TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

LOONIE PROJECT

White Gold District, Yukon Territory

Loonie 1-80	YD88741-YD88820
Loonie 81-155, 157-300	YD130689-763, 765-908
Loonie 301-500	YE19951-YE20150

NTS: 115O/12

Latitude 63°38'N Longitude 139°42'W

Dawson Mining District

Site visits on September 3, 2017, October 4, 2016, September 17-18, 2014, and June 29 to July 1, August 11 & 13 and September 22, 2012

For
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September 27, 2017

1.0 Executive Summary

The 10,432 hectare Loonie Project, NTS map sheet 115O/12, is centered at a latitude of 63°38'N and a longitude of 139°42'W, approximately 50 km south of Dawson City, which lies 538 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The claims, situated within the Dawson Mining District, extend southwards from Reindeer Creek to beyond lower Lucky Joe Creek, east of the Yukon River within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau. White Gold Corp. of the Province of Ontario owns 100% of the Loonie Project, subject to a 2% net smelter royalty.

The Loonie property is underlain by a Devonian and older to Permian package of metamorphic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane primarily consisting of orthogneiss, lesser quartzite and minor siliciclastic schistose metasedimentary rocks, amphibolite, and marble. The above units are intruded by Cretaceous and/or Jurassic intrusions and Eocene quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes.

Regionally the Loonie Project is located within the White Gold district, 30 km northwest of the JP Ross property and 50 km north of the Golden Saddle deposit, of White Gold Corp., and 40 km north of the VG zone on the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd. The NI 43-101 compliant Indicated Resource at the Golden Saddle deposit as of December 31, 2015 is 9,788,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, primarily mineable by open pit methods, with an additional 2,166,000 tonnes Inferred grading 1.8 g/t Au *(Kinross, 2016). T*he VG zone at QV contains an Inferred Mineral Resource of 4.39 million tonnes at 1.65 g/t Au *(Pautler and Shahkar, 2014).* The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report.

The Loonie Project is also situated 80 km north of Goldcorp's Coffee deposit where mineralization is hosted by metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (primarily a felsic orthogneiss) and the mid Cretaceous Coffee Creek pluton, part of the Dawson Range Batholith, with a strong structural control. Coffee has a NI 43-101 compliant Proven Reserve of 46.36 million tonnes grading 1.45 g/t Au, an Indicated Resource of 17.69 million tonnes grading 1.21 g/t Au and an Inferred Resource of 52.35 million tonnes grading 1.31 g/t Au (*Goldcorp, 2016)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report.

Historically, the Loonie Project covers the Rudolf and Stockade Minfile occurrences (Minfile Numbers 115O 050 and 156), as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey. Quartz veins, old placer pits, fine garnet, magnetite, pyrite and minor fine gold from panning are reported at the Rudolf. Approximately 70 reconnaissance ridge and spur soil samples from the Guilder grid area were collected by Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. in 2003, in conjunction with their work on the Lucky Joe copper-gold prospect, yielding two values greater than 140 ppm Cu. The current Loonie claims were acquired by Shawn Ryan and Wildwood Explorations in 2010.

Documented previous exploration on the Loonie Project, undertaken from 2011 to 2014, has included the collection of approximately 6,353 soil samples (covering about 25% of the property), mapping and prospecting over 5% of the property, 150 line kilometres of ground magnetic (about 10% coverage) and 80.1 line kilometres of ground ELF geophysical surveying (5% coverage), 1925m of small excavator trenching on the Peso and Lira zones in 17 trenches, and 5.94 line kilometres of induced polarization geophysical surveying, an aerial drone survey (25% coverage) and 613m of rotary air blast drilling in 8 holes on the Lira zone.

Exploration by White Gold Corp. has consisted of a structural and lithological analysis, an aerial drone survey (25% coverage) over the Peso and Guilder zones, a 146 line km DIGHEM geophysical survey, 1,460m of GTprobe (bedrock interface) sampling and 1,970m of rotary air blast drilling in 30 holes on the Lira zone.

An east-northeasterly trending zone of shear hosted gold mineralization has been discovered at the Lira zone on the Loonie Project within the central property area. Mineralization has been discontinuously traced over a 620m extent by a total of 2,583m of RAB drilling and 546m of small excavator trenching in 11 trenches. The zone occurs within a 75 by 740m east-northeasterly trending gold soil anomaly with a peak value of 3700.1 ppb Au. RAB drill results include 4.93 g/t Au over 12.2m, including 20.7 g/t Au over 1.5m in LOORAB14-01, 4.6 g/t Au over 7.6m, including 17.1 g/t Au over 1.5m in 17LOO009, 4.1 g/t Au over 7.6m, including 11.5 g/t Au over 1.5m in 17LOO025, 5.2 g/t Au over 4.6m, including 9.3 g/t Au over 1.5m in 17LOO035 and 0.90 g/t Au over 16.8m in LOORAB14-08. Trench results include 13.3 g/t Au over 10m, 1.61 g/t Au over 15m and 3.8 g/t Au over 5m. The zone remains open to the west and at depth.

The Lira zone appears to consist of multiple mineralized segments with variable dips, which are controlled by the intersection of mineralized structure(s) with S2 fold hinges within brittle host rocks (e.g. felsic orthogneiss) and/or at lithologic contacts. The gold mineralization is hosted by quartz-carbonate, ±muscovite-sericite, ±clay, ±Kspar altered felsic augen gneiss with quartz veining, disseminated pyrite(limonite), hematite and, locally, visible gold. The mineralization and alteration has similarities to the Golden Saddle deposit and VG zone at QV. A strong structural control indicated by fracturing, brecciation and gouge is evident, similar to Goldcorp's Coffee Project.

Anomalous gold values at the Lira zone are associated with anomalous silver, bismuth, tellurium and mercury. The maximum gold value from trenching on the Lira zone, consisting of 25.2 g/t Au over 5m from Trench 12-15, was accompanied by 5.6 ppm Ag, 10.8 ppm Bi, 23.5 ppm Te, and 1.02 ppm Hg. This is similar to the geochemical signature at the VG zone on the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd. *(Comstock news release June 29, 2012)*.

The east-northeasterly trend of the Lira zone is consistent with the orientation of many of the gold bearing zones in the White Gold district, including the Golden Saddle deposit at White Gold, several zones at Goldcorp's Coffee deposit, and the VG zone on the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd.

The 2011 to 2012 soil geochemical surveys by Geo Zone Exploration Limited on the Loonie Project outlined another gold in soil anomaly (Peso), a copper-molybdenum ±gold soil anomaly (SE Peso-Guilder) and a reconnaissance lead-zinc-copper ±gold soil anomaly in the southern property area.

The Peso anomaly covers a 2 by 1.7 km gold-tungsten ±antimony soil anomaly in the northern property area, with a maximum value of 404.3 ppb Au and anomalous copper at its southern end, which may be continuous, or associated with, the 2 by 1 km easterly trending Guilder copper-molybdenum ±gold soil anomaly 1 km to the south, with maximum values of 920 ppm Cu. The LZ Cu copper showing, containing 0.11% Cu in a grab sample of malachite and chalcocite bearing schist, was discovered east of the Peso anomaly, further suggesting an association between the southeastern Peso and the Guilder anomalies.

The Guilder copper-molybdenum ±gold soil anomaly at Loonie lies 10 km northwest of, and along the same mineralized northwest trending magnetic lineament hosting, Lucky Joe, a

copper-gold porphyry drilled prospect owned by Golden Predator Mining Corp. A metal zonation has been identified at Lucky Joe, with the central portion of the mineralized system being enriched in copper, gold, silver and molybdenum *(Hulstein, 2003)*. Historic drilling on the Lucky Joe Project has identified copper grades from 0.35% Cu to 0.6% Cu over intervals of 20 to 30m (maximum 0.95% Cu over 5.2m) in the 800m by 200m by 30m main mineralized zone, in which gold generally exhibits a 1:1 correlation with copper *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Drilling along the 11.3 km long Lucky Joe copper-gold soil trend intersected 0.135% Cu and 0.032 g/t Au over 74.1m in DDH LJ05-03 *(Deklerk, 2009)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report. The Three Bears anomalous copper soil trend on the Lucky Joe (LJ) property is shown to extend almost to the Guilder zone *(Hulstein, 2003).*

At the Peso anomaly a highly silicified outcrop of brecciated quartzite carries anomalous gold (212 ppb). The brecciated quartzite, which is locally graphitic, variably silicified and locally contains anomalous zinc, antimony and molybdenum, may represent a thrust fault at the base of the Mississippian orthogneiss. A similar breccia, thought to represent a thrust, occurs just west of the Golden Saddle deposit on the White Gold Project of White Gold Corp., and is silicified and gold bearing at the Arc zone, just south of Golden Saddle.

A lead-zinc-copper soil anomaly with peripheral gold at Loonie, south of Lucky Joe Creek, is also suggestive of volcanogenic massive sulphide type mineralization which was discovered within the White Gold district on the Touleary property near Thistle Mountain in 2011 by Arcus Development Group Inc., returning 14.15m of 1.44% Cu, 16.5 g/t Ag and 0.77 g/t Au and 2.25m of 7.18% Cu, 116 g/t Ag, 3.55 g/t Au and 4.30% Zn (*Arcus news release, October 4, 2011)*.

The deposit types for the Loonie Project are the orogenic vein (Golden Saddle, the VG zone at QV and Goldcorp's Coffee deposit), as well as metamorphosed copper-gold porphyry (Lucky Joe) and possible volcanogenic massive sulphide (Touleary).

The Loonie Project constitutes a property of merit based on favourable geological setting (White Gold district), geology (Permian to Mississippian orthogneiss, amphibolite and metasedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, intruded by a younger intrusion), geophysical signature, gold and copper soil anomalies, significant trench and drill intercepts on the Lira zone, similarities and proximity to the Golden Saddle deposit of White Gold Corp. and other significant gold discoveries within the White Gold district, and similarities and proximity to the Lucky Joe copper-gold porphyry drilled prospect, 10 km to the southeast.

A two phase exploration program is recommended with a Phase 1 budget of $215,000, consisting of additional soil grids in the Lira and southern property area, and IP geophysics and GTprobe (bedrock interface) lines in the Peso area. Phase 1 will also include a detailed integration and interpretation of the Lira drill data to determine the controls and configuration of the Lira vein system to guide continued drilling and detailed mapping and prospecting in select areas. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a $500,000 Phase 2 drill budget is proposed to follow up the significant drill and trench intersections on the Lira zone with 1500m of diamond drilling in 6 holes, and to follow up significant soil results from the Lira and/or significant GTprobe and geophysical anomalies on the Peso from the Phase 1 program with 600m of RAB drilling in 6 holes.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. of JP Exploration Services Inc. (JPEx), was commissioned by White Gold Corp., a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, to examine and evaluate the geology and mineral potential of the Loonie Project (consisting of the Loonie 1 to 155 & 157 to 500 claims) and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. Based on the literature review and property examination recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for trenching, soil and geophysical surveys, drilling and professional fees in the Yukon Territory. This report describes the geology, history, mineral potential of the Loonie Project and current exploration by White Gold Corp., and was prepared to support filing requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange by White Gold Corp.

The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration in the area, a site visit on September 3, 2017 on behalf of White Gold Corp., following their 2017 exploration program, and a detailed review of previous exploration work conducted on the property between 2011 and 2014. Work by White Gold Corp. consisted of a structural and lithological analysis on the Lira zone in 2016, followed by a 2017 program of a 146 line km DIGHEM airborne geophysical survey over the Peso and Lira zones, an aerial drone survey over the Peso and Guilder zones, 1,460m of GTprobe (bedrock interface) sampling and 1,970m of rotary air blast drilling in 30 holes on the Lira zone. The 2011 to 2014 exploration by Geo Zone Exploration Limited consisted of soil geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching, and an aerial drone survey and RAB drilling over the Lira zone with mapping and prospecting by the author. The author examined and completed work on the property on October 4, 2016, September 17 to 18, 2014 and June 29 to July 1, August 11, 13 and September 22, 2012.

The soil geochemical, ground geophysical and drone surveys, and drilling between 2011 and 2017 were completed by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon and trenching by Talus Exploration Inc., now merged with GroundTruth Exploration Inc. The airborne DIGHEM geophysical survey was conducted by CGG Canada Services Ltd., Calgary, Alberta. Mapping and prospecting was completed by the author, assisted by Morgan Fraughton of GroundTruth Exploration Inc. and the structural-lithologic analysis was completed by Michael Cooley, P.Geo., Ph.D., Structural Geology. All trenches, most drill holes, and select soil locations and induced polarization and probe lines have been examined in the field by the author.

Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 7, Nad 83 projection. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. The annotation 020º/55ºE refers to an azimuth of 020º, dipping 55º to the east. Ma refers to a million years in geological time.

RAB refers to rotary air blast, a type of percussion drilling. TMI refers to total magnetic intensity and ELF refers to an extremely low frequency type of geophysical survey. TMI refers to total magnetic intensity, and DIGHEM to a frequency domain electromagnetic type of airborne geophysical survey useful in the detection of conductors. IP refers to an induced polarization type of geophysical survey useful in detecting disseminated conductive sulphides.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), tellurium (Te), bismuth (Bi), mercury (Hg), lead (Pb), and zinc (Zn). Minerals found on the property include pyrite (iron sulphide), limonite (hydrated iron oxide), malachite (hydrated copper carbonate), chalcocite (copper sulphide) and visible gold. K-spar refers to potassium feldspar.

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at *http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca* on September 15, 2017.
- Research of mineral titles at http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca,http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/ and http://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs on September 15, 2017.
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://virtua.gov.yk.ca:8080/?theme=emr.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessors.
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Review of pertinent news releases of, and publicly available data on, White Gold Corp.
- Company data of White Gold Corp., including a review of the entire 2016-2017 exploration program, and option agreement. The option agreement is discussed in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.
- A site visit on September 3, 2017, following the latest exploration program on the property and examinations of, and work conducted on, the property by the author on October 4, 2016, September 17-18, 2014, and June 29 to July 1, August 11 & 13 and September 22, 2012.
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the White Gold district in 2009 to 2017, property and regional exploration for Teck Exploration Ltd. in 1993 and 1998 to 2000, and prior experience conducting regional exploration with Kerr Addison Mines in the area from 1983

to 1987. The author has examined the White Gold, QV and Coffee deposits, and the Jual/Ten, Dime, Rosebute and Lucky Joe Projects.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report as identified under Section 2.3, “Source Documents” and Section 20.0, “References”. The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property and in the region is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work. Thorough checks to confirm the results of such work and reports have not been done. Unless otherwise stated the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data. Exploration assessment reports, listed in Section 20.0, “References”, were completed by competent professionals and/or reputable prospectors and have been accepted by the Mining Recorder.

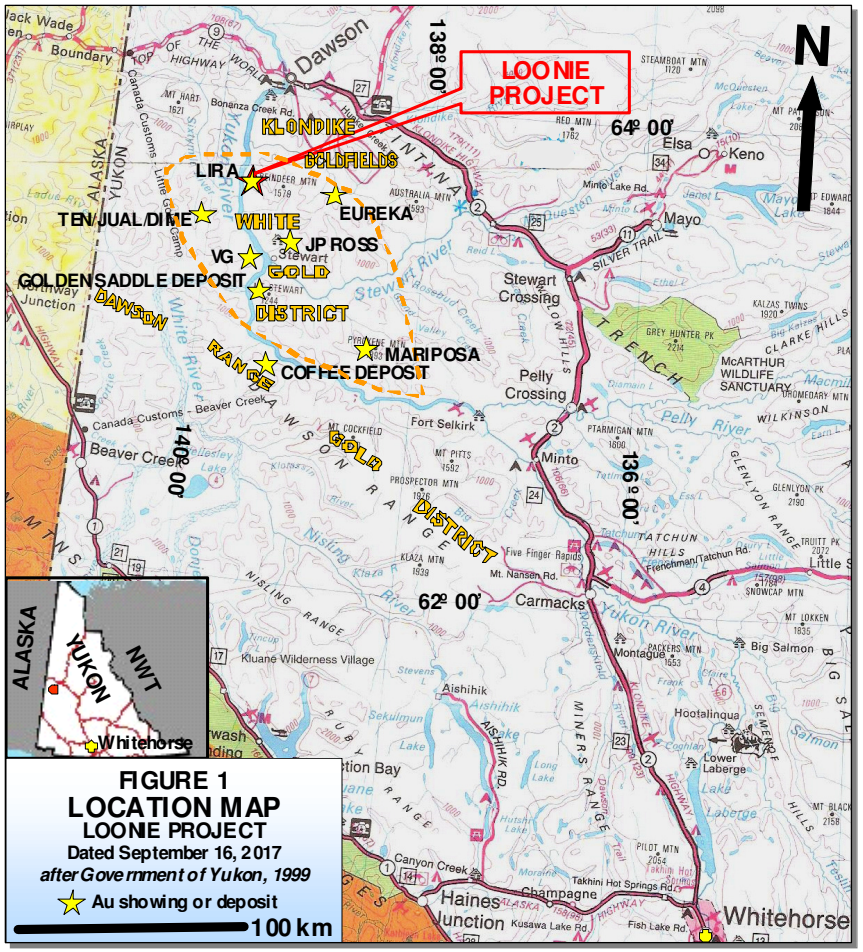
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

While title documents and the option agreement were reviewed for this study as identified under Section 2.3, “Source Documents” and Section 20.0, “References”, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title and option information was relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and property ownership in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figure 1)

The Loonie Project, NTS map sheet 115O/12 is located approximately 50 km south of Dawson City, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. Dawson City is 538 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. The property is centered at a latitude and a longitude of 63°38’N, 139°42’W.



4.2 Land Tenure (Figures 2 and 3)

The Loonie Project consists of 499 Yukon Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately 10,430 hectares in the Dawson Mining District *(Figures 2 and 3)*. The area is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located by GPS and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheet 115O/12, available for viewing in the Dawson Mining Recorder's Office. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows.

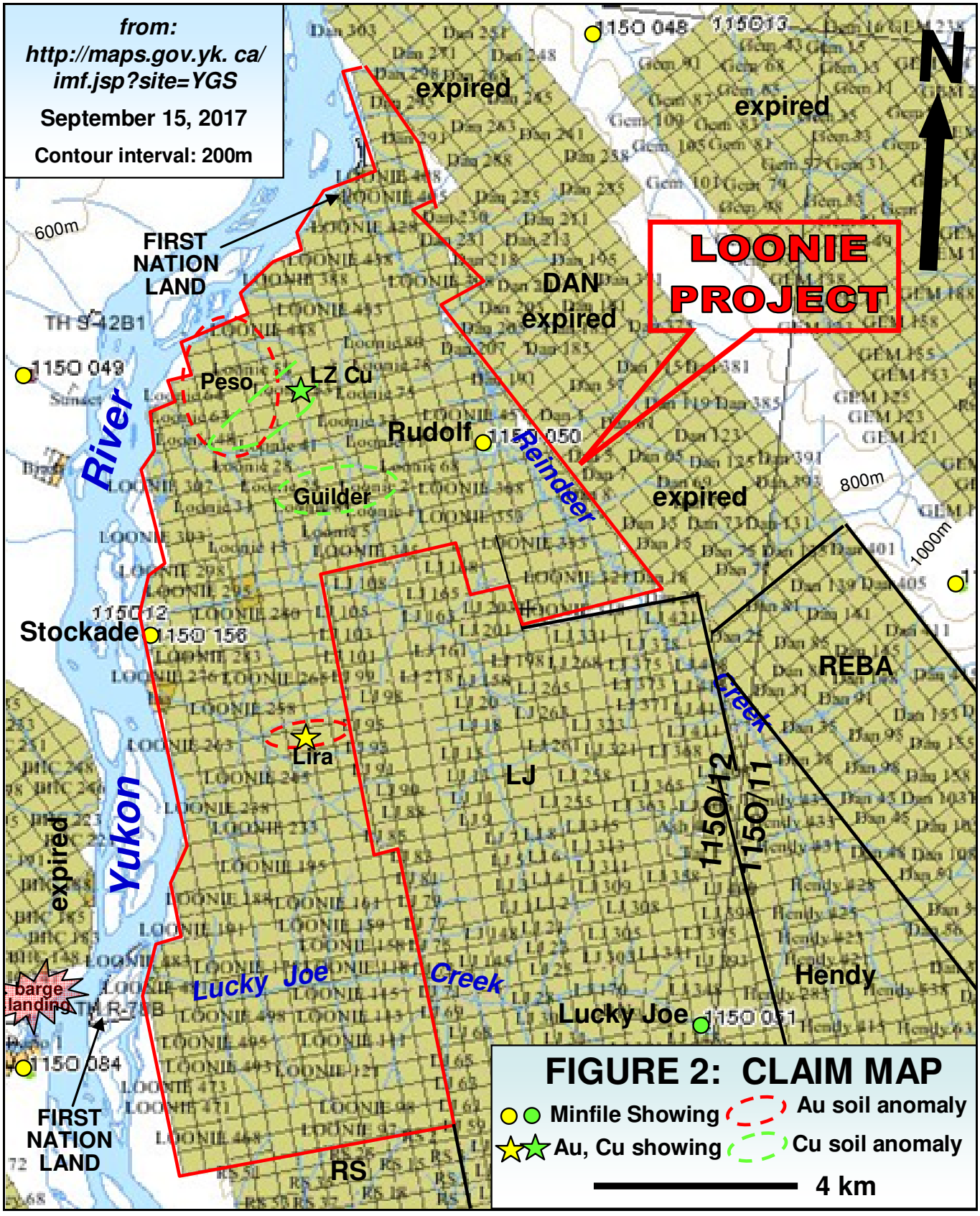
TABLE 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Grant No.	No. of Claims	Expiry Date
Loonie 1-80	YD88741-YD88820	80	04/04/2019
Loonie 81-155, 157-204	YD130689-763, 765-812	123	04/04/2018
Loonie 205-300, 301-14, 341-3,5,7,9	YD130813-908, YE19951-64, 991-3,5,7,9	116	04/04/2019
Loonie 315-340, 344,46,48	YE19965-990, 94,96,98	29	04/04/2018
Loonie 351, 387-392	YE20001, YE20037-042	7	04/04/2019
Loonie 350, 352-386, 393-418	YE20000, 002-036, YE20043-068	62	04/04/2018
Loonie 419,21,3,5,7,429, 431-454	YE20069,71,3,5,7,079, YE20081-104	30	04/04/2019
Loonie 420,2,4,6,8,430, 455-500	YE20070,2,4,6,8,80,YE20105-150	52	04/04/2018
TOTAL		**499**	

The Loonie 1 to 155 and 157 to 500 claims (no Loonie 156) are registered to *(website at http://gysde.gov.yk.ca)* and 100% owned by White Gold Corp., Ontario. The claims were acquired from Shawn Ryan and Wildwood Explorations Inc. (Wildwood) (the optionors) through an option to purchase agreement as part of a much larger package of claims within the White Gold district, Yukon Territory. The agreement, dated October 27, 2016 (Effective Date), between G4G Capital Corp. (name changed to White Gold Corp. on December 22, 2016), and the optionors was accepted for filing by the TSX Venture Exchange. The agreement is available in the office of White Gold Corp. The option to purchase has been exercised by White Gold Corp. *(December 22, 2016 news release at www.whitegoldcorp.ca)* and terms of the purchase have been fully met *(Shawn Ryan, personal communication)*.

The optionors and a related party will each retain a 1% net smelter royalty over the properties (combined total of 2%) and any quartz mining claim staked by the company in an area of influence around the properties during the five year period following the date of the option to purchase agreement.

The Loonie Project is located within the Traditional Territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. First Nations have settled their land claims in the area, with four small parcels of First Nations surveyed land (TH R-78B, TH S-10B 1, TH S-77B1 and TH S-174B), with surface rights only (Category B land), located on the western portions of the Loonie Project along the Yukon River *(Figures 2-4)*.


from:
http://maps.gov.yk. ca/imf.jsp?site=YGS
September 15, 2017
Contour interval: 200m
N
LOONIE PROJECT
FIRST NATION LAND
expired
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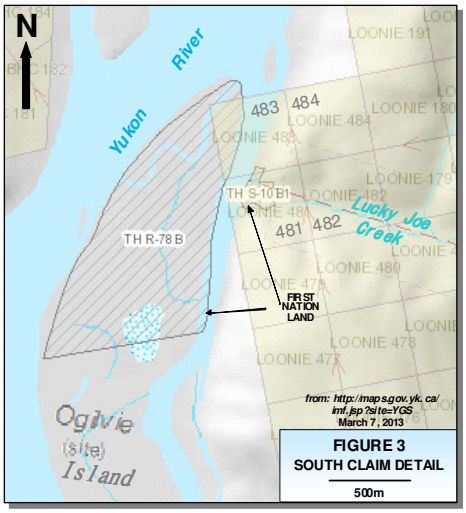
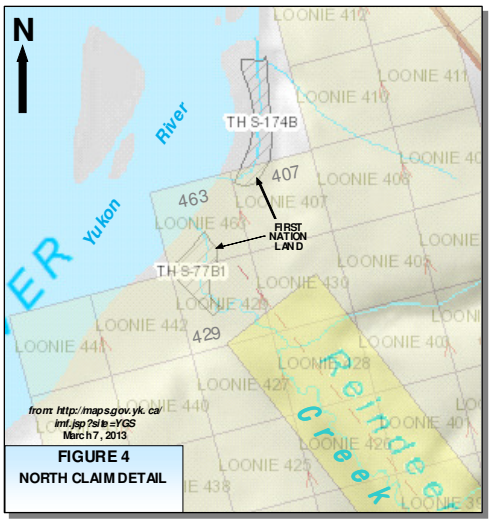
expired
expired
expired
115O 048
115O 049
115O 050
115O 084
115O 156
115O 051
115O/12
115O/11
Peso
LZ Cu
Rudolf
Guilder
Lira
Stockade
REBA
LJ
Hendy
Lucky Joe
RS
River
Yukon
Reindeer
Creek
Lucky Joe Creek
600m
800m
1000m
barge landing
FIRST NATION LAND
FIGURE 2: CLAIM MAP
Minfile Showing
Au, Cu showing
Au soil anomaly
Cu soil anomaly
4 km



TH R-78B and TH S-10B1 occur in the vicinity of Ogilvie Island on portions of the Loonie 481 and 483 claims *(Figure 3)*, and TH S-77B and TH S-174B occur at the mouth of Reindeer Creek, overlapping portions of the Loonie 407 and 429 and 463 claims *(Figure 4)*. The land claims are located on the margins of the Loonie Project 4-5 km from, and not along trend of, any known mineralization. White Gold Corp. does not intend to undertake any exploration activity on the Category B lands. No significant First Nation or other concerns are anticipated. The remainder of the land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.



A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per claim unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). Previous work buy Geo Zone was undertaken under a Class III permit, number LQ00393. The 2016-17 program was undertaken under a Class I permit and additional permitting will be applied for as needed. To the author’s knowledge, the Loonie Project area is not subject to any environmental liability.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 to 3)

5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The property is accessible via helicopter from Dawson City, 50 km north of the property *(Figure 1)*. Dawson City is accessed by year-round highway approximately 538 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon. Daily flight service is also available from Whitehorse to Dawson City.

