# Independent Technical Report for the White Gold Project, Dawson Range, Yukon, Canada

**Prepared for:**

## White Gold Corp.

**Prepared by:**
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# 1 SUMMARY

Arseneau Consulting Services Inc. (ACS) was commissioned by White Gold Corp. (White Gold) to prepare this technical report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) for the White Gold Project (the "Project") located near Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada.

## 1.1 Access and Location

The Project consists of 1,762 mining claims covering approximately 35,000 hectares acres in the White Gold District of Yukon Territory. White Gold is located in the west-central Yukon, within the Dawson Mining District, Canada, 95 km south of Dawson City, and 350 km northwest of Whitehorse.

Access to the White Gold property is provided by a 17 km long exploration trail from the Thistle Creek airstrip and barge landing, which was established during the 2009 field season. There are currently no all-weather roads connecting the White Gold Golden Saddle camp to any of the major communities in the Yukon. The exploration trail established in 2009 does however, connect the Golden Saddle camp with the Thistle airstrip and the barge landing at the mouth of Thistle Creek. River transport along the Yukon River from Dawson City is available for five months of the year, during the summer period, when the river is free of ice. A road south from Dawson City to the Stewart River on the east side of the Black Hills provides vehicle access to within 30 km of the property. Due to glaciers, this road is not operational during the winter season. Winter access to Thistle airstrip and the White Gold camp is provided by a winter road from Pelly Farm along Walhalla Creek to the Stewart River and then linking up with a road Schmidt Mining built from Barker Creek to the Barge landing on the Yukon River near the mouth of Thistle Creek.

## 1.2 History

Minimal hard rock exploration had occurred in the White Gold area prior to the Company's work which commenced in 2007. Sparse historical records indicate limited exploration in the area during the Klondike gold rush in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The area was not revisited until the late 1960's and early 1970's when Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. performed a regional reconnaissance exploration program. Interest in the area was renewed in the early 1990's resulting in minor claim staking activity.

The Company optioned the White claims from Shawn Ryan in 2007, and by 2008 five quartz veins in total had been exposed at Ryan Showing. Three holes drilled on Ryan Showing in 2008 demonstrated the discontinuous nature of the veins. Shallow trenching by the Company in 2007 across Golden Saddle exposed a mineralized zone assaying one gram per tonne gold over 40 m. This zone represents the surface trace of the Golden Saddle zone which was drilled in 2008.

In 2010, Kinross purchased Underworld Resources and carried out exploration drilling programs on the property in 2010 and 2011 along with regional geological and geochemical surveys.

On June 14, 2017, White Gold Corp. acquired a 100% interest in 14,648 quartz claims across 23 properties covering approximately 297,000 hectares for C$10 million in cash, the issuance of 17.5 million shares to Kinross and up to C$15 million in deferred payments specifically related to the advancement of the White Gold Properties.

No historic hard rock mining has occurred on any of the Company's claims in the White Gold area. However, the area has a rich history of placer production.

## 1.3 Geology

The Company's properties are situated within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), which spans part of the Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska. This terrane is bounded to the northeast and southwest by the right-lateral Tintina-Kaltag and Denali-Farewell fault systems. The YTT is the largest terrane in the Canadian Cordillera that was accreted to the western margin of the North American craton between the late Paleozoic and early Cenozoic.

The basement rocks were metamorphosed during the Permian. Compressional tectonics during the Jurassic resulted in kilometre-scale stacked thrust sheets marked along strike with thin metre-scale lenses commonly containing magnetic ultramafic rocks. This thrusting event was overprinted by Permian and Cretaceous fabric. Jurassic and Cretaceous plutonic rocks intrude these metamorphosed units.

The lithology of the White property can be subdivided into three distinct north-northwest-trending zones. The western meta-sedimentary unit consists mainly of quartzite. The overlying central meta-volcanic unit consists mainly of strongly foliated and lineated coarse to medium grained amphibolite gneiss. A thick meta-sedimentary unit lies further to the east that comprises a lower quartz-rich unit overlain by a thick schist-dominated package. These rocks have been intruded by ultramafic rocks during a later stage of deformation that coincided with greenschist grade metamorphism.

An important geological structure for exploration is a probable east-northeast-trending lateral ramp that occurs just south of the Golden Saddle. This structure is demarcated by discontinuities that offset the north-northwest trending lithologic contacts, including a possible thrust fault contact between meta-volcanic gneiss and the underlying meta-sedimentary unit. These east-northeast-striking features could have formed above an underlying basement structure that was reactivated intermittently during ductile thrusting and again during subsequent faulting, ultimately influencing hydrothermal activity and gold mineralization.

## 1.4 Exploration

White Gold has not yet carried out exploration on the property.

## 1.5 Mineralization

Exploration on the White Property is not sufficiently advanced to assign specific deposit types to the mineralization styles observed; however, it is believed that the mineralization is related to Cretaceous intrusive activity. The deposits most closely resemble a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization. Two deposits are reported here, namely Golden Saddle and Arc.

### Golden Saddle

Gold mineralization at Golden Saddle is hosted in a meta-volcanic and meta-intrusive package broadly consisting of felsic orthogneiss, amphibolite, and ultramafic units. Fault zones and breccia units are interpreted as primary fluid pathways that helped focus hydrothermal fluids responsible for mineralization, and are typically associated with the highest grade shoots.

Gold mineralization at Golden Saddle is associated with veined and disseminated pyrite within lode and stockwork quartz veins, quartz vein breccias, zones of pervasive silicification, and locally as limonite within strongly oxidized zones. Minor molybdenite, galena, and chalcopyrite are also observed and are generally associated with lode style veins and breccia zones. Sulphide minerals typically comprise less than ten % of the mineralized zones

Gold typically occurs as 5 to 15 micron blebs attached to, along fractures in, or encapsulated by pyrite and is observed in veined and disseminated pyrite at all stages of mineralization. Coarse visible gold (smaller than 5 mm), albeit uncommon, can be found as free grains in quartz. Gold grades within the mineralized zone typically average between 2.5 to 3.0 grams per tonne.

### Arc

Gold mineralization at Arc is hosted in a meta-sedimentary package broadly consisting of banded quartzites and biotite schist with late cross-cutting felsic to intermediate dikes. Alteration associated with Arc-style mineralization consists principally of silicification and the addition of hydrothermal graphite. The alteration is strongly fracture controlled, from micro- to meso-scale, and is focused within the rheologically favourable quartzite.

Arc style mineralization principally consists of the addition of veinlets of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and graphite, with minor pyrite and sphalerite, within fracture zones to the host rock. The most intense mineralization typically occurs in fold-hinge focused breccias that have a matrix of graphite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite.

Gold typically occurs as micron-scale blebs encapsulated in both disseminated and veined arsenopyrite and pyrite, as well as free-grains in graphite. Gold grades typically average between 1.0 to 2.5 grams per tonne within mineralized intervals.

## 1.6 Drilling

White Gold has not carried out any drilling on the project. Underworld Resources drilled 121 core holes totalling 29,317 metres in 2008-09. Of these 73 holes were targeted at the Golden Saddle and 19 targeted the Arc deposit. In 2010-11, Kinross Gold drilled 131 holes totalling 35,130 metres. Of these, 62 were targeted at the Golden Saddle and 26 targeted the Arc deposit.

## 1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Gold mineralization at the White Gold Project is associated with quartz veins emplaced along brittle structures. The mineralization is believed to be related to Cretaceous intrusive activity. It most closely resembles a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization.

The Project hosts several gold occurrences, the Golden Saddle and Arc being the most explored to date. A total of 252 drill holes have been drilled by Underworld and Kinross testing eleven separate mineralized areas.

The drilling has resulted in an historical mineral resource being estimated for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits in 2010.

ACS recommends that White Gold continues to explore the property. ACS recommends that White Gold carry out a 10,500 m drill program, 3,700 m of core drilling and 6,800 of reverse circulation drilling to evaluate the Golden Saddle and Arc areas. ACS also recommends that White Gold continues to explore the other parts of the property with additional geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys. In total ACS recommends a $3.3 million exploration program to be carried out as the next phase of exploration for the project.

# 2 INTRODUCTION

Arseneau Consulting Services Inc. (ACS) was contracted by White Gold Corp. (White Gold) to prepare this technical report (the “Report”) in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) for the White Gold Project (the “Project”) located near Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada.

## 2.1 Terms of Reference

The Report was prepared to support the disclosure by White Gold of scientific and technical information for the White Gold Project and to satisfy the requirements of TSX Venture Exchange.

## 2.2 Qualified Persons

Gilles Arseneau, PhD, P.Geo., of ARSENEAU Consulting Services Inc. is an independent qualified person as the term is defined in NI 43-101.

Gilles Arseneau visited the Project on August 2 to 4, 2017. The site visits included examination of the White Gold geology and drill core stored on the property and in Dawson City.

## 2.3 Effective Date

The effective date for information contained within the Report is September 15, 2017.

## 2.4 Information Sources and References

The primary source of information for this report was the assessments reports filed by the previous owners of the property, Kinross and Underworld, technical reports prepared by Kinross and SRK and from information gathered during the site visit.

## 2.5 Terms and Definitions

All units in this report are System International (SI) unless otherwise noted. Table 2.1 summarizes the commonly used abbreviations used throughout this report.

**Table 2.1 List of common abbreviations**

| Unit | Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Silver | Ag |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | Au |
| acre | ac |
| hectare | ha |
| square kilometre | $km^2$ |
| square mile | $mi^2$ |
| grams per metric ton | g/t |
| troy ounces per short ton | oz/ton |
| foot | ft |
| metre | m |
| kilometre | km |
| centimetre | cm |
| mile | mi |
| yard | yd |
| gram | g |
| kilogram | kg |
| troy ounce | oz |
| Imperial ton 2000 pounds | ton, t |
| metric ton | T, tonne |
| Dry metric tonnes | DMT |
| million years | Ma |
| cubic yard | cu yd |
| degrees Celsius | °C |
| degrees Fahrenheit | °F |

### 2.5.1 Monetary

All monetary values are given in Canadian dollars CDN($) unless otherwise stated.

# 3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

## 3.1 Mineral Tenure

ACS has not reviewed the mineral tenure, nor independently verified the legal status, ownership of the Project area or underlying property agreements and has relied on information gathered from the Yukon Government web site for mineral tittles information.

This information is used in Section 4.3 of the Report.

## 3.2 Surface Rights

All surface rights are controlled by the Crown. There is no privately-owned land on or near the Project.

# 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

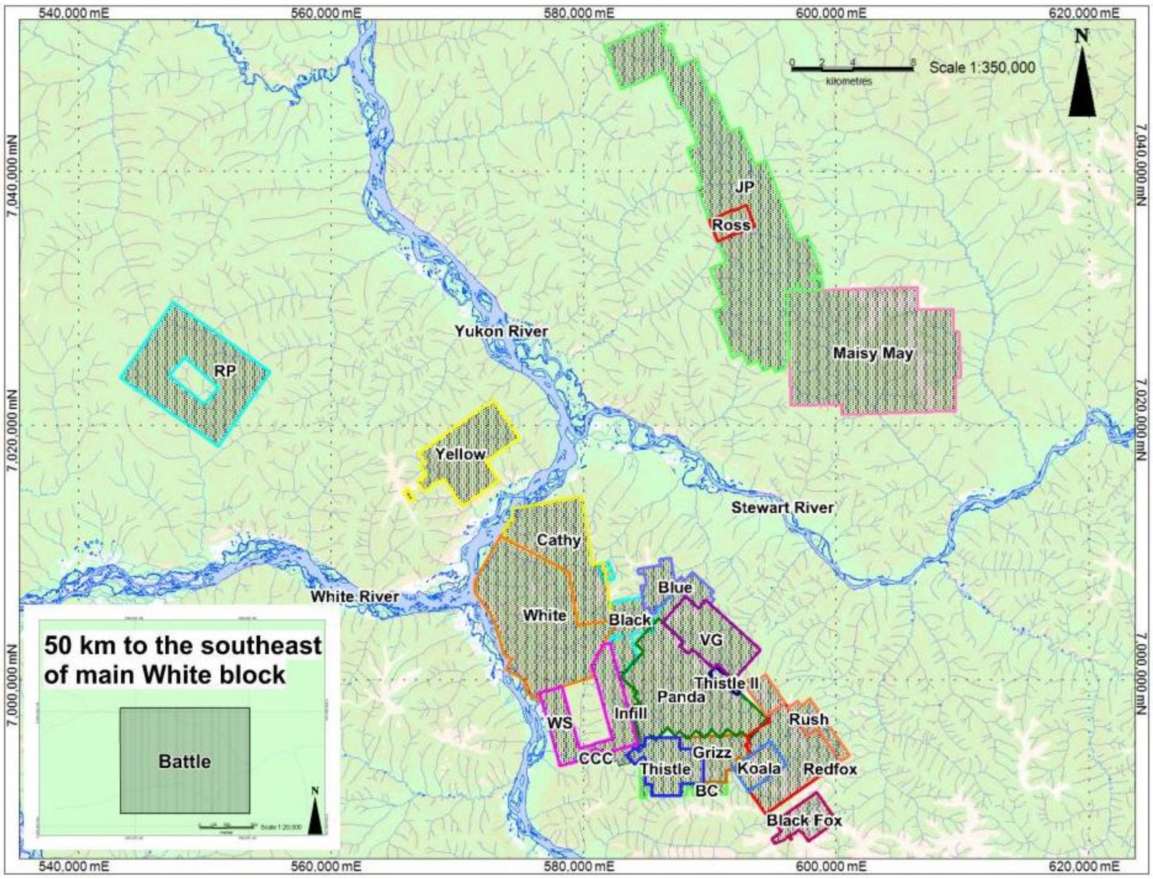
The White Gold Project is located in west-central Yukon, within the Dawson Mining District, Canada, 95 km south of Dawson City, and 350 km northwest of Whitehorse (Figure 4.1). The project consists of 1,792 claims for an aggregate 34,951 hectares. The property is covered by (1:50 000 scale) map sheets: 115O-03/04/05/06/07/11and 115N-08.


Source: Kinross (2012)

**Figure 4.1 Location map of White Gold Project**

## 4.1 Land Tenure and Underlying Agreements

The Company has acquired the rights to the White, Black Fox, JP, Ross, Yellow and Battle claims through an agreement singed with Kinross Gold on May 18, 2017. Total consideration to be paid to Kinross in connection with the acquisition include the issuance of 17.5 million common shares, an upfront cash payment of $10 million (Figure 4.2).




Source: SRK (2011a)

**Figure 4.2: White Gold Corp. Claim Map**

## 4.2 Environmental Considerations

The Company recognizes and respects that its mineral claims lie within the Traditional Territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation, a self-governing First Nation. The Company intends to work closely with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to identify and maximize opportunities arising from mineral exploration activities at the White Gold Property. Additionally, ongoing dialogue with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's Natural Resources and Lands Department and Heritage Department ensures wildlife, environment and heritage values are readily identified and addressed.

For the camp on the White claims, a Class 3 Permit has been obtained by the Company from Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources. This permit also included the construction of the exploration trail from Thistle Creek to camp. Before this trail was started, a site visit and ground inspection of the route was carried out by Bill Kendrick and Jody Beaumont of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. No heritage or archaeological issues were found during this inspection.

There are no significant heritage sites on the White Gold Project.

# 5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the White Gold property is provided by a 17 km long exploration trail from the Thistle Creek airstrip and barge landing, which was established during the 2009 field season. There are currently no all-weather roads connecting the White Gold Golden Saddle camp to any of the major communities in the Yukon. The exploration trail established in 2009 does however, connect the Golden Saddle camp with the Thistle airstrip and the barge landing at the mouth of Thistle Creek. River transport along the Yukon River from Dawson City is available for five months of the year, during the summer period, when the river is free of ice. A road south from Dawson City to the Stewart River on the east side of the Black Hills provides vehicle access to within 30 km of the property. Due to glaciers, this road is not operational during the winter season. Winter access to Thistle airstrip and the White Gold camp is provided by a winter road from Pelly Farm along Walhalla Creek to the Stewart River and then linking up with a road Schmidt Mining built from Barker Creek to the Barge landing on the Yukon River near the mouth of Thistle Creek.

The Company claims encompass an area of tree-covered hills on the Yukon Plateau, incised by mature dendritic drainages that are part of the Yukon River watershed. Elevations range from 365 m at the Yukon River up to 1300 m at Thistle Mountain. The elevation at Golden Saddle is approximately 950 m.

Parts of the property were subject to a forest fire approximately a decade ago, leaving large areas covered in fallen trees. Areas of re-growth are densely populated with birch trees. The few un-burnt areas on the property are mature pine forests with thick moss cover on the ground. Bedrock exposure is generally limited to less than 5 %, except at the northwestern edge of the property where cliffs face the Yukon River.

The northern part of JP Ross claims and Black Fox claims are at a higher elevation and have a sub-alpine to alpine climate with low scrub and commonly scarce soil development. Soil on most other parts of the property is well developed.

Yukon has a sub-arctic continental climate with a summer mean of 10° Celsius and a winter mean of minus 23° degrees Celsius. Summer and winter temperatures can reach up to 35 and minus 55° Celsius, respectively. Dawson City, the nearest access point, has a daily average above freezing for 180 days per year.

In early 2011, a 100-person camp, located at the confluence of Green Gulch and Thistle Creek, was designed and completed during the 2011 field season (Figure 5.1. Buildings and construction material from the old White Gold camp were used as much as possible; however, the purchase of new living and office tents was required. The new exploration camp has hot and cold running water and a new septic system allowing for flushing toilets. Office space was doubled and a larger, more efficient kitchen and eating hall were installed. The camp has wired and wireless internet through an upgraded satellite communication system. The camp is approximately 7.8 kilometres from the Thistle airstrip and 4.5 kilometres from the barge landing on the Yukon River. This central location is better suited for regional exploration as well as moving supplies and personnel to and from camp.


Source: Kinross (2011b)

**Figure 5.1 White Gold Camp at Green Gulch**

# 6 HISTORY

## 6.1 General History

Minimal hard rock exploration had occurred in the White Gold area. Sparse historical records indicate limited exploration in the area during the Klondike gold rush in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

The earliest mining or exploration work in the White Gold area occurred during the Yukon gold rush. During the gold rush, claims were staked at occurrences called Shamrock, Northern Lights, and Donahue. More recently, placer gold mining has occurred on a number of creeks in the White Gold area, most notably on Thistle Creek and some of its tributaries. Recent hard rock exploration in the White Gold area includes work in the late 1960's and early 1970's by Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. Who conducted a regional reconnaissance exploration program. In the late 1990's, Teck conducted a reconnaissance program of prospecting, sampling, and trenching near the Teacher Showing.

In 2003 Shawn Ryan collected 834 ridge and spur samples and identified anomalous gold in soil on Golden Saddle. Madalena Ventures Inc. conducted geological mapping, established a cut grid (73 line-kilometres) at 100 m spacing and completed soil sampling at 50 m intervals, with a total of 1429 samples being collected. Work was sub contracted to Ryanwood. Preliminary evaluation of the soil data indicated a coincident gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly forming a relatively continuous horseshoe-shaped belt over the extent of the sample area (Doherty and Ash, 2005). A poorly exposed quartz vein (Mike Vein) with visible gold, identified in 2003 on the ridge overlooking the Yukon River, was also trenched to establish vein thickness, continuity and host rock character.

The work by Ryan led Underworld Resources Inc. (Underworld) to option the White claims in 2007, and by 2008 five quartz veins in total had been exposed at Ryan Showing. Three holes drilled on Ryan Showing in 2008 demonstrated the discontinuous nature of the veins; these veins have been interpreted as en echelon tension vein set (Corbett, 2008). Shallow trenching by the Company in 2007 across Golden Saddle exposed a mineralized zone assaying one gram per tonne gold over 40 m. In 2009 Underworld carried out a three-phase diamond drill program consisting of 25,400 m in 91 holes. 60 holes were drilled at Golden Saddle, 19 at the Arc Zone, 4 at Minneapolis, 5 at Donahue and 3 holes at McKinnon.

