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ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR THE

2016 TRENCHING PROGRAM

ON THE

FLINT PROPERTY, SIOUX NARROWS

KENORA MINING DISTRICT

NTS 52F/05SW



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SUMMARY

Between the dates of October 24th and October 29th mechanical trenching took place on both the Flint and Stephens Lake claim groups; parts of the Flint Lake Property. A total of nine trenches and one pit were excavated in order to expose potential mineralization. Two trenches were completed on the Flint Lake claim block in the vicinity of the Flint Central gold occurrence. Channels here returned 5.90g/t gold over 1.0m. The additional seven trenches and a small pit were completed to the south on the Stephens Lake granodiorite pluton. A majority of the trenching took place in the northwest quadrant of the Stephens claim block where prospecting and previous mechanical trenching had returned significant gold discoveries. Many of the trenches were completed to expand exposures of known mineralization. Stephens Lake trenching returned 1.12g/t over 9.0m including 1.44g/t gold over 6.0m. Additional channel sampling is slated to take place in spring of 2017.

LAND TENURE

The property consists of 14 patented mining claims that lie mainly within Dogpaw Lakes Area just biting to the eastern edge of Tweedsmuir Twp. The property is broken into 4 separate claim blocks that collectively form of the Flint Property that are registered 100% in the name of Endurance Gold Corp. See figure 2 for illustration of land position and the names of the individual claim blocks that will be referred to throughout this report.

Table 1: Claim Status

Claim Number	Units	Township/Area	Ownership	Due Date
3001238	9	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-JUL-02
3001239	16	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-JUL-02
3001241	16	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-JUL-02
3003433	16	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-SEP-03
3003583	10	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-APR-22
3003672	8	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-OCT-15
3010495	16	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-OCT-15
3010496	16	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-OCT-15
3011344	12	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-DEC19
3011345	3	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-DEC19
3011346	15	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-DEC19
3011347	15	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-DEC19
3012203	4	Dogpaw Lake	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-APR-22
1221374	4	Tweedsmuir	Endurance Gold Corp	2017-SEP-26

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Flint Project is located approximately 18 km southeast of Sioux Narrows and is composed of 4 different claim blocks making up the Flint Project. The claim blocks are all in close proximity to one another with the greatest distance between claims blocks of 6.4km. The project is roughly centered at (UTM Nad83 Zone 15) 437,000mE and 5,463,500mN. Access to the property is via the gravel all season Cameron Lake Road that extends east off of highway 71 and is utilized for access to the Cameron Lake Gold Deposit as well as current forestry operations. A permit is required for use of the Cameron Lake Road.

Access to the project varies from pick-up truck to all-terrain vehicles to boats depending on the claim block being accessed. Access to the Bag Lake block is easiest, as it is the shortest driving distance up the Cameron Lake Road and has numerous forestry roads branching onto the block.

Access to the Dogpaw block is considered the toughest of the blocks and at this point can only be accessed via boat or helicopter in summer or with the use of snowmobile in winter. No trails or forestry roads have been established to the block yet. Boat launching can be done at the south end of Flint Lake, where you have to either boat through Flint and Caviar Lakes and into Dogpaw Lake; or take a 200m portage at a narrowing between Flint and Dogpaw Lake (cutting out the ride through Caviar Lake) or launch on Dogpaw Lake at the Whitefish Bay First Nation Reserve.

The Flint Lake claim block access is decent with a pick-up truck and all-terrain vehicle. At kilometer 14.5 on the Cameron Lake Road, turn north and drive approximately 1.4km until large washouts won't permit the trucks to go any further. An all-terrain vehicle is taken from there onto the claim block turning left at the first fork in the road only 200m from the pick-up.

To access the Stephens Lake claim group, turn south off the Cameron Lake Road at kilometer 21.5 onto South Otterskin Road. Remain on South Otterskin before turning west on the first major forestry road and follow the road to the end. From there, an all-terrain vehicle must be used on a backhoe trail that was established in 2012 when trenching was completed.

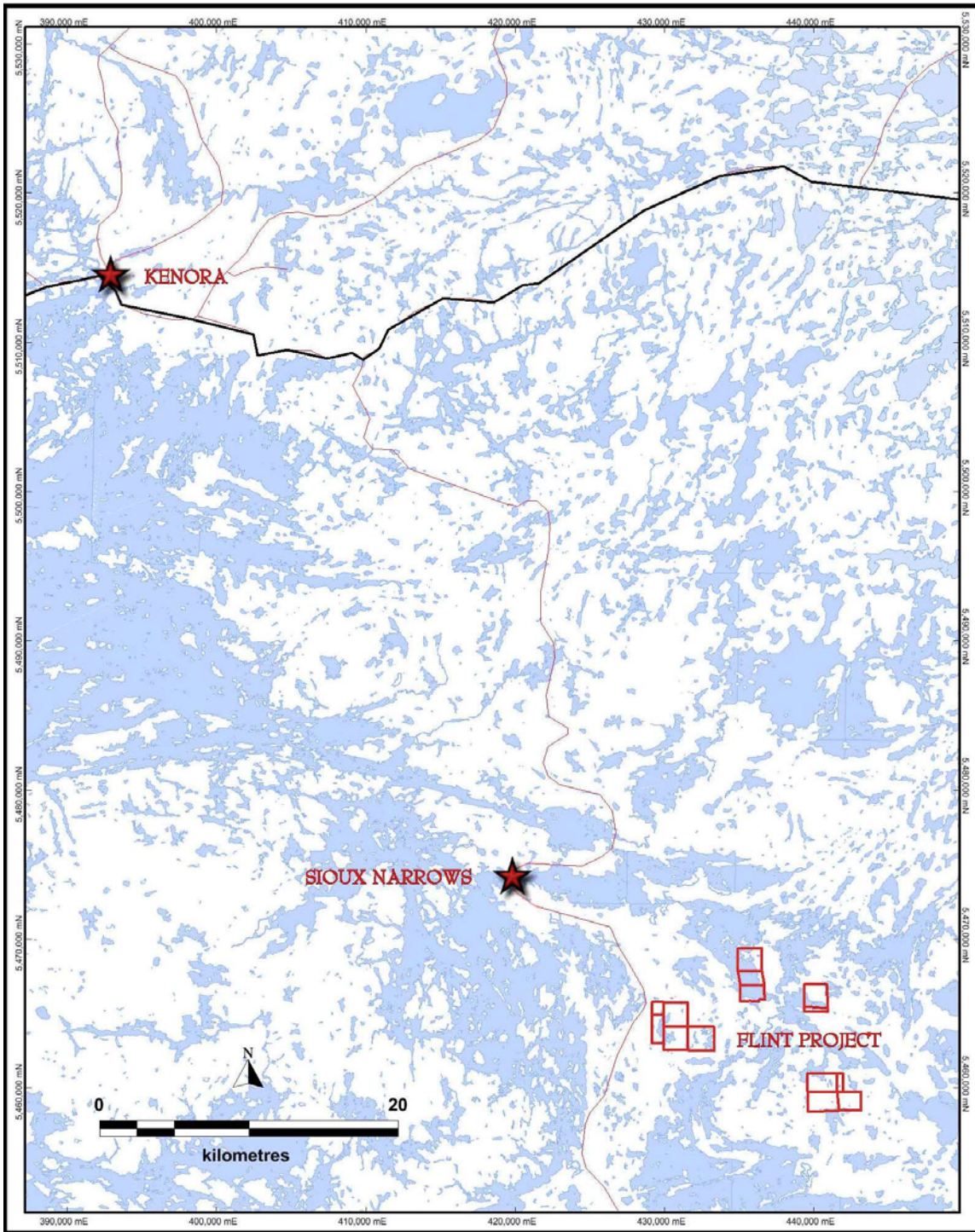


Figure 1: Property Location

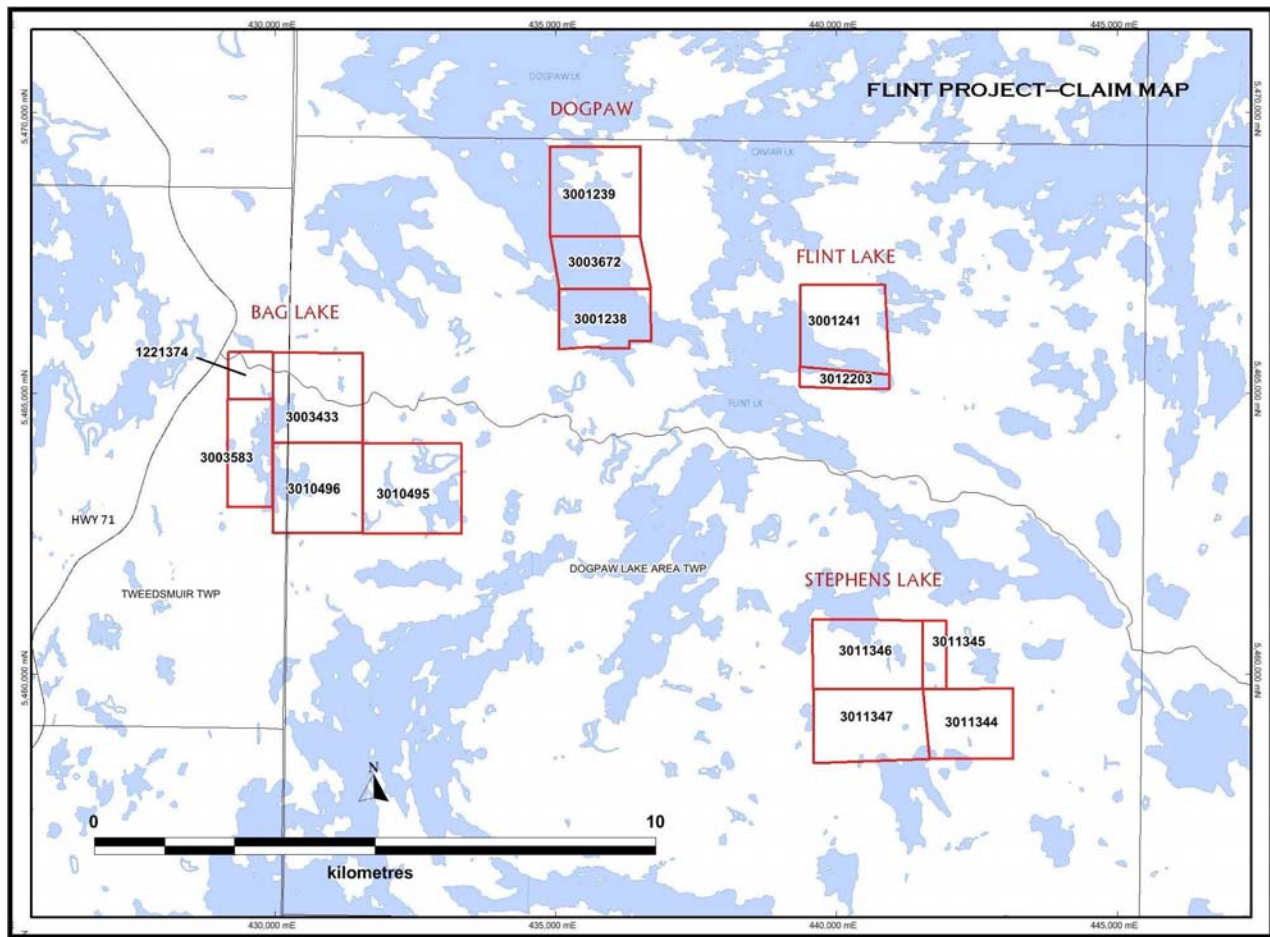


Figure 2: Flint Project Claims Map

GEOLOGY

Metals Creek Resources' Flint North Project lies within the Archean Superior Craton aged 2.6-2.9 billion years as well as within the central portion of the east-west trending Wabigoon Subprovince.

The Superior Province is subdivided into subprovinces characterized by four combinations of distinctive rock types: volcano-plutonic; metasedimentary; gneissic or plutonic; and high-grade gneiss. The Wabigoon Subprovince is characterized by greenschist facies metamorphic greenstone belts consisting of metavolcanic rocks as well as sedimentary rocks, surrounded and intruded by felsic plutonic rocks.

The Wabigoon Subprovince has been further broken down (informally) by Blackburn et al (1991), into three regions: a Western, a Central and an Eastern Region. The Flint Lake Property lies within the Western Wabigoon region, "a series of interconnected

greenstone belts surrounding large elliptical granitoid batholiths.....Volcanic sequences comprise ultramafic (komatiitic), through mafic (tholeiitic, calc-alkalic, and minor alkalic and komatiitic) types, to felsic (mostly calc-alkalic) rocks. Sedimentary sequences are mostly clastic rocks of alluvial fan-fluvial, resedimented (turbidite) and rare platformal facies. Minor chemical metasedimentary rocks are predominantly oxide iron formation." As well as granitoid batholiths, "Numerous smaller post-tectonic granitoid stocks intrude the greenstone belts. Mafic to ultramafic sills and stocks are marginal to batholiths or intrude the metavolcanic sequences." (Blackburn et al 1991, p. 305).

The Flint Lake Property overlies a significant portion of the Kakagi-Rowan Lakes Greenstone Belt. The belt is divided in two by the northwest-trending Pipestone-Cameron Deformation Zone. Although rock types and sequences on either side are similar, no unequivocal stratigraphic correlations have been made across the fault zone.

Southeast of the deformation zone, the correlative Snake Bay and Katimiagamak Lake Groups are the lowermost units. They face towards the centre of the belt, and are composed of mafic volcanic flows intruded by mafic sills. They are overlain by a thick, predominantly pyroclastic, volcanic sequence of mixed chemical composition varying from mafic through felsic, but predominantly intermediate. At their southeastern end they pass into sedimentary rocks (Thompson Bay sediments). This Kakagi Lake Group is in turn intruded by differentiated ultramafic (peridotite and pyroxenite) to mafic (gabbro) sills, called the Kakagi Sills.

Northeast of the Pipestone-Cameron Fault, the correlative Rowan Lake Volcanics and Populus Lake Volcanics are the lowermost, mafic units. They are folded about a northeast-trending anticline at Rowan Lake, and overlain on their south limb by the Cameron Lake Volcanics. The latter sequence is of mixed chemical composition, similar to the Kakagi Lake Group, but not necessarily correlative across the Pipestone-Cameron Fault. The Cameron Lake Volcanics are in turn overlain by the Brooks Lake Volcanics - an upper mafic sequence.

A number of late, post-tectonic stocks intrude the greenstone belts on either side of the Pipestone-Cameron Fault. These include from north to south, the Flora Lake, Nolan Lake, Stephen Lake, Phinney, and Dash Lakes Stocks.

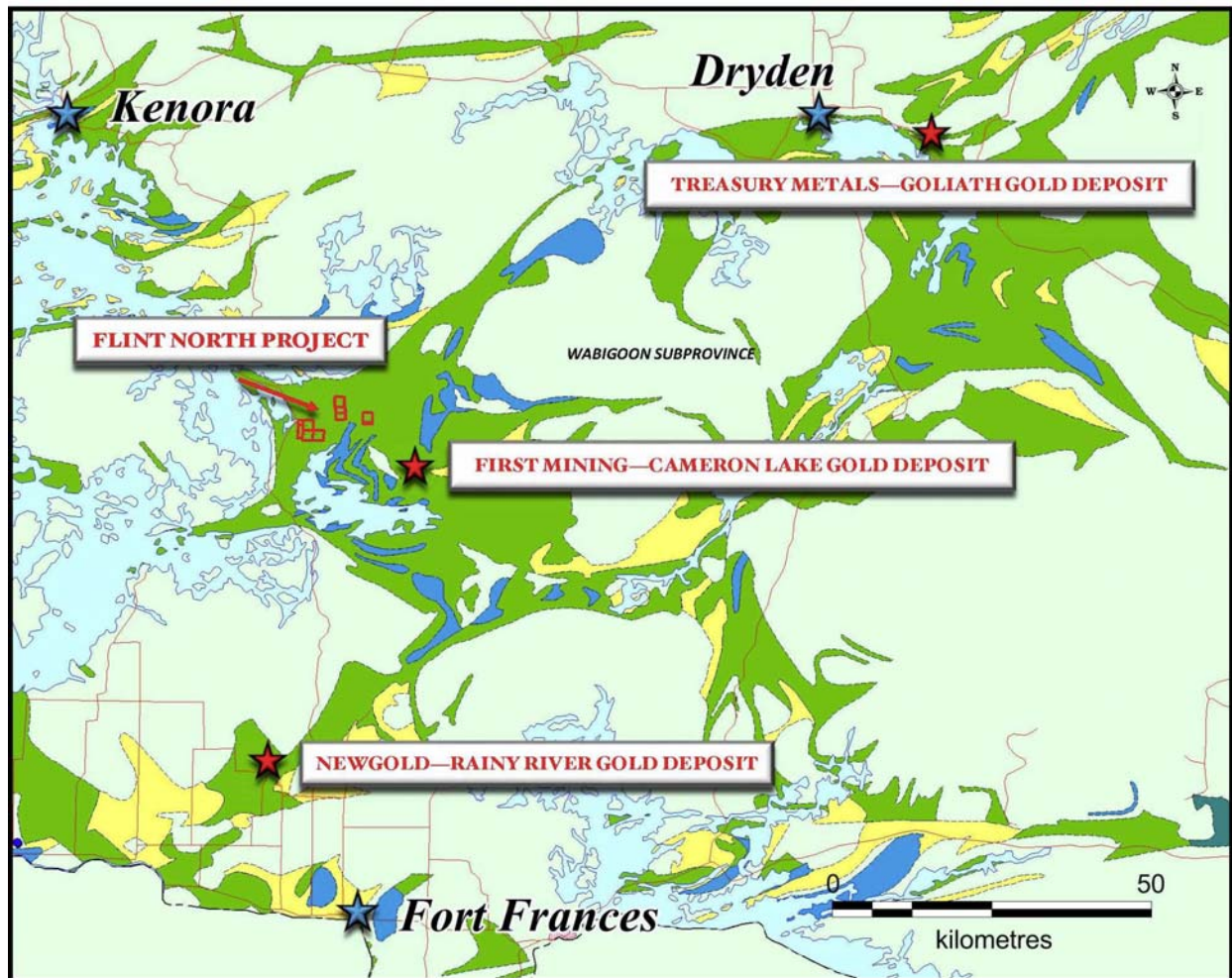


Figure 3: Regional Geology

The Flint Lake Project claim groups are underlain by Rowan Lake and Snake Bay volcanics that are divided by the regional Pipestone-Cameron Fault and in the case of the Stephen Lake claims are underlain by felsic to mafic intrusive known as the Stephens Lake Stock.

