Gander Sub-Property: 2D14; 2D15; 2E02; 2E03; and 2E07
Quinn Sub-Property: 12A07 and 12A10
Millertown Sub-Property: 12A09; 12A10; 12A15; and 12A16
Frenchman Sub-Property: 12A09; 12A16; and 2D13

TECHNICAL REPORT: A GEOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION TO STRATTON RESOURCES (CANADA) INC.'S CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND GOLD PROJECT

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Effective Date: 1 March, 2017
Edmonton, Alberta Canada

Contents

Tables

Figures

1 Summary

On November 3, 2016, Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc. ("Stratton") announced that the company had entered into an option agreement with Wildwood Exploration Inc. to acquire the rights to 4,777 mineral claims totaling 119,000 hectares in central Newfoundland, Canada. Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc. is the wholly owned subsidiary of Stratton Resources Inc., a public company headquartered in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia focused on the discovery and development of precious and base metal projects. This Technical Report has been prepared for Stratton by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX").

The mineral claims are comprised of four separate groups of claims referred to collectively as the "Properties" or "Sub-Properties" or individually as a "Sub-Property". These include:

- The Gander Sub-Property, which is located approximately 20 km to the northwest of the Town of Gander, Newfoundland; the Sub-Property is made up of ten licences that contain 2,285 contiguous mineral claims (57,125 hectares).

- The Quinn Sub-Property is located approximately 100 km to the southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and approximately 15 km southeast of Red Indian Lake; the Sub-Property is made up of two licences that contain 374 contiguous mineral claims (9,350 hectares).

- The Millertown Sub-Property is located approximately 60 km to the west-southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and approximately 5 km to the southeast of Red Indian Lake; the Sub-Property is made up of three licences that contain 609 contiguous mineral claims (15,225 hectares).

- The Frenchman Sub-Property is located approximately 20 km to the west-southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland; the Sub-Property is made up of seven licences that contain 1,509 contiguous mineral claims (37,725 hectares).

Under the terms of the Option, Stratton may acquire a 100% interest, subject to a Net Smelter Return royalty, in all 4,777 mineral claims through a combination of work expenditures, cash and share payments. Under the terms of the NSR, upon the commencement of commercial production, Stratton shall pay to the Royalty Holder net smelter returns equal to 2.0%. Stratton has the right to purchase one-half of the NSR (being 1%) at any time for a payment of $3,000,000.

Stratton's Gander Sub-Property and their southwestern Properties (Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties) are all situated within the Dunnage tectonostratigraphic zone, which formed during the Appalachian orogenic cycle involving the convergence and collision of ancient North America (Laurentia) and the Gondwanan (African) continental margins. The Dunnage Zone includes a complex

assemblage of ophiolitic arc- to back-arc-volcanic rocks, and volcaniclastic to epiclastic sedimentary rocks that collectively represent remnants of early to middle Paleozoic oceanic terranes.

Within the Dunnage tectonostratigraphic zone, Stratton's Properties are located in the Exploits Subzone, which comprises mainly Cambrian- to Silurian-aged strata. Rocks within the Exploits Subzone have varying nomenclature and geological characteristics that are dependent on whichever side of several suspected suture zones the strata reside. For example, the Gander Sub-Property straddles the Dog Bay Line, which is considered to mark a major Silurian tectonic boundary and is believed to represent the last known occurrence of the ancient Iapetus Ocean in the Newfoundland Appalachians. Consequently, the bedrock geology of the Gander Sub-Property includes source rocks that were derived from both Laurentia (west of the Dog Bay Line) and Gondwanan (to the east). The Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties are underlain by Cambrian to Silurian rocks of the Victoria Lake Supergroup, and the Badger and Botwood groups. These rocks contain detritus that was sourced exclusively from Laurentia. The bedrock in Stratton's Properties is generally covered by a veneer of Quaternary surficial deposits associated with melting inland ice. The surficial material is characterized by a thin to valley-filling cover of till and glaciofluvial sediments.

There are four principal gold deposit types in Newfoundland: orogenic (or mesothermal); epithermal; sediment-hosted; and volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS")-related gold. Gold mineralization in Newfoundland occurs in two main episodes: one related to the late Proterozoic construction of the Avalon Zone (a detached piece of the West African craton Pan African belts); and more significantly with respect to Stratton's Properties, to the development of the Appalachian Orogeny.

The Gander Sub-Property is situated along the Dog Bay Line structural corridor and is characterized by numerous gold occurrences. The Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman sub-properties are situated along a 100 km trend extending northeast from Marathon Gold Corp's Valentine Lake and Northwest Arm Capital Inc./Altius Minerals Corporation Wilding Lake gold projects. The author has been unable to verify the gold mineralization at these 'bordering' projects, and therefore, the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties that is the subject of this Technical Report.

Stratton's central Newfoundland gold project is considered an early stage exploration project and Stratton has yet to conduct any formal geophysical, drilling; metallurgical; or mineral resource estimate work on the Properties. During November-December 2016, Stratton conducted a reconnaissance-scaled till survey program at the Sub-Properties; the analytical results of which were not known during the preparation of this Technical Report.

In December 2016, Stratton commissioned APEX to prepare a geological introduction Technical Report of Stratton's Central Newfoundland Properties that is in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administration's ("CSA's") National Instrument

43-101 ("NI 43-101") and amended and adopted Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards (May10, 2014). The effective date of this Technical Report is 1 March 2017.

Mr. Roy Eccles, M.Sc. P. Geol., of APEX supervised the preparation of, and is responsible for the ultimate publication of this Technical Report. R. Eccles is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta ("APEGA") and Newfoundland and Labrador Professional Engineers and Geoscientists ("PEGNL"), and has worked as a geologist for more than 25 years since his graduation from University. Dr. Rudolf (Ralph) Stea, Ph.D. P. Geo., of Stea Surficial Geology Services contributed to Section 9, Exploration. R. Stea is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Nova Scotia, and has worked as a surficial geologist/mapper geologist for more than 25 years since his graduation from University.

On 22nd to 25th November 2016, R. Eccles performed a field tour of all four central Newfoundland Stratton Properties. R. Stea conducted surficial geological studies at Stratton's Properties from November 6th to 16th, 2016. Access to the Gander Sub-Property can be achieved a number of ways. The Sub-Property's southern extent straddles the TransCanada Highway (Highway 1). Secondary highways 330 and 340 extend northwards from the Trans-Canada and have numerous gravel forestry access roads that lead into the Sub-Property. Access to Stratton's western Properties can achieved through major highways such as the Trans-Canada Highway, which passes directly north of the Frenchman Sub-Property, and by secondary highways and gravel roads, including: Secondary Highway 370 (Buchans Highway); Millertown Highway; Beothuck Road; and Taylor Road.

The site visit satisfied National Instrument 43-101 criteria for a personal inspection of Stratton's early stage property in that the author of this Technical Report was able to: 1) confirm that the claims are in good standing; 2) physically stand on all four Sub-Properties; 3) observe some of the initial findings on the Properties; 4) observe an actively happening reconnaissance-scaled till sampling program; and 5) verify that the sampling program was performed in concert with Stratton's field protocol manual.

A primary objective of this Technical Report is to present a geological introduction to Stratton's early stage central Newfoundland gold project. Accordingly, the history section provides the reader with important historical synopsis of Government and Industry studies that involve work conducted both within and directly adjacent to the Properties.

Over the past 40 plus years, the Newfoundland-Labrador Geological Services Division and the Geological Survey of Canada have covered most of Newfoundland with mapping, and geophysical and geochemical surveys, including over 30 geophysical and geochemical surveys that are relevant to Stratton's Properties. Nearly all Stratton's Sub-Properties are covered by Government airborne magnetics surveys, and the Quinn, Millertown, and the western half of the Frenchman Sub-Properties are also covered by vertical gradient magnetic and total field VLF-EM surveys. The surveys represent a significant amount of public information available to interpret the subsurface potential of Stratton's Properties.

All of the Stratton Sub-Properties have been covered by Government regional till surveys (one sample per kilometre when there is road access and one sample per 3-4 kilometres when there is limited access). There are a number of anomalous gold values in Government till samples from the Stratton Properties, some of which represent strong targets that have yet to be properly evaluated through exploration. For example, five till samples in the Gander Sub-Property yielded gold values of >50 ppb Au (up to 99 ppb Au). The Frenchman Sub-Property has gold-in-till assays of up to 168 ppb Au. While there is not nearly the same abundance of government lake geochemical samples (as the till sample database), there are some instances where lake and till gold anomalies correlate strengthening the rank of the anomaly. Some of the till/lake gold anomalies occur down ice from known gold prospects, but others have yet to be tested through grassroots exploration.

With respect to industry work that has taken place within the boundaries of the Stratton Properties, 23 mineral occurrences have been identified and compiled in this Technical Report. Six gold occurrences are situated within the Gander Sub-Property: Lucky Moose; Knob Hill; Third Pond; Grid 69 Gold; Appleton # 2; and Road Breccia. Gold mineralization typically occurs in altered quartz veins and quartz breccia in a variety of host rock types. Selected grab rock sample and drill core results contain up to: 2.7 g/t Au (Knob Hill); 4.6 g/t (Third Pond); and 1.1 g/t au (Grid 69). An additional eight occurrences, which are situated on competitor claims, occur within the greater boundary of the Gander Sub-Property. These gold occurrences include: Titan; Stinger; Flirt; Goldstash; Burnt Lake; Corvette; Bellman's Pond; and Cracker.

The majority of historically documented mineral occurrences in Stratton's western Properties occur within the Frenchman Sub-Property where there are 16 known occurrences of gold. These include: Lynx Pond; West Brook South and North; Coronation Lake South #1 and #2; Leonards Lake Northeast; Three Angle Pond Northwest and West; Lake of the Woods Pond NE; Crippleback Lake North; Tom Joe; Long Tail Pond Southwest #1; #2 and #2; and Nalco #12 North and South. Some of these gold showings have been historically drill tested. Selected results include: drill core with 0.86 g/t Au over 0.91 m and 1.71 g/t Ag over 1.53 m (Coronation Lake South #2); and rock grab assays of up to 1.67 g/t Au (Tom Joe). A single occurrence, Burnt Pond North Anomaly #22, is situated within the Millertown Sub-Property and is characterized by disseminated and stingers of minor pyrite and marcasite in graphitic tuff. The Quinn Sub-Property has no known mineral occurrences within the extent of its claim block.

Stratton's Central Newfoundland Gold Project area has been covered by approximately 35 industry geophysical surveys, including: magnetic, electromagnetic and DIGHEM-V-DSP surveys. There is significantly less historical industry geophysical surveys covering the Gander Sub-Property in comparison to the western Sub-Properties.

Overall historical drill programs on Stratton Properties is sparse with the majority of the drilling being completed adjacent or proximal to Stratton's Properties. There are 11 drillholes located on the Gander Sub-Property that targeted an extension of the Titan gold occurrence. Eight of these holes intersected gold; the most noteworthy intercepts were 6.77 g/t Au over 5.25 m in hole WP-1 and 1.88 g/t Au over 11.82 m in hole WP-12. In 1991, drilling at the Grid 69 occurrence within the Gander Sub-Property yielded up to 1.1 g/t Au over 0.46 m. Of the two historic drillholes at the Three Angle Pond West occurrence (Frenchman Sub-Property), drillhole 316-67-18 returned an assay of 0.171 g/t Au over 1.52 m.

Stratton completed 2016 exploration work on the Properties; this work includes:

1. A glacial till sampling program designed to provide systematic geochemical coverage over areas of the Properties considered prospective for buried mineralized systems.

2. A total of 27 rock grab samples, consisting of both boulder float and in-place outcrop were collected during the 2016 program.

Stratton completed a reconnaissance-scaled glacial till sampling program over portions of all four of their central Newfoundland sub-properties encompassing approximately 400 km^2 with a quasi-500 x 500 m grid. A total of 1,072 B-C horizon till samples was collected including: 318 samples; 314 samples; 247 samples; and 193 samples from the Gander, Frenchman, Millertown and Quinn Sub-Properties respectively. In general, the spatial patterns of the resulting gold-in-till anomalies typically correlate with: 1) stratigraphic and/or structural control from the underlying bedrock; 2) classic glacial dispersal fans; and/or 3) secondary rejuvenated dispersal fans from gold-enriched bedrock sources. Some of Stratton's gold-in-till anomalies correlate with historically documented gold occurrences; however, the 2016 till survey depicted at least 20 unsourced till anomalies that require further follow-up.

Based on analytical results of the till program, the Gander Sub-Property had 9 distinct clusters of anomalous gold-in-till results. Seventeen samples had >10 ppb Au and 5 of the 8 anomalies had maximum gold-in-till values of >20 ppb Au. One anomaly at Gander (Anomaly D) correlates with a randomly collected outcrop rock sample of quartz breccia with cross-cutting veinlets and 3-5% fine-grained pyrite that yielded 284 ppb Au. Ice flow was mainly north-northeast (0°-25° azimuth); this trend followed an older east-southeastward trending flow phase (100°-120°).

At the Quinn Sub-Property, 4 clusters of anomalous gold-in-till assays are present with 8 samples having >10 ppb Au with a maximum assay value of 12.6 ppb Au. Ice flow indicators at the Quinn Property have a predominant southward to southeastward (145°-170° azimuth) phase of ice flow from a local ice center.

The Millertown Sub-Property had 5 anomalous gold-in-till clusters with 2 samples have >10 ppb Au with a maximum assay value of 13.15 ppb Au. Ice flow indicators at the Millertown Sub-Property have a predominant northeast (074° azimuth) phase of ice flow from a local ice center to the southwest.

The Frenchman Sub-Property had 6 anomalous gold-in-till clusters with 4 samples yielding >10 ppb Au. Two anomalies at Frenchman are defined by maximum gold-in-till values of 10.17 ppb Au and 26.84 ppb Au. Ice flow indicators in the map area show a predominant northeast (60° azimuth) phase of ice flow from a local ice center to the southwest.

Given the sheer size of the Stratton Properties, and their spatial location in a known, developing gold region, there are numerous adjacent properties surrounding Stratton's land positions. Most of the competitors are focused on gold exploration, however the nature of exploration of several adjacent land owners is undisclosed at this time.

A preliminary conclusion of this Technical Report is that central Newfoundland, and in particular the Exploits Subzone of the Dunnage tectonostratigraphic zone, has tremendous grassroots exploration potential. Attributing factors to support this broad statement include: a rejuvenated and developing gold region; a mining friendly jurisdiction; ease of access to the Properties; and orogenesis, timing of mineralization and structural association of gold emplacement. The most prospective gold environments in central Newfoundland directly or indirectly involve: Cambrian to Silurian sedimentary rocks, which were developed in continental margin and arc settings; younger Early Silurian to Early Devonian felsic intrusions; and major faults, shear structures or conjugate fault zones, particularly in structurally competent reactive rock units where brittle fracturing may produce fluid mobilization and vein development.

Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties are underlain by Cambrian to Silurian sedimentary rocks that developed in continental margin and arc settings, and were subsequently intruded by Early Silurian to Early Devonian intrusions. The rock package within Stratton's Properties is essentially the same rock types in which recent and promising new grassroots discoveries have been found within the Exploits Subzone. In addition, the Stratton Properties contain well-documented fault zones, and major suture zones that define orogenic events (e.g., the Dog Bay Line). The faults, conjugate fault zones and brittle/ductile zones within the boundaries of the Properties are contemporaneous with Silurian-Devonian plutonism and/or postdate Devonian plutonism providing contemporaneous pathways for fluid movement and accumulation.

Lastly, an encouraging observation is that recent gold discoveries in the Exploits Subzone of central Newfoundland have been found through prospecting and the application of new deposit models at the grassroots level (i.e., orogenic, epithermal, Carlin and turbidite-hosted gold deposit types). Knowledge that Stratton's Properties occur in a promising geological setting, but have yet to undergo rigorous exploration assessment, could lead to new metallic mineral discoveries given the appropriate amount of funding, time and work.

Based upon the review of Stratton's central Newfoundland gold project and positive preliminary results of the 2016 reconnaissance till sampling program, APEX Geoscience Ltd. recommends a two-phase 2017-2018 exploration program at Stratton's central Newfoundland gold project (Table 1). Phase 1 exploration work involves a target delineation program that involves: data processing and interpretation of existing data (particularly geophysical and geochemical data); rock and boulder prospecting; infill till/soil sampling; and ground geophysical surveys. The estimated cost of the Phase 1 work is CDN$1,750,000.

Phase 2 work is dependent on positive results of the first phase, and utilizes trench and drill programs to test the targets delineated during Phase 1. The estimated cost of the Phase 2 work is CDN$2,450,000 (Table 1). The total cost of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 work is CDN$4,200,000. With the addition of a contingency of 10%, the overall budget is estimated at CDN$4,620,000.

Table 1. Summary of 2017-2018 exploration work recommendations with estimated costs.

Phase	Activity	Description	Cost estimate (CDN$)	Sub-total (CDN$)
Phase 1	Data processing and target delineation	Geophysical/geochemical data integration, modelling, interpretation (including a structural geology assessment) and delineation and ranking of exploration targets	$75,000	
	Ground/boulder prospecting and overburden assessment	Preliminary prospecting and ground-truthing of priority targets including repreliminary mapping via drone aircraft	$275,000	
	Till/soil sampling	Infill sampling surveys based on delineation of priority targets and/or results of 2016 reconnaissance till surveys	$550,000	
	Geophysical surveys	Heli-borne and/or ground geophysical surveys coinciding with delineation of priority targets	$850,000	**$1,750,000**
Phase 2	Trench program	Based on the results of Phase 1, conduct trenching and channel assay sampling in areas of minimal overburden	$450,000	
	Drill program	Based on the results of Phase 1, diamond drilling program totalling approximately 4,500 m	$1,700,000	
	Reporting	National Instrument 43-10 Technical Report (with potential for an inferred resource estimation)	$300,000	**$2,450,000**
			Sub-total (CDN$)	**$4,200,000**
			Contingency (10%)	**$420,000**
			Total (CDN$)	**$4,620,000**

2 Introduction

This Technical Report was prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") for Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc. ("Stratton"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Stratton Resources Inc. and a public company headquartered in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia. Stratton is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the discovery and development of precious and base metal projects in North America. Stratton's goal is to build a quality asset portfolio consisting of precious and base metal properties at various stages of development.

On November 3, 2016, Stratton announced that the company had entered into an option agreement with Wildwood Exploration Inc. to acquire the rights to 4,777 mineral claims totaling 119,000 hectares in central Newfoundland, Canada (Figure 1). Under the terms of the Option, Stratton may acquire a 100% interest, subject to a Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"), in 4,777 mineral claims through a combination of work expenditures and cash and share payments.

The project is comprised of four separate groups of claims collectively referred to as the "Properties" or "Sub-Properties", and individually as a "Sub-Property". They include:

- The Gander Sub-Property, which is located approximately 20 km northwest of the Town of Gander, Newfoundland; the Sub-Property is made up of ten licences that contain 2,285 contiguous claims (57,125 hectares).

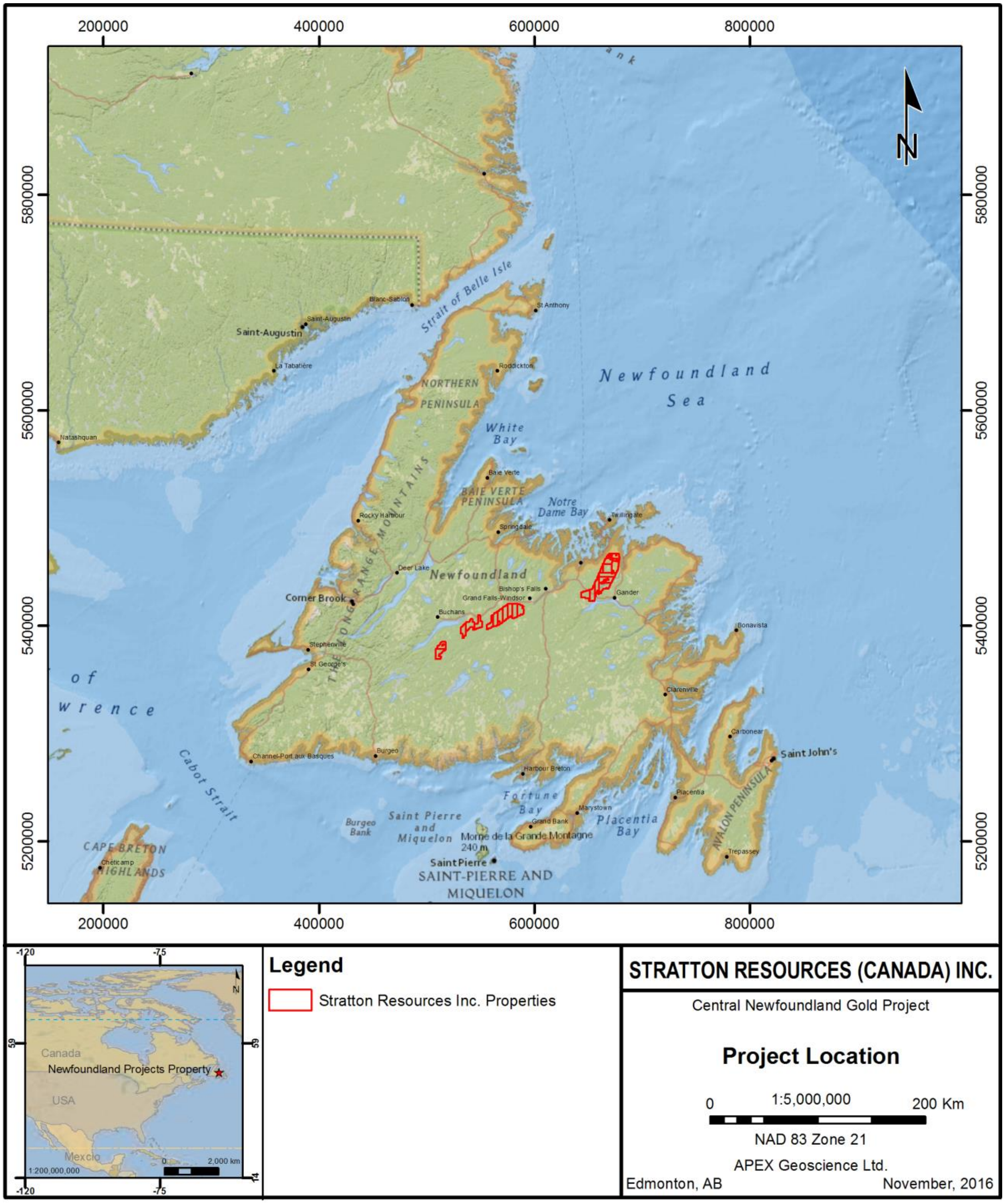
- The Quinn Sub-Property is located approximately 100 km southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and approximately 15 km southeast of Red Indian Lake; the Sub-Property is made up of two licences that contain 374 contiguous claims (9,350 hectares).

- The Millertown Sub-Property is located approximately 60 km west-southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and approximately 5 km to the southeast of Red Indian Lake; the Sub-Property is made up of three licences that contain 609 contiguous claims (15,225 hectares).

- The Frenchman Sub-Property is located approximately 20 km west-southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland; the Sub-Property is made up of seven licences that contain 1,509 contiguous claims (37,725 hectares).

The Gander Sub-Property is situated along the structural corridor known as the Dog Bay Line that is characterized by numerous gold occurrences. The Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman sub-properties are situated along a 100 km trend extending northeast from Marathon Gold Corp's Valentine Lake and Northwest Arm Capital Inc./Altius Minerals Corporation Wilding Lake gold projects. The author has been unable to verify the gold mineralization at these 'bordering' projects, and therefore, the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties that is the subject of this Technical Report.

Figure 1. General location of Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties.



During November-December 2016, Stratton completed a reconnaissance-scaled B-C horizon till survey program at the Sub-Properties. The survey collected a total of 1,072 till samples, the analytical results of which are discussed in this Technical Report. With the exception of the reconnaissance till survey, Stratton has yet to conduct any formal prospecting, geophysics, drilling; metallurgy; or mineral resource estimate work. The Stratton Properties are, therefore, considered an early stage exploration project.

Accordingly, the intent and purpose of this Technical Report is to prepare a geological introduction of Stratton's Central Newfoundland Properties that is in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administration's ("CSA's") National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and amended and adopted Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards (May10, 2014). The effective date of this Technical Report is 1 March 2017.

Mr. Roy Eccles, M.Sc. P. Geol., of APEX supervised the preparation of, and is responsible for the ultimate publication of this Technical Report. R. Eccles is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta ("APEGA") and Newfoundland and Labrador Professional Engineers and Geoscientists ("PEGNL"), and has worked as a geologist for more than 25 years since his graduation from University. R. Eccles has been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for metallic and industrial mineral projects and deposits in North America. With respect to gold projects, R. Eccles has prepared and refereed Government publications pertaining to metallic minerals in the Canadian Shield of central Canada and the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin. In addition, R. Eccles has conducted and published numerous geochemical orientation surveys over known deposits, including soil, peat, till and vegetation media, which is the current exploration focus at Stratton's Properties.

Dr. Rudolf (Ralph) Stea, Ph.D. P. Geo., of Stea Surficial Geology Services contributed to Section 9, Exploration. R. Stea is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Nova Scotia, and has worked as a surficial geologist/mapper geologist for more than 25 years since his graduation from University. R. Stea has been involved in mineral exploration with emphasis on industrial minerals and prospecting methods in glaciated terrain across Canada.

On 22-25 November 2016, R. Eccles performed a field tour of all four central Newfoundland Stratton Sub-Properties as part of a personal inspection towards a NI 43-101 Technical Report. Mr. Ben Stanley organized and directed a tour of Stratton's Quinn, Millertown, Frenchman and Gander Sub-Properties. The site visit satisfied National Instrument 43-101 criteria for a personal inspection of Stratton's early stage property in that R. Eccles was able to: 1) confirm that the claims are in good standing; 2) physically stand on all four Sub-Properties; 3) observe some of the initial findings on the Properties; 4) observe an actively happening reconnaissance-scaled till sampling program; and 5) verify that the sampling program was in concert with Stratton's field protocol manual. R. Stea conducted geological studies at Stratton's central Newfoundland between November 6th and 16th, 2016.

This Technical Report is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information, including internal information obtained from Stratton. References in this Technical Report are made to publicly available reports that were written prior to implementation of NI 43-101, including government geological publications and Mineral Assessment Reports that are filed and available through the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources Geological Survey Division ("NL Geological Services Division") and the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"). All reports are cited in Section 27, References.

Government reports include those that depict Newfoundland's tectonostratigraphic record, bedrock stratigraphy, surficial geology and metallic mineral – gold – potential of central Newfoundland, particularly within the Dunnage and Gander zones (e.g., selected references: Grant, 1974, 1989; Tucker, 1976; Kean, 1977; Williams, 1978, 1979; Colman-Sadd, 1980; Blackwood, 1982; Vanderveer and Taylor, 1987; Williams et al., 1988; Goodwin and O'Neill, 1991; Swindon et al., 1991; Williams et al., 1993; Evans, 1993, 1996; Evans and Kean, 2002; Squires, 2005; Wardle, 2005; Kerr, 2006; Shaw et al., 2006; Taylor, 2007; Batterson and Taylor, 2008; Smith et al., 2009; Barrington et al., 2016).

Newfoundland and Labrador Mineral Assessment Reports, which are reviewed by the NL Geological Services Division, include those that depict the exploration history of the Property area; in this instance, information and data were taken directly from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Natural Resources, Mineral Occurrence Data System (MODS). Industry citations are listed in the Reference Section and selected examples include: McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited (1967); Dimmell (1975); Noranda Exploration Company Limited (1977); Gagnon (1981); Gallon (1991); Sheppard and Gallon (1992); Sheppard (1993); Hynes et al. (1998); Lush (2000); Barbour and Churchill (2004); and Quinlan (2006). The review of the Property, including geological history and exploration work also includes miscellaneous Journal articles and company news releases, which were used to reference historical mineral exploration work in the general central Newfoundland area (e.g., Neuman, 1984; Dunning et al., 1990; Colman-Sadd, 1992; Waldron et al., 1998; van Stall et al., 1998; Evans and Wilton, 2000; Butler, 2003; Pollock et al., 2007, 2012; Agnerian, 2008; Gowans et al., 2011; Evans and Vatcher, 2016; Stratton Resources Inc., 2016).

The senior author of this Technical Report, R. Eccles P. Geol., has reviewed government, industry and miscellaneous reports. Government reports and Journal papers were prepared by a person, or persons, holding post-secondary geology or related degrees. Industry prepared work reports were reviewed, approved and archived by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Natural Resources, Geological Services Division. Based on review of these documents and/or information, the senior author has deemed that these reports and information, to the best of his knowledge, are valid contributions to this Technical Report, and therefore takes ownership of the ideas and values as they pertain to the current Technical Report. The information is used largely as background information to inform the reader about the geology and history of the Property area.

Analytical work for Stratton's 2016 sampling program was conducted at ALS Laboratory in Vancouver, BC. The lab is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and a conventional analytical method was employed that is standard in till/rock exploration studies. The senior author has reviewed the geotechnical and geochemical data and found no significant issues or inconsistencies that would cause one to question the validity of the data.

With respect to units of measure, unless otherwise stated, this Technical Report uses:

- Abbreviated shorthand consistent with the International System of Units (International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 2006);
- Distance and 'small' weights presented in metric units;
- Geographic coordinates are projected in the Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") system relative to Zone 21 of the North American Datum ("NAD") 1927 and NAD 1983; the datum NAD27 is consistent with its usage in Newfoundland and Labrador;
- Assay analytical values are in grams/tonne (g/t); parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb); and
- Currency in Canadian dollars ("CDN$").

This Technical Report was completed pursuant to the NI 43-101 regulations and guidelines, and in compliance to Form 43-101F1 for the CSA. At present, there is no estimated Mineral Resources on Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties. The effective date of this Technical Report is 1 March 2017.

3 Reliance of Other Experts

Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties comprise 4,777 Mineral Claims within 22 Licenses totalling 119,425 hectares. Under the terms of an option agreement with Wildwood Exploration Inc., Stratton may acquire a 100% interest, subject to a NSR royalty, of all 4,777 mineral claims through a combination of work expenditures and cash and share payments.

The authors of this Technical Report disclaim portions associated with Section 4, Property Description and Location, in respect of which the authors:

- Have not attempted to verify the legal status of the Property; however, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Natural Resources online mineral claims staking system called Mineral Rights Administration System (MIRIAD; http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/mines&en/maps/mapclaims.stm) shows that the mineral claims are active and in good standing at the effective date of this Technical Report: 1 March 2017; and

- Are not experts with respect to environmental, legal, socio-economic, land title or political issues, and are therefore, not qualified to comment on issues related to permitting, legal agreements, royalties and environmental matters.

The authors of this report have assumed, and relied on the fact, that all the information and existing technical documents listed in the References Section of this Technical Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While the Authors have carefully reviewed all the available information presented to them, they cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. The authors reserve the right, but will not be obligated, to revise the Technical Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to them subsequent to the effective date of this report.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Introduction to Stratton' Central Newfoundland Sub-Properties

Stratton's Newfoundland Project is made up of four Sub-Properties: Gander; Quinn; Millertown; and Frenchman. The Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman are occasionally referred to in this Technical Report as Stratton's western Properties. There are a total of 22 licences containing 4,777 mineral claims, totaling 119,425 hectares. The Properties comprise four separate groups of claims. The breakdown of licences and sub-properties can be seen in Table 2, and Figures 2 and 3, and are summarized briefly as follows:

- The Gander Sub-Property, which is located approximately 20 km to the northwest of the Town of Gander, Newfoundland; the Sub-Property is made up of ten licences that contain 2,285 contiguous claims (57,125 hectares; Figure 2).

- The Quinn Sub-Property is located approximately 100 km to the southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and approximately 15 km southeast of Red Indian Lake; the Sub-Property is made up of two licences that contain 374 contiguous claims (9,350 hectares; Figure 3).

- The Millertown Sub-Property is located approximately 60 km to the west-southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and approximately 5 km to the southeast of Red Indian Lake; the Sub-Property is made up of three licences that contain 609 contiguous claims (15,225 hectares; Figure 3).

- The Frenchman Sub-Property is located approximately 20 km to the west-southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland; the Sub-Property is made up of seven licences that contain 1,509 contiguous claims (37,725 hectares; Figure 3).

The fees for staking a licence in Newfoundland-Labrador is $15/claim staking fee with a $50/claim security deposit. The security deposit is refunded upon completion of the 1st year assessment requirements which includes a minimum value in assessment work. This assessment work and an assessment report must be submitted within 60 days of the anniversary date for the licences to be maintained in good standing. Each licence is issued for a five-year term and may be held for a maximum of 30 years. Renewal fees are due on the anniversary date in assessment years 5, 10, 15 and on each year for years 20 to 30. See Table 3 for a breakdown of claim maintenance fees and expenditure requirements.

Table 2: Licence descriptions and status for Stratton's central Newfoundland Project.

Licence	Number of claims	Sub-Property	Area (ha)	Date of issue
024231M	165	Barren Lake	4,125.0	24/10/2016
024232M	209	Barren Lake	5,225.0	24/10/2016
024233M	210	MillerTown	5,250.0	24/10/2016
024234M	172	MillerTown	4,300.0	24/10/2016
024235M	227	MillerTown	5,675.0	24/10/2016
024236M	230	Frenchman	5,750.0	24/10/2016
024237M	148	Frenchman	3,700.0	24/10/2016
024238M	218	Frenchman	5,450.0	24/10/2016
024239M	218	Frenchman	5,450.0	24/10/2016
024240M	221	Frenchman	5,525.0	24/10/2016
024241M	237	Frenchman	5,925.0	24/10/2016
024242M	237	Frenchman	5,925.0	24/10/2016
024243M	223	Gander	5,575.0	24/10/2016
024244M	238	Gander	5,950.0	24/10/2016
024245M	212	Gander	5,300.0	24/10/2016
024246M	220	Gander	5,500.0	24/10/2016
024247M	242	Gander	6,050.0	24/10/2016
024248M	234	Gander	5,850.0	24/10/2016
024257M	256	Gander	6,400.0	24/10/2016
024259M	250	Gander	6,250.0	24/10/2016
024260M	247	Gander	6,175.0	24/10/2016
024263M	163	Gander	4,075.0	24/10/2016
Totals	**4,777.0**		**119,425.0**	

Table 3: Claim Maintenance Fees and Expenditure Requirements in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Assessment year	Renewal fees	Minimum expenditure required
1	N/A	$200/claim
2	N/A	$250/claim
3	N/A	$300/claim
4	N/A	$350/claim
5	$25/claim	$400/claim
6-10	$50/claim year 10	$600/claim/year
7-15	$100/claim year 15	$900/claim/year
16-20	$200/claim Year 20	$1200/claim/year
21-25	$200/claim/year	$2000/claim/year
26-30	$200/claim/year	$2500/claim/year

Figure 2. Mineral exploration licences at Stratton's Gander Sub-Property.

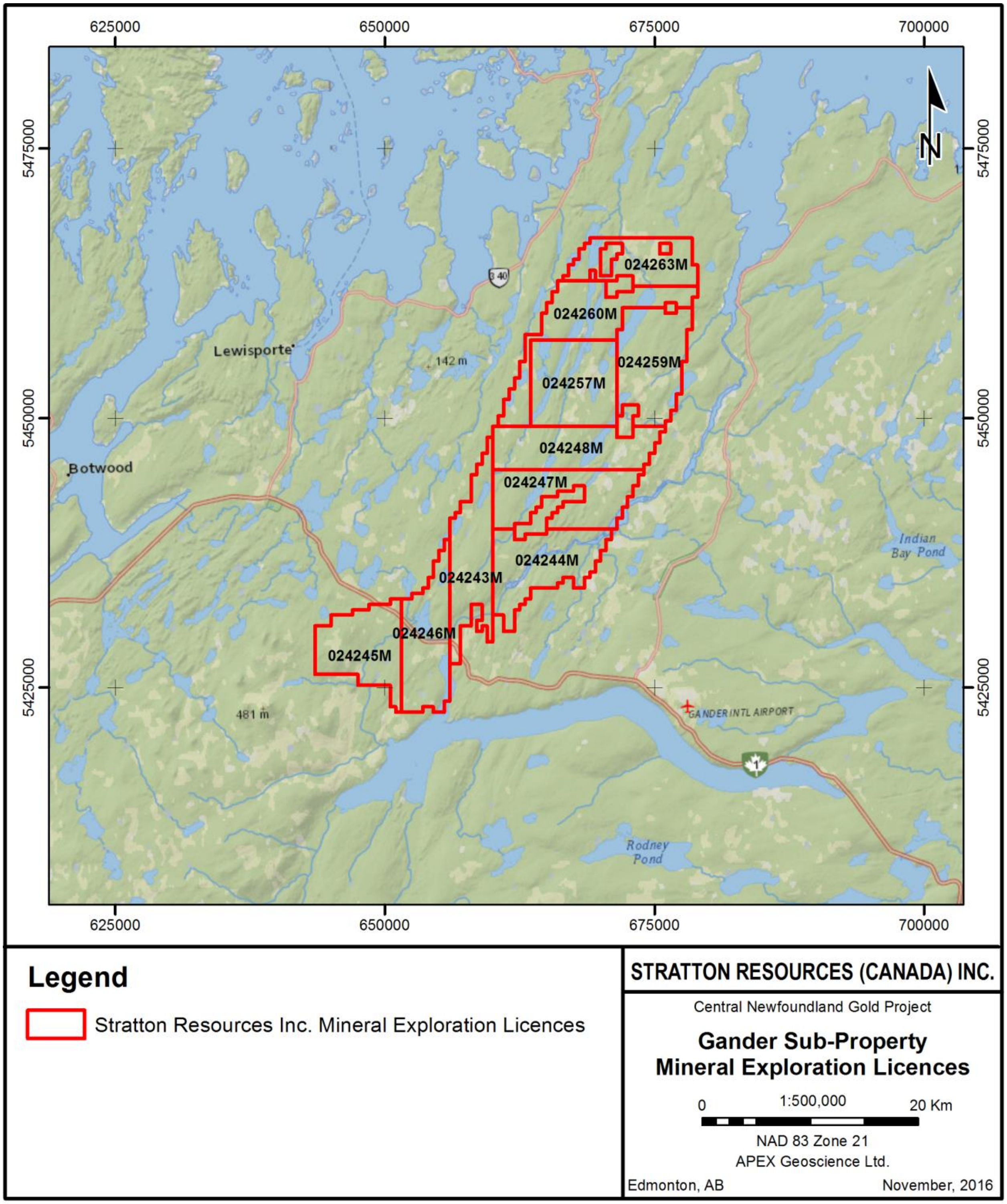
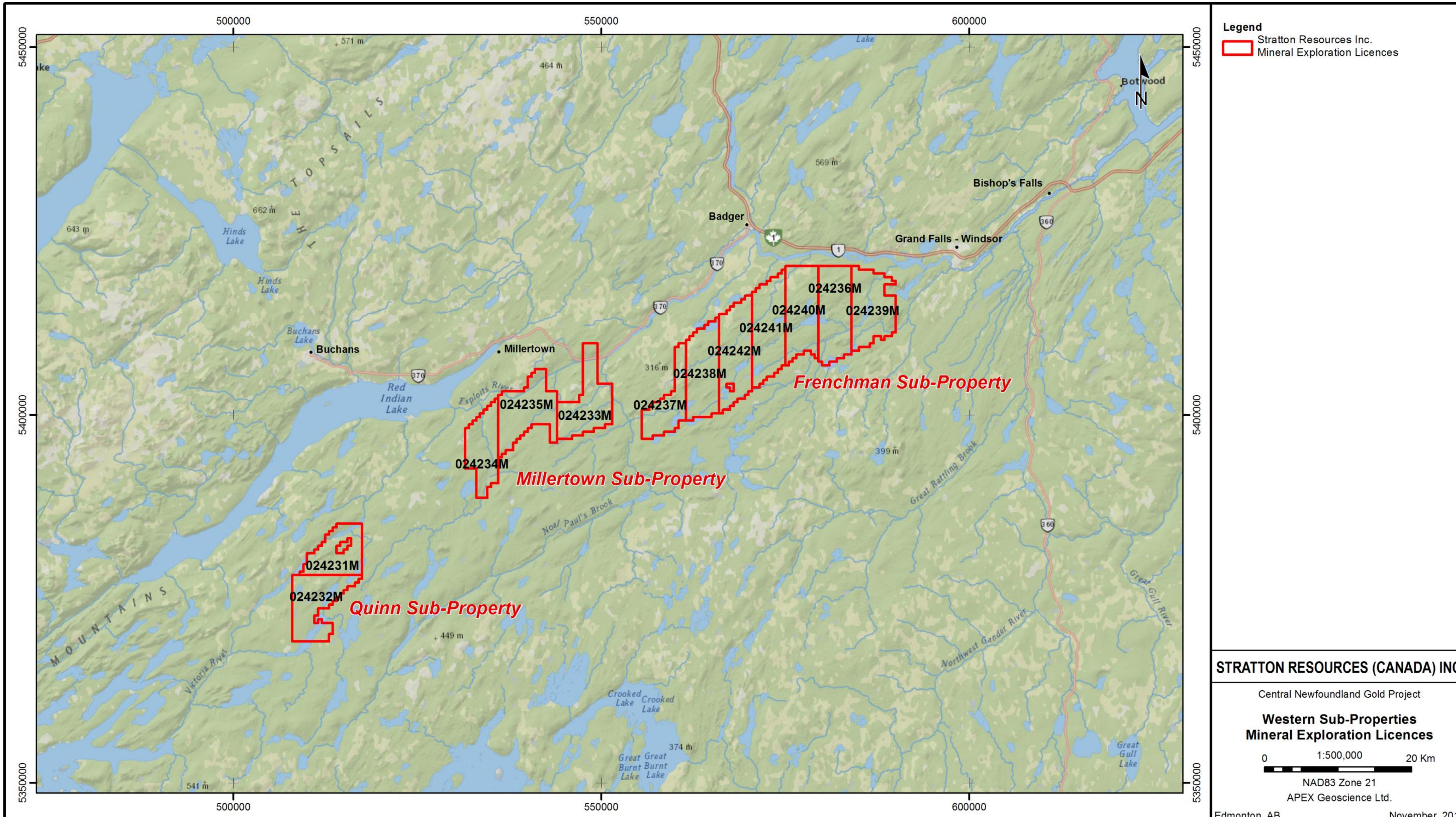


Figure 3. Mineral exploration licences at Stratton's Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties (the western Sub-Properties).



