

**ASSESSMENT REPORT ON HELI-GT, 3 AXIS MAGNETIC GRADIENT SURVEY
CRYSTAL LAKE AND VICTORIA RIVER BLOCKS,
CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND**

MAP-STAKED LICENSES

**024281M, 024307M, 024308M, 024315M, 024318M, 024344M, 025150M (Crystal Lake)
AND 024333M, 024339M (VICTORIA RIVER)**

NTS SHEET 12A/04, 12A09, 12A/16, 2D/12 and 2D/13

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Expenditures

Regional Project	Required	Actual	Excess
Crystal Lake Block	\$145,400.00	\$147,361.01	\$1,961.01
Victoria River Block	\$27,000.00	\$47,575.49	\$20,575.49

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Crystal Lake and Victoria River properties are 100% owned by Antler Gold Inc. (“Antler Gold”). They were acquired in 2017 through an option arrangement with Altius Minerals Corp. Both properties lie within central Newfoundland (Figure 1) and were staked because of their location and geological similarity to rocks hosting Marathon Gold Corporation’s (“Marathon”) Valentine Lake gold deposits. The properties cover portions of the northeastern and southwestern extensions of the structural corridor that hosts gold at Valentine Lake. Crystal Lake and Victoria River lie within the Dunnage Tectonostratigraphic Zone and are underlain by Cambro-Ordovician volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Victoria Lake Supergroup. The Crystal Lake property is also underlain by Silurian conglomerate and sandstone of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate.

In June 2017, Scott Hogg and Associates were contracted to fly a Heli-GT, 3 Axis Magnetic Gradient Survey over both the Crystal Lake and Victoria River Property.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Crystal Lake property is located in central Newfoundland, approximately 40 km southwest of the community of Grand Falls-Windsor. The project area encompasses portions of National Topographic System (“NTS”) map areas 12A/09 (Noel Paul’s Brook), 12A/16 (Badger), 2D/12 (Miguel’s Hill) and 2D/13 (Grand Falls). The property encompasses 18,175 hectares collectively in 7 contiguous licences (Figure 2). The Victoria River property comprises 3,375 hectares in 2 contiguous mineral exploration licences and lies within NTS map area 12A/04 (King George IV Lake). Licence details and assessment requirements are summarized in Table 1.

The Crystal Lake property is accessed via a network of seasonal gravel resource roads which originate at Grand Falls-Windsor approximately 40 km to the northeast. The main access road, locally referred to as the “Chipper Road” or “Sandy Lake Road”, is well maintained and bisects the property. Travel on most of the older roads is mainly restricted to all-terrain vehicles. The Victoria River property is bisected by the Burgeo Highway (Route 480).

Central Newfoundland has a relatively long mining and forestry history, including the Duck Pond base metal mine which closed in 2015. Grand Falls-Windsor, with a population of 13,725 (2011 Census), is the major service center located approximately 135 km by road to the northeast. Gander International Airport is approximately 100 km east of Grand Falls-Windsor.

The mineral exploration season generally runs from May until late November (freeze-up). Diamond drilling, lake sediment sampling and geophysical surveys continue through the winter months. The former Duck Pond mine operated year-round.

The area is locally heavily forested (dominated by balsam fir and black spruce) with numerous intervening bogs, ponds and lakes. Logging operations over the past 100 years have resulted in vast areas of immature growth. Topography is moderate, with elevations ranging from about 180m to 400m. Extensive glacial till results in a paucity of bedrock exposure except along the generally linear, northeast-trending ridges.

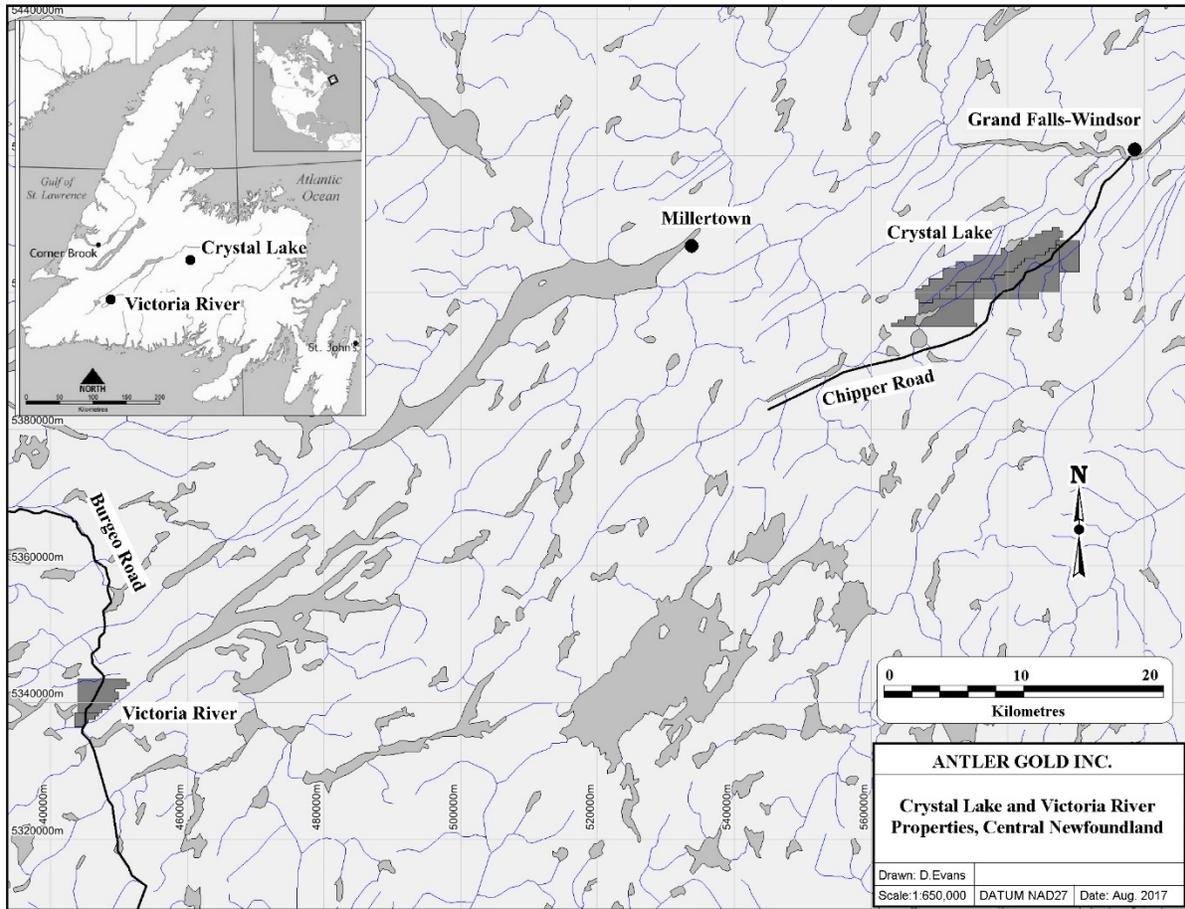


Figure 1. Crystal Lake and Victoria River properties, central Newfoundland.

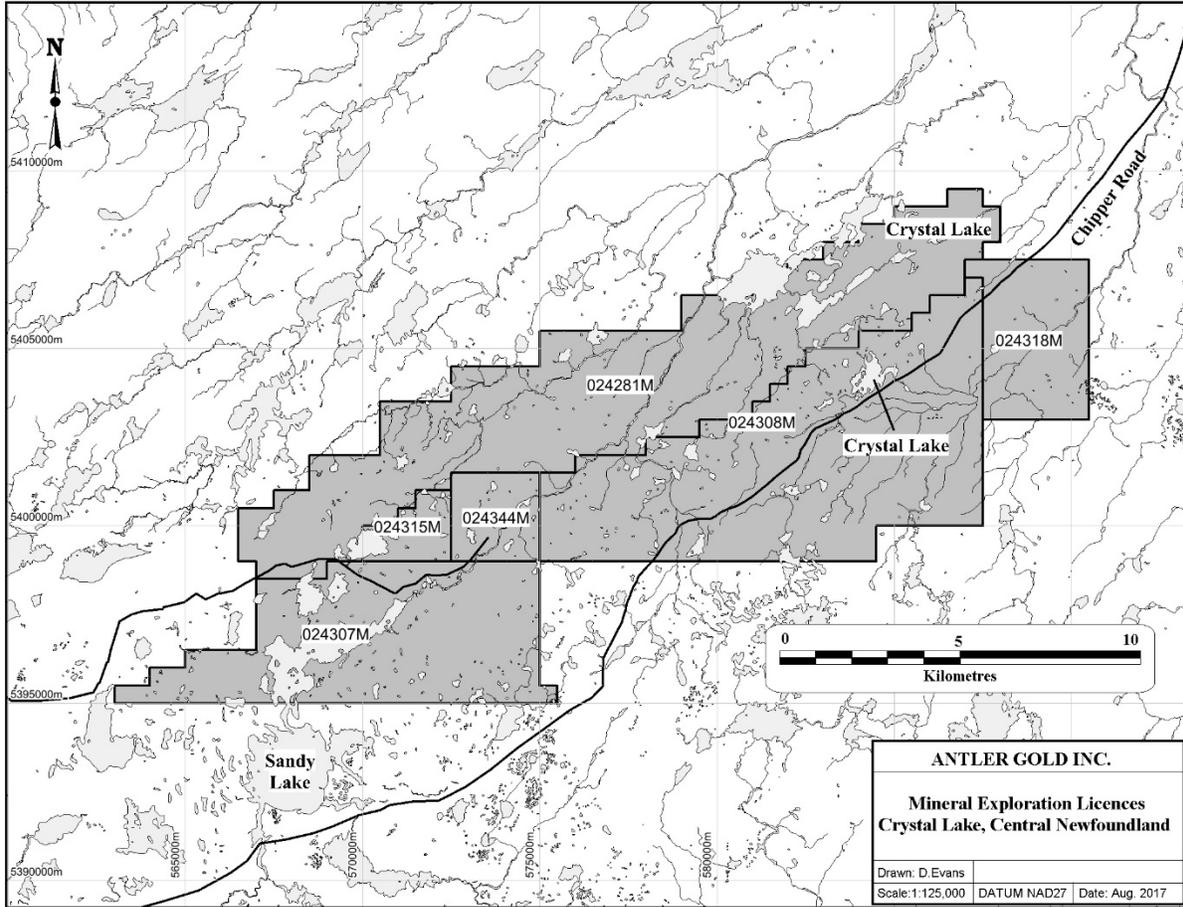


Figure 2. Mineral exploration licences, Crystal Lake Property.

Licence	Claims	NTS	Work Due	Expenditures
024308M	232	02D12 02D13	2018/01/15	\$46,400.00
024315M	15	12A16 12A09	2018/01/15	\$3,000.00
024307M	143	02D12 12A09	2018/01/15	\$28,600.00
024344M	25	02D12 02D13 12A16 12A09	2018/01/15	\$5,000.00
024281M	256	02D13 12A16 12A09	2017/12/25	\$51,200.00
024318M	55	02D13	2018/01/15	\$11,000.00
025150M	1	12A16	2018/06/09	\$200.00
7	727			\$145,400.00

Table 1. Mineral licence assessment requirements, Crystal Lake Property.

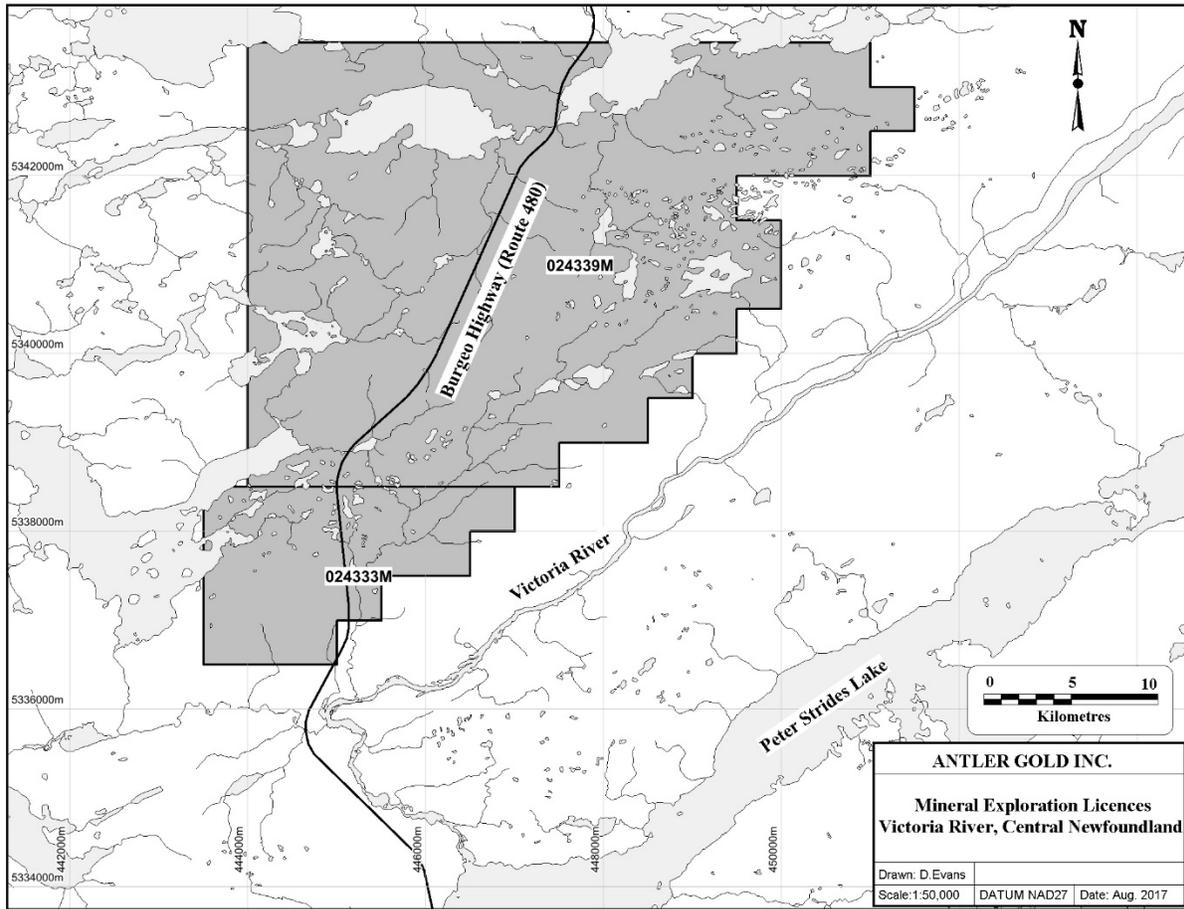


Figure 3. Mineral exploration licences, Victoria River Property.

