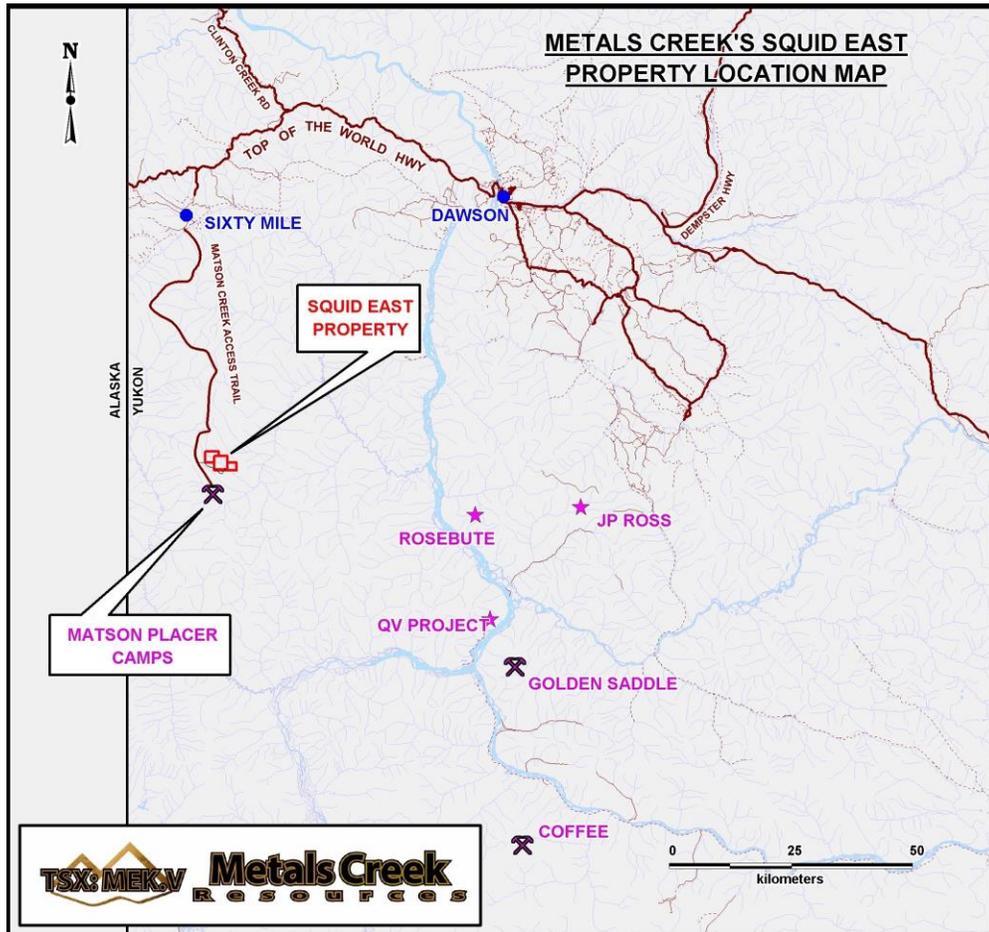


SQUID EAST

GOLD - SILVER - LEAD PROJECT

LOCATION: MEK owns a 100% interest in the 82 Squid East claims situated in the Dawson Range, west central Yukon. The claims are located 80 km southwest of Dawson City and within 10 to 15 km of the Alaska border. The project is centered on UTM coordinates 518,650E/7,050,000N (NAD83 Zone 7) on NTS 115N10. The seasonal Matson Creek Placer operation is located approximately 7 km south of the claim block. Access had been via helicopter from Dawson City however road access to the Squid East claim block was made possible by establishing a trail from an existing access road to the Matson Creek Placer operations. The Matson Creek access road originates in the Sixty Mile Creek area which is accessible from the “Top of the World Hwy”.



PROPERTY: Metals Creek Resources owns 100% interest in 82 quartz claims in the Dawson Range of west-central Yukon called the Squid East Property. The original 32 claims were staked in 2011 with an additional 46 claims staked in 2012. These claims were staked to cover a discrete elliptical magnetic high located at the headwaters of two tributaries of Matson Creek. (NTS sheet 115N10). All 82 claims have an expiry date of 2018 and beyond at this point.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION: The property sits within a relatively shallow valley with variable vegetation of dense alder, birch and spruce forest to the south, lumpy grass/moss and black spruce in the center (around creek) and mixed birch, poplar and spruce in the northern third of the block. Borden Creek cuts through the claim block. Patchy permafrost is present on a steep north facing slope on the south side of Borden Creek, as well as in the mossy/grassy low lands surrounding Borden Creek. Elevations vary from 715 to 962m.

