WHITE GOLD CORP

2023 YMEP Report:

RAB Drilling

On The

Toonie (TOO) Property

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon

Label	Grant Number	# of Claims	Expiry Date
Toonie 1 - Toonie 28	YF00081 - YF00108	28	15-Feb-24
Toonie 29 - Toonie 68	YF00629 - YF00668	40	15-Feb-25
Toonie 281 - Toonie 496	YD98541 - YD98756	216	15-Feb-24

NTS: 1:50,000 115N09, 16, O12

UTM: 552900 E 7065700 N
NAD83 Zone 7

Dawson Mining District

Work Performed Between:
RAB Drilling: June 07th- July 19th, 2023

Written By: Joshuah Forrester

December 13, 2023

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Summary

The following report documents exploration work completed during the 2023 field season on the Toonie (TOO) property, which is wholly owned by White Gold Corp. ("WGO" or "White Gold"). The property is located 45 km SSE of Dawson City in the Dawson Mining District of west-central Yukon in the traditional territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nations. The property comprises 284 quartz claims.

The work completed in the 2023 field season consisted of a six-day, four-hole, 302 m RAB drilling program designed to target a previously identified gold in soil, trench, and probe anomaly located in the north-eastern corner of the claim block.

RAB drilling results on the Deux target encountered broad zones of low-grade gold enrichment across all four drillholes with most sample showing at least weakly anomalous gold values. As shown in Table 5, assay results returned gold values ranging from 0.003 ppm Au to 0.381 ppm Au with a mean value of 0.087 ppm Au, a standard deviation of 0.064 ppm and a coefficient of variation of 73.8%. Only 10% of samples returned gold values lower than 19 ppb with 75% of samples returning values above 108 ppb Au.

Highlight results from the 2023 RAB drilling program on the Toonie property include:

- TOODEU23RAB001:
  - TOODEU23RAB001 returned the most significant results, including 6.1m of 0.3265 g/t Au and 598.3 ppm Cu from 15.24 m within a broader interval of 0.235 g/t Au and 525.4 ppm Cu over 24.4 m from surface.
  - 4.57 m of 0.218 g/t Au and 769.8 ppm Cu from 36.57 m depth.
  - 4.57 m of 3525.2 ppm Zn from 67.06 m depth.
- TOODEU23RAB003:
  - TOODEU23RAB003 also returned broad intervals of very low grade gold enrichment which included individual samples as high as 0.263 ppm Au, 0.263 ppm Au and 0.224 ppm Au.
  - 76.2m of 386 ppm Cu from 16.76 m to the end of hole ("EOH"). Within this zone, drilling encountered individual samples as high as 676.4 ppm Cu, 643.3 ppm Cu, 625.7 ppm Cu, and 617.8 ppm Cu, as well as 2367.8 ppm Zn and 1400.8 ppm Zn.

The nature of RAB drilling, which returns rock chips to the surface, makes it inherently challenging for the geologist to log and record the rock types intersected in the drill hole. However, discrimination charts and geochemical analysis indicate that the primary rock type encountered during the drilling consisted of basaltic to andesitic Carmacks volcanics which, locally, show a trachy-andesite to alkali basalt signature, some of which are geochemically shown to fall into the field of porphyry prospectivity (Figure 27)(Richards et al., 2012). Quartz veining, sericite alteration, and chlorite alteration are typically seen within these intervals and often return the most significant values with respect to copper and zinc. Gold mineralization tends to be associated with oxidized fracturing and at least small degrees of sericite alteration but seems ubiquitous across all volcanic units, basaltic to andesitic. Interestingly, the most intense alteration and associated intrusive unit observed in optical teleview ("OTV") imagery was associated with a stark decrease in economic minerals (TOODEU23RAB002) and an enrichment in high field strength elements

(HFSE) and compatible elements (Ti, Zr, Cr, Fe, Mg, Ni, Co, Ca), and a decrease in large ion lithophiles (K, Ba, Th).

To adequately assess the various styles of alteration and mineralization seen in the 2023 RAB drilling, future exploration work should include extensive geological and alteration mapping along with a deep penetrating induced polarization-resistivity ("IP-RES") survey in advance of any additional diamond drilling. Additionally, soil geochemical analysis indicates that there is a strong structurally controlled alteration system within and around the primary Deux target with linear alteration signatures radiating from a potentially larger system roughly 500-1000 m to the north of the core of the drilling area.

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1. Introduction

The following report documents exploration work completed during the 2023 field season on the Toonie (TOO) property, which is wholly owned by White Gold Corp. ("WGO" or "White Gold"). The property is located 45 Km SSE of Dawson City in the Dawson Mining District of west-central Yukon in the traditional territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nations and comprises 284 quartz claims.

White Gold contracted GroundTruth Exploration ("GroundTruth") to execute a short Reverse Air Blast (RAB) drill hole program from July 14th to July 19th, 2023, which consisted of four holes with a cumulative length of 302 meters. The 2023 program represented the maiden drill test for the historically undrilled surface geochemical anomaly called the Deux target, situated in the northeastern corner of the property. This target was previously identified through historical soil samples, trenching, GT-probing, DIGHEM, and IP-RES surveys.

2. Location, Access, Physiography and Climate

2.1 Location and Access

The Toonie property is located approximately 45km southwest of Dawson City in west-central Yukon, centered at UTM 552345E 7065775N (NAD 83 Zone 7) and is covered by 1:50:000 scale NTS map sheets 115N09, 115N16, 115O12 (Figure 1). As there is no road access to the property, the claims are only accessible via helicopter from Dawson city (Figure 1).

2.2 Physiography

The Toonie property encompasses an area of fully to partially vegetated hills within the Dawson Range mountains, incised by a combination of mature dendritic drainages and steeper mountain faces whose elevations range from 335 to 1,025 m above sea level (masl).

At lower elevations vegetation is typical boreal forest consisting of white spruce, birch and poplar on well-drained slopes and black spruce on poorly drained, and often permafrost covered north facing slopes. North facing slopes are underlain by permafrost and are sparsely populated by stunted black spruce. With increasing elevation, vegetation transitions from trees to moss and low bush cover. Typical of the Dawson Range, the Toonie property was not previously glaciated.

2.3 Climate

The region has a subarctic continental climate, with a mean temperature of -4.4°C. The temperature reaches over 30° C in the summer and can drop below -50°C in the winter. Summer daylight hours peak at 19 hours, 8 minutes of daylight in June, dwindling to a minimum of 5 hours, 38 minutes in December.

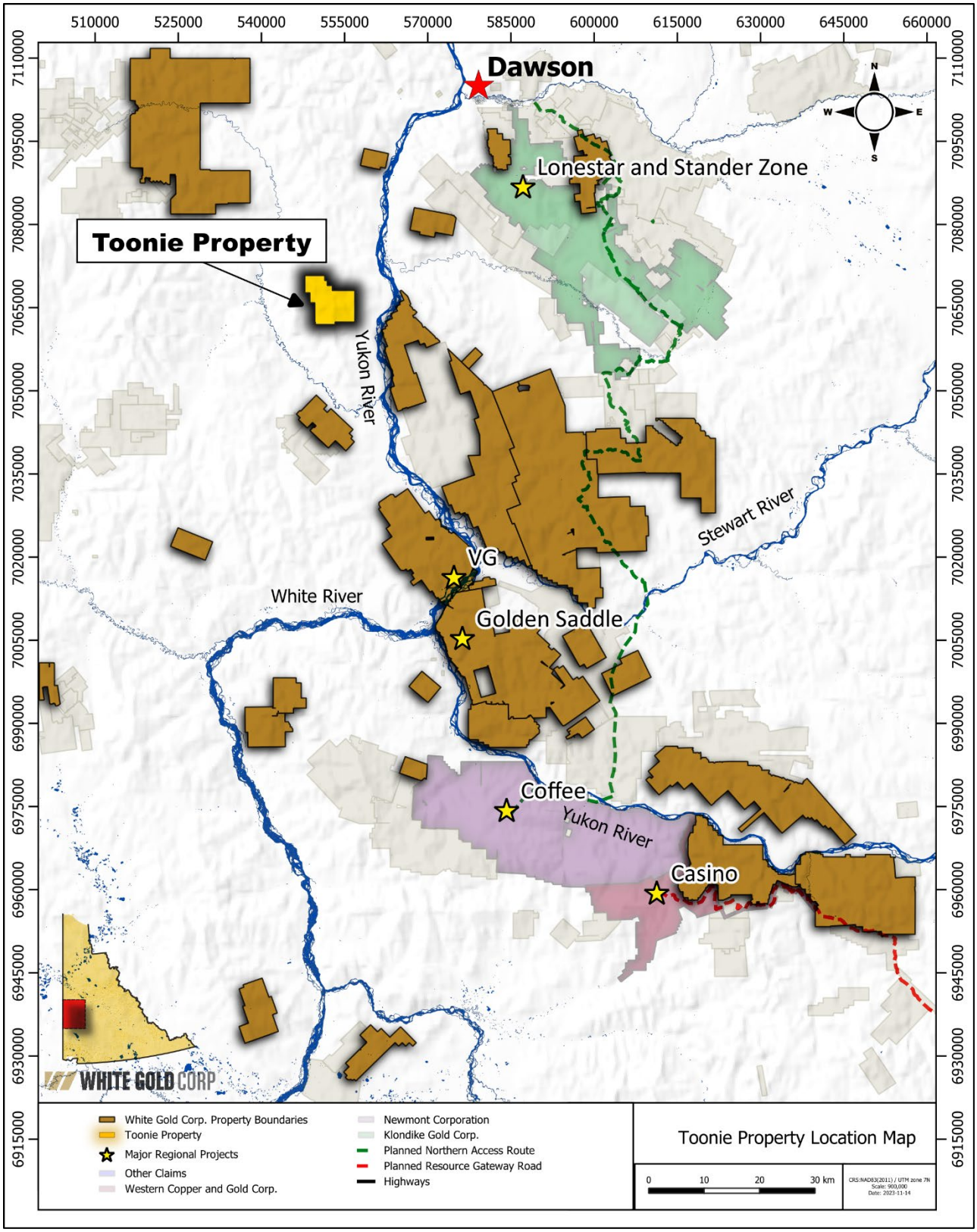


Figure 1: Toonie Property location map.

3. Claims

The Toonie property is comprised of 284 contiguous claims covering an area of approximately 5,655 hectares. Claim particulars including the tenure names, number, and expiry dates are provided below in Table 1. A local location and claim map are provided in Figure 2. All the claims are held 100% by White Gold. See Appendix I for complete claims data.

Table 1: Claims summary table.

Label	Grant Number	# of Claims	Expiry Date
Toonie 1 - Toonie 28	YF00081 - YF00108	28	15-Feb-24
Toonie 29 - Toonie 68	YF00629 - YF00668	40	15-Feb-25
Toonie 281 - Toonie 496	YD98541 - YD98756	216	15-Feb-24

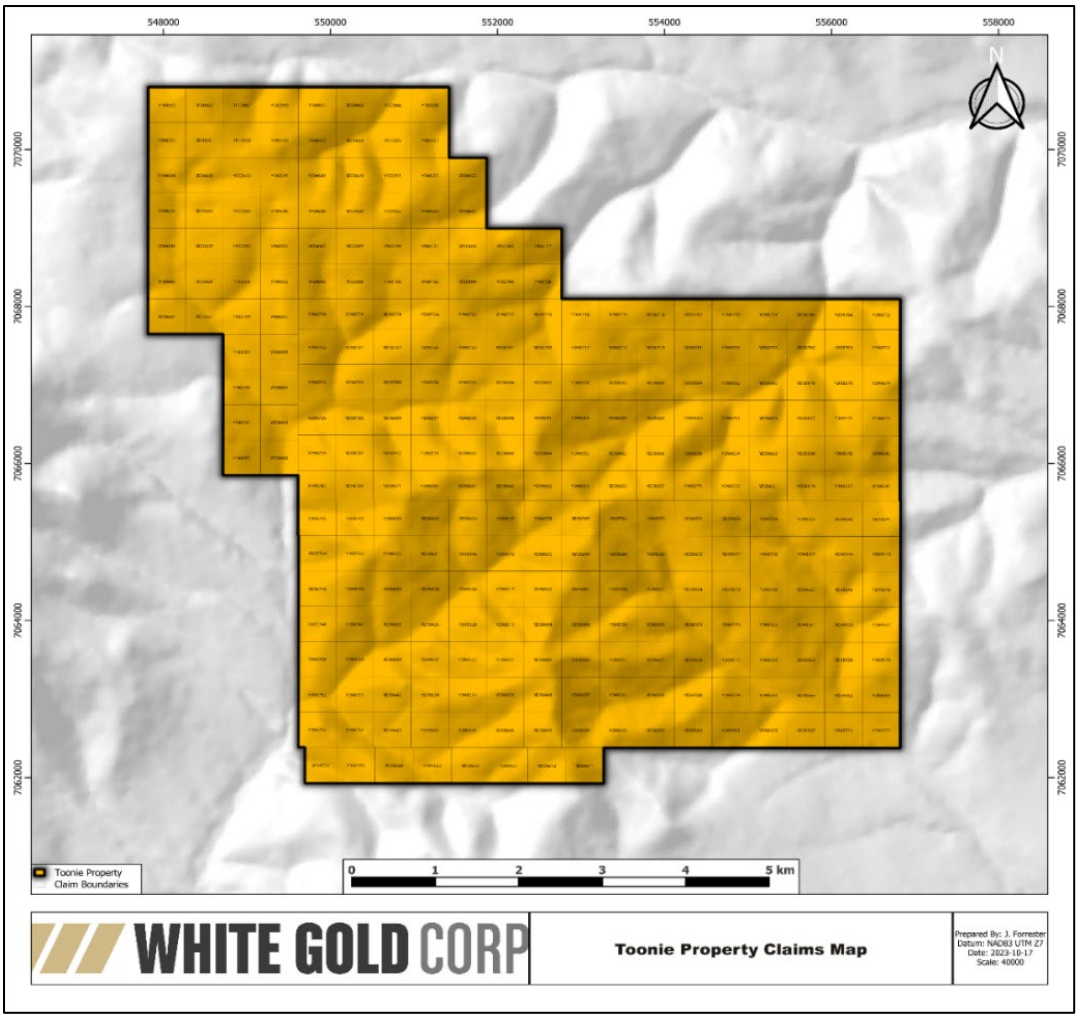


Figure 2: Toonie Property Claims Map.

4. History and Previous Work

A summary of all recorded historical mineral exploration on the Toonie property is provided below, along with significant results from each exploration campaign. Compilation Figures 4 and 5 illustrating significant historical geochemical survey results are provided at the end of the section.

4.1 2000: Geological Survey of Canada

As part of the Geological Survey of Canada's ("GSC") Targeted Geoscience Initiative ("TGI"), a regional 1:250,000 scale airborne geophysical program was flown by Fugro overtop of the Stewart River area between July 29 and September 21,2000 (Shives et al., 2001). As part of the program the GSC collected regional scale magnetic, VLF-EM and radiometric information.

4.2 2003: Yukon Geological Survey

In 2003 the Yukon Geological Survey ("YGS") conducted a regional stream sediment sampling program on and around the present-day Toonie property. The stream sediment sampling program returned a single silt sample which assayed 37 ppb gold.

4.3 2010: Shawn Ryan

The first recorded quartz staking on the present-day Toonie property occurred in 2010 by Shawn Ryan. Mr. Ryan staked the property based on a combination of the regional airborne geophysical study conducted by the GSC, and the regional silt sampling program conducted by the YGS. The airborne magnetics appeared to outline a series of NW-SE oriented highs which Mr. Ryan interpreted to be economically prospective structures. When viewed in conjunction with the results from the regional YGS silt sampling program, Mr. Ryan interpreted the area to be prospective for orogenic style gold mineralization and staked a significant claim package in the area, including the present-day Toonie property (Fage, 2012).

4.4 2011: White Pine Resources

In 2011 White Pine Resources ("White Pine") optioned the Toonie property from Shawn Ryan. During the 2011 field season White Pine contracted GroundTruth Exploration Inc. ("GroundTruth") to collect 2200 ridge and spur soil samples from across the Property (Figure 3). Results from this initial soil sampling program identified an east-west trending gold in soil anomaly in the northern region of the claim block, with gold in soil values reaching up to 155.9 ppb Au (Fage, 2012) (Figure 4).

As a follow up to the soil sampling program, 6 CanDig trenches were dug overtop of the strongest gold in soil anomalies identified in the ridge and spur samples (Figure 5). The best trenching results occurred over top of the E-W oriented gold in soil anomaly, within the north central region of the property, with maximum gold values of 0.22 g/t Au being returned in a rusty and decomposed zone.

Following the 2011 season, no further work was recorded on the property by White Pine.

4.5 2016

In 2016 White Gold acquired the Toonie property from Shawn Ryan. Following this, White Gold commissioned GroundTruth to conduct an initial prospecting program along with an aerial XCam imaging survey overtop of the property.

The focus of the mapping and prosecting program was to follow up on the gold in soil anomaly identified by White Pine, to better characterize and understand the source of the anomaly. Results from the mapping and prospecting program suggested the gold anomaly is associated with disseminated and locally, vein-controlled sulfides within sericite and chlorite altered felsic to mafic volcanic units belonging to the Carmacks Group (Hanewich, 2018).

Late in the fall, an X-Cam aerial imaging survey was also flown over the property to capture images of prioritized targets. In total, approximately 50 km^2 of imaging was completed over top of the Toonie property.

4.6 2017

In 2017, White Gold returned to the property and conducted a program consisting of soil sampling and airborne geophysics.

In total 474 soil samples were collected from a grid aimed at better defining and expanding on the soil anomaly identified by White Pine in 2011. Results from this survey continued to define an east-west trending gold in soil anomaly.

Concurrent to the soil sampling program, a DIGHEM airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was flown over top of the northwest region of the Toonie property. In total, 180-line km of surveying was completed as part of this program. Overall, the electromagnetic results defined a pronounced NW-SE trending, moderately conductive lineament in the northwest of the survey area, which appears broken by a set of sub-parallel linear features striking WSE-ENE. Moreover, magnetics define a linear NW-SE striking anomaly which coincides with the NW-SE trending electromagnetic anomaly (Hanewich,2018).

4.7 2018

In the summer of 2018 White Gold once again returned to the Toonie property, and commissioned GroundTruth to conduct a program consisting of GT Probe sampling and IP resistivity surveying.

In total, 168 GT Probe samples were collected over top of the gold in soil anomaly identified by White Pine in 2011, and further defined by White Gold in 2017. Gold results of the GT Probe sampling, while relatively subdued, indicated a possible NE-SW oriented gold bearing structure. The maximum gold value in the GT Probe samples was 0.259 g/t Au (Hanewich, 2018).