Licence	Claims	NTS	Work Due	Expenditures
024339M	115	12A04	2018/01/15	\$23,000.00
024333M	20	12A04	2018/01/15	\$4,000.00
2	135			\$27,000.00

Table 2. Mineral licence assessment requirements, Victoria River Property.

3.0 HISTORY

Central Newfoundland has a long mineral exploration history dating back to the discovery of the Buchans base metal deposits in 1905. Much of the historic work focused on the volcanic belts searching for volcanogenic massive sulphides. In the 1980s, exploration focused on gold

mineralization. Work concentrated on major regional scale structures and resulted in the discovery of more than 200 showings, prospects and deposits throughout the Dunnage Zone (Evans, 1996; Evans, 2004). Since 1990 gold exploration efforts have been sporadic concentrating mainly on advancing known prospects and deposits.

3.1 GOVERNMENT SURVEYS

The Victoria River and Crystal Lake areas were covered by regional 1:50,000 scale geological mapping by the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy: 12A/04 (Kean, 1983); 12A/09, (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980); 12A/16 (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1982); 2D/13 (Kean and Mercer, 1981); 2D/12 (Coleman-Sadd and Russell, 1988); and surficial mapping and till surveys (Sparkes, 1985; Organ, 2014). The region was also included in a regional lake-sediment geochemical survey conducted by the Department of Mines and Energy (Davenport et. al., 1990) and regional metallogenic studies of gold mineralization (Evans, 1996) and volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization (Evans and Kean, 2002).

In 1985 the Geological Survey of Canada carried out a regional airborne geophysical survey covering much of the Victoria Lake region. Results of this survey were published as a series of 1:50,000 scale aeromagnetic total field and aeromagnetic vertical gradient maps (Geological Survey of Canada, 1985a, b, c, d, e, and f).

The Geological Survey of Canada carried out a regional study of the Victoria Lake Group to determine its tectonic and structural history as part of the Red Indian Line – Targeted Geoscience Initiative Project. Results of this work were published as a series of 1:50,000 geological maps which included: 12A/04 (van Staal et. al., 2005); 12A/09 (Rogers et. al., 2005b); 12A/16 (Rogers et. al., 2005a); 2D/13 (Rogers and van Staal, 2005).

3.2 INDUSTRY SURVEYS

The Crystal Lake area has seen a variety of mineral exploration activity mainly targeting base metal mineralization. The following is a brief review of exploration carried out in the Sandy Lake to Diversion Lake region.

Crystal Lake Block

Asarco 1950-1965:

Geological mapping and prospecting in the Sandy Lake area. Reported pyrite samples collected by wood cutters from the Caledonia Brook assayed \$4.50 in gold (3.8 g/t) (Higgins, 1950; Asarco, 1951). Detailed prospecting/geochemical survey covering 159 sq miles (Swanson, 1961). Five diamond-drill holes (902m) 1963-1965 (Asarco, 1965, 1968, Swanson, 1965), analyzed for Au, no significant values.

MacIntyre Porcupine Mines 1967:

Airborne EM survey, followed up 14 conductors (Moreau, 1967).

Noranda 1975:

Reconnaissance soils Caledonia Brook (Dimmell, 1975a). Gold not analyzed.

Noranda 1975:

Reconnaissance soils Sandy Brook, NW of Diversion Lake (Dimmell, 1975b). Gold not analyzed. Radem, CEM Shootback surveys (Norex, 1976)

Noranda 1975:

Geological mapping, ground geophysics, soil geochemistry, diamond drilling, Coronation Lake/Caledonia Brook area (Dimmell, 1975c). Area anomalous in Cu and Mo, Au not analyzed. 5 to 15% pyrite in altered sections of intrusive.

Amoco Canada 1977-1978:

Geophysical and soil sampling surveys and diamond drilling, some work in the Clipper Brook area (Kacira et. al., 1977; Donovan, 1978)

Noranda 1978:

Ground geophysics, Silver Brook area, SW of Diversion Lake. Moderate to strong narrow 600m long conductor. No significant gravity response (Reid, 1978a).

Noranda 1978:

Ground geophysics area SW of Crystal Lake. Moderate to strong narrow 600m long conductor. No significant gravity response (Reid, 1978b).

Noranda 1978:

Followed up Aerodoat anomalies 12, 23, 24 and 28. Ground geophysics and line cutting (Dimmell, 1978; Reid, 1978c).

Kennco Exploration 1981:

Reconnaissance mapping area north of Diversion Lake (Fenton, 1982).

Canadian Nickel Company 1983:

Ground geophysics, soil geochemistry Diversion Lake area (Perry, 1983).

Noranda 1987-1990:

Soil and till geochemistry surveys, prospecting and mapping in Leonard's Lake-Caladonia Brook area (Snow, 1988). Follow up to altered felsic boulder that assayed 0.7 oz./t Au. Float to 5 g/t Au (Rogers, 1988). Magnetic and VLF surveys. Line cutting and soil survey (no gold) (Tallman, 1990)

Selco 1983:

Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting Sandy Lake area (McKenzie, 1983).

BP-Selco 1985:

Magnetic and horizontal loop EM surveys Crystal Lake area. Identified shallow EM conductors with no magnetic response (Gubins, 1985).

BP Resources Canada 1988:

Re-logged Asarco drill core 101.8 m interval of sericite, silica, carbonate and pyrophyllite with 1%-3% pyrite, assays returned no significant values. 670 archived soils were analyzed for gold and Clipper Brook prospected with no significant results (McKenzie, 1988).

Fortune Bay Resources/Chardonnay Exploration 1989-1990:

Airborne magnetic and EM survey by Aerodat Ltd. (Dawson, 1989a). Lake sediment survey, Diversion/Crystal lake area (Dawson, 1989b). Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting of airborne conductors. Diversion/Crystal lake area. (Dawson, 1990a)

Epoch Capital 1989-1990:

Prospecting, mapping and soil geochemistry, Sandy Lake area (Paltset, 1989). No significant soil or prospecting results. Ground geophysical surveys (Chataway, 1990).

Chardonnay Exploration 1989-1990:

Cut grid and Max-Min EM survey. Geochemical soil survey, mapping and prospecting, area north of Sandy Lake (Dawson (1990c; 1990d; 1990e; 1990f, 1990g, 1990h).

Granges 1990-1991:

Soil geochemistry, geophysics, mapping and diamond drilling. Diversion/Crystal lake area. Graphitic argillites source of conductors. Geophysics and diamond drilling, Sandy Brook area (Morris, 1990a, 1990b 1991a, 1991b, 1991c).

Corona 1991:

Ground geophysical surveys, magnetic, VLF-EM and Max-Min (Dimmell et.al., 1991).

Tolisco 1991:

Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting and B-horizon soil sampling (French, 1991).

Phelps Dodge 1996-1997:

Diamond drilling, HLEM, magnetic and VLF surveys, prospecting Diversion Lake area (Jagodits, 1996; Butler, 1997).

Fort Knox Gold 1999:

Soil geochemistry, prospecting, stripping, trenching, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling, Twilight Zone, northeast of Crystal Lake (Lewis, 1999a; 1999b).

Brad Mercer 1999:

Prospecting, soil and till sampling, no anomalous Au values reported Coronation Lake area (Mercer, 2000).

Morgan Minerals and Allan Frew 2000:

Prospecting, soil sampling, not analyzed for Au (Frew, 2001)

Jeffrey Mark Ralph 2001:

Prospected and soiled area near Diversion Lake. Reported elevated Au-in-soil values (Ralph, 2001).

Victor A. French 2004:

Compilation and reconnaissance work, Twilight area (French, 2004)

Silver Spruce Resources 2007-2008:

Prospecting, trenching, heavy mineral concentrate sampling, basal till and diamond drilling (7 widely spaced holes totaling 830.1m) within an area extending from Noel Pauls Brook NE to Diversion Lake (Jacobs and Dimmell, 2008).

Victoria River Block

Much of the historic mineral exploration has focused on either the adjacent volcanic rocks of the Victoria Lake Supergroup or on structurally-controlled gold associated with the Cape Ray fault system. Exploration within the area covered by the Victoria River Block was mainly constrained to limited work carried out by prospectors. A brief summary of the regional work is presented below.

Asarco Prior to 1980:

Prospecting as part of regional exploration program on ANDCo Charter Land.

Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas 1980-1981:

Optioned south Tulks area from Asarco and carried out extensive exploration program including an airborne survey (Aerodat, 1980), mapping, geophysics soil geochemistry and diamond drilling (Lassila, 1980, 1981).

B.P. Resources:

Acquired ANDCo. concession and carried out regional exploration for gold and base metals. Work included regional lake sediment survey, re-assay of archived Asarco soil samples, follow-up soil geochemistry and prospecting. In the Woods Brook area this work led to the discovery of the Sure Shot gold occurrence.

Northcott/Lushman 1998-2002:

Prospecting in the Woods Lake area led to the discovery of the Woods Lake Showing.

Candente Resources 2003-2006:

Followed up on Woods Lake area (Staghorn Property) with mapping, prospecting, geophysics and diamond drilling (Van Egmond, 2004, 2005).

Metals Creek Resources 2008-Present:

Acquired the Woods Lake area and expanded exploration to include much of the southern end of Victoria Lake. The company has carried out mapping, prospecting, geochemistry, ground and airborne geophysical surveys and diamond drilling (Reid and Myllyaho, 2012).

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The island of Newfoundland forms part of the extensive Paleozoic Appalachian-Caledonian Orogenic Belt. The island can be subdivided into three broad geological zones which represent a two-sided orogenic system. These zones, which include the Western platform, the Central Mobile Belt and the Avalon platform, record the formation and destruction of a late Precambrian - early Paleozoic ocean known as Iapetus. The orogenic belt is now subdivided into Humber, Dunnage, Gander and Avalon tectonostratigraphic zonal subdivisions (Figure 3) (Williams, 1979; Williams et al., 1988).

The central Newfoundland Dunnage Zone preserves Cambrian to Middle Ordovician rocks of ophiolitic, island-arc and back-arc affinity. The Dunnage zone is divided, by an extensive fault system referred to as the Red Indian Line, into Notre Dame and Exploits subzones, which are interpreted to have formed on opposite sides of Iapetus. Closure of Iapetus during the Late Arenig to Llanvirn resulted in the emplacement of the Taconic allochthons over the Laurentia continental margin in the west and the Penobscot allochthons over Gondwana continental margin to the east. The cessation of arc-related volcanism coincided with final allochthon emplacement in the Llanvirn. Final closure of Iapetus during the Late Ordovician and early Silurian resulted in the deposition of

flyschoid sequences in fault-bound basins. The Dunnage Zone was affected by Silurian and Devonian orogenesis that produced thrusting, widespread crustal thickening, regional metamorphism and plutonism.