A suitable road accessible staging area occurs 15-20 km northeast of the property along the Indian River at the mouth of Bertha Creek at approximately 573380mE,

7073830mN, Nad 83, Zone 7. The site is accessible via the French Gulch road from the Bonanza Creek Road, which is accessed from the Klondike Highway at Guggieville. Other staging areas include the recently refurbished Lammers airstrip *(Figure 3)*, which is located at approximately 7046980mN, 554360mE, Nad 83, Zone 7, at the mouth of Ten Mile Creek, approximately 10 km west of the Loonie claims, and accessible by fixed wing aircraft from Dawson City. There is barge access along the Yukon River to the mouth of the Sixty Mile River, 2 km west of the Loonie Project on the opposite side of the Yukon River *(Figure 2)*.

Water is available from west to northwesterly flowing tributaries of the Yukon River including Reindeer and Lucky Joe Creeks and their tributaries.

Dawson City is the closest town of significant size, with a population of approximately 2020, but draws some 60,000 visitors each year. Facilities include an airport, with regular air service from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Fairbanks, Alaska, two helicopter bases, a hospital, police station, service stations, two grocery stores, accommodation and restaurants. Industrial services include tire repair, propane sales, welding and machine shops, heavy equipment repair and rental, a lumber mill, and freight and trucking companies. Heavy equipment and a mining oriented labour force are available for contract exploration and mining work. Main industries are tourism and gold mining. More complete facilities and a larger mining oriented labour force are available in Whitehorse.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure

The Loonie Project extends southwards from Reindeer Creek to beyond lower Lucky Joe Creek, east of the Yukon River, covering rolling hills with smooth ridges and deep narrow valleys within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau *(Figures 1-3)*. The area is drained by west to northwesterly flowing tributaries of the Yukon River including Reindeer and Lucky Joe Creeks and their tributaries. Elevation ranges from just below 1100 feet along the Yukon River locally to 3100 feet on peaks in the eastern property area *(Figure 2)*. Vegetation is typical boreal forest consisting of white spruce, birch and poplar on well-drained slopes and black spruce on poorly drained frozen north facing slopes. The northern portion of the property was burned in 1999 and the southern property area in 2004.

The area has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation. Summers are warm, with daily averages in July of 23°C dropping to 8°C at night. Winters are cold, with January temperatures of -22.5°C during the day, dropping to an average of -31°C overnight and -45°C is not uncommon. Annual precipitation averages about 325 millimetres, including close to 200 mm of rain and 160 mm of snow. The exploration season lasts from late May until October.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach

pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property. The nearest source of hydro-electric power is Dawson City.

6.0 HISTORY (Figures 2, 5 and 6)

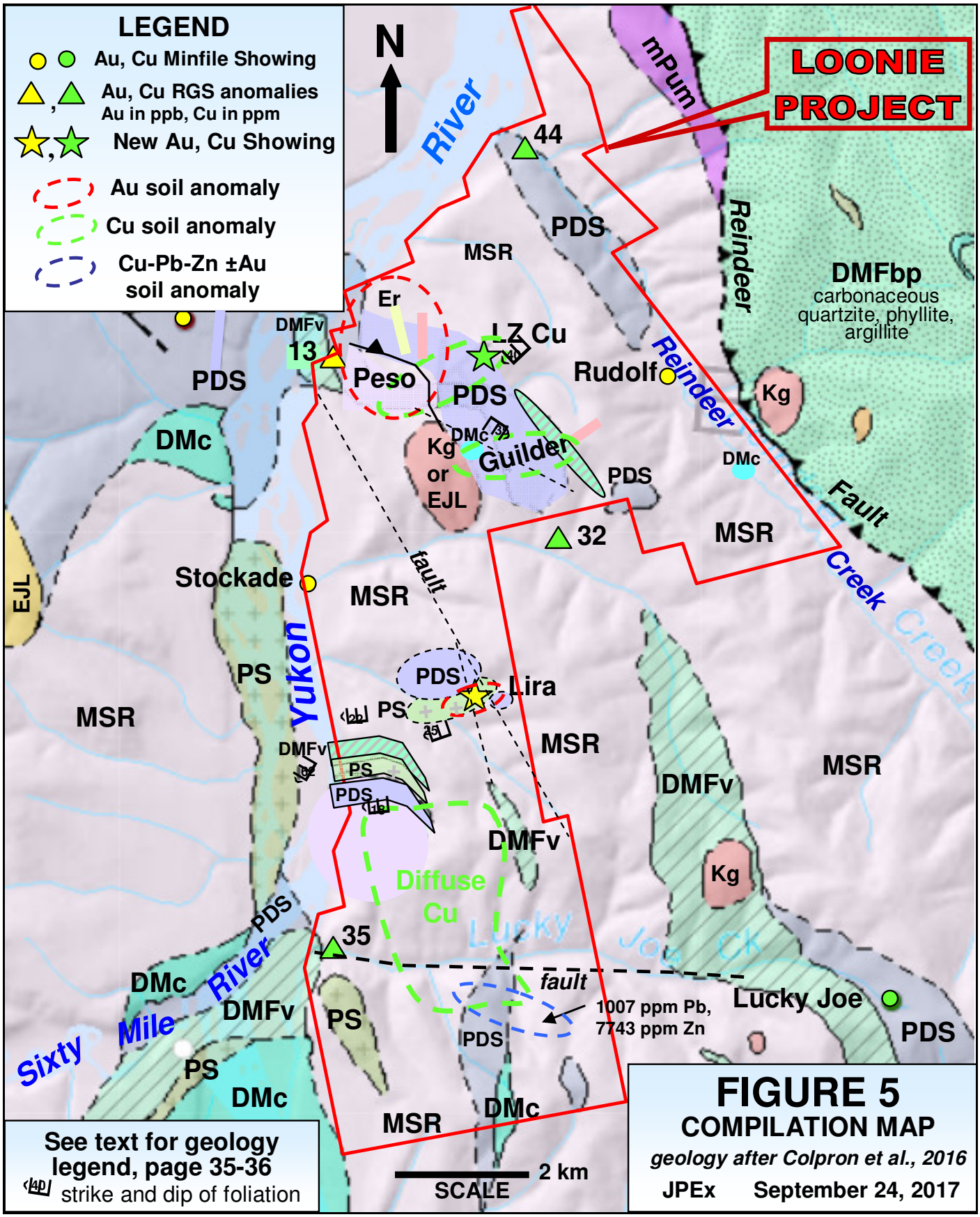
The Loonie Project covers the Rudolf and Stockade Minfile occurrences (Minfile Numbers 115O 050 and 156), as previously documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009) (Figures 2 and 5).* There is virtually no information about the original occurrences. The Rudolf was staked by J.S. Bay as the May and Hidden Treasure in June, 1899 and as the Golden Star claim in August, 1899, possibly to cover quartz veins *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Quartz veins are reported 5 km upstream from the mouth of Reindeer Creek, corresponding to the Rudolph location, but with little or no gold mineralization *(Hermanutz, 1996)*. Old placer pits are reported here and fine garnet, magnetite, pyrite and minor fine gold have been panned *(Bryde, 1992).* The Stockade was staked as the MC Stockade claim by F. Stretch in August, 1992, probably in conjunction with placer activity *(Deklerk, 2009)*.

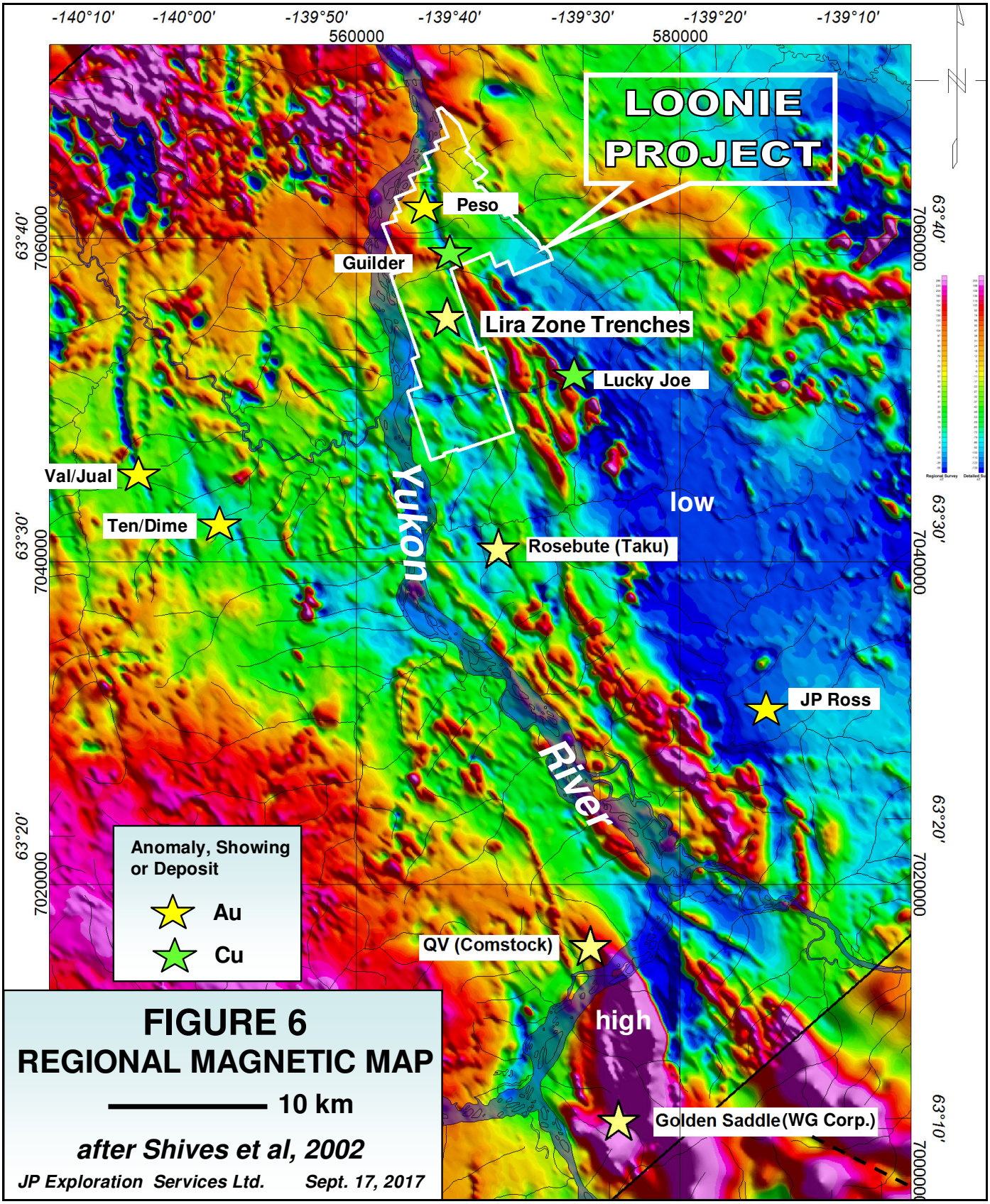
Eleven stream sediment samples from the Yukon Regional Geochemical Database are located on the Loonie property *(Heon, 2003)*. Anomalous values include a 97th percentile copper silt anomaly (44 ppm) from the outlet of Reindeer Creek in the northern property area, 35 ppm Cu from the mouth of Lucky Joe Creek, and 32 ppm Cu from a small tributary east of a granitic stock. A 93rd percentile gold silt anomaly (13 ppb) was collected at the mouth of the unnamed creek that flows into the Yukon River just north of a granitic stock. *(Refer to Figure 5.)*

A regional airborne magnetic/radiometric survey flown by the Geological Survey of Canada *(Shives et al., 2002)* identified a prominent northwest trending magnetic structure extending through the Lucky Joe porphyry copper-gold prospect, which continues onto the Loonie property *(Figure 6)*.

There is little previous work documented in Yukon Minfile *(Government of Yukon, 2017)*, various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and the Geological Survey of Canada, and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government) on the Loonie Project prior to the acquisition by Shawn Ryan/Wildwood in 2010. Approximately 70 reconnaissance ridge and spur soil samples were collected from the Guilder grid area by Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. in 2003 in conjunction with their work on the Lucky Joe copper-gold drilled prospect, yielding two values greater than 140 ppm Cu *(Hulstein, 2003)*.

The Loonie Project was staked by Shawn Ryan (70%)/Wildwood (30%) in 2010 and subsequently optioned to Geo Zone Exploration Limited (Geo Zone) in February, 2011, which undertook exploration from 2011 to 2014, discussed below. The locations of the occurrences, known mineralized zones and important natural features are shown in Figures 2 and 5 in relation to the outside property boundaries.


LEGEND
Au, Cu Minfile Showing
Au, Cu RGS anomalies
Au in ppb, Cu in ppm
New Au, Cu Showing
Au soil anomaly
Cu soil anomaly
Cu-Pb-Zn ±Au soil anomaly
N
LOONIE PROJECT
Yukon River
Reindeer Fault
Creek
Lucky Joe Ck
Sixty Mile River
mPum
DMFbp
carbonaceous quartzite, phyllite, argillite
Kg
PDS
MSR
DMc
DMFv
PS
EJL
Er
LZ Cu
Peso
Rudolf
Guilder
Kg or EJL
Stockade
Lira
Diffuse Cu
fault
1007 ppm Pb, 7743 ppm Zn
Lucky Joe
44
32
35
13
See text for geology legend, page 35-36
strike and dip of foliation
2 km
SCALE
FIGURE 5
COMPILATION MAP
geology after Colpron et al., 2016
JPEx September 24, 2017


-140°10'
-140°00'
-139°50'
-139°40'
-139°30'
-139°20'
-139°10'
560000
580000
63°40'
7060000
63°30'
7040000
63°20'
7020000
63°10'
7000000
LOONIE PROJECT
Peso
Guilder
Lira Zone Trenches
Lucky Joe
Val/Jual
Ten/Dime
Rosebute (Taku)
Yukon River
low
high
JP Ross
QV (Comstock)
Golden Saddle(WG Corp.)
Anomaly, Showing or Deposit
Au
Cu
FIGURE 6
REGIONAL MAGNETIC MAP
10 km
after Shives et al, 2002
JP Exploration Services Ltd. Sept. 17, 2017

The 2011 to 2012 programs by Geo Zone consisted of the collection of 6,353 soil samples (4,064 in 2011), 1925m of trenching in 17 trenches, 150 line kilometres of ground magnetic surveying, 80.1 line kilometres of ground ELF geophysical surveying, 0.54 line kilometres of induced polarization surveying and local prospecting with concurrent mapping by the author over the Peso, Guilder and Lira zones. The program identified the Peso and Lira gold soil anomalies and the Guilder copper soil anomaly *(Figure 7)*. Trenching on the Lira zone defined a 400m long 070° trending zone of gold mineralization with trench results of 13.3 g/t Au over 10m, 1.61 g/t Au over 15m and 3.8 g/t Au over 5m, accompanied by anomalous silver, bismuth, tellurium and mercury and open to the west. No work was undertaken in 2013.

Geo Zone's 2014 program consisted of drone aerial photography, 5.4 line km of induced polarization geophysics, followed by 613m of RAB drilling in 8 holes over the Lira zone. The drill program, which only tested a 230m strike extent of the 740m long Lira gold in soil anomaly, open to the west, extended the 400m long, 070° trending zone of gold mineralization defined by trenching, an additional 50m to the west. Drill intercepts include 4.93 g/t Au over 12.2m, including 20.7 g/t Au over 1.5m in LOORAB14-01 and 0.90 g/t Au over 16.8m, including 2.11 g/t Au over 4.6m in LOORAB14-08.

All soil and trench samples were collected, and geophysical and drone surveys and RAB drilling undertaken, by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. Trenching was completed by Talus Exploration Inc., now merged with GroundTruth Exploration Inc., of Dawson City, Yukon. The drill program will be discussed in detail under Section 10.0, "Drilling". The geochemistry, geophysics and trenching will be discussed under their respective sections below.

6.1 Geochemistry (Figures 7 to 9)

At least 6,430 soil samples have been collected from the Loonie Project area, with 2,747 ridge and spur, 3,676 grid and about 7 reconnaissance soils documented. Soils cover about 25% of the property.

In 2011 GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon, collected 2,677 ridge and spur soil samples and 1,387 grid soils. The ridge and spur soil samples were collected across the entire property at a 50m sample spacing and the grid soils were collected from three separate grids (Peso, Lira and Guilder), based on anomalous gold results from the ridge and spurs, at a 50m sample spacing on lines spaced 100m apart. An additional 2,289 grid soil samples were collected in 2012, consisting of grid extension, infill and smaller mini-grids and creek bank soils. All grid samples were collected at a 50m sample spacing on north trending lines spaced 100m apart, except for infill grid samples which were collected at a 25m sample spacing on lines spaced 50m apart.

All soil samples were collected from the C-B horizons with one meter soil augers, or with a mattock where necessary, depending on vegetative cover and the thickness of the organic horizon. Approximately 400-500 grams of soil were collected and placed in well marked pre-numbered Kraft soil bags. Sample stations were marked on the ground with an aluminum metal tag in 2011 and a plastic bar coded tag in 2012, along with pink flagging. Sample locations were recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 7 projection and pictures taken of each sample and sample site. A

total of 197 field soil duplicates (collected from the same site, but separate holes) were collected for quality control from 2011 to 2012.

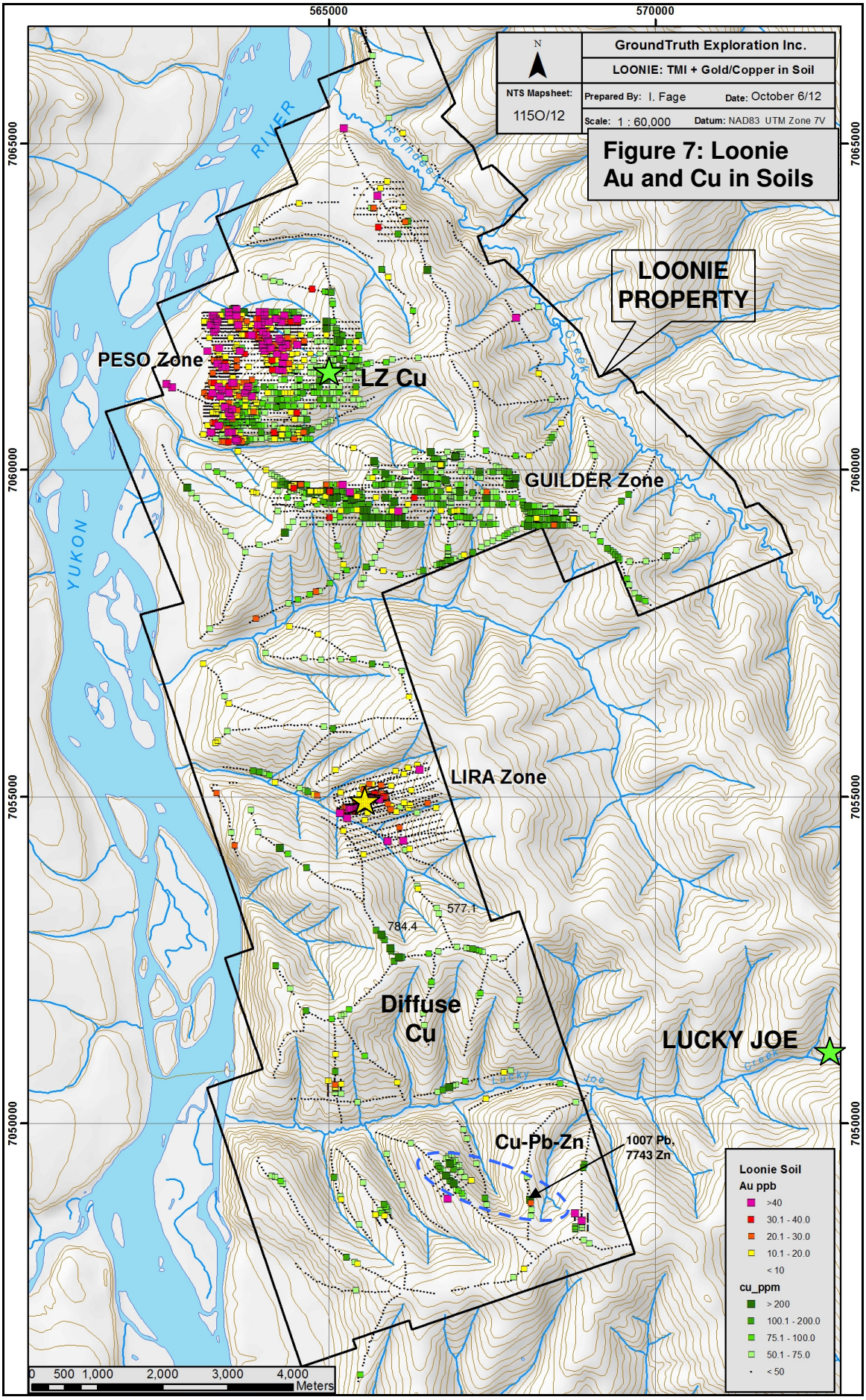
The ridge and spur and initial grid soil surveys completed in 2011 delineated two significant gold anomalies, a 2 by 1.7 km gold ±antimony anomaly (Peso), with a maximum value of 216.6 ppb Au and anomalous copper at the southern end, in the northern property area, and a 75 by 740m east-northeasterly trending gold anomaly (Lira), with a maximum value 156.9 ppb Au, in the central property area. A 2 by 1 km easterly trending copper ±gold anomaly (Guilder) was defined in the northern property area, 1 km south of the Peso gold anomaly and 10 km along strike of the Lucky Joe porphyry copper-gold prospect. *(Refer to Figure 7.)*

Grid extension and infill sampling in 2012 returned a maximum gold value of 404.3 ppb Au from the Peso anomaly *(Figure 8)*. Infill sampling of a 250m long low order soil anomaly (maximum 156.9 ppm Au) within the Lira anomaly identified a 460m long east-northeasterly trending zone of anomalous soils, including values of 753.8, 2622.9, 3700.1, 919.2, 790.6 and 1037.5 ppb Au *(Figure 10)*. This is the orientation of many of the gold bearing zones in the White Gold district, including the Golden Saddle deposit at White Gold, several zones at Goldcorp's Coffee deposit, and the VG deposit on the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd. The anomaly was not initially defined due to the east-west line orientation, sub-parallel to the orientation of the zone.

At the Peso grid there is a sharp break between gold bearing soils to the northwest and copper bearing soils to the southeast *(Figure 8)*. The gold (maximum 404.3 ppb) corresponds to anomalous tungsten. The southeastern half of the Peso soil anomaly displays the same geochemical signature (copper, molybdenum, bismuth, nickel, iron, lead, zinc, antimony, and lesser arsenic, ±gold) as the Guilder copper anomaly *(Figure 9)* and may be continuous with the Guilder anomaly, which contains a maximum value of 920 ppm Cu. The antimony ±arsenic in soil values extend slightly further northwest into the Peso gold anomaly.

A broad, diffuse (spotty) copper soil anomaly straddles lower Lucky Joe Creek, but includes values of 784.4 and 577.1 ppm Cu, 2.5 km north of Lucky Joe Creek and 2.5 km south of the Lira gold zone *(Figure 7)*. A mini-grid, a further 4 km to the south, returned anomalous lead (maximum 247.7 ppm) and zinc (917 ppm) with anomalous copper (341 ppm), and a highly anomalous 1007.5 ppm Pb and 7743 ppm Zn from a ridge and spur 1 km further to the east, and anomalous gold to the south *(Figure 7)*. The signature is suggestive of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) type mineralization which was discovered within the White Gold district on the Touleary property near Thistle Mountain in 2011 by Arcus Development Group Inc., returning 14.15m of 1.44% Cu, 16.5 g/t Ag and 0.77 g/t Au *(Arcus news release, October 4, 2011)*.

Approximately 53 reconnaissance rock samples were collected across the property by Geo Zone. Rock samples consisted of grab samples from quartz veins, veinlets, stringers, altered zones, breccias and pyritic or limonitic zones. The samples were placed in clear plastic sample bags and samples were located and recorded by GPS using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 7 projection, numbered and secured in the field. No significant gold results were obtained except for in the Lira zone trenches. Malachite and chalcocite mineralization, hosted by quartz-feldspar-biotite schist was discovered in 2012 (LZ Cu showing) and returned 0.11% Cu with 6.1 g/t Ag *(Figure 7)*.


