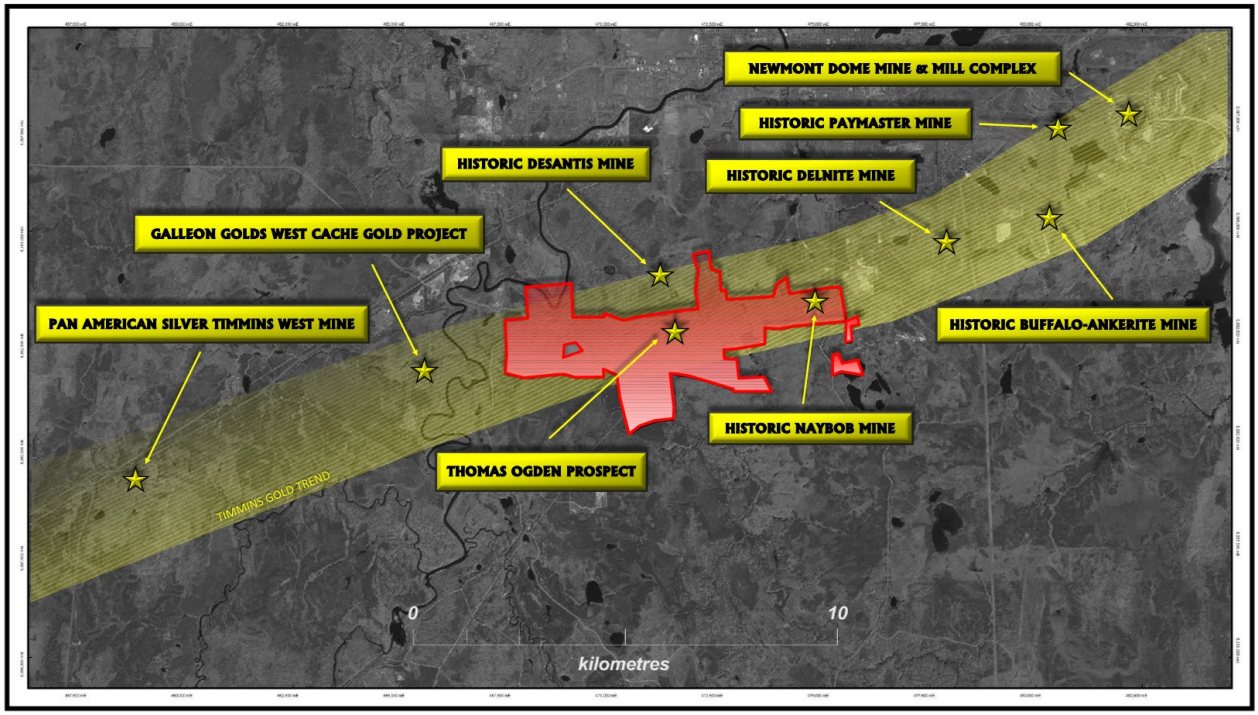
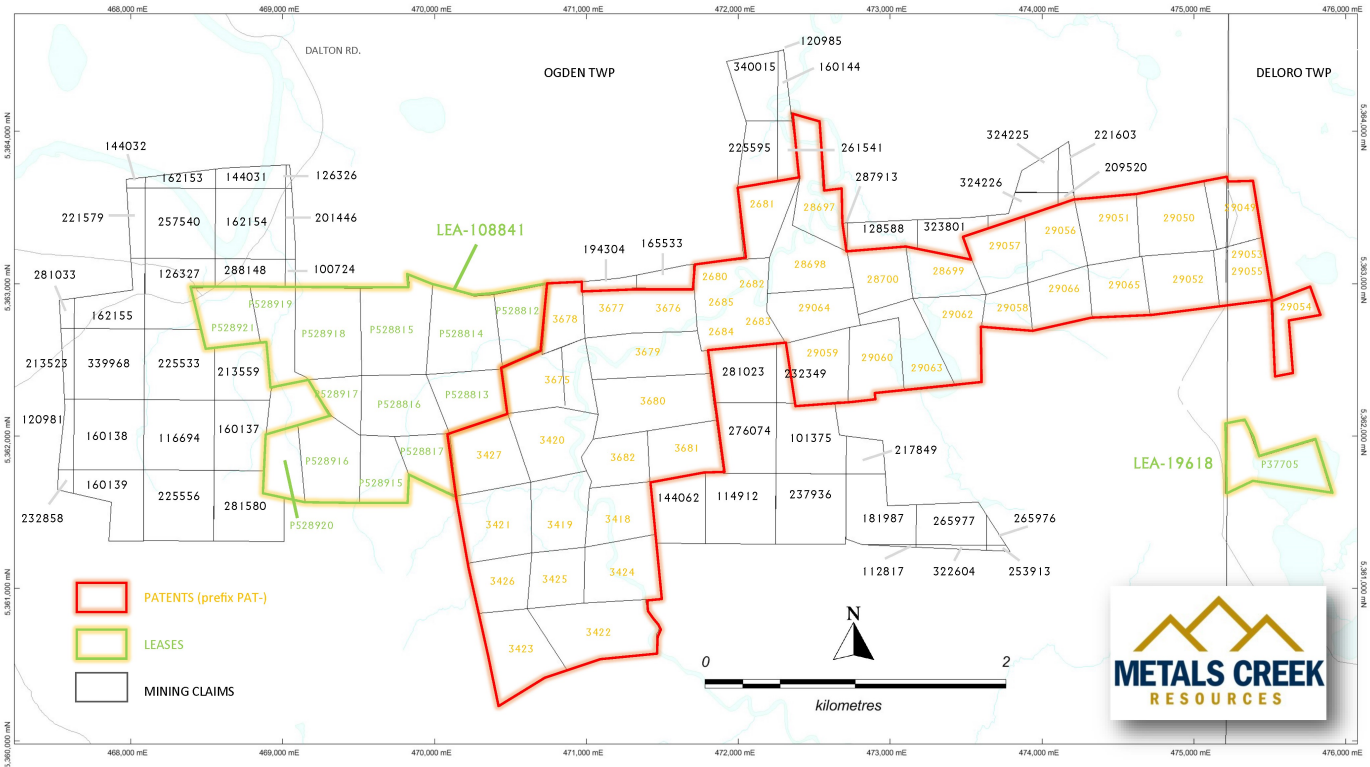
OGDEN GOLD PROJECT

