FORM 43-101 F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

for the

MOOSEHEAD PROPERTY
NORTH - CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND

Mineral Licence 024014M
NTS: 02E/03, 02D/13, 02D/14

UTM COORDINATES NE CORNER
616500E/5431000N NAD 27 ZONE 21

For

SOKOMAN IRON CORP.

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Moosehead Project is located on NTS Map Sheets 02E/03, 02D/13 and 02D/14 in north central Newfoundland in the Electoral District of Exploits. The claims straddle the Trans Canada Highway 22 kilometers east of the town of Grand Falls Windsor, a regional business hub with a population of 14,171 (2016 census). The town of Gander, with an international airport, lies 72 kilometers east of the property, and the port of Botwood lies 20 kilometers to the north.

The property consists of 98 mineral exploration claims held under License 024014M which is 100% owned by Altius Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Altius Minerals Corp. The claims are the subject of a proposed joint venture agreement between Sokoman Iron Corp. and Altius Resources Inc., subject to certain conditions and TSX Venture Exchange approval.

The Island of Newfoundland presents a cross-section through the northern part of the Appalachian Orogen and comprises four tectonostratigraphic zones (the Humber, Dunnage, Gander and Avalon Zones) that record the opening, closing, and destruction of the Iapetus Ocean in the early- to mid-Paleozoic. The Dunnage Zone is further divided into the Notre Dame and Exploits subzones, which are believed to have formed on opposite sides of the Iapetus Ocean. The Moosehead Property is located within the Exploits Subzone of the Dunnage tectonostratigraphic zone and is directly underlain by Silurian to Devonian age rocks of the Botwood Group, which can be divided into the older, mainly volcanic rocks of the Lawrenceton Formation and younger, mainly sedimentary rocks of the Wigwam Formation. The entire project area is covered by glacial till that is typically 3 to 5 metres thick, but locally greater than 10 metres thick.

Gold bearing float was initially discovered on the property in 1989 by prospectors working for Noranda Inc. following up on lake sediment anomalies identified by a Provincial Government survey released in November 1988. Prospecting discovered several angular boulders of quartz vein material located along the northwest shoreline of the "North" and "South" ponds. Values as high as 149 g/t Au, with anomalous base metals and silver, were obtained. Noranda, however, decided to drop the property in the early 1990's after drilling three holes that did not return any significant values. Subsequently, several operators carried out exploration work in the immediate vicinity of the initial boulder discoveries that included ground surveys and limited diamond drilling that generally met with little success. Altius Minerals acquired the property in late 1997 and subsequently numerous work programs have been carried out, largely with partners funding the work through joint venture or option agreements with Altius Minerals.

Through several phases of exploration, it has now been suggested that two modes of gold mineralization occur on the property, which may be separate phases of a single prolonged mineralizing event. High grade gold (> 30 g/t Au) is confined to a set of banded to massive quartz veins that locally contain significant amounts of sulphosalt minerals (bournonite, boulangerite), as well as minor amounts of brown transparent sphalerite, and locally fine visible gold. The second mode of mineralization consists of low-grade gold values (up to 4 g/t Au) associated with elevated arsenic values, although there is a poor correlation between actual values of gold and arsenic, and high arsenic is not always accompanied by higher gold values. There is little evidence of a sulphosalt association with this mineralization. The low-grade mineralization is generally hosted by altered and veined mafic dikes that contain disseminated arsenopyrite, and by fault zones that contain boudinaged quartz veins and vein fragments (Barbour, 2004).

In addition to numerous geological, geochemical (including reverse circulation drilling) and geophysical surveys, a total of 111 diamond drill holes have been completed on the property. This work has identified locally significant zones of gold mineralization highlighted by diamond drill intercepts of 11.05 g/t gold over 17.11 m from 38.00 m downhole (MH-01-13) and 14.07g/t Au over 16.84 meters starting at 74.38 meters downhole (MH-02-38). The mineralization is believed to be open in all directions. To date, there have been no attempts to identify a mineral resource on the property and no economic assessment of any type has taken place.

In January 2018, at the request of the TSX Venture Exchange, a NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report was commissioned. The report was required by the exchange to facilitate the proposed option agreement between Sokoman Iron Corp. and Altius Resources Inc., whereby Sokoman would acquire a 100% interest in the Moosehead property by meeting specific conditions as outlined in the proposed transaction, and by receiving TSX Venture Exchange approval. All outstanding conditions, except for Exchange approval and the issuance of Sokoman shares to Altius, pending Exchange approval, have been met.

There are currently no defined or historical mineral resources or reserves on the property and no history of mineral production. Upon receiving TSV Exchange approval, Sokoman Iron intends to move forward with plans to carry out a two Phase exploration program in 2018, including a minimum of 2000 meters of drilling.

A site visit to the property was conducted by both authors of this report on February 14, 2018 for a duration of one half day.

The authors believe the property to be a property of merit, and with the potential to host economic quantities of gold. The authors have had discussions with the management of Sokoman Iron Corp. and agree with their exploration plans for 2018 which will include updating the existing 3D model of the mineralization prior to laying out a 1500 meter Phase I drilling program which will be designed to test for extensions of known mineralization, as well as testing two newly discovered gold in soil anomalies lying east and north of the main mineralized trend. A Phase II diamond drill program will follow if results warrant.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This National Instrument Form 43-101 F1 Technical Report was prepared, at the request of the TSX Venture Exchange to facilitate a proposed Option Agreement (the “Option”) between Sokoman Iron Corp. (“Sokoman”) and Altius Resources Inc. (“Altius”), whereby Sokoman Iron would acquire a 100% interest in the Moosehead Property in north central Newfoundland. The author has reviewed the proposed option agreement between Sokoman Iron Corp. and Altius Resources Inc.

Closing of the Option is subject to satisfaction of customary conditions, as well as the completion of a $500,000 private placement in which Altius will have the right to participate to maintain a 19.9% equity interest in Sokoman including the Option Shares. Sokoman successfully completed the minimum financing which was approved by TSX Venture Exchange on December 22, 2017.

As consideration for the Option, Sokoman will issue to Altius the equivalent of a 19.9% stake in Sokoman (post financing) and Sokoman has committed to fund a minimum of $500,000 in exploration expenditures as operator on the Moosehead project within the first year. Altius will also retain a 1.5% NSR royalty and certain preferential rights on any future royalties or streams granted on the Moosehead property, and will be granted a pro rata right to participate in future equity financings of Sokoman for a period of three years. Altius and Sokoman will have the right to include, as part of the property, any additional claims acquired by them within a two kilometer area of interest from the current licence boundary. Closing of the Option will require final approval from the TSX Venture Exchange.

The author has drawn heavily upon the exploration results of previous operators who have completed relevant work directly on the current Moosehead 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 3 year confidentiality period for work reports, or confidential reports not filed for assessment, were obtained directly from Altius Resources Inc.

At the time of writing of the report, the authors did complete a site visit to the property on February 14, 2018 for a duration of one half day.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors have relied upon the government of Newfoundland and Labrador's online database at the following link (http://gis.gov.nl.ca/mrinquiry/License.asp?temp=n&License=024014M) with respect to claim ownership and claim status, and find that the status of the mineral rights appear to be in good standing as of February 15, 2018 (see Appendix V for a copy of the Mineral Rights Inquiry Report). However the authors shall not be held liable for any errors or omissions resulting from the information provided by Altius Resources Inc. relating to the legal ownership or status of the mineral licence described in this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Moosehead property consists of 98 claims (2,450 hectares) held under a single Mineral License, 024014M, located in the Electoral District of Exploits, in north central Newfoundland (Figure 1). The northeast corner of the property is located at UTM coordinates 616500E/5431000N NAD 27, Zone 21, The licence is on NTS Map Sheets 02E/03, 02D/13, and 02D/14. The northeast portion of the property is accessed via the Trans Canada Highway approximately 22 kilometers west of the Town of Grand Falls Windsor, a regional hub with a population of 14,171 (2016). The town of Gander, with an international airport, lies 72 kilometers east of the property, and the port of Botwood lies 20 kilometers to the north.

Mineral Rights within the province of Newfoundland and Labrador are obtained by online claim staking at the following link (https://www.claimstaking.gov.nl.ca/). Once a mineral licence is issued by the government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the licence older is required to make escalating expenditures on the mineral licence each year in order to maintain the licence in "good standing" by submitting annual assessment reports on each anniversary date of the licence to the government describing what work has completed and what expenditures were incurred on the licence. 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 $1200 per claim; years twenty-one to twenty-five inclusive $2000 per claim; and years twenty-six to thirty inclusive $2500 per claim. If the government deems that insufficient expenditures have been incurred on the licence, the licence owner is required to post a bond equal to the amount of the deficiency in order to maintain the licence in good standing, or risk forfeiting the licence to the crown. If there are excess expenditures incurred on a licence in a given year, then the excess expenditures are credited to the licence to offset future expenditure requirements on the licence. Mineral licence 024014M has such excess credits and hence, no work expenditures are required to maintain the licence in good standing until January 15, 2024 (Table 1).

A Mineral License is a permit to carry out mineral exploration on mineral claims on which someone holds mineral rights. A mineral license can consist of 1 up to a maximum of 256 claims; this grouping of claims has to be contiguous. The mineral license gives you exclusive rights to explore for minerals within its boundaries and to apply for a mining lease if you are successful in finding economic mineralization. If there is existing private land ownersip within the licence boundary that the licence owner wished to utilize to access the mineral licence, they must first obtain permission from the private property owner to gain access over their private property. The Moosehead property is accessible via woods roads that are not on private property.

Once a mining lease is issued, you must also apply for a surface lease in order to construct the required infrastructure to conduct the mining operation. The mining lease is subject to an annual renewal fee based on the number of hectares within the mining lease, and the surface lease is subject to a five-year renewal term.

There are no known environmental liabilities relating to the Moosehead property.

Prior to conducting exploration work on a mineral licence, the licence holder must first obtain an Exploration Permit from the government that outlines what work is to be completed, where exactly the work will be completed within the licence, who will be the operators on the work, what contractors are to be used, what type of equipment will we utilized to conduct the work, what water sources (if any) will be accessed and the estimated daily volume of water to be used, and when the proposed work will be starting and the expected completion date. If water sources are to be utilised, the licence owner is also required to get a Water Use Licence from the government, and if cutting of trees is required, a cutting permit must be also be received.

To date, no permits have been applied for or received for the proposed exploration program outlined in this report. Such permitting is normally received within 3-4 weeks of submission.

The authors are not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

The property is 100% owned by Altius Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Altius Minerals Corp., and is subject to an underlying 0.5% NSR agreement between Altius Resources Inc. and Deep Reach Exploration Ltd., a private, arms-length company. In addition, and upon agreement approval, Altius Resources will retain a 1.5% NSR royalty.

Under the terms of the Agreement with Altius Minerals, Sokoman Iron Corp. can earn a 100% interest in the property by issuing to Altius Minerals shares, and warrants to acquire common shares, equal to 19.9% of all the issued and outstanding shares of Sokoman Iron Corp., and incur $500,00 in exploration expenditures in the first year.

The claims are currently in good standing with no required expenditures due until 2024. Table 1 outlines relevant anniversaries and future work requirements for the License as of February 15, 2018. The most recent exploration activity took place in 2015/2016 when Altius Resources completed approximately $366.000 in expenditures which included mechanized trenching, rock and soil geochemistry, televiewer probing of historical drill holes, a structural study and reclamation work. Prior to 2015, the most recent work was completed in 2004.

Table 1. Claim Status

Licence#	Ownership	Location	# Claims	Issued	Anniversary	Expenditures Due	NTS Sheet
024014M	Altius Resources Inc.	Jumper's Brook, NL	98	1/15/2015	3/16/2018	$16,049.48 by 1/15/2024	2E/03, 2D/13,14

Prior to 2015, the Moosehead Property was held under grouped Mineral License 09856M owned by Altius Resources. Mineral License 09856M expired in late 2014. Mineral Licenses in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador expire after their 20th Anniversary and must be either converted, in whole or in part, to a Mineral Lease, or be allowed to expire. In the case of the Moosehead Property, mineral license 09856M was allowed to expire in September, 2014 and was successfully re-staked by Altius Resources under current mineral license 024014M. Mineral license 024014M was issued by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources on January 15, 2015 and is currently in its 3rd Year.

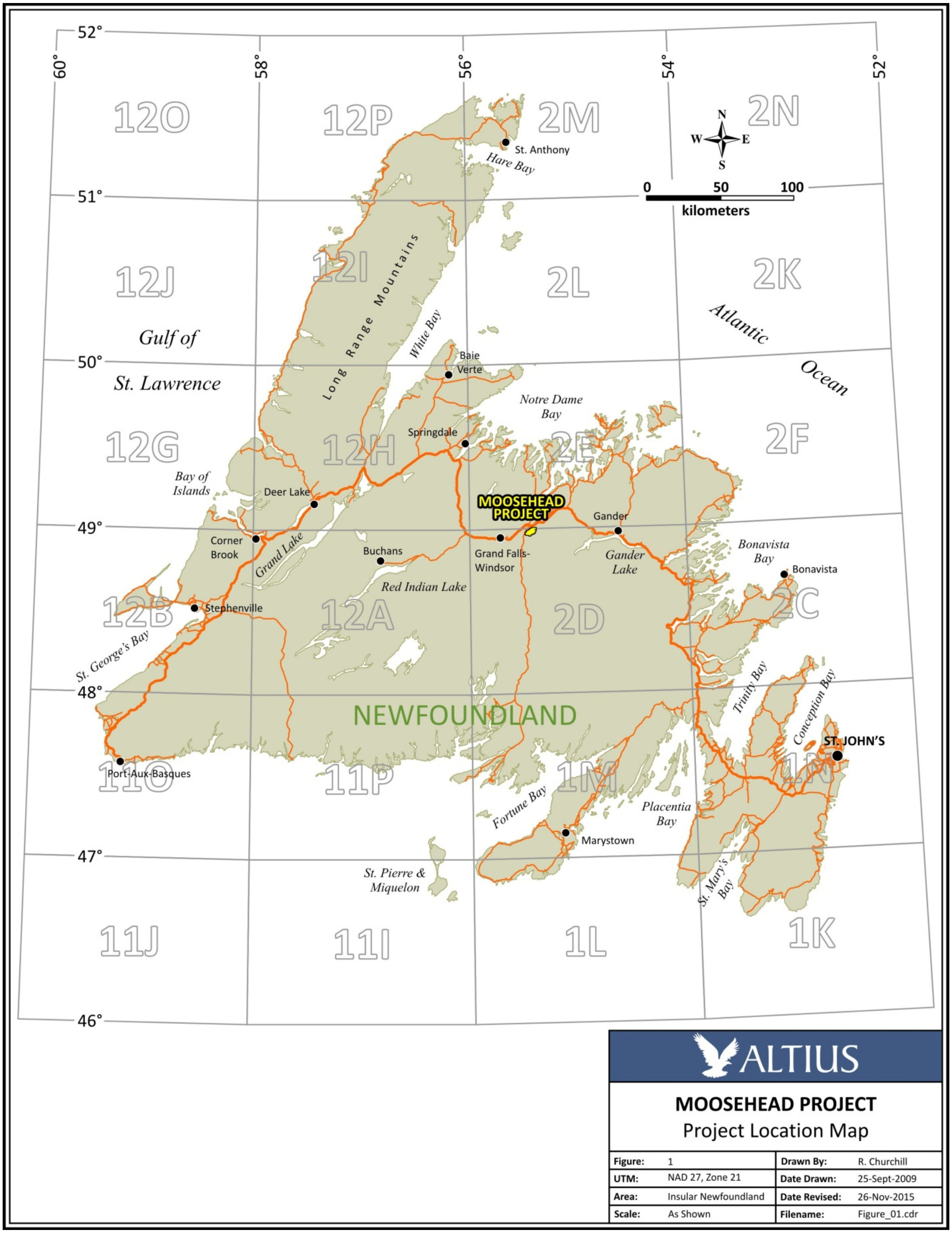

Figure 1. Property Location Map

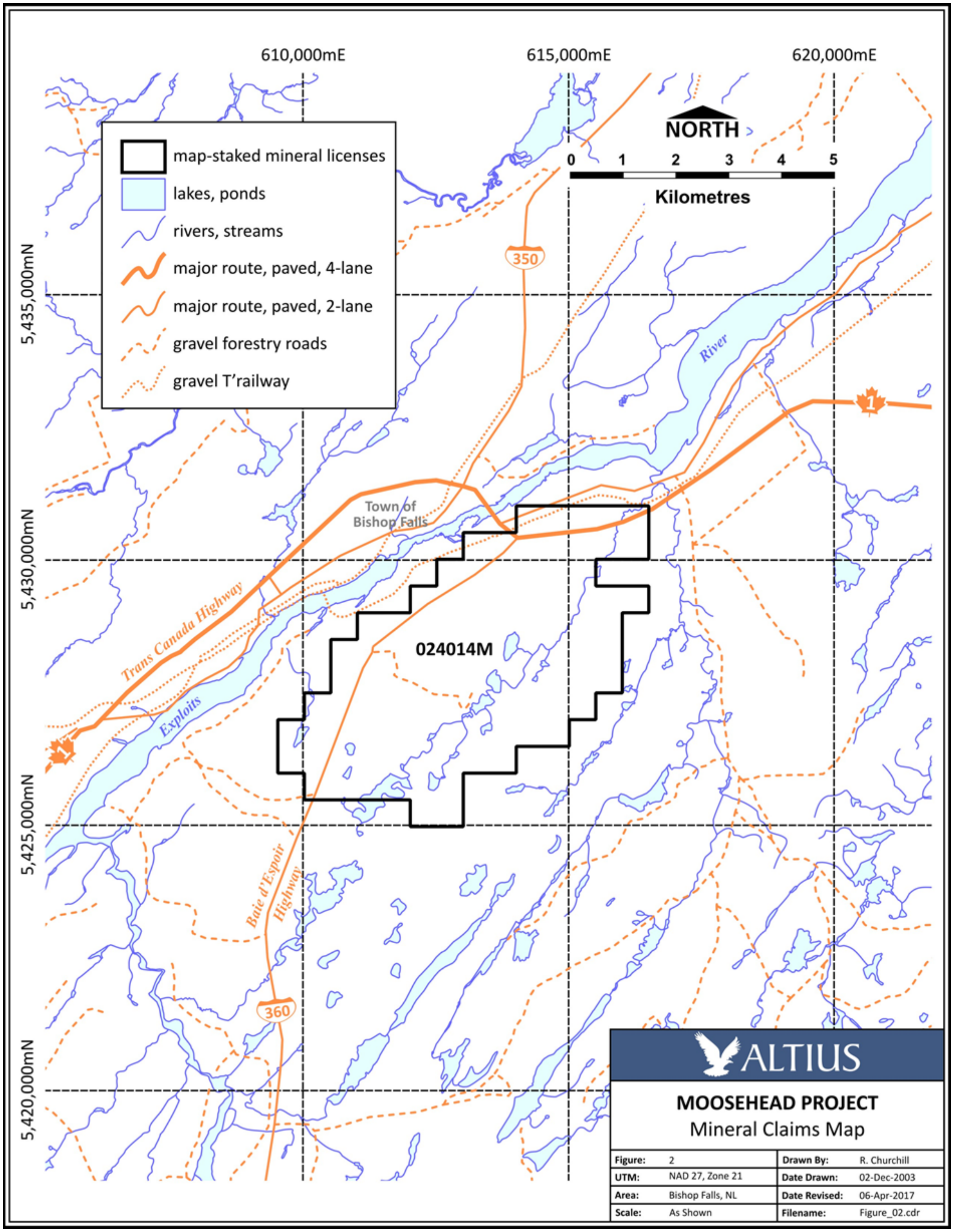

Figure 2. Claims Map – Moosehead Property

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Moosehead Property is located in north central Newfoundland on NTS Map Sheets 02E/03, 02D/13 and 02D/14. The claims can be accessed via the Trans Canada Highway (Route 1) which crosses the northern portion of the property, and via provincial highway 360 (Bay d'Espoir Highway) which crosses the western portion of the property. Numerous old logging roads and drill trails offer good access to the interior of the property. The Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, a regional hub with a population of 14,171 (2016 cencus), lies 22 kilometers west of the property, and the Town of Gander, with an international airport, lies 72 kilometers east of the property. A deep-water shipping port at Botwood lies 20 kilometers to the north.

The property is located in a moderately developed region of central Newfoundland, an area with a long history of logging and mining activities. Abundant highly skilled trades persons can be sourced locally and sufficient electrical power services are also available. Exploration related service companies including diamond drilling and an accredited assay laboratory are located in the Town of Springdale, approximately 120 kilometers west 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 celcius in summer to minus 6 degrees celcius in winter. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 700 to 900 mm per year with average snowfall of between 275 and 325 cm. It is possible to conduct certain exploration activities on a year-round basis with minor periodic interruptions due to weather.

Topography is variable and ranges from 50 to 150 metres above sea level. The area is typical of a glaciated terrain with the erosional surface consisting of undulating hills with moderate mixed forest tree cover. Water resources are abundant and include streams and rivers of small to large size, as well as several lakes, ponds and marshy areas covering portions of the 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.

With the property encompassing in excess of 2,400 hectares of land, there should be sufficient surface rights to support adequate mining operations, including access to ample water supplies from nearby ponds and streams, as well as room for potential tailings ponds, waste disposal areas, heap leach pads if required, and potential processing plant sites within the mineral licence boundary. A 3-Phase power line transects the northern portion of the property supplying power to the surrounding communities. As an example, the existing open-pit mine operated by Anaconda Mining in Newfoundland easily sits within its Mining Lease footprint of ~644 hectares.

6.0 HISTORY

The Moosehead property area has a modest history of mineral exploration dating back to 1988, when the first indication of possible in situ gold mineralization was identified through a regional lake sediment survey completed by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources. Subsequent work completed by numerous groups have verified the existence of potentially significant quantities of gold mineralization on the Moosehead Property. Altius Resources Inc. initially acquired mineral exploration licenses covering the current Moosehead property in 1997 and have maintained ownership since that time. The following sections summarize the work history on the property.

6.1 Government/Academic

In 1988, the Government of Newfoundland (Department of Natural Resources) released the results of a lake sediment survey which covered portions of the current Moosehead Property. The Open File Report (Open File 2E (563)), by Davenport and Nolan, outlined gold, antimony and base metal anomalies in lakes from the property area.

L.W. Dickson, a member of the Geological Survey Branch of the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources, conducted geological mapping over several map sheets (1:50,000 scale) in north central Newfoundland from 1993 to 1995. Part of Dickson's work area included the current Moosehead Property.

In 1998, the Government of Newfoundland conducted regional surficial geological mapping and till studies in the Grand Falls and Glenwood areas (NTS 02D/13, 02D/14 and 02E/03), including several sample sites from the immediate Moosehead area.

Brian Dalton of Memorial University of Newfoundland completed an undergraduate honours dissertation in 1998 designed to characterize the mineralization on the Moosehead Property.

Steven Barrett of Memorial University of Newfoundland completed his undergraduate honours dissertation in 2001 that focused on structural analysis of oriented drill core from the 1999 diamond drilling program by Teck Exploration.

In 2009, Dr. James Conliffe and Dr. D.H.C. Wilton completed a fluid inclusion study of mineralized and barren quartz veins associated with gold mineralization at the Moosehead Property, and identified at least four generations of quartz veining and multistage brecciation within the texturally complex, mineralized veins. Based on the composition of the mineralizing fluids and the modelled mineralization depths (5.8 km), Conliffe and Wilton concluded that mineralization at the Moosehead Property represents an orogenic lode gold-type deposit.

6.2 Industry Exploration

The sedimentary basins of north central Newfoundland received little in the way of mineral exploration, particularly gold exploration, prior to the release of the 1988 lake sediment survey by the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources. Claim staking based on the findings of the survey led Noranda prospectors to the discovery of gold bearing float in the Moosehead area in 1989. Grab sample values returned assays ranging from less than detection (5 ppb Au) to a maximum of 149 g/t Au. This was the first indication of potentially significant gold mineralization occurring in the area.

- **Noranda Exploration Ltd. (1988-90)**

In 1989, Noranda staked a total of 437 claims following release of a Government lake sediment geochemistry survey which outlined several gold (Au) and antimony (Sb) anomalies in the Grand Falls-Glenwood area in north-central Newfoundland. The anomalies occurred on the current Moosehead project area, as well as an area extending several kilometers to the southwest. Noranda subsequently carried out reconnaissance lake bottom sediment sampling, stream silt sampling, soil sampling, till sampling and prospecting over the entire area staked. Several angular quartz vein boulders were discovered in the northeastern portion of the claims in what is now the Moosehead property, along the shorelines of North Pond and South Pond. Values ranging from 5 ppb to a maximum value of 149 g/t Au, 56.3 g/t Ag, 0.08% Cu, 0.26% Pb, and 0.80% Zn were obtained from grab samples. Three widely spaced diamond drill holes totalling 368 meters were drilled to test coincident geophysical and soil geochemistry anomalies on the two grids. Results were not encouraging and the claims were allowed to lapse (Sparkes, 1990; Tallman and Sparkes, 1991).

- **Cape Broyle Exploration Ltd. (1994-1995)**

The claims reverted to the Crown and were immediately re-staked by Cape Broyle Exploration Ltd. (CBEX), who carried out additional prospecting. Quartz boulders in the vicinity of North and South Ponds returned values ranging from less than detection (5 ppb Au) to a maximum of 79 g/t Au and 1.7 oz/t Ag, while several other boulders containing visible gold were not assayed. CBEX also contracted GeoScott Exploration Consultants of St. John's to re-interpret Noranda's ground geophysical data and make recommendations for additional work (Dalton and Scott, 1995).

- **Royal Oak Mines Inc. (1995-1996)**

Royal Oak optioned the property from CBEX and conducted additional soil and till surveys, mechanical trenching, and diamond drilling. The soil and till results outlined a northeast trending gold and arsenic anomaly about 500 meters to the west of the high-grade boulders discovered by Noranda and correlates with the area of gold bearing quartz float discovered by CBEX (Mercer, 1996). Royal Oak completed 7 diamond drill holes totalling 652 metres to test select gold in soil anomalies and to acquire basic information on the underlying bedrock geology. The most significant result from the drilling was the intersection of a 0.10 metre wide, sulphosalt bearing quartz vein that assayed 259.7 g/t Au (drill hole MH-96-05). Following the drilling program, an effort was made to expose the bedrock in the vicinity of diamond drill hole MH-96-05, however bedrock was not reached due to a layer of hardpan that could not be penetrated at depths of approximately 15 feet (Lendrum, 1997).

- **Altius Minerals Corporation (1997-1998)**

Upon acquiring the property in 1997, Altius carried out prospecting and mapping as well as mechanical trenching and till sampling. Six till pits were excavated and sampled with generally poor results, with boulder samples ranging from a low of 5 ppb Au to >1 oz/t Au in several quartz breccias boulders containing sulfosalts (Hynes and Dalton, 1997).

In 1998 Altius conducted a work program of prospecting, soil sampling, line cutting, and ground geophysics (magnetic, VLF-EM, and IP-resistivity surveys). Ten new till pits were also excavated and sampled for gold grain analysis. The grid was surveyed with magnetics and VLF-EM, while select parts of the grid also underwent dipole-dipole IP/resistivity surveying. Several targets for future testing were identified by the surveys (Hynes, Churchill, and Butler, 1998).

- **Teck Exploration Ltd. (1999)**

Teck Exploration Ltd. optioned the property and carried out line cutting, re-interpretation of the existing geophysical data, an IP survey, and diamond drilling. Teck drilled seven holes totalling 756.5 metres, targeting IP/resistivity anomalies, and an attempt was made to orient the drill core for logging. The drilling outlined several areas of mineralization and alteration and returned grades ranging from 5 ppb Au to 1.53 g/t Au over 0.93 metres (MH-99-02) from a breccia zone containing a 0.20 meter wide quartz vein with banded sulphosalts and visible gold (Clark, 1999).

- **Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. / Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (2001-2004)**

In 2001, Altius optioned the Moosehead Property to Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. (subsequently controlled by Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.). Over a four year period from 2001 to 2004, Sudbury Contact carried out 7 separate drilling campaigns totaling 10,960.19m in 260 holes. In addition, numerous ground surveys including line cutting, geophysics, rock sampling took place as well as 3D modelling of the mineralization. An airborne (fixed wing) magnetic survey was completed in 2002.

In 2001, Sudbury Contact carried out 3,191.82 metres of diamond drilling in 36 holes as well as limited prospecting and geological mapping. The program was highlighted by a shallow intersection in drill hole MH-01-23 grading 170.3 g/t Au over 1.53 metres (Barbour, Churchill, and Barrett, 2001).

