TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE KENO SILVER PROJECT, YUKON, CANADA

NAD83 UTM Zone 8, 479637 m E; 7080799 m N
LATITUDE 63° 51’ 14” N, LONGITUDE 135° 24’ 51” W

Prepared for:

Metallic Minerals Corp.
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Report Date: April 11, 2024
Effective Date: February 1, 2024

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Property Description, Location, Access, and Physiography

The Keno Silver Project is located in central Yukon proximal to and surrounding Keno City, centered at 63° 51'14" N latitude, 135° 24'51" W longitude on NTS map sheet 105M/14 (Mayo Mining District). The Property is accessible via Keno City, which is 465 km by road north of Whitehorse and 60 km by road northeast of the town of Mayo. Mayo is situated on the Silver Trail Highway, a paved all-weather highway beginning in Whitehorse. East of Mayo the Silver Trail Highway turns to gravel and continues to Keno City. Subsidiary unpaved roads provide access to a large portion of the project. The nearest commercial airport is located at Mayo. The site is located in the traditional territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun.

The quartz mining claims and leases that make up the Keno Silver Project are held by either Metallic Minerals or a wholly owned subsidiary numbered company: 536638 Yukon Inc. The total Keno Silver Project quartz mineral holdings (as of March 27th, 2024) comprises 943 unsurveyed quartz mining claims and 21 surveyed quartz mining leases. Thirteen leases at the Formo property are owned by 536638 Yukon Inc. The claims that are contiguous have been grouped to allow for representative work to be applied to all claims in the grouping for the purposes of renewal. Several of these groupings have royalties associated with them.

The Property is directly adjacent to Hecla Mining's Keno Hill Silver Project, which hosts a mill complex near Keno City. Electrical power to the mining district is supplied by the Yukon Energy Corporation. Metallic Minerals has exploration and camp facilities located near Keno City.

1.2 History of Exploration, Drilling

The Keno Hill mining camp has a rich and complex history which dates back over a century, to the early 1900's. Much of this section draws from a comprehensive compilation on the history and geology of the Keno Hill silver camp, written by Cathro (2006).

The Klondike gold rush of 1898 brought an influx of placer miners to the Yukon Territory, with some travelling east to the Stewart River and its tributaries in search of gold. In 1898, gold was discovered near the headwaters of Duncan Creek (between Keno Hill and Galena Hill), which is a tributary of the Mayo River. This discovery led to the development of the townsite of Mayo, which acted as a hub for prospecting and mining for around 200 men. The first discovery of silver and lead mineralization occurred in 1901 when a gold prospector, Jacob Alexander Davidson, identified galena and anglesite in his pan. This discovery occurred in a tributary of the South McQuesten River on the west side of Galena Hill, which became the site of the Silver King mine. At the time, while the claim was staked as the Hell's Gate lode claim in 1903, little interest was given as gold was the only focus for Davidson. This sample was assayed in 1905 by a friend, Harry McWhorter, after Davidson's departure from the Yukon, and contained more than 10 kg/t Ag. Ten years from the initial staking, in 1913, McWhorter re-staked the area as the Silver King claim. The first production from the Keno Hill mining camp occurred that year, with approximately 55 t of high-grade ore mined by hand and shipped to San Francisco for direct smelting.

Throughout the next century, exploration and production ebbed and flowed with the changing price of silver along with global events such as WWI and WWII. Notable highlights of the Keno Hill mining camp throughout this period include:

- Louis Bouvette discovered galena float on the north side of Keno Hill in Faro gulch in 1918. Spurred on by a high silver price, exploration and development began to ramp up. Keno Hill Ltd. (KH) was formed in 1919 and began production at the Keno Hill mine. The townsite of Keno City was established at the southern base of Keno Hill, nearby Lightning Creek, between 1919 and 1920.

- Treadwell Yukon Company, Ltd (TYC) was incorporated in the early 1920's and developed a mine on the Ladue claims. The townsite of Wernecke was established near the Sadie-Ladue mine where a mill began operation in 1925.
- Following the Great Depression and WWII which greatly reduced production and exploration in the camp, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (UKHM) was incorporated in 1948, converted out of the Keno Hill Mining Company Ltd. UKHM continued to develop the prolific Hector-Calumet mine and purchased all of the property previously owned by TYC. The success of UKHM led to a staking rush between 1949 and 1954, with no fewer than 42 junior companies acquiring claims in the mining camp.
- The height of production in the Keno Hill mining camp occurred between 1950 and 1970, where several new mines were developed. UKHM utilized the TYC mill to process ore from the Hector Calumet and Elsa mines, with Hector Calumet producing 96 million ounces of silver over its mine life.
- As reserves in the camp were dwindling, open-pit mining was commenced in 1977 as an avenue to extend operations. The majority of these were small pits that recovered surface pillars and extracted small ore shoots near surface that were too minor for underground production. Float trains, historic mine dumps, and crown pillars were mined by Archer, Cathro, & Associates Ltd. between 1982 and 1985 at Sadie-Ladue and Shamrock mines. In 1989 and 1990 this also was performed at Hector-Calumet, Silver King, Shamrock, Lucky Queen, and Keno mines.
- UKHM suspended all operations in January 1989, citing sub-economic price of silver as the main cause, which reduced much of the company's ore reserves to mineral inventory.
- From 1990 to 1998, Dominion Mineral Resources and Sterling Frontier Properties of Canada Ltd. (Dominion) carried out surface and underground exploration along with redevelopment of some underground workings but was unable to begin production due to inability to obtain financing. Dominion abandoned its rights to the property in 1998, which reverted ownership back to UKHM, forcing the company into bankruptcy. The assets were inherited by the Yukon Government and later put into receivership in 2004.
- In April 2006, the sale of UKHM's holdings were approved by the Yukon Supreme Court to Alexco Resources Corporation (Alexco) Production in the camp was reinitiated by Alexco from 2010-2013 at the Bellekeno mine. Production has continued at the Bellekeno, Flame & Moth, and Bermingham mines between 2020 and 2022.
- In September 2022, Alexco was acquired by Hecla Mining Company (Hecla), which continues production in the camp at the time of writing.

Since Metallic Minerals, and its precursors, acquired an interest in the Property in 2007, the following trenching and drilling has been completed.

A total of 623.00 m of trenching and 1,270.00 m of refreshing/deepening of existing trenches was completed on the Homestake and Caribou Hill target areas and a total of 107 trench samples were collected from 2007 to 2017. No modern trenching has been conducted on the Formo or Fox targets.

A total of 28,152.64 metres has been drilled by the Company in 300 drill holes on the Property. A total of 19,602.71 metres was drilled in 164 diamond drill holes. A total of 1,623.25 metres was drilled in 61 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill holes and a total of 6,926.68 metres was drilled in 75 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes.

Drilling by the Company as has targeted multiple deposits and prospects on the Property, with the majority completed at the Caribou (5,980.36 metres in 83 holes), Homestake (5,126.67 metres in 88 holes), Formo (4,419.01 metres in 26 holes), and Fox (2,748.52 metres in 18 holes) deposits. Regional drilling on additional targets has totalled 9,878.08 metres in 85 holes.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Keno Hill mining camp is located within Neoproterozoic to late-Paleozoic slope-to-basin facies strata of the epicratonic Selwyn Basin. Selwyn Basin strata are characterized by off-shelf deep water clastic rocks (shale, chert, basinal limestone), and are bound by the Mackenzie Platform to the northeast and truncated by the Tintina fault to the southwest (Murphy, 1997; Mair et al., 2006).

Northeast directed compression during the Jurassic and early Cretaceous resulted in thrust faulting, the development of open to tight-similar folds within relatively incompetent Selwyn Basin strata, and greenschist facies metamorphism. The dominant structures in the area are the highly deformed northwest trending Tombstone and Robert Service Thrust sheets (Murphy, 1997). The Robert Service Thrust (Jurassic-Cretaceous) juxtaposes older Hyland Group (Precambrian-Cambrian) rocks onto the Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite and the underlying Devonian Earn Group felsic volcanic and clastic rocks, which are part of the Tombstone Thrust sheet (Murphy, 1997). To the north, the Tombstone Thrust bounds the Keno Hill mining camp, which is estimated to be coeval in age with the Robert Service Thrust and extends structurally below the Robert Service Thrust (Murphy, 1997). These two major thrusts bound the Tombstone Strain Zone, which has caused local thickening and recumbent folding. A period of transpressional deformation created the McQuesten Antiform, which plunges to the southwest and results in the exposure of deeper structural levels to the east (Figure 7-2) (Mair et al., 2006; Murphy, 1997).

Several periods of magmatism have influenced the geology and mineral endowment of the region. Intermediate to mafic sills of Triassic age (~232 Ma) intruded into the Keno Hill quartzite. Widespread granitic magmatism during the early to mid-Cretaceous led to the formation of intrusive suites between 112 Ma and 90 Ma. The Mayo and Tombstone felsic plutonic suites were emplaced around 98-93 Ma and 94-90 Ma (Craggs, 2022), respectively, and are regionally associated with gold mineralization. Calc-alkalic Cretaceous lamprophyre (89 Ma) is present in the region as meter-scale sills and dikes. The youngest suite in the region are potassium feldspar granites of the Upper Cretaceous McQuesten suite dated 67-64 Ma (Mair et al., 2006; Murphy, 1997). Strike-slip faulting along the Tintina Fault zone during the late Cretaceous and early-Tertiary displaced the western margin of the Selwyn Basin at least 450 km west into what is now Alaska (Mair et al., 2006). Mineralization at Keno Hill has been dated from 89 Ma (Mackeno with its dated assemblage of quartz-pyrite-muscovite) to 68 Ma (Elsa with its dated assemblage of quartz-pyrite-galena-sphalerite-muscovite). These dates imply that the two stages of mineralization outlined above may be separated by up to 20 Ma (Read et al., 2021).

Three stages of vein mineralization have been recognized in the district. The first stage of mineralization includes quartz, pyrite ± arsenopyrite, with trace gold and sulphosalts prior to movement on vein faults. The second stage of mineralization is defined by siderite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, freibergite and pyrargyrite, typical of deposits within the central Keno Hill district. Silver occurs primarily as inclusions within galena, argentiferous tetrahedrite (freibergite), and silver-bearing sulphosalts including stephanite, polybasite, and pyrargyrite. Lead is derived from the galena, and zinc from the sphalerite, which can be iron enriched, or iron depleted. Native gold and electrum have also been identified in some deposits across the district. Gold grades are generally low given the amount of sulphides present.

The third stage of mineralization which has been recognized in the district with evidence of epithermal quartz and associated sulphosalts which can locally overprint the main phase galena-siderite ore. Examples of this ore style have been mined on the west side of the Keno Hill mining camp at the Silver King, Husky, and Husky SW deposits. Rock hand samples and drill core from targets collected by Metallic Minerals across the central and eastern side of the district display features indicative of epithermal mineralization. These features include early leaching of the host rock with porosity enhancement followed by a distinct late stage of fine-grained quartz and pyrite with associated tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalts, and native wire silver, occurring in veinlet stockworks, breccias, and leached vug fillings, locally overprinting the main phase siderite-galena ore. Late-stage adularia has been identified as vug fillings associated with fine quartz crystals and sulphosalts and noted in RC cuttings from the UKHM target on the eastern side of the district. Mineral assemblages and metal values point to an intermediate sulphidation epithermal classification (Lynch, 2022). Recent research and exploration programs have identified this epithermal mineralization can also be locally channeled by pre-existing leached thrust-fault damage zones, including the eastern side

of the district (Lynch, 1989; Lynch, 2022). This mineralization has been observed occurring both with and independently of the main stage galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite mineralization and along the enhanced plumbing generated by thrust structures.

Several studies have identified abundant deformation in the district including early fold and thrust-nappe development, and late-transcurrent shearing associated with base metal mineralization (Tempelman-Kluit, 1966; Lynch, 1989). There is potential for both narrow high-grade overprinting and bulk tonnage mineralization across tens of meters. Metallic Minerals is pursuing ongoing work in the eastern side of the Keno district with increased interest in all thrusts in the region and associated intersections with typical northeast trending structures.

Gangue minerals are generally carbonate (most commonly siderite with minor dolomite, ankerite and calcite) and quartz with minor, barite, fluorite, and magnetite. Wall rock alteration consists of sericitization, silicification and pyritization, but is typically limited in extent (metres or less). Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins. Black manganese oxide stains, sometimes with whitish melanterite, are common weathering products of some veins. The supergene weathering zone associated with these veins has produced major quantities of manganese. Galena and sphalerite weather to secondary lead and zinc carbonates and lead sulphate. In some deposits supergene enrichment has produced native and horn silver.

The two primary ore controls are the vein orientation within the fault system and the ability of the host rock to fracture in a brittle manner, generating increased open space for precipitation of metals. The quartzite and greenstone units act as the competent units that are most favourable to host economic mineralization, whereas the veins can pinch out in the surrounding schistose units. The greatest potential for ore shoots is also influenced by intersection of cross-faults and the dip of the vein increasing to a steeper dip (Cathro, 2006). Historically, it was believed that the economic mineralization in the district was restricted to shallow depths due to the observation that the veins were generally zoned from a Ag-Pb-rich top to a Zn-rich bottom. Recent exploration has discredited that theory, and while the zonation appears to hold true, multiple ore shoots can be stacked upon each other within favourable stratigraphy to depths previously unexplored.

Silver (and associated lead and zinc sulfide) mineralization is the dominant economic target in the district, yet gold +/- silver, tungsten and tin deposits exist at the periphery of some high-grade silver deposits (Mt.Hinton, Dublin Gulch) and in areas overlying the Hyland Group rocks (Banyan – AurMac). Gold mineralization is hosted within quartz-arsenopyrite veins in quartzite and schist and is interpreted to be associated with the emplacement of Cretaceous Tombstone suite granitoid intrusions. This style of mineralization is characteristic of reduced-intrusion related gold system and is found elsewhere in the Tintina gold belt. In the overlying Hyland Group, gold mineralization is associated with limey beds, aplite dykes and appears to follow the same northeast trending structures as silver mineralization in the district.

1.4 Mineral Processing, Metallurgical Testing and Recovery Methods

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing completed on mineralized material from the Property to date.

1.5 Keno Project Mineral Resource Estimate

The general requirement that all Mineral Resources have “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade considering extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, based on the location, depth from surface and depth extent, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation of the deposits of the Keno project, the Author considers that the Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits are amenable to open pit extraction, and the Formo deposit may be mined using underground mining methods.

To determine the quantities of material offering reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by open pit mining methods, reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model

(Inferred blocks) that could be “reasonably expected” to be mined from open pit are used. A Whittle (GEOVIA Whittle™ 2022) pit shell at a revenue factor of 1.0 was selected as the ultimate pit shell for the purposes of this MRE.

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. A selected base case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq is used to determine the in-pit MRE for the Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits.

The reporting of the in-pit MREs are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The in-pit mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below topography and within the 3D constraining mineralized wireframes (the constraining volumes).

To determine the quantities of material offering reasonable prospects for economic extraction by underground mining methods, reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Indicated and Inferred blocks) that could be reasonably expected to be mined from underground are used. Based on the location, size, shape, general thickness, and orientation of the of the Formo deposit, it is envisioned that the Formo deposit may be mined using a combination of underground mining methods including sub-level stoping (SLS) and/or cut and fill (CAF) mining. Underground Mineral Resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq. A base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq is applied to identify blocks that will have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.

The reporting of the underground resources is presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The underground mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below topography and within the 3D constraining mineralized wireframes (the constraining volumes).

1.5.1 Mineral Resource Statement

The MREs for the Project are presented in Table 1-1 and includes MREs for the Caribou, Fox, Homestake and Formo deposits.

Highlights of the Keno project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates are as follows:

- In-Pit Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated at 1.46 Mt grading 58 g/t silver, 0.12 g/t gold, 0.28 % lead, and 1.02 % zinc (115 g/t AgEq). The Inferred MRE includes resources of 2.70 Moz of silver, 5,500 oz of gold, 8.86 Mlbs of lead, and 32.95 Mlbs of zinc (5.40 Moz AgEq).
- Underground Inferred Mineral Resources, restricted to the Formo deposit, are estimated at 1.08 Mt grading 206 g/t silver, 0.08 g/t gold, 1.52% lead, and 2.79% zinc (369 g/t AgEq). The Inferred MRE includes resources of 7.11 Moz of silver, 3,000 oz of gold, 36.02 Mlbs of lead, and 66.14 Mlbs of zinc (12.77 Moz AgEq).

Table 1-1 Keno Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates, February 1, 2024

Deposit	Cut-off Grade (AgEq g/t)	Tonnes	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au (oz)	Pb (Mlbs)	Zn (Mlbs)
Caribou	50	589,000	149	94	0.09	0.50	0.82	2.82	1.78	2,000	6.46	10.60
Fox	50	793,000	83	28	0.02	0.09	1.26	2.11	0.73	500	1.53	22.04
Homestake	50	78,000	187	77	1.10	0.50	0.18	0.47	0.19	3,000	0.87	0.31
Sub-Total	50	1,460,000	115	58	0.12	0.28	1.02	5.40	2.70	5,500	8.86	32.95
Formo	150	1,075,000	369	206	0.08	1.52	2.79	12.77	7.11	3,000	36.02	66.14
Total		2,535,000	223	120	0.10	0.80	1.77	18.16	9.81	8,500	44.88	99.08

The base-case AgEq Cut-off grades consider metal prices of $22.50/oz Ag, $1,800/oz Au, $1.00/lb Pb and $1.30/lb Zn, and considers metal recoveries of 95% for Ag, 50% for Au, 94% for Pb and 88% for Zn.

[1]AgEq = Ag ppm + (((Au ppm x Au price/gram) + (Pb% x Pb price/t) + (Zn% x Zn price/t))/Ag price/gram). Metal price assumptions are $22.50/oz silver, $1,800/oz gold, $1.00/lb lead and $1.30/t zinc.

Keno Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate Notes:

(1) The effective date of the Keno deposit Mineral Resource Estimate is February 1, 2024.

(2) The Mineral Resource Estimates were estimated by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo. of SGS Geological Services and is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

(3) The classification of the current Mineral Resource Estimate into Inferred mineral resources is consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

(4) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.

(5) The mineral resources are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

(6) Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that most Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

(7) The Keno mineral resource estimate is based on a validated database which includes data from 293 surface diamond, RC and RAB drill holes totalling 17,654.63 m, and 292 surface and underground channels (Formo) for 450.43 m. The resource database totals 5,429 assay intervals representing 6,734.09 m of data.

(8) The mineral resource estimate is based on 29 three-dimensional ("3D") resource models for Fox (19), Caribou (4), Formo (4) and Homestake (2), constructed in Leapfrog. Grades for Ag, Au, Pb and Zn were estimated for each mineralization domain using 1.5 metre capped composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method was used for all domains.

(9) Average density values were assigned to each domain based on a database of 77 samples.

(10) Based on the location, depth from surface and depth extent, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, the Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits of the Keno project may be mined using open-pit mining methods. Mineral resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq. The in-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks are quantified above the base case cut-off grade, above the constraining pit shell, below topography and within the constraining mineralized domains (the constraining volumes).

(11) The results from the pit optimization, using the pseudoflow optimization method in Whittle 4.7.4, are used solely for the purpose of testing the "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade.

(12) Based on the location, depth from surface and depth extent, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, it is envisioned that the Formo deposit may be mined using underground mining methods. Mineral

resources for Formo are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq. The mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below surface and within the constraining mineralized wireframes (considered mineable shapes).

(13) Based on the size, shape, general thickness and orientation of the Formo mineralized structures, it is envisioned that the deposits may be mined using a combination of underground mining methods including sub-level stoping (SLS) and/or cut and fill (CAF) mining.

(14) The pit optimization and base-case AgEq Cut-off grades consider metal prices of $22.50/oz Ag, $1,800/oz Au, $1.00/lb Pb and $1.30/lb Zn, and considers metal recoveries of 95% for Ag, 50% for Au, 94% for Pb and 88% for Zn.

(15) The pit optimization and base case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq considers a mining cost of US$2.20/t mined, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD$25.00/t of mineralized material.

(16) The underground base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq a mining cost of US$65.00/t mined, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD$25.00/t of mineralized material.

(17) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

1.6 Recommendations

The Keno Silver project contains in-pit and underground Inferred Mineral Resources that are associated with relatively well-defined mineralized trends and models. All deposits on the Property are open along strike and at depth.

Armitage considers that the Project has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources and that further exploration is warranted. Given the prospective nature of the Property, it is the Author's opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that a proposed plan for further work by Metallic is justified. The Author is recommending Metallic conduct further exploration, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Metallic's intentions are to continue exploration on the Property in 2024. The proposed work program is scheduled to include a 3,000 m to 5,000 m diamond drill program focused on resource expansion and new discovery drilling. Additional work is to include surface geochemical surveys and geological surveys in areas of the property requiring additional or increased mapping coverage.

Planned HQ and NQ diamond core drilling will focus on the potential extensions of the Inferred resources, primarily at the Formo and Fox deposits along strike and at depth. Where several growth-stage targets have been advanced with initial drilling, drilling will be focused on advancing these targets to a possible Inferred resource stage. A select number of undrilled targets that have been prioritized through trenching, surface mapping and geochemical surveys as prospective new discoveries are also scheduled for initial drill testing in 2024.

It is also recommended that Metallic conduct an initial metallurgical test program on mineralization from the Formo, Caribou and Fox deposit mineralization.

The total cost of the planned work program by Metallic is estimated at $2.48 M.

2 INTRODUCTION

SGS Geological Services Inc. (“SGS”) was contracted by Metallic Minerals Corporation., (“Metallic” or the "Company") to complete an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) for the Keno Silver Project (“Keno” or “Project”) in the Keno Hill silver district of Canada’s Yukon Territory, and to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report written in support of the updated MRE.

On February 26, 2024, Metallic Minerals Corp. announced an MRE for the Project. The MRE includes Indicated and Inferred resources including:

- Underground Inferred Mineral Resources include the Formo deposit containing 12.77 Moz AgEq (7.11 Moz of silver, 3,000 oz of gold, 36.02 Mlbs of lead, and 66.14 Mlbs of zinc) within 1.08 Mt grading 369 g/t AgEq (206 g/t silver, 0.08 g/t gold, 1.52% lead, and 2.79% zinc). The Formo deposit is directly adjacent to the Silver Trail highway (Highway 11) and power lines that feed the central Keno Hill mill which is operated by Hecla, the largest primary silver producer in Canada and the USA. The Formo deposit directly adjoins Hecla’s Keno Hill property, where Hecla is actively mining the nearby Bermingham deposit.
- In-Pit Inferred Mineral Resources include Caribou, Fox and Homestake and contain 5.40 Moz AgEq (2.70 Moz of silver, 5,500 oz of gold, 8.86 Mlbs of lead, and 32.95 Mlbs of zinc) within 1.46 Mt grading 115 g/t AgEq (58 g/t silver, 0.12 g/t gold, 0.28 % lead, and 1.02 % zinc). Bulk tonnage operations in the district include the historic open pit production from the Silver King, Hector Calumet, Onek and other deposits (currently held by Hecla) and feature significantly lower development and operating costs than more selective underground mining methods1.

Metallic Minerals Corp. is an exploration and development stage company, focused on silver, gold and copper in established mining districts in Canada and the USA. The Company was originally incorporated in the Province of British Columbia on May 3, 2007, under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and was registered as an extra-territorial corporation under the Business Corporations Act (Yukon) on July 10, 2009. The Company’s key assets are located in the high-grade Keno Hill silver district (Canada), La Plata silver-gold-copper district (USA), and Klondike gold district (Canada). All three districts have existing infrastructure, including grid power, highway, and road access.

The head office and principal address of the Company is located at Suite 904 - 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1T2.

The current report is authored by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo., Ben Eggers, B.Sc. (Hons), MAIG, P.Geo., and Sarah Dean, B.Sc., P.Geo. of SGS (the “Authors”). The Authors are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101 and are responsible for all sections of this report. The updated MRE presented in this report was estimated by Armitage.

The reporting of the updated MRE complies with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The classification of the updated MRE is consistent with the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards (2014 CIM Definitions) and adhere as best as possible to the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019 CIM Guidelines).

The current Technical Report will be used by Metallic Minerals in fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). This Technical Report is written in support of an updated MRE completed for Metallic.

2.1 Sources of Information

In preparing the current updated MRE and the current technical report, the Authors utilized a digital database, provided to the Authors by Metallic, and technical reports provided by Metallic. All background

information regarding the Property has been sourced from previous technical reports and revised or updated as required.

- The Property was the subject of a NI 43-101 technical report by Jean Pautler, P.Geo. in 2009 titled "Technical Report on the Keno-Lightning Project" for Monster Mining Corp. Dated: July 31, 2010 amended February 22, 2011 and March 29, 2011. (Posted on SEDAR under Metallic's profile).
- The Property was the subject to a technical report by Jean Pautler, P.Geo. in 2008 titled "Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical, Trenching and Evaluation Report on the Keno-Lightning Project" for Northex Ventures Inc. Dated March 15, 2008.

Information regarding the Property accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure, and physiography, exploration history, previous mineral resource estimates, regional property geology, deposit type, recent exploration and drilling, metallurgical test work, and sample preparation, analyses, and security for previous drill programs (Sections 5-13) have been sourced from the recent internal technical reports and updated where required. The Authors believe the information used to prepare the current Technical Report is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Project and the purpose of the Technical Report.

2.2 Site Visit

Eggers conducted a site visit to the Property in 2023. As a result of the site visit, Eggers was able to become familiar with conditions on the Property, was able to observe and gain an understanding of the geology and various styles mineralization, which helped guide the mineral resource modeling, was able to verify the work done and, on that basis, is able to review and recommend to Metallic Minerals an appropriate exploration or development program. This site visit conducted by Eggers in 2023 is considered current, per Section 6.2 of NI 43-101CP.

Eggers conducted a site visit to the Keno Silver Project on November 10, 2023, accompanied by Anne Bordeleau, Operations / Projects Manager for Metallic Minerals and the Project. At the time of this site visit, there was no active drilling. The site visit was restricted to the Formo core logging facility, Formo drilling sites utilized in the 2023 program, and a helicopter fly over of the Caribou, Fox, and Homestake deposits as snow cover prevented road access to the Property.

During the 2023 site visit, Eggers inspected the core logging and sampling facilities, and core storage areas at the Formo deposit. Time was spent by Eggers reviewing project geology, geochemistry, and reviewing the drill hole database. All Metallic drill core obtained from Formo from 2020 to 2023 is available for review on racks or pallets. Time was also spent reviewing core logging, core sampling, QA/QC and core security procedures. These protocols were discussed with Taylor Haid, Senior Geologist for Metallic Minerals via phone. Time was spent reviewing drill core from drill holes FOR23-001 and FOR23-003. At the time of the site visit, there were no assays available for the 2023 drilling as core samples had only recently been delivered to the lab.

Core boxes for drill holes reviewed are properly stored in racks at the Formo logging and storage facility, accessible and well labelled. Sample tags are present in the boxes and it was possible to, at a later date from photos, validate selected sample numbers against assay results and confirm the presence of mineralization in witness half-core samples from the mineralized zones. Drill core recoveries in broken ground and mineralized zones in the holes reviewed and the drill hole database was generally good (95%+).

Drilling and core logging had recently been completed for the season at the time of the site visit, with all infrastructure remaining in place, and Eggers had the opportunity to review and discuss the entire path of the drill core, from the drill rig to the logging and sampling facility and finally to the laboratory. Eggers is of the opinion that the current protocols in place, as have been described and documented by Metallic Minerals, are adequate.

Eggers completed a validation check of the collar locations of all four holes completed at Formo in 2023 by the Company. Collars were appropriately marked and labeled with stake markers placed at drill holes.

Individual holes were observed, and collar locations were validated with the use of a handheld GPS. Drill casing had been removed, as such accurate validation of dip and azimuth angles could not be achieved. Drillhole collar positions reported in the Company database were validated as surveyed by Eggers, with minor discrepancies noted being well within the handheld GPS instrumental error (Table 12-1).

Eggers completed a helicopter fly-over field tour of the Property, accompanied by Anne Bordeleau with shallow snow cover on the ground. Evidence of previous drilling locations, surface trenching, and access trails at Caribou were observed from the air. Evidence of road access, previous drilling locations, and the core storage facility at Homestake were observed from the air. During a fly over of the Fox deposit snow cover prevented the observation of drilling locations from the air.

2.3 Units of Measure

Units used in the report are metric units unless otherwise noted. Monetary units are in United States dollars (US$) unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Effective Date

The Effective Date of the current MRE is February 1, 2024.

2.5 Units and Abbreviations

All units of measurement used in this technical report are in metric. All currency is in US dollars (US$), unless otherwise noted.

Table 2-1 List of Abbreviations

$	Dollar sign	m^2	Square metres
%	Percent sign	m^3	Cubic metres
°	Degree	masl	Metres above sea level
°C	Degree Celsius	mm	millimetre
°F	Degree Fahrenheit	mm^2	square millimetre
µm	micron	mm^3	cubic millimetre
AA	Atomic absorption	Moz	Million troy ounces
Ag	Silver	MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
AgEq	Silver equivalent	Mt	Million tonnes
Au	Gold	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
Az	Azimuth	mTW	metres true width
CAD$	Canadian dollar	NI	National Instrument
CAF	Cut and fill mining	NN	Nearest Neighbor
cm	centimetre	NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
cm^2	square centimetre	NSR	Net smelter return
cm^3	cubic centimetre	oz	Ounce
Cu	Copper	OK	Ordinary kriging
DDH	Diamond drill hole	Pb	Lead
ft	Feet	ppb	Parts per billion

ft^2	Square feet	ppm	Parts per million
ft^3	Cubic feet	QA	Quality Assurance
g	Grams	QC	Quality Control
GEMS	Geovia GEMS 6.8.3 Desktop	QP	Qualified Person
g/t or gpt	Grams per Tonne	RC	Reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System	RQD	Rock quality designation
Ha	Hectares	SD	Standard Deviation
HQ	Drill core size (6.3 cm in diameter)	SG	Specific Gravity
ICP	Induced coupled plasma	SLS	Sub-level stoping
ID^2	Inverse distance weighting to the power of two	t.oz	Troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
ID^3	Inverse distance weighting to the power of three	Ton	Short Ton
kg	Kilograms	Zn	Zinc
km	Kilometres	Tonnes or T	Metric tonnes
km^2	Square kilometres	TPM	Total Platinum Minerals
kt	Kilo tonnes	US$	US Dollar
m	Metres	µm	Micron
		UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Final verification of information concerning Property status and ownership, which are presented in Section 4 below, have been provided to the Author by Taylor Haid for Metallic Minerals, by way of E-mail on February 13, 2024 and March 27,2024. The Author only reviewed the land tenure in a preliminary fashion and has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the Property or any underlying agreements or obligations attached to ownership of the Property. However, the Author has no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented in this technical report (Section 4). The Author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to Property titles or current ownership.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

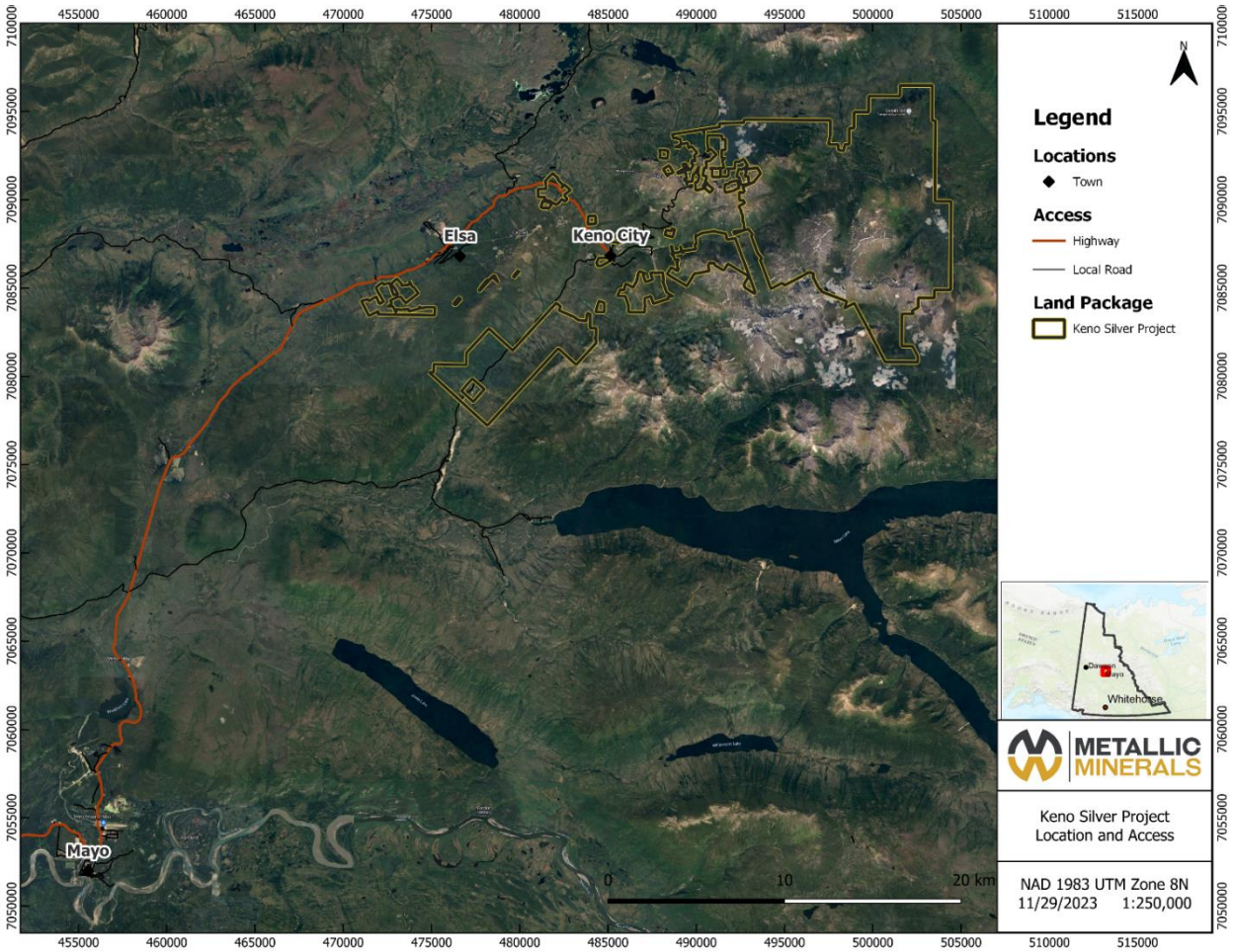
4.1 Location

The Keno Silver Project is located in central Yukon proximal to and surrounding Keno City, centered at 63° 51'14" N latitude, 135° 24'51" W longitude on NTS map sheet 105M/14 (Mayo Mining District). The Property is accessible via Keno City, which is 465 km by road north of Whitehorse and 60 km by road northeast of the town of Mayo. Mayo is situated on the Silver Trail Highway, a paved all-weather highway beginning in Whitehorse. East of Mayo the Silver Trail Highway turns to gravel and continues to Keno City. Subsidiary unpaved roads provide access to a large portion of the project (Figure 4-1). The site is located in the traditional territory of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun.

The Property covers an area of 17,100 ha which extends (non-contiguously) from the South McQuesten River valley in the west to Cobalt Hill in the east. The Property is bounded to the north by the Keno-Ladue River, and in the south primarily by the Keystone and Granite creeks (Figure 4-2). The area is covered by NTS map sheets 105M/14 and 105M/15.

The Property is directly adjacent to Hecla Mining's Keno Hill Silver Project, which hosts a mill complex near Keno City. Electrical power to the mining district is supplied by the Yukon Energy Corporation. Metallic Minerals has exploration and camp facilities located near Keno City.

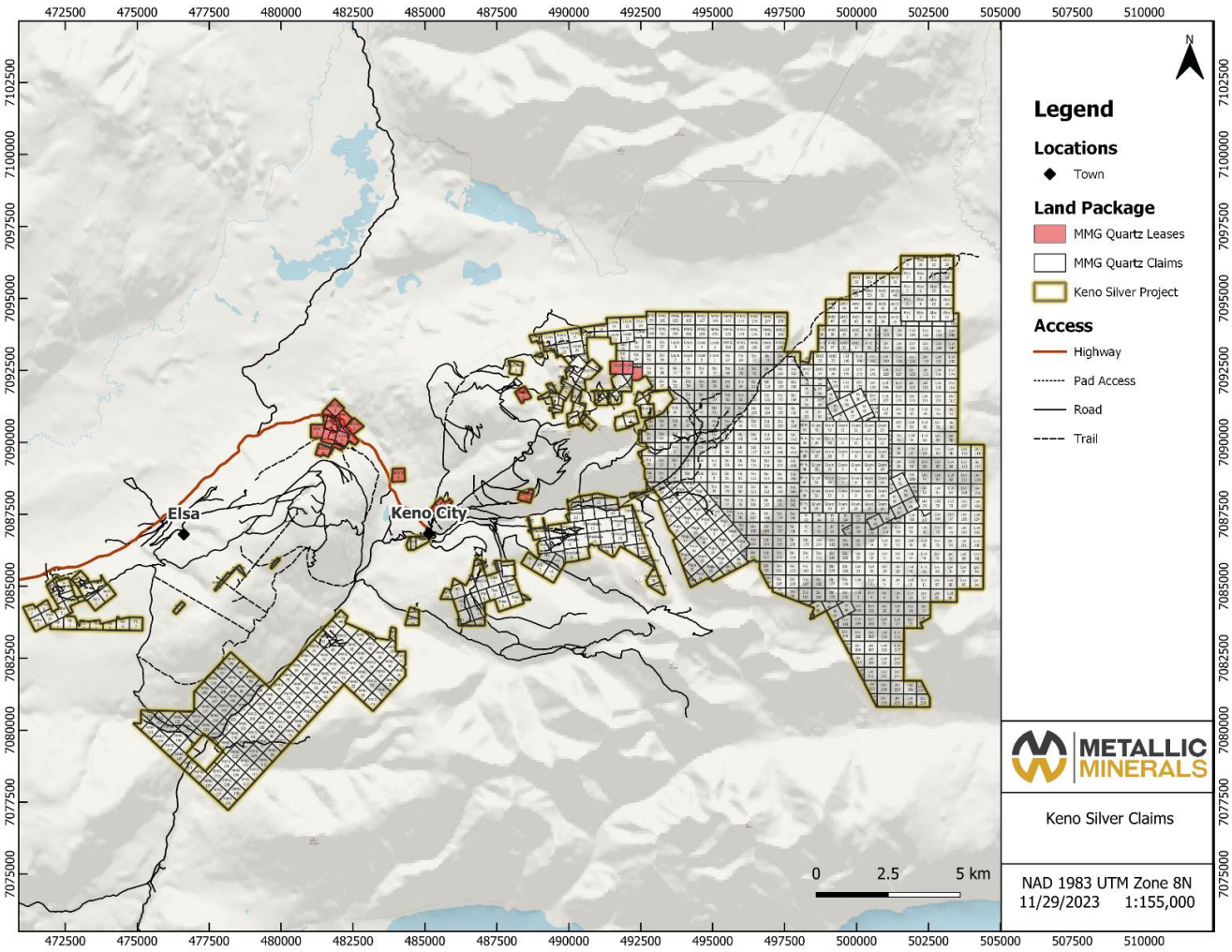
Figure 4-1 Property Location Map



4.2 Mineral Tenure

The quartz mining claims and leases that make up the Keno Silver Project are held by either Metallic Minerals or a wholly owned subsidiary numbered company: 536638 Yukon Inc (Appendix 1). The total Keno Silver Project quartz mineral holdings (as of March 27th, 2024) comprises 943 unsurveyed quartz mining claims and 21 surveyed quartz mining leases (Figure 4-2). Thirteen leases at the Formo property are owned by 536638 Yukon Inc. The claims that are contiguous have been grouped to allow for representative work to be applied to all claims in the grouping for the purposes of renewal. Several of these groupings have royalties associated with them, which is discussed below in Section 4.3.

Figure 4-2 Claim map for the Keno Silver Project owned 100% by Metallic Minerals & 536638 Yukon Inc (A Metallic Minerals Corp. Company)



4.3 Underlying Agreements

Several groupings of claims within the Keno Silver Project are subject to net smelter royalties (NSR) and buy back rights (Figure 4-3).

The Keno Lightning grouping (including Homestake) is subject to a 3% NSR with the Company having the option to buy back up to 2%.

The Gram claims consist of 42 claims on the eastern side of the Keno Hill silver district and are subject to a 2% NSR for precious metals and a 1% NSR for base metals, with the Company having the option to buy back the full NSR.

