WHITE GOLD CORP

2021 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical & RAB Drilling YMEP Technical Report

Structural and Geological Mapping, GT Probe Sampling, IP and LiDAR Surveying, and RAB Drilling on the

Bonanza Property
Dawson Mining District, Yukon

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

Dawson Mining District
NTS: 115O/14
UTM 582900E 7093900N (NAD83 Zone 7N)
Work Performed on:

GT Probe Sampling	Aug 12-16
LiDAR Survey	July 19-31
SuperSting IP Survey	May 29-June 6
Geological Mapping and Sampling	July 15-16
RAB Drilling	Aug 21-30
Structural Geology Analysis & Interpretation	Feb 2021

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January 2022

Summary

This report summarizes exploration work carried out on the Bonanza (BZA) property during 2021. The property comprises 116 quartz claims which are wholly owned by White Gold Corp. ("WGO") and is located approximately 9 km south-southeast of Dawson City, Yukon, in the Dawson Mining District.

Work completed in 2021 consisted of a new structural geological interpretation, geological mapping and sampling, collection of 421 GT Probe samples along 10 survey lines in the central and southeastern parts of the property, a 3.735-line km SuperSting IP survey, a LiDAR survey and orthophotos, and 521.2 metres of rotary air blast (RAB) drilling over 7 drill holes.

GT Probe sampling, a SuperSting IP survey, and RAB drilling was completed by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. ("GTE"), based out of Dawson City, Yukon. The LiDAR survey was flown by LiDAR Services International Inc. of Calgary, Alberta. Geological mapping and sampling was completed by WGO geologists with field assistance provided by GTE. The structural geology interpretation was completed by Dr. Matias Sanchez of Fault Rocks Inc. of Victoria, BC. Helicopter support was provided by Trans North Helicopters of Dawson City, Yukon. Analysis of mapping rock samples, GT Probe, and RAB samples was completed by Bureau Veritas Laboratories of Vancouver, BC.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Location and Access

The Bonanza property is located in the central-western part of Yukon, approximately 9 km south-southeast of Dawson City (Figure 1) and east of the Yukon River. The center of the property is located at UTM 582900E, 7093900N (NAD 83 Zone 7N), and the western edge of the property is bordered by Bonanza Creek. Bonanza Creek and its main tributary Eldorado Creek to the south were the most prolific placer gold producers in the historic Klondike Goldfields having collectively produced just over 25% (minimum 5.4 Moz) of the Klondike's estimated 20 Moz of placer gold.

The property is located in an unglaciated region of the Dawson Range. Elevations range from 420m to 1040m above mean sea level. 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 precipitation, 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 2021 field season. A helicopter based in Dawson City was used for RAB drill moves, as well as several GT Probe moves.

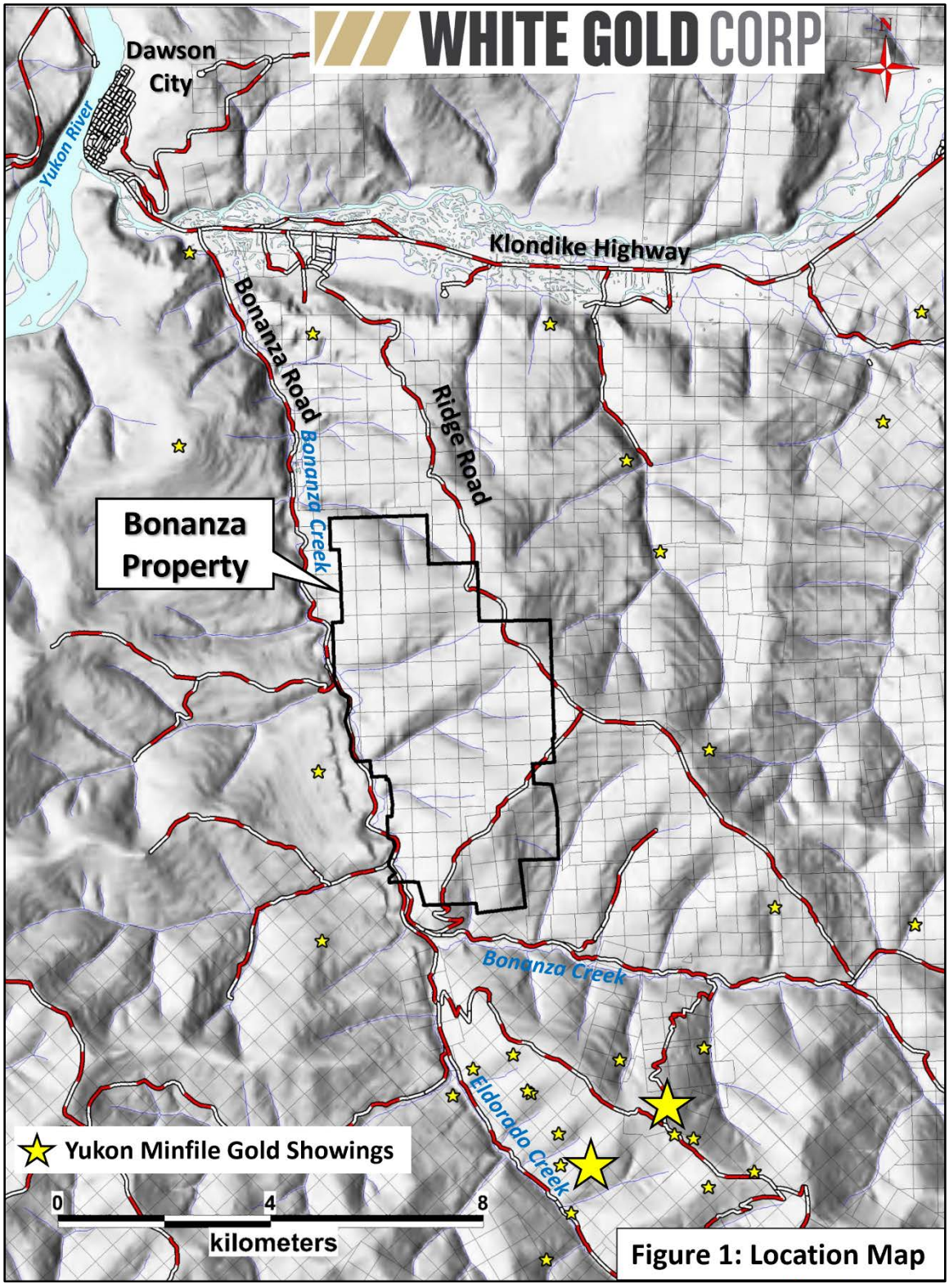

Figure 1: Location Map of the Bonanza Property, Yukon, Canada

1.2 Claim Information

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

Table 1: Claims Summary, Bonanza Property

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry	No. of Claims
Bonanza 1 - 38	YC25731 - 768	2/15/2027	38
Bonanza 39 - 88	YC25839 - 888	2/15/2027	50
BZA 1 - 28	YE20421 - 448	2/15/2028	28

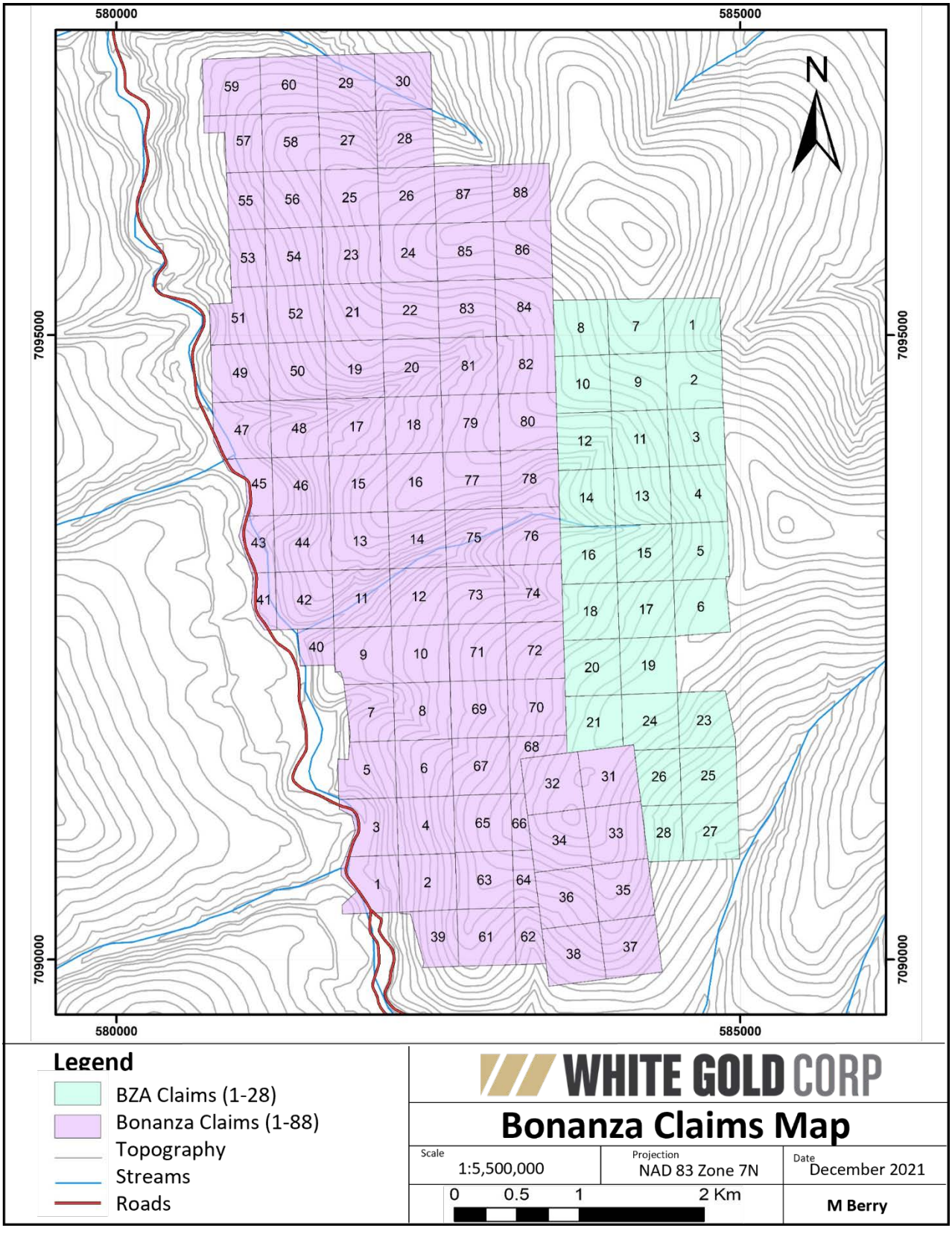

Figure 2: Claim Map of the Bonanza Property

1.2 History

The Bonanza property was staked by Shawn Ryan in 2004 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 km 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 by International Gold Resources (Ash, 2005) who had optioned 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 bulk of the soil samples (1715 samples) were collected during the 2007 field season on a grid measuring approximately 6.75 km N-S by 1.5 km E-W, with samples collected at 50m intervals on survey lines (Ryan, 2008). The 2007 soil sampling identified five gold-in-soil anomalies with or without associated anomalous arsenic ± antimony.

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

The 2017 exploration on Bonanza was contracted to GTE by WGO. The program consisted of the collection of 1,147 soil samples, 141 GT Probe samples (Fage, 2018), and 251 line-kms of Dighem airborne geophysics (Radjaee, 2018). Anomalous gold in soil results were encouraging, however, no clear indications of a bedrock source were obtained from the GT Probe sampling and the source of the anomalous gold-in-soils remained enigmatic.

In 2018, WGO commissioned GTE to perform soil sampling, GT Probe sampling, induced polarization (IP)-resistivity surveys, and RAB drilling on the Bonanza property (Hanewich and Hanlon, 2019). A total of 419 soil samples, 160 GT Probe samples, 2.075-line km of IP-Resistivity survey, and 5 RAB drill holes totalling 445m were completed.

During the 2020 season, WGO commissioned GTE to perform soil sampling, ground magnetics, and VLF-EM and ultra-high-resolution drone LiDAR surveys on the Bonanza property (Hanewich, 2020). 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 2020 soil sampling program comprised infill sampling at 25m spacings on 100m spaced survey lines, as well as an extension of soil sampling in several other areas. A total of 3,645 soil samples were collected in 2020, bringing the total soil geochemistry database to 8,377 samples. The 2020 results outlined and significantly enhanced several WNW- to NW-trending gold ± arsenic soil anomalies.

2.0 Geology

2.1 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 recrystallized 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, as shown in Figure 3 (Nelson et al., 2013, Allan et al., 2013, Mortensen and Allan, 2012).

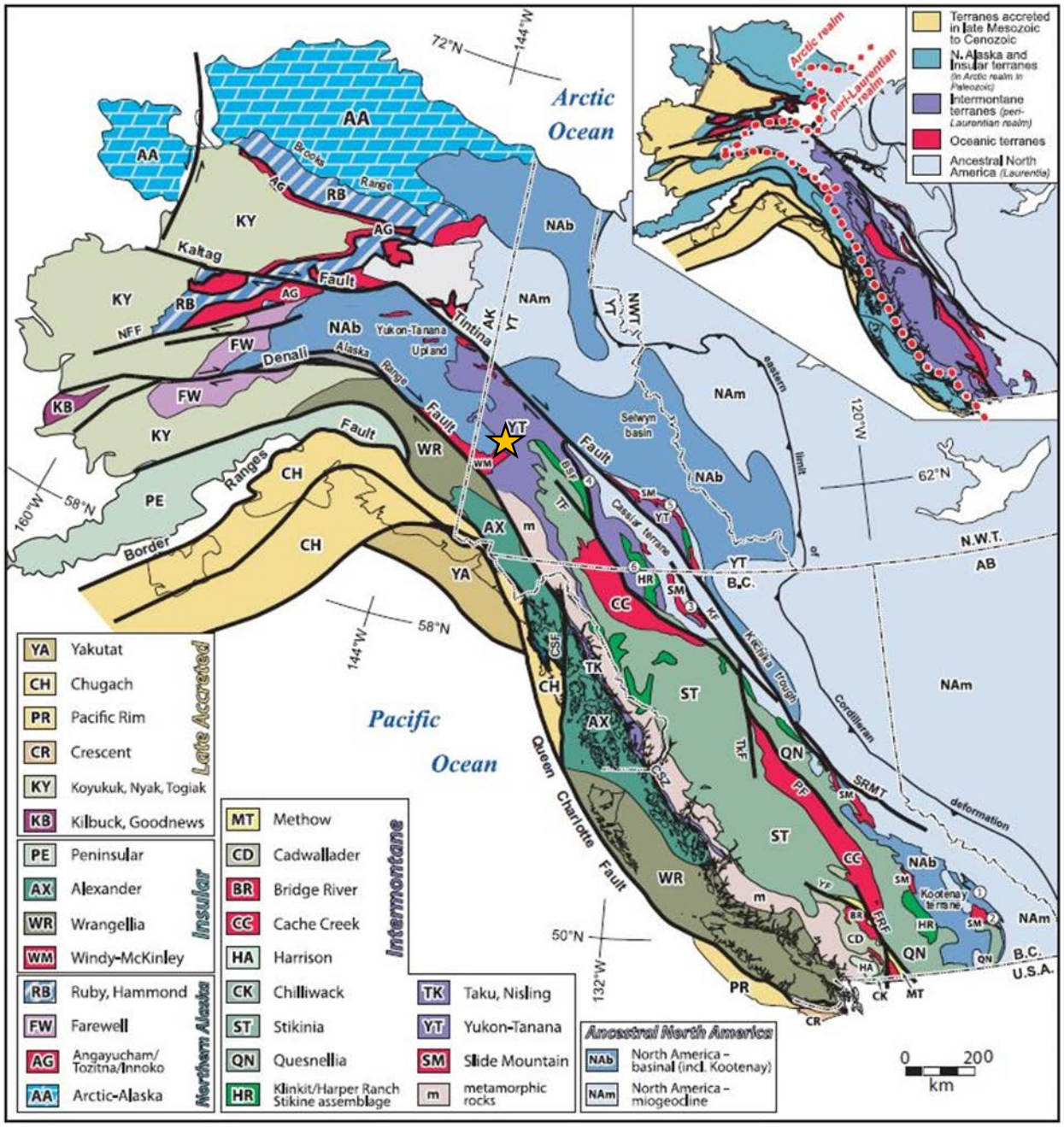

Figure 3: Terrane Map of the Northern Cordillera (modified from Nelson et al, 2013). The Yellow star is the approximate Location of the Bonanza Property.

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 is 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.

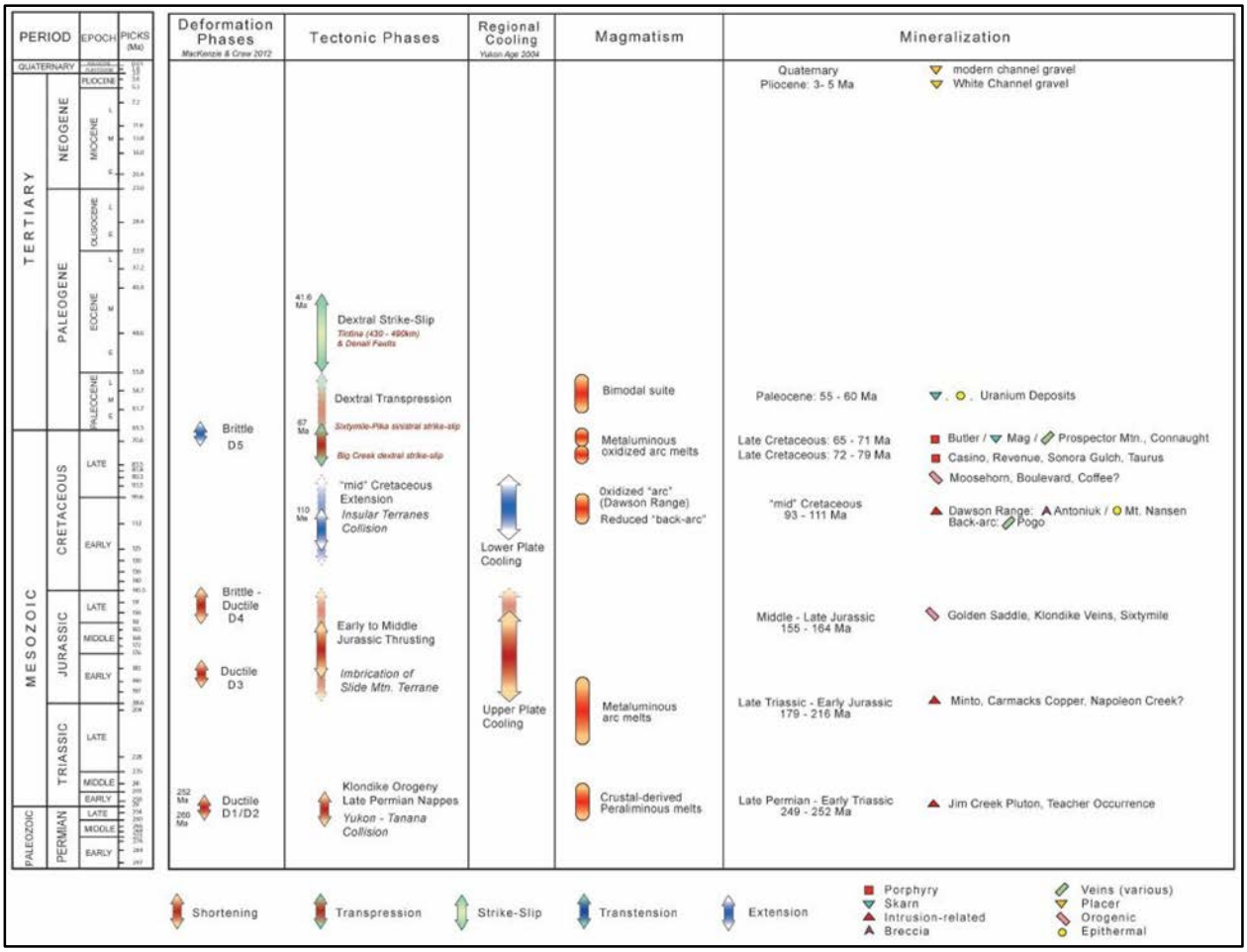

Figure 4: Correlation chart for major events occurring in west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska (Allan et al., 2012)

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).

