ASSESSMENT REPORT ON HELI-GT, 3 AXIS MAGNETIC GRADIENT SURVEY
WILDING LAKE PROPERTY,
CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND

MAP-STAKED LICENSES
WILDING LAKE BLOCK 023305M, 023340M, 023343M, 023352M, 023353M, 023681M, 023682M, 023683M, 023684M, 023690M, 023691M, 024019M, 024020M, 022321M; WILDING EAST BLOCK 024388M; AND NOEL PAUL BLOCK 025150M, 024072M, 024073M, 024074M, 024075M, 024076M, 024077M, 024149M, 024150M, 024155M, 024154M, 024156M, 024157M, 024158M, 024159M, 024383M, 024392M, 025151M, 023676M, 023677M, 023678M, 023692M

NTS SHEET 12A07, 12A09 and 12A/10

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Expenditures

Wilding Lake Project	Required	Actual	Excess
Wilding Lake Block	$62,119.07	$90,905.20	$28,786.13
Wilding East Block	$7,400.00	$15,131.70	$7,731.70
Noel Paul Block	$118,004.80	$257,883.84	$139,879.04

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Wilding Lake Project is 100% owned by Antler Gold Inc. ("Antler Gold"). It was acquired in 2016 through an option arrangement with Altius Mineral Corp. The project lies within central Newfoundland approximately 40 km south of the community of Buchans and is accessed by well-maintained gravel and subsidiary forest access roads. The project covers 21,500 hectares in 41 mineral exploration licences in three separate blocks, the Wilding Lake, Wilding East and Noel Paul blocks.

The Wilding Lake Project lies within the Exploits Subzone of the Dunnage Tectonostratigraphic Zone and is underlain by Cambro-Ordovician volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Victoria Lake Supergroup, the Red Cross Group, and Silurian conglomerate and sandstone of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The project covers approximately 50 km of the northeastern extension of the structural corridor that hosts Marathon Gold Corporation's ("Marathon") Valentine Lake gold deposits. The Wilding Lake Project area has had very limited historical exploration for gold.

In late 2015, several large quartz boulders, later referred to as the Taz Occurrence, were uncovered during forest access road construction in the Wilding Lake area. Grab samples from the boulders assayed up to 74.8 g/t Au. In the summer of 2016, Altius personnel carried out reconnaissance prospecting and soil sampling adjacent to the boulders. A second cluster of mineralized quartz-tourmaline boulders was discovered during soil sampling. Trenching up ice of the boulders led to the discovery of the Alder Showing. Additional trenching in the fall of 2016 exposed gold-bearing quartz veins at the Taz, Cedar, Elm and Dogberry showings. The gold mineralization occurs in a series of generally northeast striking, southwest dipping, predominantly shear-hosted quartz +/- tourmaline veins hosted by sheared Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The veins contain clots of coarse-grained chalcopyrite, hematite, malachite and visible gold. The style of gold mineralization is similar to Marathon's Valentine Lake deposits.

Three other showings hosted by felsic volcanic rocks were located on the Wilding Lake Block to the south of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The Birch, Third Spot and the Bridge showings consist of narrow, structurally-controlled base metal-rich quartz veins. On the Noel Paul Block reconnaissance prospecting also led to the discovery of the Jigger Showing. Grab samples of which assayed 19.7 g/t Au and 8.4 g/t Au. The showings can all be classified as structurally-controlled orogenic-style gold mineralization.

Based on the success of the 2016 exploration, a regional airborne magnetic survey covering the Wilding Lake Project was carried out in the winter of 2017. Continuous bad weather delayed the completion of the Noel Paul block survey until June 2017. The data from these surveys will be used in conjunction with planned soil geochemical surveys to delineate trenching and diamond-drill targets.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Wilding Lake Project lies in central Newfoundland, approximately 40 km south of the community of Buchans. The project area encompasses portions of National Topographic System ("NTS") map areas 12A/07 (Snowshoe Pond), 12A/09 (Noel Paul's Brook) and 12A/10 (Lake Ambrose). The project encompasses 21,500 hectares collectively in three blocks (Figure 2). The Wilding Lake Block comprises 5,750 hectares in 18 contiguous mineral exploration licences; the Wilding East Block encompasses 925 hectares in one licence, and the Noel Paul Block comprises 14,825 hectares in 22 contiguous licences. Licence details and assessment requirements are summarized in Table 1.

