

2021 Geological, Geochemical & LiDAR YMEP Technical Report

Geological and Structural Mapping, Soil and GT Probe Sampling, and LiDAR Survey

on the

Hunker (HUN) Property

Dawson City, Yukon

Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Name	Grant Number
Crown Jewel 1-16	YC23516-531	King 21-32	YC19954-965
Crown Jewel 17-34	YC34425-442	King 33-42	YC20693-702
Crown Jewel 35-42	YC34643-650	King 43-46	YC86597-600
Crown Jewel 43-100	YC35000-057	King 47-54	YC86748-755
Crown Jewel 101-132	YC35674-705	NPrince 1-16	YC44334-349
Crown Jewel 133-140	YC35756-763	Prince 1-46	YC20647-692
Crown Jewel 141-144	YC35706-764	Prince 47-54	YC21127-134
Crown Jewel 145-150	YC35764-769	Prince 61-81	YC34443-463
Crown Jewel 151-172	YC35710-731	Prince 82-92	YC36113-123
King 1-12	YC19934-945	Prince 93-96	YC61040-043
King 13-20	YC44350-357		

NTS: 1:50,000 1150/14,15

UTM: 600000 E 7090000 N
NAD83 Zone 7

Dawson Mining District

Work Performed Between:

Geological and Structural Mapping: July 17th – August 23rd, 2021

Soil Sampling: June 7th – October 13th, 2021

GT Probe Sampling: September 8th-15th, 2021

LiDAR Survey: July 19th – July 31st, 2021

Written By: Joshua Forrester

January 31, 2022

Summary

The following report documents exploration work completed during the 2021 field season on the Hunker (HUN) property, which is wholly owned by White Gold Corp (“WGO”). The property, located in the Dawson Mining District, is approximately 25 km ESE of Dawson City, and is comprised of 332 quartz claims. While no significant hard rock mining has occurred on the Hunker property, the creeks surrounding the property have been a focus of significant historical placer gold mining.

During the 2021 field season, field crews collected:

- a total of 502 soil samples
- 180 GT Probe samples on 4 survey lines
- 91 mapping rock geochemical samples (98 mapping stations, 45 outcrop occurrences)
- 120 km² of LiDAR

Rock types encountered during the 2021 mapping program consisted of the following:

- Metamorphic rocks
 - Strongly oxidized graphite-chlorite banded quartzite to quartz mica schist.
 - Muscovite-clay rich quartz-mica schist.
 - Phyllite to schist with bands of green sericite and discontinuous lenses of earthy hematite.
- Intrusive rocks
 - Porphyritic rhyolite containing plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts.
 - Medium grained, partially chloritized, hornblende-rich gabbro.
 - Previously unmapped and variably magnetic, porphyritic to equigranular granodiorite.
 - Equigranular (2-4mm) diorite with white plagioclase and chloritized green hornblende crystals.

Anomalous gold values in rock hand samples were detected predominantly in the southern region of the property and are typically associated with anomalous arsenic concentrations.

The Boxcar target, located in the eastern region of the property, contains anomalous copper, silver, zinc, and lead values. A NNW-trending fault at the Boxcar target was found to contain a mineralized quartz vein with malachite, azurite, hematite, cassiterite(?), goethite, along with copper wad (copper bearing manganese oxides and sulphides) mineralization and returned significant copper (>10,000 ppm), lead (8937 ppb), zinc (5279 ppm), silver, and cobalt values. In the western region of the property, rock outcrop on the NE-trending ridge south of Mint Pup Creek contained occurrences of banded quartz -rich strongly chloritized schist containing stockwork to dendritic brittle ductile veinlets of earthy hematite, magnetite, carbonate, and goethite.

Overtop of the Boxcar target, 441 soil samples were collected on a soil grid measuring 1,200m (E-W) by 1,700m (N-S), and at the Mint Pup target, an additional 195 soil samples were collected from an 800m (E-W) by 1,000m (N-S) grid. Samples from both grids were collected at 50m spaced intervals along each line,

with lines spaced 100m apart in the N-S direction. Results over the Boxcar target did not return any new gold anomalies, however, soil geochemical results did show the presence of a broad lead anomaly. At the Mint Pup target, anomalous gold in soil values were returned which appear to be localized along a roughly N-S trending structural corridor and are potentially offset by local E-W trending faults.

GT Probe work returned two significant multi-station anomalies in the Mint Pup Creek area from lines HUNGTP21-003 and HUNGTP21-004, with gold values ranging from trace to 1.19 g/t Au, including 0.555 g/t Au, 0.286 g/t Au, 0.187 g/t Au, 0.155 g/t Au, 0.113 g/t Au and 0.11 g/t Au, and several additional anomalous values grading up to 0.1 g/t Au. Results from the sampling program suggest gold mineralization tends to be weakly associated with copper (up to 256 ppm Cu) and locally anomalous arsenic values (up to 2916.7 ppm As). Anomalous gold values are typically observed within samples of quartzite, quartz mica schist, amphibolite, and containing milky white quartz vein material.

GT Probe sampling on the Prince Zone North returned multiple, broad zones of anomalous Pb concentrations ranging from trace to 1886.2 ppm Pb, and Zn concentrations ranging from trace to 904 ppm Zn. These Pb-Zn anomalies appear to be spatially related, but not codependent, to weakly-moderately anomalous Cu, As and Ag values which combined form two intervals of strongly anomalous geochemistry (up to 75m wide in HUNGTP21-001 and up to 90m wide in HUNGTP21-002) within a broader zone of weakly anomalous geochemistry which measures up to 230m wide (HUNGTP21-002).

The prospecting and mapping program was completed by WGO geologists out of Dawson City. Bureau Veritas of Vancouver, BC completed the analysis of all rock, soil, and GT Probe samples. The LiDAR survey was flown by LiDAR Services International Inc. of Calgary, AB. Results and interpretation of these surveys form the basis of this report. Appendices to this report are attached as digital files.

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1 Introduction

The following report documents the exploration work completed on the Hunker (HUN) property during the 2021 field season. The property is wholly owned by White Gold Corp. (WGO) and is in the Dawson Mining District, centered roughly 25 km ESE of Dawson City.

2 Location and Access

The Hunker property is in the central-western part of Yukon, approximately 25 km east-southeast of Dawson City, YT (Figure 1). The center of the property is located at UTM coordinates 600000E 7090000N (NAD83 Zone 7N). The Hunker property can be accessed year-round by an all-season gravel road out of Dawson City.

3 Claims

The Hunker claims are registered in the Dawson Mining district on 1:50000 scale NTS map sheets 1150/14 and 1150/15. It encompasses 6,650 hectares and is composed of 332 quartz claims. The claims are summarized in Table 1 and Figure 2 below, and a full list of claims is provided in Appendix I.

Table 1. Claims Summary, Hunker Property

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date	No. of Claims
Crown Jewel 1-16	YC23516-531	2/23/2021	16
Crown Jewel 17-34	YC34425-442	2/23/2021	18
Crown Jewel 35-42	YC34643-650	2/23/2021	8
Crown Jewel 43-100	YC35000-057	2/23/2021	58
Crown Jewel 101-132	YC35674-705	2/23/2021	32
Crown Jewel 133-140	YC35756-763	2/23/2021	8
Crown Jewel 141-144	YC35706-764	2/23/2021	4
Crown Jewel 145-150	YC35764-769	2/23/2021	6
Crown Jewel 151-172	YC35710-731	2/23/2021	22
King 1-12	YC19934-945	2/23/2021	12
King 13-20	YC44350-357	2/23/2021	8
King 21-32	YC19954-965	2/23/2021	12
King 33-42	YC20693-702	2/23/2021	10
King 43-46	YC86597-600	2/23/2021	4
King 47-54	YC86748-755	2/23/2021	8
NPrince 1-16	YC44334-349	2/23/2021	16
Prince 1-46	YC20647-692	2/23/2021	46
Prince 47-54	YC21127-134	2/23/2021	8
Prince 61-81	YC34443-463	2/23/2021	21
Prince 82-92	YC36113-123	2/23/2021	11
Prince 93-96	YC61040-043	2/23/2021	4
Total			332

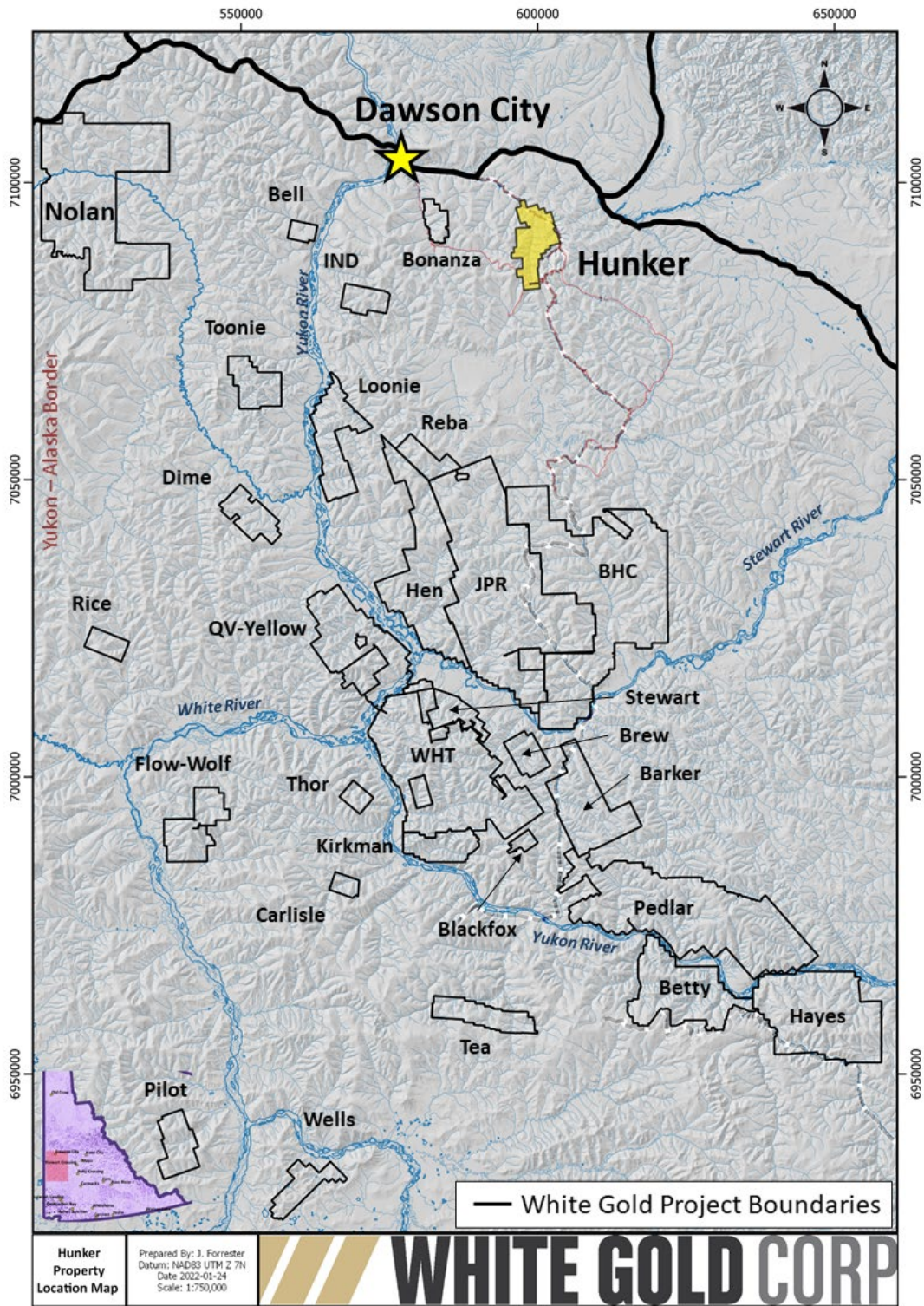


Figure 1: Location Map of the Hunker Property, Yukon, Canada

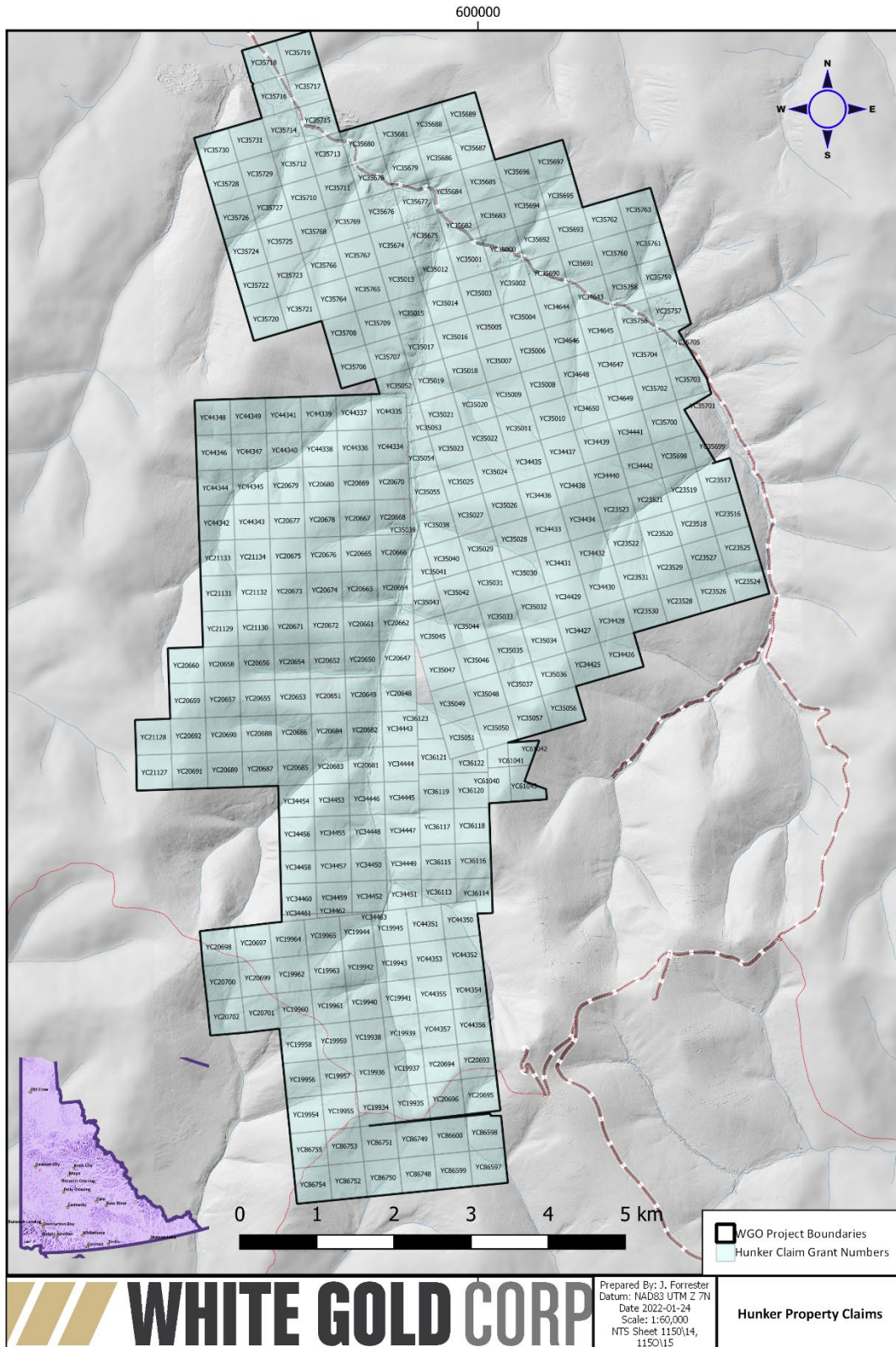


Figure 2: Hunker Property Claim Map.

4 History and Previous Work

The following section, which provides details of the exploration history on the Hunker property from 1950, is taken from Pautler (2010):

**Figure 3 shows more recent historic soils and GT Probe work.*

1952-1956 (Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Ltd.)

In 1952 Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Ltd (“YCGC”) focused on the rehabilitation and sampling of historical mine workings on the Bum prospect. As part of this work YCGC conducted a preliminary drilling program which consisted of the completion of 64m of drilling over 2 holes. In 1956, YCGC completed an additional 437m in 6 holes on the Bum prospect. A select specimen from the workings reportedly assayed 18% Cu and 617.1 g/t Ag (Deklerk, 2005. No record of results could be located.

1967-1968 (B. Bratsburg)

Extensive bulldozer trenching on the Boxcar prospect by V. Scheck along with bulldozer trenching and ground sluicing on the Bum prospect by B. Bratsburg (Deklerk, 2005).

1981 (Cominco Ltd.)

Grid soil sampling by Cominco Ltd. outlining low, with scattered high, gold values, a high arsenic horizon within the schist and a copper-lead-zinc anomaly in the King area (Medford and Jackisch, 1981).

1983 (Dawson Eldorado Gold Explorations Ltd)

Mapping and geochemical sampling by Dawson Eldorado Gold Explorations Ltd. on the Boxcar prospect (Mortensen, 1984).

1984 (Keno Hill Mines Ltd.)

