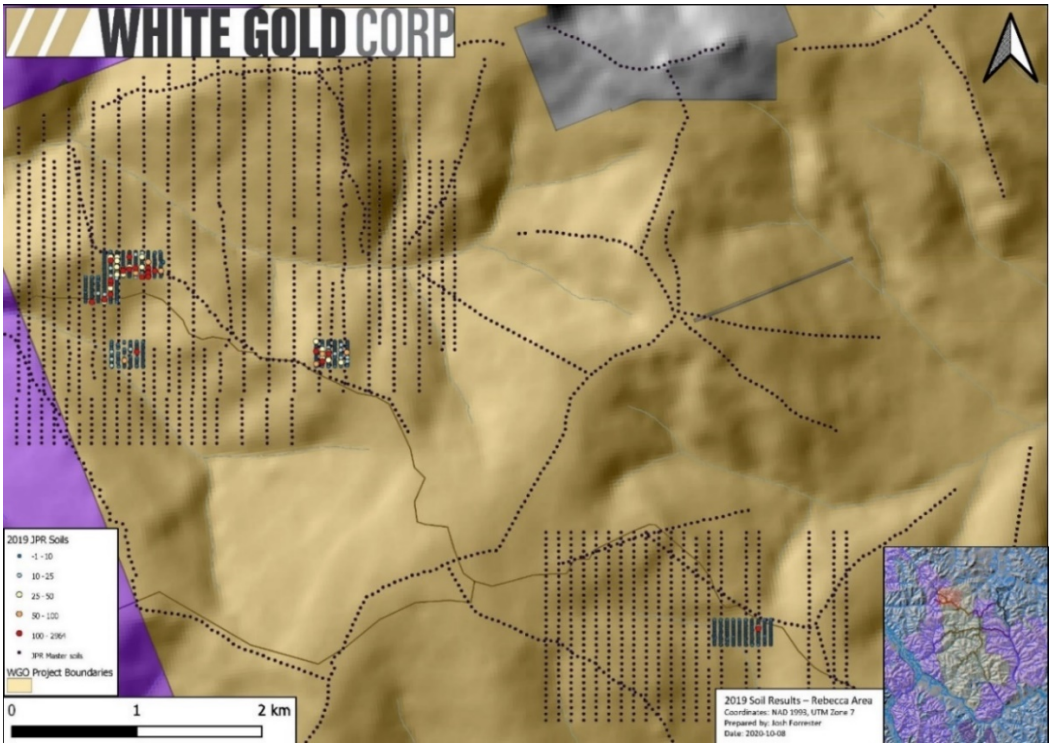

Figure 16 - 2019 Rebecca area gold in soils results.

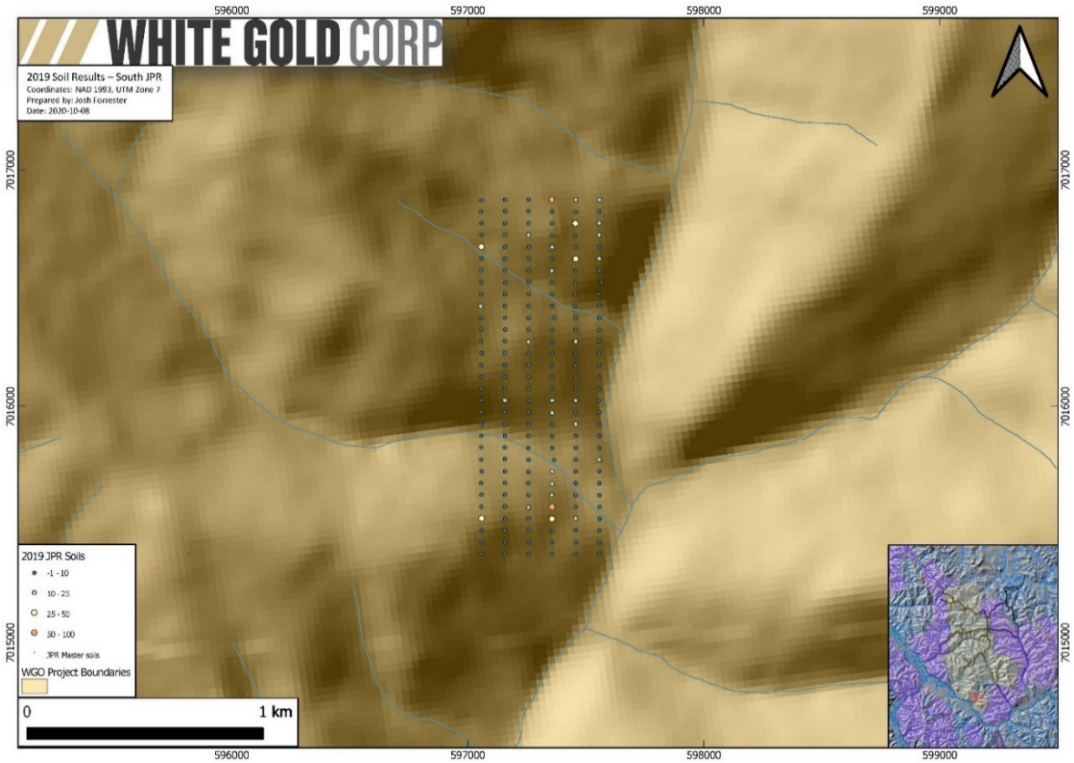

Figure 17 - 2019 gold in soils results in the Maisy-May area.

2.2 GT-Probe

2312 GT-Probe samples were collected across the JPR property during the 2019 field season (Figure 18) at an all-in cost of $238.95 per sample. Sampling focused primarily on expanding known zones of mineralization and on defining strike orientation of gold anomalies which were previously identified by prospecting and soil sampling. Associated results, data tables and assay certificates can be found in appendix III.

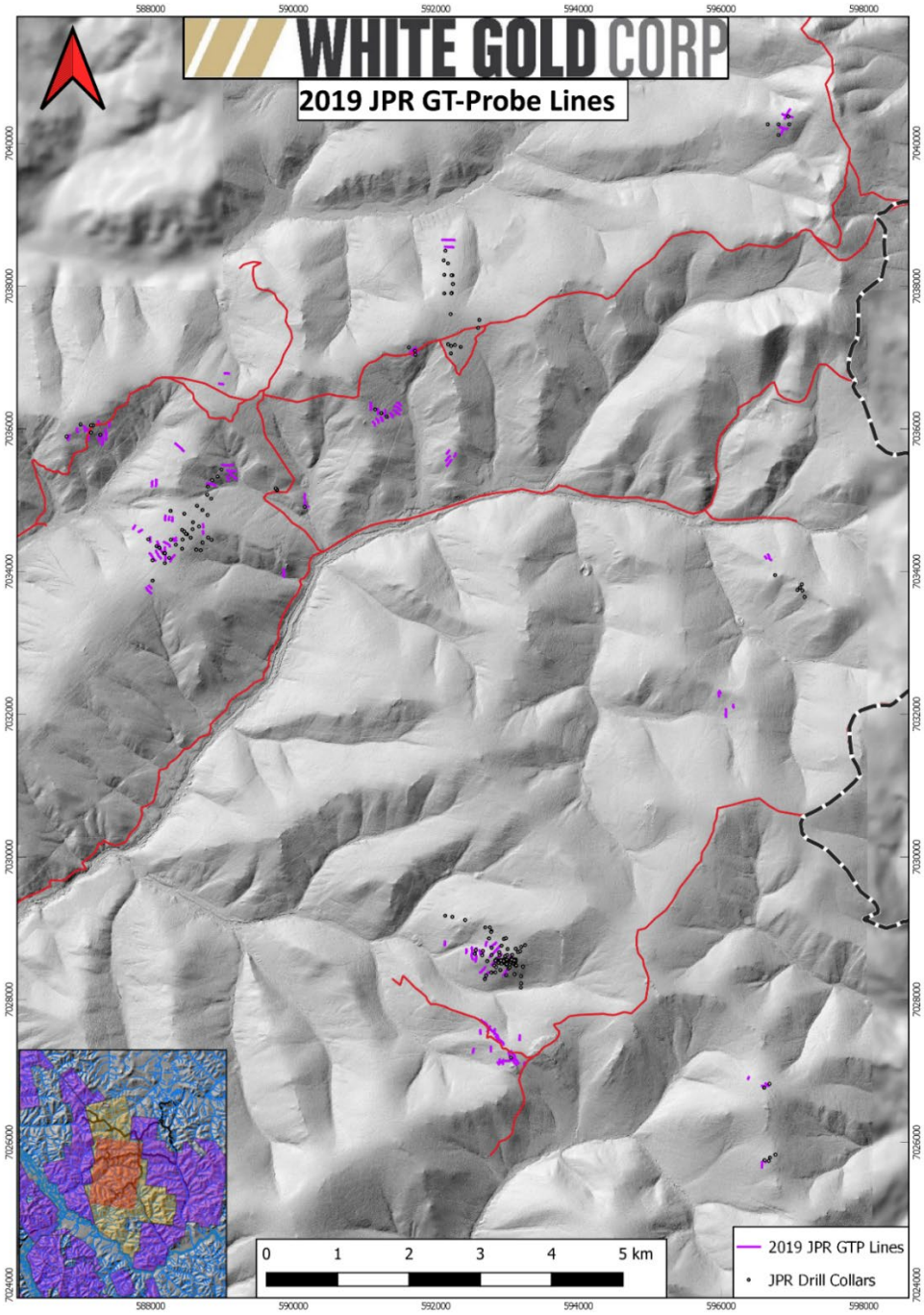

Figure 18 - 2019 JPR GT-Probe line locations.

2.2.1 Methods and Procedures

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

2.2.2 Analysis

ALS – 250 gram pulp, AU-AA25, ME-ICP41, ME-MS42 for Te – JPR RC and early probe and prospecting (at lab before June 25th 2019)

Samples were prepared and analyzed by ALS Global Laboratories of North Vancouver, BC. The entire sample was first crushed to 70% passing -2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing a 250 gram split to 85% passing -75 microns. A 0.5 gram cut of the pulp was then analyzed by ME-ICP41, which is an aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-AES analysis for 35 elements. An additional 0.5-gram cut was analyzed by ME-MS42 for Te using an aqua regia digestion and ICP-ME analysis. Gold was analyzed for by AA-AU25 using a 30 gram charge for a standard fire assay with an AA finish. Where necessary samples with over limit ICP results (>100g/t Ag and >10,000ppm As and Pb) were re-run using ME-OG46, using a 0.40 gram cut, an aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES analysis, similar to ME-ICP41 but with different analytical calibration levels.

ALS – 250 gram pulp, AU-AA23, ME-ICP41, ME-MS42 for Te – All prospecting, probe and RAB (at lab after June 25th, 2019)

Samples were prepared and analyzed by ALS Global Laboratories of North Vancouver, BC. The entire sample was first crushed to 70% passing -2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing a 250-gram split to 85% passing -75 microns. A 0.5 gram cut of the pulp was then analyzed by ME-ICP41, which is an aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-AES analysis for 35 elements. An additional 0.5-gram cut was analyzed by ME-MS42 for Te using an aqua regia digestion and ICP-ME analysis. Gold was analyzed for by AA-AU23 using a 30-gram charge for a standard fire assay with an AA finish. If Au results were >10 g/t a second 30-gram charge was used for a standard fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Where necessary samples with over limit ICP results (>100g/t Ag and >10,000ppm As and Pb) were re-run by ME-OG46, using a 0.40-gram cut, an aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES analysis, similar to ME-ICP41 but with different analytical calibration levels.

2.2.3 Results

Stage Fright

Twelve(12) GT Probe lines totaling 178 samples were placed on the Stage Fright target to up on high grade prospecting samples, soils and 2018 probe results. Results ranged from trace up to 4.64 ppm Au and defined at least two prospective zones requiring drill testing; one to the W and one to the SE of the road. The western zone produced multi station hits up to 4.64 ppm Au including 1.59 ppm Au and 1.72 ppm Au (Figure 19). This zone was interpreted to be trending NNE and dipping steeply to the NW; thus, it was followed up with JPRSF19RAB-005 oriented at Az: 130 and Dip: -50. The South Eastern zone was tested by three probe lines, each of which resulted in multi station hits of up to 4.57 ppm Au including 1.49 ppm Au, 2.06 ppm, 1.22 ppm Au, and 2.71 ppm Au which defined an apparently E-W trending zone of anomalous gold. This zone was subsequently tested by RAB drill holes JPRSF19RAB-002 and JPRSF19RAB-003.