In early 2002, a 67.2 km Magnetics/VLF-EM survey was carried out over the main grid in the central part of the property, and 6 diamond drill holes totalling 597 metres were drilled on some of the resultant conductors. Although no new high-grade mineralization was encountered, low grade gold values were found to be spatially associated with faults and altered mafic dikes (Barbour, Churchill, and Barrett, 2002). In February 2002, the results of a 3D Geological model was produced by SRK Consulting of Toronto. Several recommendations arose from the report, which was updated in June of 2002 after completing the additional 6 drill holes.

During the summer of 2002, soil sampling and prospecting resulted in the discovery of a quartz boulder train along a trail north of North Pond. Seventeen rock samples collected from the area returned values ranging from 5 ppb Au to 19.3 g/t Au, and 0.2 g/t Ag to 143.8 g/t Ag (Barbour, Churchill, and Barrett, 2002). Additional line cutting was completed and 3,235.61 metres of diamond drilling in 33 holes was carried out, focused along three interpreted N-S trending structures known as the Discovery, South Pond, and North Pond faults. The program was highlighted by a drill intercept in MH-02-38 that returned 111.97g/t Au over 2.02 meters. In August of 2002, Altius also commissioned Goldak Exploration to complete a fixed wing, 553 line-kilometer airborne magnetic survey over the Moosehead Property (Barbour, Churchill, and Barrett, 2002).

In early 2003, 6.4 kilometres of line cutting was added to the existing grid, and 11 diamond drill holes totalling 1414.9 metres were completed, mainly to follow up on the mineralization intersected by drill hole MH-02-38. Although none of the holes returned the bonanza grades intersected in hold MH-02-38, several of the holes intersected altered mafic dykes that appear to be spatially related to zones of faulting, and returned mineralized intercepts including 1.3 g/t Au over 1.77 metres (MH-03-01), 1.9 g/t Au over 1 metre (MH-03-04), and 2.5 g/t Au over 1.34 metres (MH-03-10) (Barbour, Churchill, and Barrett, 2003).

Scott Hogg and Associates analysed the 2002 airborne magnetic survey data and identified several narrow magnetic highs interpreted to represent mafic dikes as well as several offsets in the magnetic anomalies that were interpreted to reflect north to northwest trending faults (Barbour and Churchill, 2003).

Later in 2003, the interpreted faults identified from the magnetic survey data were targeted with a Mobile Metal Ion (‘MMI’) geochemical sampling program. The MMI plots for gold outline several anomalies, including some over the known mineralization near North and South Ponds (Barbour and Churchill, 2003). The resultant MMI geochemical anomalies were tested with 1,050.8 metres of reverse circulation (‘RC’) drilling in 165 drill holes. The choice of reverse circulation drilling for evaluation of the MMI gold anomalies was predicated on the fact that MMI anomalies occur directly above the mineralized source, with minimal lateral dispersion. However, results of the RC drilling campaign generally failed to explain the anomalies (Barbour and Churchill, 2003).

Late in 2003, five diamond drill holes totalling 672.08 metres were drilled, mainly to follow up on results of the RC drilling program. Gold values ranged from a low of 5 ppb Au to one sample returning 759 ppb Au over 0.15 metres, but no high-grade mineralization was intersected. Drill hole MH-03-15, the only hole not designed to follow up on the RC drilling, targeted the North Pond and Discovery faults at depth. The drill hole intersected an interval of quartz veining and fault breccia, interpreted to represent the North Pond fault, between 244.3 and 257.7 metres, and returned a best value of 277.96 g/t Au over 0.44 metres from this zone (Barbour and Churchill, 2003).

In 2004, drill hole MH-03-15 was deepened to 547 metres (vertical depth ~430 metres) and four new holes totalling 647 metres were completed. The deepened portion of hole MH-03-15 failed to intersect additional mineralization. The four new holes, in spite of visible gold noted in at least two of the veined fault zones, returned lower than expected grades of 0.54 g/t Au over 4.58 metres and 0.47 g/t Au over 3.08 metres. The best sample assay from these holes graded 2.19 g/t Au over 0.27 metres from MH-04-02 (Barbour, 2004).

The 2004 diamond drilling program represents the last significant work program on the Moosehead Property until termination of the joint venture agreement with Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. in 2014. The claims were allowed to lapse and Altius re-acquired the property through staking in late 2014.

In 2015, Altius carried out mechanical trenching, soil sampling, and till sampling on the Moosehead Property The trenching program was successful in exposing for the first time a significant area of mineralized quartz veins on the property. Channel samples taken across these veins returned results that ranged from a low of 0.004 g/t, to one sample that ran 9.75 g/t Au over 0.15 metres, and another that ran 3.91 g/t Au over 0.40 metres (Morgan, 2016). In addition, the soil survey completed a further 1 kilometer north of the existing grid defined a significant gold in soil anomaly that will require drill testing. Mineralized quartz float was also found in proximity to the new soil anomaly and assayed 180 g/t Au. A total of 102 till samples were also collected from the Moosehead Property as part of a 2-year research project being completed in partnership with Research & Development Corporation ('RDC') aimed at determining 'indicator mineral' fingerprints for certain mineral deposit types in the Province. Results are pending from this work.

During 2016, Altius completed a borehole optical televiewer survey on several historic drill holes, followed by detailed structural mapping of the 2015 trenched bedrock exposure and examination of select drill core, all aimed at gaining a better understanding of the structural controls on the gold bearing quartz system at the Moosehead Property. Based upon the results of this work, the mineralized quartz vein system exposed in trench TRMH15-03 appears to be controlled by two generally E-W trending, north-dipping faults related to an E-W striking, right lateral oblique reverse shear system. The implication of this re-interpretation is that the historical diamond drilling, which was largely E-W directed to test the interpreted northerly trending faults, has not adequately tested the E-W to WNW fault structures which appear to control the gold mineralization at Moosehead. Following this work, the 2015 trench was backfilled and rehabilitated (Morgan, 2016).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Island of Newfoundland presents a cross-section through the northern part of the Appalachian Orogen and comprises four tectonostratigraphic zones (the Humber, Dunnage, Gander and Avalon Zones) that record the opening, closing, and eventual destruction of the Iapetus Ocean in the early to mid-Paleozoic (Williams, 1978a, 1978b; Williams et al., 1988). The Humber Zone represents the eastern margin of Laurentia and consists of Precambrian crystalline rocks overlain by Paleozoic shelf facies rocks. The Avalon Zone represents the western margin of Gondwana, and consists of late Precambrian plutonic, volcanic, and sedimentary rocks overlain by Paleozoic platformal sedimentary units. Rocks of the Gander Zone record the development and destruction of a continental margin east of the Iapetus Ocean (McKerrow and Cocks, 1977, 1986; Wonderly and Neumann, 1984), while the Dunnage Zone represents vestiges of the Iapetus Ocean and accreted island-arc systems and mélanges.

The Dunnage Zone records pre-accretionary, Cambrian to middle Ordovician, island-arc and back-arc basin development characterized by widespread volcanic and distal turbiditic units. Volcanism ceased in the middle-Ordovician, followed by black shale deposition and flyschoid development within fault-bounded basins associated with continued closure of Iapetus (Williams et al., 1988). Post-accretionary, regional-scale, transcurrent faults were re-activated to create pull-apart basins into which fluviatile to shallow marine sediments were deposited (Williams, 1967). Fault development was accompanied by crustal anatexis, resulting in widespread epicontinental-style volcanism (Coyle and Strong, 1987).

The Dunnage Zone is further divided into the Notre Dame and Exploits subzones which are believed to have formed on opposite sides of the Iapetus Ocean (Colman-Sadd et al., 1992). As illustrated in Figure 3, the Moosehead Property is located within the Exploits Subzone of the Dunnage tectonostratigraphic zone.

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

As illustrated on Figure 4, the Moosehead Property is predominantly underlain by Silurian to Devonian age rocks of the Botwood Group, which can be divided into the older, mainly volcanic rocks of the Lawrenceton Formation and younger, mainly sedimentary rocks of the Wigwam Formation (Williams, 1972; Dickson, 1994; Colman-Sadd, 1994).

The Lawrenceton Formation comprises several mafic and lesser felsic, subaerial volcanic flows and associated volcanic breccia units, along with significant amounts of conglomerate in the upper portion of the formation. The mafic volcanic rocks range from grey-green to maroon in colour and are commonly plagioclase-porphyritic. Rocks of the Lawrenceton Formation have been variably mapped as being in conformable stratigraphic contact or in fault contact with the younger Wigwam Formation, but in the vicinity of the Moosehead Property all observed contacts between the formations appear to be faulted (Dickson, 1994; Colman-Sadd, 1994).

The Wigwam Formation generally comprises variably bedded, green to beige to red sandstone and siltstone, with lesser conglomerate and argillite. Sedimentary features such as graded bedding, cross laminations, mud cracks, and ripple marks are common. White mica is a prominent detrital component of the unit (Colman-Sadd, 1994: Dickson, 1994). A single fossil location within the upper portion of the Wigwam Formation indicates a Ludlovian to Gedinnian age (Boyce and Ash, 1994; [412-423 Ma; Tucker and McKerrow, 1995]).

Rocks of the Botwood Group are in fault contact with Ordovician-Silurian age sedimentary rocks of the Badger Group (Point Leamington Formation) along a steeply SE-dipping thrust fault near the southeastern corner of the Moosehead Property. The Point Leamington Formation is interpreted as a turbidite sequence consisting of medium to thickly bedded siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate (Dickson, 1994), the age of which has been constrained by fossil assemblages to the late Llandovery (Boyce and Ash, 1994; Llandovery defined as 443-428 Ma, Tucker and McKerrow, 1995).

Botwood Group and Point Leamington Formation rocks have all been folded into a series of regional, gently to moderately southwest-plunging, asymmetric folds that have an associated steep axial planar cleavage (Dickson, 1993, 1994; Colman-Sadd, 1994). Local variations in the fold plunges and cleavage orientation suggest possible polyphase folding or other structural complications, as noted northeast of the property by O'Brien (1993). Faulting is evident as regional scale, northeast trending thrusts that commonly define major lithologic boundaries.

Just southeast of the property, gabbroic units of the Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite intrude rocks of the Point Leamington Formation, the latter of which have been hornfelsed and locally migmatized near the contact between the two. The Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite consists predominantly of fine-grained, equigranular, massive to locally layered gabbro, which in turn is intruded by buff to pink, leucocratic biotite granite (Dickson, 1995). The Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite has been geophysically modeled as a number of inwardly dipping blocks that extend downward for five kilometres. It clearly intrudes rocks of the Point Leamington Formation, but contacts with the Botwood Group are not evident. Layered gabbro in the southern part of the Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite has been dated at 424 ± 2 Ma (U-Pb zircon, Dunning, 1992).

The following tables highlight the zones of significant mineralization encountered to date on the property. While some of the intersections reach core lengths ranging from 0.10m to over 30 m (hole MH-01-13...believed to have been drilled down-dip), the true thickness of the mineralization is unknown. As well, continuity of grade and thickness from hole to hole is poorly defined at this stage.

Table 2. Royal Oak Mines 1996 Drilling Summary

Royal Oak Mines 1996 Drilling Summary					
Hole	**Total Depth m**	**From m**	**To m**	**Length**	**g/t Au**
MH96-1	138.1				NSV
MH96-2	121.9				NSV
MH96-3	91.4				NSV
MH96-4	31.1				NSV
MH96-5	95.4	41.80	41.90	0.10	**259.6**
		46.15	46.68	0.53	2.81
MH96-6	94.8				NSV
MH96-7	79.2	36.25	36.45	0.20	2.39
		36.45	37.45	1.00	0.59
		37.45	38.45	1.00	0.62

Table 3. Teck Exploration Ltd. 1999 Drilling Summary

Teck Exploration Ltd. - 1999 Drilling Summary					
Hole #	**Total Depth m**	**From m**	**To m**	**Length**	**g/t Au**
MH-99-01	129.84				NSV
MH-99-02	129.84	42.75	43.68	0.93	1.53
MH-99-03	129.84				NSV
MH-99-04	145.08				NSV
MH-99-05	62.79				NSV
MH-99-06	56.69				NSV
MH-99-07	102.41				NSV

Table 4. Moosehead Drilling Highlights – Sudbury Contact Mines

Moosehead Drilling Highlights - Sudbury Contact Mines - 2001-2004					
Hole #	**From m**	**To m**	**Length m**	**ppb Au**	**g/t Au**
MH-01-13	33.92	63.95	30.03	6708	6.71
MH-01-13	38.00	39.50	1.50	96715	96.72
MH-01-19	6.18	11.37	5.19	6474	6.47
MH-01-23	14.18	15.71	1.53	170311	170.31
MH-01-23	15.11	15.71	0.60	413560	413.56
MH-01-34	59.10	62.98	3.88	3233	3.24
MH-01-34	61.73	62.98	1.25	8668	8.67
MH-02-09	31.35	31.49	0.14	222772	222.77
MH-02-11	15.24	16.95	1.71	5368	5.37
MH-02-16	14.44	14.91	0.47	87235	87.24
MH-02-18	51.48	51.68	0.20	63515	63.52
MH-02-31	10.29	11.07	0.78	9974	9.97
MH-02-31	19.37	19.57	0.20	25427	25.43
MH-02-34	70.87	73.14	2.27	8911	8.91
MH-02-34	72.09	73.14	1.05	18314	18.31
MH-02-38	85.50	88.22	2.72	83505	83.51
MH-02-38	86.90	87.08	0.18	1154348	1154.35
MH-03-01	159.64	161.41	1.77	1342	1.34
MH-03-15	257.26	257.71	0.45	277960	277.96

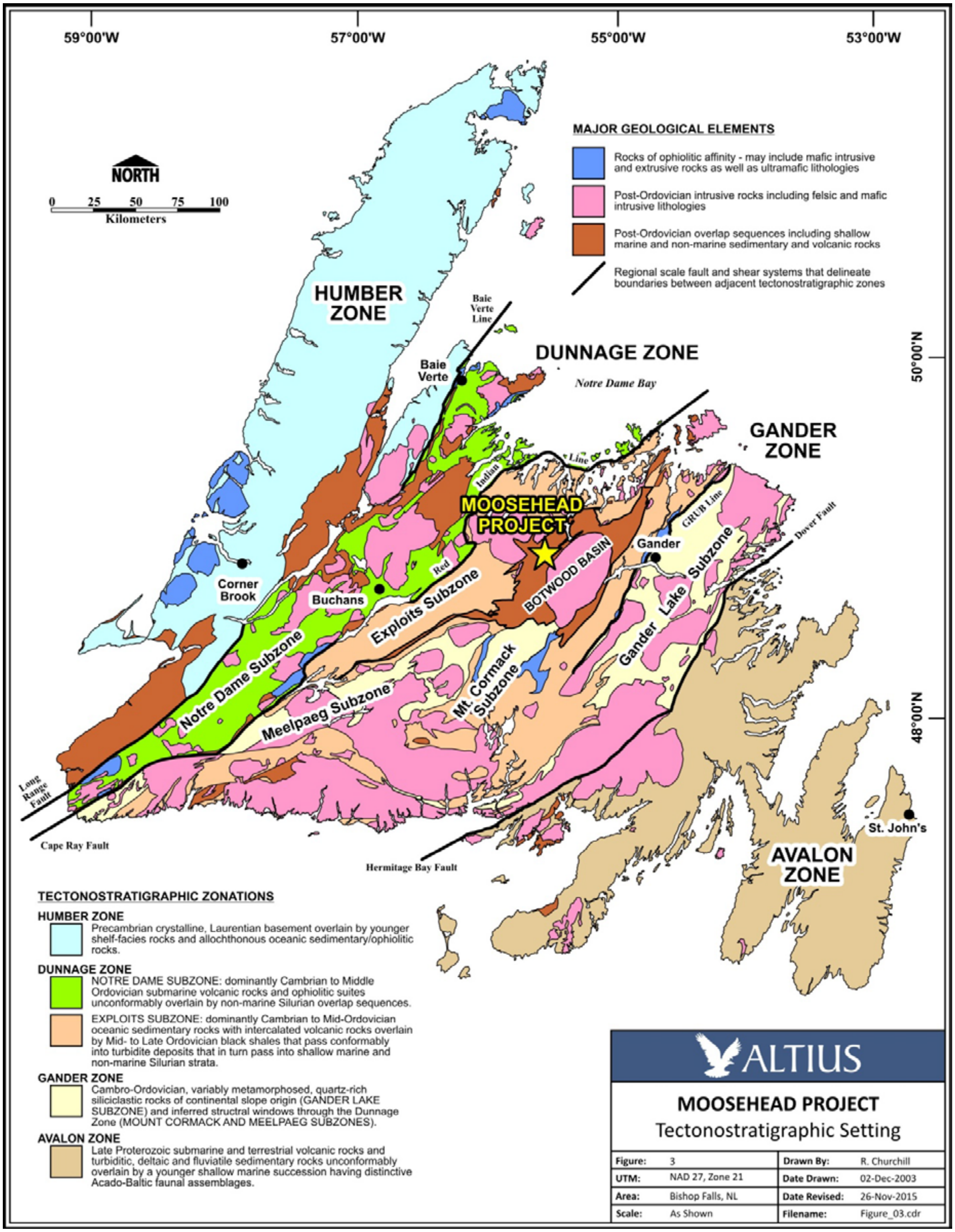

Figure 3. Tectonostratigraphic Setting (Williams, et. al., 1988)

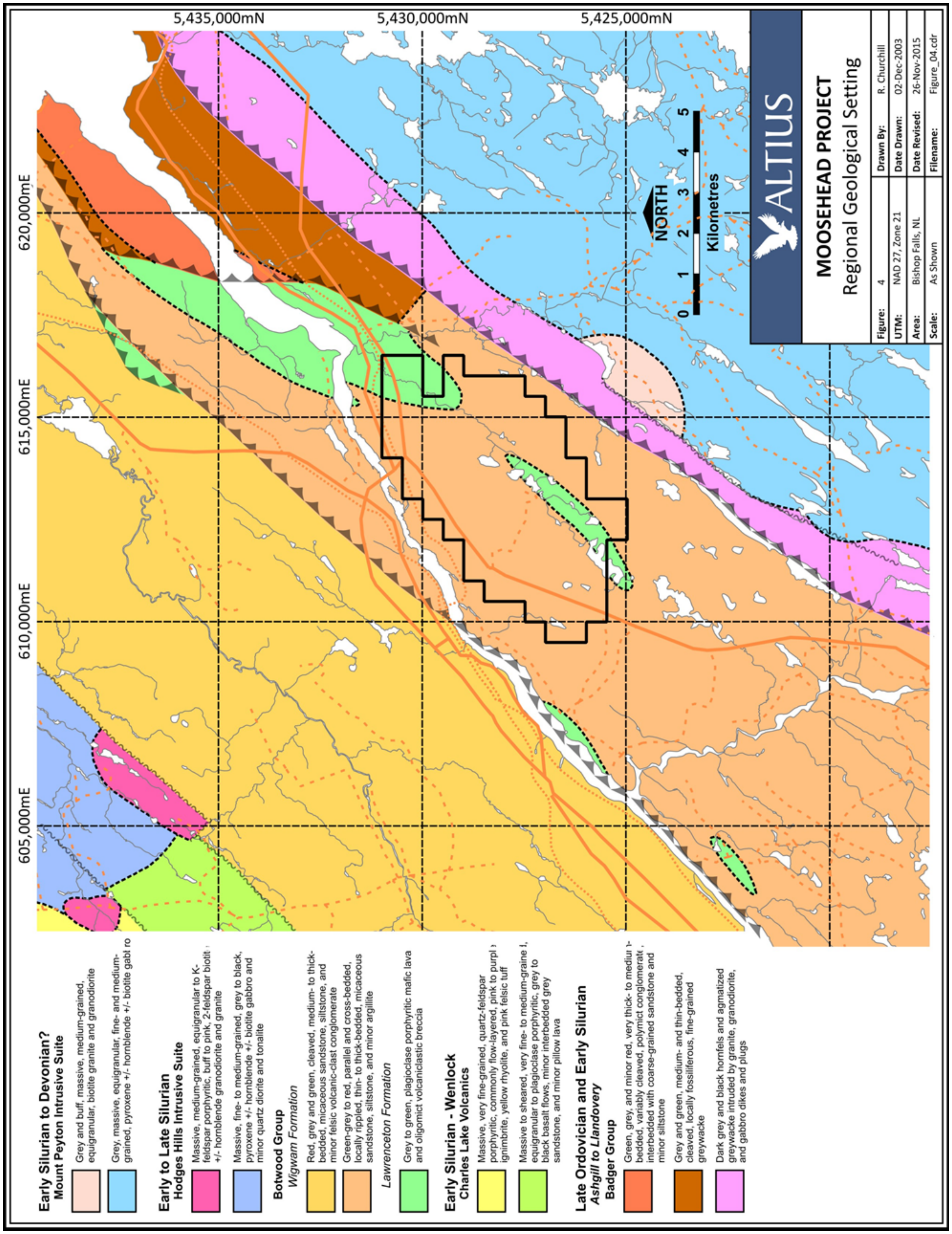

Figure 4. Property Geology (Altius Minerals)

7.3 **Structural Geology** (after Barbour, 2004)

Lithologic units in the Moosehead property area are regionally folded about a gently to moderately southwest-plunging axis. Structural data from outcrops and oriented drill core indicates that the rocks are folded into a series of close, upright folds with half-wavelengths on the order of 25 to 100 metres; millimetre to centimetre-scale parasitic folds are completely absent. The axial surfaces of the folds strike southwest-northeast and the folds plunge shallowly to the southwest. The folds have an asymmetric distribution in the area along the Exploits River and the Baie d'Espoir Highway, and a symmetric distribution near North and South Ponds. This geometry suggests that the folds are parasitic on a larger-scale anticline that has its hinge near North and South Ponds. The axes of the folds are locally rotated to a very shallow northeast plunge, suggesting the presence of a later northwest-striking gentle folding event.

The area displays abundant evidence of faulting, including prominent northeast-trending topographic linear features that are likely attributable to regional thrusting, with subsequent strike-slip reactivation. One such interpreted fault, intersected in drill core beneath Camp Six Pond, shows evidence of multiple stages of movement (Barbour, 2004). Along the Exploits River, juxtaposition of hinge and limb domains of folds indicates the presence of northwest-striking faults with tens of metres of offset.

Three north-northwest to north striking, east dipping faults have been interpreted from diamond drilling in the North and South Pond area. The faults are represented by zones of annealed fault breccia, which grade into sheared and boudinaged zones. The predominant clast component of these breccias is quartz vein material, although host rock clasts are important as well. Abundant seams of soft fault gouge and fine breccia with gouge matrix are superimposed on the earlier fault breccias. The seams are typically 0.1 to 1 centimetre thick but are locally up to 25 centimetres thick. Sinistral and dextral strike-slip components have been documented for the early fault movement. Late gouge zones record both strike-slip and sub-vertical movements. The north-northwest faults are postulated to be extensional structures related to movement on the regional northeast striking faults and commonly have magnetic and/or VLF EM expressions. Another common feature is bedding parallel slickensided fractures which represent flexural slip during the folding event (Barbour, 2004).

Lithologies within the exploration area have been affected by widespread and pervasive ferroan dolomite, sericite and clay mineral alteration, which is presumably associated with the gold mineralizing event. The alteration is not visually pronounced in the host sedimentary units except where it can be seen as a gradational bleaching (hematite destruction) of red hematitic rocks. Normally, the alteration is evident by a complete absence of calcite and by the presence of variable amounts of quartz-ferroan dolomite veining. Locally preserved sections of limey sedimentary units likely represent the unaltered protolith. The alteration is very striking where it affects the fine-grained gabbroic dikes. Unaltered portions of the dikes are typically dark green-grey, calcite-rich, strongly magnetic, and contain calcite amygdales, whereas the altered sections are pale grey and consist of a mixture of ferroan dolomite, clay minerals, sericite and leucoxene, with complete replacement of calcite and magnetite. Pyrite commonly occurs as up to 8-millimetre sized spots of very fine-grained material and disseminated euhedral arsenopyrite is also locally present. Original equigranular intrusive texture is preserved, and visually enhanced by the alteration process. Alteration of the dikes is controlled by fractures and faults and is typically accompanied by variable amounts of quartz-ferroan dolomite veining, as well as gold values ranging from 5 ppb Au to 5 g/t Au.

Rock units on the property are cut by several episodes of veining. An early, pervasive episode of thin quartz-ferroan dolomite veinlets have several orientations. These orientations suggest that the veins are filling a-c joints, b-c joints and conjugate sets of hybrid fractures related to the regional folding event. These veinlets are commonly zoned, with ferroan dolomite at the margins and quartz in the center. Accessory minerals include pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, and traces of chalcopyrite. Analytical data indicates that the veinlets are locally anomalous in gold, and may contain traces of sulphosalts. Thin, banded shear veinlets, which are typically but not always bedding-parallel, may be co-genetic with the above veinlets.

A second set of veins are represented by substantially larger, well banded to massive veins that vary from less than 1 centimetre to greater than 1 metre in thickness. These veins are composed of very fine-grained, generally milky quartz, with much less ferroan dolomite than in the earlier veins. They exhibit evidence of multiple phases of growth, and locally contain small vugs into which tiny clear quartz crystals have grown. Very thin, dark, planar bands consist of dark silica and very fine-grained pyrite and sulphosalts. These bands are oriented parallel to the vein margins and may be symmetrically distributed within the vein, or occur mainly along its lower section with banded veins grading upward into massive veins. Stylolitic fractures containing dark silica, pyrite, and minor sulphosalts are also common within the veins and sometimes become sufficiently abundant that the vein grades into a quartz breccia. Irregularly shaped fractures filled with very fine-grained pyrite are also abundant. The veins contain disseminated galena and brown sphalerite, and sometimes arsenopyrite and stibnite. These veins are the main gold bearing phase on the property, with visible gold often present in the strongly banded zones or along margins of the pyrite-filled fractures (Barbour, 2004).

Two phases of late veins also occur. One set consists of thin, irregularly shaped veinlets filled with pale yellow-green ferroan dolomite and white kaolinite, with minor galena, red-orange translucent sphalerite, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts. These veins crosscut both of the vein sets described above. They are commonly associated with millimetre- to tens of centimetres-thick zones of fine-grained breccia (hydrobreccia?). The breccia matrix is partly the yellow-green ferroan carbonate. This phase of veining is highly anomalous in mercury and silver relative to the other generations. Thin, vuggy veinlets of pale pink, ferroan dolomite and clear quartz likely represent the youngest phase of veining. Crystals of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and red-orange translucent sphalerite grow from the dolomite crystals into the open spaces. These veinlets crosscut the first two types; their relationship to the kaolinite-bearing veinlets is uncertain.

Local sites of thin, white, ferroan carbonate veinlets, containing coarse bladed textures indicative of boiling in a hydrothermal system were noted by previous workers. Contacts with the other vein types were not observed. XRD analyses of several samples from the different generations of veinlets noted above have identified the ferroan carbonate as ferroan dolomite in all analyses. Barbour (2004) suggests two modes of gold mineralization on the property, which may be separate phases or representations of a single prolonged mineralizing event. High grade gold is confined to a set of banded to massive quartz veins. These veins are quartz-rich and ferroan dolomite-poor and they contain brown transparent sphalerite as opposed to the red-orange translucent sphalerite seen in most other veins, and also contain significant sulphosalt minerals (up to 1% bournonite and possible boulangerite). Fine-grained visible gold is locally present and is a prerequisite to high-grade values. Gold shows a strong positive correlation with mercury and antimony (sulphosalts). Up to 0.5% arsenic is present in these veins, but has a negative correlation with gold.

