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REPORT ON A HIGH-RESOLUTION HELIBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY, 2021

on the

FLINT LAKE GOLD PROJECT
KENORA AREA,
KENORA MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA
NTS 52F/05

MANNING VENTURES INC.
Suite 303, 750 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T7
Canada

And

METALS CREEK RESOURCES
93 Edinburgh Ave.
Gander, NL
A1V 1C9

by
Neil McCallum, P. Geo.,

March 08, 2022

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Flint Lake Gold Project (“Flint”, the “Property”, or the “Project”) is located in the Dogpaw Lake Area approximately 60 kilometers south-southeast of the town of Kenora, in northwestern Ontario.

Manning Ventures Inc. (“Manning”) currently has an option to earn 81.3% of Flint from Metals Creek. The remaining 18.7% of the Propject is owned by Endurance Gold Corp.

The Project consist of 104 mining claims across 4 claim blocks, and totals 1716.3 hectares.

The project is located within the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province. 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.

The services of Geotech Ltd. were retained in 2021 by ALX Resources Corp. of Vancouver, BC, Canada, to complete a helicopter-borne, time domain electromagnetic geophysical survey at Electra.

The purpose of the 2021 airborne survey was to locate and outline geological domains and structures that may influence the extent and location of mineralized zones.

In total, 486 line kilometers were collected during the airborne survey from October 6th to 15th 2021. The Prospectair report dated November 2021 is attached to this report as Appendix 2.

Modeling was subsequently performed on the final results of the VTEM survey using EMIT Maxwell modelling software. Maxwell EM models were produced for fourteen (14) of the geophysical anomalies detected by the VTEM survey and are depicted in Appendix 3, along with recommendations for diamond drilling on eight (8) of the anomalies.

3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Flint Lake Property, is located within the Kenora Mining District in Northwestern Ontario, on NTS Map Sheet 52F/05SW as well as portions of 52F/05SE. The Property is located approximately 55 km southeast of the town of Kenora (Figures 1 & 2).

he Flint Lake property is subject to an option agreement with Metals Creek Resources whereby Manning has the right to earn a 100% interest of Metals Creeks 81.3 % interest in the Flint Lake project. The other 18.7% is owned by Endurance Gold Corp.

In order to exercise the Flint Lake Option, Manning must: (1) make cash payments to MEK of $145,000 over three years ($20,000 paid); (2) issue a total of 2,200,000 common shares of Manning to Metals Creek over three years (300,000 issued); and (3) incur work expenditures of $775,000 over three years. Upon exercise of the Flint Lake Option, MEK will retain a 1% NSR royalty, Manning will retain the right to purchase 50% of such NSR royalty from MEK upon payment of $500,000 at any time.

The Property consists of 104 mineral claim units, some of them border claims, and covers a total area of approximately 1716.28 hectares across four (4) separate claim blocks (Figure 2 and Appendix 4).

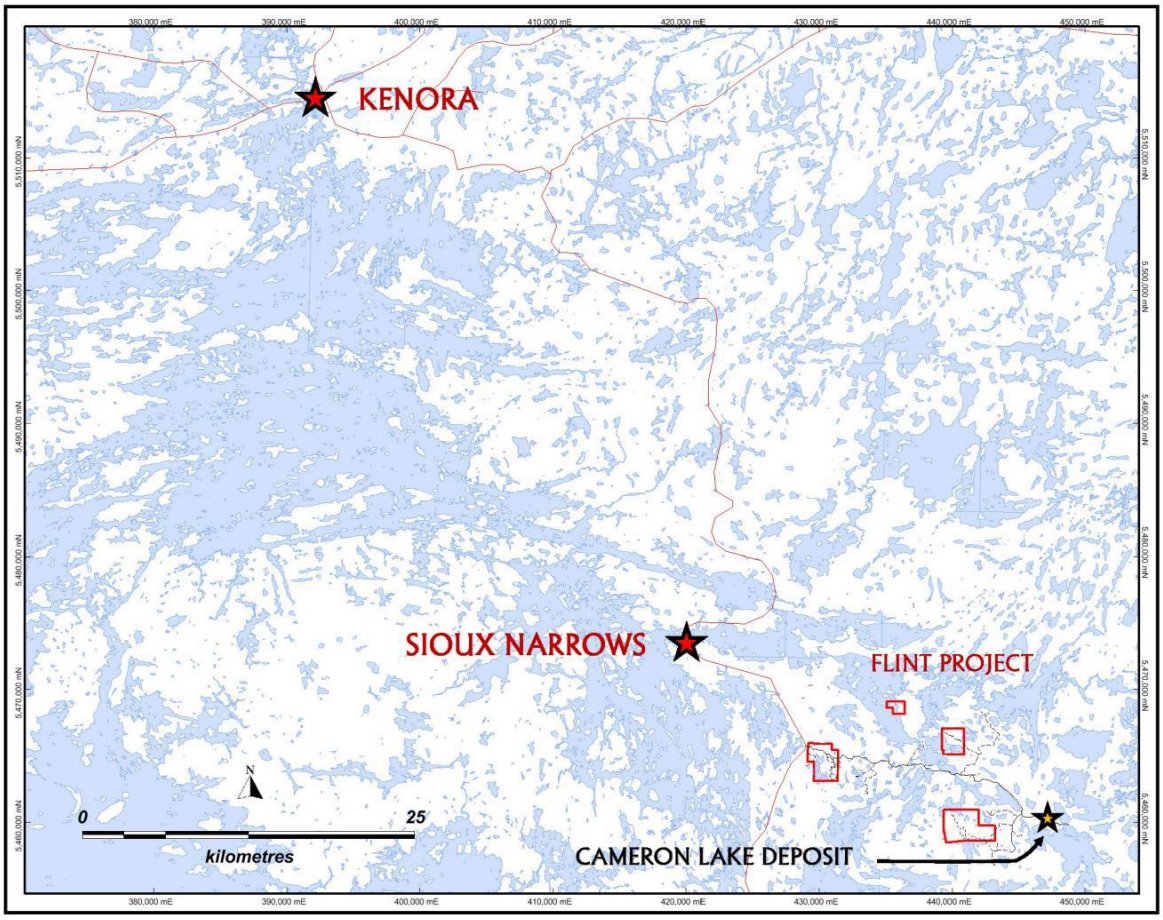

Figure 1. Regional Location Map

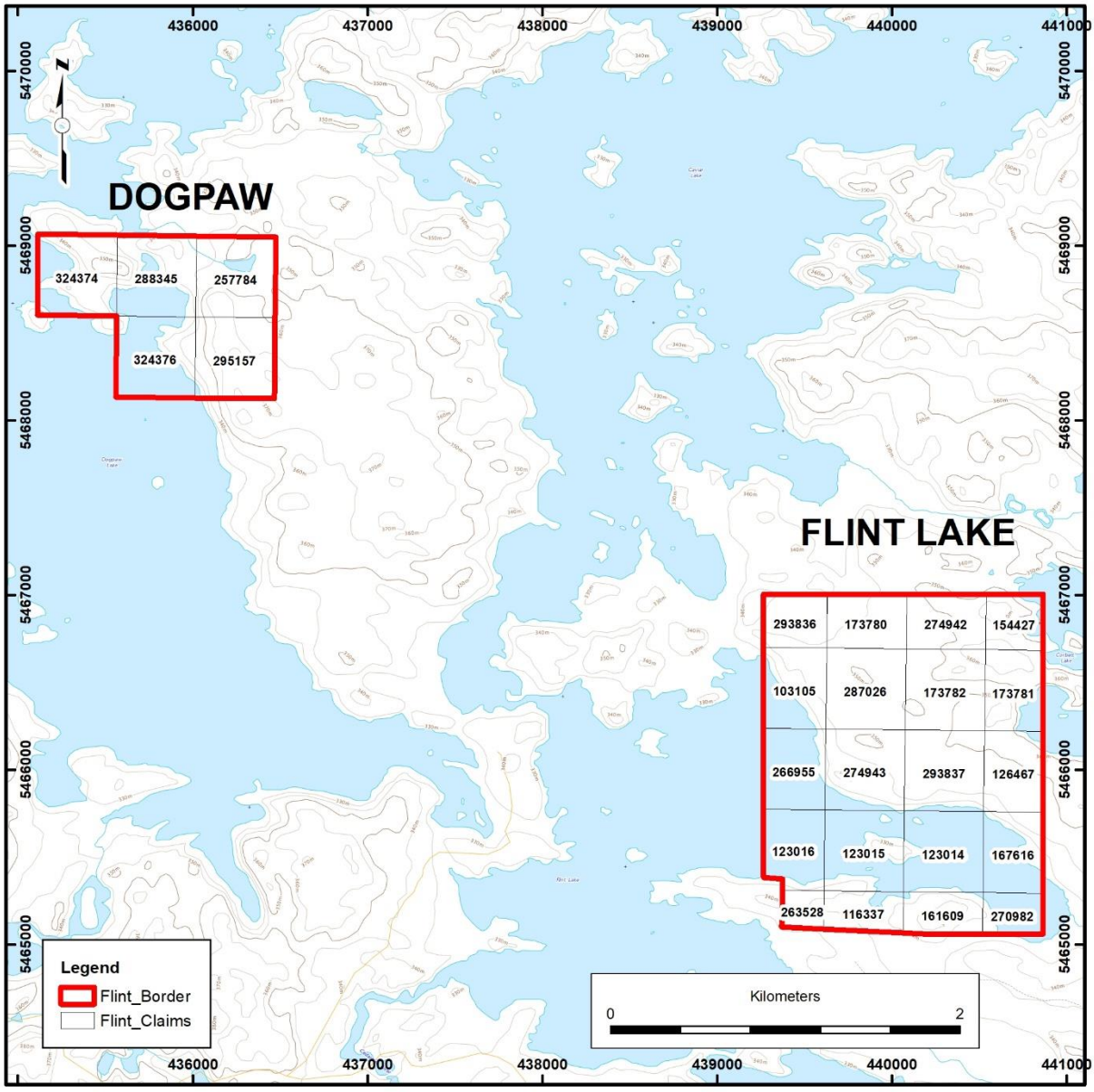

Figure 2. Claim Map, Dogpaw and Flint Claim Blocks, Flint Lake Property

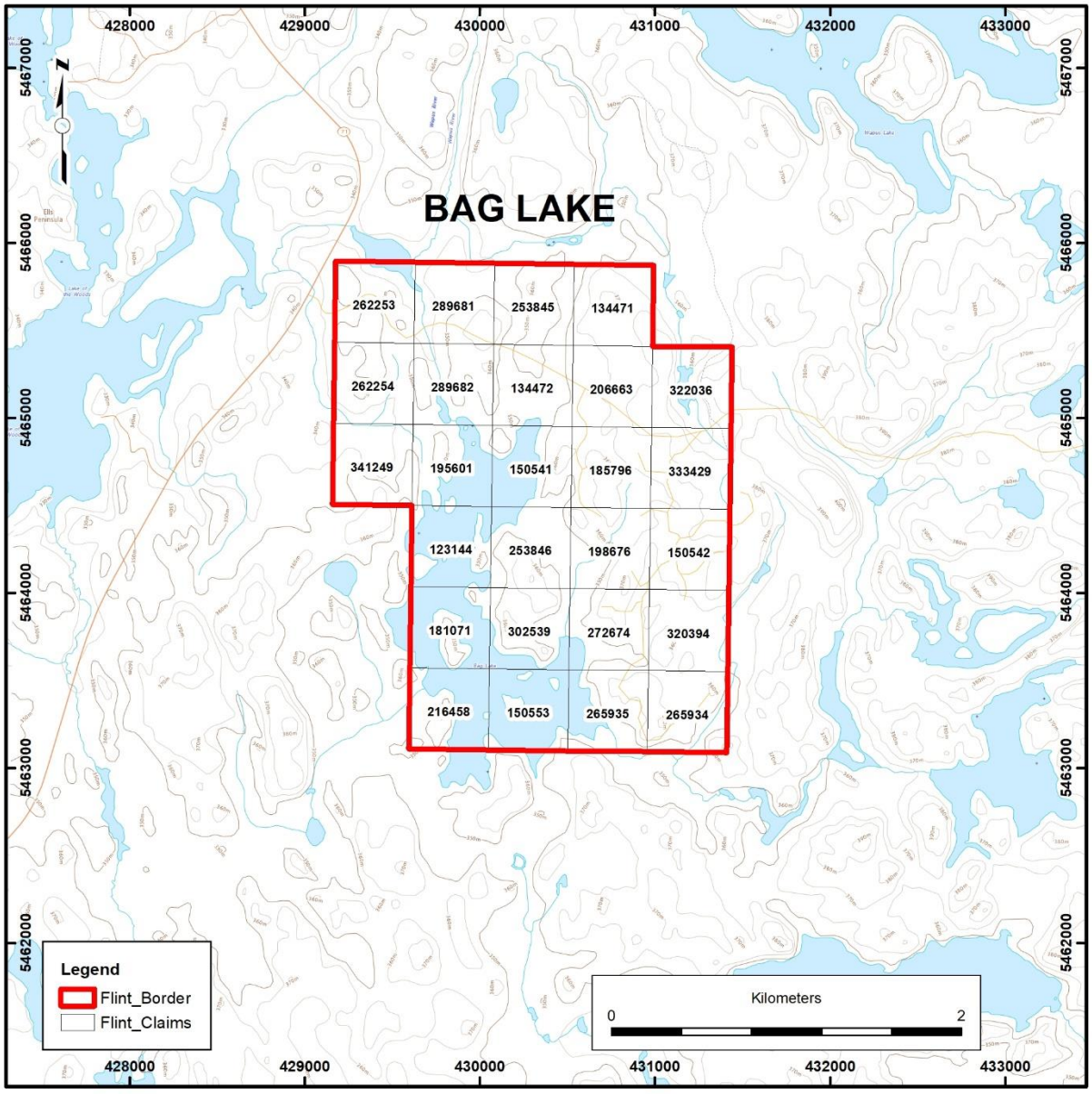

Figure 3. Claim Map, Bag Lake Claim Block, Flint Lake Property

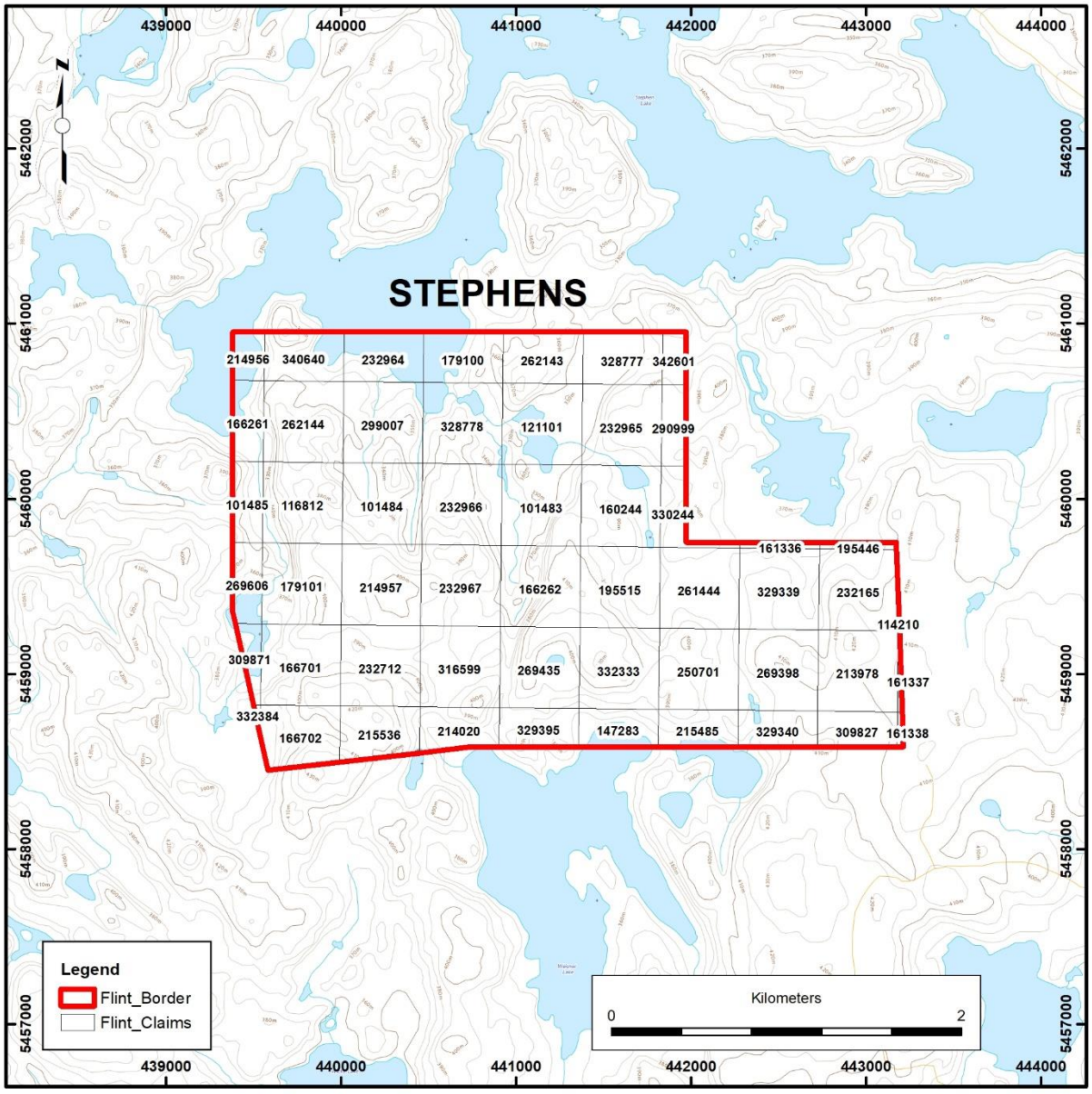

Figure 4. Claim Map, Stephens Claim Block, Flint Lake Property

4. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Flint Lake Block 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.