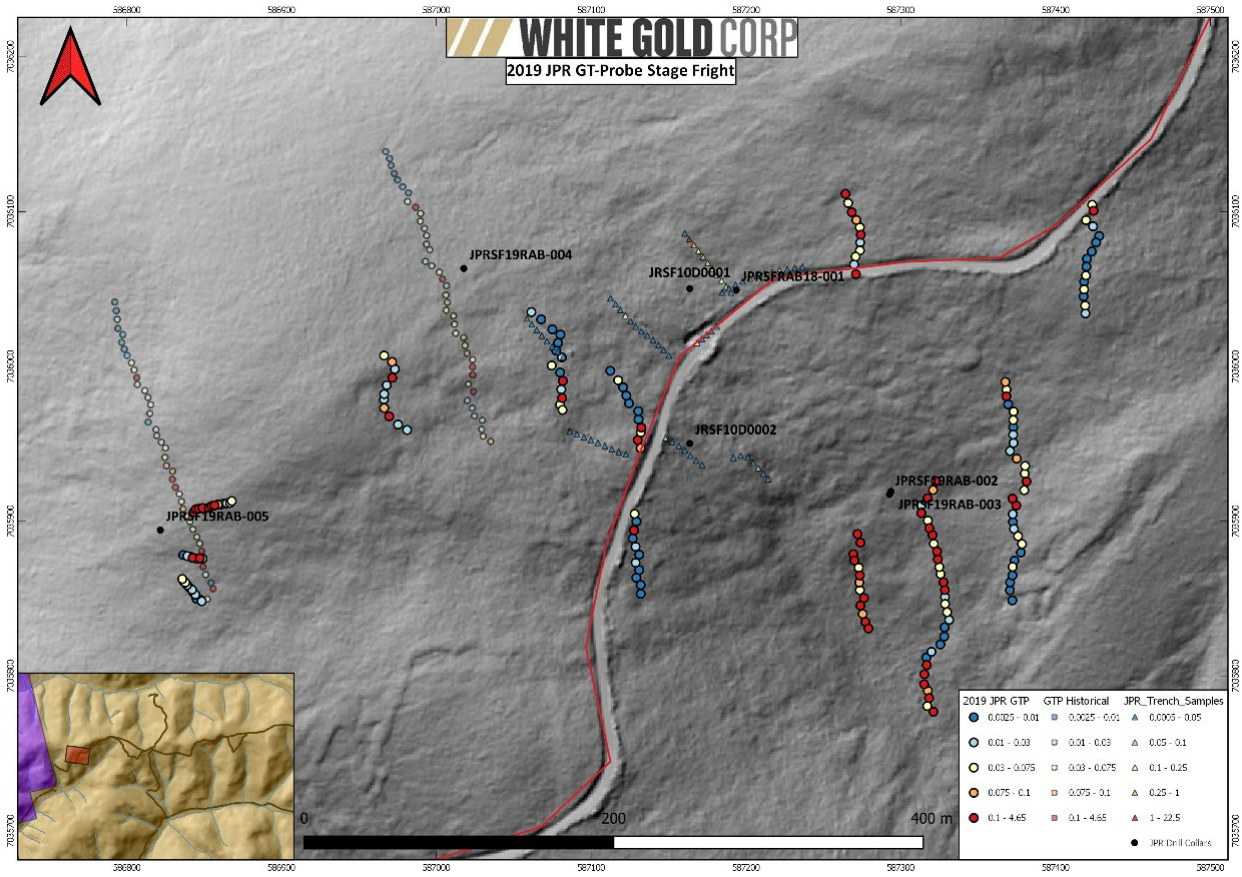

Figure 19: Stage Fright Gold in Geoprobe sample results.

Vertigo

Fifteen(15) GT-Probe lines totaling 312 samples were place across the Vertigo target. These lines were designed to define the breadth, extent and number of the hypothesized high-grade gold structures which were discovered during the 2018 field season through soils, probe, prospecting and RAB-RC drillings. Results ranged from trace to 2.92 ppm Au including 2.51 ppm Au, 2.31 ppm Au, 1.78 ppm Au, 1.55 ppm Au, 1.26 ppm Au, 1.11 ppm Au, 1.1 ppm Au and several additional anomalous samples above 0.1 ppm Au (Figure 20). Typical associations with Pb, As, Ag, Bi are noted in most anomalous samples.

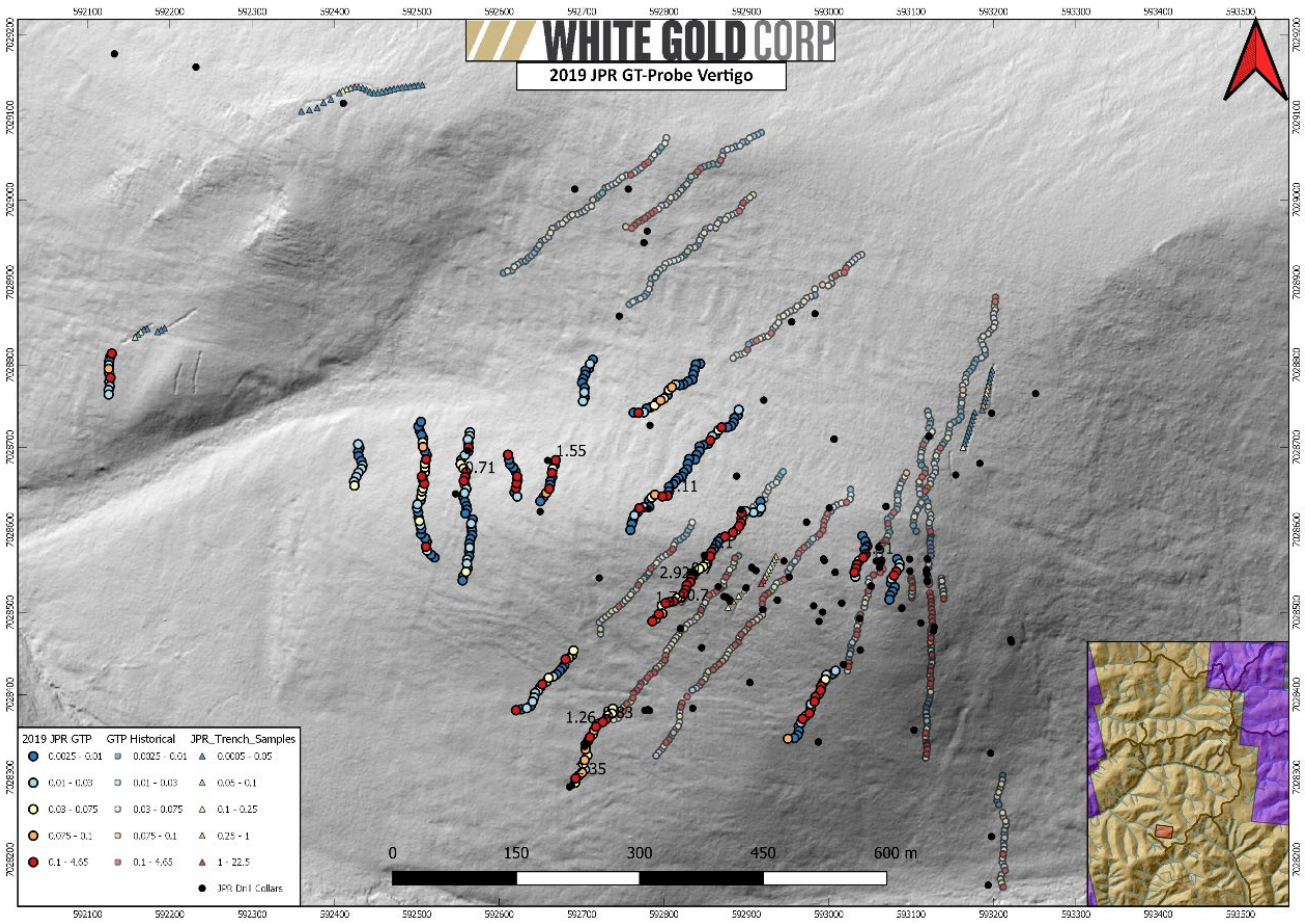

Figure 20: Vertigo gold in Geoprobe sample results.

X-Man

Four (4) GT-Probe lines totaling 95 samples were placed on the X-Man Target. Results ranged from trace to 2.16 ppm Au including 1.575 ppm Au, 0.802 ppm Au and several additional anomalous samples along an apparently ESE trending multi-station trend (Figure 21). Anomalous gold appears to be spatially correlated with elevated Pb and Zn. Most notably, the northern test site shows anomalous Zn along the periphery of the gold zone (Figure 22), suggesting the possibility of a small zone of porphyry style mineralization.

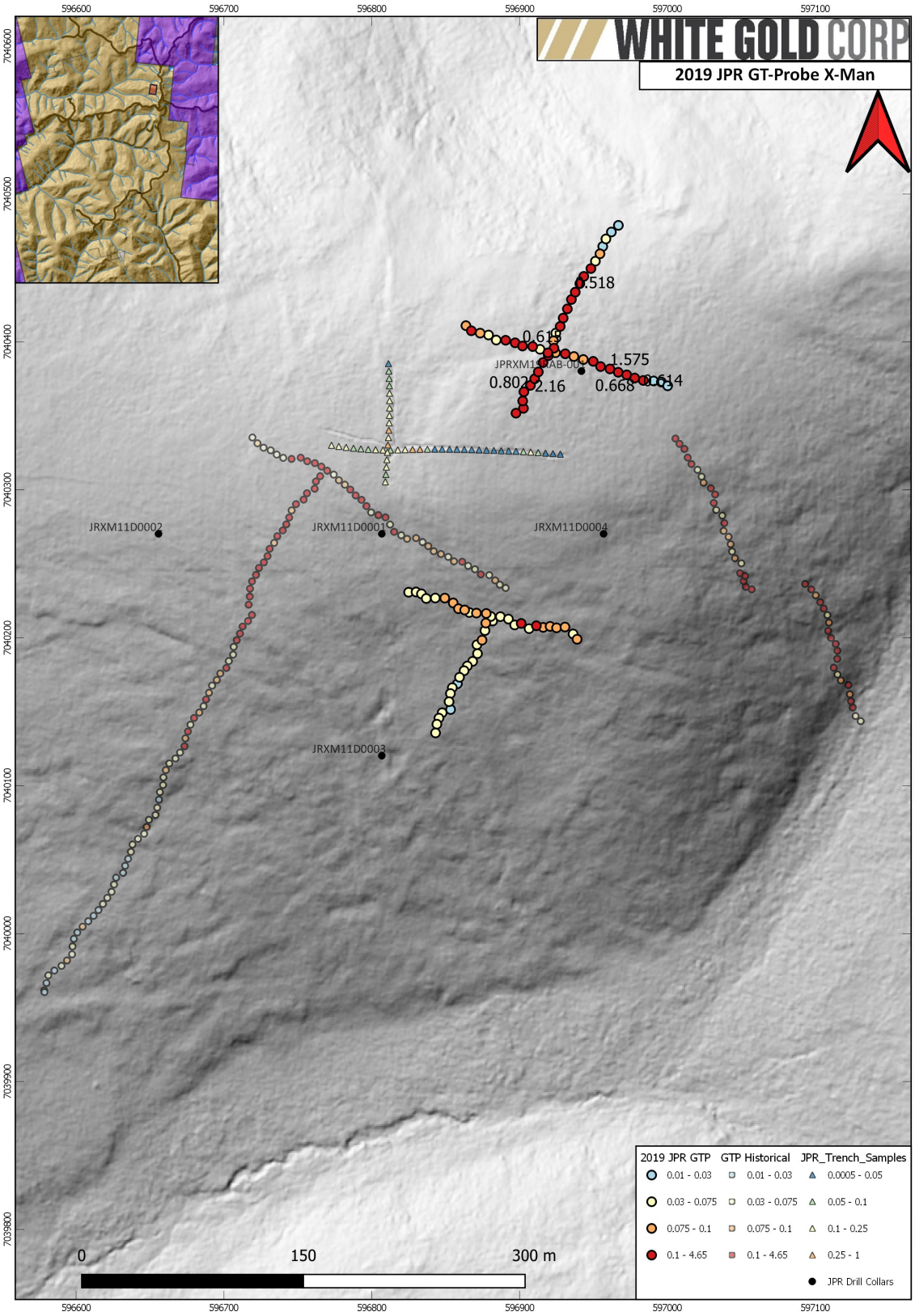

Figure 21: Shows X-Man 2019 gold in Geoprobe sample results(ppm) and historical GTP and Trenching results(ppm).