2.2 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).

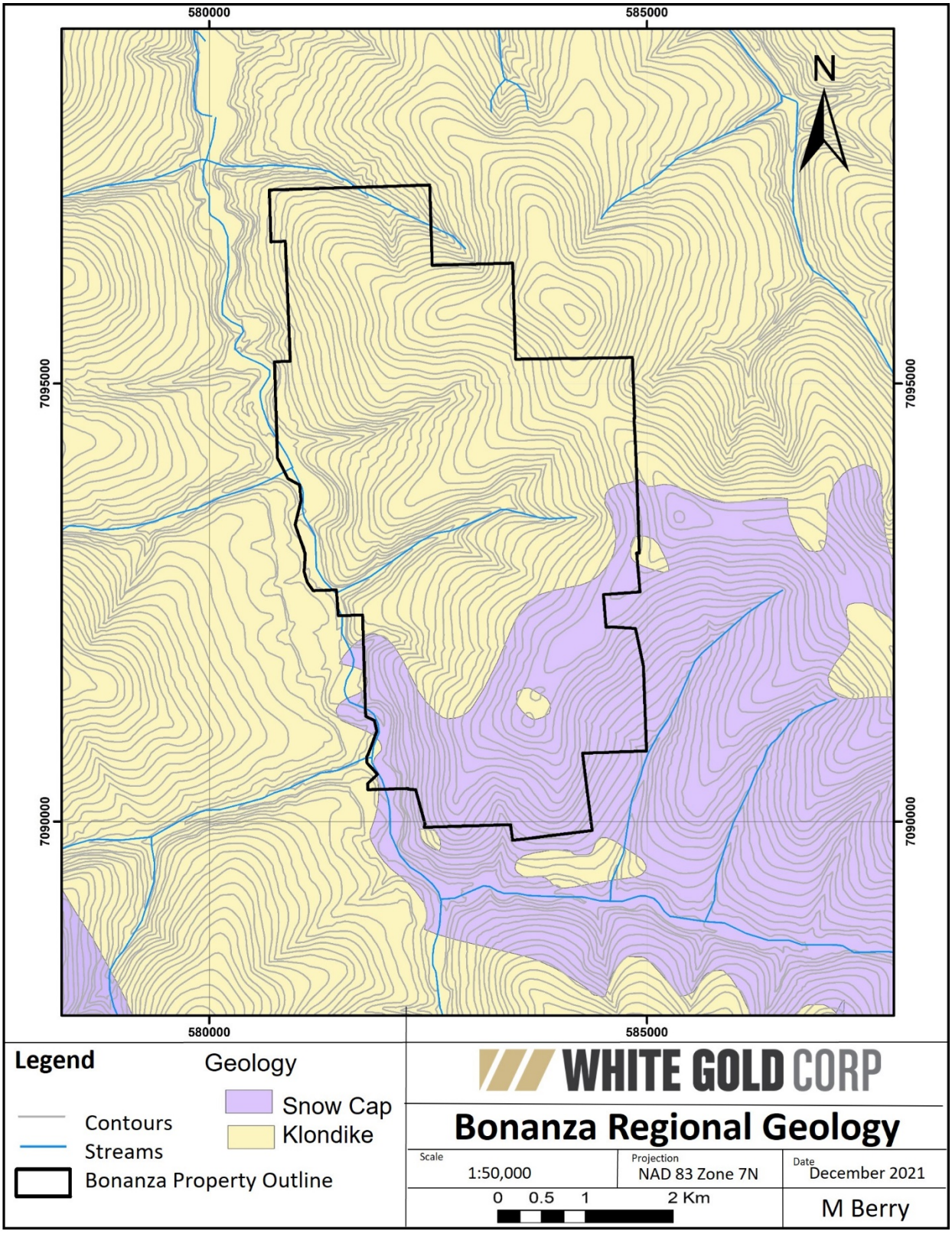

Figure 5: Local Geology of the Bonanza Property (GSC: Jim Ryan et al., 2013)

3.0 2021 Exploration Program and Results

Following the success of the 2020 soil sampling program which identified a series of WNW-NW trending gold ± arsenic anomalies, WGO designed a phased exploration program at Bonanza for 2021. Phase 1 activities involved a detailed desktop structural and geological interpretation of the Bonanza property by consulting structural geologist Dr. Matias Sanchez of Fault Rocks Inc. The subsequent results of this structural study were combined with the 2020 soil geochemical results to identify high priority, potentially gold-bearing structures which warranted additional ground-based exploration activities. The resulting field work involved the completion of follow-up geological mapping and sampling, 10 GT probe lines involving the collection of 421 bedrock interface samples, 9 ground-based SuperSting IP geophysical lines, a high-resolution topographic LiDAR survey, along with the completion of 521.1 metres of drilling from 6 RAB holes.

A detailed map that outlines the results of the initial structural interpretation completed by Dr. Sanchez along with the locations of subsequent 2021 exploration activities is presented below in Figure 6. A summary of each of the exploration activities including their results is presented in the sections below.

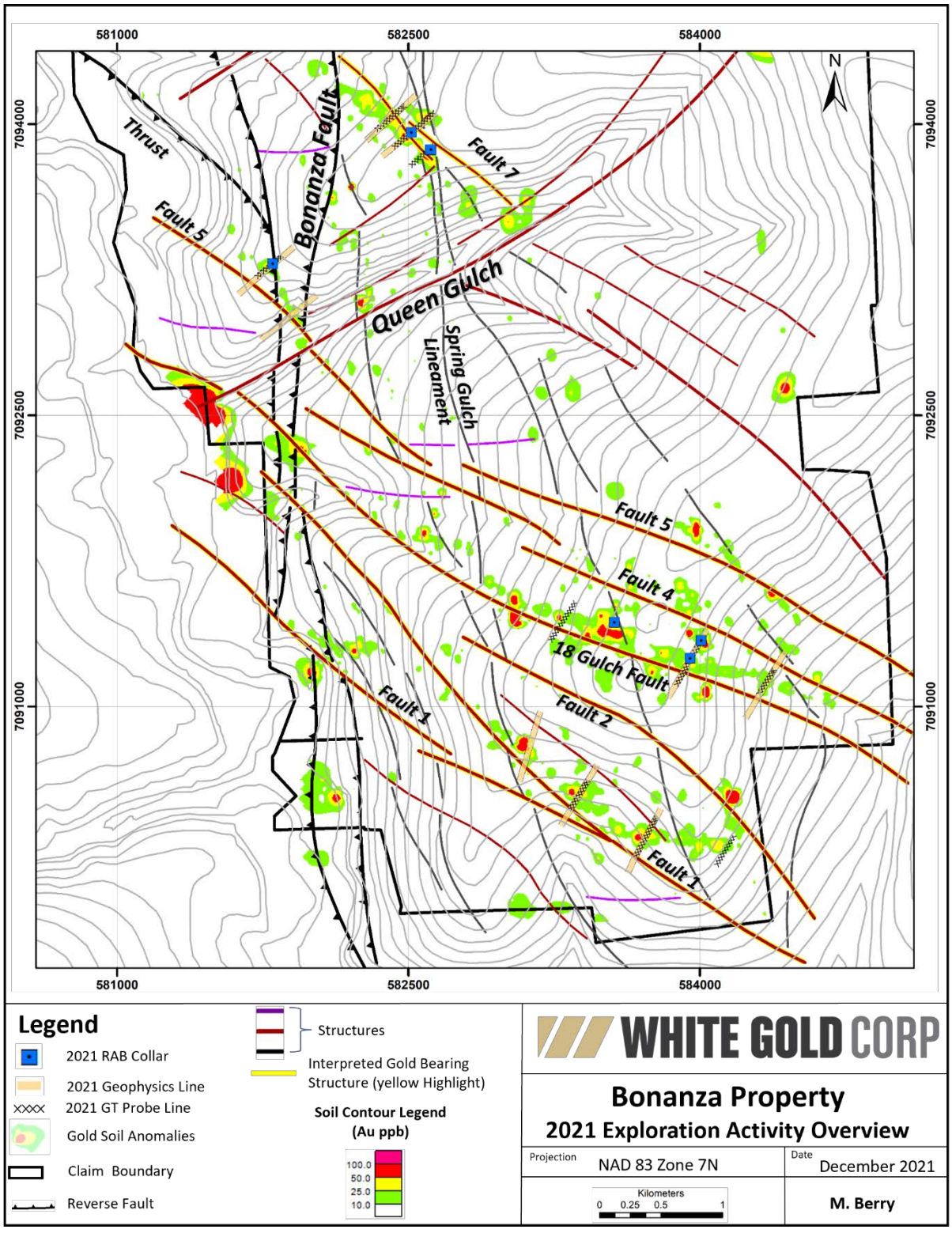

Figure 6: Bonanza Property 2021 Structural Interpretation Summary and Exploration Overview

3.1 Structural Geological Interpretation

In early 2021, a new structural geological interpretation was completed on the Bonanza property by consulting structural geologist Dr. Matias Sanchez of Fault Rocks Inc., by integrating airborne magnetics and electromagnetics (EM), and high-resolution drone LiDAR data.

The structural interpretation was successful in identifying a complex fault system comprised of a series of north to north-north-west trending thrust faults, along with a series of cross-cutting first, second, and third-order structures. The presence and continuity of these structures become apparent when the soil geochemistry, drone LiDAR, ground magnetics, and Dighem results (Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 respectively) are viewed in collaboration with one another.

The oldest recognized structure is the Bonanza Fault, a 1st order north to north-north-west trending lineament defined by the Bonanza Creek valley. This structure is interpreted to be a regional scale thrust fault that dips to the west, placing Klondike Schists (hanging wall) over quartz-feldspar Augen gneiss (footwall). A series of similarly oriented 2nd and 3rd order magnetic and resistivity (Figure 10) lineaments recognized elsewhere across the property are interpreted to possibly represent the principal metamorphic fabric and/or compositional banding. The most important structures controlling gold mineralization, based on their excellent spatial correlation with anomalous gold and arsenic in soils, are 1st and 2nd order northwest-trending faults and fractures which are well-defined by magnetic (Figure 9), resistivity (Figure 10), and LiDAR (Figure 8) lineaments. These structures are best defined in the southern portion of the property south of Mosquito Gulch, where at least 10 such lineaments have been interpreted. These structures and/or associated splays are continuous across the property and collectively represent a significant strike length of untested potential.

In the Queen Gulch area, a principal NE-trending post-mineral steeply dipping fault is interpreted based on geophysical and topographic features, as well as the abrupt truncation of anomalous soil geochemistry. The subparallel Mosquito Gulch located approximately 1.5 km to the north may represent a similar post-mineral fault.

Full results and recommendations can be found in “Structural-Geophysical Interpretation of the Bonanza Property” by Dr. Sanchez in Appendix II.

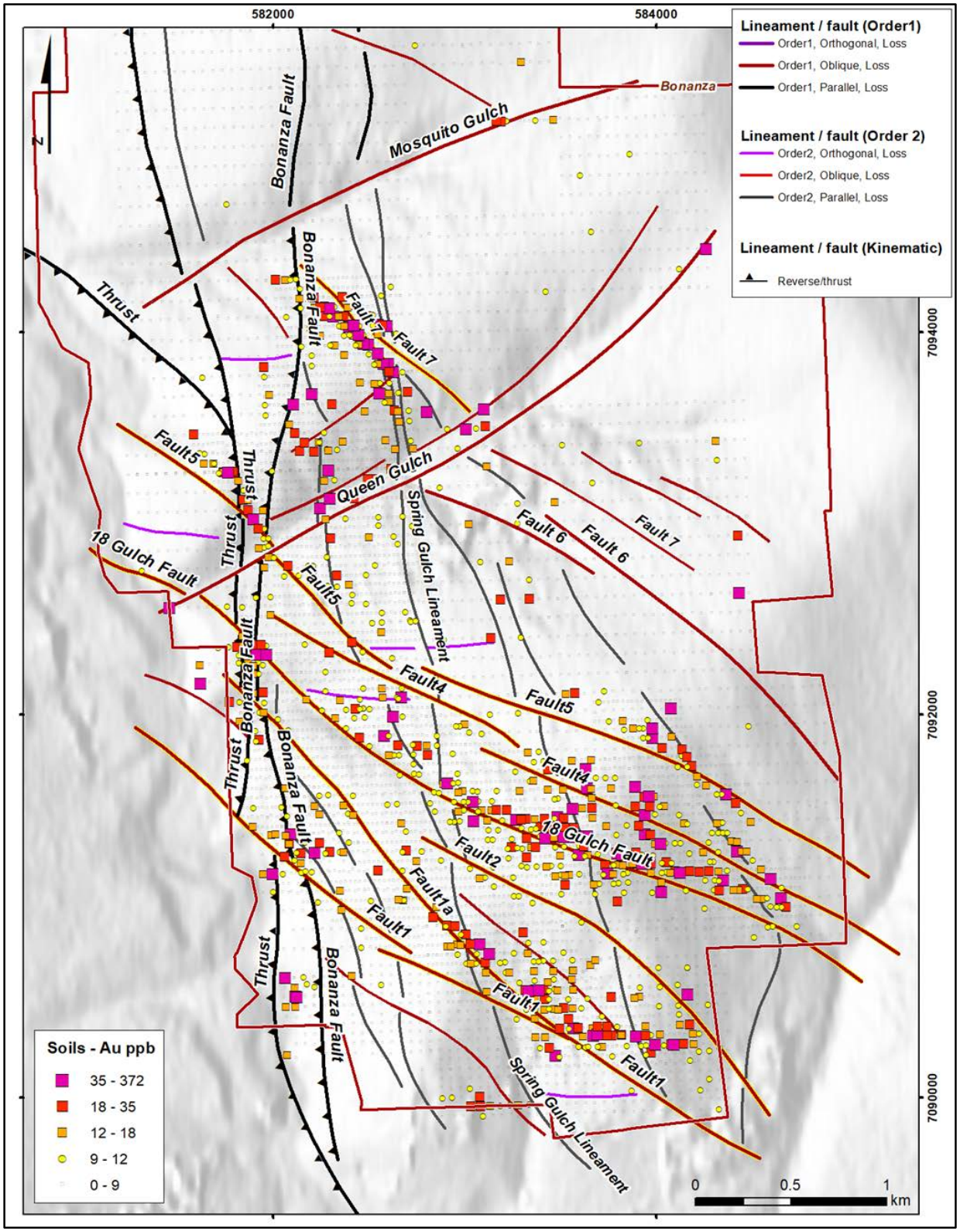

Figure 7: Structural Interpretation Summary Plotted Against 2020 Gold in Soil Geochemical Results for Bonanza and Regional Topography.

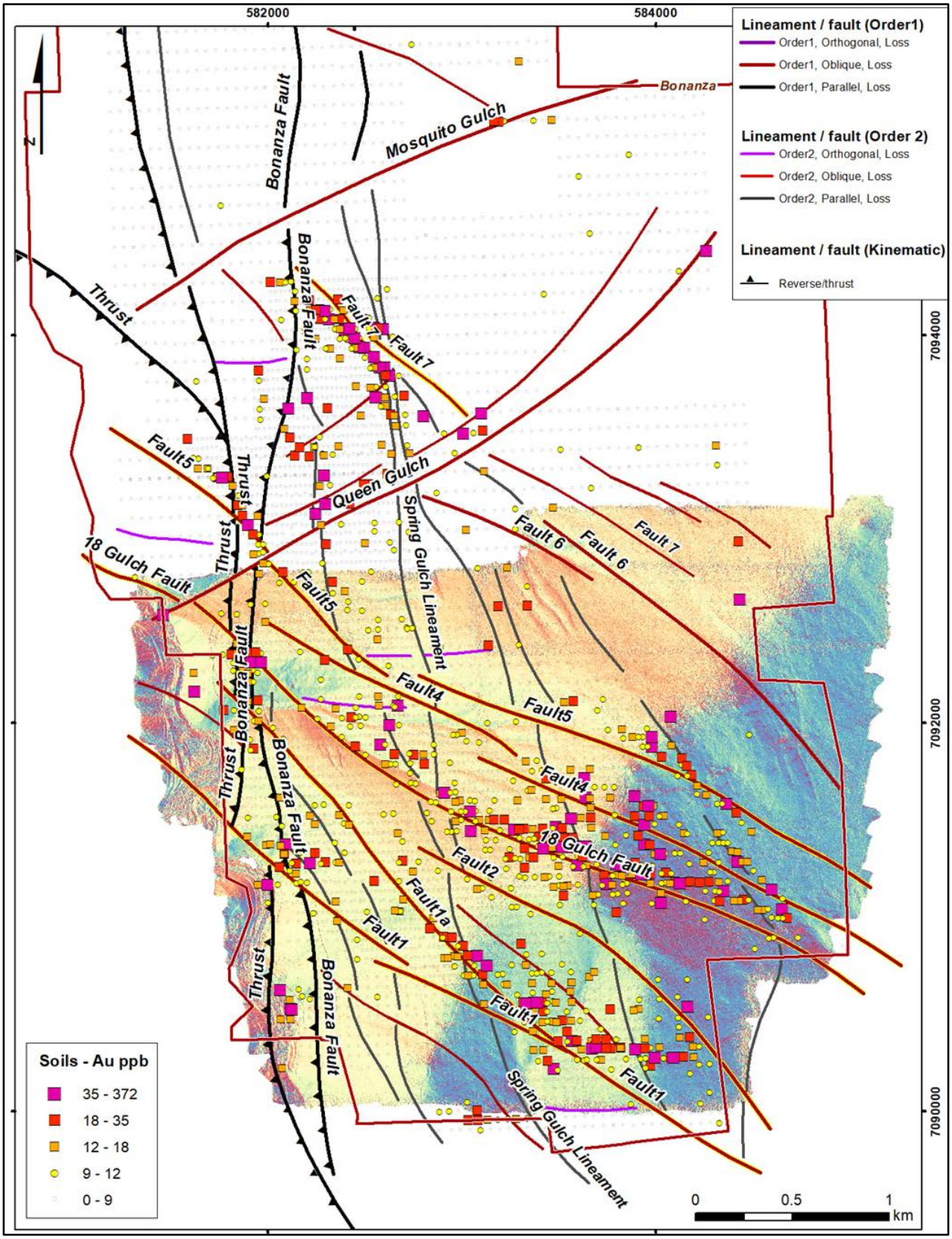

Figure 8: Structural Interpretation Summary and Correlation to 2020 Drone LiDAR and Gold in Soil Geochemical Results.

