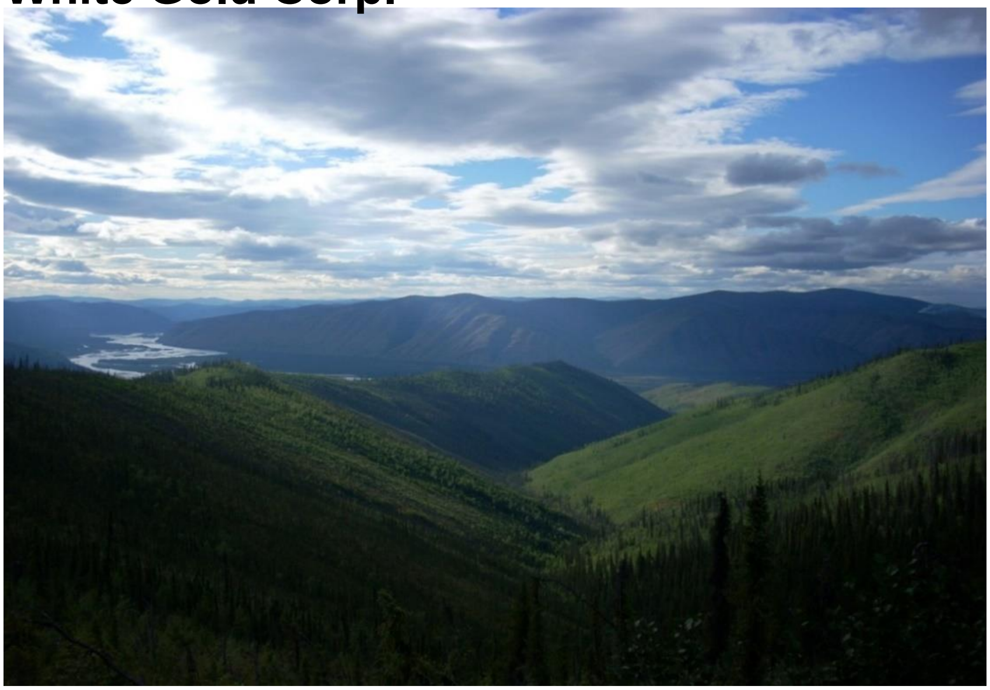
Technical Report for the White Gold Project, Dawson Range, Yukon, Canada

Prepared for:

White Gold Corp.



Prepared by:

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Effective Date: May 15, 2020

Report Date: July 10, 2020

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1 SUMMARY

Arseneau Consulting Services Inc. (ACS) was commissioned by White Gold Corp. (White Gold) to prepare an updated technical report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) for the White Gold Project (the "Project") located near Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada.

1.1 Access and Location

The Project consists of 1,792 mining claims covering approximately 35,000 hectares acres in the White Gold District of Yukon Territory. White Gold is located in the west-central Yukon, within the Dawson Mining District, Canada, 95 km south of Dawson City, and 350 km northwest of Whitehorse.

Access to the White Gold property is provided by a 17 km long exploration trail from the Thistle Creek airstrip and barge landing, which was established during the 2009 field season. There are currently no all-weather roads connecting the White Gold Golden Saddle camp to any of the major communities in the Yukon. The exploration trail established in 2009 does however, connect the Golden Saddle camp with the Thistle airstrip and the barge landing at the mouth of Thistle Creek. River transport along the Yukon River from Dawson City is available for five months of the year, during the summer period, when the river is free of ice. A road south from Dawson City to the Stewart River on the east side of the Black Hills provides vehicle access to within 30 km of the property. Due to glaciers, this road is not operational during the winter season. Winter access to Thistle airstrip and the White Gold camp is provided by a winter road from Pelly Farm along Walhalla Creek to the Stewart River and then linking up with a road Schmidt Mining built from Barker Creek to the Barge landing on the Yukon River near the mouth of Thistle Creek.

1.2 History

Minimal hard rock exploration had occurred in the White Gold area prior to the Company's work which commenced in 2007. Sparse historical records indicate limited exploration in the area during the Klondike gold rush in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The area was not revisited until the late 1960's and early 1970's when Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. performed a regional reconnaissance exploration program. Interest in the area was renewed in the early 1990's resulting in minor claim staking activity.

The Company optioned the White claims from Shawn Ryan in 2007, and by 2008 five quartz veins in total had been exposed at Ryan Showing. Three holes drilled on Ryan Showing in 2008 demonstrated the discontinuous nature of the veins. Shallow trenching by the Company in 2007 across Golden Saddle exposed a mineralized zone assaying one gram per tonne gold over 40 m. This zone represents the surface trace of the Golden Saddle zone which was drilled in 2008.

In 2010, Kinross purchased Underworld Resources and carried out exploration drilling programs on the property in 2010 and 2011 along with regional geological and geochemical surveys.

On October 27, 2016, White Gold entered into an agreement to purchase an additional 21 properties, comprising approximately 12,301 quartz claims located in the White Gold District from Shawn Ryan and Wildwood Exploration Inc. The Claims, cover approximately 249,000 hectares, are grouped in six project areas. In consideration, the Company agrees to pay $3.5 million and issue seven million common shares in exchange for the acquisition.

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

No historic hard rock mining has occurred on any of the Company's claims in the White Gold area. However, the area has a rich history of placer production.

1.3 Geology

The Company's properties are situated within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), which spans part of the Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska. This terrane is bounded to the northeast and southwest by the right-lateral Tintina-Kaltag and Denali-Farewell fault systems. The YTT is the largest terrane in the Canadian Cordillera that was accreted to the western margin of the North American craton between the late Paleozoic and early Cenozoic.

The basement rocks were metamorphosed during the Permian. Compressional tectonics during the Jurassic resulted in kilometre-scale stacked thrust sheets marked along strike with thin metre-scale lenses commonly containing magnetic ultramafic rocks. This thrusting event was overprinted by Permian and Cretaceous fabric. Jurassic and Cretaceous plutonic rocks intrude these metamorphosed units.

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

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

1.4 Exploration

White Gold Corp. carried out an exploration on the White Gold Project during the field season of 2019. White Gold collected a total of 299 rock samples, 4,949 soil samples, collected 515 GT Probe samples, 69.3 line-km of VLF surveys, 42.2 line-km of ground magnetics surveys, dug 7 trenches totaling 240 metres and drilled 20 RAB holes totaling 1344.2 m.

1.5 Mineralization

Exploration on the White Property is not sufficiently advanced to assign specific deposit types to the mineralization styles observed; however, it is believed that the mineralization is mid-Jurassic in age based on Re-Os age determinations. The deposits most closely resemble a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization. Two deposits are reported here, namely Golden Saddle and Arc.

Golden Saddle

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

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

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

Arc

Gold mineralization at Arc is hosted in a meta-sedimentary package broadly consisting of banded quartzites and biotite schist with late cross-cutting felsic to intermediate dikes. Alteration associated with Arc-style mineralization consists principally of silicification and the addition of hydrothermal graphite. The alteration is strongly fracture controlled, from micro- to meso-scale, and is focused within the rheologically favourable quartzite.

Arc style mineralization principally consists of the addition of veinlets of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and graphite, with minor pyrite and sphalerite, within fracture zones to the host rock. The most intense mineralization typically occurs in fold-hinge focused breccias that have a matrix of graphite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite.

Gold typically occurs as micron-scale blebs encapsulated in both disseminated and veined arsenopyrite and pyrite, as well as free-grains in graphite. Gold grades typically average between 1.0 to 2.5 grams per tonne within mineralized intervals.

1.6 Drilling

White Gold carried out a preliminary drilling program during the summer of 2017 mainly to infill and verify the historical drilling on the Golden Saddle and Arc zones. White Gold drilled 35 holes, 4 diamond drill holes and 31 reverse circulation holes for 5,746 m of drilling mostly in the Golden Saddle and Arc zones. A follow up program was carried out in 2018 when a total of 14 RC holes totalling 2,397 m and 46 diamond drill holes totalling 16,250 m were drilled. In 2019 White Gold drilled 29 holes totalling 6,845 metres including two holes drilled on the Ryan's Surprise zone, 2 kilometres to the west of the Golden Saddle.

Underworld Resources drilled 121 core holes totalling 29,317 metres in 2008-09. Of these 73 holes were targeted at the Golden Saddle and 19 targeted the Arc deposit. In 2010-11, Kinross Gold drilled 131 holes totalling 35,130 metres. Of these, 62 were targeted at the Golden Saddle and 26 targeted the Arc deposit.

1.7 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource model presented herein represents the fourth resource evaluation on the White Gold project and the third disclosure for White Gold Corp. The resource evaluation incorporates all drilling completed by Underworld, Kinross and White Gold to date. In the opinion of ACS, the block model resource estimates reported herein are a reasonable representation of the global gold mineral resources found in the Golden Saddle and Arc zones at the current level of sampling. Mineral Resources for the White Gold Project are reported in accordance with the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101; and have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation and Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices" guidelines. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The database used to estimate the Golden Saddle and Arc mineral resources was reviewed and audited by ACS. Mineralization boundaries were modelled by ACS using a geological interpretation prepared by Kinross and White Gold. ACS is of the opinion that the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries of the higher-grade mineralization domains and that the assaying data is sufficiently reliable to support estimating mineral resources.

Mineral resources for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits were estimated in a single three-dimensional block model using Geovia Gems version 6.8.2 software. Gold grades within the mineralized domains were estimated in three successive passes by ordinary kriging. The first pass considered a relatively small search ellipsoid while for the second and third pass search ellipsoids were larger. Search parameters were generally set to match the correlogram parameters but also designed to capture sufficient data to estimate a grade in the blocks. All assays were composited to 2.0 m and capped at the 97 or 98 percentiles before estimation.

Blocks were classified as indicated mineral resource if estimated during the first estimation pass and informed by at least three drill holes within an average distance of 50 m. All other estimated blocks were classified as inferred mineral resource.

In order to determine the quantities of material offering "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by an open pit, ACS used a pit optimizer and reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Indicated and Inferred blocks) that could be "reasonably expected" to be mined from an open pit.

ACS considers that the blocks above cut-off located within the conceptual pit envelope show "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" and can be reported as a mineral resource. For those blocks that extend beyond the base of the resource shell, ACS considered that these blocks could potentially be mined by underground methods.

ACS estimated that the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits combined contained 15.4 million tonnes grading 2.26 g/t gold of indicated mineral resource and 8.73 million tonnes of inferred mineral resource grading 1.28 g/t gold potentially accessible by open pit. In addition to the mineral resource near surface, the deposits contain 143,000 tonnes grading 4.53 g/t gold of indicated and 326,000 tonnes of inferred mineral resource grading 4.33 g/t that could be amenable to underground mining. The mineral resources as estimated by ACS on May 15, 2020 are summarized in Table i.

Table i Golden Saddle and Arc mineral resource statement, White Gold Project, Yukon Territory, ACS May 15, 2020

Area	Type	Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Golden Saddle	Near Surface	Indicated	0.5	14,815	2.31	1,098,300
		Inferred		3,454	1.43	159,100
	Underground	Indicated	3.0	143	4.53	20,800
		Inferred		326	4.33	45,300
Arc	Near Surface	Indicated	0.5	613	1.06	20,800
		Inferred		5,221	1.18	197,700

(1) Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
(2) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
(3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
(4) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

Gold mineralization at the White Gold Project is associated with quartz veins emplaced along brittle structures. The mineralization is believed to be mid-Jurassic in age. It most closely resembles a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization.

The Project hosts several gold occurrences, the Golden Saddle and Arc being the most explored to date. A total of 252 drill holes have been drilled by Underworld and Kinross testing eleven separate mineralized areas. White Gold has drilled 124 holes between 2017 and 2019 expanding and infilling the known mineralized zones.

It is recommended that White Gold continue to explore the White Gold Project. A two-phase exploration program is recommended with the second phase program being contingent on positive results from the first phase. Specifically, the first phase includes 8,500 metres of drilling is recommended with 5,000 m to be focussed on assessing areas of additional resource potential in close proximity to the current resource zones. An additional 3,500 m of proposed drilling is recommended to assess developing exploration targets on the property, pending the results of continued exploration activities.

It is also recommended that additional soil sampling and GT Probe sampling be collected on the property with RAB drilling to follow up on prospective areas. Detailed drone generated LiDAR and drone imagery should be collected to enhance geological and structural interpretations to aid in drill targeting.

It is estimated that the above Phase one program would cost approximately $5.0 million.

Contingent on Phase I success, a Phase II program consisting of up to 10,000 metres of diamond drilling and other exploration activities totalling is proposed. It is estimated that this program would cost approximately $5.0 million

2 INTRODUCTION

Arseneau Consulting Services Inc. (ACS) was contracted by White Gold Corp. (White Gold) to prepare an updated technical report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) for the White Gold Project (the "Project") located near Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The Report was prepared to support an updated disclosure of mineral resource for the White Gold project by White Gold Corp.

2.2 Qualified Persons

Gilles Arseneau, PhD, P.Geo., of ARSENEAU Consulting Services Inc. is an independent qualified person as the term is defined in NI 43-101.

Gilles Arseneau visited the Project on August 2 to 4, 2017 and on June 4 to 6, 2019. The site visits included examination of the White Gold geology and drill core stored on the property and in Dawson City.

Andrew Hamilton, P.Geo., Exploration Manager for White Gold Corp. is not independent but is a qualified person as defined by NI-43-101.

2.3 Effective Date

The effective date for information contained within the Report is May 15, 2020.

2.4 Information Sources and References

The primary source of information for this report was the assessments reports filed on the property, technical reports prepared by Kinross and White Gold and from information gathered during the site visits.

2.5 Terms and Definitions

All units in this report are System International (SI) unless otherwise noted. Table 2.1 summarizes the commonly used abbreviations used throughout this report.

Table 2.1 List of common abbreviations

Unit	Abbreviation
Silver	Ag
Gold	Au
acre	ac
hectare	ha
square kilometre	km^2
square mile	mi^2
grams per metric ton	g/t
troy ounces per short ton	oz/ton
foot	ft
metre	m
kilometre	km
centimetre	cm
mile	mi
yard	yd
gram	g
kilogram	kg
troy ounce	oz
Imperial ton 2000 pounds	st, ton
metric ton	t, tonne
Dry metric tonnes	DMT
million years	Ma
cubic yard	cu yd
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F

2.5.1 Monetary

All monetary values are given in Canadian dollars CDN ($) unless otherwise stated.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

3.1 Mineral Tenure

ACS has not reviewed the mineral tenure, nor independently verified the legal status, ownership of the Project area or underlying property agreements and has relied on information gathered from the Yukon Government web site for mineral tittles information.

This information is used in Section 4.1 of the Report.

3.2 Surface Rights

All surface rights are controlled by the Crown. There is no privately-owned land on or near the Project.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The White Gold Project is located in west-central Yukon, within the Dawson Mining District, Canada, 95 km south of Dawson City, and 350 km northwest of Whitehorse (Figure 4.1). The project consists of 1,792 claims for an aggregate of 34,951 hectares. The property is covered by (1:50 000 scale) map sheets: 115O-03/04/05/06/07/11and 115N-08.

Source: Kinross (2012)

Figure 4.1 Location map of White Gold Project

4.1 Land Tenure and Underlying Agreements

On October 27, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase 21 properties, comprising approximately 12,301 quartz claims located in the White Gold District from Shawn Ryan and Wildwood Exploration Inc. The Claims, cover approximately 249,000 hectares, are grouped in six project areas covering various prospective geological terrain in the White Gold District.

On December 22, 2016, the Company exercised the Option by paying the following required consideration to the vendors:

(i) Share consideration of seven million common shares of the Company issuable in two instalments, one million within two business days of October 27, 2016, the effective date of the Option (the “Effective Date”), and six million within 18 months of the Effective Date;

(ii) Cash consideration of $3.5-million payable in five instalments, $500,000 on the Effective Date, $500,000 on the first anniversary of the Effective Date, $500,000 on the second anniversary of the Effective Date, $1-million on the third anniversary of the Effective Date and $1-million on the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date; and

(iii) Reimbursement of the vendors' staking expenses of up to $40,000.

In connection with the Option, the Properties are subject to net smelter royalties aggregating 2%, which will also be payable on each quartz claim staked by the Company in an area of interest around the Properties during the five year period following the effective date, of which 1% is payable to Mr. Ryan and Wildwood, and 1% is payable to CapitalOne Asset Management Limited (an entity wholly-owned by a shareholder who owns approximately 19.6% of the Company on a partially diluted basis) as compensation for services rendered in connection with negotiating the terms of the Option.

The properties are subject to an advanced royalty payment of $100,000 due annually on November 1 of each year until the commencement of commercial Production from the Property. Upon commercial production, the property will be subject to a 4% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) payable to the original claim holders. The NSR can be reduced to 1% by making payments as outlined in Table 4.1.

On May 18, 2017, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with Kinross pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire the entities holding 100% of Kinross’ properties in the White Gold District, consisting of the White Gold (the “White Gold Property”), Black Fox, JP Ross, Yellow, and Battle properties (the “Acquisition”). The Kinross Properties are made up of 4,280 mineral claims encompassing approximately 86,000 hectares. Pursuant to the agreement, White Gold agreed to:

(i) the issuance of 17.5 million Common Shares;

(ii) an upfront cash payment of $10 million; and

(iii) up to $15-million in future milestone payments related to the advancement specifically of the White Gold property, payable as follows:

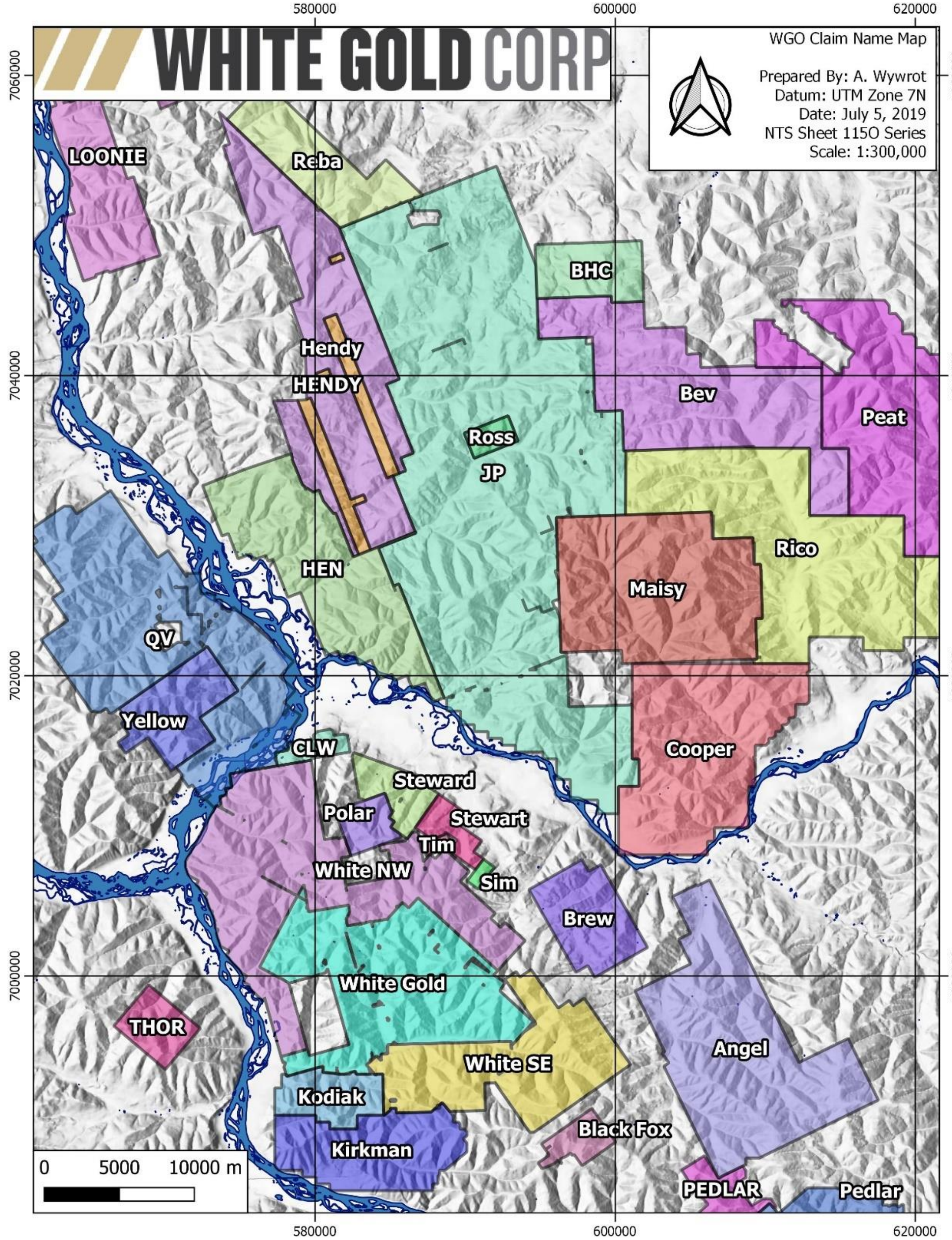
a. $5-million upon announcement of a preliminary economic assessment;
b. $5-million upon announcement of a feasibility study on the White Gold properties; and
c. $5-million upon announcement of a positive construction decision.

During the month of April 2017, an additional 606 new claims were staked over six of the Company's properties. The staking includes expansion of existing claim blocks in three areas (IND, Rice and Pilot) and staking of three new properties (Bell, Carlisle and BGC) based on interpretation of regional geochemical and geophysical data sets.

Table 4.1 NSR buy back provisions

NSR Buy back	Payment
1% (from 4% to 3%)	$2,000,000
1% (from 3% to 2%)	$3,000,000
1% (from 2% to 1%)	$5,000,000

The total land holdings in the White Gold area now include 33 properties covering an aggregate of 422,421 ha. The White property, shown as White NW, White Gold and White SE, and some of the surrounding White Gold properties are shown in Figure 4.2.



Source: SRK (2011a)

Figure 4.2 White Gold Corp. Claim Map

4.2 Environmental Considerations

The Company recognizes and respects that its mineral claims lie within the Traditional Territory of the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in First Nation, a self-governing First Nation. The Company intends to work closely with the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in to identify and maximize opportunities arising from mineral exploration activities at the White Gold Property. Additionally, ongoing dialogue with Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in’s Natural Resources and Lands Department and Heritage Department ensures wildlife, environment and heritage values are readily identified and addressed.

For the camp on the White claims, a Class 4 Permit has been obtained by the Company from Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources. This permit also included the construction of the exploration trail from Thistle Creek to camp. Before this trail was started, a site visit and ground inspection of the route was carried out by Bill Kendrick and Jody Beaumont of Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in. No heritage or archaeological issues were found during this inspection.

There are no significant heritage sites on the White Gold Project.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the White Gold property is provided by a 17 km long exploration trail from the Thistle Creek airstrip and barge landing, which was established during the 2009 field season. There are currently no all-weather roads connecting the White Gold Golden Saddle camp to any of the major communities in the Yukon. The exploration trail established in 2009 does however, connect the Golden Saddle camp with the Thistle airstrip and the barge landing at the mouth of Thistle Creek. River transport along the Yukon River from Dawson City is available for five months of the year, during the summer period, when the river is free of ice. A road south from Dawson City to the Stewart River on the east side of the Black Hills provides vehicle access to within 30 km of the property. Due to glaciers, this road is not operational during the winter season. Winter access to Thistle airstrip and the White Gold camp is provided by a winter road from Pelly Farm along Walhalla Creek to the Stewart River and then linking up with a road Schmidt Mining built from Barker Creek to the Barge landing on the Yukon River near the mouth of Thistle Creek.

The Company claims encompass an area of tree-covered hills on the Yukon Plateau, incised by mature dendritic drainages that are part of the Yukon River watershed. Elevations range from 365 m at the Yukon River up to 1300 m at Thistle Mountain. The elevation at Golden Saddle is approximately 950 m.

Parts of the property were subject to a forest fire approximately a decade ago, leaving large areas covered in fallen trees. Areas of re-growth are densely populated with birch trees. The few un-burnt areas on the property are mature pine forests with thick moss cover on the ground. Bedrock exposure is generally limited to less than 5 percent, except at the northwestern edge of the property where cliffs face the Yukon River.

The northern part of JP Ross claims and Black Fox claims are at a higher elevation and have a sub-alpine to alpine climate with low scrub and commonly scarce soil development. Soil on most other parts of the property is well developed.

Yukon has a sub-arctic continental climate with a summer mean of 10° Celsius and a winter mean of minus 23° degrees Celsius. Summer and winter temperatures can reach up to 35 and minus 55° Celsius, respectively. Dawson City, the nearest access point, has a daily average above freezing for 180 days per year.

In early 2011, a 100-person camp, located at the confluence of Green Gulch and Thistle Creek, was designed and completed during the 2011 field season (Figure 5.1). Buildings and construction material from the old White Gold camp were used as much as possible; however, the purchase of new living and office tents was required. The new exploration camp has hot and cold running water and a new septic system allowing for flushing toilets. Office space was doubled and a larger, more efficient kitchen and eating hall were installed. The camp has wired and wireless internet through an upgraded satellite communication system. The camp is approximately 7.8 kilometres from the Thistle airstrip and 4.5 kilometres from the barge landing on the Yukon River. This central location is better suited for regional exploration as well as moving supplies and personnel to and from camp.

Source: Kinross (2011b)

Figure 5.1 White Gold Camp at Green Gulch

6 HISTORY

6.1 General History

Minimal hard rock exploration had occurred in the White Gold area. Sparse historical records indicate limited exploration in the area during the Klondike gold rush in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

The earliest mining or exploration work in the White Gold area occurred during the Yukon gold rush. During the gold rush, claims were staked at occurrences called Shamrock, Northern Lights, and Donahue. More recently, placer gold mining has occurred on a number of creeks in the White Gold area, most notably on Thistle Creek and some of its tributaries. Recent hard rock exploration in the White Gold area includes work in the late 1960's and early 1970's by Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. who conducted a regional reconnaissance exploration program. In the late 1990's, Teck conducted a reconnaissance program of prospecting, sampling, and trenching near the Teacher Showing.

In 2003 Shawn Ryan collected 834 ridge and spur samples and identified anomalous gold in soil on Golden Saddle. Madalena Ventures Inc. conducted geological mapping, established a cut grid (73 line-kilometres) at 100 m spacing and completed soil sampling at 50 m intervals, with a total of 1429 samples being collected. Work was sub-contracted to Ryanwood. Preliminary evaluation of the soil data indicated a coincident gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly forming a relatively continuous horseshoe-shaped belt over the extent of the sample area (Doherty and Ash, 2005). A poorly exposed quartz vein (Mike Vein) with visible gold, identified in 2003 on the ridge overlooking the Yukon River, was also trenched to establish vein thickness, continuity and host rock character.

The work by Ryan led Underworld Resources Inc. (Underworld) to option the White claims in 2007, and by 2008 five quartz veins in total had been exposed at Ryan Showing. Three holes drilled on Ryan Showing in 2008 demonstrated the discontinuous nature of the veins; these veins have been interpreted as en echelon tension vein set (Corbett, 2008). Shallow trenching by the Company in 2007 across Golden Saddle exposed a mineralized zone assaying one gram per tonne gold over 40 m. In 2009 Underworld carried out a three-phase diamond drill program consisting of 25,400 m in 91 holes. 60 holes were drilled at Golden Saddle, 19 at the Arc Zone, 4 at Minneapolis, 5 at Donahue and 3 holes at McKinnon.

6.2 2008 Exploration by Underworld

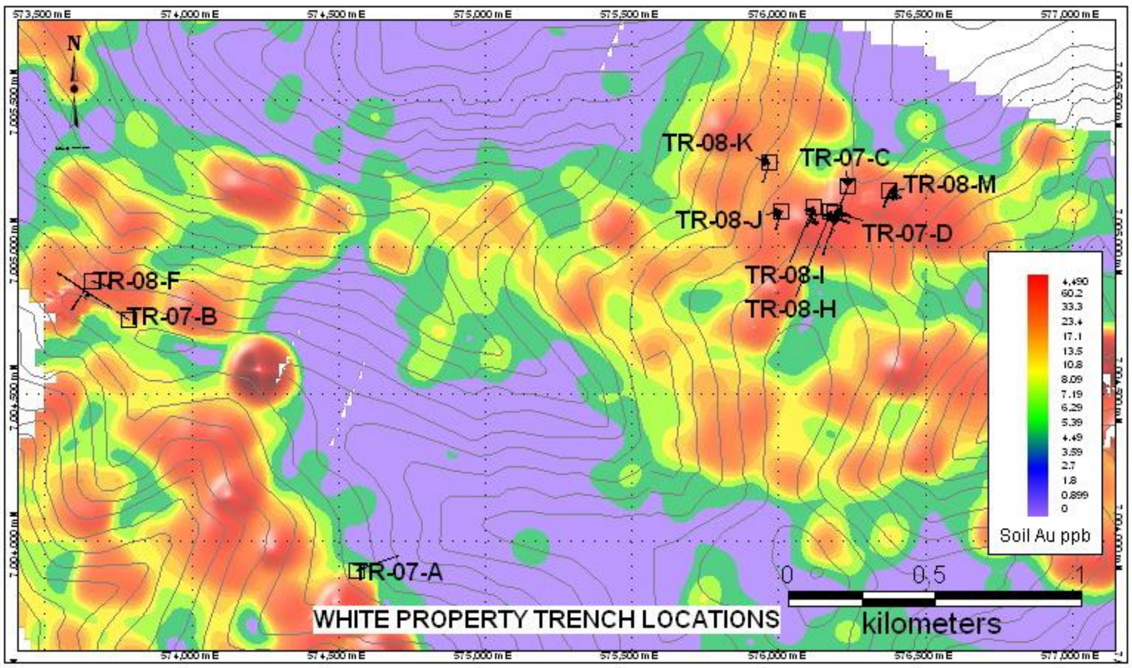
Historical information on the Underworld exploration activities in 2008 and 2009 was sources mainly from SRK (2010) and from public documents filed on SDAR.

Drilling

Underworld drilled a total of twenty-seven diamond drill holes for 3,431 m on the White Gold Project in 2008. Drilling was carried out on the Arc, Donahue, Ryan and Golden Saddle area. Drilling is discussed in Section 10 of this report.

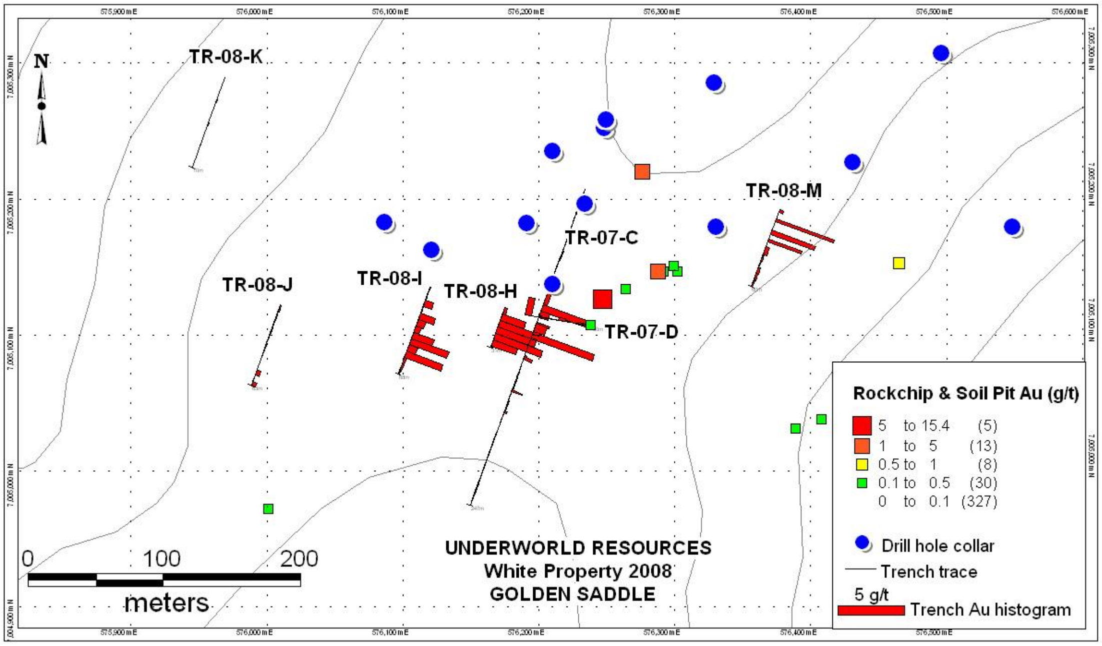
Trenching

Ten trenches were excavated in total on the White property. Four were completed in 2007, covering 715 m (trench A, B, C, and D). Six trenches were dug in 2008 covering 352 m (trench F, H, I, J, K, and M). The locations are shown in (Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2).



Source: SRK (2010)

Figure 6.1 Trench locations on the White Property; 2007 and 2008



Source: SRK (2010)

Figure 6.2 Trench locations at Golden Saddle; 2007 and 2008

The trenches were excavated by a small backhoe. Trenching depth was generally between 30 cm and 1.5 m. Most rock exposed was determined to be frost-shattered, in-situ subcrop. Trench depth was determined by the digging capabilities of the machine, with greater depths possible in areas without permafrost. Lithologic, mineralisation, quartz vein, and alteration data were collected from these trenches. Very little structural information was gathered from these trenches as depth of excavation was generally insufficient to expose bedrock. Discreet character samples and continuous chip samples were taken from intervals ranging from 10 m to 40 cm.

Trench A was dug on “Ulli's Ridge” (same location where WD-007 and 008 were drilled) to examine the structure causing the soil anomaly in the area. No significant assays were returned from this trench, which was dug mostly in sericite altered biotite gneiss grading into quartz sericite schist.

Trenches B and F were dug at the Ryan’s Showing in order to further determine the strike length of the mineralised quartz veins. Trench B was dug out 5 m to the north and perpendicular to the strike of the three existing quartz veins at Ryan’s Showing revealing a fourth quartz vein (named South vein) ~1.0 m wide, parallel with the existing three. Grab samples from South vein assayed 1.3 g/t Au. Continuous chip sampling was conducted across the four veins (sample WT31 to WT38), with each sample 5 m long. Trench F targeted quartz float and was also dug approximately 60 m to the northeast perpendicular to the strike of the quartz veins.

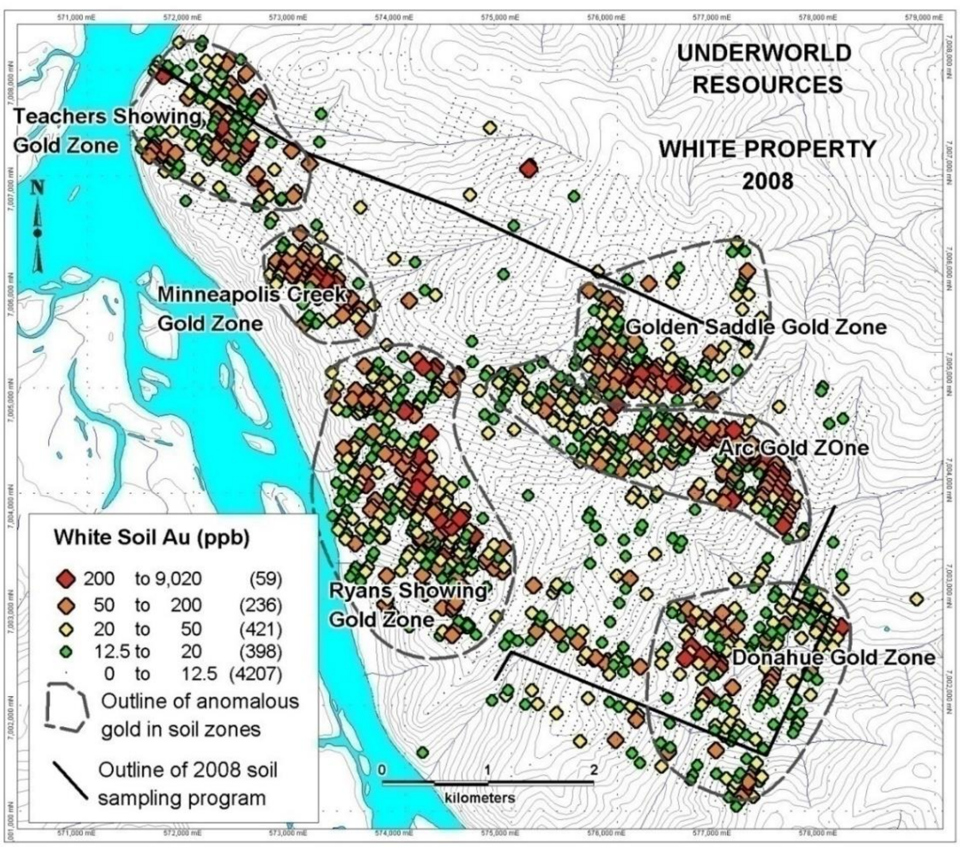
Trench C and D are the discovery trenches on the Golden Saddle deposit. They were dug to examine the soil anomaly in the area. **Trenches H, I, J, K, and M** were dug to examine the extent of the zone found in trench C. The results from these trenches were used to more accurately plan drill holes in the area.

Geochemistry

Approximately 1,220 soil samples were taken in 2008. The 2008 program was designed to close off open Au in soil anomalies from previous soil sampling campaigns.

There are six distinct gold soil anomalies (Figure 6.3).

The Teachers Showing, Minneapolis Creek, Ryan's Showing, and the Arc Gold Zones are all characterised by elevated Au, As, Sb, Hg, Mo and Ag. Golden Saddle and Donahue show a different geochemical signature, with anomalous Au, Ag, Hg and Ag. Arsenic and antimony are not elevated at the Golden Saddle or Donahue.

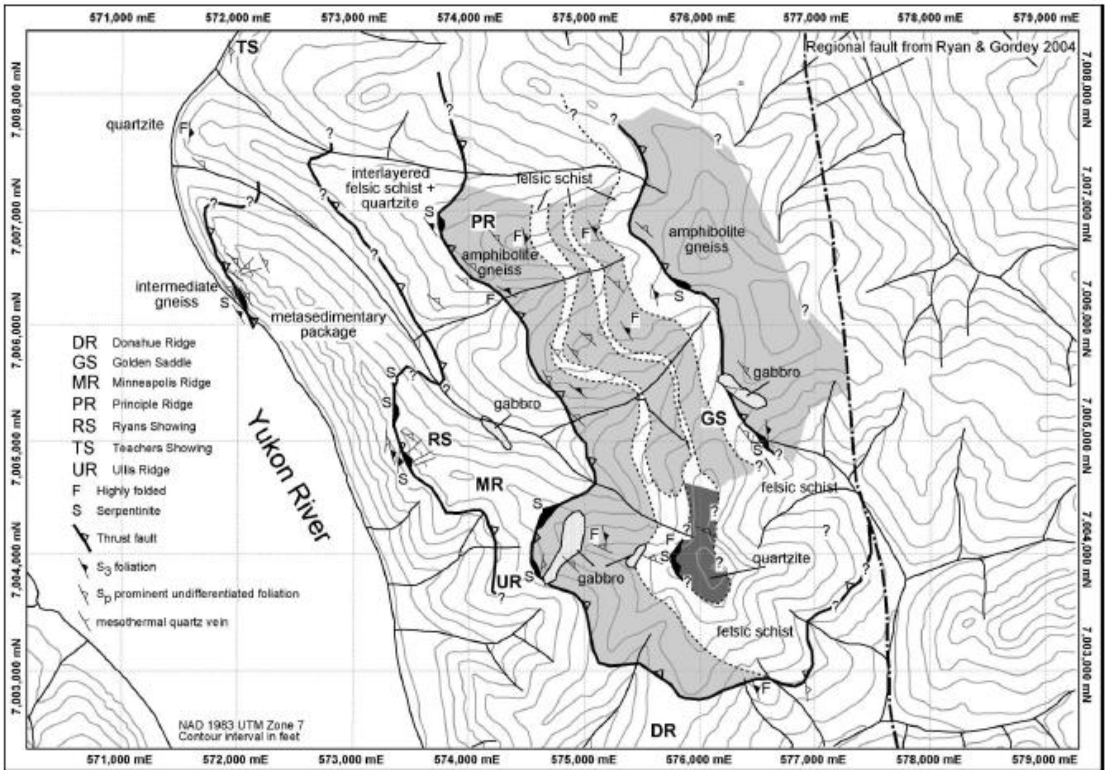


Source: SRK (2010)

Figure 6.3 Anomalous gold in soil

Geologic Mapping

An updated geological map was produced for the White property by MacKenzie in 2008, illustrated in (Figure 6.4). A total of 382 grab samples were collected in 2008.



Soure: SRK (2010)

Figure 6.4 White property geological map by MacKenzie (2008)

6.3 2009 Exploration by Underworld

Drilling

Underworld drilled a total of ninety-four diamond drill holes for 25,886 m on the White Gold Project in 2009. Drilling was carried out on the Arc, Donahue, Minneapolis Creek, McKinnon and Golden Saddle area. Drilling is discussed in Section 10 of this report.

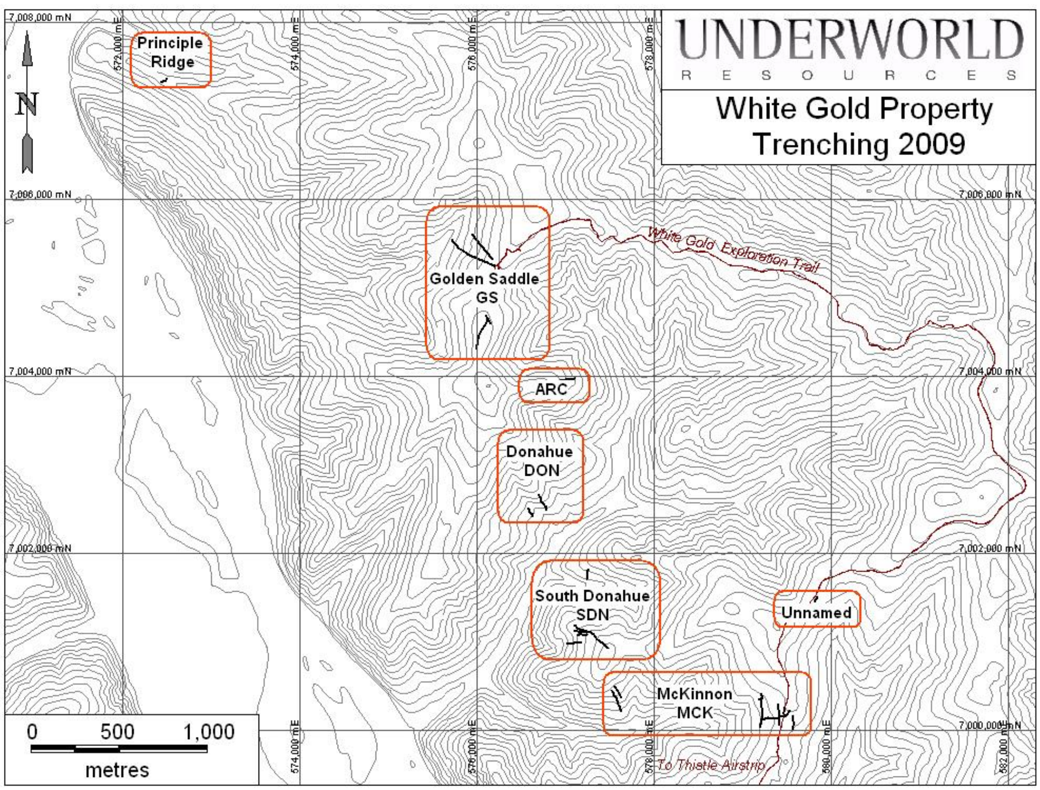
Trenching

Thirty trenches totalling nearly 5.5 km were completed in 2009 on the main White block. Trench depths were between 30 cm and 1.5 m and were commonly limited in areas of heavy vegetation and permafrost. The White Gold property is un-glaciated making rock transport limited to slope creep and mass-movement. Therefore, trenches were not excavated to bedrock but to in-situ, frost-shattered sub-crop. Drainage and slumping were taken into consideration when planning trenches. Seven zones were targeted using anomalous soil geochemistry and prospecting and mapping (Figure 6.5). Lithology, alteration, and mineralization were recorded along with the collection of grab and channel samples. Channel samples of rock and soil were collected over five continuous meters averaging 2.5 kg.

Six trenches were excavated at the Golden Saddle zone during 2009. The two trenches at the Donahue zone targeted gold soil anomalies and areas identified during regional prospecting conducted early in the 2009 field season. Seven trenches were completed at the South Donahue zone.

The McKinnon area was discovered during regional mapping and prospecting along the newly constructed White Gold exploration trail. Ten trenches were completed at the McKinnon area.

Two other zones were trenched during the 2009 field season, Principle Ridge and an unnamed zone. Principle Ridge was targeted to follow up anomalous gold soil results. The unnamed zone is located 1.5 km northeast of the McKinnon zone near the White Gold exploration trail.