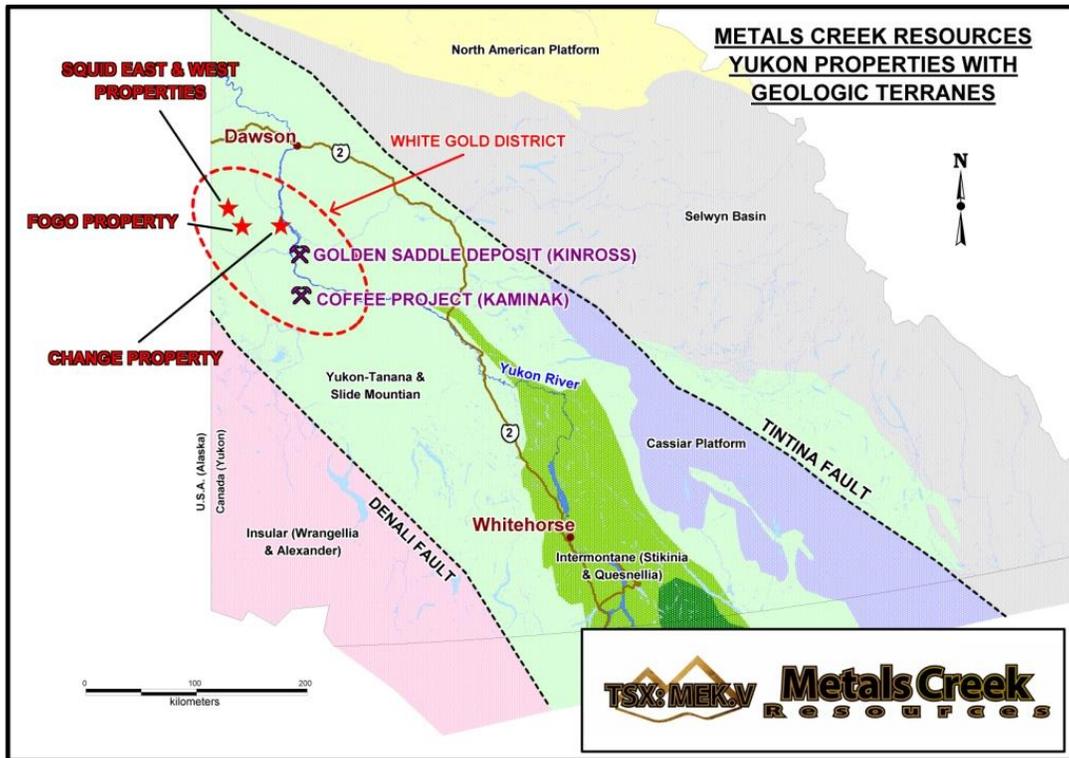
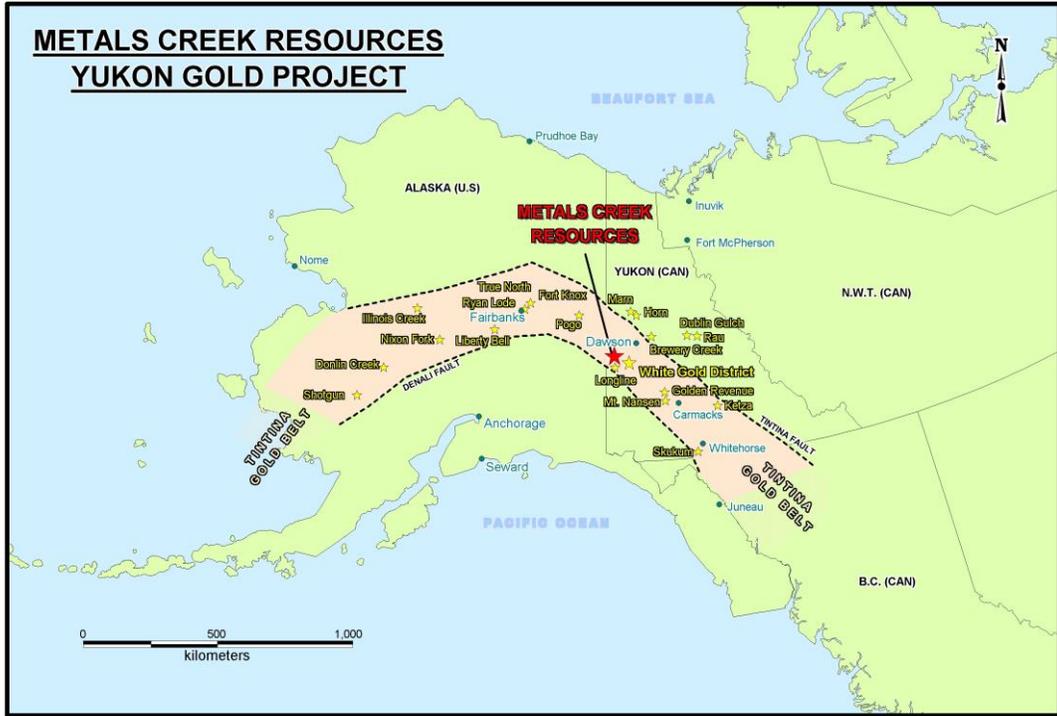
In general, the vegetation is more deciduous and denser on south and east facing slopes. Moss, Labrador tea and stunted black spruce dominate the north and west slopes of the area.



GEOLOGICAL SETTING: The Squid East claims are located in the Dawson Range, a non-glaciated region within the Tintina Gold Belt metallogenic province. This Belt includes a number of large gold deposits in Alaska (Fort Knox, Pogo, Donlin Creek), the Klondike placer deposits which have produced in excess of 20 million oz gold and the new discoveries in the White Gold District (Golden Saddle, JP Ross, Coffee).

The underlying geology is part of the Yukon-Tanana Terrain, characterized by a broad zone of Devonian-Mississippian metamorphic rocks (ie. Klondike schist and Pelly Gneiss) which have been intruded by Cretaceous intrusive thought to be related to the gold mineralization. Little outcrop exists on the Squid East claims, so much of the geology has been examined in trenching. The schists are composed mainly of carbonate altered sericite schists with narrow seams of graphitic schists that dip west at approx 30 degrees. The gold bearing alteration zone (Exploits Zone) is composed of an albite-limonite-clay schist with minor fuchsite and hematite alteration. A late Cretaceous intrusive sits on the northwestern portion of the claims.