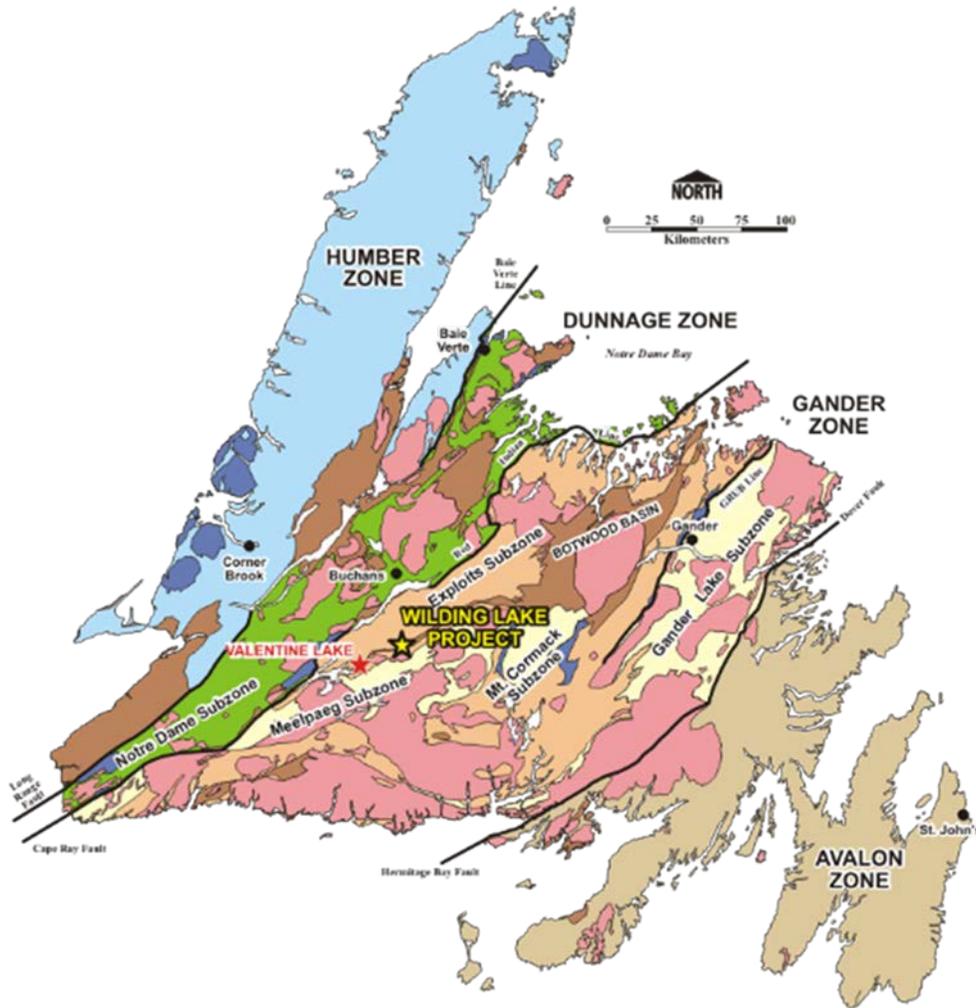


Figure 3. Tectonostratigraphic zones, Island of Newfoundland (Williams et. al., 1988).

The Wilding Lake Project lies within the Exploits Subzone and is underlain by rocks of the Victoria Lake Supergroup (Evans and Kean, 2000; Rogers and van Stall, 2002), the Red Cross Group and the Silurian Rogerson Lake Conglomerate (Figure 4). The Victoria Lake Supergroup is a structurally complex assemblage of island-arc volcanic, arc-related magmatic and related sedimentary rocks of Cambrian to Ordovician age. The supergroup, which is bounded by the Red Indian Line and the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, is comprised of distinct volcanic packages, whose boundaries are generally interpreted to be thrusts. The Red Cross Group lies to the south of

and is in fault contact with the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. Its southern limit is defined by the Noel Paul's Line. The group is comprised of felsic and mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks.

The Rogerson Lake Conglomerate (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980) is part of the Middle Paleozoic Botwood Belt. The Botwood Belt is a northeast-trending sequence of fluviatile dominantly red micaceous sandstones and terrestrial volcanic rocks. The Rogerson Lake Conglomerate is a polymictic conglomerate that can be traced for approximately 100 km extending from the Burgeo Highway almost to Grand Falls-Windsor. The unit was deposited unconformably upon the Victoria Lake Supergroup, however most contacts are fault modified.

The Dunnage Zone volcanic belts, particularly the Buchans-Roberts Arm Belt and the Victoria Lake Supergroup, are host to a significant number of base metal prospects and deposits including the former Buchans Mines which produced from 1926 to 1984 and the Duck Pond Mine which operated from 2007 to 2015. The region is also host to a significant number of structurally-controlled orogenic style gold occurrences. The most significant of which is Marathon's Valentine Lake deposits. Valentine Lake hosts four near-surface gold resources totalling 1,060,100 oz. of gold grading 2.20 g/t Au (Measured and Indicated) and 200,000 oz. of gold at 2.85 g/t (Inferred) (www.marathon-gold.com).

4.1 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The description of the local geology is taken mainly from Evans and Kean (2002) and follows the nomenclature of Rogers et. al. (2005b). The Wilding Lake Project is underlain by three main units (Figure 4). Cambro-Ordovician volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Tally Pond Group (Victoria Lake Supergroup) and Red Cross Group, and Silurian rocks of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate.

The Tally Pond Group lies to the north and is in fault-modified unconformable contact with the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The Tally Pond Group extends from Victoria Lake in the southwest to the Sandy Lake area in the northeast. The volcanic rocks are characterized by linear belts of predominantly felsic pyroclastic rocks with intercalated mafic flows and pillow lavas. The group has been subdivided into predominantly felsic and mafic subunits. The felsic rocks comprise felsic breccia, tuffs, quartz-porphyry, crystal tuff and flow-banded rhyolite which have been dated at 513 +/- 2Ma (Dunning et. al., 1991). The mafic rocks form a discontinuous sequence of tholeiitic pillow basalts that outcrop in the Rogerson Lake, Lake Ambrose and Tally Pond areas. The mafic rocks are typically dark green to grey, vesicular and amygdaloidal, locally pillowed, mafic flows and minor andesitic tuff, agglomerate and breccia. The volcanic rocks are intercalated with epiclastic volcanic and sedimentary rocks comprising water laid tuffs, tuffaceous greywacke and various

siliciclastic rocks. All rocks are cut by a regional northeast-trending penetrative foliation and have been metamorphosed to the lower-greenschist facies.

The Red Cross Group is in fault contact with and lies to the south of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The group comprises a package of volcanic, volcanoclastic and epiclastic rocks which are bound to the north by the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and to the south by the Noel Paul's Line. The rocks extend from Sandy Lake in the northeast to Red Cross Lake in the southwest. It comprises two main subunits: the Pine Falls Formation and a sequence of volcanoclastic, sedimentary and volcanic rocks referred to as the Storms Brook Formation. The Pine Falls Formation comprises mafic flows, tuffs, pillow lava and minor intercalated greenish chert beds, black shale and lenses of greyish greenish marble.

The Storms Brook Formation comprises thinly bedded, banded, rhythmically layered grey, green and black siltstone, argillite, sandstone, black shale, phyllite, minor felsic and mafic tuff, greywacke, polymictic conglomerate with interbedded shale and siltstone, arkosic sandstone and limestone/marble. Its volcanic component includes feldspar porphyritic to aphyric felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks, minor basalt and gabbro.

The rocks of the Red Cross Group display a generally north-east trending steeply dipping foliation and have been metamorphosed to the lower-greenschist facies. Locally along the southern margin of the group middle-greenschist to lower-amphibolite rocks are present.

The Rogerson Lake Conglomerate is a northeast-trending unit which extends from south of the Burgeo Highway northeast almost to Grand Falls-Windsor. The unit is named for Rogerson Lake which lies immediately north of the Wilding Lake Block. The following description is taken largely from Kean and Jayasinghe (1980) who formally proposed the name. The type locality lies within the project area. The unit consists of polymictic conglomerate, minor siltstone and sandstone. The conglomerate is typically reddish to purple with generally pebble-size clasts in a sandy matrix (Plate 2). The clasts are mostly red siltstone, sandstone and shale, but locally, volcanic clasts predominate. The clasts are of local provenance, derived from the underlying volcanic, volcanoclastic and plutonic rocks. At Valentine Lake, where the conglomerate sits non-conformably on the Neoproterozoic Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite, the conglomerate contains a high proportion of trondhjemite clasts.

The clasts range from sub-rounded to round and are clast supported. The matrix consists of angular to sub-rounded quartz and feldspar grains, muscovite flakes, chlorite and hematite with a hematite and lime cement. The sandstone/siltstone are typically a buff to pinkish colour on weathered surfaces and pale greyish on fresh surfaces and locally occur as 10 to 30cm thick layers. The conglomerate is locally graded and the sandstone/siltstone layers can exhibit small scale crossbedding.

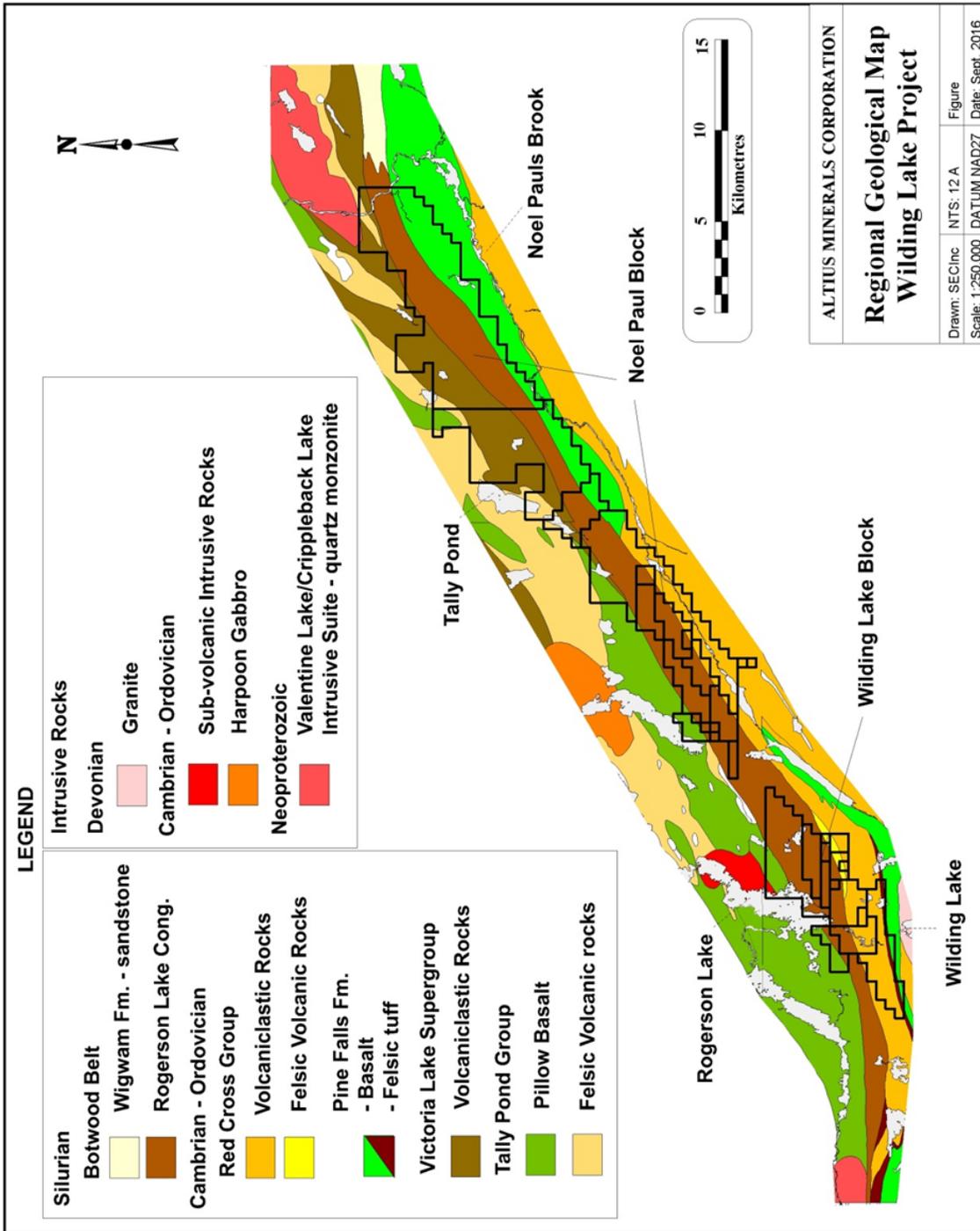


Figure 4. Regional geology of the Wilding Lake Project. (modified from DNR website <http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/>).

The Rogerson Lake Conglomerate has a variably developed foliation which strikes east-northeast and is steeply dipping. In areas of strong deformation, the clasts are typically flattened and lie with their long axis parallel to or slightly oblique to the foliation.

5.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Central Newfoundland is host to volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization and orogenic-style gold mineralization (Evans, 1996; Evans and Kean, 2002). The massive sulphide mineralization is associated with the Cambro-Ordovician volcanic belts and examples include former producing mines at Buchans and Duck Pond. Exploration at the Wilding Lake Project is targeting gold.

The gold mineralization is epigenetic and structurally-controlled and often associated with splays or secondary structures off regional-scale fault zones. It can occur in a wide range of rock types, but iron-rich mafic rocks are a more prolific host. As typical of orogenic gold mineralization elsewhere, the gold comprises both vein-hosted and altered wall-rock styles of mineralization. In vein hosted occurrences the gold occurs either as free-gold or in association with pyrite, arsenopyrite or base metals. The veins are typical of shear-zone hosted gold mineralization and comprise both shear and extension-type veining.

In the altered-wall rock style gold is often associated with disseminated pyrite or arsenopyrite. The sulphides commonly mantle quartz veins that may contain little or no gold. Alteration zones are generally relatively restricted in size and may extend only a few meters beyond the mineralization. They generally consist of a narrow outer halo of Fe-carbonate (+/- leucoxene), typically replacing epidote and chlorite, surrounding an inner zone of silicification, and sericitization, +/- albitization, and quartz veining.