## 6.2 2008 Exploration by Underworld

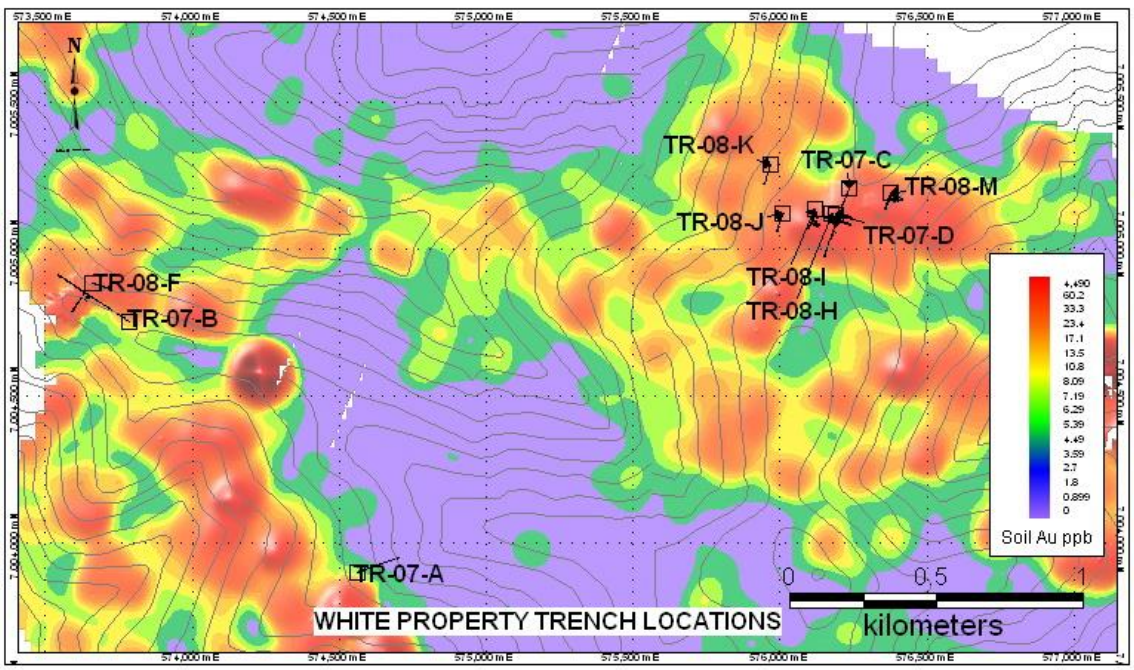
Historical information on the Underworld exploration activities in 2008 and 2009 was sources mainly from SRK (2010) and from public documents filed on SDAR.

## Drilling

Underworld drilled a total of twenty-seven diamond drill holes for 3,431 m on the White Gold Project in 2008. Drilling was carried out on the Arc, Donahue, Ryan and Golden Saddle area. Drilling is discussed in Section 10 of this report.

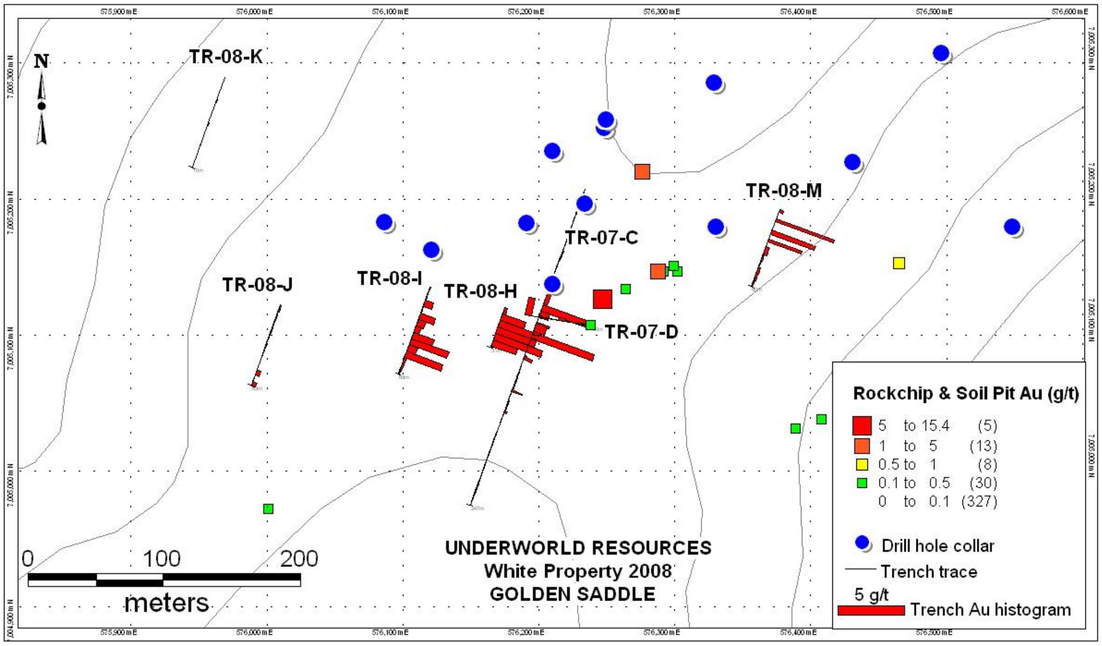
## Trenching

Ten trenches were excavated in total on the White property. Four were completed in 2007, covering 715 m (trench A, B, C, and D). Six trenches were dug in 2008 covering 352 m (trench F, H, I, J, K, and M). The locations are shown in (Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2).




Source: SRK (2010)

**Figure 6.1: Trench locations on the White Property; 2007 and 2008**




Source: SRK (2010)

**Figure 6.2: Trench locations at Golden Saddle; 2007 and 2008**

The trenches were excavated by a small backhoe. Trenching depth was generally between 30 cm and 1.5 m. Most rock exposed was determined to be frost-shattered, in-situ subcrop. Trench depth was determined by the digging capabilities of the machine, with greater depths possible in areas without permafrost. Lithologic, mineralisation, quartz vein, and alteration data were collected from these trenches. Very little structural information was gathered from these trenches as depth of excavation was generally insufficient to expose bedrock. Discreet character samples and continuous chip samples were taken from intervals ranging from 10 m to 40 cm.

**Trench A** was dug on “Ulli's Ridge” (same location where WD-007 and 008 were drilled) to examine the structure causing the soil anomaly in the area. No significant assays were returned from this trench, which was dug mostly in sericite altered biotite gneiss grading into quartz sericite schist.

**Trenches B and F** were dug at the Ryan’s Showing in order to further determine the strike length of the mineralised quartz veins. Trench B was dug out 5 m to the north and perpendicular to the strike of the three existing quartz veins at Ryan’s Showing revealing a fourth quartz vein (named South vein) ~1.0 m wide, parallel with the existing three. Grab samples from South vein assayed 1.3 g/t Au. Continuous chip sampling was conducted across the four veins (sample WT31 to WT38), with each sample 5 m long. Trench F targeted quartz float and was also dug approximately 60 m to the northeast perpendicular to the strike of the quartz veins.

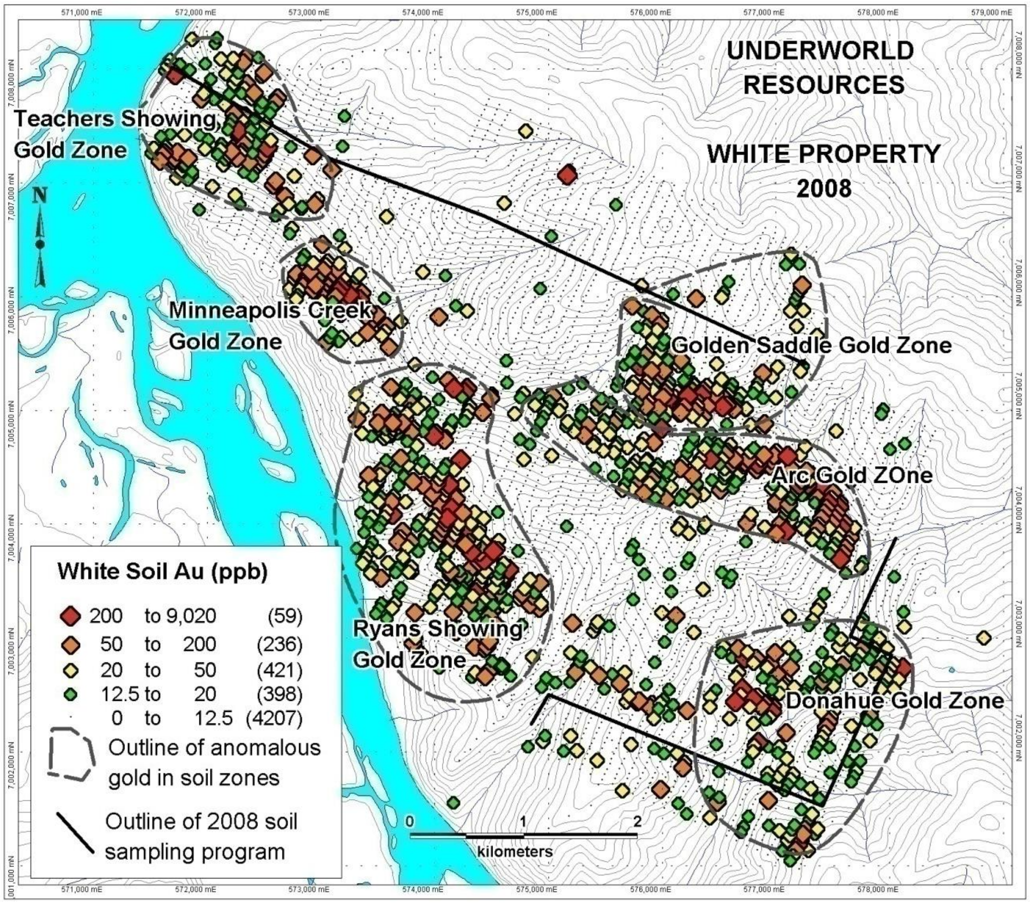
**Trench C and D** are the discovery trenches on the Golden Saddle deposit. They were dug to examine the soil anomaly in the area. **Trenches H, I, J, K, and M** were dug to examine the extent of the zone found in trench C. The results from these trenches were used to more accurately plan drill holes in the area.

### Geochemistry

Approximately 1,220 soil samples were taken in 2008. The 2008 program was designed to close off open Au in soil anomalies from previous soil sampling campaigns.

There are six distinct gold soil anomalies (Figure 6.3).

The Teachers Showing, Minneapolis Creek, Ryan's Showing, and the Arc Gold Zones are all characterised by elevated Au, As, Sb, Hg, Mo and Ag. Golden Saddle and Donahue show a different geochemical signature, with anomalous Au, Ag, Hg and Ag. Arsenic and antimony are not elevated at the Golden Saddle or Donahue.

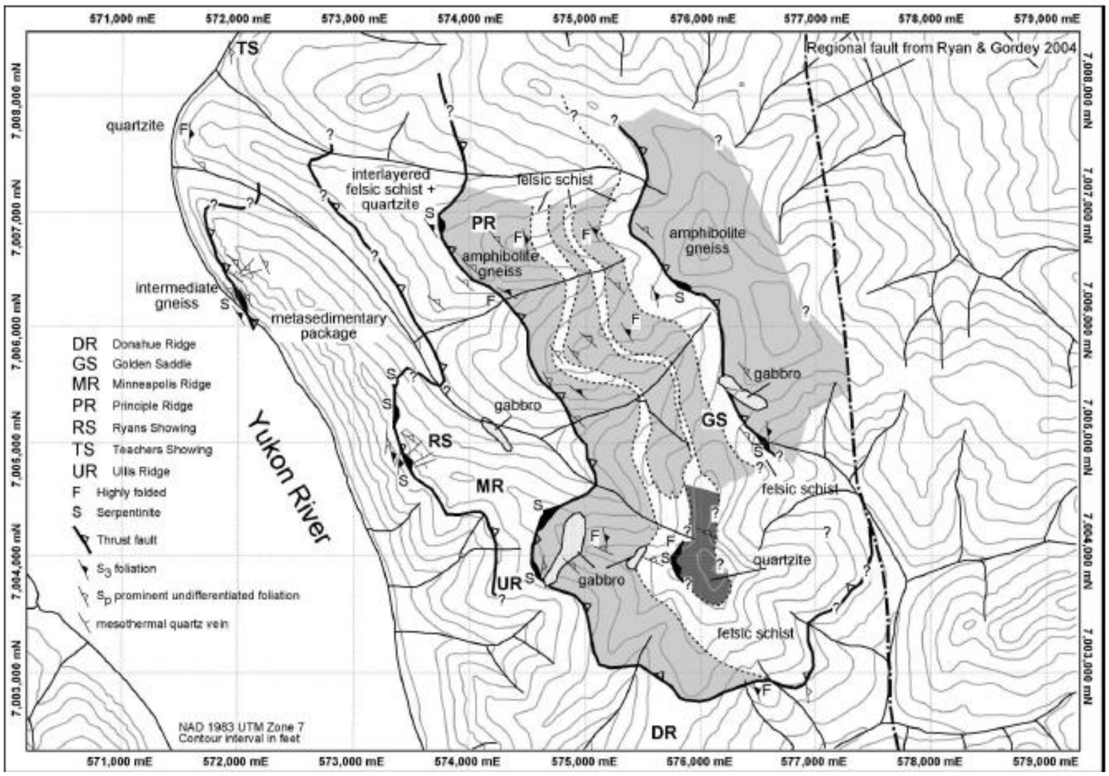



Source: SRK (2010)

**Figure 6.3 Anomalous gold in soil**

## Geologic Mapping

An updated geological map was produced for the White property by MacKenzie in 2008, illustrated in (Figure 6.4). A total of 382 grab samples were collected in 2008.




Soure: SRK (2010)

**Figure 6.4 White property geological map by MacKenzie (2008)**

## 6.3 2009 Exploration by Underworld

### Drilling

Underworld drilled a total of ninety-four diamond drill holes for 25,886 m on the White Gold Project in 2009. Drilling was carried out on the Arc, Donahue, Minneapolis Creek, McKinnon and Golden Saddle area. Drilling is discussed in Section 10 of this report.

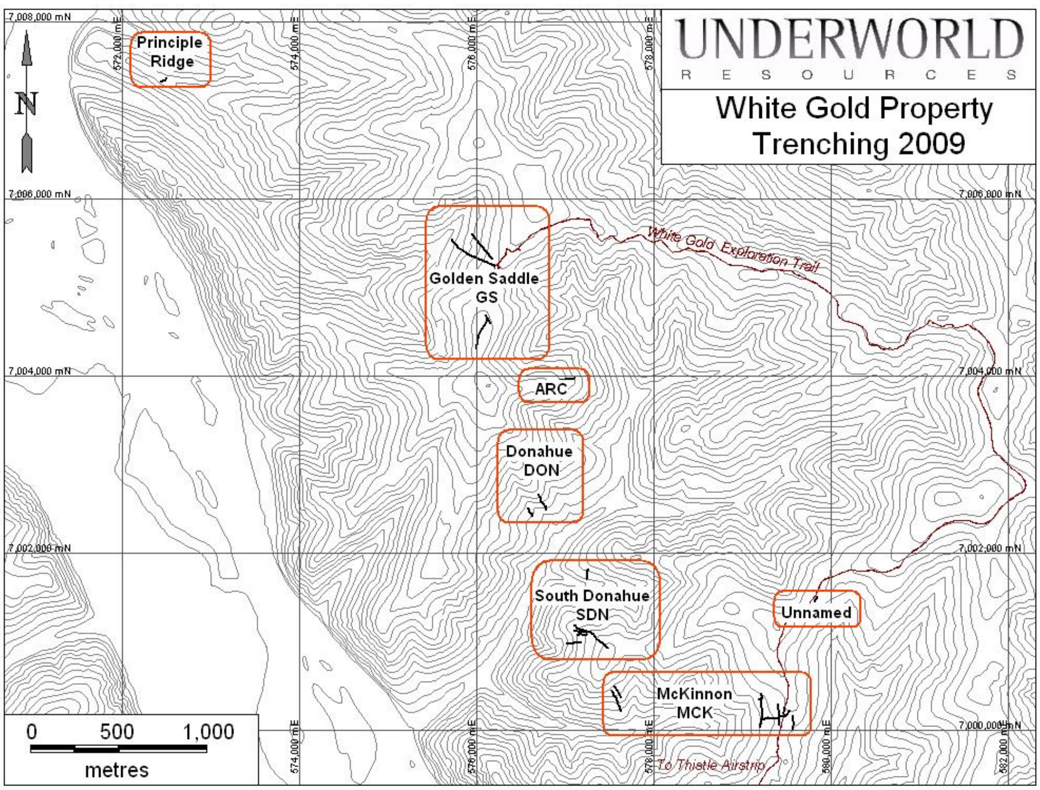
### Trenching

Thirty trenches totalling nearly 5.5 km were completed in 2009 on the main White block. Trench depths were between 30 cm and 1.5 m, and were commonly limited in areas of heavy vegetation and permafrost. The White Gold property is un-glaciated making rock transport limited to slope creep and mass-movement. Therefore, trenches were not excavated to bedrock but to in-situ, frost-shattered sub-crop. Drainage and slumping were taken into consideration when planning trenches. Seven zones were targeted using anomalous soil geochemistry and prospecting and mapping (Figure 6.5). Lithology, alteration, and mineralization were recorded along with the collection of grab and channel samples. Channel samples of rock and soil were collected over five continuous meters averaging 2.5 kg.

Six trenches were excavated at the Golden Saddle zone during 2009. The two trenches at the Donahue zone targeted gold soil anomalies and areas identified during regional prospecting conducted early in the 2009 field season. Seven trenches were completed at the South Donahue zone.

The McKinnon area was discovered during regional mapping and prospecting along the newly constructed White Gold exploration trail. Ten trenches were completed at the McKinnon area.

Two other zones were trenched during the 2009 field season, Principle Ridge and an unnamed zone. Principle Ridge was targeted to follow up anomalous gold soil results. The unnamed zone is located 1.5 km northeast of the McKinnon zone near the White Gold exploration trail.

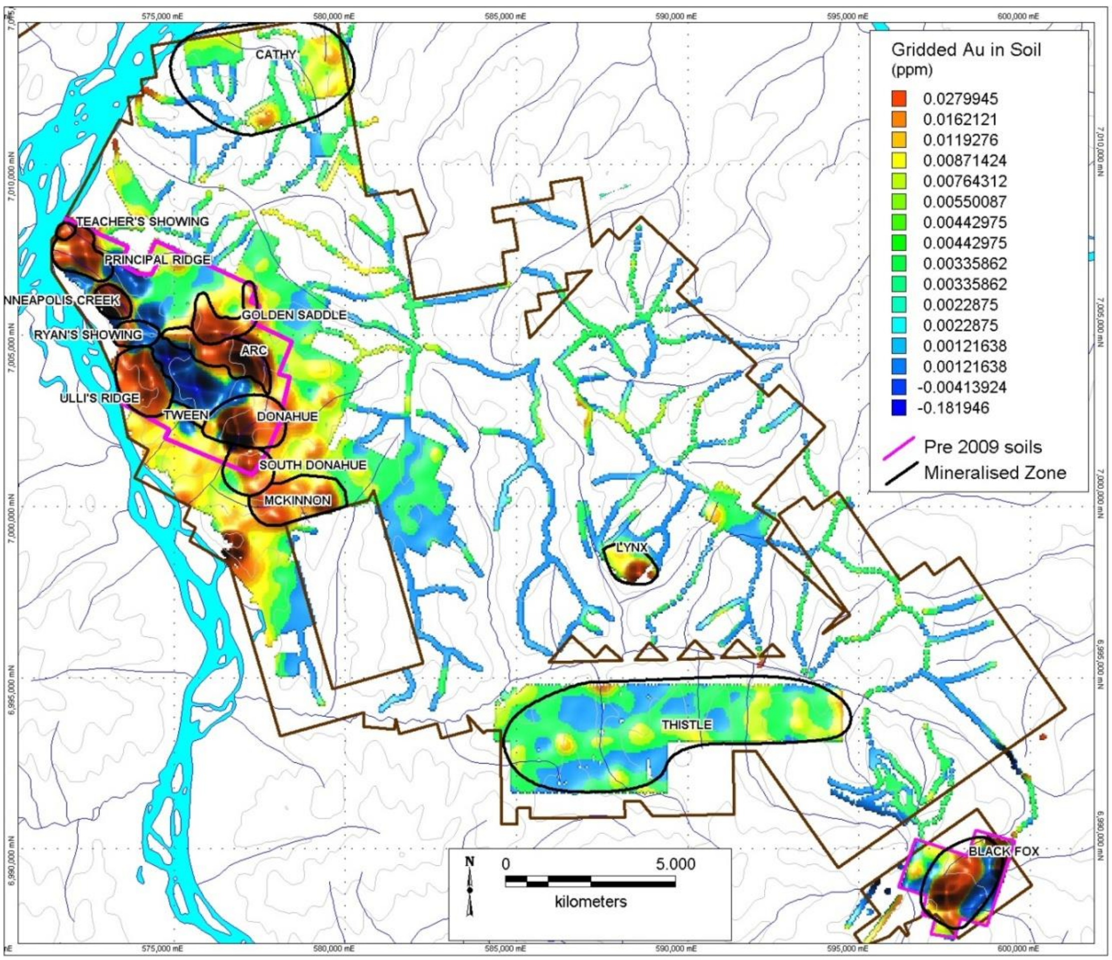



Soure: SRK (2010)

**Figure 6.5 Trenching zones on the White property**

## Geochemistry

9,751 soil samples were collected on the White main block during the 2009 season. 7,896 of these were sampled on a grid with 50 m sample spacing along sample lines and 100 m between lines. The remaining 1,855 samples were ridge and spur samples on fifty metre spacing. Four new targets were identified, including Cathy, South Donahue, McKinnon and Lynx (Figure 6.6).