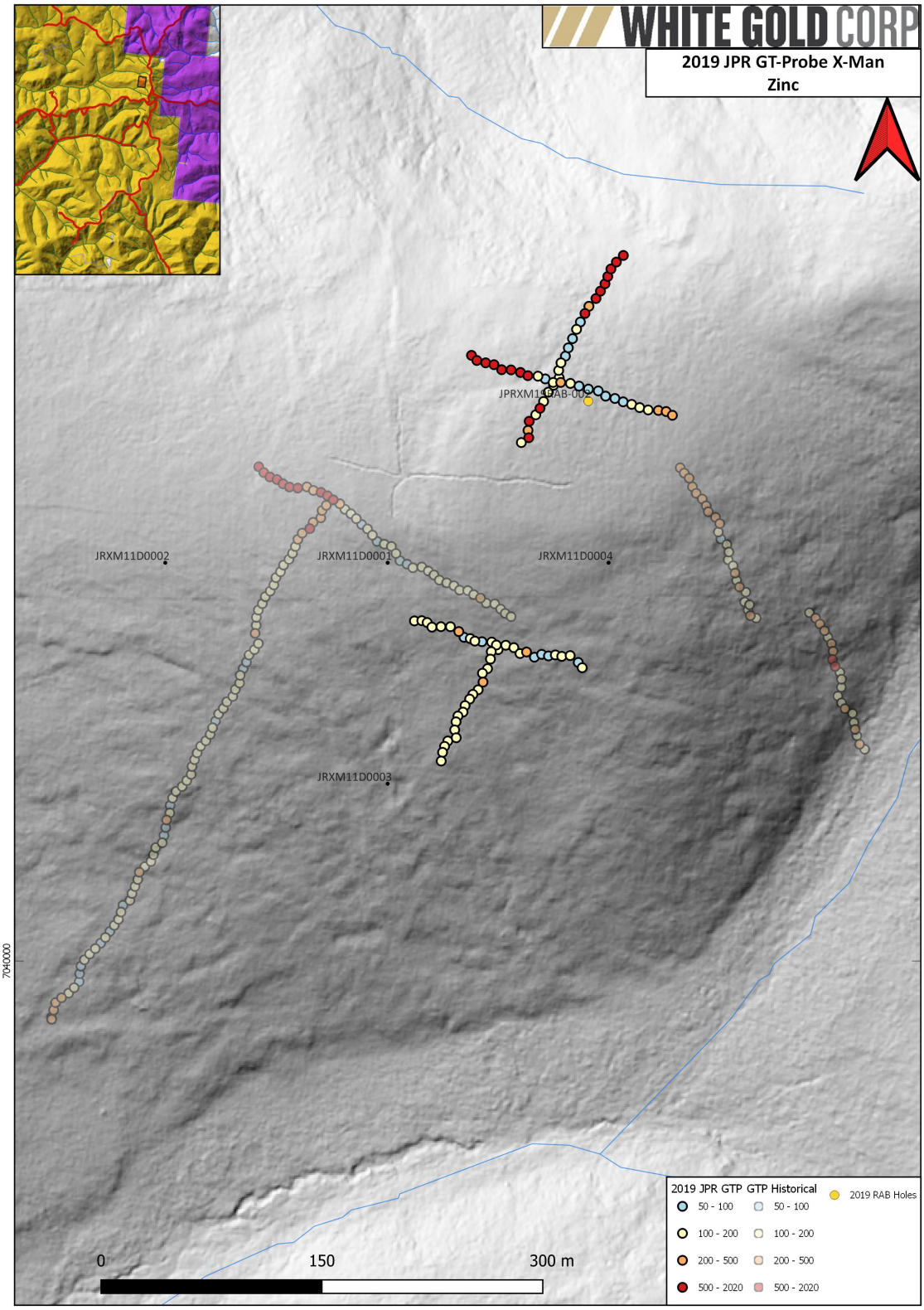

Figure 22: Shows X-Man 2019 Zinc in Geoprobe results(ppm) and historical Zinc in Geoprobe results.

Topaz

Seventeen (17) GT-Probe lines totaling 359 samples were taking on the Topaz Target. These lines were designed to follow up on several spotty, moderately anomalous gold in soil values on the Northern face and Western edge of the target as well as a roughly 500m long E-W trending gold in soil anomaly which defines the core of the target. Most significant GTP results were taken in this E-W trending zone with samples ranging from trace to 2.04 ppm Au (Figure 23). Testing also returned several multi station hits showing low grade gold values. Follow up prospecting, trenching and RAB drilling was carried out on the target mid to late season.

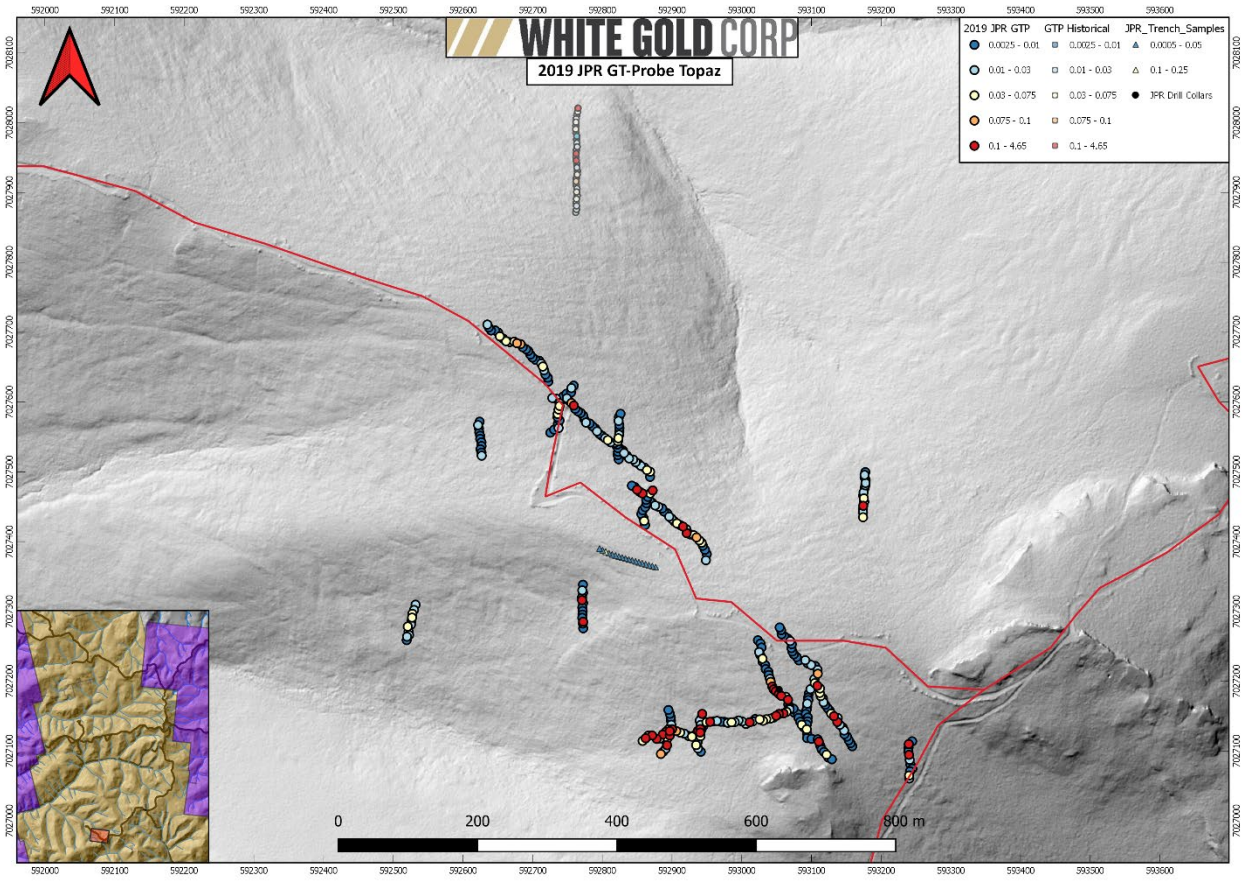

Figure 23: 2019 Topaz gold in Geoprobe results(ppm).

Suspicion

Five (5) GT-Probe lines totaling 50 samples were placed on the Suspicion target to follow up high grade gold in soils seen in the North of the anomaly for which historical diamond drilling failed to produce significant results, and in the South where a series of multi gram Au in prospecting samples were taken across an apparently NE trending gold in soil anomaly. Results ranged from trace to 0.39 ppm Au in the South, and trace to 0.29 ppm Au in the North (Figure 24).

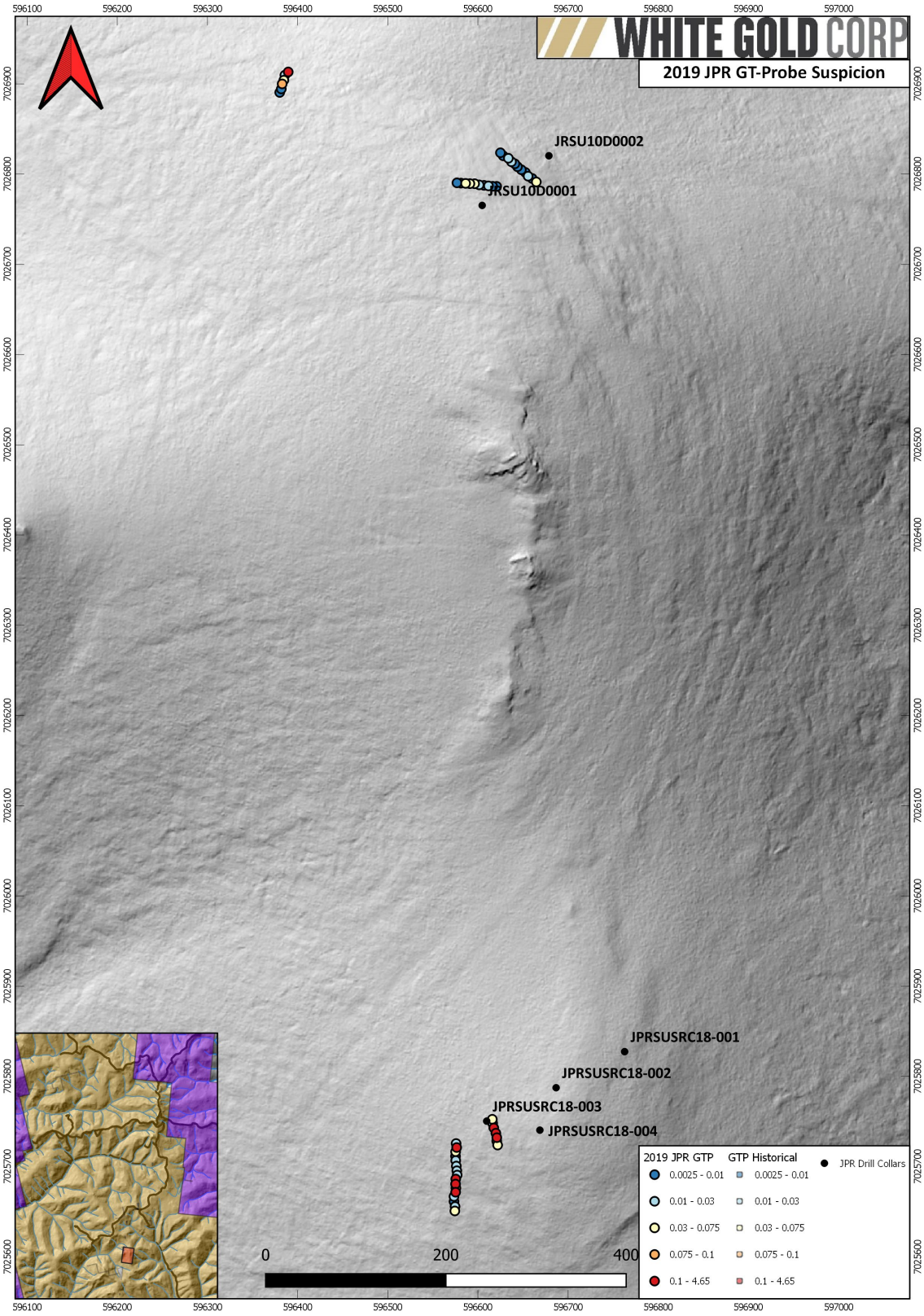

Figure 24: 2019 Suspicion gold in Geoprobe results(ppm).

North Frenzy

Four (4) Geoprobe lines totaling 101 samples were placed on the North Frenzy target. Results ranged from trace to 0.397ppm with multiple multi-station hits on the two northernmost lines and trace to 0.217 on the two southernmost lines (Figure 25). These lines tested anomalous gold in soil and prospecting results in attempts to define strike orientation of mineralization, produce new drill targets and to explain lack of results in historical drilling. Mineralization Is associated with elevated As, Ag, Pb, Bi.