The Dogpaw claims have to be accessed by boat during seasons of soft water and by snowmobile in winter. Boat access to these claims can be done by launching on Flint Lake and boating north through the chain of lakes from Flint through Caviar and into the northeast end of Dogpaw Lake.

The Bag Lake group is easily accessible by truck and ATV via the Cameron Lake Road utilizing forestry roads and trails branching off of said road at kilometers 0.2, 2 and 3.

The Stephens Lake claims are accessible by truck and ATV via the continuation of the Cameron Lake Road, east of the Bag Lake Claims.

5. HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

5.1 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.70oE in schist striking S80oE. 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 was is 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 025o. 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 mine site 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 2012trenching as well as step out southeast. Channel sampling resulted in 5.63g/t Au over1.2m 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.

2020: Metals Creek Resources Corp. 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 lose muck lying on the ground for a total of thirty-five samples.

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.

5.2 Dogpaw Block

The following property history has been compiled largely by Des Cullen P. Geo, 2007. This is work is completed on or in close proximity to Endurance Gold claims.

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.

1944-45: 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.

1960-62: Noranda Mines Ltd. Geological mapping and drilling as follow-up to airborne geophysical survey. Six holes were drilled (1594 ft total).

1973-74: 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.

1983-84: 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.

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.

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 highgrade 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 were attained from quartz flooding in the vicinity of the Flint Lake mine.

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.

2016: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted some minor prospecting as well as small soil sampling programs in the areas of the New Dogpaw Showing, Flint Central and Jenson-Johnson gold occurrences. The work was initiated to try and trace mineralization along strike of the known mineralization with moderate success. Elevated gold in soil numbers were generated east of New Dogpaw to 12ppb gold and south of Flint Central over two lines to 21ppb gold. Much stronger gold in soils were generated along strike both north and south of the Jenson-Johnson occurrence at 89ppb and 219ppb respectively. Mechanical stripping of overburden took place in the areas of Flint Central and the Stephen Lake stock in the fall. Subsequent channel sampling took place in the trenches returning 5.63g/t gold over 1.2m and 5.90g/t gold over 1.0m at Flint Central.

5.3 Bag Lake Block

The following property history has been compiled largely by Des Cullen P. Geo, 2007.

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.

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.

1985-89: 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.

1987-88: Granges Exploration Ltd. opened up a trench on 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.

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.

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

2009: Metals Creek Resources Corp. Prospecting was done along strike of the Bag Lake South showing and returned favorable 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. Values to 3.73g/t Au over 2.73m (still open) were attained from the channel sampling.

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 favorable 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 three separate 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 to 0.81g/t Au.

2016: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted some minor prospecting as well as small soil sampling programs in the vicinity of the Jenson-Johnson gold occurrence. The work was initiated to try and trace mineralization along strike of the known mineralization with moderate success. Elevated gold-in-soil numbers were generated strike both north and south of the Jenson-Johnson occurrence at 89ppb and 219ppb respectively. Grab samples to 28.66g/t Au were attained.

2017: Metals Creek Resources Corp. conducted a small soil sampling program focusing on of the Bag Lake claims. A total of 20 rock and 68 soil samples were collected and sent for Au fire assay. The 68 soil samples were collected on seven reconnaissance lines meant to cross-cut stratigraphy both north and south along strike of the Jenson-Johnson occurrence as well as on a peninsula on the eastern side of Bag Lake with historic gold values to 4.59g/t. The soil lines were generally spaced 100m apart in an attempt to try and locate an extension to the gold occurrences and to see if both occurrences are on the same structure. Tight soil spacing's of a nominal 10m were carried out due to the narrow nature of the gold bearing structures targeted. Au-in-soil values to 472ppb were attained and require follow-up work.

5.4 Stephens Lake Block

The following property history 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. 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).

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

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.

1984: Rolls Resources Ltd. (539258 Ontario Ltd.) ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over a claim group at and southeast of Little Stephen Lake.

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.

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.

2003-2004: Endurance Gold Corp. completed a series of exploration programs on the Stephens Lake block 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. Exploration completed by Endurance Gold Corp. on the Starlyght Showing has 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 metre diamond drilling program was completed on the Starlyght Showing and returned results up to 4.71 g/t Au over 0.3 metres.

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.

2012: Metals Creek Resources completed trench sampling at the Stephens Lake occurrence with highlights from the trenching program include trench STR2 in the D-Zone target, which returned a surface channel cut of 1.43 g/t gold over 21 meters. As a matter of interest, the trench started in mineralization with the first channel sample assaying 737 parts per billion (“ppb”) gold, and ended in mineralization with the last sample assaying 373 ppb gold. The zone remains completely open in all directions as the trench terminates in overburden on both ends, with mineralization interpreted to continue through trench STR3, which returned a surface channel cut

of 1.42 g/t gold over 10 meters. At Stephens Lake, a second parallel zone of gold mineralization (Busch Zone) was also trenched, trenches STR4 through STR7. Trench STR7 returned a surface channel interval of 1.03 g/t gold over 20 meters.

2016-2017: Metals Creek Resources conducted an additional trenching program at Stephens stock to evaluate several gold occurrences. Channel sampling of these trenches was completed in the summer of 2017. Results include 1.60 g/t gold over 5 m from trench STR11 which is located between trenches STR2 and STR3, 0.93 g/t gold over 12m including 1.436 g/t gold over 6.0m from trench STR13 as well as 3.88 g/t gold over 2m also from STR13. Trench STR13 is located approximately 150m northwest of D-Zone.

6. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology

The Flint Lake Property 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.

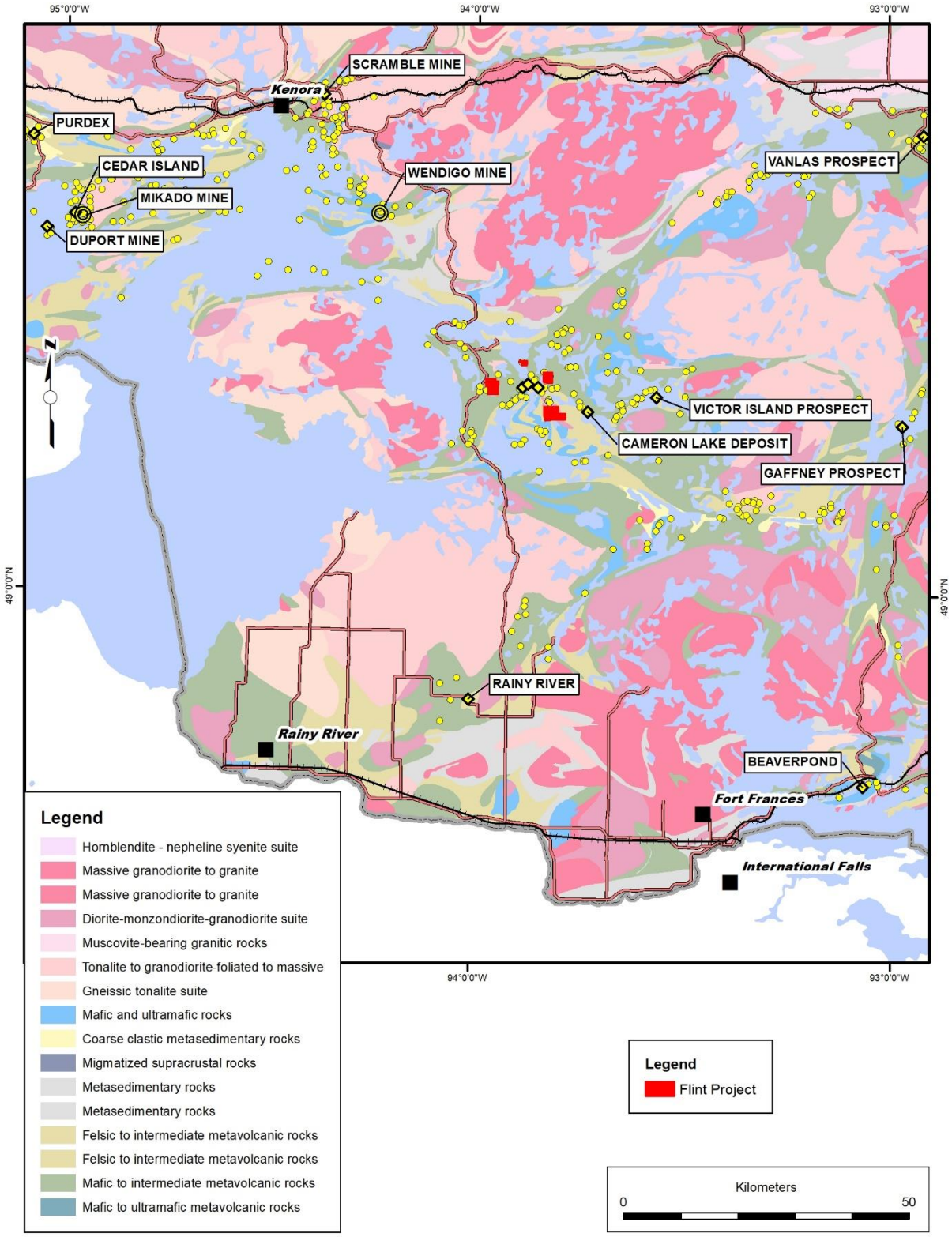

Figure 5. Regional Geology of the Flint Lake Property (OGS, 2011)

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

The shear zones generally conform the orientation of the Pipestone-Cameron Fault in a northwest-southeast fashion.

On the south shoreline of present Flint Lake 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. A northwest striking gabbro dike cross-cuts stratigraphy showing little alteration or deformation.

The Bag Lake claims are underlain by Snake Bay volcanics composed of mainly pillowed basalts with occasional basaltic flows and thin gabbros. Late carbonaceous quartz-feldspar dikes cut the volcanics in a north-south fashion on the order of 5-20m wide. These dikes are locally anomalous on gold associated with pyritization.

At the Stephens Lake claim group, 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 (1976): the main internal portion was mapped as massive granodiorite, while dioritic phases appear to characterize the marginal portions. Large angular xenoliths of mafic volcanic rock and gabbro are reported (Davies and Morin 1976a) within the stock, mostly close to its margin. The stock is elliptical in shape, with its long axis oriented in a northwest direction. This direction is both parallel to the trend of the major Pipestone - Cameron deformation zone and at right angles to the axial plane of the Emm Bay - Peninsula Bay syncline. Both of these latter structures may have exerted control on the emplacement of the stock, and also have influenced mineralization within it. Small bodies of felsic rock that lie along this northwest trend at Cedartree Lake may be satellitic to the Stephen Lake Stock.

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 1976).

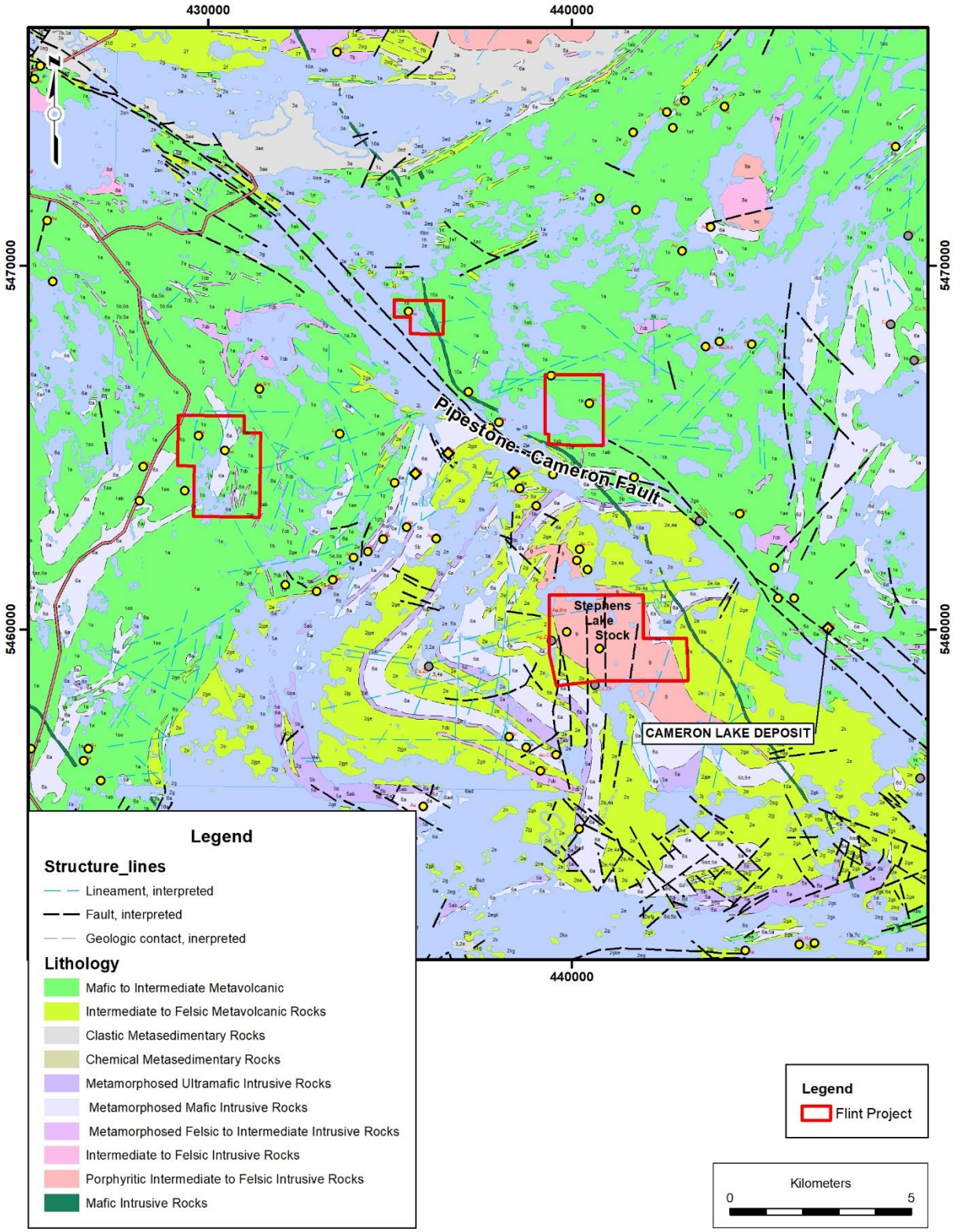

Figure 6. Local Geology, Flint Property (Johns, 2007)

7. HIGH-RESOLUTION HELIBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Four survey blocks, referred to as NE (northeast), N (north), SE (southeast) and W (west), were flown for a total of 486 l-km. A total of 10 production flights were performed using Prospectair's Robinson R-44, registration C-GBOU. The helicopter and survey crew operated out of the Kenora Airport located about 60 km to the northwest of the block.