The Flint Lake claim group is underlain by the Rowan Lake volcanic assemblage and consists mainly of mafic pillowed basalts with minor intermediate volcanics. The pillows are chloritic and elongate in a northwest-southeast direction with localized carbonatization. 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 in two locations host high-grade auriferous quartz veins like the deformation zone hosting the Flint Mine quartz vein. Grabs to 720g/t Au have been attained by MEK from such quartz veining. The shear zones generally conform to the orientation of the Pipestone-Cameron Fault in a northwest-southeast fashion. On the

south shoreline of present Flint Lake claims 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 claim group straddles the Pipestone-Cameron Fault encompassing both Rowan Lake volcanics to the north and Snake Bay volcanics to the south. Common within the claim 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. Narrow quartz veins pinch and swell within the deformation zones but do not carry significant gold values. The gold bearing structures within the Dogpaw claim group are silicified felsic to intermediate volcanics with significant pyritization in the order of 2-10%.

The Bag Lake claim group is underlain by massive pillows of the Snake Bay volcanic group. The pillows are sub-round to weakly elongate with areas of more prominent stretching in close proximity to deformation zones. A deformation of significance is the one found east of the Bag Lake Occurrence and hosts tremendous carbonate alteration with associated quartz stockwork. 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). It is one of these dikes within a deformation zone that hosts the Bag Lake Occurrence.

The late tectonic 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 the western margin of the stock as mapped by MEK. 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.

MINERALIZATION: The property hosts a number of gold showings mainly associated with quartz veins and stockworks within shear zones, however; anomalous gold mineralization has been located within altered (silica, albite, sericite, carbonate) felsic dikes. A brief description of the showings follow:

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 a surface expression that widens to the northeast 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 of the Flint minesite 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. 2009 grab samples 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 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.



Photos illustrating the high-grade quartz and associated alteration with gold from Flint mine stockpiles

Flint Central – The Flint Central area consists of one historical trench and two recent trenches stripped by Metals Creek in the summer of 2012. 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 high priority target due to the limited exploration over the zone, lack of outcrop as well as continuity of the high grade quartz veining on surface.

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 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.

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.

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 strike length of roughly 250 feet.

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 1987-8, 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.

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.

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 to 4672 ppb averaging approximately 602 ppb Au. Further work is warranted to test the size and grade of the prospect.

Stephens Lake Stock – The gold mineralization within the granodiorite stock is associated with fracture systems that are related to late tectonism. The fracture systems range from less than 1m to greater than 30m in width. These systems often exhibit strong albitization and fe-carbonatization with localized silicification and narrow quartz stringers and veinlets. Pyrite mineralization is significant; the stronger the pyritization, the greater the gold grade. Galena and native free gold have been located.

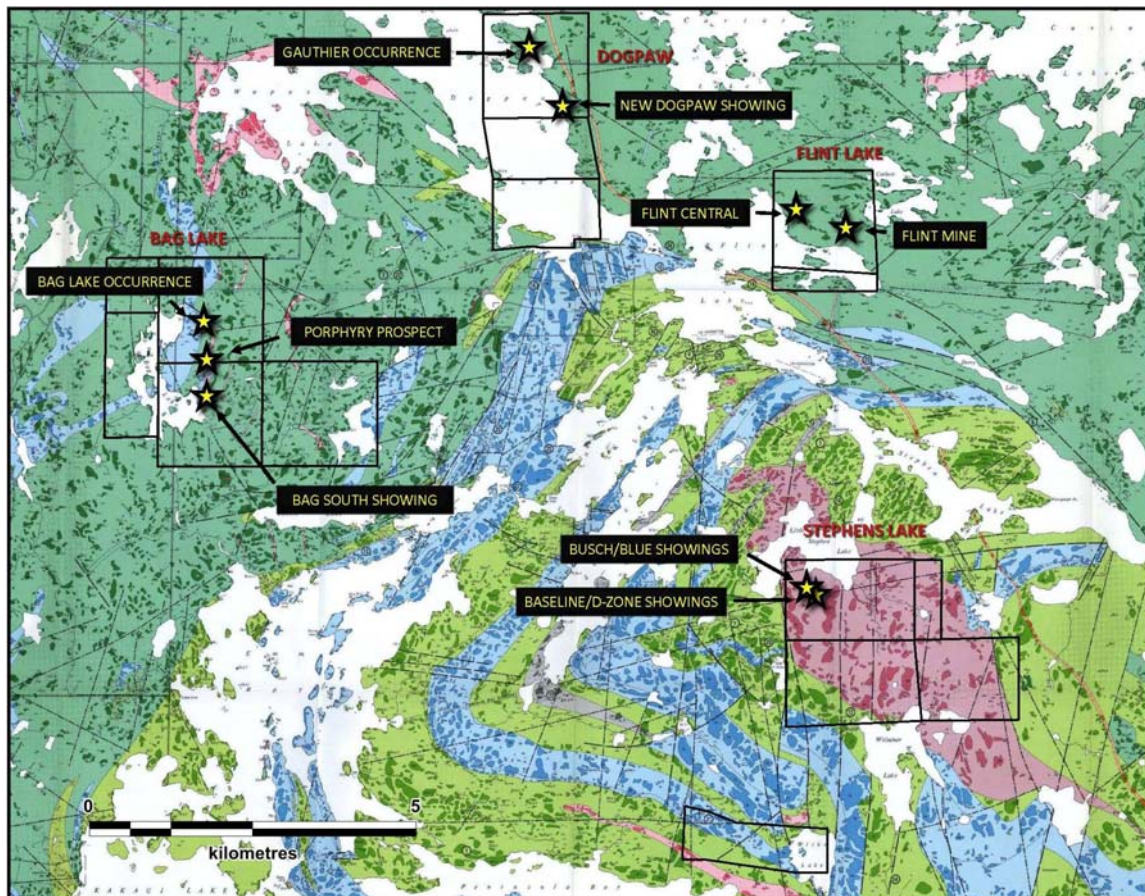


Figure 4: Property Geology

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The property history prior to MEK work has been compiled largely by Des Cullen P. Geo, 2007.

1944: E.M. Robertson and Company Gold mineralization was reported and diamond drilling was done on one of these groups of claims.

1944: Frobisher Exploration Company Ltd. Prospecting and drilling of 51 holes totaling (2344 ft total) on the discovery vein. Mostly trace amounts of gold over narrow widths were reported on assay: one high assay of 3.13 ounces gold per ton was reported over 1.8 feet.

1944-5: Harry Silverman and Albert Gauthier jointly held a group of claims at Dogpaw Lake, the major portions of which are included in parts of NAUC claims 3001239 and 4213379. Most of the work was done at two places, one on the west side of a small bay on the northeast shore of Dogpaw Lake (now known as the Gauthier Occurrence), and the other on the east side of the same bay. Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd. optioned the property in 1944. Numerous carbonatized zones that were interpreted to strike in various directions were outlined, sampled and assayed, and values ranging from trace amounts to 2.40 ounces gold per ton from a grab sample were obtained.

1960-2: Noranda Mines Ltd. Geological mapping and drilling as follow-up to airborne geophysical survey. Six holes were drilled (1594 ft total).

1961: Selco Exploration Company Ltd. geologically mapped a group of claims north of Bag Lake, parts of which are included in NAUC claims 1221374 and 3003583. The claims were optioned from W.A. Johnston and associates and have come to be known as the Jenson-Johnston Prospect. Diamond drilling of 7 holes (1637 ft total). Grab samples taken prior to the drilling at the main occurrence assayed from trace to 0.50 ounces gold per ton, and the highest value obtained from drill core was 0.23 ounces gold per ton over a 2.5 ft core length.

1973-4: Chester Kuryliw did geological mapping and ground magnetic surveys over each of two of his claim groups, one at Dogpaw Lake, the other at Caviar and Flint Lakes.

1975: Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd. conducted an airborne electromagnetic survey directed at base metals at Stephen Lake area.

1980: Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd. diamond drilled 9 holes (1058m total) in exploration for gold at the Knapp Prospect at the north end of Bag Lake.

1980: Noranda Mines Ltd. did ground magnetometer and IP surveys and geological mapping on their claim group between Flint and Corbett Lakes.

1981: Noranda Mines Ltd. completed ground magnetometer and IP survey over the Martin option generating several targets. The targets were drilled in a 7 diamond drillhole program. All drill holes were very short, under 100 feet, and intersected several quartz veins and zones of intense silicification. No assay results are listed.

1983: Rio Canex Inc. diamond drilled 3 holes at the north end of Weisner Lake on the same zone that had been previously tested for base metals by Noranda (1960-2) and Goldray (1971, 1975). However, these 3 holes were considerably longer (1849m or 6066 ft total).

1983: Southwind Resources Explorations Ltd. (551970 Ontario Ltd.) conducted ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys on a claim group east of Weisner Lake, all but the eastern portion of which encompasses parts of NAUC claim 3011344.

1983-4: FTM Resources Inc. did magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys, a geological survey, stripping and trenching, sampling for assay and soil sampling, all over a claim group that straddled Dogpaw Lake and included the Gauthier Occurrence on the east shore. Assays of 1762ppb gold and 1913ppb gold were obtained from one of the new zones, and 0.686 and 0.275 ounces gold per ton from the older Gauthier Occurrence zone.

1983, 86: FGM Management and Gold Corporation sampled for gold on a group of claims at Dogpaw Lake that include parts or all of NAUC claim 3001239. These incorporate the Gauthier Occurrence, previously investigated by FTM Resources Ltd. in 1983-1984. No sample location map is available in the Assessment Files; however, assays above 1 ounce gold per ton were obtained from 4 samples, including one of 3.95 ounce gold per ton from a quartz vein. Three holes were diamond drilled (699 ft total), all to intersect a northwest-trending shear at the Gauthier Occurrence: best assay reported was 0.062 ounce gold per ton for a 1.4 ft core length.

1983, 84: Frances Resources Ltd. stripping, preparation of portal and shaft sinking on the number 3 vein in the Wensley Occurrence previously held by Noranda and Roy A. Martin and called the Martin Option. The portal lies on NAUC claim 4210010.

1984: Rolls Resources Ltd. (539258 Ontario Ltd.) ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over a claim group at and southeast of Little Stephen Lake that included parts of NAUC claims 3011344, 3011345 and 3011346.

1984: Sault Meadows Energy Corporation flew airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over three widely separated areas at the north end of Emm Bay, between Flint and Caviar Lakes, and between Cedartree and Wicks Lakes that covered a number of NAUC claims in those areas.

1984-5: Flint Rock Mines Ltd. completed geological mapping and airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys directed at gold exploration over a claim group between Little Stephen and Weisner Lakes.

1984, 86: Micham Exploration Inc. completed an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys, geological mapping and follow-up diamond drilling directed at gold exploration on a group of claims between Dogpaw, Caviar and Flint Lakes, that included the Flint Lake Mine Occurrence. The claims are included in all or parts of NAUC claims 4213379, 3003672, 3001238, 4213380, 4213381 and 3001241. A new gold showing north of the mine assayed 263 ppb gold; while a 902 ppb assay was obtained from an outcrop adjacent to a regionally extensive Proterozoic age diabase dike located close to the south end of Dogpaw Lake. The drilling consisted of four holes (543 ft total) all drilled to test the zone that hosts the Flint Lake Mine Occurrence: trace amounts of gold were typically assayed, the best assay being 0.014 ounce gold per ton over a 2 ft core length. Eighteen samples of "cobbed ore" taken from the old stockpile at the mine assayed from trace to 8.36 ounces gold per ton, for an average of 2.70 ounces per ton.

1985-9: Dunfrazier Gold Corporation Inc. acquired by staking a large claim holding now included in portions or all of NAUC claims 1221374, 3003433, 3010496, 4213375, 4213377, 3010495 and 3003583. Over a 5-year period, geological, magnetic and biogeochemical surveys were conducted over all or portions of the ground, and follow-up diamond drilling, trenching and sampling for assay done, all directed at gold exploration. Ogden (1985a) identified numerous targets and was of the opinion that strong north trending zones had not been recognized in previous work including drilling by Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd. in 1980. In 1985, 10 holes (3920 ft total) were drilled on various targets (Ogden 1985b). Four holes were drilled on the Knapp prospect, previously drilled by Gulf: Ogden targeted two of these holes to test one of the northerly lineaments. Anomalous gold values were obtained on assay, the highest being 1200 ppb over a 2.7 ft core length and 6795 ppb over a 2.5 ft length.

1987-8: Granges Exploration Ltd. opened up a trench on present NAUC claim 1221374, from which 6 samples were taken for assay, the highest returning 14.30 grams per tonne across 1m. Subsequently the company did electromagnetic and magnetic surveys across a claim group that included NAUC claims 1221374 and 3003583. Diamond drilling of 12 holes (1390m total) was done to test northerly-trending geophysical targets. Seven of the holes were drilled in the vicinity of the Jenson-Johnston Prospect, which was previously examined and drilled by Selco in 1961, south of, but close to the

Cameron Lake Road. The rest were located to the south, on the west side of Bag Lake: two of the holes lay just outside and to the west of the NAUC claim group. The drilling confirmed gold at the original occurrence, with a best assay of 34.90 grams per tonne for a core length of 0.25 m.

1988: Joe Hinzer and John Ternowesky conducted an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey over a claim group that extended from the north end of Mongus Lake north-northwestward to Little Stephen Lake and included Weisner Lake.

1988 Teeshin Resources completed a large exploration program including diamond drilling and 350 feet of drifting on the number 3 vein on the Wensley Occurrence, now NAUC claim 4210010. Conclusions of the program were that the gold is in the vein only and so limited to narrow, uneconomic widths. Further exploration was recommended to further investigate the potential of the vein down dip and along strike.

1997-8: Avalon Ventures Ltd., conducted: a ground magnetometer survey, an induced polarization/resistivity survey, geological mapping, rock geochemistry and soil sampling (mobile metal ion technology), on a claim group that covers part or all of NAUC claims 4213381 and 3001241.

1997-9: Starcore Resources Ltd. conducted a ground magnetometer survey, an induced polarization/resistivity survey, geological mapping, rock geochemistry and soil sampling (mobile metal ion technology) on a claim group that covers parts or all of NAUC claims 3001238, 3001239, 4213379, 4213380 and 3003672.

1997-8, 2000: Hornby Bay Exploration Ltd. conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over a large claim group that encompassed most of Kakagi Lake, eastward to Cameron Lake and northwestward to Cedartree Lake. A prospecting reconnaissance of the entire area was done in 1997-1998. However, no gold values were obtained on assay of samples taken on present NAUC ground. Detailed geological mapping was done in small selected areas in 2000, including west of Wicks Lake on leased claim CLM368.

1998: Ken Fenwick, as part of a prospecting program on his claims in the vicinity of Highway 71 that included NAUC claims 1221374 and 3003583, obtained gold assays of 1100 ppb and 1500 ppb from shear zones close to the Cameron Lake road in proximity to the Jenson-Johnston Prospect.

2000: Hornby Bay Exploration Limited completed a short, four day, geological mapping program over the Wensley Occurrence covering NAUC claim 4210010. High grade gold assays were returned from grab samples in the area as well as elevated PGM values.

2003: 6172342 Canada Ltd., as part of a prospecting program on their claims in the vicinity of northeast Bag Lake, (that currently include NAUC claims 1221374 and 3003433), grab sampling obtained gold assays ranging between 123 ppb and 47746 ppb, from twenty-two samples.

2004: 6172342 Canada Ltd., as part of a short reconnaissance mapping program on their claim 3001275 (now NAUC's claim 4215379) in the vicinity of central Cedartree Lake and the historical Robertson Occurrence - grab sampling obtained no significant gold or PGE assays, from thirty samples.

2003-2004: Endurance Gold Corp. completed a series of exploration programs on the Flint Lake Property between the summer of 2003 and the fall of 2004 (following compilation work by Cunniah Lake Inc.). The work comprised prospecting, geological mapping, sampling, diamond drilling, line cutting, humus sampling, and airborne geophysics. Two new showings were discovered during this work, the Starlyght and the New Dogpaw Showings. Exploration completed by Endurance Gold Corp. on the Starlyght Showing fifteen grab samples taken in the area returned assayed gold values ranging from 3,189 ppb to 47,290 ppb. During the period February 28 through March 19, 2004, a seven hole, 850.4 meter diamond drilling program was completed on the Starlyght Showing and returned results up to 4.71 g/t Au over 0.3 meters.

2007: North American Uranium Corp. completed a 3 hole diamond drilling program during March 2007, in the vicinity of the Starlyght and Weisner 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 Weisner 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: Metals Creek Resources Corp. initiated a 2 week prospecting and mapping program to evaluate the property for gold potential, to become familiar with historic showings and to compile a basic geology map on the recently cut grid on the shore of Dogpaw Lake.

2009: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted a phase of prospecting of its northern claim block that encompassed areas around Flint and Caviar Lakes, Dogpaw Lake, as well as Bag Lake. With the prospecting, the Flint Lake mine site was located and high-grade gold values up to 133.206 g/t Au were reproduced, as historic assay certificates from the

area had returned up to 8.36 oz/t Au in grab samples from Nuinsco Resources Ltd in 1986. Visible outcrop from the historic trenching was mapped. A majority of the quartz veining was historically blasted and removed from the trench and placed into muck piles at the northwestern end of the dugout area. Mapping was performed mainly of the wall rock with little exposed rock on the bottom of the trench. North-south traverses were conducted along the Flint Lake claim block for the purpose of prospecting and to map in lithologies to gain a better understanding of the geology on the property. Numerous historic, small pits were located as well as shear zones, most with similar geology to that of the Flint Lake Mine site. The area around another historic showing named Flint Lake North, approximately 1.6km northwest of the Flint Lake Mine site, was prospected with a fair amount of success. The original blasted trench and rubble piles were located and sampled as well as a new showing to the southeast towards the Flint Lake Mine site. The newly discovered area appears to be a silicified mafic volcanic hosted by a strongly iron carbonated shear zone containing up to 15% pyrite locally.