The Formo property is composed of 13 quartz leases and is subject to a 2% precious metal NSR and a 1% base metal NSR. Three other non-contiguous quartz leases (Brook, Caribbean, & Cimarron) in the vicinity of Keno City are also subject to the same NSR's. The Company has the option to buy back the full NSR.

The Silver Queen property is composed of 27 claims, with 20 claims subject to a 2% NSR with the option to buy back the full NSR. The remaining 7 claims are subject to the same NSR and buy back option as the Sourdough Hill grouping.

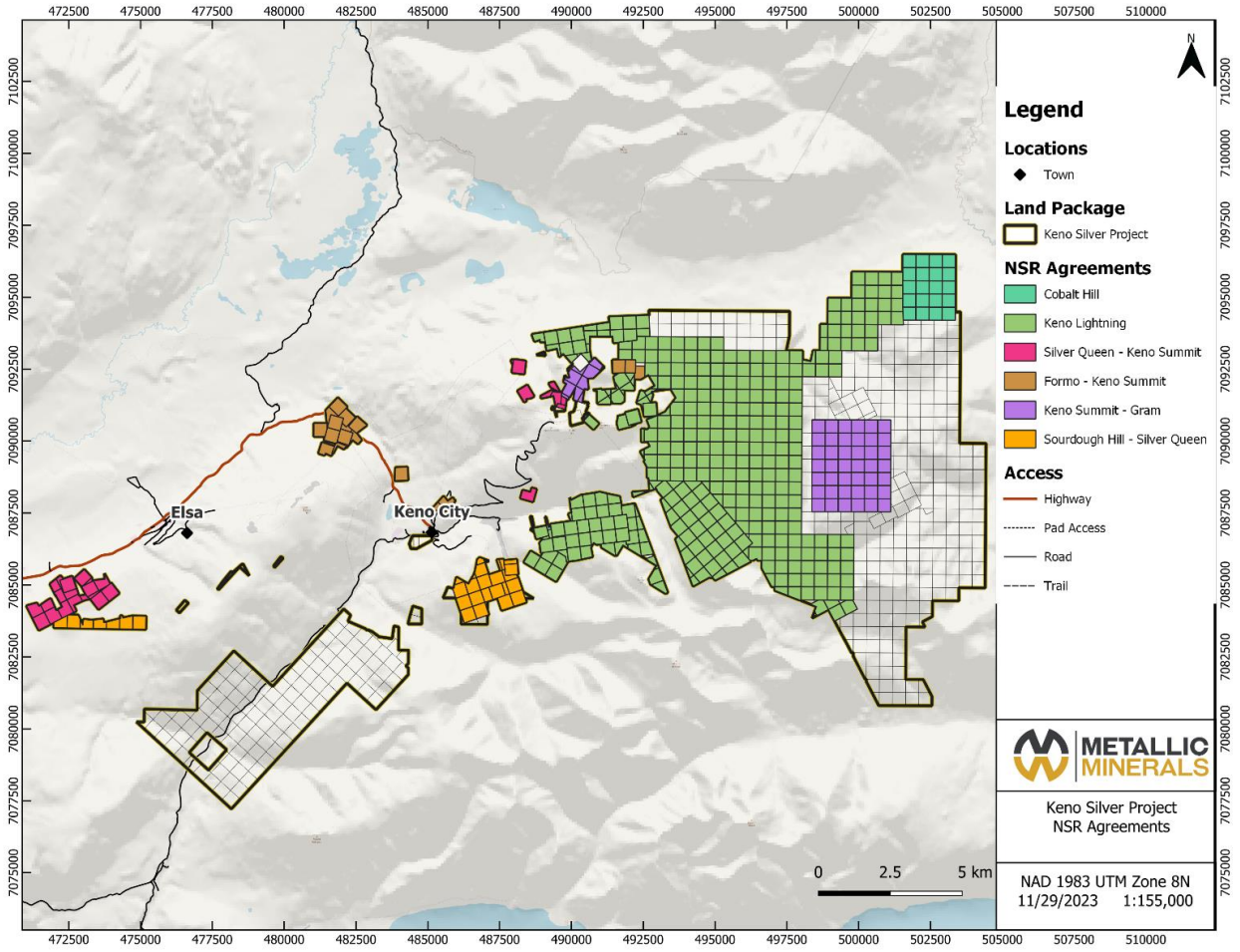
The Keno Summit grouping is comprised of 17 claims and five leases. Nine claims are subject to the same NSR as the Gram claims, seven claims and two leases are subject to the same NSR as the Silver Queen property, three leases are subject to the same NSR as the Formo property, and one claim is not subject to a NSR.

The Cobalt Hill grouping lies at the northeastern corner of the Project and is subject to a 3% NSR with the Company having the option to buy back up to 1.5%.

The Sourdough Hill grouping is comprised of 30 claims, 23 of which are subject to a 3% NSR with the option to buy back up to 1.5%.

The remainder of the claims and leases that encompass the Keno Silver Project are not subject to any NSR's or other agreements.

Figure 4-3 NSR Map for the Keno Silver Project



4.4 Land Use and Other Permits

The Keno Silver Project is composed of four separate quartz mining exploration properties permitted through the Yukon government. These are permitted as Keno Lightning, Nabob & Faro, Keno Silver, and Formo (Figure 4-4).

The Keno Lightning property is permitted under Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use Approval LQ00541, expiring December 9, 2025.

The Nabob & Faro property is permitted under Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use Approval LQ00580, expiring February 27, 2033.

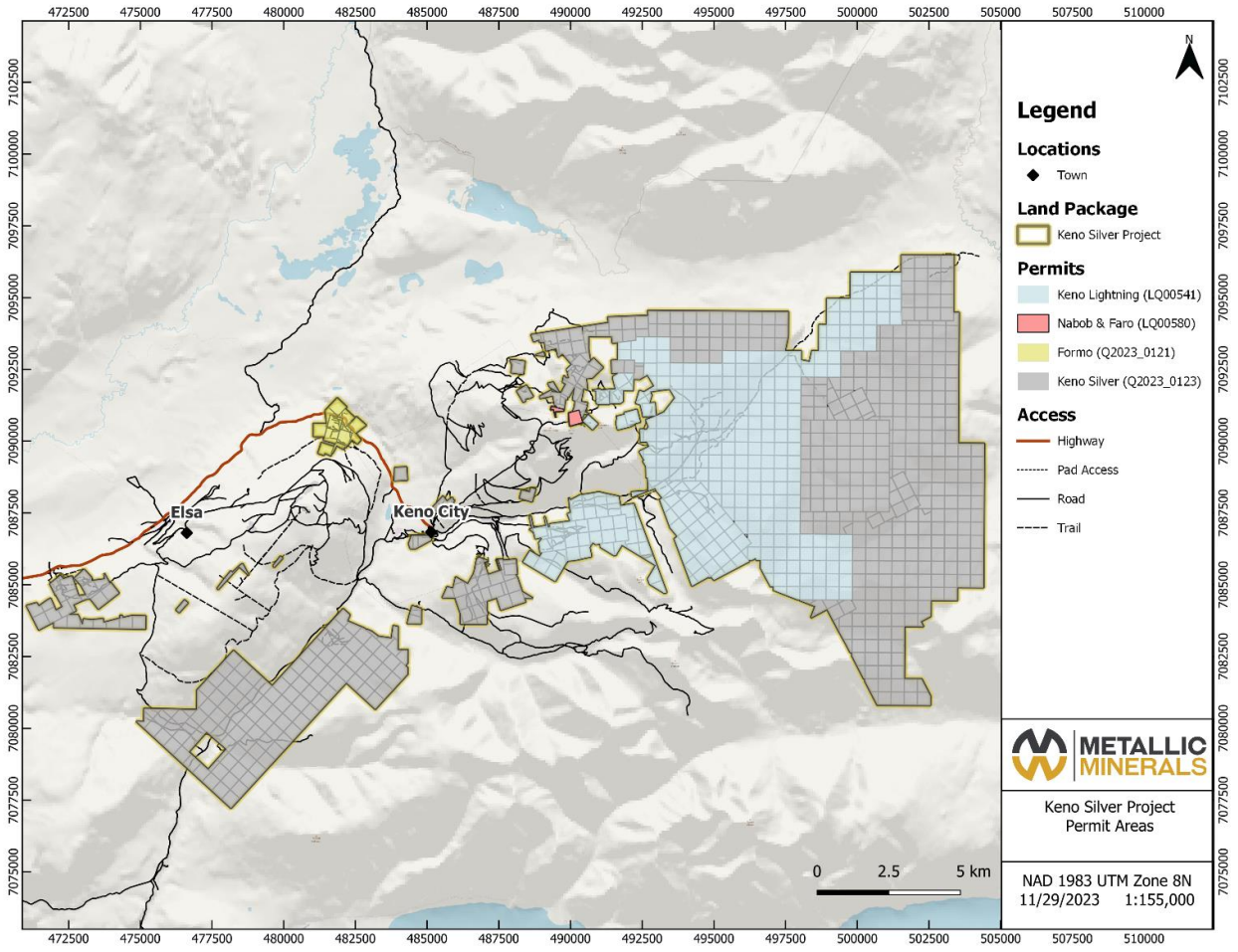
The Keno Silver property is permitted under Quartz Class 1 Notification Q2023_0123, valid to July 17, 2024.

The Formo property, held under the numbered company 536638 Yukon Inc, is permitted under Quartz Class 1 Notification Q2023_0121, valid until September 15, 2024.

The Company is in the process of amalgamating Keno Lightning, Nabob & Faro and Keno Silver under one 10-year Quartz Class 3 Mining Land Use application. The Company is also applying for a 10-year Quartz Class 4 Mining Land Use permit for its Formo Property.

The Author is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right, or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Keno Silver Project.

Figure 4-4 Permit Map for the Keno Silver Project



4.5 Environmental Liabilities

The Formo property is located adjacent to Christal Creek and consists of several historic workings. The upper workings are located immediately above the highway and are comprised of a historic open cut (which can host ephemeral ponded water) and two waste rock piles. The lower workings lie approximately 250 meters below the highway and are comprised of two adits (Middle adit and Lower adit) along with a slumped waste rock pile that descends from the Lower adit to within several meters of Christal Creek. These adits have been sealed off but have been documented to have ephemeral drainage during spring and summer.

Formo has been subject to several site assessments and historical water quality studies in 1997 (Public Works and Government Services Canada [PWGSC] Phase II Environmental Assessment), 1998 (PWGSC Phase III Environmental Assessment), 2000 (PWGSC Environmental Baseline Assessment), 2012 (Independence Gold Corporation), and 2018 (Alexco Environmental Group). Twenty-three samples were collected over this time and typically analyzed for pH, alkalinity, conductivity, sulphate, and total major and trace elements.

It was noted that the seeps associated with the lower adit waste rock pile do contain elevated metal concentrations with often acidic pH, which should continue to be monitored in any future water quality

program (Alexco Environmental Group, internal memo, 2018). Cadmium and zinc were documented to be at concentrations that exceed Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Freshwater Aquatic Life guidelines. As part of the operating conditions of the current and future Formo permits, these areas of historic disturbance were documented as pre-existing by the Yukon Government and Metallic Minerals takes on no liability for them as long as no exploration is carried out within 5 m of a historical contaminated waste rock or adit site. In addition, Metallic Minerals is committed to not disturbing the historic structures downhill of the project site.

Environmental baseline assessments were conducted by the Department of Indian & Northern Affairs (2000) on multiple sites within the Keno Silver Mining District. The only potential contaminants of concern documented within the Keno Silver Project were potential acid rock drainage from waste rock piles. The operator has committed through permitting with the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources to ensure no potentially acid generating material will be deposited on the surface permanently, with back-filling areas of disturbance in a timely manner. A Waste Rock Management & Monitoring Protocol has been developed by the operator which is followed by all employees and contractors when operating on the Keno Silver Project.

4.6 Other Relevant Factors

The Author is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right, or ability to perform exploration work recommended for the Property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is located in central Yukon, Canada, surrounding the village of Keno City. Keno City is located 465 km by road north of Whitehorse and 60 km by road northeast of the town of Mayo. Mayo is situated on the Silver Trail Highway, a paved all-weather highway beginning in Whitehorse. East of Mayo the Silver Trail Highway turns to gravel and continues to Keno City. The nearest airstrip is located at Mayo.

5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Access to the Property is generally well connected by a combination of private and public gravel roads which are spurs off the Silver Trail Highway. Hecla Mining's Bellekeno haul road crosses a portion of the Project, which is a bypass between the active mine and the mill site which lies approximately one kilometre west of Keno City. Metallic Minerals strives to utilize the available resources near the Project which historically included accommodation rental, kitchen rental, and hiring of local residents for labour-related jobs. Local resources regarding building materials, fuel, and other supplies are limited and generally have to be brought in from Whitehorse or Mayo.

Due to the proximity to the mines in the district operated by Hecla Mining, there is added mining infrastructure near the property, including a 4-megawatt crushing and floatation processing plant (408 tonnes per day). Electrical power is provided to the area via Yukon Energy Corporation, with potable water provided by water truck via Yukon Government. Core logging and camp facilities owned by the Company are also present on private land outside of Keno City.

5.3 Climate

The Project area has a northern interior climate with warm summers and long cold winters with relatively little precipitation. In the Mayo area summer temperatures average 15ºC during the day and 9ºC at night. Winter temperatures average -20ºC during the day and -31ºC at night. The summer exploration season typically begins in May and runs through October. The winter exploration season typically runs from November through April.

5.4 Physiography and Vegetation

Elevations within the Property range from approximately 720 to 1975 m ASL. Landscape in the region is characterized by gentle rolling hills and mountains forming the northern Gustavus Range which is characterized by heavy talus at elevation and spruce-willow dominated valleys. Tree line is located near 1300 m ASL, with upper slopes consisting of alpine tundra defined by poorly developed soil, talus, and moss, with dwarf birch common in sheltered areas. Dense stands of black spruce are present below tree line grading into poplar and alder on south facing slopes, or as secondary growth after fire and extensive harvesting during the early-mid 1900's.

Outcrop is sparse, except on steeper slopes and knolls. The exceptions are gulches and cirque headwalls, particularly on north facing slopes. Much of the exposed bedrock has been frost-heaved through the overburden cover. Below tree line there is extensive glacial till cover, which deepens downslope to depth greater than 20 m in valley-bottoms. Permafrost is extensive throughout the region, defining north facing slopes.

Water is available from Lightning Creek and its tributaries including Thunder, McNeill, and McMillian Gulch. Faith, Allen, and McKim Creek also traverse the eastern claims, with the northernmost claims drained by

multiple un-named tributaries of the Keno Ladue River. The western claims have portions of Duncan Creek, Christal Creek, and Galena Creek traversing across them.

6 HISTORY

The Keno Hill mining camp has a rich and complex history which dates back over a century, to the early 1900's. Much of this section draws from a comprehensive compilation on the history and geology of the Keno Hill silver camp, written by Cathro (2006).

The Klondike gold rush of 1898 brought an influx of placer miners to the Yukon Territory, with some travelling east to the Stewart River and its tributaries in search of gold. In 1898, gold was discovered near the headwaters of Duncan Creek (between Keno Hill and Galena Hill), which is a tributary of the Mayo River. This discovery led to the development of the townsite of Mayo, which acted as a hub for prospecting and mining for around 200 men. The first discovery of silver and lead mineralization occurred in 1901 when a gold prospector, Jacob Alexander Davidson, identified galena and anglesite in his pan. This discovery occurred in a tributary of the South McQuesten River on the west side of Galena Hill, which became the site of the Silver King mine. At the time, while the claim was staked as the Hell's Gate lode claim in 1903, little interest was given as gold was the only focus for Davidson. This sample was assayed in 1905 by a friend, Harry McWhorter, after Davidson's departure from the Yukon, and contained more than 10 kg/t Ag. Ten years from the initial staking, in 1913, McWhorter re-staked the area as the Silver King claim. The first production from the Keno Hill mining camp occurred that year, with approximately 55 t of high-grade ore was mined by hand and shipped to San Francisco for direct smelting.

Throughout the next century, exploration and production ebbed and flowed with the changing price of silver along with global events such as WWI and WWII. Notable highlights of the Keno Hill mining camp throughout this period include:

- Louis Bouvette discovered galena float on the north side of Keno Hill in Faro gulch in 1918. Spurred on by a high silver price, exploration and development began to ramp up. Keno Hill Ltd. (KH) was formed in 1919 and began production at the Keno Hill mine. The townsite of Keno City was established at the southern base of Keno Hill, nearby Lightning Creek, between 1919 and 1920.
- Treadwell Yukon Company, Ltd (TYC) was incorporated in the early 1920's and developed a mine on the Ladue claims. The townsite of Wernecke was established near the Sadie-Ladue mine where a mill began operation in 1925.
- Following the Great Depression and WWII which greatly reduced production and exploration in the camp, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (UKHM) was incorporated in 1948, converted out of the Keno Hill Mining Company Ltd. UKHM continued to develop the prolific Hector-Calumet mine and purchased all of the property previously owned by TYC. The success of UKHM led to a staking rush between 1949 and 1954, with no fewer than 42 junior companies acquiring claims in the mining camp.
- The height of production in the Keno Hill mining camp occurred between 1950 and 1970, where several new mines were developed. UKHM utilized the TYC mill to process ore from the Hector Calumet and Elsa mines, with Hector Calumet producing 96 million ounces of silver over its mine life.
- As reserves in the camp were dwindling, open-pit mining was commenced in 1977 as an avenue to extend operations. The majority of these were small pits that recovered surface pillars and extracted small ore shoots near surface that were too minor for underground production. Float trains, historic mine dumps, and crown pillars were mined by Archer, Cathro, & Associates Ltd. between 1982 and 1985 at Sadie-Ladue and Shamrock mines. In 1989 and 1990 this also was performed at Hector-Calumet, Silver King, Shamrock, Lucky Queen, and Keno mines.
- UKHM suspended all operations in January 1989, citing sub-economic price of silver as the main cause, which reduced much of the company's ore reserves to mineral inventory.
- From 1990 to 1998, Dominion Mineral Resources and Sterling Frontier Properties of Canada Ltd. (Dominion) carried out surface and underground exploration along with redevelopment of some underground workings but was unable to begin production due to inability to obtain financing.

Dominion abandoned its rights to the property in 1998, which reverted ownership back to UKHM, forcing the company into bankruptcy. The assets were inherited by the Yukon Government and later put into receivership in 2004.

- In April 2006, the sale of UKHM's holdings were approved by the Yukon Supreme Court to Alexco Resources Corporation (Alexco) Production in the camp was reinitiated by Alexco from 2010-2013 at the Bellekeno mine. Production has continued at the Bellekeno, Flame & Moth, and Bermingham mines between 2020 and 2022.
- In September 2022, Alexco was acquired by Hecla Mining Company (Hecla), which continues production in the camp at the time of writing.

Table 6-1 denotes the production history of the Keno Hill mining camp as documented by Cathro (2006), with current MMG holdings highlighted. It should be noted that the original table was presented in imperial units (including tons), and has been reproduced as such, with the addition of g/t for silver.

Table 6-1 Keno Hill Mining Camp Production through 1989 (Cathro, 2006)

Keno Mining Camp Historic Production								
Mine	**Tons**	**Ag Oz/t**	**Ag g/t**	**Pb%**	**Zn%**	**Ag Ozs**	**Pb lbs**	**Zn lbs**
Hector-Calumet	2,721,288	35.4	1211	7.5	6.1	96,219,690	406,912,502	334,570,797
Elsa	491,009	61.4	2100	4.9	1.4	30,158,040	47,708,019	13,484,869
Husky	429,367	41.7	1426	3.9	0.4	17,889,418	33,290,002	3,309,284
Sadie-Ladue	244,330	52.1	1782	6.5	4.5	12,725,633	31,923,607	22,029,310
Keno	283,762	44.4	1518	10.7	3.7	12,602,298	60,549,038	21,189,428
Lucky Queen	123,590	89.2	3051	7	2.7	11,019,368	17,223,250	6,653,462
Silver King	207,618	53	1813	7.7	0.8	10,995,915	31,917,957	3,510,383
No Cash	166,530	29.8	1019	3.6	1.9	4,969,107	11,912,346	6,188,199
Galkeno	167,063	27.2	930	5.2	2.7	4,544,142	17,437,410	8,999,204
Bermingham	186,266	20.3	694	4.2	0.6	3,777,932	15,575,525	2,157,714
Bellekeno	314,004	25.2	862	8.4	2.3	7,901,200	58,133,422	15,917,485
Black Cap	48,576	27.4	937	1.6	0.3	1,331,131	1,560,359	269,402
Onek	95,290	13.6	465	5.5	3.4	1,299,333	10,456,254	6,452,107
Ruby	40,652	25.2	862	3	1.3	1,024,141	2,420,577	1,022,818
Shamrock	5,336	180.3	6166	37.6	0.3	962,396	4,013,179	36,523
Comstock	22,863	39.7	1358	10.7	3.8	907,176	4,891,434	1,719,131
Dixie	23,872	20.2	691	3.8	5.1	481,942	1,813,155	2,455,694
Husky SW	10,461	39.6	1354	0.3	0.1	414,261	56,193	17,300
Townsite	18,570	16.4	561	4.3	2	305,423	1,583,393	730,014
Mt. Keno	1,588	139.3	4764	17.7	-	221,152	561,770	-
Miller	9,390	15.1	516	2.2	0.7	141,358	419,702	139,638
Flame & Moth	1,590	18.3	626	1.1	0.9	29,120	35,363	28,895
Formo	340	148.9	5092	11.1		50,620	5092	75,365
Silver Basin	247	6.8	233	2.1	0.7	1,676	10,374	3,458
Caribou Hill	87	177.1	6057	71.6	0.3	15,402	124,524	522
Vanguard	48	305.8	10458	55.3	0.4	14,651	52,976	360
Duncan	15	744.3	25455	22.4		10,822	25455	6,500
Silver Basin	12	167.8	5739	41.1		2,089	10,227	
Cobalt Hill	5	65	2223	80		325	8,000	

6.1 Property Ownership History

The Keno Silver Project was consolidated over several decades to the current holdings as described in Section 4. A short compilation of the acquisition history of the Keno Silver Project can be seen below in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Keno Silver Project Acquisition History

Keno Silver Project Acquisition History	
Late 1800s mid-1990s	Holders of claims on the Property area included TYC, UKHM, Hecla, Yukeno Mines, Rio Plata Silver Mines, and smaller operators.
2005 – 2008	The Keno Lightning claims (including the Homestake and Caribou Properties) were staked over several years by Matthias Bindig and optioned to Northex Ventures in 2007 (renamed to Monster Mining Corp. in 2008).
2006	The Gram claims were staked by the Hinton Syndicate and optioned to Yukon Gold Corp.
2016	Monster Mining Corp. changes name to Metallic Minerals Corp. and begins consolidation of claim holdings with the staking of 380 claims (including the Duncan Creek claim block).
2017	Metallic Minerals Corp. acquires 43.5km^2 of additional claims through agreements with a private party for the Silver Queen claim block and with Strategic Metals for the Gram claim block (Fox target area) and with a private party for the Teach claim block on Keno Hill.
2018	Metallic Minerals Corp. acquires 13 mining leases through an agreement with Independence Gold Corp. for the Formo Property alongside 3 leases proximal to Keno City and 3 leases on Keno Summit. Additional ground was also staked and acquired to consolidate Keno East.
2022	Metallic Minerals Corp. acquires the Nabob and Faro claims on Keno Summit, Rage claims proximal to the Flame & Moth mine, and Sourdough claims proximal to the Bellekeno mine.

6.1.1 Caribou Hill

The following history is largely taken from Pautler (2011) and the Yukon mineral occurrence database (MINFILE 105M 062). The Caribou claim was first staked in 1919 by J. Fawcett and optioned to Yukon Gold Corp. in 1920. The claim was re-staked by Fawcett in 1924 and later optioned to Treadwell Yukon Company which explored and produced from 1926 to 1928. In 1952 the claim was optioned by UKHM. The Caribou claim was taken to a lease in 1960 and owned by R. Segsworth and E. Barker in 1968. In 1976 Conwest purchased the lease. Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. owned and explored the ground between 1979 and 1980, later optioning the lease to Dawson Eldorado Mining Corp. in 1986. In the intervening years, the lease lapsed, before being re-staked as the Murray 3 claim by M. Bindig in 2005. In 2007 the claims were optioned by Northex Ventures Inc. Northex Ventures became Monster Mining Corp. in 2008, which later changed names to Metallic Minerals Corp. (the Company) in 2016.

6.1.2 Formo

The following history is largely taken from Pautler (2002) and the Yukon mineral occurrence database (MINFILE 105M 018). The Formo Property consists of 13 contiguous mining leases on the north slope of Galena Hill, adjacent to the Silver Trail highway. The first staking occurred as the Dorothy and Rocket claims in 1921 by G. Gray and D. Horne. In 1925, the Tyee and Rocket claims were staked in 1925 by H. Formo and A. Stewart. After initial production between 1929 and 1931 (see Section 6.2.2), the Tyee and Rocket claims were taken to lease in September 1934 and renewed in September of 1955. Silver Basin Mines optioned the Property in 1947 and purchased the claims outright in 1948. In 1950 the holdings were transferred to Consolidated Yukeno Mines (later Yukeno Mines Ltd.). In 1961 A. Smith leased the ground

and continued production. In 1962, the Property was purchased by Rio Plata Silver Mines (Rio Plata), which owned the holdings (aside from the Rocket lease) until 1986. Within that period, the Property was leased to J. O'Neill between 1982 and 1983. In April of 1983 the Rocket lease was transferred to Reflection Resources Ltd. In June of 1986, Rio Plata's holdings were optioned to Dawson Eldorado Mines which performed trenching exploration that year, with the claims later returning to Rio Plata. Rio Plata retained tenure on the leases encompassing the Formo Property, later changing company names to Southern Rio Resources (1994), Silver Quest Resources (2005), and finally amalgamated into Independence Gold Corp. in 2011. In September of 2017 the Formo Property was acquired by the Company from Independence Gold Corp.

6.1.3 Fox

The following history of ownership is documented in Burrell (2016), which encompasses the Gram 1-42 claim block. The area was first staked by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. in 1965 (VU property: V 1-8, U 1-6, VU 1-15 claims) after a GSC regional geochemical survey identified elevated silver and lead values in the area. The VU property encompassed a southern portion of what are now the Gram claims. The claims lapsed shortly after and was re-staked in 1996 as the Nomad property (Nomad 1-32 claims) by J. O'Neil and T. Woodall. No documentation in the public record exists of exploration work performed during this period, and the claims lapsed. In 2006, R. Ewing staked the Gram 1-42 claims for the Hinton Syndicate. In December of that year, the claims were optioned to Yukon Gold Corp. Yukon Gold Corp.'s option expired in 2009, with the claims returning to the Hinton Syndicate. In 2010, Rockhaven Resources Ltd. acquired an option to purchase the Gram claims. In 2011, Rockhaven optioned the claims to Mill City Gold Corp. Following a short period of surface exploration, Mill City Gold Corp. terminated the option with Rockhaven. In 2012, Rockhaven purchased the property outright from the Hinton Syndicate. As part of a multi-property transaction, the Gram claims were sold to Strategic Metals Ltd. in 2015. The Gram claims were purchased by the Company in January 2017.

6.1.4 Homestake

The following history is largely taken from Pautler (2011) and the Yukon mineral occurrence database (MINFILE 105M 011). The Homestake claim was staked in June 1920 by L. Walsh, which was later optioned by T. McKay in 1928. In 1950, R. Lee purchased the ground from Walsh, which was then optioned by Lustre Yukon Mining in June of 1951. UKHM optioned the claim in 1962 and explored until 1963. In 1966 B. Kunze performed further exploration via trenching on the claim. In 1967, Hecla Mining Company of Canada optioned the ground and performed underground exploration. The Property was transferred to E. Lee in March 1971 upon which further trenching exploration was completed. There is no further tenure information on the Homestake Property until M. Bindig re-staked the claim and additional claims surrounding the original in 2005. In 2007 the claims were optioned by Northex Ventures Inc. Northex Ventures became Monster Mining Corp. in 2008, which later changed names to Metallic Minerals Corp. (the Company) in 2016.

6.2 Previous Owners – Exploration Summary

6.2.1 Caribou Hill

The following summary of exploration on the Caribou Hill target area is taken from Pautler (2011) and includes:

- The Caribou claim was explored with a 13.7 m adit in 1920.
- Between 1926 and 1928 a 40.2 m drift was developed by TYC and hand mined (see Section 6.4.1 for production numbers).
- In 1952 an 8.2 m adit was driven and bulldozer trenching was completed on the southwest of the claim.

- Mapping and geochemical sampling was completed in 1979 and 1980.
- Trenching in 1986 uncovered a 1.5 m wide vein which was sampled and returned assays of up to 8,571.2 g/t Ag over 0.3 m.
- In July 2005, prospecting traverses identified the historic trenches and adits, with three rock samples collected for grade confirmation.
- Reclamation work on the Caribou shaft was completed in September 2006. Prospecting of the Caribou target area also resulted in the collection of one rock sample.

The next material exploration work completed on the Caribou Hill target area was by the Company in 2007, which is described in Sections 9 and 10.

6.2.2 Formo

The following summary of exploration on the Formo Property is taken from Pautler (2002) and the associated MINFILE, which includes:

- Drifting and shafting was documented from 1929-1931 when the first production was completed by Formo and Stewart.
- Yukeno Mines performed drift channel sampling in 1952 to establish confidence for future underground development.
- In 1953, Yukeno Mines completed 1,219.2 m of underground development comprised of drifting, cross-cutting, raising and shaft sinking on three separate levels.
- Rio Plata Silver Mines collected 21 rock samples at surface in 1962 and re-surveyed the underground workings in 1963.
- In 1964, Rio Plata Silver Mines explored with 13 surface X-Ray holes (totalling 205.1 m) and bulldozer trenching (10 m) on the SW extension of the Formo vein.
- In 1973, Rio Plata Silver Mines performed 213 m of trenching which exposed a mineralized zone 45.7 m long grading between 2,057-3,257 g/t Ag across a 1.2 m wide section of the Formo vein. Surface soil sampling also was completed on the Property in 1973 and 1975.
- In 1974, Rio Plata Silver Mines drilled 8 diamond holes totalling 274.3 m along with completing underground development and rehabilitation.
- In 1975, Rio Plata Silver Mines completed percussion drilling on the Property (no documentation of drill details) which discovered a new vein 180 m NW of the Formo vein.
- The next exploration activity on the Project occurred in 1980 when the 2700 level adit was rehabilitated and performed detailed sampling.
- Between 1980 and 1981, 54 percussion drillholes totalling 2,647.2 m and 6 diamond drillholes totalling 289.6 m were completed to test the southerly extension of the Formo vein.
- In 1986 a total of 6,825 m^3 was removed from four trenches along the Formo vein, along with 810 m^3 removed in three trenches 155 m NE of the Formo vein. Two further trenches totalling 360 m^3 were excavated 450 m south of the Formo vein along the edge of a greenstone outcrop.
- In 2009, Silver Quest Resources performed confirmation surface sampling from the historic mine dump, returning values of 3,025 g/t Ag, 15.85% pb, and 39.8% Zn.

The next material exploration work completed on the Formo Property was by the Company in 2020, which is described in Sections 9 and 10.

6.2.3 Fox

The following summary of exploration on the Fox target area is taken from Burrell (2016) and encompasses the Gram 1-42 claims. The current extent of the Fox resource lies on the Gram 10 claim. The history of exploration includes:

- The Geological Survey of Canada carried out a large 3,057 km^2 reconnaissance stream, surface, heavy mineral, and rock geochemical survey centred on Keno Hill, Yukon, in the summer of 1964. Part of this survey occurred over the ground that was staked as the VU Property (later the Gram claims) by UKHM in 1965 to cover the predicted source areas of the total heavy metal stream sediment anomalies in the Allen and McKim creek areas.
- In 1965, UKHM performed geological mapping and follow-up soil sampling encompassing 3,074 soils across the VU Property on 100 m line spacings with samples collected every 30 m along lines. This sampling outlined two strong lead anomalies. Two grab samples from a small vein (UKHM showing) were identified which assayed up to 857 g/t Ag and 7.7% Pb, located approximately 1,800 m south of the Fox showing (discovered in 2011).
- In 2007, Yukon Gold Corp. conducted a 274 line-km airborne VTEM and magnetic survey over the Gram claims. The survey did not outline any anomalous conductivity responses but did identify intense magnetic lows coincident with previously outlined lead soil anomalies.
- In 2011, Mill City Gold Corp. performed soil sampling and prospecting on the Gram claims. The historic showing was not able to be identified but a rock sample from the newly identified Fox showing was collected, returning 276 g/t Ag and 10% Zn. The Fox showing was described as a 20 by 20 m zone of rusty-weathered greenstone with limonitic alteration (Eaton, 2011). This exploration program also collected 300 gridded soil samples at 50 m spacings on six north-south lines, which identified four anomalous target areas, one of which is coincident with the Fox showing.
- In 2015, Strategic Metals Ltd. performed a very short (2-day) rock and soil sampling program. Four rocks were collected from the Fox showing, with the best sample returning 305 g/t Ag and 12.55% Zn. Gridded soil samples (156 total) were also collected, extending the lines completed in 2011.

The next material exploration work completed on the Fox target area was by the Company in 2018, which is described in Sections 9 and 10.

6.2.4 Homestake

The following summary of exploration on the Homestake target area is taken from Pautler (2011) and includes:

- Between 1928 and 1931, T. McKay explored the claim with a 26.8 m shaft, 38.4 m of drifting, open cuts, and pits.
- Extensive bulldozer trenching was performed on the claim in the 1950's.
- Further bulldozer trenching was completed between 1962 and 1964 on the No. 1 and No. 2 veins which exposed the No. 2 vein for up to 90 m along strike.
- In 1966, bulldozer trenching uncovered a new 3-7.6 m-wide transverse vein for 30 m along strike, which may be the Shaft vein.
- In 1967, underground exploration was carried out, totalling 107 m of cross-cutting, 147 m of drifting, and 204 m of underground drilling in 4 holes.
- Further trenching completed in 1974.
- In 2005, six rock samples were collected from historic trenches during a reconnaissance and prospecting traverse.

- Prospecting, mapping, blasting, and sampling on a historic trench was completed in 2006. This included three separate blasts (four-foot blast holes), removing approximately 20 m^3 of wall rock and vein material. Eighteen rock samples were collected.

The next material exploration work completed on the Homestake target area was by the Company in 2007, which is described in Sections 9 and 10.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource Estimate

A historic resource estimate was reported by D. Campbell in 1965 for the Formo deposit. The estimate totalled 44,000 tons (39,917 metric tonnes) grading 548.6 g/t silver (16.0 opt Ag), 6.9% lead, and 10.7% zinc. It should be noted this is a historical resource estimate and was not compiled within the definitions and standards outlined in National Instrument 43-101, and the Company cautions that this historic estimate cannot be relied upon. The company does not view the historical estimate as part of its mineral resources.

There have been no historical mineral resource estimates on the Caribou Hill, Fox, or Homestake deposits.

6.4 Production History

6.4.1 Caribou Hill

The only documented production from the Caribou Hill deposit occurred between 1926 and 1928 when 78.9 tonnes (87 US tons) of ore were hand-mined from 40.2 m of drifting and shipped to the nearby Treadwell-Yukon mill. This ore was documented as grading 6,103.9 g/t Ag and 70% Pb (Deklerk & Traynor, 2019).

6.4.2 Formo

A total of 175.8 metric tonnes of ore have been mined over the history of production at the Formo deposit (Deklerk & Traynor, 2019). H. Formo shipped 36.3 tonnes of ore between 1929 and 1931 which graded 7,886 g/t Ag and 60% Pb. In 1947, 54.4 tonnes of ore were shipped by Silver Basin Mines. Further production was completed in 1961 by A. Smith, shipping 13.4 tonnes of ore (grading 4,957.6 g/t Ag, 57% Pb, and 10.3% Zn). The last documented production on the Property occurred in 1983, when 71.7 tonnes of ore were mined by J. O'Neil. The first 48 tonnes of this shipment graded 4,909.6 g/t Ag, 57.4% Pb, and 9.6% Zn. It should be noted that the production amount for Formo listed in Table 6-1 (Cathro, 2006) of 340 US tons was not able to be reconciled with publicly available records.

6.4.3 Fox

There has been no production associated with the Fox deposit.

6.4.4 Homestake

The only note of production from the Homestake deposit is documented in Bostock (1939), where he notes "a few tons of galena ore running 200 ounces of silver to the ton were shipped from the property".

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Keno Hill mining camp is located within Neoproterozoic to late-Paleozoic slope-to-basin facies strata of the epicratonic Selwyn Basin. Selwyn Basin strata are characterized by off-shelf deep water clastic rocks (shale, chert, basinal limestone), and are bound by the Mackenzie Platform to the northeast and truncated by the Tintina fault to the southwest (Figure 7-1) (Murphy, 1997; Mair et al., 2006).

Northeast directed compression during the Jurassic and early Cretaceous resulted in thrust faulting, the development of open to tight-similar folds within relatively incompetent Selwyn Basin strata, and greenschist facies metamorphism. The dominant structures in the area are the highly deformed northwest trending Tombstone and Robert Service Thrust sheets (Murphy, 1997). The Robert Service Thrust (Jurassic-Cretaceous) juxtaposes older Hyland Group (Precambrian-Cambrian) rocks onto the Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite and the underlying Devonian Earn Group felsic volcanic and clastic rocks, which are part of the Tombstone Thrust sheet (Murphy, 1997). To the north, the Tombstone Thrust bounds the Keno Hill mining camp, which is estimated to be coeval in age with the Robert Service Thrust and extends structurally below the Robert Service Thrust (Murphy, 1997). These two major thrusts bound the Tombstone Strain Zone, which has caused local thickening and recumbent folding. A period of transpressional deformation created the McQuesten Antiform, which plunges to the southwest and results in the exposure of deeper structural levels to the east (Figure 7-2) (Mair et al., 2006; Murphy, 1997).

Several periods of magmatism have influenced the geology and mineral endowment of the region. Intermediate to mafic sills of Triassic age (~232 Ma) intruded into the Keno Hill quartzite. Widespread granitic magmatism during the early to mid-Cretaceous led to the formation of intrusive suites between 112 Ma and 90 Ma. The Mayo and Tombstone felsic plutonic suites were emplaced around 98-93 Ma and 94-90 Ma (Craggs, 2022), respectively, and are regionally associated with gold mineralization. Calc-alkalic Cretaceous lamprophyre (89 Ma) is present in the region as meter-scale sills and dikes. The youngest suite in the region are potassium feldspar granites of the Upper Cretaceous McQuesten suite dated 67-64 Ma (Mair et al., 2006; Murphy, 1997). Strike-slip faulting along the Tintina Fault zone during the late Cretaceous and early-Tertiary displaced the western margin of the Selwyn Basin at least 450 km west into what is now Alaska (Mair et al., 2006). Mineralization at Keno Hill has been dated from 89 Ma (Mackeno with its dated assemblage of quartz-pyrite-muscovite) to 68 Ma (Elsa with its dated assemblage of quartz-pyrite-galena-sphalerite-muscovite). These dates imply that the two stages of mineralization outlined above may be separated by up to 20 Ma (Read et al., 2021).