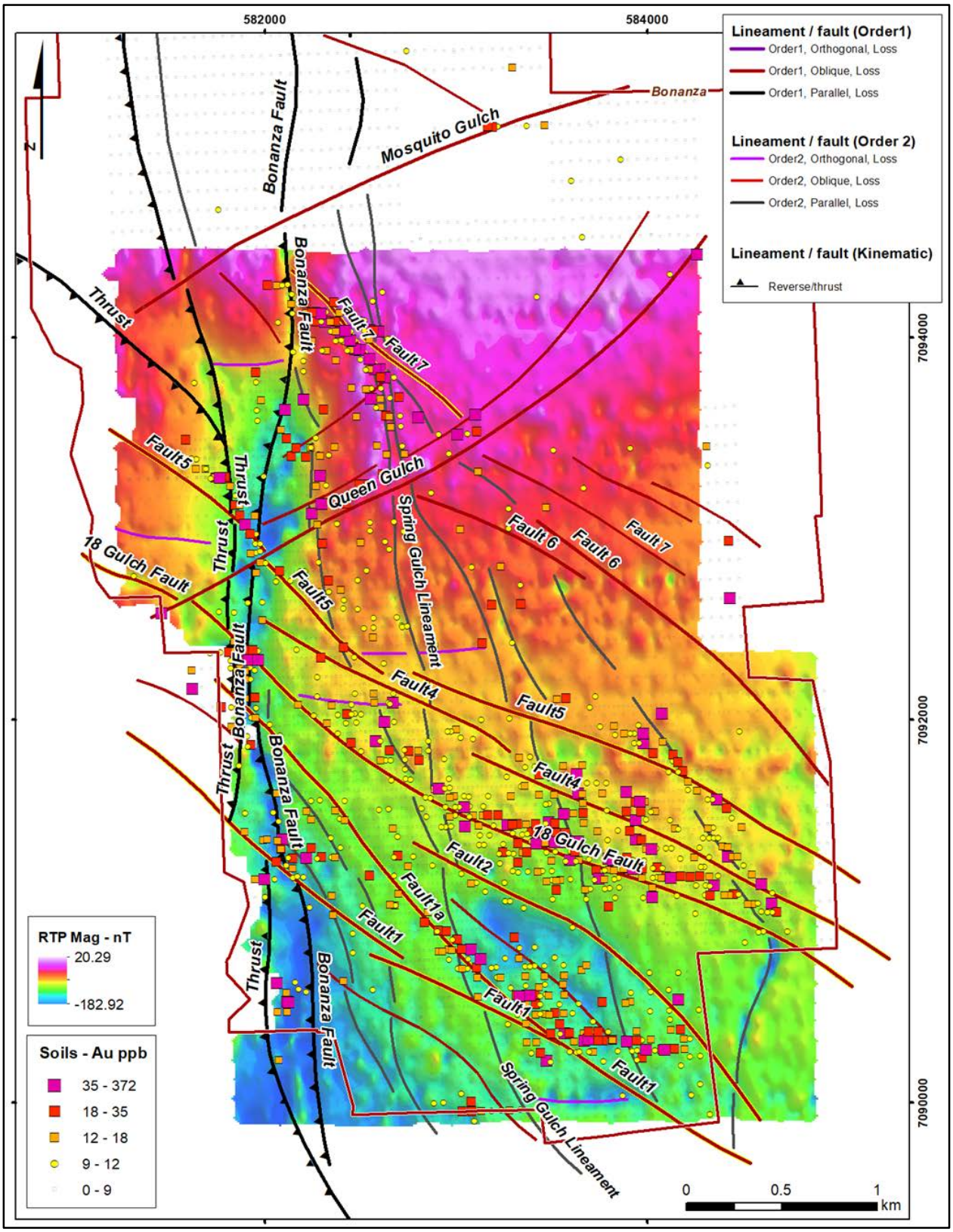

Figure 9: Structural Interpretation Summary and Correlation to 2020 Ground Magnetic and Gold in Soil Geochemical Results.

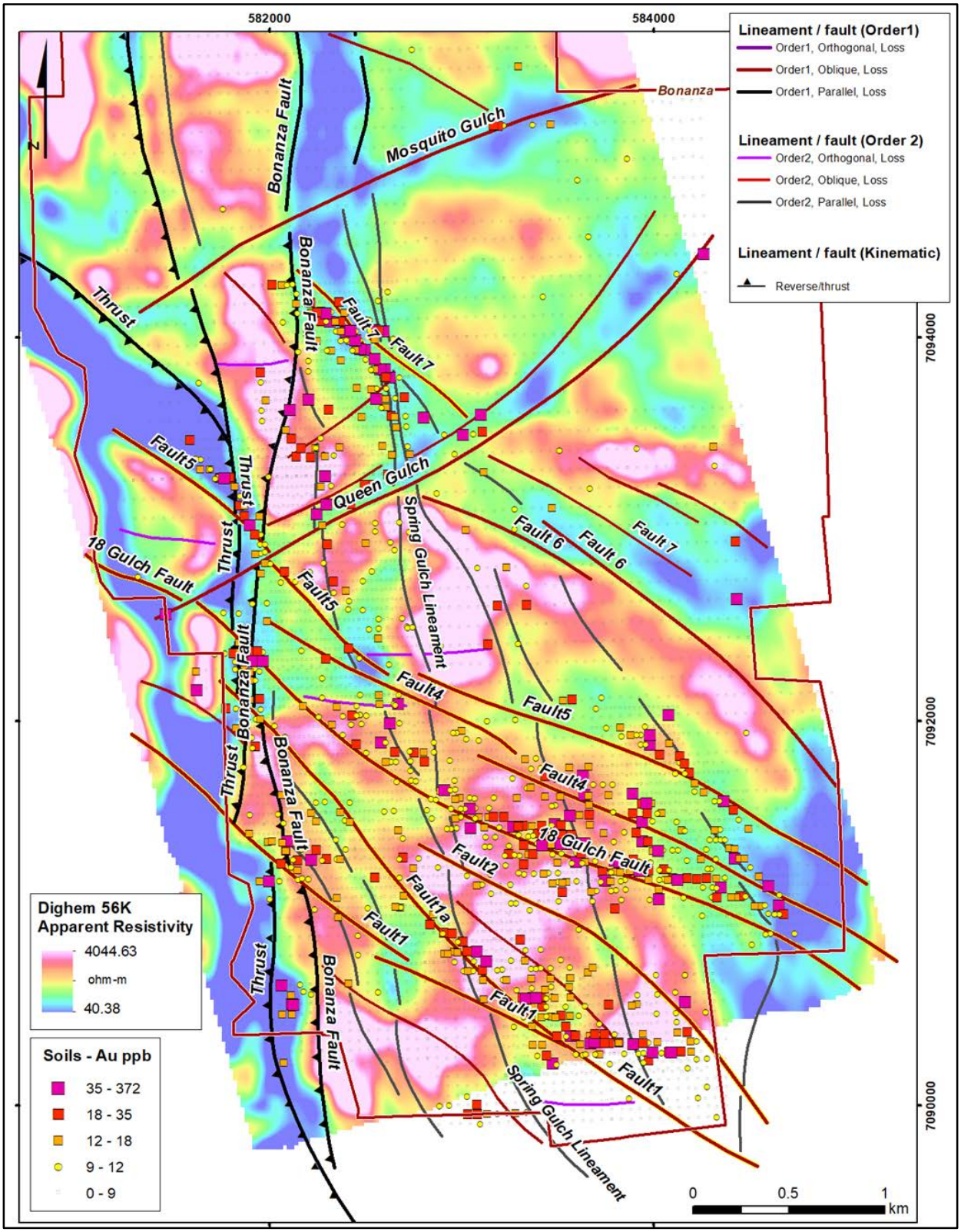

Figure 10: Structural Interpretation Summary and Correlation to 2017 Dighem 56K Apparent Resistivity and Gold in Soil Geochemical Results.

3.4 Geological Mapping and Sampling

Following Dr. Sanchez's identification of the significant structures which appear to control gold mineralization, WGO contracted mapping geologist Nader Mostaghimi to initiate a preliminary mapping and sampling program aimed at identifying and characterizing these key structures in the field. Mr. Mostaghimi along with a field assistant conducted their mapping between July 15-16, 2021, with the focus of their work concentrating on the southern area of the Bonanza property. A following visit to the property was conducted by Shawn Ryan and Terry Brace, WGO's Chief Technical Advisor and Vice President Exploration, respectively, who followed up on anomalous GT Probe sample results north of Queen Gulch.

An overview of the 2021 mapping program and results are presented in the following sub-sections.

3.4.1 Methods and Procedures

Two traverses were conducted by Mr. Mostaghimi and assisted through road access using the Bonanza Creek Road that is accessible from the Klondike Highway. The first traverse investigated anomalous gold grades in soil samples on the NE-trending ridge between Gauvin and Queen Gulches (presented in Figure 11). The second traverse, along another NE-trending ridge between Queen Gulch and Mosquito Gulch, was proposed to investigate anomalous gold from soil geochemistry as well as a NW-trending arsenic anomaly from soil geochemistry samples.

A total of 15 rock grab samples were collected from float, sub-crop, or outcrops mapped by Mr. Mostaghimi, along with an additional 4 samples collected by S. Ryan and T. Brace from their work between Queen Gulch and Mosquito Gulch. Figure 11 below outlines the location of the 2021 mapping and sampling activities on the Bonanza property. The location of the hand-dug pits are shown in Figures 16 and 17.

All structural measurements made by Mr. Mostaghimi were collected using a Freiberger geology/structural mapping compass. Outcrop locations were marked using a Garmin handheld 62CS unit. Individual samples that were collected were placed in labelled poly bags along with a corresponding sample tag and then sealed shut with a zip tie. At the end of the mapping program, the individually packaged samples were placed in labelled rice bags and then sealed shut with security tags while awaiting transport to the laboratory. All rock samples were shipped via courier to Bureau Veritas (BV) assay preparation Laboratory in Whitehorse Yukon, before being shipped to Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. BV is an ISO 9001:2008 accredited facility, certificate number FM 63007.

Once at the lab, the rock samples were assayed for gold by a 30g Fire Assay with AA finish (FA430) and for a 45 element suite using a 0.25g, multi-acid digest, ICP-MS analysis (MA200).

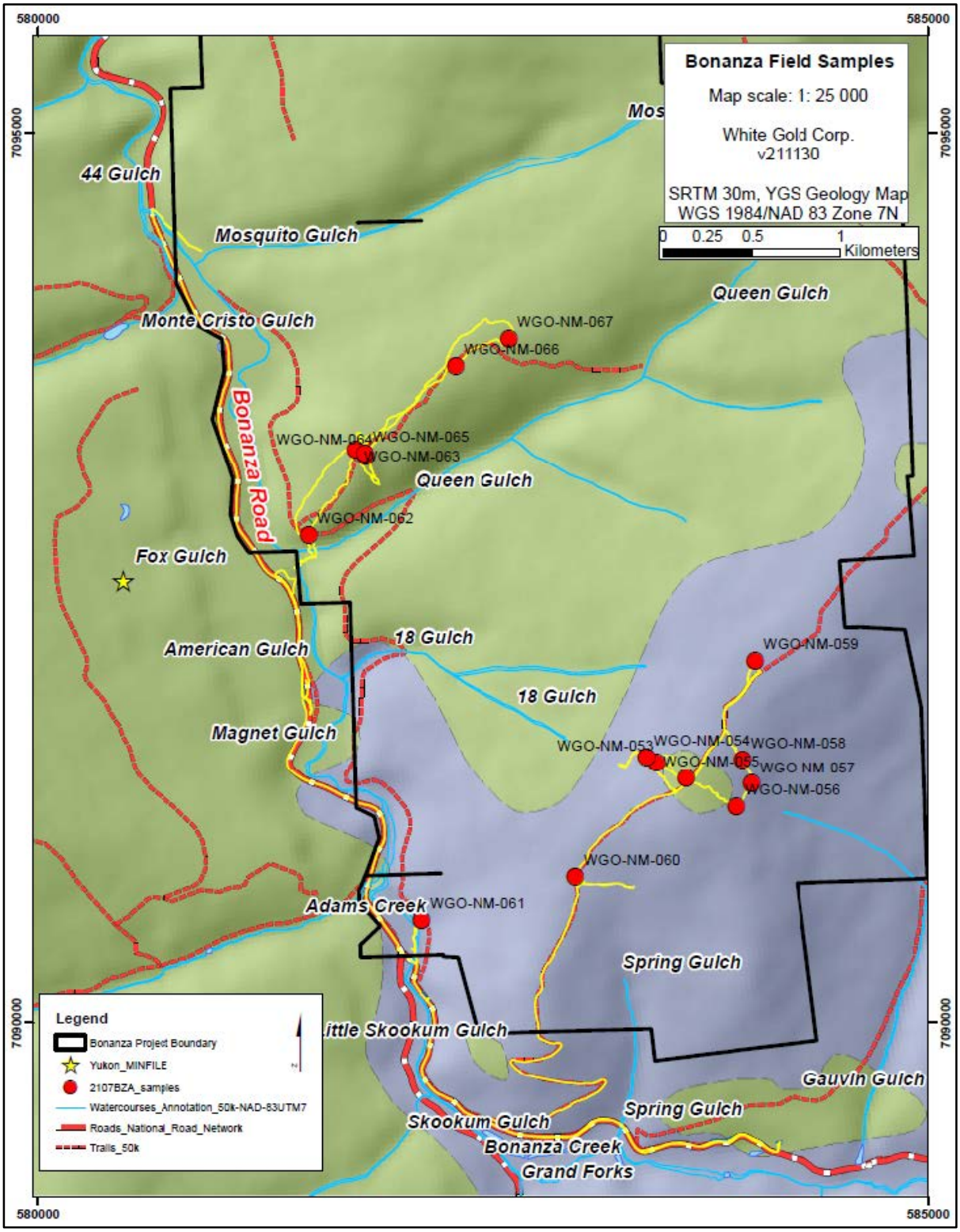

Figure 11: 2021 Mapping and Sampling Location Map.

3.4.2 Results

In Figure 11 above, the Klondike schist (coloured in green) is comprised of silvery grey muscovite-chlorite quartz phyllite and micaceous quartzite, whereas the Snowcap assemblage (Figure 11, purple colour) consist of quartzite, psammite, pelite, and marble with minor greenstone and amphibolite. Although mineralization is mentioned to occur along structures associated with the contact between the Klondike schist and Snowcap assemblage, the soil geochemistry, and structural analysis using magnetics and LiDAR (Sanchez, 2021) do not support this interpretation.

Sample WGO-NM-060 (location presented in Figure 11, and close-up provided in the right image of Figure 12) was collected from a silicified schist outcrop presented in Figure 12 (right image). This sample yielded 160.7 ppb Au and represents the highest grade of gold of all samples collected from the Bonanza claim area this field season. The rock (shown in Figure 12, left image) is openly and variably folded (F3) silicified and sericitized schist with sub-concordant translucent to bull quartz veins up to 10 cm large with foliation and fracture-controlled iron oxidation. The sample also contains approximately 5% pyrite and relict pyrite. This outcrop overlies the interpreted 1a Fault that trends NW (Sanchez, 2021) and intersects a N-trending structure although no specific fault was identified in the field. The rock is openly folded with a shallowly plunging fold axis that trends west.

Figure 12: Left: Openly Folded Silicified Schist. Right: Quartz Vein Sample from Schist.

Sample WGO-NM-061 (Figure 13) was taken from a graphitic schist located in the southwestern region of the claim block, near Bonanza Creek. This sample returned anomalous concentrations of arsenic (54.4

Figure 13: Graphitic Schist (Sample WGO-NM-061)

ppm), however, it yielded non-material levels of gold. Several other samples collected in this program contained anomalous concentrations of arsenic however, none of them contain anomalous gold values.

Figure 14 (left image) looks towards WNW and along the strike of a fault that drag-folds the local S2 foliation in the schist to infer south-southwest side down kinematic shear sense. White dashed lines denote the fault location while dotted lines indicate foliation. The rock in the immediate footwall (foreground of the photo) closest to the fault is strongly weathered and clayey. The dark grey colour is given by graphite. Sample WGO-NM-065 was collected from the WNW-trending fault where folding of quartz veins increases in intensity and quartz veins increase in density. Sample WGO-NM-064 (image below, right) was collected approximately 20 m south, in the hanging wall of the WNW-trending fault, and contained relatively higher, but low gold grades. Sample number 064 contains thin quartz veins with specular hematite and late carbonate infill. This structure intersects the NNW-trending gulch associated with elevated graphitic schist and an arsenic soil anomaly that contains a parallel trend NNW. This gulch is interpreted by Sanchez (2021) as the east-vergent, N-trending Bonanza thrust fault (Sanchez, 2021).

The location of the collected mapping grab samples, corresponding rock types, and gold assays results are presented visually in Figures 16 and 17 below. A tabular summary of the grab samples collected during this mapping program and a selection of their corresponding assay results are presented in Table 2.

Figure 14: Left: Drag Folding of S2 foliation (Dotted lines) Along Side Fault (Dashed Lines). Right: Graphitic Quartz Vein from Fault (Sample WGO-NM-064).

On July 25, 2021, Shawn Ryan (Technical Advisor, WGO) and Terry Brace (Vice President Exploration, WGO) conducted a targeted sampling program on Bonanza, where they dug a series of small hand pits directly overtop of probe samples which returned anomalous XRF values from GT probe line BZAGTP21-010. This probe line targeted the approximate inferred intersection of the Bonanza Fault and Fault 5 and lies adjacent to an area where historical ditching was carried out for placer mining operations. Within the top 0.75 m (max. depth of the hand pits) the soil profile and recovered small fragments of rocks (cobble size, generally < 10 cm) show a gradation with increasing depth from:

- Light to medium brown clay with quartz vein material
- Dark grey with graphitic schist
- Reddish-brown and oxidized micaceous schist material

Results from these samples did not return any anomalous gold values of interest, however, sample 1805971 which consisted of a dark grey to black schist did return 2531.5 ppm arsenic.