Mineral licences are issued by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources and must be registered with the Mineral Claims Recorders Office. Mineral licences give the licensee the exclusive right to explore for minerals on the surface and in the subsurface of land described on the licence. Mineral exploration licences are comprised of 500 m^2 single mineral claims which are based on one-quarter of a UTM grid square. Licences are staked using an online system ("MIRIAD") and are referenced using UTM coordinates for the corner points in a relevant map projection.

4.2 Location

4.2.1 Gander Sub-Property

The Gander Sub-Property is located approximately 20 km to the northwest of the Town of Gander, Newfoundland. The Sub-Property is situated in the following National Topographic System ("NTS") 1:50,000 map sheets: 2D14; 2D15; 2E02; 2E03; and 2E07. The approximate centre of the Sub-Property is 663600 Easting ("E") and 5445000 North ("N") in the Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") North American Datum ("NAD") 27 Zone 21 ("Z21") coordinate system. It overlaps the Trans-Canada Highway at its southern extent and continues north-northeast nearly to the Atlantic Ocean. Figure 3 shows the location of the Gander Sub-Property and the numbers of the licenses that make up the Sub-Property. The Property is made up of ten licences which contain 2,285 claims. These cover an area of 57,125 hectares.

4.2.2 Quinn Sub-Property

The Quinn Sub-Property is located approximately 100 km southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and approximately 15 km southeast of Red Indian Lake. The Sub-Property is situated in the following NTS map sheets: 12A07 and 12A10. The approximate centre of the Sub-Property is 512200E and 5377000N in the UTM NAD27 Z21 coordinate system. Figure 4 shows the location of the Quinn Sub-Property and the numbers of the license that make up the Sub-Property. The Property is made up of two licences which contain 374 claims. These cover an area of 9,350 hectares.

4.2.3 Millertown Sub-Property

The Millertown Sub-Property is located approximately 60 km west-southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and approximately 5 km to the southeast of Red Indian Lake. The Sub-Property is situated in the following NTS map sheets: 12A09; 12A10; 12A15; and 12A16. The approximate centre of the Sub-Property is 538800E and 5400000N in the UTM NAD27 Z21 coordinate system. It. Figure 4 shows the location of the Millertown Sub-Property and the numbers of the license that make up the Sub-Property. The Property is made up of three licences which contain 609 claims. These cover an area of 15,225 hectares.

4.2.4 Frenchman Sub-Property

The Frenchman Sub-Property is located approximately 20 km west-southwest of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland. The Sub-Property is situated in the following NTS map sheets: 12A09; 12A16; and 2D13. The approximate centre of the Sub-Property is 573200E and 5411100N in the UTM NAD27 Z21 coordinate system. Figure 3 shows the location of the Gander Sub-Property and the numbers of the license that make up the Sub-Property. The Property is made up of seven licences which contain 1,509 claims. These cover an area of 37,725 hectares.

4.3 Nature and Extent of Stratton's Land Titles

On 3 November 2016, Stratton announced that the company had entered into an option agreement with Wildwood Exploration Inc. to acquire the rights to approximately 119,000 hectares in Newfoundland, Canada. Under the terms of the Option, the Company may acquire a 100% interest, subject to a NSR royalty, in 4,777 mineral claims through a combination of work expenditure, cash and share payment (Table 4).

Table 4. Terms of the Option Agreement (from Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc., 2016).

Due dates	Cash Payments	Stratton Common Shares Issuable	Work Expenditures
On signing	$75,000	100,000*	/
Within 12 months of the commence of work	$150,000	200,000	$250,000
Within 24 months of the commence of work(additional)	$200,000	250,000	$500,000
Within 36 months of the commence of work (additional)	$250,000	400,000	$500,000
Within 48 months of the commence of work (additional)	$175,000	500,000	$1,000,000
Within 60 months of the commence of work (additional)	/	1,750,000	/
Total	**$850,000**	**3,200,000**	**$2,250,000**

* Within in 5 days of the acceptance of the Option from the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange").

Under the terms of the NSR, upon the commencement of commercial production, the Stratton shall pay to the Royalty Holder net smelter returns equal to 2.0%. Stratton has the right to purchase one-half of the NSR (being 1%) at any time for a payment of $3,000,000. The mineral claims do not include surface rights. A project operator must obtain surface rights, including rights of way, sufficient to cover the entire footprint of the mine and related infrastructure. Provisions for the granting of surface rights are included in the Mineral Act.

4.4 Permitting and Environmental Approvals

To the author's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities applicable to Stratton's central Newfoundland project. This is subject to change when Exploration Approval Permits are obtained for any future work on the Properties. The permits are granted by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources. If drilling was proposed then a Water Use Permit and potentially a Timber Rights Permit would be required for use in drilling and in clearing drill pad locations respectively. A fly camp can be covered under an exploration approval permit but a larger camp requires a License to Occupy. Each of the permits and what they cover is listed below.

The regulation system in Newfoundland and Labrador is efficient, and it is typical for the following approvals to take only four to six weeks.

1. Exploration Approval Permit: This permit allows cover prospecting, rock and soil geochemistry, line cutting, trenching, bulk sampling, airborne and/or ground geophysical surveys, fuel storage, ATV usage, diamond drilling, etc.

2. Timber Rights Permit: This permit allows the removal of timber for line cutting, diamond drilling site preparation, trenching, etc.

3. Water Use Permit: This permit allows the use of water, from a specified location, for camp and drilling related needs.

4. License to Occupy: This would be required if a camp location was to be used for a period of time longer than that which was allowed as part of the Exploration Approval. This permit is obtained from the Provincial Department of Crown lands.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Gander Sub-Property is presented in Figure 4. Access to the Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties is shown in Figure 5.

5.1.1 Gander Sub-Property

There are 100's of kilometres worth of gravel forestry roads running through the Gander Sub-Property, and therefore, access can be achieved a number of ways. The Sub-Property's southern extent straddles the Trans-Canada Highway and there are a number of gravel forestry access roads that can be taken into the Sub-Property from Highway 1. Two of the gravel roads can be accessed approximately 25 km out of Gander, heading west on Highway 1. There are a number of gravel road access points approximately 35.5 km along Secondary Highway 340, which is accessed via Notre Dame Junction approximately 47 km west of Gander along Highway 1. The Gander Sub-Property can also be accessed by Secondary Highway 330 north from Gander and approximately 40 km north to Clarke's Head. From here, there are a number of gravel roads penetrating southwards into the property.

5.1.2 Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties

Access to the Millertown Sub-Property is via Trans-Canada Highway from Gander approximately 121 km west to the town of Badger then turn southwest onto Secondary Highway 370 (Buchans Highway). Follow 370 for approximately 42 km to the Millertown Highway. Follow Millertown Highway for approximately 7 km where it turns into Beothuck Road and continue for another 7 km. There will be a crossing over the dam on the Exploits River. Continue following the gravel roads approximately 5 km south and then turning east. This will continue on into the Millertown Sub-Property where there are numerous connected gravel forestry roads. The Millertown Sub-Property can also be accessed along the same road used to gain access to the Frenchman Sub-Property described in the text that follows.

Figure 4. Access routes to the Gander Sub-Property.

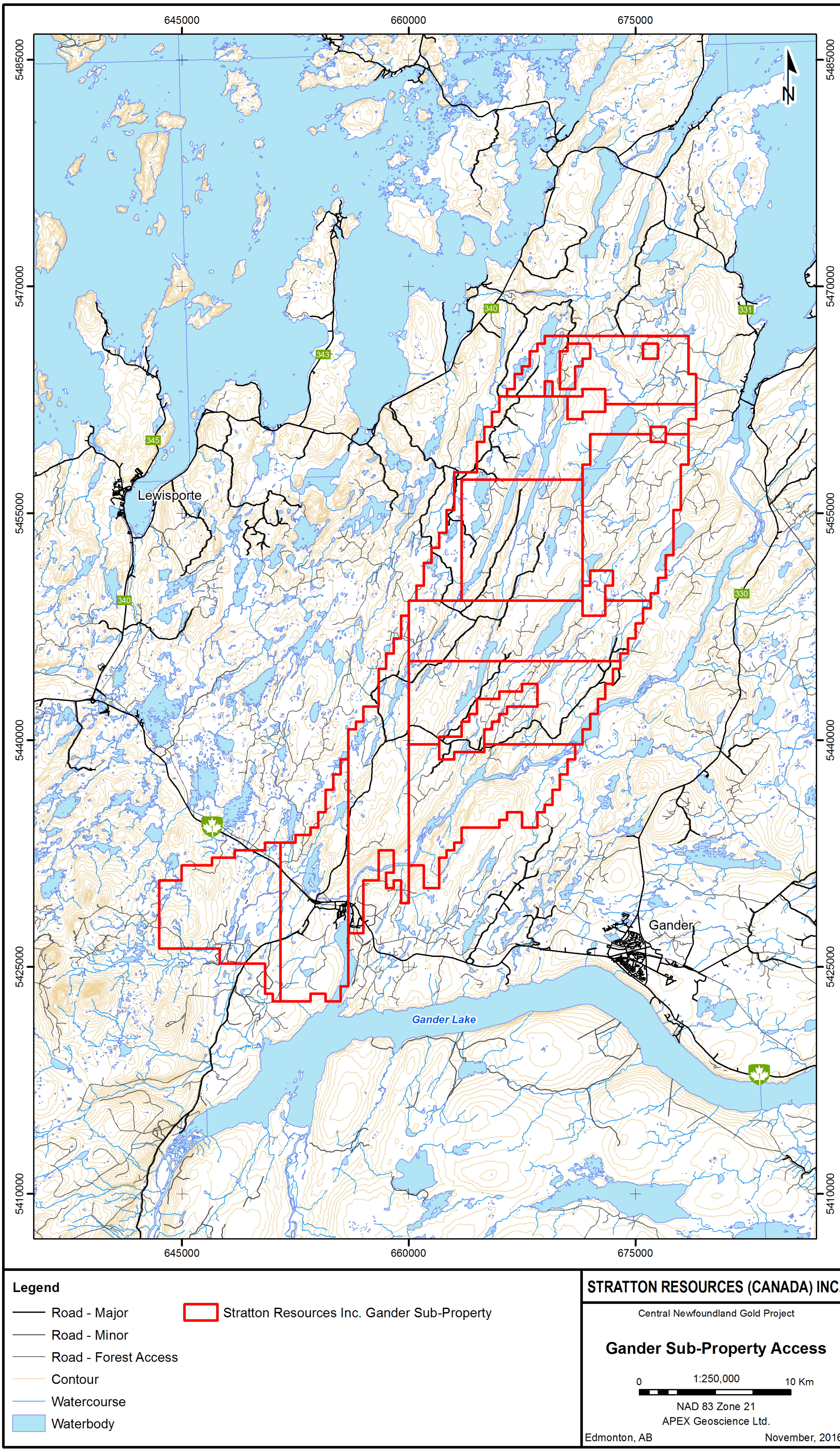
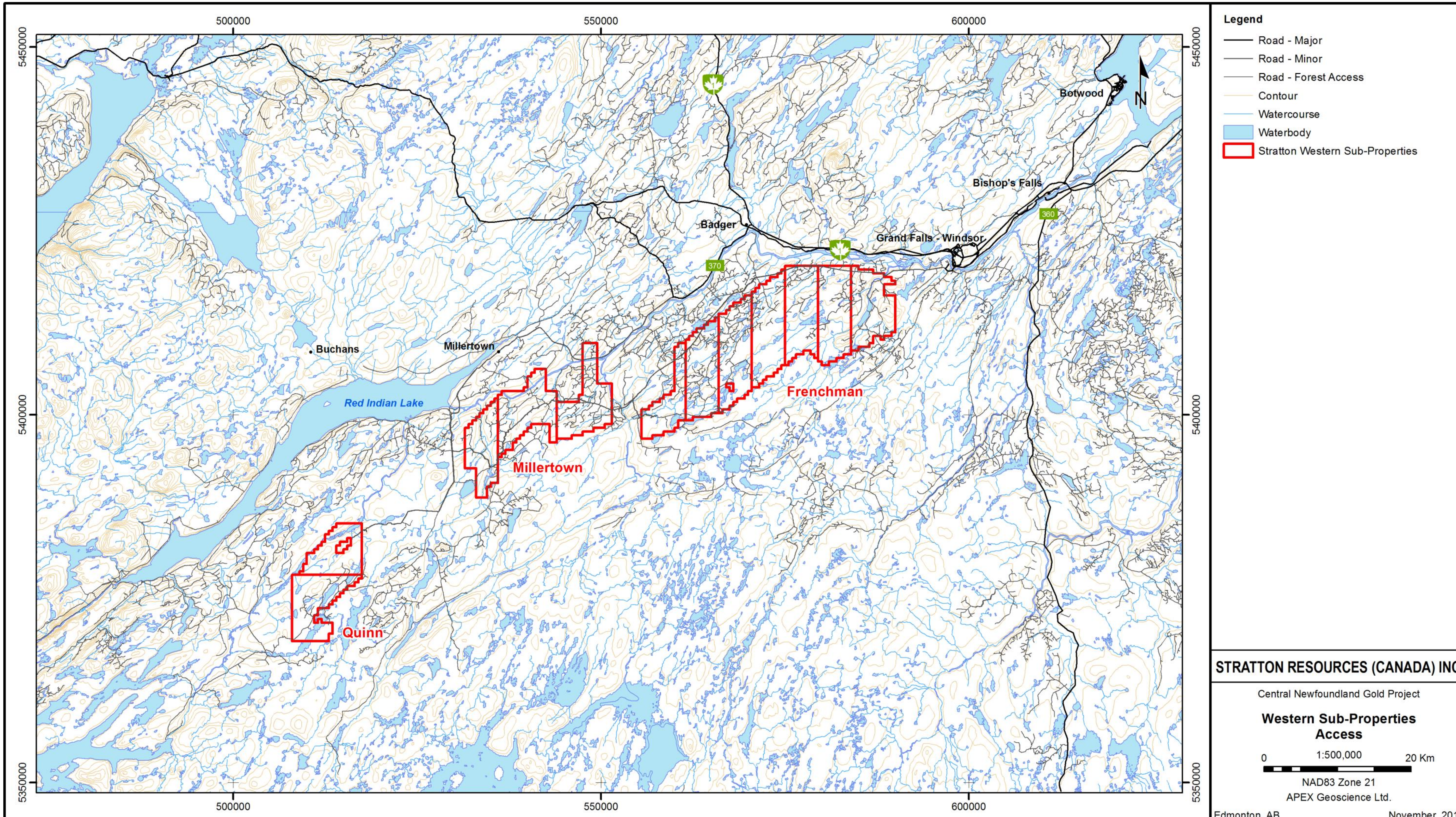


Figure 5. Access routes to the Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties.



Access to the Frenchman Sub-Property can be achieved by driving approximately 92 km from Gander to Grand Falls-Windsor on the Trans-Canada Highway. The bridge on Taylor Road in Grand Falls-Windsor is crossed and the road is followed to the right (heading west) approximately 30 km to the centre of the Sub-Property. Access to the Quinn Sub-Property is via the same route as the Millertown Sub-Property. Travel through Millertown and across the dam on the River Exploits. Continuing south on gravel roads for approximately 20 km then turning right and heading west for another 14 km to the Quinn Sub-Property.

5.2 Physiography and Climate

The topography of all of the Sub-Properties is relatively similar. There is an elevation of approximately 400 m above sea level with level ground interspersed with hilly sections. The hills tend to run northeast-southwest with moderate slopes and have approximately 100-200 m relief above the surrounding ground. Mount Peyton (482 m above sea level) is the highest point in the region. The Properties area has a generally rolling topography dissected by northeast–southwest-oriented valleys, including that of the Northwest Gander River in the east, the Exploits River to the west and Red Indian Lake to the southwest. The Exploits River flows westward near the properties to the Town of Grand Falls; downstream of which, it flows northeastward to enter the ocean in the Bay of Exploits, northeast of the Town of Bishops Falls. The physiography is controlled by bedrock structure and the physiography of the overlying surficial deposits.

Vegetation in Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties is comprised mainly of balsam fir and black spruce and can be locally dense. Younger less densely vegetated areas are present where logging operations have clear cut and replanted. There are barren and stunted vegetation growth areas along ridgetops where outcrop can occur. There are numerous lakes, ponds, bogs and small rivers or streams present throughout the Properties.

The climate in central Newfoundland is defined as humid continental. Average summer highs are approximately 23° C and winter lows are approximately -13° C. Precipitation is relatively steady year round with approximately 92 mm per month for Frenchman, Millertown, and Quinn Sub-properties. The Gander Sub-Property receives slightly more precipitation with an average of approximately 106 mm per month. This also means that there is significant snowfall in the winter. The summer exploration season typically extends from May through to November. Diamond drilling, geophysical surveys and lake sediment sampling could be done year round.

5.3 Infrastructure and Local Resources

With respect to mineral exploration and development, Newfoundland and Labrador has several advantages:

- Vibrant junior sector and prospecting community;
- Recent land claims settlements in Newfoundland-Labrador are providing increased certainty for exploration in the northern part of the province;

- Excellent geoscience database and a mining-friendly environment; and

- Exploration assistance programs are available; Exploration Grants of up to 75% on eligible grass roots exploration to $150,000 (per project).

The closest major population centre to the Gander Sub-Property is the Town of Gander which has all major services along with a hospital and International Airport. Gander has a population of approximately 11,000.

With respect to Stratton's western Properties, the closest population centre to the Quinn and Millertown Sub-Properties is the Town of Millertown with a population of approximately 100 and the Town of Badger with a population of approximately 700. Millertown is approximately 20 km or less from the Sub-Properties and Badger is approximately 42 km. There is gas and other minor services in Millertown and Badger, but most operational requirements would be from Grand Falls-Windsor which is approximately 80 km to the east along Secondary Highway 370 and the Trans-Canada Highway. The closest population centre to the Frenchman Sub-Property is the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor. Grand Falls-Windsor has a population of approximately 13,724 and contains most services including a helipad. Gander is approximately 92 km to the east from the western Properties along the Trans-Canada Highway.

Power on the claims would be through diesel generator and water would need to be sourced by tanker truck, or from local rivers and lakes. Camps would have sufficient open area as would drill pads given the nature of the topography and extent of the sub-properties. Tailings storage areas would also be easy to accommodate.

6 History

A primary objective of this Technical Report is to present a geological introduction to Stratton's early stage central Newfoundland gold project. Accordingly, the history section provides the reader with important historical synopsis of Government and Industry studies that involve work conducted both within and directly adjacent to the Properties. The author has been unable to verify the geology and/or mineralization at 'bordering' projects, and therefore, information pertaining to neighboring deposits, occurrences and showings is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that might occur on Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties that is the subject of this Technical Report. Throughout this history section, the author has attempted to inform the reader whether the subjects of discussion occur within, or adjacent to, the Stratton Properties.

6.1 Introduction to Newfoundland and Labrador Governmental Studies

Over the past 40 plus years the NL Geological Services Division and the GSC have covered most of Newfoundland with geological mapping, and geophysical and geochemical surveys. The work that is relevant to Stratton's Properties includes over 30 geophysical/geochemical surveys, which are introduced and briefly described in the text that follows.

6.1.1 Government Geophysical Surveys

Federal and Provincial government geophysical surveys are presented on Table 5 and Figure 6. For the most part, the government surveys do not contain interpretative information. Condensed observations of the surveys as they relate to Stratton's Properties follow:

- Nearly all Stratton's Sub-Properties are covered by airborne magnetics surveys.
- Survey N00156 encompasses the entire Gander Sub-Property.
- The Quinn, Millertown, and the western half of the Frenchman Sub-Properties are covered by vertical gradient magnetic and total field VLF-EM surveys.
- The regional survey DN9898 covers all of Newfoundland resulting in magnetic data (note: the author has been unable to determine a reference for the corresponding report?).
- The surveys represent a significant amount of information that is open to further interpretation about subsurface potential of Stratton's Properties and a thorough geophysical review is recommended.

6.1.2 Government Geochemical Surveys

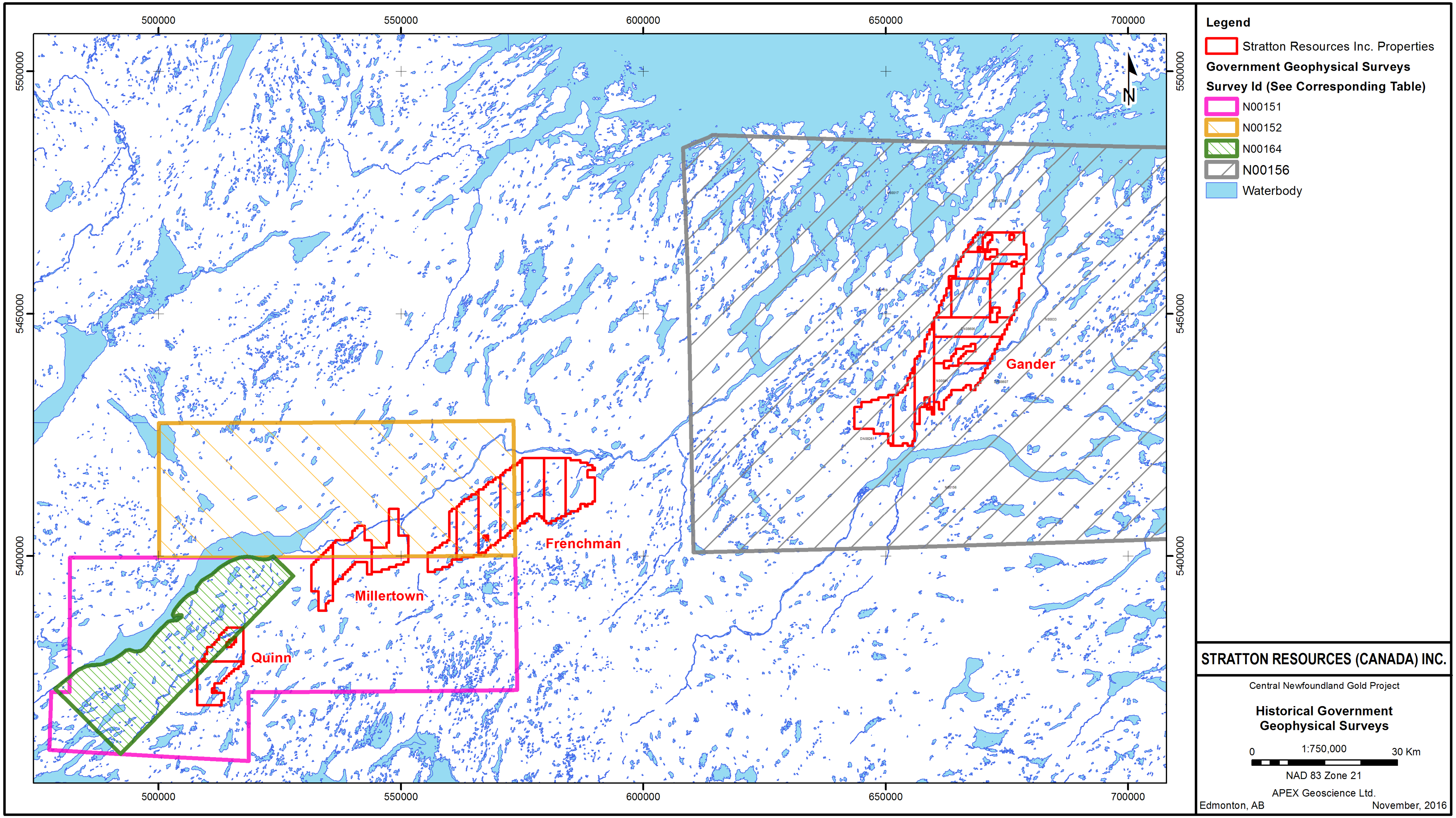
The government geochemical surveys are presented in Table 6, and Figures 7 and 8. Observations from these surveys and reports are synthesized as follows:

- All of the Stratton Sub-Properties have been covered by Government regional till surveys. The samples were taken every kilometre when there is road access and every three to four kilometres when there is limited access. The sample density is generally coarse, but does provide targets for follow up.
- There are a number of highly anomalous gold-in-till results within the Gander Sub-Property. These represent strong targets, some of which have yet to be explored.
- The Gander Sub-Property also contains a number of anomalous lake sediment samples that correlate with some anomalous tills; these occur in a northwest trending line that seems to correspond to subsurface geology and structure.
- The nearly unworked Lucky Moose occurrence in the northeast portion of the Gander Sub-Property is proximal to the northeast trending till anomalies and represents one of the stronger anomalous till results observed.

Table 5. Summary of selected government geophysical studies in the Stratton Properties areas.

Year	Sub-Property Coverage	Survey Type	Line Spacing and Orientation	Survey #	Reference
1983	Millertown significant Frenchman significant	Airborne Total field & vertical gradient mag; total field VLF-EM	300 m; Az: 090; Ties: 12 km	N00152	Geological Survey of Canada (1984)
1985	Quinn Lake Lake complete Millertown moderate Frenchman minor	Airborne Total field & vertical gradient mag; total field & quadrature VLF-EM	300 m; Az: 090; Ties: 10 km	N00151	Geological Survey of Canada (1985)
1987	Gander complete	Airborne Total field mag; 256 channel gamma-ray spectrometer	1000 m; Az: 000	N00156	Geological Survey of Canada (1989)
1991	Quinn Lake Lake minor	Airborne Gamma-ray spectrometer; total field mag; total field and quadrature VLF-EM	500 m; Az: 135	N00164	Ford and Holman (1991)
2001	Quinn Lake Lake complete Millertown complete Frenchman significant	Airborne magnetics		DN09899	Oneschuk et. al. (2001)
	All Sub-Properties complete	Airborne magnetics		DN09898	Geological Survey of Canada

Figure 6. Outline of government geophysical surveys in Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties.



- In the southwestern portion of the Gander Sub-Property a cluster of till gold anomalies occur down ice of a series of drilled Au prospects (the Peyton prospects) possibly representing a dispersal fan from these prospects. Note: the Peyton prospects occur adjacent to the boundary of the Sub-Property.

- A cluster of significant gold-in-till anomalies occur in the central part of the Gander Sub-Property with no apparent source up-ice.

- The Frenchman Sub-Property has two predominant anomalous zones. A cluster of significant regional till anomalies (> 50 ppb Au with up to 168 ppb Au) exists on the northeastern end of the property. This zone is surrounded by a number of lesser gold-in-till anomalies, and importantly, the area is not known to have advanced historic exploration activity including diamond drilling. The other zone occurs in the western part of the Frenchman Sub-Property where a high gold lake sediment sample corresponds with a number of anomalous gold-in-till samples (up to 47 ppb Au).

- The Millertown Sub-Property has two high gold-in-till anomalies. A couple of adjacent till Au anomalies (up to 52 ppb Au) occur in the northeast corner of the Sub-Property and are worthy of detailed follow-up. A cluster of gold-in-till anomalies is also present in the western portion of the Sub-Property (up to 52 ppb Au). There has been little historic work conducted within the Millertown Sub-Property.

- The Quinn Sub-Property has a cluster of elevated and anomalous gold-in-till samples (>10 ppb Au) along Quinn Lake in the southern portion of the Sub-Property. There is no historic drilling recorded in the area.

- The southern part of the Quinn Sub-Property is characterized by a belt of significant till anomalies (>10 ppb Au), although they are in harder to interpret thick till areas

- There is a moderate correlation between gold and copper/arsenic (Brushett, 2012). Potentially, copper could be used as a marker for the gold-in-till values.

- Generally, volcanic/plutonic rock studies do not have high metal values near the Properties; perhaps supporting the idea of structural control for mineralization.

Table 6. Summary of selected government geochemical anomalies.

Year	Area	Sample/ Survey Type	References
1978	Gander complete Frenchman moderate	Rock (Granite)	Davenport (1978)
1978	Quinn complete Millertown complete Frenchman complete	Lake Sediment	Butler and Davenport (1978)
1979	Quinn complete Millertown minor Frenchman minor	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Vanderveer and Sparkes (1979)
1980	Millertown moderate Frenchman significant	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Vanderveer and Sparkes (1980)
1981	Gander minor Frenchman moderate	Lake Sediment	Butler and Davenport (1981a)
1981	Gander significant	Lake Sediment	Butler and Davenport (1981b)
1981	Gander complete Frenchman moderate	Lake Sediment	Butler and Davenport (1981c)
1984	Quinn minor	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Sparkes (1984)
1986	Gander significant	Lake Sediment	Davenport and Nolan (1986)
1987	Millertown minor	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Sparkes (1987)
1988	Gander minor Frenchman moderate	Lake Sediment	Davenport et. al. (1988)
1990	Quinn complete Millertown complete Frenchman complete	Lake Sediment	Davenport et. al. (1990)
1991	Gander significant	Ice Flow Directions	Taylor et. al. (1991)
1994	complete	Rock (Plutonic Granitoids)	Kerr et. al. (1994)
1995	Quinn complete Millertown complete Frenchman complete	Rock (Volcanic Rock Database)	Saunders (1995)
1996	Millertown moderate Frenchman moderate	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Liverman et. al. (1996)
1996	Gander minor	Rock (Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite)	Dickson (1996)
1998	Frenchman moderate Gander minor	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Batterson et. al. (1998)
2001	Gander significant	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Liverman et. al. (2001)
2008	Quinn moderate	Regional Till Survey (1-3 km spacing) Ice Flow Directions	Batterson and Taylor (2008)
2009	Quinn complete Frenchman minor	Rock (Tally Pond Volcanic Belt)	Moore et. al. (2009)
2009	Quinn complete Millertown complete Frenchman significant	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Smith et. al. (2009)
2012	Gander minor	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Brushett (2012)
2014	Quinn complete Millertown complete Frenchman significant	Regional Till Survey (1-4 km spacing)	Organ (2014)
2015	Quinn significant	Rock (Long Lake Group)	Hinchey (2015)

Figure 7. Summary of government till and lake geochemical surveys in the Gander Sub-Property area.

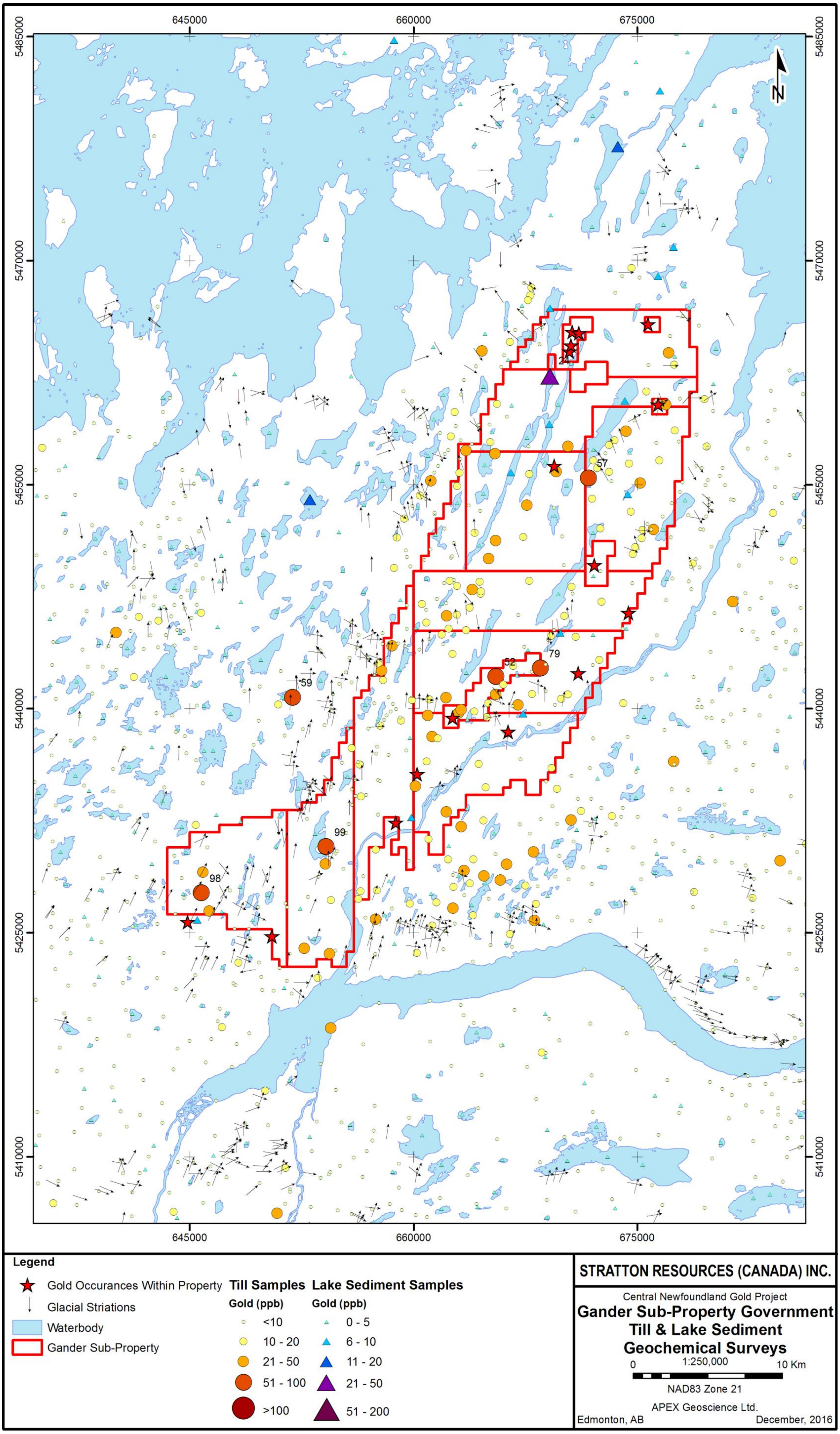
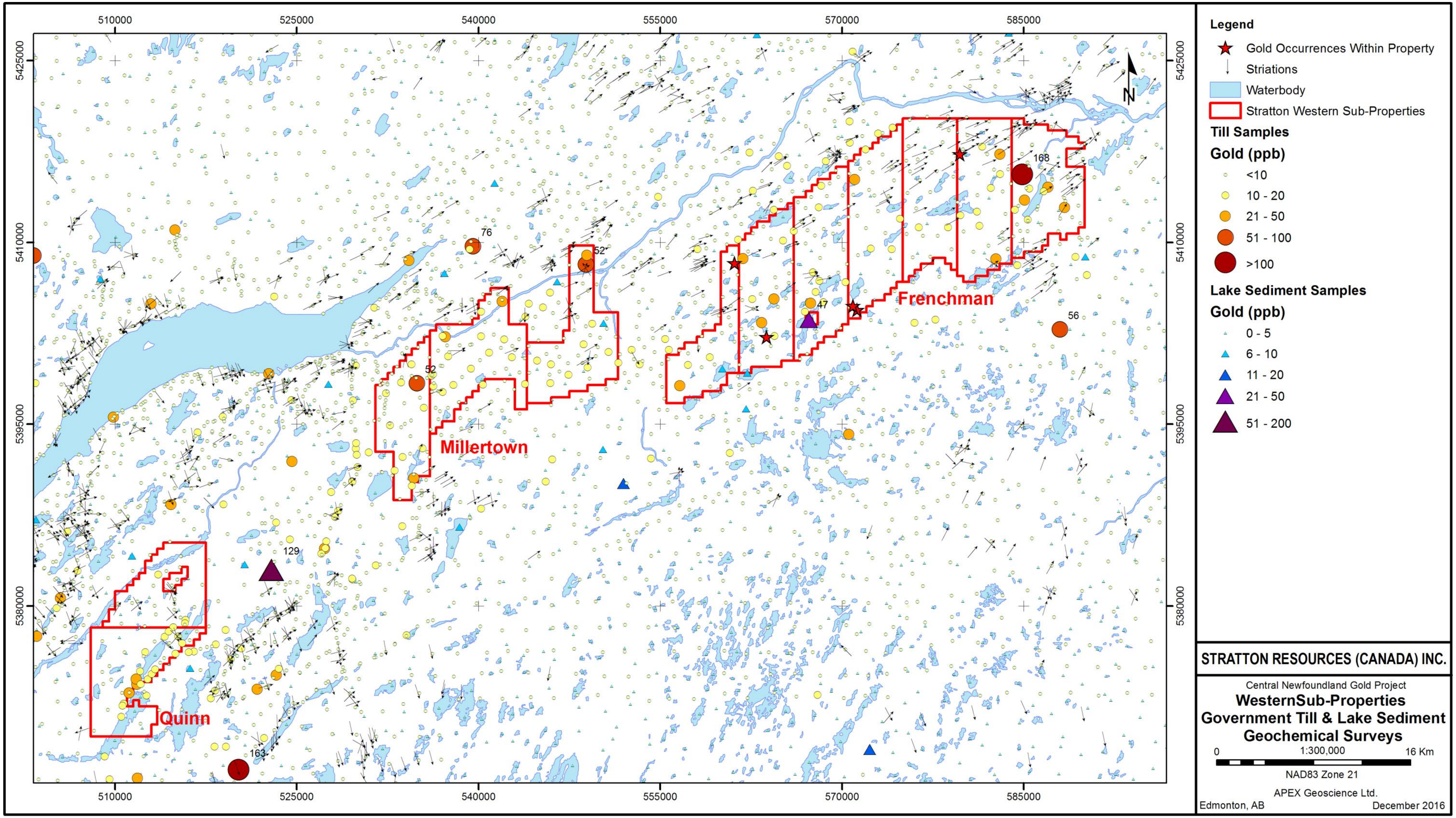


Figure 8. Summary of government till and lake geochemical surveys in the Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties.



6.2 Introduction to Historical Industry Exploration Work

In this sub-section, a synopsis of industry work in Stratton's central Newfoundland gold project area is presented by summarizing the: mineral deposits and occurrences; and industry-led geophysical surveys. The geochemical surveys have not been compiled at this point, but significant and selected results are included in the mineral deposit/occurrence and drilling discussions.

6.2.1 Mineral Deposits and Occurrences

Due to the size of Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties (119,000 hectares) and sheer volume of industry work Assessment Reports in the general region, the objective of this sub-section is to catalogue major industry work programs in the region. The author has chosen to do this by documenting work – and importantly, references – associated with mineral occurrences within the Stratton Sub-Properties.

In some cases, a mineral deposit/occurrence occurs within a competitors claim block that is situated adjacent to and/or within Stratton's greater property boundary; in these instances, the deposit/occurrence information is included to supply the reader with a thorough context of the historical exploration within the overall property area. Note: the author has been unable to verify the mineralization at the various occurrences/deposits; in the case of mineral deposits/occurrences that are situated outside of or adjacent to the Stratton Properties, the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization occurring within Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties.

The deposit/occurrence information was originally obtained from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Natural Resources Divisions Mineral Occurrence Data System (MODS). The MODS provides a custodial inventory of mineral deposits/occurrences in Newfoundland-Labrador. The mineral deposit/occurrence data has been used to compile a table of information including: deposit or occurrence name; location; description of deposit/occurrence; metal/mineral content; history of exploration and development (shortened); and National Mineral Inventory Number (Table 7). Additional references for each occurrence/deposit can be obtained by accessing the respective deposit/occurrence's National Mineral Inventory Number as listed in the Table. To complement Table 7, the mineral deposits/occurrences are presented in Figures 9 and 10 with occurrence names/titles that correlate to the occurrence names/titles in Table 7. A brief description of selected occurrences is also provided in the text that follows.

A total of 31 mineral deposits/occurrences have been compiled in relation to Stratton's Properties (Table 7; Figures 9 and 10). Of the 31 showings, 23 occurrences are located within Stratton's Properties; the other eight occurrences are situated on competitor's properties that are located within the boundaries of Stratton's Sub-Properties.

Figure 9. Mineral occurrences (by commodity) in the vicinity of the Stratton's Gander Sub-Property.