Figure 7-1 - Regional Geologic Map of the Yukon (Skipton, 2022)

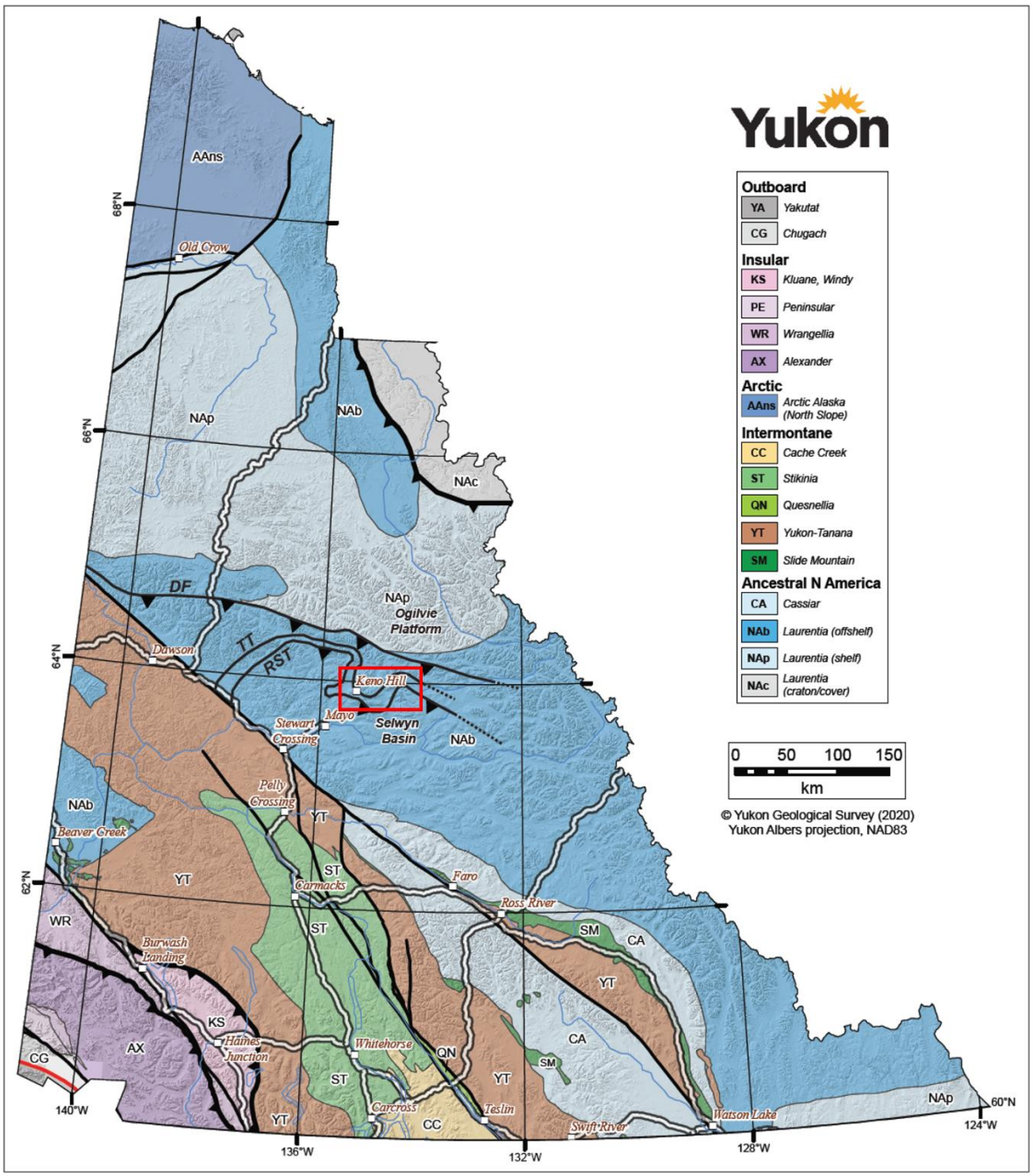
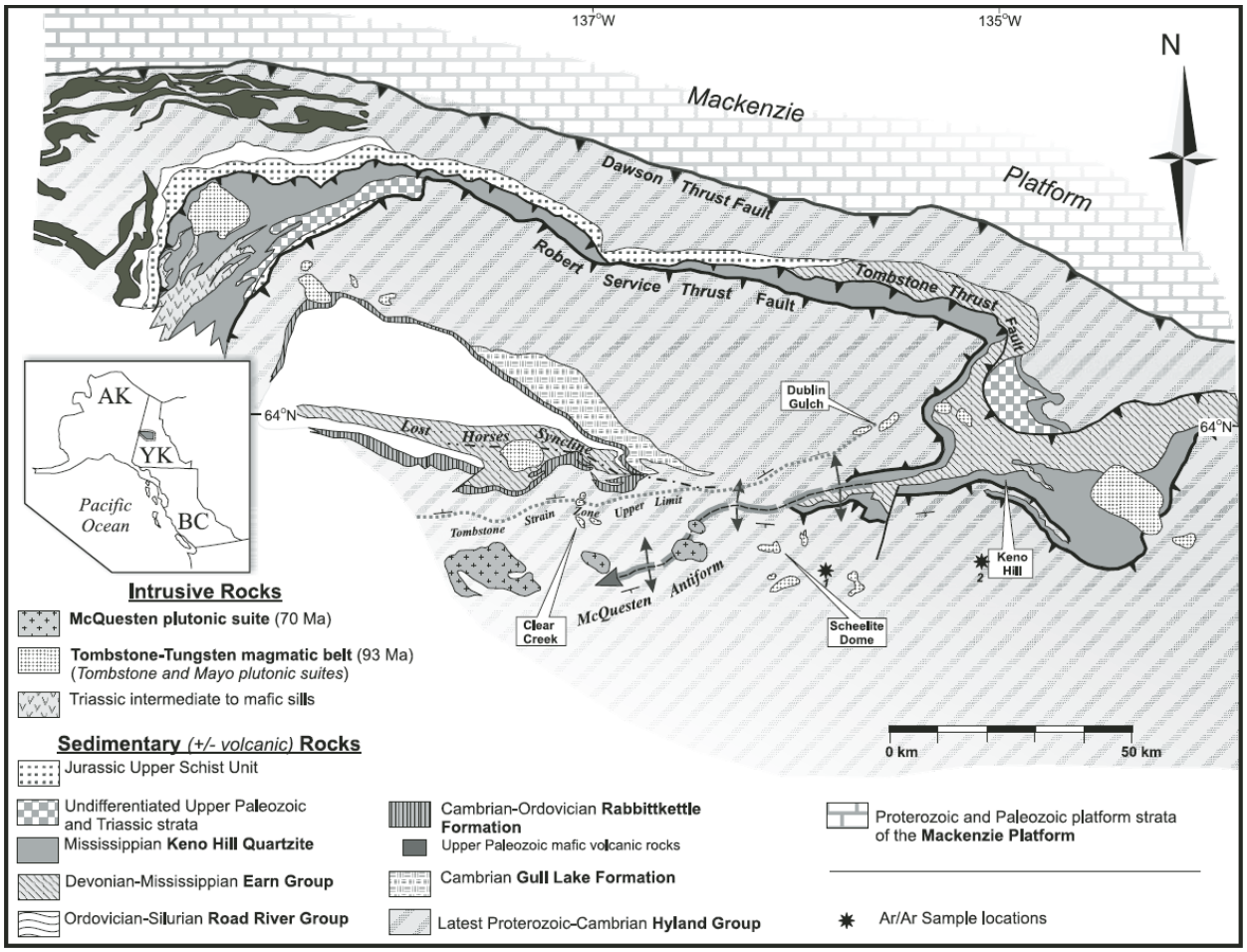


Figure 7-2 Major Rock Units and Structural Setting of the Western Selwyn Basin (Mair et al., 2006)



7.2 Keno Hill District Geology

The Keno Hill district is underlain by highly deformed rocks of Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite and dominantly clastic metasedimentary rocks of the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group, with lesser Mississippian felsic volcanic schist, all of which are intruded by Triassic dolerites (greenstones) and Cretaceous aplite sills and dykes. Deformation of the host rocks, which is characterized by intense foliation, appears to be related to displacement along the Tombstone Thrust fault, located northeast of the property. North- to northeast- and northwest-trending faults are evident throughout the area.

From an early study of structure in the mining district, McTaggart (1960) proposed a model of tight to isoclinal north verging folds in the Keno Hill Quartzite riding above a series of south-dipping thrust faults. But despite these early insights, subsequent workers did not incorporate the thrusting theme, although most acknowledge tight to isoclinal north-verging folds. Ultimately, recognition of thrust structures and shear zones is relevant to hydrothermal circulation and mineralization, in which case the distinction between points of view is significant. Observations during property-scale mapping completed recently across the Keno Silver project has corroborated McTaggart's (1960) understanding that large-scale thrusting and imbricate thrust systems—recognized on the basis of inverted stratigraphy, shear zone structures, and fault-rock—appear to be present at a scale previously unrecognized (Figure 7-4).

Historically, stratigraphy within the Keno mining camp has been divided into three units; the upper-Proterozoic to lower-Cambrian Hyland Group (Yusezyu Formation), Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite and Devono-Mississippian Earn Group, often referred to as the Upper Schist, Central Quartzite and Lower Schist packages, respectively. More recently, the Keno Hill Quartzite has been broken out into the overlying Sourdough Hill Member and the Basal Quartzite Member (Figure 7-3) (Read et al., 2020).

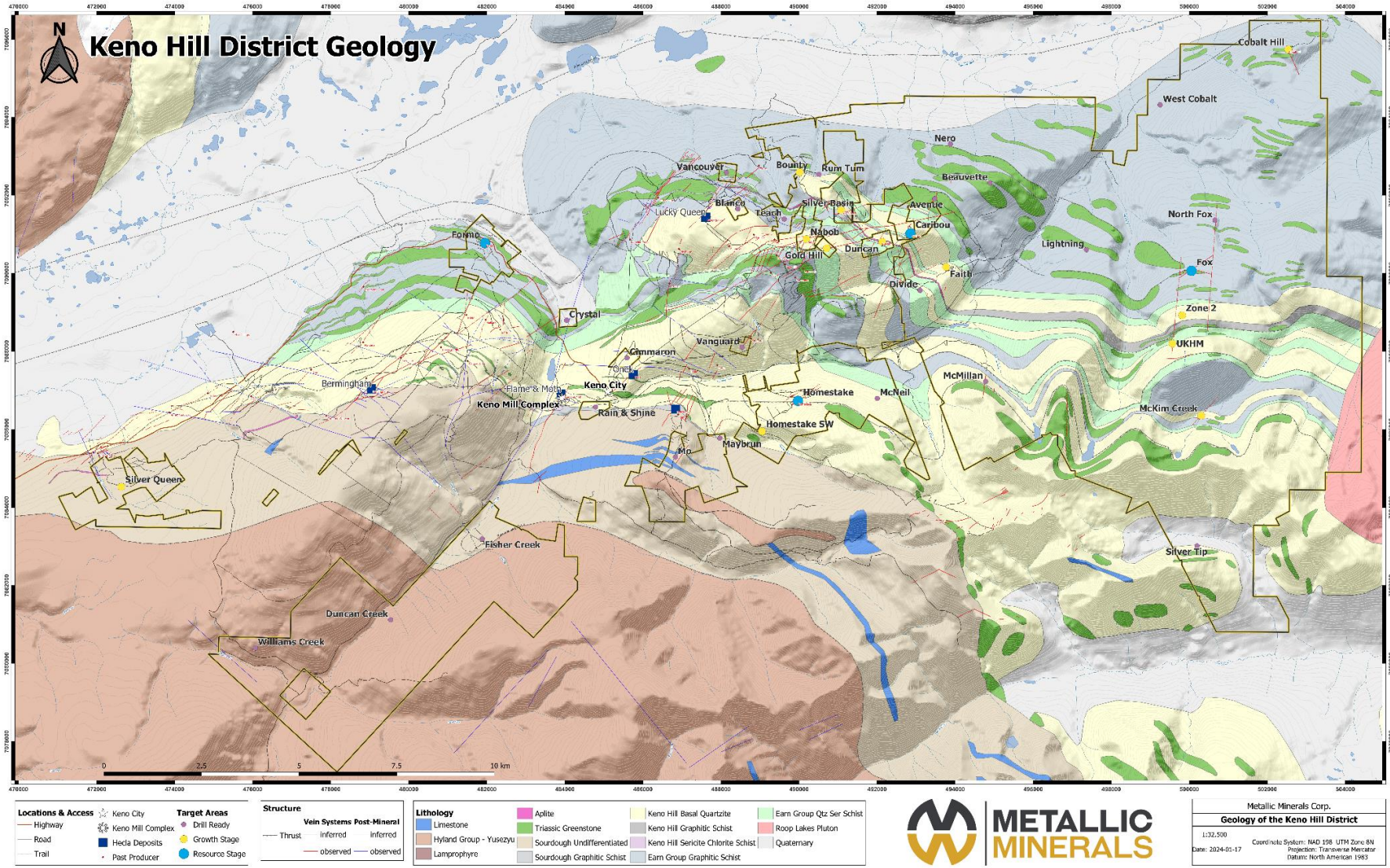
The Upper Proterozoic Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group comprises foliated green to grey phyllite with metasiltstone laminations, green-grey to grey-brown quartzose subfeldspathic metasandstone, and pebbly metasandstone (colloquially know in the district as ‘grit’), pebbly conglomerate, and lesser marble. Distinctive grey-blue quartz grains are characteristic of the coarse clastics in this sequence (Murphy, 1997). The Yusezyu Formation was thrust over the Keno Hill Quartzite sequence during the Jurassic to early Cretaceous compression along the Robert Service Thrust.

The Keno Hill Quartzite contains variably bedded quartzite, massive quartzite, minor graphitic phyllite, and variably calcareous schist. The Keno Hill Quartzite is divided into two units; the upper Sourdough Member and the lower Basal Quartzite Member. The Sourdough Member is up to 900 m thick and is composed of primarily graphitic and sericitic schists, minor limestone, and thin, platy quartzite. The Basal Quartzite Member has been documented up to 1,100 m in thickness where structurally thickened or thrusted and is composed of generally thick quartzite (often calcareous), graphitic schist, and lesser sericite-chlorite schist. The latter member is historically more productive and is thickest at the Homestake claims within the Keno Silver Project. Narrow bands of the Basal Quartzite also underlie the Silver Basin, Caribou, Faith and Duncan prospects.

The Earn Group contains graphitic schist grading to phyllite, argillite, thin-bedded quartzite, calcareous schist, slate, and sericite schist, as well as two bands of bedded quartzite with lesser phyllite and graphitic schist. The stratigraphy principally strikes east west and dips 20° to 30° south. Metamorphosed diorite and gabbro (colloquially greenstone) sills-lenses are conformable with stratigraphy and are present in both the Basal Quartzite and Earn Group rocks. The eastern portion of the Keno Silver Project lies predominantly in the Earn Group—locally intruded by greenstone, aplite, and lamprophyre sills conformable with stratigraphy—where the Fox target area lies.

Figure 7-3 Stratigraphic Column of the Keno Hill District (Read et al., 2020)

Figure 7-4 Geology of the Keno Hill District



7.3 Property Geology

The majority of the Keno Silver Project lies within the Basal Quartzite Member of the Keno Hill Quartzite and the underlying Earn Group. Several non-contiguous claim parcels including Silver Queen and Sourdough Hill are located within the Sourdough Member of the Keno Hill Quartzite, with the Duncan Creek claim block hosted primarily on the south side of the Robert Service Thrust, hosted in the Yusezyu Formation (Figure 7-4).

Silver-lead-zinc polymetallic vein deposits within the Keno mining camp are hosted by a series of vein faults which strike 035 to 080º (longitudinal veins) and 360 to 035º (transverse veins), generally dipping steeply to the southeast and south, respectively. Longitudinal veins typically have significant strike extent and can be up to 5 m wide. Much of the economic silver mineralization within the Keno Hill mining camp occurs in the more northerly striking transverse veins, which can exhibit sinistral offset up to 150 m. The transverse veins are considered dilational zones between en-echelon longitudinal faults, limited in strike but locally rich in grade. Where the transverse veins intersect the basal quartzite, they can reach up to 30 m wide as parallel and anastomosing veins filled with gouge or breccia, where recurring movement has occurred (Cathro, 2006).

The mineralized vein faults are offset by two types of unmineralized faults, cross-faults trending 155º to 180º/40 to 60ºSW (which generally show right lateral movement and offset longitudinal veins by as much as 600m), and bedding plane thrust faults (Boyle, 1965). Mineralization can be locally caught up within the cross-faults.

Recent field mapping by Metallic Minerals has advanced the understanding and importance of large-scale thrusting and imbricate thrust systems with mineralization. These thrusts have been defined on the basis of stratigraphic juxtapositions, map-scale repetitions (imbrication), unit thickening, and outcrop-scale shear zone fabrics (Lynch, 2022). Associated with these structures are highly sheared and schistose aplite bodies which have been mapped to preferentially occupy the thrust fault structures and appear to be syn-kinematic with thrusting. Vertical extension during thrusting due to dilational curvatures, fault irregularities, or flat-and-ramp thrust geometries are thought to have provided the opportunity for magma intrusion along the low-angle thrusts. A sudden temperature increase would be expected with the intrusion of aplite bodies along thrust planes which would immediately increase the quartz solubility of heated fluids along the thrust damage zone and hydrothermal conduit. Quartz precipitation would then follow during the ensuing cooling phase and fluid mixing, or by cooling against the host rocks (Lynch, 2022). An example of this circumstance is found at the Fox Deposit on the east side of the district.

The Caribou Deposit is underlain by the Keno Hill Basal Quartzite that is generally thin bedded (TBQZT) with interbedded graphitic schist (GSCH). At depth, a chlorite-mica schist (CMSCH) unit has been intersected which most likely represents the chlorite-sericite schist of the Earn Group. On the southern edge of the deposit, an aplite dike (APL) has been identified via both trenching and drilling, which appears to intrude along a thrusted contact with the Earn Group chlorite-sericite schist.

The Formo Deposit is hosted within the Earn Group graphitic schist (GSCH) and the late Triassic Galena Suite greenstone sills (GRN). Surface mapping and drilling has intersected a thin Tombstone Suite lamprophyre which is sinistrally offset by the Formo vein.

Similarly, the Fox Deposit is also hosted within the Earn Group graphitic schist (GSCH) and the late Triassic Galena Suite greenstone sills (GRN). The greenstone sill outcrops along a knoll, striking east-west and dipping shallowly to the south. The contact with the underlying Earn Group graphitic schist is exposed at the base of the outcrop and is mylonitized with evidence of detached intrafolial folds, truncated by a planar south-dipping, throughgoing fault.

The Homestake Deposit is hosted with the Keno Hill Basal Quartzite that is generally thin bedded (TBQZT) with interbedded graphitic schist (GSCH). Minor limestone (LMST) and greenstone (GRN) has been intersected in drilling at depth.

The current understanding of the property geology has been compiled and synthesized from surface mapping, drilling, geophysical surveys delineating lithological breaks in covered areas, and cross-section interpretations. The foundation of the current property-scale map has been built upon by a recent geological map that was released by Read et al. in 2020.

7.4 Property Mineralization

The following information on the Keno Hill silver-lead-zinc vein mineralization is described by Boyle (1965), Cathro (2006), and Murphy (1997).

Three stages of vein mineralization have been recognized in the district. The first stage of mineralization includes quartz, pyrite ± arsenopyrite, with trace gold and sulphosalts prior to movement on vein faults. The second stage of mineralization is defined by siderite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, freibergite and pyrargyrite, typical of deposits within the central Keno Hill district. Silver occurs primarily as inclusions within galena, argentiferous tetrahedrite (freibergite), and silver-bearing sulphosalts including stephanite, polybasite, and pyrargyrite. Lead is derived from the galena, and zinc from the sphalerite, which can be iron enriched, or iron depleted. Native gold and electrum have also been identified in some deposits across the district. Gold grades are generally low given the amount of sulphides present.

The third stage of mineralization which has been recognized in the district with evidence of epithermal quartz and associated sulphosalts which can locally overprint the main phase galena-siderite ore. Examples of this ore style have been mined on the west side of the Keno Hill mining camp at the Silver King, Husky, and Husky SW deposits. Rock hand samples and drill core from targets collected by Metallic Minerals across the central and eastern side of the district display features indicative of epithermal mineralization. These features include early leaching of the host rock with porosity enhancement followed by a distinct late stage of fine-grained quartz and pyrite with associated tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalts, and native wire silver, occurring in veinlet stockworks, breccias, and leached vug fillings, locally overprinting the main phase siderite-galena ore. Late-stage adularia has been identified as vug fillings associated with fine quartz crystals and sulphosalts and noted in RC cuttings from the UKHM target on the eastern side of the district. Mineral assemblages and metal values point to an intermediate sulphidation epithermal classification (Lynch, 2022). Recent research and exploration programs have identified this epithermal mineralization can also be locally channeled by pre-existing leached thrust-fault damage zones, including the eastern side (Lynch, 1989; Lynch, 2022). This mineralization has been observed occurring both with and independently of the main stage galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite mineralization and along the enhanced plumbing generated by thrust structures.

Several studies have identified abundant deformation in the district including early fold and thrust-nappe development, and late-transcurrent shearing associated with base metal mineralization (Tempelman-Kluit, 1966; Lynch, 1989). There is potential for both narrow high-grade overprinting and bulk tonnage mineralization across tens of meters. Metallic Minerals is pursuing ongoing work in the eastern side of the Keno Silver district with increased interest in all thrusts in the region and associated intersections with typical northeast trending structures.

Gangue minerals are generally carbonate (most commonly siderite with minor dolomite, ankerite and calcite) and quartz with minor, barite, fluorite, and magnetite. Wall rock alteration consists of sericitization, silicification and pyritization, but is typically limited in extent (metres or less). Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins. Black manganese oxide stains, sometimes with whitish melanterite, are common weathering products of some veins. The supergene weathering zone associated with these veins has produced major quantities of manganese. Galena and sphalerite weather to secondary lead and zinc carbonates and lead sulphate. In some deposits supergene enrichment has produced native and horn silver.

The two primary ore controls are the vein orientation within the fault system and the ability of the host rock to fracture in a brittle manner, generating increased open space for precipitation of metals. The quartzite

and greenstone units act as the competent units that are most favourable to host economic mineralization, whereas the veins can pinch out in the surrounding schistose units. The greatest potential for ore shoots is also influenced by intersection of cross-faults and the dip of the vein increasing to a steeper dip (Cathro, 2006). Historically, it was believed that the economic mineralization in the district was restricted to shallow depths due to the observation that the veins were generally zoned from a Ag-Pb-rich top to a Zn-rich bottom. Recent exploration has discredited that theory, and while the zonation appears to hold true, multiple ore shoots can be stacked upon each other within favourable stratigraphy to depths previously unexplored.

Silver (and associated lead and zinc sulfide) mineralization is the dominant economic target in the district, yet gold +/- silver, tungsten and tin deposits exist at the periphery of some high-grade silver deposits (Mt.Hinton, Dublin Gulch) and in areas overlying the Hyland Group rocks (Banyan – AurMac). Gold mineralization is hosted within quartz-arsenopyrite veins in quartzite and schist and is interpreted to be associated with the emplacement of Cretaceous Tombstone suite granitoid intrusions. This style of mineralization is characteristic of reduced-intrusion related gold system and is found elsewhere in the Tintina gold belt. In the overlying Hyland Group, gold mineralization is associated with limey beds, aplite dykes and appears to follow the same northeast trending structures as silver mineralization in the district.

7.4.1 Caribou Deposit Mineralization

The Caribou deposit historically produced very high-grade material grading more than 1,000 g/t silver from near surface. Mineralization at the Caribou target consists of the high-grade, north-striking Caribou Ag-Pb-Zn vein structure with a shallow 34-degree dip. A longitudinal structure (Alice vein) striking 060º and dipping southeast, has been documented as projecting to surface along the north cliff edge of Caribou Hill. The intersection of Alice and Caribou veins at depth may influence the observed high-grade tenor on the northern edge of the deposit as identified in diamond drilling. Early reports note that ore dumps on surface contained an abundance of limonite, cerussite, oxidized siderite, galena, freibergite, and brecciated quartz (Boyle, 1965). Exploration on the high-grade vein structure has also defined a surrounding envelope of broader bulk tonnage mineralization. These broader zones of mineralization not only include wide veins but also parallel veinlets, stringers and breccia zones, all of which host argentiferous galena and sphalerite mineralization. In 2021 and 2022, drilling of the broader Caribou zone returned intervals up to 34.2 m wide (averaging 18.2 m), with grades up to 134 g/t Ag equivalent. The main Caribou vein has a drill-defined strike length of approximately 725 m and has been defined to a depth of 130 m from surface. Vein thickness ranges from several centimeters to several meters and is open at depth and to the south. Mineralization in drillholes is generally composed of brecciated and oxidized veins with semi-massive galena, and local acanthite-stephanite (Figure 7-5).

Figure 7-5 Caribou Vein Fault Intercept in Drill Hole CH17-023

7.4.2 Formo Deposit Mineralization

The Formo vein fault system is a transverse structure which strikes on surface in an exposed pit at 023º with a moderate dip of 45º. Four high-grade veins have been delineated in modern drilling, which can splay off the main structure. Mineralization occurs as faulted and brecciated zones hosting argentiferous galena, sphalerite, pyrite, freibergite, with siderite, calcite and quartz gangue. Gold grades of up to 17 g/t have also been intercepted in thin, younger quartz calcite veins that are discordant with the foliation. The best intercepts lie within or along the hanging wall and footwall contacts of the Triassic greenstones within the Earn Group graphitic schist. Mineralized zones can range from several centimeters to several metres (Figure 7-6). The Formo deposit is located at the intersection of a north-easterly structural zone which extends from the historic Hector-Calumet mines, which lies 2,800 m to the southwest. The Formo vein fault system has a current drill-defined strike length of approximately 400 m and is open in both directions along strike and at depth. Drilling has intercepted high-grade mineralization to a depth of 250 m from surface.

Figure 7-6 Formo Vein Fault Intercept in Drill Hole FOR21-06

7.4.3 Fox Deposit Mineralization

The morphology of the Fox deposit is unique to the district. The Fox deposit is a sheeted vein system with shallow-dipping individual bedding parallel veins ranging from 1 cm to 10 cm that are hosted predominantly in the Earn Group schists. This mineralization is visually identified in core as open space-filling pyrite-sphalerite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite lenses with minor galena and a gangue which may contain quartz, ankerite, calcite, siderite, at high periodicity. Mineralized widths from the 2022 drilling on the Fox deposit returned the widest zones of mineralization ever reported in the Keno Hill silver district. Mineralization begins at surface and exhibits a shallow dip of less than 30 degrees with continuous mineralized drill intercepts to 177 meters estimated true thickness (Figure 7-7). The sheeted Ag-Pb-Zn veins are mineralogically like other known productive veins in the district and appear to be associated with regional scale thrust fault structures. This association has been geologically mapped on surface at the Fox discovery outcrop, where a sheared and mylonitized low angle, south dipping fault is present between the overlying greenstone and underlying graphitic schist. This thrusted contact appears to be important in controlling mineralization, although not necessarily acting as the principal locus. Mineral zonation appears to restrict galena to the greenstone, with sphalerite and pyrite as the dominant sulphide within the graphitic schist. The sheeted mineralization has been identified in both RC and diamond drilling within the greenstone hanging wall of the thrust fault for several metres, as well as in the footwall schist for up to 177 metres.

Mineralization can also be observed as discrete, discordant veins which can host high-grade silver (drilled interval in RC drillhole KE20-01 returned 0.77 m at 1,145 g/t Ag, 2.19% Pb, and 3.72% Zn). Examples of this mineralization style in diamond drill core can be seen in Figure 7-8. These veins which cross-cut foliation are composed of galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, with quartz calcite gangue. The Fox deposit has a current drill-defined footprint of 250 m strike and 177 m depth from surface from only 18 drillholes, remaining open to expansion in all directions and only covers a small part of the multi-kilometer scale

anomaly leaving significant room to grow with additional exploration. The westernmost drilling in the Fox target area, FOX22-05 and FOX22-06, demonstrates increasing widths of mineralization that will be tested in future programs along with untested areas of very high-level silver in soil values.

Figure 7-7 Fox Sheeted Ag-Zn Mineralization in Drill Hole FOX22-03

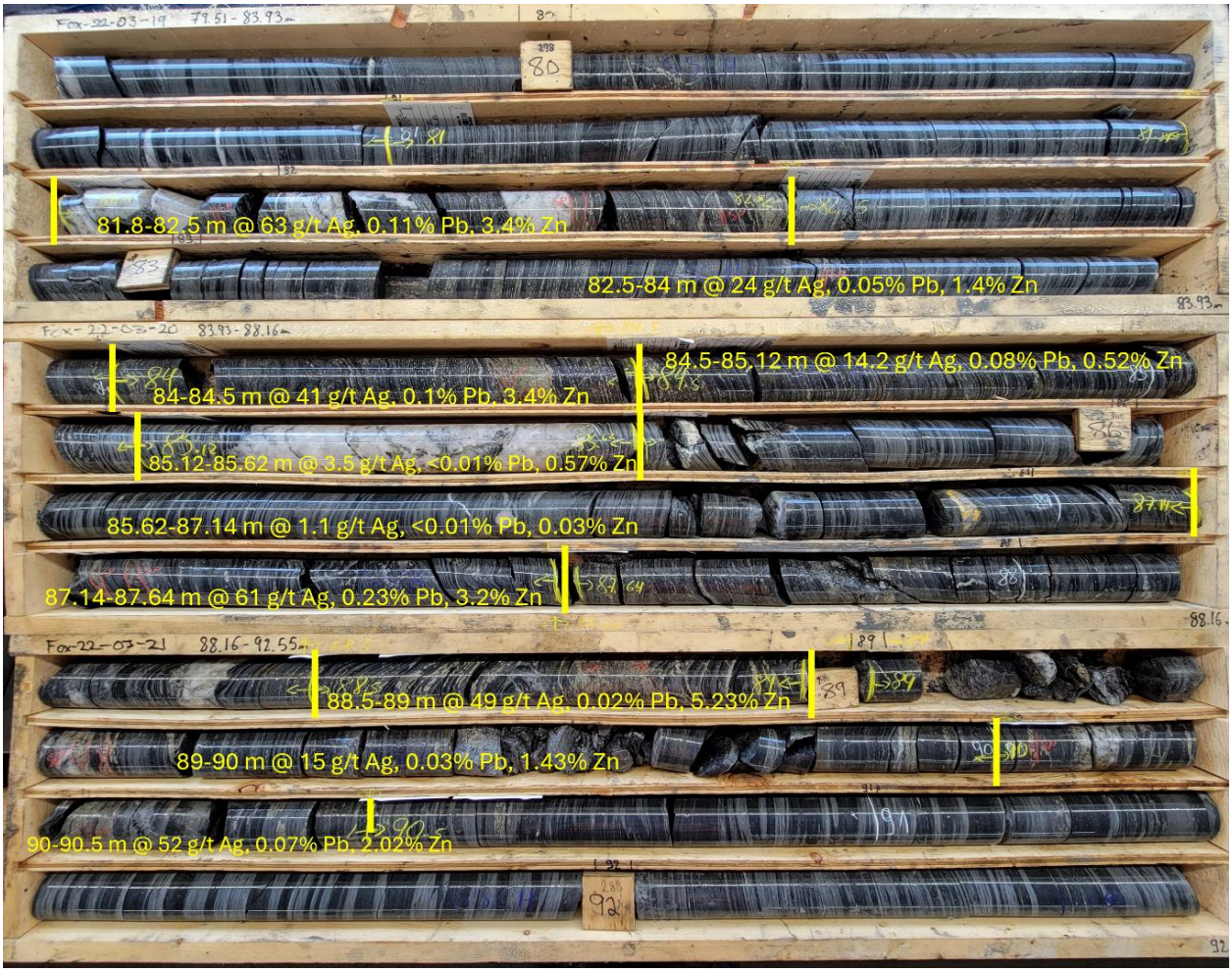


Figure 7-8 Fox Discordant Ag-Pb-Zn Mineralization in Drill Hole FOX22-03

A) Discordant vein mineralization hosted within greenstone primarily as sphalerite and pyrite with a brecciated quartz carbonate gangue; B) Discordant vein mineralization hosted within the graphitic schist primarily as argentiferous galena and sphalerite with quartz carbonate gangue.

7.4.4 Homestake Deposit Mineralization

The Homestake deposit comprises two parallel longitudinal vein structures (Homestake No. 1 & No. 2) and a transverse vein (Shaft vein) within a broad structural corridor over 200 m wide that has a demonstrated strike length of over 1 km and drill-defined depth of 150 m for the No. 1 and No. 2 veins in the host Keno Hill Basal Quartzite. The Shaft vein has an orientation of 025º, dipping 70º SE, and is characterized by galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, minor freibergite, and siderite. A chip sample across 0.9 m of the Shaft vein in 2007 returned 3,168 g/t Ag, 4.67 g/t Au, 0.15% Pb, 2.56% Zn, and 2.83% Cu (Pautler, 2011). Homestake veins No. 1 and No. 2 have been mapped on surface as striking 060º and dipping 50-70º SE.

The Homestake No. 1 vein reflects classic Keno-style, high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralization, while the No. 2 vein can also show significantly elevated gold with modest silver grades, which is characteristic of some structures in the larger deposits within the Keno Hill mining camp. Characteristic mineralization of the No. 1 vein includes siderite, minor quartz, sphalerite, galena, and minor freibergite. The No. 2 vein mineralization includes arsenopyrite, galena, stibnite, with local green and yellow scorodite, with a quartz dominant gangue. Veins are generally broken and faulted and hosted within thinly bedded quartzite and intercalated graphitic schist (Figure 7-9).The strongest grades to date include assays of 4,027 g/t silver from drilling (HS10-06) and 4,717 g/t Ag (over 0.22 m) from trenching on the Homestake #1 vein, and 22.1 g/t Au with 332 g/t Ag (over 0.35 m) from trenching on the Homestake #2 vein.

Figure 7-9 Homestake No. 2 Vein Intercept in Drill Hole HS10-06

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Keno Hill Deposits

While many studies have attempted to classify the Keno Hill mining camp into a constrained deposit model, there is still not a perfect fit for a recognized mineral deposit model due to the poorly understood nature of the metal source and ore deposition conditions.

Beaudoin & Sangster (1992) classified the Keno Hill deposits as a clastic metasediment hosted silver-lead-zinc enriched polymetallic vein system, with comparisons to Slocan-New Denver-Ainsworth district in British Columbia, Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho, USA, and the Harz Mountains and Freiberg district in Germany. This classification notes a characteristic metal ratio but states that there is no genetic relation to felsic intrusions. Hart (2007) notes a potential zoned spatial relationship of distal Ag-Pb-Zn veins to a causative pluton associated with reduced intrusion-related gold systems, which are documented in the region surrounding the Keno Hill mining camp.

In 2010, Greybeal and Vikre postulated that the Keno Hill deposits were belonging to the Lithogene genetic group, which is characterized by a depositional environment of remobilized metals produced by compaction, dewatering, and meteoric water recharge, with no influence from magmatism or the presence of gold at economic levels. This classification does not perfectly fit, as gold can be associated with mineralization and there is strong evidence that there is influence of local intrusives acting as a thermal heat source.

Lynch (1989, 2010) described the camp as a large, continuous, complex, zoned, fossil hydrothermal system and postulated that the graphite content of the host rock assemblage may have acted as a barrier to a large-scale hydrothermal upflow, thus encouraging fluid flow to move predominantly in a lateral direction. Silver mineralization was hypothesized to be related to a circulating hydrothermal system driven by thermal energy from a pluton. He further concluded that most of the pyrargyrite in the camp is primary and that the pluton was probably not the primary source of the metals. Boyle (1965) first suggested that the graphite schist horizons in the Lower Schist Unit (Earn Group), which he interpreted to be metamorphosed black shale, are a possible source of the silver. Black shale sequences are well known globally for anomalous levels of numerous metals, including silver. Blusson (1978) has also suggested that the Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization was derived from shale members within the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group, the correlative of the Lower Schist Unit.

The depth of the Roop Lakes stock and the Keno Hill district veins during sphalerite precipitation have been estimated at approximately 10-13 km with mineral precipitation temperature between 250ºC and 400ºC (Lynch, 2010). Boiling due to pressure and temperature changes appears to have been an important process in the formation of the polymetallic veins (Lynch et al, 1990) The exact source of mineralizing fluids is still not known, but may be a combination of the above models, involving the leaching of metal rich Earn Group shales by long-lived hydrothermal fluids and perhaps also influenced by local intrusives and mineral fractionation.

The mineralogy of the Keno Hill veins is a highly varied mix of sulphides and sulphosalts hosted in polymetallic silver-lead-zinc veins. The main ore minerals are argentiferous galena carrying 600 to 8,000 g/t Ag, argentiferous tetrahedrite (freibergite or grey copper) carrying 12,500 to >31,000 g/t Ag and sphalerite carrying 31 to >6,000 g/t Ag. The silver sulphosalts present include pyrargerite/proustite (ruby silver) and stephanite, which both carry 6,000-16,000 g/t Ag. Native wire silver is also present in quantity in some Keno Hill ore bodies and can carry assays in excess of 62,500 g/t Ag. There are numerous other silver bearing minerals in minor amounts which can carry very high silver values, which include argentite, acanthite and argento-plumbjarosite. Some of these minerals have assayed in excess of 688,000 g/t Ag in hand specimens at Keno Hill.

8.2 Foliaform Sheeted Mesothermal Vein Deposits

The Fox deposit is unique in the district and does not fall into the typical Keno Hill-type vein classification. The Fox deposit is a sheeted vein system with shallow-dipping individual bedding parallel (foliaform) veins ranging from 1 cm to 10 cm that are hosted predominantly in the Earn Group schists. The mineralization is dominantly Zn-Ag, with little to no Pb.

Two possible scenarios are conjectured to describe this mineralization:

1. A steeply-dipping and deep fault may lie proximal to the sheeted mineralization but has not yet been intersected by initial drilling. This scenario can be typified by an illustration (Figure 8-1) generated by Boyle (1965), which depicts the tendency for mineralized structures to branch off from the main fault and follow bedding planes.
2. Uplift and denudation of over-pressured and under-compacted organic-rich (graphitic) schist creates open fractures along schistosity (exfoliation) and initiates large scale fluid migration and aplite sill intrusion. This scenario holds merit due to observations in drill core which show open-space filling indicated by a vuggy character in some lenses, strong mineral banding in many veins, and breccia composed of cemented cave-debris (Figure 8-2).

A combination of both scenarios may also explain the deposit style, as a peripheral Keno-style vein may be feeding the sulphide mineralization into the open space along the Earn Group schist foliation. The mineralization at the Fox deposit as directly observed in drill core indicates there can be exceptions to the commonly held understanding that mineralization pinches out in the more ductile schist rocks. Evidence of open space fracturing and brecciation along foliation planes within the schist at Fox opens a new exploration search space that may be fruitful for future exploration and renew interest in the Earn Group schists as compatible host for target mineralization.

While having several similarities to the Marg deposit (Classified as a VMS deposit) which lies 25 km east, the Fox deposit is not considered to be a VMS deposit due to textures indicating open space filling in the veins and lenses, overprinting hydrothermal alteration flanking conformable veins, and because the sulfide lenses occur in rocks of significantly different ages—namely the Triassic greenstones and Devonian Earn Group. With this view of Fox, the classification of Marg on the other hand could possibly be revisited in the context of Cretaceous-aged sulfide lenses occurring along schistosity.

Figure 8-1 Illustration from Boyle (1965) describing the nature of a vein fault in various types of rock. Red rectangle indicates location of Fox deposit in this scenario.