In addition to the Matson Creek area's geological similarities to the White Gold area, it is important to note the similarities they share regarding existing placer operations. A report by Mortenson et al in 2005 compared placer gold from throughout the Yukon to try to better understand the possible lode source for each area. Mortenson concluded that the trace element and style of Matson placer gold is similar to placer gold in the Stewart River area (Scroggie Cr, Thistle Cr etc). He also theorized that the gold at Matson Creek may be associated with porphyry style Mo-Cu-Au mineralization associated with late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary intrusions.



PREVIOUS WORK: Very little work has been done historically in the area. The property itself was subject to some geological mapping of ridge top outcrops in southwest corner of the present claims. The mapping was carried out by Ocean Home Exploration in 1978.

METALS CREEK WORK: Work on the Squid East property has taken place systematically, starting with recce soils followed by detailed soils that have been followed up with trenching, mapping, magnetics and diamond drilling to bring the property to where it sits today. Below is a breakdown by year illustrating the progression and advancement of the property.

Summer 2011: Since staking the claims MEK carried out a wide spaced geochemistry sampling program in 2011. The work was carried out by soil sampling on recce lines laid out depending on topography and perma frost limitations. Sample separation was a consistent 50 meters on soil traverses in 3 straight line across the property. A total of 117 soil samples were collected and sent to ACME Labs in Vancouver for analysis. As a result of the soil sampling, 3 individual anomalies were generated ranging from 57.8 to 178ppb Au. *Anomaly E* was defined by 2 high soils 500m (meters) apart. The two values of 177.4 ppb and 178 ppb were the highest in the survey.

Summer 2012: In 2012, 673 additional soils were taken on sixteen north-south lines in an attempt to define the three 2011 gold anomalies; with much success. The sample density had tightened to 25m on lines spaced mainly 100m apart. Successes of the 2012 soil sampling program had identified multiple anomalies within anomaly E and are broken out in detail below as anomalies E1 through E5.

E1 is a single Au-in-soil anomaly near Borden Creek in an area of permafrost and poor quality soils. This sample of 86ppb Au may represent a window in the permafrost, illustrating a gold-bearing structure below. Additional soiling is proposed.

E2 consists of two anomalous samples that may or may not be connected to E3 and E4. Gold values were 34.6ppb and 177.4ppb Au and occur on the western flank of a possible east-west striking auriferous zone.

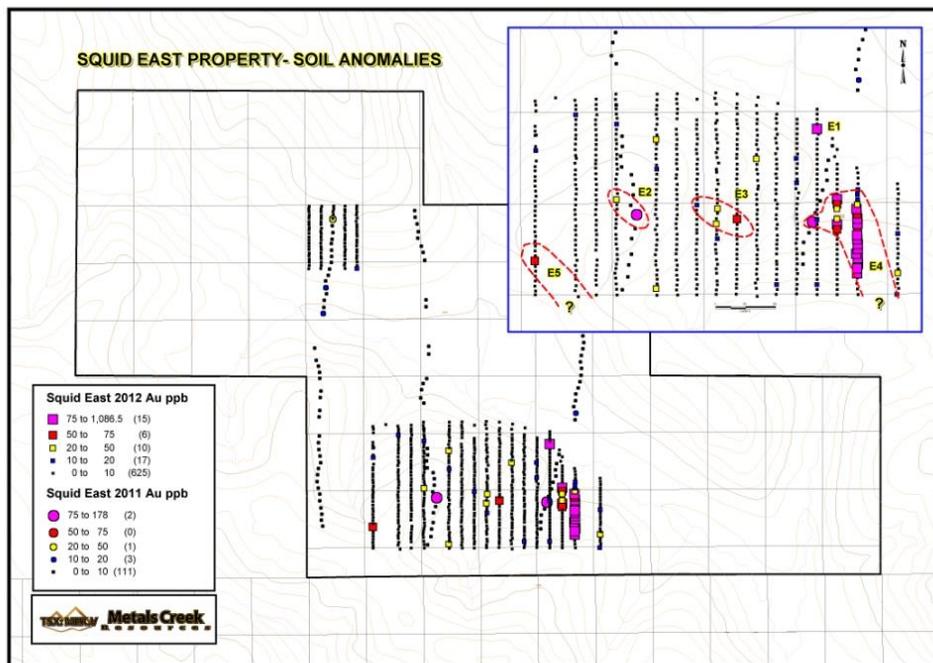
E3 is a small cluster of anomalous soils approx 300m east of E2 and 400m west of E4, with Au-in-soils up to 60.1ppb. This anomaly is approx 200m in length ranging from 16.3ppb to 60.1ppb Au. Although, no pathfinder elements are found associated with the anomalous Au samples its location along the southern edge of a magnetic low makes for an attractive target.

E4 is a large, continuous and distinct anomaly located on the southeast corner of the Squid East block with a coincident magnetic low. The exact dimension and

orientation of the anomaly was unknown but appears to be approximately 200m wide and 425m long in a northwest-southeast fashion; parallel to the magnetic low. Gold values range from 15.6ppb to a high of 1,086.5ppb (1.086g/t Au). Additionally, the gold anomaly has significant pathfinder elements associated with it, including silver (Ag), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), barium (Ba) and mercury (Hg). Comparisons can be made between this anomaly and that of Kinross's Golden Saddle, Kaminak's Coffee and Comstock's QV project, all of which have a similar suite of highly anomalous elements. Additional soils as well as trenching were then proposed to better delineate orientation, dimensions, structures and get a better understanding of the geology and alteration hosting the gold.

