GroundTruth Exploration

2020

Geochemical, Geophysical and Drone Survey Report

(Soil Sampling, Mag/VLF Survey, Drone LiDAR)

on the

Bonanza (BZA) Property

Dawson, Yukon

Claim Name	Grant Number
Bonanza 1 - 38	YC25731 - 768
Bonanza 39 - 88	YC25839 - 888
BZA 1 - 28	YE20421 - 448

NTS: 1:50,000 Map Sheet 115O/14

UTM: 582900E 7093900N

NAD83 Zone 7

Dawson Mining District

Work Performed Between:
Soil Sampling: July 2nd – Oct 26th, 2020
Mag/VLF: July 2nd – 20th, 2020
Drone LiDAR: Aug 1st - 5th, 2020

Prepared for White Gold Corporation
By GroundTruth Exploration

Written By: Matthew Hanewich
November 23, 2020

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

Summary

In the 2020 season, White Gold Corp. commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Ltd. of Dawson, Yukon to perform soil sampling, ground magnetics and VLF-EM and drone LiDAR surveys on their Bonanza property. A total of 3643 soil samples, 158.7 line-kms of ground mag/VLF and 5.5 km^2 of LiDAR coverage was carried out.

The Bonanza property is in the central-western part of Yukon, approximately 9km southeast of Dawson and east of the Yukon River. The center of the property is located at UTM 582900E 7093900N. The property is bordered on the western side by Bonanza Creek, an extremely productive placer gold mining drainage.

Soil sampling results associate gold with several elements on the Bonanza property including As, Mo and Pb. There is a NW-SE trend observed in Au, As and Mo which exhibit similar patterns. Lead however, is sparser and has a less definitive trend in most of the sampling area but still exhibits minor NW-SE trends.

The VLF data shows 2 differently oriented lineations in most of the grid area. One is trending N-S and the other E-W. The magnetics interpretation shows a large N-S low on the west side of the property. This large structure appears to be dextrally offsetting the various rock types, and it is more apparent in the high magnetic areas. The magnetics first vertical derivative plot appears to have some similarly oriented lineaments to the VLF survey plot.

The LiDAR has provided an accurate digital elevation model (DEM) of the area covered. There are some apparent surface lineaments running NW-SE across the drone area.

The soil sampling results confirm and extend geochemical trends already recognized on the Bonanza property from historical soils. The ground geophysics is useful for identifying large structures and which may explain the NW-SE geochemical trends. The apparent lineaments on the LiDAR surface are at a similar orientation to the trends seen in the soil geochemistry. The large N-S trending feature in the magnetics on the west side of the property may be associated with smaller resultant structures trending NW-SE. The dominant foliation observed in the 2018 RAB drilling optical televiewer surveys was striking 115 degrees, similar to the geochemical trends observed in the 2020 soils. These foliation planes may have been the structures activated by the interpreted dextral N-S offset.

Total cost for the 2020 Bonanza project is $235,255.31. The total eligible amount to claim for the YMEP program is $211,130.59.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

Appendices and contents are included as separate digital files.

Appendix I: Soil Sample Descriptions and Assay, and Certificates

Appendix II: Mag/VLF data and Report

Appendix III: Drone LiDAR Data

Introduction

In the 2020 season, White Gold Corp. commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Ltd. ("GroundTruth") of Dawson, Yukon to perform soil sampling, ground magnetics and VLF-EM, and drone LiDAR surveys on their Bonanza property. A total of 3643 soil samples, 158.7 line-kms of ground mag/VLF and 5.5 km2 of LiDAR coverage was carried out.

Soil samples were prepped in Whitehorse, YT and analyzed in Vancouver, BC by Bureau Veritas.

Results and interpretation of these surveys form the basis of this report. Appendices to this report are attached as digital files.

Location and Access

The Bonanza property is located in the central-western part of Yukon, approximately 9km southeast of Dawson City (Figure 1) and east of the Yukon River. The center of the property is located at UTM 582900E 7093900N. The property is bordered on the western side by Bonanza Creek, an extremely productive placer gold mining drainage.

The property is located in an unglaciated region of the Dawson Range. Elevations range from 420m to 1040m. Vegetation is typical of the boreal forest with mixed white and black spruce forests in valley bottoms, stunted black spruce and moss mat forests underlain by permafrost on north facing slopes and as elevation increases, transitioning into moss, talus and felsenmeer with increasing elevation. The typical climate of the area is moderate precipitaiton, warm summers, and cold winters.

Access to the property is by the year-round Bonanza Creek road from Dawson City. Dawson is the nearest supply center, and all personnel were mobilized from Dawson to the property for the 2020 field season.

Claims

The Bonanza gold project is registered in the Dawson Mining District on 1:50000 NTS map sheet 115O/14. It encompasses 2245 hectares and is composed of 116 claims (Figure 2). A summary of the claims is shown in the table below. A full list of claims can be found in Appendix I.

Table 1: Claims Summary

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry	No. of Claims
Bonanza 1 - 38	YC25731 - 768	3/3/2019	38
Bonanza 39 - 88	YC25839 - 888	3/4/2019	50
BZA 1 - 28	YE20421 - 448	2/15/2022	28