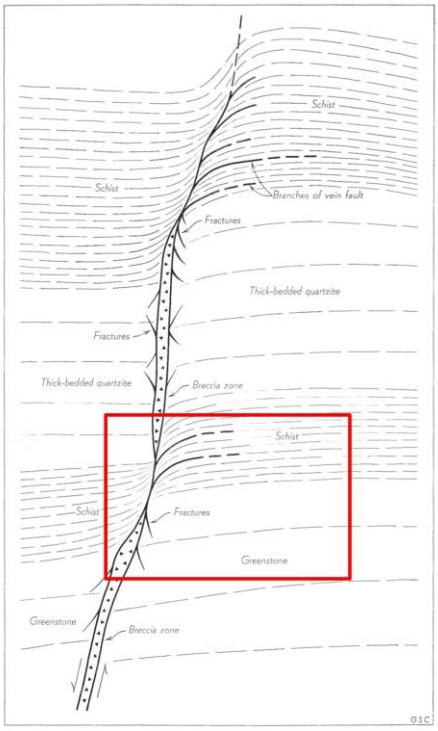
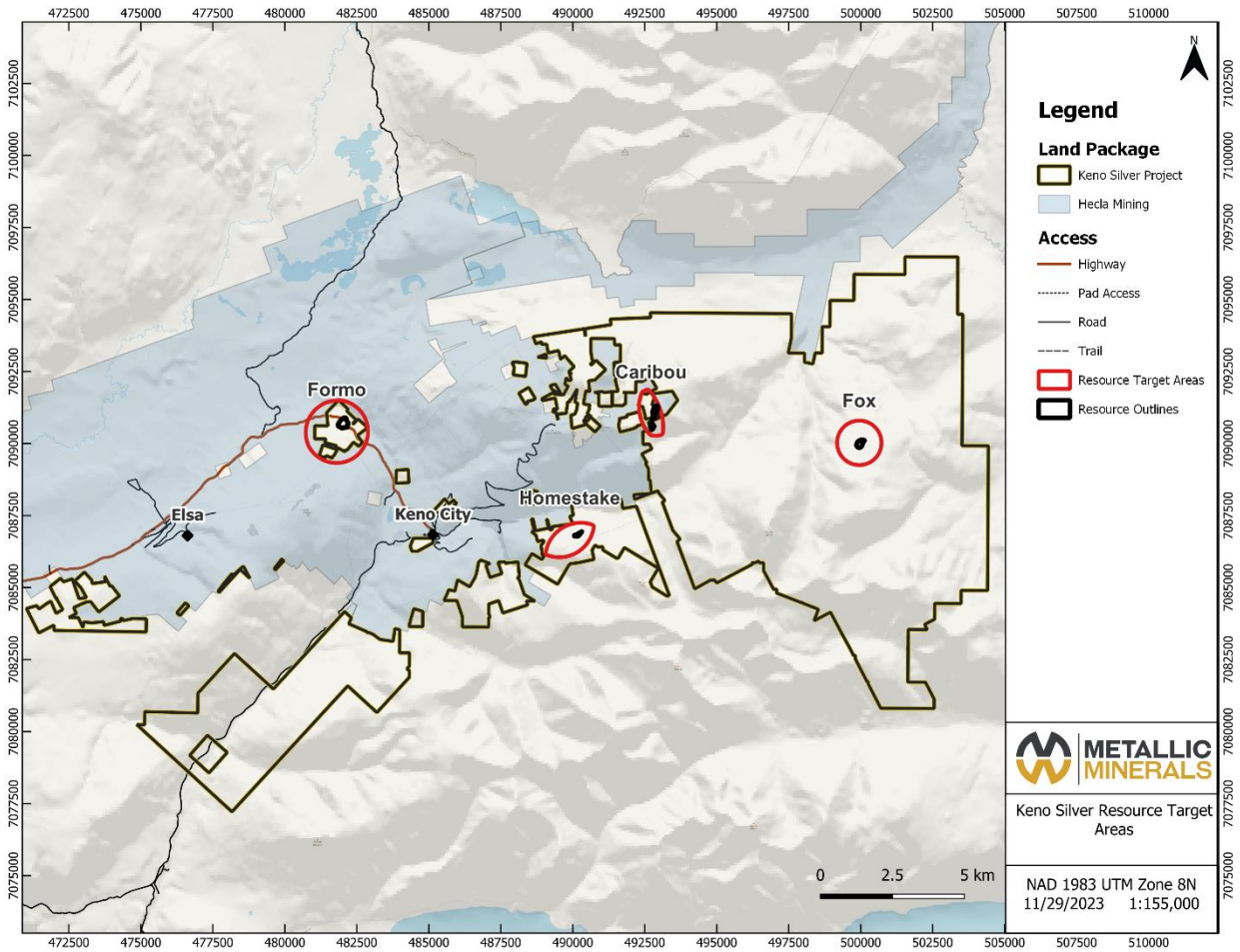


Figure 8-2 Open-Space Breccia with Pyrite, Sphalerite, and Quartz Carbonate in Drill Hole FOX22-03

9 EXPLORATION

This section outlines work completed by the Company on the resource target areas, which can be seen in Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1 Keno Silver Project Resource Target Areas



9.1 Metallic Minerals (and Precursors) Exploration on the Caribou Hill Target Area

The Company performed exploration work on the Caribou Hill target area as Northex Ventures Inc. in 2007, and as Monster Mining Corp. in 2008 and 2011. Exploration work detailed below has occurred on the six claims that encompass the Caribou Hill target area, namely Murray 3 (Main Caribou vein), Ski 14 (South Caribou vein), and Murray 12-15 (North Caribou). Surface geochemical results from work completed by the Company can be seen in Figures 9-2, 9-3, and 9-4. Geophysical survey maps completed across the Caribou Hill target zone can be seen in Figures 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, and 9-8.

Northex Ventures Inc. carried out a small exploration program in 2007 at the Caribou target area which consisted of a geological examination and evaluation of the historic showings and workings and the collection of three rock samples. The program was successful in locating the showings, verifying significant grades and delineating additional mineralization.

In 2008, Monster Mining Corp. completed re-sampling of three pre-existing trenches totaling 1180 m^3 targeting the Caribou-Alice vein junction. Eight rock samples were collected across the target area during reconnaissance prospecting along vein strike in the Phase 1 program. Upon receipt of results confirming high-grade tenor, a Phase 2 program was initiated, consisting of seventeen rotary percussion (RAB) drill holes (504.44 m total) and six diamond drill holes (647.44 m total) which were completed on pre-existing roads and trails. The RAB drill cuttings were analyzed using a Thermo Scientific NITON® XL3t™ portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF) which allowed for accurate and repeatable elemental analysis and a decrease in sample shipping costs by highlighting anomalous samples to ship for assay.

The 2011 exploration program at the Caribou Hill target area consisted of 14 diamond drill holes totalling 1,161.7 m, soil sampling, trenching, and a SkyTEM survey. Drilling at Caribou Hill targeted the outcropping Caribou Hill galena-siderite vein and followed up on mineralized intersections identified during the 2008 field season. All 14 holes drilled at Caribou Hill intersected variably oxidized and sulfide-bearing material, interpreted to be subsurface extensions of the outcropping Caribou Hill vein, at depths between 10 and 30 m below surface. Eleven of the 14 holes returned intervals greater than 100 g/t Ag, from, with three holes returning intervals greater than 1000 g/t Ag. Drilling delineated 300 m of strike-continuous silver mineralization > 100 g/t, which is open along strike to the south and at depth. A 167-sample soil geochemical program was conducted between Faith Gulch and Caribou Hill over an area interpreted to be the southern extension of the Caribou vein. This program expanded on a small survey conducted in 2009 that returned anomalous gold and silver values in soils. The 2011 survey extended the 2009 survey to the north and delineated a 900 m x 700 m zone of coincident Au and As anomalism, which is open to the east.

Trenching and trench mapping was also conducted at Caribou Hill to test for near-surface extensions south of the outcropping Caribou Hill vein. Where the trenches reached bedrock, they exposed Keno Hill quartzite to the west and thin-bedded quartzite with intercalated calcareous schist and subordinate quartz-sericite-chlorite schist; however, they did not intersect the vein. Samples collected from trench CH08-01, excavated in 2008 but not previously mapped or sampled, returned best results of up to 3.3 m of 2332 g/t Ag, 1.38 g/t Au, 8.5 % Pb and 1.1 % Zn from an oxidized, gossanous breccia zone exposed within the trench. Lastly, SkyTEM Surveys APS conducted a 1460 line-kilometre time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey over the extent of the property (Figure 9-5), a portion of which covers the Caribou Hill target area. The survey was designed to generate exploration targets outside of the known occurrences and assist in structural interpretations of the geology and mineralization across the property. Results of the broad scale interpretation indicate that both the EM and magnetic data sets are effective in identifying structural targets in the appropriate orientation, and the EM data appears to map lithology.

In 2016, Metallic Minerals collected seven rock samples along the strike of the exposed Caribou vein as part of a property-wide tour and re-evaluation. The results of the sampling program confirmed the high grades of silver and elevated gold values associated that occur at surface in this area and aided in refining targets for follow-up drilling.

The 2017 exploration campaign at the Caribou Hill target area consisted of trenching, rock sampling, diamond drilling, and a ground Mag-VLF survey. Two exploratory trenches (Caribou A and B) focused on exposing the predicted southern extent of the Caribou vein and coincident geochemical anomaly detected in 2011 but were unsuccessful in reaching bedrock. 25 rock samples were collected from the subcrop material in the trenches. Seven (7) diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 536 m. Results included high-grade intercepts, with the campaign indicating that the vein system is open to further expansion down dip both to the north and south. A ground-based total magnetic field and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF) survey (Figure 9-6) was completed over 26 line-km where magnetic readings were collected once per second and VLF readings were collected every 12.5 m along 50 m spaced lines.

In 2018, the Company completed diamond drilling, soil sampling, and minor prospecting across the Caribou Hill target area. The Company completed thirteen (13) diamond drill holes, totaling 957.15 m, targeting the down-dip continuity of high-grade shoots of the shallow-dipping vein identified in 2011 and 2017, and continued step-out drilling to the south. Results indicate the vein system remains open at depth and along strike both to the north and south. A soil sampling grid consisting of 564 samples was collected at 50 m by

50 m spacing primarily to the south of Caribou Hill, with 17 samples located within the targe area. A single rock sample was collected during prospecting.

The only work completed in 2020 on the Caribou Hill target was a section of a property-wide airborne VLF survey, which was completed with a combination of drone and helicopter. The property-wide survey totalled 1,100 line-km, with lines spacings of 500 m with 250 m infill over targeted areas. Coil 1 was tuned to 21.4 Hz (Hawaii) and coil 2 was tuned to 24.8 Hz (Washington). The objectives of this survey were to test the viability of airborne VLF as an exploration method and to validate existing known shallow mineralized trends. While a portion of the raw data quality was poor, results detected a great number of northeast to north-northeast conductive trends, which may represent mineralized veins, faults, contacts, and other conductive features. Figure 9-7 depicts the merged NW-SE horizontal derivative of Hawaii station In Phase map for the survey. Limitations with the survey include the wide line spacing, but the highest amplitude anomalies were identified and documented for future ground truthing.

In 2021, an 18-hole reverse circulation (RC) drill program was completed on the Caribou target area, testing the northern and southern strike extension of the Caribou vein. The program totalled 1,363.97 m and successfully extended mineralization along strike both to the north and south. As part of a larger, five-line (20.3 line-km) 2D induced polarization (IP) survey which was completed across high-priority targets (Figure 9-7) in the central and eastern areas of the property, a 3,500 m line was completed which surveyed across the Caribou target area. The objectives of the survey were to map chargeability and resistivity responses associated with sulphides and to test the potential for deep structures that may assist in delineating mineralization at depth. Data was acquired using a dipole-pole-dipole configuration with 100 m spacing. Three priority targets across line 3N were identified for future ground truthing and drill testing. The chargeability and resistivity sections for line 3N can be seen in Figure 9-8.

A six (6) hole diamond drill program was conducted on the Caribou target area in 2022, which totalled 642 m. This drilling targeted the northern extent of the Caribou vein (intercepting the deepest mineralization documented to date) as well as the southern extent of the vein, as confirmatory drilling with core to establish context of mineralization from the 2021 RC drilling.

Figure 9-2 Caribou Hill Target Area Silver Geochemistry Map

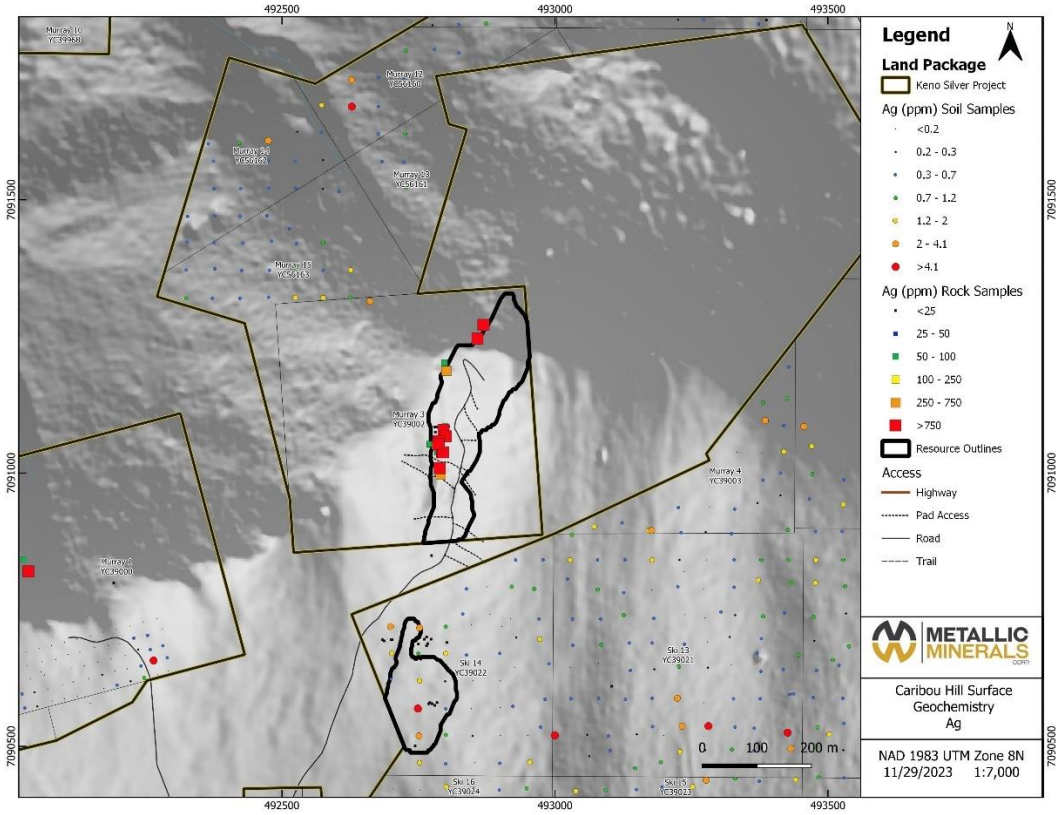


Figure 9-3 Caribou Hill Target Area Lead Geochemistry Map

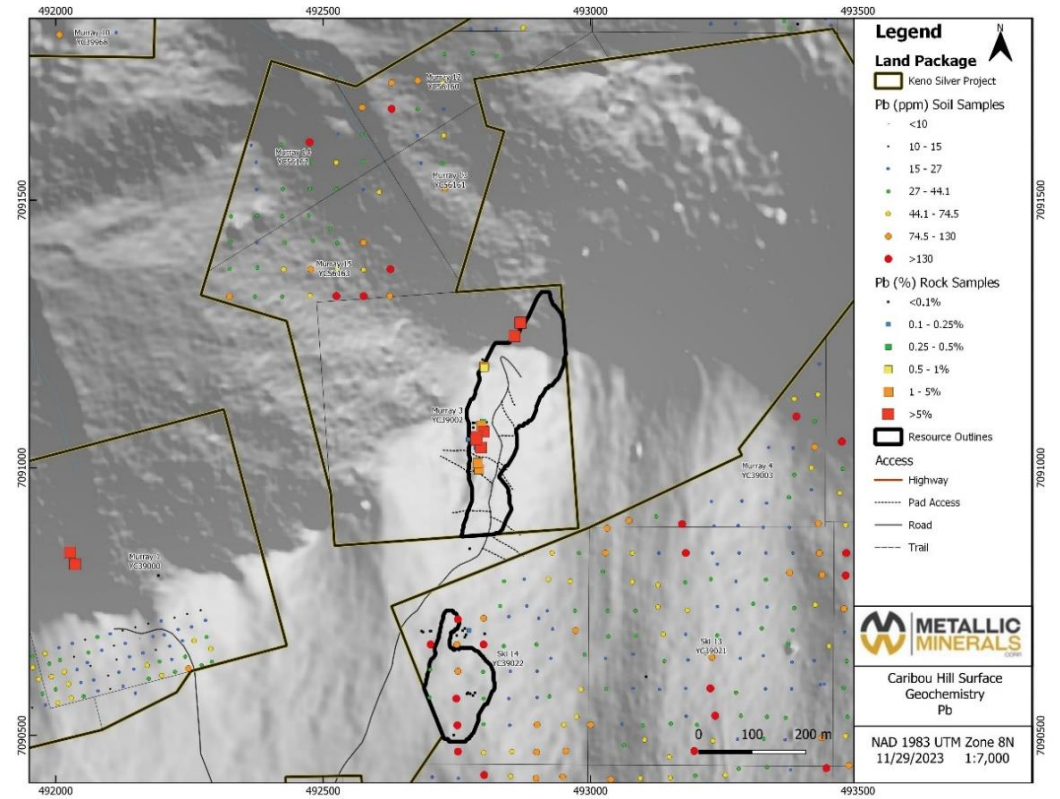


Figure 9-4 Caribou Hill Target Area Zinc Geochemistry Map

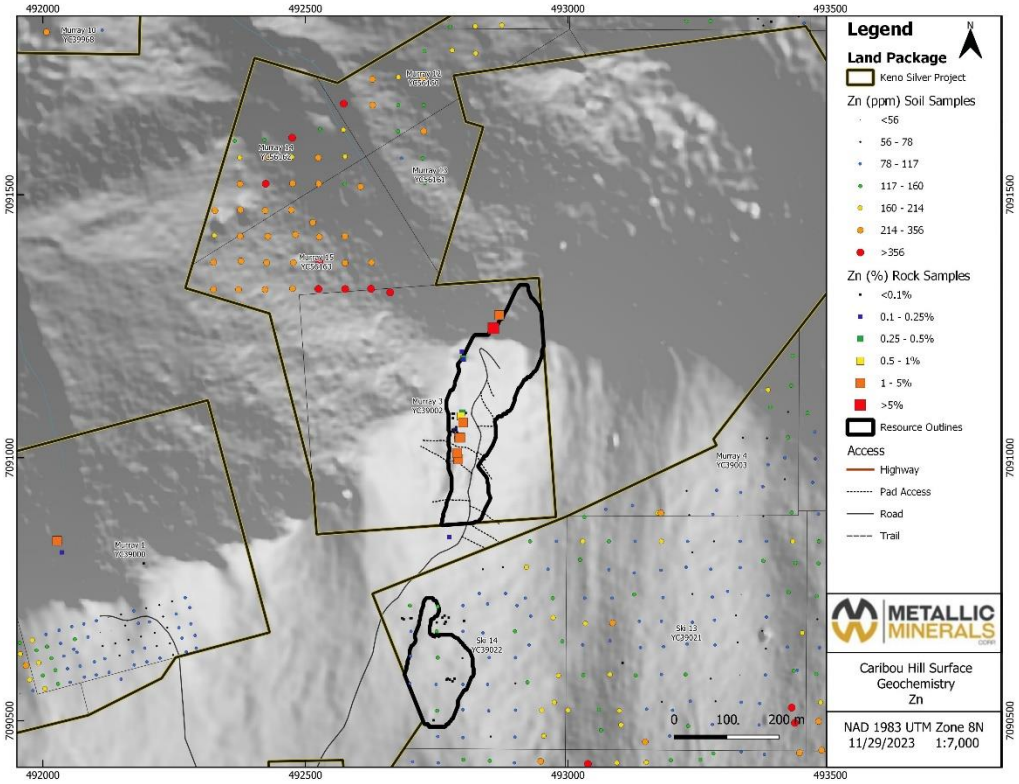


Figure 9-5 2011 SkyTEM Residual Magnetic Field Map

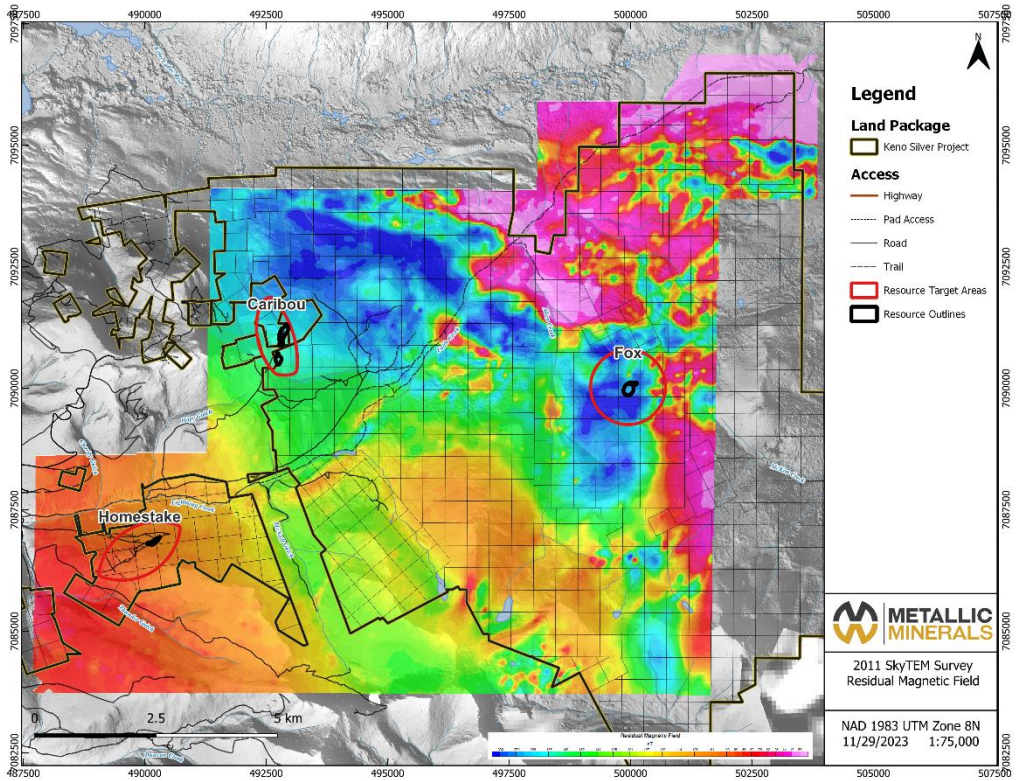


Figure 9-6 2017 Caribou Hill Total Magnetic Field Map

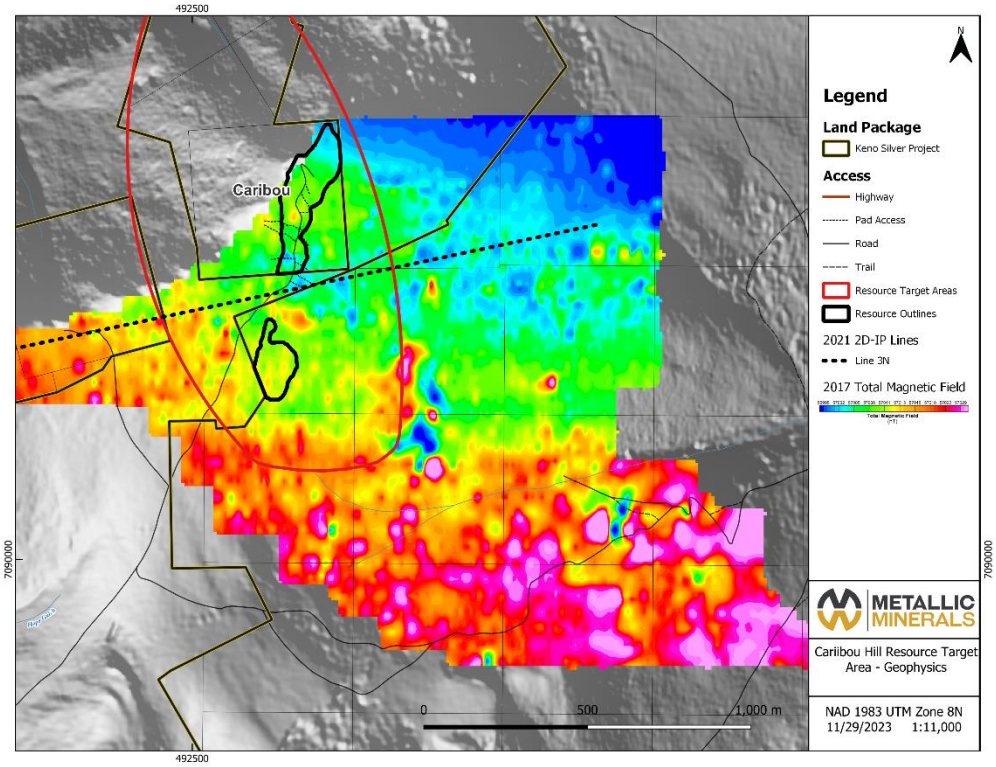


Figure 9-7 2020 Airborne VLF Survey Merged NW-SE Horizontal Derivative of Hawaii Station In Phase Map

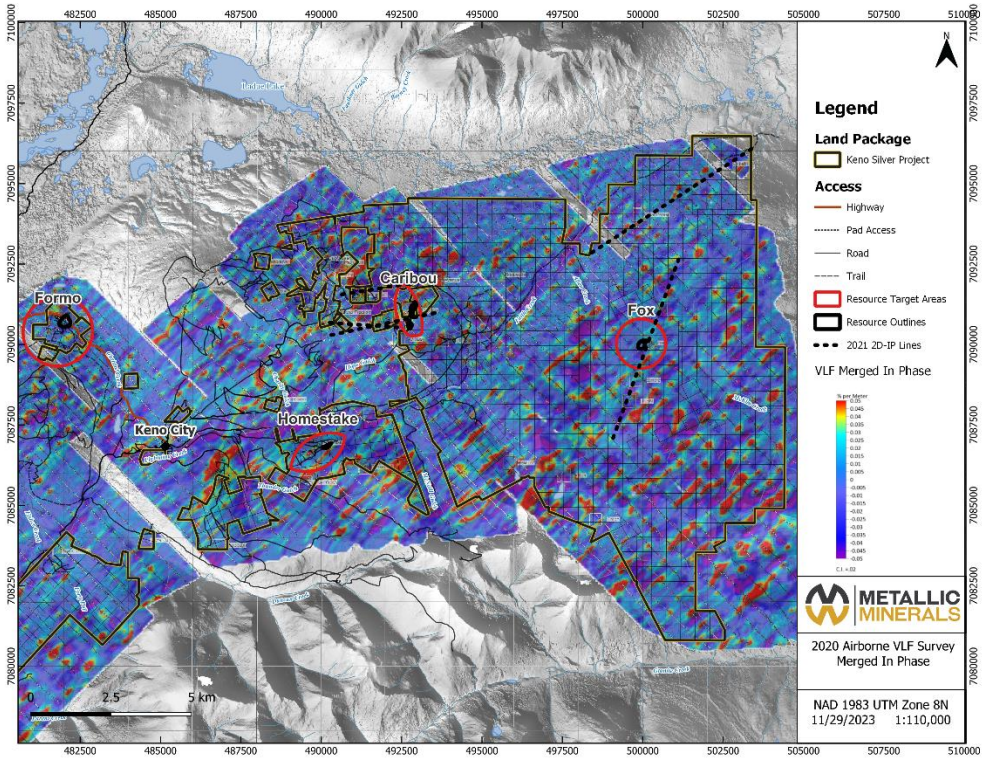
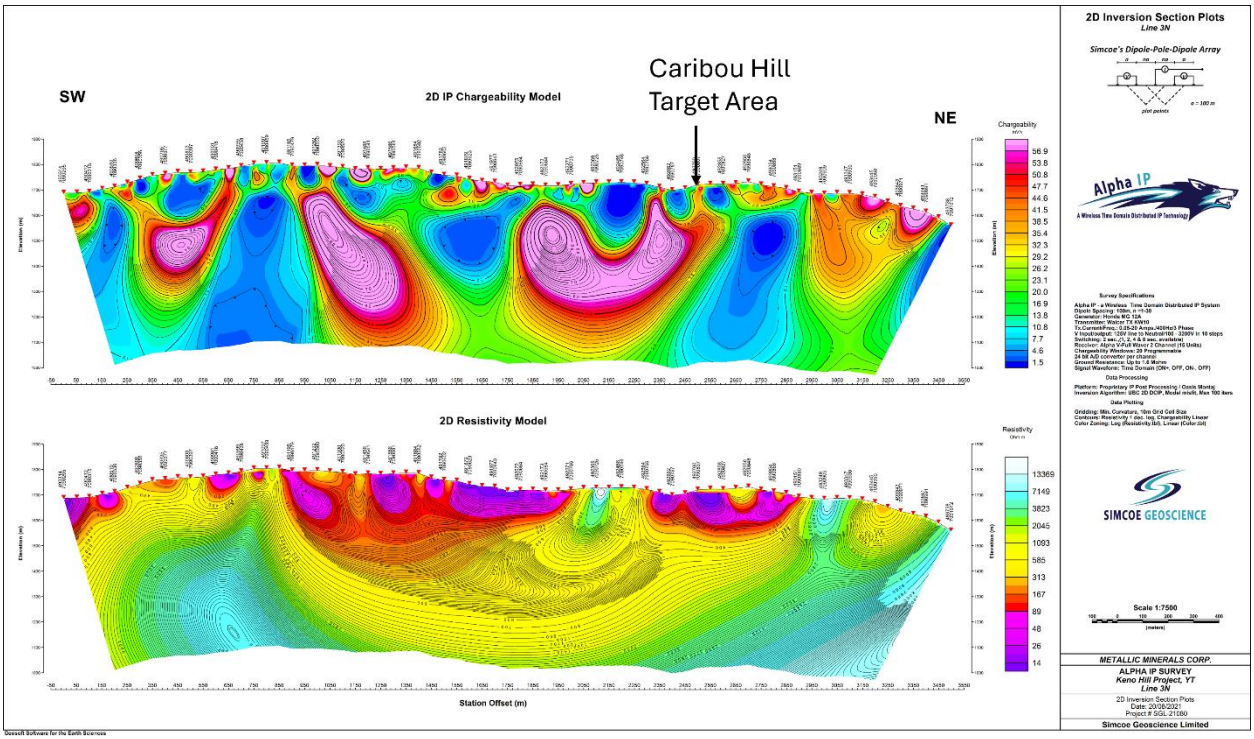


Figure 9-8 Chargeability and Resistivity Section for 2021 2D-IP Line 3N Across the Caribou Hill Target Area



9.2 Metallic Minerals Exploration on the Formo Target Area

The Company performed exploration work on the Formo target area between 2020 and 2023. Exploration work detailed below has occurred on the thirteen leases that encompass the Formo target area, namely Wimpy, Spruce, Birch, Premier, Bra, Cheechako, Tagish, Skookum, Tillicum, Papoose, Dorothy, Rocket, and Tyee. Surface geochemical results from work completed by the Company can be seen in Figures 9-9, 9-10, and 9-11.

In 2020, the Company completed its inaugural diamond drill program on the Formo target area, completing 11 drill holes totalling 1,794.31 m. This program targeted the Formo vein near surface from the exposed veins utilizing the historic channel samples from the underground workings to direct. The success of this drilling led to the recommendation for further drilling in 2021. The Formo target area was a section of a 2020 property-wide airborne VLF survey, which was completed with a combination of drone and helicopter. The property-wide survey totalled 1,100 line-km, with lines spacings of 500 m with 250 m infill over targeted areas. (Figure 9-7). Further details of the survey are outlined in Section 9.1. A soil sampling program consisting of 352 soils was completed on a grid with 50 m by 50 m spacing with the aim in identifying anomalous Ag-Pb-Zn values along strike of the projected Formo vein as well as extensions of the Miller fault, which may extend onto the southern leases of the target area. Five (5) rock samples and two (2) bedrock-interface geoprobe samples were also collected from the historic pit for grade confirmation and in areas of permafrost, respectively.

A follow-up drill program was completed in 2021 comprised of four (4) diamond drill holes totalling 367 m. Two holes focused on drilling the down-dip extension of the Formo vein, with the remaining two performing reconnaissance drilling on the southern strike extension of the Formo vein and a prospective NNE linear soil anomaly generated from the 2020 soil sampling program. Five (5) rock samples were also collected during prospecting traverses along prospective greenstone outcrops.

In 2022, the Company performed a diamond drill program consisting of seven (7) drill holes totalling 1,145.6 m. This drill program focused on extending known Formo vein down dip and along strike. A 50 m by 50 m spaced soil grid was also completed on the northern corner of the target area (Papoose lease) to test if the historically documented Silver Spring vein extended onto the target area.

The 2023 exploration program at the Formo target area focused on resource diamond drilling and soils sampling. The diamond drill program consisted of four (4) drill holes totalling 1,112.1 m which continued to build off the success of previous drilling and successfully intersected the deepest mineralization on the Formo vein to date. Drilling indicates that the vein is open at depth and along strike to the north and south. A soil sampling program was also conducted and totalled 100 samples on a 50 m by 50 m grid to the west of the Formo vein on the Rocket, Bra, and Wimpy leases.

Figure 9-9 Formo Target Area Silver Geochemistry Map

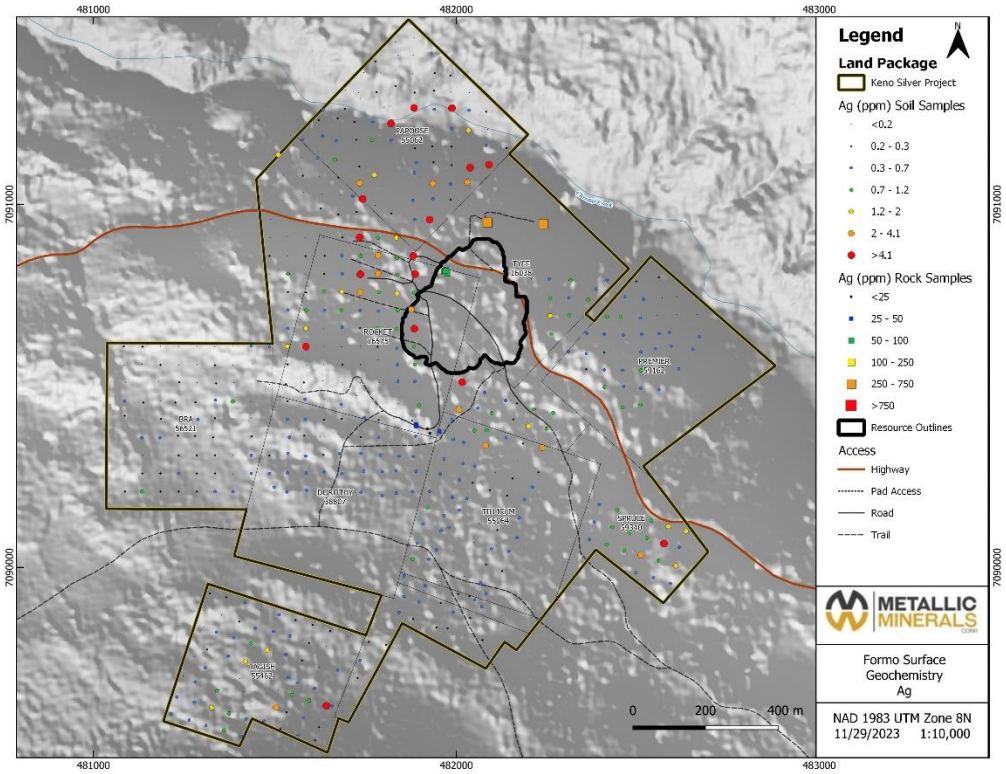


Figure 9-10 Formo Target Area Lead Geochemistry Map

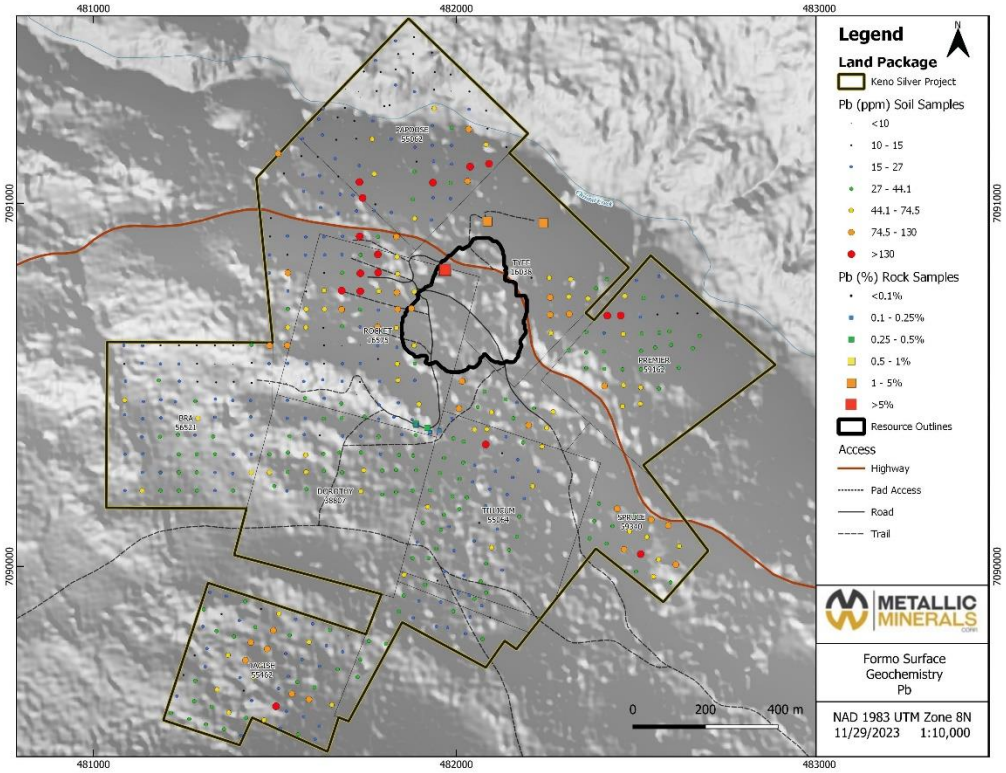
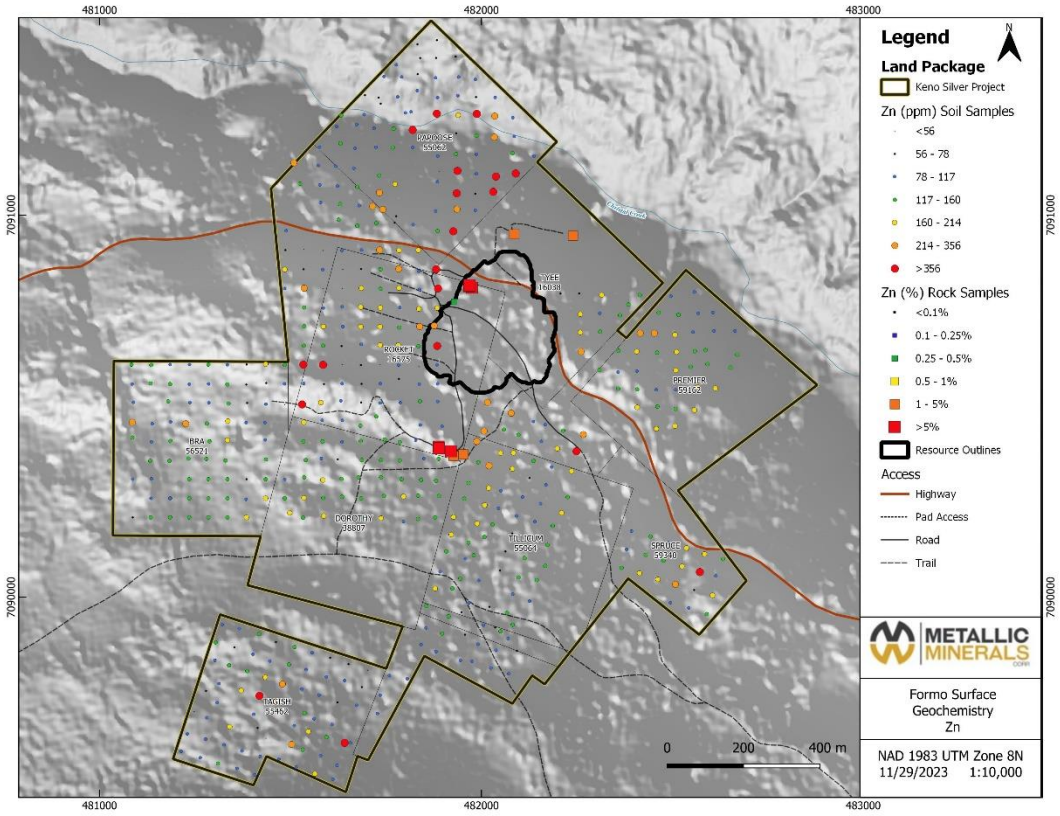


Figure 9-11 Formo Target Area Zinc Geochemistry Map



9.3 Metallic Minerals Exploration on the Fox Target Area

The Company performed exploration work on the Fox target area between 2018 and 2022. Exploration work detailed below has occurred on the nine claims that encompass the Fox target area, namely Gram 7-12, Gram 19, Gram 21, and Gram 23. Surface geochemical results from work completed by the Company can be seen in Figures 9-12, 9-13, and 9-14. Geophysical survey maps completed across the Fox target area can be seen in Figures 9-15 and 9-16.

In 2018, the Company performed mapping, prospecting and soil sampling over the Fox target area, with the objective of ground truthing the historic soil and rock sampling. Fourteen (14) rock samples were collected over the target area along with 143 soil samples, which were collected along a NW-SE trending grid with 15 m by 45 m spacing. An anomalous NE trend of Ag-Pb-Zn soils were identified. Historic mining artifacts were identified adjacent to high-grade dump material at the base of the Fox greenstone outcrop.

A follow-up surface exploration program was completed by the Company in 2019, with the collection of five (5) rocks and 15 soil samples. Due to the promising results from 2018, the base of the greenstone outcrop was chip sampled at intervals across the exposure, with several high-grade silver results. The soil samples collected in the Fox target area were a portion of a larger, regional soil sampling campaign which collected samples along lines at 100 m intervals, with spacing between the NW-SE trending lines at 600 m.

The success of the surface sampling campaigns in identifying high-grade Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization at surface in both rocks and soils led to the commencement of a six (6) hole RC drill program in 2020. This drilling totalled 548.61 m and identified both discrete high-grade mineralization and wide zones of elevated Ag-Zn mineralization. Soil sampling was also conducted to expand the grid completed in 2019, with the collection of 121 samples at 15 m by 45 m spacing to the north and northwest of the 2019 grid. Thirty-four (34) regional soil samples were also collected across the target area as part of a larger sampling program which was completing infill lines from the 2019 regional soil campaign. The Fox target was a section of a property-wide airborne VLF survey in 2020, which was completed with a combination of drone and helicopter. The property-wide survey totalled 1,100 line-km, with lines spacings of 500 m with 250 m infill over targeted areas. (Figure 9-7). Further details of the survey are outlined in Section 9.1.

