

**FORM 43-101
TECHNICAL REPORT**

For the

**STAGHORN GOLD PROPERTY
VICTORIA LAKE AREA
WEST CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND**

NTS: 12A/04, 12A/05

**UTM COORDINATES
444500E/5335750N NAD 27 ZONE 21**

For

QUADRO RESOURCES LTD.

**Prepared by:
Qualified Person**

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Effective Date: June 12, 2017

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Appendix 1 Certificate of Qualified Person and Consent of Qualified Person

1.0 SUMMARY

The Staghorn Gold Project is located on NTS Map Sheets 12A/04 and 12A/05 in the Victoria Lake area of west central Newfoundland, approximately 100 kilometers by road, east-southeast of the port town of Stephenville. Provincial Highway 480, the Burgeo Highway, crosses the property approximately 73 kilometers south of the Trans Canada Highway.

The property consists of 405 claims which are currently the subject of a joint venture agreement between Metals Creek Resources Inc., and Benton Resources Inc. The property was assembled through a combination of direct staking by both Benton and Metals Creek as well as optioned claims from third party local prospectors.

The region is underlain by Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Dunnage Tectonostratigraphic Zone of the Newfoundland Appalachians. A major structural break, the Cape Ray Fault Zone, cuts through western and central Newfoundland and is believed to be an important component of mineralized environments along its entire length, particularly with respect to precious metal mineralization. A large number of gold occurrences, prospects and deposits lie along the trace of the Cape Ray Fault Zone, including some of Newfoundland's largest undeveloped deposits including Valentine Lake (Marathon Gold Corporation) and Cape Ray (Benton Resources Inc.)

The Victoria Lake area has been the subject of mineral exploration since the discovery and successful development of the Buchans polymetallic massive sulphide deposits in the late 1920's by the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO). Regional exploration efforts by ASARCO through to the 1970's, focused on the volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) potential of the region, but attention was also given to the potential for precious metal deposits. In addition, exploration activities by numerous operators since the 1970's have also been successful in discovering base and precious metal mineralization, including several discoveries on the current Staghorn Property.

To date, insufficient exploration has been completed to fully determine the extent of the gold mineralization documented at the numerous gold occurrences and prospects outlined on the Staghorn Property. The work completed by most of the previous operators has focused largely on the immediate area of the Wood Lake Zone, the most significant prospect identified to date on the property which was discovered by local prospectors in 1998 on the south shore of Wood Lake. Prospectors Edwin Northcott and Gilbert Lushman traced gold in till and stream sediments to an area on the south shore of Wood Lake where subsequent trenching, and drilling, identified a potentially significant zone of intrusion hosted gold mineralization spatially associated with the Cape Ray Fault Zone. Drill intercepts at Wood Lake are highlighted by 2.14 g/t Au over 16.11 meters including 6.18 g/t over 5.11 meters and 2.15 g/t over 12.6 meters.

In May, 2017, Benton Resources Inc., and Metals Creek Resources Inc., commissioned the author to complete, on behalf of Quadro Resources Ltd., a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Staghorn Gold Property located in the Victoria Lake Area of west-central Newfoundland. The technical report has been requested in support of the "Fundamental Acquisition" (as defined under the policies of the TSXV) as proposed by Quadro Resources Ltd. The Fundamental Acquisition involves the optioning of the Staghorn Gold Property by Quadro

Resources Ltd., a NEX listed company. The NEX is a separate board of the TSX Venture Exchange and provides a trading forum for listed companies that have fallen below TSX Venture's ongoing listing standards. Companies that have low levels of business activity or have ceased to carry on active business will trade on the NEX board, while companies that are actively carrying on business and pursuing growth and shareholder value will remain with the main stock list of TSX Venture Exchange.

This report includes the results and recommendations derived from a review of previous work, and a June 1, 2017 site visit.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This National Instrument Form 43-101 Technical Report was prepared, at the request of Benton Resources Inc. (Benton), and Metals Creek Resources Corp. (Metals Creek) on behalf of Quadro Resources Ltd., to facilitate a transaction whereby Benton and Metals Creek propose to dissolve their current 50/50 Staghorn Option Agreement in favour of optioning the Staghorn Property to NEX listed Quadro Resources Ltd. pursuant to a binding letter of intent (“LOI”). The parties wish to have Quadro Resources advance to the TSX Venture exchange following a roll back of Quadro Resources stock on a 1 new for 2 old shares basis. The author has reviewed the proposed terms of arrangement with Quadro Resources Ltd.

Pursuant to the LOI, and subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval and completion of due diligence investigations, to the satisfaction of both Benton Resources Inc. and Metals Creek Resources Corp., closing of the transaction is partially conditional upon completion of a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Staghorn Property.

Benton Resources Inc. is a Tier One reporting issuer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the ticker symbol BEX. The company is headquartered in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The company is focused on the identification and development of viable mineral deposits, mainly precious metal deposits, in Ontario and Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada. The business model adopted by the company is to identify and acquire prospective properties, and commit sufficient exploration funds to attract a funding partner to further advance the company’s projects.

Metals Creek Resources Corp. is a Tier Two reporting issuer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the ticker symbol MEK. The company is headquartered in Gander, Newfoundland, and has exploration projects in Newfoundland, Ontario, and the Yukon. The company follows a business plan similar to that of Benton Resources Inc.

The author has drawn upon the exploration results of previous operators who have completed relevant work directly on the current Staghorn property. Historical assessment work reports by previous operators are available online on the Department of Natural Resources website and were reviewed and incorporated into this report. Files not available on the website (due to a three year confidentiality period for work reports) were obtained directly from Benton Resources Inc. and/or Metals Creek Resources Corp.

In June 2002, the author visited the property on behalf of a third party that had expressed interest in optioning the property from prospectors Edwin Northcott and Gilbert Lushman. The site visit focused on mineralization exposed at the Wood Lake Zone.

The author completed a site visit to the Staghorn Gold Property on June 1, 2017 and was accompanied by personnel from Benton and Metals Creek. The site visit included stops at the Ryan's Hammer Zone as well as the newly acquired Rose Gold Property.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on information provided by Benton Resources Inc. and Metals Creek Resources Corp. with respect to claim ownership and has not directly researched claim tenure. The author has reviewed claim status information as posted on the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources website, however the author shall not be held liable for any errors or omissions relating to the legal status of claims described in this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Staghorn Gold property consists of sixteen contiguous, mineral licenses totaling 405 claims (10,125 hectares) located in the Victoria Lake area of west central Newfoundland. (Figure 1), approximately 100 kilometers (by road) southeast of the port of Stephenville.

The claims are currently in good standing with total required exploration expenditures for 2017 of \$62,641.96. There are no known environmental liabilities outstanding on the property. Table 1 contains the claim details and requirements. During the year of 2015, Benton completed, detailed prospecting, a geochemical rock/soil sampling program, line cutting, an IP geophysical survey, a magnetometer survey, a mechanical trenching program and a diamond drilling program on the Staghorn Property. Total eligible expenditures related to the program were \$695,967.31.

Table 1. Claim Status

License #	Ownership	Location	# Claims	Issued	Work Due	Expenditures Due	NTS Map
022686M	Benton Resources Inc.	Victoria Lake, NL	14	12/17/2014	2/15/2018	\$2,215.33 by 10/17/2018	12A/04, 05
022685M	Benton Resources Inc.	Victoria Lake, NL	57	12/17/2014	2/15/2018	\$3,177.32 by 12/17/2017	12A/04
015139M	Metals Creek Res. Corp.	Princess Lake, NL	68	7/4/2008	9/2/2017	\$31,494.19 by 07/04/2017	12A/04
016857M	Metals Creek Res. Corp.	Victoria Lake, NL	36	12/14/2009	2/12/2018	\$1,919.00 by 12/14/2021	12A/04
015552M	Metals Creek Res. Corp.	Victoria River, NL	30	11/12/2008	1/11/2001	\$25,106.06 by 11/12/2017	12A/04
014441M	Metals Creek Res. Corp.	Wood Lake, NL	67	11/2/1998	1/1/2018	\$134,000.00 by 11/02/2019	12A/04
022363M	Metals Creek Res. Corp.	Victoria Lake, NL	14	8/19/2009	10/19/2015	\$16,800.00 by 08/19/2026	12A/04, 05
020873M	Stares, Alexander T.	Victoria Lake, NL	10	2/28/2013	4/29/2015	\$3,640.70 by 02/28/2021	12A/04, 05
020831M	Stares, Alexander T.	Victoria Lake, NL	15	2/6/2013	4/7/2015	\$41,649.39 by 02/06/2021	12A/05
022343M	Stares, Alexander T.	Victoria Lake, NL	16	8/27/2014	10/26/2015	\$6,777.00 by 08/27/2021	12A/04, 05
023206M	Benton Resources Inc.	Victoria Lake, NL	8	7/15/2015	9/13/2017	\$1,351.01 by 07/15/2017	12A/04
023233M	Benton Resources Inc.	Victoria Lake, NL	5	7/30/2015	9/28/2017	\$1,103.33 by 07/30/2021	12A/04
023339M	Metals Creek Res. Corp.	Victoria Lake, NL	13	9/30/2015	11/29/2017	\$515.15 by 09/30/2024	12A/05
025032M	Stares, Alexander T.	Victoria Lake, NL	30	5/10/2017	7/9/2018	\$6,000.00 by 05/10/2018	12A/04, 05
023351M	Rose, Shawn	Victoria Lake, NL	10	10/5/2015	12/4/2017	\$1,513.38 by 10/05/2017	12A/04, 05
024897M	Rose, Shawn	Victoria Lake, NL	12	3/29/2017	5/28/2018	\$2,400.00 by 03/29/2018	12A/05

The Staghorn Gold Property is subject to several underlying agreements between Metals Creek Resources Corp., and Benton Resources Inc., as well as prospectors Gilbert Lushman and Edwin Northcott (License 14441M); and newly acquired claims from Shawn Rose (Licenses 23351M and 24897M), the Rose Gold Property. Figure 2 outlines claim ownership and underlying agreements. The terms of the current agreements are summarized as follows;

License 14441M was optioned by Metals Creek Resources Corp. from prospectors Edwin Northcott and Gilbert Lushman on May 27, 2008 (revised June 10, 2009). Terms of the option agreement included making a series of staged option payments totaling \$95,000 and issuing 250,000 shares to the vendors over three years. Metals Creek has earned a 100% interest subject to a retained 2% NSR with a buyout of 50% for \$1,000,000.

On November 18, 2014, Metals Creek Resources Corp. announced that subject to regulatory approval, it had entered into an Option/Joint Venture agreement with Benton Resources Inc. in which Benton could earn up to a 70% interest in Metals Creek Staghorn Gold Property in Newfoundland. The property was 100% owned by Metals Creek. To earn an initial 60% interest, Benton was to make cash payments of \$50,000 over three years (\$10,000 due upon regulatory approval), issue a total of 500,000 Benton shares over three years (100,000 due upon regulatory approval) and incur work expenditures of \$500,000 over three years (\$50,000 by 1st anniversary). Benton was to be the operator during the earn-in period. Once a 60% interest was earned by Benton, either a 60/40 joint venture was to be formed, or Benton could elect to earn an additional 10% interest to bring its total property interest to 70%. The terms to increase its interest from 60% to 70% included payments of \$50,000 and 500,000 Benton shares within 60 days of the 3rd anniversary date and incurring an additional \$500,000 in exploration expenditures by the 5th anniversary.