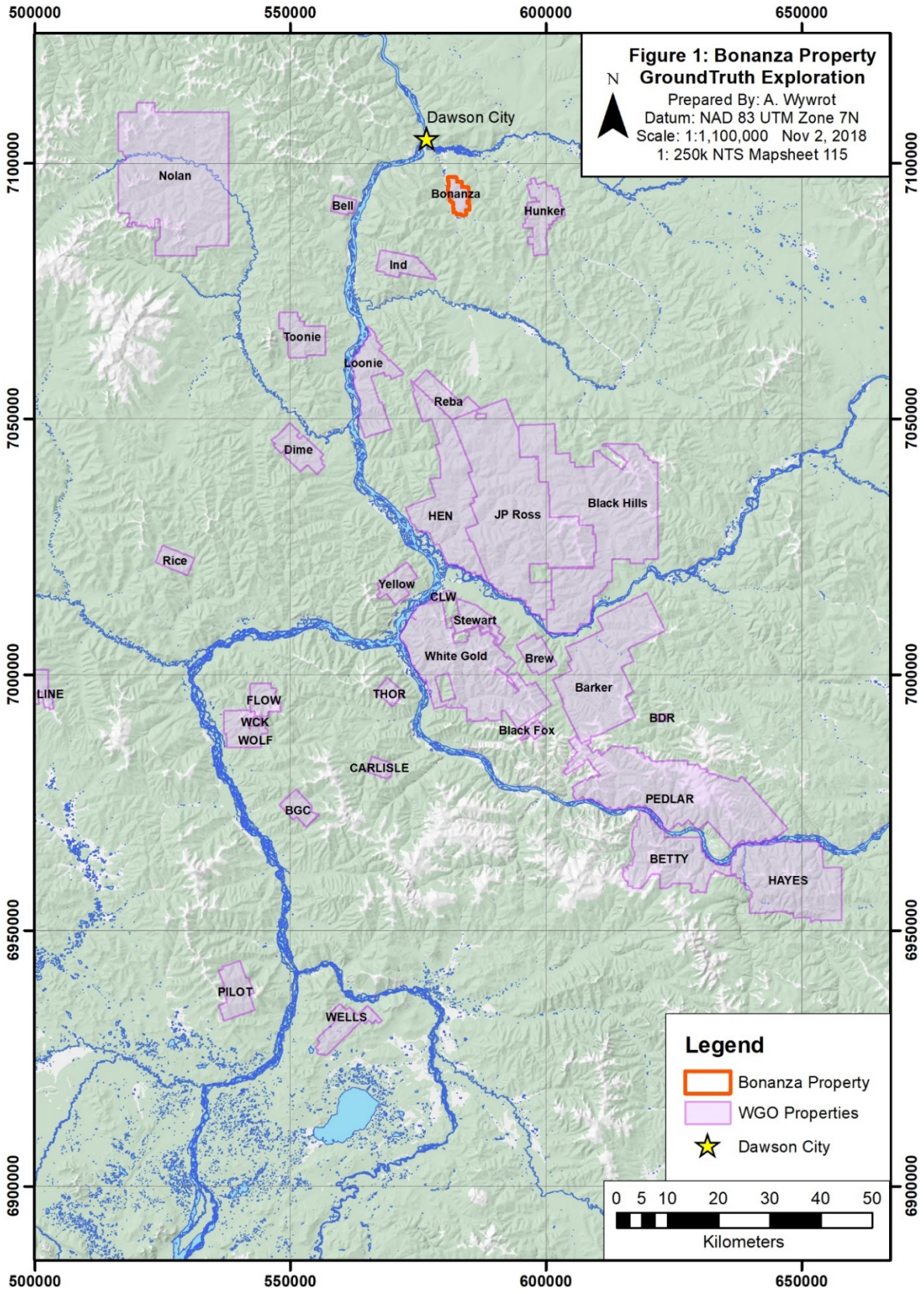

Figure 1: Bonanza Location Map

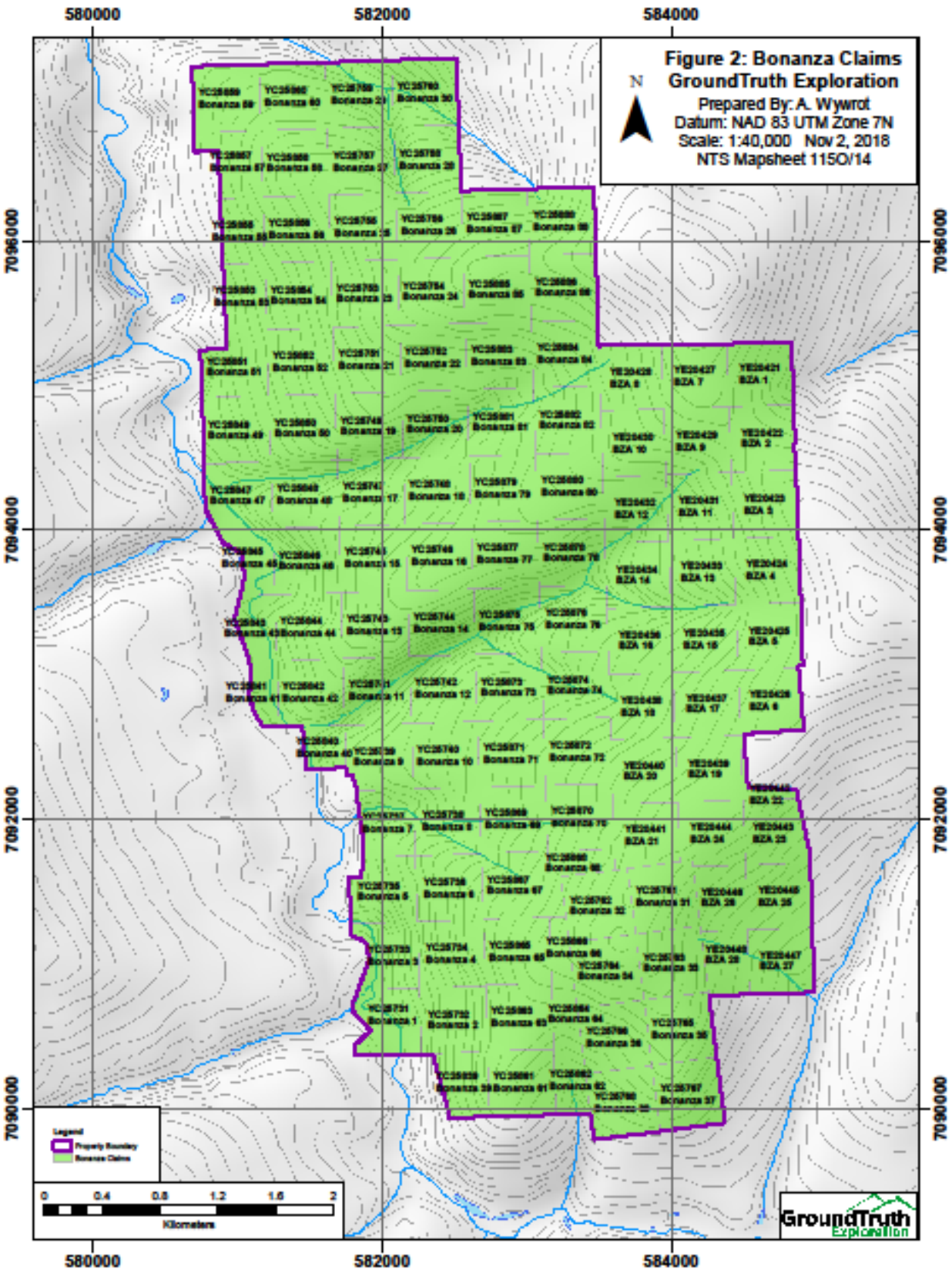

Figure 2: Bonanza Claims Map

History and Previous Work

The Bonanza property was staked by Shawn Ryan in 2003 to cover a NNW trending aeromagnetic lineament interpreted to be the northern continuation of the Buckland shear zone associated with the Lone Star Mine approximately 5 kilometers SE from the southern tip of the Bonanza claims. Between 2004 and 2005, a geological mapping and line-cutting program was completed on the property. In the period between 2007 and 2014, approximately 2200 soil samples were collected on the property and a UAV drone orthophotography survey was completed.

The Bonanza claims had a change of ownership in 2016 when they were purchased by White Gold Corp.

The 2017 exploration on Bonanza was contracted to GroundTruth by White Gold Corp. This consisted of 1147 soil samples, 141 GT Probe samples, and 251 line-kms of DIGHEM airborne geophysics. Anomalous gold in soil results are encouraging. Mineralization in bedrock was not observed from the GT Probe so it is difficult to interpret the source of the anomalous gold values.

In 2018, White Gold Corp. commissioned GroundTruth to perform soil sampling, GT Probe sampling, induced polarization (IP)- resistivity surveys and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling on the Bonanza property. A total of 419 soil samples, 160 GT Probe samples, 2075 line meters of IP-Resistivity survey and 5 RAB drill holes (445 meters of drilling) were completed in the 2018 field season.

Geology

Regional Geology

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

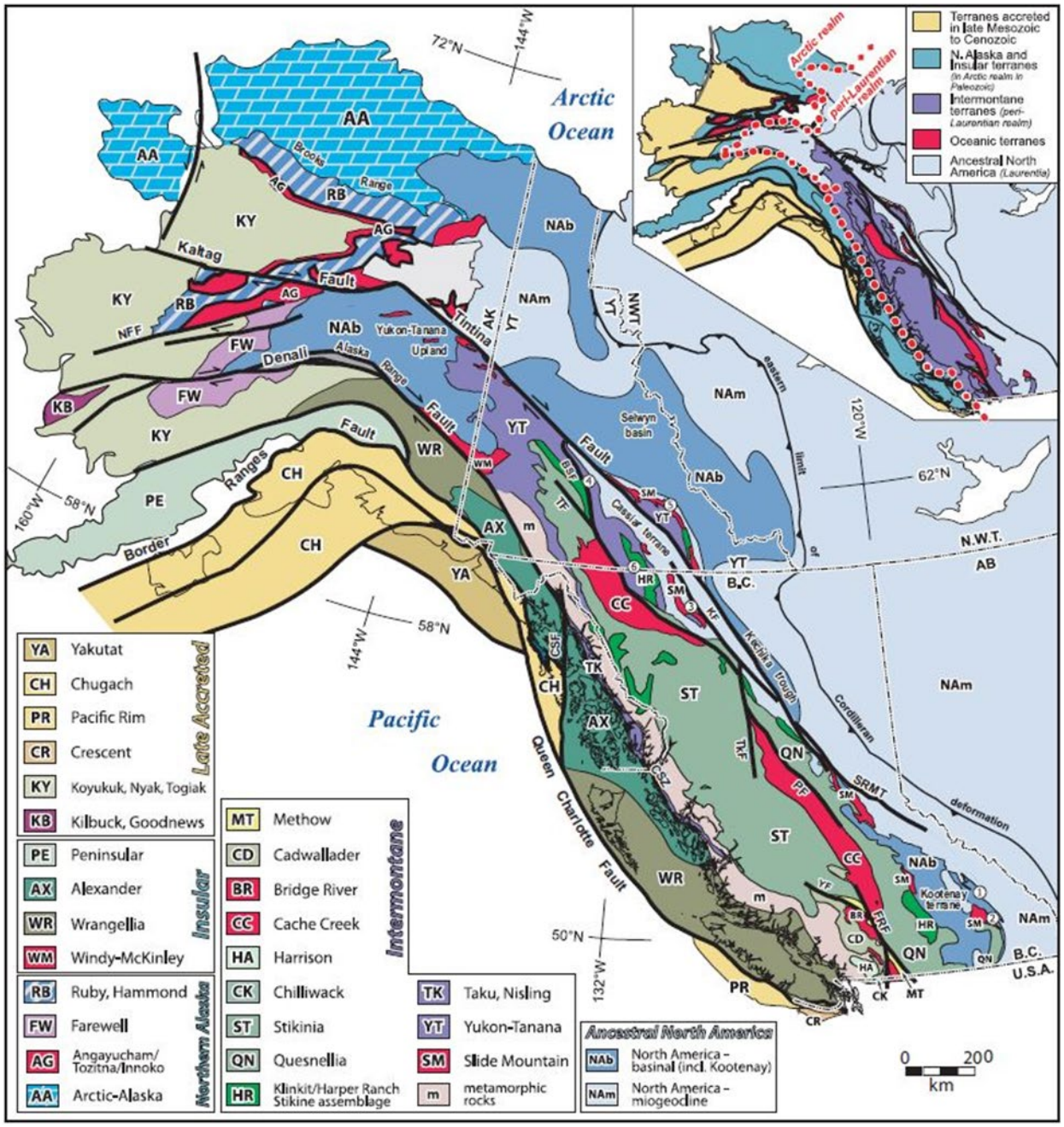

Figure 3: Regional Geology Map

The region underwent ductile (D1/D2) deformation associated with amphibolite facies metamorphism during the Late Permian Klondike orogeny. This event was associated with the accretion of the YT to Laurentia and associated closure of the Slide Mountain Ocean and obduction of ophiolitic slices of the Slide Mountain terrane (SM). 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 SM terrane, and the emplacement of

felsic to ultramafic intrusions. This transitioned into a period of regional uplift and exhumation and is associated with dominantly east-west oriented sinistral faults, localized north-northwest vergent folds, and high angle reverse faults (D4). This period of deformation spans the ductile to brittle transition and are associated, particularly the E-W sinistral faults, with 'orogenic' style gold mineralization throughout the White Gold District and Klondike. Figure 4 below shows a correlation chart for the major tectonic, structural, magmatic, and mineralizing events in the west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska.