In 2021, exploration at the Fox target area by the Company comprised RC and diamond drilling, soil sampling, rock sampling, and a 2D-IP survey. Reverse circulation drilling continued to outline mineralization over wide zones with 5 holes totalling 813.81 m and extended the mineralization to the southwest, correlating with the anomalous soil trend. A single diamond drill hole was completed and was drilled to a depth of 351.8 m. The tight soil grid surrounding the Fox target area was again expanded, with 220 soils collected at a 15 m by 45 m spacing to the northeast of the drilled zone. Two (2) rock samples were also collected along the identified thrust contact between the overlying greenstone and underlying Earn Group graphitic schists. As part of a larger, five-line (20.3 line-km) 2D induced polarization (IP) survey which was completed across high-priority targets (Figure 9-7) in the central and eastern areas of the property, a 5,900 m line was completed which surveyed across the Fox target area. The objectives of the survey were to map chargeability and resistivity responses associated with sulphides and to test the potential for deep structures that may assist in delineating mineralization at depth. Data was acquired using a dipole-pole-dipole configuration with 100 m spacing. Three priority targets across line 1E were identified for future ground truthing and drill testing. The chargeability and resistivity sections for line 1E can be seen in Figure 9-15.

Six (6) diamond drill holes were completed on the Fox target area in 2022, totalling 1,034.3 m, with the objective of characterizing the style of mineralization in core. These holes were drilled as 50 m step backs from the 2020 and 2021 RC holes and continue to delineate both discrete high-grade Ag mineralization and wide zones of Ag-Zn mineralization. Six (6) rock samples were collected along with 587 soils at 15 m by 45 m spacing, focusing on extending the zone of anomalous soils in all directions. A ground Mag-VLF survey was also completed across a subset of the Fox target area (Fig 9-16). This survey was conducted with stations collected at every 10 m along E-W lines that were spaced 10 m apart (8.5 line-km total). The purpose of the survey was to target potential mineralized structures that were previously outlined by soil

sampling and drilling. A structurally complex zone lying off the northern flank of the greenstone outcrop was identified that correlates with the highest soil geochemical anomalies in the target area.

Figure 9-12 Fox Target Area Silver Geochemistry Map

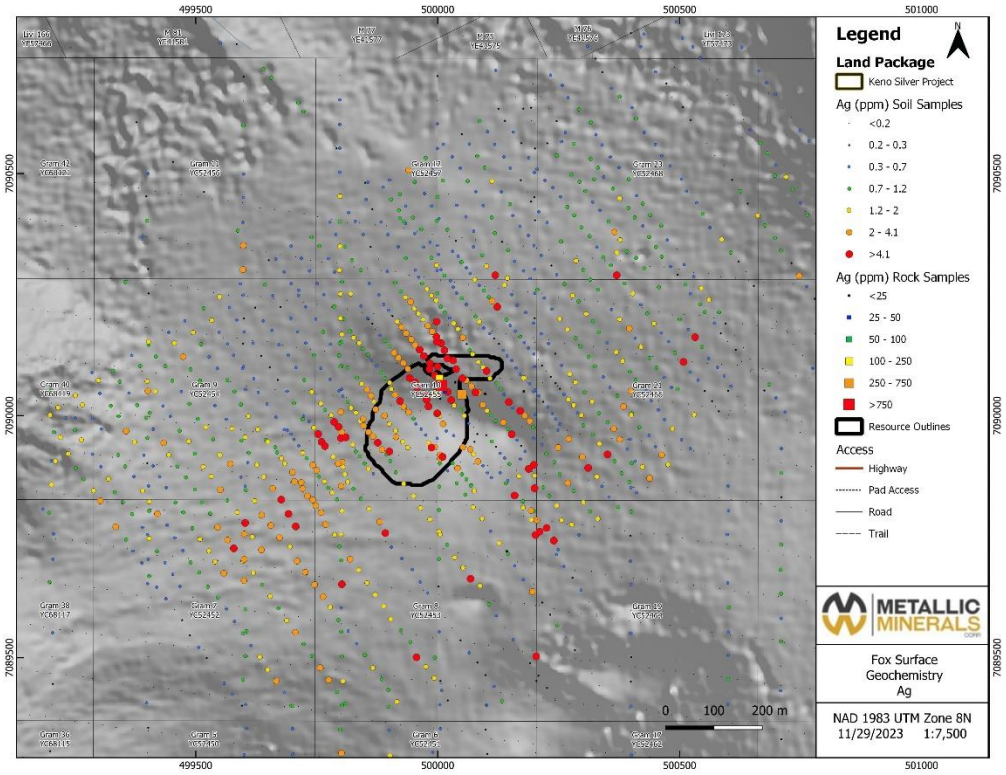


Figure 9-13 Fox Target Area Lead Geochemistry Map

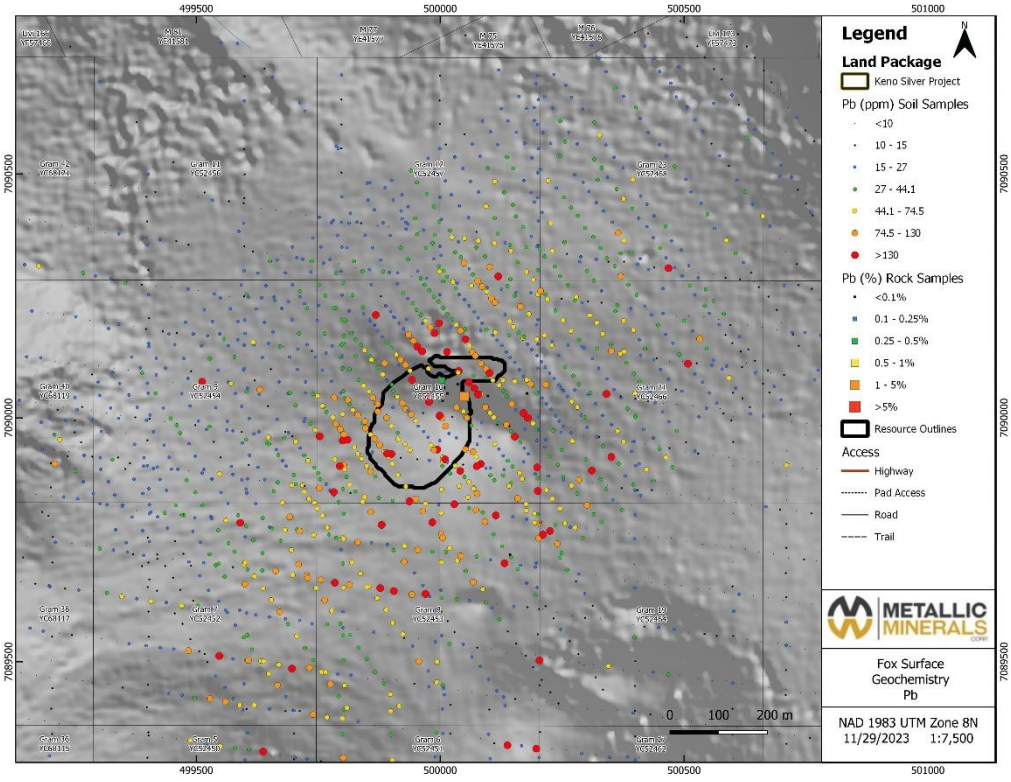


Figure 9-14 Fox Target Area Zinc Geochemistry Map

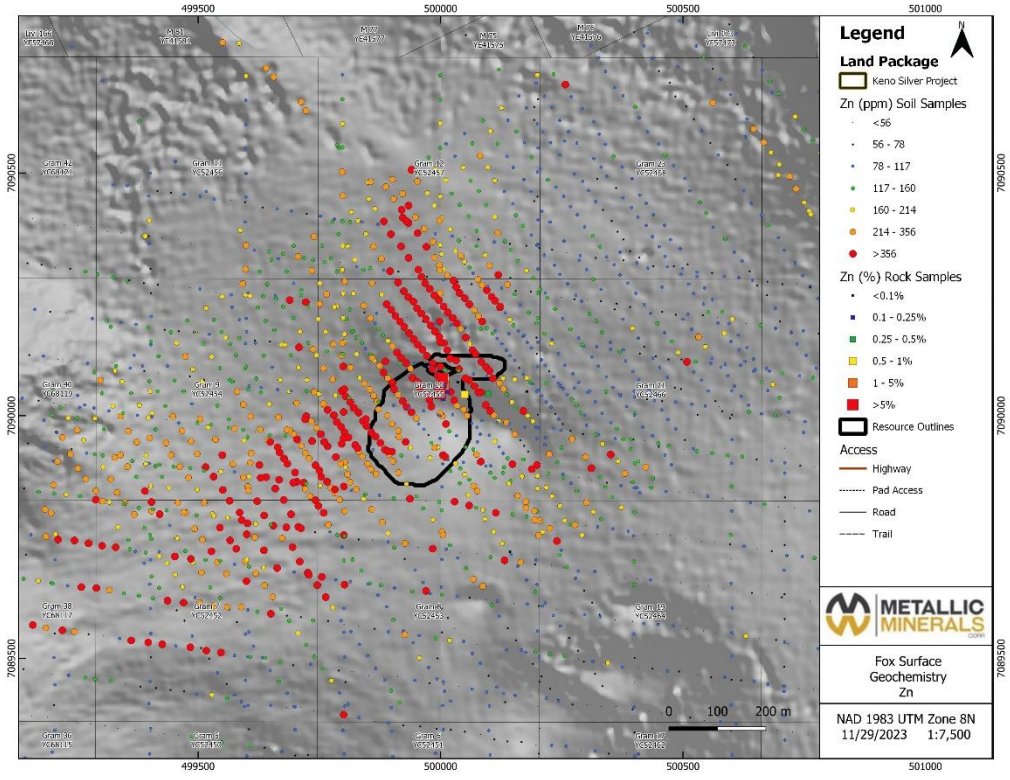


Figure 9-15 Chargeability and Resistivity Section for 2021 2D-IP Line 1E Across the Fox Target Area

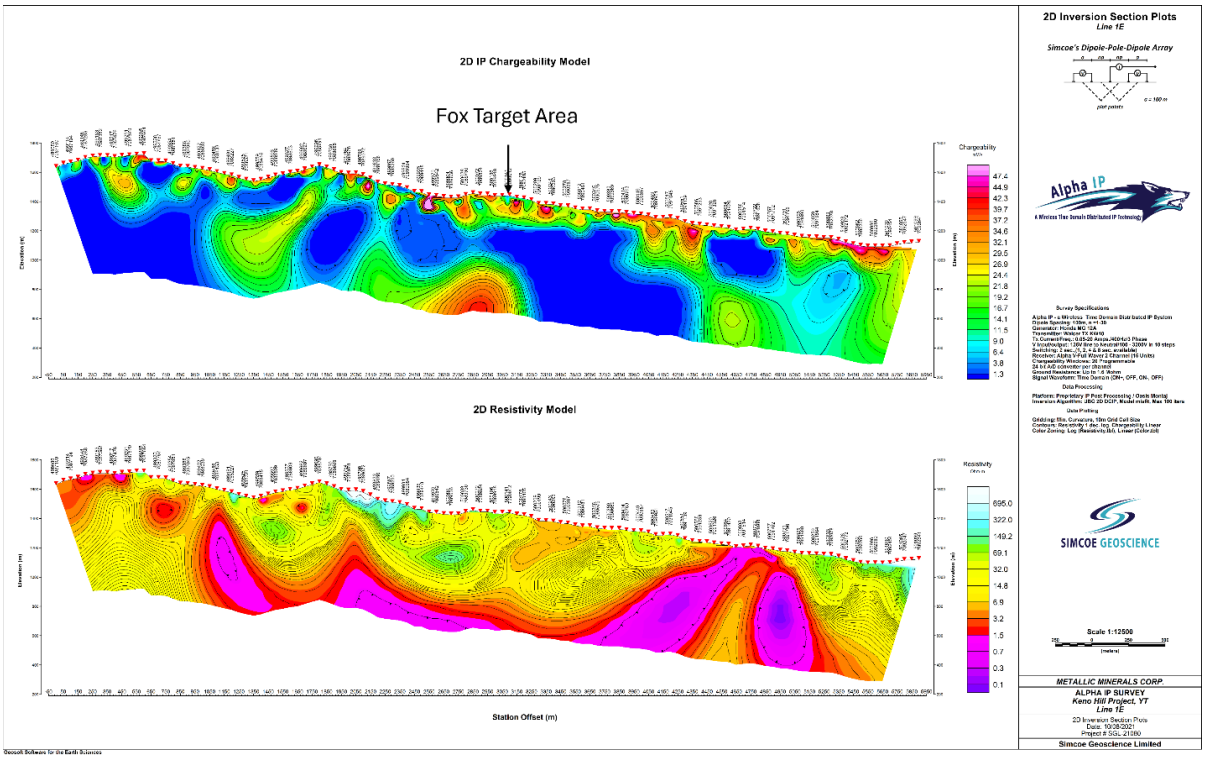
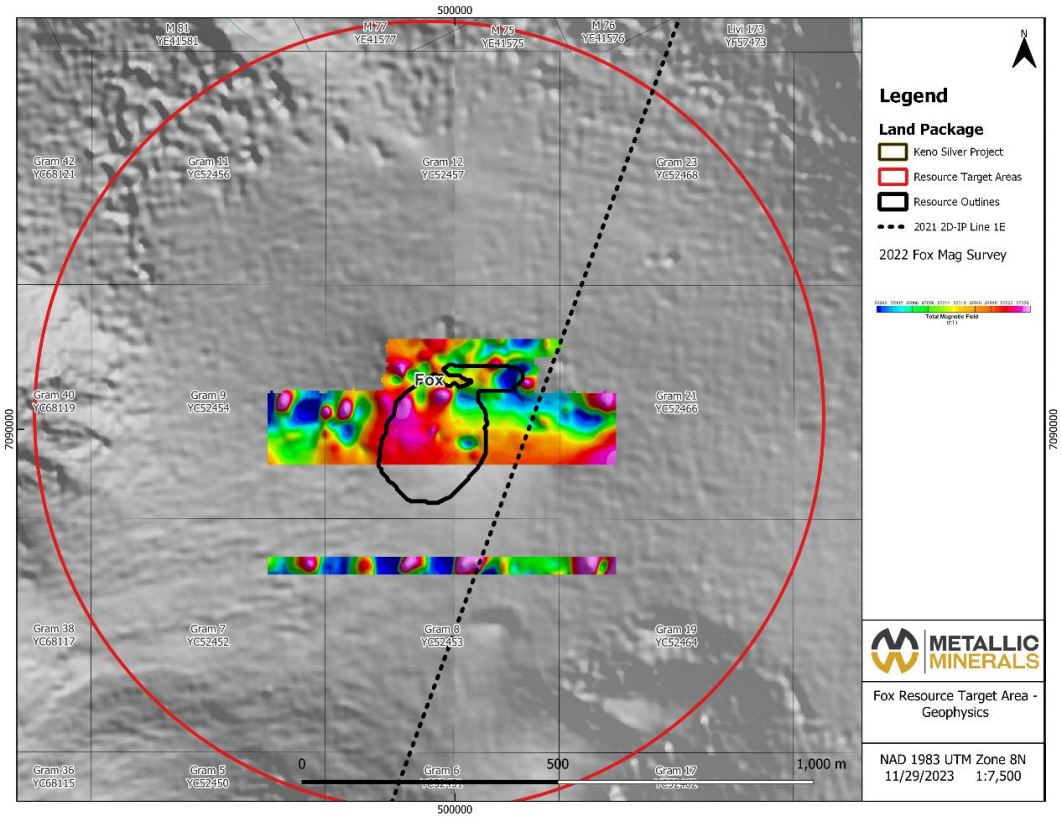


Figure 9-16 2022 Fox Residual Magnetic Intensity Map



9.4 Metallic Minerals (and Precursors) Exploration on the Homestake Target Area

The Company performed exploration work on the Homestake target area as Northex Ventures Inc. in 2007, and as Monster Mining Corp. in 2008-2011. Exploration work detailed below has occurred on the 51 claims that encompass the Homestake target area, including Homestake 1-39, Homestake 37-39 (YC57462-YC57464), Homestake 40 Fr., & HS 1-5. Surface geochemical results from work completed by the Company can be seen in Figures 9-17, 9-18, and 9-19. Geophysical survey maps completed across the Homestake target area can be seen in Figure 9-20.

Approximately 300 m of new trenching and 500 m of refreshing/deepening existing old trenches were completed utilizing two Caterpillar D7E bulldozers on the Homestake target area from October 3 to 14, 2007. Thirty-nine samples were collected from the trenches primarily from vein exposures and adjacent wallrock. From October 13 to 19th, 2007, a 7.75 line-km horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) geophysical survey was carried out by Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse, Yukon on the Homestake target area. The survey utilized an Apex MAXMIN I-9 system, serial number 6317 with a 100 m coil separation. The survey was carried out over a grid utilizing a 065º trending cut baseline with picketed stations at 25m on cut lines 50m apart (Figure 9-20). The survey did not pick up previously delineated veins but a conductor was identified, particularly at the lowest frequency, between the known exposure of the two veins which appears to be reflecting a band of graphitic phyllite that was mapped through this area.

In 2008, as Monster Mining Corp., four additional trenches were excavated (200 m) which were mapped and sampled, with eight previous trenches deepened (575 m). Six samples were collected from the trenches in Phase 1 of the 2008 program. Phase 2 of the 2008 exploration program on the Homestake target area consisted of 53 rock samples, two soil samples, and three moss mat soils. Concurrent RAB and diamond drilling was completed, with RAB drilling consisting of fence lines along predicted southwest strike extensions of the No. 1 and No. 2 veins. A total of 36 RAB drill holes were completed, totalling 1,016.81 m. No significant results were generated from the RAB drilling. Diamond drilling consisted of 12 drill holes totalling 1,115.03 m which targeted the down-dip extension of trenched veins at surface.

A small program consisting of soil sampling and prospecting was completed on the Homestake target area in 2009, with 112 soil samples collected and one rock sample collected. Two soil sampling grids were completed with the intent to target the strike extent and intersection of the Homestake veins with the Galkeno mill fault. Samples were collected at 25 m stations on 330º trending lines at 25 m line separation, with a centre gap between the grids of 125 m.

In 2010, Monster Mining Corp. completed 11 diamond drill holes for a total of 1,146.43 m on targeted high-grade gold and silver zones that were identified by previous trench chip sampling on the No. 2 vein. Following the program it was concluded that the drill campaign utilized underpowered drills which did not reach target depth in the difficult ground. As such, future drilling was recommended to use larger, higher-powered rigs to properly test the No. 1 and No. 2 veins.

The 2011 exploration campaign on the Homestake target area consisted of 11 diamond drill holes totalling 616.4 m, mapping and resampling of five trenches, and a property-wide SkyTEM geophysical survey that extended beyond the Homestake target area. Drilling targeted subsurface expressions of outcropping mineralization in No. 1 vein, exposed in Trench 4, and strike extensions of the No. 2a vein, intersected in drill holes 08HS009 and HS10-006 and 009. The Homestake drilling program did not return any significant results; however, recoveries were generally poor, averaging 74 % throughout the program, and significantly less in vein and fault zones. SkyTEM Surveys APS conducted a 1460 line-kilometre time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey over the extent of the property, a portion of which covers the Homestake target area (details described in Section 9.1). Five trenches were mapped and resampled prior to rehabilitation and returned best results of 0.7 m of up to 1155 g/t Ag, 0.30 g/t Au, 6.27 % Pb and 10.09 % Zn from oxidized and gossanous material exposed in Trench Tr04, and 1 m x 1 m (panel) of 11.05 g/t Au, from strongly oxidized arsenopyrite and scorodite-bearing brecciated quartz veins exposed in trench HS-TR01. A total of 49 trench samples were collected either as lines or panels of chips across the trenches. Samples were generally 1 m wide, although variations for natural lithological breaks were incorporated.

Metallic Minerals (the Company) completed a property-wide field tour in 2016 and collected four rock samples from the Homestake No. 1 vein to confirm tenor and aim in placement of future drill holes.

The 2017 exploration program at the Homestake target area consisted of diamond drilling, soil sampling, trenching, rock sampling, and a ground-based mag-VLF survey. Six diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 576 m which continued to test the continuation of the Homestake veins to the northeast of previous drilling. Soil sampling consisted of the collection of 932 soils samples, 632 of which were sent to the lab for assay following XRF analysis. The grid testing the Homestake veins' strike to the southwest were collected at 30 m by 30 m spacing, while the grid testing the strike to the northeast was collected at 50 m by 50 m spacing. The results indicate linear anomalies coincident with vein trends. Six trenches were excavated, with 16 rocks collected. These trenches attempted to expose the Homestake veins along projected strike to the southwest. A ground-based total magnetic field and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF) survey (Figure 9-20) was completed over 83 line-km where magnetic readings were collected once per second and VLF readings were collected every 12.5 m along 50 m spaced lines.

In 2018, the Company performed a short diamond drilling campaign of 4 holes totaling 554 m. Drilling targeted high-grade Ag-Pb-Zn vein structures within a broad structural corridor nearly 200 metres wide, with both longitudinal and transverse-style veins, as indicted by the 2017 exploration program.

In 2019, a single reconnaissance soil sampling line consisting of 17 samples at 100 m spacing was completed along the eastern flank of the Homestake target area to test if mineralization outcrops to the northeast of the delineated veins.

The only work completed in 2020 on the Homestake target area was a section of a property-wide airborne VLF survey, which was completed with a combination of drone and helicopter. The property-wide survey totalled 1,100 line-km, with lines spacings of 500 m with 250 m infill over targeted areas (Figure 9-7). Further details of the survey are outlined in Section 9.1.

In 2021, the Company completed nine (9) RC holes (680.6 m) on the southwest edge of the Homestake target area to test the predicted No. 1 and No. 2 vein extensions coincident with Ag-Pb-Zn soil anomalies. Due to the hardness of the rock, only shallow holes were completed, with no conclusive results indicating confirmation of the vein continuations. Soil sampling was completed along the southern end of the target area, with 192 samples collected at 50 m intervals along seven NW-SE lines spaced at 200 m. A tight grid (25 m by 25 m) consisting of 122 soil samples was also completed surrounding what was historically known as the Homestake B vein, which has historically high gold values. Nine (9) rock samples were also collected from this area.

Figure 9-17 Homestake Target Area Silver Geochemistry Map

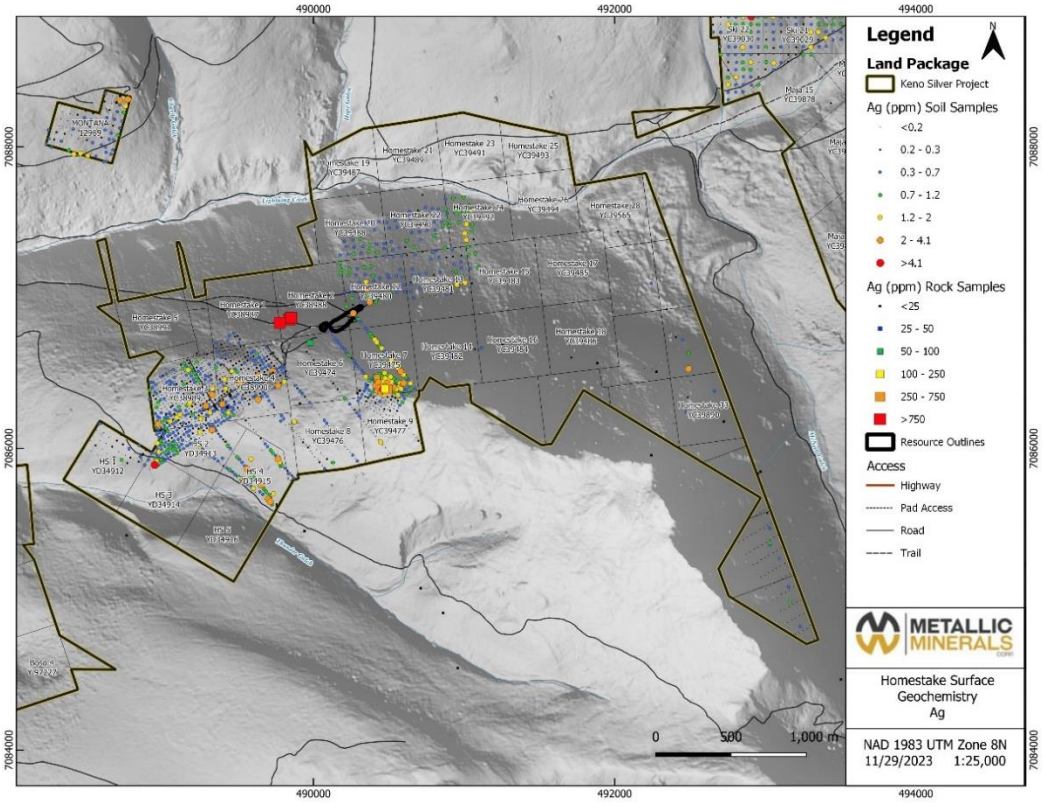


Figure 9-18 Homestake Target Area Lead Geochemistry Map

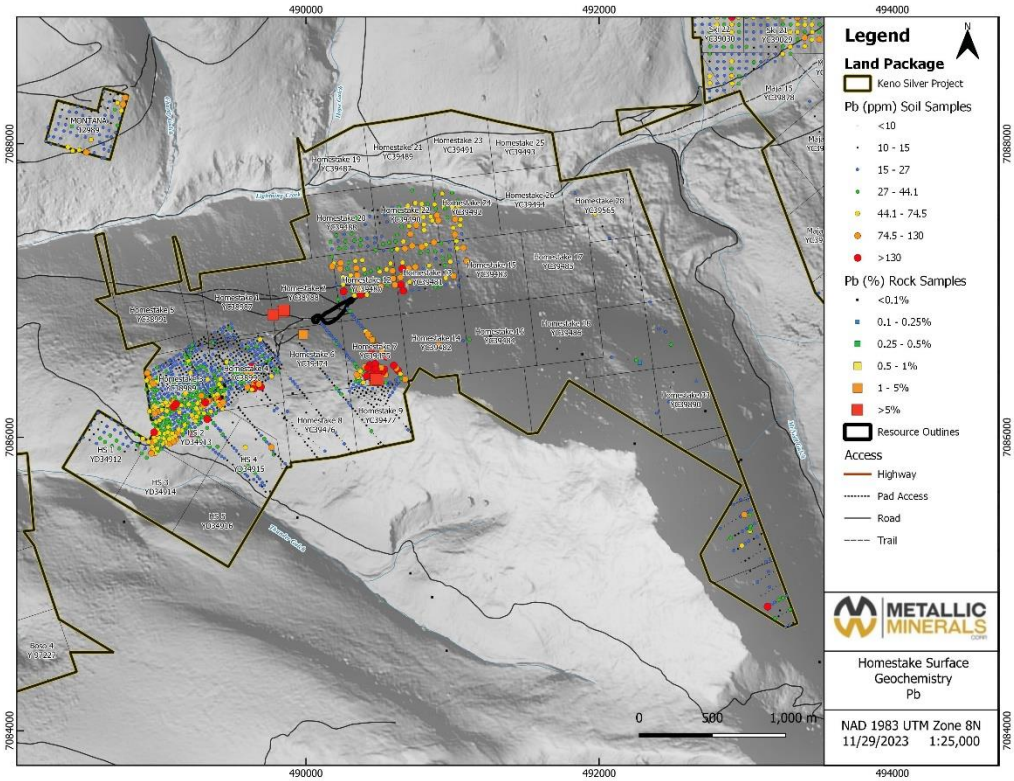


Figure 9-19 Homestake Target Area Zinc Geochemistry Map

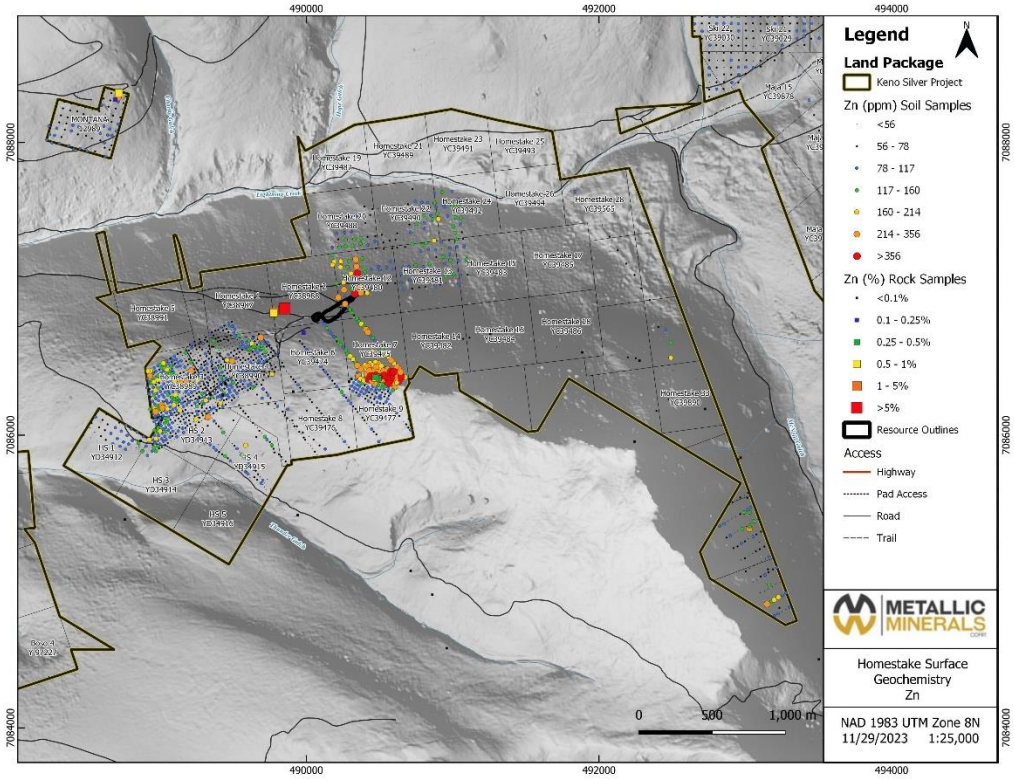
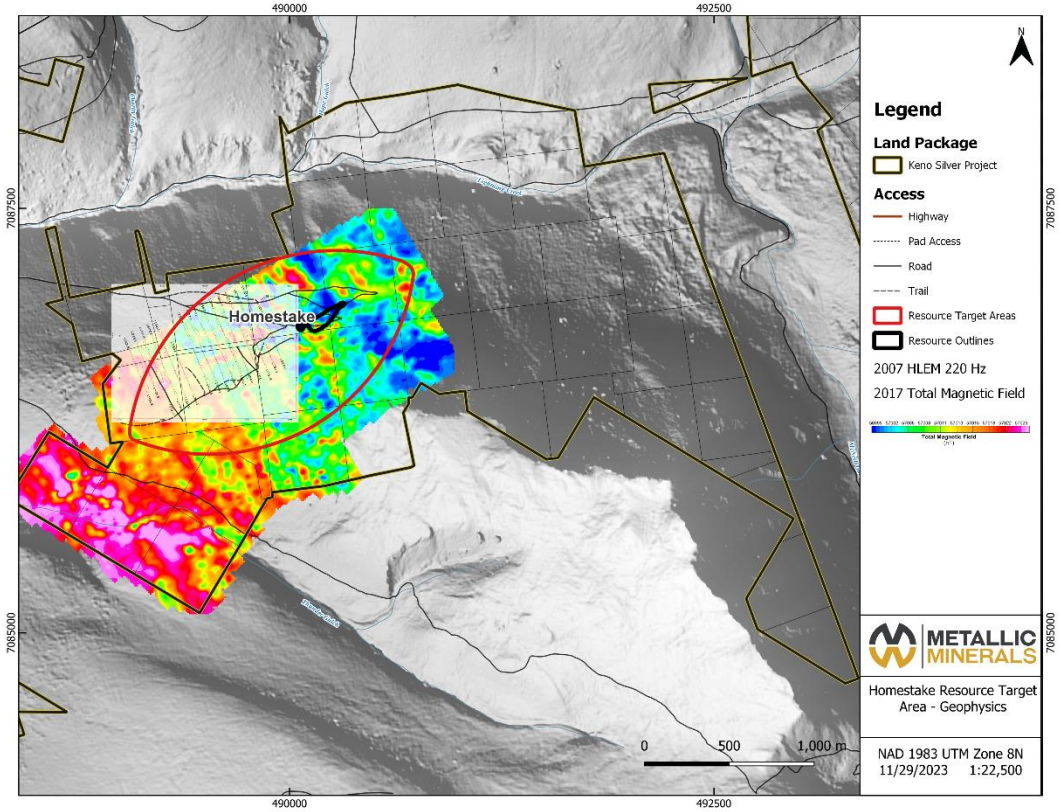


Figure 9-20 Homestake Electromagnetic Surveys



10 DRILLING

Since Metallic Minerals, and its precursors, acquired an interest in the Property in 2007, the following trenching and drilling has been completed.

A total of 623.00 m of trenching and 1,270.00 m of refreshing/deepening of existing trenches was completed on the Homestake and Caribou Hill target areas and a total of 107 trench samples were collected from 2007 to 2017. No modern trenching has been conducted on the Formo or Fox targets.

A total of 28,152.64 metres has been drilled by the Company in 300 drill holes on the Property. A total of 19,602.71 metres was drilled in 164 diamond drill holes. A total of 1,623.25 metres was drilled in 61 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill holes and a total of 6,926.68 metres was drilled in 75 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes.

Drilling by the Company as has targeted multiple deposits and prospects on the Property, with the majority completed at the Caribou (5,980.36 metres in 83 holes), Homestake (5,126.67 metres in 88 holes), Formo (4,419.01 metres in 26 holes), and Fox (2,748.52 metres in 18 holes) deposits. Regional drilling on additional targets has totalled 9,878.08 metres in 85 holes.

A summary of the drill holes completed on the Property from 2008 to 2023 is included in Appendix II.

10.1 2007 – 2017 Trenching

10.1.1 Homestake Trenching

In 2007, 300 m of trenching (H-TR07-1) and 500 m of refreshing/deepening of existing old trenches (H-TR1, 4 to 6) were completed. Thirty-nine samples were collected by Pautler (2011) from the trenches primarily from vein exposures and adjacent wallrock.

The 2008 program targeted the Homestake Group, the Caribou Hill veins, and the Faith Shaft. A total of 200 m of new trenching (H-TR08-1 to -4) and 575 m of refreshing/deepening existing old trenches on the Homestake Group (H-TR1 to 4, 7, 07-1), 160 m on Caribou Hill (CH-TR08-1 to -3) and 35 m on the Faith showing (shaft and F-TR2 to -3). Six samples were collected from the trenches during the Phase 1 program of 2008. A total of 43 samples were collected from the Phase 2 trenching program.

The deepening of Trench H-TR1 uncovered the No.2 vein, ranging in width from 0.35 to over 1.3 m, over a strike length of 45 m in the lower part of the trench. The vein is an early longitudinal Keno Hill type vein, the vein returned high precious metal values over narrow intervals, including 22.1 g/t Au, 332 g/t Ag, 13% Pb and 0.57% Zn, >1% As and >1% Sb over 0.35 m (Sample 526155). The more sulphide rich footwall portion of the >1.3 m wide, incompletely exposed portion of the vein, returned 267 g/t Ag, 1.97% Pb and 0.85% Zn over 0.3 m (Sample 526164).

In 2017, six trenches were excavated (123 m), with 16 rocks collected. These trenches attempted to expose the Homestake veins along projected strike to the southwest.

10.1.2 Caribou Hill and Faith Trenching

Trenching on Caribou Hill consisted of refreshing/deepening existing old trenches along the Caribou vein (CH-TR08-1 to CH-TR08-3) and at the suspected intersection of the Caribou and Alice veins (Faith Shaft E. and F-TR-2). Sample numbers 54513-16 were taken from the Faith Shaft E. and sample numbers 54517-18 were collected form F-TR2. No samples were collected from the trenches on Caribou Hill.

In 2017, two exploratory trenches (Caribou A and B) focused on exposing the predicted southern extent of the Caribou vein and coincident geochemical anomaly detected in 2011 but were unsuccessful in reaching bedrock and subsequently reclaimed.

10.2 Drilling

10.2.1 2008 Drilling

A total of 1,762 m of diamond drilling was completed in 17 drill holes. Drill holes 08CH001 to 08CH006 were drilled in the Caribou Hill target area and drill holes 08HS001 to 08HS011 were drilled in the Homestake target. Significant drill results are presented in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 2008 Significant Drilling Results

Hole	Area	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t
08CH001	Caribou	33.3	35.3	1.15	116	0.96	0.18	0.12
Including		34.3	34.5	0.2	958	8.44	1.22	0.78
08CH002	Caribou	18.6	19.8	1.2	432	4.17	0.21	1
and		28.9	31.4	1.77	88	0.74	0.16	0.19
08CH005	Caribou	35	35.5	0.48	1,046	3.39	1.44	0.77
08RCH003	Caribou	18.29	19.81	1.49	198	1.75	0.42	0.23
08HS004A	HS1	79.8	80.6	0.8	24	1.01	0.74	1.51
Including		79.8	80.1	0.3	63	2.67	0.76	3.91
08HS009	HS2	40.5	42.7	2.2	37	1.3	0.38	1.15
Including		40.5	40.9	0.4	98	4.29	0.83	3.3
and		43.7	45	1.3	109	4.1	0.04	2
Including		43.7	44.1	0.4	232	6.43	0.1	1.32

A total of 501.2 m was drilled in 17 RAB drill holes in the Caribou Hill target area (08RCH001 to 08RCH017) and 25 samples were collected. A total of 1008.8 m was drilled in 36 RAB drill holes in the Homestake target area (08RHS001 to 08RHSS048) and 12 samples were collected. Significant assay results are summarized in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 2008 Significant RAB Drill Hole Results

Hole ID	Sample No.	Depth (ft)	Ag (g/t)	Au (ppb)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
08RCH001	9448	15-20	66.4	10	4794	1675	25	10
08RCH001	9449	20-25	70.2	<5	3570	1096	45	<5
08RCH002	9444	90-95	76.3	30	1.6	277	145	145
08RCH003	9419	60-65	198	225	1.75	4234	740	1230
08RCH004	9339	0-10	214	295	9392	984	385	375
08RCH004	9340	10-15	92	185	7528	1103	580	235
08RCH004	9342	20-25	110	340	8950	3711	1920	125
08RCH005	9330	10-15	46.4	35	2886	701	240	75
08RCH005	9331	15-20	67.8	35	3310	358	205	135
08RCH005	9332	20-25	118	55	5160	615	245	420
08RCH005	9333	25-30	60.3	15	2790	545	130	85
08RCH005	9334	30-35	58.1	45	3474	376	185	285
08RCH012	9208	65-70	37.9	10	476	795	20	45
08RCH014	9159	10-15	58.1	30	3700	1309	245	95
08RCH015	9144	30-35	69.8	130	7842	2739	535	105
08RCH015	9150	60-65	30.5	20	7476	1474	90	15
08RCH016	9135	80-85	368	740	2.92	2977	1965	425
08RCH016	9136	85-90	65.8	225	5304	1401	760	100
08RCH016	9137	90-95	68.2	175	7876	1493	465	165
08RHS039	7R54728	35-40	10.6	1.72	1312	272	1.48%	50
08RHS039	7R54729	40-45	11.7	1.17	1552	320	3915	70
08RHS039	7R54730	45-50	17.5	1.16	1532	1705	3925	85
08RHS046	8R237544	20-25	70.3	20	1.17	4521	130	105

10.2.2 2010 Drilling

A total of 2,251 m of diamond drilling was completed in 18 drill holes with 1104.5 m in 7 holes drilled on the Silver Basin target area (SB10-001 to SB10-007) and 1146.7 m drilled in 11 holes in the Homestake target area (HS10-001 to SH10-011).

Drilling at Silver Basin targeted depth extensions of the No. 3 vein (holes SB10-001, 002, 003), exposed in several historic open cuts, and the No. 1, 2, 5, and Main veins (holes SB10-004, 005, 006, 007), exposed in old open cuts, shafts, adits and trenches excavated during the 2008 and 2010 field seasons.

At Homestake, drilling targeted high-grade gold and silver zones identified by chip sampling in the No. 2 vein (holes HS10-002, 003, 004, 005, 007), exposed in trench 1, the No. 2 and 2a veins (holes HS10-001, 006) and depth continuations of mineralization intersected in drill hole 08HS006 (holes HS10-008, 010) and high-grade silver mineralization in No. 2a vein (holes HS10-009, 011) exposed in trench 5 (Pautler, 2008).

