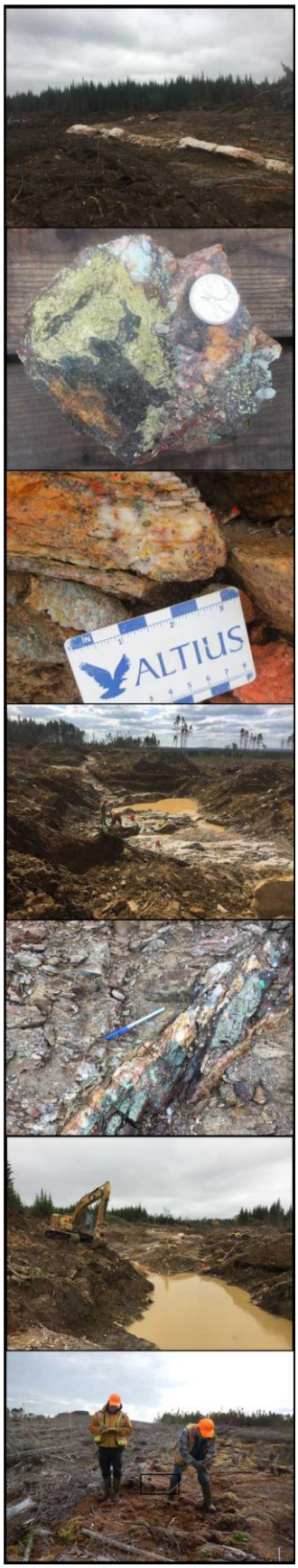

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE WILDING LAKE PROJECT CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND CANADA

For

CANTERRA MINERALS CORPORATION

625 Howe Street, #1020
Vancouver, BC
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Prepared by:

Independent Qualified Persons

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Pendragon Consulting

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Table of Contents

1.0 SUMMARY 10
1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP 10
1.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION 11
1.3 EXPLORATION 11
1.4 CONCLUSIONS 12
1.5 RECOMMENDATIONS 13
2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE 13
2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT 16
2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION 16
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS 16
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION 17
4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION 17
4.2 MINERAL TITLES 19
4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND EXPLORATION PERMITTING 19
4.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS 19
4.3.2 EXPLORATION PERMITTING 21
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY 22
5.1 ACCESSIBILITY 22
5.2 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE 22
5.3 CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY 22
6.0 HISTORY 23
6.1 GOVERNMENT SURVEYS 23
6.2 INDUSTRY SURVEYS 24
6.2.1 WILDING LAKE BLOCK 24
6.2.2 NOEL PAUL BLOCK 30
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION 31
7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY 31

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY 32
7.3 MINERALIZATION 38
7.3.1 ALDER-TAZ ZONE 39
7.3.2 ELM-CEDAR ZONE 43
7.3.3 DOGBERRY ZONE 48
7.3.4 THE RAVEN ZONE 51
7.3.5 RED OCHRE COMPLEX 51
7.3.6 BIRCH SHOWING 53
7.3.7 MAG ZONE 54
7.3.8 THIRD SPOT SHOWING 54
7.3.9 BRIDGE SHOWING 54
8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE 56
9.0 EXPLORATION 58
9.1 CANTERRA MINERALS CORPORATION 58
9.2 HISTORIC EXPLORATION WILDING LAKE PROJECT 58
9.2.1 PROSPECTING 58
9.2.2 SOIL SAMPLING 63
9.2.3 CUT GRID 67
9.2.4 TRENCHING PROGRAM 67
9.2.5 TIL SAMPLING 70
9.2.6 CHANNEL SAMPLING 73
9.2.7 STRUCTURAL STUDIES 83
9.2.8 GPS-POSITIONED GROUND MAGNETIC AND ORE VISION SURVEY 85
9.2.9 HELI-GT, 3 AXIS MAGNETIC GRADIENT SURVEY 88
9.2.10 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES 93
10 DRILLING 94
10.1 CANTERRA MINERALS CORPORATION 94
10.2 Historic Drilling, Antler Gold Inc. 94
10.2.1 ELM ZONE 94
10.2.2 RED OCHRE COMPLEX 94

10.2.3 RAVEN ZONE 94
10.2.4 ALDER-TAZ ZONE 98
10.2.5 BIRCH ZONE 103
10.2.6 MAGNETIC ZONE 103
10.2.7 GEOPHYSICAL TARGETS 103
10.2.8 LARCH ZONE 103
11.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH 106
11.1 CANTERRA MINERALS CORPORATION 106
11.2 HISTORIC SAMPLING, WILDING LAKE PROJECT 106
11.2.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING 106
11.2.1.1 ALTIUS 2016 PROGRAM 106
11.2.1.2 ANTLER 2017 PROGRAM 107
11.2.2 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES 109
11.2.3 QA/QC REVIEW OF ALTIUS AND ANTLER DATA 113
11.2.3.1 ALTIUS 2016 PROGRAM 113
12.0 DATA VERIFICATION 124
12.1 ALTIUS EXPLORATION PROGRAM 124
12.2 ANTLER EXPLORATION PROGRAM 125
13.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES 126
14.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURICAL TESTING 126
15.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES 126
16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION 126
17.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS 127
18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS 128
19.0 REFERENCES 130
20.0 CERTIFICATE AND CONSENT OF THE INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED PERSON 138
APPENDIX I Licence Reports 142

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Property location map..... 15
Figure 2. Mineral exploration licences, Wilding Lake Project..... 18
Figure 3. Map showing the Areas of Influence associated with the Wilding Lake Project..... 20
Figure 4. Residual Magnetic (merged) map (source DNR website http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/). 25
Figure 5. Magnetic 1st Vertical Derivative (merged) map (source DNR website http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/)..... 26
Figure 6. Significant deposits and prospects, central Newfoundland..... 27
Figure 7. Gold mineralization discovered 2015-2017, Wilding Lake Project..... 29
Figure 8. Tectonostratigraphic zones, island of Newfoundland (Williams et al., 1988). 33
Figure 9. Regional geology of the Wilding Lake Project (modified from DNR website http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/)..... 35
Figure 10. Geological map of the Wilding Lake Block..... 36
Figure 11. Gold showings on the Wilding Lake Block. 38
Figure 12. Structural map, southern portion of the Alder Zone (from Honsberger et. al., 2019a). 40
Figure 13. Location map of Elm and Cedar zones relative to area of quartz boulders..... 44
Figure 14. Structural geology map of the northeastern Elm Zone (From Honsberger et. al., 2019c). 47
Figure 15. Structural geology map, southwestern Elm Zone (from Honsberger et. al., 2019c)... 48
Figure 16. Geological map of the Dogberry Zone..... 50
Figure 17.Geological model for the formation of the auriferous quartz veins, Wilding Lake (after Honsberger et. al., 2019c)..... 57
Figure 18. Prospector rock samples 2015-2017, Wilding Lake Block..... 61
Figure 19. Assay highlights prospector rock samples 2015-2017, Wilding Lake Block. 62
Figure 20. 2016-2017 soil sample map, Wilding Lake Block. Area west of Wilding Brook has not been sampled..... 65
Figure 21. Gold assay highlights of 2016-2017 soil sampling programs, Wilding Lake Block... 66

Figure 22. Grid map, Wilding Lake Block. 67
Figure 23. Trench location map, Wilding Lake Block. 69
Figure 24. Till sample locations, Wilding Lake Block. The numbered samples contain gold grains. 72
Figure 25. Taz Zone geology map with channel locations and assay highlights (from Morgan and Evans, 2017). 74
Figure 26. Southern Alder Zone geology map with channels and assay highlights (from Morgan and Evans, 2017). 76
Figure 27. Map of northern Alder Zone and the Northeast Extension with channels and assay highlights (from Morgan and Evans, 2017). 77
Figure 28. Cedar Zone geology map with channels and assay results (from Morgan and Evans, 2017). 78
Figure 29. Elm Zone map with channels, assay highlights and diamond drill holes. (from Evans et al., 2018a). 79
Figure 30. Dogberry Zone geology map with channels and assay highlights (from Morgan and Evans, 2017). 80
Figure 31. Birch Zone geology map with channel locations and assays (from Morgan and Evans, 2017). 81
Figure 32. Red Ochre Complex map with channel and diamond-drill hole locations (from Evans et. al., 2018a). 82
Figure 33. Cross-section interpretation parallel to oblique sinistral reverse slip vector (slickenlines) and V3 (from Honsberger et. al., 2020a). 84
Figure 34. Total magnetic field reduced-to-pole, Abitibi ground magnetic survey Wilding Lake Block. 86
Figure 35. Magnetic susceptibility isosurface versus Inverted RES 2D resistivity section looking northwest, Abitibi ground magnetic survey Wilding Lake Block. 87
Figure 36. Total magnetic intensity map, Wilding Lake Block. 89
Figure 37. Calculated vertical gradient map, Wilding Lake Block. 90
Figure 38. Total magnetic intensity map, Noel Paul Block with current Mineral Exploration Licences. 91

Figure 39. Calculated vertical gradient map, Noel Paul Block with current Mineral Exploration Licences. 92
Figure 40. Diamond-drill plan, Wilding Lake Block (from Evans et. al., 2018a). 96
Figure 41. Cross-section A-B, Elm Zone, looking northeast (from Evans et. al. 2018a). For section location see Figure 29. 100
Figure 42. Cross-section C-D, Elm Zone, looking northeast (from Evans et. al., 2018a). For section location see Figure 29. 101
Figure 43. Cross-section, Red Ochre Complex, looking east (from Evans et. al., 2018a). For section location is shown see Figure 32. 102
Figure 44. Cross-section looking northeast through Birch, Alder-Taz and the deep Mag Zone (modified after Evans et., 2018a). 104
Figure 45. Assay highlights from WL-17-30. 105
Figure 46. Performance of Au for certified standard CDN-PGMS25 114
Figure 47. Performance of Au for certified standard G909-3. 114
Figure 48. Performance of Au for certified standard G909-4. 115
Figure 49. Performance standard of Au for certified standard OxJ111. 115
Figure 50. Performance standard of Au for certified standard Oreas-904. 116
Figure 51. Performance of Blanks. 117
Figure 52. Performance of Au for certified standard GLG307-4. 118
Figure 53. Performance of Au for certified standard OREAS-503b. 118
Figure 54. Performance of soil sample Blanks. 119
Figure 55. Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-20A channel sampling program... 120
Figure 56 . Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-20A diamond-drilling program... 120
Figure 57. Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-10F channel sampling program. .. 121
Figure 58. Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-10F diamond-drilling program. ... 121
Figure 59. Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-10F diamond-drilling program. ... 122

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Abbreviations used in this report. 17
Table 2. Mineral exploration licence data. 21

Table 3. Summary of historic regional exploration work. This information has not been verified and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Wilding Lake Project. 28
Table 4. Weighted averages for selected channel samples, Alder Showing. 42
Table 5. Summary of deformation events, tectonic structures and formation mechanisms, Wilding Lake (from Honsberger et. al., 2020a). 57
Table 6. Data for quartz float samples by collected by Jones and Rowsell, 2015. 58
Table 7. Assay results Taz boulder samples Altius 2015 property visit. 59
Table 8. Altius reconnaissance prospecting grab sample highlights, 2015. 59
Table 9. Rock assay highlights 2017 prospecting program, Wilding Lake. 63
Table 10. Highlights of gold grain count, basal till program, Wilding Lake. 71
Table 11. Gold grain results for till samples collected from the Alder and Birch zones. 71
Table 12. Summary table of deformation events, tectonic structures, and formation mechanisms through time (from Honsberger et. al., 2020a). 84
Table 13. Flight specifications, Wilding Lake Project. 88
Table 14. Breakdown of 2015-2016 exploration expenditures, Wilding Lake Project. 93
Table 15. Diamond-drill hole data, Wilding Lake Block (from Evans et. al., 2018a). 97
Table 16. Diamond-drill hole survey data (from Evans et. al., 2018a). 98
Table 17. Diamond drilling assay highlights, Wilding Lake Block (from Evans et. al., 2018a). . 99
Table 18. Assay results for Crooked Lake Diorite blanks used in the 2017 Wilding Lake diamond-drilling and channel sampling programs. 123
Table 19. Assays of replicate channel and original channel samples. 124
Table 20. Phase I budget, Wilding Lake Project. 129

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1. Wilding Lake Block view to the northeast along mineralized trend showing recent cutover and access roads. The trenches have since been reclaimed. 23
Plate 2. Typical clast-supported, purple polymictic Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. 37
Plate 3. Deformed Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, Taz Zone. 37
Plate 4. Silurian aged coarse felsic breccia, immediately south of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. 37

Plate 5. Flow-banded Silurian felsic volcanic rocks Third Spot Showing. 37
Plate 6. Reddish-brown feldspar porphyry, Red Ochre Complex. 37
Plate 7. Neoproterozoic, medium-grained tonalite, Mag Zone, WL-17-29. 37
Plate 8. Quartz-tourmaline veining, Alder Zone. 41
Plate 9. Fault-fill V1b and extensional V3 veins, Alder Zone. 41
Plate 10. Quartz-tourmaline, chalcopyrite, hematite and malachite, Alder Zone. 41
Plate 11. Visible gold in quartz vein, Alder Zone. 41
Plate 12. Quartz boulders near Elm Zone. 46
Plate 13. Elm Zone looking southwest, 2017 trenching program. 46
Plate 14. Coarse gold, Elm Zone. 46
Plate 15. Altered Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, Elm Zone. 46
Plate 16. Laminated V_1 vein, northeastern portion of Elm Zone, 2017. 46
Plate 17. Chalcopyrite-rich V_2 vein, Elm Zone. 46
Plate 18. Dogberry Zone looking north. 49
Plate 19. Dogberry main vein looking southwest. 49
Plate 20. Malachite staining, Dogberry Zone. 50
Plate 21. Altered and quartz-veined gabbro. 50
Plate 22. Trenching 2017 Raven Zone. Quartz briefly exposed in trench floor. 51
Plate 23. Raven Zone grab sample, with chalcopyrite in quartz, assayed 273.8 g/t Au. 51
Plate 24. Pyritic-quartz boulders, Red Ochre Complex. Howard Bird, former vice president of exploration Antler. 52
Plate 25. Trenching adjacent to frost-heaved quartz boulders, Red Ochre Complex. 52
Plate 26. Aerial view of Red Ochre Complex looking east. RLC - Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, FV - felsic volcanic rocks, and FP - feldspar porphyry. 52
Plate 27. Altered feldspar porphyry with stringer pyrite, Red Ochre Complex. 53
Plate 28. Pyrite-quartz stringers in altered porphyry, Red Ochre Complex. 53
Plate 29. The Birch Zone, looking southwest. 53
Plate 30. Flat quartz vein with pyrite, Birch Zone. 53
Plate 31. Quartz-crystal tuff, Third Spot Showing. 55
Plate 32. Quartz-crystal tuff, Third Spot Showing. 55
Plate 33.Base-metal rich vein, Third Spot Showing. 55

Plate 34.Galena and sphalerite in quartz vein, Third Spot Showing. 55
Plate 35.Cluster of quartz boulders found in 2016; shown after trenching. 64
Plate 36. One of the angular quartz-tourmaline boulders shown in Plate 35..... 64
Plate 37. Glacial striations trending 340º to 350º. 64
Plate 38. View of discovery trench, Alder Zone showing two distinct till horizons. 64
Plate 39. Quartz-tourmaline veining, Larch trench..... 68
Plate 40. Trenching and washing Elm Zone 2017 68
Plate 41. Gold grains from till sample Alder Zone. Bar is approximately 4 mm long. 70
Plate 42. Sawing channel sample replicates, Alder Showing. 108
Plate 43. Bagging replicate channel sample, Alder Showing. 108
Plate 44. Crooked Lake Diorite exposed along Trans-Canada Highway west of Badger. 123
Plate 45. Replicate channel cut and ready for sampling, Alder Showing..... 124
Plate 46. Bagged replicate sample, Alder Showing..... 124

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

Canterra Minerals Corp. ("Canterra") contracted Pendragon Consultant David Evans, M.Sc., P.Geo., to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") compliant technical report on its Wilding Lake Project. This report is based upon exploration work completed in 2016 by Altius Minerals Inc. ("Altius") and by Antler Gold Inc. ("Antler") between 2016 and 2018.

The Wilding Lake Project lies within central Newfoundland and covers 10,475 hectares (10 mineral exploration licences) in four separate blocks referred to as the Wilding Lake, Noel Paul, Crystal Lake and Intersection blocks. The Wilding Lake and Noel Paul blocks lie approximately 40 km south of Buchans and are both accessed by a well-maintained gravel road and subsidiary forest access roads. The Crystal Lake block (1 licence covering 25 hectares) lies approximately 60 km to the northeast of Wilding Lake and is accessed by forest resource roads from the town of Grand Falls-Windsor. The Intersection block (1 licence covering 175 hectares) lies approximately 100 km southwest of Wilding Lake and is best accessed by helicopter. The licences were originally acquired through a combination of map staking and option agreements.

In 2016, Altius acquired the Wilding Lake and Noel Paul blocks through a combination of option agreements and staking. Altius earned a 100% interest in the Wilding Lake Block by making certain cash payments to the optionors as well as incurring the minimum exploration expenditure in the first year of the agreement. The optionors retained a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") with Altius having a provision to purchase 1% of the NSR for $500,000 reducing the optionor's royalty to 0.5%. Altius retained a Right of First Refusal ("RoFR") on the 0.5% residual NSR. The Wilding Lake Block claims have a 5 km Area of Interest ("AOI"). Altius also earned a 100% interest in the Noel Paul Block by making certain cash payments to the optionors as well as incurring the minimum exploration expenditure in Year 1 of the agreement. The optionors retained a 1.5% NSR with Altius having a provision to purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,000,000 reducing the optionor's royalty to 0.5%. Altius retained a RoFR on the 0.5% residual. The Noel Paul Block claims have a 3 km AOI.

In 2016, Northwest Arm Capital Incorporated ("Northwest" subsequently renamed Antler Gold Incorporated) optioned the Wilding Lake and Noel Paul blocks from Altius. Altius and Northwest contracted Silvertip Exploration Consultants Inc. ("Silvertip") to produce a *"NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE WILDING LAKE PROJECT CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA*" (Evans and Vatcher, 2017). This was followed in early 2017 with an option to acquire the Crystal Lake and Intersection blocks as part of a larger group of licences. Antler acquired (a 100% interest in all the blocks by making exploration expenditures totaling more than $3.7 million. In 2019, Antler reduced the regional and Noel Paul blocks to their present size. In 2020, Altius reacquired the Wilding Lake Project from Antler by relinquishing 8.22 million common shares of Antler in return for 100% ownership of the project. The common shares had been acquired from Antler under the 2016 and 2017 option agreements.

Pursuant to a property purchase agreement dated August 27, 2020 between Teton Opportunities Inc. ("Teton") and Altius, as amended October 30, 2020 (the "Option Agreement"), Altius has

granted Teton an option (the "Option") to acquire a 100% right title and interest in and to the Wilding Lake Project, subject to 2% net smelter royalty payable to Altius and the original property owners. In accordance with the terms of the Property Option Agreement, in order to exercise the Option, Teton is required to:

1. issue Altius 12,500,000 common shares of Teton and warrants to acquire a further 6,250,000 Teton common shares (together, the "Payment Securities"), which securities shall be issued immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition;

2. incur cumulative exploration expenditures of at least $1,000,000 in connection with the Wilding Lake Project before August 27, 2022; and,

3. complete a transaction with a publicly listed company Canterra Minerals Corp. ("Canterra)"), pursuant to which the outstanding securities of Teton are exchanged with the securities of the Public Company before August 27, 2022.

In connection with the issuance of the Payment Securities granting the royalty rights to Altius, Altius will transfer title to the Wilding Lake Property to Teton.

1.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

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-aged Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and volcanic rocks. The project covers approximately 30 km of the northeastern extension of the same structural corridor that hosts Marathon Gold Corporation's ("Marathon") Valentine Lake gold deposits. The Wilding Lake Project abuts Marathon's property and is an area that until 2017 had had not seen extensive historical exploration for gold.

1.3 EXPLORATION

In late 2015, several large quartz-tourmaline boulders 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. A second cluster of mineralized quartz-tourmaline boulders was discovered during the soil sampling and a trenching program was undertaken. This work resulted in the discovery of gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline veins at the Alder, Dogberry, Cedar and Elm zones, and disseminated-style gold and quartz veining associated with felsic volcanic rocks at the Birch showing.

In late 2016 the project was optioned to Antler and an extensive exploration program was carried out in 2017. This work included ground and airborne magnetic surveys, soil geochemical surveys, trenching and 2,599 m of diamond drilling in 30 holes. This resulted in three additional discoveries: gold-bearing quartz veins at the Raven Zone, disseminated-style gold-mineralization hosted by feldspar porphyry at the Red Ochre Complex, and gold-bearing quartz veining within the sheared contact between Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and a 565 +/- 2Ma (Valentine Lake age) tonalite at the Mag Zone. Trenching also exposed the Taz Zone and extended the strike-length of the Elm Zone to approximately 230 m. These zones all remain open along strike and to depth. The trenches

have been filled and reclaimed and no work was carried out on the Wilding Lake Block as in 2018 Antler focused on its regional licences.

The Alder-Taz, Elm-Cedar, Raven and Dogberry zones consists of quartz-tourmaline veins containing clots/patches of coarse-grained chalcopyrite, hematite and malachite hosted by sheared Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. Coarse visible gold occurs locally usually in association with the chalcopyrite. The zones are all examples of structurally-controlled orogenic-style gold mineralization. The quartz-tourmaline veining is reminiscent of Marathon's Valentine Lake gold deposits.

The Birch prospect and Red Ochre Complex comprise gold mineralization associated with disseminated pyrite and quartz veining hosted by reddish hematized feldspar porphyry. The porphyry is part of a package of Silurian felsic volcanic rocks that lie immediately south of and are in fault contact with the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. Two other minor gold showings occur within the Silurian volcanic rocks; the Bridge Showing which may be similar to the Red Ochre Complex-style of mineralization, and the Third Spot showing which consists of very narrow base-metal rich quartz veins.

An airborne magnetic survey was flown in 2017. On the Wilding Lake Block the survey outlined a large magnetic anomaly underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The anomaly was tested by a single 300 m diamond-drill hole that intersected tonalite at a vertical depth of approximately 290 m. The Mag Zone comprises narrow auriferous quartz-pyrite veining is developed within sheared Rogerson Lake conglomerate near the conglomerate-tonalite contact.

On the Noel Paul Block prospecting in 2016 along a new forest resource road located the Jigger Showing. A sample collected from a narrow quartz vein assayed 19.7 g/t Au (re-assay 8.4 g/t Au). Additional sampling carried out in the fall of 2016 did not return significant gold values. Reconnaissance prospecting and soil sampling programs were carried out on the Noel Paul Block in 2016, 2017 and 2018, on the Intersection Block in 2017 and on the Crystal Lake Block in 2018.

Exploration expenditures on the Wilding Lake Project for the period 2015-2018 amounted to $2,999,922.05. A breakdown of the expenditures is as follows: Wilding Lake Block $2,803175.59, Noel Paul Block $190,485.29, Crystal Lake $754.17, and Intersection $5,507.00. Exploration totals were derived from the Mineral Licence Reports obtained online from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

1.4 CONCLUSIONS

Central Newfoundland is host to regionally, crustal-scale fault zones that are proving to be significant gold-mineralized structures, i.e. Victoria Lake shear zone (Marathon Gold Corp.'s Valentine Lake gold deposits; Cape Ray fault zone (Matador Mining Ltd.'s Cape Ray gold deposits); and the Dog Bay Line-Gander River Complex line (New Found Gold Corp.'s Queensway gold project). At Valentine Lake gold is associated with late Silurian deformation that juxtaposed Dunnage Zone rocks with Neoproterozic-aged intrusive rocks of the Gander Zone. The Gold mineralization on Teton's Wilding Lake Project occurs along the same structural corridor ("Rogerson Structural Corridor") that host both the Valentine Lake and the Cape Ray gold

deposits. At Wilding Lake the gold mineralization is structurally-controlled and occurs as auriferous quartz-tourmaline veins hosted by deformed Silurian Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and as disseminated gold hosted by Silurian feldspar porphyry. This gold mineralization is typical of orogenic-type gold mineralization world-wide.

1.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the success of the 2016-2018 Wilding Lake Block exploration program the following two-phase exploration program is recommended.

Phase I

- A 3,000 m diamond-drill program targeting the Elm-Cedar, Dogberry, Alder-Taz and Raven zones and the Red Ochre Complex. These zones are all open for expansion.
- Analyze 1,400 archived soil samples (stored in Millertown) and use the data in conjunction with the airborne magnetic data to delineate potential Red Ochre-style gold mineralization and follow-up with trenching program.
- A 2,000 m diamond-drill program targeting the Valentine-Lake age rocks underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. Targeting based upon potential cross-structures identified from the airborne magnetic data.

The proposed Phase 1 program will cost an estimated $1.27 million.

Phase II

- A soil sampling program is recommended to cover the area west of Wilding Brook. This area lies along strike from the Wilding Lake gold mineralization and is underlain by the same rock units. Antler did not explore this area and the survey would require helicopter support.
- A second round 10,000 m diamond-drill program.
- Follow-up on soil geochemical results
- Additional work including trenching is also recommended on the Noel Paul Block.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Wilding Lake Project lies within central Newfoundland and covers 10,475 hectares (10 mineral exploration licences) in four separate blocks referred to as the Wilding Lake, Noel Paul, Crystal Lake and Intersection blocks (Figure 1). The Wilding Lake and Noel Paul blocks lie approximately 40 km south of Buchans and are both accessed by a well-maintained gravel road and subsidiary forest access roads. The Crystal Lake block (1 licence covering 25 hectares) lies approximately 60 km to the northeast of Wilding Lake and is accessed by forest resource roads from the town of Grand Falls-Windsor. The Intersection block (1 licence covering 175 hectares) lies approximately 100 km southwest of Wilding Lake and is best accessed by helicopter.

In 2015, forest resource road construction led to the discovery of angular quartz-tourmaline boulders north of Wilding Lake. Exploration work between 2016-2018 resulted in the discovery of the: Elm-Cedar, Dogberry, Alder-Taz and Raven quartz-tourmaline vein zones; Red Ochre

Complex and Birch disseminated gold zones; and the Mag Zone quartz-pyrite veining. The gold-mineralization is associated with a major northeast-trending structural corridor marked by the trace of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The style (quartz-tourmaline veins) and setting of the gold mineralization at Wilding Lake are reminiscent of the Valentine Lake gold deposits located approximately 30 km to the southwest, which are being actively explored by Marathon. The Wilding Lake Project covers a 30 km (approximate) section of this structural corridor; an area that has not been the focus of concerted gold exploration in the past.

The Wilding Lake Project is 100% owned by Newfoundland and Labrador-registered Altius Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Altius Minerals Corp. ("Altius"), an Alberta-registered company trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "ALS". Its corporate headquarters are located at:

2nd Floor, 38 Duffy Place, St. John's
Newfoundland Labrador
Canada A1B 4M5

Pursuant to a property purchase agreement dated August 27, 2020 between Teton Opportunities Inc. ("Teton") and Altius, as amended October 30, 2020 (the "Option Agreement"), Altius has granted Teton an option (the "Option") to acquire a 100% right title and interest in and to the Wilding Lake Project, subject to 2% net smelter royalty payable to Altius and the original property owners. In accordance with the terms of the Property Option Agreement, in order to exercise the Option, Teton is required to:

1. Issue Altius 12,500,000 common shares of Teton and warrants to acquire a further 6,250,000 Teton common shares (together, the "Payment Securities"), which securities shall be issued immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition;

2. Incur cumulative exploration expenditures of at least $1,000,000 in connection with the Wilding Lake Project before August 27, 2022; and,

3. Complete a transaction with a publicly listed company Canterra Minerals Corp. ("Canterra"), pursuant to which the outstanding securities of Teton are exchanged with the securities of the Public Company before August 27, 2022.

In connection with the issuance of the Payment Securities granting the royalty rights to Altius, Altius will transfer title to the Wilding Lake Property to Teton.

Canterra is a Vancouver-based company with its headquarters located at

625 Howe Street, #1020
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6C 2T6

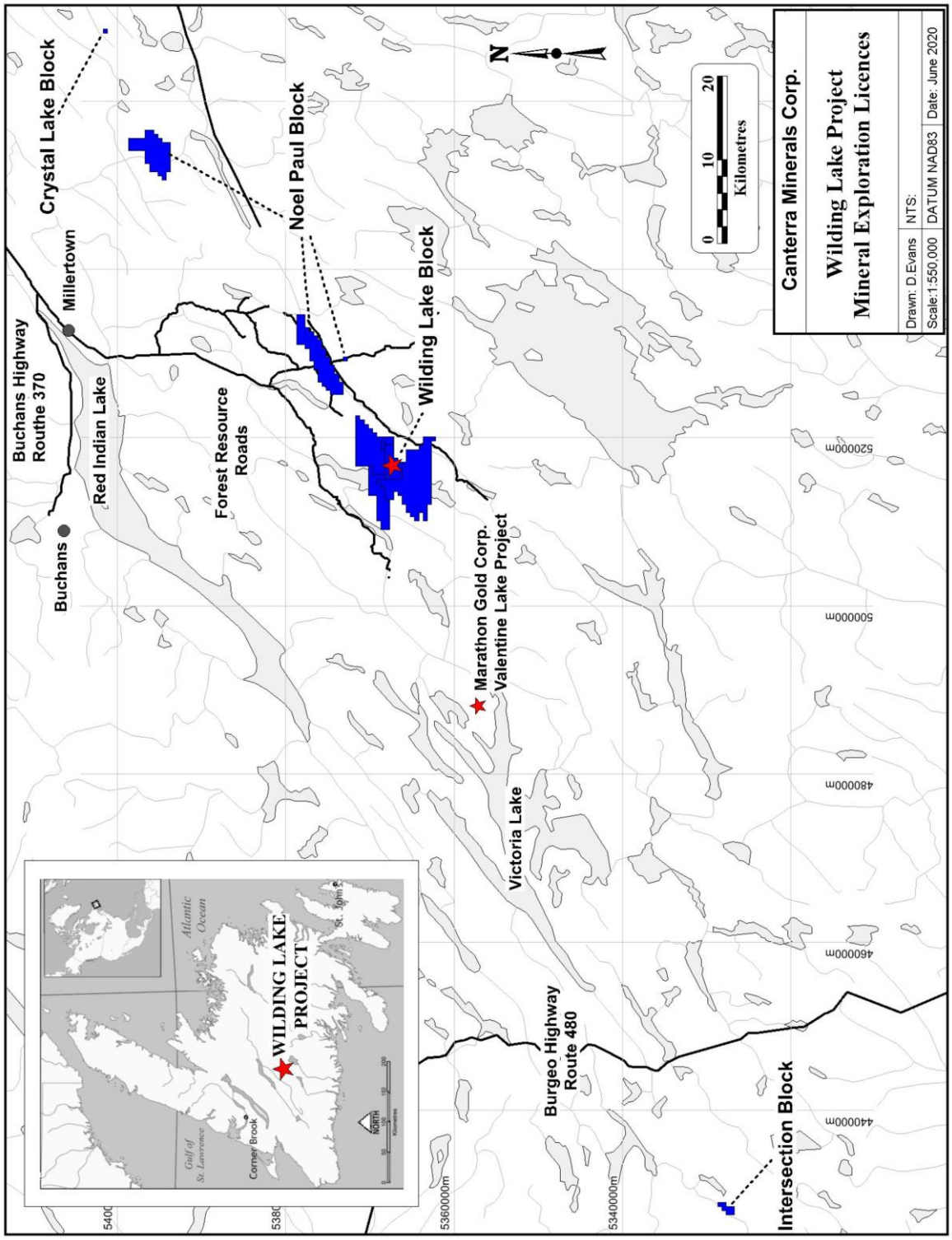

Figure 1. Property location map.

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

Canterra retained David Evans, M.Sc., P.Geo. of Pendragon Consulting ("Pendragon") to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report on its Wilding Lake Gold Project, located in central Newfoundland. David Evans is the author and is an independent "qualified person" as defined by NI 43-101.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This report is based upon Altius's exploration work dating from 2015 to September 2016 and Antlers exploration work dating from October 2016 to December 2018. It is also based upon government geological survey reports and map, and historic exploration reports digitally available through the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) website (https://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/).

The author first visited the Wilding Lake Project in September 2016 and he was the principle authour of the initial NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Wilding Lake Property prepared for Antler in 2016. He also worked as exploration manager with Antler from March 2017 until September 2019 and oversaw all aspects of the Wilding Lake Project and has visited all the licences. The author last visited the Wilding Lake Project site in September of 2018 while supervising the reclamation of trenches and drill pads. The author travelled to community of Millertown on July 16, 2020 to examine and verify the condition of the Wilding Lake diamond-drill core.

Unless otherwise stated the units of measures used in this report conform to the metric system. A list of standard abbreviations used in this report can be found in Table 1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on information provided by Canterra on the legal status of claims and option agreements that form the Wilding Lake Project. The author has reviewed claim status information as posted on the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources ("DNR") website as of July 31, 2020..

Copies of the Licence Reports were downloaded from the DNR website (https://licensing.gov.nl.ca/mrinquiry/sfjsp?interviewID=MRISearch) and are appended (Appendix I).

Table 1. Abbreviations used in this report.

Abbreviation	Term		Abbreviation	Term
AA	Atomic Absorption		P.Eng.	Professional Engineer
AOI	Area of Influence		P.Geo.	Professional Geologist
Au	Gold		ppb	Parts per billion
Ag	Silver		ppm	Parts per million
Carb	Carbonate		Pyr	Pyrite
CDN	Canadian		QA	Quality Assurance
Corp.	Corporation		QC	Quality Control
Cpy	Chalopyrite		Qtz	Quartz
dh	Drill hole		RoFR	Right of First Refusal
DNR	Department of Natural Resources		Std	Standard
DME	Department of Mines and Energy		UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
FA	Fire Assay		UTME	UTM East
GSN	Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador		UTMN	UTM North
Ha	Hectare		%	Percent
Inc.	Incorporated		C	Celsius
Ltd.	Limited		o	Degree
Mag	Magnetite		ft.	Foot
M&I	Measured and Indicated		g	Gram
Na	Not available		g/t	Grams per Tonne
NAD	North American Datum		km	Kilometre
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101		m	Metre
NTS	National Topographic System		mm	Millimetre
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty		m2	Square Metre
oz.	Ounce		#	Number

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

The Wilding Lake Project is in central Newfoundland, approximately 40 km south of the community of Buchans. The project area encompasses portions of National Topographic System ("NTS") map areas: Wilding Lake Block - 12A/07 (Snowshoe Pond); Noel Paul Block - 12A/09 (Noel Paul's Brook) and 12A/10 (Lake Ambrose); Crystal Lake Block - 12A/16 (Badger) and the Intersection Block - 12A/04 (King George IV Lake). The main Wilding Lake Block is centered on UTM NAD83 coordinates 516,000E, 5,367,000N. The project encompasses 10,475 hectares collectively in the four blocks (Figure 2). The Wilding Lake Block comprises 6,750 hectares in 5

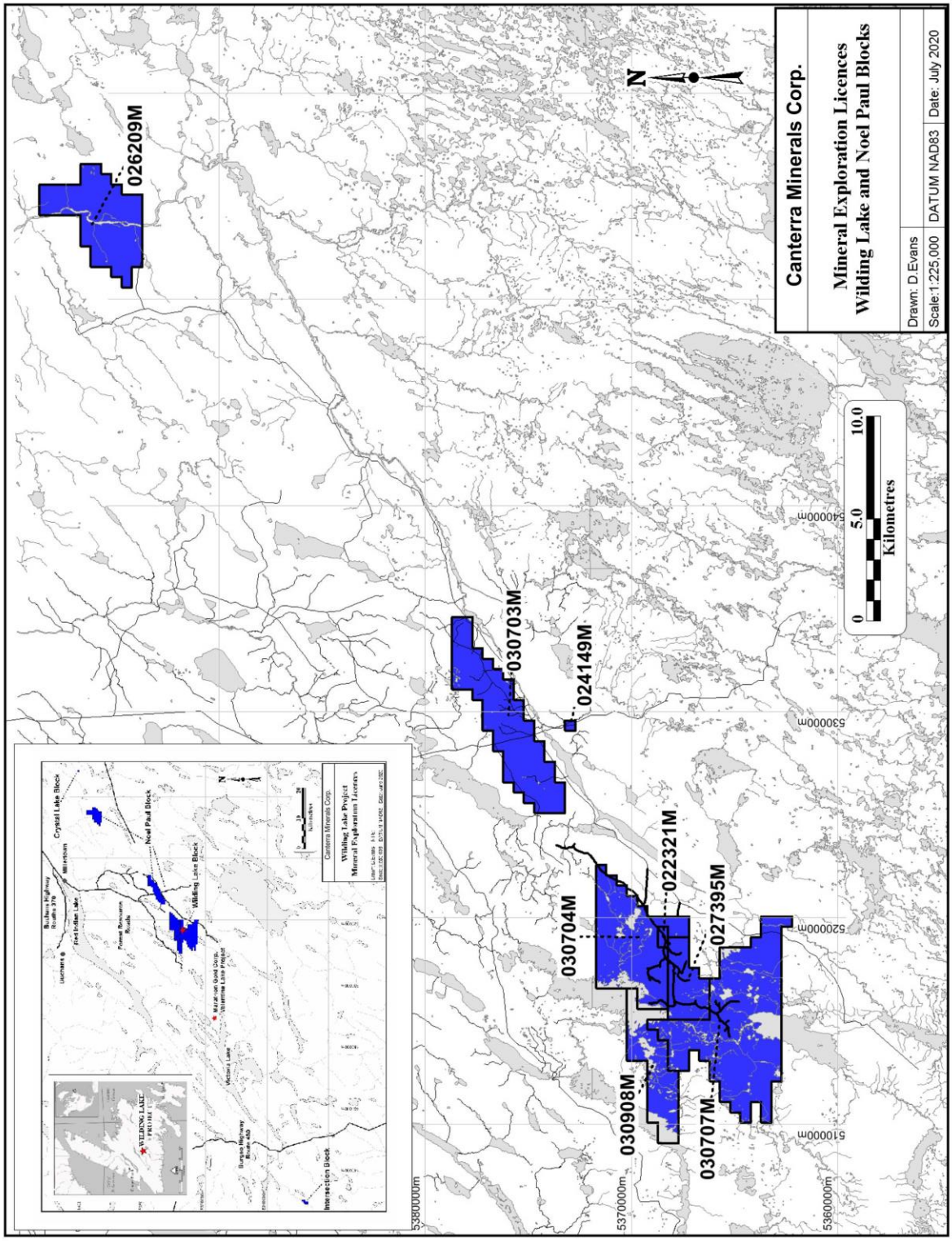

Figure 2. Mineral exploration licences, Wilding Lake Project.

contiguous mineral exploration licences, the Noel Paul Block comprises 3,525 hectares in 3 non-contiguous licences, the Crystal Lake Block comprises 25 hectares in one licence and the Intersection Block comprises 175 hectares in one licence. Licence details and exploration requirements are summarized in Table 2.

4.2 MINERAL TITLES

The land underlying the project area is vested in the Crown (Crown Land) and has no restricted access. Neither Canterra nor Altius have any surface rights within or adjacent to the Wilding Lake Project. In Newfoundland and Labrador the right to explore for minerals is obtained through a map staked licence which is issued for renewable terms of five years to a total of 30 years. To maintain the licence in good standing annual assessment work must be completed and filed within 60 days of the anniversary date (issuance date) of the licence. The minimum required assessment expenditure increases each year. In year one $200 is required per claim and increases by $50 per year for each year of the five-year term. For years six to ten inclusive the amount is $600 per claim; years eleven to fifteen inclusive $900 per claim; years sixteen to twenty inclusive $1,200 per claim; years twenty-one to twenty-five inclusive $2,000 per claim; and years twenty-six to thirty inclusive $2,500 per claim.

The Wilding Lake Project mineral exploration licences are all in good standing (Table 2). Exploration expenditures are not required on the Noel Paul, Crystal Lake and Intersection blocks until 2021 and on the Wilding Lake Block until 2023.

The Wilding Lake Block: Altius owns a 100% interest in the property subject to a 1.5% NSR held by the original claim holders with Altius having a provision to purchase 1% of the NSR for $500,000 reducing the royalty to 0.5%. The royalty applies to all claims as well as a 5 km AOI (Figure 3).

The Noel Paul Block: Altius owns a 100% interest in the property whereby certain claims are subject to a 1.5% NSR held by the original claim holders with Altius having a provision to purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,000,000 reducing the royalty to 0.5%. The subject claims have a 3 km AOI (Figure 3). The remaining claims are exempt from the underlying royalty except where the AOI overlaps the original claims.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND EXPLORATION PERMITTING

4.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

To the author's best knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Wilding Lake Project. All exploration trenches and drill pads on the Wilding Lake Block dating from 2016 to 2017 have been backfilled and remediated and the remediation approved by DNR. A portion of the project area has been commercial logged. Silviculture programs have been carried out under the authority of the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture. Exploration activities within silviculture areas must be coordinated with the local forestry office. The property operator will be required to remediate any new ground disturbance,

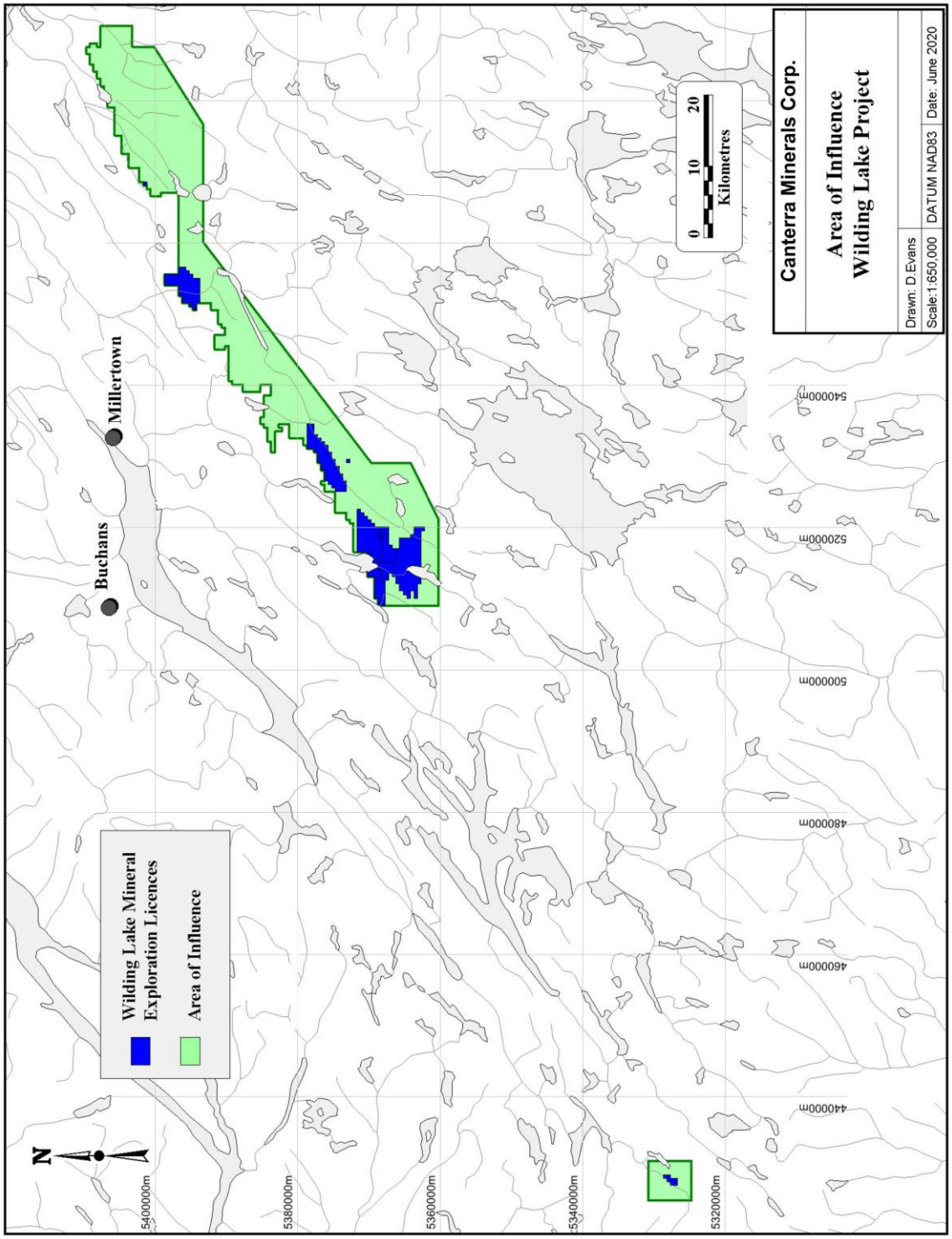

Figure 3. Map showing the Areas of Influence associated with the Wilding Lake Project.

Table 2. Mineral exploration licence data.