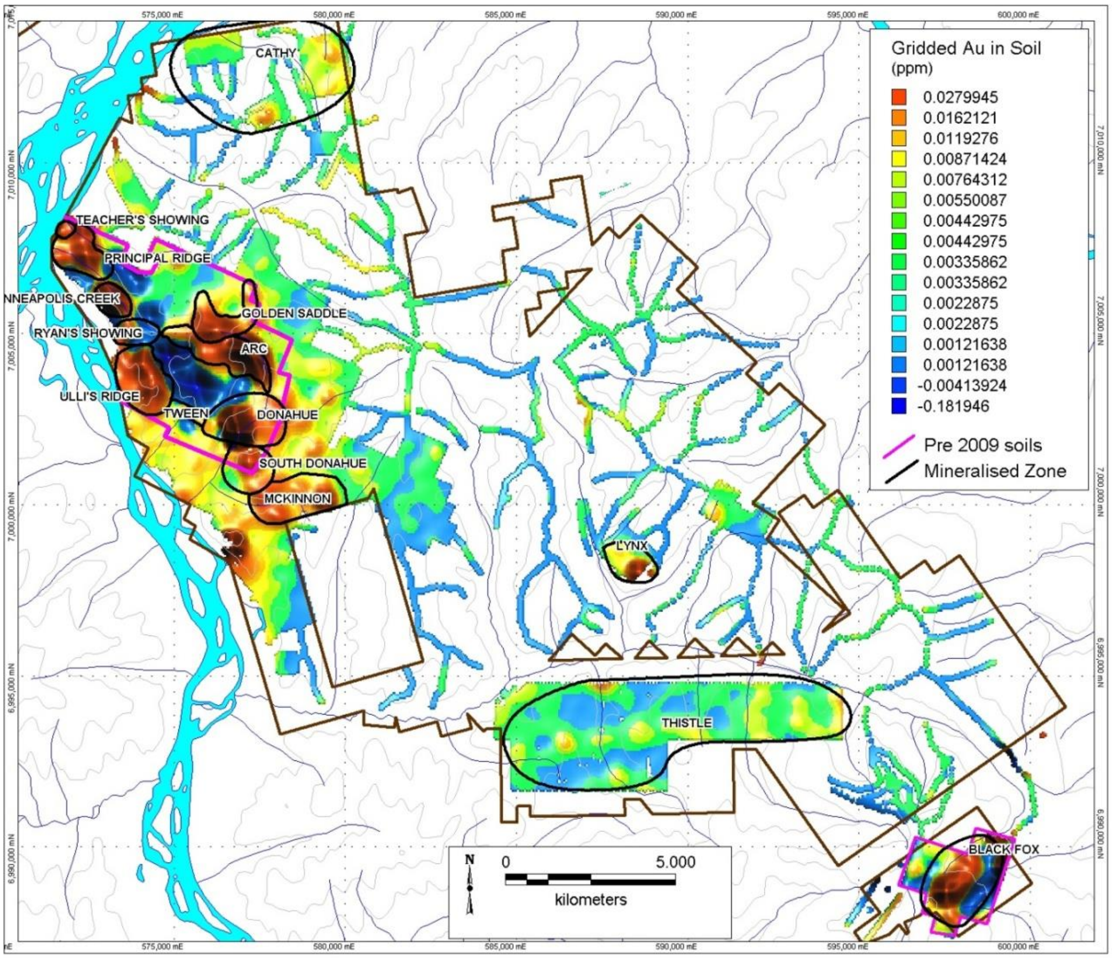


Soure: SRK (2010)

Figure 6.5 Trenching zones on the White property

Geochemistry

9,751 soil samples were collected on the White main block during the 2009 season. 7,896 of these were sampled on a grid with 50 m sample spacing along sample lines and 100 m between lines. The remaining 1,855 samples were ridge and spur samples on fifty metre spacing. Four new targets were identified, including Cathy, South Donahue, McKinnon and Lynx (Figure 6.6).



Source: SRK (2010)

Figure 6.6 Geochemistry of the main White block with gridded Au soil geochemistry

Geological Mapping

Extensive mapping and prospecting were carried out on the main White Gold block.

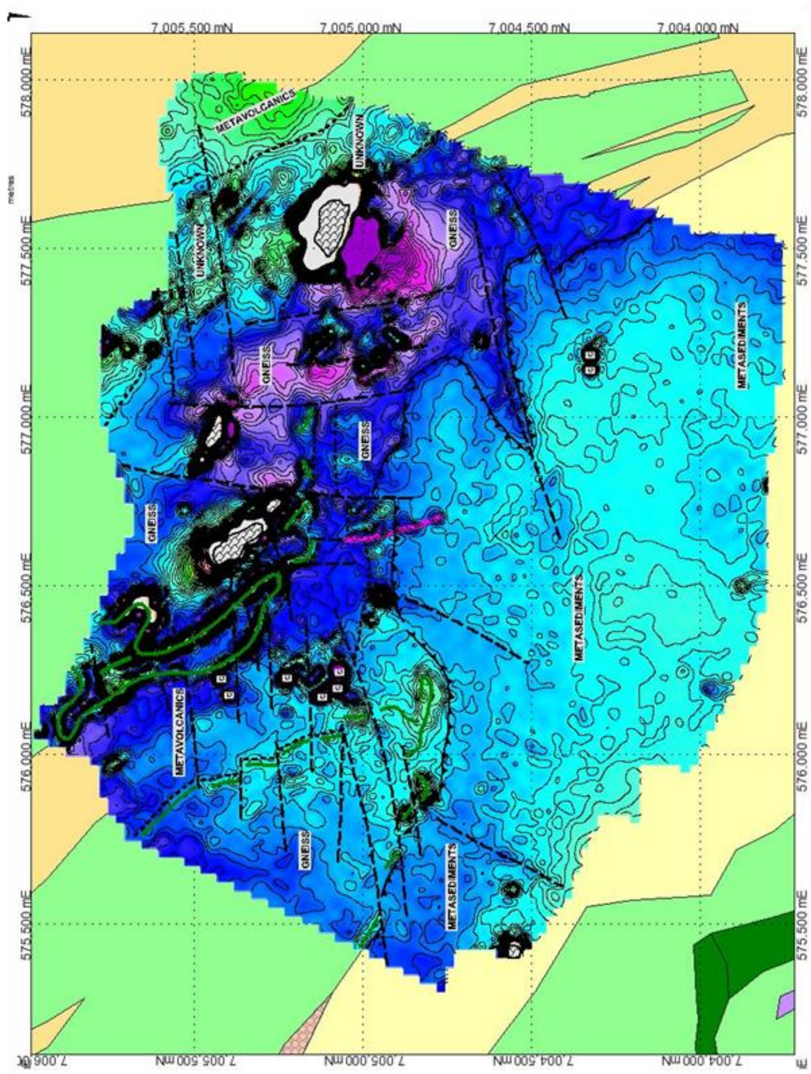
Ground Magnetic Survey

During June and July 2009 approximately 130 line-kilometre of ground magnetic data were acquired on the White Property. Initially, the ground magnetic data were collected over the Golden Saddle area at a sampling rate of one measurement every 0.5 seconds and a line spacing of 25 m. The purpose of this high-density sampling was to identify any east–west structures that may offset or control mineralization and help refine the geological mapping completed in the area. As the ground magnetic survey advanced to the Arc zone southwest, the line spacing was increased to 50 m.

A smaller ground magnetic grid was completed over the South Donahue area and five ridgelines were traversed in the Donahue area.

The ground magnetic data, IP data (collected in 2007), soil geochemistry data, map geology and drill hole data were delivered to Wright Geophysical in Spring Creek, NV in late July for an integrated interpretation. Wright Geophysical concluded from the geophysical dataset that a complex structural setting is evident with both brittle and ductile deformation. Intense inner-formational, isoclinal folding is interpreted from pyroxenite marker horizons (Wright, 2009). On a larger scale, the various formations appear to be broadly folded into a north-northwest to south-southeast oriented package of repetitive units with fold axis along the package axis. Thrusting is also interpreted and likely related to the broader-scale folding event. Finally, brittle deformation is manifested by two structural directions which offset the folded units. The most prominent, oriented east-northeast, is typified by a swarm of structures cutting the fold package near the camp and offsetting the entire belt in an apparent left lateral sense.

Figure 6.7 shows interpreted structures and contacts. Structures are shown as dashed lines and contacts as dotted lines. The thrust, pyroxenites and ultramafic units are also shown in the figure. Finally, an unusual linear magnetic low is highlighted with a magenta line; this feature is interpreted to be a reversely magnetized dike that fills a structure. Agreement between the mapped geology and the interpreted rock contacts and units from the magnetic data is reasonably good, although some modifications to the mapped contacts are suggested by the magnetic data.



Source: SRK (2010)

Figure 6.7 Interpretation, residual magnetic over geology with interpreted structures, contacts, and labels

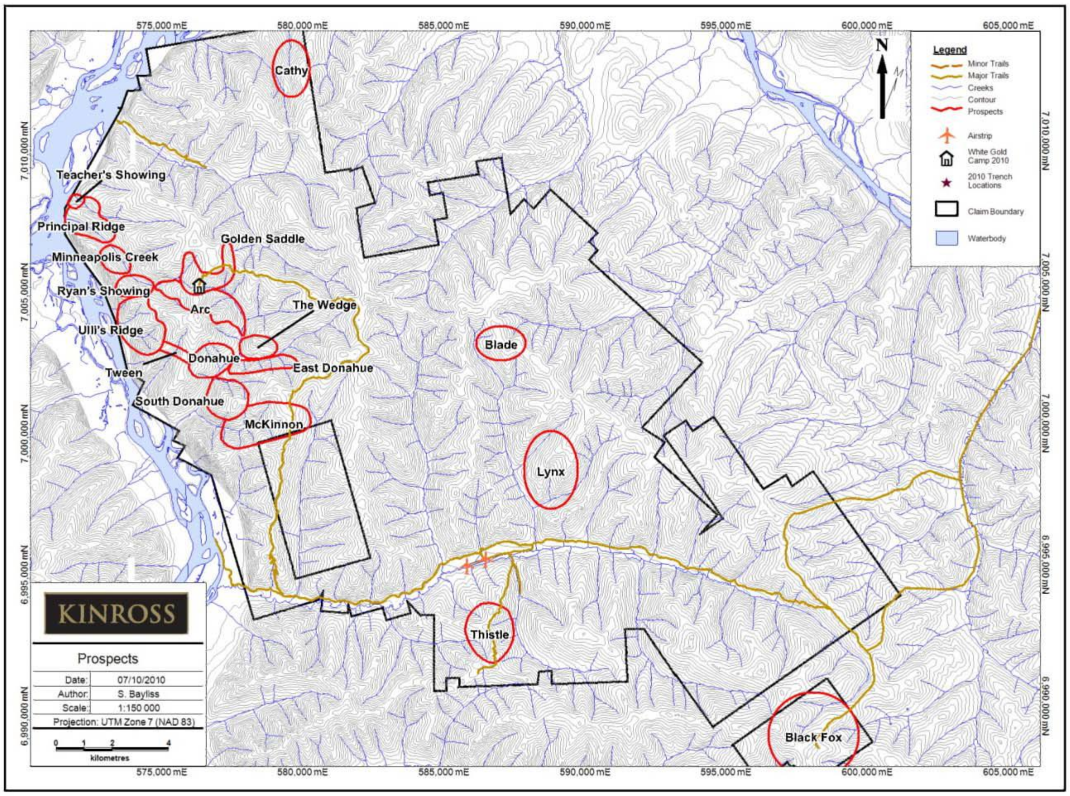
6.4 2010 Exploration by Kinross

Exploration activities for 2010 and 2011 was sourced mainly from Kinross (2011a) and Kinross (2012).

In 2010, Kinross acquired Underworld and carried out extensive exploration on the property including soil sampling, trenching and 25,546 m of diamond drilling in 87 diamond drill holes. Drilling was performed on the Arc, Black Fox, Lynx, McKinnon, Wedge and Golden Saddle prospects.

Exploration by Kinross in 2010 consisted mainly of geological field mapping, soil and silt sampling and trenching. Five trenches were completed at the Wedge Prospect, located nearly 3 km southeast of Golden Saddle. Another five trenches were excavated at Lynx.

One trench was completed to the north of McKinnon. The Golden Saddle area comprised a total of four trenches. Three trenches were completed at the Blade target, 5 km north of Lynx and five trenches were completed at Thistle (Kinross, 2011) (Figure 6.8).



Source: Kinross (2011a)

Figure 6.8 White Gold Project showing mineralized areas

In total, seven separate prospects were investigated in the 2010 exploration program.

Black Fox Prospect

The Black Fox area is located approximately 27 km southeast of the White Gold camp. Exploration activities during 2010 concentrated on surface grab-sampling and soil geochemistry. The Black Fox area consists of moderately dipping schistose metasedimentary rocks and hornblende gneiss, which are bounded to the north by a linear, approximately east-west trending inferred fault.

Mineralized quartz veining is abundant across Black Fox; where sulphide minerals are typically contained in northwest trending quartz veins.

The Black Fox Prospect returned several anomalous grab samples of quartz vein material. These quartz veins tended to be massive quartz veins >10 cm, up to 2 m thick, with visible sulphide minerals: pyrite, chalcopyrite, +/- malachite staining. A grab sample of coarsely crystalline, white, glassy quartz vein with oxidized cubic pyrite returned 15.8 g/t Au. This was accompanied by a second grab sample of similar quartz vein with cubic pyrite and oxidized fractures which yielded 1.805 g/t Au. Both samples were taken from within the schistose metasedimentary rocks.

Blade Prospect

The Blade prospect is located 11 km east of the Golden Saddle deposit. The majority of surface grab samples from around Blade prospect consist of quartz veining with pyrite and ore magnetite. Potassium feldspar alteration commonly forms alteration selvages to these quartz-rich veins. One of the strongest oxidized zone returned 0.87 g/t gold and 1,250 ppm lead from a trench grab sample.

Cathy Prospect

This prospect is located 8.5 km northeast of the Golden Saddle deposit. Reconnaissance field mapping and prospecting in 2010 from the Cathy showing yielded several grab samples of quartz veining. Quartz veins recovered from the Cathy area are characterized by massive-textured quartz crystals, plus fine to medium-grained disseminated fresh pyrite (up to 2%). Most grab samples that were collected were float, or from shallow, hand-dug pits, hence the thickness of quartz veins is unknown.

A grab sample of vuggy-textured quartz vein contained 3.84 g/t Au, 11.1 g/t Ag, and 12 ppm Mo. Another sample yielded anomalous assay values of 0.963 g/t Au and 10 ppm Mo. These samples are located approximately 1.2 km apart from each other in a north-south direction.

Golden Saddle Deposit

Work on the Golden Saddle in 2010 consisted mainly of geological mapping and drilling which is discussed in Section 10 of this report.

Lynx Prospect

The Lynx prospect is situated 14 km south east of the Golden Saddle deposit. Reconnaissance surface prospecting from 2010 in the vicinity of the Lynx Prospect reveal quartz veining that is variable in texture. A fine-grained, cherty-looking, quartz vein breccia and quartz vein plus a box-work of oxidized, remnant cubic pyrite is also described in geological field notes.

Fracture-coating oxides are abundant in the quartz-feldspar gneiss host rock. Soils within the vicinity of the Lynx prospect were generally a deep orange hue and likely indicate strongly oxidized zones in the area. A grab sample (CAD100247) of chips of a strongly oxidized quartz feldspar from a hand dug pit yielded a high-grade gold assay value of 2.68 g/t Au. This sample was taken following-up on previously collected gold-in-soil anomalies in the area. Sample CAD102013 was described as a sericite, and silica-altered rock with cubic pyrite, limonite staining and variable quartz veining. The sample was composed of rock chips taken from a hand-dug pit and resulted in an anomalous gold assay value of 2.18 g/t Au.

McKinnon

The McKinnon Prospect lies approximately 5.5 km southeast of the Golden Saddle Deposit, just west of the main access road into the White Gold camp (Figure 6.8). Primary host rocks in area consist of felsic gneiss and hornblende gneiss units. A large, property-scale north-south trending thrust fault crosses the western part of the McKinnon area and is marked by discontinuous lithologies along strike.

A limited number of field traverses were carried out around the McKinnon during the 2010 field season. Localized sections of the muscovite schist unit near McKinnon contain trace disseminated pyrite throughout.

Thistle

The Thistle area is located 2 km to the south of Thistle Creek and approximately 16 km southeast of the Golden Saddle Deposit (Figure 6.8). Surrounding rock types comprise folded felsic gneiss and amphibolite gneiss packages. Previous work identified anomalous gold-in-soil and grab samples with an Au-Mo-Pb signature similar to that seen at Golden Saddle (Paulsen et al., 2010). Continued geological mapping and prospecting provided supplementary information for the Thistle Creek area.

Wedge

The Wedge is located approximately 2.7 km to the southeast of Golden Saddle and 2 km from the main access road into the White camp. The prospect is located close to several anomalous surface grab samples collected during 2010. Exploration at the Wedge included surface geological mapping, trenching and exploration drilling. Lithologic units at the Wedge generally trend north-south and comprise felsic and augen gneiss, and amphibolite gneiss.

Several mineralized quartz veins collected from the Wedge contained anomalous gold: A surface grab sample (CAD100074) of a quartz vein with dark-grey hematite stringers contained a gold assay value of 0.155 g/t Au. Another quartz vein surface sample

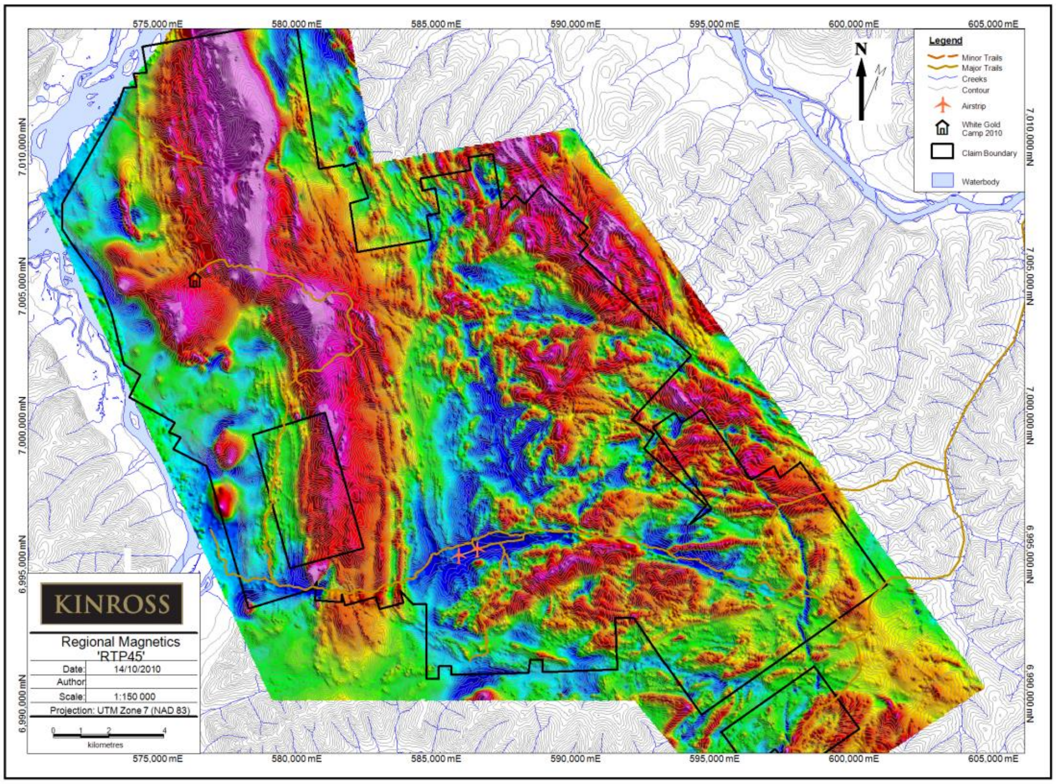
(CAD00075) within the vicinity contained 0.14 percent copper. Other anomalous Cu assay values from the Wedge included a surface grab sample that assayed 0.47% copper.

Magnetic and Radiometric

Airborne magnetic (Figure 6.9) and radiometric surveys (Figure 6.10) were undertaken during the 2010 field season. The survey was completed using a helicopter flying approximately 30 m above ground and 75 m spaced lines. The survey provided excellent resolution of the magnetic and radiometric properties of the rocks in the main White block and across the JP Ross block. Despite excellent resolution the survey failed to provide new drilling targets. The Golden Saddle Deposit has no unique signature under either field of view. The survey did however outline major lineaments/structures (faults primarily) cutting and offsetting through magnetic and radiometric highs. The ultramafic rocks and amphibolite gneiss units invoke a strong response on the magnetic map. The radiometric survey provided a good image of the intrusive bodies of 'Deadrock Mountain' and other smaller intrusive rocks on the property. The lack of a discernable features or characteristics unique to the Golden Saddle Deposit makes it challenging to select future drill targets based on its magnetic and radiometric signature alone.

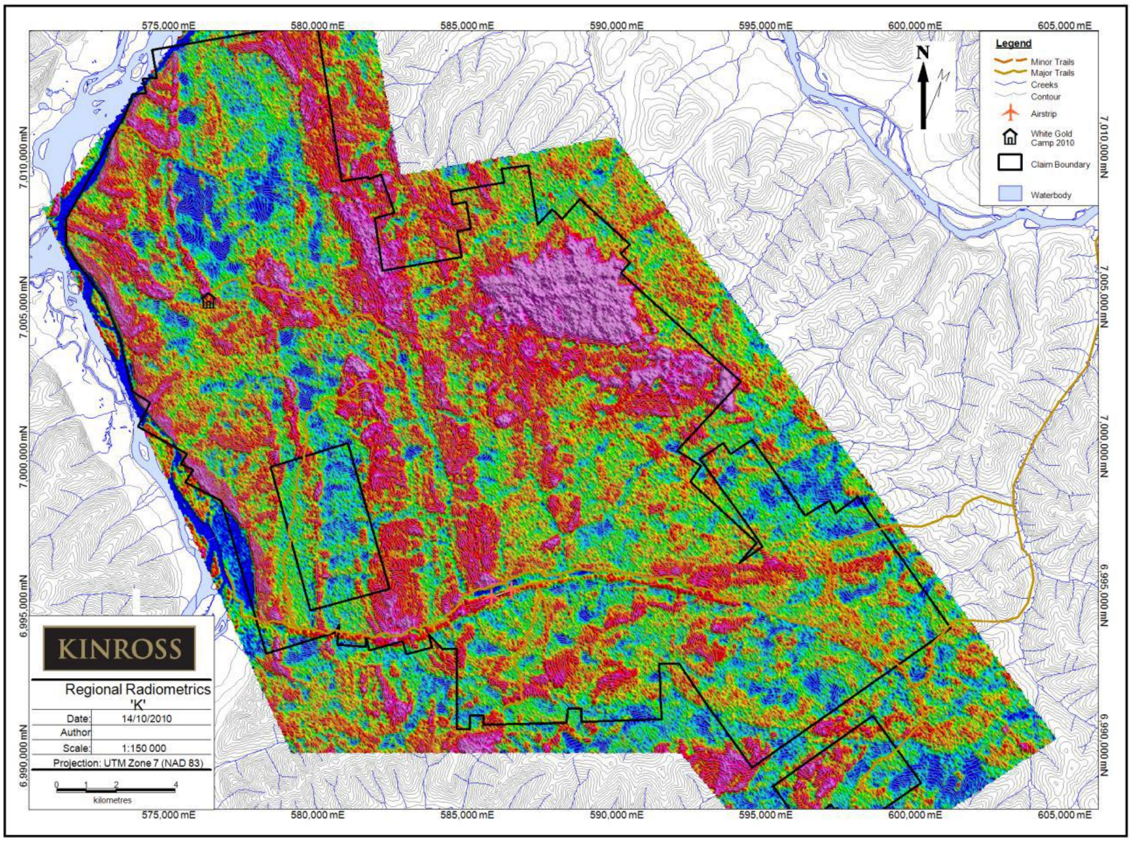
Induced Potential Survey

An induced potential (IP) survey was completed across the Golden Saddle Deposit, McKinnon and part of Arc during the 2010 field season. Ten lines across Golden Saddle and six across McKinnon were cut and cleared before the survey was undertaken. Lines were oriented approximately parallel to each other. Dipole-dipole array was used with 50-metre spacing between dipoles. The survey produced a resistivity map extending to approximately 250 m below the surface. Chargeability of the main Golden Saddle Deposit proved inconclusive. However, a resistivity high in the Arc sediments clearly defines the Arc Deposit from the Golden Saddle. A faint anomaly in the IP survey across the McKinnon Prospect approximately represented the suspected structure through the area. However, the IP survey did not produce any conclusive anomalies that could be used as targets for drilling.



Source (Kinross 2011a)

Figure 6.9 Map of 2010 airborne radiometric survey



Source (Kinross 2011a)

Figure 6.10 Map of 2010 airborne magnetic survey

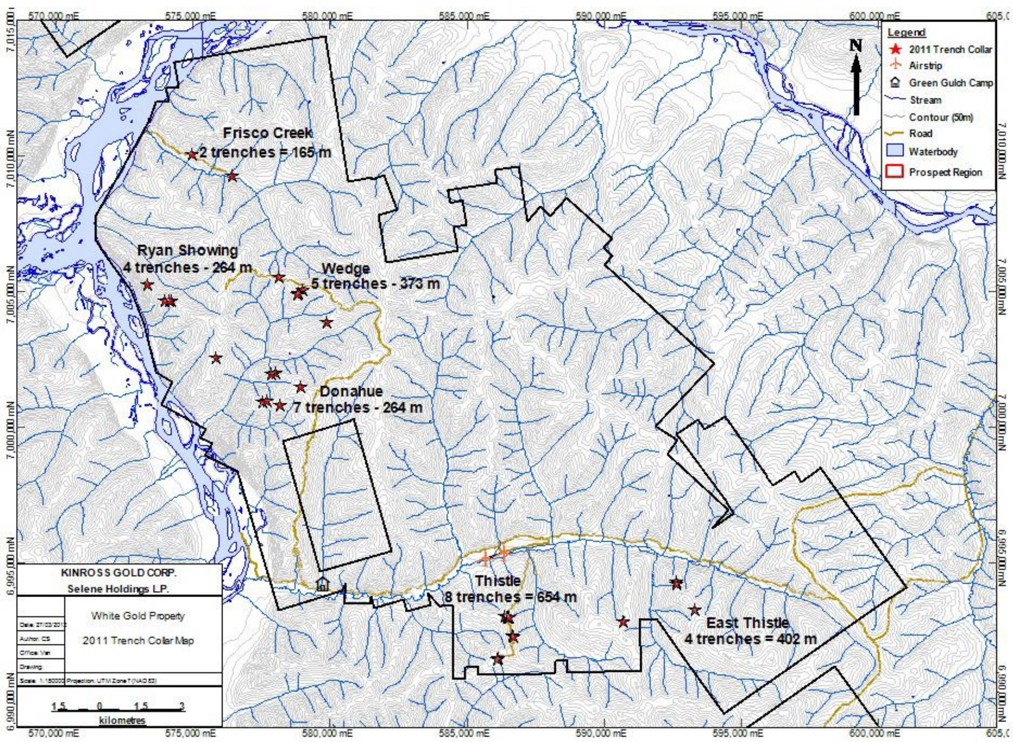
6.5 2011 Exploration by Kinross

In 2011, a total of 9,932 m were drilled at the White Gold property over six prospects including Arc, McKinnon, Lynx, Ryan, Thistle and Golden Saddle. Drilling is discussed in Section 10 of this technical report.

Surface exploration in 2011 included mapping, prospecting, trenching, infill grid soil sampling, and property-wide stream sediment sampling. Surface exploration work included 30 trenches, 4268 soil samples, and 862 stream sediment samples. The best results from the 2011 exploration program were at the Ryan Showing area, where three trenches contained channel samples with values > 0.1 g/t Au, including 10 meters at 2.2 g/t Au (including one five-meter channel sample containing 4.3 g/t Au). Infill grid soil sampling in the vicinity of Cathy and Lulu Creek (Thistle) helped define a trend for mineralized structures in these areas. The stream sediment sampling program was successful in identifying all the known major gold occurrences on the property but failed to produce any new targets.

Trenching

During the 2011 field season, a total of 2,590 m of trench were mapped and sampled over 30 trenches (Figure 6.11). Eight trenches were sampled at the Thistle Prospect, located 7 km southeast of Green Gulch Camp. Another four trenches were excavated at East Thistle, approximately 13 km to the east of Green Gulch Camp. Five trenches were completed at The Wedge, to the east of the Golden Saddle area. The Donahue area comprised a total of seven trenches. Two road cuts were channel sampled in the Frisco Creek area, 16 km north of Green Gulch Camp, and four trenches were completed at Ryan Showing. Trenches were planned to target soil anomalies or potential structures (i.e. faults), evidenced by topographic saddles and/or linear features.



Source: Kinross (2011a)

Figure 6.11 Trench location map for 2011 trenches

Lithology, hydrothermal alteration, and mineralization were recorded from each trench, along with the collection of channel and spot samples. Channel samples were collected over 5 continuous metres, averaging 2.5 kg weight samples. Mineralized and/or hydrothermally altered spot samples were also collected by the geologist, where applicable. Duplicate channel samples were taken every 20 samples.

513 channel samples were collected in total from the combined 2011 trenches on the White property. An additional 16 spot samples were also collected.

Table 6.1 summarises the best results of the 2011 trench sampling program.

Table 6.1 Results of 2011 trench sampling

Trench ID	Easting	Northing	Area	Length (m)	Results Au (g/t)
WG11TR02	586431	6993025	Thistle	95	5 m @ 0.23
WG11TR04	586527	6992997	Thistle	77	5 m @ 0.16
WG11TR14	574189	7004679	Ryan	50	10 m @ 2.2; 5 m @ 4.3; 5 m @ 0.16
WG11TR15	574099	7004694	Ryan	54	5 m @ 0.10; 5 m @ 0.20; 5 m @ 0.13
WG11TR18	573944	7004697	Ryan	65	5 m @ 0.17
WG11TR29	590697	6992847	Thistle	220	5 m @ 0.19; 10 m @ 0.22
WG11TR30	575800	7002567	Donahue	122	5 m@ 0.10; 5 m @ 0.23

6.6 2012 Exploration by Kinross

Exploration work during the 2012 field season included prospecting, trenching, and soil sampling. Thirty-two trenches (4,737 m) were excavated at 9 prospect locations across the White Gold claim blocks. In addition, reclamation (backfilling) was conducted on 39 trenches (5,447 m). Trenches reclaimed included 17 trenches from 2012, 9 trenches from 2011 and 14 trenches from 2009 and 2010 (Kinross, 2012).

The best trench channel assay results from the 2012 field season were from the Cathy, Golden Saddle and Ulli's Ridge prospects (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Results of 2012 trench sampling

Trench ID	Easting	Northing	Area	Length (m)	Results Au (g/t)
WGCA12TR01	579948	7011793	Cathy	205	5 m @ 0.15; 10 m @0.26; 10 m @0.11
WGDN12TR02	577224	7001945	Donahue	265	5 m @ 0.14
WGDN12TR04	577220	7001831	Donahue	120	45 m @ 0.16; 5 m @ 0.19
WGGS12TR01	576173	7005170	Golden Saddle	315	25 m @0.53; 5 m @ 0.13; 20 m @ 0.56
WGGS12TR02	576318	7005329	Golden Saddle	95	25 m @0.74
WGMK12TR04	577252	7000934	McKinnon	195	5 m @ 3.2; 10 m @ 0.12; 5 m @ 0.11; 5 m @0.14
WGMK12TR06	577636	7000379	McKinnon	200	25 m @ 0.65 includes 5 m @ 2.2; 15 m @ 0.23
WGMK12TR07	577446	7000384	McKinnon	258	5 m @ 0.133; 5 m @ 0.101

WGMK12TR08	577383	7000335	McKinnon	245	5 m @ 0.163; 45 m @ 0.154 includes 5 m @ 0.524; 30 m @ 0.140; 5 m @ 0.199
WGMK12TR09	579429	7000176	McKinnon	155	15 m @ 0.220; 35 m @ 0.283 includes 5 m @ 0.59; 5 m @ 0.106
WGMK12TR10	579219	7000125	McKinnon	255	10 m @ 0.415; 20 m @ 0.168; 5 m @ 0.138; 10 m @ 0.427
WGMK12TR11	578020	7000702	McKinnon	85	5 m @ 0.195
WGRS12TR04	573616	7004759	Ryan	155	70 m @ 0.339 includes 5 m @ 0.89 and 15 m @ 0.69
WGUR12TR01	574431	7003865	Ulli's	200	20 m @1 .38 Includes 5 m @ 4.04; 10 m @ 0.666 Includes 5 m @ 1.18; 20 m @ 0.57 includes 5 m @1.51
WGUR12TR03	574513	7003904	Ulli's	94	5 m @ 0.199; 30 m @ 0.323 Includes 5 m @ 1.035

Three trenches targeted a large gold in soil anomaly (up to 1,117 ppb Au) at Ulli's Ridge (Figure 6.8). A large gold mineralized zone was identified in trench WGUR12TR01 and its extension, WGUR12TR03. This gold mineralized zone is similar to the trenching conducted in 2012 over the main Golden Saddle zone, which yielded results of 0.53 g/t Au over 25 m (75 – 100 m, WGGS12TR01).

Other significant results from WGUR12TR01 include 10 m of 0.666 g/t Au (100 – 110 m), and 20 m of 0.569 g/t Au (130 – 150 m). Another trench at Ulli's ridge, WGUR12TR02, was abandoned short of meeting the targeted soil anomaly due to steep terrain, and there were no significant results. Gold mineralization at Ulli's Ridge is associated with fractured and brecciated quartzite with grey quartz veinlets.

Nine trenches were excavated at West McKinnon. The best results from West McKinnon include 45 m at 0.154 g/t Au (80 – 125 m, WGMK12TR08) 30 m at 0.140 g/t Au (195 – 225 m, WGMK12TR08), 25 m at 0.651 g/t Au (75 – 100 m, WGMK12TR06), and 5 m at 3.210 g/t Au (40 – 45 m, WGMK12TR04). The best results from East McKinnon include 35 m at 0.283 g/t Au (45 – 80 m, WGMK12TR09), 10 m at 0.415 g/t Au (10 - 20 m, WGMK12TR10), 20 m at 0.168 g/t Au (40 – 60 m, WGMK12TR10), and 10 m at 0.427 g/t Au (90 – 100 m, WGMK12TR10). Gold mineralization was associated with strongly altered (muscovite/sericite, bleached) felsic gneiss with up to 5% pyrite.

Six trenches were excavated at Ryan Showing, and three yielded significant results. The best results include 70 m of 0.339 g/t Au (5 – 75 m, WGRS12TR04), 10 m of 1.72 g/t Au

(90 – 100 m, WGRS12TR03), and 15 m of 0.239 g/t Au (45 – 60 m, WGRS12TR06) including a spot sample (46 – 48 m) of 0.697 g/t Au.

Four trenches were excavated in the Donahue prospect region. The best result is 45 m of 0.166 g/t Au (40 – 85 m, WGDN12TR04). The gold mineralization is associated with massive white quartz veins bearing pyrite cubes along the margins, and along fractures and smaller (few cm) vuggy quartz veins. In addition, the trench contains white, altered rock with up to 10% disseminated cubic pyrite (replaced by hematite). This rock may be altered dike or felsic gneiss. It is very hard and massive with texture obliterated by the white alteration (muscovite/sericite, bleached).

A small soil sampling program was conducted during the 2012 field season to follow up on stream sediment anomalies identified in 2011. Fourteen areas were chosen to target anomalous stream sediment samples up to 2,335 ppb Au. Soil lines targeted areas around Lynx, Golden Saddle, east of Teacher Showing, Cathy, and East Thistle, and 1,613 soil samples were collected. Results were disappointing overall. The best results were 72.5 and 75.4 ppb Au from soil lines at Area 14 in the East

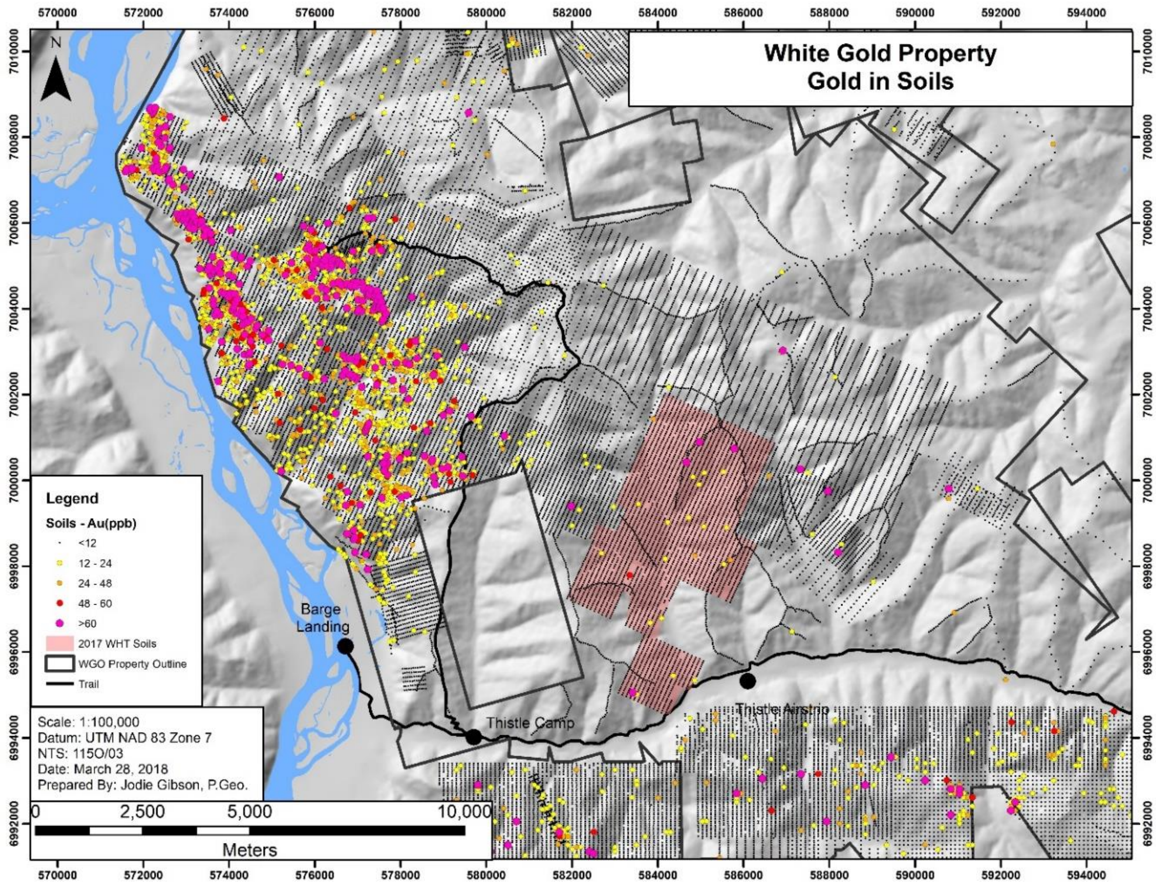
Thistle region at the south edge of the claim block. Two soil lines were sampled around the main Golden Saddle ore zone (58 samples), and assay results ranged up to 426.10 ppb Au. Each sample was analyzed via TerraSpec reflectance spectrometry to test for alteration minerals. In addition, soil samples were also analyzed via TerraSpec reflectance spectrometry. However, the results were disappointing, and there no significant correlation was noted between alteration mineralogy and gold assay results. This negative result may have been caused by a high abundance of organic material in the reserved soil samples which may indicate poor sampling techniques or insufficient depth reached.

6.7 2017 Exploration by White Gold

White Gold Corp. carried out an exploration on the White Gold Project during the field season of 2017. Along with the drilling program described in Section 10, White Gold collected a total of 2,914 soil samples, collected 535 GT probe samples, carried out 17 line-km of induced polarization -resistivity surveys over five target areas and 1,224 line-km of airborne DIGHEM surveys to cover the White1, White 2, Cathy and Black Fox claim areas. Geological mapping and prospecting were also carried out along with the geochemical and geophysical sampling.

Soil Sampling

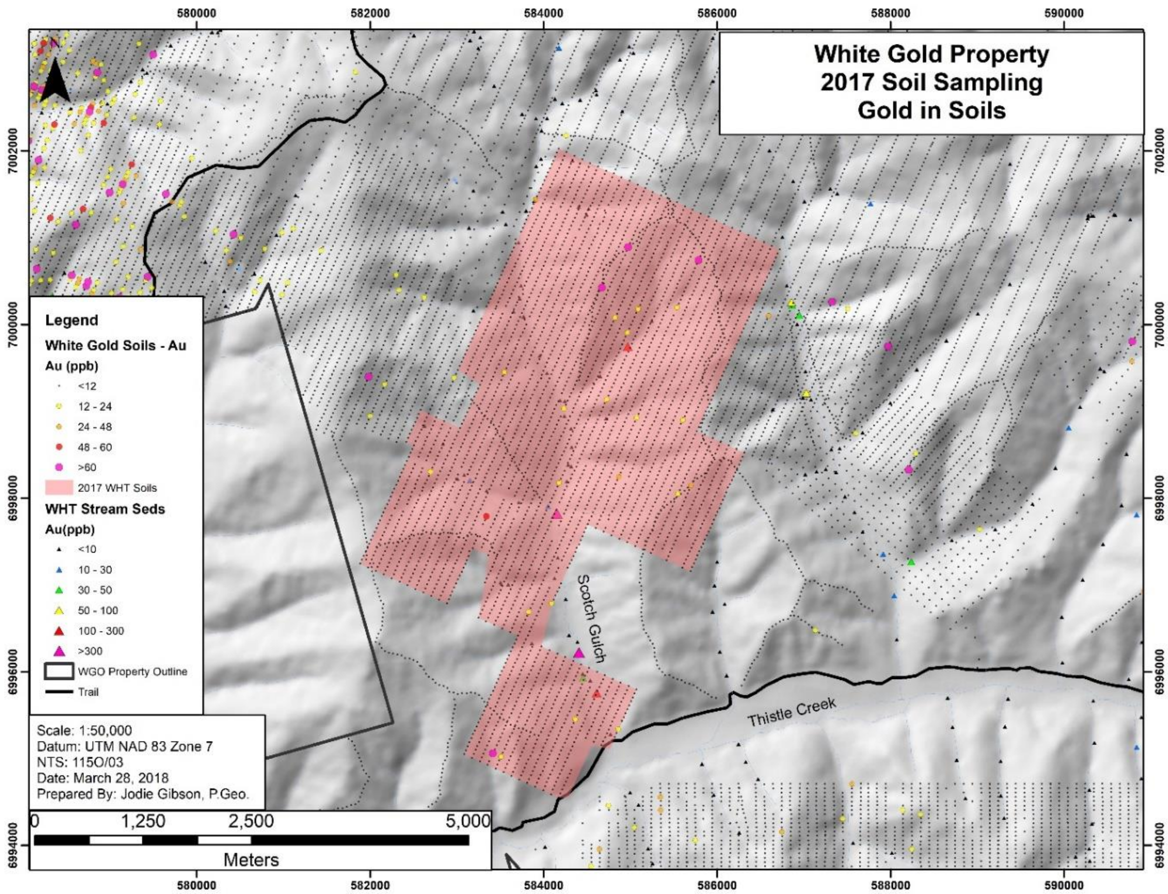
A total of 2,914 soil samples were collected from Oct. 4th – 19th, 2017. The soils were collected in a single grid using 100 m spaced lines x 50 m spaced samples within the central portion of the property and were designed to follow up on anomalous gold in stream sediment samples collected by Kinross along Scotch Gulch (Figure 6.12).



Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 6.12 Gold in soil on the White Gold Property showing 2017 samples in pink

No significant gold anomalies were returned from the 2017 soil sampling program. Individual samples returned values from trace to 78.6 ppb Au but did not form any multi-station zones of anomalous gold. Furthermore, the soils did not define any significant pathfinder (Ag, As, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te, or W) anomalies (Figure 6.13).