The gold mineralization discovered at the Alder Showing is reminiscent of gold mineralization described at the Valentine Lake deposits. At Valentine Lake, the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate nonconformably overlies trondhjemite of the Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite. Pre-Silurian thrusting juxtaposed the trondhjemite over the conglomerate which now dips 60 to 70° to the northwest beneath the trondhjemite (Barbour, 1990). The trondhjemite adjacent to the thrust contains a network of fractures, an ideal host for gold.

At Valentine Lake, the gold occurs in massive, locally banded extensional milky-white quartz veins which contain 1 to 2 percent pyrite and abundant tourmaline (Barbour, 1990). The veins are typically 1 to 10cm thick and less than 10m long, but locally the veins are up to 1 m wide with strike lengths of 50m. The majority of the gold occurs within the trondhjemite.

Gold mineralization has been traced over a distance of 18 km along the trondhjemite-conglomerate contact. Four deposits, Leprechaun, Sprite, Marathon and Victory, and several other mineralized zones have been identified (Murahwi, 2015).

6.0 2017 WORK PROGRAM

In June 2017, Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd. were contracted to carry out a helicopter towed aeromagnetic gradiometer survey over the Crystal Lake and Victoria River properties. During the period June 3rd to June 27th, 2017 a total of 2266 km of data was collected over the two properties. Details of the airborne survey, digital data and maps showing flightpath and topography, digital elevation, GT Total Magnetic Field and GT Calculated Vertical Derivative (Reduced to Pole) plots are appended. Survey specifications are presented in Table 3. The survey was flown using a Bell 206 LR owned by Universal Helicopters. Survey costs amounted to \$194,936.50 which included 4 standby days due to inclement weather. A breakdown of the expenditure is presented in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 provide expenditures per licence.

Flight Specifications	Crystal Lake	Victoria River
Traverse line direction	UTM 160-340	UTM 160-340
Traverse line spacing	100 m	100 m
Control line direction	UTM 90-270	Various
Control line spacing	~2500 m	Various
Terrain clearance	35 m	35 m
Total line kilometres	1906	360

Table 3. Flight specifications, Wilding Lake Project.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Both the Crystal Lake and Victoria River areas have a paucity of bedrock exposure. The airborne magnetic data shows a strong correlation with mapped bedrock units and will aid in refining bedrock mapping and delineating potential host rock. The magnetic data also identifies numerous structural breaks which are potential hosts for gold mineralization. The data will be used ~~in~~ to help plan priority areas for follow-up soil geochemistry and prospecting. The survey results will also aid in identifying trenching and diamond drill targets. A detailed interpretation of the airborne data is recommended.

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Triaxial Magnetic Survey	Crystal Lake	Victoria River
Mob/Demob	\$4,250.00	\$4,250.00
Standby Days	\$7,600.00	\$7,600.00
Line Kilometre cost	\$123,890.00	\$29,520.00
Total	\$128,140.00	\$41,370.00
HST 15%	\$19,221.00	\$6,205.50
Grand Total	\$147,361.00	\$47,575.50

Table 4. Airborne survey expenditures, Crystal Lake and Victoria River projects.

Licence	Claims	Expenditure Due	Required Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
024308M	232	20180115	\$46,400.00	\$47,025.80
024315M	15	20180115	\$3,000.00	\$3,040.46
024307M	143	20180115	\$28,600.00	\$28,985.73
024344M	25	20180115	\$5,000.00	\$5,067.44
024281M	256	20171225	\$51,200.00	\$51,890.53
024318M	55	20180115	\$11,000.00	\$11,148.36
025150M	1	20180609	\$200.00	\$202.70
				\$0.00
Total	727		\$145,400.00	\$147,361.01

Table 5. Expenditures per licence, Crystal Lake Project.

Licence	Claims	Expenditure Due	Required Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
024339M	115	20180115	\$23,000.00	\$40,527.27
024333M	20	20180115	\$4,000.00	\$7,048.22
				\$0.00
Totals	135		\$27,000.00	\$47,575.49

Table 6. Expenditure per licence, Victoria River Project.

8.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I

Heli-GT, 3 Axis Magnetic Gradient Survey Report

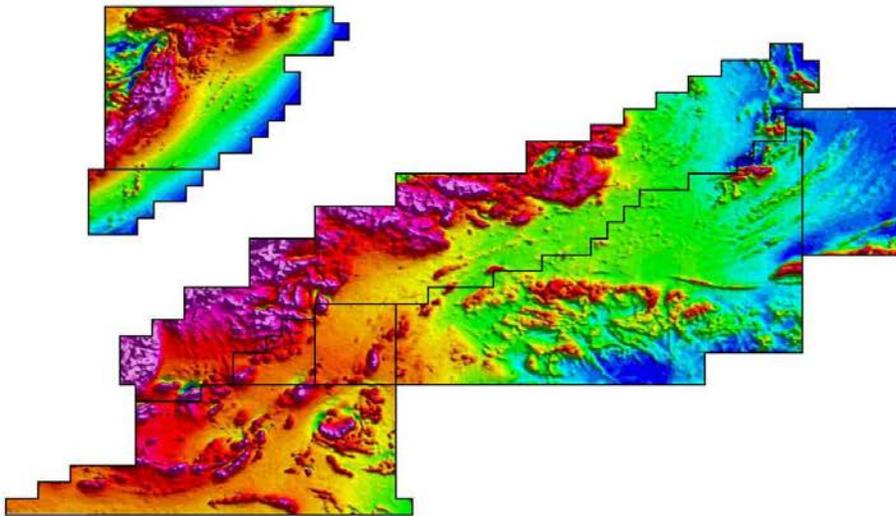
**Antler Gold Inc.
Altius Resources Inc.**

Heli-GT, 3 Axis Magnetic Gradient Survey

Crystal Lake and Victoria River Blocks

Newfoundland, Canada

Operations and Processing Report



BY

SCOTT HOGG & ASSOCIATES LTD

June 2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

Antler Gold Inc. contracted Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd. to carry out a helicopter towed aeromagnetic gradiometer survey over their Crystal Lake and Victoria River properties in Newfoundland, Canada. During the period June 3rd, 2017 to June 27th, 2017 a total of 2266 km of data was collected over the two properties.

Details of the airborne survey and compilation are documented in this report.

2 LOCATION

Figure 1 below shows the locations of the two survey blocks.

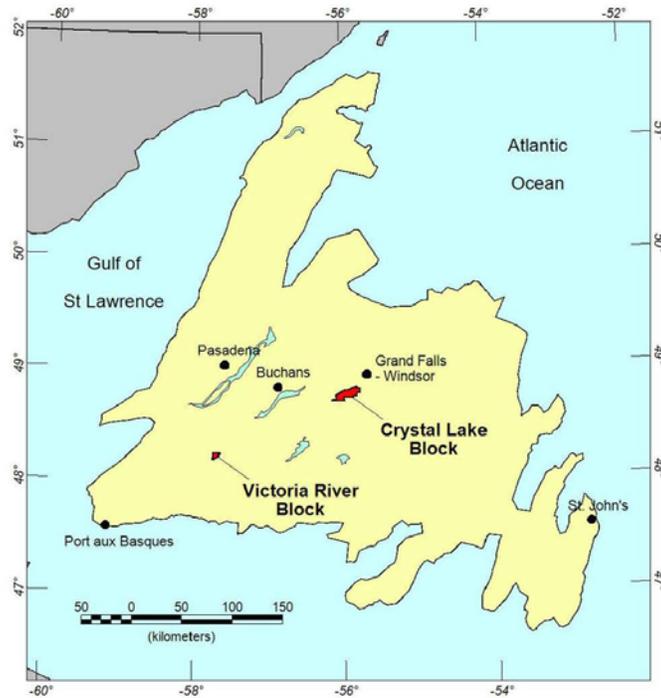


Figure 1 - Survey Location Map.

3 LICENSE NUMBERS AND LAYOUT

Figures 2a and 2b below show the layouts of the property blocks.

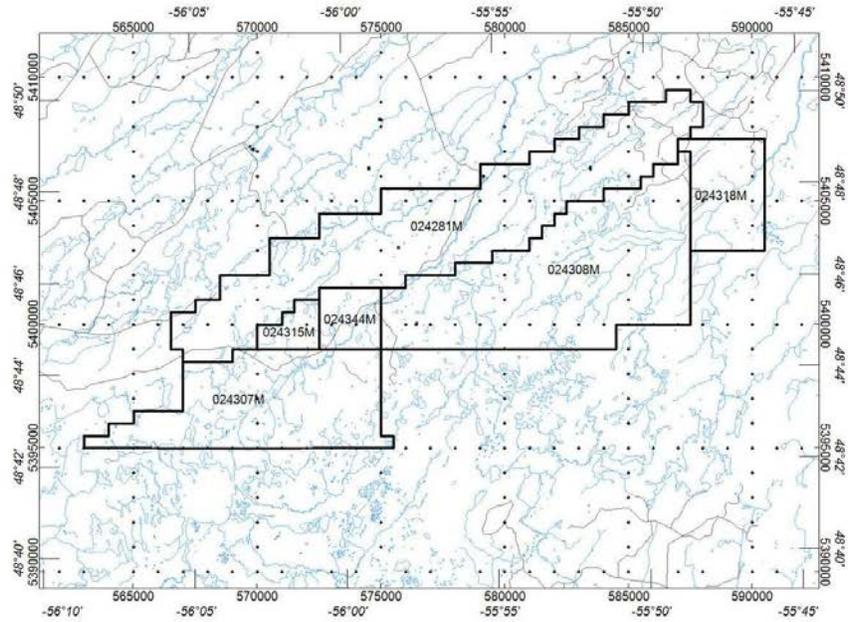


Figure 2a – Crystal Lake Claim Block Layout

The following licenses were covered by the Crystal Lake Survey:

024281M, 024307M, 024308M, 024315M, 024318M and 024344M.

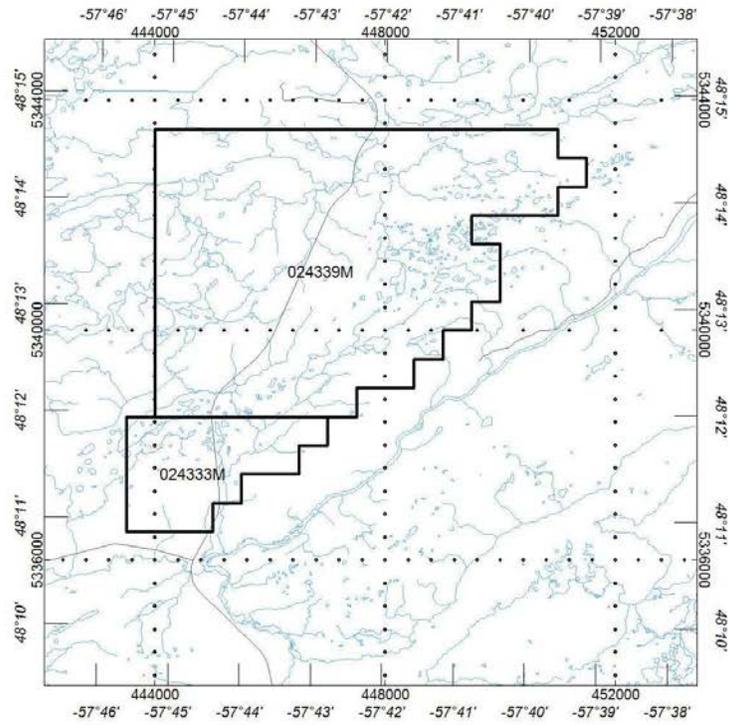


Figure 2b – Victoria River Claim Block Layout

The following licenses were covered by the Victoria River Survey:

024333M and 024339M.

4 AIRBORNE SURVEY

The airborne survey over the Crystal Lake property was based out of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland. Surveying started on June 3rd, 2017 and the block was completed on June 17th, 2017. A total of 1906 km of magnetic gradiometer data was collected over the Chrystal Lake property. The Victoria River survey was based out of Pasadena, Newfoundland. Surveying started on June 22nd, 2017 and was completed on June 27th, 2017. A total of 360 line kilometres of magnetic gradiometer data was collected over the Victoria River property.

4.1 Flight Specifications

	<u>Crystal Lake</u>	<u>Victoria River</u>
Traverse line direction	UTM 160° – 340°	UTM 160° – 340°
Traverse line spacing	100m	100m
Control line direction	UTM 90° – 270°	Various
Control line spacing	~2500 m	Various
Terrain clearance (sensors)	35 m	35 m
Total line kilometers of data	1906	360

4.2 Helicopter

Helicopter Owner / Operator	Universal Helicopters
Helicopter Model	Bell 206 LR
Helicopter Registration	C-FCNG

4.3 Personnel

The following personnel were involved in the survey:

Field

Geophysical Technician	John Charlton
System Operator	Ruth Charlton
Pilot	Gerry Nuttall

Office

Compilation and Reporting	Steve Munro
Project Management	Scott Hogg

5 GEOPHYSICAL SYSTEM

The airborne geophysical Heli-GT system consists of a towed bird that contains all of the geophysical sensors as well as altimeter and GPS antennae. A computer based recording and navigation system is located in the helicopter.