Licence	File #	Location	NTS	Claims	Status	Total Expenditures
027395M	7755171	Wilding Lake Block	12A07	25	Issued	$1,688,694.75
022321M	7754559	Wilding Lake Block	12A07	2	Issued	$103,551.66
030707M	7755708	Wilding Lake Block	12A07	131	Issued	$241,223.10
030704M	7755707	Wilding Lake Block	12A07	72	Issued	$769,706.08
030908M	7758338	Wilding Lake Block	12A07	40	Recorded	$0.00
026209M	7757515	Noel Paul Block	12A09	64	Issued	$43,045.00
024149M	7755812	Noel Paul Block	12A10	1	Issued	$1,158.26
030703M	7755419	Noel Paul Block	12A10	76	Issued	$146,282.03
025150M	7756634	Crystal Lake Block	12A16	1	Issued	$754.17
025401M	7756838	Intersection Block	12A04	7	Issued	$5,507.00
Licence	Staked	Recorded	Issued	Report Due	Work Due	Required Expenditure
027395M			14/9/2015	15/11/2021	14/09/2027	$12,500.00
022321M	20/06/2014	20/06/2014	21/7/2014	20/9/2021	21/07/2028	$600.00
030707M			27/6/2016	26/8/2021	27/06/2023	$56,876.90
030704M			27/6/2016	26/8/2021	27/06/2028	$39,600.00
030908M	2/6/2020	2/6/2020	2/7/2020	31/8/2021	June. 2021	$2,000.00
026209M	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	20/07/2018	20/9/2021	20/07/2021	$4,955.00
024149M	20/08/2016	20/08/2016	19/09/2016	18/11/2021	19/09/2021	$341.74
030703M			12/1/2016	14/3/2022	12/1/2022	$13,317.97
025150M	10/5/2017	10/5/2017	9/6/2017	9/8/2021	9/6/2021	$345.83
025401M	25/08/2017	25/08/2017	25/09/2017	24/11/2021	25/09/2021	$2,193.00

and this is generally completed once the work has been completed. For example, once a trench has been mapped and sampled it must be filled in and covered with organic material.

4.3.2 EXPLORATION PERMITTING

Canterra must apply for Exploration Approvals from the DNR and Water Use Permits from the Water Resources Management Division, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Municipalities prior to commencing exploration activities. Three outfitting lodges are located within or close to the Wilding Lake Block. Consultation with the lodge owners was recommended

as part of past Exploration Approvals. Neither Altius nor Antler had any difficulty obtaining exploration permits. To the authour's best knowledge, there are no known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

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 can also 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.

5.2 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no current infrastructure within the Wilding Lake Project area besides a well-developed network of logging roads. There is abundant fresh water and relatively flat land available for potential mine infrastructure. Electrical power for any future operation may have to initially come from diesel generation, however, a 3-Phase power line services the former Duck Pond Mine (Figure 1). Central Newfoundland has a relatively long mining and forestry history, including the former 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.

5.3 CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Newfoundland has a typical northern Atlantic climate with short summers and long, but relatively mild winters. The average seasonal temperatures for central Newfoundland range from 17^0C in summer to -6^0C in winter. Mean yearly precipitation ranges from 700 to 900 mm per year with the mean annual snowfall between 275 and 325 cm. 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 generally heavily forested (dominated by balsam fir and black spruce) with numerous intervening bogs, ponds and lakes (Plate1). 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 fairly 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.

6.0 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 deposits of 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.

Plate 1. Wilding Lake Block view to the northeast along mineralized trend showing recent cutover and access roads. The trenches have since been reclaimed.

6.1 GOVERNMENT SURVEYS

Government surveys are generally regional in scope and as such extend beyond the boundaries of the Wilding Lake Project. 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). Beginning in 1975 and culminating in 1981 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). The Quaternary Section of the department carried out a program of surficial mapping and till surveys (Sparkes, 1985). 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). A digital compilation of the residual magnetic (merged) (Figure 4) and magnetic 1st derivative (merged) (Figure 5) is available on the DNR Geoscience Atlas (http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/).

In 2002 the Geological Survey of Canada initiated 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).

The Geological Survey of Canada included the Wilding Lake area as part of the Targeted Geoscience Initiative Project Phase 5 that examined the tectonic controls and implications of latest Silurian magmatism and Early Devonian orogenic gold mineralization along the Rogerson structural corridor, central Newfoundland. Results of this work were released as a series of open file reports (Honsberger et. al. 2019a; 2019b; 2020 a; 2020b).

6.2 INDUSTRY SURVEYS

6.2.1 WILDING LAKE BLOCK

There are no records of gold exploration on the Wilding Lake Block prior to 2015. Regionally, historic exploration focused mainly on volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization and targeted the volcanic belts lying to the north and south of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, the main focus of the Wilding Lake Project. This Silurian polymictic conglomerate is not viewed as a host rock for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization 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. Significant regional mineral occurrences are presented on Figure 6.

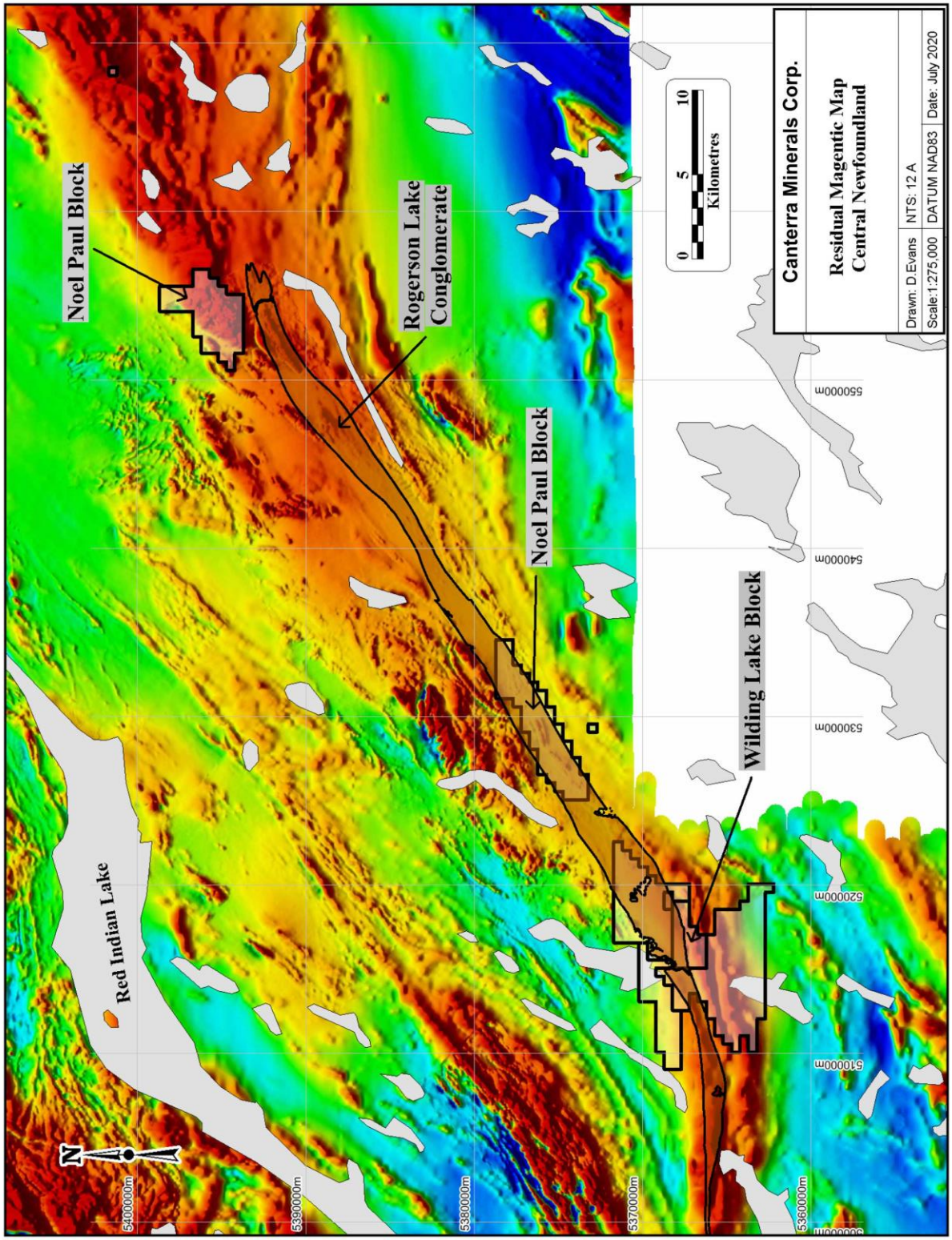

Figure 4. Residual Magnetic (merged) map (source DNR website http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/).

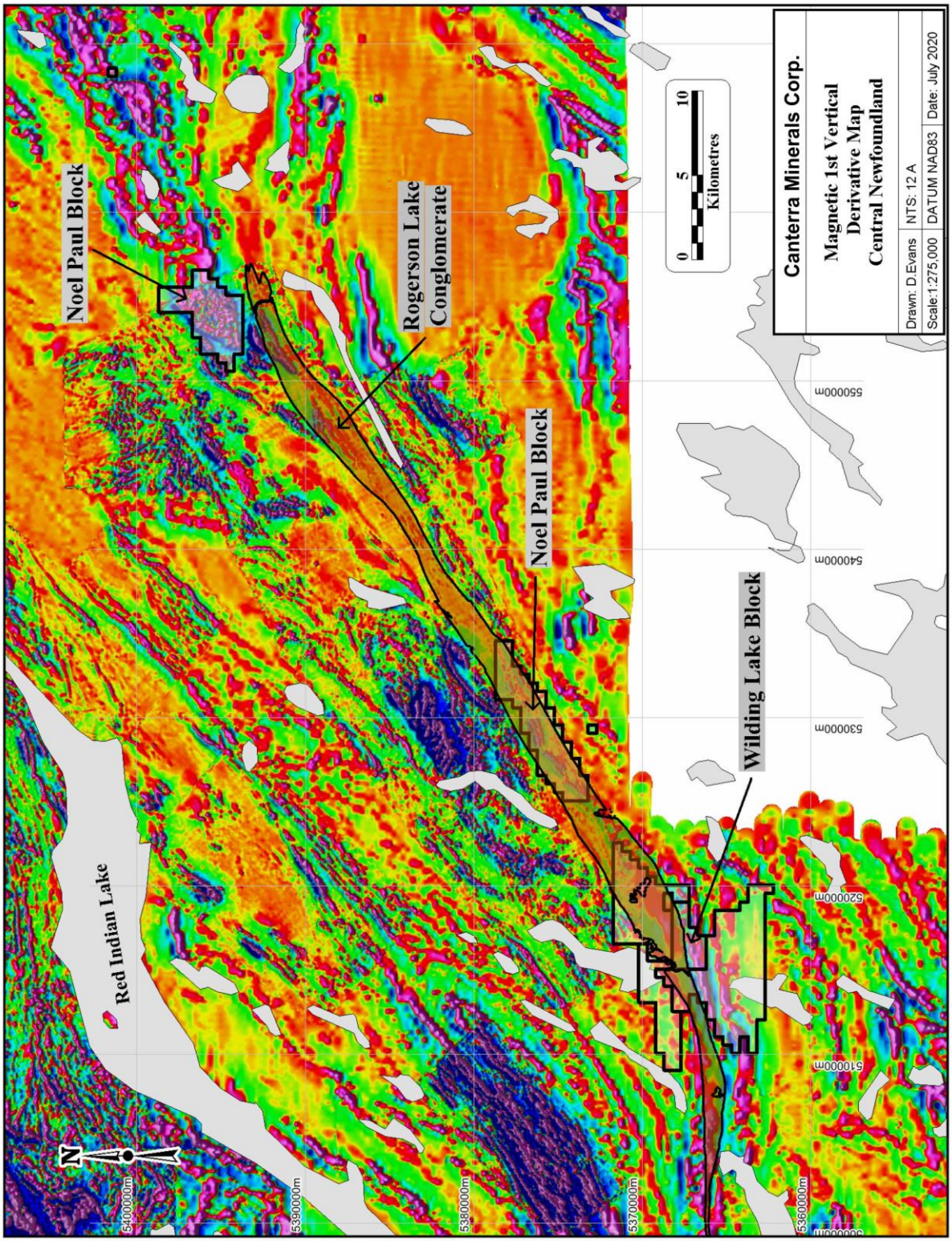

Figure 5. Magnetic 1st Vertical Derivative (merged) map (source DNR website http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/).

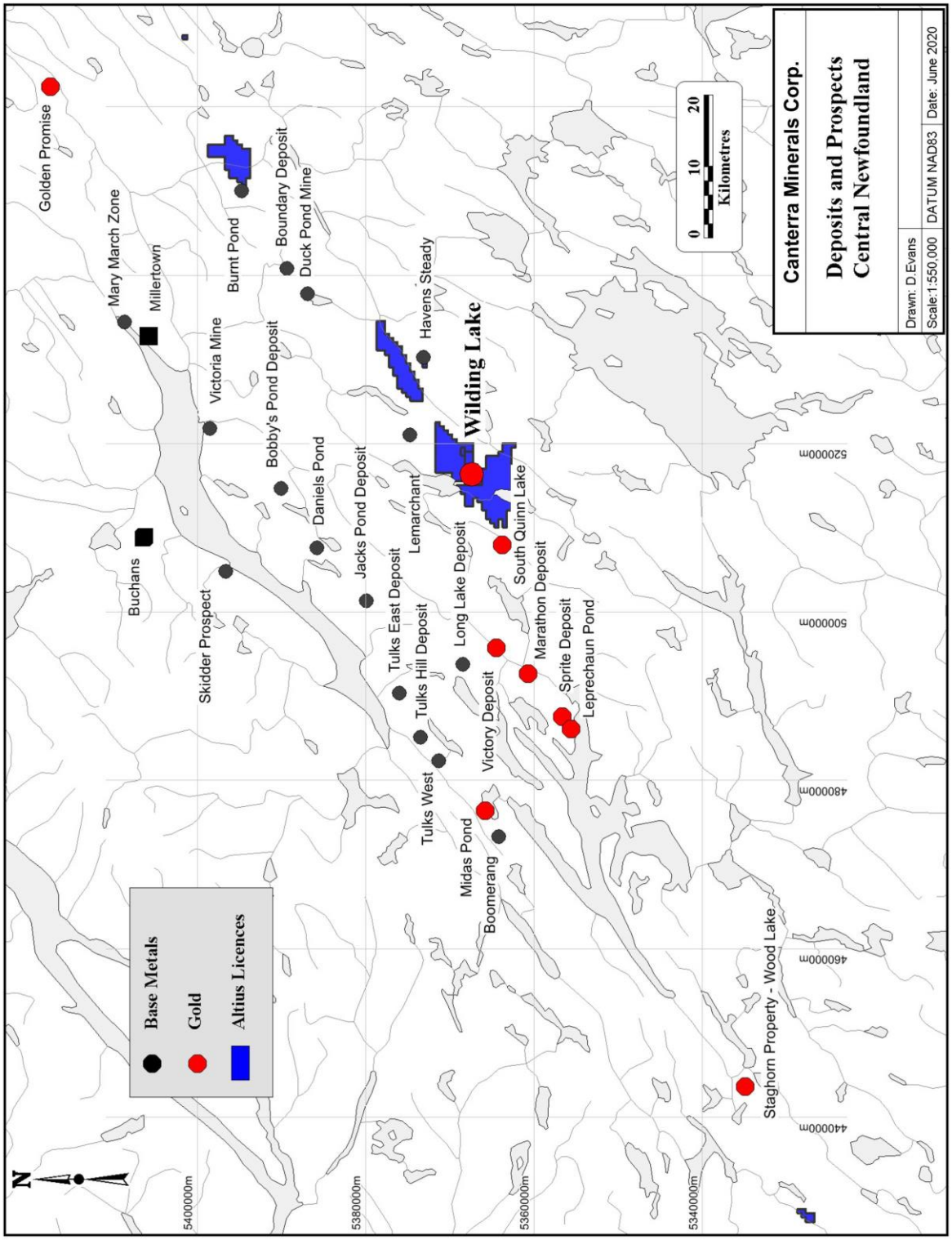

Figure 6. Significant deposits and prospects, central Newfoundland.

Table 3. Summary of historic regional exploration work. This information has not been verified and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Wilding Lake Project.

Year	Company	Summary
1960-1980	Asarco	Prospecting, geochemistry, regional airborne EM survey, AND Charter
1973-1998	Noranda Ex. 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 Lake Wilding. 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. now NorZinc Ltd.	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/).

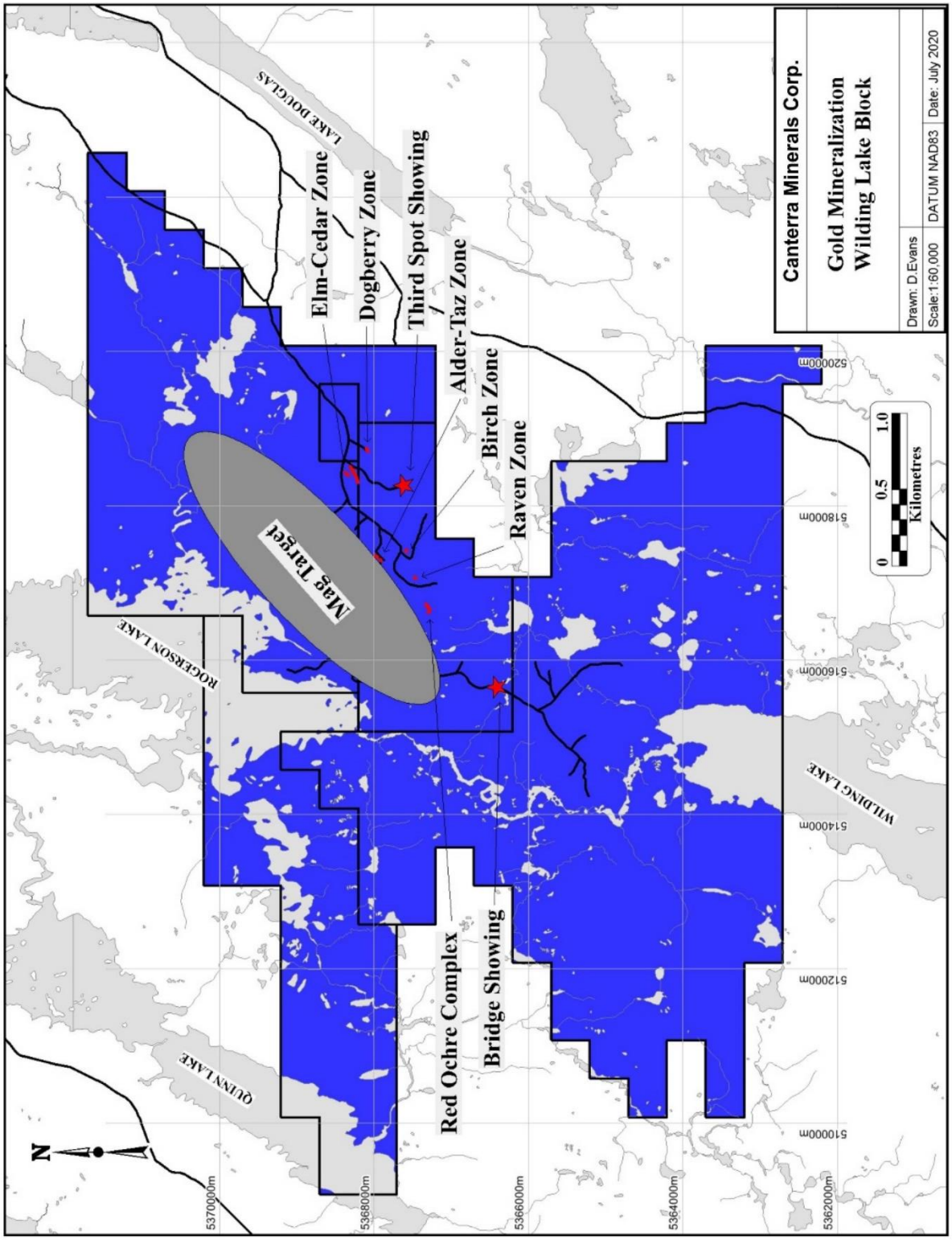

Figure 7. Gold mineralization discovered 2015-2017, Wilding Lake Project.

Information on exploration activities on the Wilding Project for the period 2016-2018 was obtained from the following assessment reports, which are on files with DNR: Evans and Bird (2018a and 2018b) Evans, Vatcher and Bird (2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2017a and 2017b) and Morgan and Evans (2017).

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 located quartz boulders, the Taz Boulders, uncovered during road construction (Figure 7). Grab samples 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.

In the fall of 2016 Antler optioned the Wilding Lake Block from Altius and trenching, soil sampling and grid cutting was completed (Morgan and Evans, 2017). This work led to the discovery of the Dogberry, Cedar and Elm Zones. A ground magnetic survey, a limited IP survey and a regional Heli-GT 3 axis magnetic gradient survey was flown over the Wilding Lake Block during the winter of 2017 (Evans et. al., 2017a). During the summer and early fall of 2017 an extensive soil sampling and prospecting program targeted much of the Wilding Lake Block (Evans et. al., 2018a). Trenching adjacent to quartz boulders and up-ice from gold-in-soil anomalies resulted in the discovery of the Red Ochre Complex and the Raven Zone. The trenching also exposed the Taz Zone and increased the exposed strike length of the Elm Zone to 230 m. A 2,599 m diamond-drill program in the fall of 2017 tested the Elm, Alder-Taz, Raven, Birch and Red Ochre Complex. A single vertical drill hole also tested a large magnetic anomaly underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The drill hole passed through approximately 290 m of Rogerson Lake Conglomerate before intersecting tonalite. The hole stopped in tonalite at a depth of 296 m. The tonalite was dated at 565 +/- 2Ma (Honsberger et. al., 2019a) and is correlated with the Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite that host the Valentine Lake gold deposits. The contact between the conglomerate and the tonalite is sheared and is auriferous. No further work was carried out on the Wilding Block and all trenches were reclaimed in 2018.

6.2.2 NOEL PAUL BLOCK

The Noel Paul Block covers a portion of 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 authour has 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 in 2016 from the Jigger Showing assayed 19.7 g/t Au. 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. Additional sampling in the late fall of 2016 did not duplicate the initial assay results (Morgan and

Evans, 2017). 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.

The Noel Paul Block was included in the Antler Wilding Lake Project option. A limited soil sampling/prospecting program was carried in the fall of 2016 and the area was covered by the regional Heli-GT, 3 axis magnetic gradient survey in the winter of 2017 (Evans et. al., 2017a). Reconnaissance soil sampling and prospecting was carried out during 2017 and 2018 (Evans et. al., 2018b; Evans and Bird, 2018a). No further work was undertaken and much of the original Noel Paul Block licences lapsed.

Both the Crystal Lake and Intersection licences were originally included in a second option arrangement between Antler and Altius in 2017. Antler carried out reconnaissance soil sampling and prospecting surveys in 2017 and 2018 (Evans et. al., 2018c; Evans and Bird, 2018b). Most of original licences were subsequently allowed to lapse and the present licences are all that remain.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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 the late Precambrian - early Paleozoic Iapetus Ocean. The orogenic belt is now subdivided into Humber, Dunnage, Gander and Avalon tectonostratigraphic zonal subdivisions (Figure 8) (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. It 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.

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, the Silurian Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and Silurian volcanic rocks (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 and Silurian felsic volcanic rocks. 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 north-eastwards from the Burgeo Highway towards Grand Falls-Windsor. The unit was deposited unconformably upon the either Victoria Lake Supergroup or Neoproterozic Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite rocks, however most contacts are fault modified. In the Wilding Lake area, U-Pb zircon dating (Honsberger, 2019b) has determined that some of the felsic volcanic units formerly included in the Red Cross Lake Group are Silurian and are equivalent to the Stoney Lake Volcanics.

The Dunnage Zone volcanic belts, particularly the Buchans-Roberts Arm Belt and the Victoria Lake Supergroup are prolific hosts for 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 deposits with gold resources with estimated Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves of 1.87 Moz (41.05 Mt at 1.41 g/t Au) and Total Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources (inclusive of the Mineral Reserves) of 3.09 Moz (54.9 Mt at 1.75 g/t Au). Additional Inferred Mineral Resources are 0.96 Moz (16.77 Mt at 1.78 g/t Au). (www.marathon-gold.com).

7.2 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, Silurian rocks of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and Silurian felsic volcanic rocks (Figure 9).

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

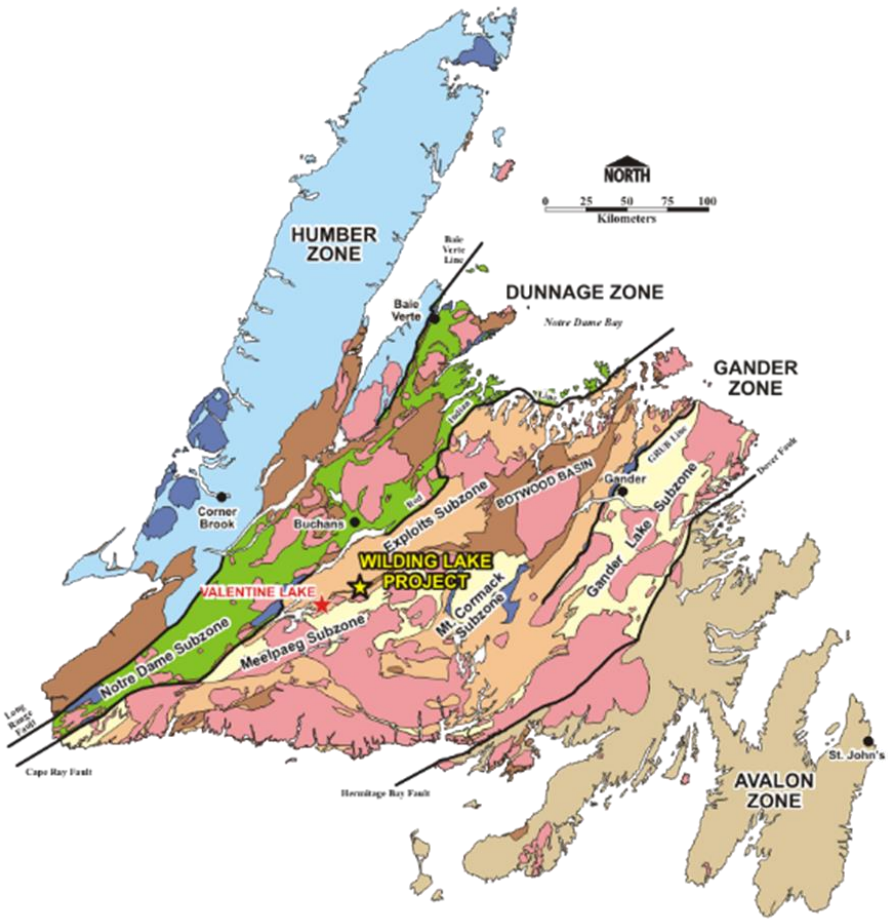

Figure 8. Tectonostratigraphic zones, island of Newfoundland (Williams et al., 1988).

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 and associated Silurian felsic volcanic rocks. The group comprises a package of volcanic, volcaniclastic and epiclastic rocks which are bound to the north by the Silurian felsic volcanic rocks and 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 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 northeast-trending Rogerson Lake Conglomerate extends from south of the Burgeo Highway northeast almost to Grand Falls-Windsor. The unit is named for Rogerson Lake, the type locality

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. It 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 locally crossbedded. 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 (Plate 3).

A belt of Silurian age felsic volcanic breccia, tuff and feldspar porphyry lies along the southern margin of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate in the Wilding Lake area (Plates 4, 5 and 6). These rocks were previously included in the Red Cross Lake Group, but mapping by Antler personnel and U-Pb zircon age dating by the Geological Survey of Canada (Hansberger et. al., 2019b; 2020b) indicates that these rocks are Silurian and probably Stoney Lake Volcanic equivalents (Figure 10).

The oldest rocks in the Wilding Lake Project area are not exposed but are associated with a large magnetic anomaly that underlies the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. A single diamond-drill hole (WL-17-29) tested the anomaly and intersected deformed tonalite (Plate 7) at a vertical depth of approximately 290 m. A sample of the tonalite, collected by the G.S.C., returned a U/Pb zircon age of 565 +/- 2.3 Ma (Honsberger et. al., 2019a). The tonalite is interpreted to be equivalent to the Neoproterozoic Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite.

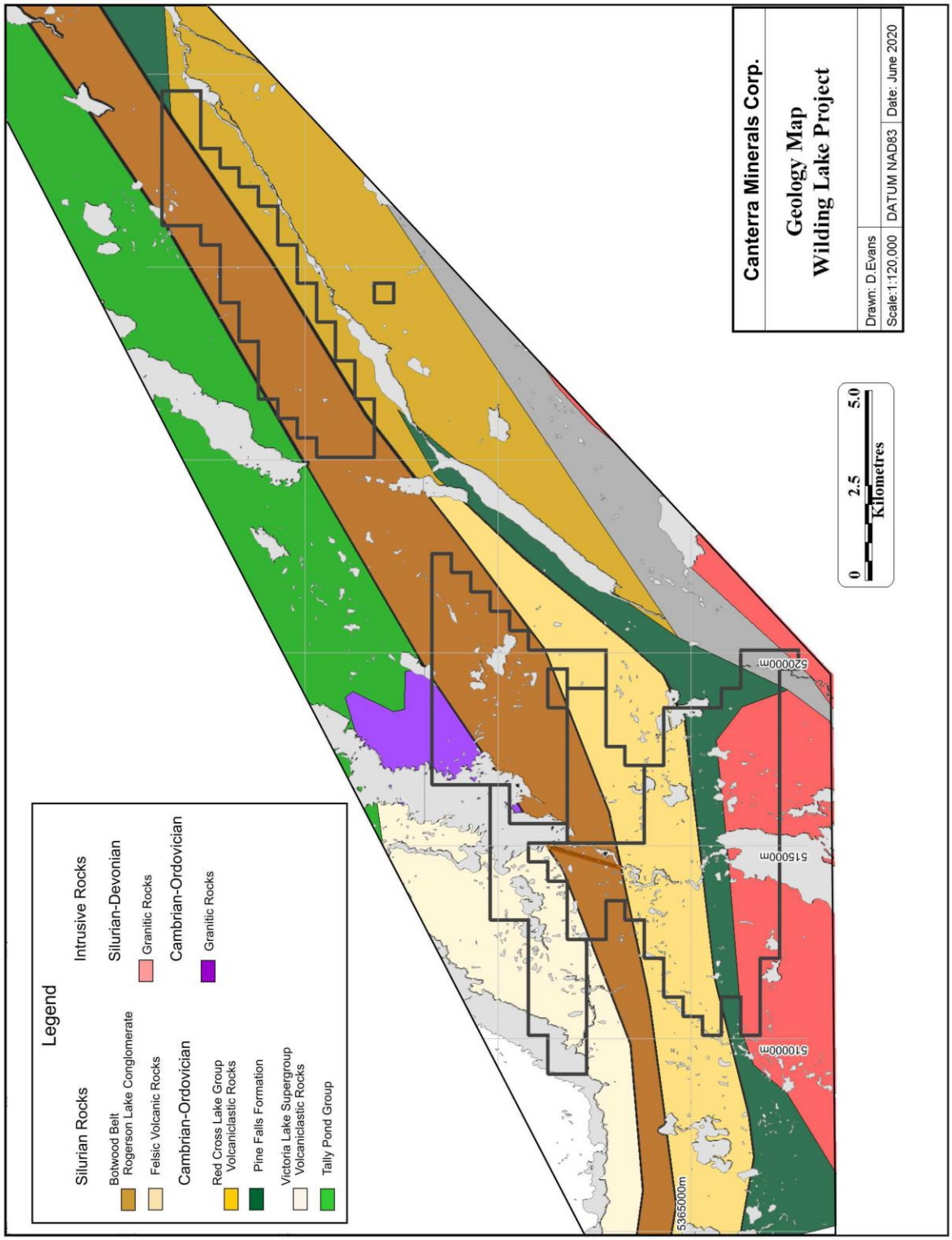

Figure 9. Regional geology of the Wilding Lake Project (modified from DNR website http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/).

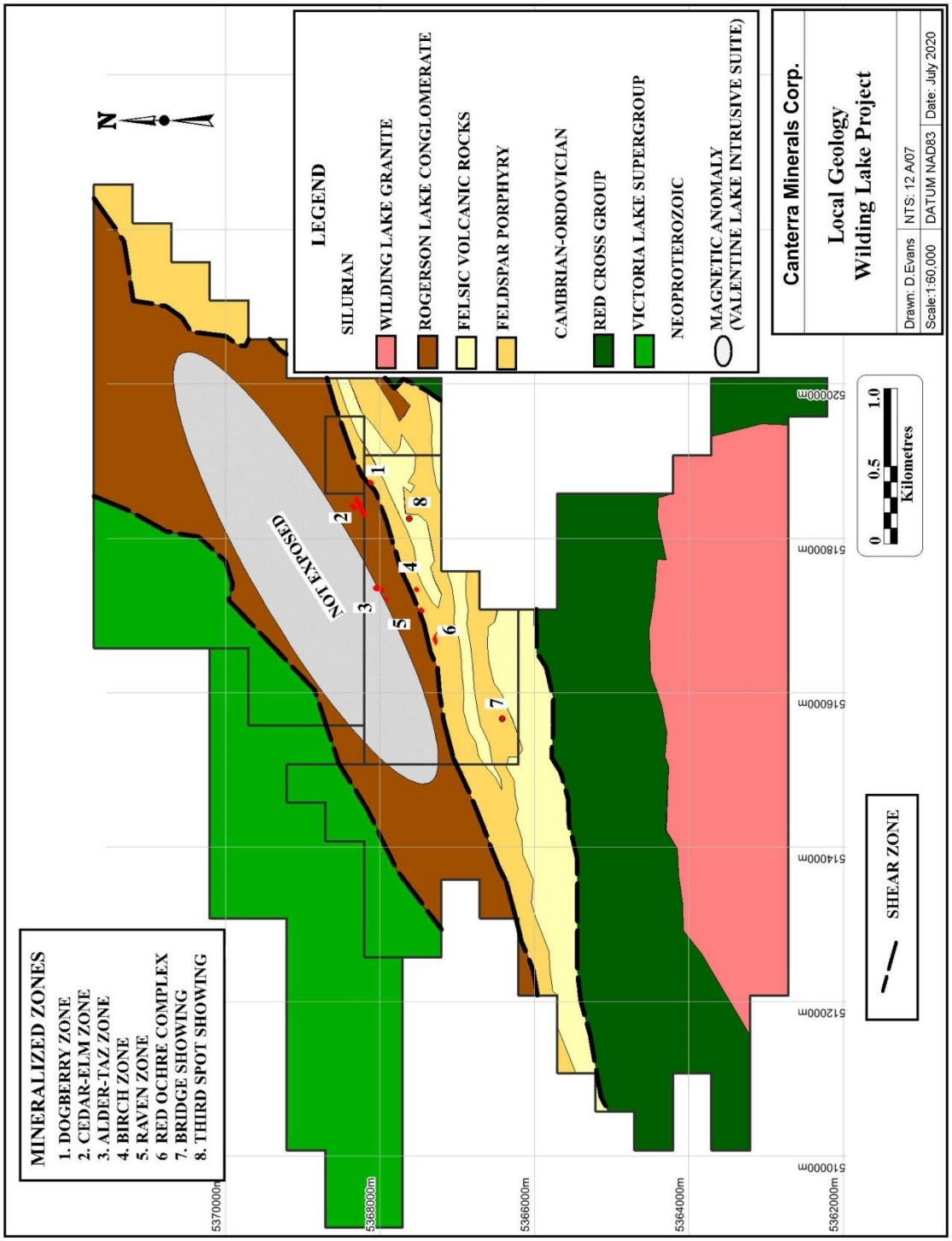

Figure 10. Geological map of the Wilding Lake Block.

Plate 2. Typical clast-supported, purple polymictic Rogerson Lake Conglomerate.

Plate 3. Deformed Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, Taz Zone.

Plate 4. Silurian aged coarse felsic breccia, immediately south of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate.

Plate 5. Flow-banded Silurian felsic volcanic rocks Third Spot Showing.

Plate 6. Reddish-brown feldspar porphyry, Red Ochre Complex.

Plate 7. Neoproterozoic, medium-grained tonalite, Mag Zone, WL-17-29.

7.3 MINERALIZATION

There was no known gold mineralization on the Wilding Lake Property prior to the discovery of several quartz boulders (the Taz boulders) by prospectors Brian Jones and Gary Rowsell along a woods road south of Rogerson Lake in 2015, and subsequent exploration carried out by Altius and Antler from 2015 to 2017. In 2015, samples were collected from the Taz boulders. The samples were collected over approximately 100 m, centered around UTM (NAD83) coordinate 517100E, 5367710N. In the boulders visible gold is associated with chalcopyrite and malachite. The values returned from the prospectors' samples included 74.8 g/t Au, 30 g/t Ag, and 2.28% Cu. Trenching up-ice of the boulders exposed the Alder Zone. Additional prospecting by Altius along the new logging roads led to the discovery of the Third Spot and Bridge showings (Figure 11).

In the fall of 2016 Antler optioned the Wilding Lake Block from Altius and trenching, soil sampling and grid cutting was continued by Altius. This work led to the discovery of the Dogberry, Cedar and Elm Zones. In 2017, Antler expanded the soil sampling and prospecting program to cover most of the Wilding Lake Block. Trenching of up-ice of gold-in-soil anomalies and newly discovered quartz boulders resulted in the discovery of the Red Ochre Complex and the Raven Zone. The trenching program also exposed the Taz Zone and increased the exposed strike length of the Elm Zone to 230 m. A single vertical drill hole, which tested a large magnetic anomaly underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, intersected the Mag Zone; a zone of sheared and altered Rogerson Lake Conglomerate overlying Neoproterozoic tonalite (Figure 10).

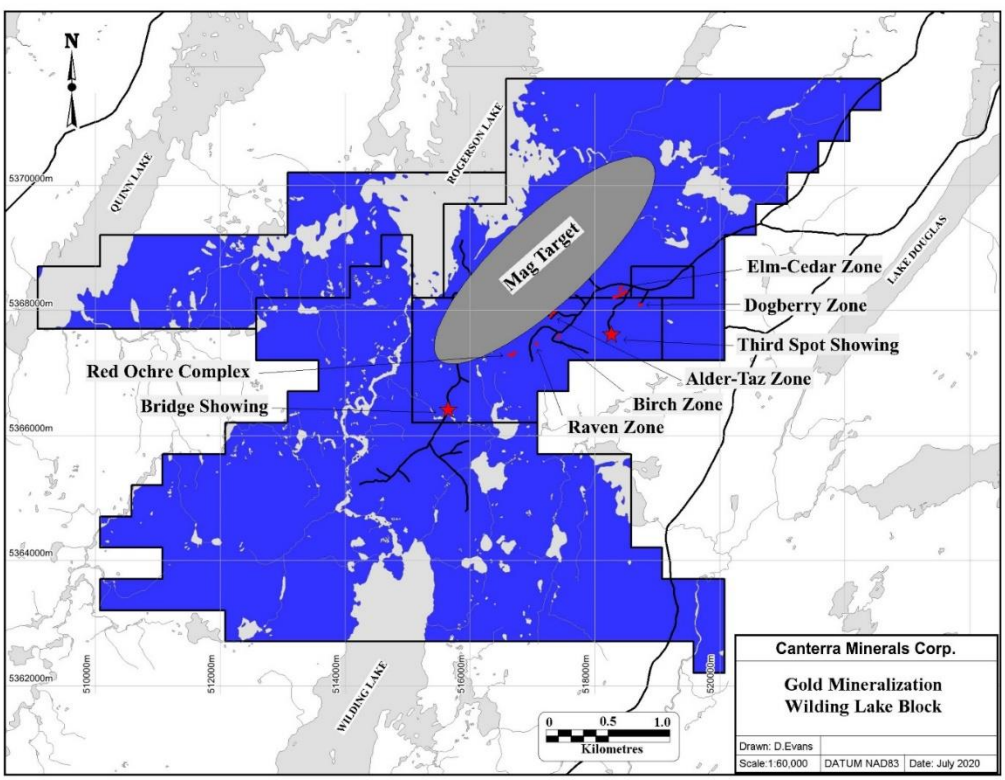

Figure 11. Gold showings on the Wilding Lake Block.

7.3.1 ALDER-TAZ ZONE

The Alder-Taz zone consists of three sub-parallel quartz vein systems: namely Taz, Alder and the NE Extension (Figure 12). The Taz vein system is centered on UTM (NAD83) coordinates 517210E and 5367920N. It was exposed in the fall of 2016 by trenching immediately south of the original boulders found due to road construction. Thick overburden and wet ground conditions hampered trenching efforts, and only allowed a small portion of the Taz vein system to be exposed.

The Taz vein system consists of a main fault-fill vein which is cross-cut by later narrow extensional veins of various orientations. The main vein, which was exposed over a length of 7 m, strikes northeast-southwest and dips roughly 20° toward the southeast. It has an apparent maximum thickness of approximately 1.5 m. The vein occurs within deformed and Fe-carbonatized Rogerson Lake Conglomerate.

The quartz is typically milky white and locally contains Fe-carbonate and patches of fine yellowish-green sericite. Clots and disseminations of chalcopyrite occur locally, but mainly appear to be concentrated in thin bands developed parallel to the fault-fill vein margins. Chalcopyrite and malachite also occur in some of the extensional veins. Very fine-grained tourmaline occurs along the vein margins and locally within the extensional veins.

In 2016, several angular quartz-tourmaline boulders were found approximately 125 m east-northeast of the Taz boulders. Sampling of this second cluster of boulders returned values of up to 28.8 g/t Au. Mechanical trenching immediately to the south exposed the source of these boulders. The Alder vein system is centered on UTM (NAD83) coordinates 517350E and 5368010N Additional trenching in the fall of 2016 both widened and extended the Alder vein system

The Alder vein system has an exposed strike length of about 82 m and exposed (not true) widths of up to 9 m. It strikes about 40° and dips between 30° and 50° to the southeast. The vein system consists of a series of milky-white quartz fault-fill veins which are cut by abundant narrow extension veins (Plate 8 and Plate 9). The individual fault-fill veins have an exposed apparent width of up to 2 m. Clots and disseminations of chalcopyrite-malachite occurs locally throughout the veins but appear to be preferentially concentrated near the intersection of the fault-fill veins with the cross-cutting extension veins. Tourmaline occurs as fine dusty coatings and tiny needles within both the extensional veins and locally along the margins of the fault-fill veins.

The NE Extension vein system (centered on UTM (NAD83) coordinates 517352E and 5368053N) was exposed in the fall of 2016 by trenching immediately north of the main Alder vein system. The NE Extension vein system is sub-parallel to, and lies about 25 m north of, the Alder Zone vein system (Figure 9). The vein system strikes northeast-southwest, dips shallowly to the southeast and was exposed over a strike length of 29 m (trenching was hampered by thickening overburden to the north). The main fault-fill vein consists of milky-white quartz with minor clots and disseminations of chalcopyrite and malachite (Plates 10 and 11).

The following description of the structural geology of the Alder Zone is taken from Honsberger, (2020a). The G.S.C. mapped the southern exposed section of the Alder Zone in 2017 (Figure 12).

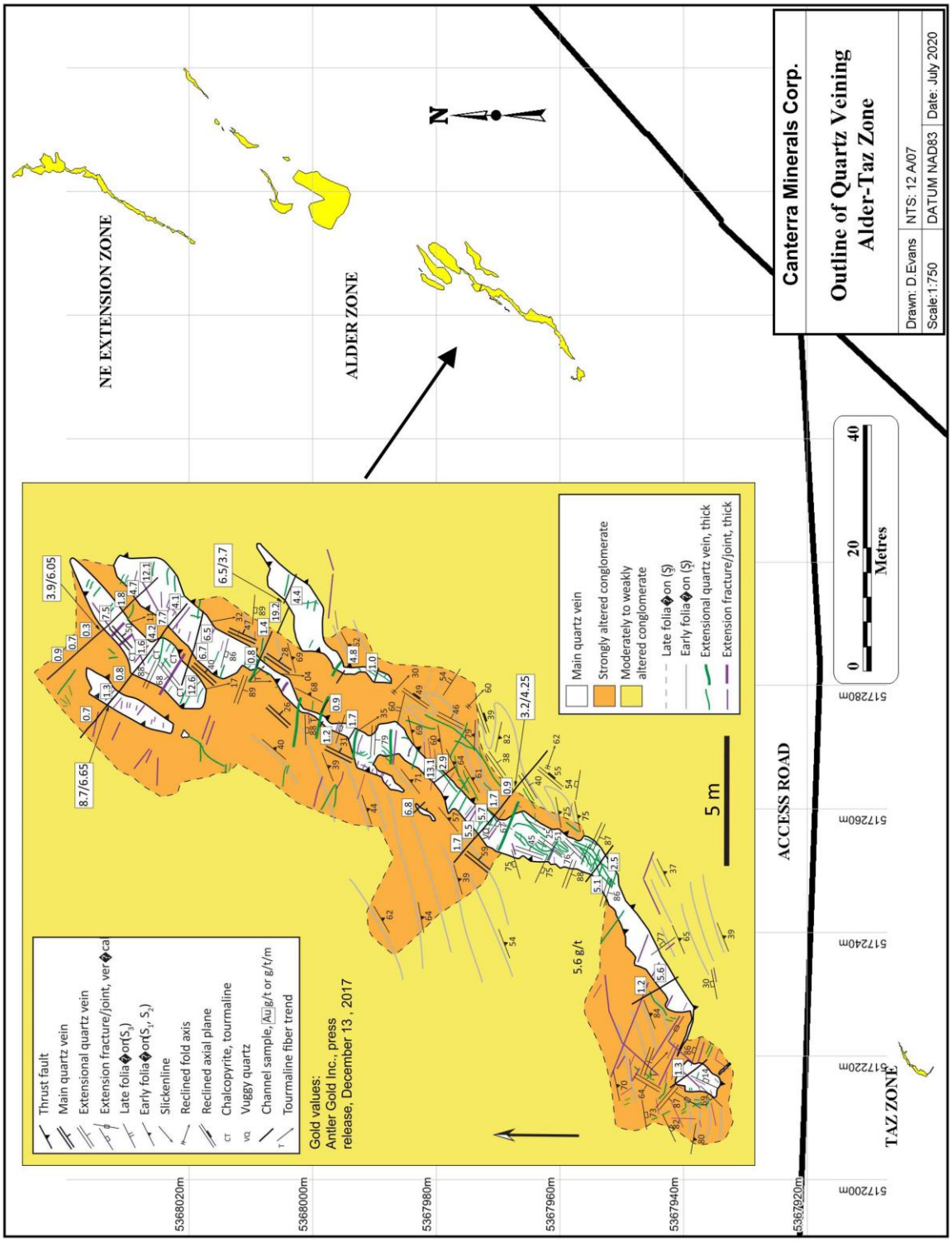

Figure 12. Structural map, southern portion of the Alder Zone (from Honsberger et. al., 2019a).