A fence of percussion drill holes (457.2 m) by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. and Falconbridge Ltd. on the Bum prospect returned no significant gold values in drilling (INAC, 1987).

1988-1991 (Arbor Resources Inc.)

Grid soil and rock geochemical sampling by Arbor Resources Inc. around the Boxcar prospect outlining maximum soil values of 198 ppb Au, 14.2 ppm Ag, 400 ppm As, and 535 ppm Pb, along the surface trace of the Boxcar fault. This inferred fault trace was found to extend an additional 100 m north and 1,100 m south as defined by lead in soil anomalies, and 765 ppb Au in rock from siliceous schist (Van Angeren, 1988; Tomlinson, 1991 and 1992).

1992 (Hastings Management Corp.)

Trenching by Hastings Management Corp. on Boxcar prospect exposing siliceous breccia zone (Van Angeren, 1993).

1994 (Kennecott Ltd.)

Soil line by Kennecott Ltd. outlining anomalous lead and zinc in the King area (Cranswick, and Doyle, 1994).

1996-1999 (Barramundi)

Regional silt program in 1996 by Barramundi returned several anomalous gold results in the headwaters of Quartz and Sulphur Creeks with the best results (13 ppb Au) occurring at the head of Quartz Creek (Stevens, 1997). An airborne magnetic-VLF electromagnetic geophysical survey in 1999 delineated an 8 km east-northeast trending lineament, which also transects the gold bearing Sheba and Mitchell quartz veins and may represent a fault associated with gold mineralization (Sears, 1999).

2000-2002 (Shawn Ryan)

In 2000 Shawn Ryan staked an initial grouping of Hunker claims, with additional ground added in 2001, 2004-2007 and 2009. Work in 2000 involved the collection of 12 silt samples and 62 grid soil samples on the King claims. None of the soil samples collected during this season were assayed for gold (Ryan, 2001). Soil results identified two geochemical anomalies which contained elevated zinc, lead, and copper values over a 300 m by 500 m area (north-western extension of Cominco's "E" grid) and a lead, zinc, copper, and arsenic anomaly (main Cominco anomaly).

The following year, S. Ryan completed 41.9 line-km of ground magnetics and 39 line-km of gradient magnetic surveys on the King claims. Results from this survey outlined a magnetic high in the eastern property area. This anomaly is flanked on the west by subtle magnetic and associated lead-zinc-copper soil anomalies, along with an additional magnetic low coincident with a zinc-arsenic soil anomaly in the southern grid area (Ryan, 2002b). A 7.65 line-km ground magnetic and gradient magnetic survey was conducted over the Boxcar showing delineating a 300 m X 90 m east-northeast trending magnetic high anomaly and a 400 m X 100 m north-trending magnetic high anomaly extending from the showing (Ryan, 2002a).

In 2002 an additional 31 line-km of ground magnetic and 30 line-km of VLF electromagnetic surveys were completed, along with the collection of 408 soil samples on the Prince claims. The work outlined a magnetic high extending 2 km to the northeast of the Boxcar prospect with associated lead-zinc-copper in soil values (Ryan, 2003).

In 2004, 6 soil programs were completed, which resulted in the collection of approximately 500 soil samples by Shawn Ryan on the southeast Prince claims. Results from this program returned spotty gold values. However, a 153.7 ppb Au soil sample was collected which occurred on a magnetic high, which suggests the presence of ultramafic rocks in the southern part of the grid (similar environment to White Gold), and a base metal soil anomaly associated with a moderate magnetic signature suggestive of felsic schists (possible felsic meta-volcanic rocks favourable to host volcanogenic massive sulfide type mineralization) (Ryan, 2006).

2007-2012 (International Gold Resources Inc.)

In 2007, a program involving the collection of 1,307 soil samples, prospecting, mapping, and rock sampling (65 samples) was completed by International Gold Resources Inc. Results from this program delineated a

1.3 km X 150 m gold in soil anomaly on the King claims and associated arsenic anomaly, which has a favorable coincident magnetic signature (Doherty, 2008).

In 2009, International Gold Resources collected an additional 1,286 soil samples and prepared a technical report (Pautler, 2010) on the Hunker property. These samples included four north-south oriented lines directly over the current King Zone.

In 2011, an additional 212 soil samples were collected at Hunker along with a further 1,105 samples in 2012 at the KSD south target, which expanded and defined the western extent of the King zone and continued westward to uncover the present-day Prince zone.

2013-2014 (GroundTruth Exploration)

In 2013, GroundTruth Exploration carried out exploration work for Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. (Pacific Ridge) (Carlson, 2013). A total of 481 soil samples were collected, extending the previous KSD soil grid to the south to cover the northern half of the Sophie claims (not in WGO possession). A 20-line IP/Resistivity survey was also completed, with 6 lines over the Prince Zone and 14 lines over the King and King SE zones. Finally, a total of 124 sites were sampled with a GT Probe basal soil sampling tool from 10 sample lines over the King Zone and King SE Zone. This probe work returned several multi-station gold hits on the King zone of up to 2.014 g/t Au and roughly traced a series of east-west oriented mineralizing structures across the target.

On September 11, 2014, Pacific Ridge entered into an option-to-joint venture agreement with Centerra Gold Corporation (Gibson, 2015). In 2014, GroundTruth Exploration collected an additional 606 grid soil samples, along with the completion of 96.6 line-km of ground magnetic surveys, 12 high resolution IP/resistivity survey lines, and 918.97 m of rotary air blast (RAB) drilling over 17 holes on the King and Prince zones.

2017-2020 (White Gold Corp.)

From 2017 – 2020, GroundTruth Exploration carried out exploration work on the Hunker property on behalf of White Gold Corp. which acquired the property in 2016.

In 2017, 306 soil samples were collected on the property, along with a limited one day prospecting program. Other work included the completion of 15 km² of drone survey (12 cm resolution) and 375.2-line km of airborne Dighem geophysical surveying (Fage and Radjaee, 2018).

In 2018, GroundTruth, on behalf of WGO, collected 478 soil samples on the east border of the Hunker property (Fage, 2019) and in 2019, an additional 504 samples were collected on three infill soil grids (Hanewich, 2020). One grid was located near the east central part of the property, while the other two grids were located along the southern border of the property.

The 2020 field season saw the completion of 1.3 Km² LiDAR along with a mapping program consisting of 67 mapping stations, and the collection of 39 representative samples, and 28 geochemical samples (Hanewich,2020).

A map showing the historical work completed on the Hunker property by year is presented below in *Figure 3*.

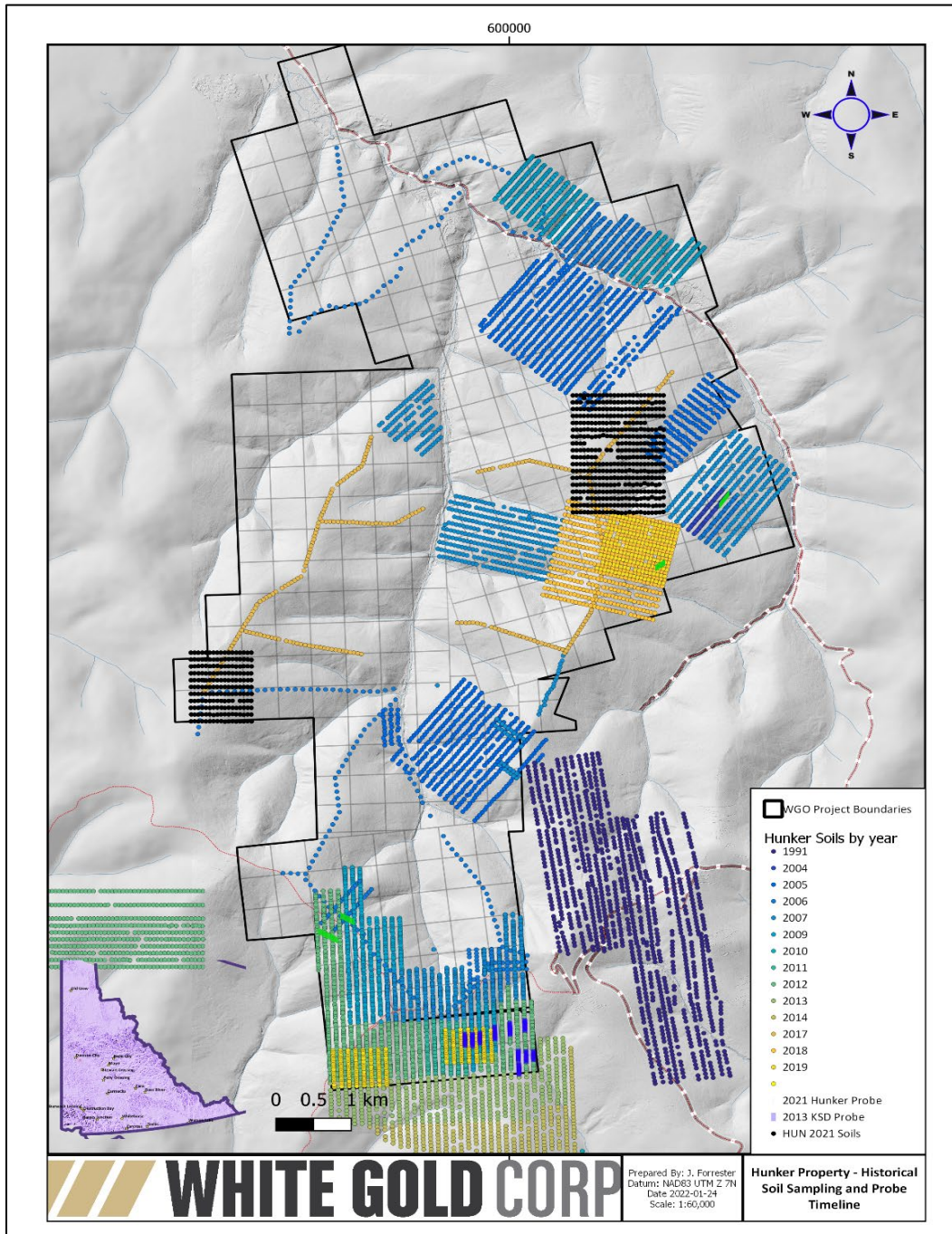


Figure 3. Historic Soil and GT Probe Work on the Hunker Property

5 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The Hunker property is in the Stewart River-Klondike goldfield area within the Yukon-Tanana (YT) Terrane. 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 on the BHC Property. 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 developed. 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 4).

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 Mt Ocean and obduction of ophiolitic slices of the Slide Mt terrane. The area underwent additional compression and ductile deformation (D3) associated with greenschist facies metamorphism during the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic. The event was associated with widespread thrust faulting and imbrication of the Slide Mt. terrane, and the emplacement of felsic to ultramafic intrusions. This transitioned into a period of regional uplift and exhumation and is associated with dominantly east-west oriented sinistral faults, localized north-northwest vergent folds, and high angle reverse faults (D4). This period of deformation spans the ductile to brittle transition and are associated, particularly the E-W sinistral faults, with 'orogenic' style gold mineralization throughout the White Gold district and Klondike. Figure 5 below shows a correlation chart for the major tectonic, structural, magmatic, and mineralizing events in the west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska.

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

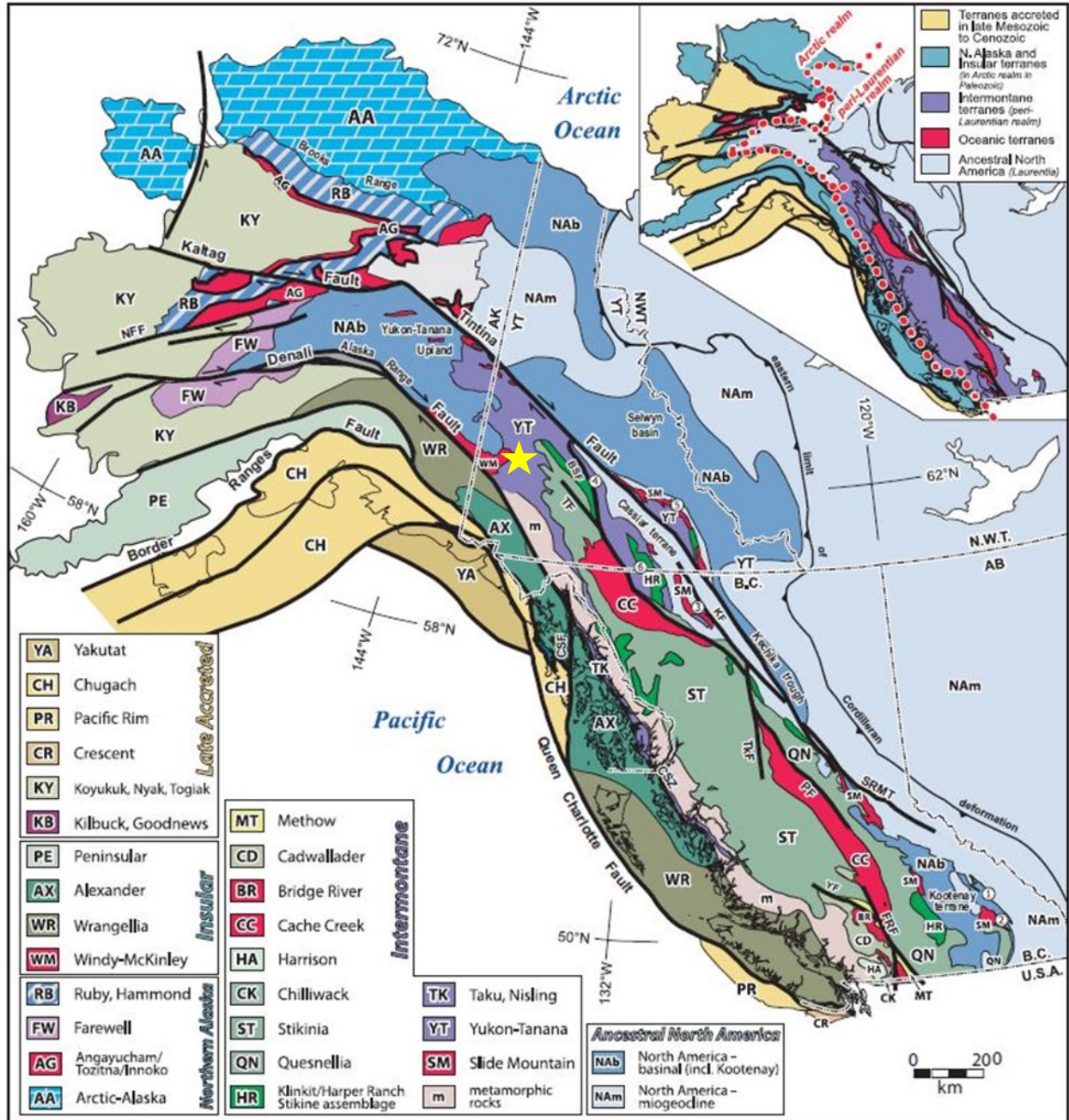


Figure 4. Terrane Map of the Northern Cordillera (modified from Nelson et al, 2013). The Yellow star is the approximate Location of the Hunker Property.

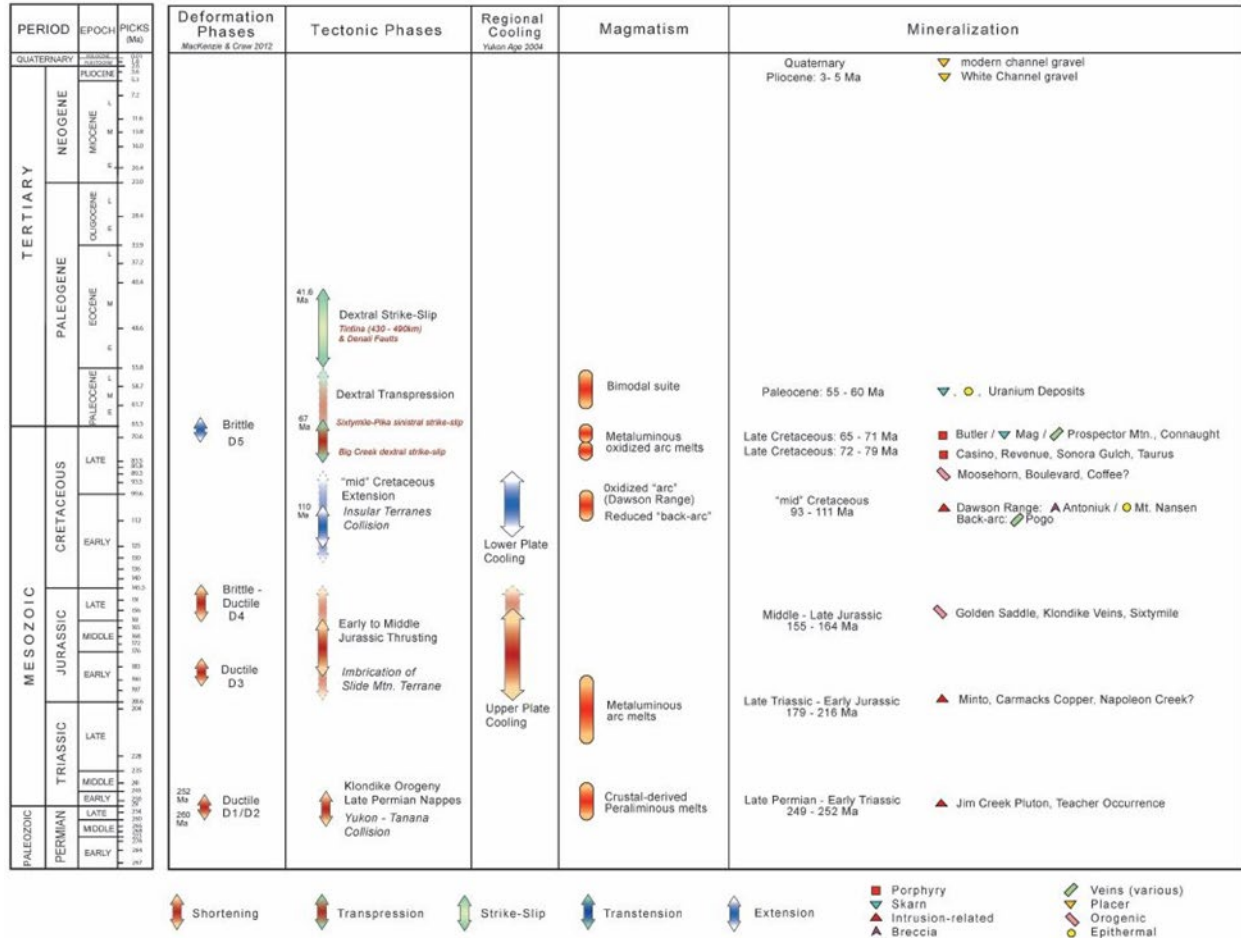


Figure 5. Correlation of Regional Geological events - YT, AK

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

A final magmatic event occurred during the Late Tertiary and is associated with the emplacement of bi-modal suite of predominately north-south trending dike swarms, plugs, and local pyroclastic rocks. Gabrielse et al 2006 suggests that the magmatic event was likely coeval with the early stages of dextral offset along the Tintina fault (Gibson, 2014).