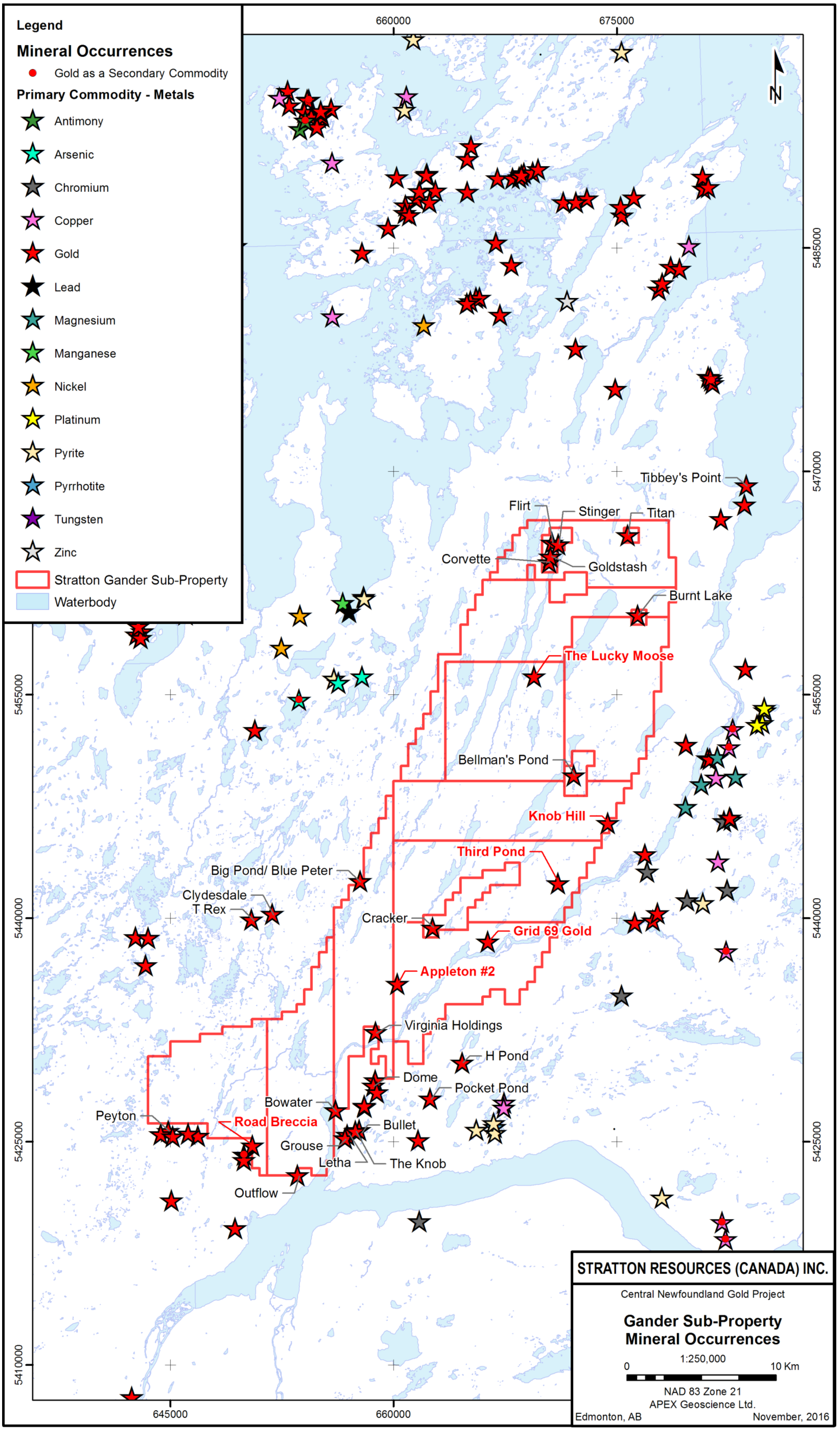


Figure 10. Mineral deposits and occurrences (by commodity) in central Newfoundland in the vicinity of Stratton's western Sub-Properties.

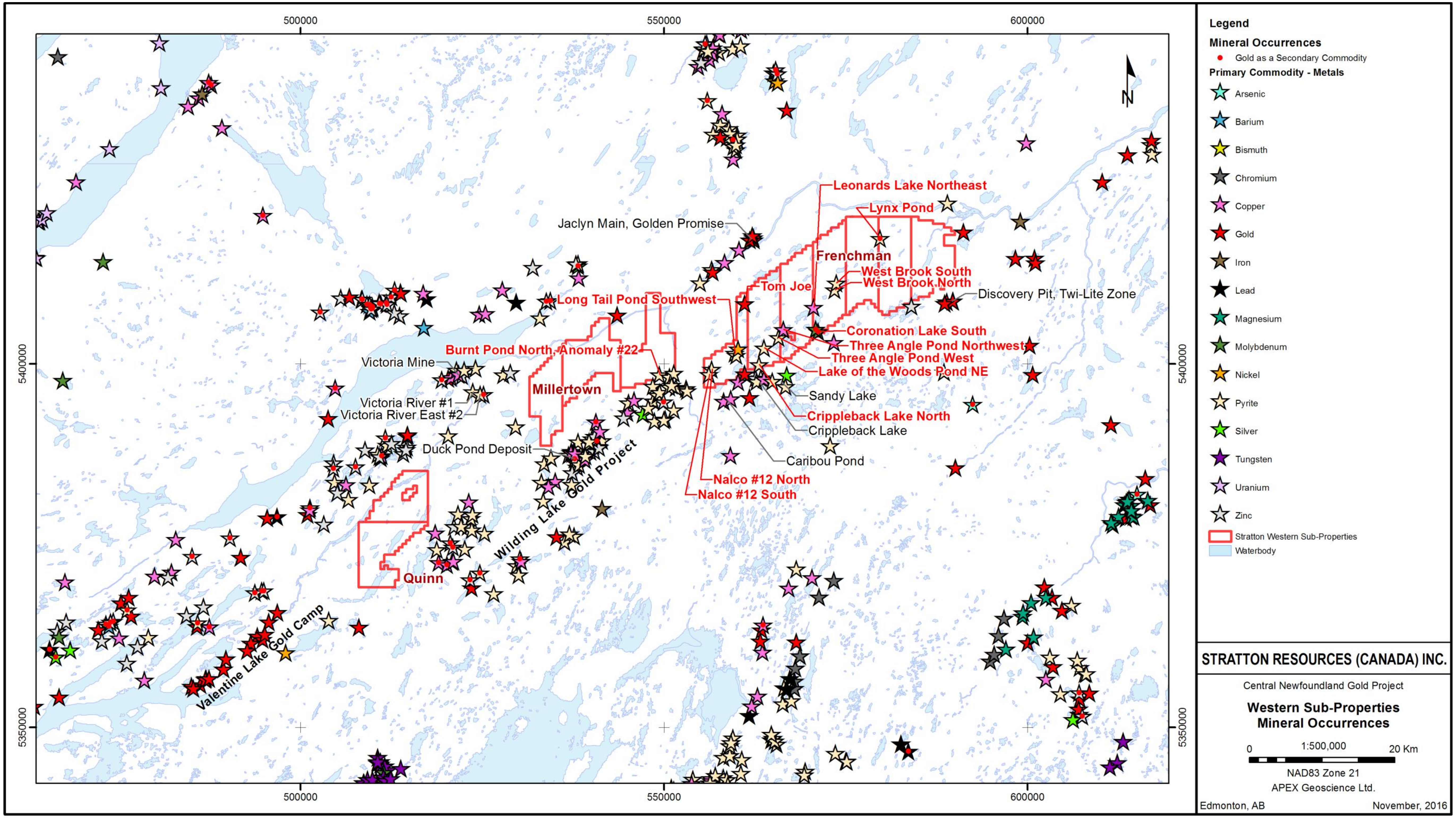


Table 7. Historical overview of mineral deposits and occurrences associated with Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties.

Deposit/ Occurrence	Stratton Sub-	Easting NAD27;Z21	Northing NAD27;Z21	Description	Selected assay	Area work synopsis	Reference*
Titan	Gander [1]	675730	5465523	Mesothermal quartz veins in gabbro and sandstone	DDH WP-1: 6.77 g/t Au over 5.25 m, DDH WP-12: 1.68 g/t Au over 11.82 m, Trench sample: 15.25 g/t over 3 m	Prospecting, geochemical sampling (till, lake and stream sediment), trenching, diamond drilling	MODSR 002/07/Au 007, (Currie and Williams, 1995), (Froude, 2005, 2006)
Stinger	Gander [1]	671075	5464925	Quartz veins w/ pyrite and arsenopyrite in sheared siltstone; wide zone of intense alteration	Grab samples up to 30.1 g/t Au, Channel sample: 1.0 g/t over 10.6 m, DDH: 2.04 g/t Au over 4.25 m	Prospecting, geochemical sampling (till, soil, silt), geophysics (mag and VLF-EM), trenching, diamond drilling, thesis study	MODSR 002E/07/Au 001, (Green, 1989), (Tallman, 1990, 1991b), (Churchill and Evans, 1992), (Churchill et al., 1993)
Flirt	Gander [1]	670650	5465025	Quartz-carbonate veins w/ pyrite and arsenopyrite in carbonate and chloritic grabbro	Grab samples up to 9.6 g/t Au	Prospecting, geochemical sampling (till, soil and silt), geophysics (mag and VLF-EM), trenching, diamond drilling, thesis study	MODSR 002E/07/Au 003, (Green, 1989), (Tallman, 1990, 1991b), (Churchill and Evans, 1992), (Churchill et al., 1993)
Goldstash	Gander [1]	670550	5464100	Shear-controlled sulphide disseminations restricted to gabbro	Channel sample: 13.5 g/t over 2.6 m, DDH DL-90-01: 3.86 g/t over 9.8 m	Prospecting, geochemical sampling (till, soil and silt), geophysics (mag and VLF-EM), trenching, drilling, thesis study	MODSR 002E/07/Au 002, (Green, 1989), (Tallman, 1990, 1991b), (Churchill and Evans, 1992), (Churchill et al., 1993)
Corvette	Gander [1]	670450	5463700	Shear-controlled sulphide disseminations restricted to gabbro	Channel sample: 2.56 g/t Au over 3.6 m, DDH DL-90-03: 1.48 g/t Au over 0.5 m, Grab sample: 5.6 g/t Au	Prospecting, geochemical sampling (till, soil and silt), geophysics (mag and VLF-EM), trenching, diamond drilling, thesis study	MODSR 002E/07/Au 004, (Green, 1989), (Tallman, 1990, 1991b), (Churchill and Evans, 1992), (Churchill et al., 1993)
Burnt Lake	Gander [1]	676400	5460150	Quartz veins w/ pyrite in gabbro	Grab samples up to 270 ppb Au	Geochemical sampling (till and soil), trenching	MODSR 002E/07/Au 006, (Green, 1989)
The Lucky Moose	Gander	669438	5456044	Quartz breccia veins w/ arsenopyrite in gabbroic and sedimentary rocks	Grab samples up to 2.537 g/t Au	Prospecting	MODSR 002E/02/Au 003, (Quinlan, 2006)
Bellman's Pond	Gander [1]	672115	5449404	Disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite in silicified and chloritic greywackes; gossanous fault zones	Grab samples up to 4.1 g/t Au	Geochemical sampling (stream silt and rock)	MODSR 002E/02/Au 019, (Christopher, 2011)
Knob Hill	Gander	674400	5446200	Quartz-pyrite veins in chloritic greywacke	Grab samples up to 2.68 g/t Au	Prospecting, geochemical sampling	MODSR 002E/02/Au 004, (Evans, 1996), (Sheppard and Gallon, 1992)
Third Pond	Gander	671050	5442150	Quartz-sulphide veins in a long, narrow zone of silicified and graphitic shale	Grab samples up to 4.6 g/t Au, Trench samples up to 0.8 g/t Au	Prospecting, geochemical sampling (till and stream sediment), trenching, diamond drilling	MODSR 002E/02/Au 003, (Butler, 1988, 1989), (Sheppard, 1993b)
Grid 69 Gold	Gander	666340	5438240	Quartz veining, silicification, brecciation, and disseminated pyrite in repetitive narrow quartz-wacke units	DDH 1B: 1.1 g/t Au over 0.46 m	Mapping, geophysics, geochemical sampling (soil, till, panned concentrates and lake sediment), trenching, diamond drilling	MODSR 002E/02/Au 010, (Gallon, 1991), Sheppard et al., 1991)
Cracker	Gander [1]	662618	5439167	Quartz veining and disseminated pyrite w/ minor chalcopyrite in altered diorite(?)	Grab samples up to 4.732 g/t Au, Trench sample: 67.726 g/t Au	Trenching, diamond drilling	MODSR 002E/02/Au 015, (Pollett, 2002)
Appleton #2	Gander	660250	5435400	No information availible	Grab sample K-1: 4.959 g/t Au, DDH A-VP-C-10: 0.221 g/t Au over 0.6 m	Prospecting, diamond drilling	MODSR 002E/02/Au014, (Lush, 2000), (MacPherson, 1991)
Road Breccia	Gander	650509	5424535	Quartz stockwork in siltstone	Unknown sample type: 0.307 g/t Au over 1 m	No information availible	MODSR 002D/15/Au014, (Squires, 2005), (Barbour and Churchill, 2004)
Lynx Pond	Frenchman	579700	5417040	No information availible	No information availible	Mapping, airborne geophysics (EM), ground geophysics (Radem, JEM, VLEM and mag)	MODSR 002D/13/Pyr004, (Dimmell, 1974)
West Brook South	Frenchman	573690	5410900	Disseminated pyrite in gabbro and diorite	No significant assays	Mapping, geophysics	MODSR 002D/13/Pyr002, (Anderson and Williams, 1970)
West Brook North	Frenchman	573460	5409940	Disseminated pyrite in gabbro and diorite	No significant assays	Mapping	MODSR 002D/13/Pyr001
Coronation Lake South #1	Frenchman	571220	5404190	Pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite at contact between gabbro, diorite and host quartz monzonite	Grab sample: 0.51 g/t Au, 3.43 g/t Ag and 0.65 % Cu	Mapping, geophysics (EM, mag and gravity), geochemical surveys (stream sediment and soil), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/16/Mo001, (Dimmell, 1975), (Noranda Exploration Company Limited, 1977)
Coronation Lake South #2	Frenchman	570880	5404540	Pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite at contact between gabbro, diorite and host quartz	DDH 306-25-1: 0.86 g/t Au over 0.91 m and 1.71 g/t Ag over 1.53m	Mapping, geophysics (EM, mag and gravity), geochemical surveys (stream sediment and soil), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/16/Mo002, (Dimmell, 1975), (Noranda Exploration Company Limited, 1977)

* MODSR: Mineral Occurrence Database System Report
[1] Occurrence is situated on a competitor claim within Stratton Properties

Table 7, continued.

Deposit/ Occurrence	Stratton Sub-	Easting NAD27;Z21	Northing NAD27;Z21	Description	Selected assay	Area work synopsis	Reference*
Leonards Lake Northeast	Frenchman	570580	5407560	Pyrite in graphitic and andesite tuff	DDH 316-67-19: 0.34 g/t Ag over 2.74m	Mapping, geophysics (EM, mag and gravity), geochemical surveys (stream sediment and soil), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/16/Cu001, (McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited., 1967b)
Three Angle Pond Northwest	Frenchman	566400	5404490	Pyrite w/ minor pyrrhotite, marcastie, and chalcopyrite in graphitic and andesite tuff	DDH 316-67-18: 0.17 g/t Au and 0.34 g/t Ag over 1.52m	Mapping, geophysics (EM, mag and gravity), geochemical surveys (stream sediment and soil), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/16/Cu002, (McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd., 1967b)
Three Angle Pond West	Frenchman	565730	5403380	Disseminated and massive pyrite in graphitic shales	No significant assays	Mapping, geophysics (EM, mag and gravity), geochemical surveys (stream sediment and soil), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/16/Pyr003, (Perry, 1983)
Lake of the Woods Pond NE	Frenchman	563750	5401970	Massive pyrite in black shale	Grab samples up to 0.03 g/t Au and 1.03 g/t Ag	Mapping, geophysics (EM, mag and gravity), geochemical surveys (stream sediment and soil), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/16/Pyr004, (Gagnon, 1981)
Crippleback Lake North	Frenchman	563070	5399670	Disseminated pyrite in sheared quartz monzonite	Grab sample: 0.07 g/t Au and 0.34 g/t Ag	Mapping, geophysics (EM, and mag), geochemical surveys (stream sediment, soil and till), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/09/Pyr033, (Gagnon, 1981)
Tom Joe	Frenchman	561099	5408060	Alteration zone	Grab samples up to 1.665 g/t Au and 0.56 % Zn	Mapping, prospecting, Airborne geophysics (mag), geochemical sampling (lake sediment, till and soil)	MODSR 012A/16/Au 001, (Klassen, 1994), (Dalton and Hynes, 1997), (Hynes et al., 1998), (Moore and Mullen, 2003)
Long Tail Pond Southwest #1	Frenchman	560180	5401840	Small zone of banded sulphides within andesite and andesitic tuffs	DDH-316-67-13: 2.74 g/t Ag over 1.07 m	Mapping, prospecting, airborne geophysics (EM), ground geophysics (VLF-EM, CEM, mag, and gravity), geochemical sampling (stream sediment, lake sediment and soil), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/16/Ni 001, (Murray, 1873), (Howley, 1909), (Newhouse, 1927), (Snelgrove, 1928), (McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967a), (Williams, 1970), (Anderson, 1972, 1973), (Dimmell, 1975), (Noranda Exploration Company Limited, 1977), (Davenport and Butler, 1978), (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980, 1982)
Long Tail Pond Southwest #2	Frenchman	559710	5401220	Banded pyrite in graphitic tuff	DDH-316-67-19: 0.34 g/t Ag over 2.74 m	Mapping, prospecting, airborne geophysics (EM), ground geophysics (VLF-EM, CEM, mag, and gravity), geochemical sampling (stream sediment, lake sediment and soil), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/16/Pyr 001, (Howley, 1909), (Newhouse, 1927), (Snelgrove, 1928), (Williams, 1970), (Anderson 1972, 1973), (Dimmell, 1975), (Noranda Exploration Company Limited, 1977), (Davenport and Butler, 1978), (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980, 1982)
Longtail Pond Southwest #3	Frenchman	559940	5400940	Banded pyrite in graphitic tuff	DDH-316-67-14: 0.34 g/t Ag over 1.22 m	Mapping, prospecting, airborne geophysics (EM), ground geophysics (VLF-EM, CEM, mag, and gravity), geochemical sampling (stream sediment, lake sediment and soil), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/16/Pyr 002, (Howley, 1909), (Newhouse, 1927), (Snelgrove, 1928), (Williams, 1970), (Anderson, 1972, 1973), (Dimmell, 1975), (Noranda Exploration Company Limited, 1977), (Davenport and Butler, 1978), (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980, 1982)
Nalco #12 North	Frenchman	556570	5399040	Very minor pyrite and marcasite occurring in black graphitic tuff	No significant assays	Mapping, prospecting, airborne geophysics (EM), ground geophysics (VLF-EM, CEM and mag), geochemical sampling (stream sediment, soil and till), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/09/Pyr 020, (Williams, 1970), (Davenport and Butler, 1978), (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980)
Nalco #12 South	Frenchman	556170	5398290	Disseminated and stringers of minor pyrite and marcasite in graphitic tuff	DDH-316-67-10: 0.69 g/t Ag over 3.20 m	Mapping, prospecting, airborne geophysics (EM), ground geophysics (VLF-EM, CEM and mag), geochemical sampling (stream sediment, soil and till), diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/09/Pyr 019, (Murray, 1873), (Williams, 1970), (Davenport and Butler, 1978), (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980)
Burnt Pond North, Anomaly #22	Millertown	549360	5398250	Disseminations and blebs of pyrite and/or marcasite in black argillites	No significant assays	Mapping, prospecting, airborne geophysics (EM), ground geophysics (HLEM, VLEM, VLF-EM, CEM, mag, gravity and SP), geochemical sampling (stream sediment, soil and till), trenching, diamond drilling	MODSR 012A/09/Pyr 012, (Williams, 1970), (Davenport and Butler, 1978), (Kean and Jayasinghe, 1980)

* MODSR: Mineral Occurrence Database System Report

The following observations can be drawn from this compilation:

- Six mineral occurrences are situated within the Gander Sub-Property. These include: Lucky Moose; Knob Hill; Third Pond; Grid 69 Gold; Appleton # 2; and the Road Breccia occurrences (see Table 7 for references). Of note:
    - At Luck Moose occurrence, grab samples from quartz breccia veins with arsenopyrite in gabbroic and sedimentary rocks yield up to 2.5 g/t Au.
    - At Knob Hill, quartz-pyrite veins in chloritic greywacke yield up to 2.7 g/t Au.
    - The Third Pond occurrence comprises: gold soil anomalies (>10 ppb Au); shale with minor (<1 m) quartz veining and brecciation; chlorite alteration; trace pyrite-chalocopyrite-galena; two drillholes (totalling 153 m) with no significant results; and grab trench samples with up to 4.6 g/t Au.
    - The Grid 69 Gold prospect comprises: quartz veining, silicification, brecciation and disseminated pyrite in shale, siltstone and greywacke. Five drillholes which yield up to 1.1 g/t Au over 0.46 m (drilhole DDH-1B).
    - In 1993, eight shallow drillholes (<100 m) were drilled southwest of the Cracker occurrence (all holes were collared within the Stratton Gander Sub-Property). The resulting core analysis was reportedly barren, however the region is interesting given reported: quartz-carbonate alteration; isoclinal folding and axial planar cleavage; and conjugate northwest-southwest and east-west structures.
- Little to no detailed exploration appears to have been done at the Gander Sub-Property occurrences. For example, the Lucky Moose occurrence appears to correlate well with gold-in-till anomalies from recent regional government till surveys (see Figure 7), but to date, no advanced programs including drilling has been reported at the Lucky Moose.
- An additional eight selected occurrences, all of which are situated on competitor claims, but occur within the greater boundary of the Gander Sub-Property include: Titan; Stinger; Flirt; Goldstash; Burnt Lake; Corvette; Bellman's Pond; and Cracker. These occurrences reportedly comprise: pyrite ± chalcopyrite and aresenopyrite quartz veins within a variety of rock types (mainly gabbro and sedimentary rocks). Silicification, and carbonate and chloritic alteration have also been documented. Drilling at these occurrences is limited, but notable results, as referenced in Table 7, include: 1.7 g/t Au over 11.8 m (Titan); 2.0 g/t Au over 4.3 m (Stinger); 3.9 g/t Au over 9.8 m (Goldstash); and 1.5 g/t Au over 0.5 m (Corvette).

- The Frenchman Sub-Property contains 16 occurrences including: Lynx Pond; West Brook South and North; Coronation Lake South #1 and #2; Leonards Lake Northeast; Three Angle Pond Northwest and West; Lake of the Woods Pond NE; Crippleback Lake North; Tom Joe; Long Tail Pond Southwest #1; #2 and #2; and Nalco #12 North and South (see Table 7 for references). Of note, are the following selected drill results:

  - Coronation Lake South #2: Drillhole DDH 306-25-1 yielded 0.86 g/t Au over 0.91 m and 1.71 g/t Ag over 1.53 m.

  - Leonards Lake Northeast: Drillhole DDH 316-67-19 yielded 0.34 g/t Ag over 2.74 m.

  - Three Angle Pond Northwest: Drillhole DDH 316-67-18 yielded 0.17 g/t Au and 0.34 g/t Ag over 1.52 m.

  - Long Tail Pond Southwest #1: Drillhole DDH-316-67-13 yielded 2.74 g/t Ag over 1.07 m.; Long Tail Pond Southwest #2: Drillhole DDH-316-67-19 yielded 0.34 g/t Ag over 2.74 m; and Long Tail Pond Southwest #3: Drillhole DDH-316-67-1 yielded: 0.34 g/t Ag over 1.22 m.

  - Nalco #12 South: Drillhole DDH-316-67-10 yielded 0.69 g/t Ag over 3.20 m.

- The Three Angle Pond northwest occurrence in the Frenchman Sub-Property correlates well with the government till and lake sediment geochemical surveys gold anomalies.

- The Tom Joe occurrence in the Frenchman Sub-Property appears to be a promising occurrence within Stratton's western sub-properties. It has grab assay values of up to 1.67 g/t Au and 0.56% Zn, and has relatively little exploration work conducted.

- A single occurrence, Burnt Pond North Anomaly #22, is situated within the Millertown Sub-Property and is characterized by disseminated and stingers of minor pyrite and marcasite in graphitic tuff.

- The Quinn Sub-Property has no known mineral occurrences within the extent of its claim block.

6.2.2 Industry Geophysical Surveys

Compilation work completed during the preparation of this Technical Report show that Stratton's Central Newfoundland Gold Project area has been covered by approximately 35 industry geophysical surveys. The surveys covering the Gander Sub-

Property and the western Sub-Properties are outlined in Figures 11 and 12, respectively. Table 8 summarizes the general reference detail of the surveys. Some observations regarding selected historic industry geophysical surveys are as follows:

- Magnetic surveys and electromagnetic surveys of various types cover all Sub-Properties.
- The Gander, Millertown, and Frenchman Sub-Properties have all been surveyed to a significant degree by more advanced DIGHEM-V-DSP surveys.
- There is significantly less historical industry geophysics covering the Gander Sub-Property than the western Sub-Properties.
- Conductivity and Resistivity surveys have been completely disregarded, possibly due to the high amount of graphite found in the host rocks.

6.2.3 Industry Drilling Surveys

Historic drilling on and around Stratton's Central Newfoundland Gold Project has taken place over the last 50 years. A summary of the historic drilling on and within close proximity to the properties is visually presented in following Tables and Figures:

- Table 9: Historical overview of diamond drilling on the Stratton's central Newfoundland gold Properties;
- Table 10: Historical overview of diamond drilling adjacent to Stratton's central Newfoundland gold Properties;
- Figure 13: Summary of selected industry exploration drilling in the vicinity of the Stratton's Gander Sub-Property;
- Figure 14: Historic diamond drilling in the vicinity of the Titan occurrence and extension of this drill program onto Stratton Gander Sub-Property; and
- Figure 15: Summary of selected industry exploration drilling in the vicinity of the Stratton's western Properties.

The historic drillhole location data displayed in these figures and tables have been compiled by the Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey into the Geoscience Altas Drillcore Database. These records only include core which is held in storage at the Newfoundland Geological Survey Core Storage Facilities. Although there are nearly 9,000 drill holes included in the database it is likely that there is additional drilling that this database does not include.

Figure 11. Outline of industry geophysical surveys in the Gander Sub-Property area.

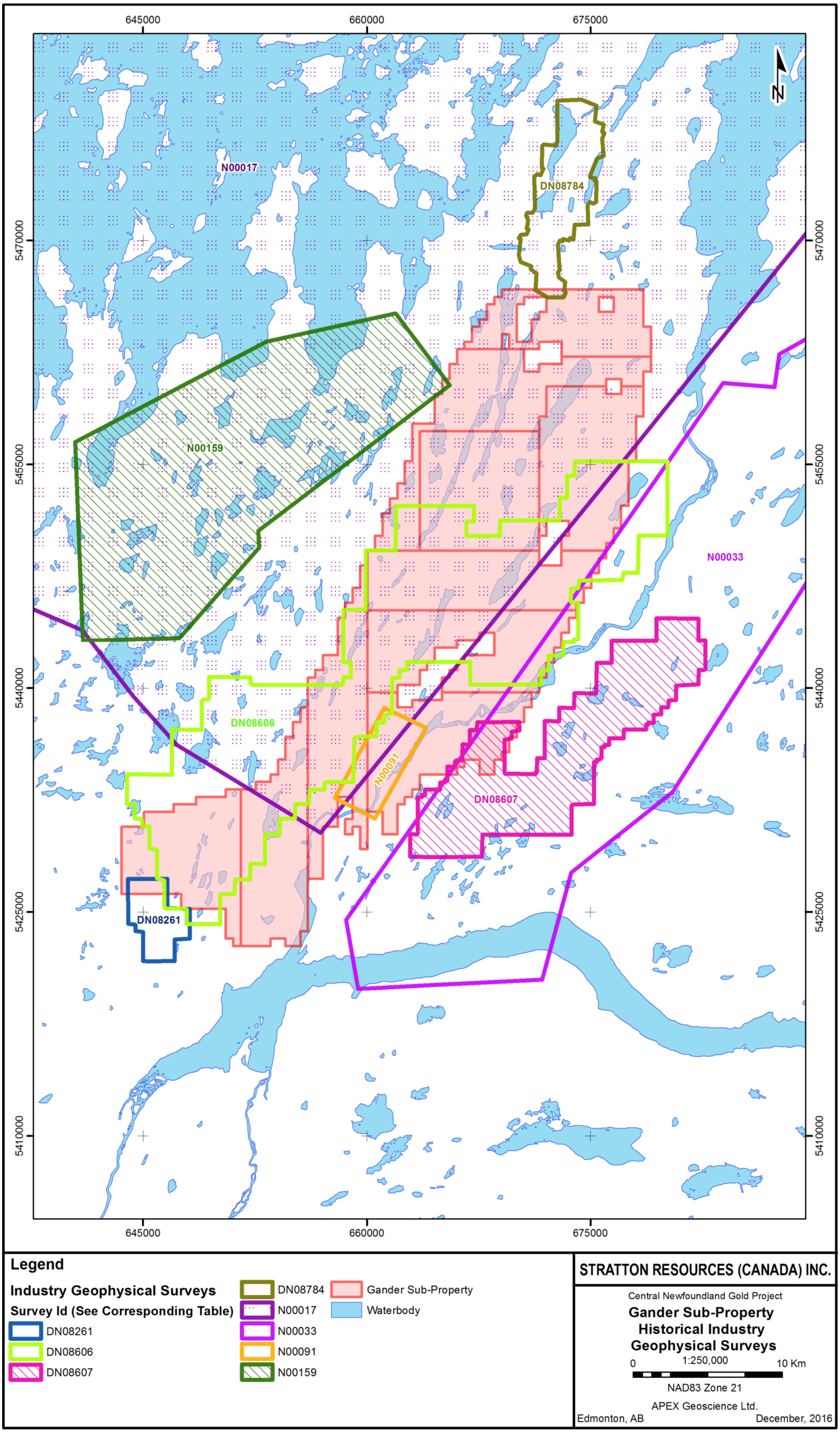


Figure 12. Outline of industry geophysical surveys in Stratton's western Sub-Properties area.

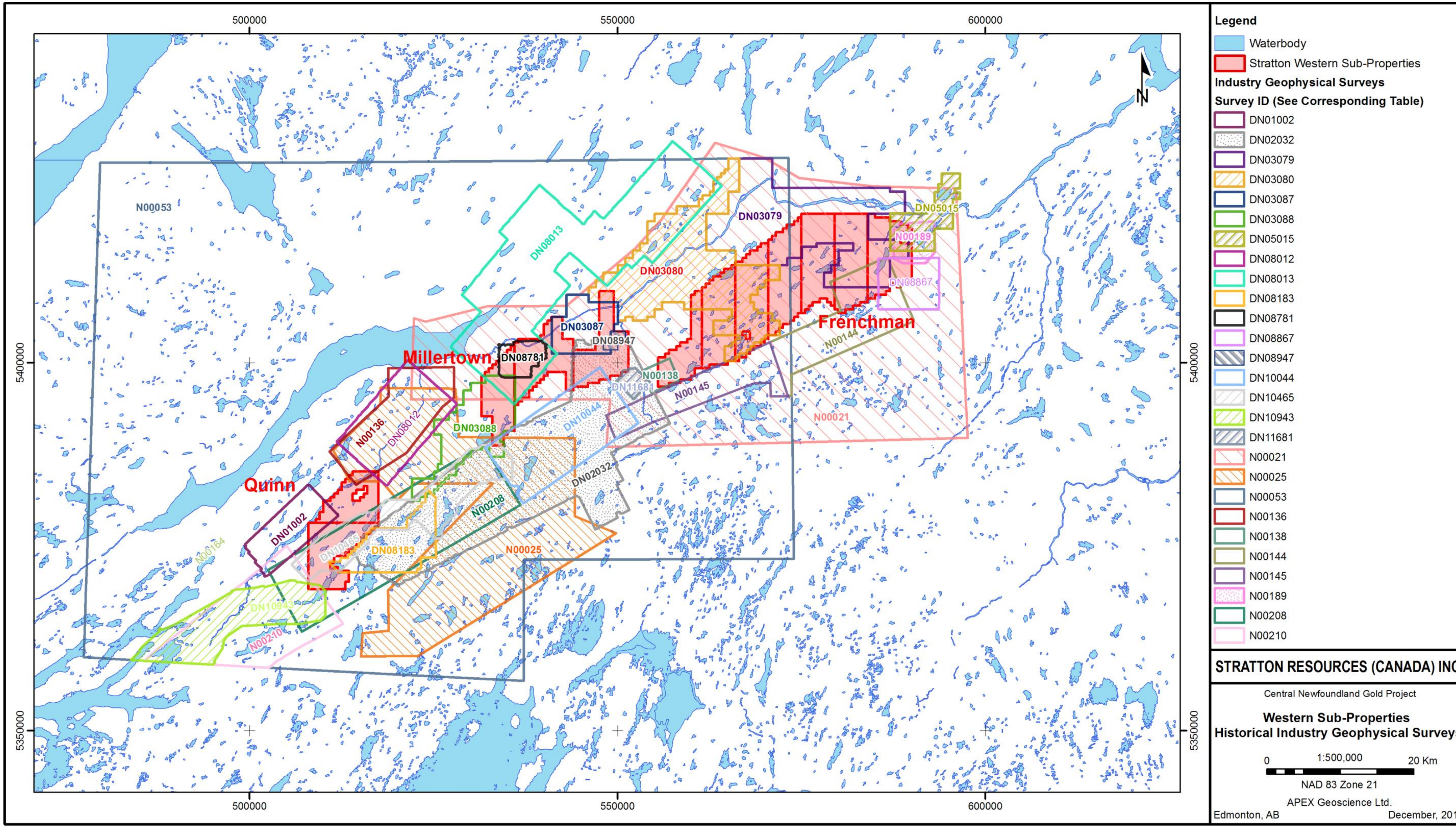


Table 8. Summary of industry geophysical surveys associated with Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties.

Year	Sub-Property and Coverage	Airborne Survey Type	Line Spacing and Orientation	Survey #	Company	Reference
1950	Gander significant	Total field Magnitics	400, 800 m; Az: ~135	N00017	Photographic Survey Corporation Ltd.	Scott (1951)
1966	Franchman complete Millertown significant	Total field Magnitics; INPUT EM	400 m; Az: 315	N00021	Selco Exploration Co. Ltd. McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	Lazenby (1966)
1967	Millertown minor Quinn minor	Magnitics; 1-frequency EM: 1052 Hz Cx	200 m; Az: ???	N00025	Hansa Syndicate; Hansa Explorations Ltd.	Sander and Owen (1968)
1972	Quinn complete Millertown compelte Franchman moderate	Regional, near-surface magnetic components; regional, composite interpretations	800 m; Az: 090	N00053	American Smelting and Refining Co.	Spector (1972)
1973	Gander minor	Total field Magnitics; 1-frequency EM: 390 Hz Cx	270 m; Az: 115, 135	N00033	International Mogul Mines Ltd.	Rockel (1973)
1973	Gander minor	Total field Magnitics; 1-frequency EM: 390 Hz	200 m; Az: A-032, B-000, C-058	N00159	International Mogul Mines Ltd.	Wilson (1973)
1980	Quinn moderate	Total field Magnitics; 6-channel INPUT EM anomaly picks	200 m; Az: 330	N00208	Abitibi-Price Inc. Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Ltd.	Thurlow et. al. (1980)
1980	Quinn minor	Total field Magnitics	200 m; Az: 145 ?	N00210	Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Ltd. Reid Newfoundland Company Ltd.	Pitcher (1980)
1981	Quinn minor	Total field Magnitics; 3-frequency EM: 900 & 5500 Hz Cx, 4000 Hz Cp	150 m; Az: 135 in SW 1/3	N00136	Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd.	Pickett (1982)
1988	Quinn minor Millertown moderate	Magnitics, 2-frequency VLF-EM; 3-frequency EM: 935 & 4600 Hz Cx; 4175 Hz Cp	150 m, Az: 153; overflown by 090 in SW 1/3	DN02032	Noranda Mining & Exploration Inc.	Podolsky (1988)
1988	Frenchman minor	Total field Magnitics; total field & quadrature VLF-EM; 3-frequency EM: 935 & 4600 Hz Cx, 4175 Hz Cp	200 m; Az: 160	N00144	Fortune Bay Resources Ltd.	Dawson et. al. (1989)
1988	Frenchaman minor	Total field Magnitics; total field & quadrature VLF-EM; 3-frequency EM: 935 & 4600 Hz Cx, 4175 Hz Cp	200 m; Az: 160	N00145	Fortune Bay Resources Ltd.	Dawson et. al. (1989)
1989	Frenchman moderate	Total field Magnitics; total field & quadrature VLF-EM; 3-frequency EM: 935 & 4600 Hz Cx, 4175 Hz Cp	100 m; Az: 140	N00138	MacRee Resources Inc.	Konings (1989)
1990	Gander significant	Unknown		N00091	Gander River Minerals Inc.	Sheppard et. al. (1990)
1990	Frenchman moderate	Total field Magnitics; total field & quadrature VLF-EM; 4-frequency EM: 935 & 4600 Hz Cx, 4175 Hz & 32 kHz Cp	200 m; Az: 145, 000	N00189	Granges Inc.	Dmytriw and Gamey (1990)
1995	Quinn minor	Magnitics, 2-frequency VLF-EM; 5-frequency EM: 935 & 4600 Hz Cx; 865, 4175 & 33k Hz Cp	200 m, Az: 137	DN01002	Noranda Mining & Exploration Inc.	Woods et. al. (1999)
1996	Millertown significant	Magnitics, 2-frequency VLF-EM: 24.0 kHz (Cutler, Me.) & 21.4 kHz (Annapolis, Md.); 4-frequency EM: 872 & 4790 Hz Cx; 934 & 4180 Hz Cp	100 m, Az 135	DN08781	Celtic Minerals Ltd.	Greene el. al. (1997a)
1996	Gander minor	Magnitics, 2-frequency VLF-EM: 24.0 kHz (Cutler, Me.) & 21.4 kHz (Annapolis, Md.); 4-frequency EM: 872 & 4790 Hz Cx; 934 & 4180 Hz Cp	100 m, Az 115	DN08784	Celtic Minerals Ltd.	Greene et. al. (1997b)
1997	Frenchman minor	Magnitics, 4-frequency EM: 980 & 7001 Hz Cx; 870 & 6606 Hz Cp	100 m, Az: 090; Ties: 2 km	DN05015	Copper Hill Resources Inc. Pearl Resources Inc.	Jacobs and Lombardo (1997)
1998	Quinn minor	Magnitics, 150 Hz GEOTEM multi-coil (20 time channels)	150 m, Az: 131; Ties: 049	DN08012	Billiton Exploration Canada Ltd.	Geoterrex-Dighem (1999)
1998	Millertown moderate	Magnitics, 150 Hz GEOTEM multi-coil (20 time channels)	150 m, Az: 131; Ties: 049	DN08013	Billiton Exploration Canada Ltd.	Geoterrex-Dighem (1999)
2002	Frenchman moderate	Total field Magnitics; 3-axis gradient Magniticsnetic; 2 frequency VLF-EM	200 m, Az: 090; Ties: 1000 m, Az 000	DN08867	Altius Resources Inc.	Churchill and Goldak (2002)
2003	Frenchman moderate	DIGHEM-V-DSP: HGrad Magnitics, 5-frequency EM: 1000 & 5500 Hz Cx, 900, 7200 & 56000 Hz Cp	75 m, Az: 000; Ties: 750 m, Az: 090	DN03079	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	Copeland et. al. (2004a)
2003	Frenchman moderate Millertown minor	DIGHEM-V-DSP: HGrad Magnitics, 5-frequency EM: 1000 & 5500 Hz Cx, 900, 7200 & 56000 Hz Cp	75 m, Az: 000; Ties: 750 m, Az: 090	DN03080	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	Copeland et. al. (2004a)
2003	Millertown moderate	DIGHEM-V-DSP: HGrad Magnitics, 5-frequency EM: 1000 & 5500 Hz Cx, 900, 7200 & 56000 Hz Cp	75 m, Az: 000; Ties: 1000 m, Az: 090	DN03087	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	Copeland et. al. (2004b)
2003	Millertown moderate	DIGHEM-V-DSP: HGrad Magnitics, 5-frequency EM: 1000 & 5500 Hz Cx, 900, 7200 & 56000 Hz Cp	75 m, Az: 000; Ties: 1000 m, Az: 090	DN03088	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	Copeland et. al. (2004b)

Table 8, continued.