Prospecting was also done along strike of the Bag Lake South showing and returned favourable lithologies as a widening quartz-carbonate flooded shear zone was sampled roughly 100m to the northwest. The original Bag Lake South showing, which in 2008 returned gold values of 15.906g/t, was manually stripped to expose a 20cm to 1.0m wide quartz vein and anything that was possible of what appeared to be a larger silicified dioritic body. Channel cuts were taken every 5 meters along the trench with samples being broken out by rock type. Samples were taken of massive mafic volcanics, sheared mafic volcanics, massive quartz veining and silicified diorite.

One day was spent examining thin quartz veins at the southern end of Dogpaw Lake as well as prospecting around the historically worked Gauthier Occurrence. The quartz veins at the south end of Dogpaw Lake were sampled in 2008 with some sporadic gold values obtained. Due to the height of the water in 2009, mapping of these areas was difficult as most of the previous sampling was covered by water. Areas that were visible showed larger, rusty, carbonatized shear zones hosting thin, boudin-like quartz veins ranging from 5cm up to 0.7m wide.

2012: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted a mechanical trenching program in the areas of the Flint Lake high-grade quartz veins and the Stephens Lake Stock. Five trenches were completed at Flint Lake and six at Stephens Lake. Washing and channel sampling of the trenches was done in both locations. Assay results of 7.80g/t Au over 3.1m was attained from quartz flooding in the vicinity of the Flint Lake mine. The lower-grade and more pervasive mineralization was obtained from the Stephens Lake trenching, yielding 1.43g/t Au over 21.0m.

2013: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted a phase of prospecting focusing mainly along claim boundaries of its northern claim block encompassing the areas around Flint Lake, Caviar Lake, Dogpaw Lake, as well as Bag Lake. This small work program consisted of 13 grab samples, two of which returned anomalous results of 0.435g/t Au and

0.187g/t Au on the shores of Caviar Lake and Dogpaw Lake respectively, where follow-up work was recommended.

2014: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted two prospecting programs to examine previously underexplored areas within Metals Creek's claim boundaries where favourable lithologies have been historically encountered. These areas included felsic intrusive units, which have previously shown to be anomalous in gold over vast areas, as well as smaller shear zones with the possibility of mineralized and auriferous quartz veining, stock working or blowouts. These programs were a direct attempt at more systematic sampling program to show any bulk tonnage, and to a lesser degree, high grade potential on the northern section of the property. Sporadic anomalous to low-grade values were encountered within the felsic intrusive units at Bag Lake, as well as in local shear zones east of the Flint Lake trenching.

2015: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted a follow-up prospecting programs to examine previously underexplored areas within the Metals Creek claim boundary, which have not historically been ground truthed by MEK personnel. These areas included felsic intrusive units uncovered in 2014, which have previously shown to be anomalous in gold over vast areas. The prospecting also targeted smaller shear zones within the Bag Lake area with the possibility of mineralized and auriferous quartz veining, stock working or blowouts. These programs were a direct attempt at more systematic sampling program to show any bulk tonnage, and to a lesser degree, high grade potential on the northern section of the property. Sporadic anomalous to low-grade values were encountered within the felsic intrusive units at Bag Lake and minor anomalous gold values returned from the south end of Dogpaw Lake.

2016: Metals Creek Resources Corp. The company conducted prospecting on both the Flint and Dogpaw blocks with emphasis on trying to expand areas of anomalous MEK sampling from previous year's work. Shoreline prospecting was done also to evaluate deformation zones and not strictly on quartz veins as in previous prospecting campaigns. Soil sampling was done on both blocks also along strike of occurrences in areas of no outcrop. Results showed elevated gold values along strike of both the Flint Central and New Dogpaw showings. Additional soils were carried out north and south of the Jenson-Johnson gold occurrence on three short recce lines totaling 25 soil samples that returned an anomaly on all three soil lines to 219ppb Au. Manual stripping was done on the Jenson-Jenson occurrence producing three trenches. Subsequently trenches JJTR1 and JJTR2 were channeled returning 0.42g/t over 3.25m and 3.79g/t gold over 2.0m respectively. Trench JJTR3 was sampled with grab 8 samples averaging 3.67g/t gold. Minor prospecting along strike north of the known mineralization produced samples to 6.438g/t Au.

WORK PROGRAM 2016

Many of the showings that have been discovered to date in the areas of Bag Lake, Flint Lake and Stephens Lake have reached a point where they are in need of trenching to determine true widths, grades and lengths to ultimately determine whether or not they are worthy of diamond drilling. Work carried out in October consisted of 7 days of mechanical trenching and some associated channel sampling in areas of the Flint Lake and Stephens Lake claim groups as outlined in more detail below. Belham Ltd. of Kaministiquia, Ont was contracted to carry out the trenching using a Caterpillar 312 excavator. The mechanical trenching work was conducted under the permit issued from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines under license number PR-16-10893 valid until July 27th 2019.

Stephens Lake

Stephens Lake is the highest priority target on the property as previous prospecting and surface stripping in 2012 has uncovered favorable gold mineralization within the Stephens Lake Stock to 29 g/t Au in prospecting with highlighted values from trenching up to 1.43 g/t Au over 21.0m (including 2.27 g/t Au over 11.0m), 1.42 g/t Au over 10.0m and 1.03 g/t Au over 20.0m from Baseline, D-Zone and Busch Zone respectively. The main D-Zone-Baseline area appears to be the most prospective zone to host a bulk tonnage, low to moderate grade type target.

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. A total of 76 samples were collected. 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.

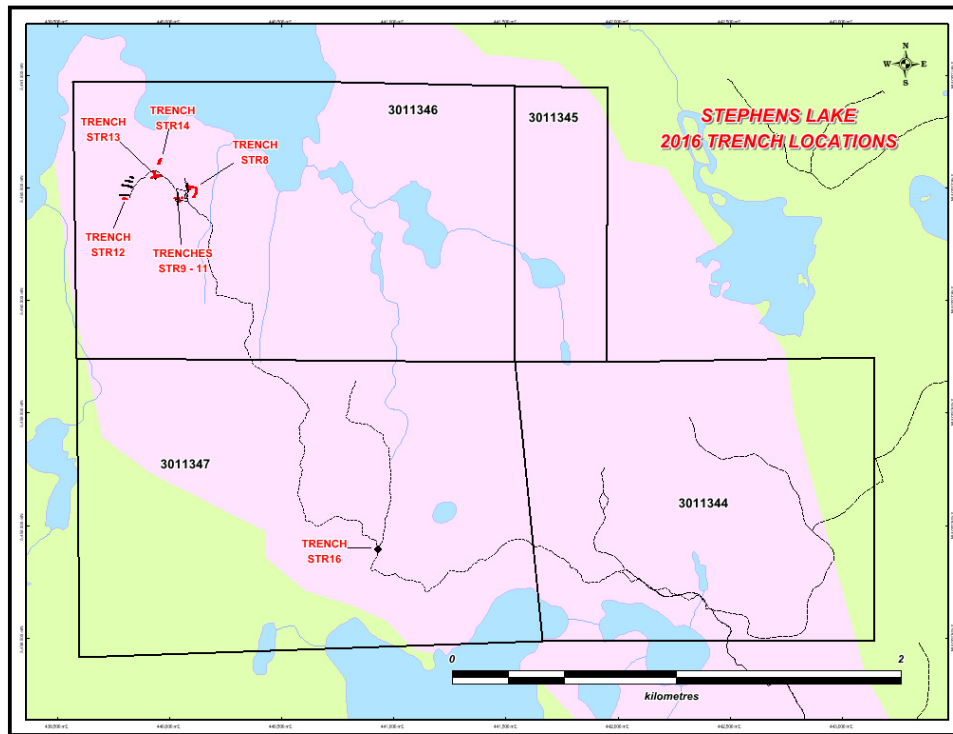


Figure 5: Stephens Lake Trench Locations

Trench STR8

This trench was excavated as an extension eastward from 2012 trench STR1 before turning 90° and running southward totaling approximately 336m². The trenching was done to follow the anomalous quartz ladder veining and stockwork system in STR1 from 2012 trench work. Results of the trenching revealed the ladder vein curved northward as opposed to east as first thought. Essentially the entire trench was weakly to moderately hematized along fractures with local zones of silicification and or carbonate alteration. Fracturing is extremely common with quite a variable array of orientations. The fracture-rich portions of the trench appear to be associated with stronger alteration and mineralization. 15 grab samples were collected from select locations throughout the trench with a best assay of 2.95g/t gold. A single grab sample from an altered outcrop some 5m west of the trench was collected and analyzed returning 1.32g/t gold.

Trench STR9

This is a small trench that branches east off of 2012 trench STR3 (D-Zone). The trench uncovered pretty massive and unaltered granodiorite with what appears as possible layering that exhibits a weak fold. The massive granodiorite is cut by a 2m wide fracture/shear zone striking approximately 015 degrees. Only 3 grabs were taken from the trench; one of which returned 4.40g/t gold from the fracture/shear zone. Channel sampling will take place in 2017.

Trench STR10

Excavated as a small arm of the west side of 2012 trench STR3 (D-Zone) this trench only uncovered a small portion of mineralized and altered granodiorite adjacent to known mineralization of the 2012 trenching/sampling. A majority of this trench is massive medium to coarse-grained, unaltered and un-mineralized granodiorite. Only 2 grab samples were collected from the trench with a weakly anomalous gold value of 0.11g/t.

Trench STR11

This is another small trench located between the mineralized 2012 trenches STR2 (Baseline Zone) and STR3 (D-Zone) to test for continuity of mineralization. Uncovered was hematized and silicified granodiorite with minor quartz, minor pyritization and a complex fracture system. The fractures exhibit a slight curvature with a potential east plunge at 70° as seen in trench STR13 also. Only 3 grabs were taken with a best gold assay of 3.95g/t. Part of the western portion of the trench where sample STR11-1 was extracted from has been backfilled due to depth.

Trench STR12

Trench STR12 was trenched on the western side of a large hill; placed south of the Busch and Blue gold bearing trenches in an attempt to expand surface mineralization south as well as try and get a handle on structure. Trenching resulted in massive medium-grained gabbro-melanogabbro with a series of shallow rusty fractures with local shearing on the eastern side of the trench. A well-developed fracture set is apparent at 312-85 with less common fractures at 049-82 and 336-90. The fractures appear to be cut by shallow north dipping shears. Locally it appears as though shearing wraps around more massive gabbro as seen in the photo below. An initial grab sample (STR12-1) returned 4.48g/t Au so additional grab samples were attained in November. The additional sampling could not duplicate or even generate anomalous values; all three additional grabs were below detection limit.



Trench STR12 exhibiting shearing wrapping around massive gabbro (pencil pointing north)



Well-developed fracture set at 312-85 cut by shallow north dipping shear (pencil pointing north)

Trench STR13

This trench is located northwest of baseline and D-Zone and northeast of the Busch and Blue trenches totaling approximately 298m². This is a complex trench of weak to moderately carbonate altered granodiorite cut by multiple fracture zones, local quartz stockwork as well as individual quartz veins. A set of east-west quartz veinlets with very little depth extension appears to have developed between shallow 5° south dipping fractures. These quartz structures have since been cross-cut and off-set on a cm-scale by a late fracture set at 004-76. Larger and more massive quartz veins are oriented at approximately 031° and appear younger than the east-west striking quartz structures. The youngest apparent structures are carbonate altered fractures/faults that cross quartz veins and locally off-set them on a cm-scale. These late carbonate structures have associated pyritization and an orientation of approximately 327-40. However the relationships between mineralization and structure is still fairly poorly understood and more work is planned to examine the relationships. As in trench STR11, a curvature to some of the fracturing is evident, dipping eastward. Visible gold has been located in two separate locations. The greatest amount of sampling has taken place within this trench; a total of 8 grabs, 12 channels and 21 chips. Sample STR13-10 returned the highest grade in the trench of 3.2g/t gold over a 1m channel from a quartz stockwork. An anomalous zone of 0.94g/t over 12m including 1.44 g/t gold over 6.0m came from the eastern portion of the trench. A shorter anomalous zone from the far west side of the trench returned 0.70g/t gold over 5.0m. A grab sample (STR13-13) from a chalcopyrite and chalcocite bearing quartz vein returned 1.75g/t gold and 136.28g/t silver.



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)



Channel from sample STR13-16 showing shallow vertical extent of quartz and numerous carbonate slips exhibiting movement (chisel pointing west)



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

Trench STR14

This trench is located north of trench STR13, resulting in massive unaltered granodiorite. One grab sample was taken and returned 0.036g/t gold.

Trench STR16

A small 1.5x2.5 meter pit was dug in a valley along the side of the entrance trail to the main trenching in an area of large angular quartz-carbonate boulders that have historically run to 5.2g/t gold. A rusty zone of sericite schist with trace to weak pyritization was discovered and sampled (STR16-02 through STR16-07) with no significant results. The quartz float was not sourced at this location.

A grab sample (STR16-1) was collected from a moderately carbonate altered outcrop southeast of trench STR13. Assay results were anomalous at 0.35g/t gold.

Flint Lake

The Flint Lake trenching was conducted in the area of a historic trench that historically yielded grabs to 112g/t gold termed “Flint Central”. Two trenches were completed totaling 550m²; one over the tiny historic trench to open up the area between the 2013 trenches completed by MEK and one 75m southeast of the gold occurrence in the vicinity of a gold in soil anomaly. A total of nine channels were collected from FLTR1 and seven grabs from FLTR2 for gold analysis. Sample FLTR1-9 returned 5.90g/t over 1.0m.

Trench FLTR1

Trenching opened up an area between two 2012 trenches in the area of Flint Central. In doing so, a historic trench from the 1930’s was cleaned out and the area opened up to better exposed the shear zone that hosts the mineralized quartz vein material. The trench exposed an area approximately 36 meters long by 12 meters wide. Better exposed was an intensely sheared carbonate altered zone with undulating and irregular quartz veins with no continuity striking northwest. The high-grade quartz vein material in the historic trench appears to be a tube like conduit plunging northwest. The carbonate shear zone is bound by stretched chloritized pillows that become less strained away from the shear zone. Nine channels were selectively cut across the strike of the structure returning 5.63g/t gold over 1.2m and 5.90g/t gold over 1.0m.

Trench FLTR2

This is a trench of approximately 60m in length that was trenched 75 meters southeast of FLTR1 in close proximity to a weakly anomalous gold-in-soil anomaly; however did not actually trench at the anomaly. Similar to trench FLTR1 this trench uncovered pillow lavas to the north and south of a carbonate altered shear zone hosting irregular quartz veinlets to pods. The alteration zone strikes approximately 303° with a width of 2.3 meters. The alteration and strain appears to diminish away from the shear zone both north and southward; more gradational to the north however. Seven grabs were collected from the trench returning a high of 0.37g/t gold. The quartz veining and zone of strongest alteration returned less than detection.

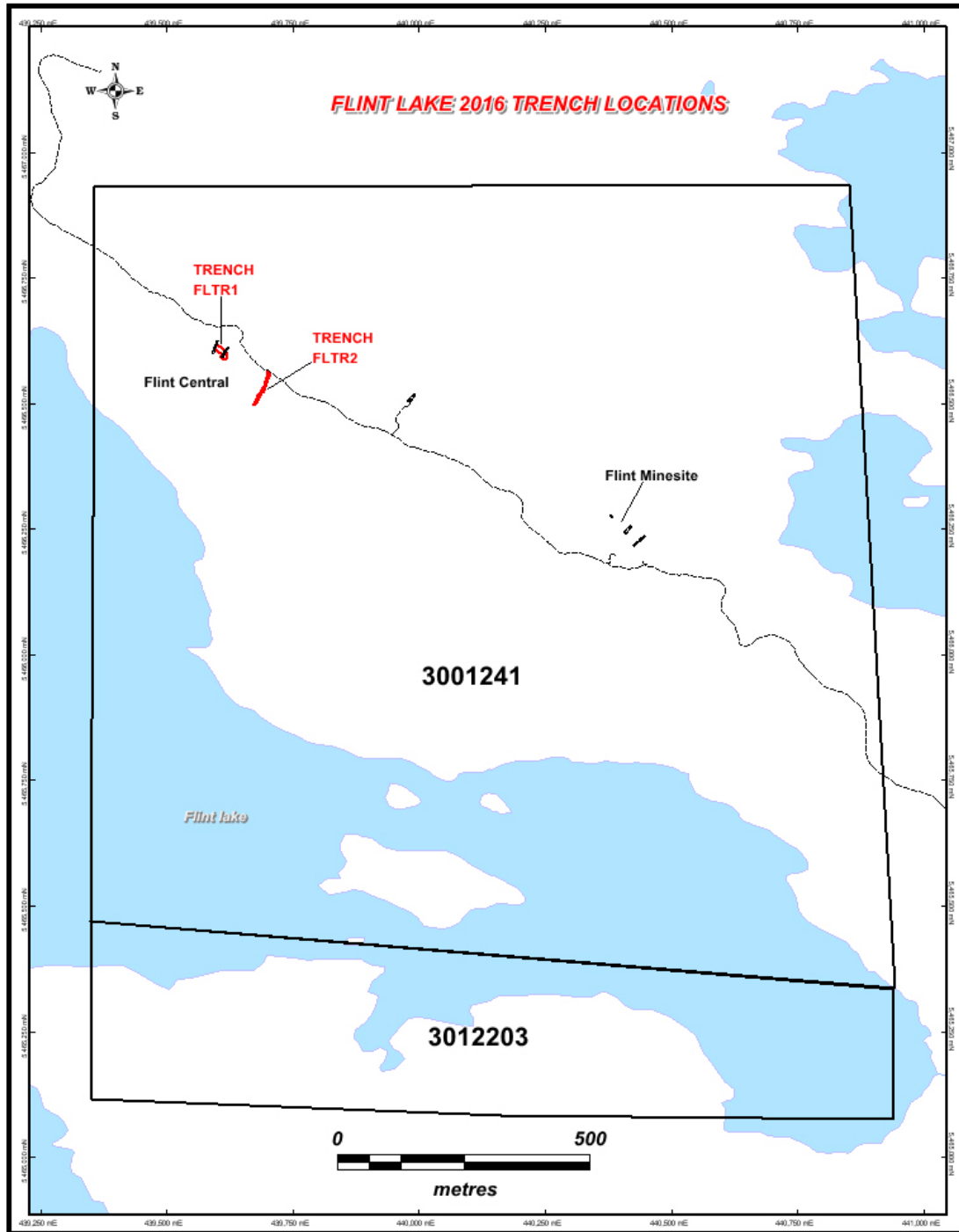


Figure 6: Flint Lake Trench Locations

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Work conducted in this report took place on two separate claim block areas hosting gold mineralization; Flint Lake and Stephens Lake. A grand total of 92 rock samples were sent for gold analysis. Results were mixed and further work is recommended.