On April 12, 2017, Metals Creek Resources Corp. and Benton Resources Inc. announced that they had jointly executed a letter of intent (the "Rose Agreement") with a Newfoundland prospector, Shawn Rose, pursuant to which Metals Creek and Benton had been granted the

option to acquire a 100% interest (50% each) in 22 claim units (Licenses 23351M and 24897M), located in the Victoria Lake area of Central Newfoundland.

Under the Rose Agreement, Metals Creek and Benton were to make staged payments to Shawn Rose totaling \$45,000 (\$5,000 on signing) and 450,000 common shares (50,000 on signing) over a three year period. All cash and share payments were to be split 50% Metals Creek and 50% Benton. Shawn Rose is to retain a 2% net smelter return (“NSR”) on the Rose Gold Property, subject to the right of Metals Creek / Benton to buy back 1% of the NSR for \$1,000,000. Subsequently on May 26, 2017 the Rose Agreement was assigned, subject to regulatory approval, to Quadro Resources Ltd. and amended to provide for shares of Quadro Resources Ltd. to be issued instead of shares of Metals Creek and Benton Resources Inc. as part of the required consideration to exercise the option on the Rose Gold Property (the “Assignment and Option Amendment Agreement”). This transaction is subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval. Subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval for the acquisition of the Staghorn Gold Property by Quadro and subject to the TSX Venture Exchange approval for the acquisition of the Rose Gold Property by Quadro Resources Ltd. the Rose Gold Property will be explored in conjunction with the Staghorn Gold Property. The Rose Gold Property is contiguous with the northeast boundary of the Staghorn Gold Property. In addition, Metals Creek / Benton have staked an additional 30 claim units to the north and west of the original optioned claims and such additional claims have become part of the Staghorn Gold Property.

On June 7, 2017, Benton and Metals Creek jointly announced their intention to dissolve their original Option/Joint Venture Agreement for the Staghorn Gold Property in favour of the LOI with Quadro Resources Ltd. which gives Quadro the right to: (a) acquire the Staghorn Gold Property by issuing 4 million shares to each of Metals Creek and Benton; and (b) acquire the Rose Gold Property by assuming the requirements under the Rose Agreement as assigned to Quadro pursuant to the Assignment and Option Amendment Agreement.

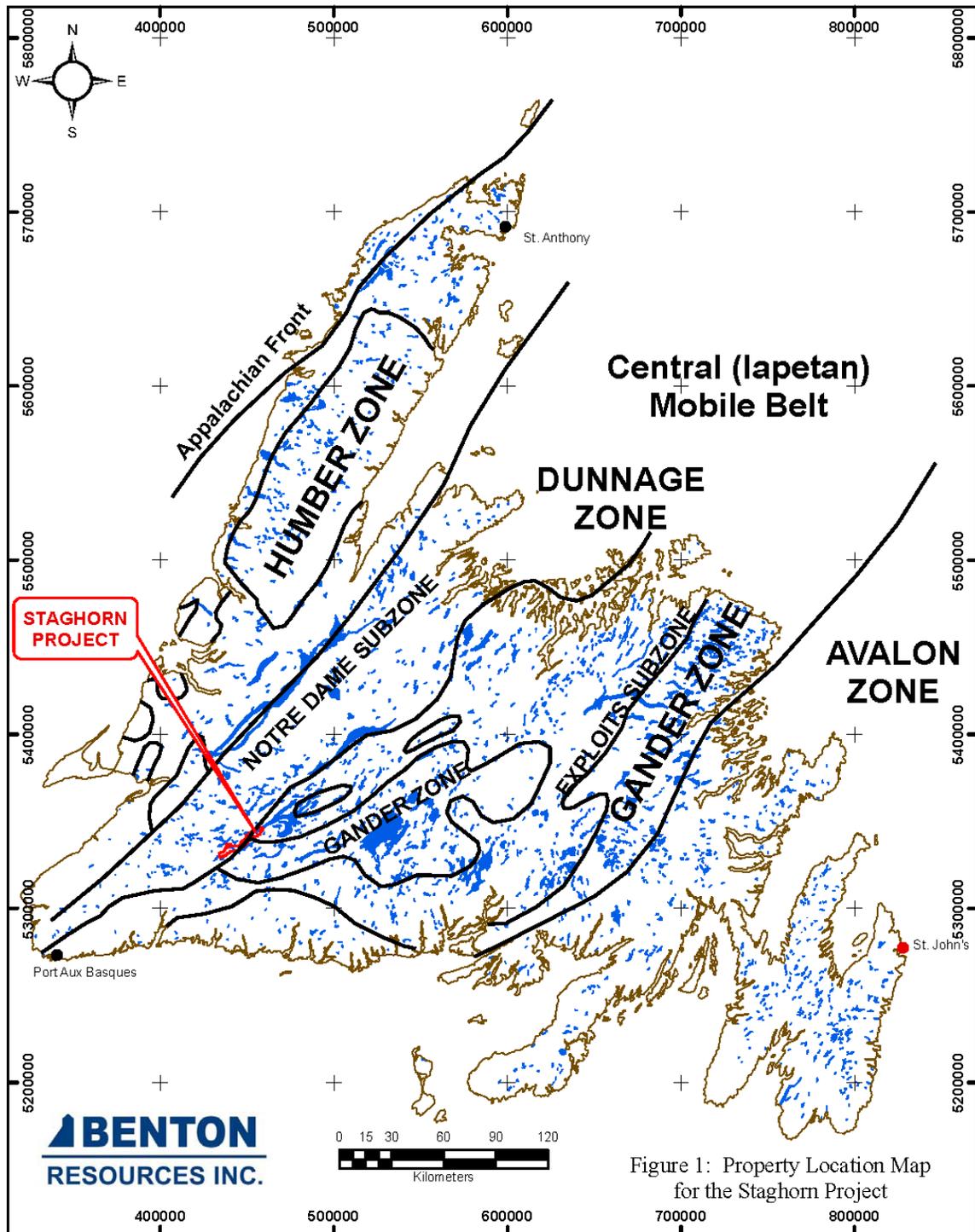


Figure 1. Property Location Map

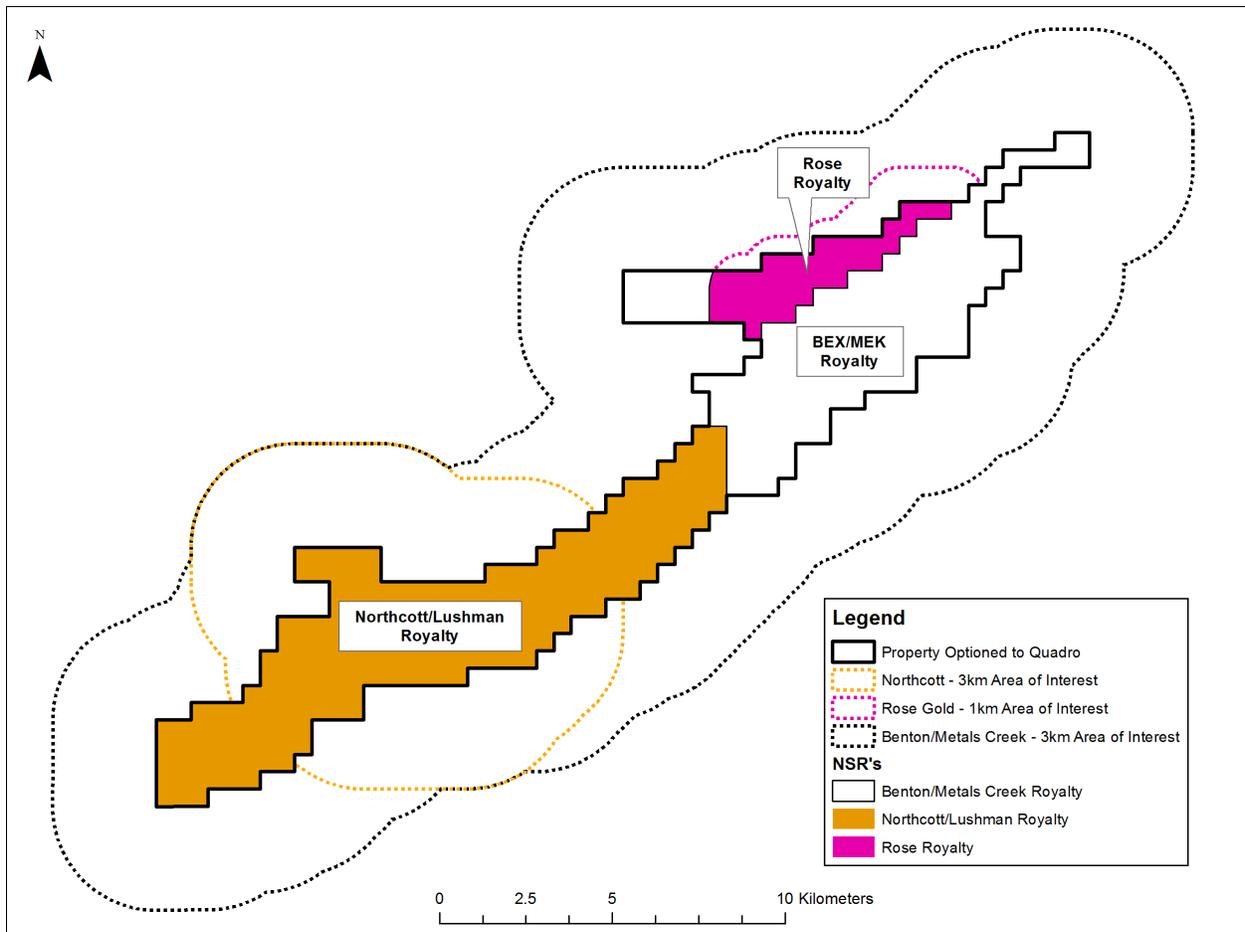


Figure 2. Claim Map – Staghorn Gold Property

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Staghorn Gold Property has excellent access via paved provincial highway, Route 480, which roughly bisects the property, and connects the community of Burgeo on the south coast of Newfoundland, with the TransCanada Highway roughly 60 kilometers north of the property. In addition, numerous logging roads extend both east and west of Route 480 and provide access to the northeastern and southwestern portions of the property.

The region 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 degrees Celsius in summer to minus 6 degrees Celsius in winter. Mean yearly precipitation ranges from 700 to 900 mm per year with average snowfall between 275 and 325 cm. It is possible to conduct certain exploration activities on a year round basis with minor periodic interruptions.

The property is located in a relatively undeveloped region of Newfoundland with no towns in the immediate vicinity. Road access is good with paved provincial highway (Route 480) bisecting the property and numerous logging roads allowing access to the properties extremities.

Topography is variable and ranges from 100 to 350 metres above sea level. The area is typical of a glaciated terrain with the erosional surface consisting of undulating hills and with moderate to sparse tree cover. Water resources are abundant and include streams and rivers of small to moderate size, as well as several lakes, ponds and marshy areas covering portions of the Staghorn property. The lower elevations and valleys were once logged and growth in these areas consists of semi mature stands of fir and spruce. Outcrops are sparse, but are prominent at the higher elevated area with trees confined to gullies and valley slopes.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Government

The Staghorn Property and general vicinity was subject to several government mapping programs beginning in the 1950's and includes work carried out by both the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources. Studies included geological mapping, metallogenic studies, glacial indicator mapping, aggregate resource assessment and lake and till geochemical studies. Multiple phases of geological mapping and mineral deposit studies were conducted by B. F. Kean (et al) on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador between 1981 and 2002; and by J. T. van Berkell and, K. L. Currie (et al) on behalf of the Geological Survey of Canada in the 1980's. Regional lake sediment and glacial till surveys were completed by Geological Survey of Newfoundland staff between 1988 and the present.