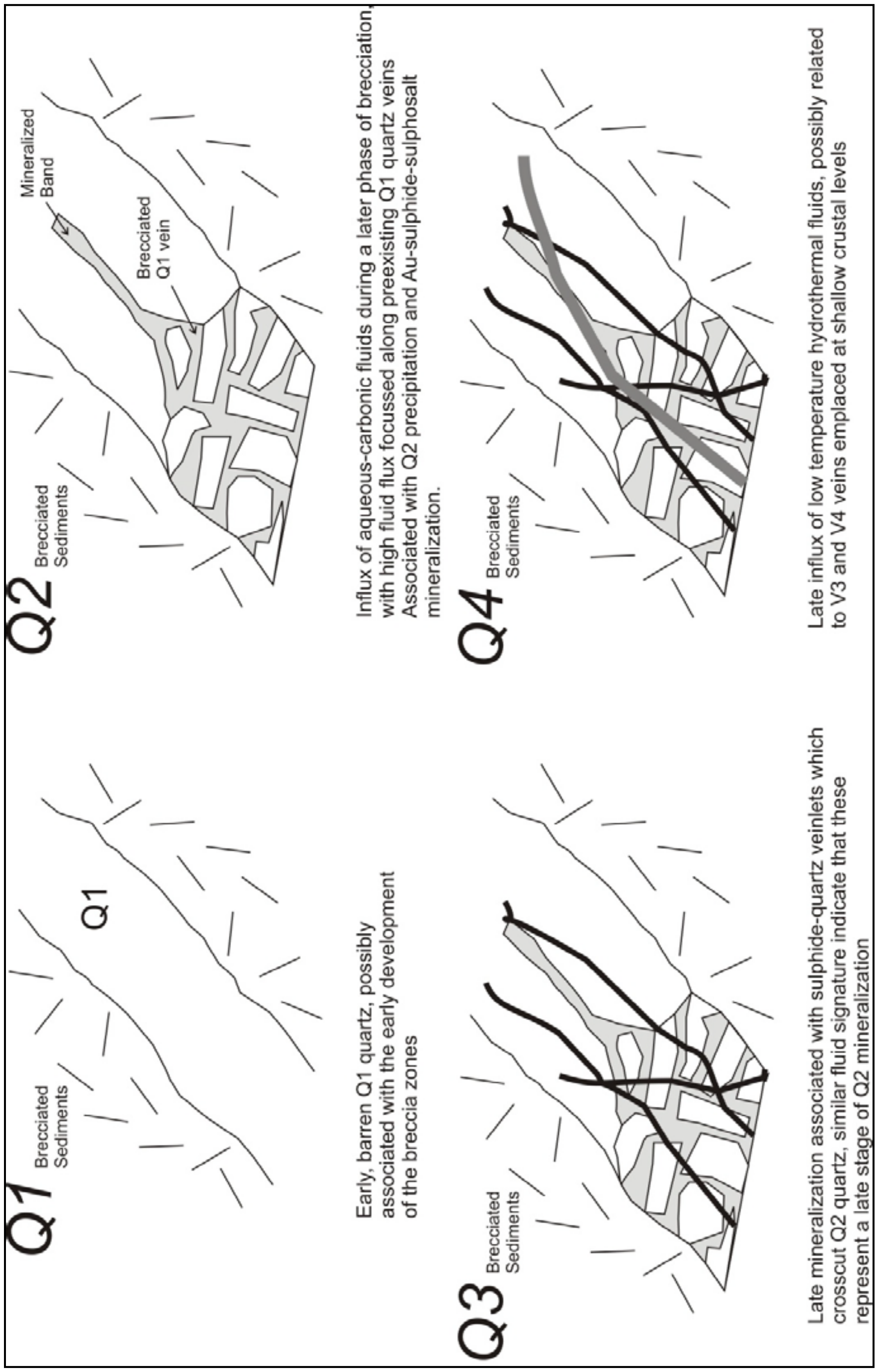

Figure 5. Formation of Main Mineralized Moosehead Veins (Conliffe and Wilton, 2009).

The second mode of mineralization consists of low-grade gold (ranging from 5 ppb Au to 5 g/t Au) associated with elevated arsenic values, although there is a poor correlation between actual values of gold and arsenic, and high arsenic is not always accompanied by higher gold values. There is little evidence of a sulphosalt association with this mineralization. The low-grade mineralization is generally hosted by altered and veined mafic dikes that contain disseminated arsenopyrite, and by fault zones that contain boudinaged quartz veins and vein fragments. The exact association of gold in this mineralization is difficult to determine, as similar looking material may contain several grams per ton of gold, or no gold at all. As well, there seems to be no correlation between gold content and amount of vein material present. It may be that gold is present in sporadically distributed thin veinlets that are part of the high-grade set, but which are difficult to visually differentiate from earlier barren quartz-ferroan dolomite veins (Barbour, 2004).

7.4 **STRUCTURAL STUDY** (after Coller, 2016)

In 2016, Altius Resources contracted Dave Coller of Earth Tectonics Limited to conduct a study on the Structural Controls of Au Mineralization at the Moosehead Prospect.

As a result of this study, he identified the following key points of the vein structure and ore lens geometry:

• The Moosehead Au vein system interpreted from the recent trench pit is controlled by two north dipping faults trending E-W and WNW which cross-cut the main layering and fabric at a high angle. A large fabric-discontinuity suggests the southernmost E-W fault may have a large displacement.

• At surface the faults dip steeply to the north. The new main NNE drill section west of the trench confirms a general north dip of the fault-vein system of approximately 60 degrees. *Note that the geometry and controls of Moosehead are in contrast to NE trending, south dipping thrust faults at Wilding Lake but within a similar tectonic regime and comparable kinematics*.

• All of the veins in the open pit appear to be linked and are kinematically related to an E-W right lateral oblique reverse shear system, and hence represent one major vein and Au event. The higher-grade Au appears to be concentrated in internally sheared parts of the larger fault controlled quartz veins.

• The dense, NW striking –NE dipping extensional and shear vein network linking the two faults in a dilational relay zone forms a low grade stockwork zone with a major linking shear-vein carrying high grade Au.

• Sampling suggests the veins controlled by the WNW striking fault and the main NW trending linking shear-vein appear locally to have higher grade Au than sheared veins in the E-W fault.

• The NE dipping extensional vein network in the relay suggests the veins formed due to local northside up component of shear on the E-W and WNW faults. A stockwork lens may plunge to the NE within the 60 degree north dipping fault zone.

Mr. Coller goes on to make the following main conclusion:

• The series of southerly directed and vertical drill holes in the area around the pit-trench at Moosehead confirms the extension of an E-W to WNW-ESE, north dipping fault system controlling the main high-grade veins discovered in outcrop.

• The detailed geometry of the Au veins system in the pit –trench is also reflected in the drill-core section MH-01-14, MH-01-13, MH-01-19, MH-01-18, MH-01-20, MH-01-15 a few meters west of the pit suggesting continuity of the style of the vein system. MH-018 & 20 also indicate a main zone and extended HW zone north of the pit trench extending the width of the zone to around 20m.

• The recent trial televiewer analysis of vertical hole MH-01-19 also confirms similar principal and secondary vein orientations as developed in the open pit-trench (see stereogram Figure 6).

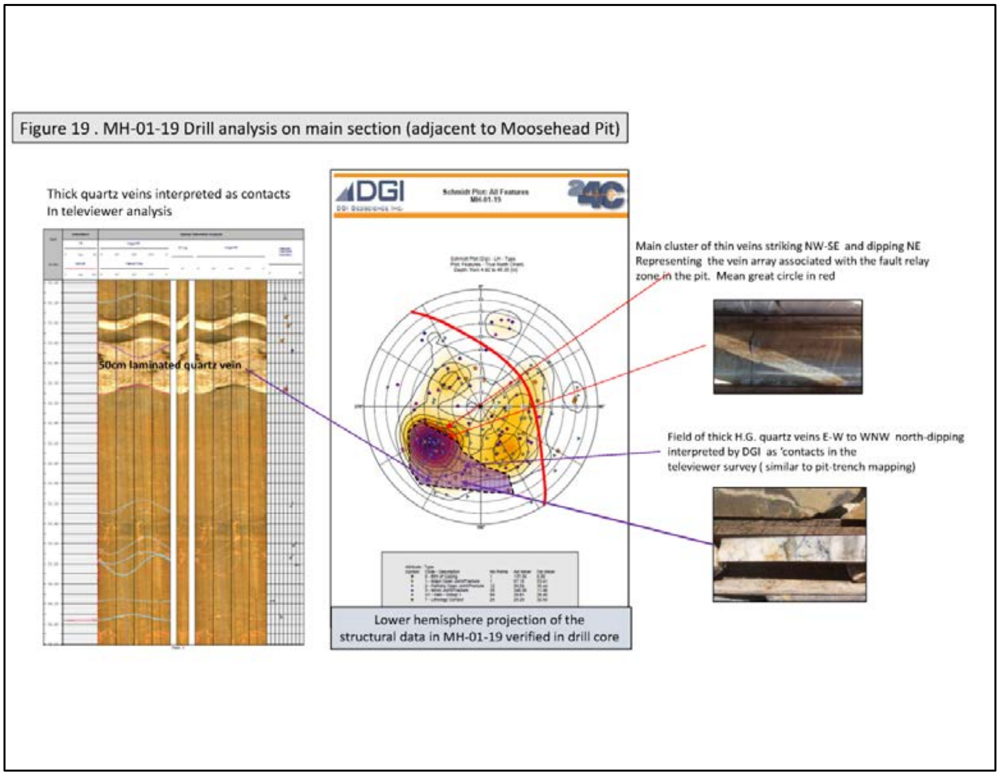

Figure 6. Trial televiewer analysis of vertical hole MH-01-19 (Coller, 2016)

• Vein and breccia zones sub-parallel to core axis in drill-hole MH-01-13 drilled 45 to the NNE confirms drilling down the main fault controlled mineral system. (see main cross-section, Figure 7)

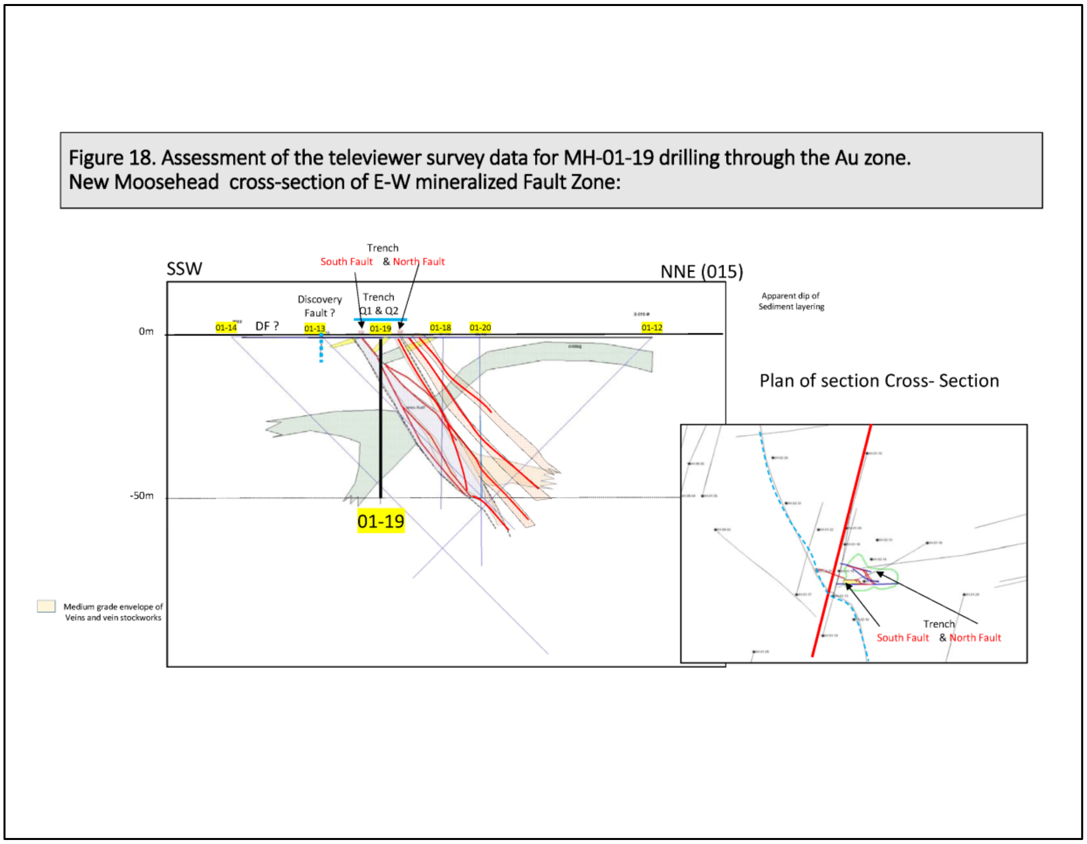

Figure 7. Main Cross Section of E-W mineralized Fault Zone (Coller, 2016)

• The main E-W Au vein zone exposed in the pit trench and intersected at depth in drill section 1 is interpreted to extend eastwards to the North Pond Fault. Two strands of the main zone are possibly intersected at two levels in MH-02-18: 50m and deeper at 120m.

• The deep hole MH-03-15, drilled at a dip of 52 degrees and azimuth of 255 intersected a high grade vein and stockwork breccia zone and at deep levels (257m) which may also dip between 60 and 80 degrees to the north, striking between ENE and WNW. This may be a parallel Au lens to the south of the main zone.

• Area NE of main zone MH-01-33 and 34. Analysis of the orientations in core suggests that these two holes may be intersecting a WNW striking, steep south dipping zone of Au mineralization not related to the North Pond Fault. Further north, MH-03-10 core analysis suggests that the hole may have intersected a separate vein system similar to the WNW striking vein zone and not the North Pond Fault.

• The Discovery Fault as a mineralized structure could not be verified in drill core and may have been previously misinterpreted from the geophysical interpretations.

• The North Pond Fault appears to be a late stage fault zone which may have a significant displacement of the main Au zones but may itself not be a primary gold bearing structure.

• The South Pond Fault was not analysed but may be similar to the North Pond Fault

• The implication of the above fault re-interpretation is that the historical E-W directed drilling was largely misplaced in testing the northerly trending faults and has not adequately tested the E-W to WNW fault structures controlling mineralization.

• Further, only a small area has been optimally drill tested the E-W striking, north dipping Au bearing structures with southerly directed angle holes.

• The Moosehead district may comprise of a number of sub-parallel mineralized vein zones which have E-W to WNW-ESE trends which dip North, in the case of 'Main zone 'but may dip south.

Highlights of mineralization on the property intersected in diamond drilling is presented in Tables 3, 4 & 5 in Section 10 Drilling. Intersections range from 0.10 m of 259.6 g/t Au in hole MH-96-05 to 30.03 m of 6.71 g/t Au in hole MH-01-13 (this drill hole is believed to have been drilled down-dip and is not representative of the true thickness of mineralization). The true thickness of the mineralization is unknown, but is believed to be in the range of 1 m or less. The variation of thickness and grade from hole to hole makes it very difficult to establish good continuity of mineralization at this stage.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Moosehead Property is host to locally significant zones of structurally controlled, quartz vein hosted gold mineralization which has been characterized as being of the "Orogenic Lode Gold Type". In 2009, a study was completed at Memorial University of Newfoundland by Dr. James Conliffe and Dr. D. H. C. Wilton on fluid inclusions in samples of mineralized and barren quartz veins associated with gold mineralization at the Moosehead Property. The study identified at least four generations of quartz veining and multistage brecciation within the mineralized veins. They concluded that the mineralized quartz veins formed from moderate to high temperature (240-400°C), low to moderate salinity (0-10 eq. wt% NaCl) aqueous-carbonic fluids, and that gold deposition resulted from the mixing of auriferous carbonic fluids with low salinity meteoric fluids at depths of at least 5.8 km. Based on the composition of the mineralizing fluids and the modelled mineralization depths, Conliffe and Wilton concluded that mineralization at the Moosehead Property represents an orogenic lode gold type deposit.

This type of gold deposit, recognized globally, is well documented in central Newfoundland and includes the Valentine Lake project (Marathon Gold Corp.), which has NI 43-101 resources of 1,846,500 ounces gold Measured and Indicated at 1.88 g/t gold, and 1,011,700 ounces gold Inferred at 1.66 g/t gold (November 30, 2017 News Release). Mineralization at Valentine Lake has been intersected at vertical depths of 950 meters (April 27, 2017 News release). Valentine Lake is located 130 kilometers southwest of Moosehead along the same structural corridor which extends from the southwest tip of Newfoundland to the northeast coast.

The authors caution that there are currently no resource estimates completed on the property that is the subject of this report, and that the resource estimates for the Valentine Lake project as stated above are not necessarily indicative of the resource that may be present on the property that is the subject of this report.

Numerous other gold occurrences of this type are known to occur along this regional structure (Evans, 1993). To date, drilling at Moosehead has been confined to shallow depths (average of 108 meters), with only a single drill hole completed to depths of greater than 200 meters. This hole intersected high grade gold (278 g/t Au over 0.45 meters) at a vertical depth of 202 meters. The mineralization remains open in all directions.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Sokoman Iron Corp. has not yet completed exploration work on the property.

Gold mineralization on the Moosehead Property was first identified in 1989 and since then, there have been exploration programs conducted by a total of six different firms, most of whom were option or joint venture partners with Altius Resources Inc. Altius Resources has controlled ownership of the Moosehead property since 1997.

- Altius Resources Inc. (1997-1998)

Upon acquiring the property in 1997, Altius Resources carried out prospecting and mapping, as well as mechanical trenching and till sampling. Six till pits were excavated and sampled at 1-meter intervals from their base to the B-horizon soil level. An average of approximately ten kilograms of till constituted each sample. These samples were later sieved and concentrated using conventional panning techniques to approximately 75 grams (Figure 8). The collection of till samples is relatively unbiased as there is normally little, if any visible mineralization in the material that could lead to preferential sampling.

A total of 38 till samples were sent to Overburden Drilling Management in Ottawa for gold grain analysis after being screened and panned to a heavy mineral concentrate. Ten of the samples returned no gold grains while 3 samples returned from 10 to 64 grains of gold (Table 5), most of which were described as modified (glacially transported).

Interpretation of the till profile identified two till horizons in the Moosehead area. Both till layers exhibit a moderate, north-south oriented clast fabric consistent with the regional glacial trend. Ice flow indicators (striations) measured during mapping typically trend towards 345° and 020°.

Sampling of boulders and rock from the till pits returned gold values ranging from less than detection (5 ppb gold) to a maximum of 85663 ppb gold with 8 samples returning >1000 ppb gold (Hynes and Dalton, 1997) (Table 6). All of the highest gold values were from boulders of quartz float. The authors note that boulder float samples may not be representative of the underlying bedrock, and sampling of rock and boulders may allow some degree of bias as the better mineralized material from a sample, if present, is normally preferentially collected.

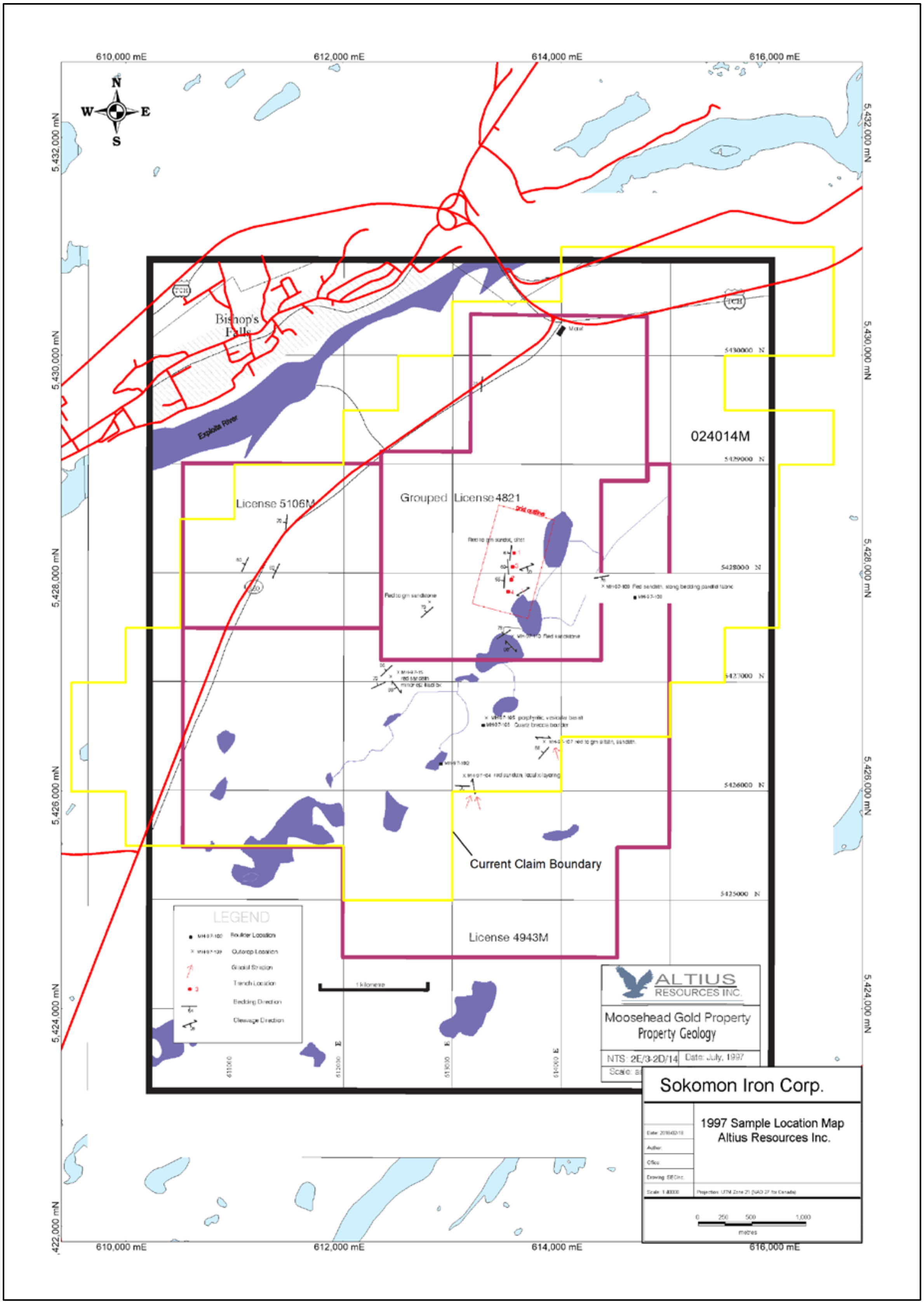

Figure 8. Sample Locations and Till Test Pit Sites (Altius Resources, 1997)

Table 5. Till Survey Data

1997 Overburden Drilling Management Gold Grain in Till Survey							
Sample Number	Location	Easting	Northing	# Grains of VG	Au (ppb) @ 1/250th intl wght	Initial Weight (Kg)	Depth (m)
MT1A-97-02	Trench 1A	613567	5428129	3	30	5	10
MT1A-97-04	Trench 1A	613568	5428130	0	0	2.5	9
MT1A-97-06	Trench 1A	613569	5428131	0	0	1.25	8
MT1A-97-08	Trench 1A	613570	5428132	0	0	3.25	7
MT1A-97-10	Trench 1A	613571	5428133	0	0	11	6
MT1A-97-12	Trench 1A	613572	5428134	3	532	10.75	5
MT1A-97-14	Trench 1A	613573	5428135	2	57		4
MT1B-97-01	Trench 1B	613563	5428125	6	2362	11.5	4
MT1B-97-02	Trench 1B	613564	5428126	8	730	1.5	3
MT1B-97-03	Trench 1B	613565	5428127	3	48	10.75	2
MT1B-97-04	Trench 1B	613566	5428128	0	0	7.75	1
MT2A-97-01	Trench 2A	613538	5427938	0	0	11	1.75
MT2A-97-02	Trench 2A	613539	5427939	10	691	9.75	0.75
MT2A-97-03	Trench 2A	613540	5427940	6	1141	12.25	0
MT2B-97-01	Trench 2B	613541	5427941	2	27	11.25	3.3
MT2B-97-02	Trench 2B	613542	5427942	2	67	10.75	2.3
MT2B-97-03	Trench 2B	613543	5427943	4	830	9.5	1.3
MT2B-97-04	Trench 2B	613544	5427944	0	0	9.75	0.3
MT3-97-01	Trench 3	613550	5428050	7	546	3.75	3.6
MT3-97-03	Trench 3	613552	5428052	64	1297	10.25	2.6
MT3-97-05	Trench 3	613553	5428053	13	349	9	1.6
MT3-97-07	Trench 3	613554	5428054	1	2	8.75	0.5
MT4-97-01	Trench 4	613500	5427825	0	0	9.75	2.7
MT4-97-02	Trench 4	613501	5427826	3	595	10.25	1.7
MT4-97-03	Trench 4	613502	5427827	0	0	8	0.7
MT4-97-04	Trench 4	613503	5427828	0	0	9.5	0

Table 6. Test Pit Boulder Sample Data

1997 Test Pit Boulder Samples					
Sample#	Line	Station	Outcrop(Y/N)	Description of Sample	Au(ppb)
MQ1B-97-01	-100	32	N	Mineralized quartz boulder sample from Trench 1B.	354
MQ1B-97-02	-100	32	N	Mineralized quartz boulder sample from Trench 1B.	85663
MQ1B-97-03	-100	32	N	Mineralized quartz boulder sample from Trench 1B.	22550
MQ1B-97-04	-100	32	N	Mineralized quartz boulder sample from Trench 1B.	2124
MQ1B-97-05	-100	32	N	Mineralized quartz boulder sample from Trench 1B.	1941
MQ1B-97-06	-100	32	N	Mineralized quartz boulder sample from Trench 1B.	16223
MQ1B-97-07	-100	32	N	Mineralized quartz-breccia boulder sample from Trench 1B.	46670
MQ1B-97-08	-100	32	N	Mineralized quartz boulder sample from Trench 1B.	29240
MQ1B-97-09	-100	32	N	Mineralized quartz boulder sample from Trench 1B.	627
MQ1B-97-10	-100	32	N	Chips of several quartz boulders from Trench 1B with little or no sulphides.	34060
M2B-97-04	-285	-70	N	Qtz-carb vein, 10 cm wide, with 25% Fe-carb and trace to 1% pyrite. Trench 2B.	28
M2B-97-05	-285	-70	N	Qtz-carb vein. Less than 10% carbonate. No visible sulphides. Trench 2B.	5
M2B-97-06	-285	-70	N	2 cm qtz-vein with carbonitized wallrock fragments in vein. Sample is 25% wall rock. Trench 2B.	80
M2B-97-07	-285	-70	N	Qtz-vein sample from large block of subcrop taken at 2 m above bedrock. Trench 2B.	216

Table 7. Boulder Sample Data

1997 Boulder Samples					
Sample#	Line	Station	Outcrop(Y/N)	Description of Sample	Au(ppb)
MH-97-01	-67	35	N		83738
MH-97-02	-409	-183	N		21
MH-97-03	-418	-177	N		3400
MH-97-04	-405	-191	N	Sample taken 10 m NW of Trench 2B.	110
MH-97-05	-424	-191	N		61
MH-97-06	-430	-193	N		337
MH-97-07	-418	-208	N		857
MH-97-08	-22	40	N		409
MH-97-10	-390	-168	N		333
MH-97-11	-20	44	N		190861
MH-97-12	-20	44	N		442050
MH-97-13	-439	-178	N		23800
MH-97-14	-86	25	N		23045

Table 8. Rock Sample Data

1997 Rock Sample Descriptions							
Sample#	Easting	Northing	Line	Station	Outcrop(Y/N)	Description	Au(ppb)
MH-97-102	612900	5426250			N	Sedimentary breccia with angular basaltic clasts, hematite alteration, and silica- and carb.-replacement textures.	5
MH-97-104	613088	5426125			Y	Weak brecciation and qtz-veining with carbonate along fractures in purple-red sandstone	5
MH-97-106	613275	5426600			N	Breccia/stockwork. Qtz-carb veining with strongly sericitized clasts. Trace to 1% pyrite.	5
MH-97-108	614675	5427775			N	Quartz-carbonate vein.	5
MH-97-112	613508	5427833			Y	Fine-grained altered gabbro from Trench 4.	5
MH-97-113A	613545	5427945			Y	Red sandstone from southeastern portion of Trench 2A.	5
MH-97-113B	613546	5427946			Y	Red sandstone from central portion of Trench 2A.	5
MH-97-113C	613547	5427947			Y	Red sandstone from northwestern portion of Trench 2A	5
MH-97-114					Y	Qtz-vein with 1-2% pyrite in bands, taken from DDH MH-97-07 at 31.08 m. Approx. 50/50, wallrock: vein.	110
MH-97-115	613506	5427831			Y	Quartz-vein sample from Trench 4.	11
MH-97-116	613507	5427832			Y	Quartz-vein sample from Trench 4.	258
M2B-97-01	613538	5427938			Y	Bleached siltstone from Trench 2B.	5
M2B-97-02	613539	5427939			Y	Bleached siltstone from Trench 2B.	5
M2B-97-03	613540	5427940			Y	Bleached siltstone from Trench 2B taken over an interval of 0.9 m.	5

In 1998, Altius Resources conducted a work program of prospecting, soil sampling, line cutting, and ground geophysics (magnetic, VLF-EM, and IP-resistivity surveys). The soil samples were collected from a flagged reconnaissance grid over the southwest portion of the property, but were not submitted for analysis until August 1999. The samples were sent to XRAL Laboratories for a 32-element package that included Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As. There were no anomalous gold results from the 131 soils that were submitted (Clark, 1999). 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. Samples were transported to Altius' warehouse facility in Mount Pearl for drying before being shipped to XRAL Laboratories for analysis. Ten new till pits were also excavated and 13 till samples were submitted to Overburden Drilling for gold grain analysis (Figure 9) (Table 9).