Source: White Gold (2018)

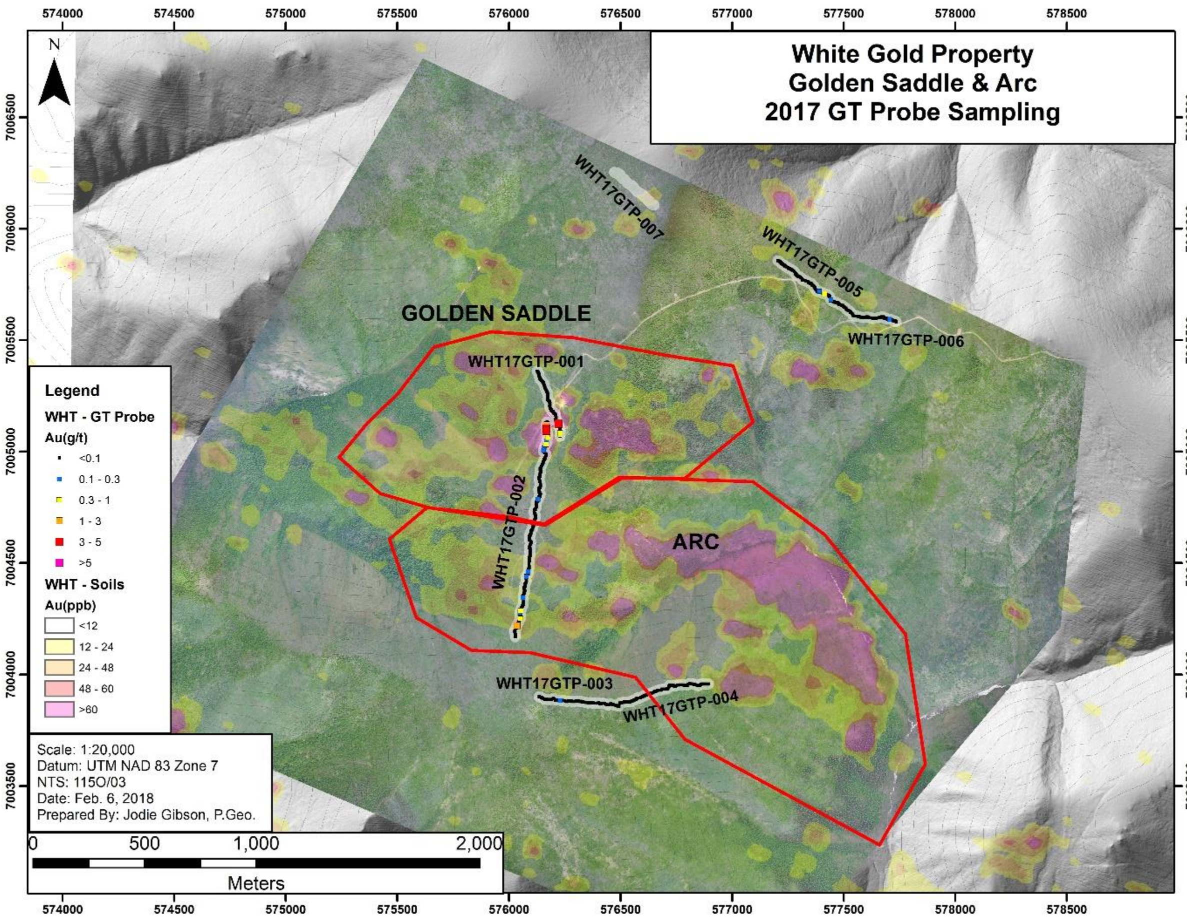
Figure 6.13 Gold in soil in the Scotch Gulch area showing 2017 soil sampling results

The source(s) of the stream sediment anomalies within Scotch Gulch remain unexplained and additional follow up work in the area is required including expansion of the soil grid and geologic mapping/prospecting.

GT Probe

The GT Probe is a track mounted, remote controlled, hydraulically powered direct push drill designed and operated by Ground Truth Exploration. The GT Probe is designed to collect representative rock samples from the soil bedrock interface using a 3 ½" cased sampling rod. Samples are typically collected every 5m along a preset corridor at depths ranging from 1.5 – 2 m; pending ground conditions. At each sampling site approximately 30 cm of material from the bottom of each hole is collected. Representative rock chips are collected and logged from the sampled material and each sample site is flagged, labelled, and surveyed using a DGPS. The remainder of the sample is bagged and sent in for analysis

A total of 535 GT Probe samples were collected on 7 lines with approximately 5 m sample spacing on the White Gold project in 2017. The samples were collected from August 10 to 25th, 2017 and were focused on the Golden Saddle and Arc areas. Line WHT17GTP-001 was placed across the Golden Saddle deposit, line WHT17GTP-002 was placed across the surface trace of the Golden Saddle and continued to the south to the Arc deposit, lines WHT17GTP-003 & 004 were over the Arc, and lines WHT17GTP-005 to 007 were to the northeast of the Golden Saddle (Figure 6.14). Assay values ranged from trace to 4.17 g/t Au.

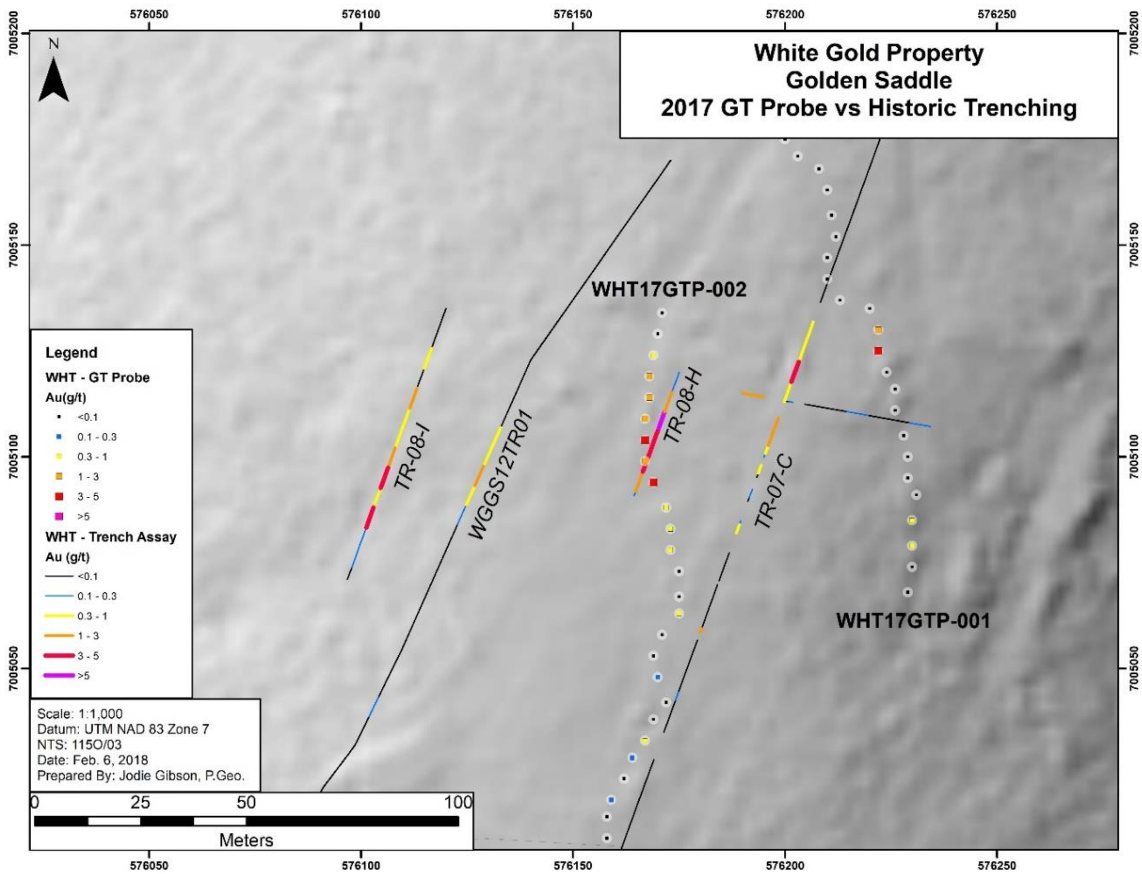


Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 6.14 GT Probe lines with gold assay values

WHT17GTP-001 was a NW-SE directed line with 68 samples collected over a 310 m distance. The southern portion of the line transected the surface trace of the Golden Saddle Main Zone and returned two samples spaced 5 m apart that assayed 2.42 and 3.01 g/t Au, respectively.

WHT17GTP-002 was a north-south directed line with 195 samples collected over a 975 m distance. The northern portion of the line transected the surface trace of the Golden Saddle Main Zone, approximately 50 m west of line 1 above, and returned 10 samples over a 50 m distance ranging from 0.369 to 4.17 g/t Au; averaging 1.83 g/t Au. Both lines 1 and 2 were run adjacent to historic trenches TR-07-C (22 m of 1.74 g/t Au) and TR-08-H (25 m of 4.46 g/t Au) and validate the GT Probe as an effective exploration tool on the White Gold property (Figure 6.15). Further south along line 2, at approximately 380 m the line crossed the Arc zone. No significant gold values were encountered along the remainder of the line, however, there are signal station anomalies on the southern end of the line with values up to 1.07 g/t Au and 6,498 ppm As that should be followed up with additional investigation.



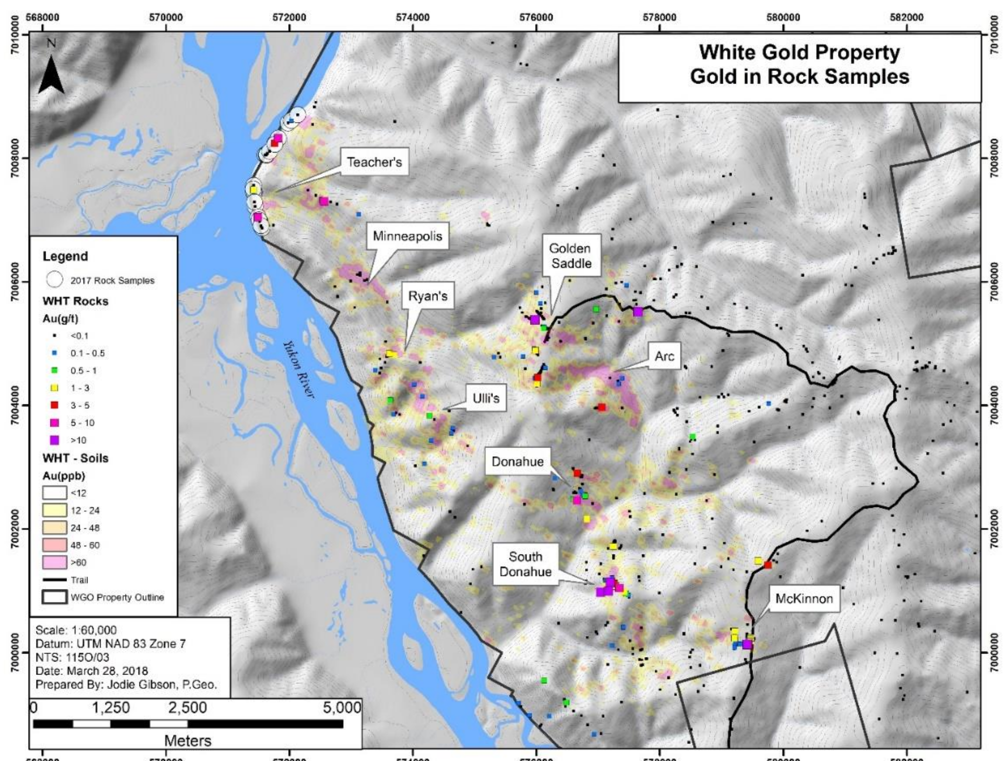
Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 6.15 Comparison of GT Probe lines WHT17GTP-001 and 002 with historical trench results at Golden Saddle

Lines WHT17GTP-003 & 004 were run along an east-west oriented ridge in the southern Arc area, and lines WHT17GTP-005 to 007 were oriented NW-SE and located approximately 900 m east of the Golden Saddle deposit. None of these lines returned any significant gold anomalies with the maximum value of 0.659 g/t Au from a single station on line 6.

Geologic Mapping and Prospecting

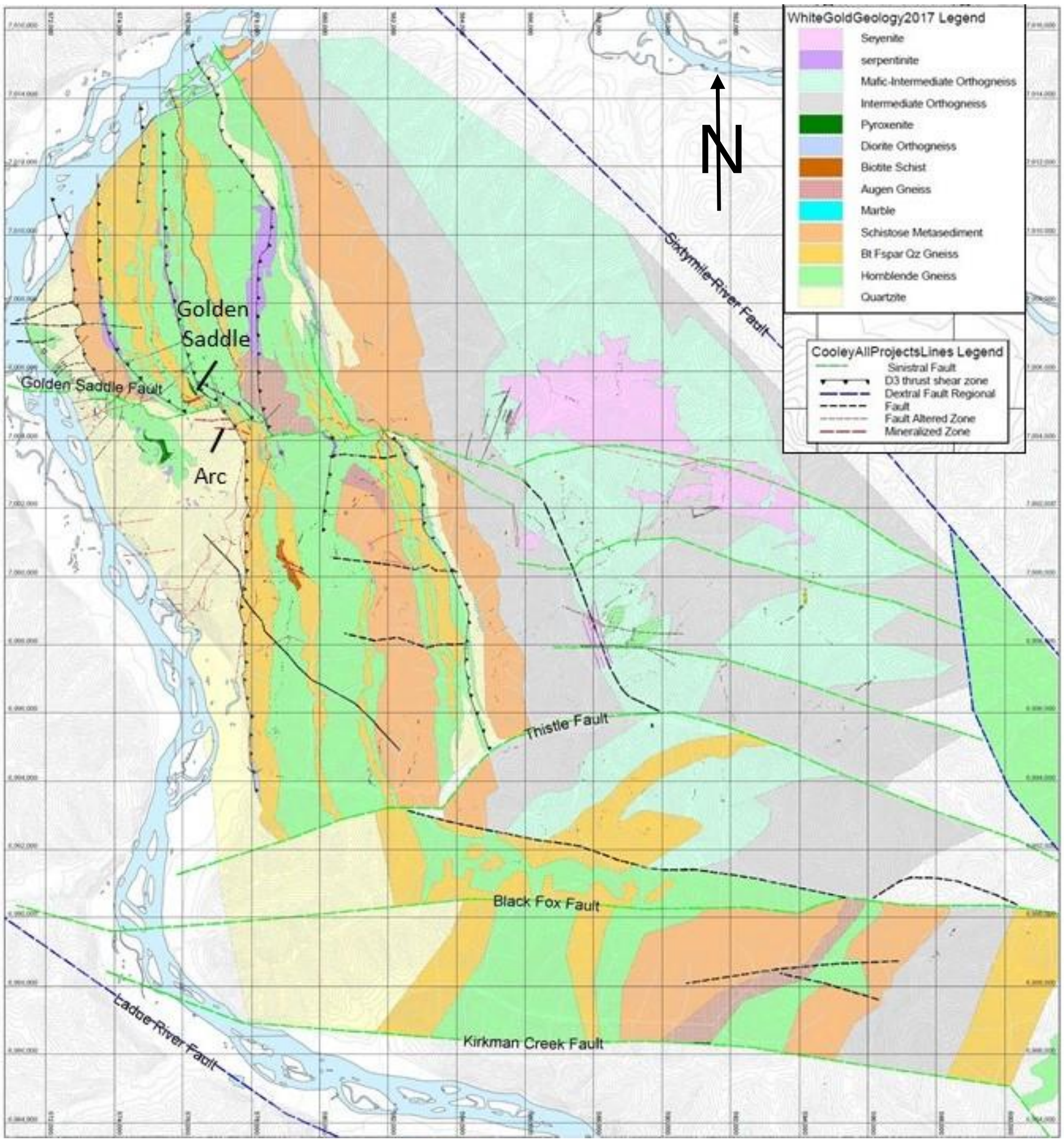
Geologic mapping and prospecting activities were primarily focused along the Yukon River near the Teacher's Showing, the Golden Saddle/Arc, McKinnon, and along interpreted eastern extensions of the Golden Saddle Fault (Figure 6.16). The bulk of new prospecting was conducted along cliffs adjacent to the Yukon River on the northwestern end of the property. The water level along the river was very low in the late fall of 2017 and allowed access to exposures and outcrop typically inaccessible in the area. A total of 31 rock chip and grab samples were collected from the area from a series of newly discovered fault zones with associated quartz +/- carbonate veining, localized brecciation, and alteration ranging from silicification to chlorite. Assay values for the samples ranged from trace to 7.08 g/t Au and show typical geochemical association of the Golden Saddle (Au +/- Mo – Pb) or the Arc (Au + As/Sb) pending the host rock. The highest-grade sample (7.08 g/t Au), as grab of quartz veins and silicified breccia from a 1m fault zone near the Teacher's showing, also returned 137 g/t Ag.



Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 6.16 Rock sample location on White Gold Project

The new data were ultimately incorporated into a revised property scale geologic interpretation using all available geologic, geochemical, geophysical, and drilling datasets (Figure 6.17).

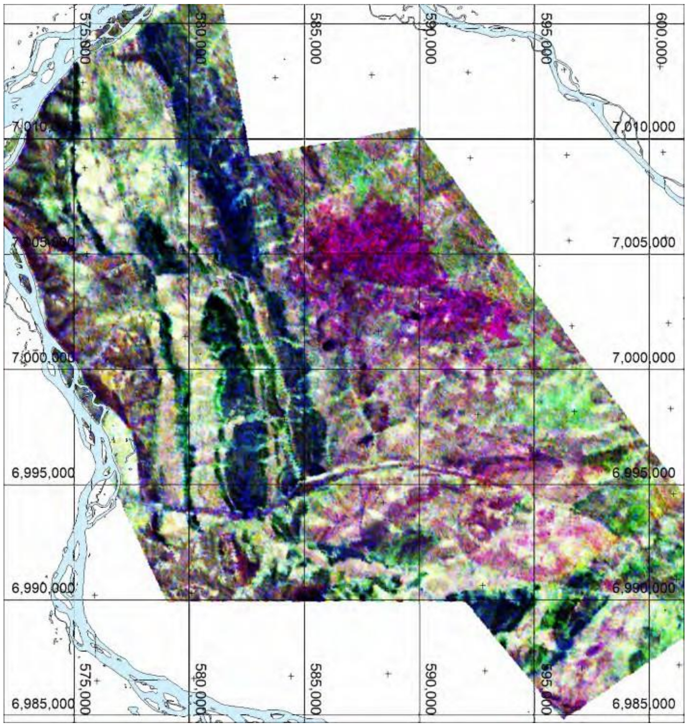


Source: White Gold (2018)

Note grid lines are 2000 by 2000 m apart

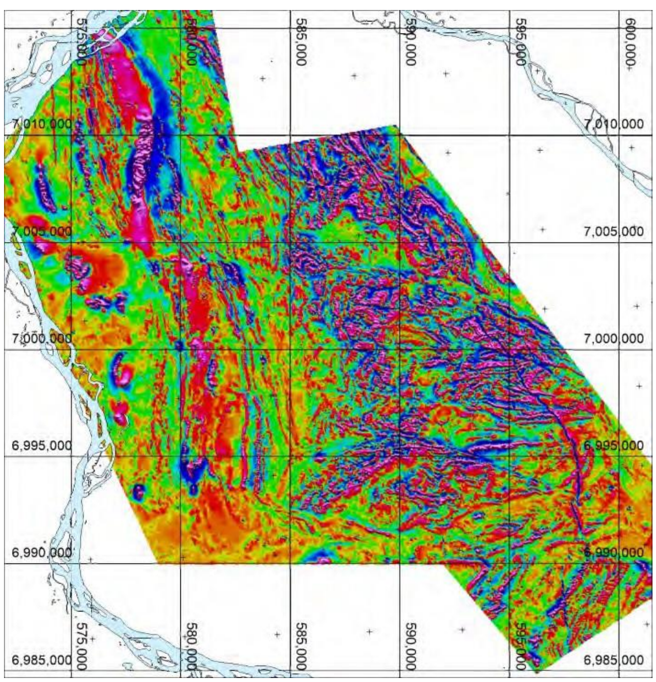
Figure 6.17 Updated geologic map of the White Gold Project area

The geologic map of the White Gold property has largely been reinterpreted using the aero-radiometric data (Figure 6.18) and aeromagnetic data effectively outlining faults and highly magnetic lithologies (Figure 6.19). Soil data has also proven essential in geochemically mapping the bedrock (Figure 6.20).



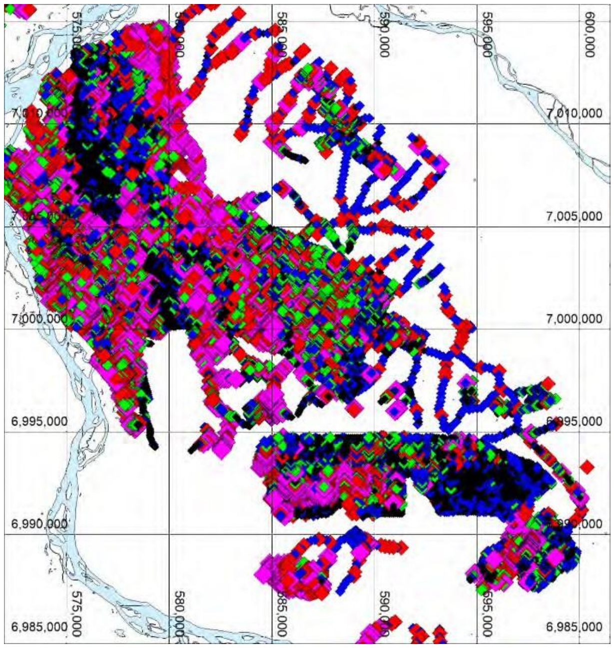
Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 6.18 Ternary aero-radiometric map of White Gold Project



Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 6.19 First vertical derivative aeromagnetic data for White Gold Project



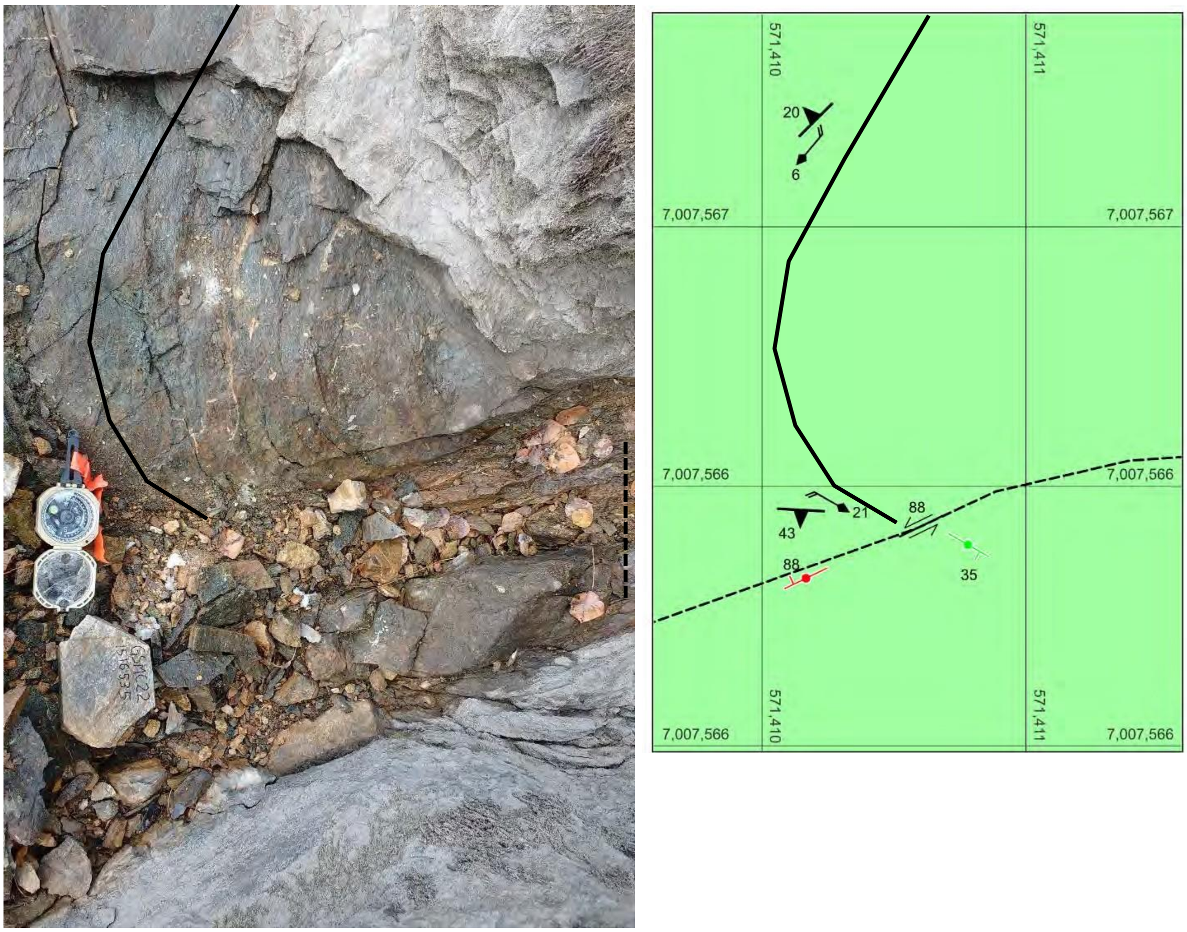
Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 6.20 Relative lanthanum in soil

The White Gold project area is underlain by metamorphosed sedimentary, volcanic and igneous rocks of Upper Devonian to Mississippian age. The western half of the project area is mainly underlain by Upper Devonian Snowcap Assemblage (Colpron et al, 2016), metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks consisting of quartzite, mica schist, minor marble and hornblende gneiss, but with a few inliers of meta- igneous rocks. The eastern side of the White Gold project area is interpreted to be underlain by Mississippian age meta-volcanic and igneous rocks of the Simpson Range Suite (Colpron et al, 2016) consisting of quartz-rich biotite feldspar gneiss and schist with local quartz and/or feldspar augen, as well a locally abundant hornblende feldspar gneiss and hornblende gneiss interpreted to be metamorphosed intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks and/or volcaniclastic rocks.

The geologic map (Figure 6.17) illustrates several important relationships that may help explain how these faults formed and how local blocks of rock surrounded by faults have been rotated. On the eastern half of the map several regularly spaced, east-west trending sinistral faults occur (dashed line on Figure 6.21). Many of these faults are curved, indicating that they have been folded. The eastern parts of these faults are interpreted to have been rotated clockwise and have been cross-cut or intersected by NW-striking dextral faults. This implies that these sinistral faults are older and were deformed by subsequent deformation

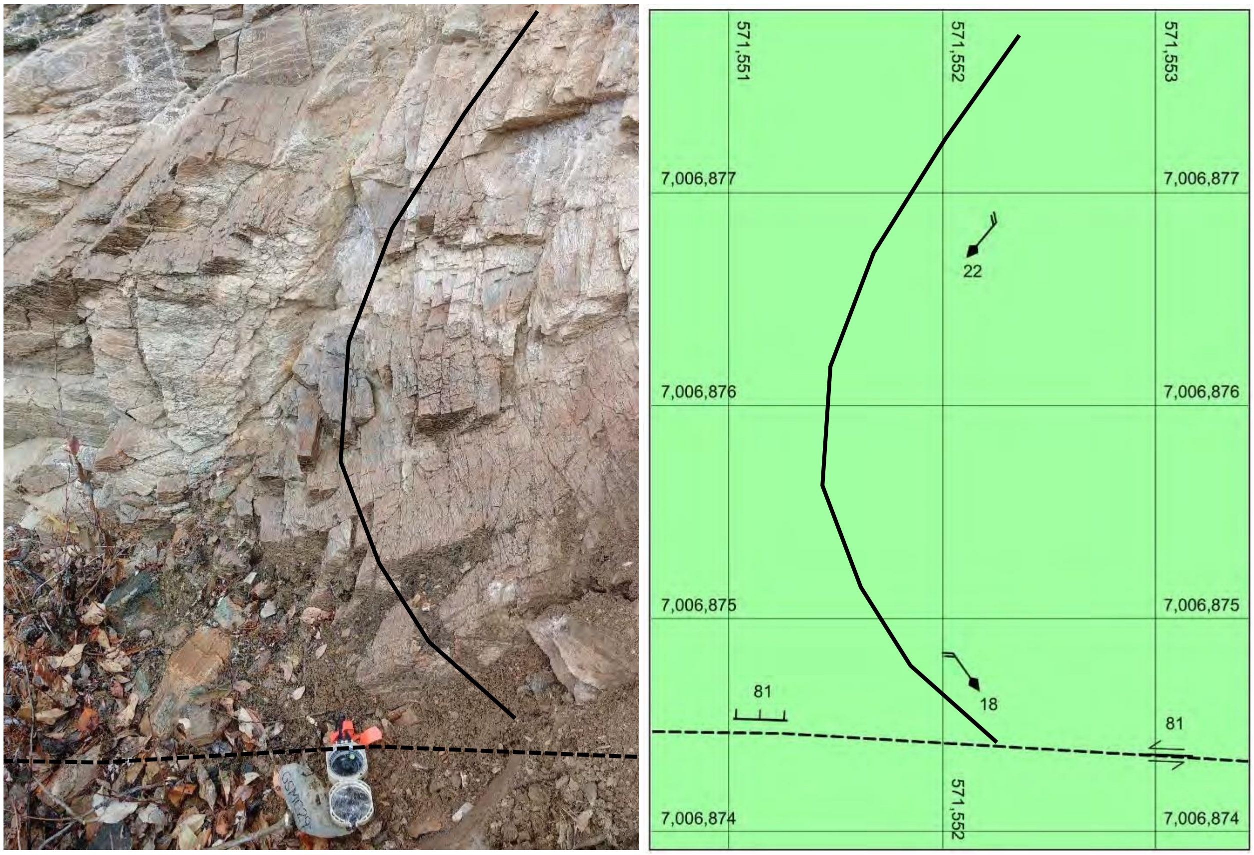
Earliest sinistral faulting likely occurred at ductile/brittle conditions, as implied by drag-folded L2 lineation (and F2 foliations) observed adjacent to ENE to EW trending sinistral faults that occur in outcrops in cliff exposures along the Yukon River, northwest of the Golden Saddle deposit. Two examples of faults that have initial ductile drag fold or kink fabrics are shown in Figures 6.21 and Figures 6.22.



Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 6.21 Exposure along the Yukon River showing sinistral drag folded L2 lineation and F2 foliation.

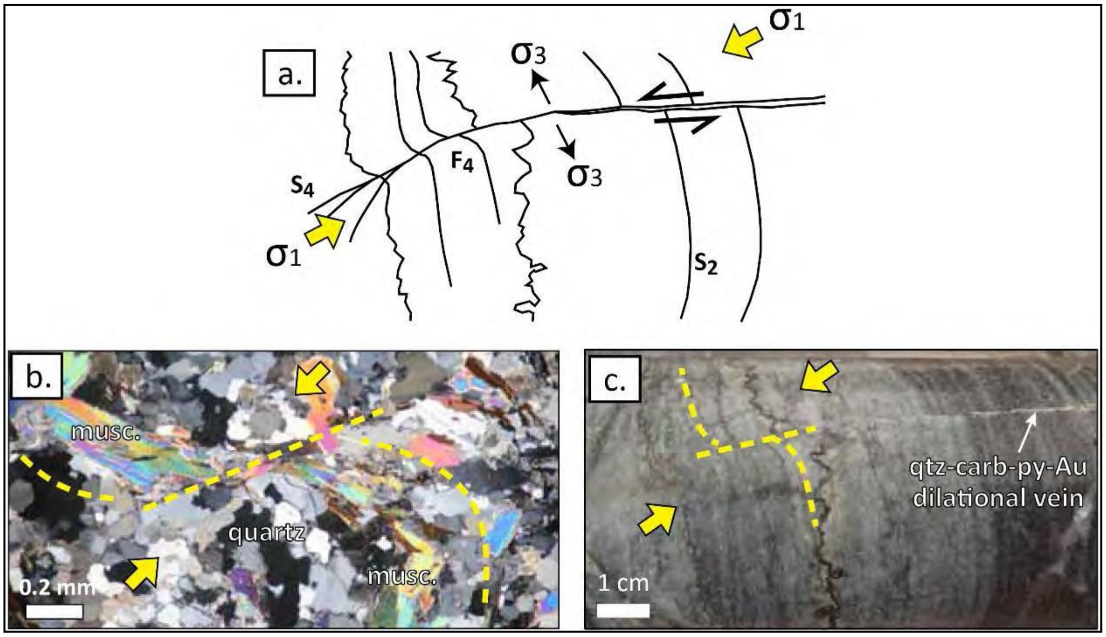
The photo at left in Figure 6.22 is a view looking down, with the compass for scale pointing north. The black solid lines trace the folded lineation visible on foliation planes. The black dashed lines trace the fault plane.



Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 6.22 Exposure along Yukon River showing folded L2 lineation adjacent to sinistral ductile/brittle fault

Ductile/brittle kink folding is also apparent in mineralized zones within the Golden Saddle deposit, as observed by Bailey (2013) (Figure 6.23).



Source: Bailey (2013, with modifications)

Figure 6.23 Ductile kink planes ruptured by later brittle deformation within Golden Saddle deposit

On most faults observed along the Yukon River cliffs north of the Golden Saddle, the early ductile/brittle fabrics are reactivated by brittle north-side-down deformation and affected by alteration (Figure 6.24). This is also observed at the property scale by east-west striking foliations and ductile S2 lineation that are parallel to the Golden Saddle structure. However, this rotation could also be later young brittle fault-bound block rotations.

Source: White Gold (2018)

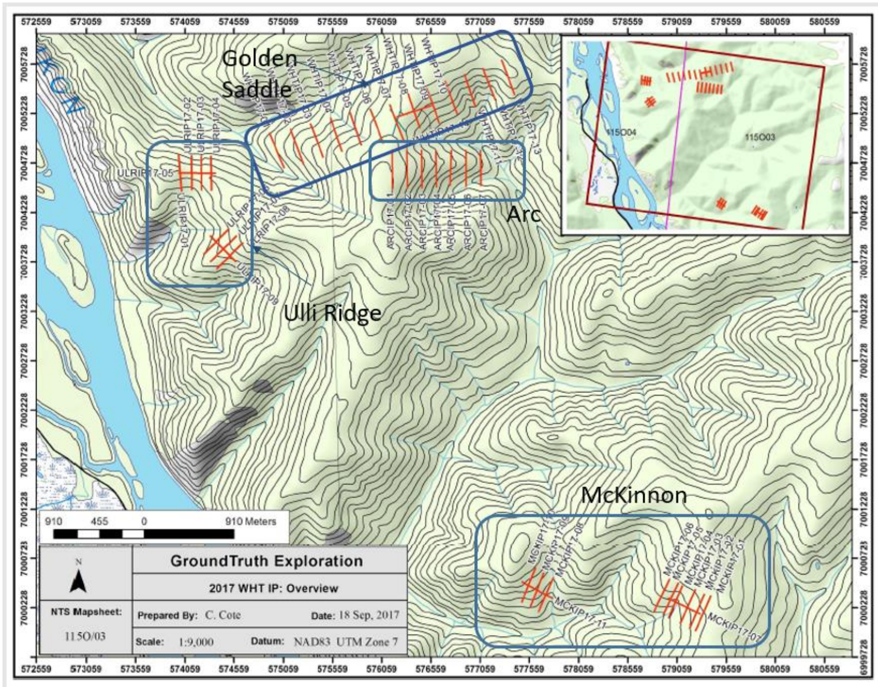
Figure 6.24 Examples of reactivated altered fault zones

A: Chlorite ductile/brittle shear with north side down and quartz veining along rupture zone. B: Kink band plane ruptured by brittle fractures in sericite altered mafic gneiss. C: Chlorite altered halo next to 5 cm wide quartz vein

Induced Polarization-Resistivity Survey

The IP survey was carried out between August 14 and September 1, 2017 by Ground Truth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon.

The purpose of the survey was to identify geological structure and delineate extent of mineralized zones that were indicated by soil anomalies. A total of four areas were surveyed with 14 lines run over the Golden Saddle, 7 lines at the Arc, 9 lines at Ulli Ridge (split between two grids), and 11 lines at McKinnon (split between two grids) (Figure 6.25).



Source: Hanlon (2017)

Figure 6.25 Location of IP-resistivity survey grids

The IP survey was conducted using 84 electrodes spaced at 5 m intervals along the survey lines. Data were collected using a DGPS data collection software. In addition to survey readings, information about electrode location, topography and geological and cultural data were noted.

Immediately after each survey was completed in the field, the data measurements were downloaded and reviewed for integrity. Any field errors were addressed before moving the equipment. RES/IP datasets were processed daily by the lead operator using EarthImager2D software provided by Advanced Geosciences Inc. Outlier and or noisy data were removed, and the cleaned dataset was inverted. Terrain correction to the inversion mesh was applied from topographic measurements collected in the field using a differential GPS. All raw data from the DGPS and SuperSting were archived for future consultation.

At Golden Saddle, the IP survey indicated a sub-vertical disruption that runs approximately northeast to southwest through the grid. This disruption appears to dip towards the southeast. The lineament is accompanied by a chargeability low in the IP sections. Overall, the gridded area is most resistive near the middle (lines WHTIP17-03–WHTIP17-08 and WHTIP17-14). A deeper conductive structure appears on lines WHTIP17-01– WHTIP17-03. There is another (but smaller magnitude) conductive structure on the southern end of lines WHTIP17-10–WHTIP17-12. There is good correlation between resistivity and chargeability results between the crossline WHTIP17-14 and intersecting lines WHTIP17-07–WHTIP17-09. Similarities between the conductive and resistive units throughout the Golden Saddle RES/IP survey lines inflicts confidence that these anomalies define real subsurface electrical boundaries.

Results at Arc showed trending zones of resistivity and chargeability between the profiles. Notably, the resistivity surveys showed a conductive zone at depth near the center of the profiles that appeared on lines ARCIP17-03–ARCIP17-07. This conductive feature is overlain by a resistive unit to the north and a less resistive unit to the south. The IP profiles showed correlations between chargeability high zones (i.e. the southern parts of lines ARCIP17-02–ARCIP17-07) and a chargeability low zone near the top of the ridge in lines ARCIP17-05–ARCIP17-07).

The Ulli Ridge survey showed trending zones of resistivity and chargeability. In the northern grid, the resistivity profiles showed a conductive zone that trends east-west just south of the saddle. This conductive zone is sandwiched by more resistive areas to the north and south. The corresponding IP showed higher chargeability in the north and south parts of the grid. Data from the crossline ULRIP17-05 showed good agreement with data from the corresponding grid lines. Resistivity profiles in the southern grid showed that this area, overall, has a smaller range in resistivity than the northern grid. There are still trends between profiles showing subsurface resistivity and chargeability.

The McKinnon survey area showed qualitative correlation between anomalous resistivity and chargeability zones. The anomalies are sufficiently massive and smooth to give an indication of structure and mineralization within the grid area. In both grids, the crossline inversions showed good correlation with the line inversions. On the larger grid, it appears that there is a unit of higher chargeability that trends approximately northwest-southeast. On the smaller grid, there is a conductive subsurface unit that corresponds with an area of higher chargeability.

6.8 2018 Exploration by White Gold

Along with the drilling described in Section 10 of this report, White Gold carried out geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys on the White Gold Property during the summer months of 2018.

Geological Mapping and Sampling

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

All samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed for by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75-micron material in a lead flux to form a dore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

A total of 76 rock samples were collected across the White Gold property. The highest-grade sample returned 18.1 ppm gold and was taken in a roadside quartz vein outcrop 155 m southeast of drill hole WGGS10D0144. This region is characterized by a subtle NW-SE trending, roughly 2.5 km long gold in soil anomaly paralleling the contact of a large augen gneiss body; the contours of which are defined by bedrock mapping and radiometric interpretations. In addition, samples from the undrilled Minneapolis creek target ran grades of up to 7.08 ppm Au (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Selection of best assay results from 2018 prospecting program

Sample	Target	UTM_E	UTM_N	Sample Type	Lithology	Au (ppm)
1393736	GSE	577672	7005540	Grab sample	QV	18.1
1715335	Ryan-W	574664	7003616	Subcrop	banded quartzite	11
1393745	MCR	573246	7006007	Grab sample	BQPG	7.321
1538519	Minneapolis Creek	571491.3	7007049	Grab Outcrop	g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	7.079
1393741	MCR	573301	7006015	Grab sample	BQPG	3.611
1664854	Golden Saddle	573134.6	7004659	Grab Outcrop	g_quartzite_banded	2.313
1538673	McKinnon	573738.7	7004839	Subcrop	qz_vein_hydrothermal	1.542
1516527	Arc	576459	7004559	grab	micaceous quartzite breccia	1.235
1538662	McKinnon	576995	6998399	Grab Outcrop	g_quartzite_graphitic	0.793
1393742	MCR	573255	7006018	Grab sample	QV	0.698

1715327	Ryan-W	574116	7004071	grab sample	BQFG	0.662
1715333	Ryan-W	574663	7003640	Outcrop	quartzite	0.535
1393739	MCR	573337	7005985	Grab sample	BQPG	0.432
1715326	Ryan-W	574157	7004145	Grab sample		0.391
1664853	Golden Saddle	573316.3	7004433	Grab Outcrop	g_quartzite_graphitic	0.383
1538668	McKinnon	574351.3	7005219	Float	qz_vein_hydrothermal	0.369
1393743	MCR	573246	7006007	Grab sample	BQPG	0.361
1664855	Golden Saddle	573201.7	7004701			0.317
1516529	Arc	576518	7004516	grab	micaceous quartzite breccia	0.296
1393744	MCR	573246	7006007	Grab sample	FDK	0.287
1538667	McKinnon	574317.8	7005223	Float	g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	0.247
1516526	Arc	576409	7004589	grab	micaceous quartzite breccia	0.222
1538511	Teachers	571416.9	7007464	Grab Outcrop	qz_vein_hydrothermal	0.21
1538601	MCK	579420	7000128	grab sample	breccia	0.199
1538516	Teachers	572029.4	7008614	Float	g_quartzite_graphitic	0.183
1516523	McKinnon	579355	7000681	grab	altered felsic gneiss	0.181
1538669	McKinnon	574379	7005183	Subcrop	g_quartzite_graphitic	0.179
1699015	MCR	573152	7006057			0.172
1715330	Ryan-W	574443	7003867	grab sample	fg quartzite	0.159
1664776	MCK	578995	7001498	grab sample	breccia	0.158
1699016	MCR	573073	7006098	trench		0.125
1664777	MCK-West	577600	7000318	grab sample	Metasedimentary rock	0.115
1715331	Ryan-W	574465	7003884	grab sample		0.113

West Golden Saddle Target

Geological mapping and prospecting the Minneapolis Creek valley and the slopes along the Yukon River near the Ryan’s showing have led to the interpretation that quartzite lies along the western edge of the White property that hosts the Arc mineralization, dips shallowly to the east beneath and truncates the overlying steeply dipping felsic gneiss and mafic gneiss units that host the Golden saddle deposit.

West McKinnon Target

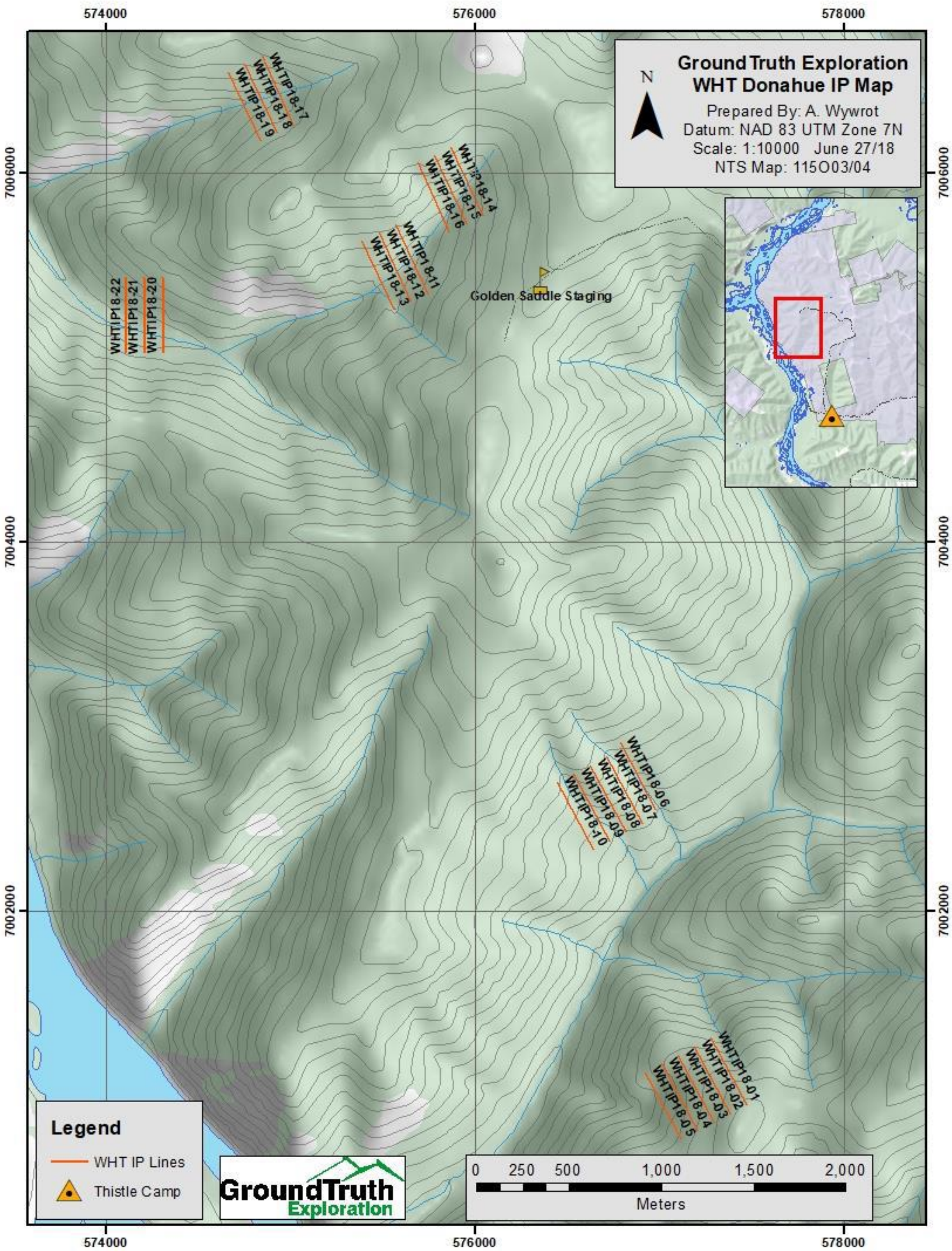
The West McKinnon area was mapped and prospected between July 6 – July 9, 2018 by Jean Pautler and Michael Cooley. The structure at the West McKinnon target is interpreted to be a D3 thrust fault that is a host to infiltrated ultramafic slivers with margins that have been chloritized and possibly mineralized. The structure appears to be sub-parallel to S2 foliation and is interpreted to have overprinted S2 foliation planes and/or a

D2 shear zone that cuts across lithologic contacts along the sheared limbs of F2 folds (Cooley, 2018). An underlying and parallel pyroxenite intrusive is potentially a mineralized D3 shear zone, visible in figure 8.