Source: SRK (2010)

**Figure 6.6 Geochemistry of the main White block with gridded Au soil geochemistry**

## Geological Mapping

Extensive mapping and prospecting was carried out on the main White Gold block.

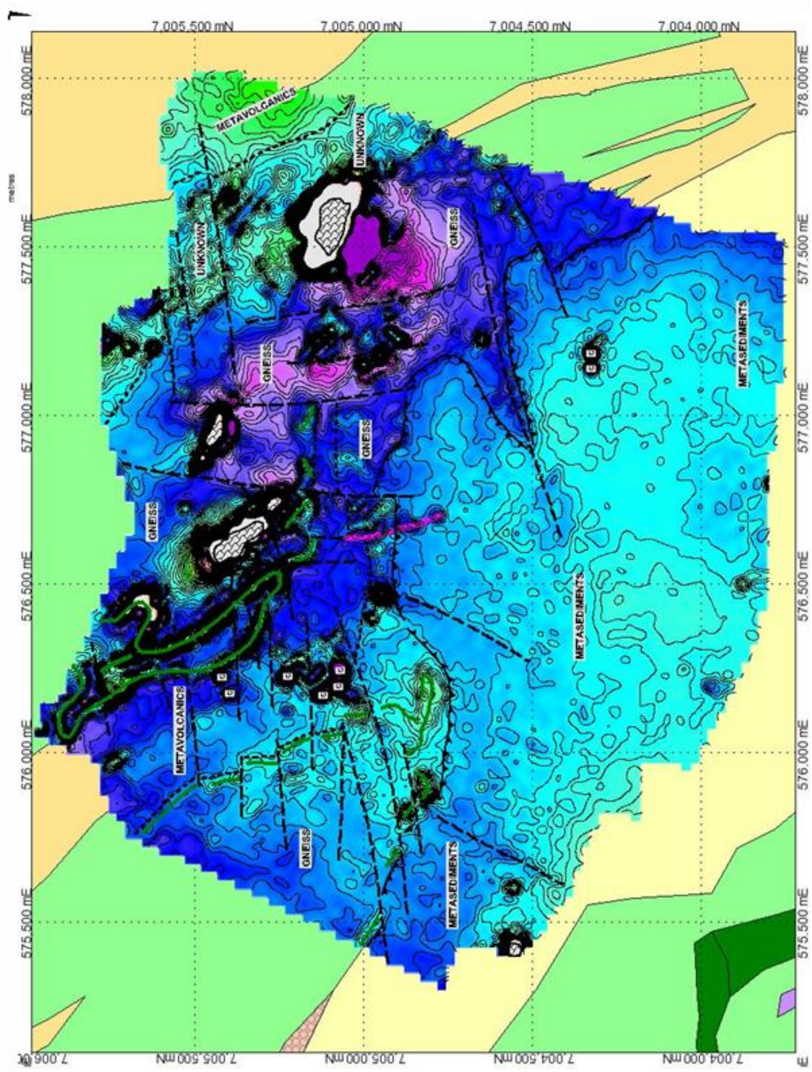
**Ground Magnetic Survey**

During June and July 2009 approximately 130 line-kilometre of ground magnetic data were acquired on the White Property. Initially, the ground magnetic data were collected over the Golden Saddle area at a sampling rate of one measurement every 0.5 seconds and a line spacing of 25 m. The purpose of this high-density sampling was to identify any east–west structures that may offset or control mineralization and help refine the geological mapping completed in the area. As the ground magnetic survey advanced to the Arc zone southwest, the line spacing was increased to 50 m.

A smaller ground magnetic grid was completed over the South Donahue area and five ridgelines were traversed in the Donahue area.

The ground magnetic data, IP data (collected in 2007), soil geochemistry data, map geology and drill hole data were delivered to Wright Geophysical in Spring Creek, NV in late July for an integrated interpretation. Wright Geophysical concluded from the geophysical dataset that a complex structural setting is evident with both brittle and ductile deformation. Intense inner-formational, isoclinal folding is interpreted from pyroxenite marker horizons (Wright, 2009). On a larger scale, the various formations appear to be broadly folded into a north-northwest to south-southeast oriented package of repetitive units with fold axis along the package axis. Thrusting is also interpreted and likely related to the broader-scale folding event. Finally, brittle deformation is manifested by two structural directions which offset the folded units. The most prominent, oriented east-northeast, is typified by a swarm of structures cutting the fold package near the camp and offsetting the entire belt in an apparent left lateral sense.

Figure 6.7 shows interpreted structures and contacts. Structures are shown as dashed lines and contacts as dotted lines. The thrust, pyroxenites and ultramafic units are also shown in the figure. Finally, an unusual linear magnetic low is highlighted with a magenta line; this feature is interpreted to be a reversely magnetized dike that fills a structure. Agreement between the mapped geology and the interpreted rock contacts and units from the magnetic data is reasonably good, although some modifications to the mapped contacts are suggested by the magnetic data.




Source: SRK (2010)

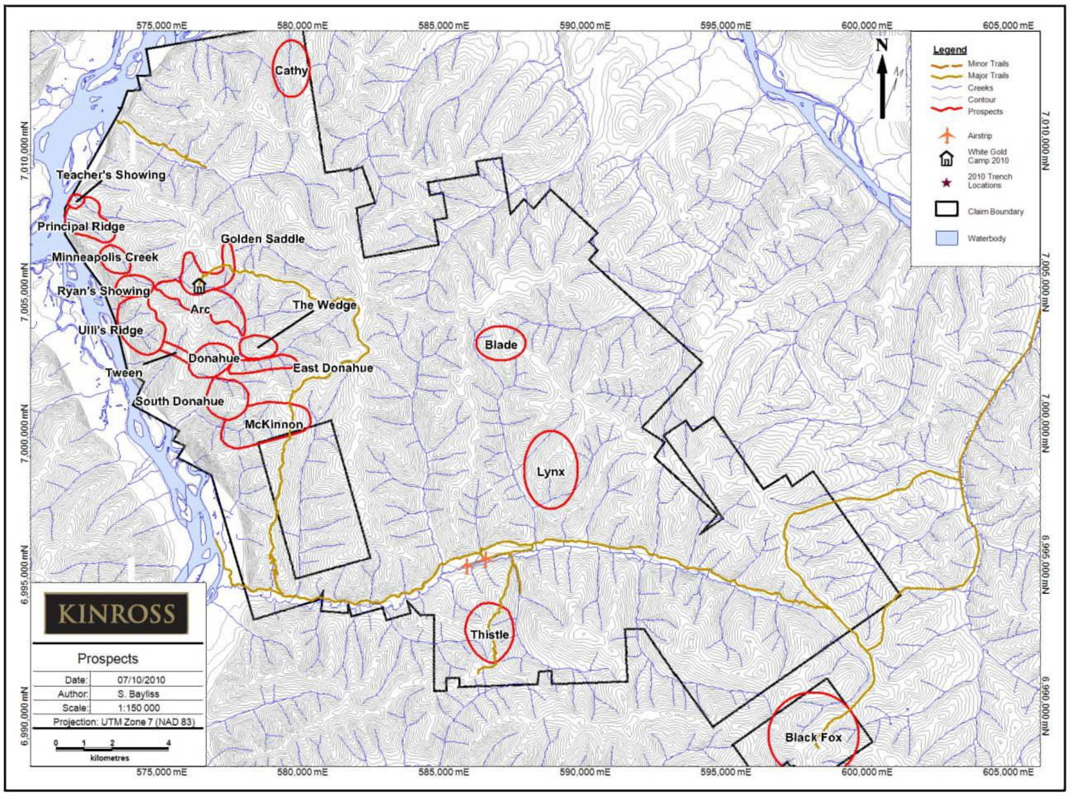
**Figure 6.7 Interpretation, residual magnetic over geology with interpreted structures, contacts, and labels**

## 6.4 2010 Exploration by Kinross

Exploration activities for 2010 and 2011 was sourced mainly from Kinross (2011a) and Kinross (2012).

In 2010, Kinross acquired Underworld and carried out extensive exploration on the property including soil sampling, trenching and 25,546 m of diamond drilling in 87 diamond drill holes. Drilling was performed on the Arc, Black Fox, Lynx, McKinnon, Wedge and Golden Saddle prospects.

Exploration by Kinross in 2010 consisted mainly of geological field mapping, soil and silt sampling and trenching. Five trenches were completed at the Wedge Prospect, located nearly 3 km southeast of Golden Saddle. Another five trenches were excavated at Lynx. One trench was completed to the north of McKinnon. The Golden Saddle area comprised a total of four trenches. Three trenches were completed at the Blade target, 5 km north of Lynx and five trenches were completed at Thistle (Kinross, 2011) (Figure 6.8).




Source: Kinross (2011a)

**Figure 6.8 White Gold Project showing mineralized areas**

In total, seven separate prospects were investigated in the 2010 exploration program.

## Black Fox Prospect

The Black Fox area is located approximately 27 km southeast of the White Gold camp. Exploration activities during 2010 concentrated on surface grab-sampling and soil geochemistry. The Black Fox area consists of moderately dipping schistose metasedimentary rocks and hornblende gneiss, which are bounded to the north by a linear, approximately east-west trending inferred fault.

Mineralized quartz veining is abundant across Black Fox; where sulphide minerals are typically contained in northwest trending quartz veins.

The Black Fox Prospect returned several anomalous grab samples of quartz vein material. These quartz veins tended to be massive quartz veins >10 cm, up to 2 m thick, with visible sulphide minerals: pyrite, chalcopyrite, +/- malachite staining. A grab sample of coarsely crystalline, white, glassy quartz vein with oxidized cubic pyrite returned 15.8 g/t Au. This was accompanied by a second grab sample of similar quartz vein with cubic pyrite and oxidized fractures which yielded 1.805 g/t Au. Both samples were taken from within the schistose metasedimentary rocks.

**Blade Prospect**

The Blade prospect is located 11 km east of the Golden Saddle deposit. The majority of surface grab samples from around Blade prospect consist of quartz veining with pyrite and ore magnetite. Potassium feldspar alteration commonly forms alteration selvages to these quartz-rich veins. One of the strongest oxidized zone returned 0.87 g/t gold and 1,250 ppm lead from a trench grab sample.

**Cathy Prospect**

This prospect is located 8.5 km northeast of the Golden Saddle deposit. Reconnaissance field mapping and prospecting in 2010 from the Cathy showing yielded several grab samples of quartz veining. Quartz veins recovered from the Cathy area are characterized by massive-textured quartz crystals, plus fine to medium-grained disseminated fresh pyrite (up to 2%). Most grab samples that were collected were float, or from shallow, hand-dug pits, hence the thickness of quartz veins is unknown.

A grab sample of vuggy-textured quartz vein contained 3.84 g/t Au, 11.1 g/t Ag, and 12 ppm Mo. Another sample yielded anomalous assay values of 0.963 g/t Au and 10 ppm Mo. These samples are located approximately 1.2 km apart from each other in a north-south direction.

**Golden Saddle Deposit**

Work on the Golden Saddle in 2010 consisted mainly of geological mapping and drilling which is discussed in Section 10 of this report.

**Lynx Prospect**

The Lynx prospect is situated 14 km south east of the Golden Saddle deposit. Reconnaissance surface prospecting from 2010 in the vicinity of the Lynx Prospect reveal quartz veining that is variable in texture. A fine-grained, cherty-looking, quartz vein breccia and quartz vein plus a box-work of oxidized, remnant cubic pyrite is also described in geological field notes.

Fracture-coating oxides are abundant in the quartz-feldspar gneiss host rock. Soils within the vicinity of the Lynx prospect were generally a deep orange hue and likely indicate strongly oxidized zones in the area. A grab sample (CAD100247) of chips of a strongly oxidized quartz feldspar from a hand dug pit yielded a high-grade gold assay value of 2.68 g/t Au. This sample was taken following-up on previously collected gold-in-soil anomalies in the area. Sample CAD102013 was described as a sericite, and silica-altered rock with cubic pyrite, limonite staining and variable quartz veining. The sample was composed of rock chips taken from a hand-dug pit and resulted in an anomalous gold assay value of 2.18 g/t Au.

**McKinnon**

The McKinnon Prospect lies approximately 5.5 km southeast of the Golden Saddle Deposit, just west of the main access road into the White Gold camp (Figure 6.8). Primary host rocks in area consist of felsic gneiss and hornblende gneiss units. A large, property-scale north-south trending thrust fault crosses the western part of the McKinnon area and is marked by discontinuous lithologies along strike.

A limited number of field traverses were carried out around the McKinnon during the 2010 field season. Localized sections of the muscovite schist unit near McKinnon contain trace disseminated pyrite throughout.

**Thistle**

The Thistle area is located 2 km to the south of Thistle Creek and approximately 16 km southeast of the Golden Saddle Deposit (Figure 6.8). Surrounding rock types comprise folded felsic gneiss and amphibolite gneiss packages. Previous work identified anomalous gold-in-soil and grab samples with an Au-Mo-Pb signature similar to that seen at Golden Saddle (Paulsen et al., 2010). Continued geological mapping and prospecting provided supplementary information for the Thistle Creek area.

**Wedge**

The Wedge is located approximately 2.7 km to the southeast of Golden Saddle and 2 km from the main access road into the White camp. The prospect is located close to several anomalous surface grab samples collected during 2010. Exploration at the

Wedge included surface geological mapping, trenching and exploration drilling. Lithologic units at the Wedge generally trend north-south and comprise felsic and augen gneiss, and amphibolite gneiss.

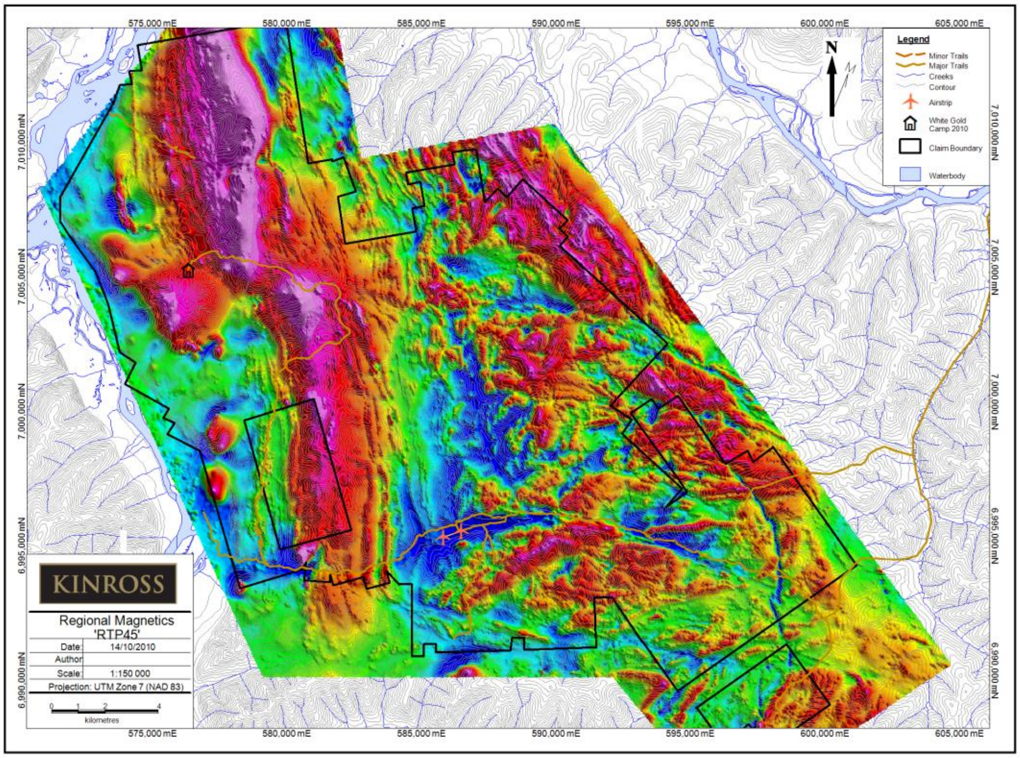
Several mineralized quartz veins collected from the Wedge contained anomalous gold: A surface grab sample (CAD100074) of a quartz vein with dark-grey hematite stringers contained a gold assay value of 0.155 g/t Au. Another quartz vein surface sample (CAD00075) within the vicinity contained 0.14 percent copper. Other anomalous Cu assay values from the Wedge included a surface grab sample that assayed 0.47% copper.

**Magnetic and Radiometric**

Airborne magnetic (Figure 6.9) and radiometric surveys (Figure 6.10) were undertaken during the 2010 field season. The survey was completed using a helicopter flying approximately 30 m above ground and 75 m spaced lines. The survey provided excellent resolution of the magnetic and radiometric properties of the rocks in the main White block and across the JP Ross block. Despite excellent resolution the survey failed to provide new drilling targets. The Golden Saddle Deposit has no unique signature under either field of view. The survey, did however outline major lineaments/structures (faults primarily) cutting and offsetting through magnetic and radiometric highs. The ultramafic rocks and amphibolite gneiss units invoke a strong response on the magnetic map. The radiometric survey provided a good image of the intrusive bodies of 'Deadrock Mountain' and other smaller intrusive rocks on the property. The lack of a discernable features or characteristics unique to the Golden Saddle Deposit makes it challenging to select future drill targets based on its magnetic and radiometric signature alone.