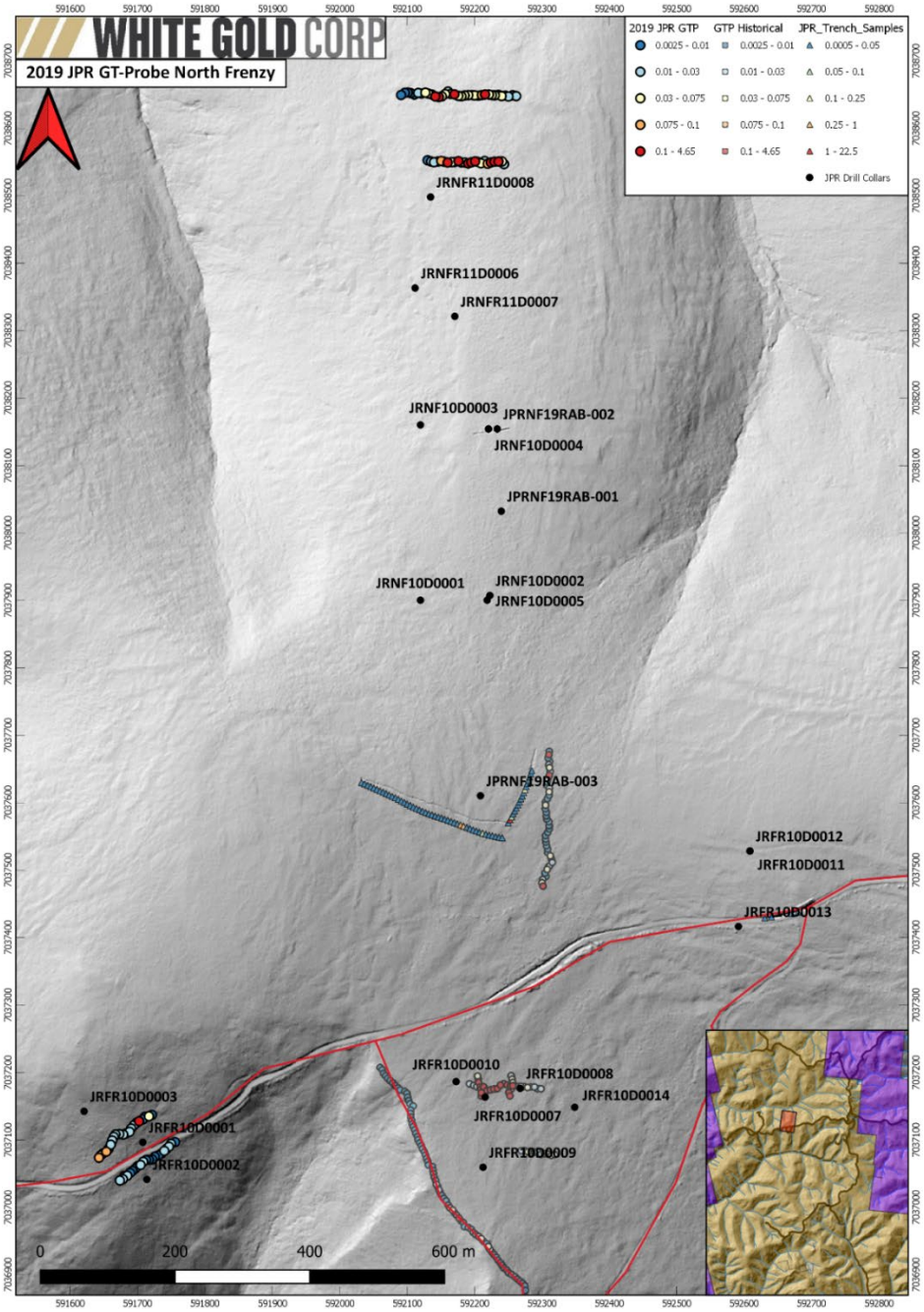

Figure 25: North Frenzy 2019 gold in Geoprobe results(ppm).

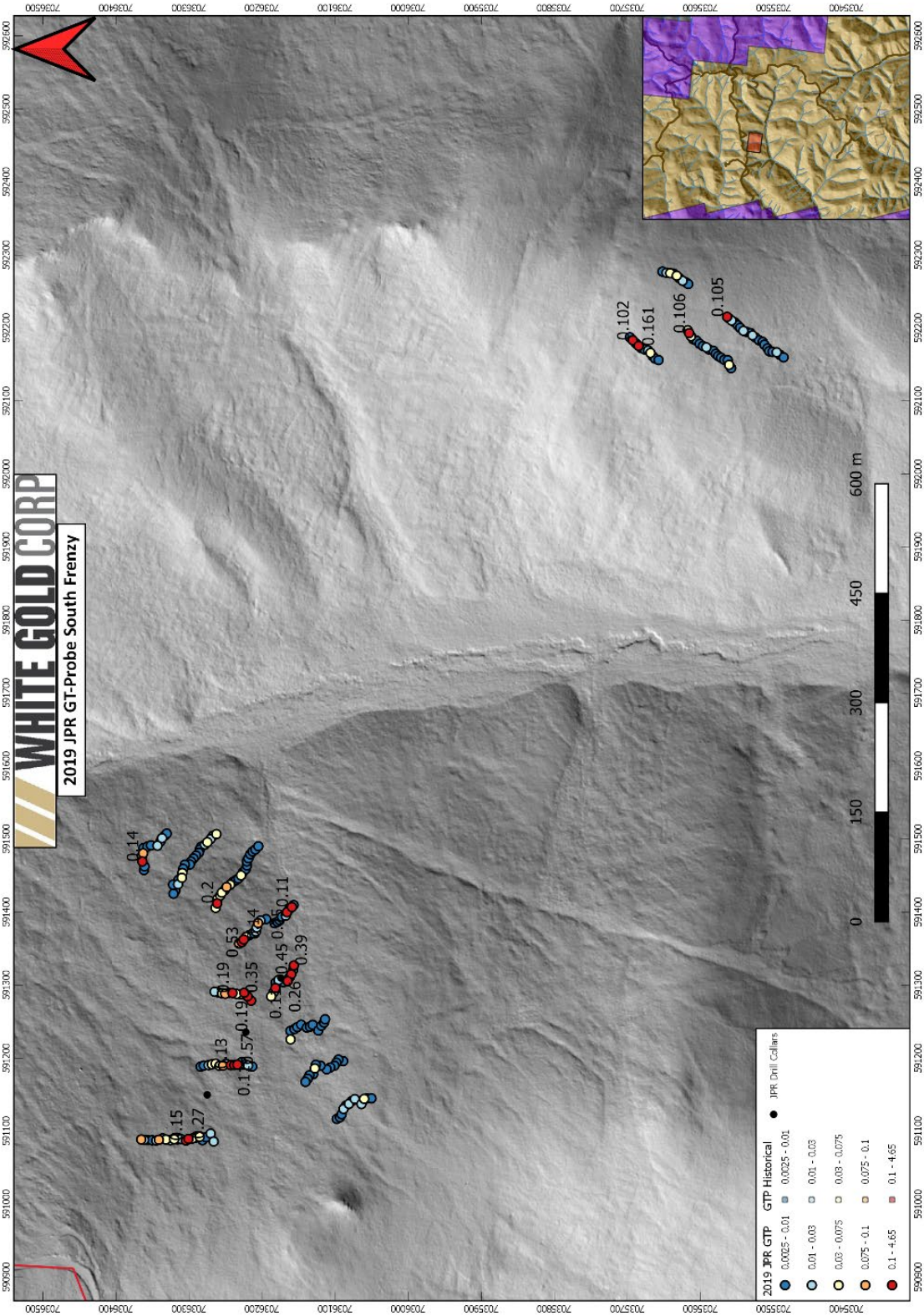

Figure 26: South Frenzy 2019 gold in Geoprobe results(ppm).

South Frenzy

Fifteen (15) Geoprobe lines totaling 227 samples were placed on the South Frenzy target. Results ranged from trace to 0.57ppm with multiple multi-station hits in the North West of the target area and defined what appears to be multiple mineralized structures within a broad corridor of mineralized surface material (Figure 26).

Sabotage

Eighteen (18) GT-Probe lines totaling 301 samples were placed on the Sabotage target in 2019. The sabotage is a ridgetop gold in soil anomaly for which the orientation, breadth and continuity of mineralization is difficult to assess; a fact which has been emphasized by meagre gold values in the over 40 historical drill holes on the target. 2019 Geoprobe lines were designed to add clarity to this problem by filling in gaps between historical drill holes on anomalous surface geochemistry results and to generate new trench and drill targets on new soil anomalies returned in mini-grid soil sampling. Geoprobe results ranged from trace to 4.65ppm Au, with several multi-station hits across the target (Figure 27). Mineralization appears to be primarily gold only and is associated with vuggy, heavily oxidized and pyrite mineralized quartz vein breccias. Alteration/Mineralization is spatially related to a broad NE trending corridor of altered felsic and mafic gneisses.

North Sabotage

Ten (10) GT-Probe lines totaling 208 samples were places on the North Sabotage target. Results ranged from trace to 2.14ppm Au including several multi-station hits above 100ppb. Mineralization appears to be spatially correlated with very prominent North East trending lineaments identified in Lidar (Figure 28).

Saboteur and Lifeboat

Two (2) GT-Probe lines totaling 41 samples were placed on the Lifeboat target and one line totaling 22 samples were placed on the Saboteur target. Results from the Lifeboat sampling returned grades of up to 0.358ppm Au on the northernmost sample along the northern contact of a mapped mafic gneiss; leaving the target open to the north. Sampling on the Saboteur target returned a three-station hit of 0.218ppm, 0.151ppm, and 0.167ppm Au over what appears to be an east-west trending set of lidar lineaments (Figure 29).

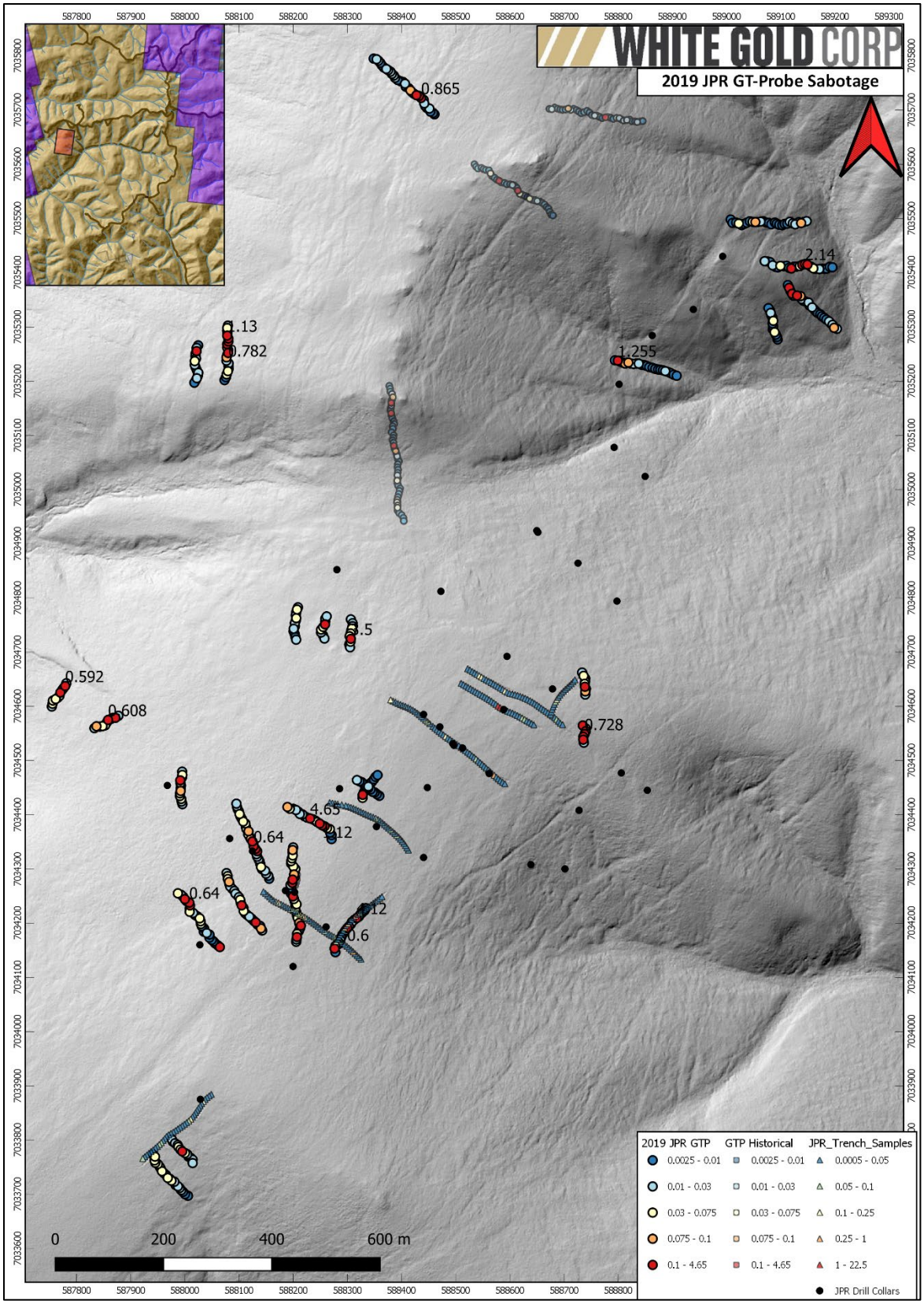

Figure 27: Sabotage 2019 gold in Geoprobe results(ppm).