The project is accessed via a network of seasonal gravel resource roads which originate at Millertown approximately 40 km to the north. The main access road, which connects Millertown with the NALCOR hydroelectric facility at Granite Lake, is well maintained and bisects the Wilding Lake Project. Wilding Lake is also an active logging area with new roads being constructed. The Noel Paul Block area is slightly more remote but can be accessed via a combination of new and abandoned forest access roads. Travel on most of the older roads is mainly restricted to all-terrain vehicles.

Central Newfoundland has a relatively long mining and forestry history, including the Duck Pond base metal mine (Figure 2) 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. Recent logging activities near Wilding Lake have produced large clear-cut areas. Topography is moderate, with elevations ranging from about 180 m to 400 m. Extensive glacial till results in a paucity of bedrock exposure except along the generally linear, northeast-trending ridges.

Figure 1. Mineral exploration licences, Wilding Lake Project.

Licence	Claims	Hectares	Expenditure Date	Expenditure	Report Due
Noel Paul Block					
023676M	1	25	12/01/20	$51.20	13/03/18
023677M	1	25	13/01/20	$51.20	14/03/18
023678M	1	25	13/01/20	$51.20	14/03/18
023692M	1	25	20/01/20	$51.20	21/03/18
023986M	12	300	7/06/17	$2,400.00	6/10/17
024072M	2	50	12/08/17	$400.00	11/10/17
024073M	14	350	12/08/17	$2,800.00	11/10/17
024074M	11	275	15/08/17	$2,200.00	16/10/17
024075M	12	300	15/08/17	$2,400.00	16/1017
024076M	17	425	15/08/17	$3,400.00	16/10/17
024077M	4	100	15/08/17	$800.00	16/10/17
024149M	1	25	19/09/17	$200.00	20/11/17
024150M	1	25	19/09/17	$200.00	20/11/17
024154M	91	2275	22/09/17	$18,200.00	21/11/17
024155M	219	5475	21/09/17	$43,800.00	22/11/17
024156M	25	625	22/09/17	$5,000.00	21/11/17
024157M	110	2750	22/09/17	$22,000.00	21/11/17
024158M	4	100	22/09/17	$800.00	21/11/17
024159M	7	175	22/09/17	$1,400.00	21/11/17
025151M	1	25	9/06/18	$200.00	8/08/18
024383M	14	350	17/11/17	$2,800.00	16/01/18
024392M	44	1100	17/11/17	$8,800.00	16/01/18
Total	593	14825		$118,004.80	
Wilding East Block					
024388M	37	925	11/11/17	$7,400.00	16/01/18
Total	37	925		$7,400.00	

Table 1. Mineral licence assessment requirements, Noel Paul, Wilding East and Wilding Lake blocks.

Licence	Claims	Hectares	Expenditure Date	Expenditure	Report Due
Wilding Lake Block					
024310M	52	1300	11/14/17	$10,400.00	01/15/18
024313M	6	150	11/14/17	$1,200.00	01/15/18
024314M	10	250	11/14/17	$2,000.00	01/15/18
024320M	8	200	11/14/17	$1,600.00	01/15/18
023682M	1	25	01/15/19	$114.11	03/16/18
023683M	14	350	01/15/19	$1,597.52	03/16/18
023690M	32	800	01/20/19	$3,602.96	03/21/18
024019M	49	1225	06/27/19	$4,095.35	08/27/18
024020M	9	225	06/27/19	$1,026.98	08/27/18
023305M	2	50	09/14/21	$748.52	11/14/17
023684M	4	100	01/15/22	$1,082.24	03/16/18
023691M	13	325	01/20/22	$7,651.39	03/21/18
023340M	1	25	10/01/26	$900.00	11/30/17
023343M	5	125	10/02/26	$4,500.00	12/01/17
023352M	1	25	10/06/26	$900.00	12/05/17
023353M	16	400	10/07/26	$14,400.00	12/06/17
023681M	5	125	01/15/27	$4,500.00	03/16/18
022321M	2	50	07/21/27	$1,800.00	09/19/18
Total	230	5750		$62,119.07	

Table 1 continued.