Year	Sub-Property and Coverage	Airborne Survey Type	Line Spacing and Orientation	Survey #	Company	Reference
2003	Gander minor	Total field Magnitics; 3-D gradient Magniticsnetic	50 m, Az: 090; Ties: 1000 m, Az: 000	DN08261	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	House and McConnell (2003)
2003	Gander significant	DIGHEM-V-DSP: Horizontal gradient Magnitics, 5-frequency EM: 1095 & 5187 Hz Cx, 888, 7148 & 56,001 Hz Cp	75 m, Az: 090; Ties: 1000 m, Az: 000	DN08606	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	Moore and Smith (2003a)
2003	Gander minor	DIGHEM-V-DSP: Horizontal gradient Magnitics, 5-frequency EM: 1095 & 5187 Hz Cx, 888, 7148 & 56,001 Hz Cp	75 m, Az: 090; Ties: 1000 m, Az: 000	DN08607	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	Moore and Smith (2003b)
2003	Millertown complete	DIGHEM-V-DSP: HGrad Magnitics, 5-frequency EM: 1000 & 5500 Hz Cx, 900, 7200 & 56000 Hz Cp	75 m, Az: 000; Ties: 750 m, Az: 090	DN08947	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	Copeland et. al. (2004a)
2004	Quinn minor	Total field Magnitics; 1024 channel time-domain EM	100 m, Az: 135; Ties: 1000 m, Az 045	DN08183	Altius Resources Inc. Thundermin Ltd.	McPhar Geosurveys Limited (2004)
2007	Quinn moderate	Total field Magnitics; 128 channel time-domain EM recorded - yields 33 On/Off channels	75 m, Az: 135; Ties: 750 m, Az: 045	DN10465	Paragon Minerals Corp.	Copeland and Pozza (2007)
2007	Quinn minor	Total Field and Horizontal Gradient Magnitics; Gamma-ray Spectrometer; 2-Freq VLF-EM	100 m; Az: 143, Ties: 1000 m; Az: 053	DN10943	Richmont Mines Inc. Mountain Lake Resources Inc.	Guay et. al. (2007)
2008	Millertown minor	Total field Magnitics; 24 channels time-domain EM	100 m; Az: 145, Ties: 1000 m; Az: 055	DN10044	Teck Limited	Squires et al. (2008)
2008	Millertown minor	Total field Magnitics; 24 channels time-domain EM	100 m; Az: 135, Ties: 850 m; Az: 045	DN11681	Buchans River Ltd. Royal Roads Corp.	Moore et. al. (2009)

Table 9. Historical overview of diamond drilling associated with Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties.

Drill Hole ID	Stratton Sub-Property	Occurrence(s)	Company	Year	Easting NAD27;Z21	Northing NAD27;Z21	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Core Size	Results	Reference
WP-1	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2004	675386	5465279	305	-45	80	HQ	**6.77 g/t Au over 5.25 m incl. 10.22 g/t Au over 3.35 m**	(Froude, 2005)
WP-2	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2004	675432	5465242	305	-45	114.63	HQ	No significant assays; moderate quartz veining and sulphides	(Froude, 2005)
WP-3	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2004	675420	5465289	305	-45	101	HQ	**1.15 g/t Au over 4.0 m**	(Froude, 2005)
WP-4	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2004	675442	5465305	305	-45	87.61	HQ	**1.12 g/t Au over 6.95 m**	(Froude, 2005)
WP-11	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2004	675451	5465244	305	-45	55	HQ	**1.06 g/t Au over 4.0 m**	(Froude, 2005)
WP-12	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2005	675345	5465277	56	-45	36.8	HQ	**1.68 g/t Au over 11.82 m incl. 6.26 g/t Au over 1.55 m**	(Froude, 2006)
WP-13	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2005	675368	5465251	292	-45	56	HQ	**1.81 g/t Au over 0.5 m; 1.05 g/t Au over 0.5 m**	(Froude, 2006)
WP-14	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2005	675340	5465223	291	-45	60	HQ	No significant assays; minor quartz veining and pyrite	(Froude, 2006)
WP-15	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2005	675444	5465277	295	-45	75	HQ	No significant assays or intercepts	(Froude, 2006)
WP-16	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2005	675476	5465286	294	-45	105	HQ	**5.29 g/t Au over 0.5 m; 1.55 g/t Au over 0.4 m; 1.02 g/t Au over 0.55 m**	(Froude, 2006)
WP-17	Gander	Titan	Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp.	2005	675485	5465316	300	-45	100	HQ	**1.23 g/t Au over 1.5 m; 3.35 g/t Au over 0.5 m; 2.49 g/t Au over 0.55 m**	(Froude, 2006)
A-VP-D-01	Gander	Virginia Holdings	Manor Resources Inc.	1991	656620	5432250	300	-45	50.6	BQ	No significant assays; minor pyrite	(MacPherson, 1991)
A-VP-D-02	Gander	Virginia Holdings	Manor Resources Inc.	1991	656830	5432050	304	-45	70.1	BQ	No significant assays; abundant pyrite	(MacPherson, 1991)
A-VP-D-03	Gander	Virginia Holdings	Manor Resources Inc.	1991	657500	5432400	300	-45	70.1	BQ	No significant assays; abundant pyrite	(MacPherson, 1991)
A-VP-D-04	Gander	Virginia Holdings	Manor Resources Inc.	1991	657410	5432750	315	-45	70.1	BQ	No significant assays; moderate pyrite	(MacPherson, 1991)
A-VP-D-05	Gander	Virginia Holdings	Manor Resources Inc.	1991	657550	5432750	300	-45	50.6	BQ	No significant assays; moderate pyrrhotite	(MacPherson, 1991)
A-VP-A-09	Gander	Virginia Holdings	Manor Resources Inc.	1991	659030	5432100	286	-45	74.68	BQ	**0.256 g/t Au over 0.74 m**	(MacPherson, 1991)
A-VP-C-10	Gander	Appleton #2	Manor Resources Inc.	1991	659320	5435230	304	-45	74.68	BQ	**0.221 g/t Au over 0.6 m**	(MacPherson, 1991)
A-VP-A-11	Gander	Virginia Holdings	Manor Resources Inc.	1991	657830	5433480	315	-45	50.3	BQ	No significant assays; moderate pyrite	(MacPherson, 1991)
A-VP-D-12	Gander	Virginia Holdings	Manor Resources Inc.	1991	657500	5432300	315	-45	60.96	BQ	No significant assays; abundant pyrite	(MacPherson, 1991)
92-TP-01	Gander	Third Pond	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1992	671350	5443750	120	-45	77.1	BQ	No significant assays or intercepts	(Sheppard, 1993b)
92-TP-02	Gander	Third Pond	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1992	671250	5443350	140	-45	76.2	BQ	No significant assays; minor quartz veining	(Sheppard, 1993b)
91-69-01A	Gander	Grid 69 Gold	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1991	666450	5438130	150	-45	106.6	BQ	No significant assays; local quartz veining	(Sheppard et al., 1991)
91-69-01B	Gander	Grid 69 Gold	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1991	666450	5438130	100	-45	183.1	BQ	**1.1 g/t Au over 0.46 m**	(Sheppard et al., 1991)
91-69-02	Gander	Grid 69 Gold	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1991	666600	5438340	333	-45	91.4	BQ	No significant assays or intercepts	(Sheppard et al., 1991)
91-69-03	Gander	Grid 69 Gold	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1991	666650	5438550	146	-45	95.7	BQ	No significant assays; local quartz veining and sulphides	(Sheppard et al., 1991)
91-69-04	Gander	Grid 69 Gold	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1991	666600	5438600	146	-45	121.9	BQ	No significant assays or intercepts	(Sheppard et al., 1991)
90-G-01	Gander	Cracker	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1990	661500	5437100	n/a	-45	56	BQ	No significant assays; moderate pyrite	(Sheppard et al., 1990)
90-G-02	Gander	Cracker	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1990	661550	5437360	n/a	-45	60.9	BQ	No significant assays; local pyrrhotite	(Sheppard et al., 1990)
90-G-03	Gander	Cracker	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1990	661700	5437700	n/a	-45	65.8	BQ	No significant assays or intercepts	(Sheppard et al., 1990)
92-G-04	Gander	Cracker	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1992	661250	5437050	95	-45	75.5	BQ	No significant assays or intercepts	(Sheppard, 1993a)
92-G-05	Gander	Cracker	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1992	661560	5437250	180	-45	76.8	BQ	No significant assays or intercepts	(Sheppard, 1993a)
92-G-06	Gander	Cracker	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1992	661480	5437550	186	-45	76.2	BQ	No significant assays or intercepts	(Sheppard, 1993a)
92-G-07	Gander	Cracker	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1992	661630	5437600	174	-45	76.2	BQ	No significant assays; local pyrite	(Sheppard, 1993a)
92-G-08	Gander	Cracker	Gander River Minerals Inc.	1992	662950	5438050	130	-45	78.3	BQ	No significant assays; minor sulphides	(Sheppard, 1993a)
MP-90-06	Gander	Peyton	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	1990	645450	5426120	320	-45	108.8	BQ	**1.56 g/t Au over 1.0 m; 1.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m**	(Tallman, 1991a)
MP-90-11	Gander	Peyton	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	1990	644800	5426020	270	-45	132.6	NQ	**7.6 g/t Au over 0.2 m; 0.89 g/t Au over 1.1 m**	(Tallman, 1991a)
306-25-1	Frenchman	Coronation Lake South #1/#2	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	1975	570844	5404571	20	-45	91.4	AQ	No significant assays; local pyrite	(Dimmell, 1975)
365-2	Frenchman	Coronation Lake South #1/#2	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	1977	571210	5404390	20	-47	122.53	BQ	No samples taken; local pyrite	(Dimmell, 1977)
365-3	Frenchman	Coronation Lake South #1/#2	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	1977	571250	5404620	200	-45	120.7	BQ	No samples taken; local quartz veining and pyrite	(Dimmell, 1977)
AQ-A-91-5	Frenchman	Nalco #12 South	Granges Inc.	1991	556200	5398000	180	-45	170.07	BQ	No significant assays; local pyrite	(Morris, 1991)
AQ-A-91-6	Frenchman	Nalco #12 South/North	Granges Inc.	1991	556950	5398150	180	-45	140.81	BQ	No significant assays; local pyrite	(Morris, 1991)
AQ-A-91-7	Frenchman	Nalco #12 North	Granges Inc.	1991	556700	5398800	180	-45	100.6	BQ	No significant assays; local pyrite	(Morris, 1991)
316-67-10	Frenchman	Nalco #12 South	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1967	556200	5398280	115	-45	102.1	AX	No significant assays; minor sulphides	(McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b)
316-67-11	Frenchman	Nalco #12 North	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1967	556590	5399030	115	-45	95	AX	No significant assays or intercepts	(McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b)
316-67-13	Frenchman	Long Tail Pond Southwest #1	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1967	560230	5401850	150	-45	72.8	AX	No significant assays; abundant pyrrhotite	(McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b)
316-67-14	Frenchman	Long Tail Pond Southwest #3	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1967	559960	5400980	150	-45	97.8	AX	No significant assays; moderate pyrite	(McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b)
316-67-15	Frenchman	Long Tail Pond Southwest #2	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1967	559700	5401230	170	-45	79.5	AX	No significant assays or intercepts	(McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b)
316-67-16	Frenchman	Long Tail Pond Southwest #2	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1967	559680	5401300	170	-45	92.3	AX	No significant assays; moderate pyrite	(McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b)
316-67-17	Frenchman	Long Tail Pond Southwest #1	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1967	560230	5401850	150	-45	91.4	AX	Weakly anomalous silver up to 2.74 g/t Ag over 1.07 m	(McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b)
316-67-18	Frenchman	Three Angle Pond West	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1967	566360	5404470	140	-45	177.7	AX	**0.171 g/t Au over 1.52 m**	(McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b)
316-67-19	Frenchman	Leonards Lake Northeast	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	1967	570630	5407630	135	-45	67.9	AX	No significant assays or intercepts	(McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b)
51587	Frenchman	Three Angle Pond West	Canadian Nickel Company Ltd.	1982	565740	5403180	290	-50	34.44	AQ	No significant assays; abundant pyrite	(Perry, 1983)
51583	Frenchman	n/a	Canadian Nickel Company Ltd.	1982	558720	5398650	302	-50	77	AQ	No significant assays; local pyrite	(Perry, 1983)
51582	Millertown	Burnt Pond Northeast #1/#2	Canadian Nickel Company Ltd.	1982	550450	5398890	140	-50	65.53	AQ	No significant assays; moderate quartz veining and pyrite	(Perry, 1983)

Table 10. Historical overview of diamond drilling adjacent to Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties.

Nearest Stratton Sub-Property	Property/ Prospects(s)	Associated Occurances	Year(s)	Company	Total Drill Holes	Significant Drilling Results (Drill hole #) or Resource Estimate	Reference
Gander	Titan	Titan	2004-2005	Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp.	9	4.45 g/t Au over 2.5 m (WP-6) 10.30 g/t Au over 0.53 m (WP-5) 4.18 g/t Au over 2.00 m (WP-19)	Froude (2005) Froude (2006)
Gander	Duder Lake	Corvette, Flirt, Goldstash, Stinger	1996-2004	Candente Resource Corp.	16	2.60 g/t Au over 10.60 m (DL90-06) 5.14 g/t Au over 5.20 m (DL96-05) 2.40 g/t Au over 1.50 m (DL04-01)	van Egmond et al. (2004)
Gander	Big Pond Blue Peter	Big Pond/Blue Peter	1988	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	3	1.32 g/t Au over 1.8 m (BP-88-1)	Tallman (1989)
Gander	H Pond/Pocket Pond	Pocket Pond, H Pond	2002-2008	Rubicon Minerals Corp. Paragon Minerals Corp.	54	255.00 g/t over 0.50 m (HP-08-48)[1] 11.11 g/t over 11.90 m (HP-08-48)[1] 0.75 g/t over 44.45 m (HP-04-01)[1] 1.89 g/t over 12.60 m (HP-07-39)[1]	Copeland (2011)
Gander	Verginia	Virginia Holdings	1991	Manor Resources Inc.	3	No significant results	MacPherson (1991)
Gander	Dome	Dome, Lotto Zone, Road Showing, Keats Showing, Baseline Showing	1999-2008	United Carina Resources Candente Resource Corp. Paragon Minerals Corp.	43	18.62 g/t Au over 8.60 m (LG99-01) 2.43 g/t Au over 2.40 m (LG03-99)	Mitton (2008)
Gander	Glenwood, Glenwood Knob, Golden Bullet	Bowater, Letha, Bullet, Grouse, The Knob	1987-2012	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Gander River Minerals Inc. Rubicon Minerals Corp.	62	93.963 g/t Au over 0.85 m (SV-12-04) 12.385 g/t Au over 7.1 m (SV-12-04) 1.228 g/t Au over 17.85 m (SV-11-12)	Quinlan and Fraser (2012)
Gander	Outflow, Mustang	The Outflow	1988, 1998	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Altius Resources Inc.	22	1.32 g/t Au over 1.98 m (GO.98-08) 1.62 g/t Au over 2.05 m (GO.98-10)	Barbour et. al. (1999)
Gander	Mount Peyton	Payton, Sabre, Commanche/Apache, Corsair, Hurricane	1990, 2007	Noranda Exploration Corperation Ltd. Paragon Minerals Corp.	13	8.83 g/t Au pver 0.7 m (MP07-15) 2.24 g/t Au over 0.9 m (MP07-16)	House (2007)
Gander	Clydesdale	Clydesdale	2005	Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp.	5	1.03 g/t Au over 4.85 m (CD-05-02)	Froude (2005b)
Gander	Tibbey's Point	Tibbey's Point	1999	Fort Knox Gold Resources Inc.	2	9.98 g/t Au over 1.15 m (WP99-03)	Lewis (1999)
Frenchman	Twilite	320 Vein Pit, Spring Pit, Discovery Pit/Twi-lite Zone, Far West	1999	Fort Knox Gold Resources Inc.	15	1.57 g/t Au over 2.44 m (TL99-13) 1.52 g/t Au over 3.35 m (TL99-15)	Sparkes (2011)
Frenchman	Golden Promise	Jaclyn South - Golden Promise Jaclyn Main - Golden Promise Jaclyn North - Golden Promise	2002-2010	Rubicon Minerals Corp. Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp./Paragon Minerals Corp.	113	10.41 g/t Au 4.70 m (GP07-92) 78.1 g/t Au over 0.6 m (GP10-114)	Steele and Tettelaar (2011)
Frenchman	Noel Pond Brook, Badger, Chardonnay	Caribou Pond, Crippleback Lake, Sandy Lake	1967, 1982, 1991	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. Canadian Nickel C L Granges Inc.	24	No significant results	Morris (1991a) Morris (1991b)
Frenchman	Diversion Lake	Wim	1983	Canadian Nickel C L	2	0.72% Zn over 4.3 m (63701)	Perry (1983)
Millertown	Burnt Pond, Badger	Burnt Pond	1978-2004	Amoco Canadian Petroleum Comapny Ltd. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Canadian Nickel Company Ltd. Orogrande Resources Inc Volcanic Metals Exploration Ltd.	41	1.3 % Cu, 2.0 % Pb, 7.1 % Zn, 22.7 g/t Ag, 0.14 g/t Au over 1.5 m (306-15-4)	Dearin (2001)

Table 10, continued.

Nearest Stratton Sub-Property	Property/ Prospects(s)	Associated Occurances	Year(s)	Company	Total Drill Holes	Significant Drilling Results (Drill hole #) or Resource Estimate	Reference
Millertown	Tally Pond, Duck Pond	Tally Pond/Duck Pond Deposit	1975-2001	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Aur Resources Inc. Teck Resources Ltd.	223	Undefined[23] 5.48Mt at 3.3% Cu, 0.9% Pb, 5.8% Zn, 59g/t Ag, 0.8g/t Au	Moore et. al. (2009) Butler (2010)
Millertown	Boundary	Boundary Deposit	1970's-2010	Mcintyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Abitibi-Prince Inc. BP Resources Canada Ltd. Aur Resources Inc. Teck Resources Ltd.	164	4.53% Zn, 1.11% Cu over 0.6 m (BW-10-06) Undefined[23] 530kt at 3.4% Cu, 0.4% Pb, 2.7% Zn, 22g/t Ag, 0.3g/t Au	Brace et al. (2008) Moore et. al. (2009) Butler (2010) Hennessey (2011)
Millertown	South Golden Promise	Linda Snow White	1970's-2006	Labrador Exploration and Mining Rio Algom Exploration Inc. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp./Rubicon Minerals Corp.	30	19.5 g/t Au over 1.15 m (SGP-14)	Steele (2012)
Millertown	Vicotria Mine	Vicotria Mine	1974-2012	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. BP Resources Canada Ltd. INCO Ltd. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Celtic Minerals Ltd. Messina Minerals Inc.	113	3.84% Cu, 7.89 g/t Ag over 6 m (VIC-11-02) 0.66% Cu, 1.61 g/t Ag over 10 m (VIC-11-03)	Tallman and Marcotte (2012)
Quinn	Bobby's Pond, Tulks North	Bobby's Pond Deposit	1973-2009	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. BP Resources Canada Ltd. INCO Ltd. Altius Resources INC Mountain Lake Resources Inc.	116	Indicated[2] 811kt at 6.39% Zn, 0.95% Cu, 0.54% Pb, 20.0 g/t Ag, 0.242 g/t Au Inferred[2] 430kt at 6.14% Zn, 1.09% Cu, 0.40% Pb, 14.0 g/t Ag, 0.185 g/t Au	Meyer (2007)
Quinn	Daniels Pond, Tulks North	Daniels Pond	1989-2008	BP Resources Canada Ltd. Kelmet Resources Ltd. Royal Roads Corp.	175	Undefined[23] 4.50Mt at 3.20% Zn, 1.46% Pb, 0.21% Cu, 89.48 g/t Ag, 0.44 g/t Au	Dadson (2004)
Quinn	Jacks Pond, Tulks North	Jacks Pond Deposit	1987-2003	Kelmet Resources Ltd. Royal Roads Corp. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	53	3.9 g/t Au, 72 g/t Ag over 1.47 m (JP-03-1)	Dadson (2004)
Quinn	Lemarchant/South Tally Pond	Lamarchant	1981-2012	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. Altius Resources Inc. Paragon Minerals Corp. Canadian Zinc Corp.	169	Indicated[2] 1.24Mt at 5.38% Zn, 0.58% Cu, 1.19% Pb, 1.01 g/t Au, 59.17 g/t Ag Inffered[2] 1.34Mt at 3.70% Zn, 0.41% Cu, 0.86% Pb, 1.00 g/t Au, 50.41 g/t Ag	Fraser et. al. (2012)
Quinn	Valentine Lake	Leprechaun Pond, Marathon Deposit, Sprite Deposit, Victory Deposit	1989-present	BP Resources Canada Ltd. Mountain Lake Resources Inc. Richmont Mines Ltd. Marathon Gold Corp.	125	Measured & Indicated[2] 13.963Mt at 2.20 g/t Au Inferred[2] 1.678Mt at 2.85 g/t Au	Charley (2015)

[1]The referenced text contained both SFA and MET assay results, only MET assays are listed here
[2]The resource calculated may or may not have met 43-101 compliance standards and is sourced from the related reference
[3]The resource was calculated using an old meathod and does not fall into a regular resource category

Overall drilling on Stratton Properties is generally sparse in comparison to larger drill programs testing the greater Exploits Subzone area. In addition, the majority of the drilling in relation to Stratton's Properties has typically been conducted adjacent to, or proximal to, Stratton's Properties. Any drill detail from adjacent Properties is provided for context. That is, author has been unable to verify the drilling and/or mineralization at 'bordering' projects, and therefore, information pertaining to neighboring drillholes is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that might occur on Stratton's Properties that is the subject of this Technical Report. Selected drill results are summarized below.

- There are 11 drillholes targeting an extension of the Titan occurrence that were collared within the Gander Sub-Property (Figure 14). Eight of these holes intersected gold including significant grades over considerable core lengths (Froude, 2005, 2006). The most noteworthy intercepts were: 6.77 g/t Au over 5.25 m in hole WP-1; and 1.88 g/t Au over 11.82 m in hole WP-12. Drillholes WP-16 and WP-17 also intersected multiple, albeit narrow, gold zones.

- The Grid 69 occurrence within the Gander Sub-Property was drilled in 1991. Five drillholes were drilled to locate and define the occurrence. The highest assay reported was 1.1 g/t Au over 0.46 m (Gallon 1991).

- The Mount Peyton and surrounding occurrences, which are located adjacent to the southwest corner of the Gander Sub-Property, have had numerous holes drilled with gold intercepts. Two drillholes as part of this program were drilled within the Stratton claims. Both of these holes returned gold assays: drillhole MP-90-06 yielded 1.56 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 1.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m; and drillhole MP-90-11 contained 7.6 g/t Au over 0.2 m and 0.89 g/t Au over 1.1 m. Both holes were drilled by Noranda in 1990 (Tallman, 1991a).

- During 1991, Manor Resources drilled in the vicinity of the Virgina Holdings occurrence. Nine of the holes from this program are located in a southern part of Stratton's Gander Sub-Property, northwest of Virgina Holdings. Most holes contained minimal results; however one hole intersected 0.256 g/t Au over 0.74 m. Another drillhole close to the Appleton #2 occurrence yielded 0.221 g/t Au over 0.6 m (MacPherson, 1991).

- The Third Pond occurrence within the Gander Sub-Property had two holes drilled in 1993 with no reported results of significance (Sheppard 1993).

- Within Stratton's western Sub-Properties, the Frenchman Sub-Property contains the majority of recorded historic drilling (Figure 15).

- Of the two historic drillholes at the Three Angle Pond West (Frenchman Sub-Property), drillhole 316-67-18 returned an assay of 0.171 g/t Au over 1.52 m (McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, 1967b).

Figure 13. Summary of selected industry exploration drilling on, and in the vicinity of, Stratton's Gander Sub-Property.

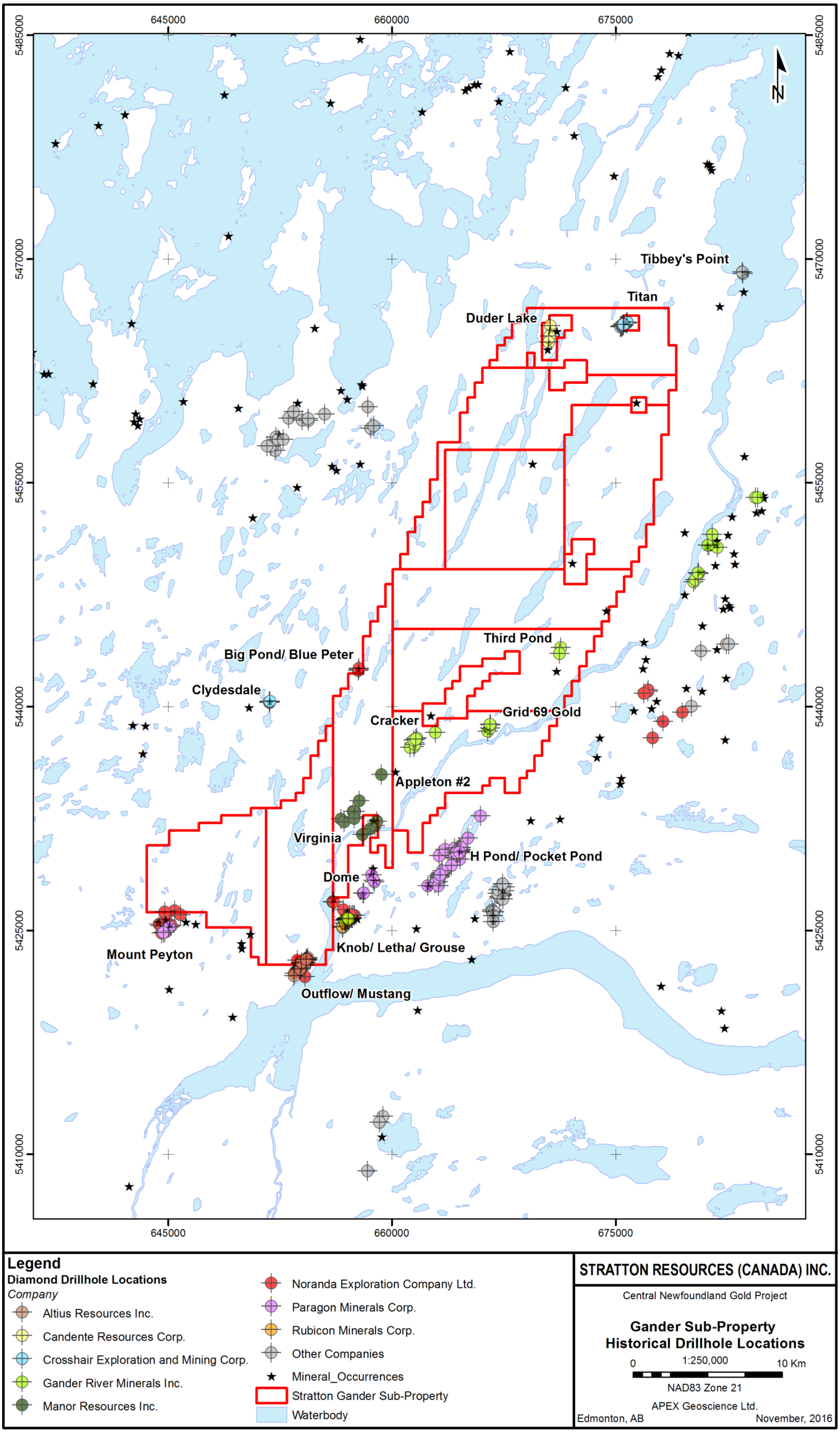


Figure 14. Historic diamond drilling in the vicinity of the Titan occurrence highlighting the extension of this drill program onto Stratton's Gander Sub-Property.

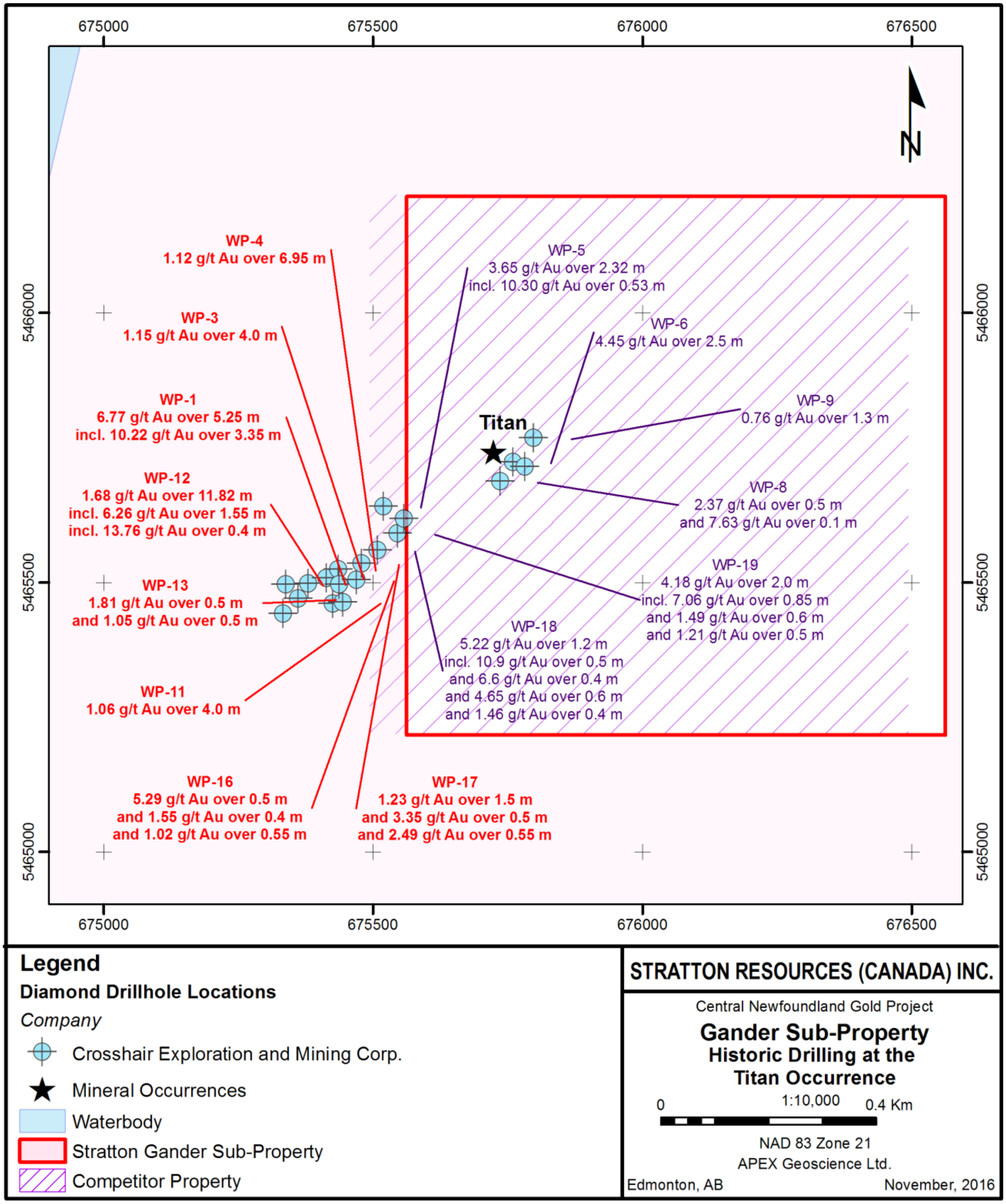
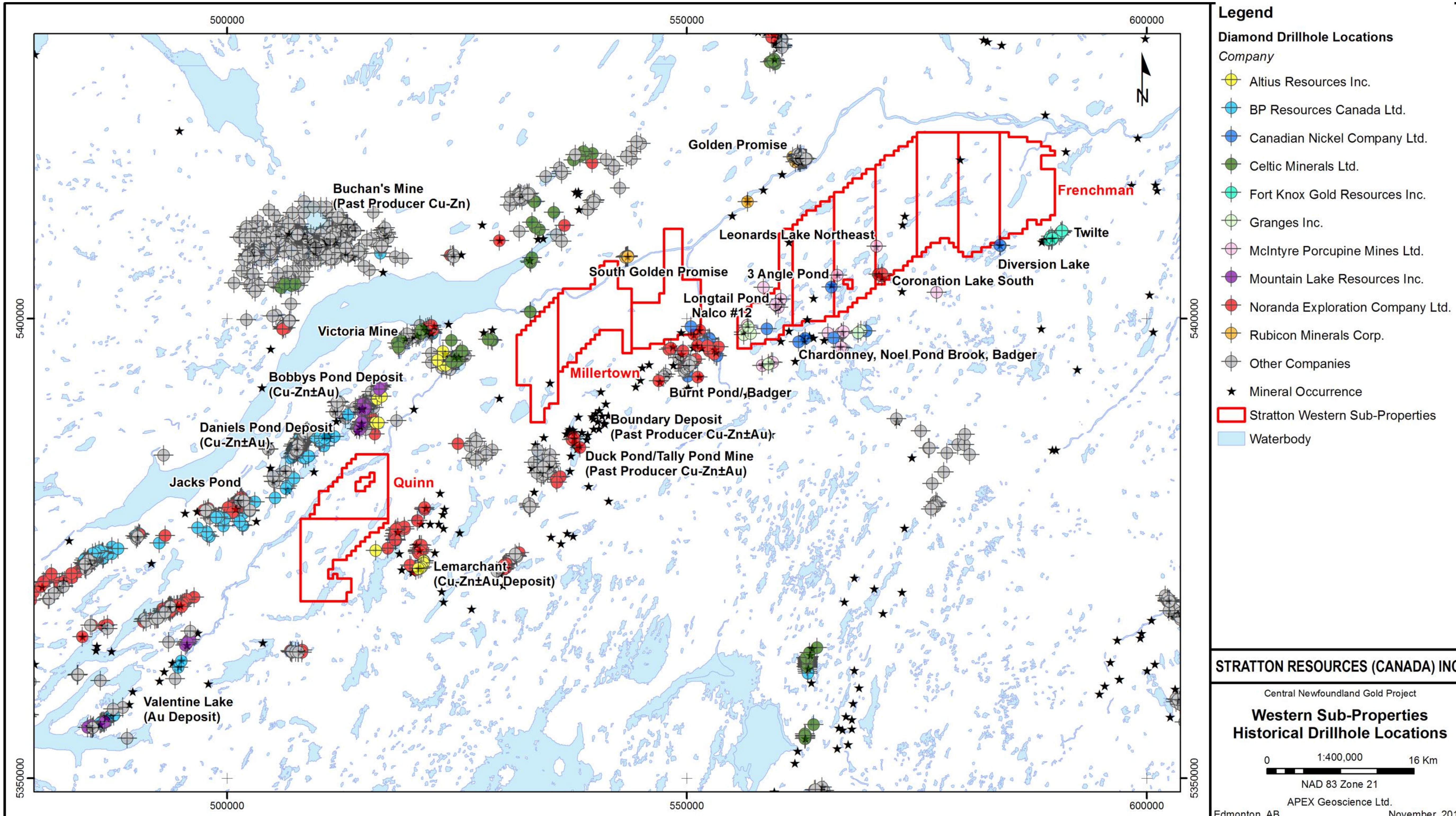


Figure 15. Summary of selected industry exploration drilling on, and in the vicinity of, Stratton's western Sub-Properties.



7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Tectonostratigraphic Setting

Newfoundland and Labrador forms Canada's easternmost province and consists of two geologically diverse terrains; Labrador forming part of the Canadian Shield and the island of Newfoundland forming the eastern extremity of the Paleozoic Appalachian Orogeny. Based on lithologic and tectonic characteristics, the geology of Newfoundland has been divided into four tectonostratigraphic zones, which from east to west include:

The Avalon Zone: Late Precambrian volcanic and sedimentary rocks are overlain by Cambrian and Ordovician strata. These relatively un-deformed Paleozoic rocks have correlatives on the eastern side of the present Atlantic and yield abundant fossils of European affinity.

The Gander Zone: Mainly pre-Middle and Middle Ordovician metamorphosed arenaceous rocks.

The Dunnage Zone: Dominantly mafic volcanic rocks and associated marine sedimentary rocks that overlie an ophiolite sequence. This zone is interpreted to represent vestiges of the Iapetus Ocean.

The Humber Zone: Grenvillian granitic basement overlain by a Cambro-Ordovician aged autochthonous and allochthonous section of shallow water platformal sequence and a complex section of deep water shales, source rocks, siltstones, sandstones and igneous deeper water successions (Williams, 1979; Waldron et al. 1998, Lavoie et al., 2003; Hinchey et al. 2014; Figure 16).

Stratton's Gander and western Sub-Properties (Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman) are all situated within the Dunnage tectonostratigraphic zone (Figure 16).

The Appalachian orogenic cycle involved the convergence and collision of:

- Ancient North America as represented by the Humber Zone in the western part of Newfoundland, which comprises Paleozoic sedimentary rocks that were deposited on Grenvillian basement of the eastern margin of Laurentian;
- Part of the Gondwanan (African) continental margin in the east, which is represented by late Precambrian volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic rocks overlain by early Paleozoic platform sedimentary rocks (the Avalon Zone) and sedimentary rocks deposited at or near the eastern Gondwana continental margin (the Gander Zone); and
- Between these two continental margin terranes, the collision trapped remnants of the pre-orogeny early Paleozoic Iapetus oceanic rocks and island arcs (ca. 550 to 260 Ma) that are now represented as the Dunnage Zone (Figure 16; Colman-Sadd, 1980; Blackwood, 1982; Colman-Sadd et al., 1992; Currie, 1997).

As a consequence of the collision and amalgamation of significantly different terranes, scientists have relied on geochemical, metallogenic, geochronological, paleontological and geophysical parameters to map out similarly aged Cambrian to Silurian rocks with sources owing to significantly different origins (i.e., Laurentia; Gondwana; or the Iapetus Ocean/island arcs). In addition, the Dunnage Zone includes a complex assemblage of ophiolitic arc- to back-arc-volcanic rocks, plus volcaniclastic to epiclastic sedimentary rocks that collectively represent remnants of early to middle Paleozoic oceanic terranes (Williams et al., 1988).

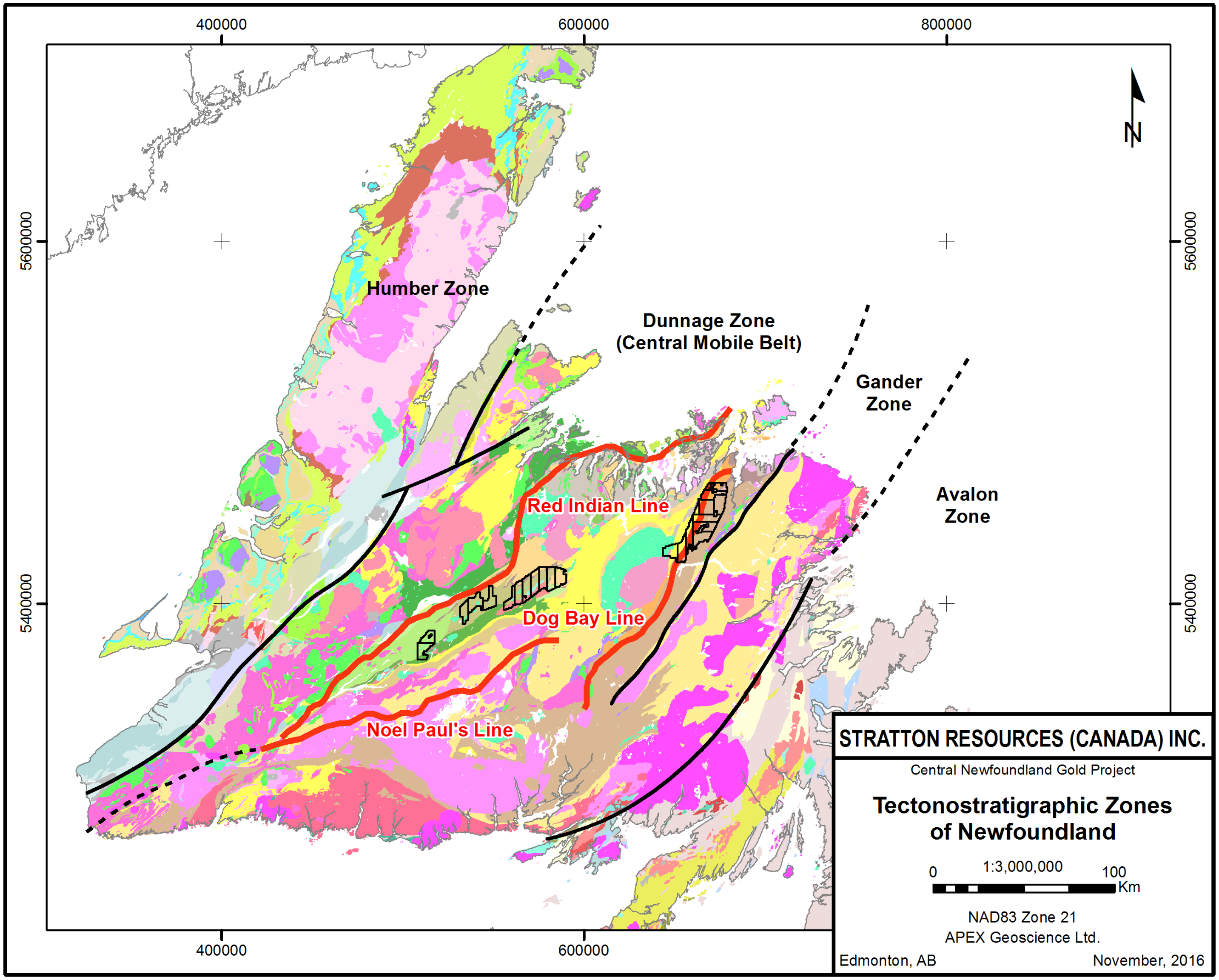
Fault zones or suspected suture zones such as the Red Indian Line, Dog Bay Line and Noel Paul's Line help delineate these differing paragenetic origins (Figure 16). In the Dunnage Zone, a series of faults known as the Red Indian Line separate the Notre Dame and Exploits subzones, which occur north and south of the Red Indian Line, respectively, and are inferred to represent opposite sides of the Iapetus Ocean (Neuman, 1984; Colman-Sadd et al., 1992). All four Stratton Sub-Properties are situated within the Exploits Subzone.