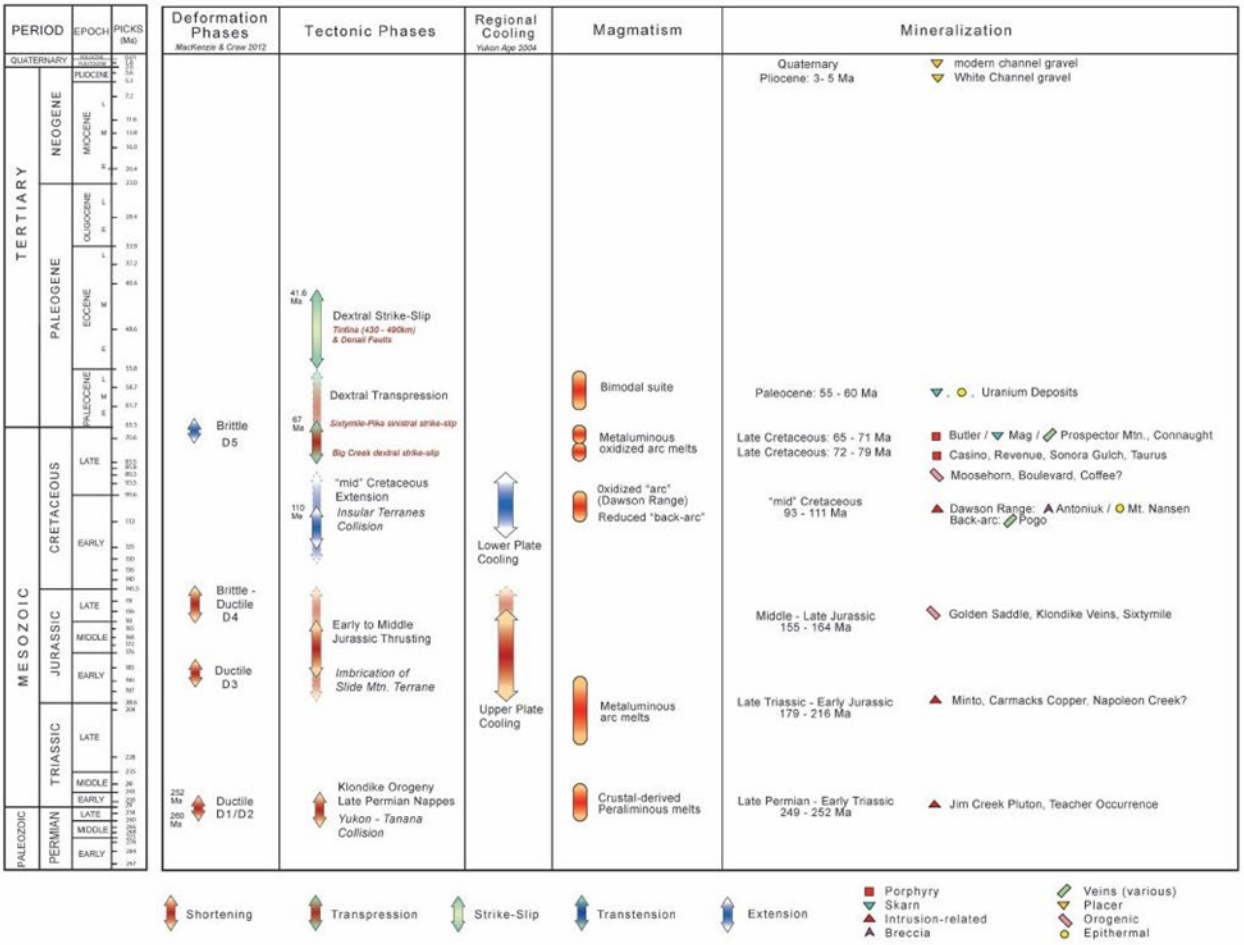

Figure 4: Correlation chart for major events occurring in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska (Allan et al., 2012)

Renewed northeast dipping subduction under the continental margin during the Late Cretaceous led to renewed magmatism across the YT and is associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions of the Dawson Range batholith and felsic-mafic volcanic rocks of the Mount Nansen suite. The Early Cretaceous arc activity ceased around 99Ma, at which point it stepped farther inboard and is associated with intrusive suites in the Selwyn Basin (i.e. Tombstone suite, etc.). This lull in magmatism was associated with the formation of the Indian River Formation, a coarse clastic sedimentary package deposited in an alluvial/fluvial to shallow marine setting that records approximately 40Ma 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, Golden Saddle). 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 a 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 (Gibson, 2014).

Property Geology

The property is underlain by rocks of the Permian to Devonian Klondike Schist which comprises a strongly deformed assemblage of metamorphosed volcanic, volcaniclastic and associated meta-intrusive rocks underlain by variably carbonaceous quartzites, schists with minor marble bands of the Devonian Snowcap Assemblage (Figure 5).

2020 Exploration Program and Results

Soil Sampling

Between July 2nd and October 26th of the 2020 season there was intermittent soil sampling on the Bonanza property. There was a total of 3643 samples collected for assay. Soil sample descriptions, assay results and assay certificates are provided in Appendix I.

Methods and Procedures

Field technicians navigated to sample sites using handheld GPS units. A C-Horizon soil sample is collected using an Eijklcamp brand hand auger at a depth of between 20cm and 110cm. Where necessary, in rocky or frozen ground, a mattock is used to obtain the sample. Photos are taken of the sample site 5m from the sample hole with the auger inserted. Typically, 400 to 500 g of soil is placed in a pre-labeled bag. An aluminum metal tag inscribed with the sample identification number is attached to a rock or branch in a visible area at the sample site along with a length of pink flagging tape. A field duplicate sample is taken once for every 25 samples. The GPS location of the sample site is recorded with a Garmin 60cx or 76cx GPS device in UTM NAD 83 format, and the waypoint is labeled with the project name and the sample identification number. A weather-proof handheld device equipped with a barcode scanner is used in the field to record the descriptive attributes of the sample collected, including sample identification number, soil colour, soil horizon, slope, sample depth, ground and tree vegetation, sample quality, and any other relevant information.