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 Wilding Lake Project area was covered by regional 1:250,000 scale geological mapping (NTS 12/A, Red Indian Lake) by the Geological Survey of Canada (Riley, 1957; Williams, 1970). The area was included in regional 1:50,000 scale geological mapping by the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy (12A/07, Snowshoe Lake, Coleman-Sadd, 1987, 1988; 12A/09, Noel Paul's Brook and 12A/10, Lake Ambrose, Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980) 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 included the area in a regional airborne geophysical survey. The 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 included the area in the Red Indian Line – Targeted Geoscience Initiative Project which re-examined the Victoria Lake Group to determine its tectonic and structural history. Results of this work were published as a series of 1:50,000 geological maps (12A/07, Snowshoe Pond, Valverde-Vaquero et. al., 2005; 12A/10, Lake Ambrose, Rogers et. al., 2005a; 12A/09, Noel Paul's Brook, Rogers et. al., 2005b). In 2006 a detailed geological map of the Tally Pond Volcanic Belt was released by DNR (Squires and Hinchey, 2006).

3.2 INDUSTRY SURVEYS

Wilding Lake and Wilding East Blocks

There are no records of gold exploration prior to 2015. Historic exploration focused regionally mainly on volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization and targeted the volcanic belts lying to the north and south of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, the focus of the Wilding Lake Project. This Silurian polymictic conglomerate is not a host rock for volcanogenic massive sulphides, but delineates a regional structural corridor with potential to host gold. The historic exploration activities, while not directly related to the Wilding Lake Block, are briefly summarized in Table 3 for completeness. Information on the past exploration work was obtained from regional government studies or company assessment reports on file with DNR. The author has not verified this information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Wilding Lake Block.

The first of the current Wilding Lake Project claims were staked in 2014. In 2015, the first significant discovery was made when prospectors Brian Jones and Gary Rowsell uncovered quartz boulders, the Taz Occurrence, during road construction (Figure 2). Grab samples

Table 2. Summary of historic regional exploration work.