Plate 8. Quartz-tourmaline veining, Alder Zone.

Plate 10. Quartz-tourmaline, chalcopyrite, hematite and malachite, Alder Zone.

Plate 9. Fault-fill V1b and extensional V3 veins, Alder Zone.

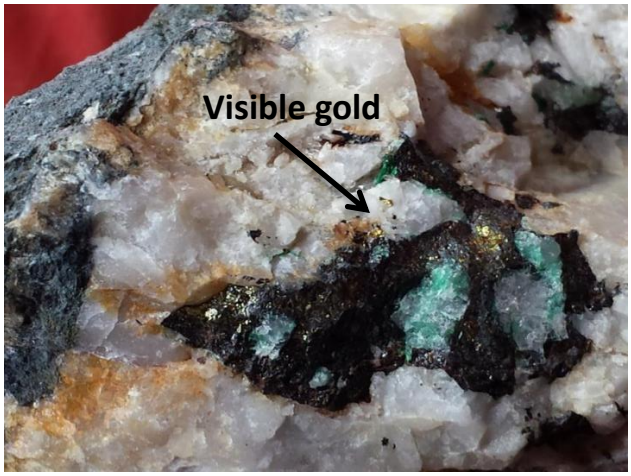

Plate 11. Visible gold in quartz vein, Alder Zone.

The exposed southern portion of the Alder Zone comprises a 5 by 35 m quartz vein system that cuts Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, which is strongly altered along the main vein and weakly altered father away. Foliation varies from nearly east-west striking (S_1) away from the main vein to northeast-southwest striking (S_2) along the vein. S_1 is folded into east-south-east plunging, nearly reclined, folds.

Four generations of quartz vein sets are observed. The oldest extensional veins (V_{1a}) dip moderately to the southeast and are slightly older than the main vein (V_{1b}), which consists of a network of fault-fill veins that dip moderately to the southeast. Combined with shallowly south-southeast plunging slickenlines, V_{1a} and V_{1b} are consistent with oblique sinistral reverse shear. A tourmaline-bearing vein set dipping steeply to the northeast (V_2) cuts the main vein, consistent with transient subhorizontal extension. V_2 veins are cut by chalcopyrite-bearing veins that dip steeply to the northwest (V_3), compatible with oblique compression. Steeply south-southwest

dipping veins (V_4) consistent with dextral strike-slip cut V_2 and V_3. Joints of variable attitudes cut all vein sets.

Channel samples collected from bedrock exposed in the trenches in 2016 yielded uncut gold values (weighted averages) including 13.9 g/t over 4.0 m, 5.4 g/t over 3.6 m, 49.3 g/t over 4.6 m (including 279 g/t gold over 0.9 m) and 6.7 g/t over 7.75 m (Table 4). The highest gold values appear to be associated with the steeply dipping, chalcopyrite and malachite bearing veins.

Table 4. Weighted averages for selected channel samples, Alder Showing.

Sample	Width m	Au g/t		Sample	Width m	Au g/t
14541	1.00	0.66		14529	1.00	4.14
14542	0.90	3.93		14530	1.00	7.76
14543	0.50	9.49		14531	1.00	42.00
14544	1.20	8.61		14532	1.00	1.61
Weighted Average	3.60	5.36		Weighted Average	4.00	13.88
14542	0.90	3.93		14612	0.60	0.16
14543	0.50	9.49		14613	0.60	1.18
14544	1.20	8.61		14614	0.40	0.93
14611	0.70	20.10		14615	1.10	2.36
14633	1.50	1.37		14616	0.90	247.00
14634	1.00	7.48		14617	1.00	0.66
14636	1.10	7.49		Weighted Average	4.60	49.29
14637	0.45	2.07				
14638	0.40	0.76				
14639	1.00	0.73				
Weighted Average	8.75	5.99				

To document the relationships of gold to other mineral phases, host rock mineralogy and trace elements present, samples from the Alder Showing were sent to Memorial University and the petrography was examined using a scanning electron microscope. Piercey (2016) examined three samples and found them to be dominated by quartz, chlorite, and lesser muscovite, leucoxene/anatase, magnetite, apatite, and xenotime. The ore minerals in the samples are dominated by chalcopyrite with abundant corrosion to hematite, with lesser pyrite, and a suite of trace minerals, including scheelite (CaWO4), wolframite ((FeMn)WO4), barite (BaSO4), tsumoite (BiTe), tetrahedrite ((Cu,Fe)12Sb4S13), famatinite (Cu3SbS4), orpiment-realgar (As2S3-AsS), and chalcocite (Cu2S). Gold and silver are housed in various minerals, including acanthite (Ag2S), hessite (Ag2Te), petzite (Ag3AuTe2), electrum (AuAg), and native gold occurs as inclusions in chalcopyrite or as free grains in veins associated with chlorite, malachite and/or quartz.

7.3.2 ELM-CEDAR ZONE

In the summer and fall of 2016, numerous mineralized quartz boulders were discovered along the main logging road approximately one km northeast of the Alder-Taz Zone (Figure 13). Grab samples collected from two boulders clusters about 150 m apart returned values of up to 11.7 g/t Au. The number, size, and angularity of boulders strongly indicated another bedrock source in this area.

Based on the knowledge that glacial transport direction in the vicinity of the Alder-Taz zone appeared to be northward two separate, roughly parallel, southward directed trenches were dug approximately 125 m apart beginning from the woods road where the boulders were discovered. Each of these trenches exposed mildly to moderately sheared conglomerate beneath 1-2 m of overburden. No significant zones of quartz veining were exposed in the northernmost parts of either trench, but occasional angular quartz boulders, some approaching a m in size, were dug up from both trenches.

Approximately 100 m south of the road the easternmost trench encountered the Cedar vein system which is centered on UTM (NAD83) 518410E, 5368350N. (Figure 13). It consists of a series of shear-controlled veins that strike about 40° and dip 50° to the southeast. The fault-fill veins are locally cut by narrow, locally mineralized (chalcopyrite-malachite) extensional quartz veins that strike 15°, 90° and 120°. The Cedar vein system, which is hosted by strongly deformed and altered (sericitized and hematized) Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, was exposed for roughly 60 m along strike. A total of 56 channel samples were collected from the trench, returning values of up to 3.1 g/t Au over 0.45 m, 5.9 g/t over 0.50 m and 7.9 g/t Au over 0.30 m.

Approximately 75 m southwest of the Cedar veins, the western-trench intersected the Elm quartz-tourmaline vein system which is centered on UTM (NAD83) 518410E, 5368250N. Additional trenching in 2017 (Plates 12 and 13) extended the exposed strike length to approximately 230 m. (Figure 13). The zone strikes approximately 60°, dips 55° to the southeast and remains open along strike and down-dip. The main fault-fill vein is laminated, up to 2 m thick, locally hematite stained, and contains abundant patches, clots and disseminations of chalcopyrite and malachite. Coarse gold occurs locally, but generally in association with chalcopyrite (Plate 14). Narrow extensional quartz veins, containing tourmaline, chalcopyrite, malachite, goethite and gold, cross-cut the main vein. The host rock is strongly deformed and sheared Rogerson Lake Conglomerate that has been sericitized and hematized (Plate 15). A total of 62 channel samples collected from the Elm trench returned values ranging from 1.0 g/t Au over 1.20 m to 101.5 g/t Au over 0.50 m.

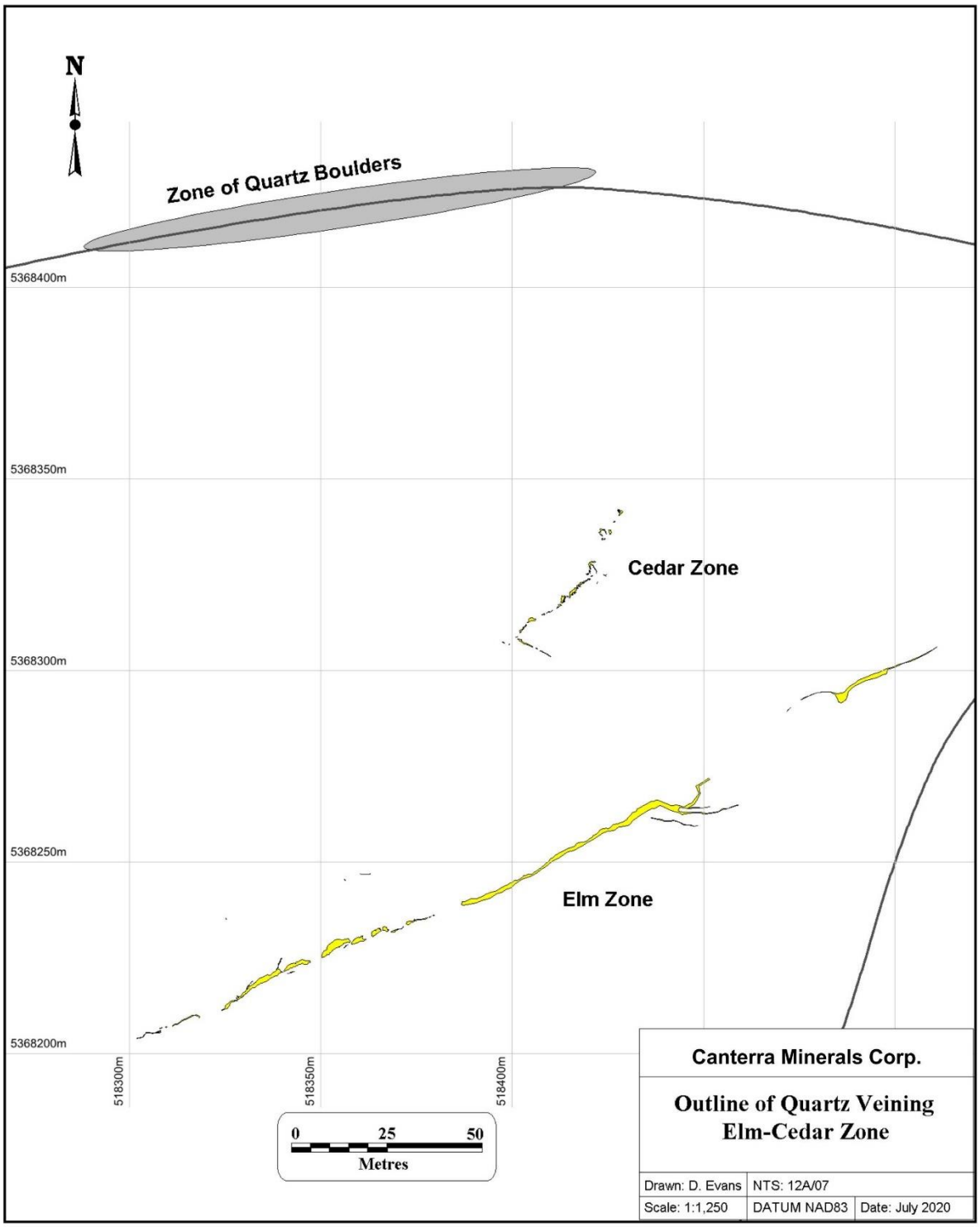

Figure 13. Location map of Elm and Cedar zones relative to area of quartz boulders.

The following description of the structure of the Elm Zone is adapted from Honsberger et. al., (2020a) (Figures 14 and 15). The Elm Zone trench exposed an approximately 230 m-long, structurally controlled quartz vein shear system that cuts an early axial planar cleavage in the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. Distal from the main vein, the early foliation strikes in an easterly direction and dips steeply to the south (S_1), Close to the main vein the early cleavage rotates to northeast-striking (S_2) along and subparallel to the main vein. The main gold-bearing quartz vein system (V_1) of the Elm Zone is structurally controlled by an oblique sinistral reverse shear zone displaying hanging wall motion towards the north-northeast. V_{1a} are extensional veins and V_{1b} is a dilational fault-fill vein shear system characteristic of lode gold systems that formed via progressive fluid pressure cycling. The main laminated fault-fill quartz vein (V_{1b}) is up to 2.5 m-wide, dips moderately to the southeast (Plate 16), and contains slickenlines that plunge moderately to the south-southwest. Stacked, extensional veins (V_{1a}) emanate from the main vein and dip moderately to shallowly to the south, or east-northeast if rotated, consistent with oblique sinistral reverse shear.

The main vein system is cut by a chalcopyrite-rich vein set (V_2) (Plate 17) that dips steeply to the north, and also by a moderately to steeply northwest-dipping set of tourmaline-rich veins (V_3). Conjugate sets of extension fractures/joints that contain vuggy quartz cut V_1 and V_2. The northwest-dipping joint set is subparallel to both V_3 and a siderite/ankerite-sericite-altered mafic dyke adjacent to Elm. A late set of steeply south-dipping extension veins consistent with dextral strike-slip (V_4) cuts the older vein and fracture sets. Overprint of V_1 by steep chalcopyrite-bearing veins (V_2) suggests rotation of the principal stress axes during progressive shearing and the onset of north-south-oriented sub-horizontal extension. Subsequent overprint by tourmaline-rich V_3 and extension fractures/joints is consistent with renewed oblique compression, oriented north-south. The system then devolved into dextral strike-slip to form V_4.V_{1-4} are all prospective for gold mineralization, arguing for multiple gold-forming episodes. Minerals associated with gold include chalcopyrite, pyrite, tourmaline, bismuth-tellurides, rutile, goethite after pyrite and chalcopyrite, and malachite. The system is locally folded into late open to tight reclined folds that plunge shallowly to the southeast.

Plate 12. Quartz boulders near Elm Zone.

Plate 15. Altered Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, Elm Zone.

Plate 13. Elm Zone looking southwest, 2017 trenching program.

Plate 16. Laminated V_1 vein, northeastern portion of Elm Zone, 2017.

Plate 14. Coarse gold, Elm Zone.

Plate 17. Chalcopyrite-rich V_2 vein, Elm Zone.

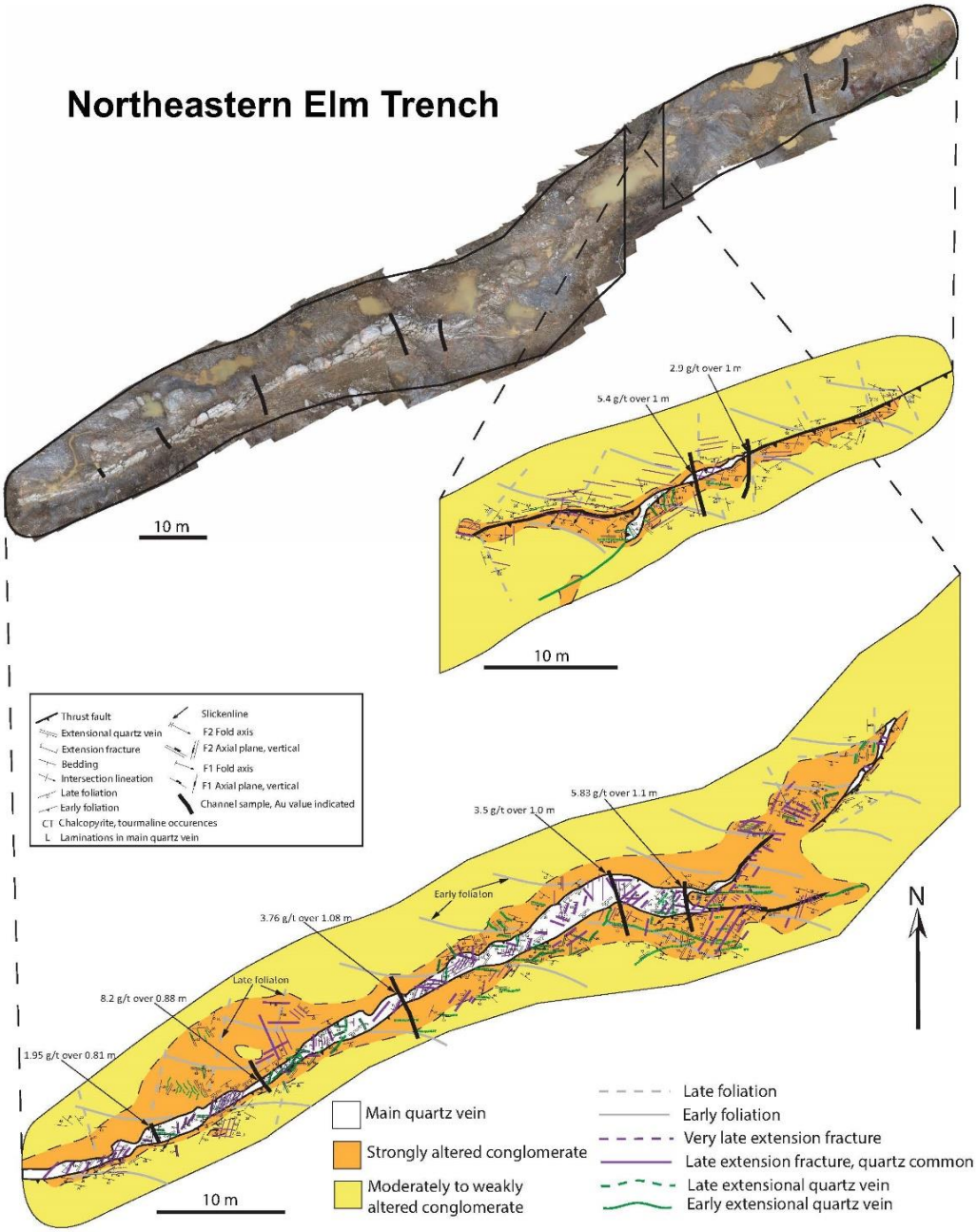

Figure 14. Structural geology map of the northeastern Elm Zone (From Honsberger et. al., 2019c).

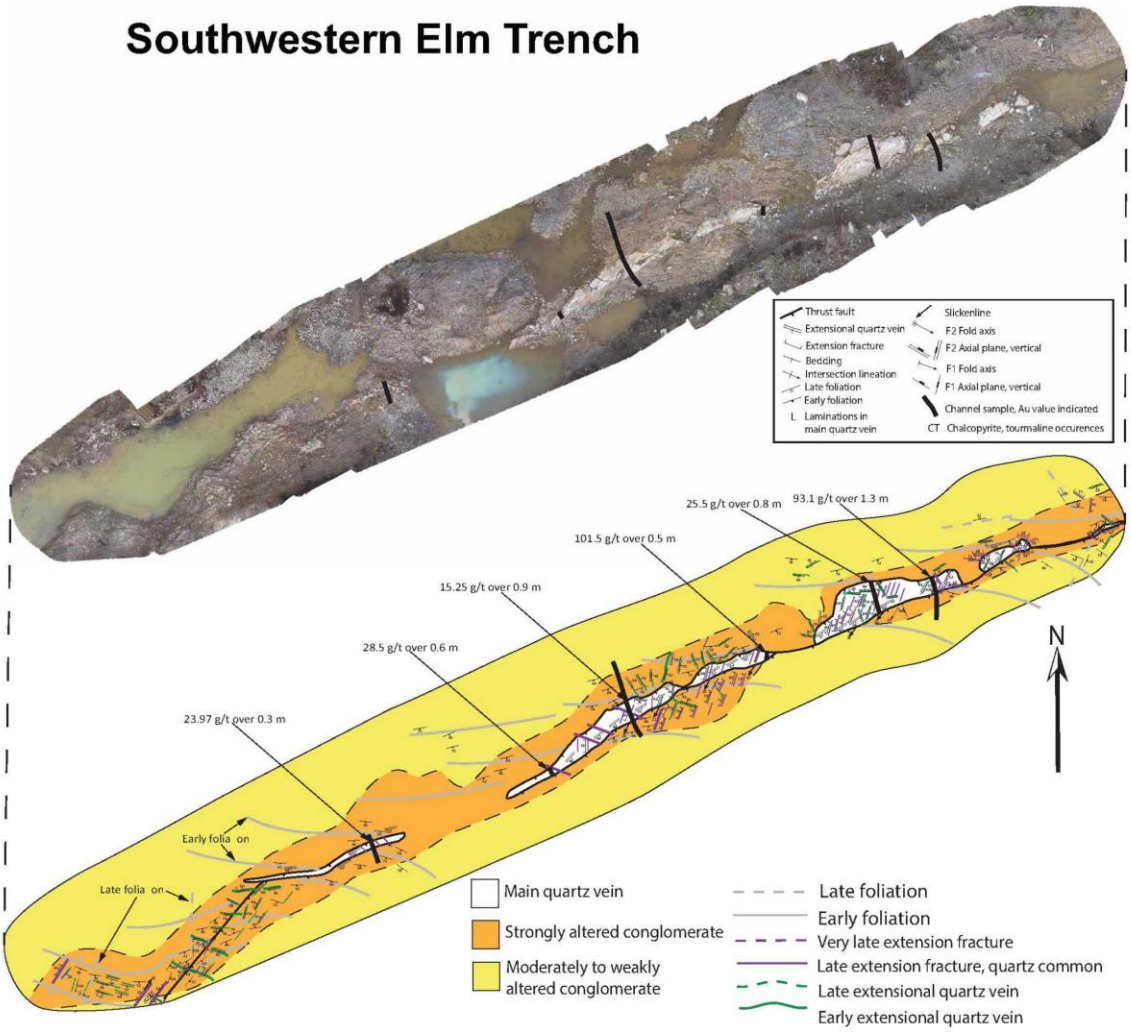

Figure 15. Structural geology map, southwestern Elm Zone (from Honsberger et. al., 2019c).

7.3.3 DOGBERRY ZONE

Prospecting in early September 2016 along a recently constructed side road approximately 380 meters southeast of the Cedar trench resulted in the discovery of several quartz boulders exposed on a new cutover area. Grab samples from these boulders returned values of up to 386 ppb Au. Trenching in the vicinity of the boulders exposed strongly sheared conglomerate, cut by minor, generally narrow quartz veins containing trace chalcopyrite locally. Trenching to the south of the boulders exposed a set of mineralized quartz veins referred to as the Dogberry Zone (Plate 18); centered on UTM (NAD83) coordinates 518720E and 5368110N.

The main Dogberry fault-fill vein, which strikes 45° and dips about 60° to the southeast, was exposed for approximately 21 m along its strike length (Figure 16) (Plate 19). The main vein is

fairly continuous and consists of milky-white quartz with patches, clots and disseminations of chalcopyrite and malachite (Plate 20) and locally fine visible gold. The main vein is cut by minor, typically narrow extensional quartz veins. Channel samples from the main shear vein returned values ranging from 1.7 g/t Au over 0.30 m to 46.5 g/t Au over 0.60 m, while grab samples from the main shear vein assayed up to 78.8 g/t Au.

Host rock to the veining comprises strongly deformed conglomerate and sandstone of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. Both are strongly Fe-carbonatized and locally hematized adjacent to the shear vein. The conglomerate and sandstone are intruded by intensely altered (Fe-carbonatized and locally quartz veined) mafic dykes.
A major shear zone striking 90° and dipping 82° to the south was exposed at the southeast end of the Dogberry trench. The shear juxtaposes strongly sheared conglomerate and sandstone with a medium grained, Fe-carbonatized gabbro. Both the conglomerate and the gabbro are cut by thin quartz veins which locally contain clots of chalcopyrite and malachite (Plate 20). Grab samples collected from these veins assayed up to 27.8 g/t Au. Channel samples collected across the altered and deformed conglomerate, sandstone, and gabbro did not return any significant gold values. A single 0.50-metre channel across a mineralized quartz vein assayed 7.8 g/t Au. A total of 104 channels totaling 88.7 m plus 9 grab samples were collected from the Dogberry trench.

Plate 18. Dogberry Zone looking north.

Plate 19. Dogberry main vein looking southwest.

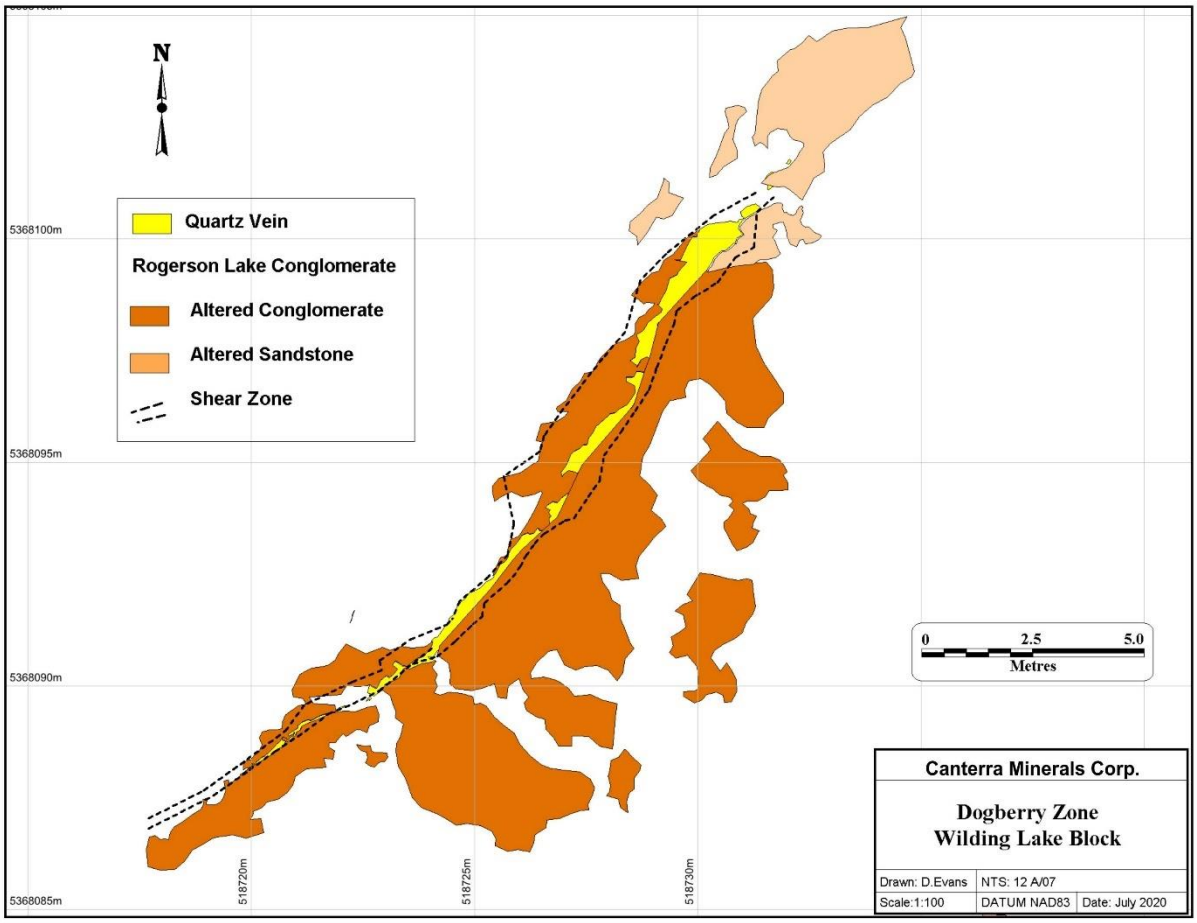

Figure 16. Geological map of the Dogberry Zone.

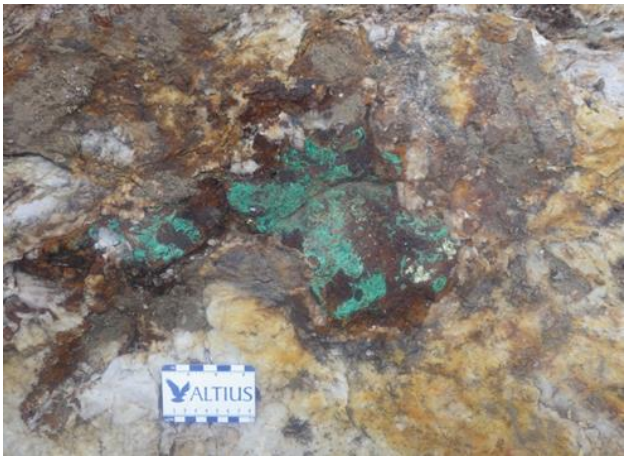

Plate 20. Malachite staining, Dogberry Zone.

Plate 21. Altered and quartz-veined gabbro.

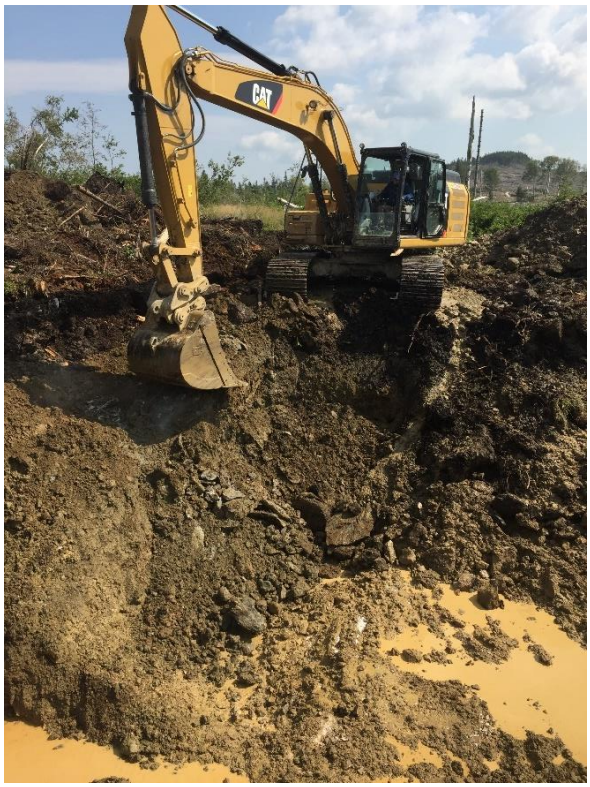

Plate 22. Trenching 2017 Raven Zone. Quartz briefly exposed in trench floor.

Plate 23. Raven Zone grab sample, with chalcopyrite in quartz, assayed 273.8 g/t Au.

7.3.4 THE RAVEN ZONE

The Raven Zone was found in 2017 by trenching up-ice from a 185 and 225 ppb Au in-soil anomaly and is centered on UTM (NAD83) coordinates 517070E and 5367460N. The zone underlies a northeast-southwest trending depression and trenching was hampered by caving due excessive groundwater (Plate 22). Grabs of quartz vein assayed up to 273.8 g/t Au (Plate 23). The high-grade sample contained a significant concentration of chalcopyrite. Two diamond-drill holes tested the zone which was found to be associated with a significant fault zone developed close to the contact between felsic volcanic rocks and Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. Gold mineralization is associated with a zone of broken quartz veining over a core interval of approximately 2.5 m.

7.3.5 RED OCHRE COMPLEX

The Red Ochre Complex (Figure 11) which is centered on UTM (NAD83) coordinates 516680E 5367290N, was found by trenching (Plates 24 and 25) adjacent to a small cluster of pyritic quartz boulders found by prospecting as part of the 2017 soil sampling program. Mechanical trenching exposed an approximately 15 m long northwest-southeast-trending quartz vein. The vein contains disseminated pyrite and is hosted by altered and pyritic feldspar porphyry. Additional trenching up-ice from an adjacent gold-in-soil anomaly led to an expansion of the zone of altered and pyritized feldspar porphyry (Plate 26)

The feldspar porphyry is generally dark brownish-red to almost black, fine grained with generally millimetre-scale feldspar laths (Plate 27). The porphyry is strongly magnetic and is easily distinguished on the airborne magnetic survey. The altered porphyry has a mottled red-beige colour with disseminated and stringer pyrite and minor quartz-pyrite veins and stringers (Plate 28). Mineralized/altered sections are generally less magnetic. Gold is associated with the pyrite and higher gold grades are generally associated with higher concentrations of pyrite. Initial grab samples from the pyritic-rich material collected from the porphyry assayed up to 24 g/t Au. Subsequent channel sampling and diamond-drilling revealed broad zones of lower-grade gold mineralization, including 1.51 g/t Au over 11 m (core length) from diamond-drill hole WL-17-11. The Red Ochre Complex is an example of disseminated style gold mineralization.

Plate 24. Pyritic-quartz boulders, Red Ochre Complex. Howard Bird, former vice president of exploration Antler.

Plate 25. Trenching adjacent to frost-heaved quartz boulders, Red Ochre Complex.

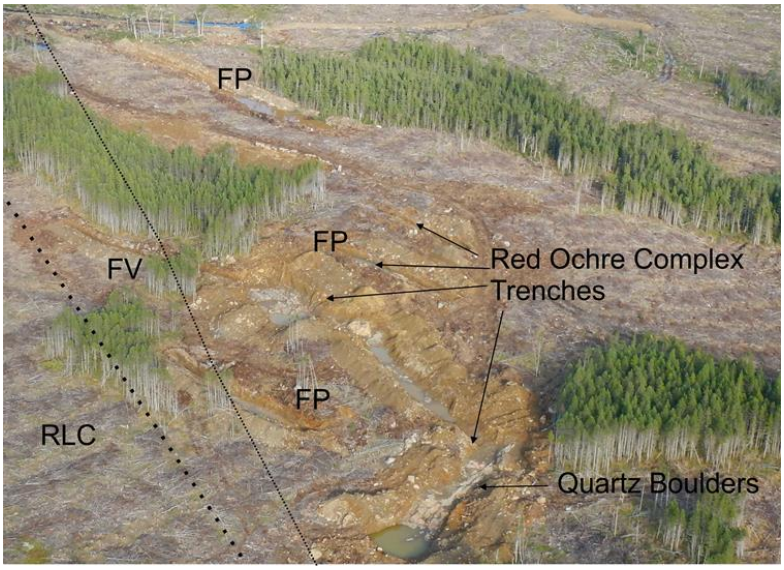

Plate 26. Aerial view of Red Ochre Complex looking east. RLC - Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, FV - felsic volcanic rocks, and FP - feldspar porphyry.

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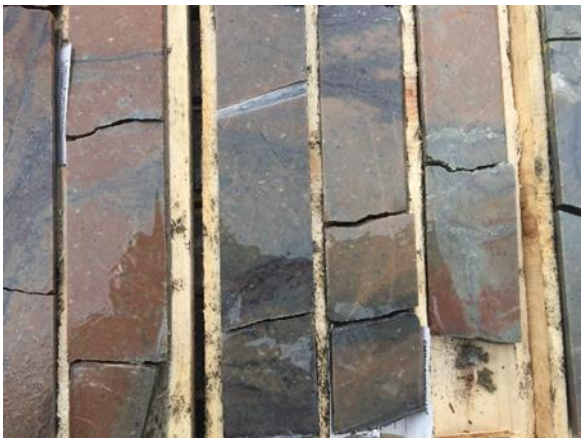


Plate 27. Altered feldspar porphyry with stringer pyrite, Red Ochre Complex.

Plate 28. Pyrite-quartz stringers in altered porphyry, Red Ochre Complex.

7.3.6 BIRCH SHOWING

The Birch Showing, located at approximately UTM (NAD83) coordinates 517340E, 5367530N was discovered in 2016 along a new road (Figure 11), approximately 450 m south of the Taz Boulders. Grab samples of angular, locally vuggy quartz boulders containing galena, pyrite, and lesser chalcopyrite returned values of up to 36.4 g/t Au, 31.5 g/t Ag, and 0.48% Pb.

A single 35-metre long trench (Plate 29) exposed felsic volcanic rocks, cut by generally shallowly dipping quartz veins which generally strike north-northwest. The largest vein has a width of greater than 1 m, but pinches to less than 1cm wide over 5 m across the trench (Plate 30). The best channel sample from the trench returned a value of 5.45 g/t Au over 1.0 m.

Diamond drilling (WL-17-28) on the Birch Zone intersected variably hematized and seriticitized feldspar porphyry containing disseminated, fine veinlets and fracture-fill pyrite and narrow quartz veining. The veined and pyritized porphyry assayed up to 2.15 g/t Au over 1.0 m.

Plate 29. The Birch Zone, looking southwest.

Plate 30. Flat quartz vein with pyrite, Birch Zone.

7.3.7 MAG ZONE

The Mag Zone was discovered by drilling a vertical 296 m long diamond hole (WL-17-29; UTM NAD83 517456E, 5367928N) which targeted a broad magnetic anomaly underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The hole was collared near the Alder Zone and intersected 289.85 m of conglomerated before intersecting tonalite. The contact between the conglomerate and the tonalite is strongly sheared and the conglomerate is altered and quartz veined. The veins locally contain pyrite and chalcopyrite. The zone assayed 0.46 g/t Au over a core length of 11.75 m (278.1-289.85m) and included 5.06 g/t Au over 0.5 m (288.5-289.0 m). A sample of the tonalite was dated by U/Pb zircon at 565 +/- 2.3 Ma (Honsberger et. al., 2019a) and is interpreted to be equivalent to the Neoproterozoic Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite

7.3.8 THIRD SPOT SHOWING

This occurrence, discovered in 2015, consists of several base metal rich veins, up to 5cm wide, cutting a felsic volcanic/tuffaceous unit (Plates 31 and 32) exposed along a new woods road. It is centred on UTM (NAD83) 518260E, 5367620N (Figure 11). The veins are sub-vertical (Plate 34) and generally strike 285°. Limited grab sampling by Altius personnel returned values of up to 8.6% Zn, 5.7% Pb, 0.674 g/t Au, and 260 g/t Ag. Three channel samples collected from the showing returned elevated gold values up to 0.039 g/t over a 1.0 metre.

7.3.9 BRIDGE SHOWING

The Bridge Showing was also discovered in 2015 along a new woods road at UTM (NAD83) 515664E, 5366418N (Figure 11). The showing consists of a series of galena and sphalerite bearing quartz veins cutting an outcrop/subcrop of felsic volcanic rocks. The quartz veins appear to trend approximately east-west and are predominantly steeply dipping, although at least one vein appears to be relatively flat-lying. The largest of the quartz veins is up to at least 10 cm wide. Two grab samples collected by Altius from the Bridge Showing in 2015 returned values of 0.32% Zn, 0.33% Pb, 25.1 g/t Ag, and 181 ppb Au (sample 12168) and 0.03% Zn, 0.68% Pb, 34.7 g/t Ag, and 21 ppb Au (sample 12174). Limited sampling by the property vendors reportedly returned up to 1.3 g/t Au

Plate 31. Quartz-crystal tuff, Third Spot Showing.

Plate 33.Base-metal rich vein, Third Spot Showing.

Plate 32. Quartz-crystal tuff, Third Spot Showing.

Plate 34.Galena and sphalerite in quartz vein, Third Spot Showing.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Central Newfoundland is host to volcanogenic massive sulphide and orogenic gold styles of 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. Central Newfoundland is now emerging as a significant gold exploration jurisdiction with mineralization associated with a major regional northeast-trending crustal-scale structure. The structure bisects Newfoundland in a northeasterly direction and its trace is marked by the Silurian- Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The conglomerate is an example of syn-orogenic upper crustal clastic sequences that are commonly associated with orogenic gold vein systems elsewhere (Honsberger et. al., 2019a). Exploration at the Wilding Lake Project is targeting a system of gold-bearing quartz veins hosted by syn-orogenic sedimentary and felsic volcanic rocks.

At Wilding Lake gold mineralization occurs both within the syn-orogenic Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and Silurian feldspar porphyry. The conglomerate is host to structurally-controlled quartz-tourmaline veins and includes the Elm-Cedar, Dogberry, Alder-Taz and Raven zones. The feldspar porphyry is host to a more disseminated-style of gold-pyrite mineralization at the Red Ochre Complex and the Birch prospect (Figure 11). Structural mapping of the Alder and Elm zones has identified that three generations of chalcopyrite and/or tourmaline-bearing quartz veins (V_2, V_3, and V_4) overprint a main sinistral fault-fill (V_{1b}) and extensional (V_{1a}) vein systems, and reflect a structural evolution from early sinistral transpression to transient horizontal extension, renewed oblique compression, and eventually local dextral strike-slip (Honsberger, 2020a). Deformation summary is presented in Table 5.

The quartz-tourmaline fault-fill veins are up to 2 m wide and occur within oblique sinistral reverse shear zones that exhibit a component of north-northeast-directed thrusting (Honsberger et. al., 2019b; 2020a; Figure 17). Emanating into the wall rock are early sets of stacked moderately dipping extensional quartz veins that are consistent with reverse sinistral reverse shear. Younger, more steeply dipping extensional quartz veins cut both the main fault-fill veins and the earlier shallow-dipping vein sets and are consistent with horizontal extension and dextral transpression. The gold-bearing quartz veins contain chalcopyrite, pyrite, tourmaline, native gold, Ag-poor electrum, bismuth-silver-gold tellurides, rutile and secondary goethite, malachite and acanthite (Honsberger et. al., 2020a) The Rogerson Lake Conglomerate exhibits siderite-ankerite-sericite alteration adjacent to the veins. Hydrothermal rutile collected from an extensional quartz vein at the Elm Zone yielded a Pb/U age of 407 +/- 4 Ma. (Honsberger, 2020b).

The Wilding Lake Project quartz-tourmaline veining is reminiscent of the gold mineralization described at the Valentine Lake deposits. At Valentine Lake the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate nonconformably overlies trondhjemite of the Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite. Post-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. 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. The majority of the gold occurs within the trondhjemite. Gold mineralization has been traced over 18 km along the trondhjemite-conglomerate contact. Four deposits, Leprechaun, Sprite, Marathon and Victory, and several other mineralized zones have been identified (Murahwi, 2015).

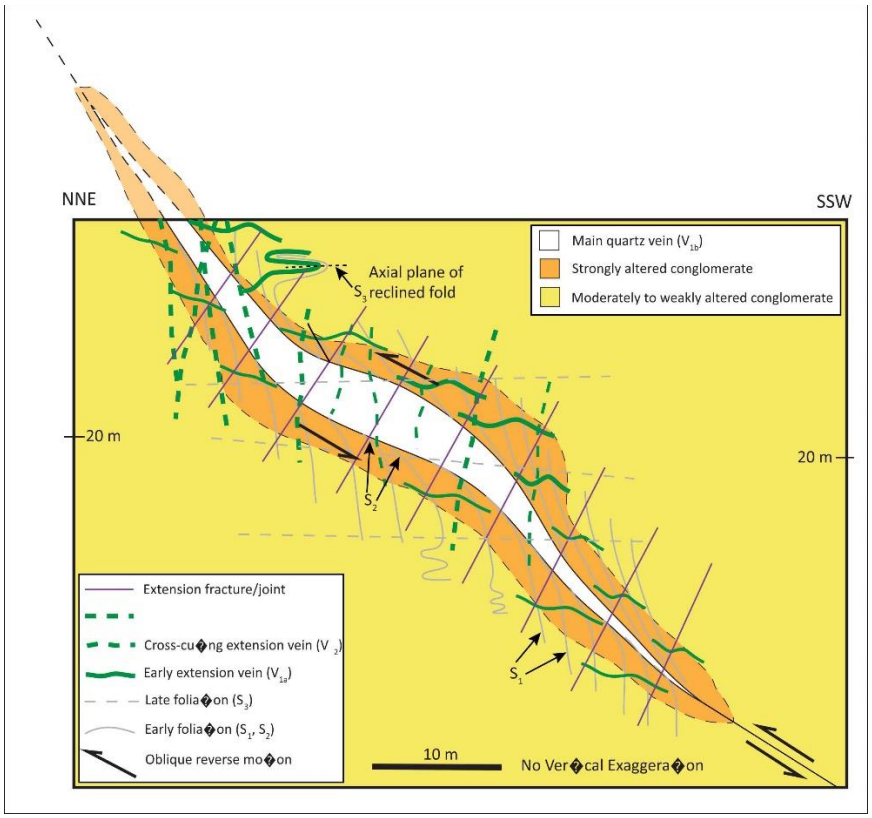


Figure 17.Geological model for the formation of the auriferous quartz veins, Wilding Lake (after Honsberger et. al., 2019c).

