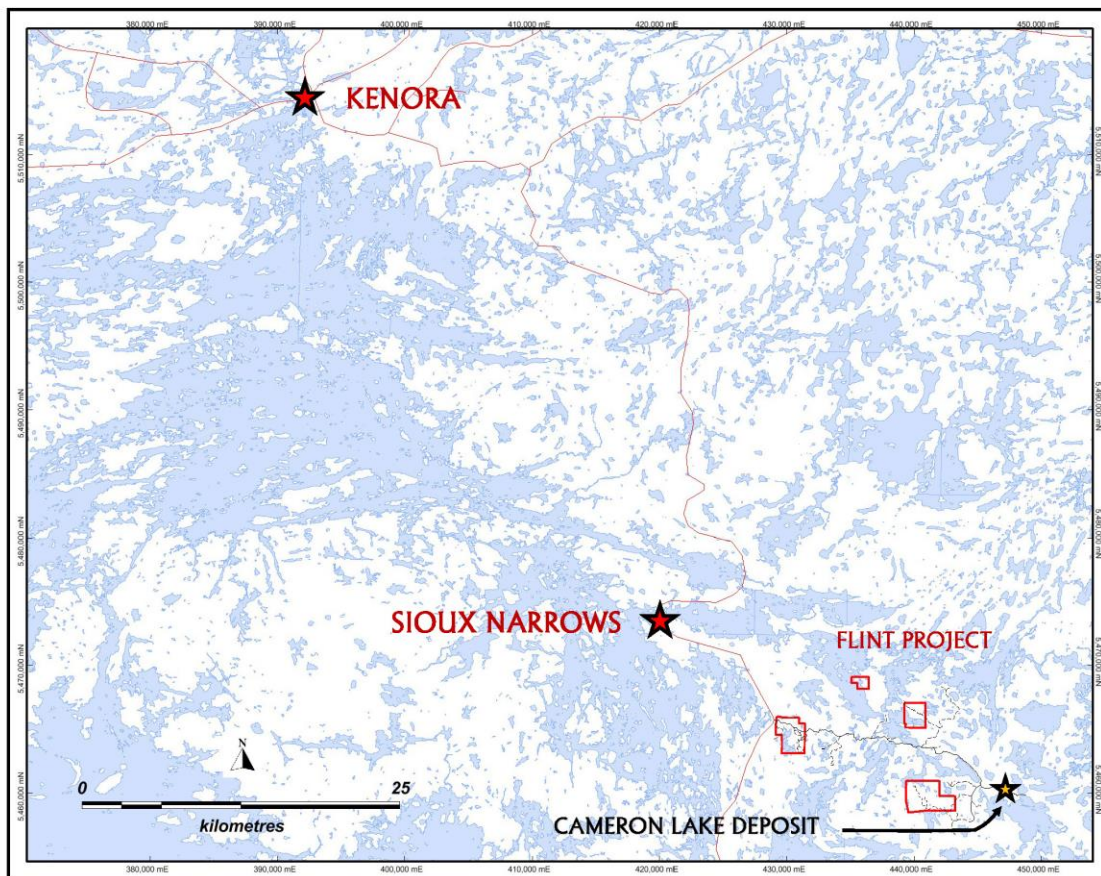


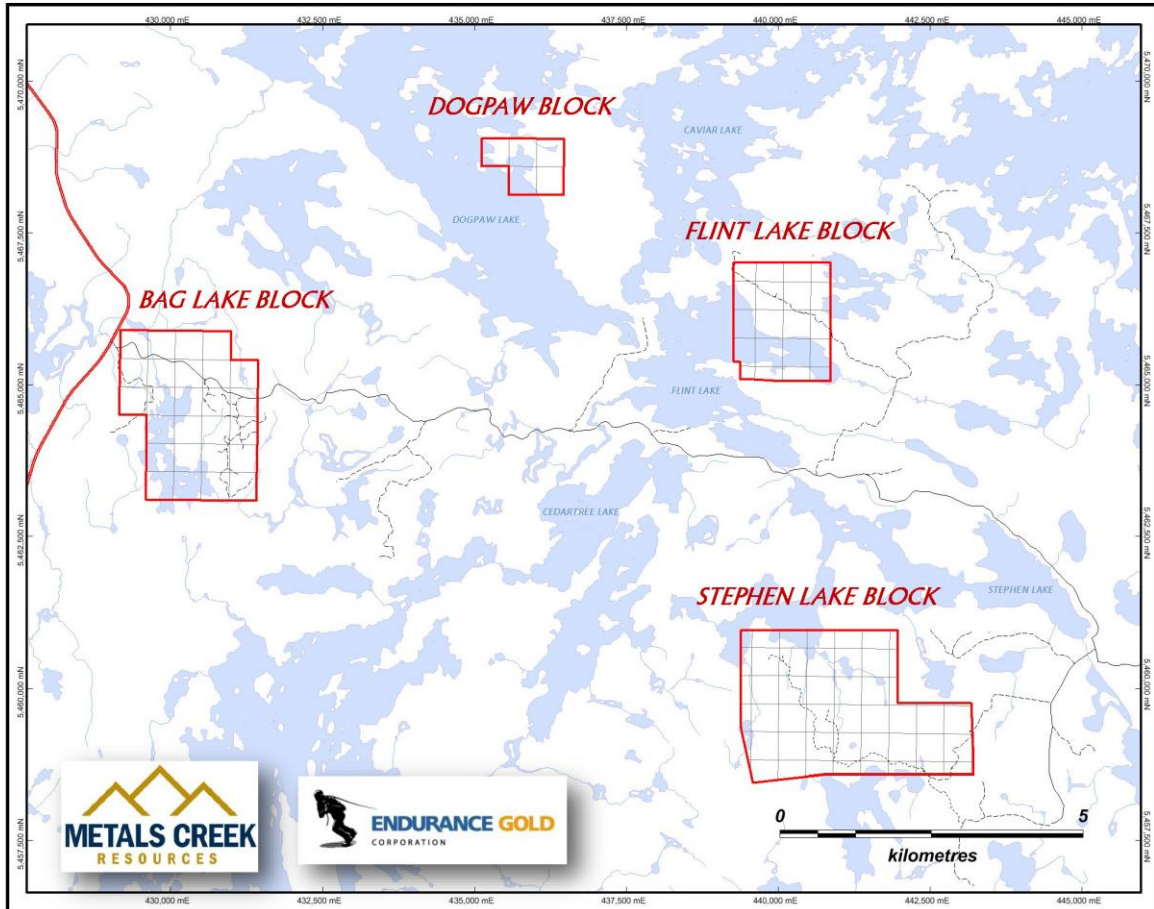


FLINT PROJECT

LOCATION: The Flint Project is located in the Dogpaw Lake Area approximately 60 kilometres south-southeast of the town of Kenora, in northwestern Ontario. The property lies within the center of the Wabigoon greenstone belt in the West Cedartree area which has seen a significant increase in exploration activity over the last several years. The property is also hosted within an emerging gold belt which has seen major new gold discoveries and resource delineation by New Gold and Bayfield Ventures both located approximately 50 km to the south as with continued advancement of several significant gold deposits including Treasury Metals' Goliath deposit (100kms north-east) and the Cameron Lake deposit (6 kms east). Access to the Flint North Property is very good via the east-west Cameron Lake Road extending from Highway 71. From here, the different claim groups can be accessed using networks of newly created forestry roads or by boat.

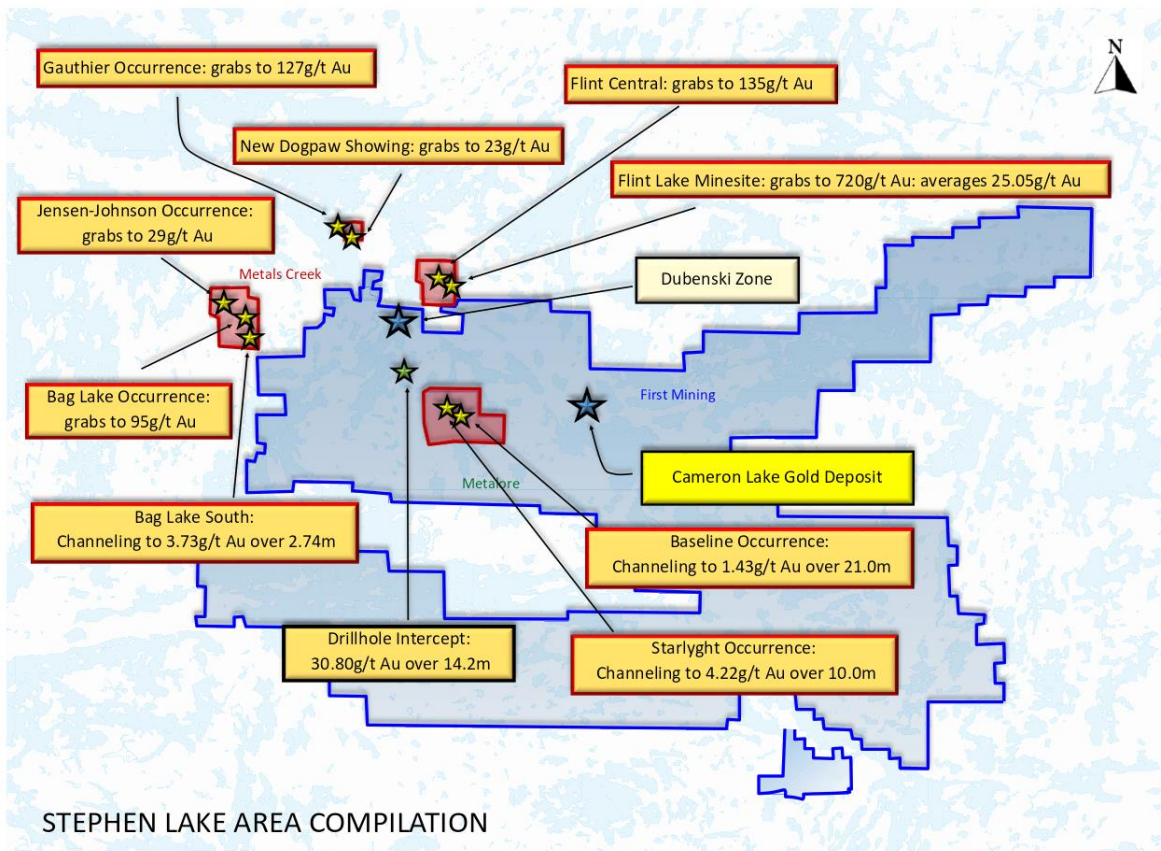


PROPERTY: The project consists of 4 separate unpatented cell groups referred to as Bag Lake, Dogpaw, Flint Lake and Stephen Lake from west to east respectively, totaling 73 full and boundary cells or 1,712 hectares. These cells are licensed to and under an option/joint venture agreement with Endurance Gold Corporation with MEK working as operator and holding a majority percentage of 81.3% as of February 2023.



PREVIOUS WORK: A series of previous work programs have been performed by various groups or individuals in the vicinity of Metals Creek Resources' (MEK) Flint Project throughout the mid-1940's, early 1960's and early 1970's, with minor exploration programs conducted throughout the 1980's and 90's. The majority of this work was performed on the Knapp (Bag Lake), Gauthier, Jenson-Johnston and Flint Lake showings (noted below).

More recently, Endurance Gold Corp. completed a series of exploration programs on their Dogpaw Property (now Flint Project) between the summer of 2003 and fall of 2004. This work by Endurance consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, sampling, diamond drilling, line cutting, humus sampling and airborne geophysics with the majority of the work targeted on the southeastern portion of their claim block or Stephen Lake group. The field work by Endurance primarily involved the evaluation of historic targets, although a new discovery, known as the New Dogpaw Showing, was located and sampled returning strong gold values in a silicified and sericitized felsic ash tuff.



METALS CREEK WORK: MEK has carried out a number of field programs over the past ten years. Initial first year work (2008-2009) consisted of a property wide prospecting and sampling program to evaluate historical zones of mineralization and also to generate new targets on underexplored parts of the property. Second year work (2009-2010) consisted of the evaluation of new targets, as well as line cutting, grid mapping and ground geophysics over the Bag Lake, Dogpaw Lake, and Flint Lake areas. Since the summer of 2012, MEK has carried out various trenching/channel sampling programs over the historic Flint Mine, Flint Central areas and Jensen-Johnson. Continual prospecting with select areas of soil sampling have been completed also.

Between the Cunniah Lake, Endurance Gold and Metals Creek work there have been a total of 1306 grab samples, 733 channel/cut grab samples, 215 soil and 938 humus samples collected to date collectively from all four blocks. Some of the northern blocks have been cut back in size considerably and now some of this sampling lies outside the present claim boundaries.

Bag Block = 446 grabs, 9 channels and 146 soils

Dogpaw Block = 199 grabs, 7 channels and 44 soils

Flint Block = 157 grabs, 114 channels/cut grabs and 25 soils

Stephen Block = 504 grabs and 603 channels/cut grabs and 938 humus samples (Endurance)

GEOLOGY: The Flint Project cell groups are underlain by Rowan Lake and Snake Bay volcanics that are divided by the regional Pipestone-Cameron Fault.

The Bag Lake cells are underlain by Snake Bay volcanics composed of mainly pillowed basalts with occasional basaltic flows and thin gabbros. Late carbonaceous quartz-feldspar dikes cut the volcanics in a north-south fashion on the order of 5-20m wide. These dikes are locally anomalous on gold associated with pyritization. The Bag Lake claims contain two gold zones; Bag Lake and the Jenson-Johnson Occurrence. The Bag Occurrence is hosted in a pyritized shear along the contact of carbonate altered volcanics and a felsic dike with grabs to 96g/t gold. The Gauthier Occurrence is a series of shears through a gabbro with some quartz flooding and strong pyritization in a north-south orientation.

The Flint Lake cell group is underlain by the Rowan Lake volcanic assemblage and consists mainly of mafic pillowed basalts with minor intermediate volcanics. Due to the relative close proximity to the regional Pipestone-Cameron Fault, numerous well developed shear zones with strong carbonate-chlorite and sericite alteration and locally host auriferous quartz veins like that of the deformation zone hosting the Flint Mine quartz vein. The shear zones generally conform the orientation of the Pipestone-Cameron Fault in a northwest-southeast fashion.