Year	Company	Summary
1960-1980	Asarco	Prospecting, geochemistry, regional airborne EM survey, AND Charter
1973-1998	Noranda Exploration and Mining Ltd. (Noranda)	Regional exploration, airborne surveys 1974, 1979, 1983 and 1988. Geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys. Discovered Duck Pond, Boundary, and Lemarchant deposits, Burnt Pond and Haven Steady prospects. (summary from Evans and Kean, 2002; Fraser et.al, 2012).
1983-1997	Noranda	Exploration Lake Douglas area (MacKenzie, 1987; Collins, 1990a, 1990b, 1991 and 1993). Aerodat AEM geophysical survey (Podolsky, 1988) covers parts of the Lake Wilding and Noel Paul blocks.
1986	Esso Minerals Canada Ltd.	Traced Duck Pond-equivalent stratigraphy into the Gill's Pond area southeast of Duck Pond (O'Sullivan, 1987).
1987-1990	Falconbridge Ltd.	Exploration Lake Douglas area (Butler, 1988 and 1990; Kohlsmith, 1989).
1988-1989	Rio Algom	Followed up on Esso's work Gill's Pond area (Thicke 1988, 1989, 1990).
1998-1999	Loydex Resources	Trenching and prospecting Lake Douglas area (Nelson, 1998 and 1999).
1999	Thundermin Resources Inc. Queenston Mining Inc.	Acquired the Duck Pond Property from Noranda, additional drilling, revised reserve estimate and bankable feasibility study (summary from Evans and Kean, 2002; Fraser et.al, 2012).
2002	Aur Resources Ltd.	Acquired the Duck Pond Deposit from Thundermin and Queenston and put the mine into production in 2007.
2000-2004	Altius	Optioned South Tally Block from Noranda, geological mapping, drill core relogging, resampling and an airborne HTEM survey (Barbour and Churchill, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005).
2004	A.S.K. Prospecting and Guiding	Prospecting Lake of the Woods area (Keats, 2004 and 2005)
2005	Rubicon Mineral Corp. (Rubicon)	Optioned the Harpoon Block, prospecting, till sampling and trenching (Sparkes, 2005).
2007-2015	Teck Resources Ltd.	Purchased Aur Resources Ltd. in 2007 and operated the Duck Pond Mine until reserves were exhausted in 2015
2005-Present	Rubicon/Paragon Mineral Corp. (Paragon)	Exploration Lake Douglas to Wilding Lake. Lake Douglas, 30-50 cm thick mineralized horizon in altered mafic volcanic, channels to 10.8% Pb, 5.8% Zn, 106.2 g/t Ag and 125 ppb Au over 0.6 m (Downton 2009). Drill assays (semi-massive to massive sulphides) 6.30% Zn, 4.29% Pb, 0.39% Cu and 82.86 g/t Ag (Downton, 2009). 2011, Aeroquest AeroTEM IV time-domain EM and Magnetic survey Rogerson Lake-Quinn Lake area north of the Wilding Lake Block (Copeland and Devine, 2011).
2007-2012	Paragon	Airborne magnetic and EM survey, prospecting and reconnaissance till sampling and diamond drilling on South Tally Pond Block. NI 43-101 resource estimate for the Lemarchant Deposit, 1.24 mt grading 5.38% Zn, 0.58% Cu, 1.19% Pb, 1.01 g/t Au and 59.17 g/t Ag (indicated) and 1.34 mt grading 3.70% Zn, 0.41% Cu, 0.86% Pb, 1.00 g/t Au and 50.41 g/t Ag (Inferred) (Fraser et.al., 2012).
2012-Present	Canadian Zinc Corp.	Acquired Paragon Minerals, completed additional diamond drilling on the Lemarchant Deposit. The company also holds the mineral rights to the Lake Douglas property. (http://www.canadianzinc.com/).

Figure 2. Gold showings, Wilding Lake Project.

collected from the boulders assayed up to 74.8 g/t Au. Two other showings, the Third Spot and the Bridge, were discovered by Altius in 2015. Between July 2014 and January 2016, 2,400 hectares were staked. The prospectors entered into discussions with Altius and an additional 1,450 hectares were staked in June 2016. Prospecting and trenching carried out by Altius led to the discovery of two additional gold showings, Alder and Birch.

Noel Paul Block

The Noel Paul Block covers the northeast extension of the same structural corridor hosting the Wilding Lake Block gold showings. It too is underlain mainly by Silurian conglomerate. Volcanic belts lying to the north and south of the corridor have seen considerable past exploration for volcanogenic base metal mineralization, including exploration which led to the discovery of the former Duck Pond Mine. Information on the past exploration work was obtained from regional government studies or company assessment reports on file with DNR. The authors have not verified this information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Noel Paul Block. A brief outline of this historic work is presented in Table 3. The conglomerate has not seen significant exploration for gold. A single sample collected by Altius from the newly discovered Jigger Showing assayed 19.7 g/t Au (ALS Labs). As a check, the remaining portion of the sample was sent to Eastern Analytical for analysis, which returned an assay of 8.4 g/t Au. Between January and August 2016 prospectors staked 1,950 hectares along the trend of the corridor. Altius staked an additional 11,400 hectares in 2016. All the prospector claims staked in 2016 were incorporated into the agreement for the Noel Paul Block.

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 Zones 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 allocthons over the Laurentia continental margin in the west and the Penobscot allocthons over Gondwana continental margin to the east. The cessation of arc-related volcanism coincided with final allocthon 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 9). 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 volcaniclastic 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 9) Cambro-Ordovician volcanic and volcaniclastic 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 lain 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, volcaniclastic 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 volcaniclastic, 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, volcaniclastic 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 30 cm 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 seriticitzation, +/- 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 70^0 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 10 cm thick and less than 10 m long, but locally the veins are up to 1 m wide with strike lengths of 50 m. Most of the gold occurs within the trondhjemite.

