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**2020 ATTEMPTED PROSPECTING AND SOIL SAMPLING
AND STOCKPILE SAMPLING
ON THE
FLINT LAKE PORTION
OF THE
FLINT NORTH PROPERTY,
KENORA MINING DIVISION, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO**

NTS MAP SHEET 52F05



Don Heerema, PGeo

February, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE	1
3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS	1
4.0 CLAIM HOLDINGS AND PROPERTY DISPOSITION	2
5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY	6
6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY	8
7.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY	14
8.0 CURRENT PROGRAM	16
9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	20
10.0 REFERENCES	23
11.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	24

List of Tables

Table 1 – Flint Lake Block Land Tenure Data	3
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List of Figures

Figure 1 – Regional Location Map	2
Figure 2 – Flint Lake Block Location Map	4
Figure 3 – Flint Lake Block Cell Map	5
Figure 4 – Belt Geology Map	7
Figure 5 – Regional Geology Map	8
Figure 6 – Work Location Map	20
Figure 7 – Flint Mine Schematic Longsection	22

List of Appendices

Appendix I	List of Sample #'s, UTM Coordinates and Assay Values
Appendix II	Laboratory Certificates of Analysis
Appendix III	Attached Maps and Figures

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On October 15th 2020, employees of Metals Creek Resources (MEK) conducted a sampling program on the high-grade quartz muck on their Flint Lake claim group as well as attempted to conduct soil sampling and prospecting. No samples from the soils and prospecting were attained as the cedar swamp was far too extensive and wet to collect any kind of quality soil. The rock sampling resulted in the collection of 35 muck samples from blasted material piled from the early days of mining on the vein (1901-03). The samples were assayed individually for gold as part of a larger study of average grade for the joint venture partners. Results of the sampling returned grades to 350g/t Au and revealed that the southern stockpile carries the highest grade. Results also show that pulp metallic analysis consistently produces the higher-grade assay results because of the coarser nature of the gold contained within the stockpile material. The Flint Lake claim group consists of 20 unpatented mining claims currently under an option/JV agreement with Manning Ventures Inc. (MANN) and Endurance Gold Corp (EDG). The claims are located on along the north shoreline of Flint Lake within the Kenora Mining District in Northwestern Ontario.

2.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Map projections are in UTM, North American Datum 83, Zone 15 and all referenced UTM coordinates are in this projection unless stated otherwise. Contractions are “mm” = millimeter, “cm” = centimeter, “m” = meters, “km” = kilometers, “g” = gram, “kg” = kilogram, “in” = inch, “ft” = foot, “lb” = pound, “oz” = troy ounce, “oz/ton” = troy ounce per short ton, “g/t” = grams per metric tonne, “ppb” = parts per billion, “Au” = gold and “ddh” = diamond drill hole.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Flint Lake claims are part of a collection of claim groups referred to as the ‘Flint North Project’ and is located within the Kenora Mining District in Northwestern Ontario, on NTS Map Sheet 52F/05SW as well as portions of 52F/05SE. The Flint North project is located approximately 55 km southeast of the town of Kenora (Figures 1 & 2).

The Flint Lake group is easily accessible by traveling by truck on the Cameron Lake Road to kilometer 14, then turning left (north) onto a grassy forestry road. This road/trail is not maintained any longer and is in rough shape so ATV is best to access the property. Boating to the north shore of Flint Lake and traversing north to the historic mine site is another option. An old mill is partially erected, inland, some 35m from the north shore of Flint Lake.

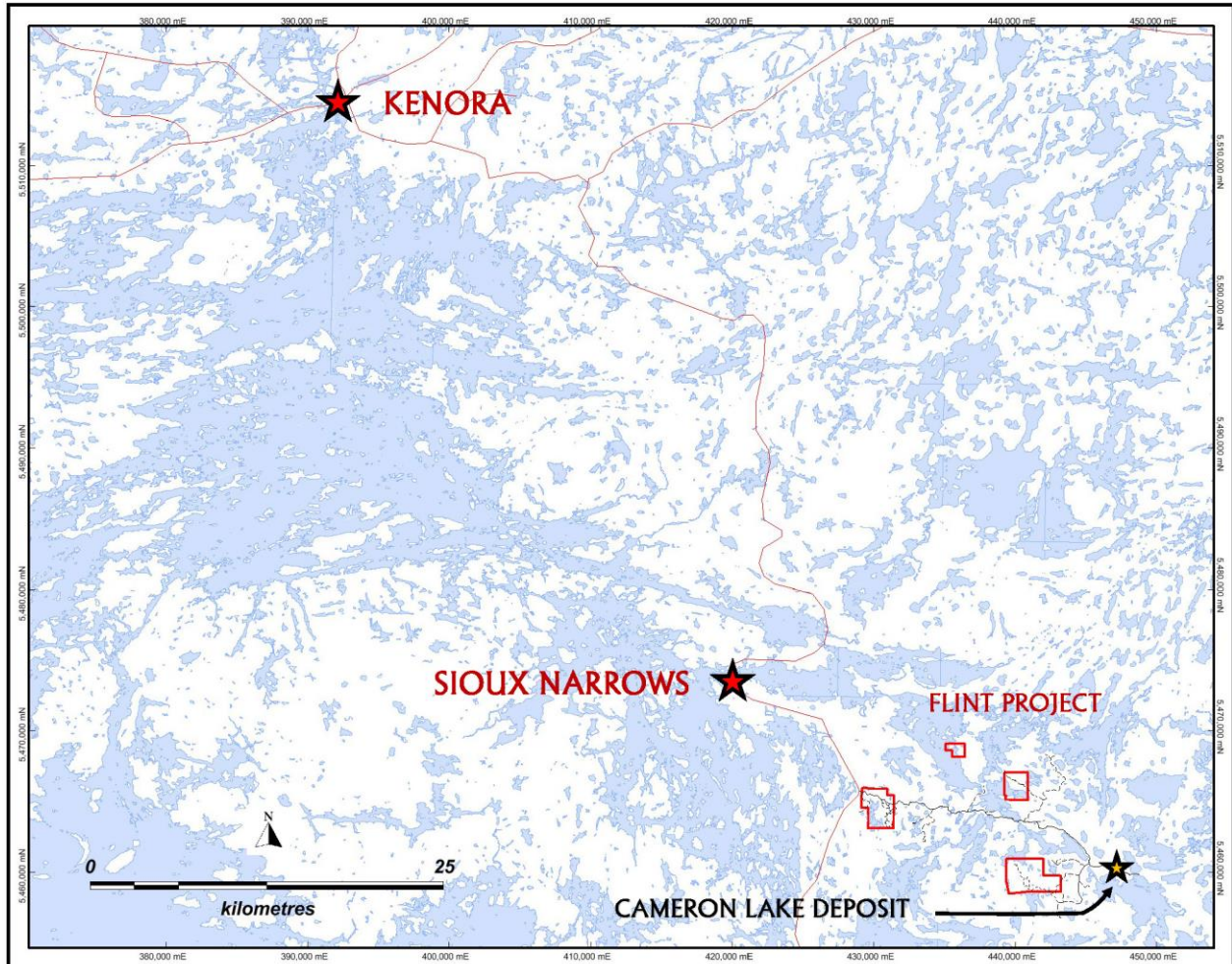


Figure 1: Regional Location Map

4.0 CLAIM HOLDINGS AND PROPERTY DISPOSITION

A collection of three small separate claim groups is termed the 'Flint North Project'; consisting of 51 unpatented claims. The size and scale of the property was significantly scaled back since February 2016 to its current state. The claims are registered under Metals Creek Resources which are option/JV agreement with Manning Ventures Inc. and Endurance Gold Corporation. The work in this report was done entirely on the Flint Lake claim group which consists of 6 single cell and 14 boundary cells all of which are contiguous.

Table 1: Flint Lake Block Land Tenure Data

<u>Claim#</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Anniversary</u>	<u>Owner Client#</u>
103105	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
116337	Claim	Active	04/22/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
123014	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
123015	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
123016	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
126467	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
154427	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
161609	Claim	Active	04/22/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
167616	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
173780	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
173781	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
173782	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
263528	Claim	Active	04/22/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
266955	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
270982	Claim	Active	04/22/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
274942	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
274943	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
287026	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
293836	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES
293837	Claim	Active	07/02/2021	(408694) METALS CREEK RESOURCES