565000
570000
7065000
7060000
7055000
7050000
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
LOONIE: TMI + Gold/Copper in Soil
NTS Mapsheet: 115O/12
Prepared By: I. Fage
Date: October 6/12
Scale: 1 : 60,000
Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7V
Figure 7: Loonie Au and Cu in Soils
LOONIE PROPERTY
PESO Zone
LZ Cu
GUILDER Zone
LIRA Zone
577.1
784.4
Diffuse Cu
LUCKY JOE
Cu-Pb-Zn
1007 Pb, 7743 Zn
YUKON RIVER
Reinbeck Creek
Lucky Joe Creek
Loonie Soil
Au ppb
>40
30.1 - 40.0
20.1 - 30.0
10.1 - 20.0
< 10
cu_ppm
> 200
100.1 - 200.0
75.1 - 100.0
50.1 - 75.0
< 50
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000
Meters

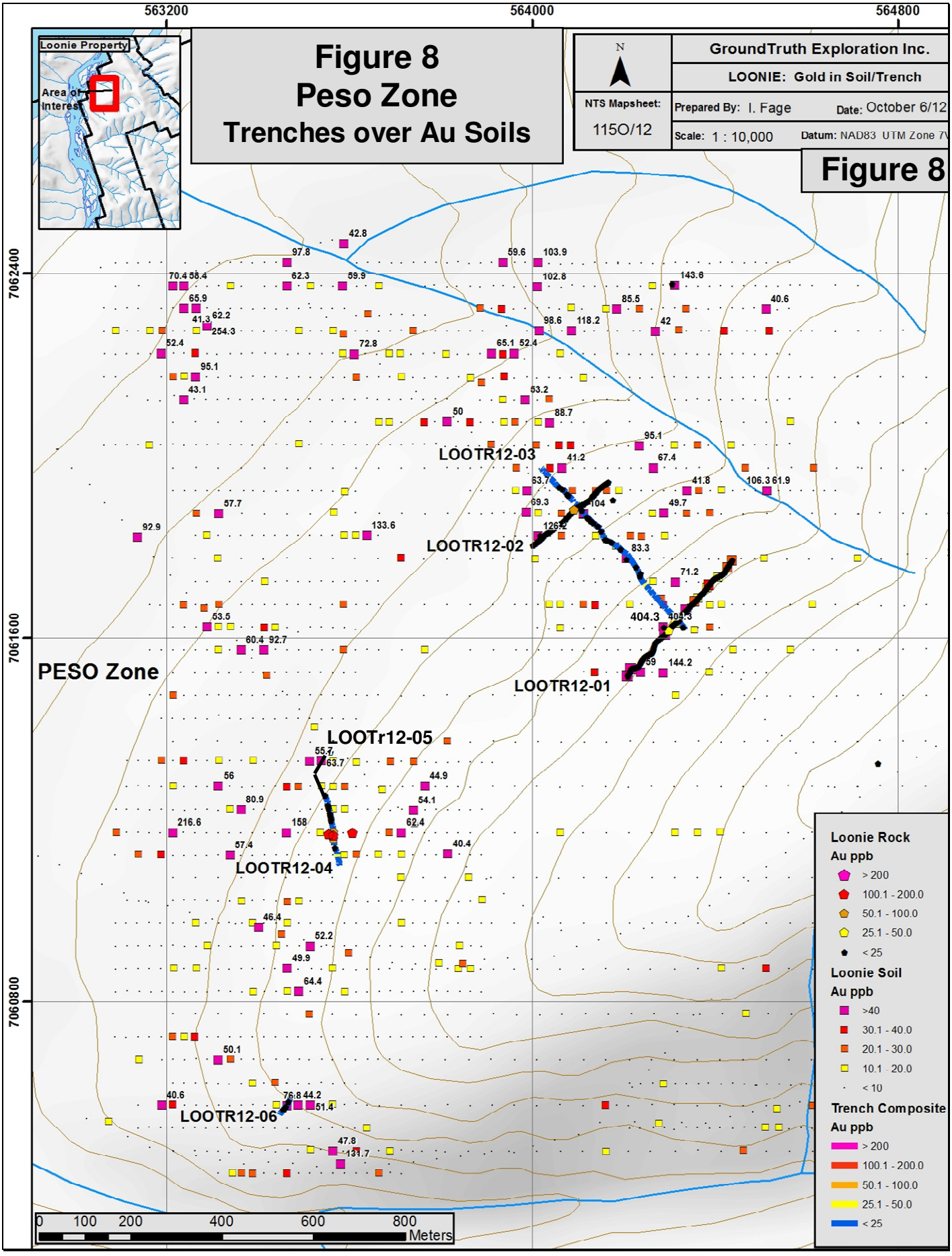
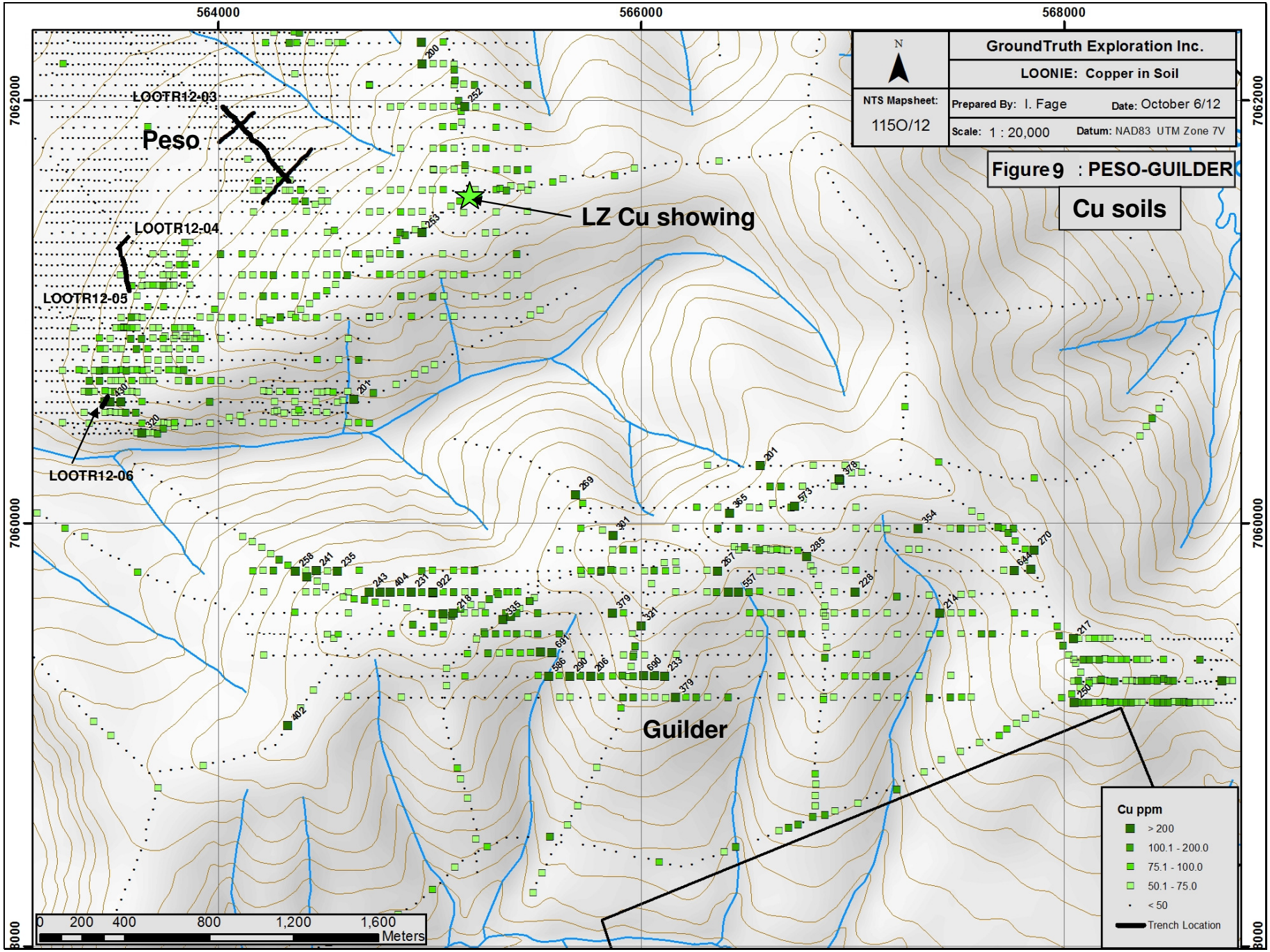


Figure 8
Peso Zone
Trenches over Au Soils
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
LOONIE: Gold in Soil/Trench
NTS Mapsheet: 115O/12
Prepared By: I. Fage
Date: October 6/12
Scale: 1 : 10,000
Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7V
Figure 8
Loonie Property
Area of Interest
563200
564000
564800
7062400
7061600
7060800
PESO Zone
LOOTR12-03
LOOTR12-02
LOOTR12-01
LOOTr12-05
LOOTR12-04
LOOTR12-06
0 100 200 400 600 800 Meters
Loonie Rock
Au ppb
> 200
100.1 - 200.0
50.1 - 100.0
25.1 - 50.0
< 25
Loonie Soil
Au ppb
>40
30.1 - 40.0
20.1 - 30.0
10.1 - 20.0
< 10
Trench Composite
Au ppb
> 200
100.1 - 200.0
50.1 - 100.0
25.1 - 50.0
< 25


564000
566000
568000
7062000
7060000
8000
N
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
LOONIE: Copper in Soil
NTS Mapsheet:
115O/12
Prepared By: I. Fage
Date: October 6/12
Scale: 1 : 20,000
Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7V
Figure 9 : PESO-GUILDER
Cu soils
LOOTR12-03
Peso
LOOTR12-04
LOOTR12-05
LOOTR12-06
LZ Cu showing
Guilder
0 200 400 800 1,200 1,600
Meters
Cu ppm
> 200
100.1 - 200.0
75.1 - 100.0
50.1 - 75.0
< 50
Trench Location

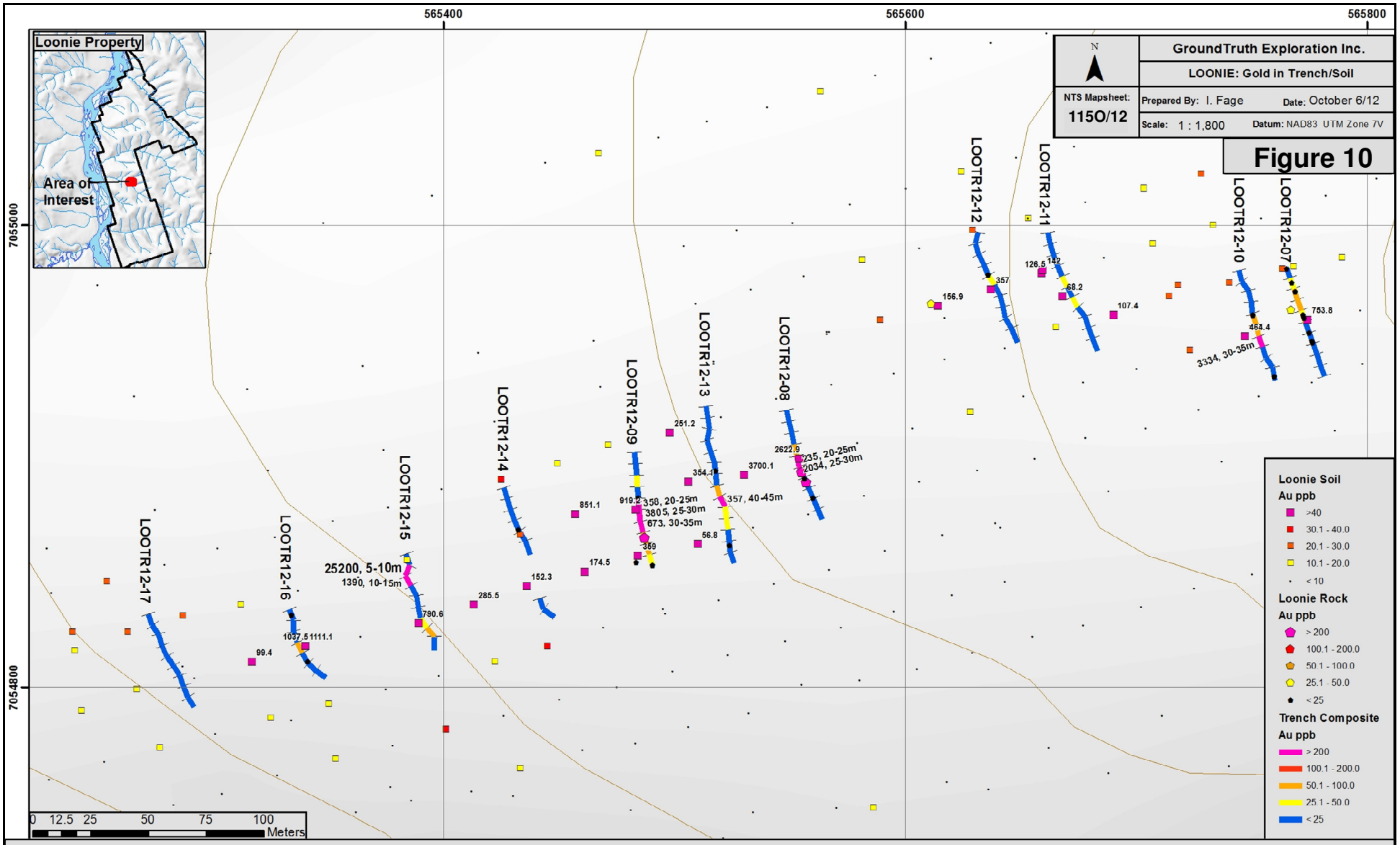


Figure 10: Lira Zone Trenches over Au Soils

6.2 Trenching (Figures 8 to 10)

A total of approximately 1925m in 17 trenches was excavated in 2012 on the Loonie Project using a CanDig "Mining CD-21" excavator by Talus Exploration Inc. (now merged with GroundTruth Exploration Inc.), of Dawson City, Yukon for Geo Zone Exploration Limited. The trenches, approximately 50-100 cm deep, were excavated over soil geochemical anomalies obtained in the 2011-2012 surveys. Trenches TR12-01 and -02 were excavated as a series of pits across the trench line due to the trench line crossing the topography. A total of 425 bulk rock samples were collected from the trenches and an additional 105 soil samples were collected with 1m augers from the bottom of the pits along TR12-01 and -02, due to incomplete exposure along the trenches. Trench specifications are summarized in Table 2, below.

TABLE 2: Trench specifications

Trench Number	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 7 Northing	Az. (°)	Length (m)	Sample Number	No. of Samples
LOOTR12-01*	564439	7061773	223	352	1397051-77, 79-100, 102-150, 1397152-54, 156-57	103
LOOTR12-02*	564168	7061946	228	222	1399331-48, 51-400, 403-5	71
LOOTR12-03	564342	7061620	320	482	1397358, 60-84 1399251-56,58-60, 63-80, 1399282-300, 302-328	98
LOOTR12-04	563578	7061101	350	220	1399406-19, 22-39	32
LOOTR12-05	563562	7061355	218	50	overburden	0
LOOTR12-06	563477	7060595	207	53	1399451-62	12
LOOTR12-07	565782	7054936	343	50	1372552-61	10
LOOTR12-08	565548	7054926	168	50	13725562-71	10
LOOTR12-09	565476	7054901	166	50	13725572-82	11
LOOTR12-10	565741	7054983	157	51	1378828-37	10
LOOTR12-11	565659	7055003	158	56	1378814-22, 26-27	11
LOOTR12-12	565629	7054997	154	52	1378804-13	10
LOOTR12-13	565519	7054924	173	70	1378751-64	14
LOOTR12-14 ŧ	565423	7054888	165	42.5	1378765-72	8
LOOTR12-15	565377	7054859	158	46	1378776-84	9
LOOTR12-16	565327	7054837	147	34	1378785-91	7
LOOTR12-17	565270	7054835	150	45	1378792-97, 801-3	9
TOTAL				**1925.5**		**425**

* series of pits excavated along trench line ŧ gap in Trench 14 from 31.5 to 46m

Trenches were measured out using a 30 or 100m tape and marked at 5m intervals with a plastic tag inscribed with the sample number at the halfway point within each interval. Samples, weighing approximately 4 kg over each 5m interval, consisted of approximately 40 split pieces (using a rock hammer) of randomly selected rock fragments of variable sizes either from the bottom of the trench or the windrow of rock on the side of the trench. Random sample intervals were re-sampled as duplicates and several select grab samples were collected of specific interesting lithologies.

Trenches LOO TR12-1 to -6 (1379m) were excavated over the Peso gold soil anomaly *(Figure 8)*. Trench 12-1 tested the highest gold soil anomaly of 404.3 ppb Au. Trench 12-2 tested a 200m wide zone of anomalous gold with a maximum value of 126.2 ppb Au. Trench 12-3 was excavated along the spur line across the 404.3 ppb Au, an 83.3 and a 104 ppb Au soil. Due to topography Trenches TR12-01 and -02 were excavated as a series of pits across the trench line resulting in limited exposure along the

trenches. Trench 12-04 was excavated across the Breccia zone and Trench 12-05 perpendicular to the zone across a 63.7 ppb gold value. Trenches 12-04 and -05 lie upslope of 216.6 and 158.0 ppb gold in soil values, which appear to be groundwater transported anomalies from above. Trench 12-6 was excavated across a 76.8 ppb Au, 430.7 ppm Cu soil anomaly, which forms part of a northwest trending gold soil anomaly with values up to 131.7 ppb Au.

No significant gold results were obtained from trenching on the Peso gold soil anomaly. Soils from the pits along Trench 12-01 returned 164.6 and 110.6 ppb Au from within 60m of the highest value of 404.3 ppb Au in the central trench area, and 154.9 ppb Au was obtained from near the southern end of the trench near a 144.2 ppb Au soil. Soil anomalies appear to be transported from the steeper hillside above.

Trench 12-6 returned an elevated value of 166.3 ppm Cu over 20m from the 76.8 ppb Au, 430.7 ppm Cu soil anomaly within the southern quarter of the Peso soil anomaly, which exhibits similarities to, and may be continuous or associated with, the Guilder copper ±gold soil anomaly *(Figure 9)*.

Trenches LOO TR12-7 to -17 (546m) were excavated over the Lira gold soil anomaly *(Figure 10)* to test the 460m long east-northeasterly trending zone of anomalous soils, including values of 753.8, 2622.9, 3700.1, 919.2, 790.6 and 1037.5 ppb Au. Trench results are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 3: Significant trench results from Lira zone

Trench Number	From m	To m	Interval m	Au g/t
TR12-08	20	30	10	1.13
including	25	30	5	2.03
TR12-09	20	35	15	1.61
including	25	30	5	3.8
TR12-10	30	35	5	3.34
TR12-13	40	45	5	0.36
TR12-15	5	15	10	13.3
including	5	10	5	25.2
and	10	15	grab	86.6

The Lira zone returned significant values over a 400m strike extent from Trench 12-15 to Trench 12-10 *(Figure 9)*. From west to east, the 070° trending zone appears to lie to the north of Trenches 12-17 and -16, returned 13.3 g/t over 10m in Trench 12-15 (including 25.2 g/t Au over 5m) extends through the gap in Trench 12-14, returned 1.61 g/t Au over 15m in Trench 12-09 (including 3.8 g/t Au over 5m), 0.36 g/t Au over 5m in Trench 12-13, 1.13 g/t Au over 10m in Trench 12-08, extends south of Trenches 12-12 and 12-11, and returned 3.34 g/t Au over 5m in Trench 12-10. Only slightly enhanced gold values were obtained from Trench 12-7, at the east end, consisting of 63.5 ppb Au over 10m. The augen gneiss exhibits significant alteration in the north end of Trench 12-17.

Anomalous gold values at the Lira zone are associated with anomalous silver, bismuth, tellurium and mercury. The 25.2 g/t Au from Trench 12-15, was accompanied by 5.6 ppm Ag, 10.8 ppm Bi, 23.5 ppm Te, and 1.02 ppm Hg. This is similar to the

geochemical signature at the VG zone on the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd., which exhibits a positive correlation between gold and silver, bismuth, tellurium, mercury, molybdenum and lead *(Comstock Metals' News Release, June 29, 2012)*.

The author supervised the 2012 program on the Loonie property and examined all trenches. Grab samples collected by the author during examination of the trenches prior to receipt of trench results returned similar values to those collected during the trenching program and include 0.67 g/t Au from silicified augen gneiss with quartz veinlets and stringers within the anomalous interval in Trench 12-8 (1.13 g/t Au over 10m) and 1.04 g/t Au from a gouge zone just south of the anomalous interval in Trench 12-9 (1.61 g/t Au over 15m). The anomalous interval in Trench 12-15 (13.3 g/t from 5-15m, including 25.2 g/t Au from 5-10m) was examined and a grab sample collected by the author between 10 and 15m returning 86.6 g/t Au with highly anomalous silver, bismuth, tellurium and mercury *(Photo 1 on page 39)*. Subsequent sampling of this material by White Gold Corp. returned similar results of 99.2 and 110 g/t Au *(January 23, 2017 news release at www.whitegoldcorp.ca)*, with the presence of visible gold documented.

6.3 Geophysics (Figures 11 to 13)

Geo Zone Exploration Limited completed 150 line kilometres of ground magnetic geophysics in two surveys (over about 10% of the property), 80.1 line kilometres of ground ELF surveying (about 5% of the property), and 5.94 line kilometres of induced polarization geophysical surveying on the Loonie Project in 2012 and 2014. All surveys were conducted by GroundTruth Exploration Inc., Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

The ground magnetic geophysical surveys were completed to help identify regional scale structures, lithological contacts and zones of alteration. One survey, consisting of 135 line kilometres was completed over the Peso and Guilder soil anomalies in the northern property area and a second, 15 line kilometre survey, was completed over the Lira zone. The surveys were completed along east-west grid lines using a line spacing of 100m.

In the Lira magnetic survey *(Figure 13)* the amplitudes are subdued compared to the values in the Peso-Guilder area. The Lira zone is hosted by felsic augen gneiss but Geological Survey of Canada mapping *(Gordey and Ryan, 2005)* shows mafic orthogneiss through this area. The higher magnetic signature in the western grid area may reflect the contrast between the felsic and more mafic gneisses. The east-northeast trending Lira zone appears to be generally defined along a magnetic break, which is offset along a northerly structure south of LOO-TR12-12. There is a lack of resolution at the scale of the trenches which can be rectified by more closely spaced lines.

The Peso-Guilder ground magnetic survey resolves the north-south magnetic low feature seen in the Geological Survey of Canada *(Shives et al., 2002)* magnetic data *(Figure 6)* into two separate and parallel low features *(Figure 11)*. The lows are unlikely to be due to magnetite destruction caused by alteration due to the magnitude and are interpreted to be related to dykes, which are locally cut and displaced by later structures

(Bob Lo, personal communication). A quartz feldspar porphyry dyke, of probable Eocene age, was observed by the author in the west end of Trench 12-3, which corresponds to the western, northerly trending magnetic low. The southern disruption along this dyke (represented by the magnetic low anomaly) may be related to the possible thrust fault, thought to be defined by the quartzite breccia.

The ground ELF survey was completed by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. under the direction of George Lev. A total of 80.1 line kilometres was surveyed along east-west grid lines using a line spacing of 100m over the three grids with 43 km on Peso, 25 km on Guilder, and 12.1 line km on Lira. The ELF (Extremely Low Frequency) system is an AFMAG (Audio Frequency Magnetics) survey system, such as Geotech's airborne ZTEM system. ELF is a ground based system which harnesses the energy from global lightning strikes *(Braden, 2012)* and is designed to map conductivity, structure and alteration zones from approximately 10 to 1,000 meters depth depending on the conductivity of the region *(Bob Lo, personal communication)*. Essentially the ELF is a more portable, cost effective CSAMT (Controlled-Source Audio-Frequency Magneto-Telluric) type survey, which is a deep penetrating electromagnetic type of geophysical survey.

The ELF survey over the Peso grid delineated three sub-parallel northwest to west-northwest trending resistivity high lineaments *(Bob Lo, personal communication)*, two of which correspond to exposures of the quartzite breccia *(Figure 12)*. The breccia may show up as a resistivity high due to the siliceous composition of the quartzite and silicification; the breccia was highly silicified just west of Trench 12-4. The breccia resembles the metasedimentary breccia exposed at the Arc zone at White Gold, just south of the Golden Saddle deposit.

A northerly trending resistivity high lineament *(Figure 12)* is evident east of Trenches 12-1 to -3, which corresponds to the eastern ground magnetic low *(Figure 11)* and the Geological Survey of Canada aeromagnetic low *(Figure 6)*. The lineament is thought to reflect an Eocene quartz feldspar porphyry dyke, which tend to fill earlier structures in the regional area. Two more conductive areas are evident just north of current trenches *(Bob Lo, personal communication)*. The larger is 800m long by up to 500m wide in centre and is cut by the western magnetic low lineament thought to represent a quartz feldspar porphyry dyke. The dyke is not represented by a resistivity high anomaly, so may also represent a significant structure. There are anomalous gold values associated with this trend *(Figure 11)*.

Limited ELF data on both the Guilder (only 2 lines surveyed) and Lira grids (only 12.1 line km survey) preclude detailed interpretations.

A test 0.54 line km detailed ground induced polarization survey was completed on the Lira zone in 2012 using various arrays along two north trending lines (2.5 to 5m electrode spacing) across trenches TR12-9 and -15 in an attempt to determine the usefulness of the newly acquired equipment. The survey showed a vertical chargeability high/resistivity low below the mineralization in Trench 9 on Line 1, 130-135m and vertical chargeability high/resistivity contrast on Line 2, 125 and 150m below the mineralization in Trench 15 *(Figures 14-15)*.