Nine lines of IP / Resistivity surveying totaling approximately 3,735 m was also completed over top of the primary gold in soil anomaly. Results from this survey identified an E-W oriented resistivity anomaly which correlates well with the gold in soil anomaly.

4.8 2022

In 2022, White Gold commissioned GroundTruth to complete an infill soil sampling grid overtop of the primary gold in soil anomaly on the Toonie property, with the purpose of increasing the resolution of the target in preparation for a future RAB drilling program. From this soil sampling program, 257 soils were collected, with the program continuing to confirm the gold-in-soil anomaly and increasing its resolution. Following the soil sampling program, White Gold dubbed this gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly the Deux target.

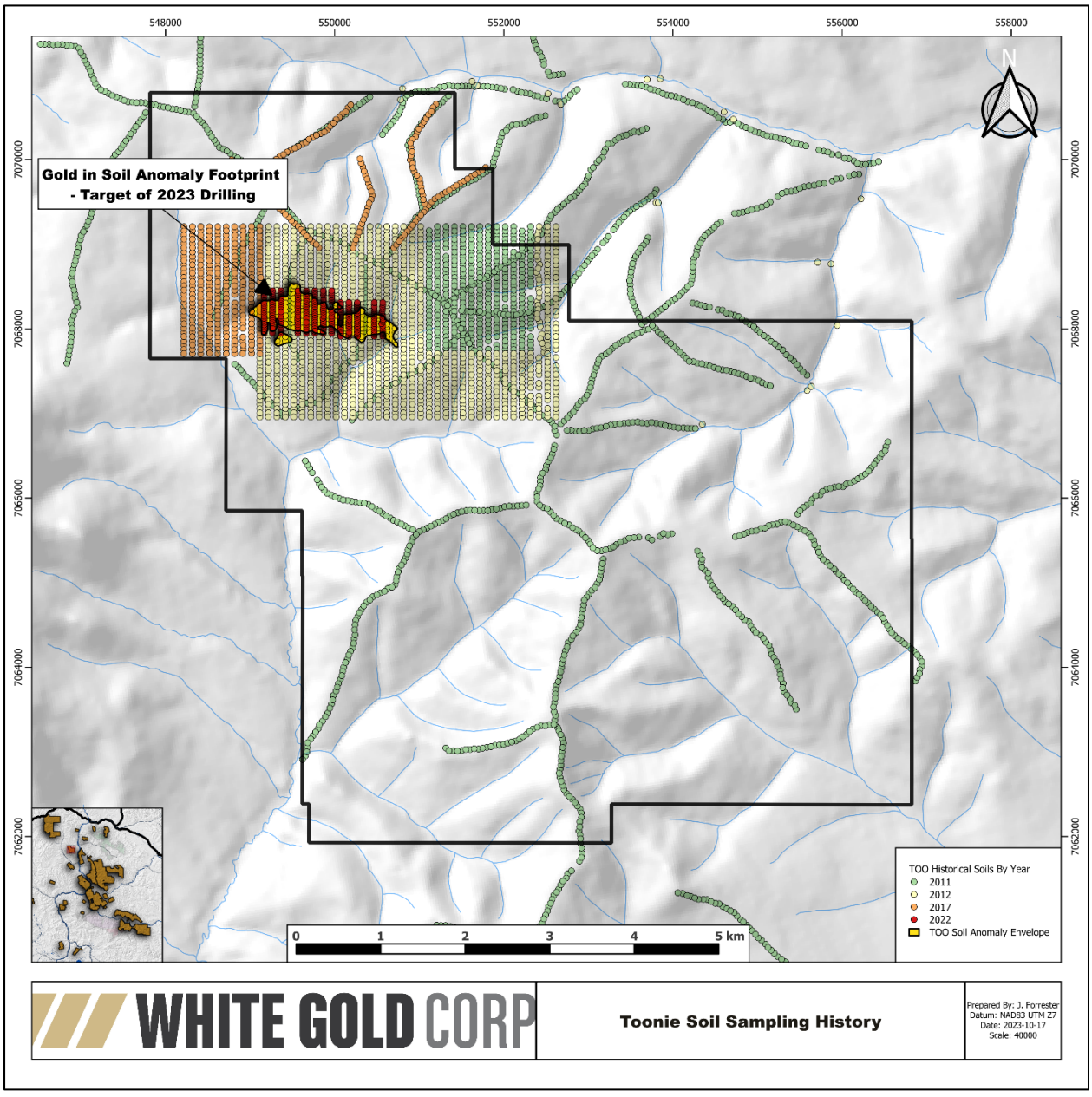


Figure 3: Soil sampling history on the Toonie property.

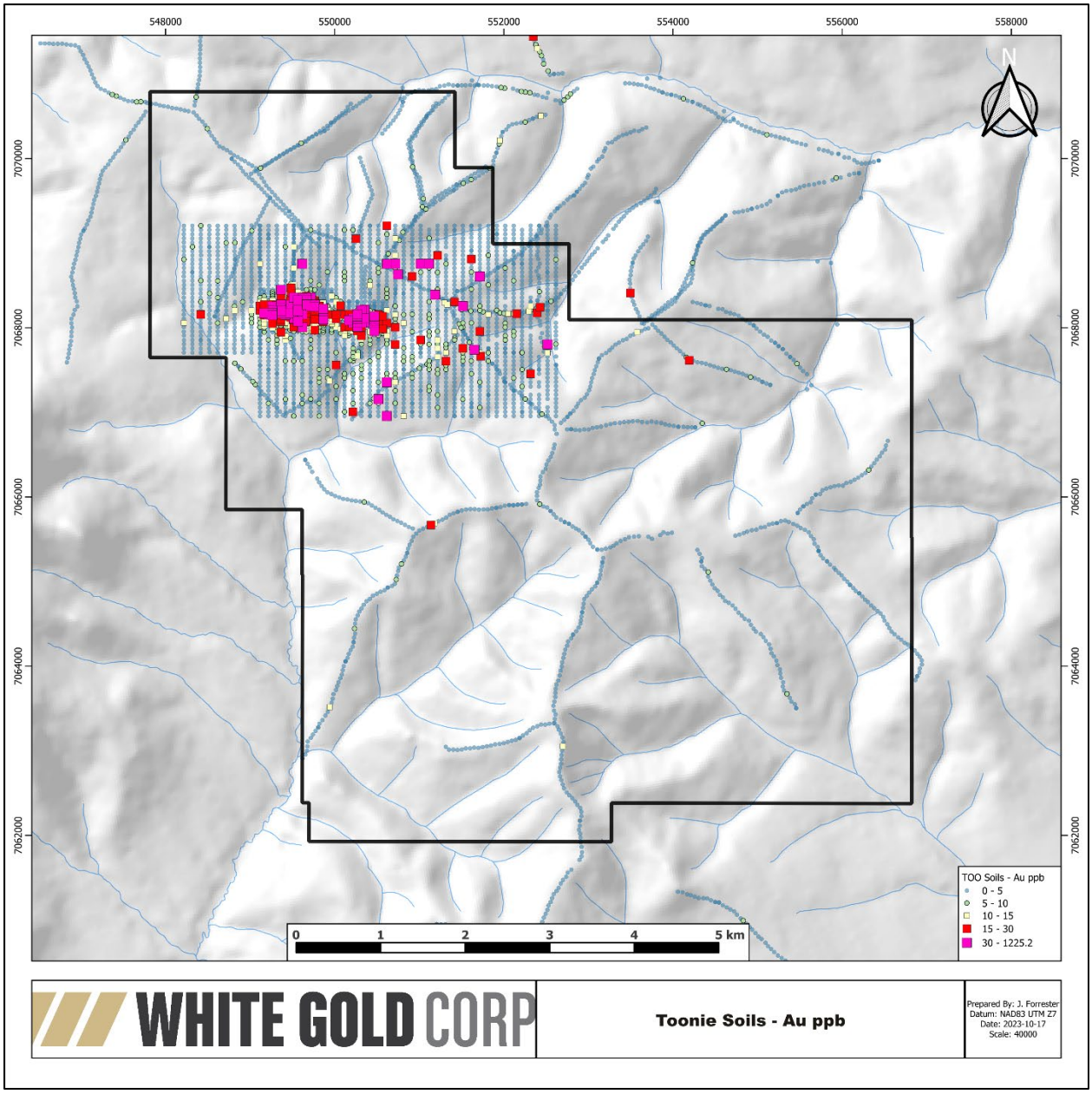


Figure 4: Toonie property gold in soils map.

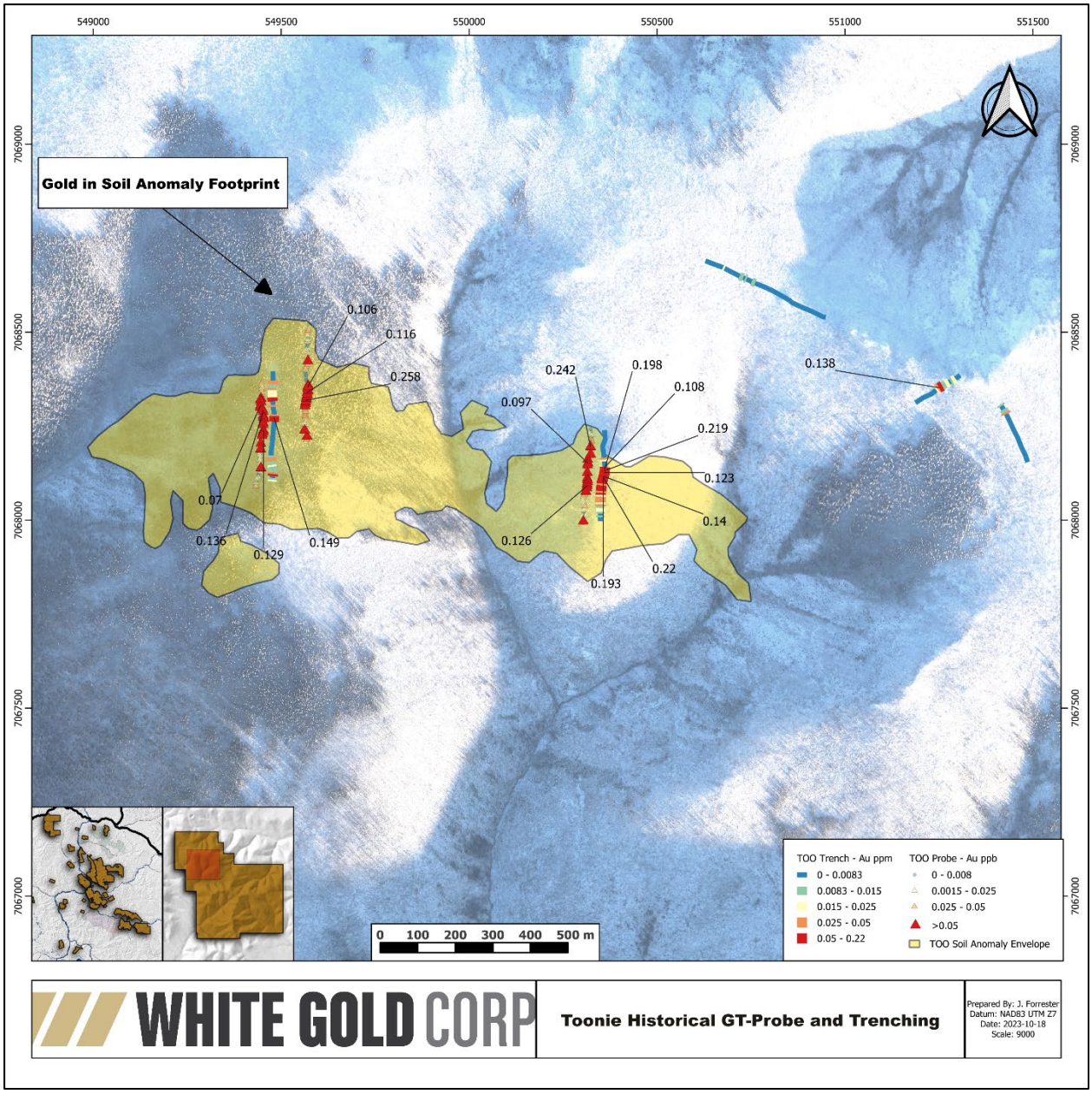


Figure 5: Historical GT-Probe and Trenching results on the Toonie property.

5. Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The project is located within the Yukon-Tanana terrane ("YT") of the western Yukon and central Alaska. The YT is an accreted terrane of polymetamorphosed and polydeformed metasedimentary, metavolcanic, and metaplutonic rocks of Upper Paleozoic and older ages bound by the Tintina fault to the northeast and Denali fault to the south-west (Figure 6). Overall, it records a prolonged and complex history of tectonic and magmatic processes along the northwestern margin of Laurentia between middle Paleozoic and Early Tertiary time. It has an equally complex metallogenic evolution with at least ten pulses of mineralization of various styles currently recognized (Figure 7) (Nelson et al 2013, Allan et al 2013, Mortensen and Allan 2012).

In the area of the Toonie property, bedrock consists of Late Cretaceous Carmacks suite basaltic to andesitic volcanic rocks overlain to the west by Paleogene age rhyolite flows, tuffs and ash flows of the Ross Suite. These volcanics overlay a sequence clast-supported pebble conglomerates, shales and sandstones of the lower Cretaceous Indian River Formation, Upper Devonian Snowcap assemblage meta-quartzites, psammites, pelites and marbles, and Early Jurassic age granodiorites of the Long Lake Plutonic suite which can be seen exposed at surface to the south of the property. Prior to the emplacement of the Carmacks and Ross Suite volcanics, the area underwent ductile (D1/D2) deformation associated with amphibolite facies metamorphism during the Late Permian Klondike orogeny. This event was associated with the accretion of the YT to Laurentia and associated closure of the Slide Mt Ocean and obduction of ophiolitic slices of the Slide Mt terrane.

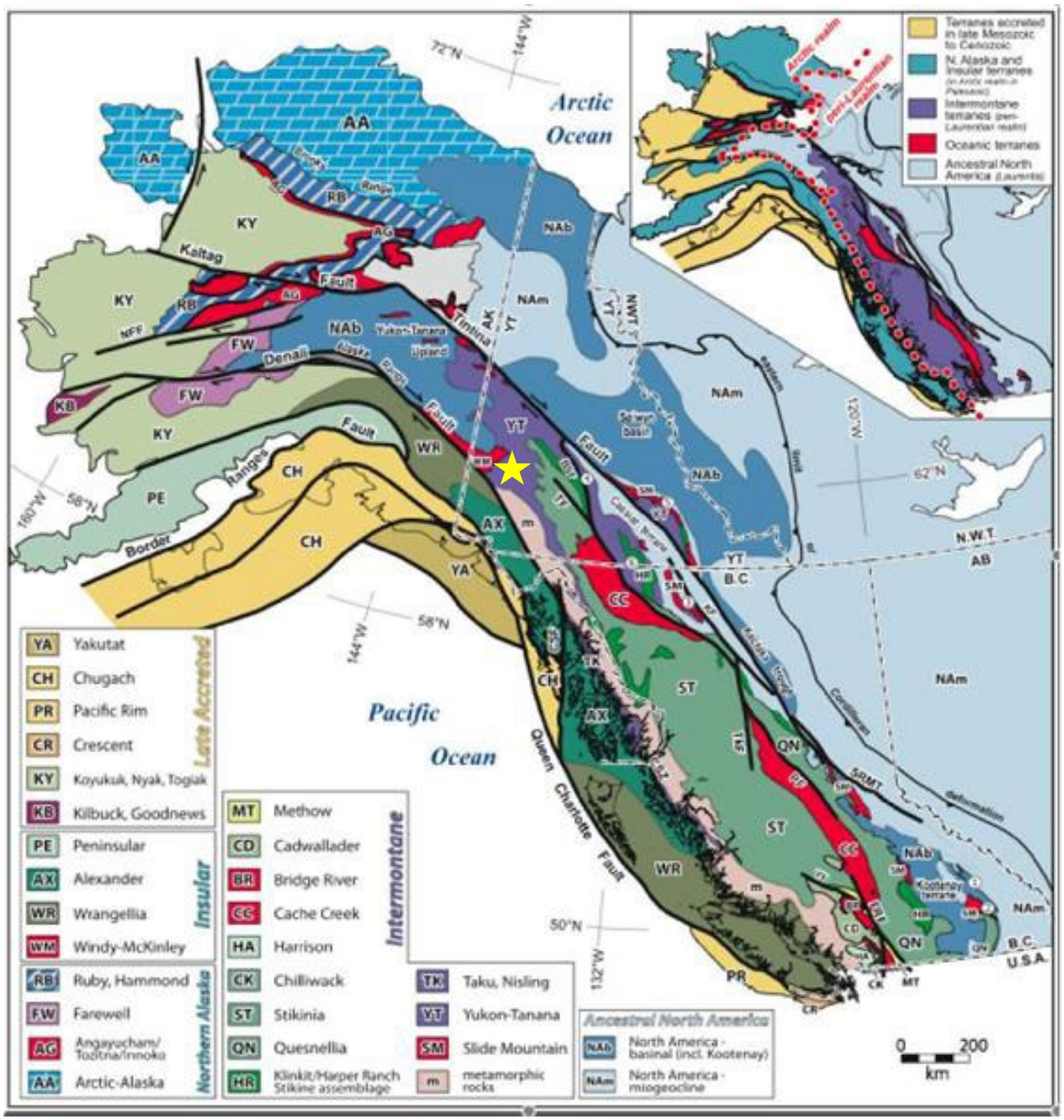


Figure 6. Terrane Map of the Northern Cordillera (modified from Nelson et al, 2013). The Yellow star is the approximate Location of the Toonie Property.