The Heli-GT bird is towed 25 m. below the helicopter. The basic orthogonal magnetic gradients G1, G2 and G3 are measured on 3 metre baselines. A radar altimeter and 4 GPS antennae are mounted on the towed bird. In the helicopter a computer logs the data and a touch screen display directs navigation.

5.1 Bird

All of the geophysical and ancillary equipment is housed in a towed bird designed by Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd. The bird is manufactured from non-magnetic FRP and breaks down for ease of transportation.

5.2 Magnetic sensors

Four Scintrex CS-3 cesium sensors are arranged in an orthogonal array with 3 metre sensor separation from the nose sensor to those at the end of each arm. The output from each sensor was processed by a KSM KMAG4 unit to resolve the magnetometer output to a resolution of about 0.005 nT at a rate of ten samples per second.

5.3 Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3500 / TR 140 radar altimeter was used to measure bird height above ground. The range of operation was from 0 to 2500 ft.

5.4 Fluxgate Magnetometer

A Billingsley TFM100G2 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer was used to record the orientation of the bird with respect to the earth's magnetic field. The range of each component of the fluxgate was +/- 100,000 nT.

5.5 Analog to Digital ADC

The analog output of the VLF, radar altimeter and fluxgate magnetometer were digitized with a KVS KANA8, eight channel differential ADC. The device provides 24 bit resolution and was operated at 10 Hz.

5.6 GPS System

The GPS was recorded by an array of 4, 12 channel receivers mounted on the Heli-GT bird. In addition to the measurement of Latitude, Longitude and Altitude a calculation of bird pitch, roll and yaw was calculated from differences between antennae. The system used the WAAS signal for real-time correction. The accuracy of the positional measurements is typically in the order of a few metres and the angular measurements in the order of 1 degree.

5.7 Navigation and Recording System

The navigation and recording system was developed by Scott Hogg and Associates. The system uses a PC processor with Linux operating system. The system disk has been replaced with flash memory and all data is logged on a separate flash disk. An LCD touch screen in the cockpit provides an operator interface for monitoring the geophysical and ancillary instrumentation as well as presenting graphic navigation information for the pilot. The pps pulse from the GPS system was recorded and tied to each of the sensors with an accuracy of about +/- 0.05 seconds

Data recorded included the following:

Magnetic sensors:	10 Hz
Fluxgate sensors:	10 Hz
Radar Altimeter:	10 Hz
GPS X/Y/Z:	5 Hz
GPS Pitch/ roll/ Yaw:	5 Hz

5.8 Base Station

A GPS and magnetometer base station was established at each base of operations to monitor diurnal magnetic activity. The base station consisted of a Scintrex CS-2 cesium magnetometer coupled to a KMAG4 counter with a Novatel DL-4plus 12 channel L1/L2 dual frequency GPS receiver and a SDAS-1 data logger.

6 DATA COMPILATION

6.1 Basic Processing

The data collected during flight, in the air and from the base station, was aligned with reference to GPS time. The basic magnetic gradients; G1, G2 and G3, measured from the nose sensor to each of the radial sensors was calculated. Any noise spikes, if present, were identified and edited.

A low-pass filter was applied to the base station data to eliminate small cultural artifacts. A median value was removed from the base station profile to create a diurnal correction profile, which was subtracted from the mag4 profile. The diurnally corrected profile was saved as *mag_diur*.

6.2 Gradient Processing

The recorded pitch, roll and yaw of the bird were used to mathematically rotate the measured basic gradients to G-north, G-east and G-down.

The GPS altitude of the bird was used to calculate a smooth drape surface. This is a smooth theoretical surface above the terrain that the bird would follow under ideal conditions. There would be only smooth altitude changes, line to line and along the flight line. The difference between the GPS altitude of this smooth drape surface and the actual GPS altitude was combined with the measured vertical gradient to calculate an altitude correction. The altitude-corrected profile was saved as *mag_alt_cor*.

6.3 Magnetic Levelling

The channel *mag_alt_cor* was used as the input for control line levelling. The intersections between traverse and control lines were calculated and the differences between the magnetic values measured. Ignoring unreliable differences in locations of steep magnetic gradient, a correction was calculated to eliminate the measured differences at the intersections. This correction profile was a piecewise linear function between intersections. The tie line levelled profile as saved as *mag_TL_lev*. A final microlevel correction was calculated and applied. The final, microlevelled channel was saved as *mag_fin*.

6.4 Gradient Tensor Gridding (GT-GRID)

The leveled total field magnetic profile and the G-east and G-north gradient profiles were used by the GT-GRID process to calculate a total field magnetic grid. The grid produced by this technique simultaneously honours the total field as well as the measured gradient profiles. The GT-GRID process was also used to create a grid of the measured vertical gradient.

6.5 Vertical Magnetic Gradient

The vertical gradient accentuates shorter wavelengths and attenuates longer wavelengths. As a result the map enhances the anomalies associated with small near surface magnetic sources while suppressing large-scale regional variations. The vertical gradient presentation provides added visual detail, particularly for small anomalies superimposed on or adjacent to larger anomalies.

6.6 Pole Reduction of the Calculated Vertical Derivative

The anomaly shape associated with a vertically dipping magnetic source varies with the inclination of the earth's magnetic field. At the north and south magnetic pole, the inclination is vertical and the anomaly is positive, symmetrical and centered directly over the source. At the equator, with a horizontal inducing field, the anomaly is negative, symmetrical and centered directly over the source. Between 0 and 90 degrees of inclination the anomaly is asymmetric, with a positive and negative component, and is not centered over the source. The pole reduction process reshapes the anomaly measured at intermediate inclinations to resemble the shape that would have been measured at vertical inclination. Thus a steeply dipping source, without remanent magnetization, would be transformed to a simple positive peak above the source.

The measured or calculated vertical magnetic gradients are also sensitive to the inclination of the earth's magnetic field. In the same manner as the total field, the asymmetry and peak displacement, arising from an inclined field, is removed by the pole reduction process. The horizontal width of the vertical gradient anomaly is about one half of that of the total field anomaly. If the width of the magnetic source is significant, greater than the sensor height above the source, the zero contour of the pole reduced vertical gradient reflects the location of the magnetic contact and the response peak will lie directly above a steeply dipping source.

6.7 Digital Terrain Model

The digital terrain model was calculated by subtracting the radar altimeter profile from GPS altitude. Slight errors in GPS altitude were corrected by microlevelling.

7 DIGITAL DATA ARCHIVE

All of the maps, grids and profile data have been provided in digital form.

7.1 Profile Data

The profile data for each survey block is in the Geosoft "gdb" format and includes the following channels.

Channel	Units	Content
GPStime	seconds	GPS time
x	metres	UTM easting NAD27, Zone 21N
y	metres	UTM northing NAD27, Zone 21N
lon	degrees	GPS Longitude WGS84
lat	degrees	GPS Latitude WGS84
GPSalt	metres	GPS altitude
radalt	metres	radar altimeter, bird height
DTM	Metres	levelled digital terrain model
fx	nT	Fluxgate axis x (forward)
fy	nT	Fluxgate axis y (port)
fz	nT	Fluxgate axis z (up)
heading	degrees	bird heading
pitch	degrees	bird pitch
roll	degrees	bird roll
basemag	nT	base station magnetometer
mag1	nT	upper port magnetometer
mag2	nT	down magnetometer
mag3	nT	upper starboard magnetometer
mag4	nT	nose magnetometer
G1	nT/m	magnetic gradient: mag4 to mag1
G2	nT/m	magnetic gradient: mag4 to mag2
G3	nT/m	magnetic gradient: mag4 to mag3
mag_diur	nT	base station – corrected mag
mag_alt_cor	nT	altitude corrected mag
mag_tl_lev	nT	control line levelled mag
mag_fin	nT	microlevelled, final mag
Ge	nT/m	measured magnetic East gradient
Gn	nT/m	measured magnetic North gradient
Gv	nT/m	measured magnetic Vertical gradient

7.2 Gridded Data

Grids are provided in Geosoft format. The cell size in all grids is 20 metres. The grids are projected in NAD27 UTM Zone 21n coordinates. The following grids are included with this report.

Grid Name	Units	Description
Crystal Lake DTM	m	Levelled digital elevation model
Crystal Lake GT-TMI	nT	Total magnetic field GT-Grid
Crystal Lake GT-CVGRTP	nT/m	Calculated Vertical Derivative GT-Grid reduced to pole.
Victoria River DTM	m	Levelled digital elevation model
Victoria River GT-TMI	nT	Total magnetic field GT-Grid
Victoria River GT-CVGRTP	nT/m	Calculated Vertical Derivative GT-Grid reduced to pole.

GeoTIFF images of each grid are also included at 200dpi resolution.

7.3 Map Files

The following Geosoft format map files have been provided for each of the Crystal Lake and Victoria River areas. The Crystal Lake area has been split into two overlapping maps.

- Flightpath and Topography
- Digital Elevation
- GT Total Magnetic Field
- GT Calculated Vertical Derivative (Reduced to Pole)

Map viewing software (Oasis montaj viewer) is available for free download at www.geosoft.com. With the software, the map layers may be selectively turned on and off and the map may be exported in a variety of formats.

JPEG images (200 dpi) for each map are also included.