KEY FEATURES:

- The property is host to four gold bearing zones, two of which have seen historical mining. Gold production occurred sporadically between 1912 and 1964 from the Naybob Mine North and South zones with most substantial mining between 1933 – 1942, producing 194,000 tons @ ~7.33g/t Au. Significant exploration upside.
- A third gold zone is the Thomas Ogden Zone (TOG) located in the central portion of the property with >27,000m of diamond drilling. Visible gold hit in 37% of the drill holes.
- MEK has drilled 40,984 meters on the property, all four gold zones remain open
- Historical Non 43-101 compliant near surface resource of 1 Million Tonnes @ 4.12 g/t Au
- Underexplored portions of the property including western 3.5km to western boundary and between Naybob South and TOG. 8km of prospective stratigraphy on the Porcupine-Destor Break, the key mineralizing conduit for gold mineralization in the Timmins Camp.
- Strategically located 5km from Newmont's Dome Mill Complex

LOCATION: The Ogden Property is located only 5 km south of the downtown core of the City of Timmins, Ontario, centered on UTM coordinates 471,600mE / 5,362,600mN (NAD83 Zone 17) in the heart of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The property lies between Goldcorp's Dome Mine Complex and Pan American Silvers' West Timmins Mine.



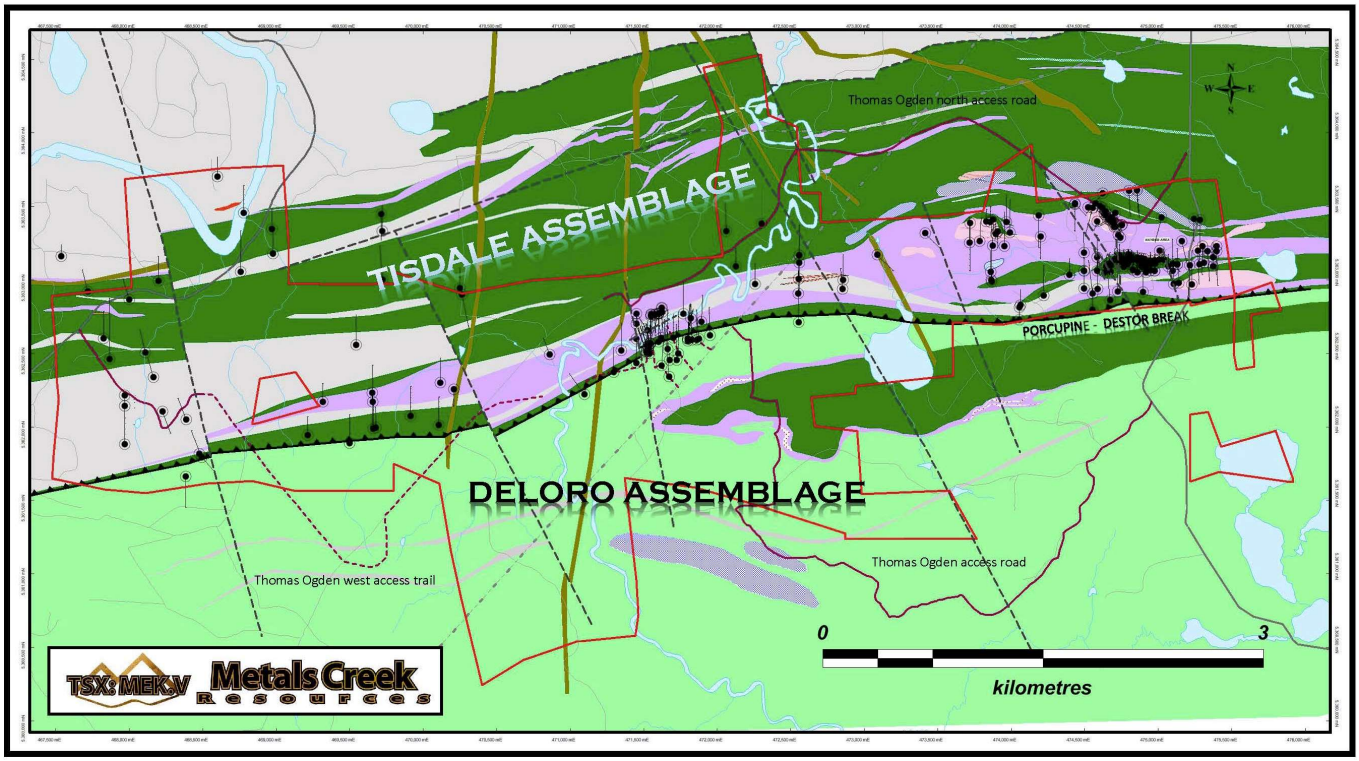


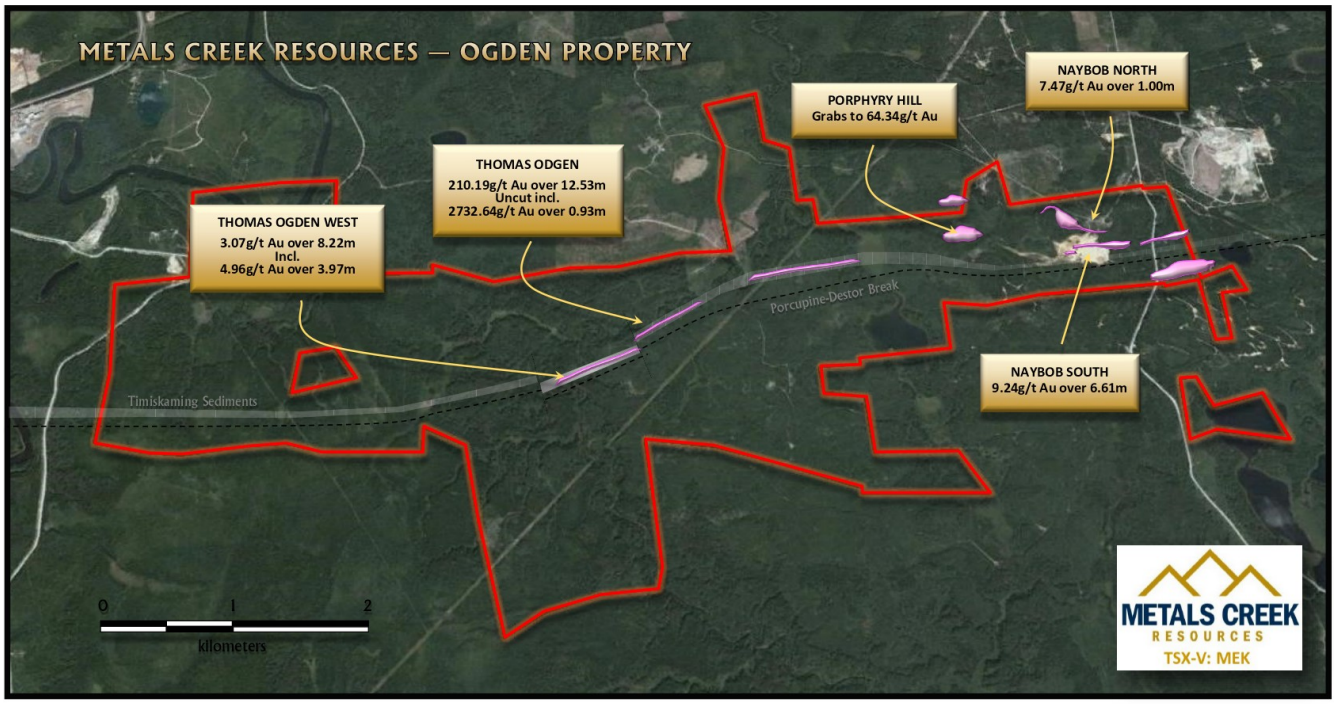
PROPERTY: The property consists of 44 patents, 2 leases and 53 unpatented single and boundary mining cells that lie within the central portion of Ogden Twp. and the west Deloro Twp., registered in the Porcupine Mining Division. The patents, leases and unpatented mining cells are part of an option joint venture agreement between Metals Creek Resources Corp. and Newmont Canada with MEK having earned a 50% interest in the project and acts as project operator.

GEOLOGY: The Ogden Property is located within the Abitibi Sub-province that has to date produced over 150 Million oz of gold. The Timmins area is underlain by late Archean ultramafic to mafic supracrustal rocks which comprise four major assemblages. These are transected by a major regional fault system, the east-west trending Destor-Porcupine fault. Oldest rocks in the camp are mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks and chemical sediments of the Deloro Assemblage (2730-2725 Ma), which occur to the south of the Destor-Porcupine fault system. These are overlain by dominantly tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks of the Tisdale Assemblage (2708-2700 Ma) that are present on both sides of the fault. The Tisdale rocks in the central Timmins camp are divided into four formations, which include the Hersey Lake Formation, the Central Formation, and the Gold Center Formation. The Tisdale assemblage is unconformably overlain by a felsic tuff sequence of the Krist Formation, which is developed in western portions of the camp. The Krist tuff unit appears associated with a suite of quartz-plagioclase porphyry (2691-2688 Ma) intrusions that form probable sub-volcanic feeders to the tuffs. Overlying the Krist is the Porcupine Assemblage, a thick sequence of turbiditic greywacke, siltstone and mudstone. Timiskaming Group clastic sediments (2673-2668 Ma, based on detrital zircons) unconformably

overlie the Krist and Porcupine sequences and earlier volcanic sequences where the Krist and Porcupine sequences are not present.

The property straddles 8 km of the Porcupine Destor Fault corridor. The Porcupine Destor fault corridor separates the Deloro Group from the Tisdale Group; the latter of which hosts the gold mineralization of the Naybob Mine and Thomas Ogden Zones and the many prolific deposits of the Timmins camp. North of the Porcupine-Destor fault, the Tisdale volcanics vary from intermediate to carbonatized ultramafic flows. Sediment packages composed of argillites, greywackes and conglomerates are present of Porcupine and Timiskaming age. Tisdale rocks have been intruded by altered felsic to porphyritic dykes, sills and small stocks. The rocks dip steeply to the north and young south in the North Zone area of Naybob, but generally dip south and young north in the South and Thomas Ogden Zones. It is possible that a large property scale syncline exists with an east-west fold hinge. Deformation zones on the property are associated and in close proximity to the Porcupine-Destor Fault. Alteration and sulphide mineralization are commonly associated with the structures and associated gold mineralization.