6.2 Industry Exploration

The earliest documented work in the Victoria Lake area was carried out by ASARCO (Swanson, 1952-1960) when parts of the King George IV Lake area were mapped while exploring for base metals on the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Charter (A.N.D Charter). The A.N.D Charter arose out of the discovery and development of the Buchans base metals deposits in the 1920's. The northeast portion of the Staghorn Gold Property was contained within the boundaries of the A.N.D Charter lands.

Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co. Ltd. conducted geological mapping (Sternberg, 1979), geophysical (AEM, VHEM and magnetic) surveying, and diamond drilling on the A.N.D. Charter under option from Abitibi-Price, the holders of the Charter at that time. No significant discoveries resulted from this work.

Exploration by BP-Selco carried out from 1987-88 in the southern Victoria Lake area included soil and rock sampling work near Wood Lake to investigate gold and base metal potential. Several anomalous gold-in-soil values were encountered and five trenches were excavated (Sure

Shot occurrence). Several rock samples taken from these trenches returned anomalous gold values. BP-Selco (1988) also released analysis of rock samples in the southern Victoria Lake area with 1100 ppb, 1700ppb, 1200ppb and 0.348 ounces per ton (oz/ton) gold.

Local prospectors Gilbert Lushman and Edwin Northcott carried out work in the area between 1998 and 2002. During this time panning was used to follow up visible gold picks found near Route 480 in creeks draining the area. The prospectors eventually ended up panning the shore

line of Wood Lake and encountered significant visible gold grain counts in panned concentrates along the southwest shore. The Main Zone area was created when the two prospectors excavated two trenches in 2002 at the site where highest gold grain counts in panned concentrates had been located. In the fall of 2002, Candente Resources Corp optioned the property.

Between December 2002 and December 2005, Candente Resource Corporation carried out exploration on the property which included: an interpretation of a 1981 airborne magnetic/EM; collection of lake-bottom sediment samples; prospecting with rock float/outcrop and heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) sampling; Trench mapping and channel sampling of known mineralization; 1:10,000 scale geological mapping; and 31 km of line cutting and geophysical surveys comprised of Induced Polarization (IP) / Resistivity and Magnetics. The above work defined drill targets that were tested in February and March of 2005 with 11 drill holes.

From May 2008, to November 2014, Metals Creek Resources Corporation completed multiple phases of exploration over the Staghorn Property including airborne magnetics, line cutting, ground IP and magnetics, soil sampling, mapping and prospecting, trenching and diamond drilling. In addition to testing known mineralization, Metals Creek made several new discoveries including the Rich House, Ryan's Hammer, Falls Zone and others. In two programs, Metals Creek drilled 29 holes totaling 4428 meters.

From January, 2015 to November, 2015, Benton Resources Inc. completed prospecting/mapping, geochemical rock/soil sampling, a line cutting program, an IP geophysical survey, a ground magnetometer survey, a mechanical trenching program and a diamond drill program. A total of 375 rock samples and 2697 soil samples were collected property wide. Results from the program returned a high of 189.2 g/t gold, 27.8g/t Au and 12.7g/t Au.

All holes drilled in 2015 tested the Ryan's Hammer Zone, a new discovery consisting largely of widespread, angular float of arsenopyrite bearing diorite or similar intrusive that has returned highly anomalous gold values ranging up to 32.1 g/t Au. A total of 643 core samples were submitted for analysis; 579 samples were of drill core, 32 were blanks and 32 were standards. At the Ryan's Hammer Zone, the best intercept was from hole RH15-03 with 1.0 meter of 1.4 g/t Au. The wider interval was 43.35 meters of 0.83 g/t Au and 4.0 g/t Ag.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Staghorn Property is located in west central Newfoundland within the southwestern portion of the Dunnage Tectonostratigraphic Zone. Newfoundland has four major tectono-stratigraphic zones and termed, from west to east, the Humber, Dunnage, Gander and Avalon zones (Williams, 1978a, b). It separates the Dunnage Zone to the northwest and the Gander Zone to the southeast (Williams, et al, 1988). The Dunnage Zone is comprised of the Exploits and Notre Dame Subzones in proximity to a large outlier of Gander Zone. The Notre Dame Subzone which makes up the majority of Staghorn, is predominantly Cambrian to Mid-Ordovician submarine volcanic rocks and ophiolitic suites unconformably overlain by non-marine Silurian overlap sequences. The Exploits Subzone, found in the easternmost areas of the property, are dominantly Cambrian to Mid-Ordovician oceanic sedimentary rocks with intercalated volcanic rocks overlain by Mid to Late Ordovician black shales that pass conformably into turbidite deposits that in turn pass into shallow marine and non-marine Silurian strata.

The Cape Ray Fault Zone is a major regional structure that extends from the southwest coast of Newfoundland through to the northeast coast. The Staghorn Property straddles a portion of this structure that hosts or is spatially associated with a number of significant gold deposits including Marathon Gold's Valentine Lake deposit, located 30 kilometers to the northeast and Benton Resources Inc.'s Cape Ray gold deposits 90 kilometers to the southwest. The Staghorn Property covers approximately 30 kilometers of strike length of the mineralized trend.

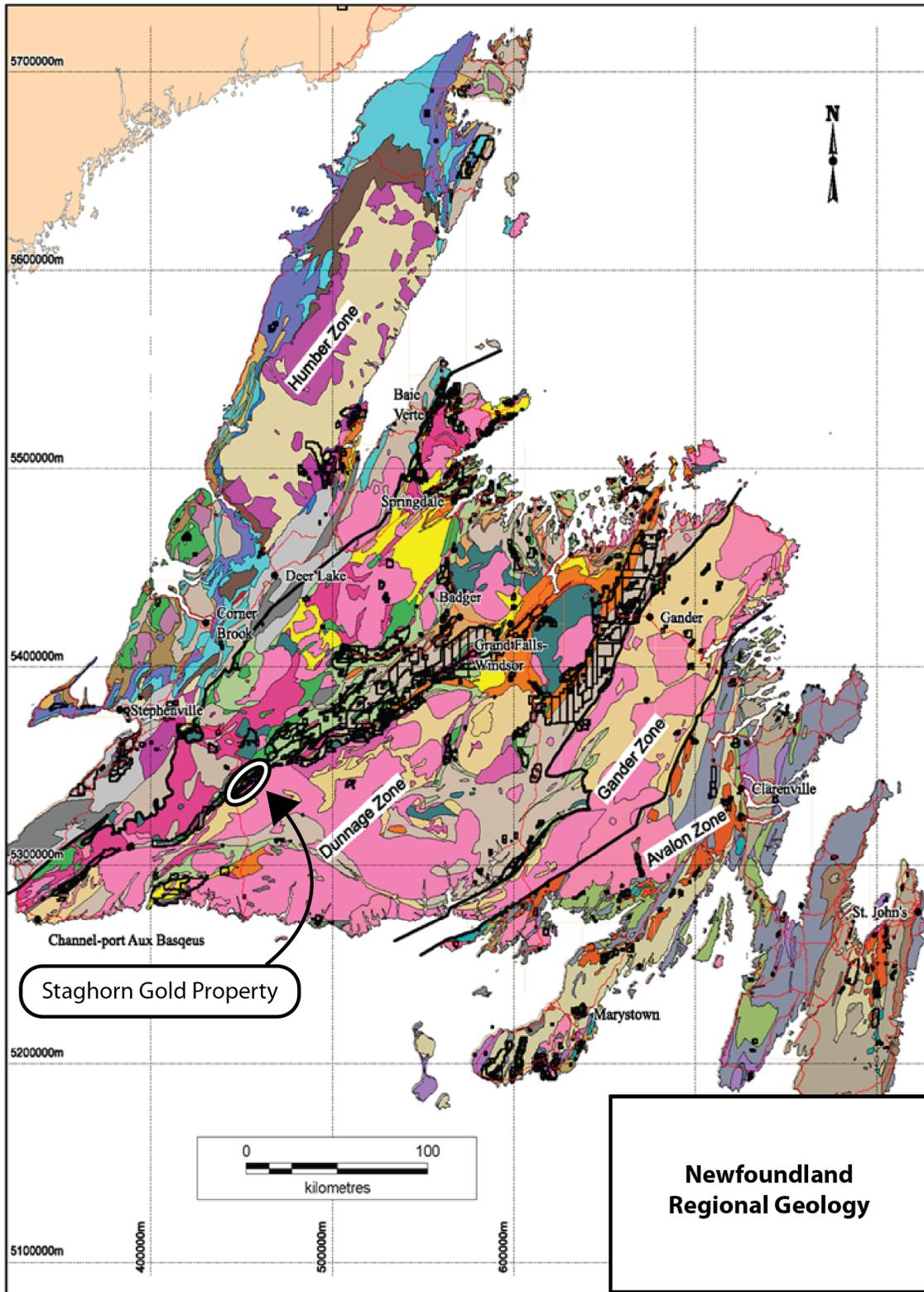
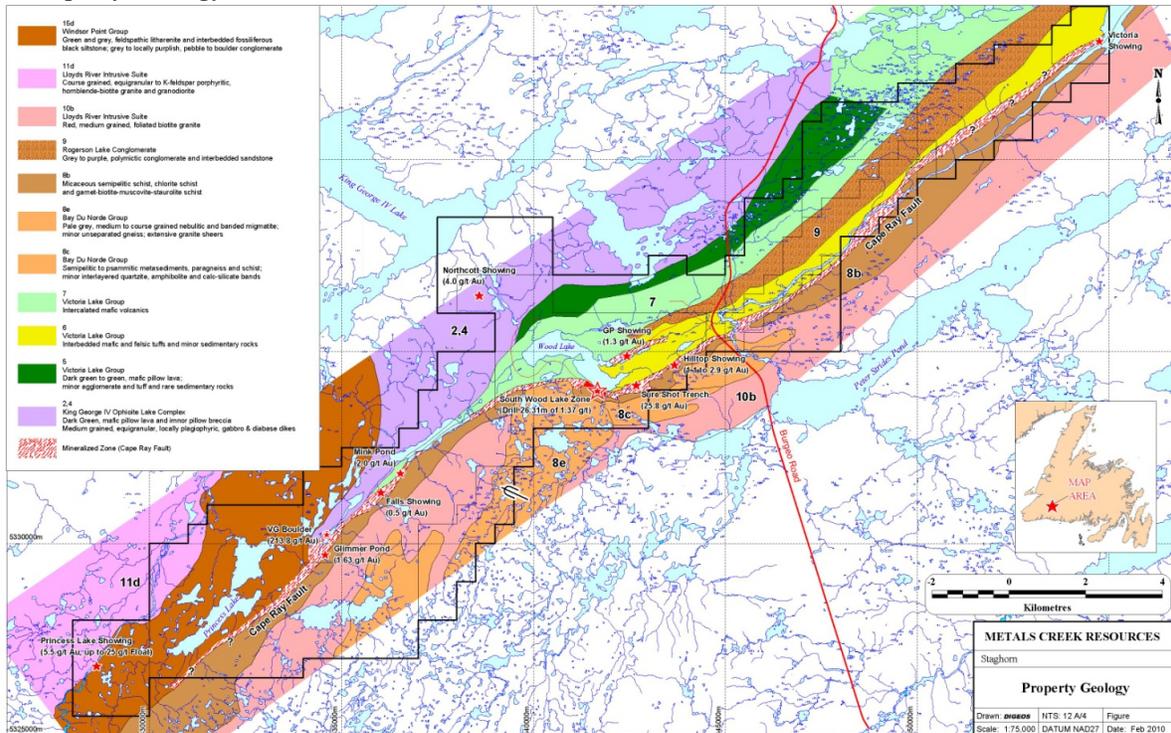