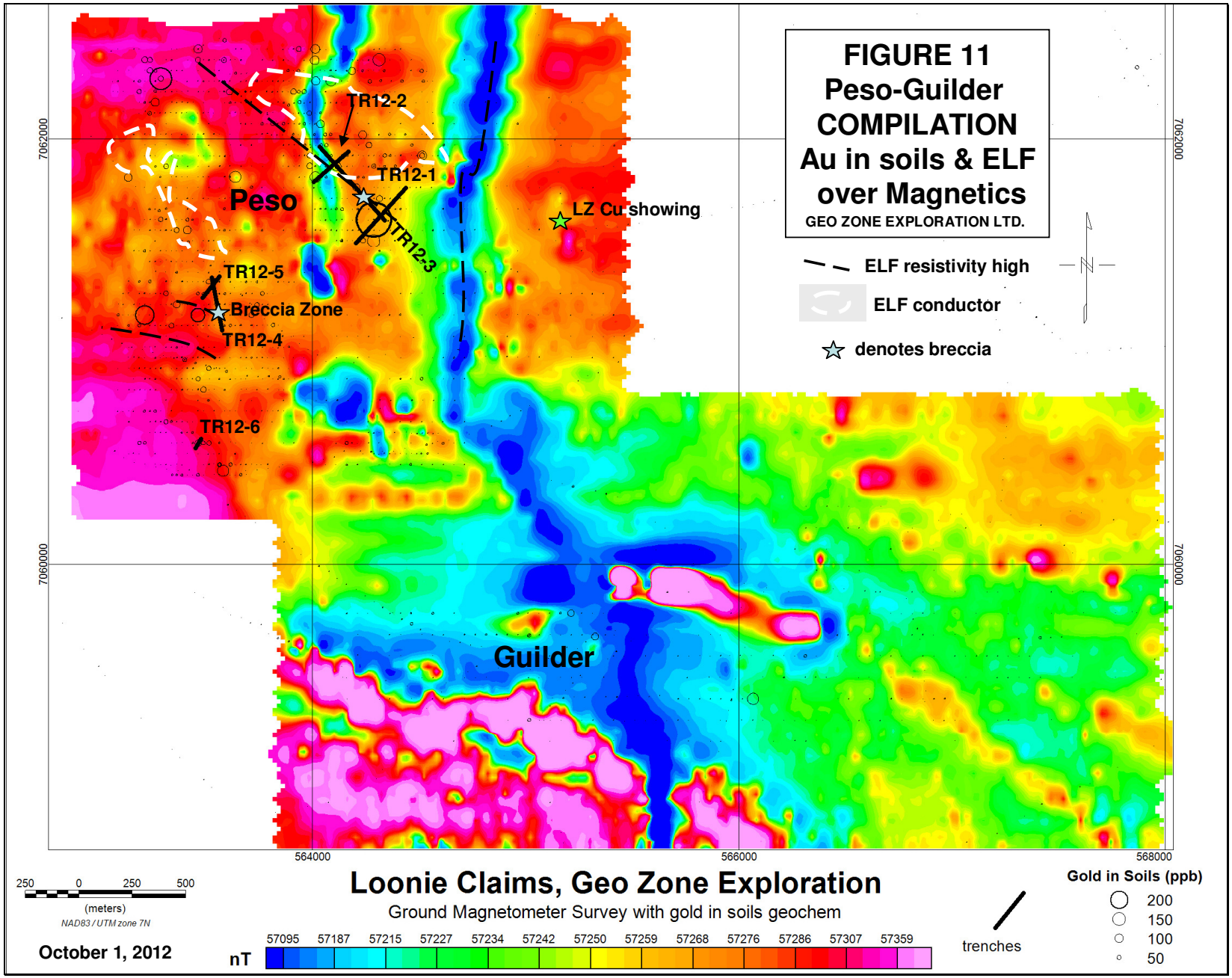
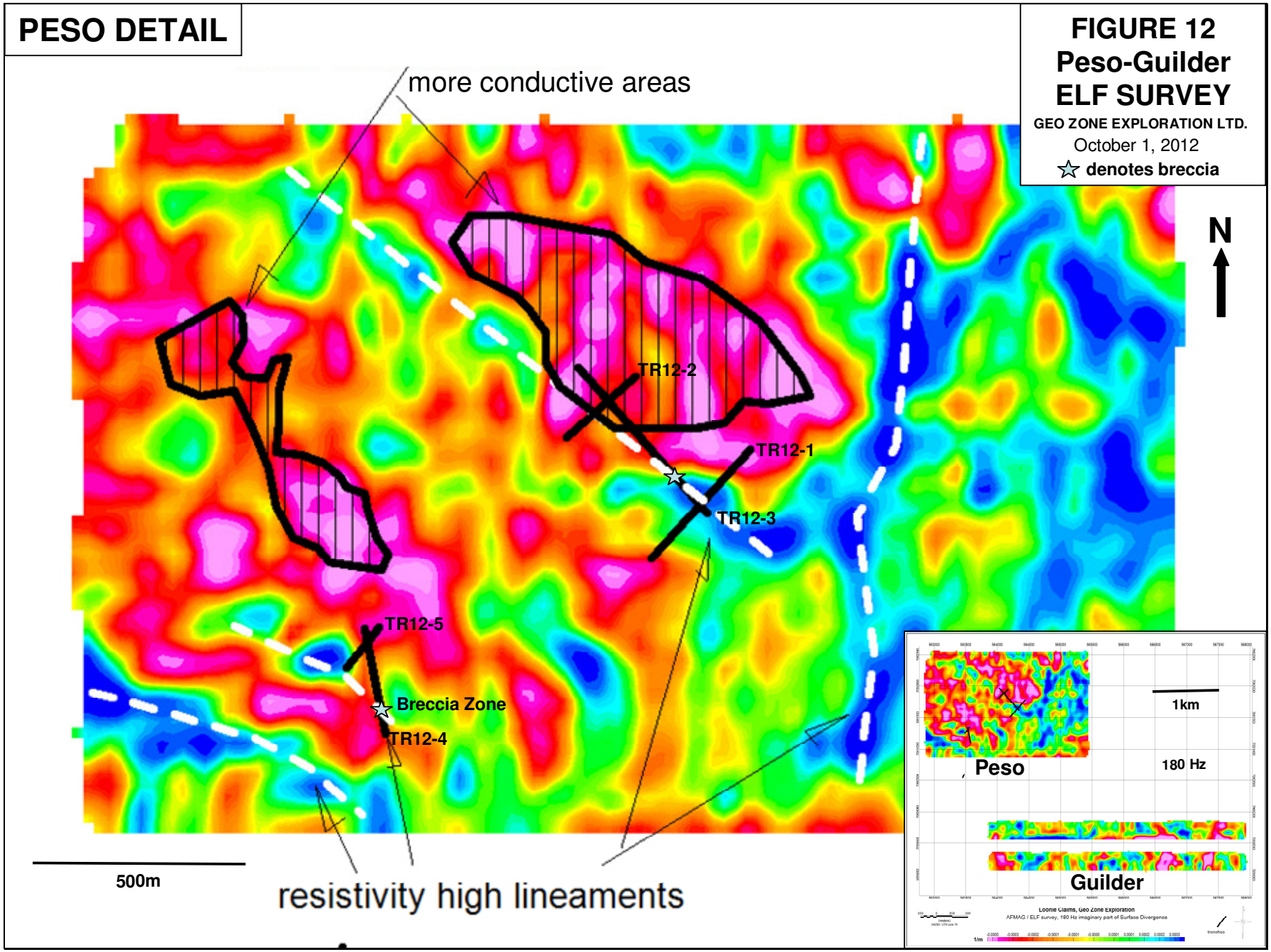


FIGURE 11
Peso-Guilder
COMPILATION
Au in soils & ELF
over Magnetics
GEO ZONE EXPLORATION LTD.
ELF resistivity high
ELF conductor
denotes breccia
TR12-2
TR12-1
TR12-3
TR12-5
TR12-4
TR12-6
Peso
Breccia Zone
LZ Cu showing
Guilder
7062000
7060000
564000
566000
568000
250 0 250 500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 7N
October 1, 2012
Loonie Claims, Geo Zone Exploration
Ground Magnetometer Survey with gold in soils geochem
nT
57095 57187 57215 57227 57234 57242 57250 57259 57268 57276 57286 57307 57359
trenches
Gold in Soils (ppb)
200
150
100
50


PESO DETAIL
FIGURE 12
Peso-Guilder
ELF SURVEY
GEO ZONE EXPLORATION LTD.
October 1, 2012
☆ denotes breccia
more conductive areas
N
TR12-2
TR12-1
TR12-3
TR12-5
Breccia Zone
TR12-4
500m
resistivity high lineaments
1km
Peso
180 Hz
Guilder
Loonie Claims, Geo Zone Exploration
AFMAG / ELF survey, 180 Hz imaginary part of Surface Divergence

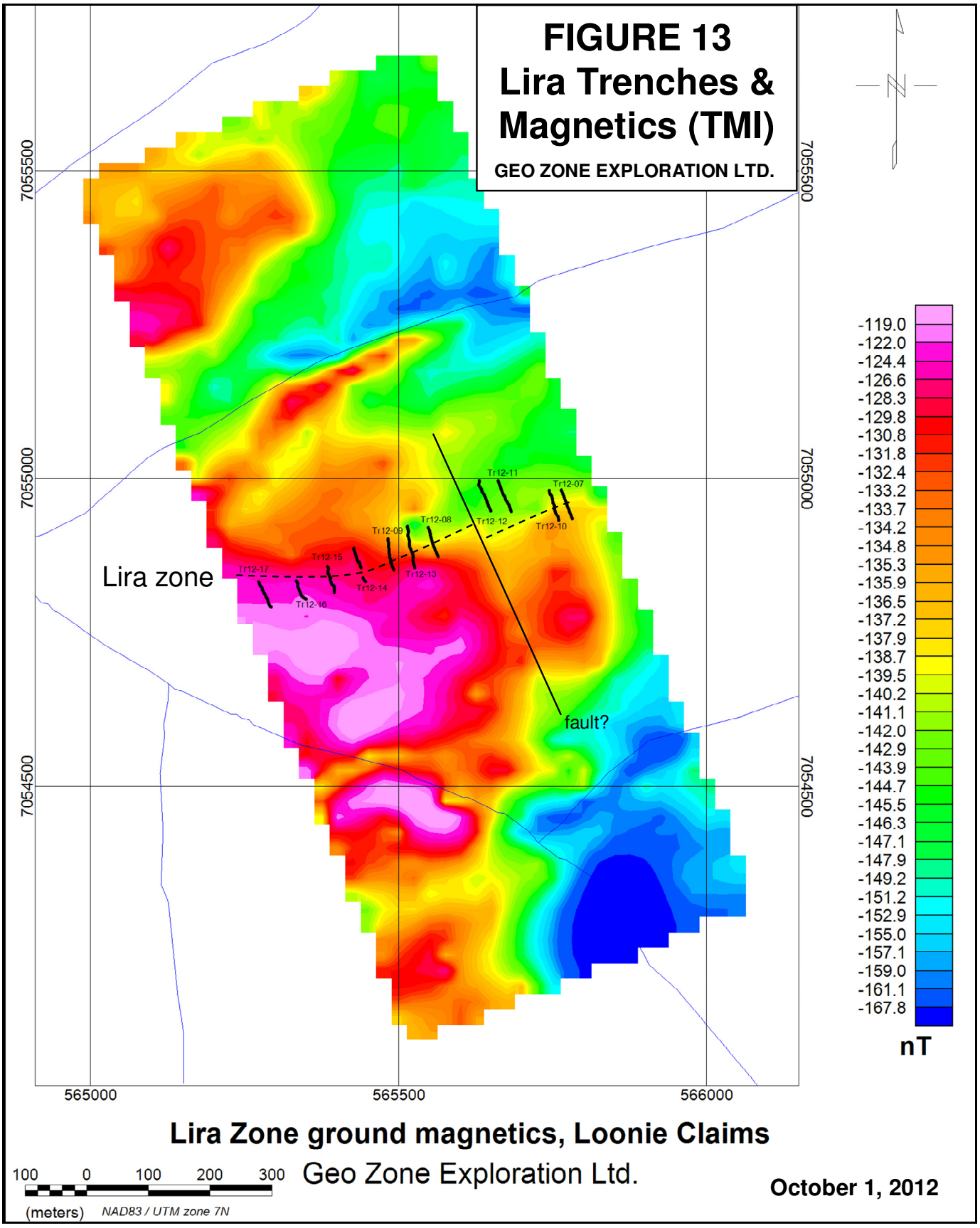


FIGURE 13
Lira Trenches & Magnetics (TMI)
GEO ZONE EXPLORATION LTD.
Lira zone
fault?
Tr12-07
Tr12-08
Tr12-09
Tr12-10
Tr12-11
Tr12-12
Tr12-13
Tr12-14
Tr12-15
Tr12-16
Tr12-17
7055500
7055000
7054500
565000
565500
566000
-119.0
-122.0
-124.4
-126.6
-128.3
-129.8
-130.8
-131.8
-132.4
-133.2
-133.7
-134.2
-134.8
-135.3
-135.9
-136.5
-137.2
-137.9
-138.7
-139.5
-140.2
-141.1
-142.0
-142.9
-143.9
-144.7
-145.5
-146.3
-147.1
-147.9
-149.2
-151.2
-152.9
-155.0
-157.1
-159.0
-161.1
-167.8
nT
Lira Zone ground magnetics, Loonie Claims
100 0 100 200 300
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 7N
Geo Zone Exploration Ltd.
October 1, 2012

The 5.4 line km of IP, completed in 2014, consisted of nine 340° trending, 415m long cross-lines at a 50m line spacing and three 250° trending, 555m long lines presumably along strike at a 75m line spacing to provide a three dimensional model *(Figures 14-15)*. Dipole-dipole and inverse Schlumberger arrays were used, merged and inverted. Purpose of the survey was to determine the strike extent and dip direction of the Lira zone and detect any significant conductors and resistive or chargeability features that may be related to mineralization or lithology. Topography of the area surveyed is moderate, covering a low, broad ridge, below tree line *(Figure 16)*.

The 2014 IP survey utilized an AGI SuperSting R8 system using a 5m electrode spacing (resulting in 1098 stations), to detect near surface mineralization related to soil and trench anomalies, and merged dipole-dipole and inverse Schlumberger arrays, which were merged. Three dimensional IP and Resistivity models are shown with trench results in Figures 14 and 15.

The east-northeast trending Lira zone appears to be generally defined along the boundary of a chargeabilty high/resistivity low to the south *(Figure 14)* with a resistivity high/chargeabilty low to the north *(Figure 15)*, which generally corresponds to a magnetic break *(Figure 13)*. There is a northerly break in the chargeabilty high *(Figure 14)*, and to a lesser extent the resistivity high *(Figure 15)*, in the vicinity of the high grade trench intercept in Trench 15. In detail high grade trench and soil results were interpreted to generally correspond to vertical chargeability high/low fingers and resistivity low/high contacts, both generally in the lows.

Further interpretation by Cooley (2016) suggests a direct association of the Lira zone with a consistent chargeability anomaly, located below and southeast of the surface mineralization *(Cooley, 2016)*. Consequently, a moderate to steep south-southeast dip is interpreted. At least two additional IP chargeability anomalies occur on the southern IP sections flanking the central Lira anomaly, possibly representing additional parallel and blind mineralized structures *(Cooley, 2016)*. The IP anomalies do not continue to surface, where the sulfides associated with gold mineralization are inferred to have been oxidized by surface weathering *(Cooley, 2016)*.

6.4 Drone Aerial Photography (Figure 16)

An aerial drone survey, covering an approximate 3 by 6 km area *(Figure 14)*, was undertaken for Geo Zone Exploration Limited by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon over the Lira zone in 2014 to aid in geological and structural mapping, survey planning, geomorphology and provide up to date high resolution imagery and digital elevation models for control. The survey utilized an eBee unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) with 4 cm ground resolution.

A northerly trending structure can be interpreted through the Trench 8 and 12 area *(Figure 16)*, which corresponds to the magnetic break identified in the 2012 ground magnetic survey *(Figure 13)*.

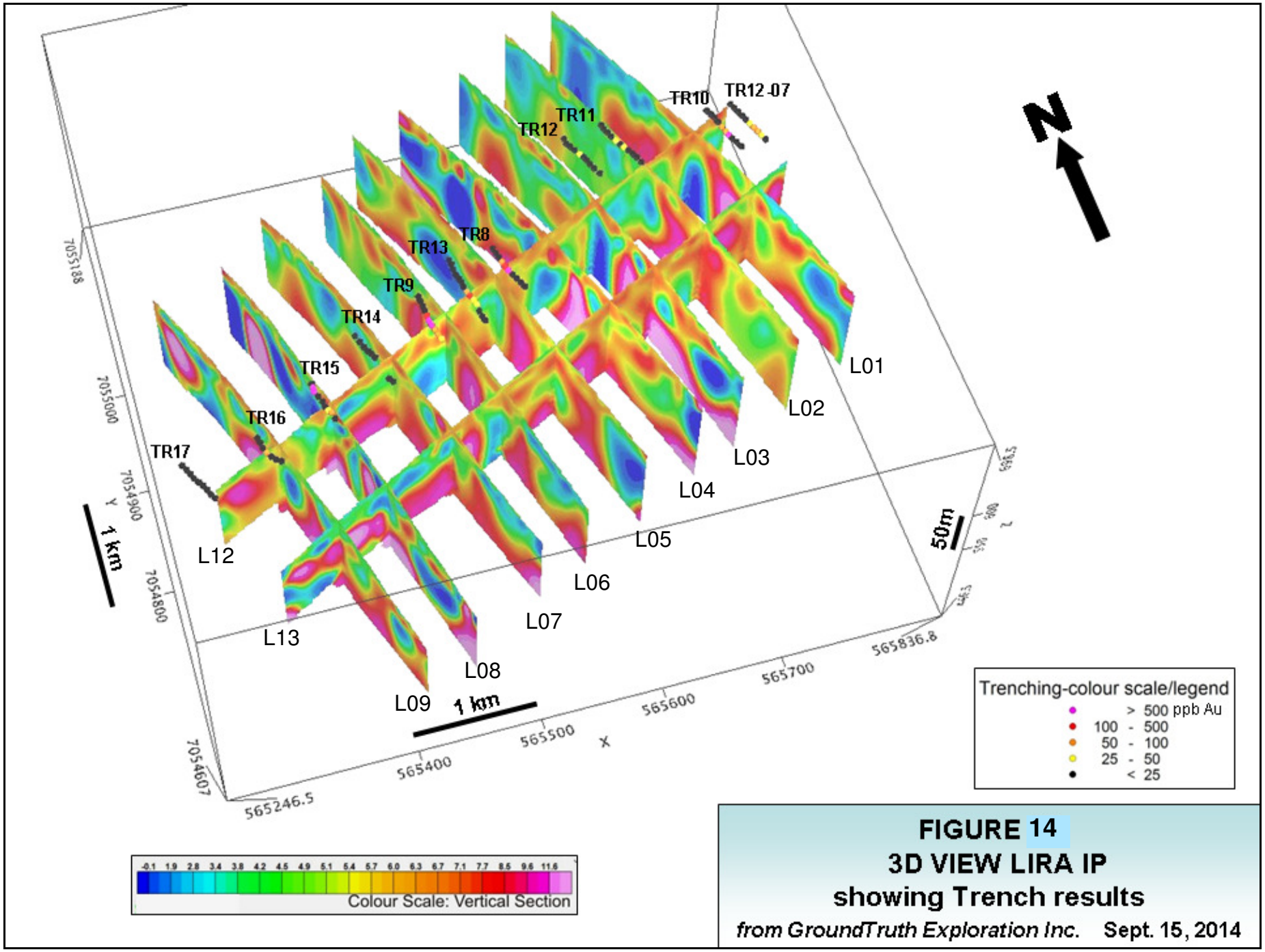


FIGURE 14
3D VIEW LIRA IP
showing Trench results
from GroundTruth Exploration Inc. **Sept. 15, 2014**

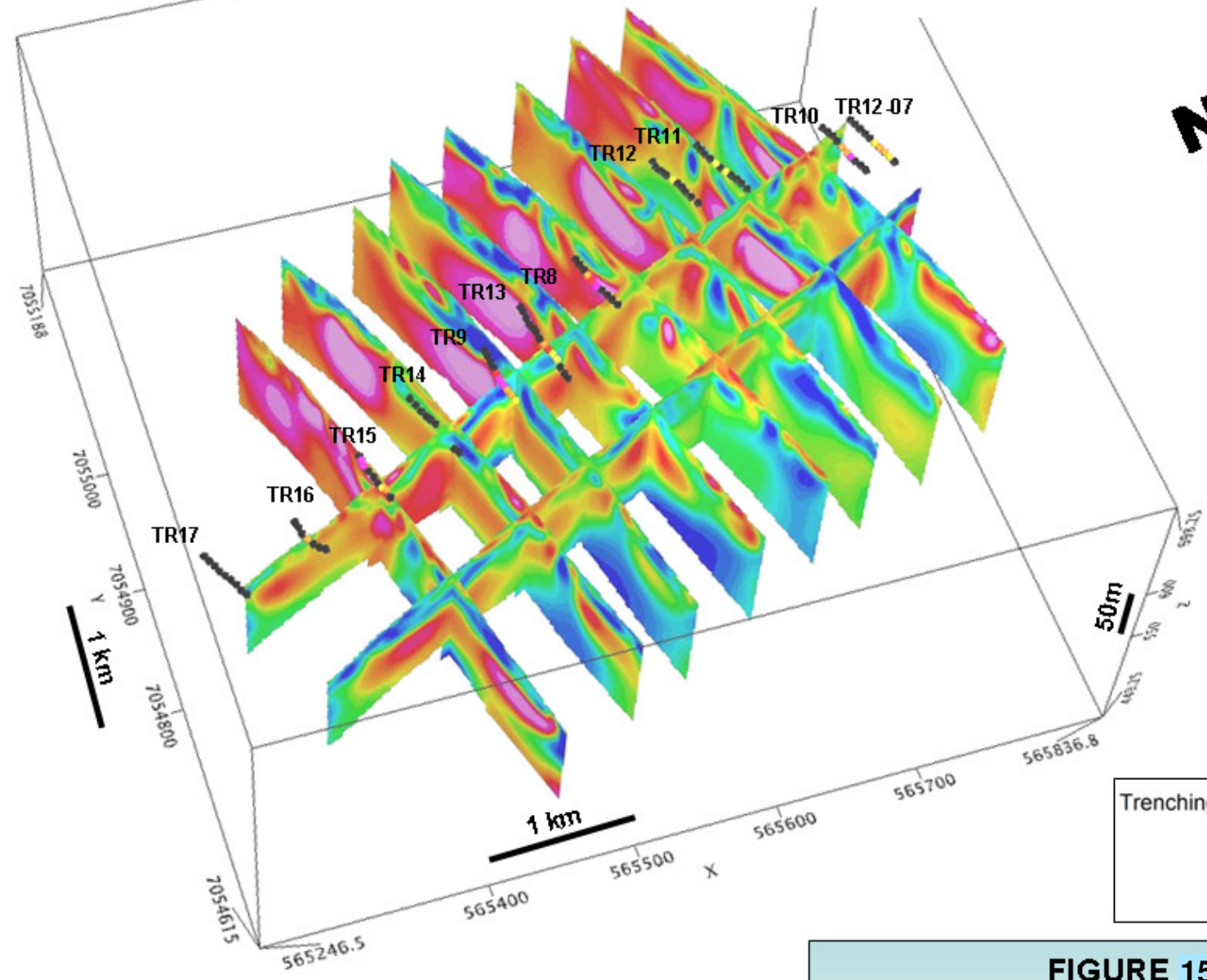


FIGURE 15
3D VIEW LIRA RESISTIVITY
showing Trench results
from GroundTruth Exploration Inc. **Sept. 15, 2014**

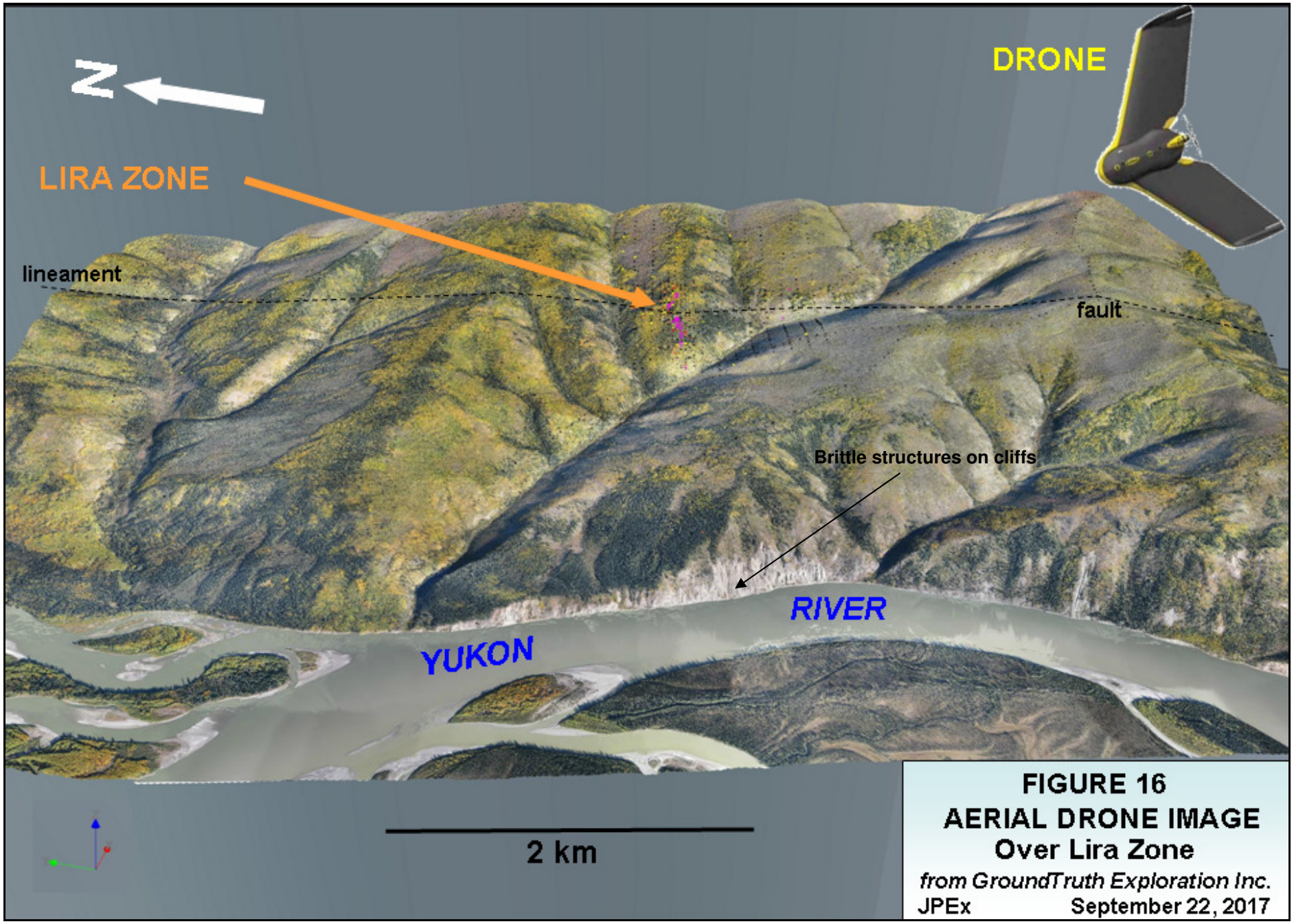


FIGURE 16
AERIAL DRONE IMAGE
Over Lira Zone
from GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
JPEx September 22, 2017

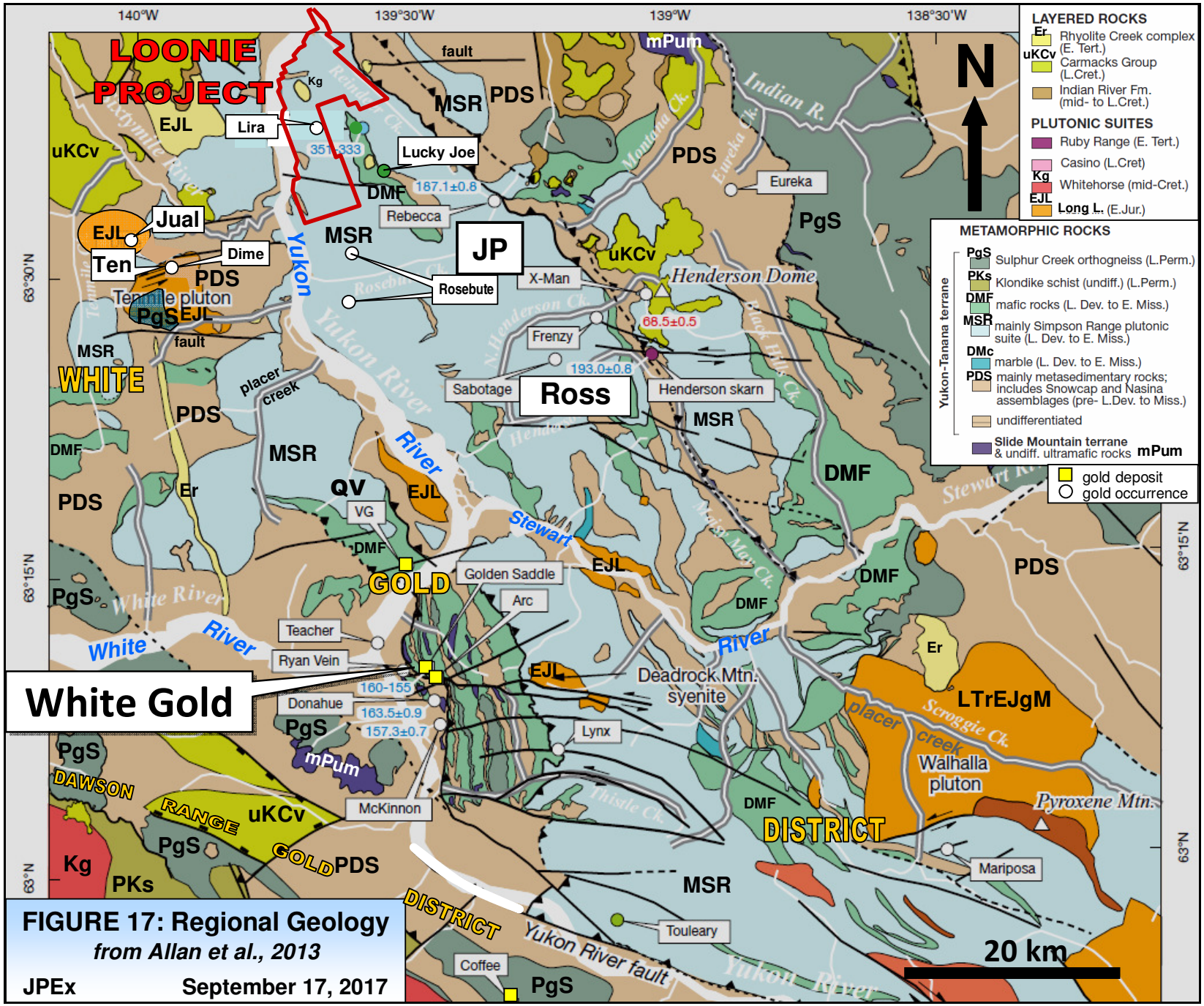


FIGURE 17: Regional Geology
from Allan et al., 2013

JPEx September 17, 2017

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 17)

The regional geology of the area is primarily summarized from Gordey et al. (2006), Allan et al. (2013) and Colpron et al. (2016).