The mechanical trenching on the Stephens Lake pluton uncovered some interesting alteration, pyritization and structure that is commonly associated with gold mineralization within the stock. Selective grab samples and channeling/chipping in trench STR13 have returned gold grades to 4.48g/t in grabs and 3.20g/t gold over 1.0m. Average gold grades for trench STR13 are 0.76g/t over 12.0m including 1.33g/t over 6.0m. The structure, as expected going into the program, is quite complicated. It is recommended that more time is spent in the trenches to try and unravel the relationships between the gold mineralization, quartz veins and late carbonate bearing structures. In addition to more extensive structural mapping, it is recommended that channel sampling be completed on the anomalous sections of the trenches that only original grabs were collected from. Additional trenching is recommended on other areas of clustered prospecting samples from prospecting prior to 2016. A detailed look at elevations of gold bearing samples and zones should be undertaken to see if patterns develop for possible layers of alteration and mineralization.

Developments from trenching at Flint Central show a strain zone of moderate to strong carbonate alteration and local shearing, host to poddy and inconsistent quartz veining. Two samples of significant gold grade from trench FLTR1 returned 5.63g/t gold over 1.2m and 5.90g/t gold over 1.0m. Sample FL16-TR1-1 that returned 5.63g/t over 1.2m lies between the historic trench (1930-1940's) to the northwest that yielded significant visible gold with grades to 112g/t and sampling from 2012 trenching that returned 7.80g/t gold over 3.1m to the southeast. There is an apparent association between gold and quartz veining where-in lies the problem. The quartz is very poddy and discontinuous in the area of the present trenching to the likelihood of a continuous gold bearing system appears low at the moment. It is recommended that additional trenching be done on the anomalous soil sample to the southeast; further south of trench FLTR2 to determine whether or not the carbonate alteration zone with poddy quartz veining continues and perhaps has more continuous quartz veining.

EXPENDITURES

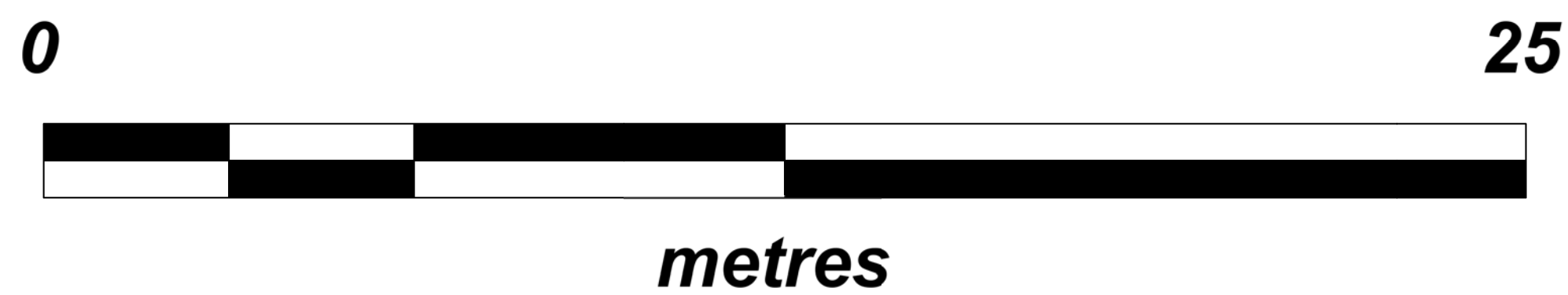
Expenditures incurred for the Flint trenching program excluding HST. (20% of expenditures for October)

Excavator	\$ 2,860.00
Geologists Labour	
Sandy Stares – 2 days @ \$615/day	\$ 1,230.00
Mike MacIsaac – 5 days @ \$538/day	\$ 2,690.00
Don Heerema – 4 days @ \$385/day (field, data comp, report and maps)	\$ 1,540.00
Assays	\$ 271.80
Accommodations	\$ 210.00
Food	\$ 120.23
Transportation – Gas	\$ 77.21
Car Rental	\$ 44.32
Supplies and Repairs – oil, safety supplies etc.	<u>\$ 109.04</u>
Total	\$ 9,152.60

Expenditures incurred for the Stephens trenching program excluding HST. (80% October and 100% Nov)

Excavator	\$ 6,655.00
Geologists Labour	
Sandy Stares – 4 days @ \$615/day	\$ 2,460.00
Mike MacIsaac – 11 days @ \$538/day	\$ 5,918.00
Don Heerema – 11 days @ \$385/day (field, data comp, report and maps)	\$ 4,235.00
Assays	\$ 1,836.15
Accommodations	\$ 1,274.00
Food	\$ 939.27
Transportation – Gas	\$ 634.19
Car Rental	\$ 177.26
Supplies and Repairs – saw blade, wrenches, saw repair etc.	<u>\$ 649.00</u>
Total	\$ 24,777.87

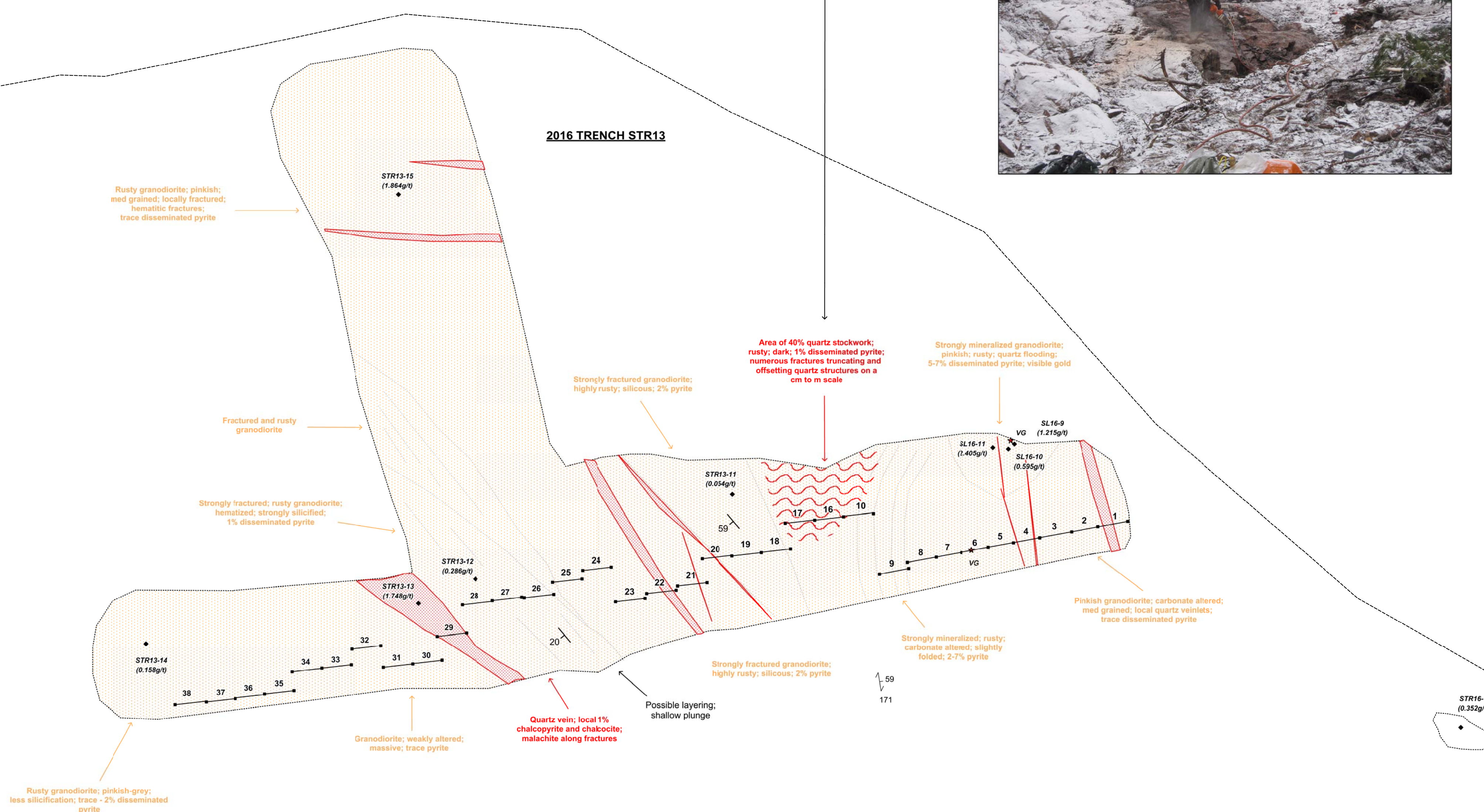
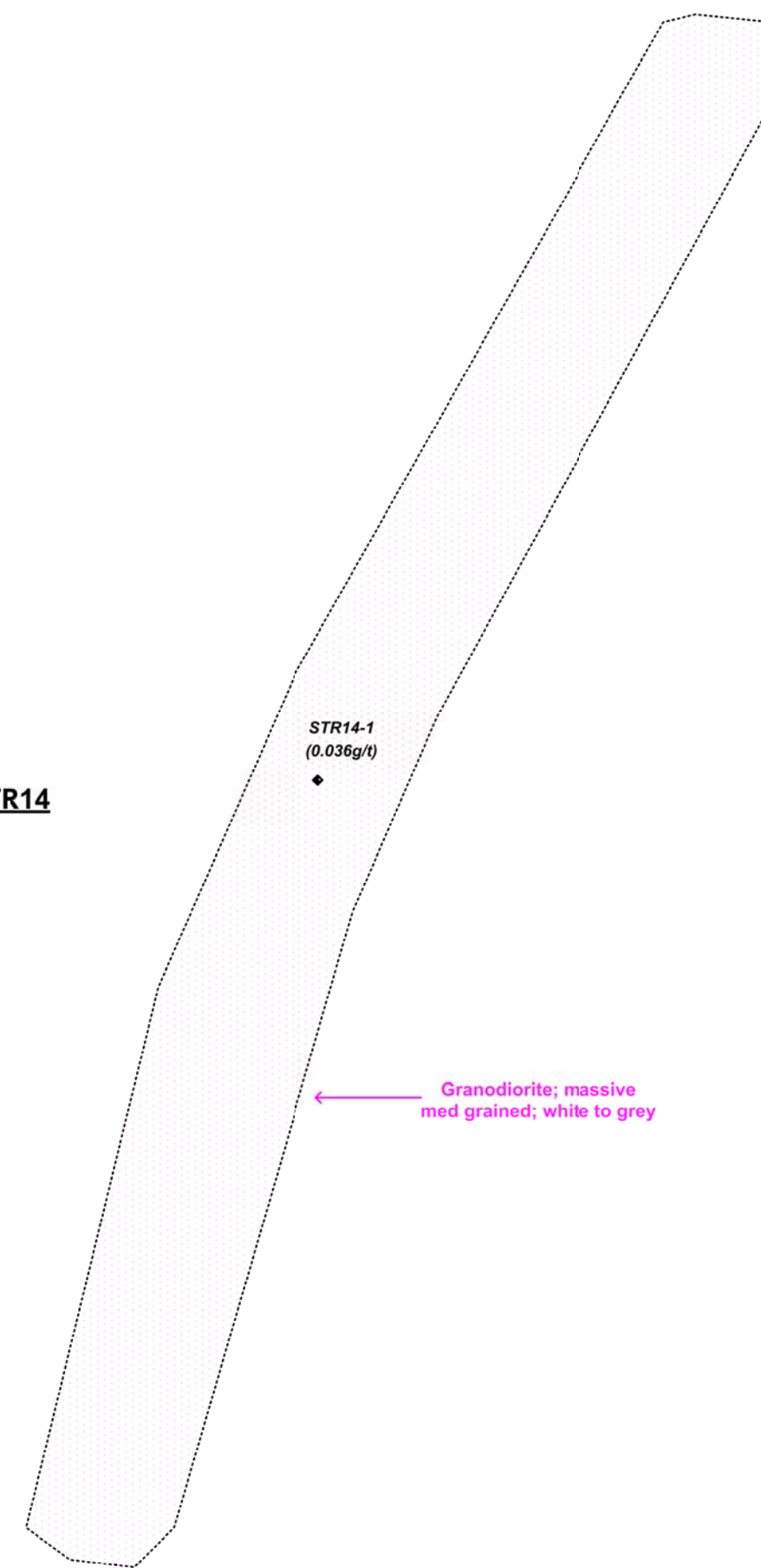
APPENDIX I
TRENCH MAPS



STEPHENS LAKE 2016 TRENCHING - TRENCHES STR13 - STR14

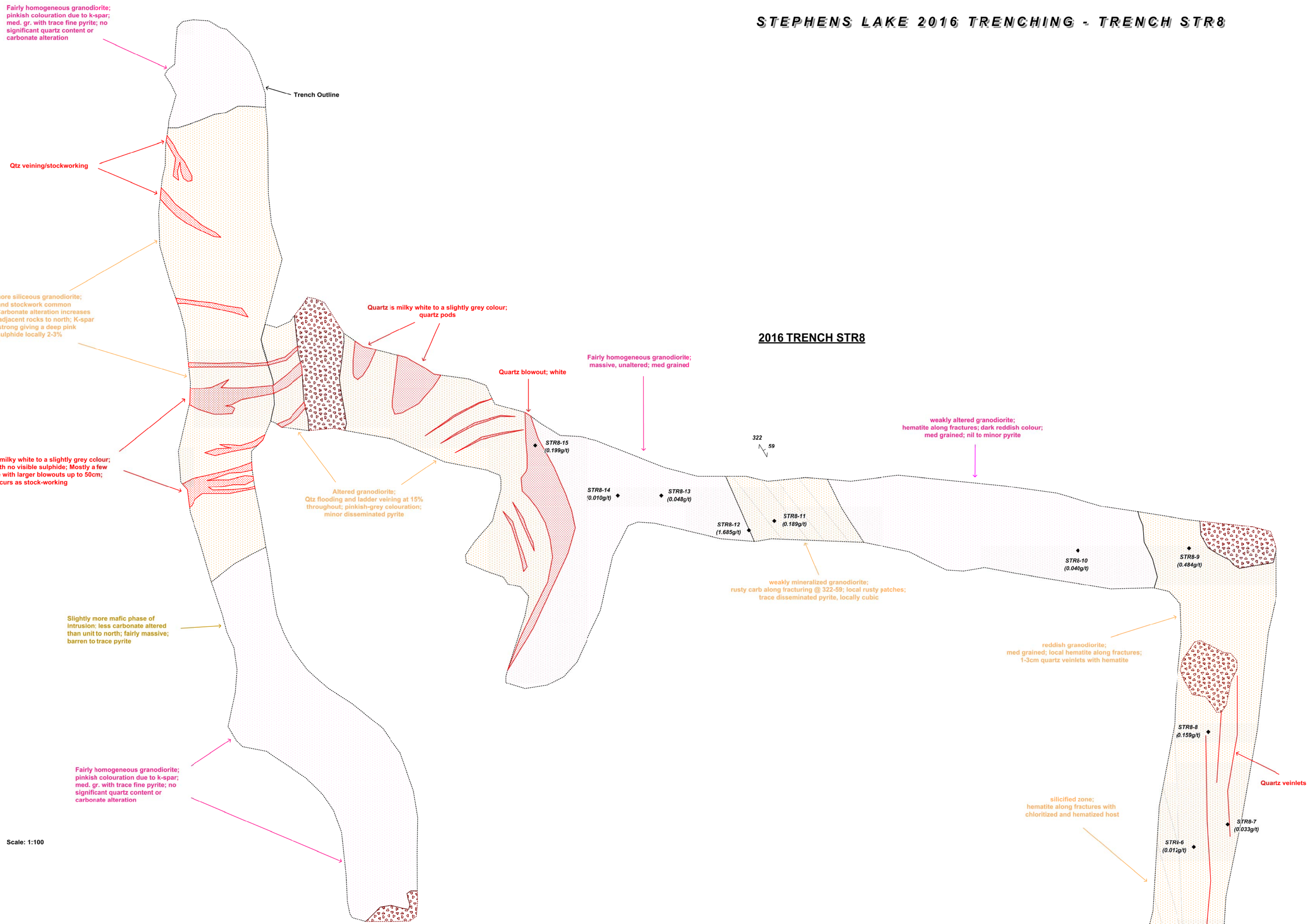
CLAIM 3011346

STR13-1	<0.005g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-2	0.024g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-3	1.426g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-4	0.013g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-5	0.011g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-6	2.248g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-7	1.154g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-8	0.019g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-9	0.048g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-10	3.196g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-16	1.952g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-17	0.143g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-18	0.082g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-19	1.024g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-20	0.020g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-21	0.026g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-22	0.032g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-23	0.404g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-24	0.078g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-25	0.054g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-26	0.069g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-27	0.011g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-28	0.080g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-29	0.032g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-30	<0.005g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-31	<0.005g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-32	0.010g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-33	<0.005g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-34	0.257g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-35	1.692g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-36	0.198g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-37	0.030g/t Au / 1.0m
STR13-38	1.324g/t Au / 1.0m