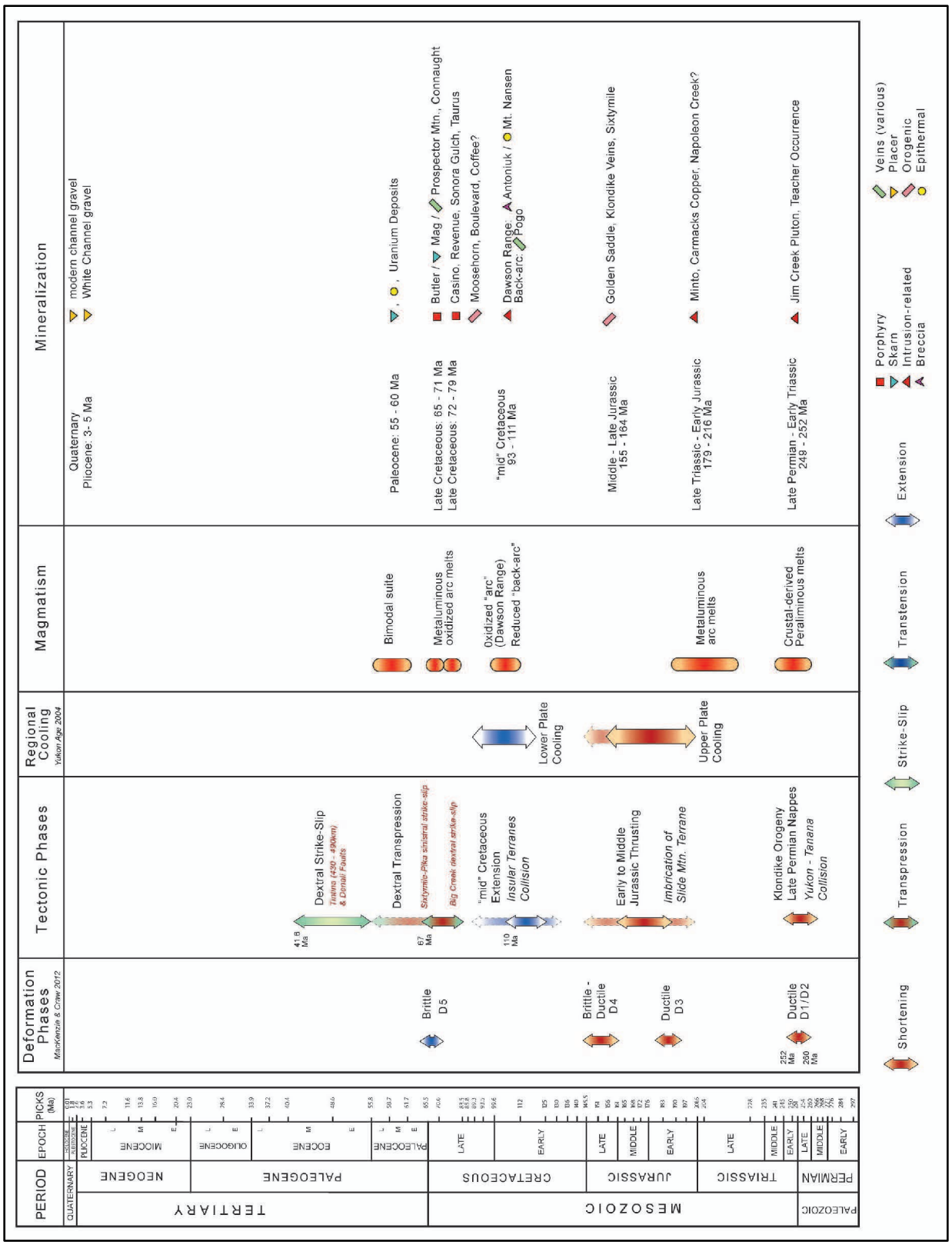


Figure 7. Correlation of Regional Geological events - YT, AK (Allen et al., 2013).

The area underwent additional compression and ductile deformation (D3) associated with greenschist facies metamorphism during the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic. The event was associated with widespread thrust faulting and imbrication of the Slide Mt. terrane, and the emplacement of felsic to ultramafic intrusions. This transitioned into a period of regional uplift and exhumation and is associated with dominantly east-west oriented sinistral faults, localized north-northwest vergent folds, and high angle reverse faults (D4). This period of deformation spans the ductile to brittle transition and is associated, particularly the E-W sinistral faults, with 'orogenic' style gold mineralization throughout the White Gold district and Klondike.

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

Arc style magmatic and volcanic activity renewed during the Late Cretaceous and is associated with a series of calc-alkaline plutons and high-level porphyry dikes, plugs, and breccias in the Casino and Freegold areas, and age equivalent intrusions in eastern Alaska (79 – 72Ma). This event was also likely associated with the initiation of dextral offset along the Big Creek fault and reactivation of older Jurassic age structures in Dawson Range area. It is also associated with variable styles of mineralization ranging from Cu-Au-Mo porphyries (Casino), intrusion-related/epithermal occurrences (Sonora Gulch, Freegold area), and structurally controlled gold / 'orogenic' mineralization (Coffee, Boulevard, Moosehorn). At 72Ma there was a distinct change in magmatism with widespread bi-modal volcanism (Carmacks group) and the emplacement of small, high-level, felsic plugs and stocks (Prospector Mountain suite) throughout the YT. A prominent set of northeast trending normal and sinistrally oblique faults are commonly associated with the intrusive and volcanic rocks of this event and are broadly coeval with magmatism.

A final magmatic event occurred during the Late Tertiary and is associated with the emplacement of bi-modal suite of predominately north-south trending dike swarms, plugs, and local pyroclastic rocks. Gabrielse et al, 2006 suggests that the magmatic event was likely coeval with the early stages of dextral offset along the Tintina fault.

5.2 Property Geology

The area encompassing the Toonie property has not been subject of detailed mapping programs. Therefore, the current local geological understanding of the property relies primarily on data from the Yukon Geological Survey's 1:250,000 scale map. This data suggests that the property can be categorized into four lithologic domains, as illustrated in Figure 8. The oldest domain comprises metasedimentary units of the Snowcap assemblage along the southeastern edge of the property. These rocks are intruded by Early Jurassic granodiorites from the Long Lake plutonic suite and are overlain by pebble conglomerates, sandstones, and shales of the Indian River formation. Above these units, there are

Cretaceous-aged Carmacks Volcanics, which constitute the predominant geological domain observed on the property. These Carmacks Volcanics are believed to be the primary host of the gold-in-soil anomaly identified in the northwestern corner of the property.

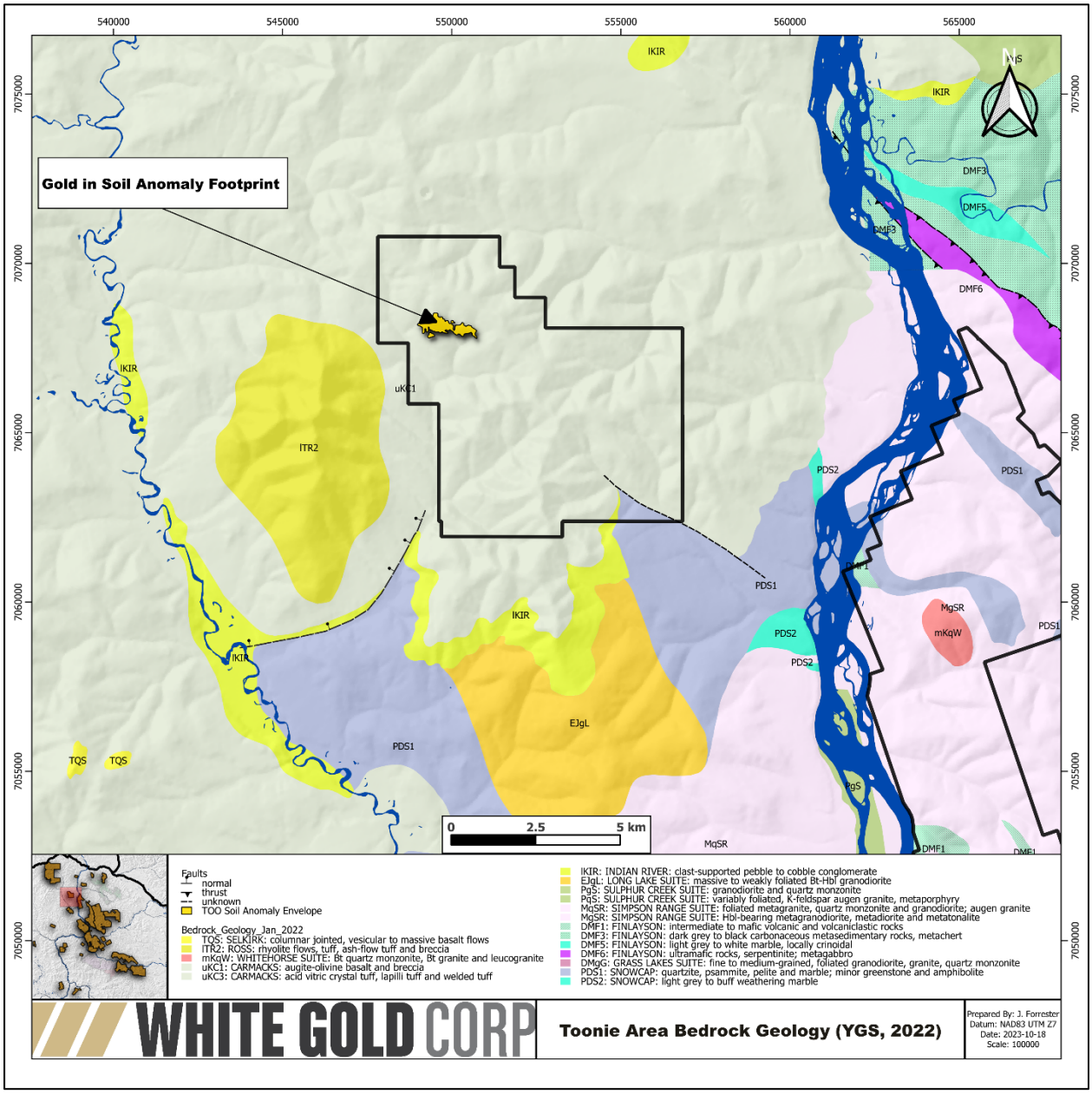


Figure 8: Toonie Property Geology (Yukon Geological Survey, 2022).

5.2.1 Alteration and Mineralization

At present, gold mineralization at the Deux target, which is indicated by anomalous gold in soil and GT Probe samples, is the primary commodity of interest with the potential for additional silver mineralization. When compared to other elements, gold and arsenic statistically show a strong correlation (0.97), followed by antimony (0.75), thallium (0.72), and silver (0.55). Statistically, there does not appear to be

any correlation or relationship between gold and copper, zinc, lead, bismuth, or molybdenum, which in other parts of the White Gold district can often be associated with gold mineralization. Table 2 below shows the correlation coefficients of several of these major indicator elements with gold. Percentile values of gold in soil geochemistry and other notable metals is provided in Table 3.

Table 2. Toonie Property Notable Gold Correlation Coefficients

	Ag	**Cu**	**As**	**Zn**	**Pb**	**Bi**	**Mo**	**Sb**	**Tl**
Au	0.55	-0.0094	0.97	0.06	0.03	-0.01	0.10	0.75	0.72

Table 3. Toonie Property Soil Geochemistry Percentiles of Notable Metals

	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppb)	As (ppb)	Zn (ppb)	Pb (ppb)	Cu (ppb)
Population	3636	3636	3636	3636	3636	3636
Max Value	1225.2	4.7	407.3	1605	526.3	362
Min Value	0	0	0	0	0	0
98th	30.6	0.6	15.6	246.3	65.92	92
95th	15.2	0.4	11	172	37.175	51.8
90th	8.75	0.3	9.5	123	26.45	32.6
85th	5.975	0.2	8.6	103	21.375	27.1
80th	4.7	0.2	7.9	91	18.2	24.7
70th	3.4	0.2	7	77	14.6	21.3
60th	2.7	0.1	6.2	69	12.3	19.1
50th	2.2	0.1	5.6	64	10.9	17.4
40th	1.7	0.05	4.9	60	9.8	15.8
30th	1.4	0.05	4.2	56	8.9	14.25

Historical trenching work on the property has identified sericite and chlorite altered mafic volcanic rocks hosting vein-controlled sulphide mineralization. Due to heavy weathering, gold grades at surface may not be reflective of true gold grades; higher grades are hoped to be encountered at depth.

The main gold in soil anomaly appears to be encircled by a prominent DIGHEM resistivity high which is cored by a magnetic high anomaly (Figure 9). The circular nature of these features may represent a concealed porphyry unit at depth, which could be responsible for the presence of gold mineralization identified in surface geochemical surveys.

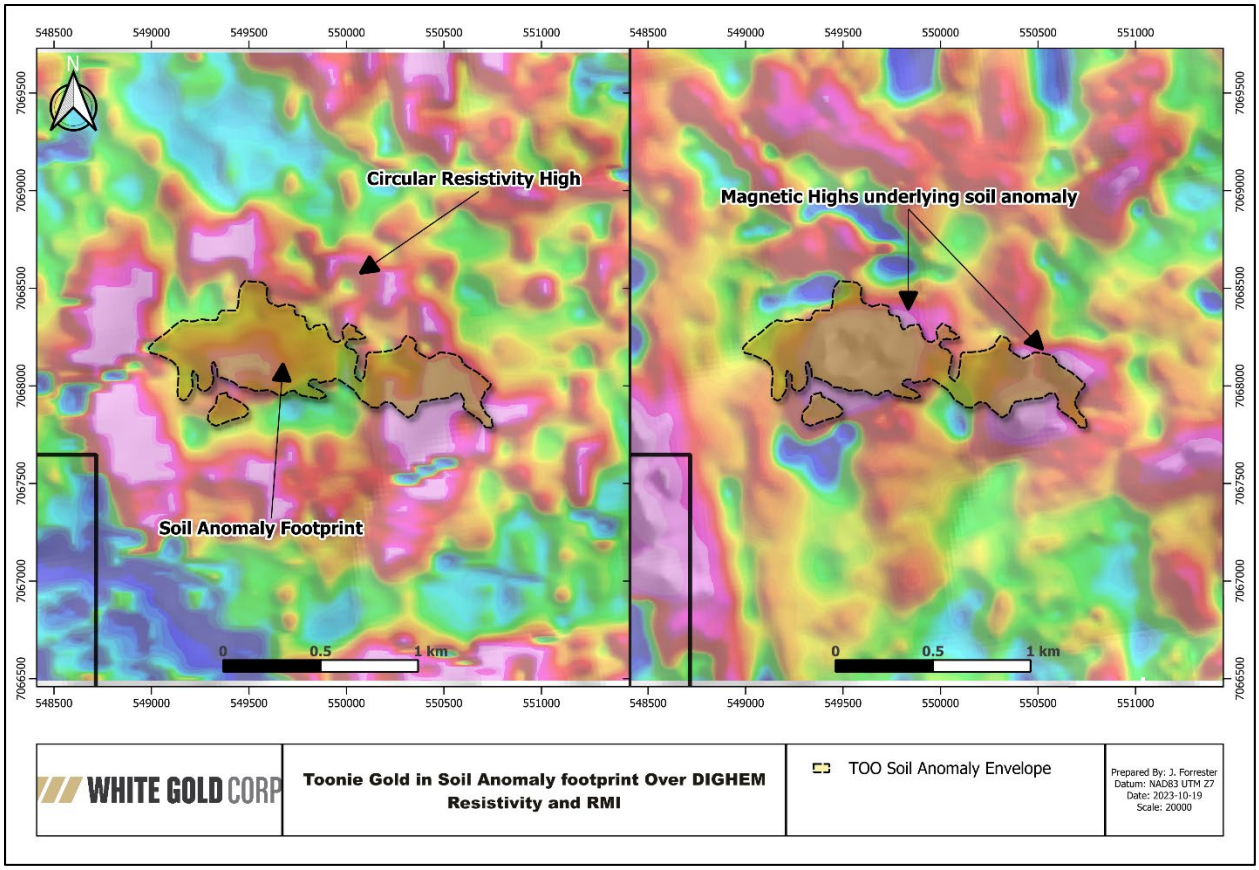


Figure 9. Gold in Soil Anomaly and DIGHEM Anomaly Outlines Plotted Against One Another.

6. 2022 Exploration Program and Results

6.1 Rotary Air Blast Drilling (RAB)

The 2023 RAB drilling program on the Toonie property's Deux target consisted of four RAB drillholes, totaling 302 m. With a planned depth of 100m, all four holes were oriented due north at a dip of -55° and strategically placed in proximity to encouraging historical trench and geo-probe results. Figure 10 shows the location of the 2023 RAB drillholes with respect to historical probe and trench results.

Table 4: 2023 RAB Drillhole location details.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation(m)	Azimuth(deg)	Dip(deg)	End Depth(m)
TOODEU23RAB001	549365	7068171	900	360	-55	71.63
TOODEU23RAB002	549458	7068255	967	360	-55	91.44
TOODEU23RAB003	549565	7068317	956	360	-55	92.96
TOODEU23RAB004	550334	7068077	920	360	-55	45.72

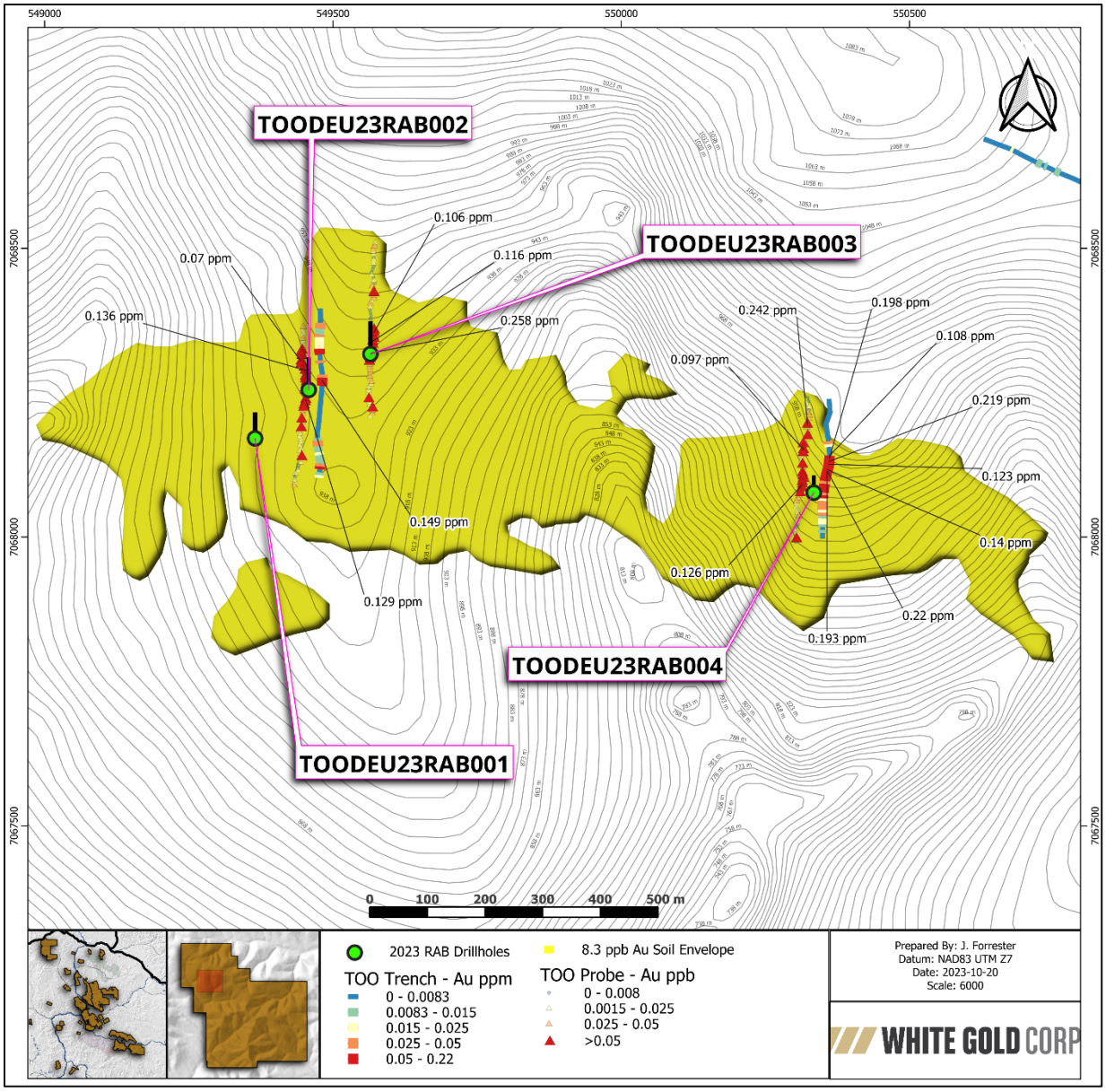


Figure 10: Toonie property 2023 RAB drillhole location map.