The Loonie Project occurs within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau portion of the Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana terrane, southwest of the Tintina and northeast of the Denali faults. It is dominated in the regional area by Late Devonian and older metasiliciclastic rocks of the Snowcap assemblage (**PDS**), which interfinger with, and are stratigraphically overlain by, Late Devonian to Mississippian intermediate to mafic amphibolite, with lesser metaclastic rocks, of the Finlayson assemblage (**DMF**). The metasiliciclastic rocks include metamorphosed fine clastic rocks, quartzite and conglomerate. The above lithologies include marble horizons (**DMc**) and are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade. Devonian metasedimentary rocks (quartzite and metapelite) of the Nasina assemblage (included in PDS on Figure 17) lie structurally above and may be part of the Finlayson assemblage.

Abundant orthogneiss bodies of the Mississippian mainly Simpson Range plutonic suite (**MSR**) and Permian Sulphur Creek orthogneiss (**PS**) occur throughout the region. The Mississippian orthogneiss compositions range from granite to potassium feldspar augen bearing to tonalite and diorite. The Sulphur Creek orthogneiss includes granitic and potassium feldspar augen orthogneiss and highly strained, mafic poor orthogneiss; the latter as observed at Sulphur Creek, north of the Indian River. Narrow bodies of Paleozoic ultramafic rocks (**mPum**), commonly serpentinized (**mPums**) also occur within the area.

The above units are interpreted to represent two arcs, an older Devonian to Mississippian arc consisting of amphibolite (**DMF**) and associated subvolcanic intrusions (**MSR**) built on a siliciclastic basement (**PDS**), and a Permian arc of granitic orthogneiss (**PgS**) and coeval metavolcanic rocks (**PKs**) built on the Devono-Mississippian arc.

The above lithologies are intruded by plutons and stocks of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic commonly K-spar megacrystic granodiorite of the Minto suite (**LTrEJgM**), Early Jurassic aged granodiorite and quartz monzonite (**EJL**) and Cretaceous granodiorite (**Kg**), and are unconformably overlain by massive andesite flows and breccias of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKv**), locally with Early Cretaceous coarse clastic sedimentary rocks at the base of the sequence (**lKs**). Eocene feldspar ±quartz porphyry dykes intrude the above (**Er**).

Northwest trending faults predominate on the Stewart River map sheet (115N,O), locally with more northerly trends evident in the south-central map area, which is shown on Figure 17. A northerly trending structure occurs at the Golden Saddle deposit of White Gold Corp., and continues through the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd. Other northerly structures are evidenced by northerly trending Eocene dykes *(Unit Er on*

Figure 17) and aeromagnetic lineaments *(Figure 6)*. Easterly trending faults are evident in the Loonie area and generally disrupt the northerly trends *(Figures 17 and 6)*.

Mineralization within the White Gold district appears to be associated with east-northeasterly trending faults that disrupt northerly trending structures (e.g. Golden Saddle, QV, and White Gold Corp.'s Dime property). Some of these structures are evident on the regional magnetic map *(Figure 6)*, but are more readily visible on the more detailed property scale magnetic maps. The Peso gold soil anomaly and east-northeasterly trending Lira gold zone at Loonie occur along a northerly trend of significant gold showings, extending 90 km from the north trending Supremo zone at Goldcorp's Coffee deposit *(Figure 1)*, and including the Golden Saddle deposit, QV Project, and Taku Gold's Rosebute Project *(Figure 6)*. The gold showings mentioned above are discussed in more detail under section 8.0, "Deposit Types" and section 15.0, "Adjacent Properties".

7.2 Property Geology (Figures 17 to 19)

Property scale mapping has not been undertaken on the Loonie Project, but local prospecting with concurrent mapping was conducted on the Peso, Guilder and Lira zones by the author in 2012, and a structural and lithologic analysis was completed over the Lira area by Michael Cooley, P.Geo. for White Gold Corp. The Yukon Geological Survey digital geology by Colpron et al. (2016) has been used as a base in Figure 18 (website at http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/Load.htm), with modifications by the author. Outcrop is limited on the property, comprising approximately 1%, and generally confined to ridge tops and creek exposures.

The Loonie property is shown by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) to be primarily underlain by Mississippian Simpson Range orthogneiss (**MSR**), but the orthogneiss may be less extensive based on trench mapping. The oldest rocks underlying the property area are quartzite and lesser siliciclastic schistose metasedimentary rocks of the Devonian and older Snowcap assemblage (**PDS**). Isolated bands of Late Devonian to Mississippian Finlayson assemblage (**DMFv**) occur across the Loonie Project with minor occurrences of possible Permian felsic orthogneiss in the southern property area.

Quartzite and lesser siliciclastic schistose metasedimentary rocks of the Snowcap assemblage (**PDS**), were found to dominate in the Guilder and northwestern Peso zones. The band of metasedimentary rocks shown by the YGS along the southern Peso zone appears to occur slightly further to the north and may be thrust bounded. The southeastern Peso grid is underlain by an intermediate orthogneiss (**MSR**), possibly leading to the distinct geochemical signature (copper, molybdenum, bismuth, nickel, iron, lead, zinc, antimony, and lesser arsenic, ±gold).

Amphibolite (mafic metavolcanic rock) of the Finlayson assemblage (**DMFv**) has been mapped underlying the eastern portion of the Guilder copper soil anomaly, on trend of the amphibolite which hosts the Lucky Joe prospect. Minor marble (**DMc**) and actinolite-quartz-calcite-magnetite skarn occurs in the western portion, proximal to a Cretaceous

stock. Marble is also reported along Reindeer Creek *(Hermanutz, 1996)*, east of the Guilder zone.

A Cretaceous intrusion (**Kg**) is shown by the YGS just west of the copper soil anomaly (Guilder) and was identified in the eastern Guilder zone, possibly as dykes. Unfoliated intrusive rock, possibly related to this intrusion, was identified in Trenches 12-1 to -3 within the Peso gold soil anomaly. In the regional area *(Figure 18)* similar intrusions, originally mapped as Cretaceous (Dead Rock syenite at White Gold and the Ten and Jual stocks), have been dated as Early Jurassic, suggesting that the intrusions in the Peso-Guilder area could be Early Jurassic. Mineralization at Golden Saddle (White Gold) has been dated as Late Jurassic *(Bailey et al., 2012)*. The Trench 12-1 to -3 area at Loonie is complex with alternating zones of quartzite, schist and intrusion, suggestive of a roof pendant environment similar to that at Ten/Jual, 20 km to the southwest *(Figure 17)*.

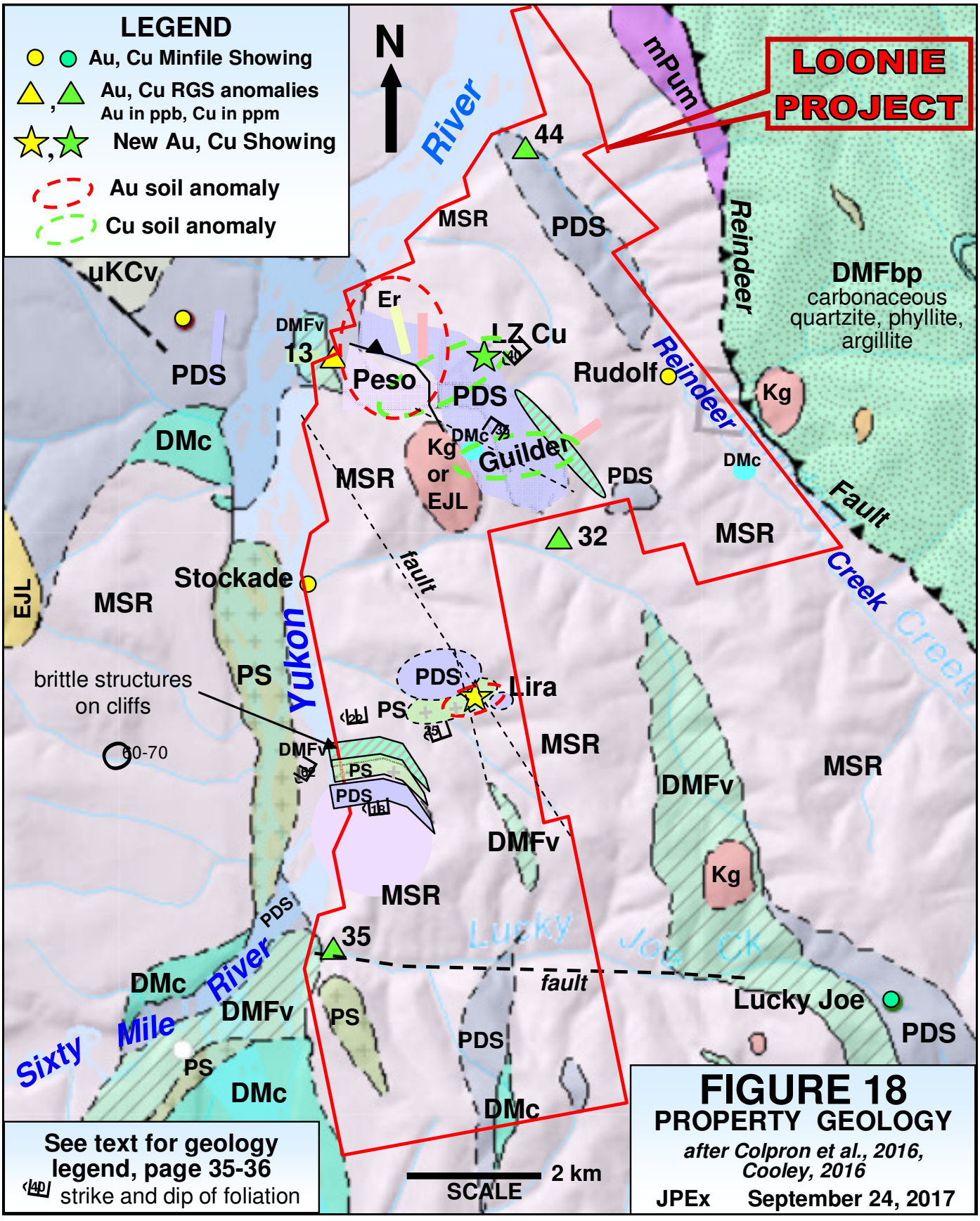
Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes occur in the western end of Trench 3 in the Peso gold soil anomaly on the Loonie property. Eocene dykes (**Er**) in the regional area are typically unmineralized.

A brecciated quartzite was identified within the Peso gold soil anomaly in 2012, which may represent a thrust contact with the Mississippian orthogneiss. The quartzite is light coloured to locally graphitic. A similar breccia, thought to represent a thrust fault between a body of Permian orthogneiss and the Devonian and older metasedimentary package, occurs just west of the Golden Saddle deposit at White Gold *(Figure 17)*.

In the structural and lithological analysis on the Lira zone by Cooley (2016) amphibolite was mapped along the Yukon River cliffs, south-southwest along trend of the Lira zone, slightly further north than shown by the YGS. The amphibolite is underlain by felsic orthogneiss and metasedimentary rocks (**PDS**), which dip shallowly to the north-northwest to northwest. The Lira grid appears to be primarily underlain by felsic augen gneiss of probable Permian age (**PS**), which is the main host of the Golden Saddle and Coffee deposits. The felsic gneiss/schist unit here was found to be enriched in thorium and potassium *(Cooley, 2016)*. Lesser quartz-biotite schist and minor quartzite (**PDS**) also occur in the area. The units dip shallowly to the northwest.

Two probable potassic altered old brittle structures were identified by Cooley (2016) along the Yukon River cliffs 2.5 km southeast along trend of the Lira zone. The structures trended similar to the Lira zone (about 070°) with trends of 068°/72°S and 070°/62°S. A review of the IP data by Cooley (2016) shows a consistent chargeability anomaly downdip to the southeast of the trace of mineralization exposed in trenches, with possible buried mineralized targets flanking the Lira vein. The Lira vein is interpreted to trend about 070°/60-70°SSE, consequently drilling needs to be directed to the north-northwest *(Cooley, 2016)*.

The YGS shows additional amphibolite (**DMFv**) about 1 km south of the Lira zone, and metasedimentary rocks of the Snowcap assemblage (**PDS**) and a marble horizon (**DMc**) further south. Permian orthogneiss (**PS**) is shown by the YGS in the southwest property area.


LEGEND
Au, Cu Minfile Showing
Au, Cu RGS anomalies
Au in ppb, Cu in ppm
New Au, Cu Showing
Au soil anomaly
Cu soil anomaly
N
LOONIE PROJECT
mPum
River
44
MSR
PDS
Reindeer
DMFbp
carbonaceous quartzite, phyllite, argillite
uKCv
Er
DMFv
13
LZ Cu
Peso
PDS
Rudolf
Kg
DMc
Kg or EJL
Guilder
MSR
PDS
DMc
Fault
32
MSR
Stockade
fault
EJL
MSR
Yukon
Creek
brittle structures on cliffs
60-70
PS
PDS
Lira
PS
MSR
DMFv
PS
PDS
MSR
DMFv
DMFv
Kg
MSR
35
Lucky Joe Ck
fault
Lucky Joe
PDS
PDS
River
DMc
DMFv
Mile
Sixty
PS
PS
DMc
DMc
See text for geology legend, page 35-36
strike and dip of foliation
2 km
SCALE
FIGURE 18
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
after Colpron et al., 2016, Cooley, 2016
JPEx
September 24, 2017

7.3 Mineralization (Figures 2, 5, 7, 10 and 23)

The Loonie Project covers the Rudolf and Stockade Minfile occurrences (Minfile Numbers 115O 050 and 156) *(Figures 2 and 5)*, as previously documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009)*. The Rudolf was staked by J.S. Bay as the May and Hidden Treasure in June, 1899 and as the Golden Star claim in August, 1899, (possibly covering quartz veins) and the Stockade was staked as the MC Stockade claim by F. Stretch in August, 1992, probably in conjunction with placer activity *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Quartz veins *(Hermanutz, 1996),* old placer pits, and fine garnet, magnetite, pyrite and minor fine gold from panning *(Bryde, 1992)* are reported at the Rudolf.

Three significant soil anomalies were outlined on the Loonie Project in 2011 *(Figure 7),* two gold soil anomalies (Peso and Lira) and a copper ±gold soil anomaly (Guilder). At the Lira, a discontinuous, shear hosted 620m long 070° trending zone with multiple segments of significant gold mineralization has been defined by trenching and drilling. Trench results include 13.3 g/t Au over 10m (including 25.2 g/t Au over 5m), 1.61 g/t Au over 15m, and 3.8 and 3.3 g/t Au over 5m *(Figure 10 and Table 3).* RAB drill results include 4.93 g/t Au over 12.2m, including 20.7 g/t Au over 1.5m in LOORAB14-01, 0.90 g/t Au over 16.8m, including 2.11 g/t Au over 4.6m in LOORAB14-08 and 4.6 g/t Au over 7.6m, including 17.1 g/t Au over 1.5m in 17LOO009 *(Figures 25-28 and Table 7)*. The gold mineralization is hosted by quartz-carbonate, ±muscovite-sericite, ±clay, ±Kspar altered felsic augen gneiss with quartz veining, disseminated pyrite(limonite), hematite and, locally, visible gold, associated with a 070° trending structure as evidenced by fracturing, brecciation and gouge *(Photo 1 - grab sample collected by author in 2012)*.

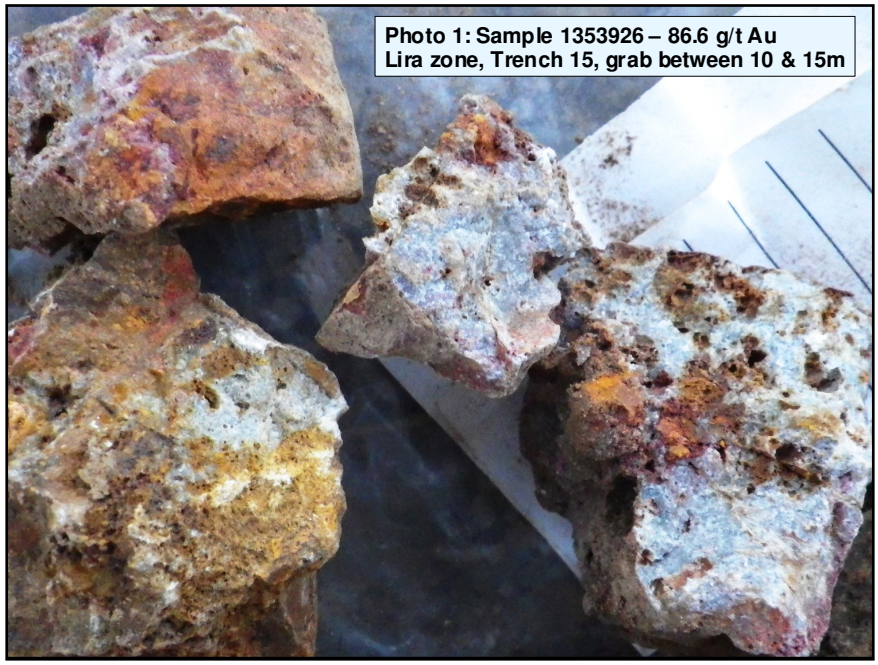


Photo 1: Sample 1353926 – 86.6 g/t Au
Lira zone, Trench 15, grab between 10 & 15m

At the Peso gold anomaly a brecciated quartzite was identified which may represent a thrust at the base of the Mississippian orthogneiss. The brecciated quartzite is light coloured to locally graphitic, and is variably silicified. A highly silicified outcrop of the breccia, discovered by Ben McGrath of GroundTruth Exploration Inc., returned 212 ppb Au. The breccia was intersected in Trench 4, and intersected in Trench 3, 850 m to the northeast, but with no significant gold values. A sample of potassic-hematite-limonite altered and silicified gneiss, proximal to the breccia in Trench 4, returned high arsenic (937.8 ppm) with 142 ppb Au. In Trench 12-3 the breccia contains anomalous zinc, antimony, arsenic and molybdenum. A similar breccia, thought to represent a thrust

occurs just west of the Golden Saddle deposit, and is silicified and gold bearing at the Arc zone, just south of Golden Saddle.

Altered intrusive rocks (bleached and silicified) have also been delineated in the Trench 12-1 to -3 area within the Peso gold soil anomaly. The intrusion shows strong similarities to the altered Jurassic aged intrusion at the Jual and Ten properties owned by Bernie Kreft, and the Dime property of White Gold Corp., 20 km to the southwest of the Loonie.

The Peso gold anomaly is drained by a 13 ppb gold silt anomaly *(Heon, 2003)*. It should be noted that the White Gold discovery leading to the Golden Saddle deposit was initially found by following up a 12 ppb Au government stream sediment anomaly.

The Guilder copper (molybdenum ±gold) soil anomaly is drained by a 32 ppm Cu government stream sediment anomaly *(Heon, 2003)* and lies 10 km northwest of Lucky Joe, a metamorphosed porphyry copper-gold drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115O 051). The Three Bears anomalous copper soil trend on the Lucky Joe (LJ) property is shown to extend almost to the Guilder zone *(Hulstein, 2003)*. A new copper showing (LZ Cu) consisting of malachite and chalcocite, hosted by quartz-feldspar-biotite schist, near an outcrop of augen gneiss was discovered 2 km further northwest along trend from Lucky Joe on the Loonie property by Morgan Fraughton in 2012 and returned 1114.8 ppm Cu with 6.1 g/t Ag *(Figure 9)*. The showing lies within the drainage basin of the 44 ppm Cu silt anomaly *(Heon, 2003)* at the mouth of Reindeer Creek. A broad, more diffuse copper in soil anomaly straddles Lucky Joe Creek, which exhibits a 35 ppm Cu silt anomaly at its outlet, in the southern property area.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The Loonie Project lies within the White Gold district, about 30 km northwest of the JP Ross prospects and 50 km north of the Golden Saddle deposit, both of White Gold Corp., and 40 km north of the VG zone on the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd. The NI 43-101 compliant indicated resource at the Golden Saddle deposit as of December 31, 2015 is 9,788,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, primarily mineable by open pit methods, with an additional 2,166,000 tonnes Inferred grading 1.8 g/t Au *(Kinross, 2016).* The QV deposit has an initial open ended NI 43-101 compliant inferred open pittable resource of 4,390,000 tonnes grading 1.65 g/t Au (yielding 230,000 ounces), using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au *(Pautler and Shahkar, 2014)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report.

The Loonie Project is also situated 80 km north of Goldcorp's Coffee deposit where mineralization is hosted by metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (primarily a felsic orthogneiss) and the Mid Cretaceous Coffee Creek pluton, part of the Dawson Range Batholith, with a strong structural control. Coffee has a NI 43-101 compliant Proven Reserve of 46.36 million tonnes grading 1.45 g/t Au, an Indicated Resource of 17.69 million tonnes grading 1.21 g/t Au and an Inferred Resource of 52.35 million tonnes grading 1.31 g/t Au (*Goldcorp, 2016)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report.

Gold mineralization within the White Gold district is characterized by the orogenic type. Mineralization is controlled by a brittle to brittle-ductile D4 deformation event dated as Middle to Late Jurassic (155-160 Ma), which corresponds to the age of regional exhumation and cooling in the region *(Allan et al., 2013).* Epizonal features (breccias, rapid crystallization textures) are prevalent *(Allen et al., 2013*) and gold is commonly associated with oxidized cubic pyrite. A common host rock is the felsic orthogneiss, due to its competency. The alteration assemblage includes sericite, silicification, carbonate, pervasive potassium feldspar and hematite (typical in the footwall zone). Most gold prospects in the White Gold district share a common relationship with small-displacement, easterly trending, sinistral strike-slip faults *(Allen et al., 2013*).

At the Lira zone on the Loonie Project gold mineralization is hosted by quartz-carbonate, ±muscovite-sericite, ±clay, ±Kspar altered felsic augen gneiss with quartz veining, disseminated pyrite(limonite), hematite and, locally, visible gold. It is associated with a 070° trending structure, evidenced by fracturing, brecciation and gouge. A shear fault system is indicated by the interpretation that the vein consists of overlapping and semi- to non-continuous vein segments *(Cooley, 2016)*. Consequently mineralization at the Lira is of the orogenic vein deposit type. The silicified and graphite bearing quartzite breccias at the Peso zone at Loonie show strong similarities to those at the Arc zone at the White Gold Project, just south of the Golden Saddle deposit, which is also orogenic.

The Loonie Project is also underlain by, and mineralization spatially associated with, an intrusive stock which is mapped as Cretaceous by the Geological Survey of Canada *(Gordey and Ryan, 2005) (Figure 17)*. Altered intrusive rocks (bleached and silicified), probably related to the mapped stock, have been delineated in the Trench 12-1 to -3 area within the Peso gold soil anomaly. The intrusion shows strong similarities to the altered Jurassic aged intrusion, also originally mapped as Cretaceous by the Geological Survey of Canada, at the Dime property, 20 km to the southwest of the Loonie, where drilling intercepted 8.32 g/t Au over 1.45m and 0.90 g/t Au over 12.03m including 5.37 g/t Au over 1.6m from DDH 11-6, and 1.07 g/t Au over 10.65m from DDH 11-7 *(Pautler, 2012)*. A Jurassic aged intrusion also hosts mineralization at the Jual gold occurrence, 4 km west of the Dime Project with reported values of 1.6 g/t Au over 25m, including 11.1 g/t Au over 3m from trenching *(Pautler, 2001)*. An orogenic model has also been interpreted for these occurrences *(Murray Allan, personal communication)*. The author documented the above information, but it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report.

The Guilder copper ±gold soil anomaly at Loonie lies 10 km northwest of, and along the same mineralized northwest trending magnetic lineament hosting, Lucky Joe, a copper-gold porphyry drilled prospect. Historic drilling on the Lucky Joe Project, owned by Golden Predator Mining Corporation, has identified copper grades from 0.35% Cu to 0.6% Cu over intervals of 20 to 30m (maximum 0.95% Cu over 5.2m) in the 800m by 200m by 30m main mineralized zone, in which gold generally exhibits a 1:1 correlation with copper *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Drilling along the 11.3 km long Lucky Joe copper-gold soil trend intersected 0.135% Cu and 0.032 g/t Au over 74.1m in DDH LJ05-03 *(Deklerk, 2009)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the

subject of this report. The Guilder and southeast Peso, which includes the LZ Cu showing, have potential to host mineralization of the copper-gold porphyry deposit type. A lead-zinc-copper soil anomaly with peripheral gold at Loonie, south of Lucky Joe Creek, is also suggestive of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) type mineralization which was discovered within the White Gold district on the Touleary property near Thistle Mountain in 2011 by Arcus Development Group Inc., returning 14.15m of 1.44% Cu, 16.5 g/t Ag and 0.77 g/t Au and 2.25m of 7.18% Cu, 116 g/t Ag, 3.55 g/t Au and 4.30% Zn (*Arcus news release, October 4, 2011)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report. A close spaced airborne Vertical Time Domain electromagnetic (VTEM) survey is planned later this fall to identify areas of high chargeability that may represent thicker accumulations of massive sulphide along the current mineralized trend *(Website at http://www.arcusdevelopmentgroup.com/)*.

9.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 19 to 25)

Exploration by White Gold Corp. on the Loonie Project since the granting of the option in 2016 consisted of a structural and lithologic analysis on the Lira zone, an aerial drone survey over the Peso and Guilder zones, a 146 line km airborne DIGHEM electromagnetic geophysical/magnetic survey, and 1,460m of GTprobe (bedrock interface) sampling and 1,970m of rotary air blast drilling in 30 holes on the Lira zone. All work was undertaken by, or under the direction of, GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon. The Lira structural and lithological analysis is documented under Section 7.2, “Property Geology” and the drilling under Section 10.0, “Drilling”. The remainder of the work is described below, under their respective sections.

9.1 Drone Aerial Photography (Figure 19)

An aerial drone survey, covering an approximate 4 by 5 km area *(Figure 19)*, was undertaken for White Gold Corp. by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon over the Peso and Guilder zones on the Loonie Project in 2017 to aid in geological and structural mapping, survey planning, geomorphology and provide up to date high resolution imagery and digital elevation models for control. Aerial drone imagery now covers at least 50% of the Loonie property. The survey utilized an eBee unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) with 4 cm ground resolution. The survey image has been merged with the 2014 Lira survey in Figure 19 to provide continuity of the coverage.