A photo of one of the hand-dug pits and the corresponding soil profile is presented in Figure 15 (left image), along with an example of the type of rocks collected from the pits (Figure 15, right image). The location of the collected mapping grab samples and hand dug-pits along with the corresponding rock types and gold assays results are presented visually in Figures 16 and 17. A tabular summary of the pit samples collected, and their associated assay grades are further presented in Table 3 below.

Figure 15: Typical Soil Profile within Hand Dug Pits. Right: Typical Rocks Encountered and Sampled within Hand Dug Pits.

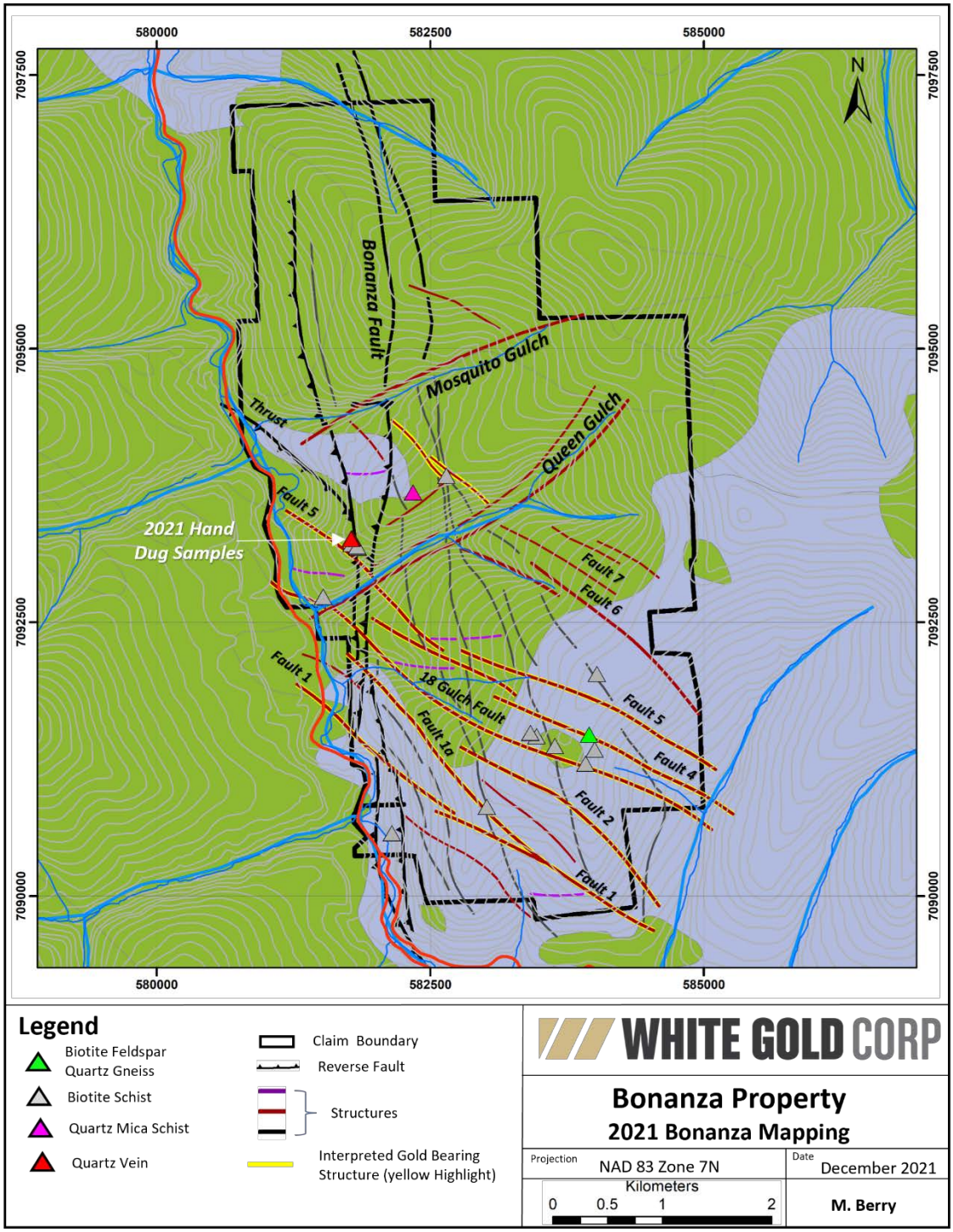

Figure 16: Bonanza Structural Mapping and Hand Dug Pit Lithologies.

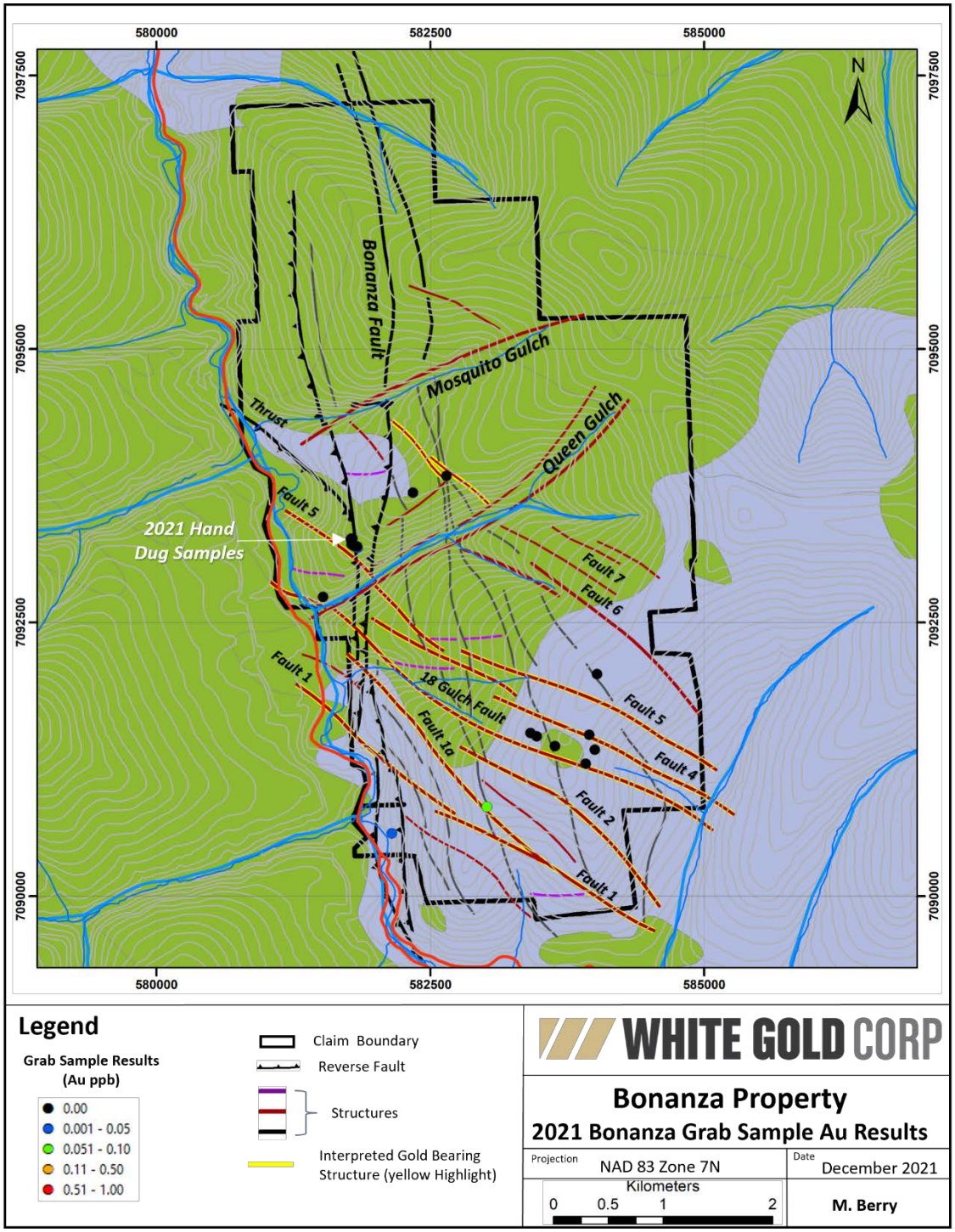

Figure 17: Bonanza Structural Mapping and Hand Dug Pit Gold Results (ppm)

Table 2. Mapping Grab Sample Summary and Results

Station ID	Sample No.	UTM Coordinates (NAD83, Zone 7)		Sample Type	Rock Type	Assay Results	
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)			Au_ppm	As_ppm
WGO-NM-053	1769970	583472	7091460	Float	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	63.7
WGO-NM-054	1769971	583415	7091490	Float	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	1
WGO-NM-055	1769972	583638	7091370	Float	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	45.6
WGO-NM-056	1769973	583920	7091209	Float	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	1.5
WGO-NM-057	1769974	584003	7091338	Float	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	3.8
WGO-NM-058	1769975	583952	7091475	Float	Biotite Feldspar Quartz Gneiss	0	2.3
WGO-NM-059	1769976	584024	7092029	Float	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	0.9
WGO-NM-060	1769977	583018	7090816	Outcrop	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0.065	0.9
WGO-NM-061							54.4
WGO-NM-062	1769978	582150	7090573	Outcrop	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0.009	76.4
WGO-NM-063	1769979	581521	7092735	Subcrop	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	18.6
WGO-NM-064	1769980	581781	7093216	Subcrop	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	2248.1
WGO-NM-065	1769981	581837	7093183	Outcrop	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0.011	270.9
WGO-NM-066	1769982	581832	7093196	Outcrop	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	11
WGO-NM-067	1769983	582343	7093688	Float	Quartz Muscovite Schist	0	9.3
BZA-1	1769984	582647	7093839	Float	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0	120.2
BZA-2	1805969	581790.16	7093268.67	Float	Quartz vein	0	21.7
BZA-3	1805970	581779.83	7093266.1	Float	Quartz vein	0	2531.5
BZA-4	1805971	581779.83	7093266.1	Float	Biotite Quartz Chlorite Schist	0.04	593.4
	1805972	581775	7093262.81	Float	Quartz vein	0	6.2

Table 3. Bonanza Hand Dug Pit Sample Summary and Results

Grab Sample Number	GT Probe Sample No.	Metreage on Probe Line	Depth (m)	UTM Coordinates (NAD83, ZONE 7)		Rock Type	Assay Results	
				Easting (m)	Northing (m)		Au (ppm)	As (ppm)
1805969	2024476	70m	< 0.3m	581,790.16	7,093,268.67	Quartz veins	<0.005	120.2
1805970	2024478	80m	< 0.3m	581,779.83	7,093,266.10	Quartz veins	<0.005	21.7
1805971	2024478	80m	0.6m	581,779.83	7,093,266.10	Dark grey to black schist	0.04	2532
1805972	2024479	85m	0.4m	581,775.00	7,093,262.81	Quartz veins	<0.005	593.4

3.1 GT Probe

The 2021 GT Probe sampling was carried out in four separate areas to test interpreted structures and associated anomalous gold in soil anomalies. The location of the GT Probe lines in relation to the interpreted structures is presented above in Figure 6. Overall, 10 GT Probe lines were completed, from which 431 samples were collected.

An overview of the GT Probe methods and procedures, analysis overview, and subsequent analytical results are discussed in the subsections below.

3.1.1 Methods and Procedures

The GT Probe is a heli-portable, direct push sampling rig mounted on low ground pressure rubber tracks. The rig is driven between sampling sites via wireless remote control and the operator drives a 3 ½" cased sampling rod to the bedrock interface and pulls up the sample. The Direct push drill is a Geoprobe® MT 540 which has been fitted onto the ground mobile platform designed by Tao Henderson of GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

As the GT Probe sampling rig is ground mobile and on light rubber tracks that significantly reduce ground disturbance, the method is a vast improvement over trenching for bedrock interface mineralization with respect to environmental concerns and is also more productive (~50-75 m/day trenching production vs ~200 m/day GT Probe sampling at 5m spacing). Additionally, the work is classified as Mining Land Use class one activity, and the activities are non-invasive, so no reclamation is necessary. An image of the GT probe sampling rig is provided below in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Example of GT Probe Sampling Ri3.1.2 Analysis

Each discreet sample was placed directly into a prelabeled ore bag with the corresponding sample tag inside and zip-tied. Samples were then placed inside rice bags were zip-tied and finally secured with a security tag. Rice bags were then transported from the field site to a secure facility in Dawson and readied in sample batches for transport. Shipments were transported by commercial courier to Bureau Veritas's ("BV") preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT.

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

3.1.3 Results

A discussion of the GT probe results based on the targeted structure at Bonanza is provided in the subsections below. A map of the referenced structures is provided in Figure 6 above. Highlights of the GT probe results at Bonanza are presented below in Table 4.

Table 4. Results Highlights of 2021 Bonanza GT Probe Exploration Activity

GT Probe Line ID	Target Area	From (m)	To (m)	Width (1) (m)	No. Samples	Gold (g/t)		Arsenic (ppm)	
						Range	Average	Range	Average
BZAGTP21-001	**18 Gulch Fault**	20	--	--	1	0.055	--	163.9	--
	18 Gulch Fault	100	--	--	1	0.094	--	144.2	--
BZAGTP21-002	**18 Gulch Fault**	100	115	15	4	0.035-0.178	0.117	22.8-56.9	42.3
	18 Gulch Fault	220	225	5	2	**0.374-0.708**	**0.541**	4.4-4.9	4.7
BZAGTP21-003	**18 Gulch Fault**	--	--	--	--	NSV	--	--	--
BZAGTP21-004	**Fault 1 / 1A**	20	45	25	6	0.034-0.077	0.051	3.8-39.3	18.4
BZAGTP21-005	**Fault 1 / 1A**	40	50	10	3	0.033-0.084	0.061	71.6-156.5	119.1
BZAGTP21-006	**Fault 1 / 1A**	60	--	--	1	0.09	--	23.2	--
BZAGTP21-007	**Fault 7**	180	200	20	5	0.067-**0.368**	0.173	17.8-136.5	46.7
BZAGTP21-008	**Fault 7**	40	55	15	4	0.011-**0.309**	0.203	10.2-117.1	69.6
BZAGTP21-009	**Fault 7**	130	140	10	3	0.042-0.076	0.057	6.6-11.9	8.9
BZAGTP21-010	**Bonanza Thrust Fault**	70	90	20	5	0.033-0.072	0.046	849.2-4820.2	2796.1

Notes:

1) GT Probe samples are point samples and tabulated results are meant only to provide the range and average of values over a given line interval. Results should not be interpreted to represent grade over width.

2) Bold red text ≥0.3 g/t Au.

18 Gulch Fault

GT Probe lines BZAGTP21-001, -002, and -003 were sampled in the 18 Gulch Fault target area, however, results were disappointing. Two samples on line BZAGTP21-001 returned weakly anomalous gold in the range of 0.055-0.094 g/t Au. Line BZAGTP21-002 had two separate zones with one 15m wide zone returning gold values ranging from 0.035-0.178 g/t Au (averaging 0.117 g/t Au) and a second 5m wide zone with gold values ranging from 0.374-0.708 g/t Au (averaging 0.541 g/t Au). The 0.708 g/t Au assay was the maximum of the 2021 Bonanza GT Probe sampling survey. Line BZAGTP21-003 did not return any significant gold values. Arsenic values are generally low in these zones, with a maximum of 163.9 ppm As. Results from the 2021 GT Probe program targeting the 18 Gulch fault are presented visually below in Figure 19.

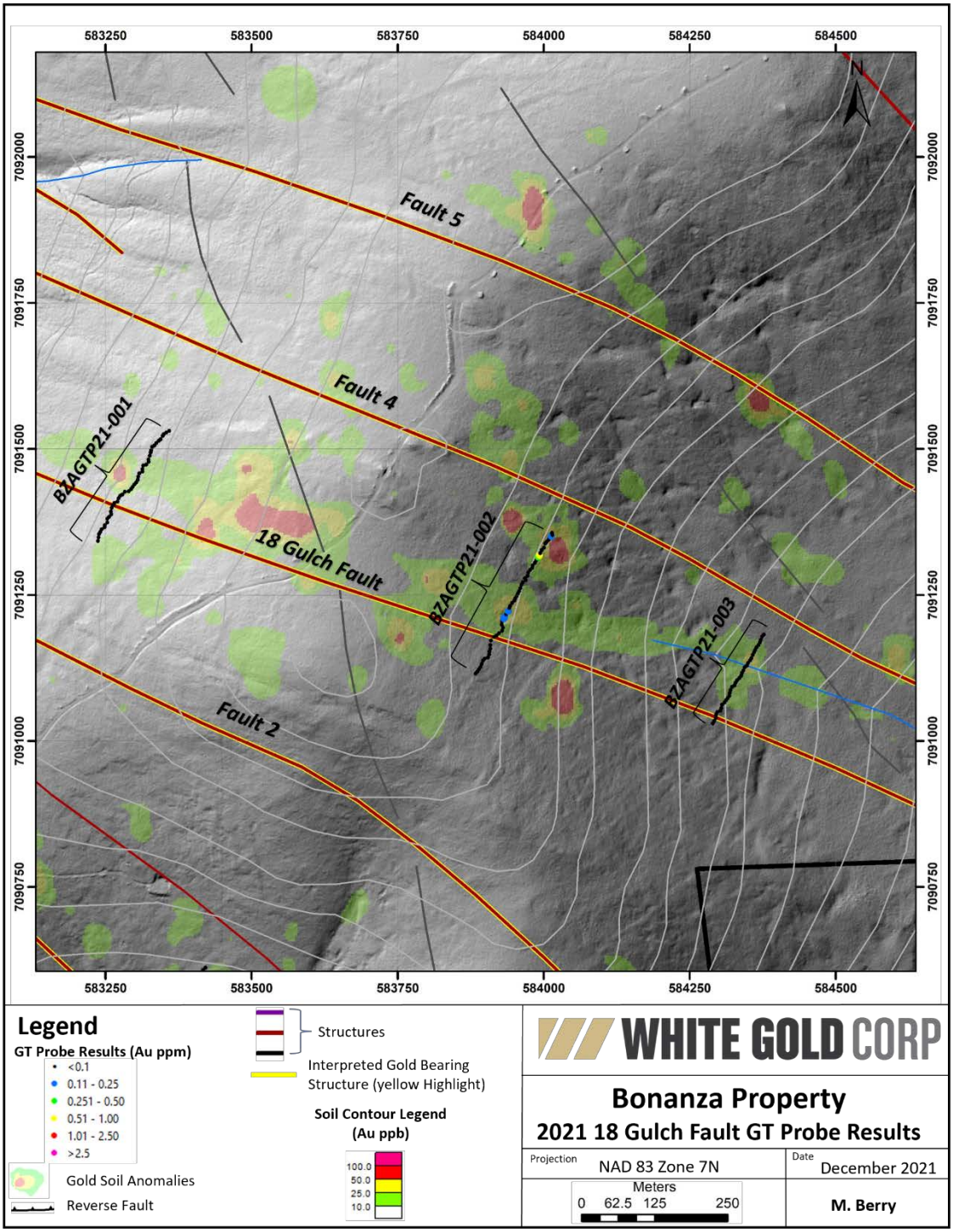

Figure 19: 2021 18 Gulch Fault Target GT Probe Results

Fault 1/ Fault 1a

GT Probe lines BZAGTP21-004, -005, and -006 were sampled in the Fault 1 and Fault 1A target area. Once again, results were disappointing with samples returning maximum gold values of < 0.1 g/t Au. *r*esults from the 2021 GT Probe program targeting Fault 1 and 1a are presented visually below in Figure 20.