6.1.1 Methods and Procedures

The 2023 RAB drilling on the Toonie property was contracted to GroundTruth Drilling Inc. ("GTD" or "GrountTruth Drilling") based in Dawson City, Yukon.

All drill hole locations were located by White Gold personnel using a hand-held Garmin GPS unit. Once located, front and back sights were aligned with the hole using a compass and wooden picket. The central picket was marked with the site ID, dip, and azimuth.

GroundTruth Drilling utilized a heli-portable, ultra-portable, wireless remote-controlled rubber tracked drill that uses compressed air to actuate a downhole hammer and can drill holes at a wide range of angles (50-90°) and to a length of approximately 100 m. Rock cuttings were returned to surface via compressed air between the drill pipe and wall of the open hole, and consequently, samples under certain circumstances may incur cross contamination. Once completed, each RAB hole was surveyed with a borehole optical televiewer which provides high-resolution digital imagery of the hole walls and key structural orientation data such as lithological contacts, fractures, foliations, veins, etc. White Gold views RAB drill results as an indication of the presence and general grade of gold at a given target; encouraging results are followed up with using either reverse circulation (RC) or diamond drilling methods to quantify grades and thicknesses of mineralized zones more accurately. Once the drill and all equipment were removed from the drill pad, each hole location was marked with a 4x4 wooden post which denoted the hole ID, orientation, and depth.

6.1.2 3.1.2 Analysis

Analytical work for the 2023 RAB drilling program was performed by Bureau Veritas Canada Ltd. ("BV"), an internationally recognized analytical services provider, at its South Vancouver, BC laboratory. Sample preparation was carried out at its Whitehorse, Yukon facility. All RAB samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 package, where samples were weighed, dried, and crushed to greater than 70% passing a 2mm sieve, then pulverized to greater than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were then analyzed in accordance with BV's FA430 and MA250 packages, for both gold analysis by fire assay (30g fire assay with AAS finish) and ultra-trace multi-element ICP analysis (0.25 g, 4 acid digestion and ICP-MS analysis).

6.1.3 Results

RAB drilling results on the Deux target encountered broad zones of low-grade gold enrichment across all four drillholes with most samples showing at least weakly anomalous gold values. As shown in Table 5, assay results returned gold values ranging from 0.003 ppm Au to 0.381 ppm Au with a mean value of 0.087 ppm Au, a standard deviation of 0.064 ppm and a coefficient of variation of 73.8%. Only 10% of samples returned gold values lower than 19 ppb with 75% of samples returning values above 108 ppb Au. Downhole plots showing gold assay values for each drillhole are shown in Figure 11, locations for which are shown in Figure 10.

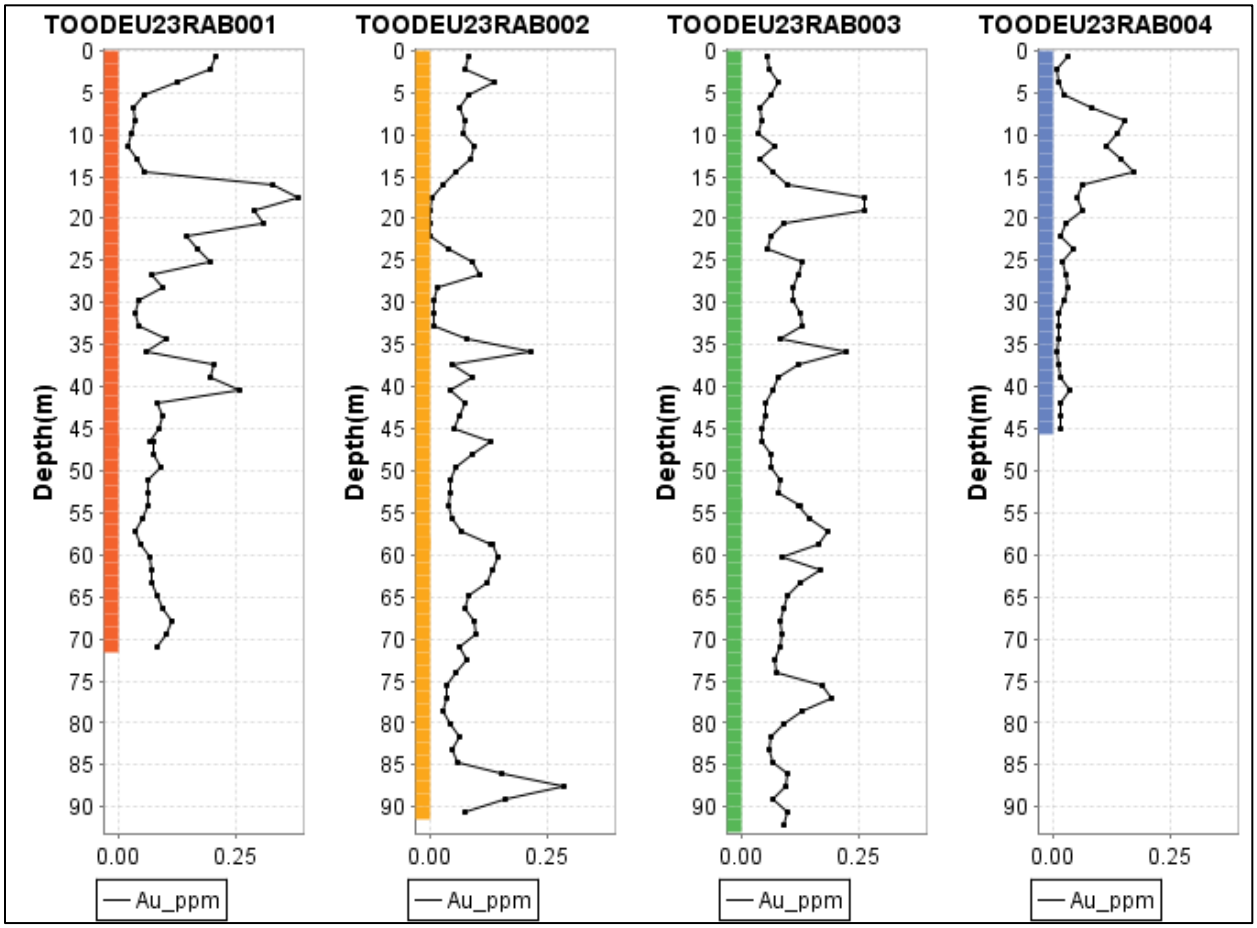
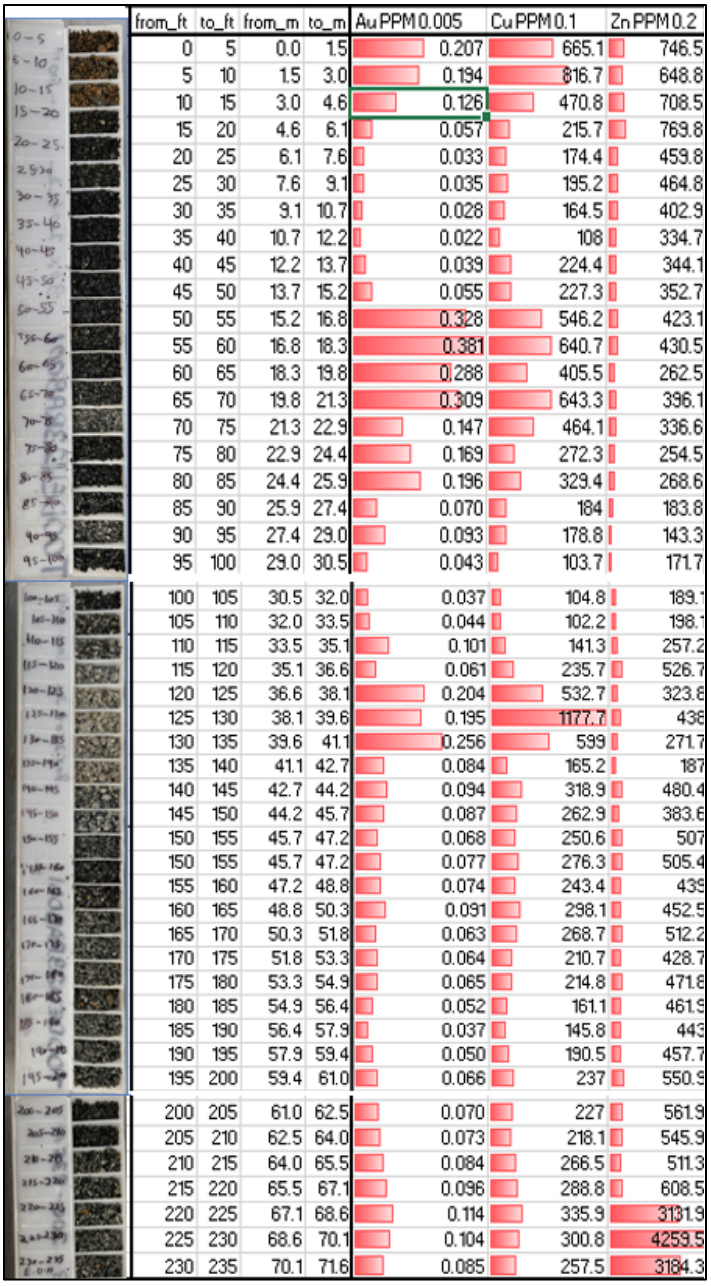


Figure 11: RAB drill downhole plot showing gold values along the x-axis and depth values plotted along the y-axis in meters.

TOODEU23RAB001 returned the most significant results, interesecting 6.1m of 0.3265 g/t Au and 598.3 ppm Cu from 15.24 m within a broader interval of 0.235 g/t Au and 525.4 ppm Cu over 24.4 m from surface. Further down, the hole also intersected 4.57 m of 0.218 g/t Au and 769.8 ppm Cu from 36.57 m depth. Additionally, TOODEU23RAB001 encountered 4.57 m of 3525.2 ppm Zn from 67.06 m with this interval also distinctly enriched in lead, arsenic, and silver relative to background. Unoxidized gold, copper and zinc bearing zones appear to lack or containt only sparse quartz chips and show a large variation in color from dark grey / black to strongly bleached (Figure 12).



from_ft	to_ft	from_m	to_m	Au PPM 0.005	Cu PPM 0.1	Zn PPM 0.2
0	5	0.0	1.5	0.207	665.1	746.5
5	10	1.5	3.0	0.194	816.7	648.8
10	15	3.0	4.6	0.126	470.8	708.5
15	20	4.6	6.1	0.057	215.7	769.8
20	25	6.1	7.6	0.033	174.4	459.8
25	30	7.6	9.1	0.035	195.2	464.8
30	35	9.1	10.7	0.028	164.5	402.9
35	40	10.7	12.2	0.022	108	334.7
40	45	12.2	13.7	0.039	224.4	344.1
45	50	13.7	15.2	0.055	227.3	352.7
50	55	15.2	16.8	0.328	546.2	423.1
55	60	16.8	18.3	0.381	640.7	430.5
60	65	18.3	19.8	0.288	405.5	262.5
65	70	19.8	21.3	0.309	643.3	396.1
70	75	21.3	22.9	0.147	464.1	336.6
75	80	22.9	24.4	0.169	272.3	254.5
80	85	24.4	25.9	0.196	329.4	268.6
85	90	25.9	27.4	0.070	184	183.8
90	95	27.4	29.0	0.093	178.8	143.3
95	100	29.0	30.5	0.043	103.7	171.7
100	105	30.5	32.0	0.037	104.8	189.1
105	110	32.0	33.5	0.044	102.2	198.1
110	115	33.5	35.1	0.101	141.3	257.2
115	120	35.1	36.6	0.061	235.7	526.7
120	125	36.6	38.1	0.204	532.7	323.6
125	130	38.1	39.6	0.195	1177.7	436
130	135	39.6	41.1	0.256	599	271.7
135	140	41.1	42.7	0.084	165.2	187
140	145	42.7	44.2	0.094	318.9	480.4
145	150	44.2	45.7	0.087	262.9	383.6
150	155	45.7	47.2	0.068	250.6	507
150	155	45.7	47.2	0.077	276.3	505.4
155	160	47.2	48.8	0.074	243.4	439
160	165	48.8	50.3	0.091	298.1	452.5
165	170	50.3	51.8	0.063	268.7	512.2
170	175	51.8	53.3	0.064	210.7	428.7
175	180	53.3	54.9	0.065	214.8	471.8
180	185	54.9	56.4	0.052	161.1	461.9
185	190	56.4	57.9	0.037	145.8	443
190	195	57.9	59.4	0.050	190.5	457.7
195	200	59.4	61.0	0.066	237	550.9
200	205	61.0	62.5	0.070	227	561.9
205	210	62.5	64.0	0.073	218.1	545.9
210	215	64.0	65.5	0.084	266.5	511.3
215	220	65.5	67.1	0.096	288.8	608.5
220	225	67.1	68.6	0.114	335.9	3131.9
225	230	68.6	70.1	0.104	300.8	4259.5
230	235	70.1	71.6	0.085	257.5	3184.3

Figure 12: Chip photos alongside assay results for Au, Cu, and Zn on TOODEU23RAB001.

Drilling results from TOODEU23RAB003 returned broad intervals of very low grade gold enrichment which included individual samples returnign highs of 0.263 ppm Au, 0.263 ppm Au and 0.224 ppm Au over 1.52 m. Additionally, TOODEU23RAB003 returned broad zones of anomalous copper results, including 386 ppm Cu over 76.2m from 16.76 m to the end of hole. Within this zone, drilling encountered individual samples which assayed up to 676.4 ppm Cu, 643.3 ppm Cu, 625.7 ppm Cu, and 617.8 ppm Cu, as well as 2367.8 ppm Zn and 1400.8 ppm Zn over 1.52 m. This zone is characterized by a noteworthy increase in potassium content and a decrease in several major elements including magnesium, calcium, titanium, aluminum, iron, sodium, and phosphorus.

While holes TOODEU23RAB002 and TOODEU23RAB004 did not yield economically significant intervals, TOODEU23RAB004 is characteried by containing higher grades of lead, bismuth, and arsenic, along with an associated decrease in gold, copper, and molybdenum contents (Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 15, Figure 16). This signature may represent a distinctly different alteration/mineralization signature than those present in holes TOODEU23RAB001, 002, and 003, which are situated approximately 800 to 975 m to the west-northwest. Chip photos in Figure 13 show a distictly more oxidized and bleached colour, downhole of 7.60 m, in comparison to more melanocratic-mesocratic rocks seen in other regions of the 2023 RAB drilling (particularily TOODEU23RAB001 which returned the strongest gold grades).

from_ft	to_ft	from_m	to_m	Au PPM 0.005	Mo PPM 0.05	Cu PPM 0.1	Ba PPM 1	Pb PPM 0.02	Bi PPM 0.04	As PPM 0.2
0	5	0.0	1.5	0.034	16.86	101.4	1956	41.3	0.53	18.4
5	10	1.5	3.0	0.010	13.43	17.8	1994	16.55	0.07	4.8
10	15	3.0	4.6	0.012	13.73	26.9	1993	15.68	0.05	6
15	20	4.6	6.1	0.024	9.96	39	1848	20.12	0.08	7.3
20	25	6.1	7.6	0.082	23.2	47	1858	22.12	0.11	17
25	30	7.6	9.1	0.153	11.3	62.9	448	120.65	0.23	16
30	35	9.1	10.7	0.136	10.64	60.9	806	110.5	0.21	15
35	40	10.7	12.2	0.113	29.47	84	211	132.59	0.28	11.6
40	45	12.2	13.7	0.145	9.17	144.9	102	87.06	0.17	15.4
45	50	13.7	15.2	0.172	10.23	98	54	78.24	0.45	22.8
50	55	15.2	16.8	0.065	10.36	122.6	129	57	0.17	11.5
55	60	16.8	18.3	0.053	5.25	36.6	178	59.48	0.13	10.6
60	65	18.3	19.8	0.062	3.84	5.8	663	22.22	0.12	8.3
65	70	19.8	21.3	0.028	3.66	9.9	198	46.8	0.45	6.9
70	75	21.3	22.9	0.017	3.66	3.6	128	50.61	0.32	5.6
75	80	22.9	24.4	0.044	5.37	23.3	45	76.21	0.63	15.5
80	85	24.4	25.9	0.020	3.3	4.9	76	48.94	0.35	12.8
85	90	25.9	27.4	0.029	6.48	13.3	37	73.07	0.61	13.9
90	95	27.4	29.0	0.034	4.92	8.6	30	84.34	0.71	27.2
95	100	29.0	30.5	0.023	5.42	23.9	54	76.65	0.72	13.6
100	105	30.5	32.0	0.012	3.23	18.5	89	51.4	0.34	13
105	110	32.0	33.5	0.013	3.26	32.9	84	36.08	0.23	13.4
110	115	33.5	35.1	0.014	5.82	8.1	121	37.66	0.19	9.8
115	120	35.1	36.6	0.010	4.39	7.5	160	70.69	0.22	8.9
120	125	36.6	38.1	0.015	5.5	9.8	112	89.5	0.27	8.7
125	130	38.1	39.6	0.017	3.76	9.2	77	65.99	0.28	8.3
130	135	39.6	41.1	0.037	2.9	7	60	220.67	0.47	19.4
135	140	41.1	42.7	0.016	2.78	8.7	85	160.67	0.35	12.5
140	145	42.7	44.2	0.019	2.94	8.7	116	138.81	0.29	10.9
145	150	44.2	45.7	0.018	2.82	5.4	161	63.27	0.23	9.2

Figure 13: Chip tray photos alongside assay for Au, Cu, Mo, Bi, Pb, Ba and As on DEUTOO23RAB004.

