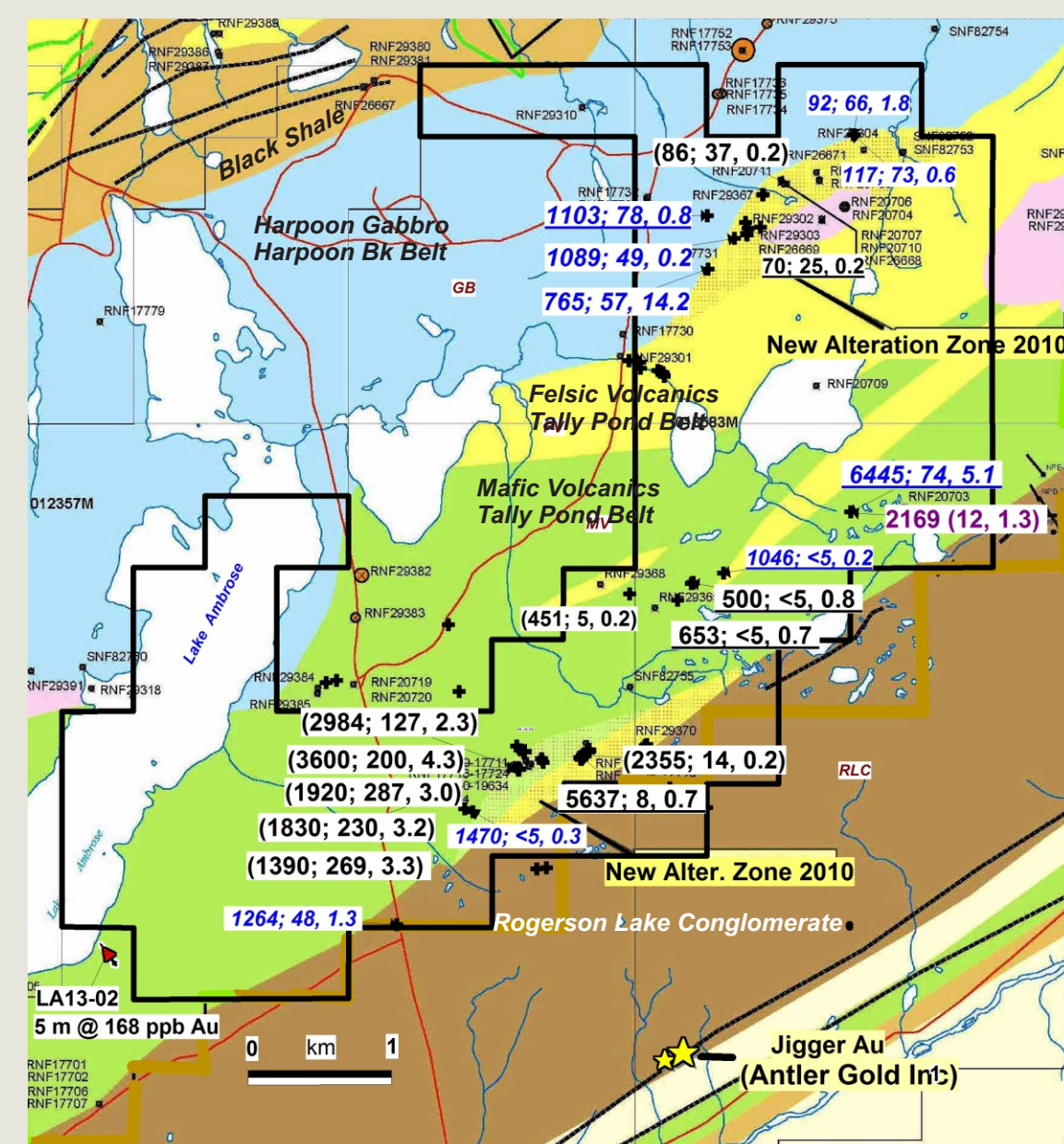


NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

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NBG - Cu - Pb - Zn - Au



Map 2: NBG property - CuZnPb ppm, Au ppb, Ag ppm in outcrop and float samples with geological interpretation by Paragon Res., 2010

The NBG Property, located 35 km SE of Millertown (NTS 12A/10, Maps 1, 2), comprises 78 claims along a 7 km length of the Tally Pond Volcanic Belt. NBG sits midway between Teck Corp's Cu-Zn mine site at Duck Pond to the NE, and Canadian Zinc's Lemarchant Zn-Pb-Cu (Ba) VMS deposit to the SW. Marathon's Valentine Lake Au deposits, 30 km to the SW, are now also close to seeing economic development.