The Flint blocks were flown with traverse lines at 50 m spacing and control lines spaced every 500 m. The survey lines were oriented N035 for the NE and N blocks, N000 for the SE block and N090 for the W block. In all cases control lines were flown perpendicular to traverse lines. The average height above ground of the helicopter was 47 m and the magnetic sensor was at 28 m. The average survey flying speed was 35.0 m/s. The survey area is covered by forest, wetlands and lakes. The W block overlaps with Bag Lake, the N and NE blocks are located on the northeast shore of the Dogpaw and Flint Lakes, respectively, while the SE block is located to the south of Stephen Lake.

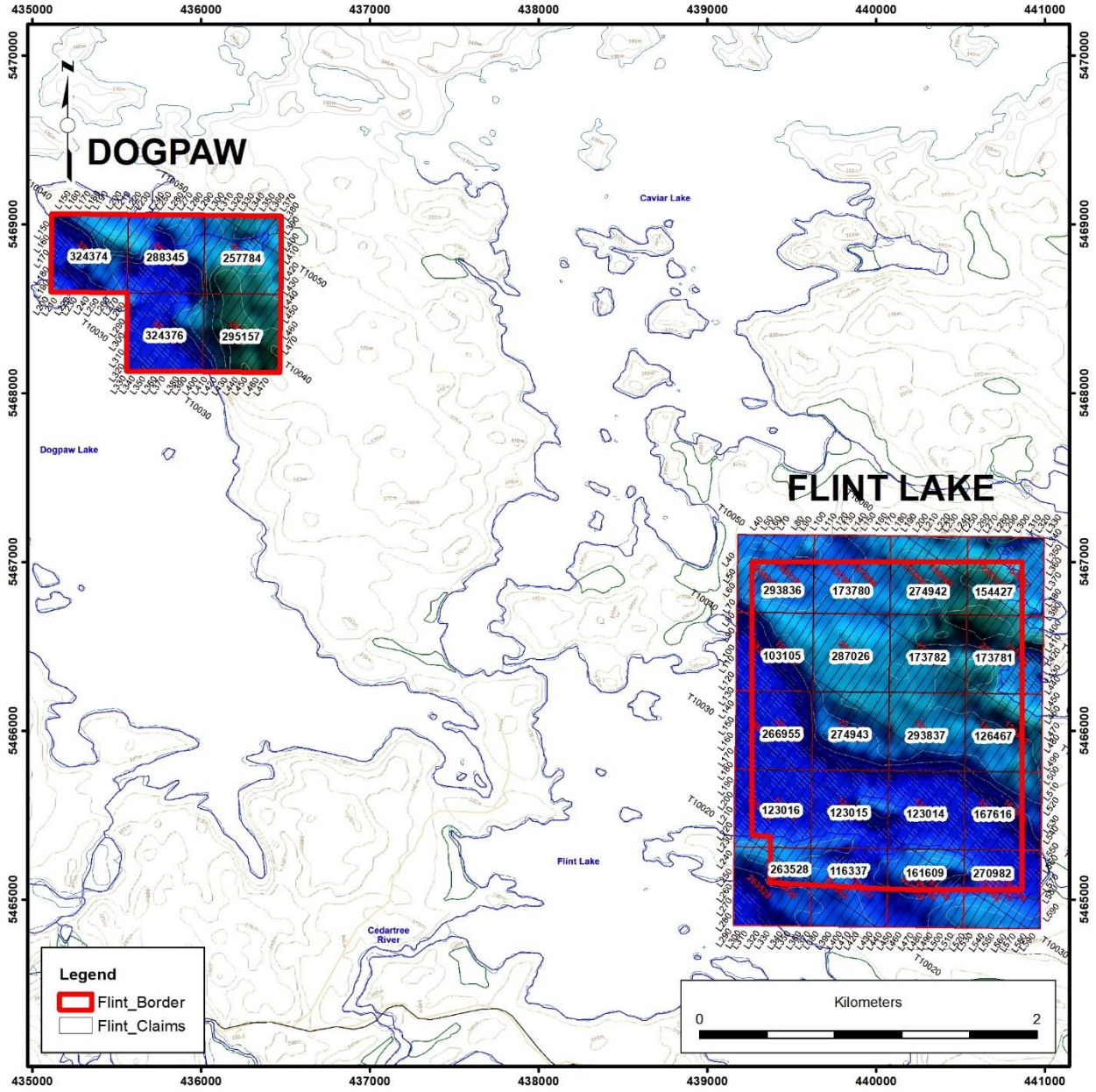

Figure 7. Flightline Map, Dogpaw and Flint claim groups

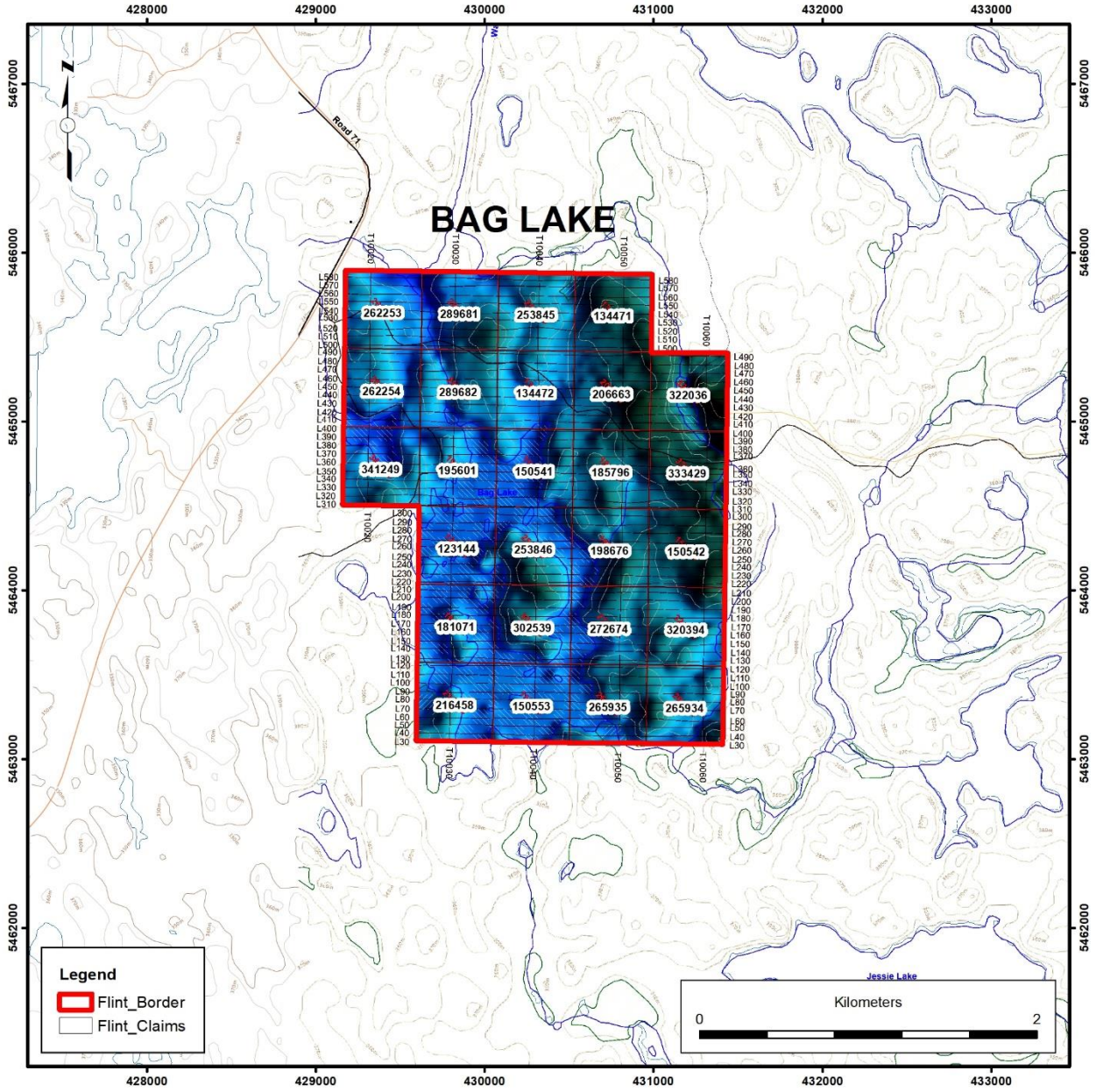

Figure 8. Flightline Map, Bag Lake claims

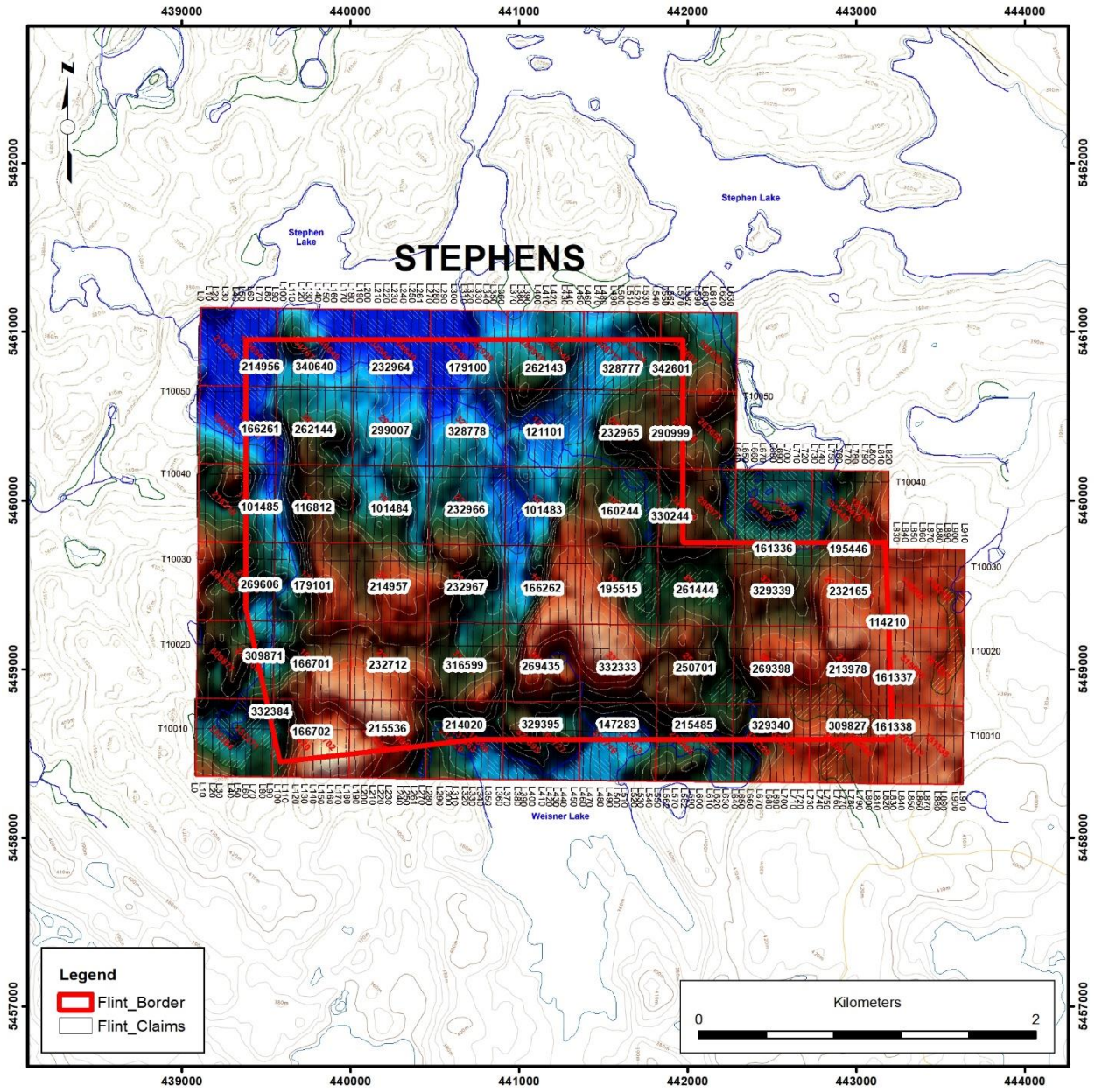

Figure 9. Flightline Map, Stephens Lake claims

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The magnetic survey has achieved the goal of improving the resolution of the lithological units in several areas of the property, as well as re-defining the structural interpretation. A compilation map is located in Appendix 4, and includes the magnetic survey results, atop the magnetics from a 2014 regional VTEM survey, with lithological and structures.

On the Bag Lake claim block, the main linear magnetic feature, which correlates with a mapped gabbro intrusion (Figure 6) has been refined significantly, and the geometry of the feature has improved. There are several NE-SW interpreted structures that pass though the three mineralized zones to the south, and may explain why the mineralized zones are not continuous on either side of the gabbro intrusion. The magnetic feature at the northwest corner of the property correlates very well with the Jenson-Johnston mineralized showing. There is no apparent explanation between the magnetic high and the gold mineralization, but this is an interesting question to follow up in the field.

The Dogpaw claim block has been mapped entirely as fine-grained mafic to intermediate mafic volcanics (Figure 6). The magnetic high feature at the far east side of the property may be related to a gabbro intrusion as has been mapped in other areas near the property. Given the smaller size of the property, a structural interpretation is difficult to complete. But a NW-SE trend can certainly be inferred, as it follows some of the regional geology and links the two mineralized zones. Exploration along this trend should be prioritized.

Three lithological or structural trends are added to the compilation for the Flint Lake claim block. One is a continuation of the previously mapped trend east of the property, and the others are sub-parallel to it, and appear to splay from it. Mineralized zones are mapped on each one of these additional structures, so exploration should focus along these trends. The Flint Lake claim block represents the most compelling analogous location to the geological setting of the Cameron Lake Deposit, located on-trend and approximately 8 kilometres away. The northeast trending structures support this interpretation, as well as the magnetic highs, which may represent mafic intrusions as have also been mapped in the area of the Cameron Lake Deposit (Figure 6).