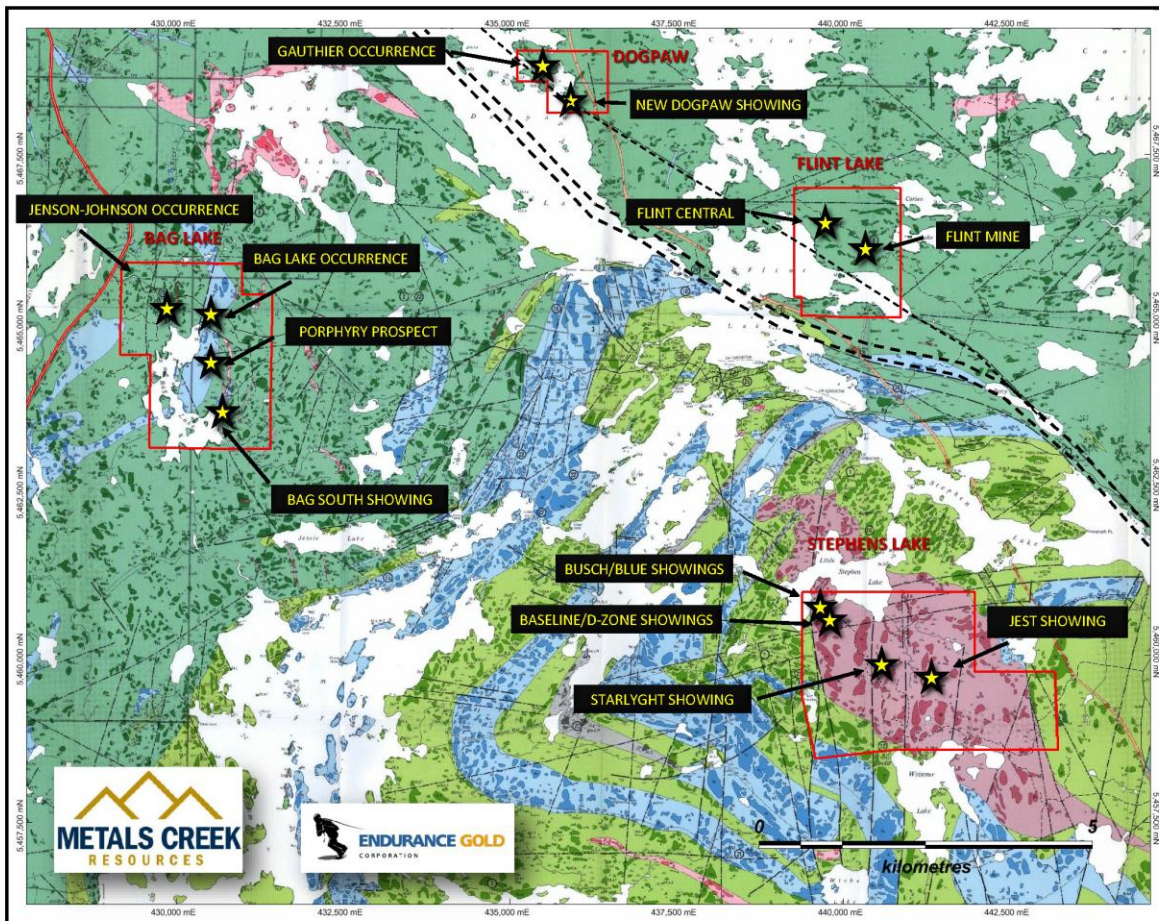
On the south shoreline of present Flint Lake cells are late intrusive dikes of granodioritic composition that are oriented in a north-south orientation and in the order of a 2-4m in width.

The Dogpaw cell group straddles the Pipestone-Cameron Fault encompassing both Rowan Lake volcanics to the north and Snake Bay volcanics to the south. Common within the cell group are pillowed basalts, and felsic to intermediate flows. Numerous well developed shear zones exist exhibiting variable carbonate, chlorite and sericite alteration; locally hosting quartz veining and pyrite mineralization. Many of the shear zones are likely splays off of the Pipestone-Cameron Lake fault and have significant implications for gold mineralization. A northwest striking gabbro dike cross-cuts stratigraphy showing little alteration or deformation.

A variety of felsic intrusions occur within the volcanic sequence, both as dikes and sills. They have been described as quartz porphyry, feldspar porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry and are interpreted to predate the Stephen Lake Stock (Davies and Morin 1976a).

The late Stephen Lake Stock is intruded into the uppermost or youngest sequences of the Kakagi Lake Group pyroclastic rocks. The stock is described as being mostly heterogeneous by Davies and Morin (1976a): the main internal portion was mapped as massive granodiorite, while dioritic phases appear to characterize the marginal portions. Large angular xenoliths of mafic volcanic rock and gabbro are reported (Davies and Morin 1976a) within the stock, mostly close to its margin. Only the northwest and southeast extremities of the stock lies outside the current property. The stock is elliptical in shape, with its long axis oriented in a northwest direction. This direction is both parallel to the trend of the major Pipestone - Cameron deformation zone and at right angles to the axial plane of the Emm Bay - Peninsula Bay syncline. Both of these latter structures may have exerted control on the emplacement of the stock, and also have influenced

mineralization within it. Small bodies of felsic rock that lie along this northwest trend at Cedartree Lake may be satellitic to the Stephen Lake Stock.



Flint Lake Group: The Flint Lake cell block consists of six full cells and 14 boundary cells totalling 20 units that hosts two high-grade gold zones in shear zones within pillowed basalts and are described in more detail below.

Flint Lake Mine – (Thomas Edison Occurrence) The high-grade, Flint Lake ‘Minesite’ has been traced for over 90 meters along strike, showing remnants of a blasted and mostly mined out auriferous quartz vein. Outcrop exposure is confined mostly to historic and recently trenched areas, as well as two water filled shafts of unknown depth. The quartz veining is hosted within a chlorite, sericite, ankerite schist which represents a major near-vertical, to slightly north dipping structure that is roughly 12m wide (where exposed) and strikes ~300°. Quartz veining still remains locally on surface with surface expressions from 10cm that widens to the northwest to 50cm adjacent to an area of low topography and no outcrop. Channel sampling at the west end of the historic mining (now a trench) returned gold values of 4.26g/t Au over a 50cm channel. Trenching between the historic mining and two historic shafts to the east returned 1.64g/t Au over 1.20m including 7.05g/t Au over 0.20m from quartz-carbonate veining. Nuinsco Resources

Ltd drilled four short holes totalling 543 feet in 1986 with negligible results, appearing to have been drilled from the northern side of the zone and targeting the area below the excavated historical trenching. These holes only tested the down dip potential under the mining and likely missed along strike or down plunge. Therefore, the zone remains open to the northwest as the interpreted down plunge extension of the deposit is thought to lie under an overburden covered area with a coincident magnetic low (shown in Fig.4).

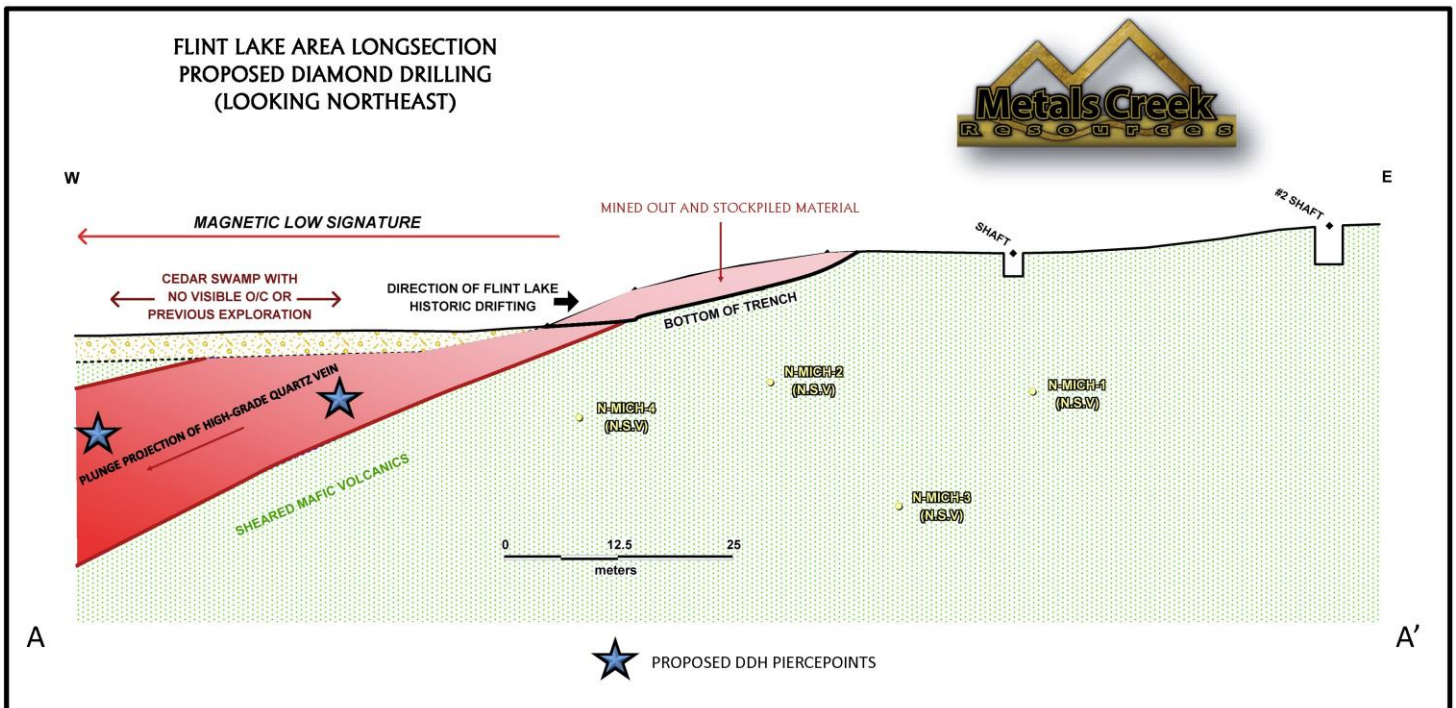
A number of 'ore stockpiles' a few meters each in size, are found at the northwestern end of the historic trenching. Grab sampling in 2009 of this quartz material returned values up to 720g/t Au with significant amounts of visible gold. These stockpiles were partially excavated and washed in 2012 in an attempt to determine the size of the blasted quartz veining. In spring of 2015, ten random unbiased samples of quartz-carbonate material were collected from the stockpiles to get an approximation of average grade; the results were very encouraging returning an average grade of 25.05g/t Au.

The historic Flint Lake 'Minesite' warrants a small diamond drill program to test along strike and down plunge to evaluate the potential for further high-grade gold mineralization.

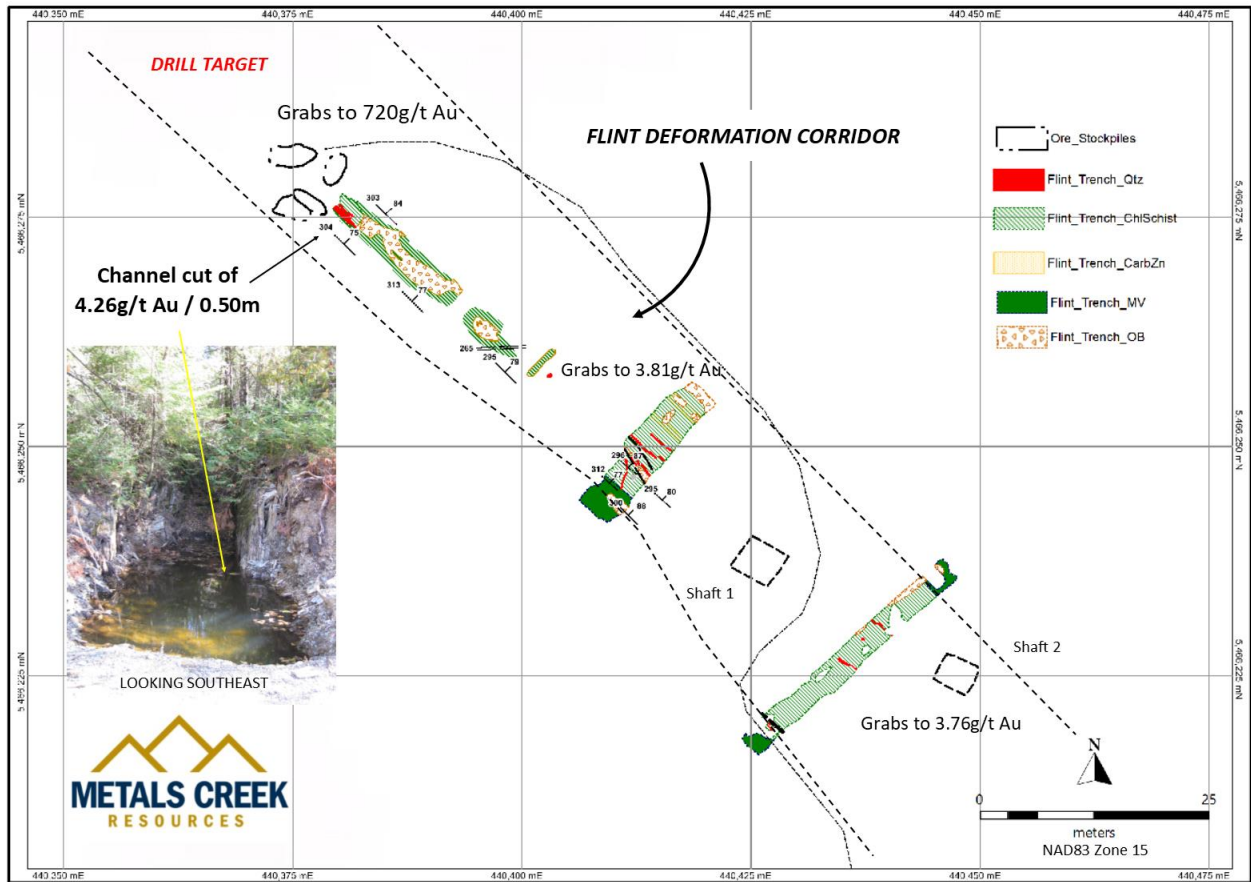




Photos illustrating the visible gold and associated alteration from Flint Mine stockpiles



Flint Lake minesite schematic long section (1986 Drilling Pierce Points in Yellow)