Gold mineralization has been traced 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

The 2016 work program conducted by Altius and Antler consisted of mechanical trenching, excavator-assisted till sampling, B-horizon soil sampling, prospecting, detailed geological and structural mapping, channel sampling, and line cutting. As part of the agreement with Antler, a NI43-101 compliant technical report was prepared on the Wilding Lake Project (Evans and Vatcher, 2016). The first-year exploration expenditures on the Wilding Lake Property totalled $753,556.76.

During the winter and early summer of 2017 Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd. were contracted to carry out a helicopter towed aeromagnetic gradiometer survey over the Wilding Lake, Wilding East and Noel Paul properties. During the period January 30th to February 23rd, 2017 and the period May 28th to June 6th, 2017 a total of 3000 km of data was collected over the three 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 $363,917.50 which included 14 standby days due to inclement weather. A breakdown of the expenditure is present in Table 4. Tables 5 thru 7 provide expenditures per licence.

Flight Specifications	Wilding Lake	Wilding East	Noel Paul
Traverse line direction	UTM 160-340	UTM 160-340	UTM 160-340
Traverse line spacing	75 m	75 m	75 m
Control line direction	UTM 90-270	UTM 90-270	Various
Control line spacing	~2500 m	2000 m	Various
Terrain clearance	35 m	35 m	35 m
Total line kilometres	799	133	2068

Table 3. Flight specifications, Wilding Lake Project.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Both the Wilding Lake and Noel Paul 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

Triaxial Magnetic Survey	Wilding Lake	Wilding East	Noel Paul	Total
Phase 1 Jan. 30-Feb. 27/17				
Mob/Demob	$4,394.50	$731.50	$11,374.00	$16,500.00
Standby Days	$11,133.00	$1,853.00	$28,814.00	$41,800.00
Phase 2 (May 23-June 4/17)				
Mob/Demob			$8,250.00	$8,250.00
Standby Days			$11,400.00	$11,400.00
Line Kilometre cost	$63,520.50	$10,573.50	$164,406.00	$238,500.00
Total	$79,048.00	$13,158.00	$224,244.00	$316,450.00
HST 15%	$11,857.20	$1,973.70	$33,636.60	$47,467.50
Grand Total	$90,905.20	$15,131.70	$257,880.60	$363,917.50

Table 4. Airborne survey expenditures, Wilding Lake Project.

Licence	Claims	Expenditure Date	Required Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
024310M	52	11/14/2017	$10,400.00	$20,552.48
024313M	6	11/14/2017	$1,200.00	$2,371.44
024314M	10	11/14/2017	$2,000.00	$3,952.40
024320M	8	11/14/2017	$1,600.00	$3,161.92
023682M	1	1/15/2019	$114.11	$395.24
023683M	14	1/15/2019	$1,597.52	$5,533.36
023690M	32	1/20/2019	$3,602.96	$12,647.68
024019M	49	6/27/2019	$4,095.35	$19,366.76
024020M	9	6/27/2019	$1,026.98	$3,557.16
023305M	2	9/14/2021	$748.52	$790.48
023684M	4	1/15/2022	$1,082.24	$1,580.96
023691M	13	1/20/2022	$7,651.39	$5,138.12
023340M	1	10/1/2026	$900.00	$395.24
023343M	5	10/2/2026	$4,500.00	$1,976.20
023352M	1	10/6/2026	$900.00	$395.24
023353M	16	10/7/2026	$14,400.00	$6,323.84
023681M	5	1/15/2027	$4,500.00	$1,976.20
022321M	2	7/21/2027	$1,800.00	$790.48
Total	230		$62,119.07	$90,905.20

Table 5. Expenditures per licence, Wilding Lake Block.

Licence	Claims	Required Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
024388M	925	$7,400.00	$15,131.70

Table 6. Expenditure Wilding East Block.