The Stephens Lake claim block represents a unique geological setting, regionally speaking. It is covered, almost entirely by the “Stephens Lake Stock”, a porphyritic felsic intrusive rock unit, which is host to several areas of gold mineralization. The magnetic survey has revealed a complex inner geometry. The magnetics show a large amount of variability within the mapped intrusion area, with the southeastern portion of the intrusion being mapped as magnetic-highs, and the northwestern portion of the intrusion is a magnetic low. The mineralization on this claim block is often described as highly altered (silicification, iron-carbonate, potassium feldspar, sericite, epidote, chlorite, hematite and variable pyrite).

At the northeastern prospect, labelled the “D-zone” on the compilation, a magnetic high might be the representation of the barren gabbro intrusion that has been described in the exploration reports. This is supported by historical reports noting a transition to a mafic composition with increasing magnetite content near the gabbroic units. So far, the work on the project has consisted of property-wide prospecting and soil geochemistry with very promising results, and detailed trenching with excellent local scale observations.

A property-scale geochemical, geological, structural and alteration mapping campaign is recommended in order to support the development. The intrusion is a complex feature with many

overlapping features that may influence the nature of the gold mineralization. As a general observation relating to the magnetic survey, there is a NE-SW trend of the D-zone, Starylight and Jest correlates with the transition of the magnetic high to a magnetic low, which invariably correlates to the transition between the mafic to granodiorite intrusives.

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Ontario Geological Survey 2014. Ontario airborne geophysical surveys, magnetic and electromagnetic data, grid and profile data (ASCII and Geosoft® formats) and vector data, Nestor Falls area; Ontario Geological Survey, Geophysical Data Set 1076.

APPENDIX 1

Certificate of Qualifications

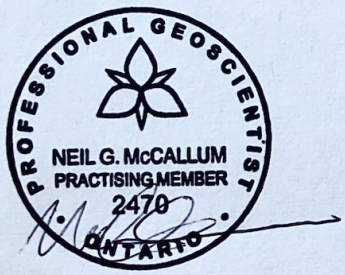
I, Neil McCallum, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, do certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, where in 2004 I received a B.Sc. Specialization in Geology degree;

2) I have practiced my profession continuously for 17 years since my graduation;

3) The information presented herein is based on literature research, supervision and overall review of the work described herein;

4) I have no beneficial interest in the properties discussed in this report nor do I expect to receive any in the future.



Neil McCallum, B.Sc., P.Geol.
March 08, 2022

APPENDIX 2

Technical Report and Maps
High-Resolution Heliborne Magnetic Survey

For

Manning Ventures Inc.
By
Prospectair Geosurveys

Technical Report

High-Resolution Heliborne Magnetic Survey

Flint Property, Kenora area,
Kenora Mining Division, Ontario, 2021

Manning Ventures Inc.
Suite 303, 750 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada, V6C 2T7

Prospectair Geosurveys

Dynamic Discovery Geoscience

Prepared by:
Joël Dubé, P.Eng.

November 2021

Dynamic Discovery Geoscience
7977 Décarie Drive
Ottawa, ON, K1C 3K3
jdube@ddgeoscience.ca
819.598.8486

Survey flown by :

CP 1832 Succ. Hull
Gatineau, Québec J8X 3Y8
(819)661-2029
Fax: 1.866.605.3653
contact@prospectair.ca

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FIGURES

TABLES

I. INTRODUCTION

Prospectair Geosurveys conducted a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey for the mineral exploration company Manning Ventures Inc. on its Flint Property located in the Kenora area, Kenora Mining Division, Province of Ontario (Figure 1). The survey was flown from October 6th to 15th 2021.

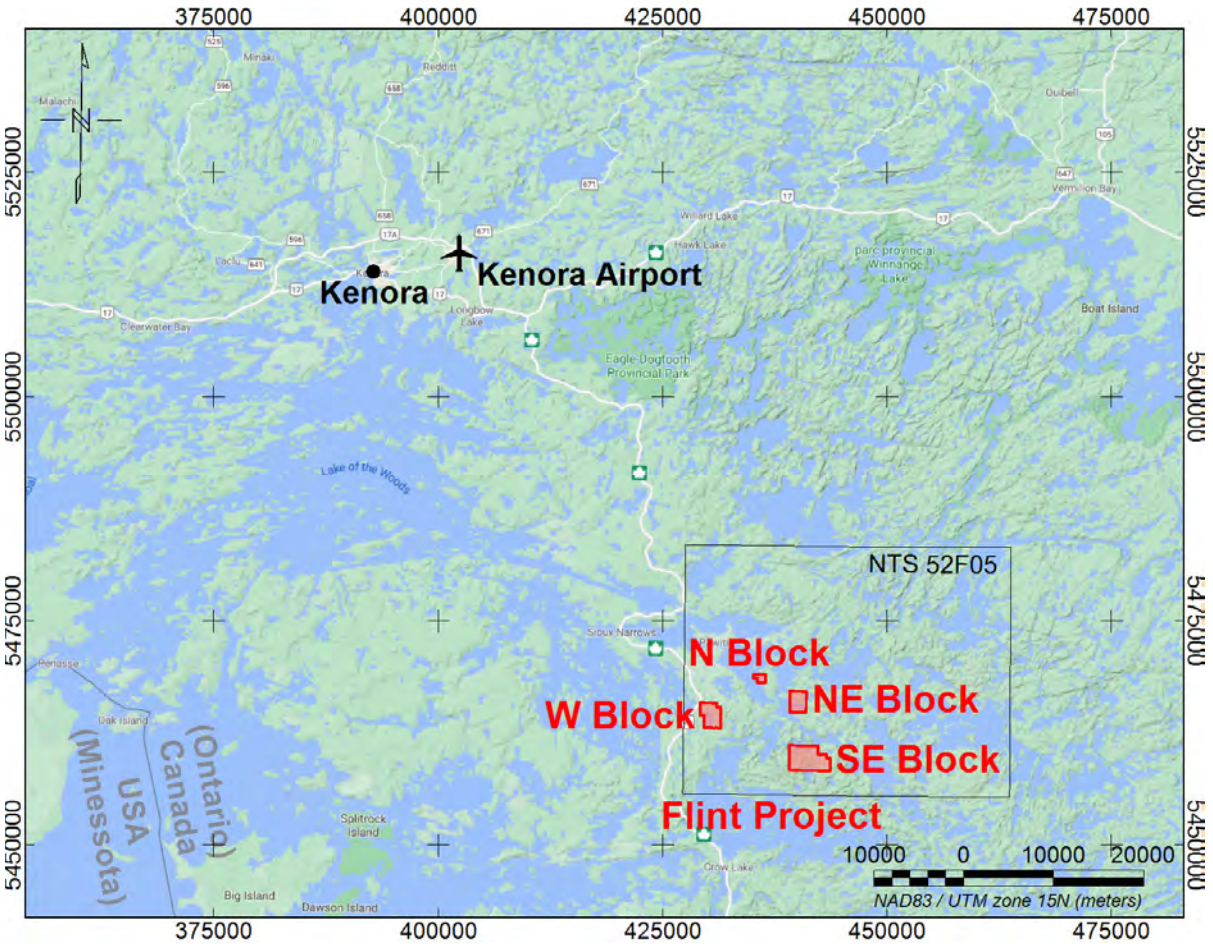
Figure 1: **General Survey Location**

Four survey blocks, referred to as NE (northeast), N (north), SE (southeast) and W (west), were flown for a total of 486 l-km. A total of 10 production flights were performed using Prospectair's Robinson R-44, registration C-GBOU. The helicopter and survey crew operated out of the Kenora Airport located about 60 km to the northwest of the block (Figure 2).

Table 1: **Survey blocks particulars**

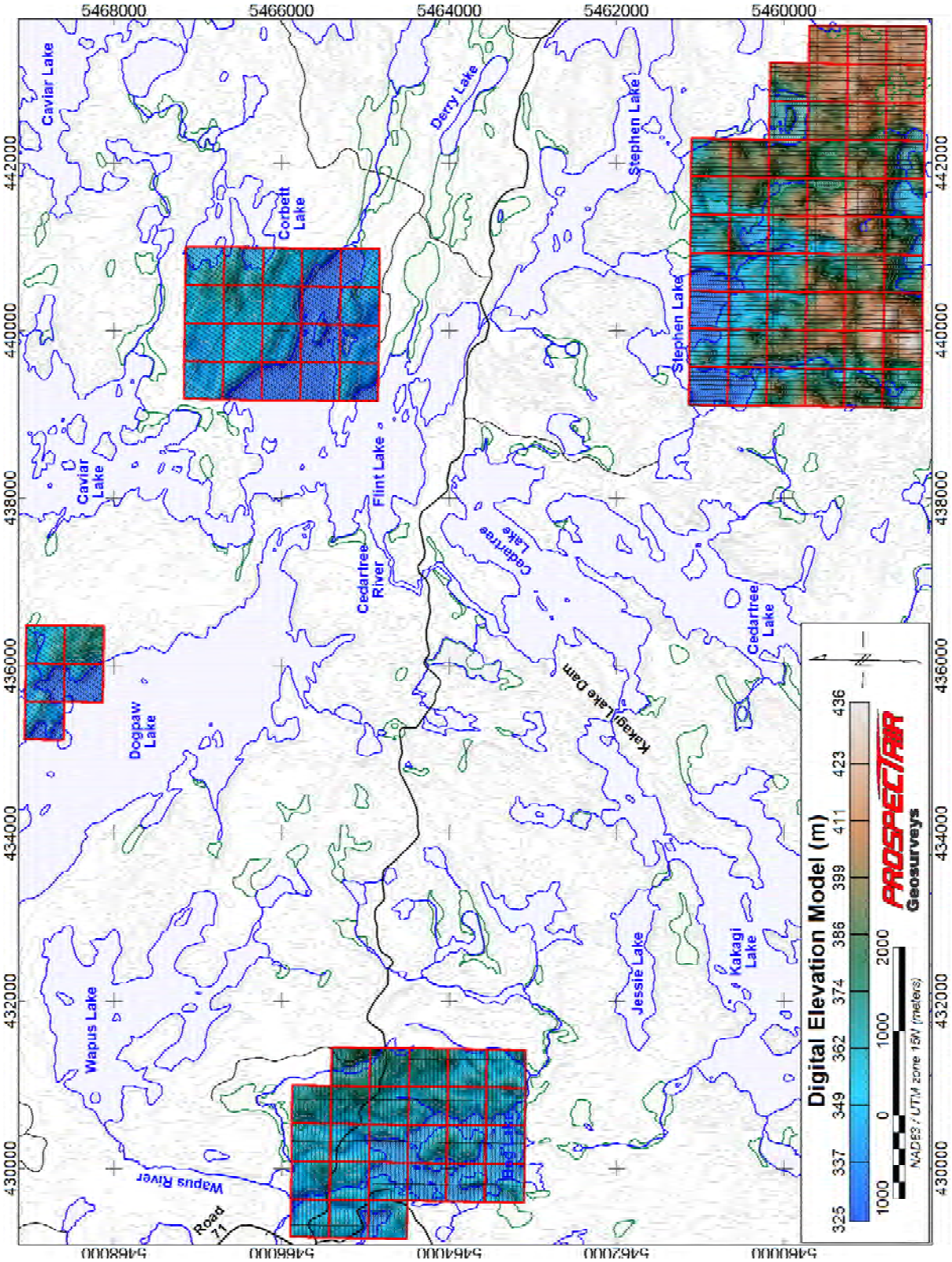
Block	NTS Mapsheet	Line-km flown	Flight numbers	Dates Flown
NE	052F05	93 l-km	Flt 6 and 9	Oct. 13th and 14th
N	052F05	23 l-km	Flt 4 to 6	Oct. 12th and 13th
SE	052F05	247 l-km	Flt 3, 7, 8, 10	Oct. 10th, 14th, 15th
W	052F05	123 l-km	Flt 1 to 3	Oct. 6th and 10th

Figure 2: **Survey Location and base of operation**



The Flint blocks were flown with traverse lines at 50 m spacing and control lines spaced every 500 m. The survey lines were oriented N035 for the NE and N blocks, N000 for the SE block and N090 for the W block. In all cases control lines were flown perpendicular to traverse lines. The average height above ground of the helicopter was 47 m and the magnetic sensor was at 28 m. The average survey flying speed was 35.0 m/s. The survey area is covered by forest, wetlands and lakes. The W block overlaps with Bag Lake, the N and NE blocks are located on the northeast shore of the Dogpaw and Flint Lakes, respectively, while the SE block is located to the south of Stephen Lake. The topography is mostly gently undulating, with a few low-level hills, which are fairly typical characteristics of the area near Kenora. The elevation is ranging from 325 to 436 m above mean sea level (MSL). The town of Kenora is found about 65 km to the northwest of the blocks. The blocks can be easily access via secondary forestry roads connecting to the main Road 71 which links Kenora to southern communities. Coordinates outlining the survey blocks are given in Appendix A, with respect to NAD-83 datum, UTM projection zone 15N. The location of the Flint Property claims (in red) and of the survey lines is shown on Figure 3. The Property claims numbers are also listed in Appendix B.

Figure 3: **Survey lines and Flint Property claims**



II. SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Prospectair provided the following instrumentation for this survey:

Airborne Magnetometer

Geometrics G-822A

The heliborne system used a non-oriented (strap-down) optically-pumped Cesium split-beam sensor. These magnetometers have a sensitivity of 0.005 nT and a range of 15,000 to 100,000 nT with a sensor noise of less than 0.02 nT. The heliborne sensor was mounted in a bird made of non-magnetic material located 19 m below the helicopter when flying. Total magnetic field measurements were recorded at 10 Hz in the aircraft.

Real-Time Differential GPS

Omnistar DGPS

Prospectair uses an OmniStar differential GPS navigation system to provide real-time guidance for the pilot and to position data to an absolute accuracy of better than 5 m. The *Omnistar* receiver provides real-time differential GPS for the Agis on-board navigation system. The differential data set was relayed to the helicopter via the Omnistar network appropriate geosynchronous satellite for the survey location. The receiver optimizes the corrections for the current location.

Airborne Navigation and Data Acquisition System

Pico-Envirotec AGIS-XP system

The Airborne Geophysical Information System (AGIS-XP) is advanced, software driven instrument specifically designed for mobile aerial or ground geophysical survey work. The AGIS instrumentation package includes an advanced navigation system, real-time flight path information that is displayed over a map image of the area, and reliable data acquisition software. Thanks to simple interfacing, the radar and barometric altimeters and the Geometrics magnetometer are easily integrated into the system and digitally recorded. Automatic synchronization to the GPS position and time provides very close correlation between data and geographical position. The AGIS is equipped with a software suite allowing easy maintenance, upgrades, data QC, and project and survey area layout planning.

Magnetic Base Station

GEM GSM-19

A GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer, a computer workstation and a complement of spare parts and equipment serve as the base station. Prospectair establish the base station in a secure location with low magnetic noise. The GSM-19 magnetometer has resolution of 0.01 nT, and 0.2 nT accuracy over its operating range of 20,000- to 100,000 nT. The ground system was recording magnetic data at 1 Hz.

Altimeters

Free Flight Radar Altimeter

The Free Flight radar altimeter measures height above ground to a resolution of 0.5 m and an accuracy of 5% over a range up to 2,500 ft. The radar altimeter data is recorded and sampled at 10 Hz.

Digital Barometric Pressure Sensor

The barometric pressure sensor measures static pressure to an accuracy of ± 4 m and resolution of 2 m over a range up to 30,000 ft above sea level. The barometric altimeter data are sampled at 10 Hz.

Survey helicopter

Robinson R-44 (registration C-GBOU)

The survey was flown using Prospectair's Robinson R-44 helicopter that handles efficiently the light equipment load and the survey range for magnetic surveys. Table 2 presents the helicopter technical specifications and capacity, and the aircraft is shown in Figure 4.

