



Strategic Gold Projects in Central Newfoundland

Lizard Pond - Glenwood - Red Cross Lake

Lizard Pond Project Highlights

- Located in mining-friendly Newfoundland & Labrador
- Paved and all-weather logging road access to property
- Comprises 279 claims over 6,975 ha
- Claims are contiguous with the recent Central Newfoundland gold staking rush

Lizard Pond Geology

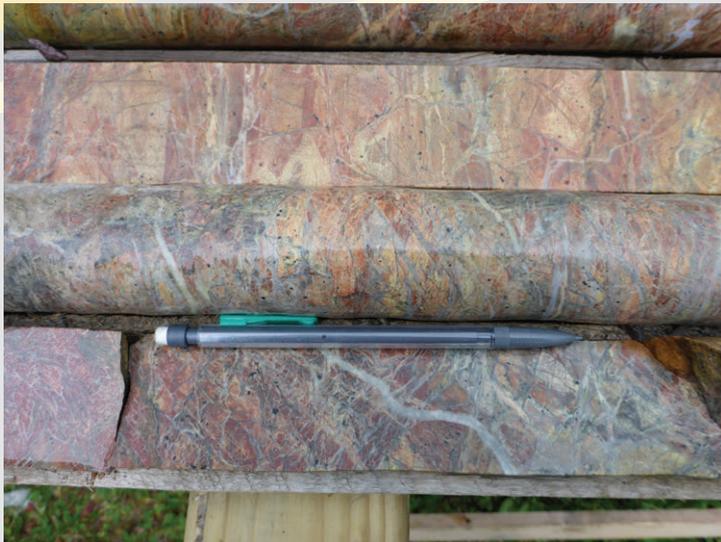
- Geologically favourable setting, in polydeformed clastic and carbonate sediments and ultramafic rocks intruded by the Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite, a possible source for mineralizing fluids
- Main gold host is hydrothermal stockwork veining, and silica flooding that is characteristic of Carlin-type gold deposits

Mineralization

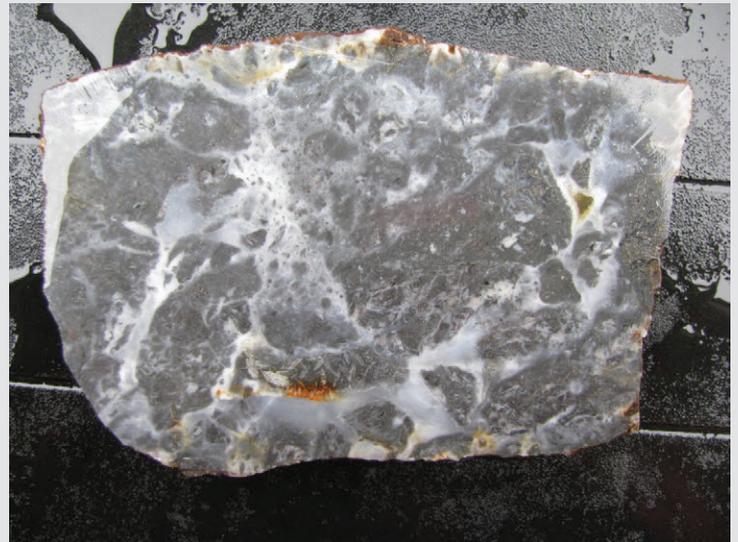
- The Lizard Pond Project occurs in the Central Newfoundland gold-antimony bearing Gander Belt
- Vulcan Central Newfoundland gold project "Glenwood" also occurs in the Gander Belt (gold-antimony), northeast of Lizard Pond
- The Red Cross Lake project occurs in the Victoria Lake Shear Zone, and lies adjacent to Marathon Gold Corp's claims in the Valentine Lake Gold Camp (4 km from the Marathon Gold deposit). Angular float on the Red Cross Lake property was reported by Falconbridge carrying 5.8 g/t Au