# Samples: 201	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	S pct
Minimum	0.003	0.010	3.6	4.76	59.2	1.55	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.02
Maximum	0.381	1.613	1177.7	293.92	4259.5	42.39	27.2	0.85	1.17	3.04
Mean	0.087	0.480	254.9	43.32	416.6	13.66	4.0	0.18	0.12	0.43
Median	0.073	0.486	249.7	33.86	351.3	13.80	1.6	0.11	0.07	0.22
Range	0.378	1.603	1174.1	289.16	4200.3	40.84	27.1	0.82	1.15	3.02
Interquartile Range	0.063	0.296	206.0	28.28	268.2	6.36	3.9	0.20	0.07	0.36
Standard Deviation	0.064	0.249	175.9	38.37	461.6	6.35	5.2	0.17	0.16	0.49
10 percentile	0.019	0.199	18.8	16.67	129.7	3.95	0.3	0.04	0.02	0.08
25 percentile	0.045	0.293	137.5	22.39	197.3	10.49	0.7	0.05	0.05	0.14
75 percentile	0.108	0.589	343.5	50.67	465.4	16.85	4.6	0.25	0.12	0.50
90 percentile	0.169	0.744	463.1	72.66	642.6	21.72	12.8	0.37	0.28	1.11
95 percentile	0.213	0.931	596.8	110.13	763.2	23.45	15.5	0.53	0.45	1.38
99 percentile	0.328	1.333	813.9	252.19	3183.3	35.16	22.8	0.80	0.93	2.45
TOODEU23RAB001 Count=48	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	S pct
Minimum	0.022	0.198	102.2	13.71	143.3	8.06	0.9	0.05	0.02	0.02
Maximum	0.381	1.613	1177.7	293.92	4259.5	42.39	22.5	0.85	1.17	1.26
Mean	0.111	0.564	313.8	56.67	612.3	16.54	5.0	0.36	0.13	0.50
Median	0.081	0.539	247.0	41.32	441.0	14.04	3.0	0.33	0.07	0.44
Range	0.359	1.415	1075.5	280.21	4116.2	34.33	21.6	0.80	1.15	1.24
Interquartile Range	0.086	0.306	148.6	24.70	196.6	6.55	2.6	0.30	0.04	0.58
Standard Deviation	0.086	0.304	209.3	55.51	785.3	7.04	5.3	0.23	0.23	0.35
10 percentile	0.037	0.246	138.0	19.20	188.9	11.03	1.4	0.07	0.02	0.09
25 percentile	0.056	0.325	185.6	32.39	326.5	12.17	2.0	0.18	0.05	0.18
75 percentile	0.142	0.631	334.3	57.09	523.1	18.71	4.6	0.48	0.09	0.76
90 percentile	0.259	0.962	641.0	76.89	748.8	26.29	14.0	0.78	0.18	1.01
95 percentile	0.319	1.299	748.5	238.49	3160.7	33.70	18.8	0.80	0.90	1.23
99 percentile	0.381	1.613	1177.7	293.92	4259.5	42.39	22.5	0.85	1.17	1.26
TOODEU23RAB002 Count=61	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	S pct
Minimum	0.003	0.010	13.5	4.76	81.1	1.55	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.02
Maximum	0.284	1.049	494.6	62.03	765.1	26.72	11.2	0.45	0.21	0.74
Mean	0.074	0.430	209.5	27.17	367.6	11.84	2.1	0.13	0.05	0.17
Median	0.066	0.484	220.4	27.85	376.4	11.90	1.3	0.09	0.04	0.15
Range	0.281	1.039	481.1	57.27	684.0	25.17	11.1	0.42	0.19	0.72
Interquartile Range	0.048	0.286	155.9	20.49	200.3	7.15	2.3	0.11	0.04	0.11
Standard Deviation	0.051	0.235	114.0	14.67	166.5	5.80	2.1	0.09	0.04	0.11
10 percentile	0.010	0.013	20.4	6.25	111.7	2.50	0.4	0.04	0.02	0.06
25 percentile	0.045	0.263	128.7	15.96	264.3	8.44	0.7	0.06	0.02	0.11
75 percentile	0.093	0.548	284.6	36.44	464.6	15.59	3.0	0.17	0.06	0.22
90 percentile	0.137	0.723	351.0	45.76	607.2	18.72	5.3	0.27	0.11	0.28
95 percentile	0.159	0.846	371.4	57.56	679.2	22.30	6.8	0.35	0.17	0.36
99 percentile	0.284	1.049	494.6	62.03	765.1	26.72	11.2	0.45	0.21	0.74
TOODEU23RAB003 Count:62	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	S pct
Minimum	0.038	0.212	138.2	17.27	120.4	9.90	0.1	0.03	0.04	0.02
Maximum	0.263	1.212	676.4	119.67	2367.8	23.13	7.2	0.23	0.31	0.84
Mean	0.099	0.501	360.5	34.75	381.9	16.01	0.8	0.06	0.10	0.24
Median	0.085	0.473	351.6	30.30	312.0	15.48	0.5	0.05	0.09	0.19
Range	0.225	1.000	538.2	102.40	2247.4	13.23	7.1	0.20	0.27	0.82
Interquartile Range	0.059	0.186	144.7	18.75	210.0	3.94	0.6	0.02	0.05	0.19
Standard Deviation	0.050	0.189	119.3	17.94	323.8	3.17	1.0	0.03	0.05	0.16
10 percentile	0.048	0.278	213.9	19.77	173.9	12.40	0.1	0.03	0.06	0.07
25 percentile	0.065	0.393	275.7	21.62	222.0	14.01	0.3	0.05	0.07	0.13
75 percentile	0.124	0.579	420.4	40.38	432.0	17.95	0.9	0.07	0.12	0.32
90 percentile	0.171	0.684	556.5	53.19	617.2	21.56	1.4	0.11	0.17	0.48
95 percentile	0.219	0.921	624.5	64.03	710.0	21.78	2.0	0.14	0.21	0.56
99 percentile	0.263	1.212	676.4	119.67	2367.8	23.13	7.2	0.23	0.31	0.84
TOODEU23RAB004 Count:30	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	S pct
Minimum	0.010	0.089	3.6	15.68	59.2	2.78	4.8	0.16	0.05	0.08
Maximum	0.172	0.985	144.9	220.67	1415.7	29.47	27.2	0.37	0.72	3.04
Mean	0.048	0.404	35.0	72.50	274.8	7.92	12.5	0.23	0.31	1.21
Median	0.026	0.287	18.2	64.63	148.8	5.40	12.1	0.22	0.28	1.16
Range	0.162	0.896	141.3	204.99	1356.5	26.69	22.4	0.21	0.67	2.96
Interquartile Range	0.047	0.410	42.0	47.28	120.0	6.86	6.8	0.09	0.28	0.79
Standard Deviation	0.048	0.251	38.7	46.45	316.9	6.35	5.1	0.06	0.19	0.74
10 percentile	0.012	0.129	5.4	20.32	85.3	2.90	6.1	0.17	0.08	0.15
25 percentile	0.016	0.198	8.5	40.39	122.4	3.57	8.6	0.19	0.17	0.75
75 percentile	0.063	0.607	50.5	87.67	242.3	10.43	15.4	0.28	0.45	1.54
90 percentile	0.144	0.785	101.1	138.19	813.1	16.55	19.3	0.30	0.63	2.41
95 percentile	0.162	0.907	132.6	187.67	1232.1	26.02	24.8	0.36	0.71	2.72
99 percentile	0.172	0.985	144.9	220.67	1415.7	29.47	27.2	0.37	0.72	3.04

Table 5:2023 RAB drilling Summary Statistics

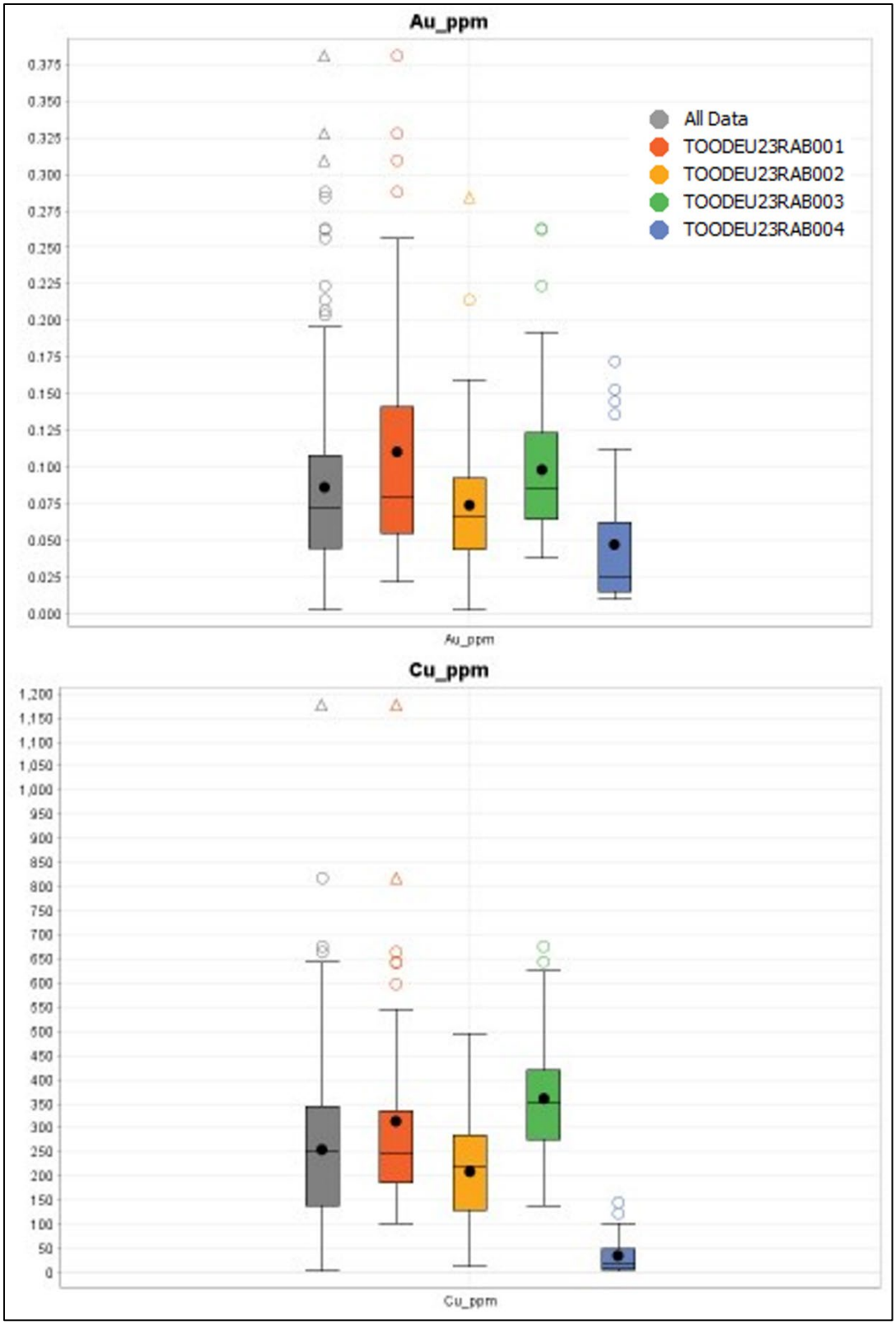


Figure 14: Box and whisker plots showing gold and copper results.

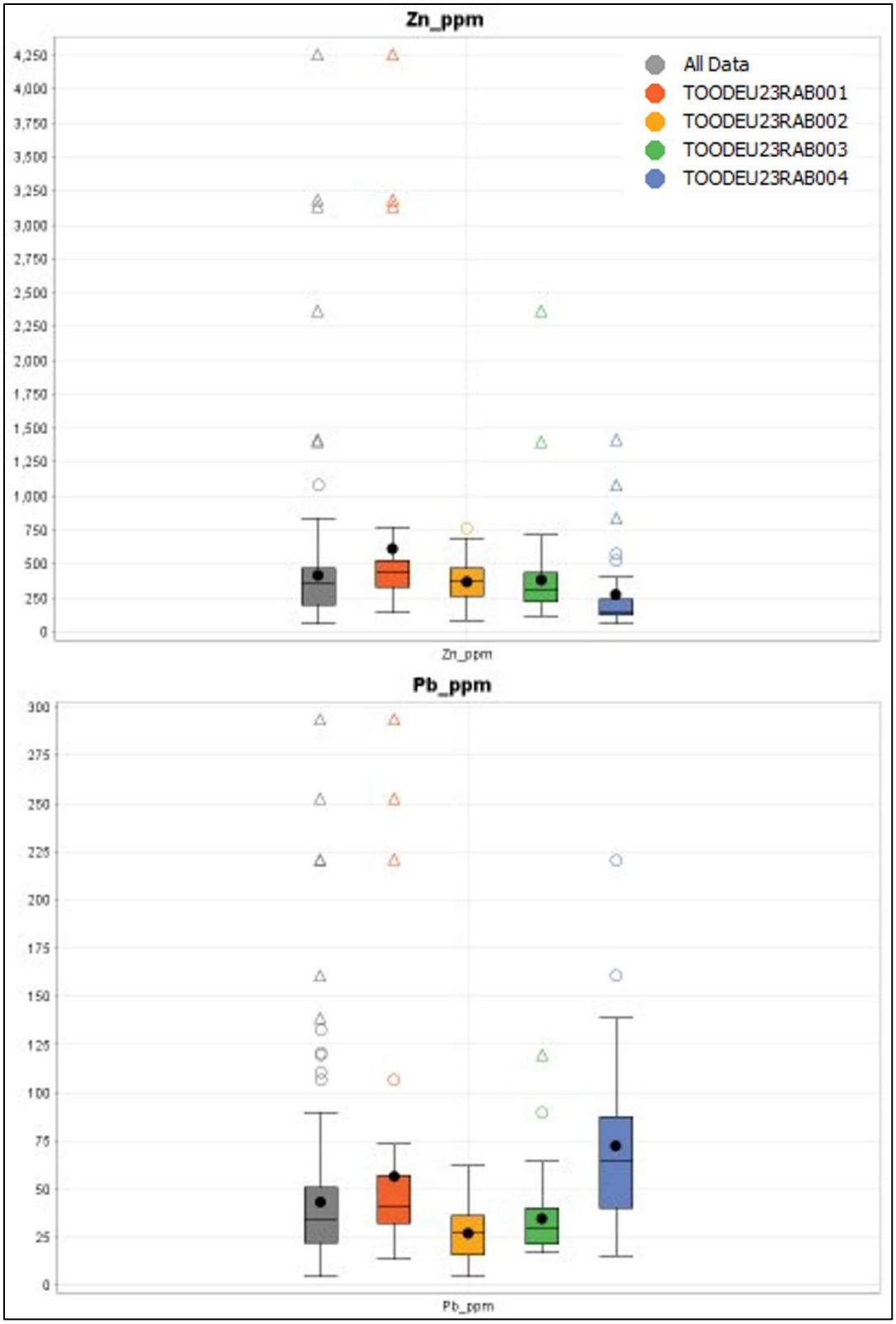


Figure 15: Box and Whisker plots showing lead and zinc results from the 2023 RAB drilling.

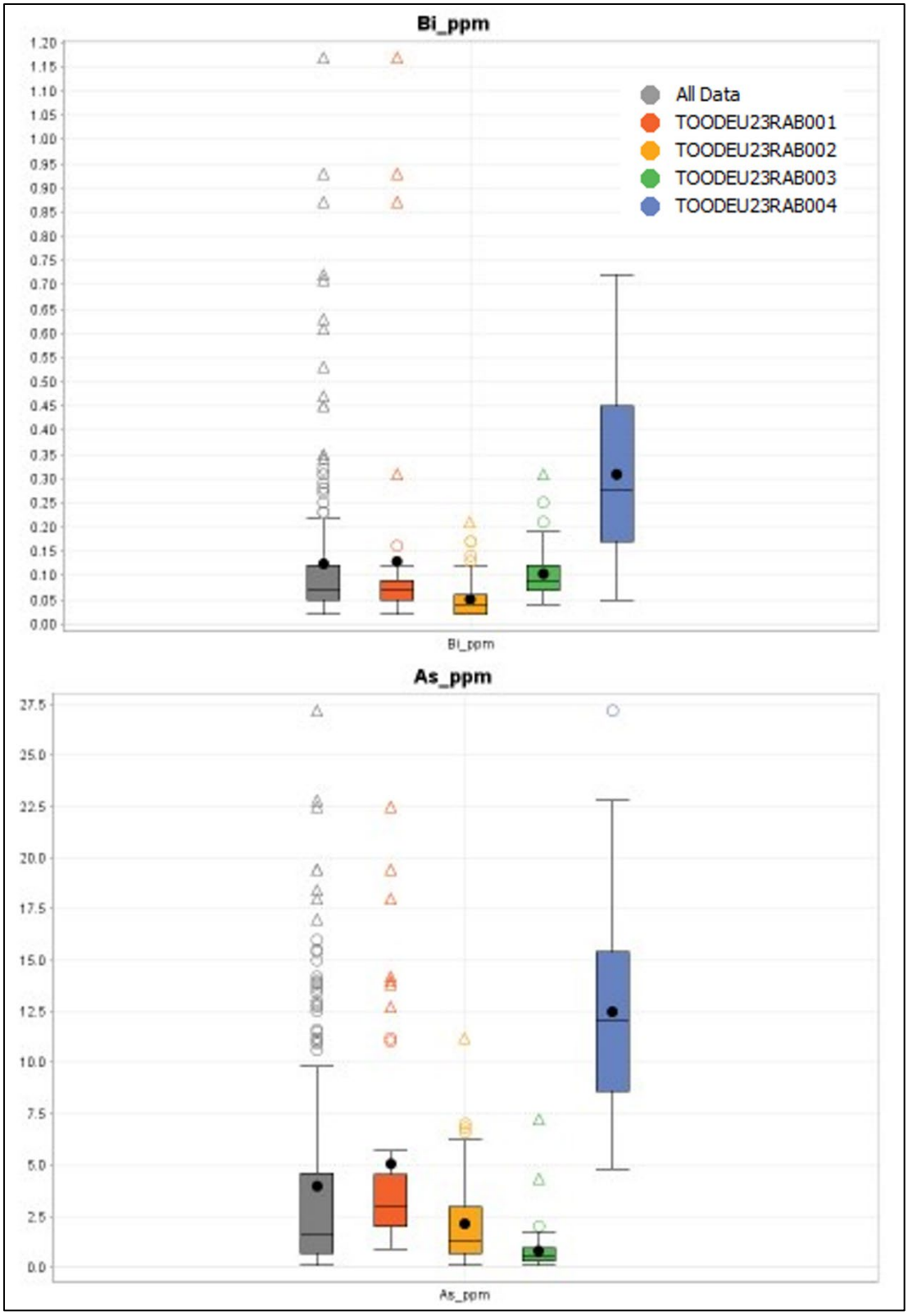


Figure 16: Box and whisker plots showing bismuth and arsenic results from the 2023 RAB drilling.