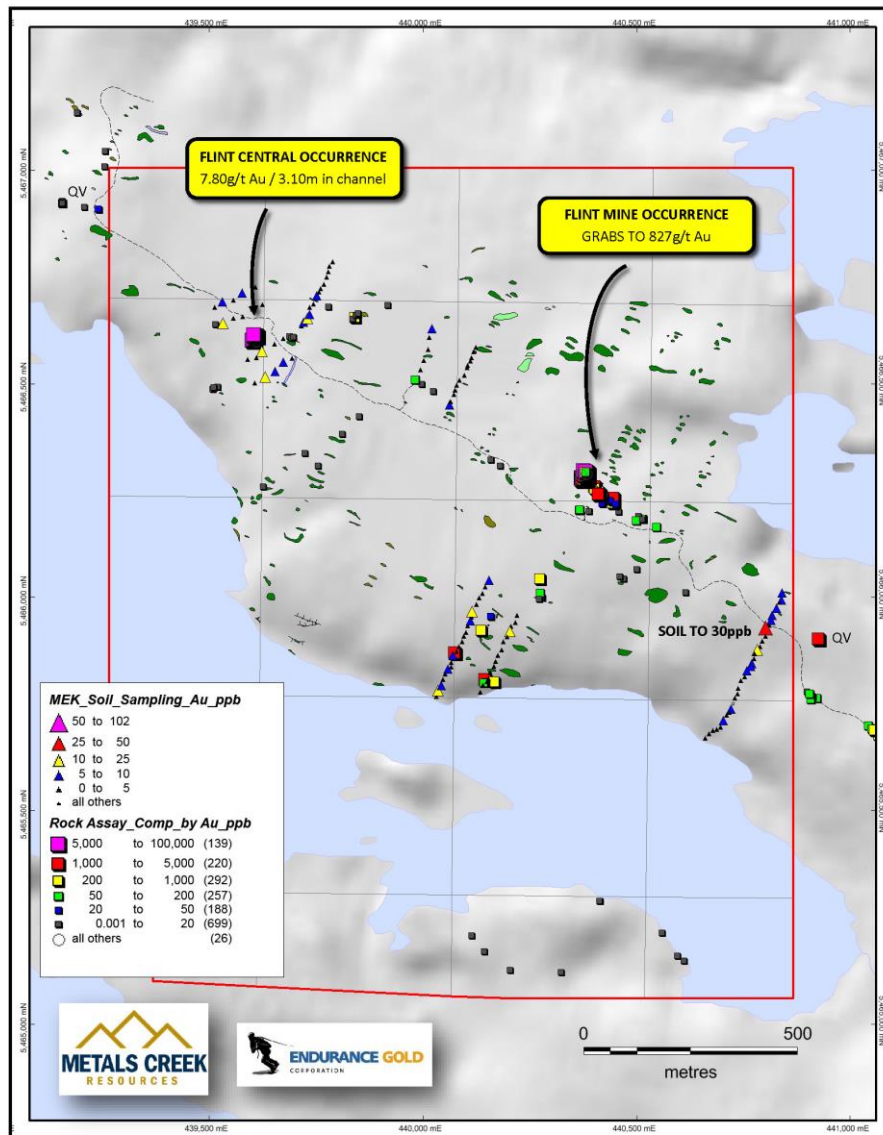


Flint Lake minesite 2012 Mapping



Photo illustrating the alteration and deformation of the Flint Mine deformation trend

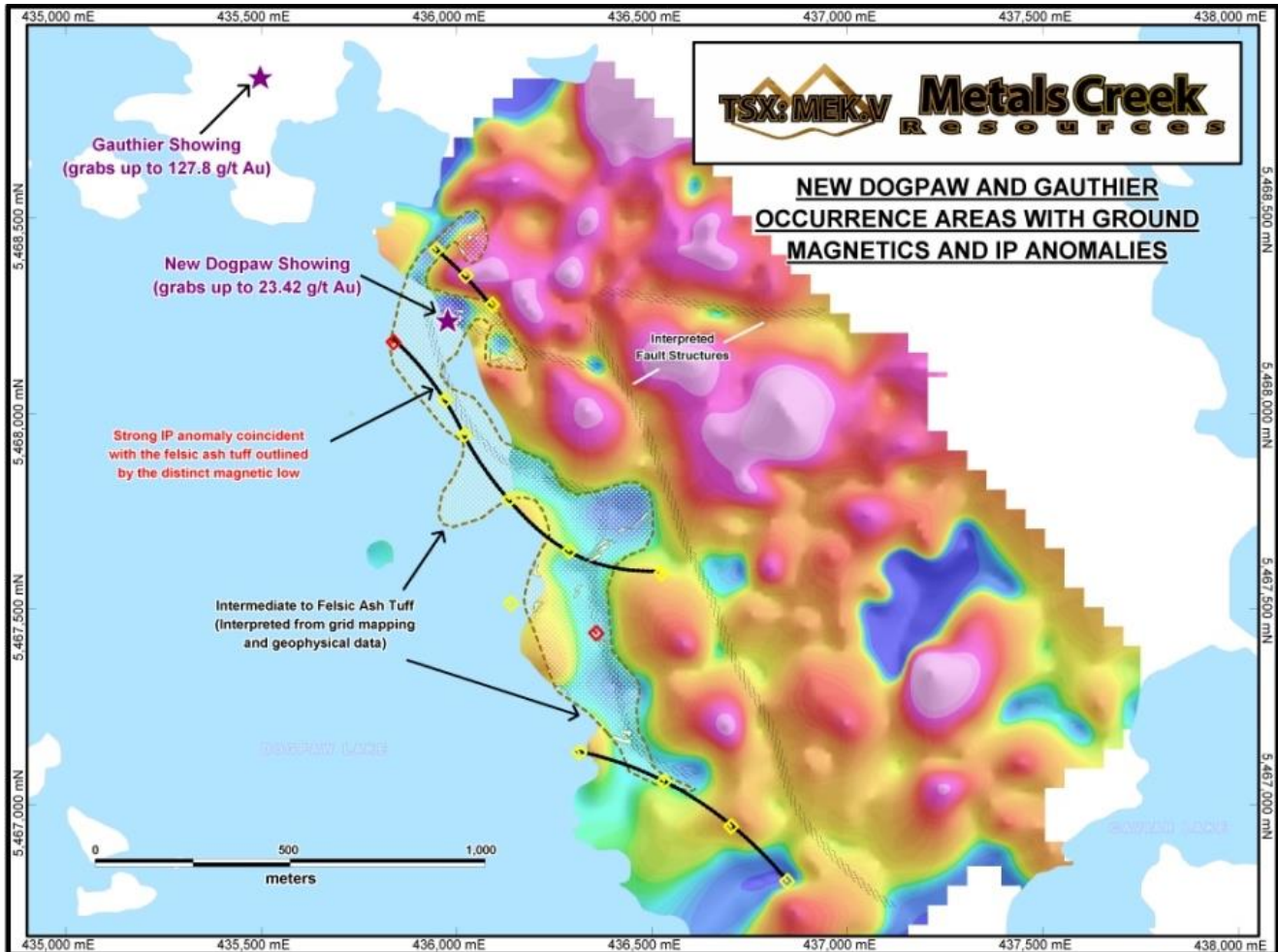
Flint Central – The Flint Central zone consists of quartz veining/stockworking 0.5 - 3 meters wide within a 20+ meter sheared and altered mafic volcanic unit. Metals Creek personnel sampled the historic trench in 2009 and returned grab samples up to 112.5g/t Au from blasted quartz rubble hosting visible gold. Two trenches were excavated by MEK in 2012 on both the eastern and western sides of the historic trench with encouraging results. Trench FTR5 (eastern trench) returned a continuous channel sample of 7.8g/t Au over 3.1m. This interval was from quartz stockworking within a vertically dipping, intensely sheared, chlorite/carbonate schist, oriented at 334 degrees and directly along strike from the high-grade grab samples and quartz veining present in the historic trenching (situated 10-15 meters to the northwest). The projected strike extension to the northwest of the recent and historical trenching shows very limited outcrop and thicker overburden cover than the rest of the area, leaving this zone completely open along strike. Due to the overburden depths encountered by the excavator, the western-most trench in 2012 could not test the on-strike extension. To Metals Creek's knowledge, Flint Central has never been drilled tested and remains a target due to the limited exploration over the zone, lack of outcrop as well as continuity of the high grade quartz veining on surface.



Dogpaw Group: Located on the eastern shore of Dogpaw Lake, this cell group now consists of 5 full cells. Covering a swath of the Pipestone-Cameron Fault, these claims host numerous shear zones; three of which to date have been shown to host gold mineralization. See below for a breakdown by showing.

New Dogpaw Showing – The New Dogpaw Showing was initially discovered by Endurance Gold along the eastern shore of Dogpaw Lake within an intensely silicified and sericite altered felsic ash tuff. The zone contains strong Fe-carbonate and finely disseminated pyrite between 2-8% with initial grab samples returning gold values between 12 ppb and 23.42 g/t. Follow-up work by the previous operator included a continuous channel sample across an exposed 6.8m section of the zone which returned an average grade of 1.05 g/t Au. This mineralized felsic ash tuff unit is striking 290° and dipping 75° NE. The New Dogpaw Showing is hosted within a ~1.5km long,

altered intermediate to felsic unit which roughly parallels the eastern shoreline of Dogpaw Lake (Fig 6). A linear, 750-900m long, moderate to strong IP anomaly lies just west of the shoreline, coincident with a distinct magnetic low and interpreted to be the same intermediate/felsic tuff unit hosting the New Dogpaw showing. As a result, the intermediate to felsic ash tuff hosting the New Dogpaw Showing and the strong induced polarization anomaly, are two high priority, drill-ready targets.

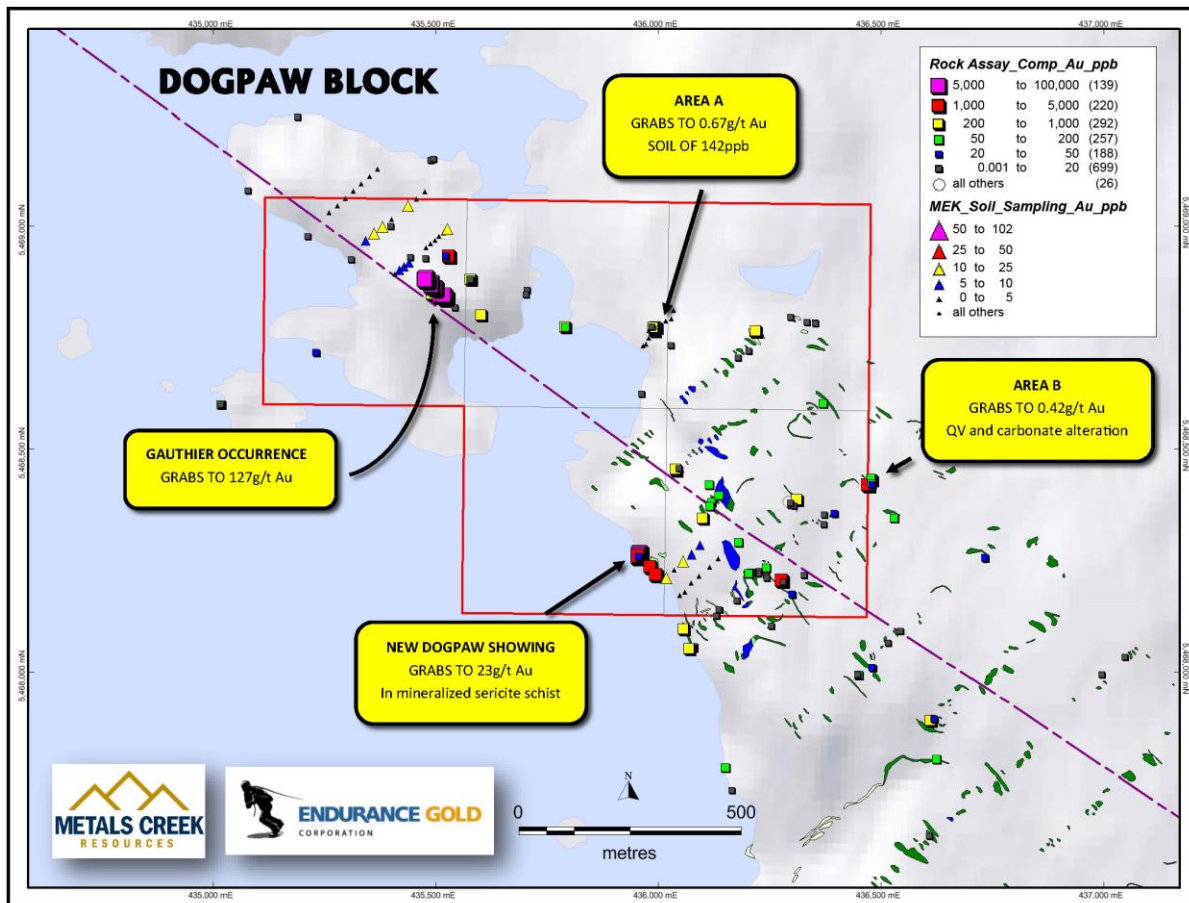


Gauthier Occurrence – The Gauthier Occurrence was originally discovered in 1945 and is situated ~700 to 800m northwest of the New Dogpaw Showing. The Gauthier Occurrence lies along a sheared contact between felsic to intermediate pyroclastics and mafic volcanic rocks, exhibiting a halo of carbonate-chlorite alteration up to 8m wide on surface. A distinct core of strongly sericitized, silicified and/or albitized rocks is hosted within the alteration halo having localized zones of quartz-pyrite stringers and stockworking. Where exposed, the shearing strikes 165° and dips 78° south and has historically been traced over 250m. Historic and more recent grab samples by MEK have returned assay values of 111.98 g/t and 127.8 g/t Au from mineralized quartz veining. The original Gauthier Occurrence has had a total of 5 drill holes testing the zone with varying results. Three very short and shallow holes were drilled in 1945 and returned reported grades of 24.10 g/t Au over 1.52m and 19.84 g/t Au over 1.83m. During 1986, three additional holes were drilled in close proximity to the Gauthier Occurrence with

highlighted values of 0.062 oz/t Au over 0.46m. The last detailed exploration in the area was from 1997-98 where Starcore Resources established a cut-grid over the area east of the New Dogpaw Showing as well as over the Gauthier Occurrence. The purpose of this grid was to carry out geological mapping, rock sampling and induced polarization and ground magnetic surveys. The IP survey showed a subtle anomaly associated with a resistivity high over the Gauthier Occurrence. The historic drill results from the Gauthier show moderate to high gold grades over thin widths, as well as having a strong correlation to the lithologies, geographic location and geophysical signatures to the areas in proximity of the New Dogpaw Showing. These factors warrant future exploration programs at the Gauthier Occurrence including mechanical trenching and sampling to determine if any further diamond drilling is justified in an attempt to expand the zone along strike and/or down dip.

Occurrence A – A single line of soils at nominal 12.5m spacing was conducted in 2017 east of Gauthier to test an area that could potentially host mineralization on strike of gold bearing material found to the east. At one particular location (sample W33 – 142ppb Au) on this line during soil sampling, shards of intensely carbonate altered schist and quartz were augured. After some digging, it was discovered that an intensely sericite altered and mineralized schist was present. After the completion of the soils, more time and effort was spent hand stripping a portion of the alteration/mineralization zone to allow for better structural information and sampling. The structure is located at 435,995mE / 5,468,770mN striking approximately 300-90 and consists of a very fine-grained and silicious rhyolite hosting approximately 2-4% cubic pyrite. On the northern edge of this silicious/mineralized material is a highly friable sericite/carbonate schist with an extremely weathered rind. Quartz/carbonate veining to 10cm with 1-3% pyrite appears to be cutting the unit obliquely. Eight grabs from this area returned to 0.67g/t gold and true width of the alteration zone is presently unknown and further stripping is needed.