Lizard Pond Historical Exploration Highlights

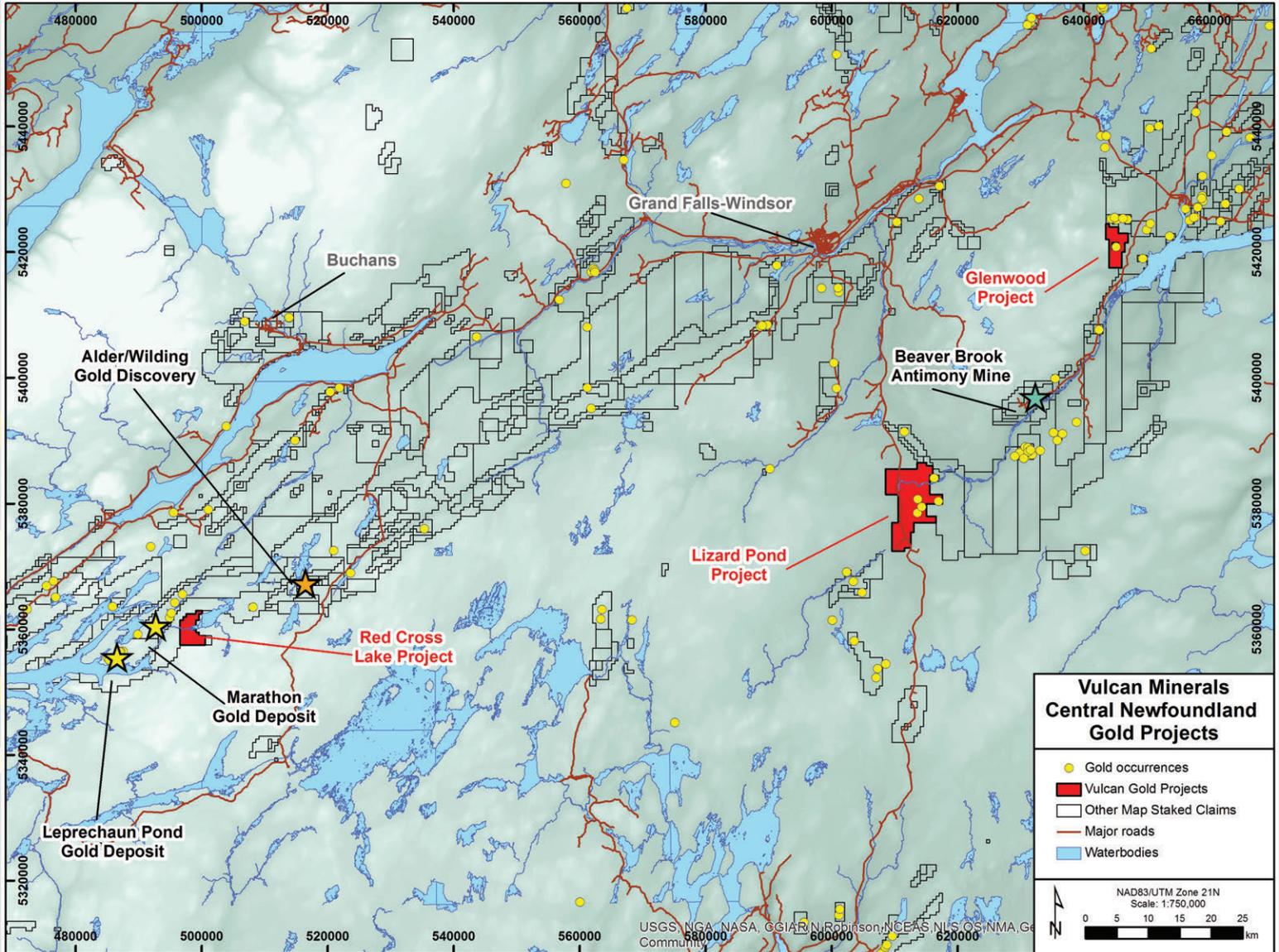
- Two rounds of drilling were conducted on the property in 1989 (totaling 510 m) and 1990 (totaling 1371 m) by different operators, most of which focused on delineating the Lizard Pond South showing.
- Prospecting by another operator in 2006 resampled (grab) the Lizard Pond South showing with up to 22 g/t gold and up to 8.2 g/t gold at the Lizard Pond Extension
- Lizard Pond South showing: 12.6 grams per ton (g/t) over 0.4 m, 6.6 g/t over 1.2 m with follow-up drillhole LP-87-01 assaying 0.8 g/t over 15 m
- Lizard Pond Extension drillhole MP-90-10 assayed 1.6 g/t over 5.4 m
- Breccia Pond showing yielded a channel sample of 3.2 g/t gold over 1.0 m



Historical Lizard Pond hydrothermal breccia sample from LP-87-02. Assay results are not available for this intersection.



Historical Lizard Pond hydrothermal breccia sample from trenching. This sample assayed 10.0 g/t Au



The Central Newfoundland Lizard Pond, Glenwood and Red Cross Lake Gold Projects are all available for option.

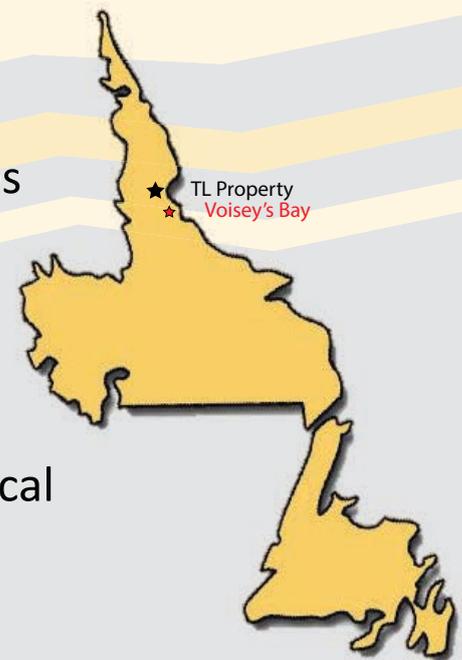
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Tasisuak Lake Nickel-Copper PGE Project

Voisey's Bay Type Magmatic Sulfide Deposit, Labrador

- Significant Ni, Cu, Co (PGE+Au) mineralization encountered in outcrop and shallow drilling
 - Drillcore assays up to 2.2% nickel
 - Drillcore assays up to 4.0% copper
 - 8,000 m of drillcore from 71 shallow holes
- Large digital geophysical database
 - 1,400 km of airborne geophysics
 - >240 km of ground geophysics
- A recently completed property-wide geophysical data compilation and review revealed:
 - Many untested geophysical anomalies
 - Entire northern portion of the property is unexplored
- Vulcan has 100% working interest in 120 claims (3,000 ha)
- > \$3,000,000 incurred in exploration expenses
- Drill-ready targets defined
- Tremendous blue sky potential
- The Long Pond showing has been delineated over 1.2 km distance and remains open at depth and along strike



- Mineralization is hosted by mafic plutonic rocks
 - Up to 40% sulfides
 - Leopard textures typical of Voisey's Bay mineralization
- Norite-hosted Ni-Cu-Co mineralization is disseminated to massive in texture
 - Primarily pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite
 - Source of mineralized magma not yet located
 - High nickel:copper ratios
- Anomalous Platinum Group Elements (PGE)

Drillhole	Thickness (m)	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)	PGE+Au (g/t)
08-AA-60	39	0.57*	0.28	0.02	0.25
Incl.	14	1.03	0.52	0.03	0.41
08-AA-61	29	0.42	0.21	0.02	0.15
Incl.	2	1.22	0.34	0.04	0.41
08-AA-62	36	0.42	0.19	0.02	0.19
Incl.	2	1.10	0.25	0.06	0.53
08-LP-54	11	0.81**	0.43	0.02	
Incl.	5	1.28	0.52	0.03	
08-LP-55	12	0.9***	0.96	0.04	0.37
Incl.	6	1.02	1.59	0.05	0.37

* Included in this is a 1.0 m intersection assaying 2.15% Ni

** Included in this is a 0.7 m intersection assaying 2.20% Ni

***Included in this is a 1.0 m intersection assaying 4.02% Cu

The Tasisuak Lake Project & other Vulcan projects are available for option. Please contact Patrick Larcy, President, for further information.