Figure 3. Regional Geology

Figure 4. Property Geology & Mineral Occurrences



7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Staghorn Property is located within the southwestern Dunnage Zone of the Appalachian Province of Newfoundland. Volcanic rocks of the Victoria Lake Group and mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks of the King George IV Lake Ophiolite Complex predominantly underlie the northern portion of the property. South of Wood Lake, granodioritic and tonalitic migmatite, siltstone, mica schist, psammitic paragneiss, and amphibolite of the Bay Du Nord Group predominate. These rocks are intruded by a unit of mylonitized pink granite that occurs as two separate, northeast trending bodies (Kean, 1983). One strikes onto the southwestern corner of the property, pinching out 1-2 kilometers southwest of Wood Lake. The other underlies the majority of the southeast portion of the property, bounded to the south by a southeast trending, transverse fault that transects Wood Lake. A fault-bounded, 500-600-meter-wide package of polymictic conglomerate known as the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate extends from the edge of Wood Lake northeast to Victoria Lake. Glacial studies have indicated an earlier north to south flow followed by an east to west directed flow. Locally glacial till has been noted at greater than 50 meters in thickness.

The property is host to a number of gold showings, the most important being the Main Zone (South Wood Lake Zone), and the Ryan's Hammer Zone, both of which have been tested by a number of drill holes. Numerous other showings, some of which have been lightly tested (one or two holes) occur on the property and are mainly associated with highly altered (silica, albite, sericite) felsic rocks with a quartz stock work, and a strong association with disseminated

arsenopyrite and pyrite. Other showings are associated with shear zones in a variety of settings as well as gold associated with disseminated arsenopyrite within an intermediate intrusive without significant veining. The following descriptions have been modified by the author from descriptions provided by Candente Resource Corp. and Metals Creek Resources Corp.

Main Zone – (South Wood Lake Zone)

Gold mineralization at the Main Zone (centred at UTM NAD 27 Zone 21, 441450mE, 5334175mN), occurs in a series of sheeted and stock work quartz/sulphide veins hosted within sheared granites cut by a series of felsic dykes spatially associated with the Cape Ray fault zone. The Main Zone has been trenched over a 35 x 75 meter area with grabs up to 65 g/t Au. Outcrop that is exposed in the trench can be described as variably altered pink granite, although possible metasedimentary rocks were also noted. The granite exhibits a moderate to strong fabric and the alteration zones and quartz veins generally strike 130° and dip steeply to the south. The more strongly altered areas of the granite typically contain abundant sulphides (pyrite & arsenopyrite), as fine to very fine disseminations and/or coarse, euhedral crystals. The higher-grade gold values produced from the main trench appear to coincide with these heavily mineralized, intensely altered zones. Mineralization appears to be strongest at the intersection of northeast sinistral shears and cross cutting northwest dextral shears. Early quartz-pyrite veins are commonly cut by quartz-arsenopyrite veins.

Drilling in 2005 (Candente Resources Corp.) returned gold bearing granite up to 55m in width and values of 1.47 g/t Au over 22.5 m and 0.23 g/t Au over 52.9 m (collared in mineralization). Subsequent drilling in 2009 (Metals Creek Resources Corp.) has traced the zone for over 550 meters in length and is still open to the east and down dip. Drilling was highlighted by drill intercepts of 1.37 g/t Au over 26.31 meters and 2.146 g/t Au over 12.6 meters.

Ryan's Hammer

Located at the southwest end of Victoria Lake in the northeastern portion of the property, the Ryan's Hammer Zone consists of a large boulder field or train of a dark, intermediate intrusive rock mineralized variably with disseminated and stringer arsenopyrite. Gold values range from trace to 32 g/t Au, with numerous samples grading > 1.0 g/t Au. The boulders extend all the way across the southwestern end of Victoria Lake and cover an area > 3 kilometers in length. The bedrock extent of the zone is not known but drilling on the east side of Victoria Lake did intersect similar lithologies that returned a best intercept of 1.0 meter of 1.4 g/t Au within 43.35 meters of 0.83 g/t Au and 4.0 g/t Ag. Deep overburden was a problem on the west side of the lake as some holes encountered over 50 meters of overburden. The zone remains open and the high grade mineralization was not intersected in any of the drill holes drilled to date.

Sure Shot Trench

Located 1 km east of the Main Wood Lake Zone (centred at UTM NAD 27 Zone 21, 442550mE, 5334200mN), the Sure Shot was initially a narrow trench excavated by BP Selco in the mid to late 1980's. Candente Resource Corp. (2005) describe the showing as follows; Sub-crop from one of the trenches revealed altered pink granite with quartz veins cut by later quartz stock work with 5-7% fine disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. Values as high as 16,765 ppb and 25,756

ppb gold were obtained from rock samples. Visible gold has been reported in rubble from the muck pile of one of the historic trenches. Two holes were completed by Metals Creek in this area with conditions not allowing the main soil anomaly to the immediate east of the trench to be drilled tested. This target remains open to the east.

Hill Top

The Hill Top showing is located approximately 2 kilometers northeast of the main South Wood Lake Showing on top of a prominent hill east of Wood Lake, centred at UTM NAD 27 Zone 21, 443525mE, 5334684mN. Candente (2005) describe the showing as consisting of two narrow, sulphide (pyrite + arsenopyrite) bearing quartz veins (< 10 cms) within a northwest trending mineralized fracture zone hosted in pink, medium grained granite. The granite is strongly foliated at 060/70°, and is cut by several barren white quartz veins oriented sub-parallel to the foliation. The mineralized quartz veins cut the granite at 320-330° and appear to be steeply dipping and are exposed over a strike length of approximately 50 meters. A grab sample (Candente) collected at this locality graded >4000 ppb Au, and values of 1.1 and 2.9 g/t Au were reported by Metals Creek (2009).

Glimmer Pond

Located in the extreme southwest corner of the Staghorn property, initial interest in this area was tweaked after the discovery of high grade quartz float with values up to 213.8 g/t Au on the northwest side of Glimmer Pond. Follow-up prospecting discovered strongly altered volcanic or sedimentary rock on the southeast side of the pond with gold values up to 1.63 g/t Au. The area between is thought to be the main 'break', but is overburden or water covered. Four holes were completed in this area in 2010 and the alteration was defined over substantial widths, however only anomalous gold was encountered.

Falls Zone

Located 4 km to the southwest of the Main Zone (South Wood Lake Zone), the Falls Zone mineralization is exposed in a small brook and consists of a very siliceous sericitized unit with disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite. Gold grades from this material were anomalous with values approaching 0.5 g/t.

GP Showing

Located on a skidder trail near a forest access road accessible by pick-up, the GP showing is on the north side of Wood Lake and consists of sheared and mineralized banded volcanic rocks. Grab samples ran up to 1.3 g/t Au and is a new discovery by Metals Creek.

Rose Gold

Newly acquired property contiguous with the northeastern portion of the Staghorn property and 15 kilometers northeast of the Main Zone, where prospecting by the vendor resulted in the discovery of several areas of mineralized outcrop and float along a 1.6 kilometer strike length on the Property. Selective grab samples submitted by the vendor returned gold values up to 18.86

g/t gold, 61 g/t silver, 1.7% copper, 0.59% lead, 0.15% antimony, and 2.76% zinc (not all in same sample). Most of the gold-bearing samples are described as quartz-carbonate material with varying amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena. Highlights from the most recent samples collected from an outcropping area of a gossanous felsic volcanic unit cut by numerous quartz veins include assays of 18 g/t, 7 g/t and 1 g/t gold. The mineralization appears to be related to an east-west fault that traverses the property and may be a splay off the auriferous Cape Ray Fault system.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Staghorn Property is host to several structurally controlled (orogenic) gold occurrences that appear to be spatially associated with the Cape Ray Fault Zone, a major regional structure along which numerous gold occurrences, prospects, and deposits are known. Gold mineralization at Staghorn is associated with several rock types including felsic and intermediate intrusive rocks, felsic volcanic rocks, commonly in association with sulphide bearing quartz veins and vein swarms. A notable exception is the Ryan's Hammer prospect where gold is associated with disseminated, stringer, and locally semi massive arsenopyrite mineralization within an intermediate/mafic intrusive rock, without significant veining.

Orogenic-type structurally controlled gold deposits and numerous newly discovered gold occurrences are known at the Valentine Lake Project 100% owned by Marathon Gold Corp. The gold, in quartz-tourmaline-pyrite (QTP) veining cutting the host late Proterozoic Valentine Lake Intrusive Suite, occurs proximal to a more than 30+ km strike length of the Valentine Lake Thrust Fault, part of the regional structure informally called the Cape Ray Fault. Valentine Lake is host to more than 2 million ounces of gold resources totaling 1,388,200 oz. gold at 1.91 g/t (Measured & Indicated) and 766,500 oz. gold at 2.24 g/t (Inferred); Marathon Gold; February 2017.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Gold mineralization on what is now the Staghorn Gold Property project was first identified by BP-Selco in the late 1980's when follow up of soil geochemical results led to the discovery of the Sure Shot occurrences about 1 km east of Wood Lake in the central portion of the property.

In 1998, prospectors Edwin Northcott and Gilbert Lushman noted high concentrations of gold in streams and till samples collected in the vicinity of Wood Lake, in the central portion of the current Staghorn property. Their work resulted in the discovery of gold in float and bedrock near the southwest shore of Wood Lake in a sheared granite cut by quartz arsenopyrite veining.

In the fall of 2002, Candente Resource Corp. (Candente) carried out a property examination which included a small rock sampling program that delineated anomalous gold values from mineralized rock float ranging from 117 to 16,765 parts per billion (ppb) over an area measuring 450 meters by 150 meters. In addition, several other gold mineralized areas were identified with values ranging from 4,000 to 25,000 ppb gold. Following these discoveries, Candente optioned the property from the prospectors in December 2002. From late 2002 to early 2005, Candente

carried out exploration on the property which included: an interpretation of a 1981 airborne magnetic/EM; collection of lake-bottom sediment samples; prospecting with rock float/outcrop and heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) sampling; Trench mapping and channel sampling of known mineralization; 1:10,000 scale geological mapping; and 31 km of line cutting and geophysical surveys comprised of Induced Polarization (IP) / Resistivity and Magnetics. The above work defined drill targets that were tested in February and March of 2005 with 11 drill holes. Candente dropped the option after completing the 2005 drill program.