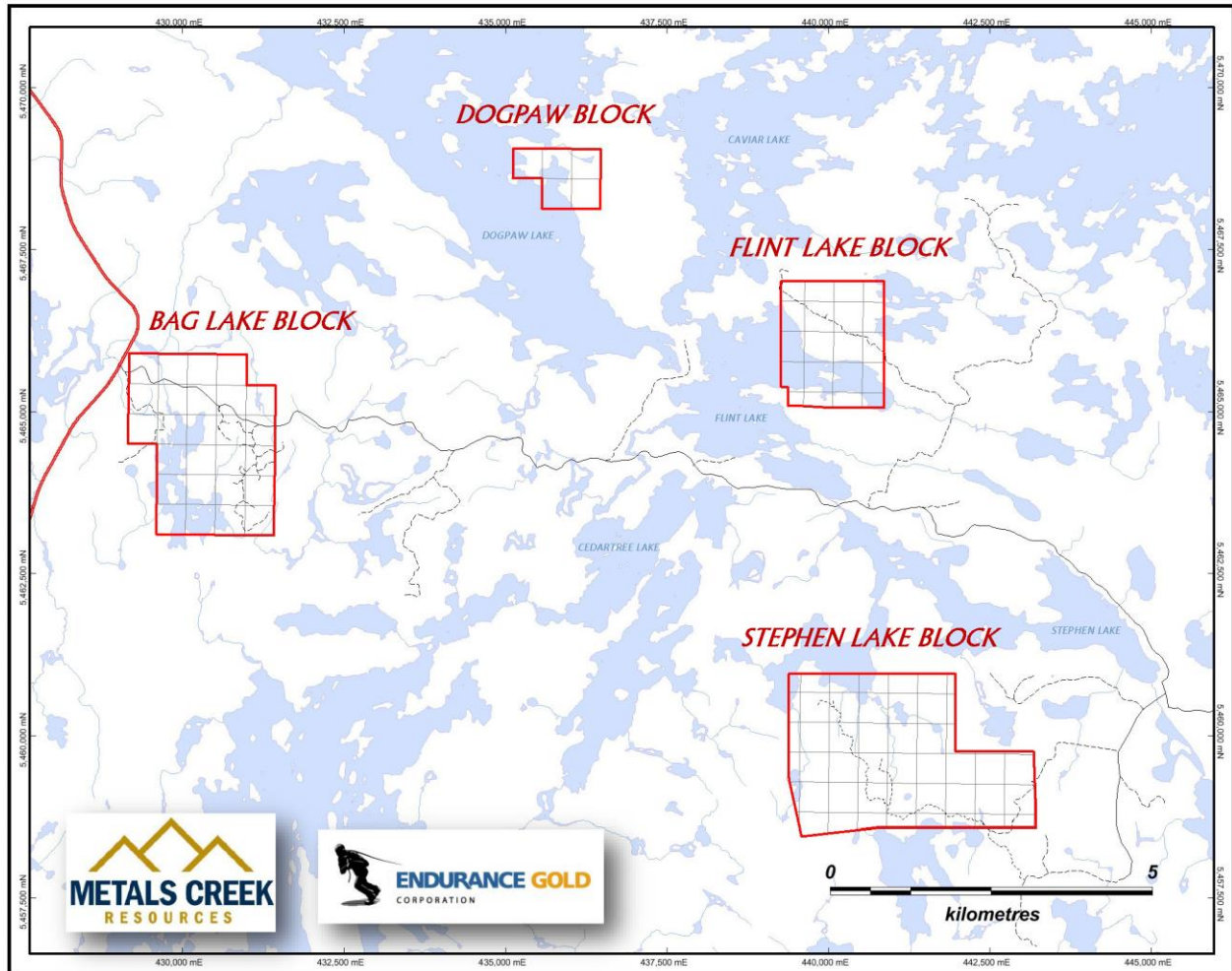


Figure 2: Flint Lake Block Location Map

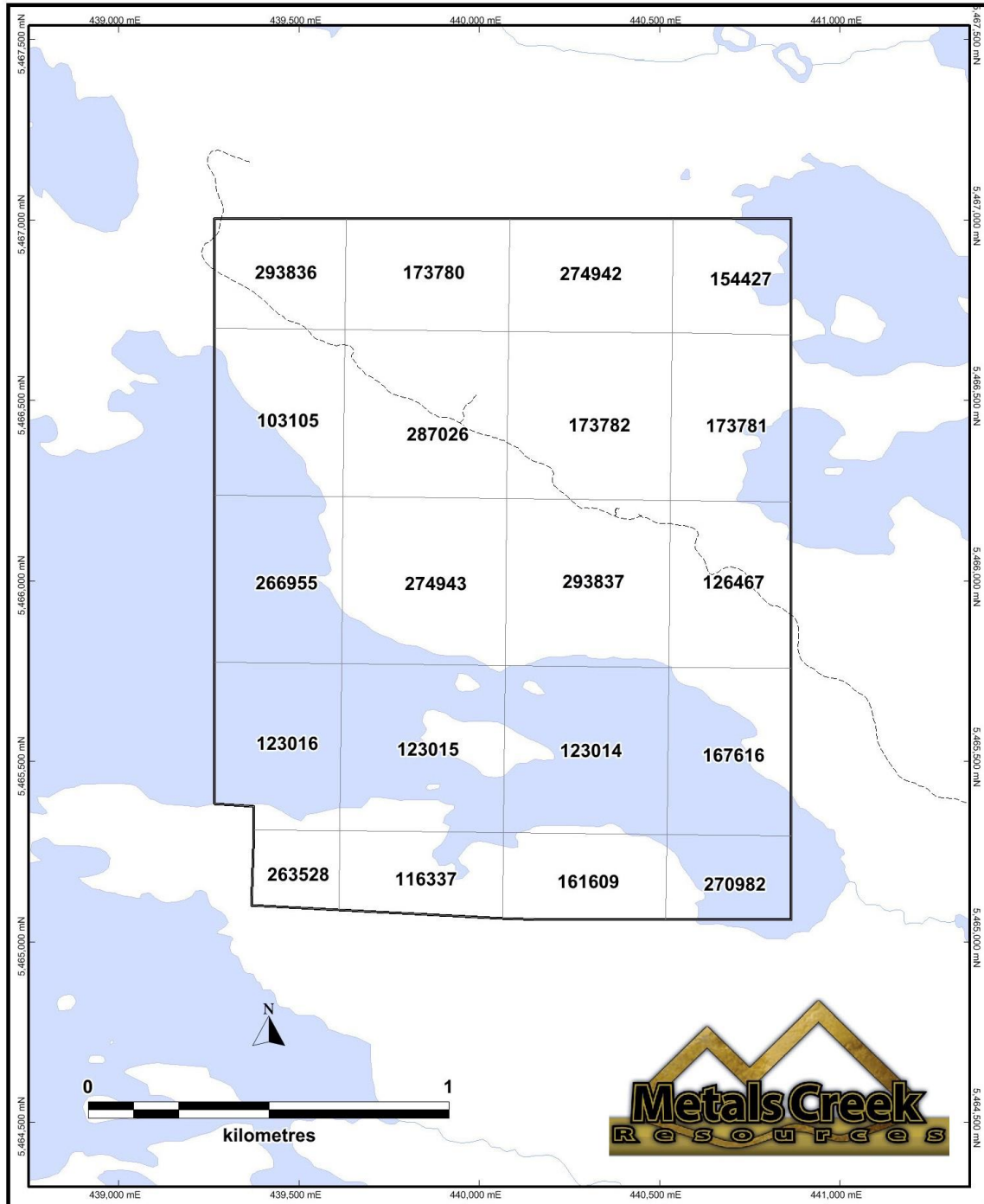


Figure 3: Flint Lake Block Cell Map

5.0 REGIONAL 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.

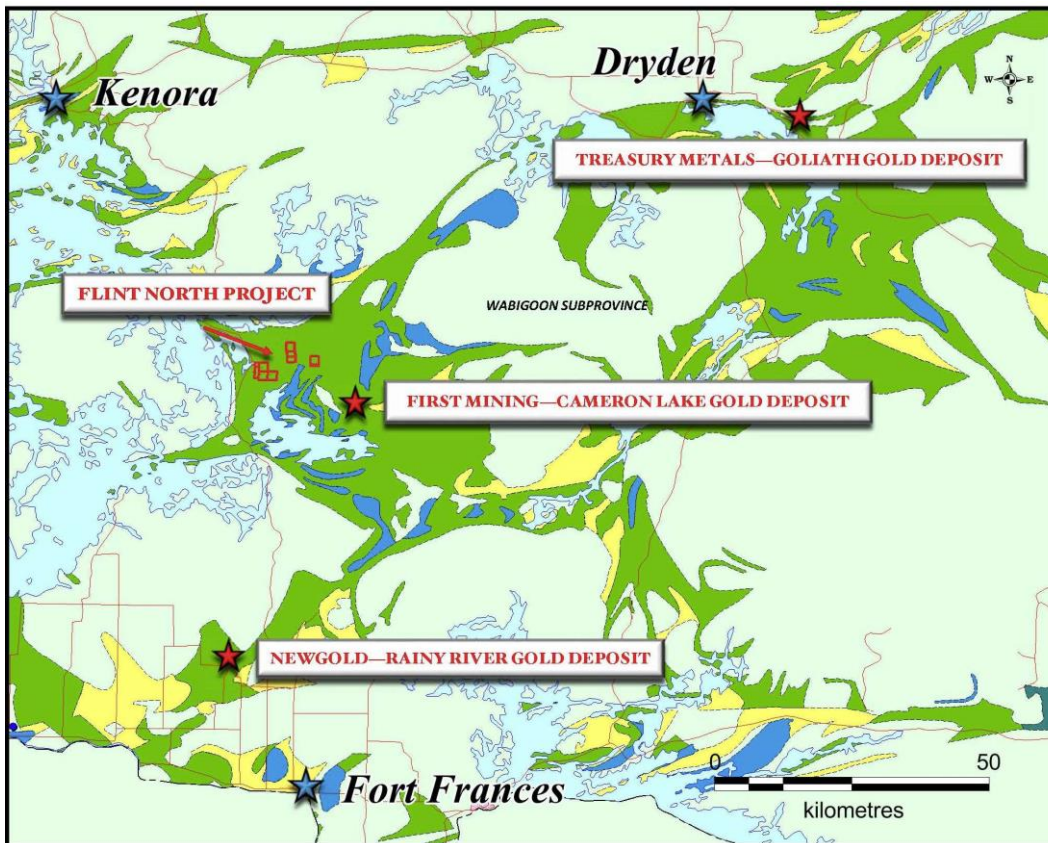


Figure 4: Belt Geology

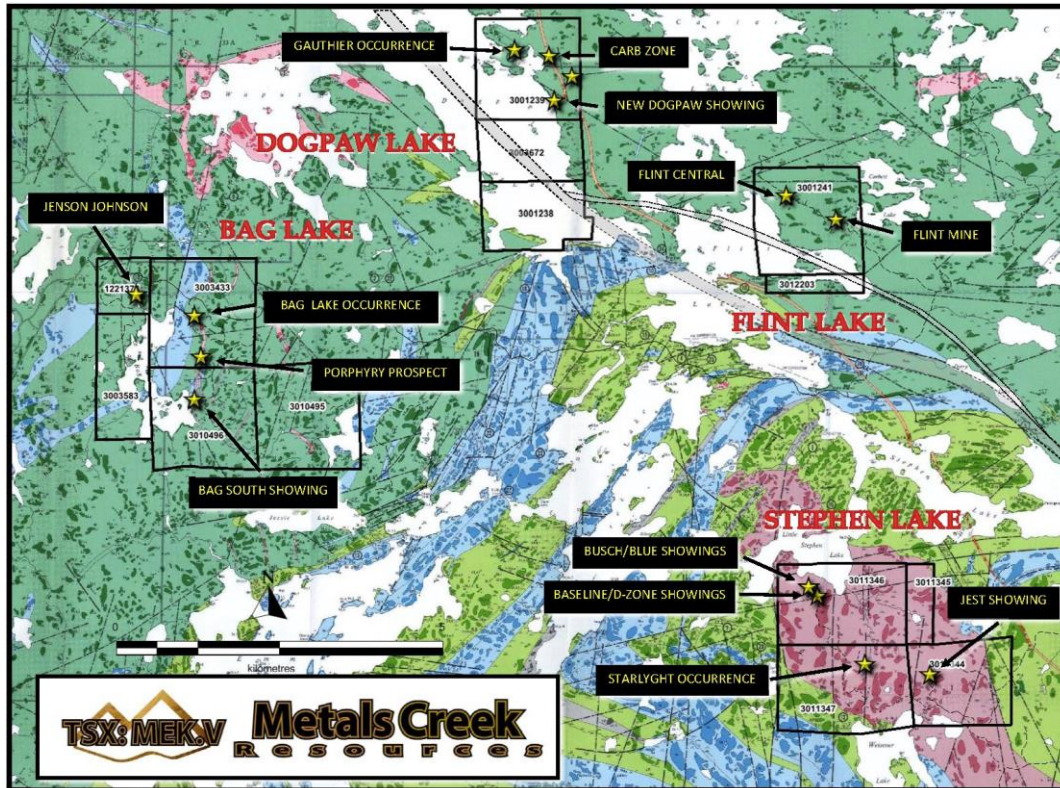


Figure 5: Regional Geology

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

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

The Flint Lake claim group in particular is underlain by the Rowan Lake volcanic assemblage and consists mainly of mafic pillowed basalts with minor intermediate volcanics. Due to the relative close proximity to the regional Pipestone-Cameron Fault, numerous well developed and laterally extensive shear zones with strong carbonate-chlorite and sericite alteration are present, and locally host auriferous quartz veins like that of the deformation zone hosting the Flint Mine quartz vein. The shear zones generally conform the orientation of the Pipestone-Cameron Fault in a northwest-southeast fashion striking around 300°.

This is the eastern most of the claim groups, consisting of 20 claims; hosting three quartz/carbonate vein gold occurrences. See more detailed descriptions below.



Plate 1: deformation zone on Flint Block, typical of the area



Plate 2: typical stretched pillows of the Flint Block (Flint Central area)

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 $\sim 300^\circ$. Quartz veining still remains locally on surface with surface expressions from 10cm that widens to the northwest to 50cm adjacent to an area of low topography and no outcrop. Channel sampling at the west end of the historic mining (now a trench) returned gold values of 4.26g/t Au over a 50cm channel. Trenching between the historic mining and two historic shafts to the east returned 1.64g/t Au over 1.20m including 7.05g/t Au over 0.20m from quartz-carbonate veining. Nuinsco Resources Ltd drilled four short holes totalling 543 feet in 1986 with negligible results, appearing to have been drilled from the northern side of the zone and targeting the area below the excavated historical trenching. These holes only tested the down dip potential under the mining and likely missed along strike or down plunge. Therefore, the zone remains open to the northwest as the interpreted down plunge extension of the deposit is thought to lie under an overburden covered area with a coincident magnetic low (shown in Fig.4).

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



Plate 3: Quartz/carbonate veining from Flint Lake Mine



Plate 4: Gold grains in high-grade quartz/carbonate veining from Flint Lake Mine



Plate 5: Flint mine looking east from the western end of the workings at stockpiles (heavily grown in)



Plate 6: Flint mine stockpiles 1 and 4 looking northeast (Oct 2020)

Flint Central – The Flint Central zone consists of quartz veining/stockworking 0.5 – 3.0 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 stockwork within a vertically dipping, intensely sheared, chlorite/carbonate schist, oriented at 334 degrees and directly along strike from the high-grade grab samples and quartz veining present in the historic trenching (situated 10-15 meters to the northwest). The projected strike extension to the northwest of the recent and historical trenching shows very limited outcrop and thicker overburden cover than the rest of the area, leaving this zone completely open along strike. Due to the overburden depths encountered by the excavator, the western-most trench in 2012 could not test the on-strike extension. To Metals Creek’s knowledge, Flint Central has never been drilled tested and remains a target due to the limited exploration over the zone, lack of outcrop as well as continuity of the high grade quartz veining on surface.