Table 5. Summary of deformation events, tectonic structures and formation mechanisms, Wilding Lake (from Honsberger et. al., 2020a).

Deformation phase	Fabric element and tectonic structure		Mechanism of formation
D_1	S_1	E-W striking early foliation in Rogerson Lake Conglomerate	Folding of Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and Ganderian basement
D_2	S_2	NE-SW striking progressive foliation -	Reverse sinistral shearing
	V_{1a}	Initial shallowly-dipping extension veins	
	V_{1b}	Main shear vein	
D_3	V_2	NW-SE striking vertical veins	Transient horizontal extension
D_4	V_3	NE-SW striking extension veins and fractures/joints cutting main vein	Oblique compression
D_5	V_4	E-W striking vertical extension veins	Local dextral strike-slip
D_6	S_3	Shallowly-dipping cleavage	Late reclined folding

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 CANTERRA MINERALS CORPORATION

Canterra has not undertaken mineral exploration work on any of the Wilding Lake licences.

9.2 HISTORIC EXPLORATION WILDING LAKE PROJECT

Exploration activity on the Wilding Lake Block spans the period 2015 to 2017 and this work forms the basis of this Geological Report being submitted to the Exchange. Major exploration activities are outlined below:

- 2015 Discovery of quartz boulders (Taz Boulders)
- 2015 Altius sampling and prospecting
- 2016 Altius and Antler prospecting, soil sampling, trenching. Alder, Elm, Dogberry, Cedar zones discovered
- 2017 Antler conducts ground and airborne magnetic surveys, extensive soil geochemical/prospecting surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. Raven Zone and Red Ochre Complex discovered, and Elm Zone extended

9.2.1 PROSPECTING

Prospecting activities on the Wilding Lake Block was successful in locating quartz boulders that led to the discovery of the Alder-Taz, Elm-Cedar, Dogberry and Red Ochre zones. (Figure 18). In 2015, several large quartz boulders were uncovered during forest access road construction. Grab samples collected from the boulders (the Taz Boulders) by prospectors Brian Jones and Gary Rowsell assayed up to 74.8 g/t Au. (Table 6) Altius personnel conducted a property visit in late 2015 and collected additional samples from the boulders (Table 7). Prospecting by Altius personnel resulted in the discovery of the Third Spot and Bridge showings.

Table 6. Data for quartz float samples by collected by Jones and Rowsell, 2015.

Sample	Target	UTME	UTMN	Au g/t
RS-15-1R	Taz Boulders	517108	5367711	74.83
RS-15-2R	Taz Boulders	517143	5367709	27.66
RS-15-3R	Bridge Showing	515588	5366207	1.31
RS-15-4R	Bridge Showing	515588	5366207	3.83
RS-15-5R	Taz Boulders	517051	5367713	2.25
RS15-1R	Third Spot Showing	518180	5367410	0.46

RS15-2R	Third Spot Showing	518180	5367410	0.56

In 2016 Altius carried out reconnaissance prospecting along the network of roads and as part of the soil sampling program. Altius personnel collected 90 rock samples from float and outcrop. Highlights of the grab sampling are presented in Table 8 (Figure 19). The most significant discovery was a cluster of large angular quartz-tourmaline boulders (Plates 35 and 36) found approximately 125 m northeast of the Taz Boulders. Rock sample data and assay certificates are appended (Appendix II)

In 2017, Antler conducted a property wide soil geochemical/prospecting survey of the Wilding Lake Block. Antler personnel collected 167 rock samples from float and/or outcrop. Highlights from this work include the discovery of mineralized quartz boulders: at the Red Ochre Complex, near the Raven Zone and north of the Elm Zone (Table 9; Figure 19).

Table 7. Assay results Taz boulder samples Altius 2015 property visit.

Sample	Target	UTME	UTMN	Description	Type	Rock	Au g/t
12169	Taz Boulders	517104	5367712	outcrop	grab	qtz-carb vein	1.59
12175	Taz Boulders	517030	5367717	float	grab	qtz-carb vein	11.57
12025	Taz Boulders	517051	5367715	float	grab	qtz-carb vein	0.32
12026	Taz Boulders	517103	5367719	float	grab	qtz-carb vein	4.59
12027	Taz Boulders	517186	5367710	float	grab	qtz-carb vein	18.62
12028	Taz Boulders	517108	5367708	float	grab	qtz-carb vein	3.23
12029	Taz Boulders	517052	5367712	float	grab	qtz-carb vein	2.87
12033	Taz Boulders	517195	5367710	float	grab	qtz-carb vein	31.59

Table 8. Altius reconnaissance prospecting grab sample highlights, 2015.

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Sample	Type	Rock	Au g/t
13194	517247	5367780	boulder	grab	qtz vein	1.03
13187	517242	5367785	boulder	grab	qtz vein	1.16
13186	517245	5367781	boulder	grab	qtz vein	1.48
13205	517263	5367295	float	grab	qtz vein	1.99
13182	517243	5367781	boulder	grab	qtz vein	2.63
13190	517244	5367782	boulder	grab	qtz vein	2.70
13146	517270	5367300	float	grab	qtz vein	2.87
14606	517134	5367703	outcrop	grab	qtz vein	2.87
13191	517244	5367782	boulder	grab	qtz vein	3.57
14604	517134	5367703	outcrop	grab	qtz vein	3.88
13192	517246	5367781	boulder	grab	qtz vein	4.10
13175	517263	5367294	boulder	grab	qtz-carb vein	4.15
13193	517244	5367783	boulder	grab	qtz vein	4.71
13180	517242	5367781	boulder	grab	qtz vein	4.88
13203	517279	5367304	boulder	grab	qtz vein	5.66
14609	517118	5367695	outcrop	grab	qtz vein	8.0
13181	517235	5367782	boulder	grab	qtz vein	9.16

13184	517238	5367781	boulder	grab	qtz vein	23.20
13185	517242	5367778	boulder	grab	qtz vein	26
13188	517242	5367785	boulder	grab	qtz vein	28.80
13204	517259	5367303	boulder	grab	qtz vein	36.40

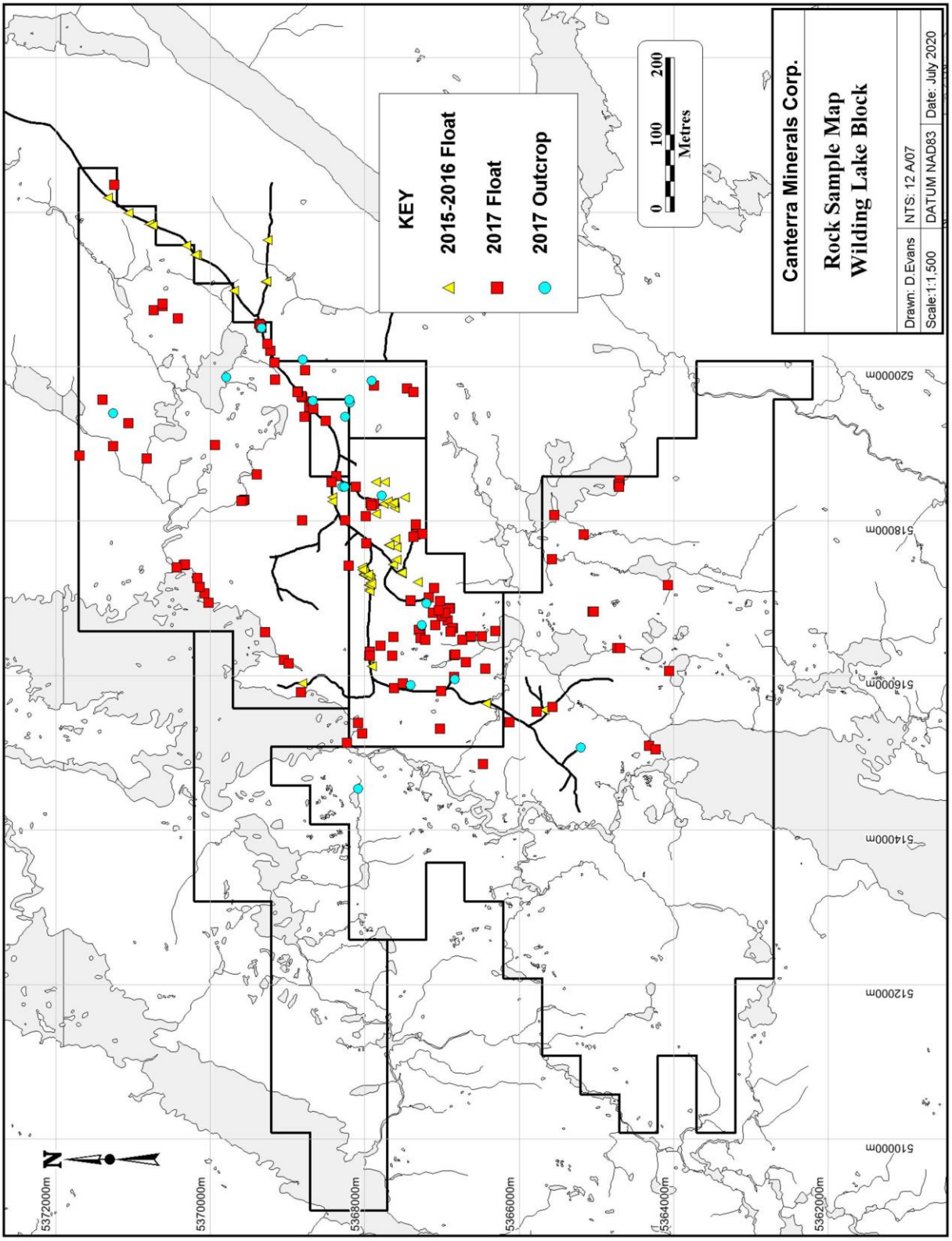


Figure 18. Prospector rock samples 2015-2017, Wilding Lake Block.

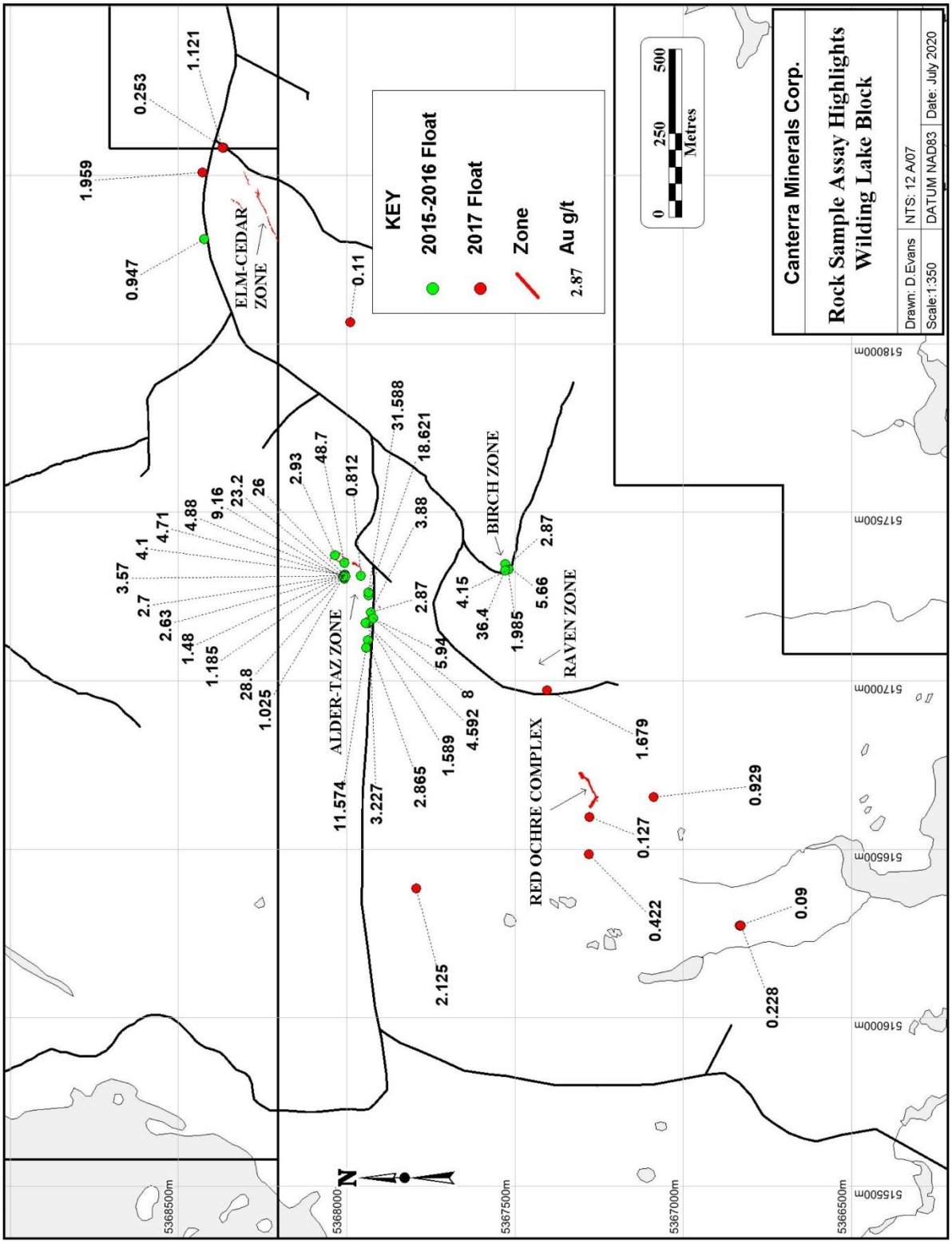


Figure 19. Assay highlights prospector rock samples 2015-2017, Wilding Lake Block.

Table 9. Rock assay highlights 2017 prospecting program, Wilding Lake.

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Sample	Type	Rock	Au_g/t
258250	522356	5371240	boulder	grab	qtz vein	0.078
258019	520210	5369221	boulder	grab	massive sulphide	0.083
258192	516274	5366832	float	grab	qtz vein	0.09
258049	518064	5367990	boulder	grab	felsic volcanic	0.11
258155	516596	5367279	boulder	grab	qtz vein	0.127
258018	520056	5369166	boulder	grab	massive sulphide	0.172
258031	515398	5366127	boulder	grab	felsic volcanic	0.213
258191	516274	5366830	float	grab	qtz vein	0.228
258264	518582	5368366	boulder	grab	qtz vein	0.253
258006	516485	5367280	boulder	grab	felsic volcanic	0.422
258208	516656	5367088	boulder	grab	felsic volcanic	0.929
258265	518582	5368370	boulder	grab	conglomerate	1.121
258002	516972	5367405	boulder	grab	qtz vein	1.679
258008	518509	5368428	boulder	grab	qtz vein	1.959
275513	516384	5367794	boulder	grab	qtz vein	2.125

9.2.2 SOIL SAMPLING

A total of 1,222 soil samples were collected on the Wilding Lake Property as part of the 2016 exploration program (Figure 20). Samples were collected at 25-metre spaced sample sites along 50-metre to 100-metre spaced northwest oriented lines survey lines. All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Sudbury, Ontario for geochemical analysis. At the Alder Zone the soils outlined a moderate soil anomaly just to the northwest of the main showing. Measurement of glacial striations indicate an ice direction of approximately 345° (Plate 37) The area is covered by locally thick overburden comprised in places of two tills as exposed by Alder trenching (Plate 38). The lower till which directly overlies bedrock is a boulder till comprised of well-travelled sub-rounded to rounded boulders and quite angular mineralized quartz boulders derived from the underlying showing. The boulder cluster appears to be located down ice from the showing, as is the gold-in-soil anomaly. The anomaly appears to continue to the southwest along the projected trend of the mineralization. A similar soil anomaly appears to be associated with the Birch Showing.

Based on the success of the 2016 soil geochemical program and the information known about ice-direction Antler completed an extensive soil geochemical program in 2017 (Figure 20). Three two-person crews were engaged collecting soil geochemical samples from the Wilding Lake Block during the summer and fall of 2017. The soils were collected along 160^{0}-trending recce lines using hand-held GPS with preloaded UTM coordinates. Samples were collected on four different grid spacings: 1) 25 m spaced samples on 50 m spaced lines, 2) 25 m spaced samples on 100 m spaced lines, 3) 50 m spaced samples on 100 m spaced lines, and 4) more distally 50 m spaced samples on 200 m spaced lines. On the Wilding Lake Block a total of 5,947 soils were taken, of which

1,400 were archived for later analysis and are stored in the Altius warehouse in Millertown. The area west of Wilding Brook has not been soil sampled and prospected (Figure 20).

Assay highlights are shown on Figure 21. Most of anomalous soils straddle the contact of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and the felsic volcanic units to the south. A total of 153 soil samples assayed greater than 25 ppb Au and 15 of these assayed greater than 100 ppb to a maximum of >1000 ppb. The soil geochemistry has proven to be an effective exploration tool and in 2017 resulted in the discovery of the Raven Zone, the Red Ochre Complex and aided in extending the Elm Zone. Soil data and assay certificates are appended (Appendix III). The 2017 soil pulps are stored at the Eastern Analytical Lab in Springdale, Newfoundland.

Plate 35.Cluster of quartz boulders found in 2016; shown after trenching.

Plate 37. Glacial striations trending 340° to 350°.

Plate 36. One of the angular quartz-tourmaline boulders shown in Plate 35.

Plate 38. View of discovery trench, Alder Zone showing two distinct till horizons.

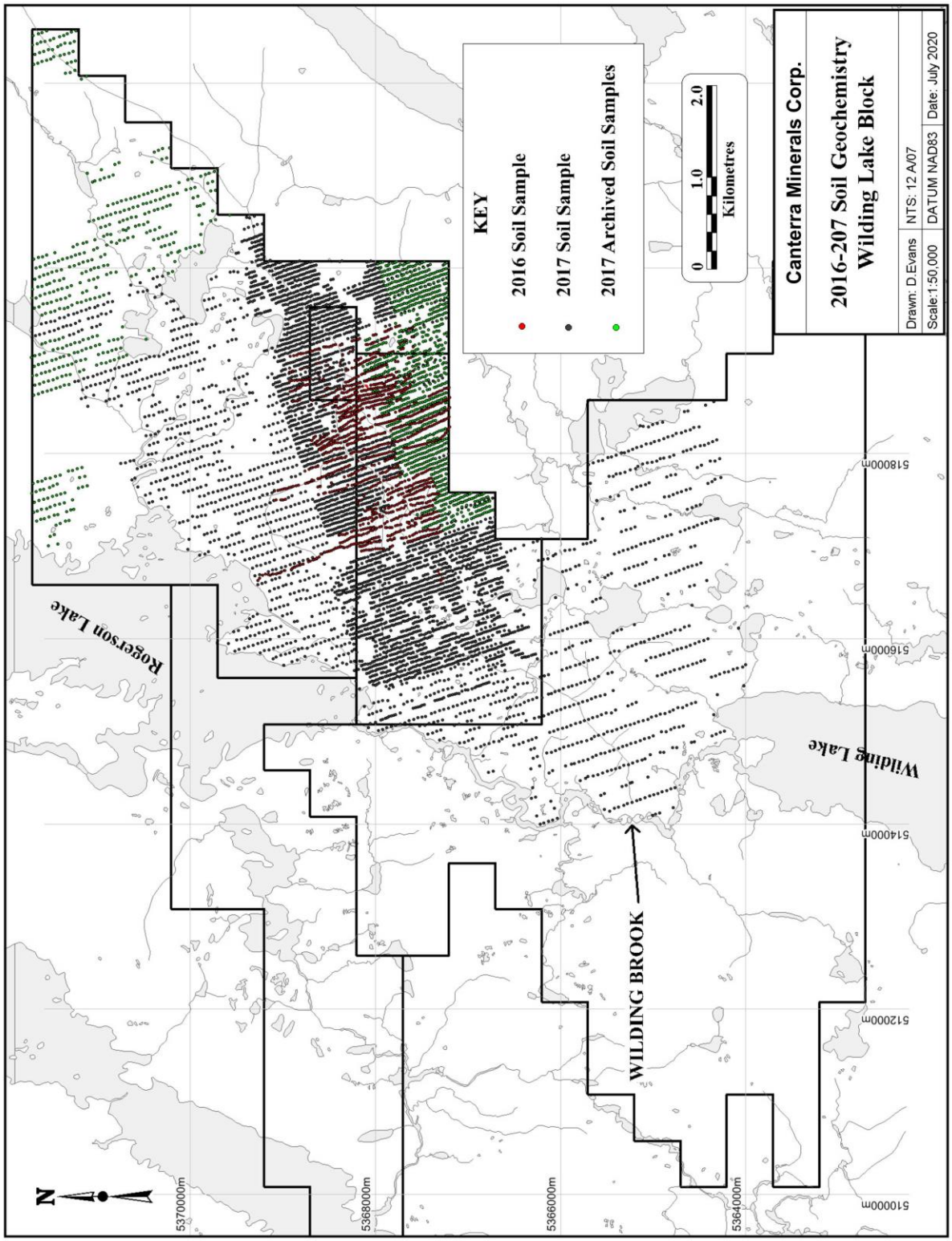


Figure 20. 2016-2017 soil sample map, Wilding Lake Block. Area west of Wilding Brook has not been sampled.

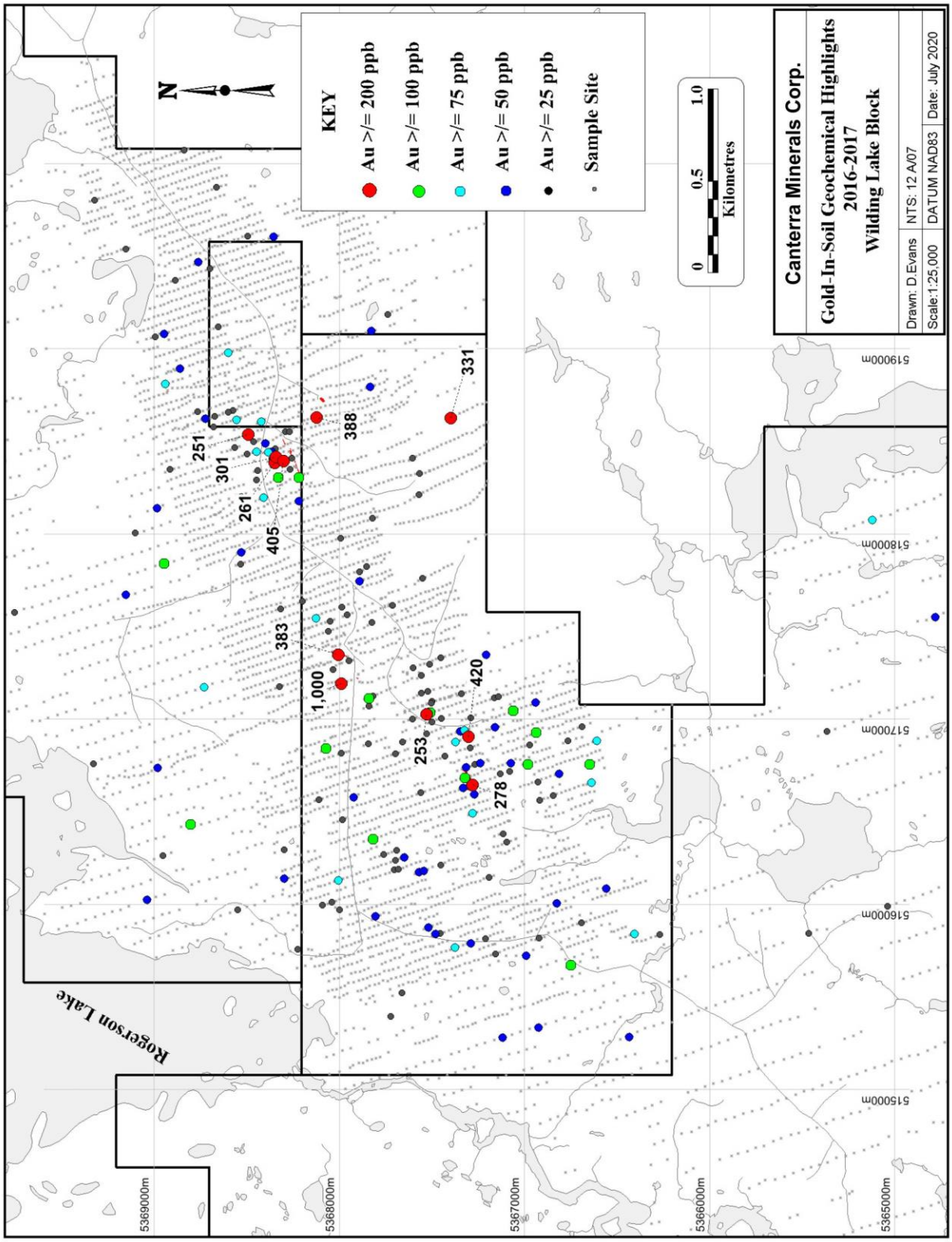


Figure 21. Gold assay highlights of 2016-2017 soil sampling programs, Wilding Lake Block.

9.2.3 CUT GRID

In late 2016 Denis Rowsell of Miles Cove was contracted to cut a grid centered on the Alder-Elm area however heavy snow delayed grid completion until early 2017. The grid was cut to facilitate a winter ground geophysical survey and sampling and mapping. The grid has 53cross lines spaced at 50 m intervals oriented at 160^0, a 1.5 km baseline and two 1.5 km tie lines located 400 m north and south of the base line (Figure 22). Much of the grid was established on recent cutover and the pickets have fallen.

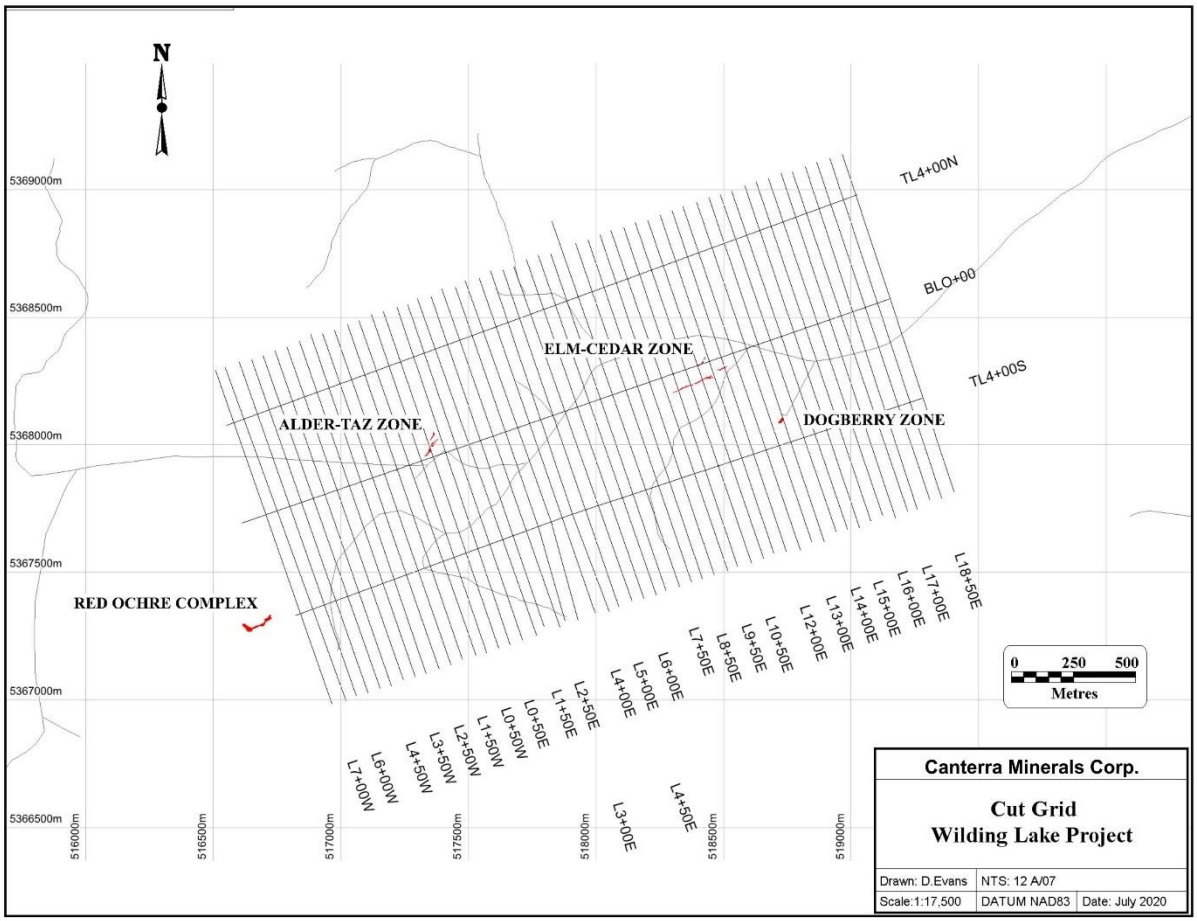


Figure 22. Grid map, Wilding Lake Block.

9.2.4 TRENCHING PROGRAM

Glacial-ice movement direction in the Wilding area is 340^0-350^0 (Plate 37). In 2016, trenching, generally within 100 m up ice from quartz boulders led to the discovery of the Alder, Taz, Cedar, Elm and Dogberry gold zones. Eleven test pits and nine trenches were completed in 2016. Seven trenches tested the Alder area and single trenches tested the Bridge and the Birch showings. A test

pit at the Taz Boulders failed to expose bedrock because of ground water flooding the pit, but additional angular quartz float was excavated.

Building upon this success Antler personnel successfully used the soil geochemical data together with newly discovered auriferous quartz float to guide the 2017 trenching program. Mechanical trenching began in August and was focused along the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate-Red Cross Group contact. Approximately 2,450 m of trenching was completed. Figure. 23 shows the distribution of trenches on the Wilding Lake Block.

Deep till, a rainy fall and abundant ground water hampered trenching in some areas, but trenching was successful *i*n exposing gold mineralization at the Raven Zone, the Red Ochre Complex, and the extending the Elm Zone. A trench also exposed quartz-tourmaline veins in Rogerson Lake Conglomerate at the Larch Zone (Figure 23), (Plate 39). No chalcopyrite or malachite were noted and the channel samples collected from the Larch Zone did not return significant gold concentrations.

The Alder-Taz, Elm-Cedar, Dogberry, and Red Ochre trenches were all washed, mapped and sampled in detail (Plate 40). Drone images were taken over each zone and merged and registered to provide a base for mapping and sampling. All the 2016-2017 trenches have been reclaimed. Representative portions of the Elm Zone and the Red Ochre Complex were left exposed.

Plate 39. Quartz-tourmaline veining, Larch trench.

Plate 40. Trenching and washing Elm Zone 2017

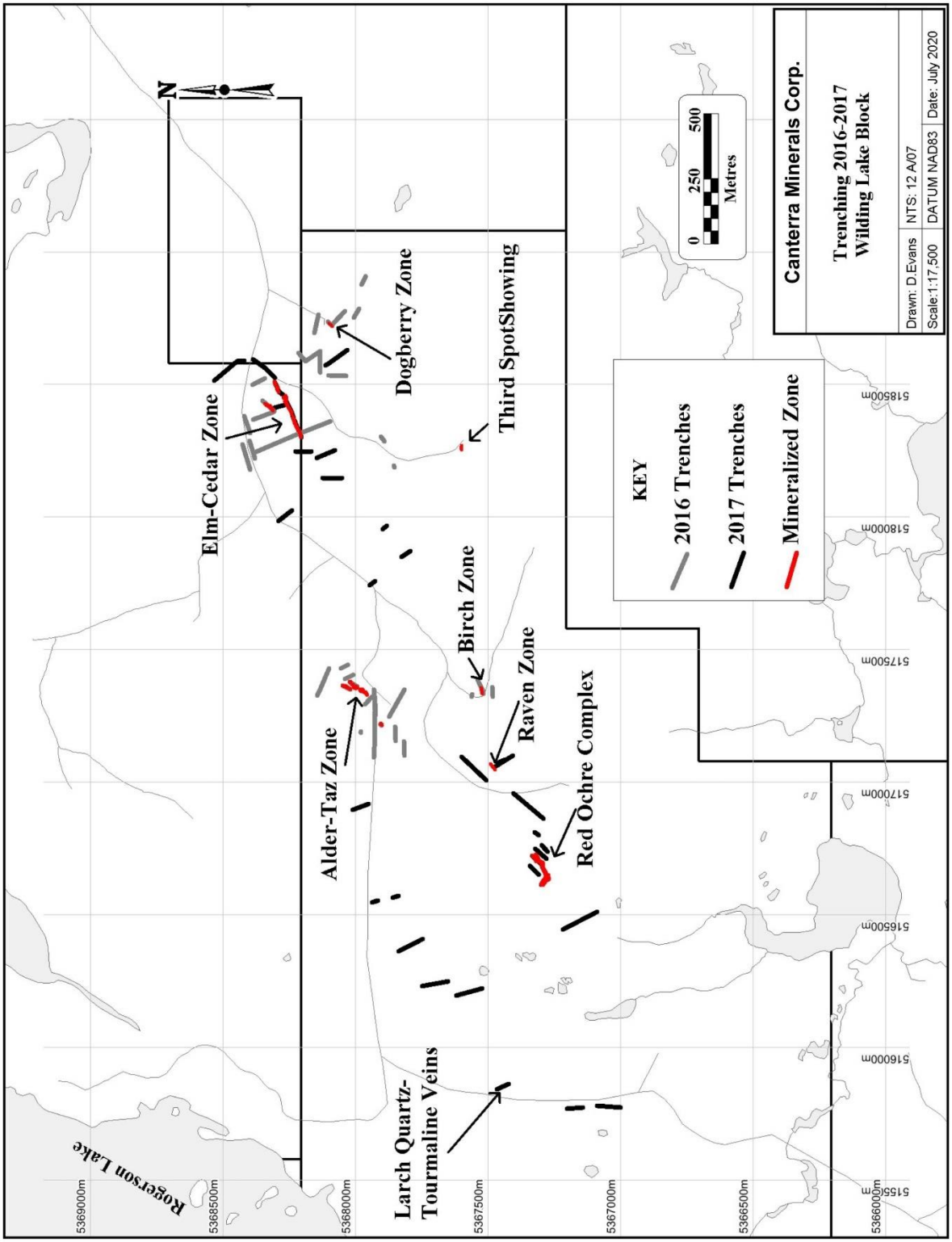


Figure 23. Trench location map, Wilding Lake Block.

9.2.5 TIL SAMPLING

In 2016, Altius personnel collected a total of 65 excavator-dug basal till samples across the main area of interest on the Wilding Lake Block, including several from the various active trench locations. The samples were processed by Altius personnel using the following method. Each till sample was weighed before processing and then wet sieved using a 2mm and 500µm sieve to produce a >2mm, >500µm, and <500µm size fraction. Each size fraction was weighed and the >2mm size fraction stored (after being checked for visible gold). The >500µm samples were processed on a gold wheel to produce a heavy mineral concentrate (HMC); the light fraction was stored. The HMC was then processed on a Wifley Table and once again the light fraction was stored. Magnetic separation of HMC was completed and the magnetic separate was also stored. The remaining HMC was dry sieved into >1mm, >500µm, >250µm, >180µm, >125µm, 63µm, and <63µm size fractions and each fraction weighed. Each fraction was examined through microscope and any gold grains were systematically counted and logged. Till sample locations are shown on Figure 24, highlights of samples are presented in Tables 10 and 11, and sample descriptions are presented in Appendix IV.

Of the regional till samples only 9 contained gold grains and only two contained more than one; sample 6836 contained 3 grains and sample 6790 contained 4 grains. Gold grains in 9 of the samples can be explained relative to known gold mineralization. Sample 6836 (Figure 24) was collected south of any of the known occurrences and may indicate another source gold source. Samples WT-001 and WT002 were collected from the Alder and Birch zones respectively and abundance of gold grains reflects the proximity of gold mineralization (Plate 41).

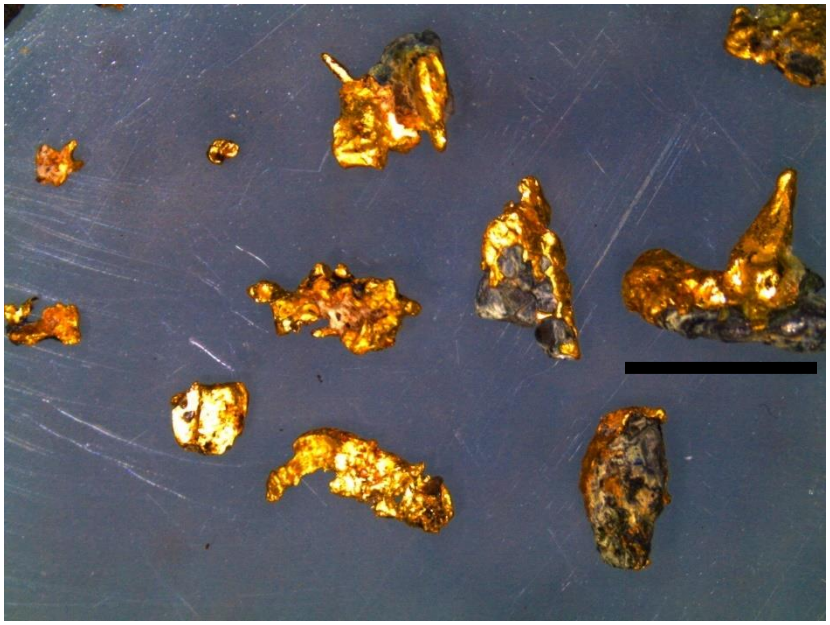


Plate 41. Gold grains from till sample Alder Zone. Bar is approximately 4 mm long.

Table 10. Highlights of gold grain count, basal till program, Wilding Lake.

Sample	Sample	Number of Visible Gold Grains			
Number	Weight (g)	Total Grains	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
6306	26.9	1	0	0	1
6826	39.3	1	0	0	1
6827	24.4	1	0	0	1
6829	35.4	1	0	0	1
6833	23.32	1	0	0	1
6834	22.87	1	0	0	1
6843	20.1	1	0	0	1
6836	24.4	3	0	2	1
6790	27.2	4	0	1	3

Table 11. Gold grain results for till samples collected from the Alder and Birch zones.

Sample	Size	Weight	Weight After Wet Sieving	Weight After Wilfleying	Pristine Grains	Modified Grains	Rounded Grains	Total Au grains	Comments
WT-001	1 plastic pail	15 kg							
WT-001	>2 MM		8500 GR						Wheel
WT-001	>1 MM		1500 GR	7 Grams	20		2	22	Wheel
WT-001	>500		Combined with 1 mm	33 Grams	13	1	3	17	Wilfley Table
WT-001	>250		4500 GR	45 Grams	15	2	6	23	Wilfley Table
WT-001	>180		combined with 250	16 Grams	35	4	8	47	Wilfley Table
WT-001	>125		combined with 250	28 Grams	56	2	13	71	Wilfley Table
WT-001	> 63		combined with 250	44 Grams	100+			100 +	Wilfley Table
WT-001	< 63		combined with 250	5.5 Grams	100+			100 +	Wilfley Table
WT-002	1 Platic pail	17 KG							
WT-002	> 2 MM		8500 Gr						
WT-002	> 1 MM		2616 Gr	6 Grams			2	2	wheel
WT-002	>500		Combined with 1 mm	25 Grams		1	11	12	wheel
WT-002	>250		5339 Gr	33Grams	5	1	11	17	Wilfley Table
WT-002	>180		combined with 250	18.4 Grams	19	1	2	22	Wilfley Table
WT-002	>125		combined with 250	24 Grams	30	1	4	35	Wilfley Table
WT-002	> 63		combined with 250	38 Grams	?			?	Wilfley Table
WT-002	< 63		combined with 250	6.3 Grams	?			?	Wilfley Table

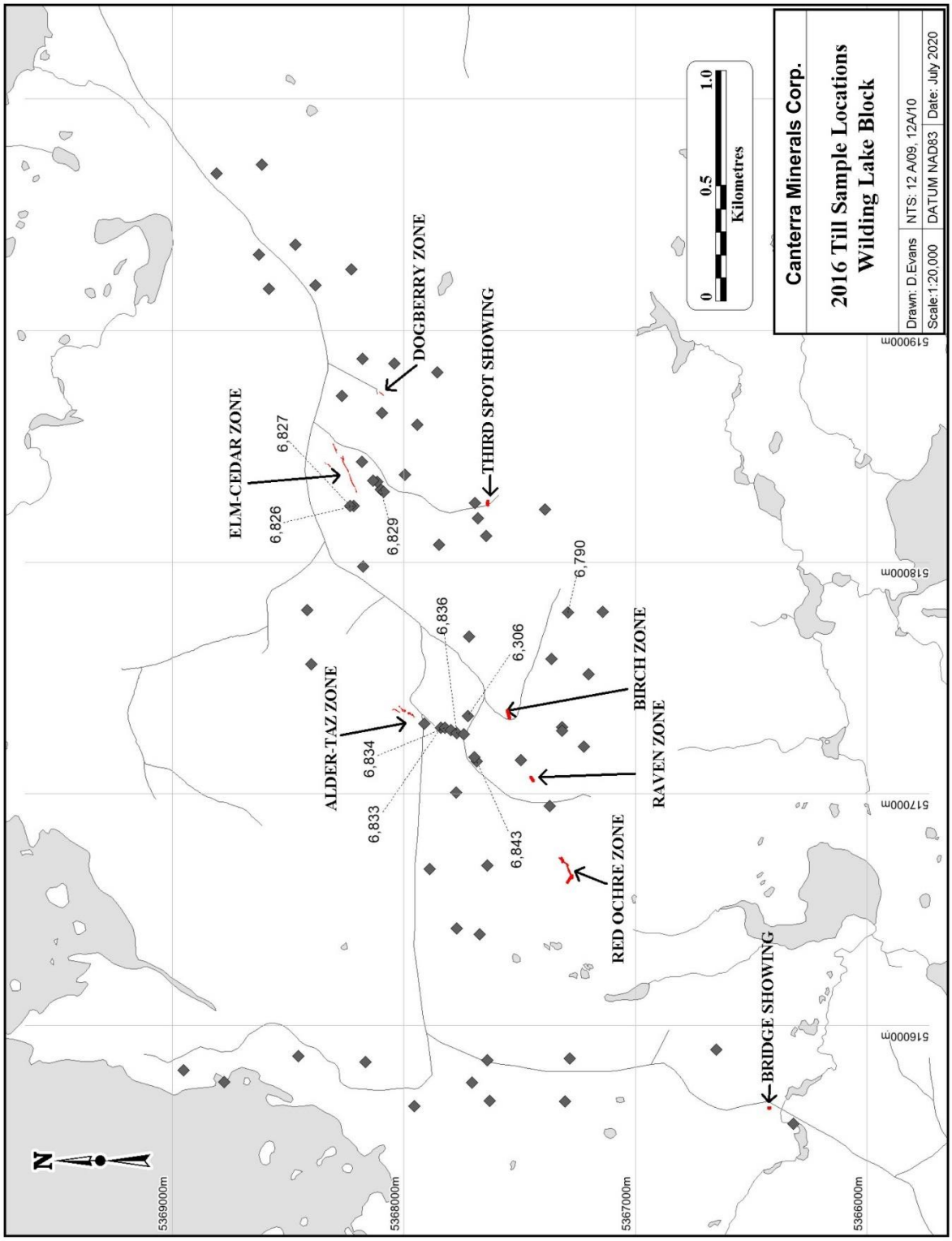


Figure 24. Till sample locations, Wilding Lake Block. The numbered samples contain gold grains.

9.2.6 CHANNEL SAMPLING

Two phases of trenching and channel sampling (2016-2017) have been completed on the Wilding Lake Block. Channel sample data and assay certificates are presented in Appendix V. In 2017, 107 of the channel samples collected were analyzed for gold using a total pulp metallic sieve procedure. The 2017 pulps are stored at the Eastern Analytical Lab in Springdale.

9.2.6.1 ALDER-TAZ ZONE

The Taz Zone was exposed in the fall of 2016 by trenching immediately south of the original boulders found during road construction. Thick overburden and wet ground conditions hampered efforts, and only a small portion of the Taz Zone could be exposed. Thirty-five channels totaling 31.5 m were collected. Assay values from the mineralized veins ranged from approximately 1.0 g/t Au over 0.95 m up to 64.2 g/t Au over 0.80 m (Figure 25).