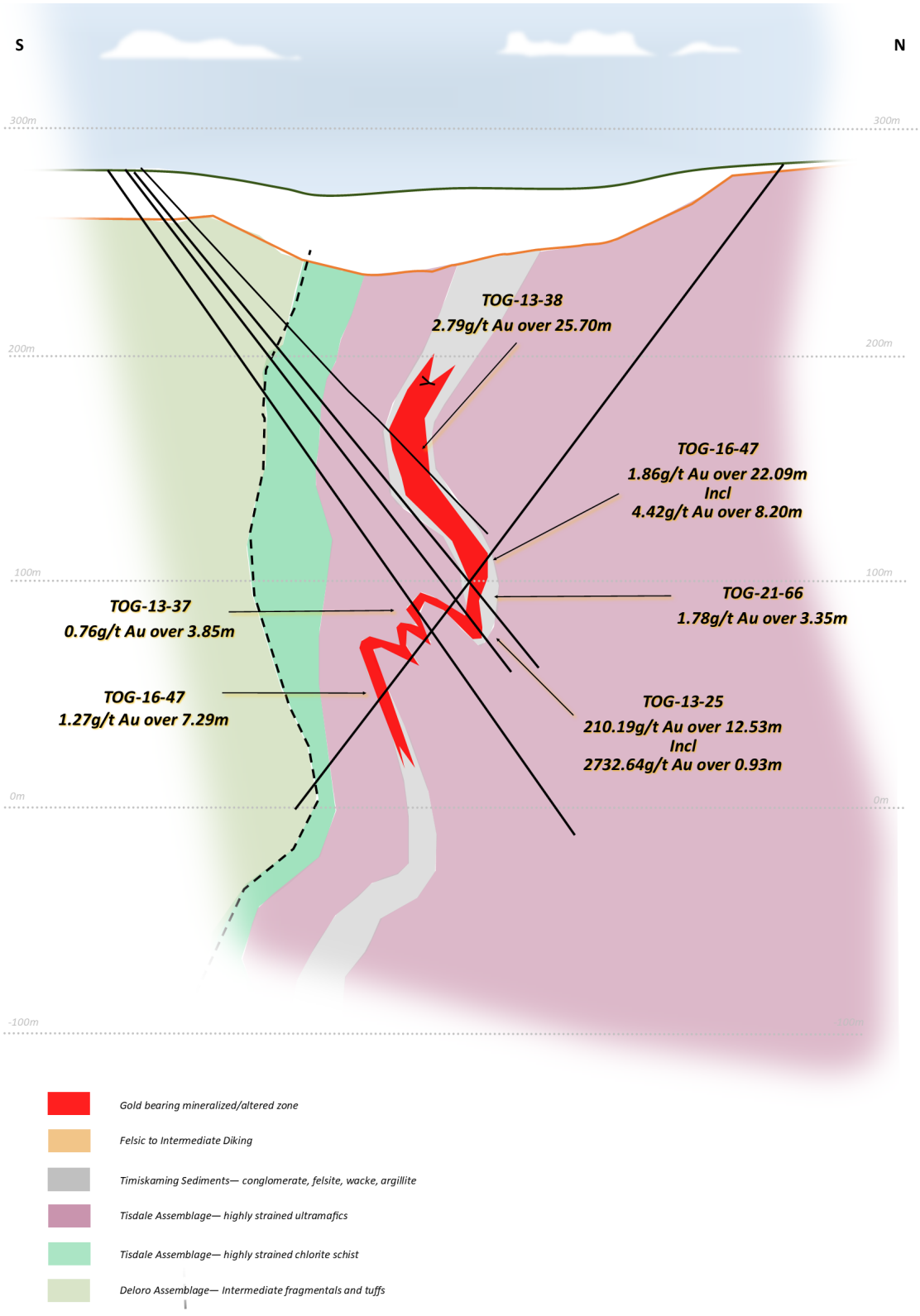




Thomas Ogden Zone Stratigraphy

From south the north, a felsic to intermediate fragmental/tuffaceous unit represents the top of the older Deloro Assemblage. An extremely strained chlorite schist presents the ductile Porcupine-Destor fault with local areas of strong pyritization. Capping the chlorite schist are highly deformed talc/serpentine/carbonate altered ultramafic volcanics that exhibit tremendous strain and millimeter-scale off-setting structures. Sandwiched between ultramafic volcanics are north younging sediments; an assemblage of conglomerate, greywacke and argillites with highly variable degrees of alteration and sulphide mineralization. Sitting atop the sediments is a younger and less strained package of ultramafics with strong talc alteration and slightly stronger magnetism. Located in very close proximity to the Porcupine Destor Break like many of the deposits in the Timmins Camp, folding of the stratigraphy is evident and important in the deposition of the gold mineralization. The host sediments and felsites exhibit folds that tighten and narrow westward. The folds appear to be plunging eastward at approx. 30 degrees with mineralization and diking with higher grade gold mineralization found within the fold noses. All lithologies are folded in this manner.

Repetition of fold structures on other parts of the property is evident by the new discovery of Thomas Ogden West with the discovery hole (OG17-002) returning a downhole intercept of 3.97m of 4.96 g/t Gold (Au). Thomas Ogden West located 1km west of TOG exhibits similar style mineralization and alteration to that of TOG as well as similar fold structure with a shallow eastern plunge and remains open at depth.