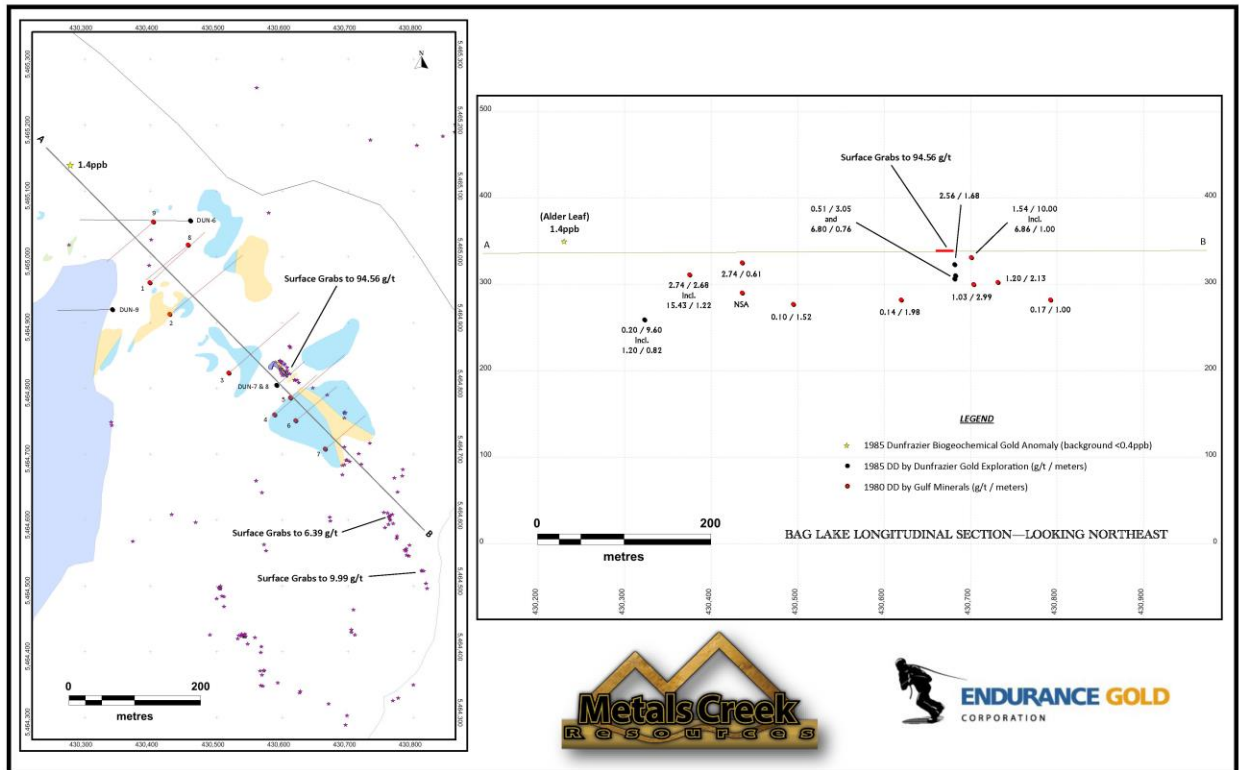
Occurrence B - Some follow-up work was spent at an area of 2010 and 2016 sampling that had discovered pyritized quartz veinlets brecciating pillows yielding to 1.12g/t gold. During the 2017 program, time was spent digging around in the area leading to the discovery of well mineralized 4-5% pyrite and silicified material that hosts quartz veining with 1-2% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Samples were collected here returning up to 0.42g/t gold. The width of the zone at this point is unknown, as it was traced along strike and sampled for approximately 4m.



Bag Lake Group: This is the western most of the cell groups, consisting of 26 full cells and hosts numerous gold occurrences from quartz vein to porphyry dike hosted. See more detailed descriptions below.

Bag Lake Area – The original (Knapp) discovery of a gold showing at the north end of Bag Lake was made in 1960 by prospector Andy Knapp, working for Gunnar Mining Ltd. In 1980, Mr Knapp brought it to the attention of Gulf Minerals Canada, who carried out an exploration program culminating in a 9-hole diamond drill program. Results from this area are reported to be *0.21 oz. of gold over 3.3 feet in a 32-foot-wide intersection of altered porphyry that ran 0.045 oz. gold.* Subsequently, the Bag Lake area was again investigated by Dunfrazier Gold Exploration Inc. as part of a program covering a larger area which resulted in diamond drilling of 2 holes close together to undercut the southeast end of the same northwest-trending structure as that drilled by Gulf. Both of these holes intersected good gold grades at various angles to strike in a variety of rock types: e.g. *1115 ppb over 4.0 ft core length in pyritized gabbro; 3325 ppb over 2.5 ft core length in pyritized felsite and 6795 ppb over a 2.5 ft core length in pyritized, sheared gabbro.* As a result of the surface work for Dunfrazier, Melling (1989) noted that *"Trenching on the East zone has exposed mineralization 2 ft thick over a strike of 170 ft which grades 0.984 oz/ton gold. Trenching on the West zone has exposed a 30 ft section of altered rocks which grade up to 0.649 oz/ton gold over 3.0 ft where mineralized"*. In 1986, Dunfrazier Gold Exploration Inc. conducted a small 28 sample biogeochemical sampling program along strike to the northwest of the

showing in tag alder swamp to analyze alder leaves for anomalous gold and other pathfinder elements. The program resulted in two anomalous gold and 4 anomalous molybdenum samples. MEK sampling of the Bag occurrence has returned to 90.51g/t Au. Prospecting along strike to the southeast of the Bag Lake trenching and drilling has resulting in the location of narrow quartz/carb veins in carbonate altered shears that have returned to 9.99 g/t Au.

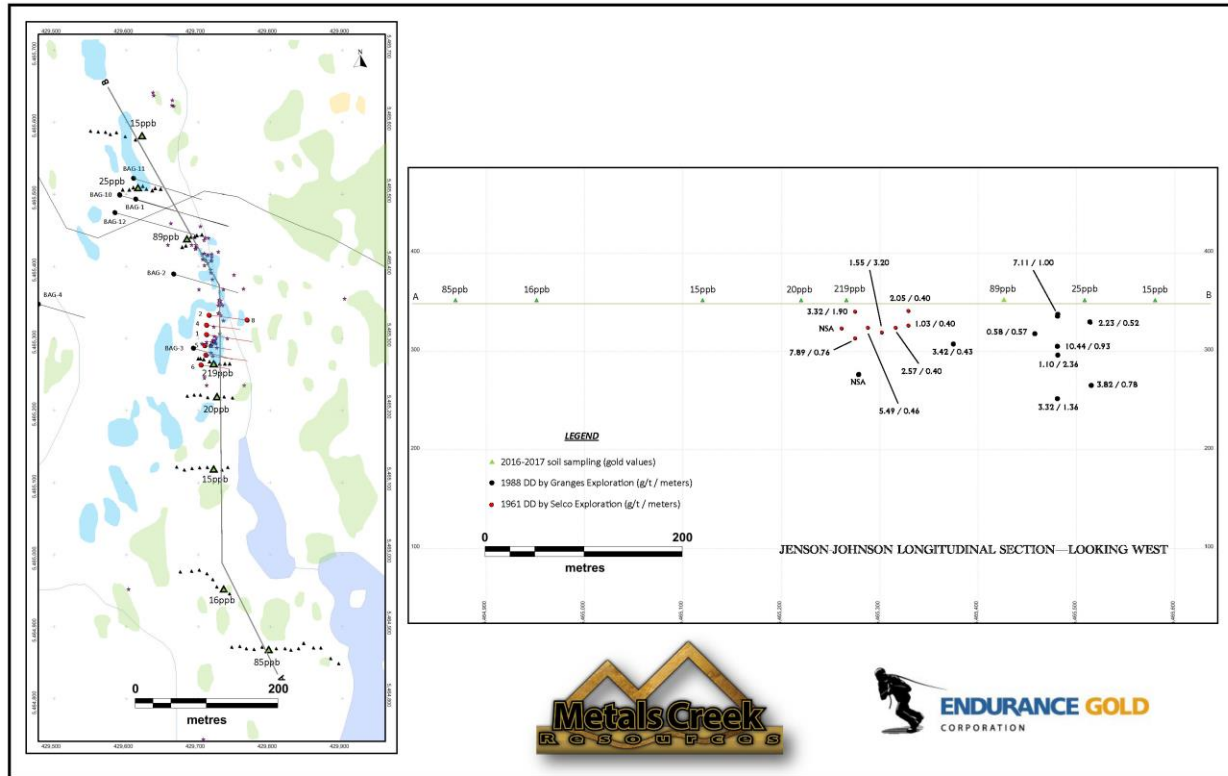


Jenson-Johnson Occurrence - As a result of the discovery of the original Bag Lake (Knapp) occurrence, further work in the area was carried out and a fractured and mineralized porphyry dike assaying 0.72, 1.80 and 2.00 ounces per ton Au was discovered and labeled the Jenson-Johnston occurrence. This area is located approximately 1200m to the northwest of the Bag Lake trenches and has a north-south orientation and a know strike length of roughly 250 feet. MEK has conducted some prospecting as well as hand stripping and minor channeling to confirm historic gold values. Values to 28.66g/t gold have been obtained from silicified gabbros/volcanics.

Mapping of the claims for Selco Exploration indicated dioritic to gabbroic dikes intruded into mafic volcanics, and two ages of porphyry dikes that intruded the mafic rocks. The mafic dikes were north-trending, parallel to the creek, which was originally thought to be along a fault. However, a diamond drill program of 7 holes spread out along a 250 ft north-trending strike length led Arnott (1961b) to the conclusion that no such fault exists. Surface stripping had revealed weak shear zones, mostly in diorite. The combined surface and drill results lead to the conclusion that "Within the shear zones are local pods, a few feet in extent, of mineralized and quartz filled fractures, and significant gold values are restricted to these local areas. Pyrite is

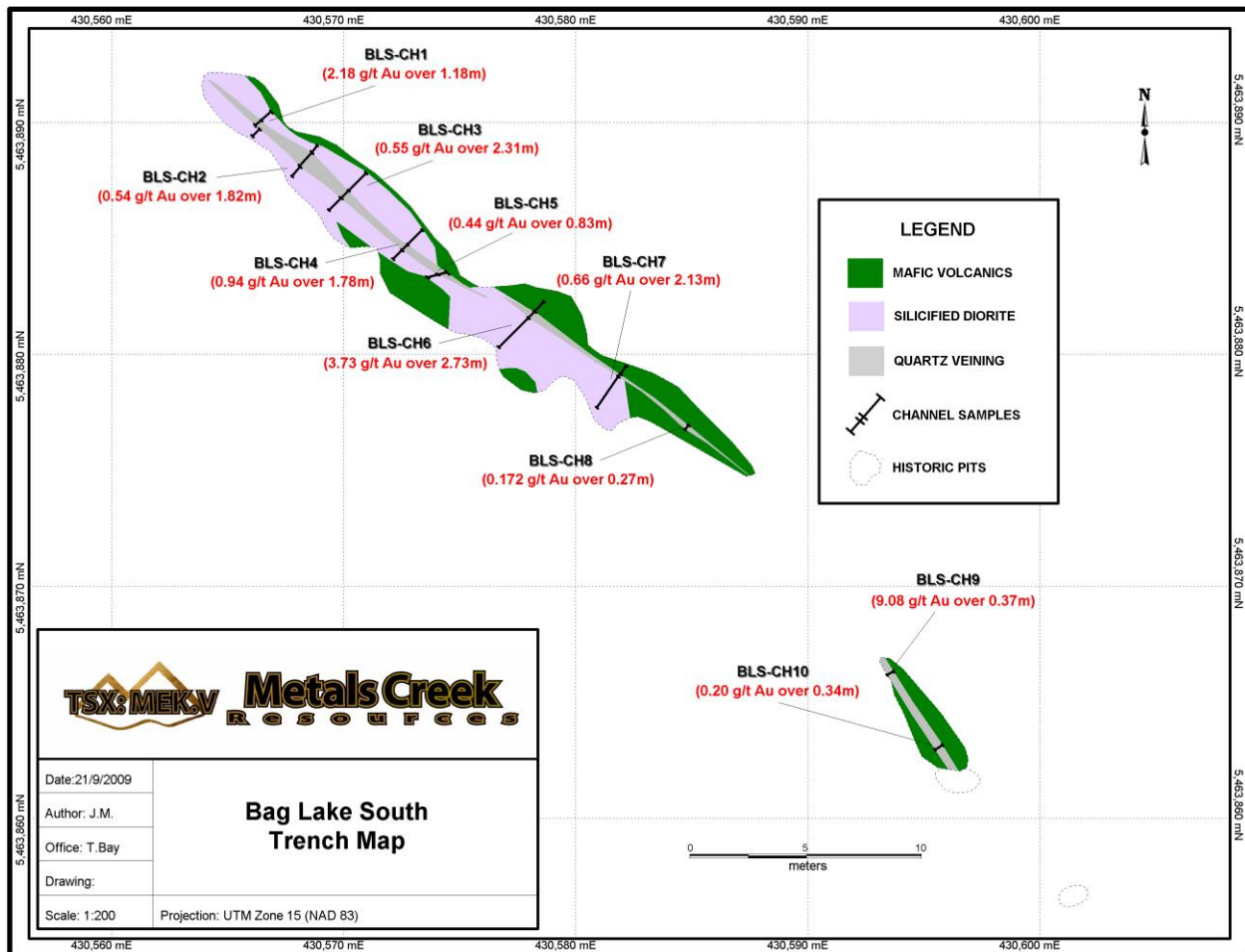
distributed in varying amounts throughout the carbonatized shears, but appears to have no relationship to assays." (Arnott 1961b, p. 2). *Highest assay from the drilling was 0.23 ounce gold per ton over a 2.5 ft core length.*

In 1987-88, Granges Exploration Ltd., as part of a diamond drill program to test other gold targets in the same area, re-drilled the original Jenson-Johnston Prospect in 7 holes. A best assay of 34.90 grams gold per tonne (1.12 ounces per ton) for a core length of 0.25 m was obtained. Although continuity of gold bearing zones has to date not been demonstrated, the showing is here termed a prospect by virtue of significant assays obtained in three dimensions by surface work and drilling.