Regional Geology

The NBG property lies within the Exploits Subzone (Dunnage Zone) of the Newfoundland Appalachians, covering Cambro-Ordovician arc-related volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Tally Pond Belt, and to the SE side rocks of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate (RLC). A mainly subaerial conglomerate and sandstone unit of Silurian age, the RLC parallels a major fault corridor and subterranean boundary.

Local Geology

Tally Pond Belt rocks include Cambrian arc-type mafic and felsic volcanics, associated intrusives, clastic to graphitic sediments, and VMS deposits. Property geology is resolved only to 1:50000 scale, and significant change should be expected with control grid-work. GSNL mappers (Mercer, Kean) first noted Py, Cp occurrences east of lake Ambrose, and on an island in the lake itself (see MODS files). We assume these, along with newer discoveries, represent mineralized haloes to yet to be discovered VMS bodies. The adjacent Silurian age Rogerson Lake Conglomerate to the SE mirrors a fault paleo-corridor and gold metallogene, with exploration prospects both within and lateral to major and splay structures.

Mineralization and Previous Work

In A.N.D. lands starting in 1905, the area saw little work until the 1960s. AEM surveys in 1967 by Sander Geophysics, in 1988 by Aerodat, and in 2011 by AeroTEM warrant grid mapping, geophysics, and geochemical screening. Conductive zones on NBG are VMS targets that have "never been gridded"

Falconbridge (1988) reported a 0.30% ZnPbCu grab from Site A (Map.2) in 1988, reaffirmed in later visits. In 2016, an altered mafic rock with 20% sulphide sampled here ran 4731 ppm Cu, 1376 ppm Zn, 338 ppm Pb, 5.1 ppm Ag, 76 ppb Au. Paragon, in 2011, located disseminated sulphides in bedrock at Sites D (Halfway East) and E (Halfway West). In 2016, sampling at the Site D yielded a felsic grab running 5200 ppm Zn, 198 ppm Cu, 39 ppm Pb, 0.7 ppm Ag, 8 ppb Au. A Site E mafic rock grab by Paragon ran 680 ppm Zn, 2400 ppm Pb, 520 ppm Cu, 4.3 ppm Ag, 200 ppb Au. Mineralization at these sites is considered to represent halo sulphides to VMS targets, whether lateral to or in overlying cap-rock.

Highlights:

- Site A (MV sOc dsS): 6445 ppm CuZnPb, 5.1 ppm Ag, 76 ppb Au
- Site D (FV Oc, dsS): 5437 ppm ZnPbCu, 0.7 ppm Ag, 8 ppb Au
- Site E. (MV Otc): 3600 ppm PbZnCu, 4.3 ppm Ag, 200 ppb Au
- MS float shown on 1990 compilation map remains to be located
- Multiple AEM targets not yet ground gridded, screened, tested,
- Anomalous gold in rock, till, and Valentine Lake corridor to SE

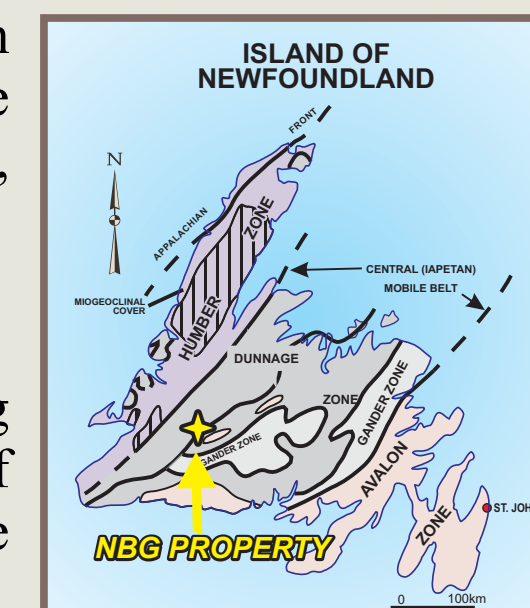
Of two conductive zones drilled just outside and along strike of NBG lands, the first by Falconbridge to the NE cut a graphitic sediment horizon. On the second, wildcat drill holes in 2013 cut 160 ppb Au over 5 meters in sheared, quartz-carbonate veined mafic volcanics 110 m SW of the NBG property boundary. Proximity to the adjacent Rogerson Lake Conglomerate is comparable to that of Valentine lake gold deposits, and secondary fault splay structures inferred here from airborne survey data.

Past lake sediment, stream silt, and till sampling, and prospecting to date on NBG has excluded any systematic grid work. For a productive VMS belt, this represents a surprising exploration gap, having missed standard grid-based screening though in the shadow of (7km from) the profitable past-producing Duck Pond VMS Cu-Zn mine. Key attractions include 1) productive geology, 2) bedrock halo grade metals, 3) multiple untested AEM anomalies, and 4) and two newly identified alteration systems compared (Paragon geologists) to those with Duck Pond and Le Marchant deposits.