5.2 Property Geology

The following summary is from Gibson, 2015:

Within the project area, the YT Terrane is dominated by three distinct metamorphic rock assemblages, including carbonaceous meta-clastic rocks of the Late Devonian to Early Mississippian age, the Snowcap assemblage, consisting of greenstone and serpentinite of the late Paleozoic Slide Mountain assemblage, and felsic-mafic meta-volcanics and meta-intrusives of the Middle to Late Permian Klondike assemblage (Figure 6). Associated meta-intrusive rocks include quartz-feldspar augen schist and quartz monzonite orthogneiss. Outcrop is rare on the property, comprising less than 2% of the total surface area, and generally confined to rounded ridge tops and road exposures.

The southern portion of the property including the King, King SE, and Prince zones are underlain by the Klondike schist. Within the claim area, the Klondike Schist consists primarily of chlorite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist which is locally differentiated into 'felsic' and 'mafic' units.

The 'felsic schist' is a tan to light green quartz-feldspar phyllite derived from felsic volcanic rock. It appears more altered, with the alteration comprising of limonite and sericite/muscovite/±carbonate, and it is located primarily within the southern Hunker area, both within the main King Zone anomaly and within the northern Au-As soil anomaly in the headwaters of Soap Creek, a tributary of Gold Bottom Creek.

The mafic schist derived from intermediate to mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks is medium to dark green colored, chlorite schist and phyllonite. Both commonly include diagenetic cubic pyrite which is rusty or limonitic where exposed throughout much of the area (Pautler, 2010).

Based on regional mapping the Klondike schist appears to overlie meta-sedimentary units of the Snowcap assemblage. Rocks of the Snowcap assemblage have not been mapped in outcrop on the southern portion of the Hunker property, however, RAB drilling in the Prince Zone area did encounter a graphitic quartzite unit in fault contact with the Klondike schist.

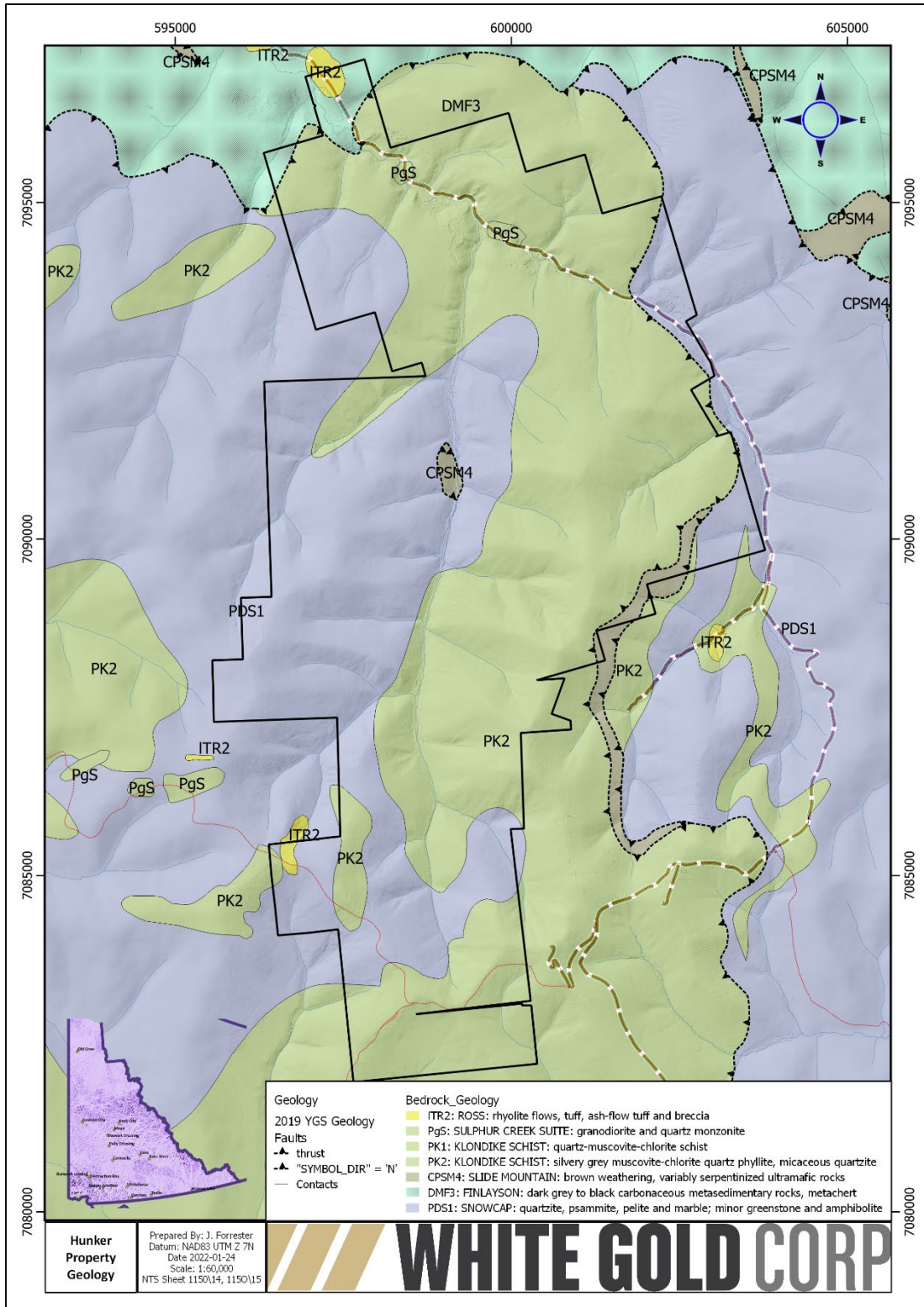


Figure 6. Hunker Property Geology Map (Yukon Geological Survey, 2019).

6 2021 Exploration Program and Results

6.1 Geological and Structural Mapping

Mapping and prospecting were completed on the Hunker property between July 17th and August 23rd, 2021, by Nader Mostaghimi and a field assistant over the course of 8 days. An accompanying field summary report compiled by Nader Mostaghimi is provided in Appendix I-Geology. The purpose of the 2021 mapping program was to investigate anomalous historical soil and GT probe samples from the Prince, Boxcar, and Mint Pup target areas (shown in *Figure 10*) and in doing so, identify major rock types, styles of mineralization, and potential structural controls on mineralization on the property.

6.1.1 Methods and Procedures

Traverses were planned the night before a field day using historical surface geochemical data. Program objectives were met by collecting data and samples from both exposed rock outcrop, as well as sub-crop and float from targets with anomalous gold in soil geochemistry. Mapping was generally conducted via roadside reconnaissance and ridge and spur style traverses. In total, 43 km of traversing was completed from which rock samples were collected at relatively regular intervals from sites containing outcrop, sub-crop, or float. This regularity was interrupted in special instances where additional sampling was deemed necessary. Samples were analyzed at Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, BC for multi-element and gold analysis using aqua regia and fire assay techniques, respectively (see Analysis below). Samples of interest were duplicated and kept for the White Gold Corp rock library.

Sample data and appended geochemical assay data was collected and compiled using Avenza maps and Fulcrum data sheets on an Android smart phone which returned CSV, SHP and KML file data types. Geological map data was interpreted and used to modify the YGS, 2019, geological map for the Hunker claim area.

6.1.2 Analysis

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

6.1.3 Results

The 2021 mapping program saw the recording of 98 field sites, 45 of which were comprised of bedrock, while the remaining 53 were either subcrop or float. Overall, from these field sites, 91 rock grab samples were collected for assay. Highlights of the 2021 mapping results are provided below. Figure 8 shows 2021 mapping locations and lithology and Figure 9 shows structural data points collected during the 2021 field season over YGS 2019 bedrock geology. Full results from the 2021 mapping program are presented in the

accompanying “HUN Field Work Summary Report” by Nader Mostaghimi in *Appendix 1 – Geology* and is summarized below.

Rock types encountered during the 2021 mapping program consisted of the following:

- **Metamorphic rocks**
 - Strongly oxidized graphite-chlorite banded quartzite to quartz mica schist containing boudinaged, concordant, discontinuous mesothermal quartz veins which variably occur along strike and depth.
 - Muscovite-clay rich quartz-mica schist
 - Phyllite to schist with bands of green sericite and discontinuous lenses of earthy hematite.
- **Intrusive rocks**
 - Porphyritic rhyolite containing plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts within a fine grained grey aphanitic matrix.
 - Medium grained, partially chloritized, hornblende rich gabbro, locally containing secondary biotite (metamorphosed Sulphur creek suite granodiorite and quartz monzonite (Mortensen, 1996).
 - Previously unmapped and variably magnetic, porphyritic to equigranular granodiorite showing variable alteration with increasing potassium feldspar-silicification and porphyritic texture towards the NW and trace pyrite after mafic minerals.
 - Equigranular(2-4mm) diorite with white plagioclase and chloritized green hornblende crystals. Magnetite is disseminated (primary?). There is penetrative foliation defined by aligned but not strained weakly sericitized plagioclase lathes and strongly chloritized hornblende crystals.

Anomalous gold values in hand samples were detected predominantly in the southern Hunker claim area and are typically associated with anomalous arsenic concentrations. The Boxcar target zone was found to contain anomalous copper, silver, zinc, and, lead mineralization. A NNW trending fault in the Boxcar target was found to contain a mineralized quartz vein returning significant Cu (>10,000 ppm), Pb (8937 ppb), Zn (5279 ppm), Ag, Co values and malachite, azurite, hematite, cassiterite(?), goethite and copper wad (Figure 7). Rock outcrop on the NE-trending ridge south of Mint Pup Creek contained occurrences of banded quartz -rich strongly chloritized schist containing stockwork to dendritic brittle ductile veinlets of earthy hematite, magnetite, carbonate, and goethite.

A series of geological maps showing 2021 mapping data and assay results can be found in *Appendix I – Geological Mapping Figures*.



Figure 7. Prospecting sample WGO-NM-187 from a NW trending fault zone on the Boxcar target showing azurite and copper wad.

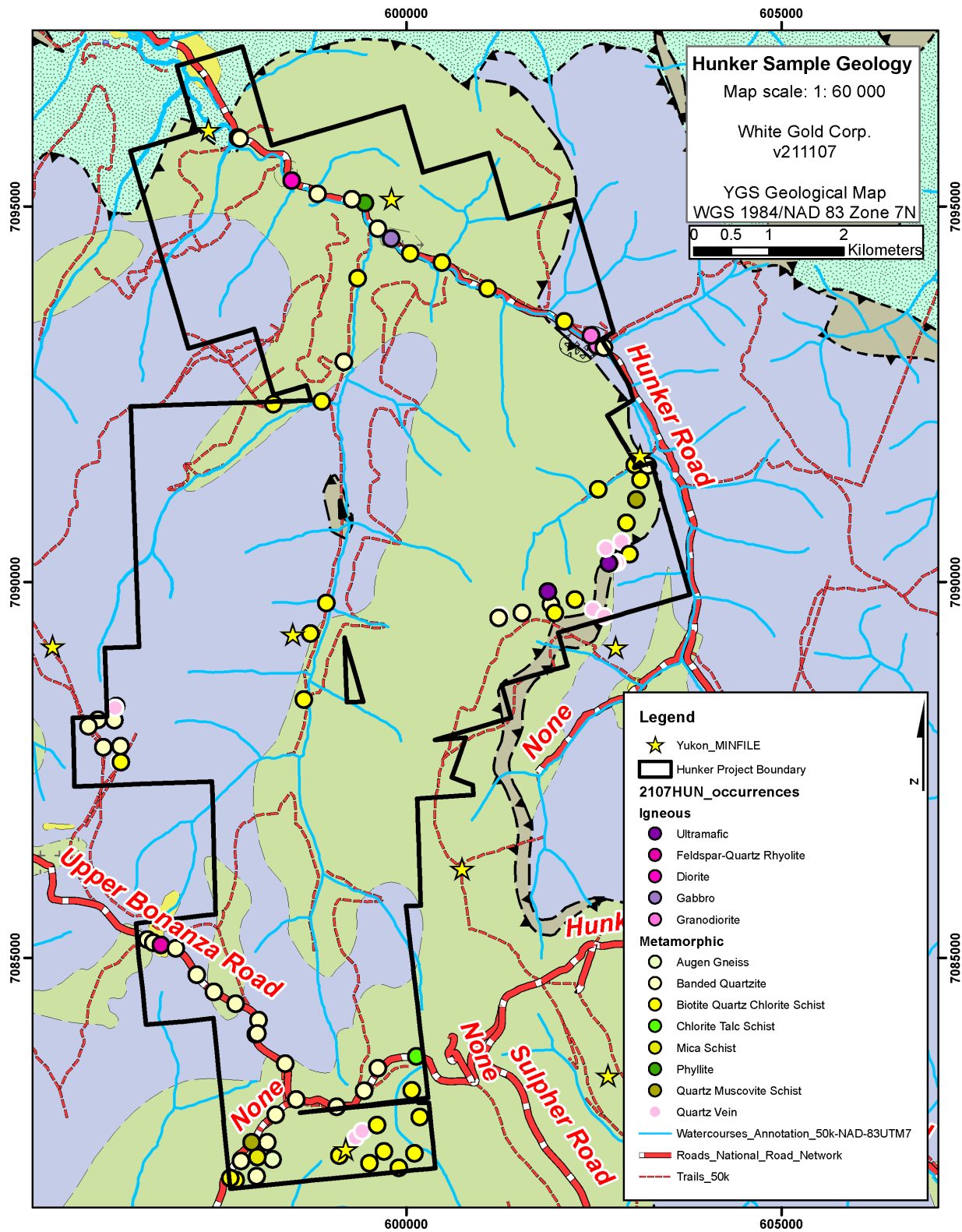


Figure 8: 2021 Mapping sample locations showing lithology over YGS 2019 Bedrock Geology.