Table 2: **Technical specifications of the R-44 Robinson helicopter**

Item	Specification
Powerplant	One 195kW (260hp) Textron Lycoming O-540
Rate of climb	1,000 ft/min
Cruise speed	223 km/h – 120 kts
Service ceiling	14,000 ft
Range with no reserve	645 km
Empty weight	635 kg
Maximum takeoff weight	1,090 kg

Figure 4: **C-GBOU Robinson R-44**

III. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Data Recording

The following parameters were recorded during the course of the survey:

In the helicopter:

- GPS positional data: time, latitude, longitude, altitude, heading and accuracy (PDOP) recorded at intervals of 0.1 s;
- Total magnetic field: recorded at intervals of 0.1 s;
- Pressure as measured by the barometric altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s;
- Terrain clearance as measured by the radar altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s;

At the base and remote magnetic ground stations:

- Total magnetic field: recorded at intervals of 1 s;
- GPS time recorded every 1 s to synchronize with airborne data.

Technical Specifications

The data quality control was performed on a daily basis. The following technical specifications were adhered to:

- *Height* – 50m mean terrain clearance for the helicopter except in areas where Transport Canada regulations prevent flying at this height, or as deemed by the pilot to ensure safety. Traverse lines and control lines must be flown at the same altitude at points of intersection; the altitude tolerances are limited to no more than 30 m difference between traverse lines and control lines.
- *Airborne Magnetometer Data* – A 0.5 nT noise envelope not to be exceeded for more than 500 m line-length without a reflight.
- *Diurnal Specifications* – A maximum tolerance of 5.0 nT (peak to peak) deviation from a long chord of one minute at the base station.
- *Flying Speed* – The average ground speed for the survey aircraft should be 120 kph. The acceptable high limit is 180 kph over flat topography.
- *Radar Altimeter* – minimal accuracy of 5%, minimum range of 0-2500 m.
- *Barometer* – Absolute air pressure to 0.1 kPa.
- *Flight Path Following* – The line spacing not to vary by more than 30% from the ideal spacing over a distance of more than 300 m, except as required for aviation safety.

IV. SYSTEM TESTS

Magnetometer System Calibration

The survey configuration using a bird towed 19 m below any magnetic piece of the helicopter allows the simplification of the magnetic calibration requirement. Consequently, heading error and aircraft movement noise was considered negligible and no correction was applied to the data.

Instrumentation Lag

The magnetometer lag is a combination of two factors: 1) the time difference between when a reading is sensed, and when that value is recorded by the acquisition system, and 2) the time taken for the sensor to arrive at the location of the GPS antenna. The second factor is defined by the physical distance between the GPS antenna and any given sensor, and the speed of the aircraft. The average total magnetic lag value for the AGIS acquisition system has been calculated to 0.93 s for this survey.

V. FIELD OPERATIONS

The survey operations were conducted out of the Kenora Airport from October 6th to 15th, 2021. The data acquisition required 10 flights. At the end of each production day, the data were sent to the Dynamic Discovery Geoscience office via internet. The data were then checked for Quality Control to ensure they fulfilled contractual specifications. The full dataset was inspected prior to provide authorization for the field crew to demobilize. The GSM-19 magnetic base station was set up in a magnetically quiet area close to the blocks, beside an old airstrip, at latitude 49.3878785°N, longitude 94.0023392°W. The survey pilot was Pierre Larose and the survey system technician was Jonathan Drolet.

Figure 5: **Example of a magnetic base station setup**

VI. DIGITAL DATA COMPILATION

Data compilation including editing and filtering, quality control, and final data processing was performed by Joël Dubé, P.Eng. Processing was performed on high performance computers optimized for quick daily QC and processing tasks. Geosoft software Oasis Montaj version 9.10 was used.

Magnetometer Data

General

The airborne magnetometer data, recorded at 10 Hz, were plotted and checked for spikes and noise on a flight basis. An average of 0.93 second lag correction was applied to the data to correct for the time delay between detection and recording of the airborne data.

Ground magnetometer data were recorded at 1 sample per second and interpolated by a spline function to 10 Hz to match airborne data. Data were inspected for cultural interference and edited where necessary. Low-pass filtering was deemed necessary on the ground station magnetometer data to remove minor high frequency noise. The diurnal variations were removed by subtracting the ground magnetometer data to the airborne data and by adding back the average of the ground magnetometer value.

The levelling corrections were applied in several steps. First of all, a correction for altitude was applied by multiplying the First Vertical Derivative (FVD) of the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) by the difference between the actual survey altitude and the average survey altitude. Standard levelling corrections were then performed using intersection statistics from traverse and tie lines. After statistical levelling was considered satisfactory, decorrugation was applied on the data to remove any remaining subtle non-geological features oriented in the direction of the traverse lines.

Once the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) was gridded, its First Vertical Derivative (FVD) and Second Vertical Derivative (SVD) were calculated to enhance narrow and shallow geological features. Finally, the component of the normal Earth's magnetic field, described by the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF), has been removed from the TMI to yield the residual TMI.

Tilt Angle Derivative

In order to enhance the subtle magnetic features some more, the Tilt Angle Derivative (TILT) was also computed for this project.

It has been shown that it is possible to use the Tilt Angle Derivative to estimate both the location and depth of magnetic sources (Salem et al., 2007).

When two body of different magnetic susceptibility are in contact, the vertical and horizontal gradients along a horizontal line perpendicular to the vertical contact are governed by the following equations:

$\delta M/\delta h=2KFc(z_c/(h^2+z_c^2))$
$\delta M/\delta z=2KFc(h/(h^2+z_c^2))$

where
K = susceptibility contrast
F = magnetic field's strength
c = $1-\cos^2$(field Inclination)$\sin^2$(field Declination)
h = location along an horizontal axis perpendicular to the contact
z_c = contact depth
$\delta M/\delta h = \text{sqrt}((\delta M/\delta x)^2+(\delta M/\delta y)^2)$

The Tilt Angle (θ) is defined as
$\theta = \tan^{-1}[(\delta M/\delta z)/(\delta M/\delta h]$

By substitution of the gradients we get
$\theta = \tan^{-1}[h/z_c]$

This has two main implications for any given anomaly:

1- The 0° angle line is located directly above the contact between a magnetic source and the surrounding rock. This allows for accurate estimation of source location.
2- The distance between the 0° and the +45° contour lines as well as the distance between the -45° and the 0° contour lines are equal to the depth of the source at the contact. This allows for a direct estimation of the depth of the source of the anomaly. The depth estimated with this method is actually the distance between the magnetic sensor and the top of the source. Knowing that the sensor was 28 m above the ground in average enables direct depth estimates.

In practice, the signal originating from multiple sources at different depth within a same area will cause juxtaposition of the Tilt Angle values, and complicate location and depth estimation. Nevertheless, the method remains an excellent tool for rapid assessment of sources characteristics, without the need for complex assumptions to be made or heavy computer requirements, as is the case with 3D Euler deconvolution or 3D data inversions.

Gridding

The magnetic data were interpolated onto a regular grid using a bi-directional gridding algorithm to create a two-dimensional grid equally incremented in x and y directions. The final grids of the magnetic data are supplied with a 10 m grid cell size. Traverse lines were used in the gridding process.

Radar Altimeter Data

The terrain clearance measured by the radar altimeter in metres was recorded at 10 Hz. The data were filtered to remove high frequency noise using a 1 sec low pass filter. The final data were plotted and inspected for quality.

Positional Data

Real time DGPS correction provided by Omnistar was applied to the recorded GPS positional data.

Positional data were originally recorded at 10 Hz sampling rate in geographic longitude and latitude with respect to the WGS-84 datum. The delivered data locations are provided in X and Y using the UTM projection zone 15 North, with respect to the NAD-83 datum. Altitude data were initially recorded relative to the GRS-80 ellipsoid, but are delivered as orthometric heights (MSL elevation).

Terrain Data

Terrain elevation data (also referred to as digital elevation model, or DEM) are computed from the altitude of the helicopter, given by DGPS recordings, and the radar altimeter data.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The residual Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) of the Flint blocks, presented in Figure 6, is relatively active and varies over a range of 3,591 nT, with an average of -131 nT and a standard deviation of 302 nT. The strongest magnetic anomaly is found within the N block while the SE block depicts the most dynamic magnetic signal variations.

Most of the area is affected by linear magnetic features characteristic of alternating sequences of mafic volcanics with sedimentary or intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, with possibly some intrusive stocks or dykes locally. Areas with lower magnetic background values and decreased signal variability, such as in the southwestern half of the N and NE blocks, are typical of zones dominated by sedimentary or felsic volcanic rocks. Stronger magnetic anomalies are occurring as bands possibly relating to magnetite rich mafic volcanic of intrusive rocks, or to iron formations. Stronger anomalies are located within the N and SE blocks, and are best seen on Figure 7 which shows the residual TMI data with a linear color distribution. Other areas with lower amplitude magnetic anomalies, but yet above backgrounds values, would otherwise most likely relate to intermediate or mafic volcanic rocks. Some parts of the SE block depict non-linear magnetic textures typical of intrusive rocks.

Magnetic lineaments are generally trending NW-SE in the NE and N blocks, and are rather generally striking from NE-SW to NNW-SSE in the W block. They are a lot more variable in orientation in the SE block, with a slightly dominant family of lineaments approximately striking N-S. Many lineaments appear curved, and even heavily folded locally, such as in the W block and the southern part of the SE block, attesting that the area underwent strong deformation events in the past. In general terms, magnetic lineaments are related to rock formations that are enriched in magnetic minerals (magnetite and/or pyrrhotite).

Throughout the block, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones. If they are thought to be favorable structures in the exploration context of the Flint project, they should be paid particular attention and should be the object of a comprehensive structural interpretation, which is beyond the scope of this report.

Shorter wavelength anomalies are greatly enhanced on the FVD (Figure 8) and on the TILT (Figure 9) products. Since the FVD attenuates longer wavelength anomalies, and the TILT enhances very weak amplitude anomalies, they are the preferred products for structural interpretation.

Figure 6: **Residual Total Magnetic Intensity with equal area color distribution**