E5 is a single Au-in-soil anomaly of 57.8ppb Au located on the southwest corner of the Squid East block with a clustering of anomalous arsenic (up to 194.4 ppm) and Barium (2,062 ppm) associated with it. The strong clustering of arsenic and barium suggest a southeast orientation to the anomaly that is very similar to the E4 signature. Additional soils and trenching were recommended.

Anomaly F is located in the northwest part of the claims and is defined by four anomalous values between 1.5 and 47.7 ppb Au. Follow-up soils were conducted but no significant results were achieved.



Summer 2013: The summer 2013 program consisted of soil sampling, trenching, trail building as well as diamond drilling. All the work was based out of the Matson Creek placer camp and utilized an existing road and new trail. Additional work in the form of petrography and bottle roll testing has been done as well to look at alteration and structures and ultimately to test for recoveries via leaching. Below is a breakdown of the work.

Soil sampling: A total of 412 soils were collected collectively between detailed and recce-soils. The detailed soils were successful in outlining and defining the southeast extension of the E4 anomaly while the soils in the vicinity of the E5 anomaly continues to show strong arsenic and barium signatures in a northwest-southeast orientation.

The dimension and orientation of the E4 anomaly is better known as a result of the 2013 sampling and appears to be approximately 200m wide and 545m long in a northwest-southeast fashion; parallel to the magnetic low. A string of 10 soils with 9 greater than 15.3ppb Au were collected south-east of the previous 2012 soil sampling extending the anomaly an additional 120+ meters. Values for these samples reached as high as 67.2ppb Au with an elevated suite of pathfinder elements such as barium (Ba) <1,033ppm, mercury (Hg) <7.39ppm, silver (Ag) <6.5ppm and antimony (Sb) <20ppm.

Anomaly E5 which is primarily an arsenic (As) anomaly has been extended to the northwest and southeast with additional 2013 soils. Along with the arsenic, a well defined linear barium anomaly has been better defined striking at approximately 130 degrees with a similar signature to the E4 anomaly. A single anomalous gold sample was achieved east of a 2012 gold soil that now shows a weak east-west orientation that may correlate with trenching results from that area.

A single anomalous gold soil from 2012 has been up-graded to a weak anomaly with another anomalous gold sample from the 2013 with a linear trend on a coincident magnetic low. Additional soils to extend this anomaly (E6) to the southeast could not be collected as a result of permafrost; therefore the anomaly remains open to the southeast.

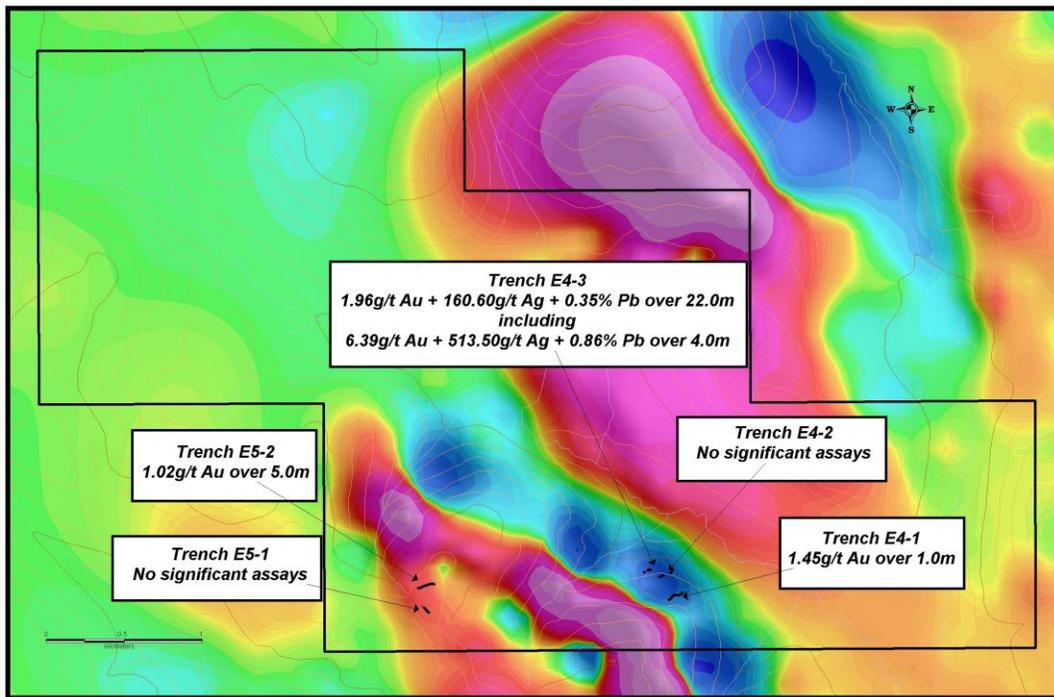
Trenching: Mechanical trenching was conducted over the E4 gold anomaly as well as the arsenic E5 anomaly in an attempt to uncover the underlain geology and get an understanding of mineralization, alteration and structural controls causing the anomalies. The trenches were dug using a Volvo excavator that was contracted from Magna North Gold of the Matson Creek placer operation. The trenches were dug down through the overburden and patchy permafrost to rubbly and weathered bedrock not exceeding 1m in depth. The samples were collected by chipping or scooping representative material

over 1, 2 or 5m measured lengths. The trenches were mapped for geology and structural controls and GPS'd for accuracy. Following the completion of the sampling and mapping, the trenches were backfilled and capped by vegetation and tree cover where possible.