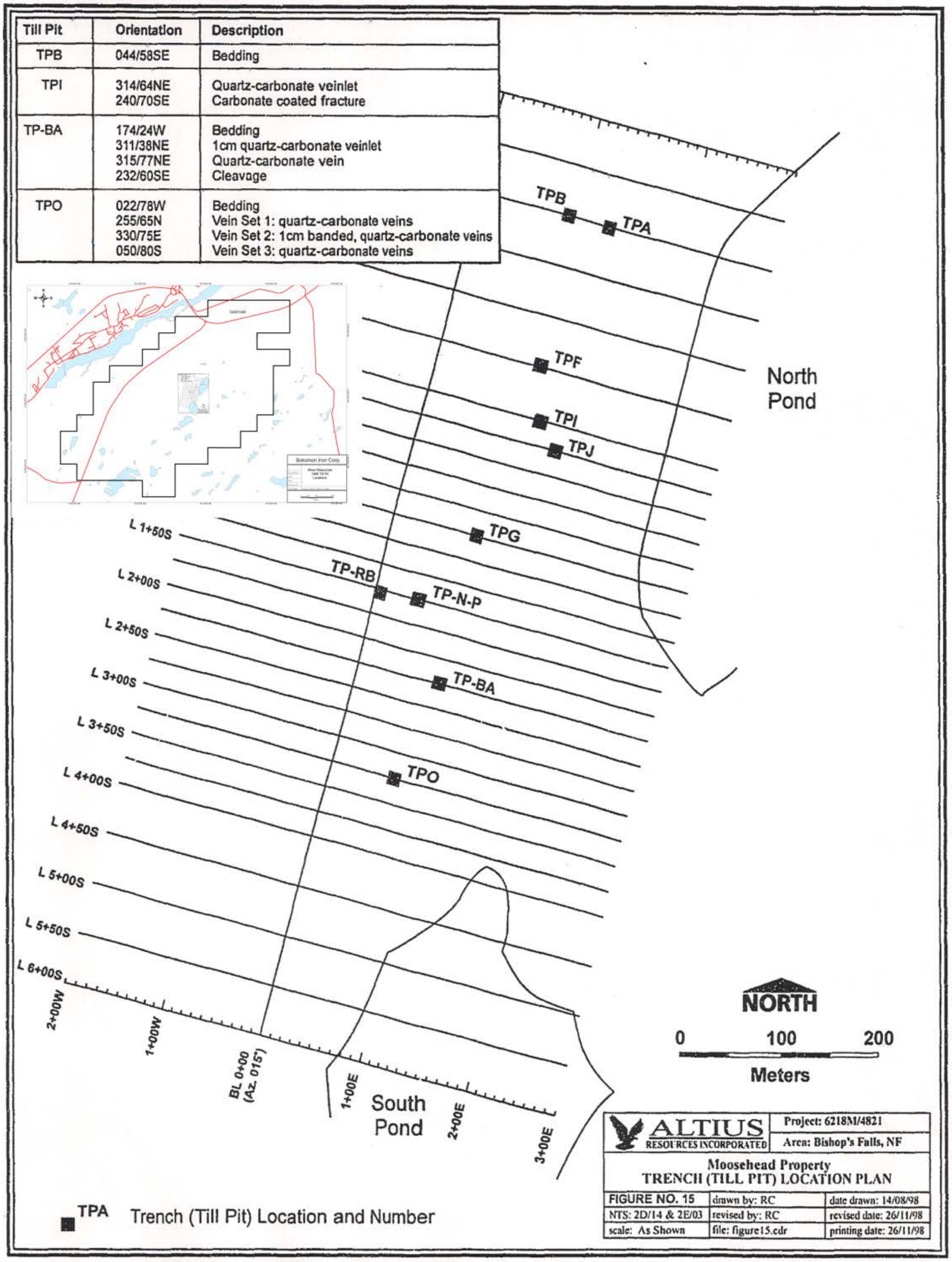

Figure 9. 1998 Till Pit Locations (Altius Resources)

Table 9. 1998 Till Test Pit Data

1998 Till Pit Number	Line	Station
TPA	L2+50N	1+35E
TPB	L2+50N	0+85E
TPF	L1+00N	1+00E
TPI	L0+50N	1+15E
TPJ	L0+25N	1+35E
TPG	L0+25N	0+75E
TP-RB	L1+55S	0+08E
TP-N-P	L1+50S	0+45E
TP-BA	L2+25S	0+75E
TPO	L3+25S	0+65E

An average of approximately ten kilograms of till constituted each sample. These samples were later sieved and concentrated using conventional panning techniques to approximately 75 grams.

A total of 23 rock samples from the till pits were sent to XRAL in Don Mills, Ontario for Au analysis by fire assay and 32 element ICP analysis. Gold values ranged from 19 ppb Au to 134000 ppb Au (detection limit of 1 ppb Au) and 7 samples assayed >10000 ppb Au (Table 10).

Table 10. 1998 Till Pit Sample Data

1998 Till Pit Sample Descriptions				
Sample#	Line	Station	Description	Au(ppb)
TPF-001-98	100	100	Ang. bldr (17cmx24cmx14cm) of qtz w carb on fractures, no vis sulphides.	1920
TPF-02-98	100	100	4 ang. cbbls (up to fist size) of qtz w carb strngrs, no vis sulphides, tr py	44400
TPA-01-98	250	135	Min qtz pbbls/cbbls at 1.0-1.2 m depth, no sulphide, min x-cutting carb on fractures.	3220
TPO-01-98	-325	65	Cbbls @ 0.3m, qtz & carb strngrs, no sulphides.	3770
TPO-02-98	-325	65	Qtz-carb vein bldr (15cmx10cmx10cm).	606
TPO-03-98	-325	65	Qtz-carb bldr (15cmx10cmx20cm), carb has distinct red weathering as opposed to more common orange.	230
TPO-04-98	-325	65	Bldr w 1% sulphosalts in bands.	9870
TPO-05-98	-325	65	OC-20% pyritic QV / 80% wallrock, wallrock has min qtz strngrs and diss py.	29
TPO-06-98	-325	65	OC-Set 3? QV, 1.5cm wide, min py, sample >80% vn.	84
TPO-07-98	-325	65	OC-bleached micaceous sst, min py &min vnlts (<1%).	19
TPJ-01-98	2500	150	Cobbls with 0.5-1% sulphosalt minerals.	37600
TPJ-02-98	2500	150	Cbbls with tr sulphosalts.	11500
TPJ-03-98	2500	150	Carbonatized gabbro w min py (aspy?) & narrow qtz vnlts w occassional comb textures.	70
TP-RB-01-98	-155	8	Ang. bldr (42cmx33cmx20cm) of hydrobx, carb strngrs confined to frags (hosting up to 0.5-2% s-salts & min py).	24100
TP-RB-02-98	-155	8	Chips of bldr (13cmx21cmx15cm) w hydrobx frags up to 6cm, ~1% sulphosalts, no VG noted.	53500
TP-RB-03-98	-155	8	Bldr (12cmx6cmx9cm) similar to above but w less sulphosalts.	134000
TP-RB-04-98	-155	8	Bldr (25cmx14cmx18cm) w hydobx frags ~2cm^2, min sulphosalts.	53400
TP-RB-05-98	-155	8	~10-15 cbbls from trench wall w no sig metals, both vn & bx chips.	4010
TP-RB-06-98	-155	8	Slightly larger than fist size bldr of vn w 1-2% sulphosalts.	4050
TP-RB-07-98	-155	8	Size as above, hydrobx w < 1cm^3 frags, tr sulphosalts, min py.	112
TP-RB-08-98	-155	8	QV bldr (22cmx16cmx12cm) w ore band (fracture) of weathered sulphosalts.	6340
TP-N-P-01-98	-150	45	Chips of ang. bldr of hydrobx w frags up to 3cm (some w sulphosalts), matrix sil bl-gry, loc py-rich.	3120
TP-N-P-02-98	-150	45		200

In addition, 27 rock samples collected during prospecting efforts were sent for analysis, 23 of which were sent to Eastern Analytical Ltd. and the other 4 were sent to XRAL for Au by fire assay and ICP analysis. Assays ranged from 6 ppb to a maximum of 189550 ppb Au with nine samples returning >10,000 ppb Au (Table 11).

The author cautions that grab sample assays may not be representative of the underlying bedrock mineralization and that float by nature, may not be representative of underlying bedrock.

Table 11. 1998 Rock Sample Data

1998 Rock Sample Locations							
Sample	UTM East	UTM North	Line	Station	Type	Sample Description	Au (ppb)
MH-98-001	-	-	L4+35S	1+62W	Boulder	25x15x20 cm boulder. Quartz-vein with 20% argillite fragments. 2-3% pyrite.	492
MH-98-002	-	-	L4+32S	1+78W	Boulder	15x10x10 cm boulder of hydrothermal breccia. No metallic sulphides.	888
MH-98-003	-	-	L4+41S	1+96W	Boulder	25x15x20 cm boulder. Quartz-vein/ 5% altered sedimentary fragments. Minor sphalerite.	403
MH-98-005	-	-	L0+05N	0+08E	Boulder	Chips of several quartz-vein boulders.	21368
MH-98-006	-	-	L0+05N	0+08E	Boulder	15x15x20 cm quartz-vein with no metallic minerals.	199
MH-98-007	-	-	L0+05N	0+08E	Boulder	32x23x17 cm quartz-vein boulder with no metallic minerals.	133
MH-98-008	-	-	L0+05N	0+08E	Boulder	23x17x8 cm quartz-vein boulder with no metallic minerals.	74
MH-98-04	-	-	L3+60S	0+70W	Subcrop	Subcrop sample from Trench 4.	1656
MH-98-09	-	-	L1+47N	2+42W	Boulder	1.0x1.0x0.6 m boulder. Sample picked to contain boulangerite.	141750
MH-98-10	-	-	L1+47N	2+42W	Boulder	Same as above but sample picked to contain pyrite stringer.	9153
MH-98-11	-	-	L1+42N	2+43W	Boulder	Soccer ball size boulder of hydrothermal breccia with sulphosalts in fragments.	16045
MH-98-12	-	-	L1+57N	2+13W	Boulder	60% Quartz - 40% sandstone breccia with hematite staining.	99
MH-98-13	-	-	L0+17N	0+21W	Boulder	Quartz-vein with minor boulangerite.	667
MH-98-14	-	-	L0+07S	0+14W	Boulder	Chips of 2 boulders (>30x30x30 cm) with pyrite stringers.	451
MH-98-15	-	-	L0+30N	0+00	Boulder	Large quartz-vein with Fe-carbonate but no metallic minerals.	38845
MH-98-16	-	-	L1+00S	0+32E	Boulder	Quartz-vein with sulphosalts, galena and sphalerite.	30295
MH-98-17	-	-	L0+64S	0+31E	Boulder	Trench 1A sample. ~10% sulphosalts in 5 cmx5 cm patch.	189550
MH-98-18	-	-	L2+75S	0+47W	Boulder	Trench 2A sample. Small boulder with abundnat visible gold but portion with no visible gold picked for analysis.	26415
MH-98-19	-	-	L2+71S	0+41W	Boulder	Boulder sample taken 10 m north of Trench 2A. Quartz-vein with minor sulphosalts.	12053
MH-98-20	-	-	L3+60S	0+70W	Subcrop	Trench 4 sample. Silicified gabbro with trace sulphides.	22
MH-98-22	-	-	L0+75S	2+00W	Boulder	Sulphosalt-banded quartz-vein boulder (20x30x50cm) with minor stringers of pyrite +/- arsenopyrite, abundant VG.	72100
MH-98-23	614410	5430590	-	-	Outcrop	5cm massive quartz vein with 1cm vein containing fine needle-like crystals with pale pink hue cutting silicified sandstone breccia wallrock.	15
MH-98-24	614600	5430600	-	-	Outcrop	Sericitized sedimentary rock(?) with chlorite stringers, quartz-carbonate pods/veinlets, pink crystalline mineral, kaolonite in fractures/vugs and 2-3% pyrite.	96
MH-98-25	-	-	L3+50S	1+02W	Boulder	Sericitized & silicified volcanic tuff with pyrite and carb alteration, quartz-eyes and iron-carbonate altered felsic volcanic fragments xenoliths.	6
MSS-98-03	611276	5426449	-	-	Boulder	Quartz vein stockwork with breccia fragments of red-brown, intensely carbonate-limonate altered sandstone. No sulphides noted.	283
MSS-98-04	611304	5426331	-	-	Boulder	Quartz-vein stockwork with multiple generation veinlets of variable orientation in coarse-grained carbonate-altered sandstone.	47
MSS-98-05	611304	5426306	-	-	Boulder	Orange-brown hydrothermal breccia with carbonate and weakly hematitic sandstone fragments.	523

To facilitate ground geophysical surveys, grid refurbishment and additional cutting of infill lines was performed on the Moosehead Grid. The entire grid was surveyed with magnetics and VLF-EM, while select parts also underwent dipole-dipole IP/resistivity surveying. The detailed magnetic survey identified features that were interpreted to represent a number of magnetic gabbroic dykes, as well as widespread alteration-associated demagnetization over the grid area. Broad chargeability anomalies identified from the IP-resistivity survey were interpreted to represent increased pyrite/sulphide mineralization associated with the hydrothermal alteration (Hynes, Churchill, and Butler, 1998).

- Teck Exploration Ltd. (1999)

Teck Exploration Ltd. optioned the property from Altius Resources in 1999 and carried out line cutting, re-interpretation of the existing geophysical data, an IP survey, and 756 meters of diamond drilling in 7 holes. Re-interpretation of the magnetic data near the Noranda Flyer's Grid identified a magnetically high domain to the southeast and a magnetically low domain to the northwest. The sharp boundary between the two domains was postulated to represent a regional thrust fault separating mafic volcanic rocks of the Lawrenceton Formation from sedimentary rocks of the Wigwam Formation. Secondly, a series of 045° to 060° trending, weakly magnetic linear features evident in the magnetic survey data were interpreted to represent gabbroic dykes which cut the sedimentary sequence, as observed in drill core. Hydrothermal alteration appears to locally diminish the magnetic signature of these dykes which may aid in identifying areas to focus on for exploration and diamond drilling (Clark, 1999).

A 12.6 km IP survey was carried out, and the data was processed by Lambert Geophysics of Val d'Or, Quebec, as well as by Val d'Or Sagex Inc. using a 2D Inversion technique. Numerous formational IP anomalies generally trending approximately 015° were identified. The variation in resistivity of these formational IP anomalies was interpreted to most likely represent compositional variations in the sedimentary units. The IP anomalies are truncated to the south along the location of the thrust fault between the Wigwam and Lawrenceton Formations, as interpreted from the magnetic survey data, which supports the idea that the IP anomalies represent compositional variations in the sedimentary units (Clark, 1999).

- Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. / Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (2001-2004)

In 2001, Altius Resources optioned the Moosehead Property to Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. (subsequently controlled by Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.), and over a four year period, from 2001 to 2004, Sudbury Contact carried out 7 separate drilling campaigns totaling 10,960.19m in 260 holes including 165 reverse circulation drill holes.

In 2001, Sudbury Contact completed its first phase of drilling consisting of 36 holes totaling 3,191.82 meters, as well as limited prospecting and geological mapping. No significant results came out of the prospecting/mapping program.

In early 2002, a 67.2 km Magnetics/VLF-EM survey was carried out over the main grid in the central part of the property, and 6 diamond drill holes totaling 597 meters were drilled on some of the resultant conductors. The VLF-EM survey identified numerous NNW to NNE trending weak conductors, some of which correlate with linear magnetic anomalies and fault zones as identified by previous drilling.

During the summer of 2002, 197 B-horizon soil samples were collected over an area where a till sample collected by Royal Oak Mines returned a value of 21.3 g/t Au. Soils were collected over roughly 100m spaced lines and 25m station (Figure 10). All but two of the samples were less than 5 ppb with only two anomalous samples returning 22 and 54 ppb Au. Soil samples were analyzed for gold, mercury and 30-element ICP at Eastern Analytical Ltd. in Springdale, NL.

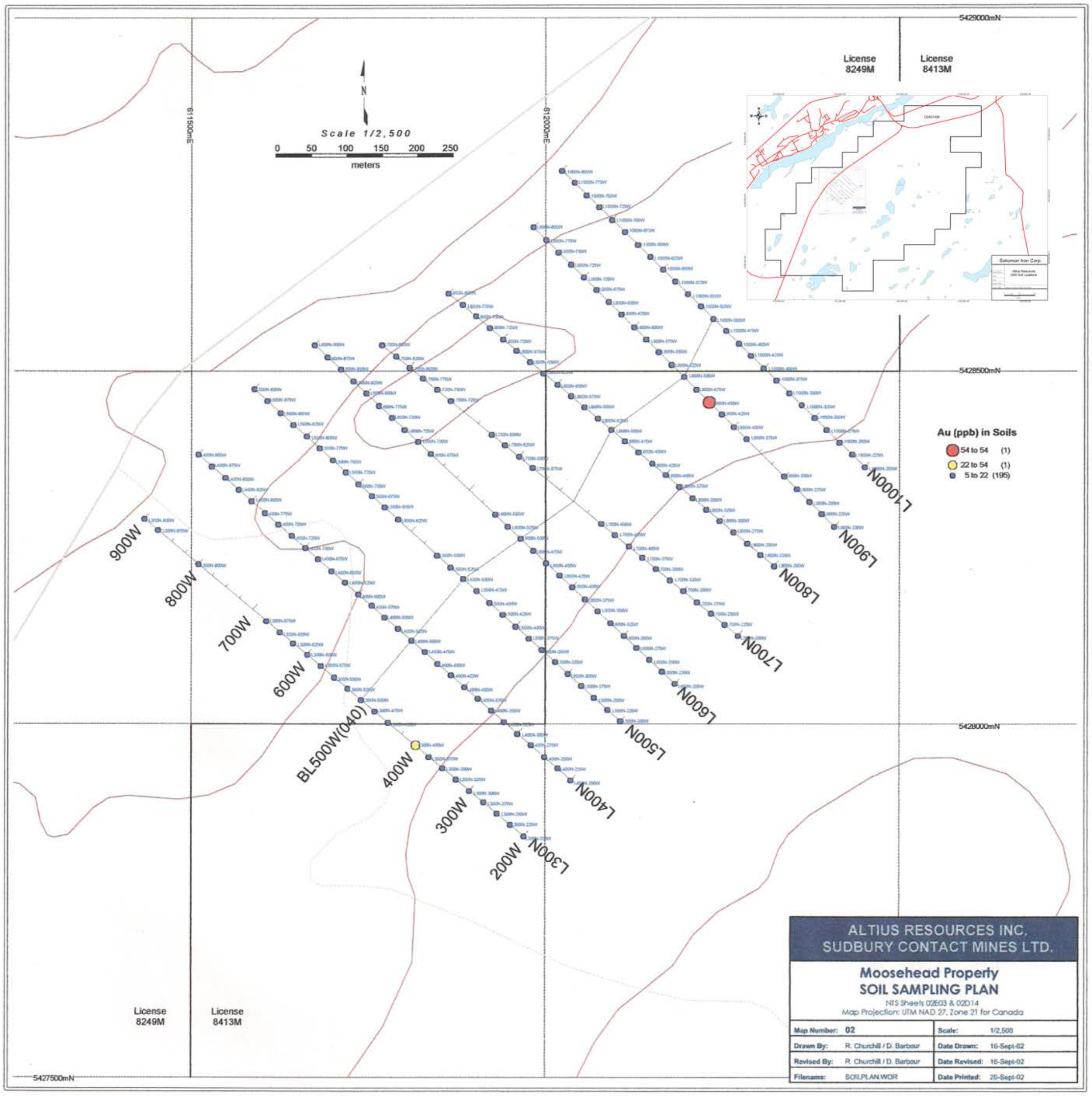

Figure 10. 2002 Soil Sample Locations (Altius Resources)

Additional prospecting and mapping was also carried out, resulting in the discovery of a quartz boulder train along a trail north of North Pond. Seventeen boulder samples collected from the area were analyzed at Eastern Analytical for gold, mercury and 30-element ICP and returned values of 5 ppb to 19.3 g/t Au (original value ran 17.8 g/t – dup ran 19.3 g/t) and 143.8 g/t Ag (Table 12) (Figure 11) (Barbour, Churchill, and Barrett, 2002).

As well, additional line cutting was completed and 3,235.61 meters of diamond drilling in 33 holes was carried out. In August of 2002, Altius also commissioned a fixed wing, 553 line kilometer, high resolution Tri-axial airborne magnetic survey that was flown by Goldak Exploration. The survey was flown on east-west oriented lines at a 100 meter line spacing with an 80 meter clearance above the ground (Barbour, Churchill, and Barrett, 2002). Scott Hogg and Associates subsequently analyzed the airborne magnetic survey data and identified several

Table 12. 2002 Rock Sample Data

2002 Rock Sample Data						
Sample	License	Type	Description	Easting	Northing	Au3_ppb
3001	8249M	Float	60% vugy qtz veining - Fe carb & dark chl - no sulfides	611794	5428475	14.000
3002	8249M	Grab	Red sst/slst w. qtz-Fe carb vein material - tr. dark chlorite	611759	5428498	5.000
3003	8249M	Grab	Weakly limey red-gray sst/slst - lightly rusted (Fe carb?)	611833	5428580	5.000
3004	8249M	Grab	Medium green-gray, massive, strongly Fe carb altered slst-fine grained sst	611858	5428592	5.000
3005	8249M	Grab	Veined gray sst-slst	611804	5428479	5.000
3006	8413M	Float	Massive milky qtz w. small vugs & Fe carb patches	613645	5428983	5.000
3007	8413M	Float	Qtz-somewhat banded w. black coating-ssx? graphite? chl?	613837	5429336	19300.000
3008	8413M	Float	Massive qtz-Fecarb - finely fracured w. rust on frac. (Fe carb)	613837	5429335	5.000
3009	8413M	Float	Milky qtz w. Fe carb patches & carbonatized relict host rk. frags.	613863	5429485	123.000
3010	8413M	Float	Qtz w. weak v. f. banding - no visible sx/ssx - some Fe carb	613724	5428720	8848.000
3011	8413M	Float	Well banded qtz w. weathered Fe carb on bands - no sx/ssx	613838	5429336	5459.000
3012	8413M	Float	Massive qtz w. some Fe carb and tr. bk aphanitic material on frac.	613838	5429336	11788.000
3013	8413M	Float	Banded qtz with some aphanitic dark grey along banding & Fe carb	613842	5429356	454.000
3014	8413M	Float	Milky qtz w. freq. Ssx-py coated hairline fractures	613845	5429363	131.000
3015	8413M	Float	Milky qtz w. tiny vugs, tr diss ssx+gn+py - some weak banding-like top of MH.01-23 intersection	613843	5429359	493.000
3016	8413M	Float	Milky qtz, slightly vugy, w. tr diss ssx and some hailine greyish bands on fractures	613846	5429361	156.000
3017	8413M	Float	Qtz boulder - one side banded w. Fe carb-clay along bands - the other side massive-no vis sx/ssx	613856	5429395	5.000
3018	8413M	Float	Massive milky qtz w. small vugs & 4-5mm qtz xls - minor Fe carb + chl	613862	5429446	19.000
3019	8413M	Float	Fe carb rich milky qtz - no visible sx/ssx	613859	5429498	5.000
3020	8413M	Float	Qtz w. weak banding/fracturing - tr diss ssx/py - no ssx along bands	613864	5429561	98.000
3021	8413M	Float	Massive qtz w. fractures containing hairline pale gray material (aspy or ssx)	613877	5429579	374.000
3022	8413M	Float	Massive milky qtz w. local 8mm xls in vugs - lot of diss and fract coating aspy + ssx (1-2% aspy/ssx)	613887	5429591	1928.000

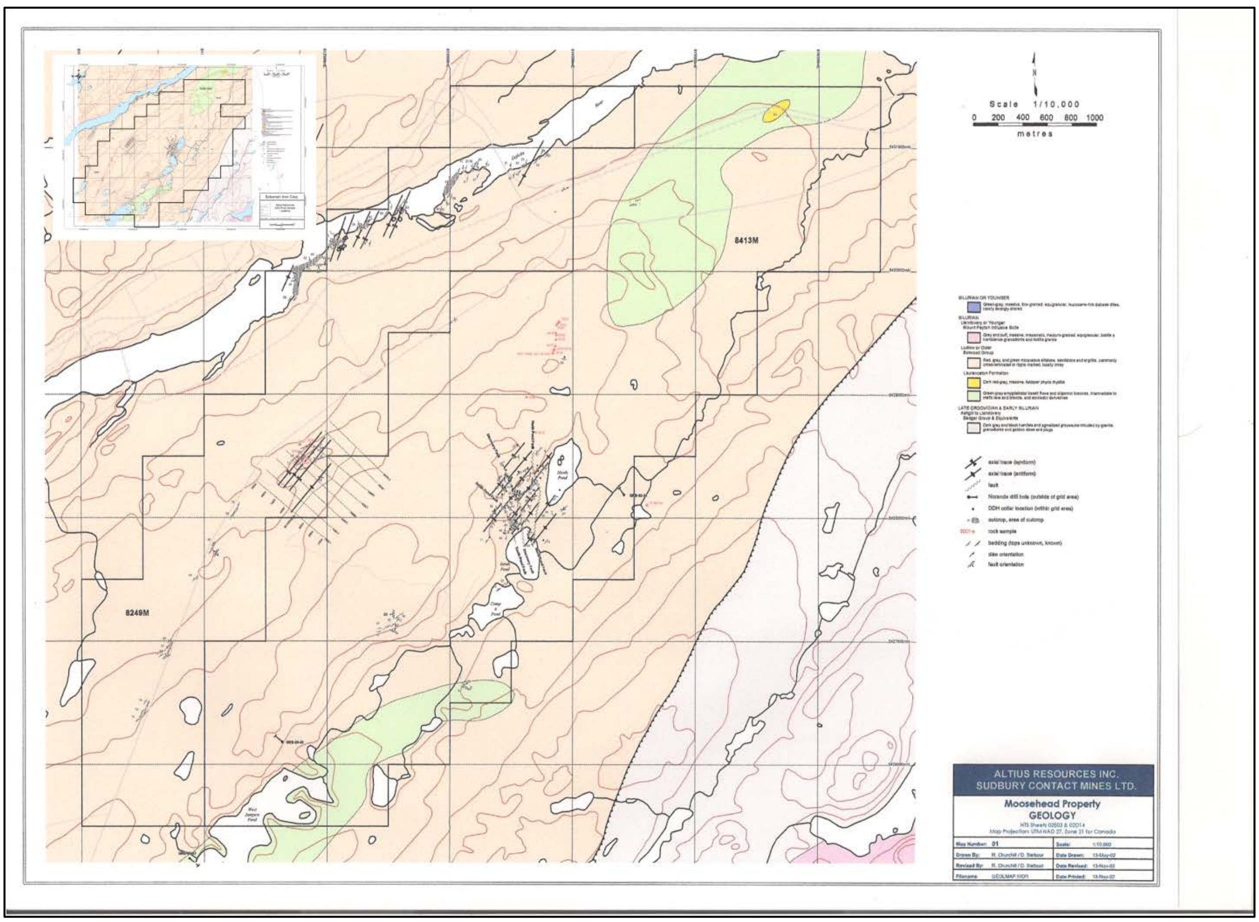

Figure 11. 2002 Rock Sample Locations (Altius Resources)

narrow magnetic highs interpreted to represent mafic dikes cutting sedimentary rocks of the Botwood Group, as well as several offsets in the magnetic anomalies that were interpreted to reflect north to northwest trending faults (Barbour and Churchill, 2003).

In February and March, 2003, 6.4 kilometers of line cutting was added to the existing grid, and 11 diamond drill holes (MH-03-1 to 11) totaling 1414.9 meters were completed. This program focused on detailed evaluation of high-grade gold mineralization previously cut on the North Pond Fault in drill hole MH-02-38 (83.51 g/t Au over 2.72 m from 85.50m downhole). The drilling was not successful in intersecting any additional high-grade mineralization.

As part of the 2003 summer program, the interpreted faults identified from the reinterpretation by Scott Hogg and Associates of the airborne magnetic survey data were targeted with a Mobile Metal Ion (‘MMI’) geochemical sampling program. A total of 2,204 samples were collected on ten grids at 25 meter spacings on lines 50 meters to 100 meters apart, and were analyzed for gold, silver, palladium, nickel and cobalt (Figure 12). The 50 meter spaced lines were in the immediate vicinity of the main mineralized zone. The samples were collected at 15-centimetre depths below surface and analyzed for the MMI-B package (Au, Ag, Pd, Ni, Co) at SGS-XRAL Laboratories of Toronto, Ontario. As with soil sampling, there is generally very little potential bias in the collection of MMI samples as there is rarely any visible mineralization present in the material collected that could lead to preferential sampling.

The MMI plots for gold outline several anomalies, with one value returning 5100 times background along the northwest side of West Jumper’s Pond in the extreme southwest portion of the property (Figure 14). Numerous other anomalous samples and sample clusters were also outlined, including over the known mineralization near North and South Ponds. While some of these anomalies coincide with the targeted magnetic features, they generally exhibit a poor spatial correlation with the interpreted structures (Barbour and Churchill, 2003).

In the summer of 2003, three phases of drilling took place, including a 165 hole reverse circulation drill program.