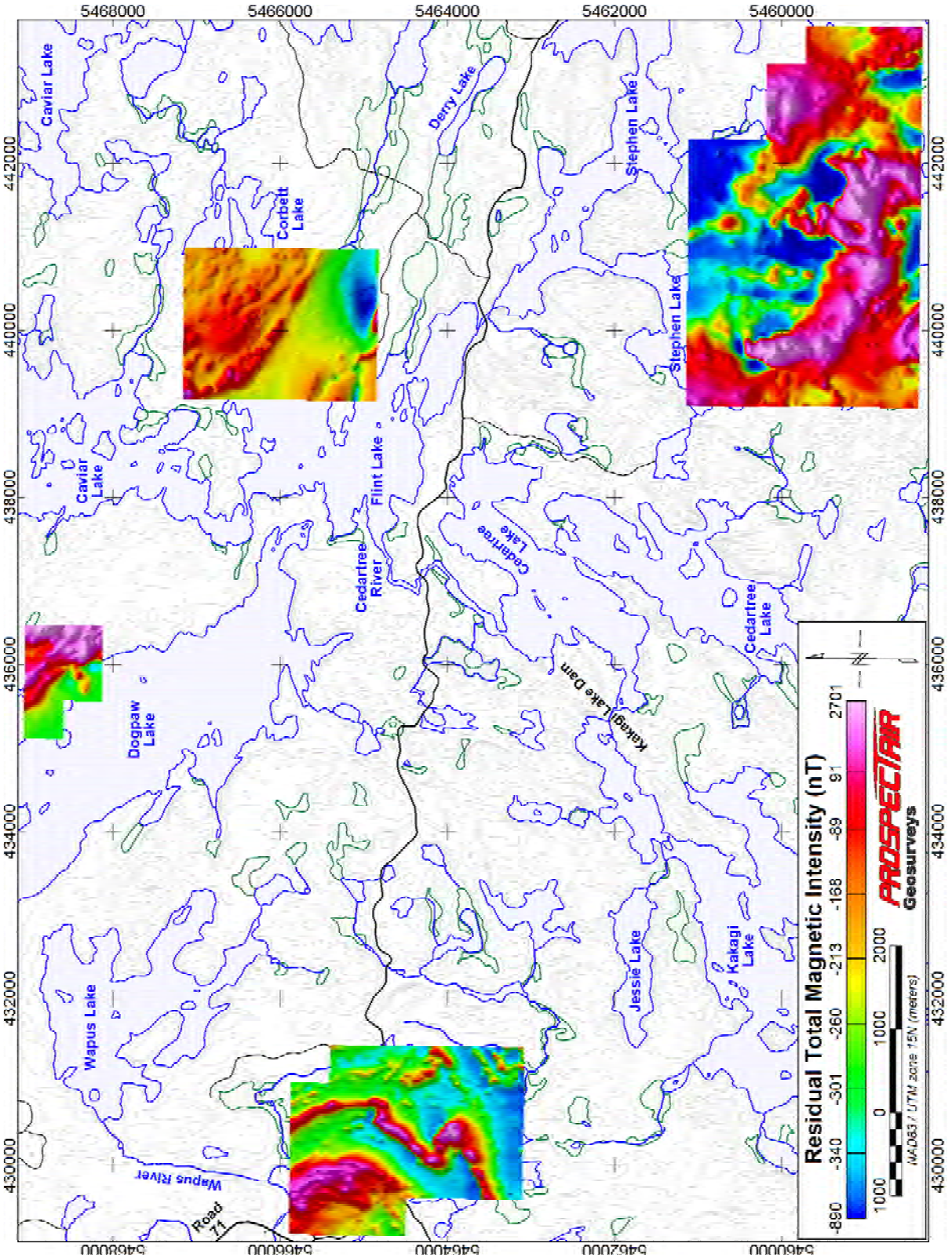


Figure 7: **Residual Total Magnetic Intensity with linear color distribution**

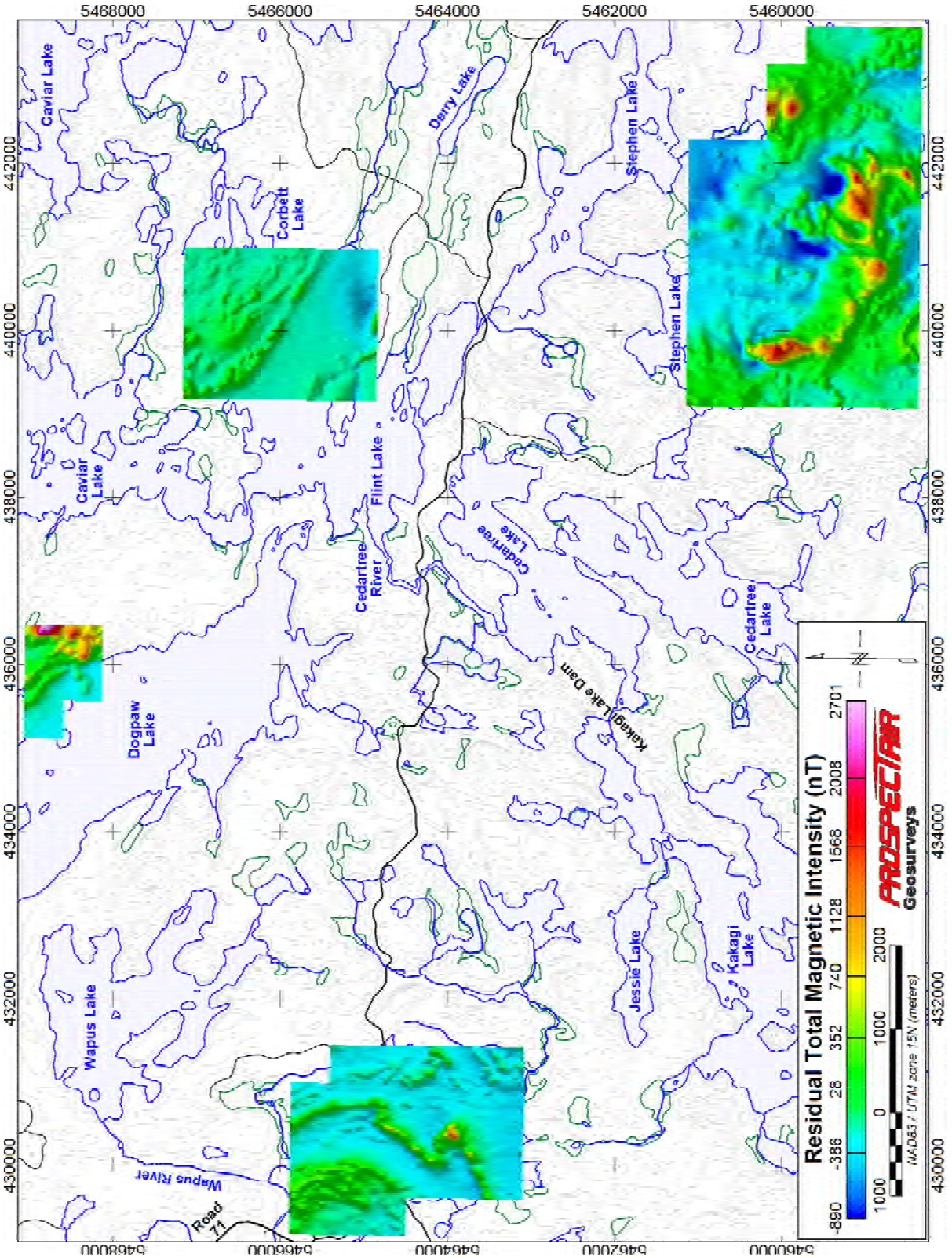


Figure 8: **First Vertical Derivative of TMI**

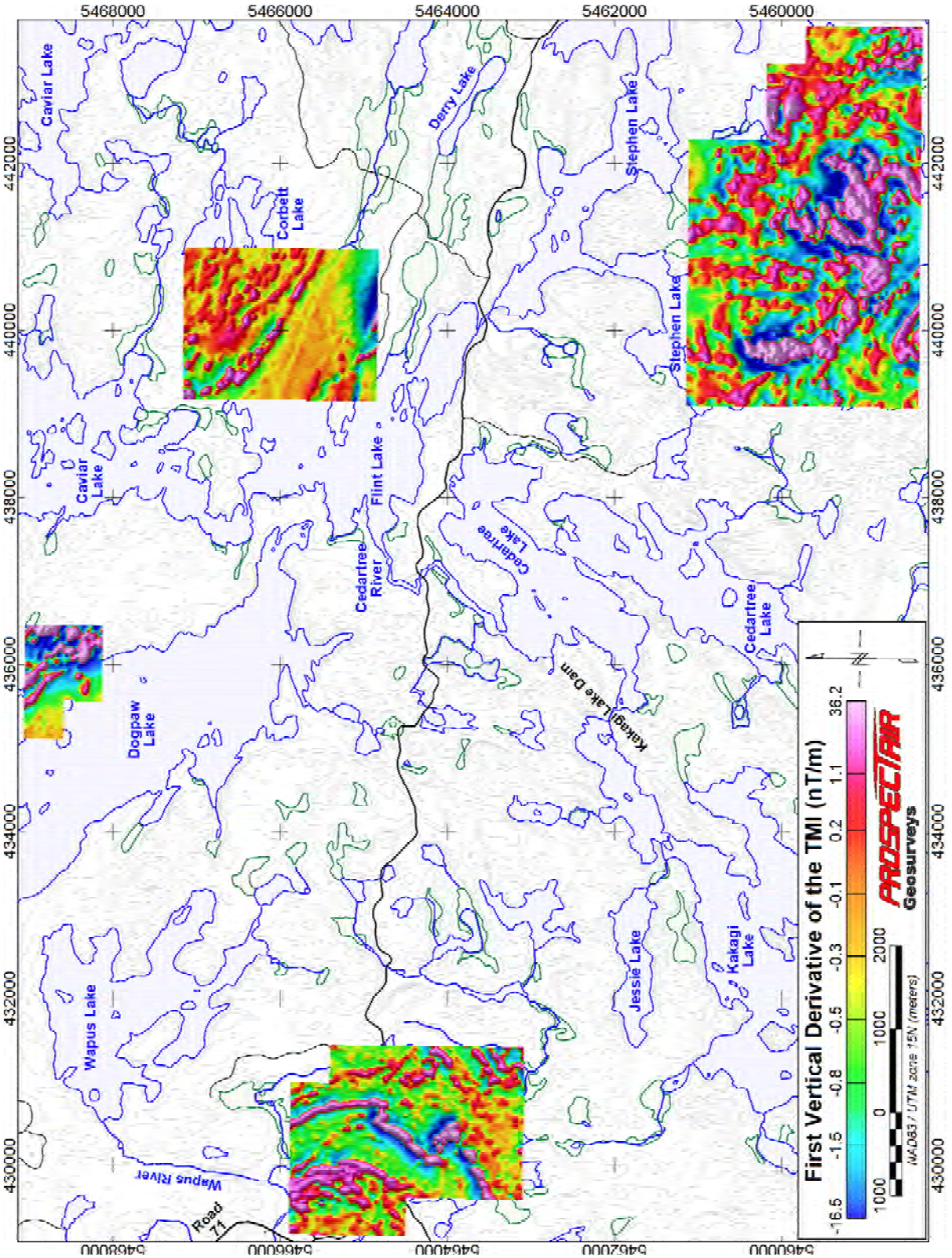
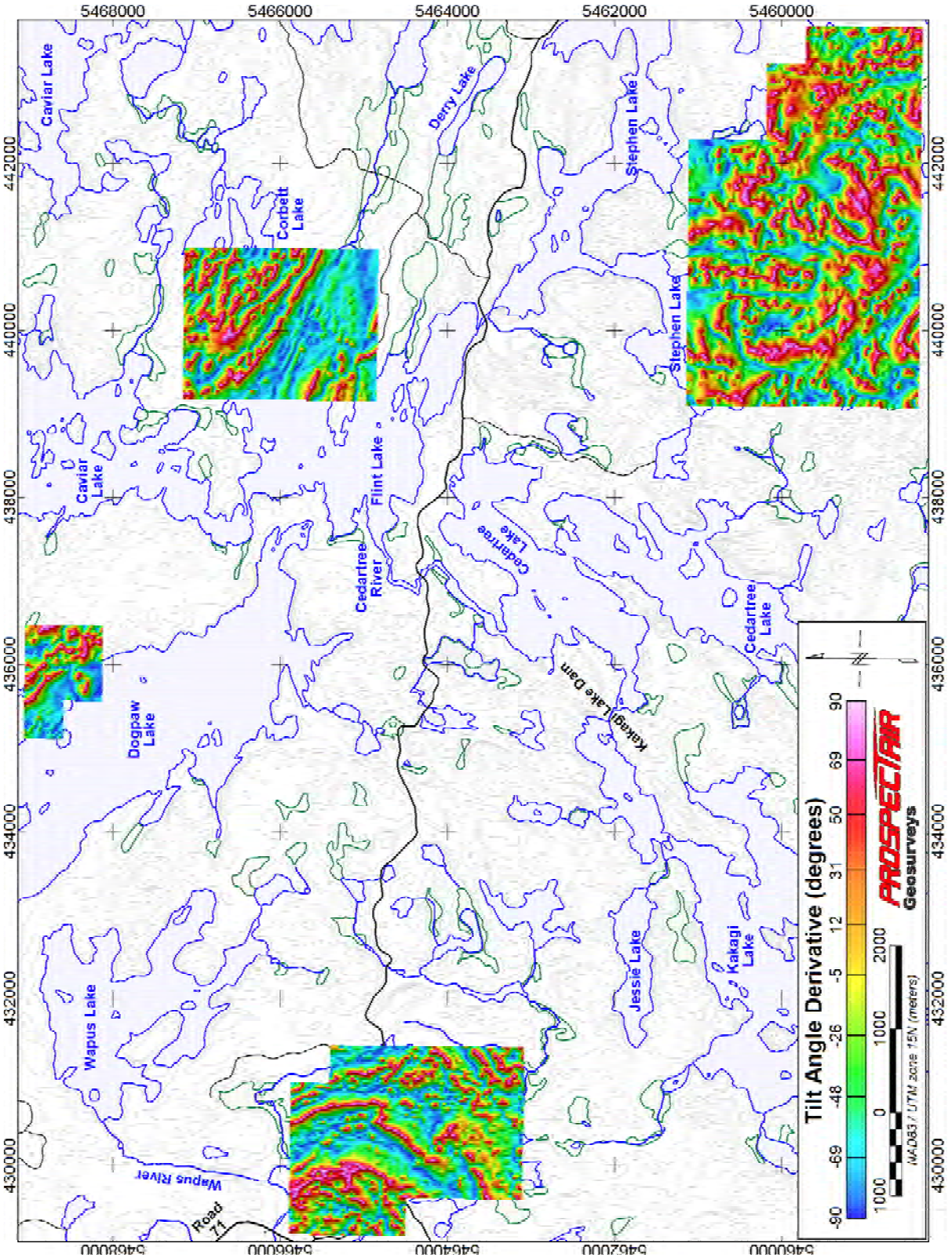


Figure 9: **Tilt Angle Derivative**



VIII. FINAL PRODUCTS

Digital Line Data

The Geosoft database is provided with the channels detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: **MAG line data channels**

No.	Name	Description	Units
1	UTM_X	UTM Easting, NAD-83, Zone 15N	m
2	UTM_Y	UTM Northing, NAD-83, Zone 15N	m
3	Lat_deg	Latitude in decimal degrees	Deg
4	Long_deg	Longitude in decimal degrees	Deg
5	Gtm_sec	Second since midnight GMT	Sec
6	Radar	Ground clearance given by the radar altimeter	m
7	Terrain	Calculated Digital Elevation Model (w.r.t. MSL)	m
8	GPS_Z	Helicopter altitude (w.r.t. MSL)	m
9	Mag_Raw	Raw magnetic data	nT
10	Mag_Lag	Lagged magnetic data	nT
11	Gnd_mag	Base station magnetic data	nT
12	Mag_Cor	Magnetic data corrected for diurnal variation	nT
13	TMI	Fully levelled Total Magnetic Intensity	nT
14	TMIres	Residual TMI (IGRF removed)	nT

Maps

All maps are referred to NAD-83 datum in the UTM projection Zone 15 North, with coordinates in metres. Maps are at a 1:15,000 scale and are provided in PDF, PNG and Geosoft MAP formats for the products detailed in Table 4.

Table 4: **Maps delivered**

No.	Name	Description
1	DEM+FlightPath+Claims	Digital Elevation Model with flight path and property claims
2	TMI	Residual Total Magnetic Intensity
3	FVD	First Vertical Derivative of the TMI
4	TILT	Tilt Angle Derivative

Grids

All grids are referred to NAD-83 in the UTM projection Zone 15 North, with coordinates in metres. Grids are provided in Geosoft GRD format, with a 10 m grid cell size, as well as in the Geotiff format for the products listed in Table 5.

Table 5: **Grids delivered**

No.	Name	Description	Units
1	Terrain	Calculated Digital Elevation Model	m
2	TMI	Total Magnetic Intensity	nT
3	FVD	First Vertical Derivative of TMI	nT/m
4	SVD	Second Vertical Derivative of TMI	nT/m^2
5	TMIres	Residual TMI (IGRF removed)	nT
6	TILT	Tilt Angle Derivative	Degree

Project Report

The report is submitted in PDF format.

Respectfully submitted,

_____

Joël Dubé, P.Eng.
November 26th 2021

IX. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Joël Dubé
7977 Décarie Drive
Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1C 3K3

Telephone: 819.598.8486
E-mail: jdube@ddgeoscience.ca

I, Joël Dubé, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer specialized in geophysics, President of Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd., registered in Canada.

2. I earned a Bachelor of Engineering in Geological Engineering in 1999 from the École Polytechnique de Montréal.

3. I am an Engineer registered with the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec, No. 122937, and a Professional Engineer with Professional Engineers Ontario, No. 100194954 (CofA No. 100219617), with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick, No. L5202 (CofA No. F1853), with the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia, No. 11915 (CofC No. 51099), with Engineers Geoscientists Manitoba, No. 43414. (CofA No. 6897), with Professional Engineers & Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador, No. 10012 (PtoP No. N1134) and with the Northwest Territories Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists, No. L4447 (PtoP No. P1414).

4. I have practised my profession for 22 years in exploration geophysics.

5. I have not received and do not expect to receive a direct or indirect interest in the properties covered by this report.

Dated this 26th day of November, 2021

_____
Joël Dubé, P.Eng. #100194954

X. Appendix A – Survey block outline

Flint-NE Block

Easting	Northing
440972	5464827
439151	5464847
439177	5467168
440997	5467148

Flint-N Block

Easting	Northing
436469	5468120
435556	5468131
435561	5468594
435107	5468599
435113	5469068
436480	5469052

Flint-SE Block

Easting	Northing
443195	5460176
443194	5459801
443193	5459713
443645	5459708
443642	5459418
443639	5458990
443636	5458314
439074	5458363
439070	5458558
439076	5458773
439085	5458890
439092	5459651
439092	5459811
439087	5460016
439088	5460065
439090	5460159
439091	5460231
439087	5460396
439089	5460648
439091	5460708
439097	5461008
439109	5461142
439430	5461142
440029	5461135
442295	5461111
442286	5460186

Flint-W Block

Easting	Northing
431804	5462967
428788	5462999
428820	5466017
431835	5465985

XI. Appendix B – Property claims numbers covered by the survey

Tenure number	Holder
100330	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
100998	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
101483	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
101484	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
101485	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
103062	(100) FRONTLINE GOLD CORPORATION
103105	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
114087	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
114210	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
116337	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
116378	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
116812	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
121101	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
123014	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
123015	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
123016	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
123144	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
126467	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
127094	(100) EMX Properties (Canada) Inc.
130602	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
134471	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
134472	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
147283	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
150541	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
150542	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
150553	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
152271	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
154427	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
160244	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
160726	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
160727	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
161336	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
161337	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
161338	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
161609	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
162929	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
166261	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
166262	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
166701	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
166702	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
166849	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
166962	(100) FRONTLINE GOLD CORPORATION
167616	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
168870	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
169035	(100) EMX Properties (Canada) Inc.
173780	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
173781	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
173782	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.

Tenure number	Holder
179100	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
179101	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
179694	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
181001	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
181071	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
185796	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
189238	(100) EMX Properties (Canada) Inc.
190440	(100) EMX Properties (Canada) Inc.
195446	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
195515	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
195601	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
196684	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
198676	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
205698	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
206663	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
213978	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
214020	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
214043	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
214787	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
214928	(100) FRONTLINE GOLD CORPORATION
214956	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
214957	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
215485	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
215536	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
215568	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
215655	(100) FRONTLINE GOLD CORPORATION
216310	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
216458	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
217066	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
227819	(100) FRONTLINE GOLD CORPORATION
232063	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
232165	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
232712	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
232964	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
232965	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
232966	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
232967	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
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235733	(100) EMX Properties (Canada) Inc.
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253846	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
257784	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
261444	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
262143	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
262144	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
262253	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
262254	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
263528	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
264939	(100) EMX Properties (Canada) Inc.