A total of five trenches were trenched and sampled for a total of 239 chip samples.

Three trenches were attempted on the E4 anomaly laid out attempting to cross the potential strike direction of the soil anomaly. As a result of the permafrost, not all the planned trenching was completed resulting in large un-sampled and unmapped sections. As it turns out, only one of the three trenches was successful in permeating through the overburden and frozen ground to uncover gold (Au) bearing rock; that is the cause of the soil anomaly. An anomalous result of 1.45g/t Au over 1.0 meter came from trench E4-1 but the greatest results came from trench E4-3 which returned **1.96g/t Au, 160.60g/t Ag and 0.35% Pb over 22.0 meters including 6.39g/t Au, 513.50g/t Ag and 0.86% Pb over 4.0 meters** from a bleached sercite schist with localized fine white clay, local hematite alteration as well as weak fuchsite alteration causing a patchy deep red to a soft mint green coloration.

Two trenches were completed on the E5 arsenic anomaly in an area of very little permafrost. These trenches consisted of carbonate altered schist and narrow zones of chlorite-graphite schists. Trench E5-2 returned a single sample of 1.02g/t Au over 5.0 meters.



Magnetic Survey: An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was flown at 100m line spacings to better define the magnetic low signature that the E4 anomaly is associated with on the regional government magnetics. The airborne was flown as a tool to help map out structures as well as possible intrusives.

Drilling: Four holes were drilled directly beneath the trenched Exploits Zone in early August for a total of 428 meters. Earth Tek Drilling out of Whitehorse was contracted for the drilling while an excavator from the Matson Creek placer camp (Magna North Gold) was utilized for drill moves and digging sumps. The drill equipment was flown in pieces via fixed wing to the Matson airstrip and then slung via helicopter to the site of the first hole. NQ2 diameter core was drilled and has been cross-piled on site. The drilling campaign was designed in an attempt to delineate the orientation and geometry of the mineralized horizon as well as try and test for Au and Ag beneath the extremely weathered surface material. Based upon trench mapping, the zone dipped shallow to the west so three of the four holes were collared west of the mineralization and drilled in an easterly direction perpendicular to strike. The fourth hole was drilled east to west to ensure the Au-Ag bearing horizon was not vertical. The strike extent of the mineralization tested from the drilling is only 30m.

2013 MEK Diamond Drill Hole Collar Data

| Hole-ID | Easting | Northing | Elevation | Azi | Dip | Length | Zone |
|----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|--------|------|
| SE13-001 | 519815 | 7048051 | 801 | 72 | -45 | 132 | 7 |
| SE13-002 | 519797 | 7048041 | 801 | 72 | -60 | 140 | 7 |
| SE13-003 | 519783 | 7048073 | 799 | 72 | -45 | 81 | 7 |
| SE13-004 | 519898 | 7048055 | 800 | 252 | -45 | 75 | 7 |

Three of the four holes collared west of the mineralized Exploit Zone were successful in intersecting the Au and Ag bearing sericite-fuchsite schist. All three of these holes collared into the mineralization leaving the true width of the horizon unknown. The fourth hole drilled from the east, confirmed that the horizon is in fact dipping west and failed to intersect Au mineralization by undercutting the horizon.

SE13-001: this hole was collared 15m west of the E4-3 trench and returned 1.70g/t Au + 81.78g/t Ag and 0.31% Pb over 12.0 meters including 2.71g/t Au + 124.43g/t Ag and 0.28% Pb over 6.0 meters within sericite-fuchsite schist.