Similarly, the Exploits Subzone is further divided into two sedimentary successions that are separated by a series of faults known as the Dog Bay Line, which is considered to mark a major Silurian tectonic boundary (Table 11; Williams et al., 1993; Pollock et al., 2007). Stratton's Gander Sub-Property encompasses the Dog Bay Line within the Exploits Subzone. Cambrian-Ordovician siliclastic rocks of the Davidsville Group occur on the southeast side of the Dog Bay Line and have stratigraphic links to peri-Gondwanan terranes. Cambrian to Silurian rocks of the Victoria Lake Supergroup and the Badger and Botwood groups are situated on the northwest side of the Dog Bay Line and contain detritus sourced exclusively from Laurentia. The presence of Silurian orogenesis on both the Laurentian and peri-Gondwanan margins of Iapetus is consistent with the closure of the Exploits basin and Iapetus Ocean by the Late Silurian (Pollock et al., 2007) suggesting that rocks along the Dog Bay Line within the Gander Sub-Property represent the last known occurrence of Iapetus in the Newfoundland Appalachians.

Lastly, the Exploits Subzone (Dunnage Zone) – Meelpaeg Subzone (Gander Zone) lithotectonic boundary is marked by the Noel Paul's Line (Williams et al., 1988). Events recorded by structures along the Exploits-Gander boundary are reportedly the result of:

- Strike-slip and oblique-slip motion with both dextral and sinistral displacement contemporaneous with Silurian-Devonian plutonism;
- Locally developed low-angle normal movement; and
- High- to moderate-angle brittle-ductile to brittle faulting, which postdates Devonian plutonism (Goodwin and O'Neill, 1991).

Figure 16. Tectonostratigraphic zones in Newfoundland with the location of Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties.



7.2 Stratigraphic Descriptions

The bedrock geology of central Newfoundland is presented in Figures 17 to 19 (on a Sub-Property basis). The following text provides a broad overview of the stratigraphic record of Stratton's central Newfoundland gold project, by stratigraphic age, from Cambrian through to Devonian. Stratton's Sub-Properties are located within the Exploits Subzone. As per text in the previous tectonostratigraphic setting section, the stratigraphic descriptions within the Ordovician to Silurian strata of the Exploits Subzone are complicated depending on which side of the Dog Bay Line the stratum lie. In this case, we reference the stratigraphic table of Pollock et al. (2007) to help place the Ordovician to Silurian rocks into their proper spatial context (Table 11).

7.2.1 Cambrian – Ordovician

Cambrian-Ordovician rocks in the Stratton Property area include the Gander Group and the Gander River Complex in the Gander tectonostratigraphic Zone, and the Victoria Lake Supergroup within the Exploits Subzone of the Dunnage tectonostratigraphic Zone. The Gander Group forms a linear belt reaching widths of up 30 km wide along the western margin of the Gander Zone (Blackwood, 1982). The Gander Group consists predominantly of Cambrian-Ordovician metasedimentary rocks that are divided into two distinct formations: the lower Jonathan's Pond Formation, which consists of psammite, quartzite and pelite; and the upper Indian Bay Big Pond Formation, which has conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone (Squires, 2005). Polyphase folding and greenschist- to amphibolite-facies assemblages characterize the Gander Group. In the west, the Gander Group is structurally overlain by the Gander River Complex and Davidsville Group.

The Lower Ordovician (or earlier) Gander River Complex occurs in a narrow zone (2 to 6 km wide) that extends north-northeastward from Gander Lake, east of the Gander River. The Gander River Complex marks the boundary between the Gander and Dunnage Groups. The rocks are entirely plutonic or volcanic, generally mafic to ultramafic in composition, and include: gabbro; trondhjemite; diabase; and mafic volcanic rocks (Blackwood, 1982).

The Cambro-Ordovician Victoria Lake Supergroup, as defined by Kean (1977), dominates the Exploits Group in the Valentine Lake – Crippleback Lake area (Stratton's southwestern Sub-Properties area). The supergroup is bounded by the Red Indian Line to the north and Noel Paul's Line in the south. The structurally complex assemblage includes island arc and back arc volcanic, volcaniclastic and epiclastic rocks that have been divided and described as unique volcanic units or belts (Evans and Kean, 2002). Generally, the Victoria Lake Supergroup consists of calc-alkalic volcanic rocks that are intercalated with, and overlain by, volcanogenic sandstone and shale, and capped by Caradocian black graphitic-sulphidic shale (Squire, 2005). The Victoria Lake Supergroup has been metamorphosed and subjected to inhomogeneous regional deformation. This rock suite is conformably overlain by the Badger and Botwood groups northwest of the Dog Bay Line.

Figure 17. Bedrock geology of Stratton's Gander Sub-Property.

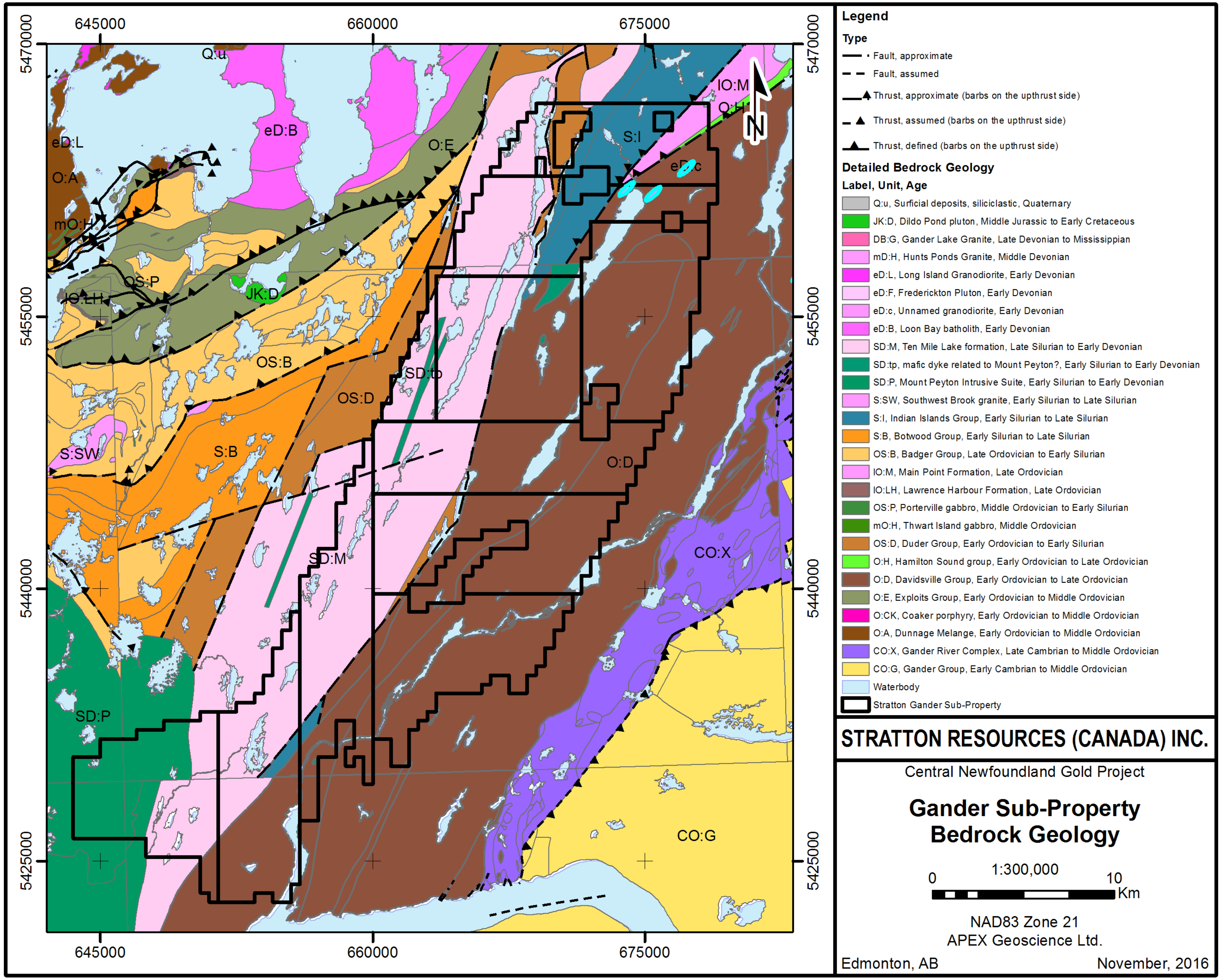


Figure 18. Bedrock geology of Stratton's Quinn and Millertown Sub-Properties.

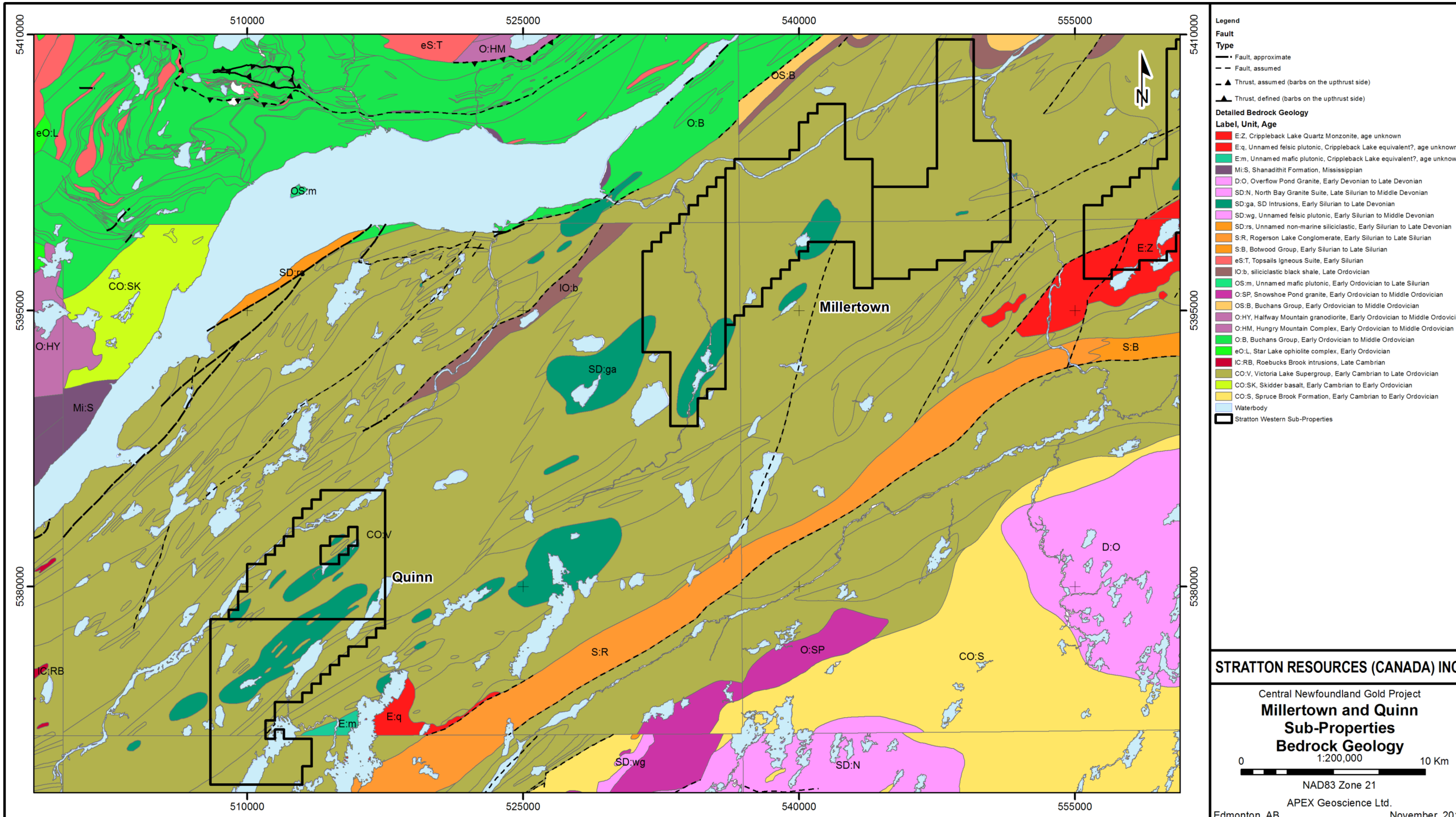


Figure 19. Bedrock geology of Stratton's Frenchman Sub-Property.

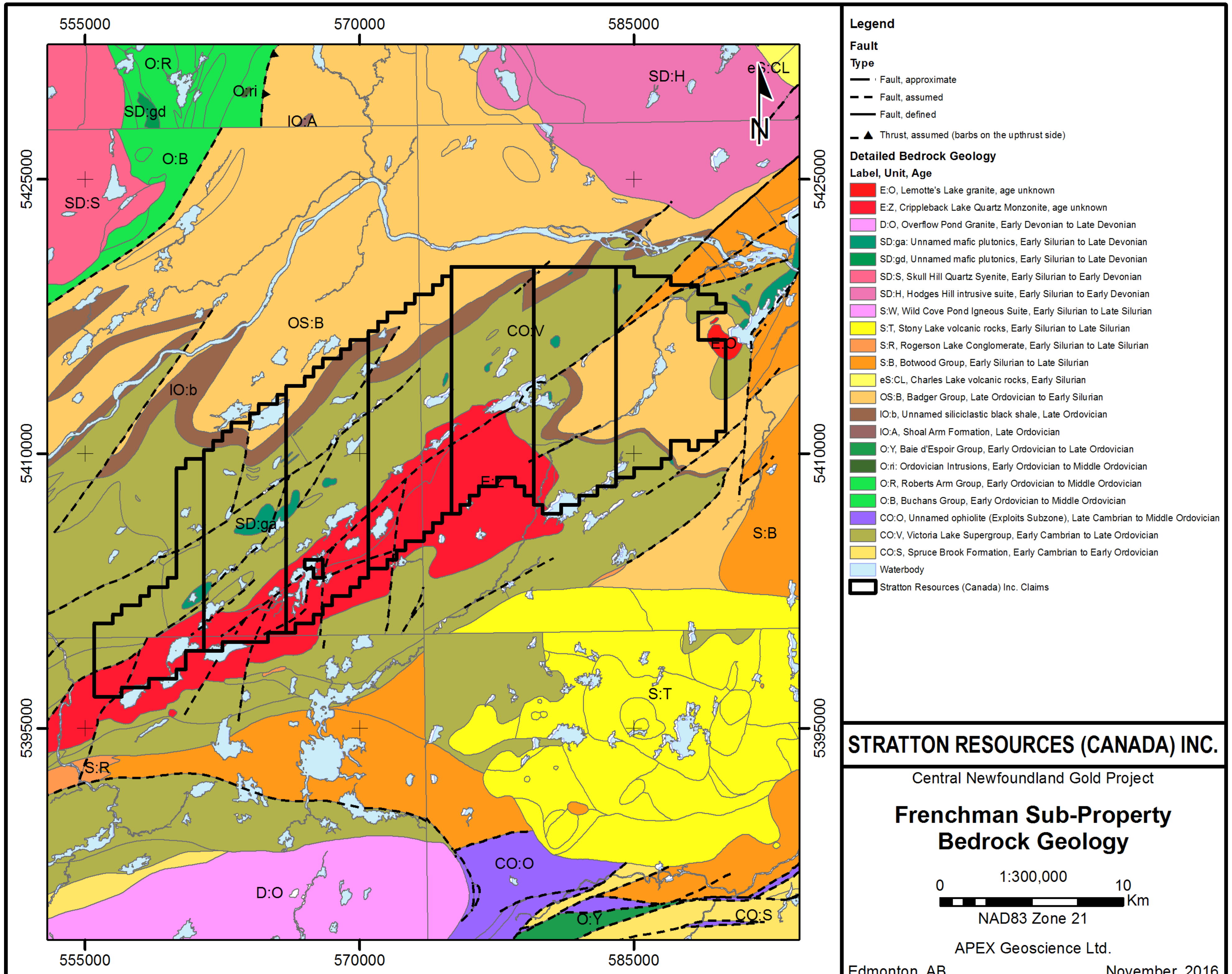
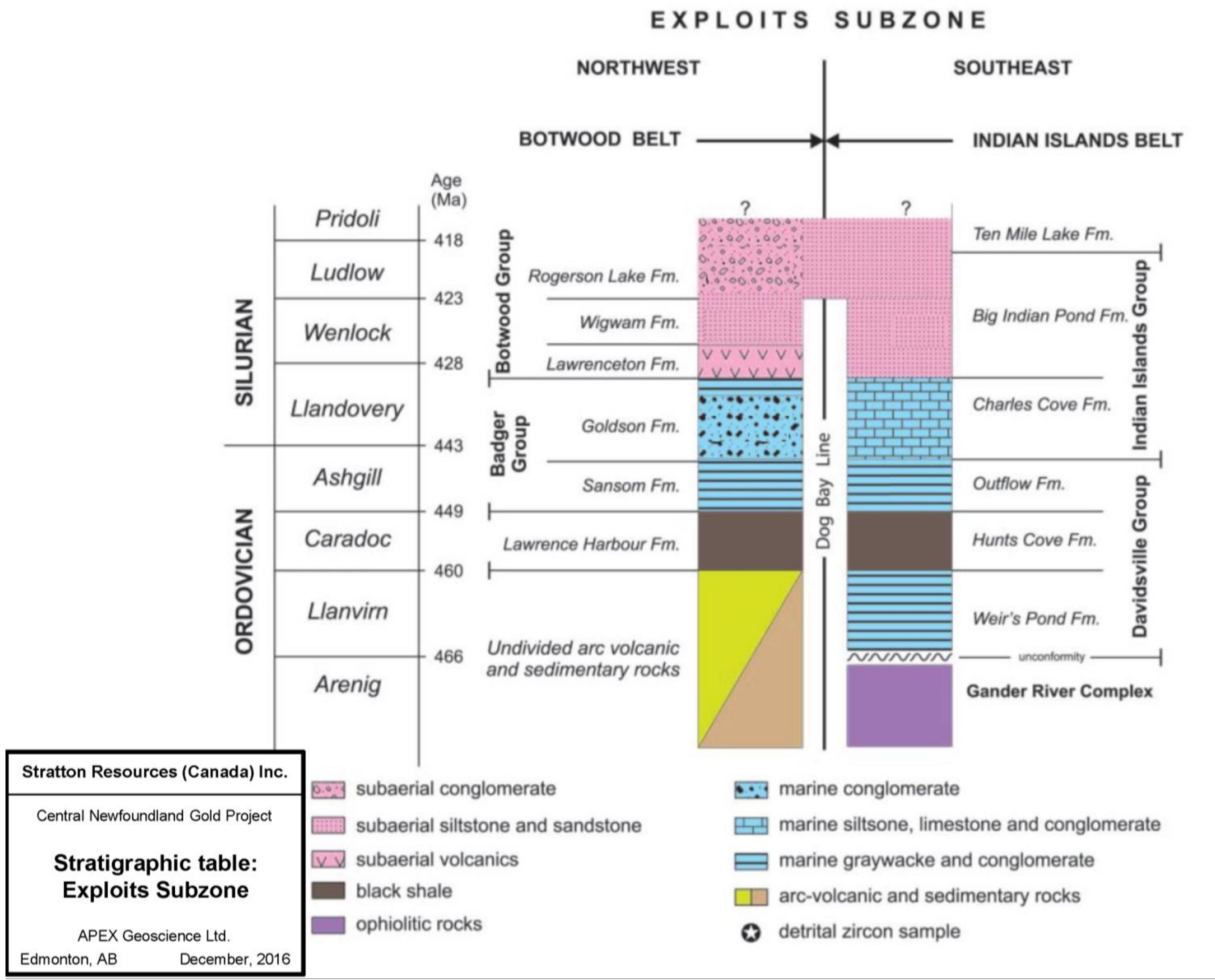


Table 11. Stratigraphic section across the Dog Bay Line in the Exploits Subzone (from Pollock et al., 2007).



7.2.2 Late Ordovician – Early Silurian

Late Ordovician and Ordovician-Silurian groups in the Stratton gold project area are defined by the Badger Group and the Davidsville Group, which occur on the northwestern and southeastern side of the Dog Bay Line, respectively (Table 11).

The Middle Ordovician Davidsville Group forms a 10 to 14 km wide linear belt in the Gander Lake area and consists of a sequence of conglomerate, siltstone, shale and sandstone (Blackwood, 1982). The eastern boundary includes basal conglomerate that nonconformably overlies parts of the Gander River Complex. Regional metamorphism is low greenschist and the unit isoclinal folding forms slaty cleavage. The upper part of the Davidsville Group consists of Caradocian-aged graphitic and sulphidic mudstone/shale and chert.

The Late Ordovician to Early Silurian Badger Group consists of deep- to shallow-water marine conglomerate and sandstone, which transition gradually upward into continentally-derived, red arkosic detrital sedimentary rocks of the Silurian Botwood Group (Williams et al., 1993).

7.2.3 Silurian

Silurian groups in the Stratton gold project area are defined by the Botwood Group and the Indian Islands Group, which occur on the northwestern and southeastern side of the Dog Bay Line, respectively (Table 11).

The Davidsville Group is conformably succeeded by the Silurian Indian Islands Group, which consist of limestone, siltstone, shale and red bed horizons. The Indian Islands Group has locale zones of structural complexity characterized by brecciated calcite vein fault zones and lenticular fault-bounded zones of sheared Caradocian sulphidic-graphitic shale. The Indian Islands Group is conformably overlain by gently dipping red shale, siltstone and sandstone of the Ten Mile Lake Formation (Currie, 1995).

The Botwood Group consists of two sub-group units: the lower Lawrenceton Formation, which includes subaerial volcanic rocks; and the upper Wigwam Formation consisting of sandstone and conglomerate. The uppermost Botwood Group consists of the Rogerson Lake Conglomerate, which unconformably overlies, and essentially divides, the Victoria Lake Supergroup in northern and southern terranes (Evans and Kean, 2002). The conglomerate consists of strongly deformed, coarse-grained, polymictic red pebble clasts of dominantly felsic volcanic rocks with minor jasper, grey and red sandstone, black shale, limestone, quartz porphyry and granite.

7.2.4 Devonian

Final tectonic emplacement occurred in the Devonian as marked by the emplacement of felsic intrusive rocks. An extensive example is the Gander Lake granite, which forms massive, K-feldspar megacrystic biotite granite in the southern Gander Lake area.

7.3 Quaternary Geology

The surficial geology and ice-direction of central Newfoundland is presented in Figures 20 to 22. As most of the Island is covered by a veneer of surficial deposits, a considerable number of studies have documented the Quaternary Epoch in Newfoundland (e.g., Tucker, 1976; Grant, 1989; Batterson and Taylor, 2008; Smith et al., 2009). These authors have generally concluded that:

1. During the last glacial maximum, possibly before the Wisconsinan maximum (approximately 21 ka BP), Newfoundland was covered with multiple local ice-dispersal centres (Grant, 1989; Shaw et al., 2006).

2. During the Wisconsinan, Newfoundland supported its own ice cap, which was domed over the central part of the island and the Avalon Peninsula. From the south coast, and the Avalon Zone, ice advanced at least 150 km onto the Grand Banks.

3. Ice retreated via calving embayments from the southwest coast about 13,700 B.P.; this event was probably later on the northern part of the Island. Retreat of isolated centres continued by ablation, predominantly through melting (Shaw et al., 2006)

4. A re-advance took place about 12,750 B.P. in southwestern Newfoundland near St. Georges' Bay and about 10,900 B.P. near Ten Mile Lake at the northern extremity of the Peninsula.

5. Deglaciation from a calving ice front took place about 12,000 B.P. on the north-central coast and as much as 1500 years earlier on the south coast.

6. Ice culminated in as many as fifteen minor independent ice caps as determined by Grant (1974), including ice centres north of Grand Falls and in the Gander area.

7. Postglacial vegetation was present on the Avalon Peninsula about 8,400 B.P. (Terasme, 1963) following a pronounced and extensive period of periglacial activity (Henderson, 1968, MacPherson, 1973).

8. The Gander area was likely ice-free by approximate 11.5 ka BP as deciphered from marin macro-fauna radiocarbon dates from the Gander River and Exploits River valleys (Batterson and Taylor, 1998; McCuaig, 2006).

The surficial material in Stratton's Property area is characterized by a thin to valley-filling cover of till containing glaciofluvial sediments from melting inland ice (Brushett, 2010). Boulder till moraine deposits contain thicker till units, often with hummocky or ribbed topography suggesting of stagnant ice.

Figure 20. Surficial geology of Stratton's Gander Sub-Property.

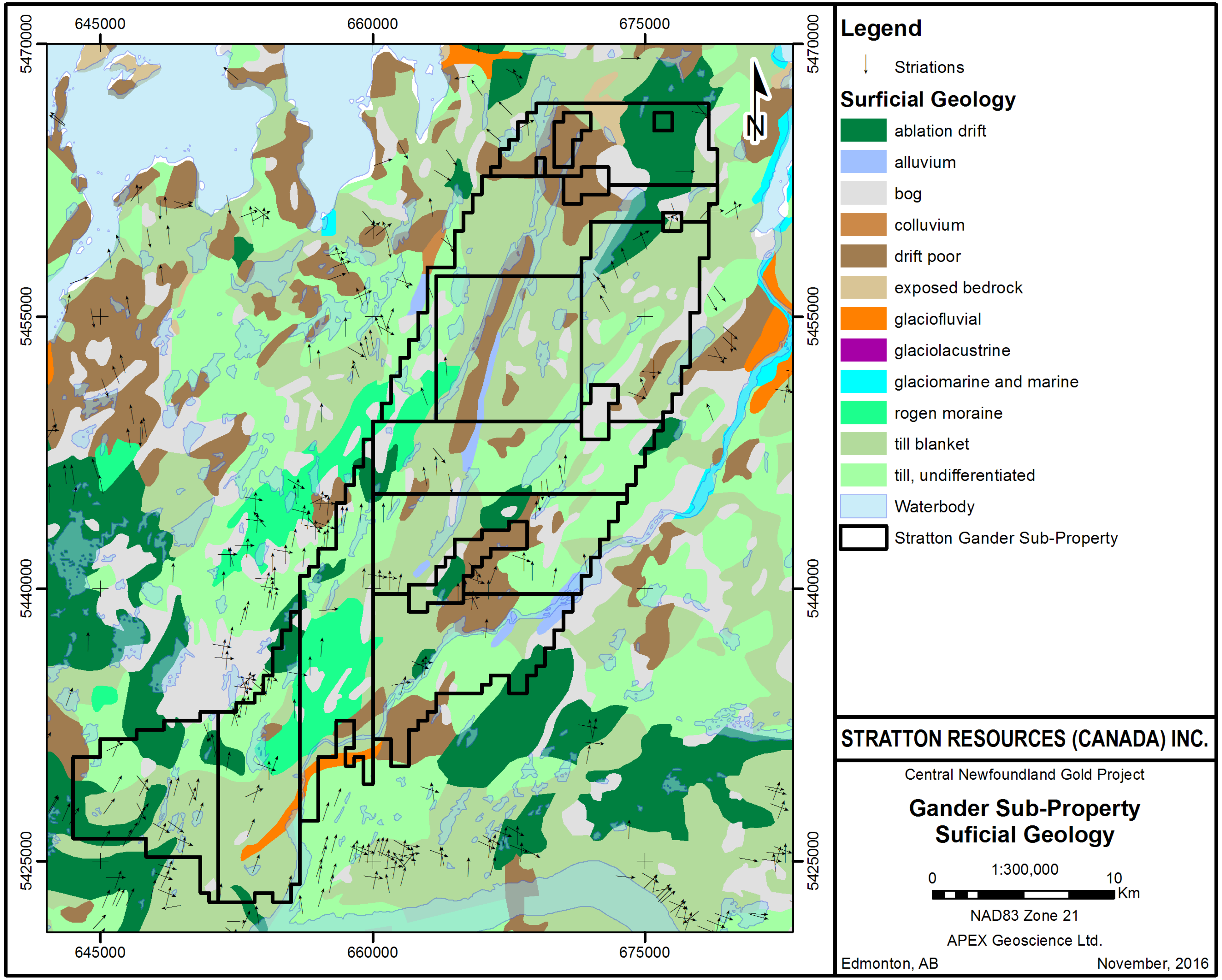


Figure 21. Surficial geology of Stratton's Quinn and Millertown Sub-Properties.

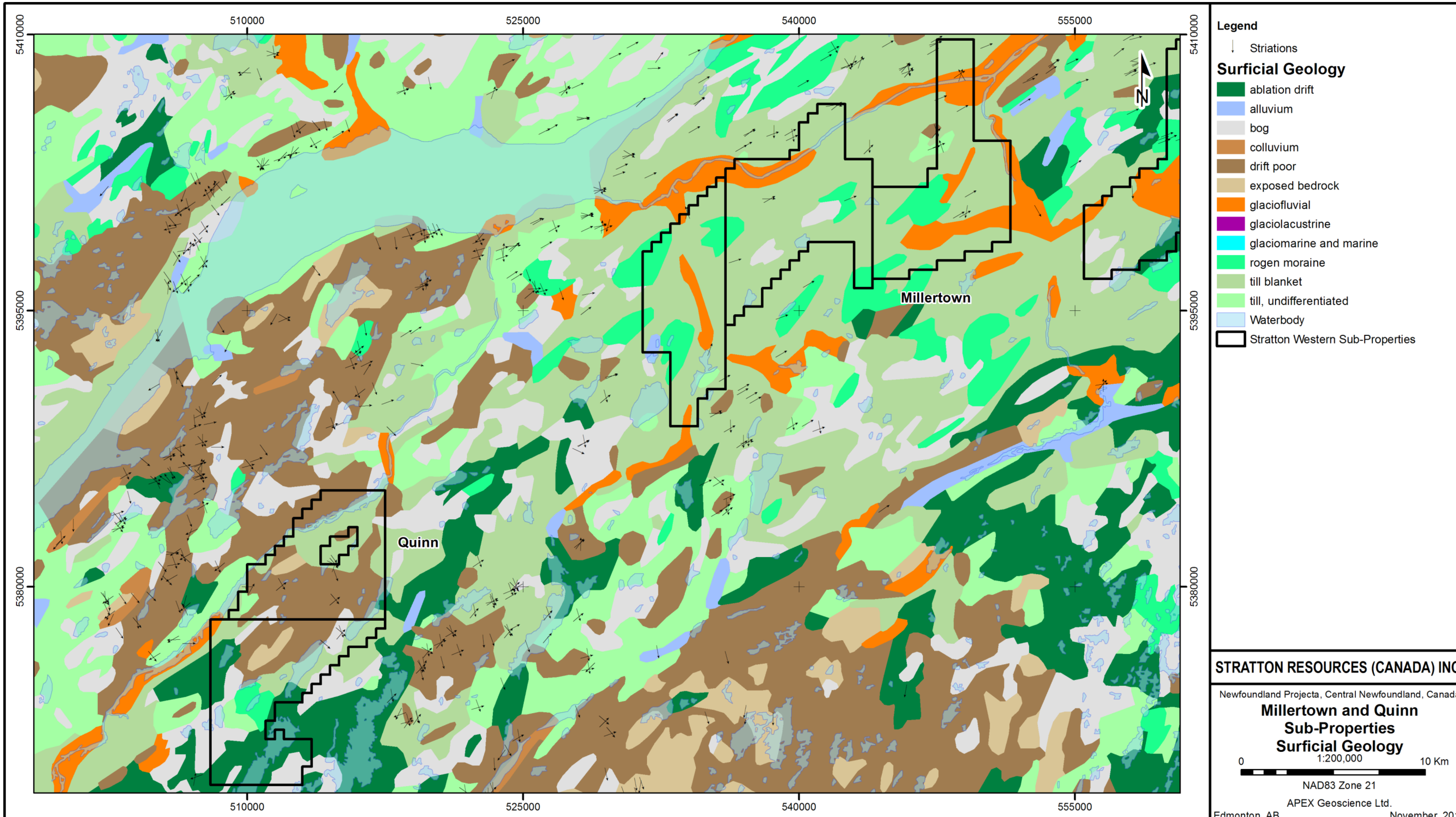
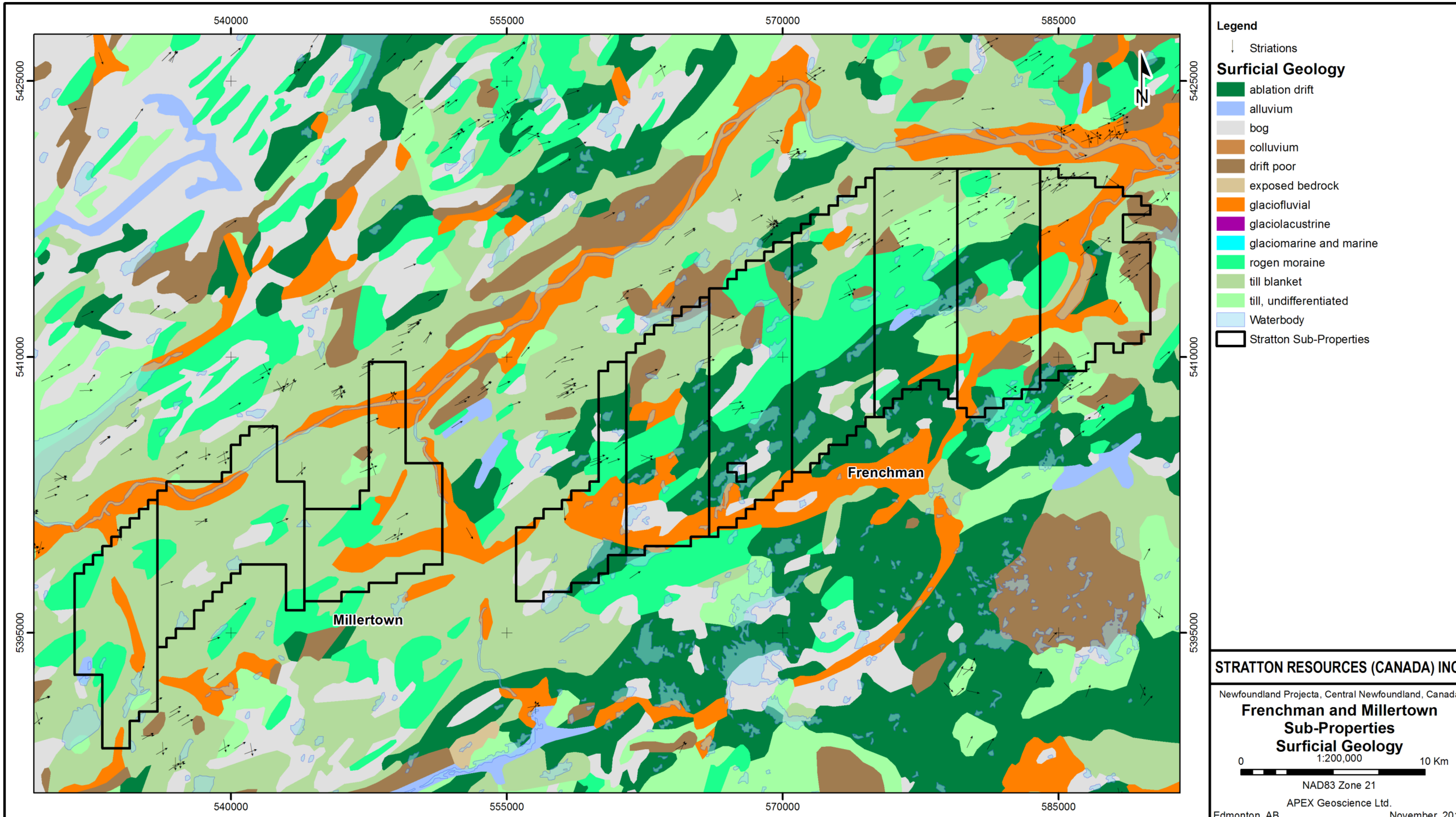


Figure 22. Surficial geology of Stratton's Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties.



Regional ice-flow directions are well documented in Newfoundland, mostly on the basis of bedrock striations being etched by glacial erosion. At least two separate ice-flow events are documented including:

- Eastward (90º ± 20º; e.g., Gander Lake; Vanderveer, 1985; Vanderveer and Taylor, 1987; Batterson and Vatcher, 1991; St. Croix and Taylor, 1991); followed by a
- Widespread north-northeast ice-flow, which roughly parallels the southwest Gander River valley, and has been recorded throughout most of northeastern Newfoundland (Butler et al., 1984; Vanderveer and Taylor, 1987; Batterson and Vatcher, 1991; St. Croix and Taylor, 1991).

7.4 Property Geology

7.4.1 Gander Sub-Property

The bedrock geology of the Gander Sub-Property is divided by the Dog Bay Line. To the east of the Dog Bay Line, the bedrock is dominated by conglomerate, siltstone, shale and sandstone of the Middle Ordovician Davidsville Group (Figure 17). West of the Dog Bay Line comprises Silurian Indian Islands Group, which consist of limestone, siltstone, shale and red bed horizons. These rocks are conformably overlain by gently dipping red shale, siltstone and sandstone of the Ten Mile Lake Formation, which dominates the uppermost bedrock west of the Dog Bay Line. The Mount Peyton Intrusive complex (424±2 Ma; Hynes and Rivers, 2002) occurs in the southwestern part of the Gander Sub-Property. The northeast portion of the claim block includes Silurian Indian Islands Group.

The surficial geology of the Gander Sub-Property is characterized by extensive localized till blanket zones, or pockets, of rogen moraine and/or ablation drift (Figure 20). Ice flow at the Gander Sub-Property is dominantly towards the north with an early southeastward (Topsails) phase (Figure 20).

7.4.2 Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties

The Quinn and Millertown Sub-Properties occur in a similar geological environment. The bedrock is dominated by Early Cambrian to Late Ordovician Victoria Lake Supergroup (Figure 18), which dominates the Exploits Subzone in the Valentine Lake – Crippleback Lake area. Generally, the Victoria Lake Supergroup consists of calc-alkalic volcanic rocks that are intercalated with, and overlain by, volcanogenic sandstone and shale, and capped by Caradocian black graphitic-sulphidic shale. The Early Silurian to Late Devonian SD intrusions are randomly interspersed at a northeast-trending orientation within the Victoria Lake Supergroup.

The Frenchman Sub-Property essentially maps out the contact of the Victoria Lake Supergroup with the 565±4/-3 Ma Crippleback Lake quartz monzonite, which is the same age as the Valentine Lake Intrusion (563±2 Ma; Evans et al., 1990; Figure 19).

Late Ordovician to Early Silurian rocks of the Badger Group occur in the eastern part and far northern part of the Sub-Property. The Badger Group consists of deep- to shallow-water marine conglomerate and sandstone, which transition gradually upward into continentally-derived, red arkosic detrital sedimentary rocks of the Silurian Botwood Group. A roughly north-orientated fault system converges with, and into, a more encompassing northeast-orientated fault, which extends through the entire Sub-Property (Figure 19).

The Quinn Sub-Property is dominated by southwards and southwestward ice flows with an ice divide running roughly between them (Figure 21). Dispersal in these areas may be dominated by the Phase 1 topsails southward flow as this is an ice divide region (Dr. Ralph Stea, personal communication, 2016). There are substantial areas of bedrock and thin tills. Bogs are also abundant.

The Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties are dominated by northeastward ice flow directional features (Figures 21 and 22). The Sub-Properties are characterized by thick tills and glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits along major river courses.

7.5 Mineralization

Because Stratton has just acquired the central Newfoundland Properties, it is difficult to include a complete discussion on mineralization at the individual Sub-Properties at this time. Based on the historical compilation and review of mineral occurrences within the boundaries of the Stratton Properties, gold can generally be attributed to areas or zones that have: quartz and quartz-carbonate veining; brecciated zones; silicified zones; and carbonate, chlorite, sericite, iron and/or ankerite alteration. Mineralization can include disseminated or blebs of pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, scheelite and Au-Ag tellurides. The alteration patterns and mineralization can occur in any number of rock types, including but not limited to: gabbro, sandstone, siltstone, greywacke, diorite and monzonite.