A strong, persistent northwest trending structure is evident in the southwest Peso survey, which continues through to the Lira area, just east of the Lira zone. The existence of a fault to the east of the Lira zone was substantiated by prospecting in 2017 by White Gold Corp. with brecciation and alteration evident within it. Results have not been received for limited rock samples collected within the fault zone. Two GTprobe lines across the fault did not return anomalous gold results, as discussed under Section 9.3, “Probing” *(Figure 23)*.

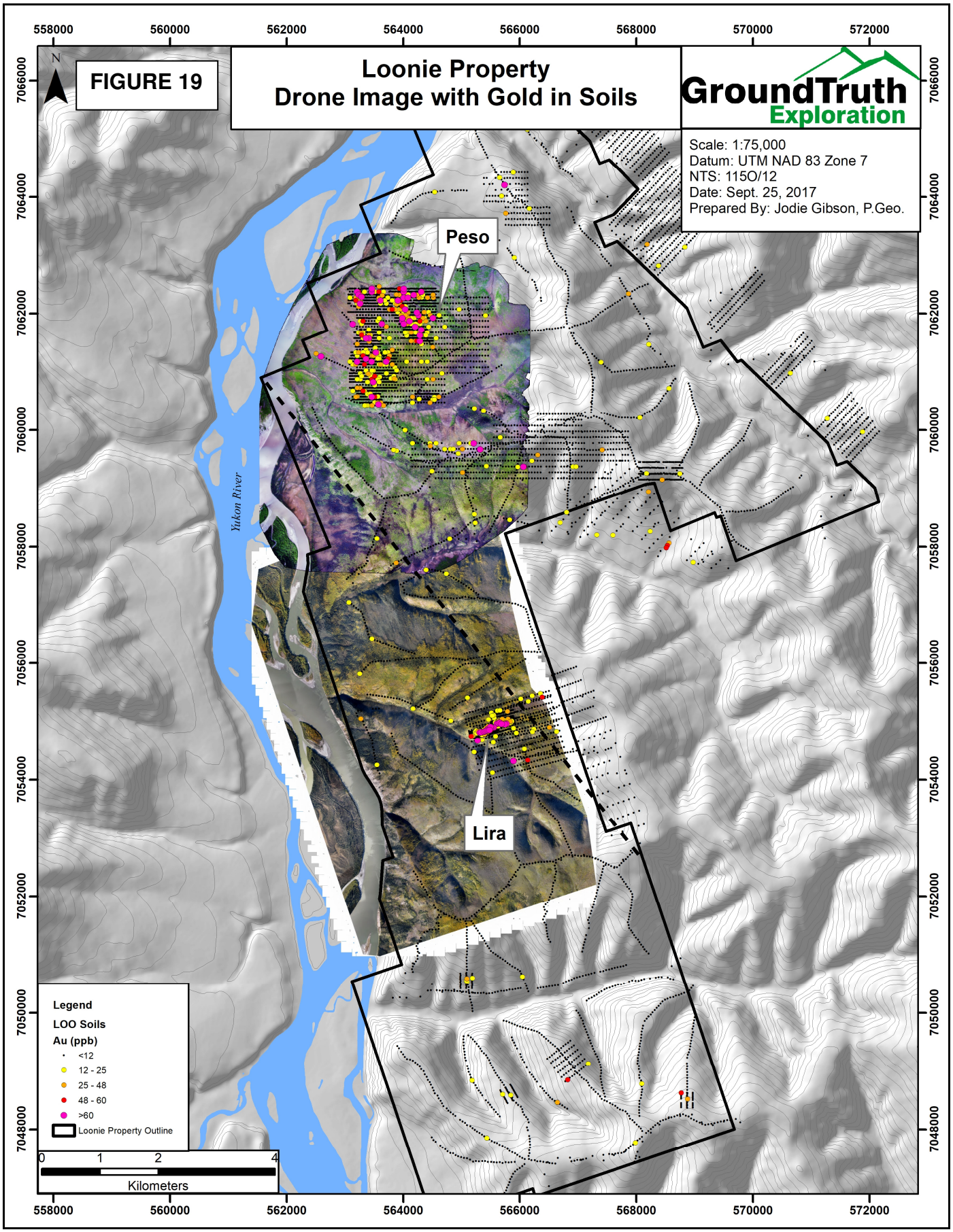


FIGURE 19
Loonie Property
Drone Image with Gold in Soils
GroundTruth Exploration
Scale: 1:75,000
Datum: UTM NAD 83 Zone 7
NTS: 115O/12
Date: Sept. 25, 2017
Prepared By: Jodie Gibson, P.Geo.
N
Peso
Lira
Yukon River
Legend
LOO Soils
Au (ppb)
<12
12 - 25
25 - 48
48 - 60
>60
Loonie Property Outline
0 1 2 4
Kilometers
558000
560000
562000
564000
566000
568000
570000
572000
7066000
7064000
7062000
7060000
7058000
7056000
7054000
7052000
7050000
7048000

9.2 Geophysics (Figures 20-22)

White Gold Corp. contracted CGG Canada Services Ltd., an international organization with an office in Calgary, Alberta, to complete a 146 line kilometre airborne DIGHEM electromagnetic/magnetic geophysical survey in two separate blocks (Loonie North over the Peso and Loonie South over the Lira zone), with an additional 49 line kilometres as tie lines. The surveys, covering approximately 15-20% of the Loonie Project, were flown on May 27 and 28, 2017 to help identify regional scale structures, lithological contacts and characterize geophysical signatures for zones of mineralization. The survey utilized a DIGHEM multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high sensitivity magnetometer. Flight lines were flown at 045° for the Loonie North block and 340° for the Looney South block with a line spacing of 100m and a nominal terrain clearance of 45m. General survey parameters for each are as follows:

- Loonie N Block: Total 110 line-km; Flight line spacing 100m at 045°; Tie line spacing 1400m at 315°
- Loonie S Block: Total 85 line-km; Flight line spacing 100m at 340°; Tie line spacing 950m at 070°

Only preliminary data has been received but the final data will be delivered as in-phase and quadrature components for each frequency and as total magnetic field. The data will be processed by Dr. Amir Radjee, P.Geo, Project Manager/Senior Geophysicist, GroundTruth Exploration Inc. to produce conductivity models, magnetic susceptibility models, and mapping lithological and structural features for drill hole targeting.

From the preliminary data, the Peso magnetic survey *(Figure 20)* mimics the linear northerly trending magnetic lows, evident in the previous ground survey, which appear to be due to dykes (quartz feldspar porphyry dykes of probable Eocene age were identified in the western end of Trench 3). This dyke appears to curve in this area (possibly around a Jurassic intrusion which was partly exposed in the trenches here) and anomalous gold in soil values mimic this curvature. The southern disruption along this dyke, represented by the magnetic low anomaly, may be related to the possible thrust fault, thought to be defined by the quartzite breccia. The survey further resolves the magnetic signature further to the west with at least three northeast trending lower order magnetic highs, which appear to be associated with gold in soil anomalies. Strong magnetic highs occur in the northwest and southwest Peso survey, possibly indicative of the mafic orthogneiss (**MSR**).

The soil anomalies in the Trench 1-3 area occur within a somewhat circular resistivity high anomaly following the same magnetic low pattern observed in the magnetic survey *(Figure 21)*. The western Peso gold in soil anomalies occur within resistivity lows *(Figure 21)*.

The east-northeast trending Lira zone follows a resistivity low anomaly, which may be offset by the northwest fault at its eastern end *(Figure 22)*.

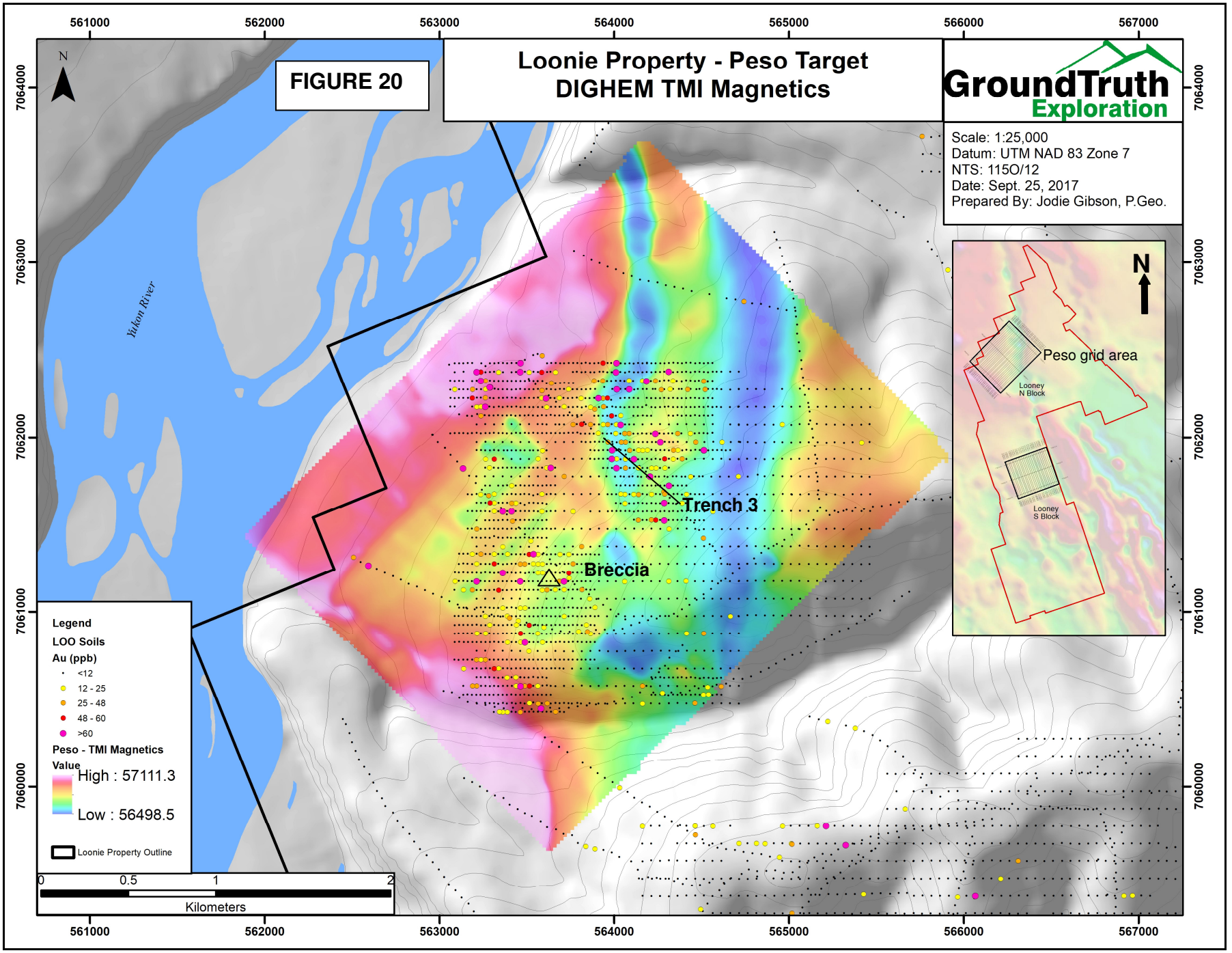


FIGURE 20
Loonie Property - Peso Target
DIGHEM TMI Magnetics
GroundTruth Exploration
Scale: 1:25,000
Datum: UTM NAD 83 Zone 7
NTS: 115O/12
Date: Sept. 25, 2017
Prepared By: Jodie Gibson, P.Geo.
N
Yukon River
Trench 3
Breccia
Peso grid area
Looney N Block
Looney S Block
Legend
LOO Soils
Au (ppb)
<12
12 - 25
25 - 48
48 - 60
>60
Peso - TMI Magnetics
Value
High : 57111.3
Low : 56498.5
Loonie Property Outline
0 0.5 1 2
Kilometers
561000
562000
563000
564000
565000
566000
567000
7064000
7063000
7062000
7061000
7060000

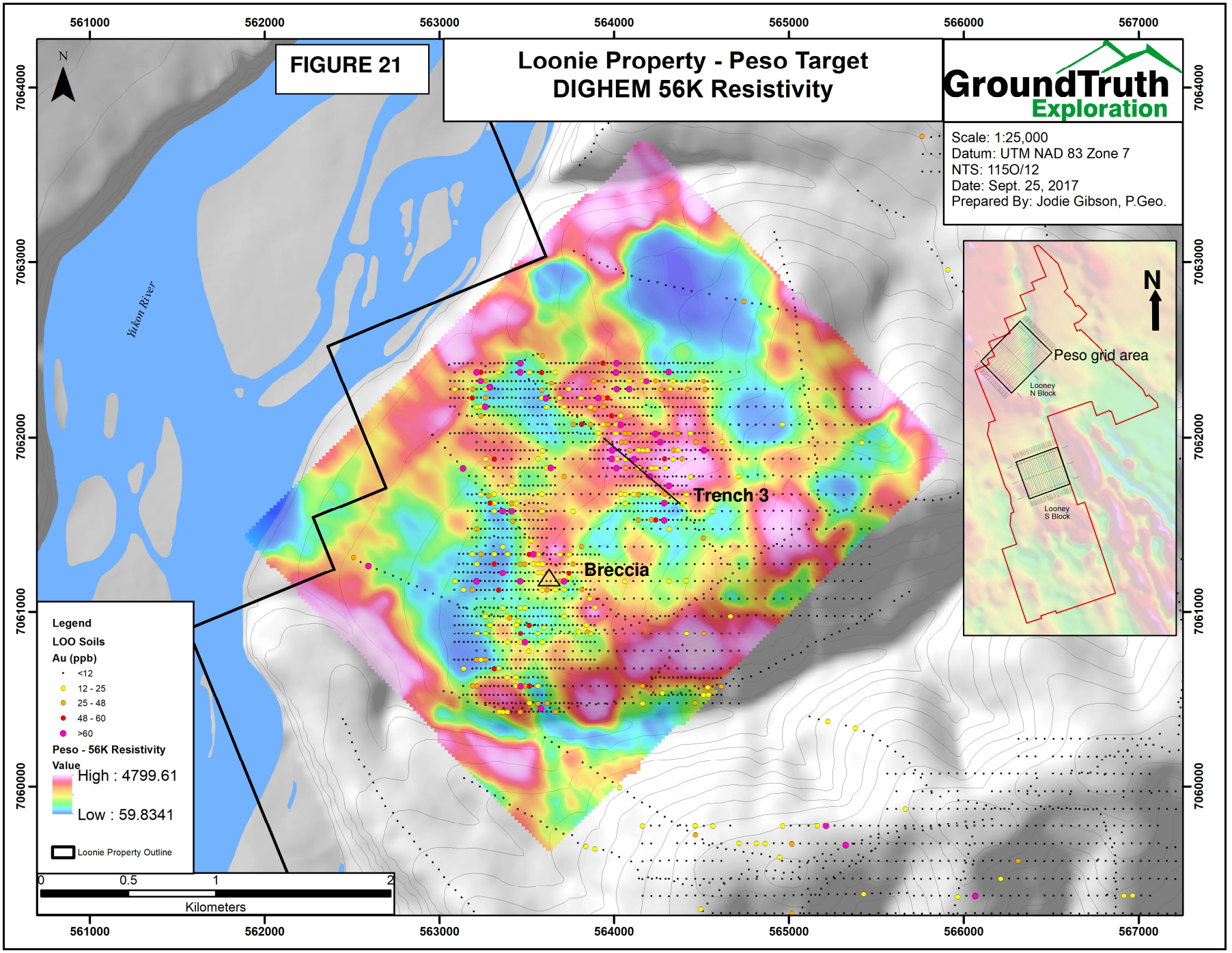


FIGURE 21
Loonie Property - Peso Target
DIGHEM 56K Resistivity
GroundTruth Exploration
Scale: 1:25,000
Datum: UTM NAD 83 Zone 7
NTS: 115O/12
Date: Sept. 25, 2017
Prepared By: Jodie Gibson, P.Geo.
N
Yukon River
Trench 3
Breccia
Peso grid area
Looney N Block
Looney S Block
Legend
LOO Soils
Au (ppb)
<12
12 - 25
25 - 48
48 - 60
>60
Peso - 56K Resistivity
Value
High : 4799.61
Low : 59.8341
Loonie Property Outline
0
0.5
1
2
Kilometers
561000
562000
563000
564000
565000
566000
567000
7064000
7063000
7062000
7061000
7060000

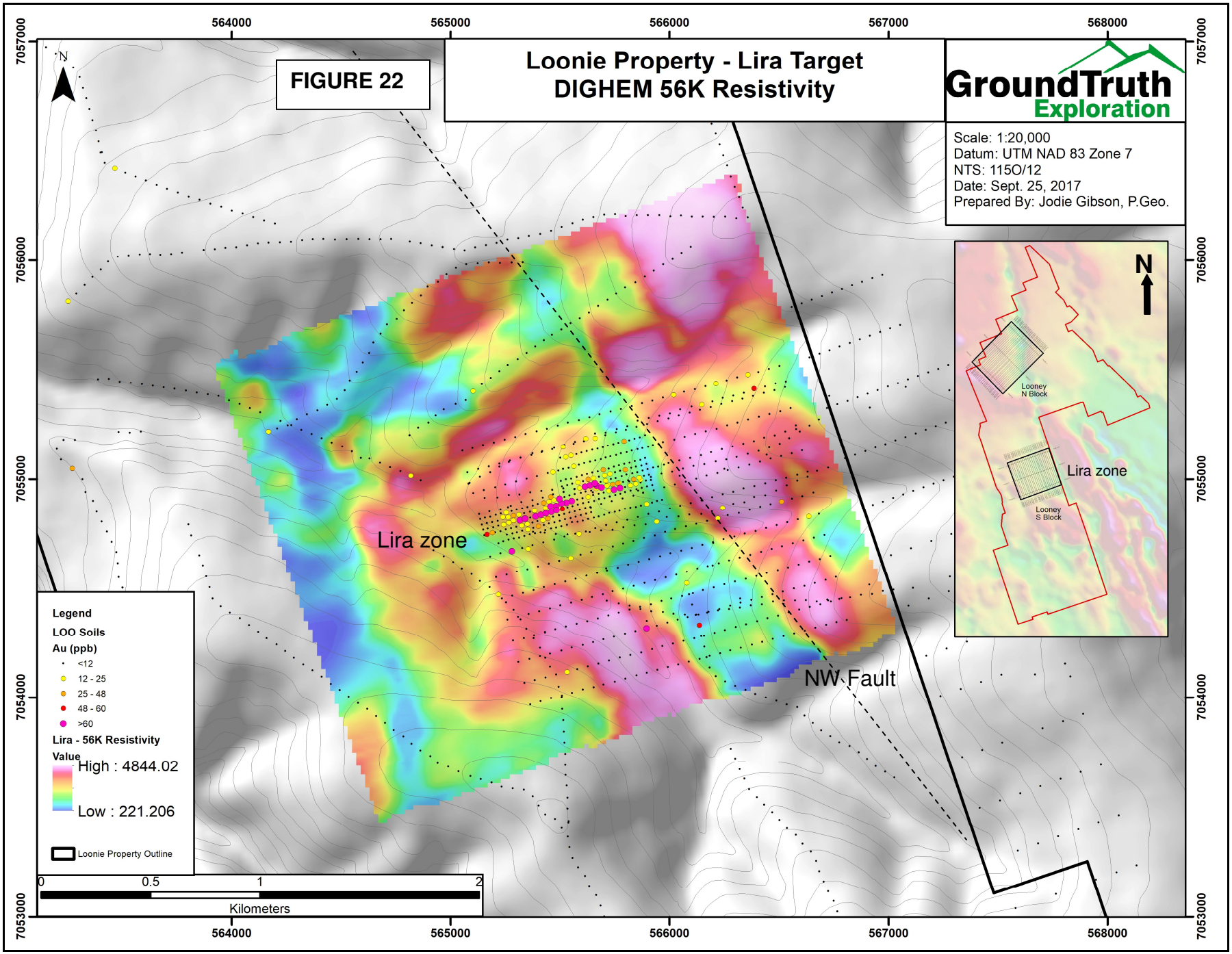


FIGURE 22
Loonie Property - Lira Target
DIGHEM 56K Resistivity
GroundTruth Exploration
Scale: 1:20,000
Datum: UTM NAD 83 Zone 7
NTS: 115O/12
Date: Sept. 25, 2017
Prepared By: Jodie Gibson, P.Geo.
N
564000
565000
566000
567000
568000
7057000
7056000
7055000
7054000
7053000
Lira zone
NW Fault
Looney N Block
Lira zone
Looney S Block
Legend
LOO Soils
Au (ppb)
<12
12 - 25
25 - 48
48 - 60
>60
Lira - 56K Resistivity
Value
High : 4844.02
Low : 221.206
Loonie Property Outline
0
0.5
1
2
Kilometers

9.3 Probing (Figure 23)

A total of 1460m of probing was completed along 8 lines between June 21 and 29, 2017 on the Loonie Project using a GTprobe bedrock interface probe by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon, for White Gold Corp. Geoprobe sampling utilizes a remote controlled tracked vehicle with attached probe which samples the bedrock interface with minimal footprint, particularly effective in areas of thicker overburden and permafrost. A total of 300 samples were collected at 5m intervals, with an additional 12 samples collected for quality assurance and quality control as described under Section 11.0, "Sample Preparation, Analysis And Security". Depths ranged from 0.5 to 3.1m, averaging 1.5m. The lines covered the eastern extent of the Lira vein system over the gold soil geochemical anomaly from 2011-2012, and further east across both a northwest trending fault, identified in the aerial drone survey, and the strike projection of the extent of the Lira zone. Probe line specifications and significant results are summarized in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4: GTprobe specifications

Line No.	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 7 Northing	Az. (°)	Length (m)	Sample Number	No.* of Samples	Stn. (m)	Au g/t
LP01	565872	7054943	340	160	1625288-321	34	40 75	0.628 0.109
LP02	565824	7054925	340	160	1625322-56	35	50 70	0.129 0.471
LP03	565779	7054909	340	160	1625357-90	34	50	0.16
LP04	565737	7054894	340	160	1625391-424	34	80	0.502
LP05	565680	7054873	340	160	1625425-59	35	125	0.119
LP06	565583	7055008	160	160	1625460-93	34	NSR	
LP07	565950	7054941	015	250	1625494-500,1601001-46	53	NSR	
LP08	566097	7055158	195	250	1601047-99	53	NSR	
TOTAL				**1460**		**312**		

* includes 12 QAQC samples (6 standards & 6 blanks), NSR denotes no significant results

Seven samples returned greater than 0.10 g/t Au, with two anomalies evident on lines LP01 and LP02. The anomalies may represent two veins, represented by the GTprobe intersections on lines LP03 to LP05, diverging from a single Lira vein to the west. The intersections closely follow the gold in soil anomaly and previous low anomalous trench intersections in LOOTR12-07, 11-12. The 0.16 g/t Au intercept on line LP03 lies proximal to a significant trench intercept of 3.33 g/t Au over 5m in LOOTR12-10. The lack of an intersection on line LP06 suggests a sinistral displacement of the vein system here. A northerly trending fault was suggested in the ground magnetic survey over the Lira zone, but with a dextral sense of offset *(Figure 13)*. Samples from lines LP07 and LP08, testing the northwesterly trending fault identified from the aerial drone image *(Figure 17)* did not return anomalous gold results.

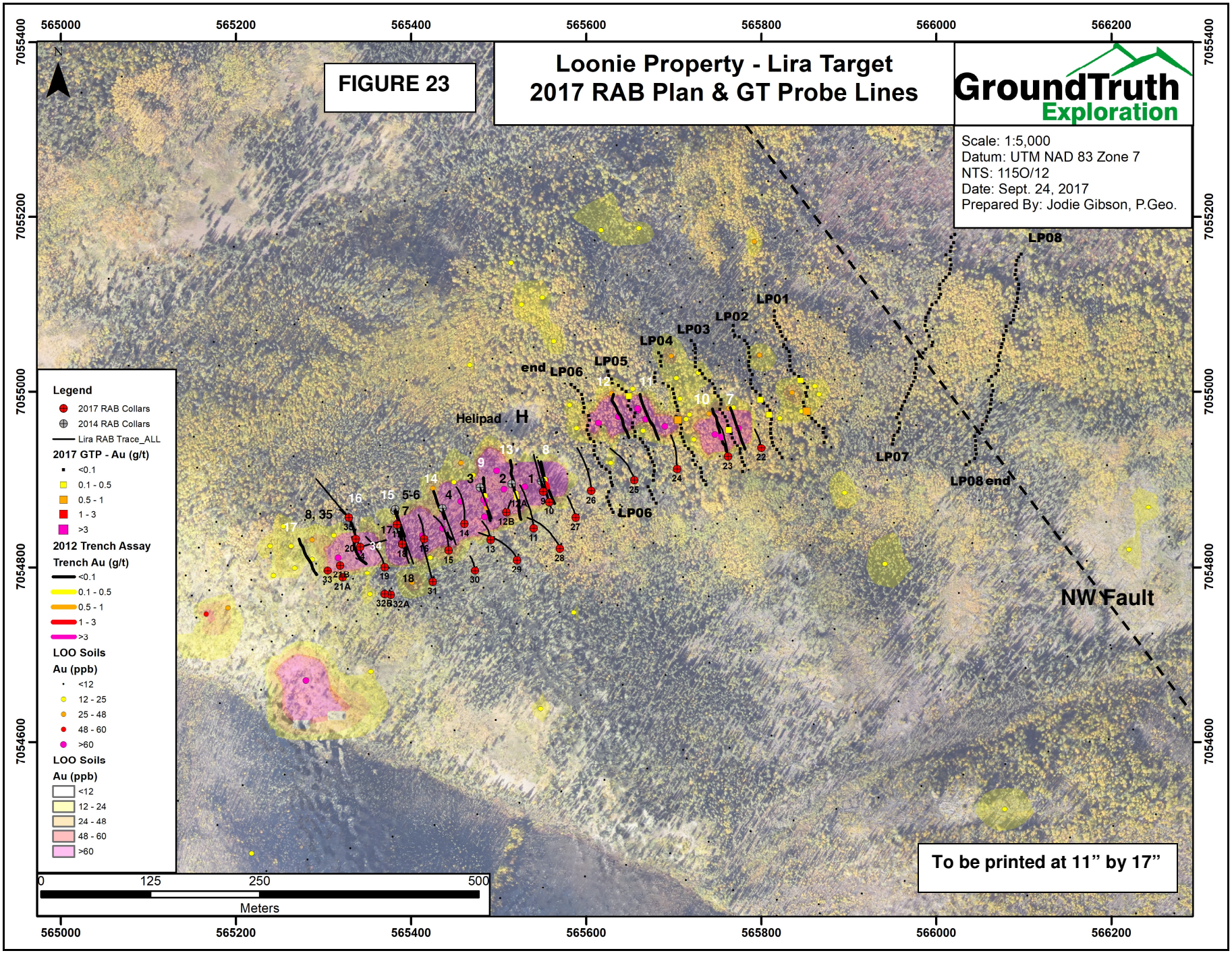


FIGURE 23
Loonie Property - Lira Target
2017 RAB Plan & GT Probe Lines
GroundTruth Exploration
Scale: 1:5,000
Datum: UTM NAD 83 Zone 7
NTS: 115O/12
Date: Sept. 24, 2017
Prepared By: Jodie Gibson, P.Geo.
N
565000
565200
565400
565600
565800
566000
566200
7055400
7055200
7055000
7054800
7054600
LP01
LP02
LP03
LP04
LP05
LP06
LP07
LP08
end
Helipad H
NW Fault
Legend
2017 RAB Collars
2014 RAB Collars
Lira RAB Trace_ALL
2017 GTP - Au (g/t)
<0.1
0.1 - 0.5
0.5 - 1
1 - 3
>3
2012 Trench Assay
Trench Au (g/t)
<0.1
0.1 - 0.5
0.5 - 1
1 - 3
>3
LOO Soils
Au (ppb)
<12
12 - 25
25 - 48
48 - 60
>60
LOO Soils
Au (ppb)
<12
12 - 24
24 - 48
48 - 60
>60
0
125
250
500
Meters
To be printed at 11" by 17"

10.0 DRILLING (Figures 23-28)

A total of 613m of rotary air blast (RAB) drilling in 8 holes was previously completed on the Lira zone of the Loonie Project from September 13 to 23, 2014 by Geo Zone Exploration Limited. The drilling covered a 230m strike extent of the 400m long, 070° trending zone of gold mineralization defined by trenching *(Figure 10)*. The vein was interpreted to dip fairly steeply, with lithology dipping shallowly to the northwest. White Gold Corp. completed 1,970m of rotary air blast drilling in 30 holes on the Lira zone from June 9 to July 4, 2017 to test an alternate interpretation of the dip of the zone (moderate to steep south-southeast) along the entire strike length of the vein system, following a structural analysis in 2016 by Michael Cooley for White Gold Corp.