In 2009 and 2010, Metals Creek Resources carried a multiphase exploration on the Staghorn Property. During September and October 2009, Metals Creek carried out a prospecting program over the areas north of Wood Lake, southward to Glimmer Pond as well as a mapping program on Metals Creek's previously cut grid on the south shore of Wood Lake. The prospecting was to follow-up on historic anomalous Au values obtained from 2008 prospecting while the grid mapping was performed in an attempt to better define the auriferous felsic intrusive in outcrop for the purpose of the upcoming drill program. During November and December, 2009, and January, 2010, Metals Creek personnel carried out a soil sampling survey over the south end of Glimmer Pond, the Northcott Showing and to the northeast side of Wood Lake around the Hilltop Showing. From the period of November 26th to December 5th, 2009, Metals Creek contracted Aeroquest Surveys to conduct a Detailed Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer Survey over the entire claim block. During November and December, 2009, the company completed a 1788 meter, 13 hole drill program on the Main Zone at Wood Lake. Highlights include 2.14 g/t gold over 16.11 meters.

In 2010, Metals Creek carried out prospecting from April 18th, to June 5th, 2010 and collected a total of 59 rock samples from the northeastern and southwestern portions of the claim block. In the fall, Metals Creek completed a 16 hole, 2640 meter diamond drilling program on the property, largely focused on the Main Zone but also testing targets on the southwestern portion of the property. Eleven of the 16 holes were drilled in the Main Zone and vicinity with mixed results highlighted by 1.01 g/t gold over 10.0 meters.

From January, 2015 to November, 2015, Benton Resources completed several phases of exploration at Staghorn including; prospecting/mapping, geochemical rock/soil sampling, a linecutting program, a geophysical IP survey, a ground magnetometer survey, a mechanical trenching program and a diamond drill program based on previous exploration results on the Staghorn Property. A total of 375 rock samples and 2697 soil samples were collected for all licences. Results from the program returned a high of 189.2 g/t gold, 27.8g/t Au and 12.7g/t Au. A total of 643 core samples were submitted for analysis; 579 samples were of drill core, 32 were blanks and 32 were standards. At the Ryan's Hammer Zone, the best intercept was from hole RH15-03 with 1.0 meter of 1.4 g/t Au. The wider interval was 43.35 meters of 0.83 g/t Au and 4.0 g/t Ag.

10.0 DRILLING

The Staghorn Property has been the subject of four phases of diamond drilling since 2005 and include programs completed by Candente Resource Corp. (2005), Metals Creek Resources Inc.

(2009, 2010), and Benton Resources Inc. in 2015. The combined total for the property include 52 drill holes for a total of 7,533.50 meters. The drill programs are summarized as follows:

10.1 Candente Resource Corp.

In 2005, Candente Resource Corp., culminated 2 years of exploration on the Staghorn Property by completing 1,868 meters of core in 12 holes focused on the Main Zone at Wood Lake.

The 2005 diamond drill program at the Staghorn Property in Southwestern Newfoundland consisted of twelve holes totaling 1868m (see Table 2). Drilling targeted combinations of IP chargeability highs, significant structures interpreted from ground magnetics and airphoto interpretation, and anomalous gold values from trenches, rock float and lake bottom geochemistry. Drilling took place between February 1 and March 26, 2005.

Table 2. 2005 Candente Resources Drill Collar Data

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
ST05-01	441468	5334206	101	220	45
ST05-02	441408	5334144	80	40	45
ST05-03	441310	5334330	224	40	45
ST05-04	440858	5334322	281	0	60
ST05-05	440875	5334460	125	40	45
ST05-06	441115	5334275	134	40	45
ST05-07	441450	5334050	113	40	45
ST05-08	442567	5334130	146	320	45
ST05-09	442163	5334138	163	330	45
ST05-10	442170	5334525	250	320	45
ST05-11	441884	5334800	250	325	45
ST05-12	441092	5335000	Abandoned	320	45

The final diamond drill hole (ST05-12) drilled on the northeast side of Wood Lake was located to test the contact between the felsic volcanic Messina stratigraphy and the underlying mafic volcanic and black shale sequences (from government mapping). The hole did not reach bedrock due to overburden drilling difficulties. Poor ice conditions resulted in 2 coincident IP chargeability and ground magnetic anomalies located below Wood Lake having to be tested with shallow angle holes from the shoreline. In addition, three IP chargeability anomalies below the lake could not be reached from shore and remain untested. (For drill hole locations see Metals Creek 2009 drill plan in next section).

felsic intrusive which was then followed up on by Metals Creek. The drilling was focused on a magnetic low with moderate to strong gold and arsenic soil anomalies, which was outlined in 2008 by Metals Creek. Holes were drilled on 50 meter sections to both the east and west of the historic collar locations of Candente's 2005 drilling up to a total strike length of approximately 550 meters.

Table 3. 2009 Metals Creek Drill Collar Data

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
ST09-001	441370	5334097	116	40	-45
ST09-002	441450	5334050	107	40	-60
ST09-003	441412	5334000	150	40	-45
ST09-004	441489	5334018	98	40	-45
ST09-005	441457	5333979	140	40	-45
ST09-006	441524	5333967	182	40	-45
ST09-007	441571	5333956	194	40	-45
ST09-008	441392	5334045	146	40	-45
ST09-009	441672	5333945	184	0	-45
ST09-010	441280	5334149	140	40	-48
ST09-011	441277	5334145	71	40	-45
ST09-012	441165	5334160	132	22	-45
ST09-013	441327	5334123	128	40	-45

In summary, Metals Creek's 2009 drilling successfully confirmed the presence of a wide mineralized body, as all 13 holes intersected the gold bearing felsic intrusive. This felsic intrusive strongly correlates with geophysical and geochemical anomalies such as the linear magnetic low running predominantly east-west and moderate to strong gold and arsenic values found through soil sampling.

Table 4. 2009 Metals Creek Drilling Highlights

Metals Creek Resources 2009 Drilling Highlights - Staghorn Property			
Hole #	Length (m)	Au g/t	
ST09-001	24.86	0.40	
ST09-002	26.31	1.37	
<i>incl</i>	5.11	6.18	
ST09-006	85.37	0.27	
<i>incl</i>	29.18	0.51	
<i>incl</i>	7.00	1.15	
ST09-007	61.25	0.30	
<i>incl</i>	15.57	0.50	
<i>incl</i>	3.17	1.23	
ST09-008	28.01	0.57	
<i>incl</i>	8.00	1.55	
<i>incl</i>	5.00	2.25	
ST09-009	12.60	2.15	
<i>incl</i>	6.00	3.65	
ST09-010	51.20	0.32	
<i>incl</i>	21.00	0.57	
ST09-012	37.84	0.44	
<i>incl</i>	4.34	2.80	
ST09-013	48.93	0.28	
<i>incl</i>	18.00	0.49	

During September to November 2010, Metals Creek Resources carried out a 2640 meter, 16 hole diamond drill program to test the on-strike and down dip potential of the Main Wood Lake Zone as well as to test selected outlying targets to the south of the property.

Table 5. 2010 Metals Creek Drill Collar Data

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
ST10-001	440920	5334230	111	0	-45
ST10-002	440795	5334242	117	0	-45
ST10-003	441044	5334187	125	0	-45
ST10-004	441438	5333864	219	40	-60
ST10-005	441790	5333939	190	0	-45
ST10-006	441908	5333924	160	22	-45
ST10-007	442072	5333855	167	0	-45
ST10-008	442300	5333892	218	338	-45
ST10-009	442634	5333946	80	338	-45
ST10-010	442632	5334013	175	338	-45
ST10-011	434249	5329307	46	315	-45
ST10-012	441195	5333966	267	40	-45
ST10-016	435907	5331374	165	315	-60
ST10-017	434709	5329805	202	315	-45
ST10-018	434588	5329953	210	315	-45
ST10-019	434226	5329322	188	270	-45

Similar to the 2009 drill program, drilling on the Main Woods Lake Zone focused on a magnetic low with weak to locally strong gold and arsenic anomalies. This magnetic low signature was further delineated along strike by an airborne geophysical survey flown by MEK in 2009. Nine drill holes were planned as step-outs along strike of the known altered and mineralized zone and two holes were planned to test the down dip potential of the 2009 drilling. Of the nine step-out holes, three of the holes were 120-130 meters from a previous hole moving west, to test the continuity of the zone delineated in 2009. Although all intervals did not contain significant gold values, slightly elevated areas of Au were encountered as the majority of drilling did intersect the k-spar rich, altered granitic body. This altered granite is host to known significant gold values as well as increased quartz and sulphide content.

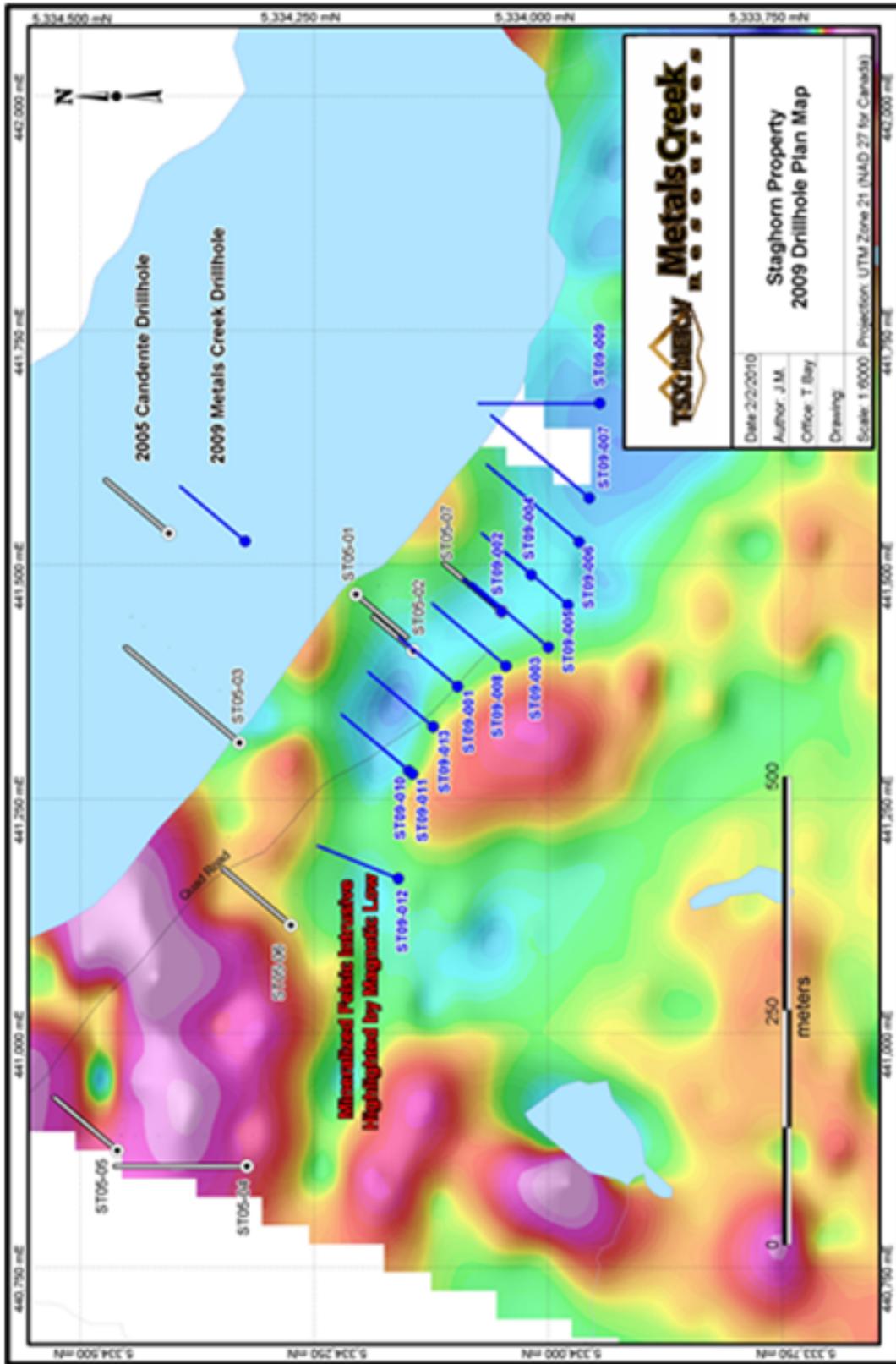


Figure 6: 2009 Drill Plan - Metals Creek Resources Corp. (from 2010 Assessment Report)