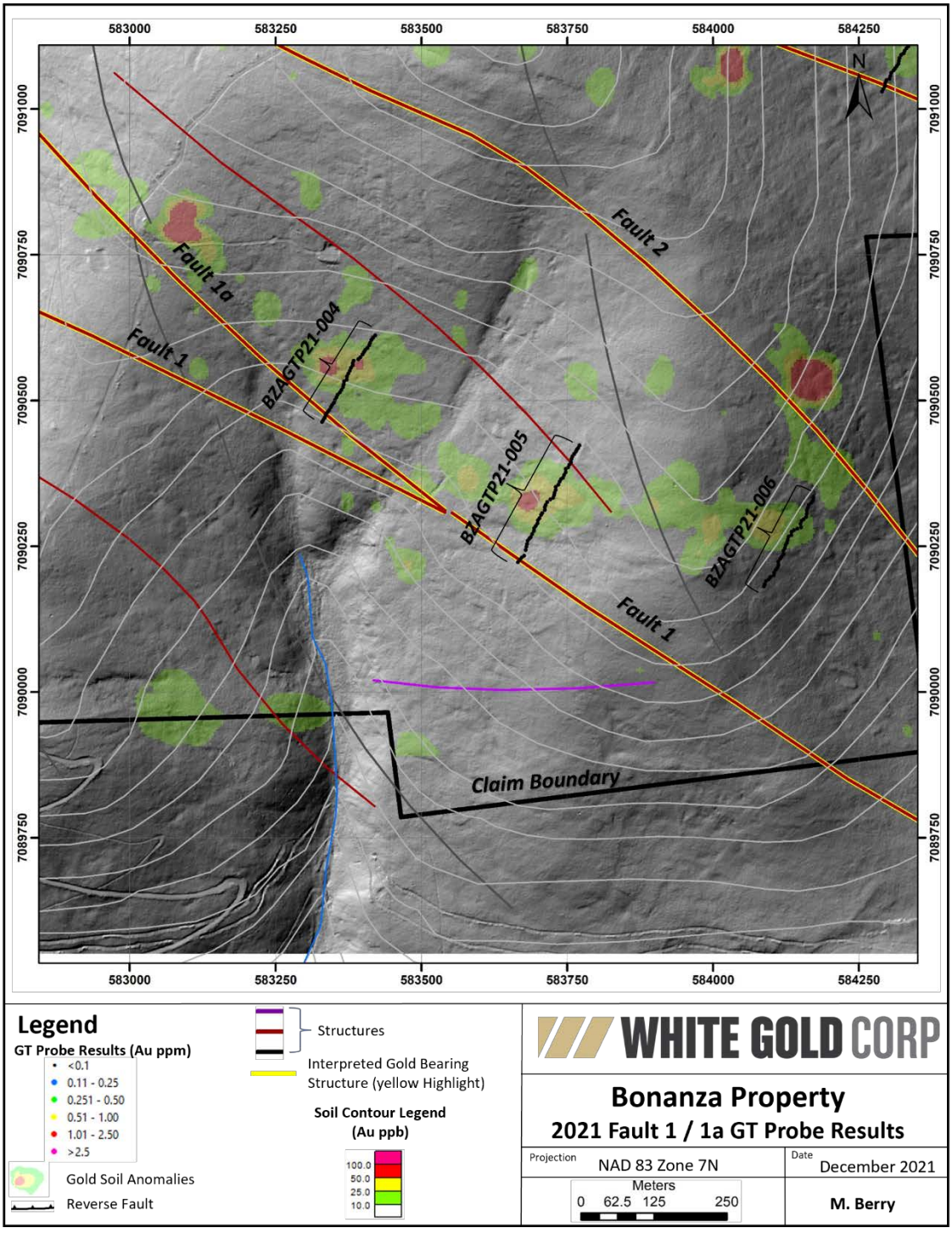

Figure 20: 2021 Fault 1 and 1a Target GT Probe Results

Fault 7

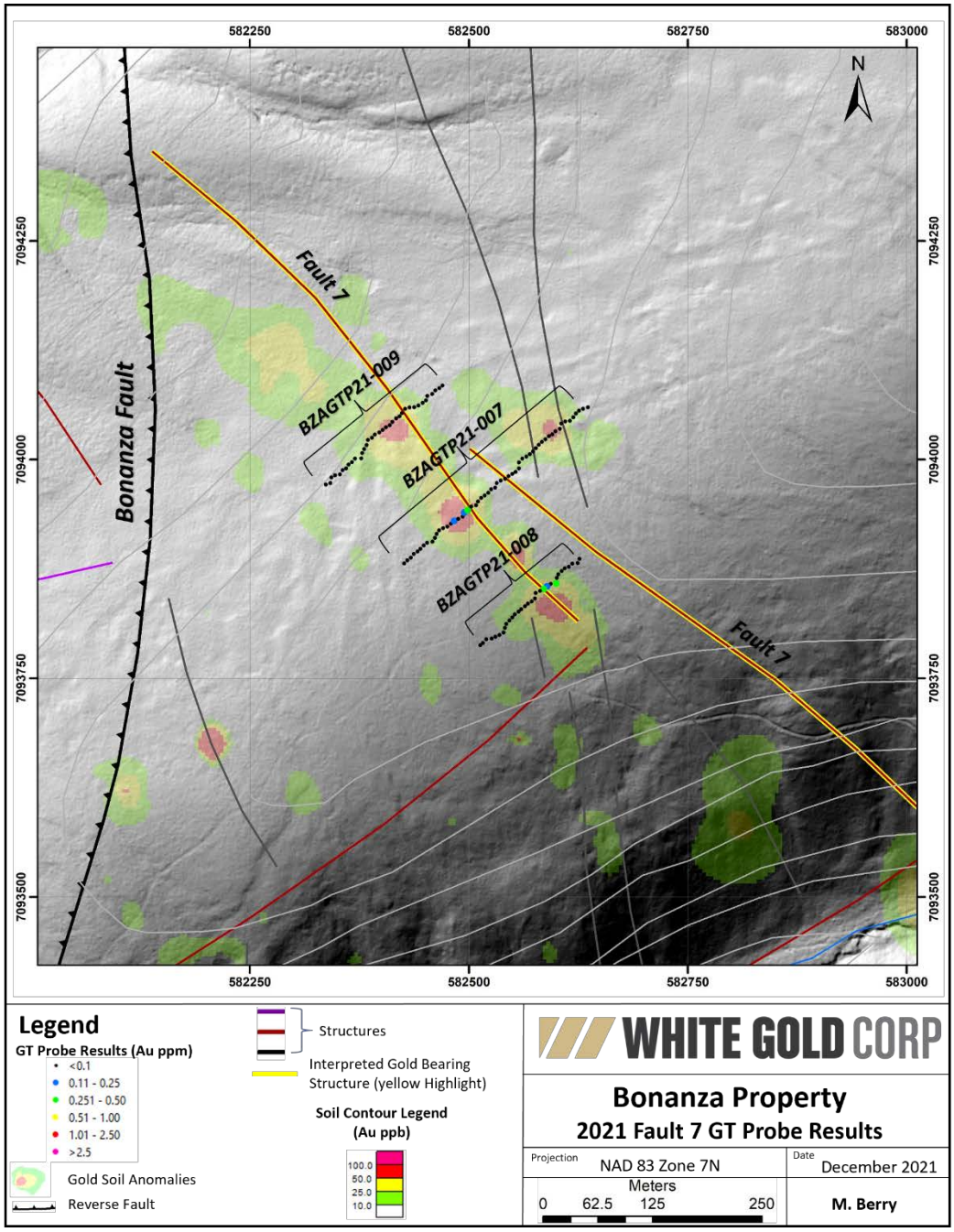

Figure 21: 2021 Fault 7 Target GT Probe Results

GT Probe lines BZAGTP21-007, -008, and -009 were sampled in the Fault 7 target area located between Queen Gulch to the south and Mosquito Gulch approximately 1.5 km to the north. Lines BZAGTP21-007 and -008 encountered zones of 15-20m wide with weakly anomalous to low-grade gold. Line BZAGTP21-007 had a 20m wide zone with gold values ranging from 0.067-0.368 g/t Au and line BZAGTP21-008 had a 15m wide zone with gold values ranging from 0.011-0.309 g/t Au. Results for line BZAGTP21-009 were weaker with a 10m wide zone returning gold values ranging from 0.042-0.076 g/t Au. Results from the 2021 GT Probe program targeting Fault 7 are presented visually above in Figure 21.

Bonanza Thrust Fault

GT Probe line BZAGTP21-010 formed a single survey line over the interpreted Bonanza Thrust Fault target. Gold values were generally weak with a 20m wide zone returning gold values in the range of 0.033-0.072 g/t Au, however, arsenic values at this target are notably higher. The 20m wide zone noted above returned between 849.2-4820.2 ppm As, with an average of 2796.1 ppm As. Results from the 2021 GT Probe program targeting the Bonanza Fault Target are presented visually below in Figure 22.

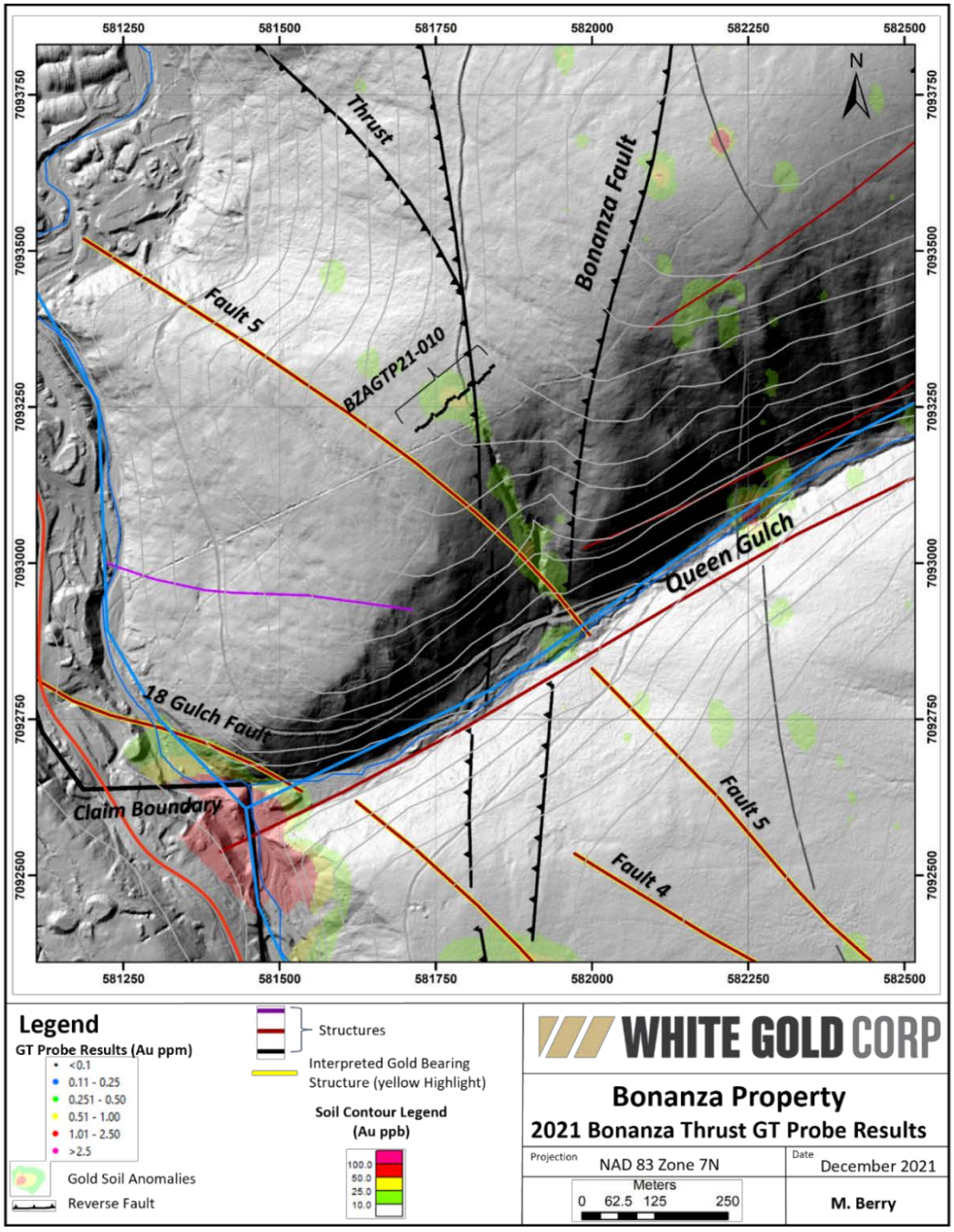

Figure 22: 2021 Bonanza Fault Target GT Probe Results

3.3 SuperSting IP

To further understand and characterize the soil geochemical anomalies which correspond to Dr. Sanchez's interpreted faults, 9 IP lines were completed at Bonanza. To allow for the most meaningful interpretations of the results and characterization of these zones, the geophysical lines were primarily focused along the 2021 GT Probe lines. The location of these IP lines in relation to the other 2021 exploration activities are presented above in Figure 6 and a more detailed map identifying each IP line is provided below in Figure 23. An overview of the IP survey methods and procedures, analysis overview, and subsequent results are discussed in the subsections below.

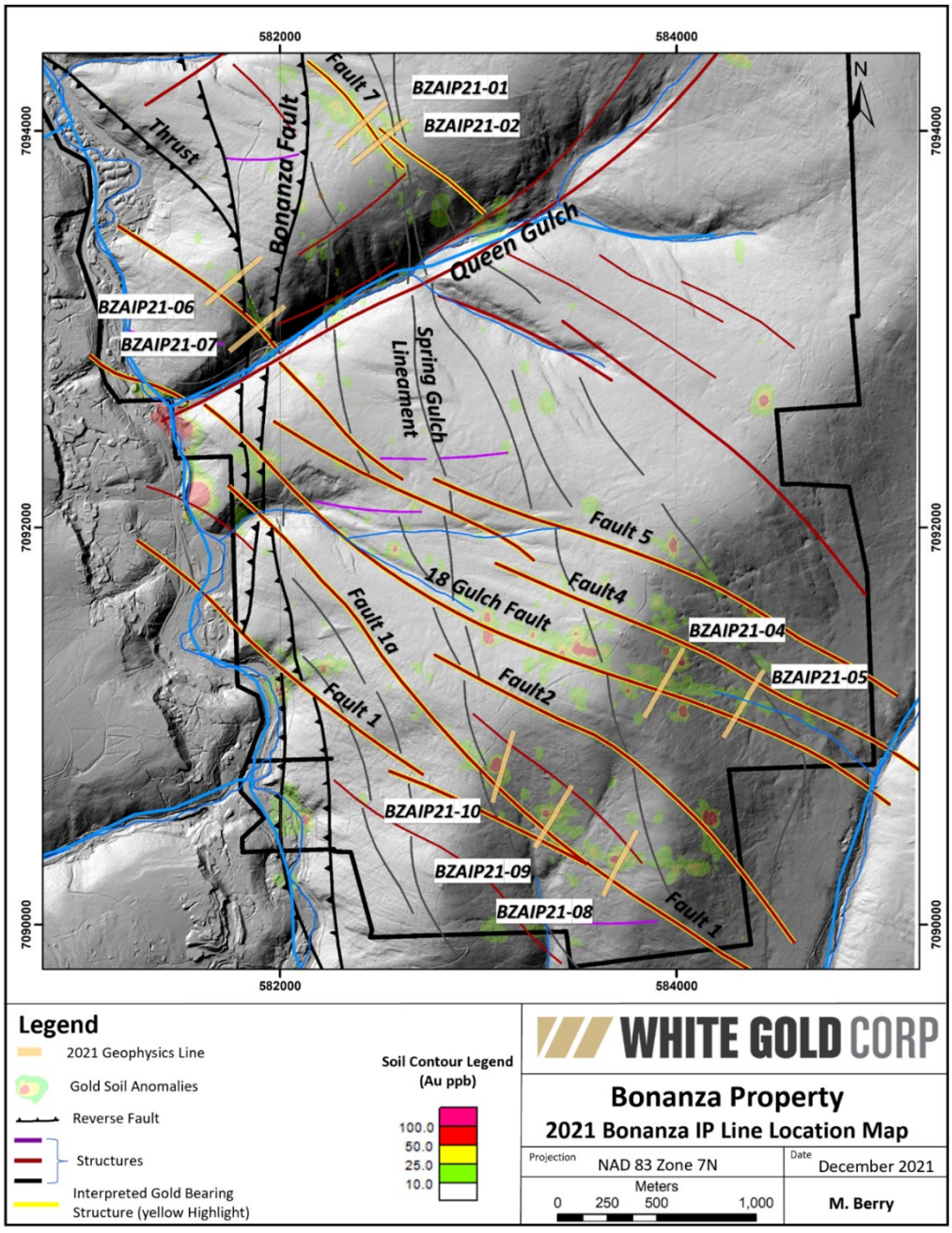

Figure 23: 2021 Bonanza IP Geophysics Location Map

3.3.1 Methods and Procedures

Data was acquired using an AGI SuperSting resistivity meter. The technical specification of SuperSting R1/IP is presented in Appendix A. Each line consists of 84 electrodes equivalently spaced along the line at 5m and hammered to a depth of 50cm. The data was processed after QC/QA for the resistivity first and then for chargeability further to applying a high cut-off filter for apparent chargeability. More details can be found in "Report# WGO-BZADCIP21-1/Rev. 01" provided by GroundTruth Exploration in Appendix IV.

3.3.2 Analysis

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

The final modelling was performed using the 2D inversion program RES2DINV developed by Geotomo Software. The software can produce L2 (smooth) and L1 (blocky) model results, but the L2 option is selected for modelling, which means that sharp boundaries will appear somewhat smoothed. The inversions were run using 18 layers model increasing in thickness from 2.5m to 12m with a total depth of about 100m. The horizontal mesh size is 5m. The resistivity and chargeability models were then imported to Geosoft Oasis Montaj for georeferencing from grid coordinates to the UTM Zone 7N.