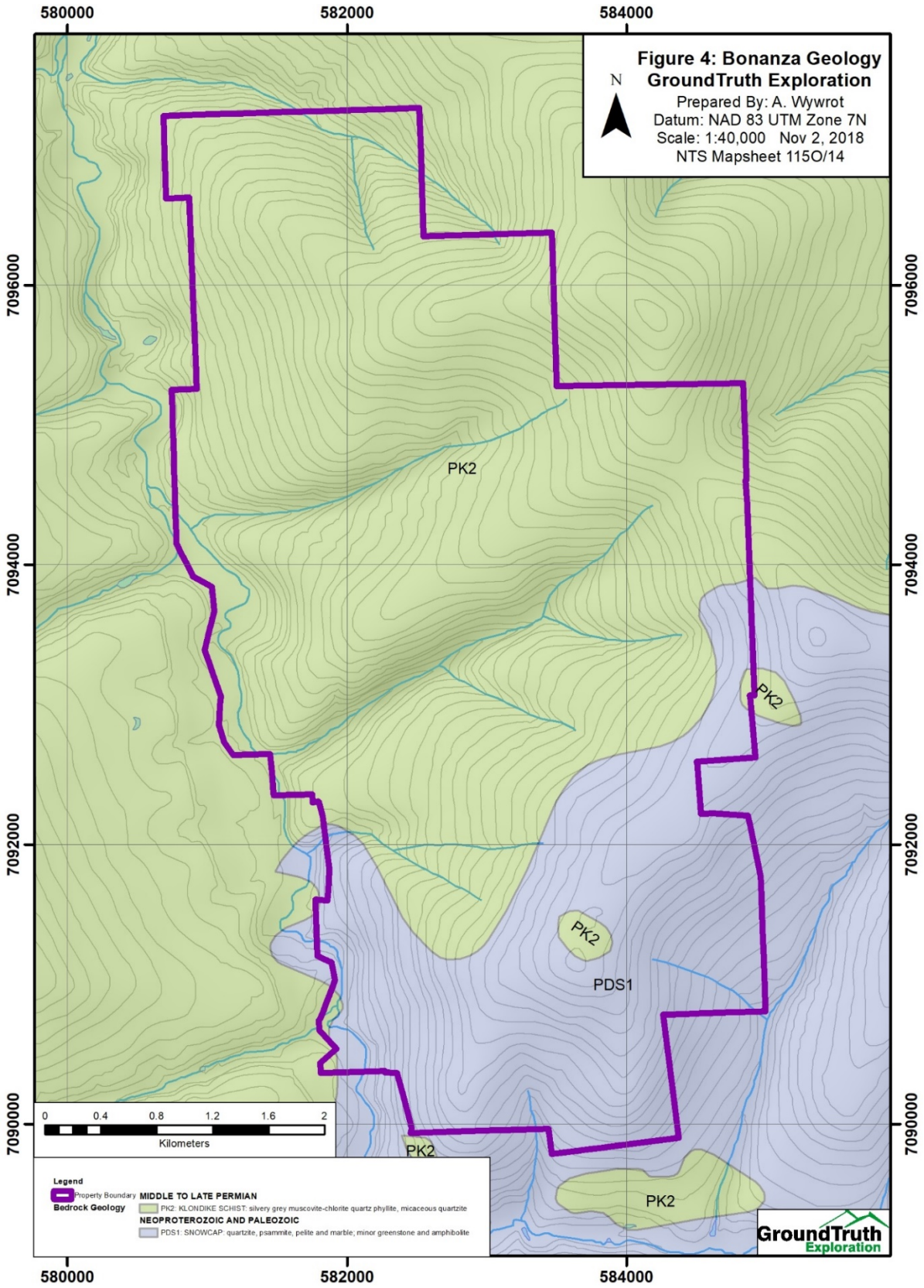

Figure 5: Bonanza Property Geology

Analysis

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

Results

Gold seems to be associated with several elements on the Bonanza property including As, Mo and Pb. There are two NW-SE trends observed in Au, As and Mo which exhibit similar patterns (Figures 6, 7, 8 respectively). At south end of the property, the surface trend is approximately 310°, the north end seems to be approximately 340°. Lead however, is sparser and has a less definitive trend in most of the sampling area but still exhibits minor NW-SE trends. There is also an area of increased Pb concentration between claim Bonanza 24 and claim Bonanza 33, at the southeast part of the property (Figure 9).

Ground Mag/VLF Survey

A total of 158.7-line kms of ground magnetics and VLF-EM surveys were carried out over the Bonanza property claims between July 2nd and 20th. The data and report can be found in Appendix II.

Theory

Very Low Frequency (VLF)

Very Low Frequency Electromagnetics (VLF) is a geophysical ground probing technology that uses powerful remote radio transmitters set up in different parts of the world for military submarine communications. In radio communications terminology, VLF means very low frequency, about 15 to 25 kHz, while relative to frequencies generally used in geophysical exploration, these are very high frequencies. The radiated field from a remote VLF transmitter, propagating over a uniform or horizontally layered earth and measured on the earth's surface, consists of a vertical electric field component and a horizontal magnetic field component each perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

These radio transmitters are very powerful and induce electric currents in conductive bodies thousands of kilometers away. Under normal conditions, the fields produced are relatively uniform in the far-field at a significant distance (hundreds of kilometers) from the transmitters. The induced currents produce secondary magnetic fields that can be detected at the surface through the deviation of the normal radiated field.

VLF is used in many applications, including mineral exploration, water exploration and more. In mineral exploration, VLF data are used to map geologic structure, including the apparent dip of the fault and shear zones. The data can be interpreted to identify the dip of these structures for reliable drilling. Data are also used to identify conductive ground which might correspond to sulphide or clay rich concentrations. A third application is to map overburden in preparation for drilling and further sampling. All these features have electrical contrasts with surrounding rocks, tending to be more electrically