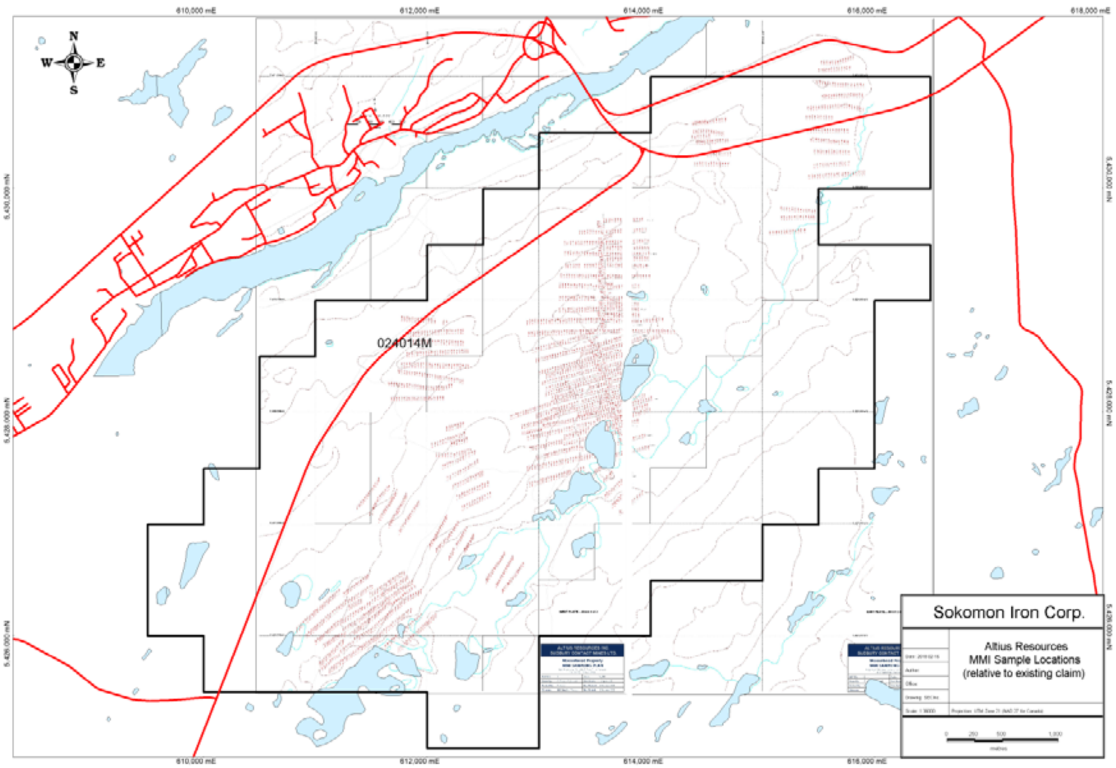

Figure 12. MMI Sample Locations (Altius Resources, 2003)

The resultant MMI geochemical anomalies were tested with 1,050.8 meters of reverse circulation ('RC') drilling in 165 drill holes. Generally speaking, the RC drill testing of the majority of the anomalies did not detect any significant gold mineralization, but results from assaying bedrock fines returned a cluster of anomalous results in the extreme southwestern portion of the property, three closely spaced samples assayed 114, 126 and 148 ppb gold respectively (Figure 14). The highest gold value from bedrock chips in the main mineralized area was 47 ppb Au, the majority of samples assayed less than detection (5 ppb Au).

In 2015, Altius Resources carried out detailed ground work on the Moosehead Property for the first time since late 2004. That work consisted of mechanical trenching, soil sampling, and till sampling. Limited prospecting took place in conjunction with the soil and till geochemical surveys.

A total of 650 B-horizon soils were collected in order to extend the coverage of past surveys, and a total of 102 till samples were also collected from the Moosehead Property (Figure 13) as part of a 2-year research project being completed in partnership with Research & Development Corporation ('RDC') aimed at determining 'indicator mineral' fingerprints for certain mineral deposit types in the province. Results of this study are still pending.

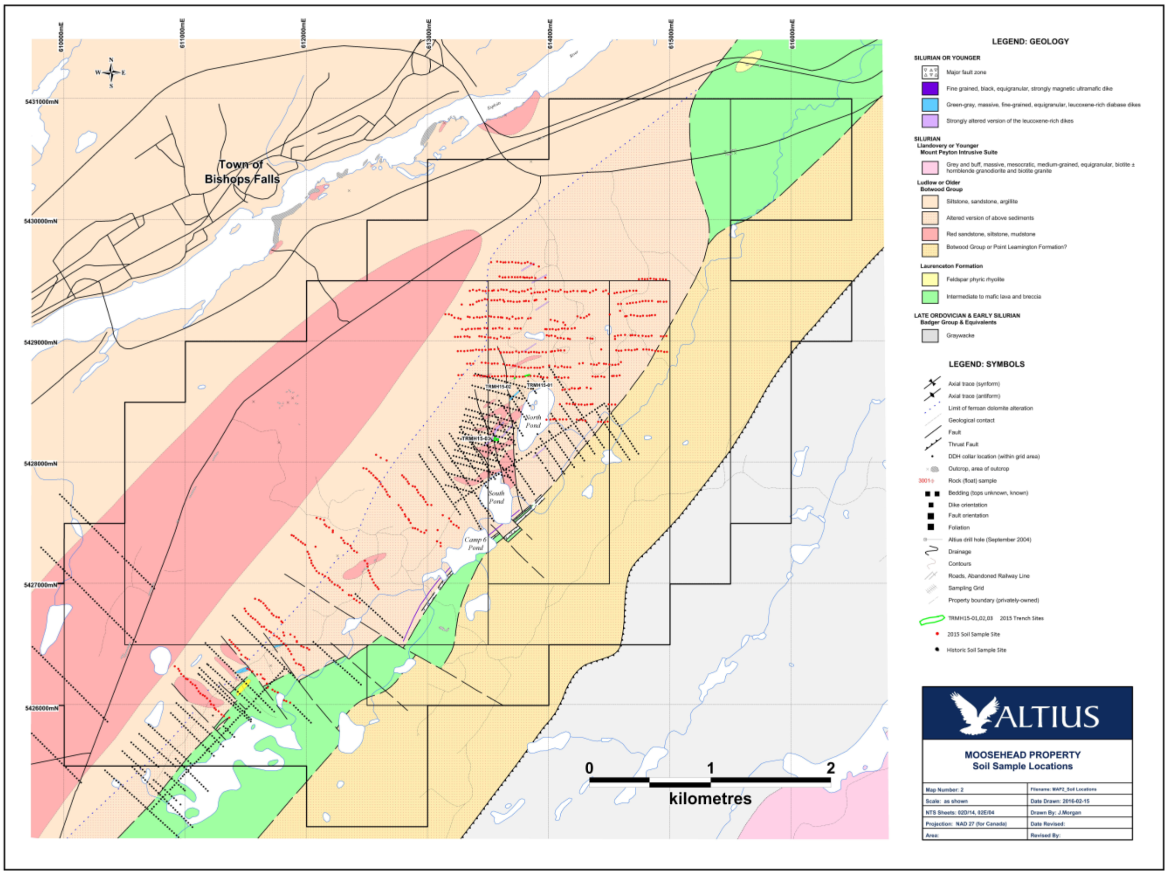

Figure 13. 2015 Soil Sample Locations (Altius Resources)

The prospecting was highlighted by the discovery of mineralized quartz float located approximately 750 metres north of North Pond where several historic quartz float samples collected along a woods trail returned values ranging from 5 ppb Au to 19.3 g/t Au. The quartz float sampled in 2015 returned values of 180 g/t Au and 146 g/t Ag, and is situated approximately 200 metres east of a new 450-metre long gold in soil anomaly identified from the 2015 soil survey (Figure 15). Aside from boulders that were taken from the excavated material during trenching activities, several other quartz float samples collected during prospecting and soil/till sampling returned a range of values from 0.001 g/t to 3.49 g/t Au (Morgan, 2016).

Table 13. Rock Sample Data (Altius 2015)

Sample	Date (dd-mm-yy)	Sampler	Easting	Northing	Projection	Zone	Medium	Type	Condition	Rock_Type	Description	Comments
10990	25-Aug-15	C.Davis	613,341	5,429,185	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Quartz boulder, slightly altered with some rusty patches.	
10991	28-Aug-15	C.Davis	611,714	5,426,610	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	20 cm X 20 cm dark mafic rock with small quartz veins cutting it.	
10992	28-Aug-15	C.Davis	611,885	5,426,578	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	1m X 1m angular boulder, quartz veins, grey matrix	
10993	02-Sep-15	C.Davis	614,275	5,427,093	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	0.5 m X 0.5 m angular qtz boulder with some pyrite.	
12003	27-May-15	King	614,077	5,428,535	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	altered unknown	Silicified cherty, epitode small sub-angular. Fine grained py. Found in skidder track.	
12004	27-May-15	King	613,865	5,429,486	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Small angular qtz float on side of small trail; may have been sampled before.	
12005	27-May-15	King	613,548	5,429,675	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Small qtz float in small brook on new wood trail, 0.5 X .25 m float, minor sulfides.	
12006	27-May-15	King	613,393	5,429,197	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	altered unknown	silicified cherty looking light green small angular boulder	
12007	28-May-15	King	614,346	5,428,472	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered		small boulder .5X.5 rusty on surface small fragments silicious looks like minor py	
12008	28-May-15	King	614,347	5,428,474	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered		silicious fine grained py veinlets of possible chlorite small boulder	
12009	29-May-15	King	613,631	5,428,707	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	small angular qtz boulder iron carbonate sulfides in the iron carbonate small boulder .25X .25 angular under the ground dug up with soil sample 5566	
12010	30-May-15	King	614,976	5,429,003	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz-carb vein	small anguar boulder qtz with iron carbonate fist size boulder in skidder track	
12011	30-May-15	King	614,699	5,429,310	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz-carb vein	qtz boulder with iron carbonate and hemitite fist size boulder no sulfides.	
12012	30-May-15	King	614,785	5,429,508	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered		.25X.25 angular boulder silicious iron carbonate with vugs possible cpy in vugs.fine diss py	
12013	01-Jun-15	King	613,894	5,429,341	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	vuggy sub angular qtz boulder grey silicious. Iron carbonate local minor hemitite.16cm by 16 cm several other qtz boulders in same area.	
12014	01-Jun-15	King	613,894	5,429,341	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	vuggy sub angular qtz boulder grey silicious. Iron carbonate local minor hemitite.16cm by 16 cm several other qtz boulders in same area.	
12015	01-Jun-15	King	613,894	5,429,341	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	vuggy sub angular qtz boulder grey silicious. Iron carbonate local minor hemitite.10cm by 10 cm several other qtz boulders in same area.there is another boulder in the area that we left without sampling.	
12016			NA	NA			standard				**STANDARD: CDN-ME-1204**	
12017			NA	NA			blank				**BLANK: SILICA**	
12151	15-Aug-15	King	613,418	5,428,920	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Quartz boulder, 10 cm X 10 cm, with possible trace pyrite. Took all for the sample (no rep)	
12152	15-Aug-15	King	614,218	5,428,644	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	10cm X 10cm, subrounded, milky qtz boulder, with iron carbonate throughout. Found in old skidder trail	
12153	15-Aug-15	King	614,228	5,428,644	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	5cm X 5cm qtz boulder, iron carbonate throughout, subangular. Took everything for the sample	
12154	15-Aug-15	King	614,181	5,428,653	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	10cm X 10cm milky qtz boulder, iron carbonate throughout, small qtz crystals, tr py, vuggy. From old skidder trail	
12155	5-Aug-15	Morgan	613,725	5,428,727	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Angular float ~15cm long. White quartz vein with strong Fe-carbonate alteration. Contains thin, weathered out stylolitic(?) fractures/seams. Contains 1-3% disseminated pyrite, possible Aspy, and an unidentified, sub-metallic grey-black mineral.	
12156	5-Aug-15	Morgan	613,562	5,428,477	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Angular float ~10cm long. White quartz vein with strong Fe-carbonate alteration. Contains thin, weathered out stylolitic(?) fractures/seams. Trace pyrite.	
12157	5-Aug-15	Morgan	613,509	5,428,353	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Angular float along trail. White quartz vein/quartz breccia. Trace pyrite. Strong Fe-carbonate alteration.	
12158	5-Aug-15	Morgan	613,496	5,428,322	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Angular quartz float, 15-20 cm in length. Contains thin, weathered out stylolitic(?) veins/fractures. Fe-carbonate alteration. Contains 1-3% disseminated pyrite.	
12159	22-Sep-15	King	613,835	5,429,336	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Quartz vein with blue mineral. Boulder found on top of till horizon. Possible vg. Boulder sub-angular in pit dug for till 6821,6822	
12160	22-Sep-15	King	613,889	5,429,343	NAD 27	21	float	grab	partly weathered	qtz vein	Small angular boulder 16 cm X 16 cm in size.	
12161		Barnable			NAD 27	21		grab				
12201		T.Rice	613,861	5,428,714	NAD 27	21	float	grab		sandstone	Green sandstone with thin (<1cm) QV.	TRMH15-01
12202		T.Rice	613,841	5,428,714	NAD 27	21	float	grab		metasediment	Grey Sediment with thin QV.	TRMH15-01
12203		T.Rice	613,829	5,428,711	NAD 27	21	float	grab		metasediment	Grey Sediment with 1cm qv. Taken in Trench TRMH15-01 at 4-5m depth.	TRMH15-01
12204		T.Rice	613,495	5,428,323	NAD 27	21	float	grab		qtz vein	QV sample from boulder along road.	NO TRENCH

Sample	Date (dd-mm-yy)	Sampler	Easting	Northing	Projection	Zone	Medium	Type	Condition	Rock_Type	Description	Comments
12205		T.Rice	613,814	5,428,710	NAD 27	21	float	grab		qtz vein	QV boulder in Trench TRMH15-01	TRMH15-01
12206		T.Rice	813,812	5,428,703	NAD 27	21	float	grab		qtz vein	Small 10cm by 15 cm Fe-carb boulder in trench TRMH15-01. Depth unknown.	TRMH15-01
12207		T.Rice	613,804	5,428,703	NAD 27	21	float	grab			Cherty Sediment.	TRMH15-01
12208		T.Rice	613,726	5,428,690	NAD 27	21	float	grab		metasediment	Siliceous sediment with thin QV in Trench/Pit TRMH15-02	TRMH15-02
12209		T.Rice	613,553	5,428,182	NAD 27	21	float	grab		qtz vein	Fe-carb. Qtz boulder. No visible sulphides. Trench TRMH15-03	TRMH15-03
12210		T.Rice	613,553	5,428,182	NAD 27	21	standard				**STANDARD: CDN-ME-1204**	TRMH15-03
12211		T.Rice	613,575	5,428,191	NAD 27	21	float	grab		qtz vein	Larger 50cm by 30cm boulder. (3-4m depth abouve hard till layer). Quartz breccia with interstitual cubic py (2-4%), aspy, + sulphosalts (2-5%).	TRMH15-03
12212		T.Rice	613,575	5,428,191	NAD 27	21	float	grab		qtz vein	15 by 20 cm boulder. Up to 5% combined py, sulphosalts.	TRMH15-03
12213		T.Rice	613,557	5,428,197	NAD 27	21	float	grab		qtz vein	50cm by 50 cm boulder. Local thin Fe-carb veining. Sulphides include py, aspy, sulphosalts (trace to 1%).	TRMH15-03
12214		T.Rice	613,556	5,428,189	NAD 27	21	float	grab		qtz vein	QV. 5% Fe-carb, 1%py +/- sulphosalts. Grab of QV-1	TRMH15-03
12215		T.Rice	613,554	5,428,184	NAD 27	21	subcrop	grab		qtz vein	Qv, possible subcrop to QV-1. Note: Coordinate suspect.	TRMH15-03
12216		T.Rice	613,577	5,428,180	NAD 27	21	float	grab		qtz vein	Quartz boulder (20cm by 30cm). Sulphide rich. Contains up to 25-30% sulphides. Py-sulphosalts, aspy, malachite (weather effect of sulphosalts?).	TRMH15-03
12217		T.Rice			NAD 27	21	blank				**BLANK: SILICA**	TRMH15-03
12296		T.Rice	613,571	5,428,181	NAD 27	21	outcrop	grab		qtz vein	Quartz Vein along Main Fault.	TRMH15-03
12297		King			NAD 27	21	boulder	grab		qtz vein	Subangular quartz boulder from eastern part of trench area; locally brecciated. Contains up to 20% disseminated grey sulphosalts(?) as well as mm- to cm-scale sulhphide filled breccia veins.	TRMH15-03

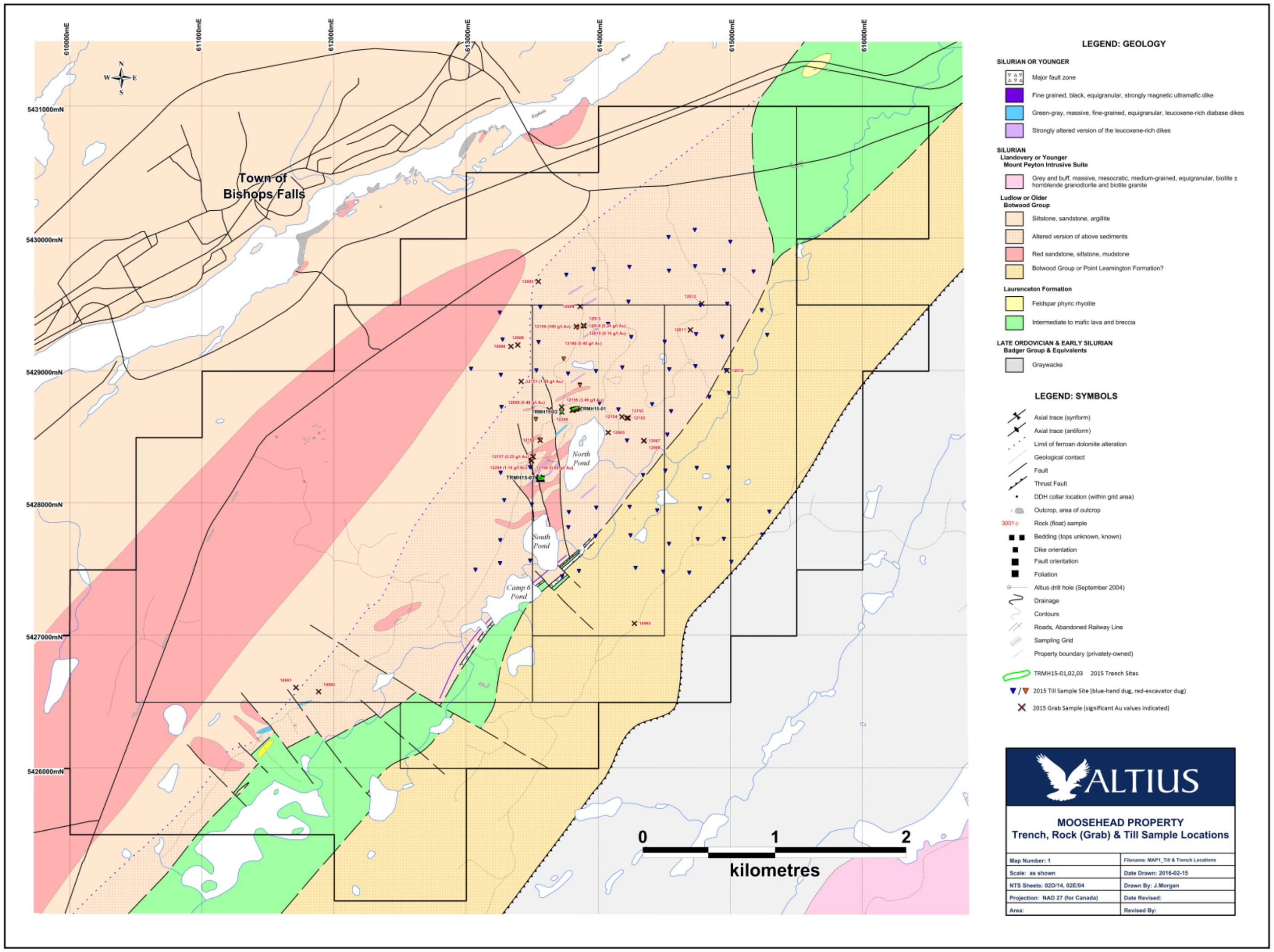

Figure 14. 2015 Sample Location Map (Altius Resources)

Anomalous results were also returned from several other soil samples collected just north of North Pond that returned a best value of 79 ppb Au. These anomalies corroborate anomalous gold from historic soils collected in that area. Collectively, these samples outline an area of anomalous gold in soil values over 160 metres in length. In addition, approximately 275 metres east of North Pond, two successive samples returned values of 34.3 ppb Au and 32.1 ppb Au. These samples are located approximately 125 metres north of a historic soil sample that returned a value of 140 ppb Au, and 85 metres north of another historic soil that returned 35 ppb Au. This cluster of soil samples is located approximately 400 to 500 metres northwest of an historic quartz float sample which assayed 10.3 g/t Au (Morgan, 2016).

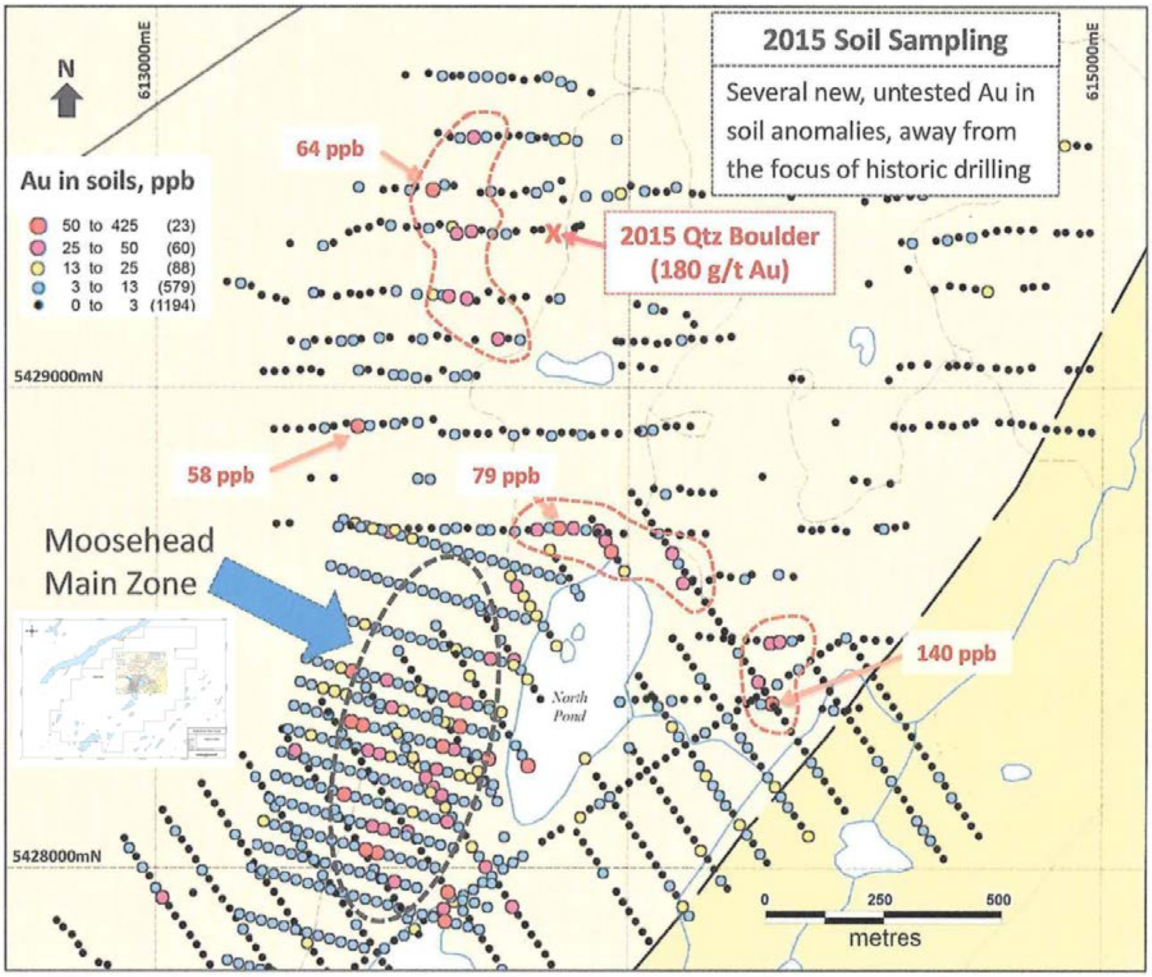

Figure 15. 2015 Rock and Soil Sampling Results (Morgan, 2016)

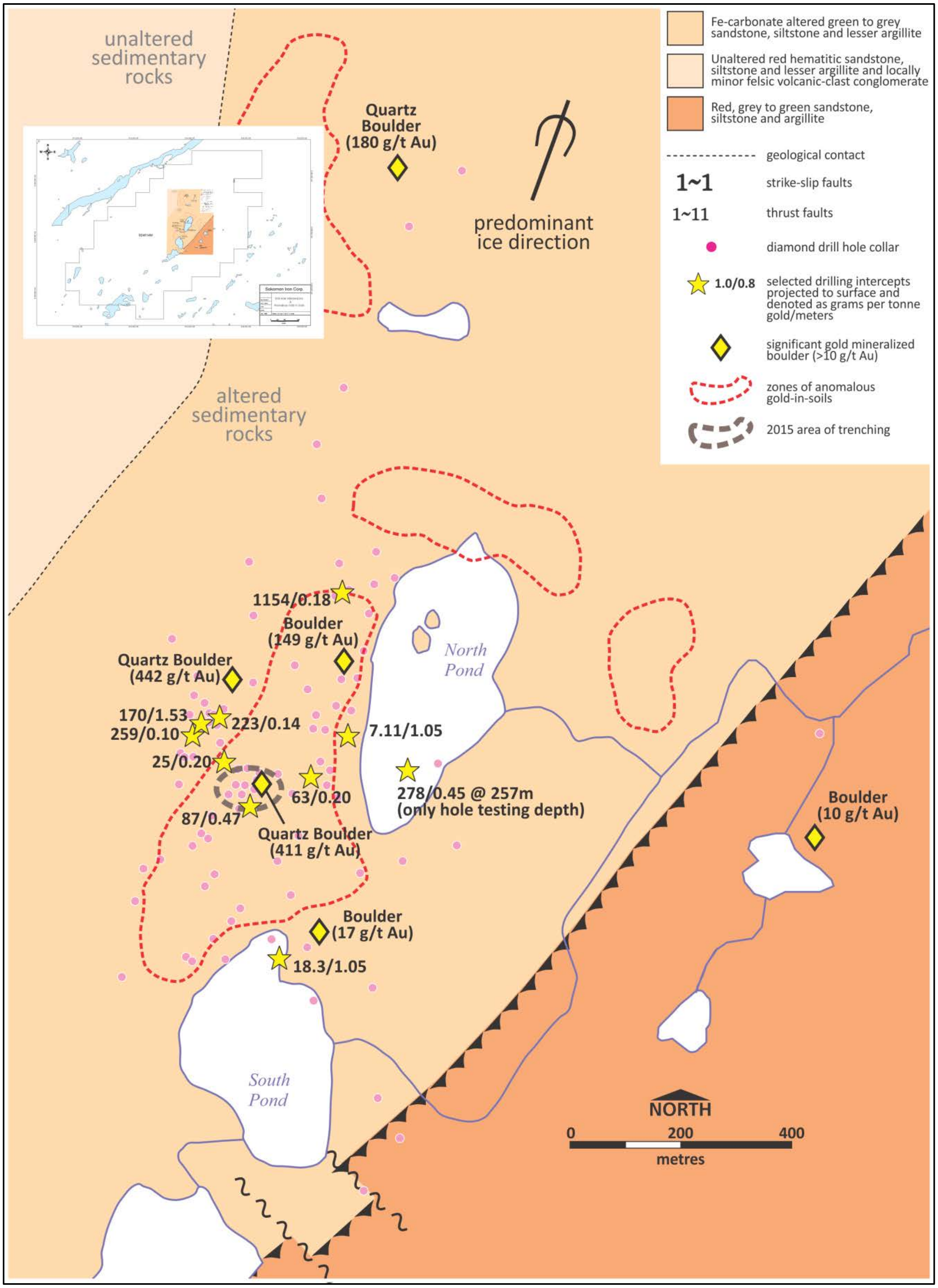

Figure 16. Schematic of drill hole intersections and anomalous gold in soils (Altius Minerals)

Mechanical trenching was carried out in an attempt to expose the mineralized quartz veins on the Moosehead Property. Altius attempted a total of three trenches, with only the third site successfully reaching bedrock. A drone survey of the TRMH15-03 trench was flown in order to provide a base for the detailed mapping of the trench (Plate 1).

Excavator services were provided by Oakes Trucking Ltd. of Grand Falls-Windsor, who used a John Deere 210 excavator and a John Deere 270 excavator to complete the work.