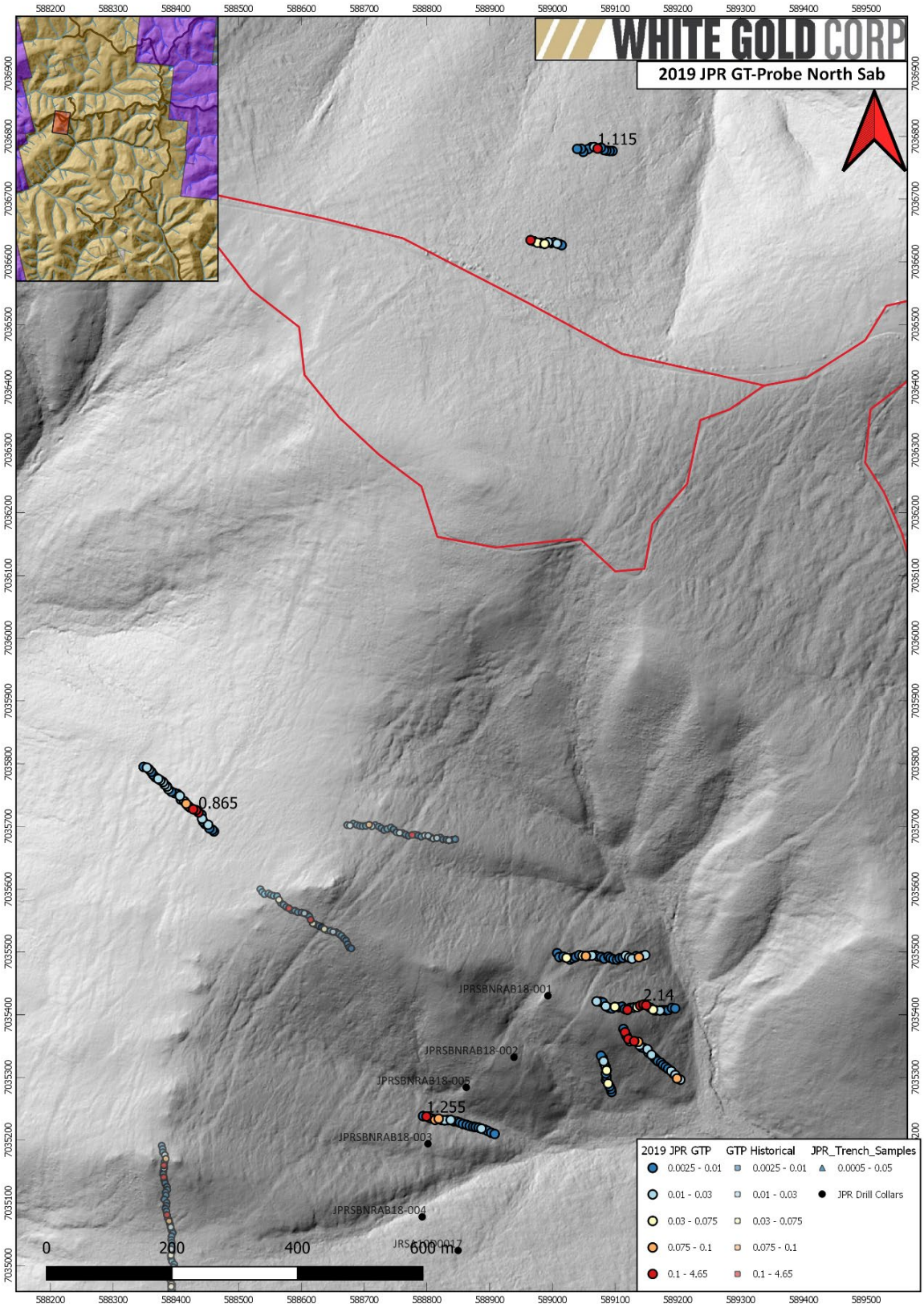

Figure 28: North Sabotage 2019 gold in Geoprobe results.

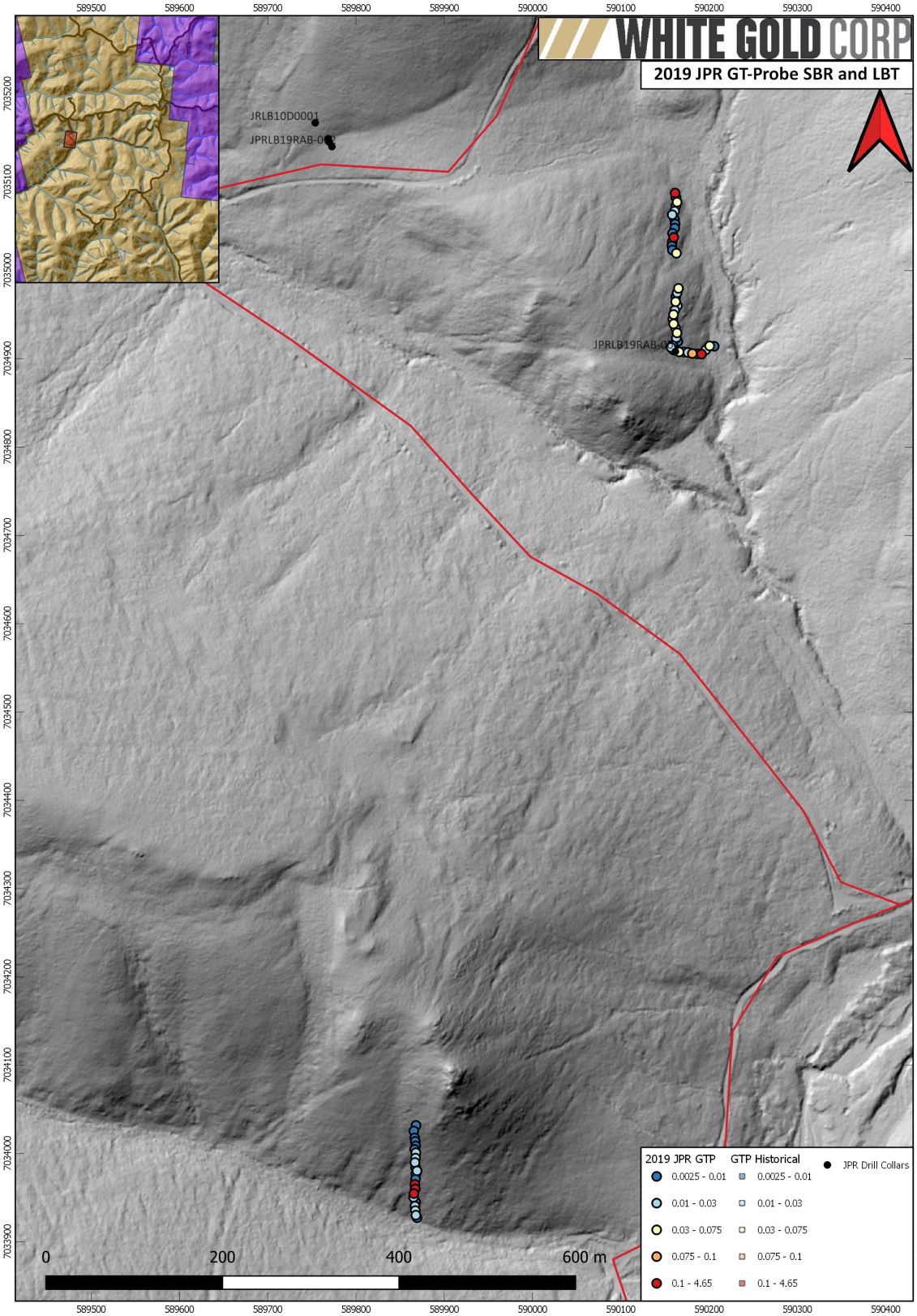

Figure 29: 2019 gold in Geoprobe results(ppm) in the Saboteur and Lifeboat areas.

2.3 RAB Drilling

A total of 1,644m of RAB drilling over 27 shallow holes was conducted on the JP Ross property in 2019, evaluating 7 target areas with a few initial holes drilled on each target; locations and details of which are outlined in Table 1, displayed in Figure 30 and described in the results section below. Targets were generated from soil sampling, prospecting and geologic mapping, GT Probe sampling, trenching, and geophysical data. Assay values for the drilling ranged from trace to 12.95 g/t Au. Notable mineralization was encountered in most of the holes with highlights from the RAB drill program detailed in Table 2. There is not currently enough information to determine true thickness of the reported results. Associated data tables, results and assays certificates can be found in appendix III.

Hole number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
HENTTN19RAB-001	580198	7030544	856	100.58	270	60
HENTTN19RAB-002	580199	7030577	849	100.58	270	60
HENTTN19RAB-003	580178	7030538	836	19.81	260	90
JPRLB19RAB-001	589771	7035145	671	16.76	180	50
JPRLB19RAB-002	589774	7035140	684	16.15	180	60
JPRLB19RAB-003	589770	7035149	676	70.1	180	70
JPRLB19RAB-004	590163	7034908	622	54.86	180	55
JPRNF19RAB-001	592241	7038032	813	100.58	270	50
JPRNF19RAB-002	592235	7038154	676	100.58	270	60
JPRNF19RAB-003	592210	7037610	939	21.34	270	60
JPRSAB19RAB-011	588187	7034260	898	47.24	25	60
JPRSAB19RAB-012	588188	7034260	898	70.1	28	90
JPRSAB19RAB-013	588126	7034333	885	50.29	20	60
JPRSAB19RAB-014	588030	7033875	921	70.1	145	60
JPRSF19RAB-002	587294	7035917	855	10.67	180	50
JPRSF19RAB-003	587295	7035919	852	14.02	180	65
JPRSF19RAB-004	587019	7036063	947	80.77	180	50
JPRSF19RAB-005	586823	7035894	927	100.58	130	50
JPRTPZ19RAB-001	593055	7027188	905	91.44	180	50
JPRVER19RAB-018	592412	7029117	900	100.58	0	50
JPRVER19RAB-019	592233	7029161	856	83.82	0	55
JPRVER19RAB-020	592134	7029177	802	100.58	20	60
JPRVER19RAB-021	593105	7028357	833	6.1	20	60
JPRVER19RAB-022	593105	7028357	833	94.49	20	60
JPRVER19RAB-023	593198	7028329	855	68.58	20	60
JPRVER19RAB-024	593199	7028228	813	51.82	20	60
JPRVER19RAB-025	593195	7028169	802	15.24	20	60
JPRXM19RAB-001	596943	7040380	1079	6.1	90	60
JPRXM19RAB-002	596943	7040380	1099	100.58	90	68
JPRXM19RAB-003	596943	7040380	1078	100.58	90	60

Table 1: JPR 2019 RAB hole data. Note elevations and depths are in meters and coordinates are set to UTM NAD 83, zone 7.

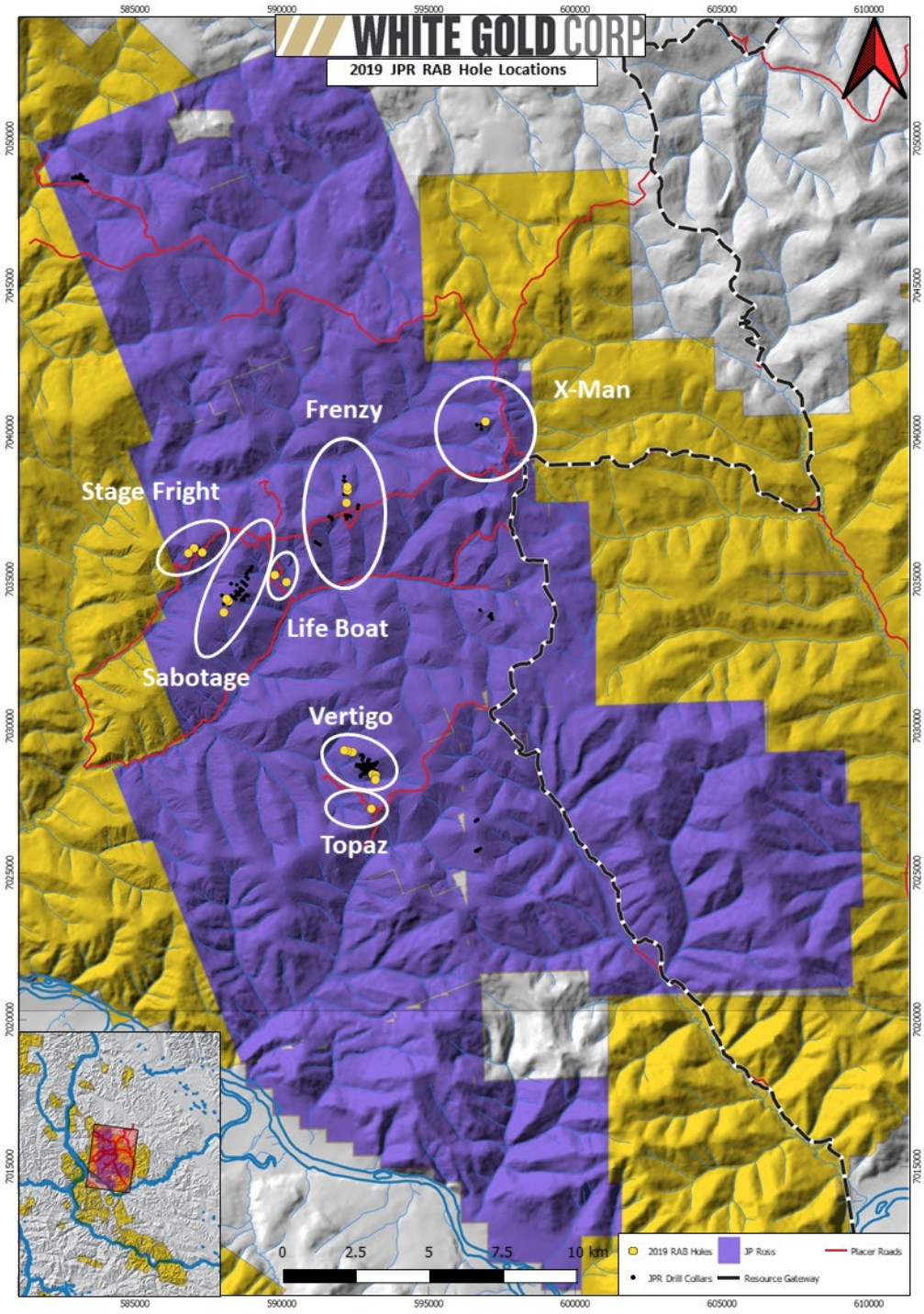

Figure 30: 2019 RAB Drill hole locations.