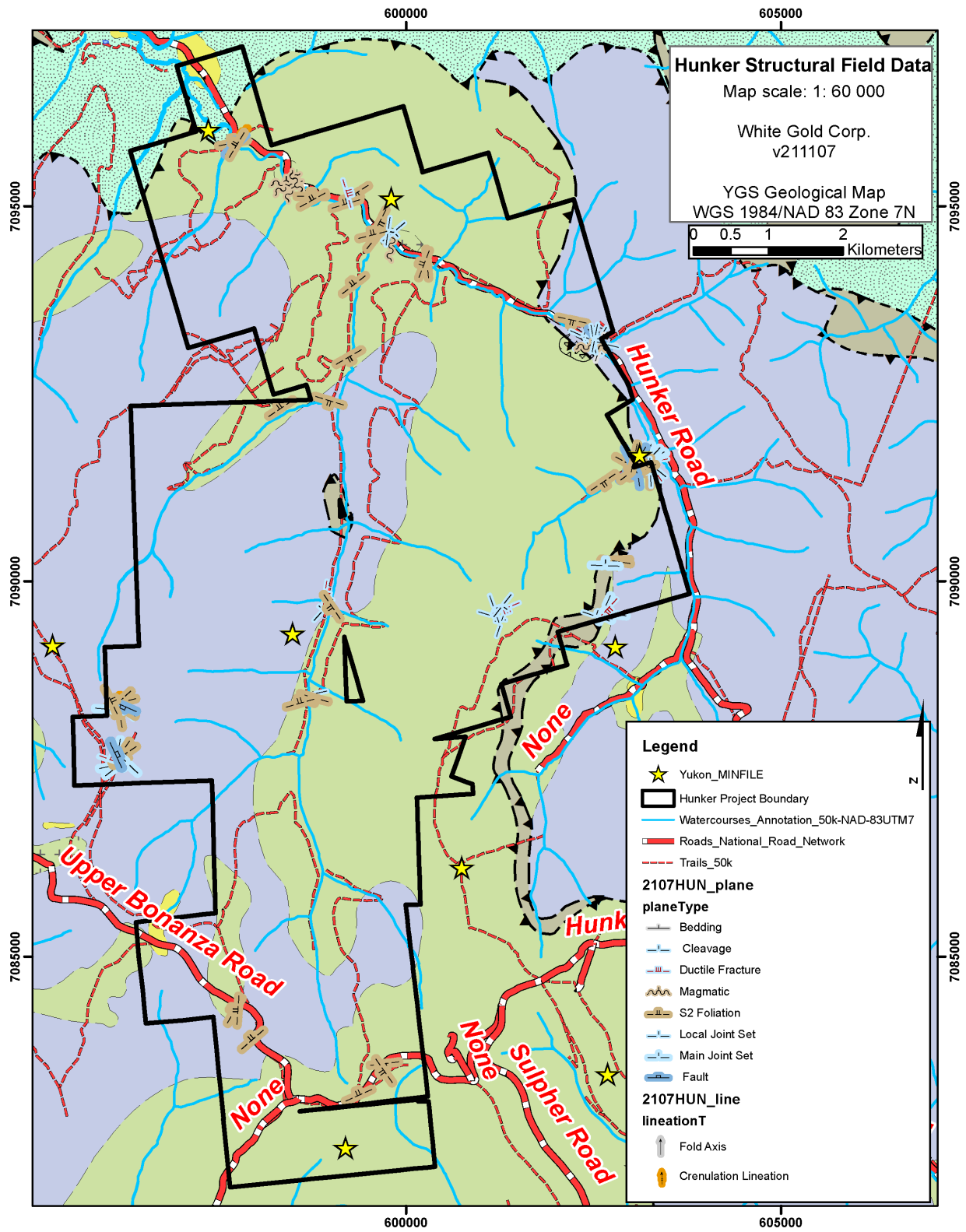


Figure 9: 2021 mapping program structural data points over YGS 2019 bedrock geology.

6.2 Soil Sampling

During the 2021 exploration field season a total of 636 soil samples were collected on the Hunker property, of which 441 were taken over the Mint Pup target, and 195 taken over the Boxcar target. Soil sample grids on the project were completed at 50 m sample spacings on 100 m spaced lines. The locations of the 2021 soil samples are shown in Figure 10.

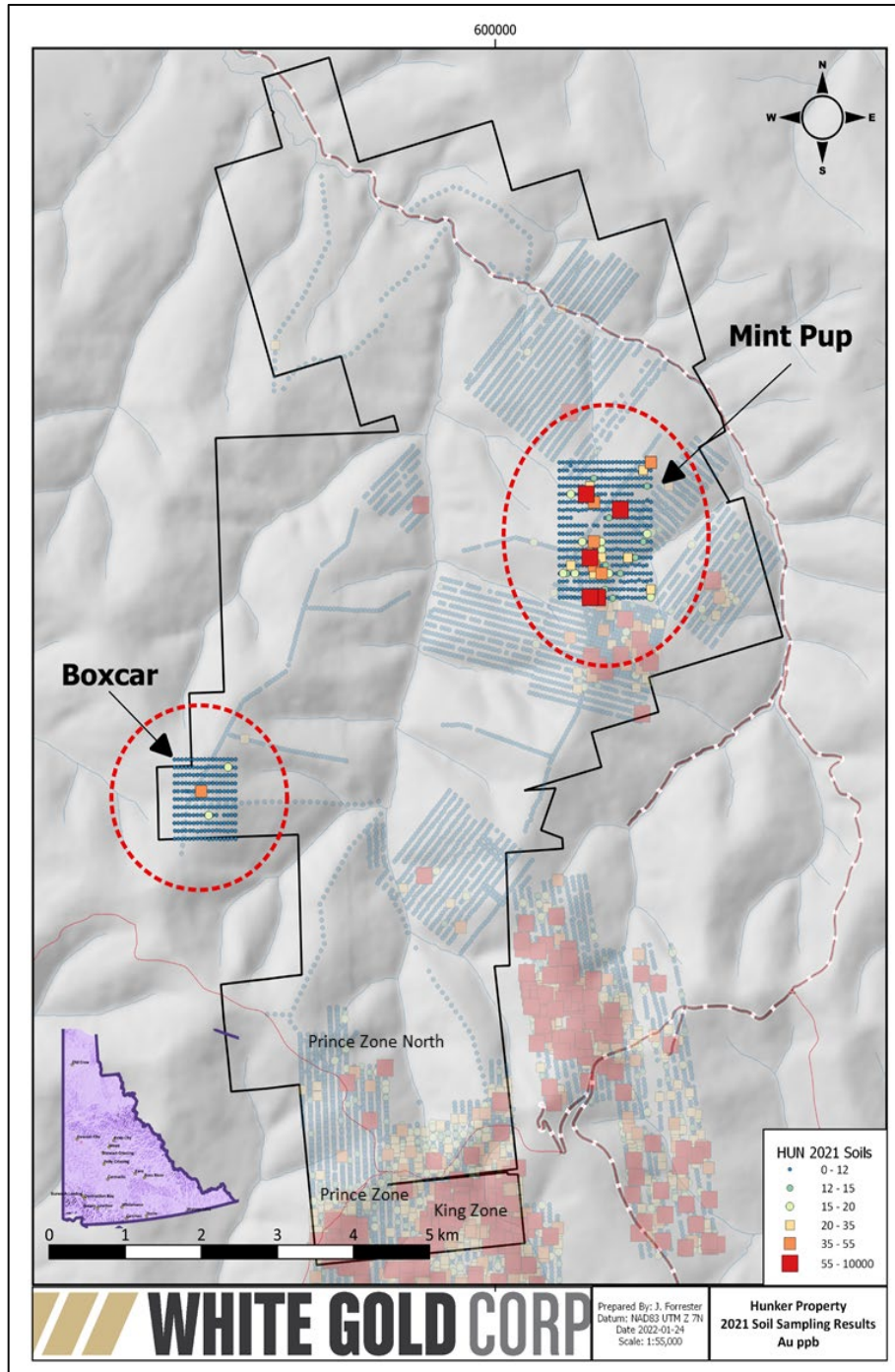


Figure 10. 2021 Gold in soil sample results on the Hunker property.

6.2.1 Methods and Procedures

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

6.2.2 Analysis

Analytical work for the 2021 soil sampling program on the Hunker property was performed by Bureau Veritas Canada Ltd., an internationally recognized analytical services provider, at its Vancouver, British Columbia laboratory. Sample preparation was completed at its Whitehorse, Yukon facility, using procedure SS80 (dry at 60° C and sieve 100g to -80 mesh). The analytical procedure used was AQ-201 (15g, aqua regia digestion and ICP-ES/MS analysis).

6.2.3 Results

6.2.3.1 Mint Pup

Soil sampling results on the Mint Pup target returned gold values ranging from trace to 193.9 ppb Au, including 153.6 ppb Au, 85.3 ppb Au, 73.3 ppb Au and 61.9 ppb Au (Figure 11). Anomalous gold values appear to be localized along a roughly N-S trending structural corridor and are locally offset by roughly E-W trending faults. Black dashed lines in *Figure 11* trace visible lineaments in the LiDAR imagery that potentially represent a series of faults that are responsible for the apparent discontinuity in anomalous gold values. Although arsenic enrichment appears to be most intense along gold-bearing structures, weak arsenic enrichment also appears to occur as an alteration halo around the core of the gold mineralized zones (*Figure 12*).

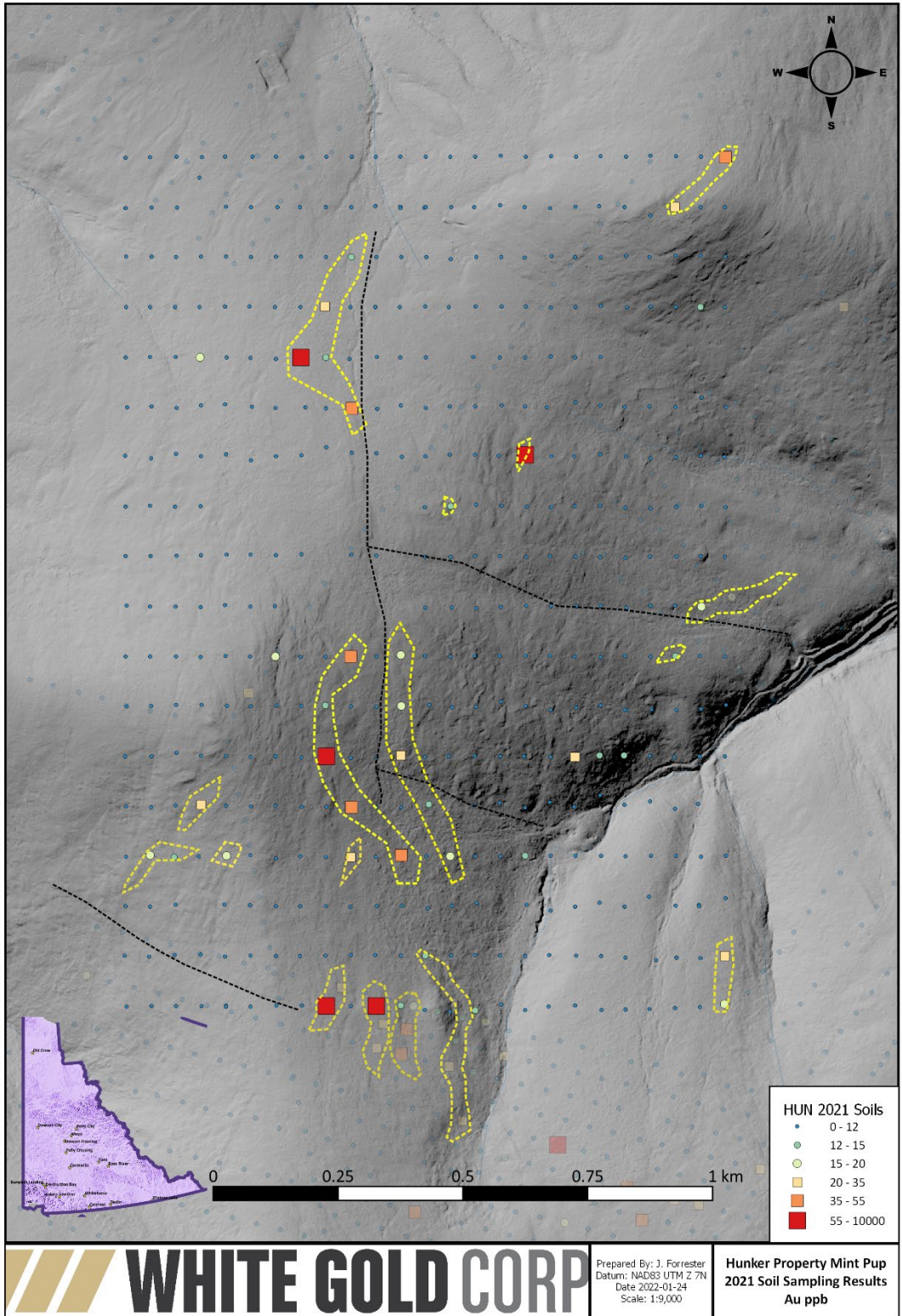


Figure 11. Gold in soil results on the Mint Pup target. Anomalous gold values are contoured in yellow and black dashed lines indicate interpreted fault structures.

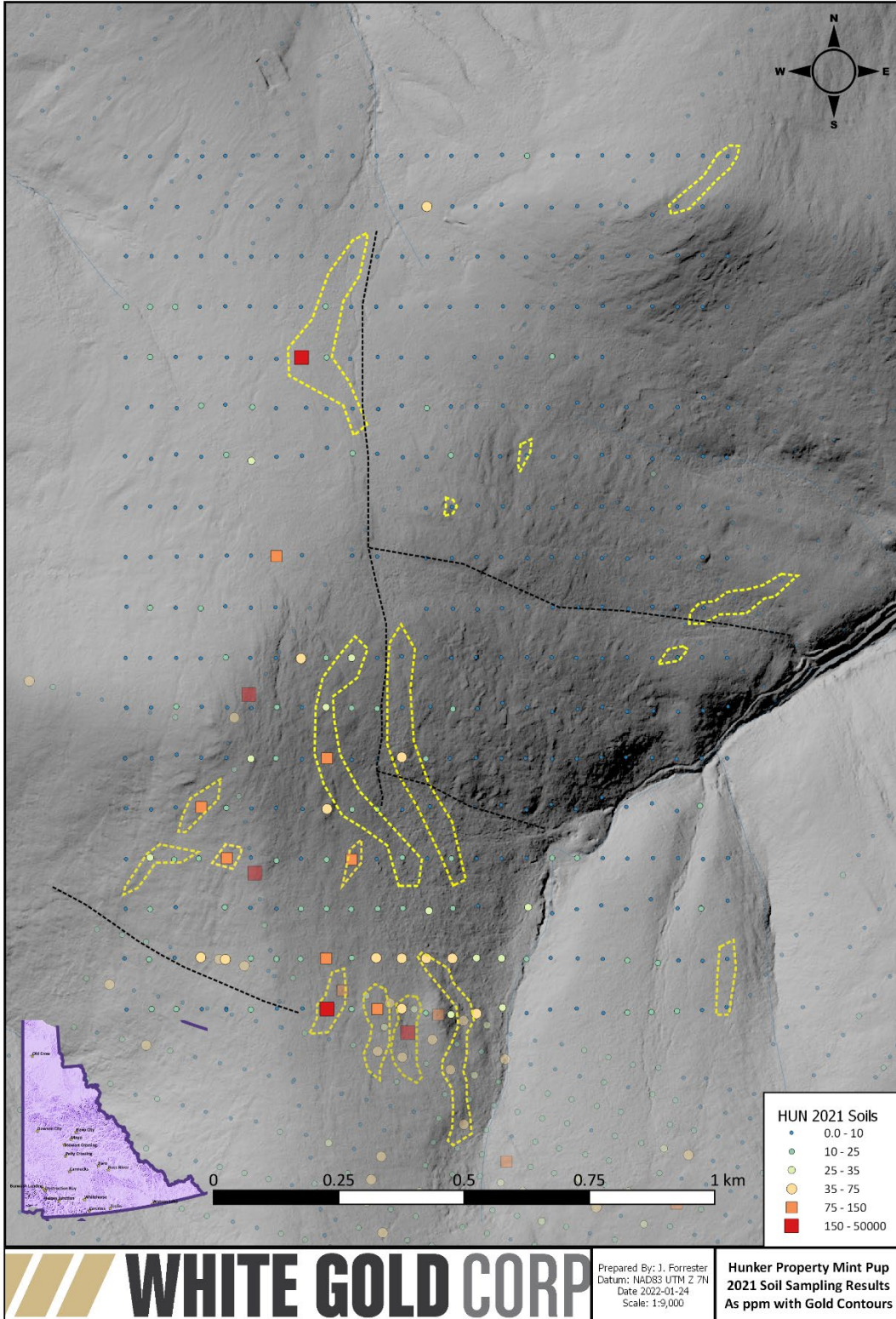


Figure 12. Arsenic in soils results on the Mint Pup target. Gold contours are shown in yellow and black dashed lines indicate interpreted significant Lidar structures.

6.2.3.2 Box Car

Soil sampling on the Boxcar target was designed to follow up on historically identified copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, and cobalt mineralization. Both historical exploration, and current (2021 mapping) programs, have recorded occurrences of azurite, malachite, and native copper mineralization within outcrop, trenches, and historical test pits.

Results from the 2021 soil sampling program highlighted a broad zone (1000m x 800m, open in all directions) of weakly to strongly anomalous Pb values ranging from trace to 1127.4 ppm Pb, including: 545.6 ppm Pb, 418.3 ppm pb, 398.8 ppb Pb, 348.4 ppb Pb, 290.1 ppm Pb, 277.4 ppm Pb, 270.8 ppm Pb, 221 ppm Pb, 197 ppm Pb, 196.8 ppm Pb (Figure 14) and Zn values ranging from trace to 458 ppm Zn, including 397 ppm Zn, 325 ppm Zn, 285 ppm Zn, 266 ppm Zn, and several additional weakly anomalous values below 250 ppm Zn. Despite encouraging copper, gold and silver mineralization seen in grab samples, the Boxcar target failed to highlight any new or significant mineralized zones in any of the previously mentioned elements, including gold (Figure 13). While localized anomalies of weakly anomalous copper, molybdenum, and bismuth are observed in the north of the grid and warrant additional investigation by prospecting, they are not considered a high priority target at this time.