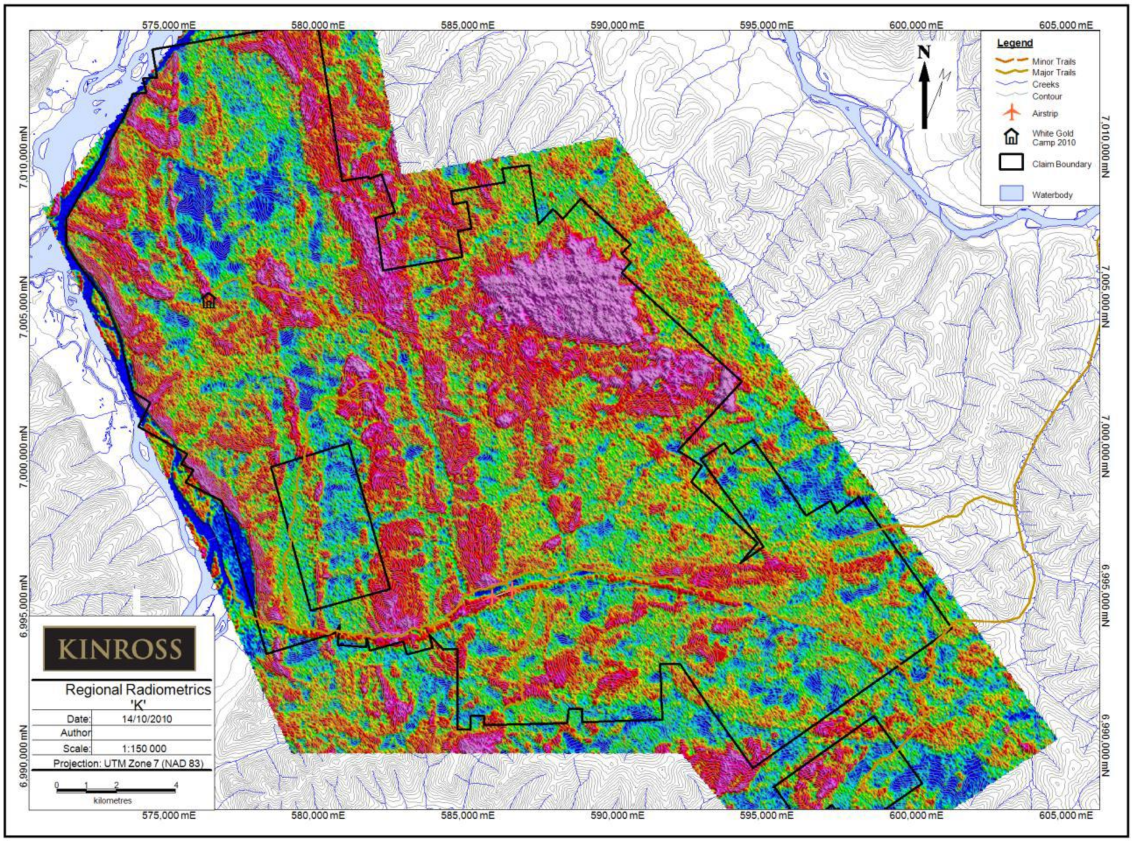
**Induced Potential Survey**

An induced potential (IP) survey was completed across the Golden Saddle Deposit, McKinnon and part of Arc during the 2010 field season. Ten lines across Golden Saddle and six across McKinnon were cut and cleared before the survey was undertaken. Lines were oriented approximately parallel to each other. Dipole-dipole array was used with 50-metre spacing between dipoles. The survey produced a resistivity map extending to approximately 250 m below the surface. Chargeability of the main Golden Saddle Deposit proved inconclusive. However, a resistivity high in the Arc sediments clearly defines the Arc Deposit from the Golden Saddle. A faint anomaly in the IP survey across the McKinnon Prospect approximately represented the suspected structure through the area. However, the IP survey did not produce any conclusive anomalies that could be used as targets for drilling.




Source (Kinross 2011a)

**Figure 6.9 Map of 2010 airborne radiometric survey**




Source (Kinross 2011a)

**Figure 6.10 Map of 2010 airborne magnetic survey**

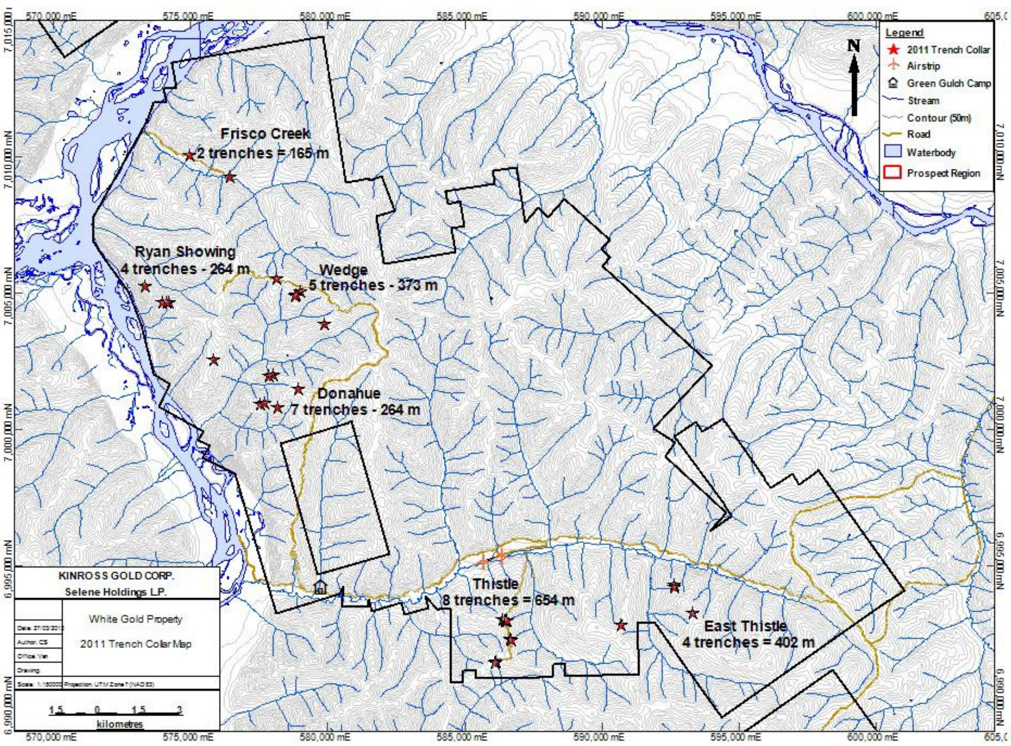
## 6.5 2011 Exploration by Kinross

In 2011, a total of 9,932 m were drilled at the White Gold property over six prospects including Arc, McKinnon, Lynx, Ryan, Thistle and Golden Saddle. Drilling is discussed in Section 10 of this technical report.

Surface exploration in 2011 included; mapping, prospecting, trenching, infill grid soil sampling, and property-wide stream sediment sampling. Surface exploration work included 30 trenches, 4268 soil samples, and 862 stream sediment samples. The best results from the 2011 exploration program were at the Ryan Showing area, where three trenches contained channel samples with values > 0.1 g/t Au, including 10 meters at 2.2 g/t Au (including one five-meter channel sample containing 4.3 g/t Au). Infill grid soil sampling in the vicinity of Cathy and Lulu Creek (Thistle) helped define a trend for mineralized structures in these areas. The stream sediment sampling program was successful in identifying all the known major gold occurrences on the property, but failed to produce any new targets.

### Trenching

During the 2011 field season, a total of 2,590 m of trench were mapped and sampled over 30 trenches (Figure 6.11). Eight trenches were sampled at the Thistle Prospect, located 7 km southeast of Green Gulch Camp. Another four trenches were excavated at East Thistle, approximately 13 km to the east of Green Gulch Camp. Five trenches were completed at The Wedge, to the east of the Golden Saddle area. The Donahue area comprised a total of seven trenches. Two road cuts were channel sampled in the Frisco Creek area, 16 km north of Green Gulch Camp, and four trenches were completed at Ryan Showing. Trenches were planned to target soil anomalies or potential structures (i.e. faults), evidenced by topographic saddles and/or linear features.




Source: Kinross (2011a)

**Figure 6.11 Trench location map for 2011 trenches**

Lithology, hydrothermal alteration, and mineralization were recorded from each trench, along with the collection of channel and spot samples. Channel samples were collected over 5 continuous metres, averaging 2.5 kg weight samples. Mineralized and/or hydrothermally-altered spot samples were also collected by the geologist, where applicable. Duplicate channel samples were taken every 20 samples.

513 channel samples were collected in total from the combined 2011 trenches on the White property. An additional 16 spot samples were also collected.

Table 6.1 summarises the best results of the 2011 trench sampling program.

**Table 6.1 Results of 2011 trench sampling**

| Trench ID | Easting | Northing | Area | Length (m) | Results Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WG11TR02 | 586431 | 6993025 | Thistle | 95 | 5m @ 0.23 |
| WG11TR04 | 586527 | 6992997 | Thistle | 77 | 5m @ 0.16 |
| WG11TR14 | 574189 | 7004679 | Ryan | 50 | 10m @ 2.2;<br>5 m @ 4.3;<br>5 m @ 0.16 |
| WG11TR15 | 574099 | 7004694 | Ryan | 54 | 5m @ 0.10;<br>5 m @ 0.20;<br>5 m @ 0.13 |
| WG11TR18 | 573944 | 7004697 | Ryan | 65 | 5m @ 0.17 |
| WG11TR29 | 590697 | 6992847 | Thistle | 220 | 5 m @ 0.19;<br>10 m @ 0.22 |
| WG11TR30 | 575800 | 7002567 | Donahue | 122 | 5m@ 0.10;<br>5 m @ 0.23 |

## 6.6 2012 Exploration by Kinross

Exploration work during the 2012 field season included prospecting, trenching, and soil sampling. Thirty-two trenches (4,737 m) were excavated at 9 prospect locations across the White Gold claim blocks. In addition, reclamation (backfilling) was conducted on 39 trenches (5,447 m). Trenches reclaimed included 17 trenches from 2012, 9 trenches from 2011 and 14 trenches from 2009 and 2010 (Kinross, 2012).

The best trench channel assay results from the 2012 field season were from the Cathy, Golden Saddle and Ulli prospects (Table 6.2).

**Table 6.2 Results of 2012 trench sampling**

| Trench ID | Easting | Northing | Area | Length (m) | Results Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WGCA12TR01 | 579948 | 7011793 | Cathy | 205 | 5 m @ 0.15;<br>10 m @0.26;<br>10 m @0.11 |
| WGDN12TR02 | 577224 | 7001945 | Donahue | 265 | 5 m @ 0.14 |
| WGDN12TR04 | 577220 | 7001831 | Donahue | 120 | 45 m @ 0.16;<br>5 m @ 0.19 |
| WGGS12TR01 | 576173 | 7005170 | Golden Saddle | 315 | 25 m @0.53;<br>5 m @ 0.13;<br>20 m @ 0.56 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WGGS12TR02 | 576318 | 7005329 | Golden Saddle | 95 | 25 m @0.74 |
| WGMK12TR04 | 577252 | 7000934 | McKinnon | 195 | 5 m @ 3.2;<br>10 m @ 0.12;<br>5 m @ 0.11;<br>5 m @0.14 |
| WGMK12TR06 | 577636 | 7000379 | McKinnon | 200 | 25m @ 0.65 includes<br>5 m @ 2.2;<br>15 m @ 0.23 |
| WGMK12TR07 | 577446 | 7000384 | McKinnon | 258 | 5m @ 0.133;<br>5 m @ 0.101 |
| WGMK12TR08 | 577383 | 7000335 | McKinnon | 245 | 5m @ 0.163;<br>45 m @ 0.154 includes<br>5m @ 0.524;<br>30m @ 0.140;<br>5m @ 0.199 |
| WGMK12TR09 | 579429 | 7000176 | McKinnon | 155 | 15 m @ 0.220;<br>35 m @ 0.283 includes<br>5 m @ 0.59;<br>5 m @ 0.106 |
| WGMK12TR10 | 579219 | 7000125 | McKinnon | 255 | 10m @ 0.415;<br>20 m @ 0.168;<br>5 m @ 0.138;<br>10m @ 0.427 |
| WGMK12TR11 | 578020 | 7000702 | McKinnon | 85 | 5 m @ 0.195 |
| WGRS12TR04 | 573616 | 7004759 | Ryan | 155 | 70m @ 0.339 includes<br>5 m @ 0.89 and<br>15 m @ 0.69 |
| WGUR12TR01 | 574431 | 7003865 | Ulli's | 200 | 20 m @1 .38 Includes<br>5 m @ 4.04;<br>10 m @ 0.666 Includes<br>5 m @ 1.18;<br>20 m @ 0.57 includes<br>5 m @1.51 |
| WGUR12TR03 | 574513 | 7003904 | Ulli's | 94 | 5 m @ 0.199;<br>30 m @ 0.323 Includes<br>5 m @ 1.035 |

Three trenches targeted a large gold in soil anomaly (up to 1,117 ppb Au) at Ulli Ridge (Figure 6.8). A large gold mineralized zone was identified in trench WGUR12TR01 and its extension, WGUR12TR03. This gold mineralized zone is similar to the trenching conducted in 2012 over the main Golden Saddle zone, which yielded results of 0.53 g/t Au over 25 m (75 – 100 m, WGGS12TR01).

Other significant results from WGUR12TR01 include 10 m of 0.666 g/t Au (100 – 110 m), and 20 m of 0.569 g/t Au (130 – 150 m). Another trench at Ulli's ridge, WGUR12TR02, was abandoned short of meeting the targeted soil anomaly due to steep terrain, and there were no significant results. Gold mineralization at Ulli's Ridge is associated with fractured and brecciated quartzite with grey quartz veinlets.

Nine trenches were excavated at West McKinnon. The best results from West McKinnon include 45 m at 0.154 g/t Au (80 – 125 m, WGMK12TR08) 30 m at 0.140 g/t

Au (195 – 225 m, WGMK12TR08), 25 m at 0.651 g/t Au (75 – 100 m, WGMK12TR06), and 5 m at 3.210 g/t Au (40 – 45 m, WGMK12TR04). The best results from East McKinnon include 35 m at 0.283 g/t Au (45 – 80 m, WGMK12TR09), 10 m at 0.415 g/t Au (10 - 20 m, WGMK12TR10), 20 m at 0.168 g/t Au (40 – 60 m, WGMK12TR10), and 10 m at 0.427 g/t Au (90 – 100 m, WGMK12TR10). Gold mineralization was associated with strongly altered (muscovite/"sericite", "bleached") felsic gneiss with up to 5% pyrite.

Six trenches were excavated at Ryan Showing, and three yielded significant results. The best results include 70 m of 0.339 g/t Au (5 – 75 m, WGRS12TR04), 10 m of 1.72 g/t Au (90 – 100 m, WGRS12TR03), and 15 m of 0.239 g/t Au (45 – 60 m, WGRS12TR06) including a spot sample (46 – 48 m) of 0.697 g/t Au.

Four trenches were excavated in the Donahue prospect region. The best result is 45 m of 0.166 g/t Au (40 – 85 m, WGDN12TR04). The gold mineralization is associated with massive white quartz veins bearing pyrite cubes along the margins, and along fractures and smaller (few cm) vuggy quartz veins. In addition, the trench contains white, altered rock with up to 10% disseminated cubic pyrite (replaced by hematite). This rock may be altered dike or felsic gneiss. It is very hard and massive with texture obliterated by the white alteration (muscovite/"sericite", "bleached").

A small soil sampling program was conducted during the 2012 field season to follow up on stream sediment anomalies identified in 2011. Fourteen areas were chosen to target anomalous stream sediment samples up to 2,335 ppb Au. Soil lines targeted areas around Lynx, Golden Saddle, east of Teacher Showing, Cathy, and East Thistle, and 1,613 soil samples were collected. Results were disappointing overall. The best results were 72.5 and 75.4 ppb Au from soil lines at Area 14 in the East

Thistle region at the south edge of the claim block. Two soil lines were sampled around the main Golden Saddle ore zone (58 samples), and assay results ranged up to 426.10 ppb Au. Each sample was analyzed via TerraSpec reflectance spectrometry to test for alteration minerals. In addition, soil samples were also analyzed via TerraSpec reflectance spectrometry. However, the results were disappointing, and there no significant correlation was noted between alteration mineralogy and gold assay results. This negative result may have been caused by a high abundance of organic material in the reserved soil samples which may indicate poor sampling techniques or insufficient depth reached.

## 6.7 Historic Mining

No historic hard rock mining has occurred on any of the Company's claims in the White Gold area. However, the area has a rich history of placer production.

On the White claims, placer claims have been staked on Donahue, Minneapolis and Frisco, but no significant placer mining has occurred. The only recorded placer production accounts to 26 oz from Frisco Creek in 2001.

Black Fox is located at the apex of five producing placer creeks. Since 1978, the Thistle area has a recorded production of 63,000 oz.

The Henderson placers staked on the JP Ross claims have a recorded production of 87,000 oz, while the Maisy May Creek has a recorded production of 25,500 oz since 1980 (data from Yukon Geological Survey).

## 6.8 Historical Mineral Resource Estimate

After the completion of the 2009 drilling season, Underworld commissioned SRK Consulting Canada Inc. (SRK) to prepare an NI43-101 technical report on the White Gold Project and to prepare a mineral resource estimate for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits (SRK 2010).

The mineral resources were prepared in accordance with the CIM definitions for mineral resources at the time and used mineral resource categories as outlined in NI43-101. The mineral resources are relevant in that it is the only mineral resource estimate prepared for the project. The mineral resources are no longer current as they don't consider any of the drilling performed by Kinross in 2010 and 2011 on the Project and as such the historical estimates shouldn't be relied upon.

SRK used GEMS 6.2.3 for generating gold mineralization solids, a topography surface, and resource estimation. Statistical analysis and resource validations were carried out with non-commercial software and with Sage2001.

In the Golden Saddle area, block metal grades were estimated using ordinary kriging. Inverse distance squared was applied in the Arc area and in the waste surrounding the Golden Saddle mineralized domains.

Blocks were classified as indicated if informed from at least seven composites from two or more drill holes within an average distance from samples to estimated blocks lower than 45 m. Only blocks within the main mineralized domains were assigned to Indicated category. All other minor domains at Golden Saddle and all of the Arc deposit were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.

The "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" was determined by restricting the resource within an optimized pit shell using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold. Any material below the pit shell was reported at a cut-off of 2.0 g/t gold, deemed appropriate for an underground operation. Table 6.1 summarises the historical mineral resource as estimated by SRK for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits on the White Gold Project.

**Table 6.3 Historical Mineral Resource for White Gold Project (SRK 2010)**

| Area | Type | Classification | Tonnes (000's) | Gold (g/t) | Contained Gold (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Saddle | Open Pit | Indicated | 9,665 | 3.19 | 990,840 |
| | | Inferred | 4,104 | 2.33 | 307,820 |
| | Underground | Indicated | 132 | 3.23 | 13,730 |
| | | Inferred | 918 | 3.38 | 99,590 |
| Arc | Open Pit | Inferred | 4,369 | 1.21 | 170,470 |

*Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t for open pit and 2.0 g/t for underground. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates

The mineral resources are historical as defined in NI43-101 and no qualified person has done the work necessary to classify the historical mineral resources as current mineral resources as defined under NI3-101. In order to convert the historical mineral resources to current mineral resource, a new mineral resource will have to be prepared to include all the Kinross drilling carried out in 2010 and 2011. White Gold is not treating the historical mineral resource as current and the historical resource estimates should not be relied upon.

# 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

## 7.1 Regional Geology

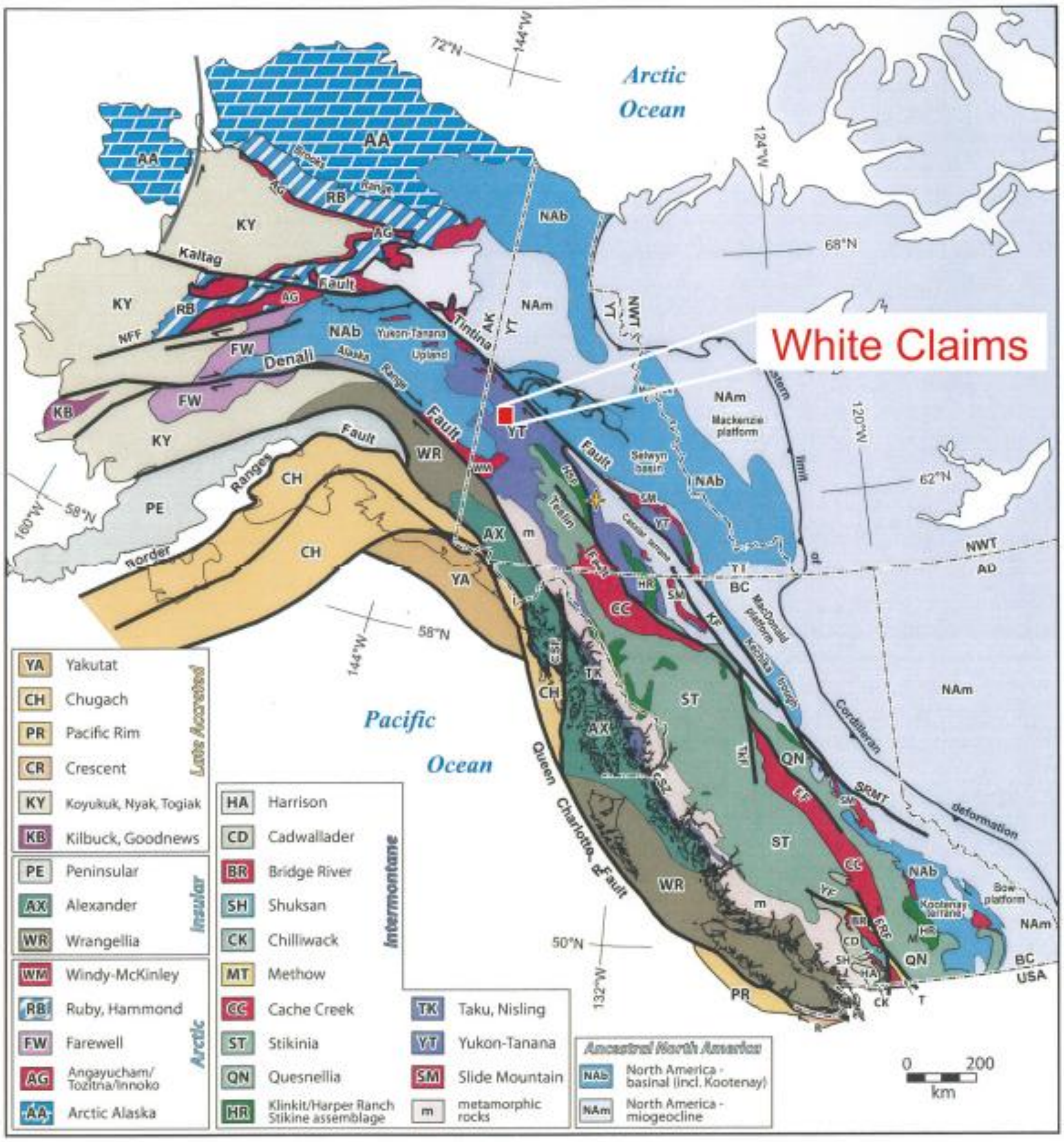
The White Gold Project is located in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), which spans part of the Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska. This terrane is part of the Intermontane terrane, and is bounded to the northeast by the right-lateral Tintina-Kaltag and to the southwest by the Denali-Farewell fault systems (Figure 7.1).