Trench TRMH15-03 was excavated in an attempt to expose a number of near surface, mineralized quartz veins intersected in diamond drill holes MH-01-19 and MH-01-21 (Figure 15) where overburden depths range from approximately 4 to 5 metres (amongst the shallowest overburden in the area of known mineralization as indicated from diamond drill hole data). The approximate trench co-ordinates are 613,565mE / 5,428,185mN (NAD 27 Zone 21).

This trench successfully reached bedrock beneath 3-6 metres of overburden exposing a significant area of mineralized quartz veins for the first time on the Moosehead Property. A compact basal till layer up to 1.5 metres thick sits directly on the bedrock. A total of 76 channel samples (Table 14), 8 grab samples (7 float + 1 outcrop), and 4 duplicate samples were collected as part of the QA/QC protocol. Channel sample are collected by cutting into the surface of the exposed bedrock using a portable rock saw. Samples would be cut approximately 5cm wide and 3-4cm deep and usually 1m in length for the full length of the exposed bedrock, The cut would be extracted using a hammer and chisel. Normally multiple rows of channel samples are collected 5-10m apart to allow for adequate coverage over the trench exposure. Due to the nature of the bedrock being washed off prior to sampling, any mineralized areas are usually visible and hence, does allow for some degree of bias during sampling. However, unmineralized zones must also be sampled in order to get an accurate degree of confidence for the overall grade and width of mineralization. Three till samples (6816 to 6818) were also collected. All samples were collected by Altius personnel under the supervision of the Project Geologist. In the field each individual rock, soil, or till 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 till samples are processed for analysis by Altius personnel. The rock and soil samples were packed in large fibre bags and shipped to ALS Minerals in Sudbury for geochemical analysis.

Table 14. Channel Sample Data

Sample	Sampler	Easting	Northing	Projection	Sample Type	Condition	Rock_Type	Comments
12217	T.Rice			NAD 27		fresh		
12218	T.Rice	613,551	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12219	T.Rice	613,552	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12220	T.Rice	613,553	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	breccia	TRMH15-03
12221	T.Rice	613,554	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12222	T.Rice	613,554	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12223	T.Rice	613,555	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12224	T.Rice	613,556	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12225	T.Rice	613,557	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12226	T.Rice	613,558	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12227	T.Rice	613,558	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12228	T.Rice	613,559	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12229	T.Rice	613,560	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12230	T.Rice	613,560	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12231	T.Rice	613,561	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12232	T.Rice	613,562	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12233	T.Rice	613,563	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12234	T.Rice	613,564	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12235	T.Rice	613,565	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh		TRMH15-03
12236	T.Rice	613,557	5,428,180	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12237	T.Rice	613,557	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12238	T.Rice			NAD 27		fresh		TRMH15-03
12239	T.Rice	613,557	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12240	T.Rice	613,557	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12241	T.Rice	613,558	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12242	T.Rice	613,559	5,428,183	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12243	T.Rice	613,559	5,428,183	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12244	T.Rice	613,560	5,428,184	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12245	T.Rice	613,560	5,428,184	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12246	T.Rice	613,560	5,428,184	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12247	T.Rice	613,561	5,428,185	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12248	T.Rice	613,561	5,428,185	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12249	T.Rice	613,562	5,428,186	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12250	T.Rice	613,562	5,428,186	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12251	T.Rice	613,563	5,428,187	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12252	T.Rice	613,564	5,428,188	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12253	T.Rice	613,564	5,428,188	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12254	T.Rice	613,565	5,428,188	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12255	T.Rice	613,565	5,428,188	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12256	T.Rice	613,565	5,428,188	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12257	T.Rice	613,565	5,428,188	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03

12258	T.Rice	613,553	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12259	T.Rice	613,553	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12260	T.Rice	613,553	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	breccia	TRMH15-03
12261	T.Rice	613,553	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12262	T.Rice	613,554	5,428,186	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12263	T.Rice	613,554	5,428,187	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12264	T.Rice	613,555	5,428,190	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12265	T.Rice	613,556	5,428,191	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12266	T.Rice	613,556	5,428,192	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12267	T.Rice	613,556	5,428,193	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12268	T.Rice	613,556	5,428,193	NAD 27	channel	fresh	gabbro	TRMH15-03
12269	T.Rice	613,557	5,428,194	NAD 27	channel	fresh	gabbro	TRMH15-03
12270	T.Rice	613,554	5,428,193	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12271	T.Rice	613,554	5,428,194	NAD 27	channel	fresh	gabbro	TRMH15-03
12272	T.Rice	613,556	5,428,197	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12273	T.Rice	613,565	5,428,189	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12274	T.Rice	613,565	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12275	T.Rice	613,566	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12276	T.Rice	613,567	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12277	T.Rice	613,568	5,428,181	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12278	T.Rice	613,566	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12279	T.Rice	613,566	5,428,182	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12280	T.Rice			NAD 27		fresh		TRMH15-03
12281	T.Rice	613,567	5,428,183	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12282	T.Rice	613,568	5,428,183	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12283	T.Rice	613,567	5,428,183	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12284	T.Rice	613,567	5,428,183	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12285	T.Rice	613,568	5,428,183	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12286	T.Rice	613,569	5,428,183	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12287	T.Rice	613,559	5,428,189	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12288	T.Rice	613,560	5,428,190	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12289	T.Rice	613,560	5,428,190	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12290	T.Rice	613,561	5,428,190	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12291	T.Rice	613,562	5,428,191	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12292	T.Rice	613,565	5,428,186	NAD 27	channel	fresh	breccia	TRMH15-03
12293	T.Rice	613,564	5,428,187	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03
12294	T.Rice	613,564	5,428,187	NAD 27	channel	fresh	qtz vein	TRMH15-03
12295	T.Rice	613,565	5,428,187	NAD 27	channel	fresh	sandstone	TRMH15-03

The bedrock exposure comprises a sequence of variably altered sedimentary units, as well as an altered gabbroic unit, which are cut by at least two sets of quartz veins (Figure 17). An earlier, larger vein set is represented by two sigmoidal, generally east-west trending quartz veins up to 2.5 metres in width. Channel samples taken across these veins returned values of 9.75 g/t Au over 0.15 metres, and 3.91 g/t Au over 0.40 metres (Morgan, 2015).

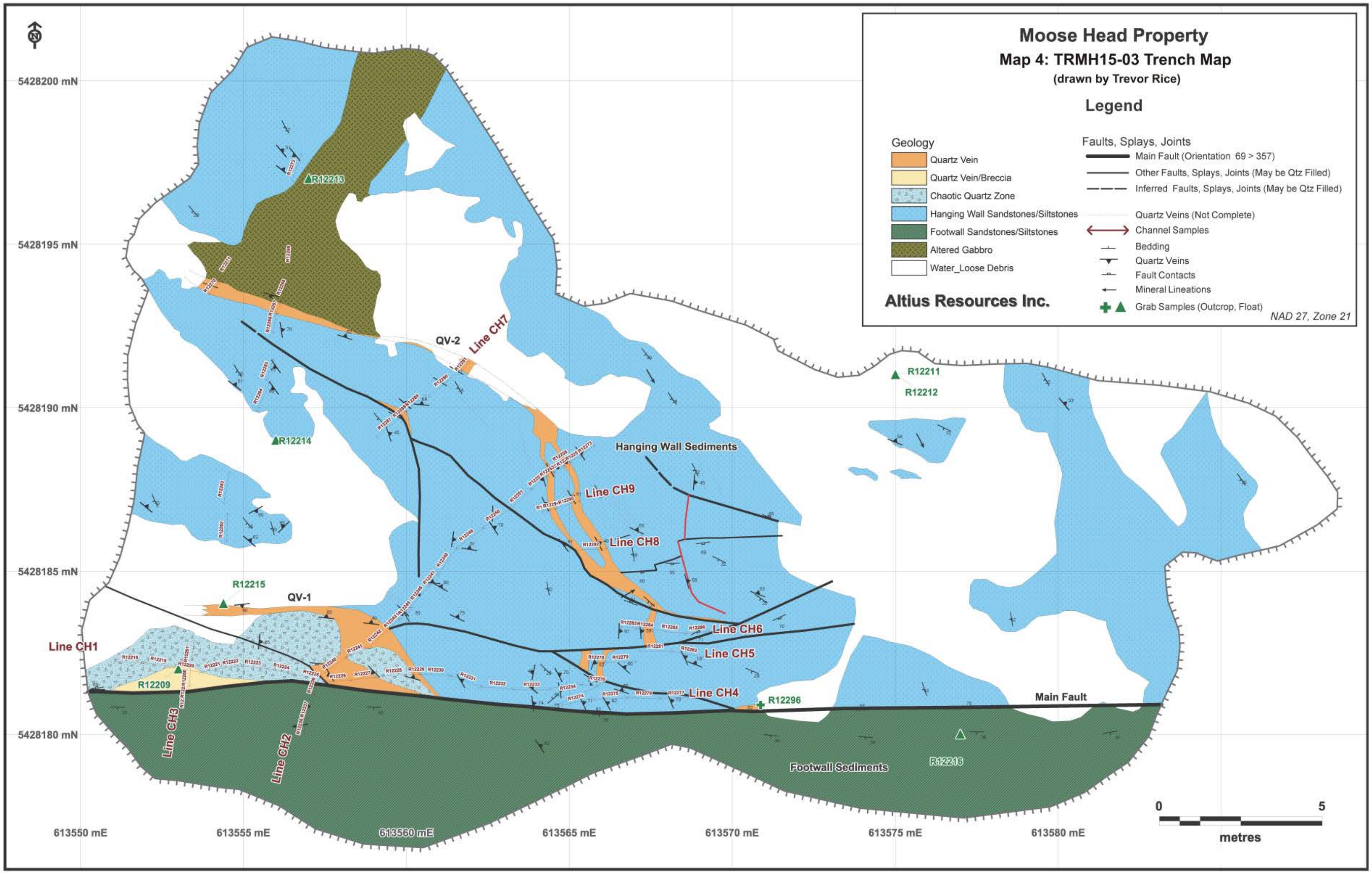

Figure 17. Moosehead Trench TRMH15-03 Geology (Altius Resources)

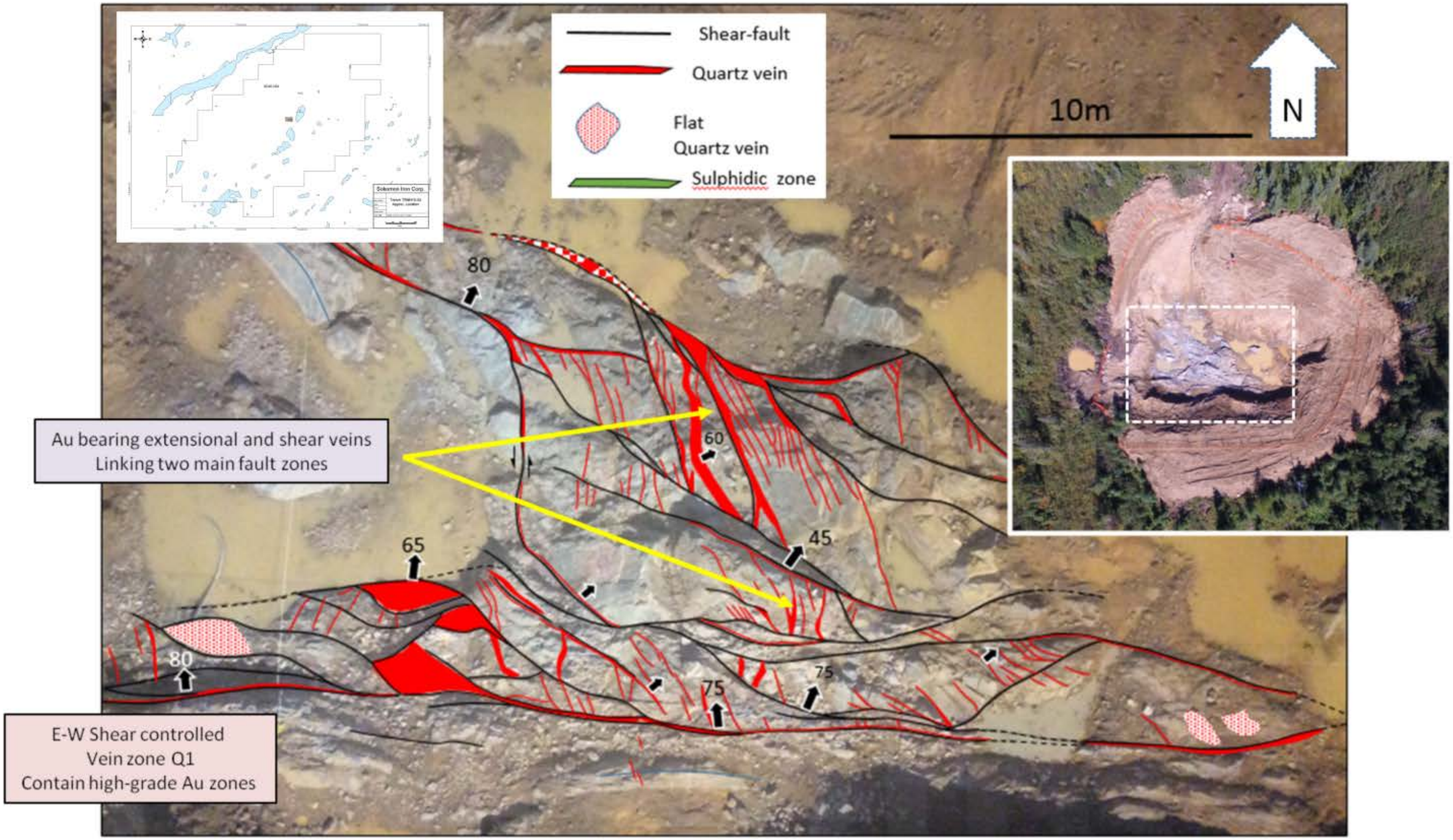

Plate 1. Trench TRMH15-03 Drone Image (Altius Minerals 2017 PowerPoint Presentation)

Although visible gold was not noted in any of the bedrock exposures in trench TRMH15-03, it was reported in several mineralized quartz boulders recovered from the excavated overburden covering the trenched exposure. Most of these boulders were situated just above the compact basal till layer and typically range in size from 10-15 cm to 50 x 50 cm. The more heavily mineralized boulders commonly exhibit evidence of multiphase veining and brecciation (Morgan, 2016).

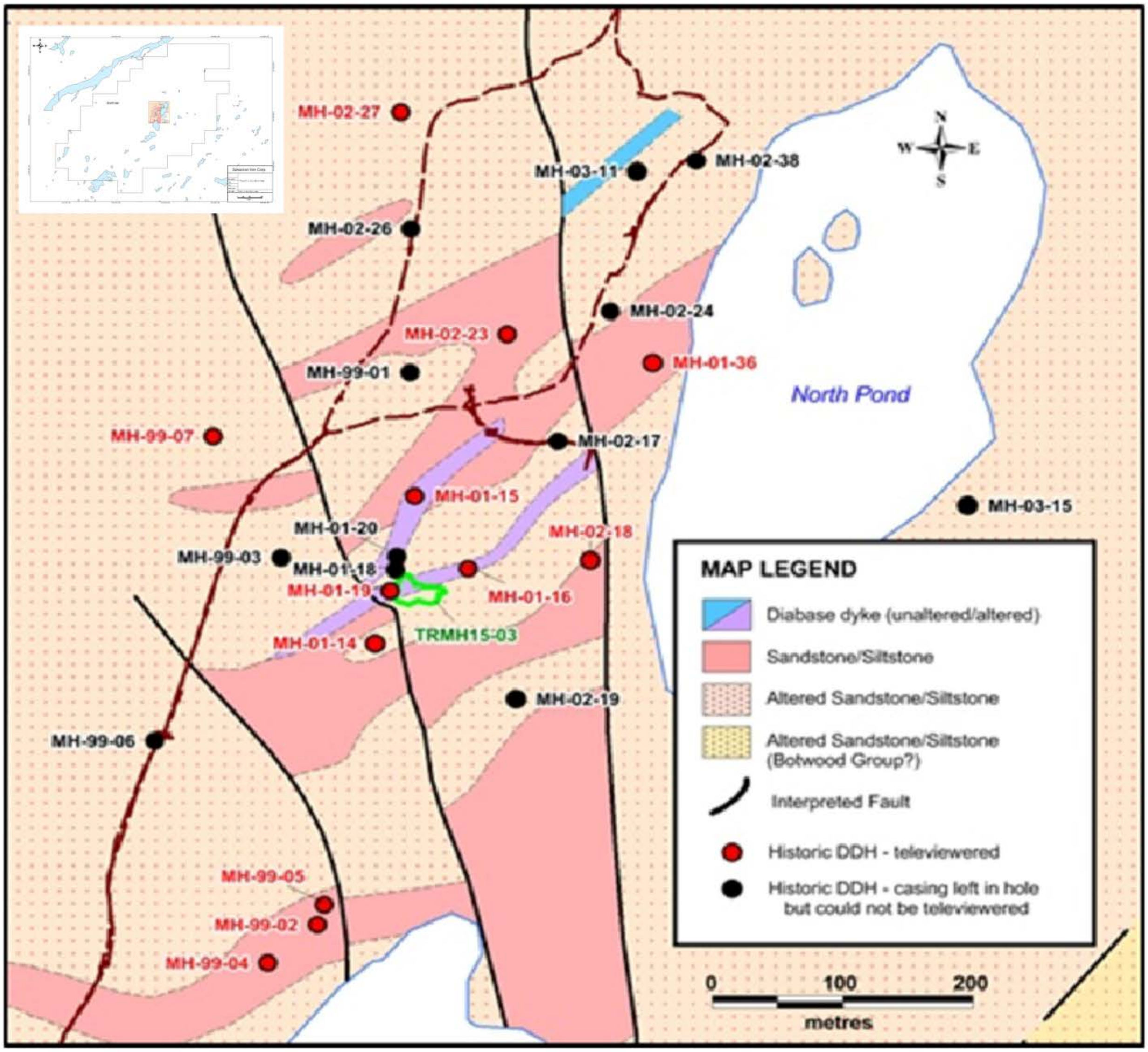

Figure 18. Location of Trench TRMH15-03 (Altius Minerals 2017 PowerPoint Presentation)

The 2016 work program by Altius Resources consisted of a borehole optical televiewer survey, detailed structural mapping of the 2015 trench exposure, re-examination of select drill core, and backfilling/rehabilitation of the 2015 trench. Processing and geochemistry plus SEM-MLA analysis of till samples collected in 2015 was also carried out as part of a 2-year research project being done in partnership with Research & Development Corporation ('RDC') aimed at determining 'indicator mineral' fingerprints for certain mineral deposit types in the province (results pending).

DGI Geoscience Inc. was contracted to carry out an Optical Televiewer survey on several historic drill holes as part of an attempt to gain a better understanding of the orientation and structural controls on the known auriferous quartz veins on the Moosehead Property. The Optical Televiewer acquires a 360° high-resolution digital image of the borehole wall which can be "unwrapped" to provide a 3-D virtual view of the borehole to identify, measure, and orient important geological features such as veins, faults, bedding, and lithological contacts in the borehole. A total of 12 historic boreholes were wholly or partially surveyed with the Optical Televiewer between late July and early August (Figure 18).

Aurum Exploration Services was contracted to complete a study aimed at determining the structural controls on the mineralized vein system at the Moosehead Property. This involved detailed mapping of the bedrock exposure in trench TRMH15-03, as well as examination of select archived drill core and incorporation of the Optical Televiewer survey data. The work was carried out by Dave Coller and Vaughan Williams, who conducted the field based portion of the study during early September 2016.

Based upon the results of detailed structural mapping of the trenched bedrock exposure, as well as examination of historic drill core, the mineralized quartz vein system exposed in trench TRMH15-03 appears to be controlled by two generally E-W trending, north-dipping faults related to an E-W striking, right lateral oblique reverse shear system. The implication of this re-interpretation is that the historical diamond drilling, which was largely E-W directed to test the interpreted northerly trending faults, has not adequately tested the E-W to WNW fault structures which appear to control the gold mineralization at Moosehead (Morgan, 2016).

10.0 DRILLING

Sokoman Iron Corp. has not conducted diamond drilling on the property to date.

The Moosehead Property has been the subject of 10 phases of drilling (core and reverse circulation) between 1990 and 2004 (Table 15) (Figure 19 & 20). The combined total for the property is 276 holes which included 111 diamond drill holes totaling 11,554.89 meters, and 165 reverse circulation holes totaling 1050.80 meters. Programs completed from 1999 to present were completed with Altius Resources Inc. as property owner with the listed partners providing the funding. The drill programs are summarized below.

Table 15. Historical Drilling – Moosehead Property

Moosehead Property - Historical Drilling Programs					
Year	**Company**	**Phase**	**# Holes**	**Type**	**Meters**
1990	Noranda Exploration	1	2	core	237.00
1996	Royal Oak Mines	1	7	core	652.00
1999	Teck Exploration	1	7	core	756.50
2001	Sudbury Contact Mines	1	36	core	3191.82
2002	Sudbury Contact Mines	1	6	core	597.00
2002	Sudbury Contact Mines	2	33	core	3235.61
2003	Sudbury Contact Mines	1	11	core	1414.90
2003	Sudbury Contact Mines	2	5	core	672.08
2003	Sudbury Contact Mines	1	165	RC	1050.80
2004	Sudbury Contact Mines	1	4+1 ext	core	797.98

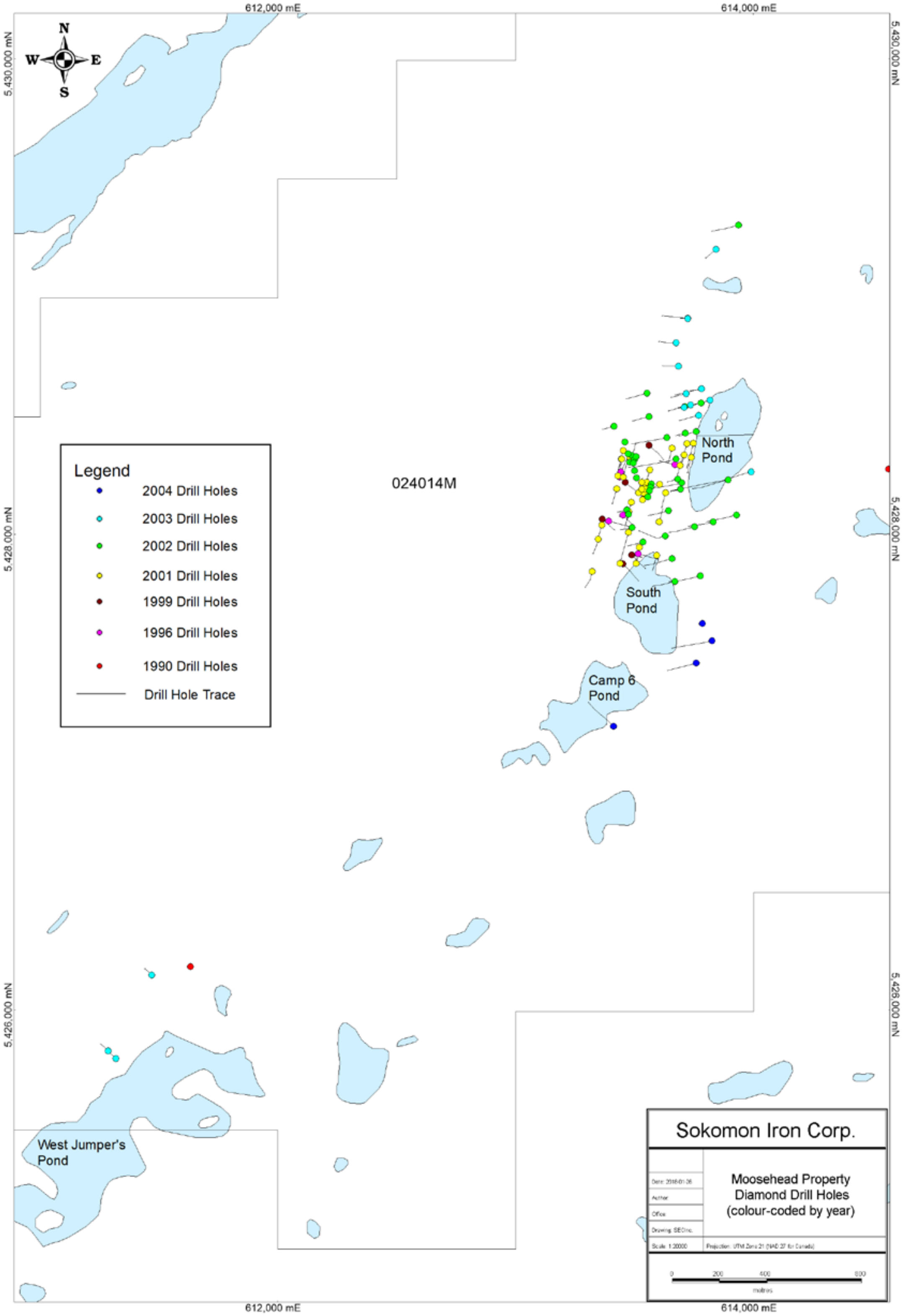

Figure 19. Diamond drill hole collars (colour coded by year)

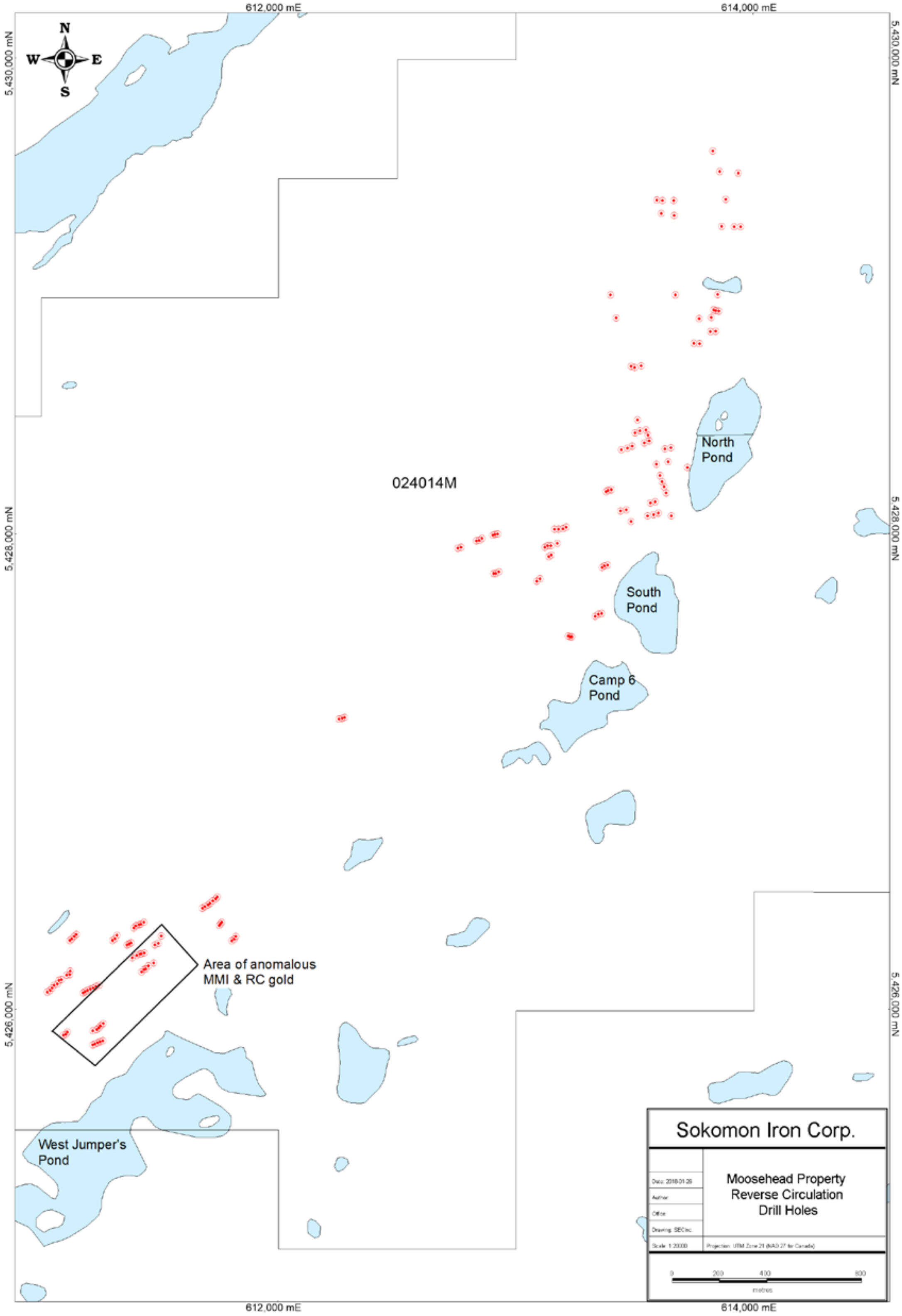

Figure 20. Reverse Circulation drill hole collars

10.1 Noranda Exploration Ltd. (1990)

In 1989, Noranda prospectors discovered gold bearing float on what is now the Moosehead Property. Noranda subsequently completed routine ground surveys including, line cutting, mapping, soil sampling and geophysics over two grids, the Moosehead and Flyers (Figure 21). In 1990, Noranda drilled three widely spaced holes totaling 368 meters (BQ size core) to test coincident geophysical and soil geochemistry anomalies on the two grids. The holes were drilled by Petro Drilling Company based in Springdale, NL. The type of drill rig used is not noted in the report. However, the authors are familiar with Petro Drilling Company and believe the rig used would likely have been a standard skid mounted drill rig which was very commonly used at that time. Two holes (GRB-90-1 and 2) totaling 237 meters were completed on the current Moosehead Property (one hole on each grid) (Figure 19 and 21), while GRB-90-3 was drilled on the Flyers Grid which is off the current Moosehead Property (Figure 21).