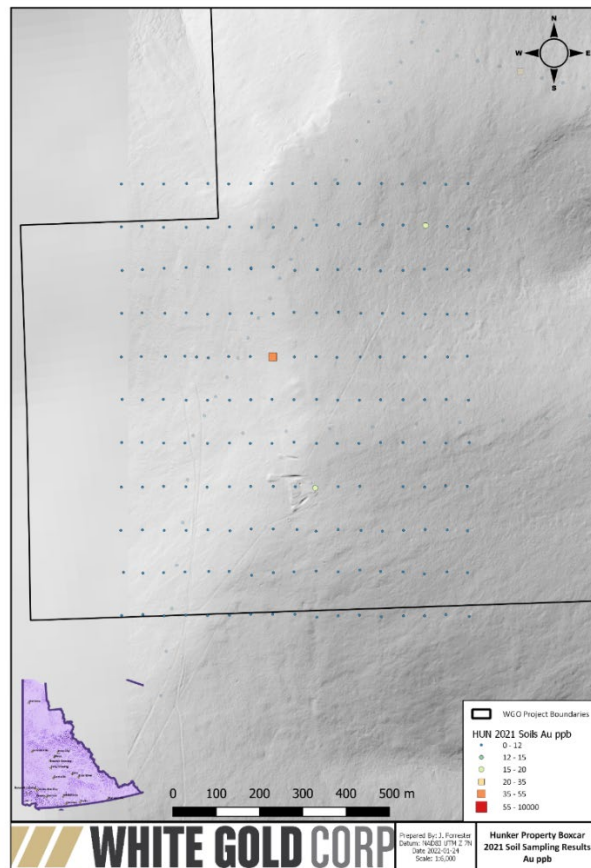


Figure 13.2021 Gold in soil values on the Boxcar target.

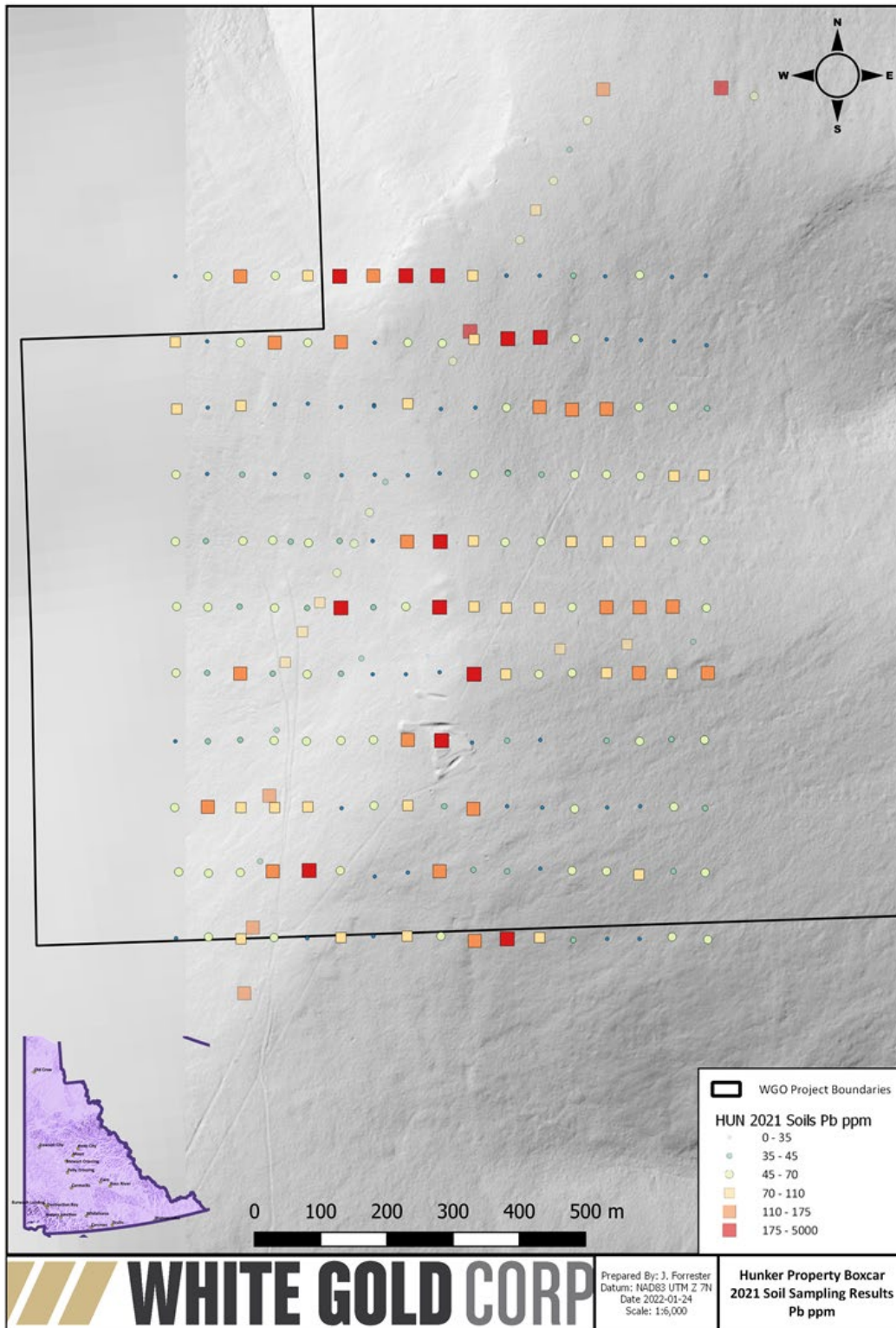


Figure 14.2021 Lead in soil values from the Boxcar target.

6.3 GT Probe Sampling

White Gold contracted GroundTruth Exploration to collect 180 GT Probe samples over four lines on the Hunker property during the 2021 field season. Two lines, totaling 109 samples, were placed on the North Prince Zone to test a northeast-trending bismuth, lead, copper, zinc, and silver soil anomaly (Figure 15). This anomaly appears to correspond to the northeast trending contact between Klondike Schist and Devonian banded quartzites of the Snowcap Assemblage (Figure 6)(Mostaghimi 2021, YGS Geology 2019). Two additional lines were placed on the Mint Pup target to test a couple of northwest-trending gold in soil anomalies which appear to correspond to more broad copper anomalies (Figure 15, Figure 16,). Both mineralized structures occur along a northeast-trending thrust contact between a sliver of ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrain and Schists and quartzites assigned to the Klondike Suite (Figure 6) (Mostaghimi 2021, YGS Geology 2019).

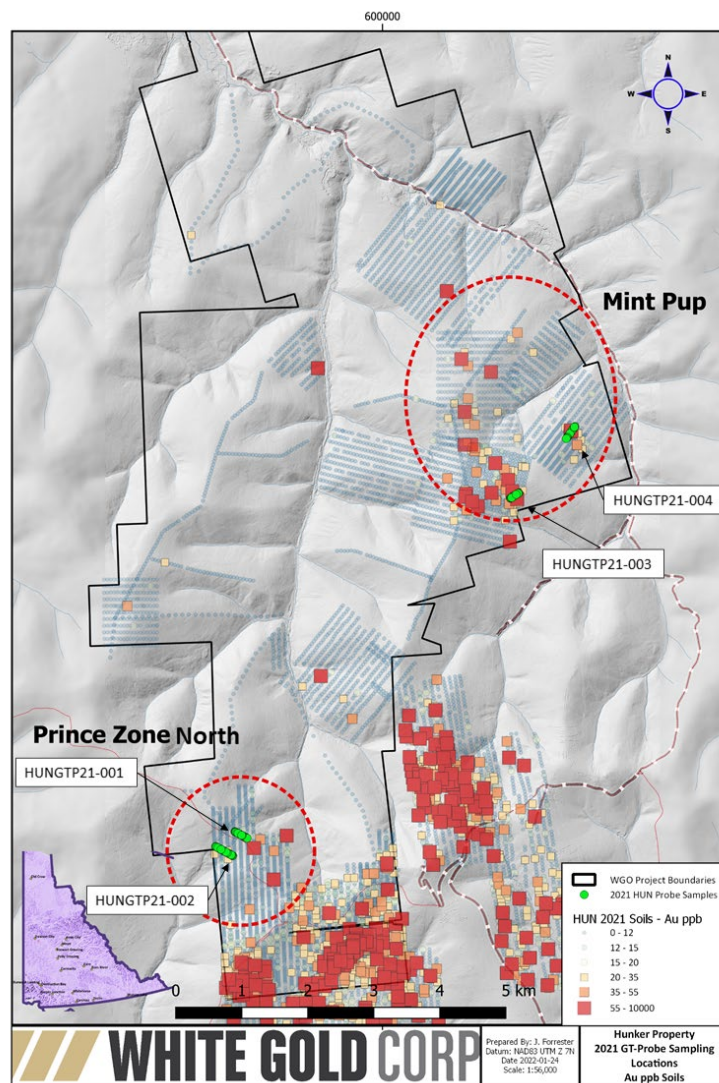


Figure 15: 2021 GT Probe sample locations over gold in soils.

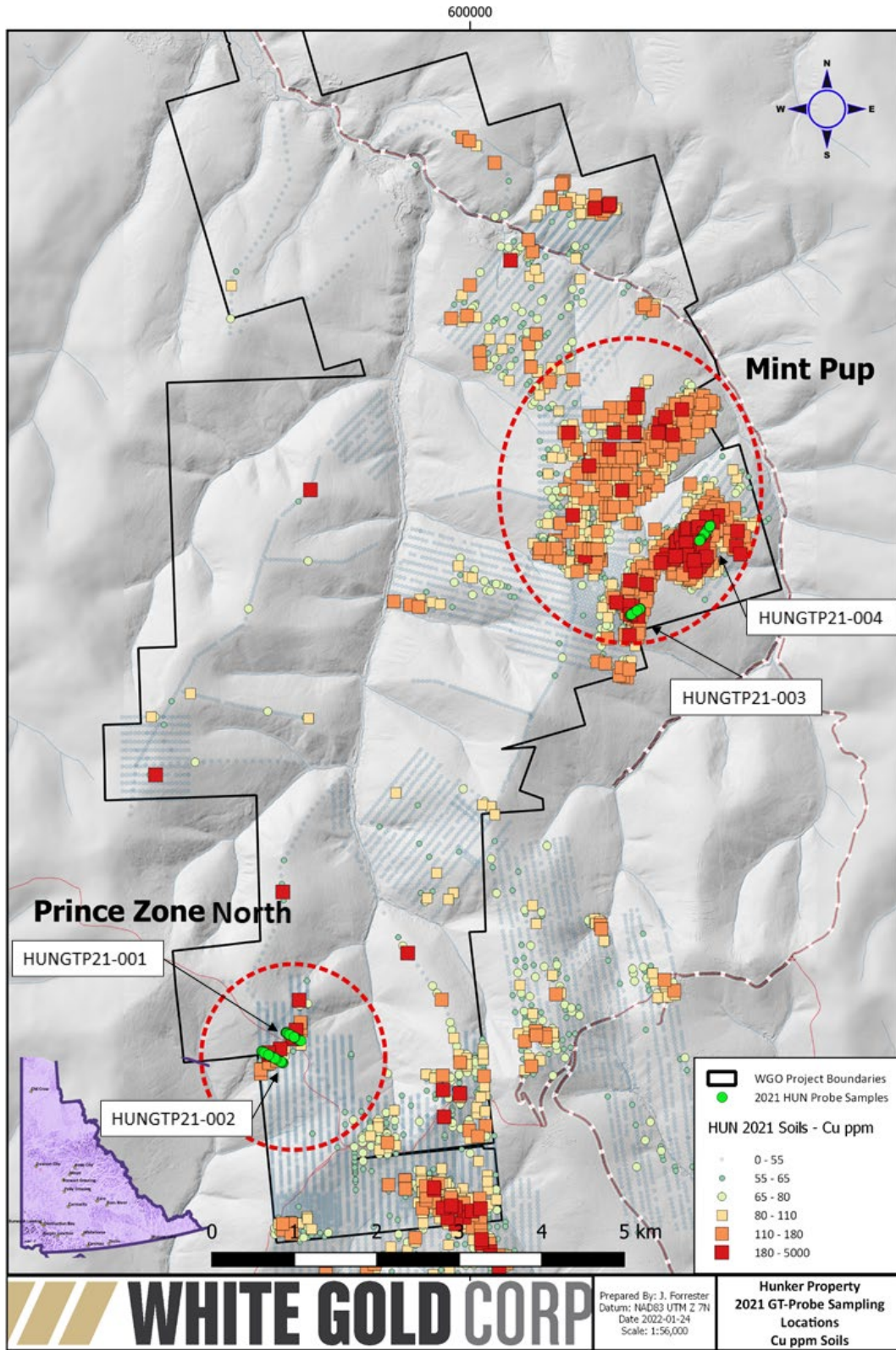


Figure 16: 2021 GT Probe sample locations over copper in soils.

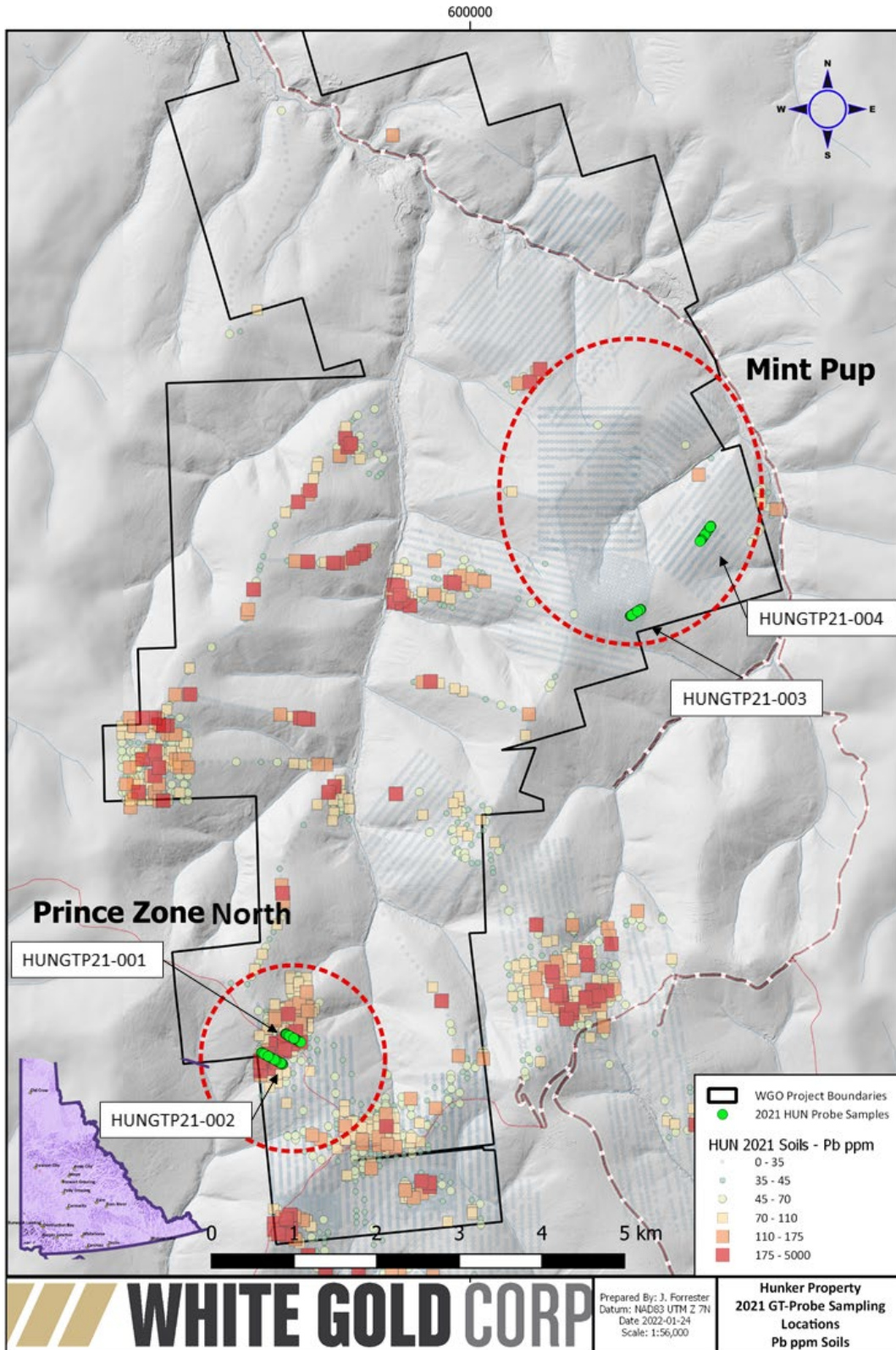


Figure 17: 2021 GT Probe samples over Pb in soils.

6.3.1 Methods and Procedures

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

6.3.2 Analysis

Analytical work for the 2021 GT Probe sampling program on the Hunker property was performed by Bureau Veritas Canada Ltd., an internationally recognized analytical services provider, at its Vancouver, British Columbia laboratory. Sample preparation was completed in two stages: crushing to a reject was carried out at its Whitehorse, Yukon facility, after which a 250 gram split was sent to the Vancouver, BC facility for pulverization and analysis. All probe samples were prepared using procedure PRP70-250 (crush 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns) and analyzed by methods FA430 (30g fire assay with AAS finish) and AQ-201 (15g, aqua regia digestion and ICP-ES/MS analysis). Samples containing >10 g/t Au were reanalyzed using method FA430 (30g Fire Assay with gravimetric finish).