A third area of anomalous gold in quartz veining is located just inland from the northern shoreline of Flint Lake on the northeast end of the lake. Here minor sampling has taken place historically with grabs to 1.33g/t Au from quartz veining hosting pyrite cutting the volcanics.

7.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY (FLINT LAKE BLOCK)

The following property history has been compiled largely by Charles Blackburn P. Geo and Gary Clark P. Geo from a 2004 report titled 'A Report to Evaluate and Recommend an Exploration Program on the Dogpaw Lake Property for Endurance Gold Corp.

1901-03: Flint Lake Gold Company opened up the vein on surface and sunk two shafts. They mined out a trench along strike westward to a cedar swamp where outcrop vanished and stockpiled the ore there. The stockpiles were located by MEK. A mill was brought in and erected but never used. The mill still stands there today and the author of this report has seen it. All work was abandoned in 1903.

1933: Burwash visited the site and noted visible gold in quartz/carbonate veining that appeared to strike S.70°E in schist striking S80°E. No sampling noted.

1973: Chester Kuryliw prospected and obtained 0.32 ounce gold per ton across 2 ft of the vein system and 0.02 ounce gold per ton over 4 ft in the wall rock. He noted "the trench to be 8 feet wide and up to 10 feet deep." While prospecting he located "an 8 ft deep shaft like trench" about 4000 ft to the northwest. He sampled wallrock and vein material which returned 0.01 to 0.03 ounce per ton and 0.11 to 0.14 ounce per ton gold respectively. This is now known as the Flint Central Zone.

1986: Granges Exploration Ltd. diamond drilled four holes (543 ft total) beneath the vein system at the mine and encountered the shear zone with trace amounts of gold. Eighteen samples of "cobbled ore" was taken from mine stockpiles returned from trace to 8.36 ounces gold per ton for an average of 2.70 ounces per ton.

2009: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted reconnaissance prospecting and located the Flint Mine shafts/trenches. Sampling was done returning gold grades to 133.206g/t.

2010: Metals Creek Resources Corp. cut a grid with line spacings of 100m and line orientations of 025°. The grid was subsequently mapped at 1:5000 scale and

prospected. Flint Central was located returning samples to 112.467g/t Au with visible gold. Large cedar swamps and pillowed volcanics dominate the area.

2012: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted mechanical stripping/trenching to open up both the Flint Mine and Flint Central areas of historic work. Five trenches were created or cleaned and subsequent washing, trench mapping and sampling were carried out. The ore stockpiles at the minesite were dug and new piles created to consolidate the numerous small piles. Flint Central assay results of 7.80g/t Au over 3.1m were attained from channel sampling.

2016: Metals Creek Resources Corp. The Flint Lake claim group saw a total of 28 rock samples and 25 soil samples collected over two days of work. Four areas of anomalous sampling from 2009 and 2010 were followed up and evaluated with additional sampling to try and expand the mineralization and discussed in more detail in the conclusions section.

Lake shore boat prospecting and two walked traverses were done on the southern portion of the present Flint Lake claim group and discovered numerous north striking granodiorite to quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes with few quartz veinlets, trace disseminated pyrite and weak-moderate silicification and Fe-carbonate alteration. Six samples from these dikes were collected returning insignificant results.