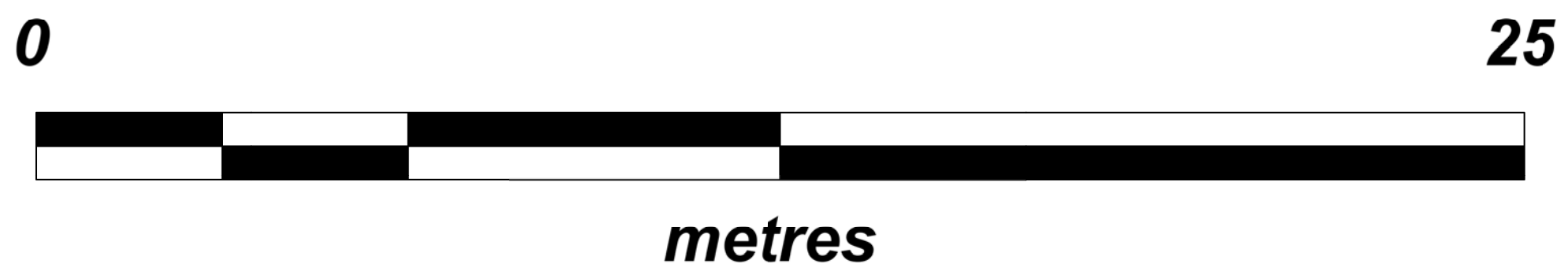
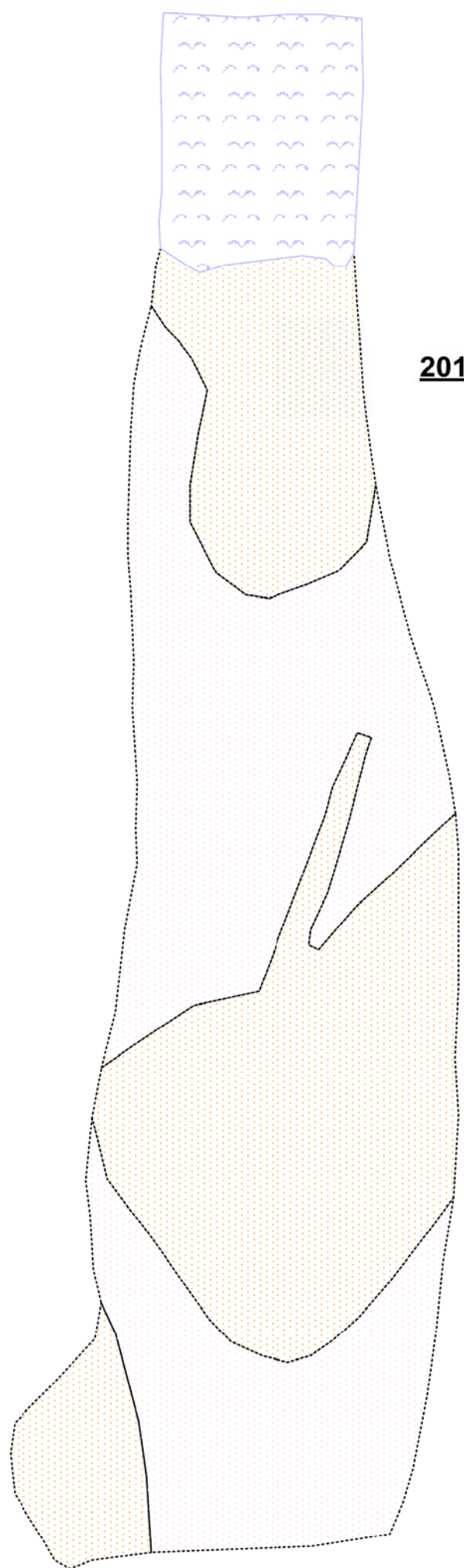


2012 TRENCH STR1 (STEPHENS LAKE BA)

STEPHENS LAKE 2016 TRENCHING - TRENCH STR8



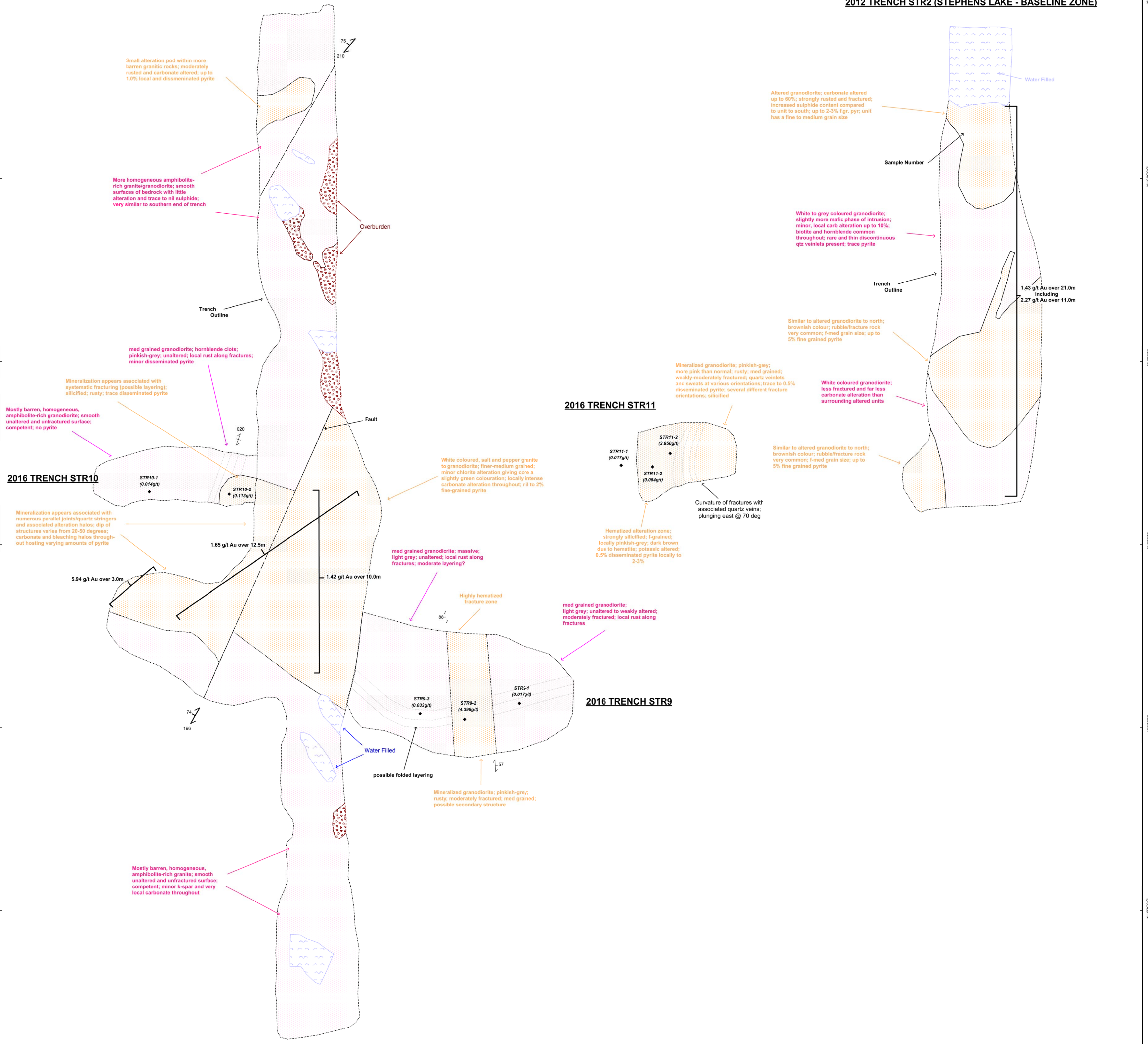
2012 TRENCH STR2 (STEPHENS LAKE BASE)



STEPHENS LAKE 2016 TRENCHING - TRENCHES STR9 TO STR11

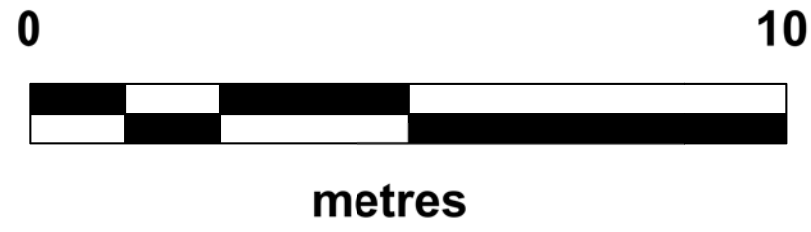
2012 TRENCH STR3 (STEPHENS LAKE - DZONE)

2012 TRENCH STR2 (STEPHENS LAKE - BASELINE ZONE)

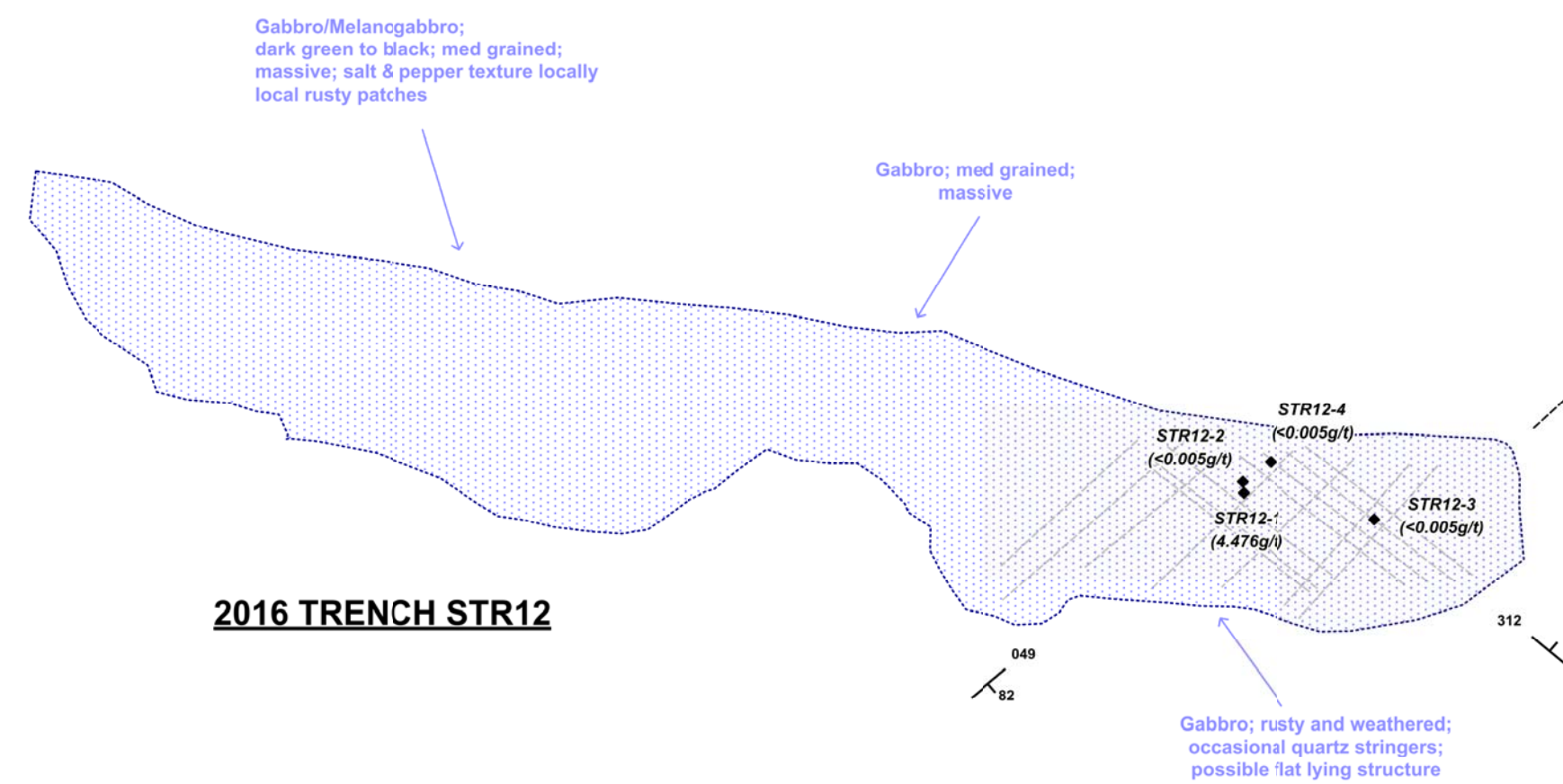
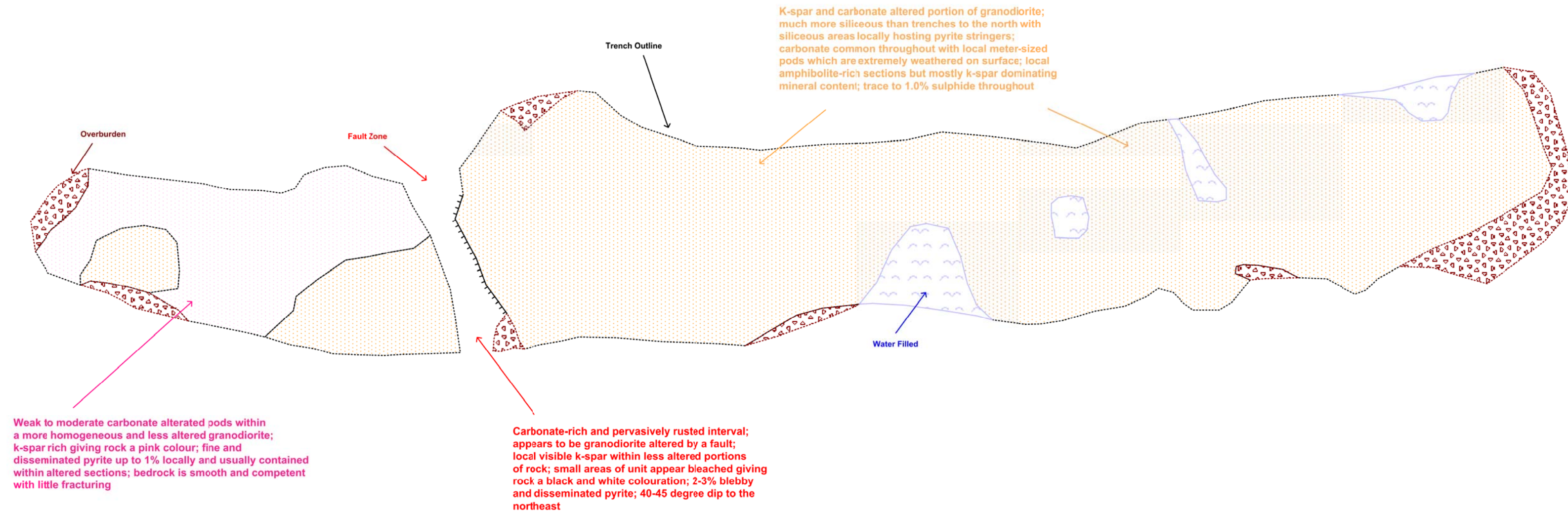


STEPHENS LAKE 2016 TRENCHING - TRENCH STR12

CLAIM 3011346



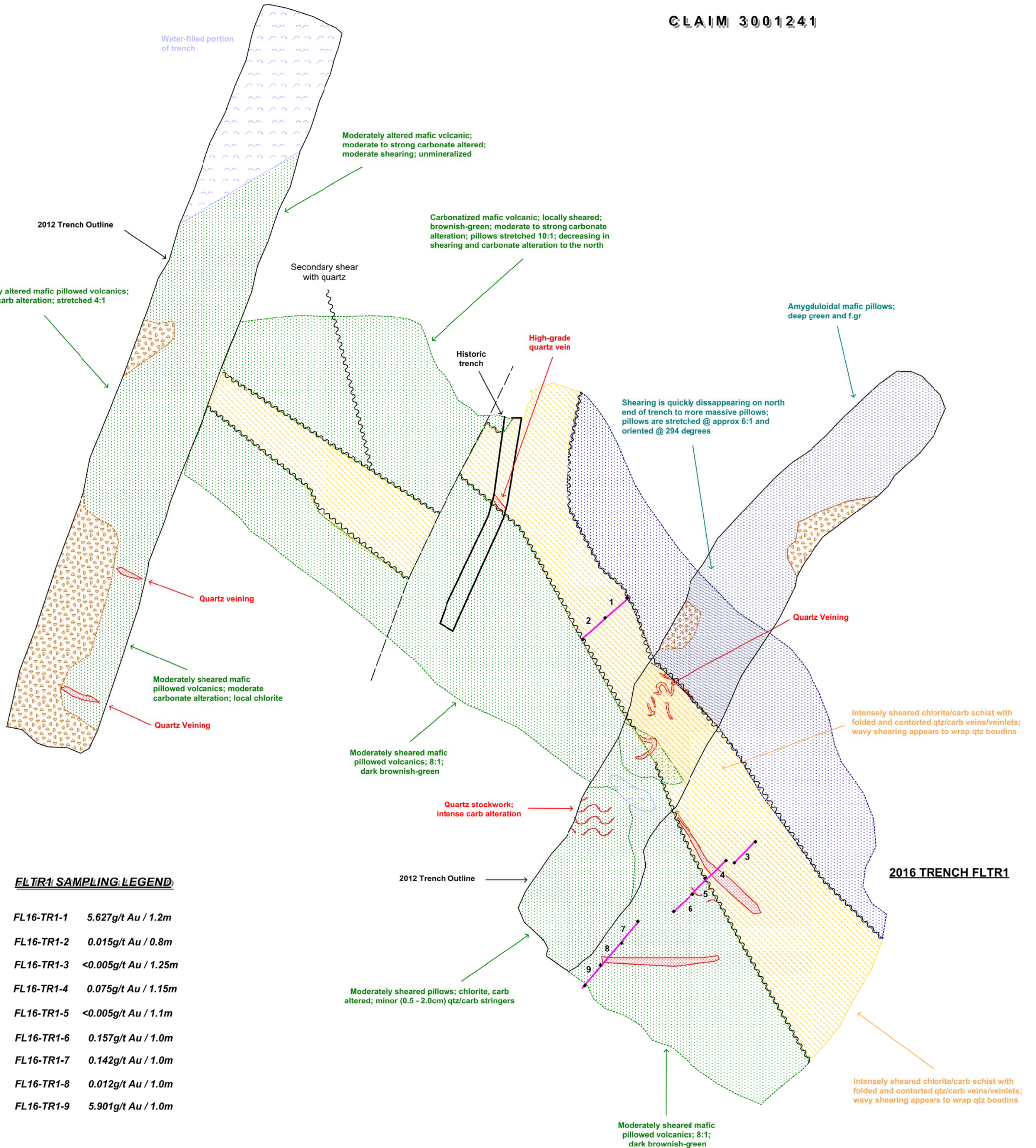
2012 TRENCH STR7 (BLUE SHOWING)