Tenure number	Holder
265934	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
265935	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
266955	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
269398	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
269435	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
269606	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
270982	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
272253	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
272674	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
274942	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
274943	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
283658	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
284350	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
287026	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
288345	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
288919	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
289681	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
289682	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
290424	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
290977	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
290999	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
293748	(100) EMX Properties (Canada) Inc.
293836	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
293837	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
295157	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
299007	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
302539	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
309827	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
309871	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
313424	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
315935	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
316599	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
320394	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
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322036	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
324374	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
324376	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
328716	(100) CAMERON GOLD OPERATIONS LTD.
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330244	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
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332384	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
333429	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
340640	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.
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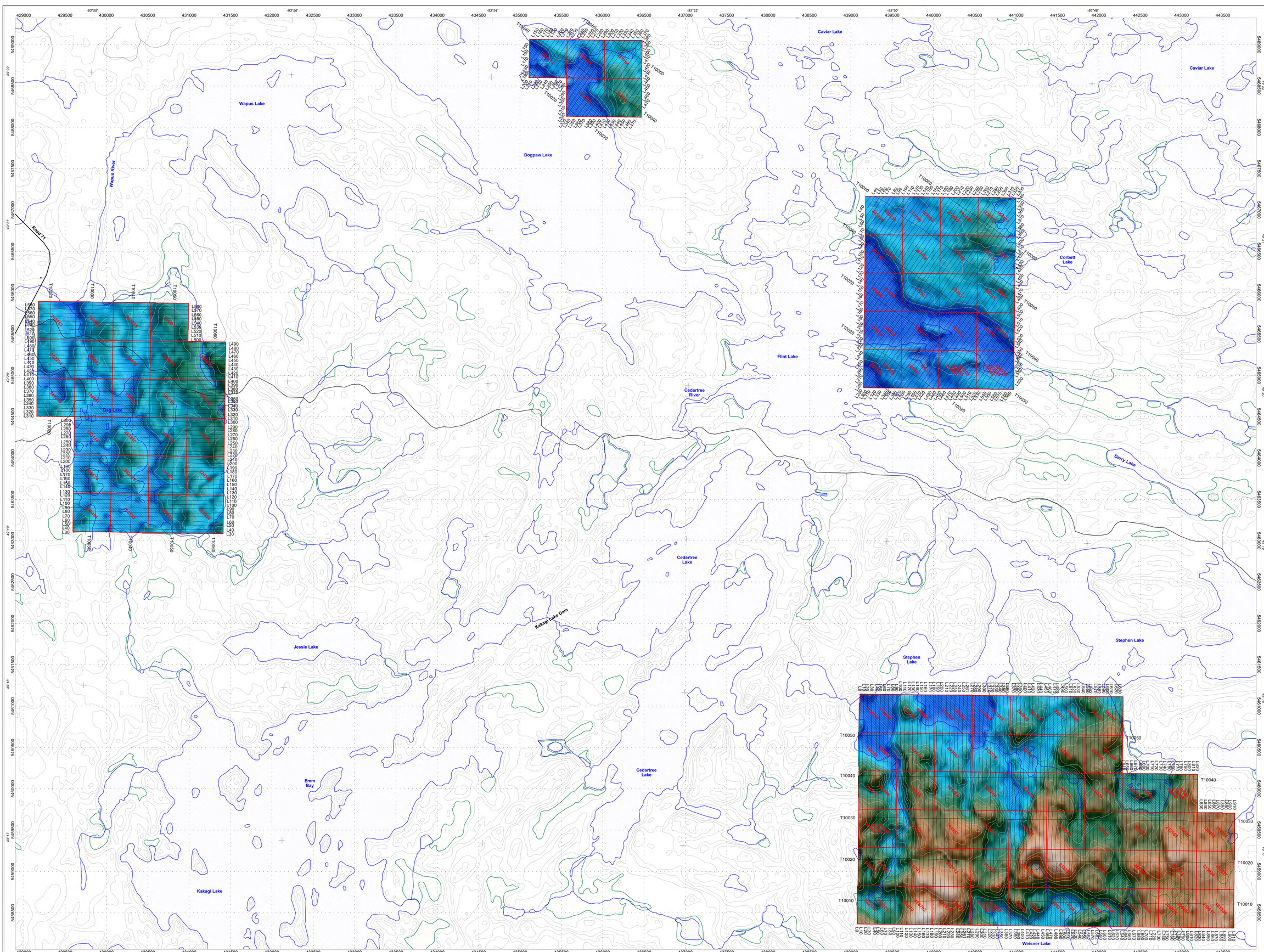
Tenure number	Holder
342601	(100) METALS CREEK RESOURCES CORP.



Legend

- Topographic contours (15m)
- Road, trail
- Wetland
- Water body
- Water stream
- Mineral claim

Survey Specifications

Flint-NE Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N035
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N125
Average survey speed	: 35.7 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 47 m
Average Mag height	: 28 m

Flint-N Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N035
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N125
Average survey speed	: 31.8 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 43 m
Average Mag height	: 24 m

Flint-SE Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N000
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N090
Average survey speed	: 34.9 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 48 m
Average Mag height	: 29 m

Flint-W Block

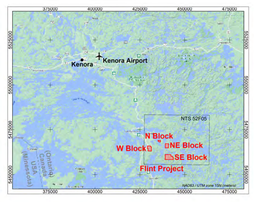
Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N090
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N000
Average survey speed	: 35.3 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 44 m
Average Mag height	: 25 m

Instrumentations

Helicopter	: Robinson R-44
Navigation&Acquisition	: PicoEnvirotec AGIS
Real-Time DGPS	: OmniSTAR
Magnetometer	: Geometrics G-822A
Sampling rate	: 10 Hz

Digital Elevation Model
(meters)
325 332 340 347 355 362 370 377 385 392 400 407 414 422 429

Scale 1:15000
250 0 250 500 750 1000
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 15N



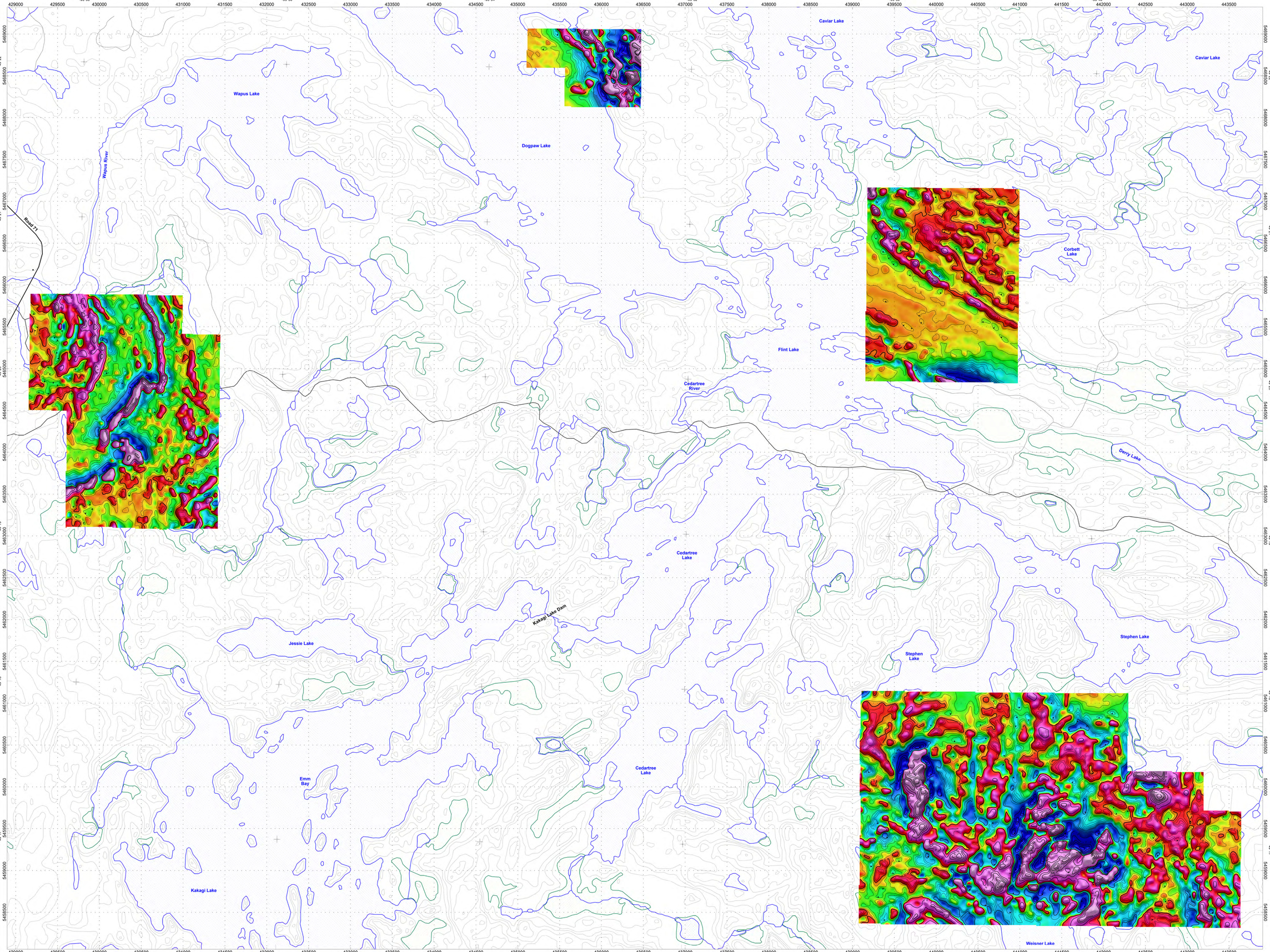
MANNING VENTURES INC.
Flint Project, Ontario, 2021

DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL WITH FLIGHT PATH AND PROPERTY CLAIMS

HIGH RESOLUTION MAGNETIC HELIBORNE SURVEY

Flown by : PROSPECTAIR Geosurveys

Compiled by : *Joël Dubé, P.Eng.*
Dynamic Discovery Geoscience



Contours

Level 1	: 0.25 nT/m
Level 2	: 2.5 nT/m
Level 3	: 25 nT/m

Legend

- Topographic contours (15m)
- Road, trail
- Wetland
- Water body
- Water stream
- Mineral claim

Survey Specifications

Flint-NE Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N035
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N125
Average survey speed	: 35.7 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 47 m
Average Mag height	: 28 m

Flint-N Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N035
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N125
Average survey speed	: 31.8 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 43 m
Average Mag height	: 24 m

Flint-SE Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N000
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N090
Average survey speed	: 34.9 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 48 m
Average Mag height	: 29 m

Flint-W Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N090
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N000
Average survey speed	: 35.3 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 44 m
Average Mag height	: 25 m

Instrumentations

Helicopter	: Robinson R-44
Navigation&Acquisition	: PicoEnvirotec AGIS
Real-Time DGPS	: OmniSTAR
Magnetometer	: Geometrics G-822A
Sampling rate	: 10 Hz

First Vertical Derivative of the TMI

(nT/m)

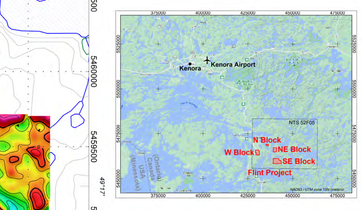
-8.54 -2.11 -1.21 -0.80 -0.56 -0.39 -0.26 -0.12 0.10 0.52 1.48 5.52

Scale 1:15000

250 0 250 500 750 1000

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 15N



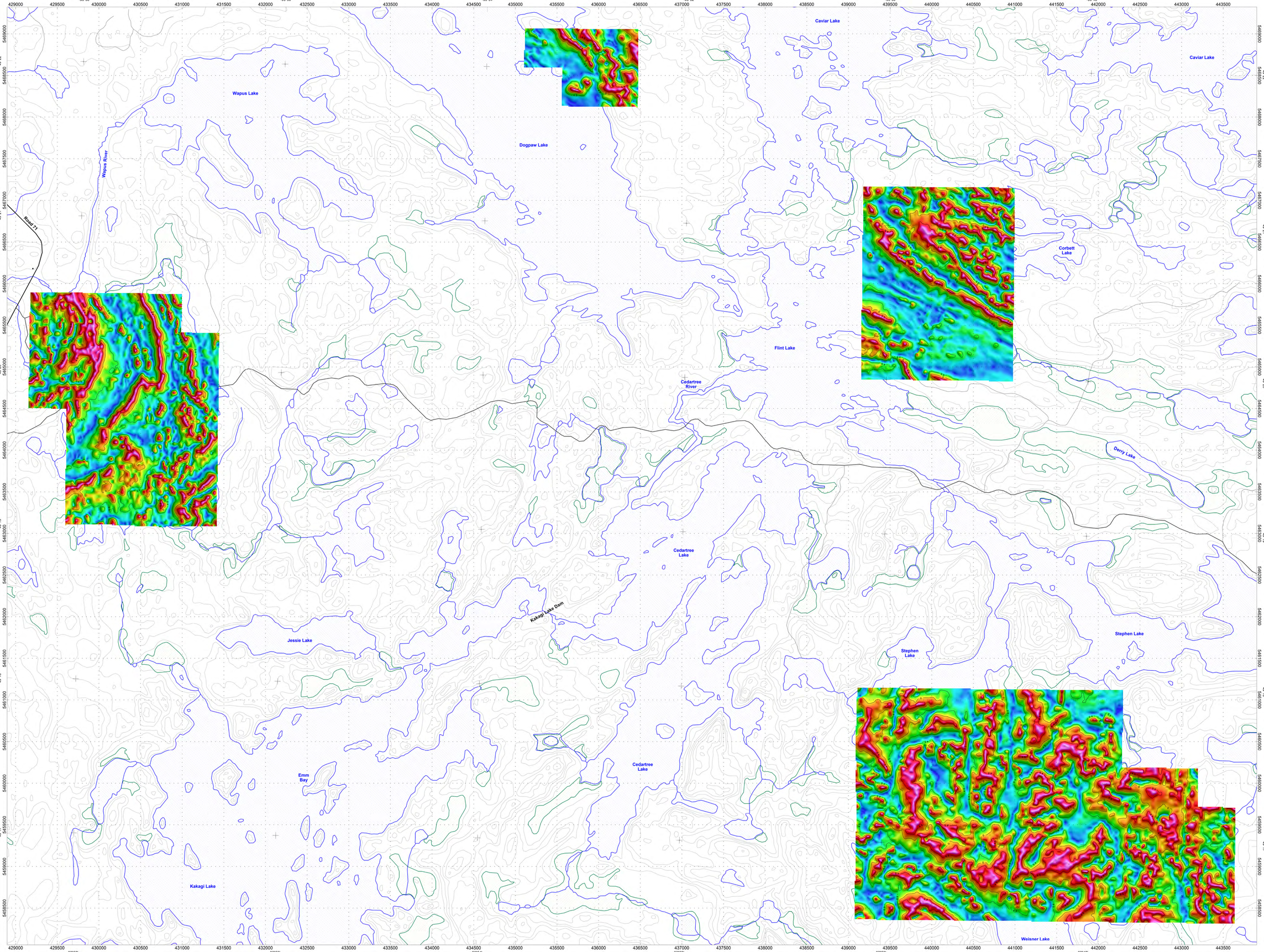
MANNING VENTURES INC.
Flint Project, Ontario, 2021

FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE TMI

HIGH RESOLUTION MAGNETIC HELIBORNE SURVEY

Flown by : PROSPECTAIR Geosurveys

Compiled by : *Joël Dubé, P.Eng.*
Dynamic Discovery Geoscience



Contours
Level 1 : 45 degrees

Legend
- Topographic contours (15m)
- Road, trail
- Wetland
- Water body
- Water stream
- Mineral claim

Survey Specifications

Flint-NE Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N035
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N125
Average survey speed	: 35.7 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 47 m
Average Mag height	: 28 m