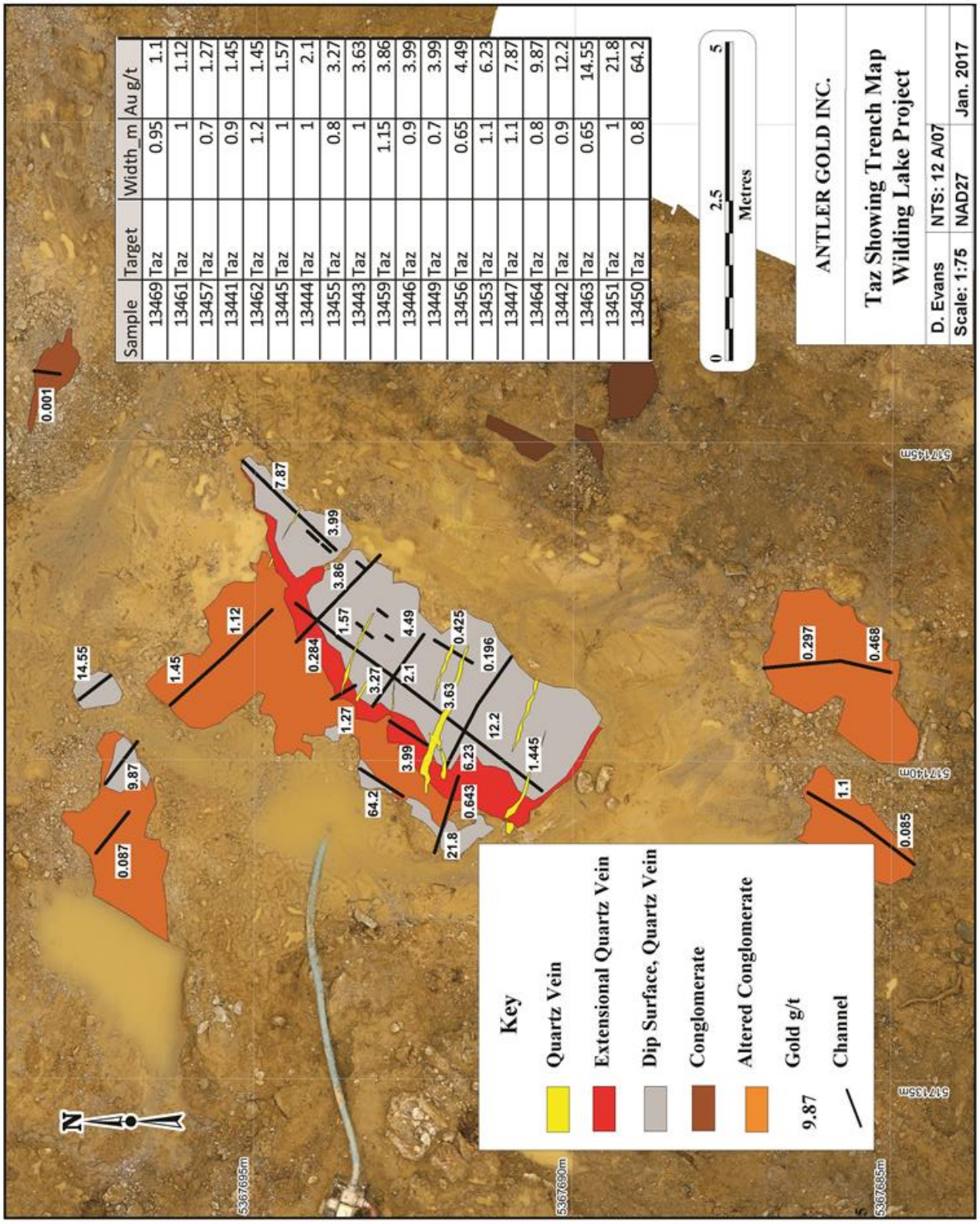
The Alder Zone was exposed by trenching, in the late summer of 2016. Additional trenching in the fall of 2016 both widened and extended the Alder vein system. Composite channel samples collected from the zone in the summer of 2016 yielded uncut gold values including 13.9 g/t over 4.00 m, 5.4 g/t over 3.60 m, 49.3 g/t over 4.60 m (including 279 g/t gold over 0.90 m) and 6.7 g/t over 7.75 m. Channel sampling in the fall of 2016 along the southwestern portion of the Alder Zone returned composite values of 3.9 g/t Au over 6.05 m, 8.7 g/t Au over 6.65 m and 6.5 g/t Au over 3.70 m (Figures 26 and 27).

The Northeast Extension vein system was exposed in the fall of 2016 by trenching immediately north of the main Alder Zone (Figure 27). Trenching was hampered by thickening overburden to the north. The main shear vein consists of milky-white quartz with minor clots and disseminations of chalcopyrite and malachite. Channels samples returned values up to 3.4 g/t Au over 0.80 m.

9.2.6.2 ELM-CEDAR ZONE

The Cedar Zone was discovered in the fall of 2016 after trenching to the south of quartz boulders found along the Wilding Lake forest access road. The zone was exposed in a single trench. A total of 56 channel samples were collected from the vein system, returning values of up to 3.1 g/t Au over 0.45 m, 5.9 g/t over 0.50 m and 7.9 g/t Au over 0.30 m (Figure 28).

The Elm Zone was exposed in the fall of 2016 approximately 75 m southwest of the Cedar Zone. The zone was exposed for approximately 65 m along strike. A total of 62 channel samples collected and returned values ranging from 1.0 g/t Au over 1.20 m to 101.5 g/t Au over 0.50 m (Figure 29). Additional trenching in 2017 extended its strike length to approximately 230 m. An additional 154 channel samples were collected (Figure 29) with values up to 8.2 g/t Au over 0.88 m and 60.97 g/t Au over 0.33 m.



Sample	Target	Width_m	Au g/t
13469	Taz	0.95	1.1
13461	Taz	1	1.12
13457	Taz	0.7	1.27
13441	Taz	0.9	1.45
13462	Taz	1.2	1.45
13445	Taz	1	1.57
13444	Taz	1	2.1
13455	Taz	0.8	3.27
13443	Taz	1	3.63
13459	Taz	1.15	3.86
13446	Taz	0.9	3.99
13449	Taz	0.7	3.99
13456	Taz	0.65	4.49
13453	Taz	1.1	6.23
13447	Taz	1.1	7.87
13464	Taz	0.8	9.87
13442	Taz	0.9	12.2
13463	Taz	0.65	14.55
13451	Taz	1	21.8
13450	Taz	0.8	64.2

Figure 25. Taz Zone geology map with channel locations and assay highlights (from Morgan and Evans, 2017).

9.2.6.3 DOGBERRY ZONE

Trenching in early September 2016, adjacent to several quartz boulders found by prospecting a new cutover located approximately 380 meters southeast of the Cedar trench, exposed a set of mineralized quartz veins referred to as the Dogberry Zone. The zone was exposed for approximately 21 m along its strike (Figure 30). Channel samples from the main vein returned values ranging from 1.7 g/t Au over 0.30 m to 46.5 g/t Au over 0.60 m, while grab samples from the main vein assayed up to 78.8 g/t Au.

9.2.6.4 BIRCH ZONE

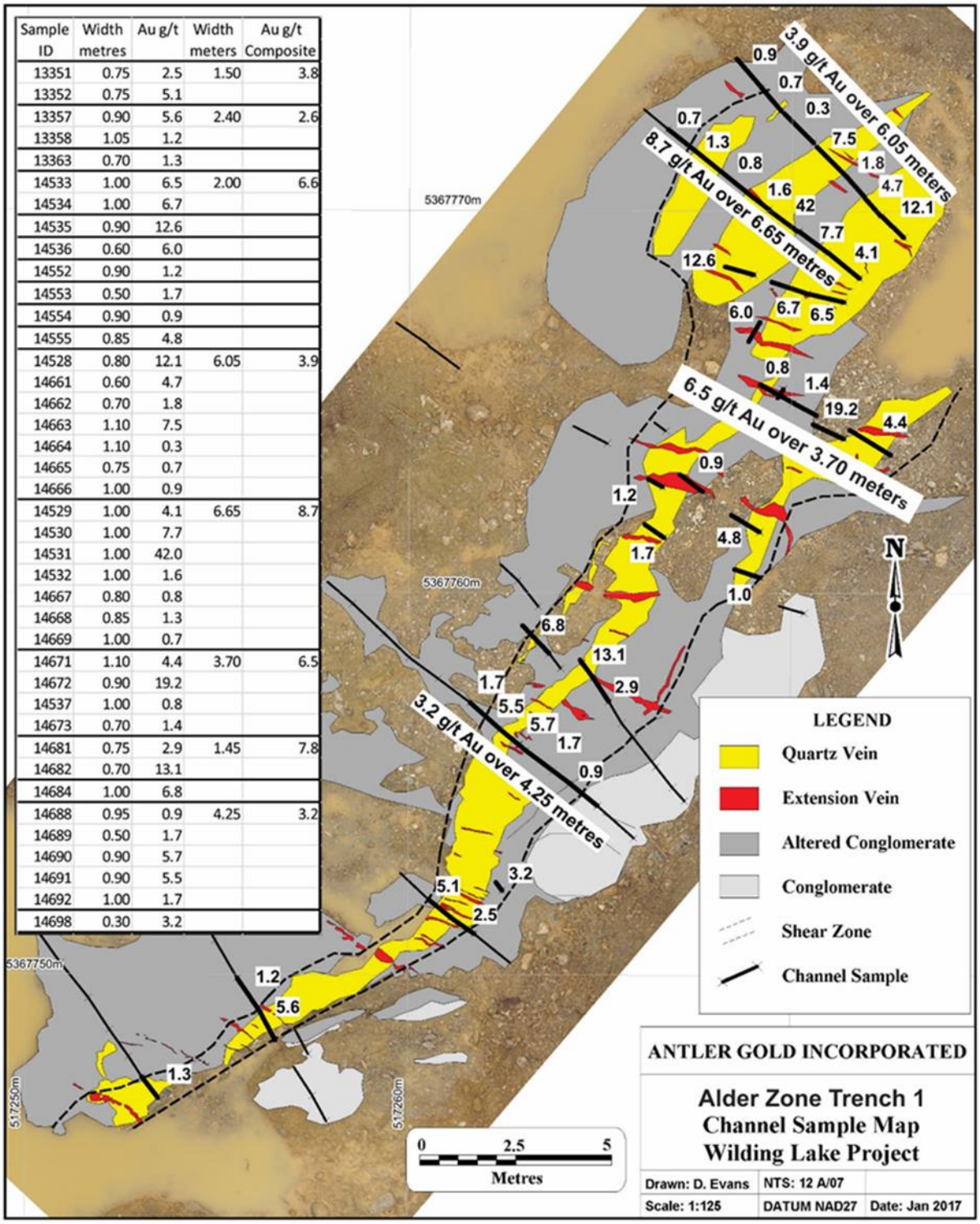
The Birch Zone was discovered in 2016 along a new road roughly 450 m south of the Alder Zone. A 35-metre long trench (Figure 31) was completed in the late summer of 2016. The best value from 27 channel samples taken in the trench was 5.45 g/t Au over 1.00 m. In the fall of 2016, the trench was expanded northward by several metres to expose the sheared contact with the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. An additional 9 channel samples were collected, returning up to 1.9 g/t Au over 1.20 m.

9.2.6.5 RED OCHRE COMPLEX

The Red Ochre Complex was discovered by follow-up trenching of boulders discovered during 2017 soil sampling. A total of 231 channels samples were collected from 3 trenches. The channels outlined a broad area of elevated gold mineralization associated with an altered feldspar porphyry (Figure 32). Assay highlights include 16.45 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 9.36 g/t Au over 0.9 m.

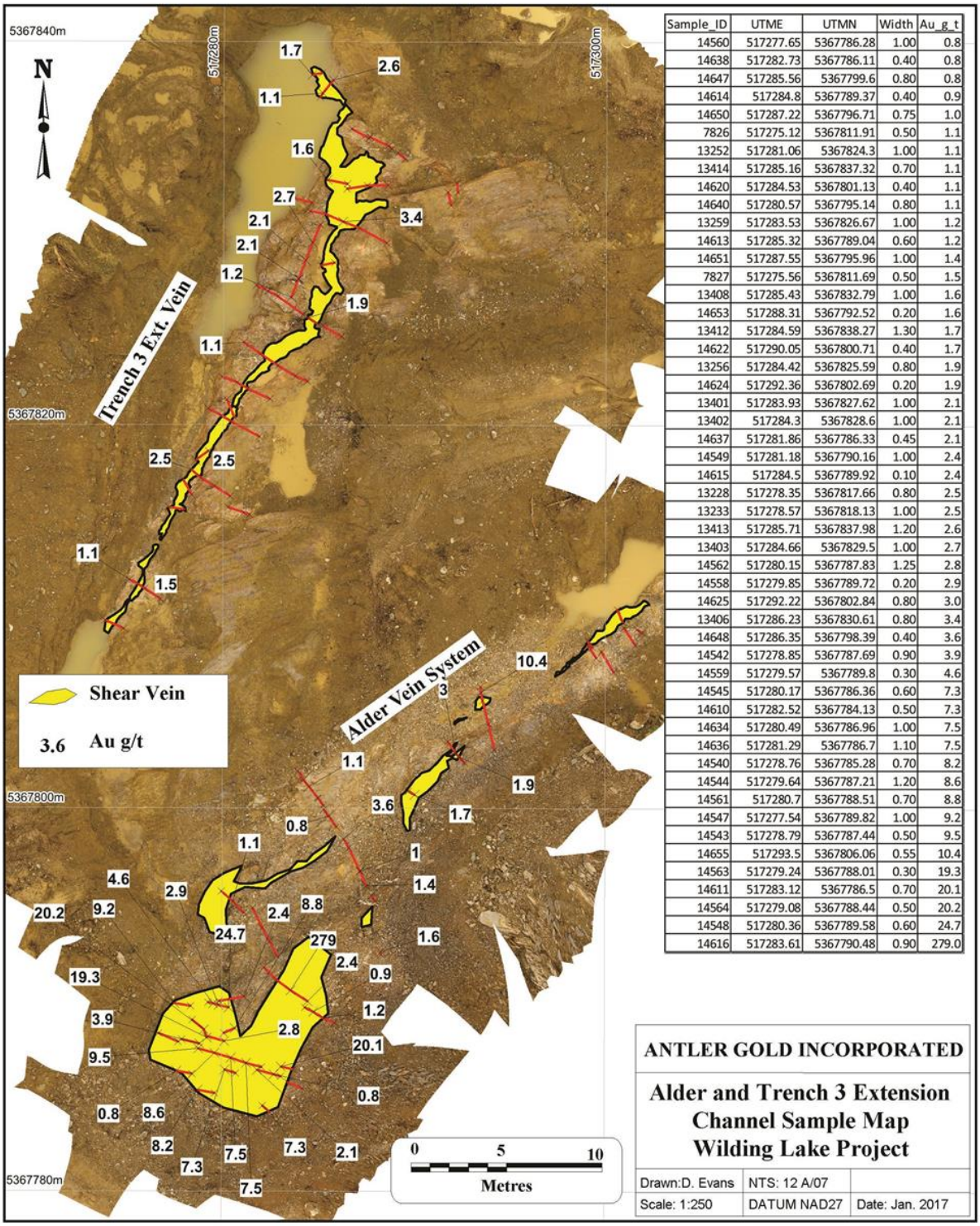
9.2.6.6 THIRD SPOT SHOWING

The Third Spot Showing was discovered in 2015 by prospecting along a new road. In 2016 the overburden was removed and the outcrop was washed. Three channel samples cut across the veins returned slightly elevated gold values, and one of several grab samples returned 2.3% Zn, 1.0% Pb, 49.9 g/t Ag, and 134 ppb Au. Additional sampling was completed during the fall, but no significant gold values were returned.



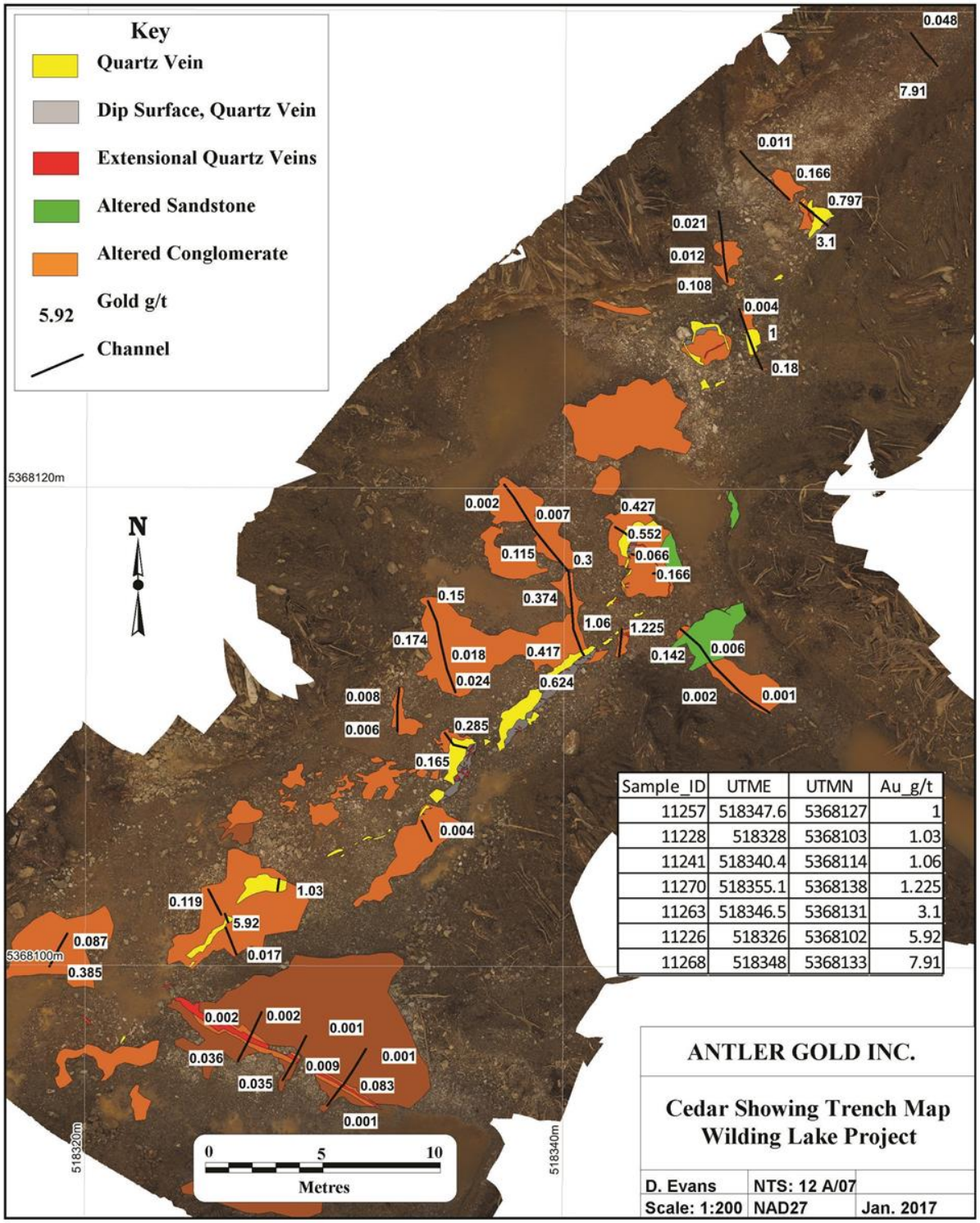
Sample ID	Width metres	Au g/t	Width meters	Au g/t Composite
13351	0.75	2.5	1.50	3.8
13352	0.75	5.1		
13357	0.90	5.6	2.40	2.6
13358	1.05	1.2		
13363	0.70	1.3		
14533	1.00	6.5	2.00	6.6
14534	1.00	6.7		
14535	0.90	12.6		
14536	0.60	6.0		
14552	0.90	1.2		
14553	0.50	1.7		
14554	0.90	0.9		
14555	0.85	4.8		
14528	0.80	12.1	6.05	3.9
14661	0.60	4.7		
14662	0.70	1.8		
14663	1.10	7.5		
14664	1.10	0.3		
14665	0.75	0.7		
14666	1.00	0.9		
14529	1.00	4.1	6.65	8.7
14530	1.00	7.7		
14531	1.00	42.0		
14532	1.00	1.6		
14667	0.80	0.8		
14668	0.85	1.3		
14669	1.00	0.7		
14671	1.10	4.4	3.70	6.5
14672	0.90	19.2		
14537	1.00	0.8		
14673	0.70	1.4		
14681	0.75	2.9	1.45	7.8
14682	0.70	13.1		
14684	1.00	6.8		
14688	0.95	0.9	4.25	3.2
14689	0.50	1.7		
14690	0.90	5.7		
14691	0.90	5.5		
14692	1.00	1.7		
14698	0.30	3.2		

Figure 26. Southern Alder Zone geology map with channels and assay highlights (from Morgan and Evans, 2017).



Sample_ID	UTME	UTMN	Width	Au_g_t
14560	517277.65	5367786.28	1.00	0.8
14638	517282.73	5367786.11	0.40	0.8
14647	517285.56	5367799.6	0.80	0.8
14614	517284.8	5367789.37	0.40	0.9
14650	517287.22	5367796.71	0.75	1.0
7826	517275.12	5367811.91	0.50	1.1
13252	517281.06	5367824.3	1.00	1.1
13414	517285.16	5367837.32	0.70	1.1
14620	517284.53	5367801.13	0.40	1.1
14640	517280.57	5367795.14	0.80	1.1
13259	517283.53	5367826.67	1.00	1.2
14613	517285.32	5367789.04	0.60	1.2
14651	517287.55	5367795.96	1.00	1.4
7827	517275.56	5367811.69	0.50	1.5
13408	517285.43	5367832.79	1.00	1.6
14653	517288.31	5367792.52	0.20	1.6
13412	517284.59	5367838.27	1.30	1.7
14622	517290.05	5367800.71	0.40	1.7
13256	517284.42	5367825.59	0.80	1.9
14624	517292.36	5367802.69	0.20	1.9
13401	517283.93	5367827.62	1.00	2.1
13402	517284.3	5367828.6	1.00	2.1
14637	517281.86	5367786.33	0.45	2.1
14549	517281.18	5367790.16	1.00	2.4
14615	517284.5	5367789.92	0.10	2.4
13228	517278.35	5367817.66	0.80	2.5
13233	517278.57	5367818.13	1.00	2.5
13413	517285.71	5367837.98	1.20	2.6
13403	517284.66	5367829.5	1.00	2.7
14562	517280.15	5367787.83	1.25	2.8
14558	517279.85	5367789.72	0.20	2.9
14625	517292.22	5367802.84	0.80	3.0
13406	517286.23	5367830.61	0.80	3.4
14648	517286.35	5367798.39	0.40	3.6
14542	517278.85	5367787.69	0.90	3.9
14559	517279.57	5367789.8	0.30	4.6
14545	517280.17	5367786.36	0.60	7.3
14610	517282.52	5367784.13	0.50	7.3
14634	517280.49	5367786.96	1.00	7.5
14636	517281.29	5367786.7	1.10	7.5
14540	517278.76	5367785.28	0.70	8.2
14544	517279.64	5367787.21	1.20	8.6
14561	517280.7	5367788.51	0.70	8.8
14547	517277.54	5367789.82	1.00	9.2
14543	517278.79	5367787.44	0.50	9.5
14655	517293.5	5367806.06	0.55	10.4
14563	517279.24	5367788.01	0.30	19.3
14611	517283.12	5367786.5	0.70	20.1
14564	517279.08	5367788.44	0.50	20.2
14548	517280.36	5367789.58	0.60	24.7
14616	517283.61	5367790.48	0.90	279.0

Figure 27. Map of northern Alder Zone and the Northeast Extension with channels and assay highlights (from Morgan and Evans, 2017).



Sample_ID	UTME	UTMN	Au_g/t
11257	518347.6	5368127	1
11228	518328	5368103	1.03
11241	518340.4	5368114	1.06
11270	518355.1	5368138	1.225
11263	518346.5	5368131	3.1
11226	518326	5368102	5.92
11268	518348	5368133	7.91

Figure 28. Cedar Zone geology map with channels and assay results (from Morgan and Evans, 2017).

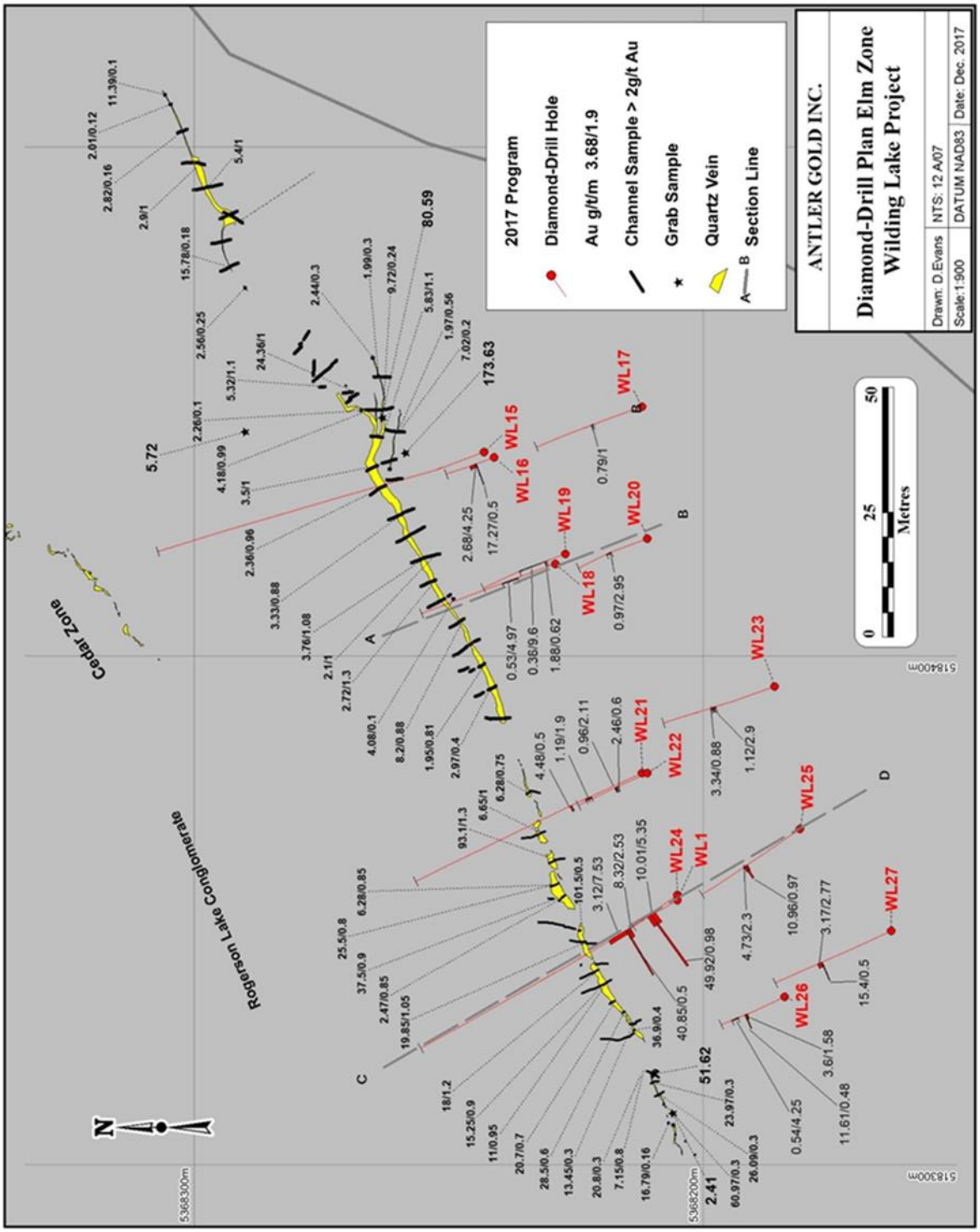
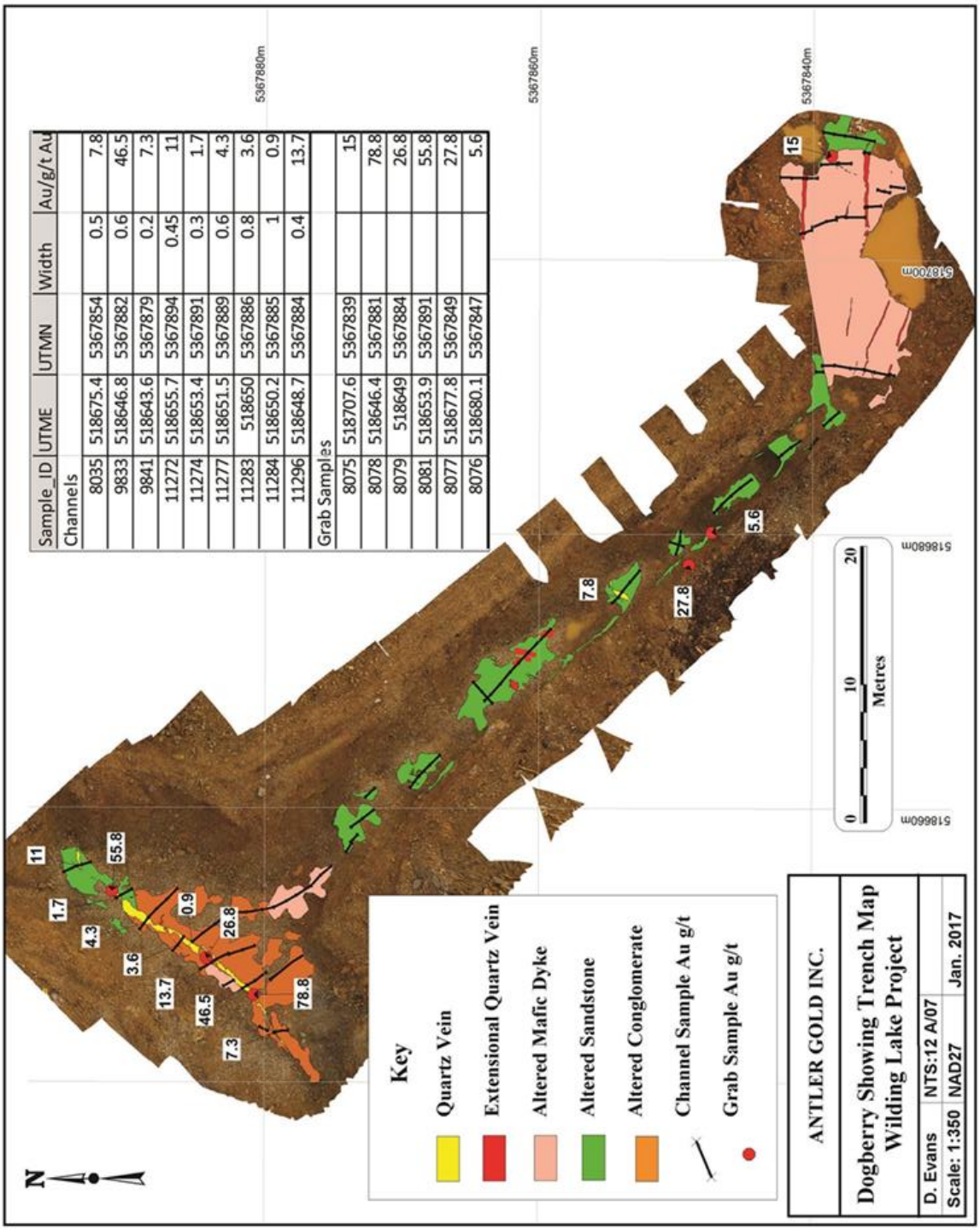
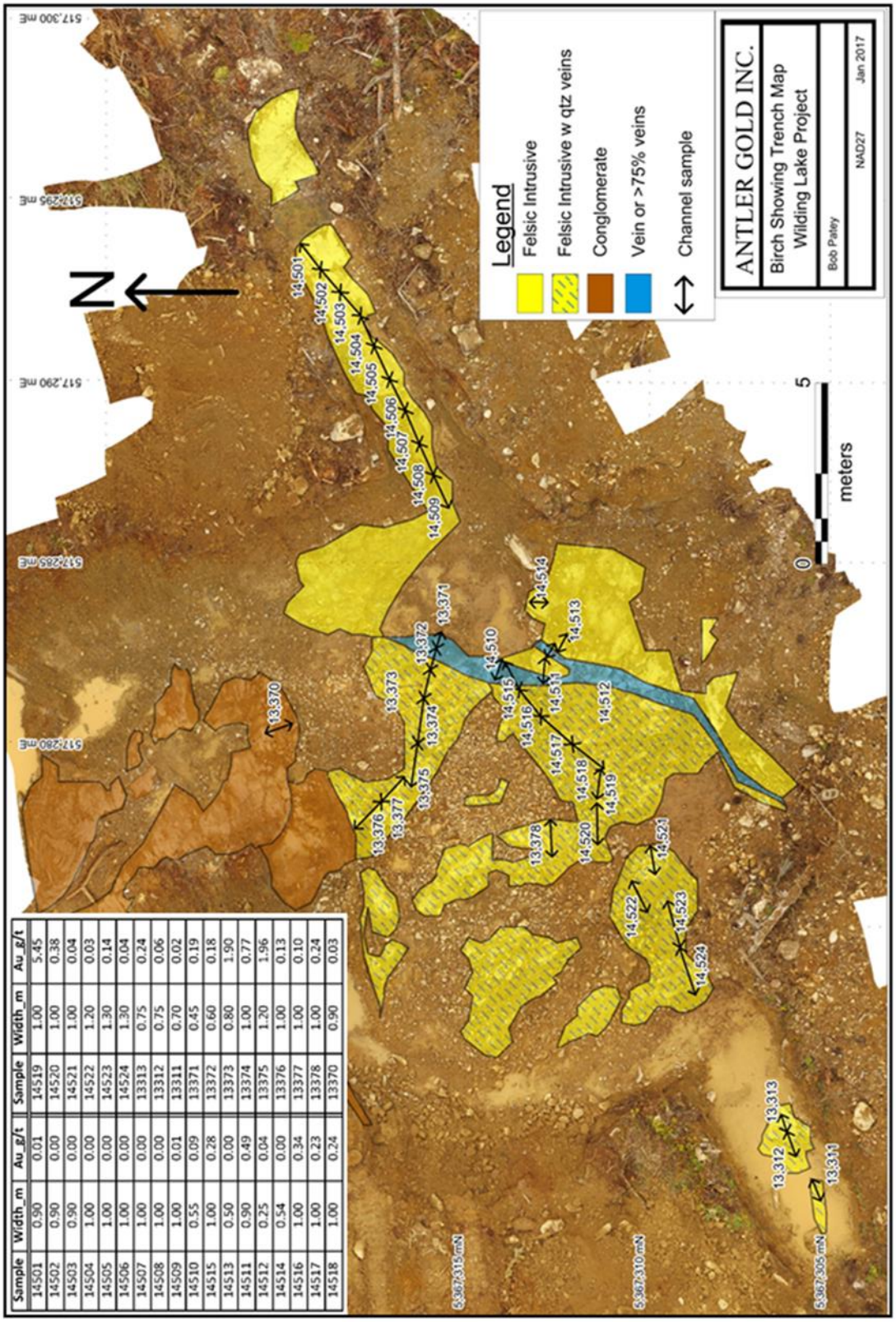


Figure 29. Elm Zone map with channels, assay highlights and diamond drill holes. (from Evans et al., 2018a).



Sample_ID	UTME	UTMN	Width	Au/g/t Au
Channels				
8035	518675.4	5367854	0.5	7.8
9833	518646.8	5367882	0.6	46.5
9841	518643.6	5367879	0.2	7.3
11272	518655.7	5367894	0.45	11
11274	518653.4	5367891	0.3	1.7
11277	518651.5	5367889	0.6	4.3
11283	518650	5367886	0.8	3.6
11284	518650.2	5367885	1	0.9
11296	518648.7	5367884	0.4	13.7
Grab Samples				
8075	518707.6	5367839		15
8078	518646.4	5367881		78.8
8079	518649	5367884		26.8
8081	518653.9	5367891		55.8
8077	518677.8	5367849		27.8
8076	518680.1	5367847		5.6

Figure 30. Dogberry Zone geology map with channels and assay highlights (from Morgan and Evans, 2017).



Sample	Width_m	Au_g/t	Sample	Width_m	Au_g/t
14501	0.90	0.01	14519	1.00	5.45
14502	0.90	0.00	14520	1.00	0.38
14503	0.90	0.00	14521	1.00	0.04
14504	1.00	0.00	14522	1.20	0.03
14505	1.00	0.00	14523	1.30	0.14
14506	1.00	0.00	14524	1.30	0.04
14507	1.00	0.00	13313	0.75	0.24
14508	1.00	0.00	13312	0.75	0.06
14509	1.00	0.01	13311	0.70	0.02
14510	0.55	0.09	13371	0.45	0.19
14515	1.00	0.28	13372	0.60	0.18
14513	0.50	0.00	13373	0.80	1.90
14511	0.90	0.49	13374	1.00	0.77
14512	0.25	0.04	13375	1.20	1.96
14514	0.54	0.00	13376	1.00	0.13
14516	1.00	0.34	13377	1.00	0.10
14517	1.00	0.23	13378	1.00	0.24
14518	1.00	0.24	13370	0.90	0.03

Figure 31. Birch Zone geology map with channel locations and assays (from Morgan and Evans, 2017).

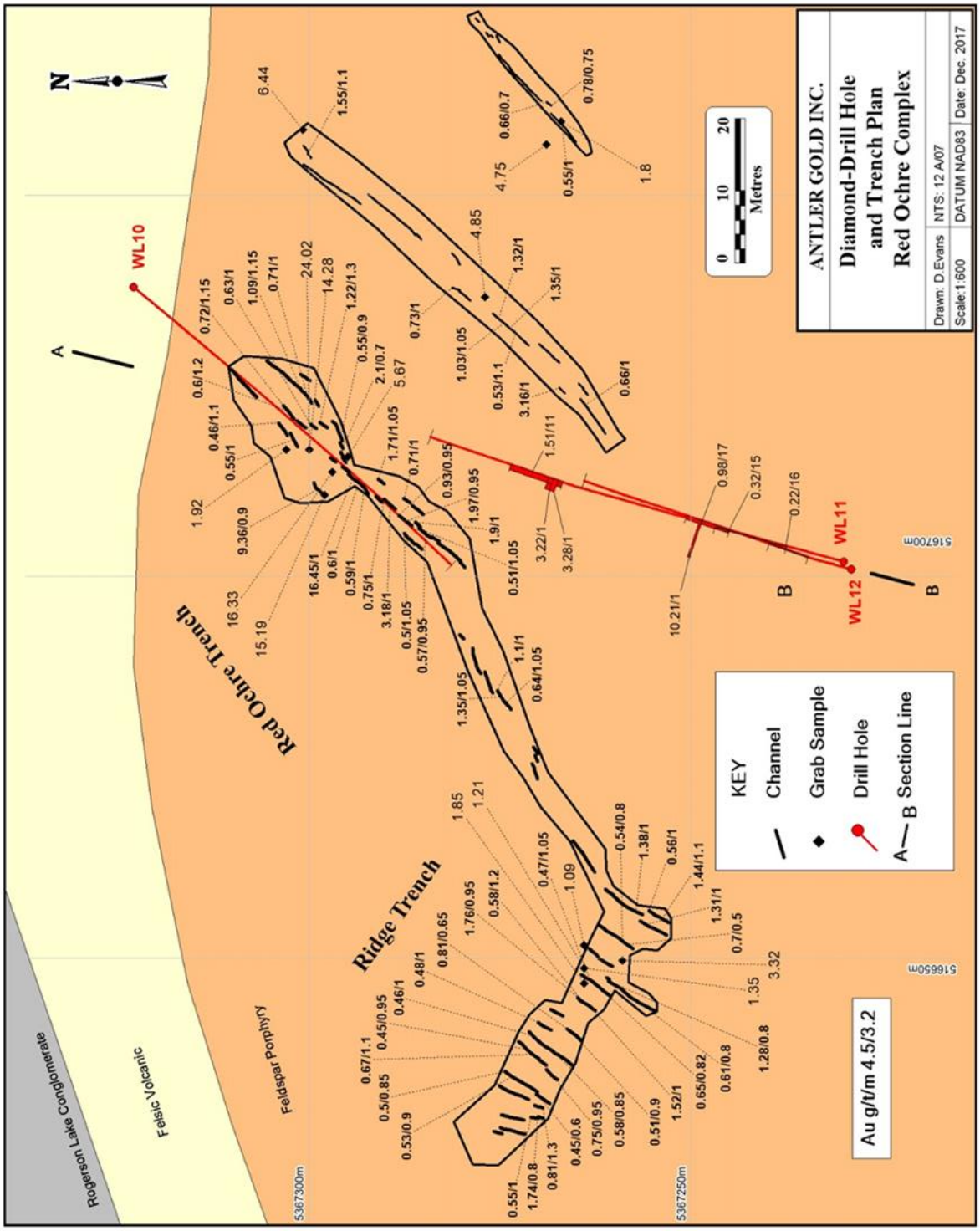


Figure 32. Red Ochre Complex map with channel and diamond-drill hole locations (from Evans et. al., 2018a).

9.2.7 STRUCTURAL STUDIES

Following the initial phase of trenching at the Alder zone, a detailed geological and structural mapping study of the bedrock exposures was undertaken by consulting geologists David Coller and Vaughan Williams. The objective of the study was to gain an understanding of the structural controls on the gold bearing vein system exposed at the Alder zone and to determine their relationship to the regional scale geological setting. Their report is provided in Appendix VI.

In summary, Coller (2016) reported that the quartz veining in the Alder Zone trenches appears to be developed within a structural panel that dips between 30° and 50° to the southeast, and is controlled by two main northeast and north-northeast to north-south thrust fault sets. Within this structural panel, wide zones of veining are developed in thrust duplex zones controlled by the north-south relay thrusts. Three main vein orientations are present:

1) The largest are thrust related, 30°-50° southeast dipping veins developed within a ductile–brittle shear-fault zone within high strain shear zones in the conglomerate. The thickest of these veins is up to 1 m in width.

2) East-west trending extensional vein arrays which are sub-vertical and spatially associated with the main thrust fault-veins and concentrated within the wide duplex zones. These veins include the chalcopyrite-rich veins and high-grade structures, and generally cross-cut the main thrust veins.

3) A minor set of extensional tourmaline-chalcopyrite veins that are developed normal to the main thrust veins and are linked with the east-west veins.

The Geological Survey of Canada included a structural study of the Elm and Alder zones as part of a Targeted Geoscience Initiative 5 regional study that examined the tectonic controls and implications of latest Silurian magmatism and Early Devonian orogenic gold mineralization along the Rogerson structural corridor, central Newfoundland. Structural mapping of the Alder and Elm zones identified that three generations of chalcopyrite and/or tourmaline-bearing quartz veins (V_2, V_3, and V_4) overprint a main sinistral fault-fill (V_{1b}) and extensional (V_{1a}) vein systems, and reflect a structural evolution from early sinistral transpression to transient horizontal extension, renewed oblique compression, and eventually local dextral strike-slip (Honsberger, 2020a; 2020b). A deformation summary is presented in Table 12. (from Honsberger et. al., 2020a). An interpretative cross-section is shown in Figure 33.

Table 12. Summary table of deformation events, tectonic structures, and formation mechanisms through time (from Honsberger et. al., 2020a).

Deformation phase	Fabric element and tectonic structure		Mechanism of formation
D_1	S_1	E-W striking early foliation in Rogerson Lake Conglomerate	Folding of Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and Ganderian basement
D_2	S_2	NE-SW striking progressive foliation	Reverse sinistral shearing
	V_{1a}	Initial shallowly-dipping extension veins	
	V_{1b}	Main shear vein	
D_3	V_2	NW-SE striking vertical veins	Transient horizontal extension
D_4	V_3	NE-SW striking extension veins and fractures/joints cutting main vein	Oblique compression
D_5	V_4	E-W striking vertical extension veins	Local dextral strike-slip
D_6	S_3	Shallowly-dipping cleavage	Late reclined folding

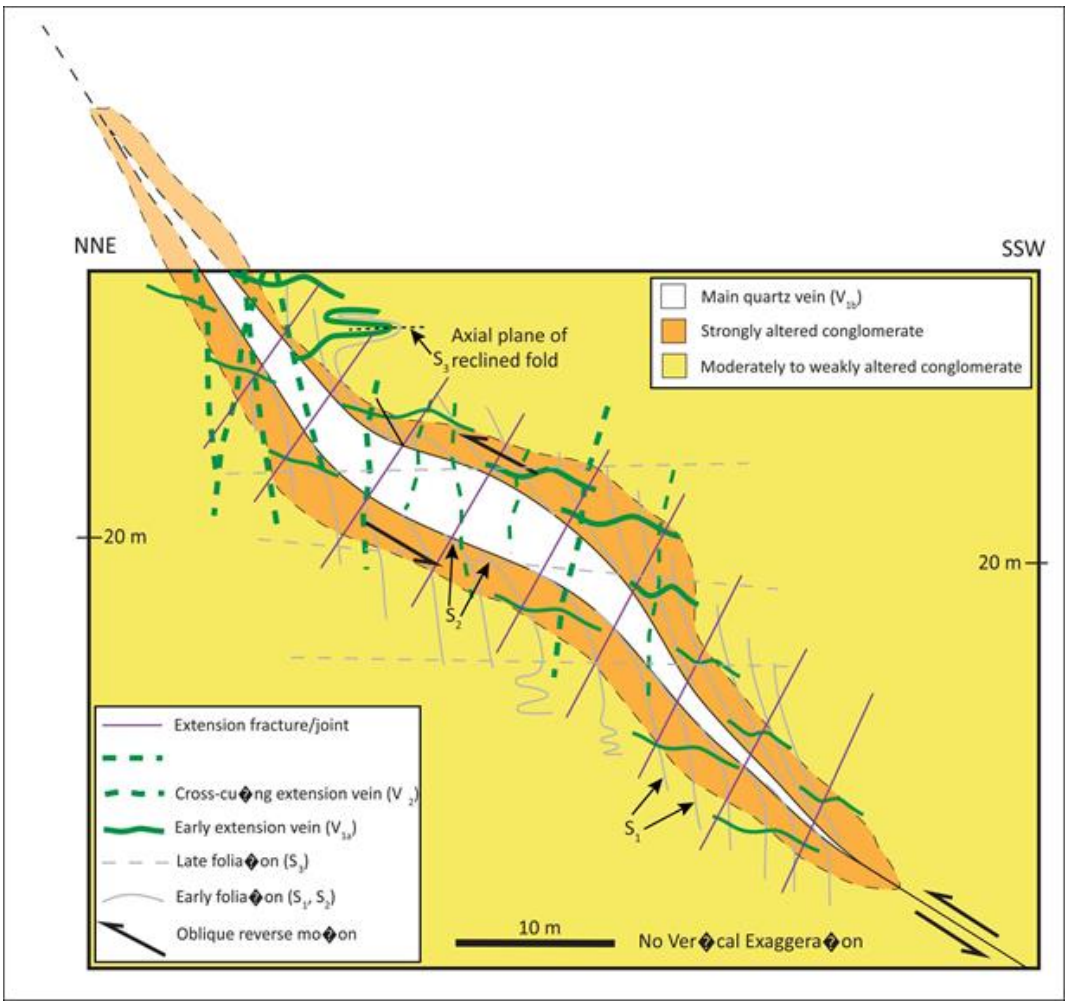


Figure 33. Cross-section interpretation parallel to oblique sinistral reverse slip vector (slickenlines) and V3 (from Honsberger et. al., 2020a).