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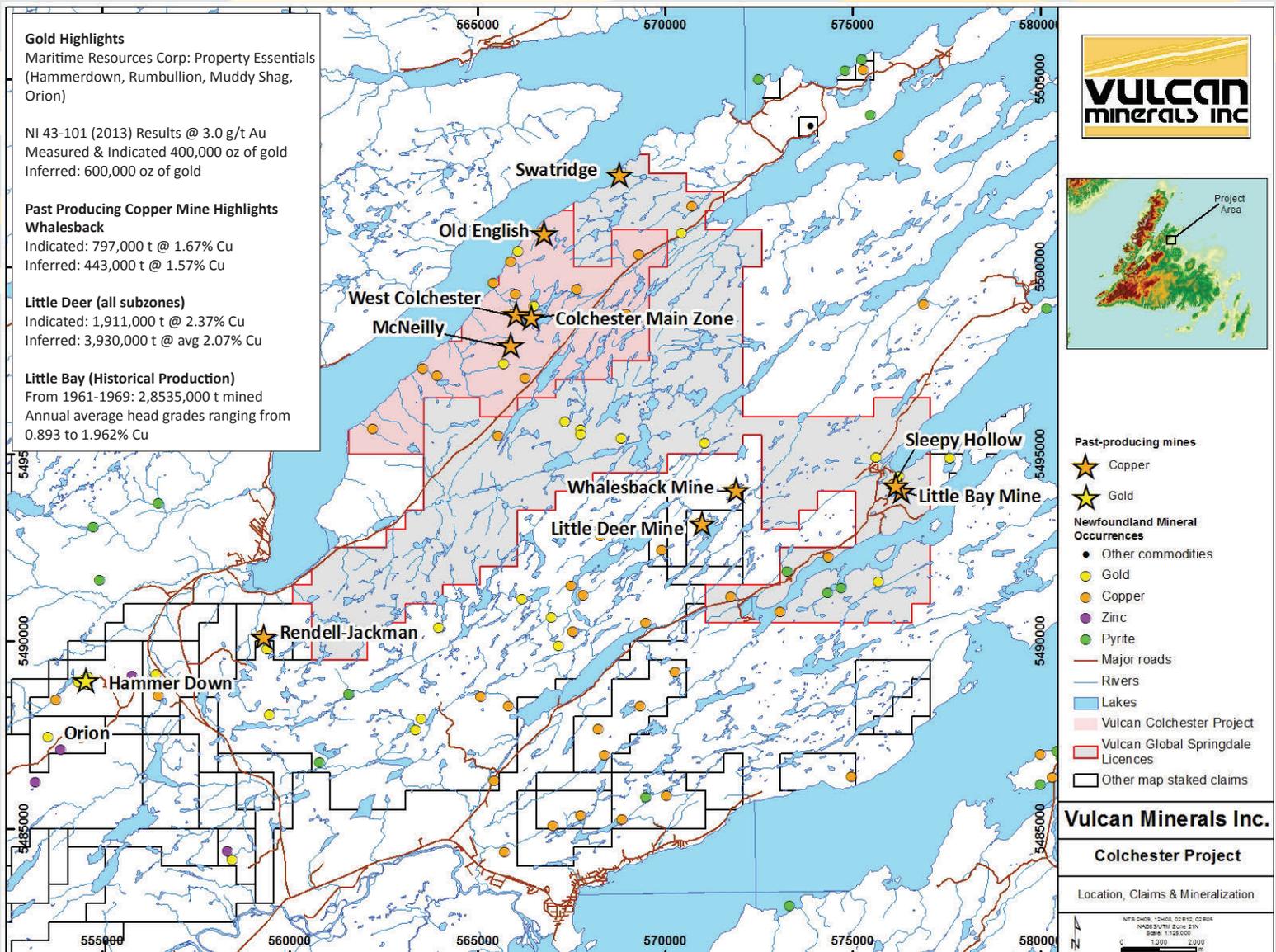


Colchester Copper-Gold Project

High-Potential VMS System in Central Newfoundland

Project Overview

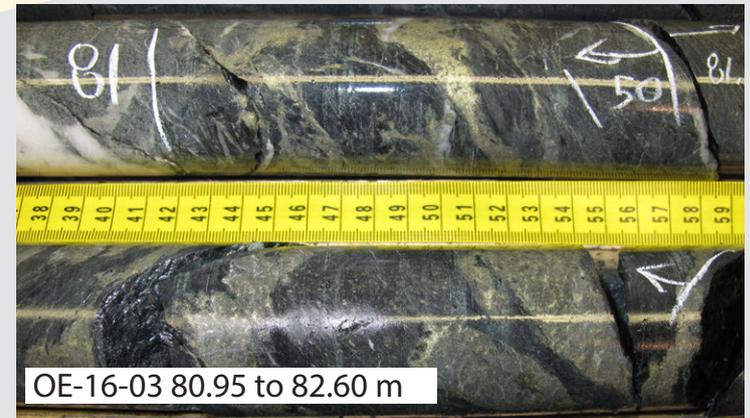
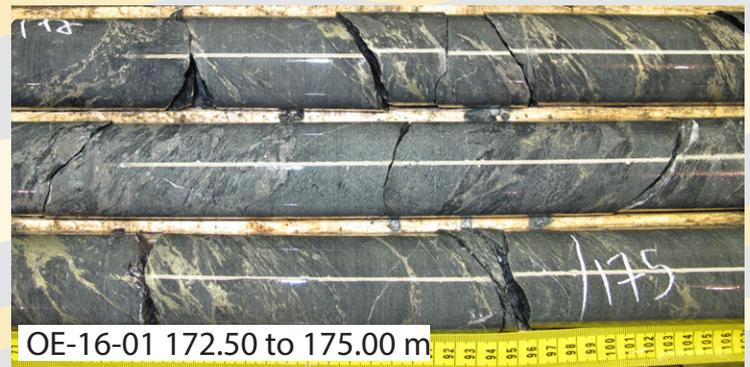
- Colchester project is 100% owned by Vulcan Minerals Inc.
- Accessible by paved road approximately 25 kilometres off the Trans Canada Highway
- Comprises 98 claims over 2,450 ha, part of a larger Springdale Peninsula project comprising 393 claims over 9,825 ha
- Nearby communities have wealth of experience as exploration service providers and are pro-development, and experienced in mine development