3.3.3 Results

The Bonanza Fault returned the most visually significant results from the IP survey. Line BZAIP21-06 shows a strong, sub-vertically dipping high chargeability (and associated low resistivity) zone directly underneath the soil geochemical anomaly associated with the surface expression of the Bonanza Thrust fault. The chargeability and resistivity results for line BZAIP21-06 are presented below in Figures 24 and 25 respectively. Results from line BZAIP21-07, which is located approximately 250m southwest of line -06 and targeted the Bonanza Fault corridor, returned somewhat contradictory results when compared to line -06. The most prominent feature from line -07 is a moderately southeast dipping chargeability high (Figure 26) and resistivity low (Figure 27), albeit a lesser steeply dipping features can also be observed in both the chargeability and resistivity results. Results from the IP lines conducted over the other targets were less conclusive and may benefit from additional post processing of the data.

Full results and recommendations from the IP resistivity and inverted chargeability survey can be found in "Report# WGO-BZADCIP21-1/Rev. 01" provided by GroundTruth Exploration in Appendix IV.

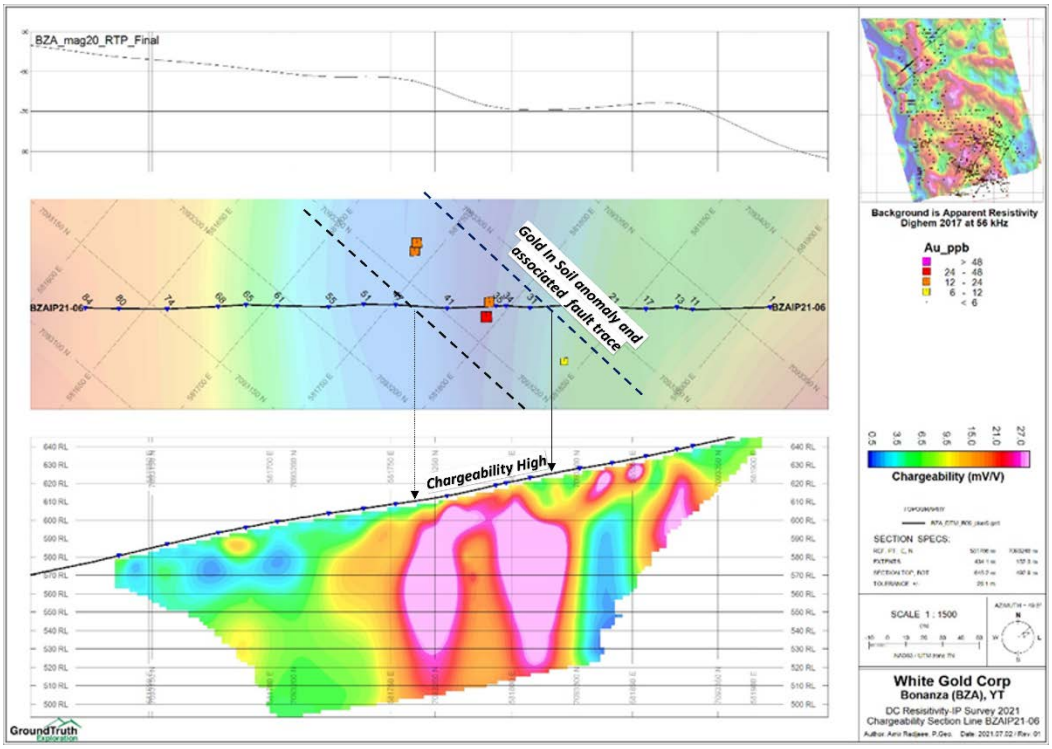

Figure 24: Bonanza Fault BZAIP21-06 Chargeability Results

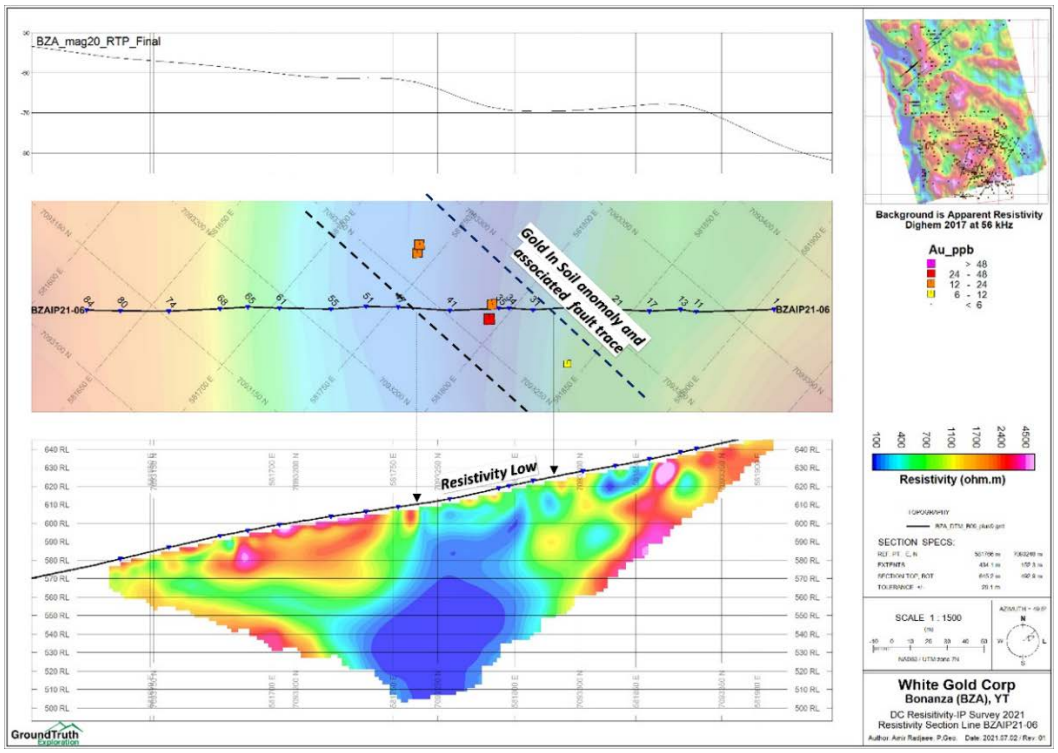

Figure 25: Bonanza Fault BZAIP21-06 Resistivity Results

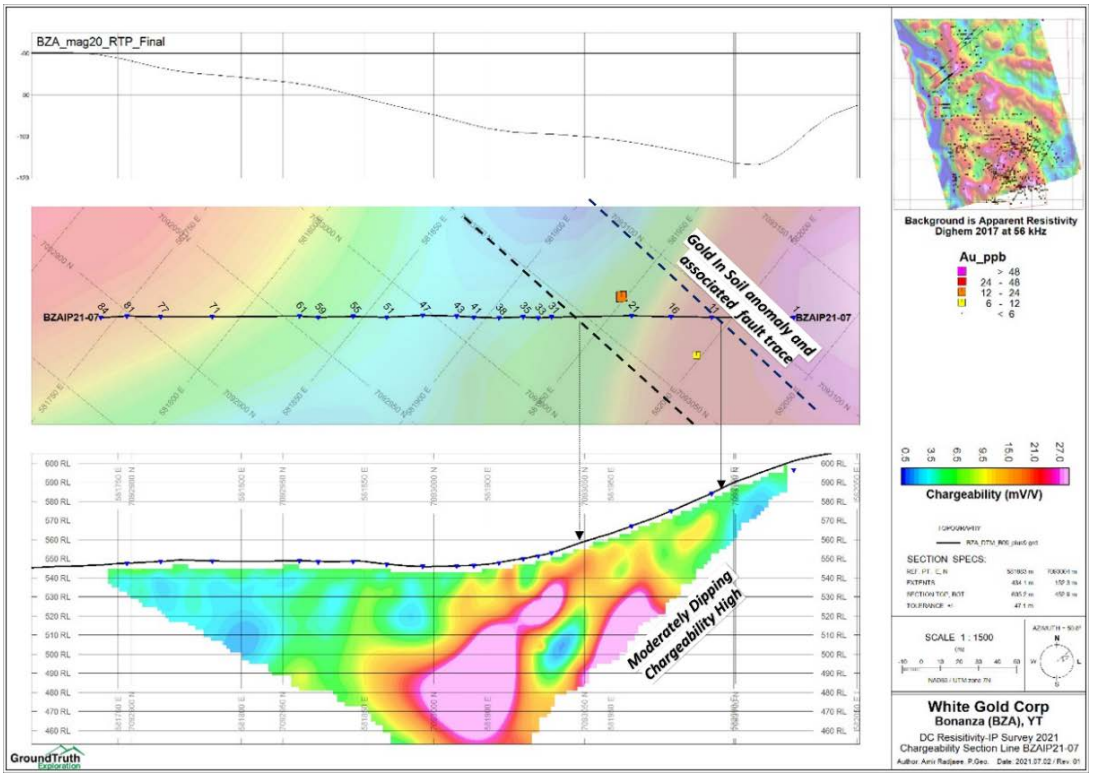

Figure 26: Bonanza Fault BZAIP21-07 Chargeability Results

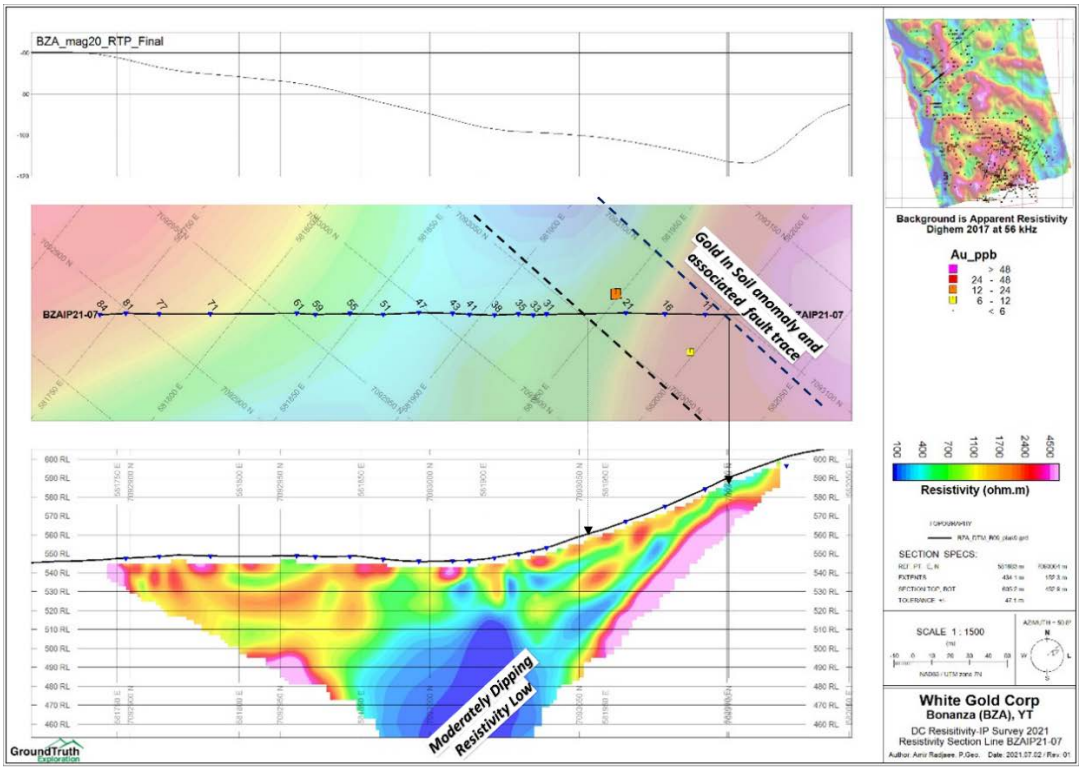

Figure 27: Bonanza Fault BZAIP21-07 Resistivity Results

3.6 LiDAR Survey

Prior to 2021, the Bonanza property only had partial LiDAR coverage. Given the usefulness LiDAR provides for conducting detailed lineament studies, structural interpretations, and exploration planning, WGO commissioned LiDAR Services International Inc. of Calgary, Alberta to fly a LiDAR survey over the entire Bonanza property.

3.6.1 Methods and Procedures

Airborne LiDAR and imagery was collected for the Bonanza property in July, using the Dawson City airport as a base for the survey. A Cessna 182 airplane with a MATRIX LiDAR system installed including a Riejigl LMS Q780 laser and a Canon EOS-5DS digital camera was flown at an average height of 850 m above ground level and an average speed of 215 km/h resulting in a computed average laser ground point spacing equal to 0.45 m and an average point density of 5.0 points/m^2. The flight path and subsequent survey coverage is presented below in Figure 28.

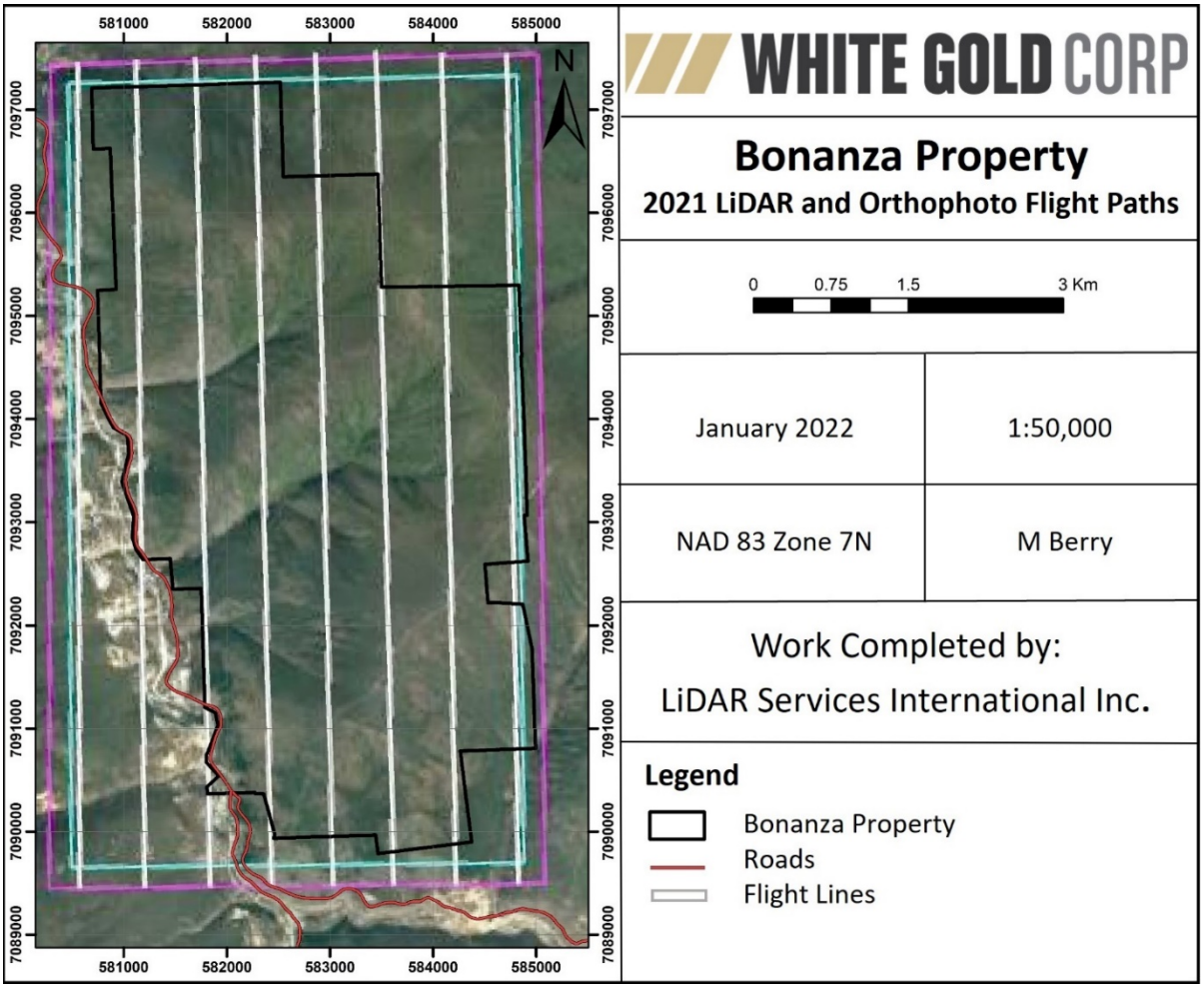

Figure 28: 2021 LiDAR survey Flight Path.

3.6.1 Results

The results of the LiDAR survey included the following deliverables to WGO:

- LiDAR point clouds classified to Ground, DTM Key Point, Low Vegetation (0-1m) and High; Vegetation (>1m) in LAS v.12 format;
- Bare Earth and Full Feature gridded points at 1m and 5m spacing in ASCII XYZ format
- Greyscale hillshades of Bare Earth and Full Feature surfaces at 1m pixel resolution in Geotiff format;
- Ortho-mosaicked colour digital imagery with 10cm pixel resolution in compressed ECW and GeoTiff formats; and,
- Index map in DWG and PDF formats

The resulting greyscale hillshade bare earth full feature surface at 1m pixel resolution along with the ortho-mosaicked colour digital imagery for the Bonanza property is shown below in Figures 29 and 30 respectively.

Full methods and procedures can be found in “White Gold Corp – 2021 LiDAR Survey Report” by LiDAR Services International Inc. in Appendix V.