The Yukon-Tanana terrane is one of several terranes accreted to the North American craton that make up the northern Cordillera of north-western North America.

The Yukon-Tanana terrane (YTT) is composed of deformed and regionally metamorphosed greenschist to amphibolite facies metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of Palaeozoic and Proterozoic age (Mortensen, 1992; Dusel-Bacon, 2006). Deposition in continental margin settings (see below) is indicated by generally quartz-rich schists and gneisses of metasedimentary origin. The most prolific igneous protoliths are granitoids, followed by felsic volcanic rocks, then lesser mafic rocks (Dusel-Bacon, 2006).

Between late Palaeozoic and early Cenozoic the Canadian Cordillera was accreted to the western margin of the North American craton. Many of the accreted terranes comprise island-arc and oceanic juvenile rocks, but terranes of older pericratonic affinity exist (Colpron, et al., 2006). The largest of these accreted pericratonic terranes is the YTT. The origin of these pericratonic terranes is not well understood, but they have isotopic and provenance ties to Archean and Proterozoic cratonic source regions. In the mid-Palaeozoic, the YTT rifted southward and westward away from the north-west margin of Laurentia, in conjunction with the opening of the Slide Mountain Ocean (Nelson et al., 2006, Berman, et al., 2007; Colpron, et al., 2006). Quartz-rich schists and gneisses are the result of continental margin-type deposition of sediments during this period. Reversal of subduction and closure of the Slide Mountain Ocean began in the mid-Permian, with re in the early Mesozoic (Colpron, et al., 2006).

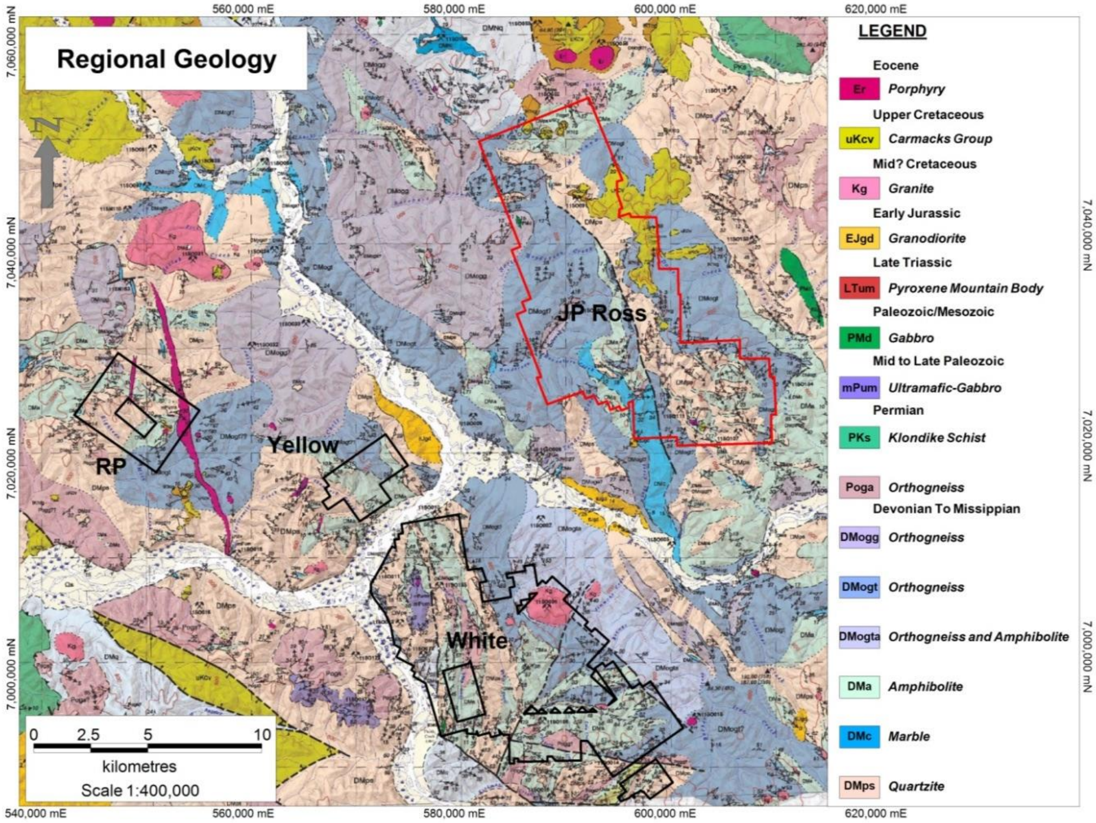
The Laurentian margin and the YTT both host late Devonian to early Mississippian and Permian igneous rocks. Mid-Cretaceous intrusive rocks, also found intruding the YTT, have commonly been associated with mineralization in the Tintina Gold Province, an arcuate zone that stretches across Alaska and western Canada hosting known mineral deposits like Pogo, Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch.




Source: Kinross (2012)

**Figure 7.1 Regional geological setting of White Gold Project**

The lowermost unit in the Stewart River map area is a Middle Palaeozoic meta-siliciclastic rock dominated by psammites and quartzites correlating to the Snowcap assemblage elsewhere in the YTT (Colpron, et al., 2006; Berman, et al., 2007). This assemblage is interpreted as a metamorphosed continental margin comprising meta-sedimentary quartzites, psammites, pelitic calc-silicic schists, with amphibolite gneiss and minor ultramafic rocks (Ryan and Gordey, 2001) (Figure 7.2).




Source: Kinross (2012)

**Figure 7.2 Regional geology of White Gold Project**

Stratigraphically above the siliciclastic rocks lies a unit of intermediate to mafic meta-volcanic rocks; this unit includes amphibolites and orthogneisses that represent a continental arc system. It has been suggested that the mafic orthogneisses and the potassic augen gneisses may comprise a subvolcanic intrusive complex of late Devonian to Mississippian granite, tonalite, diorite, monzogranite, and granodiorite intrusions (Ryan and Gordey, 2001; Berman, et al., 2007). Other rocks include carbonaceous pelite, chert and minor quartzite of the Nasina assemblage (Colpron, et al., 2006). To the north is the Permian Klondike schist consiting of highly fissile muscovite/chlorite-quartz schist primarily of volcanic protoliths (Mortensen, 1992; Berman, et al., 2007).

The basement rocks were metamorphosed during the Permian. Jurassic deformation created kilometre-scale stacked thrust sheets marked along strike with thin metre-scale lenses of commonly magnetic ultramafic rocks (MacKenzie, 2008). This thrusting event was overprinted by Permian metamorphic fabric and was followed by subsequent deformation associated with late Cretaceous normal faulting.

## 7.2 Property Geology

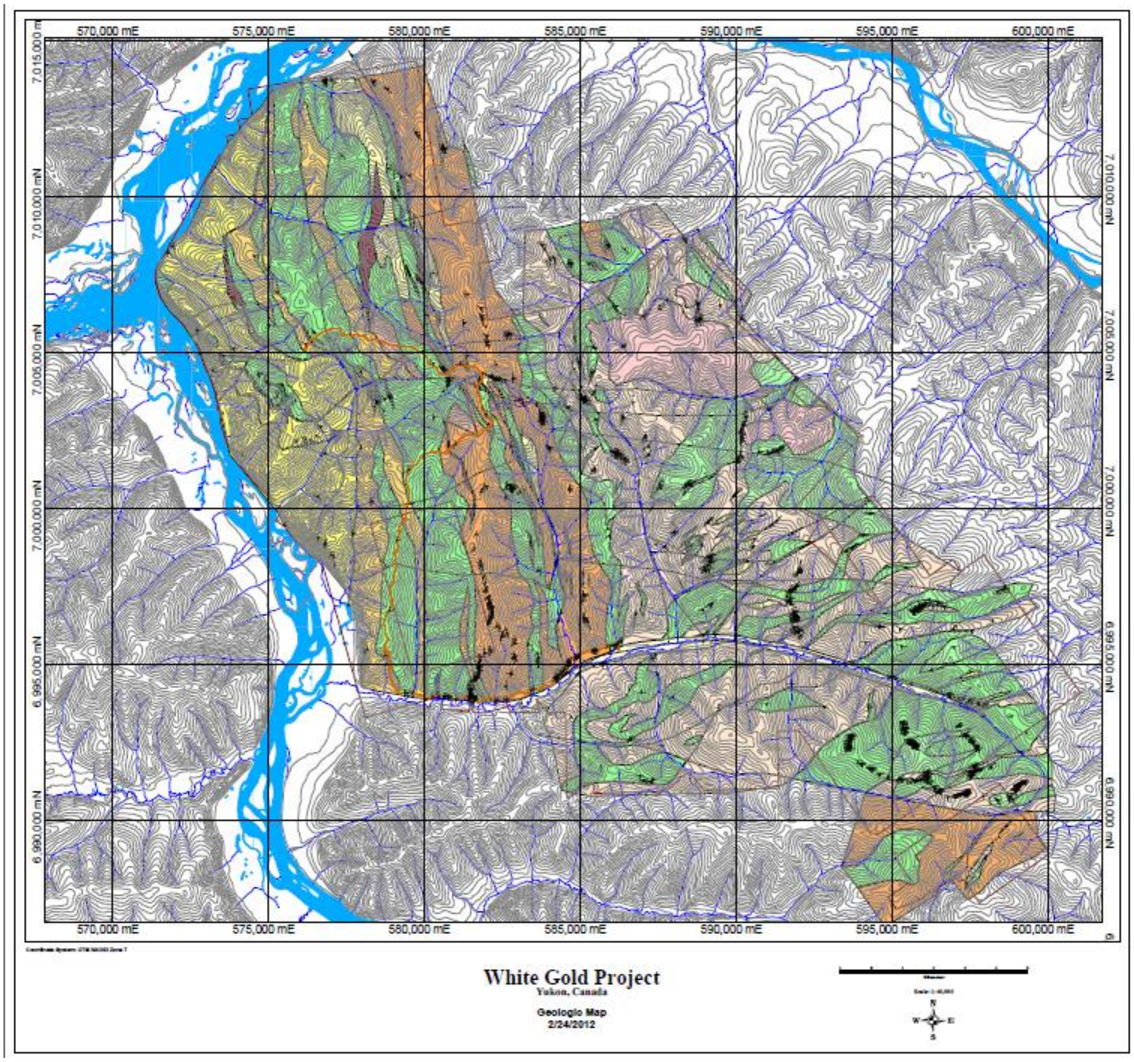
The White Gold Project is underlain by meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks that have been affected by lower amphibolite grade regional metamorphism and ductile deformation. Regional metamorphism formed overturned, tight to isoclinal outcrop-scale folds with shallowly-dipping, north-northwest trending axial planes (Figure 7.3). Pyroxenite bodies intrude the gneissic host rock and are generally sub-parallel to the metamorphic foliation. Serpentinite bodies have also been affected by greenschist facies metamorphism, producing a fabric that formed in association with the regional thrust faults (Mackenzie and Craw, 2007). Serpentinite bodies are the locus of extensive post-metamorphic deformation, including tight or isoclinal folding (centimetre to metre-scale).

The metamorphosed are crosscut by a series of felsic sills/dikes that generally intruded sub-parallel to metamorphic regional foliation. These sills have been locally affected by $D_3$ deformation, with incipient development of a greenschist facies $S_3$ foliation on their margins (Mackenzie et al., 2010). Felsic sills/dikes range from aphanitic to porphyritic in texture and commonly contain feldspar and mafic minerals, such as hornblende or biotite. Locally, a few of the felsic dikes were deformed during ductile greenschist-grade metamorphism (Paulsen et al., 2010). Structural and petrographic observations suggest that these sills are related to larger late Triassic-early Jurassic intrusions of pyroxenite and granitoids that crop out 30-40 km to the east, such as the Pyroxene Mountain and Walhalla Plutons (Mackenzie et al., 2010).

Late brittle faulting has since affected lithologic units across the property; this is inferred to have happened during the Late Cretaceous or early Tertiary (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009). These faults form conspicuous linear drainages that are observed from topography and geophysical interpretations to cut across ridges. Hydrothermal alteration is common along, and adjacent to these brittle fault zones. These zones are typically close to areas where hydrothermal fluids have infiltrated structurally favourable lithologies.

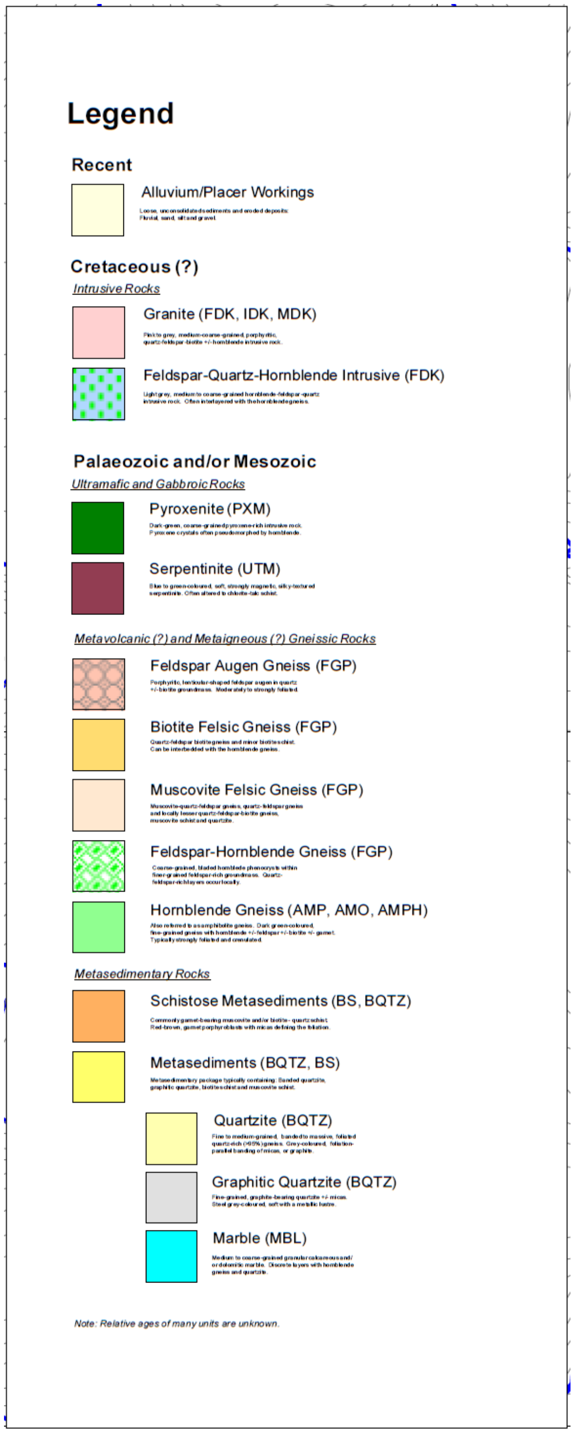
Normal faults have disrupted the lithological packages into structural (km-scale) blocks, and juxtaposed distinctly different rock types (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009). This disruption creates a geologically complex mapping area.

The White Property was not glaciated during last ice age (Duk-Rodkin, 2001).




Source: Kinross (2012)

**Figure 7.3 White Gold Project geology map. Geological legend in Figure 7.4 below**




Source: Kinross (2012)

**Figure 7.4 Legend for Figure 7.3**

### 7.2.1 Lithology

The lithology of the White Project can be subdivided into three contrasting structural domains: the first forms the western part of the claim block and comprises north-south trending packages where the metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rock units. The central part of the White Block contrasts this trend, where the regional metamorphic foliations generally strike northeast, and dip moderately to the southeast. The final domain makes up most of the southern part of the White property, where regional foliation measurements strike east and dip moderately to the south.

Three large intrusive bodies, which are inferred to be Jurassic in age, line up along an east-northeast trend and are located <10 km east of the Golden Saddle deposit. These granitic rocks likely intruded along the same structure. These east-northeast striking features could have formed above an underlying basement structure that was intermittently reactivated during ductile thrusting and again during subsequent faulting, ultimately influencing hydrothermal activity and gold mineralization (Paulsen et al., 2010).

Primary lithologies in the Project area are summarized in Table 7.1 below.

**Table 7.1 Main lithological units at White Gold Project**

| Lithologic Unit | Description |
|---|---|
| Alluvium | Unconsolidated clay, silt, sand and gravel |
| Granite | Granite, Intrusive dikes (all compositions) |
| Pyroxenite | Pyroxenite |
| Feldspar-Quartz-Hornblende Intrusion | Feldspar-Quartz-hornblende Intrusive |
| Serpentinite | Serpentinite, Actinolite Gneiss |
| Feldspar Augen Gneiss | Feldspar Augen Gneiss |
| Biotite Felsic Gneiss | Quartz feldspar biotite Gneiss, Biotite Schist |
| Muscovite Felsic Gneiss | Quartz Feldspar Biotite Gneiss, Quartz Feldspar Muscovite Gneiss, Quartz Feldspar Gneiss |
| Feldspar-Hornblende Gneiss | Feldspar Hornblende Gneiss, ± Quartz Feldspar Biotite Gneiss |
| Hornblende Gneiss | Hornblende Gneiss |
| Schistose Metasedimentary rocks | Biotite Schist, Muscovite Schist, Quartzites |
| Quartzite | Quartzite, Banded quartzite, graphitic quartzite |
| Graphitic Quartzite | Graphitic Quartzite |
| Marble | Marble |
| Metasedimentary rocks | Banded Quartzite, Graphitic Quartzite, Biotite Schist, Muscovite Schist |

### 7.2.2 Structure

Structural information is derived mainly from several authors (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009; Ryan and Gordey, 2001; Paulsen et al., 2010) (Table 7.2).