Exploration Highlights

Successful 2016 exploration program included the completion of:

- High-resolution bedrock mapping program, confirming historical work
- 20 line-km high-resolution IP survey
- 4-hole, 825 m diamond drilling program
- Successfully intersected copper sulfides and gold mineralization



HOLE	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
OE-16-01	48.52	65.27	16.75	0.69	0.16
Including sub-intervals:					
OE-16-01	52.85	53.62	0.77	8.79	1.75
OE-16-01	48.52	53.62	5.10	1.60	0.32
OE-16-01	83.00	85.76	2.76	0.75	0.11
OE-16-01	89.30	92.26	2.96	0.84	0.09
OE-16-01	170.64	176.63	5.99	1.01	0.23
OE-16-02	146.36	147.39	1.03	5.07	0.11
OE-16-03	70.73	84.18	13.45	0.65	0.24
Including sub-interval:					
OE-16-03	76.73	84.18	7.45	1.02	0.32
OE-16-03	93.50	96.50	3.00	0.60	0.08
OE-16-04	16.00	32.54	16.54	0.22	0.08

Composited drilling intersections from Vulcan's 2016 drilling program at the Old English Zone at Colchester. Intersections in above photos fall within these composited intersections. Sulfides vary from massive to stringer to vein-hosted. High-grade gold values correlate strongly with high-grade copper values



Regional Historical Exploration Highlights

- Vulcan has compiled an extensive digital dataset of historical activities including surficial sampling, diamond drilling, ground and airborne geophysical surveys; this data has never been leveraged as a fully integrated digital dataset
- Multiple historical mine sites on the property, all mined at a very limited scale from 1881 to 1901 with combined tonnages of approximately 1000 tons
- Colchester Main Zone is host to a historical (non- NI 43-101 compliant) mineral resource estimate of 1,000,000 tons of 1.3% copper at a cut-off grade of 0.85% copper; gold was not included in that resource estimate because it had not been systematically evaluated until recent exploration. 3D modelling and evaluation of the Colchester Main Zone indicates it is open at depth and along strike
- Gold values up to 2.3 g/t in soil samples at Old English, up to 27.7 g/t in grabs over the Main Zone and in historical drilling, up to 41.7 g/t over 0.55 m at the Main Zone and 5.7 g/t over 0.9 m at Old English and 6.2 g/t over 0.71 m at the McNeily Zone
- Maritime Resources Green Bay Gold Project is located 15 km southwest of Colchester and is host to a global NI 43-101 compliant resource of 428,600 oz Au Measured & Indicated category plus 661,100 oz Au Inferred category, both using a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off grade
- Rambler Metals & Mining's Ming Mine on the Bay Verte Peninsula (30 km north) is the subject of a NI 43-101 compliant Resource Estimate and contains a combined Measured & Indicated resource of 10.67 Mt of 1.77% Cu and 0.61 g/t Au, and an Inferred resource of 1.85 Mt of Cu at 1.91% Cu and 1.83 g/t; both categories are based on a cut-off grade ranging between 1.0 to 1.25% Cu

Exploration Upside

- Multiple geophysical anomalies remain untested
- Multiple drill targets in tested and untested areas of the property
- Enhanced bedrock mapping and structural interpretation required to accurately predict mineralization in under explored zones on the property
- Most targets are polymetallic Cu-Au mineralization, enhancing exploration value

**The Colchester Project and other Vulcan projects are available for option.
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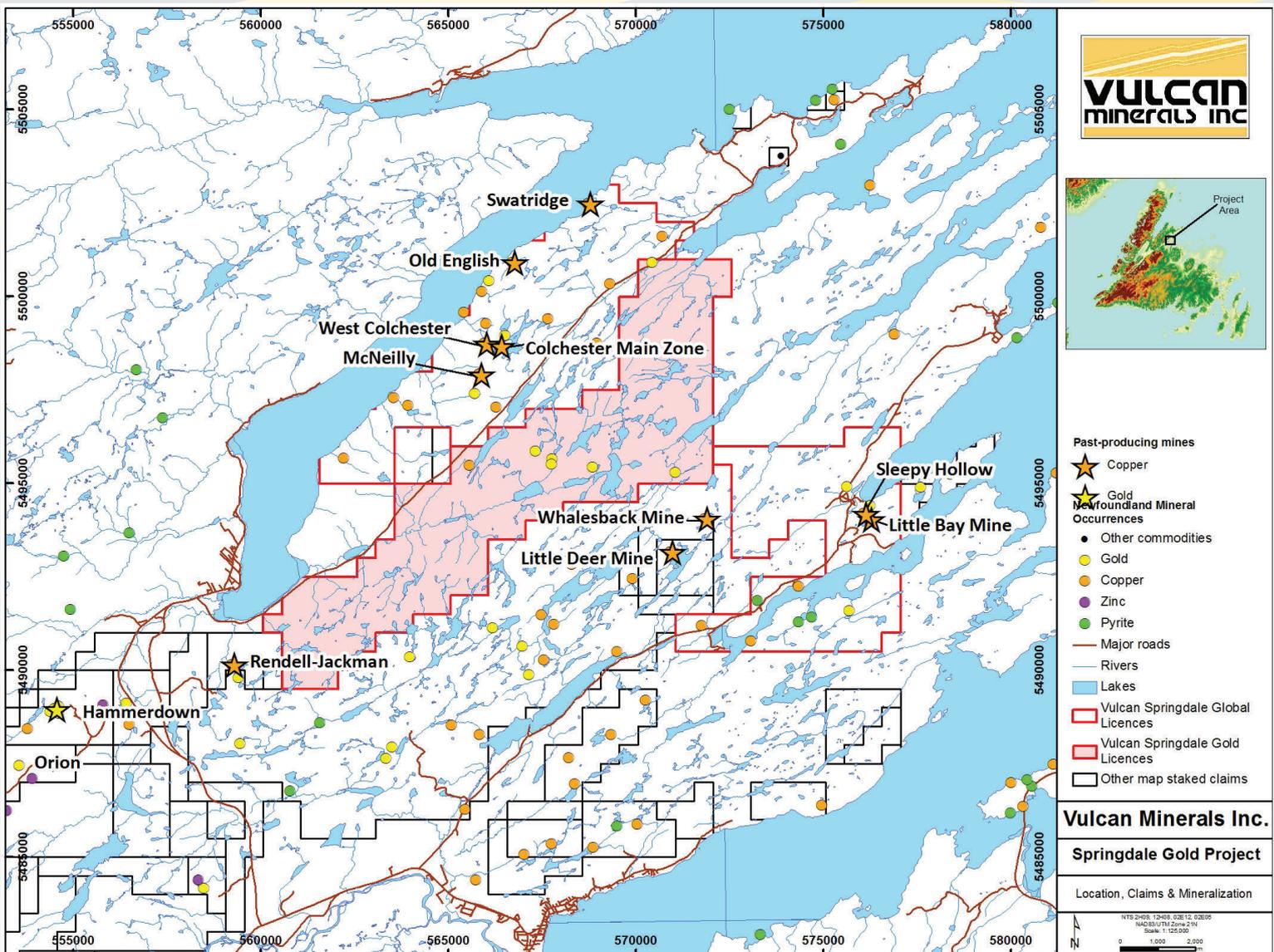