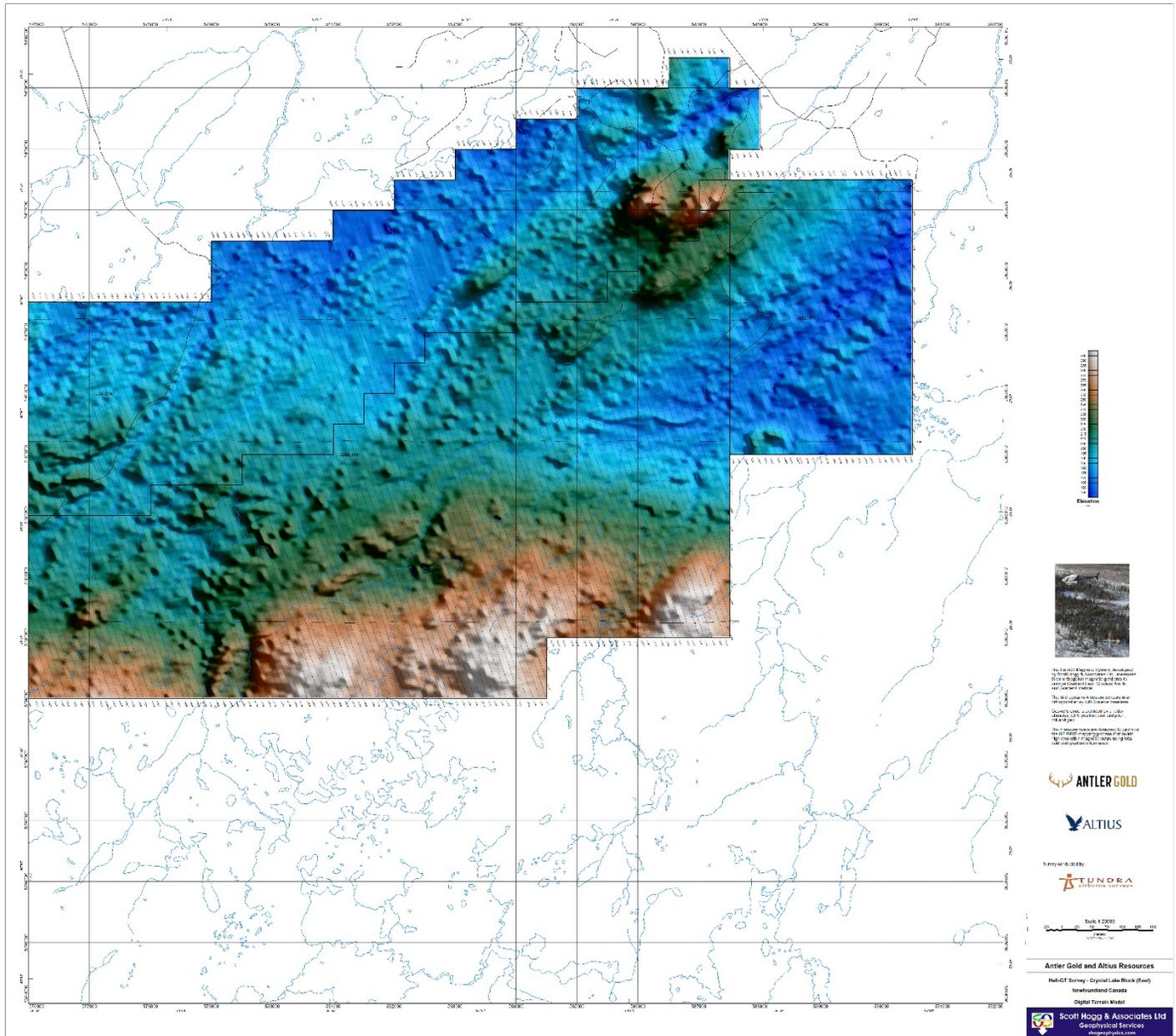
Respectfully submitted,

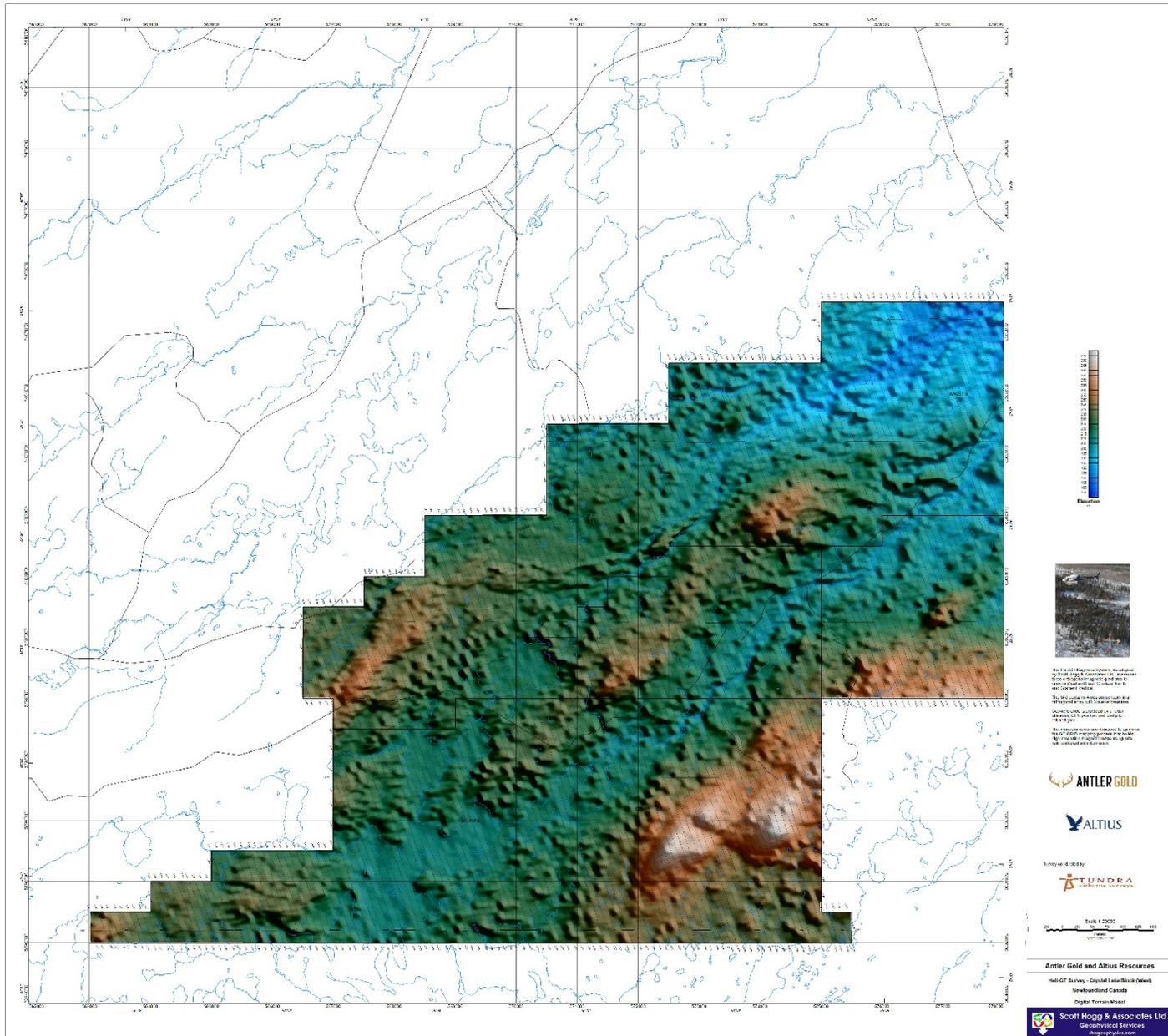


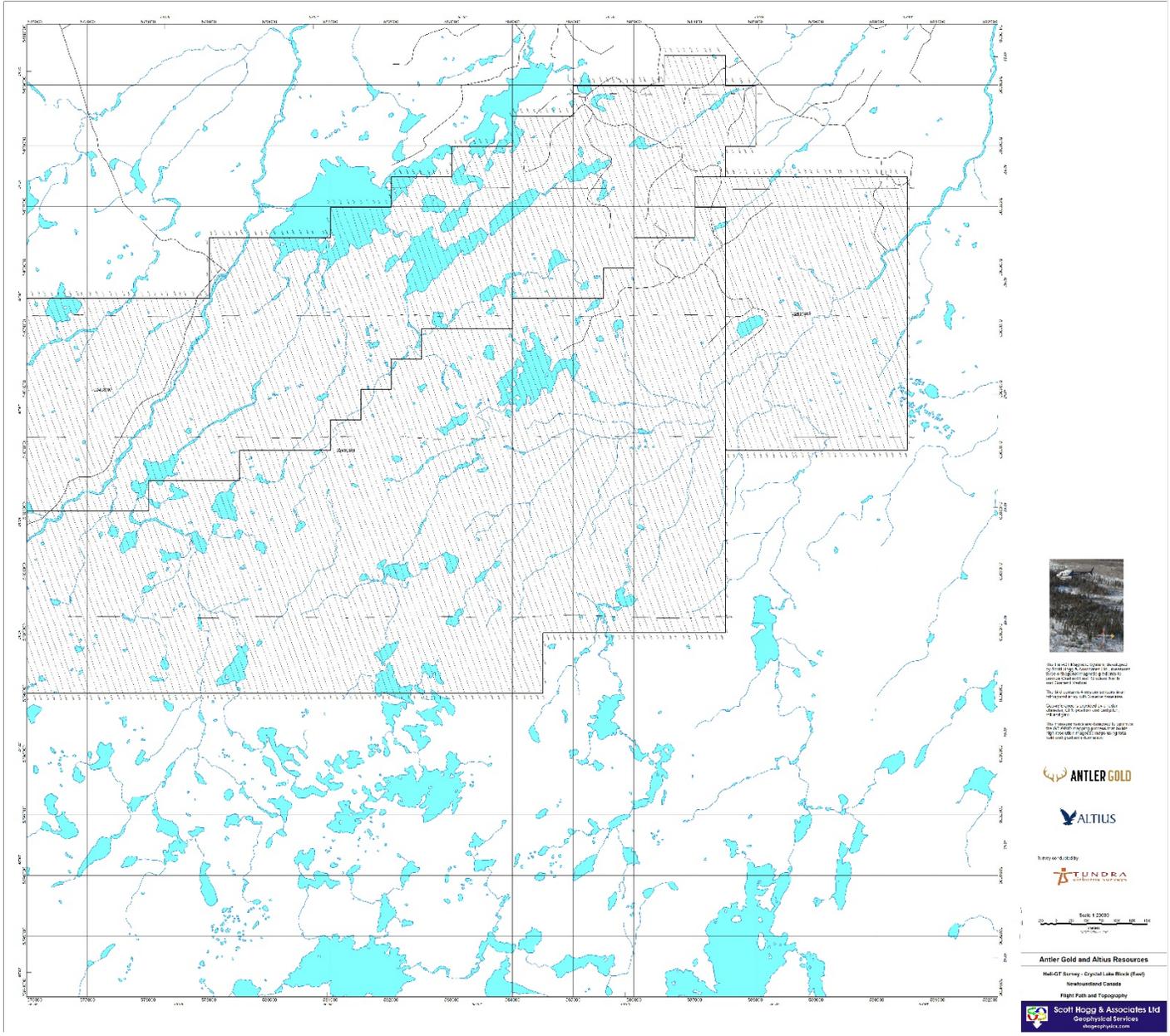
Steve Munro
Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario
June 29, 2017

APPENDIX II

JPEG IMAGES





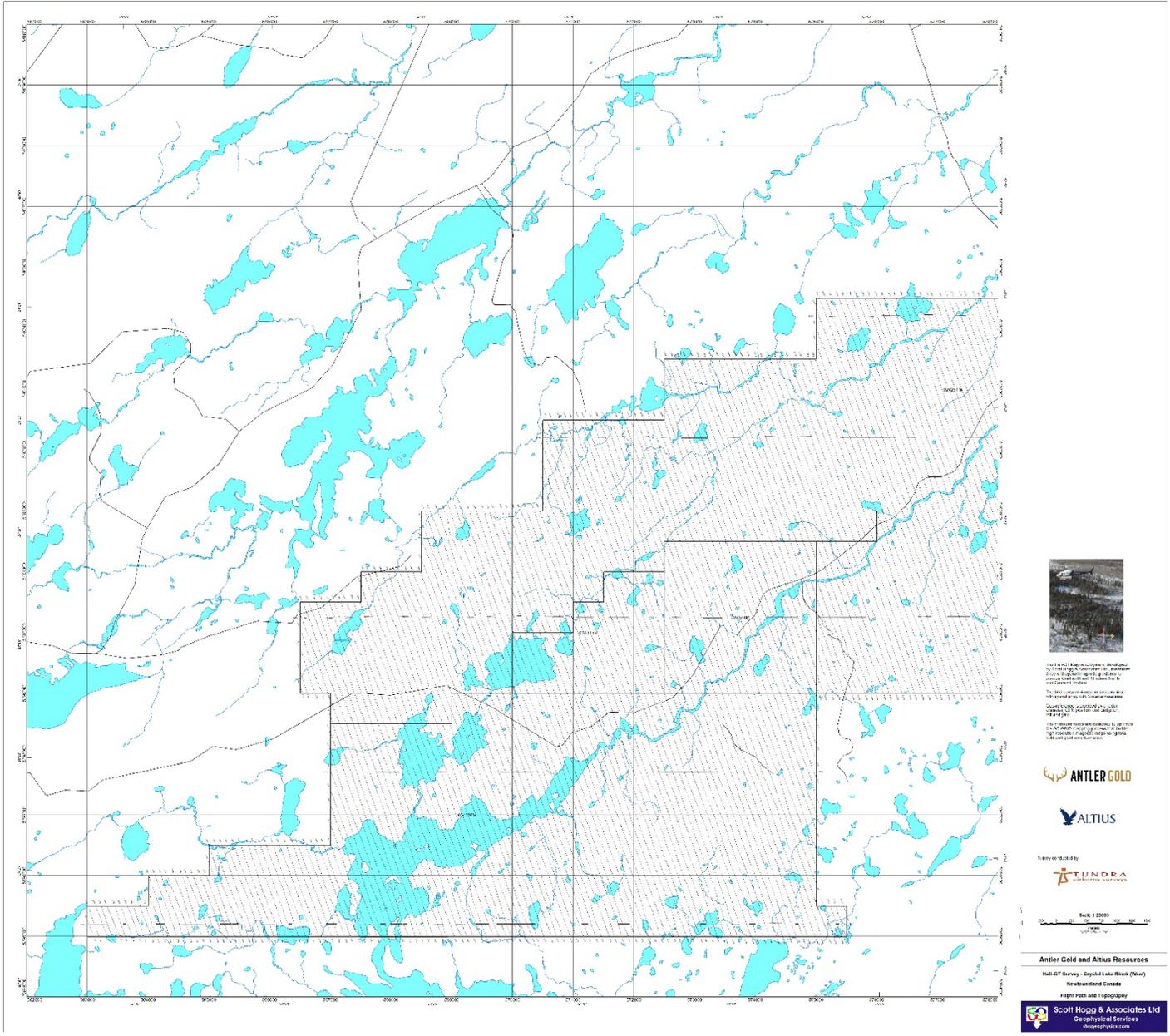


The flight path was designed to cover the area of interest in a systematic pattern. The flight path was designed to cover the area of interest in a systematic pattern. The flight path was designed to cover the area of interest in a systematic pattern.