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

IP Resistivity Surveys

High resolution resistivity and induced polarization (RES/IP) surveys were completed between July 1 – July 6, 2018 on the White Gold property focusing on Golden Saddle North and Donahue. A total of 10 lines were completed on Donahue and South Donahue, and 12 lines were completed on Golden Saddle North for a total of 9,130 m. (Figure 6.26).



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 6.26 Location map of IP survey lines

6.9 Historic Mining

No historic hard rock mining has occurred on any of the Company's claims in the White Gold area. However, the area has a rich history of placer production.

On the White claims, placer claims have been staked on Donahue, Minneapolis and Frisco, but no significant placer mining has occurred. The only recorded placer production accounts to 26 oz from Frisco Creek in 2001.

Black Fox is located at the apex of five producing placer creeks. Since 1978, the Thistle area has a recorded production of 63,000 oz.

The Henderson placers staked on the JP Ross claims have a recorded production of 87,000 oz, while the Maisy May Creek has a recorded production of 25,500 oz since 1980 (data from Yukon Geological Survey).

6.10 Historical Mineral Resource Estimate

After the completion of the 2009 drilling season, Underworld commissioned SRK Consulting Canada Inc. (SRK) to prepare an NI43-101 technical report on the White Gold Project and to prepare a mineral resource estimate for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits (SRK 2010).

The mineral resources were prepared in accordance with the CIM definitions for mineral resources at the time and used mineral resource categories as outlined in NI43-101. The mineral resources are relevant in that it is the only mineral resource estimate prepared for the project. The mineral resources are no longer current as they don't consider any of the drilling performed by Kinross in 2010 and 2011 on the Project and as such the historical estimates shouldn't be relied upon.

SRK used GEMS 6.2.3 for generating gold mineralization solids, a topography surface, and resource estimation. Statistical analysis and resource validations were carried out with non-commercial software and with Sage2001.

In the Golden Saddle area, block metal grades were estimated using ordinary kriging. Inverse distance squared was applied in the Arc area and in the waste surrounding the Golden Saddle mineralized domains.

Blocks were classified as indicated if informed from at least seven composites from two or more drill holes within an average distance from samples to estimated blocks lower than 45 m. Only blocks within the main mineralized domains were assigned to Indicated category. All other minor domains at Golden Saddle and all of the Arc deposit were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.

The "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" was determined by restricting the resource within an optimized pit shell using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold. Any material below the pit shell was reported at a cut-off of 2.0 g/t gold, deemed appropriate for an underground operation. Table 6.3 summarises the historical mineral resource as estimated by SRK for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits on the White Gold Project.

Table 6.3 Historical Mineral Resource for White Gold Project (SRK 2010)

Area	Type	Classification	Tonnes (000's)	Gold (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Golden Saddle	Open Pit	Indicated	9,665	3.19	990,840
		Inferred	4,104	2.33	307,820
	Underground	Indicated	132	3.23	13,730
		Inferred	918	3.38	99,590
Arc	Open Pit	Inferred	4,369	1.21	170,470

*Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t for open pit and 2.0 g/t for underground. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates

The mineral resources are historical as defined in NI43-101 and no qualified person has done the work necessary to classify the historical mineral resources as current mineral resources as defined under NI3-101. In order to convert the historical mineral resources to current mineral resource, a new mineral resource will have to be prepared to include all the Kinross drilling carried out in 2010 and 2011. White Gold is not treating the historical mineral resource as current and the historical resource estimates should not be relied upon.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

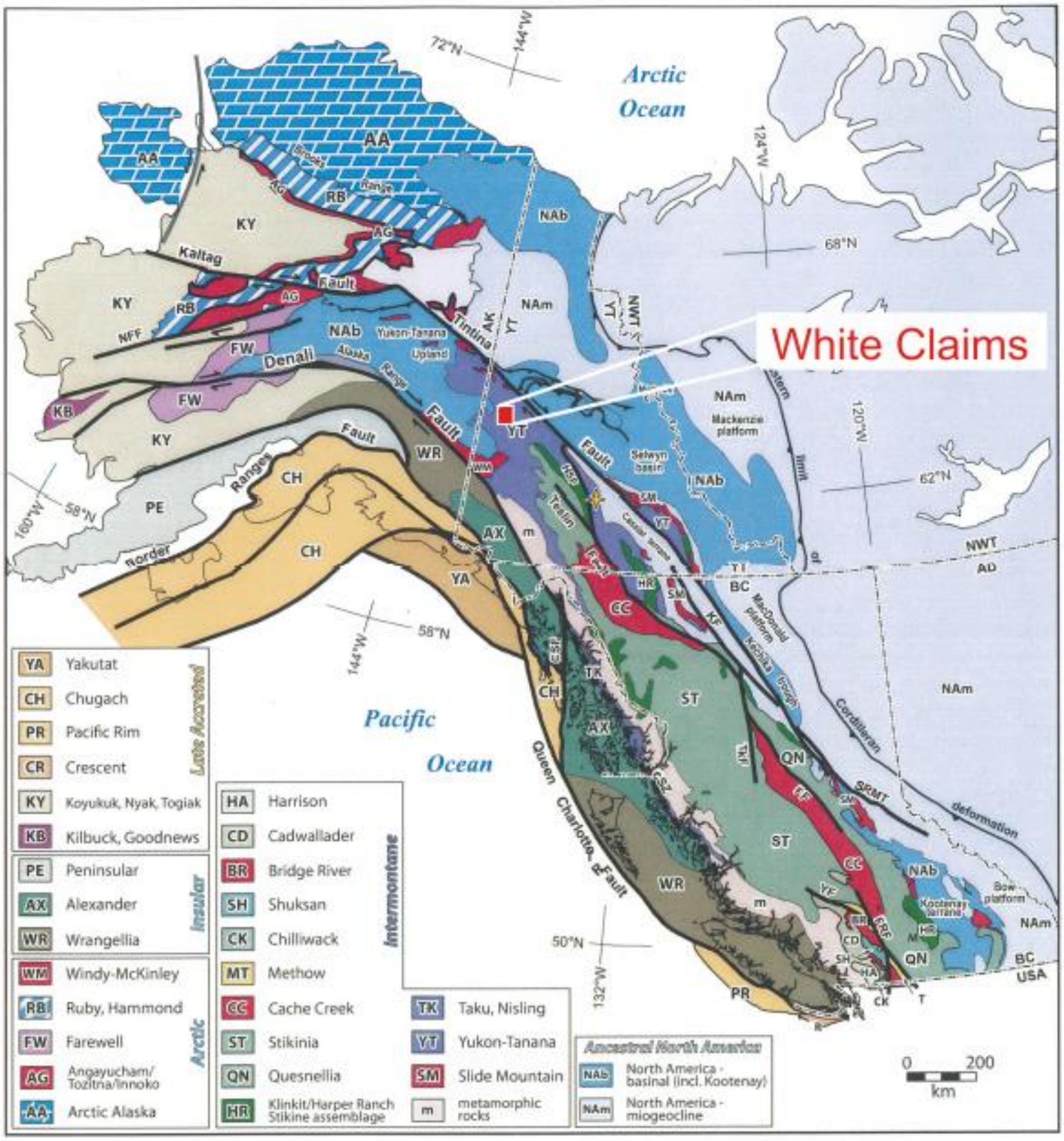
The White Gold Project is located in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), which spans part of the Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska. This terrane is part of the Intermontane terrane and is bounded to the northeast by the right-lateral Tintina-Kaltag and to the southwest by the Denali-Farewell fault systems (Figure 7.1).

The Yukon-Tanana terrane is one of several terranes accreted to the North American craton that make up the northern Cordillera of north-western North America.

The Yukon-Tanana terrane (YTT) is composed of deformed and regionally metamorphosed greenschist to amphibolite facies metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of Palaeozoic and Proterozoic age (Mortensen, 1992; Dusel-Bacon, 2006). Deposition in continental margin settings (see below) is indicated by generally quartz-rich schists and gneisses of metasedimentary origin. The most prolific igneous protoliths are granitoids, followed by felsic volcanic rocks, then lesser mafic rocks (Dusel-Bacon, 2006).

Between late Palaeozoic and early Cenozoic the Canadian Cordillera was accreted to the western margin of the North American craton. Many of the accreted terranes comprise island-arc and oceanic juvenile rocks, but terranes of older pericratonic affinity exist (Colpron, et al., 2006). The largest of these accreted pericratonic terranes is the YTT. The origin of these pericratonic terranes is not well understood, but they have isotopic and provenance ties to Archean and Proterozoic cratonic source regions. In the mid-Palaeozoic, the YTT rifted southward and westward away from the north-west margin of Laurentia, in conjunction with the opening of the Slide Mountain Ocean (Nelson et al., 2006, Berman, et al., 2007; Colpron, et al., 2006). Quartz-rich schists and gneisses are the result of continental margin-type deposition of sediments during this period. Reversal of subduction and closure of the Slide Mountain Ocean began in the mid-Permian, with re in the early Mesozoic (Colpron, et al., 2006).

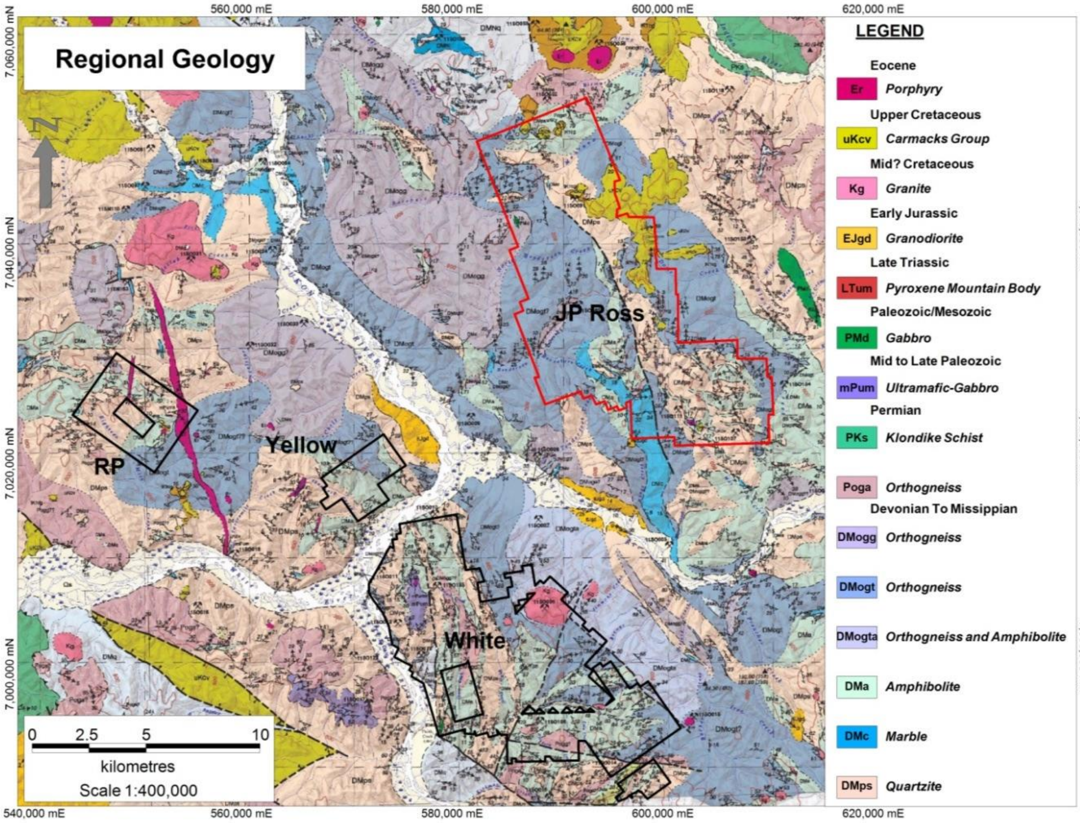
The Laurentian margin and the YTT both host late Devonian to early Mississippian and Permian igneous rocks. Mid-Cretaceous intrusive rocks, also found intruding the YTT, have commonly been associated with mineralization in the Tintina Gold Province, an arcuate zone that stretches across Alaska and western Canada hosting known mineral deposits like Pogo, Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch.



Source: Kinross (2012)

Figure 7.1 Regional geological setting of White Gold Project

The lowermost unit in the Stewart River map area is a Middle Palaeozoic meta-siliciclastic rock dominated by psammites and quartzites correlating to the Snowcap assemblage elsewhere in the YTT (Colpron, et al., 2006; Berman, et al., 2007). This assemblage is interpreted as a metamorphosed continental margin comprising meta-sedimentary quartzites, psammites, pelitic calc-silicic schists, with amphibolite gneiss and minor ultramafic rocks (Ryan and Gordey, 2001) (Figure 7.2).



Source: Kinross (2012)

Figure 7.2 Regional geology of White Gold Project

Stratigraphically above the siliciclastic rocks lies a unit of intermediate to mafic meta-volcanic rocks; this unit includes amphibolites and orthogneisses that represent a continental arc system. It has been suggested that the mafic orthogneisses and the potassic augen gneisses may comprise a subvolcanic intrusive complex of late Devonian to Mississippian granite, tonalite, diorite, monzogranite, and granodiorite intrusions (Ryan and Gordey, 2001; Berman, et al., 2007). Other rocks include carbonaceous pelite, chert and minor quartzite of the Nasina assemblage (Colpron, et al., 2006). To the north is the Permian Klondike schist consiting of highly fissile muscovite/chlorite-quartz schist primarily of volcanic protoliths (Mortensen, 1992; Berman, et al., 2007).

The basement rocks were metamorphosed during the Permian. Jurassic deformation created kilometre-scale stacked thrust sheets marked along strike with thin metre-scale lenses of commonly magnetic ultramafic rocks (MacKenzie, 2008). This thrusting event was overprinted by Permian metamorphic fabric and was followed by subsequent deformation associated with late Cretaceous normal faulting.

7.2 Property Geology

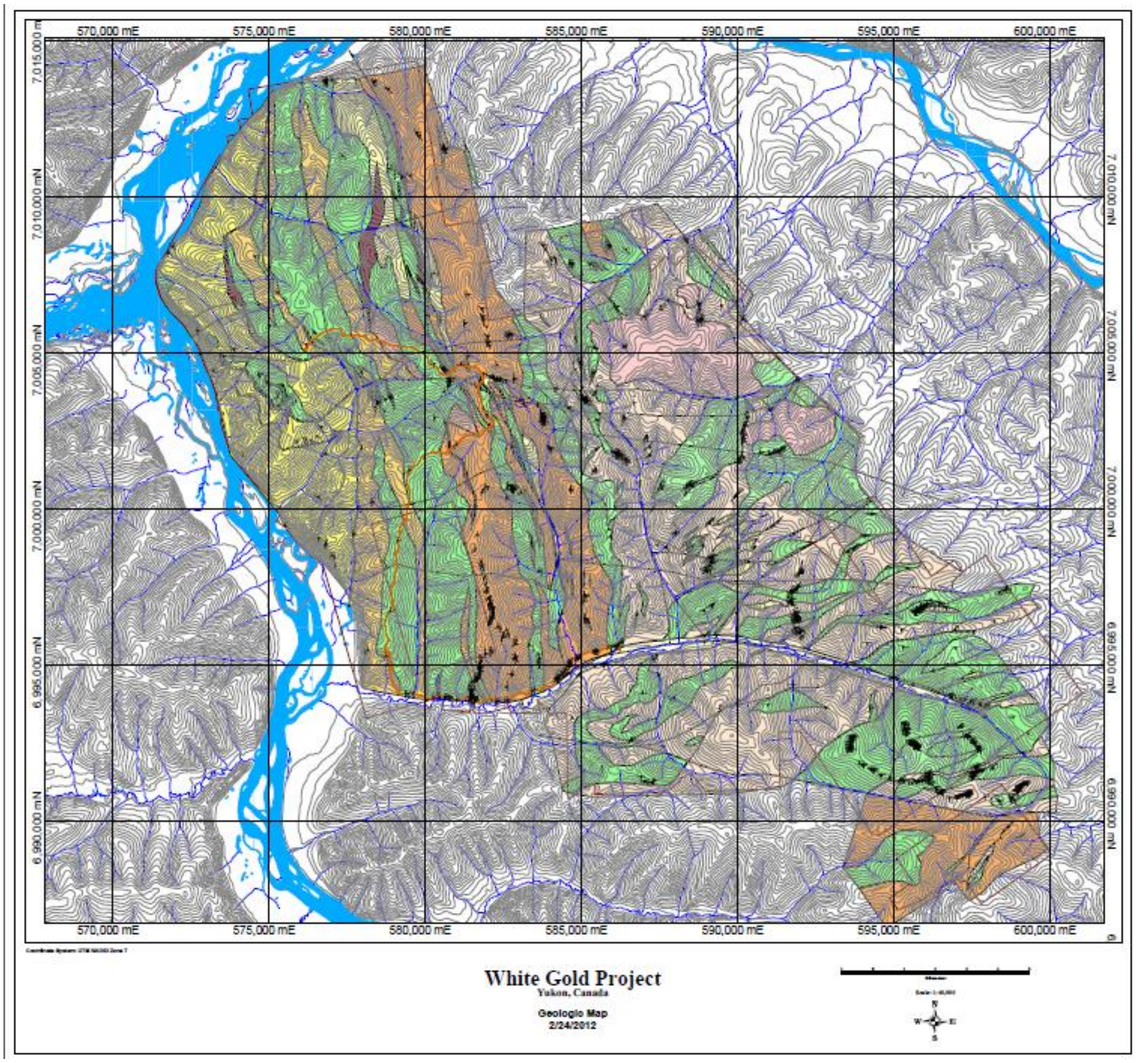
The White Gold Project is underlain by meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks that have been affected by lower amphibolite grade regional metamorphism and ductile deformation. Regional metamorphism formed overturned, tight to isoclinal outcrop-scale folds with shallowly-dipping, north-northwest trending axial planes (Figure 7.3). Pyroxenite bodies intrude the gneissic host rock and are generally sub-parallel to the metamorphic foliation. Serpentinite bodies have also been affected by greenschist facies metamorphism, producing a fabric that formed in association with the regional thrust faults (Mackenzie and Craw, 2007). Serpentinite bodies are the locus of extensive post-metamorphic deformation, including tight or isoclinal folding (centimetre to metre-scale).

The metamorphosed are crosscut by a series of felsic sills/dikes that generally intruded sub-parallel to metamorphic regional foliation. These sills have been locally affected by D_3 deformation, with incipient development of a greenschist facies S_3 foliation on their margins (Mackenzie et al., 2010). Felsic sills/dikes range from aphanitic to porphyritic in texture and commonly contain feldspar and mafic minerals, such as hornblende or biotite. Locally, a few of the felsic dikes were deformed during ductile greenschist-grade metamorphism (Paulsen et al., 2010). Structural and petrographic observations suggest that these sills are related to larger late Triassic-early Jurassic intrusions of pyroxenite and granitoids that crop out 30-40 km to the east, such as the Pyroxene Mountain and Walhalla Plutons (Mackenzie et al., 2010).

Late brittle faulting has since affected lithologic units across the property; this is inferred to have happened during the Late Cretaceous or early Tertiary (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009). These faults form conspicuous linear drainages that are observed from topography and geophysical interpretations to cut across ridges. Hydrothermal alteration is common along, and adjacent to these brittle fault zones. These zones are typically close to areas where hydrothermal fluids have infiltrated structurally favourable lithologies.

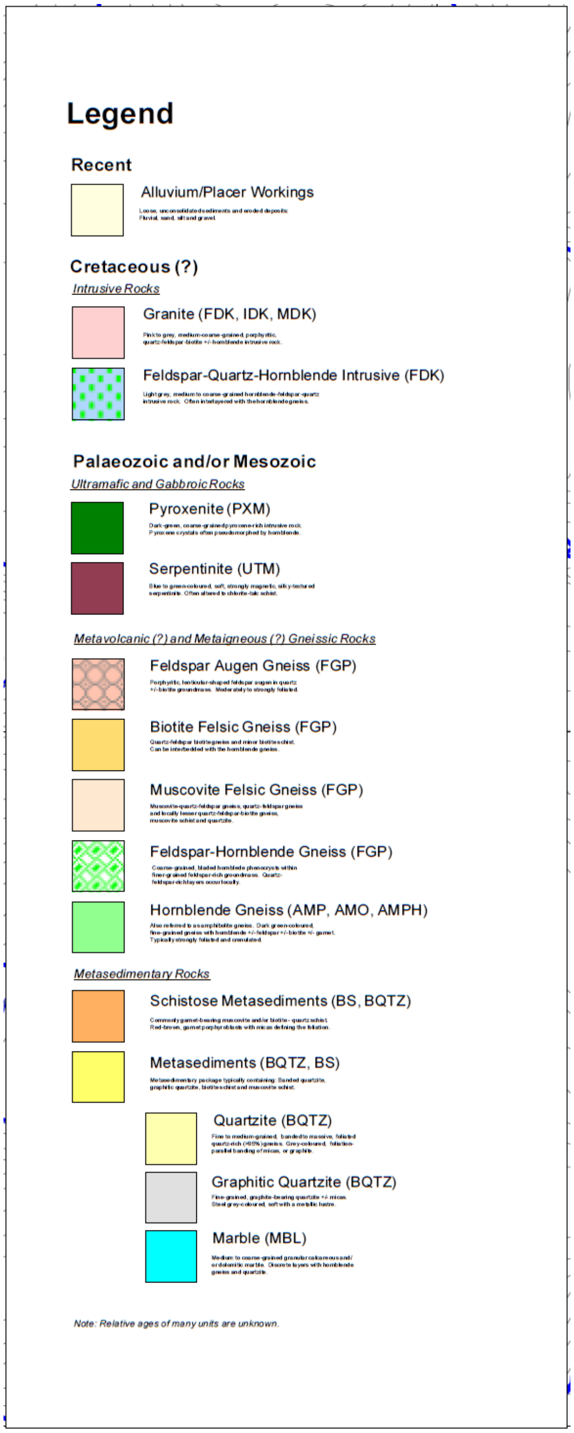
Normal faults have disrupted the lithological packages into structural (km-scale) blocks and juxtaposed distinctly different rock types (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009). This disruption creates a geologically complex mapping area.

The White Property was not glaciated during last ice age (Duk-Rodkin, 2001).



Source: Kinross (2012)

Figure 7.3 White Gold Project geology map. Geological legend in Figure 7.4 below



Source: Kinross (2012)

Figure 7.4 Legend for Figure 7.3

7.2.1 Lithology

The lithology of the White Project can be subdivided into three contrasting structural domains: the first forms the western part of the claim block and comprises north-south trending packages where the metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rock units. The central part of the White Block contrasts this trend, where the regional metamorphic foliations generally strike northeast, and dip moderately to the southeast. The final domain makes up most of the southern part of the White property, where regional foliation measurements strike east and dip moderately to the south.

Three large intrusive bodies, which are inferred to be Jurassic in age, line up along an east-northeast trend and are located <10 km east of the Golden Saddle deposit. These granitic rocks likely intruded along the same structure. These east-northeast striking features could have formed above an underlying basement structure that was intermittently reactivated during ductile thrusting and again during subsequent faulting, ultimately influencing hydrothermal activity and gold mineralization (Paulsen et al., 2010).

Primary lithologies in the Project area are summarized in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1 Main lithological units at White Gold Project

Lithologic Unit	Description
Alluvium	Unconsolidated clay, silt, sand and gravel
Granite	Granite, Intrusive dikes (all compositions)
Pyroxenite	Pyroxenite
Feldspar-Quartz-Hornblende Intrusion	Feldspar-Quartz-hornblende Intrusive
Serpentinite	Serpentinite, Actinolite Gneiss
Feldspar Augen Gneiss	Feldspar Augen Gneiss
Biotite Felsic Gneiss	Quartz feldspar biotite Gneiss, Biotite Schist
Muscovite Felsic Gneiss	Quartz Feldspar Biotite Gneiss, Quartz Feldspar Muscovite Gneiss, Quartz Feldspar Gneiss
Feldspar-Hornblende Gneiss	Feldspar Hornblende Gneiss, ± Quartz Feldspar Biotite Gneiss
Hornblende Gneiss	Hornblende Gneiss
Schistose Metasedimentary rocks	Biotite Schist, Muscovite Schist, Quartzites
Quartzite	Quartzite, Banded quartzite, graphitic quartzite
Graphitic Quartzite	Graphitic Quartzite
Marble	Marble
Metasedimentary rocks	Banded Quartzite, Graphitic Quartzite, Biotite Schist, Muscovite Schist

7.2.2 Structure

Structural information is derived mainly from several authors (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009; Ryan and Gordey, 2001; Paulsen et al., 2010) (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Description of structural deformation and event timing

Regional deformation	Structure	Alteration/Mineralization	Event timing
D_5	Normal faults, felsic dikes	Hydrothermal alteration and disseminated gold mineralization controlled by steeply dipping fractures	Middle Cretaceous-early Tertiary
D_4	Rare, upright kink folds and warps; no veins	Rare metre-scale quartz veins with some gold	Jurassic
D_3	Folds, shears and chloritic foliation	Greenschist facies retrogression	Late Triassic-early Jurassic
D_2	Pervasive amphibolite facies foliation (S2), lineation, rare isoclinal folds		Late Palaeozoic
D_1	Largely obscured by D2		Late Palaeozoic

The rocks found in the White Gold Project area are pervasively foliated and contain at least two overprinting foliations (S_1 and S_2) (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009). S_0 comprises compositional banding that is present in metasedimentary rocks and likely corresponds to original bedding; but could also be linked to the transposition of intrusive rocks (Ryan and Gordey, 2002). S_1 is a penetrative foliation that forms parallel to compositional layering and is interpreted to have developed during tectonic burial and compressional deformation. S_2 foliations are generally shallow, to moderately dipping northeast (30 to 50°) and pervasive axial planer to tight or isoclinal folds that deform compositional banding and the earlier S_1 foliation (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009).

D_2 structures are inferred to be Late Palaeozoic in age (Mackenzie et al., 2010) and generally strike north-northwest and dip east-northeast; these include pervasive amphibolite facies foliation (S_2), stretching lineation, and rare isoclinals folds (F_2). S_2 foliations and F_2 folds are locally deformed by D_3 structures, which include open F_3 folds, shears and chloritic foliation and S_3 axial planar crenulation cleavage. S_3 foliations also occur locally as shear banding, as well as a penetrative greenschist-grade schistosity in the thicker schistose units that completely overprints previous foliations. Minor evidence for a D_4 event is observed as rare F_4 angular kink bands and upright warps along steeply dipping joints or faults, indicating fault activity during brittle/ductile conditions (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009).

Late, steeply dipping faults and felsic dikes (m-scale) cut all ductile and brittle/ductile deformation fabrics and can be traced along their strike by conspicuous linear drainages that cross multiple ridges. These are attributed to a regional, Middle Cretaceous-early Tertiary D_5 event (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009), and comprise local evidence of hydrothermal alteration in the form of silicification, sericite ± carbonate alteration and local quartz veining, making these faults significant targets for exploration (Paulsen et al., 2010). Hydrothermal fluid flow and gold mineralization is controlled primarily by brittle normal faults that cut the metamorphic structures (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009).

7.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization at the White Gold Project is dominated by vein-hosted and disseminated pyrite within lode/stockwork quartz veins and quartz vein breccias. Gold is also observed in association with zones of pervasive silicification and sericite and locally with limonite in strongly oxidized zones. Minor molybdenite, galena, and chalcopyrite are observed and are typically associated with lode-style veins and breccia zones. Rare, veined massive stibnite has also been observed in the alteration haloes adjacent to quartz vein breccia zones. Sulphide minerals typically comprise less than five percent of the mineralized zones but there is a correlation between pyrite volume and gold grades; particularly within the felsic orthogneiss.

7.3.1 Golden Saddle

Gold mineralization at Golden Saddle is hosted in a meta-volcanic and meta-intrusive package broadly consisting of felsic orthogneiss, amphibolite, and ultramafic units.

Fault zones and breccia units within the felsic orthogneiss and amphibolite gneiss are the main hosts of mineralization at Golden Saddle. The dominant alteration minerals include quartz, sericite, and ankerite with minor albite and clay minerals. Fluids responsible for alteration and mineralization at Golden Saddle were introduced primarily along fractures and grain boundaries within rheologically favourable units. Multiple mineralizing events are recognized and lead to complex overprinting of alteration assemblages of sericite ± ankerite ± albite ±potassium feldspar. The earliest recognized alteration consists of sericitization of foliation-parallel biotite, muscovite, and feldspars, replacing coarse metamorphic minerals with fine grained sericite and albite. This assemblage is overprinted by later phases of coarse sericite ±ankerite ±albite. Sericitic alteration is also commonly overprinted and augmented by disseminated to veined titanium-rich hematite. Silicification occurs with all phases of mineralization as a pervasive silica overprint adjacent to mineralized fractures, quartz veins, and breccia zones. Distal to mineralization, alteration grades into an assemblage of sericite + chlorite ± carbonate replacing mafic minerals with minor sausserization of primary feldspars.

Gold mineralization is associated with veined and disseminated pyrite within lode and stockwork quartz veins, quartz vein breccias, zones of pervasive silicification, and locally as limonite within strongly oxidized zones. Minor molybdenite, galena, and chalcopyrite are also observed and are generally associated with lode style veins and breccia zones. Rare veined massive stibnite has also been observed in the alteration halo adjacent to some quartz vein breccia zones.

Gold typically occurs as 5 to 15-micron blebs attached to, along fractures in, or encapsulated by pyrite and is observed in veined and disseminated pyrite at all stages of mineralization. Coarse visible gold (smaller than 5 mm), albeit uncommon, can be found as free grains in quartz. Gold grades within the mineralized zone typically average between 2.5 to 3.0 grams per tonne, with higher grade (greater than four grams per tonne) corridors associated with lode quartz veins and breccia zones. There does not appear to be an increase in the occurrence of visible gold or grade within oxidized zones, indicating supergene enrichment within oxidized zones is minimal.

7.3.2 Arc

Gold mineralization at Arc is hosted in a meta-sedimentary package broadly consisting of banded quartzites and biotite schist with late cross-cutting felsic to intermediate dikes.

Alteration associated with Arc-style mineralization consists principally of silicification and the addition of hydrothermal graphite. The alteration is strongly fracture controlled, from micro- to meso-scale, and is focused within the rheologically favourable quartzite.

Arc style mineralization principally consists of the addition of veinlets of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and graphite, with minor pyrite and sphalerite, within fracture zones to the host rock. The most intense mineralization typically occurs in fold-hinge focused breccias that have a matrix of graphite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite. Hydrothermal sulphides are also disseminated within quartzite adjacent to the fractures, typically replacing metamorphic pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

Gold typically occurs as micron-scale blebs encapsulated in both disseminated and veined arsenopyrite and pyrite, as well as free-grains in graphite. Gold grades typically average between 1.0 – 2.5 grams per tonne within mineralized intervals.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold mineralization at the White Gold Project is associated with quartz veins emplaced along brittle structures. Based on Re-Os age dates, the mineralization is believed to be mid-Jurassic (Bailey, 2013). It most closely resembles a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization.

Low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits are characterized by quartz veins, stockworks and breccias that carry gold, silver, electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals. The mineralization commonly exhibits open- space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems localized in structures; but may occur in permeable lithologies.

Mineralization is usually centred on large structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Deposit can have hundreds of metres in strike length. Vein systems can be laterally extensive, but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade mineralization is commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops. Common textures include open-space filling, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation.

Low sulphidation systems mineralogy typically includes pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, argentite; chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals. Deposits can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically. Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350 m from a base metal poor, Au-Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone.

9 EXPLORATION

Along with the drilling described in the following section of this report, White Gold carried out geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys on the White Gold property during the 2019 field season.

9.1 Field Mapping and Prospecting

Geological field mapping and prospecting activities were primarily focused on following up on surface geochemical anomalies defined in the soil sampling grids on the Teacher's Showing, Minneapolis Creek, Ulli's Ridge, Donahue, Donahue South, McKinnon East and West, and Wedge.

9.1.1 Methods and Procedures

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

9.1.2 Analysis

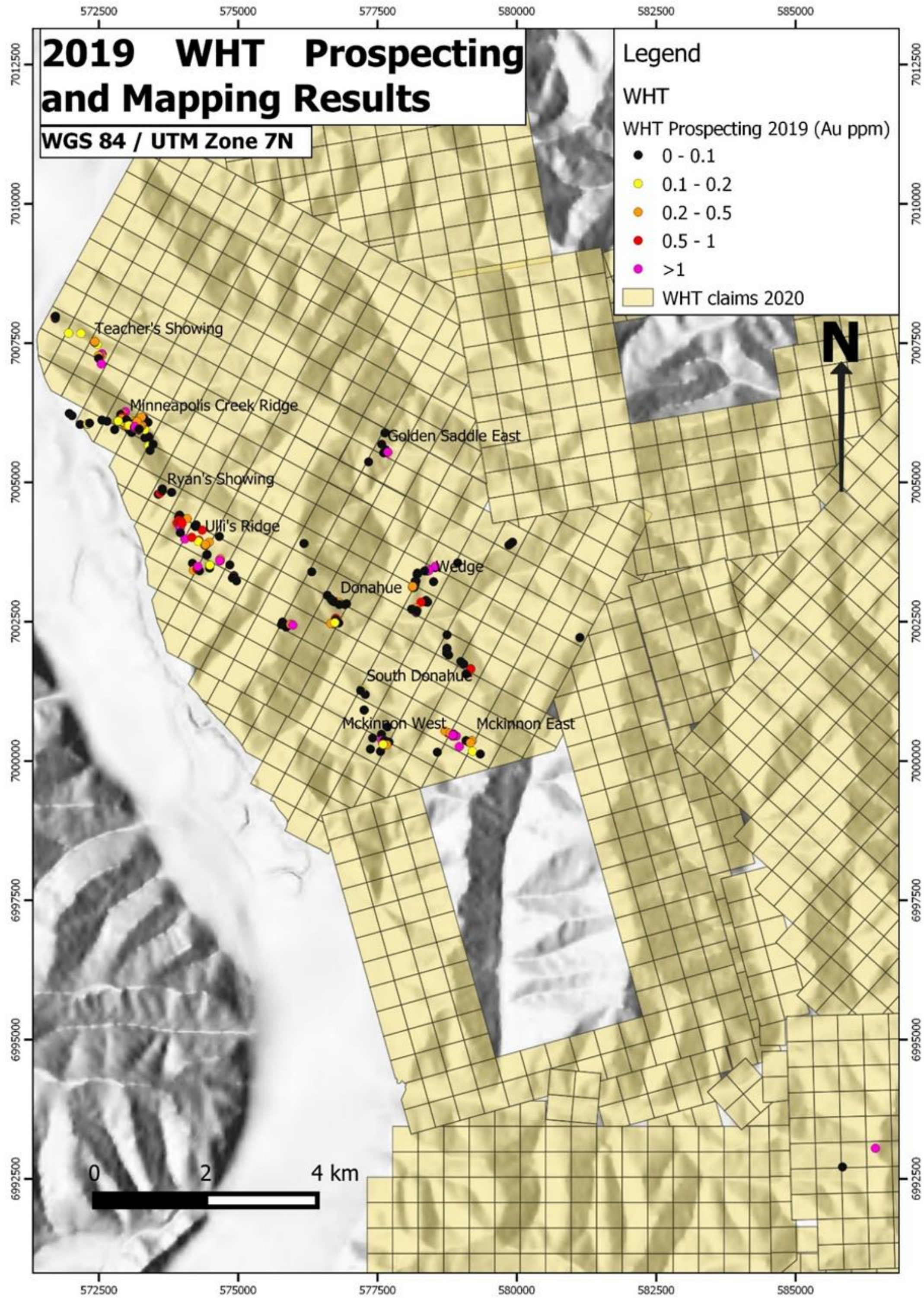
All mapping and prospecting samples were prepared and analyzed at Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory facilities located in Whitehorse, YT and Vancouver, BC respectively. Samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the sample to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed 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.

9.1.3 Results

A total of 299 rock samples were collected across the White Gold property with highlights listed below in Table 9.1. A map of all 2019 prospecting samples is provided in Figure 9.1.

Table 9.1 Highlight of 2019 mapping and prospecting samples from White Gold Property

Sample_ID	Type	UTM_Easting	UTM_Northing	Elevation_m	Lithology Code	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)
1393736	Grab Outcrop	577,671	7,005,538	917	1: qz_vein_hydrothermal	2.390	1
1628551	Float	578,969	7,000,257	800	1: g_hbl_gneiss, 2: s_bt_schist	10.950	2
1628625	Float	574,352	7,004,145	720	1: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	0.546	1475
1628627	Float	574,668	7,003,603	673	1: g_quartzite_banded	4.300	11550
1689304	Grab Outcrop	572,841	7,006,093	655	1: qz_vein, 2: g_quartzite_graphitic	3.890	1770
1689305	Subcrop	572,999	7,006,019	619	1: g_quartzite_banded, 2: qz_vein	0.523	511
1689319	Float	574,676	7,003,595	680	1: g_quartzite_bt_fspar, 2: s_mu_schist	0.587	2220
1689320	Float	574,668	7,003,599	690	1: g_quartzite_bt_fspar, 2: qz_vein	0.883	5160
1689321	Float	574,668	7,003,602	666	1: g_quartzite_bt_fspar, 2: qz_vein	4.570	17000
1689323	Subcrop	573,904	7,004,275	686	1: g_quartzite_graphitic, 2: qz_vein	0.822	749
1689324	Float	573,959	7,004,179	611	1: g_quartzite_bt_fspar, 2: qz_vein	5.950	3960
1689325	Float	574,043	7,003,984	604	1: g_quartzite_graphitic, 2: qz_vein	1.805	1985
1689482	Float	574,259	7,003,445	602	1: g_quartzite_micaceous	0.628	503
1689485	Float	572,976	7,006,270	556	1: g_quartzite_banded	1.130	165
1689489	Float	572,918	7,006,171	597	1: g_quartzite_banded	2.020	753
1689490	Float	572,943	7,006,174	588	1: g_quartzite_banded	0.596	135
1689495	Float	573,388	7,005,829	572	1: g_quartzite_banded, 2: g_quartzite_micaceous	1.800	8920
1689640	Grab Outcrop	578,852	7,000,463	832	1: qz_vein, 2: g_hbl_fspar_gneiss	20.500	3
1689644	Grab Outcrop	578,845	7,000,449	836	1: qz_vein, 2: g_hbl_fspar_gneiss	1.175	1
1690085	Float	571,710	7,007,977	464	1: g_quartzite_micaceous	7.680	1585
1690097	Float	578,540	7,003,495	836	1: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	34.700	6
1690098	Float	578,423	7,003,420		1: qz_vein, 2: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	1.115	1
1690103	Subcrop	576,747	7,002,561	644	1: qz_vein	0.909	9
1690104	Subcrop	576,764	7,002,549	648	1: qz_vein	0.558	19
1690106	Float	576,695	7,002,466	574	1: qz_vein, 2: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	1.375	3
1690114	Float	574,294	7,003,964	668	1: g_quartzite_graphitic	0.545	3470
1690116	Float	574,166	7,004,015	638	1: g_quartzite_graphitic, 2: feldspar porphyry , 3: ultramafic	0.639	2310
1690120	Float	573,934	7,004,319	688	1: biotite Quartz feldspar schist	0.508	621
1690122	Float	573,979	7,004,302	677	1: g_quartzite_graphitic	0.540	1000
1690123	Float	573,993	7,004,265	645	1: g_quartzite_micaceous	0.897	1840
1690124	Subcrop	574,276	7,003,493	622	1: biotite Quartz feldspar schist , 2: feldspar porphyry	8.300	8980
1690136	Float	578,859	7,000,443	848	1: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	2.420	3
1690137	Float	578,913	7,000,449	855	1: qz_vein	1.245	3
1690138	Float	578,859	7,000,471	831	1: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	2.130	9
1690140	Float	578,753	7,000,514	797	1: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	0.575	3
1690145	Float	577,575	7,000,370	703	1: qz_vein	1.800	9
1690285	Float	586,436	6,993,048	859	1: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	1.490	6
1690288	Trench	574,739	7,016,072	480	1: qz_vein, 2: g_bt_fspar_qz_gneiss	6.780	3
1690603	Trench	572,547	7,007,310	571	1: g_quartzite_micaceous	6.370	1780
1690608	Float	572,517	7,007,277	560	1: g_quartzite_micaceous, 2: qz_vein	9.710	1820
1690611	Float	572,545	7,007,127	523	1: g_quartzite_micaceous	2.440	1565
1690620	Float	578,280	7,002,849	674	1: qz_vein, 2: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	0.616	3
1690622	Trench	578,193	7,002,685	633	1: qz_vein, 2: g_bt_fspar_qz_gneiss	2.180	1
1699120	Float	577,687	7,005,545	921	1: qz_vein	6.740	1
1699139	Float	575,940	7,002,453	805	1: qz_vein	1.680	3
1699142	Float	575,981	7,002,439	789	1: g_quartzite_micaceous	1.100	6
1767006	Trench	573,136	7,005,980	584	1: qz_vein	2.510	1325
1767010	Trench	573,140	7,005,998	597	1: g_quartzite_banded	3.490	1090
1767011	Trench	573,147	7,006,004	578	1: qz_vein	3.630	1655
1767013	Trench	574,412	7,003,883	734	1: g_quartzite_banded	2.150	2850
1767014	Trench	574,411	7,003,880	736		1.320	2490
1767153	Float	574,917	7,003,314	740	1: g_quartzite_banded	3.620	8000
1767154	Float	574,917	7,003,313	746	1: g_quartzite_banded	1.380	1595
1767164	Subcrop	573,597	7,004,812	760	1: g_bt_qz_fspar_gneiss	1.035	1325
1767166	Float	573,596	7,004,805	772	1: qz_vein	0.702	99
1767207	Float	578,123	7,002,719	636	1: qz_vein	1.055	2
1767751	Trench	578,865	7,000,486	835		3.680	3
1767752	Trench	578,860	7,000,479	840		1.390	14
1767754	Trench	578,856	7,000,471	839		1.620	58
1767756	Trench	578,852	7,000,466	841	1: i_aphanitic_felsic_intrusive	49.900	7
1767757	Trench	573,210	7,005,949	585	1: qz_vein	1.715	399
1767759	Trench	573,223	7,005,958	585	1: g_quartzite_banded	5.020	5010



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 9.1 2019 Geological mapping and prospecting sample locations

9.2 Soil Sampling

There was a total of 4,949 soils samples collected in the 2019 field season on the White property.

9.2.1 Methods and Procedures

The survey was completed according to the following procedure:

All sampling traverses are pre-planned, with pre-specified sampling intervals, typically 25 m or 50 m. Field technicians navigate to the sample site using handheld GPS units. The soil sampler arrives at each sample site, identifies the most appropriate location to collect the sample and lays out a sheet of plastic (12”x20” ore bag). The soil sample is taken using an Eijkelkamp brand hand auger at a depth of between 20 cm and 110 cm. Samplers strive to consistently collect C-Horizon sample material. Where necessary (e.g. rocky or frozen ground) a prospector's pick ('mattock') is used to obtain the sample.