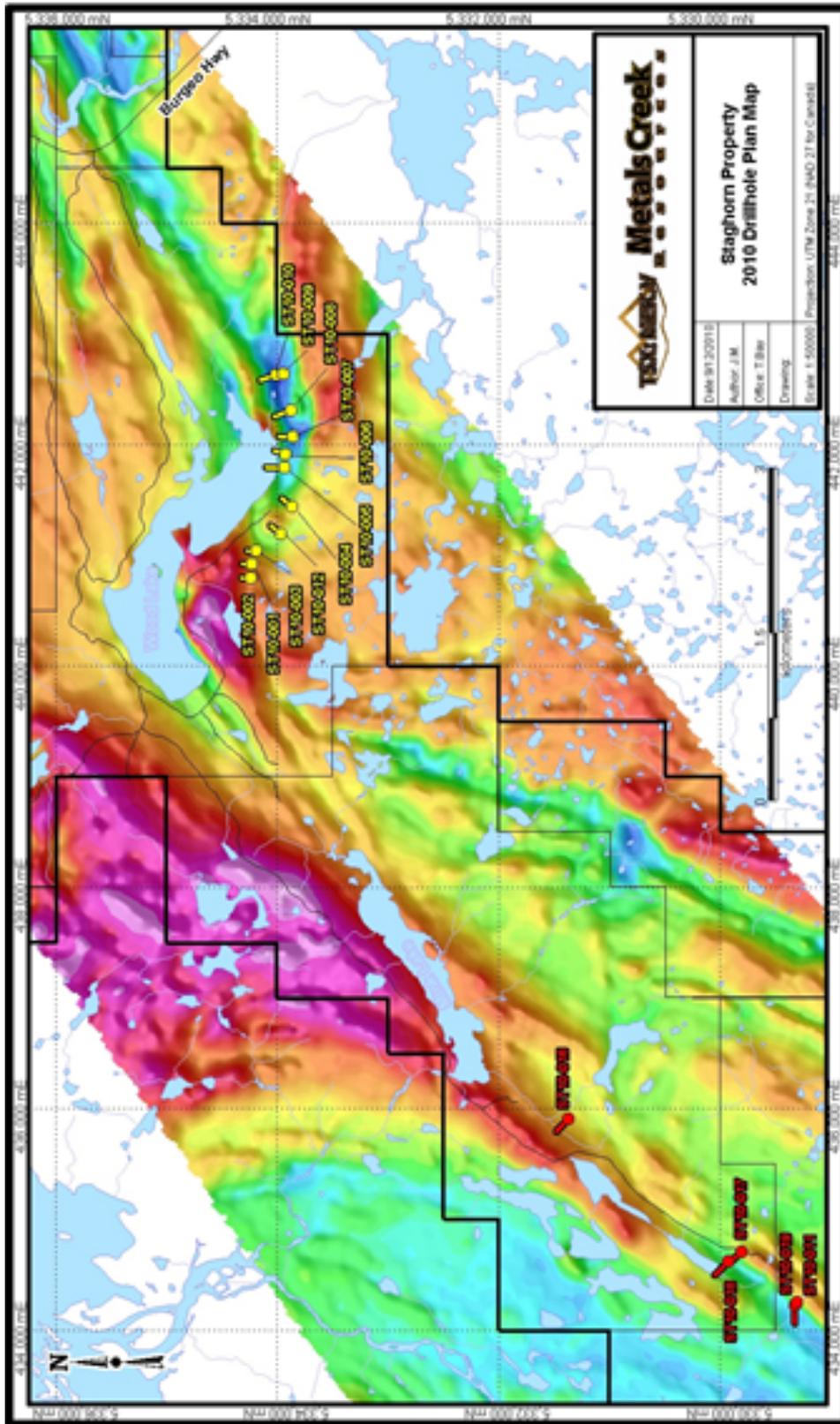


Figure 7. 2010 Drill Plan – Metals Creek Resource Corp. (from 2010 Assessment Report)

The outlying areas that were drill tested involved the Glimmer Pond Area, and the Falls Showing area (Figure 7). Three additional holes were planned for the Falls area but could not be drilled due to drill mobility issues. The holes intersected only weakly anomalous gold values but did intersect significant thicknesses (10's of meters) of silicified and sulphide enriched rocks.

Table 6. 2010 Metals Creek Drilling Highlights

Metals Creek Resources 2010 Drilling Highlights - Staghorn Property			
Hole #	Length (m)	Au g/t	
ST10-004	13.55	0.25	
ST10-005	23.00	0.27	
ST10-006	5.00	0.44	
ST10-007	92.00	0.25	
<i>incl</i>	10.00	1.01	
ST10-010	31.00	0.25	
ST10-012	20.80	0.38	
<i>incl</i>	12.00	0.51	

In summary, Metals Creek's 2010 drilling successfully confirmed the continuity of the wide, altered granitic body to the east of previous drilling at the Main Woods Lake Zone. All step-outs drilled to the east of the 2009 program intersected k-spar enriched granites which displayed varying amounts of quartz and sulphide, but with lower gold values. Step-out holes to the west were not as successful as those to the east with the mineralized granite disappearing. Potential for additional mineralization at the Main Zone is still open to depth and along strike to the east and future work should focus on those areas.

10.3 Benton Resources Inc.

In 2015, Benton Resources completed a 15 hole, 1,237.50 meter program in the northeastern portion of the property in an effort to locate the source of abundant mineralized float at the Ryan's Hammer Zone.

Table 7. 2015 Benton Resources Inc. Drill Collar Data

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
RH15-01	455402	5343501	69	340	-45
RH15-02	455402	5343499	100	340	-75
RH15-03	455396	5143498	83	260	-45
RH15-04	545137	5343204	165	310	-45
RH15-05	454364	5343306	101.8	130	-45
RH15-06	454419	5343290	60	310	-50
RH15-07	453888	5343415	169.7	310	-45
RH15-08	453837	5342661	118	310	-45
RH15-09	452677	5341844	200	310	-45
RH15-10	452228	5341172	30	130	-45
RH15-11	452400	5341314	141	130	-60

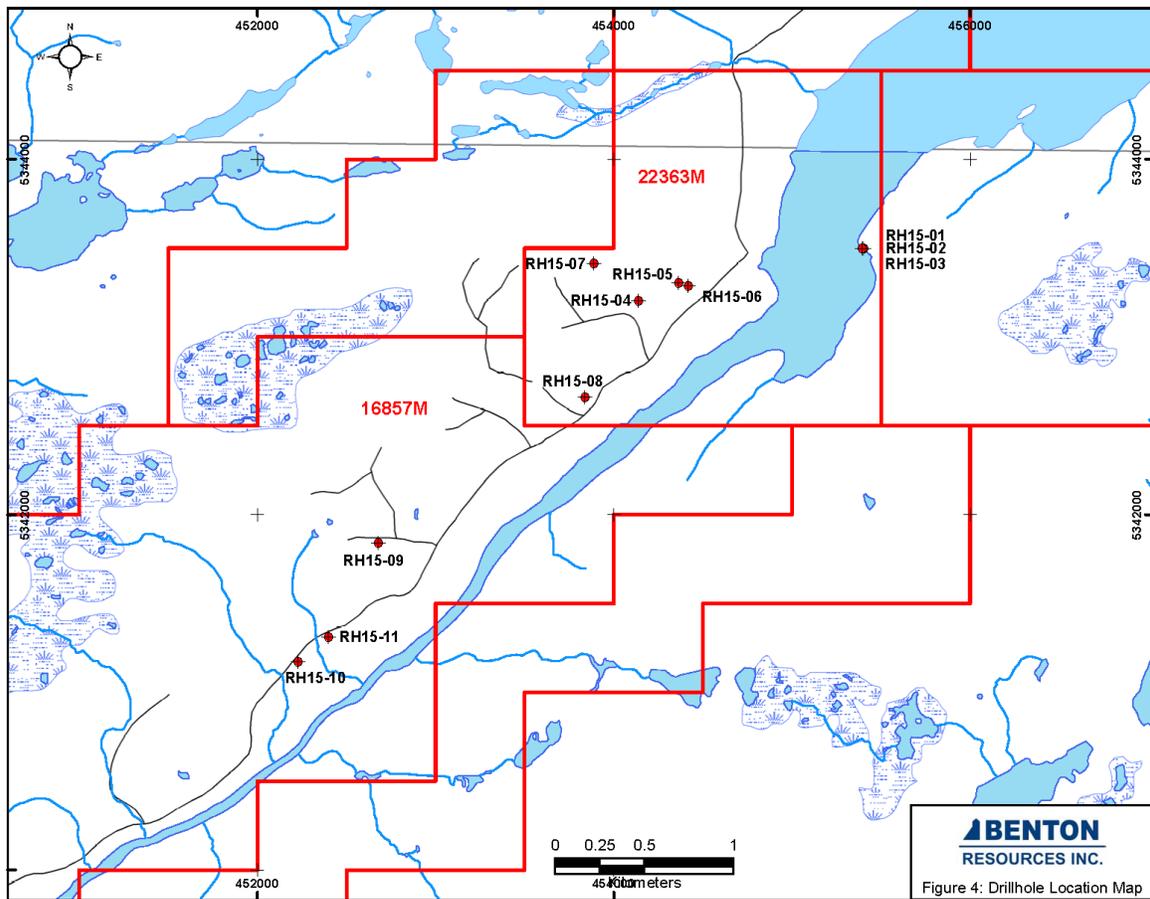


Figure 8. 2015 Drill Plan - Benton Resources Inc. (from 2015 Assessment Report)

Table 8. 2015 Benton Resources Drilling Highlights

Benton Resources 2015 Drilling Highlights - Staghorn Property					
Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	
RH15-01	3.50	46.10	42.60	0.22	
<i>incl</i>	6.30	12.60	6.30	0.48	
<i>incl</i>	6.30	8.30	2.00	0.83	
<i>incl</i>	31.60	35.60	4.00	0.53	
RH15-02	16.00	27.00	11.00	0.61	
<i>incl</i>	23.00	24.00	1.00	1.17	
RH15-03	19.10	25.10	6.00	0.42	
	49.90	50.90	1.00	1.36	

11.0 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Since 2005, there have been numerous sampling programs completed by several operators including soil, rock and drill core sampling programs that utilized multiple labs, therefore, multiple analytical procedures and standards were used. The author has reviewed the historical work reports that generated analytical data and in all cases, the sampling and security protocols, and procedures documented by the operator, and, analytical methods and procedures used by the reporting labs, all meet industry acceptable standards. The author has had previous experience with all reporting labs and believe they operate at or above industry required standards. The author believes the historical data to be of good quality. The following descriptions are for the drilling programs only.