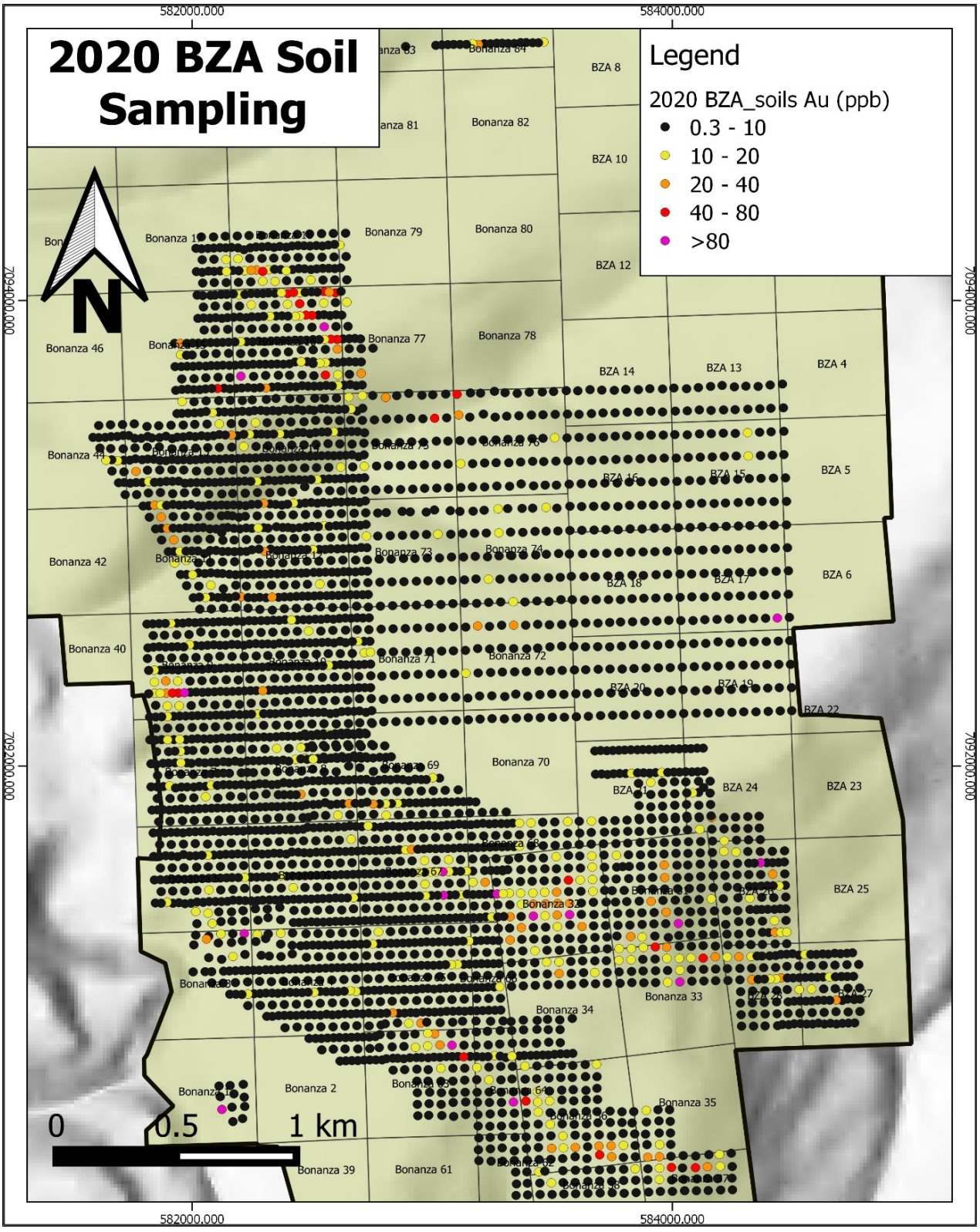

Figure 6: Soil Sampling Au Results

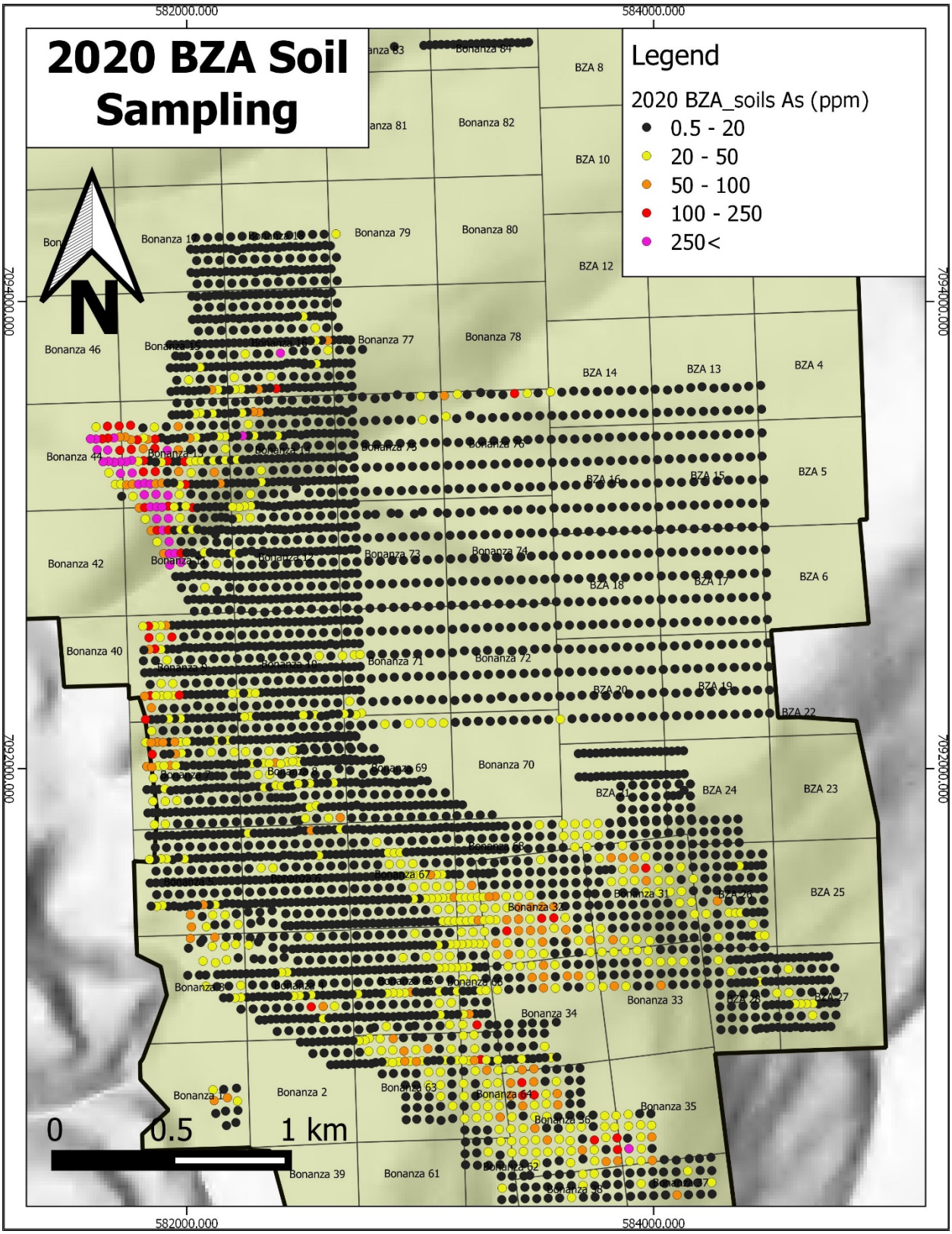

Figure 7: Soil Sampling Arsenic Results

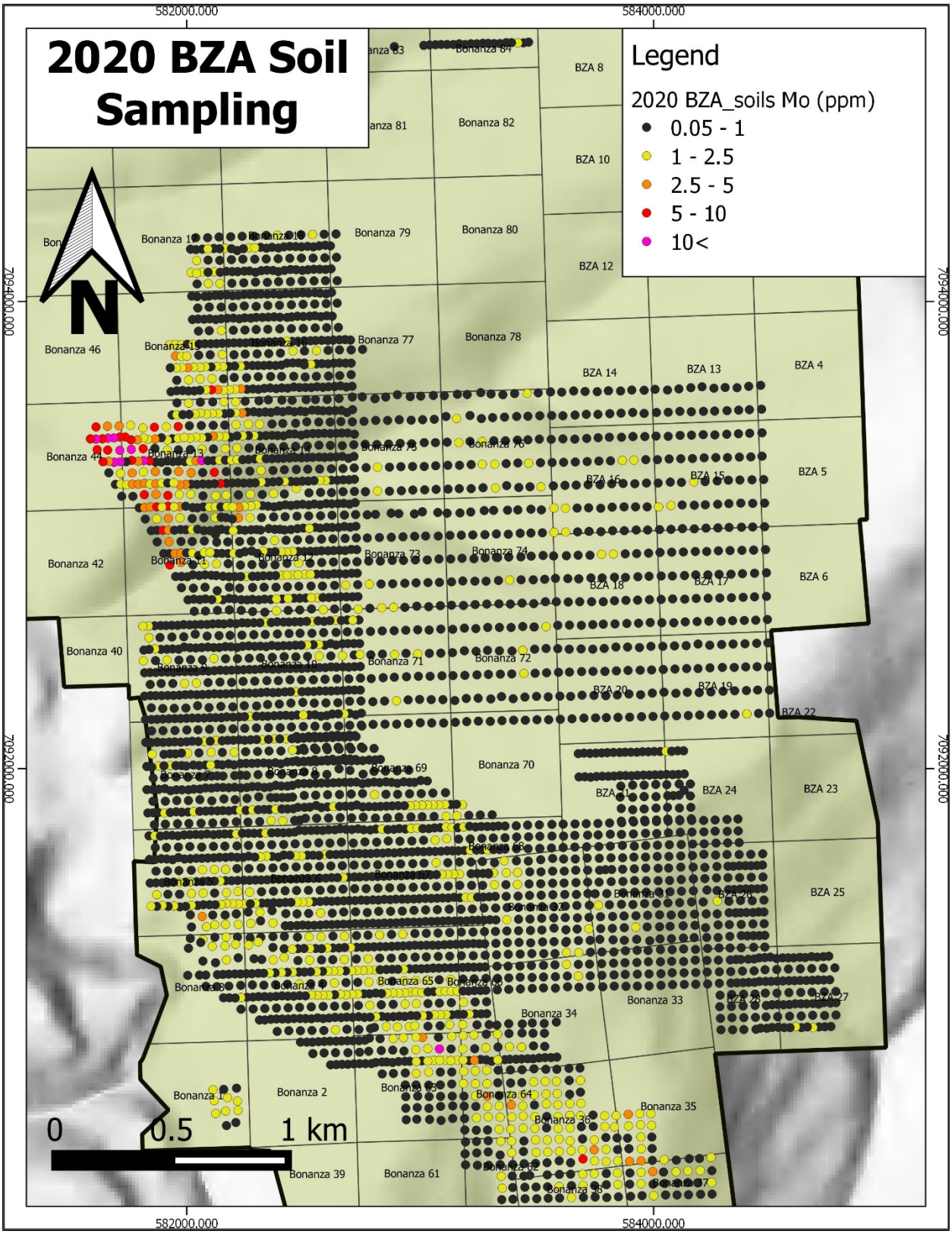

Figure 8: Soil Sampling Mo Results

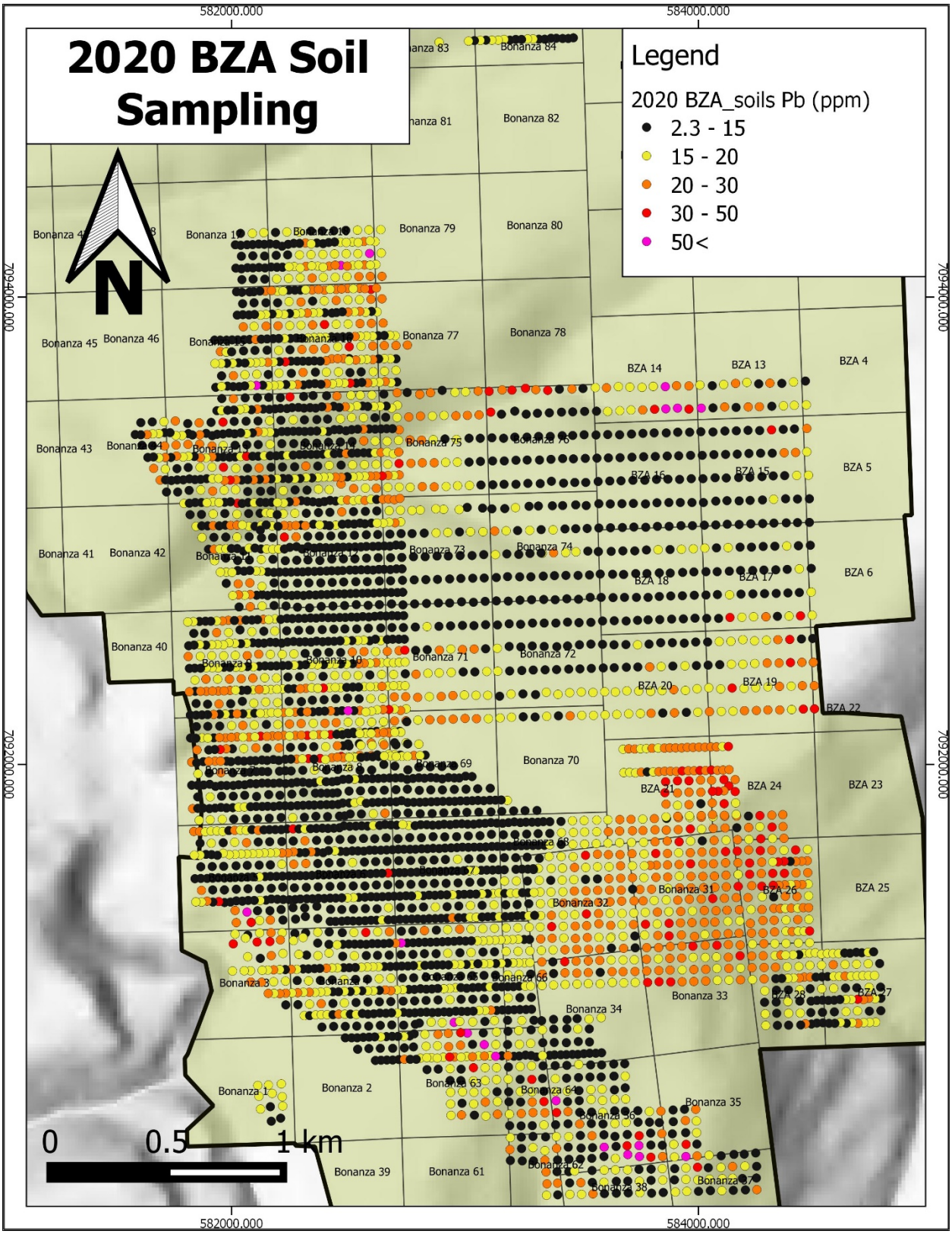

Figure 9: Soil Sampling Pb Results

conductive or resistive and are reasonable targets. The depth of investigation is controlled by the electrical "Skin-Depth" of the local geology. It varies from shallow to in some cases >100m depending upon the overall background resistivity of the subsurface. Typically, 20-75 meters can be expected. Conductive overburden suppresses signals, and depth penetration may be severely limited at times. VLF works best where rocks are resistive, and overburden is minimal or is highly resistive.

The data include in-phase and out-of-phase signals as a percentage of the total field, horizontal component (x), horizontal component (y), and field strength in pT. The electrical conductivity of rocks can be modelled by the inversion of VLF data.

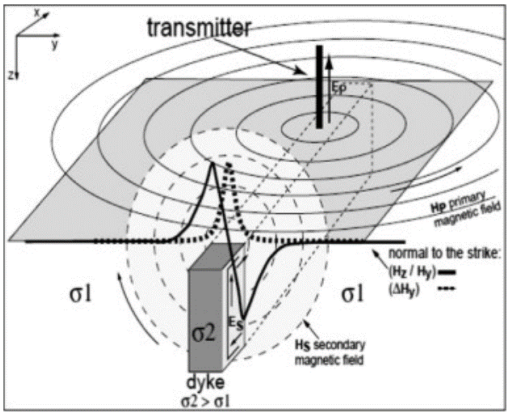

Figure 10: Theory of VLF Data Collection

Magnetics

Magnetics is the most widely used geophysical method for gold, diamond, platinum group metals and base metal exploration. Measurements of the magnetic field contain information about subsurface variations in magnetic susceptibility. Data can be acquired from the air (planes, satellites), on the ground (stationary, moving platforms, marine) and underground (boreholes, tunnels). The measurements record the sum of Earth's field and fields induced in magnetic materials. More magnetic (i.e. susceptible) materials have stronger induced fields. Removing Earth's field from the observations yields anomalous fields that can be interpreted in terms of where magnetic material lies and its susceptibility and shape. Processed data are presented as maps or profiles, and advanced processing, involving inversion, yields parametric structures or 3D models of the subsurface susceptibility distribution.

Magnetic surveying is extremely versatile and can be applied in many areas in the geosciences including geologic mapping and mineral exploration. In gold exploration, magnetics helps in direct detection of associated mineralization and for mapping large- and local-scale structure (faults, dikes, and shear zones).

To a first approximation, the Earth's magnetic field resembles a large dipolar source with a negative pole in the northern hemisphere and a positive pole in the southern hemisphere. The dipole is offset from the center of the earth and is also tilted. The north magnetic pole at the surface of the earth is approximately at Melville Island, Nunavut. The field at any location on the Earth is generally described in terms described of magnitude $|B|$, declination D and inclination I as illustrated below.