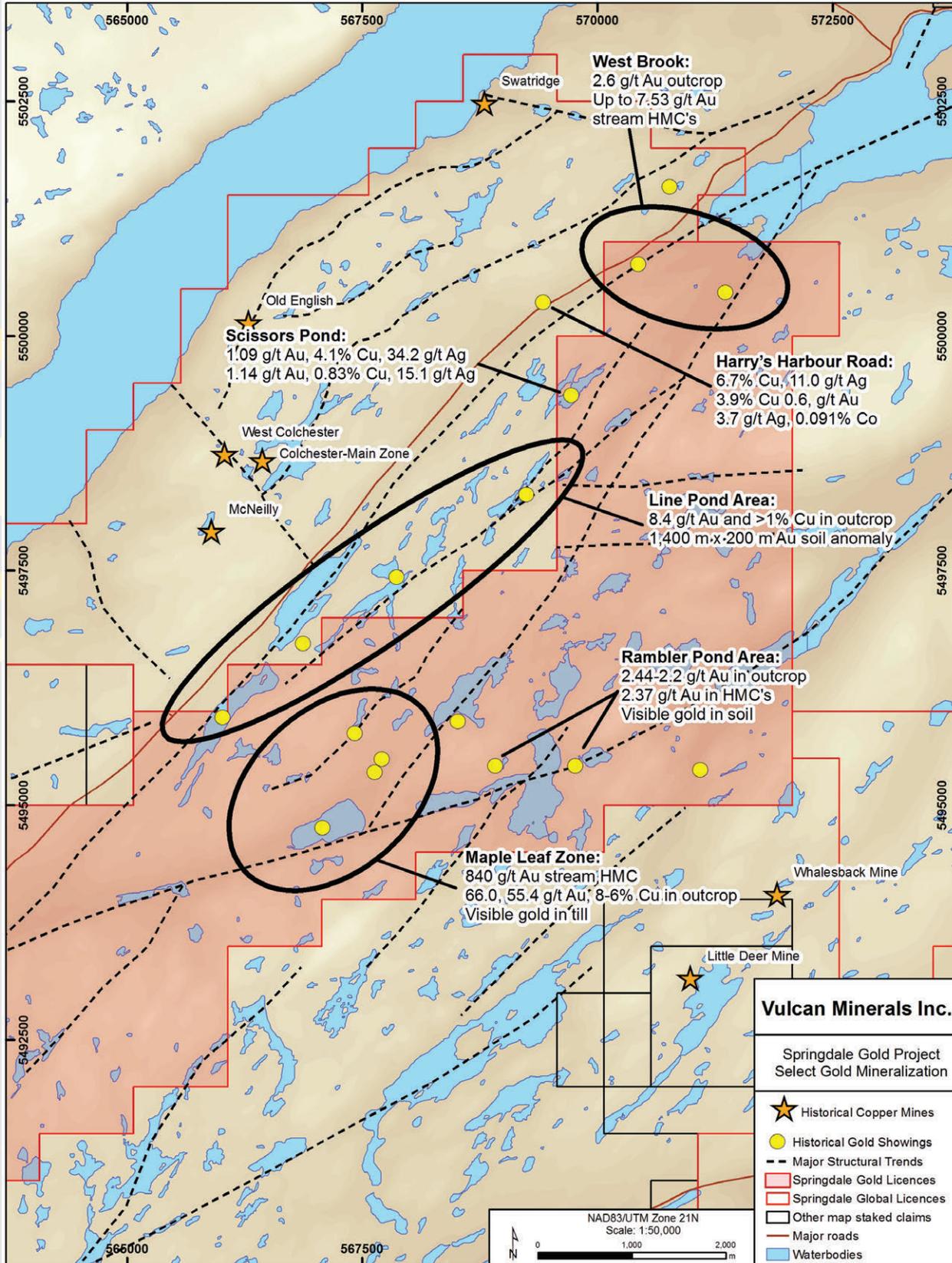
Springdale Gold Project

High-Grade Gold Potential on the Springdale Peninsula, Newfoundland

Project Overview

- Springdale Gold project is 100% owned by Vulcan Minerals Inc.
- Accessible by paved road approximately 25 kilometres off the Trans Canada Highway
- Comprises 174 claims over 4,350 ha, part of a larger Springdale Peninsula project comprising 393 claims over 9,825 ha
- Nearby communities have wealth of experience as exploration service providers and are pro-development, and experienced in mine development