9.2.8 GPS-POSITIONED GROUND MAGNETIC AND ORE VISION SURVEY

In January 2017, Abitibi Geophysics Inc. ("Abitibi") carried out a GPS-positioned ground magnetic field and Orevision survey over the Alder-Elm area utilizing the cut grid .The purpose of the survey was to improve the geological understanding of the property and to identify potential gold-bearing structures. The MAG-GPS survey (Figure 34) covered 53 – 1.4 km long lines regularly spaced at 50 m intervals and oriented at 160°N. The ground magnetic survey was successful in identifying narrow linear magnetic highs lying to the south of the mapped Rogerson Lake Conglomerate-Red Cross Group contract. These magnetic linears were subsequently found to be related to magnetite-bearing feldspar porphyry units lying to the south of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and represent significant gold exploration targets. The survey also identified a large magnetic anomaly underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. Unconstrained magnetic susceptibility modeling suggested that the large magnetic anomaly is somewhat flat with a synclinal shape and lying at depths of between 150 m to 500 m. Subsequent drilling intersected magnetite-bearing tonalite (Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite equivalent) below the Alder Zone at a vertical depth of about 290 m.

The Ore-Vision survey was performed along 4 separated profiles (L1+50W, L0+00, L7+50E and L 10+00E and was successful in mapping the resistivity and polarizable properties of the geological formations lying in these areas. The most prominent features include: a resistivity low of less than 2250 Ohm-m lying between L3+00S and 5+00N, and two resistive zones of more than 5000 Ohm-m lying between lines 4+00S and 7+00S and at the bottom of the interpreted sections (Figure 35). The resistivity low zone was interpreted to be irregular in thickness and varied between 30 m and 140 m thick. The resistive zones correlate with the feldspar porphyry lying to the south of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and with the large magnetic anomaly lying below the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate (Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite equivalent rocks). All data was captured using UTM, Zone 21N, NAD27. Results of the survey together with survey specifications, interpretation and figures are appended (Appendix VII)

As part of the program deliverables a drilling program was recommended. Target specifics are included in the appended report.

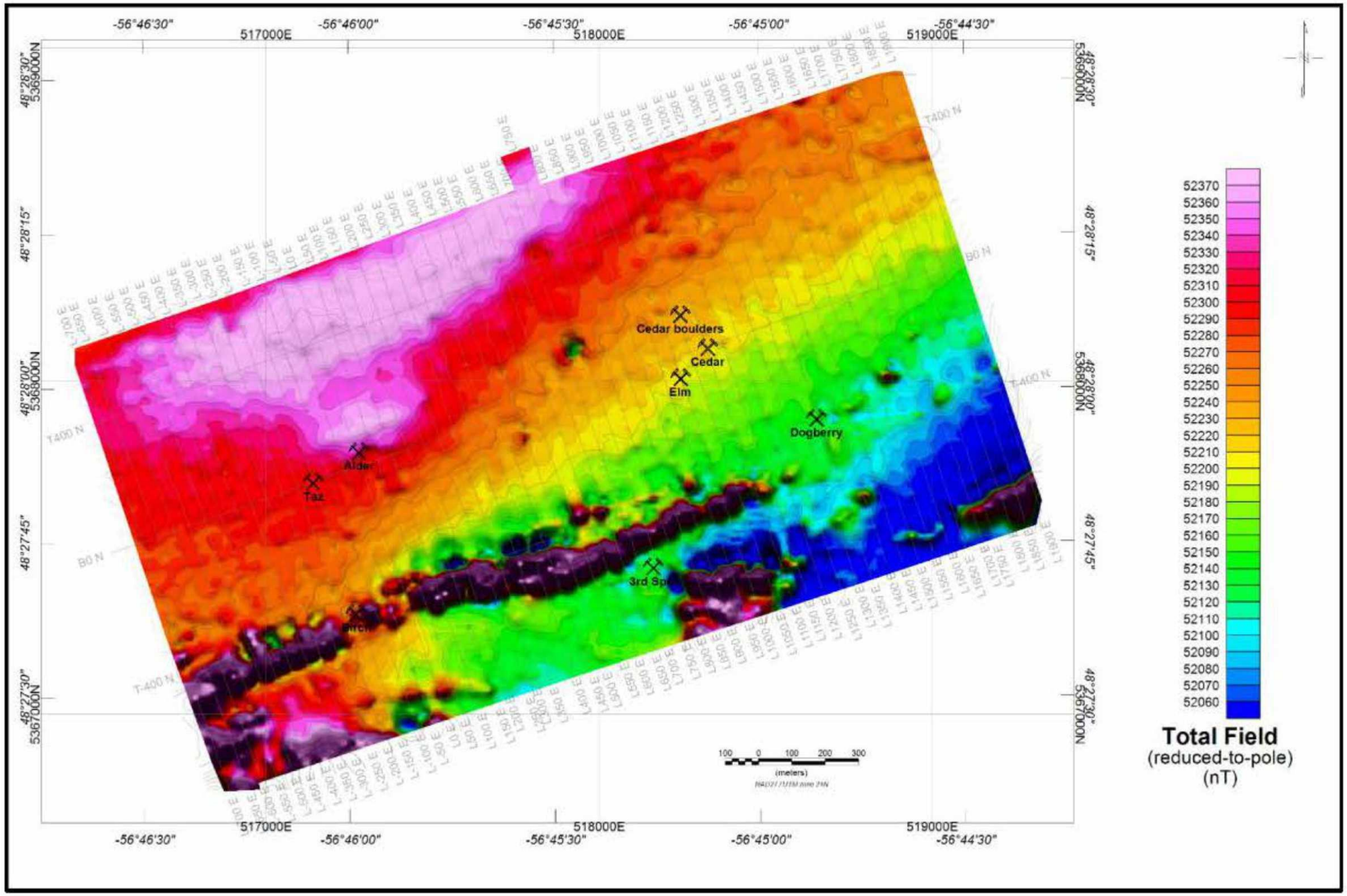


Figure 34. Total magnetic field reduced-to-pole, Abitibi ground magnetic survey Wilding Lake Block.

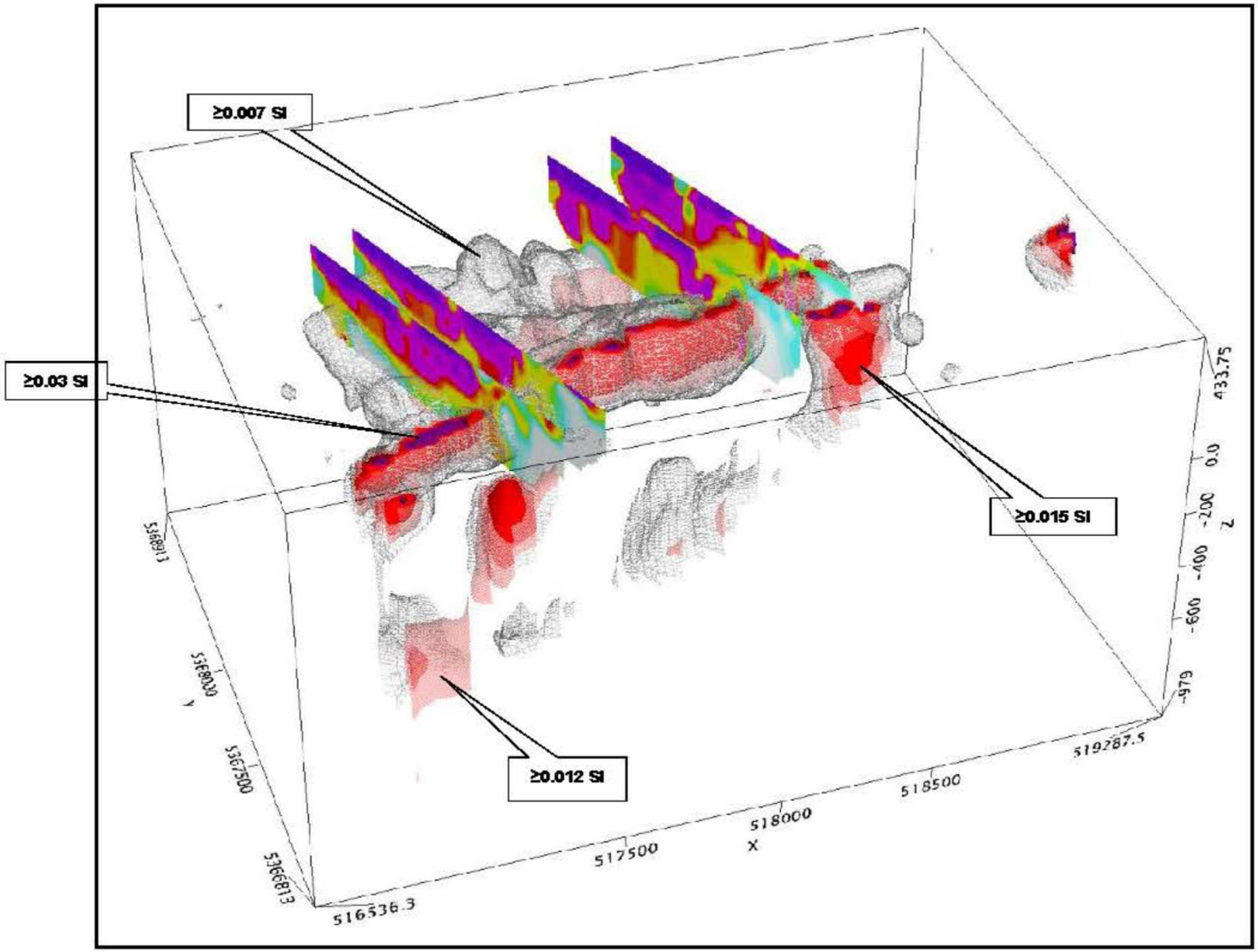


Figure 35. Magnetic susceptibility isosurface versus Inverted RES 2D resistivity section looking northwest, Abitibi ground magnetic survey Wilding Lake Block.

9.2.9 HELI-GT, 3 AXIS MAGNETIC GRADIENT SURVEY

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 and Noel Paul blocks. During the period January 30th to February 23rd, 2017 and the period May 28th to June 6th, 2017 a total of 2867 kms of data was collected over the two blocks. Details of the airborne survey, digital data and maps showing flightpath and topography, digital elevation, Gradient Tensor Gridding (GT) Total Magnetic Field and GT Calculated Vertical Derivative (Reduced to Pole) plots are shown in (Figures 36 to Figure 39). Survey specifications are presented in Table 13. The report, survey data and maps are presented in Appendix VIII. The survey was flown using a Bell 206 LR owned by Universal Helicopters.

Table 13. Flight specifications, Wilding Lake Project.

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

The airborne data was very useful in defining geological units and identifying potential structures (magnetic breaks). The Wilding Lake Block survey also outlines the broad magnetic high underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate which was later found to be (through a combination of diamond drilling and precision U/Pb zircon dating) related to Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite equivalent rocks.

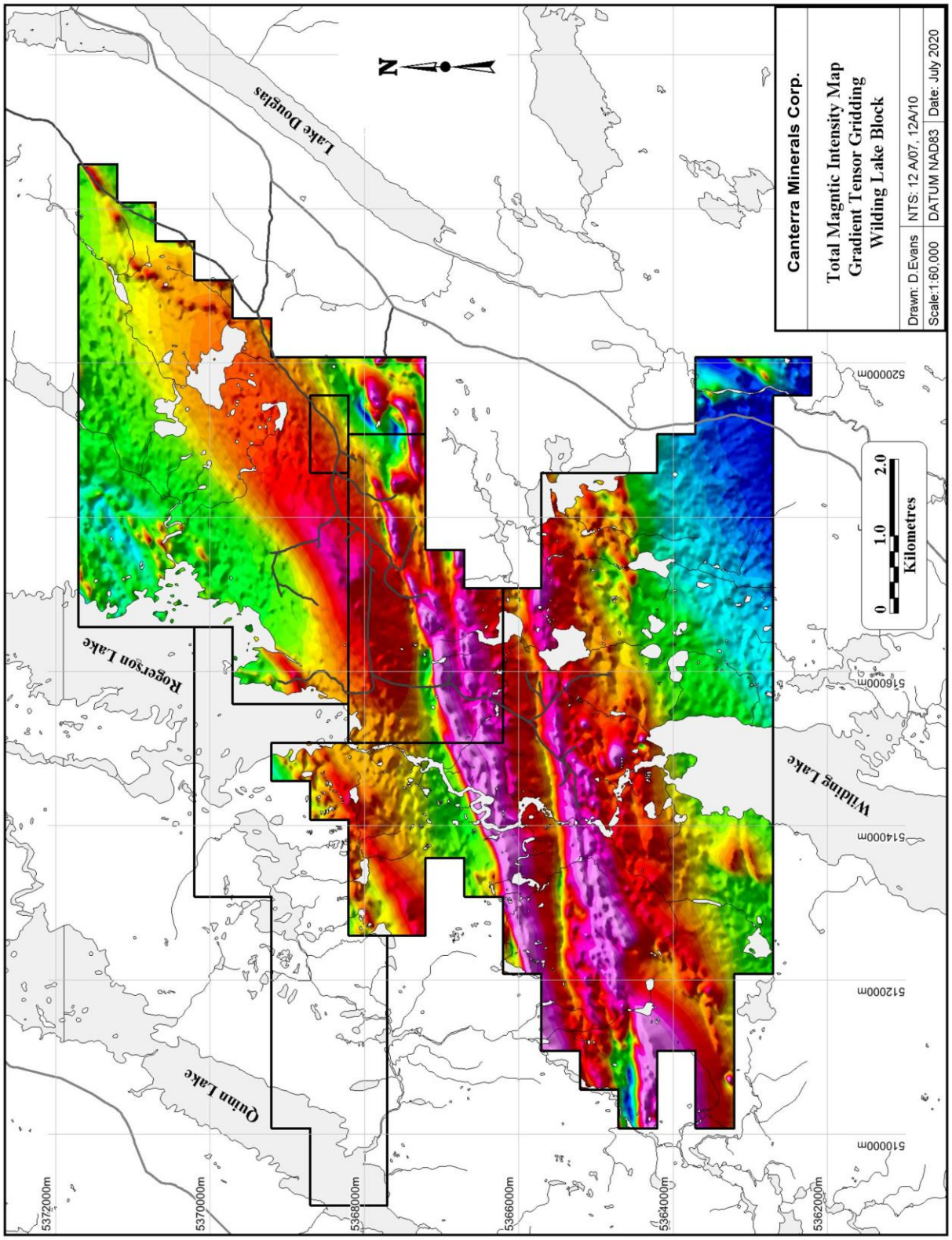


Figure 36. Total magnetic intensity map, Wilding Lake Block.

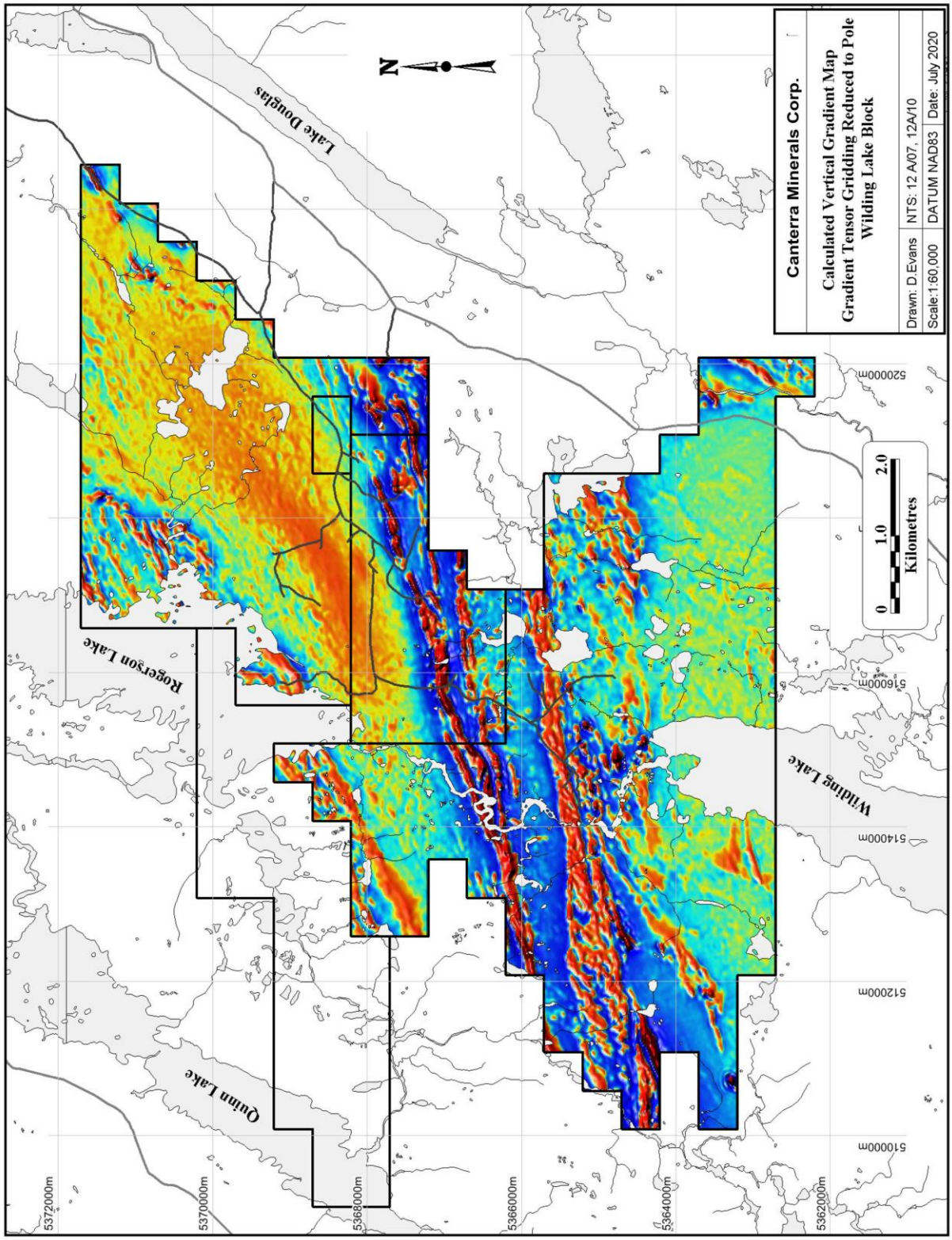


Figure 37. Calculated vertical gradient map, Wilding Lake Block.

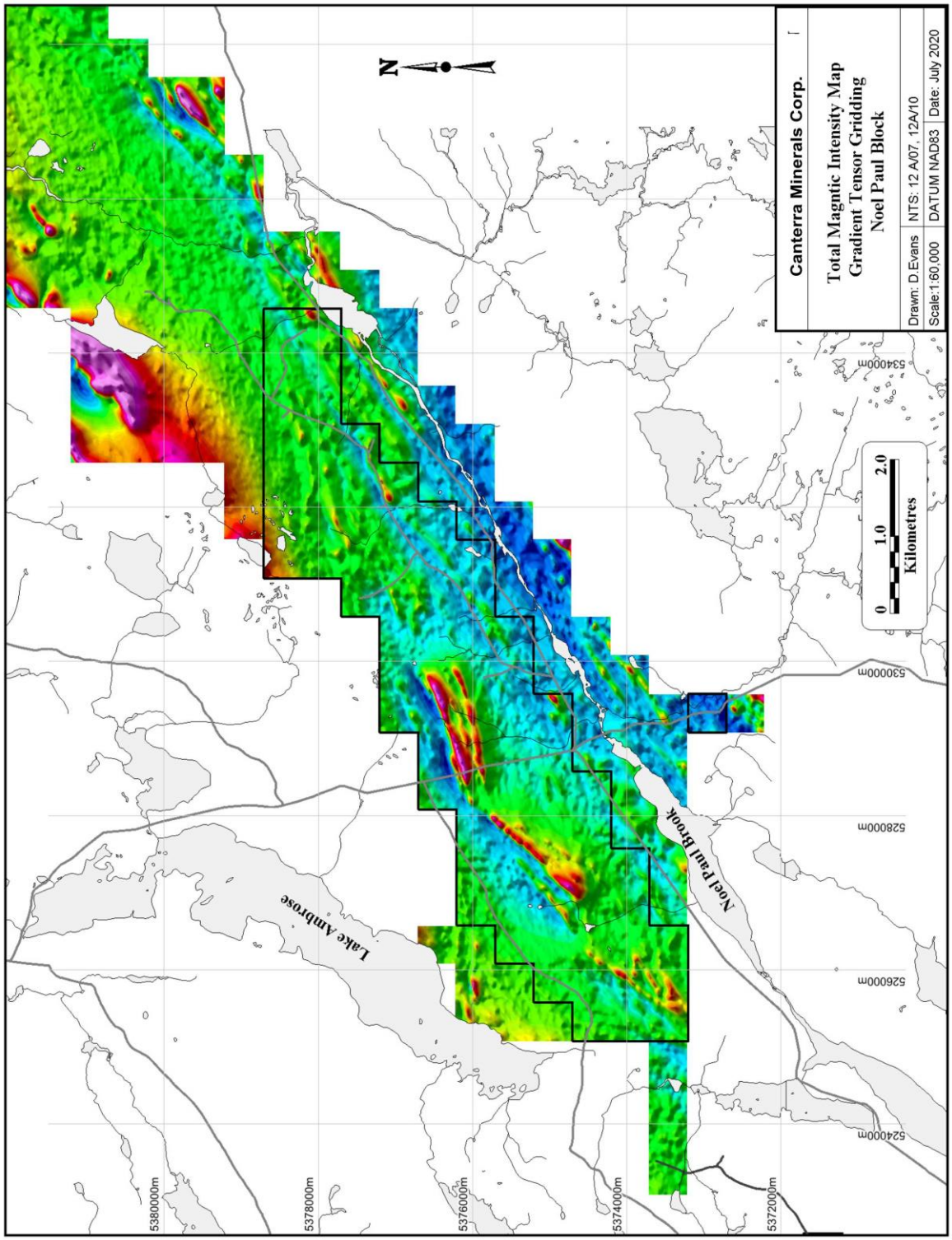


Figure 38. Total magnetic intensity map, Noel Paul Block with current Mineral Exploration Licences.

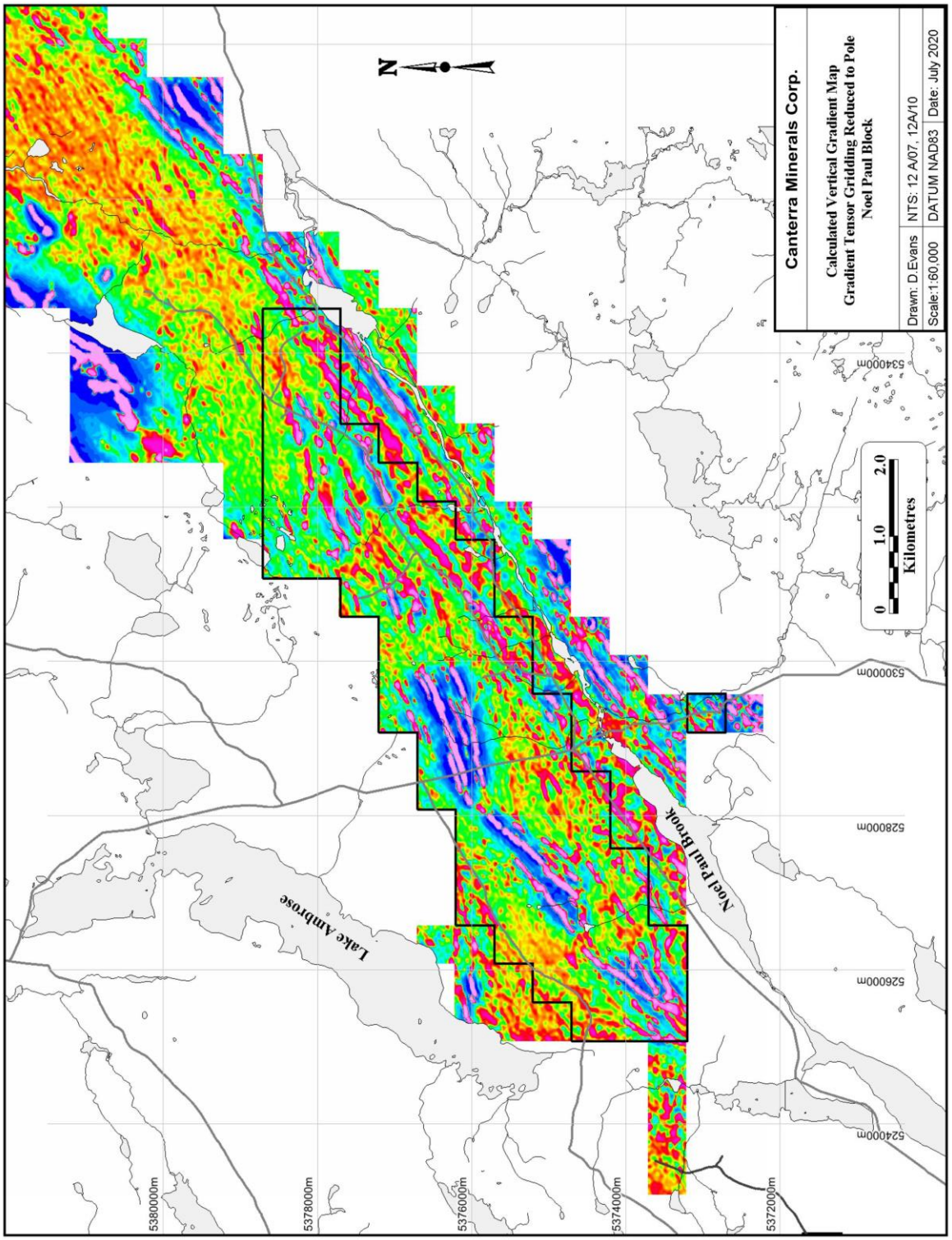


Figure 39. Calculated vertical gradient map, Noel Paul Block with current Mineral Exploration Licences.

9.2.10 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Historic exploration expenditures (2015-2017), exclusive of acquisition and staking costs, for the Wilding Lake Block totaled $2,439,648.21 according to assessment reports filed with DNR (Morgan and Evans, 2017; Evans et. al., 2017a, 2017b and 2017c; Evans et. al., 2018a and 2018b; Evans and Bird 2018a and 2018b). However, the accepted exploration expenditures for the Wilding Lake Block as shown on DNR's Mineral Licence Reports (Appendix I) available online amounted to $2,803,175.99**.** A breakdown of the exploration expenditures as per the assessment reports is presented in Table 14.

Table 14. Breakdown of 2015-2016 exploration expenditures, Wilding Lake Project.

2017 Wilding Lake Block		**2016 Wilding Lake Block**		**2015 Wilding Lake Block**	
Accommodations	$99,513.01	Accommodations	$16,596.68	Prospecting	$1,771.00
Supplies	$63,169.86	Supplies	$12,952.00		
Truck Rental	$26,588.09	Rental costs	$33,497.69		
Building Rental	$10,003.05	Soil Sampling	$12,240.00		
Fuel	$22,425.48	Fuel	$11,751.65		
Wages	$518,673.18	Wages	$227,087.63		
Travel	$20,577.86	Travel	$5,627.77		
Drilling	$283,603.53	Line Cutting	$53,300.00		
Trenching	$92,676.03	Trenching	$172,335.00		
Core Samples	$59,347.05	Technical Report	$15,600.00		
Rock Samples	$6,384.30	Analytical	$79,779.92		
Channel Samples	$18,192.10	Communication	$912.42		
Soil Samples	$64,574.94	Printing	$40.00		
Cut Grid	$49,648.95	Helicopter	$9,542.46		
Geophysics	$50,201.05	Electrical Utilities	$766.48		
Airborne Survey	$90,905.20	Shipping	$3,237.05		
Total	$1,476,483.68	Total	$655,266.75		
15% Admin	$221,472.55	15% Admin	$98,290.01		
Grand Total	$1,697,956.23	Grand Total	$753,556.76		$1,771.00

Exploration expenditures for the Noel Paul Block during the period 2016-2018 amounted to $190,485.29 and covered prospecting, soil geochemistry, analyses and airborne survey, Expenditures for Crystal Lake and Intersection blocks amounted to $754.17 and $5,507.00 respectively.

10 DRILLING

10.1 CANTERRA MINERALS CORPORATION

Canterra has not undertaken drilling on any of the Wilding Lake licences.

10.2 Historic Drilling, Antler Gold Inc.

The diamond drilling program was undertaken by New Valley Drilling of Springdale using a Nodwell-mounted-drill rig. The program began on October 3 and was completed on November 8, 2017 and a total of 2,599.6 m of NQ drilling was completed in 30 drill holes. Core recovery was generally good. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 40 and drill hole data is presented in Tables 15 and 16. A total of 1186 core samples were collected covering 909 m of drill core. Assay highlights are presented in Table 17. Core pulps are stored at the Eastern Analytical Lab in Springdale. Cross sections through the Red Ochre, the Elm and the Birch-Alder-Mag zones are shown on Figures 41 through 44. Section locations for the Elm and Red Ochre zones are shown on Figures 29 and 32. In 2017, 349 of the core samples were analyzed using a total pulp metallic sieve procedure. Drill logs and geochemical data are appended (Appendix IX and X)

10.2.1 ELM ZONE

The Elm zone was tested by 14 drill holes totalling 841metres with an average hole length of 60 m. Gold assays highlights include: 7.53 g/t over 3.12 m including 40.85 g/t over 0.5 m (WL-17-01), 10.01 g/t over 5.35 m including 49.92 g/t over 0.98 m (WL-17- 24, approximately 0.6 m of core lost due to poor recovery), and 4.73 g/t over 2.30 m including 10.96 g/t over 0.97 m. (WL-17- 25). Cross-sections through the Elm Zone are shown on Figures 40 and 41‘ section locations is shown on Figure 29.

10.2.2 RED OCHRE COMPLEX

The Red Ochre Complex was tested with 3 drill holes totaling 280 m (Figure 32). The first hole (WL-17-10) was collared to the north of the Red Ochre trench and drilled southwards intersecting felsic volcanic rocks. Holes WL-17-11 and WL-17-12 were collared to the south of the trench and drilled northwards intersecting altered and mineralized feldspar porphyry. Both holes returned gold assay results consistent with the trench channel sample results. Hole WL-17-11 returned gold assays of 0.32 g/t over 15.0 m and 1.51 g/t over 11.0 m, and Hole WL-17-12 drilled underneath Hole Wl-17-11 returned 0.22 g/t Au over 16.0 m and 0.98 g/t Au over 17.0 m. Cross-sections through the Red Ochre Complex are shown on Figures 43 and 44.

10.2.3 RAVEN ZONE

Two drill holes totaling 103 m tested the Raven Zone. Hole WL-17-08 returned gold results of 1.44 g/t over 5.1 m including 3.19 g/t over 0.75 m, and Hole WL-17-09 drilled underneath Hole WL-17-08 returned 0.96 g/t over 5.15 m including 2.53 g/t over 1.0 m. While both holes intersected quartz veining neither drill hole encountered significant concentrations of pyrite, chalcopyrite and

malachite associated with the high-grade gold (273.8 g/t Au) in the trench grab sample. As observed in trenching at the Alder-Taz, Elm-Cedar and Dogberry zones sulphide rich zones are poddy and controlled by structure and therefore easily missed by the limited drilling at the Raven Zone.

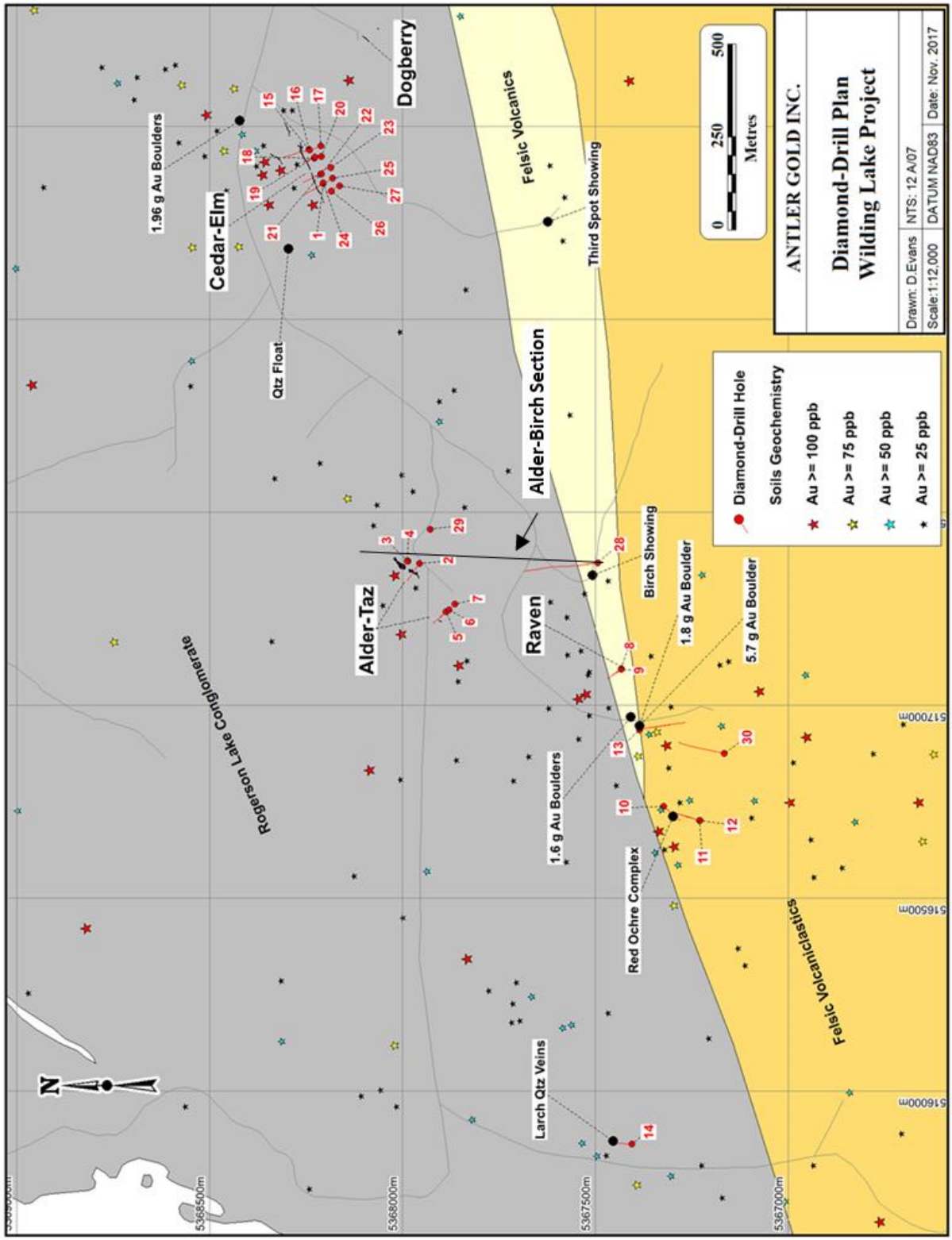


Figure 40. Diamond-drill plan, Wilding Lake Block (from Evans et. al., 2018a).

Table 15. Diamond-drill hole data, Wilding Lake Block (from Evans et. al., 2018a).

HOLE_ID	UTMENAD83	UTMNNAD83	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Target
WL-17-01	518352	5368205	330	-50	92	Elm
WL-17-02	517368	5367956	305	-50	83	Alder
WL-17-03	517373	5367986	300	-50	23	Alder
WL-17-04	517374	5367987	0	-90	41	Alder
WL-17-05	517242	5367887	320	-50	29	Taz
WL-17-06	517247	5367880	0	-90	59	Taz
WL-17-07	517263	5367864	320	-50	113	Taz
WL-17-08	517094	5367433	325	-50	65	Raven
WL-17-09	517093	5367433	320	-70	38	Raven
WL-17-10	516738	5367323	220	-50	86	Red Ochre
WL-17-11	516702	5367230	15	-50	87.2	Red Ochre
WL-17-12	516701	5367229	15	-70	107	Red Ochre
WL-17-13	516937	5367386	170	-50	182.39	Geophysical
WL-17-14	515863	5367405	360	-50	71	Larch
WL-17-15	518440	5368243	340	-50	107	Elm
WL-17-16	518439	5368241	340	-70	29	Elm
WL-17-17	518449	5368212	340	-70	65	Elm
WL-17-18	518418	5368229	340	-50	44	Elm
WL-17-19	518420	5368227	340	-70	53	Elm
WL-17-20	518423	5368211	340	-70	44	Elm
WL-17-21	518377	5368212	335	-50	80	Elm
WL-17-22	518377	5368211	335	-70	44	Elm
WL-17-23	518394	5368186	340	-70	68	Elm
WL-17-24	518353	5368205	325	-70	32	Elm
WL-17-25	518366	5368181	325	-70	68	Elm
WL-17-26	518333	5368184	335	-70	41	Elm
WL-17-27	518346	5368163	335	-70	74	Elm
WL-17-28	517369	5367494	350	-50	296	Birch/Alder
WL-17-29	517456	5367928	0	-90	296	Mag Zone
WL-17-30	516875	5367166	15	-50	182	Geophysical

Table 16. Diamond-drill hole survey data (from Evans et. al., 2018a).

Hole_ID	Azi	Dip	Depth		Hole_ID	Azi	Dip	Depth		Hole_ID	Azi	Dip	Depth
WL-17-01	330	-50	0		WL-17-12	19.2	-70.1	29		WL-17-23	340	70	0
WL-17-01	329	-50.1	17		WL-17-12	18.2	-69.6	70		WL-17-23	342.8	-70.5	50
WL-17-01	330.5	-50.8	62		WL-17-12	19.1	-69.9	107		WL-17-24	325	-70	0
WL-17-01	331.2	-52.3	92		WL-17-13	170	-50	0		WL-17-24	324.2	-70.8	32
WL-17-02	305	-50	0		WL-17-13	170.9	-50	31		WL-17-25	325	-70	0
WL-17-02	305.8	-49.4	15		WL-17-13	171.2	-49.3	62		WL-17-25	326.4	-70.3	50
WL-17-02	304.5	-49.8	40		WL-17-13	171.5	-49.3	92		WL-17-25	329.1	-69.6	68
WL-17-03	300	-50	0		WL-17-14	360	-50	0		WL-17-26	335	-70	0
WL-17-03	303.3	-48.8	23		WL-17-14	3.8	-48.3	26		WL-17-26	337.6	-71.4	41
WL-17-04	0	-90	0		WL-17-14	5.1	-48.9	71		WL-17-27	335	-70	0
WL-17-04	248.2	-89.5	40		WL-17-15	340	-50	0		WL-17-27	336.1	-70.4	50
WL-17-05	320	-50	0		WL-17-15	344.2	-50	32		WL-17-28	350	-50	0
WL-17-05	319	-49.8	28		WL-17-15	343.7	-51.2	62		WL-17-28	352.5	-49.7	23
WL-17-06	0	-90	0		WL-17-15	342.6	-53.7	107		WL-17-28	352.7	-49.8	53
WL-17-06	316.4	-87.8	58		WL-17-16	340	-70	0		WL-17-28	356.2	-49.7	107
WL-17-07	320	-50	0		WL-17-16	341.5	-69.7	29		WL-17-28	357.8	-49	161
WL-17-07	317	-49.3	45		WL-17-17	340	-70	0		WL-17-28	350.3	-49.3	212
WL-17-07	318.6	-49.2	112		WL-17-17	339.4	-69.6	32		WL-17-28	352.3	-48.6	296
WL-17-08	325	-50	0		WL-17-17	337.7	-70.7	62		WL-17-29	0	-90	
WL-17-08	323.7	-49.3	62		WL-17-18	340	-50	0		WL-17-29	133.7	-89.5	32
WL-17-09	325	-70	0		WL-17-18	339.7	-51.1	44		WL-17-29	319.3	-89.5	83
WL-17-09	324	-69.7	32		WL-17-19	340	-70	0		WL-17-29	330.4	-88.6	140
WL-17-10	220	-50	0		WL-17-19	335	-71.5	53		WL-17-29	331.9	-88.6	200
WL-17-10	220.2	-49.6	20		WL-17-20	340	-70	0		WL-17-29	317.8	-88.2	248
WL-17-10	221	-49.9	50		WL-17-20	333.4	-71.1	44		WL-17-29	328.4	-87.5	296
WL-17-10	223.4	-50.2	80		WL-17-21	335	-50	0		WL-17-30	15	-50	0
WL-17-11	15	-50	0		WL-17-21	334.1	-52.5	50		WL-17-30	12	-49.4	44
WL-17-11	15.9	-49.5	29		WL-17-21	334	-53.8	80		WL-17-30	11.7	-48.2	92
WL-17-11	18.8	-49.5	84		WL-17-22	335	-70	0		WL-17-30	13.7	-48.4	137
WL-17-12	15	-70	0		WL-17-22	334.5	-70.4	44		WL-17-30	19.4	-47.3	182

10.2.4 ALDER-TAZ ZONE

Three drill holes totaling 147 m tested the Alder Zone and returned gold assay results of 0.90 g/t over 1.93 m (poor core recovery in zone, approximately 1.0 m of core lost) in Hole WL-17-02; 2.02 g/t over 4.90 m including 11.14 g/t over 0.5 m and 4.34 over 0.5 m in Hole WL-17-03; and 0.46 g/t over 0.90 m in Hole WL-17-04. In addition, three drill holes totaling 201m tested the Taz Zone and yielded gold sample assays of 0.5 g/t over 3.8 m in Hole WL-17-05; 0.96 g/t over 5.95 m including 2.26 g/t over 0.90 m in Hole WL-17-06; and 1.09 g/t over 4.55 m including 2.58 g/t

over 0.55 m and 1.76 g/t over 1.0 m (poor core recovery in zone, lost approximately 0.7 m of core) in Hole WL-17-07. Possible down-dip extensions of the Alder-Taz Zone were intersected in WL-17-28, a 296 m long hole which targeted both the Birch Zone and potential down-dip extensions of the Alder-Taz Zone. Two mineralized intervals were intersected in the conglomerate, both intervals consisted of deformed and altered conglomerate cut by small quartz and quartz-pyrite veining. The first interval (102.65-105.88 m) assayed 0.89 g/t Au over a core length of 3.2 m and included 3.05 g/t Au over 1.0m (103.65-104.65 m). The second interval (237.8-242.8m) assayed 1.06 g/t Au over a core length of 5 m and included 2.24 g/t Au over 0.7 m (237.8-238.5m) and 2.11 g/t Au over 0.5 m (239.3-239.7m). Additional drilling is required to delineate these zones.

Table 17. Diamond drilling assay highlights, Wilding Lake Block (from Evans et. al., 2018a).