When the magnetic source field is applied to earth materials it causes the material to become magnetized. Magnetization is dipole moment per unit volume. This is a vector quantity because a dipole has a strength and a direction. Because Earth's field is different at different locations on the earth, then the same object gets magnetized differently depending on where it is situated. Consequently, magnetic data from a steel drum buried at the north pole will be very different from that from a drum buried at the equator.

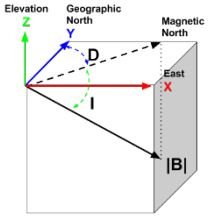

Figure 11: Illustration of Magnetic Measurements

Methods and Procedures

Data is acquired using GEM-19 portable VLF systems supplemented by a high-sensitivity Overhauser magnetometer. The Overhauser magnetometers have the advantages of low power consumption (lighter or longer lifetime battery), faster sampling as the electron-proton coupling can happen even as measurements are being taken. The magnetometer has an absolute accuracy of about +/- 0.01nT. Along with basic GPS tracking, GEM provides a navigation feature with the real-time coordinate transformation to UTM and the local grid. Operators can define a complete survey on PC and download points to the magnetometer via a RS-232 serial port.

During the survey, a GEM-19 magnetometer is set up as the base station to collect data for correction and removing of unwanted noise arising from solar and atmospheric activity.

Total coverage of the survey block amounted 15310 readings at about 10m station spacing. The survey lines are in an azimuthal direction of E-W (NE 90°) with a line spacing of 100m. The in-phase and out-of-phase (quadrature) signals were measured as percentage of total field for three frequencies. The VLF transmitter frequencies used are presented in figures with the data contained in the Geophysical report in Appendix II.

Results

The VLF data shows 2 differently oriented (VLF low-blue) lineations in most of the grid area. One is trending N-S and the other E-W (Figure 12).

The magnetics interpretation shows a large N-S low on the west side of the property (Figure 13 &14). This large structure appears to be dextrally offsetting the various rock types, and it is more apparent in the high magnetic areas (red, pink). The magnetics first vertical derivative plot (Figure 14) appears to have similarly oriented magnetic lows as the VLF lows in Figure 12. Although, the smaller magnetic low features are less pronounced in the 1VD data than the VLF data. The magnetic data accentuates the large N-S feature on the west side of the property.

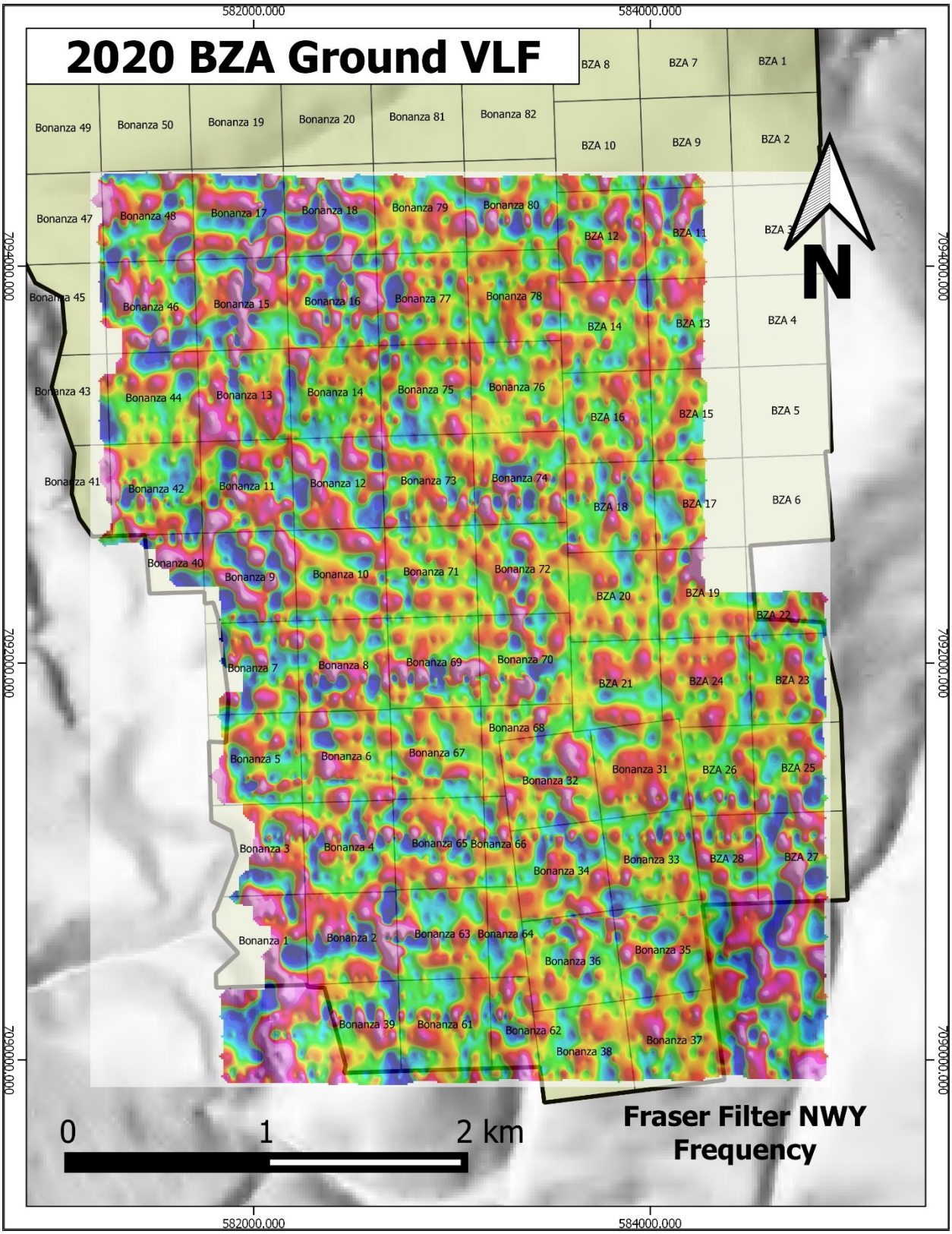

Figure 12: Fraser filter of 16.4 kHz Norway frequency – VLF Survey (high-pink, low-blue)