Ten randomly distributed and unbiased grab samples were taken from the historic Flint Lake mine site stock piles. These samples were dominantly white quartz material with varying amounts of chlorite, Fe-carbonate and sheared mafic volcanic content. The ongoing sampling is an attempt to better understand the average gold grade within the stockpile (approximately 25.5g/t Au).

Four recce soil lines were conducted northwest and southeast of the Flint Central trenching that returned 7.8g/t Au over 3.1m. The soils lines were oriented perpendicular to the orientation of the gold mineralization in an area of little outcrop in attempt to discovery an anomaly along strike. Soils were collected at 25m spacing on lines spaced approximately 50m apart. An additional five soils were collected over an area thought to be along strike of the historic Flint Mine. Due to the topography the soil quality was generally poor consisting of silts to clays.

Additional trenching was conducted in the Flint Central area to expand the 2012 trenching as well as step out southeast. Channel sampling resulted in 5.63g/t Au over 1.2m and 5.90g/t Au over 1.0m.

2019: Metals Creek Resources Corp. One soil sampling program was carried out on May 28 and 29, 2019 for a total collection of 98 soils. Soil samples were collected using

a hand soil auger at approximately 10m spacing utilizing the 2010 gridlines that are in fair condition. Five separate lines were completed ranging from 150 meters to 390m in length. Three lines were designed to cover ground along strike of the Flint Mine along the main deformation trend. Two lines in the center of the property are spaced 100m apart, which were focused on trying to highlight geochemically anomalous areas just inland from the north shore of Flint Lake. Soil qualities were generally poor and somewhat clay rich. Much of the property is covered by cedar growth; even areas of higher elevations. Of the 98 soil samples collected, 1% or 1 sample exceeded 51ppb Au with a high of 160ppb Au.

8.0 CURRENT PROGRAM

All work conducted in this program took place on claim 173782 on October 15, 2020 by two MEK employees consisting of muck sampling, prospecting and attempted soils. A little brushing with a chainsaw was needed to clean sections of blowdown on the access trail into the sampling area.

An attempt was made to prospect along strike of the historic mine (trench) by traversing in a zipper pattern; back and forth across what is thought to be the extension of the high-grade quartz/carbonate veining. There is a coincident and fairly moderate northwest striking magnetic low along strike that is interpreted to be the deformation zone hosting the quartz/carbonate veining. The traverse was entirely in thick cedar swamp with no knobs of outcrop.

Soil sampling was also attempted along grid lines established in 2009, on a tight 5m spacing to cover said magnetic low in an attempt to generate a gold anomaly along strike. 40 meters on three separate lines were attempted but unfortunately, the cedar swamp consists of extremely wet humus and decaying wood that exceeds the length of the soil auger. Therefore no soil samples were collected.

Out of curiosity of a new option/joint venture partner, the current sampling program was designed to sample and test the gold grades of the 'ore stockpiles' that remain at the west end of the historic mining. Three separate piles of broken quartz/carbonate muck exist at present, and represent an opportunity for extraction should someone choose to run the material through a mill. A fourth pile of material exists there but is composed mainly of host chlorite schist from MEK trenching in 2016; it was not sampled in this program. The piles were measured but measurements and calculations are staying in house; it is unknown how much if any of the stockpiles have sunk into the

swamp over time. Ten (10) random, unbiased samples were grabbed from each of the three quartz/carbonate piles to make thirty with an additional five samples collected from loose muck lying on the ground for a total of thirty-five samples. Samples were bagged and labelled individually for assay to see if a particular pile contained higher-grade material than the others. Reject materials are being kept for any future head grade and metallurgical testing. Sampling was as follows...

SP1 – SP10: from stockpile 1

SP11 – SP20: from stockpile 2

SP21 – SP30: from stockpile 4

SP31 – SP35: from the ground outside the piles

The 35 individual samples were sent to Actlabs in Thunder Bay for gold analysis.



Plate 7: Quartz/carbonate stockpile 1; chainsaw for scale, looking southeast



Plate 8: Quartz/carbonate stockpile 2; chainsaw for scale, looking east-northeast



Plate 9: Quartz/carbonate stockpile 4; chainsaw for scale, looking northwest



Plate 10: Stockpile 1 material: 80-85% auriferous quartz/carbonate veining



Plate 11: Stockpile 4 material: 80-85% auriferous quartz/carbonate veining

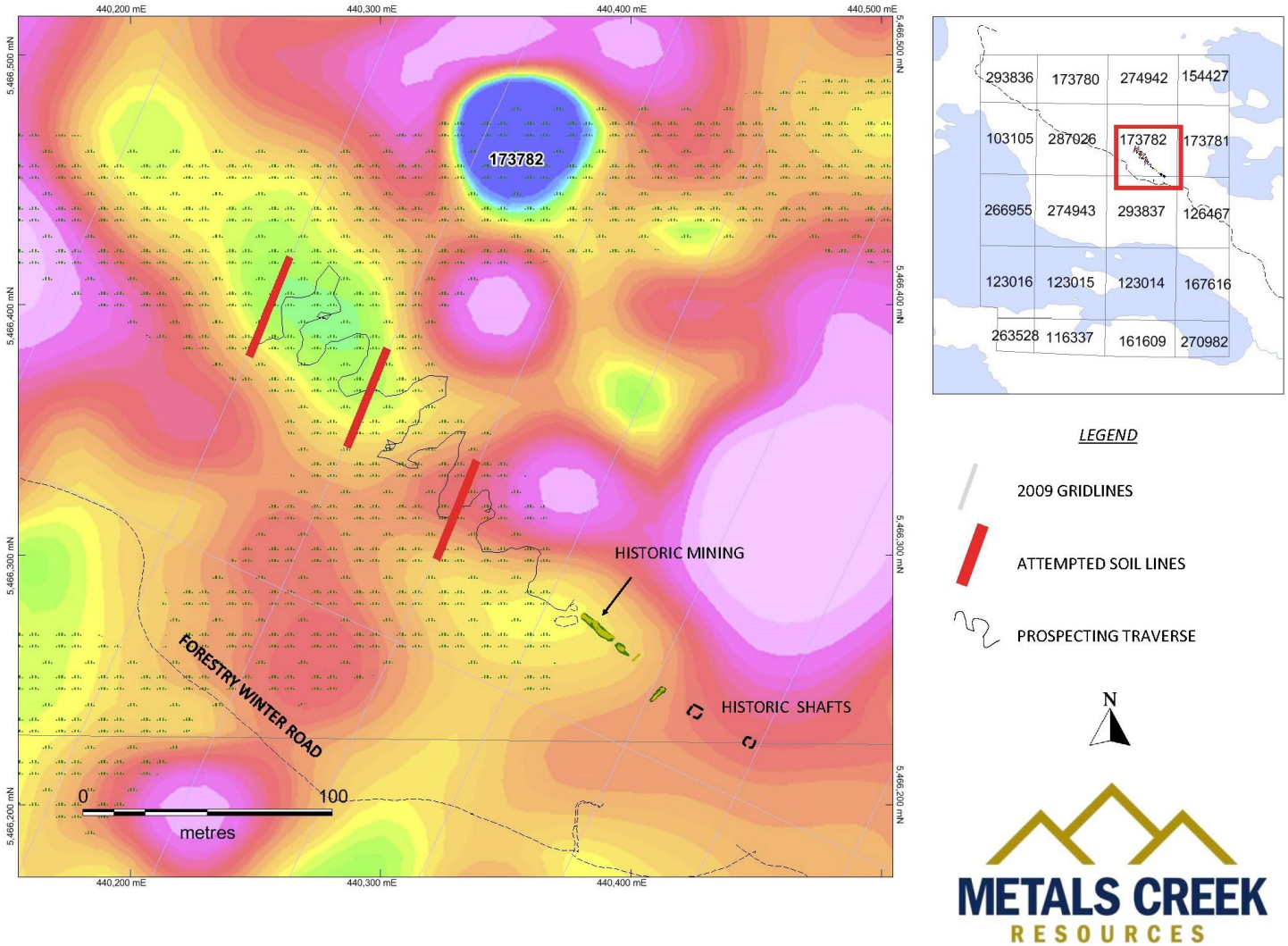


Figure 6: Work Location Map

9.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The stockpile sampling program resulted in assays from detection limit (<5ppb) to 350g/t Au with an average grade of 21.285g/t Au. The piles are considered to be well mixed and therefore the random sampling from each should represent fairly accurately the grades of each. It's proven the material contains gold, and consideration should be given to extract the piles and run them through a small mill. Based upon the assay results and type of material the gold is hosted in, it appears the gold is coarser free gold that should be easier to extract via milling methods.

Piles 1 and 4 on the north side of the historic mining average the lowest grades at 3.39g/t and 3.45g/t Au respectively. Pile 4 is the largest pile and appears to host the most samples below 1.00g/t Au at 60%.

Pile 2 has an average grade of 17.87g/t Au with all samples exceeding 1g/t Au and 40% of the samples exceeding 14g/t Au. This pile appears to have the strongest grade aside from some of the muck lying about on the ground.

Muck samples 31 to 35 averaged 99.58g/t Au with anomalous grades to 350g/t Au.

Actlabs fire assays have an upper limit of 5g/t and therefore any samples that assay >5g/t are sent for automatic gravimetric finish. MEK had it set up with the lab that any samples >1g/t were to have gravimetric analysis and any samples >5g/t were to have pulp metallic analysis to determine if any coarse gold is getting caught in the screens. Based upon the analytical evidence, it appears the gold is coarser free gold, as gold grades increased with gravimetrics and furthermore by metallic analysis. Because there are no fire assay results for samples greater than 5g/t Au the following stats compare fire assays between 1-5g/t and gravimetric results. The results show an average increase in gravimetric grade of 3.7% over fire assay results.