Future exploration work conducted by Stratton will focus on gold mineralization associated with orogenic, epithermal, sediment-hosted, and volcanogenic massive sulphide gold deposit models; these major deposit types are described in the following Section 8, Deposit Types.

8 Deposit Types

Gold deposits in central Newfoundland have been described by numerous authors (e.g., Snelgrove, 1935; Swinden et al., 1991; Evans, 1993; Evans and Wilson, 1994; Evans, 1996; Evans and Wilton, 2000; Squires, 2005; Wardle, 2005; Kerr, 2006; Sandeman et al., 2010; Barrington et al., 2016). There has reportedly been two main episodes of gold mineralization, one related to the late Proterozoic construction of the Avalon Zone (a detached piece of the West African craton Pan African belts), and the other to the development of the Appalachian orogeny. There are four principal types gold mineralization found in Newfoundland: orogenic (or mesothermal); epithermal;

sediment-hosted; and volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS")-related gold. Other gold environments include: turbidite-hosted gold veins; and intrusion-related and iron oxide-copper-gold models.

8.1 Orogenic (Mesothermal) Gold Deposits

The main characteristics of this broad class of gold deposits include vein-hosted gold in association with crustal-scale shear zones and faults, and a late orogenic timing. Deposits are largely vein-hosted and may be associated with wall rock alteration. Host rock environments are variable, but reactive rocks such as mafic intrusions, iron- or graphite-rich sedimentary rocks and carbonate are important hosts (Wardle, 2005). Metamorphic fluids are a common feature as manifested by extensive carbonate alteration and the presence of CO_2-rich fluid inclusions. The ultimate genetic origin is uncertain; in some occurrences, gold mineralization may be intrusion-related and/or have textures suggestive of epithermal styles.

Granitic and volcanic rocks in the eastern Dunnage Zone host several vein-hosted gold occurrences where the Dunnage-Gander zone boundary includes numerous structural linears (or "trends") associated with gold mineralization. Recent exploration has added numerous new discoveries to 1980's finds. Two prominent examples include:

- Midas Pond, which contains auriferous quartz-pyrite veins in highly altered and sheared felsic and mafic pyroclastic rocks of the Victoria Lake Group (Tulks Hill volcanics); and

- Valentine Lake, where quartz-pyrite-tourmaline veins dissect Neoproterozoic granite (Evans and Wilson, 1994; Wardle, 2005).

The Midas Pond deposit was discovered in 1985 by BP Canada Ltd. and represents the first significant gold-grade find within the Victoria Lake Supergroup, which until that time, was known for its VMS mineralization potential. The style of the Midas Pond deposit seems to reflect combined mesothermal (carbonate) and epithermal (argillic) mineralizing environments (Evans and Wilton, 2000). Other mesothermal gold examples in the eastern Dunnage Zone include: the Jaclyn vein; True Grit, Twilight and Appleton prospects (Knob, Bullet and Dome; Little River and Wolf Pond; Jonathans Pond; Duder Lake and Titan (see Section 6.1, Historical Gold Prospects).

8.2 Epithermal Gold Deposits

Epithermal deposits of gold (± silver) are a type of lode gold deposit comprising veins and disseminations near the Earth's surface (≤1.5 km), and form in a variety of host rocks from hydrothermal fluids, primarily by replacement and/or open-space filling (Taylor, 2007). Epithermal deposits are distinguished on the basis of sulphidation state of the sulphide mineralogy ranging from high- (e.g., quartz-kaolinite-alunite) to intermediate- to low-sulphidation (e.g., andularia-sericite). Epigenetic gold mineralization is considered to be characteristic of late-stage convergent orogenic activity. Central Newfoundland was affected by two major orogenic pulses: 1) Ordovician Taconian and Penobscot orogenies that involved ophiolite emplacement on to the opposing continental margins of Iapetus (Colman-Sadd et al., 1992); and 2) Silurian orogeny (ca. 440-390 Ma), which produced widespread regional deformation, metamorphism, plutonism and subaerial volcanism (Dunning et al., 1990).

There are two main areas for epithermal mineralization in Newfoundland: 1) the Avalon Zone where prolific examples such as the Hope Brook Mine occur: and 2) the central Newfoundland within the Dunnage Zone, notably within the Botwood Basin, Exploits Subzone. The deposit type is typically Neoproterozoic and can contain both high-and low-sulphidation types.

Epithermal gold mineralization in central Newfoundland occurs in the Botwood Basin, which resembles a structurally controlled basin rather than a basin with a true depo-center (Wardle, 2005). Epithermal gold occurs in an area of Silurian shallow marine to subaerial sedimentary rocks were assembled, or cored, by the Mount Peyton granitic pluton, which may have provided the thermal energy for the epithermal system. Intermediate- to low-sulphidation occurrences include the: Aztec; Rolling Pond; Outflow; and Moosehead prospects (Squires, 2005; see Section 6.1, Historical Gold Prospects).

8.3 Sediment–Hosted Gold (Carlin-Type?) Deposits

Carlin-type gold deposits are mainly large tonnage, typically low-grade deposits classified after the Carlin Trend in Nevada, U.S. The deposit-type is characterized by micron-size and/or dissolved gold in arsenian pyrite, or more commonly, nucleating on older sulphide grains and are often associated with calcareous sedimentary rocks (Arehart et al., 1996). The Carlin–type deposits represent some of the largest hydrothermal gold deposits in the world.

The geological architecture of Botwood Basin in central Newfoundland has been shown to be analogous to Nevada's Carlin Trend (Butler, 2003). It consists of Ordovician marine sediments that have been thrust over Siluro-Devonian terrestrial to shallow marine (commonly calcareous) sediments. A belt of rocks referred to as the Mustang trend within the east Botwood Basin was the first to identify potential for this style of mineralization. The Moosehead target, which is hosted within the semi-calcareous rocks of the Silurian Indian Islands Group, contains Carlin-type alteration features such as decalcification, silicification and dissolution jasperoid breccias (Squires, 2005).

8.4 Auriferous Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits

Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ("VMS") deposits typically form as lenses of polymetallic massive sulphide that form at, or near, the seafloor in submarine volcanic environments (Galley et al., 2007). They form in volcanic or sedimentary rocks and are derived from metal-enriched fluids associated with seafloor hydrothermal convection.

The Cambro-Ordovician island-arc-related volcanic belts of the Dunnage Zone are the principal target for this type of mineralization (Squires, 2005). The VMS deposits are divided into: 1) copper-rich ophiolite-primitive arc environments (e.g., Tilt Cover and Little Bay past-producers); and 2) polymetallic, mature arc environments (e.g., Rambler and Buchans past-producers; Wardle, 2005). These deposits have produced significant amounts of gold. For example, the Buchans Mine, which occurs in the interior Dunnage Zone, is the largest historical gold producer in Newfoundland. Other potential base-metal deposits in the Dunnage Zone also have significant gold, including for example, the Duck Pond-Boundary VMS deposit.

8.5 Potential Analogue Deposit Models

The author has been unable to verify the drilling and/or mineralization at 'bordering' projects, and therefore, discussion pertaining to analogous deposit models in other parts of the Exploits Subzone, or in worldwide deposit models, is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that might occur on Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties that is the subject of this Technical Report.

8.5.1 Gold Prospects in the Vicinity of the Gander Sub-Property

Two mesothermal gold prospects, which are located directly south of the Gander Sub-Property, have undergone advanced exploration: the Pocket Pond and H-Pond prospect; and the Dome prospect (e.g., see mineral occurrence and drilling summary figures; Figures 9 and 13). Both prospects comprise quartz veins hosted in shale of the Davidsville Group (Squires, 2005). The occurrences are believed to be structurally controlled through association of north-northeast-trending zones of iron-carbonate-sericite alteration. At Pocket Pond and H-Pond, 13 drillholes targeted IP anomalies and defined:

- Pocket Pond: Au-bearing quartz vein zone intersected at 150 m below surface and having an approximately 950 m strike length

- H-Pond: Au-bearing quartz vein zone defined 250 m below surface and having an approximately 800 m strike length

Twenty of 54 historical drillholes at Pocket Pond and H-Pond contain coarse-grained gold. 2008 drill results include: drillhole HP08-44 interstected 12.43 g/t Au over 3.4 m; and drillhole HP08-48 intersected 11.1 g/t Au over 11.9 m (Copeland, 2011).

Selected drill results from the Dome prospect include:

- Drillhole LG99-01 intersected 18.62 g/t Au over 8.6 m

- Drillhole LG99-11 intersected 16.3 g/t Au over 2.3 m

- Drillhole LG99-12 intersected 9.3 g/t Au over 1.6 m

- Drillhole LG08-45 intersected 0.31 g/t Au over 3.5 m
- Drillhole LG08-48 intersected 5.84 g/t Au over 1.2 m
- Drillhole LG08-49 intersected 5.76 g/t Au over 1.1 m and 13 g/t Au over 0.9 m

8.5.2 Gold Deposits by Extension Association of **the Caledonian Orogeny**

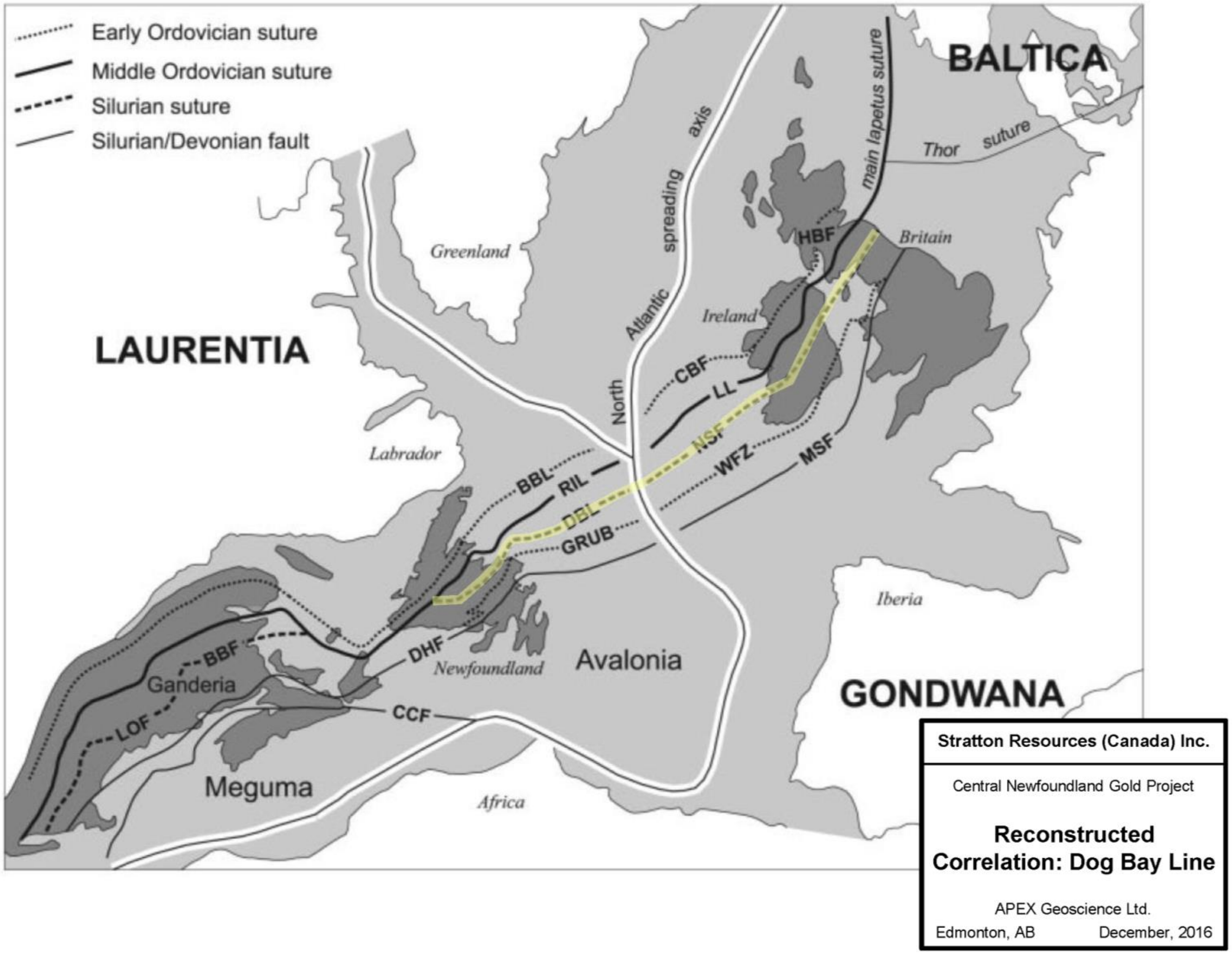
Several authors have made broad parallels between the tectonic framework of the Newfoundland Appalachians and the Caledonides of Ireland and Great Britain (e.g., Williams, 1978; Owen et al., 1992; van Stall et al., 1998; Valverde-Vaquero et al., 2006; Pollock et al., 2007; Pollock et al., 2012). The Llanvirn volcanic rocks of the Grangegeeth Terrane, within the Navan-Silvermines fault system in eastern Ireland are characteristic of arc-related volcanism and may correlate with the Middle-Late Ordovician rocks of the Victoria arc of the Exploits Subzone located west of the Dog Bay Line in Newfoundland (Valverde-Vaquero et al., 2006).

These data encouraged Pollock et al. (2007, 2012) to hypothesis that the Navan-Silvermines fault is the equivalent to the Dog Bay Line in Newfoundland and represents the Silurian Ganderia-Laurentia suture in Ireland and Great Britain (Figure 23). Using deep-probing magnetotellurics, Rao et al. (2014) supported the interpretation that the Iapetus Suture Zone in Ireland is best positioned between the Navan-Silvermines fault and the Navan Tipperary Line.

The Caledonian Orogeny deformed rocks that were deposited in the Iapetus Ocean, and played a key role in the formation of the following deposits in Ireland and Northern Ireland. For example:

- A number of gold deposits in northwest Ireland, including the two largest deposits in Northern Ireland (Cavanacaw and Curraghinalt), occur in close proximity to a lineament that marks the structural boundary between the Dalradian Supergroup and the Lower Palaeozoic rocks represented by the Tyrone Igneous Complex;
- Gold (Clontibret) and base-metal mineralization occur in a thick sequence of Lower Palaeozoic sediments that was accreted to the edge of the palaeo-continent before the Iapetus Ocean finally closed, just to the north of the present-day Iapetus suture zone;
- Polymetallic deposits (Avoca) associated with igneous activity on the southern side of the suture zone; and
- Various different styles of mineralization related to Caledonian granite intrusions, which have sporadically intruded the Dalradian and Lower Palaeozoic rocks of Ireland (Geological Survey of Northern Ireland, 2016).

Figure 23. Map of the northern Appalachians and Irish/British Caledonides of the restored North Atlantic region showing the position of Iapetus Ocean suture zones (from Pollock et al., 2007; after Valverde-Vaquero et al., 2006). DBL - Dog Bay Line and NSF - Navan-Silvermines Fault is highlighted).



8.5.3 Gold Deposits in the Vicinity of the Western Sub-Properties

Potentially analogous deposits of orogenic, epithermal and VMS gold mineralization occur in the Exploits Subzone of central Newfoundland; and in close proximity to Stratton's western Sub-Properties. Selected gold deposit type examples are presented in the text that follows (see Figure 10 and 15 for deposit and drillhole locations).

Valentine Lake Gold Property

The Valentine Lake property – as documented by Gowans et al. (2011) – occurs 15 km south of the Red Indian Line and is characterized by gold mineralization that occurs at the contact between the trondhjemite phase of the Valentine Lake intrusive complex and the Rogerson Lake conglomerate. Gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline-pyrite veins range in thickness, but are typically 5 cm to 20 cm wide and can be traced for more than one metre along strike (Gowans et al., 2011; Murahwi, 2015; Evans and Vatcher, 2016). The mineralization is located within a major regional northeast-striking fault zone (Valentine Lake Thrust Fault) that extends for over 30 km across the Valentine Lake project area.

The total Valentine gold camp includes the Leprechaun, Marathon, Sprite and Victory gold deposits. Based on open-pit and underground gold cut-off grades of 0.50 g/t Au and 2 to 3 g/t Au (Leprechaun cut-off grade = 2 g/t Au; Marathon, Sprite and Victory cut-off grade = 3 g/t Au), the 'total' Valentine gold camp has estimated mineral resources of:

- Measured & Indicated: 14,994 tonnes at a grade of 2.20 g/t Au (1,060,100 oz Au); and

- Inferred: 14,994 tonnes at a grade of 2.85 g/t Au (199,800 oz Au; Murahwi, 2015).

Lemarchant Cu-Zn±Au Deposit

The Lemarchant Deposit (also known as the South Tally Pond Deposit) represents a VMS deposit style that is hosted in the Victoria Lake Supergroup around the Lemarchant microgranite intrusive (Fraser et al., 2012). The mineralization occurs within the Boundary Brook Formation and its contact with the Lake Ambrose Formation. Mineralization is associated with intense silicification, sericitization, chloritization, and and consists of massive sulphides and sulphide stringers.

Based on a mining cut off of 7.50% Zn weighted-equivalent and recovery assumptions of 68.4% Zn, 83.4% Cu, 92.9% Pb, 75.6% Au and 86.9% Ag, the estimated mineral resource at the Lemarchant Deposit is:

- Indicated: 1,240,000 tonnes at a grade of 5.38% Zn; 0.58% Cu; 1.19% Pb; 1.01 g/t Au; and 59.17 g/t Ag (Fraser et. al. 2012); and

- Inferred: 1,340,000 tonnes at a grade of 3.70% Zn; 0.41% Cu; 0.86% Pb; 1.00 g/t Au; and 50.41 g/t Ag (Fraser et. al. 2012).

Duck Pond Mine and Boundary Deposit Mine (Cu-Zn±Au Deposits)

Teck Resources has produced zinc, copper, silver and gold at its Duck Pond mine in central Newfoundland since 2007. The deposit had initial proven and probable reserves of 4.1Mt at an average grade of 3.3% Cu, 5.7% Zn, 59 g/t Ag and 0.9 g/t Au (Mining Journal, 2009). This is one of a number of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in the early Paleozoic metal-rich greenstone belts of central Newfoundland. Wardle reported that gold associated with the Duck Pond massive sulphide-associated deposit contains 5,480,000 tonnes Au at a grade of 0.8 g/t Au (contained gold of 141,000 ounces).

Bobby's Pond and Daniels Pond

The Bobby's Pond VMS deposit area comprises the historic Victoria Mine and other VMS prospects and showings (Daniels Pond, and Jacks Pond Deposits); these mines and deposits are all situated within the same regional trend as Bobby's Pond. The Bobby's Pond Mine is located between 4 and 8 km to the west or north of the Quinn Property trending NE-SW.

Bobby's Pond is hosted predominantly by Tulk's Hill felsic volcanic rocks of the Ordovician Victoria Lake Group and is reportedly an epithermal high-sulphidation deposit type with native sulphur and orpiment (Wardle, 2005; Meyer, 2007). The mineralization occurs within a linear zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, which is identifiable as a northeast trending and almost vertical structural zone.

The Bobby's Pond Deposit has estimated mineral resources of:

- Indicated mineral resources of: 860,000 tonnes at 0.93% Cu; 0.53% Pb; 6.30% Zn; 20 g/t Ag; and 0.237 g/t Au; and

- Inferred mineral resources of 480,000 tonnes at 1.07% Cu; 0.38% Pb; 6.36% Zn; 15 g/t Ag; and 0.183 g/t Au (Agnerian, 2008).

The Daniels Pond Deposit has estimated mineral resources of:

- Indicated Resource of 929,000 tonnes of 5.13% Zn; 2.5% Pb; 0.34% Cu; 101 g/t Ag; and 0.63 g/t Au; and

- Inferred Resource of 332,000 tonnes of 4.61% Zn; 2.13% Pb; 0.30% Cu; 86 g/t Ag; and 0.53g/t Au (Royal Roads Corp., 2008).

8.5.4 Turbidite-Hosted Gold Vein Deposits

Turbidite-hosted gold deposits are characterized by gold accumulations in quartz veins, lodes and sheeted zones hosted by fractures, faults, folds and openings in anticlines, synclines, and along bedding planes in turbidite and associated poorly sorted clastic sedimentary rocks (McMillan, 1996). The sedimentary host rocks, which can include greywacke, siliceous wacke, shale and carbonaceous shale, were typically formed on continental margins or back-arc basins. While the age of mineralization can be Archean to Tertiary, a distinguishing feature is the formation of granitic intrusions that are younger in age than the strata in which they intrude. The ore mineralogy includes: native gold; pyrite; arsenopyrite; pyrrhotite; chalcopyrite; sphalerite; galena; bismuth; stibnite; bornite; and other sulphosalt minerals. Gangue mineralogy includes: quartz; carbonate (calcite, dolomite or ankerite); feldspar (albite) and chlorite.

Examples turbidite-hosted gold deposits include: Bendigo-Ballarat, Australia (Gao and Kwat, 1995); Wattle Gully Deposit, Australia (Cox et al., 1995); Lachlan Fold Belt, Australia (Bierlein et al., 1998); Meguma Zone, Nova Scotia (Sangster and Smith, 2007); and the Jaclyn Deposit, Newfoundland Appalachians (Sandeman and Rafuse, 2010; Sandeman et al., 2010) where gold occurs both as free grains and in association with arsenopyrite and pyrite, or stibnite in some lodes.

Genetic theories range from veins formed by magmatic hydrothermal fluids or metamorphogenic fluids to deformed syngenetic mineralization (McMillan, 1996). Structural relationships in the Meguma and Bendigo districts indicate that the veins formed contemporaneously with, or prior to the major deformational event and were metamorphically overprinted during the intrusion of Devonian batholithic granitic rocks.
In addition, a strong structural control occurs within dilatent areas in fold crests (saddle and trough reefs), discordant veins and tension gashes. This structural control may extend to district scale alignment of deposits.

In some districts the veins appear confined to a specific stratigraphic interval, often near a change in lithologies. In the Meguma district, a more subtle stratigraphic control related to the upper (pelitic) portions of individual bouma cycles as well as regionally to the upper portion of the turbidite section. In the Bendigo district there is a relationship between ore and an abundance of graphite in the adjacent wallrocks.

Wardle (2005) suggested that new gold discoveries in the Exploits Subzone should be considered within the turbidite-hosted gold deposit model. He noted the association between Bendigo-Ballarat deposits with central Newfoundland's fold-fault control of quartz veins (e.g., as saddle reefs) within sedimentary rock packages that overlie volcanic-arc sequences. The Jaclyn Deposit, which occurs in the Exploits Subzone Victoria Lake Supergroup, has been modelled as a turbidite-hosted gold deposit (Sandeman and Rafuse, 2010). At Jaclyn, two distinct quartz vein orientations are inferred to represent approximately cogenetic vein systems developed axial planar to anticlinal fold axes, or represent spur-reef or leg-reef style veins developed along bedding surfaces in the limbs of regional folds (Cox, 1995; Copeland and Newport, 2005; Sandeman and Rafuse, 2010; Sandeman et al., 2010).

9 Exploration

During November and December 2016, exploration work conducted by Stratton at their central Newfoundland Properties included:

1. A reconnaissance-scaled glacial till sampling program designed to provide systematic geochemical coverage over areas of the Properties considered prospective for buried mineralized systems; and

2. Preliminary boulder float and in-place outcrop documentation including random grab sample collection for analytical work.

A description of the field sample and analytical protocols that were used in the 2016 till and rock sample programs is presented in Section 11, Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security. A summary of the Quality Assurance – Quality Control measures taken during the 2016 till and rock sample programs is presented in Section 12, Data Verification. Information pertaining to the location of the laboratory certificates of the till and rock data results are presented in Appendix 1.

9.1 Reconnaissance-Scaled Till Survey at Stratton's Central Newfoundland Properties

Stratton's November-December 2016 glacial till sampling program represents a first-pass exploration tactic given Stratton's large land position. Stratton collected samples over portions of all four central Newfoundland sub-properties. The till sampling program was designed to provide systematic geochemical coverage over areas that were considered prospective for buried mineralized. The total area of the sampling programs encompassed approximately 400 km^2. The line-spacing of the till sampling program was approximately 1000 m with a sample intervals of approximately one sample every 500 m offset along adjacent lines for a pseudo 500 x 500 m grid.

A total of 1,072 till samples were collected and include:

- 318 till samples from the Gander Sub-Property;
- 314 till samples from the Frenchman Sub-Property;
- 247 till samples from the Millertown Sub-Property; and
- 193 till samples from the Quinn Sub-Property.

The resulting analytical data set (n=1,072 analyses) are reviewed in the following text. The authors consider any till sample having greater than 6.2 ppb Au (90th percentile) as being highly anomalous. This value represents the 90th percentile of the gold assays and therefore any gold values greater than 6.2 ppb Au represent the top 10% of the values specific to this dataset. To put the 6.2 ppb Au value in perspective, the 98th percentile has a lower limit of 11.8 ppb Au.

Surficial deposit studies conducted in conjunction with the 2016 till sampling program showed that the spatial patterns of gold-in-till anomalies consist of four main types:

1. Classic glacial dispersal fans: head-tail morphology, highly anomalous peak values, ice flow parallel, ribbon or fan shaped.

2. Palimpsest fans: head-tail morphology, moderately anomalous peak values, lobate or complex shapes due to reworking by shifting ice flows.

3. Rejuvenated fans: Linear belts or isolated bulls-eye patterns of moderate-high Au anomalies –no clear head-tail, ice flow and/or strike/structure parallel.

4. Muted fans: several elevated and anomalous till samples aligned along ice flow or strike parallel.

9.1.1 Gander Sub-Property: Preliminary Till Survey Results

The till survey program at the Gander Sub-Property encompassed the south-central portion of the Property (Figure 24). Of the 318 till samples collected from the Gander Sub-Property:

- 17 samples have >10 ppb Au; and

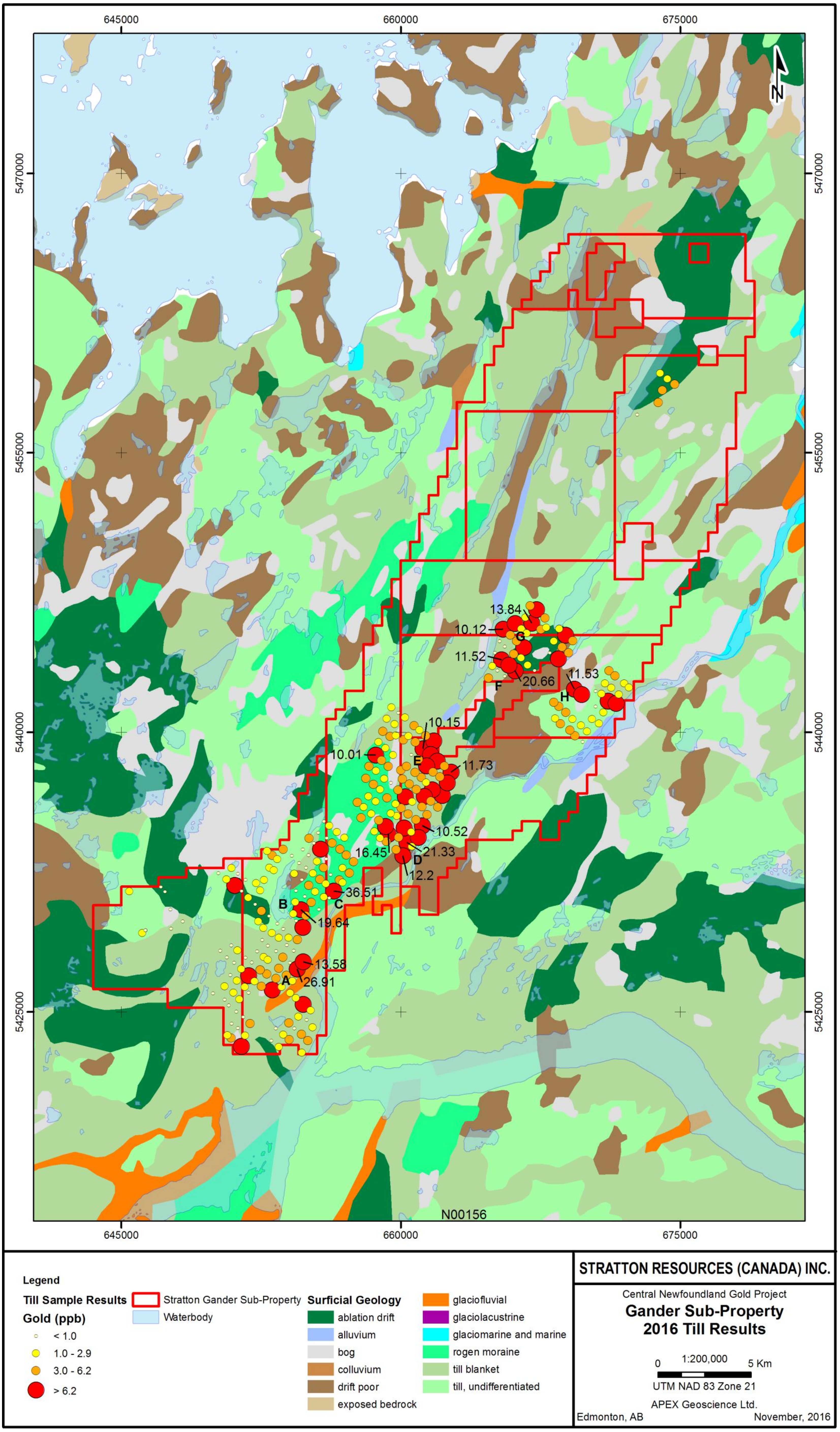
- The results yielded a maximum assay value of 36.5 ppb Au (Figure 24).

Eight areas, or clusters, of anomalous gold-in-till results are considered to represent the peak, or head, levels of either: classic glacial dispersal (i.e., type 1 above); or rejuvenated fans (i.e., type 3 above). Labelled anomaly A through H on Figure 24, the 8 fans and their associated gold-in-till values are discussed in the following text.

- Anomaly A is interpreted as a classic glacial dispersal fan with gold-in-till values of up to 26.91 ppb Au (sample 1441565). The fan appears to have a north-trending ice-flow that is parallel to the regional ice flow direction in the Gander Sub-Property area, but further sampling and surficial geology mapping is required, particularly in unsampled areas directly northeast of site A to further delineate the true shape of the fan.

- Anomalies B and C comprise part of a rejuvenated fan parallel to bedrock structure that strike at approximately 035° azimuth. Maximum gold-in-till values include: 19.64 ppb Au at site B (sample 1441312) and 36.51 ppb Au at site C (sample 1441314).

Figure 24. Analytical results of Stratton's 2016 till sampling program at the Gander Sub-Property. Sample sites that yielded >10 ppb Au are labelled.



- Anomaly D, which includes gold-in-till values of 21.33 ppb and 16.45 ppb Au (samples 1441592 and 1440237), may be related to the same rejuvenated fan documented in sites B and C, as site D occurs along strike and up-ice. Gold values above 30 ppb Au in till indicate immediate proximity to an enriched Au source and it is possible that this anomaly is associated with the Appleton #2 gold occurrence.

- Anomaly E is defined by a large cluster of anomalous (>4.5 ppb Au) till samples, including maximum gold-in-till values of 10.15 ppb and 11.73 ppb Au (samples 1440618 and 1440652). Anomaly E is part of a large rejuvenated fan that is situated along strike and up-ice of the Cracker showing. The anomaly correlates well with an historical soil grid survey that yielded significant B-horizon gold values (up to 75 ppb; Ryan, 2015).

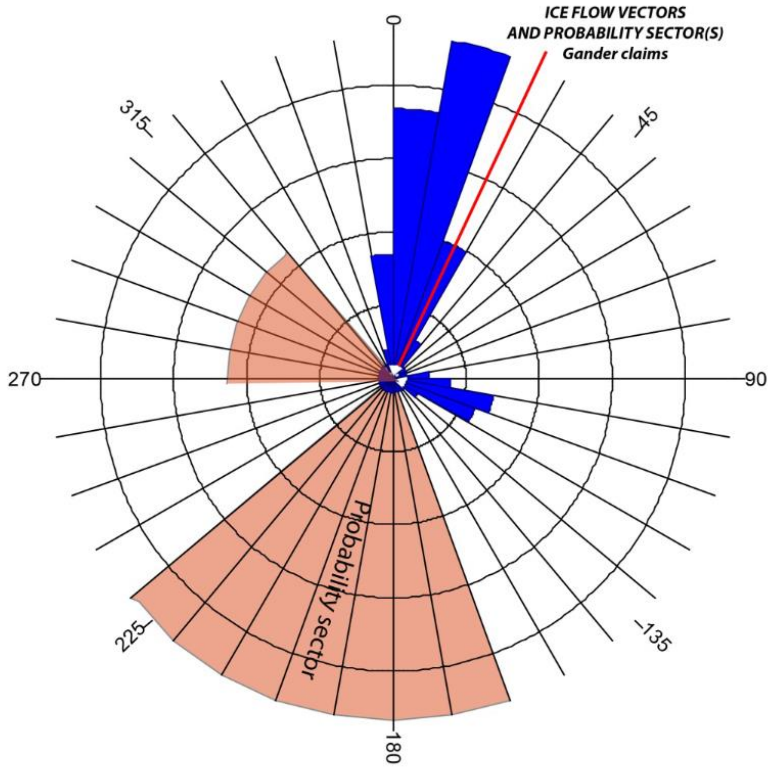
- Anomalies F and G yielded gold-in-till anomalies of 11.52 ppb and 20.66 ppb Au (samples 1441737 and 1441735) and 13.84 ppb Au (sample 1440672), respectively. The anomalies are believed to occur in a rejuvenated fan with an unknown source(s) up-ice and/or along strike to the southwest of sites F and G. These anomalies correlate well with B-horizon Au levels documented by Ryan (2015).

- Anomaly H yielded up to 11.53 ppb Au (sample 1441602) and is interpreted as a classic glacial fan with a head/tail morphology trending northward. The up-ice source of this anomaly is unknown, but is possibly along strike of the Grid 69 showing. The anomaly correlates with the Ryan (2015) soil grid, which yielded anomalous Au levels in soils (86 ppb Au). The Ryan (2015) soil anomaly occurs adjacent to a gold-in-till result of 6.9 ppb Au (sample 236562).

Ice flow indicators in the map area show a main north-northeast (0°-25° azimuth) phase of ice flow from a local ice center to the south and southwest. This ice flow trend followed an older east-southeastward trending flow phase (100°-120°; Figure 25). The predominant source area, as shown by the probability sector in Figure 25, is to the south-southwest with some transport inherited from the west by the earlier flow.

To conclude, the spatial patterns the gold anomalies appear to correlate with bedrock structures and/or secondary (glacial) dispersal fans from enriched gold bedrock sources. There are six known gold mineral occurrences situated within the Gander Sub-Property (see Section, 6.2, Introduction to Historical Industry Exploration Work). While the gold-in-till anomalies from Stratton's till sampling program appear to correlate with some of these gold showings, there are at least eight unsourced till anomalies based on the results of the 2016 dataset (i.e., >6.2 ppb Au anomalies that are not associated with known bedrock gold occurrences in the Gander Sub-Property area).

Figure 25. Ice flow vectors and probability sectors in the Gander Sub-Property. The ice-flow indicators (glacial striae, crag and tail hills, drumlins, and fluting) are in blue. The up-ice exploration quadrant, or probability sector(s), for sourcing the till anomalies are in beige.



9.1.2 Quinn Sub-Property: Preliminary Till Survey Results

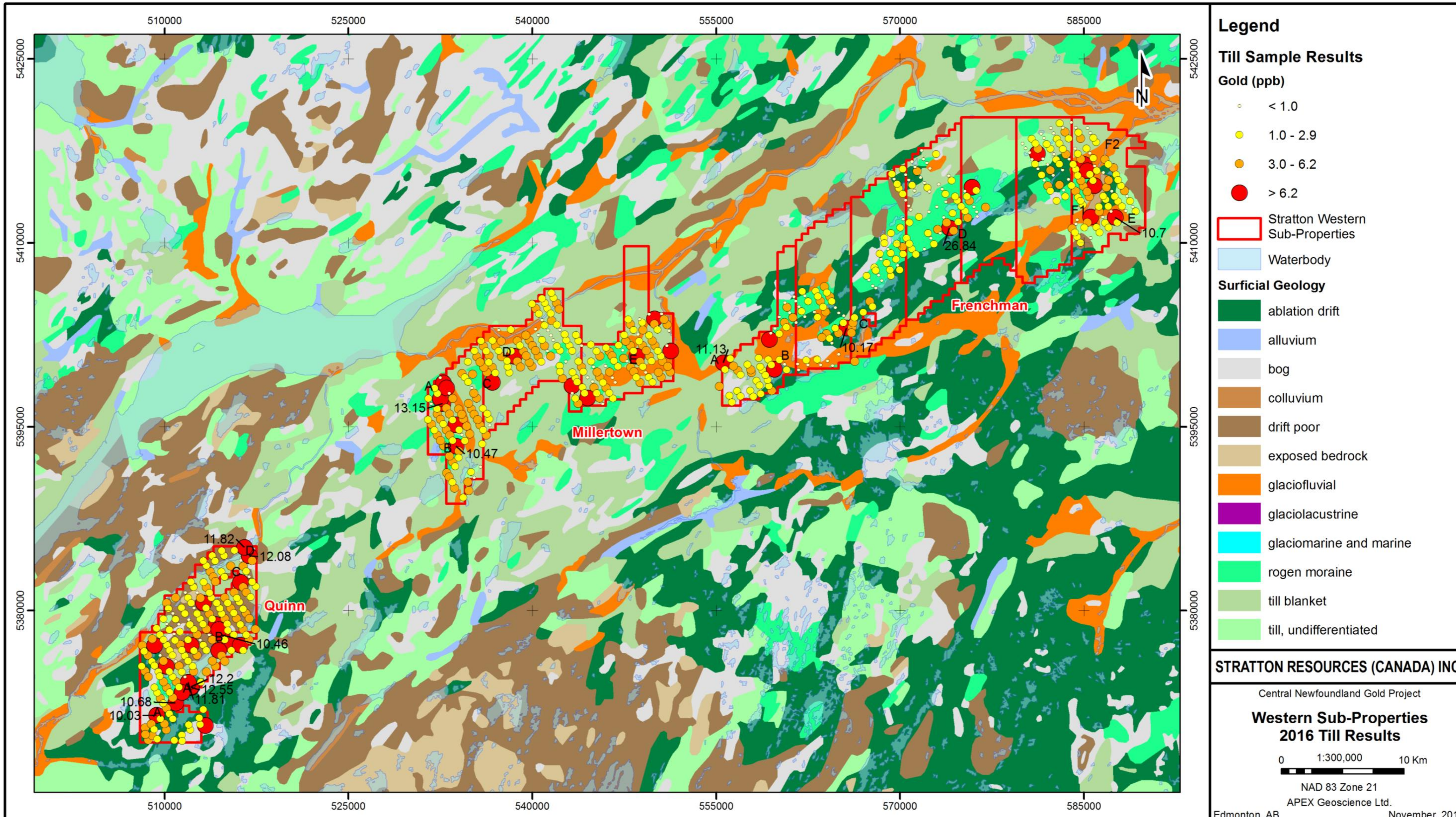
The till survey program at the Quinn Sub-Property encompasses the entire Property area (Figure 26). Of the 193 till samples collected from the Quinn Sub-Property:

- 8 samples have >10 ppb Au; and
- The results yielded a maximum assay value of 12.6 ppb Au (Figure 26).

Four areas, or clusters, of anomalous gold-in-till results are considered to represent the head levels of rejuvenated fans. Labelled anomaly A through D within the Quinn Sub-Property on Figure 26, the 4 anomalous clusters include:

- Anomaly A comprises 5 sample sites that exceed 10 ppb Au that form a distinctive northeast trend (12.20 ppb Au, sample 1441256; 12.56 ppb Au, sample 1441376; 11.81 ppb Au, sample 1441257; 10.68 ppb Au, sample 1441626; and 10.03 ppb Au, sample 1441252). The anomaly is associated with a rejuvenated fan(s) that appears to parallel the underlying bedrock stratigraphy and/or structures that may have controlled mineralization as glacial flow and erosion in this direction was likely muted.

Figure 26. Analytical results of Stratton's 2016 till sampling program at Stratton's western Sub-Properties. Sample sites that yielded >10 ppb Au are labelled.



- Anomaly A continued. Three government-collected till samples in the vicinity of samples 1441376 and 1441626 exceed 20 ppb Au supporting the significance of this anomaly trend (see Figure 7). Also of interest is a comment made by a sampler at sample site 1441257 where he noted quartz veining in boulders from the sampled till. Most of these gold-in-till samples were derive from areas of thin till veneer further enhancing their significance.

- Anomaly B, which yielded up to 10.46 ppb Au (sample 1441637) is located to the northeast of anomaly A, and therefore, may be part of the same bedrock-controlled northeast-trending pattern. Several minor gold-in-till anomalies (i.e., between 4.5 and 10 ppb Au) form a north-south pattern, however, and may indicate the source of anomaly B is located to the north. Several anomalous government-collected till samples with >10 ppb Au occur southwest and northeast of anomaly B further enhancing the trend (see Figure 7).