Flint-N Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N035
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N125
Average survey speed	: 31.8 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 43 m
Average Mag height	: 24 m

Flint-SE Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N000
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N090
Average survey speed	: 34.9 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 48 m
Average Mag height	: 29 m

Flint-W Block

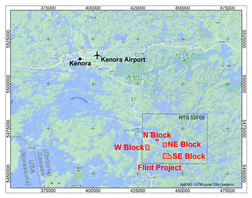
Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N090
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N000
Average survey speed	: 35.3 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 44 m
Average Mag height	: 25 m

Instrumentations

Helicopter	: Robinson R-44
Navigation&Acquisition	: PicoEnvirotec AGIS
Real-Time DGPS	: OmniSTAR
Magnetometer	: Geometrics G-822A
Sampling rate	: 10 Hz

TILT Angle Derivative
(degrees)
-89 -78 -67 -55 -44 -33 -22 -10 1 7 12 21 31 40 49 58 67 76 86

Scale 1:15000
250 0 250 500 750 1000
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 15N



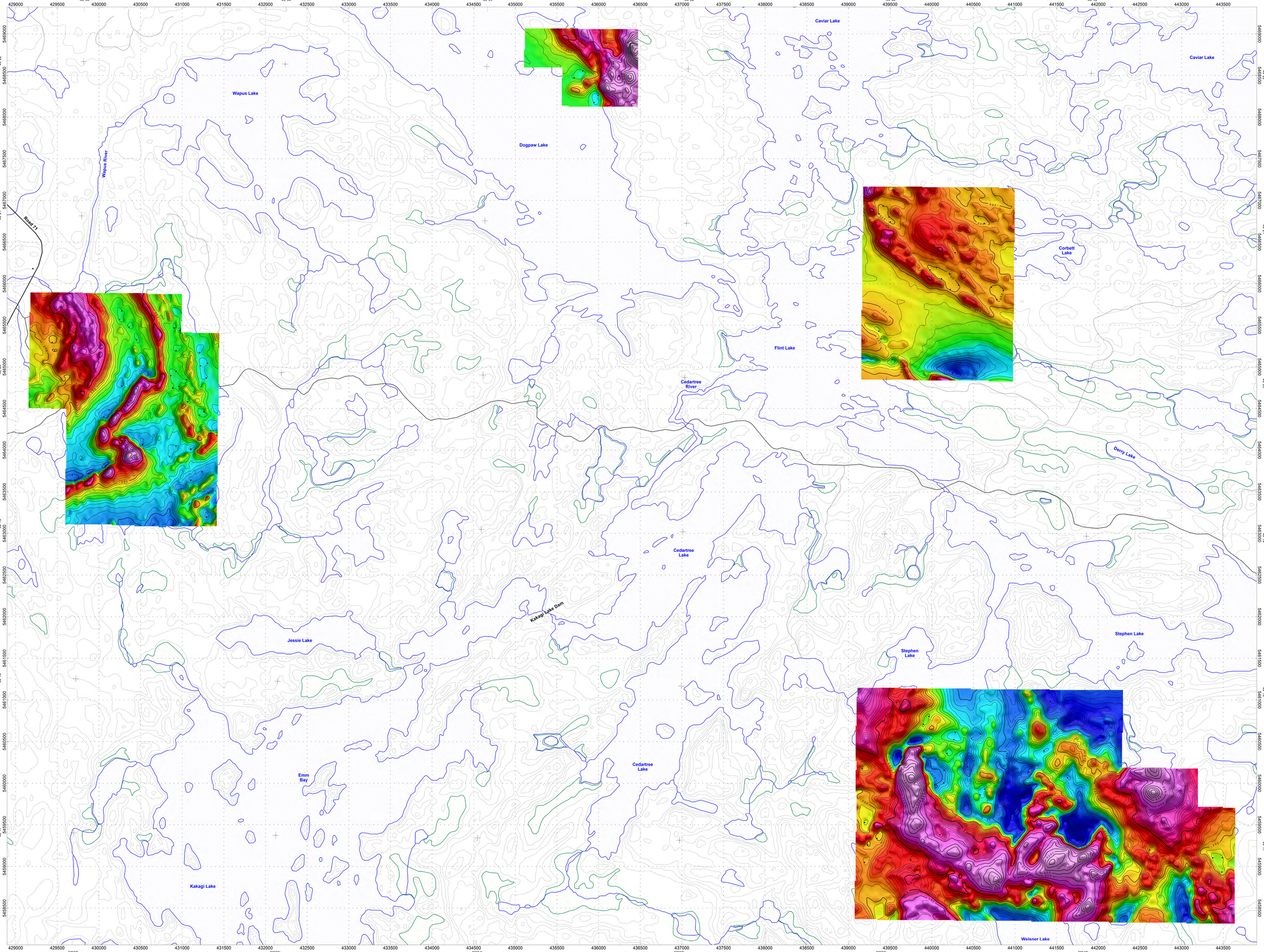
MANNING VENTURES INC.
Flint Project, Ontario, 2021

TILT ANGLE DERIVATIVE

HIGH RESOLUTION MAGNETIC HELIBORNE SURVEY

Flown by : PROSPECTAIR Geosurveys

Compiled by : *Joël Dubé, P.Eng.*
Dynamic Discovery Geoscience



Contours

Level 1	: 20 nT
Level 2	: 200 nT
Level 3	: 2000 nT

Legend

- Topographic contours (15m)
- Road, trail
- Wetland
- Water body
- Water stream
- Mineral claim

Survey Specifications

Flint-NE Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N035
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N125
Average survey speed	: 35.7 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 47 m
Average Mag height	: 28 m

Flint-N Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N035
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N125
Average survey speed	: 31.8 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 43 m
Average Mag height	: 24 m

Flint-SE Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N000
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N090
Average survey speed	: 34.9 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 48 m
Average Mag height	: 29 m

Flint-W Block

Line spacing & orientation	: 50 m & N090
Tie-line spacing & orientation	: 500 m & N000
Average survey speed	: 35.3 m/s
Average helicopter height	: 44 m
Average Mag height	: 25 m

Instrumentations

Helicopter	: Robinson R-44
Navigation&Acquisition	: PicoEnvirotec AGIS
Real-Time DGPS	: OmniSTAR
Magnetometer	: Geometrics G-822A
Sampling rate	: 10 Hz

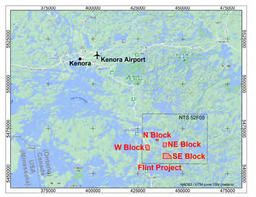
Residual Total Magnetic Intensity (nT)

-608 -374 -321 -303 -283 -252 -222 -195 -167 -126 -49 63 204 784

Scale 1:15000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 (meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 15N



MANNING VENTURES INC.
Flint Project, Ontario, 2021

RESIDUAL TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

HIGH RESOLUTION MAGNETIC HELIBORNE SURVEY

Flown by : PROSPECTAIR Geosurveys

Compiled by : *Joël Dubé, P.Eng.*
Dynamic Discovery Geoscience

APPENDIX 3

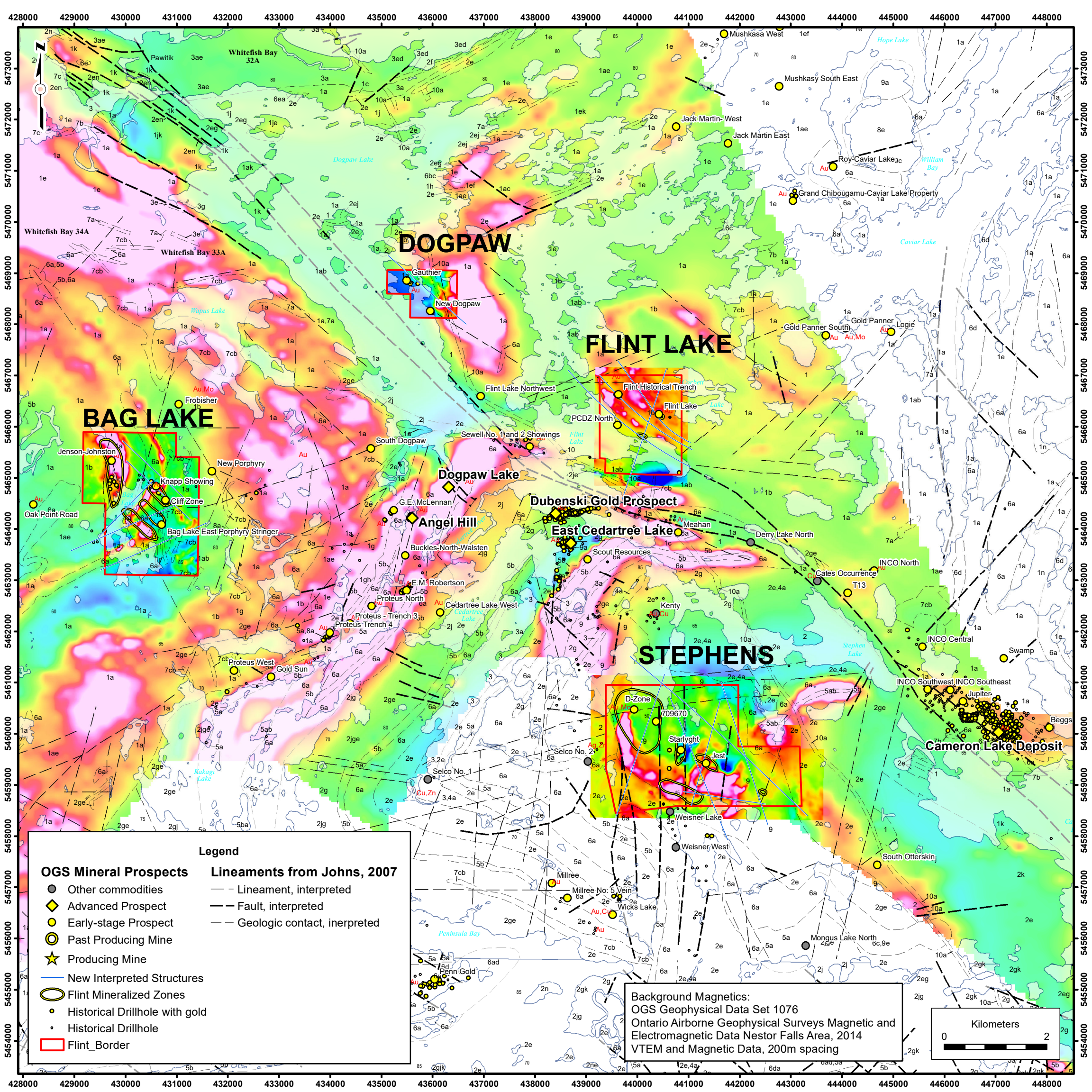
Land Tenure Summary, 2022

TENURE_NUM	Area_HA	ISSUE_DATE	ANNIVERSAR	HOLDER	BLOCK
123144	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
134471	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-09-03	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
134472	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-03	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
150541	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-03	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
150542	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
150553	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
181071	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
185796	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-03	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
195601	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-26	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
198676	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
206663	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-03	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
216458	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
253845	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-09-03	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
253846	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
262253	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-09-26	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
262254	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-26	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
265934	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
265935	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
272674	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
289681	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-09-26	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
289682	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-26	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
302539	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
320394	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-10-15	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
322036	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-03	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
333429	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-03	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
341249	21.04	2018-04-10	2022-09-26	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	BAG LAKE
257784	21.02	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	DOGPAW
288345	21.02	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	DOGPAW
295157	21.02	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	DOGPAW
324374	21.02	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	DOGPAW
324376	21.02	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	DOGPAW
103105	16.64	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
116337	10.31	2018-04-10	2022-04-22	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
123014	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
123015	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
123016	15.42	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
126467	15.66	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
154427	10.51	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
161609	10.82	2018-04-10	2022-04-22	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
167616	15.89	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
173780	14.09	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
173781	15.42	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
173782	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
263528	5.14	2018-04-10	2022-04-22	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
266955	16.40	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
270982	8.14	2018-04-10	2022-04-22	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
274942	14.32	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
274943	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
287026	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
293836	11.12	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
293837	21.03	2018-04-10	2022-07-02	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	FLINT
101483	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
101484	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
101485	7.96	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
114210	0.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS

116812	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
121101	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
147283	9.89	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
160244	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
161336	1.62	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
161337	0.82	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
161338	0.66	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
166261	8.20	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
166262	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
166701	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
166702	15.48	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
179100	13.18	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
179101	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
195446	1.77	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
195515	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
213978	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
214020	10.84	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
214956	5.01	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
214957	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
215485	9.67	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
215536	13.30	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
232165	20.85	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
232712	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
232964	12.95	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
232965	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
232966	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
232967	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
250701	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
261444	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
262143	13.40	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
262144	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
269398	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
269435	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
269606	7.68	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
290999	6.53	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
299007	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
309827	9.24	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
309871	4.45	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
316599	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
328777	13.62	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
328778	21.05	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
329339	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
329340	9.45	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
329395	10.11	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
330244	7.72	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
332333	21.06	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
332384	0.39	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
340640	12.73	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS
342601	4.14	2018-04-10	2026-12-19	(100) Metals Creek Resources Corp.	STEPHENS

APPENDIX 4

Magnetic Survey Interpretation and Compilation Map


DOGPAW
FLINT LAKE
STEPHENS
BAG LAKE
Whitefish Bay 32A
Whitefish Bay 34A
Whitefish Bay 33A
Mushkasa West
Mushkasy South East
Jack Martin- West
Jack Martin East
Roy-Caviar Lake
Grand Chibougamu-Caviar Lake Property
Gauthier
New Dogpaw
Gold Panner
Gold Panner South
Logie
Flint Historical Trench
Flint Lake Northwest
Flint Lake
PCDZ North
Sewell No. 1 and 2 Showings
South Dogpaw
Dogpaw Lake
Dubenski Gold Prospect
Angel Hill
East Cedartree Lake
Meahan
Derry Lake North
Scout Resources
Buckles-North-Walsten
G.E. McLennan
E.M. Robertson
Proteus North
Proteus - Trench 3
Proteus Trench 4
Cedartree Lake West
Proteus West
Gold Sun
Kenty
INCO North
Cates Occurrence
T13
INCO Central
Swamp
INCO Southwest
INCO Southeast
Jupiter
Beggs
Cameron Lake Deposit
D-Zone
709670
Starlyght
Jest
Selco No. 2
Selco No. 1
Weisner Lake
Weisner West
South Otterskin
Millree
Millree No. 5 Vein
Wicks Lake
Mongus Lake North
Penn Gold
Frobisher
Jenson-Johnston
New Porphyry
Knapp Showing
Cliff Zone
Oak Point Road
Bag Lake East Porphyry Stringer
Pawitik
Dogpaw Lake
Wapus Lake
Kakagi Lake
Peninsula Bay
Hope Lake
William Bay
Caviar Lake
Stephen Lake
Corbett Lake
Flint Lake
Cedartree Lake
Legend
OGS Mineral Prospects
Other commodities
Advanced Prospect
Early-stage Prospect
Past Producing Mine
Producing Mine
New Interpreted Structures
Flint Mineralized Zones
Historical Drillhole with gold
Historical Drillhole
Flint_Border
Lineaments from Johns, 2007
Lineament, interpreted
Fault, interpreted
Geologic contact, inerpreted
Background Magnetics:
OGS Geophysical Data Set 1076
Ontario Airborne Geophysical Surveys Magnetic and Electromagnetic Data Nestor Falls Area, 2014
VTEM and Magnetic Data, 200m spacing
Kilometers
0
2

APPENDIX 5

Cost Summary

Cost Summary

Prospectair Inc. Invoice 00150	$ 66,525.00