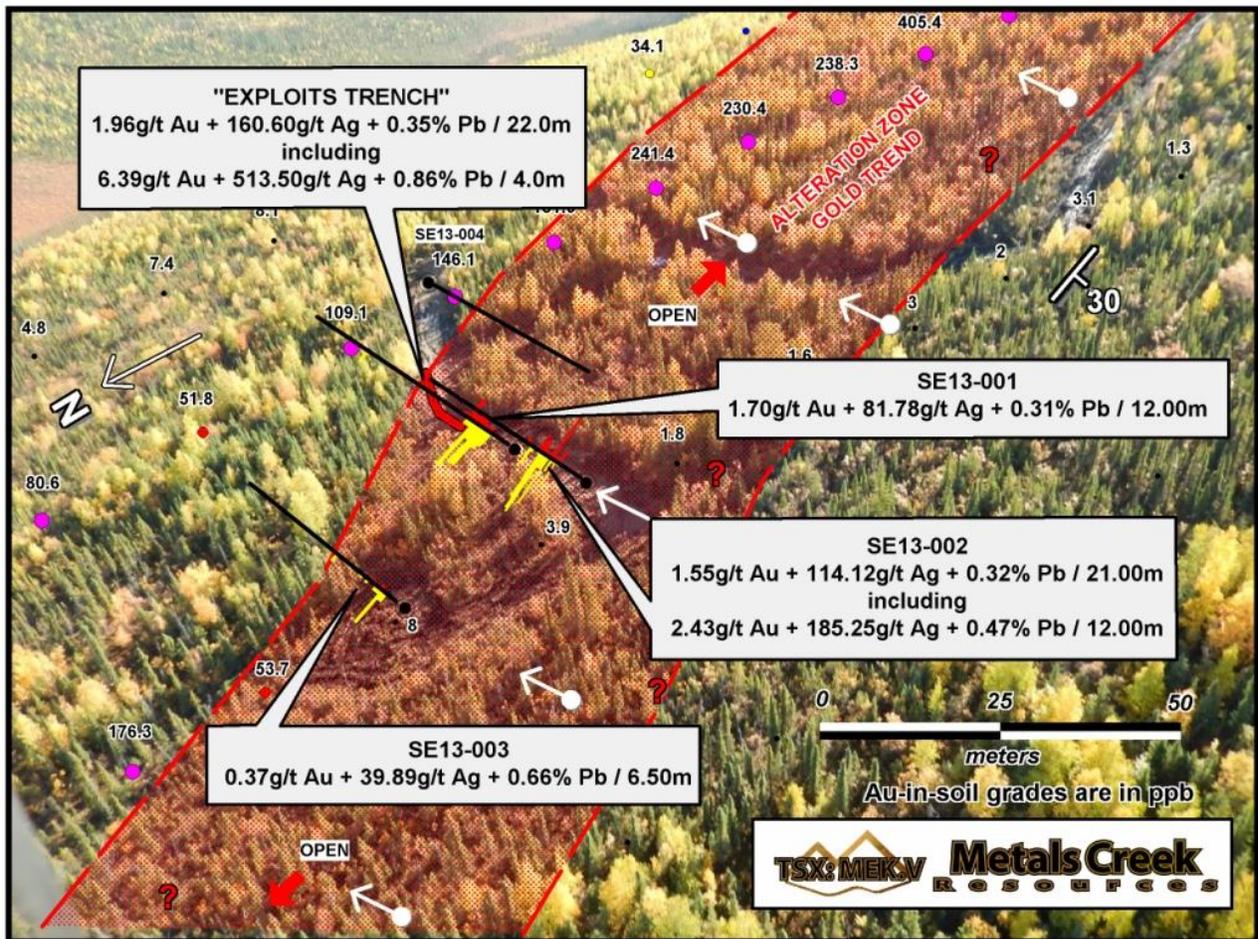
SE12-002: this hole was an undercut of and collared 20m behind SE13-001. This hole collared in the sericite-fuchsite schist returning 1.55g/t Au + 114.12g/t Ag and 0.32% Pb over 21.0 meters including 2.43g/t Au + 185.25g/t Ag + 0.47% Pb over 12.0 meters.

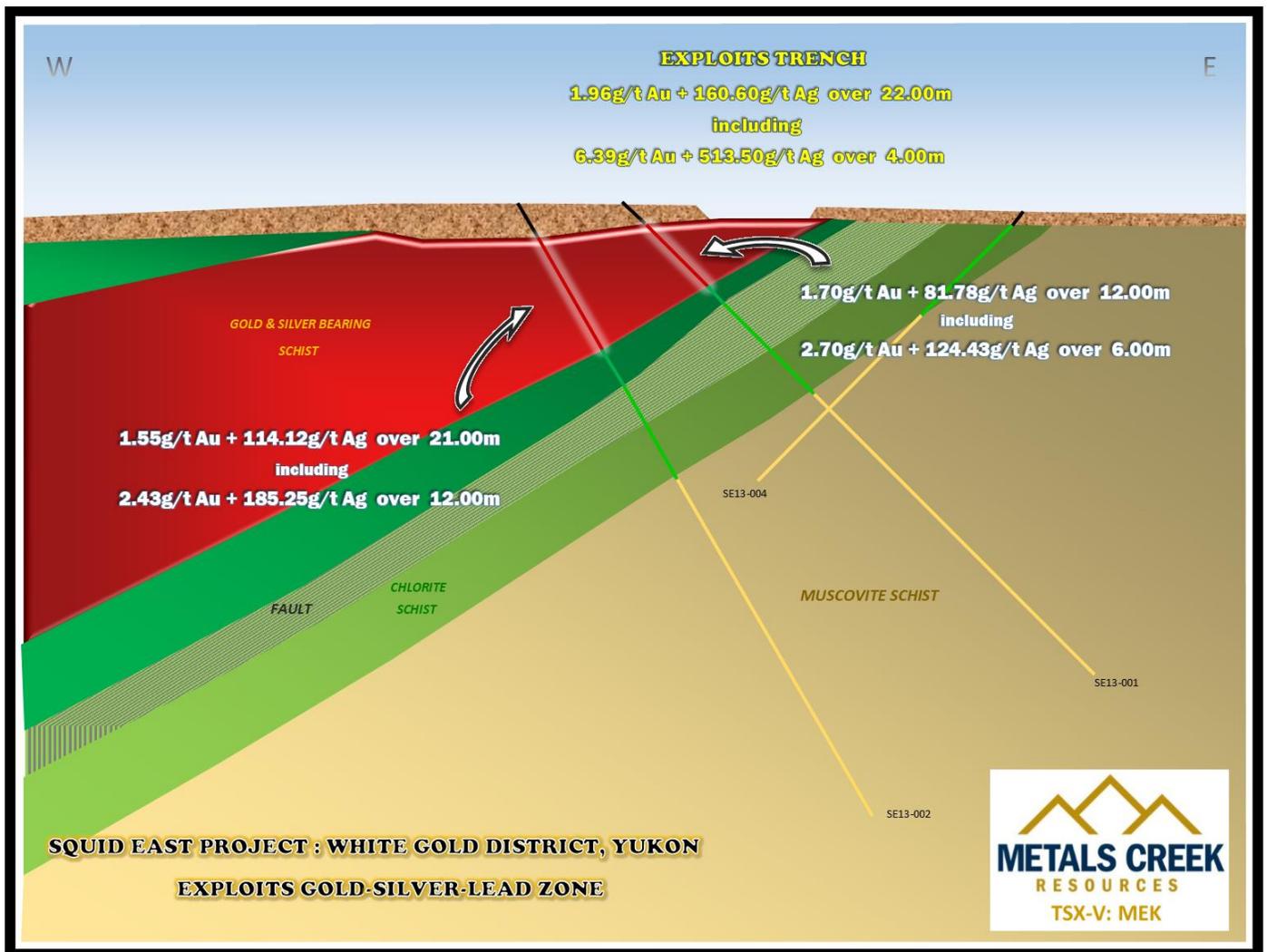
SE13-003: this hole was collared approximately 30m northwest of SE13-001 to test along strike. This hole also collared into mineralization resulting in 0.37g/t Au + 45.20g/t Ag and 0.66% Pb over 6.50 meters.