Regional Historical Exploration Highlights

- Vulcan is compiling an extensive digital dataset of historical activities including exploratory drilling, surficial sampling, and geophysical surveys; this data has never been leveraged as a fully integrated digital dataset
- Mineralization is hosted in a deformed wedge of the Lushes Bight Group (Ordovician), a highly prospective volcanic formation that hosts multiple historical base metal mines and gold showings
- Gold mineralization occurs along an 8 km long east northeast trending structural zone and also along a 3 km north northeast trending structural zone; best historical results are proximal to the intersection of these structural zones; parallel structures also host gold mineralization
- Mineralization occurs in quartz or quartz-carbonate veins within chlorite schist shear zones, often with veins or pods of pyrite+chalcopyrite, a similar structural setting to Lushes Bight hosted basemetal mineralization. Visible gold in quartz veins is widespread
- Gold mineralization has been located in trenches at many showings including grabs of 66.0 g/t and 55.4 g/t at Oak Leaf and Maple Leaf showings respectively
- Gold in surficial samples is widespread, highlighted by 840 g/t at Maple Leaf showing in stream sediment HMC samples, where analysis revealed delicate gold grains
- Magnetics and EM appear to show a positive correlation with the mineralized zones

Exploration Upside

- Multiple very high-grade gold anomalies discovered in the 1980's and have never been methodically evaluated
- Proximity of multiple high-grade zones suggests they may be part of the same mineralizing event
- Modern geophysical surveys have not been systematically conducted on the property
- Lack of systematic integrated modern bedrock, alteration and structural mapping to allow proper understanding of Au and base metal mineralization
- Most targets are polymetallic mineralization, highlighted by gold but with anomalous Cu, Ag Mo, Pb and Zn, enhancing discovery potential

**The Springdale Gold Project & other Vulcan projects are available for option.
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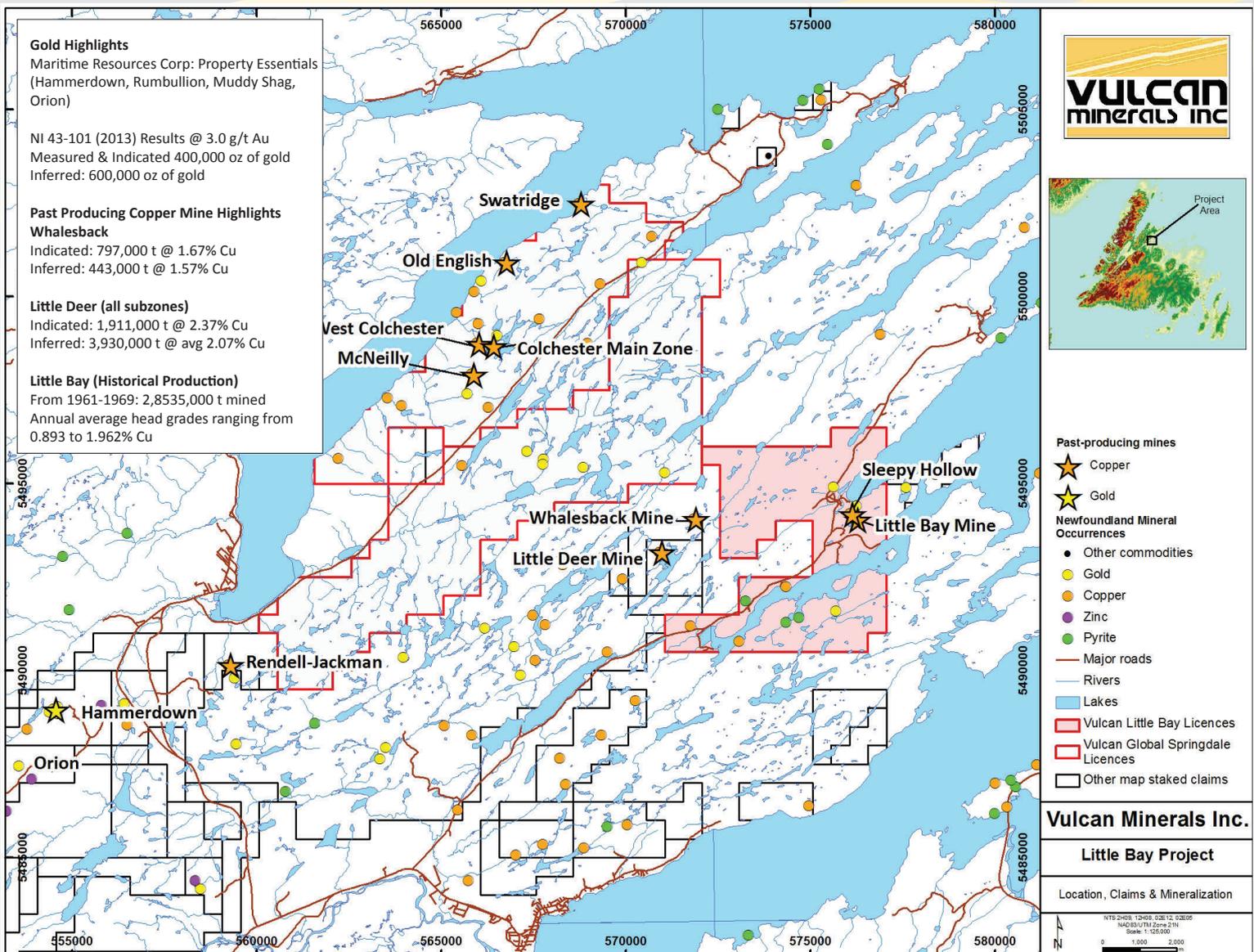


Little Bay Copper-Gold Project

Proven VMS System in Central Newfoundland

Project Overview

- Little Bay project is 100% owned by Vulcan Minerals Inc.
- Accessible by paved road approximately 25 kilometres off the Trans Canada Highway
- Comprises 95 claims over 2,375 ha, part of a larger Springdale Peninsula project comprising 393 claims over 9,825 ha
- Nearby communities have wealth of experience as exploration service providers and are pro-development, and experienced in mine development





Regional Historical Exploration Highlights

- Vulcan is compiling an extensive digital dataset of historical activities including 4D mining and production models, exploratory drilling, surficial sampling, and geophysical surveys; this data has never been leveraged as a fully integrated digital dataset
- Mineralization is hosted by Lushes Bight Group (Ordovician), a highly prospective volcanic formation that is host to multiple historical base metal mines on the Springdale Peninsula
- Mineralization occurs as massive sulfide lenses, pods, veins & disseminations of pyrite & chalcopyrite, and also shear zone-hosted sulfide-bearing quartz veins
- Historical exploration identified multiple zones within the mine production areas, and also satellite zones that exhibit positive Cu and Au grades
- Historical work narrowly focussed on mine workings with little exploratory work; multiple significant subzones or showings remain under-explored
- Mining ceased not from reserve depletion but market conditions and a collapsed crown pillar