Significant results from the 2010 diamond drill program on the Silver Basin and the Homestake prospects are summarized below in Table 10-3.

Table 10-3 2010 Significant Drilling Results

Hole ID	Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
HS10-001	114267-68*	47.3	50.1	2.8	1.98	59	3387	>10000	3738
HS10-002	114002	7.01	7.38	0.37	0.3	38.7	785.8	6871	132
HS10-006	114260	73.15	73.37	0.22	0.09	4027	172.4	>10000	6451
HS10-009	114280	33.35	34.09	0.74	0.57	359	4880.3	>10000	241

10.2.3 2011 Drilling

In 2011, twenty-five diamond drill holes were drilled in the Caribou Hill and Homestake target areas. A total of 1,161.70 m was drilled in 14 diamond drill holes in the Caribou Hill target (CH11-007 to CH11-020) and a total of 616.4 m was drilled in 11 drill holes at the Homestake target (HS11-012 to HS11-022).

Drilling at Caribou Hill targeted the outcropping Caribou Hill galena-siderite vein and followed up on mineralized intersections identified during the 2008 field season. All 14 holes drilled at Caribou Hill intersected variably oxidized and sulfide-bearing material, interpreted to be subsurface extensions of the outcropping Caribou Hill vein, at depths between 10 and 30 m below surface. Eleven of the 14 holes returned intervals greater than 100 g/t Ag, from, with three holes returning intervals greater than 1000 g/t Ag. Drilling delineated 300 m of strike-continuous silver mineralization > 100 g/t, which is open along strike to the south and at depth.

Table 10-4 2011 Significant Drilling Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (ppb)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
CH11-07	15.9	17.2	1.3	770		3.43	
CH11-08	13.4	14.8	1.4	493		10.49	4.93
CH11-09	15.5	16.9	1.4	1696	457.34	9.42	0.94
CH11-10	35.21	35.84	0.63	447		2.34	3.07
CH11-11	39.7	40.6	0.9	119	521	1.76	0.96
CH11-13	16.5	17.7	1.2	401		2.95	1.02
CH11-15	13.5	15	1.5	116			
and	16.4	18.4	2	221		1.9	0.14
CH11-16	11.4	13.4	2	352		0.75	0.14
CH11-17	22.9	23.4	0.5	1787	1394.1	18.67	1.29
CH11-18	24.1	25	0.9	1151		7.16	1.03
and	34.7	36.3	1.6	1183		12.51	0.08
CH11-20	22.5	23.5	1	380		2.29	2.31

10.2.4 2012 Drilling

In 2012, a total of 476.98 m were drilled in 17 diamond drill holes in the Nabob area (NA12-01 to NA12-17). No major vein intersections or significant results were returned from this drilling.

10.2.5 2017 Drilling

A total of 1,320 m were drilled in 14 diamond drill holes targeting the Caribou (CH17-021 to CH17-028), Duncan and two veins at Homestake (HS17-023 to HS17-028). A total of 102 m was drilled in 8 RAB holes (HSR17-004 to HSR17-006, HSR17-009, HSR17-049 to HSR17-052). The results show that the Caribou and Homestake targets are a classic Keno-type high-grade system with high silver grades. Drill results from the 2017 drill program are highlighted below Table 10-.

Table 10-5 2017 Significant Caribou and Homestake Drilling Results

Hole ID	Area	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t
CH17-021	Caribou	39.35	42	2.65	407	3.39	6.35	0.834
Including	Caribou	39.35	39.8	0.45	1,607	15.47	1.7	0.759
Including	Caribou	39.8	40.85	1.05	194	0.94	9.95	0.718
Including	Caribou	40.85	42	1.15	132	0.89	4.89	0.971
CH017-23	Caribou	40.7	42.3	1.6	1,405	25.98	3.72	0.282
Including	Caribou	40.7	41.5	0.8	2,408	47.3	4.69	0.108
Including	Caribou	41.5	42.3	0.8	402	4.65	2.74	0.456
Including	Caribou	54.9	55.2	0.3	247	1.38	0.09	0.331
CH17-026	Caribou	48.62	50.85	2.23	59	0.82	4.99	0.96
Including	Caribou	49.9	50.85	0.95	104	1.55	9.76	1.641
HS17-024	HS2	31.86	33.14	1.28	8	0.11	0.15	2.46
Including	HS2	32.69	33.14	0.45	16	0.18	0.12	6.6
HS17-027	HS2	74.64	75.6	0.96	207	3.62	0.09	0.002
Including	HS2	74.64	75.13	0.49	364	6.3	0.06	0.004
and	HS2	76.48	77.5	1.02	569	1.02	0.03	0.01

10.2.6 2018 Drilling

10.2.6.1 Caribou Target

A total of 957.15 m was drilled in 13 diamond drill holes in the Caribou Hill target area (CH18-029 to CH18-041). Diamond drilling on the Caribou target area confirmed the presence of Keno-type silver-lead-zinc mineralization, including high silver grades highlighted by CH017-023 with 1.6 m grading 1,405 Ag g/t, 26% Pb, 3.7% Zn, and 0.28 g/t Au and Hole CH18-030 which intersected a 2.75 m structure including 0.55 m grading 1,768 Ag g/t, 21% Pb, 2.26% Zn and 0.36 g/t Au (Table 10-).

Table 10-6 2018 Significant Caribou Drilling Results

Hole ID	Area	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t
CH18-030	Caribou	35.2	37.95	2.75	389	4.46	0.53	0.075
	incl	35.2	35.75	0.55	1,768	21.01	2.26	0.361
CH18-031	Caribou	34.55	35	0.45	138	0.3	4.72	0.197
CH18-032	Caribou	64.7	65.75	1.05	8	0.1	3.43	0.057
	and	70.35	70.8	0.45	30	0.58	1.68	0.537
CH18-037	Caribou	63.15	65.6	2.45	98	1.14	4.43	0.233
	or	63.15	56.6	2.1	71	0.99	2.94	0.136
CH18-038	Caribou	91.9	92.35	0.45	45	0.64	4.52	0.213
CH18-040	Caribou	43.85	44.15	0.65	124	1.05	1.64	0.148
CH18-041	Caribou	32.2	32.5	0.3	162	1.47	0.3	0.101
	and	37.25	37.9	0.65	117	0.91	0.95	0.017

10.2.6.2 Homestake Target

A total of 550.0 m was drilled in four diamond drill holes at the Homestake Target (HS18-029 to HS18-032). Drill hole locations are presented below in Figure 10-1. Drilling targeted both extensions of higher-grade intervals in the area and the projected intersection of the Homestake #1 and #2 veins. The highest result of 2.949 g/t gold was returned in HS18-032.

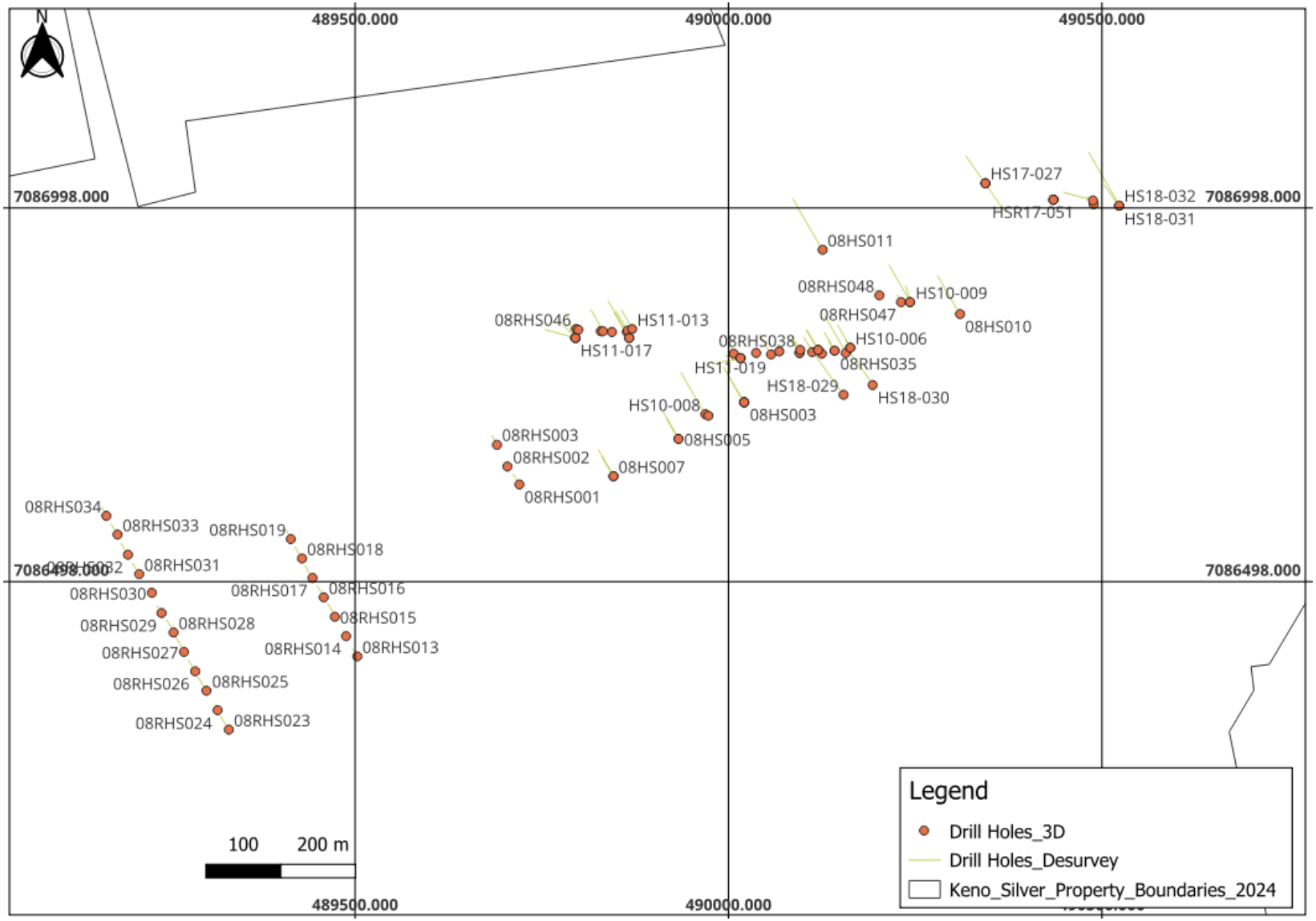
10.2.6.3 Gold Hill Target

Drilling in 2018 at Gold Hill targeted a high-grade silver, lead, zinc bearing structure that was discovered by trenching in 2017. A total of 195.0 m was drilled in 4 diamond drill holes (GH18-001 to GH18-004). The four reconnaissance drill holes intersected the vein/fault structure and returned anomalous Keno-type silver-lead-zinc mineralization with GH18-003 intercepting 1.8 m grading 105 Ag g/t, 3.26% Pb and 0.98% Zn.

10.2.6.4 Maybrun Target

A total of 1,379.5 m was drilled in 4 diamond drill holes in the Maybrun Target (K-18-0692, K-18-0695, K18-0697 and K-18-0705).

Figure 10-1 Homestake Drill Hole Location Map



10.2.7 2020 Drilling

10.2.7.1 East Keno and Central Keno Targets

Exploration in 2020 included a multi-phase drill program with 2 drills on site beginning in August for a total of 5,318 m in 42 drill holes. The first phase of the program utilized a track-mounted reverse circulation drill to complete 30 drill holes (KE20-01 to KE20-30). Significant drill results are listed below in Table 10-.

Table 10-7 2020 Significant East Keno and Central Keno Drilling Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
KE20-01	41.15	69.34	28.19	44	0.01	0.14	0.39
incl	67.81	68.58	0.77	1145	0.03	2.19	3.72
KE20-02	48	70.1	22.1	18	0.01	0.05	0.63
incl	62.24	64	0.76	301	0.13	0.68	7.14
KE20-08	41.91	42.67	0.76	293	0.01	0.03	1.89
KE20-11	22.86	41.15	18.29	54	0.02	0.19	0.01
incl	38.86	39.62	0.76	493	0.07	1.82	0.02
KE20-12	85.34	89.91	4.57	139	0.02	0.89	1.63
incl	89/15	89.91	0.76	462	0.09	2.18	5.15
KE20-16	64.77	68.58	3.81	28	0	0.52	11.41

10.2.7.2 Formo and Silver Queen Targets

The second phase of the Keno Silver drill program included 12 diamond drill holes focused on expanding areas of known mineralization through step out drilling in the West Keno area including the Formo and Silver Queen targets (DDH-FOR-20-001 to DDF-FOR-20-011 and KE20-30). Highlights of exploration results are presented below in Table 10-.

Table 10-8 2020 Significant Formo Drilling Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
FOR-20-001	50.9	57	6.1	218	0	0.3	1.14
including	50.9	53.95	3.05	369	0	0.11	1.52
	25.4	57	31.6	44.319	0.01	0.08	0.24
FOR-20-002	49.45	52.3	2.85	22	0	0.18	0.39
FOR-20-003	96	100.1	4.1	1,165	0.33	21.74	11.32
including	96	99	3	1,568	0.45	29.45	15.35
FOR-20-004	89.8	95.9	6.1	225	0	2.0384	1.35
including	91.8	93.7	1.9	454	0	3.48	2.32
including	93.2	93.7	0.5	601	0	7.33	4.25

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
FOR-20-005	104.76	105.45	0.69	146	0	1.32	3.52
	152.17	152.67	0.5	6	0.42	0.01	0.76
FOR-20-006	137.63	139.78	2.15	332	0.02	3.06	6.04
including	139.13	139.78	0.65	1,001	0.05	8.92	18.92
FOR-20-007	98.1	98.65	0.55	12	0.03	0.12	1.2
	107.65	108.15	0.5	46	0.15	0.24	0.34
	125.55	126.05	0.5	1	0.15	0.01	1.23
FOR-20-008	116.45	116.95	0.5	178	0.06	2.2	0.42
	168.6	169.6	1	57	0	0.25	0.25
FOR-20-009	69.7	70.14	0.44	15	0	0.21	0.91
	113.2	113.7	0.5	26	0.39	0.06	3
FOR-20-011	55.3	59.7	4.4	46	0	0.65	0.08
including	57.7	58.6	0.9	195	0.01	2.79	0.1

10.2.8 2021 Drilling

The 2021 drill program was completed in two phases, with Phase 1 targeting the East Keno and Central Keno target areas. A total of 4,300 m of RC drilling was completed in 45 holes (KS21-31 to KS21-75) focused on reconnaissance drilling of untested soil and geophysical targets, along with follow-up drilling along strike and down dip on the new East Keno discoveries. RC drill hole highlights are in Table 10-.

Table 10-9 2021 Phase 1 Significant Drilling Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
KS21-46	42.67	44.2	1.53	1.5	0.73	0.01	0
	79.25	94.49	15.24	18.7	0.04	0.17	1.11
incl	79.25	88.39	9.14	24	0.03	0.23	1.05
incl	80.77	82.3	1.53	125	0.13	1.29	5.51
incl	92.96	94.49	1.53	31	0.2	0.22	4.29
KS21-47	92.96	120.4	27.44	70.6	0.18	0.4	0.88
incl	109.73	112.78	3.05	562.1	1.48	3	6.96
incl	109.73	111.25	1.52	850	1.05	2.57	11.46
KS21-52	0	62.48	62.48	21.9	0.01	0.23	0.07
incl	1.52	25.91	24.39	51.9	0.02	0.55	0.09
incl	7.62	12.19	4.57	191.3	0.09	2.16	0.26
incl	9.14	10.67	1.53	340	0.22	2.94	0.49
KS21-54	16.76	42.67	25.91	35.2	0.01	0.3	0.11
incl	21.34	36.58	15.24	57.4	0.01	0.5	0.12
incl	22.86	24.38	1.52	387	0.07	2.74	0.3

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
KS21-55	44.2	76.2	32	14.8	0.19	0.09	0.82
incl	44.2	64.01	19.81	22.7	0.3	0.15	1.3
incl	50.29	60.96	10.67	37.1	0.55	0.26	2.34
incl	50.29	54.86	4.57	75.8	1.29	0.58	5.21
incl	51.82	53.34	1.52	147	3.24	0.99	10.9
KS21-57	33.53	54.86	21.33	100.4	0.07	0.93	0.09
incl	33.53	42.67	9.14	227.7	0.16	2.15	0.15
incl	35.05	41.15	6.1	335.2	0.23	3.12	0.2
incl	35.05	38.1	3.05	476.4	0.4	4.23	0.37
KS21-61	33.53	77.72	44.19	11	0.01	0.04	0.23
incl	50.29	59.44	9.15	47.7	0.05	0.16	0.92
incl	51.82	53.34	1.52	170	0.21	0.3	2.83
KS21-63	30.48	45.72	15.24	75.2	0.02	0.4	0.08
incl	30.48	38.1	7.62	125.2	0.03	0.65	0.12
incl	33.53	35.05	1.52	500	0.13	2.35	0.45
KS21-71	12.19	124.97	112.78	9.5	0.01	0.04	0.5
KS21-73	111.25	115.82	4.57	305.2	0.12	1.39	1.11
KS21-74	108.2	147.83	39.63	11.9	0.01	0.05	0.07
incl	115.82	117.35	1.53	69.1	0.07	0.19	0.42
incl	138.68	144.78	6.1	30.6	0.01	0.12	0.11
KS21-75	39.62	44.2	4.58	39.6	0.01	0.2	0.1
KS21-75	117.35	131.06	13.71	40.8	0.01	0.02	0.16
incl	121.92	123.44	1.52	281	0.03	0.03	0.86

The second phase totaled 1,900 m of diamond drill core in four holes at East Keno focused on step-out drilling along trend and down-dip of the discovery zones intersected in 2020 at Fox, Zone 2 and UKHM (COBW21-04, FOX21-01, FOXN-21-03, and Z2-21-02). Drill hole highlights are presented in Table 10-.

Table 10-10 2021 Phase 2 Significant Drill Results

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
FX21-01	19.8	20.8	1	71.1	0	0.44	0.49
FX21-01	115.6	116.1	0.5	9	0.2	0.02	**1.78**
FX21-01	326.3	326.8	0.5	15	0	0.02	**3.37**
Z221-02	137.5	138.4	0.9	59.4	0.04	0.68	0.93

Four holes were drilled at West Keno designed to extend the drill defined high-grade mineralization along strike and down dip at the Formo target area (FOR21-05 to FOR21-08). Significant intersections are highlighted in Table 10-.

Table 10-4 2021 Significant Formo Drill Hole Results

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
FOR21-05	92.7	112.5	**19.8**	70	**0.41**	0.3	**2.07**
Including	94.6	95.1	0.5	25	**17**	0.01	0.44
Including	98.8	108	**9.2**	**164**	0.07	0.69	**4.85**
Including	102.4	103.1	0.7	**361**	0	**2.17**	**20.09**
Including	107	107.5	0.5	**421**	0.15	**1.53**	**24.2**
FOR21-06	96	97	1	**155**	0.01	0.45	**1.03**
and	114.4	123	8.6	**310**	0.06	**2.61**	**2.74**
Including	114.4	119	4.6	**528**	0.11	**4.48**	**4.82**
Including	116	117	1	**1,978**	0.37	**13.09**	**14.97**
Including	121.2	123	1.8	**128**	0	**1**	0.76

10.2.9 2022 Drilling

A total of 3,265 meters was drilled in 23 holes over 6 target areas, including Fox (FOX22-01 to FOX22-06), UKHM (UKHM22-01; Figure 10-3), Zone 2 (Z222-01; Figure 10-3), Caribou Hill (CH22-01 to CH22-06; Figure 10-4), Nabob (NA22-01 and NA22-02; Figure 10-5) and Formo (FOR22-01 to FOR22-007). Drilling consisted of step-out drill holes to expand and define the extent of both high-grade Keno-style mineralization as well as the newly recognized bulk tonnage mineralization. Fox drill hole locations are presented in Figure 10-2, UKHM and Zone 2 drill hole locations are presented in Figure 10-3, Caribou Hill drill hole locations are presented in Figure 10-4, and Nabob drill hole locations are presented in Figure 10-5. Drill highlights are presented below in Table 10-.

Figure 10-2 Fox Drill Hole Locations Map

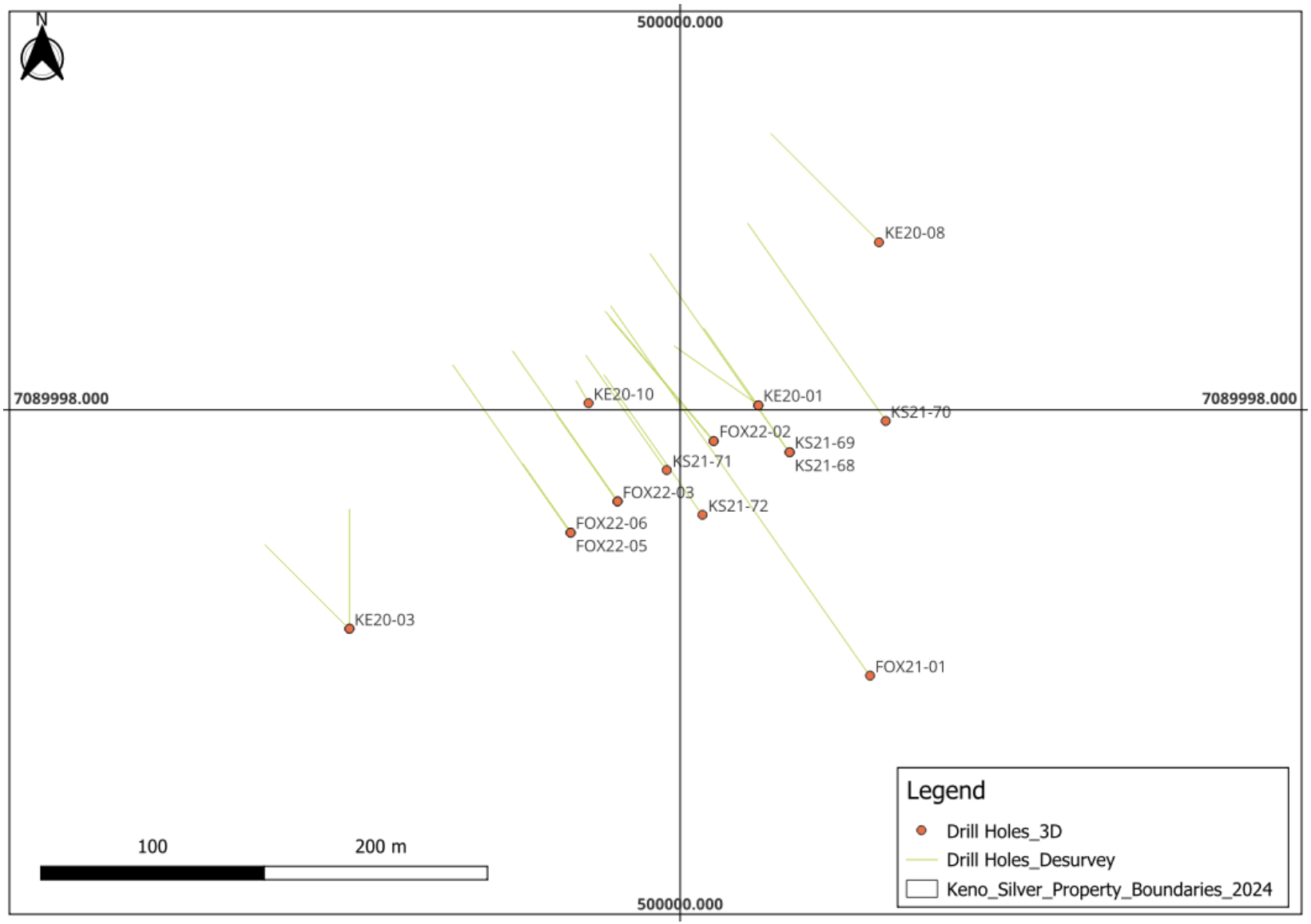


Figure 10-3 UKHM and Zone 2 Drill Hole Location Map

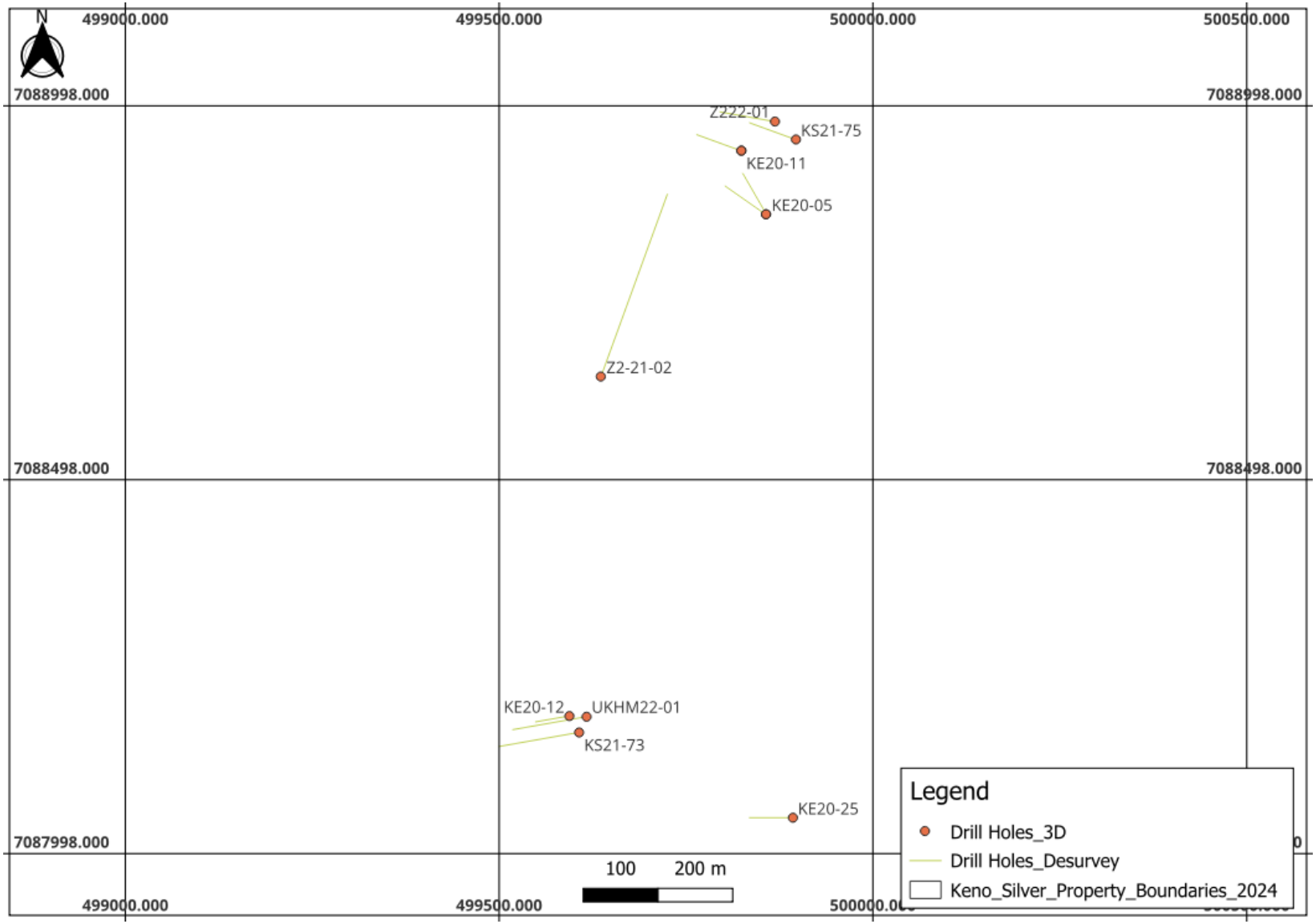


Figure 10-4 Caribou Hill Drill Hole Location Map

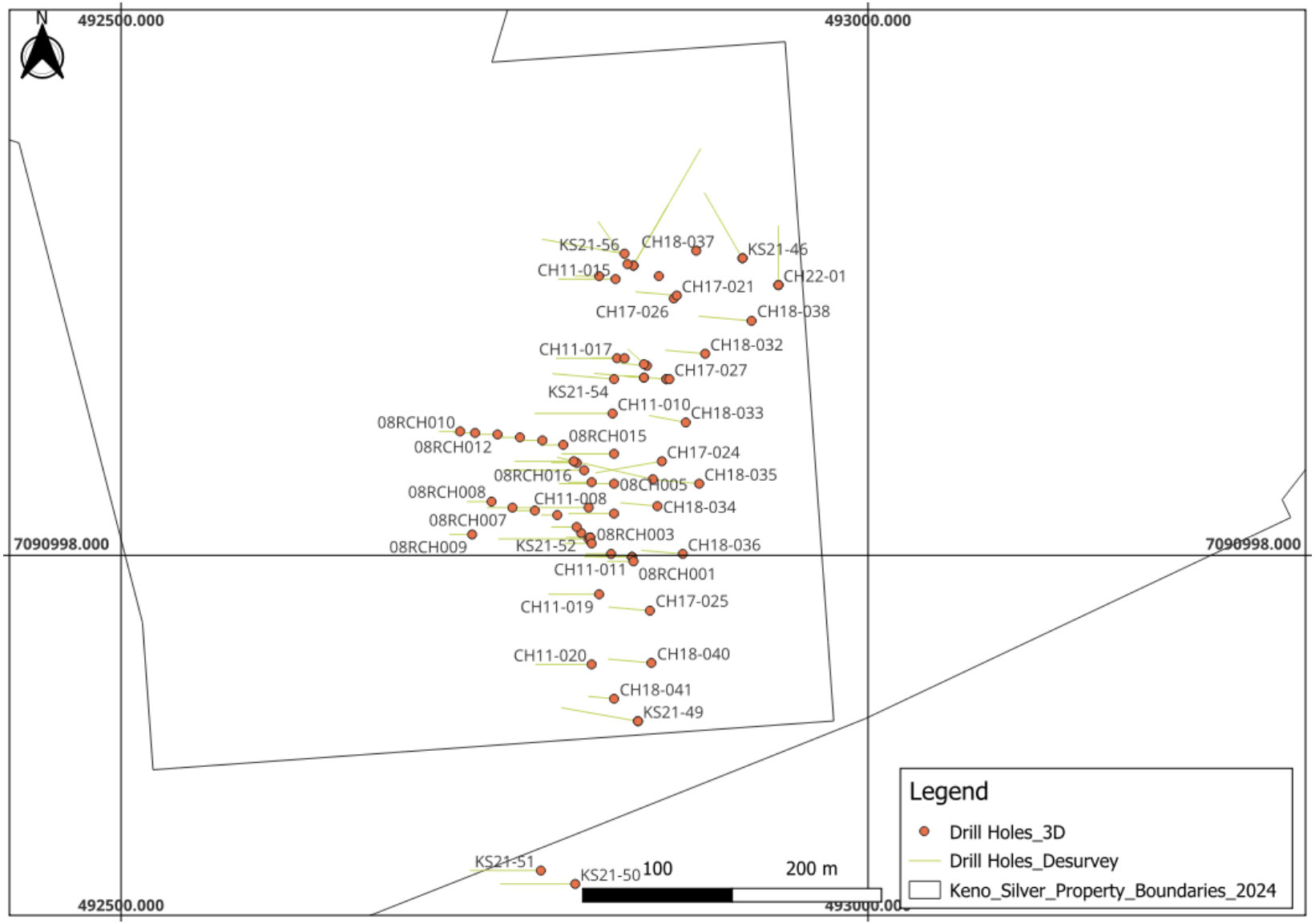


Figure 10-5 Nabob Drill Hole Location Map

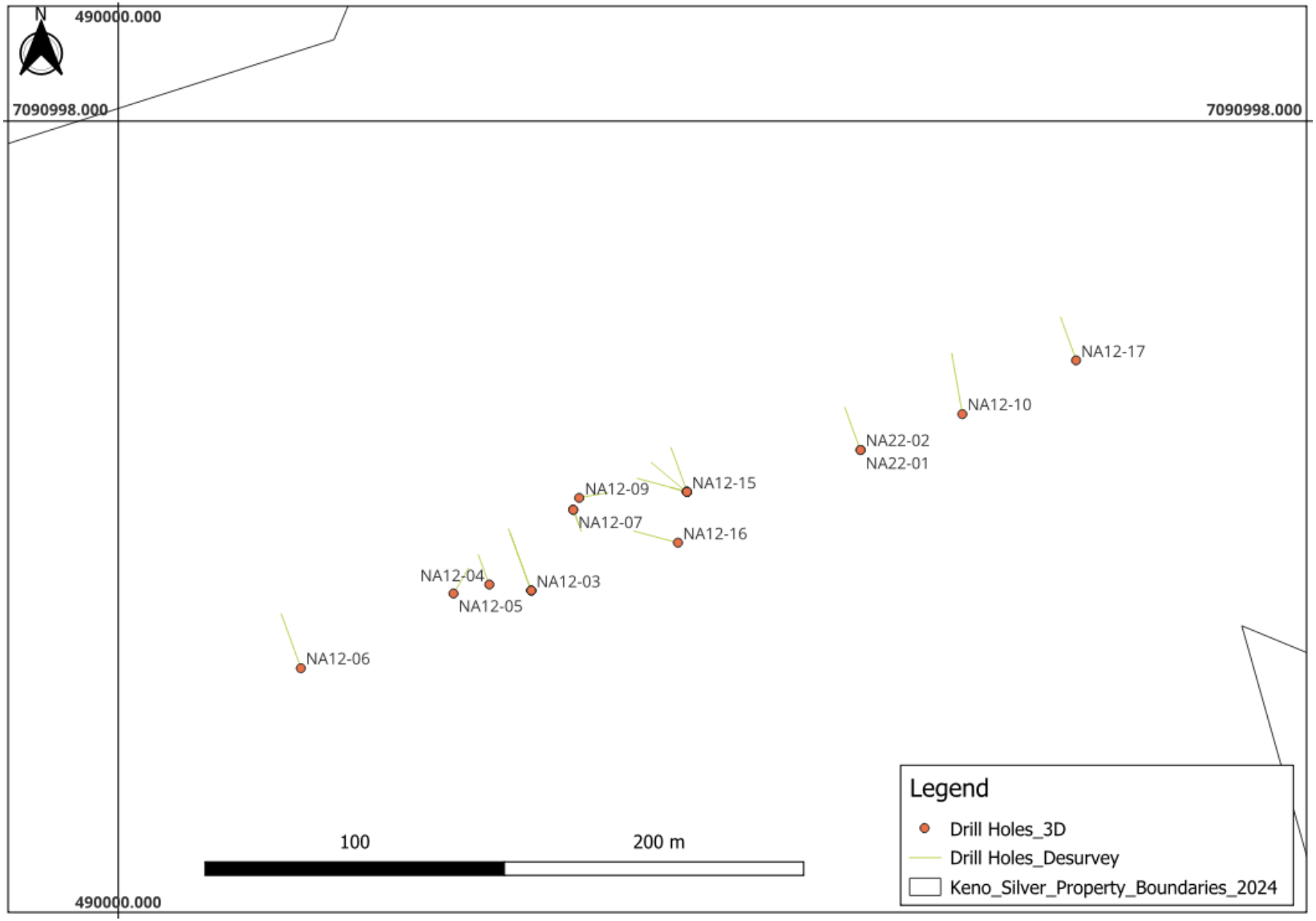

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Table 10-5 2022 Significant Drill Results from East Keno Target Areas

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
FOX22-01	13.95	14.45	0.5	206	0.02	1.12	4.81
and	38.57	39.07	0.5	115	0.01	0.68	4.85
and	73.84	79.7	5.86	45.1	0.06	0.11	1.9
and	121.5	122	0.5	55	0	0.13	9.34
FOX22-02	32.5	33	0.5	555	0.01	3.24	3.14
and	158.08	158.58	0.5	43	0.01	0.04	5.76
FOX22-03	29.55	30.14	0.59	463	0.23	0.79	5.41
and	34.31	34.81	0.5	316	0.08	1.39	4.57
and	50.1	50.73	0.63	207	0.1	0.29	9.33
and	99.53	100.53	0.5	77	0.03	0.01	14.52
and	153.85	154.35	0.5	656	0	1.42	2.5
FOX22-04	28.9	29.4	0.5	133	0.12	0.07	3.16
and	53.49	54	0.51	140	0.14	0.66	3.91
and	67.48	68	0.52	109	0.1	0.16	15.75
FOX22-05	27.96	28.46	0.5	171	0.11	0.19	8.01
FOX22-06	40.5	41	0.5	134	0.361	0.44	4.96
and	80.6	86.3	5.7	14.4	0.016	0.02	2.46
Incl	85.8	86.3	0.5	58	0.019	0.1	7.02
and	114	115	1	110	0.03	0.19	4.7
UKHM22-01	59.5	60	0.5	763	0.32	2.18	2.59
and	107.3	107.85	0.55	953	0.02	3.56	0.28
Z222-01	69.9	72.5	2.6	45.1	0	0.29	0.49
and	129.5	130	0.5	182	0.02	1.1	0.03
FOR22-01	72.3	103.95	31.65	41.1	0.01	0.54	0.7
incl	72.3	72.8	0.5	349	0	3.7	1.17
and	97.3	103.95	6.65	148.4	0.02	2.07	2.73
and	98.8	99.34	0.54	1139	0.06	18.32	14.79
FOR22-02	91	119.2	28.2	11.6	0.02	0.11	1.25
incl	91	105.5	14.5	17.1	0.01	0.16	2.34
and	91	92	1	74	0.02	0.31	15.35
and	95.3	95.8	0.5	14	0.01	0.07	23.36
FOR22-03	77	81	4	93.6	0.01	0.83	0.9
incl	77	78.81	0.81	386	0	3.54	0.31
and	125	141.6	16.6	36	0.01	0.37	0.45
incl	126.8	134	7.2	58.4	0	0.65	0.74

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
FOR22-04	125.13	146	20.87	144.6	0.01	0.7	1.59
incl	126.75	127.5	0.7	345	0.07	3.52	16.81
and	137.6	144	6.4	395.9	0.02	1.65	2.99
and	141.81	143.44	1.63	1049.5	0.11	4.21	9.45
incl	142.8	143.44	0.64	1358	0	4.16	16.42
FOR22-05	60.9	61.62	0.72	3.5	3.34	0.01	0.1
	131.5	164.95	33.45	42.1	0.05	0.37	0.28
incl	147	151	4	195.3	0	1.81	0.96
incl	148.8	149.3	0.5	850	0	7.65	3.97
and	164.45	164.95	0.5	1.9	3.25	0	0
FOR22-06	75.7	77.15	1.45	21.3	0.01	0.44	0.17
and	131.52	132.07	0.55	15.3	0.02	0.12	0.53
FOR22-07	93.4	93.9	0.5	22.3	0.01	0.2	0.39
and	123.45	124.04	0.59	31.1	0	0.21	0.18
CH22-01	91.5	125.7	34.2	16	0.11	0.11	0.24
incl	91.5	92	0.5	205	0.04	2.51	1.68
and	104.6	105.1	0.5	65	0.21	1.45	1.07
and	124	125.7	1.7	183.9	1.7	0.71	2.99
and	125.2	125.7	0.5	548	2.9	1.77	8.75
CH22-02	94.5	126.6	32.1	18.9	0.06	0.1	0.21
and	112	112.5	0.5	176	0.55	1.92	4.3
and	126.1	126.6	0.5	529	1.07	3.03	3.76
CH22-03	9.9	10.43	0.53	58	0.09	1.97	0.26
CH22-04	12.4	12.9	0.5	74	0.09	2.75	0.37
CH22-05	37.5	44.2	6.7	99	0.07	0.14	2.12
incl	38.64	39.5	0.86	361	0.19	0.41	1.14
and	43.67	44.2	0.53	356	0.01	0.04	22.44
CH22-06	50	59	9	15.5	0.02	0.05	0.2

10.2.10 **2023 Drilling**

The 2023 exploration program included 1,112 m in four diamond drill holes (FOR23-001 to FOR23-004) focused on the expansion of the Formo target in the West Keno area. Drill hole FOR23-03 represents one of the best intercepts to date for the Keno Silver project, returning grades of 99.1 grams per tonne (g/t) silver recovered over 46 m (Table 10-). A drill hole location map is presented Figure 10-6.