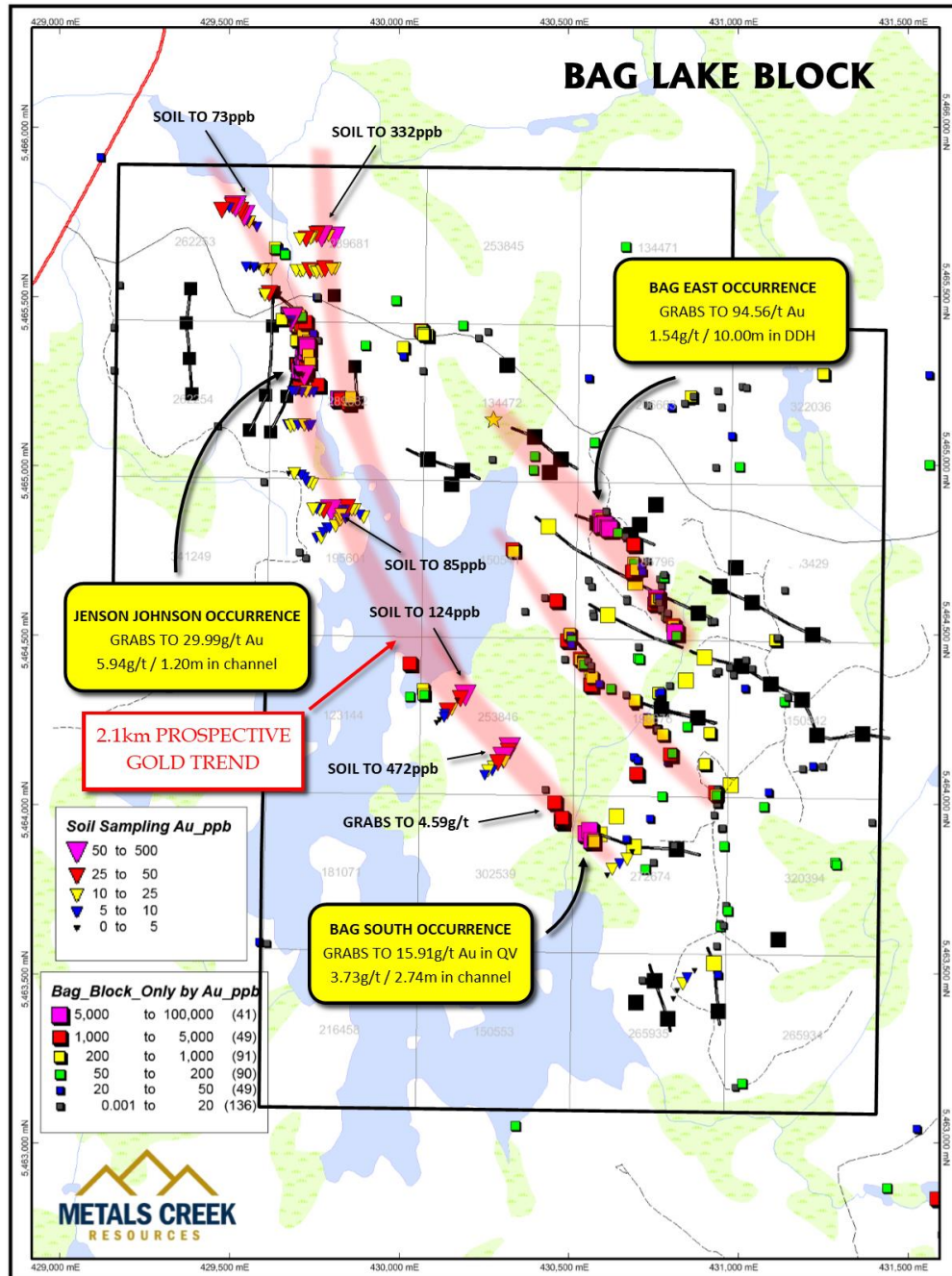
Bag Lake South - An auriferous quartz vein was discovered in 2004 by Cunniah with grabs to 9.42 g/t Au that is hosted in a bleached and altered diorite/quartz-feldspar porphyry that in itself hosts anomalous gold values; called the Bag Lake South occurrence. After the discovery in 2004 and follow-up in 2008 with grabs to 15.91 g/t Au, a one day hand stripping and small channeling/mapping program was carried out in 2009 to test the continuity and grade of the structure. The quartz vein averages 0.37m in width with a weighted average of 4.04 g/t Au from channel samples cut across the vein. This quartz vein is host to trace pyrite and chalcopyrite and strikes at 305 degrees. As a result of the anomalous nature of the host diorite/porphyry, channel results up to 3.73g/t Au over 2.73m have been returned. Due to the limited stripping done on the zone, the strike length of the quartz vein as well as width of the anomalous host rock remains undetermined and requires follow-up.

It is thought that perhaps the Jenson-Johnson and Bag Lake South occurrences lie on the same structure so in 2016 and 2017 short detailed reconnaissance soil sampling lines were traversed in the area (see attached map – Bag Lake Block). Six soil lines totaling 74 samples were completed at 10m spacings with exception of the line 20m south of the Jenson-Jenson Occurrence which was sampled at 5m spacings. The soil lines appear to show an anomalous gold-in-soil pattern that would be expected should the structure carrying gold link the two zones. Gold-in-soils to 472ppb have been attained and prospecting in the area has generated gold values to 4.59g/t Au. After compiling the soil and prospecting data, it appears the gold bearing structure has an approximate length of 2.1 kilometers with a vast majority (1.9 kilometers) remaining undrilled. This structure remains a high priority target. A new discovery was made in late September of 2018, some 145 meters southeast of Jenson-Johnson occurrence. The discovery consists of fine-grained volcanics cut by 6-8% carbonate stringers/veinlets and host to 1-2% pyrite, that coincidentally lies close to an induced polarization conductor. Two grabs here returned 2.52g/t and 6.09g/t Au.



Porphyry Prospect - An area of particular interest is the discovery of a high level felsic intrusive located approximately 450m north of the Bag Lake South occurrence. This new zone is termed the Porphyry Prospect as it is hosted by an intensely carbonate altered porphyry with minor

silicification and pyritization to 2-3% with narrow quartz stringers and veinlets. This is an interesting new prospect in that it has similar characteristics to the Stephens Lake occurrences, as well as being a possible bulk tonnage, low grade target similar to the Hammond Reef deposit in the Atikokan area. Discovered in 2008 and sampled through 2012, this prospect has a strike length of 450m, extending from the east shoreline of Bag Lake striking 155 degrees, remaining open to the south-east. The width is undetermined as the prospect sits adjacent to a large swamp paralleling the structure. Grab samples are highly anomalous and range from 18 ppb averaging approximately 602 ppb Au. Further work is warranted to test the size and grade of the prospect.



Stephen Lake Group: Historic work in the vicinity of the Stephens stock dates back to the late 1960's when VMS exploration started taking place in the area. Minor drilling and numerous geophysical surveys were conducted in the volcanics surrounding the stock. Gold exploration within the stock itself has taken place since 2003; with the collection and analysis of 502 grab samples. The stock is an elongate granodiorite body hosting gold mineralization making it a low-grade bulk tonnage target. There are minimum of 50 individual gold showings (a minimum of one grab sample >500ppb Au) to date on the property; nine which are trenched for better exposure. The cell block is presently composed of 25 full and 28 boundary cells for a total of 53 cells or 756.2 hectares. Below is a breakdown of work and subsequent results.

Prospecting stats of 502 grabs

# of samples	Grade	%
17	>10 g/t Au	3.4
46	>5 g/t Au	9.2
104	>2 g/t Au	20.3
147	>1 g/t Au	29.3

2003: work by Endurance Gold, consisted of reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and sampling resulting in the discovery of the Starlyght Showing. Grab samples from this showing ranged from 3.19 to 47.29g/t Au. Following the discovery of the gold zone, line-cutting took place on the northwest side of the intrusion totaling 25 line-kilometers. Subsequent washing and channel sampling of the Starlyght Zone took place totaling 93 samples for 87.5m in 15 separate channels across the zone. Highlights included 4.22g/t Au over 10.0m.

2004: Drilled a 850.4m seven hole diamond drilling program on the Starlyght Showing. All seven holes returned anomalous gold with a best intercept of 1.79g/t over 7.0m.

2005: was the commencement of humus sampling, prospecting and geological mapping of the established grid from 2003. 938 humus and 78 rock samples were collected and analysed for gold. Of the rock samples, 15 of them were greater than 0.5g/t Au returning a high of 14.09g/t Au.

2007: North American Uranium Corp. completed a three hole, diamond drilling program during March 2007, in the vicinity of the Starlyght and Weisener Lake North Showings for a total of 765.0 meters. Two of the holes were laid out to test the Starlyght Occurrence while the third tested the Weisener Lake North Showing. The holes were oriented to test and intersect gold mineralization related to a strong, complex fracture-alteration system trending roughly north-south within the granodioritic Stephen Lake Stock. All three holes intersected zones of variably altered and mineralized granitic rocks, with altered-mineralized zones exhibiting variable silicification, iron-carbonate, potassium feldspar, sericite, epidote, chlorite and variable pyrite.

Highlighted assays included 1.178g/t Au over 7.7m in hole DP-07-08, 1.4g/t Au over 5.0m in hole DP-07-09, and 0.564g/t Au over 3.8m in hole DP-07-10.

2008 – 2018: work by Metals Creek Resources has consisted of multiple prospecting expeditions, line-cutting, ground induced polarization and two programs of mechanical trenching. A total of 253 grab samples have been collected by MEK with 20 samples exceeding 5.0g/t Au and a highest grade grab of 29.47g/t Au. Between 2012 and 2018 the focus has been on mechanical stripping over overburden in areas of prospecting success in the northwest quadrant of the property for a total of 504 channel or cut grab samples. Nine trenches in 2012 exposed bedrock and subsequent channeling and chipping have taken place along with geological trench mapping. Trenching in 2012 was focused on the following showings: D-zone (1.42 g/t Au over 10.0m), Baseline (1.43g/t Au over 21.0m including 2.27 g/t Au over 11.0m), Ladder Vein (0.59 g/t Au over 15.0m), Blue (1.03 g/t Au over 20.0m) and Busch (1.94 g/t Au over 6.6m).

The 2016 trenching program focused on the D-Zone and the surrounding area was the focus of the majority of the trenching with one additional trench south of the Busch/Blue zones and a small pit in the middle of the intrusion totaling approximately 925m². The trenches generally do not exceed 43 meters in length with an average width of 3 meters. The trenching was carried out to try and expose more mineralization on surface as well as identify key structural components to the mineralized zones. Mixed results were achieved as some of the trenches unearthed barren gabbro and massive granodiorite where as others yielded well altered and mineralized granodiorite. The trenching continues to show the complexity of the mineralization and structure of the area. Highlights include 0.94g/t Au over 12.0m including 1.44g/t Au over 6.0m (trench STR13).

Structure

The Stephen Lake Stock is cut by large north-south structures that are interpreted as splays off of the regional Cameron-Pipestone break. These structures are located in topographic lows within the property often adjacent to very large cliffs. These structures are likely key to the formation of the numerous fracture systems within the intrusion, quartz veining as well as alteration and gold mineralization. The structures within the intrusion are very complex. An older set of brittle fracturing is evident throughout the intrusion as generally east-west striking extensional quartz veins and echelon quartz vein arrays. A younger set of fractures/shears are oriented in a northwest-southeast fashion dipping northeast that cross-cut the older set with evidence of movement along them and are associated with alteration, pyritization and gold mineralization. From field observations, it is the convergence of multiple fracture sets that produce areas of the greatest alteration and mineralization. These structural zones vary from <1m to ten of meters in width. There appears to be an increased number of fracture/alteration zones in the northwest portion of the claim group around a massive diorite/gabbro plug. This could also be a reflection of the increased work in this area of the intrusion versus the lack thereof elsewhere.



East-west extensional veining at the Ladder Vein Zone



East-west oriented quartz veinlets cut and displaced by north-south structures (pencil pointing north)



East-west quartz vein cut and displaced both sinistrally and dextrally (pencil points north)



Top view of a late carbonate structure off-setting quartz vein @ 327-40



Side view of channel cut showing carbonate alteration, pyritization and movement along the structure

Alteration & Mineralization

Alteration and mineralization within the intrusion is associated with younger northwest trending fracture sets. Alteration consists of carbonate, potassium, silicification, albitization and pyritization. The alteration/fracture zones tend to be very blocky/rubby on surface with brown rusty staining. Alteration zones observed in the field and in drill core consist of strong rusty carbonate zones to brick red potassic zones to zones of buff grey/green silicified zones. Gold grades appear to have a direct correlation with pyrite abundance; greater the pyrite abundance the higher the gold grades. Grab samples to 47.29 have been attained with visible gold encountered in two separate locations to date on the property. Below is an excerpt of the findings from a petrographic study performed by Katherina V. Ross of Panterra Geoservices Inc. of Surry, British Columbia...

“Based on the apparent primary mineralogy (plagioclase > K-feldspar, <20% quartz) these intrusions would lie on the boundaries of the granite/granodiorite to quartz monzodiorite fields. Quartz veins are present but pre-date at least some of the deformation of the rock. The rocks are overprinted by cataclastic breccia seams that are at millimeter to centimeter scale in the hand samples. These seams mechanically reduce the interlocking feldspars and quartz to minute fragments in a microcrystalline matrix. The alteration along these seams varies. Carbonate is the most consistent alteration mineral, but is not significant in TS-4 which has native gold. Carbonate composition was not determined, but its lack of reaction to dilute HCl indicates it is an Mg+/-Fe carbonate (likely dolomite). There may be some secondary K-feldspar in TS-1, while TS-2 appears more silicified. Pyrite is introduced along these seams. Cubic crystal shapes and lack of fibrous pressure shadows indicate that the

pyrite deposition is either very late in the development of these seams, overprints them, or is synchronous but has had a period of recrystallization. There is primary magnetite in the intrusions, but secondary magnetite may also have been introduced with carbonate. Both magnetite and pyrite are partially altered to hematite. Alteration in the highest grade sample TS-4, which also has visible gold, is dominantly albite+/-quartz, with semi-massive pyrite seams, which have some evidence of brecciation. The gold is intimately intergrown with pyrite. The potential gold bearing mineral in TS-1 and TS-2 appears to tarnish indicating it is not native gold. It could be electrum or possibly a telluride."

Stephen Lake Stock Molybdenum

The western margin of the Stephen Lake stock contains several historical quartz vein hosted molybdenum showings. Numerous centimeter to meter-scale (veins up to 3.5 meters wide were observed), predominantly southwest trending quartz veins occur in the western margin of the stock. The veins are characteristically translucent to milky white, and occupy brittle fractures within the stock. The veins often contain vein parallel chlorite seams with disseminated to blebby molybdenite +/- pyrite and chalcopyrite - although molybdenite may also be disseminated within the quartz itself. No significant Au values were returned from the veins, with the highest grade being 0.15g/t Au. However molybdenum values of up to 1.28% Mo were recorded. The veins also locally contain euhedral to subhedral potassium-feldspar, and books of biotite; suggesting that they are derived from pegmatitic fluids, most likely related to the cooling of the Stephen Lake stock. The western margin of the stock is composed of more mafic phases primarily leuco to mesocratic diorite with little free quartz. These more mafic phases may have crystallized earlier than the more granodioritic core of the stock, and hence were able to fracture to allow the passage of the pegmatitic fluids which formed the quartz-molybdenite veins. A 1.5 metre wide gossan zone was observed in the tuffaceous felsic volcanic rocks along the western contact of the Stephen Lake stock, the zone contained anomalous Cu (0.13%) and Zn (0.62%) as well as Cd (11.4 ppm) suggesting that it may represent an exhalative unit to a VMS system.

RECOMMENDED WORK:

Flint Lake:

A program of mechanical trenching with subsequent geological mapping and channel sampling is proposed to extend and delineate the gold bearing quartz veining to the southeast of the Flint Central area. Follow-up diamond drilling (500 m) would be warranted should favorable results be attained from the trenching/channeling program.

A 5 hole, diamond drilling program of 500m is proposed to test the strike/plunge potential of the Flint Lake Mine to the northwest of the current trench/mine. The lateral extent of the high-grade gold bearing quartz vein is unknown striking beneath an area of extensive low ground that cannot be trenched. A coincident magnetic low lies along strike west of the Flint Lake Mine workings.