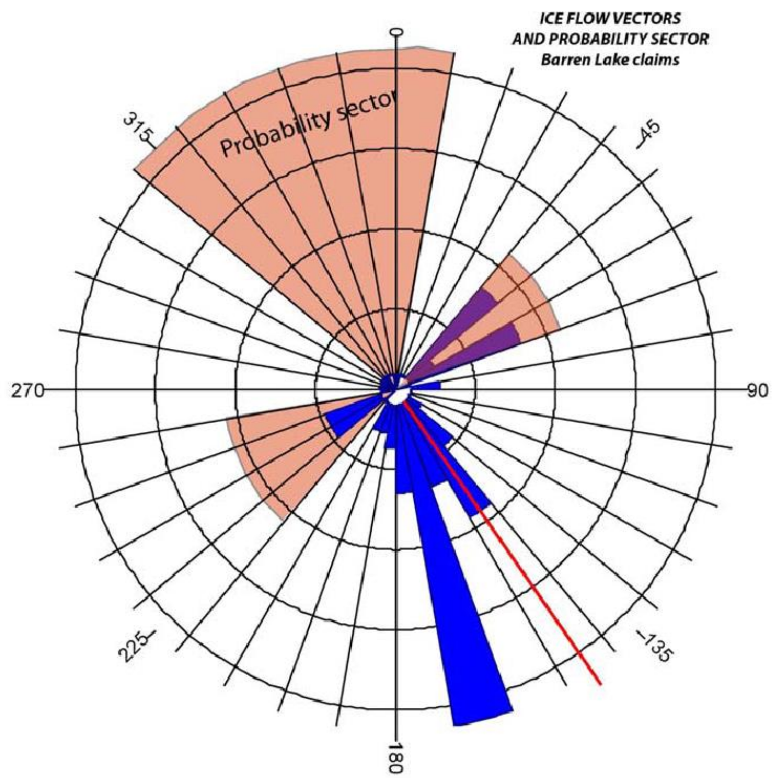
- Anomaly C, which yielded a maximum gold-in-till sample of 6.8 ppb Au (sample 1441423), is part of a southward-oriented minor anomaly pattern, perhaps a "muted" glacial dispersal fan as these samples occur in areas characterized by thick till. A similar undesignated southward-trending anomaly pattern is found in gridded data to the west. A clear head/tail pattern of gold levels cannot be distinguished in the data making fan classification and source implications problematic.

- Anomaly D is comprised of two anomalous till samples: 11.82 ppb and 12.08 ppb Au (samples 1440119 and 1441418) that are located on either side of the Gander River. Several minor gold-in-till anomalies (i.e., between 4.5 and 10 ppb Au) and government-collected till samples with >10 ppb Au occur directly southwest of anomaly D (see Figure 7); this observations reinforces the possibility of a rejuvenated fan occurring parallel to a northeast-trending bedrock structure.

Ice flow indicators at the Quinn Property have a predominant southward to southeastward (145°-170° azimuth; Figure 27) phase of ice flow from a local ice center to the north in the Topsails Mountains. Glacial striae are the main features mapped as ice flow indicators. The predominant source area, as shown by the probability sector, is to the north-northwest. Southward-oriented anomaly patterns in the gridded till data probably indicate a glacial dispersal pattern but the predominant northeastward pattern is likely stratigraphically/structurally controlled with a minor glacial overprint.

To conclude, there are no known bedrock gold showings within the Quinn Sub-Property, and therefore, the source of all gold-in-till anomalies within the Sub-Property has yet to be discovered. Of importance, the Quinn Sub-Property is underlain by Victoria Lake Supergroup volcanic and metasedimentary rocks, which host numerous gold showings in the region. The predominant northeast pattern of anomalous gold-in-till results, together with knowledge that the general glacial overprint is minor at the Quinn Sub-Property, illustrates the possibility that the anomalies are strongly associated with stratigraphic and/or structural control.

Figure 27. Ice flow vectors and probability sectors in the Quinn Sub-Property. The ice-flow indicators (glacial striae, crag and tail hills, drumlins, and fluting) are in blue. The up-ice exploration quadrant, or probability sector(s), for sourcing the till anomalies are in beige.



9.1.3 Millertown Sub-Property: Preliminary Till Survey Results

The till survey program at the Millertown Sub-Property encompasses the western, central-northern and southeastern portions of the Sub-Property area (Figure 26). Of the 247 till samples collected from the Millertown Sub-Property:

- 2 samples have >10 ppb Au; and
- The results yielded a maximum assay value of 13.15 ppb Au (Figure 26).

Five areas, or clusters, of anomalous gold-in-till results are considered to represent spatial patterns related to structural control, classic glacial dispersal fans and/or secondary (glacial) rejuvenated dispersal fans from enriched Au bedrock sources. Labelled anomaly A through E within the Millertown Sub-Property on Figure 26, the 5 areas and their associated gold-in-till values are discussed in the following text.

- Anomaly A, which includes gold-in-till samples that yielded 13.15 ppb and 6.62 ppb Au (samples 1440561 and 1440283), occurs at the head area of two possible south and northeast-trending classic glacial dispersal fans. The northeast-trending fan has a classic teardrop shape with a tail pointing down-ice. A soil grid covering the distal northeast-trending fan had several >10 ppb Au anomalies with some samples exceeding 50 ppb Au (Kelley, 2016). Stratton's 2016 till survey in the vicinity of the Kelley (2016) soil sampling grid yielded five analyses with 2.0 to 4.5 ppb Au and two minor gold anomalies (4.5 to 10.0 ppb Au). While the soil and till surveys are not strictly comparable, the combined data may indicate a rejuvenated fan where glacial flow is parallel to bedrock strike with contributions from additional Au lode sources. With respect to the south-trending fan, a government-collected till sample in the head region of the fan yielded 17 ppb Au (see Figure 7).

- Anomaly B, which includes gold-in-till samples that yielded 10.47 ppb Au (sample 1441663), may occur at the head of another northeast-trending dispersal fan that is partially masked by an unsampled glaciofluvial area near the Gander River. Evidence of rejuvenation can be inferred by overlaying another Kelley (2016) soil grid over Stratton's 2016 Millertown till sample locations. The soil survey produced several northeast-trending anomalies with >10 ppb Au, and three samples of >100 ppb Au including one soil sample (244 ppb Au). The Kelley (2016) soil survey, however, has to be considered with caution as quality control was minimal or absent and the highly anomalous gold values are seldom repeated in adjacent soil survey samples (within a 25 m grid spacing), or in Stratton's 2016 till samples.

- Anomaly C, which includes gold-in-till samples that yielded 6.94 ppb Au (sample 1440001), is located along another northeast-trending fan that includes a highly anomalous government till sample (57 ppb Au; see Figure 7) and a Kelley (2016) soil grid with significant gold anomalies (>100 ppb Au). Three adjacent soil samples west of till sample 144001 yielded 15 to 150 ppb Au.

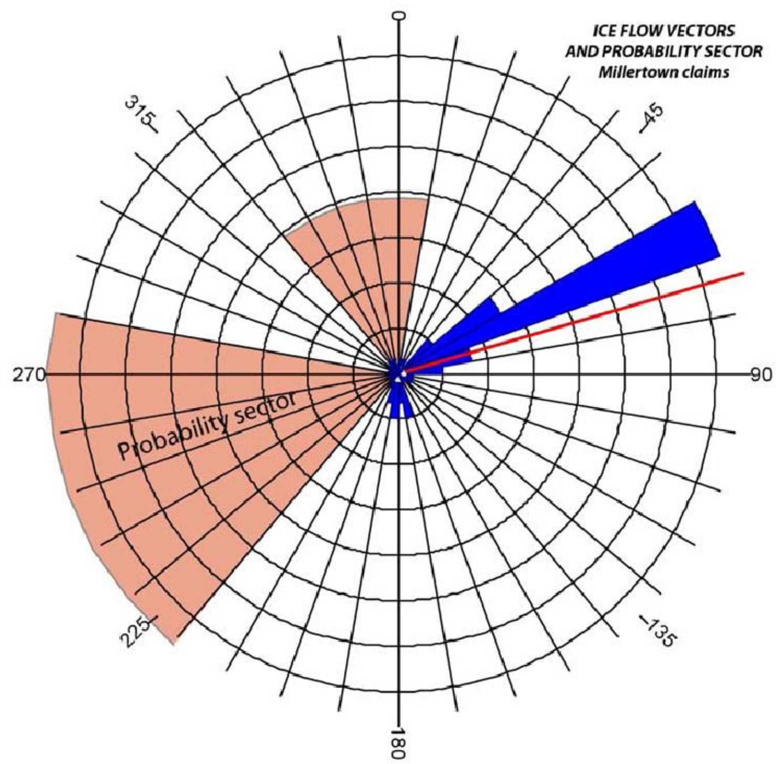
- Anomaly D occurs at the head of a southward-trending fan and contains one sample that yielded 7.64 ppb Au (sample 1440508). The source of this gold anomaly may be located further north in a zone of highly anomalous soil samples.

- Anomaly E includes two gold-in-till samples that yielded 7.14 ppb and 4.25 ppb Au (samples 1441535 and 1440205). Anomaly E surficial geology consists of a poorly-developed northeast-trending fan that is barely discernable from a large area of minor Au anomalies. A couple of soil sampling lines were conducted in the area of the fan and contained gold anomalies of >10 ppb Au with several elevated and background sample (<2 ppb Au; Kelley, 2016).

Ice flow indicators in the map area show a predominant northeast (074° azimuth) phase of ice flow from a local ice center to the southwest (Figure 28). Glacial striae are the main features mapped as ice flow indicators and are compiled from government surveys. The predominant source area, as shown by the probability sector, is to the southwest. There is a significant erosional record of south-southwest ice flow on many outcrops and this is reflected in glacial dispersal patterns. A probability sector to the north and northwest is warranted based on this pervasive early southward flow.

To conclude, the spatial patterns of gold-in-till anomalies associated with the Millertown Sub-Property are likely the result of primary structural control and secondary (glacial) dispersal fans from enriched gold bedrock sources. There is only one bedrock gold occurrences within the Millertown Sub-Property, the Burnt Pond North Anomaly #22, and therefore, the source of all gold-in-till anomalies within the Sub-Property has yet to be discovered.

Figure 28. Ice flow vectors and probability sectors in the Millertown Sub-Property. The ice-flow indicators (glacial striae, crag and tail hills, drumlins, and fluting) are in blue. The up-ice exploration quadrant, or probability sector(s), for sourcing the till anomalies are in beige.



9.1.4 Frenchman Sub-Property: Preliminary Till Survey Results

The till survey program at the Frenchman Sub-Property encompasses the southwestern, north-central and eastern portions of the Sub-Property area (Figure 26). Of the 314 till samples collected from the Frenchman Sub-Property:

- 4 samples have >10 ppb Au; and
- The results yielded a maximum assay value of 26.84 ppb Au (Figure 26).

Six areas, or clusters, of anomalous gold-in-till results are considered to represent spatial patterns related to structural control, classic glacial dispersal fans and/or secondary (glacial) dispersal fans from enriched Au bedrock sources. Labelled anomaly

A through F within the Frenchman Sub-Property on Figure 26, the 6 areas and their associated gold-in-till values are discussed in the following text.

- Anomaly A, which includes gold-in-till samples of 11.13 ppb and 4.75 ppb Au (samples 1441685 and 1447689), occurs in the southwest corner of the Frenchman Sub-Property. The surficial deposits consist of a rejuvenated(?) fan with anomalous extensions to the southeast (down-ice). Two sulphide (pyrite) deposits (VMS?) hosted by volcanic rocks are documented in the NFDLD mineral occurrence database in the vicinity of sample 1447689, and a government-collected till sample (sample 12-5909) in this fan produced an gold assay of 24 ppb Au (see Figure 7). This is generally a thick till area, so gold values could be diluted somewhat, increasing the priority status of this fan.

- Anomaly B is a somewhat isolated muted fan with minor anomalies in the northern (9.09 ppb Au, sample 1441476) and southern (4.61 ppb Au, sample 1440702) portions of the anomalous cluster. The southern anomaly is located 3 km (southwest) up-ice and along strike of the Island Pond gold occurrence, which occurs off the Frenchman Sub-Property and is hosted in sulphide-bearing volcanic rocks.

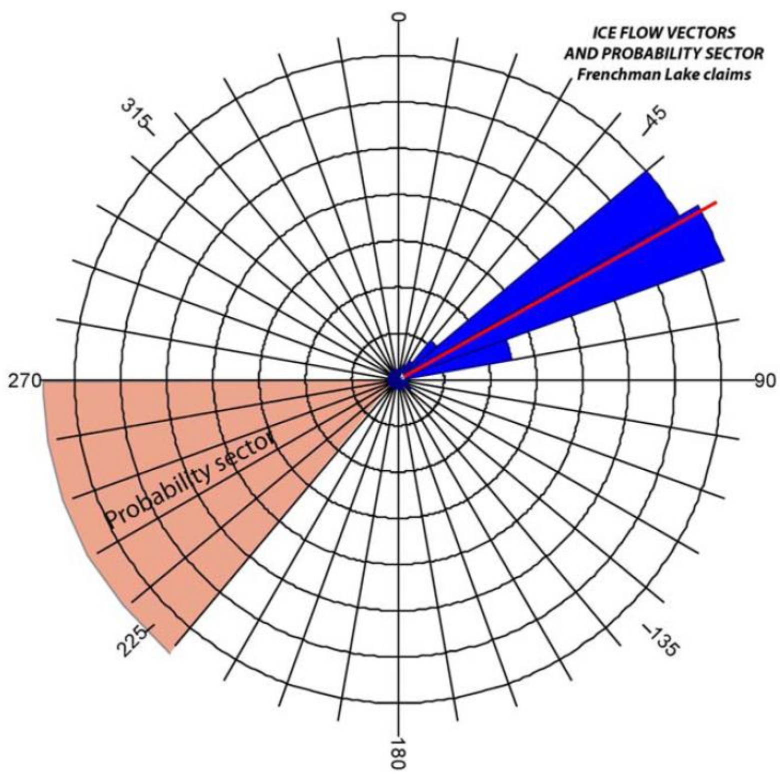
- Anomalies C and D are defined by maximum gold-in-till values of 10.17 ppb Au (sample 1440643) and 26.84 ppb Au (sample 1441706). Both anomalies occur at the heads of two northeast-trending classic glacial dispersal fans situated approximately 2 km apart. Both peak gold-in-till values are located right at the contact between plutonic and volcanic rocks; this contact locally hosts numerous volcanogenic sulphide showings. Government till data within the boundaries of the Frenchman Sub-Property also record significant fold-in-till anomalies on the same contact; for example, sample 91KY110 yielded 37 ppb Au. These anomalies (and fans) are located in an area of thin till veneer, and as such, are high priority for follow-up because of the possibility that bedrock could crop out.

- Anomalies E (10.7 ppb Au, sample 1441683), F1 (8.07 ppb Au, sample 1441547) and F2 (7.25 ppb Au, sample 1441304) are part of a northward trending envelope that includes seven minor anomalies (4.5 to 10 ppb Au) and many samples with elevated Au values (e.g., >2 ppb Au). Government till data in the E-F area include samples 974088 (168 ppb Au) and 974092 (27 ppb Au). The highly anomalous 168 ppb government sample is located 400 m southwest in an up-ice direction of Stratton's sample 1440286 (see Figure 7). These results are believed to be indicative of bedrock source proximity. The F1-F2 pattern may be a composite result of several structurally–aligned gold-enriched sources with the subsequent development of northeast glacial dispersal fans. The surface deposits in this area consist of mostly thick tills. However, the gold results are anomalous and this area is considered high priority for follow-up exploration, including trenching to determine the gold plume geometry and depth to bedrock.

Ice flow indicators in the map area show a predominant northeast (60° azimuth) phase of ice flow from a local ice center to the southwest (Figure 29). Glacial striae are the main features mapped as ice flow indicators and are compiled from government surveys. The predominant source area, as shown by the probability sector, is to the southwest. An earlier south/southeastward ice flow affecting the region does not appear to have left a substantial erosional record in the Frenchman Sub-Property area.

To conclude, the spatial patterns of gold-in-till anomalies associated with the Frenchman Sub-Property are likely the result of primary structural control and secondary (glacial) dispersal fans from enriched gold bedrock sources. The Three Angle Pond northwest occurrence in the southwest portion of the Frenchman Sub-Property is south and west of an elevated till sample (10.17 ppb Au, sample 1440643) and therefore, correlates well with Anomaly C. The area surrounding the Tom Joe occurrence was not sampled as part of the 2016 program. Government-collected till samples down-ice (northeast) of Tom Joe, however, show robust gold-in-till responses (see Figure 7).

Figure 29. Ice flow vectors and probability sectors in the Frenchman Sub-Property. The ice-flow indicators (glacial striae, crag and tail hills, drumlins, and fluting) are in blue. The up-ice exploration quadrant, or probability sector(s), for sourcing the till anomalies are in beige.



9.2 Preliminary Rock Sampling at Stratton's Central Newfoundland Properties

A total of 27 rock grab samples were collected during the 2016 program including:

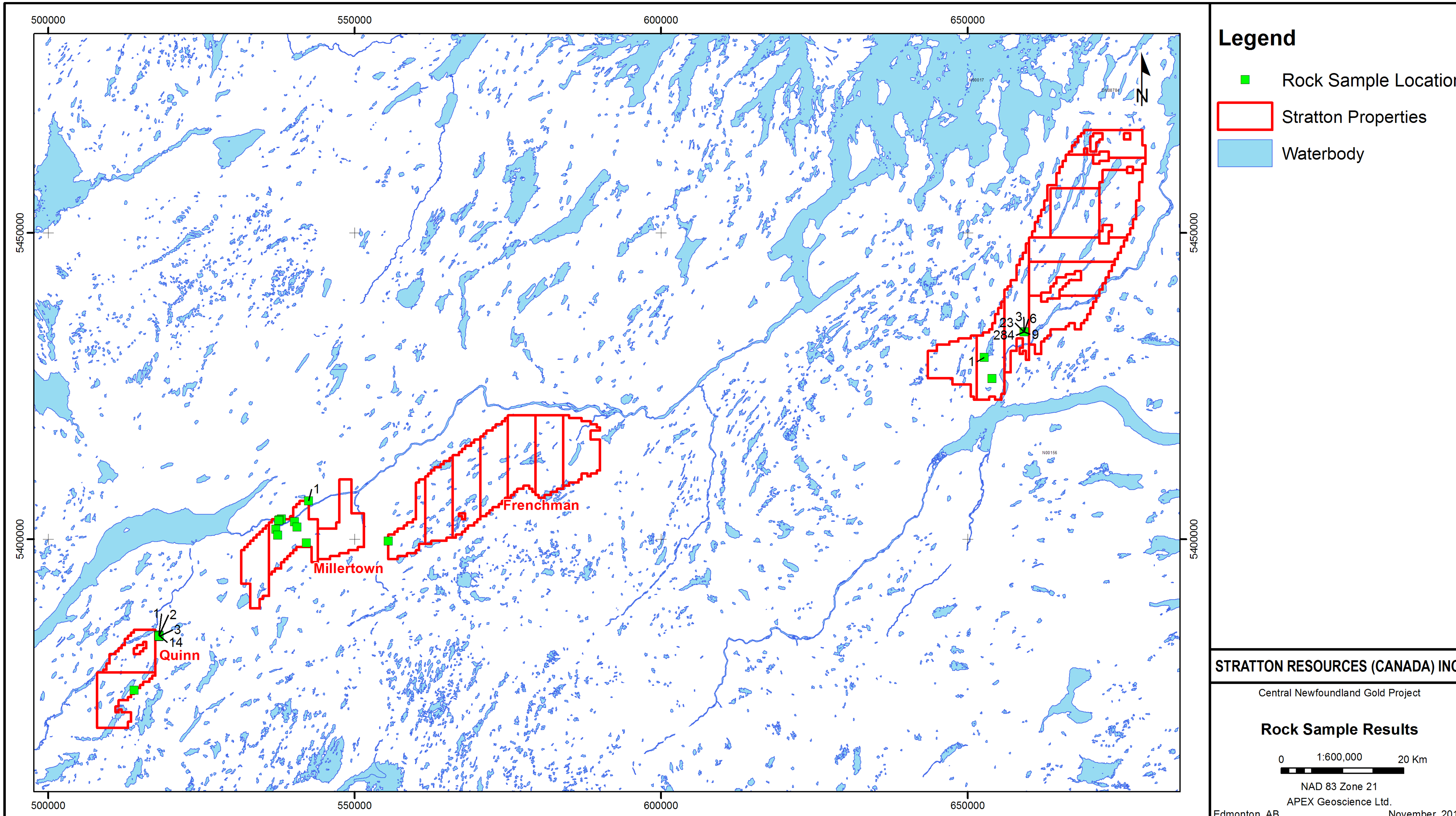
- Seven rock samples (two float and five outcrop) from the Gander Sub-Property;
- Two float samples collected just west of the Frenchman Sub-Property;
- Seven samples (five float and two outcrop) collected on the Millertown Sub-Property, with another two samples (one float and one outcrop) collected just north of the Sub-Property; and
- One float sample from the Quinn Sub-Property, with another eight float samples collected just off the Sub-Property to the east (Figure 30; Table 12).

One outcrop sample of quartz breccia with cross-cutting veinlets and 3-5% fine-grained pyrite (sample 236627) from the Gander Sub-Property yielded 284 ppb Au (in the vicinity of the Appleton #2 gold occurrence; see Figure 9). A float sample from the Quinn Sub-Property yielded 14 ppb Au. Several cobbles from till samples collected at the Millertown Sub-Property contained anomalous amounts of base metals, including up to: 32 ppb Co; 113 ppm Cu; 50 ppm Ni; and 112 ppm Zn.

Table 12. Selected elemental results from rock samples collected by Stratton during the 2016 exploration program.

Sample ID	Sub-Property	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)	Media	Description	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
236601	Millertown	-56.421310	48.807749	Float	Laminated quartz vein	1.0	2.3	12.2	17.3	17.1	12.1	0.1	26.0
236602	Millertown	-56.482077	48.781289	Outcrop	Quartz	0.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	4.0	0.1	13.0
236603	Millertown	-56.486644	48.780163	Outcrop	Quartz	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.4	0.4	0.1	10.0
236604	Millertown	-56.488056	48.779009	Outcrop	Quartz	0.5	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.1	11.0
236605	Frenchman	-56.245118	48.747624	Float	Quartz vein in chert rock host	0.5	4.5	5.1	0.6	2.6	5.3	0.1	55.0
236606	Frenchman	-56.245176	48.747766	Float	Quartz vein in mafic rock host	0.5	3.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	2.1	0.1	8.0
236607	Quinn	-56.755001	48.611556	Float	Quartz	1.0	2.8	0.4	4.2	2.7	1.7	0.3	48.0
236608	Quinn	-56.755248	48.611649	Float	Smoky-grey quartz	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	1.0
236609	Quinn	-56.755146	48.611641	Float	Quartz	14.0	9.2	1.6	13.7	7.6	7.8	0.4	52.0
236610	Quinn	-56.754885	48.611454	Float	Quartz	2.0	2.6	1.1	5.4	5.1	0.5	0.1	29.0
236611	Quinn	-56.754554	48.611208	Float	Quartz	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.6	2.4	4.1	0.1	3.0
236612	Quinn	-56.754584	48.611187	Float	Quartz	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
236614	Quinn	-56.754425	48.609662	Float	Quartz	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	1.0
236615	Quinn	-56.754580	48.609889	Float	Laminated quartz vein with trace chalcopyrite and pyrite	3.0	8.5	0.6	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.2	5.0
236616	Gander	-54.896044	48.969275	Float	From till sample 1441568	0.5	32.9	6.5	16.2	40.2	26.0	2.4	37.0
236617	Gander	-54.912286	49.000834	Float	From till sample 1440181	1.0	17.3	13.1	10.7	44.2	13.4	1.7	57.0
236618	Millertown	-56.494470	48.766489	Float	From till sample 1441512	0.5	1.8	23.9	113.0	12.1	1.6	0.1	88.0
236619	Millertown	-56.453199	48.777292	Float	From till sample 1441525	0.5	1.8	5.4	5.8	3.8	8.3	0.1	20.0
236620	Quinn	-56.809826	48.531013	Float	From till sample 1441508	0.5	1.6	32.4	3.8	49.6	1.2	0.1	112.0
236621	Millertown	-56.447373	48.769553	Float	From till sample 1441523	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.5	1.7	0.2	3.0
236622	Millertown	-56.490840	48.757879	Float	From till sample 1441515	0.5	5.7	5.9	3.5	3.7	1.3	0.2	33.0
236623	Millertown	-56.426931	48.746026	Float	From till sample 1441005	0.5	12.5	19.7	83.2	14.2	4.8	0.5	91.0
236624	Gander	-54.821992	49.036541	Outcrop	Quartz breccia with cross-cutting veinlets	3.0	9.5	0.2	3.3	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.0
236625	Gander	-54.821973	49.036546	Outcrop	Quartz breccia with cross-cutting veinlets	9.0	32.5	0.7	9.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
236626	Gander	-54.821943	49.036586	Outcrop	Quartz breccia with cross-cutting veinlets	6.0	9.4	0.2	2.5	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.0
236627	Gander	-54.821876	49.036743	Outcrop	Quartz breccia with cross-cutting veinlets (3-5% fine-grained pyrite)	284.0	137.5	0.9	5.5	3.4	24.3	2.6	10.0
236628	Gander	-54.821852	49.036783	Outcrop	Quartz with carbonate	23.0	80.0	3.3	6.8	13.5	13.8	2.8	16.0

Figure 30. Location and gold values of rock samples (boulder/float and bedrock) collected by Stratton during the 2016 exploration program. Gold values are in parts per billion. Locations with no gold values yielded assays below the analytical limit of detection.



10 Drilling

There is no current drill to report; Stratton has yet to conduct a drill program at their newly acquired central Newfoundland Properties.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Sampling of glacial surficial materials has proven to be a good first pass exploration tool in Newfoundland and other parts of North America covered by Quaternary surficial deposits. The objective of the technique is to sample surficial deposits overlying bedrock in an attempt to obtain the geochemical signature of the underlying bedrock. These geochemical signatures can provide valuable information to vector exploration efforts towards buried mineralized systems and fast track future exploration programs and the discovery process.

Glacial till is unsorted sedimentary material derived directly from glacial processes. Till is formed when a glacier erodes the bedrock (via abrasion and plucking) as it slides across the land surface. The material collected by the glacier often includes a poorly sorted mixture of ground rock ranging from clay, silt, sand, pebbles and boulders. Till is deposited directly by the glacier as the glacier melts. Many studies confirm that the majority of basal till, or the lowermost till, is locally derived (e.g., <1 km from its bedrock source), but can also contain a significant portion of far-travelled material transported in excess of 1 km from its source. Fine-grained glacial material is the preferred sample medium for till sampling in central Newfoundland.

11.1 Staffing and Responsibility

A number of Stratton's staff was involved in ensuring that sample collection and Quality Assurance – Quality Control (QA-QC) protocols of the sampling program were adhered to. The Stratton Project Geologist provides the till sampling grid layout, familiarizes the samplers with the sample collection protocols and supervises the collection of all till samples. Stratton's Field Crew Chief supervises the till sampling teams, provides guidance, where required, and ensures the safety of the till sampling team. The till sampling crew on this project included samplers from Ground Truth Exploration of Dawson City, YK. These samplers collected the samples according to the protocols, including recording sampling information and preparation of samples for shipping.

11.2 Sampling preparation

Stratton contracted Stea Surficial Geology Services ("Stea") to provide criteria and suggestions for the individual Sub-Property sample areas. Recommendations included sampling areas of till and till/rock, and to avoid bogs, and sand and gravel regions.

Prior to sampling, sample tags ending with 13, 33, 53, 73, 93 were removed from the sample tag booklet and were placed in 12" x 18" clear plastic sample bags. These prepared bags (with tags) are then stored in a secure location for the later insertion of standards and blanks into the sample sequence. For samples ending with 00, 20, 40, 60, 80 the outer sample tag is marked "DUPLICATE" to remind the sampler to collect a duplicate at this sample site.

For each sample to be collected, a 12" x 18" clear plastic sample bag is marked with the sample ID using permanent marker. The sampling sites are then preloaded into GPS as waypoints prior to the till sampler's departure for the field.

11.3 Field Sampling Process

Following deployment each sampler navigates to the sample location using the pre-saved waypoints in a handheld GPS. Once at the sample site, the sampler locates a suitable site to dig for a till sample. Local spots of higher ground are preferred with well-developed tree stands and heath/blueberry vegetation. Places to avoid (if possible) include wet areas with black spruce or alder. For regional spaced samples, the sample site should be located no further than 50 m from the GPS coordinates provided. Sample bags are checked to ensure that all sample numbers match the sample book numbers. A metal tag is then affixed to a rock and placed on the sample site. Flagging tape is attached to the nearest tree to the sample site to mark the location.

A probe bar is first used to search for a suitable rock and root free area. Once located, a circular hole is dug through the vegetation and soils to a 40-70 cm depth to obtain un-weathered B-C horizon till. A shovel scoop of till material is collected. Pebbles (>5 cm) are physically removed from the sample and discarded. Approximately 2-3 kg of sample is then placed into a 12" x 18" clear plastic sample bag. The middle and end portions of the sample tags are then removed and placed into the 12" x 18" clear plastic sample bag (again ensuring samples match). The innermost sample tag remains in the booklet. The sample bag is closed with a zip tie.

Sample information is recorded digitally into a data logger. The sample tag number is scanned, GPS coordinates of the sample pit are entered and sample description fields are completed. Two photographs are taken at each site: one of the sample site with black numbering on bags visible; and another of the surrounding terrain with direction orientations noted.

After the sample is taken and the data is entered into the data logger, the sample depression is backfilled. The samples are placed in poly weave rice bags and placed in a backpack, and the sampler navigates to the next sample site. Samples may be cached along the line as necessary and as access allows. The locations of sample caches are recorded in GPS. Then at the end of each day all the cached samples are collected and returned to camp for sorting and further processing.

Randomly selected standards are inserted on sample numbers ending with 13, 53 and 93 (3% of data). The sticker is removed from the standards and affixed to the inner sample tag, which remains in the sample book. The standard ID is also written on the inner barcoded sample tag. The standard is then inserted into the pre-labelled 12"x18" clear plastic sample bag. The outer sample tag (not labelled with standard ID) is then inserted into the 12"x18" clear plastic sample bag with the standard.

Standards used by Stratton at their central Newfoundland till sampling project are presented in Table 13. Blanks represent barren material (i.e., devoid of gold) that is used to check on the sample preparation process, specifically the potential for contamination. Sample blanks are inserted on sample numbers ending with 33 and 73 (2% of data) in the same method as standards. Blanks used by Stratton at their central Newfoundland till sampling project are presented in Table 14.

Table 13. Standard reference material used by Stratton during their 2016 till sampling program.

Standard	Colour	Description
GLG912-1	Light grey	Milled Granite
GLG901-2	Greyish orange pink	Milled mine waste overburden
GLG302-2	Pale reddish brown	Milled soil sample
GLG307-5	Light grey	Blended basalt/granite/diorite

Table 14. Blank reference material used by Stratton during their 2016 till sampling program.

Standard	Colour	Description
GLG911-1	Light olive grey	Milled basalt
GLG912-2	Pale red	Oxidized granite

Following the insertion of standards and blanks into the sample sequence, all samples are double-bagged in 50 cm x 101 cm poly weave rice bags for transport to ALS Limited (ALS) in Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. Approximately 5-10 samples are included in each bag (ensuring the rice bags are not too heavy to lift). Each 12" x 18" plastic sample bag is scanned using the data logger and recorded against the appropriate rice bag number as it is inserted into the rice bag. Prior to sealing the rice bags, the sample submittal form is placed in a 12" x 18" sample bag and included within the first bag of the sample shipment. Security tags are also scanned for the corresponding bag. The rice bags are then zip tied and sealed with the security tag. The zip tie passes through the security tag when sealing the rice bag so the security tag does incur pressure and break during transport. Each rice bag is then labelled with the submission number. The submission number will be allocated sequentially and use the convention: YYNL-TL-XXX (e.g. 16NL-TL-001, 16NL-TL-002 etc.) Rice bags are then labelled with bag number and total number of bags in the sample submission (e.g. Bag 1 of 10, 2 of 10 etc.). Completed sample submission shipments are then lined up in the sample dispatch area in sequential order. Each rice bag in a particular shipment is identified with coloured flagging tape tied around the top of the bag to distinguish individual shipments.

11.4 ALS Limited Laboratory Preparation Protocols

Till samples, weighing between 3 to 5 kg each, were sent to the ALS Lab in Vancouver, BC for preparation and analysis. All samples are analyzed using Ultra-Trace Au by Cyanide Extraction and ICP-MS finish method (Au-CN44) and multi-element aqua regia digest ICP-AES/ICP-MS method (ME-MS41).

For rock grab samples, approximately 1 kg of material was collected and sent to ALS Lab in Vancouver, BC for preparation and analysis. All samples are assayed using 50 g nominal weight fire assay with atomic absorption finish (Au-ICP21) and multi-element four acid digest ICP-AES/ICP-MS method (ME-MS41). Rock grab samples were randomly collected, and are selective by nature; the results therefore, are unlikely to represent average grades on the property.

12 Data Verification

The Qualified Professional site inspection, which was conducted by the author, R. Eccles, on November 22-25 2016, satisfied the National Instrument 43-101 criteria for a personal inspection of an early stage property. The author was able to:

1. Confirm that the claims are in good standing.
2. Physically stand on all four Sub-Properties.
3. Observe some of the initial findings on the Properties including:
   a. Two sets of ice-direction striations on the Gander Sub-Property;
   b. Quartz/silica veining in altered and mylonitized argillaceous sedimentary rocks at the Titan occurrence, which is permitted to a competitor of Stratton's, but within the overall Sub-Gander Sub-Property; and
   c. New road-building development on the northeastern portion of the Quinn Sub-Property.
4. Observe the actively happening reconnaissance-scaled till sampling program at the Frenchman sub-Property.
5. Verify that the sampling program was being conducted in concert with the field protocol manual.

Regarding the reconnaissance-scaled till survey, the author and QP observed a till sample being taken on the Frenchman Sub-Property. The sample was being collected by a sampler from Ground Truth Exploration, on behalf of Stratton. At this site (556744E, 5395584N, Zone 21, NAD83), the B-C till sample corresponded to Stratton's sample ID: 1441689 and consisted of medium-brown, clayey-silt. At the site and with the sampler, the author initiated discussion on the sample: procedure/protocol; Quality Assurance-Quality Control undertaken; and the chain of custody. By doing so, the author was able to verify that the field procedure is being conducted correctly in comparison to the sampling protocol manual that was provided by Stratton independently of the site inspection.

An internal Memorandum dated 28 November 2016 was prepared and submitted to Stratton summarizing the Qualified Professional Site Inspection at Stratton's gold project in central Newfoundland.

Analytical work for Stratton's 2016 sampling program was conducted at ALS Laboratory in Vancouver, BC. The lab is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and a conventional analytical method was employed that is standard in till/rock exploration studies. The senior author has reviewed the geotechnical and geochemical data and found no significant issues or inconsistencies that would cause one to question the validity of the data.

12.1 Standard and Blank Reference Material Results

In total, 58 standard and blank reference material samples were analyzed: GLG302-2 (n=9); GLG307-5 (n=10); GLG901-2 (n=8); GLG911-1 (n=5); GLG912-1 (n=12); GLG912-2 (n=14). The purpose of the standard and blank reference material is to detect analytical biases or drift between sample batches, and to ensure that the analytical processes are in control.

The standard reference material time plots, which were calculated using the standard reference material means, show that the initial analyses of the standard reference materials GLG302-2, GLG307-5, GLG901-2, GLG911-1, GLG912-1 and GLG912-2 meet the pass-criteria within mean ±3 standard deviations, and overall meet the 'pass-criteria' by plotting within two-standard deviations ("2 SD") of the mean (Figure 31).

Examining the standard reference materials using the 2 SD criteria showed that of the 58 standard reference material analyses, only 4 samples (7%) 'fail' by plotting adjacent to or slightly above (outside) +2 standard deviation. Reference material with analyses that were outside the error limit include: GLG302-2 (n=1); GLG307-5 (n=1); GLG901-2 (n=1); and GLG912-2 (n=1).

12.2 Field and Laboratory Duplicate Sample Results

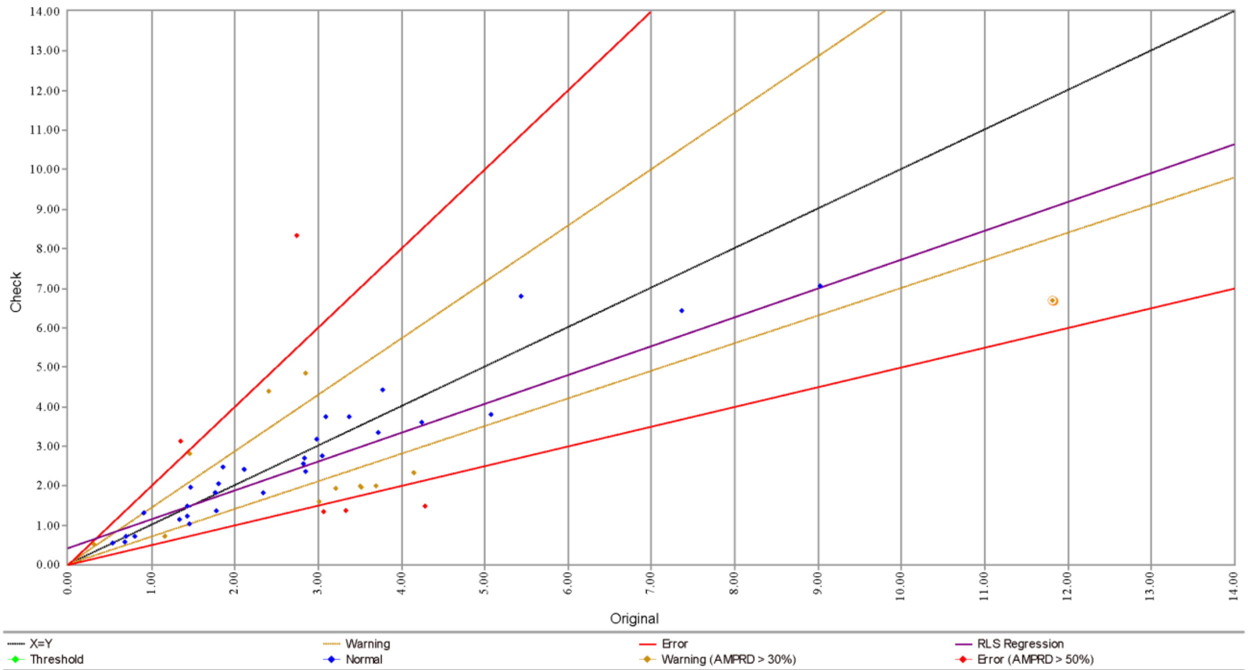
A total of 47 field duplicate samples were analyzed. Figure 32a shows the field duplicates compare well with the originals. Of the 47 assays, only 5 assays plot outside the error line defined as those assays having an absolute mean pair relative difference of greater than 50%. The correlation coefficient of the field duplicate data is 0.7301.

A total of 36 laboratory duplicates were analyzed. Of these data, only 2 assays plot outside of the error line (Figure 32b). The correlation coefficient of the laboratory duplicate data is 0.1259.

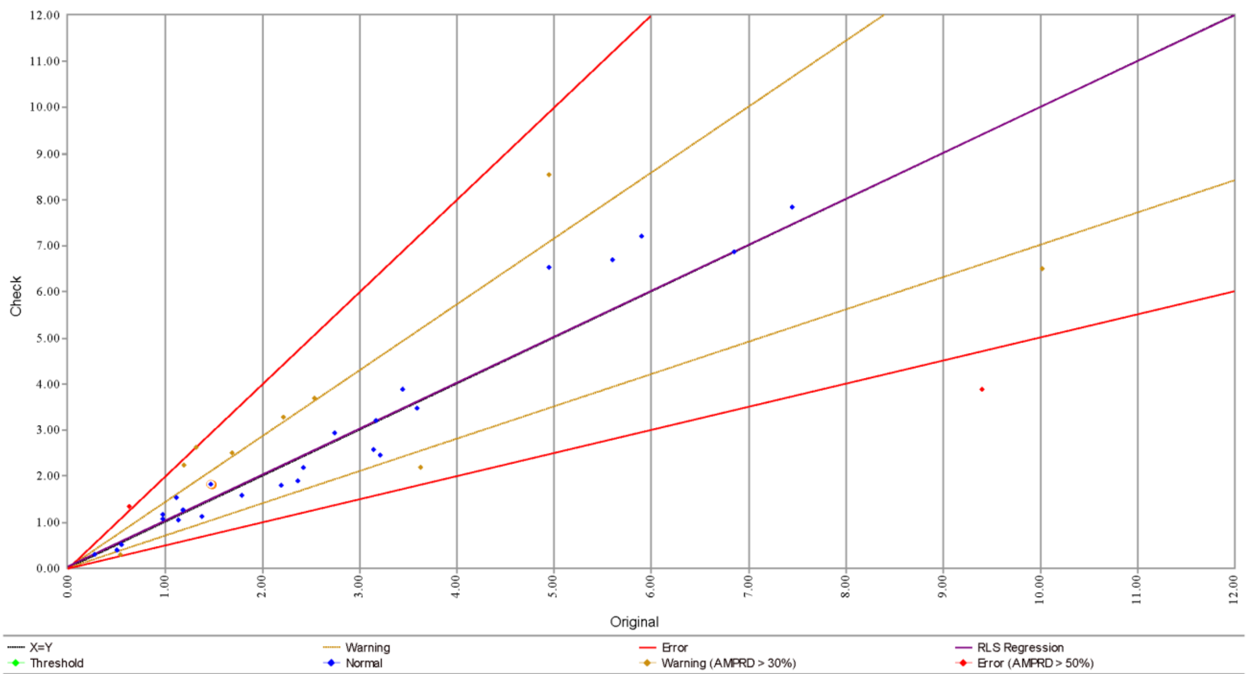
Figure 31. Time plots of standard and blank reference material: GLG302-2, GLG307-5, GLG901-2, GLG911-1, GLG912-1 and GLG912-2 (n=58 total assays).