Licence	Claims	Expenditure Date	Required Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
023676M	1	12-Jan-20	$51.20	$434.88
023677M	1	13-Jan-20	$51.20	$434.88
023678M	1	13-Jan-20	$51.20	$434.88
023692M	1	20-Jan-20	$51.20	$434.88
023986M	12	7-Jun-17	$2,400.00	$5,218.56
024072M	2	12-Aug-17	$400.00	$869.76
024073M	14	12-Aug-17	$2,800.00	$6,088.32
024074M	11	15-Aug-17	$2,200.00	$4,783.68
024075M	12	15-Aug-17	$2,400.00	$5,218.56
024076M	17	15-Aug-17	$3,400.00	$7,392.96
024077M	4	15-Aug-17	$800.00	$1,739.52
024149M	1	19-Sep-17	$200.00	$434.88
024150M	1	19-Sep-17	$200.00	$434.88
024154M	91	22-Sep-17	$18,200.00	$39,574.08
024155M	219	21-Sep-17	$43,800.00	$95,238.72
024156M	25	22-Sep-17	$5,000.00	$10,872.00
024157M	110	22-Sep-17	$22,000.00	$47,836.80
024158M	4	22-Sep-17	$800.00	$1,739.52
024159M	7	22-Sep-17	$1,400.00	$3,044.16
025151M	1	9-Jun-18	$200.00	$434.88
024383M	14	17-Nov-17	$2,800.00	$6,088.32
024392M	44	17-Nov-17	$8,800.00	$19,134.72
Total	593		$118,004.80	$257,883.84

Table 7. Expenditures per licence, Noel Paul Block.

conjunction with detailed soil geochemistry to identify and refine trenching and diamond-drill targets. A detailed interpretation of the airborne data is recommended.

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APPENDIX I

Heli-GT, 3 Axis Magnetic Gradient Survey Report

Altius Resources Inc.
Antler Gold Inc.

Heli-GT, 3 Axis Magnetic Gradient Survey

Wilding Lake, Wilding Lake East and Noel Paul Blocks

Newfoundland, Canada

Operations and Processing Report

BY

SCOTT HOGG & ASSOCIATES LTD

June 2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

Altius Resources Inc., together with their joint venture partner Antler Gold Inc., contracted Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd. to carry out a helicopter towed aeromagnetic gradiometer survey over their Wilding Lake, Wilding Lake East and Noel-Paul properties in Newfoundland, Canada. During the period January 30th to February 23rd, 2017 and the period May 28th to June 6th, 2017 a total of 3000 km of data was collected over the three properties.

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

2 LOCATION

The surveyed claim blocks were located approximately 40km southeast of the town of Buchans in central Newfoundland. See figure 1 below.

Figure 1 - Survey Location Map.

3 CLAIM NUMBERS AND CLAIM BLOCK LAYOUT

Figure 2 below shows the layout of the property blocks.

Figure 2 – Claim Block Layout

The following claims were covered by the surveys.

Wilding Lake

022321M, 023352M, 023353M, 024020M, 024314M, 023682M, 023684M, 023691M, 023340M, 023343M, 023683M, 023681M, 024313M, 024019M, 023305M, 023690M, 024310M, 024320M

Wilding Lake East

024388M

Noel Paul

022321M, 023305M, 023340M, 023343M, 023352M, 023353M, 023681M, 023682M, 023683M, 023684M, 023690M, 023691M, 024019M, 024020M, 024310M, 024313M, 024314M, 024320M, 024388M

4 AIRBORNE SURVEY

The airborne survey of the three blocks was completed during two separate campaigns. The first campaign was based out of Buchans, Newfoundland. Crew and equipment arrived at Buchans on January 30th, 2017. Surveying began that day and continued until February 23rd, 2017. Winter weather was a major hindrance to production and it was decided that the crew should de-mobilize and complete the survey at a later date.

The second campaign was based out of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland. Crew and equipment arrived on site on May 28th, 2017. Surveying started that day and was completed on June 6th, 2017. A total of 3000 line kilometres of magnetic gradiometer data was collected and compiled for the three survey blocks.