Dogpaw Lake:

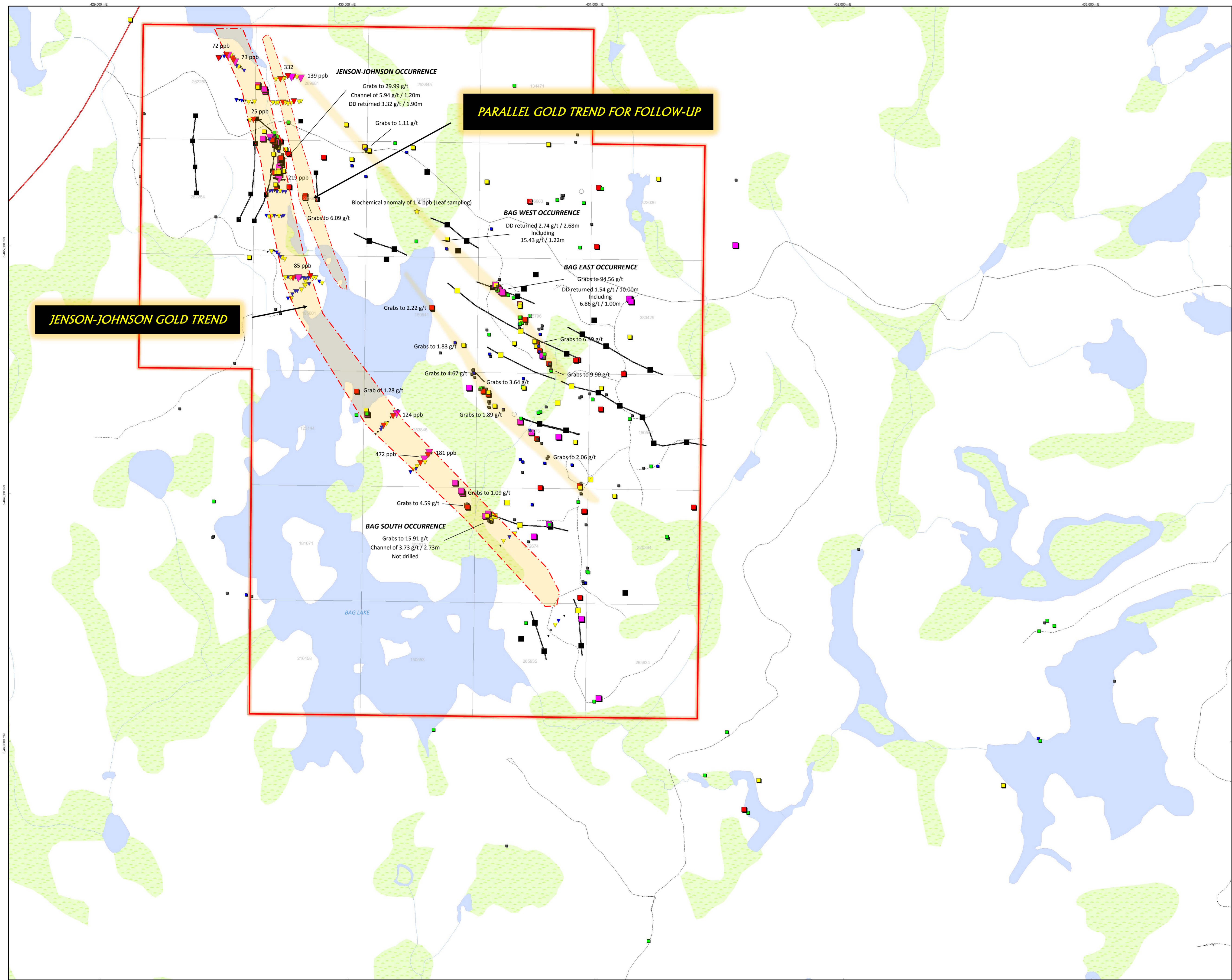
A small 800m program of diamond drilling is recommended to test the New Dogpaw Showing as well as the parallel Induced Polarization anomaly that sits in Dogpaw Lake. The New Dogpaw Showing is located on the shoreline of Dogpaw Lake and therefore cannot be trenched. Hand stripping/washing program(s) on area A and B are recommended to uncover the true width and orientation of the alteration systems and perhaps high-grade mineralization.

Bag Lake:

Mechanical trenching of the Bag Lake South occurrence is warranted to extend mineralization along strike to the east southeast along an induced polarization conductor, as well as exposing more host porphyry/diorite for sampling. The additional trenching may help to determine a dip direction of the gold bearing quartz vein. Additional prospecting and short diamond drillholes are warranted between Bag South and Jenson-Johnson along the trend of anomalous gold samples. Diamond drilling on Jenson-Johnson as well as a parallel induced polarization anomaly to the west is highly recommended also.

Stephen Lake:

As a result of multiple mineralized/alteration zones from field observations; diamond drilling program(s) of vertical to steep southwest holes in the area of the trenching is recommended to test at depth for multiple mineralized zone that appear to be stacked systems. The deep north-south valleys on the property that are hosting fault structures should also be drilled to test for mobilization/emplacement of gold along these structures.



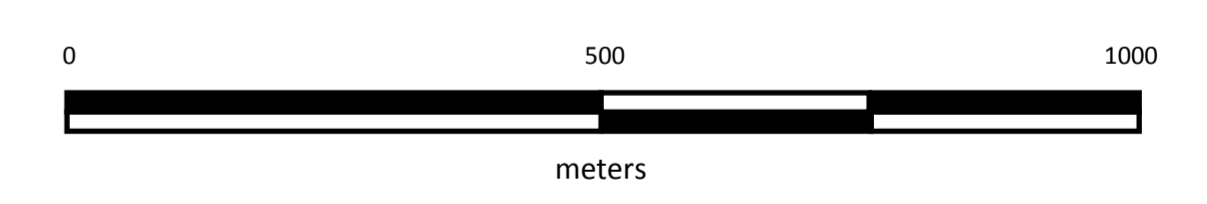
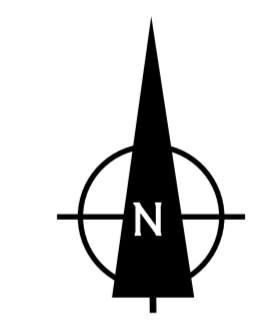
Soil Sampling Au_ppb

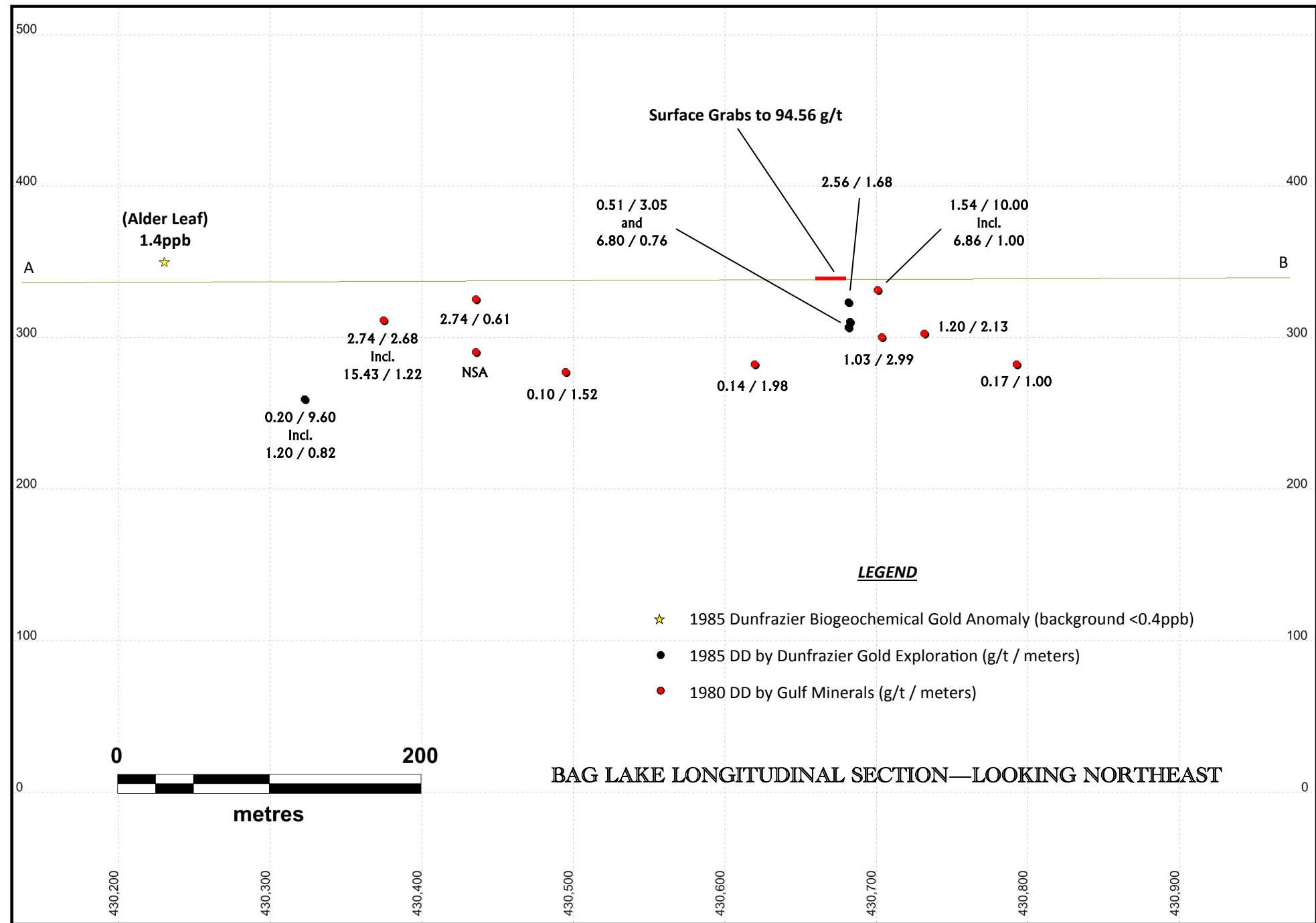
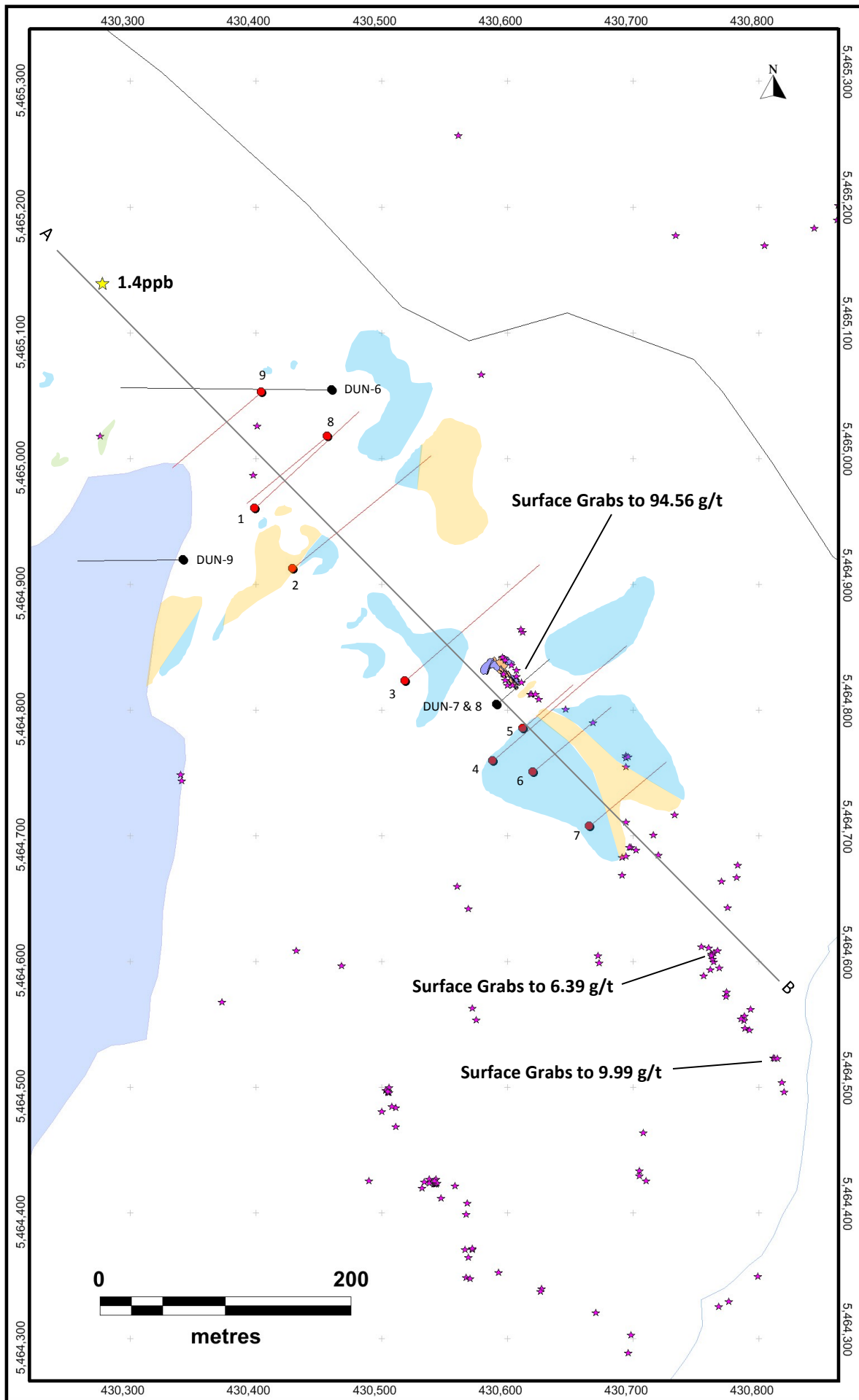
- ▲ 50 to 500
- ▼ 25 to 50
- ▲ 10 to 25
- ▼ 5 to 10
- ▼ 0 to 5