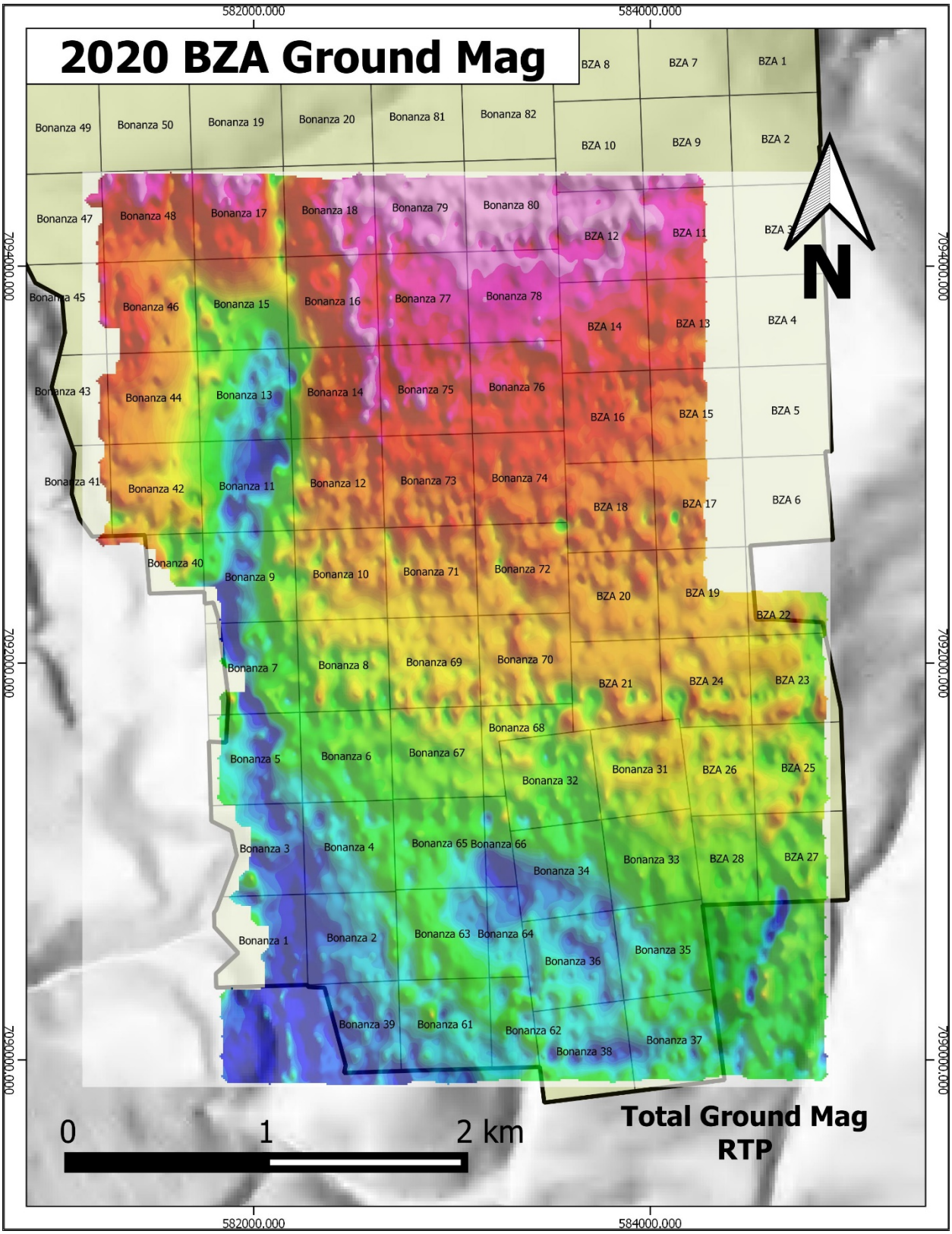

Figure 13: Total Magnetic Intensity (high-pink, low-blue)

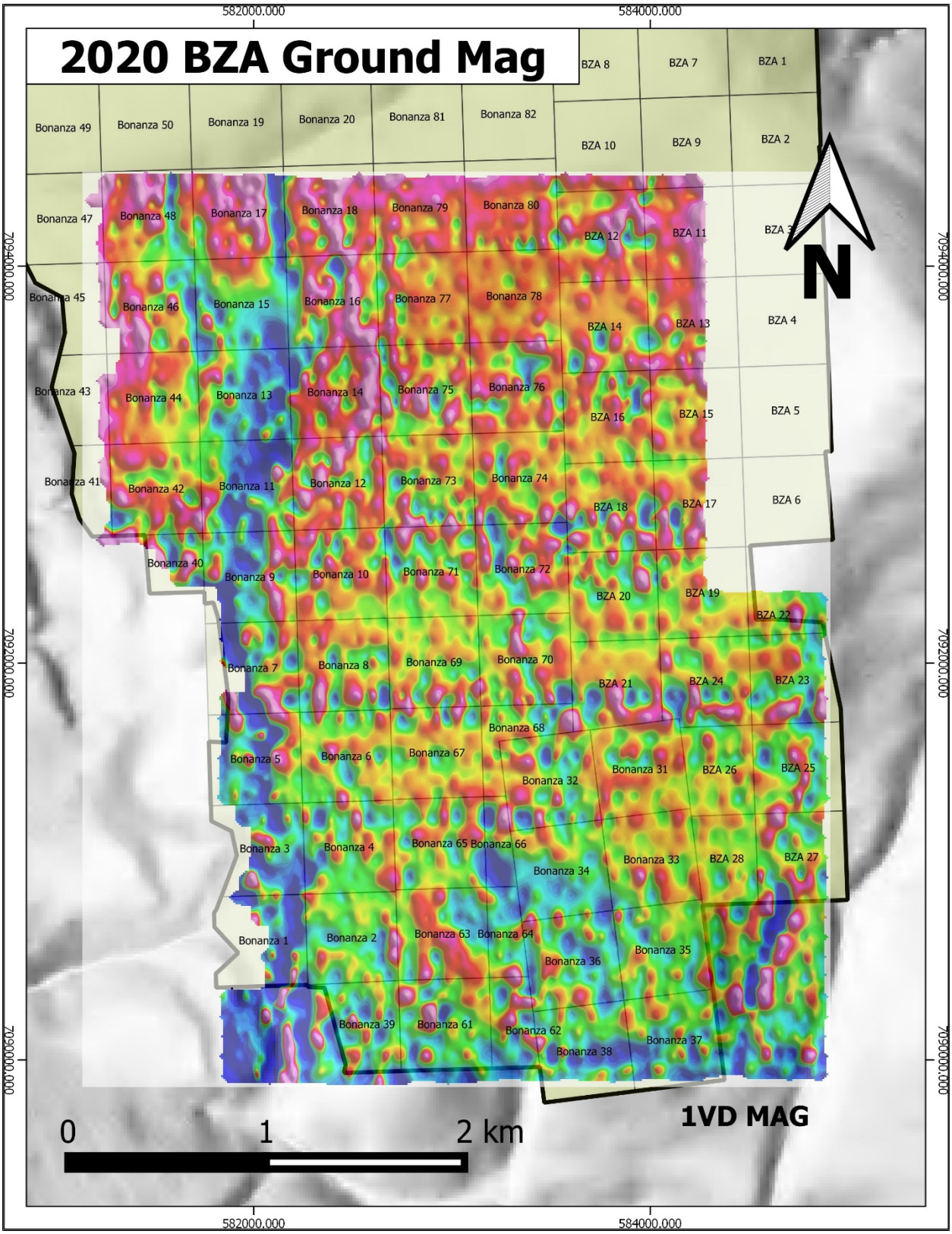

Figure 14: Ground Magnetics First Vertical Derivative (high-pink, low-blue)

Drone LiDAR Survey

There was 5.5km^2 of LiDAR coverage flown on the Bonanza project between August 1st and 5th. LiDAR data can be found in Appendix III.