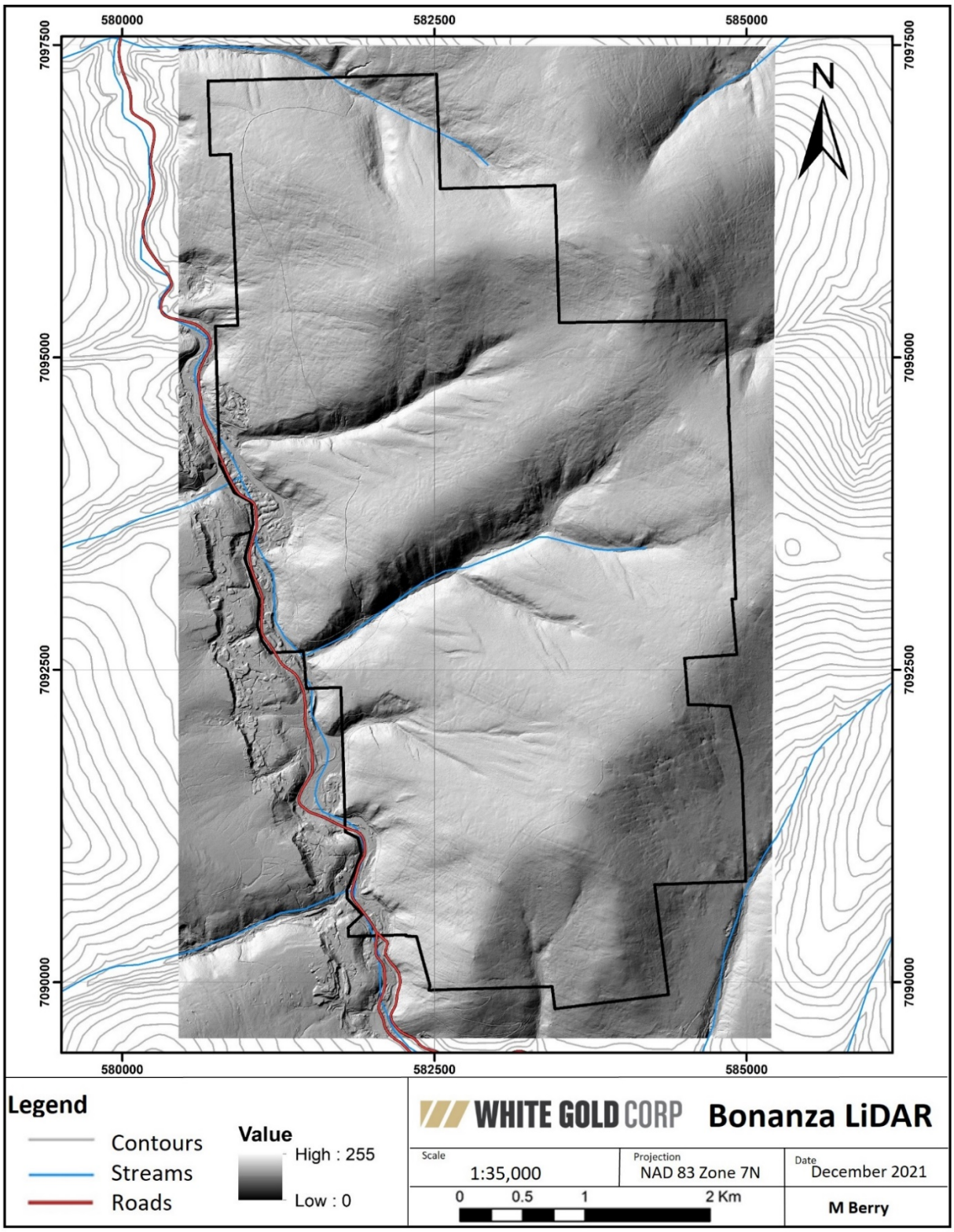

Figure 29: Greyscale Hillshade Bare Earth image of the Bonanza Property

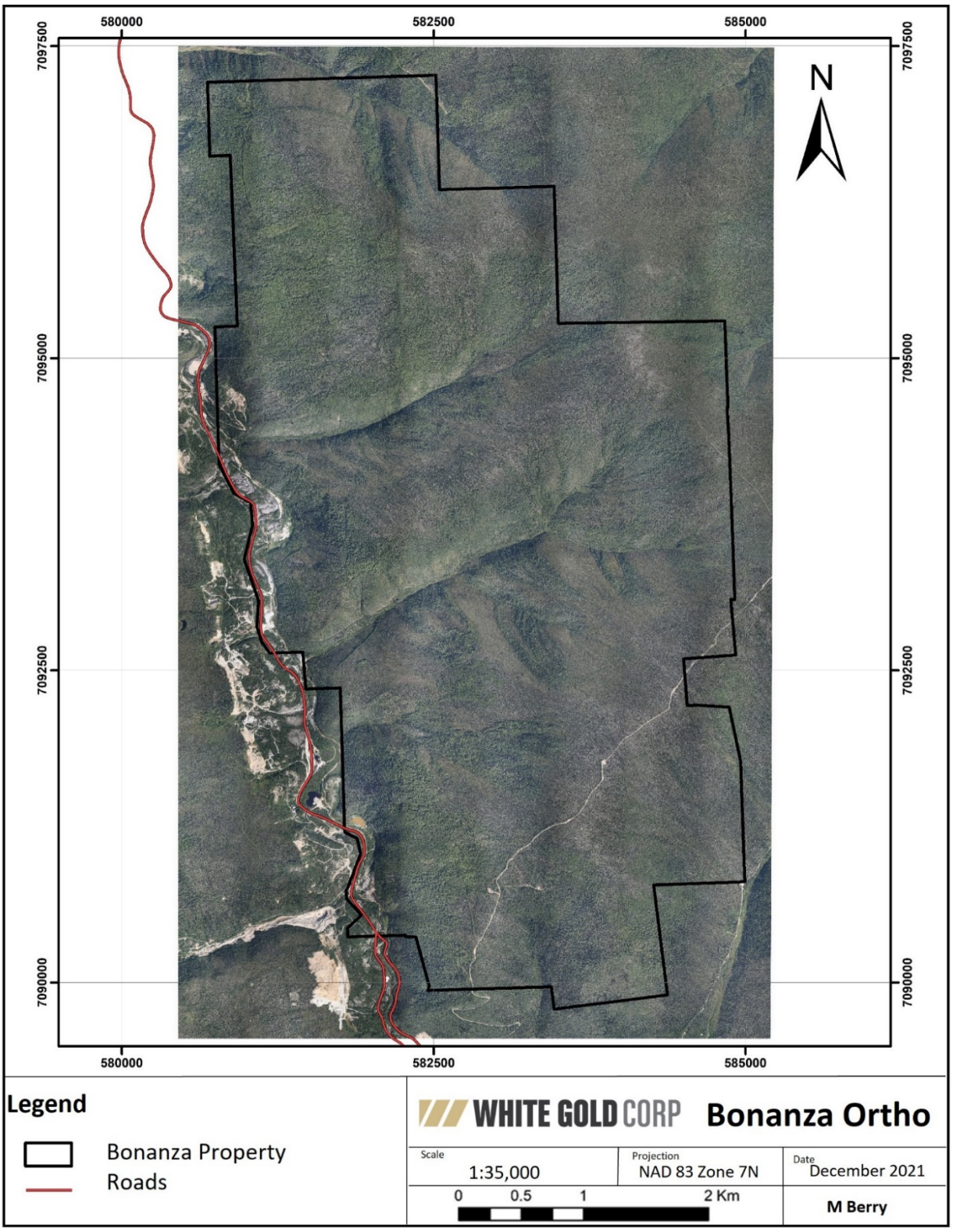

Figure 30: Ortho-mosaicked colour image of the Bonanza Property

3.2 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drilling

The 2021 RAB drilling was carried out in three separate areas to test interpreted structures and associated anomalous gold in soil and GT Probe samples. In total, 6 RAB holes were completed, totalling 521.21m of drilling. The location of the 2021 RAB holes is presented below in Figure 31 and the hole locations are summarized in Table 5. An overview of the RAB drilling methods and procedures, analysis overview, and subsequent RAB drilling results are discussed in the subsections below.

Table 5. 2021 Bonanza RAB Drilling Collar Details

Hole ID	Collar Location (UTM NAD83, Zone 7)			Dip	Azimuth	Length
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	(deg)	(deg)	(m)
BZA21RAB-001	583,561	7,091,435	899	-50	210	97.54
BZA21RAB-002	583,950	7,091,249	864	-50	210	100.58
BZA21RAB-003	584,008	7,091,341	853	-50	210	59.44
BZA21RAB-004	582,515	7,093,957	717	-50	230	100.58
BZA21RAB-005*	582,612	7,093,867	730	-50	230	25.91
BZA21RAB-005b	582,616	7,093,870	728	-60	230	45.72
TBZA21RAB-006	581,802	7,093,282	622	-50	230	91.44
TOTAL	**6 completed, 1 abandoned hole***					**521.21**

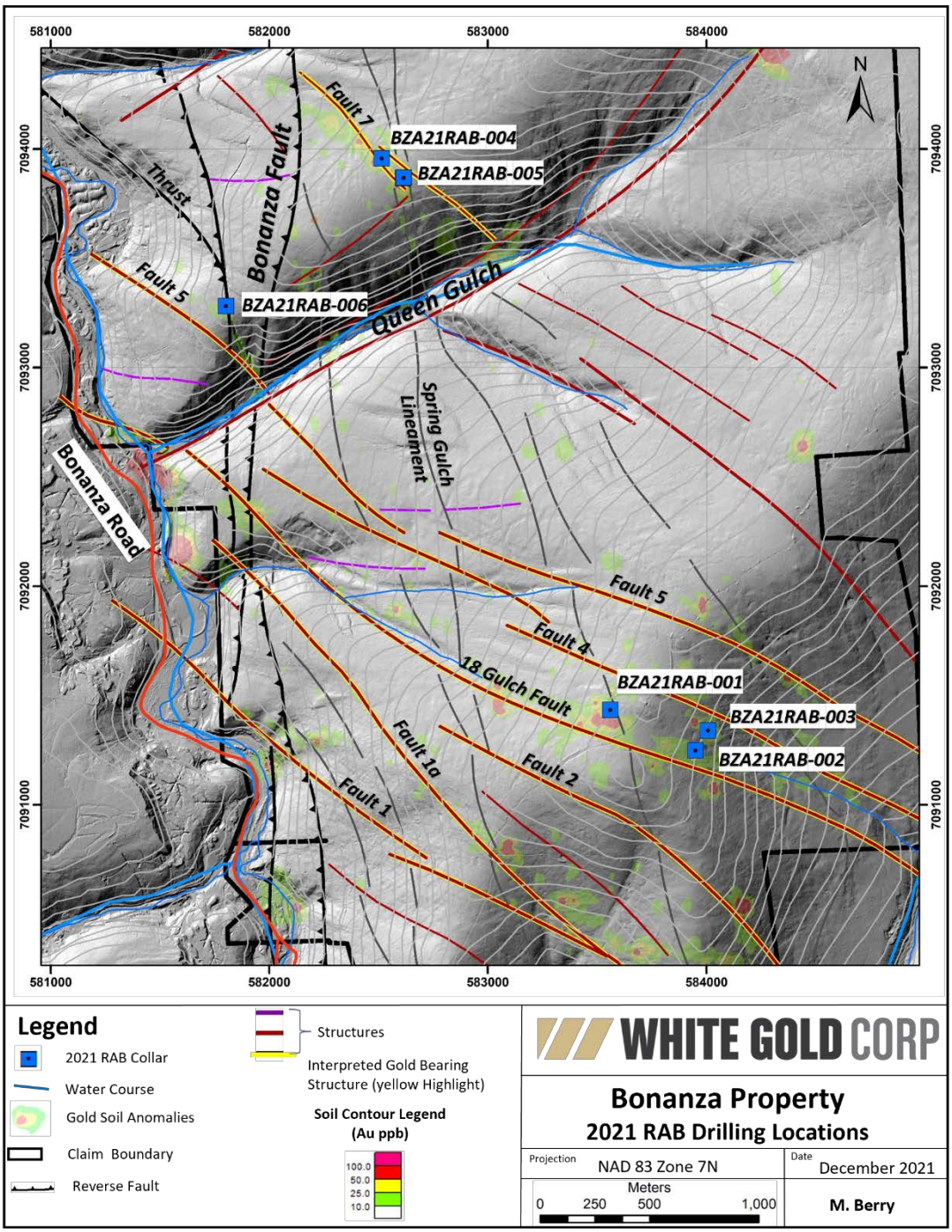

Figure 31: 2021 RAB Drilling Location Map

3.2.1 Methods and Procedures

The RAB drill is a remotely controlled tracked platform with an onboard air compressor, tilting mast and rotary drill head. The RAB Drill has 1650 sq. inches of track coverage with less than 1.0 psi ground pressure allowing it to be extremely versatile and low impact in the field. The entire unit is powered by a 60hp

Turbo charged Kubota diesel engine and is completely air / hydraulically operated. Each drill hole is cased from surface to bedrock and entire sample is collected. Continuous composite samples were collected every 5' (1.524 m) run and assessed for volume (liters) to determine sample recovery. The sample was then passed through a 3 - tiered riffle splitter and approximately 1/8th of the sample was collected for assay. A small sample of the chips, which are 1/4" to 3/8" in size 3/8" in size, was also collected and placed into chip trays for later reference. In addition, a small portion of the sample was collected for analysis by XRF to help guide interpretation and chip logging efforts.

Downhole survey data for the RAB holes was collected utilizing an optical televiewer instrument. This is a downhole imaging tool which provides a 360^{o} image of the outer wall of any borehole filled with air or clear water. The tool also provides a high resolution downhole magnetic, inclinometer, gravity survey which provides an azimuth and dip survey throughout the borehole. The tool is operated via an electric winch which lowers the tool into a borehole, data is viewed in real time via laptop. The data are recorded and can be used for structural interpretation and geological logging using WellCAD software.

Upon the completion of the hole, each collar location is surveyed with hand held GPS, and the location of the hole marked with a wooden picket denoting hole ID.

3.2.2 Analysis

Composited samples were placed directly into a prelabeled ore bag with the corresponding sample tag inside and zip-tied. Samples were then placed inside rice bags were zip-tied and finally secured with a security tag. Rice bags were then transported from the field site to a secure facility in Dawson and readied in sample batches for transport. Shipments were transported by commercial courier to Bureau Veritas's ("BV") preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT.

Samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. Following the sample preparation, the sample pulps were flown to BV's analytical laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ201 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75-micron material in a lead flux to form a dore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity is determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

3.2.3 Results

Assay results from the 2021 RAB drilling program are summarized in Table 6 and a brief description of results from each target is provided below.

Table 6. 2021 Bonanza RAB Drilling Highlights

2021 Bonanza RAB Drill Results						
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**As (ppm)**	**Comment**
WHTBZA21RAB-001	10.67	12.19	1.52	0.102	39.50	
WHTBZA21RAB-002	10.67	12.19	1.52	0.111	41.90	
	15.24	18.29	3.05	0.116	29.05	
WHTBZA21RAB-003	--	--	--	NSV	NSV	
WHTBZA21RAB-004	15.24	30.48	15.24	0.193	44.55	
incl.	*18.29*	*19.81*	*1.52*	*0.519*	*78.60*	
WHTBZA21RAB-005	1.52	16.76	15.24	0.353	69.25	
incl.	*6.10*	*10.67*	*4.57*	*1.007*	*121.20*	
incl.	*7.62*	*9.14*	*1.52*	*2.369*	*210.90*	
WHTBZA21RAB-005b	4.57	16.76	12.19	0.392	230.70	
incl.	*10.67*	*13.72*	*3.05*	*1.054*	*376.65*	
WHTBZA21RAB-006	0.00	91.44	91.44	0.021	984.35	Multi-element (Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu, Ni, Co, Ba, S) anomalous
incl.	38.10	57.91	19.81	0.055	2187.83	

18 Gulch Fault

Holes WHTBZA21RAB-001, -002, and -003 were drilled to test the 18 Gulch Fault target area. Holes WHTBZA21RAB-001 and -002 each intersected narrow zones (1.5-3.0m) of anomalous gold grading approximately 0.1 g/t Au. Hole WHTBZA21RAB-003 did not return any significant gold values. A review of the optical televiewer data collected from the 18 Gulch RAB holes, suggests the foliation in this region is dipping moderately to the south (47°→097°). Fractures within the weakly mineralized domain appear to be dipping steeply to the south-southwest (71°→207°), along with a series of other fracture sets dipping steeply to the north-northwest (70°→321°). Results from the 2021 RAB holes at the 18 Gulch target are presented visually below in Figure 32.

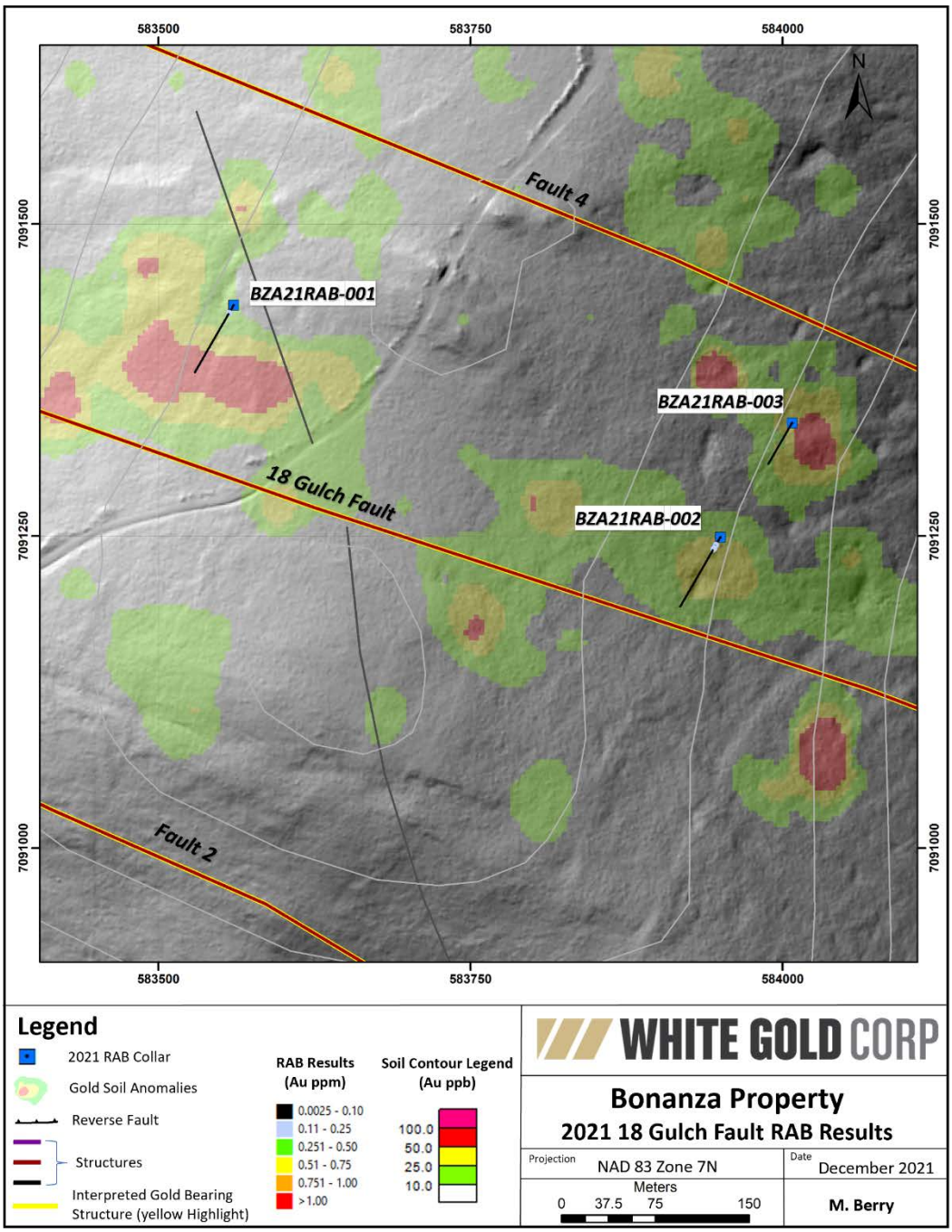

Figure 32: 2021 18 Gulch Fault Target RAB Drilling Results

Fault 7

Holes WHTBZA21RAB-004 and WHTBZA21RAB-005/005b were drilled to test the Fault 7 target area located between Queen Gulch to the south and Mosquito Gulch approximately 1.5 km to the north. Hole WHTBZA21RAB-005 was abandoned at 25.91m due to poor ground conditions and was re-drilled as hole WHTBZA21RAB-005b which also was terminated short (45.72m) of the planned depth (~ 100m).