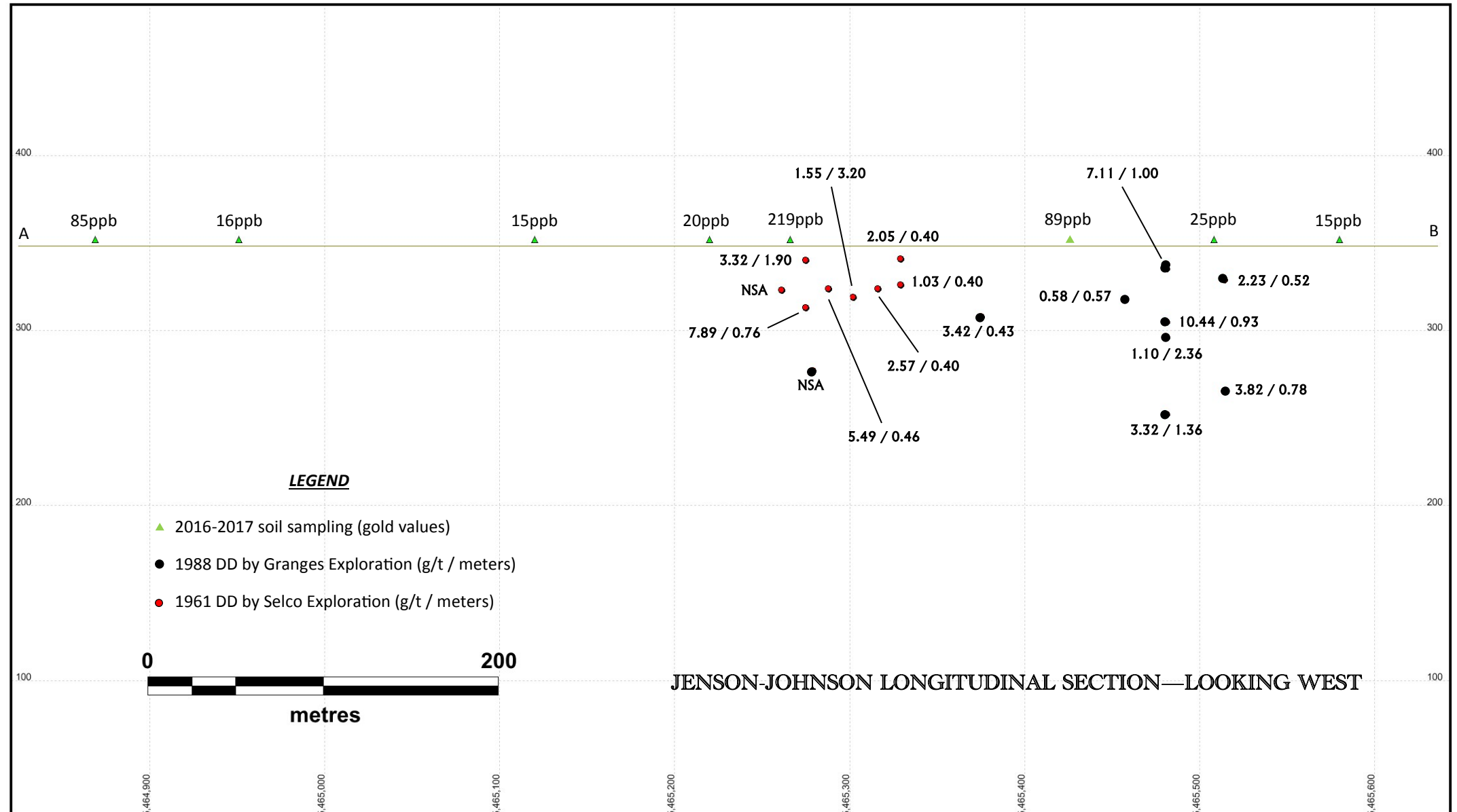
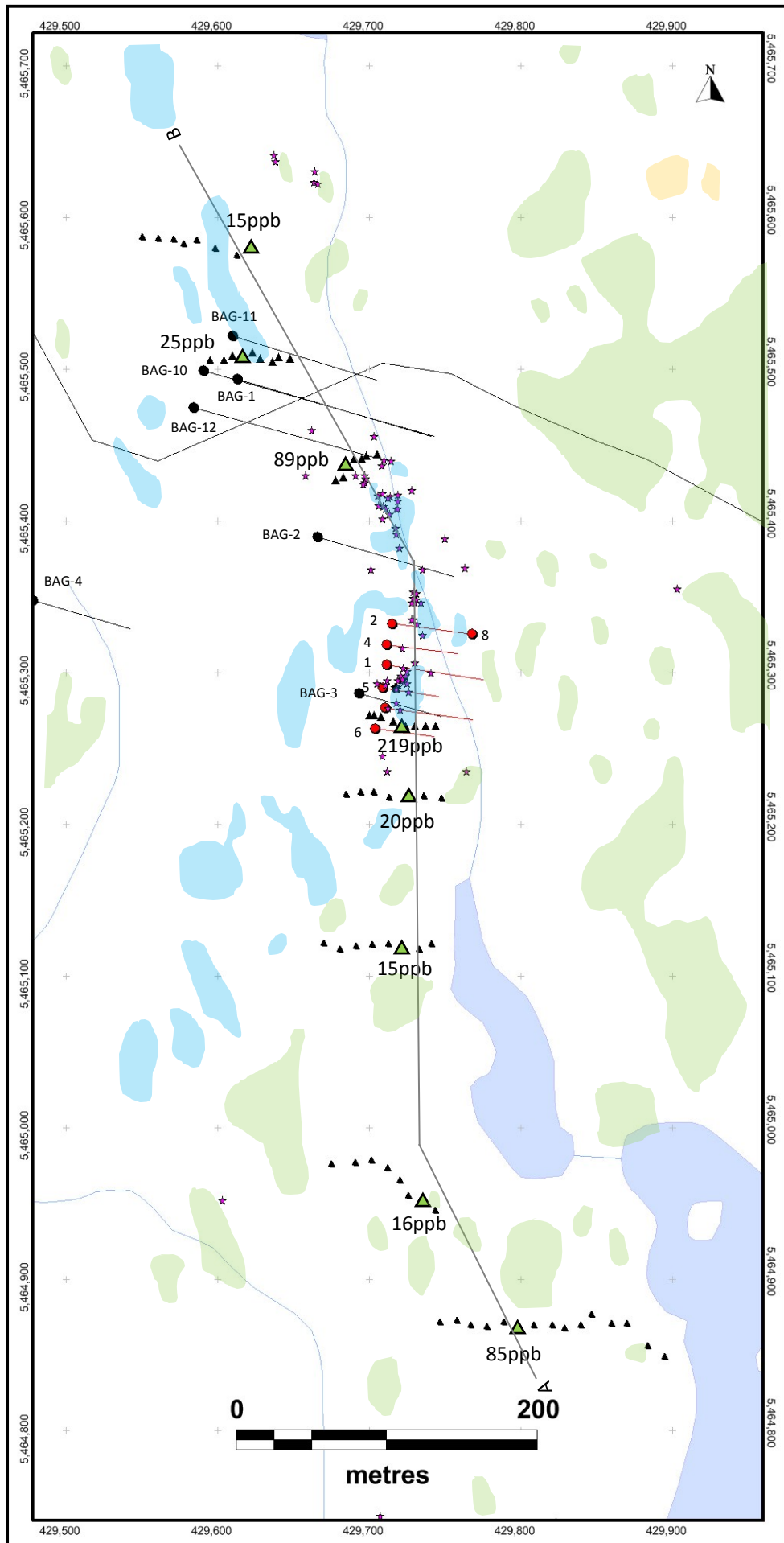
Flint_Au_ppb

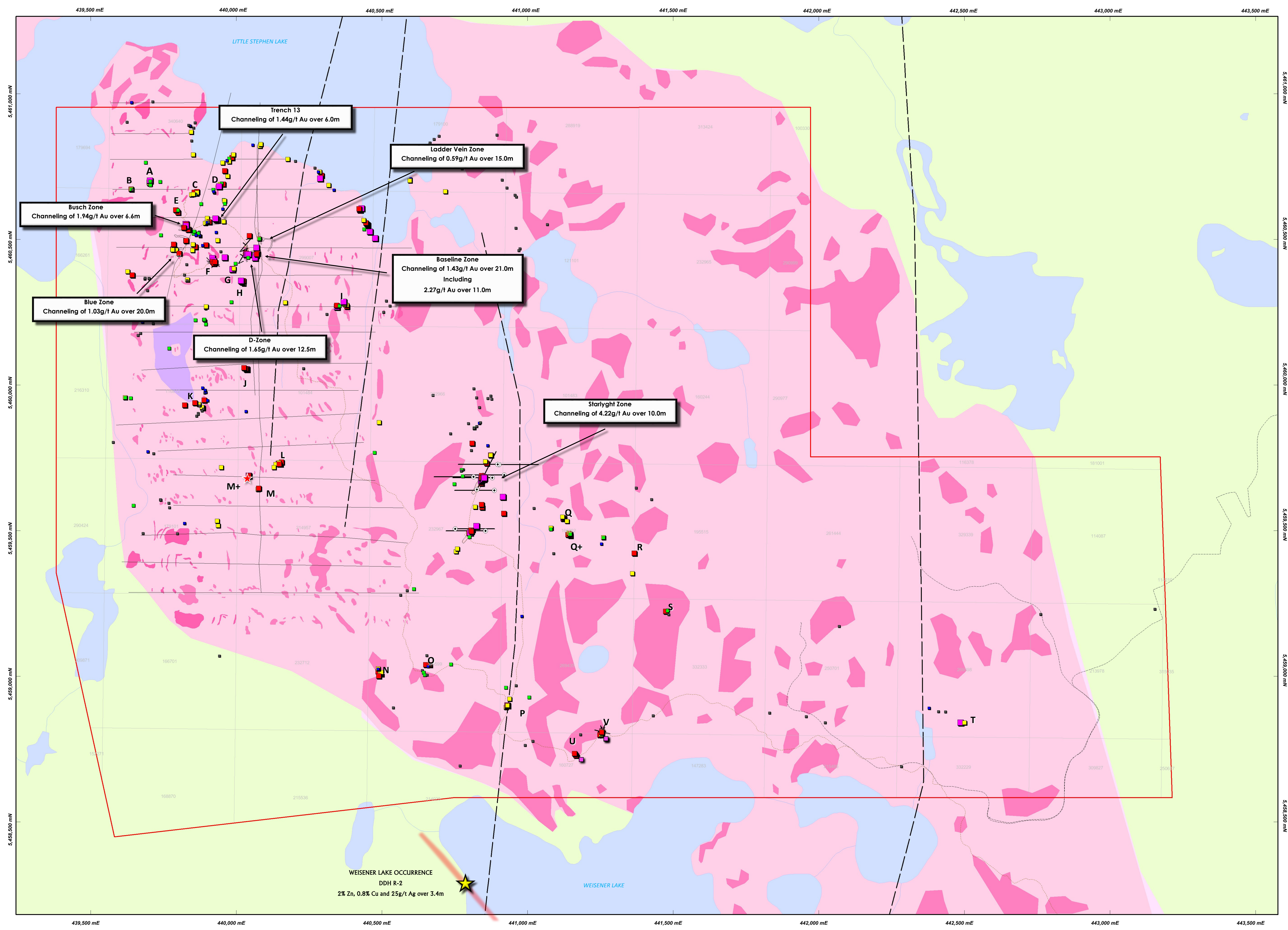
- 5,000 to 100,000 (84)
- 1,000 to 5,000 (83)
- 200 to 1,000 (140)
- 50 to 200 (129)
- 20 to 50 (80)
- 0.001 to 20 (280)

BAG LAKE BLOCK



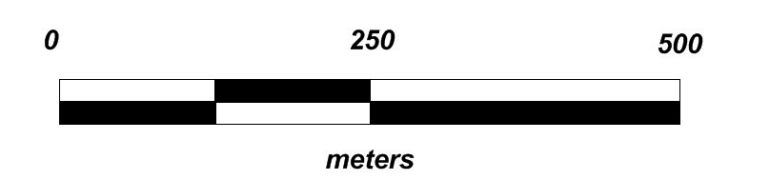
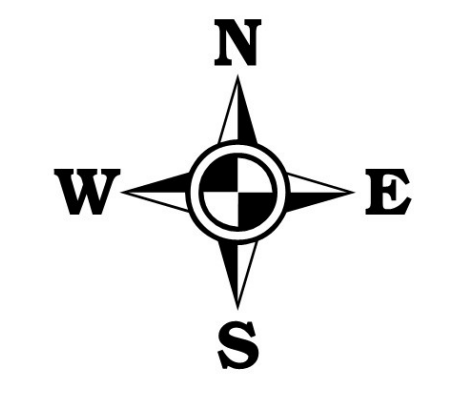
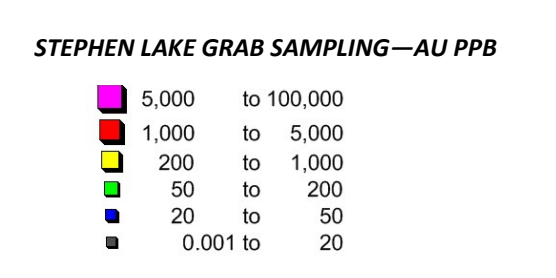






- ### STEPHEN LAKE ANOMALOUS GOLD SAMPLING
- A - 7 grab samples to 19g/t Au
 - B - 6 grab samples to 4.88g/t Au (fine VG)
 - C - 6 grab samples to 1.98g/t Au
 - D - 4 grab samples to 6.2g/t Au
 - E - 4 grab samples to 7.89g/t Au (trench 20)
 - F - 13 grab samples to 24.90g/t Au (OV Zone)
 - G - 4 grab samples to 11.21g/t Au
 - H - 3 grab samples to 3.29g/t Au (D-south zone)
 - I - 7 grab samples to 6.5g/t Au
 - J - 5 grab samples to 9.7g/t Au
 - K - 14 grab samples to 3.2g/t Au
 - L - 8 grab samples to 2.6g/t Au
 - M - 2 grab samples to 1.3g/t Au
 - N - 5 grab samples to 3.12g/t Au (Bud zone)
 - O - 4 grab samples to 1.95g/t Au
 - P - 3 grab samples to 5.24g/t Au (angular boulders of quartz veining/carb alt)
 - Q - 5 grab samples to 14.09g/t Au (QV ~1m thick)
 - R - 2 grab samples to 2.36g/t Au
 - S - 2 grab samples to 1.86g/t Au
 - T - 1 grab sample of 5.03g/t Au
 - Q+ - 6 grab samples to 3.51g/t Au (extremely altered and mineralized)
 - U - 4 grab samples to 1.68g/t Au (Blue Star)
 - V - 1 grab sample of 4.27g/t Au (Dominion Zone)

- Interpreted fault structures
- MEK grid established in 2009
- Claim boundaries
- Granodiorite/granite outcrops mapped by MEK or government
- Pyroxenite/melanogabbro/gabbro/diorite
- Stephen Lake Granodiorite/granite stock
- Kakagi Lake Group metavolcanics