Based on the correlation matrix shown in Table 6, gold shows a strong correlation to copper and appears to be moderately correlated to molybdenum and silver. Table 6 also shows a moderate to strong correlation between Pb, Ag, Zn, As, Bi, Sb, potentially representing a secondary phase of base metal enrichment. While gold appears to be enriched to similar degrees in both circumstances, the most significant copper and gold values (up to 1177.7 ppm Cu, 0.381 ppm Au respectively) tend to occur independently of the most significant Zn and Pb values (up to 4259.5 ppm Zn, 293.9 ppm Pb).

Table 6: Correlation table of key elements from 2023 RAB drilling assay results.

	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Sb ppm	Mo ppm	Bi ppm
Au ppm	1	0.47	-0.064	0.72	0.016	0.088	0.087	0.37	-0.068
Ag ppm	0.47	1	0.24	0.59	0.51	0.58	0.32	0.38	0.37
As ppm	-0.064	0.24	1	-0.3	0.49	0.16	0.63	-0.18	0.61
Cu ppm	0.72	0.59	-0.3	1	-0.064	0.18	0.03	0.47	-0.18
Pb ppm	0.016	0.51	0.49	-0.064	1	0.79	0.34	-0.069	0.7
Zn ppm	0.088	0.58	0.16	0.18	0.79	1	0.27	0.062	0.52
Sb ppm	0.087	0.32	0.63	0.03	0.34	0.27	1	0.14	0.27
Mo ppm	0.37	0.38	-0.18	0.47	-0.069	0.062	0.14	1	-0.18
Bi ppm	-0.068	0.37	0.61	-0.18	0.7	0.52	0.27	-0.18	1

Logging of the RAB chips in conjunction with the downhole optical telviewer imagery and lithogeochemistry of the samples, suggest a series of andesites, basalts and quartz vein breccias are the dominant rock types drilled at the Deux target, all of which locally contain trace trace sulphides. Samples were typically recorded as sericite altered, grey-black andesite and basalt in zones that showed the most enriched values in elements such as gold, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, and silver. A similar description was also given to a series of unique samples showing distinctly depleted values of the afformention elements within TOODEU23RAB002.

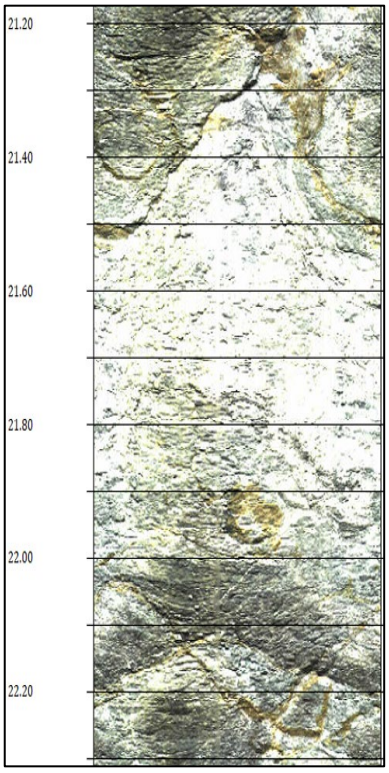


Figure 17: OTV imagery from TOODEU23RAB001 from 21.2-22.2m showing intense sericite(?) alteration.

Given the inherantly difficult nature of accurately identifying rock types from RAB chip logging, assay results were analyzed in ioGAS™ using the volcanic rock classification chart by Pearce (1996). This chart uses immobile element ratios of Zr/Ti and Nb/Y, and the Alumina Saturation in Igneous Rocks chart by Barton and Young (2002). Based on this analysis, primary lithologies encountered during the 2023 drilling consisted of metaluminous (occasionally peraluminous) basalts, andesites, alkali basalts, and trachy andesites (Figure 20, Figure 21). The bulk of anomalous gold values tend to fall into the basalt to alkali basalt classificiation, while copper enrichment appears to extend into the trachy-andesitic field. In alignment with observations in chip logging, it appears that rocks of andesitic geochemistry less frequently host mineralization and zones of distinctly depleted Au-Cu-Zn-Mo-Pb may more likey represent a later intrusive/alteration event as opposed to an unaltered component of

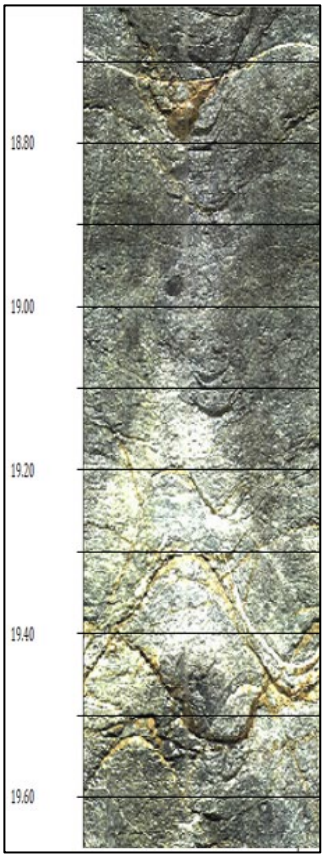


Figure 18: OTV imagery from TOODEU23RAB001 from 18.6-19.6m showing moderate to strong bleaching and oxidized fracturing within gold bearing zone.

the volcanic sequence. Additional discussion regarding this observation is provided in the interpreation section (section 7) of this report.

As a result of poor ground conditions, the acquisition of OTV survey data was limited to the top 23m of TOODEU23RAB001 and the top 26m of TOODEU23RAB002. No imagery was able to be collected for RAB holes 3 and 4. Of the imagery that was acquired, it appears that anomalous gold, copper, lead, and zinc mineralization is hosted within variably altered and fractured halos around quartz veins and quartz vein breccia zones, which range from centimetre to multi-metre (~2.5 m) in width. Within hole TOODEU23RAB002, an altered, veined/intruded and brecciated interval was logged as andesite, however, upon review of the OTV data, this interval appears to be chlorite / carbonate altered, as suggested by the imaging of white fracture/void infills surrounded by an overall greenish grey coloured breccia (18.4 m – 21.1 m)(Figure 19). This zone, along with the surrounding host rock, returned anomalously high values for HFSE such as Nb, Ti, Zr and Hf, the highest total REE content, lowest REE fractionation and the lowest K values of the program; a geochemical signature that is uniquely seen in this hole. These samples appear to be post orogenic in nature with respect to Y, La, and Nb whereas the remainder of samples fall into the arc-calc-alkaline field (represented by orange rectangles in Figure 22). Figure 17 and Figure 18 show examples of the moderate to strong bleaching that is seen in TOODEU23RAB001. Interestingly, a sudden drop in gold grade at 21.3-22.9m is observed which contains the most significant alteration within the gold bearing interval (Figure 17).

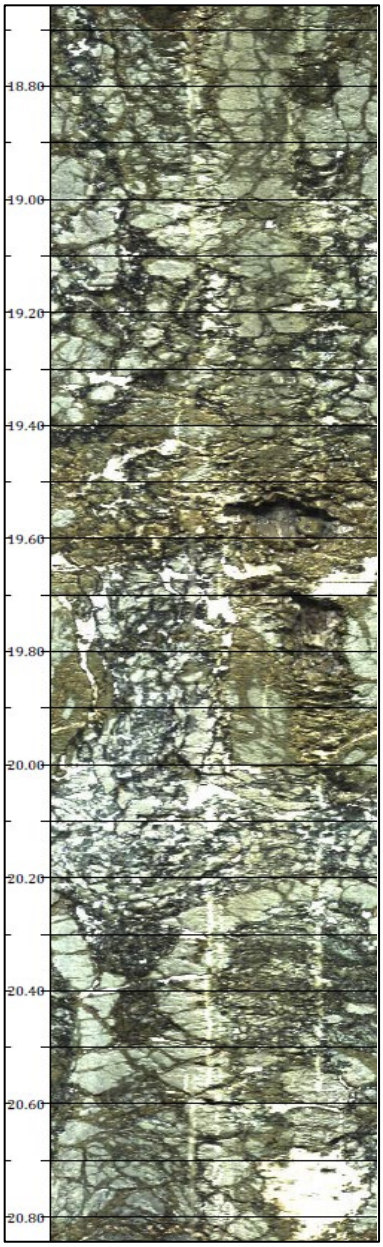


Figure 19: Veined, brecciated and altered zone within TOODEU23RAB002 which returned low gold values relative to surrounding rock.

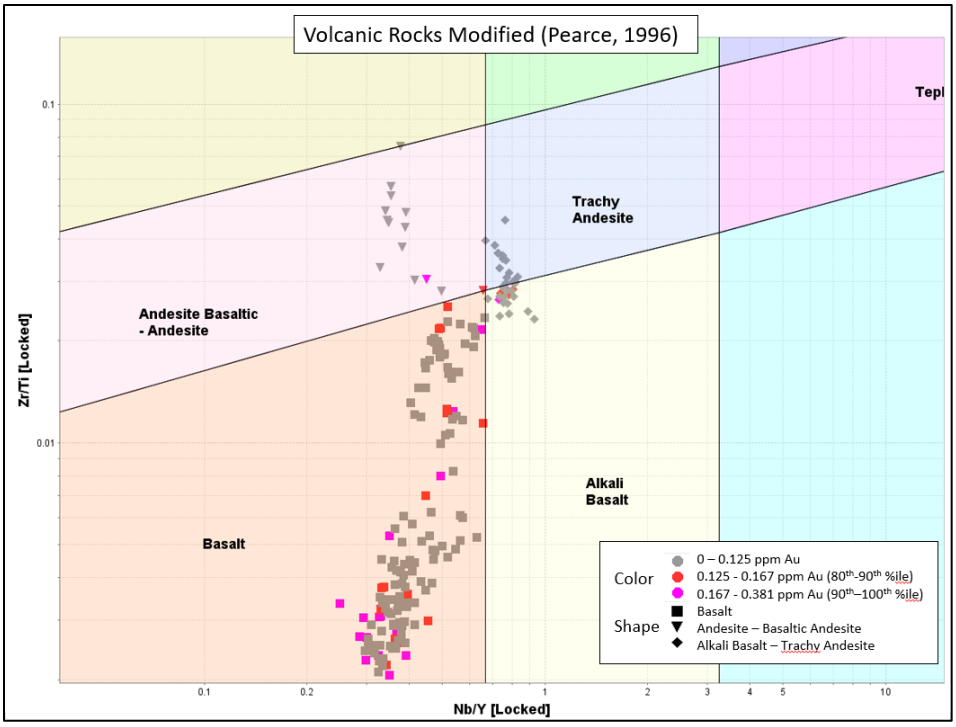


Figure 20: Volcanic Rock classification chart using immobile elements as proxy for TAS diagram (Pearce, 1996).

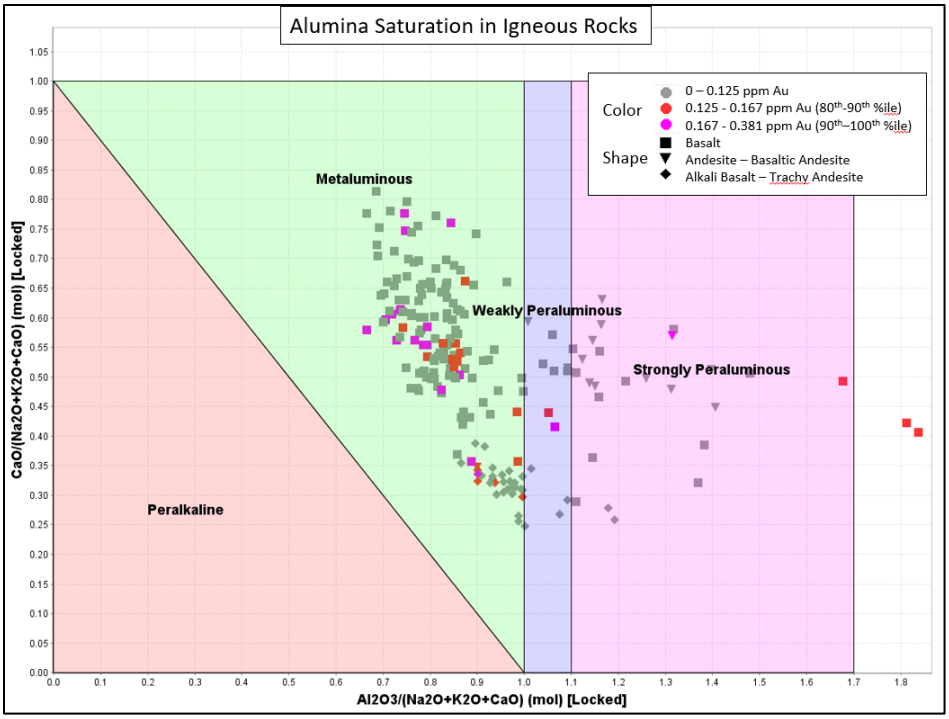


Figure 21: Alumina Saturation in Igneous Rocks (Barton and Young, 2002)

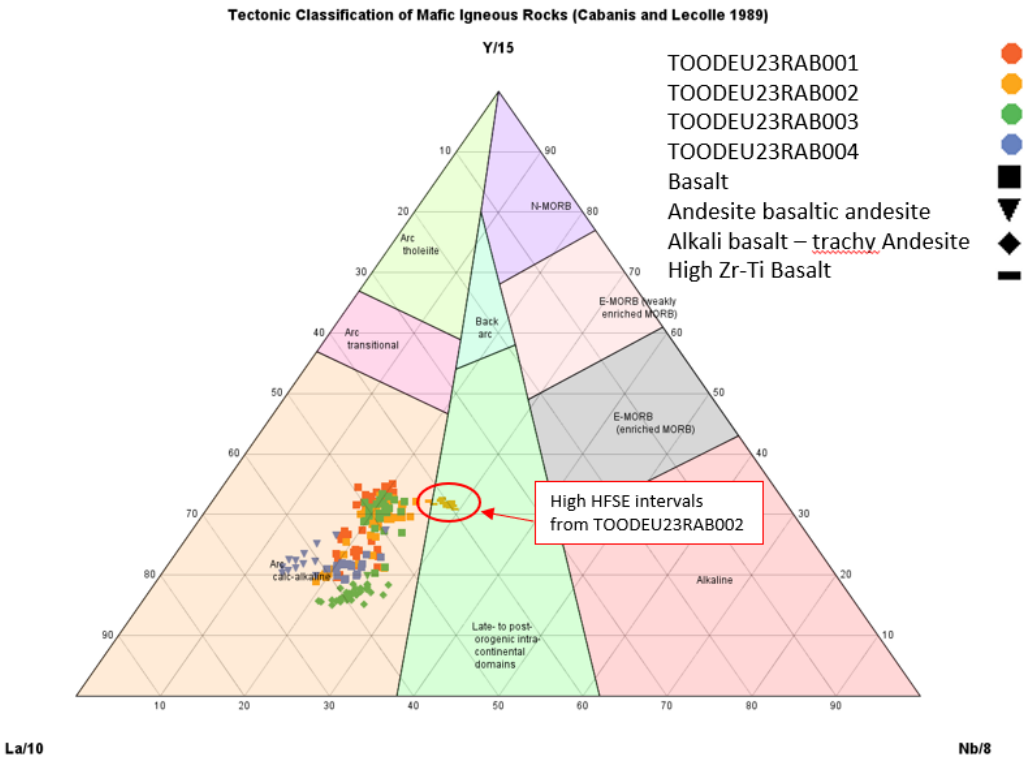


Figure 22: Tectonic classification of mafic igneous rocks showing a distinction between rocks encountered on the Deux target during the 2023 RAB drilling program.

7. Interpretations and Recommendations

The Late Cretaceous aged Carmacks Suite of volcanic rocks have been known to be a prospective host for several porphyry-style surface geochemical anomalies across the White Gold District, including White Gold's X-Man target (JPR), the Heart target (Nolan), and the Taurus target (Wolf, RAB drilled in 2023). Other notable intrusion related and contemporaneous polymetallic vein occurrences within the district include the Bluff/Taurus Cu-Mo-Au porphyry (Early to Late Cretaceous, Eastern Alaska), the Pika target (Late-Late Cretaceous, Eastern Alaska), Mt Cockfield Cu-Mo, and the Swede and Pluto Mo-(Cu) prospects (North of Dawson). White Gold's Deux target lies within a thick sequence of these volcanic rocks which have now been observed from surface down to a minimum downhole depth of 93 m depth, based upon the 2023 RAB drilling.

Drill logging, assay results, and litho-geochemical classification charts from the 2023 RAB drilling program on the Deux target suggest that broad low-grade mineralization exists within rocks which are basaltic in nature, and lesser andesitic (Figure 20). Both locally appear to contain quartz vein material and clay. Many notable intervals imaged from the optical televiewer contain veining, brecciation, or intrusive characteristics which appear to be associated with lower gold grades in relation to the surrounding volcanic host rock. Although OTV imagery was collected for a small component of the drilling, the geochemical variability from hole to hole makes it difficult to confidently suggest that the alteration,

veining, and mineralization characteristics seen in the upper regions of holes TOODEU23RAB001 and TOODEU23RAB002 are consistent across the drilling area; a problem that is exacerbated by the difficult nature of accurately logging RAB chips. To assist in generating future exploration recommendations and drawing conclusions relating to the source and causation of these intervals of broad low-grade gold mineralization and locally, lack thereof, additional focus on these geochemical relationships is required.

Rocks of the Carmacks Suite have a distinct geochemical signature which can be used to identify subtle variations in the alteration and lithological character of the rocks that were intersected during the 2023 drilling. As noted by Johnston et al. in 1996, "All the lavas of the Carmacks Group are highly potassic." and "Carmacks lavas have a strong shoshonitic trace element signature, including enrichment in large ion lithophile elements (LILEs, e.g., K, Rb, Ba) and light rare earth elements (LREEs), but are relatively depleted in high field strength (HFS) elements (e.g., Nb, Zr, Ti)". With that in mind, divergences from these elemental trends on the Deux target may represent some form of intrusion, veining, or alteration.