Antler Gold and Altius Resources
 Hall-GT Survey - Crystal Lake Block (East)
 Newfoundland Canada
 Flight Path and Topography





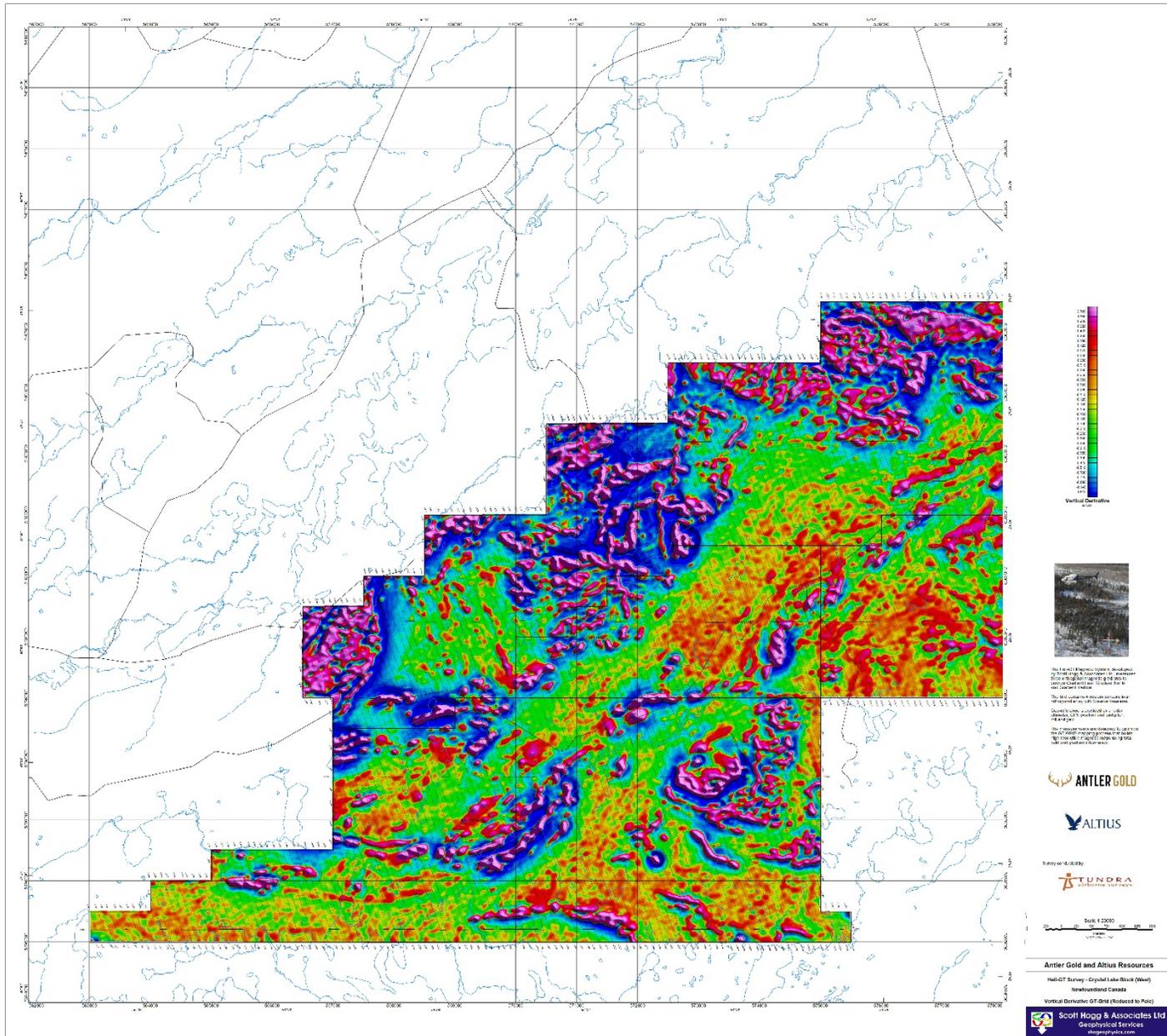
The flight path was flown on 12/12/2010. The flight path was flown on 12/12/2010. The flight path was flown on 12/12/2010.

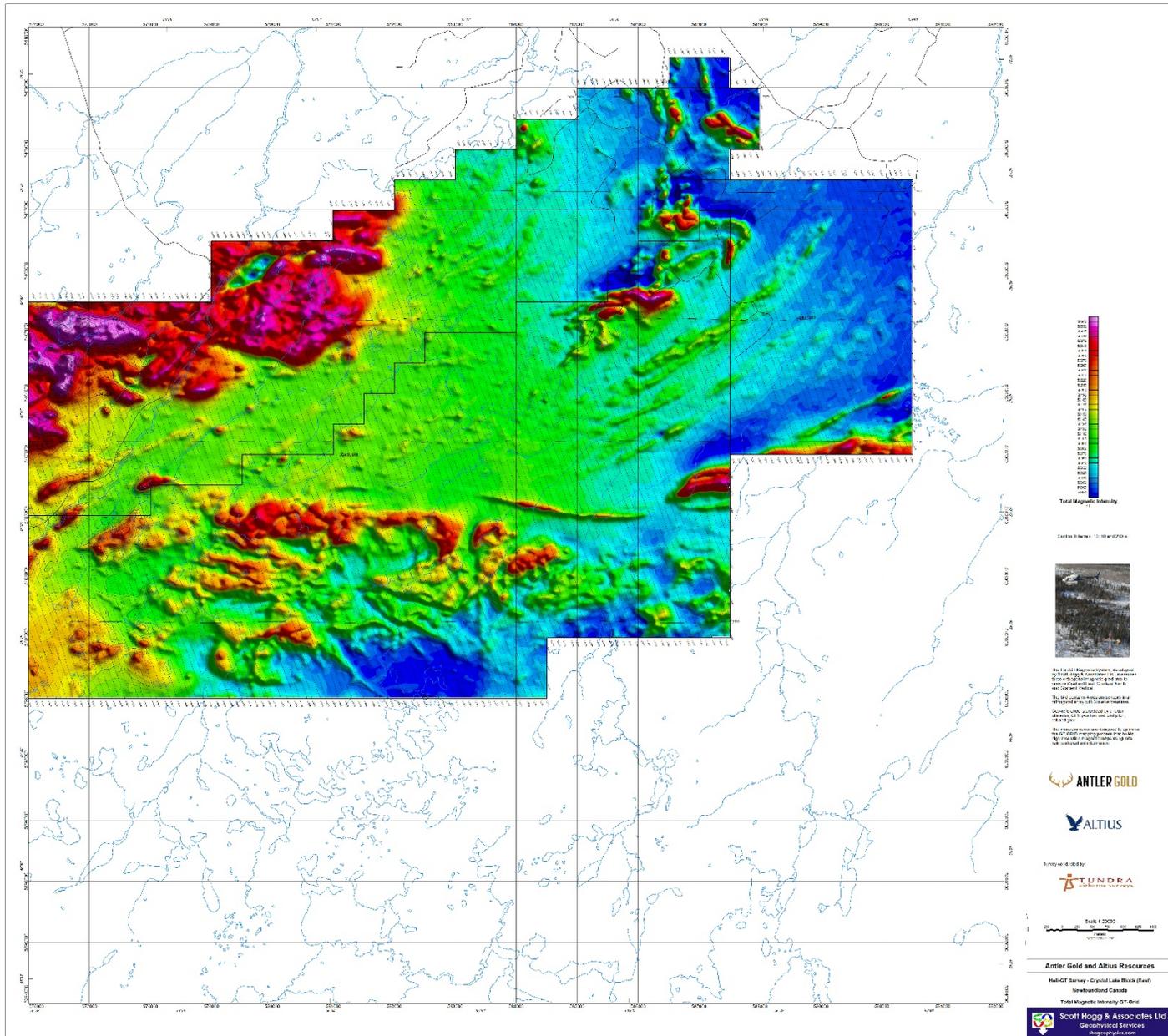


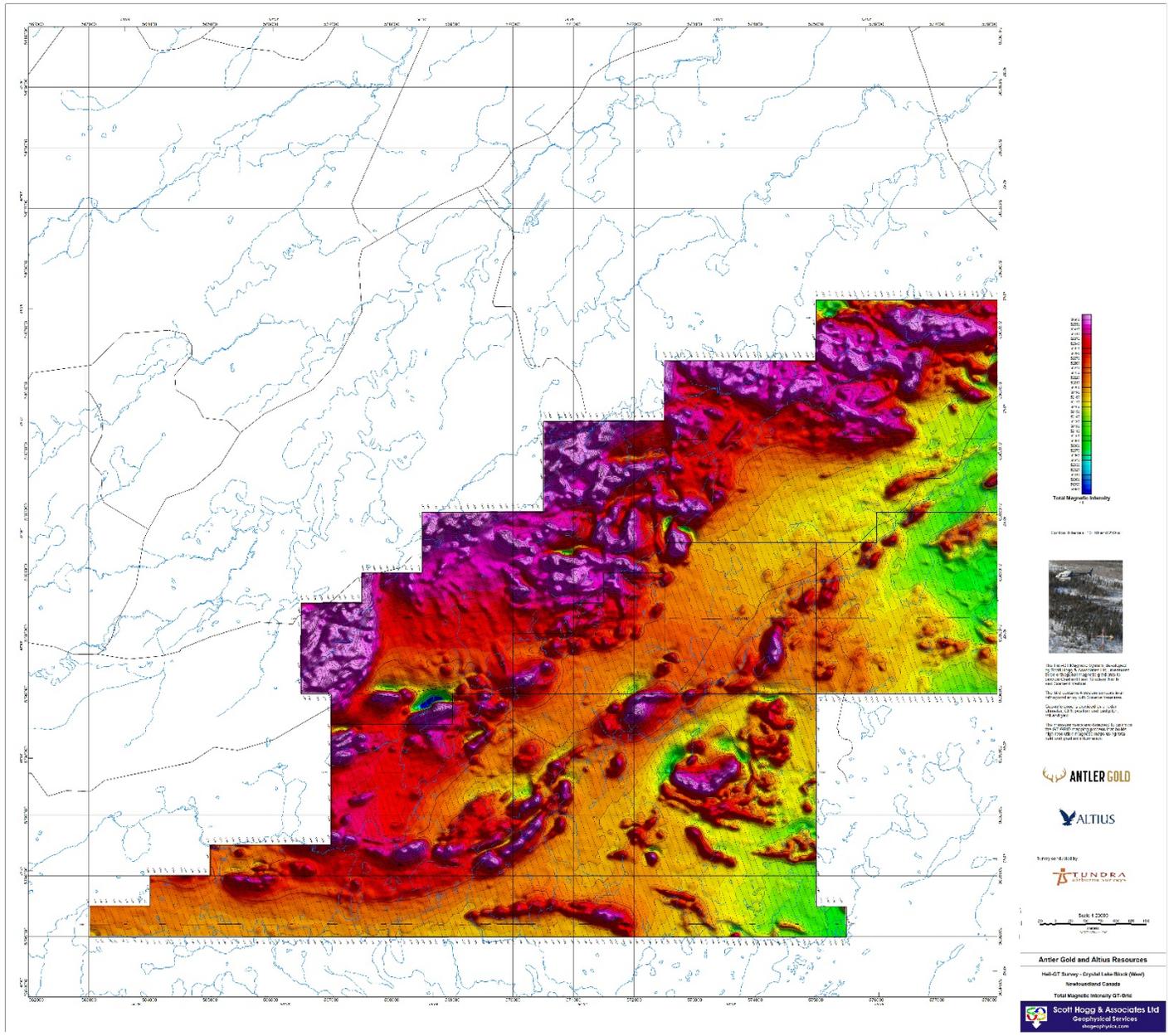
Scale: 1:2000

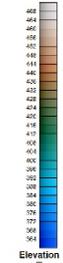
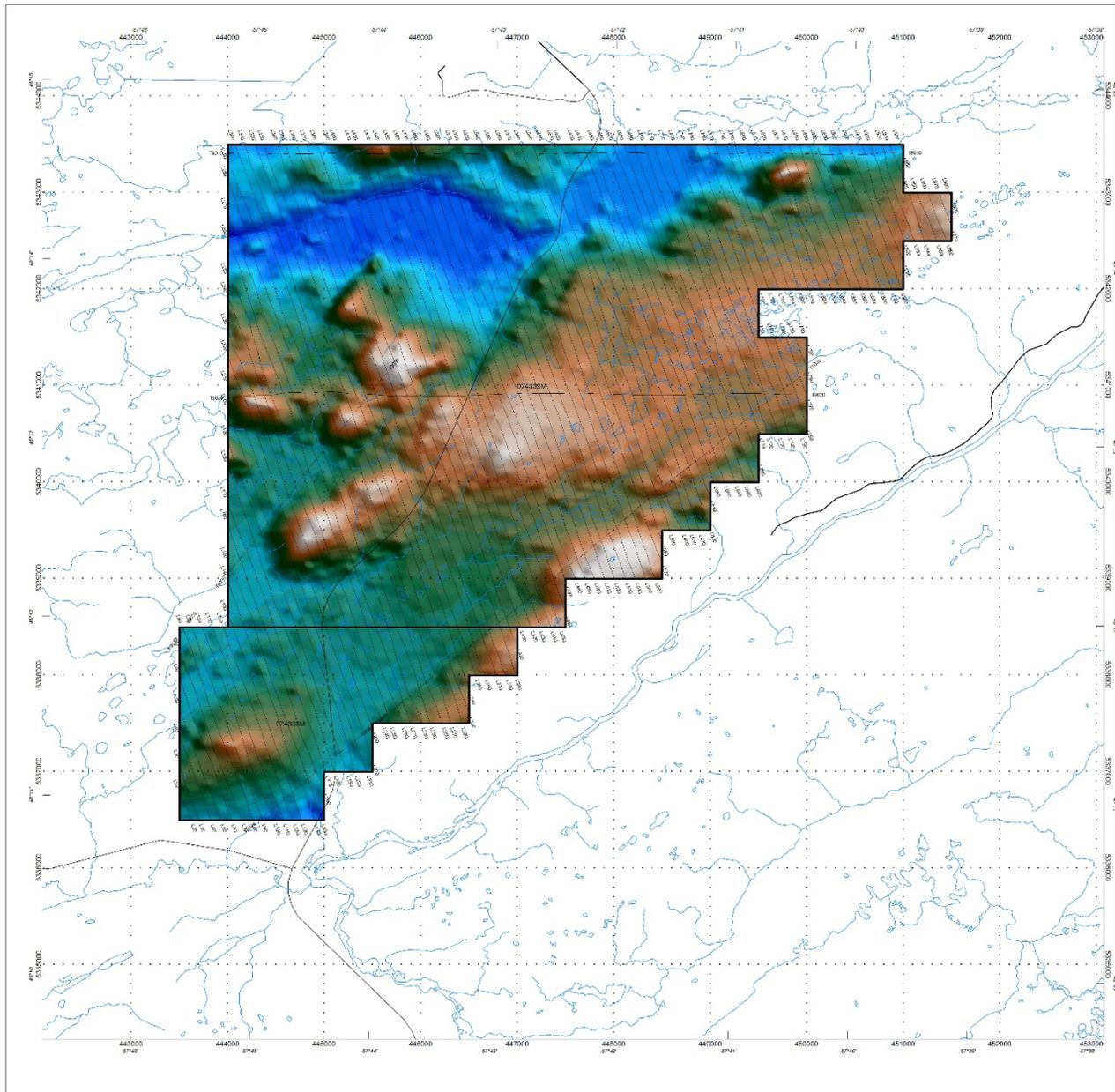
Antler Gold and Altius Resources
 Hall-GT Survey - Crystal Lake Basin (West)
 Newfoundland Canada











The Heli-GT Magnetic System, developed by Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd. measures three orthogonal magnetic gradients to provide Gradient East, Gradient North and Gradient Vertical.