HOLE_ID	FROM	TO	Length	Au ppm	AU/M	HOLE_ID	FROM	TO	Length	Au ppm	AU/M
WL-17-01	16.87	24.4	7.53	3.12	3.12/7.53	WL-17-12	60	61	1	10.21	10.21/1
WL-17-01	16.87	19.4	2.53	8.32	8.32/2.53	WL-17-08	23.9	29	5.1	1.44	1.44/5.1
WL-17-01	17.9	18.4	0.5	40.85	40.85/0.5	WL-17-08	23.9	24.6	0.7	2.94	2.94/0.7
WL-17-16	10.75	15	4.25	2.68	2.68/4.25	WL-17-08	25.25	26	0.75	3.19	3.19/0.75
WL-17-16	10.75	11.25	0.5	17.27	17.27/0.5	WL-17-09	24	29.15	5.15	0.96	0.96/5.15
WL-17-17	29.8	30.8	1	0.79	0.79/1	WL-17-09	25	26.84	1	2.53	2.53/1
WL-17-18	12.23	17.2	4.97	0.53	0.53/4.97	WL-17-30	175.7	178.1	2.4	0.81	0.81/2.4
WL-17-19	12.23	12.85	0.62	1.88	1.88/0.62	WL-17-28	17	21.6	4.6	0.23	0.23/4.6
WL-17-19	11.3	28.3	9.6	0.36	0.36/9.6	WL-17-28	30.6	43.3	12.7	0.54	0.54/12.7
WL-17-20	22.25	25.2	2.95	0.97	0.97/2.95	WL-17-28	42.3	43.3	1	2.12	2.12/1
WL-17-21	23.7	24.2	0.5	4.48	4.48/0.5	WL-17-28	103.15	105.88	2.73	1.68	1.68/2.73
WL-17-21	17.1	19	1.9	1.19	1.19/1.9	WL-17-28	103.65	104.65	1	3.05	3.05/1
WL-17-22	18.35	20.46	2.11	0.96	0.96/2.11	WL-17-28	237.8	241.7	3.9	1.26	1.26/3.9
WL-17-22	19.35	19.95	0.6	2.46	2.46/0.6	WL-17-29	86.85	101.3	14.45	0.4	0.4/14.45
WL-17-23	35.95	38.85	2.9	1.12	1.12/2.9	WL-17-29	100.8	101.3	0.5	4.46	4.46/0.5
WL-17-23	36.97	37.85	0.88	3.34	3.34/0.88	WL-17-29	111.1	116.4	5.3	0.56	0.56/5.3
WL-17-24	16.3	21.65	5.35	10.01	10.01/5.35	WL-17-29	158.3	164.65	6.35	0.44	0.44/6.35
WL-17-24	18.67	19.65	0.98	49.92	49.92/0.98	WL-17-29	278.1	289.85	11.75	0.46	0.46/11.75
WL-17-25	36.8	39.1	2.3	4.73	4.73/2.3	WL-17-29	288.5	289	0.5	5.06	5.06/0.5
WL-17-25	37.58	38.55	0.97	10.96	10.96/0.97	WL-17-02	29.2	31.13	1.93	0.9	0.9/1.93
WL-17-26	23.6	25.18	1.58	3.6	3.6/1.58	WL-17-03	13.9	17.8	4.9	2.02	2.02/4.9
WL-17-26	24.7	25.18	0.48	11.61	11.61/0.48	WL-17-03	13.9	14.4	0.5	11.14	11.14/0.5
WL-17-26	29.85	34.1	4.25	0.54	0.54/4.25	WL-17-03	14.4	14.9	0.5	4.34	4.34/0.5
WL-17-27	44.08	46.85	2.77	3.17	3.17/2.77	WL-17-04	21.3	22.2	0.9	0.46	0.46/0.9
WL-17-27	44.08	44.58	0.5	15.4	15.4/0.5	WL-17-05	10.3	14.1	3.8	0.5	0.5/3.8
WL-17-11	12	27	15	0.32	0.32/15	WL-17-06	8	13.95	5.95	0.96	0.96/5.95
WL-17-11	59	70	11	1.51	1.51/11	WL-17-06	13.05	13.95	0.9	2.26	2.26/0.9
WL-17-11	60	61	1	3.28	3.28/1	WL-17-07	20.4	24.95	4.55	1.09	1.09/4.55
WL-17-11	61	62	1	3.22	3.22/1	WL-17-07	21.85	22.4	0.55	2.58	2.58/0.55
WL-17-12	17	33	16	0.22	0.22/16	WL-17-07	23	24	1	1.76	1.76/1
WL-17-12	49	66	17	0.98	0.98/17						

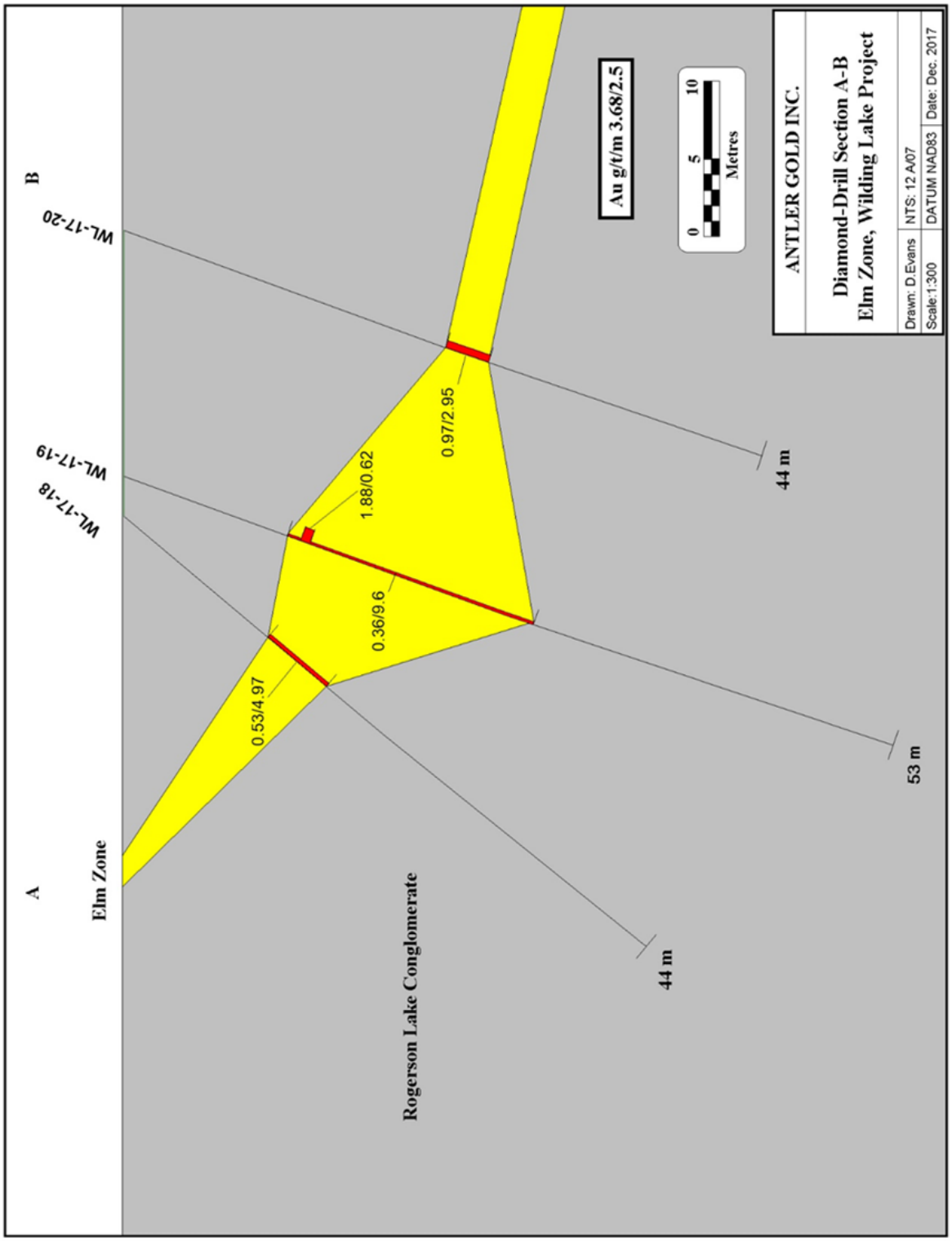


Figure 41. Cross-section A-B, Elm Zone, looking northeast (from Evans et. al. 2018a). For section location see Figure 29.

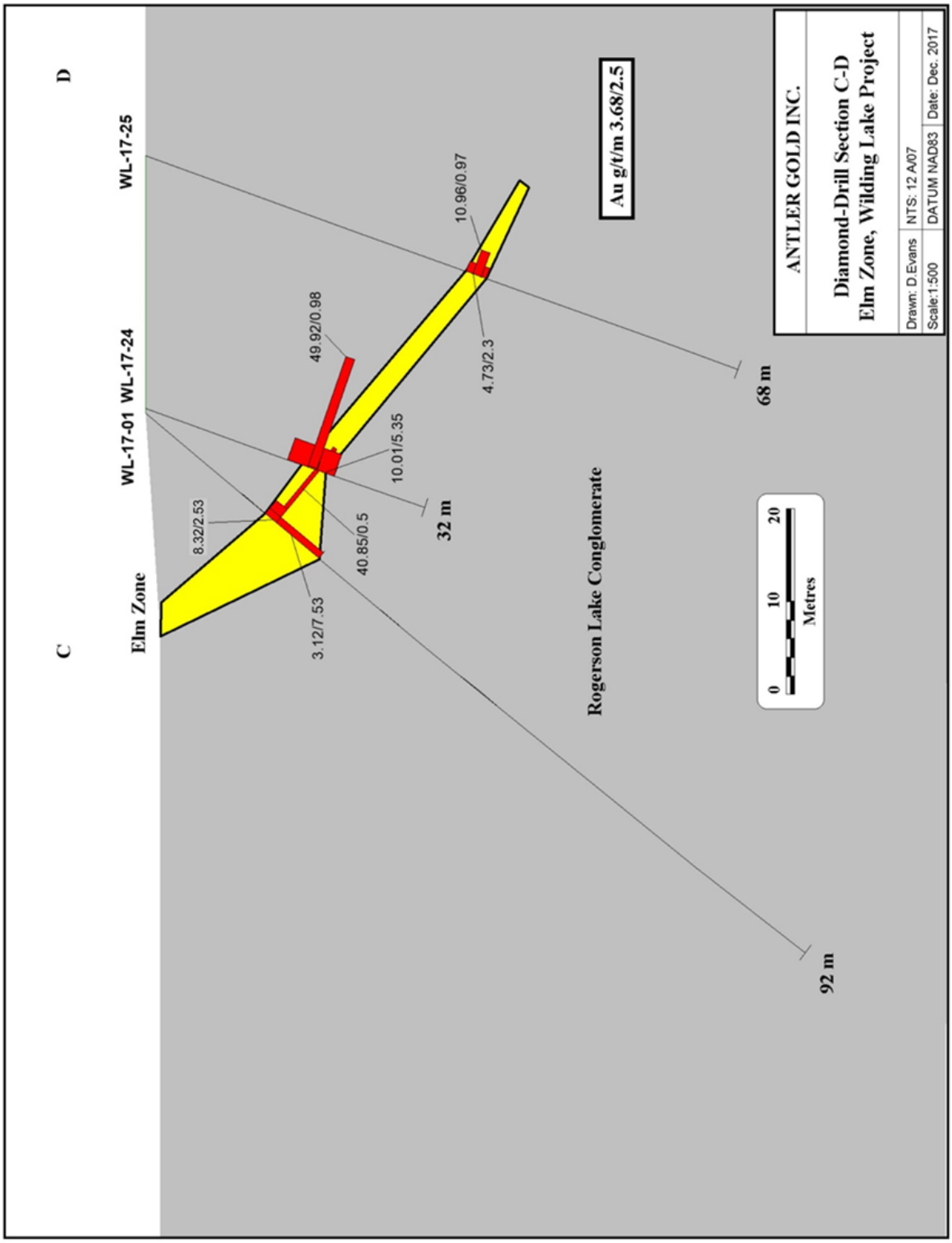


Figure 42. Cross-section C-D, Elm Zone, looking northeast (from Evans et. al., 2018a). For section location see Figure 29.

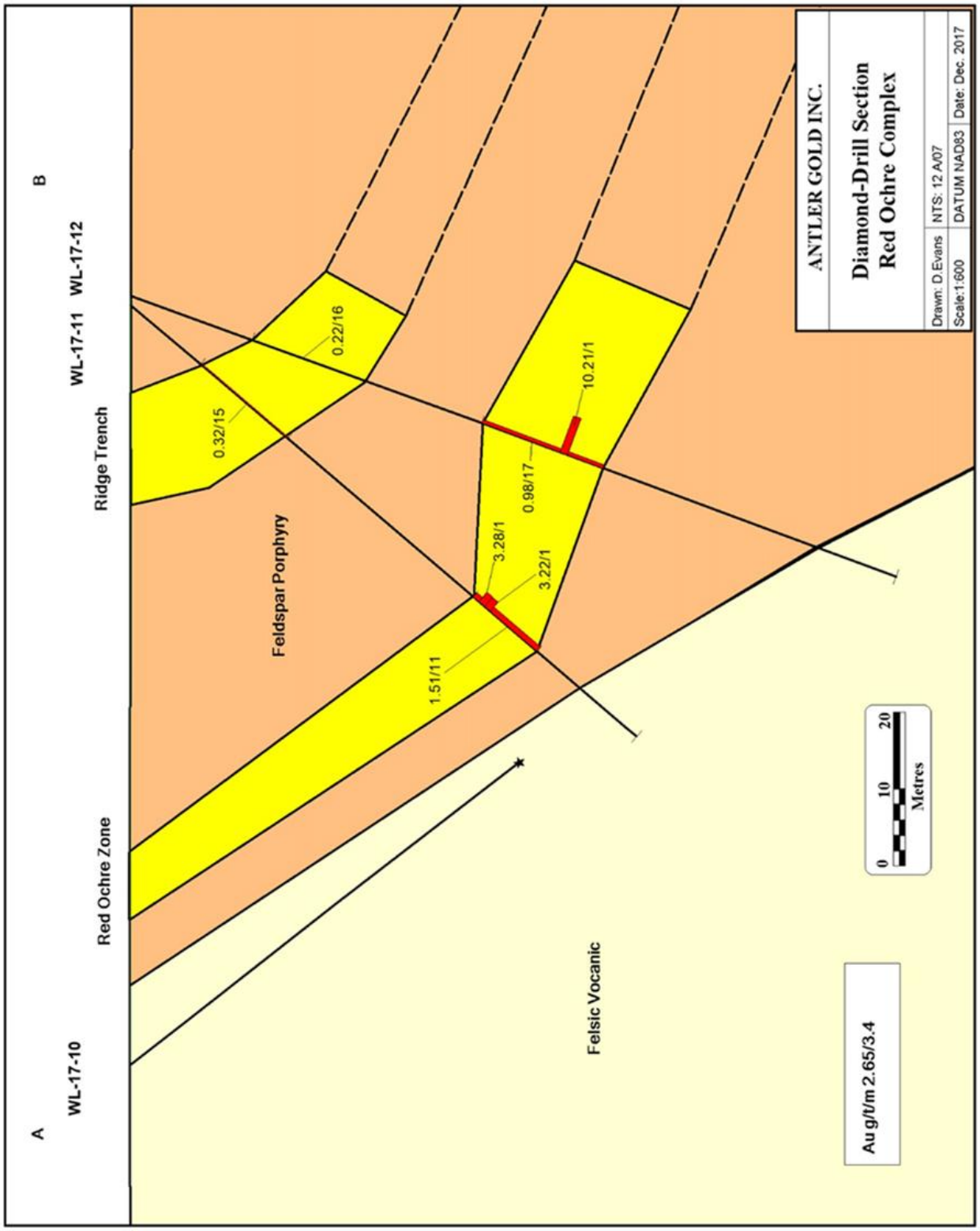


Figure 43. Cross-section, Red Ochre Complex, looking east (from Evans et. al., 2018a). For section location is shown see Figure 32.

10.2.5 BIRCH ZONE

The Birch Zone was also tested by WL-17-28 (Figure 44). The inclined 296 m hole was collared in felsic volcanics which continued to a core depth of approximately 55 m at which point the hole intersected Rogerson Lake Conglomerate which continued to the end of the hole. The contact with the conglomerate was sheared and is similar to the contact exposed in the Birch trench. Within the section of felsic volcanics was an approximately 6 m thick interval of feldspar porphyry. A 1.0 m interval of the porphyry assayed 2.12 g/t Au (42.3-43.3 m). The style and setting of the mineralization is similar to the Red Ochre Complex.

10.2.6 MAGNETIC ZONE

The Mag Zone was discovered by drilling a vertical 296 m long diamond hole which targeted a broad magnetic anomaly underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The hole was collared near the Alder Zone and intersected 289.85 m of conglomerated before intersecting tonalite (Figure 45). The contact between the conglomerate and the tonalite is strongly sheared and the conglomerate is altered, and quartz veined. The veins locally contain pyrite and chalcopyrite. The zone assayed 0.46 g/t Au over a core interval of 11.75 m (278.1-289.85 m) and included 5.06 g/t Au over 0.5 m (288.5-289.0 m). A sample of the tonalite was dated by U/Pb zircon as 565 +/- 2.3 Ma (Honsberger et. al., 2019a). The tonalite is interpreted to be equivalent to the Neoproterozoic Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite.

10.2.7 GEOPHYSICAL TARGETS

Two drill holes WL-17-13 and WL-17-30 (Figure 33) targeted magnetic conductors similar to the Red Ochre Complex and both holes intersected feldspar porphyry. WL-17-13 was collared in felsic volcanics and intersected the feldspar porphyry at a core depth of approximately 66 m. The hole intersected a 3.4 m interval (154.05-157.45 m) of altered and quartz veined porphyry with disseminated and fine stringers of pyrite. The interval is anomalous in gold and assayed 0.122 g/t Au over 1.0 m (155.5-156.5 m) and 0.229 g/t Au over 0.95 m (156.5-157.45 m).

Hole WL-17-30 also intersected altered feldspar porphyry with broad zones of anomalous gold (Table 11). The best interval assayed 0.813 g/t Au over 2.4 m and included 2.02 g/t Au over 0.7 m (176.4-177.1 m) (Table 18).

10.2.8 LARCH ZONE

WL-17-14 targeted a zone of quartz-tourmaline veining exposed by trenching on a gold-in-soil anomaly northwest of the Red Ochre Complex (Figure 40). The 71 m long drill hole was collared in Rogerson Lake Conglomerate and was stopped in conglomerate. The hole intersected a faulted section of conglomerate from about 19 to 21 m containing quartz veins/veinlets including a 4 to 5 cm vein that contained minor chalcopyrite and malachite. A 2.73 m interval from 18.36 to 21.03 m assayed 0.047 g/t Au and included 0.7 m (19.3 -20.0 m) that assayed 0.081 g/Au.

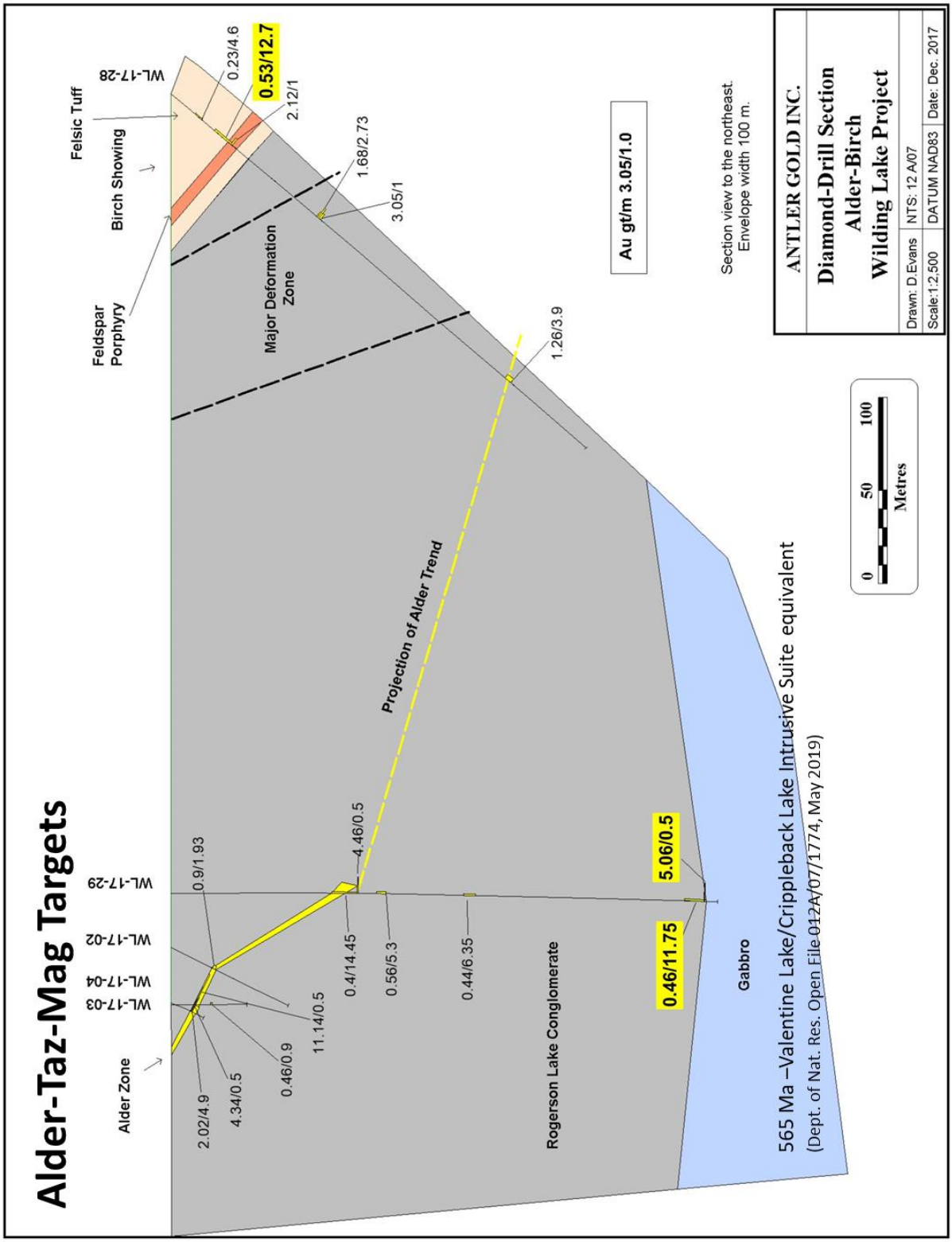


Figure 44. Cross-section looking northeast through Birch, Alder-Taz and the deep Mag Zone (modified after Evans et., 2018a).

Figure 45. Assay highlights from WL-17-30.

Sample ID	From m	To m	Au ppm		Sample ID	From m	To m	Au ppm
280657	33.00	34.00	0.022		280699	114.75	116.05	0.027
280660	36.00	37.00	0.023		280705	119.90	121.30	0.015
280662	38.00	39.00	0.101		280706	121.30	122.30	0.101
280666	42.00	43.00	0.096		280707	122.30	123.30	0.018
280667	45.90	47.00	0.013		280714	131.40	132.00	0.073
280668	47.00	48.20	0.079		280715	137.10	138.10	0.024
280682	95.30	95.80	0.021		280716	138.10	138.60	0.096
280686	101.70	102.70	0.028		280722	159.30	160.30	0.028
280688	103.70	104.70	0.132		280723	160.30	161.30	0.013
280689	104.70	105.70	0.042		280727	163.30	164.30	0.027
280690	105.70	106.70	0.015		280731	174.70	175.70	0.027
280691	106.70	107.70	0.091		280732	175.70	176.40	0.475
280694	109.75	110.75	0.045		280733	176.40	177.10	2.025
280695	110.75	111.75	0.093		280734	177.10	178.10	0.202

11.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

11.1 CANTERRA MINERALS CORPORATION

Canterra has not completed sampling on any of the Wilding Lake licences.

11.2 HISTORIC SAMPLING, WILDING LAKE PROJECT

Exploration work carried out by Altius personnel was done so under the supervision of the project geologist. In the field each individual rock and soil sample was placed into its own sample bag or plastic pail and given a unique sample number. At the end of the work period, all samples were transported to Altius' warehouse facility in Mount Pearl, where the rock and soil samples were packed in large fiber bags and shipped to ALS Minerals ("ALS") in Sudbury for geochemical analysis. ALS is an accredited and independent assayer with offices located worldwide. It has an internal quality management system designed to ensure the production of consistent and reliable data which takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. Initial site visit samples were analyzed at Eastern Analytical Limited ("Eastern"), an independent assayer, which is ISO 17025 accredited, located in Springdale, Newfoundland. Both ALS and Eastern are fully independent of Canterra and Altius. The authour is satisfied that Altius' sampling procedures, protocol/chain of custody and analytical procedures all conform to standard industry practice.

Antler exploration work and sampling was supervised by the authour in his capacity as exploration manager. In the field all rock samples were assigned sample numbers and placed in sample bags. Soil samples were placed in kraft paper bags. At the end of each day the samples were brought to Antler's warehouse in Millertown where they were packed for shipment. In the case of soil samples, the bags were air dried in the warehouse before shipment. All samples were brought by Antler personnel to Eastern in Springdale for analysis.

11.2.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND HANDLING

11.2.1.1 ALTIUS 2016 PROGRAM

Soil samples were collected by a 2-person field crew using Edelman fixed-handle soil augers. At each sample site the location was recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS and details regarding the soil horizon, color, composition and surrounding vegetation were noted. Each sample was placed into a Kraft sample bag filled with approximately 1 kg of B-horizon material and labeled with the sample number.

Rock (grab) samples were collected in the field using geotuls, while channel samples of trenched bedrock exposures were marked and cut using a gas-powered channel saw with diamond-tipped blade, and chipped out using a chisel and hammer (Plates 16 and 17). Three-part sample tags were used to number and label each sample. UTM locations and a short description of each sample were recorded on the main part of the sample tag sheet and later typed into an Excel spreadsheet. One

part of the tag containing the unique sample number was placed into the plastic bag with the sample, while the third part was left at the sample site. The sample tag number was also written on the outside of each sample bag using a permanent marker.

Samples were transported to Altius' warehouse facility in Mount Pearl for drying before being shipped to ALS for analysis. Prior to shipping standard reference material and blanks were inserted as part of Altius' QA/QC program.

11.2.1.2 ANTLER 2017 PROGRAM

Prospecting

Prospecting was conducted under the daily supervision of the exploration manager. The prospectors were experienced, and most had completed the DNR sponsored prospector-training program. Traverse areas were laid out in advance. All data was recorded in field notebooks and sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS units. All data was submitted daily.

Rock Sampling

Grab Sampling: Sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. The sample was placed in a labeled clear plastic sample bag and the bag was sealed. Sample ticket books obtained from Eastern were used to number and label each sample. UTM locations and a short description of each sample were recorded on the main part of the sample tag sheet and later typed into an Excel spreadsheet. One part of the tag containing the unique sample number was placed into the plastic bag with the sample, while the third part was left at the sample site. The sample tag number was also written on the outside of each sample bag using a permanent marker. A representative hand sample was also collected. Samples were reviewed by the exploration manager who decided which samples to submit for assaying. All sample data was recorded digitally in an Excel spreadsheet.

Channel Sampling

Channel samples are generally used when sampling large rock exposures or for continuous sampling in trenches. A rock saw was used to make two parallel cuts approximately 5 cm apart and 2 to 3 cm deep. The channels were measured and individual samples were marked, generally at one meter intervals. A hammer and chisel were used to extract the samples. Individual samples, along with a sample ticket, were placed in a labeled, clear plastic bag which was then sealed. Several samples were placed in a rice bag which was also labeled and sealed. Registered drone images were used to capture the channel locations.

Soil Sampling

Soil sampling is a tried and true exploration tool that has proven to work well in Newfoundland's glaciated terrain. The soil programs targeted B-Horizon soils and the soils were collected either over established (cut) exploration grids or along reconnaissance (recce) grids using handheld GPS units. Generally, samples were collected at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 50 m apart. The sample was collected using a soil auger and was placed in a labeled kraft paper soil bag. Colour and nature of soil (sandy etc.) was recorded. At the end of each day the sample bags were laid out in a secure area and allowed to dry. Once dry the bags were placed in clear plastic sample bags.

Plate 42. Sawing channel sample replicates, Alder Showing.

Plate 43. Bagging replicate channel sample, Alder Showing.

Diamond-Drilling

Diamond drilling is probably the most important and expensive component of the mineral exploration/resource estimation process. The Wilding Lake diamond-drill program was run efficiently, the data was collected in an orderly and standardized way, and the resulting analyses are reliable. The diamond drilling program was managed by the exploration manager (the author).

- The drill positioning was predetermined by the exploration manager in consultation with vice-president of exploration.
- Drill-hole positions were determined in the field using a handheld Garmin GPS.
- Drill-hole azimuths were set in the field by the exploration manager using sighting sticks set by compass.
- Drill-hole angles were set by the exploration manager using a clinometer.
- The geologist in charge monitored the progress of the drill and ensured that the core was being recovered and the core boxes were marked in an appropriate manner.
- Down-hole surveys were completed, and the data was recorded by the exploration manager and entered in the drill log.
- Once a hole was completed the drill collar position including elevation was measured by GPS. This measurement was made from the top of the collar. A post, labeled with drill hole number, azimuth, and dip, was placed to mark the collar location.
- The sealed diamond-drill core boxes were collected from the drill site by Antler personnel generally once during each 12-hour shift.
- The boxed core was taken to the core logging facility where the boxes were placed on tables.
- The core was washed and reoriented.
- Meterage tags were checked.
- Geotechnical data was recorded including:
    - Core Recovery
    - Rock Quality Data (RQD) Index – measure of the percentage of competent rock in a drill hole
    - Fracture frequency
    - Hardness

- The core boxes were catalogued recording the meterage in each box.
- Metal tags listing the hole number, box number and meterage were stapled to the upper end of each box.
- The core was photographed.
- The core was logged taking note of the geology, structure, alteration and mineralization. The information was entered digitally using an Excel spreadsheet.
- Mineralized sections were marked for sampling. Sample intervals were generally 1 meter in wall rock or in disseminated ore or 0.5 m (or less) in quartz veined sections.
- Sample intervals were marked by metal tags which were stapled in the core box at the start of each interval.
- Standards and blanks were randomly inserted during the sampling process and generally consisted of high and low-grade samples from a similar grade deposit.
- Samples selected for analyses were sawn using a core saw.
- One half of the sample together with a sample ticket was placed in a plastic bag and sealed. The remaining core was stored at the Millertown warehouse where it was cross piled outside on pallets. The authour visited the Milletown on July 20, 2020 and verified that the core is in good condition.
- Several core samples were then placed in a large rice bag which was also sealed. The samples for assaying were transported directly to the assay laboratory by Antler personnel.

Data Integrity

New field data was backed up daily to external flash drives. The data was backed up weekly or sooner to external hard drives. The Excel spreadsheets were converted to an Access Database which was also backed up. Working copies were made from the original and only senior Antler personnel were authorized to make changes to any original database.

11.2.2 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Altius' 2016 soil and rock samples were analyzed at ALS a few rock samples were analyzed at Eastern. All of Antler's soil, rock and core samples were analyzed at Eastern.

ALS Minerals

In 2016, Altius had all its soil samples analyzed at ALS. At the ALS laboratory each soil sample underwent the standard PREP-41 procedure. The entire sample is dried and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. The plus fraction is retained unless disposal is requested, while the minus fraction is retained for analysis using the ST43-PKG method (Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish [ME-MS41 method]; 25g nominal sample weight).

The most of Altius' rock samples from the 2016 program were also sent to ALS in Sudbury, Ontario for processing and analysis. Once received, each rock sample was logged into the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 grams is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing

a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Standard No. 200) screen. A statistically representative sample of the powder was then subjected to the following analytical procedures:

• Au-ICP22: A prepared sample (50 g) is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid is added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix matched standards.

• ME-MS41: A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted with deionized water, mixed and analyzed (51-elements) by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry.

• Au-GRA22: For all samples with greater than 10 g/t gold from the Au-ICP22 analysis (i.e. "over limits", a prepared sample (50 g) is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference in weights.

Eastern Analytical Laboratory

Eastern Analytical Ltd. ("Eastern") is a local analytical laboratory with its facilities in Springdale. Its address is:

Eastern Analytical Ltd.
403 Little Bay Road
P.O. Box 187
Springdale, NL
Canada A0J 1T0

This laboratory has operated since 1982 and has is ISO 17025 certified. Eastern's sample preparation and assaying procedures are outlined below.

Sample Preparation Rock and Core

1. Samples are organized and labelled when received at the lab and then they are dried at approximately 60°C.

2. After drying is complete, the samples are crushed in a Rhino jaw crusher to approximately 80% -10mesh material.

3. The complete sample is riffle split down to approximately 250g of material. The remainder of the sample is bagged, labelled and stored as coarse reject.

4. The 250g split is pulverized using a ring mill pulverizer to approximately 95% -150 mesh material.

5. The ring pulverizers and jaw crushers are cleaned with silica sand and compressed air between jobs and are inspected and cleaned with silica sand as needed between samples.

Sample Preparation-Soil

1 Samples are sorted and aligned numerically and checked to ensure they match with the requisition form submitted by the client. Any discrepancies are noted.

2 Samples are placed in soil drying ovens and are dried at 60°C.

3 Once samples are dry, they are then pulverized with a rubber mallet and sifted through an 80-mesh screen. The minus(-) portion is discarded and the plus(+) portion is placed in a new envelope to go to the lab.

Fire Assay Procedure for Au

1. Samples are arranged in batches of 24; a blank and an internal standard are included.

2. 30g crucibles are laid out and cup #'s recorded on a fire assay sheet along with the corresponding sample numbers to be weighed.

3. A scoop of appropriate flux (PbO) for the type of sample is added to each cup.

4. 30g of sample is weighed into each numbered crucible.

5. The appropriate amount of flour or niter is weighed into each sample.

6. Each sample is homogenized.

7. Ag is added to each cup.

8. The samples are then fused in a 2160°F oven. They are then poured into a cooling mold and then the Pb button is separated from the glass/slag.

9. Each Pb button/sample is then cupelled at 1800°F. After removal from the oven and cooled, the Ag beads obtained are put in test tubes for digestion.

Digestion of Au samples

1. Racks containing 24 test tubes have nitric acid added to remove the Ag, and hydrochloric acid to create aqua-regia which dissolves the Au. They are heated in a water bath to aid dissolution of the Au.

2. After digestion the samples are cooled to room temperature and topped to volume with distilled water and homogenized.

3. Samples are then analyzed by Atomic Absorption (AA).

4. Detection limit is 5ppb

Total Pulp Metallic Sieve Procedure

1) Entire sample is crushed to approximately 80% (-10 mesh)

2) The total sample is pulverized to approximately 95% (-150mesh) in 200-300g portions.

3) All pulverized material is sieved through 150 mesh screen

4) The total (+150mesh) fraction is fire assayed as a single sample and the weight recorded.

5) The entire (-150mesh) fraction is rolled to homogenize and stored in a plastic bag.
The entire weight of the (-150 mesh) fraction is recorded.

6) A 30 g. sample is fire assayed from the (-150 mesh) portion.

7) The two fire assay results (+150 and -150 mesh) are calculated (with the total weight of the sample providing a weighted average for the sample) and the weighted average Au result is reported.

Eastern runs its own standards and duplicates as part of its internal QA/QC program. Assay Certificates are provided digitally as PDF files and in Excel spreadsheet format.

11.2.3 QA/QC REVIEW OF ALTIUS AND ANTLER DATA

11.2.3.1 ALTIUS 2016 PROGRAM

Certified Reference Material (CRM) control samples ("standards") provide a means to monitor the precision and accuracy of the laboratory assay results. While Altius did not insert standards or blanks during the 2016 work phase, five gold standards were inserted by ALS as part of their QA/QC protocol. The standards were professionally prepared standards obtained from several qualified sources and include CDN-PGMS25, G909-3, G909-4, Oreas-904 and OxJ111. Plots of the standards are presented below. The samples collected by Altius during the 2015 property visit were analyzed at Eastern. Given the small data set standards and blanks inserted by Eastern were not examined as part of this review.

Lines defining the second standard deviation of the round robin analyses for each standard are plotted for reference. Analyses that greatly exceed the second standard deviation are considered potentially suspect, resulting in review and investigation of all analyses within the sample batch. Overall, the performance of the control samples is quite good, with all assay results falling within two standard deviations from the mean.

Standard CDN-PGMS25: This gold standard has a recommended mean value and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 0.483 +/- 0.044 g/t Au. The samples analyzed at ALS plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 45).

Standard G909-3: This gold standard has a recommended mean value and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 13.16 +/- 0.94 g/t Au. The samples analyzed at ALS plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 46).

Standard G909-4: This gold standard has a recommended mean value and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 7.52 +/- 0.6 g/t Au. The samples analyzed at ALS plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 47).

Standard OxJ111: This gold standard has a recommended mean value and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 2.166 +/- 0.126 g/t Au. The samples analyzed at ALS plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 48).

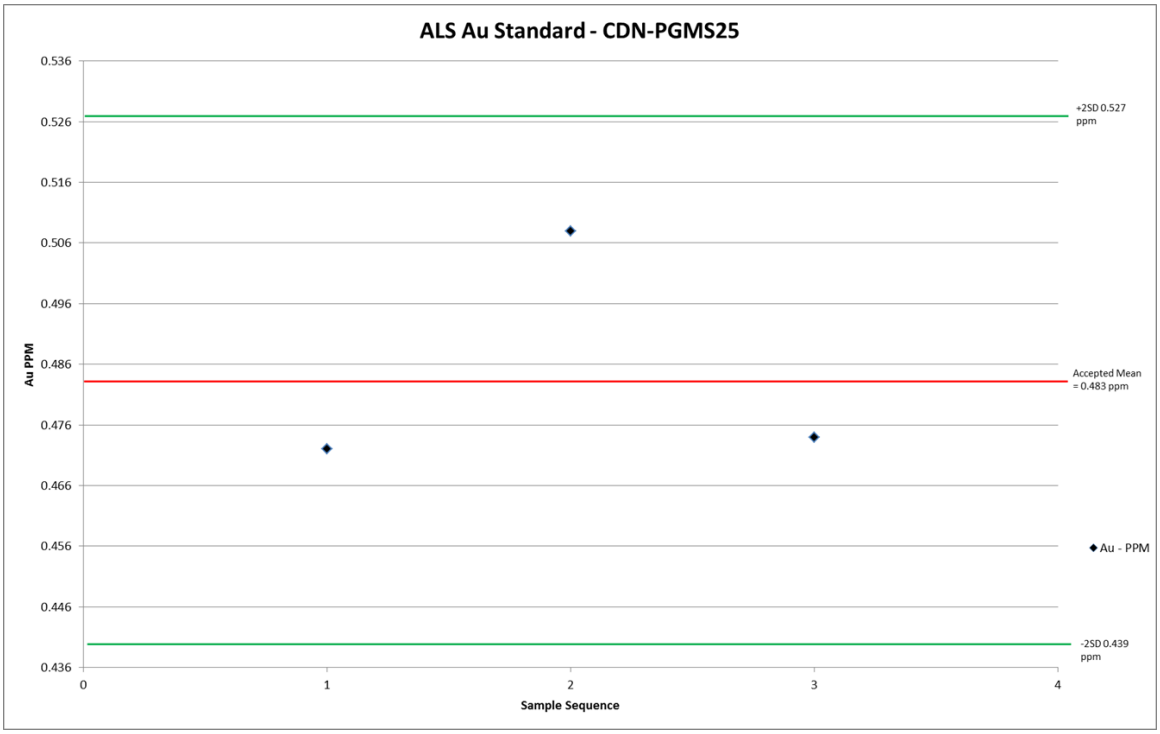


Figure 46. Performance of Au for certified standard CDN-PGMS25

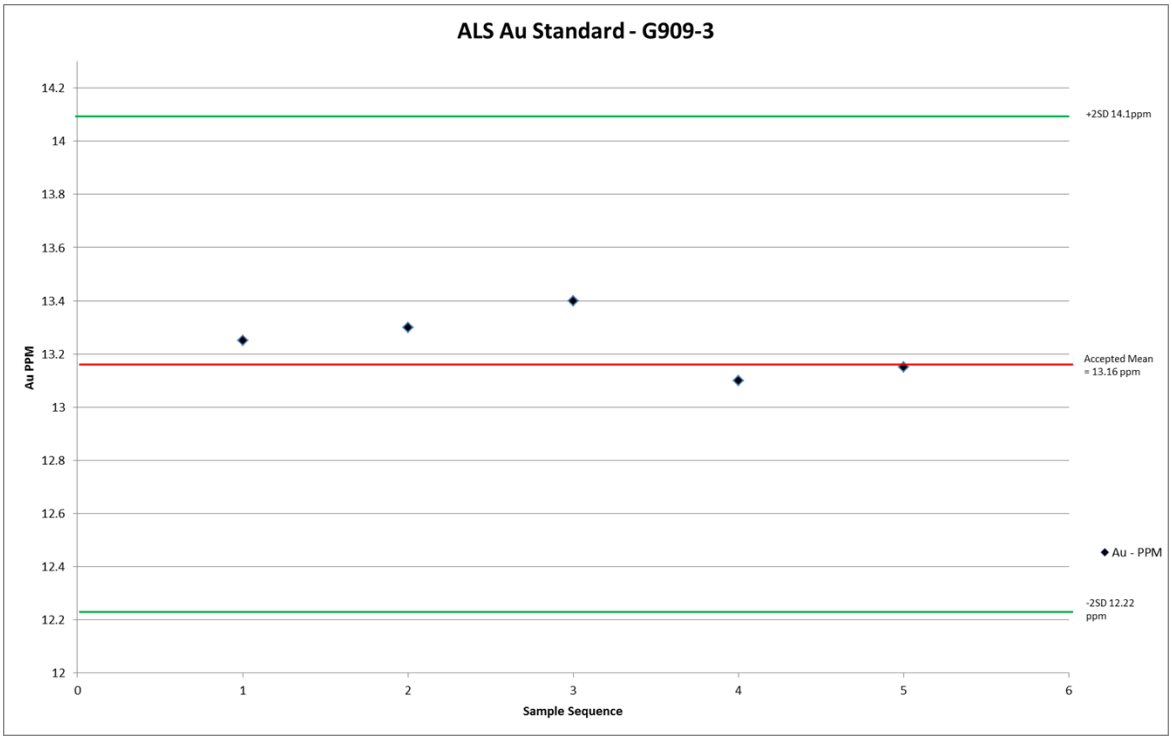


Figure 47. Performance of Au for certified standard G909-3.

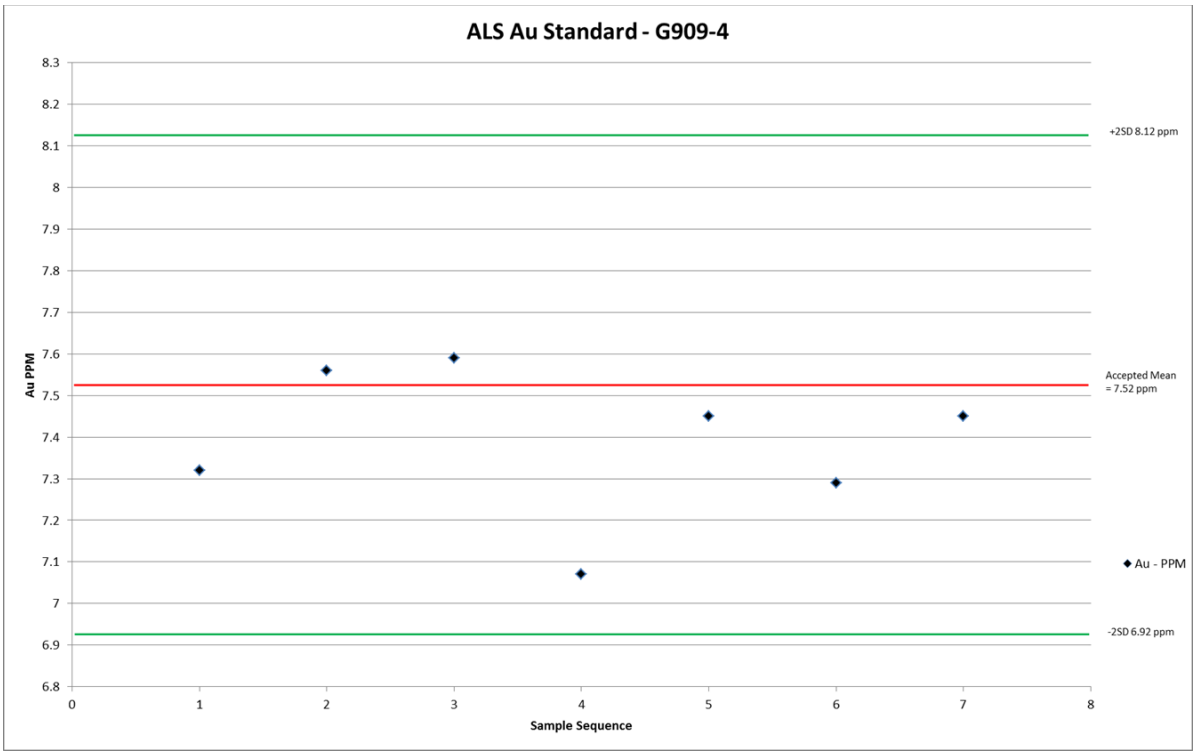


Figure 48. Performance of Au for certified standard G909-4.