OGDEN GOLD PROJECT

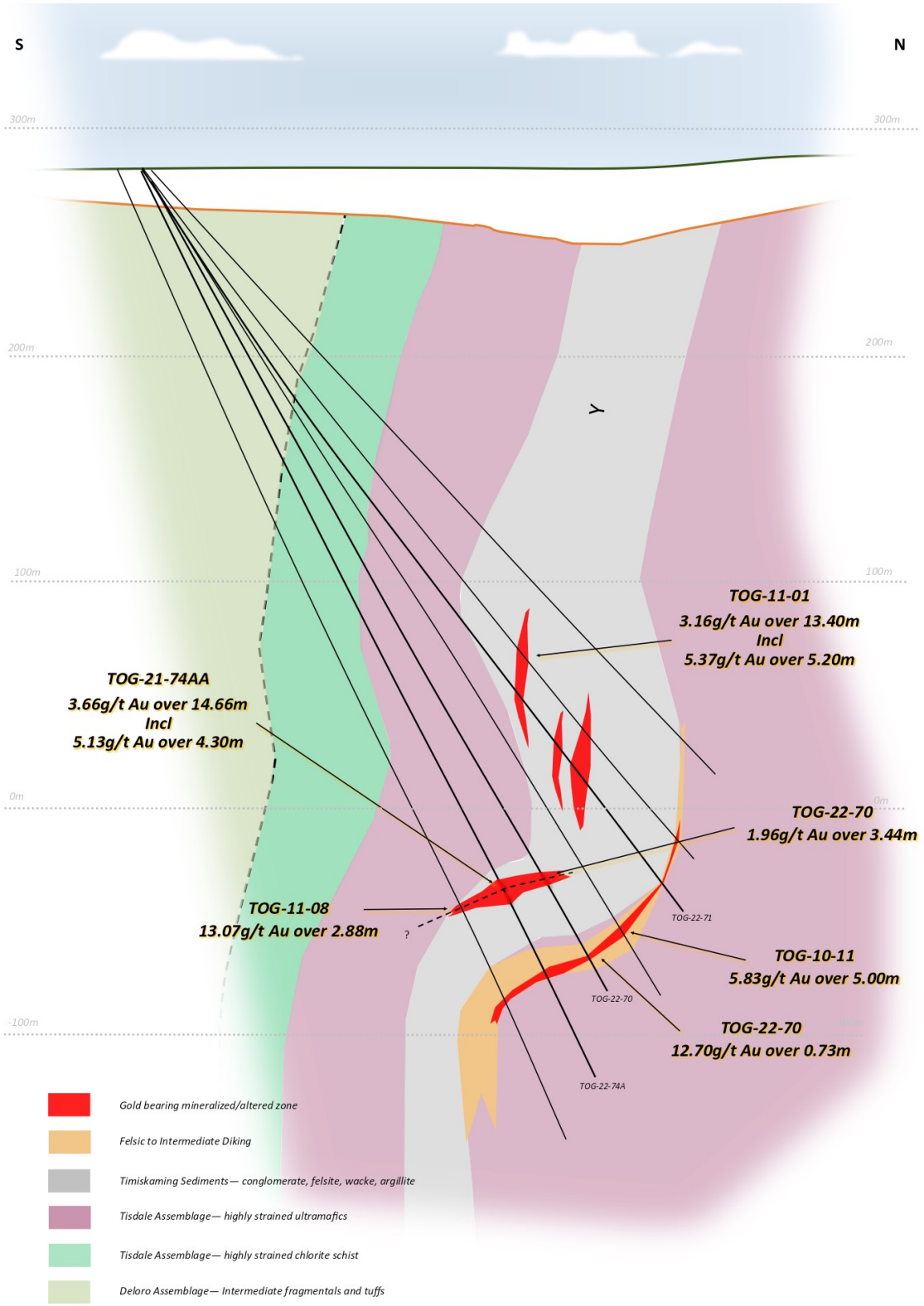
TZ_1525W

SCHEMATIC X-SECTION

0 100

meters

METALS CREEK RESOURCES



OGDEN GOLD PROJECT

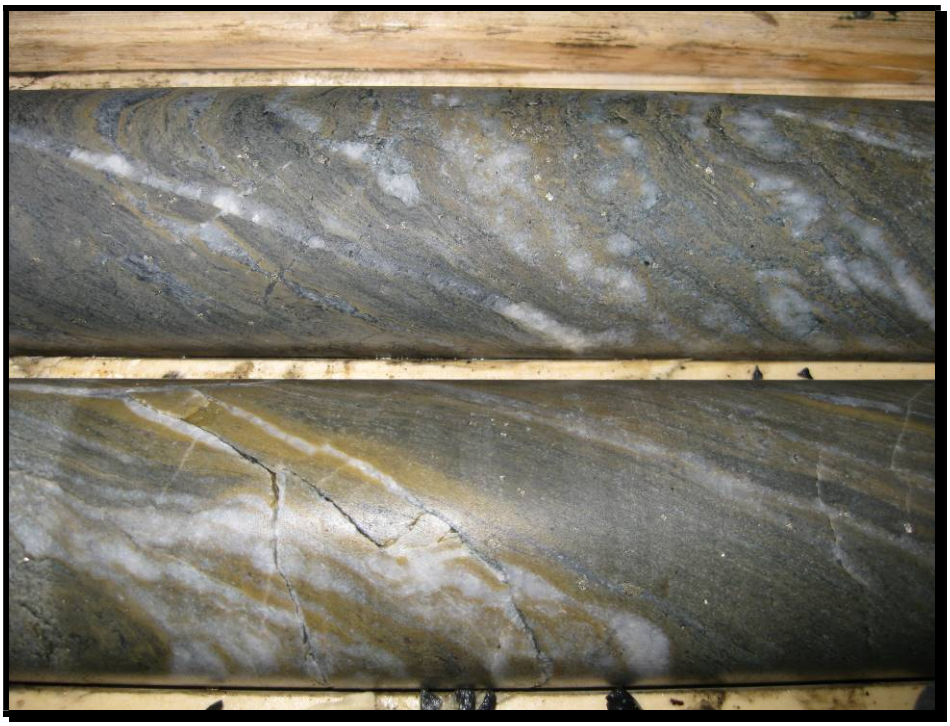
TZ_1200W

SCHEMATIC X-SECTION

0 100
meters

METALS CREEK RESOURCES

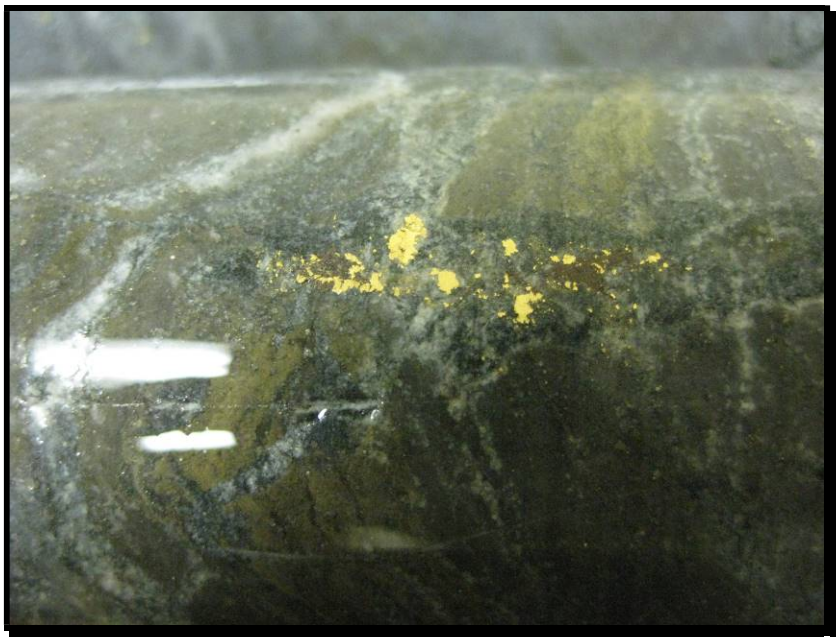
Alteration observed within the area of Thomas Ogden consists of variable amounts of silicification, albitization, sericitization as well as minor carbonate and fuchsite. The gold bearing sediments appear to be Porcupine sediments, containing occasional cherty jasperitic fragments. The gold bearing sediments are commonly well deformed exhibiting strong elongation of pebbles. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide with occasional arsenopyrite. Visible gold is not uncommon.