The soil is laid out on the sheet of plastic in the order it was recovered from the sample hole. Two Standardized photos are taken at each sample site: 1) Sample Location photo: across slope, 5m from sample hole with auger inserted; and 2) Sample Profile photo: Close-up of the sample laid out on ore bag with barcode tag and Munsell colour chart in photo.

The sampler places the necessary amount of soil (400-500 grams) from the bottom of the hole into a kraft sample bag. The bag is labeled with the 3-letter project code and tagged with a plastic barcode ID tag containing a unique 7-digit sample identification number. A plastic barcode ID tag 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 flagging tape.

A field duplicate sample is taken once every 25 samples. Both samples are given unique sample identification numbers. The data for both samples is recorded and a note is made indicating the duplicate and its corresponding sample identification number. At the client’s discretion, standard reference material is inserted into the sample stream at an interval of 1:50.

The GPS location of the sample site is recorded with a Garmin GPSMap 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. This includes sample identification number (scanned into device at sample site), soil colour, soil horizon, slope, sample depth, ground and tree vegetation, and sample quality and any other relevant information. As well, the GPS coordinates are entered into the handheld device as a secondary backup in case of GPS failure.

9.2.2 Analysis

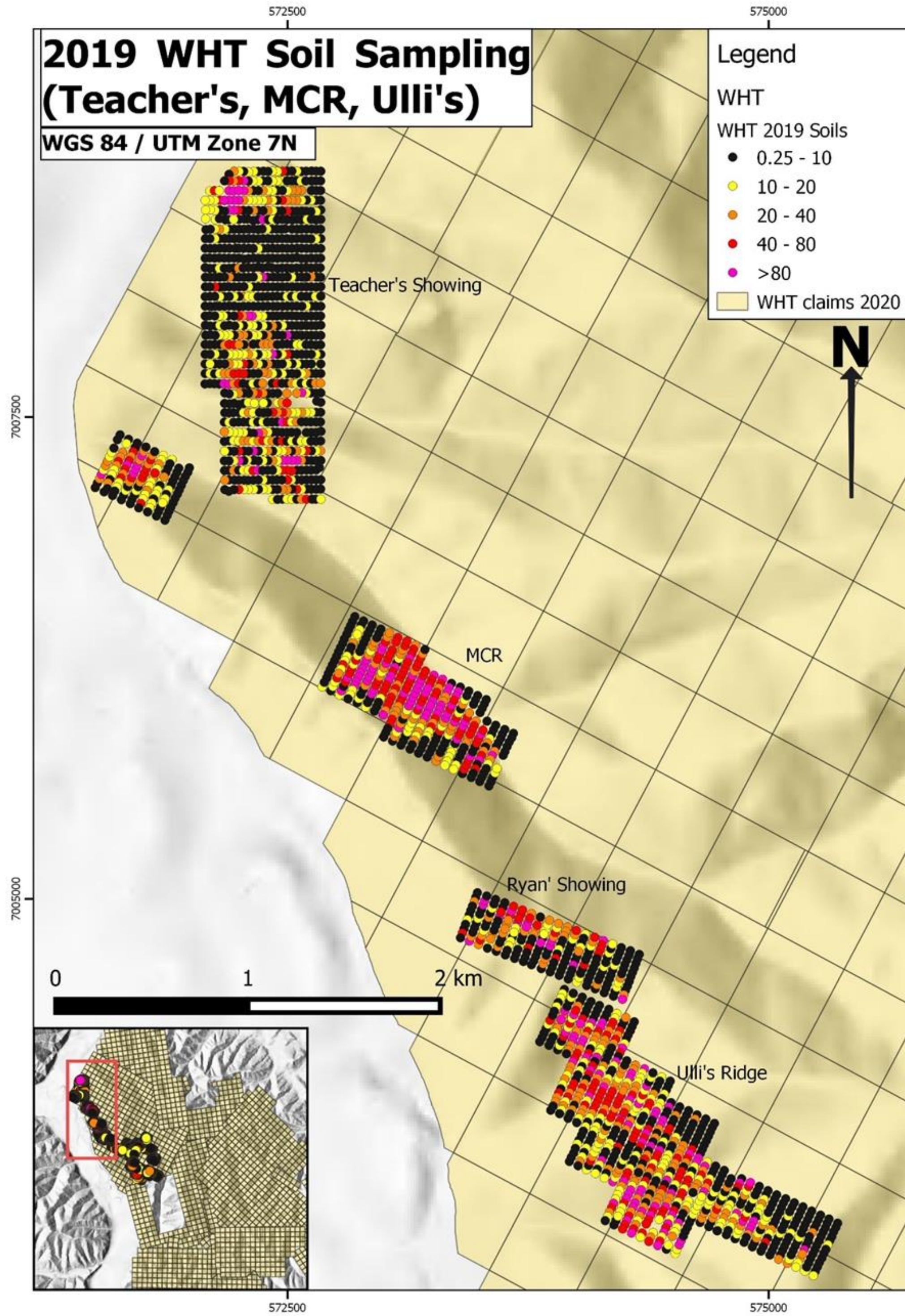
All soil samples were prepared and analyzed at Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory facilities located in Whitehorse, YT and Vancouver, BC respectively. Samples were prepared using the SS80 method which involves drying the samples at 60 degrees Celsius and sieved such that up to 100 grams of material passes 180 microns (80 mesh). The samples were 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.

9.2.3 Results

The more tightly spaced soil lines and shorter distance between samples has given more resolution to the trends of the structures on each target of the White Gold property. The Teacher's Showing has spotty gold-in-soil anomalies, some up to 300m wide/long. The gold-in-soil trends on Minneapolis Creek, Ryan's and Ulli's are running roughly NW-SE along the ridges on the west side of the property (some over 1 km long) (Figure 9.2). Donahue, Wedge and Mckinnon East appear to have WNW-ESE trending gold-in-soil anomalies, while South Donahue and Mckinnon West appear to have apparent N-S to NE-SW trending gold-in-soil anomalies (Figure 9.3). A summary of results is provided below in Table 9.2.

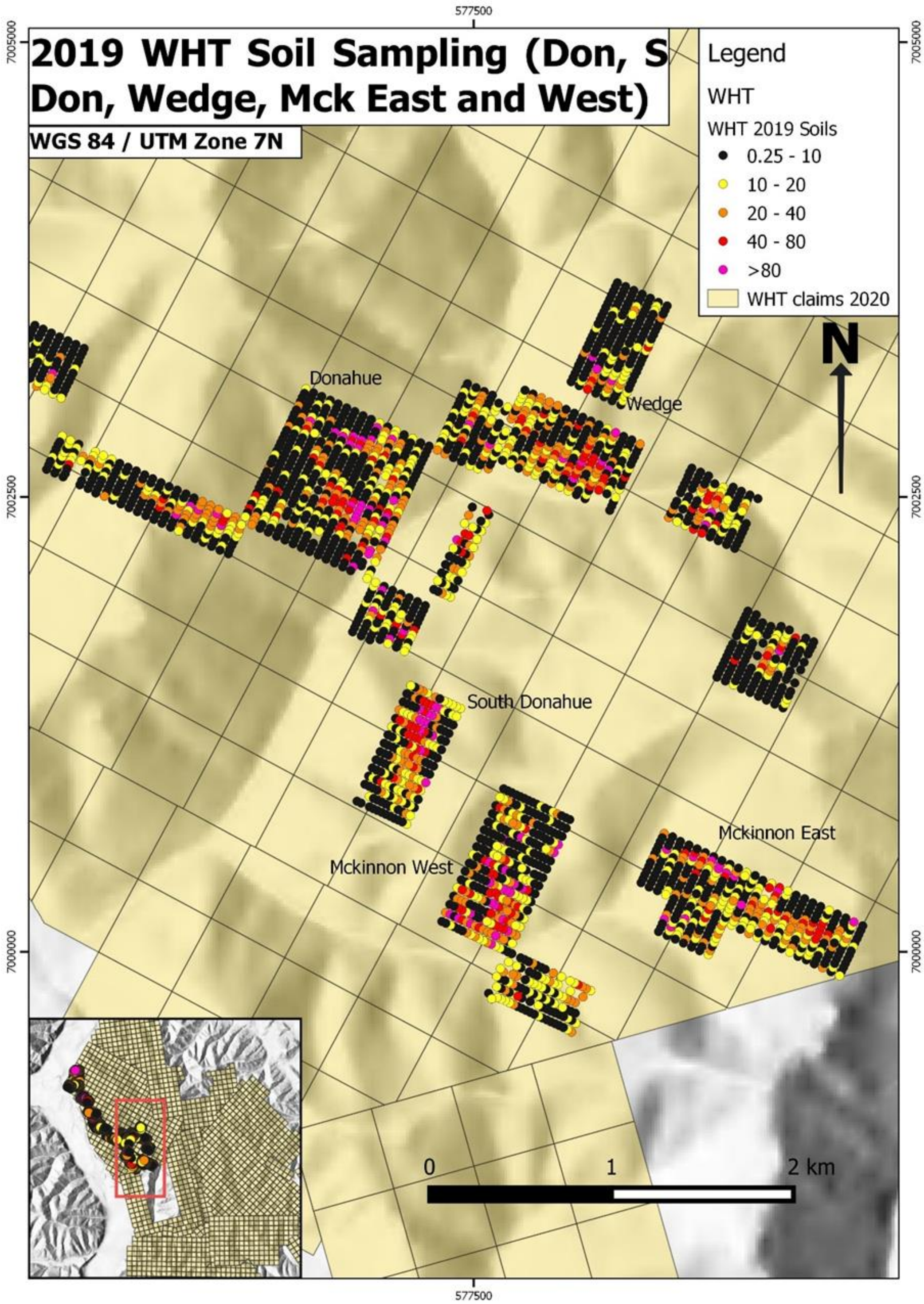
Table 9.2 Summary of gold in 2019 soil samples

Au Concentration (ppb)	No. of Samples
20 - 40	622
40 - 80	401
>80 (up to 1590)	286



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 9.2 Gold soil sampling results for Teacher's, Minneapolis Creek, Ryan's and Ulli Ridge showings



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 9.3 Gold soil sampling results for Donahue South, Wedge, McKinnon East and West showings

9.3 GT Probe Sampling

There were 515 GT Probe samples collected on 6 different targets of the White Gold property during the 2019 field season.

9.3.1 Methods and Procedures

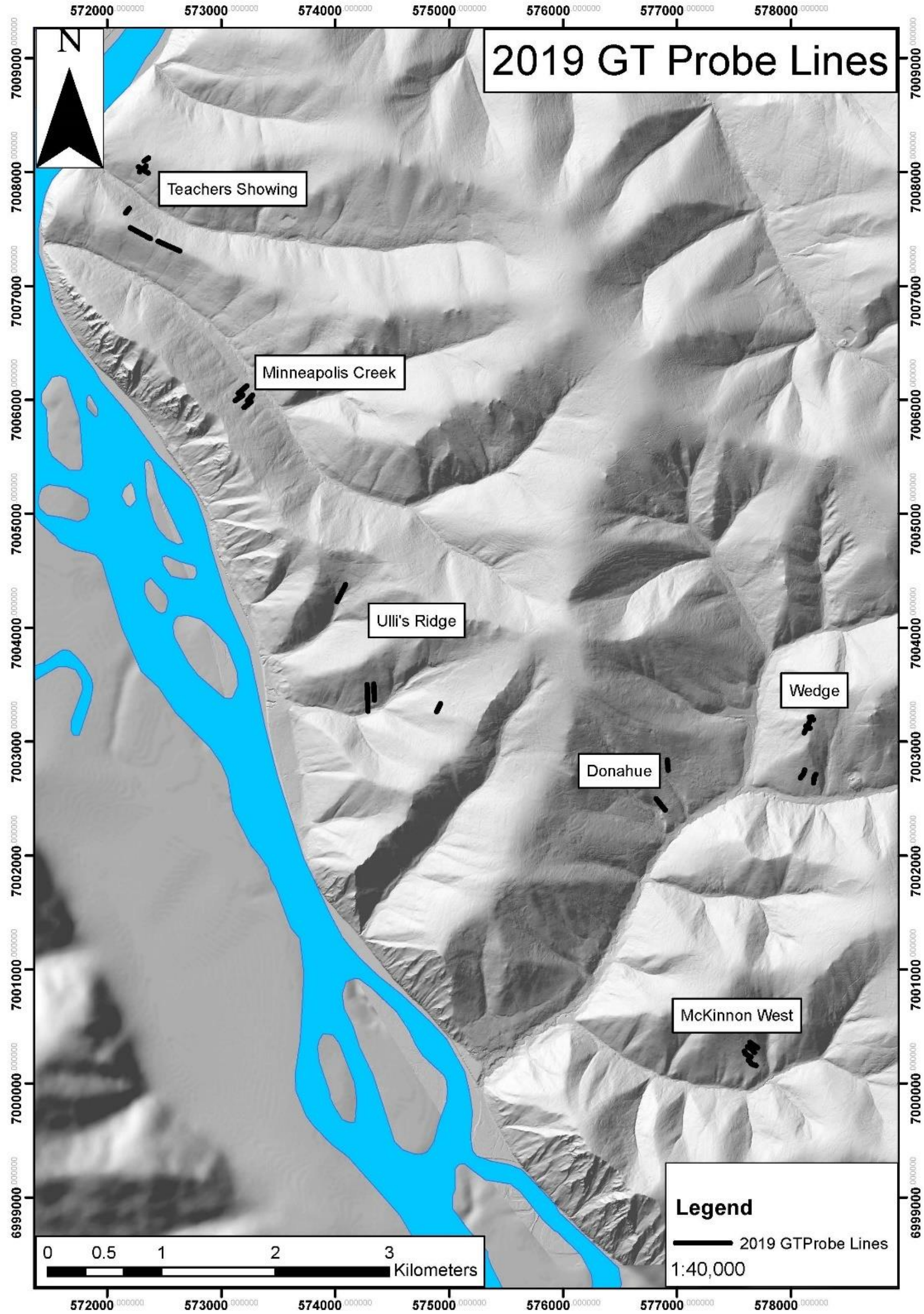
The GT Probe is a helicopter portable, track mounted, hydraulically powered hammer drill with capabilities of taking substrate samples from the lower C-horizon/bedrock interface. Lines were laid over areas of interest with samples collected every 5 m along the line. Samples were taken as deeply as possible,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

9.3.2 Analysis

Samples were prepared and analyzed by ALS Global Laboratories of Whitehorse, YT and North Vancouver, BC respectively. 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 by AA-AU23 using a 30-gram charge for a standard fire assay with an AA finish. If gold 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.

9.3.3 Results

The location of the 2019 GT Probe lines on the White Gold property are shown below on Figure 9.4. The probe lines on the Teacher's Showing define several small zones of anomalous gold, however more work is needed to gather the orientation of any mineralized structures running through this target. Minneapolis Creek appears to have two small anomalous areas on the probe line furthest west. The soil trend on this target would suggest that these anomalous samples may be from NW-SE trending structures along the ridge. Ulli's Ridge probe lines suggest a similar orientation based on the anomalies in the two parallel lines. It is difficult to define a trend direction on Donahue and Wedge with only the probe lines, but using 2019 soils as a guide, it appears there could be an approximate E-W trend. The lines on McKinnon show a trend approximately NE-SW. Results are summarized in Table 9.3 below.



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 9.4 Location of 2019 GT Probe lines at the White Gold Property

Table 9.3 Summary of 2019 GT Probe ample results, White Gold Property

ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Line Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)
WHTGTP19-001	Teacher	50	50	na	0.51	0.6	1450
WHTGTP19-001	Teacher	155	160	5	0.43	1.9	1031
WHTGTP19-002	Teacher	25	25	na	1.03	0.7	3040
WHTGTP19-003	Teacher	15	15	na	0.744	0.3	175
WHTGTP19-004	Teacher	0	10	10	0.57	1.467	na
WHTGTP19-006	Teacher	5	20	15	0.806	na	1685
WHTGTP19-006	Teacher	20	20	na	1.83	na	3490
WHTGTP19-013	Donahue	50	50	na	1.335	4.7	na
WHTGTP19-013	Donahue	90	100	10	0.6	3.2	3940
WHTGTP19-016	Wedge	110	110	na	0.559	1.4	1565
WHTGTP19-017	Wedge	0	0	na	1.285	8.6	498
WHTGTP19-017	Wedge	15	15	na	0.734	1.5	94
WHTGTP19-018	Ulli's	35	45	10	0.63	na	1444
WHTGTP19-018	Ulli's	70	70	na	0.738	0.8	1760
WHTGTP19-019	Ulli's	0	35	35	0.593	na	1062
WHTGTP19-019	Ulli's	5	5	na	1.625	na	1535
WHTGTP19-022	Minneapolis	0	0	na	1.055	1	1475
WHTGTP19-022	Minneapolis	50	65	15	1.186	1.35	2182
WHTGTP19-025	Minneapolis	60	60	na	0.543	0.6	487

9.4 Ground Magnetics and VLF-EM

A total of 42.2 line km of ground magnetics and 69.3 line km of VLF-EM ("VLF") was carried out on the White Gold property on 9 separate grids during the 2019 field season.

9.4.1 Methods and Procedures

Field survey data for the ground magnetics and VLF surveys was acquired using a high-sensitivity Overhauser or proton magnetometer and GEM-19 series portable VLF-EM system respectively. The magnetometer has a resolution of 0.01nT and absolute accuracy of ± 0.1 nT. The VLF sensor measures a variety of parameters for up to three VLF transmitter (Tx) frequencies, including in-phase and out-of-phase as a percentage of the total field, horizontal component (x), horizontal component (y), and field strength in pT. Along with basic GPS tracking, the system provides a navigation feature with the real-time coordinate transformation to UTM and the local grid. Operators can define a complete survey on PC and download points to the magnetometer via RS-232 serial port. During the survey, a GEM-19 magnetometer is set up as the base station to collect data for diurnal correction and removing of unwanted noise arising from solar and atmospheric activity.

For VLF surveys the choice of which remote transmitting stations to use (Table 9.4) is determined by the location of the station(s) relative to the orientation of the exploration target area. Ideally the path from the target survey area to the remote transmitter should be approximately perpendicular to the survey lines. No line cutting is required, line spacing is generally 50-100 m, and station spacing is normally 5-10 m. All data collected is checked for QA/QC.

Table 9.4 List of Remote VLF transmitting stations used for Yukon and Alaska surveys

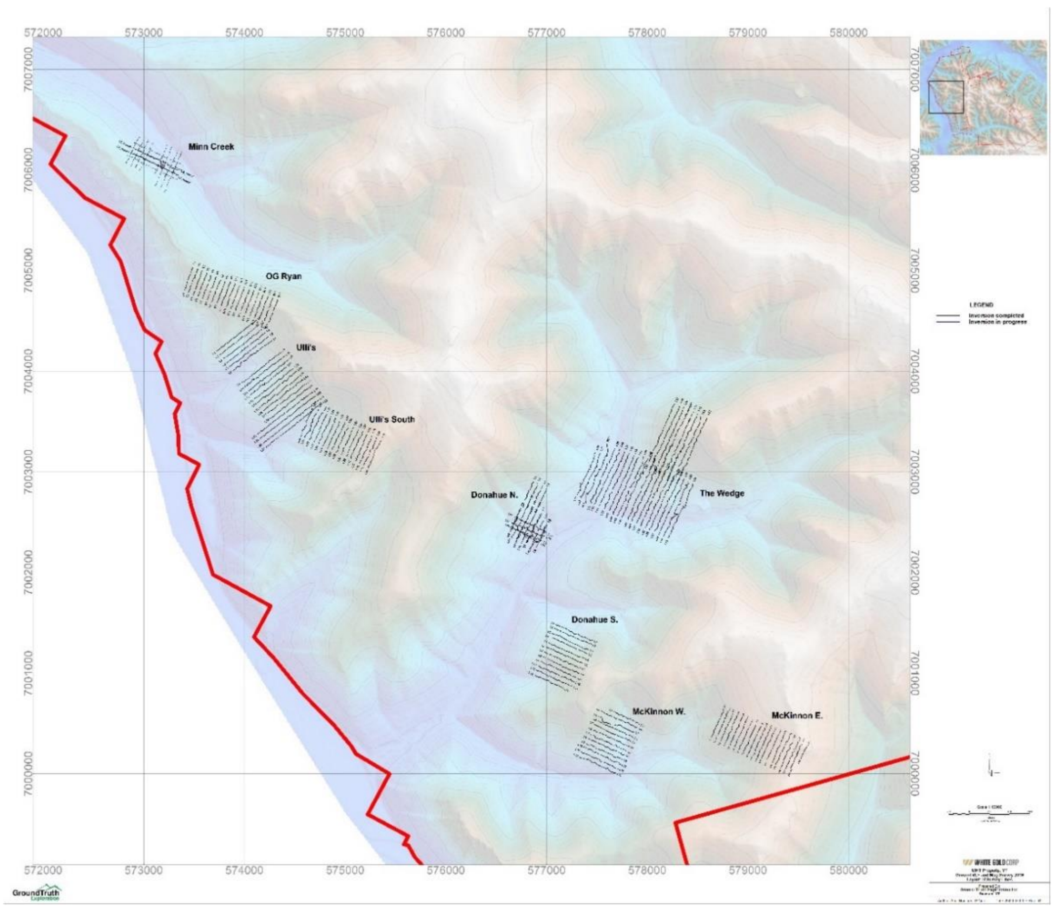
VLF Tx Station	Frequency (kHz)	Latitude	Longitude	Azimuth of signal (+/- 5°)
NML, ND	25.2	46.365987°N	98.335667°W	~ N285°
NLK, WA	24.8	48.203633°N	121.916828°W	~ N 315°
NSS, MD	21.4	38.977778°N	76.453333°W	~ N 270°
JXN, NWY	16.4	66.982337°N	13.872471°E	~ N 195°
NAA, ME	24	44.644506°N	67.284565°W	~ N 260°

Magnetic data and grids are processed using geophysical extension modules of Geosoft for magnetics, and USGS GX scripts for Geosoft. Additionally, data can be inverted for a 3D susceptibility model of the earth using the UBC-GIF MAG3D inversion code. The modelling employs many fine cells in 3D, each of which has a constant physical property value. The VLF data is processed in advanced levels using 2D inversion modelling software EMTOMO-VLF2Dmf, a software program for the inversion of VLF data based on the finite element (FE) method.

A summary of the ground magnetics and VLF grids surveyed on the White Gold property in 2019 is provided below in Table 9.5, and the location of grids is shown in Figure 9.5.

Table 9.5 Summary of 2019 Ground magnetic and VLR surveys, White Gold Property

Survey Type	Grid	Line-km	Mag	VLF
Ground VLF	Ulli's	11.3		11.3
Ground VLF-Mag	Ulli's S.	5.2	5.2	5.2
Ground VLF-Mag	OG Ryan	5.0	5.0	5.0
Ground VLF	McKinnon East	5.9		5.9
Ground VLF	McKinnon West	5.0		5.0
Ground VLF-Mag	Donahue North	6.5	6.5	6.5
Ground VLF	Donahue South	5.0		5.0
Ground VLF-Mag	Minneapolis Creek	5.1	5.1	5.1
Ground VLF-Mag	The Wedge	20.4	20.4	20.4
TOTAL Line Km			**42.2**	**69.3**



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 9.5 Ground magnetic and VLF survey grid locations

9.5 Trenching

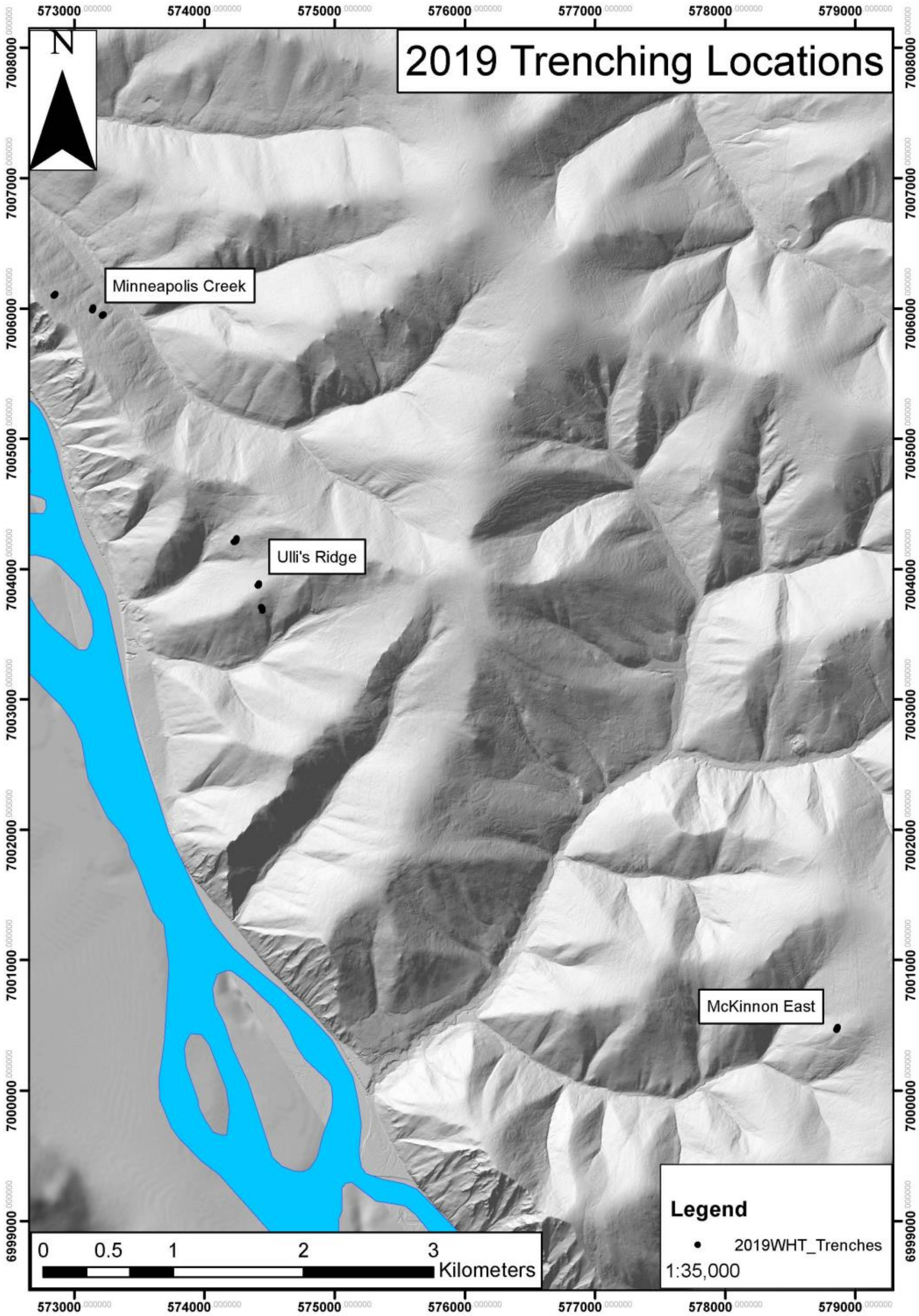
Seven (7) trenches totalling 240 m were excavated during the 2019 field season utilizing a Can-Dig mini-excavator. Three (3) trenches were dug at Minneapolis Creek, 1 at McKinnon, and 3 at Ulli's Ridge. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 9.6.

A total of 86 representative "chip" samples with an average width of 2.5 m each were collected from the trenches. The majority of samples are described as "float", and no in situ bedrock was encountered.

Gold assay results are summarized below in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Summary of gold assay results for the 2019 trenching program

Target Area / Trench No.	Gold Assay Highlights
Minneapolis Creek WHTMCR19T001	5 samples returned 0.110-0.381 ppm Au
WHTMCR19T002	6 samples returned 0.111-0.448 ppm Au
	4 samples returned 0.507-0.997 ppm Au
WHTMCR19T003	1 sample returned 0.205 ppm Au
McKinnon WHTMK19T001	4 samples returned 0.105-0.146 ppm Au
	3 samples returned 1.080-1.510 ppm Au
Ulli's Ridge WHTURL19T001	2 samples returned 0.122-0.468 ppm Au
	2 samples returned 0.501-0.691 ppm Au
	1 sample returned 5.670 ppm Au (highest of the trenching program)
WHTURL19T002	4 samples returned 0.105-0.188 ppm Au
WHTURL19T003	2 samples returned 0.104-0.117 ppm Au
	1 sample returned 0.660 ppm Au
	4 samples returned 1.320-1.975 ppm Au



Source: White Gold (2019)

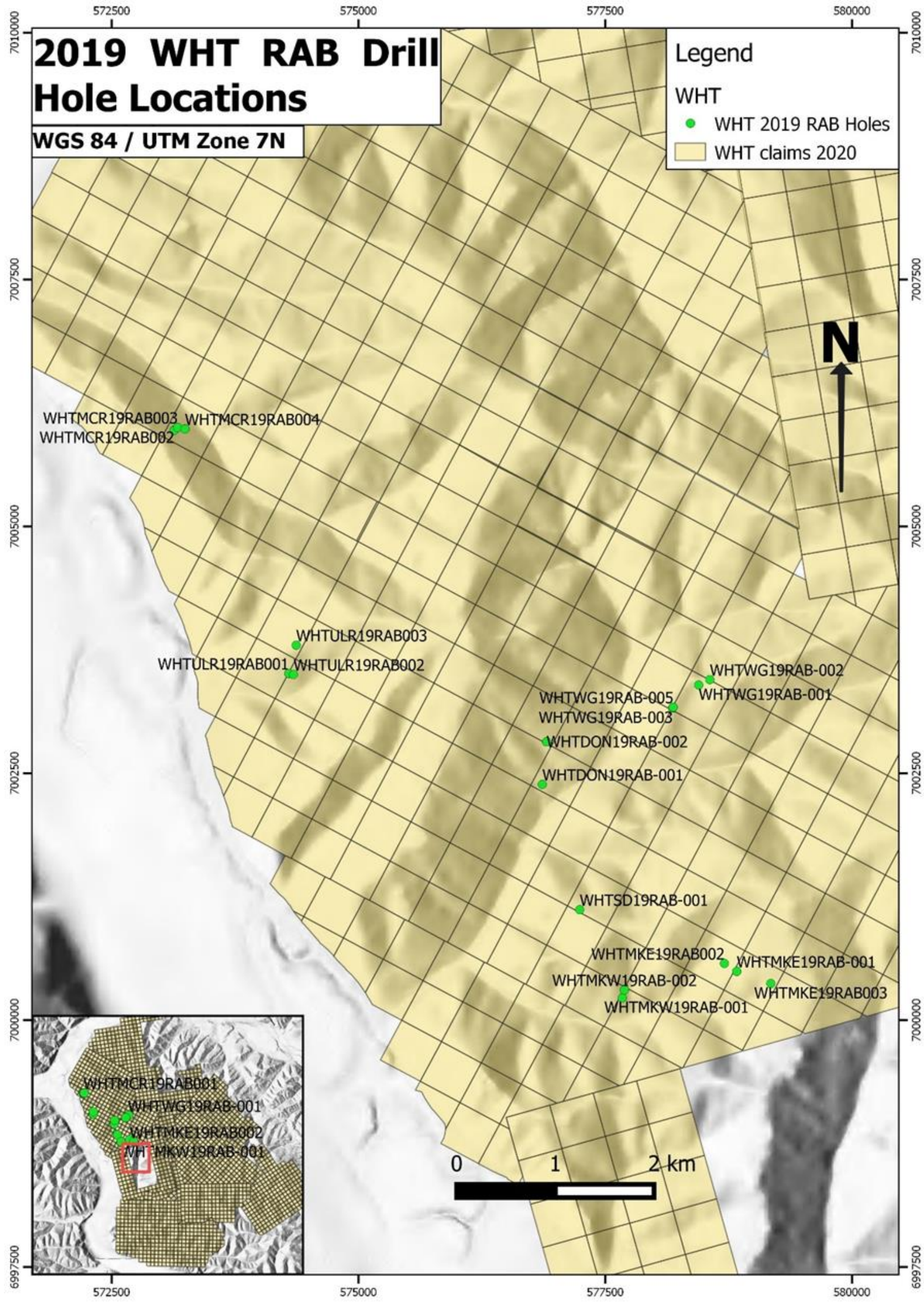
Figure 9.6 2019 Trench location map

9.6 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drilling

Twenty (20) rotary air blast (RAB) holes totaling 1,344.2 m were drilled on the White Gold property in 2019. Table 9.7 provides a summary of drill hole collar locations, azimuth, dip, and final depths and Figure 9.7 shows a surface plan map of the hole locations.

Table 9.7 RAB Drill hole collar data for 2019

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
WHTWG19RAB-001	578447	7003394	827	330	50	100.58
WHTWG19RAB-002	578560	7003449	819	330	50	18.29
WHTWG19RAB-003	578183	7003161	773	330	50	106.68
WHTWG19RAB-004	578189	7003170	790	330	60	4.57
WHTWG19RAB-005	578189	7003170	790	330	70	79.25
WHTDON19RAB-001	576863	7002387	562	315	50	39.62
WHTDON19RAB-002	576906	7002819	662	0	50	100.58
WHTSD19RAB-001	577242	7001118	771	270	50	100.58
WHTMKW19RAB-001	577674	7000225	640	300	55	77.72
WHTMKW19RAB-002	577695	7000305	660	300	55	70.10
WHTMKE19RAB-001	578833	7000493	831	180	60	100.00
WHTMKE19RAB-002	578708	7000574	764	180	60	96.01
WHTMKE19RAB-003	579178	7000370	858	180	60	66.00
WHTMCR19RAB-001	573136	7005977	589	0	60	25.90
WHTMCR19RAB-002	573133	7005973	589	0	70	15.20
WHTMCR19RAB-003	573169	7006002	563	0	60	42.70
WHTMCR19RAB-004	573242	7005987	546	0	60	56.40
WHTULR19RAB-001	574294	7003511	616	180	60	100.58
WHTULR19RAB-002	574342	7003500	608	180	60	100.58
WHTULR19RAB-003	574369	7003798	719	235	60	53.00



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 9.7 Surface plan map showing 2019 RAB hole locations

Methods and Procedures

RAB drilling on the property was conducted using Ground Truth Exploration's, heli-portable, track mounted RAB drill. All drill hole locations were located by GroundTruth Exploration Geologists using a hand-held Garmin GPSMap64s. Once located, front and back sights were aligned with the hole using a compass and wooden picket. The central picket was marked with the site ID, dip, and azimuth.

Chips from the full 1.5 m run are collected from the cyclone and run through a 20 – 80 splitter with the 20% split being bagged as the primary sample. Additional representative sub-samples are collected from the 80% split for XRF analysis and a chip tray. When the hole is complete and before removing casing, an Optical Tele-viewer was used to survey the hole.

A summary of the 2019 RAB drilling results is provided below in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Summary of results for the 2019 RAB drilling program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
WHTMKE19RAB-001	0	15.24	15.24	0.519
inc	0	3.05	3.05	0.965
WHTMKE19RAB-002	24.38	33.53	9.15	0.92
inc.	25.91	32	6.09	1.31
WHTMKE19RAB-003	4.57	57.91	53.34	0.35
inc.	30.48	36.58	6.1	1.39
and	30.48	32	1.52	4.68
inc.	51.82	56.39	4.57	0.77
and	51.82	53.34	1.52	1.7
WHTMCR19RAB-001	0	1.52	1.52	1.14
WHTMCR19RAB-002	0	3.05	3.05	1.52
WHTMCR19RAB-004	0	3.05	3.05	0.69
WHTUR19RAB-001	24.38	32	7.62	1.40
inc.	28.96	30.48	1.52	3.81
WHTUR19RAB-003	0	1.52	1.52	0.708
WHTUR19RAB-003	35.05	36.58	1.53	4.27

9.6.1 Minneapolis Creek

Four (4) RAB holes totalling 135.6 m were drilled at Minneapolis Creek to test a gold-in-soil anomaly, however the drilling was unsuccessful at identifying the source. One possible explanation is that the RAB holes were collared too far downslope. Anomalous gold (0.69 – 2.66 g/t Au) was encountered in the top 1.5 to 3.0 m of 3 of the 4 RAB holes, confirming the surface gold anomaly. Steep topographic slopes mean there could be more significant downslope movement than originally envisaged.

9.6.2 Ulli's Ridge

Three (3) RAB holes totalling 253.0 m were drilled at Ulli's Ridge to test a gold-in-soil anomaly. Hole WHTUR19RAB-001 returned 1.40 g/t Au over 7.62m from 24.4 m depth, and WHTUR19RAB-003 returned 4.27 g/t Au over 1.53 m from 35.1 m depth.

9.6.3 McKinnon East & West

Three (3) RAB holes (WHTMKE19RAB-001 to -003) totalling 257.6 m were drilled at McKinnon East and 2 RAB holes (WHTMKW19RAB-001 & -002) totalling 147.8 m were drilled at McKinnon West.

At McKinnon East, hole WHTMKE19RAB-001 targeted an E-W trending structure which is visible in nearby trenching and returned a low-grade intersection of 0.519 g/t Au over 15.24m from surface. Hole WHTMKE19RAB-002 targeted a gold-in-soil anomaly and the western projection of the E-W structure tested by WHTMKE19RAB-001 and returned 0.92 g/t Au over 9.15 m from 24.38 m depth. Hole WHTMKE19RAB-003 targeted an E-W trending structure encountered in two 2009 trenches that tested the geochemical anomaly, and returned a broad zone of low grade mineralization of 0.35 g/t Au over 53.34 m from 4.57 m depth, including 6.1 m of 1.39 g/t Au.

A compilation of 2019 and historic drill data on the McKinnon East target indicate that a low-grade mineralized zone (0.3 - 0.5 g/t Au) is open for further testing, particularly to the east, however higher grades would need to be encountered.

At McKinnon West, both holes returned relatively narrow zones of low-grade mineralization (WHTMKW19RAB-001: 0.33 g/t Au over 1.52 m from 7.62 m; WHTMKW19RAB-002: 0.393 g/t Au over 3.05 m from 42.67 m).

9.6.4 Donahue North & South

Three (3) RAB holes totalling 240.8 m were drilled at Donahue North and South. All 3 holes intersected zones of low grade (0.20-0.35 g/t Au) mineralization over widths ranging from 4.5-9.1 m.

9.6.5 Wedge

Five (5) RAB holes totalling 309.4 m were drilled at Wedge. The RAB holes did not encounter any significant gold mineralization but did have narrow zones (1.5 m) of anomalous gold (0.15-0.4 g/t).

10 DRILLING

The drill programs described in this section of the report include drilling carried out by White Gold Corp. in 2017, 2018 and 2019 as well as drilling carried out by the previous property owners, Underworld Resources Inc. in 2008 and 2009 and by Kinross Mining Corp. in 2010 and 2011.

Drilling information for 2008 and 2009 was taken from SRK (2010) with minor modifications and the information for the 2010 and 2011 drilling was derived from Kinross (2010) and Kinross (2011b) with minor modifications.

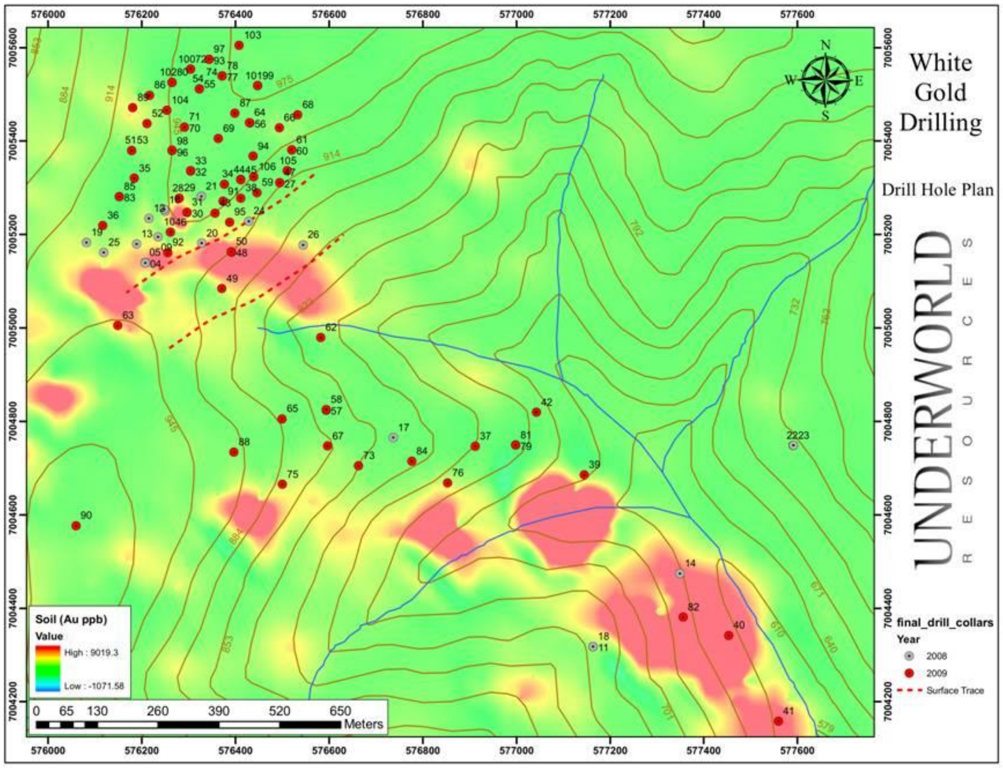
10.1 Underworld 2008 drill program

In 2008, 27 diamond drill holes were completed, totalling 3,431 m. Phase 1 was conducted from June to July 2008, using Peak Drilling Company out of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. A total of 13 holes, totalling 1,247 m, were drilled using BTW coring equipment. Phase 2 was conducted from August to September 2008, using Kluane Drilling Ltd. out of Whitehorse, Yukon. A total of 14 holes, totalling 2,184 m, were completed using NTW coring equipment.

10.2 Underworld 2009 drill program

The drilling program in 2009 was focused on Golden Saddle, with additional drilling on several other targets. A total of 25,886 m of core was drilled. Drill hole locations were based on 2008 and 2009 soil and trench sampling results as well as 2008 drilling results. At the end of 2009, there were seventy-six holes at Golden Saddle (sixty from 2009) representing an average hole spacing of approximately 50 m rough grid pattern (Figure 10.1).

Nineteen more holes were drilled at Arc. Four holes were drilled at the Minneapolis Creek gold soil anomaly. Donahue and South Donahue gold soil anomalies were also drilled with three and five holes respectively. Three holes were drilled to test gold-bearing breccias from the McKinnon zone.



Source: SRK (2010)

Figure 10.1 Underworld drill hole collar locations for Golden Saddle and Arc deposits

10.3 Underworld drilling procedures

The following procedures were followed by Underworld for both the 2008 and 2009 drilling campaigns.

10.3.1 Drill hole collar locations

Drill hole locations were marked by a geologist employed by Underworld using a handheld global positioning system (GPS) receiver, a Brunton Hand transit compass, and three pickets (a center, front and back sight delineating the drill hole azimuth). Once the drill rig was moved, the collar was marked with a wooden picket and labelled with hole identification on an aluminum tag (Figure 10.2). All drill hole collars at Golden Saddle and Arc were then surveyed using a Leica differential GPS.

Source: ACS (2017)

Figure 10.2 Typical collar marking for Underworld drill holes at White Gold

10.3.2 Downhole Surveys

After the hole was completed and before the rods were removed, drill holes were surveyed using a Flexit multi-shot downhole survey tool, where measurements were recorded at twenty-foot (6 m) intervals from the bottom of the hole.

10.3.3 Core logging

Core was logged directly into an Access Database with lithology, alteration, mineralization and structure parameters collected.

10.3.4 Recovery

Core recovery is good to excellent except in the fault zones where recovery was generally poorer.