Results were not encouraging with the best assay coming from GRB-90-2 of 0.66 g/t Au over 1.0 meter within a 4.20 meter interval (89.20-93.40m) ranging from 35 ppb Au to a high of 660 ppb Au. GRB-90-01 returned a high of 0.47 g/t Au over 0.50 meters within a broader 4.30 meter section (119.80-124.10m) ranging from 50 ppb Au to 475 ppb Au. The mineralization was described as bleached and carbonate altered sediments and gabbro with minor quartz veinlets and up to 2% disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. GRB-90-03 had no samples cut for assay. All assaying was done for gold only by fire assay at Eastern Analytical Limited in Springdale, NL.

Sampling protocol was not described in the assessment report but it appears from the assay certificates that no standards or blanks were submitted with the core samples. No estimate of true thickness or orientation of the mineralization was given. Drill core sample collection consists of samples being cut with a diamond table saw with one half of the core retained in the core box for future reference. Samples are normally cut at 1m intervals except where geology or significant changes in amount or type of mineralization occur, such as would be the case in sections with narrow but moderately mineralized quartz veining. However, in such cases, a 1m “shoulder” sample is cut on either side of the narrow vein to get a more accurate grade and thickness of the wider zone.

Noranda did no further work on the claims and abandoned the property (Sparkes, 1990; Tallman and Sparkes, 1991).

10.2 Royal Oak Mines Inc. (1996)

In 1995, Royal Oak Mines Inc. optioned the Moosehead property from privately held Cape Broyle Exploration Limited and conducted additional soil and till surveys, prospecting, mechanical trenching, and diamond drilling. Royal Oak completed 7 diamond drill holes (BQ size core) totaling 652 meters to test select gold in soil anomalies and to acquire basic information on the underlying bedrock geology (Figure 19). The drilling was carried out by Ideal Drilling Ltd. based in Bishop’s Falls, NL. The type of drill used is not noted in the report.

Drill holes MH-96-1 to 3 failed to intersect any anomalous results, and MH-96-4 was abandoned in a mud seam at 31 meters. The most significant results (Table 16) was the intersection of a 0.10 metre wide, sulphosalt bearing quartz vein with 15 specks of visible gold from 41.80 to 41.90 meters that assayed 259.6 g/t Au in MH-96-05. A second sulphosalt bearing vein was encountered from 46.15 to 46.68 meters and returned 2.81 g/t Au. A total of 106 core samples were cut of which 104 were sent to Eastern Analytical Ltd. in Springdale, NL for Au by fire assay and an 11 element ICP analysis. The two quartz vein samples were sent to Royal Oak's assay lab in Timmins, Ontario for gold analysis by total pulp and metallics method.

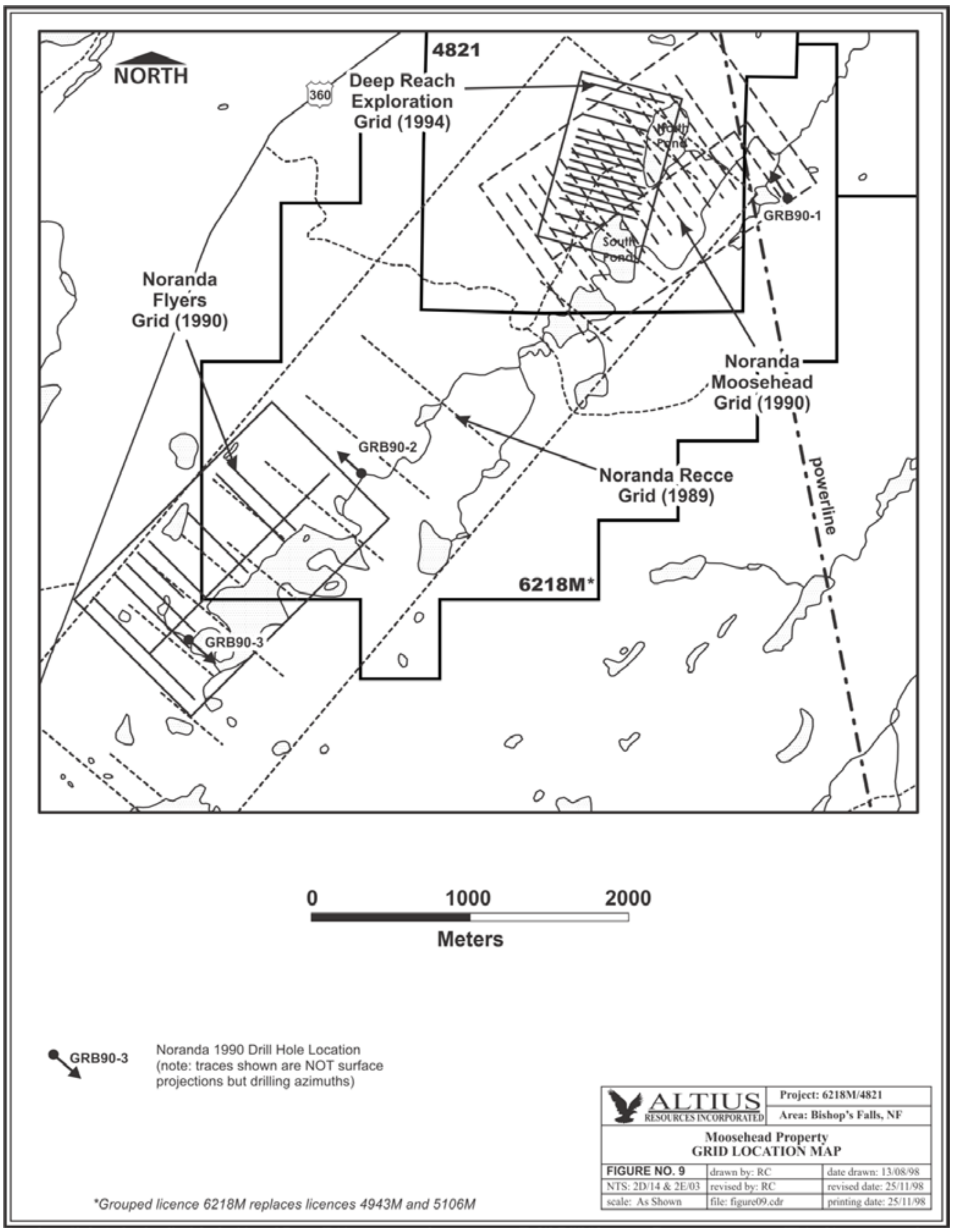

Figure 21. Historic Grid Location Map with Noranda Drill Holes

The report did not discuss sampling protocol or if blanks, standards and duplicates were requested or submitted by the company. There was no estimate of the true thickness or orientation of the mineralization.

Table 16. Royal Oak Mines 1996 Drilling Summary

Royal Oak Mines 1996 Drilling Summary					
Hole	**Total Depth m**	**From m**	**To m**	**Length**	**g/t Au**
MH96-1	138.1				NSV
MH96-2	121.9				NSV
MH96-3	91.4				NSV
MH96-4	31.1				NSV
MH96-5	95.4	41.80	41.90	0.10	**259.6**
		46.15	46.68	0.53	2.81
MH96-6	94.8				NSV
MH96-7	79.2	36.25	36.45	0.20	2.39
		36.45	37.45	1.00	0.59
		37.45	38.45	1.00	0.62

10.3 Teck Exploration Ltd. (1999 Joint Venture with Altius Resources Inc.)

The agreement with Teck was the first joint venture agreement Altius Resources negotiated on the Moosehead Property. During the period of June 18 to June 29, 1999, 7 NQ size drill holes totaling 756.5 meters, were drilled by Major Ideal Drilling of Val-d'Or, Quebec (Figure 19). The casings were capped and left in all holes. While the report does not indicate what type of drill rig was used in the drilling, it does state that an oriented drilling method was utilized. However, there is no discussion on the results of this oriented drilling or any resultant orientation on mineralization that was encountered. The exact process of oriented drilling utilized during this program is not discussed in the report. However, the procedure of oriented drilling used by Sudbury Contact Mines is discussed in Section 10.4 below and believed to be very similar.

A total of 32 samples were cut and sent for assay, 3 of which were sent to Eastern Analytical in Springdale, NL, for gold analysis by fire assay including one sample submitted for metallics analysis, and the remaining 29 samples were sent to XRAL in Don Mills, ON for gold analysis by fire assay as well as multi element ICP and Hg (mercury) analysis. Overall results were quite poor with only one hole returning any significant assays (Table 17).

There was no indication of the estimated true thickness of the intersection however, measurements noted in the log suggest the mineralization was cut by the drill hole at a fairly high angle (60 degrees) suggesting a true thickness > 50% of drilled length. Random duplicate analysis is reported on the assay certificates, although blanks are standards do not appear to have been included.

Table 17. Teck Exploration Ltd. 1999 Drilling Summary

Teck Exploration Ltd. - 1999 Drilling Summary					
Hole #	**Total Depth m**	**From m**	**To m**	**Length**	**g/t Au**
MH-99-01	129.84				NSV
MH-99-02	129.84	42.75	43.68	0.93	1.53
MH-99-03	129.84				NSV
MH-99-04	145.08				NSV
MH-99-05	62.79				NSV
MH-99-06	56.69				NSV
MH-99-07	102.41				NSV

10.4 Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. (2001-2004 Joint Venture with Altius Resources Inc.)

In 2001, Altius Resources optioned the Moosehead Property to Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. (subsequently controlled by Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.) and 3,191.82 meters of diamond drilling in 36 holes was completed (Figure 19). In addition, limited prospecting and geological mapping was also carried out over the claims. The diamond drilling was contracted to New Valley Drilling Company Ltd. of Springdale, Newfoundland using the oriented drilling method discussed below. The main objectives of the drilling program were to locate the source of the high-grade boulders and to determine the orientation of the mineralized quartz veins in order to guide future exploration. However, due to the broken nature of the drill core within the mineralized zones, attempts to orient the drill core and ascertain vein orientations were generally unsuccessful.

The 2001 drilling program was successful, however, in identifying sub-cropping quartz veins of sufficient size and tenor to have provided the type of mineralized float seen on the property. These veins are suitably located to explain some of the known concentrations of boulders and suggest that glacial transport of the boulders was minimal (generally less than 100 meters). Some of the boulder concentrations and gold-in-till anomalies are not explained by the newly discovered veins. A total of 515 samples from the drilling were selected and submitted for analysis for gold, mercury, and 35 elements by ICP analysis.

Highlights of the 2001 program (Table 18) include two high-grade vein intersections (1.53m of 170.31 g/t Au in MH-01-23, and 1.5m of 96.72 g/t Au in MH-01-13), plus several narrow vein intersections assaying between 10 and 40 g/t gold. The high-grade vein in drill hole MH-01-13 is part of a major mineralized fault zone (core length 30.41 meters) which assayed 96.72 g/t gold over a 1.50 meter core length (the true thickness of any of the drill intercepts in Table 18 is unknown). In 2002, there were two drill programs completed, one in the winter (six holes – 597 meters NQ), and a second program in the summer (33 holes – 3,235.61 meters NQ) (Figure 19). The winter drilling was contracted to Major Ideal Drilling of Val d'Or, Quebec and was focused on testing a series of VLF conductors on an east-west cross-section between North and South

Ponds, through the central zone of conductors. The drilling determined that the conductors did indeed represent faults and that variably altered mafic dikes are associated with these faults, and that anomalous gold values are spatially associated with both the altered dikes and the faults. While no high-grade veins were encountered, abundant zones of elevated gold were returned, with a best intercept from MH-02-03 of 2.4 g/t Au over 3.86 m from 140.78 m downhole (including 4.02 g/t over 1.0m from 140.78 m). Careful examination of these zones indicates that thin, banded veins are generally present when gold values approach 1000 ppb. These veins mineralogically resemble the high-grade veins. A total of 135 samples from the drilling were selected and submitted for analysis for gold (fire assay), as well as mercury and 30 element ICP analysis (Barbour et al., 2001). All drill core samples were sawn with a diamond saw, with one half of the drill core retained. Samples are a nominal 1-meter core length, unless otherwise dictated by geological parameters. The samples were transported by Altius personnel to Eastern Analytical Ltd. in Springdale, Newfoundland for analysis.

Table 18. Moosehead Drilling Highlights – Sudbury Contact Mines

Moosehead Drilling Highlights - Sudbury Contact Mines - 2001-2004					
Hole #	**From m**	**To m**	**Length m**	**ppb Au**	**g/t Au**
MH-01-13	33.92	63.95	30.03	6708	6.71
MH-01-13	38.00	39.50	1.50	96715	96.72
MH-01-19	6.18	11.37	5.19	6474	6.47
MH-01-23	14.18	15.71	1.53	170311	170.31
MH-01-23	15.11	15.71	0.60	413560	413.56
MH-01-34	59.10	62.98	3.88	3233	3.24
MH-01-34	61.73	62.98	1.25	8668	8.67
MH-02-09	31.35	31.49	0.14	222772	222.77
MH-02-11	15.24	16.95	1.71	5368	5.37
MH-02-16	14.44	14.91	0.47	87235	87.24
MH-02-18	51.48	51.68	0.20	63515	63.52
MH-02-31	10.29	11.07	0.78	9974	9.97
MH-02-31	19.37	19.57	0.20	25427	25.43
MH-02-34	70.87	73.14	2.27	8911	8.91
MH-02-34	72.09	73.14	1.05	18314	18.31
MH-02-38	85.50	88.22	2.72	83505	83.51
MH-02-38	86.90	87.08	0.18	1154348	1154.35
MH-03-01	159.64	161.41	1.77	1342	1.34
MH-03-15	257.26	257.71	0.45	277960	277.96

The 2002 summer drilling consisted of 3,235.61 meters of NQ core in 33 drill holes (Figure 19), and was contracted to New Valley Drilling Company Ltd. of Springdale, Newfoundland and was focused on evaluating high-grade gold mineralization intersected in drill holes MH-01-13 and 23, and the gold-bearing structures which host these high-grade zones. The detailed evaluation of the high-grade zones was designed to determine the extent of the mineralization, its geometry, and its relationship to the intersection of west-northwest trending magnetic lineaments with the north-northwest striking host structures. A number of holes from the 2002 program were successful in returning high grade intersections (Table 18), although the structural complexity of the mineralization makes it difficult to correlate between holes. These intersections, if continuous, would have a strike extent of 200 meters, a down-dip extent of 50 meters, and a thickness varying generally from 0.1 to 1 meter, with some potential to extend the zone along strike in both directions.

Drilling was conducted using oriented drill method using a metal spear to scribe a mark on the end of the core for each three-meter run. Core orientation data was then measured, and entered into the GeoCalculator program to determine the true orientation of planar and linear geological elements intersected in the drill core (Barbour et al, 2002). Definitive orientations on mineralization are still unclear.

A total of 487 samples from the drilling were selected and submitted for analysis for gold, mercury, and 30 element ICP analysis. Assaying for gold was nominally done by a one assay-ton fire assay; metallics screen assays were done on all samples where it was suspected that free gold could be present. All core samples were sawed with a diamond saw, with one half of the drill core retained. Samples are a nominal 1-metre core length, unless otherwise dictated by geological parameters. The samples were transported by Altius personnel to Eastern Analytical Ltd. in Springdale, Newfoundland for analysis. Check assays on 22 samples was performed at Chimitec in Val d'Or, Quebec.

In February and March, 2003, 6.4 kilometers of line cutting was added to the existing grid, and 11 diamond drill holes (MH-03-1 to 11) totaling 1414.9 meters were completed in this program (Figure 19) and focused on detailed evaluation of high-grade gold mineralization previously cut on the North Pond Fault in drill hole MH-02-38 (83.51 g/t Au over 2.72 m from 85.50m downhole). The drilling was not successful in intersecting any additional high-grade mineralization, however, anomalous values were returned from MH-03-01 including 1.34 g/t Au over 1.77m at 159.64-161.41m, and 1.06 g/t Au at 182.4-183.17m; and MH-03-04 returning 1.89 g/t Au over 1 meter (119.67-120.67m); and MH-03-10 which cut 2.85 g/t Au over 1.34 m at 40.31m down hole. Most holes report significant thicknesses of carbonate altered sediments and dikes with low grade values of < 300 ppb Au.

Drilling was conducted using oriented drill method as discussed above. Controls on the distribution of high-grade mineralization along the main mineralized structures have still not been elucidated (Barbour et al, 2003).

A total of 161 samples from the drilling were selected and submitted for gold, mercury, and 30 element ICP analysis. Assaying for gold was normally done by one assay-ton fire assay; metallics screen assays were completed on all samples where it was suspected that free gold could be present, mainly samples of quartz vein material. All drill core samples were sawed with a diamond saw with one half of the drill core retained. Samples are a nominal 1 meter core length, unless otherwise dictated by geological parameters. The samples were transported by Altius personnel to Eastern Analytical Limited in Springdale, Newfoundland for analysis.

The resultant MMI geochemical anomalies from the summer 2003 MMI survey were tested with 1,050.8 meters of reverse circulation ('RC') drilling in 165 drill holes (Figure 20). The reverse circulation drilling was contracted to Petro Drilling Company Ltd. of Springdale, Newfoundland. The holes were drilled to an approximate depth of one meter into bedrock. Samples of overburden chips, overburden fines, bedrock chips and bedrock fines were collected at several intervals using standard RC sampling procedures. Samples are normally collected from the cuttings while drilling, and hence there should be minimal bias entering into the sample collection process so results should be representative of the sampled interval. Two hundred and twenty-one samples were collected from the RC drilling (170 bedrock fines samples) and analyzed for gold and 30 element ICP. Assaying for gold was done by one assay-ton fire assay. All samples were sealed at the drill site, transported to an Altius core shed for temporary storage, and later transported by Altius personnel to Eastern Analytical Limited in Springdale, Newfoundland for analysis. Generally speaking, the RC drill testing of the majority of the anomalies did not detect any significant gold mineralization, but anomalous results from assaying bedrock fines returned a cluster of anomalous results (three samples assayed 114, 126 and 148 ppb gold respectively from the extreme southwest portion of the property near West Jumpers Pond (Figure 14). Elevated gold results of 39, 47 and 11ppb gold were detected in RC drill holes adjacent to high-grade gold mineralization previously intersected in diamond drill hole MH-01-23 (170.31 g/t gold over 1.53 meters).

The resultant RC drilling anomalies were the subject of a fall 2003 drill program that consisted of five diamond drill holes (MH-03-12 to 16) for a total of 672.08 meters of NQ size core, mainly testing targets identified by the anomalous RC bedrock chips from the summer RC program. Although none of the holes returned significant gold mineralization, widespread carbonate alteration was noted. The only hole of this program that did not test an RC or MMI derived anomaly was drilled in the main zone of mineralization under North Pond and returned an intercept of 277.96 g/t gold over 0.44 meters at a downhole depth of 257 meters (true thickness not known).

Exploration in 2004 consisted of the deepening of previous diamond drill hole MH-03-15, and drilling of four new drill holes, for a combined total of 797.98 meters. Drilling was contracted to Petro Drilling Company Ltd. of Springdale, Newfoundland and the non-oriented drilling method was used. Drill hole MH-03-15 was drilled in 2003 to give a 200-metre deep intersection of the North Pond and Discovery faults. It was deepened by 150 metres in 2004 because there was some doubt whether the targeted faults had been intersected, and it was desired to continue the drill hole through to the South Pond Fault. The drilling did not detect any new mineralization, indicating that the 2003 meterage had intersected the targeted zones, and that the South Pond Fault has very little expression at this depth.

The four new drill holes were drilled to target the south end of the North Pond, Discovery and South Pond faults and a major northeast-striking fault postulated to underlie Camp 6 Pond, immediately south of the main mineralized area. Because of logistical problems, the drill holes were not well positioned to test the south end of the North Pond, Discovery and South Pond faults. Drill hole MH-04-02 did intersect two veined zones that may represent the Discovery Fault. Despite the occurrence of visible gold in the quartz veins, assays were disappointing, ranging from 5 ppb to a maximum of 2.19 g/t gold over 0.27m.

The authors note that due to the “nuggetty” nature of the gold mineralization, it is very common to have significantly higher grade narrow intervals of mineralization within much lower grade intervals, and that the higher grade intervals may not be representative of the overall grade of the mineralization. It is also very common to return very low grade results even in the presence of visible gold, as stated above. Such occurrences of nuggetty gold zones may require more closely spaced drilling to adequately define the true thickness and grade of a deposit. Where samples are suspected of containing free “nuggetty” gold, particularly in quartz vein material, samples should be analyzed using the Full Metallics method were all of the sample material is pulverized to –150 mesh size. The +150 mesh material remaining on the screen and a 30 gram split of the –150 mesh material are fire assayed, and a weighted average gold value computed for the sample.

Fifty-one drill core samples were assayed for gold and for 30 element ICP analysis at Eastern Analytical Limited of Springdale, Newfoundland.

The 2004 diamond drilling program represents the last significant work program on the Moosehead Property until termination of the joint venture agreement with Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. in late 2014, and re-activation of the project by Altius in 2015.

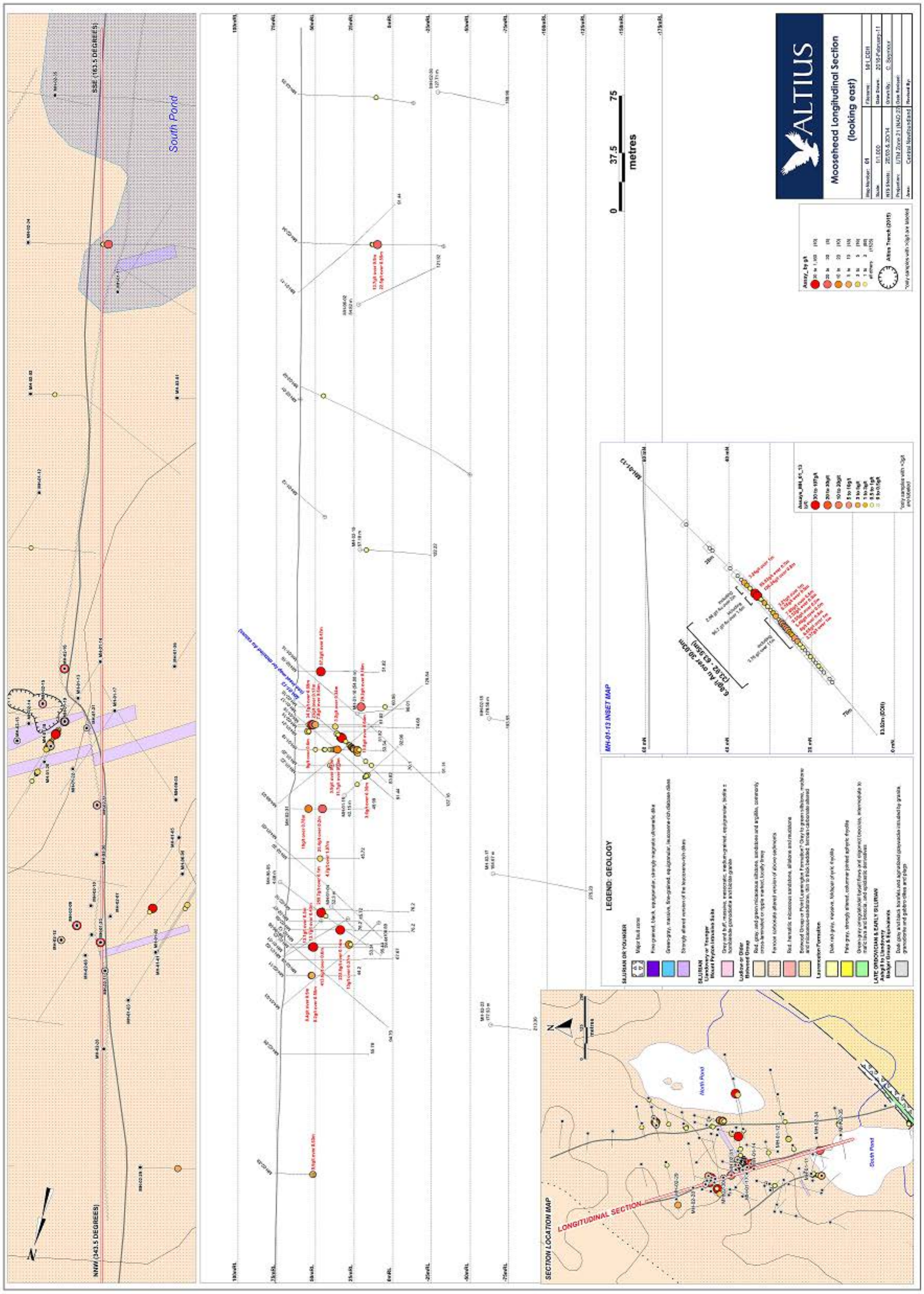

Figure 22. Longitudinal Section – Moosehead Property (Altius Minerals)

11.0 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Sokoman Iron Corp. has not conducted sampling on the Moosehead property to date.

Since 1989 there have been numerous sampling programs completed by several operators including soil, till, rock, drill core and reverse circulation drilling sampling programs that utilized multiple labs, therefore, multiple analytical procedures and standards were used. The authors have reviewed the historical work reports that generated analytical data and in all cases, the sampling, security protocols, and procedures documented by the operator, as well as analytical methods and procedures used by the reporting labs all meet industry acceptable standards. The authors have had previous experience with all reporting labs and believes they operate at or above industry required standards. The authors believe the historical data to be of reliable quality. The authors nor the issuer have any affiliation with any laboratories.

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. Samples were transported to Altius' warehouse facility in Mount Pearl for drying before being shipped to ALS Minerals in Sudbury for analysis.

At ALS Minerals' laboratory each soil sample underwent the standard PREP-41 procedure whereby 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).

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. 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.

All rock samples were sent to ALS Minerals 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 Std. No. 200) screen. A statistically representative sample of the powder was then subjected to the following analytical procedures:

- Au-ICP22: A prepared sample 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 then 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.

ALS laboratories in Thunder Bay, ON, ALS meets all requirements of International Standards ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. All ALS geochemical hub laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures. The ALS quality program includes quality control steps through sample preparation and analysis, inter-laboratory test programs, and regular internal audits.

The majority of the till samples were collected using a steel shovel from hand-dug till holes typically ranging in depth from 0.25 to 1.0 metres. However, a select number of samples were also collected from excavator dug till holes up to several metres deep, in which case separate samples were taken from different depths along the till profile. After the collection of each sample, the shovel was cleaned with water and allowed to dry. Each till sample consisted of approximately 10–15 kg of material, which was placed into a large plastic sample bag (double bagged) or a 2.5 gallon plastic bucket. Two part sample tags were used to label each sample with a unique number, with one part of the tag placed into the bucket or plastic bag with the sample, and the other left in the tag book. The unique sample tag number was also written on the outside of each bucket/sample bag using a permanent marker. Each till sample site was photographed and sample information including UTM co-ordinates, sample depth, colour, moisture, degree of sorting, etc. was recorded on sample information sheets and later entered into an Excel spreadsheet. All till samples were shipped to Altius' processing facility in Mount Pearl, NL, to be processed for analysis (MLA and/or geochemistry).

During drill core sample preparation, samples were cut with a diamond blade table saw with one half of the core retained in the core box for future reference and the other half placed into numbered plastic bag and stored at the operators secure storage facility until such time the samples were to be shipped to the laboratory. Prior to shipping, the samples would be placed into large rice bags and closed with tape or zip ties and then delivered by operator personnel to the laboratory.

During the 2003 drilling, Altius did report that they inserted two standards with the drill core. However, the standard used is no longer known so the authors are unable to verify that data. Altius did report that one standard with an accepted value of 102 ppb Au assayed 101 ppb Au and the other standard with an accepted value of 377 ppb Au assayed 401 ppb Au. Both samples were processed by one assay ton fire assay. There were also two quality control standards and two silica blanks inserted with the channel samples prior to being shipped to the lab during the 2016 trenching program. The standards inserted here were CDN-ME-1204 prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. in Langley, BC. Standard CDN-ME-1204 has a recommended value of 0.975 g/t Au and a "between lab" two standard deviation value of 0.66 g/t Au. While one of the standards returned a value of 0.93 g/t Au (within the two standard deviation limit), the other returned a value of 0.2 g/t Au (well below the two standard deviation limit). However, ALS Lab notes on the assay certificate that “Gold determinations by the ME-MS41 method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g)." The two silica blanks that were inserted returned acceptable values of <0.2 g/t and 0.001 g/t Au.