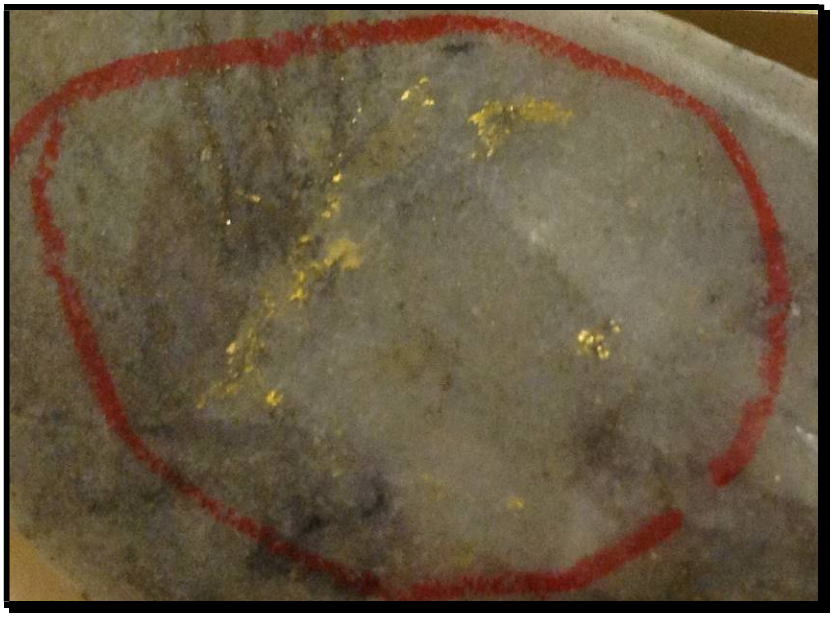
Albite-sericite-carbonate alteration typical of Thomas Ogden Zone

Albite-sericite-carbonate alteration typical of Thomas Ogden Zone with strong pyritization

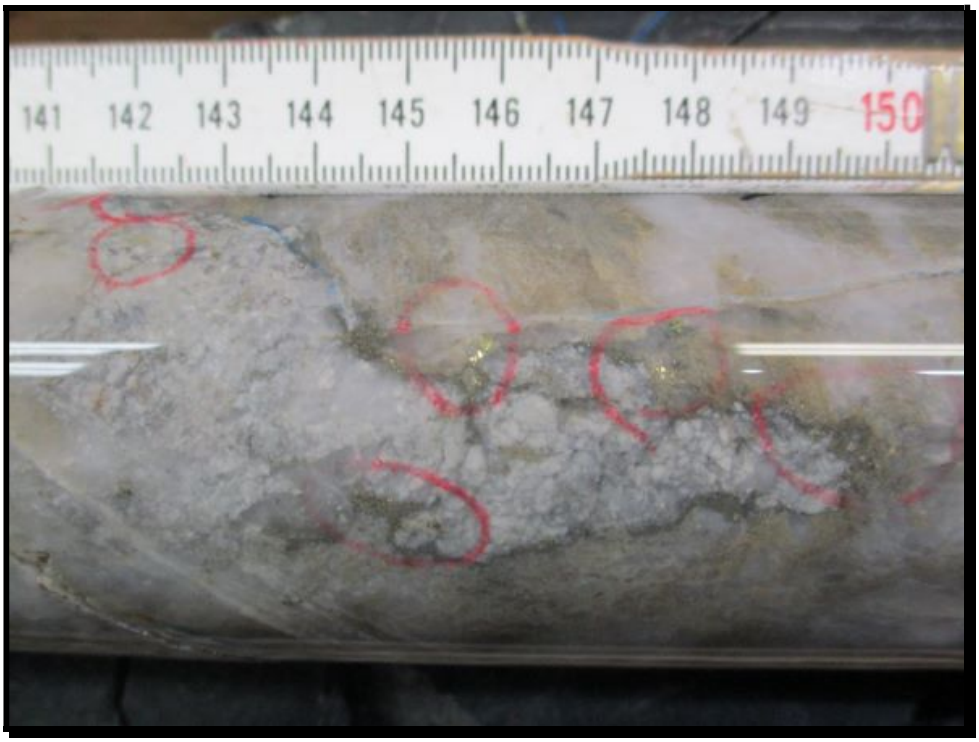
Gold within the Thomas Ogden Zone is commonly encountered in felsic/porphyry dikes and altered pebble conglomerates but can certainly be located in altered wackes and argillites. Oriented core measurements taken in 2021-2022 of gold bearing veinlets show 3 populations of gold-bearing veinlets all identified as oblique to schisotisty. An earlier population of veinlets are shallow-moderately north-northwest dipping "flat" veinlets where as a slightly younger set shows steeply north-northwest dipping veinlets. A third population is subvertical and north-south striking. Keeping in mind that most of the drilling to date has been south to north, perhaps many of the vein populations haven't been adequately tested.