2.3.1 Methods and Procedures

2.3.1.1 Drill and Sampling

RAB drilling on the property was conducted using Ground Truth Exploration's heli-portable, track mounted RAB drill which can drill to approximately 100m depth using an external compressor. A sample is taken after each rod according to the following procedure.

- Remove bucket from cyclone - by releasing the bungy cord from around the bucket - this holds the ore bag (24" x 36") to the bucket making a secure funnel to stop drill cuttings from being contaminated and/or falling on the ground (wasted sample).
    - Lift bucket and empty sample/drill cuttings into the Splitter.
        - Use pressurized air gun to clean bucket and ore bag attached to cyclone.
            - Using bungee cord, reattach bucket to ore bag. Check for gaps and/or holes.

Once bucket is reattached to the cyclone, and the Drill Assistant has added a new drill rod, the Driller will re-pressure the rig and continue drilling. During this time the Sample Technician must process the drill cuttings before the Driller has drilled the next rod down 5 feet.

- Turn the handle on the splitter, this assists the drill cuttings to separate through the splitter fins, producing a 20/80 sample split.

20% of the drill cuttings go into a prepared (written on) analytical ore bag and the 80% goes into a Rubbermaid to be further split by hand.

- If needed use a snow brush to assist stubborn or stuck drill cuttings to move through the splitter fins.
    - Remove the analytical sample bag and Rubbermaid then clean the splitter with compressed air, immediately replacing with a new analytical sample bag that has the next number on the 4-part sample ID tag sequence written on it.
        - Place ore bag with the analytical sample on your samplers table and seal with tags immediately.

2.3.1.2 QA/QC

WGO QAQC protocols consists of alternating one standard or one blank every 20 samples(i.e. one standard every 40 samples and one blank every 40 samples). The QAQC will be placed inside the ore bag like an analytical sample would be and the same protocol will be followed for placing one tag inside the bag and one tag tied to the outside of the bag. You will not want anything left on the sample to indicate which QAQC it is. The bagged QAQC sample will then be placed in the rice bag in order with the other sample ID's as a regular sample. The table below indicates the location of the standards, blanks and duplicates within every 100 samples in the sample sequence.

Sample Number	**QC Material**
20	Standard
40	Blank
60	Standard
80	Blank

2.3.2 Analysis

ALS – 250 gram pulp, AU-AA23, ME-ICP41, ME-MS42 for Te – All prospecting, probe and RAB (at lab after June 25th, 2019)

Samples were prepared and analyzed by ALS Global Laboratories of North Vancouver, BC. The entire sample was first crushed to 70% passing -2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing a 250 gram split to 85% passing -75 microns. A 0.5 gram cut of the pulp was then analyzed by ME-ICP41, which is an aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-AES analysis for 35 elements. An additional 0.5 gram cut was analyzed by ME-MS42 for Te using an aqua regia digestion and ICP-ME analysis. Gold was analyzed for by AA-AU23 using a 30 gram charge for a standard fire assay with an AA finish. If Au results were >10 g/t a second 30 gram charge was used for a standard fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Where necessary samples with over limit ICP results (>100g/t Ag and >10,000ppm As and Pb) were re-run by ME-OG46, using a 0.40 gram cut, an aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES analysis, similar to ME-ICP41 but with different analytical calibration levels.

2.3.3 **Results**

The 2019 JPR RAB program returned significant results on the Stage Fright, Sabotage, Vertigo, Lifeboat and North Frenzy targets which are highlighted in Figure 31 and Table 2. PDF versions of the following figures and CSV data tables can be found in appendix II and III, respectively.

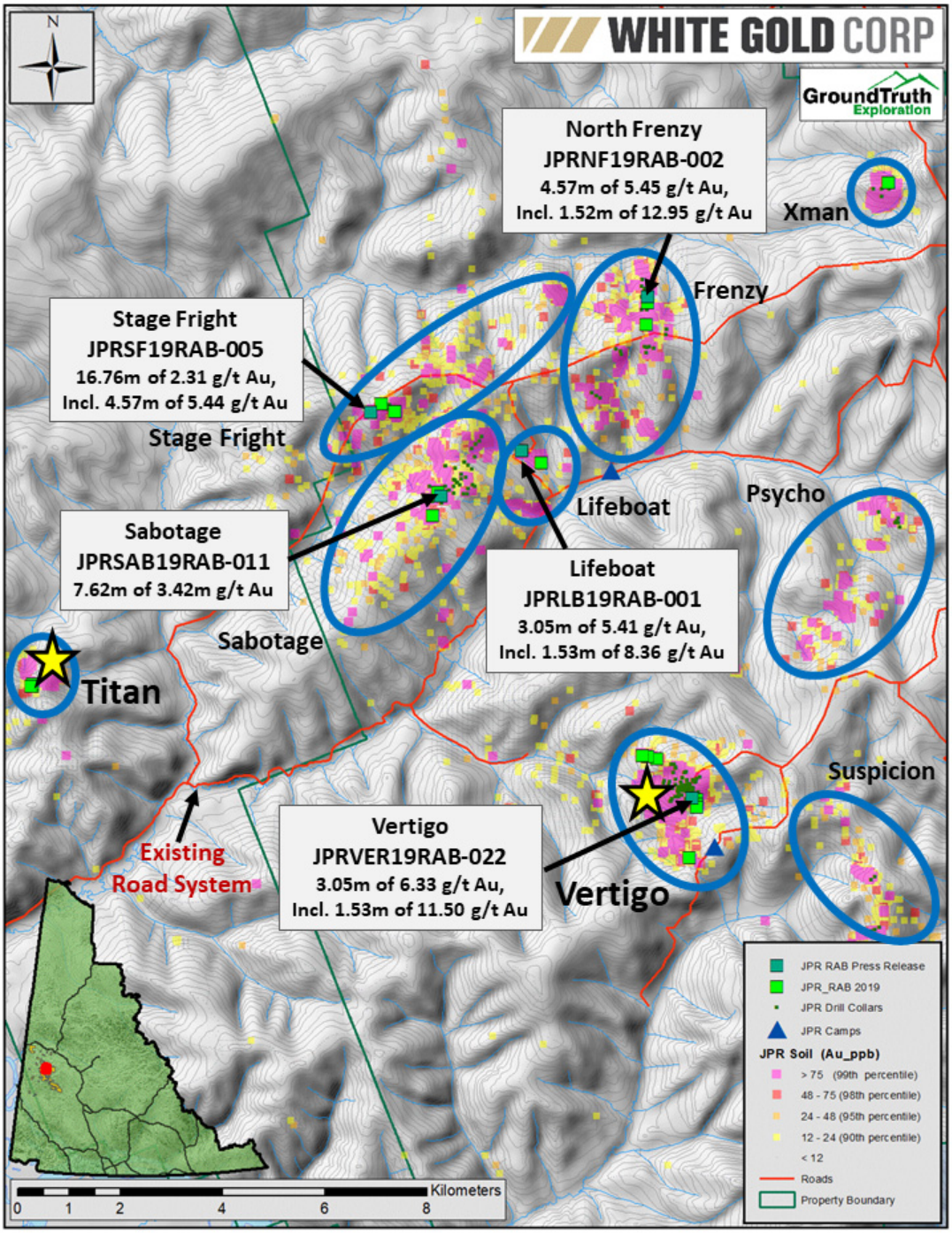

Figure 31: 2019 JPR RAB drilling highlights.

JPR PROPERTY - 2019 RAB DRILL COMPOSITES						
HOLE ID	**Target**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Comments**
JPRLB19RAB-001	Lifeboat	3.05	6.10	3.05	5.41	
inc.	*Lifeboat*	*4.57*	*6.10*	*1.53*	*8.36*	
JPRLB19RAB-002	Lifeboat	4.57	13.72	9.15	0.61	
inc.	*Lifeboat*	*7.62*	*9.14*	*1.52*	*1.38*	
JPRLB19RAB-003	Lifeboat	NSV				1.53m @ 0.358 g/t Au
JPRLB19RAB-004	Lifeboat	53.34	54.86	1.52	1.13	
JPRSF19RAB-002	Stage Fright	0.00	4.57	4.57	0.25	
JPRSF19RAB-003	Stage Fright	NSV				1.53m @ 0.142 g/t Au
JPRSF19RAB-004	Stage Fright	47.24	53.34	4.57	0.27	
JPRSF19RAB-004	Stage Fright	67.06	80.77	13.72	0.20	
JPRSF19RAB-005	Stage Fright	30.48	47.24	16.76	2.31	
inc.	*Stage Fright*	*30.48*	*35.05*	*4.57*	*5.44*	
JPRTPZ19RAB-001	Topaz	0.00	19.81	19.81	0.31	Broad low grade interval
inc.	*Topaz*	*16.76*	*18.29*	*1.53*	*1.53*	
JPRVER19RAB-018	Vertigo	32.00	35.05	3.05	1.57	
JPRVER19RAB-019	Vertigo	NSV				1.52m @ 0.151 g/t au
JPRVER19RAB-020	Vertigo	NSV				
JPRVER19RAB-021	Vertigo	1.52	6.10	4.58	0.26	Low grade interval - hole ended at 6.10m
JPRVER19RAB-022	Vertigo	62.48	65.53	3.05	6.33	
inc.	*Vertigo*	*62.48*	*64.01*	*1.53*	*11.50*	
JPRVER19RAB-023	Vertigo	NSV				1.52m @ 0.355 g/t Au
JPRVER19RAB-024	Vertigo	NSV				
JPRVER19RAB-025	Vertigo	NSV				1.52m @ 0.179 g/t Au - last interval
JPRSAB19RAB-011	Sabotage	6.10	13.72	7.62	3.42	
JPRSAB19RAB-012	Sabotage	NSV				1.52m @ 0.112 g/t Au
JPRSAB19RAB-013	Sabotage	NSV				
JPRSAB19RAB-014	Sabotage	NSV				3.05m of 0.129
JPRNF19RAB-001	North Frenzy	36.58	39.62	3.04	0.50	
JPRNF19RAB-002	North Frenzy	13.72	18.29	4.57	5.45	broad zone 13.72 - 30.48, 16.76m @ 1.60 g/t Au
inc.	*North Frenzy*	*15.24*	*16.76*	*1.52*	*12.95*	
JPRNF19RAB-003	North Frenzy	0.00	9.14	9.14	0.60	Low grade interval. 2 assays > 1.0 g/t
JPRXM19RAB-001	Xman	NSV				1.52m @ 0.151 g/t Au
JPRXM19RAB-002	Xman	NSV				3.04m @ 0.20 g/t Au
JPRXM19RAB-003	Xman	NSV				1.52m @ 0.172 g/t Au

Table 2: JPR 2019 RAB drilling highlight composites.

Stage Fright

The Stage Fright is located 9.2km to the NW of Vertigo and covers multiple gold in soil anomalies over a 2,700m x 400m, NE trending zone. 4 RAB holes (JPRSF19-002 to -005) totaling 209.8m were drilled at the Stage Fright target. These holes were designed to follow up on GT Probe and prospecting results that included multi-station GT Probe hits >1 g/t Au and prospecting samples up to 94.2 g/t Au which are associated with E-W and NE trending structures. Holes JPRSF19RAB-002, -003 and -004 returned only anomalous gold from 0.20 to 0.27 g/t over widths of 4.5 to 13.7m and holes -002 and -003 failed at < 15m depth due to poor ground conditions.

Highlights of the RAB drilling include:

JPRSF19RAB-005 was drilled at an azimuth of 130° and a dip of 50°. The hole targeted a NNW trending structure highlighted by gold anomalies in soil samples, GT probe samples and prospecting samples (up to 80.6 g/t Au) and returned 16.76m of 2.31 g/t Au from 30.48m depth including 4.57m of 5.44 g/t Au (Figure 31). This hole is in an area with 50m x 100m spaced soils samples; more than 200m away from any other drilling. Additional drilling along a suspected SW-NE trend is required. A possible shallowly southeasterly dipping zone/trend should be considered. Poor ground conditions in certain areas of Stage Fright make RAB drilling ineffective, and alternate (better-suited) drilling methods should be considered.

JPRSF19RAB-004 was drilled 250m to the NW of JPRSFRAB19-005 at an azimuth of 180° and dip of 50°. The hole targeted anomalous gold in soils, GT probe samples, and prospecting samples (up to 94.4 g/t Au); intersecting 13.72m of 0.2 g/t Au from 67.06m depth, ending in mineralization (Figure 32).

Mineralization in both holes is associated with a NE-SW trending zone of anomalous soils which remains underexplored and is open in both directions.

Sabotage

The Sabotage is located approximately 7.8km NW of the Vertigo and covers an area of multiple gold in soil anomalies over a 5,800m x 3,600m NE trending area. Significant historical drilling has been carried out on NW-SE trending 200m-spaced cross sections, with drill hole spacing of approximately 150m; results of which were weak. 2019 RAB drilling focused on the central portion of the target and followed up on soil, prospecting, GT Probe, and trenching which was carried out by WGO since Kinross's original diamond drill program and WGO's 2018 RAB program.