All drill core was sent to Eastern Analytical Laboratory in Springdale, NL for a one assay ton fire assay. Fire assay is a lead-collection / fusion, for refinement of total sub-sample into a silver dore bead. The silver bead is dissolved in an aqua-regia digestion and analysis by atomic absorption (AA).

Samples that were suspected of having potential for free gold were processed with a metallics screen assay. Total pulp metallic analysis is when the whole sample is crushed to -10mesh and pulverized to 95% -150mesh. The total sample is then weighed and screened 150mesh. The +150mesh fraction is fire assayed for Au, and a 30g subsample of the -150mesh fraction is fire assayed for Au. A calculated weighted average of total Au in the sample is reported as well.

Eastern Analytical Ltd., located in springdale, NL has implemented a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization (ISO) requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. The company regularly participates in the Canmet Round-Robin proficiency test and passes all criteria. In February 2014, Eastern Analytical Ltd. achieved ISO 17025 accreditation in Fire Assay Au, as well as our multi-acid ore grade assays in Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe and Co. Samples submitted are analyzed with the strictest quality control: blanks (analytical & method), duplicates and standard reference material (Canmet & CDN) are inserted into the sequences of client samples.

SGS-XRAL laboratories are ISO/IEC 10725 accredited and most major regional facilities are ISO 9001 certified. Laboratory staff use drying procedures that avoid contamination and ensure that the drying temperature is suitable for your sample and the analysis that you want to perform on it and have drying protocols to accommodate drying at 105^{o} C or 60^{o} C. After crushing, SGS laboratory staff sub-sample the sample to create a portion for pulverizing using either a cone and quarter, riffle slpit or a rotary splitter. They weight out 50 grams of the soil with 50 mls of the MMI solution and digest the loosely bound ions at room temperature. The solution is then analyzed via ICPMS Instrument.

It is the opinion of the authors that the sampling preparation, analysis and security protocols described above meet industry standards and believe the data to be reliable.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The authors did not complete due diligence sampling independent of the work reported by previous operators or Altius Resources Inc. The co-author, Spencer Vatcher, did examine drill core from the property and the presence of native gold was observed in samples that reported high grade gold values. It is the opinion of the authors that assaying these intervals was not warranted as the presence of visible gold was sufficient to support the assay results. The procedures and protocols as reported by all groups are in line with industry accepted guidelines. The authors are satisfied that the historical data is of good quality.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There has been no Mineral Resource Estimate completed on the Moosehead Property.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are currently no active mines in the immediate vicinity of the Moosehead Property, However, there are several early stage exploration projects bordering the property. As well, further southwest along the Cape Ray Fault Zone, the advanced stage Valentine Lake Project owned by Marathon Gold Corp. has NI 43-101 resources of 1,846,500 ounces gold Measured and Indicated at 1.88 g/t gold, and 1,011,700 ounces gold Inferred at 1.66 g/t gold (November 30, 2017 News Release). The Valentine Lake Property is located approximately 130 kilometers southwest of the Moosehead Property and is considered an orogenic style gold deposit.

The authors caution that the style of mineralization, as well as gold values or resource estimates reported from the Valentine Lake project 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, the author is unaware of any other information or data outstanding that is relevant to the Moosehead Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

In December 2017, the TSX Venture Exchange requested that a NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report be written on the Moosehead Property as a condition required prior to granting approval for a proposed option agreement between Sokoman Iron Corp. and Altius Resources Inc. The Moosehead Property is an exploration stage property that is host to locally significant concentrations of orogenic, lode gold type mineralization.

A 2016 structural analysis completed on the property concluded that the gold mineralization is controlled largely by east-west structures which is contrary to the long-held belief that the mineralization is hosted in north-south trending structures. This suggests a large amount of historical drilling may not have optimally tested the mineralization. Existing 3D models only include drilling up to the first phase in 2002. In addition, the 3D models did not have the benefit of the 2015 trenching or the structural interpretation that followed.

While no obvious risks or uncertainties were noted during the preparation of this report, 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 can help mitigate the nugget effect which is important when moving through to 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 an issue for many companies, especially with respect to early stage projects.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The work completed to date on the Moosehead property has identified an extensive area hosting numerous zones of potentially significant, orogenic lode gold type mineralization, locally with very high grades. The work completed to date indicates that the mineralization is structurally controlled and complex, with at least four phase of quartz veining identified. The authors are therefore recommending that existing 3D models of the mineralization be updated to include diamond drilling and structural interpretations that were completed after the 3D models were created. Following the modelling update, a Phase 1 diamond drilling program can be prepared incorporating the 2016 structural interpretation that suggests a largely E-W trend to the higher grade veining, and that earlier drilling campaigns may not have been oriented to optimally test.

Sokoman Iron Corp. has committed to an option agreement with Altius Resources Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the property, and has outlined multiple targets of gold mineralization that require additional follow up including diamond drilling. The authors are proposing a 2 Phase, $500,000 program to evaluate the 2016 structural interpretations as well as recently defined soil geochemical anomalies north and east of the main zone of mineralization.

The Phase I, $270,000 program should start with updating the existing 3D models of the mineralization with outstanding data from drilling and structural interpretations that have been completed since the existing 3D model was developed. Once the model has been updated, a diamond drilling is proposed to test the findings and recommendations of the revised model. The program is expected to begin late in Q1, 2018 and should be completed, with assay results by the end of Q2, 2018. The Phase II, $230,000 program, consisting largely of diamond drilling, would be expected to begin immediately after the results from Phase I have been interpreted, should results warrant.

Respectfully submitted this 02nd day of March, 2018
At Conception Bay South, NL

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PROPOSED EXPLORATION BUDGET

Proposed Phase I and II Exploration Programs – Q1 and Q2, 2018

Phase I Program - Proposed Expenditures	$CDN
Project Management/Staff Costs	30,000
Modelling/Structural Interpretation Updates	35,000
Diamond Drilling – 1500 meters NQ @ $100.00/meter	150,000
Geochemistry - Assaying core (approx. 250 samples)	10,000
Field Costs (transportation, accommodation, fuel, etc.)	10,000
Subtotal:	235,000
Contingency ~ 15%	35,000
Phase 1 Total	$270,000

Phase II Program Proposed Expenditures	$CDN
Project Management/Staff Costs	30,000
Diamond Drilling 1500 meters NQ @$100.00 meter	150,000
Geochemistry - Assaying core (approx. 250 samples)	10,000
Field Costs (transportation, accommodation, fuel, etc.)	10,000
Subtotal:	200,000
Contingency ~ 15%	30,000
Phase 2 Total	$230,000

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APPENDIX I - CERTIFICATE AND AUTHORIZATION

JAMES HARRIS P. GEO
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James Harris, P. Geo., HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at P.O. Box 505 Bay Robert's, Newfoundland & Labrador, A0A 1G0, phone (709) 786 3531.

2) I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland & Labrador, with a B.Sc. in Geology (1977).

3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland & Labrador (PEG) with member number 02215.

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 co-author of this technical report titled " **FORM 43-101 F1 TECHNICAL REPORT for the MOOSEHEAD PROPERTY NORTH - CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND",** effective date January 29, 2018 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Moosehead Property. I have reviewed all sections of the report and am taking responsibility for all sections and found them to be accurate and reliable. I did visit the property Feb 14, 2018 for a duration of one half day.

6) I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.

7) 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 Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

8) I am independent of both the issuer and the Vendor (Altius Resources Inc) applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

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

"James Harris"
James Harris, B.Sc. P. Geo.
Dated at St. John's, NL.
March 02, 2018

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Spencer V. Vatcher, P.Geo. DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a consulting exploration geologist with a business address located at 338 Fowlers Road, Conception Bay South, NL A1W 4K4, Tel 709-834-7862.

2) I am a graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland (1985) with a Bachelor of Science (Geology) and have been employed as a geologist since 1988 for a total of 29 years.

3) I am a registered member (in good standing) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL), member number 03345.

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 co-author of this report entitled ***"FORM 43-101 F1 TECHNICAL REPORT for the MOOSEHEAD PROPERTY NORTH - CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND"***, effective date January 29, 2018. I have reviewed all sections of the report and found them to be accurate and reliable. I did visit the property on February 14, 2018 for a duration of one half day.

6) I have no prior involvement in the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

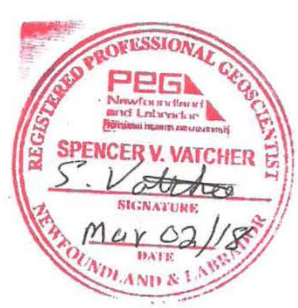
7) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Report, the nondisclosure of which would make the Technical Report misleading.

8) I am not independent of the issuer due to my holding of 3,000 common shares of Sokoman Iron Corp. I am Independent of the Vendor (Altius Resources Inc.).

9) 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.

"Spencer Vatcher"
Spencer V. Vatcher, P.Geo.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 2018
at St. John's, NL



APPENDIX II - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DATA

BHID	Easting(NAD27Z21)	Northing(NAD27Z21)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
MH-01-01	613445	5428316	42.5	195	86.87
MH-01-02	613446	5428317	55	195	118.57
MH-01-03	613454	5428352	45.5	195	115.82
MH-01-04	613431	5428245	45	15	76.2
MH-01-05	613453	5428241	45	15	100.89
MH-01-06	613508	5427878	45	15	76.2
MH-01-07	613508	5427877	0	90	29.26
MH-01-08	613521	5427945	50	195	91.44
MH-01-09	613475	5428008	45	195	91.44
MH-01-10	613440	5427878	45	15	91.44
MH-01-11	613594	5427912	45	195	91.44
MH-01-12	613605	5428052	45	15	80.77
MH-01-13	613542	5428173	45	15	83.82
MH-01-14	613535	5428146	45	15	137.16
MH-01-15	613565	5428270	45	195	92.96
MH-01-16	613606	5428209	45	240	96.01
MH-01-17	613517	5428174	45	15	91.44
MH-01-18	613550	5428208	90	0	53.34
MH-01-19	613546	5428190	90	0	51.82
MH-01-20	613551	5428219	90	0	70.1
MH-01-21	613531	5428190	90	0	51.82
MH-01-22	613532	5428218	90	0	91.14
MH-01-23	613482	5428321	90	0	53.34
MH-01-24	613631	5428174	45	195	91.14
MH-01-25	613477	5428094	45	195	92.96
MH-01-26	613488	5428135	47	195	114.3
MH-01-27	613426	5428191	45	197	91.74
MH-01-28	613364	5428039	45	195	91.44
MH-01-29	613348	5427979	45	195	91.44
MH-01-30	613323	5427843	45	195	103.63
MH-01-31	613710	5428334	45	195	86.26
MH-01-32	613721	5428381	45	195	114.3
MH-01-33	613692	5428289	45	195	91.44
MH-01-34	613739	5428324	45	195	97.54
MH-01-35	613659	5428363	45	195	89
MH-01-36	613748	5428382	45	195	152.4
MH-02-01	613537	5427967	45	255	92.96
MH-02-02	613629	5427992	45	255	161.54
MH-02-03	613754	5428031	45	255	152.54
MH-02-04	613832	5428052	45	255	151.49
MH-02-05	613929	5428081	45	255	182.97
MH-02-06	613894	5428228	45	255	215.49
MH-02-07	613481	5428303	90	0	45.72

MH-02-08	613489	5428332	90	0	67.67
MH-02-09	613500	5428315	90	0	76.2
MH-02-10	613495	5428300	90	0	76.2
MH-02-11	613474	5428338	90	0	44.2
MH-02-12	613507	5428327	90	0	59.44
MH-02-13	613572	5428211	90	0	91.44
MH-02-14	613568	5428198	90	0	74.68
MH-02-15	613563	5428183	90	0	60.96
MH-02-16	613556	5428157	90	0	51.82
MH-02-17	613675	5428316	45	255	275.23
MH-02-18	613700	5428216	45	255	193.55
MH-02-19	613643	5428099	43.5	255	122.22
MH-02-20	613468	5428103	45	255	56.39
MH-02-21	613476	5428084	45	255	54.86
MH-02-22	613491	5428028	45	255	71.63
MH-02-23	613636	5428406	45	256	213.36
MH-02-24	613715	5428425	45	255	61.1
MH-02-25	613713	5428537	45	255	102.11
MH-02-26	613562	5428495	45	255	99.06
MH-02-27	613554	5428593	45	255	127.1
MH-02-28	613460	5428387	90	0	55.78
MH-02-29	613415	5428454	45	255	71.63
MH-02-30	613501	5428267	90	0	45.72
MH-02-31	613510	5428236	90	0	49.99
MH-02-32	613683	5428231	45	255	65.53
MH-02-33	613694	5428189	45	255	60.96
MH-02-34	613659	5427898	45	255	167.64
MH-02-35	613670	5427801	45	255	131.06
MH-02-36	613777	5427825	45	255	188.98
MH-02-37	613760	5428432	45	255	105.16
MH-02-38	613781	5428552	45	255	108.2
MH-02-39	613938	5429299	45	255	160.02
MH-03-01	613817	5428564	53	255	228.6
MH-03-02	613771	5428500	47	255	121.92
MH-03-03	613717	5428591	45	255	91.44
MH-03-04	613783	5428612	45	255	163.07
MH-03-05	613783	5428612	73	255	182.88
MH-03-06	613685	5428707	45	270	91.44
MH-03-07	613676	5428805	45	270	105.16
MH-03-08	613725	5428908	45	270	44.2
MH-03-09	613725	5428907	45	276	152.4
MH-03-10	613709	5428533	90	0	65.53
MH-03-11	613736	5428543	90	0	171.3
MH-03-12	611471	5426146	45	315	54.86

MH-03-13	611289	5425828	45	315	60.96
MH-03-14	611320	5425796	46	315	80.16
MH-03-15	613990	5428262	52	255	547.26
MH-03-16	613843	5429198	45	230	79.25
MH-04-01	613786	5427625	45	255	19.81
MH-04-02	613827	5427552	45	255	242.5
MH-04-03	613412	5427193	44	315	200.25
MH-04-04	613761	5427458	50	255	185.01
MH-96-01	613393	5428055	45	105	138.07
MH-96-02	613516	5427918	45	105	121.92
MH-96-03	613670	5428292	45	285	91.44
MH-96-04	613438	5428241	45	15	31.09
MH-96-05	613444	5428263	45	24	95.04
MH-96-06	613489	5428318	45	15	94.79
MH-96-07	613451	5428081	45	135	79.15
MH-99-01	613561	5428374	45	135	129.8
MH-99-02	613489	5427913	45	135	129.84
MH-99-03	613462	5428218	45	135	129.84
MH-99-04	613451	5427875	45	135	145.08
MH-99-05	613489	5427913	45	105	62.8
MH-99-06	613365	5428064	45	105	56.7
MH-99-07	613365	5428064	45	135	102.41
GRB-90-01	614568	5428274	45	325	131.1
GRB-90-02	611634	5426182	45	320	105.8
GRB-90-03	610879	5425237	45	140	131.1

APPENDIX III - REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE DATA

BHID	GridNorth	GridEast	Easting(NAD27Z21)	Northing(NAD27Z21)
RC-03-01	L0+50N	0+37W	611223	5425911
RC-03-02	L0+50N	0+25W	611239	5425916
RC-03-03	L0+50N	0+12.5W	611247	5425923
RC-03-04	L0+50N	0+00	611255	5425932
RC-03-05	L0+50N	0+12E	611266	5425941
RC-03-06	L0+00	0+62W	611242	5425860
RC-03-07	L0+00	0+74W	611231	5425855
RC-03-08	L0+00	0+87W	611223	5425852
RC-03-09	L0+00	0+50W	611253	5425865
RC-03-10	L0+00	0+37W	611264	5425869
RC-03-11	L1+00N	1+37W	611115	5425905
RC-03-12	L1+00N	1+50W	611108	5425895
RC-03-13	L1+00N	1+62W	611099	5425892
RC-03-14	L2+00N	1+64E	611200	5426080
RC-03-15	L2+00N	1+75E	611213	5426085
RC-03-16	L2+00N	1+87E	611224	5426091
RC-03-17	L2+00N	1+00E	611236	5426098
RC-03-18	L2+00N	1+15E	611250	5426103
RC-03-19	L2+00N	0+50N	611191	5426075
RC-03-20	L2+00N	0+50N	611181	5426071
RC-03-21	L3+00N	0+38E	611112	5426144
RC-03-22	L3+00N	0+17E	611091	5426127
RC-03-23	L3+00N	0+00	611080	5426122
RC-03-24	L3+00N	0+12W	611074	5426107
RC-03-25	L3+00N	0+25W	611059	5426102
RC-03-26	L3+00N	0+37W	611051	5426091
RC-03-27	L3+00N	0+50W	611042	5426080
RC-03-28	L3+00N	0+62W	611031	5426074
RC-03-29	L3+00N	0+50E	611126	5426146
RC-03-30	L3+00N	0+62E	611128	5426162
RC-03-31	L4+00N	1+50E	611126	5426290
RC-03-32	L4+00N	1+62E	611134	5426298
RC-03-33	L4+00N	1+75E	611144	5426307
RC-03-34	L4+00N	1+87E	611153	5426316
RC-03-35	L6+00N	2+62W	611306	5426290
RC-03-36	L6+00N	2+50W	611316	5426298
RC-03-37	L6+00N	2+38W	611324	5426312
RC-03-38	L6+00N	1+62W	611396	5426344
RC-03-39	L6+00N	1+50W	611404	5426351
RC-03-40	L6+00N	1+38W	611417	5426357
RC-03-41	L6+00N	1+25W	611424	5426359
RC-03-42	L6+00N	1+13W	611437	5426367
RC-03-43	L5+50N	2+13W	611383	5426280

RC-03-44	L5+50N	2+25W	611375	5426276
RC-03-45	L5+50N	2+37W	611367	5426272
RC-03-46	L4+00N	1+37E	611754	5426353
RC-03-47	L4+00N	1+50E	611759	5426360
RC-03-48	L4+00N	1+62E	611765	5426367
RC-03-49	L3+00N	1+38E	611808	5426289
RC-03-50	L3+00N	1+50E	611818	5426296
RC-03-51	L3+00N	1+62E	611825	5426307
RC-03-52	L4+50N	2+13W	611444	5426171
RC-03-53	L4+50N	2+25W	611437	5426168
RC-03-54	L4+50N	2+37W	611428	5426159
RC-03-55	L4+50N	2+00W	611456	5426183
RC-03-56	L4+50N	1+75W	611478	5426195
RC-03-57	L5+00N	1+87W	611420	5426233
RC-03-58	L5+00N	2+00W	611408	5426228
RC-03-59			611426	5426235
RC-03-60	L5+00N	1+62W	611440	5426238
RC-03-61	L5+00N	1+12W	611484	5426272
RC-03-62	L5+00N	1+00W	611498	5426279
RC-03-63	L5+00N	0+88W	611511	5426309
RC-03-64	L5+00N	2+25W	611389	5426217
RC-03-65	L5+00N	2+12E	611747	5426474
RC-03-66	L5+00N	2+00E	611740	5426466
RC-03-67	L5+00N	1+88E	611727	5426457
RC-03-68	L5+00N	1+75E	611715	5426447
RC-03-69	L5+00N	1+62E	611707	5426440
RC-03-70	L5+00N	1+50E	611694	5426433
RC-03-71	L5+00N	1+37E	611683	5426427
RC-03-72	L5+00S	1+62W	612259	5427222
RC-03-73	L5+00S	1+50W	612271	5427225
RC-03-74	L5+00S	1+38W	612282	5427228
RC-03-75	L3+50S	5+32W	613223	5427570
RC-03-76	L3+50S	5+50W	613232	5427567
RC-03-77	L3+50S	5+38W	613238	5427568
RC-03-78	L2+50S	5+12W	613337	5427653
RC-03-79	L2+50S	5+00W	613350	5427662
RC-03-80	L2+50S	4+88W	613363	5427665
RC-03-81	L0+50S	3+37W	613365	5427859
RC-03-82	L0+50S	3+25W	613375	5427866
RC-03-83	l0+50S	3+12W	613389	5427869
RC-03-84	L0+50S	5+50W	613142	5427905
RC-03-85	L0+50S	5+37W	613152	5427911
RC-03-86	L1+00N	5+62W	613124	5427944
RC-03-87	L1+00N	5+40W	613136	5427951

RC-03-88	L1+00N	5+20W	613150	5427950
RC-03-89	L0+50N	8+13W	612931	5427840
RC-03-90	L0+50N	8+25W	612918	5427833
RC-03-91	L0+50N	8+38W	612910	5427834
RC-03-92	L2+00N	8+50W	612848	5427972
RC-03-93	L2+00N	8+62W	612837	5427970
RC-03-94	L2+00N	9+38W	612772	5427943
RC-03-95	L2+00N	9+50W	612758	5427940
RC-03-96	L2+00N	8+38W	612860	5427980
RC-03-97	L2+00N	7+87W	612906	5427995
RC-03-98	L2+00N	7+75W	612914	5427997
RC-03-99	L2+00N	7+63W	612926	5428000
RC-03-100	L1+50N	4+63W	613201	5428021
RC-03-101	L1+50N	4+75W	613182	5428020
RC-03-102	L1+50N	4+87W	613165	5428020
RC-03-103	L1+50N	4+40W	613215	5428028
RC-03-104	L1+00N	4+88W	613177	5427960
RC-03-105	L0+50S	7+00W	613104	5427811
RC-03-106	L0+50S	7+15W	613090	5427801
RC-03-107	L2+50N	3+12W	613382	5428178
RC-03-108	L2+50N	3+00W	613390	5428182
RC-03-109	L2+50N	2+87W	613405	5428186
RC-03-110	L1+00N	1+75W	613488	5428052
RC-03-111	L1+00N	1+00W	613557	5428076
RC-03-112	L1+00N	0+75W	613582	5428081
RC-03-113	L1+00N	0+50W	613603	5428087
RC-03-114	BL0+00	0+75N	613656	5428075
RC-03-115	L1+50N	0+50W	613589	5428135
RC-03-116	L1+50N	0+75W	613568	5428130
RC-03-117	L1+50N	1+75W	613467	5428102
RC-03-118	L1+50N	2+00W	613444	5428096
RC-03-119	BL0+00	1+75N	613634	5428172
RC-03-120	BL0+00	2+00N	613626	5428198
RC-03-121	BL0+00	2+25N	613617	5428220
RC-03-122	BL0+00	2+50N	613609	5428246
RC-03-123	L2+50N	1+22E	613725	5428279
RC-03-124	L3+00N	0+50E	613644	5428303
RC-03-125	L3+00N	0+00	613594	5428292
RC-03-126	L3+50N	0+50E	613629	5428358
RC-03-127	L3+50N	0+75E	613655	5428362
RC-03-128	L4+00N	0+00	613564	5428391
RC-03-129	L4+00N	0+25W	613543	5428383
RC-03-130	L4+00N	0+75W	613493	5428369
RC-03-131	L4+00N	1+00W	613472	5428361

RC-03-132	L4+00N	1+25W	613447	5428354
RC-03-133	BL0+00	4+25N	613558	5428414
RC-03-134	L4+50N	0+00	613550	5428437
RC-03-135	L4+50N	0+25W	613525	5428434
RC-03-136	L4+50N	0+50W	613504	5428425
RC-03-137	L5+00N	0+25W	613515	5428479
RC-03-138	L7+00N	0+00	613503	5428699
RC-03-139	L7+00N	0+25W	613487	5428705
RC-03-140	L7+00N	0+25E	613530	5428707
RC-03-141	L8+00N	2+50E	613752	5428801
RC-03-142	L8+00N	2+75E	613776	5428800
RC-03-143	L9+00N	2+75E	613774	5428905
RC-03-144	L9+00N	3+25E	613824	5428909
RC-03-145	L8+50N	3+50E	613844	5428853
RC-03-146	L8+50N	3+25E	613821	5428851
RC-03-147	L9+50N	3+50E	613843	5428939
RC-03-148	L9+50N	3+37E	613835	5428942
RC-03-149	L9+50N	3+62E	613857	5428937
RC-03-150	L10+00N	3+50E	613851	5429007
RC-03-151	L10+00N	1+75E	613674	5429005
RC-03-152	L9+00N	2+75W	613425	5428908
RC-03-153	L10+00N	1+00W	613401	5429005
RC-03-154	L13+00N	4+00E	613868	5429293
RC-03-155	L13+00N	4+50E	613922	5429292
RC-03-156	L13+00N	4+75E	613948	5429291
RC-03-157	L14+00N	4+00E	613885	5429406
RC-03-158	L14+00N	1+75E	613667	5429402
RC-03-159	L14+00N	1+25E	613619	5429401
RC-03-160	L14+00N	1+00E	613596	5429403
RC-03-161	L13+50N	1+25E	613614	5429348
RC-03-162	L13+50N	1+75E	613669	5429339
RC-03-163	L15+00N	3+75E	613861	5429523
RC-03-164	L16+00N	3+50E	613831	5429610
RC-03-165	L15+00N	4+50E	613939	5429516

APPENDIX IV – MINERAL RIGHTS INQUIRY REPORT

Mineral Rights Inquiry Report

Thursday, February 15, 2018

Licence Number:	024014M
File Number:	775:4825
Original Holder:	May have been several
Licence Holder:	Altius Resources Inc.
Address:	P.O. Box 8263, Station A St. Johns, NL Canada, A1B 3N4
Licence Status:	Issued
Location:	Jumpers Brook, Central NL
Electoral Dist.:	14 Exploits
Recorded Date:	
Issuance Date:	2015/01/15
Renewal Date:	2020/01/15
Report Due Date:	2018/03/16
Org. No. Claims:	98.0000
Cur. No. Claims:	98.0000
Recording Fee:	$0.00
Receipt(s):	No related recording fee receipt
Deposit Amount:	$0.00
Deposit:	No related security deposit receipt
Map Sheet No(s):	02E/03 02D/14 02D/13

Comments:

This license replaces 022789M,023586M,023582M,023585M,023587M,022790M,022800M,023583M,023584M. Year 2 condition 3 extension granted 2017.03.13. Report now due 2017.05.15 Year 2 assessment work report consists of televiewer, till geochemistry and analysis, rock sampling and trench reclamation.

Mapped Claim Description:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the herein described parcel of land, and said corner having UTM coordinates of 5 431 000 N, 616 500 E; of Zone 21; thence South 1,000 metres, thence West 1,000 metres, thence South 500 metres, thence East 1,000 metres, thence South 500 metres, thence West 500 metres, thence South 1,500 metres, thence West 500 metres, thence South 500 metres, thence West 500 metres, thence South 500 metres, thence West 1,000 metres, thence South 500 metres, thence West 1,000 metres, thence South 1,000 metres, thence West 1,000 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence West 2,000 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence West 500 metres, thence North 1,000 metres, thence East 500 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence East 500 metres, thence North 1,000 metres, thence East 500 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence East 1,000 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence East 500 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence East 500 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence East 1,000 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence East 2,500 metres to the point of beginning. All bearings are referred to the UTM grid, Zone 21. NAD27. Reserving nevertheless out of the above described area all of the land being part of: Newfoundland T'Railway Provincial Park.

Land Claims (effective 2005/12/01):

LISA: 0.00% LIL: 0.00% VBP: 0.00% Crown: 100.00%

Extensions: None

Work Reports:

Year	Receive Date	Acceptance Date	Actual Expenditure	Claims	Security	C2 Status

				Deposit
1		$182,472.05	98.0000	
2	2017/05/04	$183,678.47	98.0000	

Work Reports Items: None

$16,049.48 to be expended on this license by 2024/01/15

Licence Transfers:

New Holder	Transfer Date	Fee	Receipt Number	Receipt Date	Volume/Folio
2534649 Ontario Ltd.	2016/10/28				26/5
Altius Resources Inc.	2016/10/28				26/6

Partial Surrenders: None

This Licence replaces Licence Number(s): 022789M 022790M 022800M 023582M 023583M 023584M 023585M 023586M 023587M

This Licence is replaced by Licence Number(s): None

Work Report Descriptions: None

Detailed breakdown of projected required expenditure:

Actual Year	Actual Expenditure	Work Year	Excess Expenditure	Claims
1	$182,472.05			
		1	$162,872.05	98.0000
		2	$138,372.05	98.0000
		3	$108,972.05	98.0000
		4	$74,672.05	98.0000
		5	$35,472.05	98.0000
2	$183,678.47			
		6	$160,350.52	98.0000
		7	$101,550.52	98.0000
		8	$42,750.52	98.0000
		9	-$16,049.48	98.0000

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