Evaluating the 2023 RAB drill sample assay results with respect to HFSE, REE, and LILE produces at least four distinct groupings. With respect to Hf and Zr (

Figure 23a and

Figure 23b), which are moderately incompatible HFS elements and known to be depleted in the Carmacks Suite, we can see a linear trend from highly depleted (such as the Carmacks, circled in purple) to a more evolved magmatic signature, including an isolated highly enriched cluster showing contents akin to upper crustal values (highlighted by red circle). This HFS enriched cluster also exhibits a negative Eu anomaly, elevated Ti, Cr, Fe, Mg, Ni, Co, Ca, and depleted in Au, Th, K, and Ba. Zr/Y ratios.

Figure 23b shows a strong evolving relationship from basaltic-andesitic-Alkali-trachy-andesites with the HFS enriched unit plotting independently. This suggests the existence of four possible units:

1. Depleted Carmacks Basalts – HFSE depleted.
2. Enriched Carmacks basalts – progressively enriched in HFSE, highly fractionated REE, Low Ti, Highest Zr/Ti. Possible alteration signature.
3. Enriched Carmacks andesites, trachy-andesites, alkali basalts – highly fractionated REE, lowest Ti+P, high Zr/Ti. Possible alteration signature.
4. HFSE enriched Intrusive(?) – HFSE enriched, high P, Low REE fractionation, elevated Ti, Zr, Cr, Fe, Mg, Ni, Co, Ca, and depleted in Au, Th, K, and Ba. Highest REE concentrations, no economic mineral enrichment. Presumably not an alteration signature given immobility of HFSE during alteration.

Figure 24, 24, and 25, further differentiate the hypothesized intrusive unit from the Carmacks and shows the distribution of Au, Zn, Cu, Sb. From these figures, it can be observed that the most anomalous economic geochemistry is restricted to units 1,2 and 3, which show a gradual depletion of Ti content and increasing REE fractionation while the HFS enriched unit (unit 4, orange rectangles) hosts no anomalous geochemistry. Additionally, Cu enrichment appears to be restricted to unit 1 and 3 (Andesitic, alkali, and trachy-basalts), while Sb enrichment appears to be restricted to unit 1 and 2 (Figure 26). Given that Cu

and Sb are two elements that are most highly correlated to gold, these units may represent two separate forms of mineralization/alteration.

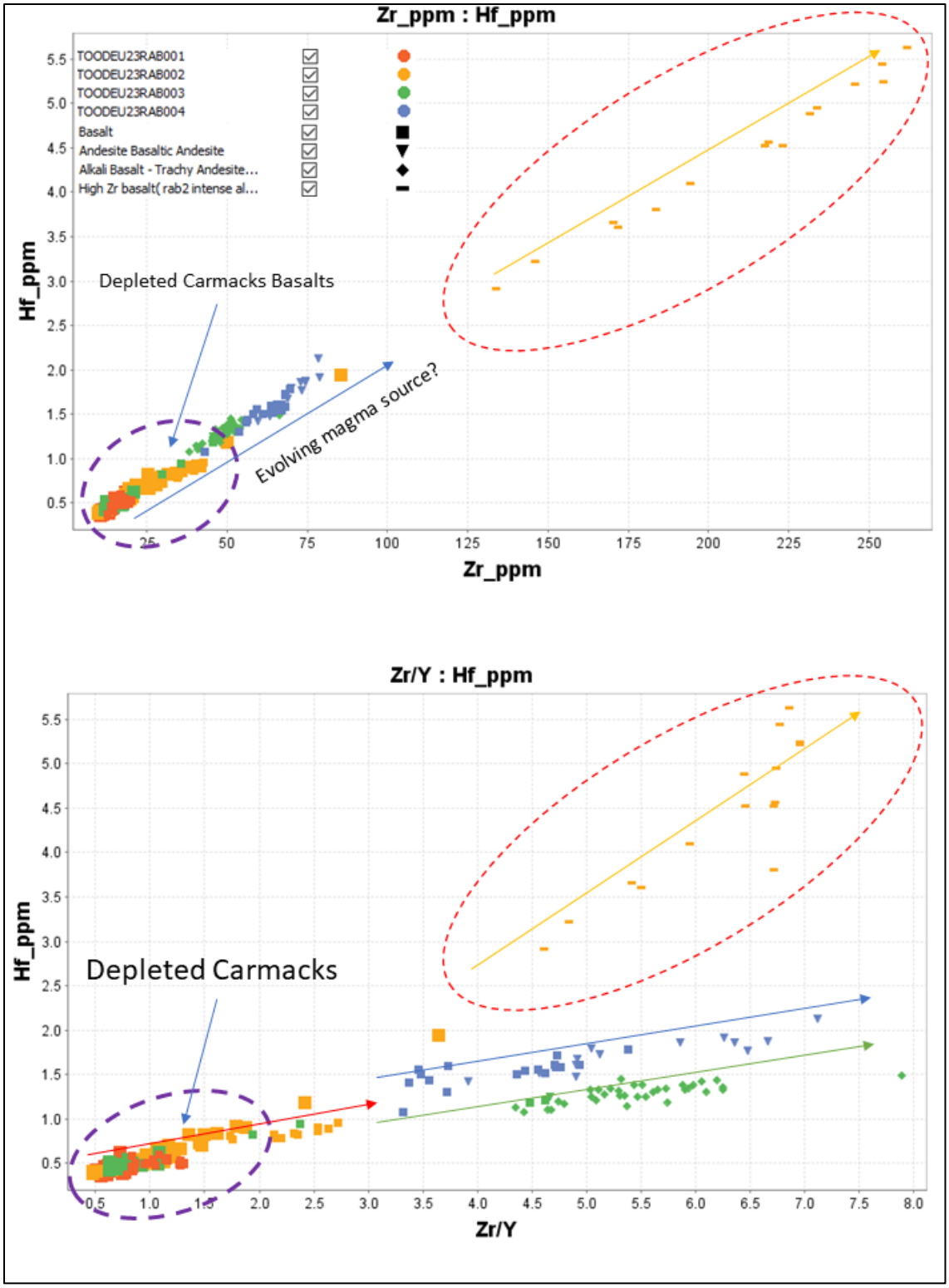


Figure 23: a) Top: Scatter plot of HFSE Hf and Zr from the 2023 RAB drilling results on the Toonie property. b) Bottom: Scatter plot showing Hf vs. Zr/Y. Note HFSE are distinctly depleted for the bulk of basaltic samples.

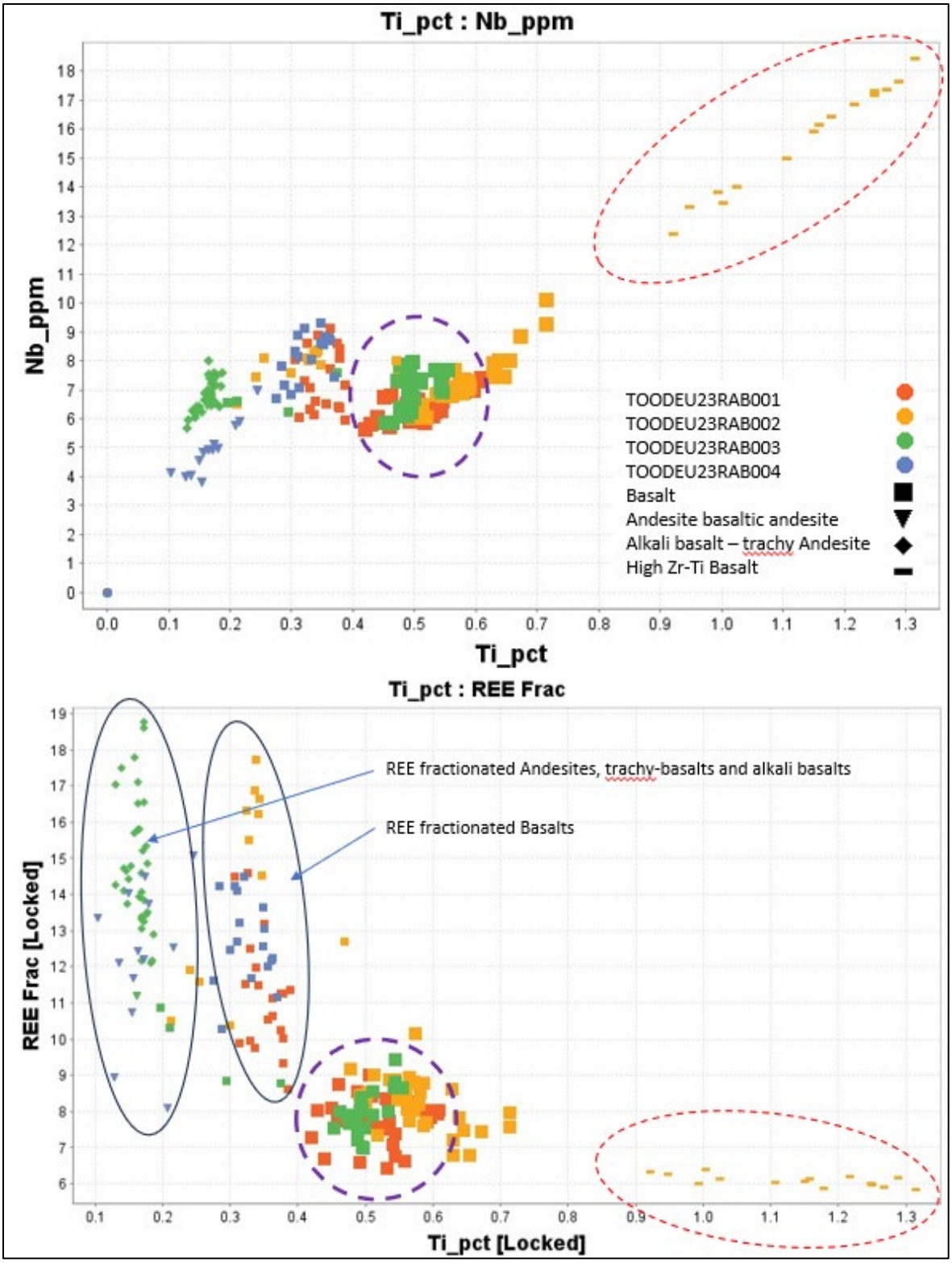


Figure 24: Scatter plots showing a) Top: Nb vs. Ti and b) Bottom: REE fractionation vs. Ti from the 2023 RAB drilling on Toonie property.

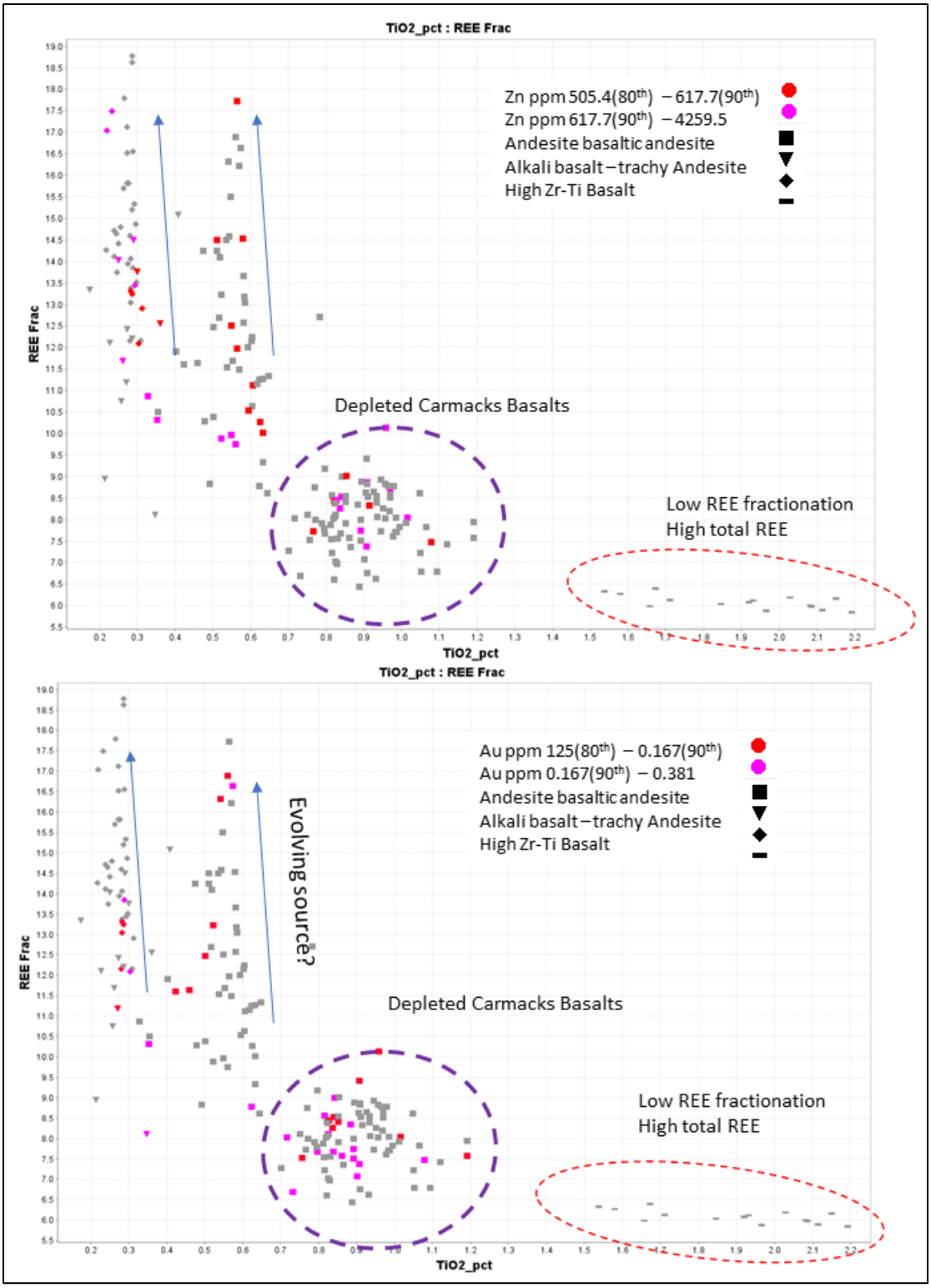


Figure 25:Scatter plots showing REE fractionation vs. Ti with respect to gold and zinc from the 2023 RAB drilling on Toonie property.

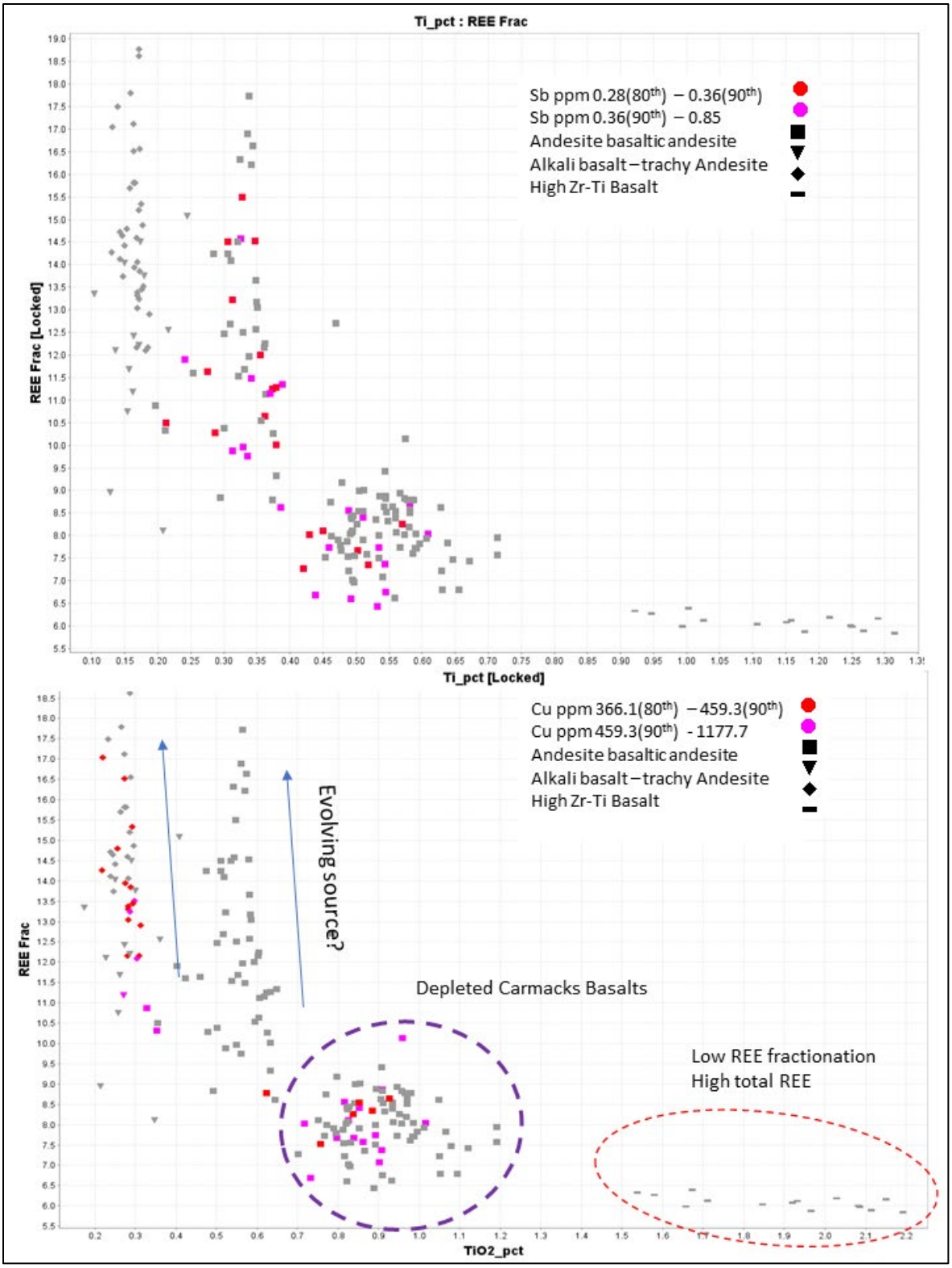


Figure 26:Scatter plots showing REE fractionation vs. Ti with respect to gold and zinc from the 2023 RAB drilling on Toonie property.