SE13-004: this hole was spotted east of the E4-3 trench and drilled as a scissor to ensure the dip direction. The hole as expected, drilled parallel to the dip of the mineralized zone and undercut the mineralization. No significant assays.

2013 Diamond Drilling Intercept Table

| Hole | From (m) | To (m) | Length | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Pb % |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| SE13-001 | 9.00 | 21.00 | 12.00 | 1.699 | 81.775 | 0.312 |
| incl. | 12.00 | 18.00 | 6.00 | 2.705 | 124.425 | 0.280 |
| SE13-002 | 12.00 | 33.00 | 21.00 | 1.547 | 114.121 | 0.315 |
| incl. | 14.00 | 26.00 | 12.00 | 2.431 | 185.254 | 0.470 |
| SE13-003 | 6.50 | 13.00 | 6.50 | 0.371 | 39.892 | 0.664 |
| SE13-004 | No Significant Assays | | | | | |





PETROGRAPHICS: Thin sections of 4 samples were created and described by Vancouver Petrographics for the purpose of determining what alteration mineral assemblages there are and any possible tectonic fabrics. The rocks are described as white mica-albite schist containing albite porphyroblasts within a clay and limonite rich groundmass. Pyrite has been weathered away and a lead oxide ovoid alteromorph has been tentatively identified. Further work with an electron microscope is recommended to fully identify the mineralogy. Relict fold structures are seen on the microscopic scale, as seen in larger scale in trench mapping.

BOTTLE-ROLL TESTING: Samples of reject material from drill core and trenched material of the Exploits Zone were sent to Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd. for baseline studies on gold and silver recoveries as well as kinematics requirements using samples of various grades. The results show that with the cyanidation process, an average gold recovery of 92% and silver recovery of 82% over a 72 hour leaching period were achieved.

2017 Trifecta Gold Work: Work consisted of soil sampling and an aggressive five hole diamond drilling program. A total of 343 soils were collected from 2 locations on the property; the southeast corner as well as the north side of the valley hosting Borden Creek with no significant results.

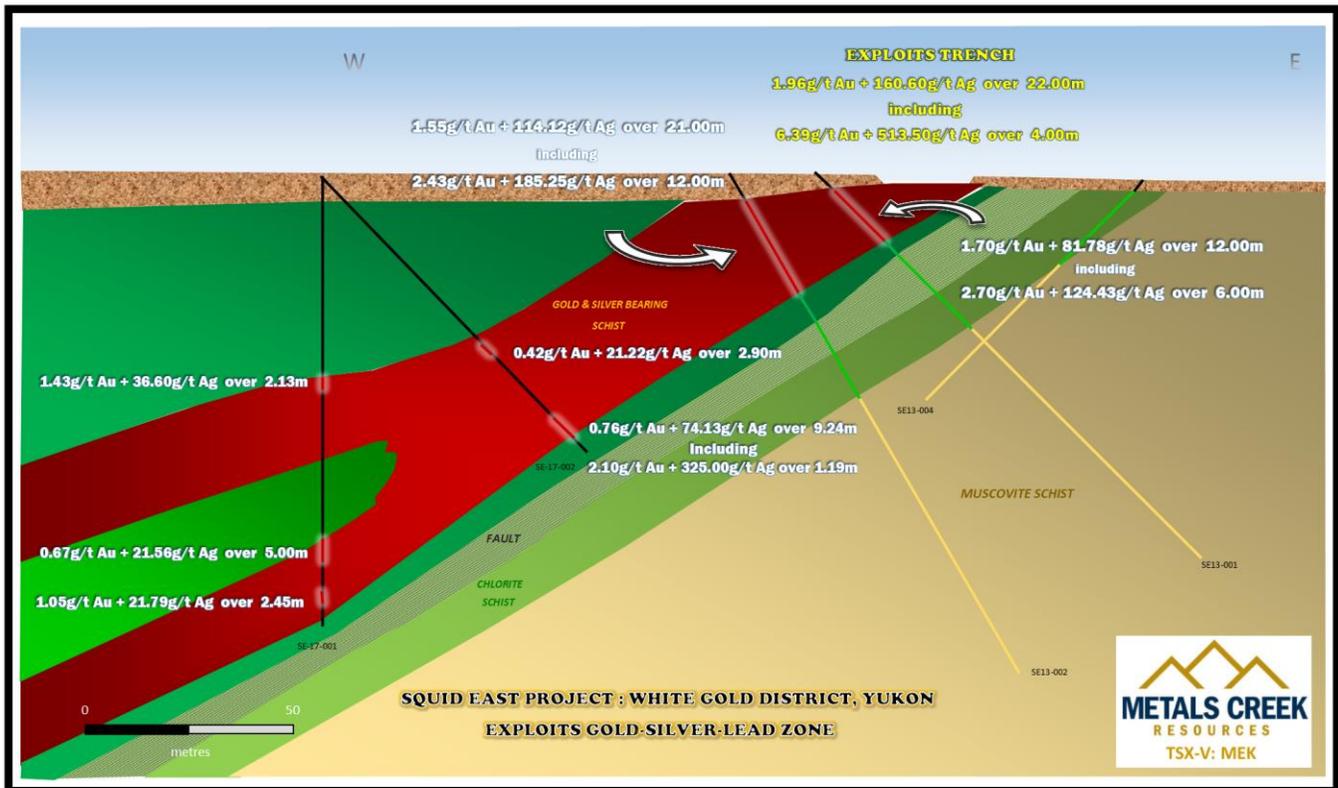
Diamond drilling took place on a fairly aggressive step-out program testing down dip and along strike of the 2013 MEK drilling. Five holes were drilled from four pad locations totaling 546.5 meters.