Methods and Procedure

GroundTruth used the GeoCue TrueView 410 LiDAR scanner mounted to a DJI M600 Pro to collect the data. Base station Differential GNSS corrections were measured using a single Emlid Reach RS2 unit. The collected data were then processed in GeoCue's own TrueView Evo software to obtain a classified point cloud. The point cloud could then be further processed in various GIS programs to obtain bare earth topographic models with high ground resolutions.

Results

The LiDAR has provided an accurate DEM of the area covered (Figure 14). There are some apparent lineations running NW-SE across the drone area.

Interpretation and Recommendations

The soil sampling results confirm and extend geochemical trends already recognized on the Bonanza property from historical soil surveys. The ground geophysics is useful for identifying large structures which may explain the NW-SE geochemical trends. The apparent lineaments on the LiDAR surface are at a similar orientation to the trends seen in the soil chemistry.

The large N-S feature in the magnetics on the west side of the property may be associated with smaller resultant structures trending NW-SE. The dominant foliation observed in the 2018 RAB drilling optical televiewer surveys was striking 115 degrees, similar to the geochemical trends observed in the 2020 soils. These foliation planes may have been the structures activated by the interpreted dextral N-S offset.

Some of these trends were moderately tested by GT Probe sampling in 2018. Sampling was focused in the south-central and eastern parts of the property, and there was minimal gold in the results. Sampling closer to the large N-S structure, across the NW-SE trends may bring better results. Preliminary prospecting in the areas of interest would give more insight to rock type and potential mineralization prior to carrying out GT Probe sampling.

The geochemical anomalies near the northern extent of the 2020 soil grid, close to the large N-S structure should also be explored by a prospecting team. If prosecting results are encouraging, GT probe sampling is recommended to help define targets.

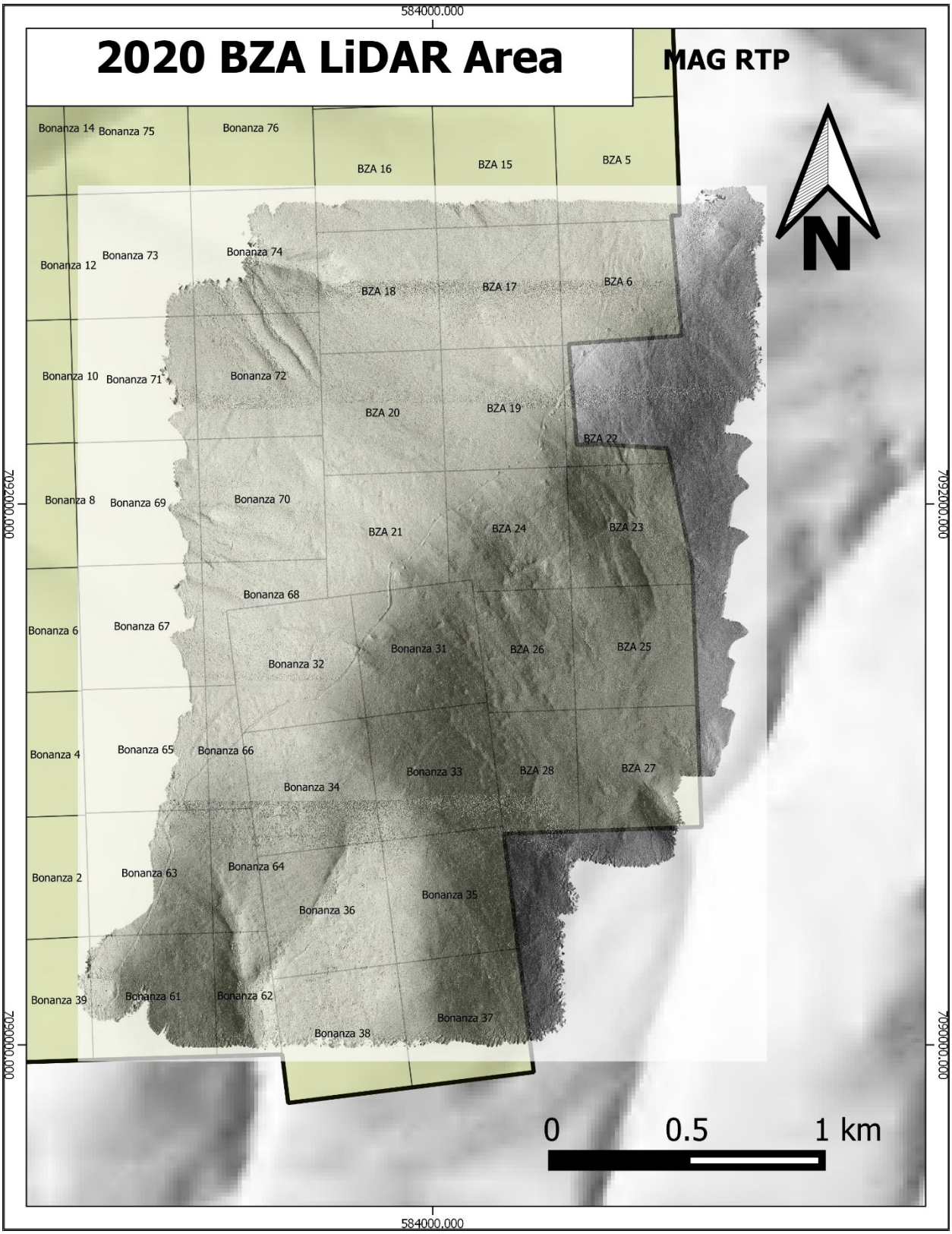

Figure 15: Drone LiDAR Imagery

References

Allan, M. M., Hart, C. J., & Mortensen, J. K. (2013). Magmatic and metallogenic framework of west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska. *Jurnal Name*, 1-13.

Colpron, M., Israel, S., Murphy, D., Pigage, L. and Moynihan, D., 2016. Yukon Bedrock Geology Map. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-1, 1:1,000,000 scale map and legend.

Deklerk, R. and Traynor, S. (compilers), 2005. Yukon MINFILE 2005 - A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey.

Fage, A. 2017. Geochemical Survey Assessment Report: Bonanza Gold Project. GroundTruth Exploration for White Gold Corporation.

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 2003. Yukon digital geology, version 2.0; Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1749 and Yukon Geological Survey Open File 2003-9(D)

Gordey, S.P. and Ryan, J.J. 2005. Geology, Stewart River Area (115N, 115O and part of 115J), Yukon Territory; Geological Survey and Canada, Open File 4970, scale 1:250,000.

Hanewich, M. 2018. Geochemical, Geophysical and Drilling Report on the Bonanza Property, Dawson, YT. GroundTruth Exploration for White Gold Corporation.

Mortensen, J.K. 1992. Pre-mid-Mesozoic tectonic evolution of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, Yukon and Alaska. Tectonics, 11: 836 – 853.

Statement of Expenditures

PROJECT: BZA		
CLIENT: White Gold Corp		
Service Provider: Groundtruth Exploration		
Timeline:	**July 1st - Oct 26th**	
Soil Sampling		
Soil/Till Survey	**Amount**	**Description**
Sample Charge	$102,004.00	3643 samples @ $28.00 per sample
Food	$5,400.00	90 person days at $60.00 per person
Camp	$2,950.00	59 person days @ $50.00 per person
Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 110,354.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 8,828.32*	
Total Soil/Till Surveys	**$ 119,182.32**	
Sample Freight and Lab	**Amount**	**Description**
Assay and Shipping	$ 63,752.50	3643 samples @ $17.50/sample
Shipping	$ 427.94	13 shipments
Freight Charges	**$ 63,752.50**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 5100.20*	
Total Sample and Shipping	**$ 68,852.70**	

Total Soil Sampling	**$ 188,035.02**	
Geophysical		
Mag-VLF	**Amount**	**Description**
Labour	$19,800.00	36 person days at $550/day
GSM VLF-MAG Rover and Base	$8,900.00	26 Rover unit days @$300/day, 11 base unit days @$100/day
Food	$2,340.00	39 person days @ $60/day
Camp	$850.00	17 person days @ $50/day
Geophysical Processing, Planning and Interp Amir Radjaee P.Geo	$6,923.45	69.23 hours at $100.00/hr
Mag-VLF Cost	**$ 38,813.45**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 3,105.08*	
Total Mag-VLF	**$ 41,918.53**	
Transportation	**Amount**	**Description**
Truck	$ 2,700.00	18 days @$150/day
Total Transportation	**$ 2,700.00**	
Management Fee (+8%)	*$ 216.00*	
Total Transportation	**$ 2,916.00**	
Other		
VLF Transmitter Rental	$2,060.00	4 week rental
Shipping	$149.04	Dawson to Mississauga
Total Other	**$2,209.04**	
Management Fee (+8%)	$176.72	
Total Other	**$2,385.76**	
Total Geophysical Costs	**$ 47,220.29**	
Total Project	**$ 235,255.31**	

Statement of Qualifications

I, Matthew Hanewich, do hereby declare that:

1. I am currently assisting with end of season report writing for GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon.
2. I graduated from 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.
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 14th day of January 2019

Matthew Hanewich