Highlights of the RAB drilling include:

JPRSAB19RAB-011 was drilled at an azimuth of 025° and dip of 60°. The hole targeted anomalous Au in soil samples, prospecting samples and several anomalous trench samples showing grades up 14.4 g/t Au and 31.1 g/t Ag (Figure 33). The hole returned 7.62 m of 3.42 g/t Au from 6.1m depth. Oddly, a vertical hole JPRSAB19RAB-012 was drilled from the same pad and did not intersect any significant gold values.

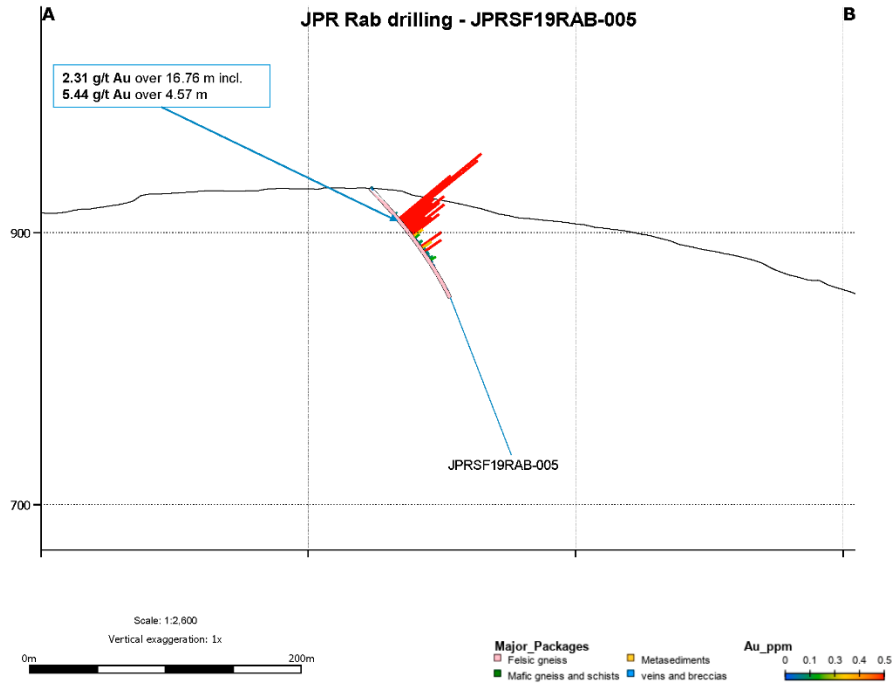

Figure 32: JPRSF19RAB-005 drilling results.

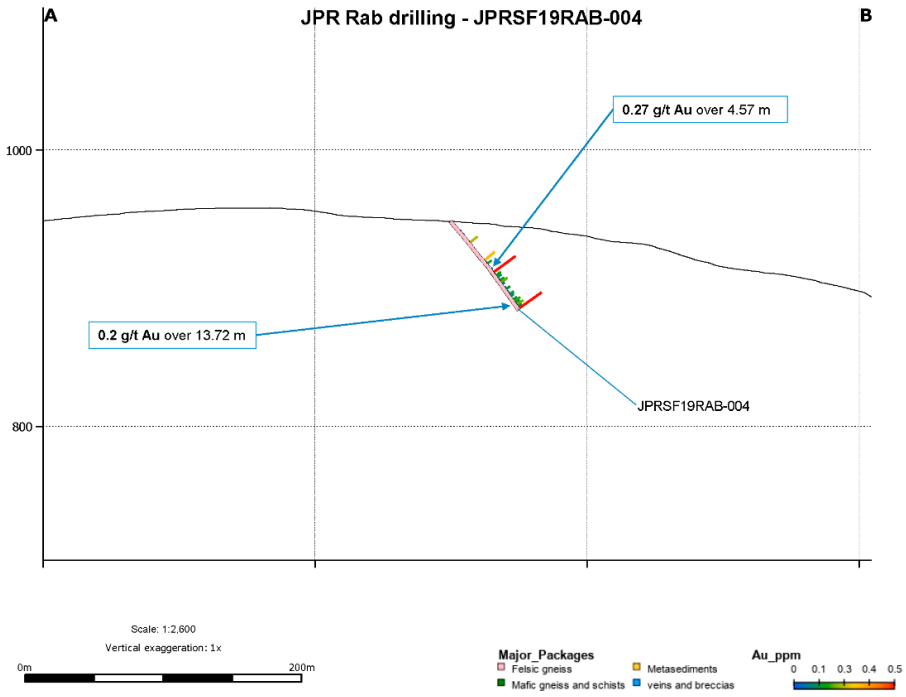

Figure 33: JPRSF19RAB-004 drilling results.

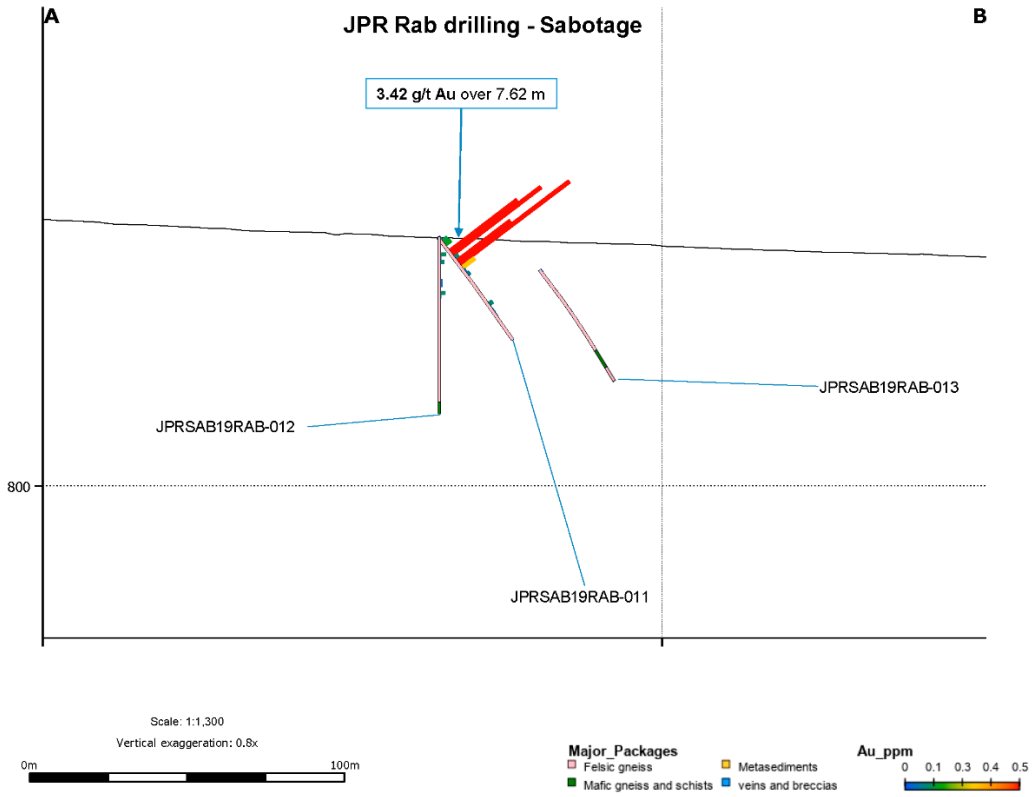

Figure 34: 2019 JPR Sabotage RAB drilling results highlights.

Frenzy

The North and South Frenzy areas are located 9.2km and 7.6km N of the Vertigo, respectively, and cover multiple soil anomalies over a 3,400m x 2,700m N-S area. Individual soil assays range from trace to 2,964 ppb Au. Anomalous zones at the north end of the area (North Frenzy) generally trend N-S and have a strong association with anomalous As, Ag, Bi, & Pb. The best-defined anomaly consists of a N-S trending zone of >100 ppb Au, traceable for 950m. Anomalous zones on the southern end of the area (South Frenzy) appear to be associated with NW and NE oriented structural corridors and are typically gold only anomalies. The most significant RAB results were returned from the North Frenzy area and highlights include:

JPRNF19RAB-002 was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of 60°. The hole targeted a North-South trending structure traceable for over 1,100m along strike; identified in both air and ground geophysical surveys; soil sampling GT probe sampling, prospecting, and trenching. The hole returned 4.57m of 5.45 g/t Au from 13.72m depth; including 1.52m of 12.95 g/t Au.

Drilling results indicate the mineralization is related to a N-S striking, steeply east dipping, structural zone associated with quartz-sericite alteration, brecciation, minor quartz veining and anomalous As-Pb. The mineralization is open down dip and along strike in both directions.

Lifeboat

The Lifeboat target is located 7km NW of Vertigo between the Sabotage and Frenzy target areas. It consists of a 450m x 500m gold in soil anomaly that lies on the intersection of NE and E-W oriented structural trends defined by geophysical and LiDAR surveys of the area. RAB drilling targeted discreet structural trends on the target highlighted by soil, GT Probe, trench, and geophysical data. Highlights from the drilling include:

JPRLB19RAB-001 was drilled at an azimuth of 180° and dip of -50° (Figure 34). The hole targeted heavily altered, oxidized, and mineralized trench samples associated with 400m, E-W trending, gold in soil anomaly. The hole returned 3.05m of 5.41 g/t Au from 3.05m depth. The system remains underexplored and open for additional drilling to the both the east and west.

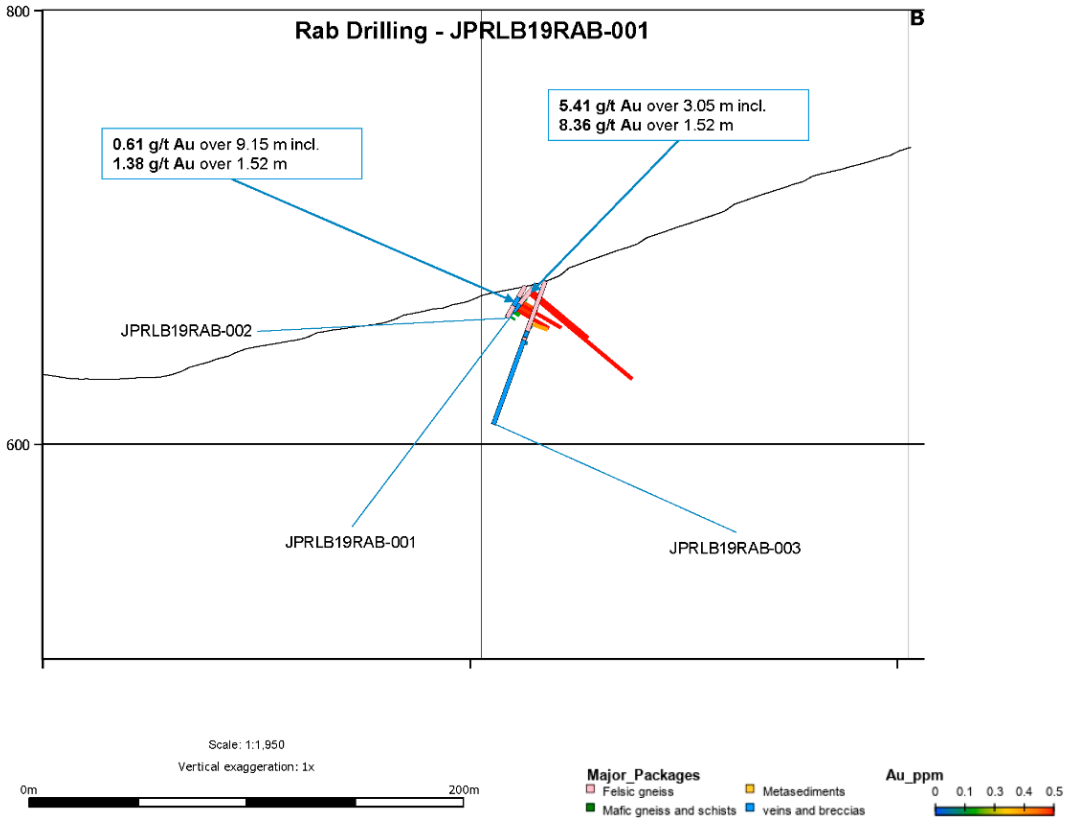

Figure 35: JPR 2019 Lifeboat RAB drilling results highlights.

Vertigo

RAB holes were drilled on the Vertigo target stepping out 900m to the West from the previously explored footprint and up to 400m to the SE of the heart of the anomaly. Mineralization at the Vertigo is hosted within a network of WNW trending, moderate to steeply south dipping, near surface structures that are subparallel to topography. Individual structures are typically up to 3m and host high-grade mineralization

associated with quartz veining, brecciation, and strong sericite-quartz alteration with local fine-grained visible gold, disseminated to locally massive arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite.