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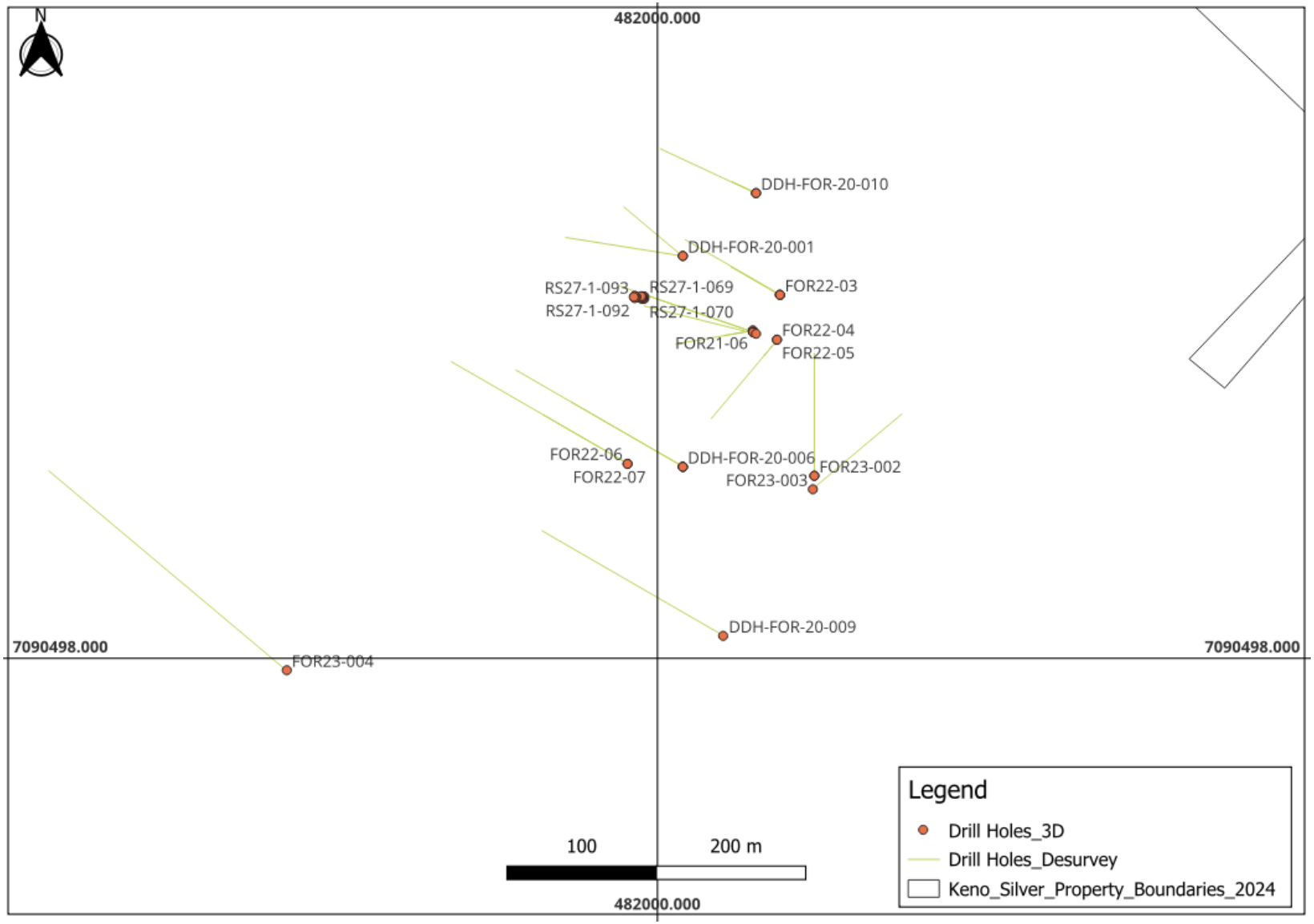
Table 10-6 2023 Significant Drill Results from the West Keno - Formo Target Areas

DDH Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
FOR23-001	148.74	149.43	0.69	3.6	6.2	0	0.01
	196.95	215	18.05	121.4	0.05	1.22	2.06
incl	196.95	198.9	1.95	300.3	0.07	2.71	3.74
and incl	208.4	214	5.6	241	0.1	2.41	4.43
incl	208.4	211.2	2.8	367.9	0.18	4.02	5.37
FOR23-002	172.3	173.35	1.05	3.5	0.79	0.01	0.01
	218	221	3	51.9	0.38	0.35	1.07
incl	218.75	219.75	1	137	0	0.96	3.08
FOR23-003	239.95	286	46.05	99.1	0.52	0.65	2.62
incl	239.35	245.5	5.5	46.6	4.07	0.49	0.6
incl	239.95	263.65	23.7	176	1	1.13	4.67
and incl	243.2	263.65	20.45	202.8	0.4	1.29	5.4
and incl	255.8	263.65	7.85	392.4	0.13	2.06	11.68
and incl	260.35	263.65	3.3	562.4	0.2	2.35	20.3
and incl	260.75	261.5	0.75	994	0.03	3.01	7.36
and incl	262.05	263.65	1.6	416	0.39	2.64	32.32
and incl	284	286	2	116.5	0.03	1.07	4.07
FOR23-004	122	124.46	2.46	43.7	0.11	0.33	0.43
	153.5	154.1	0.6	154	0.09	1.67	2.14
	177.5	183	5.5	61.2	0	0.28	0.18
incl	179	180.75	1.76	130	0	0.46	0.21
	300.3	301	0.7	5.6	0.97	0.01	0

Figure 10-6 Formo Drill Hole Location Map



11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Since initiating drilling on the Property in 2008, the Company has maintained systematic sample preparation, analysis and security for all surface samples and drill core samples, including the implementation of a QA/QC program. The current MRE includes drilling data collected by the Company and previous explorers. A summary of samples collected from the Property, including those used in the current MRE, is detailed in Table 11-1. The following describes sample preparation, analyses and security protocols implemented by the Company and previous explorers with analytical labs and analysis methods summarised in Table 11-2.

Since 2017, all samples have been shipped to Bureau Veritas ("BV") in Whitehorse, YK, Canada for sample preparation and reduction, and sample pulps are further sent to BV in Vancouver, BC, Canada for analysis The BV Whitehorse and Vancouver facilities are ISO/IEC 17025 certified. Samples are dried, weighed, and crushed to at least 70 % passing (P_{70}) 2 mm, and a 250 g split is pulverized to at least 85% passing (P_{85}) 75 µm (BV Method Code PRP70-250). Routine analysis of silver, gold, and base metals is completed using a trace-level aqua regia digestion with an inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy / mass spectroscopy ("ICP-ES/MS") finish on 30 g aliquots (BV Method Code AQ202). Overlimit silver and base metal samples are analyzed using an ore-grade multi-acid digestion with an atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish (BV Method Code MA404). Value triggers are used for gold with overlimit samples assayed by 30-gram fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish (BV Method Code FA430) or by gravimetric methods (BV Method Code FA530). Control samples comprising certified reference samples, blanks, and duplicate samples were systematically inserted into the sample stream and analyzed as part of the Company's QA/QC protocol. The Authors are independent of BV in Whitehorse, YK, and Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Table 11-1 Summary of Drilling Samples from the Property by Year

Year	Company	Hole Type	Core Size	Hole Prefix	Drillhole Count	Samples
1952	Yukeno Mines Ltd.	CH	Underground channel	FO52	271	272
1952	Yukeno Mines Ltd.	CH	Underground channel	RS27	12	12
1961	Rio Plata Silver Mines Limited	CH	Underground channel	FO61	8	10
2008	Northex Ventures Inc.	DDH	HTW	08CH	6	64
2008	Northex Ventures Inc.	RAB	2" carbide tungsten bit	08RCH	17	25
2008	Northex Ventures Inc.	DDH	HQ3	08HS	12	72
2008	Northex Ventures Inc.	RAB	2" carbide tungsten bit	08RHS	36	622
2010	Monster Mining Corp.	DDH	HQ3	HS10	11	66
2011	Monster Mining Corp.	DDH	HQ3	CH11	14	172
2011	Monster Mining Corp.	DDH	HQ3	HS11	11	47
2012	Keno Hill Exploration	DDH	NTW	NA12	17	137
2017	Metallic Minerals	DDH	HQ	CH17	7	88
2017	Metallic Minerals	DDH	HQ	HS17	6	58
2017	Metallic Minerals	DDH	HQ	HSR17	8	0
2018	Metallic Minerals	DDH	HQ	CH18	13	157
2018	Metallic Minerals	DDH	HQ	HS18	4	68
2020	Metallic Minerals	DDH	HQ	FOR-20	11	152
2020	Metallic Minerals	RC	107mm diameter	KE20	6	708
2021	Metallic Minerals	RC	107mm diameter	KS21	20	993
2021	Metallic Minerals	DDH	NQ2	FOR21	4	53
2021	Metallic Minerals	DDH	NQ2	FOX21	1	59
2021	Metallic Minerals	RC	107mm diameter	KS21	5	533
2022	Metallic Minerals	DDH	HQ	CH22	6	194
2022	Metallic Minerals	DDH	HQ	FOR22	7	382
2022	Metallic Minerals	DDH	NQ2	FOX22	6	699
2022	Metallic Minerals	DDH	NQ2	NA22	2	58
2023	Metallic Minerals	DDH	NQ2	FOR23	4	241
Total					**525**	**5,942**

Table 11-2 Summary of Analytical Labs and Analysis Methods 1952 – 2023

Year	Company	Hole Prefix	Lab & Location	Prep Code	Fire Assay Method	Fire Assay Code	Multi-element Analytical Method	Multi-element Code
1952 - 1961	Yukeno Mines Ltd. / Rio Plata Silver Mines Limited	FO52, FO61, RS27	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-
2008	Northex Ventures Inc.	08CH, 08RCH, 08HS, 08RHS	EcoTech, Kamloops, BC,	-	30g Fire Assay AAS for Au	-	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-AES	-
2010	Monster Mining Corp.	HS10	Acme Labs, Whitehorse, YK & Vancouver, BC	R200-250	30g Fire Assay Gravimetric for Au	G6Gr	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS	1DX2
2011	Monster Mining Corp.	CH11, HS11	Acme Labs, Whitehorse, YK & Vancouver, BC	R200-250	30g Fire Assay Gravimetric for Au	G6Gr	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS	1DX15
2012	Keno Hill Exploration	NA12	Acme Labs, Whitehorse, YK & Vancouver, BC	R200-250	50g Fire Assay Gravimetric for Au	G6Gr-50	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS	1DX30
2017	Metallic Minerals	CH17, HS17, HSR17	Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse, YK & Vancouver, BC	PRP70-250	30g Fire Assay Gravimetric for Au	FA530	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS, Overlimit 4 Acid Digest AAS Finish	AQ202, MA404
2018	Metallic Minerals	CH18, HS18	Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse, YK & Vancouver, BC	PRP70-250	30g Fire Assay Gravimetric for Au	FA530	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS, Overlimit 4 Acid Digest AAS Finish	AQ202, MA404
2020	Metallic Minerals	FOR-20, KE20	Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse, YK & Vancouver, BC	PRP70-250	30g Fire Assay Gravimetric for Au	FA530	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS, Overlimit 4 Acid Digest AAS Finish	AQ202, MA404
2021	Metallic Minerals	KS21, FOR21, FOX21	Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse, YK & Vancouver, BC	PRP70-250	30g Fire Assay Gravimetric for Au	FA530	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS, Overlimit 4 Acid Digest AAS Finish	AQ202, MA404
2022	Metallic Minerals	CH22, FOR22, FOX22, NA22	Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse, YK & Vancouver, BC	PRP70-250	-	-	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS, Overlimit 4 Acid Digest AAS Finish	AQ202, MA404
2023	Metallic Minerals	FOR23	Bureau Veritas, Whitehorse, YK & Vancouver, BC	PRP70-250	30g Fire Assay AAS / Gravimetric for Au	FA430 / FA530	Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS, Overlimit 4 Acid Digest AAS Finish	AQ202, MA404

Sampling QA/QC programs are set in place to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of exploration data. They include written field procedures and independent verifications of drilling, surveying, sampling, assaying, data management, and database integrity. Appropriate documentation of quality-control measures and regular analysis of quality-control data are essential for the project data and form the basis for the quality-assurance program implemented during exploration.

Analytical quality control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to monitor sampling, preparation, and assaying precision and accuracy. They are also essential to prevent sample mix-up and monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples. Sampling QA/QC protocols typically involve regular duplicate and replicate assays as well as the insertion of blanks and standards (certified reference materials – "CRMs"). Routine monitoring of quality control samples is undertaken to ensure that the analytical process remains in control and confirms the accuracy and precision of laboratory analyses. In addition to laboratory internal quality control protocols, sample batches should be evaluated for evidence of suspected cross sample contamination, certified reference material performance evaluated relative to established warning and failure limits to ensure the analytical process remains in control while maintaining an acceptable level of accuracy and precision, duplicate and replicate assay performance evaluated, and any concerns communicated to the laboratory in a timely fashion. Check assaying is typically performed as an additional reliability test of assaying results. These checks involve re-assaying a set number of rejects and pulps at a second umpire laboratory.

11.1 1952 - 1961 Historical Underground Sampling Programs (Yukeno Mines / Rio Plata)

Information regarding sample preparation, analyses and security is not available for historical underground channel sampling (284 samples) completed at the Formo deposit by Yukeno Mines Ltd. in 1952 and for surface trenching (10 samples) completed by Rio Plata Silver Mines in 1961. Original assay certificates are not available, but original sampling maps have been preserved, with maps being georeferenced and sampling data digitized. Audits of the positioning of assay data and underground workings relative to modern lidar topographic surveying was completed by SGS in 2023 and minor spatial corrections were applied.

It is the Author's opinion that the historical assays, for which the analytical methods used could not be confirmed, can be used to support resource estimation of Inferred mineral resources provided appropriate compositing and capping measures are employed to limit the influence of these samples on the MRE. Further diamond drilling proximal to the of the underground sampling should be undertaken to further validate the historical results.

11.2 2008 – 2023 Drilling Programs (Metallic Minerals)

11.2.1 Sample Preparation and Security

11.2.1.1 2008 – 2012

The following is from Pautler (2011) unless otherwise noted.

In the 2008 drill program, 115 samples were collected from diamond drill core and 37 samples from the RAB drill cuttings. Vein intersections and other mineralized and/or altered zones were sampled in the diamond drill core with sample intervals varying from 0.2 to 1.7m, the former interval due to the often narrow, high-grade vein sections typical in the Keno mining camp.

Core recovery averaged 90% and was good even within the mineralized sections and fault zones encountered, indicating that the grades intercepted in diamond drilling are closely representative of the actual grades encountered. One exception is the No.1 Vein intercept in DDH 08HS001, intersected at 54.3 to 56.4m, with only 69% recovery. This could result in lower values for the interval since soft sulphide mineralization is more readily lost.

In the 2008 diamond drill programs all of the core was transported to, logged and select samples split in half, at the core shack located on the Homestake showing. Logging and splitting was completed by personnel of Monster Mining Corporation. Samples were split in half using a mechanical core splitter, with assay splits tagged, placed in clear plastic, numbered sample bags, and secured, then placed in larger rice bags, which were sealed for shipment.

In the 2008 RAB drilling “the sample dust is captured at surface by a device called the “umbrella” which is slipped over the top of the casing pipe to trap the sample dust ejecting from the hole and divert it into a steel sample pan sitting on the drill deck. The sample is recovered from the sample pan by a steel or plastic scoop and placed into a 6-mil clear plastic sample bag. Samples were taken every 5 feet (1.5m) or 2 samples for every 10-foot drill steel that is drilled into the ground. The bags are double bagged so that the sample tag can be placed in between the two bags, thus keeping the sample tag dry if the sample is wet.”, (McFaull, 2009). The sample bags were collected from the drill sites by company personnel using an ATV with a small trailer and brought to the Homestake core shack for analysis at the end of each shift.

The on-site analysis of the RAB samples has been summarized from McFaull (2009). A small amount of material was removed from the sample bag and placed in a small plastic cup. This cup was then placed in a lead lined box and analysed by a Niton XL3 handheld x-ray florescent (XRF) analyser. This device gives instantaneous 33 element analysis with accuracy like that obtained by assay laboratories (works well for silver, lead and zinc, but not gold), with detection limits for most elements in the low parts per million range. It should be noted that the RAB drilling provides only qualitative data (mineralization is present or absent) as opposed to quantitative data in diamond drilling (grade over width). The sample results were saved to computer and samples stored in rice bags at the Homestake adit yard (489810mE, 7086945mN, NAD83, Zone 8).

A total of 37 samples, 25 from Caribou Hill and 12 from Homestake, were submitted to the laboratory for all significant mineralization observed, for samples with anomalous XRF results, and as check assays to verify the XRF results (which indicated that the XRF results were within reasonable error). The samples were also duplicated for each individual sample bag, with one sample from the top of the bag and one from the bottom, showing reasonable reproducibility. Some variation is expected due to settling of heavier material during transportation (McFaull, 2009).

The rice bags were transported to Whitehorse by company personnel and delivered to the sample preparation facility of Eco Tech Laboratory (“Eco Tech”) in Whitehorse, prepared and internally sent directly to Eco Tech Laboratory of Kamloops, British Columbia for analysis. Sample security was maintained by company personnel from the drill directly to the lab facility (McFaull, 2009).

During the 2010 drilling program, 280 samples were collected from diamond drill core. Diamond drill core was transported from the drill at the end of each shift to core logging and processing facilities located at each prospect. The core was sampled at natural lithological breaks, but at intervals generally ranging between 0.2m and 2.0m, except where poor recovery made narrower sample intervals impractical. Intervals greater than 1m that were interpreted in the field to be potentially mineralized were sampled at 1m intervals. Core recovery was generally good, averaging almost 90% at both prospect areas; however, faulted and rubbly zones often had much poorer recovery. At Homestake, all the mineralization intersected was hosted within friable rubbly veins within intervals that had recoveries between 45.5 and 65.2%. Soft heavy sulphide minerals may be preferentially removed during drilling; therefore, all results returned from Homestake may under-report actual grades (Ettlinger, 2011).

Samples were either split using a hydraulic splitter or sawn using a diamond saw, placed with their sample tag into a labeled plastic bag, then sealed and placed into a labeled rice bag for shipment. Silver Basin samples were removed from site at the end of each day and stored in a locked shed at the crew house in Keno; Homestake samples were locked into the logging facilities at the end of each day. The rice bags were delivered by Core Expediting and Hotshot to Acme Analytical Laboratories (“Acme”), Whitehorse preparation facility, where they were crushed and pulped (Acme Method Code R200-250), then sent internally to Acme’s Vancouver analytical facility for analysis (Ettlinger, 2011).

11.2.1.2 2017 – 2023

Core is collected into boxes at the drill site and marked with the drill hole number. At the end of each core-run, the driller places the core carefully into the box and marks the down hole depth and recovered interval on wooden blocks. Boxes containing core are transported from the drill at the end of each shift to core logging and processing facilities located at Homestake, Formo or the rental property in Keno. Logging and processing facilities are secured, and access limited to Company personal and contractors.

Upon arrival at the core logging facility, the drill core is assessed to ensure no sections are and hole depths are accurate. The drill core is logged for lithology, structure, alteration, veining, and mineralization prior to marking out sample intervals. Sample intervals are defined to honor lithology, vein, mineralization and alteration contacts. Suspect high-grade intervals are sampled separately. Routine samples are 1.0 m in length, with the minimum sample length set at 0.50 m and the maximum sample length set at 2.0 m. Some exceptions to the sample lengths do occur. Geotechnical logging consists of recording core recovery and RQD. Core is photographed in boxes with sample intervals clearly visible for later reference.

The sampler saws core in half, with half being submitted for analysis and half remaining in the core box as a record. Control samples comprising certified reference samples, blanks, and duplicate samples were systematically inserted into the sample stream and analyzed as part of the Company's QA/QC protocol. Care is taken to replace the unsampled portion of the core in the core box in the original orientation. The drill hole number and sample intervals are clearly entered into a sample book to back up the digital logging files. The geologist places the portion of the uniquely numbered sample ticket at the beginning of the corresponding sample interval in the core box, and the sampler places one portion of the ticket in the sample bag. The sample ticket book is archived. Sample bags are sealed with a plastic strap.

The samples are bagged in sacks for transport to the laboratory processing facility by Company staff. A control file, the laboratory sample dispatch form, includes the sample-bag numbers in each shipment. The laboratory sample dispatch form accompanies the sample shipment and is used to control and monitor the shipment. The laboratory sends a confirmation email with detail of samples received upon delivery.

Since 2017, all samples have been shipped to Bureau Veritas ("BV") in Whitehorse, YK, Canada for sample preparation and reduction, and sample pulps are further sent to BV in Vancouver, BC, Canada for analysis. Samples are dried, weighed, and crushed to at least 70 % passing (P70) 2 mm, and a 250 g split is pulverized to at least 85% passing (P85) 75 µm (BV Method Code PRP70-250). The Authors are independent of BV in Whitehorse, YK, and Vancouver, BC, Canada.

11.2.2 Sample Analyses

11.2.2.1 2008

In 2008, samples were analyzed by Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. (Eco Tech), Kamloops, BC, Canada, part of the Stewart Group, using a nitric-aqua regia digestion with an inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") package of 28 elements. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Eco Tech was an ISO 9001:2000 accredited commercial laboratory. The Authors are independent of Eco Tech in Whitehorse, YK, and Kamloops, BC, Canada.

11.2.2.2 2010 – 2012

From 2010 to 2012, all samples were sent to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver, BC, Canada for analysis. In 2010, routine analysis of silver, gold, and base metals was completed using a trace-level aqua regia digestion with an inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy ("ICP-MS") finish on 15 g aliquots (Acme Method Code 1DX2). Overlimit silver (>100 ppm Ag) and gold (>500 ppb Au) samples were re-assayed by 30-gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish (Acme Method Code G6Gr). In 2011, the aqua regia ICP-MS method was switched to Acme method code 1DX15. In 2012, the aqua regia ICP-MS method was switched to Acme method code 1DX30 and gold assays were switched to a 50-gram fire assay with a gravimetric

finish (Acme Method Code G6Gr-50). Both the Whitehorse preparation facility and the Vancouver analytical facility were ISO9001:2008 accredited commercial laboratories. The Authors are independent of Acme in Whitehorse, YK, and Vancouver, BC, Canada.

11.2.2.3 2017 – 2023

Since 2017, all samples have been sent to Bureau Veritas ("BV") in Vancouver, BC, Canada for analysis. Routine analysis of silver, gold, and base metals is completed using a trace-level aqua regia digestion with an inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy / mass spectroscopy ("ICP-ES/MS") finish on 30 g aliquots (BV Method Code AQ202). Overlimit silver and base metal samples are analyzed using an ore-grade multi-acid digestion with an atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish (BV Method Code MA404). Subsequent overlimit Ag samples (>1500 ppm Ag) are reanalyzed by 30-gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish (BV Method Code FA530-Ag). Subsequent overlimit base metal samples (>20% Pb, >30% Zn) are reanalysed by titration (BV Method Code GC817 or GC816). Value triggers are used for gold with overlimit samples re-assayed by 30-gram fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish (BV Method Code FA430) or by gravimetric methods (BV Method Code FA530). Overlimit value triggers for gold re-analysis have varied within this timeframe. As of 2023 the aqua regia ICP gold overlimit trigger has been set at 0.25 ppm Au to initiate overlimit fire assay analysis. The BV Whitehorse and Vancouver facilities are ISO/IEC 17025 certified. The Authors are independent of BV in Whitehorse, YK, and Vancouver, BC, Canada.

11.2.3 Bulk Density

Bulk density measurements have been collected from sample pulps at commercial laboratories using a gas pycnometer. Bulk density data obtained between 2022-2023 was completed at Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, BC, Canada using the density by gas pycnometer method (BV Method Code SPG04). A 30-40g split of pulp or small core pieces <2" are placed in a Pentapyc 5200c Gas Pycnometer sample chamber purged with helium and analyzed for density.

11.2.1 Data Management

Data are verified and double-checked by senior geologists on site for data entry verification, error analysis, and adherence to strict analytical quality-control protocols. All core logging data is captured digitally in a program called SiteTools which captures data in an Access database. There are a total of 14 tables for capturing geologic data from drilling samples. Data tables capture Collar, Survey, Sample, Assay, Lithology, Alteration, Mineralization, Vein, Geotechnical, Structure, Magnetic Susceptibility, Specific Gravity, and Box Interval data. SiteTools logging software utilizes point-of-entry data validation controls. Logging data is uploaded daily to the master database.

11.2.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The QA/QC program comprises the systematic insertion of standards or certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, and pulp duplicates. QC samples are inserted into the sample sequence at a frequency of approximately 1 sample per 25 samples for CRMs, 1 sample per 25 samples for blank QC samples, and 1 sample per 30 samples for filed duplicates. Approximately 10.0% of samples assayed have been QC samples. In total, 209 CRMs, 241 blanks, and 176 field duplicate pairs have been submitted (Table 11-3). All QC samples are analyzed by the primary analytical lab (BV).

Table 11-3 QC Sample Statistics for Metallic Minerals Sampling 2008 - 2023

Original Samples	Standards	Blanks	Field Duplicates	QC Sample Total	QC Sample %
5,648	209	241	176 pairs	626	10.0%

Sample batches with suspected cross-sample contamination or certified reference materials returning assay values outside of the mean ± 3SD control limits are considered analytical failures by the Company.

BV has its own internal QA/QC program, which is reported in the assay certificates, but no account is taken of this in the determination of batch acceptance or failure.

11.2.3 Certified Reference Material

A selection of 12 CRMs have been used to date by the Company in the course of the Keno Project drill programs: multi-element standards from CDN Resource Laboratories in Langley, BC, Canada (CDN-CM-2, CDN-ME-1311, CDN-ME-1801, and CDN-ME-1902), Ore Research & Exploration in Bayswater North, Australia (OREAS-603, OREAS-603B, OREAS-603C, and OREAS-630B), WCM Minerals (WCM Sales Ltd) in Burnaby, BC, Canada (PB145, PM1132, and PM1134), and Rocklabs Ltd in Auckland, New Zealand (SF30). The means, standard deviations (SD), warning, and control limits for standards are utilized as per the QA/QC program described below.

CRM performance and analytical accuracy is evaluated using the assay concentration values relative to the certified mean concentration to define the Z-score relative to sample sequence with warning and failure limits. Warning limits are indicated by a Z-score of between ±2 SD and ±3 SD, and control limits/failures are indicated by a Z-score of greater than ±3 SD from the certified mean. Sample batches with certified reference materials returning assay values outside of the mean ± 3SD control limits, or with suspected cross sample contamination indicated by blank sample analysis, are considered as analytical failures and selected affected batches are re-analyzed to ensure data accuracy.

For geochemical exploration analysis methods, laboratory benchmark standards are to achieve a precision and accuracy of plus or minus 10% (of the concentration) ±1 Detection Limit (DL) for duplicate analyses, in-house standards and client submitted standards, when conducting routine geochemical analyses for gold and base metals. These limits apply at, or greater than, 20 times the limit of detection. For samples containing coarse gold, native silver or copper, precision limits on duplicate analyses can exceed plus or minus 10% (of the concentration).

For ore grade analysis methods, laboratory benchmark standards are to achieve a precision and accuracy of plus or minus 5% (of the concentration) ± 1 DL for duplicate analyses, in-house standards and client submitted standards. These limits apply at 20 times the limit of detection. As in the case of routine geochemical analyses, samples containing coarse gold, native silver or copper are less likely to meet the expected precision levels for ore grade analysis.

CRM analytical results for the 2008 – 2023 drilling programs are summarized in Table 11-4 to Table 11-13 for Ag, Au, Pb, and Zn to evaluate analytical accuracy (bias), precision (average coefficient of variation "CV_{AVR}%"), warning rates, and failure rates. Shewhart CRM control charts for Ag, Au, Pb, and Zn for the 2008 – 2023 drilling programs are presented in Figure 11-1 to Figure 11-10.

The QA/QC program from 2008 – 2023 included the insertion of a total of 209 CRM samples. The combined CRM failure rates during this period were 6.6% for Ag, 64.4% for Au, 7.0% for Pb, and 23.3% for Zn. The high Au CRM failure rate should be disregarded as it is primarily the result of a comparison of incompatible analytical methods (certified CRM values obtained by fire assay being compared with QC program results obtained by aqua regia ICP methods). For future programs the Author recommends that sufficient CRM material is provided and appropriate over limit trigger values are employed to obtain fire assay Au values for Au CRMs in the selected grade ranges appropriate for the mineralization types. The elevated Pb and Zn CRM failure rates are the result of one problematic CRM (CDN-ME-1311) with an excessively high failure rate. When failure statistics are re-examined with this CRM removed, the combined failure rate drops to 3.7% for Pb and 2.8% for Zn. On this basis, the author considers the CRM performance acceptable and within industry standards.

CRM analytical results from 2008 – 2023, when accounting for the considerations detailed above, confirm acceptable analytical accuracy (bias generally less than ±5%) and acceptable analytical precision (CV_{AVR}% generally within ±5%) for Ag, Au, Pb, and Zn.

Review of the Company's CRM QC program indicates that there are no significant issues with the drill core assay data.

Table 11-4 CRM Sample Gold Performance for the 2008 Drill Programs

CRM – Au ppm	Certified Value		2008							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
SF30	0.832	0.021	7	0.824	-0.9	0.9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**7**				**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**

Figure 11-1 CRM Control Chart for Gold for the 2008 Drill Programs

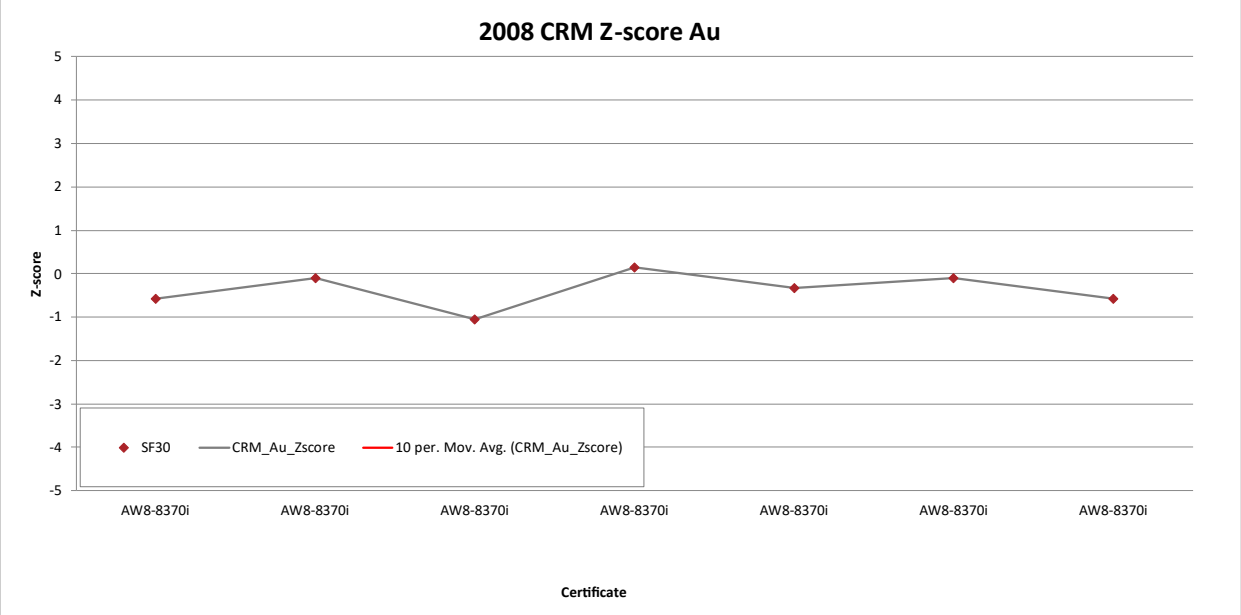


Table 11-5 CRM Sample Silver Performance for the 2011 Drill Programs

CRM – Ag ppm	Certified Value		2011							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
PM1132	2287	54.334	3	2204.000	-3.6	2.6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PM1134	792	16.195	6	765.333	-3.4	3.2	0	0.0%	2	33.3%
Total	**-**	**-**	**9**				**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**

Figure 11-2 CRM Control Chart for Silver for the 2011 Drill Programs

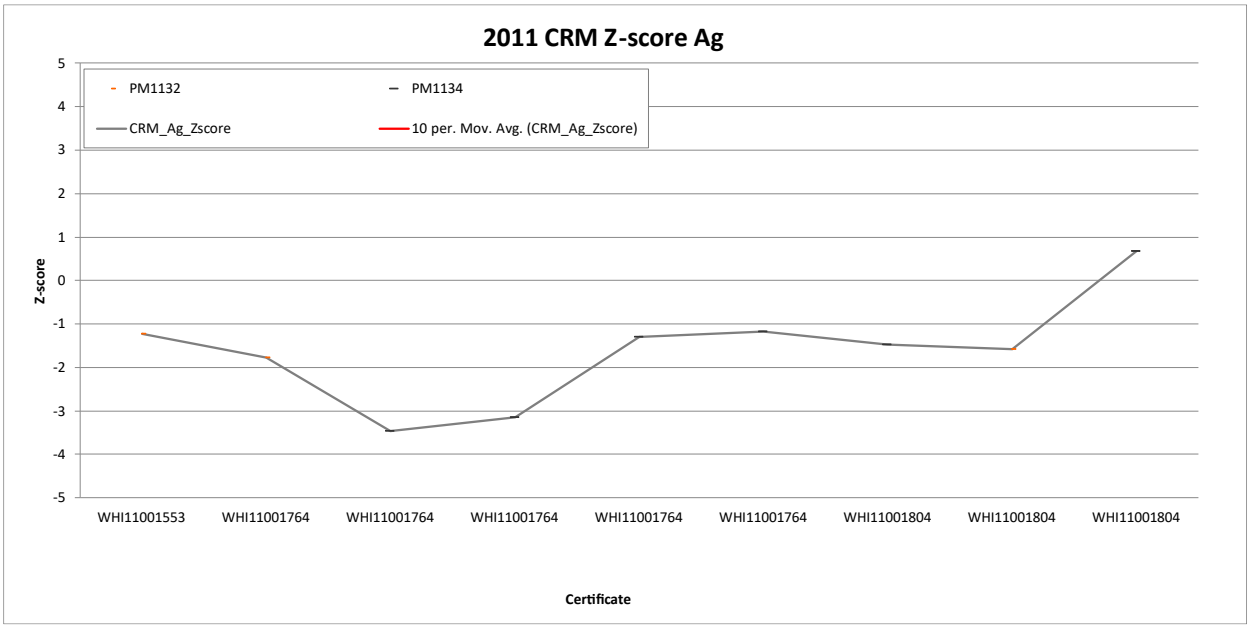


Table 11-6 CRM Sample Silver Performance for the 2012 Drill Programs

CRM – Ag ppm	Certified Value		2012							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
CDN-ME-1311	44.9	1.1	2	43.550	-3.0	2.2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CDN-ME-1801	108	3	2	99.500	-7.9	5.9	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**4**				**1**	**25.0%**	**1**	**25.0%**

Table 11-7 CRM Sample Gold Performance for the 2012 Drill Programs

CRM - Au ppm	Certified Value		2012							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
CDN-ME-1311	0.839	0.033	2	0.151	-82.0	98.3	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
CDN-ME-1801	0.911	0.029	2	0.489	-46.3	42.6	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**4**				**0**	**0.0%**	**4**	**100.0%**

Table 11-8 CRM Sample Lead Performance for the 2012 Drill Programs

CRM – Pb ppm	Certified Value		2012							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
CDN-ME-1311	3030	60	2	2931	-3.3	2.7	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
CDN-ME-1801	30800	500	2	31100	1.0	0.7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**4**				**1**	**25.0%**	0	**0.0%**

Table 11-9 CRM Sample Zinc Performance for the 2012 Drill Programs

CRM – Zn ppm	Certified Value		2012							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
CDN-ME-1311	11200	200	2	9708	-13.3	10.2	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
CDN-ME-1801	74300	1500	2	76050	2.4	1.8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**4**				**0**	**0.0%**	**2**	**50.0%**