4.1 Flight Specifications

	Wilding Lake	Wilding Lake East	Noel Paul
Traverse line direction	UTM 160° – 340°	UTM 160° – 340°	UTM 160° – 340°
Traverse line spacing	75m	75m	75m
Control line direction	UTM 90° – 270°	UTM 90° – 270°	Various
Control line spacing	~2500 m	2000m	Various
Terrain clearance (sensors)	35 m	35 m	35 m
Total line kilometers of data	799	133	2068

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
Pilots	Chris Gosse (first campaign)
	Gerry Nuttall (second campaign)

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 (*mag_diur*) was lagged by a single record, to align the magnetic profile with the GPS coordinate data and saved as *mag_lag*.

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 microlevel correction was limited in amplitude to 1nT, with a wavelength longer than 1.5km. The final, microlevelled channel was saved as *mag_fin*.

6.4 Cultural Edits

Within the Wilding Lake block, eleven magnetic anomalies were identified being as cultural in origin. At the request of the client, these artifacts were edited out of the profile data. In the case of the total magnetic field profile data, the gaps were interpolated using an Akima spline. The gaps in the three gradient channels were filled with

calculated gradient data, derived from the edited total field data. Four new channels were added to the Wilding Lake database and used in the gridding process. They are *mag_Fin_ed*, *Ge_ed*, *Gn_ed*, and *Gv_ed*.

6.5 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.

6.6 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.

6.7 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.

6.8 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. The Wilding Lake and Wilding Lake East data has been combined for all digital products.

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_lag	nT	lagged 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
mag_fin_ed*	nT	edited final mag
Ge_ed*	nT/m	edited east gradient
Gn_ed*	nT/m	edited north gradient
Gv_ed*	nT/m	edited vertical gradient

*Wilding Lake database only.

7.2 Gridded Data

Grids are provided in Geosoft format. The cell size in all grids is 15 metres. The grids are projected in NAD27 UTM Zone 21n coordinates. The following grids are included with this report.

Grid Name	Units	Description
Wilding_DTM	metres	Levelled digital elevation model
Wilding_GT-TMI	nT	Total magnetic field GT-Grid
Wilding_GT-CVGRTP	nT/m	Calculated Vertical Derivative GT-Grid reduced to pole.
Noel_Paul_DTM	metres	Levelled digital elevation model
Noel_Paul_GT-TMI	nT	Total magnetic field GT-Grid
Noel_Paul_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 Wilding and Noel-Paul areas. The Noel-Paul area has been split into two overlapping maps. 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.

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

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

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Munro
Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario
June 15, 2017

APPENDIX II

JPEG IMAGES

The Heli GT Magnetic system, developed by Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd., consists of two orthogonal magnetic gradiometers to provide Coaxial, Coplanar and Cross-Bird.

The M-8 contains 4 sensor arrays in an orthogonal array with 3 twelve baselines.

Geo-reference is provided by a radio altimeter, GPS position and two pitot, roll and yaw.

The measurements are designed to optimize the GT-CRM processing process that builds high resolution magnetic maps using total field and gradient information.

Survey conducted by

Scale 1:20000

Altius Resources and Antler Gold

Noel-Paul Block (North-East)
Newfoundland, Canada

Vertical Derivative GT-Grid Reduced to Pole

Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services
shageophysics.com

Vertical Derivative
ALTIUS
ANTLER GOLD
TUNDRA airborne surveys
Altius Resources and Antler Gold
Noel-Paul Block (South-West)
Newfoundland, Canada
Vertical Derivative GT-Grid Reduced to Pole
Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services
shogeophysics.com

The Airborne Magnetic System, developed by Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd., measures three orthogonal magnetic gradients to provide Grad Sum, Grad North and Grad Vertical.

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

Geo-reference is provided by a radar altimeter, GPS position and 16-8 pitch, roll and yaw.

The measurements are designed to optimize the GT-CDM mapping process, for both high resolution magnetic maps using total field and gradient information.

ALTIUS

ANTLER GOLD

Survey conducted by:

TUNDRA airborne surveys

Scale 1:20000

Altius Resources and Antler Gold

Noel-Paul Block (North-East)

Newfoundland, Canada

Digital Terrain Model

Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd

Geophysical Services

shogeophysics.com

Elevation

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

This unit contains 4 cesium sensors in an orthogonal array with 2 refile backpacks.