**Table 7.2 Description of structural deformation and event timing**

| Regional deformation | Structure | Alteration/Mineralization | Event timing |
|---|---|---|---|
| $D_5$ | Normal faults, felsic dikes | Hydrothermal alteration and disseminated gold mineralization controlled by steeply dipping fractures | Middle Cretaceous-early Tertiary |
| $D_4$ | Rare, upright kink folds and warps; no veins | Rare metre-scale quartz veins with some gold | Jurassic |
| $D_3$ | Folds, shears and chloritic foliation | Greenschist facies retrogression | Late Triassic-early Jurassic |
| $D_2$ | Pervasive amphibolite facies foliation (S2), lineation, rare isoclinal folds | | Late Palaeozoic |
| $D_1$ | Largely obscured by D2 | | Late Palaeozoic |

The rocks found in the White Gold Project area are pervasively foliated and contain at least two overprinting foliations ($S_1$ and $S_2$) (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009). $S_0$ comprises compositional banding that is present in metasedimentary rocks and likely corresponds to original bedding, but could also be linked to the transposition of intrusive rocks (Ryan and Gordey, 2002). $S_1$ is a penetrative foliation that forms parallel to compositional layering and is interpreted to have developed during tectonic burial and compressional deformation. $S_2$ foliations are generally shallow, to moderately dipping northeast (30 to 50°) and pervasive axial planer to tight or isoclinal folds that deform compositional banding and the earlier $S_1$ foliation (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009).

$D_2$ structures are inferred to be Late Palaeozoic in age (Mackenzie et al., 2010) and generally strike north-northwest and dip east-northeast; these include pervasive amphibolite facies foliation ($S_2$), stretching lineation, and rare isoclinals folds ($F_2$). $S_2$ foliations and $F_2$ folds are locally deformed by $D_3$ structures, which include open $F_3$ folds, shears and chloritic foliation and $S_3$ axial planar crenulation cleavage. $S_3$ foliations also occur locally as shear banding, as well as a penetrative greenschist-grade schistosity in the thicker schistose units that completely overprints previous foliations. Minor evidence for a $D_4$ event is observed as rare $F_4$ angular kink bands and upright warps along steeply dipping joints or faults, indicating fault activity during brittle/ductile conditions (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009).

Late, steeply-dipping faults and felsic dikes (m-scale) cut all ductile and brittle/ductile deformation fabrics and can be traced along their strike by conspicuous linear drainages that cross multiple ridges. These are attributed to a regional, Middle Cretaceous-early Tertiary $D_5$ event (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009), and comprise local evidence of hydrothermal alteration in the form of silicification, sericite ± carbonate alteration and local quartz veining, making these faults significant targets for exploration (Paulsen et al., 2010). Hydrothermal fluid flow and gold mineralization is controlled primarily by brittle normal faults that cut the metamorphic structures (Mackenzie and Craw, 2009).

## 7.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization at the White Gold Project is dominated by vein-hosted and disseminated pyrite within lode/stockwork quartz veins and quartz vein breccias. Gold is also observed in association with zones of pervasive silicification and sericite and locally with limonite in strongly oxidized zones. Minor molybdenite, galena, and chalcopyrite are observed and are typically associated with lode-style veins and breccia zones. Rare, veined massive stibnite has also been observed in the alteration haloes adjacent to quartz vein breccia zones. Sulphide minerals typically comprise less than five percent of the mineralized zones but there is a correlation between pyrite volume and gold grades; particularly within the felsic orthogneiss.

### 7.3.1 Golden Saddle

Gold mineralization at Golden Saddle is hosted in a meta-volcanic and meta-intrusive package broadly consisting of felsic orthogneiss, amphibolite, and ultramafic units.

Fault zones and breccia units within the felsic orthogneiss and amphibolite gneiss are the main hosts of mineralization at Golden Saddle. The dominant alteration minerals include quartz, sericite, and ankerite with minor albite and clay minerals. Fluids responsible for alteration and mineralization at Golden Saddle were introduced primarily along fractures and grain boundaries within rheologically favourable units. Multiple mineralizing events are recognized and lead to complex overprinting of alteration assemblages of sericite ± ankerite ± albite ±potassium feldspar. The earliest recognized alteration consists of sericitization of foliation-parallel biotite, muscovite, and feldspars, replacing the coarse metamorphic minerals with fine grained sericite and albite. This assemblage is overprinted by later phases of coarse sericite ±ankerite ±albite. Sericitic alteration is also commonly overprinted and augmented by disseminated to veined titanium-rich hematite. Silicification occurs with all phases of mineralization as a pervasive silica overprint adjacent to mineralized fractures, quartz veins, and breccia zones. Distal to mineralization, alteration grades into an assemblage of sericite + chlorite ± carbonate replacing mafic minerals with minor sausserization of primary feldspars.

Gold mineralization is associated with veined and disseminated pyrite within lode and stockwork quartz veins, quartz vein breccias, zones of pervasive silicification, and locally as limonite within strongly oxidized zones. Minor molybdenite, galena, and chalcopyrite are also observed and are generally associated with lode style veins and breccia zones. Rare veined massive stibnite has also been observed in the alteration halo adjacent to some quartz vein breccia zones.

Gold typically occurs as 5 to 15-micron blebs attached to, along fractures in, or encapsulated by pyrite and is observed in veined and disseminated pyrite at all stages of mineralization. Coarse visible gold (smaller than 5 mm), albeit uncommon, can be found as free grains in quartz. Gold grades within the mineralized zone typically average between 2.5 to 3.0 grams per tonne, with higher grade (greater than four grams per tonne) corridors associated with lode quartz veins and breccia zones. There does not appear to be an increase in the occurrence of visible gold or grade within oxidized zones, indicating supergene enrichment within oxidized zones is minimal.

### 7.3.2 Arc

Gold mineralization at Arc is hosted in a meta-sedimentary package broadly consisting of banded quartzites and biotite schist with late cross-cutting felsic to intermediate dikes.

Alteration associated with Arc-style mineralization consists principally of silicification and the addition of hydrothermal graphite. The alteration is strongly fracture controlled, from micro- to meso-scale, and is focused within the rheologically favourable quartzite.

Arc style mineralization principally consists of the addition of veinlets of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and graphite, with minor pyrite and sphalerite, within fracture zones to the host rock. The most intense mineralization typically occurs in fold-hinge focused breccias that have a matrix of graphite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite. Hydrothermal sulphides are also disseminated within quartzite adjacent to the fractures, typically replacing metamorphic pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

Gold typically occurs as micron-scale blebs encapsulated in both disseminated and veined arsenopyrite and pyrite, as well as free-grains in graphite. Gold grades typically average between 1.0 – 2.5 grams per tonne within mineralized intervals.

# 8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold mineralization at the White Gold Project is associated with quartz veins emplaced along brittle structures. The mineralization is believed to be related to Cretaceous intrusive activity. It most closely resembles a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization.

Low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits are characterized by quartz veins, stockworks and breccias that carry gold, silver, electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals. The mineralization commonly exhibits open- space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies.

Mineralization is usually centred on large structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Deposit can have hundreds of metres in strike length. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade mineralization is commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops. Common textures include open-space filling, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation.

Low sulphidation systems mineralogy typically includes pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, argentite; chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals. Deposits can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically. Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350 m from a base metal poor, Au-Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone.

# 9 EXPLORATION

White Gold Corp. has not carried out any exploration on the White Gold Project as of the effective date of this technical report. The camp at Thistle Creek has been re-established and White Gold is planning an exploration program for the Fall of 2017.

# 10 DRILLING

White Gold Corp. has not yet undertaken a drill program on the White Gold Project. The drill programs described in this section of the report were carried out by the previous property owners, Underworld Resources Inc. in 2008 and 2009 and by Kinross Mining Corp. in 2010 and 2011.

Drilling information for 2008 and 2009 was taken from SRK (2010) with minor modifications and the information for the 2010 and 2011 drilling was derived from Kinross (2010) and Kinross (2011b) with minor modifications.

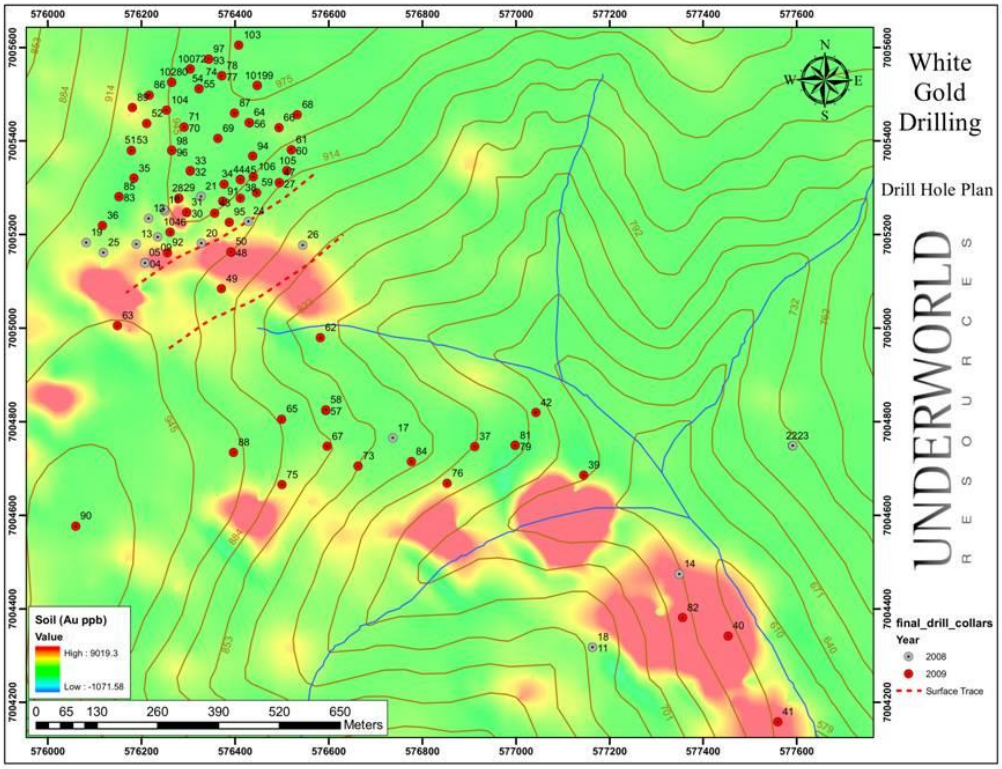
## 10.1 Underworld 2008 drill program

In 2008, 27 diamond drill holes were completed, totalling 3,431 m. Phase 1 was conducted from June to July 2008, using Peak Drilling Company out of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. A total of 13 holes, totalling 1,247 m, were drilled using BTW coring equipment. Phase 2 was conducted from August to September 2008, using Kluane Drilling Ltd. out of Whitehorse, Yukon. A total of 14 holes, totalling 2,184 m, were completed using NTW coring equipment.

## 10.2 Underworld 2009 drill program

The drilling program in 2009 was focused on Golden Saddle, with additional drilling on several other targets. A total of 25,886 m of core was drilled. Drill hole locations were based on 2008 and 2009 soil and trench sampling results as well as 2008 drilling results. At the end of 2009, there were seventy-six holes at Golden Saddle (sixty from 2009) representing an average hole spacing of approximately 50 m rough grid pattern (Figure 10.1).

Nineteen more holes were drilled at Arc. Four holes were drilled at the Minneapolis Creek gold soil anomaly. Donahue and South Donahue gold soil anomalies were also drilled with three and five holes respectively. Three holes were drilled to test gold-bearing breccias from the McKinnon zone.




Source: SRK (2010)

**Figure 10.1 Underworld drill hole collar locations for Golden Saddle and Arc deposits**

## 10.3 Underworld drilling procedures

The following procedures were followed by Underworld for both the 2008 and 2009 drilling campaigns.

### 10.3.1 Drill hole collar locations

Drill hole locations were marked by a geologist employed by Underworld using a handheld global positioning system (GPS) receiver, a Brunton Hand transit compass, and three pickets (a center, front and back sight delineating the drill hole azimuth). Once the drill rig was moved, the collar was marked with a wooden picket and labelled with hole identification on an aluminum tag (Figure 10.2). All drill hole collars at Golden Saddle and Arc were then surveyed using a Leica differential GPS.


**Figure 10.2 Typical collar marking for Underworld drill holes at White Gold**

### 10.3.2 Downhole Surveys

After the hole was completed and before the rods were removed, drill holes were surveyed using a Flexit multi-shot downhole survey tool, where measurements were recorded at twenty-foot (6 m) intervals from the bottom of the hole.

### 10.3.3 Core logging

Core was logged directly into an Access Database with lithology, alteration, mineralization and structure parameters collected.

### 10.3.4 Recovery

Core recovery is good to excellent except in the fault zones where recovery was generally poorer.

### 10.3.5 Sample length/true thickness

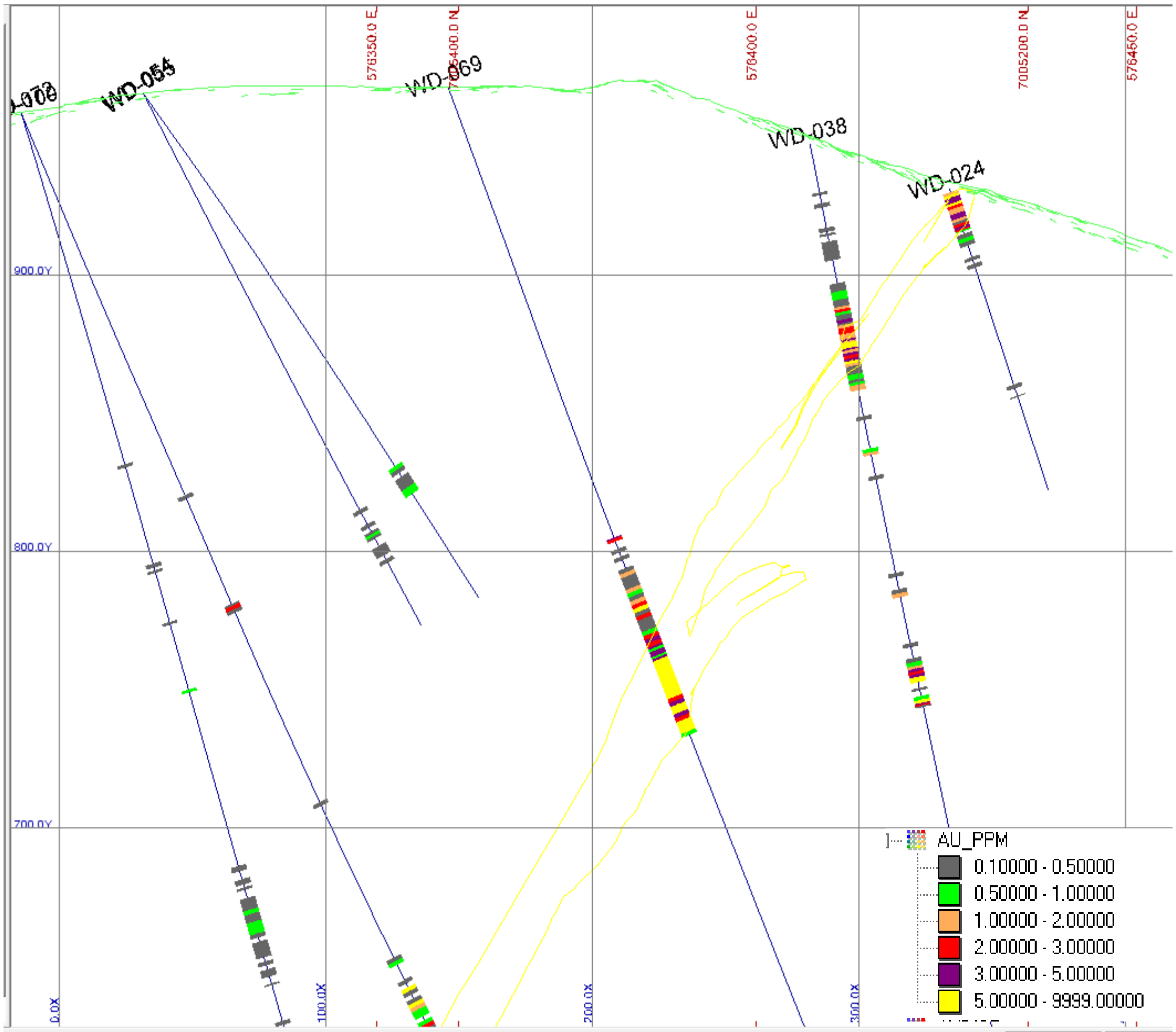
The samples lengths were determined during logging by the geologist. The average sample length for the Underworld drilling was 1.4 m. Samples were generally taken at a 1.0 or 1.5 m interval in un-mineralized intervals. Samples were generally broken on geological contacts leading to some samples being as short as 9 cm but most (over 99 percent) were at least 30 cm or longer.

**As the holes cut the mineralization at different angles, they all have different true widths. In general, the true width is estimated to be 60% to 100% of the stated interval length. Table 10.1 summarizes some of the best drill intersections encountered by Underworld in 2009 and** Source (ACS 2017)

Figure 10.3 shows a typical cross section at the Golden Saddle deposit.

**Table 10.1 Selected results of Underworld 2009 drilling program**

| Deposit | Hole | From | To | Interval | Au (g/t) | Including |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Saddle | WD028 | 105 | 207 | 102 | 1.84 | From 105 to 127;<br>22 m @ 3.99 g/t |
| Golden Saddle | WD029 | 145 | 206 | 61 | 3.89 | |
| Golden Saddle | WD031 | 100 | 204 | 104 | 3.39 | From 109.9 to 118.81;<br>8.89 m @ 9.1 g/t |
| Golden Saddle | WD061 | 158 | 162.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | |
| Golden Saddle | WD064 | 217 | 317 | 100 | 3.13 | From 217 to 237;<br>19.5 m @ 5.77 g/t |
| Arc | WD057 | 100 | 116.5 | 16.5 | 0.64 | |
| Arc | WD065 | 221.05 | 264 | 42.95 | 0.53 | |
| Arc | WD067 | 54.5 | 88 | 33.5 | 0.78 | From 70 to 88;<br>17.5 m @ 1.39 |
| Minneapolis Creek | MC03 | 31.5 | 39 | 7.5 | 0.5 | |
| Donahue | DN01 | 101.5 | 103.5 | 2 | 1 | |

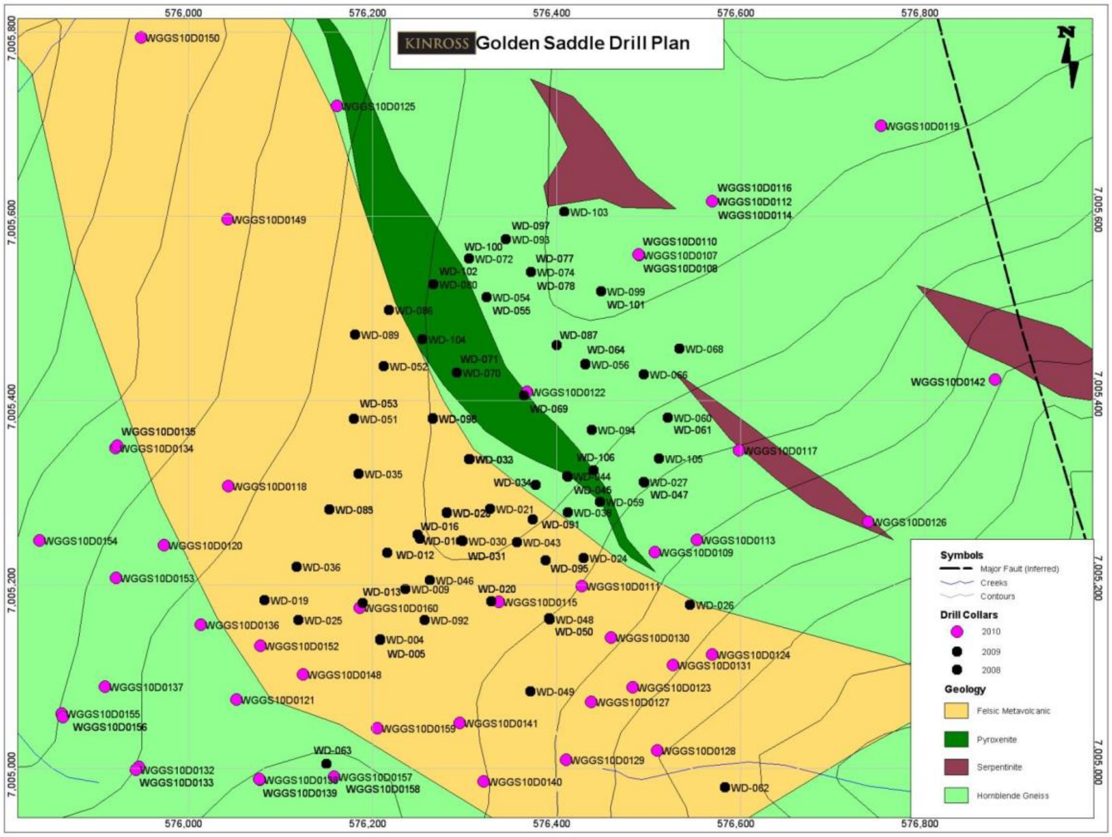



Source (ACS 2017)

**Figure 10.3Typical cross section of Underworld drilling at Golden Saddle**

## 10.4 Kinross 2010 drill program

The 2010 drilling program was initiated with three drill rigs focusing on expanding the known mineralization at the Golden Saddle deposit. A total of 25, 498.37 metres of NQII sized core was drilled from six prospects with 54 new holes added to the Golden Saddle deposit and five to the Arc deposit. Eleven holes were added to the McKinnon, five to the Black Fox area, seven to the Wedge and five to the Lynx showing. Peak Drilling of Courtney BC, was contracted throughout the drill season to carry out the drill program. shows drilling at Golden Saddle to the end of 2010 (Figure 10.4).