Porphyry prospectivity diagrams and Na-Al-K ratios (Figure 27, Figure 28) show that trachy-andesite/alkali basaltic samples taken from TOODEU23RAB003 carry a potassic signature that is characteristic of adakite-like rocks. These rocks are characterized by broad low-grade gold and copper mineralization which appears to extend into surrounding basaltic rocks seen in TOODEU23RAB001. Although TOODEU23RAB004 did not return significant assay results, many of the samples taken from this hole returned geochemical signatures like those seen in the high porphyry potential rocks from hole 3, while also displaying a distinct Bi-As-Pb signature seen only in this hole. This geochemical variability seen from west to east should be a focus of future exploration work as it may assist with vectoring in on more economically significant zones within the system. A proper understanding of lithologies, structural controls and alteration styles characterizing this system would require future diamond drilling work but given the grades returned during this program, this is not recommended at this time. Any future follow-up work should begin with alteration mapping of the area using NIR spectrometry technology and a thorough study of the existing soil geochemical database and, If warranted, a subsequent deeper penetrating IP-RES survey.

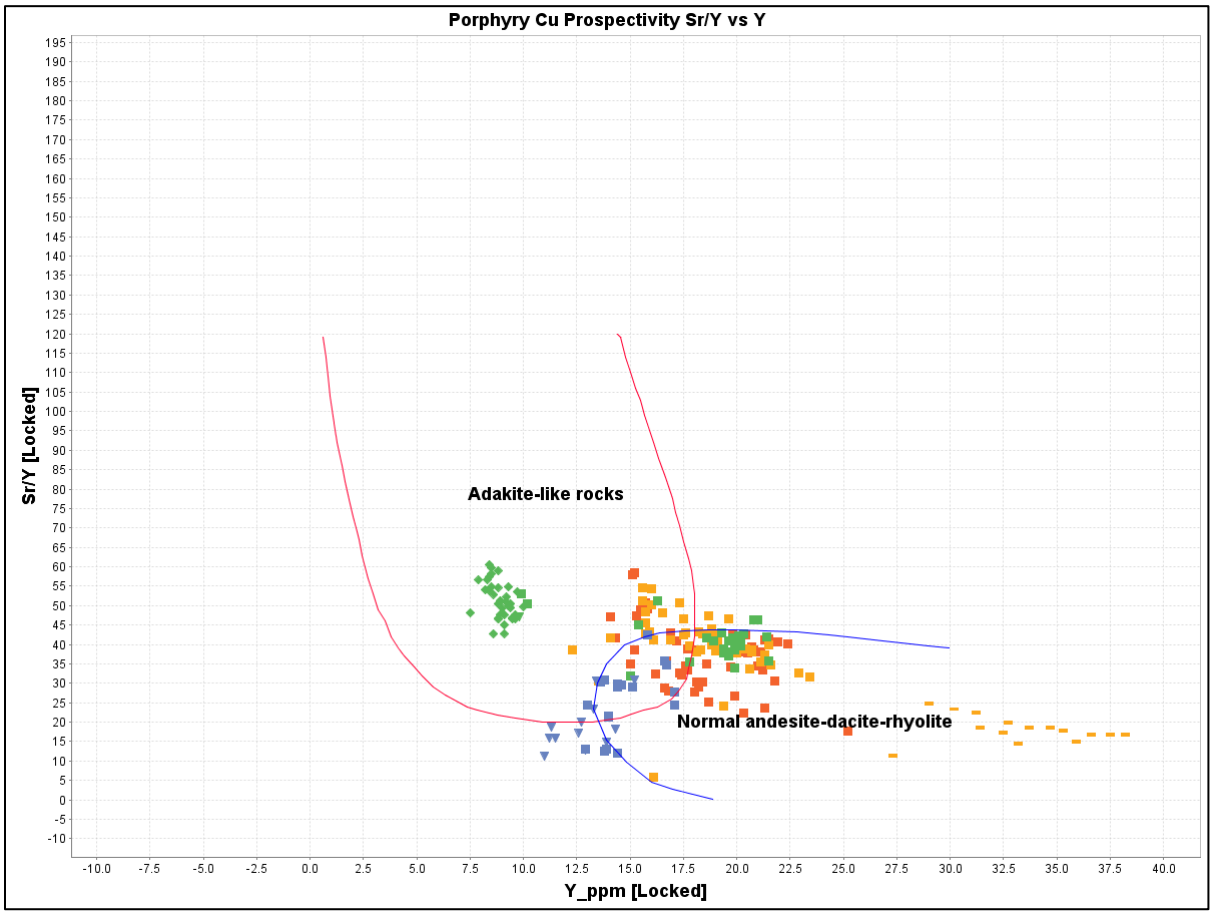


Figure 27: Porphyry prospectivity diagram showing a series of Trachy-Andesitic to Alkali Basalts (primarily unit 3) sampled from TOODEU23RAB003 carry a geochemical signature of that of adakite-like rocks. Note, this cluster tends to carry Cu-Au mineralization (Richards et al., 2012).

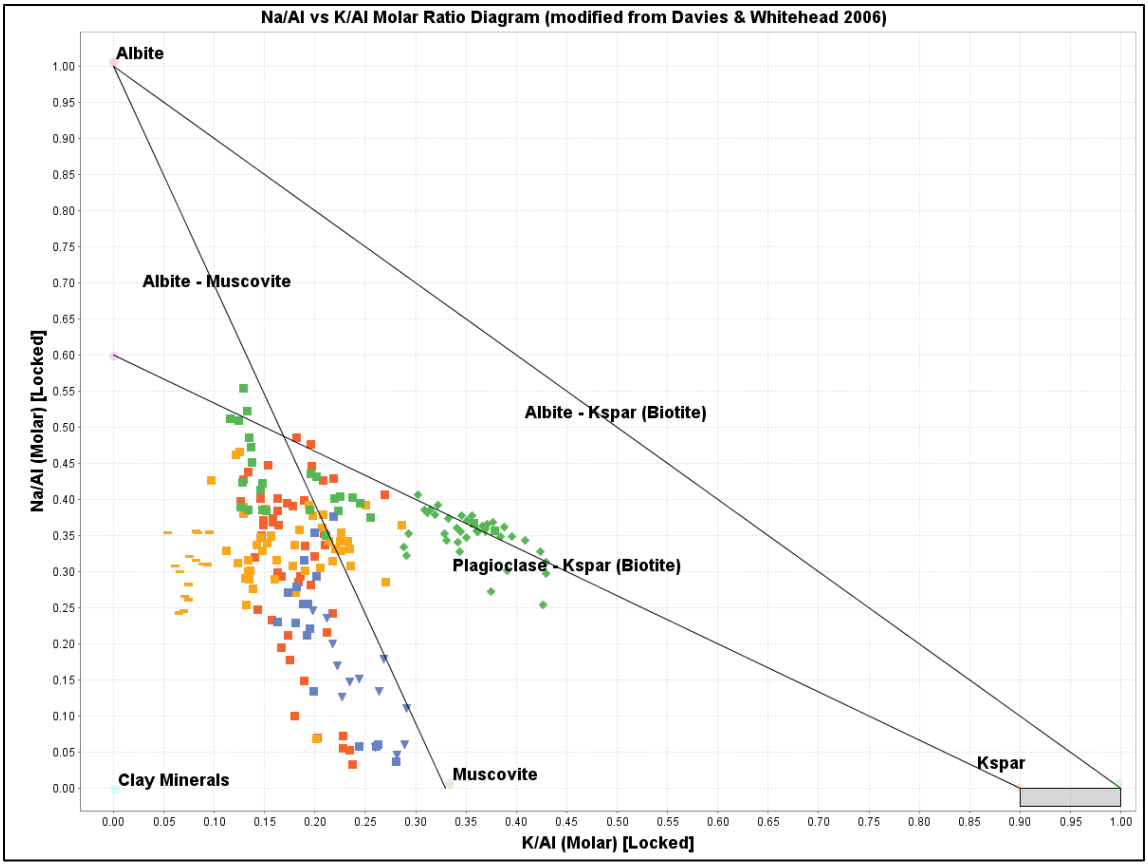


Figure 28: Na/Al vs K/Al molar ratio diagram showing a potassic character in adakite-like rocks sampled from TOODEU23RAB003.

Several geochemical and geophysical (Figure 9) characteristics of the Deux target and surrounding area suggest the potential for a structural or intrusion hosted gold target with a broader associated alteration aureole. Figure 29 and Figure 30 use the chlorite carbonate pyrite index, the Ishikawa alteration index and the MDRU lateral porphyry index to show a set of three structures which converge to the north of the Deux target drill area. Although all three structures are characterized by varying degrees of each alteration signature, the confluence of these structures is marked by a broad CCPI signature. This alteration signature then decreases in strength along each structure with distance from the triple junction.

Unit 4 (described above) is known to contain anomalous Ti and appears to be represented by two titanium soil anomalies on the southern edges of the drill area (Figure 30). A third occurrence of this unit (marked in Figure 29 and Figure 30) appears to exist at the confluence of the previously described structures. Many gold targets in the White Gold District are known to be structurally controlled regardless of their deposit model. Assuming this unit is indeed intrusive in nature, and potentially structurally controlled, it would be prudent for future exploration programs to investigate this area to the north. Alteration signatures, structural intersections, and the potential existence of intrusive bodies are all encouraging factors that may assist in the identification of any potential concealed mineralized bodies that may be present on the property.

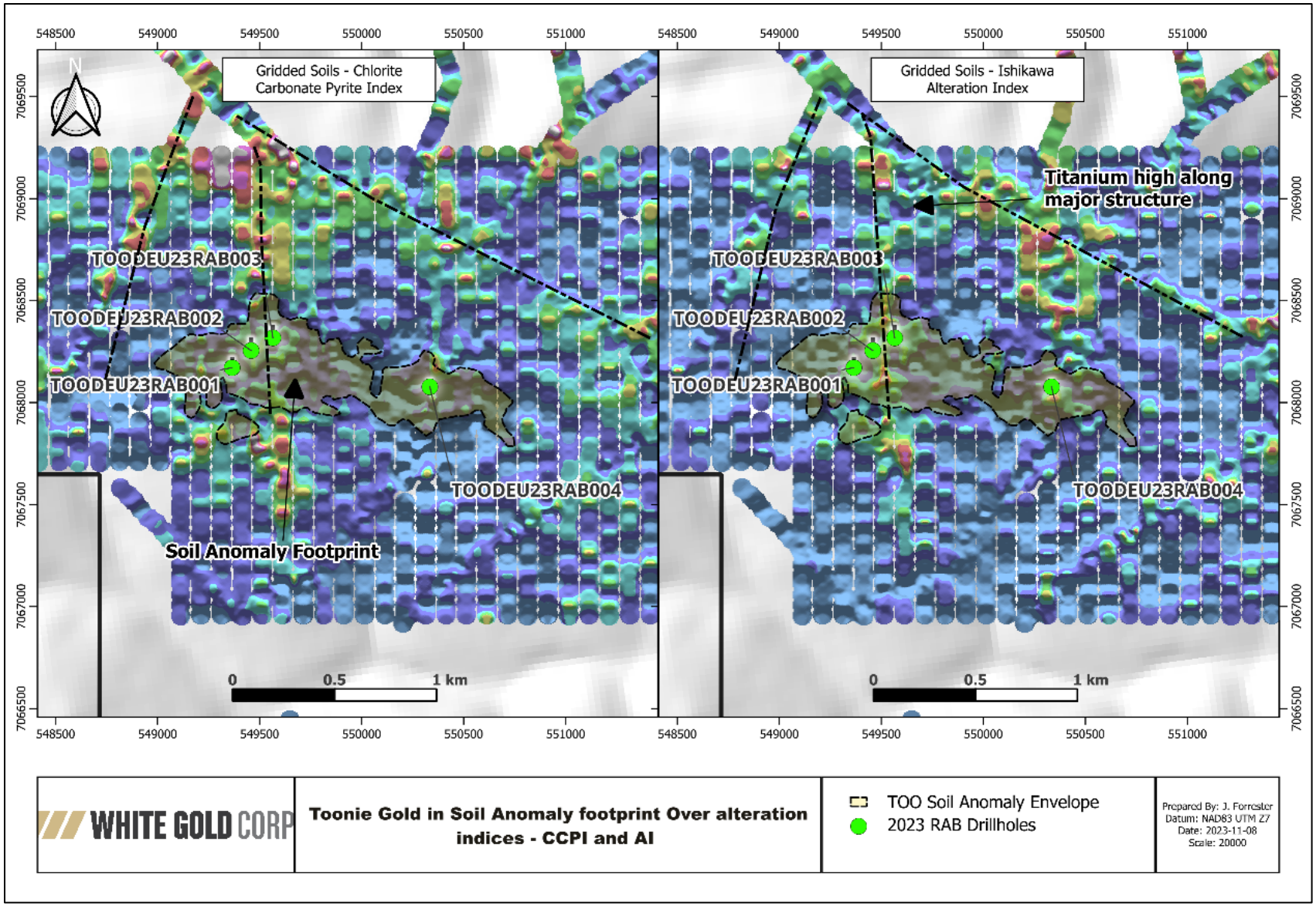


Figure 29: Gridded soils over Deux target showing Chlorite Carbonate Pyrite and Ishikawa alteration indices.

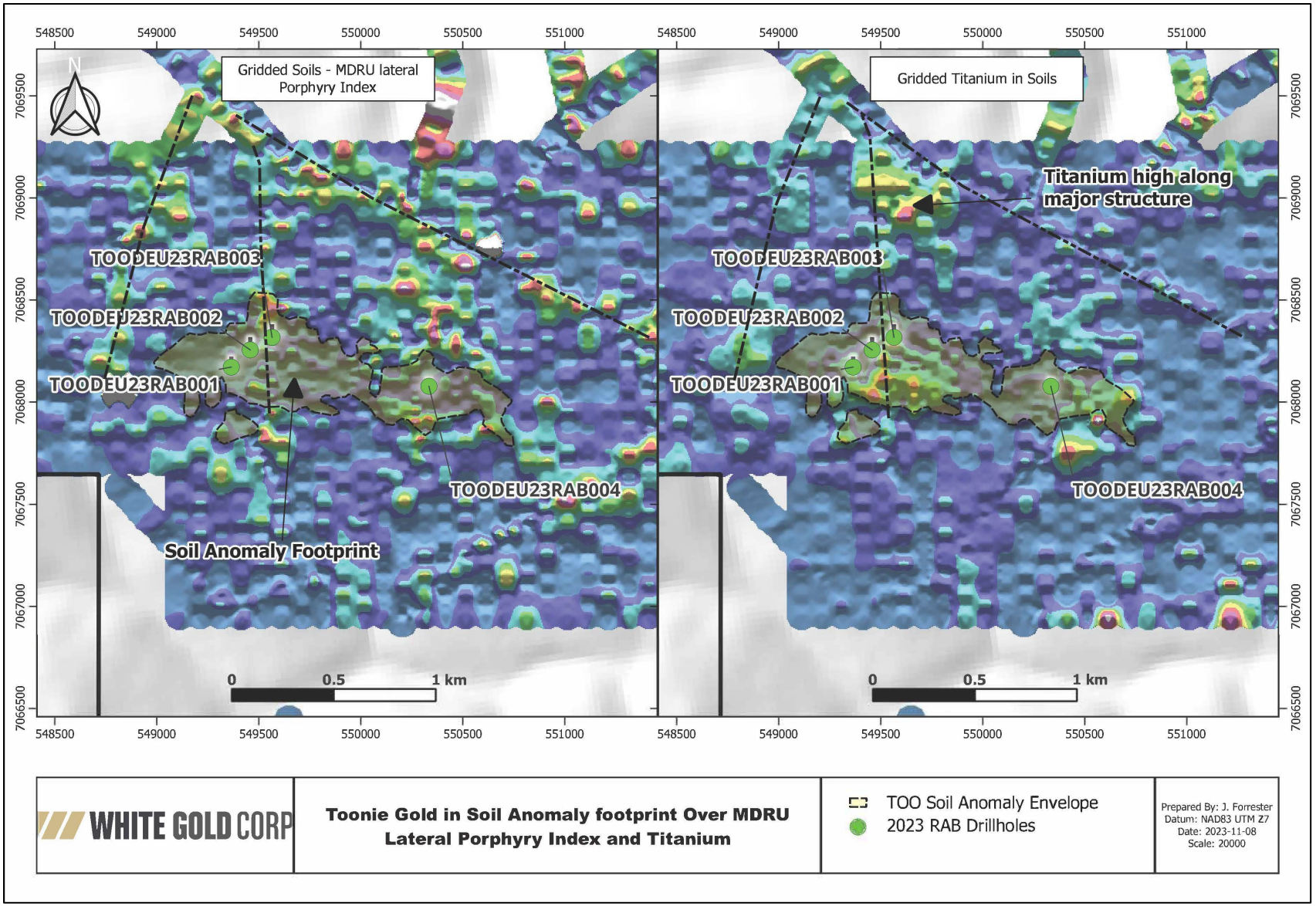


Figure 30: Gridded soils over Deux target showing the MDRU Lateral Porphyry Index and Titanium.

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9. Statement of Expenditures

A total of $168,614.23 was spent on the 2023 Toonie field exploration program. Of these expenditures, $137,985.97 are expected to qualify as eligible "Target Evaluation" cost incursions for Yukon mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) funding. A summary of expenditures is shown in Table 7 and a comprehensive breakdown can be found in appendix IV.

Table 7: 2023 Toonie exploration expenditures summary.

2023 Toonie Expenditure Summary	TOO Project Total	Total Tax	TOO Project Total with Tax	YMEP Eligible Expenses
1.1: RAB Drilling Production	56,074.98	2,803.75	58,878.73	39,421.55
1.2: Assays and Shipping	10,029.12	1,303.79	11,332.91	11,332.91
1.0: RAB Drilling - Total	**66,104.10**	**4,107.53**	**70,211.63**	**50,754.45**
2.1: Helicopter, Transport, fuel	78,448.56	3,931.54	82,380.09	82,380.09
2.2: Crew Travel Fixed Wing	6,832.81	341.64	7,174.45	0.00
2.0 Helicopter / Fixed Wing Transport for Rab Drilling and Pad Building	**$85,281.37**	**$4,273.18**	**$89,554.54**	**$82,380.09**
3.1: Pad Building Labour	4,784.63	239.23	5,023.86	1,310.00
3.2: Crew Travel/Mobilization	3,642.09	182.10	3,824.20	3,451.43
3.0:Pad Building - Total	**$8,426.72**	**$421.34**	**$8,848.05**	**$4,761.43**
Total 2023 Toonie Expenditure	**$159,812.19**	**$8,802.05**	**$168,614.23**	**$137,895.97**
		YMEP Claim Amount		**$50,000**

10. Statement of Qualifications

I, Joshuah Forrester, do hereby declare that:

1. I am currently assisting with end of season report writing for White Gold Corp.
2. I graduated from Carleton University in 2015 with a B.Sc. Honor's degree in Geology.
3. I have worked as a geologist on and off since 2014, including as a Project Manager for White Gold Corp since 2018.
4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Dated this 13th day of November, 2023
Joshuah Forrester