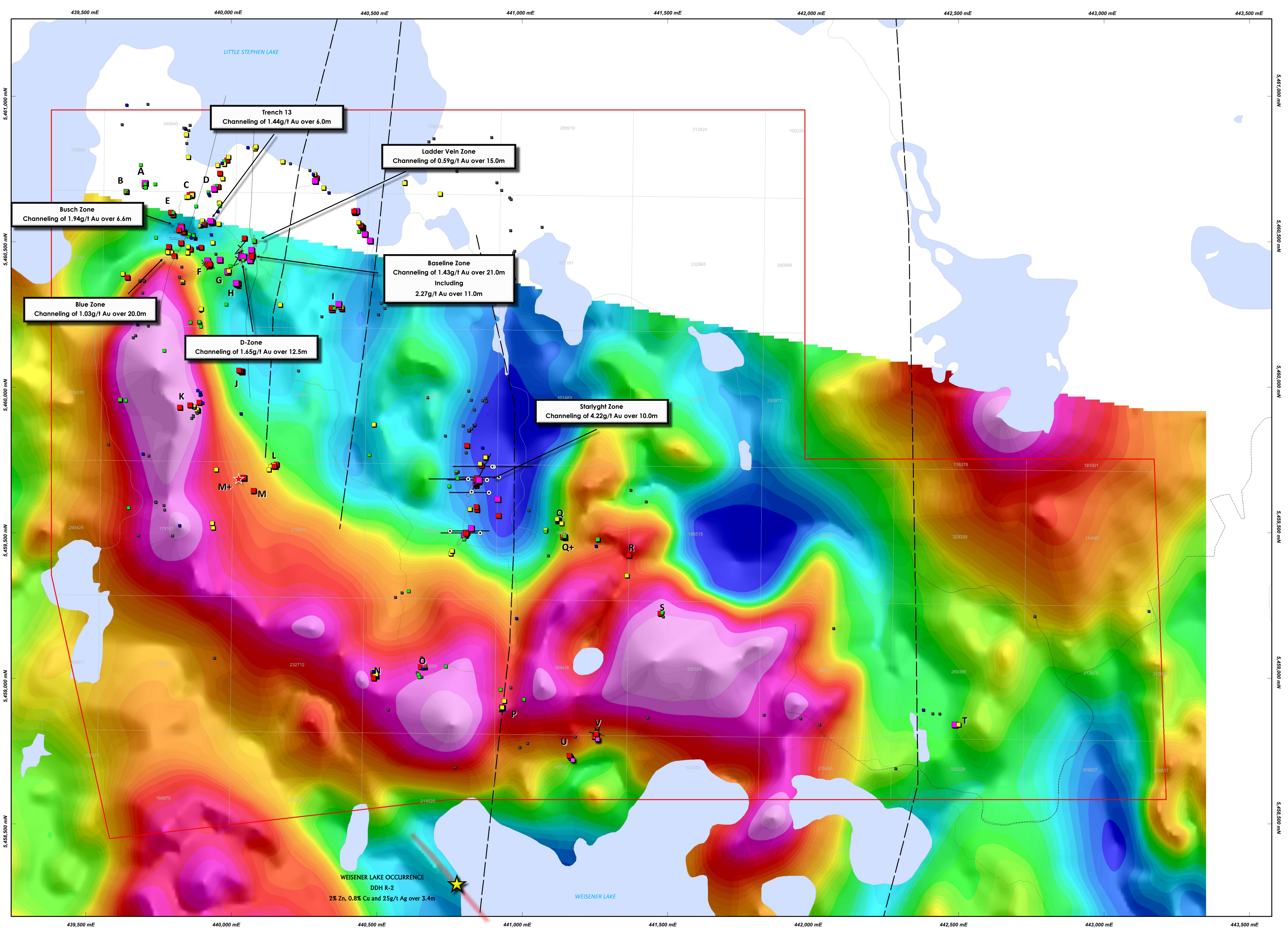
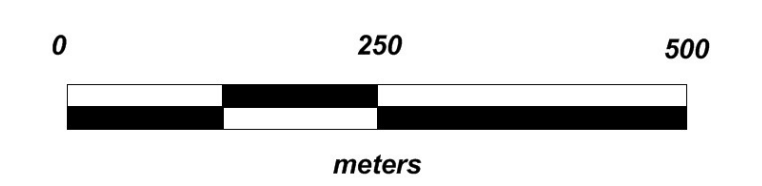
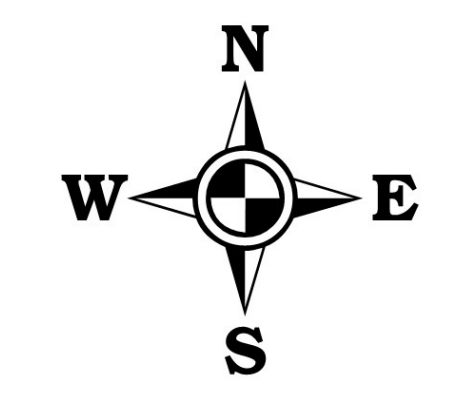
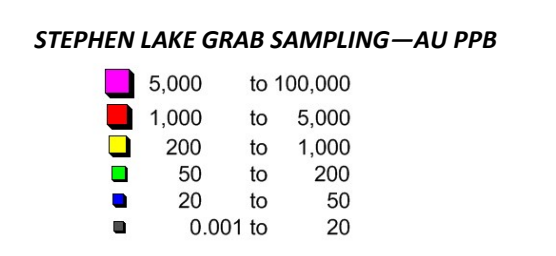


WEISENER LAKE OCCURRENCE
DDH R-2
2% Zn, 0.8% Cu and 25g/t Ag over 3.4m

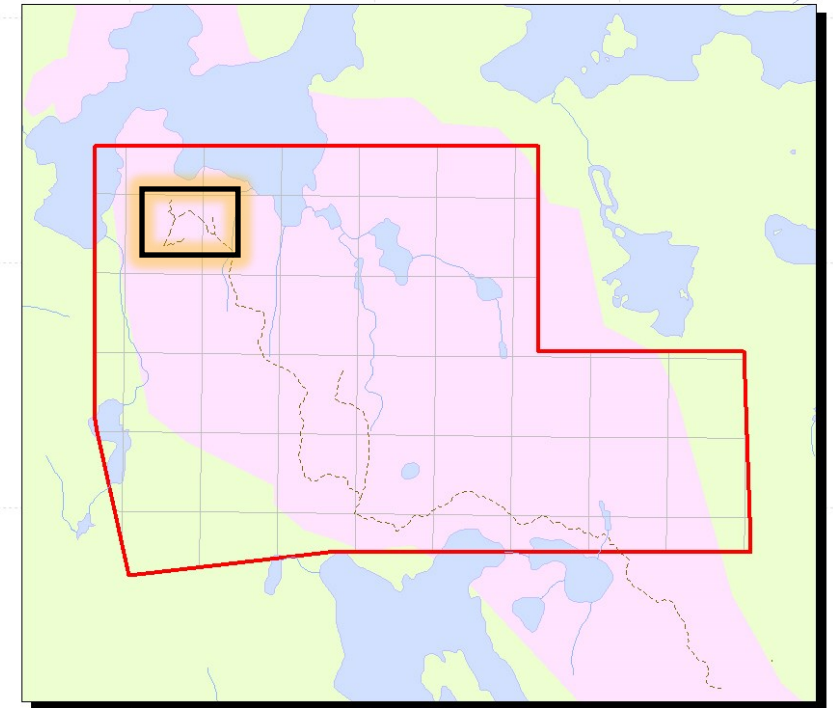
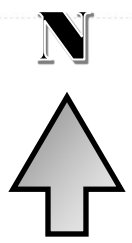
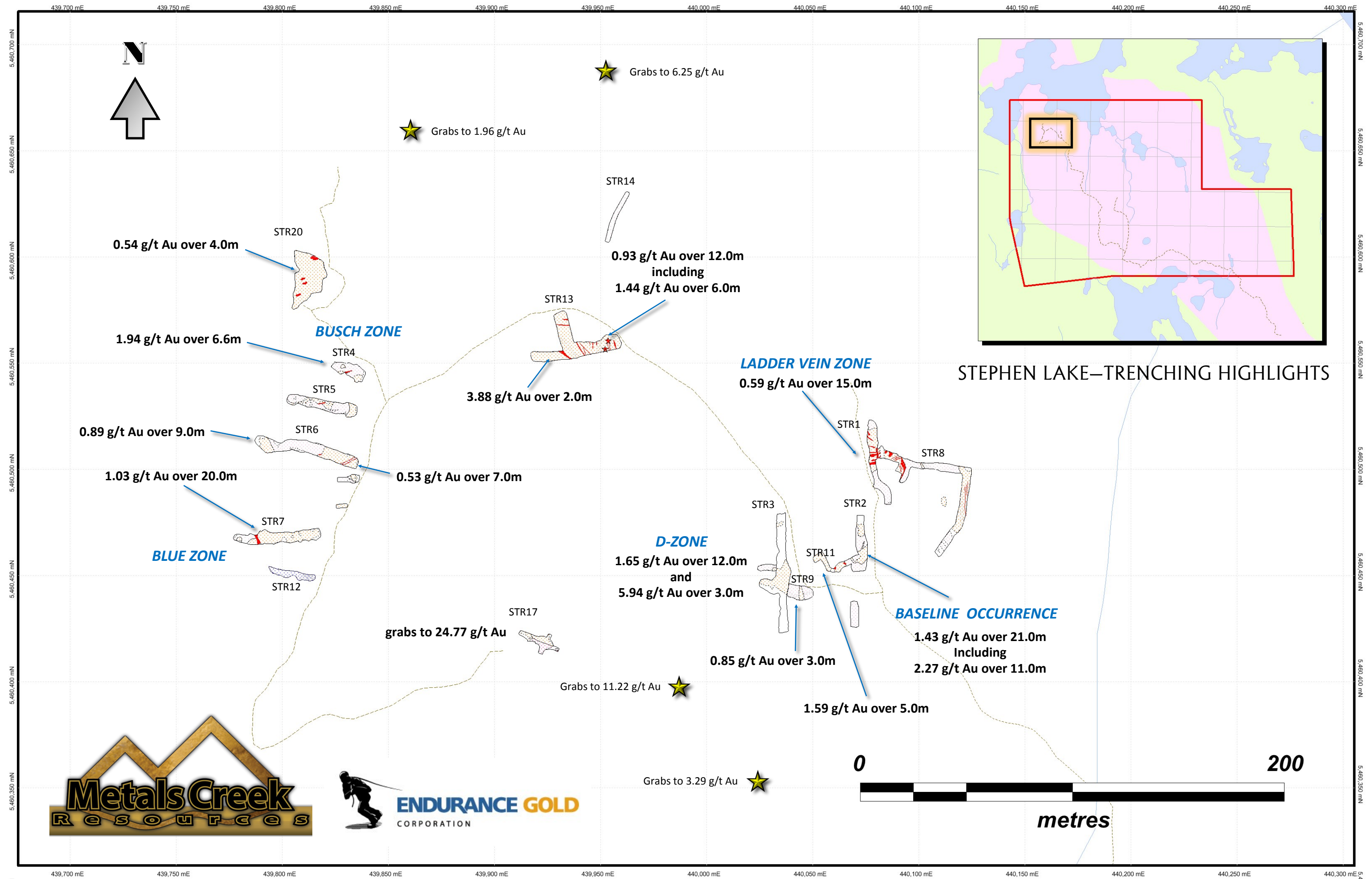
STEPHEN LAKE
ANOMALOUS GOLD SAMPLING

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WEISENER LAKE OCCURRENCE
DDH R-2
2% Zn, 0.8% Cu and 25g/t Ag over 3.4m



STEPHEN LAKE-TRENCHING HIGHLIGHTS

0.54 g/t Au over 4.0m

STR20

1.94 g/t Au over 6.6m

BUSCH ZONE

STR4

STR5

0.89 g/t Au over 9.0m

STR6

1.03 g/t Au over 20.0m

STR7

BLUE ZONE

STR12

0.53 g/t Au over 7.0m

3.88 g/t Au over 2.0m

STR13

STR14

0.93 g/t Au over 12.0m including 1.44 g/t Au over 6.0m

LADDER VEIN ZONE

0.59 g/t Au over 15.0m

STR1

STR8

D-ZONE

1.65 g/t Au over 12.0m and 5.94 g/t Au over 3.0m

STR3

STR2

STR11

STR9

BASELINE OCCURRENCE

1.43 g/t Au over 21.0m including 2.27 g/t Au over 11.0m

0.85 g/t Au over 3.0m

1.59 g/t Au over 5.0m

grabs to 24.77 g/t Au

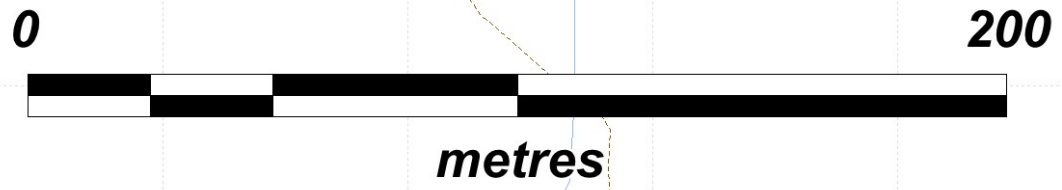
STR17

Grabs to 11.22 g/t Au

Grabs to 6.25 g/t Au

Grabs to 1.96 g/t Au

Grabs to 3.29 g/t Au



439,700 mE 439,750 mE 439,800 mE 439,850 mE 439,900 mE 439,950 mE 440,000 mE 440,050 mE 440,100 mE 440,150 mE 440,200 mE 440,250 mE 440,300 mE

5,460,700 mN 5,460,650 mN 5,460,600 mN 5,460,550 mN 5,460,500 mN 5,460,450 mN 5,460,400 mN 5,460,350 mN

5,460,700 mN 5,460,650 mN 5,460,600 mN 5,460,550 mN 5,460,500 mN 5,460,450 mN 5,460,400 mN 5,460,350 mN

439,500 mE 440,000 mE 440,500 mE 441,000 mE

5,467,000 mN

5,467,000 mN

FLINT CENTRAL OCCURRENCE
7.80g/t Au / 3.10m in channel

FLINT MINE OCCURRENCE
GRABS TO 827g/t Au

5,466,500 mN

5,466,500 mN

5,466,000 mN

5,466,000 mN

SOIL TO 30ppb QV







5,465,500 mN

5,465,500 mN








5,465,000 mN

5,465,000 mN

MEK_Soil_Sampling_Au_ppb

-  50 to 102
-  25 to 50
-  10 to 25
-  5 to 10
-  0 to 5
-  all others

Rock Assay_Comp_by_Au_ppb

-  5,000 to 100,000 (139)
-  1,000 to 5,000 (220)
-  200 to 1,000 (292)
-  50 to 200 (257)
-  20 to 50 (188)
-  0.001 to 20 (699)
-  all others (26)



439,500 mE 440,000 mE 440,500 mE 441,000 mE

DOGPAW BLOCK

AREA A
GRABS TO 0.67g/t Au
SOIL OF 142ppb

GAUTHIER OCCURRENCE
GRABS TO 127g/t Au

NEW DOGPAW SHOWING
GRABS TO 23g/t Au
In mineralized sericite schist

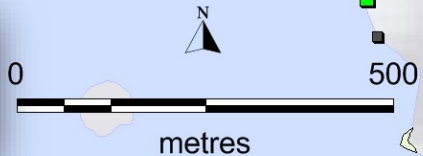
Rock Assay_Comp_Au_ppb

5,000	to	100,000	(139)
1,000	to	5,000	(220)
200	to	1,000	(292)
50	to	200	(257)
20	to	50	(188)
0.001	to	20	(699)
○ all others (26)			

MEK_Soil_Sampling_Au_ppb

50	to	102
25	to	50
10	to	25
5	to	10
0	to	5
● all others		

AREA B
GRABS TO 0.42g/t Au
QV and carbonate alteration



5,468,000 mN
5,468,500 mN
5,469,000 mN

5,468,000 mN
5,468,500 mN
5,469,000 mN

435,000 mE 435,500 mE 436,000 mE 436,500 mE 437,000 mE

435,000 mE 435,500 mE 436,000 mE 436,500 mE 437,000 mE