Both drill programs were completed by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon using their remote controlled, tracked, air/hydraulically operated rotary air blast (RAB) drill with a 44 hp turbo charged Kubota diesel engine. The drill uses a stationary 300/200 compressor and a 90 mm COP32 hammer. Drill rods are 1.5m long, drill hole diameter is 8.88 cm and chips range in size from powder to 3/8". The drill was mobilized and demobilized to/from the site by helicopter from a staging area 20 km to the north, with no helicopter support required between holes.

Chip trays are stored at the premises of GroundTruth Exploration Inc., Dawson City, Yukon Territory and complete sets of bagged duplicate samples for each drill hole are stored at each respective drill site for future use if necessary. All drill sites except 17LOO031 were inspected by the author during the site examination on September 3, 2017, following the completion of all work on the Loonie Project, and on September 17 to 18, 2014 to review drill progress, examine chips, site in the remainder of the holes and collect data and samples. The author re-logged chip trays from all 2014 drill holes in Dawson City and reviewed select intervals of the 2017 holes.

Drill hole specifications are summarized in Tables 5 and 6, below with drill hole locations shown in Figure 23, a longitudinal section in Figure 24 and cross sections in Figures 25-28.

Table 5: 2014 RAB drill specifications

Hole Number	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 7 Northing	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Samples *	
							Numbers	No.
LOORAB14-01	565549	7054898	621	160	-65	76.2	1367801-1367854	54
LOORAB14-02	565515	7054895	621	160	-60	60.96	1367855-1367897	43
LOORAB14-03	565479	7054891	622	160	-60	76.2	1367898-1367951	54
LOORAB14-04	565436	7054867	614	160	-55	76.2	1367951-1368000, 1265686-1265689	53
LOORAB14-05	565381	7054864	604	160	-50	99.06	1346001-1346069	69
LOORAB14-06	565382	7054866	602	160	-70	99.06	1346070-1346139	70
LOORAB14-07	565384	7054843	593	160	-50	60.96	1346140-1346183	44
LOORAB14-08	565329	7054856	583	160	-50	64.01	1336184-1346228	45
TOTAL						**612.65**		**432**

* includes 30 QAQC samples (10 standards, 11 blanks and 9 duplicates)

Table 6: 2017 RAB drill specifications

Hole Number	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 7 Northing	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Samples * Numbers	No.
17LOO009	565551	7054886	628	345	60	88.392	1600097-157	65
17LOO010	565558	7054874	624	345	60	100.58	1600158-227	74
17LOO011	565540	7054844	617	345	60	100.58	1600228-250, 1540001-46	72
17LOO012-A	565509	7054862	616	345	60	10.67	1540047-53	7
17LOO012-B	565509	7054862	616	345	60	30.48	1540054-74	12
17LOO013	565491	7054831	596	345	60	48.77	1540075-108	36
17LOO014	565461	7054849	594	345	60	100.58	1540109-177	72
17LOO015	565443	7054819	586	345	60	100.58	1540178-247	74
17LOO016	565415	7054832	581	345	60	59.44	1540248-288	43
17LOO017	565384	7054848	576	345	60	30.48	1540289-309	22
17LOO018	565390	7054826	573	345	60	60.96	1540310-351	44
17LOO019	565370	7054800	569	345	60	91.44	1540352-414	66
17LOO020	565337	7054832	566	345	60	100.58	1540415-484	74
17LOO021-A	565322	7054788	554	345	60	15.24	1540485-94	10
17LOO021-B	565319	7054802	554	345	60	10.67	1540495-501	8
17LOO022	565800	7054936	665	345	60	45.72	1540502-32	32
17LOO023	565762	7054926	659	345	60	100.58	1540533-602	74
17LOO024	565704	7054912	648	345	60	100.58	1540603-671	72
17LOO025	565655	7054899	640	345	60	100.58	1540672-741	74
17LOO026	565606	7054887	630	345	60	100.58	1540742-810	73
17LOO027	565588	7054856	615	345	60	51.82	1540811-846	38
17LOO028	565570	7054821	605	345	60	100.58	1540847-915	73
17LOO029	565521	7054808	598	345	60	100.58	1540916-985	74
17LOO030	565473	7054796	590	345	60	36.58	1540986-1541010	26
17LOO031	565425	7054783	576	345	60	100.58	1541011-080	74
17LOO032-A	565377	7054768	566	345	60	12.19	1541081-088	8
17LOO032-B	565370	7054769	565	365	60	9.14	1541089-094	6
17LOO033	565305	7054796	555	345	60	9.14	1541095-101	8
17LOO034	565342	7054823	568	75	60	60.96	1541102-143	45
17LOO035	565329	7054856	568	320	50	91.44	1541144-206	66
TOTAL						**1970.49**		**1422**

* includes 71 QAQC samples (35 standards & 36 blanks)

Recovery averaged 19.6 litres of material, approximately 98% for the 2014 holes and most of the 2017 holes. Recovery problems were encountered in holes 17LOO012-A & B, 17LOO021-A & B, 17LOO032-A & B and 17LOO033, which did not reach target depth due to ground conditions. Since the mineralized zone was not encountered the poor recoveries do not have an impact on sample results of mineralized intervals. The western end of the Lira zone was not tested due to poor ground conditions which resulted in the loss of holes 17LOO021-A & B and 17LOO033 *(Figure 24)*.

Two main lithologies were intersected in drilling, a felsic (quartz-feldspar-biotite) gneiss that correlates with the felsic feldspar augen orthogneiss, the main unit exposed in the 2012 trenches and a biotite (±feldspar) schist, which correlates with a metasedimentary unit exposed in the southern ends of trenches TR12-7 and TR12-15, and the northern ends of trenches TR12-9 and TR12-13. Feldspar augens were not detectable in the chips of felsic orthogneiss, which may be a meta-intrusion, due to the small chip size.

The felsic gneiss was intersected in all of the 2017 drill holes and in the top of all 2014 drill holes, except for RAB14-04, where it was intersected near the centre of the hole. Biotite schist dominates in the bottom of the 2014 holes, intercalated with minor intervals of felsic schist in RAB14-05, -07 and -08. Minor intervals of felsic schist dominated by muscovite as opposed to biotite were also intersected in the top of RAB14-04. The felsic schist is currently thought to represent more felsic intervals within the metasedimentary package, but may also represent alteration. RAB drill results are summarized in Table 7 below and are graphically shown on select sections *(Figures 24-28)*.

Table 7: RAB drill results

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m) *	Target (g/t Au/m)	Description
LOORAB14-01	0	12.2	**4.93**	**12.2**	below TR8 1.13/10	silicified (sil), muscovite (musc), hematite altered felsic gneiss, ± quartz (qtz) stringers (strs)
including	0	9.1	**6.46**	**9.1**		
including	6.1	9.1	**10.8**	**3.0**		
including	7.6	9.1	**20.7**	**1.5**		also includes some breccia
LOORAB14-03	1.5	10.7	0.323	9.2	TR9 1.61/15	bleached to sil, ± muscovite ± clay altered felsic gneiss, ± qtz strs
including	3.0	10.7	0.368	7.7		
LOORAB14-04	24.4	36.6	0.353	12.2	gap in TR14	muscovite altered felsic gneiss, minor dyke, ±silicified ±clay
including	35.0	36.6	1.88	1.6		also includes quartz stringers
LOORAB14-05	no significant results				TR15 22.5/5	thick section of biotite schist within zone
LOORAB14-06	no significant results					
LOORAB14-07	12.2	16.8	0.515	4.6	0.79 soil anomaly	muscovite altered felsic gneiss, dyke, ± sil, minor quartz strs
LOORAB14-08	1.5	32.0	0.627	30.5	strike extent of Tr15 north of Tr16	mostly bleached to silicified ± muscovite altered felsic gneiss, (±dyke?)
including	7.6	24.4	**0.899**	**16.8**		
including	18.3	24.4	**1.76**	**6.1**		
including	19.8	24.4	**2.11**	**4.6**		also includes quartz stringers
and	42.7	47.2	1.25	4.5		felsic schist with muscovite (±dyke?)
17LOO009	0.0	7.6	**4.6**	**7.6**	below RAB14-01	silicified, hematite (hem) altered felsic gneiss
including	6.1	7.6	**17.1**	**1.5**		
17LOO016	13.7	21.3	0.6	7.6	between TR14 & 15	sil, lim altered felsic gneiss, sulphide (sx)
Including	13.7	16.8	1.2	3.0		
17LOO017	0.0	7.6	**1.9**	**7.6**	below TR15 22.5/5	sil, limonite, hem altered felsic gneiss, sulphide (sx)
Including	0.0	4.6	**3.0**	**4.6**		
Including	1.5	3.0	**6.4**	**1.5**		
17LOO018	9.1	21.3	0.8	12.2	below 17LOO017	sil, hem altered felsic gneiss, sulphide (sx)
Including	15.2	21.3	**1.9**	**4.6**		
Including	15.2	16.8	4.2	1.5		
17LOO023	25.9	27.4	3.5	1.5	TR10	sil, lim altered felsic gneiss, ser
17LOO025	64.0	71.6	**4.1**	**7.6**	below TR12	limonite, hem altered felsic gneiss, sulphide (sx)
including	64.0	65.5	**11.5**	**1.5**		
17LOO026	64.0	65.5	4.3	1.5	W of TR12	sil, limonite altered felsic gneiss
17LOO034	0.0	1.5	**6.7**	**1.5**	TR16	sericite, hem altered felsic gneiss
17LOO035	3.0	7.6	**5.2**	**4.6**	RAB14-08 0.9/16.8	sil, hem altered felsic gneiss sulphide (sx)
Including	3.0	4.6	**9.3**	**1.5**		

* Insufficient information is available to estimate the true thickness of these intercepts and, as such, the true thickness may be less than the down-hole length intercept reported above.

Significant gold values are associated with quartz (silicification and quartz stringers), muscovite-sericite alteration, local brecciation, pyrite (commonly oxidized) and possible

shearing and accompanied by anomalous tellurium, bismuth, mercury, silver and lead ±copper. There is a direct correlation between higher gold values and the presence of quartz stringers and overall a close association with the presence of limonite and hematite. The highest gold intercept of 20.7 g/t Au over 1.5m is the only interval where breccia was detected and was accompanied by 127.7 ppm Te, 28.9 ppm Bi, 3.85 ppm Hg, 6.4 ppm Ag and 23.4 ppm Pb. Mineralization is preferentially hosted within the felsic gneiss unit with some mineralization possibly occurring within narrow feldspar ±quartz porphyry dykes, and within one interval of felsic schist (lower intersection in LOORAB14-08, which may actually represent sheared and muscovite altered felsic gneiss.

The best gold intercept from the RAB drill program was 4.93 g/t Au over 12.2m, including 20.7 g/t Au over 1.5m in LOORAB14-01, vertically below the Trench 8 intercept of 1.13 g/t Au over 10m, including 2.03 g/t Au over 5m. Hole 17LOO009 was drilled from the south and intersected similar results in the top of the hole of 4.6 g/t Au over 7.6m, including 17.1 g/t Au over 1.5m. The zone here appears to dip northerly, since holes 17LOO010 and 28 did not appear to intersect the zone *(Figure 27)*.

17LOO025 and 26 intersected mineralization within a gap in soil geochemistry between Trenches 8 and 12 with results of 4.1 g/t Au over 7.6m, including 11.5 g/t Au over 1.5m and 4.1 g/t Au over 1.5m, respectively *(Figure 24)*. Based on soil geochemistry this zone may dip southerly *(Figure 23)*. It may represent an offset continuation of the vein intersected in LOORAB14-01 and 17LOO009 or another zone.

17LOO017 and 18 were successful in intersecting the mineralized zone below the high grade trench intercept of 13.3 g/t Au over 10m, including 25.2 g/t Au over 5m from Trench 12-15, indicating a dip of 55° south-southeast *(Figure 26)*.

LOORAB14-08 intersected significant results of 0.90 g/t Au over 16.8m, including 2.11 g/t Au over 4.6m, 50m further along strike to the west from the high grade trench intercept of 25.2 g/t Au over 5m in Trench 12-15. The top of 17LOO035 intersected 5.2 g/t Au over 4.6m, including 9.3 g/t Au over 1.5m *(Figure 25)*. Another zone was intersected just below Trench 16 returning 6.7 g/t Au over 1.5m. It appears that two zones occur here that may dip 45-50° south-southeast *(Figure 25).*

There appears to be at least two or three different mineralized segments with variable dips along the Lira shear zone. Within the White Gold district lithology plays a key role in terms of both favourable host rock (competent felsic orthogneiss) and folding within it. Strong evidence exists from recent work that the thickest and strongest zones of mineralization at Golden Saddle are associated with the intersection of mineralized structure(s) with S2 fold hinges within brittle host rocks and/or at lithologic contacts *(Cooley, personal communication)*. Further work is necessary to evaluate and interpret the controls to mineralization within the Lira system.

Drill sampling methods are discussed under Section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses And Security”, below.