2016 TRENCH STR12



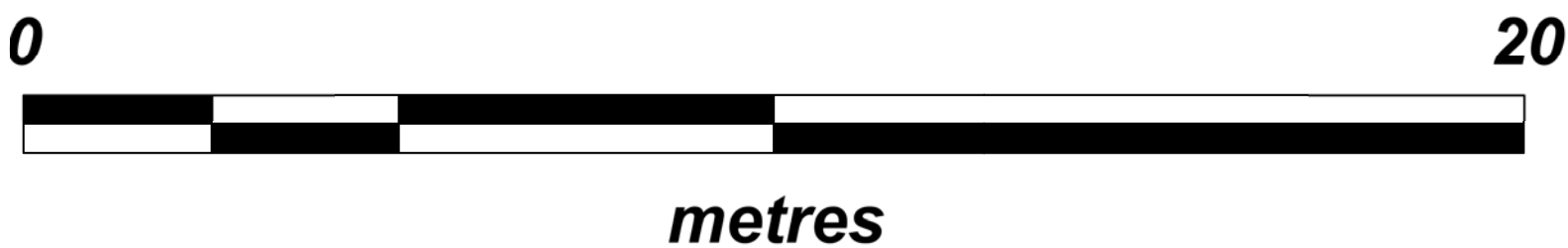
CLAIM 3001241



FLTR1 SAMPLING LEGEND

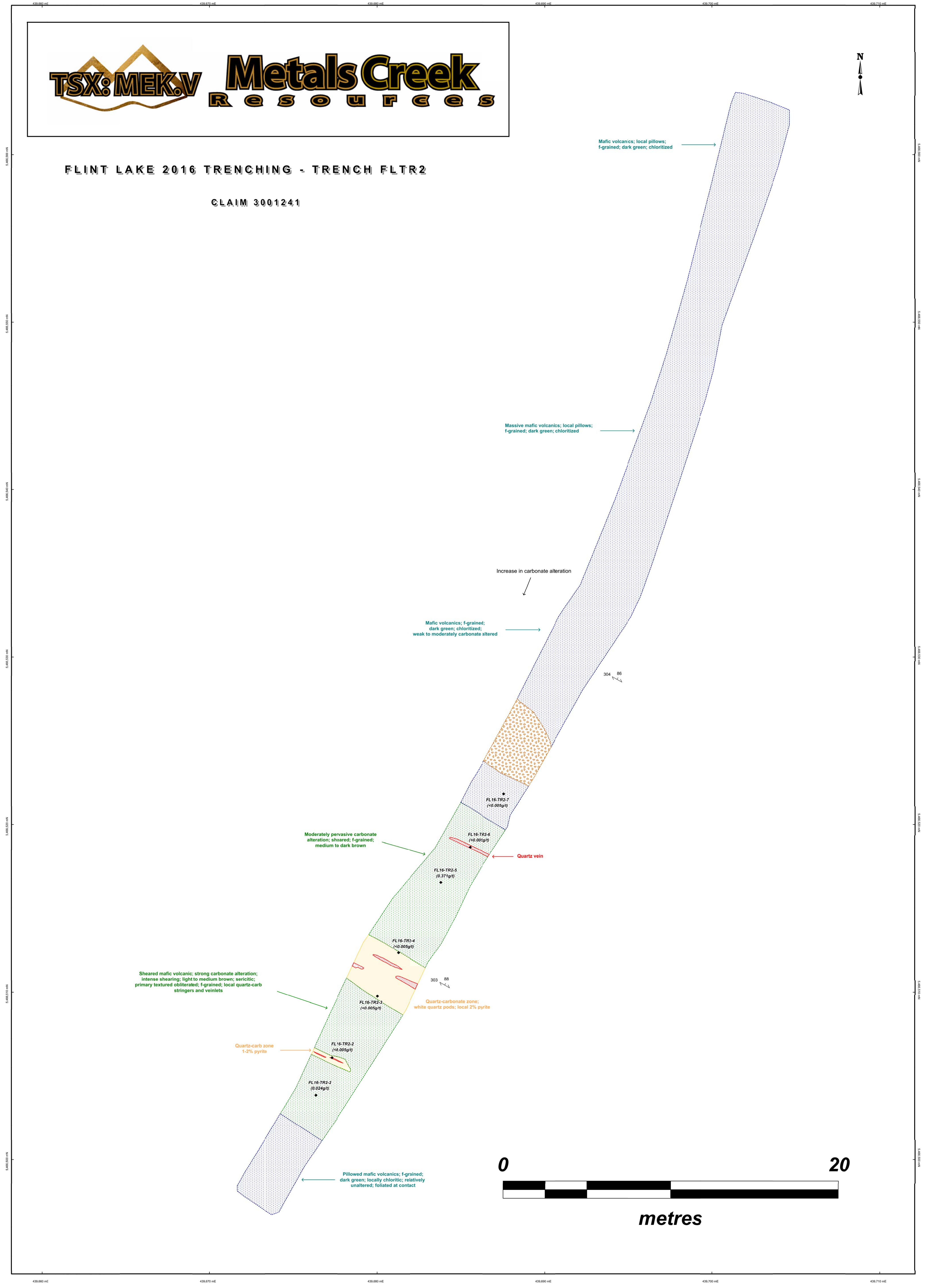
FL16-TR1-1	5.627g/t Au / 1.2m
FL16-TR1-2	0.015g/t Au / 0.8m
FL16-TR1-3	<0.005g/t Au / 1.25m
FL16-TR1-4	0.075g/t Au / 1.15m
FL16-TR1-5	<0.005g/t Au / 1.1m
FL16-TR1-6	0.157g/t Au / 1.0m
FL16-TR1-7	0.142g/t Au / 1.0m
FL16-TR1-8	0.012g/t Au / 1.0m
FL16-TR1-9	5.901g/t Au / 1.0m

FLINT LAKE 2016 TRENCHING - TRENCH FLTR1



FLINT LAKE 2016 TRENCHING - TRENCH FLTR2

CLAIM 3001241



Mafic volcanics; local pillows;
f-grained; dark green; chloritized

Massive mafic volcanics; local pillows;
f-grained; dark green; chloritized

Increase in carbonate alteration

Mafic volcanics; f-grained;
dark green; chloritized;
weak to moderately carbonate altered

Moderately pervasive carbonate
alteration; sheared; f-grained;
medium to dark brown

Quartz vein

Sheared mafic volcanic; strong carbonate alteration;
intense shearing; light to medium brown; sericitic;
primary textured obliterated; f-grained; local quartz-carb
stringers and veinlets

Quartz-carb zone
1-2% pyrite

Quartz-carbonate zone;
white quartz pods; local 2% pyrite

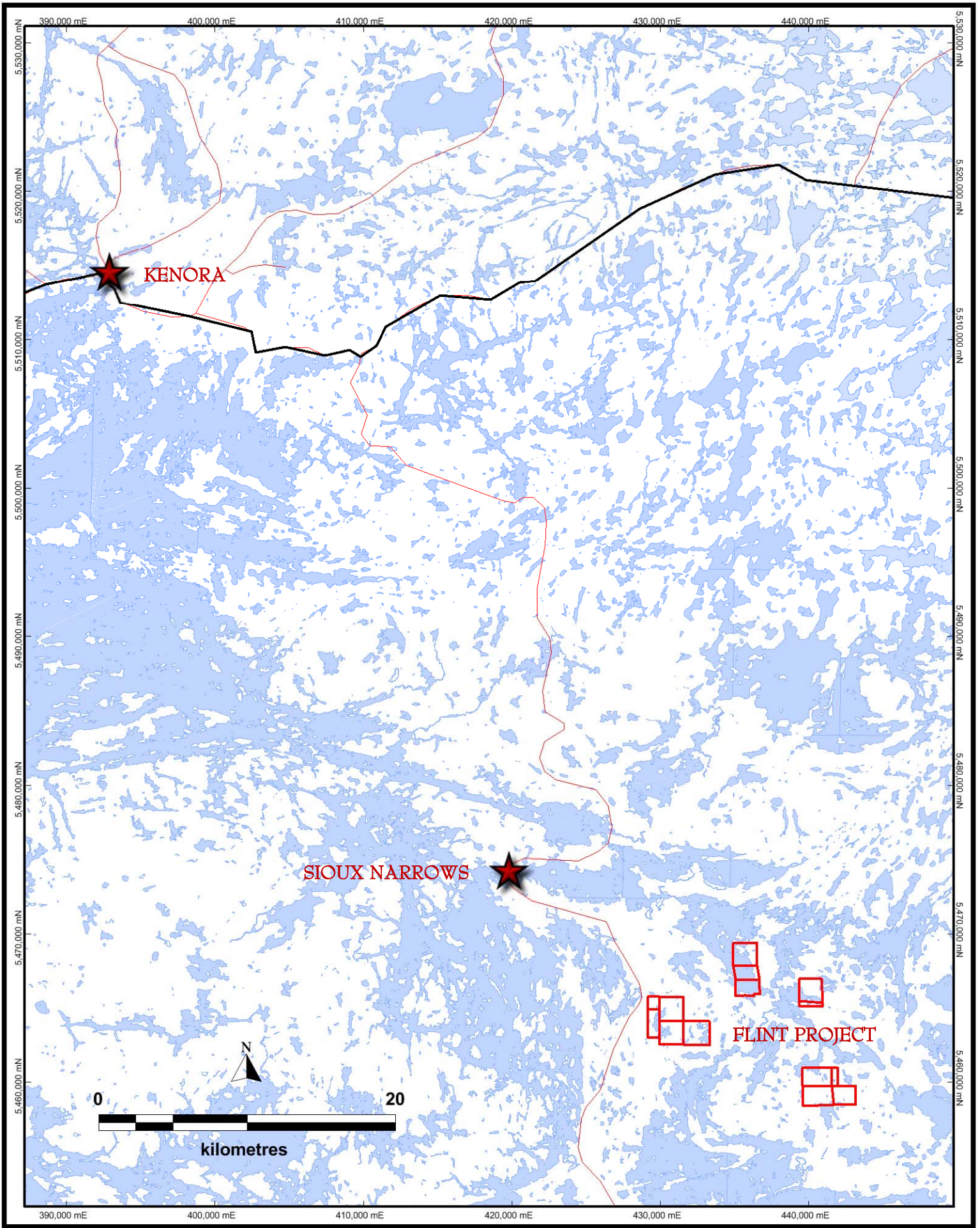
Pillowed mafic volcanics; f-grained;
dark green; locally chloritic; relatively
unaltered; foliated at contact