Mine	Indicated (Mt)	% Cu	Inferred (Mt)	% Cu	Au (oz)
Whalesback	0.8	1.67	0.44	1.57	n/a
Little Deer	1.91	2.37	3.93	2.07	n/a
Little Bay	0.2	10	Production from 1878-1902		n/a
Little Bay	2.85	0.89-1.96	Production from 1961-1969		Global production @ 6,300 oz
Sleepy Hollow	0.7	1.5	Production from 1961-1969		

Exploration Upside

- Multiple geophysical anomalies remain untested
- Modern geophysical surveys have not been systematically conducted on the property; test cases show positive identification of unmined resources at Little Bay minesite and similar anomalies distal to minesite, requiring ground truthing
- Multiple drill targets in tested and untested areas of the property
- Most targets are polymetallic Cu-Au mineralization, enhancing exploration value

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Captain Cook Salt Project

A Significant Salt Resource in Western Newfoundland

Maiden 43-101 Mineral Resource Completed: Identified Inferred Resource at 95% NaCl cut-off of 908 million tonnes of salt (halite) at 96.9% NaCl

NaCl lower cut-off (%)	Volume (m ³)	Tonnes (million)	Density (kg/m ³)	NaCl (%)	Tonnes <i>in-situ</i> (million)
88	682,000,000	1,473	2.16	95.3	1,405
89	677,000,000	1,462	2.16	95.4	1,395
90	672,000,000	1,451	2.16	95.4	1,385
91	653,000,000	1,410	2.16	95.6	1,348
92	602,000,000	1,301	2.16	95.9	1,248
93	557,000,000	1,203	2.16	96.2	1,157
94	499,000,000	1,078	2.16	96.5	1,040
95	420,000,000	908	2.16	96.9	880
96	304,000,000	657	2.16	97.4	640
97	190,000,000	410	2.16	97.9	401
98	71,000,000	154	2.16	98.6	152
99	17,000,000	37	2.16	99.3	37

Note 1: Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve.

Note 2: The quantity of reported inferred resource in these estimations are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured resource category.

Note 3: The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues.

Note 4: Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000,000 (numbers may not add up due to rounding).