When comparing gravimetric results of samples >5g/t Au to the pulp metallic analysis, an average increase in grade by 13% using pulp metallics is apparent. The only conclusion to be drawn is that the gold hosted within the quartz-carbonate veining is coarser grained free gold. Free gold has historically been seen in the material as seen in plate 4 above.

It is recommended that diamond drilling be conducted west of the Flint Mine to test for the possible strike/plunge extension of the quartz veining beneath the heavy cedar growth. Although not of great width (0.5m), the Flint Mine vein is a viable target for diamond drilling with these key features....

- High-grade quartz with grades to 827g/t Au with significant visible gold
- Westerly plunge like that of Flint Central quartz veining/knots
- Quartz veining exposure to the eastern boundary of the cedar swamp
- Magnetic survey shows a magnetic low extending west-northwest from Flint Mine that could be quartz veining

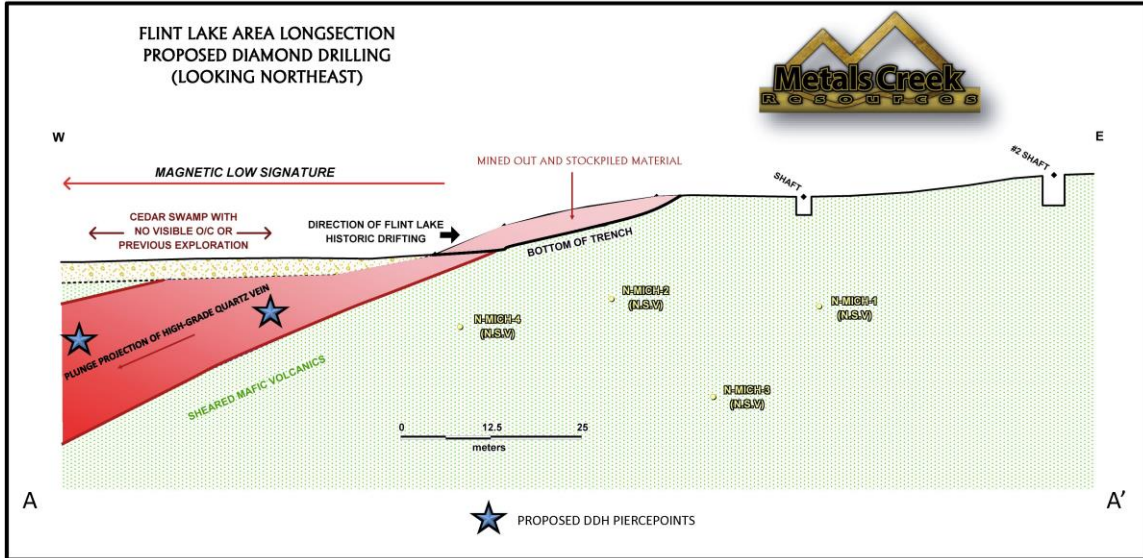


Figure 7: Flint Mine Schematic Long section with Drill Targets

10.0 REFERENCES

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- Jeffs, C. 2007. Geological Mapping Program, Dogpaw Lake Program, Kenora District; *report for North American Uranium Corp.*, 16p.
- Ravnaas, C., Raoul, A. and Wilson, S. 2003. Kenora District; *in Report of Activities 2002, Resident Geologist Program, Red Lake Regional Geologist, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6110*, 51p.
- .

11.0

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Don Heerema Jr., hereby certify that:

1. I am a practicing geologist in Thunder Bay, Ontario and reside at 26 Burriss St., Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 3C9.
2. I am a graduate of Lakehead University with an HSc. in Geology 2002.
3. I am a Canadian Citizen.
4. I have practiced my profession full time since graduation in 2002.
5. I am a practicing member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. (Registration #1528)
6. I do not have, nor do I expect to receive, directly or indirectly, any interest in the properties of Metals Creek Resources Corp.

Signature:



Date:

February 9, 2021

APPENDIX I

List of Sample #'s, UTM Coordinates and Assay Values

Sample	Easting	Northing	Description	Au ppb	Fire Assay Au g/t	Gravimetric Au g/t	Metallic Au g/t
SP1	440372.7	5466281.2	Qtz-carb vein, 50% brown Fe-carb with white quartz, local chlorite veinlets along fractures, slickensides, 1% pyrite	225	0.225		
SP2	440373.1	5466282.1	Qtz-carb vein, 25% Fe carb, trace disseminated pyrite along carb boundaries	< 5	<0.005		
SP3	440373.1	5466281.5	White quartz vein, trace disseminated pyrite, local elongate tourmaline blades	70	0.070		
SP4	440373.6	5466281.9	Qtz-carb veins, 10% Fe-carb, mafic rafts with pyrite	100	0.100		
SP5	440374.6	5466282.1	Qtz-carb vein, brecciated, minor disseminated pyrite, tourmaline veinlets 1-3mm along fractures	39	0.039		
SP6	440375.1	5466282.5	Qtz-carb vein, multiple tourmaline veinlets, trace - 0.25% disseminated pyrite	3320	3.320	2.470	
SP7	440375.1	5466282	Qtz vein with 70% mafic country rock, local Fe-carb within qtz	24	0.024		
SP8	440377.2	5466281.9	Qtz-carb vein, abundant tourmaline, 15% mafic rafts, trace pyrite	3220	3.220	3.590	
SP9	440375.7	5466281	Qtz-carb vein, tourmaline veinlets, minor disseminated pyrite, weak-moderate Fe-carb	> 5000	>5.000	19.500	22.700
SP10	440375.9	5466281.4	Qtz-carb vein, 35% Fe-carb, local trace pyrite, tourmaline veinlets throughout	4270	4.270	4.430	
SP11	440380	5466281.3	Qtz-carb vein, 35% Fe-carb, local trace pyrite, tourmaline veinlets throughout	4030	4.030	3.210	
SP12	440379.4	5466281	Quartz, brecciated, 20-25% mafic shards, 0.5% disseminated pyrite, rafts partly assimilated, moderate Fe-carb	320	0.320		
SP13	440379.8	5466280.7	Qtz-carb vein, brecciated, tourmaline veinlets, trace - 0.25% cubic pyrite	1580	1.580	2.050	
SP14	440379.6	5466280.2	Qtz-carb vein, 50% Fe-carb, pyrite, local sericite along contact	24	0.024		
SP15	440380.5	5466280.9	Quartz vein, white, local 10-15% Fe-carb, local mafic stringers, trace - 0.25% pyrite	61	0.061		
SP16	440378.8	5466279	Qtz-carb vein, Fe-carb veinlets with intermixed chlorite stringers along fractures, trace pyrite	> 5000	>5.000	14.600	15.000
SP17	440379.3	5466279.4	Quartz vein, several felsic intrusive and mafic volcanic rafts, chlorite veinlets, trace disseminated pyrite	2820	2.820		
SP18	440379.3	5466278.9	Quartz vein at contact with volcanics, chlorite veinlets with pyrite, minor Fe-carb	> 5000	>5.000	6.130	9.520
SP19	440378.4	5466279.5	Quartz vein with local chlorite veinlets, 1% disseminated pyrite, local Fe-carb	37	0.037		
SP20	440378.9	5566280.4	Qtz-carb vein, 50:50 white qtz and Fe-carb, mottled texture, chlorite veinlets, no pyrite	50	0.050		
SP21	440374.1	5466276.8	Qtz-carb vein, felsic volcanic raft, sericite alt, minor disseminated pyrite, local Fe-carb	> 5000	>5.000	37.400	46.300
SP22	440375.6	5466276.5	Qtz-carb vein, 25% Fe-carb, tourmaline veinlets, minor pyrite	1440	1.440	1.680	
SP23	440376.4	5466275.9	Qtz-carb stockwork within chlorite schist, 10% Fe-carb, trace - 0.25% pyrite	2540	2.540	2.880	
SP24	440373.1	5466275.9	Quartz vein, 5% Fe-carb, local tourmaline veinlets along fractures	> 5000	>5.000	13.000	14.600
SP25	440374.4	5466275.8	Qtz-carb vein, green chlorite veinlets along fractures, minor disseminated pyrite	> 5000	>5.000	36.600	40.400
SP26	440373.2	5466275.7	Qtz-carb vein, green chlorite veinlets along fractures, minor disseminated pyrite, trace chalcopyrite	> 5000	>5.000	46.000	54.200
SP27	440373.6	5466275.8	Quartz vein, white with tourmaline veinlets, local rust along fractures, no pyrite	2730	2.730	2.460	
SP28	440375.4	5466275	Qtz-carb vein, 15% Fe-carb, rusty to light brown carb, tourmaline along fractures, no pyrite	2040	2.040	2.330	
SP29	440375.9	5466275.3	Qtz-carb vein, 5% Fe-carb, bull white qtz, minor tourmaline, 5-10% sericitic country rock rafts, no pyrite	> 5000	>5.000	4.490	4.780
SP30	440376.5	5466275	Qtz-carb vein, contact with volcanics, chlorite along fractures, volcanics highly sericitic, 10-15% Fe-carb	> 5000	>5.000	8.580	8.760
SP31	440371.7	5466275.1	Qtz-carb vein, 25% Fe-carb, rusty, mottled texture, minor tourmaline along fractures, no pyrite	> 5000	>5.000	28.900	32.300
SP32	440371.6	5466276.1	Qtz-carb vein, mainly bull white qtz, 5% Fe-carb, no pyrite	250	0.250		
SP33	440371.2	5466275.3	Qtz-carb vein, Fe-carb along fractures, local black chlorite along fractures, no pyrite	> 5000	>5.000	324.000	350.000
SP34	440370.5	5466276.1	Qtz-carb vein, 20% Fe-carb, rusty, mottled texture, no pyrite	> 5000	>5.000	87.700	115.000
SP35	440370.5	5466276.5	Qtz-carb vein, 25% Fe-carb, rusty, brecciated texture, no pyrite	358	0.358		