The bird contains 4 caesium sensors in an orthogonal array with 3 metro baselines.

Georeferencing is provided by a radar altimeter, GPS position and bird pitch, roll and yaw.

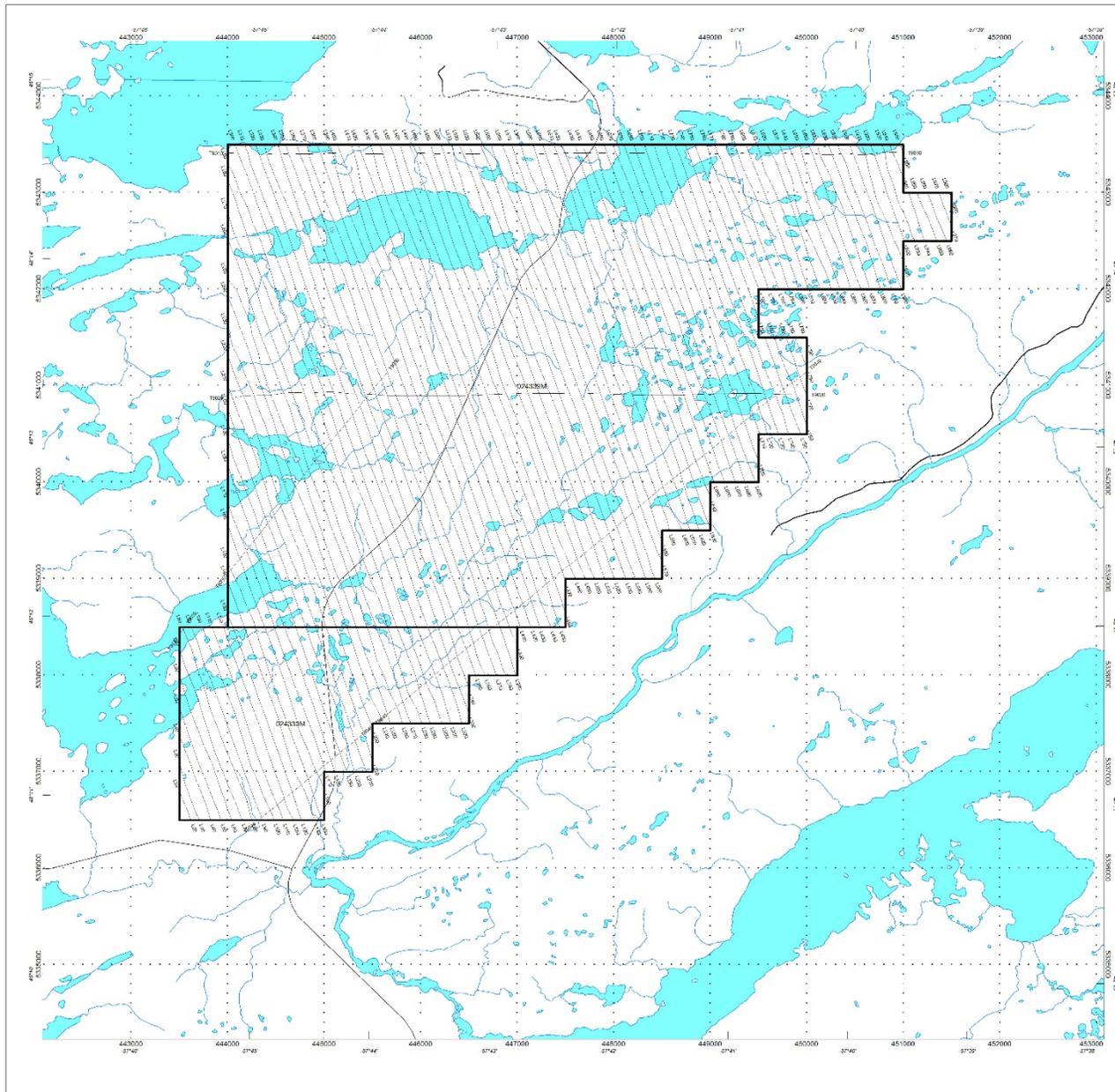
The measurements are designed to optimize the G-T-CMID mapping process that builds high resolution magnetic maps using total field and gradient information.



Survey executed by:



Antler Gold and Altius Resources
 Heli-GT Survey - Victoria River Block
 Newfoundland Canada
 Digital Terrain Model



The Heli-GT Magnetic System, developed by Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd., measures three orthogonal magnetic gradients to provide Gradient East, Gradient North and Gradient Vertical.

The bird contains 4 caesium sensors in an orthogonal array with 3 metre baselines.

Georeferencing is provided by a radar altimeter, GPS position and bird pitch, roll and yaw.

The measurements are designed to optimize the G-T-C-M-D mapping process that builds high resolution magnetic maps using total field and gradient information.

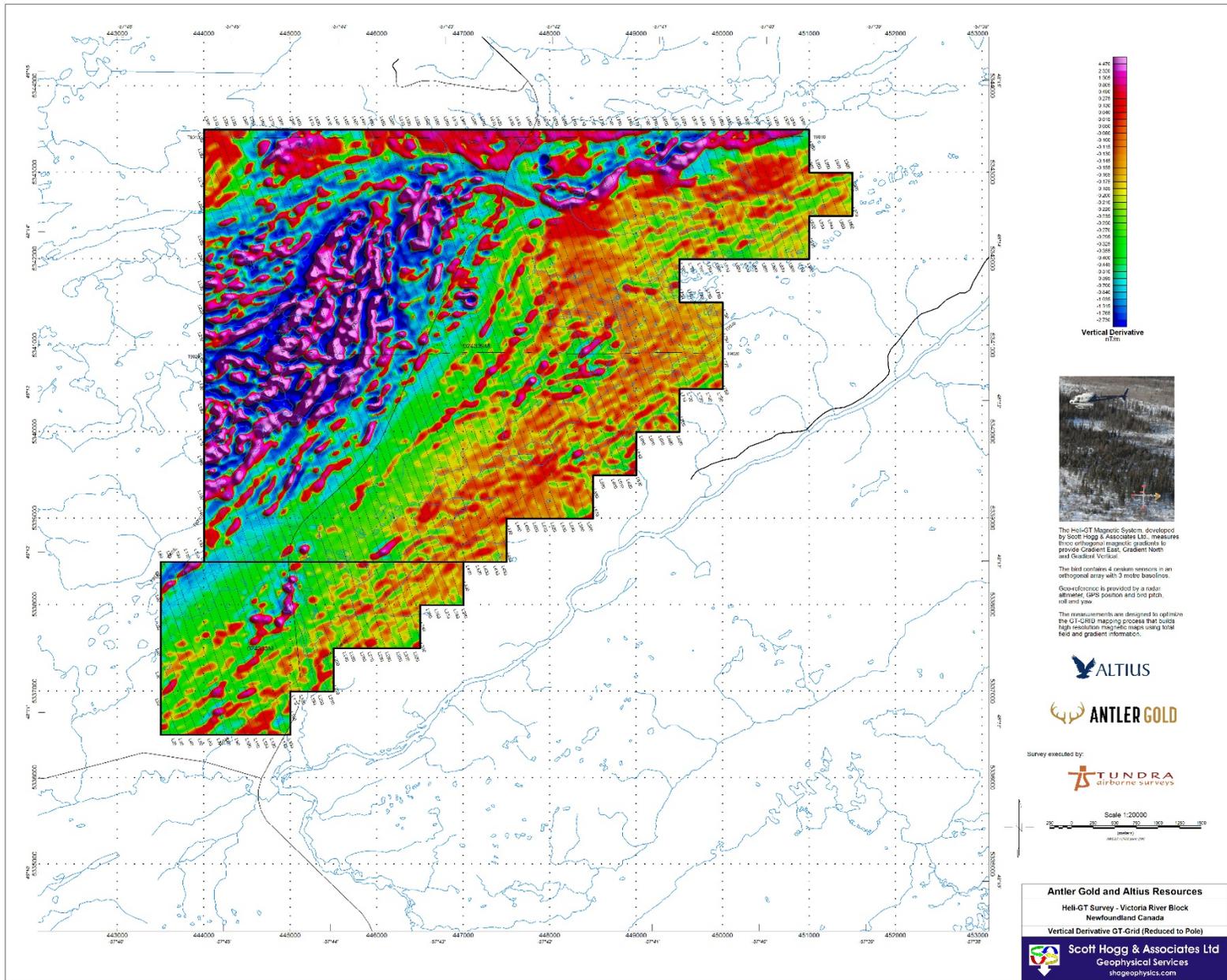


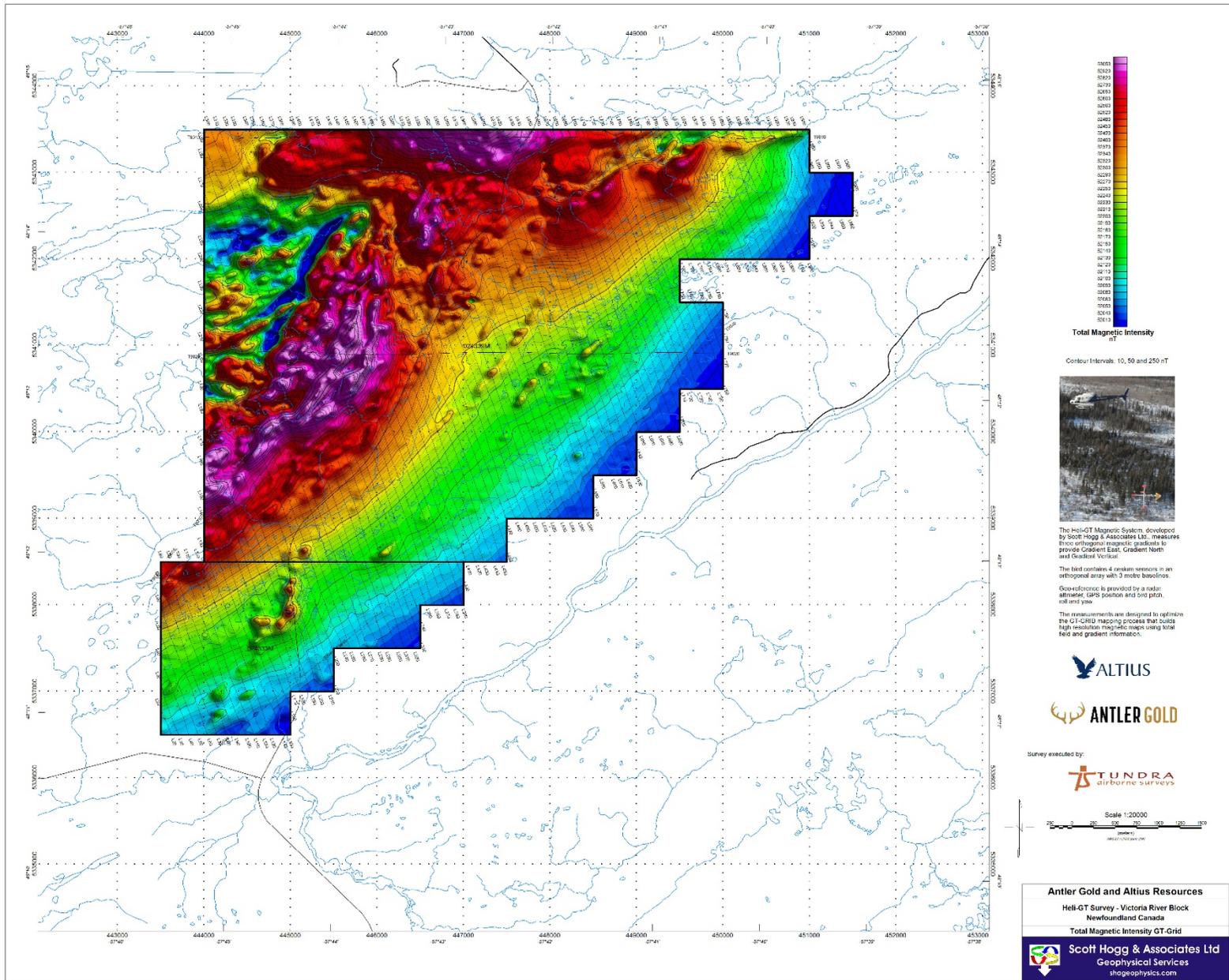
Survey executed by:



Antler Gold and Altius Resources
 Heli-GT Survey - Victoria River Block
 Newfoundland Canada
 Flight Path and Topography

Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
 Geophysical Services
 shogeophysics.com





Appendix III

Digital Data