6.3.3 Results

6.3.3.1 Prince Zone North

GT-Probe sampling on the Prince Zone North returned multiple zones of anomalous lead values including: 1399.5 ppm Pb, 933 ppm Pb, 771 ppm Pb, 734.6 ppm Pb, 693.5 ppm Pb, 660 ppm Pb, 653.3 ppm Pb, 638.7 ppm Pb, 672.9 ppm Pb, 653.3 ppm Pb, and several additional anomalous values with up to 600 ppm; and Zn concentrations ranging from trace to 904 ppm Zn including: 858 ppm Zn, 830 ppm Zn, 761 ppm Zn, 732 ppm Zn, 728 ppm Zn, 708 ppm Zn, 685 ppm Zn, 654 ppm Zn, 666 ppm Zn, 643 ppm Zn, 618 ppm Zn, 615 ppm Zn, 605 ppm Zn (*Table 2, Figure 18, Figure 19*). These zones appear to be spatially related, but not codependent, to weakly-moderately anomalous Cu (*Figure 20*), As and Ag values (213.7 ppm Cu, up to 273.1 ppm As, up to 3.2 ppm Ag) which combined form two intervals of strongly anomalous geochemistry (up to 75m in HUNGTP21-001 and up to 90m in width in HUNGTP21-002) within a broader zone of weakly anomalous geochemistry which measures up to 230m in width (HUNGTP21-002). Anomalous probe and soil geochemistry is thought to be traceable from HUNGTP21-001 to HUNGTP21-002 along a NE-SW trend and appears to be related to prominent fault structures which can be seen in LiDAR as creek drainages on either side of the mineralized ridgeline. No note worthy gold values were returned.

Table 2: Prince Zone north significant assay results table from Hunker GT-Probe lines HUNGTP21-001 and HUNGTP21-002.

line_id	sample_id	Line m	Easting	Northing	au_ppm	ag_ppm	pb_ppm	zn_ppm	mo_ppm	cu_ppm	ni_ppm	co_ppm	as_ppm	u_ppm	sb_ppm	bi_ppm
HUNGTP21-001	1604503	10	597941	7084378	0.0025	0.7	216.5	171	2	71.5	3.6	1.8	11.7	0.1	0.2	1.8
HUNGTP21-001	1604517	80	597879.9	7084411	0.0025	1.7	386.9	203	1.9	74.5	4.3	0.9	15	0.05	0.3	3.8
HUNGTP21-001	1604518	85	597875.1	7084413	0.007	3.1	1399.5	327	1.7	131.6	10.4	2.2	23.7	0.05	0.5	6.5
HUNGTP21-001	1604519	90	597871.1	7084416	0.006	1.2	315.5	172	1.8	90.6	4.3	27.2	0.05	0.3	1.5	
HUNGTP21-001	1604520	95	597866.4	7084418	0.0025	1.4	734.6	761	1.8	155.4	41.7	31.5	17.8	0.05	0.3	2.1
HUNGTP21-001	1604522	105	597857.7	7084423	0.009	1.7	1886.2	605	1.5	98.1	25.5	7.1	23.2	0.05	0.7	2.4
HUNGTP21-001	1604523	110	597853.4	7084425	0.006	2.3	933	654	1.2	142.3	70.1	14.3	23.6	0.05	0.8	1.3
HUNGTP21-001	1604524	115	597848.3	7084427	0.005	0.7	480.2	589	1.7	112.1	72.2	23.3	12.2	0.3	0.3	0.7
HUNGTP21-001	1604526	120	597844.3	7084430	0.005	0.6	447.2	685	1.2	155.9	90.2	42.1	6	1.3	0.2	0.4
HUNGTP21-001	1604527	125	597839.6	7084432	0.0025	0.7	653.3	615	1.4	145.4	111.5	48.7	11.2	1.6	0.2	0.4
HUNGTP21-001	1604528	130	597835.5	7084435	0.0025	0.6	236.3	391	2.5	53.3	33.4	2.7	17	3.5	0.4	0.6
HUNGTP21-001	1604533	155	597813.5	7084447	0.005	3.3	215.7	62	5.1	12.6	3.2	0.4	6.4	1.2	0.3	9
HUNGTP21-001	1604533	155	597813.5	7084447	0.0025	3.2	202.2	61	5.5	13.6	2.4	0.4	5.9	1.1	0.2	8.7
HUNGTP21-001	1604535	165	597804.2	7084451	0.0025	2.2	771	15	2.7	6.6	1.6	0.2	3.8	0.4	1.7	3.6
HUNGTP21-001	1604536	170	597800.4	7084454	0.0025	1	672.9	143	2.7	15.6	1.9	0.4	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.8
HUNGTP21-001	1604538	180	597791.6	7084458	0.0025	0.3	209.3	73	3	7.2	2.9	0.8	2	1.8	0.3	0.5
HUNGTP21-002	1604559	65	597675.6	7084138	0.007	1.1	233.6	219	5	95.2	7.6	1.3	245	1.7	0.7	1.1
HUNGTP21-002	1604560	70	597671.6	7084140	0.0025	1.3	310.1	291	5.1	123.6	10	5	214.4	2.4	0.7	0.6
HUNGTP21-002	1604565	95	597649.4	7084152	0.0025	1.4	298.6	830	1.2	213.7	56.4	33.4	40.6	0.2	0.3	1.7
HUNGTP21-002	1604579	160	597592.2	7084183	0.0025	0.6	209	217	2.2	39.1	15.1	4.1	19.6	0.5	0.3	1.1
HUNGTP21-002	1604580	165	597587.8	7084185	0.0025	0.6	409.9	264	4.6	64.6	14.3	2.8	21.2	0.6	0.3	0.8
HUNGTP21-002	1604581	170	597583.2	7084187	0.031	0.7	277.9	206	2.6	35.2	6.4	1.4	25.7	0.1	0.3	1.3
HUNGTP21-002	1604582	175	597578.7	7084190	0.0025	0.7	497.5	293	2.2	62.6	13.8	3.4	17	0.2	0.3	0.9
HUNGTP21-002	1604583	180	597574.3	7084192	0.0025	0.5	399.7	318	1.8	92.9	20.7	2.6	16.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
HUNGTP21-002	1604584	185	597570.2	7084195	0.005	0.5	643.9	426	3	122.8	20.9	7.3	18.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
HUNGTP21-002	1604585	190	597565.9	7084197	0.007	0.6	693.5	542	1.3	159.1	27.1	6.8	37	0.05	0.3	0.05
HUNGTP21-002	1604586	195	597561.2	7084199	0.005	0.5	650.1	541	1.2	107.5	30.5	5.9	19.5	0.2	0.4	0.05
HUNGTP21-002	1604586	195	597561.2	7084199		0.5	638.7	528	1.2	107.1	29.6	6	19.6	0.2	0.5	0.05
HUNGTP21-002	1604587	200	597557	7084202	0.007	1	660	728	1.6	122.4	54.3	9.8	32.3	0.4	0.7	0.2
HUNGTP21-002	1604588	205	597552.5	7084204	0.008	0.9	514.5	708	1.4	117	75.9	17	56.6	0.3	0.7	0.3
HUNGTP21-002	1604589	210	597547.9	7084206	0.006	0.7	456.3	732	1.8	128.8	81.4	31	23.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
HUNGTP21-002	1604590	215	597543.8	7084209	0.008	0.6	322.5	492	1.5	82.2	52.1	19.4	12	1	0.4	0.4
HUNGTP21-002	1604591	220	597539.5	7084211	0.0025	0.7	250.2	399	1.8	57.4	37.2	13.7	9.1	2	0.4	0.5
HUNGTP21-002	1604592	225	597534.9	7084214	0.007	0.6	308	666	1.9	42	34.5	15.1	8.4	3.3	0.4	0.6
HUNGTP21-002	1604593	230	597530.6	7084216	0.007	0.6	425	858	1.4	85.8	64.7	14.4	17.3	5.4	0.4	0.3
HUNGTP21-002	1604594	235	597526.6	7084218	0.005	1.3	380.7	904	1.1	111.3	79.1	21	11.3	7.2	0.3	0.6
HUNGTP21-002	1604595	240	597522	7084220	0.007	0.5	296.1	643	1.2	68.8	49.4	11.1	11.6	2.1	0.4	0.4
HUNGTP21-002	1604596	245	597517.5	7084223	0.006	0.8	429.4	582	1.3	95.7	58.1	14	9.4	2.5	0.4	0.5
HUNGTP21-002	1604597	250	597512.8	7084225	0.006	0.6	292.9	618	1.9	78.8	54.8	13.2	9.2	2.1	0.5	0.4
HUNGTP21-002	1604598	255	597508.5	7084228	0.006	0.6	253.9	362	2.2	47.4	33.6	10.1	8	3.5	0.8	0.6

6.3.3.2 Mint Pup

GT-Probe sampling on the Mint Pup target returned Au values ranging from trace to 1.195 ppm Au (HUNGTP21-004), including: 0.555 ppm Au (HUNGTP21-003), 0.286 ppm Au, 0.187 ppm Au, 0.155 ppm Au, and 0.113 ppm Au including several additional anomalous values ranging from trace to 0.1 ppm Au (Table 3). Sampling on HUNGTP21-004 returned the broadest anomaly consisting of 19 consecutive samples grading over 0.02 ppm Au over an interval of 90m (Figure 21). Additionally, this anomalous Au zone in HUNGTP21-004 is cored by a single sample bearing 371 ppm As and is hosted within a notably Cu rich host rock (Figure 22, Figure 23). Additional work via prospecting and desktop LiDAR interpretation should be conducted to better understand the true width and nature of mineralization observed in HUNGTP21-004.

HUNGTP21-003 was distinct from HUNGTP21-004 in that significant gold in probe results (0.555 ppm Au, 0.286 ppm Au) were isolated single sample anomalies. Similar to HUNGTP21-004, both samples were associated with enriched arsenic mineralization (2,916.7 ppm As and 357.5 ppm As) and do not appear to be associated with any other elements of interest. Comparing these results to historical soil sampling data in the area suggest that the mineralized structures that were targeted by HUNGTP21-003 may be thin and trend NW-SE.

Table 3: Significant assay results table for Hunker GT-Probe lines HUNGTP21-003 and HUNGTP21-004.

line_id	sample_id	Line m	utm_zone	Easting	Northing	au_ppm	ag_ppm	as_ppm	mo_ppm	cu_ppm	pb_ppm	zn_ppm	ni_ppm	co_ppm	u_ppm	sb_ppm	bi_ppm
HUNGTP21-003	1604608	0	07N	601937.5	7089524	0.555	0.6	2916.7	1.6	177	3.7	82	17.6	26.4	0.3	5.5	0.1
HUNGTP21-003	1604618	50	07N	601980.5	7089551	0.03	0.4	47	1.7	171.9	4.1	90	17.1	26.2	0.2	1.2	0.05
HUNGTP21-003	1604623	75	07N	602001.5	7089564	0.286	0.7	357.5	2.4	256	4.3	76	14.5	27.7	0.2	2.7	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604648	40	07N	602807.6	7090460	0.028	0.05	11.3	1.3	48.3	1.5	68	29.9	23.5	0.2	0.2	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604651	50	07N	602813	7090468	0.026	0.2	6.9	0.6	195.9	2.6	94	14	22.4	0.2	0.8	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604653	60	07N	602819.2	7090476	0.031	0.05	3	1.4	133.2	2.1	88	15.8	23.7	0.2	0.6	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604656	75	07N	602828.4	7090488	0.025	0.1	1	0.4	114	2.5	88	7.3	19.6	0.2	0.2	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604658	85	07N	602833.7	7090496	0.071	0.2	21.4	0.5	156.4	2.6	90	15.3	26.7	0.3	0.5	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604659	90	07N	602836.1	7090500	0.051	0.2	27.8	0.6	171.6	7.3	78	17.2	25.8	0.4	1	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604660	95	07N	602839.2	7090504	1.195	0.4	371	1.2	139.7	3.3	52	35.7	18.6	0.5	0.7	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604661	100	07N	602841.9	7090509	0.039	0.05	75.4	1.2	66.3	4.1	67	30	16.3	0.5	0.6	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604662	105	07N	602844.8	7090513	0.029	0.1	47	1.3	73.1	4.2	69	36.1	16.4	0.5	0.9	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604663	110	07N	602847.6	7090517	0.052	0.1	36.8	1	88.8	4.7	70	30.9	18.7	0.4	0.8	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604664	115	07N	602850.8	7090521	0.081	0.1	31	1.4	78.5	4.2	61	25	15.3	0.5	0.8	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604665	120	07N	602853.3	7090525	0.155	0.2	11.9	1.2	163.9	3.6	70	27.6	21.2	0.3	0.4	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604666	125	07N	602856.1	7090529	0.096	0.2	36.7	0.6	138.5	3.6	76	13.2	25.3	0.6	0.4	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604667	130	07N	602859.5	7090533	0.056	0.2	11	1.3	106.4	3.3	71	18.3	20.9	0.6	0.4	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604668	135	07N	602862.6	7090537	0.113	0.2	21.6	0.7	128.1	2.7	77	21.1	26	0.4	0.2	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604669	140	07N	602865.2	7090541	0.11	0.2	23.8	0.5	165.8	4.1	77	16.5	23.3	0.5	0.2	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604670	145	07N	602868.2	7090545	0.187	0.3	23.6	1.7	99.2	6.7	78	28.5	23.5	0.7	0.8	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604671	150	07N	602870.9	7090550	0.048	0.1	16.5	0.8	137	4.1	92	13.9	23.9	0.5	0.4	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604672	155	07N	602873.7	7090553	0.027	0.05	7.8	1.1	122.8	2.3	71	16.1	21	0.3	0.1	0.05
HUNGTP21-004	1604673	160	07N	602876.7	7090558	0.028	0.1	39.8	1.5	119.2	1.6	66	14.7	21.5	0.3	0.05	0.05

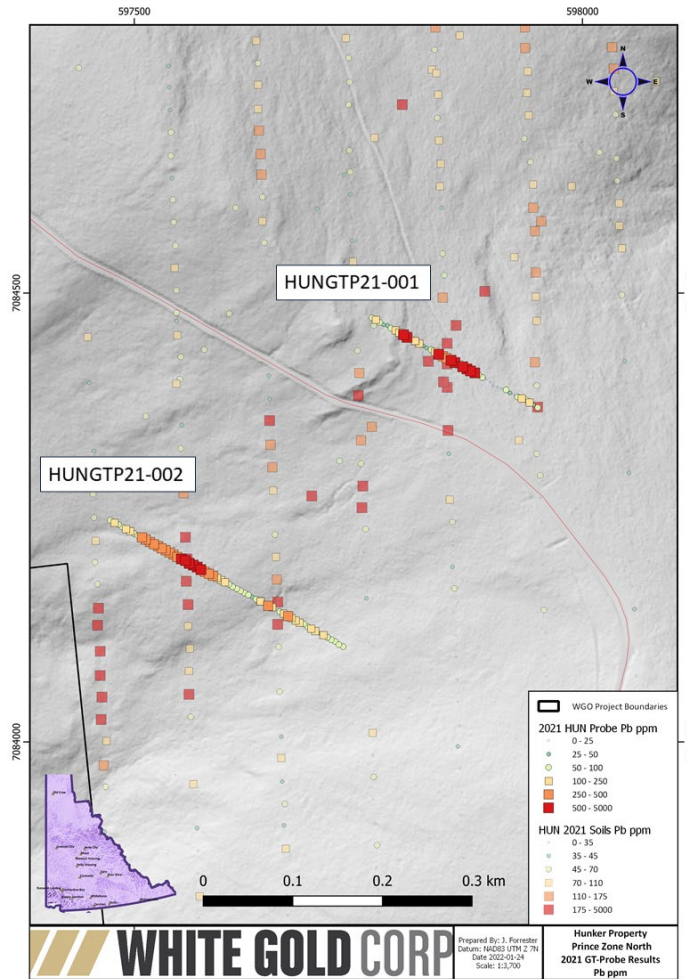


Figure 18: Hunker Probe results on the Prince Zone North showing Pb ppm over Pb in soils.