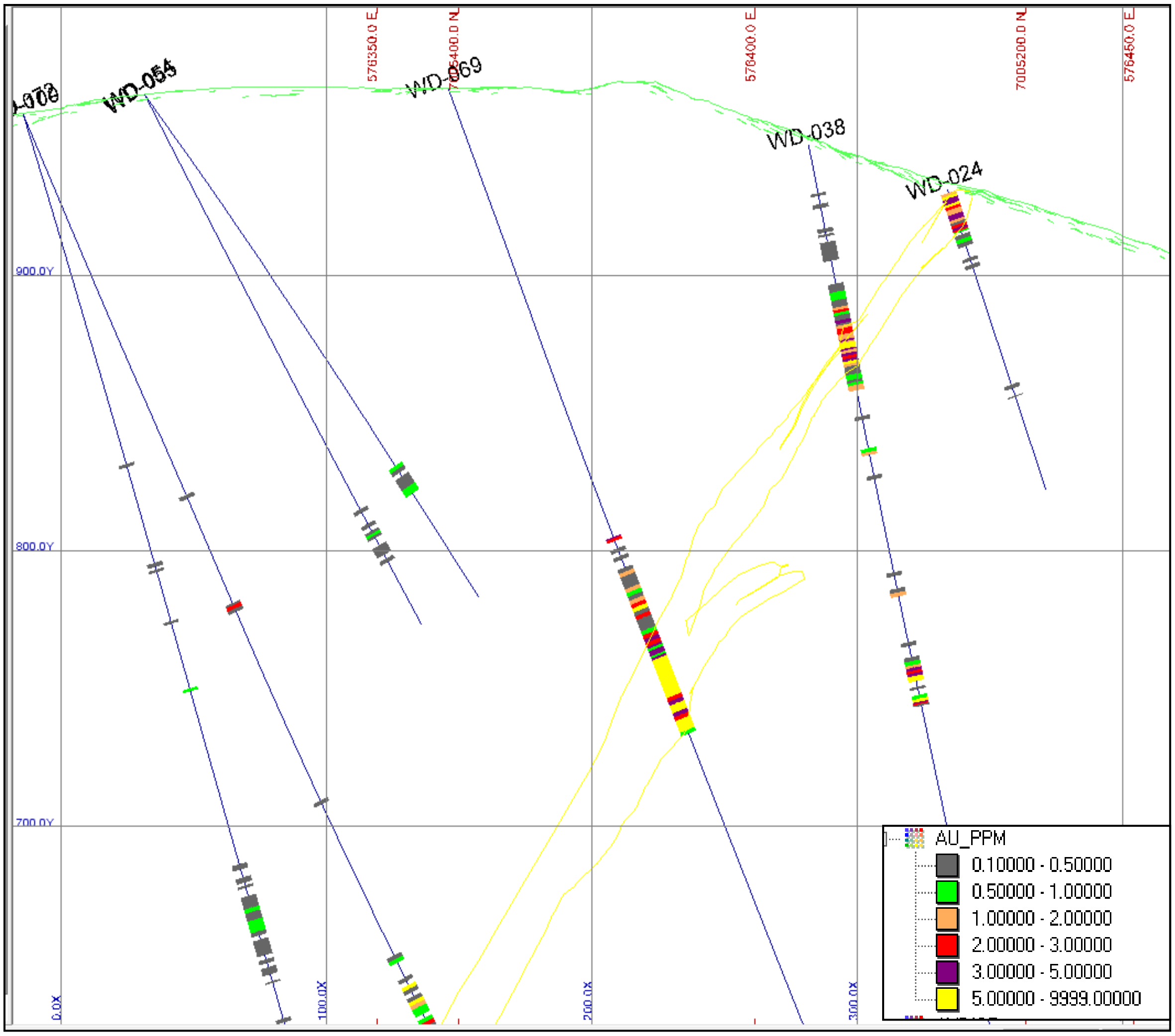
10.3.5 Sample length/true thickness

The samples lengths were determined during logging by the geologist. The average sample length for the Underworld drilling was 1.4 m. Samples were generally taken at a 1.0 or 1.5 m interval in un-mineralized intervals. Samples were generally broken on geological contacts leading to some samples being as short as 9 cm but most (over 99 percent) were at least 30 cm or longer.

As the holes cut the mineralization at different angles, they all have different true widths. In general, the true width is estimated to be 60% to 100% of the stated interval length (Figure 10.3). Table 10.1 summarizes some of the best drill intersections encountered by Underworld in 2009 and shows a typical cross section at the Golden Saddle deposit.

Table 10.1 Selected results of Underworld 2009 drilling program

Deposit	Hole	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Including
Golden Saddle	WD028	105	207	102	1.84	From 105 to 127; 22 m @ 3.99 g/t
Golden Saddle	WD029	145	206	61	3.89	
Golden Saddle	WD031	100	204	104	3.39	From 109.9 to 118.81; 8.89 m @ 9.1 g/t
Golden Saddle	WD061	158	162.5	4.5	4.5	
Golden Saddle	WD064	217	317	100	3.13	From 217 to 237; 19.5 m @ 5.77 g/t
Arc	WD057	100	116.5	16.5	0.64	
Arc	WD065	221.05	264	42.95	0.53	
Arc	WD067	54.5	88	33.5	0.78	From 70 to 88; 17.5 m @ 1.39
Minneapolis Creek	MC03	31.5	39	7.5	0.5	
Donahue	DN01	101.5	103.5	2	1	

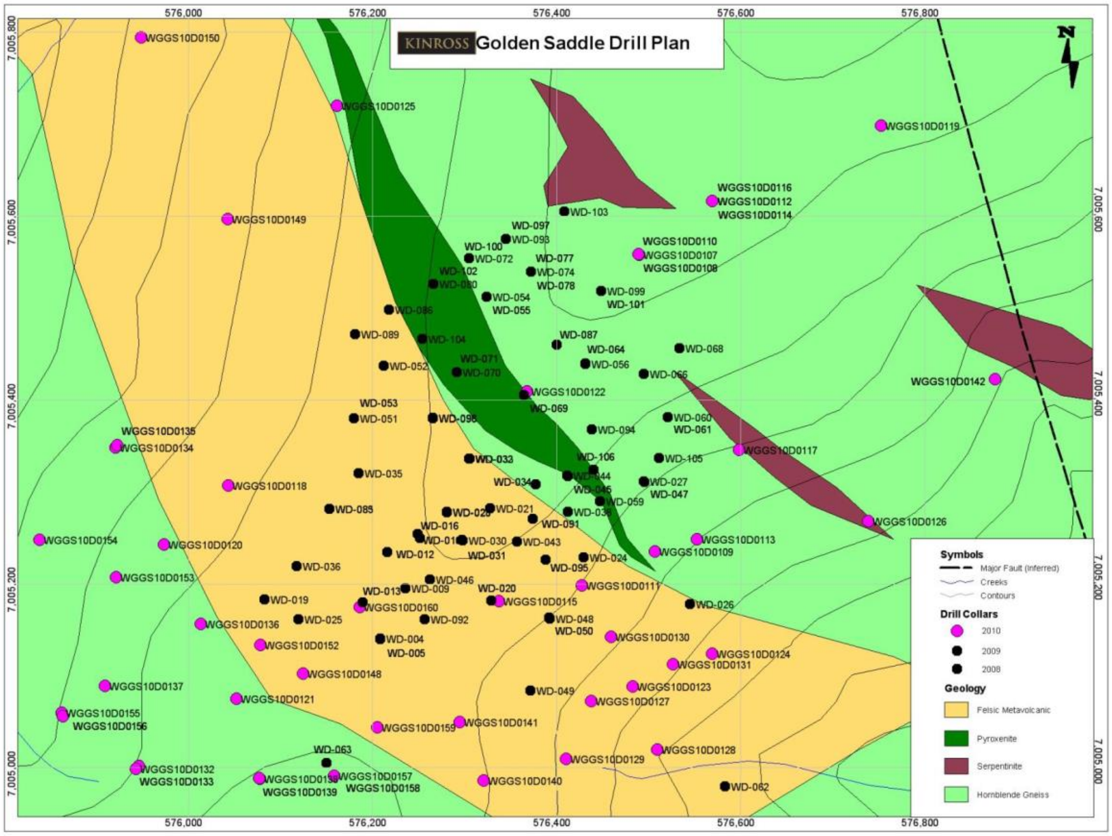


Source (ACS 2017)

Figure 10.3 Typical cross section of Underworld drilling at Golden Saddle

10.4 Kinross 2010 drill program

The 2010 drilling program was initiated with three drill rigs focusing on expanding the known mineralization at the Golden Saddle deposit. A total of 25, 498.37 metres of NQII sized core was drilled from six prospects with 54 new holes added to the Golden Saddle deposit and five to the Arc deposit. Eleven holes were added to the McKinnon, five to the Black Fox area, seven to the Wedge and five to the Lynx showing. Peak Drilling of Courtney BC, was contracted throughout the drill season to carry out the drill program. shows drilling at Golden Saddle to the end of 2010 (Figure 10.4).



Source: Kinross (2010)

Figure 10.4 Golden Saddle drilling. All 2010 holes are in magenta

10.5 Kinross 2011 drill program

During the 2011 drill program, forty-four drill holes, with a total 9861.62 meters of NQII sized core, were completed. A total of six targets were tested, Golden Saddle, Arc, McKinnon, Ryan, Thistle and Lynx. Peak Drilling was contracted throughout the drill season. Using one helicopter portable diamond drill rig (Hydracore 2000) throughout the season.

10.6 Kinross drilling procedures

The following procedures were followed by Kinross for both the 2010 and 2011 drilling campaigns.

10.6.1 Drill hole collar locations

All drill hole locations were identified by a company geologist by way of handheld global positioning system (GPS), a Brunton handheld compass and 3 pickets (marking collar location, front and back sites and also delineating the azimuth of the drill). Once the drill had been moved onto the completed platform, a geologist would then further align the drill using a handheld Brunton compass. As drilling progressed, core would be delivered to the core shack once every morning. Once a drill hole was nearing completion, a geologist would examine the core at the drill site and decide whether to terminate the hole. Once the drill was removed and the timber reclaimed, the drill collars were marked with wooden pickets and metal tags identifying each drill hole. All drill collars at the Golden Saddle Deposit and McKinnon Prospect were then professionally surveyed by a licensed surveyor using a differential GPS.

10.6.2 Downhole Surveys

After the hole was completed and before the rods were removed, drill holes were surveyed using a Flexit multi-shot downhole survey tool, where measurements were recorded at twenty-foot (6 m) intervals from the bottom of the hole.

10.6.3 Core logging

All core logging and technical tasks were completed by geologists and supervised geological technicians employed by Kinross.

Once the initial assessment was completed, core was measured, and one metre intervals were marked directly on the core with China markers. The start and end meterage of each core box was marked on the upper left and lower right respectively. A metal tag, noting hole identification, box number, and meterages was stapled to the top end of the core box for easy identification while stored.

Geotechnical data was collected by a supervised geotechnician or by the logging geologist. Different data was measured for the core depending on the location of the drill hole, and presence of mineralized zones. Data collected for all drill holes included recovery, rock quality data and magnetic susceptibility. Holes close to the Golden Saddle, with obvious mineralization zones, were also examined for hardness, weathering and oxidation, as well as fracture count, fill and orientation, joint count, orientation, type, shape, roughness and condition. The logging geologist also recorded lithology, oxidation condition, alteration, mineralization, and structural data. The geologist marked sampling intervals for assay analyses, and inserted QA/QC samples at regular intervals along the core.

Once logging and sampling was completed, the core was photographed wet, with the hole ID, box number, and start/end meterage clearly visible on a white placard. The photos were uploaded onto the photographing, core boxes were transferred from the logging facility to the core cutting shack and stacked in numerical order to prevent confusion when cutting the core. Tagged and labelled sample bags were provided to the core cutting technician specific to the drill hole being sampled. The core was cut in half and placed into the clear plastic sample bags. The remaining half core was placed back into the core boxes and stacked outside the core shed on a wooden palette. Once a complete hole was cut, the core boxes were capped, banded and taken to the core storage location. All core drilled in 2011 is stored on site at the Green Gulch camp. All core drilled in 2010 is stored at the old Golden Saddle camp site.

10.6.4 Recovery

Core recovery is good to excellent except in the fault zones where recovery was generally poorer.

10.6.5 Sample length/true thickness

The samples lengths were determined during logging by the geologist. The average sample length for the Underworld drilling was 1.4 m. Samples were generally taken at a 1.0 or 1.5 m interval in un-mineralized intervals. Samples were generally broken on geological contacts leading to some samples being as short as 9 cm but most (over 99 percent) were at least 30 cm or longer.

As the holes cut the mineralization at different angles, they all have different true widths. In general, the true width is estimated to be 60% to 100% of the stated interval length. Table 10.2 summarises the best results of the Kinross drilling at White Gold for 2010 and 2011.

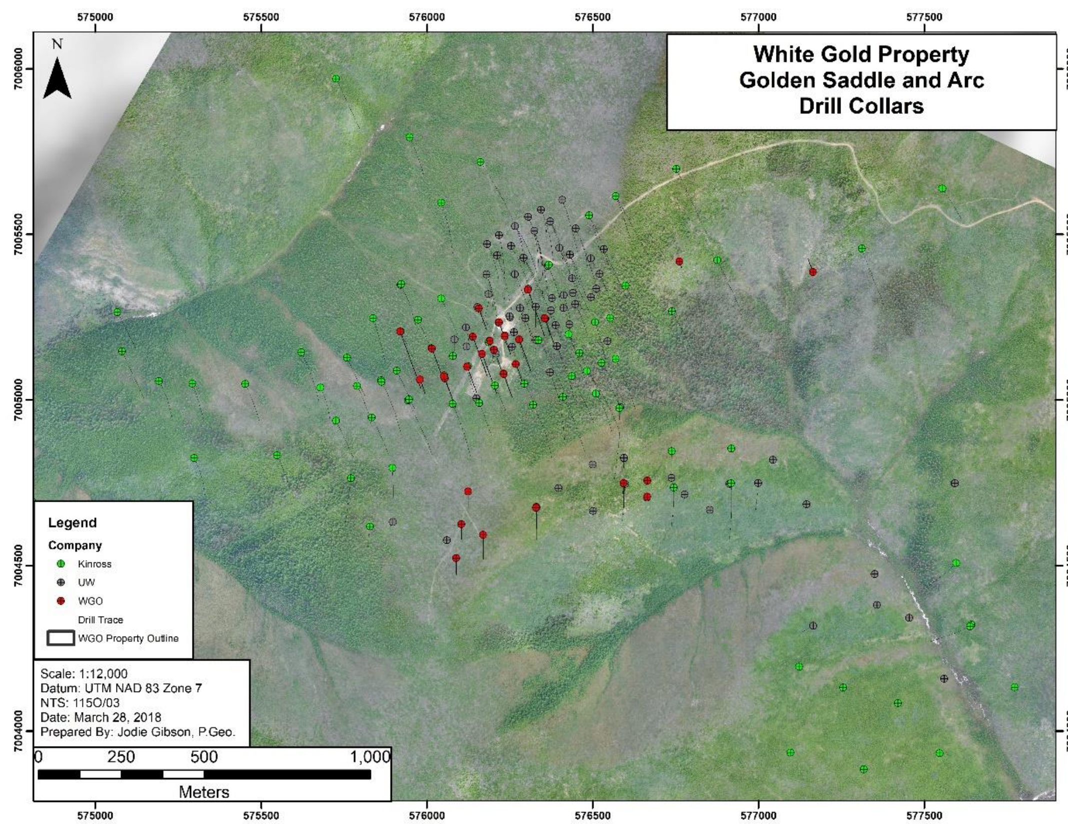
Table 10.2 Best drill hole intersections of Kinross drilling at White Gold Project

Deposit	Hole	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Including
Golden Saddle	WGGS10D140	9	112.84	103.84	0.36	from 42.75 to 52; 9.43 m @ 1.95 g/t
Golden Saddle	WGGS10D152	83.03	113.02	29.9	1.96	from 107 to 113.02; 6.02 m @ 8.31 g/t
Golden Saddle	WGGS10D155	145	233	88	0.4	
Golden Saddle	WGGS10D121	173	209	36	2.11	
Golden Saddle	WGGS10D122	215	269	54	2.84	
Ryan	WGRA11D003	128	136	8	1.07	
Golden Saddle	WGGS11D164	156.7	175.15	18.45	1.39	from 164.15 to 167.15; 3 m @ 5.0 g/t
Golden Saddle	WGGS11D166	184	190	6	1.41	
Arc	WGAR11D007	70	94	24	0.58	from 80 to 81; 1 m @ 4.9 g/t
Arc	WGAR11D008	121.7	137.9	16.2	1.08	from 121.7 to 126.7; 5 m @ 1.7 g/t

Arc	WGAR11D011	63.2	81	17.8	0.61	from 72 to 73; 1 m @ 2.12 g/t
McKinnon	WGMK11D018	148	164.2	16.2	1.65	from 150 to 159; 9 m @ 2.67 g/t

10.7 White Gold 2017 drill program

The 2017 drilling program was initiated with two drill rigs focusing on expanding and in-filling the known mineralization at the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits. A total of four diamond drill holes and 31 Reverse circulation (RC) holes were drilled by White Gold. Nine holes were added to the Arc, twenty-three to the Golden Saddle and three holes were drilled on the Ulli Ridge prospect. Figure 10.5 shows the location of the White Gold and Kinross drill holes at Golden Saddle.



Source: White Gold (2018)

Figure 10.5 Location of White Gold drill holes at Golden Saddle

The diamond drilling was performed by Peak Drilling out of Courtney, BC. using a Hydracore 2000 rig. Reverse circulation drilling was done by Ground Truth Exploration using a converted GT RAB drill rig. The GT RAB drill rig is a wireless remote-controlled rubber tracked platform with a hydraulic tilting mast assemble and rotary drill head. The conversion of the RAB rig to a standard RC drill rig involved the substitution of the standard rod with a double walled drill rod and a center sampling RC bit.

10.7.1 Drill hole collar locations

All drill hole locations were identified by a company geologist by way of handheld global positioning system (GPS), a Brunton handheld compass and 3 pickets (marking collar location, front and back sites and also delineating the azimuth of the drill). Once the drill had been moved onto the completed platform, a geologist would then further align the drill using a handheld Brunton compass. Once a drill hole was nearing completion, a geologist would examine the core at the drill site and decide whether to terminate the hole. After completion of the drill hole and after the rig was moved from the site, the collar location was located using a Geode Multi GNSS GPS receiver.

10.7.2 Downhole Surveys

After the hole was completed and before the rods were removed, core holes were surveyed using a Flexit multi-shot downhole survey tool, where measurements were recorded at twenty-foot (6 m) intervals from the bottom of the hole. Reverse circulation holes were surveyed with an optical Televiewer.

10.7.3 Core logging

All core logging and technical tasks were completed by geologists and supervised geological technicians employed by White Gold.

Once the initial assessment was completed, core was measured, and one metre intervals were marked directly on the core with China markers. The start and end meterage of each core box was marked on the upper left and lower right respectively. A metal tag, noting hole identification, box number, and meterage was stapled to the top end of the core box for easy identification while stored.

Geotechnical data was collected by a supervised geotechnician or by the logging geologist. Different data was measured for the core depending on the location of the drill hole, and presence of mineralized zones. Data collected for all drill holes included recovery, rock quality data and magnetic susceptibility. The logging geologist also recorded lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structural data. The geologist marked sampling intervals for assay analyses, and inserted QA/QC samples at regular intervals along the core.

Once logging and sampling was completed, the core was photographed wet, with the hole ID, box number, and start/end meterages clearly visible on a white placard. The photos were uploaded onto the photographing, core boxes were transferred from the logging facility to the core cutting shack and stacked in numerical order to prevent confusion when cutting the core. Tagged and labelled sample bags were provided to the core cutting technician specific to the drill hole being sampled. The core was cut in half and placed into the clear plastic sample bags. The remaining half core was placed back into the core boxes and stacked outside the core shed on a wooden palette. Once a complete hole was cut, the core boxes were capped, banded and taken to the core storage location. All core drilled in 2017 is stored on site at the Green Gulch camp.

10.7.4 Recovery

Core recovery is good to excellent except in the fault zones where recovery was generally poorer.

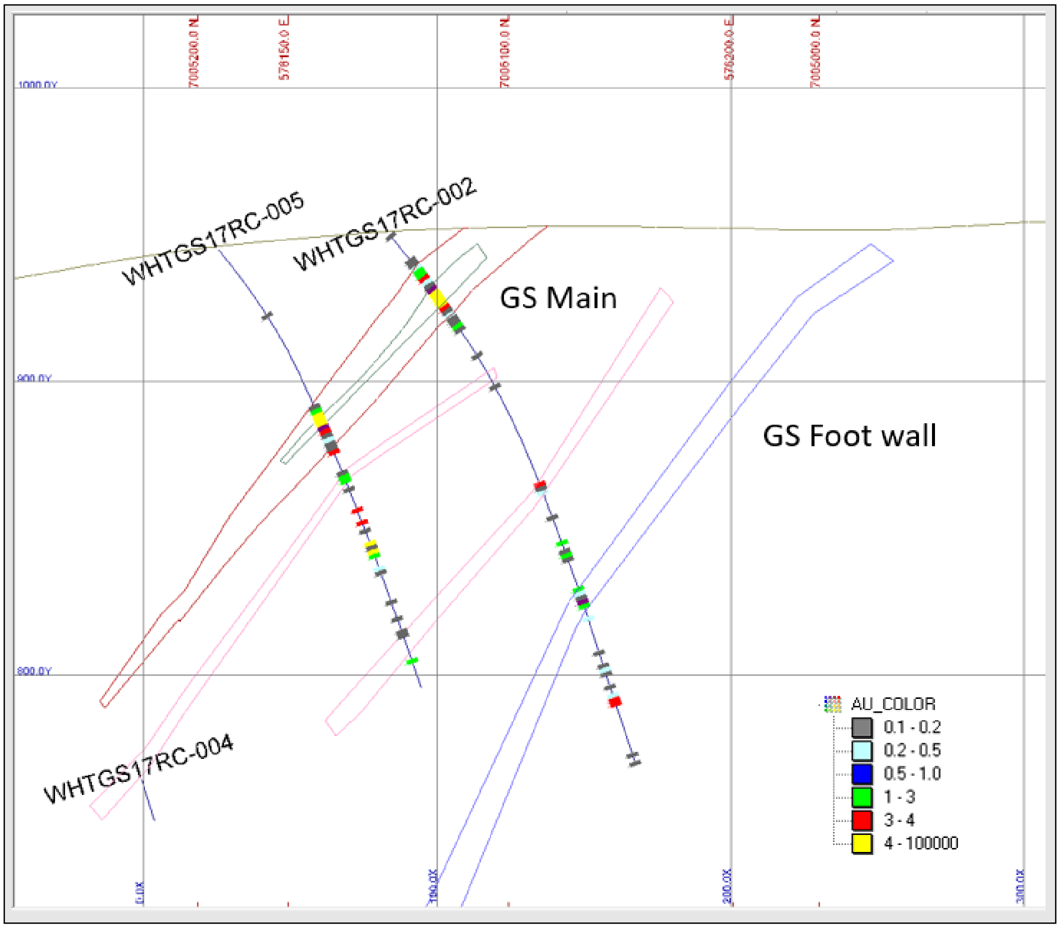
10.7.5 Sample length/true thickness

The samples lengths were determined during logging by the geologist. The average sample length for the diamond drill hole was typically between 1.0 and 2.0 m with the average length being 1.63 m and RC samples were collected every 1.52 m down the hole. Samples were generally broken on geological contacts leading to some samples being as short as 24 cm but most (over 99 percent) were at least 1 m or longer.

As the holes cut the mineralization at different angles, they all have different true widths. In general, the true width is estimated to be 60% to 100% of the stated interval length. Figure 10.6 shows the relative drill hole intersections with the mineralization for the Golden Saddle deposit. Table 10.3 summarizes the best intersections from the 2017 White Gold drill program.

Table 10.3 Sample results of 2017 White Gold drill program

Deposit	Hole	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Including
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-001	16.76	56.39	39.63	3.3	22.86 to 44.19; 21 m @ 5.5g/t and 27.43 to 36.57; 9.1 m @ 8.2 g/t
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-002	13.71	39.62	25.91	2.24	22.86 to 32.0;9.1 m @ 5.36 g/t
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-010	59.43	88.39	28.96	3.99	62.48 to 73.15; 10.6 m @ 10.09 g/t
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17RC-013	68.58	82.29	13.71	7.47	68.58 to 70.1; 1.52 m @ 21.5g/t
Golden Saddle	WHTGS17DD-170	155	189	34	4.57	173 to 180; 7 m @ 9.8 g/t and 173 to 177; 4 m @1 2.25
Golden Saddle	WHTGSRC-011	48.76	114.3	65.54	4.06	73.15 to 88.86; 13.7 m@ 6.07g/t and 94.48 to 114.3; 19.8 m @ 5.47 g/t



Source: ACS (2018)

Note: Grid lines are 100 m apart

Figure 10.6 Typical cross section looking Northeast showing drill hole intersections with the mineralized zones at Golden Saddle

10.8 White Gold 2018 drill program

The 2018 diamond drilling program was initiated with two drill rigs operated by Peak Drilling and one contracted by New Age Drilling, all equipped for NQ2 diameter core. A total of 46 holes were drilled for 16,250 m. The primary focus of the program was to expand the Golden Saddle resource via infill and step-out drilling down-dip and along strike of known mineralization and to define new targets on the property through follow up drilling on surface geochemical anomalies and geophysical surveys. Drilling was completed over the Golden Saddle, Golden Saddle West, Arc, McKinnon, South and

North Donahue, Ninety-Eight zone and the Ryan Showing. Figure 10.7 shows the location of the 2018 White Gold drill holes.

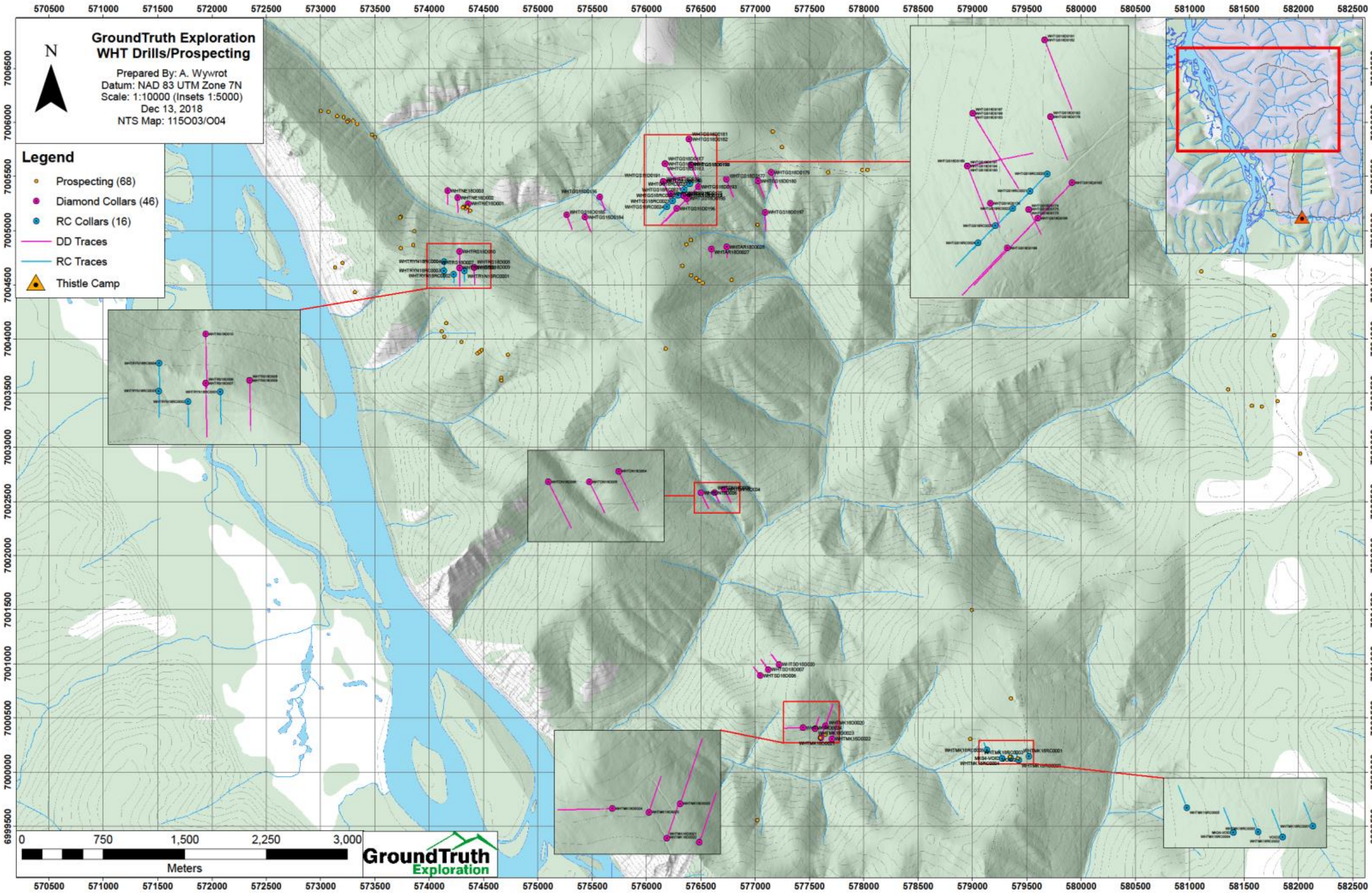
Reverse circulation drilling was done by Ground Truth Exploration using a converted GT RAB drill rig. The GT RAB drill rig is a wireless remote-controlled rubber tracked platform with a hydraulic tilting mast assemble and rotary drill head. The conversion of the RAB rig to a standard RC drill rig involved the substitution of the standard rod with a double walled drill rod and a center sampling RC bit. A total of 14 holes were drilled for 2,397 m. Three areas of interest were tested, McKinnon, Ryan and Golden Saddle, each of these areas of interest were shallow targets.

10.8.1 Drill hole collar locations

All drill hole locations were identified by a company geologist by way of handheld global positioning system (GPS), a Brunton handheld compass and 3 pickets (marking collar location, front and back sites and also delineating the azimuth of the drill). Once the drill had been moved onto the completed platform, a geologist would then further align the drill using a handheld Brunton compass. Once a drill hole was nearing completion, a geologist would examine the core at the drill site and decide whether to terminate the hole. After completion of the drill hole and after the rig was moved from the site, the collar location was located using using a Geode Multi GNSS GPS receiver.

10.8.2 Downhole surveys

After the hole was completed and before the rods were removed, core holes were surveyed using a Flexit multi-shot downhole survey tool, where measurements were recorded at twenty-foot (6 m) intervals from the bottom of the hole. Reverse circulation holes were surveyed with an optical Televiewer.



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 10.7 Location of 2018 RC and DDH drilling

10.8.3 Core logging

All core logging and technical tasks were completed by geologists and supervised geological technicians employed by White Gold.

Once the initial assessment was completed, core was measured, and one metre intervals were marked directly on the core with China markers. The start and end meterage of each core box was marked on the upper left and lower right respectively. A metal tag, noting hole identification, box number, and meterage was stapled to the top end of the core box for easy identification while stored.

Geotechnical data was collected by a supervised geotechnician or by the logging geologist. Different data was measured for the core depending on the location of the drill hole, and presence of mineralized zones. Data collected for all drill holes included recovery, rock quality data and magnetic susceptibility. The logging geologist also recorded lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structural data. The geologist marked sampling intervals for assay analyses, and inserted QA/QC samples at regular intervals along the core.

Once logging and sampling was completed, the core was photographed wet, with the hole ID, box number, and start/end meterages clearly visible on a white placard. The photos were uploaded onto the photographing, core boxes were transferred from the logging facility to the core cutting shack and stacked in numerical order to prevent confusion when cutting the core. Tagged and labelled sample bags were provided to the core cutting technician specific to the drill hole being sampled. The core was cut in half and placed into the clear plastic sample bags. The remaining half core was placed back into the core boxes and stacked outside the core shed on a wooden palette. Once a complete hole was cut, the core boxes were capped, banded and taken to the core storage location. All core drilled in 2017 is stored on site at the Green Gulch camp.

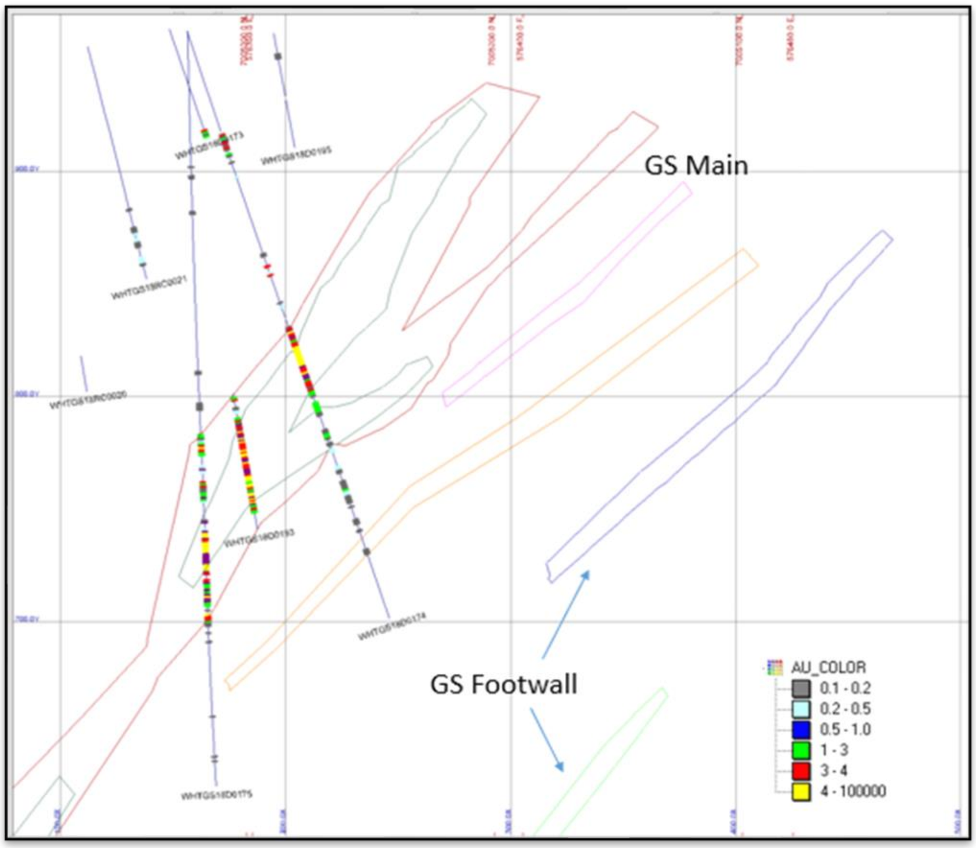
10.8.4 Recovery

Core recovery is good to excellent except in the fault zones where recovery was generally poorer.

10.8.5 Sample length/true thickness

The samples lengths were determined during logging by the geologist. Sample lengths for the diamond drill hole was typically between 1.0 and 2.0 m with the average length being 1.63 m and RC samples were collected every 1.52 m down the hole. Samples were generally broken on geological contacts leading to some samples being as short as 24 cm but most (over 99 percent) were at least 1 m or longer.

As the holes cut the mineralization at different angles, they all have different true widths. In general, the true width is estimated to be 60% to 100% of the stated interval length. Figure 10.8 shows the relative drill hole intersections with the mineralization for the Golden Saddle deposit. Table 10.3 summarizes the best intersections from the 2017 White Gold drill program.



Source: ACS (2019)

Note: Grid lines are 100 m apart

Figure 10.8 Typical cross section looking Northeast showing 2018 drill holes with the mineralized zones at Golden Saddle

Table 10.4 Significant interceptions from the 2018 diamond drilling at Golden Saddle

Hole ID	Target Area	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Au (g/t)
WHTGS18D0174	Golden Saddle	47.00	55.00	8.00	1.34
And		139.00	179.00	40.00	3.69
Incl.		139.00	163.40	24.40	5.58
Incl.		153.00	157.00	4.00	11.39
WHTGS18D0175	Golden Saddle	179.06	210.00	30.94	1.05
And		218.00	263.00	44.90	4.60
Incl.		223.00	240.00	17.00	8.57
WHTGS18D0176	Golden Saddle	171.00	203.00	32.00	6.89
Incl.		175.00	193.42	18.42	11.08
Incl.		188.58	193.42	4.84	20.00
WHTAR18D0027	Arc	102.15	120.60	18.45	1.61
And		217.00	221.00	4.00	1.14
WHTAR18D0028	Arc	99.00	109.00	10.00	1.74
And		117.00	120.00	3.00	2.73
WHTGS18D0178	Golden Saddle	448.70	452.80	4.10	1.62
And		473.00	478.10	5.10	2.50
Incl.		477.00	478.10	1.10	5.51
WHTGS18D0183	Golden Saddle	426.00	480.55	54.55	1.20
Incl.		468.00	480.55	12.55	2.67
Incl.		475.08	480.55	5.47	4.71
Incl.		477.90	480.55	2.65	7.02
And		587.85	594.00	6.15	1.75
WHTGS18D0184	GS West	117.00	141.00	24.00	1.92
Incl.		118.00	128.00	10.00	2.97
Incl.		121.05	123.00	1.95	8.12
WHTGS18D0185	GS West	146.00	158.65	12.65	0.41
Incl.		157.90	158.65	0.75	3.99
WHTGS18D0186	GS West	290.97	292.02	1.05	159.00
WHTGS18D0187	Golden Saddle	458.55	488.00	29.45	0.90
Incl.		479.05	488.00	8.95	1.97
And		505.17	507.00	1.83	3.52
WHTGS18D0188	Golden Saddle	35.23	40.72	5.49	0.90
And		248.00	254.00	6.00	1.12
And		557.00	565.00	8.00	1.30
Incl.		559.44	560.42	0.98	3.52
WHTGS18D0190	Golden Saddle	309.35	317.00	7.65	3.07
Incl.		312.25	316.00	3.75	5.10
And		551.70	552.63	0.93	9.85

Hole ID	Target Area	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Au (g/t)
WHTGS18D0191	Golden Saddle	347.63	369.90	22.27	1.95
Incl.		362.00	368.33	6.33	4.87
WHTGS18D0192	Golden Saddle	389.35	393.70	4.35	3.56
And		434.00	442.00	8.00	1.86
Incl.		439.68	440.84	1.16	6.44
WHTGS18D0193	Golden Saddle	210.00	278.00	68.00	3.95
Incl.		225.70	273.00	47.30	5.42
Incl.		256.00	267.90	11.90	9.55
WHTGS18D0194	Golden Saddle	346.24	451.26	115.61	2.32
Incl.		385.23	450.75	66.23	3.76
Incl.		427.11	450.75	23.64	6.90
Incl.		440.20	450.75	10.55	14.21
And		492.20	494.00	1.80	8.83
WHTGS18D0195	Golden Saddle	81.40	82.45	1.05	5.29
And		89.00	95.38	6.38	1.44
And		148.00	166.83	18.85	1.99
Incl.		152.00	155.00	3.00	5.85
And		353.55	356.00	2.45	3.82
WHTGS18D0196	Golden Saddle	31.00	65.00	34.00	2.39
Incl.		37.00	61.47	24.47	3.21
Incl.		44.35	49.00	4.65	7.37
And		265.00	284.00	19.00	1.62
Incl.		276.00	284.00	8.00	2.44

10.9 White Gold 2019 drilling program

The 2019 drilling program was carried out by a single drill rig operated by New Age drilling of Whitehorse equipped for NQ2 diameter core. A total of 29 holes were completed totaling 6845 m. The program tested four zones:

- **GS Main** - 8 holes totaling 2550.7 m of infill drilling targeting near surface (<200m) gaps in the geologic model on GS Main zone, focusing particularly on the high-grade core.
- **GS West –** 10 holes totaling 2103.1 m targeting expansion of the GS West mineralization in all directions.
- **Arc** - 9 holes totaling 1840.1 m including step-out holes drilled along strike to the east to tie the resource area with historic Underworld Resources' hole WD-014, infill holes in the resource area targeting the near-surface projection of higher

grade (>2 g/t Au) material within the Arc Zone, and a test of the western surface expression of the Arc Lower Lens.

- **Ryan's Surprise** - two holes totaling 352 m were drilled to follow up to 2018 drilling in the area. The holes were drilled to the north in order to evaluate an updated geologic interpretation for the area.

Figure 10.9 shows the location of the GS Main, GW West and Arc holes, and Figure 10.10 shows the location of the Ryan's Surprise holes.

10.9.1 Drill collar locations

All drill hole locations were identified by a company geologist by way of handheld global positioning system (GPS), a Brunton handheld compass and 3 pickets (marking collar location, front and back sites and also delineating the azimuth of the drill). Once the drill had been moved onto the completed platform, a geologist would then further align the drill using a handheld Brunton compass. Once a drill hole was nearing completion, a geologist would examine the core at the drill site and decide whether to terminate the hole. At the end of the drill season White Gold contracted Underhill Geomatics of Whitehorse, YT to Survey all 2019 drill holes and drill holes within and surrounding the immediate resource area using a Trimble DPGS system with base station.

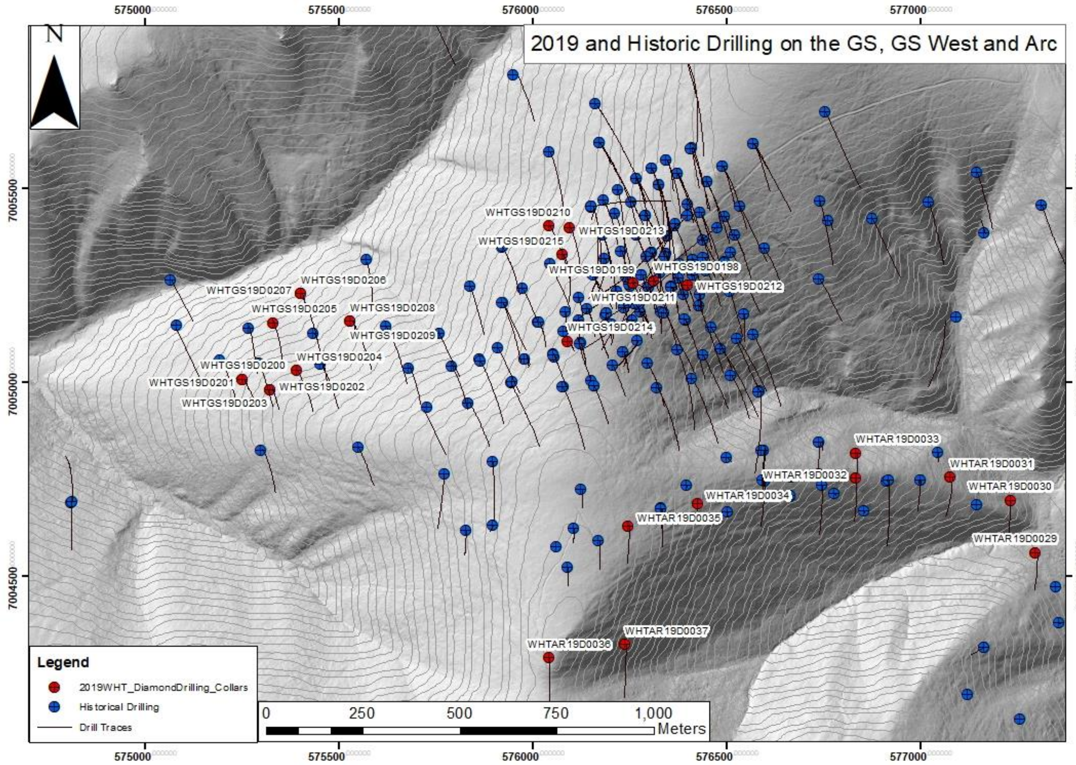
10.9.2 Downhole surveys

After the hole was completed and before the rods were removed, core holes were surveyed using a Flexit single shot downhole survey tool, where measurements were recorded at 30 metre (30 m) intervals.

10.9.3 Core logging

All core logging and technical tasks were completed by geologists and supervised geological technicians employed by White Gold.

Once the initial assessment was completed, core was measured, and one metre intervals were marked directly on the core with China markers. The start and end meterage of each core box was marked on the upper left and lower right respectively. A metal tag, noting hole identification, box number, and meterage was stapled to the top end of the core box for easy identification while stored.

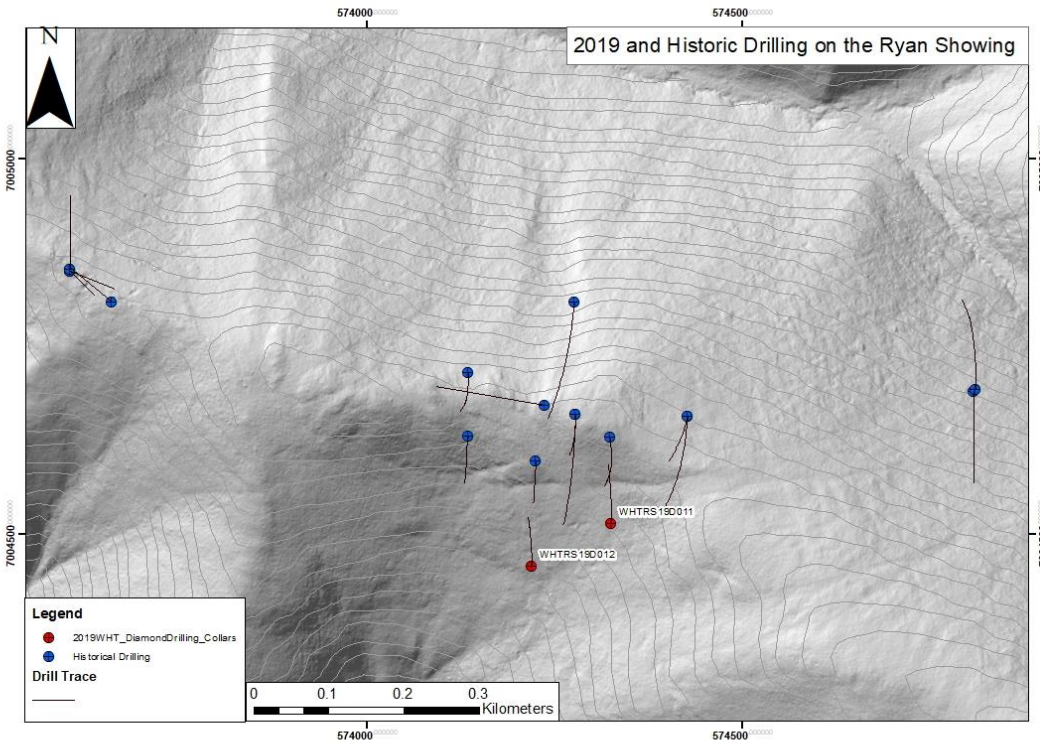


Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 10.9 Location of 2019 Golden Saddle and Arc diamond drill holes

Geotechnical data was collected by a supervised geotechnician or by the logging geologist. Different data was measured for the core depending on the location of the drill hole, and presence of mineralized zones. Data collected for all drill holes included recovery, rock quality data and magnetic susceptibility. The logging geologist also recorded lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structural data. The geologist marked sampling intervals for assay analyses, and inserted QA/QC samples at regular intervals along the core.