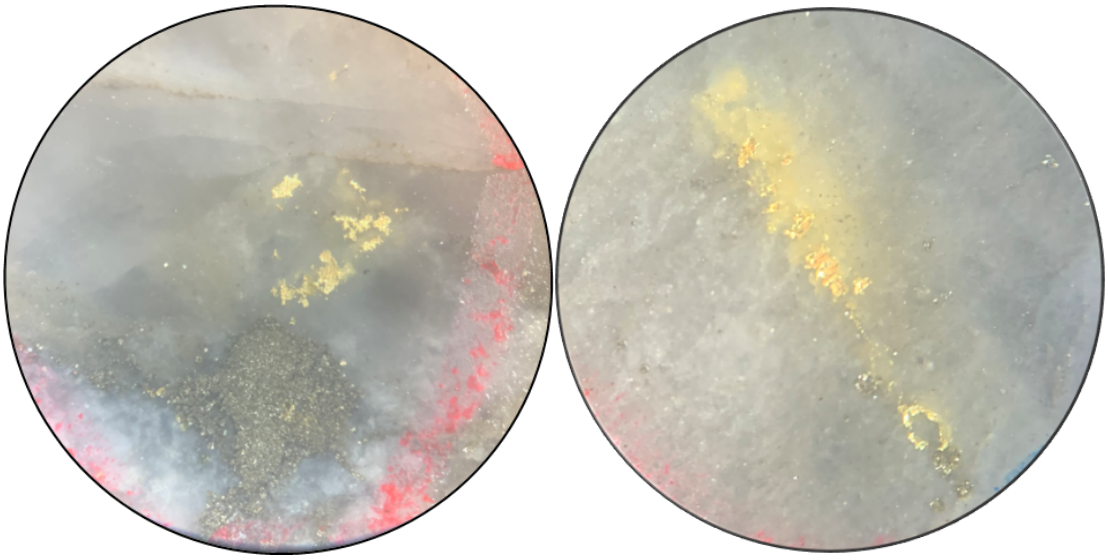
Visible gold in hole TOG-13-25 sample TOG-13-25-018 (2732.64g/t Au)



Visible gold in hole TOG-12-07 sample TOG-12-07-029 (111.25g/t Au)



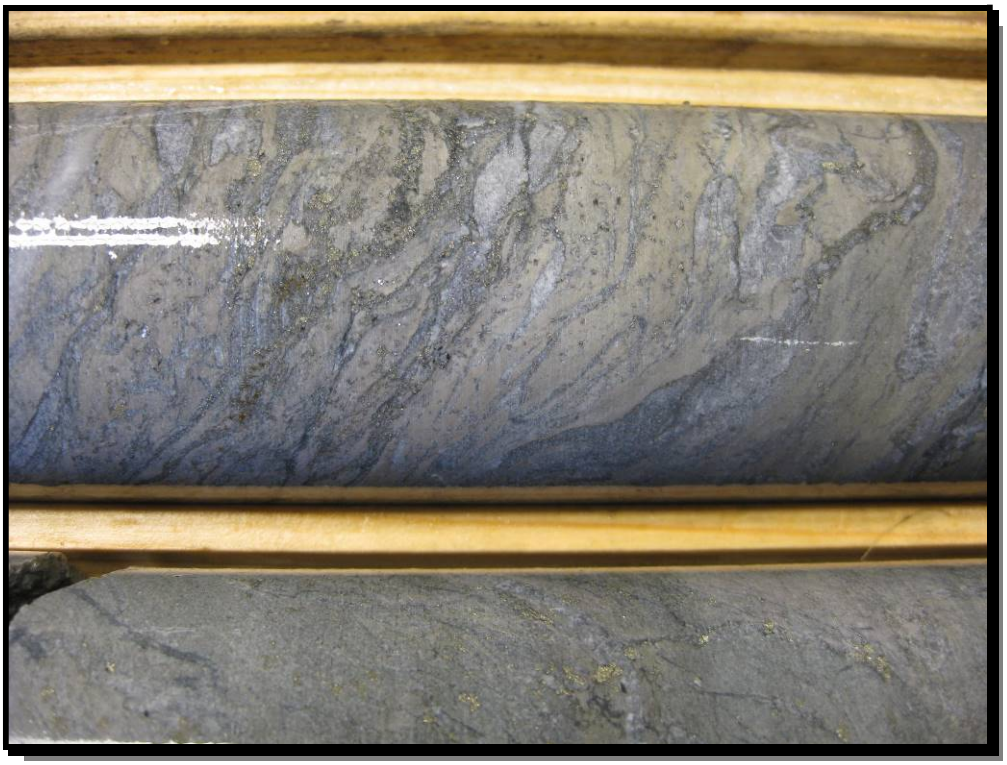
Albitization cut by quartz flooding, pyrite and visible gold of TOG-21-65A



Photos through microscope of visible gold of TOG-21-65A

South Zone

South Zone is the southern of two gold zones that saw limited historic mining and development. The South Zone lies north of and in close proximity to the PDB in weakly to moderately strained dacitic-andesitic pillow lavas and thin interbedded argillites. Numerous hanging-wall alteration/mineralized zones to the main zone exist ranging from 0.2 to 4m in width, consisting of albite altered shears with diffuse to moderate contacts. Associated with the albitization is localized brecciation by late quartz stringers and arsenopyrite + pyrite mineralization and some free visible gold. The main targeted zone butts up against porphyry and ultramafics to the north and commonly contains minor fuchsite alteration as well. The gold bearing zones strike approximately 90^{o} and dip steeply south. Development at south zone consisted of 3 levels down to 213m vertically with access being gained from drifts from naybob north.



Albite alteration cut by quartz typical of South Zone with pyritization

Albite alteration cut by quartz typical of South Zone with strong arsenopyrite

North Zone

The North Zone is located in highly strained ultramafic volcanic rocks north of the Naybob Porphyry body that formed a dilation zone and a trap for gold deposition. The host rocks of NZ consist of strong green fuchsite and ankerite alteration with lesser albite and silicification. The style of mineralization is disseminated pyrite and free gold, within a quartz vein/stock-work and porphyry dikes, within or adjacent to the heavily deformed carbonate zone. Outside of the carbonate alteration zone, are intensely altered serpentinized/chloritized ultramafics. North Zone saw the majority of development with 11 mining levels down to the 1250 level which is 411m below surface. Historic drilling indicates a potential continuation of gold mineralization at depth.