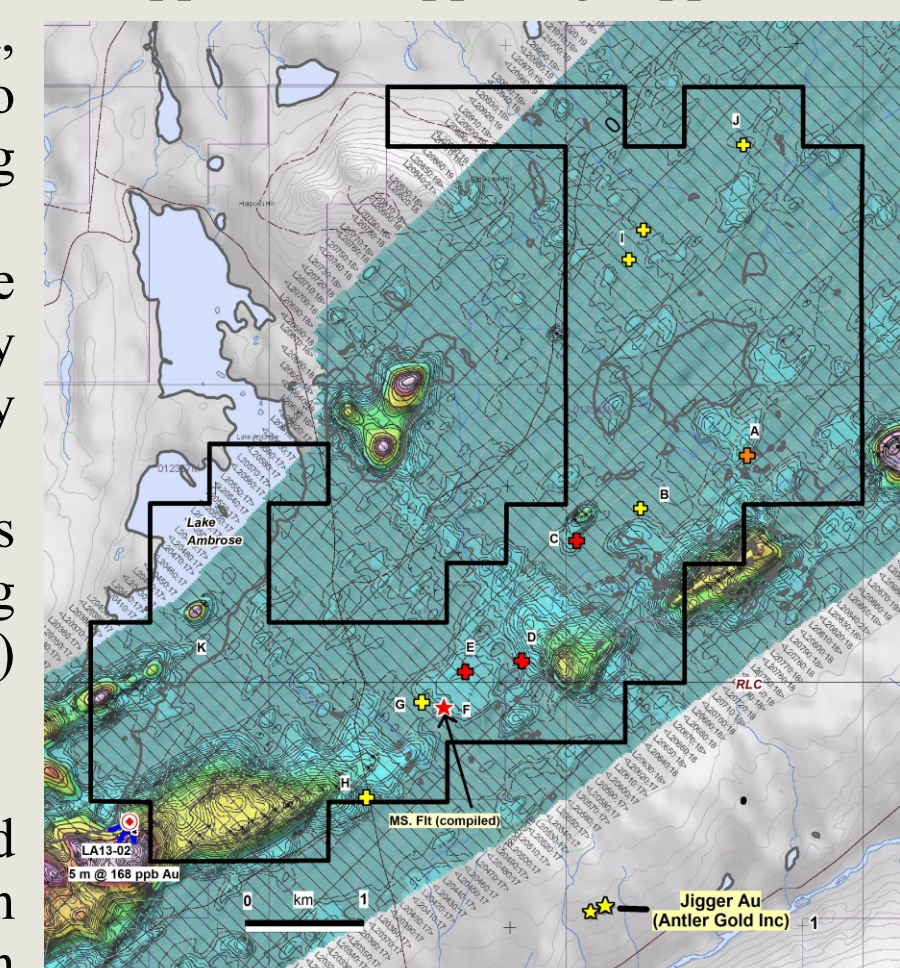
NBG also has good lode gold potential, with outcrop and float carrying anomalous gold at multiple sites on the property. Three veins also carried abundant (up to 15%) tourmaline, if lacking gold, but these were 2 to 2.5 km NW of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate corridor structures around which gold exploration is proving most rewarding. Valentine Lake gold resources to date all lie within a 500 m distance from the northern RLC unit contact, an area on NBG for special focus targeting gold bearing structures.

A number of new gold discoveries in the Wilding Lake properties of Altius Resources and Antler Gold include structures both within as well as to the SE side of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, eye openers in terms of confirming gold ore potential here incremental to the exciting Valentine Lake area results of Marathon Gold. The NBG property to its SE side covers a 7 km length of Tally Pond Belt - Rogerson Lake Conglomerate contact structure and of adjacent RLC unit, within which the Jigger zone gold discovery to the SE is a 2017 exploration target for Antler.

Both VMS Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au and Lode Au opportunities warrant aggressive exploration, using ground magnetics, HLEM or TDEM, basal till or like soil geochemistry, mapping, and prospecting to establish trenching and drilling targets. Areas showing conductivity over Tally Pond Belt rocks are the top priority VMS targets. The SE 500 m of the Belt adjacent to the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate mirrors Valentine lake as a structural setting for lode gold mineralization, and the RLC internally is now prime hunting ground in light of new gold discoveries (Wilding area, Jigger) being pursued in 2017 by Antler Gold.



Map 1: Property Location



Map 3: Mineralized outcrop (red) and float (yellow) sites, AeroTEM apparent conductivity contours, with reference lettering

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