All holes intersected broader zones (12-15m) of anomalous to low-grade gold ranging from 0.193 to 0.392 g/t Au. These intersections included narrower zones of gold grading > 1 g/t Au, including 1.007 g/t Au over 4.57m from 6.10m downhole (including 2.369 g/t Au over 1.52m) in hole WHTBZA21RAB-005, and 1.054 g/t Au over 3.05m from 10.67m downhole in hole WHTBZA21RAB-005b. Analysis of the optical televiewer data collected from the Fault 7 target holes suggests two separate foliation domains, with one domain dipping moderately to the southwest (43°→223°), and the other steeply to the east (70°→087°). East dipping foliation appears to be dominant in the upper part of hole -004, whereas the bottom of holes -004 and -005 appear to exhibit moderately southwest dipping foliation. Within the mineralized domains, fracture sets appear to be sub vertically dipping and approximately east-west striking. Other dominant fracture sets within the Fault 7 zone appear to have dip / dip directions of 80°→080°, and 60°→340. Results from the 2021 RAB holes at the Fault 7 target are presented visually below in Figure 33.

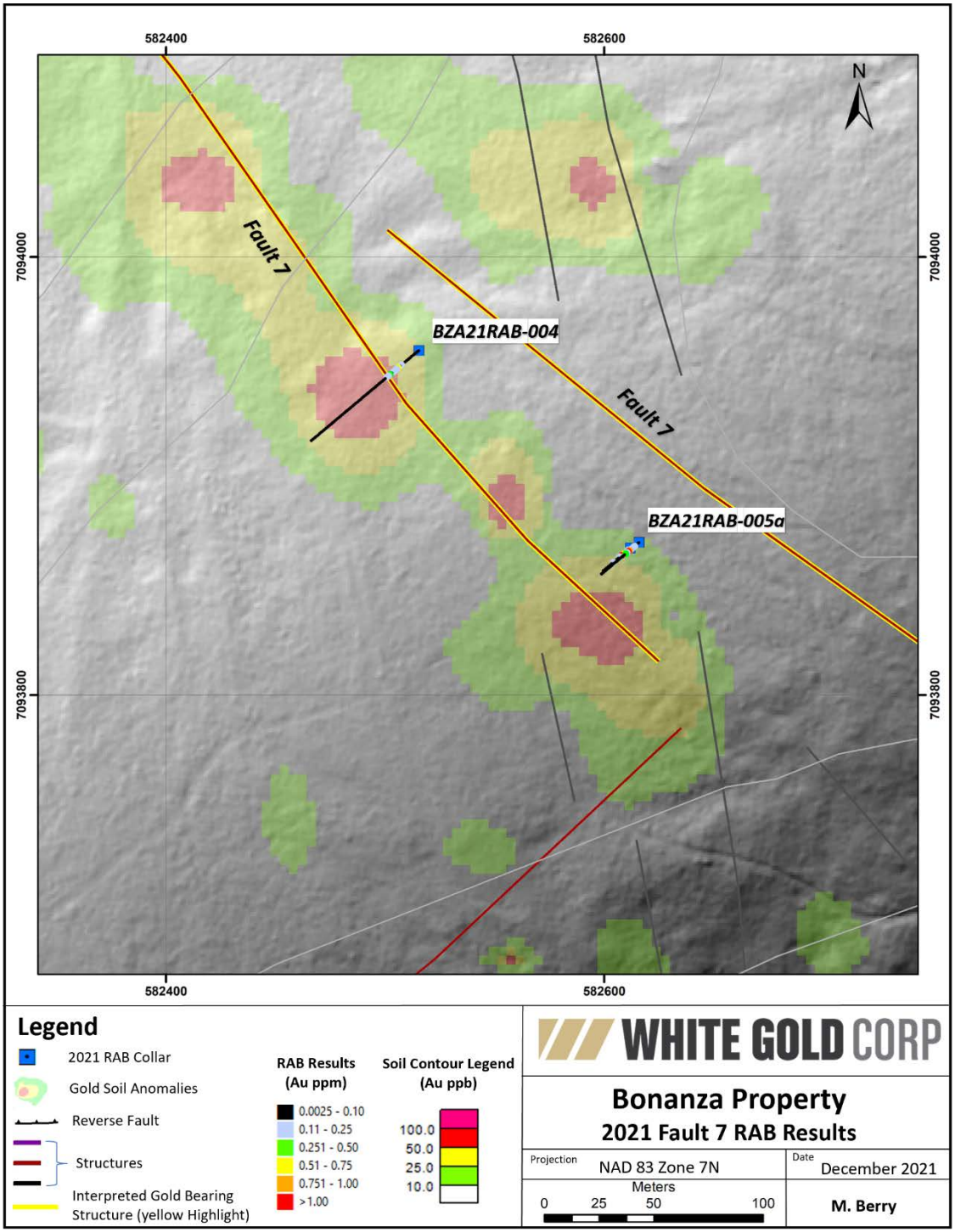

Figure 33: 2021 Fault 7 Target RAB Results

Bonanza Thrust Fault

Hole WHTBZA21RAB-006 was drilled to test an area of anomalous gold and arsenic in soils and GT Probe samples associated with the interpreted Bonanza Thrust Fault. Although no significant gold was encountered in the hole, the ICP analytical results show an associated multi-element (As, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu, Ni, Co, Ba, and S) anomaly. For example, the entire length of the hole (91.44m) averaged 984 ppm As, and a subinterval from 38.10-57.91m averaged 2188 ppm As which also returned weakly anomalous gold (0.055 g/t Au). The anomalous nickel and cobalt (max. 166.2 ppm Ni, 27.9 ppm Co) may indicate a proximal mafic to ultramafic source related to the Bonanza Thrust Fault. Analysis of the OTV data collected from hole 006 suggests a relatively uniform foliation dip / dip direction of 30°→230°. Within the mineralization intersected in hole 006, the dominant fracture orientation is approximately 70°→325°, along with a vein orientation that is sub-parallel to the dominant fracture and foliation orientation. Results from the 2021 RAB holes at the Bonanza thrust fault corridor are presented visually below in Figure 34.

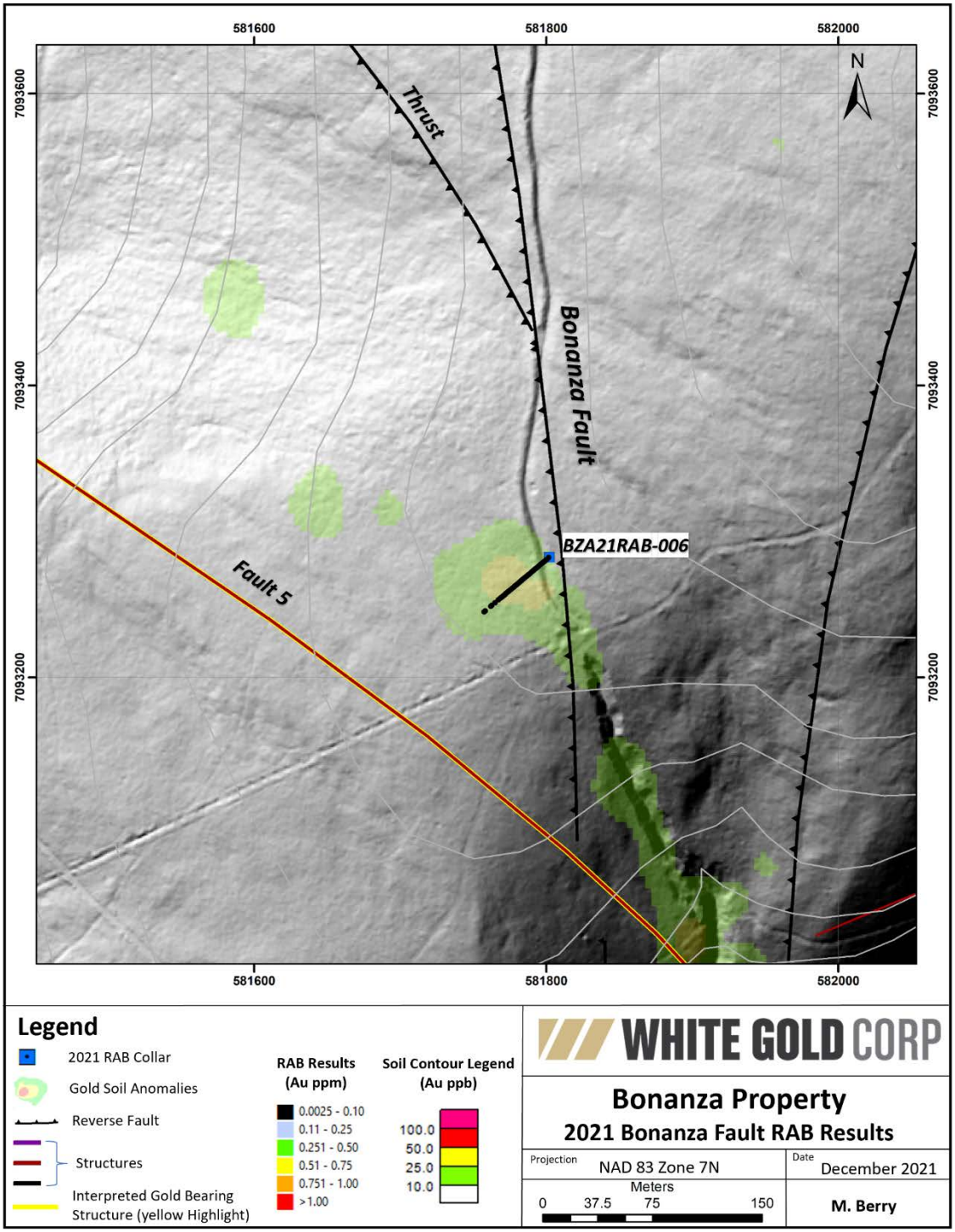

Figure 34: 2021 Bonanza Fault Target RAB Results

4.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

While a greater understanding of the structural regime present at the Bonanza property has been developed, the bedrock source of the gold in soil geochemical anomalies remains enigmatic.

Results from the field mapping activities conducted during the 2021 field season support the broader structural interpretation for the Bonanza property. While indications of significant faulting were most observed in outcrop alongside Bonanza Creek, none of the hand samples collected during the 2021 field season returned gold values of economic interest. Assay results from pits that were hand-dug overtop of the previous GT Probe identified anomalous levels of arsenic, and lesser nickel, and could suggest the presence of proximal fault hosted mineralization.

The Bonanza Fault appears to have the strongest geophysical signature of the structures tested, exhibiting a chargeability high, and resistivity low, with an interpreted apparent dip ranging from sub-vertical to moderately southwest.

RAB drilling during the 2021 field season failed to intersect any gold values of economic interest, and therefore, failed to identify the source of the surface soil geochemical anomalies that appear to correspond to Dr. Sanchez's structural interpretation. Televiewer data collected during the 2021 field season identified a series of fractures that dip to the southwest, northeast, and sub-vertical with east-west strikes. Given that all RAB holes drilled in 2021 were drilled towards the southwest, it's possible the structures that host the observed gold in soil geochemical anomalies are also dipping to the southwest, and therefore, were not intersected.

5.0 Recommendations

Additional work is recommended to identify and characterize the source of the observed surface geochemical anomalies on the Bonanza property.

Continued prospecting and mapping should focus on the NW-trending structures that have an apparent association to anomalous gold grades in soil geochemistry. Specific emphasis should be placed on exploring the southern portion of the Bonanza Thrust Fault Gulch where it is interpreted to be crosscut by the NW-trending Fault 5. This region has not been traversed and it is recommended to return to this site to map where the anomalous soil gold concentrations intersect the Gulch, along with an extension of the traverse down to Queen Gulch. These orthogonal NW-trending structures are interpreted to be associated with gold-bearing quartz veins (Mackenzie et al., 2008).

Should this work return any material assay results, thin section and scanning electron microscopy should be considered to characterize and better understand the nature of the encountered mineralization.

Prior to any additional drilling, the collected televiewer data should be further interpreted in conjunction with the property scale structural model to better understand the nature of the interpreted structures present on the property. Should the results of this study suggest gold-bearing structures might be dipping to the southwest, then additional RAB, or even diamond drilling towards the northeast should be considered.

6.0 References

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7.0 Statement of Expenditures

1.0: GT Probe - Contracting Services, GroundTruth Exploration				
1.1: GT Probe Sample Collection	**Item**	**Description**	**Subtotal**	**Invoice #**
	Labour and Equipment	20 days @ $2,620 per day	$52,400.00	10559
	Robin - Camp and Food	21 days @ $100 per day	$2,100.00	10559
	Matt H/Liam (Support) - Camp and Food	21 days @ $100 per day	$2,100.00	10559
	POC - Camp and Food	21 days @ $100 per day	$2,100.00	10559
	Sampling Technician	13 days @ $350 per day	$4,550.00	10560 10541
	Senior Geologist	8 days @ $500/day	$4,000.00	10541
	Total GT Probe Sample		**$ 67,250.00**	
1.2: Assays and Shipping	**Item**	**Description**	**Amount**	**Invoice #**
	Assay – Bureau Veritas	413 samples @ $31.41/sample	$ 12,973.80	10578
	Shipping	Freight charges	$ 37.95	10587
	Shipping	Freight charges	$ 111.47	10609
	Shipping	Freight charges	$ 66.05	10609
	Shipping	Freight charges	$ 74.32	10609
	Total Assays and Shipping		**$ 13,263.59**	
1.0: GT Probe - Total			**$ 80,513.59**	
2.0: SuperSting IP - Contracting Services, GroundTruth Exploration				
2.1: Ground Survey	**Item**	**Description**	**Subtotal**	**Invoice #**
	Labour and Equipment	7.5 days @ $4200/day	$31,500.00	10633
	Geomatics	3 hours @ $55/hour	$165.00	10560
	Geophysics	32.52 hours @ $110/hour	$3,577.20	10560
	Total SuperSting IP Survey		**$ 35,242.20**	
2.0: SuperSting IP - Total			**$ 35,242.20**	

3.0: RAB Drilling - Contracting Services, GroundTruth Drilling				
3.1: RAB Sample Collection	**Item**	**Description**	**Subtotal**	**Invoice #**
	Drill Rate	8.5 days @ $3440 per day	$29,240.00	1101
	Drill Labour	61 hours @ $70 per hour	$4,270.00	1101
	Mobe/Demobe Wages	30 hours @ $60 per hour	$1,800.00	1101
	XRF	10 days @ $300 per day	$3,000.00	10687
	Tuck Rental	12 days @ $150 per day	$1,800.00	10687
	Sampler - Technician	12 days @ $350 per day	$4,200.00	1101
	Drummed Fuel	600 L	$907.06	10661
	Labour - RAB Geologist	15.87 days @ $400 per day	$6,348.00	10656 10657
	Total RAB Sample Collection		**$ 51,565.06**	
3.2: Assays and Shipping	**Item**	**Description**	**Amount**	**Invoice #**
	Assay – Bureau Veritas	360 samples @ $32.39/sample	$ 11,661.39	10661 10688
	Shipping	Freight charges - Dawson to BV	$ 306.69	10665
	Total Assays and Shipping		**$ 11,968.08**	
3.3: Field Transportation	**Item**	**Description**	**Amount**	**Invoice #**
	Helicopter	Drill moves and servicing	$ 1,390.00	10617
	Helicopter	Drill moves and servicing	$ 10,710.00	10622
	Jet A Fuel	Dawson Airport	$ 1,785.75	10622
	Total Field Transportation		**$ 13,885.75**	
3.0: RAB Drilling - Total			**$ 77,418.89**	

4.0: Other- Consumables, Logistics, and Technical Support, GroundTruth Exploration				
4.1: Logistics and Technical Support	**Item**	**Description**	**Amount**	**Invoice #**
	Geologist - Labour (Field mapping assistant)	2 days @ $400 per day	$ 800.00	10637 10638
	Senior Geologist	1.6 @ $500 per day	$ 800.00	10507 10513
	Geophysics	7.31 @ $100 per hour	$ 198.38	10507
	GIS/Mapping	2 hours @ $55 per hour	$ 110.00	10534
	Total Logistics and Technical Support		**$ 1,908.38**	
4.2: Mapping Assay Samples	**Item**	**Description**	**Amount**	**Invoice #**
	Mapping Samples – Bureau Veritas	9 samples @ $37.38/sample	$ 336.43	10605
	Mapping Samples – Bureau Veritas	4 samples @ $31.55/sample	$126.20	10655
	Shipping - Mapping Samples	Freight charges	$ 34.88	10587
	Mapping Assay Samples		**$ 497.51**	
4.0: Other - Total			**$ 2,405.89**	
5.0: Geological Mapping and Sampling - White Gold Corp				
5.1: Data and Sample Collection	**Item**	**Description**	**Subtotal**	
	Senior Mapping Geologist	4 days @ $500/day	$2,000.00	
	Total Data and Sample Collection		**$ 2,000.00**	
5.0: Geological Mapping and Sampling - Total			**$ 2,000.00**	
6.0: Project Planning, and Report Writing - White Gold Corp				
	Item	**Description**	**Amount**	

6.1: Planning and Reporting	Senior Geologist Salary	3 days @ $500 per day	$ 1,500.00	
	Exploration Geologist Salary	14 days @ $400 per day	$ 5,600.00	
	Total Planning and Report Writing		**$ 7,100.00**	
6.0: Project Planning, and Report Writing - Total			**$ 7,100.00**	

2021 Bonanza Expenditure Total	
1.0: Subtotal GT Probe and Sample Collection	80,513.59
2.0: SuperSting IP - Total	35,242.20
3.0: RAB Drilling - Total	77,418.89
4.0: Other - Total	2,811.28
5.0: Geological Mapping and Sampling - Total	2,000.00
6.0: Project Planning, and Report Writing - Total	7,100.00
Total 2021 Bonanza Expenditure	**$204,680.57**

8.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, Madeline Berry, do hereby declare that:

1. I am currently employed by White Gold Corp. as an Exploration Geologist assisting with gold exploration in the Yukon.
2. I graduated from University of Regina in December 2016 with a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
3. I have worked as a geologist since 2017.
4. I am registered with the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan as a Geoscientist-in-Training.
5. 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.