Once logging and sampling was completed, the core was photographed wet, with the hole ID, box number, and start/end meterages clearly visible on a white placard. The photos were uploaded onto the photographing, core boxes were transferred from the logging facility to the core cutting shack and stacked in numerical order to prevent confusion when cutting the core. Tagged and labelled sample bags were provided to the core cutting technician specific to the drill hole being sampled. The core was cut in half and placed into the clear plastic sample bags. The remaining half core was placed back into the core boxes and stacked outside the core shed on a wooden palette. Once a complete hole was cut, the core boxes were capped, banded and taken to the core storage location. All core drilled in 2019 is stored on site at the Green Gulch camp.



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 10.10 Location of 2020 Ryan's Surprise drill holes

10.9.4 Core recovery

Core recovery is good to excellent except in the fault zones where recovery was generally poorer.

10.9.5 Sample length/true thickness

The samples lengths were determined during logging by the geologist. Sample lengths for the diamond drill holes in 2019 was typically between 0.5 and 2.0 m with the average length being 1.31 m. Samples boundaries were based on geological, structural, alteration or mineralogical contacts leading to some samples being as short as 12 cm but most samples (over 99.5 percent) were at least 0.5 m or longer.

As the holes cut the mineralization at different angles, they all have different true widths. In general, the true width is estimated to be 60% to 100% of the stated interval length. Table 10.5 summarizes the best intersections from the 2019 White Gold drill program.

Table 10.5 Significant intercepts form the 2019 diamond drilling

Hole ID	Target	From	To	Length	Au g/t
WHTGS19D0198	GS	22.00	25.00	3.00	4.48
WHTGS19D0198	GS	73.00	141.00	68.00	3.59
inc.		77.00	90.60	13.60	8.11
WHTGS19D0198	GS	179.00	189.56	10.56	2.31
WHTGS19D0199	GS	88.00	97.30	9.30	4.07
WHTGS19D0199	GS	158.80	166.63	7.83	1.51
WHTGS19D0199	GS	190.60	193.00	2.40	2.28
WHTGS19D0199	GS	291.00	300.80	9.80	1.36
WHTGS19D0200	GSW	14.15	22.23	8.08	0.97
WHTGS19D0200	GSW	28.00	40.00	12.00	1.40
WHTGS19D0201	GSW	11.00	18.00	7.00	1.21
WHTGS19D0201	GSW	25.00	42.55	17.55	1.06
and		37.00	42.55	5.55	1.43
WHTGS19D0206	GSW	229.90	233.00	3.10	1.79
WHTGS19D0207	GSW	330.80	332.00	1.20	4.15
WHTGS19D0208	GSW	222.00	224.00	2.00	2.26
WHTGS19D0210	GS	242.12	243.00	0.88	2.57
WHTGS19D0210	GS	249.00	254.81	5.81	3.07
WHTGS19D0210	GS	261.92	262.57	0.65	4.00
WHTGS19D0211	GS	15.15	180.15	65.00	2.46
WHTGS19D0211	GS	128.00	145.00	17.00	4.23
WHTGS19D0211	GS	170.00	173.00	3.00	5.53
WHTGS19D0212	GS	37.55	65.00	27.45	4.85
WHTGS19D0212	GS	51.00	60.00	9.00	6.58
WHTGS19D0212	GS	211.00	223.00	12.00	1.37
inc.	GS	212.00	216.00	4.00	2.41
inc.	GS	213.30	215.08	1.78	3.86
WHTAR19D029	Arc	60.00	67.00	7.00	1.38
WHTAR19D030	Arc	101.3	102.70	1.40	2.38
WHTAR19D030	Arc	132	137.40	5.40	3.64
inc.	Arc	134	135.30	1.30	14.30
WHTAR19D031	Arc	102.00	118.00	16.00	1.28
inc.	Arc	104.00	108.00	4.00	2.54
WHTAR19D032	Arc	57.90	59.00	1.10	2.50
WHTAR19D032	Arc	94.15	105.00	10.85	1.59

WHTAR19D032	Arc	202.00	203.00	1.00	2.88
WHTAR19D033	Arc	127.00	134.00	7.00	1.28
WHTAR19D034	Arc	65.19	76.00	10.09	2.92
inc.	Arc	68.00	74.00	6.00	3.67
WHTAR19D034	Arc	90.00	92.00	2.00	1.45
WHTAR19D035	Arc	52.53	74.00	21.47	0.86
inc.	Arc	52.53	53.28	3.75	1.82
WHTAR19D035	Arc	105.00	107.00	2.00	2.50
WHTGS19D0214	GS	18.00	23.40	5.40	3.83
WHTGS19D0214	GS	192.00	205.00	13.00	2.08
WHTGS19D0214	GS	212.00	214.00	2.00	1.60
WHTRS19D011	Ryans	33.00	34.00	1.00	8.22
WHTRS19D012	Ryans	61.15	62.20	1.05	1.39
WHTRS19D012	Ryans	93.00	104.00	11.00	2.66
inc	Ryans	93.00	96.06	3.06	4.23
WHTRS19D012	Ryans	142.22	174.00	31.78	1.73
inc.	Ryans	142.22	146.36	4.14	2.85
inc	Ryans	154.00	158.26	4.26	2.39
and	Ryans	164.58	173.00	8.42	3.55
WHTGS19D0215	GS	196.00	200.00	4.00	2.02
inc.	GS	199.00	200.00	1.00	6.63
WHTGS19D0215	GS	207.00	211.42	4.42	1.82

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 Sampling Methods

11.1.1 Underworld (2008-2009)

Sampling of geologic materials (core, rock, and soil samples) completed by Underworld consisted of a standard industry “best practice” approach. All work was performed by experienced geologic technicians and contract geologists. Drill core and rock chip samples were assayed by ALS in Vancouver. Soil samples were assayed by Acme Laboratories in Vancouver. All samples were analyzed for gold, and a suite of thirty-five elements. Most gold analyses were conducted by fire assay. Samples which contained coarser grained visible gold were assayed by metallic screen, in addition to ICP. The QA/QC process was designed to monitor the sample collection and preparation procedures, as well as the precision and accuracy of the analysis.

Drill core sampling was carried out by Underworld geologists. Drill core was transported daily by helicopter to the logging facility. Core was inspected for quality and accuracy of core recovery. Run blocks were then converted from feet to meters if it was not already done so, and meter marks were placed on the core. Boxes were then labelled with metal tags indicating the hole number, box number, and from/to meterage for storage. Recovery and RQD was recorded and entered into the geotechnical section of the database. Other geotechnical parameters such as joint conditions, joint spacing, and rock hardness were entered into the logging database as well. Drill core was then logged by a geologist, noting lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralogy of the core, recording all of the data directly into laptop computers with the White Project database template.

During core logging, sampling intervals were determined by the geologist and marked directly in the box. Sample intervals averaged 1.5 m long, but were adjusted to avoid crossing geologic contacts, or to target strongly mineralized intervals. Strongly mineralized intervals less than 1.5 m long but greater than 0.5 m long were broken out into individual samples. Assay types for each sample were selected by the geologist.

Following sampling, core was photographed with hole name, box number, and from/to metreage indicated clearly in the photograph. Core was cut in half by Underworld employees directly supervised by geologists. Once the interval had been cut, half of the core was placed into a sample bag labelled with the corresponding sample number. Half of the core was returned to the core box and stored on site.

11.1.2 Kinross (2010-2011)

All drill hole locations were identified by a Kinross employee using a handheld GPS and aligned along the desired azimuth using a Brunton handheld compass. Core was delivered daily, via helicopter, to the core shed. Once complete holes were surveyed with a MI3 Multi-shot borehole survey tool, measuring 50 ft or 100 ft as the rods were pulled from the hole.

All core logging and technical tasks were completed by geologists and supervised geological technicians. Core markers were assessed for accuracy and then was measured and one m intervals were marked directly on the core with China markers. The start and end meterage of each core box was marked on the upper left and lower right respectively. A metal tag, noting hole identification, box number, and meterages was stapled to the top end of the core box for easy identification while stored.

Geotechnical data was collected by a supervised geotechnician or by the logging geologist. Different data was measured for the core depending on the location of the drill hole, and presence of mineralized zones. Data collected for all drill holes included; recovery, RQD and magnetic susceptibility. Holes close to the Golden Saddle, with obvious mineralization zones, were also examined for hardness, weathering and oxidation, as well as fracture count, fill and orientation, joint count, orientation, type, shape, roughness and condition.

The logging geologist recorded lithology, oxidation condition, alteration, mineralization, and structural data. The geologist marked sampling intervals for assay analyses, and inserted QA/QC samples at regular intervals along the core. The drill core was generally sampled in 2 m intervals, with sample interval lengths adjusted to avoid crossing lithologic boundaries or to target zones of interest. A lower sample size cut off of 0.5 m was chosen to ensure enough material for sampling. Smaller sample intervals were used to target small dikes or zones of mineralization, veining or interesting alteration at the discretion of the logging geologist. Large mineralized zones were sampled in 1 m intervals. The two meters above and below any mineralized zone was sampled in 1 m intervals to aid in interpretation and delineation of assay results. On occasion, primarily at the beginning of the hole, when rock was crumbly or washed out and significant core was lost, sample intervals may be greater than 2 m. Unique numbered sample tags, supplied by ALS Minerals, with digital barcodes were stapled to the end of each sample interval

Once logging and sampling was completed, the core was photographed wet after which the core boxes were transferred from the logging facility to the core cutting shack and stacked in numerical order to prevent confusion when cutting the core. Tagged and labelled sample bags were provided to the core cutting technician specific to the drill hole being sampled. The core was cut in half and placed into the clear plastic sample bags. The remaining half core was placed back into the core boxes and stacked outside the core shed on a wooden palette. Once a complete hole was cut, the core boxes were capped, banded and taken to the core storage location. Core has been stored on site at the Green Gulch camp.

11.1.3 White Gold (2017 – 2019)

All soil sampling traverses were pre-planned, with pre-specified sampling intervals, ranging from 10 m to 50 m.Field technicians navigated to sample site using handheld GPS units, where the soil sample was collected using an Eijklcamp brand hand auger at a depth of between 20 cm and 110 cm. The soil was laid out on the sheet of plastic in the order it was recovered from the sample hole. Two Standardized photos are taken at each sample site.

The sampler placed 400 – 500 grams of soil from the bottom of the hole into a kraft sample bag. The bag labeled with the 3-letter project and tagged with a plastic barcode ID tag containing a unique 7-digit sample identification number is inserted. A plastic barcode ID tag with the sample identification number was 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 was taken once for every 25 samples. Both samples were given unique Sample identification number. The data for both samples was recorded and a note made indicating the duplicate and its corresponding sample identification number.

The GPS location of the sample site was recorded with a Garmin GPS Map 60cx or 76cx GPS device in UTM NAD 83 format, and the waypoint was labeled with the project name and the sample identification number. A weather-proof handheld device equipped with a barcode scanner was used in the field to record the descriptive attributes of the sample collected. This included: sample identification number (scanned into device at sample site), soil colour, soil horizon, slope, sample depth, ground and tree vegetation and sample quality and any other relevant information. As well, the GPS coordinates were entered into the handheld device as a secondary backup in case of GPS failure.

RC and RAB samples were taken by collecting chips from a full 1.5 m drill rod run from the cyclone and run them through a 20 – 80 splitter with the 20% split being bagged as the primary sample. Additional representative sub-samples are collected from the 80% split for XRF analysis and a chip tray. For RC holes a second split was taken as a replicate and left stored in a rice bag on the drill pad. When the hole is complete and before removing casing, an Optical Tele-viewer was used to survey the hole.

Procedures for logging and sampling diamond drill core are given in detail in Sections 10.7 to 10.9.

11.2 Sample Analyses and Security

11.2.1 Underworld (2008-2009)

2008

Sample preparation and analytical methods utilized by the assay laboratory were of a standard acceptable to the industry. Alaska Assay Laboratories (Fairbanks, Alaska) was the primary facility used by the Company for all drill core and rock samples. Check assays on drill core and rock samples and all soil sample assays were performed by Acme Laboratories (Vancouver, British Columbia). Alaska Assay Laboratories and Acme Laboratories follow their standard, certified protocol for all Company samples.

2009

All rock chip and drill core samples submitted during the 2009 season were analysed by ALS Chemex, which is fully accredited to ISO 17025 standards for specific procedures, as well as ISO 9001:2000 standards.

Rock chip and drill core samples were dried at 60 ° Celsius and sieved to 70 % -ten mesh ASTM (-2 mm). Rocks and drill core were split and pulverised to 85 % -200 mesh ASTM (-75 µm). Splits of 50 g were weighed into fire assay crucibles.

Samples underwent 35 element ICP-AES (code ME-ICP41) through aqua regia digestion and either fire assay or metallic screen assay for gold.

Soil samples and drill core check samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. Soils samples were analysed with ICP-MS (code ICP-1DX), and drill core check samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay.

Sample preparation of soil samples included drying at 60° Celsius followed by sieving -80 mesh ASTM (-180 micro).

Drill core was crushed and pulverised to 85 % passing200 mesh ASTM (-75 µm). Splits of 30 g (client may select 50 g option) were weighed into fire assay crucibles.

11.2.2 Kinross (2010-2011)

2010-2011

ALS Chemex was the primary facility used by Kinross Gold Corporation for all core and rock sample assays. This laboratory is fully accredited to ISO 17025 standards for specific procedures, as well as ISO 9001:2000 standards. Check assays and soil sample assays were performed by Acme Laboratories (Vancouver, B.C.), which is also a fully accredited ISO 9001:2000 standard. ALS Chemex and Acme Laboratories followed their standard, certified protocols for all the Company samples.

All rock and core samples submitted during the 2010 and 2011 field seasons were analyzed using ICP (35 element) and either fire assay or metallic screen assay for Au. For samples analyzed with ICP (ME-ICP41) and Au gravimetric analysis (Au-GRA22) the following sample preparation was followed. Samples were dried at 60° C, crushed to 70% passing -2 mm. A 250-gr split was pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns.

11.2.3 White Gold (2017-2018)

All samples collected on the White Gold Project in 2017 were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories ("BV") I Vancouver, BC for preparation and analysis. After field collection, all samples were returned in labelled rice bags to Ground Truths yard in Dawson City, YT where the samples were inspected, and sample numbers verified versus GT's database. The samples were then shipped to BV's preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, YT and prepared for analysis per requested protocols. Lastly, a pulp of the sample was sent to BV's Vancouver laboratory for final preparation and analysis. Specific sampling methodologies and analysis techniques utilized are summarized below. All pulps and reject material for soil, GT Probe, and prospecting samples were disposed of after 90 days, whereas the pulps and rejects for all RC and core samples were returned to and are stored at the WGO yard in Dawson City, YT.

All soil samples were prepared by BV using procedure SS80 (dry at 60ºC and sieve 100 g of material at -80 mesh) and analyzed by method AQ201 + U (aqua-regia digest of 15g of material followed by ICP-MS analysis of 37 elements).

All rock (RC, core, GT Probe, and prospecting samples) were prepared using procedure PRP70-250 (crush, split, and pulverize 250g of material at -200 mesh) and analyzed by methods FA430 (30g Fire Assay with AAS finish) and AQ200 (aqua-regia digest of 0.5g of material followed by ICP-MS analysis for 36 elements). Any samples containing >10 ppm Au were reanalysed by method FA530 (30g fire assay with a gravimetric finish).

11.2.4 White Gold (2019)

In 2019 two different laboratories were used. Soil samples and GT Probe samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories and analysed using same procedures as used in 2017 and 2018.

All rock, trench, RAB, RC and drill core samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories of North Vancouver, BC for preparation and analysis. 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.

11.3 QA/QC Protocols

11.3.1 Underworld

In 2008 and 2009 part of the quality assurance and quality control program for the Underworld involved inserting standard samples and blank samples purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories. For drill core sampling, alternating standard samples and blanks were inserted in every ten samples. Rock chip sampling had standard and blank samples inserted every 20 samples.

In 2008, batch assay results were visually reviewed by the project geologist and qualified person to determine whether a batch was to be re-assayed. Only one batch was determined to be re-assayed in 2008, based on the Underworld's criteria of acceptable margin of error within a ±15 % envelope. A review of the assay results in 2009 indicated that there were more batches that fell outside of those criteria. Based on those findings the GS-2C standard was not used in 2009. A majority of the failed batches are from the CDN-GS-2C standard. This standard on average returned approximately 6% higher values than expected. Spot checking of other standards from the same batches indicates that they return acceptable values.

Overall, in 2008, the batches processed by Alaska Assay labs indicated large scatter of values, with periodic increase or decrease above two standard deviations. This resulted in changing to ALS Chemex lab for the 2009 campaign

In 2009, two batches were re-assayed as a result of standard failures based on the ±15 % envelope. Although, as in the 2008 campaign, these criteria should have resulted in a few more batches to be sent for re-assaying, the results indicated very good quality of the assays.

ALS Chemex re-assayed the coarse rejects of approximately 200 drill core samples to check for accuracy. The pulps of approximately 10 % of all drill core samples collected in 2009 were re-submitted to a second laboratory, Acme Laboratories, for umpire check analyses. Sample selection was random or a combination of random selection and specific samples above a certain threshold.

11.3.2 Kinross

The Kinross QA/QC protocols incorporated a sample-prep blank as the first sample in each batch submitted to the laboratory. An analytical batch comprised 35-36 samples and incorporated a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation, a reagent blank to measure background and aliquots of Certified Reference Materials from Rocklabs.

Standard referenced materials were inserted into the sample sequence to monitor for accuracy. The assay values returned for these pulps were then compared to their stated values. The acceptable margin of error was ± 15 % of the accepted value. Any batch that exceeded the error margin, the batch was re-assayed completely. Throughout the 2010 season, two batches were re-assayed as a result of referenced material assay values and three batches failed in 2011.

11.3.3 White Gold 2017-2019

In 2017 and 2018 the White Gold QA/QC protocols included the insertion of alternating blanks and standard reference materials every 20 samples with all drill samples. Standards were from CDN labs and the blank used was commercial limestone landscaping gravel. A total of 308 standards and 323 blanks were submitted

In 2019 the QA/QC protocols were strengthened, whereby an insertion was made every 10 samples and included 4 standards, 4 field blanks and 2 duplicates every 100 samples for both diamond drill and reverse circulation drill holes. Both CDN Labs and Oreas standards were used, at low (~0.5 g/t Au), medium (~1.0 g/t Au) and high (~7.0g/t Au) grade ranges, on a rotating basis. Limestone gravel was used for a blank on reverse circulation drill holes and a field blank consisting of coarse pieces of aptly named Deadrock Syenite was inserted alongside diamond drill samples.

Standards were assessed using a failure limit of +/- 3 standard deviations from their stated values. Blanks were assessed at a failure limit of three times the lower detection limit for Au.

11.4 Bulk Density Determinations

Bulk density determination for the White Property were compiled in 2019. The number of determinations collected by each owner/operator is given below. Note that not all of the determinations fall within the resource solids.

11.4.1 Underworld

Underworld collected 317 core samples for bulk density determinations from its 2008 and 2009 drilling programs. In 2008, bulk density was determined by Alaska Assay Labs for 99 core samples using a standard on samples that were 3 to 20 cm in length. The remaining samples were collected in 2009 and determination done on site using the same method.

11.4.2 Kinross

Bulk density measurements were initiated near the end of the 2010 field season by Kinross. Small, lithologically-representative samples and intervals from mineralized zones of drill core were selected from each rock type for bulk density measurements. A total of 191 Kinross samples are in the Bulk density database.

A rock hammer or rock saw was used to break/cut an appropriately sized sample for measurement. The length of samples ranged from 4 cm to approximately 10 cm, with most samples already halved and a few samples of intact (whole) core. Once a small sample was selected it was placed into a rock oven powered by a heat lamp and left to dry for up to 24 hours. After drying, the sample was weighed on electronic scale for the dry weight measurement and photographed. The percentage of sulphides for each sample was noted. The sample was then coated in wax using a wire basket to hold the core and slowly dipping it in liquefied wax. Wax coating was used to ensure that water would not enter the pore spaces of the rock during the suspended water weight measurement. A second electronic scale was used to measure the suspended water weight by hanging the basket, with waxed sample, into a bucket of water. The second scale was tared for the weight of the basket and metal hanger, which suspended the basket/sample into the bucket of water.

11.4.3 White Gold

In 2018 White Gold collected 373 samples for bulk density and used the standard weigh in air/weigh in water method with determinations mad eon site. In 2019 a further 249 determinations were made on site but using a wax coated method. No significant differences were noted for average bulk densities between the two methods for any given rock type.

11.5 Comments

The qualified person is of the opinion that the sample preparation, analytical procedures and sample security was excellent and adequate for inclusion in resource estimation.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Dr. Arseneau of ACS carried out visits to the White Gold Project on June 5 to 6, 2019 and on August 2 to 4, 2017. During the site visits, the surface geology was examined. The mineralization was observed in drill core and several drill locations were verified with hand-held GPS. Selected samples were collected from the Kinross drill core during the 2017 visit and geological logging and sample-lengths were verified by examining drill core (Table 12.1).

Table 12.1 Check samples collected by ACS during site visit

Check Sample	Hole	From	To	Original Au (g/t)	Check Au (g/t)
C048193	WGGS10D0122	219	221	0.71	1.3
Co48194	WGGS10D0122	229	231	0.55	0.44
C048195	WD-096	228.5	229.1	6.99	1.67
C048196	WGGS10D0152	109	110	0.2	0.02
C048197	WGGS10D0136	286.5	288	2.74	6.64
C048198	WGAR11D0017	196	198	1.55	0.01

While the samples collected by ACS don't match exactly the Kinross assay results, the sampling does indicate the presence of gold at levels similar to that had been reported for the deposit by previous operators. The samples collected by ACS were not true duplicates but selected grabs from the sample intervals to test for the presence of gold only. The difference between the Kinross and ACS sample results is indicative of the nugget effect and the irregular gold distribution within the sample intervals which is normal for most gold deposits.

12.1.1 Database Verifications

A routine verification of the assay database was carried out by checking the digital database against original assay certificates. All assays in the Underworld database were verified against Chemex and Alaska Labs electronic laboratory files and Kinross assays were verified against PDFs of assay certificates. All of the White Gold sample data were verified against assay certificates provided by the assay laboratory. No errors were noted in the data verified.

12.1.2 Verification of Analytical Quality Control Data

ACS reviewed the QA/QC results for the Underworld, Kinross and White Gold drilling programs and found that the QA/QC procedures and data was in keeping with industry standards for this style of mineralization.

In summary, ACS is of the opinion that the drill hole database is adequate for the inclusion in a resource estimation.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Metallurgical Testwork

This section provides a summary of a metallurgical study extracted from a report by Inspectorate America Corp prepared for JDS Energy and Mining. First-round amenability testing was completed on assay reject samples from the White Gold Project in January of 2010.

Five samples were submitted for initial testing, four from the Golden Saddle deposit and one sample from the Arc deposit (Table 13.1).

Table 13.1 Head grade of samples submitted for initial metallurgical testing

Sample ID	Assays, or *targets*				
	S* range, %	Au, g/t	Ag, g/t	As, %	Hg, ppb
SZ Oxide	<0.5	4.0	3.5	0.001	<5
SZ Sulfide	>0.5	10.3	13.5	<0.001	1196
SZ Mixed	~0.5	4.5	8.8	<0.001	1094
SZ LG1	n.a.	1.9	<0.5	0.001	671
AZ Mix	n.a.	2.3	<0.5	0.383	<5

Key findings were that mild preg-robbers might be present in Golden Saddle (SZ) materials, whilst the presence of arsenic and carbon in the Arc (AZ) blend led to refractory behaviour. A gravity scalping stage on SZ material could produce doré feed from high-grade samples mainly, as twenty percent of the gold may generally be recovered in less than 0.1 percent of the mass.

Leach recoveries of SZ samples tended to improve with finer grinding and additions of activated carbon (Table 13.2). Average extractions of 94 percent gold were achieved in 48h CIL tests at 200-mesh in one gram per liter NaCN (Table 13.3). Reagent consumptions were on the order of one kilogram per tonne NaCN and one kilogram per tonne lime, and overall residue grades of 0.1 gram per tonne gold should be targeted (Table 13.4).

Table 13.2 Baseline seventy-two-hour cyanide leach results

Sample ID	Gold Grades, g/t			Leach Results, kg/t		
	Head	Residue	ID	% Rec.	NaCN	Lime
SZ Oxide	4.52	0.23	C1	94.9	1.78	0.3
SZ Sulfide	7.93	0.87	C2	89	1.5	0.1
SZ Mixed	4.72	0.42	C3	91.1	1.55	0.2
SZ Low Grade	1.77	0.27	C4	84.8	1.31	0.2

Average SZ	***4.74***	***0.45***	***-4***	***90***	***1.54***	***0.2***
AZ Mixed	2.18	1.57	C5	28.1	1.59	0.4

Table 13.3 Gold extraction of Golden Saddle material

Parametric Ranges	Grind P80, µm		NaCN Level, g/L		CIL Retention	
	100	**55**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**48-h**	**72-h**
SZ Oxide	94.5	96.2	80.6	97.0	97.3	97.9
SZ Sulfide	88.3	92.6	82.1	89.2	89.9	91.7
SZ Mixed	89.1	91.7	78.2	91.9	93.5	93.4
SZ Low Grade	92.9	94.7	87.8	96.9	95.8	97.3
Average	***91.2***	***93.8***	***82.2***	***92.5***	***94.1***	***95.1***

Table 13.4 NaCN consumption (Kg/t)

Parametric Ranges	Grind P80, µm		NaCN Level, g/L		CIL Retention	
	100	**55**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**48-h**	**72-h**
SZ Oxide	1.20	1.08	0.73	1.34	1.18	1.95
SZ Sulfide	1.02	1.16	0.68	1.22	1.07	1.68
SZ Mixed	1.28	1.27	0.60	1.66	1.12	1.72
SZ Low Grade	1.01	1.04	0.66	1.23	1.02	1.70
Average	***1.13***	***1.14***	***0.67***	***1.36***	***1.10***	***1.76***

Recovery of coarse free gold by gravity often allows immediate recovery of feed for doré metal production, whilst lessening the circulating load in the grinding. A series of base line tests were conducted on all SZ and AZ samples to assess the introduction of such a step (Table 13.5).

Table 13.5 Three-pass gravity concentration test results

	Gravity Product Grades, g/t Au				Product Recovery, %		
Sample ID	**Head**	**Pan 1**	**Conc.**	**Tails**	**Pan Au**	**Total Au**	**∑ mass**
SZ Oxide	5.4	1071	40.9	1.9	24.3	68.9	9.2
SZ Sulfide	8.8	1158	61.3	2.8	17.7	71.5	10.3
SZ Mixed	4.8	9.76	34.8	1.8	18.8	66.4	9.1
SZ Low Grade	1.9	327	14.6	0.7	14.8	63.8	8.2
Average SZ	***5.2***	***883***	***37.9***	***1.8***	***14***	***67.7***	***9.2***
AZ Mixed	2.5	204	8.1	1.9	10.9	32.6	10.1

Gravity tests were conducted in a laboratory centrifugal concentrator at a primary grind P80 of 150-mesh to simulate a likely cyclone underflow stream. Production scale centrifuges may produce cleaner mass pulls less than 0.1 percent and higher pan grades at comparable free gold recovery levels. It is concluded that all test samples respond well to gravity pre-concentration, especially higher-grade SZ materials.

Flotation offered the main processing option for the AZ blend, with at least 85 percent floatable gold producing tailing grades below 0.5 grams per tonne (Table13.6). Three Bond ball-mill index determinations on SZ and AZ samples ranged from 13 to 15 kilo-Watt hour per tonne (that is low to medium hardness).

Table 13.6 Arc deposit flotation test results

Product ID	P80	Product Grade, % or g/t			Product Recoveries, %			
	m	Au, g/t	Ag, g/t	S, %	Mass	Au	Ag	S
F1 Ro. Conc.	97	7.46	2.6	4.95	27.9	85.5	80.2	94.1
F2 Ro. Conc.	74	7.21	2.7	5.27	27.6	85.4	85.4	93.5
F3 Ro. Conc.	98	9.18	5.7	6.51	19.9	77.8	85.0	91.5
1st Cl. Conc.	n.a.	17.5	10.9	15.5	7.1	52.9	58.0	77.7
2nd Cl. Conc.	n.a.	19.6	12.4	20.1	4.6	38.1	42.3	65.6
Avg. AZ Head	*1.17*C*	*2.37*	*1.05*	*1.48*	*100*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Average AZ Tails	***0.41*C***	***0.54***	***<0.5***	***0.14***	***74.9***	***17.1***	***18.2***	***7.0***

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 Introduction

As previously described, there are currently no title, legal, taxation, marketing, permitting, socio-economic or other relevant issues that may materially affect the mineral resources described in this Technical Report. Future changes to legislation (mining, taxation, environmental, human resources and related issues) and/or government or local attitudes to foreign investment cannot be; and have not been evaluated within the scope of this Technical Report.

The mineral resource model presented herein represents the fourth resource evaluation on the White Gold project, third-time disclosure for White Gold Corp. The resource evaluation incorporates all drilling completed by Underworld, Kinross and White Gold to date. In the opinion of ACS, the block model resource estimates reported herein are a reasonable representation of the global gold mineral resources found in the Golden Saddle and Arc zones at the current level of sampling. Mineral Resources for the White Gold Project are reported in accordance with the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101; and have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Estimation and Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices” guidelines. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserves. The resource estimate was completed by Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo. (APEGBC#23474) an independent qualified person as defined by NI 43-101.

This section describes the work undertaken by ACS and key assumptions and parameters used to prepare the initial mineral resource model for the Golden Saddle and Arc zones, together with appropriate commentary regarding the merits and possible limitations of such assumptions.

The database used to estimate the Golden Saddle and Arc mineral resources was reviewed and audited by ACS. Mineralization boundaries were modelled by ACS using a geological interpretation prepared by Kinross and White Gold. ACS is of the opinion that the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries of the higher-grade mineralization domains and that the assaying data is sufficiently reliable to support estimating mineral resources.

ACS used GEMS 6.8.2 for generating gold mineralization solids, a topography surface, and resource estimation. Statistical analysis and resource validations were carried out with non-commercial software and with Sage2001.

14.2 Resource Database

The White Gold Project database was provided to ACS in an CSV format. Current drill hole database consists of over 96,343 metres of drilling from 376 drill holes. The resource model is limited to the Golden Saddle and Arc areas within which a total of 75,487 metres of sampling from 280 drill holes. Of the 376 holes drilled, 331 were diamond holes. White Gold also drilled 45 RC holes targeting the Golden Saddle and Arc in 2017 and 2018.

ACS evaluated the RC data to decide if the RC sampling was adequate for inclusion in the resource estimate. Four of the RC drill holes were twinned with diamond drill holes providing twelve mineralized intercepts. ACS review the intercepted mineralized intervals and compared the composited values of the diamond drill holes with the reverse circulation rill holes. While the dataset is too small to draw definitive conclusions, ACS noted that there is a wide variation between the diamond drill holes and the RC holes but that the data didn't point to any bias. Of the twelve intercepts reviewed, seven RC holes had higher average grades than the corresponding diamond drill hole and five had lower average grades (Figure 14.1).

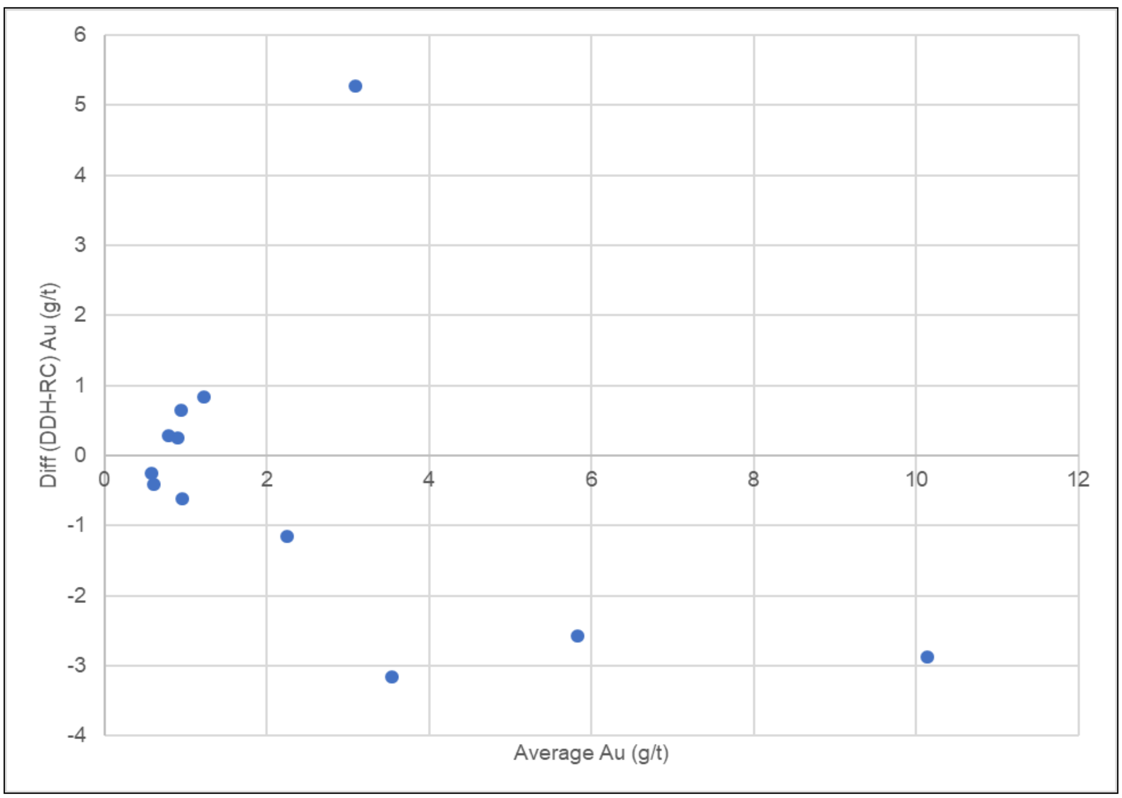


Figure 14.1 Comparison of average grades for twinned RC and diamond drill holes

The gold assay results reported below the detection limit, were assigned half of the detection limit. For statistical analysis and grade estimation non-sampled intervals were assigned zero grades, assuming that there were no visible reasons to collect assay samples. Out of 280 drill holes used in the resource estimate, 59 were not downhole surveyed but all holes were shorter than 200 m.

A topography surface was created in GEMS using LIDAR technology.

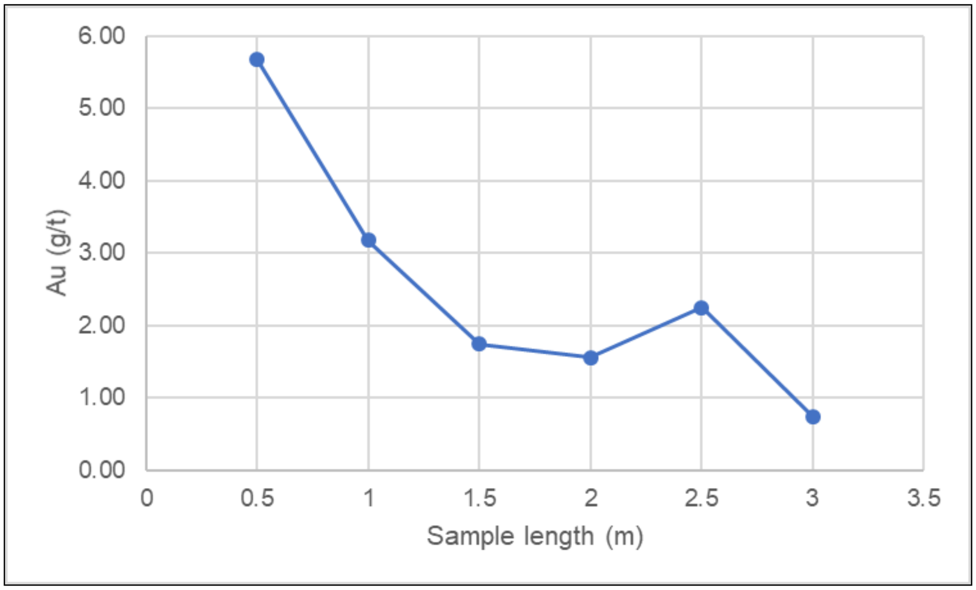
In 2008, bulk specific gravity was determined by the Alaska Assay Labs for eighty-six core samples. The laboratory took the entire core sample (typically 3 to 20 cm in length), weighed it dry and then weighed it again while suspended in water. In 2009, 231 core samples were collected by Underworld on site using a similar water immersion technique. An additional 191 bulk density data were collected by Kinross during their drilling campaign and White Gold collected 369 bulk density samples during the 2018 drill program. A total of 1279 density data exist in the database, of these, 871 were collected from the Golden Saddle drilling, 173 were from the Arc deposit and 235 are from other locations on the Property. ACS determined that there were insufficient bulk density data to interpolate density in the model, instead, ACS used an average value to populate the model as outlined in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1 Bulk density averages for Golden Saddle and Arc deposits

Area	Zone	Number of data	Bulk Density (tonnes/m^3)
Golden Saddle	Golden Saddle Main	249	2.62
	Golden Saddle Footwall	38	2.65
Arc	Arc Main	20	2.55
	Arc Footwall	2	2.55
Waste		735	2.67

14.3 Evaluation of Extreme Assay Values

Block grade estimates may be unduly affected by very high-grade assays. Therefore, the assay data were evaluated for the high-grade outliers. An analysis of the high-grade assays indicates negative correlation between the assay data and the sample lengths (Figure 14.2). This suggests that sampling was based on visual indications of mineralization. In view of the above, no capping was done before assay compositing to 2.0 m lengths.



Source: ACS (2018)

Figure 14.2 Average grade of various sample lengths

The capping values were established by checking the sample population grade distributions on cumulative probability plots and evaluating the effects of capping on the average grade of the sample population. Capping on 2.0 m composites is presented in Table 14.2.

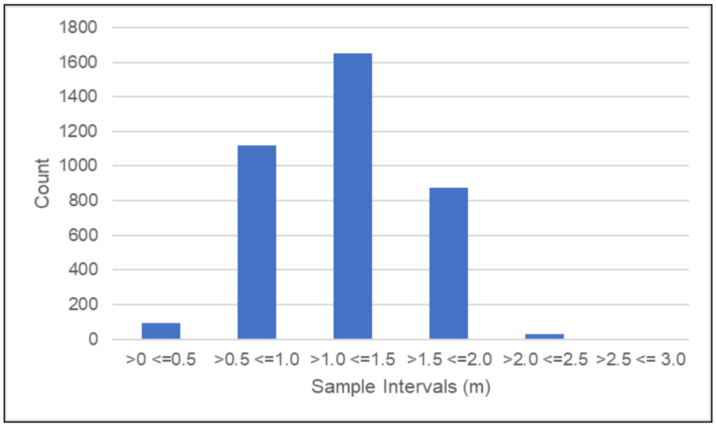
Table 14.2 Capping of 2.0 metre composite assays

Rock Code	Max	Count	Cap level (g/t)	No comps Cap	CV no cap	CV Cap	Metal Loss (%)	% capped
101	58.47	1,235	8	14	1.73	1.19	5.8	0.60
102, 103, 104	14.9	411	10	4	2.14	2.06	1.7	0.97
110	30.28	651	18	11	0.84	0.79	1.6	2.70
201, 202, 203	11.85	578	7	2	1.44	1.32	2.4	0.35
301, 302	18.5	341	5	5	1.51	1.06	7.4	1.47
99	21.02	31,432	8	5	6.34	5.11	2.7	0.02

*lost metal is (*Aver - AverCap)/Aver**100 where *Aver* is the average grade of the declustered assays before capping and *AverCap* is the average grade of declutered assays after capping. Rock codes 101 to 110 are from Golden Saddle Main zones, rock codes 201 to 203 are from the Golden Saddle Lower zones, Rock codes 301 and 302 are from the Arc and rock code 99 represent the surrounding host rock.

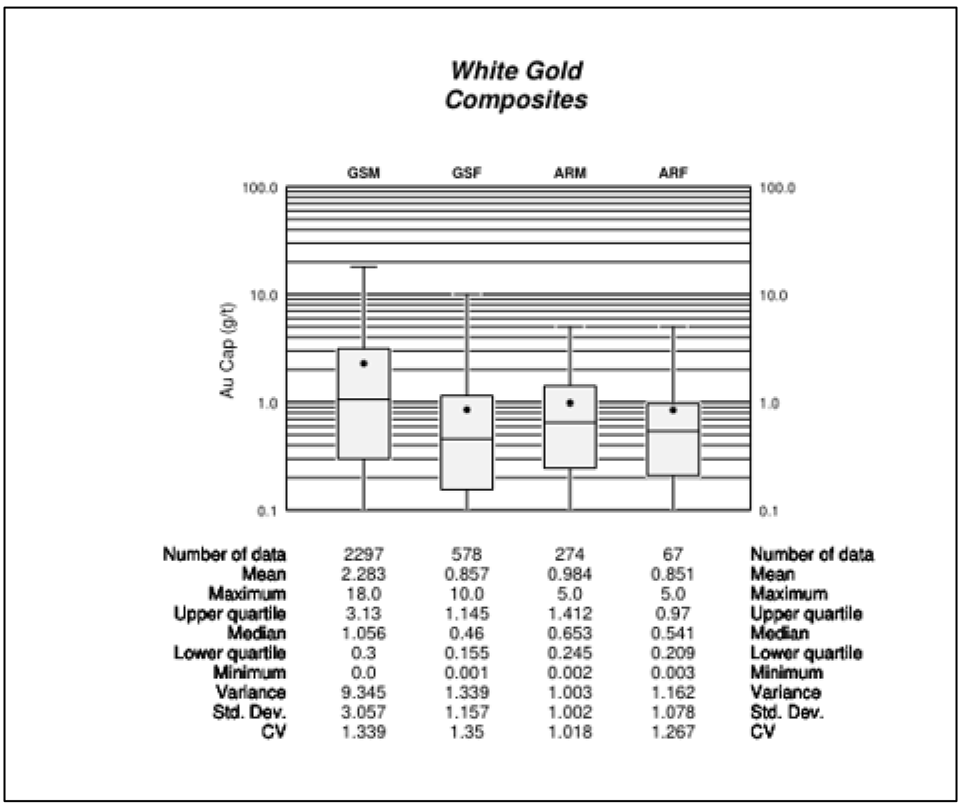
14.4 Compositing

Almost all assay samples inside the mineralized domains were collected at 2.0 m or shorter interval, for this reason, ACS decided to composite all assay data to 2.0 m (Figure 14.3). Basic statistics of the composited assay data for the various mineralized units in both Golden Saddle and Arc zones are presented in Figure 14.4.