metres

APPENDIX II

MAPS



KENORA

SIOUX NARROWS

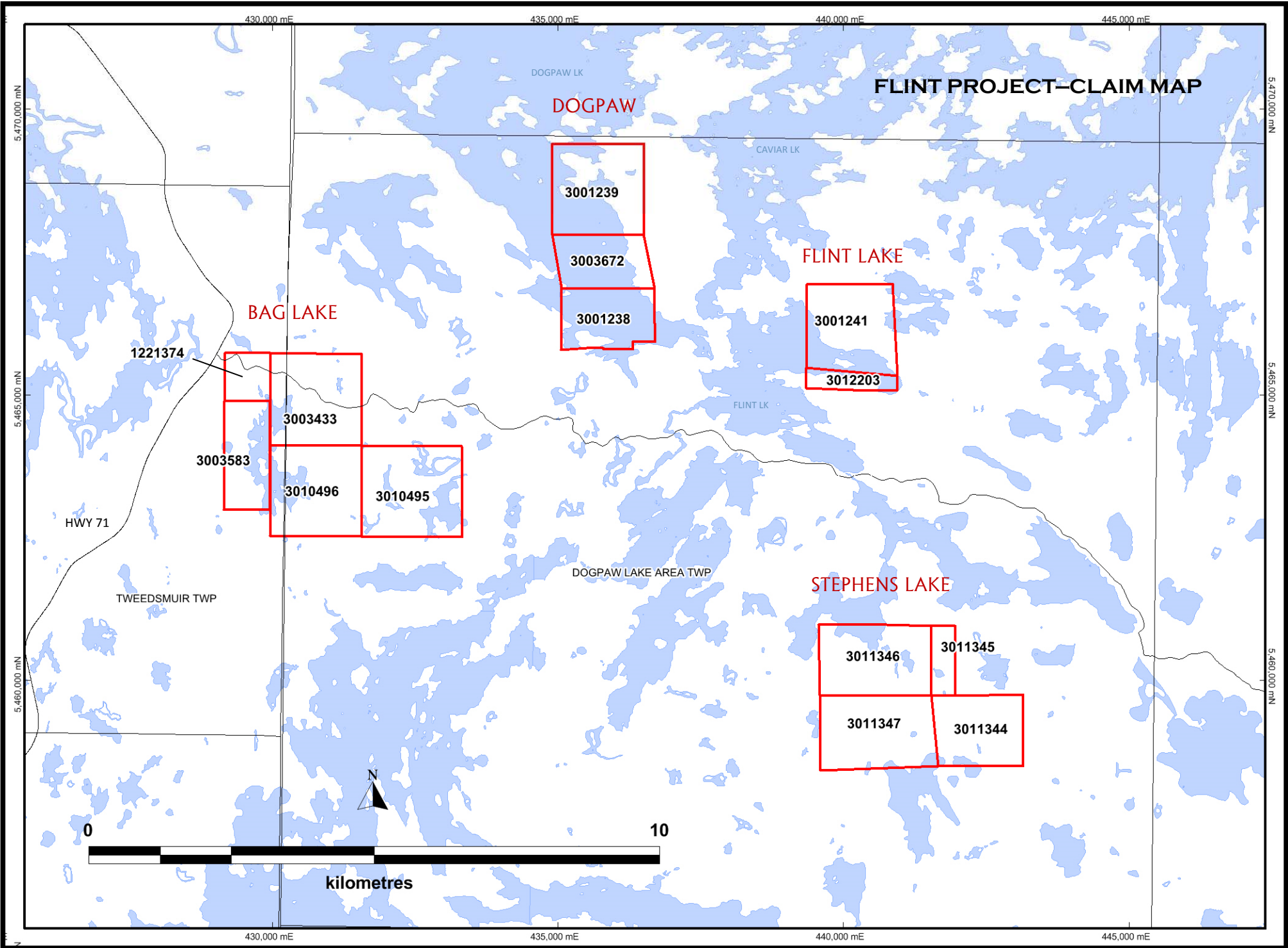
FLINT PROJECT

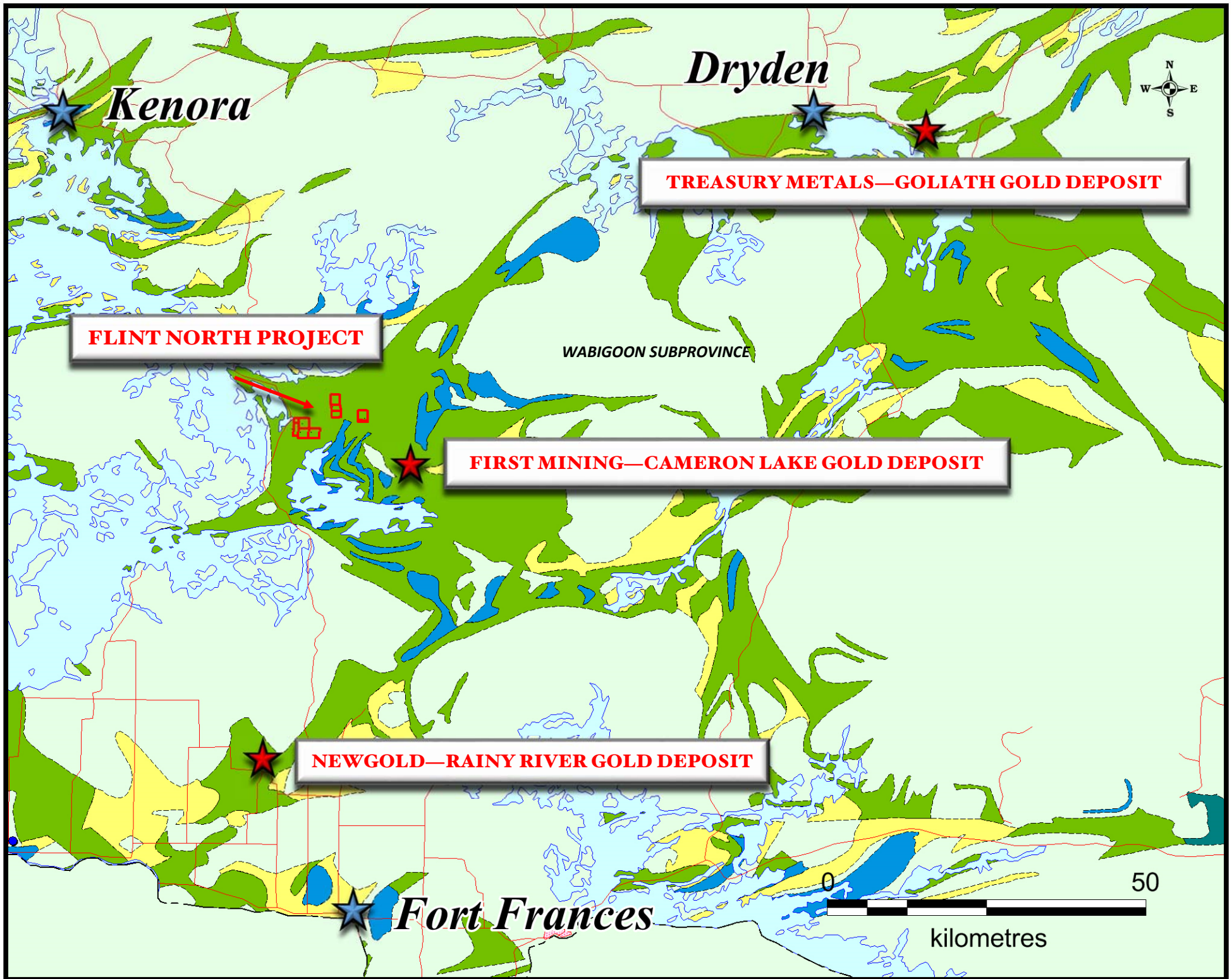


kilometres



FLINT PROJECT-CLAIM MAP





Kenora

Dryden



TREASURY METALS—GOLIATH GOLD DEPOSIT

FLINT NORTH PROJECT

WABIGOON SUBPROVINCE

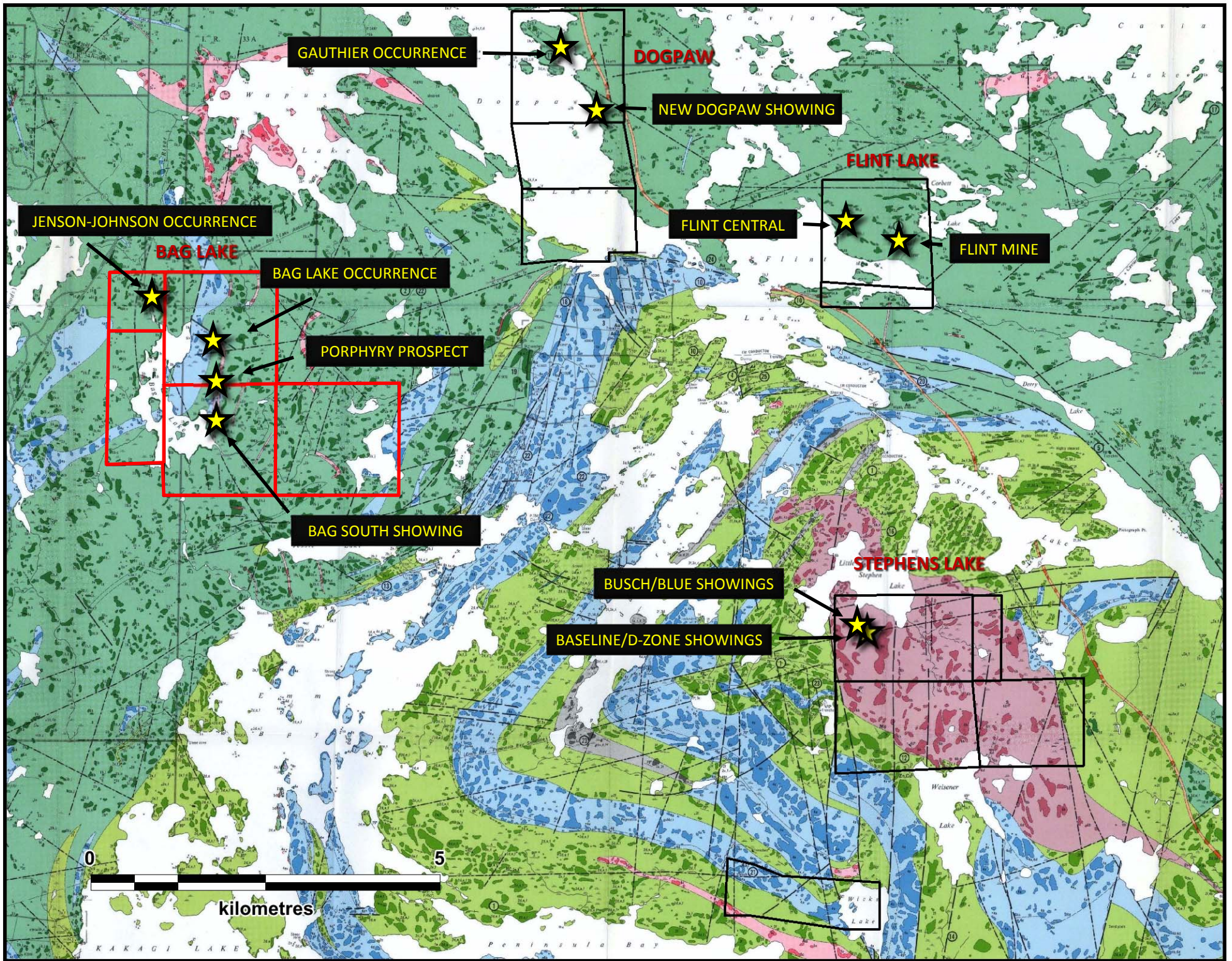
FIRST MINING—CAMERON LAKE GOLD DEPOSIT

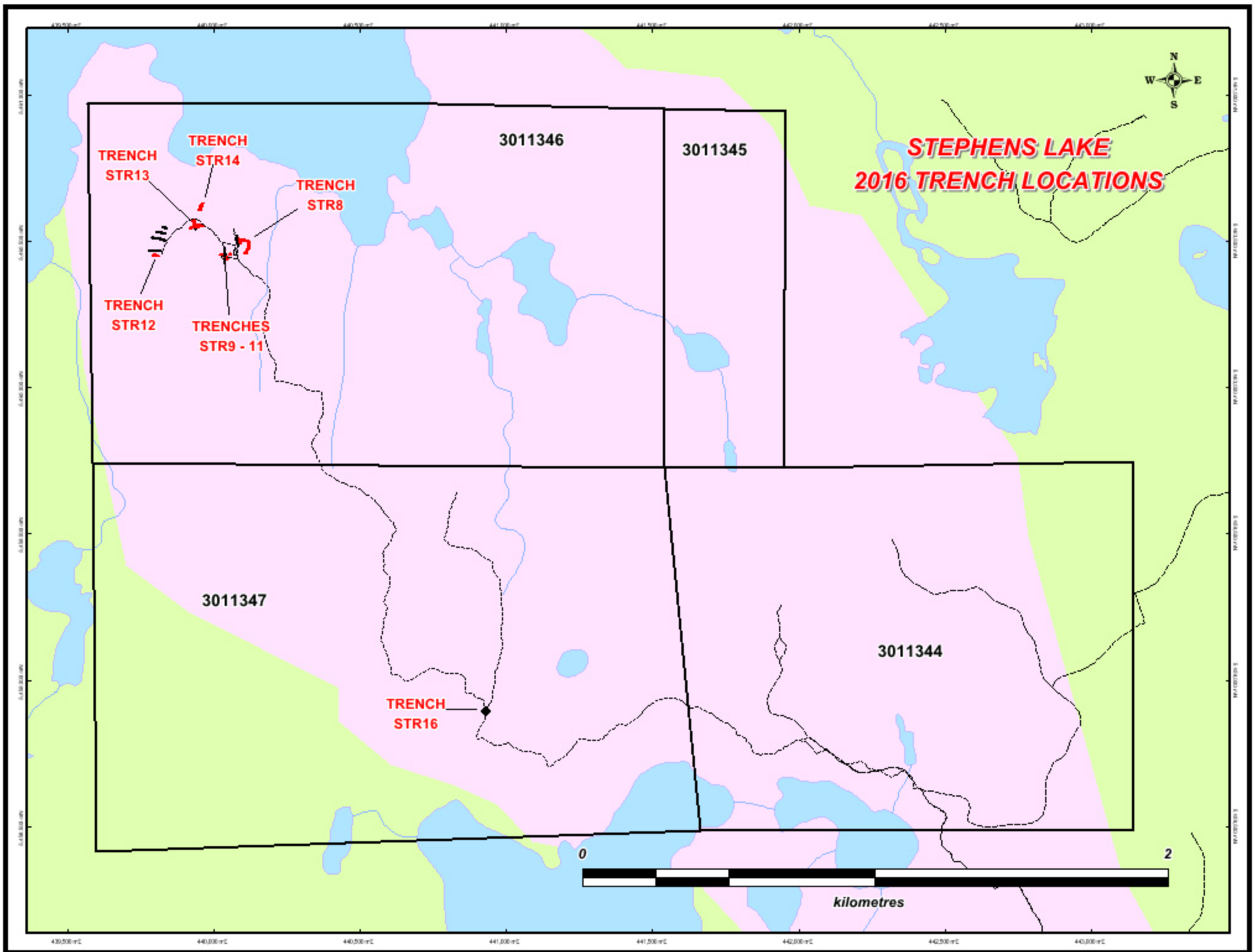
NEWGOLD—RAINY RIVER GOLD DEPOSIT

Fort Frances

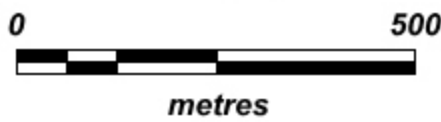
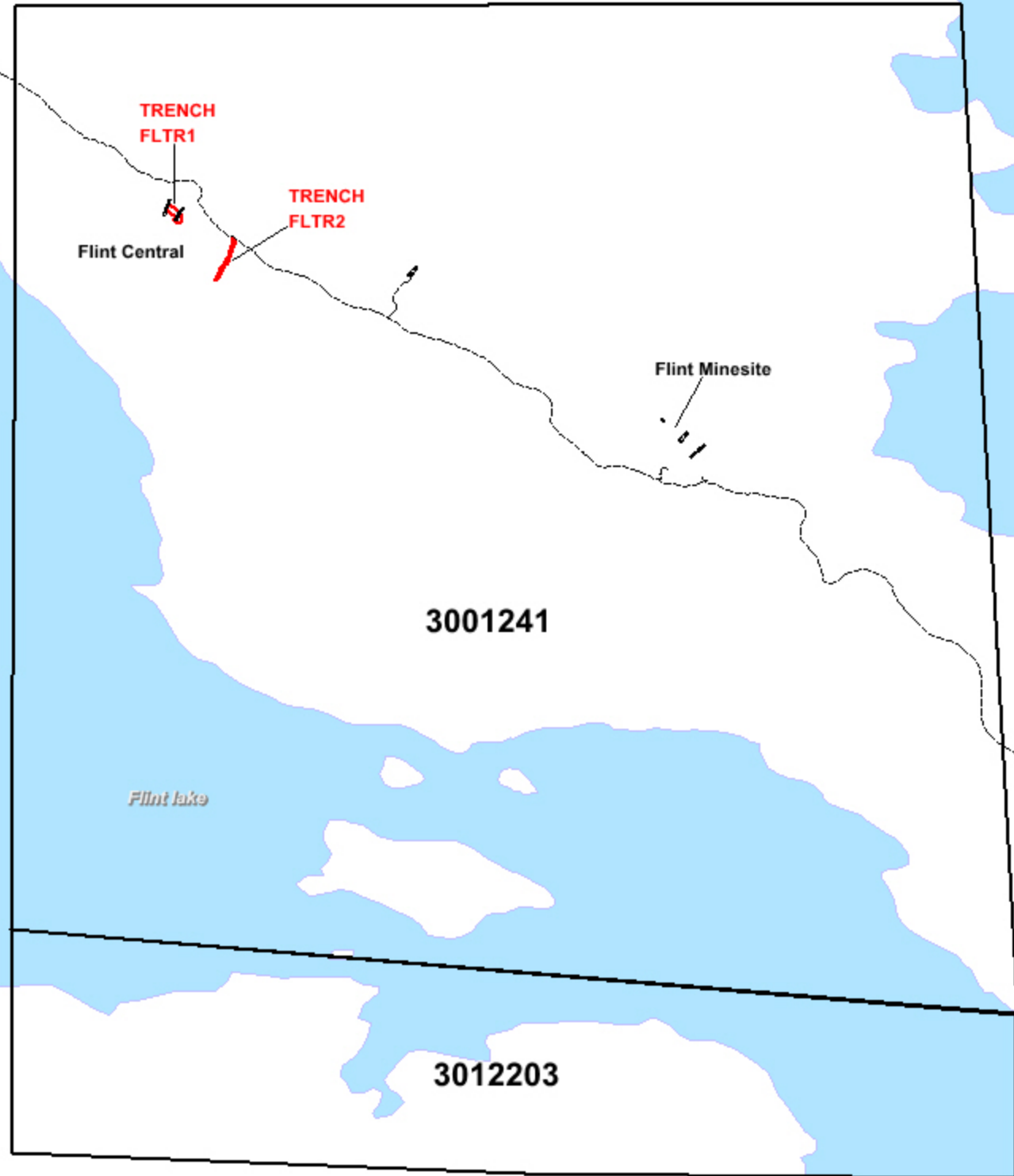


kilometres





FLINT LAKE 2016 TRENCH LOCATIONS



APPENDIX III
SAMPLE SPREADSHEETS

Stephens Lake Sampling

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Au g/t</u>	<u>Description</u>
STR8-1	440110.8	5460464.4	Grab	0.258	Granodiorite, mgr, grey-green, local rusty fractures
STR8-2	440114.7	5460467.5	Grab	<0.005	Granodiorite, mgr, grey-green
STR8-3	440116.8	5460471.4	Grab	0.005	Granodiorite, sil, rusty, mgr
STR8-4	440120.3	5460480.0	Grab	2.953	Granodiorite, sil, rusty, mgr
STR8-5	440120.2	5460482.9	Grab	0.01	Granodiorite, sil, rusty, mgr
STR8-6	440121.1	5460486.7	Grab	0.012	Granodiorite, sil, rusty, mgr
STR8-7	440122.6	5460487.7	Grab	0.033	Granodiorite, sil, rusty, mgr
STR8-8	440121.7	5460491.8	Grab	0.159	Granodiorite, sil, rusty, mgr
STR8-9	440120.9	5460499.9	Grab	0.484	Granodiorite, mgr, sil, rusty along fractures
STR8-10	440115.9	5460499.8	Grab	0.04	Granodiorite, pinkish-white, mgr
STR8-11	440102.6	5460501.1	Grab	0.189	Granodiorite, pinkish-white, mgr
STR8-12	440101.4	5460500.7	Grab	1.685	Granodiorite, rusty, tr diss py, mgr
STR8-13	440097.6	5460502.2	Grab	0.048	Granodiorite, mgr, rusty along fractures
STR8-14	440095.7	5460502.2	Grab	0.01	Granodiorite, pinkish-grey, mgr
STR8-15	440092.1	5460504.4	Grab	0.199	quartz vein
STR9-1	440047.2	5460441.3	Grab	0.017	Granodiorite, pinkish, rusty along fractures
STR9-2	440044.2	5460440.4	Grab	4.398	Granodiorite, highly sil, 2-3% py, rusty, fractured
STR9-3	440041.8	5460440.8	Grab	0.033	unaltered granodiorite, mgr, hbl clots
STR10-1	440026.9	5460452.9	Grab	0.014	Granodiorite, mgr, grey-white, unaltered
STR10-2	440031.4	5460452.8	Grab	0.113	Mineralized granodiorite, rusty, sil, tr-1% py
STR11-1	440052.8	5460454.3	Grab	0.017	mineralized granodiorite, sil, hematite, 1% py
STR11-2	440054.5	5460454.2	Grab	0.054	Hem alt granodiorite, sil, 2% py
STR11-3	440055.5	5460454.9	Grab	3.95	Silicified granodiorite, intense hem alt, rusty, fractured, 2% py
STR12-1	439811.4	5460449.5	Grab	4.476	Gabbro, mgr, hematite along fractures
STR12-2	439811.3	5460449.3	Grab	<0.005	Sheared gabbro, rusty, weathered
STR12-3	439813.8	5460449.6	Grab	<0.005	gabbro, mgr, well fractured, trace pyrite
STR12-4	439811.5	5460450.0	Grab	<0.005	Sheared gabbro, rusty, weathered

STR13-1	439957.7	5460557.7	1m channel	<0.005	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-2	439956.7	5460557.5	1m channel	0.024	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veinlets
STR13-3	439955.7	5460557.3	1m channel	1.426	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-4	439954.6	5460557.1	1m channel	0.013	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, qtz veinlets
STR13-5	439953.7	5460556.9	1m channel	0.011	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veins, tr diss py
STR13-6	439952.8	5460556.8	1m channel	2.248	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veins, local pyrite stringers, fine spec of VG.
STR13-7	439951.8	5460556.6	1m channel	1.154	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veins, tr diss py, increase in potassic alteration
STR13-8	439950.9	5460556.4	1m channel	0.019	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt
STR13-9	439949.9	5460556.0	1m channel	0.048	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt
STR13-10	439948.7	5460558.0	1m channel	3.196	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt
STR13-11	439943.6	5460558.7	Grab	0.054	Mineralized Granodiorite, highly fractured, sil, rusty, 1% diss py
STR13-12	439934.4	5460555.6	Grab	0.286	Mineralized Granodiorite, adjacent to large qv, fractured, sil, rusty, 1% diss py, potassic alt
STR13-13	439932.4	5460554.8	Grab	1.748	Quartz Vein, 1m, cpy-malachite along frac, galena, white-grey, sub-vertical
STR13-14	439922.6	5460553.3	Grab	0.158	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish, tr diss py, locally rysty
STR13-15	439931.7	5460569.4	Grab	1.864	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish, tr diss py, locally rysty
STR13-16	439947.6	5460557.9	1m channel	1.952	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt
STR13-17	439946.6	5460557.7	1m channel	0.143	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt
STR13-18	439945.7	5460556.7	1m chip	0.082	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veins, tr diss py
STR13-19	439944.7	5460556.6	1m chip	1.024	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veins, tr diss py
STR13-20	439943.6	5460556.5	1m chip	0.02	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veins, tr diss py
STR13-21	439942.7	5460555.5	1m chip	0.026	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veins, tr diss py
STR13-22	439941.6	5460555.2	1m chip	0.032	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veins, tr diss py
STR13-23	439940.5	5460555.0	1m chip	0.404	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white, quartz veins, tr diss py
STR13-24	439939.3	5460556.1	1m chip	0.078	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-25	439938.2	5460555.6	1m chip	0.054	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-26	439937.2	5460555.1	1m chip	0.069	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-27	439936.1	5460555.0	1m chip	0.011	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-28	439935.0	5460554.9	1m chip	0.08	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-29	439934.1	5460553.7	1m chip	0.032	Massive quartz vein, trace hematization
STR13-30	439933.2	5460552.7	1m chip	<0.005	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-31	439932.2	5460552.6	1m chip	<0.005	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-32	439931.0	5460553.3	1m chip	0.01	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-33	439930.0	5460552.6	1m chip	<0.005	Granodiorite, mgr, pinkish white
STR13-34	439928.9	5460552.4	1m chip	0.257	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt

STR13-35	439927.9	5460551.6	1m chip	1.692	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt
STR13-36	439926.9	5460551.5	1m chip	0.198	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt
STR13-37	439925.8	5460551.4	1m chip	0.03	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt
STR13-38	439924.8	5460551.2	1m chip	1.324	Granodiorite, pinkish white, mgr, qtz veinlets, local py veinlets,carb alt, potassic alt
STR14-1	439926.1	5460554.7	Grab	0.036	Granodiorite, mgr, pink, massive, tr diss py
STR16-2	440927.8	5458893.4	Grab	<0.005	Quartz vein within weathered material
STR16-3	440927.8	5458894.1	Grab	<0.005	Granodiorite, sil, mgr, 0.25% diss py, rusty
STR16-4	440929.8	5458894.9	Grab	<0.005	weathered shear, green, chlorite, tr diss py
STR16-5	440928.8	5458893.8	Grab	0.008	qtz stockwork within weathered shear, rusty, sericite-fuchsite
STR16-6	440928.6	5458894.8	Grab	0.006	Sheared Granodiorite, sericite-fuchsite, rusty
STR16-1	439969.7	5460550.3	Grab	0.352	Alt Granodiorite, sil, 1% py, qtz veinlets, rusty
SL16-8	440112.5	5460484.5	Grab	1.321	Alt Granodiorite, sil, 1% py, qtz veinlets, rusty
SL16-9	439953.7	5460560.5	Grab	1.215	Alt Granodiorite, sil, 1% py, qtz veinlets, rusty
SL16-10	439953.5	5460560.3	Grab	0.595	Alt Granodiorite, sil, 1% py, qtz veinlets, rusty
SL16-11	439952.9	5460560.3	Grab	2.405	Alt Granodiorite, sil, 1% py, qtz veinlets, rusty

Flint Lake Sampling

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Au g/t</u>	<u>Description</u>
FL16-TR1-1	439611.0	5466604.2	1.2m channel	5.627	Sheared mafic volc., strong carb alt, 20cm qtz vein, tr py
FL16-TR1-2	439610.3	5466603.5	0.8m channel	0.015	Chlorite-sericite schist, intense carb alt., local qtz veinlets, tr diss py
FL16-TR1-3	439615.6	5466595.6	1.25m channel	<0.005	Mafic volc, mod. chl alt, mod carb alt, quartz veins, tr-1% py.
FL16-TR1-4	439614.5	5466594.9	1.15m channel	0.075	Sheared mafic volc, mod-str carb alt., 5% qtz stringers
FL16-TR1-5	439614.0	5466594.4	1.1m channel	<0.005	Chlorite-sericite schist, intense carb alt., local qtz veinlets
FL16-TR1-6	439613.4	5466593.7	1.0m channel	0.157	Sheared mafic volc, chlorite, intense carb alt.
FL16-TR1-7	439611.5	5466592.7	1.0m channel	0.142	Chlorite-sericite schist, intense carb alt
FL16-TR1-8	439610.9	5466591.9	1.0m channel	0.012	Chlorite-sericite schist, intense carb alt
FL16-TR1-9	439610.2	5466591.2	1.0m channel	5.901	Chlorite-sericite schist, mod-str carb alt, 20cm qv
FL16-TR2-1	439676.4	5466503.8	Grab	0.024	Sheared mafic volc, qtz-carb vein, str carb alt.
FL16-TR2-2	439677.3	5466506.1	Grab	<0.005	Qtz-carb zone, sheared, tr diss pyrite
FL16-TR2-3	439680.0	5466509.8	Grab	<0.005	Sheared mafic volc, carb alt, no pyrite
FL16-TR2-4	439681.3	5466512.4	Grab	<0.005	Qtz vein, bull white, withing sheared mafic volc,
FL16-TR2-5	439683.8	5466516.5	Grab	0.371	Qtz-carb zone, pod, 1% py, carb alt.
FL16-TR2-6	439685.6	5466518.7	Grab	<0.005	Qtz vein, bull white
FL16-TR2-7	439687.6	5466521.8	Grab	<0.005	Chlorite-sericite schist, carb alt, no pyrite

APPENDIX IV
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Tuesday, November 15, 2016

Final Certificate

 Metals Creek Resources
 945 Cobalt Cres
 Thunder Bay, ON, CAN
 P7B 5Z4

 Ph#: (807) 345-4990
 Fax#: (807) 345-5382

Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

Date Received: 11/01/2016

Date Completed: 11/15/2016

Job #: 201642297

Reference:

Sample #: 62

Acc #	Client ID	Au g/t (ppm)	Au Grav ppm	Ag ppm
233629	FL16-TR1-1	5.627	5.386	
233630	FL16-TR1-2	0.015		
233631	FL16-TR1-3	<0.005		
233632	FL16-TR1-4	0.075		
233633	FL16-TR1-5	<0.005		
233634	FL16-TR1-6	0.157		
233635	FL16-TR1-7	0.142		
233636	FL16-TR1-8	0.012		
233637	FL16-TR1-9	5.901	5.264	
233638	FL16-TR2-1	0.024		
233639	FL16-TR2-1 Dup	0.022		
233640	FL16-TR2-2	<0.005		
233641	FL16-TR2-3	<0.005		
233642	FL16-TR2-4	<0.005		
233643	FL16-TR2-5	0.371		
233644	FL16-TR2-6	<0.005		
233645	FL16-TR2-7	<0.005		
233646	STR13-1	<0.005		
233647	STR13-2	0.024		
233648	STR13-3	0.267		
233649	STR13-4	0.013		
233650	STR13-4 Dup	0.019		
233651	STR13-5	0.011		
233652	STR13-6	1.788	2.248	
233653	STR13-7	0.545		

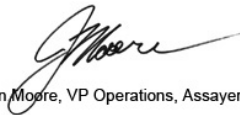
APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1, ALAR1, ALAgAR2, ALFA7

Validated By:



 Andrew Oleski
 Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

The results included on this report relate only to the items tested.
The Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.



Tuesday, November 15, 2016

Final Certificate

Metals Creek Resources
945 Cobalt Cres
Thunder Bay, ON, CAN
P7B 5Z4

Ph#: (807) 345-4990
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Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

Date Received: 11/01/2016
Date Completed: 11/15/2016
Job #: 201642297
Reference:
Sample #: 62

Acc #	Client ID	Au g/t (ppm)	Au Grav ppm	Ag ppm
233654	STR13-8	0.019		
233655	STR13-9	0.048		
233656	STR13-10	3.035	3.196	
233657	STR13-11	0.054		
233658	STR13-12	0.286		
233659	STR13-13	1.634	1.748	136.28
233660	STR13-14	0.158		
233661	STR13-14 Dup	0.150		
233662	STR13-15	1.657	1.864	
233663	STR14-1	0.036		
233664	STR16-1	0.352		
233665	STR16-2	<0.005		
233666	STR16-3	<0.005		
233667	STR16-4	<0.005		
233668	STR16-5	0.008		
233669	STR16-6	0.006		
233670	STR8-1	0.258		
233671	STR8-2	<0.005		
233672	STR8-2 Dup	0.005		
233673	STR8-3	<0.005		
233674	STR8-4	2.123	2.953	
233675	STR8-5	0.010		
233676	STR8-6	0.012		
233678	STR8-8	0.159		
233679	STR8-9	0.484		

APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1, ALAR1, ALAgAR2, ALFA7

Validated By:

Andrew Oleski
Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:

Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:

Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

Date Received: 11/01/2016

Date Completed: 11/15/2016

Job #: 201642297

Reference:

Sample #: 62

Acc #	Client ID	Au g/t (ppm)	Au Grav ppm	Ag ppm
233680	STR8-10	0.040		
233681	STR8-11	0.189		
233682	STR8-12	1.032	1.567	
233683	STR8-12 Dup	1.211	1.685	
233684	STR8-13	0.048		
233685	STR8-14	0.010		
233686	STR8-15	0.199		
233687	STR12-1	4.027	4.476	
233688	STR9-1	0.017		
233689	STR9-2	3.820	4.398	
233690	STR9-3	0.033		
233691	STR10-1	0.014		
233692	STR10-2	0.113		
233693	STR11-1	0.017		
233694	STR11-2	0.054		
233695	STR11-2 Rep	0.054		
233696	STR11-3	3.503	3.950	
233747	STR8-7	0.033		

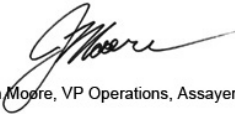
APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1, ALAR1, ALAgAR2, ALFA7

Validated By:



 Andrew Oleski
 Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Tuesday, November 15, 2016

Final Certificate

 Metals Creek Resources
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 Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

 Date Received: 11/01/2016
 Date Completed: 11/15/2016
 Job #: 201642297
 Reference:
 Sample #: 62

Control Standards

QC Type	Element	QC Performance (ppm)	Mean (ppm)	Std Dev (ppm)
WW06	Au	0.958	1.100	0.060
WW06	Au	1.055	1.100	0.060
WW06	Au	1.024	1.100	0.060
WW06	Au	1.013	1.100	0.060
GS37	AuG	3.546	3.220	0.210

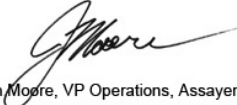
APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1, ALAR1, ALAgAR2, ALFA7

Validated By:



 Andrew Oleski
 Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Thursday, December 1, 2016

Final Certificate

 Metals Creek Resources
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 Thunder Bay, ON, CAN
 P7B 5Z4

 Ph#: (807) 345-4990
 Fax#: (807) 345-5382

Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

Date Received: 11/24/2016

Date Completed: 12/01/2016

Job #: 201642406

Reference: STR13

Sample #: 23

Acc #	Client ID	Au g/t (ppm)	Au Grav ppm
239659	STR13-16	1.645	1.952
239660	STR13-17	0.143	
239661	STR13-18	0.082	
239662	STR13-19	0.553	
239663	STR13-20	0.020	
239664	STR13-21	0.026	
239665	STR13-22	0.032	
239666	STR13-23	0.404	
239667	STR13-24	0.078	
239668	STR13-25	0.054	
239669	STR13-25 Dup	0.033	
239670	STR13-26	0.069	
239671	STR13-27	0.011	
239672	STR13-28	0.080	
239673	STR13-29	0.032	
239674	STR13-30	<0.005	
239675	STR13-31	<0.005	
239676	STR13-32	0.010	
239677	STR13-33	<0.005	
239678	STR13-34	0.257	
239679	STR13-35	1.692	1.600
239680	STR13-35 Dup	1.532	1.483
239681	STR13-36	0.198	
239682	STR13-37	0.030	
239683	STR13-38	1.324	1.084

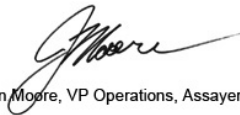
APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1, ALFA7

Validated By:



 Andrew Oleski
 Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Thursday, December 1, 2016

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Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

Date Received: 11/24/2016
Date Completed: 12/01/2016
Job #: 201642406
Reference: STR13
Sample #: 23

Control Standards

QC Type	Element	QC Performance (ppm)	Mean (ppm)	Std Dev (ppm)
WW06	Au	1.058	1.100	0.060
GS37	AuG	3.506	3.220	0.210

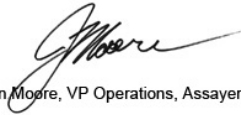
APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1, ALFA7

Validated By:



Andrew Oleski
Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Thursday, December 1, 2016

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Date Received: 11/24/2016

Date Completed: 12/01/2016

Job #: 201642405

Reference: STR12

Sample #: 3

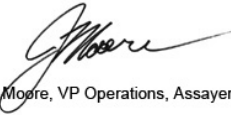
Acc #	Client ID	Au g/t (ppm)
239655	STR12-2	<0.005
239656	STR12- 3	<0.005
239657	STR12-4	<0.005
239658	STR12-4 Dup	<0.005

APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1

Validated By:

Andrew Oleski
Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Thursday, December 1, 2016

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Date Received: 11/24/2016
Date Completed: 12/01/2016
Job #: 201642405
Reference: STR12
Sample #: 3

Control Standards

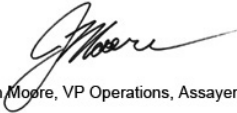
QC Type	Element	QC Performance (ppm)	Mean (ppm)	Std Dev (ppm)
APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1				

Validated By:



Andrew Oleski
Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Thursday, December 8, 2016

Final CertificateMetals Creek Resources
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Fax#: (807) 345-5382

Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

Date Received: 12/02/2016

Date Completed: 12/08/2016

Job #: 201642439

Reference:

Sample #: 13

Acc #	Client ID	Au Grav ppm
242392	STR13-3	1.426
242393	STR13-6	Insufficient Sample
242394	STR13-7	1.154
242395	STR13-10	Insufficient Sample
242396	STR13-16	1.107
242397	STR13-17	<1
242398	STR13-19	1.024
242399	STR13-23	<1
242400	STR13-34	Insufficient Sample
242401	STR13-35	Insufficient Sample
242402	STR13-36	<1
242403	STR13-36 Dup	<1
242404	STR13-37	<1
242405	STR13-38	Insufficient Sample

APPLIED SCOPES: ALP6, ALFA7

Validated By:

Andrew Oleski
Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Thursday, December 8, 2016

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P7B 5Z4Ph#: (807) 345-4990
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Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

Date Received: 12/02/2016

Date Completed: 12/08/2016

Job #: 201642439

Reference:

Sample #: 13

Control Standards

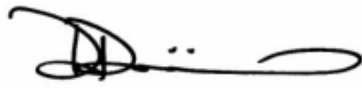
QC Type	Element	QC Performance (ppm)	Mean (ppm)	Std Dev (ppm)
GS37	AuG	3.426	3.220	0.210

APPLIED SCOPES: ALP6, ALFA7

Validated By:


Andrew Oleski
Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Thursday, December 1, 2016

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Date Received: 11/24/2016

Date Completed: 12/01/2016

Job #: 201642404

Reference: SL16

Sample #: 4

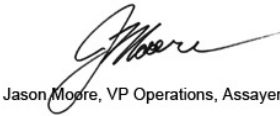
Acc #	Client ID	Au g/t (ppm)	Au Grav ppm
239653	SL16-8	1.224	1.243
239654	SL16-8 Dup	1.112	1.321
239684	SL16-9	1.097	1.215
239685	SL16-10	0.595	
239686	SL16-11	2.405	2.353

APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1, ALFA7

Validated By:


Andrew Oleski
Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

Date Received: 11/24/2016

Date Completed: 12/01/2016

Job #: 201642404

Reference: SL16

Sample #: 4

Control Standards

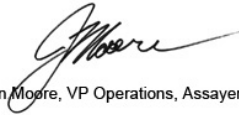
QC Type	Element	QC Performance (ppm)	Mean (ppm)	Std Dev (ppm)
WW06	Au	1.042	1.100	0.060
GS37	AuG	3.426	3.220	0.210

APPLIED SCOPES: ALP1, ALFA1, ALFA7

Validated By:

Andrew Oleski
Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Monday, December 5, 2016

Final Certificate

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 Fax#: (807) 345-5382

Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

 Date Received: 11/16/2016
 Date Completed: 12/05/2016
 Job #: 201642382
 Reference: 201642297
 Sample #: 9

Acc #	Client ID	#1 Pulp Assay ppm	#2 Pulp Assay ppm	Metalics Assay ppm	Pulp Met Total ppm	% Met. in pulp ppm	Pulp Met Weight (g). ppm
237819	STR13-6	1.813	2.174	5.804	2.140	3.84%	38.61
237820	STR13-10	2.846	2.338	11.458	2.870	3.14%	31.44
237821	STR13-13	Insufficient Sample					
237822	STR13-15	Insufficient Sample					
237823	STR8-4	Insufficient Sample					
237824	STR8-12	1.209	1.110	0.402	1.086	9.70%	42.35
237825	STR9-2	Insufficient Sample					
237826	STR11-3	3.357	3.455	5.268	3.534	6.88%	33.09
237827	STR12-1	Insufficient Sample					

APPLIED SCOPES: ALPM1

Validated By:



 Andrew Oleski
 Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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Monday, December 5, 2016

Final CertificateMetals Creek Resources
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Email: mmacisaac@metalscreek.com, astares@metalscreek.com

Date Received: 11/16/2016

Date Completed: 12/05/2016

Job #: 201642382

Reference: 201642297

Sample #: 9

Control Standards

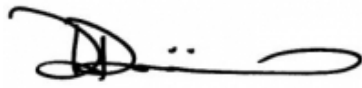
QC Type	Element	QC Performance (ppm)	Mean (ppm)	Std Dev (ppm)
WW06	Au	1.120	1.100	0.060

APPLIED SCOPES: ALPM1

Validated By:


Andrew Oleski
Lab Manager - Thunder Bay

Certified By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

Authorized By:



Derek Demianiuk, VP Quality

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