Source: Kinross (2010)

**Figure 10.4 Golden Saddle drilling. All 2010 holes are in magenta**

## 10.5 Kinross 2011 drill program

During the 2011 drill program, forty-four drill holes, with a total 9861.62 meters of NQII sized core, were completed. A total of six targets were tested, Golden Saddle, Arc, McKinnon, Ryan, Thistle and Lynx. Peak Drilling was contracted throughout the drill season. Using one helicopter portable diamond drill rig (Hydracore 2000) throughout the season.

## 10.6 Kinross drilling procedures

The following procedures were followed by Kinross for both the 2010 and 2011 drilling campaigns.

### 10.6.1 Drill hole collar locations

All drill hole locations were identified by a company geologist by way of handheld global positioning system (GPS), a Brunton handheld compass and 3 pickets (marking collar location, front and back sites and also delineating the azimuth of the drill). Once the drill had been moved onto the completed platform, a geologist would then further align the drill using a handheld Brunton compass. As drilling progressed, core would be delivered to the core shack once every morning. Once a drill hole was nearing completion, a geologist would examine the core at the drill site and decide whether to terminate the hole. Once the drill was removed and the timber reclaimed, the drill collars were marked with wooden pickets and metal tags identifying each drill hole. All drill collars at the Golden Saddle Deposit and McKinnon Prospect were then professionally surveyed by a licensed surveyor using a differential GPS.

### 10.6.2 Downhole Surveys

After the hole was completed and before the rods were removed, drill holes were surveyed using a Flexit multi-shot downhole survey tool, where measurements were recorded at twenty-foot (6 m) intervals from the bottom of the hole.

### 10.6.3 Core logging

All core logging and technical tasks were completed by geologists and supervised geological technicians employed by Kinross.

Once the initial assessment was completed, core was measured and one metre intervals were marked directly on the core with China markers. The start and end meterage of each core box was marked on the upper left and lower right respectively. A metal tag, noting hole identification, box number, and meterages was stapled to the top end of the core box for easy identification while stored.

Geotechnical data was collected by a supervised geotechnician or by the logging geologist. Different data was measured for the core depending on the location of the drill hole, and presence of mineralized zones. Data collected for all drill holes included; recovery, rock quality data and magnetic susceptibility. Holes close to the Golden Saddle, with obvious mineralization zones, were also examined for hardness, weathering and oxidation, as well as fracture count, fill and orientation, joint count, orientation, type, shape, roughness and condition. The logging geologist also recorded lithology, oxidation condition, alteration, mineralization, and structural data. The geologist marked sampling intervals for assay analyses, and inserted QA/QC samples at regular intervals along the core.

Once logging and sampling was completed, the core was photographed wet, with the hole ID, box number, and start/end meterages clearly visible on a white placard. The photos were uploaded onto the photographing, core boxes were transferred from the logging facility to the core cutting shack and stacked in numerical order to prevent confusion when cutting the core. Tagged and labelled sample bags were provided to the core cutting technician specific to the drill hole being sampled. The core was cut in half and placed into the clear plastic sample bags. The remaining half core was placed back into the core boxes and stacked outside the core shed on a wooden palette. Once a complete hole was cut, the core boxes were capped, banded and taken to the core storage location. All core drilled in 2011 is stored on site at the Green Gulch camp. All core drilled in 2010 is stored at the old Golden Saddle camp site.

### 10.6.4 Recovery

Core recovery is good to excellent except in the fault zones where recovery was generally poorer.

### 10.6.5 Sample length/true thickness

The samples lengths were determined during logging by the geologist. The average sample length for the Underworld drilling was 1.4 m. Samples were generally taken at a 1.0 or 1.5 m interval in un-mineralized intervals. Samples were generally broken on geological contacts leading to some samples being as short as 9 cm but most (over 99 percent) were at least 30 cm or longer.

As the holes cut the mineralization at different angles, they all have different true widths. In general, the true width is estimated to be 60% to 100% of the stated interval length. Table 10.2 summarises the best results of the Kinross drilling at White Gold for 2010 and 2011.

**Table 10.2 Best drill hole intersections of Kinross drilling at White Gold Project**

| Deposit | Hole | From | To | Interval | Au (g/t) | Including |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Saddle | WGGS10D140 | 9 | 112.84 | 103.84 | 0.36 | from 42.75 to 52; 9.43 m @ 1.95 g/t |
| Golden Saddle | WGGS10D152 | 83.03 | 113.02 | 29.9 | 1.96 | from 107 to 113.02; 6.02 m @ 8.31 g/t |
| Golden Saddle | WGGS10D155 | 145 | 233 | 88 | 0.4 | |
| Golden Saddle | WGGS10D121 | 173 | 209 | 36 | 2.11 | |
| Golden Saddle | WGGS10D122 | 215 | 269 | 54 | 2.84 | |
| Ryan | WGRA11D003 | 128 | 136 | 8 | 1.07 | |
| Golden Saddle | WGGS11D164 | 156.7 | 175.15 | 18.45 | 1.39 | from 164.15 to 167.15; 3 m @ 5.0 g/t |
| Golden Saddle | WGGS11D166 | 184 | 190 | 6 | 1.41 | |
| Arc | WGAR11D007 | 70 | 94 | 24 | 0.58 | from 80 to 81; 1 m @ 4.9 g/t |
| Arc | WGAR11D008 | 121.7 | 137.9 | 16.2 | 1.08 | from 121.7 to 126.7; 5 m @ 1.7 g/t |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arc | WGAR11D011 | 63.2 | 81 | 17.8 | 0.61 | from 72 to 73; 1m @ 2.12 g/t |
| McKinnon | WGMK11D018 | 148 | 164.2 | 16.2 | 1.65 | from 150 to 159; 9 m @ 2.67 g/t |

# 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

## 11.1 Sampling Methods

### 11.1.1 Underworld (2008-2009)

Sampling of geologic materials (core, rock, and soil samples) completed by Underworld consisted of a standard industry “best practice” approach. All work was performed by experienced geologic technicians and contract geologists. Drill core and rock chip samples were assayed by ALS in Vancouver. Soil samples were assayed by Acme Laboratories in Vancouver. All samples were analyzed for gold, and a suite of thirty-five elements. Most gold analyses were conducted by fire assay. Samples which contained coarser grained visible gold were assayed by metallic screen, in addition to ICP. The QA/QC process was designed to monitor the sample collection and preparation procedures, as well as the precision and accuracy of the analysis.

Drill core sampling was carried out by Underworld geologists. Drill core was transported daily by helicopter to the logging facility. Core was inspected for quality and accuracy of core recovery. Run blocks were then converted from feet to meters if it was not already done so, and meter marks were placed on the core. Boxes were then labelled with metal tags indicating the hole number, box number, and from/to meterage for storage. Recovery and RQD was recorded and entered into the geotechnical section of the database. Other geotechnical parameters such as joint conditions, joint spacing, and rock hardness were entered into the logging database as well. Drill core was then logged by a geologist, noting lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralogy of the core, recording all of the data directly into laptop computers with the White Project database template.

During core logging, sampling intervals were determined by the geologist and marked directly in the box. Sample intervals averaged 1.5 m long, but were adjusted to avoid crossing geologic contacts, or to target strongly mineralized intervals. Strongly mineralized intervals less than 1.5 m long but greater than 0.5 m long were broken out into individual samples. Assay types for each sample were selected by the geologist.

Following sampling, core was photographed with hole name, box number, and from/to metreage indicated clearly in the photograph. Core was cut in half by Underworld employees directly supervised by geologists. Once the interval had been cut, half of the core was placed into a sample bag labelled with the corresponding sample number. Half of the core was returned to the core box and stored on site.

Bulk density measurements were collected from some of the holes drilled in 2009 only. Lithologically representative sections in addition to mineralized zones of drill core were selected from each rock type for density measurements. A total of 231 samples were measured on site in 2009. A rock hammer or rock saw was used to break/cut an appropriate sized sample for measurement. Length of sample ranged from one to six centimetres, with the entire circumference of drill core intact. Once a small sample was selected it was dried and weighed on a dual beam mechanical balance for the dry weight measurement. The sample was then transferred to a triple beam mechanical balance where the pan was submerged in a bucket of water for the wet weight. The specific gravity calculation was performed in the Company's White Project database form.

### 11.1.2 Kinross (2010-2011)

ALS Chemex was the primary facility used by Kinross Gold Corporation for all core and rock sample assays. This laboratory is fully accredited to ISO 17025 standards for specific procedures, as well as ISO 9001:2000 standards. Check assays and soil sample assays were performed by Acme Laboratories (Vancouver, B.C.), which is also a fully accredited ISO 9001:2000 standard. ALS Chemex and Acme Laboratories follow their standard, certified protocol for all the Company samples.

Sample submittal forms provided by the laboratory were filled out by the project geologist. Hard copies of this form were submitted with the samples, as well as a digital copy, sent the day the samples left camp. A sample shipment log was kept on site, including sample number, sample type, batch number, shipment date and total number of samples.

## 11.2 Sample Analyses and Security

### 11.2.1 Underworld (2008-2009)

**2008**

Sample preparation and analytical methods utilized by the assay laboratory were of a standard acceptable to the industry. Alaska Assay Laboratories (Fairbanks, Alaska) was the primary facility used by the Company for all drill core and rock samples. Check assays on drill core and rock samples and all soil sample assays were performed by Acme Laboratories (Vancouver, British Columbia). Alaska Assay Laboratories and Acme Laboratories follow their standard, certified protocol for all Company samples.

**2009**

All rock chip and drill core samples submitted during the 2009 season were analysed by ALS Chemex, which is fully accredited to ISO 17025 standards for specific procedures, as well as ISO 9001:2000 standards.

Rock chip and drill core samples were dried at 60 ° Celsius and sieved to 70 % -ten mesh ASTM (-2 mm). Rocks and drill core were split and pulverised to 85 % -200 mesh ASTM (-75 µm). Splits of 50 g were weighed into fire assay crucibles.

Samples underwent 35 element ICP-AES (code ME-ICP41) through aqua regia digestion and either fire assay or metallic screen assay for gold.

Soil samples and drill core check samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. Soils samples were analysed with ICP-MS (code ICP-1DX), and drill core check samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay.

Sample preparation of soil samples included drying at 60° Celsius followed by sieving -80 mesh ASTM (-180 micro).

Drill core was crushed and pulverised to 85 % passing200 mesh ASTM (-75 µm). Splits of 30 g (client may select 50 g option) were weighed into fire assay crucibles.

### 11.2.2 Kinross (2010-2011)

**2010-2011**

All rock and core samples submitted during the 2010 and 2011 field seasons were analyzed using ICP (35 element) and either fire assay or metallic screen assay for Au. Detection limits are listed in Table 15. For samples analyzed with ICP (ME-ICP41) and Au gravimetric analysis (Au-GRA22) the following sample preparation was followed. Samples were dried at 60° C, crushed to 70% passing -2 mm. A 250 gr split was pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns.

Soil samples and drill core check samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. Soils samples were analyzed with ICP, and core check samples were analyzed for Au by ICP and fire assay

## 11.3 QA/QC Protocols

### 11.3.1 Underworld

In 2008 and 2009 part of the quality assurance and quality control program for the Underworld involved inserting standard samples and blank samples purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories. For drill core sampling, alternating standard samples and blanks were inserted in every ten samples. Rock chip sampling had standard and blank samples inserted every 20 samples.

In 2008, batch assay results were visually reviewed by the project geologist and qualified person to determine whether a batch was to be re-assayed. Only one batch was determined to be re-assayed in 2008, based on the Underworld's criteria of acceptable margin of error within a ±15 % envelope. A review of the assay results in 2009 indicated that there were more batches that fell outside of those criteria. Based on those findings the GS-2C standard was not used in 2009. A majority of the failed batches are from the CDN-GS-2C standard. This standard on average returned approximately 6% higher values than expected. Spot checking of other standards from the same batches indicates that they return acceptable values.

Overall, in 2008, the batches processed by Alaska Assay labs indicated large scatter of values, with periodic increase or decrease above two standard deviations. This resulted in changing to ALS Chemex lab for the 2009 campaign

In 2009, two batches were re-assayed as a result of standard failures based on the ±15 % envelope. Although, as in the 2008 campaign, these criteria should have resulted in a few more batches to be sent for re-assaying, the results indicated very good quality of the assays.

ALS Chemex re-assayed the coarse rejects of approximately 200 drill core samples to check for accuracy. The pulps of approximately 10 % of all drill core samples collected in 2009 were re-submitted to a second laboratory, Acme Laboratories, for umpire check analyses. Sample selection was random or a combination of random selection and specific samples above a certain threshold.

### 11.3.2 Kinross

The Kinross QA/QC protocols incorporated a sample-prep blank as the first sample in each batch submitted to the laboratory. An analytical batch comprised 35-36 samples and incorporated a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation, a reagent blank to measure background and aliquots of Certified Reference Materials from Rocklabs.

Standard, referenced material were inserted into the sample sequence to monitor for accuracy. The assay values returned for these pulps were then compared to their stated values. The acceptable margin of error was ± 15 % of the accepted value. Any batch that exceeded the error margin, the batch was re-assayed completely. Throughout the 2010 season, two batches were re-assayed as a result of referenced material assay values and three batches failed in 2011.

## 11.4 Density Determinations

Bulk density measurements were initiated near the end of the 2010 field season by Kinross. Small, lithologically-representative samples and intervals from mineralized zones of drill core were selected from each rock type for bulk density measurements. A total of 479 samples were measured on site in 2010. Samples were collected from the 2009 Underworld drilling and the 201 Kinross drilling program.

A rock hammer or rock saw was used to break/cut an appropriate sized sample for measurement. The length of samples ranged from 4 cm to approximately 10 cm, with most samples already halved and a few samples of intact (whole) core. Once a small sample was selected it was placed into a rock oven powered by a heat lamp and left to dry for up to 24 hours. After drying, the sample was weighed on electronic scale for the dry weight measurement and photographed. The percentage of sulphides for each sample was noted. The sample was then coated in wax using a wire basket to hold the core and slowly dipping it in liquefied wax. Wax coating was used to ensure that water would not enter the pore spaces of the rock during the suspended water weight measurement. A second electronic scale was used to measure the suspended water weight by hanging the basket, with waxed sample, into a bucket of water. The second scale was tared for the weight of the basket and metal hanger, which suspended the basket/sample into the bucket of water.

## 11.5 ACS Comments

ACS is of the opinion that the sample preparation, analytical procedures and sample security was excellent and adequate for inclusion in resource estimation.

# 12 DATA VERIFICATION

Dr. Arseneau of ACS carried out a visit to the White Gold Project on August 2 to 4, 2017. During the site visit, the surface geology was examined. The mineralization was observed in drill core and several drill locations were verified with hand-held GPS. Selected samples were collected from the Kinross drill core and geological logging and sample-lengths were verified by examining drill core (Table 12.1).

**Table 12.1 Check samples collected by ACS during site visit**

| Check Sample | Hole | From | To | Original Au (g/t) | Check Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C048193 | WGGS10D0122 | 219 | 221 | 0.71 | 1.3 |
| Co48194 | WGGS10D0122 | 229 | 231 | 0.55 | 0.44 |
| C048195 | WD-096 | 228.5 | 229.1 | 6.99 | 1.67 |
| C048196 | WGGS10D0152 | 109 | 110 | 0.2 | 0.02 |
| C048197 | WGGS10D0136 | 286.5 | 288 | 2.74 | 6.64 |
| C048198 | WGAR11D0017 | 196 | 198 | 1.55 | 0.01 |

While the samples collected by ACS don't match exactly the Kinross assay results, the sampling does indicate the presence of gold at levels similar to that had been reported for the deposit by previous operators. The samples collected by ACS were not true duplicates but selected grabs from the sample intervals to test for the presence of gold only. The difference between the Kinross and ACS sample results is indicative of the nugget effect and the irregular gold distribution within the sample intervals which is normal for most gold deposits.

### 12.1.1 Database Verifications

A routine verification of the assay database was carried out by checking the digital database against original assay certificates. All assays in the Underworld database were verified against Chemex and Alaska Labs electronic laboratory files and Kinross assays were verified against PDFs of assay certificates. All discrepancies noted by SRK were addressed and corrected.

### 12.1.2 Verification of Analytical Quality Control Data

ACS reviewed the QA/QC results for both the Underworld and Kinross drilling and found that the QA/QC procedures and data was in keeping with industry standards for this style of mineralization.

In summary, ACS is of the opinion that the drill hole database is adequate for the inclusion in a resource estimation.

# 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

## 13.1 Metallurgical Testwork

This section provides a summary of a metallurgical study extracted from a report by Inspectorate America Corp prepared for JDS Energy and Mining. First-round amenability testing was completed on assay reject samples from the White Gold Project in January of 2010.

Five samples were submitted for initial testing, four from the Golden Saddle deposit and one sample from the Arc deposit (Table 13.1).

**Table 13.1: Head grade of samples submitted for initial metallurgical testing**

| Sample ID | Assays, or *targets* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S* range, % | Au, g/t | Ag, g/t | As, % | Hg, ppb |
| SZ Oxide | <0.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 0.001 | <5 |
| SZ Sulfide | >0.5 | 10.3 | 13.5 | <0.001 | 1196 |
| SZ Mixed | ~0.5 | 4.5 | 8.8 | <0.001 | 1094 |
| SZ LG1 | n.a. | 1.9 | <0.5 | 0.001 | 671 |
| AZ Mix | n.a. | 2.3 | <0.5 | 0.383 | <5 |

Key findings were that mild preg-robbers might be present in Golden Saddle (SZ) materials, whilst the presence of arsenic and carbon in the Arc (AZ) blend led to refractory behaviour. A gravity scalping stage on SZ material could produce doré feed from high-grade samples mainly, as twenty percent of the gold may generally be recovered in less than 0.1 percent of the mass.

Leach recoveries of SZ samples tended to improve with finer grinding and additions of activated carbon (Table 13.2). Average extractions of 94 percent gold were achieved in 48h CIL tests at 200-mesh in one gram per liter NaCN (Table 13.3). Reagent consumptions were on the order of one kilogram per tonne NaCN and one kilogram per tonne lime, and overall residue grades of 0.1 gram per tonne gold should be targeted (Table 13.4).