Figure 32. Comparison of gold assays for field and laboratory duplicate splits.

A) Field duplicates



B) Laboratory duplicates



12.3 Data Verification and Quality Control Conclusion

The analytical and statistical results of standard and blank reference material, duplicate samples, and lab repeat assays show that the assay process employed during Stratton's 2016 exploration campaigns produced valid results. The standard and blank assays show that there has been no contamination in the preparation or assay process. Assay results for the duplicate samples and lab repeat assays show that there is good correlation between the original assays and the duplicate assays.

It is concluded that the overall consistency and duplication of the standard reference material assays are a reflection of the homogeneity of the material in combination with that laboratory's ability to reproduce the analytical method routinely. It is the conclusion of R. Eccles, P. Geol., therefore, that the sampling and assaying program employed by Stratton and the certified laboratories during the 2016 exploration program produced sample and assay information that meets industry standards for accuracy and reliability.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no current mineral processing or metallurgical testing to report; Stratton has yet to conduct advanced metallurgical work at their recently acquired central Newfoundland Properties.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There is no current mineral resource estimation to report; Stratton has yet to conduct the necessary requirements to conduct mineral resource estimations at their recently acquired central Newfoundland Properties.

23 Adjacent Properties

A summary of mineral claims adjacent to, or in the direct vicinity of, the Stratton Properties is summarized in the following text. Because the sheer number of surrounding properties, a numerical summary is given with the numbers in the text corresponding to the numbers presented in Figures 33 and 34. Where possible, the exploration commodity type is given.

23.1 Adjacent Claims at the Gander Sub-Property

A summary of mineral claims adjacent to, or in the direct vicinity of, Stratton's Gander Sub-Property includes:

1. Empire Capital Corp., Zonte Metals Inc., Eddie Quinlan: Directly adjacent to the northeast; Zonte Metals exploration is focused on gold exploration.

2. Numerous individual property owners: Directly adjacent to and nearby the Gander claim block to the east; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

3. Paragon Minerals Corporation, numerous individual property owners: Directly adjacent to the southeast of the Gander Claim block; exploration is focused on gold.

4. Palisade Resources Corp.: Directly adjacent to the south of the Gander claim block; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

5. Metals Creek Resources Corp., Vulcan Minerals Inc.: Directly adjacent to the southwest of the Gander Claim block; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

6. Numerous individual property owners: Directly adjacent to the west of the Gander claim block; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

7. Numerous individual property owners: Directly adjacent to the west of the Gander claim block; nature of exploration undisclosed at this time.

8. Mervin Quinlan: Directly adjacent to the north of the Gander claim block; exploration focused on gold.

9. Larry Quinlan: Embedded within Gander claim block; exploration focused on gold.

10. Roland Quinlan: Embedded within Gander claim block; exploration focused on gold.

11. Burt Clyde, Perry Warren: Embedded within Gander claim block; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

23.2 Adjacent Claims at the Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties

A summary of mineral claims adjacent to, or in the direct vicinity of, Stratton's Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Property includes:

1. Numerous individual property owners: Directly adjacent to the east of the Frenchman claim block; nature of exploration undisclosed at this time.

2. Altius Resources Inc.: Directly adjacent to the south of the Frenchman claim block; exploration focused on gold.

3. Numerous individual property owners: Directly adjacent to the south of the Frenchman claim block; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

4. GTA Resources and Mining Inc., Paragon Minerals Corporation, numerous individual property owners: Directly adjacent to the south of the Millertown claim block; exploration focused on base metals and gold.

5. Altius Resources Inc.: Nearby to the south of the Millertown claim block; exploration focused on gold.

6. Paragon Minerals Corporation, Metals Creek Resources Corp., numerous individual property owners: Directly adjacent to the east of the Quinn claim block exploration focused on gold and base metals.

7. Altius Resources Inc.: Nearby to the south of the Quinn claim block; exploration focused on gold.

8. Marathon Gold Corporation: Directly adjacent to the southwest of the Quinn claim block; exploration focused on gold.

9. 7980736 Canada Inc., numerous individual property owners: Nearby to the north of the Quinn claim block; exploration focused on polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits.

10. Brian Jones: Embedded within Quinn claim block; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

11. Altius Resources Inc., numerous individual property owners: Directly adjacent to the southwest of the Millertown claim block; Altius Resources exploration is focused on gold.

12. Unity Resources, Noreen Kennedy: Directly adjacent to the southwest of the Millertown claim block; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

13. Unity Resources: Directly adjacent to the northeast of the Millertown claim block; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

14. William Mercer, Shawn Ryan: Directly adjacent to the north of the Frenchman claim block; exploration focused on gold.

15. Jeff Wall: Directly adjacent to the north of the Frenchman claim block; the nature of exploration is undisclosed at this time.

Figure 33. Adjacent properties at the Gander Sub-Property. The numbers in the figure correspond to those numbers used in the text.

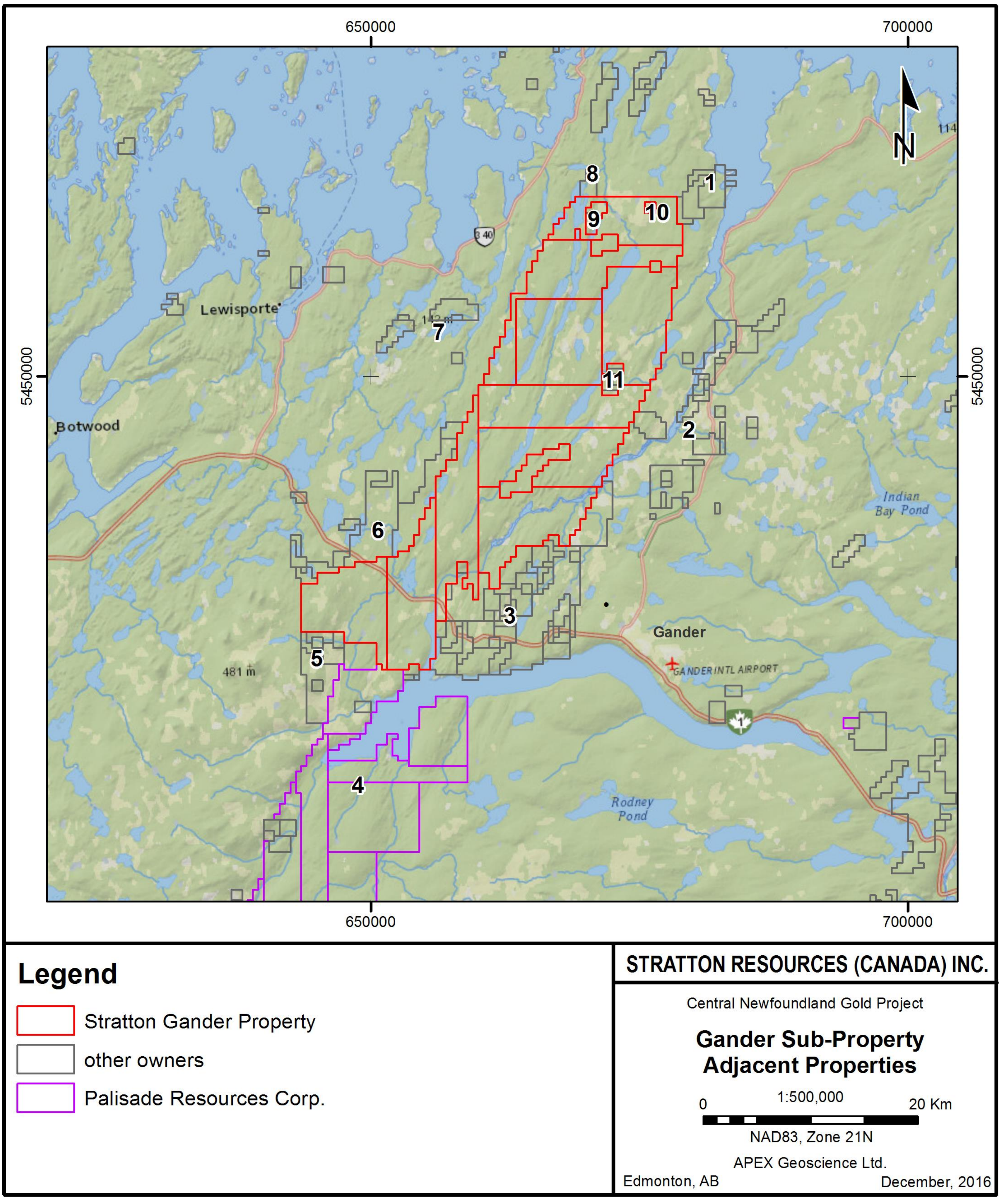
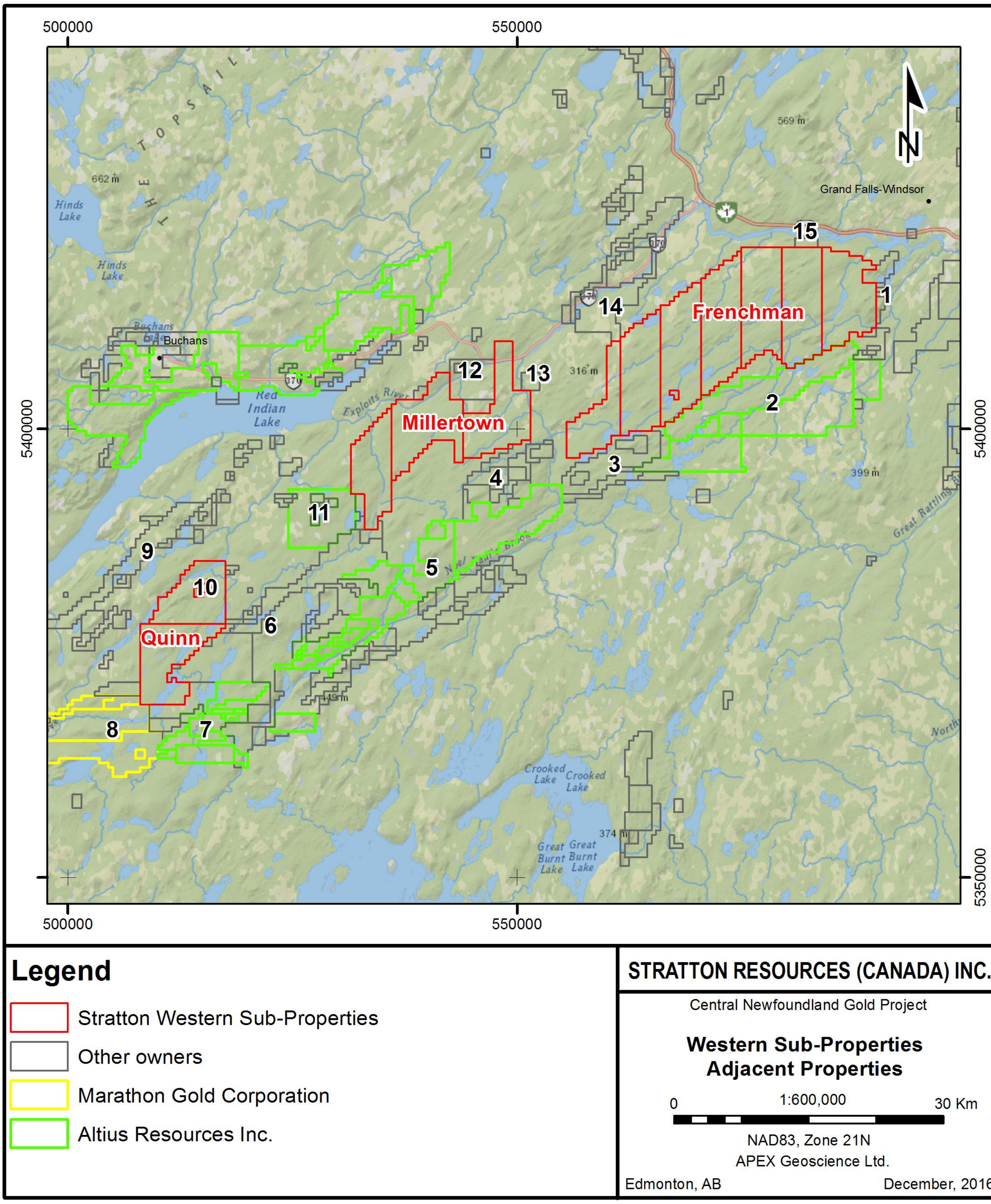


Figure 34. Adjacent properties at the Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties. The numbers in the figure correspond to those numbers used in the text.



24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data and information to report at this time.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 General Observations

Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc. has acquired the mineral rights to large land position in a revitalized metallic mineral district of central Newfoundland, Canada. Stratton's mineral claims are comprised of four separate groups of mineral licenses that collectively consist of 4,777 mineral claims totaling 119,000 hectares. Stratton's claims are divided into four separate groups of claims, the Gander, Quinn, Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties, with claims within each Sub-Property being contiguous. Under the terms of the option agreement, Stratton may acquire a 100% interest of the claims, subject to a NSR royalty, through a combination of work expenditures, cash and share payments.

During November-December 2016, Stratton initiated reconnaissance-scaled exploration work on the Properties and completed a till survey program collecting 1,072 B-C horizon till samples that included sample points from all four Sub-Properties. Stratton's 2016 program also collected 27 grab rock samples of both in-place bedrock and float/boulder samples.

Stratton's central Newfoundland gold project is classified as an early stage exploration project. Having only recently acquired the claims and with the exception of the reconnaissance-scaled till program, Stratton has yet to conduct any formal geophysical, drilling; metallurgical; or mineral resource estimate work on the Properties. Accordingly, the intent and purpose of this Technical Report is to prepare a geological introduction to Stratton's Central Newfoundland Properties that is in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administration's ("CSA's") National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

A preliminary observation of this Technical Report is that central Newfoundland, and in particular the Exploits Subzone of the Dunnage tectonostratigraphic zone, has tremendous grassroots exploration potential. Attributing factors to support this broad statement include: a rejuvenated and developing gold region; a mining friendly jurisdiction; ease of access to the Properties; and the association of gold with orogenesis, timing of mineralization and structure in the Exploits Subzone.

The intent of this conclusion and interpretations section is to touch on these factors, followed by some general observations and conclusions regarding the geological potential of Stratton's Gander Sub-Property and Stratton's western Properties. The Sub-Property observations result from compilation work that was completed during the preparation of this Technical Report and include selected examples of historical Government surveys and industry exploration work.

Rejuvenated and Developing Gold Region: Since 2002, gold exploration in Newfoundland and Labrador has been on the upswing (Wardle, 2005). Gold-rich VMS deposits remain an attractive exploration target; however, current gold-specific target evaluation approaches include a broader span of deposit types including: orogenic; epithermal; Carling-type; and turbidite-hosted auriferous vein deposit types. In addition, multiple pulses of fluid along faults can overprint deposit types, for example, early mesothermal textures can be overprinted by later epithermal textures.

The fact that some of these deposit types are being discovered in the previously little-explored sedimentary rocks that overlie the volcanic-arc sequences of central Newfoundland's Exploits Subzone show that there is potential for further discovery. Recent and promising new grassroots discoveries in the Exploits Subzone, and in the greater Stratton Properties region, includes the: Valentine Lake gold camp; Wilding Lake gold camp: Jaclyn vein; and the Titan prospect, most of which were found through prospecting and the application of new deposit models at the grassroots level. As a result, nearly all known occurrences – and deposit areas – in the Exploits Subzone are undergoing renewed evaluation and exploration.

Mining Friendly Jurisdiction: Newfoundland and Labrador has several advantages for mineral exploration and development: there is a vibrant junior sector and prospecting community; recent land claims settlements in Newfoundland-Labrador are providing increased certainty for exploration in the province; there are excellent geoscience databases; and exploration assistance programs are available (for example, Exploration Grants of up to 75% on eligible grass roots exploration to $150,000 per project).

Access: Access to Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties can be achieved a number of ways. The Gander Sub-Property's southern extent straddles the TransCanada Highway #1, and Secondary highways 330 and 340 extend northwards from the Trans-Canada with numerous intersecting gravel forestry roads that lead into the Gander Sub-Property. Access to Stratton's western Properties are close to major highways such as the Trans-Canada Highway, which passes directly north of the Frenchman Sub-Property, but the Sub-Properties are directly accessed by secondary highways and gravel roads, including: Secondary Highway 370 (Buchans Highway); Millertown Highway; Beothuck Road; and Taylor Road.

Association of Gold with Orogenesis, Timing of Mineralization and Structure: Central Newfoundland embodies the northeastern termination of the North America Appalachian Orogeny and includes terranes representing both the Laurentian and Gondwanan continental blocks. A central mobile belt (the Dunnage and Gander zones) represent rocks that were formed within the early Paleozoic Iapetus Ocean, which closed sequentially during and at the end of the Orogeny (i.e., mid-Silurian). Consequently, the Dunnage Zone is characterized by a zone of mafic volcanic rocks and associated sedimentary rocks that overlie an ophiolite sequence.

Because gold mineralization in Newfoundland is predominantly epigenetic, the absolute timing of mineralization from deposit to deposit is generally poorly constrained or unknown. However, the spatial association between the occurrence of gold mineralization and late-orogenic fault zones suggests that gold was mobilized and deposited during orogenesis (e.g., Swinden et al., 2001; Kerr et al., 2005; Kerr and Selby, 2012). Consequently, prospective gold environments directly or indirectly involve: 1) Neoproterozoic intrusion contact zones; 2) Early Silurian to Early Devonian intrusions; and 3) major faults, shear structures or conjugate fault zones, particularly in structurally competent units where brittle fracturing may produce fluid mobilization and vein development (Wardle, 2005).

25.2 Gander Sub-Property: Compilation Summary

- Stratton's Gander Sub-Property encompasses the Dog Bay Line within the Exploits Subzone. The Dog Bay Line represents a major suture zone defining the last known occurrence of Iapetus in the Newfoundland Appalachians. A series of faults characterizes the Dog Bay Line, which is considered to mark a major Silurian tectonic boundary.

- The bedrock geology of the Gander Sub-Property is divided by the Dog Bay Line:

    - To the east, the bedrock is dominated by conglomerate, siltstone, shale and sandstone of the Middle Ordovician Davidsville Group.

    - To the west, Silurian Indian Islands Group limestone, siltstone, shale and red bed horizons are conformably overlain by gently dipping red shale, siltstone and sandstone of the Ten Mile Lake Formation.

- Other geological features in the Gander Sub-block include the Late Silurian Mount Peyton Intrusive complex in the southwestern part of the Gander Sub-Property and the Silurian Indian Islands Group in the northeast portion of the claim block.

- The surficial geology of the Gander Sub-Property is characterized by an extensive till blanket, localized zones of rogen moraine and/or ablation drift, and an ice flow that is dominantly towards the north.

- Six historical mineral occurrences occur within the Gander Sub-Property: Lucky Moose; Knob Hill; Third Pond; Grid 69 Gold; Appleton # 2; and the Road Breccia occurrences. Grab samples from the Lucky Moose Property, which included quartz breccia veins with arsenopyrite in gabbroic and sedimentary rocks, yielded up to 2.5 g/t Au. At Knob Hill, quartz-pyrite veins in chloritic greywacke yielded up to 2.7 g/t Au. Grab trench samples from the Third Pond occurrence contained up to 4.6 g/t Au. Five drillholes at the Grid 69 Gold prospect yielded 1.1 g/t Au over 0.46 m from drillhole DDH-1B.

- An additional eight selected occurrences, all of which are situated on competitor claims, but occur within the greater boundary of the Gander Sub-Property include: Titan; Stinger; Flirt; Goldstash; Corvette; Bellman's Pond; and Cracker.

These occurrences reportedly comprise: pyrite ± chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite quartz veins within a variety of rock types (mainly gabbro and sedimentary rocks). Silicification, carbonate and chloritic alteration have also been documented.

- Eleven drillholes targeting an extension of the neighboring Titan occurrence are actually collared within the Gander Sub-Property; noteworthy intercepts include: 6.77 g/t Au over 5.25 m in hole WP-1; and 1.88 g/t Au over 11.82 m in hole WP-12.

- Two drillholes as part of the neighboring Mount Peyton program were drilled within the Stratton claims; selected gold assays include: drillhole MP-90-06 yielded 1.56 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 1.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m; and drillhole MP-90-11 contained 7.6 g/t Au over 0.2 m and 0.89 g/t Au over 1.1 m.

- Based on Government reconnaissance geochemical surveys, there are a number of high anomalous gold values in till samples within the northern, central and southwestern parts of the Gander Sub-Property. These represent strong targets, some of which have yet to have tested by companies using advanced and/or modern exploration techniques.

- The Gander Sub-Property also contains a number of anomalous lake sediment samples that correlate with some of the anomalous tills; these occur in a northwest trending line that appears to correspond to subsurface geology and structure.

- The Lucky Moose occurrence, which has had only minor historical exploration, in the northeast portion of the Gander Sub-Property is proximal to the northeast trending till government anomalies and represents one of the stronger anomalous (government) till results observed.

- In the far southwestern portion of the Gander Sub-Property, a cluster of historical till gold anomalies occur down ice of a series of drilled gold prospects (i.e., the Peyton prospects), possibly representing a dispersal fan from these prospects.

25.3 Western Sub-Properties Compilation Summary

- Bedrock in the Quinn and Millertown Sub-Properties is dominated by the Early Cambrian to Late Ordovician Victoria Lake Supergroup, which consists of calc-alkalic volcanic rocks that are intercalated with, and overlain by, volcanogenic sandstone and shale, and capped by Caradocian black graphitic-sulphidic shale. Early Silurian to Late Devonian intrusions are interspersed, at a northeast-trending orientation, within the Victoria Lake Supergroup.

- The Frenchman Sub-Property encompasses the contact between the Victoria Lake Supergroup and the Crippleback Lake quartz monzonite. Late Ordovician to Early Silurian conglomerate and sandstone rocks of the Badger Group occur in the eastern part and far northern part of the Sub-Property. A roughly north-orientated fault system converges with, and into, a more encompassing northeast-orientated fault, which extends through the entire Sub-Property.

- With respect to Quaternary surficial deposits, the Quinn Sub-Property is dominated by southwards and southwestward ice flows and has substantial areas of bedrock and thin tills. Bogs are also abundant. The Millertown and Frenchman Sub-Properties are dominated by northeastward ice flow directional features characterized by thick tills and glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits along major river courses.

- Within Stratton's western Sub-Properties, the Frenchman Sub-Property contains the majority of recorded exploration work including historic drilling. For example, the Frenchman Sub-Property contains 16 mineral occurrences including: Lynx Pond; West Brook South and North; Coronation Lake South #1 and #2; Leonards Lake Northeast; Three Angle Pond Northwest and West; Lake of the Woods Pond NE; Crippleback Lake North; Tom Joe; Long Tail Pond Southwest #1; #2 and #2; and Nalco #12 North and South.

- Historic drilling results within the Frenchman Sub-Property compiled in this Technical Report include: Coronation Lake South #2; Leonards Lake Northeast; Three Angle Pond Northwest; Long Tail Pond Southwest #1; Long Tail Pond Southwest #2; Long Tail Pond Southwest #3; and Nalco #12 South occurrences. Selected results in this conclusion section include: Coronation Lake South #2, which yielded 0.86 g/t Au over 0.91 m and 1.71 g/t Ag over 1.53 m; and two historic drillholes at the Three Angle Pond West, which yielded 0.171 g/t Au over 1.52 m (drillhole 316-67-18).

- The Tom Joe occurrence in the Frenchman Sub-Property appears to be a promising occurrence within Stratton's western sub-properties. It has historical grab rock assay values of up to 1.67 g/t Au and 0.56% Zn. Notably, the Tom Joe occurrence has relatively little exploration work conducted.

- The Frenchman Sub-Property has two anomalous till survey clusters including till with up to 168 ppb Au on the northeastern end of the Sub-Property and in the west where a high gold lake sediment sample corresponds with a number of anomalous gold-in-till samples.

- The Millertown Sub-Property has two high gold-in-till anomalies, which occur in the northeast and western parts of the Sub-Property. There has been little historic work conducted within the Millertown Sub-Property and it's not known whether these anomalies were ever evaluated with additional exploration work.

- The Quinn Sub-Property has a cluster of elevated gold-in-till samples (>10 ppb Au) along Quinn Lake in the southern portion of the Sub-Property. There has been little historic work conducted within the Quinn Sub-Property.

25.4 Summary of 2016 Exploration Work Conducted by Stratton

Stratton completed a reconnaissance-scaled glacial till sampling program over portions of all four of their central Newfoundland sub-properties encompassing approximately 400 km^2 with a quasi-500 x 500 m grid. A total of 1,072 till samples were collected. In general, the spatial patterns of the resulting gold-in-till anomalies typically correlate with: 1) stratigraphic and/or structural control from the underlying bedrock; 2) classic glacial dispersal fans; and/or 3) secondary rejuvenated dispersal fans from gold-enriched bedrock sources. Preliminary results of the till survey, by Property, are summarized as follows.

Gander Sub-Property

- 17 samples had >10 ppb Au (note: any gold-in-till values of greater than 6.2 ppb Au represent the top 10% of the values specific to this dataset)

- Eight areas, or clusters, of anomalous gold-in-till results are considered to represent the peak, or head, levels of either: classic glacial dispersal; or rejuvenated fans. Five of the eight anomalies had maximum gold-in-till values of >20 ppb Au.

- Anomaly D correlates with a randomly collected outcrop rock sample of quartz breccia with cross-cutting veinlets and 3-5% fine-grained pyrite that yielded 284 ppb Au.

- Ice flow was mainly north-northeast (0°-25° azimuth); this trend followed an older east-southeastward trending flow phase (100°-120°).

Quinn Sub-Property

- Four anomalous gold-in-till clusters are present with 8 samples having >10 ppb Au with a maximum assay value of 12.6 ppb Au.

- Ice flow indicators at the Quinn Property have a predominant southward to southeastward (145°-170° azimuth) phase of ice flow from a local ice center.

Millertown Sub-Property

- Five anomalous gold-in-till clusters are present with 2 samples have >10 ppb Au with a maximum assay value of 13.15 ppb Au.

- Ice flow indicators at the Millertown Sub-Property have a predominant northeast (074° azimuth) phase of ice flow from a local ice center to the southwest.

Frenchman Sub-Property

- Six anomalous gold-in-till clusters are present with 4 samples yielding >10 ppb Au; Anomalies C and D are defined by maximum gold-in-till values of 10.17 ppb Au and 26.84 ppb Au. Both anomalies occur at the heads of two northeast-trending classic glacial dispersal fans situated approximately 2 km apart.

- Ice flow indicators in the map area show a predominant northeast (60° azimuth) phase of ice flow from a local ice center to the southwest.

Some of Stratton's gold-in-till anomalies correlate with historically documented gold occurrences; however, the survey depicted at least 20 unsourced till anomalies based on the results of the 2016 dataset. Follow-up till sampling of the anomalous areas in the individual sub-properties is recommended and may ultimately reveal any one of the following scenarios:

- An auriferous bedrock source of the till anomalies.

- A proximal (peak-highest value) part of a glacial dispersal fan.

- Low Au levels in till related to a background level skip zone (glacial translation of up-ice barren bedrock debris overlying and masking subcropping mineralization).

- Spot anomalies or elevated values produced by long-distance (>2 km) englacial transport of auriferous debris, or rejuvenation of Au levels in till derived from auriferous bedrock zones along strike parallel or subparallel to ice flow.

- Barren areas up-ice of an auriferous bedrock source.

25.5 Concluding Statement

With respect to the geological setting of Properties acquired by Stratton at their central Newfoundland gold project, historical Government and industry studies and surveys show that the Properties have positive geological attributes for the discovery of new occurrences of gold, and that the Properties warrant further investigation. Pertinent observations to support this contention include:

- The Stratton Properties are well positioned within the Exploits Zone of the Dunnage tectonstratigraphic zone. Consequently, the Properties are situated in Cambrian- to Ordovician-aged rocks that include arc- to back-arc-volcanic rocks overlain by volcaniclastic to epiclastic sedimentary rocks.

- The Exploits Subzone in Stratton's Properties includes deformed Ordovician- to Silurian-aged mixed sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive sequences that locally form an intercalated, folded and sheared package of rocks.

- The Properties contain Nesoproterozoic intrusions (e.g., Crippleback Intrusion) and Early Silurian to Early Devonian intrusive bodies (e.g., Mount Peyton Intrusion), the timing of which is believed to be contemporaneous to gold mineralization in the Exploits Subzone;

- Major fault zones such as those that define orogenic events are defined within the Properties, along with strike-slip faults that are contemporaneous with Silurian-Devonian plutonism.

- Known high- to moderate-angle brittle-ductile to brittle faulting and mylonitic corridors occur in the Properties with quartz-carbonate veins suggestive of remobilization of fluids and epigenetic mineralization (e.g., such as those observed at the Titan occurrence).

Stratton's western Sub-Properties are situated in the Exploits Subzone's Victoria Lake Supergroup, which is host to prolific mineralization in the immediate vicinity of Stratton's claims. Given this knowledge, it is surprising that little exploration work has been conducted on the Quinn and Millertown Sub-Properties. This attests to the difficulty of exploring in areas covered by glacial surficial deposits.

Of the western Sub-Properties, Stratton's Frenchman Sub-Property has undergone the highest degree of historical exploration work. Current mineral occurrences, regional till/lake geochemical surveys and the geological features at the Frenchman Sub-Property indicate that target evaluation for future work should include:

1. The eastern margin of the Crippleback Intrusive, which is in contact with the Victoria Lake Supergroup; nearly the entire length of this contact is within and central to the boundaries of the Frenchman Sub-Property. Importantly, the Crippleback Intrusive is of similar age to the Valentine Lake Intrusive, and northeast-orientated till anomalies in the Sub-Property parallel the orientation of the intrusion; and

2. Several sets of converging fault systems, which are located throughout the Sub-Property.

Stratton's Gander Sub-Property has undergone relatively limited exploration in comparison to the greater region of Stratton's western Properties, where historical and recent exploration has generated several discoveries. While historical drill testing on the Gander Sub-Property has failed to intersect consistently moderate grades of mineralization over 10's of metres, it is worth noting that several drill programs occurring in close proximity and/or within the boundaries of the Gander Sub-Property have generated interest (e.g., Titan, H Pond, Dome, Knob/Letha/Grouse, Outflow/Mustang, Mount Peyton, and Cracker occurrences). All of these occurrences have drill intercepts of interest and show that the Gander Sub-Property has – by neighboring association – similar geological attributes (and in the case of Titan, the actual gold-bearing drill intercepts extend into Stratton's claims).

In addition to these observations, Stratton should consider a re-evaluation of all known historical mineral occurrences on their Properties. Mineral occurrences such as the Lucky Moose occurrence (Gander Sub-Property) and Tom Joe occurrences (Frenchman Sub-Property) have decent grab rock sample results, but with little to no known follow-up work. These evaluations should take new deposit models into consideration such as Carlin-type sedimentary gold and turbidite-hosted gold veins, which will implicate specific exploration strategies. In addition, there are several government and industry till/lake anomalies that require follow-up consideration.

Lastly, the analytical results of Stratton's 2016 reconnaissance till sampling program have verified historical till/soil anomalies or mineral occurrences, but more importantly, have generated over 20 new targets based on clusters of anomalous gold-in-till values.

26 Recommendations

Based upon the review of Stratton's central Newfoundland gold project, which was completed as part of this Technical Report, APEX recommends a two-phase 2017-2018 exploration program (Table 15). Phase 1 may be defined as a target delineation program and involves: data processing and interpretation; rock prospecting; boulder prospecting; till/soil sampling; and geophysical surveys. Phase 2 work is dependent on positive results of the first phase, and utilizes trench and drill programs to test the targets delineated during Phase 1.

In terms of Phase 1 data processing and interpretative work, geophysical and geochemical data – including data from Stratton's 2016 till survey – should be formatted into a Geographic Information System to: 1) conduct a structural assessment of the Properties; and 2) delineate and rank exploration targets for ground work. The geophysical study should include three-dimensional inverse modeling of magnetic and electromagnetic data for target delineation. Objectives of the interpretative work should include: assessment of areas comprising converging faults zones and assessment as to the potential of the Valentine Lake Thrust to continue northeastwards to Stratton's Sub-Properties.

Phase 1 fieldwork includes grassroots ground exploration and ground-truthing of geophysical/geochemical modelling. Rock outcrop and float (boulders) should be located via a drone aircraft mapping survey, assessed and characterized by lithological rock type, and assayed. A portable x-ray fluorescence analyzer could be employed for semi-quantitative analysis; any samples with positive results should be sent to a certified independent laboratory for gold fire-assay and/or trace element analysis.

Examples of areas of interest as determined from the compilation phase of this Technical Report include, but are not limited to:

- As assessment of the Peyton Intrusive complex in the southwestern portion of the Gander Sub-Property. Early Silurian to Early Devonian emplacement of this intrusive body correlates generally with the age of gold mineralization throughout central Newfoundland.

- Test till anomalies (government) and positive grab rock sample analytical results near the Lucky Moose and Appleton #2 occurrences, respectively, in the Gander Sub-Property.

- Testing around the Tom Joe occurrence in the Frenchman Sub-Property, which has grab assay values of up to 1.67 g/t Au and 0.56% Zn, and has relatively little exploration work conducted.

- At the Frenchman Sub-Property, the contact of the Victoria Lake Supergroup with the Crippleback Lake quartz monzonite should be thoroughly explored.

The Phase 1 ground program should also include soil/till sampling to fill-in those areas that were not completed as part of the 2016 till program, and/or to verify and conduct in-fill sampling related to positive results from the 2016 reconnaissance program. It is possible that further overburden assessment studies are necessary to fully comprehend any positive results from the 2016 till program. Follow-up work can occur as a combination of high resolution soil/till sampling, and boulder mapping and sampling (prospecting) at the head of the fans with priority on areas of thin till veneer and rock outcrop areas where till may be more proximal in provenance.

Lastly, Phase 1 work should include new geophysical surveys in target areas generated by any of the 2016 and/or 2017 Phase 1 work. Additional geophysical surveying could include one or more of: airborne and/or ground electromagnetic; gravity; and induced-polarization). A frequency or time domain survey is recommended. The FDEM systems like the DIGHEM or RESOLVE could be useful instruments for structural mapping. A higher resolution survey such as the time-domain EM system (e.g., SkyTEM) that uses a dual-pulse waveform is recommended (i.e., high- and low-moment).

The estimated cost of the Phase 1 work is CDN$1,750,000 (Table 15).

Pending the positive results of Phase 1 work, APEX recommends a Phase 2 program that would involve trench and drill programs intended as grassroots exploration to test, define, and possibly delineate, new zones of mineralization in Stratton's central Newfoundland Properties.

Trenching can be conducted in areas of minimal overburden and/or outcrop, and should be complemented with channel assay sampling. For example, the magnitude of till and soil gold anomalies in the central part of the Gander Sub-Property with no apparent up-ice source suggests that area may be covered by a thin veneer of surficial deposits. A trenching program may therefore be warranted to test these anomalies and regions up-ice. Profile sampling of rock and/or till section at depth within the trench can help to determine the source of these gold anomalies.

Also dependent on Phase 1 results, it is recommended that Stratton consider a drill program to test high-rank targets. The diamond drill program recommended at this time consists of a multi-drill program that will core approximately 4,500 m to test target areas. An all-in cost per metre of CDN$375 has been used to estimate the cost of the drill program.

The estimated cost of the Phase 2 work is CDN$2,450,000 (Table 15). The total cost of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 work is CDN$4,200,000. With the addition of a contingency of 10%, the overall budget is CDN$4,620,000.

Table 15. Summary of 2017-2018 exploration work recommendations with estimated costs.

Phase	Activity	Description	Cost estimate (CDN$)	Sub-total (CDN$)
Phase 1	Data processing and target delineation	Geophysical/geochemical data integration, modelling, interpretation (including a structural geology assessment) and delineation and ranking of exploration targets	$75,000	
	Ground/boulder prospecting and overburden assessment	Preliminary prospecting and ground-truthing of priority targets including repreliminary mapping via drone aircraft	$275,000	
	Till/soil sampling	Infill sampling surveys based on delineation of priority targets and/or results of 2016 reconnaissance till surveys	$550,000	
	Geophysical surveys	Heli-borne and/or ground geophysical surveys coinciding with delineation of priority targets	$850,000	**$1,750,000**
Phase 2	Trench program	Based on the results of Phase 1, conduct trenching and channel assay sampling in areas of minimal overburden	$450,000	
	Drill program	Based on the results of Phase 1, diamond drilling program totalling approximately 4,500 m	$1,700,000	
	Reporting	National Instrument 43-10 Technical Report (with potential for an inferred resource estimation)	$300,000	**$2,450,000**
			Sub-total (CDN$)	**$4,200,000**
			Contingency (10%)	**$420,000**
			Total (CDN$)	**$4,620,000**

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28 Certificates of Authors

I, D. Roy Eccles, P. Geol., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Consulting Geologist and Chief Operating Officer of APEX Geoscience Ltd., Suite 110, 8429 – 24th Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6P 1L3.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1986 and with a M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta in 2004.
3. I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta ("APEGA") since 2003, and Newfoundland and Labrador Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (PEGNL) since 2015.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 25 years since my graduation from University and have been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration, mineral research and mineral resource estimations for metallic, industrial, specialty and rare-earth element mineral projects and deposits in Canada.
5. 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. My technical experience with respect to gold deposits includes refereed Government compilations and publications. In addition, I have conducted and published numerous geochemical orientation surveys, including soil, peat, till and vegetation media, which is the current exploration focus at Stratton's Properties.
6. I am responsible for and have supervised the preparation of the "*Technical Report: A Geological Introduction to Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc.'s Central Newfoundland Gold Project*, with an effective date of 1 March 2017 (the "Technical Report"). I visited Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc.'s central Newfoundland Properties on 22-25 November 2016; I stood on all four Sub-Properties and can verify that material change was taking place at the Properties in the form of a reconnaissance-scaled till survey.
7. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all relevant scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed, to make the Technical Report not misleading.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I am independent of the issuer, the vendor and the Property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of both NI 43-101 and 43-101CP.
10. I have not had any prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or their websites.

Dated this 1 March 2017
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

D. Roy Eccles, M.Sc., P. Geol.

I, Rudolf (Ralph) Stea Ph.D., P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am the chief geologist for Stea Surficial Geology Services, 851 Herring Cove Road Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3R 1Z1.

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Geol. in 1977 from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia and obtained a Ph.D. from Dalhousie University, Halifax NS, in 1995. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia since 2006.

3. I have worked as a surficial geologist/mapper for the Nova Scotia government for 25 years since my graduation from Acadia University and 10 years subsequent to that in mineral exploration as a consultant with emphasis on industrial minerals (kaolin/aggregates) and prospecting methods in glaciated terrain (gold, base metals, rare earths). Have planned, managed and conducted surficial mapping and geochemical surveys for industrial clients across Canada.

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. My technical experience with respect to prospecting methods for gold deposits using glacial tills includes refereed Government publications and numerous industry reports some published in assessment filings.

5. I have contributed to the preparation of Section 9, Exploration of the "*Technical Report: A Geological Introduction to Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc.'s Central Newfoundland Gold Project*, with an effective date of 1 March 2017 (the "Technical Report"). I visited Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc.'s central Newfoundland Properties and conducted surficial geological studies on November 6-16th 2016.

6. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all relevant scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed, to make the Technical Report not misleading.

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

8. At the time of report writing I am engaged as a consultant for Stratton Resources Inc for the purpose of assisting in the completion of this report. I am independent of this company applying the provisos of Section 1.5.

9. I have not had any prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or their websites.

Signed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on this 26th day of February, 2017

______________________________"signed"

Appendix 1. Laboratory Certificates.

The following information and data is available through APEX Geoscience Ltd. and Stratton Resources (Canada) Inc.

- Laboratory test work and Laboratory Certificates from Stratton's 2016 till sampling program.
- Laboratory test work and Laboratory Certificates from Stratton's 2016 rock sampling program.