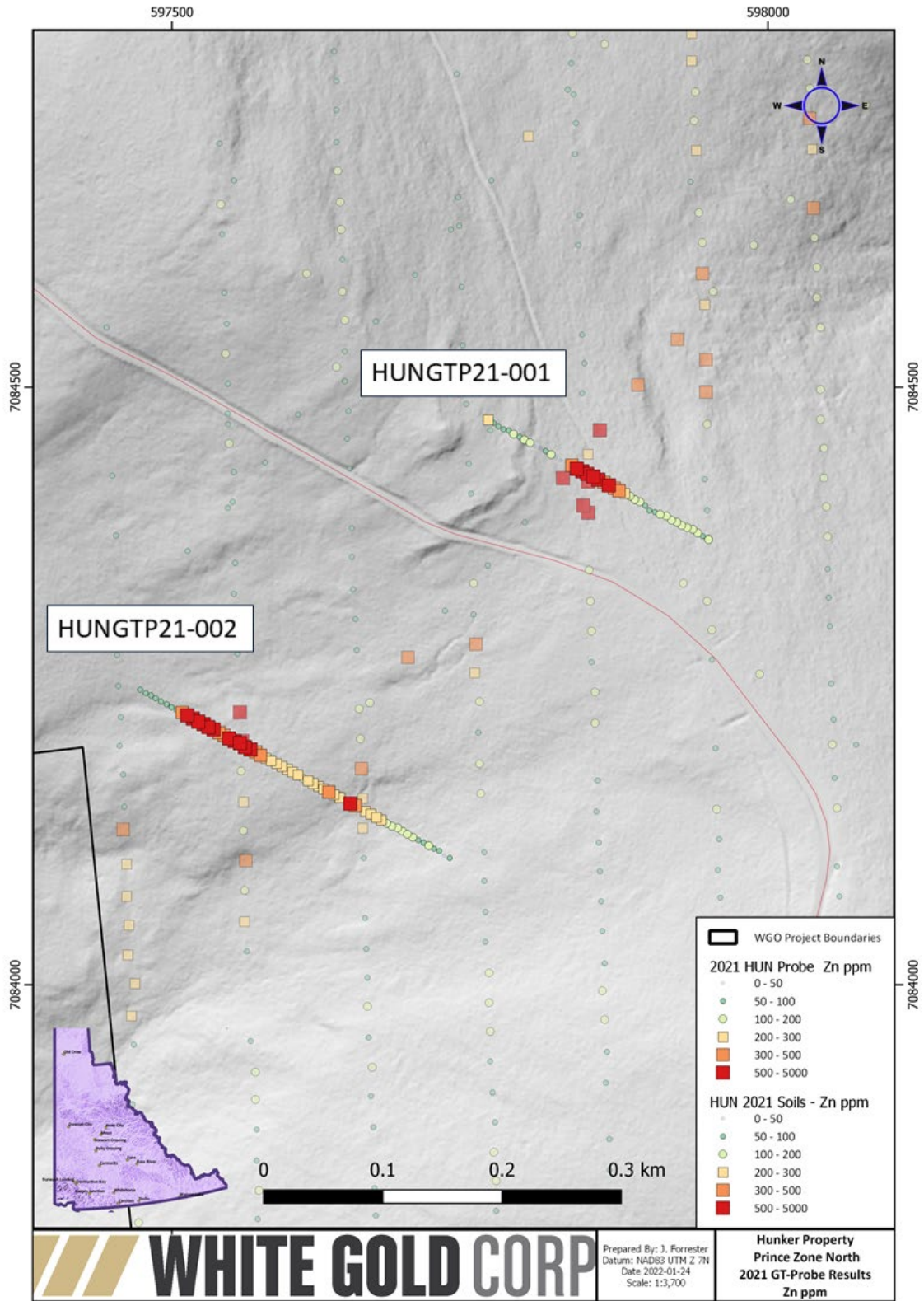


Figure 19: Hunker Probe Results on the Prince Zone North showing Zn ppm over Zn in soils.

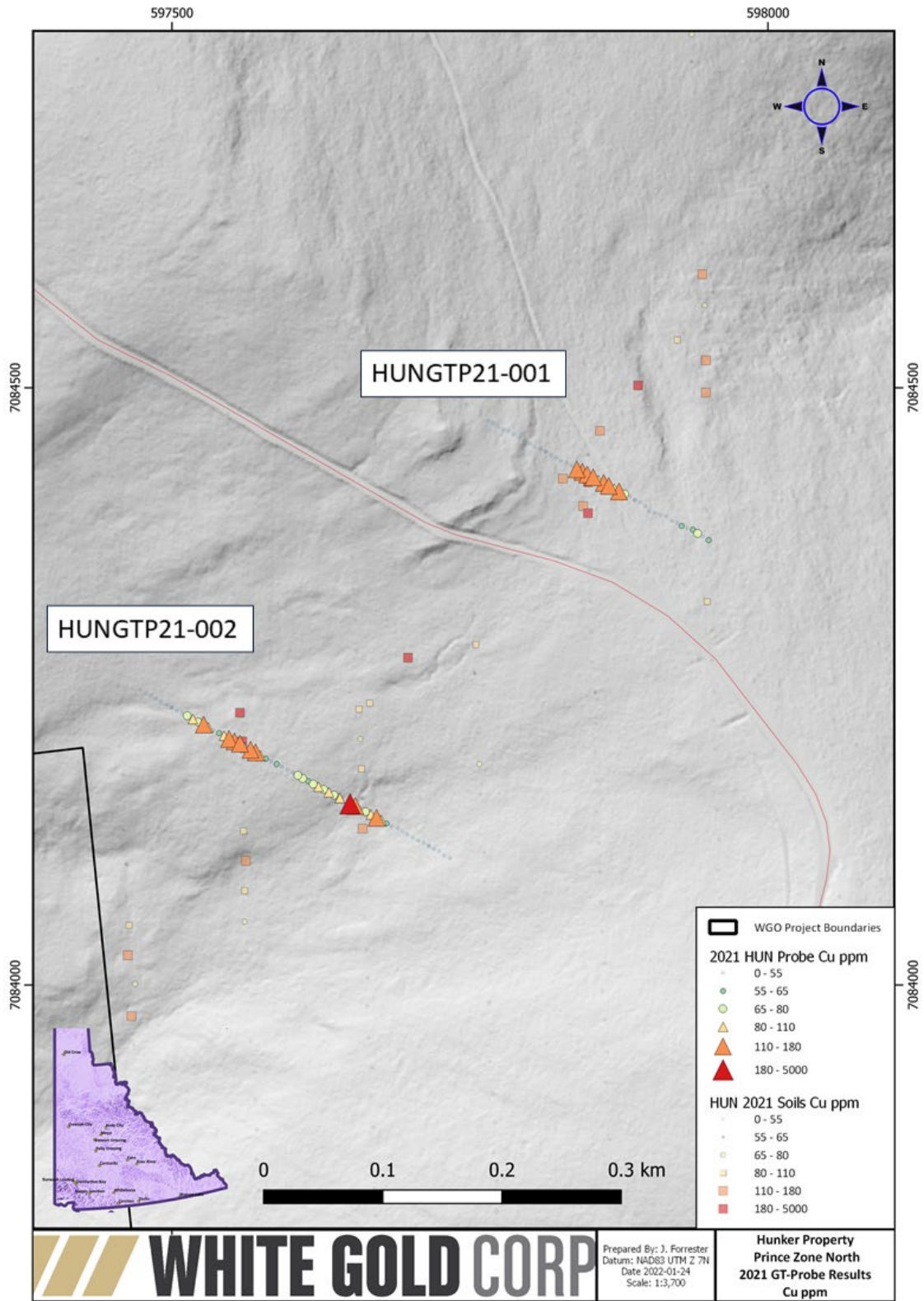


Figure 20: Hunker Probe Results on the Prince Zone North showing Cu ppm over Cu in soils.

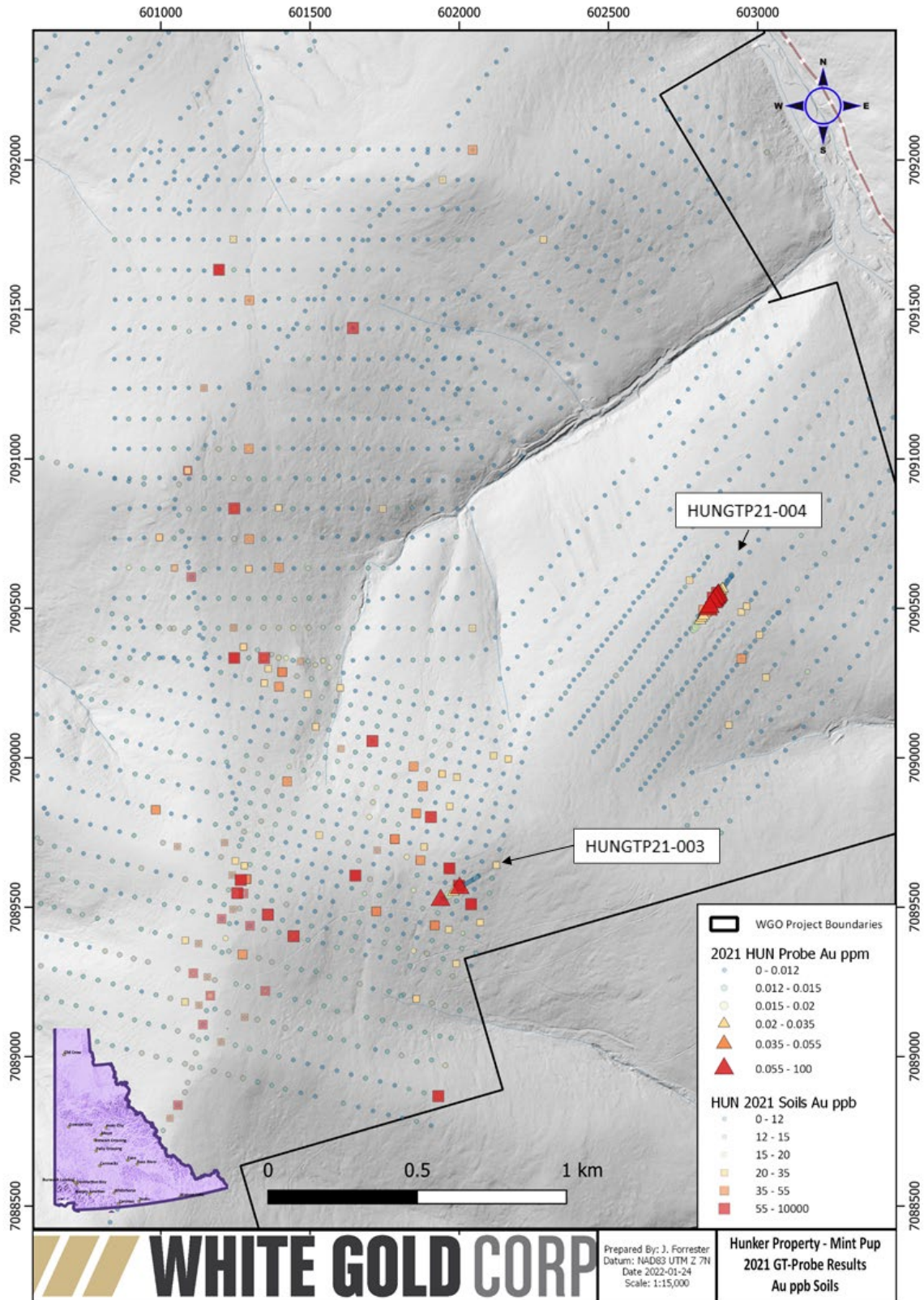


Figure 21: GT Probe sample results on the Mint Pup target over gold in soils.

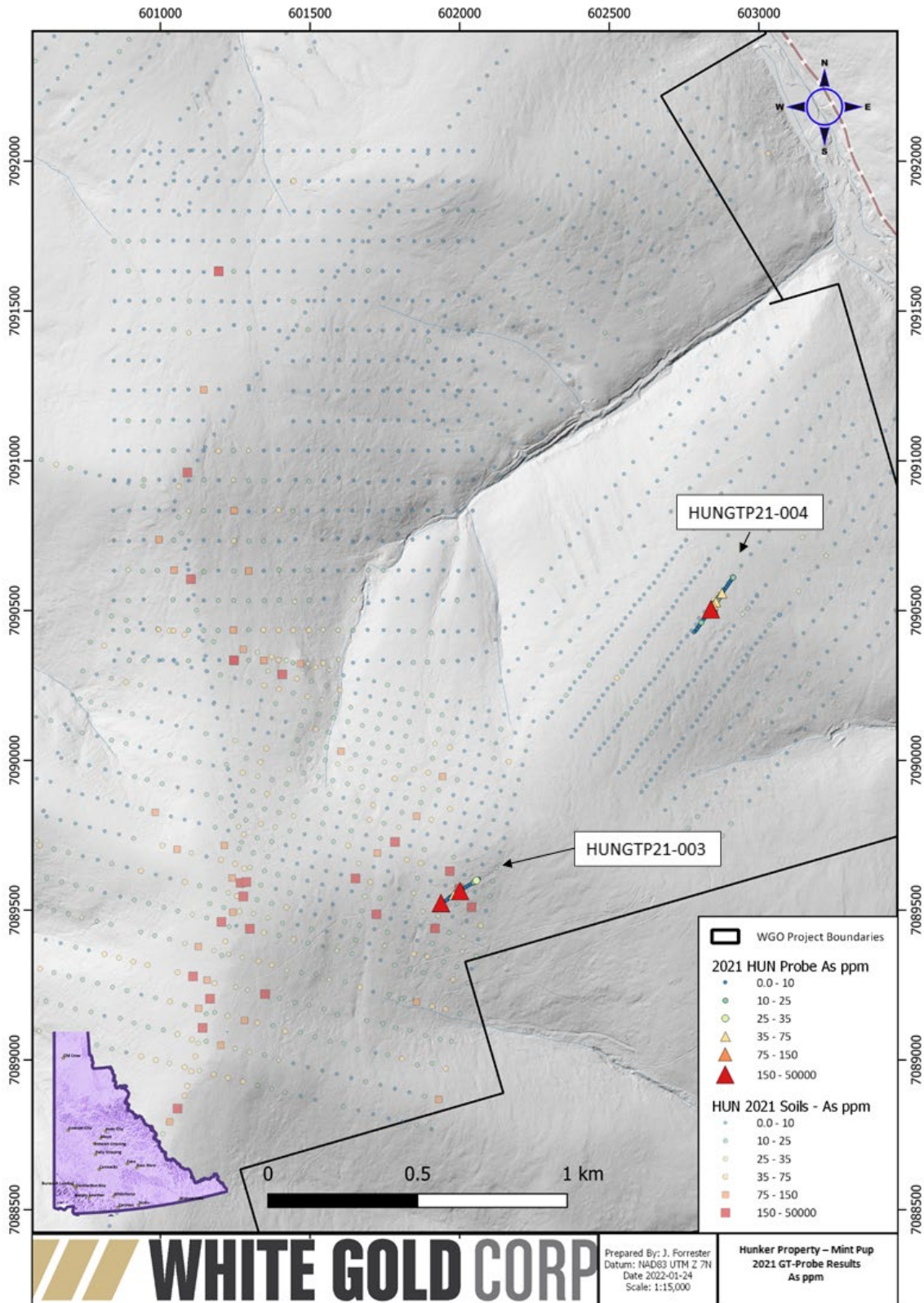


Figure 22: 2021 GT Probe results showing As ppm over Arsenic in soils.

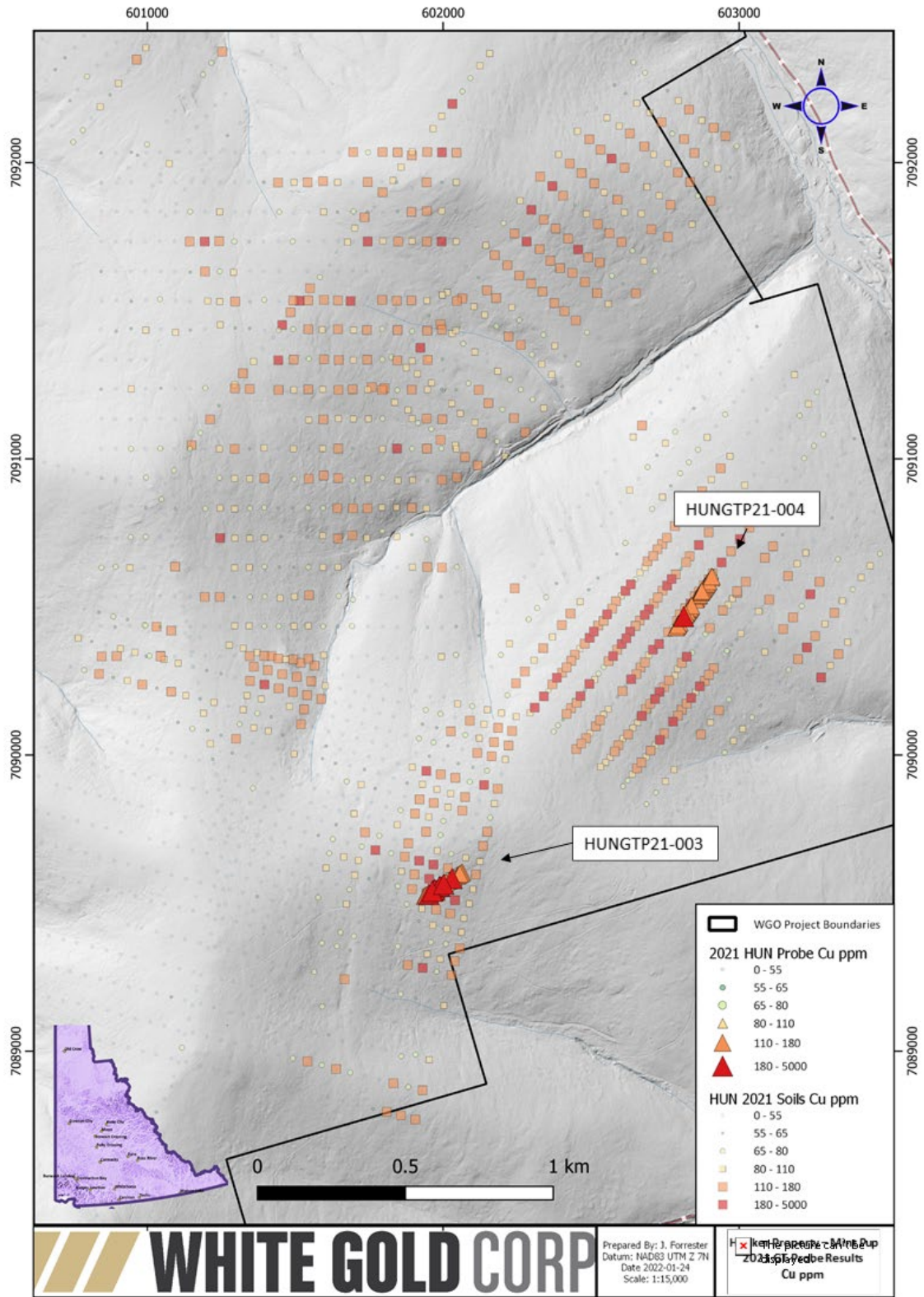


Figure 23: GT Probe results showing Cu ppm over Cu in soils.