APPENDIX II

Assay Certificates



Report No.: A21-00644
Report Date: 03-Feb-21
Date Submitted: 14-Jan-21
Your Reference: Flint

Metals Creek Resources
93 Edinburgh Ave.
Gander NL A1V 19C
Canada

ATTN: Sandy Stares (res)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

35 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

Table with 3 columns: Analytical package(s) requested, Testing Date, and details. Rows include 1A2-Tbay, 1A3-Tbay, and 1A4 (100mesh)-Tbay.

REPORT A21-00644

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Notes:

A representative 500 gram split is sieved at 100 mesh (149 micron) with assays performed on the entire +100 mesh and 2 splits of the -100 mesh fraction.

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

CERTIFIED BY:

Handwritten signature of Emmanuel Eseme

Emmanuel Eseme, Ph.D.
Quality Control Coordinator

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
1201 Walsh Street West, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7E 4X6
TELEPHONE +807 622-6707 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Tbay@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

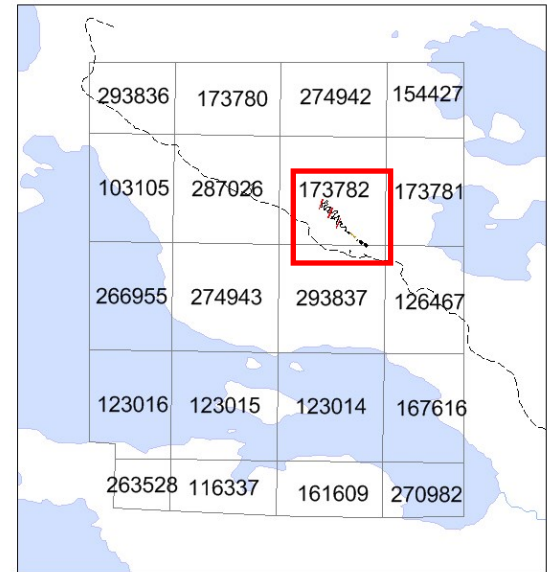
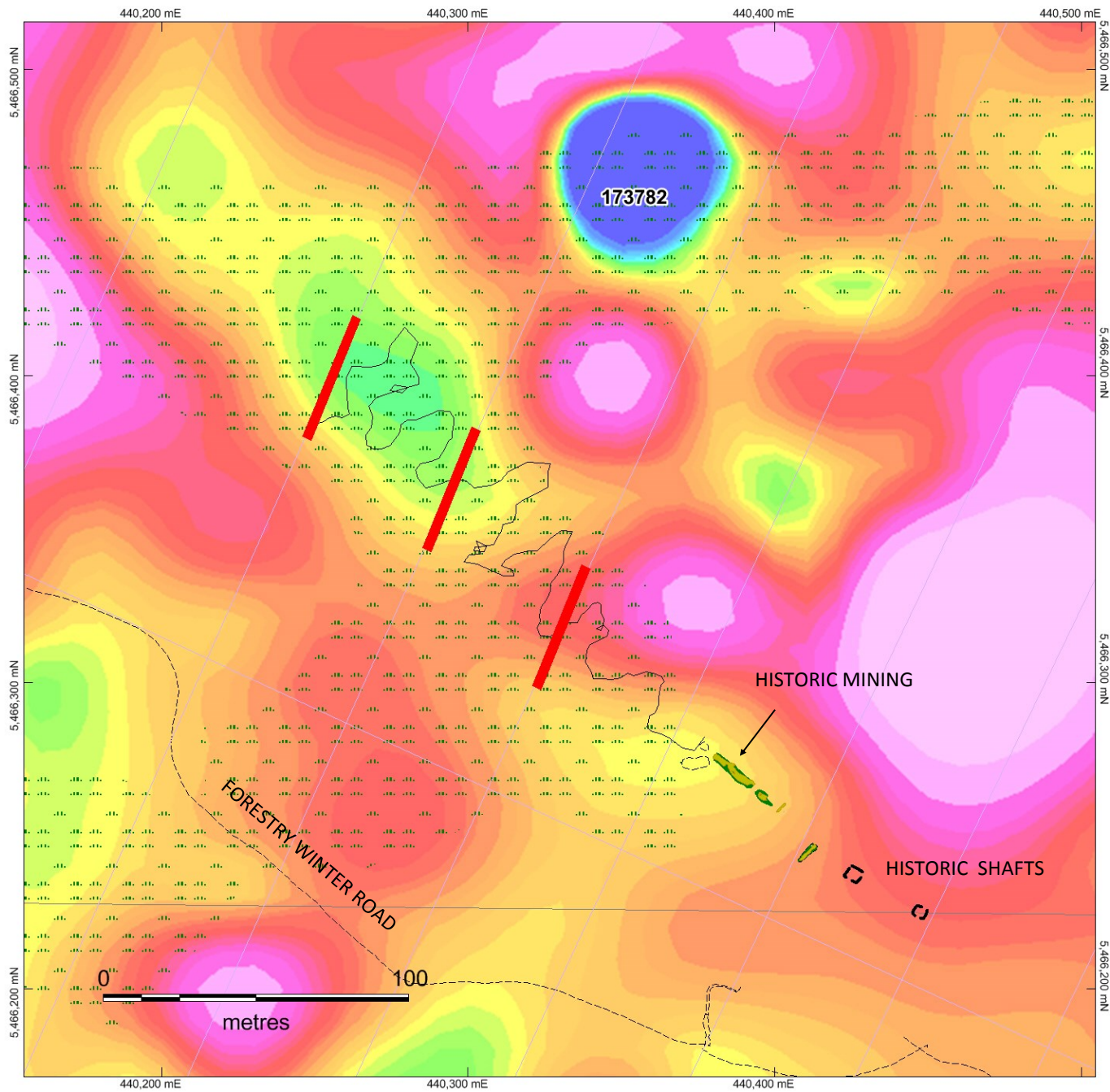
Analyte Symbol	Au	Au	Au + 100 mesh	Au - 100 mesh (A)	Au - 100 mesh (B)	Total Au	+ 100 mesh	- 100 mesh	Total Weight
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne	g/mt	g/mt	g/mt	g/mt	g	g	g
Lower Limit	5	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03			
Method Code	FA-AA	FA- GRA	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT
SP01	225								
SP02	< 5								
SP03	70								
SP04	100								
SP05	39								
SP06	3320	2.47							
SP07	24								
SP08	3220	3.59							
SP09	> 5000	19.5	43.2	24.7	18.9	22.7	18.06	398.57	416.63
SP10	4270	4.43							
SP11	4030	3.21							
SP12	320								
SP13	1580	2.05							
SP14	24								
SP15	61								
SP16	> 5000	14.6	11.0	15.1	15.1	15.0	16.66	482.46	499.12
SP17	2820								
SP18	> 5000	6.13	27.2	7.90	9.96	9.52	16.32	489.74	506.06
SP19	37								
SP20	50								
SP21	> 5000	37.4	128	45.6	41.3	46.3	16.96	485.12	502.08
SP22	1440	1.68							
SP23	2540	2.88							
SP24	> 5000	13.0	6.64	14.3	15.5	14.6	19.14	478.62	497.76
SP25	> 5000	36.6	34.6	40.0	41.3	40.4	18.32	480.95	499.27
SP26	> 5000	46.0	95.9	50.8	54.6	54.2	16.97	489.81	506.78
SP27	2730	2.46							
SP28	2040	2.33							
SP29	> 5000	4.49	79.3	2.25	2.47	4.78	15.59	480.51	496.10
SP30	> 5000	8.58	10.2	10.0	7.43	8.76	15.23	483.45	498.68
SP31	> 5000	28.9	27.7	31.7	33.1	32.3	13.42	485.13	498.55
SP32	250								
SP33	> 5000	324	523	355	324	350	16.04	270.82	286.86
SP34	> 5000	87.7	60.1	117	117	115	17.35	481.08	498.43
SP35	358								