Source: ACS (2018)

Figure 14.3 Histogram of sample lengths in the Golden Saddle and Arc zones



Source: ACS (2020)

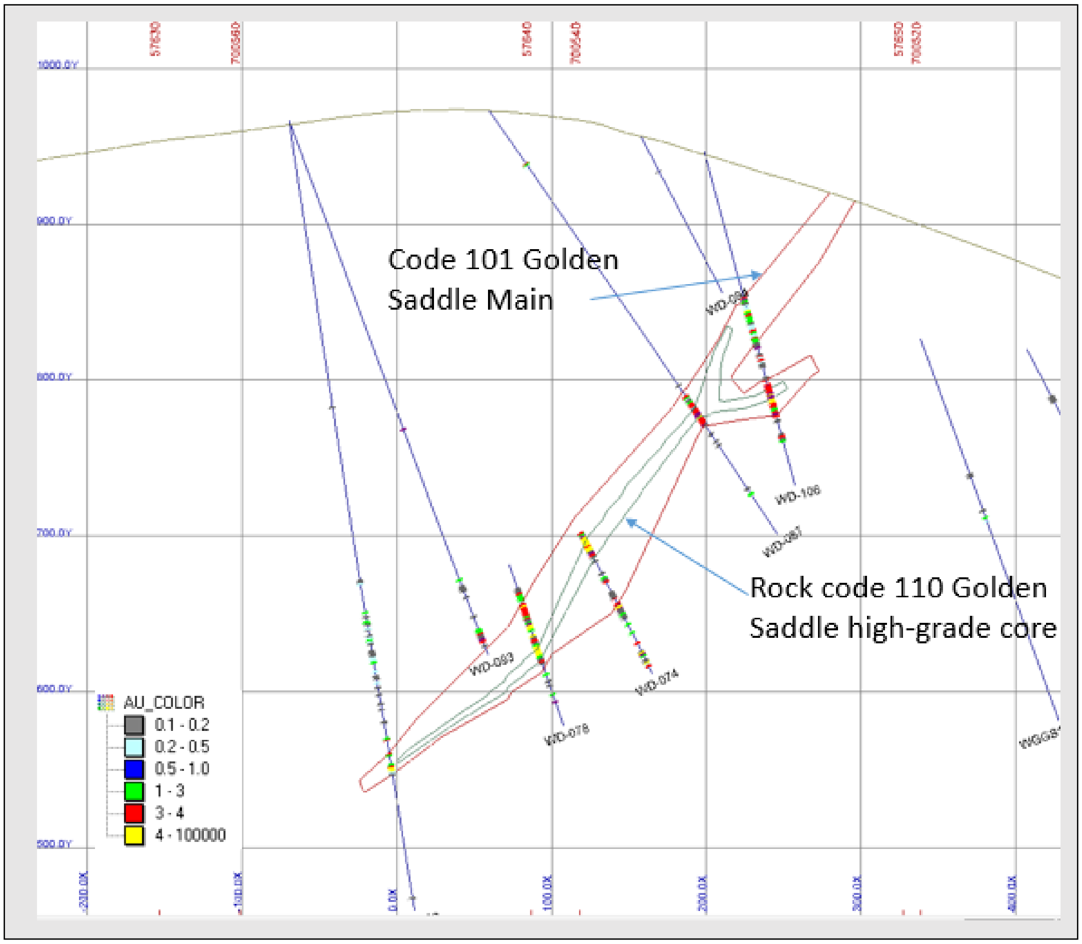
Figure 14.4 Basic statistics for capped gold composited assay data for Golden Saddle Main (GSM), Golden Saddle Footwall (GSF), Arc Main (ARM) and Arc Footwall (ARF)

14.5 Solid Modelling

14.5.1 Golden Saddle

Gold mineralization in the Golden Saddle zone is hosted in a meta-volcanic and meta-intrusive assemblage broadly consisting of felsic orthogneiss, amphibolite, and ultramafic units. Gold generally occurs as micron scale blebs along fractures or encapsulated by pyrite, and as visible gold (less than 5 mm in size) located as free grains in quartz. Mineralization is present in quartz veins and stockwork or breccia with disseminated pyrite. Drill hole intersected gold mineralization is spatially co-incident with structures, and structures or faults are interpreted to be the primary conduits for hydrothermal fluids responsible for gold deposition. The thicknesses of the mineralization and breccia zones are variable from 5 m to over 50 m, and they expand and contract along strike.

At Golden Saddle the wireframes were constructed to enclose mineralized zones with composited assays greater than 0.3 grams per tonne gold. The wireframes are therefore grade shells guided by the geology, modelled on vertical sections with closed polylines. A consistent higher-grade core exits within the main zone at Golden Saddle. This zone seems to be defined by a hard boundary at about 3 g/t gold. For this reason, ACS constructed a separate wireframe to identify and separate out the higher-grade core of the Golden Saddle Main zone (Figure 14.5).



Source: ACS (2020)

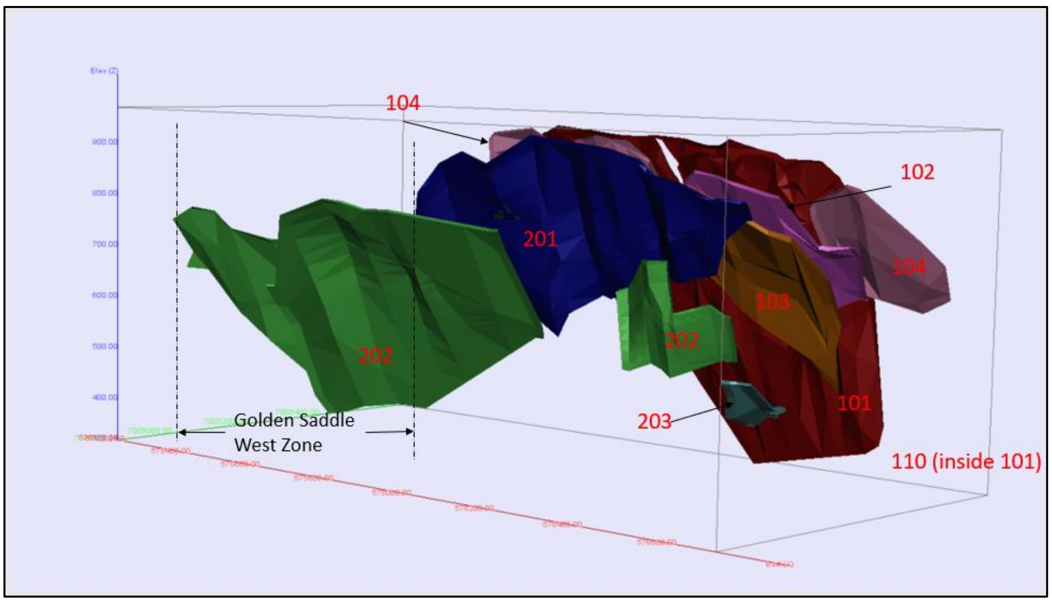
Note: grid lines are 100 by 100 m apart

Figure 14.5 Cross section looking northwest showing Golden Saddle main zone and higher-grade core

The mineralization at Golden Saddle has been divided into Golden Saddle Main and Golden Saddle Footwall by the previous operators. ACS continued to use the same terminology but notes that other than rock codes 101 and 110 at Golden Saddle, all other rock codes could be included as Golden Saddle Footwall zones (Table 14.3 and Figure 14.6).

Table 14.3 List of mineralized rock codes for Golden Saddle and Arc deposits

Rock code	Description
101	Golden Saddle Main
102	Golden Saddle Main Lower unit
103	Golden Saddle Main Lower unit
104	Golden Saddle Main Lower unit
110	Golden Saddle Main (inside zone 101)
201	Goldens Saddle Footwall
202	Goldens Saddle Footwall and West Zone
203	Goldens Saddle Footwall
301	Arc Main
302	Arc Footwall
99	Host rock



Source: ACS (2020)

Note: markers along axes are 200 m apart

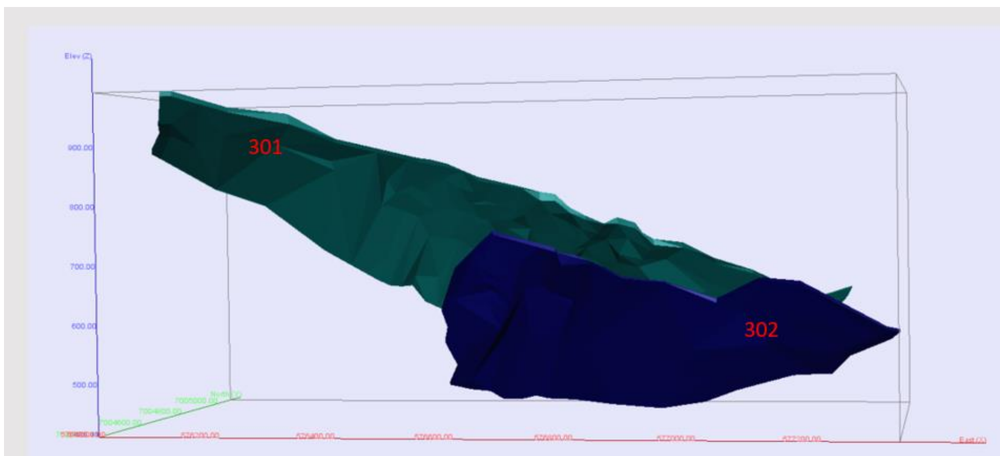
Figure 14.6 Perspective view looking northwest of Golden Saddle mineralized zones

14.5.2 Arc

Mineralization at Arc is not as well understood as at Golden Saddle and drilling at Arc is more widely spaced than at Golden Saddle. Gold mineralization appears to be associated with meta-sedimentary sequence dominated by banded (graphitic) quartzite and interbedded pelitic biotite schist that is cross-cut by numerous felsic – intermediate dikes and sills.

Gold mineralization appears to be focused within breccia and shear zones that have been affected by hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization. Not all structural zones contain anomalous gold concentrations. Recent drilling seems to have defined an upper main zone as well as a lower zone of anomalous gold but of lesser tenure than the main upper zone (Figure 14.7). Mineralization remains open to the east and west.

The occurrence of gold at Arc is not well understood, gold seems to occur as blebs within disseminated and veined pyrite, arsenopyrite, and as free grains in fractures and attached to graphite. The geology is not understood well enough to explain the mineralization or the geometry of the mineralized unit.



Source: ACS (2020)

Note: markers along axes are 200 m apart

Figure 14.7 Perspective view looking northwest of Arc mineralized zones

14.6 Variography

Experimental variogram and model were generated for the largest mineralized zone (101) in the Golden Saddle area. Variogram models were also generated for the footwall lenses at Golden Saddle and the Arc zone although because of the smaller number of samples found within these zones, the resulting variograms were not as robust as for zone 101. Variogram model rotations were based on general attitude of the mineralized zones. The nugget effects (that is, gold variability at very close distance) were established from down hole variograms for each of the mineralized zones. The nugget values range from 25 to 40% of the total sill. Note that the sill represents the grade variability at a distance beyond which there is no correlation in grade.

Variogram models used for grade estimation in the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits are summarized in Table 14.4.

Table 14.4 Exponential correlogram models for the Golden Saddle and Arc mineralized domains

Zone	Nugget C_0	Sill C_1	Correlogram			Ranges a_1		
			around Z	around Y	around Z	X-Rot	Y-Rot	Z-Rot
101	0.25	0.75	5	47	-26	25	109	85
102, 103, 104	0.32	0.68	-79	72	0	22	138	124
110	0.3	0.7	-73	-52	43	120	51	13
201, 202, 203	0.4	0.6	69	63	-39	124	152	12
301, 302	0.3	0.7	-4	89	68	74	20	80

14.7 Resource Estimation Methodology

Mineral resources for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits were estimated in a single three-dimensional block model using Geovia Gems version 6.8.2 software. The geometrical parameters of the block model are summarized in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5 Golden Saddle and Arc block model parameters

	Minimum	Maximum	Extent	Block Size	Number of blocks
Easting	575,100	577,600	2,500	10	250
Northing	7,004,250	7,006,050	1,800	10	180
Elevation	270	1,050	780	10	78

Gold grades within the mineralized domains were estimated in three successive passes as outlined in Table 14.6. The first pass considered a relatively small search ellipsoid while for the second and third pass search ellipsoids were larger. Search parameters were generally set to match the correlogram parameters but also designed to capture sufficient data to estimate a grade in the blocks.

All blocks were estimated by ordinary kriging. Note that the waste areas surrounding the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits were also estimated as part of the deposit may be amenable to open pit mining and mineralization in the hanging wall of the deposits would be captured by the open pit. In addition to the various grade estimates, the block model parameters also include distance to nearest sample, the average distance of composites used, and the number of drill holes used to estimate a block.

Table 14.6 Grade estimation parameters for Golden Saddle and Arc deposits

Rock Type	Search Pass	Search Type	Rotation			Search Radii			Number of Composites		Max. Samples per DDH
			Z	Y	Z	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)	Min.	Max.	
101	1	Ellipsoidal	-56	35	0	20	8	60	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	-56	35	0	25	109	85	8	30	6
	3	Ellipsoidal	-56	35	0	45	160	120	8	30	6
102	1	Ellipsoidal	-56	46	0	22	80	70	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	-56	46	0	32	138	125	8	30	6
103	1	Ellipsoidal	-84	52	0	22	80	70	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	-84	52	0	32	130	120	8	30	6
104	1	Ellipsoidal	-56	43	0	22	80	80	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	-56	43	0	30	120	120	8	30	6
110	1	Ellipsoidal	-56	35	0	20	8	60	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	-56	35	0	25	109	85	8	30	6
201	1	Ellipsoidal	-80	40	0	20	80	80	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	-80	40	0	35	124	130	8	30	6
202	1	Ellipsoidal	-87	52	0	20	80	80	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	-87	52	0	35	124	130	8	30	6
203	1	Ellipsoidal	-70	72	0	20	40	40	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	-70	72	0	30	60	110	8	30	6
301	1	Ellipsoidal	60	-50	0	20	60	60	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	60	-50	0	40	110	92	8	30	6
302	1	Ellipsoidal	60	-50	0	20	60	60	8	30	6
	2	Ellipsoidal	60	-50	0	40	110	92	8	30	6
99	1	Ellipsoidal	-68	-55	0	80	80	30	8	30	6

14.8 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral resources were estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices" Guidelines. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral Resources were classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) by Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo. (APEGBC#23474) an "independent qualified person" as defined by NI 43-101.

Mineral resource classification is typically a subjective concept, industry best practices suggest that resource classification should consider both the confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralized structures, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates and the geostatistical confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim at integrating both concepts to delineate regular areas at similar resource classification.

ACS is satisfied that the geological modelling honours the current geological information and knowledge. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation. The sampling information was acquired primarily by core drilling on sections spaced at about 50-metre spacing for most of the deposits with the central Golden Saddle deposit being drilled at about 30 m spacing. At the current stage of drilling, ACS considers that the mineralization at Golden Saddle and Arc deposits satisfies the definition of indicated and inferred mineral resource as defined by CIM.

Mineral reserves can only be estimated based on the results of an economic evaluation as part of a preliminary feasibility study or feasibility study. As such, no mineral reserves have been estimated as part of this study. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resources will be converted into a mineral reserve.

The estimated blocks were classified according to:

- Confidence in interpretation of the mineralized zones;
- Continuity of Au grades defined from a variogram model;
- Number of drill holes used to estimate a block;
- Average distance to the composites used to estimate a block.

Blocks were classified as indicated mineral resource if estimated during the first estimation pass and informed by at least three drill holes within an average distance of 50 m. All other estimated blocks were classified as inferred mineral resource.

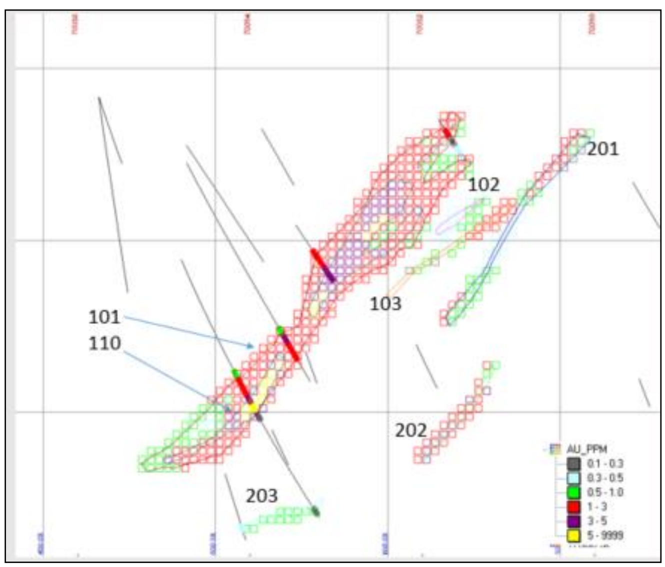
The mineral resources may be impacted by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increase or decrease in future resource evaluations. The mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessment of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic and other factors. There is insufficient information in this early stage of study to assess the extent to which the mineral resources will be affected by these factors that are more suitably assessed in a conceptual study.

14.9 Validation of the Block Model

The Golden Saddle resource block model was validated by completing a series of visual inspections and by:

- Comparison of estimated block grades against composited grades on sections and in plan view; and
- Comparison of average assay grades with average block estimates along different directions – swath plots.

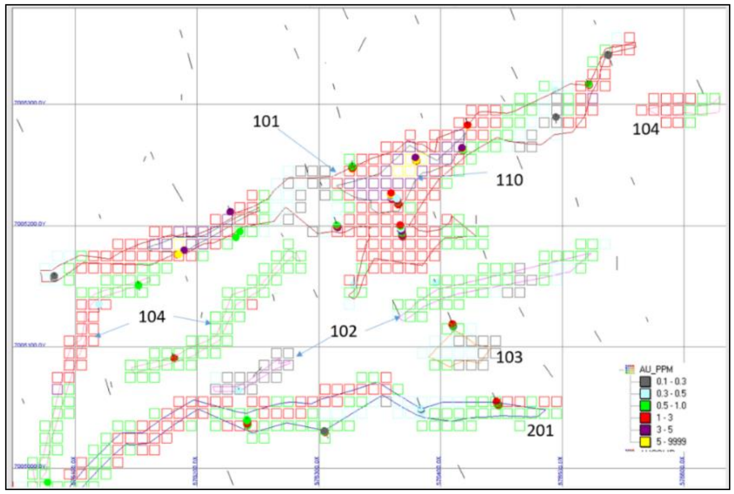
Figure 14.8 shows a comparison of estimated gold block grades with drill hole composite data for the Golden Saddle deposit in section and Figure 14.9 shows the same in plan view. On average, the estimated blocks are similar to the composite data.



Source: ACS (2020)

Note: Grid lines are 200 by 200 m

Figure 14.8 Section view looking east comparing estimated gold grades with drill hole composites for the Golden Saddle deposit

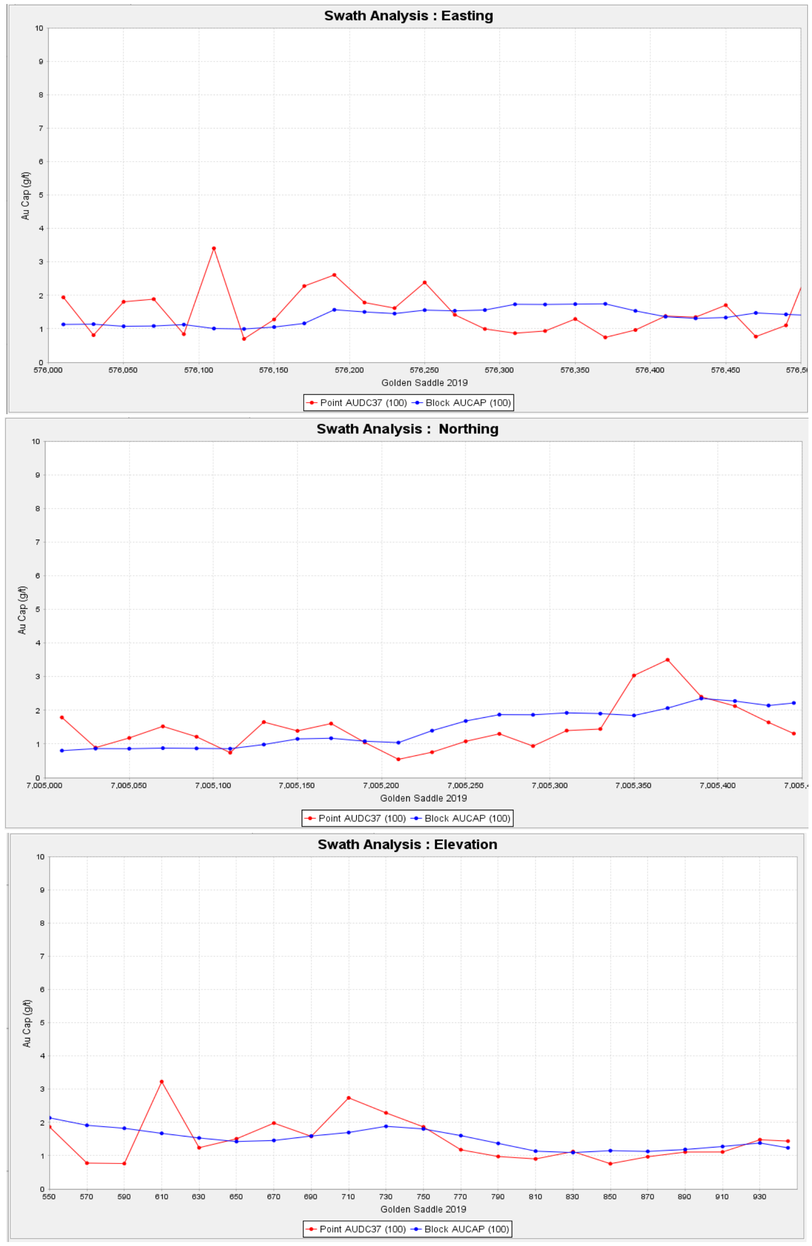


Source: ACS (2020)

Note: Grid lines are 100 by 100 m

Figure 14.9 Plan view comparing estimated gold grades with drill hole composites for the Golden Saddle deposit

As a final check, average composite grades and average block estimates were compared along different directions. This involved calculating de-clustered average composite grades and comparison with average block estimates along east-west, north-south, and horizontal swaths. Figure 14.10 shows the swath plots for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits. The average composite grades and the average estimated block grades are quite similar in all directions. Overall, the validation shows that current resource estimates are good reflection of drill hole assay data.



Source: ACS (2020)

Figure 14.10 Swath plot for Golden Saddle and Arc deposits

14.10 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014) defines a mineral resource as:

"*A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling*."

The "material of economic interest" refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals.

The "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. In order to meet this requirement, ACS considers that the majority of the Golden saddle and Arc deposits are amenable for open pit extraction.

In order to determine the quantities of material offering "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by an open pit, ACS used a pit optimizer and reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Indicated and Inferred blocks) that could be "reasonably expected" to be mined from an open pit.

The optimization parameters were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects (Table 14.7). The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Golden Saddle Project. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade.

Table 14.7 Assumptions Considered for Conceptual Open Pit Optimization.

Parameter*	Value	Unit
Gold Price	1400	US$ per ounce
Open Pit Mining Cost	2.50	CDN$ per tonne mined
Processing and G&A	20.00	CDN$ per tonne of feed
Royalty	2	Percent NSR

Overall Pit Slope	50	degrees
Gold Recovery Golden Saddle	94	percent
Gold Recovery Arc	85	percent
Mill Throughput	8,000	Tonnes per day
Exchange rate	0.77	CDN$/US$
Open pit cut-off	0.5	g/t

*Note: Metal prices are derived from Energy Metals Consensus Forecast long-term pricing.

ACS considers that the blocks above cut-off located within the conceptual pit envelope show "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" and can be reported as a mineral resource. For those blocks that extend beyond the base of the resource shell, ACS considered that these blocks could potentially be mined by underground methods. Table 14.8 summarises the parameters used to derive the "reasonable prospect of economic extraction" of blocks situated below the resource pit.

Table 14.8 assumptions considered for underground mining conditions

Parameter*	Value	Unit
Gold Price	1400	US$ per ounce
Underground Mining Cost	120.00	CDN$ per tonne mined
Processing and G&A	20.00	CDN$ per tonne of feed
Royalty	2	Percent NSR
Gold Recovery Golden Saddle	94	percent
Gold Recovery Arc	85	percent
Mill Throughput	8,000	Tonnes per day
Exchange rate	0.77	CDN$/US$
Underground mining cut-off	3.0	g/t

Table 14.9 summarizes the mineral resources for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits as estimated by ACS on May 15, 2020.

Table 14.9 Mineral resource statement, White Gold Project, Yukon Territory, ACS May 15, 2020

Area	Type	Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Golden Saddle	Near Surface	Indicated	0.5	14,815	2.31	1,098,300
		Inferred		3,454	1.43	159,100
	Underground	Indicated	3.0	143	4.53	20,800
		Inferred		326	4.33	45,300
Arc	Near Surface	Indicated	0.5	613	1.06	20,800
		Inferred		5,221	1.18	197,700

(1) Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
(2) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
(3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
(4) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.

14.11 Grade sensitivity analysis

The mineral resources are sensitive to the selection of cut-off grade. Table 14.10 shows the sensitivity of the indicated mineral resource within the resource shell to the selection of a cut-off grade and Table 14.11 shows the same for the inferred mineral resource. The reader is cautioned that these figures should not be misconstrued as a mineral resource. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of cut-off grade. Grade tonnage curves are presented in Figure 14.12 for both the indicated and inferred mineral resources.

Table 14.10 Sensitivity analysis of the indicated mineral resource at various cut-off grades

Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (000's)	Gold (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)
3.0	3,813	4.67	572,400
2.0	6,379	3.77	774,000
1.5	8,634	3.24	899,600
1.0	12,070	2.67	1,036,000
0.9	12,903	2.56	1,061,500
0.8	13,598	2.47	1,080,500
0.7	14,292	2.39	1,097,200
0.6	14,868	2.32	1,109,300
0.5	**15,428**	**2.26**	**1,119,100**
0.4	15,943	2.20	1,126,600
0.3	16,387	2.15	1,131,600

Table 14.11 Sensitivity analysis of inferred mineral resource at various cut-off grades

Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (000's)	Gold (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)
3.0	248	4.52	36,100
2.0	1,090	2.77	97,100
1.5	1,851	2.32	138,300
1.0	5,250	1.60	270,700
0.9	6,084	1.51	296,100
0.8	6,932	1.43	319,300
0.7	7,699	1.36	337,800
0.6	8,224	1.32	348,700
0.5	**8,675**	**1.28**	**356,800**
0.4	9,049	1.24	362,200
0.3	9,262	1.22	364,600

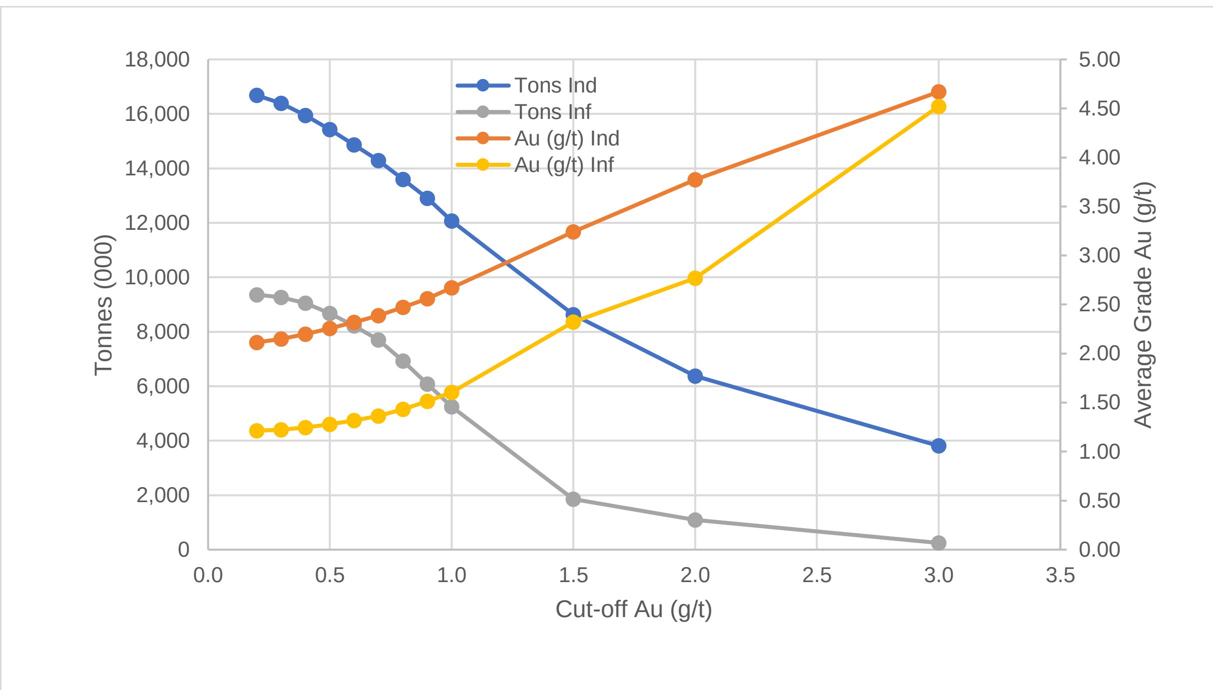


Figure 14.11 Grade Tonnage Curves for Golden Saddle and Arc deposits

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The White Gold Project is situated about 30 km north of Newmont Corporation's Coffee Project. The Coffee Project a structurally hosted hydrothermal gold deposit. The deposit is a high-grade, open pit, heap leach mining project. The Coffee Project, owned by Newmont Corporation, has Measured and Indicated Resources of 46.3 million tonnes grading 1.46 g/t Au (2.17 Moz), and 11.8 million tonnes of Inferred Resources grading 1.32 g/t (0.50 Moz) (Newmont 2019 Mineral Reserve and Mineral resource statement).

White Gold's qualified person has been unable to verify the information regarding the Coffee Project and the information about the Coffee Project is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the White Gold Project that is the subject of the technical report.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

In addition to the White Gold Project, White Gold Corp. owns 33 properties comprising approximately 422,421 ha covering various prospective geological terrain in the White Gold District (Figure 16.1).

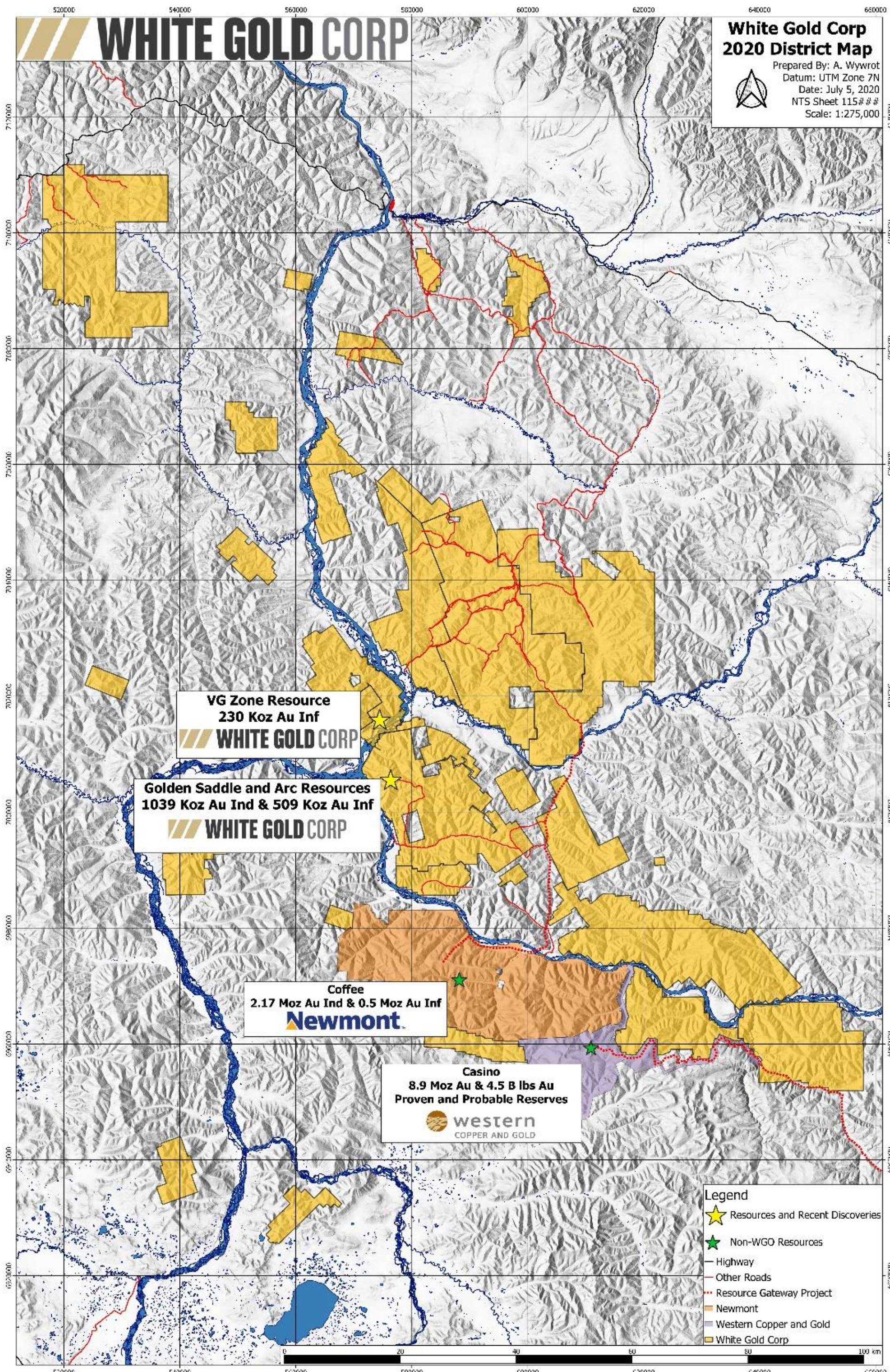
In early 2019 White Gold acquitted the QV property from Comstock Metals Ltd. (Figure 16.2). The QV property hosts the VG deposit which contains 230,000 ounces of gold (4.4 million tonnes grading 1.65 g/t gold) in the Inferred category at a cut-off of 0.5 g/t gold (Pautler and Shahkar, 2014).

The mineral resource for the QV Property is not current mineral resource as the term is defined in NI43-101. The mineral resource estimate is categorized as an historical estimate. The mineral resource estimate is relevant in that it is on a property acquired by White Gold. The estimate is believed to be reliable as it has been prepared by an independent qualified person following the disclosure guidelines outlined in NI43-101.

The estimate was prepared using inverse distance method using commercially available software. Sixteen of the seventeen drill holes at the VG Zone were used in the estimate. The mineral resource was reported at a 0.5 g/t cut-off within an open pit shell using a gold price of US$1300/ounce, mining cost of US$2/tonne, process and general administration cost of US$20/tonne, and a gold recovery of 94%. The historical estimate used mineral resource categories as defined in NI43-101. The historical resource is the most recent estimate prepared for the QV Project.

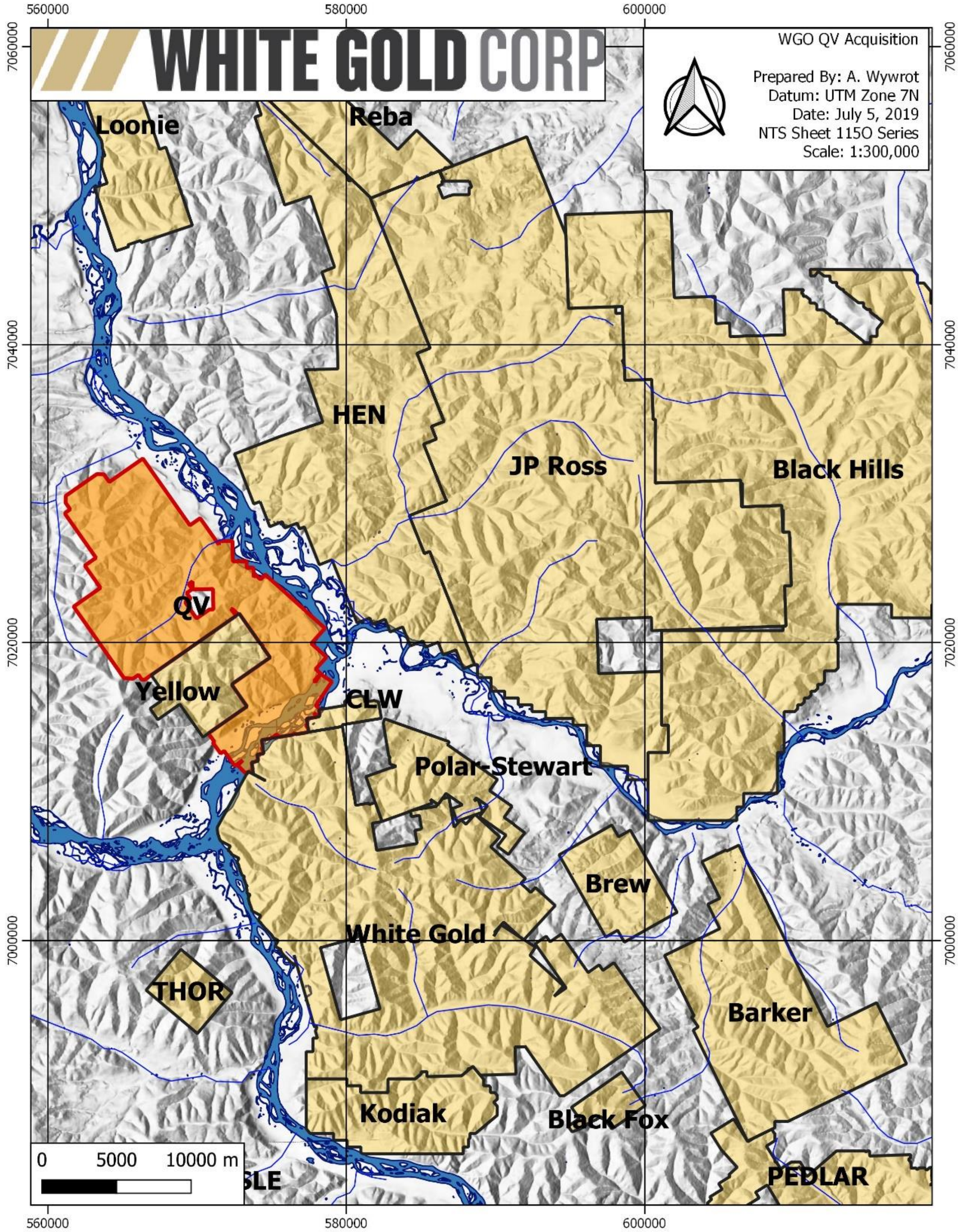
The qualified persons have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource, and White Gold is not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource.

The Historical estimate would have to be verified and validated by an independent qualified person and a new technical report describing the updated estimate would have to be prepared in order to upgrade the historical estimate to a current mineral resource estimate as defined in NI43-101.



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 16.1 White Gold land holdings



Source: White Gold (2019)

Figure 16.2 Location of QV Property

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

17.1 Conclusions

Gold mineralization at the White Gold Project is associated with quartz veins emplaced along brittle structures. The mineralization is believed to be mid-Jurassic based on Re-Os age determinations. It most closely resembles a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization.

The Project hosts several gold occurrences, the Golden Saddle and Arc being the most explored to date. A total of 252 drill holes have been drilled by Underworld and Kinross testing eleven separate mineralized areas. White Gold drilled an additional 35 holes, 45 RC and 50 diamond drill holes in 2017 and 2018, and a further 29 diamond holes in 2019.

The new drilling was combined with the historical drilling on the property to prepare an updated mineral resource estimate for the White Gold project.

ACS estimated that the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits combined contained 15.4 million tonnes grading 2.26 g/t gold of indicated mineral resource and 8.73 million tonnes of inferred mineral resource grading 1.28 g/t gold potentially accessible by open pit. In addition to the mineral resource near surface, the deposits contain 143,000 tonnes grading 4.53 g/t gold of indicated and 326,000 tonnes of inferred mineral resource grading 4.33 g/t that could be amenable to underground mining. The mineral resources as estimated by ACS on May 15, 2020 are summarized in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1 Golden Saddle and Arc mineral resource statement, White Gold Project, Yukon Territory, ACS May 15, 2020

Area	Type	Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Golden Saddle	Near Surface	Indicated	0.5	14,815	2.31	1,098,300
		Inferred		3,454	1.43	159,100
	Underground	Indicated	3.0	143	4.53	20,800
		Inferred		326	4.33	45,300
Arc	Near Surface	Indicated	0.5	613	1.06	20,800
		Inferred		5,221	1.18	197,700

(1) Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
(2) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
(3) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.

(4) *The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

The qualified persons recommend that White Gold continue to explore the White Gold Project with a phased exploration plan. Phase I would consist of 8,500 metres of diamond drilling, with 5,000 m to be focussed on resource zone expansion and assessing proximal areas of additional resource potential, and an further 3,500 m of drilling should be used to assess developing exploration targets on the property.

Additional exploration activities to be completed in Phase I would include detailed soil sampling and GT Probe sampling, with follow up RAB drilling on prospective areas. Detailed drone generated LiDAR and drone imagery should be collected to enhance geological and structural interpretations to aid in drill targeting.

The estimated cost of the above recommendations is approximately $5.0 million as outlined in Table 18.1.

Table 18.1 Estimated Cost of Proposed Program

Item	Amount	Unit Cost (CDN$)	Total (CDN$)
DDH Drilling (metres)	8,500	$400	$3,400,000
RAB Exploration Drilling	25 holes	$20,000	$500,000
Soil Sampling	3,000	$65	$195,000
GT Probe	1000	$225	$225,000
Lidar	20 - 2km x 2km tile	$2500	$50,000
Ground VLF/Mag	200 line-km	$400	$80,000
Gold deportment study	1	$50,000	$50,000
Total Recommendations			$4,500,000
Contingency @10%			$450,000
TOTAL			**$4,950,000**

Note: Unit costs include camp costs, support staff, fuel costs, mobilization/demobilization costs, and required fixed wing & helicopter support.

Contingent on Phase I success, a Phase II program consisting of up to 10,000 metres of diamond drilling and other exploration activities totalling is proposed. It is estimated that this program would cost approximately $5.0 million as outlined in Table 18.2.

Table 18.2 Estimated costs of Phase II Exploration Program

Item	Amount	Unit Cost (CDN$)	Total (CDN$)
DDH Drilling (metres)	10,000	$400	$4,000,000
RAB Exploration Drilling	10 holes	$20,000	$200,000
Soil Sampling	2,000	$65	$130,000
GT Probe	500	$225	$112,500
Lidar	10 - 2km x 2km tile	$2500	$25,000
Ground VLF/Mag	100 line-km	$400	$40,000
Total Recommendations			$4,507,500
Contingency @10%			$450,750
TOTAL			**$4,958,250**

Note: Unit costs include camp costs, support staff, fuel costs, mobilization/ demobilization costs, and required fixed wing & helicopter support.

19 SIGNATURE PAGE

This technical report was co-written by Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo. and Andrew Hamilton P.Geo. The effective date of this technical report is July 10, 2020.

Original "signed and sealed"

Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo.

Original "signed and sealed"

Andrew Hamilton, P. Geo.

20 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of ARSENEAU Consulting Services Inc. (“ACS”), a corporation with a business address of Suite 900, 999 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I am the author of the technical report entitled “Technical Report for the White Gold Project, Dawson Range, Yukon, Canada” dated May 15, 2020 with an effective date of July 10, 2020 (the “Technical Report”) prepared for White Gold Corp.
3. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with a B.Sc. (Geology) degree obtained in 1979, the University of Western Ontario with an M.Sc. (Geology) degree obtained in 1984 and the Colorado School of Mines with a Ph.D. (Geology) obtained in 1995.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1995. I have worked in exploration in North and South America and have extensive experience with gold mineralization similar to that found on the White Gold Project.
5. I am Professional Geoscientist registered as a member, in good standing, with the Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists of British Columbia (no. 23474).
6. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43–101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I am a “qualified person” within the meaning of NI 43-101**.**
7. My most recent personal inspection of the Project occurred from June 4 to June 6, 2019.
8. I am responsible for sections 1 to 8, and 12 to 17 of the Technical Report and accept professional responsibility for these sections of the Technical Report.
9. I am independent of White Gold Corp. as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have had prior involvement with the White Gold Project. I was the author of a technical report on the property dated July 15, 2019.
11. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 10th day of July 2020 in Vancouver, British Columbia.

[Original “signed and sealed”]

Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo.

I, Andrew P. Hamilton, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with a street address of 1339 East 18th Street, North Vancouver, B.C., V7J 1M2;
2. I am currently employed in a contract position as Exploration Manager for White Gold Corporation with a street address of 82 Richmond St E, Toronto, ON M5C 1P1. I have been employed with the company since April 2019.
3. I am co-author of the technical report titled “Technical Report for the White Gold Project, Dawson Range” dated May15, 2020 with an Effective Date of July 10, 2020.
4. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo. #24873) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geoscientists of British Columbia.
5. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in Geology in 1991.
6. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1991. I have held technical positions with exploration and development companies with projects in Canada and Central America during which I was responsible for program design, program implementation and management, data collection and management, QAQC and resource modelling.
7. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI-43-101.
8. I am not independent of the Issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101;
9. I am responsible for Sections 9, 10, 11 and 18 of the Technical Report;
10. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI43-101 and Form NI 43-101F1
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 10th day of July, 2020 in Vancouver, British Columbia.

*[Original “Signed and sealed”]*_________
Andrew P. Hamilton, P.Geo.

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