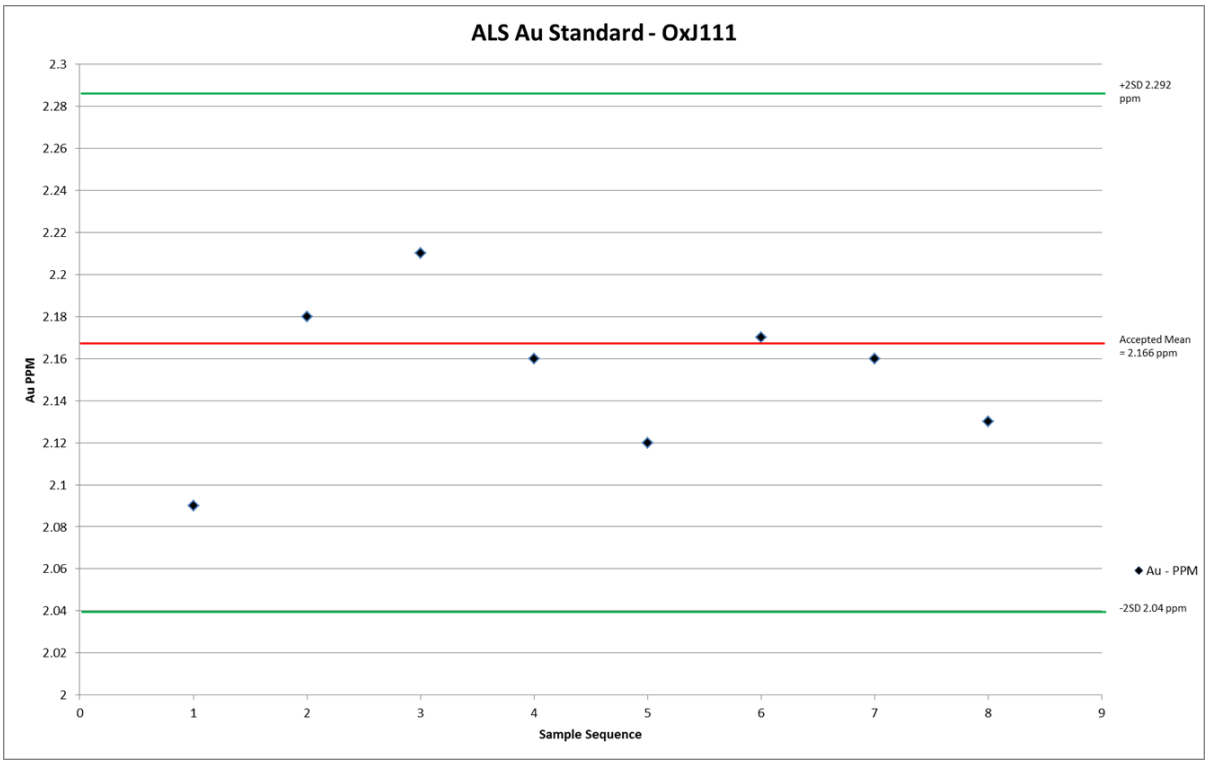


Figure 49. Performance standard of Au for certified standard OxJ111.

Standard Oreas-904: This gold standard has a recommended mean value and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 0.045 +/- 0.008 g/t Au. The samples analyzed at ALS plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 49).

Blanks: 15 Blanks were also inserted at ALS. All blanks analyzed at less than the detection limit (Figure 50).

ALS Laboratories also inserted standards and blanks for the soil sample analysis as part of their QA/QC protocol. The standards were also professionally prepared standards obtained from several qualified sources. The standards included GLG307-4 and OREAS – 503b. Plots of the standards are presented below for soil sample analysis.

Lines defining the second standard deviation of the round robin analyses for each standard are plotted for reference. Analyses that greatly exceed the second standard deviation are considered potentially suspect, resulting in review and investigation of all analyses within the sample batch.

Overall, the performance of the control samples is quite good, with all assay results falling within two standard deviations from the mean.

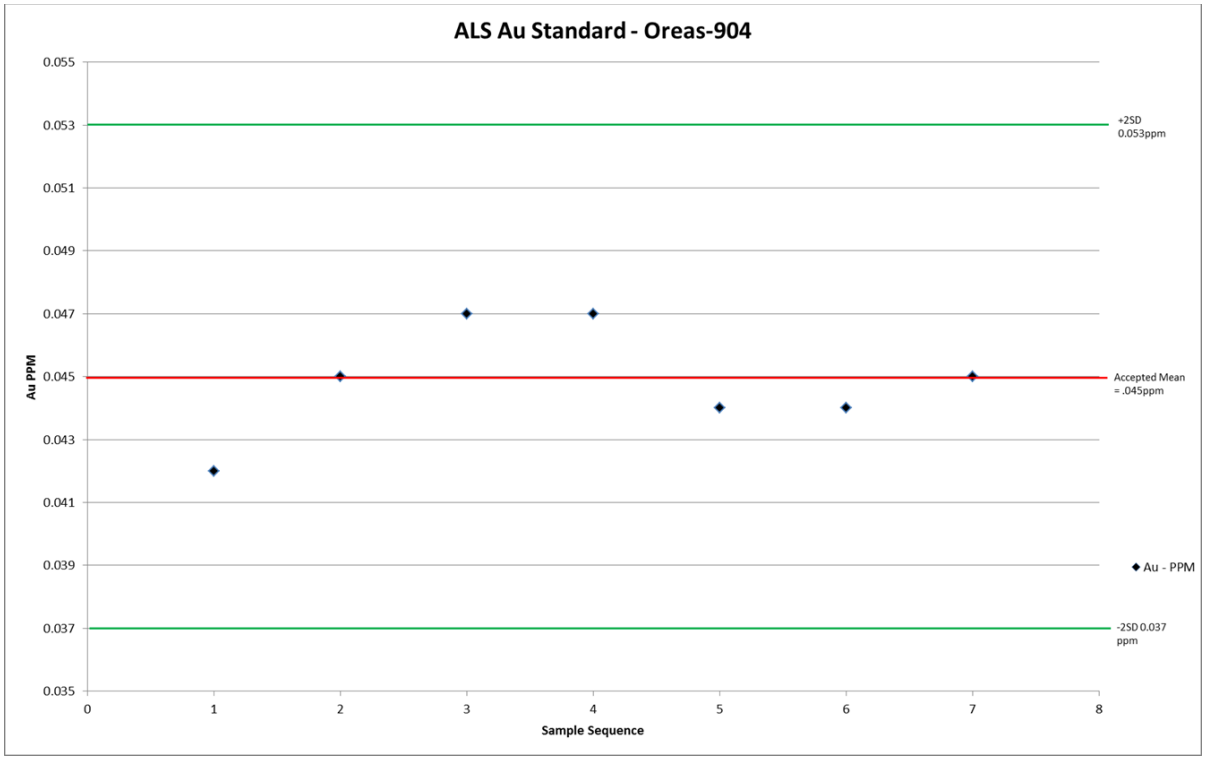


Figure 50. Performance standard of Au for certified standard Oreas-904.

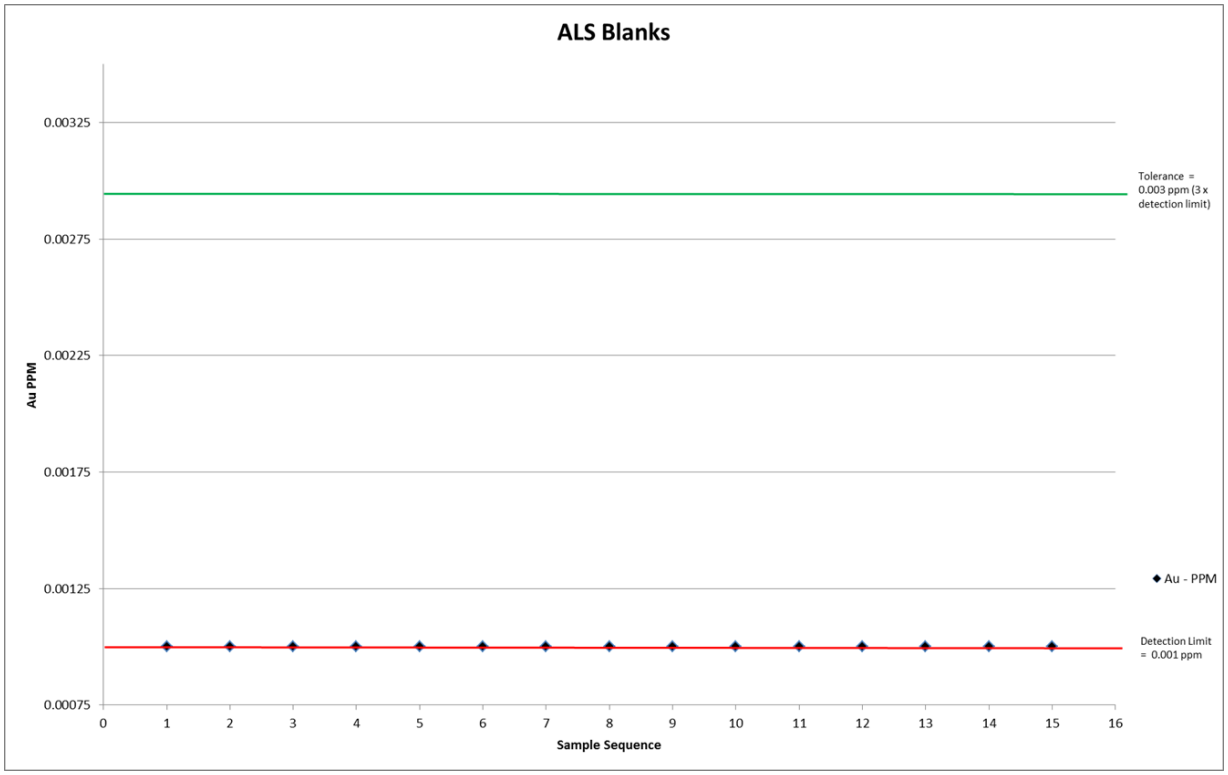


Figure 51. Performance of Blanks.

Standard GLG307-4: This gold standard has a recommended mean value and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 0.0518 +/- 0.0078 g/t Au. The samples analyzed at ALS plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 51).

Standard OREAS – 503b: This gold standard has a recommended mean value and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 0.695 +/- 0.042 g/t Au. The samples analyzed at ALS plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 52).

Blanks: 13 Blanks were also inserted at ALS as part of the soil sample analysis. All soil sample blanks analyzed at or below the detection limit (Figures 53).

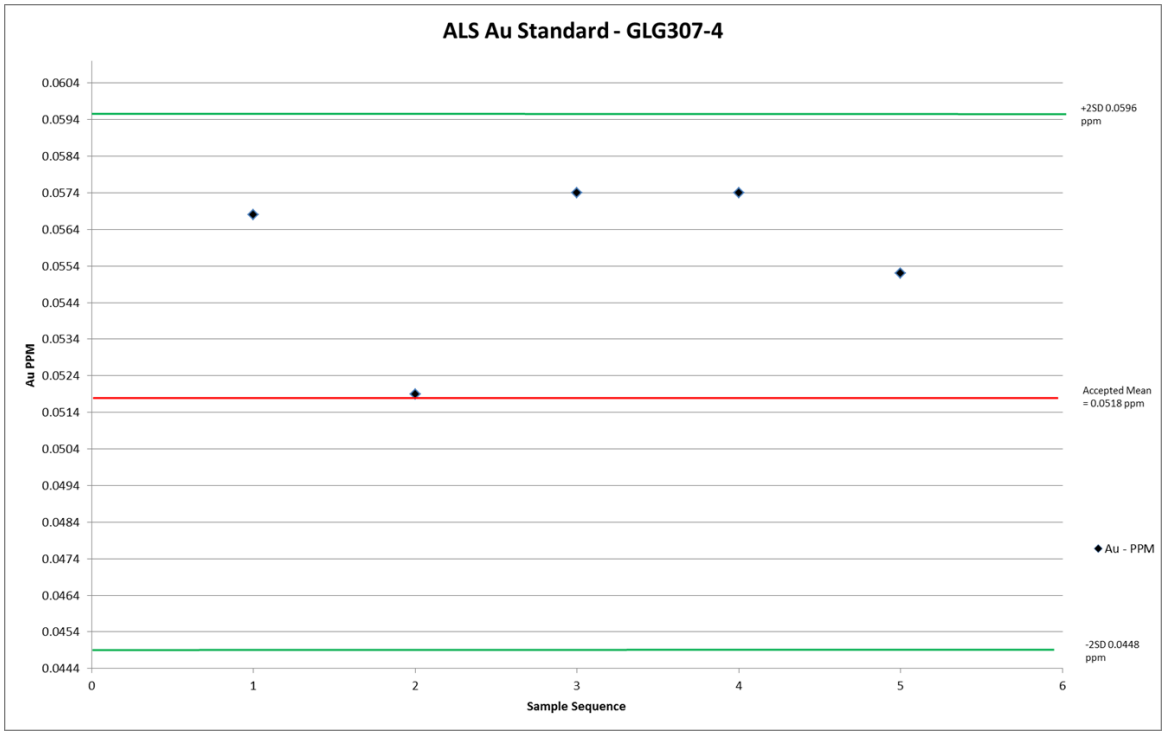


Figure 52. Performance of Au for certified standard GLG307-4.

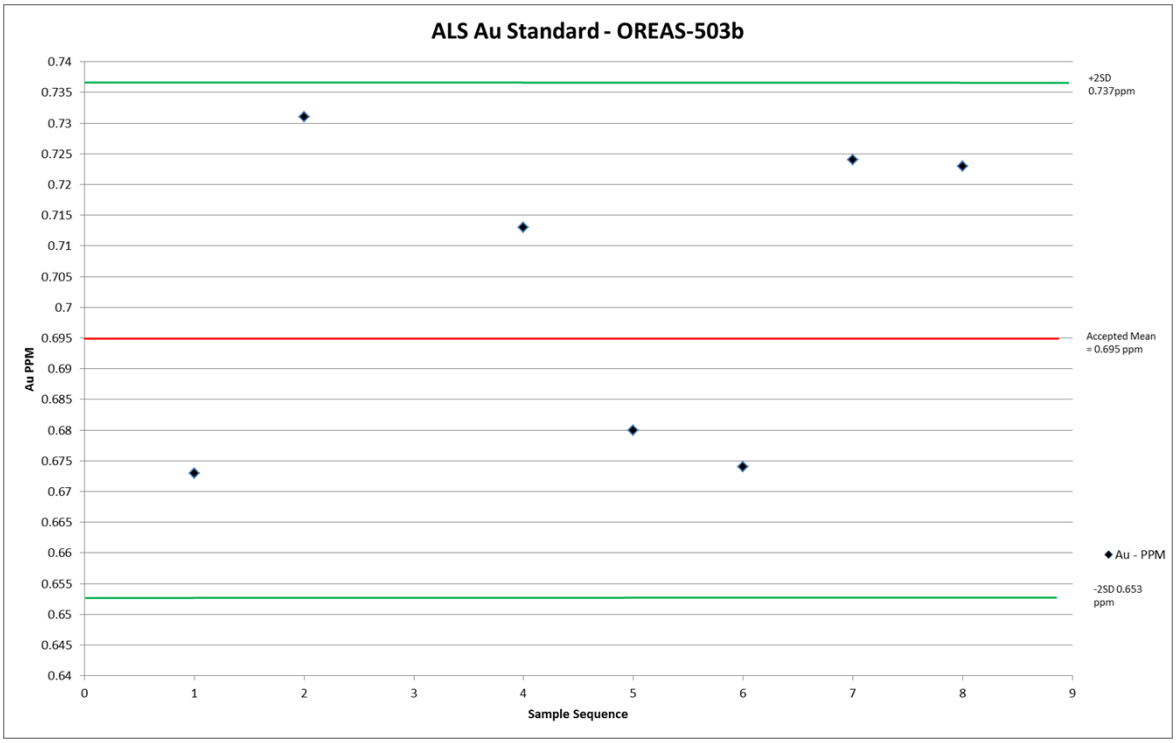


Figure 53. Performance of Au for certified standard OREAS-503b.

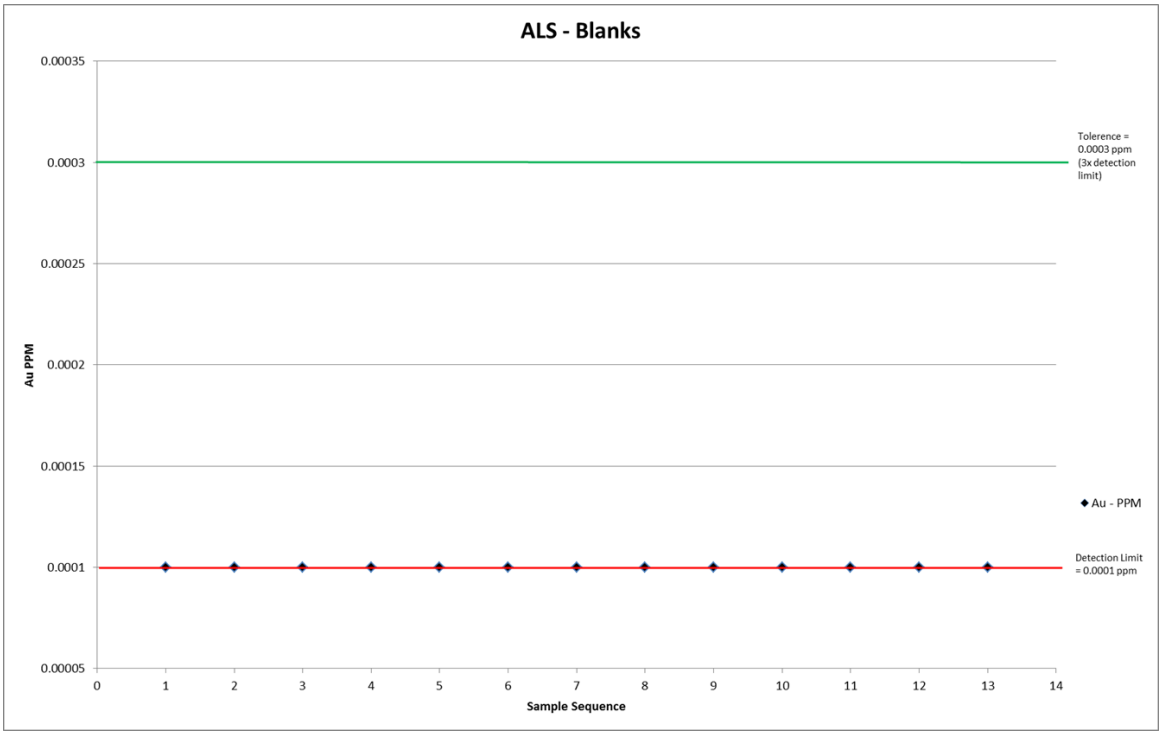


Figure 54. Performance of soil sample Blanks.

11.2.3.2 ANTLER 2017 PROGRAM

Standard Reference Samples

Antler used standard reference samples purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories located at:

2, 20148 - 102 Avenue,
Langley, B.C., Canada,
V1M 4B4

CDN has been in business since 1982 and has been producing reference standards since 1991.

Standard CDN-GS-20A: This gold standard has a recommended mean value of and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 21.12 +1.54 g/t Au. The six samples analyzed at Eastern plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 54 and Figure 55).

Standard CDN-GS-10F: This gold standard has a recommended mean value of and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 10.30 +0.38 g/t Au. Eight samples analyzed at Eastern plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 56 and Figure 57). One sample plotted below.

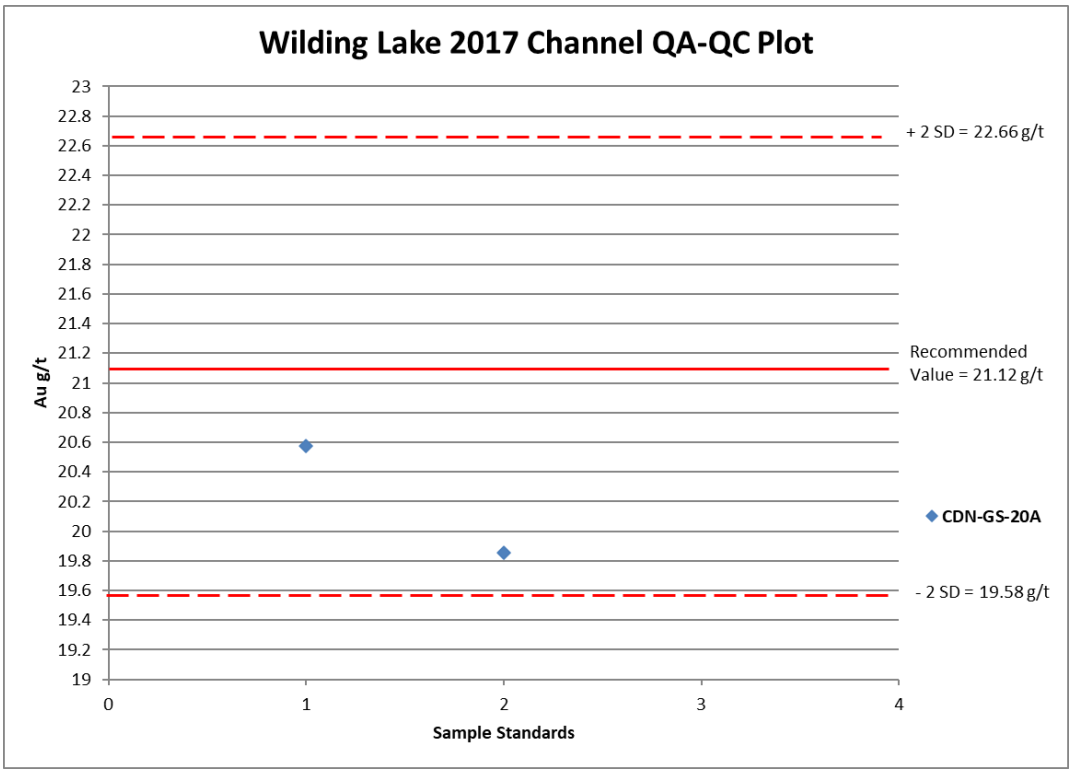


Figure 55. Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-20A channel sampling program.

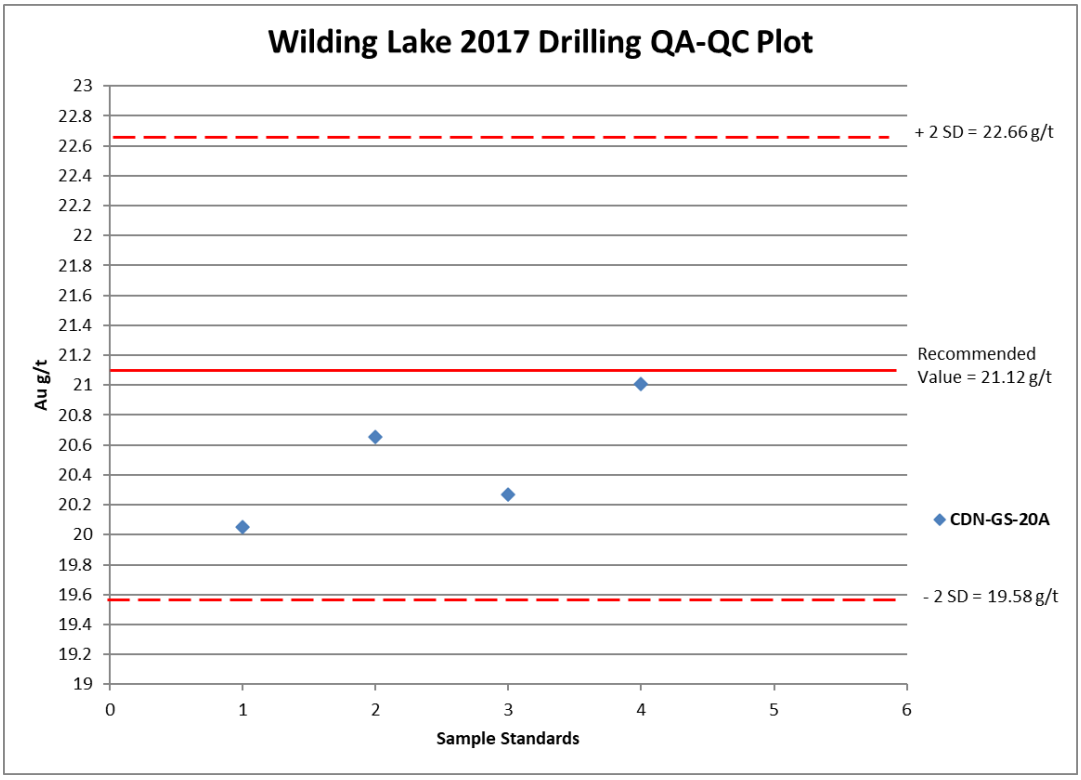


Figure 56 . Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-20A diamond-drilling program.

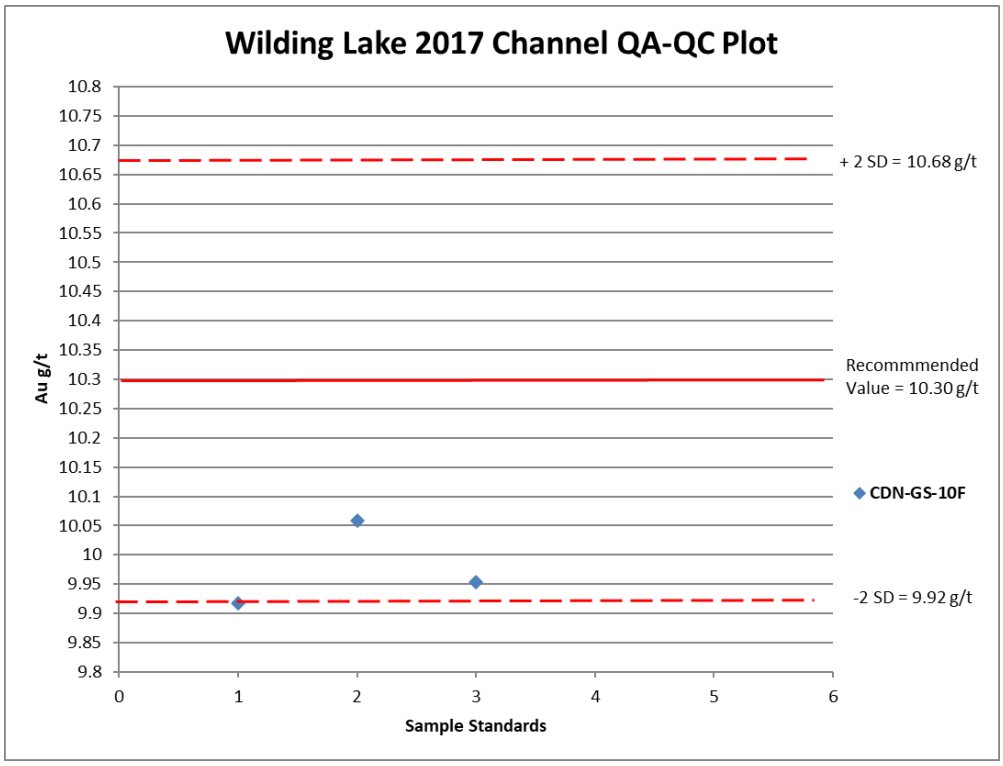


Figure 57. Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-10F channel sampling program.

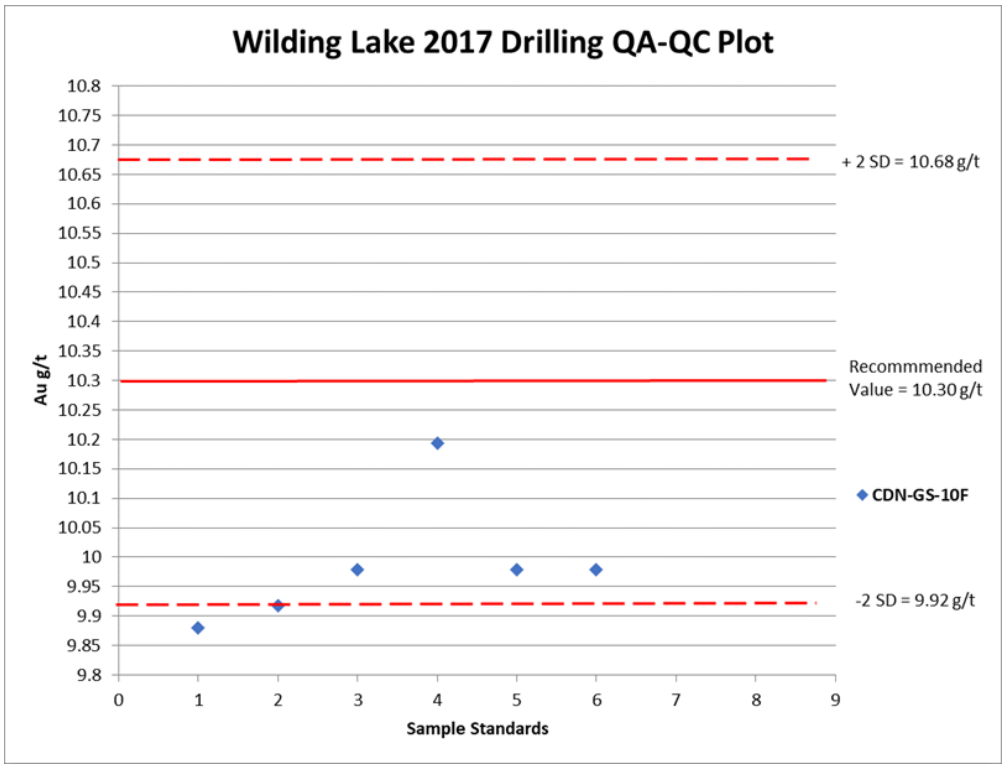


Figure 58. Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-10F diamond-drilling program.

Standard CDN-GS-1M: This gold standard has a recommended mean value of and "between laboratory" two standard deviation of 1.07 +0.09 g/t Au. Twelve samples analyzed at Eastern plot within 2-standard deviation of the mean (Figure 58). Two samples plotted slightly below.

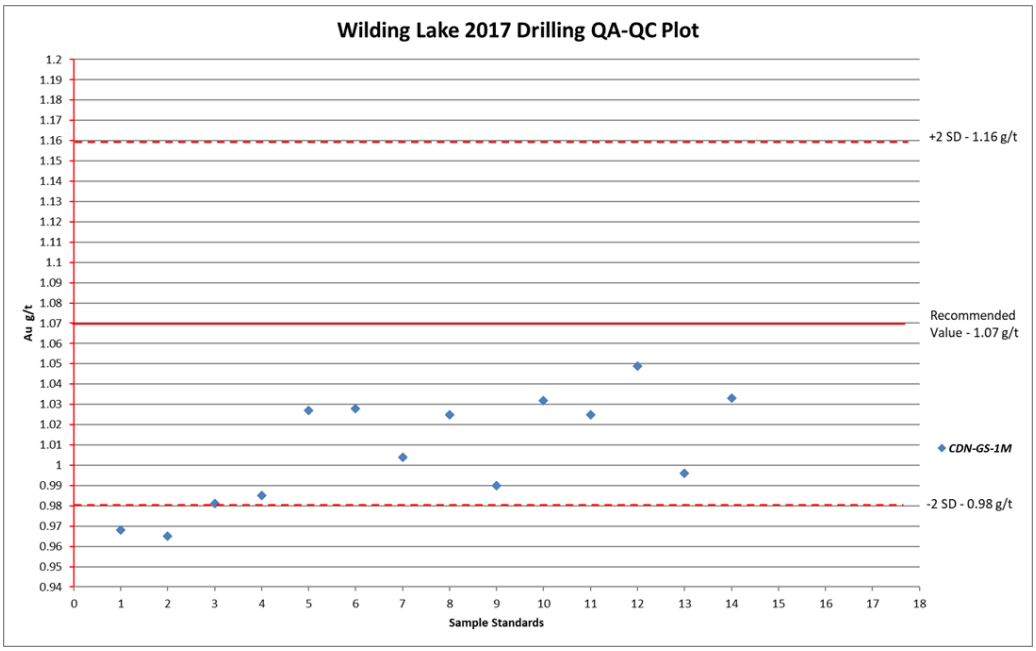


Figure 59. Performance of Au, certified standard CDN-GS-10F diamond-drilling program.

The standards analyzed at Eastern generally fell within the 2 standard deviations recommended for each standard. However, the results were consistently reporting below the recommended values for each gold standard.

Blanks

Crooked Lake Diorite: The sample site located in a road cut on the southwest side of the Trans-Canada-Highway approximately 4.3 km west of Rocky Brook. UTM coordinates 567249E, 5440630N, NAD83 (Plate 43). Samples collected from this outcrop have been used in numerous sampling programs and have consistently returned below detection levels for gold. Twelve blanks were used in the drilling and channel sampling programs at Wilding Lake. Assay values are presented in Table 19

Plate 44. Crooked Lake Diorite exposed along Trans-Canada Highway west of Badger.

Table 18. Assay results for Crooked Lake Diorite blanks used in the 2017 Wilding Lake diamond-drilling and channel sampling programs.

Sample_ID	Au ppm		Sample_ID	Au ppm
Drilling Program			Channel Sampling	
279650	<5		265075	<5
279700	<5		265150	<5
279750	<5		265225	<5
280000	<5		265300	<5
280050	0.006		265375	0.005
280100	0.005			
280150	0.005			

11.3 CONCLUSIONS

The author has reviewed Altius' and Antler's sample collection procedures, sample preparation, security, analytical procedures and data and can verify that they conform to accepted industry standards. The author in his capacity as exploration manager with Antler was responsible for Antler's QA/QC program. The author has visited the Eastern laboratory on several occasions and toured the facility. Eastern's sample preparation and assaying procedure conform to industry standards. The Altius and Antler data meets sufficient quality standards to be used in this report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 ALTIUS EXPLORATION PROGRAM

As part of the independent data verification the authour first visited the Wilding Lake Project on September 5, 2016. The authour reviewed the soil sampling, trenching, channel sampling and transportation and processing of rock and soil samples. Six replicate channel samples were collected from the Alder Zone (Table 20) (Plates 44 and 45).

The replicate samples all contained gold, but at concentrations lower than the original samples. These variations can be attributed to the nuggety nature of the gold. Original sample 14616, which assayed 279 g/t Au, contained visible gold. The replicate sample 14631 assayed 4.96 g/t Au. Assay certificates for the replicate samples are appended (Appendix XI)

The rock and soil databases were maintained by Altius personnel and data had been verified at the point of data entry. Assay data had been supplied electronically by ALS. The data had been checked for overlap, gaps, typos and duplicate values by comparing the Altius database with the original digital assay certificates (pdf files).

Table 19. Assays of replicate channel and original channel samples.

Replicate Sample	Au g/t	Original Sample	Au g/t
14630	1.95	14615	2.36
14631	4.96	14616	279.0
14632	0.89	14622	1.70
13196	0.20	14568	2.89
13197	4.95	14611	20.10
13198	34.5	14531	42.0

Plate 45. Replicate channel cut and ready for sampling, Alder Showing.

Plate 46. Bagged replicate sample, Alder Showing.

12.2 ANTLER EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The authour supervised the 2017-2018 Wilding Lake exploration programs for Antler including soil, channel and diamond-drill core sampling and can verify the sampling procedures, assay results and integrity of the data. In 2017 the authour and Howard Bird toured the Eastern Analytical Lab in Springdale and were satisfied with the facility and its procedures. As a result, no additional sampling verification was undertaken.

Based on the authour's knowledge of the Wilding Lake Project he has every reason to believe that the data collected by Altius and Antler conforms with industry standards.

13.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are staked claims adjacent to the Wilding Lake Project. The author is not aware of any significant gold mineralization being reported from any of these claims. Mountain Lake's Valentine Lake gold project lies approximately 40 km along strike to the southwest.

14.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical studies have been carried out to date by Altius on material from the Wilding Lake Project and no historic studies are known to the authors.

15.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates have been produced to date by Altius or Antler on the Wilding Lake Project and no historic estimates are known to the authors.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the authors knowledge no environmental baseline studies have been completed in the Wilding Lake Project area. However, the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities or associated issues. Active logging operations are finished in the immediate Wilding Lake Block area and much of the recent cutover has been planted. Three outfitter lodges are situated close to the Wilding Lake Block and hunt portions of the area. Consultation with the outfitters was recommended as part of the Exploration Approval.

17.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The authour is satisfied that, based upon his knowledge of the Wilding Lake Project and his review of the data, the recent exploration work carried out by Altius and Antler conforms to industry standards. This exploration has identified seven significant new gold zones: Alder-Taz, Elm-Cedar, Raven, Dogberry and Birch zones, the Red Ochre Complex, and the Mag Zones. All can be classified as structurally-controlled orogenic style gold mineralization. The Alder-Taz, Elm-Cedar, Raven and Dogberry zones are all examples of gold mineralization associated with fault-fill and extensional quartz-tourmaline veining developed within the Silurian Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. The Red Ochre Complex and the Birch are more typical of a disseminated style of gold mineralization and are hosted by Silurian feldspar porphyry.

The Wilding Lake vein hosted gold mineralization is somewhat similar to the quartz-tourmaline veining that hosts Marathon's Valentine Lake deposits. Gold deposits at the Valentine Lake Project and gold occurrences at the Wilding Lake Project sit astride a regional, structural corridor marked by the trace of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. At Valentine Lake the gold is hosted by quartz-tourmaline veins developed in the hanging wall to a major thrust which emplaced Neoproterozoic Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite rocks over the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate. At Wilding Lake gold mineralization is also hosted by quartz-tourmaline veins associated with shearing along a thrust fault within the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate.

Marathon has identified four deposits, Leprechaun, Sprite, Marathon and Victory, and several other mineralized zones along an 18 km section of the Valentine Lake thrust fault (a section of the same regional structural corridor extending through the Wilding Lake Project). A pre-feasibility study released in April 2020, reported that the Valentine Lake project has estimated Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves of 1.87 Moz (41.05 Mt at 1.41 g/t Au) and Total Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources (inclusive of the Mineral Reserves) of 3.09 Moz (54.9 Mt at 1.75 g/t Au). Additional Inferred Mineral Resources are 0.96 Moz (16.77 Mt at 1.78 g/t Au). The study outlined an open pit mining and conventional milling operation with a twelve-year life span and yearly production of 175,000 ounces of gold. (Ausenco Engineering Canada, 2020).

The presence of auriferous quartz-tourmaline veins at the Alder-Taz, Elm-Cedar, Dogberry, and Raven Zones and disseminated-style gold mineralization at the Red Ochre Complex and Birch Zone demonstrates the potential for Valentine Lake type deposits elsewhere along the same regional structural corridor that hosts the Valentine Lake Deposits. The presence of Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite age tonalite structurally underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate bodes well for additional Valentine Lake type deposits. The Mag Zone represents an extensive exploration target tested only by a single diamond-drill hole.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2016-2017 exploration programs have shown the potential for both vein-hosted and disseminated-style gold mineralization within the area encompassed by the Wilding Lake Project. A phase 1 5000 m diamond-drilling program, with an exploration budget of $1.27 million dollars, is recommended to further delineate the known gold-bearing zones.

Elm-Cedar Zone
The Alder Zone has been traced by trenching over a strike length of approximately 230 m but has only been drilled tested to a vertical depth of less than 50-60 m. A 1,000 m drill program should test the Alder Zone at depth. The Cedar Zone should be tested with two short drill holes totaling 150 m, drilled from the same setup to determine continuity and orientation of the zone.

Dogberry Zone
The Dogberry Zone should be tested with four short drill holes totaling 300 m, drilled from two setups to determine continuity and orientation of the zone.

Alder-Taz Zone
Additional drilling (500 m) is warranted as the previous drill results did not duplicate the trench results. The higher-grade gold mineralization appears to be preferentially associated with the crosscutting extensional veins. Previous drilling at both Alder and Taz targeted the main fault-fill veins and not the crosscutting veins as the holes were collared to intersect perpendicular to the main veins. Drill hole orientation may need to be varied to best determine the optimum drilling orientation. The Northeast Extension has not been drilled and no drilling has been undertaken along strike on either of the Alder or Taz zones.

Raven Zone
Additional drilling (300 m) is required along strike and at depth.

Red Ochre Complex
Additional drilling (750 m) at depth, step-outs from the existing holes and to test adjacent magnetic-Au-in-soil anomalies.

Mag Zone
Additional drilling (1000 m) to test the Neoproterozoic Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite rocks underlying the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate as intersected by WL-17-28. This drilling would target potential magnetic breaks identified from the airborne and ground surveys.

Analyze the 1,400 archived soil samples stored in Millertown

A Phase 2 follow-up program would be dependent upon Phase 1 results and should include:

- A prospecting/soil sampling program (approximately 3000 soils) to cover the area west of Wilding Brook; would require helicopter support. The area is covered by extensive bog so the actual number of soil samples recovered may be considerably less.

- Follow-up testing of Au-in-soil anomalies defined by the archived soil samples.
- Additional diamond drilling program 10,000 m.
- Follow-up of 2016-2017 Au-in-soil anomalies Noel Paul Block.

Table 20. Phase I budget, Wilding Lake Project.

Item	Unit Cost	Number	Unit	Cost
Accommodation/Meals	400	120	Day	$48,000
Supplies/Rentals	50,000	1	Overall	$50,000
Truck Rental X 2	3,000	4	Month	$12,000
Core Shed Rental	700	4	Month	$2,800
Fuel	5,000	4	Month	$20,000
Wages (4 people)	1,600	120	Day	$192,000
Drilling	125	5,000	Meter	$625,000
Archived Soil	40	1,400	Sample	$56,000
Core Sample Analysis	40	2,400	Sample	$96,000
			Total	$1,101,800
			15% Cont.	$165,270
			Grand Total	$1,267,070

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20.0 CERTIFICATE AND CONSENT OF THE INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED PERSON

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOUR

I, David T.W. Evans, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting exploration geologist with Pendragon Consulting. with a business address located at 55 Southcott Drive, Grand Falls-Windsor, NL., A2A 2P2, Telephone 709-489-9121.

2) I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland (1993) with a Master of Science (Geology) and have been employed as a geologist since 1982, for a total of 38 years. I previously worked as a project geologist with the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy and as an exploration manager with Golden Dory Resources Ltd. and Antler Gold Inc., and as a consulting geologist with Silvertip Exploration Consultants. I have published extensively on gold and base metal mineralization within central Newfoundland.

3) I am a member (in good standing) of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL) member number 02486.

4) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5) I am the authour of this report entitled *"NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE WILDING LAKE PROJECT,CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA"* having an effective date of November 6, 2020, and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in this technical report for which I am responsible.

6) I first visited the Wilding Lake property on September 5, 2016 and subsequently worked as exploration manager on the Wilding Lake Project with Antler Gold Incorporated during the period 2017-2019. The author last visited the Wilding Lake Project site in September 2018 while overseeing trench and drill pad reclamation. The author travelled to the community of Millertown on July 16, 2020 to examine and verify the condition of the Wilding Lake drill core which is stored there. The information and data used in this report were obtained through Altius Resources Corporation and Antler Gold Inc. and from government, university and unpublished company reports cited in the references.

7) As of November 6, 2020, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report for which I am responsible, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Report, the nondisclosure of which would make the Technical Report misleading.

8) I have read National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

9) I am independent of Altius Minerals Corp., Altius Resources Inc. and Canterra Minerals Corp. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 and National Instrument 43-101 Companion Policy Section 3.5.

10) I was previously employed with Antler Gold Inc. as exploration manager on the Wilding Lake Project, however, Antler Gold Inc. is no longer involved in the project.

11) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Signed: David Evans

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PEG Newfoundland and Labrador
DAVID EVANS
David Evans
SIGNATURE
Nov 6, 2020
DATE
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
PEG Newfoundland and Labrador
PERMIT HOLDER
This Permit Allows
PENDRAGON CONSULTING
David Evans
To practice Professional Geoscience
in Newfoundland and Labrador.
Permit No. as issued by PEG N1156
which is valid for the year 2020

Consent of Qualified Person

To: Security Regulatory Authority
Ontario Securities Commission
Autorite des marches finaciers
British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
TSX Venture Exchange

I, David Evans, do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled *"NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE WILDING LAKE PROJECT, CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA"* and dated, November 6, 2020, (the "Technical Report") by Canterra Mineral Corp. (the Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the November 9, 2020 news release entered into a binding share exchange agreement where Canterra Minerals Corp. has agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities of Teton Opportunities Inc. ("Teton"). Teton is a private, arm's-length British Columbia company which holds an option with a subsidiary of Altius Minerals Corp. to acquire the Wilding Lake Project located in central Newfoundland, Canada to be entered into by the Issuer and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Dated this 6th day of November 2020

Signature of Qualified Person

David Evans
Name of Qualified Person

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PEG
Newfoundland and Labrador
DAVID EVANS
David Evans
SIGNATURE
Nov 6, 2020
DATE
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
PEG Newfoundland and Labrador
PERMIT HOLDER
This Permit Allows
PENDRAGON CONSULTING
David Evans
To practice Professional Geoscience
in Newfoundland and Labrador.
Permit No. as issued by PEG N1156
which is valid for the year 2020

APPENDIX I Licence Reports