**Table 13.2 Baseline seventy-two-hour cyanide leach results**

| | Gold Grades, g/t | | | Leach Results, kg/t | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample ID | Head | Residue | ID | % Rec. | NaCN | Lime |
| SZ Oxide | 4.52 | 0.23 | C1 | 94.9 | 1.78 | 0.3 |
| SZ Sulfide | 7.93 | 0.87 | C2 | 89 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| SZ Mixed | 4.72 | 0.42 | C3 | 91.1 | 1.55 | 0.2 |
| SZ Low Grade | 1.77 | 0.27 | C4 | 84.8 | 1.31 | 0.2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Average SZ*** | ***4.74*** | ***0.45*** | ***-4*** | ***90*** | ***1.54*** | ***0.2*** |
| AZ Mixed | 2.18 | 1.57 | C5 | 28.1 | 1.59 | 0.4 |

**Table 13.3 Gold extraction of Golden Saddle material**

| Parametric Ranges | Grind P80, µm | | NaCN Level, g/L | | CIL Retention | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **100** | **55** | **0.5** | **1.5** | **48-h** | **72-h** |
| SZ Oxide | 94.5 | 96.2 | 80.6 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 97.9 |
| SZ Sulfide | 88.3 | 92.6 | 82.1 | 89.2 | 89.9 | 91.7 |
| SZ Mixed | 89.1 | 91.7 | 78.2 | 91.9 | 93.5 | 93.4 |
| SZ Low Grade | 92.9 | 94.7 | 87.8 | 96.9 | 95.8 | 97.3 |
| ***Average*** | ***91.2*** | ***93.8*** | ***82.2*** | ***92.5*** | ***94.1*** | ***95.1*** |

**Table 13.4 NaCl consumption (Kg/t)**

| Parametric Ranges | Grind P80, µm | | NaCN Level, g/L | | CIL Retention | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **100** | **55** | **0.5** | **1.5** | **48-h** | **72-h** |
| SZ Oxide | 1.20 | 1.08 | 0.73 | 1.34 | 1.18 | 1.95 |
| SZ Sulfide | 1.02 | 1.16 | 0.68 | 1.22 | 1.07 | 1.68 |
| SZ Mixed | 1.28 | 1.27 | 0.60 | 1.66 | 1.12 | 1.72 |
| SZ Low Grade | 1.01 | 1.04 | 0.66 | 1.23 | 1.02 | 1.70 |
| ***Average*** | ***1.13*** | ***1.14*** | ***0.67*** | ***1.36*** | ***1.10*** | ***1.76*** |

Recovery of coarse free gold by gravity often allows immediate recovery of feed for doré metal production, whilst lessening the circulating load in the grinding. A series of base line tests were conducted on all SZ and AZ samples to assess the introduction of such a step (Table 13.5).

**Table 13.5 Three-pass gravity concentration test results**

| | Gravity Product Grades, g/t Au | | | | Product Recovery, % | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sample ID** | **Head** | **Pan 1** | **Conc.** | **Tails** | **Pan Au** | **Total Au** | **∑ mass** |
| SZ Oxide | 5.4 | 1071 | 40.9 | 1.9 | 24.3 | 68.9 | 9.2 |
| SZ Sulfide | 8.8 | 1158 | 61.3 | 2.8 | 17.7 | 71.5 | 10.3 |
| SZ Mixed | 4.8 | 9.76 | 34.8 | 1.8 | 18.8 | 66.4 | 9.1 |
| SZ Low Grade | 1.9 | 327 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 14.8 | 63.8 | 8.2 |
| ***Average SZ*** | ***5.2*** | ***883*** | ***37.9*** | ***1.8*** | ***14*** | ***67.7*** | ***9.2*** |
| AZ Mixed | 2.5 | 204 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 10.9 | 32.6 | 10.1 |

Gravity tests were conducted in a laboratory centrifugal concentrator at a primary grind P80 of 150-mesh to simulate a likely cyclone underflow stream. Production scale centrifuges may produce cleaner mass pulls less than 0.1 percent and higher pan grades at comparable free gold recovery levels. It is concluded that all test samples respond well to gravity pre-concentration, especially higher-grade SZ materials.

Flotation offered the main processing option for the AZ blend, with at least 85 percent floatable gold producing tailing grades below 0.5 grams per tonne (Table 13.6). Three Bond ball-mill index determinations on SZ and AZ samples ranged from 13 to 15 kilo-Watt hour per tonne (that is low to medium hardness).

**Table 13.6 Arc deposit flotation test results**

| Product ID | P80 | Product Grade, % or g/t | | | Product Recoveries, % | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m | Au, g/t | Ag, g/t | S, % | Mass | Au | Ag | S |
| F1 Ro. Conc. | 97 | 7.46 | 2.6 | 4.95 | 27.9 | 85.5 | 80.2 | 94.1 |
| F2 Ro. Conc. | 74 | 7.21 | 2.7 | 5.27 | 27.6 | 85.4 | 85.4 | 93.5 |
| F3 Ro. Conc. | 98 | 9.18 | 5.7 | 6.51 | 19.9 | 77.8 | 85.0 | 91.5 |
| 1st Cl. Conc. | n.a. | 17.5 | 10.9 | 15.5 | 7.1 | 52.9 | 58.0 | 77.7 |
| 2nd Cl. Conce. | n.a. | 19.6 | 12.4 | 20.1 | 4.6 | 38.1 | 42.3 | 65.6 |
| *Avg. AZ Head* | *1.17*C* | *2.37* | *1.05* | *1.48* | *100* | *100.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* |
| ***Average AZ Tails*** | ***0.41*C*** | ***0.54*** | ***<0.5*** | ***0.14*** | ***74.9*** | ***17.1*** | ***18.2*** | ***7.0*** |

# 14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are no current mineral resource estimates for the White Gold Project. A mineral resource estimate was prepared for the White Gold Project by SRK in 2010 for Underworld. This estimate is no longer current and should not be relies upon. White Gold Corp. has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and White Gold Corp. is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources. The historical mineral resource is described in Section 6.8 of this report.

# 15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

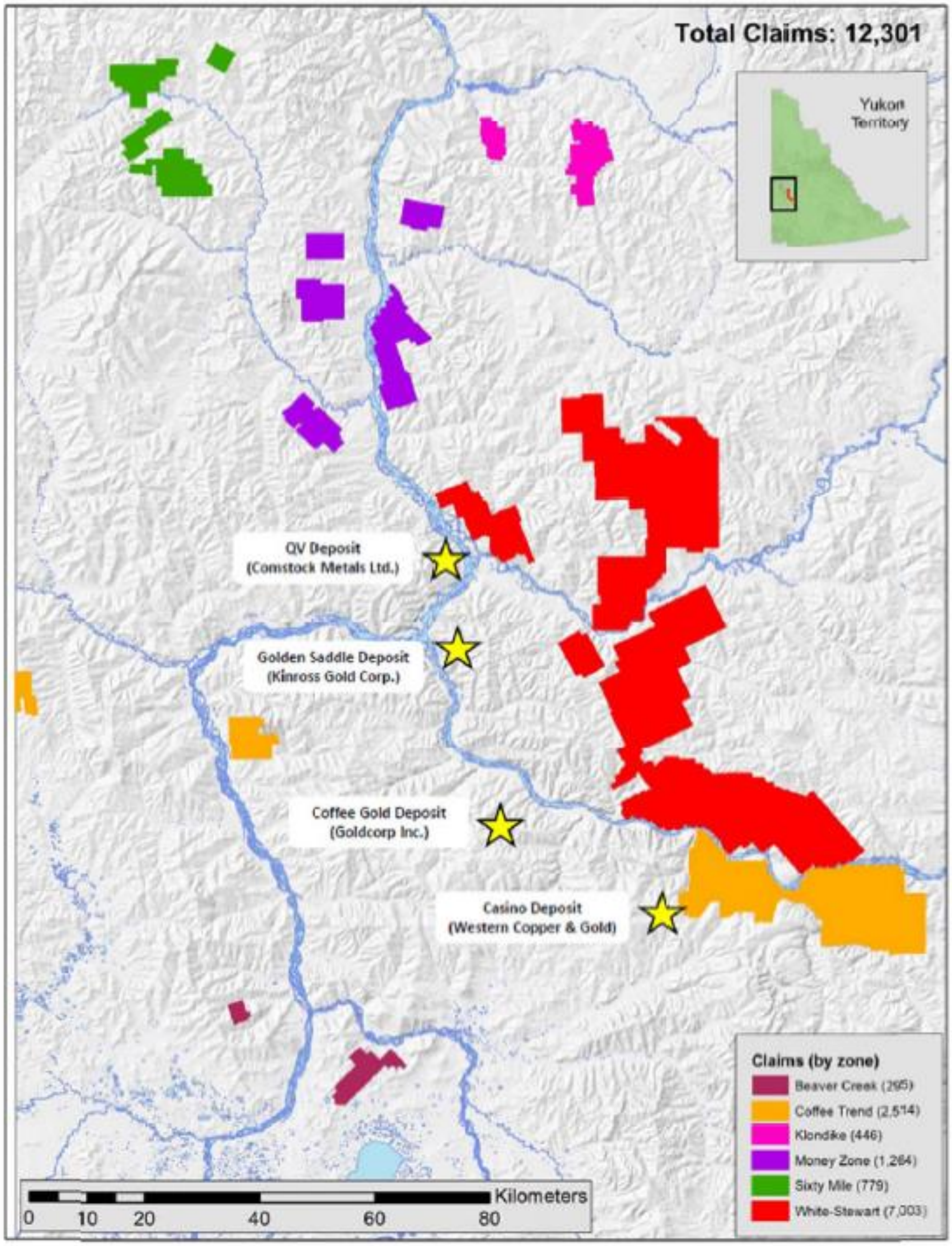
The White Gold Project is situated about 30 km north of Goldcorp's Coffee Project. The Coffee Project a structurally hosted hydrothermal gold deposit. The deposit is a high-grade, open pit, heap leach mining project. The Coffee Project currently has total indicated gold mineral resources of 3.0 million ounces (63.7Mt at 1.45g/t) inclusive of total probable gold mineral reserves of 2.2 million ounces (46.4Mt at 1.45g/t), and total inferred gold mineral resources of 2.2 million ounces (52.4Mt at 1.31g/t) (Goldcorp News release May 16, 2016).

White Gold's qualified person has been unable to verify the information regarding the Coffee Project and the information about the Coffee Project is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the White Gold Project that is the subject of the technical report.

# 16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

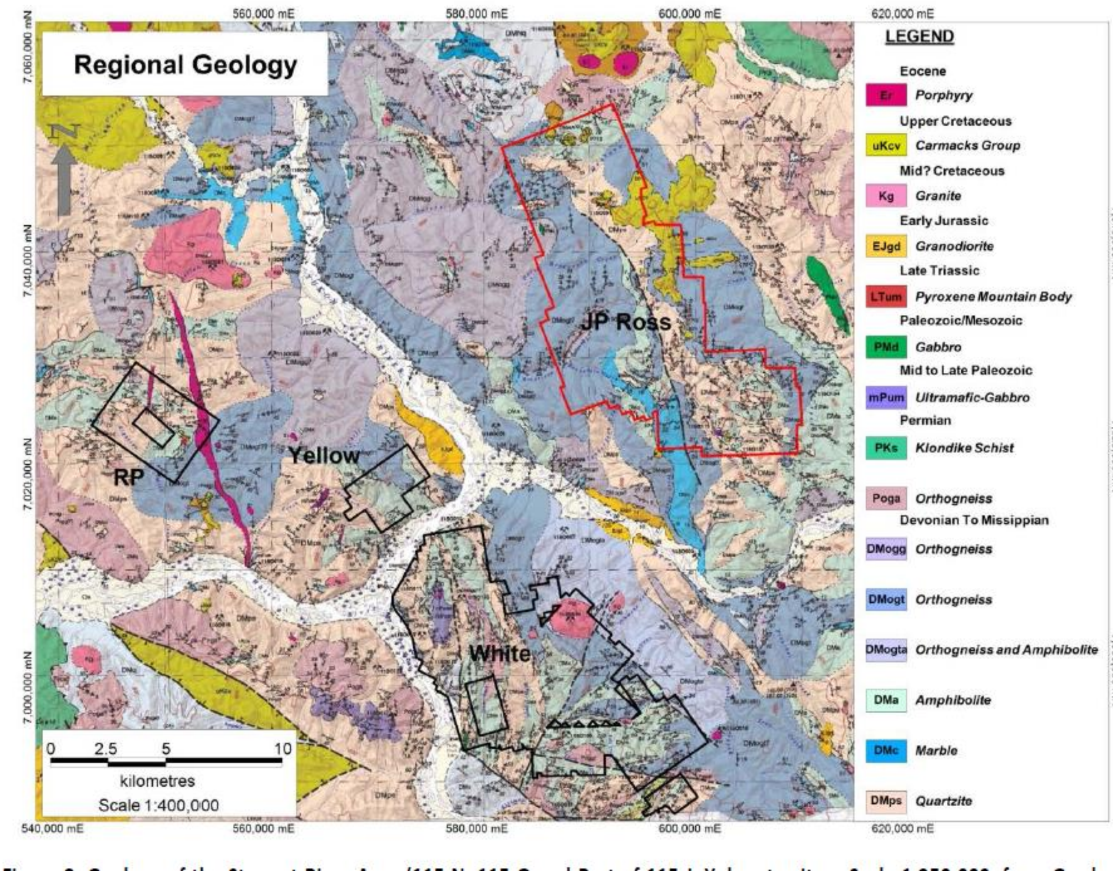
In addition to the White Gold Project, White Gold Corp. owns an option to purchase 21 properties comprising approximately 12,301 quartz claims located in the White Gold District from Shawn Ryan and Wildwood Exploration Inc. The Claims cover approximately 249,000 hectares and are grouped in six project areas covering various prospective geological terrain in the White Gold District (Figure 16.1).

Also, as part of their agreement with Kinross to purchase the White Gold Project, the Company acquired the JP Ross, Yellow, and RP properties, all located in the White Gold area ( Figure 16.2).




Source: White Gold New Release (2016)

**Figure 16.1 Properties acquired from Shawn Ryan**




Source: Kinross (2012)

**Figure 16.2 Additional properties acquired from Kinross**

# 17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

## 17.1 Conclusions

Gold mineralization at the White Gold Project is associated with quartz veins emplaced along brittle structures. The mineralization is believed to be related to Cretaceous intrusive activity. It most closely resembles a form of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization.

The Project hosts several gold occurrences, the Golden Saddle and Arc being the most explored to date. A total of 252 drill holes have been drilled by Underworld and Kinross testing eleven separate mineralized areas.

The drilling has resulted in an historical mineral resource being estimated for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits in 2010. The historical mineral resources are summarized in Table 17.1.

**Table 17.1 Results of historical mineral resource estimates**

| Area | Type | Classification | Tonnes (000's) | Gold (g/t) | Contained Gold (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Saddle | Open Pit | Indicated | 9,665 | 3.19 | 990,840 |
| | | Inferred | 4,104 | 2.33 | 307,820 |
| | Underground | Indicated | 132 | 3.23 | 13,730 |
| | | Inferred | 918 | 3.38 | 99,590 |
| Arc | Open Pit | Inferred | 4,369 | 1.21 | 170,470 |

*Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t for open pit and 2.0 g/t for underground. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All numbers have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates

The mineral resources are historical as defined in NI43-101 and no qualified person has done the work necessary to classify the historical mineral resources as current mineral resources as defined under NI3-101. In order to convert the historical mineral resources to current mineral resource, a new mineral resource will have to be prepared to include all the Kinross drilling carried out in 2010 and 2011. White Gold is not treating the historical mineral resource as current and the historical resource estimates should not be relied upon.

ACS recommends that White Gold continues to explore the property.

# 18 RECOMMENDATIONS

ACS recommends that White Gold carry out a drill program with the goal of expanding the known gold deposits. Specifically, ACS recommends that additional drilling be carried out on the Golden Saddle and Arc deposit so that the historical mineral resource can be updated and converted to a current NI43-101 mineral resource.

Approximately 10,500m of drilling is proposed on the Golden Saddle and Arc areas. The purpose of the drilling is to infill and expand the footprint of the mineralization defined in diamond drilling by Underworld Resources and Kinross Gold from 2008 to 2012. The proposed drilling could be conducted using a combination of helicopter-portable diamond and track mounted reverse circulation (RC) equipment. The RC rig would focus on near surface targets (<200m depth) and the diamond rig would focus on targets (>200m depth); with proposed holes, up to 400m depth.

The Golden Saddle drilling will focus on infilling the historic resource area and step out drilling along strike to the NE and SW. Specific targets include areas with >50m spacing between historic intercepts on the zone, with holes extending up to 400m depth. The main purpose of the drilling will be to improve the continuity between known areas of high grade mineralization (>5 g/t Au) and along subparallel footwall zones of mineralization intercepted by the historic drilling.

Drilling on the Arc deposit will focus on infilling the wide-spaced historical drilling, typically >100m between drill intercepts, to improve the continuity of the mineralized zone. Additionally, the drill program will test the continuity of subparallel zone of mineralization below the main Arc Zone that were identified in the past drill programs. Historic drill intercepts into the lower Arc target, including WD-084: 4.5m of 10.78 g/t Au from 169m depth and WGGS11D0164: 2m of 14.2 g/t Au from 263m depth, demonstrate the potential for high grade mineralization within a lower grade envelope within the target. Planned drilling on the Arc covers approximately 850m of strike length and is designed to infill the historic drilling.

In addition to the proposed drilling for the Golden Saddle and Arc deposit, ACS recommends that White Gold consider investigating other targets on the property such as Ulli's Ridge, Ryan's showing and McKinnon. Drilling at Ulli's would follow up on trench WGUR12TR01 (20m of 1.38 g/t Au). Drilling at Ryan Showing would follow up on drill hole WGRS11D003 (6.56m of 6.34 g/t Au from 159.44m depth). Drilling at the McKinnon would follow up on drill hole WGMK11D018 (9m of 2.67 g/t Au from 150m depth).

Specific targets also exist for geologic mapping and IP-Resistivity surveys at the Golden Saddle, Arc, Ulli's, Ryan's Showing, and McKinnon targets. Airborne DIGHEM surveys should be flown over the entire property to help highlight structural controls and should be modelled in 3D in conjunction with the 2D IP-Resistivity data and geologic mapping data to provide a geophysical fingerprint of the mineralization at the Golden Saddle and Arc that could be utilized for the identification of additional targets on the property. Grid soil sampling should be expanded to cover under-sampled portions of the property such as the Scotch Gulch area, immediately north of Thistle Creek, which has not been grid sampled despite having the some of the strongest stream sediment sampling results on the property (up to 1780.3 ppb Au).

The estimated budget for recommended work is outlined in Table 18.1.

**Table 18.1: Estimated Cost of Proposed Program**

| Area | Amount | Unit Cost (CDN$) | Total (CDN$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| DDH Drilling (metres) | 3,700 | $300 | $1,110,000 |
| RC Drilling (metres) | 6,800 | $150 | $1,190,000 |
| Resource Study | 1 | $50,000 | $50,000 |
| Soil samples | 7,500 | $49.50 | $371,250 |
| IP survey (days) | 25 | $4,235 | $105,500 |
| Digem Survey (line km) | 1070 | $115 | $160,500 |
| Mapping (days) | 15 | $2,000 | $30,000 |
| Total Recommendations | | | $3,017,250 |
| Contingency @10% | | | $301,725 |
| **TOTAL** | | | **$3,318,975** |

Note: Unit costs include camp costs, support staff, fuel costs, mobilization/demobilization costs, and required fixed wing & helicopter support.

# 19 SIGNATURE PAGE

This technical report was written by Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo. The effective date of this technical report is September 15, 2017.

Original "signed and sealed"

Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo.

# 20 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

## I, Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of ARSENEAU Consulting Services Inc. ("ACS"), a corporation with a business address of Suite 900, 999 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I am the author of the technical report entitled "Independent Technical Report for the White Gold Project, Dawson Range, Yukon, Canada" dated September 15, 2017 with an effective date of September 15, 2017 (the "Technical Report") prepared for White Gold Corp.
3. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with a B.Sc. (Geology) degree obtained in 1979, the University of Western Ontario with an M.Sc. (Geology) degree obtained in 1984 and the Colorado School of Mines with a Ph.D. (Geology) obtained in 1995.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1995. I have worked in exploration in North and South America and have extensive experience with gold mineralization similar to that found on the White Gold Project.
5. I am Professional Geoscientist registered as a member, in good standing, with the Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists of British Columbia (no. 23474).
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43–101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I am a "qualified person" within the meaning of NI 43-101.
7. My most recent personal inspection of the Project occurred from August 2 to August 4, 2017.
8. I am responsible for all the sections of the Technical Report and accept professional responsibility for all sections of the Technical Report.
9. I am independent of White Gold Corp. as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have had prior involvement with the White Gold Project. I was the peer reviewer of a technical report prepared for the project in 2010.
11. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 15th day of September 2017 in Vancouver, British Columbia.

*[Original "signed and sealed"]*
Dr. Gilles Arseneau, P. Geo.

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