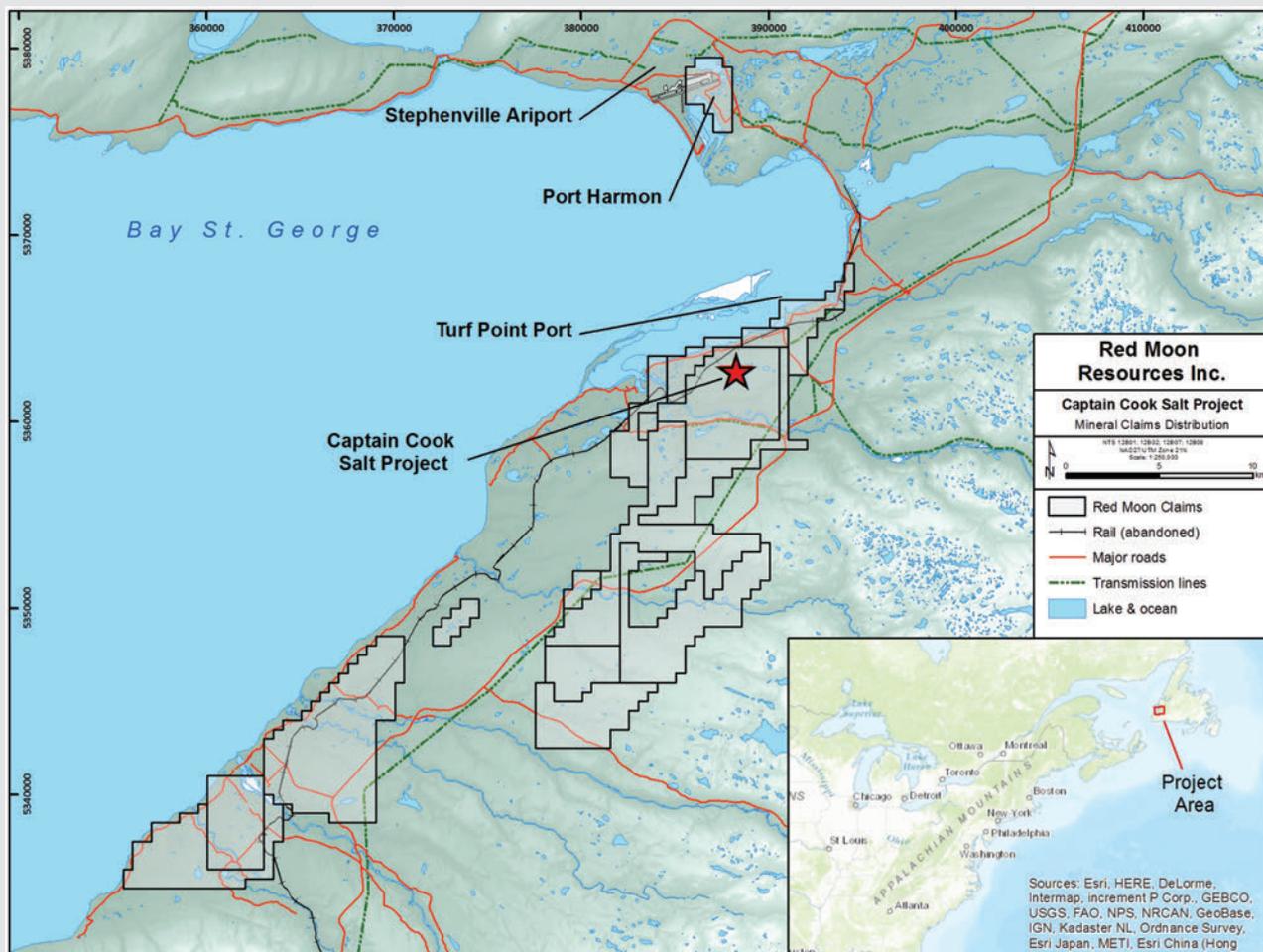
Project Highlights

- Red Moon Resources owns a 100% working interest in the Captain Cook Salt Project, subject to a 3% royalty to parent company Vulcan Minerals Inc. (TSX-V:VUL);
- Based on NI 43-101 standards, the Maiden Resource Estimate is classified as "Inferred";
- Resource modelling based on previous drilling (5 holes over >2500 m) indicates a "tremendous continuity" of the salt resource from 68 to 377 m thick (avg 200-250 m); depth to the top of the salt formation varies from 183 m to 394 m;
- Based on positive physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. salt composition and quality), market applicability, infrastructure and transportation readiness, the Captain Cook project warrants further delineation and evaluation work and has good prospects for economic viability



Captain Cook Salt Project

A Significant Salt Resource in Western Newfoundland



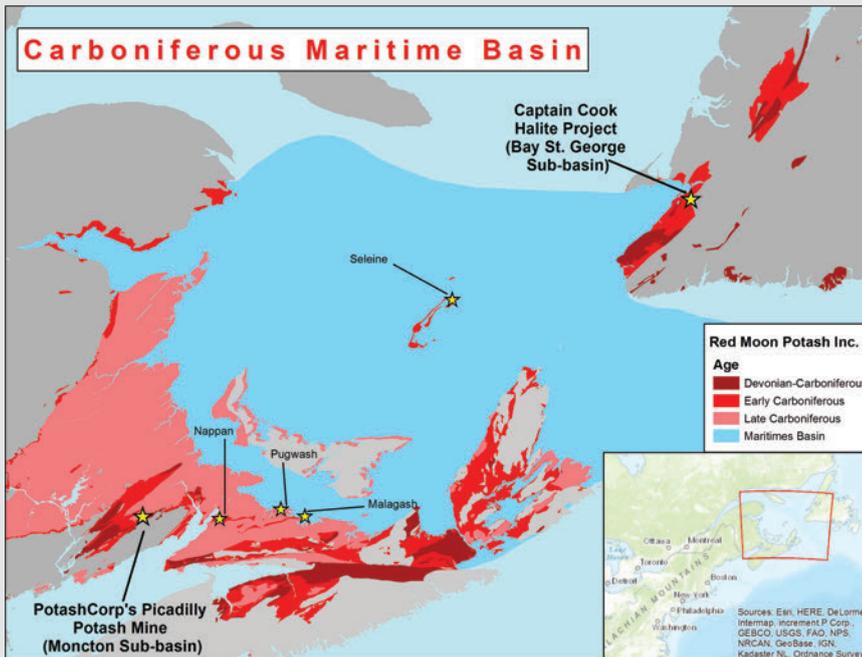
Excellent Access to Infrastructure

- Two deepwater ports as close as 5.5 km from project (Turf Point Port) and Port Harmon
- Two airports at Deer Lake and Stephenville
- Transected by Trans-Canada Highway
- Abundant local paved and all-weather gravel roads
- High voltage power line cuts property



Captain Cook Salt Project

A Significant Salt Resource in Western Newfoundland



Carboniferous Maritime Basin Has a Rich History of Mining Salt

- Malagash, NS: 1918 - 1959
- Nappan, NS: 1947 - present
- Pugwash, NS: 1959 - present
- Seleine, QC: 1982 - present

Potash

- Penobsquis, NB: 1983 - 2015
- Cassidy Lake, NB: 1983 - 1997
- Picadilly, NB: 2015 - present

Moncton Basin					Bay St. George Basin				
Age	Group	Formation	Member	Lithology	Member	Formation	Group		
Devonian-Carboniferous	Mabou	Undivided Units		Red to grey conglomerate; red & green mudstone & sandstone		Searston	Barachois		
				Grey-green claystone					
	Viscain	Windsor	Cassidy Lake	Penobsquis Salt	Grey to pale orange halite		Grey shale	Codroy	
				Upper Anhydrite	Dark grey-blue massive anhydrite				
				Upper Halite	Coarse	Argillaceous, grey to pale orange halite	Undifferentiated Upper Halite		Upper Halite
					Laminated	Halite & sylvinite laminae of grey-green clay			
					Sylvinite	Low-grade sylvinite & carnalite			
				Banded	Orange halite, red-purple halite & sylvinite				
				Potash Ore Zone	High-grade sylvinite associated with medium- to coarse-grained pale grey halite	Variable thickness & grade	Potash Zone		
				Middle Halite	Red-brown	Red-brown argillaceous halite	Undifferentiated Middle Halite		Middle Halite
Grey-green	Grey-green argillaceous halite								
Basal Halite	Clean- to anhydritic halite		Basal Halite						
Tourin-ashian	Sussex	Hillsborough		Massive- to finely laminated anhydrite		Codroy Road	Anguille		
				Thinly bedded- to laminated limestone		Ship Cove			
				Conglomerates, sandstone; minor mudstone		Spout Falls			

Carboniferous Maritime Basin Geology

- Basin accumulated marine, non-marine sediments from late Devonian to early Permian
- Multiple sub-basins host equivalent evaporite sequences of anhydrite (+/- gypsum), limestone, halite, potash



Captain Cook Salt Project

A Significant Salt Resource in Western Newfoundland

Captain Cook Drilling Highlights

Captain Cook #1

- 97.8% NaCl over 62.0 m, including sub-intervals of 98.4% NaCl over 34.0 m and 98.0% NaCl over 17.6 m

Captain Cook #2

- 97.1% NaCl over 101.3 m, including several high purity salt sub-intervals with up to 97.8% NaCl over 26.0 m

Captain Cook #4

- 96.8% NaCl over 335.3 m, including two thick sub-intervals of high purity salt of 98.0% NaCl over 125.3 m and 97.5% NaCl over 177.3 m

Captain Cook #5

- 95.3% NaCl over 95.3 m and 95.9% NaCl over 35.6 m