Porphyry Hill

This is a feldspar porphyry stock located approximately 1km west of Naybob North that is rather massive and equigranular bound north and south by extremely strained and blocky ultramafic volcanics. A series of loosely spaced gold bearing quartz veins to 0.5m wide cut the intrusion with an east-west strike orientation. Grabs on surface to 64g/t have been attained with disseminated pyrite with trace chalcopyrite. The orientation of the stock is unclear at this time, but it is postulated that it may have an easterly plunge like that of the Naybob stock <1km east. Drilling to the east of the large outcropping has returned gold historically as well as within the 2018 MEK diamond drill hole that cut 2.31g/t Au over 4.80m adding to the interpretation of an eastern plunge. Preliminary drilling indicates an increase in potassic alteration at depth, similar to that of the Rusk Zone located at Pan American Silver's mining complex to the west.

Significant Intercepts

South Zone

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
OG09-012	45.24	51.85	6.61	9.243
incl.	45.24	46.00	0.76	50.132
OG10-025	40.00	53.00	13.00	4.051
incl.	42.00	43.00	1.00	8.258
incl.	46.00	53.00	7.00	5.682
OG10-036	57.68	66.20	8.52	2.521
incl.	63.15	66.20	3.05	4.886
OG10-029	25.00	29.53	4.53	1.613
and	63.60	71.14	7.54	4.261
incl.	65.60	70.40	4.80	5.733
OG11-002	71.00	73.60	2.60	1.547
and	87.80	94.43	6.63	6.217
incl.	89.00	91.98	2.98	12.419

Porphyry Hill

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
PH18-001	92.00	96.80	4.80	2.307

North Zone

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
OG09-010	473.00	484.94	11.94	1.253
incl.	482.50	483.50	1.00	7.467

Thomas Ogden

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
TOG-09-04	407.30	411.72	4.42	4.24
incl.	407.30	409.30	2.00	8.557
TOG-10-08	134.00	152.00	18.00	2.255
incl.	145.60	150.00	4.40	8.221
TOG-10-21	63.00	138.85	75.85	2.200
incl.	70.00	73.85	3.85	3.087
incl.	115.45	138.85	23.40	5.275
incl.	132.00	138.85	6.85	10.053
incl.	135.00	138.85	3.85	15.801
TOG-10-11	393.00	398.00	5.00	5.828
incl.	395.00	398.00	3.00	9.240
TOG-11-01	265.00	278.40	13.40	3.163
incl.	273.20	278.40	5.20	5.367
TOG-11-02	348.75	354.44	5.69	2.519
and	363.57	366.85	3.28	9.408
TOG-11-08	356.85	359.73	2.88	13.072
TOG-11-11	78.00	172.00	94.00	1.92

incl.	*118.00*	*123.50*	*5.50*	*8.834*
incl.	*142.00*	*149.00*	*7.00*	*7.576*
TOG-12-03	*90.50*	*118.00*	*27.50*	*1.158*
and	*148.00*	*171.30*	*23.30*	*5.752*
TOG-12-08	*70.00*	*117.20*	*47.20*	*1.965*
incl.	*97.00*	*117.20*	*20.20*	*3.822*
and	*155.00*	*172.00*	*17.00*	*3.971*
incl.	*156.00*	*159.00*	*3.00*	*18.412*
TOG-12-05	*141.30*	*185.00*	*43.70*	*2.345*
incl.	*141.30*	*152.60*	*11.30*	*1.744*
incl.	*175.00*	*178.00*	*3.00*	*22.497*
TOG-12-06	*146.60*	*162.87*	*16.27*	*5.826*
TOG-12-07	*167.35*	*185.90*	*18.55*	*9.459*
incl.	*167.35*	*174.00*	*6.65*	*23.224*
and	*249.30*	*255.92*	*6.62*	*6.166*
TOG-13-24	*164.00*	*175.40*	*11.40*	*4.109*
incl.	*164.00*	*167.00*	*3.00*	*9.462*
and	*202.40*	*210.00*	*7.60*	*1.019*
and	*224.50*	*245.30*	*20.80*	*1.326*
TOG-13-25	*246.00*	*258.53*	*12.53*	*210.192*
incl.	*257.60*	*258.53*	*0.93*	*2732.641*
TOG-13-27	*96.00*	*105.00*	*9.00*	*2.370*
and	*116.00*	*125.00*	*9.00*	*49.964*
and	*176.30*	*195.30*	*19.00*	*0.593*
incl.	*186.83*	*195.30*	*8.47*	*0.840*
TOG-13-36	*124.95*	*131.00*	*6.05*	*4.211*
TOG-15-39	*267.37*	*268.90*	*1.53*	*11.453*
TOG-15-40	*126.00*	*135.90*	*9.90*	*2.532*
incl.	*127.20*	*130.00*	*2.80*	*7.260*
OG16-040	*280.72*	*306.15*	*25.43*	*0.782*
incl.	*280.72*	*283.32*	*2.60*	*5.056*
TOG-16-47	*214.55*	*236.64*	*22.09*	*2.309*
incl.	*222.30*	*230.50*	*8.20*	*5.732*
and	*260.22*	*261.90*	*1.68*	*1.981*
and	*270.28*	*273.28*	*3.00*	*2.418*
and	*281.35*	*288.64*	*7.29*	*1.265*
TOG-16-48	*199.95*	*212.40*	*12.45*	*4.389*
OG17-002	*96.88*	*105.10*	*8.22*	*3.072*
incl.	*96.88*	*100.85*	*3.97*	*4.961*
TOG-21-64	*271.26*	*273.49*	*2.74*	*3.424*
TOG-21-65A	*348.53*	*356.66*	*8.13*	*5.434*
incl.	*350.50*	*352.50*	*2.00*	*15.705*
TOG-21-67	*269.09*	*270.26*	*1.17*	*3.296*
TOG-21-69	*240.90*	*243.00*	*2.10*	*5.308*

Disclaimer

- **The historic non-43-101 compliant resource calculations quoted for the Naybob deposit do not meet the standards as outlined in National Instrument 43- 101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", and has not been independently validated or verified by the Corporation, and should not be relied upon.**