Geo reference is provided by a laser altimeter, GPS position and a roll, pitch and yaw.

The measurements are designed to optimize the 3D GRID mapping process that builds high resolution magnetic maps using total field and gradient information.

ALTIUS

ANTLER GOLD

Survey contractor by:

TUNDRA airborne surveys

Scale 1:20000

Altius Resources and Antler Gold

Noel-Paul Block (South-West)
Newfoundland, Canada

Digital Terrain Model

Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services
shogeophysics.com

The Field GT Magnetic System, developed by Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd, measures three orthogonal magnetic gradients to one be Cross-Flight, Cross-Vertical and Cross-Vertical.

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

Cross-tolerance is provided by a 1000 Hz Magnetic GPS position and bird pitch, roll and yaw.

The measurements are designed to produce the GT GRID mapping process that outlet high resolution magnetic image using tilted, red and gradient information.

ALTIUS

ANTLER GOLD

Survey conducted by:

TUNDRA airborne surveys

Scale 1:20000

Altius Resources and Antler Gold
Noel-Paul Block (North-East)
Newfoundland, Canada
Flight Path and Topography
Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd Geophysical Services shageophysics.com

The Helicopter Magnetic System developed by Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd. measures three orthogonal magnetic gradients for precise Total Field, Total Rate of Change and Vertical.

The total sensitivity of the instrument is 0.01 nanotesla and noise level 0.1 nanotesla.

Geo-reference is provided by a radar altimeter, GPS position and laser pitch, roll and yaw.

The sensors are co-designed to optimize the 3D Field Mapping to enhance the basis for high resolution magnetic maps along the field and coplanar information.

ALTIUS

ANTLER GOLD

Survey conducted by

TUNDRA airborne surveys

Scale 1:20000

Altius Resources and Antler Gold

Noel-Paul Block (South-West)
Newfoundland, Canada

Flight Path and Topography

Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services
shogeophysics.com

Contour intervals: 5, 25 and 100 nT

The Bell-GT Magnetic System, developed by Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd., measures three components of magnetic gradients to provide Total Field, Vertical and Lateral Vertical.

The total gradient vector measure is an orthogonal array with 2 metre baselines.

Geo-reference is provided by a radar altimeter, GPS position and bird attitude and yaw.

The measurements are designed to optimize the GT-GRID mapping process that builds high resolution magnetic maps along line and cross line directions.

ALTIUS

ANTLER GOLD

Survey conducted by:

TUNDRA airborne surveys

Scale: 1:20000

metres

Altius Resources and Antler Gold

Noel-Paul Block (North-East)
Newfoundland, Canada
GT-Grid of Total Magnetic Intensity

Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services
shgeophysics.com

Total Magnetic Intensity
ALTIUS
ANTLER GOLD
TUNDRA airborne surveys
Altius Resources and Antler Gold
Noel-Paul Block (South-West)
Newfoundland, Canada
GT-Grid of Total Magnetic Intensity
Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services
shageophysics.com

Vertical Derivative
ALTIUS
ANTLER GOLD
TUNDRA
Altius Resources and Antler Gold
Wilding Lake and Wilding Lake East Blocks
Newfoundland, Canada
GT-Grid of Pole-Reduced Vertical Derivative
Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services
shaggeophysics.com

Elevation
m
ALTIUS
ANTLER GOLD
Survey Flown By:
TUNDRA
airborne surveys
Scale 1:20000
Altius Resources and Antler Gold
Wilding Lake and Wilding Lake East Blocks
Newfoundland, Canada
Digital Terrain Model
Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services
shogeophysics.com

ALTIUS
ANTLER GOLD
TUNDRA
Altius Resources and Antler Gold
Wilding Lake and Wilding Lake East Blocks
Newfoundland, Canada
Flight Path and Topography
Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services

Total Magnetic Intensity
ALTIUS
ANTLER GOLD
Survey Flown By:
TUNDRA
Altius Resources and Antler Gold
Widing Lake and Widing Lake East Blocks
Newfoundland, Canada
GT-Grid of Total Magnetic Intensity
Scott Hogg & Associates Ltd
Geophysical Services

APPENDIX III

Digital Data