2017 Trifecta Diamond Drill Hole Collar Data

| Hole-ID | Easting | Northing | Elevation | Azi | Dip | Length | Zone |
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|--------|------|
| SE-17-001 | 519706 | 7048004 | 802 | 072 | -90 | 110 | 7 |
| SE-17-002 | 519706 | 7048004 | 802 | 072 | -45 | 92 | 7 |
| SE-17-003 | 519677 | 7048100 | 783 | 072 | -45 | 88 | 7 |
| SE-17-004 | 519685 | 7048099 | 780 | 072 | -45 | 122.5 | 7 |
| SE-17-005 | 519734 | 7047926 | 825 | 072 | -45 | 134 | 7 |

2017 Diamond Drilling Intercept Table

| Hole | From (m) | To (m) | Length | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Pb % | Zn% |
|------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| SE-17-001 | 48.30 | 50.43 | 2.13 | 1.425 | 36.60 | 0.097 | 0.053 |
| and | 88.00 | 93.00 | 5.00 | 0.665 | 21.56 | 0.177 | 0.245 |
| and | 99.00 | 101.45 | 2.45 | 1.048 | 21.79 | 0.120 | 0.202 |
| SE-17-002 | 56.46 | 59.36 | 2.90 | 0.419 | 21.22 | 0.108 | 0.005 |
| and | 77.40 | 86.64 | 9.24 | 0.762 | 74.13 | 0.415 | 0.427 |
| incl | 80.96 | 82.15 | 1.19 | 2.100 | 325.00 | 1.195 | 0.889 |
| SE-17-003 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 3.00 | 0.598 | 0.14 | 0.002 | 0.011 |
| SE-17-004 | 81.18 | 86.35 | 5.17 | 0.534 | 46.42 | 0.492 | 0.608 |
| incl | 82.26 | 83.35 | 1.60 | 1.010 | 97.70 | 1.055 | 1.190 |
| SE-17-005 | 70.76 | 77.00 | 6.24 | 0.526 | 23.40 | 0.156 | 0.339 |
| and | 91.20 | 92.50 | 1.30 | 0.612 | 52.30 | 0.513 | 0.755 |



SUMMARY: Since 2011, work on the Squid East property and seen the collection of 1545 soil samples that have lead to multiple anomalies. In 2013, mechanical trenching was completed in the areas of the E4 and E5 anomalies to try and explain and outline these anomalies. Favorable results were attained from the E4 anomaly of 1.96g/t Au + 160.60g/t Ag and 0.35% Pb over 22.0m now called the Exploits Zone. Since the trenching 874m of diamond drilling on the gold-silver-lead bearing alteration zone has been conducted. Intersections of the mineralized and altered horizon returned intercepts up to 1.55g/t Au + 114.12g/t Ag and 0.315% Pb over 21.0m including 2.43g/t Au + 185.25g/t Ag and 0.47% Pb over 12.0m. Drilling on the Exploits Zone in 2017 by Trifecta Gold expanded the mineralization some 125 meters along strike and 140 meters down dip. The mineralized zone remains open along strike as well as at depth.

Petrographic studies as well as cyanide leach tests (Bottle-roll) have been initiated and show favorable alteration for an average of 92% recovery of the gold. Recovery tests for Ag have not taken place but is highly recommended.

RECOMMENDED WORK: After the completion and success of the 2013 and 2017 drilling programs it is recommended that further drilling be done to test the strike and depth potential of the mineralized alteration zone coincident with a magnetic low and anomalous soil assays. The more aggressive 2017 stepouts show the mineralized system continues but tighter drilling is recommended in an effort to define high-grade rakes/shoots in the system.

SQUID EAST AU-AG-PB PROJECT

SOIL SAMPLE AND DDH LOCATIONS