2005 Candente Resource Corp.

A review of the 2005 drilling report indicates that Candente used Eastern Analytical Limited, in Springdale, Newfoundland, for sample prep and gold analysis by fire assay, and that the sample pulps were then forwarded to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia, for gold and multi element analysis by ICP methods. Acme is an accredited lab and follows industry standards and protocols. The report review also indicates that Candente randomly inserted standard and blanks in the sample stream (on average about 1 per 20 samples) which is quite acceptable.

2009/2010 Metals Creek Resources Corp.

The 2009 Metals Creek diamond drill program procedures and methodology is described as follows; the mineralized intervals for all 2009 drill holes were sampled using 1 meter sample lengths with exceptions near lithological contacts, and all sampling was kept within lithological contacts. All 13 holes were sampled entirely through the felsic intrusive (altered and mineralized) unit, while only other select intervals were sample due to increased mineralization, silicification or alteration. Blanks and standards were also submitted within the sampling series

as a means of quality assurance and quality control. Blanks were submitted at random within every set of 20 samples (1-20, 21-40, 41-60, etc). Three different Au standards were submitted at random within every set of 30 samples (1-30, 31-60, 61-90, etc). Samples were split by a gas-powered rock saw, with one half of the core returning to the core tray and the other half tagged, bagged and delivered to Eastern Analytical Limited in Springdale, NL for fire assay for gold. No ICP analysis was completed on the samples. A total of 706 samples were delivered by Metals Creek personnel. The author is satisfied that the methods and procedures utilized during the 2009 drill core sampling are acceptable and of industry standards.

The 2010 Metals Creek Drilling program followed the same protocols and procedures and are not discussed any further other than to say they meet industry acceptable standards. The major differences from 2009 is that all samples were shipped to Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario, for gold analysis by fire assay, and that five different gold standards were used at random within every set of 30 samples (1-30, 31-60, 61-90, etc). The samples were delivered by Metals Creek personnel to the Accurassay Labs prep facility in Gambo, NL for prep prior to shipping pulps to Thunder Bay for analysis. A total of 1176 samples were delivered directly to Accurassay Laboratories by Metals Creek personnel during the 2010 drill program. The author is satisfied that the methods and procedures utilized during the 2010 drill core sampling are acceptable and of industry standards.

2015 Benton Resources Inc.

All drill core from the 2015 program was supervised/logged onsite by Benton Resources personnel. Assay samples were split using a rock saw by Benton Resources personnel with half of the sample inserted in a plastic bag and securely sealed, and the other half returned to the core box. All core boxes were labelled with aluminum tags. Samples were then sent to Eastern Analytical Laboratories Ltd. Lab in Springdale, NL for sample analysis. All pulps were processed using Fire Assay or Metallics analysis for gold and an ICP-34 analysis. After the completion of the program, the drill core was stacked and left onsite at the exploration camp at Staghorn in southwestern Newfoundland. A total of 643 samples were submitted for analysis; 579 samples were of drill core, 32 were blanks (inserted by Benton Personnel) and 32 were standards with a known Au content (inserted by Benton Personnel) to ensure quality control.

The following Certified Reference Materials (CRM) was used by Benton Resources Inc. and Metals Creek Resources Corp as part of quality assurance and quality control during the 2015 drilling program. The standards and blank were prepared by Accurassay Laboratories Ltd. of Thunder Bay, Ontario. A standard was inserted into the sample stream every twentieth sample, alternating between the standards tabulated below. A blank was inserted into the sample stream every twentieth sample. Duplicate assays were carried out every tenth sample. Tags for duplicate and/or blank samples were noted in some of the core boxes.

Table 9. List of Reference Standards

Certified Reference Materials - Metals Creek 2009-2010		
Standard/Blank	Au Concentration	Prepared By
AUQ2	1.431 g/t Au +/- 0.094 g/t Au	Accurassay Laboratories
CDN-GS-3D	3.14 g/t Au +/- 0.25 g/t Au	CDN Resource Laboratories
HGS2	3.729 g/t Au +/- 0.312 g/t Au	Accurassay Laboratories
AUQ1	1.33 g/t Au +/- 0.115 g/t Au	Accurassay Laboratories
HGS1	2.784 g/t Au +/- 0.225 g/t Au	Accurassay Laboratories

Certified Reference Materials - Benton Resources 2015		
Standard/Blank	Au Concentration	Prepared By
CDN-GS-3E	2.97 +/- 0.27 g/t Au	CDN Resource Laboratories
CDN-BL-6	<0.01 g/t Au	CDN Resource Laboratories
CDN-GS-7A	7.20 +/- 0.60 g/t Au	CDN Resource Laboratories
CDN-GS-10C	9.71 +/- 0.65 g/t Au	CDN Resource Laboratories
VMS1	0.429 +/- 0.032 g/t Au	Accurassay Laboratories
HGS1	2.784 +/- 0.225 g/t Au	Accurassay Laboratories
LGA2	0.595 +/- 0.52 g/t Au	Accurassay Laboratories

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author did not complete due diligence sampling independent of the work reported by previous operators or Benton Resources Inc. and Metals Creek Resources Corp. The author did examine all available historical work reports, in particular those completed since 2002, and the results obtained from those work programs. The procedures and protocols as reported by all groups are in line with industry accepted guidelines. In addition, assay certificates provided by the certified laboratories used to analyze rocks and drill core all include Certified Reference Materials (standards) and blanks as well as duplicate analysis in the sample stream. The author is satisfied that the historical data is of good quality.

The author did complete due diligence sampling on the Staghorn Property in June 2002 while examining the property for Cornerstone Resources Inc., the authors' employer at that time.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Staghorn Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Staghorn Property is an early stage property with insufficient drilling to provide a Resource Estimate.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There have been no mineral reserve estimates carried out on the Staghorn Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

There have been no studies on mining methods carried out on the Staghorn Property.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

There have been no studies on recovery methods carried out on the Staghorn Property.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Staghorn Property does not have any mining or related infrastructure within the property boundaries. The property is road accessible, therefore, equipment and labour could be mobilized to the property fairly quickly if required. The property has locally been clear cut and logging and ATV trails provide access to the property extremities. Abundant water resources lie within and adjacent to the property.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

There have been no market studies undertaken or contracts (e.g. off-take agreements) signed. There are currently no defined mineral reserves on the Staghorn Property.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

There have been no environmental studies completed to date as the project is still considered to be an early stage exploration project. Similarly, no mining or related development permits have been applied for or obtained. Should the company decide to continue with exploration work, additional work permits will be required at that time.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There have been no studies pertaining to potential capital and operating costs at the Staghorn Property.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There has been no economic analysis completed at the Staghorn Property.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are currently no active mines in the immediate vicinity of the Staghorn Gold Property, however, there are several advanced exploration projects along the Cape Ray Fault Zone, the structural break that cuts through the Staghorn Gold Project. The most advanced adjacent project is the Valentine Lake Project (Marathon Gold Corp.) which has NI43-101 compliant resources (Marathon Gold Website - February 2017), in four near-surface deposits, totaling 1,388,200 oz. gold at 1.91 g/t (Measured & Indicated) and 766,500 oz. gold at 2.24 g/t (Inferred). The Valentine Lake Property is located approximately 25 kilometers northeast of the Staghorn Project.

In addition, numerous gold based exploration projects are ongoing along the trace of the Cape Ray Fault both to the northeast and southwest of the Staghorn Project, including Benton Resources Inc. Cape Ray Project, located approximately 90 kilometers southwest of Staghorn and which hosts NI 43-101 compliant resources at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off of 367,000 ounces gold and 1,300,000 ounces silver Indicated (2.75g/t Au and 9.76 Ag average grade); and 158,000 ounces gold and 585,000 ounces silver Inferred (1.77 g/t Au and 6.57 g/t Ag average grade). *Data obtained from Benton Resources Inc. website.*

The author cautions that the style of mineralization, as well as gold values reported from the adjacent projects noted above are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

At the time of writing, there is no other information or data outstanding relevant to the Staghorn Property. The project is considered an early stage project based on the limited drilling completed to date and that there is not enough work completed to initiate a 43-101 compliant resource estimate on any of the mineralized zones drill tested to date.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

In May, 2017, Benton Resources Inc. contracted the author to prepare a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Staghorn Gold Project. The purpose of this report is to meet one of the requirements needed to facilitate a proposed transaction between Benton Resources Inc., and Metals Creek Resources Corp., whereby both parties have entered into an arrangement to option

a qualifying property (Staghorn Property) to NEX listed Quadro Resources Ltd. (Quadro). Once all requirements have been met, Quadro will graduate to the Venture Exchange.

Exploration carried out by the current and previous property owners, has confirmed the presence of potentially significant gold mineralization on the Staghorn Gold Project. The “Main, or Wood Lake Zone”, has returned drill intercepts of 1.47 g/t gold over 22.5 meters within granite hosted, and structurally controlled, quartz sulphide veining. The geological setting is similar to the Valentine Lake deposits located 30 kilometers northeast of the Staghorn Property where Marathon Gold Corporation has identified > 2 million ounces of gold (compliant resources) in four separate deposits.

In addition to the Main Zone, the Staghorn Property hosts several other gold showings as well as geochemical and geophysical anomalies that warrant additional work, all located along or in proximity to the Cape Ray Fault, another characteristic shared with the Valentine Lake camp.

The Staghorn Property is located on the most important gold mineralizing structure in Newfoundland and has numerous documented gold occurrences, many of which are only lightly explored. The author considers the property to have excellent potential to host one or more economic gold deposits.

While no obvious risks or uncertainties were noted during the preparation of this report or the site visit, risk and uncertainty are inherent in most early stage exploration projects. Gold projects in particular can be prone to the “nugget effect”, however, a robust sampling policy including increased duplicate assays can help mitigate the nugget effect which is important when moving through the resource and reserve calculation stages.

The most obvious foreseeable risk is the ability to raise capital to move the project forward. The markets are still relatively weak for junior companies and raising sufficient capital to carry out the work necessary to bring a project to production remains a problem for some companies, especially with respect to earlier stage projects.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The work completed to date on the Staghorn Gold Project has outlined multiple targets of gold mineralization that require additional follow up including diamond drilling. The author is proposing a 2 Phase, \$1.20 million program to further advance established targets, and to evaluate new and lesser known targets on the Staghorn Property.

The Phase 1, \$450,000 program, will focus on the Main Zone where previous drilling has identified a potentially significant zone of gold bearing quartz/sulphide veining in a granitic host rock adjacent to a large, regional structure. The Valentine Lake Project (Marathon Gold Corporation) located about 30 kilometers northeast of Staghorn, consists of stacked quartz-pyrite-tourmaline veining hosted in a granitic rock adjacent to a major regional structure, the same structure that cuts through the Staghorn Property.

The author is recommending that four, -80 degree dip, minimum 250 meter long drill holes focused on the strongest mineralized portion of the Main Zone, to test the depth potential and the possibility of a stacked vein system as at Valentine Lake. It is possible that the previous drilling programs may be missing a number of mineralized veins due to an unrecognized vein orientation. None of the previous programs utilized oriented core drilling therefore actual vein orientations may not be fully understood. Candente Resources first two holes in 2005 demonstrated the results of not understanding the orientation of the mineralization. Drill hole ST-05-02 was scissored on section with hole ST-05-01 which missed the zone. ST-05-02 cut 52.9 meters of mineralization starting at 8.0 meters downhole.