The high-grade intervals pinch and swell both laterally and vertically with the strongest mineralization occurring where the structures cross lithologic contacts; particularly fine-grained amphibolite and felsic gneiss. The high-grade mineralization occurs within broader envelopes of lower grade mineralization (<0.1 g/t Au) that define a SE plunge to the overall system. Highlights from the drilling include:

JPRVER19RAB-022 was drilled at an azimuth of 020° and a dip of 60°. Drilling targeted a secondary East-West structure located 150m South of the main Vertigo target identified by GroundMag geophysics and highlighted by gold anomalies in soil samples, prospecting samples. Drilling successfully returned 3.05m of 6.33 g/t Au from 62.48m depth including 1.53m of 11.5 g/t Au representing a newly discovered high-grade structure on the Vertigo Target.

JPRVER19RAB-023, JPRVER19RAB-024, JPRVER19RAB-025 stepped out approximately 400m southeast of the main Vertigo target. Drilling targeted additional structures highlighted by Ground Mag geophysics, anomalous gold in soil samples and prospecting samples. All three holes failed to reach target depth due to ground conditions, but all ended in alteration and gold mineralization, leaving this area open for extension.

The system also currently appears to have been cut by at least 3, late, NE oriented structures which have locally truncated and offset the mineralization.

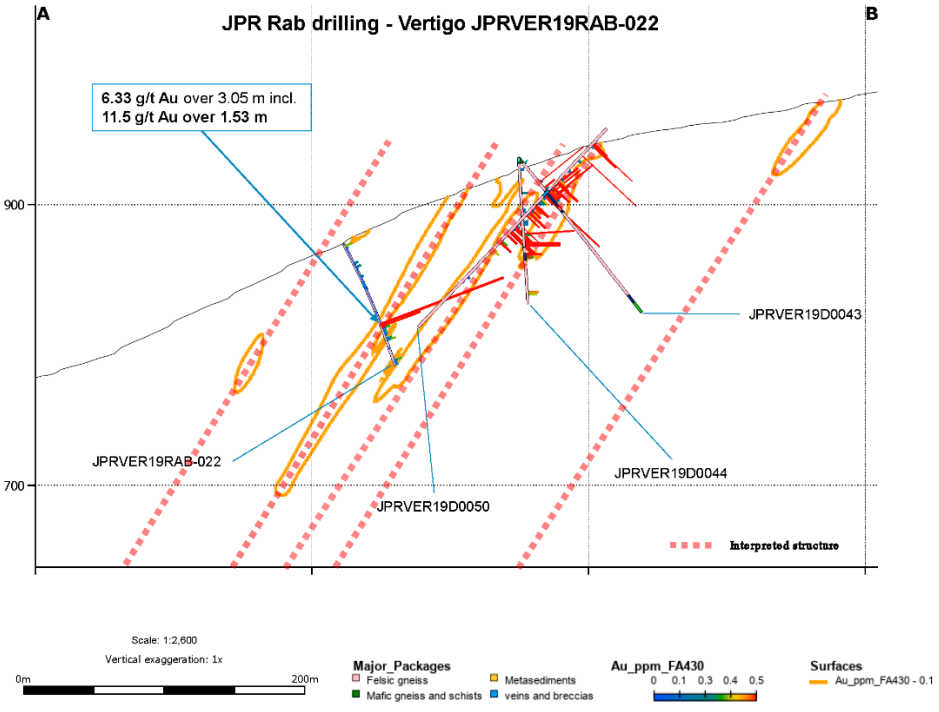

Figure 36: JPR 2019 Vertigo RAB drilling results highlights.

3 Interpretation, Conclusions and Recommendations

3.1 Stage Fright

Results suggest that Au Is spotty and is associated with increased Pb, As and Ag values in a NW-SE trending system which remains under explored and which may present difficulty proving lateral extent. Additional trenching to bedrock on anomalous surface results should be done to confidently determine orientation and width of mineralized zones. The geology around this target appears to be heavily broken and will create difficult drilling conditions for future RAB programs. If future drilling is conducted, a RAB drill is not recommended.

3.2 Vertigo

Mineralization at the Vertigo target appears to be high-grade in nature and located primarily in thin, laterally extensive (a roughly 1.5 km corridor), faulted quartz veins with occasional blowouts located along fault intersections and lithological contacts. It is thought that mineralization thins out to the west and that intersections of greater thickness may be returned by extending the drilling footprint to the East. Additional Geoprobe, trenching and drilling in the SE of the target area is recommended to confirm the continuity of results returned in JPRVER19RAB-022 and to determine the source of untested high-grade surface geochemical results. Future drilling in the SE of the target will likely encounter heavily broken ground with significant water while working in proximity to the creek. 2019 RAB drilling in the area failed to penetrate these zones on two occasions, thus a RAB drill is not recommended in this area in the future.

3.3 Frenzy

Mineralization at the North end of the Frenzy target is thought to trend North South with a subvertical dip and is spatially associated with quartz vein brecciation, pyrite, arsenopyrite and anomalous As, Pb, Ag, Bi. Deeper trenching to bedrock along anomalous surface geochemical results is required to confirm thickness and orientation of mineralization prior to carrying out additional RAB drilling in untested areas of the North and South Frenzy target. Historical drilling in the area tends to suggest that the breadth of surface results may have been exaggerated by accumulation of eroded mineralized material; a concept which can be confirmed by improved trenching techniques.

3.4 Sabotage

Results at the Sabotage suggest that mineralization is part of a large mineralized system, is present over much of the target area, but may be spotty and difficult to trace over significant strike length. Additionally, undercutting of high-grade surface results with scissored holes showed that mineralized structures may not show vertical extent either. Additional investigations into the effect of preferential erosion should be done on the sabotage. Its relatively flat profile may have permitted for the preferential accumulation of quartz vein and silicified material, thus leading to a false representation of the true distribution of gold across the target. Deeper trenching to true bedrock will shed light into this issue.

3.5 X-Man

Although Geoprobe and soil work on the X-Man returned hopeful results, two RAB drill holes targeting these probe hits at shallow depths failed to return any significant results. Similar to the Sabotage, a deeper

trenching program aimed at reaching true bedrock will shed light into the true nature of the mineralization seen in Geoprobe results. Review of optical televiewer structural data should be done to gain insight into orientations of stratigraphy, fractures and veins.

3.6 Lifeboat

The lifeboat target produced interesting drill results but because of difficult ground, the drilling failed to penetrate completely through the mineralized zones. JPRLB19RAB-003 undercut JPRLB19RAB-001 and 002 and failed to return significant results raising the question of orientation and vertical extent. OTV data should be reviewed before future drilling is done. Like Vertigo and Stage Fright, a RAB drill is not recommended for future work on this target if shallow dips are required.

4 References

1. Alexander, J., 2018. 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.
2. Allan, M. M., Hart, C. J., & Mortensen, J. K. (2013). Magmatic and metallogenic framework of west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska. *Journal Name*, 1-13.
3. Colpron, M., Nelson, J., & Murphy, D. (2006). "A tectonostratigraphic framework for the pericratonic terranes of the nothern Canadian Cordillera." In Paleozoic Evolution anf Metallogeny of Pericratonic Terranes at the Ancient Pacific Margin of North America, by Maurice Colpron, 1-24.
4. Cooley M., 2020. JPR Bedrock Geology from geological mapping on the JPR Property by request of White Gold Corp.
5. Doherty, R. (2001). *Report on the 2000 geological and geochemical assessment work on the Nina property. Assessment report 094389.* Yukon Department of Energy, Mines & Resources.
6. Glynn, M. (2000). *YMIP grassroots prospecting - Summary report. YMIP.* Yukon Department of Energy, Mines & Resources.
7. Glynn, M. (2001). *YMIP grassroots prospecting program - Summary report. YMIP 01-025-2001.* Yukon Department of Energy, Mines & Resources.
8. MarketWired. (2017, June 14). White Gold Corp. Completes Acquisition of White Gold Properties from Kinross Gold Corporation and Closes Financing with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited. Toronto, ON, Canada.
9. Nedechev, V. (2000). *Summary report of Prospecting work - Vlad claims. YMIP 00-002-2000.* Yukon Department of Energy, Mines & Resources.
10. Ross, J. (2000). *Geochemical and prospecting report on the Nina 1-74 claims. Assessment report 094132.* Yukon Department of Energy, Mines & Resources.
11. Ross, J. (2002). *Geochemical and prospecting report on the Nina 3-10, 12-28, 31, 33, 35-72 claims. Assessment report 094399.* Yukon Department of Energy, Mines & Resources.
12. Southam, P. (1995). *Geochemical report on the Cl 1-24 claims. Assessment report 093293.* Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.
13. Symes, C. K., Fowlow, K., & Bailey, L. (2012). JP Ross: 2011 Surface Exploration Report. Vancouver: Kinross Gold Corporation.
14. Yukon Geological Survey, 2020. Yukon digital bedrock geology. Yukon Geological Survey, http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Compilation/3 [accessed Dec 16,2020]

5 Statement of Expenditures

The following is a detailed breakdown of expenditures claimed in this report (Figure 38). For the purpose of this assessment, a total of $1,663,469.37 was spent in the 2019 Field season.

PROJECT: JPR			
CLIENT: White Gold Corp			
Service Provider: Groundtruth Exploration			
Timeline: June 1 to October 10			
Soil Sampling			
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**		**Description**
Per Soil Sample Charge	$	642,802.72	14,421 samples @ $44.57 / sample
Soil/Till Surveys	**$**	**642,802.72**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*51,424.22*	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$**	**694,226.94**	
Sample Shipping	**Amount**		**Description**
Freight Charges	$	1,733.76	Total freight charges
Freight Charges	**$**	**1,733.76**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*138.70*	
Total Sample Shipping	**$**	**1,872.46**	
Transportation	**Amount**		**Description**
Land Transportation	$	19,750.00	100 days truck rental @$150/day, 50 days SxS rental @$95/day
Fixed Wing	$	12,131.72	Total fixed wing and fuel - Great River Air and Tintina
Helicopter	$	53,985.00	35.4 hours @ 1525/hr
Freight Charges	**$**	**85,866.72**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*6,869.34*	
Total Sample Shipping	**$**	**92,736.06**	
Total Soil Sampling	**$**	**788,835.46**	14421 samples @ $54.70 per sample
GT Probe			
Probe Cost	**Amount**		**Description**
Production	$	340,925.00	83.5 days @$3800/day +XRF, 9 days @$2650/day standby
Fuel	$	1,098.81	gasoline drums for Probe
Geo Staff Wages	$	10,547.00	16.5 days @$600 per day, 1 days @$647
Probe Cost	**$**	**352,570.81**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*28,205.66*	
Total Probe	**$**	**380,776.47**	
Samples	**Amount**		**Description**
Assay	$	63,689.62	2312 samples @ $27.55per sample
Sample Shipping	$	3,426.16	
Total Samples	**$**	**67,115.78**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*5,369.26*	
Total Samples	**$**	**72,485.04**	
Transportation	**Amount**		**Description**
Land Transport	$	9,450.00	100days truck rental @$150/day, 50 days SxS rental @$95/day
Fixed Wing	$	3,147.44	fixed wing plus fuel, Great River Air and Tintina
Helicopter	$	79,252.90	50 hours @$1525/hr plus fuel
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*7,348.03*	
Total Ground Magnetic Survey	**$**	**99,198.37**	
Total GT Probe Costs	**$**	**552,459.88**	2312 samples @$238.95/sample
DRILLING			
GT RAB Drill	**Amount**		**Description**
Production	$	105,801.21	30.75 daysDrilling rate @ $3440/day
Sampler Wage	$	16,830.00	34 days @ $495 / day
Standby	$	23,075.09	8.95 days @ $2580/day
Consumables	$	12,945.71	
Total RAB Drilling	**$**	**158,652.01**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*11,515.68*	
Total	**$**	**170,167.69**	
Samples	**Amount**		**Description**
Shipping and Assay	$	38,038.47	1080 samples @ $35.22/sample
Total Sample Shipping and Assay	**$**	**38,038.47**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*3,043.08*	
Total	**$**	**41,081.55**	
Transportation	**Amount**		**Description**
Fixed Wing	$	2,088.80	fixed wing plus fuel, Great River Air and Tintina
Helicopter	$	62,067.50	40.7 hours @$1525/hr
Total Transporatation	**$**	**64,156.30**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*5,132.50*	
Total	**$**	**69,288.80**	
Other	**Amount**		**Description**
Tech Gear	$	36,040.00	34 days - Comp+personal electronics @$360/day, Televiwer @$400/day, XRF @$300/day
Drill Pad Construction	$	2,511.84	Han Construction, Labour, tool basket charge and supplies
Total Other	**$**	**38,551.84**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$*	*3,084.15*	
Total	**$**	**41,635.99**	
Total RAB Drilling	**$**	**322,174.03**	1654 meters @$194.78/m
Total Project	**$**	**1,663,469.37**	

Figure 37: Detailed cost breakdown of 2019 JPR Assessment.

6 Statement of Qualifications

I, Joshuah Forrester, do hereby declare that:

1) I am currently assisting with end of season report writing for White Gold Corp.
2) I graduated from Carleton University in 2015 with a B.Sc. Honors degree in Earth Sciences.
3) I have worked as a geologist for White Gold Corp for 3 years in addition to 3 field seasons as a Junior Geologist in various employs.
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 13th day of May, 2020.