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au	Total Au	Total Weight
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne	g/mt	g
Lower Limit	5	0.03	0.03	
Method Code	FA-AA	FA- GRA	FA-MeT	FA-MeT
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Meas		11.6	11.4	
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Cert		11.9	11.9	
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Meas		12.4	11.7	
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Cert		11.9	11.9	
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Meas		11.4		
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Cert		11.9		
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Meas		11.4		
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Cert		11.9		
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Meas		12.4		
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Cert		11.9		
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Meas		12.1		
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Cert		11.9		
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Meas		11.6		
OREAS 229b (Fire Assay) Cert		11.9		
OREAS 238 (Fire Assay) Meas	3070			
OREAS 238 (Fire Assay) Cert	3030			
OREAS 238 (Fire Assay) Meas	3190			
OREAS 238 (Fire Assay) Cert	3030			
OREAS 257b (Fire Assay) Meas		14.5		
OREAS 257b (Fire Assay) Cert		14.2		
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Meas	518			
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Cert	510			
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Meas	524			
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Cert	510			
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Meas		17.1	18.2	
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Cert		17.8	17.8	
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Meas		18.1	18.5	
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Cert		17.8	17.8	
OREAS 297 Fire		17.1		




Analyte Symbol	Au	Au	Total Au	Total Weight
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne	g/mt	g
Lower Limit	5	0.03	0.03	
Method Code	FA-AA	FA- GRA	FA-MeT	FA-MeT
Assay Meas				
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Cert		17.8		
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Meas		17.2		
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Cert		17.8		
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Meas		18.6		
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Cert		17.8		
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Meas		18.5		
OREAS 297 Fire Assay Cert		17.8		
SP06 Orig		2.44		
SP06 Dup		2.51		
SP08 Orig	3150			
SP08 Dup	3290	3.59		
SP09 Orig	> 5000	19.9	22.7	416.63
SP09 Dup	> 5000	19.1		
SP23 Orig	2510			
SP23 Dup	2570			
Method Blank	< 5			
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank			< 0.03	
Method Blank			< 0.03	
Method Blank			< 0.03	
Method Blank	< 5			
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank		< 0.03		

APPENDIX III

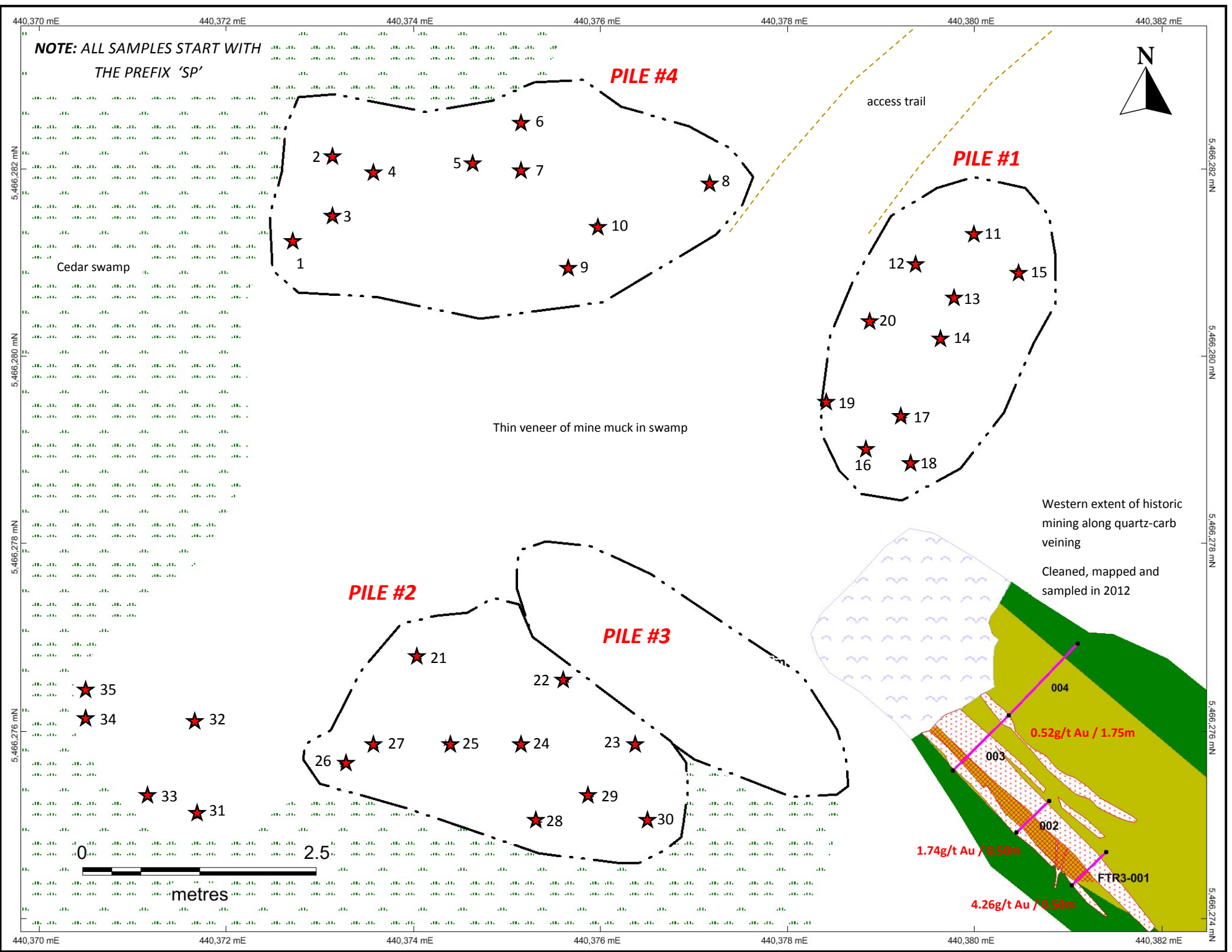
Attached Maps and Figures



LEGEND

-  2009 GRIDLINES
-  ATTEMPTED SOIL LINES
-  PROSPECTING TRAVERSE





NOTE: ALL SAMPLES START WITH THE PREFIX 'SP'

PILE #4

PILE #1

PILE #2

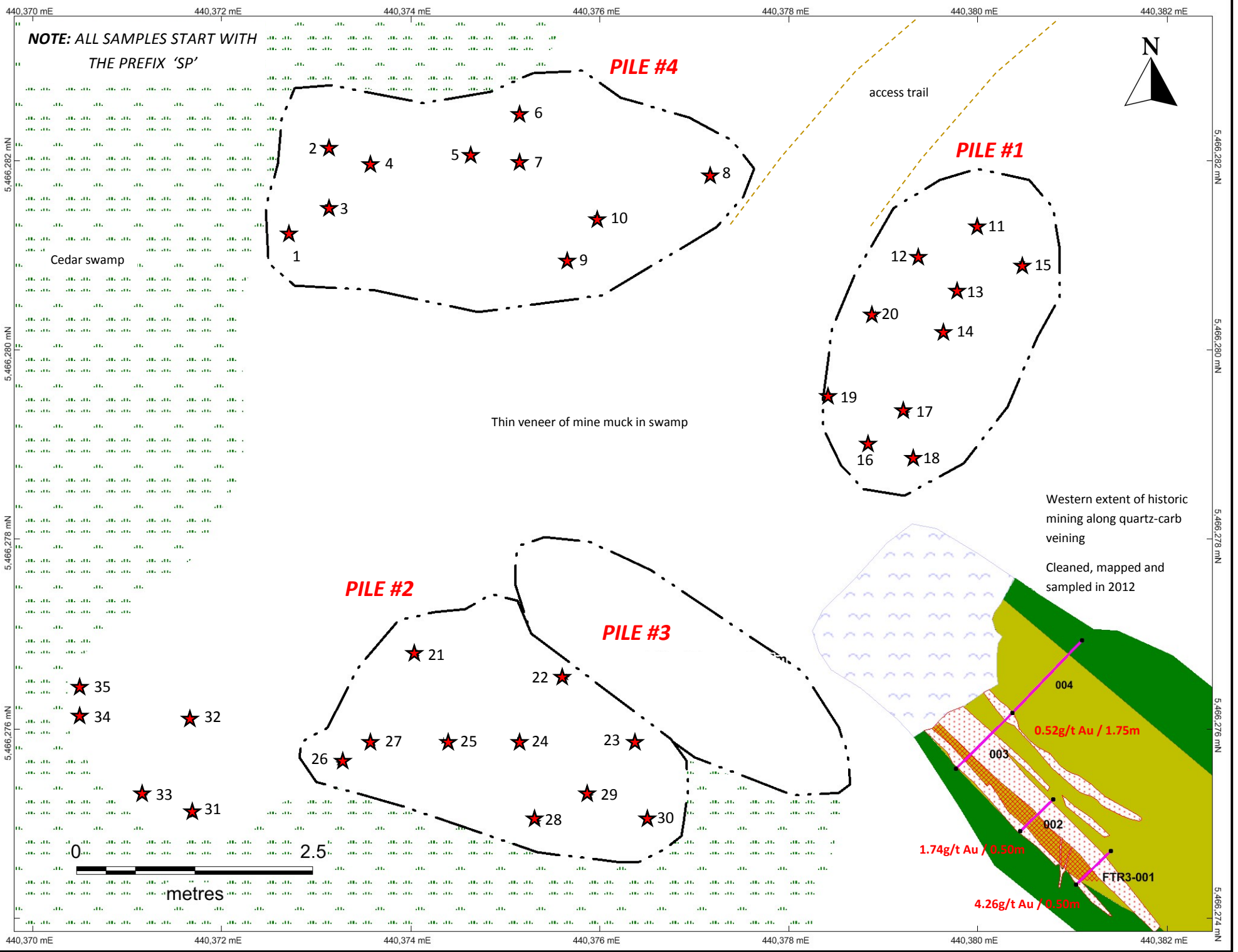
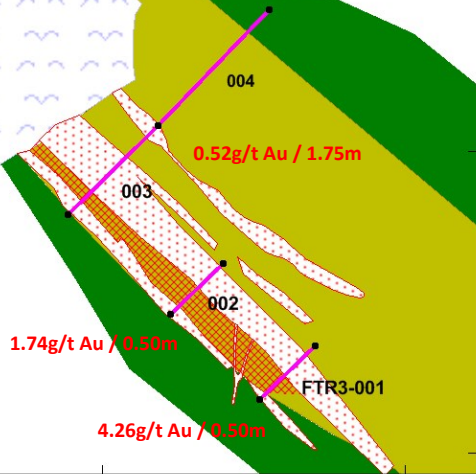
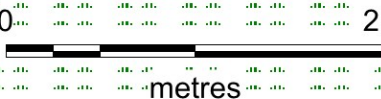
PILE #3