The holes are currently pegged to be 250 meters in depth but should be extended if warranted. A total of 6 holes are proposed, four to test the depth potential and stacked vein theory at the Main Zone, and 2 holes to test the eastern extension of the Main Zone (Figure 9).

A Phase 2 (\$750,000) program is proposed to test the remaining outstanding targets on the property, in particular, the Ryan's Hammer and Rich House showings in the northern portion of the property. The program will consist of additional prospecting, mapping and geophysics to further refine trenching and ultimately drill targets. Helicopter support will be required to facilitate drilling and other activities that may require support. Eight holes are proposed for Ryan's Hammer, and three are proposed for Rich House (Figure 10).

Given the amount of overburden on the west side of Victoria Lake within the Ryan's Hammer zone, it is suggested that a glacial geomorphologist or a consultant with extensive glacial mapping experience (industry or government) conduct a detailed study of the Ryan's Hammer zone in order to help define the next phase of trenching/drilling.

The 2015 drilling program at Ryan's Hammer successfully intersected bedrock mineralization on the east side of Victoria Lake similar in style to the mineralization found as abundant float, but not with any high grades. A review of the airborne geophysics and 2015 drilling with Benton Resources and Metals Creek personnel identified the possibility that crosscutting structures may not have been effectively targeted with the first three holes of the program. Additional drilling is warranted to test this theory. However, drilling on the west side of the lake to test the Ryan's Hammer Zone did not intersect any significant mineralization. There is a significant amount of extremely angular mineralized float in this area, and in the author's opinion, of very local derivation. A reconnaissance drilling program, or possibly a reverse circulation drilling program (due to deep overburden reported in 2015), could be successful in mapping bedrock and possibly even locate mineralization.

Additional early stage and newly discovered zones of mineralization will require basic work including soil and rock sampling, and mapping. Line cutting, geophysics and trenching will follow if warranted.

Respectfully submitted;

Timothy Froude, P. Geo.

Phase 1 Program Proposed Expenditures	\$CDN
Project Management/Staff Costs	40,000
Geologists/technicians (core logging/sampling/reporting)	50,000
Diamond Drilling – 2000 meters NQ @ \$120.00/meter	240,000
Geochemistry - Assaying core (approx. 800 samples)	40,000
Field Costs (transportation, accommodation, fuel, etc.)	20,000
	Subtotal: 390,000
	Contingency ~ 15% 60,000
	Phase 1 Total \$450,000

Phase 2 Program Proposed Expenditures	\$CDN
Project Management/Staff Costs	50,000
Geologists/technicians (sampling/mapping/prospecting/compilation/reporting)	60,000
Helicopter (50 hours at \$1,400.00 plus fuel)	80,000
Diamond Drilling 2500 meters NQ @\$120.00 meter	300,000
Line cutting	20,000
Geochemistry - Assaying rock/soil/core (approx. 1000 samples)	40,000
Geophysics	30,000
Glacial Study	10,000
Field Costs (transportation, accommodation, fuel, etc.)	20,000
Trenching	35,000
	Subtotal: 645,000
	Contingency ~ 15% 105,000
	Phase 2 Total \$750,000

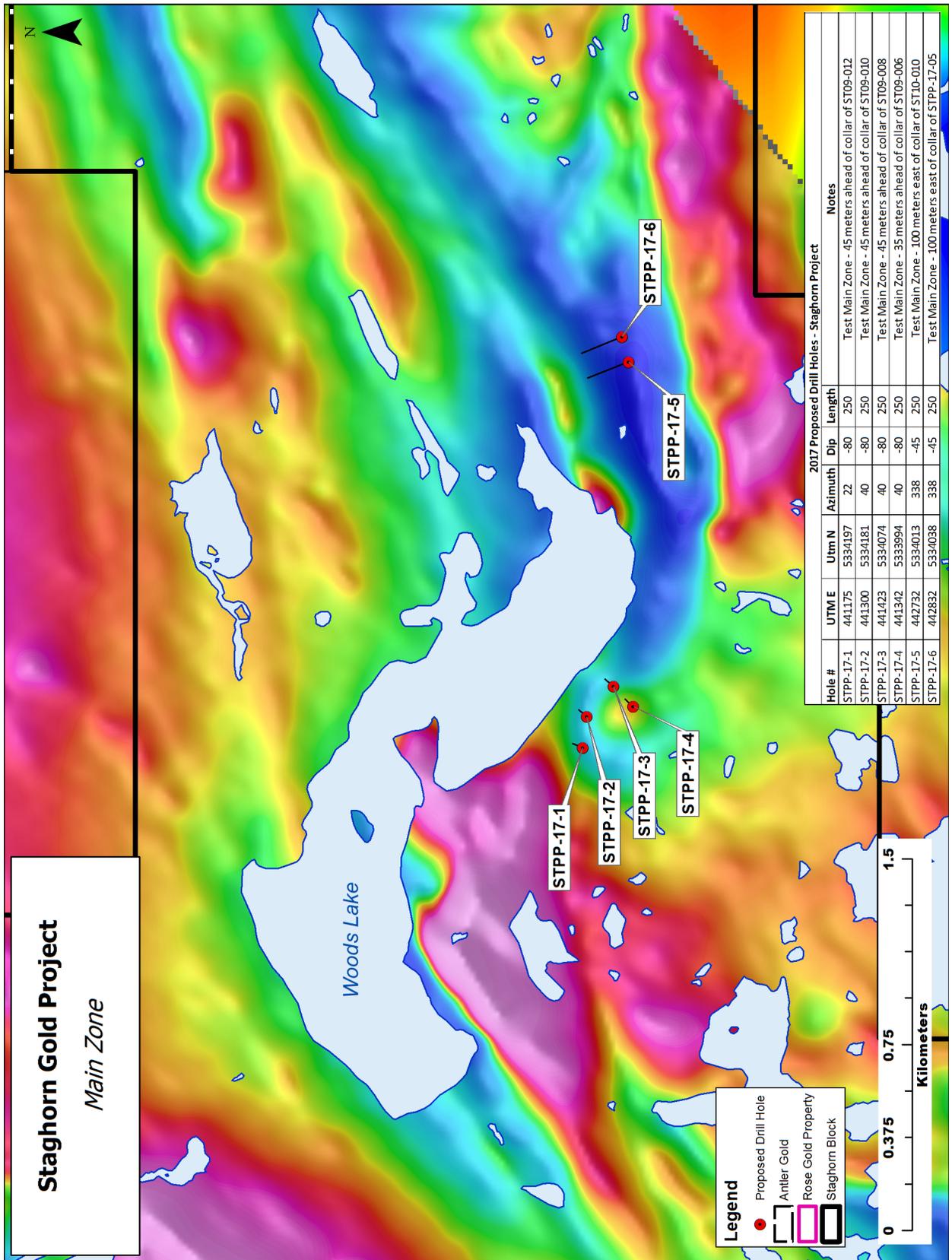


Figure 9. Main Zone - Proposed Drilling

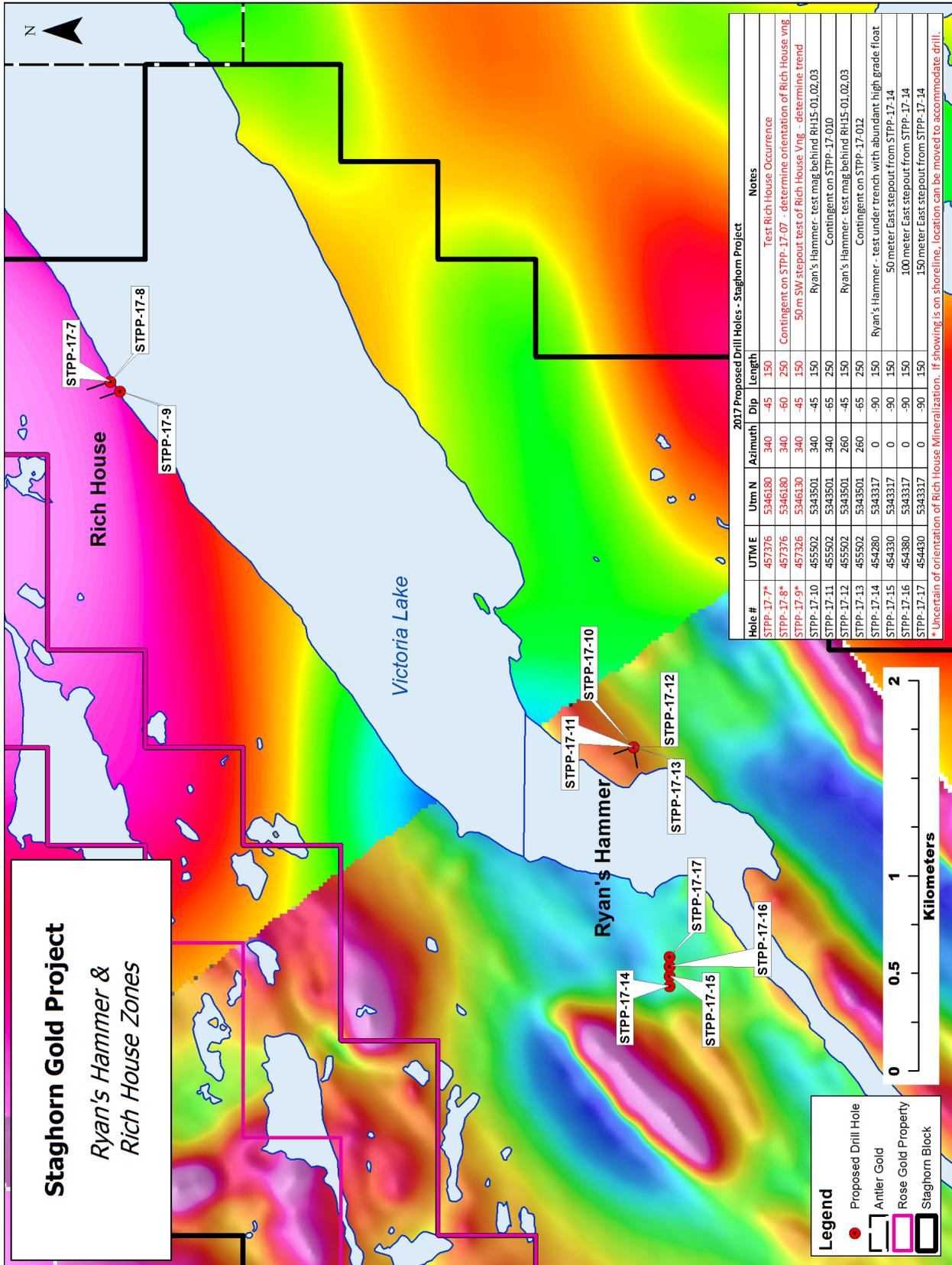


Figure 10. Ryan's Hammer and Rich House Zones - Proposed Drilling

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Marathon Gold Corporation Website

Benton Resources Inc. Website

Metals Creek Resources Corp. Website

Environment Canada Website

APPENDIX 1

Certificate of Qualified Person

Consent of Qualified Person