6.4 Airborne LiDAR and Ortho Imagery

In July 2021, LiDAR Services International (LSI) Inc. of Calgary, AB collected LiDAR and imagery data on four White Gold properties including the Hunker (120 km²) (Figure 24, Figure 25), Bonanza (32.8 km²), Nolan (413.8 km²) and QV Yellow (183 km²) properties in six flight missions from July 19 – 31, 2021, based out of the Dawson City Airport. The project consisted of pre-planned flight lines flown at an average height of 850 m above ground level and a forward speed of 215 km/h. The Riegl LMS Q780 laser pulsed at a rate of 400 kHz and the laser scanned at a rate of 134 Hz, resulting in an average point spacing of 0.45 m or 5.0 points per square meter. The Canon EOS-5DS digital camera took a photo every 3.5 seconds resulting in 60% forward overlap between consecutive photos.

The LiDAR data and imagery for the Bonanza, Hunker, Nolan and QV Yellow project areas were delivered to White Gold Corp. with the following specifications:

- Horizontal Datum: NAD83(CSRS) in meters
- Vertical Datum: CGVD2013 orthometric heights in meters
- Mapping Projection: UTM Zone 7N (central meridian -141 degrees longitude)
- LiDAR LAS v1.2 point clouds classified to Ground, DTM Key Point, Low Vegetation (up to 1 m above ground) and High Vegetation (greater than 1 m above ground)
- Bare Earth and Full Feature grid points at 1 meter and 5-meter spacings in ASCII XYZ format
- Greyscale hillshades of Bare Earth and Full Feature surfaces at 1 m pixel resolution in GeoTIFF format
- Ortho-mosaic color digital imagery with 10 cm pixel resolution in compressed ECW and GeoTIFF formats
- Index map in DWG and PDF formats

For methodology and procedures, see the “2021 LiDAR Survey Report” in Appendix II.

The newly collected LiDAR data on the Hunker property will aid in advancing structural geological interpretations and developing a better understanding of structural controls on mineralization.

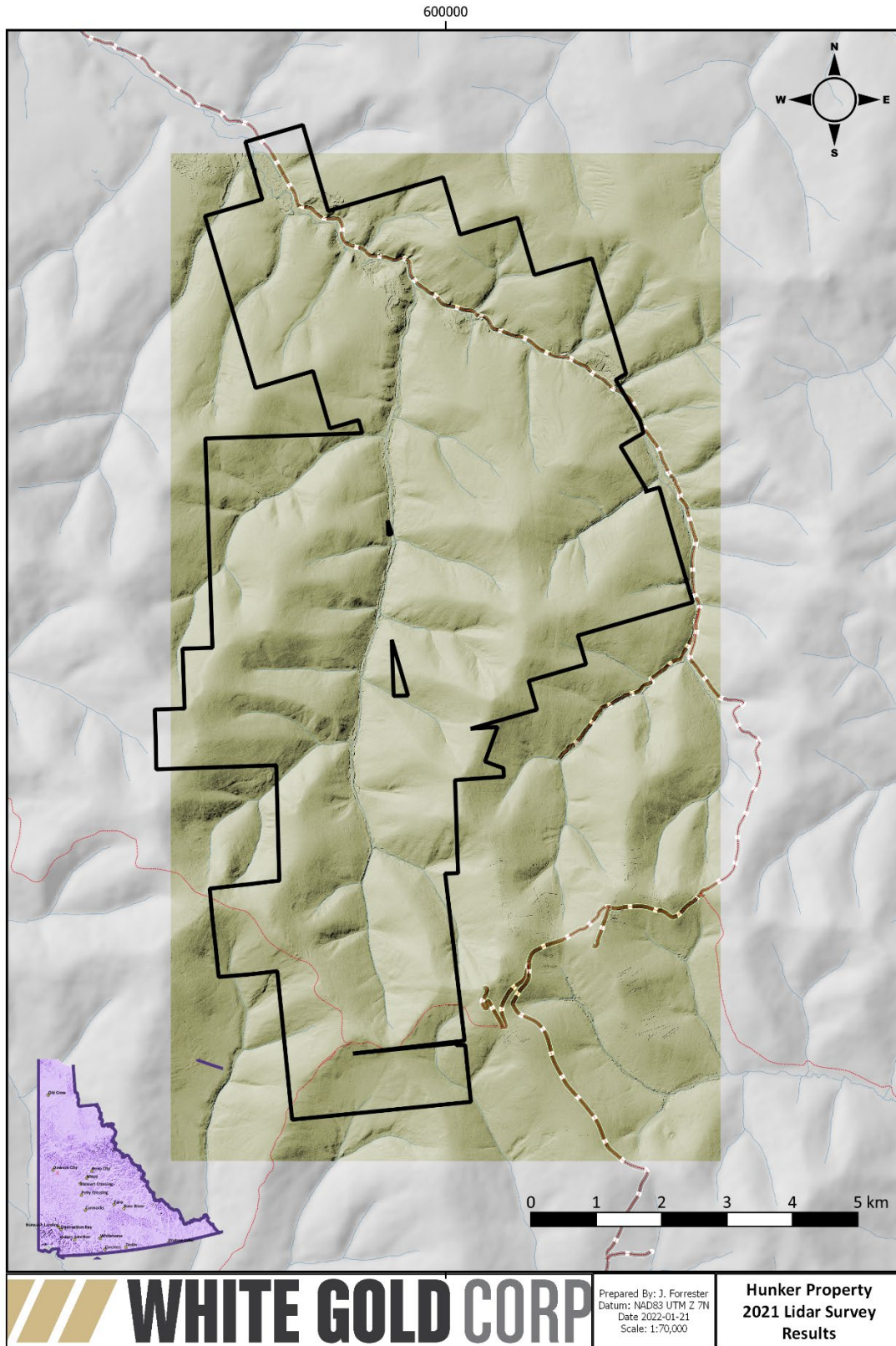


Figure 24: 2021 Airborne LiDAR survey results (yellow shade).

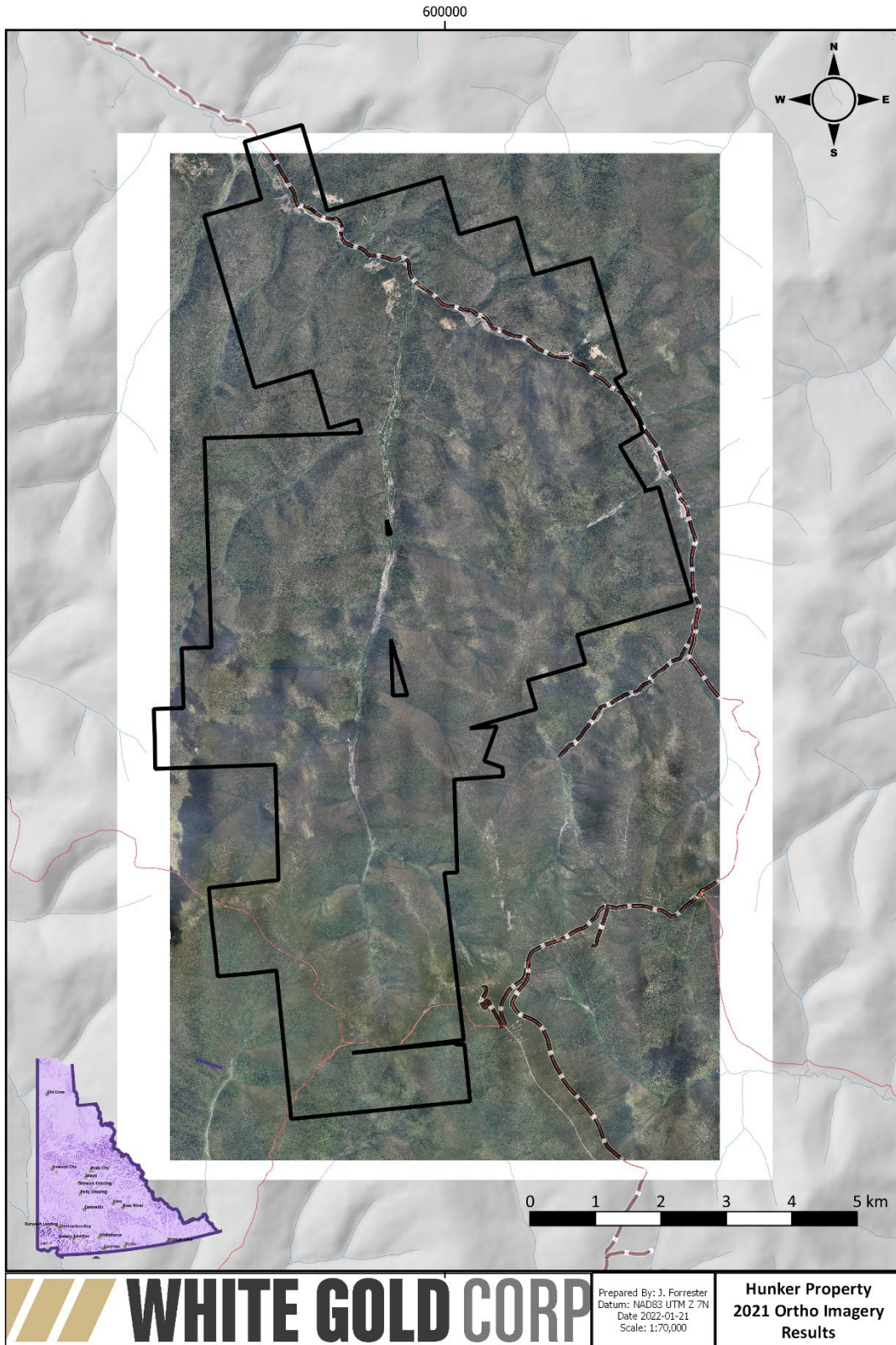


Figure 25: 2021 Ortho Imagery results on the Hunker property.

7 Interpretations and Recommendations

7.1.1.1 *Mint Pup*

Soil sampling results on the Mint Pup target returned encouraging gold in soil values which appear to be localized along a roughly N-S trending structural corridor and are locally offset by roughly E-W trending faults. These roughly east-west oriented lineaments observed in LiDAR imagery are thought to represent a series of faults that are responsible for the apparent discontinuity in anomalous gold values. Although arsenic enrichment appears to be most intense along gold-bearing structures, weak arsenic enrichment appears to occur as an alteration halo around the core of the gold mineralized zones. GT Probe lines should be placed across these new soil results to test the true width and orientation of the mineralized structures.

GT Probe sampling on the southeastern edge of the target returned gold values ranging from trace to 1.195 ppm Au and a broad anomaly of 19 consecutive samples grading over 0.02 ppm Au over an interval of 90m (HUNGTP21-004). This anomalous gold zone is centered on a single sample which returned 371 ppm As and is hosted within a notably copper rich host rock. HUNGTP21-003 was distinct from HUNGTP21-004 in that significant gold in probe results (0.555 ppm Au, 0.286 ppm Au) were isolated to single-sample anomalies. Similar to HUNGTP21-004, both samples were associated with enriched arsenic concentrations (2,916.7 ppm As and 357.5 ppm As) and did not correlate to any other elements of interest. When the 2021 results are compared to historical soil sampling data in the area, it appears the mineralized structures that were targeted by HUNGTP21-003 may be discreet and trend NW-SE. Additional follow up work via prospecting and desktop LiDAR interpretation should be conducted to better understand the true width and nature of mineralization encountered in HUNGTP21-004.

7.1.1.2 *Boxcar*

Soil sampling on the Boxcar target was designed to follow up on historically identified copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, and cobalt mineralization. Both historical exploration, and current (2021 mapping) programs have recorded occurrences of azurite, malachite, and native copper mineralization within outcrop, trenches, and historical test pits.

Results from the 2021 soil sampling program highlighted a broad zone (1,000 m x 800 m) of weakly to strongly anomalous Pb values ranging from trace to 1,127.4 ppm Pb and Zn values ranging from trace to 458 ppm Zn. Despite encouraging copper, gold and silver mineralization seen in grab samples, the Boxcar target failed to highlight any new or significant mineralized zones in any of the previously mentioned elements, including gold. While localized anomalies of weakly anomalous copper, molybdenum, and bismuth are observed in the north of the grid and warrant additional investigation by prospecting, they are not considered a high priority target at this time.

7.1.1.3 Prince Zone North

GT Probe sampling on the Prince Zone North returned multiple, broad zones of anomalous lead and zinc mineralization with assays returning up to 1886.2 ppm Pb, and 904 ppm Zn respectively. These Pb-Zn anomalies appear to be spatially related, but not codependent, to weakly-moderately anomalous copper, arsenic, and silver values. When combined, these results from two regions of anomalous soil geochemistry (up to 75m in HUNGTP21-001 and up to 90m in width in HUNGTP21-002) within a broader zone of weakly anomalous geochemistry (An, Pb, Ag, Cu, As) which measures up to 230m in width (HUNGTP21-002). The observed probe and soil geochemistry anomalies are thought to be hosted by the same structure between HUNGTP21-001 to HUNGTP21-002. This NE-SW trend which is observed in LiDAR appears to be related to fault structures that are expressed as creek drainages on either side of the mineralized ridgeline. The lead-zinc anomaly is considered a significant target as it could suggest the presence of a major structurally controlled hydrothermal fluid system that could lead to additional discoveries on the property. Although no noteworthy gold zones were returned, these results should be followed up with targeted prospecting and mapping along the creek drainages to the NE and SW of the lead-zinc zone. To expand the bounds of currently observed surface mineralization, additional soil sampling along the northeastern ridgeline, extending down into both drainages should also be considered.

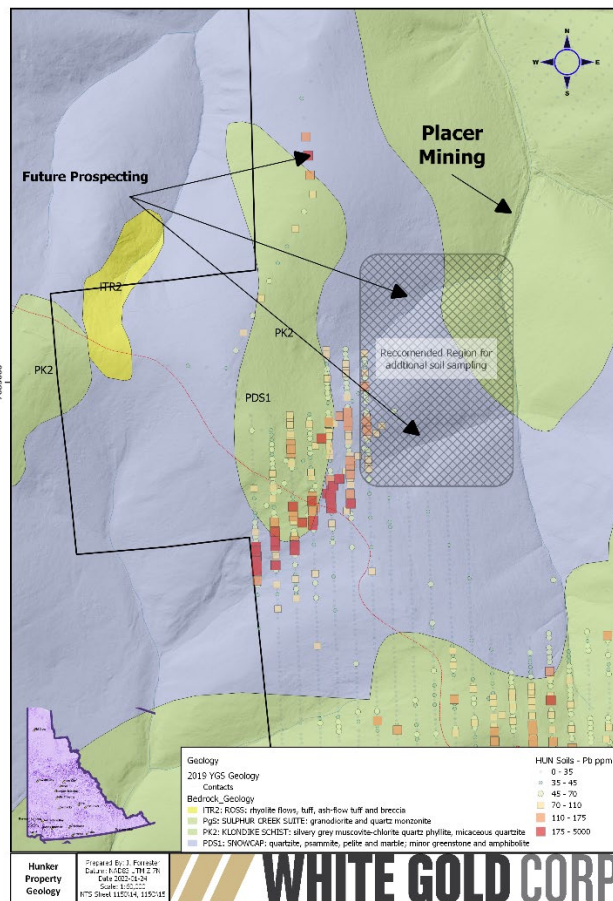


Figure 26: Recommendations on future prospecting and soil sampling on the Prince Zone North.

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9 Statement of Expenditures

Total Project expenditures as applicable to the 2021 YMEP program on the Hunker property are \$114,760.19. A complete breakdown of expenditures can be found in *Appendix VI - costs*.

10 Statement of Qualifications

I, Joshua Forrester, do hereby declare that:

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

Dated this 30th day of January 2022

Joshua Forrester