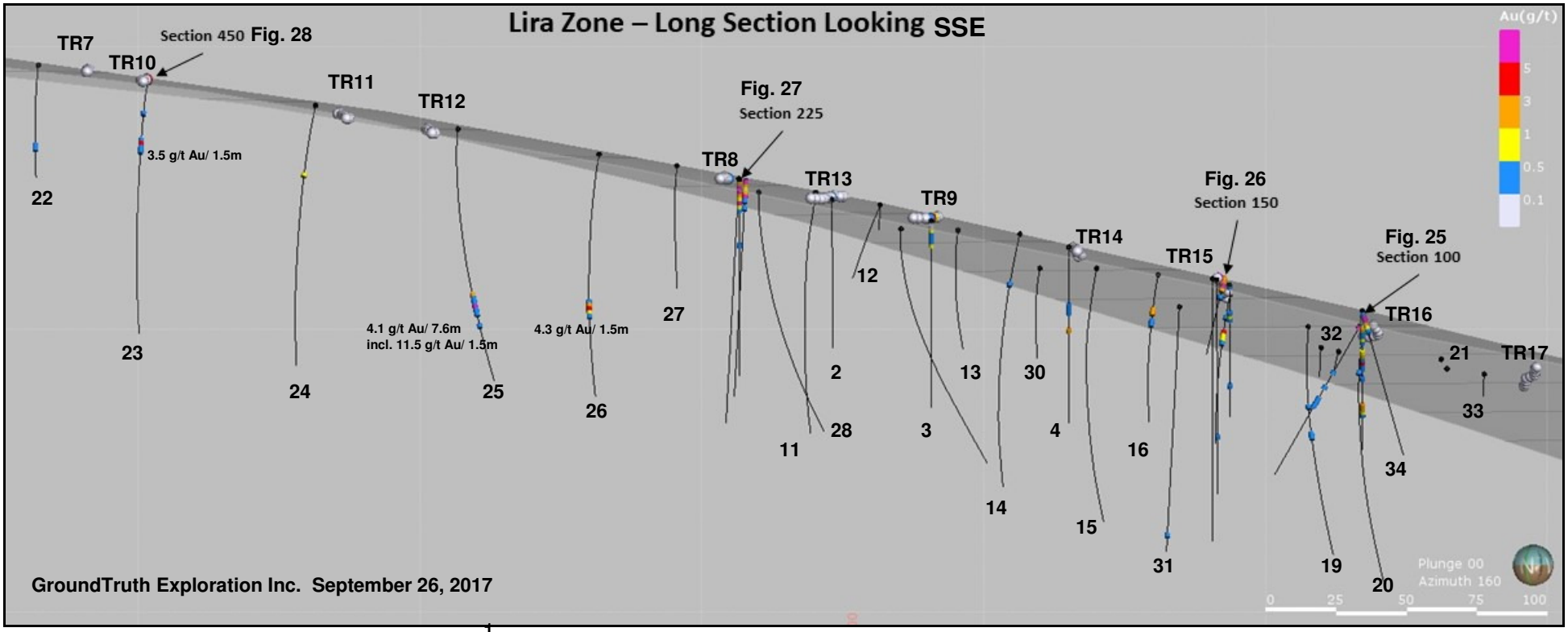


FIGURE 24: Lira Longitudinal RAB Drill Section

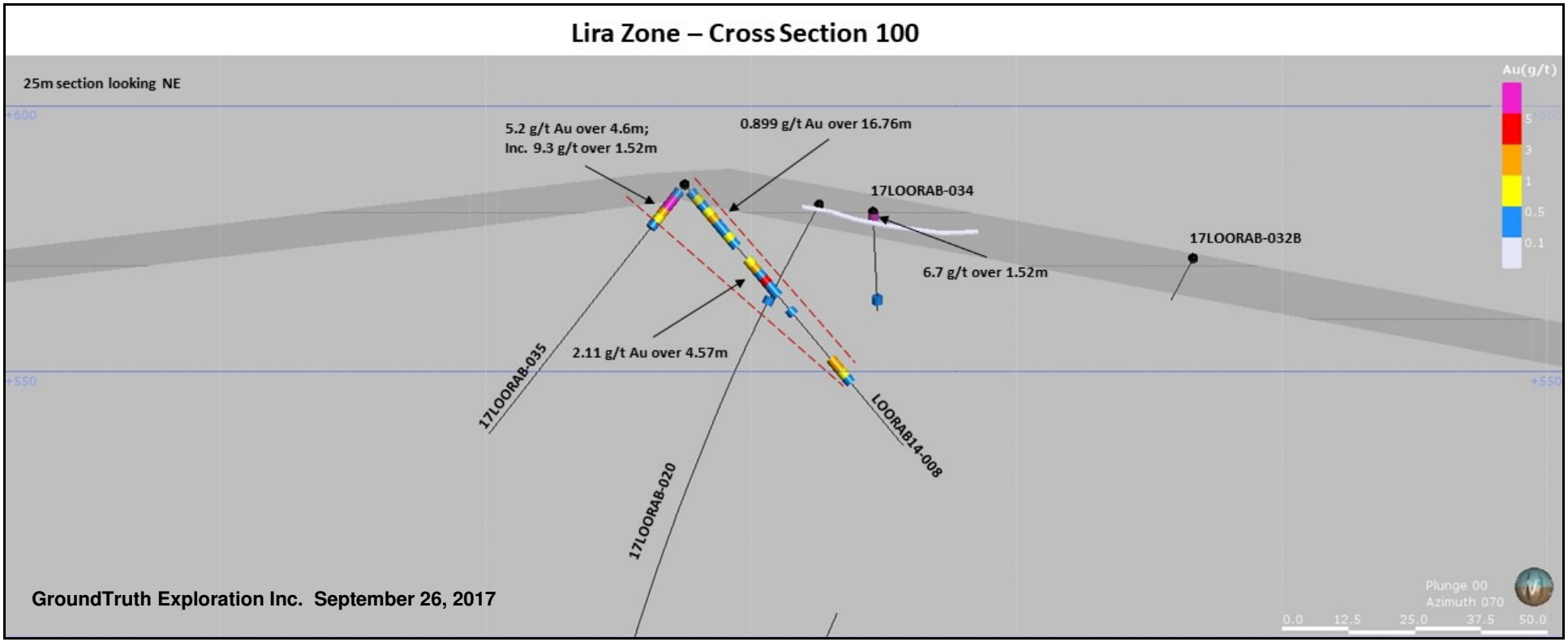


FIGURE 25: Lira RAB Drill Cross Section 100

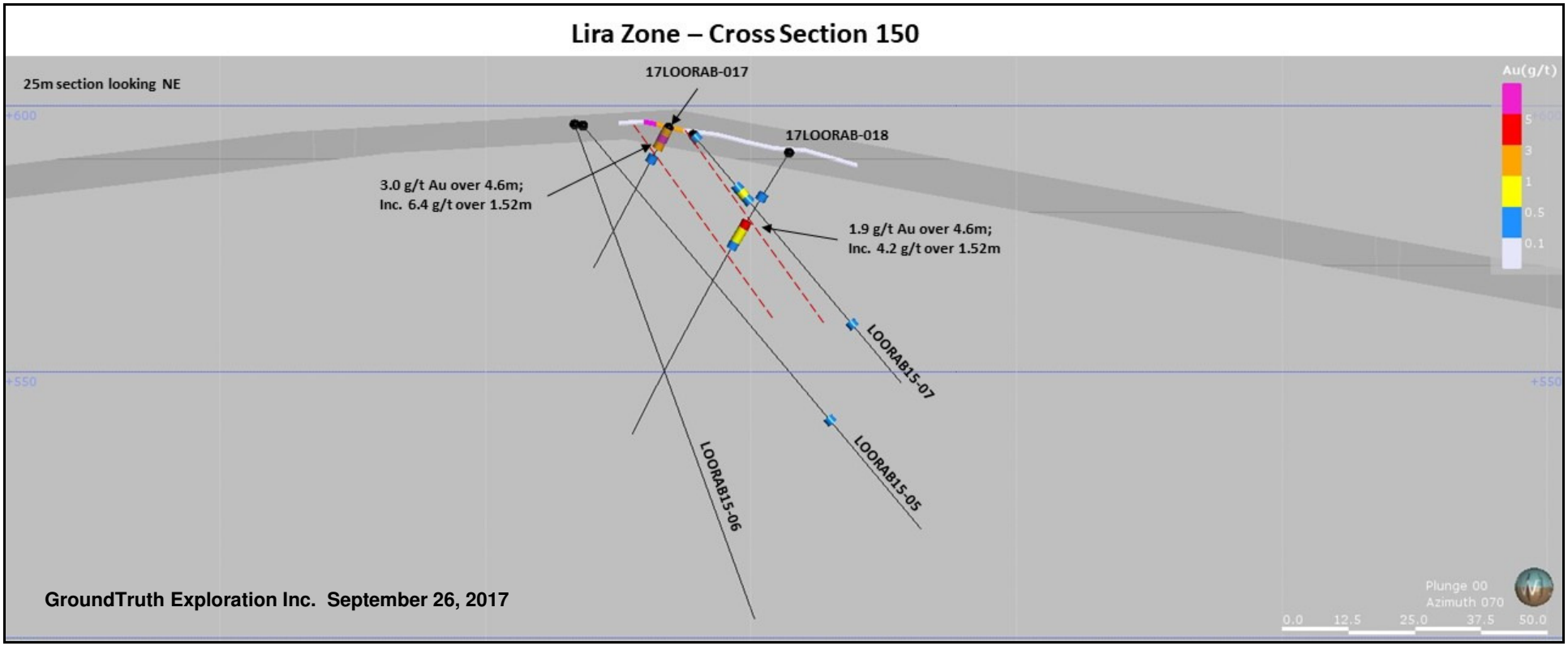


FIGURE 26: Lira RAB Drill Cross Section 150

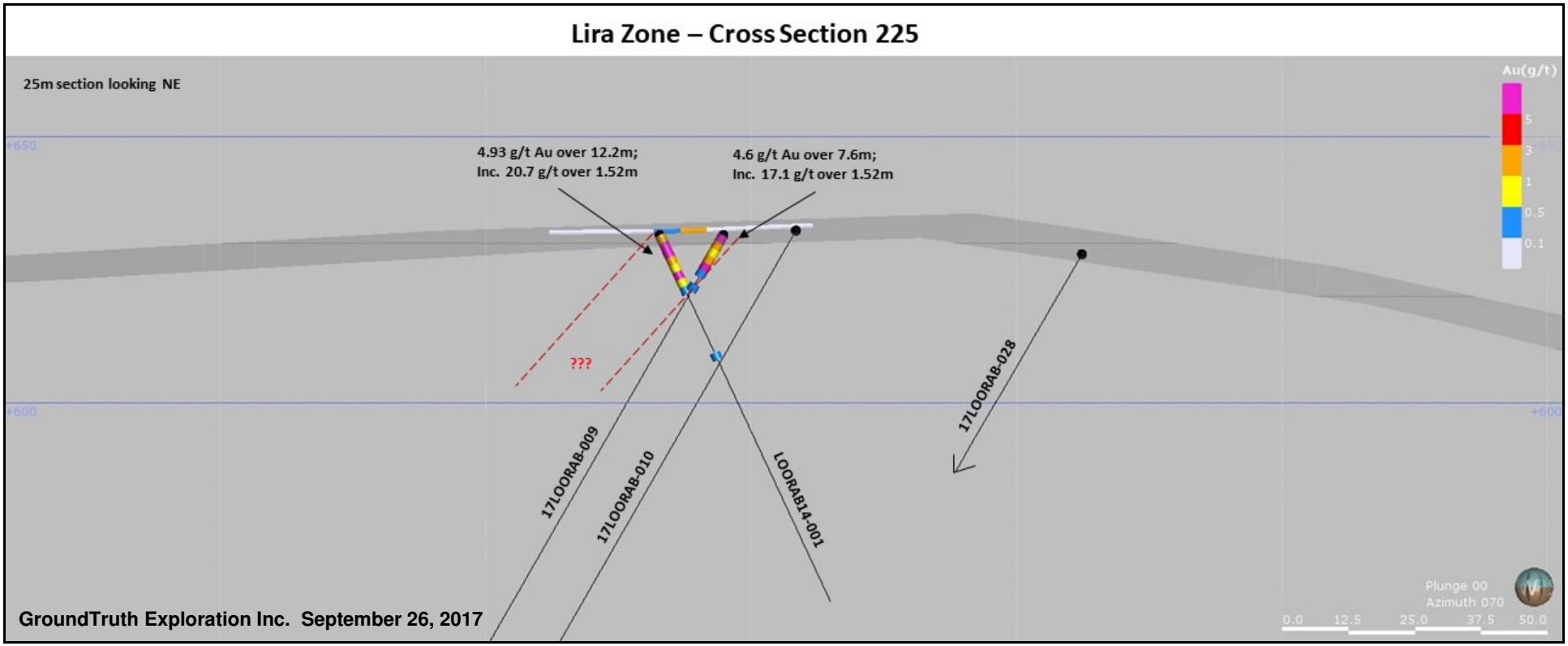


FIGURE 27: Lira RAB Drill Cross Section 250

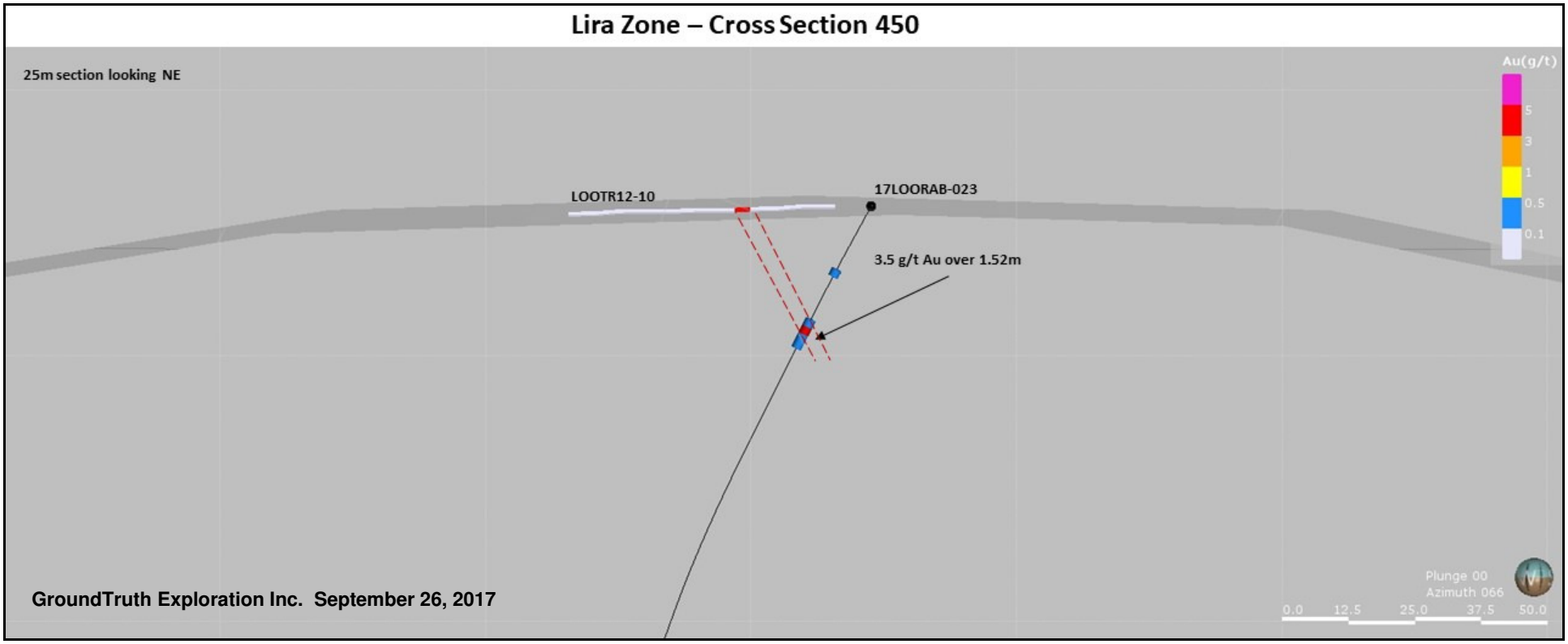


FIGURE 28: Lira RAB Drill Cross Section 450

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

All RAB samples from the 2014 and 2017 programs were collected at 1.5m intervals, logged, photographed and representative chips catalogued in chip trays for future reference. Cuttings are deposited from cyclone into a 20 litre bucket, which is dumped into an 8:1 splitter, with approximately 2.25 kg bagged as a sample and the remainder deposited into a retention bucket from which another 2.25 kg is bagged as a duplicate for retention and a small plastic container of chips is collected, dry and then wet sieved, and washed chips catalogued in chip trays. Remainder of retention bucket is discarded. Buckets and splitter are cleaned with pressurized air. Analytical sample is bagged in a 12”x20” ore bag, sample ID barcode inserted into bag and sealed with zip tie with external barcode sample ID attached.

The samples were logged on site by the geologist/sampler on the drill crew, who was Matt Hanewich in 2017 and Matthias O’Donnell in 2014. All 1.5m intervals in each drill hole were sampled, resulting in 402 samples in 2014 and 1351 samples in 2017.

A total of 30 quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) samples, consisting of 11 blanks, 10 standards and 9 duplicates, were inserted for quality control in 2014, and 71 QAQC samples, consisting of 36 blanks and 35 standards, were inserted in 2017 by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. personnel. The blank used in both programs was CDN-BL-10 (<0.01 g/t Au), consisting of granitic material (*http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates.htm*). The standard used in the 2014 program was CDN-GS-2K (1.97 ± 0.18 g/t) and standards CDN-GS-5U (5.20 g/t ± 0.27 g/t) and CDN-GS-P4F (0.498 g/t ± 0.056 g/t) were used in 2017 (*http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates.htm*). The standards and blanks returned results within acceptable limits. This indicates that the analytical results had an acceptable degree of precision and were free from contamination during sample preparation.

All drill samples were delivered by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. to the sample preparation facility of Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories (BVML) in Whitehorse, Yukon via Kluane Freight Lines Ltd. Samples were prepared, then internally sent to BVML’s Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis. Sample preparation involved crushing 1 kg to 70% passing through 10 mesh, split 250g and pulverize to 85% passing through 200 mesh (PRP70-250).

Gold in all drill samples was analyzed by BVML’s Group FA430 analysis, which involves a fire assay pre-concentration with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish on a 30g sample. Over limit gold values were assayed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. All 2017 and almost half of the samples were analyzed for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, B, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Ga, Au, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Hg, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, K, Sc, Se, Sr, S, Te, Tl, Th, Ti, W, V and Zn by BVML’s Group AQ200 analysis, a 36 element ICP package which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion and mass spectrometry finish on a 0.5g sample, and the remaining 2014 samples were analyzed for 45 elements (32 of the above, with no B, Ga, Au, and Hg, and Be, Ce, Hf, In, Li, Nb, Rb, Re, Ta, Sn, U, Y and Zr added) by a 4 acid digestion ICP-mass spectrometry analysis on a 0.25g sample.

All 2011-2012 soil samples were delivered to the sample preparation facility of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (now Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories) in Dawson City, Yukon where they were prepared, then internally sent to their Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis. Soil preparation (SS80) involves drying at 60°C and sieving to -80 mesh.

The 2012 trench and rock samples were delivered by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., which became Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories, in Dawson City where they were internally sent to their facility in Whitehorse, Yukon for sample preparation. Sample preparation (R200/250) involved crushing a 1 kg split to 80% passing 10 mesh. A second 250g split was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. Samples were internally sent to Vancouver for analysis.

All samples were analyzed for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, B, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Ga, Au, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Hg, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, K, Sc, Sr, S, Tl, Th, Ti, Sn, W, U, V and Zn using Acme's Group 1DX-MS analysis, a 36 element ICP package which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion and mass spectrometry finish on a 15g sample for soils and a 0.5g sample for rocks. The gold in rock samples were analyzed by Acme's Group 3B-ES, 30g analysis, which involves a fire assay pre-concentration with an ICP-emission spectrometry (ICP-ES) finish.

A total of 197 field soil duplicates (collected from the same site, but separate holes), 24 blanks and 34 standards were collected for quality control in the soil surveys in 2011 to 2012. The standard used consisted of OREAS 45b, ferruginous soil with 31 ppm Au and 449 ppm Cu *(http://www.ore.com.au/send/file/135)*. Quality assurance and quality control procedures were also employed in the trenching program, with 11 standards and 11 blanks inserted by GroundTruth personnel. Two standards, CDN-GS-2K (1.97 ± 0.18 g/t) and CDN-GS-P7E (0.766 ± 0.086 g/t) were submitted and are marked as pulps on assay certificates (*http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates.htm)*. The blank used for soils and rocks was CDN-BL-10 (<0.01 g/t Au), consisting of granitic material (*http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates.htm)*. All standards and blanks returned results within acceptable limits.

Quality control procedures were also implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer. The 2011 to 2012 soil, rock and trench samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (now Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories) of Vancouver, British Columbia. Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories is, and Acme was, an IS0 9001 accredited facility. In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were entirely adequate.

A sampling protocol should continue to be implemented by White Gold Corp., involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in future trenching and drill programs on the project.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The current geochemical data was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory and company inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats). There is a good correlation between the field duplicates collected for quality control. Quality control procedures are documented in Section 11.0, "Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security".

There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Loonie Project is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Loonie property to undertake a resource calculation.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figure 2)

The 14,490 hectare Rosebute Project (consisting of 694 claims including the RS, Rose and Butte claims) of Taku Gold Corp. (Taku) adjoins the Loonie claims to the south. Exploration by Taku returned 6.17 g/t Au over 5m and 1.5 g/t Au over 20m from trenching on the north-northwest trending 1 km by 150-350m HudBay gold soil anomaly (with a maximum of 0.9 g/t Au in soil), 15 km south of the Lira zone on the Loonie Project. RAB drill intercepts from this zone by Independence Gold Corp. in 2016 under option included 0.50 g/t Au over 36.6m, 0.31 g/t Au over 38.1m and 0.15 g/t Au over 91.4m. *(Taku website at http://www.takugold.com/news.html/)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report.

Drilling by Taku on a north-northeast trending portion of the donut shaped (with a 1 km diameter hole) Norwest gold soil anomaly, 10 km south of the Lira zone on the Loonie, returned 0.95 g/t Au over 22.6m in RO-12-01 *(Taku website at http://www.takugold.com/news-08-22-2012.html*). The author has not been able to

independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report.

The Loonie Project is adjoined to the southeast by the Lucky Joe Project (481 LJ, 48 Lucky Joe and additional claims) of Golden Predator Mining Corp., which covers the Lucky Joe metamorphosed copper-gold porphyry drilled prospect. Historic drilling on the Lucky Joe Project has identified copper grades from 0.35% Cu to 0.6% Cu over intervals of 20 to 30m (maximum 0.95% Cu over 5.2m) in the 800m by 200m by 30m main mineralized zone, in which gold generally exhibits a 1:1 correlation with copper *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Drilling along the 11.3 km long Lucky Joe copper-gold soil trend intersected 0.135% Cu and 0.032 g/t Au over 74.1m in DDH LJ05-03 *(Deklerk, 2009)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie Project which is the subject of this report.

(Refer to Figure 2 and website at http://gysde.gov.yk.ca.)

The author is not able to verify the above information pertaining to these adjacent properties, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Loonie property.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

An east-northeasterly trending zone of shear hosted gold mineralization has been discovered at the Lira zone on the Loonie Project within the central property area. Mineralization has been discontinuously traced over a 620m extent by a total of 2,583m of RAB drilling and 546m of small excavator trenching in 11 trenches. The zone occurs within a 75 by 740m east-northeasterly trending gold soil anomaly with a peak value of 3700.1 ppb Au. RAB drill results include 4.93 g/t Au over 12.2m, including 20.7 g/t Au over 1.5m in LOORAB14-01, 4.6 g/t Au over 7.6m, including 17.1 g/t Au over 1.5m in 17LOO009, 4.1 g/t Au over 7.6m, including 11.5 g/t Au over 1.5m in 17LOO025, 5.2 g/t Au over 4.6m, including 9.3 g/t Au over 1.5m in 17LOO035 and 0.90 g/t Au over 16.8m. Trench results include 13.3 g/t Au over 10m, 1.61 g/t Au over 15m and 3.8 g/t Au over 5m. The zone remains open to the west and down dip.

The Lira shear zone appears to consist of multiple mineralized segments with variable dips, which are controlled by the intersection of mineralized structure(s) with S2 fold hinges within brittle host rocks (e.g. felsic orthogneiss) and/or at lithologic contacts. The gold mineralization is hosted by quartz-carbonate, ±muscovite-sericite, ±clay, ±Kspar

altered felsic augen gneiss with quartz veining, disseminated pyrite(limonite), hematite and, locally, visible gold. Similarities exist to the Golden Saddle deposit and VG zone at QV. A strong structural control indicated by fracturing, brecciation and gouge is evident, similar to Goldcorp's Coffee Project.

Anomalous gold values at the Lira zone are associated with anomalous silver, bismuth, tellurium and mercury. The maximum gold value from trenching on the Lira zone, consisting of 25.2 g/t Au over 5m from Trench 12-15, was accompanied by 5.6 ppm Ag, 10.8 ppm Bi, 23.5 ppm Te, and 1.02 ppm Hg. This is similar to the geochemical signature at the VG zone on the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd. *(Comstock news release June 29, 2012)*.

The east-northeasterly trend of the Lira zone is consistent with the orientation of many of the gold bearing zones in the White Gold district, including the Golden Saddle deposit at White Gold, several zones at Goldcorp's Coffee Project, the VG zone on the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd., and the West zone (Ten showing) at the Dime Project of White Gold Corp.

The 2011 to 2012 soil geochemical surveys by Geo Zone Exploration Limited on the Loonie Project outlined another gold in soil anomaly (Peso), a copper-molybdenum ±gold soil anomaly (SE Peso-Guilder) and a reconnaissance lead-zinc-copper ±gold soil anomaly in the southern property area.

The Peso anomaly covers a 2 by 1.7 km gold soil anomaly in the northern property area, with a maximum value of 404.3 ppb Au and anomalous copper-molybdenum at its southeastern end, which may be continuous, or associated with, the 2 by 1 km easterly trending Guilder copper-molybdenum ±gold soil anomaly 1 km to the south, with maximum values of 920 ppm Cu. The LZ Cu copper showing, containing 0.11% Cu in a grab sample of malachite and chalcocite bearing schist, was discovered to the east of the Peso anomaly, further suggesting an association between the southeastern Peso and the Guilder anomalies.

The Guilder copper-molybdenum ±gold soil anomaly at Loonie lies 10 km northwest, along the same mineralized northwest trending magnetic lineament which hosts Lucky Joe, a copper-gold porphyry drilled prospect owned by Golden Predator Mining Corp. A metal zonation has been identified at Lucky Joe, with the central portion of the mineralized system being enriched in copper, gold, silver and molybdenum *(Hulstein, 2003)*. Historic drilling on the Lucky Joe Project has identified copper grades from 0.35% Cu to 0.6% Cu over intervals of 20 to 30m (maximum 0.95% Cu over 5.2m) in the 800m by 200m by 30m main mineralized zone, in which gold generally exhibits a 1:1 correlation with copper *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Drilling along the 11.3 km long Lucky Joe copper-gold soil trend intersected 0.135% Cu and 0.032 g/t Au over 74.1m in DDH LJ05-03 *(Deklerk, 2009)*. The Three Bears anomalous copper soil trend on the Lucky Joe (LJ) property is shown to extend almost to the Guilder zone *(Hulstein, 2003).*

At the Peso anomaly a highly silicified outcrop of brecciated quartzite carries anomalous gold (212 ppb). The brecciated quartzite, which is locally graphitic, variably silicified and contains anomalous zinc, occurs as a mappable unit and may represent a thrust at the

base of the Mississippian orthogneiss. A similar breccia, thought to represent a thrust, occurs just west of the Golden Saddle deposit on the White Gold Project of Kinross Gold Corporation, and is silicified and gold bearing at the Arc deposit, just south of Golden Saddle.

Altered intrusive rocks (bleached and silicified) have also been delineated in the Trench 12-1 to -3 area within the Peso gold soil anomaly. The intrusion shows strong similarities to the altered Jurassic aged intrusion at the Jual and Ten properties owned by Bernie Kreft, and the Dime property of White Gold Corp., 20 km to the southwest of the Loonie. Reported values from the Jual property include 1.6 g/t Au over 25m, including 11.1 g/t Au over 3m from trenching *(Pautler, 2001)*.

In conclusion, the Loonie Project has potential to host gold mineralization similar to that at the Golden Saddle deposit of White Gold Corp. and other significant gold discoveries within the White Gold district, and copper-gold porphyry mineralization such as at the Lucky Joe drilled prospect, 10 km to the southeast. In addition, a lead-zinc-copper soil anomaly with peripheral gold at Loonie, south of Lucky Joe Creek, is also suggestive of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) type mineralization which was discovered within the White Gold district on the Touleary property near Thistle Mountain in 2011 by Arcus Development Group Inc., returning 14.15m of 1.44% Cu, 16.5 g/t Ag and 0.77 g/t Au *(Arcus news release, October 4, 2011)*.

The Loonie Project is at an early stage of exploration, and as such considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation, with limited trenching and only RAB drilling. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the property. Although the author believes that the surveys on the property are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by a lack of rock exposure. At the present time and for the foreseeable future, the project is not generating any cash flow.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET (Figure 29)

Based on significant gold intercepts from RAB drilling and trenching on the Lira zone, open to the west and down dip, the presence of significant gold, copper and base metal soil anomalies, similarities and proximity to the Golden Saddle deposit of White Gold Corp. and other significant gold discoveries within the White Gold district, and similarities and proximity to the Lucky Joe copper-gold porphyry drilled prospect, 10 km to the southeast, further work is recommended on the Loonie Project.

A two phase exploration program is recommended with Phase 1 consisting of additional soil grids in the Lira and southern property area, and IP geophysics and GTprobe (bedrock interface) lines in the Peso area. Phase 1 will also include a detailed integration and interpretation of the Lira drill data to determine the controls and configuration of the Lira vein system to guide continued drilling, and detailed mapping

and prospecting in select areas of anomalous soils and geology. Proposed work is shown on Figure 29.

The Lira soil grid requires extension to the west to cover the apparent westerly continuation of the gold soil anomaly and to the north to explore for parallel structures. Lines should be run at 165°, at a 100m line spacing and 25m sample spacing *(Figure 29)*.

Additional grid soil sampling is recommended in the southern property area, less than 10 km north of gold intercepts from drilling and trenching on the adjacent Rosebute property of Taku Gold Corp. to cover an easterly trend of anomalous gold soils from ridge and spur traverses and anomalous copper-lead-zinc soils (volcanogenic massive sulphide potential) from a mini-grid and surrounding ridge and spurs just to the north. North trending lines at a 100m line spacing and 50m sample spacing are recommended.

GTprobe lines and induced polarization geophysics are recommended to follow up gold in soil anomalies on the Peso grid. Soil anomalies appear to be transported from the steeper hillside above, so the probe lines will target the upper portions of the anomalies and above. Proposed lines are tabulated below. The first two lines have been flagged in the field.

Table 8: Proposed GTprobe lines

Line Number	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 7 Northing	Az. (°)	Length (m)	Target
LP-A	564594	7061507	270	0	above Tr1-3 and 404.3 ppb Au soil
LP-A mid	564394	7061502			at 200m mark
LP-A end	564214	7061501		390	near south end of Tr1
LP-B	564514	7061398	350	0	above Tr1-3 and 404.3 ppb Au soil
LP-B end	564440	7061771		380	
LP-C	563652	7061234	305	0	above quartzite breccia
LP-C end	563870	7061090		250	
LP-D	563855	7061210	305	0	above quartzite breccia
LP-D end	563700	7061310		250	
LP-E	564310	7062468	180	0	above 143.6 ppb Au soil
LP-E end	564313	7062220		250	
TOTAL				**1520**	

A detailed integration and interpretation of the Lira drill data is recommended to determine the controls and configuration of the Lira vein system to guide continued drilling. Detailed mapping and prospecting is also recommended in select areas of anomalous soils and geology due to the limited coverage to date.

A Phase 2 drill program, contingent on results from Phase 1, is recommended with 1500m of diamond drilling with a helicopter supported rig to test the gold mineralization intersected in RAB drilling and trenches on the Lira zone with 6 holes, and 600m of RAB drilling in 6 holes to follow up significant soil results from the Lira and/or significant GTprobe and geophysical anomalies on the Peso zone from the Phase 1 program.

Based on the above recommendations, the following two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is entirely contingent on results from Phase 1.

Phase 1

• structural, lithologic interpretation of drill data	$15,000
• DIGHEM interpretation	10,000
• soil grids (750 samples - labour, assays, helicopter)	50,000
• geophysics (IP)	30,000
• GTprobe	30,000
• mapping and prospecting, assays	15,000
• camp, accommodation, food, communication	10,000
• helicopter	20,000
• preparation, compilation, report and drafting	7,000
• communication, supplies, travel & expediting	8,000
• contingency	20,000
TOTAL:	**$215,000**

Phase 2 (contingent on results from Phase 1)

• diamond drilling (1500m in 6 holes, all in)	$275,000
• RAB drilling (600m in 6 holes, all in)	75,000
• logging, sampling/technician, supervision	25,000
• assays (500 Au, ICP @40/each	20,000
• camp, accommodation, food, communication	20,000
• helicopter	25,000
• preparation, compilation, report and drafting	10,000
• communication, supplies, travel & expediting	10,000
• contingency	40,000
TOTAL:	**$500,000**

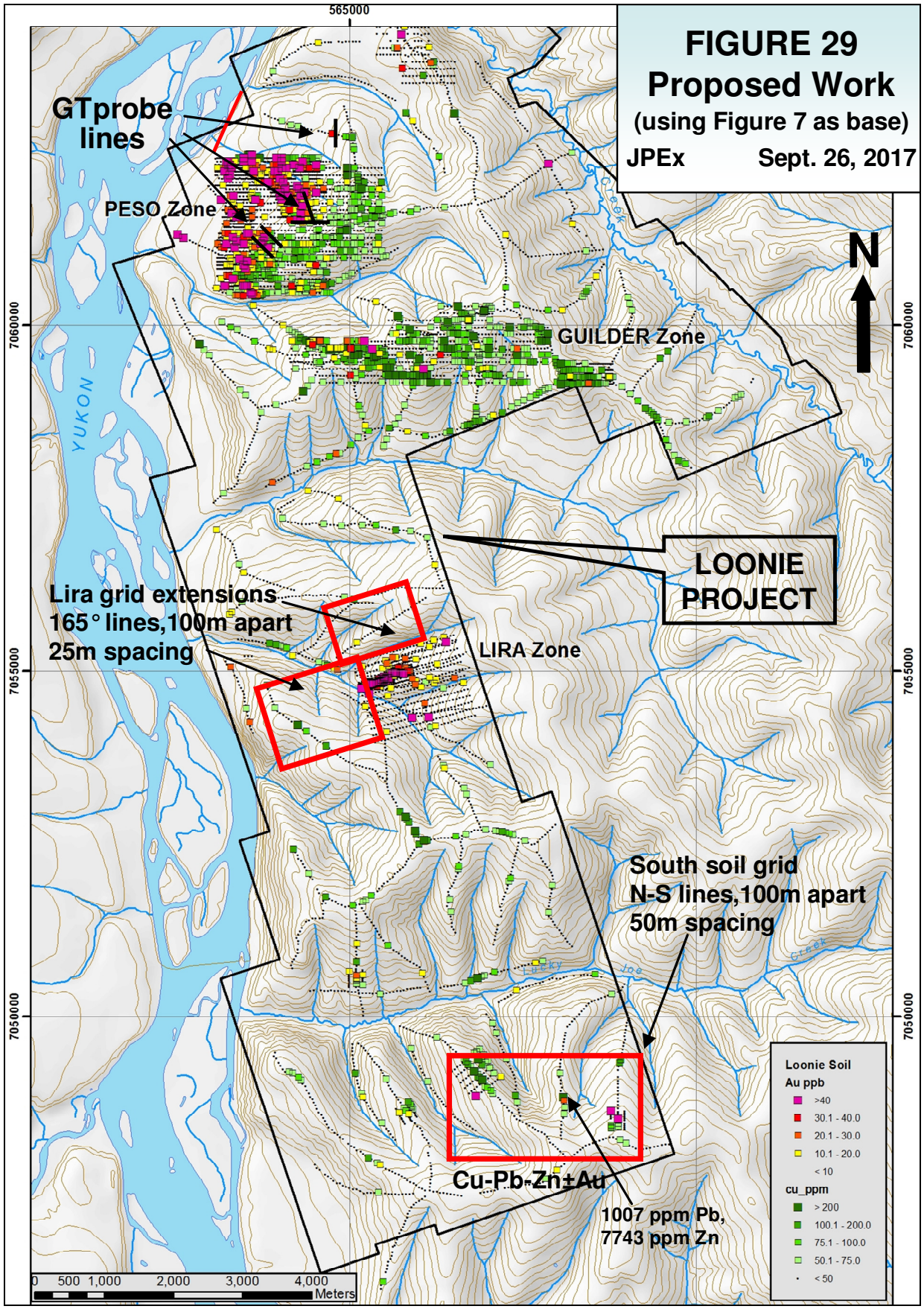


FIGURE 29
Proposed Work
(using Figure 7 as base)
JPEx Sept. 26, 2017
GTprobe lines
PESO Zone
GUILDER Zone
LOONIE PROJECT
Lira grid extensions
165° lines,100m apart
25m spacing
LIRA Zone
South soil grid
N-S lines,100m apart
50m spacing
Cu-Pb-Zn±Au
1007 ppm Pb,
7743 ppm Zn
YUKON
N
565000
7060000
7055000
7050000
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000
Meters
Loonie Soil
Au ppb
>40
30.1 - 40.0
20.1 - 30.0
10.1 - 20.0
< 10
cu_ppm
> 200
100.1 - 200.0
75.1 - 100.0
50.1 - 75.0
< 50

19.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted, Effective Date: September 27, 2017

"Jean Pautler" Signing Date: September 27, 2017

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to White Gold Corp.

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21.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled “Technical report on the Loonie Project, White Gold district, Yukon Territory”, dated September 27, 2017.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with over 35 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd. and exploration and property examinations for Teck Exploration Ltd. in 1993 and 1998 to 2000, and with Kerr Addison Mines from 1983 to 1987 within the Dawson Range, White Gold and Klondike Gold districts of the Yukon. The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the White Gold district from 2009 to 2017. The author has examined the White Gold, Coffee and QV deposits and the Jual/Ten, Dime, Rosebute and Lucky Joe occurrences.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 19804.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

5) This report is based on property examinations and work conducted by the author on September 3, 2017, October 4, 2016, September 17-18, 2014, and June 29 to July 1, August 11 & 13 and September 22, 2012, and a review of pertinent data.

6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

7) At 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.

8) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of White Gold Corp., Shawn Ryan, Wildwood Exploration Inc. and the Loonie property and any associated companies. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with White Gold Corp. and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in White Gold Corp. or any affiliated companies and my professional relationship is at arm's length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 27th day of September, 2017,

“Signed and Sealed”

“Jean Pautler”

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St. Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate, Date and Signature page has been delivered to White Gold Corp.