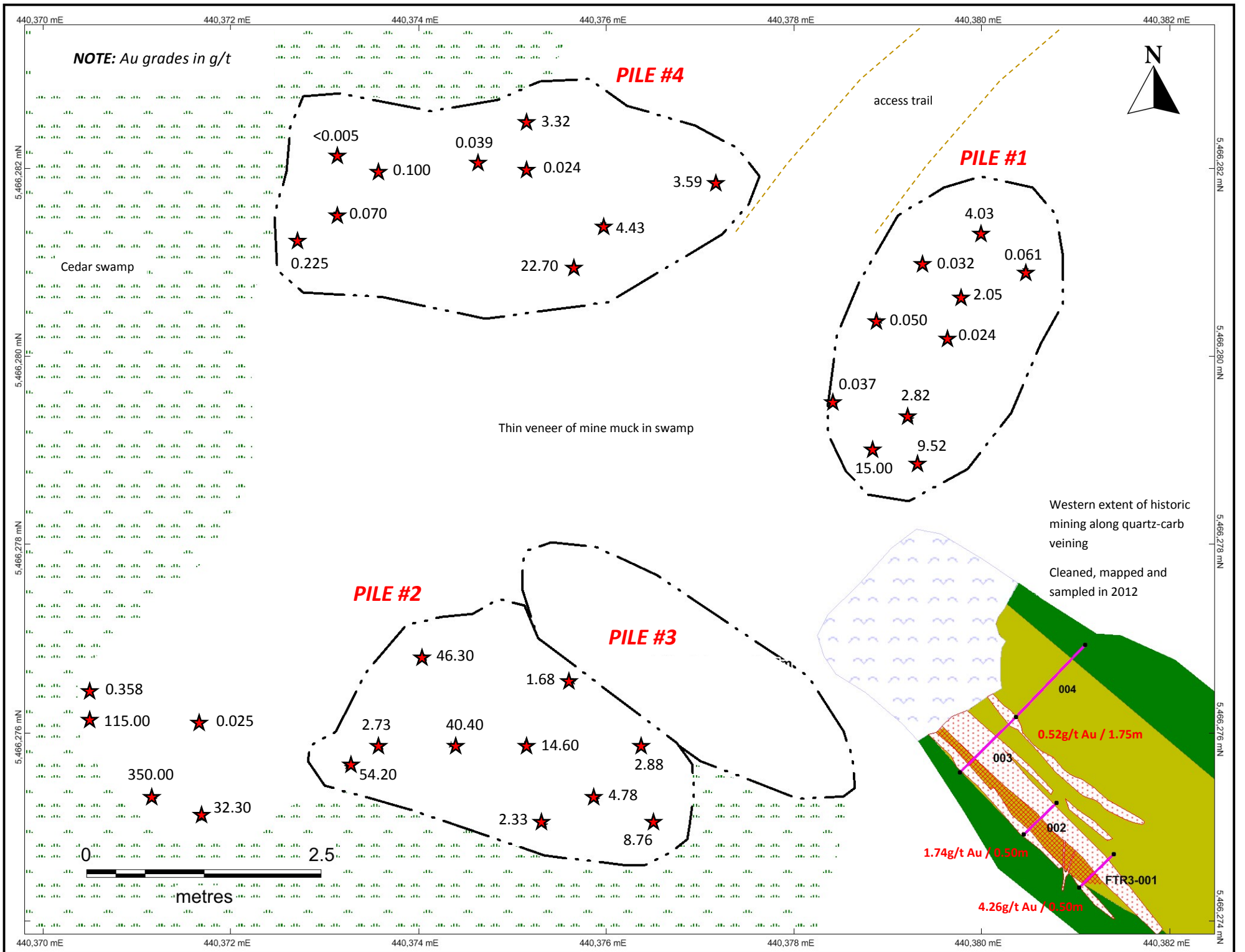
Cedar swamp

Thin veneer of mine muck in swamp

access trail

Western extent of historic mining along quartz-carb veining
Cleaned, mapped and sampled in 2012





NOTE: Au grades in g/t

PILE #4

PILE #1

PILE #2

PILE #3

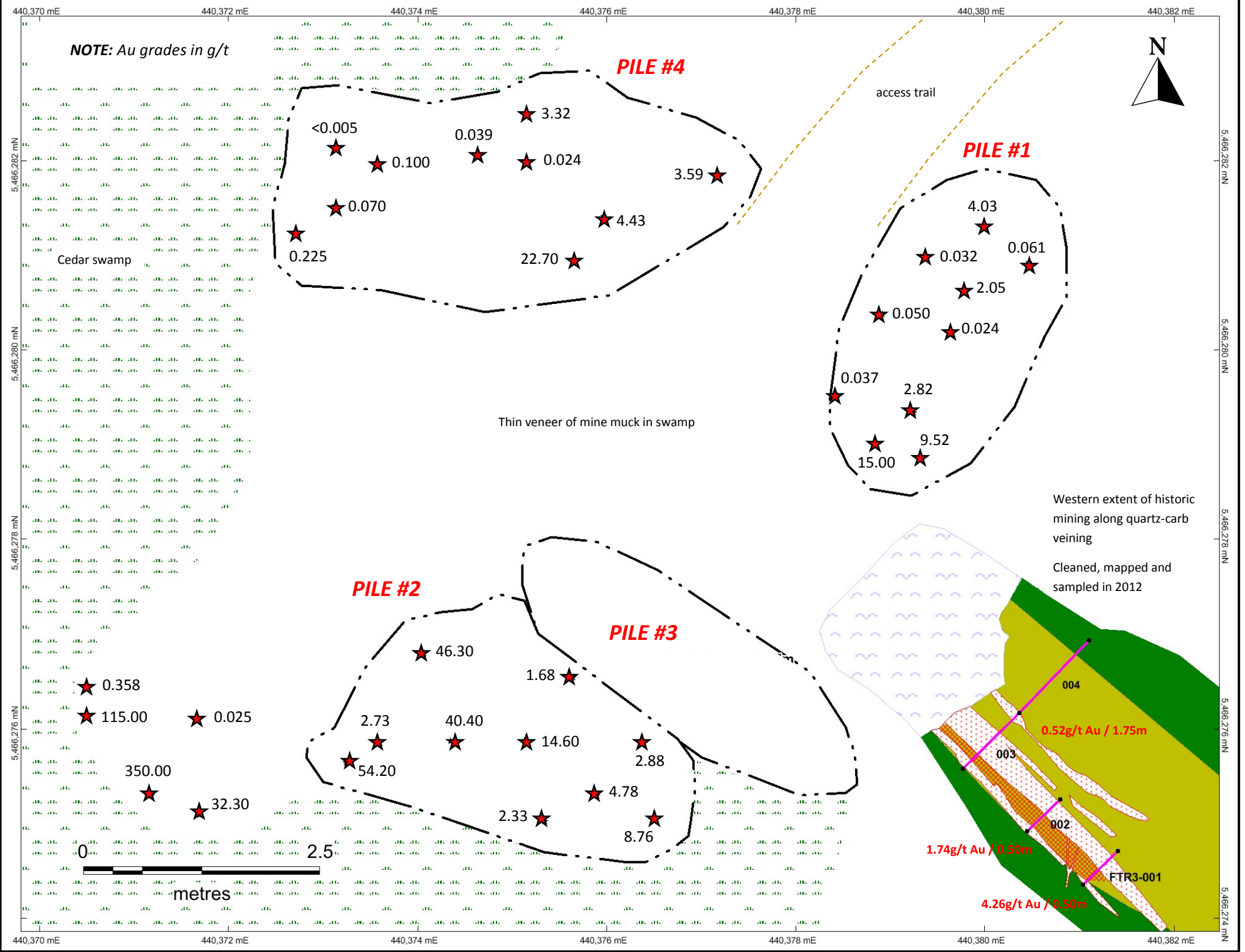
Western extent of historic mining along quartz-carb veining
Cleaned, mapped and sampled in 2012

metres

1.74g/t Au / 0.50m

4.26g/t Au / 0.50m

0.52g/t Au / 1.75m



NOTE: Au grades in g/t

PILE #4

PILE #1

PILE #2

PILE #3

Western extent of historic mining along quartz-carb veining
Cleaned, mapped and sampled in 2012

metres

1.74g/t Au / 0.50m

4.26g/t Au / 0.50m

0.52g/t Au / 1.75m