Figure 11-3 CRM Control Chart for Silver for the 2012 Drill Programs

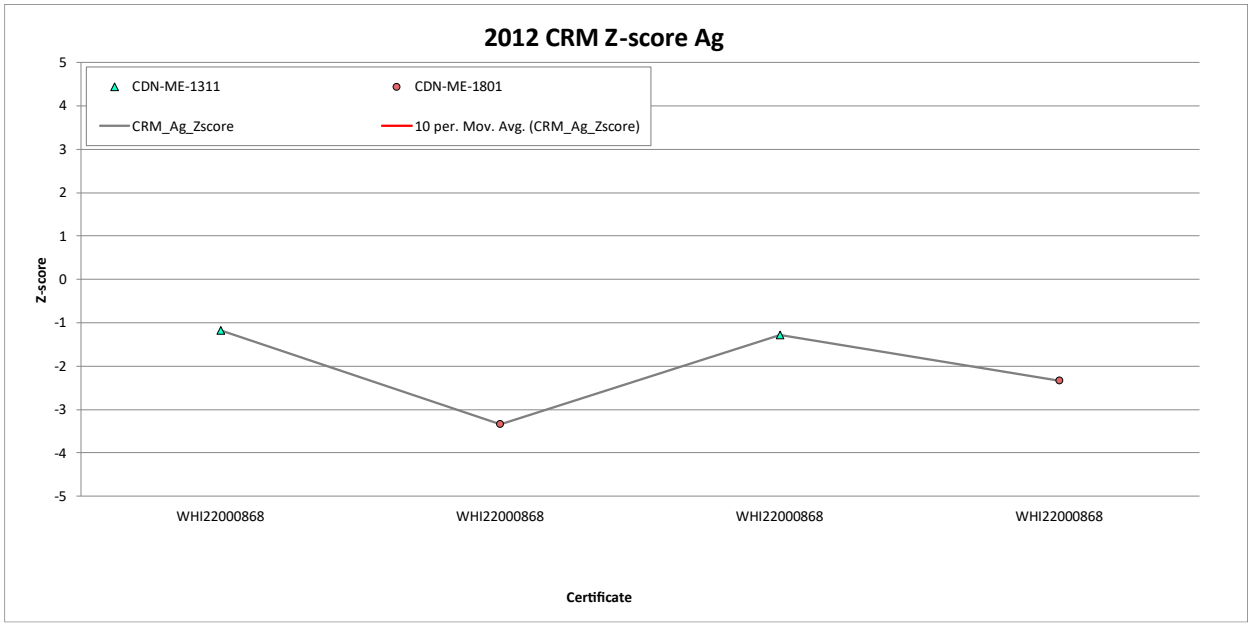


Figure 11-4 CRM Control Chart for Gold for the 2012 Drill Programs

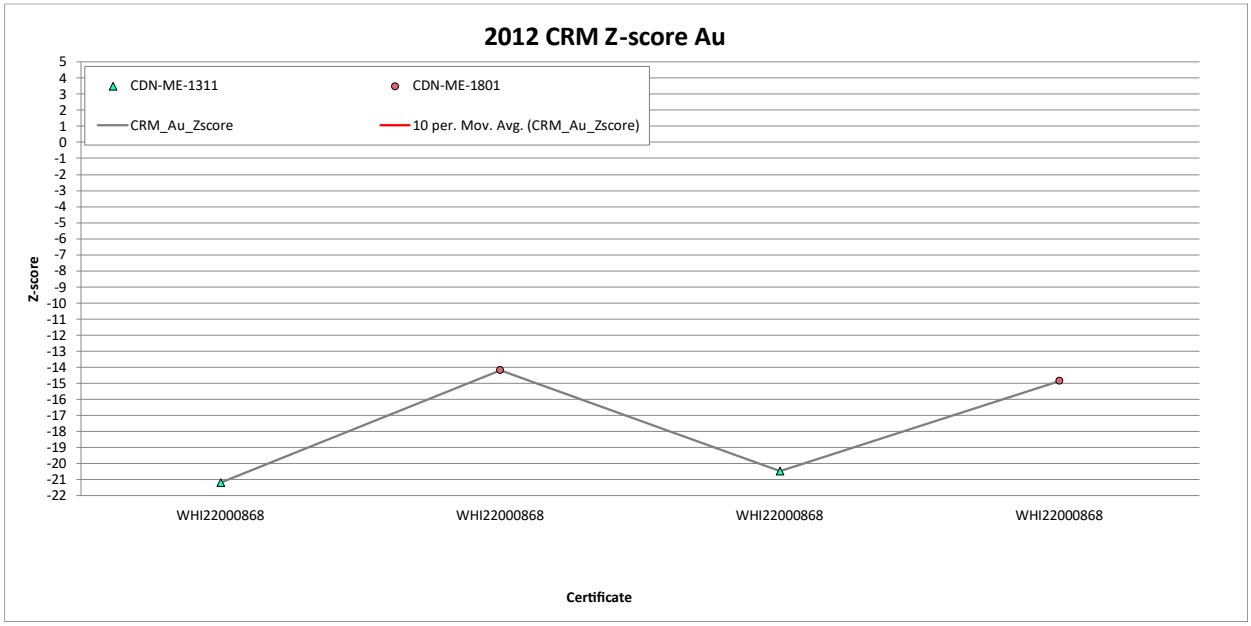


Figure 11-5 CRM Control Chart for Lead for the 2012 Drill Programs

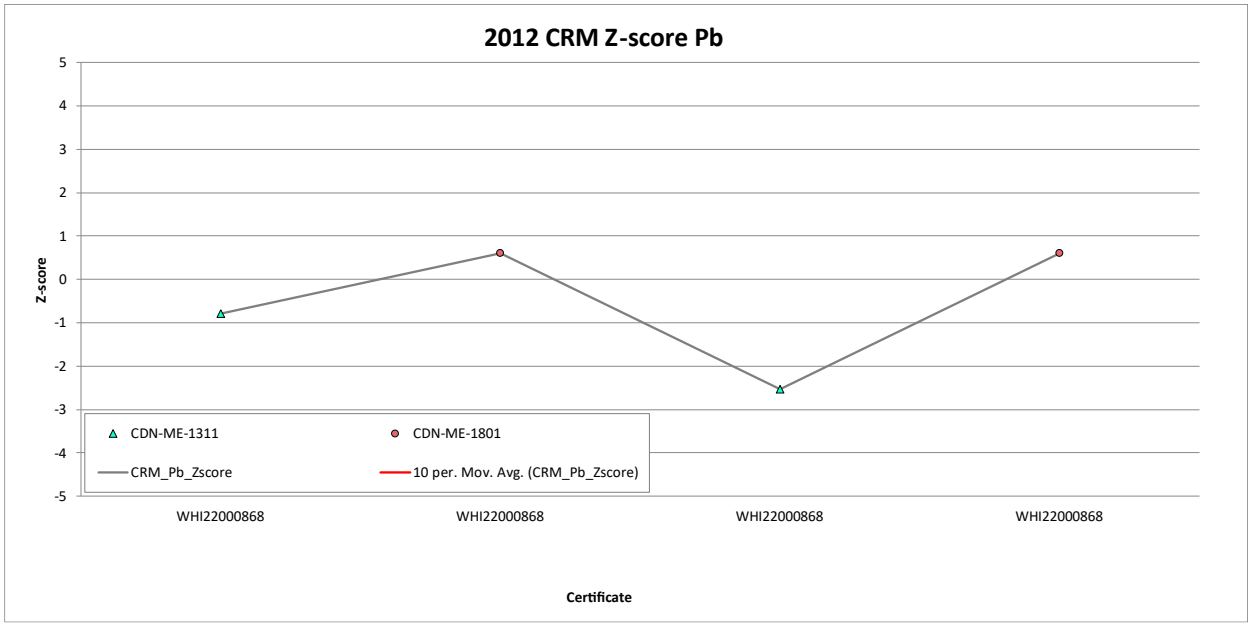


Figure 11-6 CRM Control Chart for Zinc for the 2012 Drill Programs

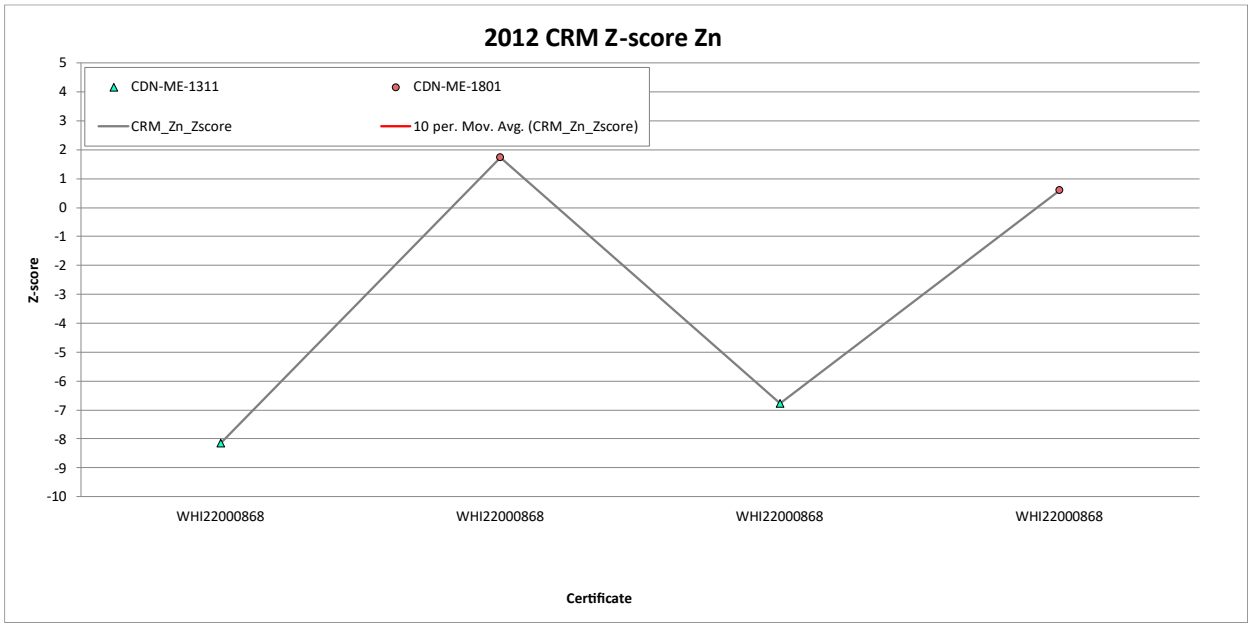


Table 11-10 CRM Sample Silver Performance for the 2017-2023 Drill Programs

CRM – Ag ppm	Certified Value		2017-2023							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
CDN-ME-1311	44.9	1.1	63	44.303	-1.3	2.9	7	11.1%	4	6.3%
CDN-ME-1801	108	3	40	105.650	-2.2	3.2	6	15.0%	3	7.5%
CDN-ME-1902	349	8.5	5	354.800	1.7	1.3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-603	284	16	21	286.571	0.9	2.1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-603B	301	10	18	300.667	-0.1	1.5	1	5.6%	0	0.0%
OREAS-603C	294	13	5	278.200	-5.4	3.9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-630B	19	0.53	6	20.333	7.0	5.0	0	0.0%	2	33.3%
PB145	62	2.796	9	61.289	-1.1	1.1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	-	-	**167**				**14**	**8.4%**	**9**	**5.4%**

Table 11-11 CRM Sample Gold Performance for the 2017-2023 Drill Programs

CRM - Au ppm	Certified Value		2017-2023							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
CDN-CM-2	1.42	0.065	8	1.470	3.5	4.9	2	25.0%	0	0.0%
CDN-ME-1311	0.839	0.033	63	0.196	-76.6	88.6	0	0.0%	63	100.0%
CDN-ME-1801	0.911	0.029	40	0.541	-40.7	39.6	0	0.0%	40	100.0%
CDN-ME-1902	5.38	0.21	5	5.495	2.1	3.4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-603	5.18	0.179	22	5.490	6.0	5.6	5	22.7%	6	27.3%
OREAS-603B	5.21	0.209	18	5.712	9.6	8.0	0	0.0%	6	33.3%
OREAS-603C	4.96	0.186	5	5.196	4.7	3.4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-630B	0.358	0.013	6	0.357	-0.4	1.5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SF30	0.832	0.021	13	0.801	-3.8	5.2	5	38.5%	4	30.8%
Total	-	-	**180**				**12**	**6.7%**	**119**	**66.1%**

Table 11-12 CRM Sample Lead Performance for the 2017-2023 Drill Programs

CRM – Pb ppm	Certified Value		2017-2023							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
CDN-ME-1311	3030	60	63	2983	-1.5	3.2	16	25.4%	8	12.7%
CDN-ME-1801	30800	500	40	29627	-3.8	14.9	10	25.0%	2	5.0%
CDN-ME-1902	22000	500	5	21860	-0.6	1.2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-603	1908	125	22	1899	-0.4	6.8	0	0.0%	2	9.1%
OREAS-603B	862	49	18	894	3.8	4.9	2	11.1%	0	0.0%
OREAS-603C	10428	461	5	10520	0.9	0.7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-630B	4110	180	6	4233	3.0	2.2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PB145	13400	493	9	13467	0.5	1.7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	-	-	**168**				**28**	**16.7%**	**12**	**7.1%**

Table 11-13 CRM Sample Zinc Performance for the 2017-2023 Drill Programs

CRM – Zn ppm	Certified Value		2017-2023							
	Mean	SD	Count	Mean	Bias %	CV_{AVR}%	Warning # >2SD	Warning % >2SD	Failure # >3SD	Failure % >3SD
CDN-ME-1311	11200	200	63	10383	-7.3	6.9	10	15.9%	35	55.6%
CDN-ME-1801	74300	1500	40	74083	-0.3	1.8	4	10.0%	0	0.0%
CDN-ME-1902	36600	1150	5	37500	2.5	2.4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-603	9200	310	22	9171	-0.3	1.4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-603B	2010	50	18	1900	-5.5	4.5	12	66.7%	3	16.7%
OREAS-603C	8030	370	5	7840	-2.4	1.8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OREAS-630B	11100	250	6	10767	-3.0	2.3	1	16.7%	0	0.0%
PB145	15800	390	9	15567	-1.5	1.3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	-	-	**168**				**27**	**16.0%**	**38**	**22.6%**

Figure 11-7 CRM Control Chart for Silver for the 2017-2023 Drill Programs

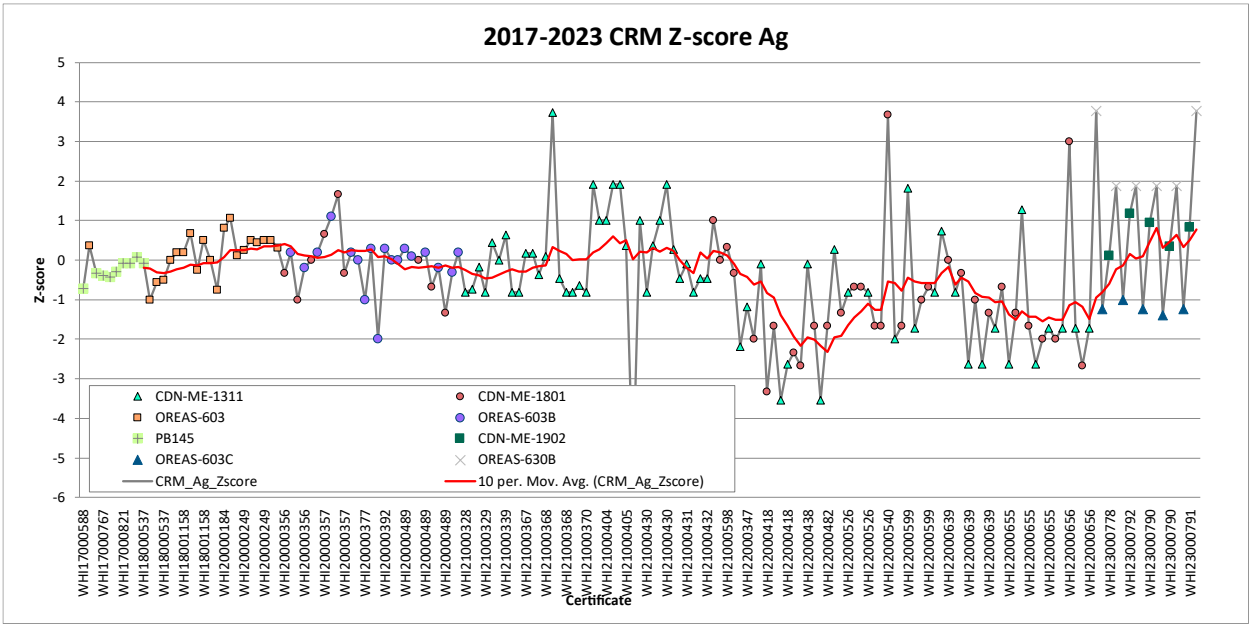


Figure 11-8 CRM Control Chart for Gold for the 2017-2023 Drill Programs

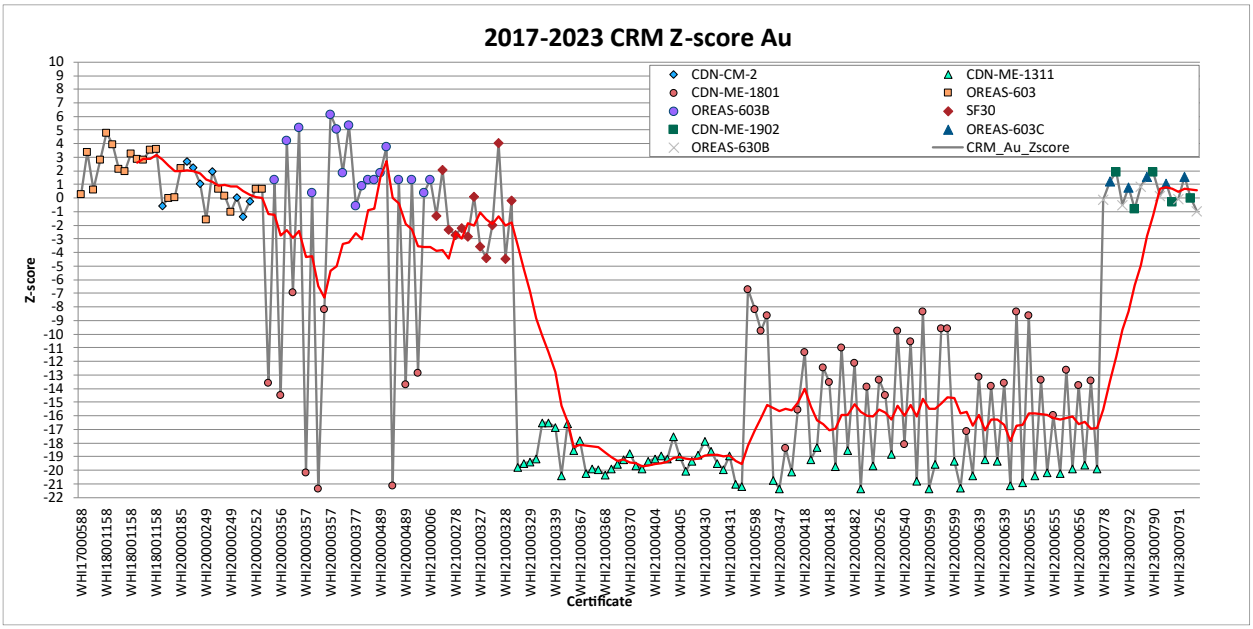


Figure 11-9 CRM Control Chart for Lead for the 2017-2023 Drill Programs

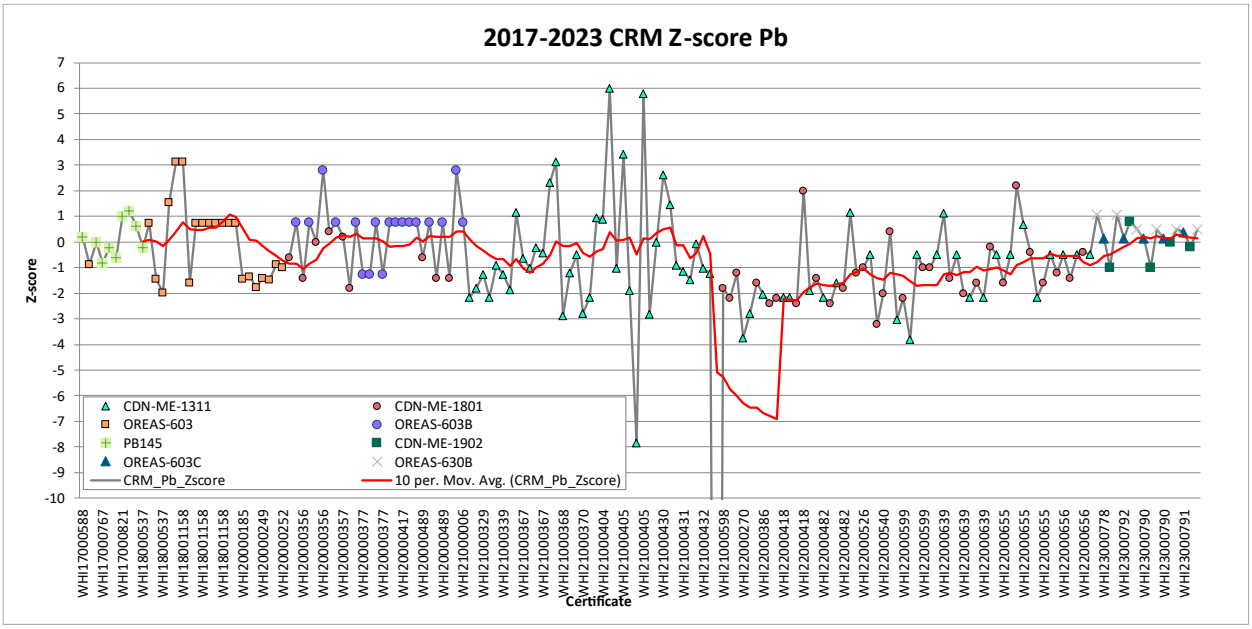
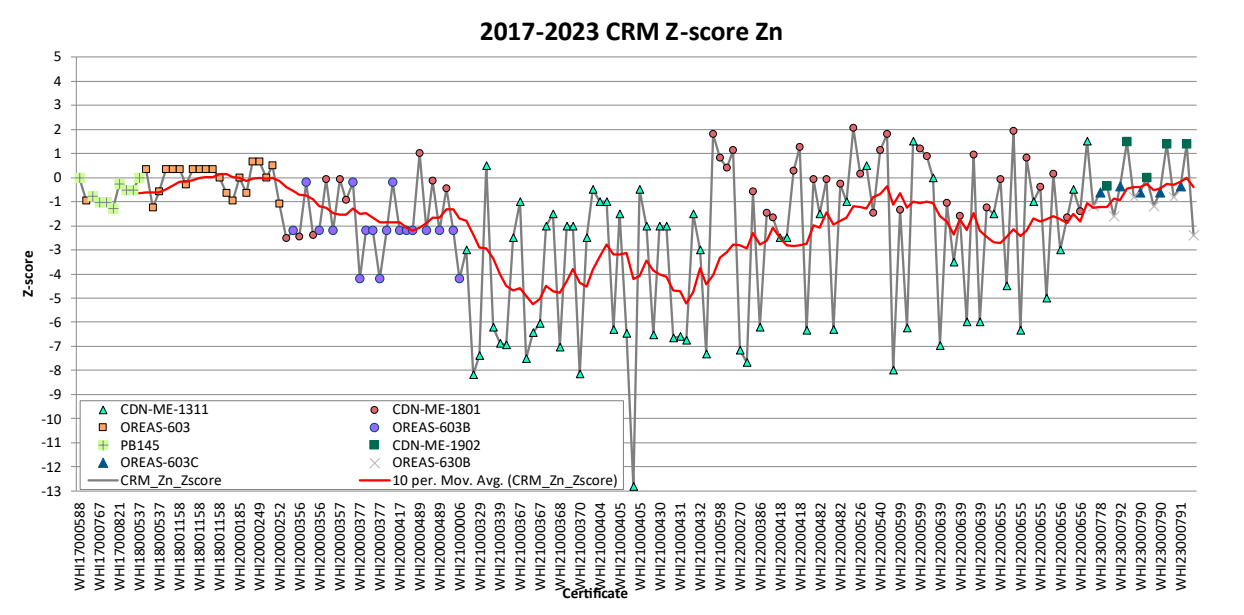


Figure 11-10 CRM Control Chart for Zinc for the 2017-2023 Drill Programs



11.2.4 Blank Material

Blank samples comprising barren pulps have been sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories in Langley, BC, Canada (CDN-BL-10) and from Smee & Associates Consulting Ltd. (AGL-3), in addition to the use of greenstone material from an unknown source assumed to be barren. This greenstone material does not have certified values established by a third party through round robin lab testing.

The QA/QC program from 2008 – 2023 included the insertion of a total of 241 blank QC samples. For blank sample values, failure is more subjective, and a hard failure ceiling value has not been set for the Project. Evaluation of blank samples using a failure ceiling for Ag of 0.3 ppm (3x detection limit) indicates that the combined blank failure rate from 2008 – 2023 was 5.8%. Blank performance charts are shown in Figure 11-11 to Figure 11-14. The highest result from a blank sample was 5.4 ppm Ag, and the second highest result was 1.9 ppm Ag.

The blank failure rate and level of potential carryover is considered acceptable by industry standards. Based on the low risk of cross-sample contamination and the low amounts of Ag that may have contaminated blank material, it is considered unlikely that there is a contamination problem with the Project sampling and assaying.

Figure 11-11 Blank Sample Chart for Silver for the 2008 Drill Programs

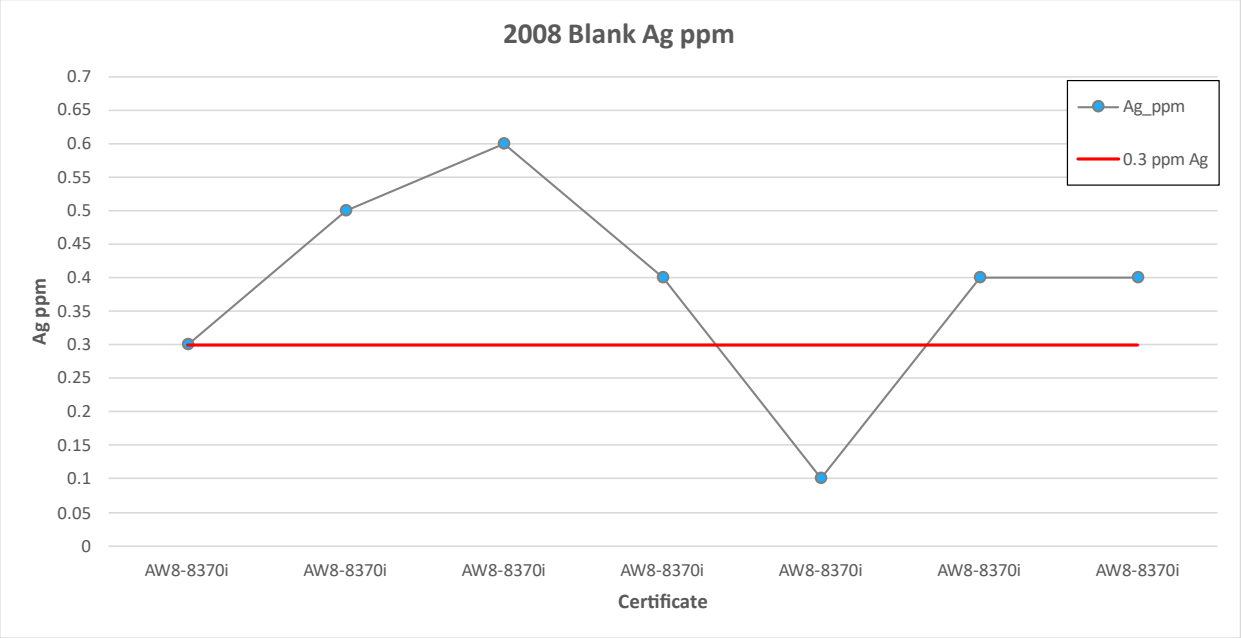


Figure 11-12 Blank Sample Chart for Silver for the 2011 Drill Programs

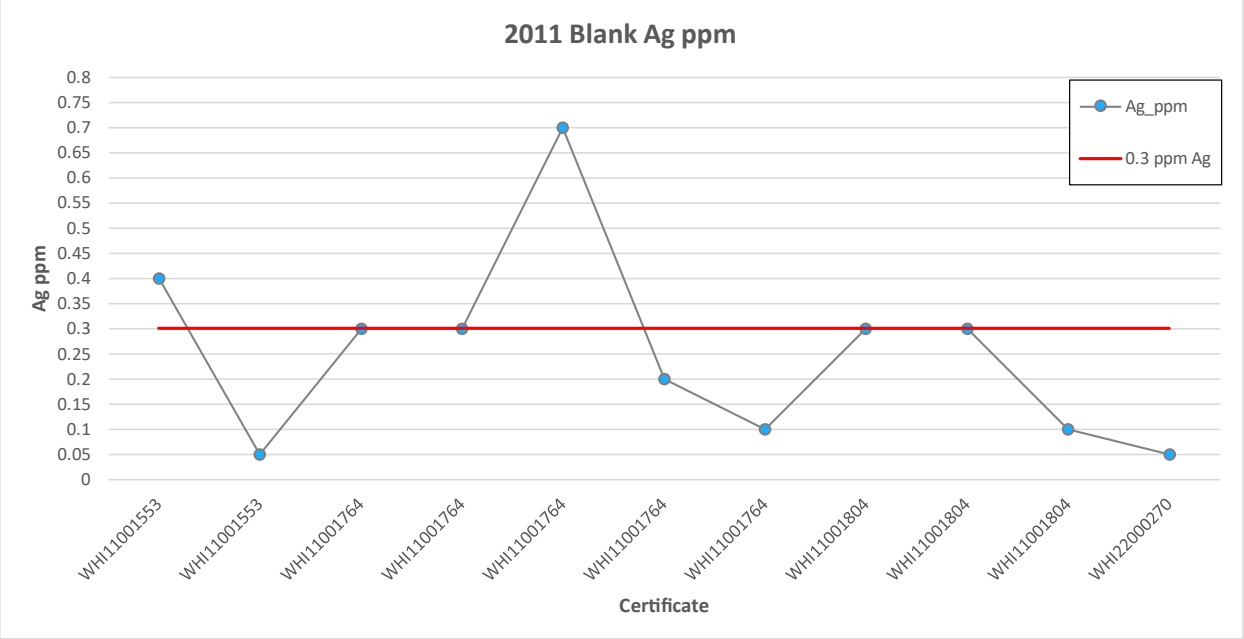


Figure 11-13 Blank Sample Chart for Silver for the 2012 Drill Programs

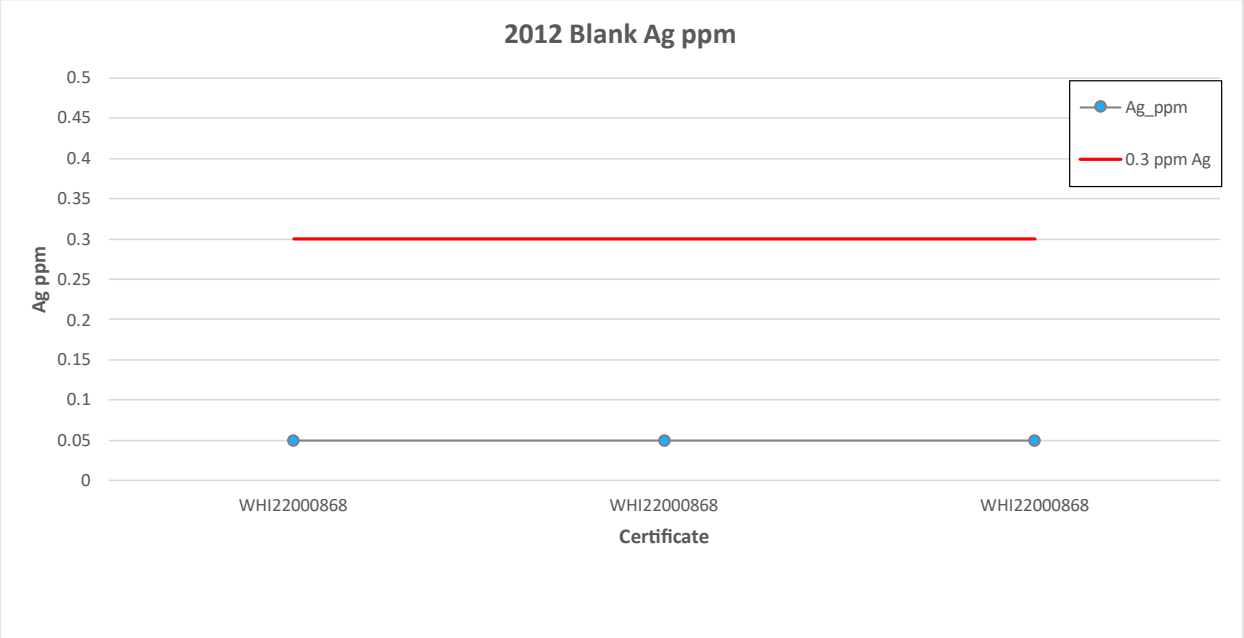
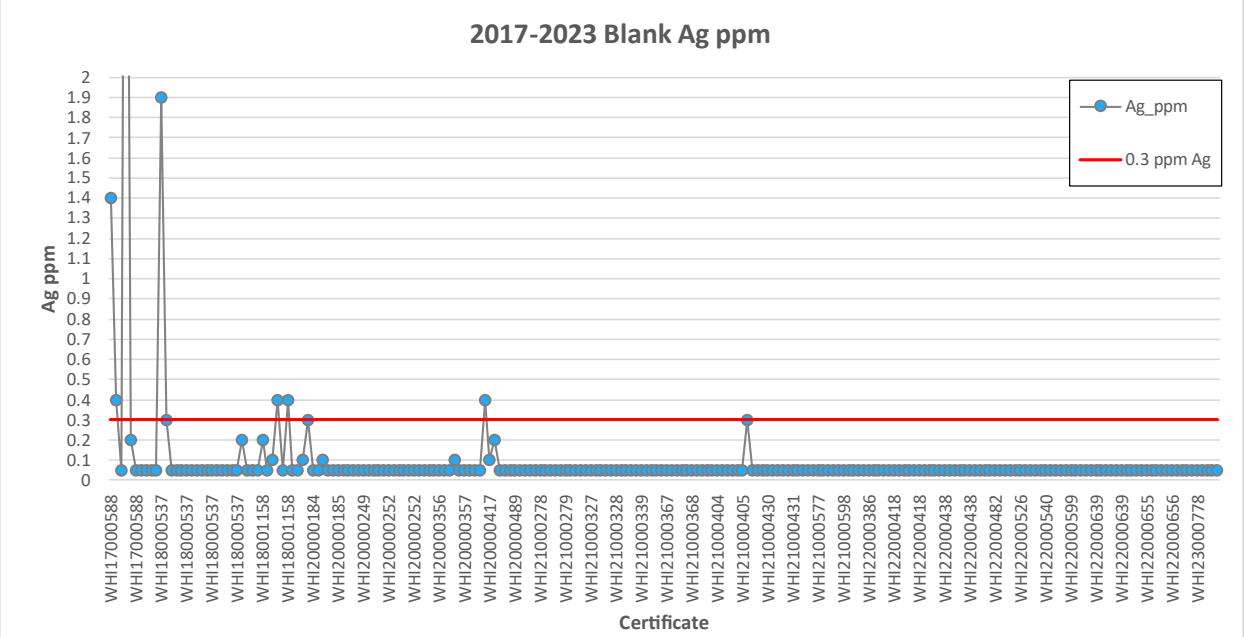


Figure 11-14 Blank Sample Chart for Silver for the 2017-2023 Drill Programs



11.2.5 Duplicate Material

The QA/QC program from 2017 – 2023 included the insertion of a total of 176 field duplicate samples. Duplicate samples were analyzed at the primary laboratory (BV) to evaluate analytical precision and sampling error.

Figure 11-15 illustrates the comparative assay results and precision of field duplicate sample analyses for Ag, Au, Pb, and Zn.

To obtain a relatively accurate estimate of the sampling precision or average relative error a large number of duplicate data pairs are required. Reliably determining the base metal data precision, which typically exhibits relatively small average relative errors (such as 5%), would require 500 – 1000 duplicate data pairs, while reliable determination of gold data precision, which typically exhibits relatively large average relative errors (such as 25%), would require greater than 2500 duplicate data pairs (Stanley and Lawie, 2007).

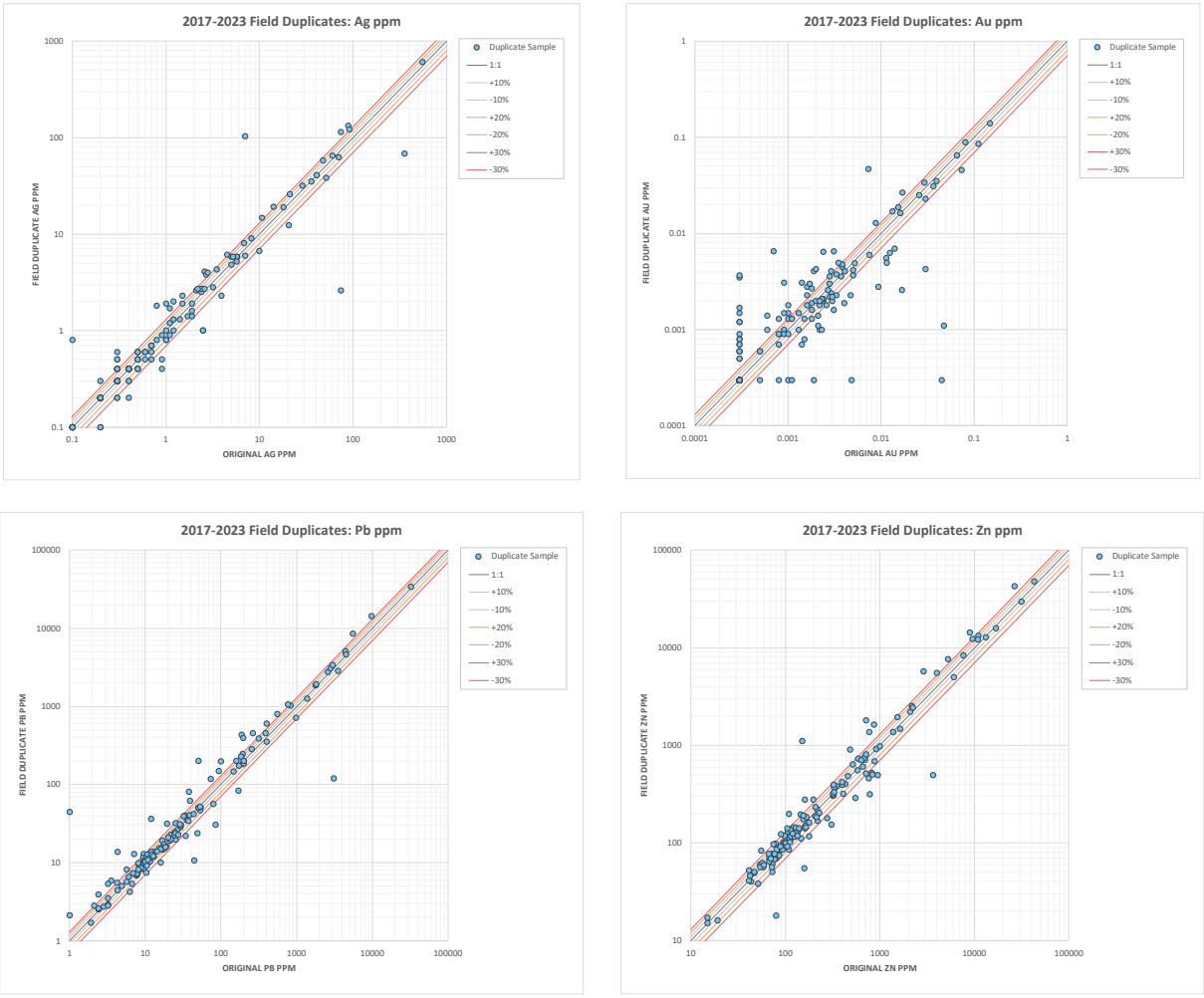
In the case of the Keno deposits, based on the current duplicate dataset size, analysis of the precision should be considered approximate in nature only for all elements until a larger dataset is available. The average relative error, evaluated using the Coefficient of Variation (CV_{AVR}%), is shown in Table 11-14 for Ag, Au, Pb, and Zn. CV_{AVR}% is calculated using the root mean square coefficient of variation calculated from the individual coefficients of variation.

The preliminary estimates of precisions errors (CV_{AVR}%) for Keno sampling suggests that the sampling precision is acceptable (for Ag, Pb, and Zn) by industry standards for field duplicates for this style of mineralization (Abzalov, 2008). The low precision of Au results is related to the limitations of the aqua regia ICP methodology employed. The precision of field duplicates should continue to be monitored as the drill program progresses and the size of the duplicate data set becomes more representative. The Author recommends that the Company consider the addition of pulp and coarse reject duplicate sampling to its QA/QC program for future campaigns.

Table 11-14 Average Relative Error of Duplicate Samples from 2017-2023

Drillhole Series	Duplicate Type	Count	Ag CV_{AVR}%	Au CV_{AVR}%	Pb CV_{AVR}%	Zn CV_{AVR}%
2017-2023 Drilling	Field Duplicates	150 pairs	27.1	99.3	27.5	27.0

Figure 11-15 Field Duplicate Samples for Silver, Gold, Lead, and Zinc from 2017-2023



11.2.6 Umpire Laboratory

The use of a third-party laboratory for routine check assays was employed by Metallic Minerals for the 2022 drilling program as an additional QA/QC measure to confirm the accuracy of BV assays. A selection of 60 (4.5%) variably mineralized pulp samples from the 2022 drilling programs were assayed at ALS in North Vancouver, BC in 2023, matching BV methodology as closely as possible.

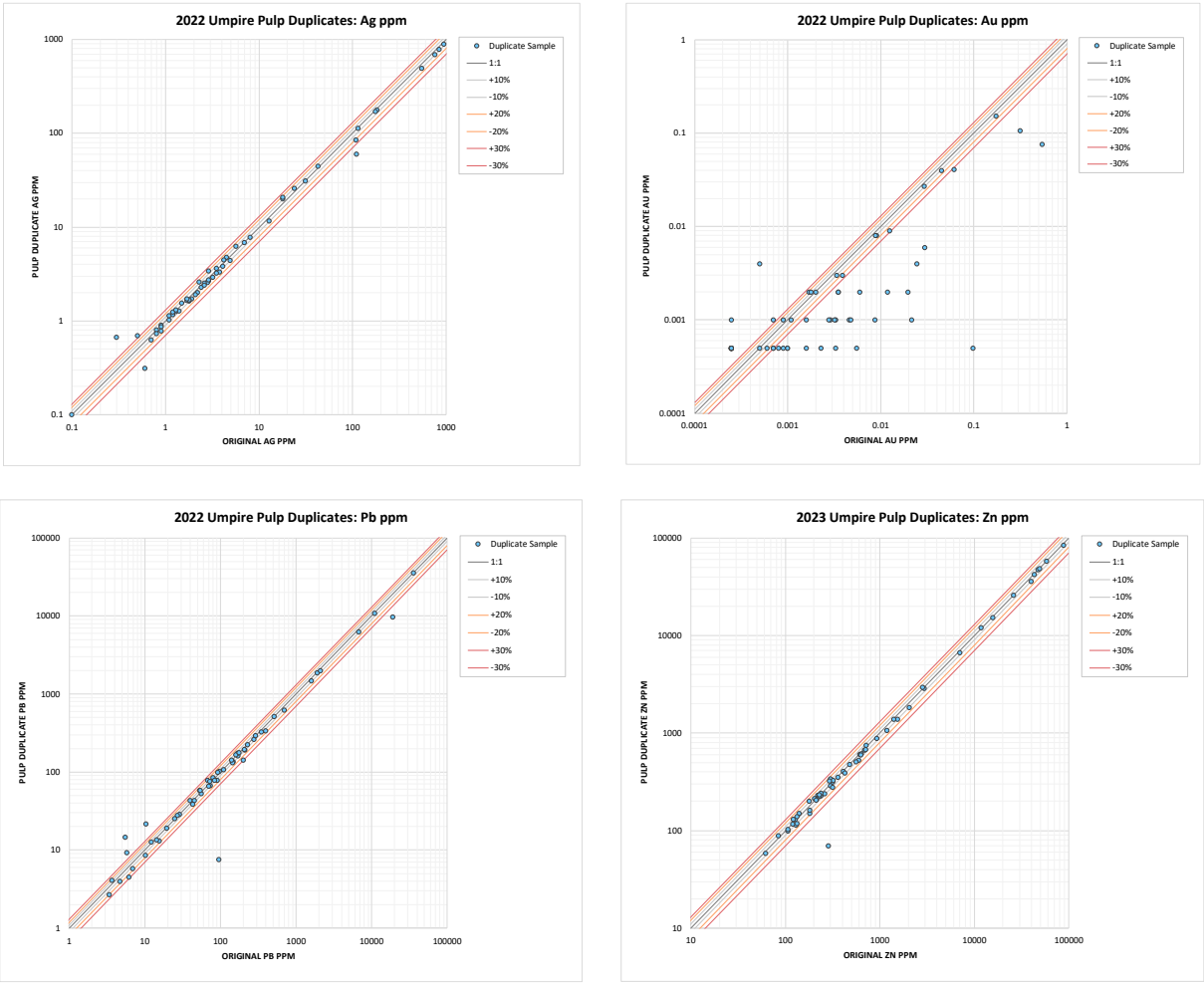
Table 11-15 details the average relative error of the umpire check sampling for Ag, Au, Pb, and Zn, and the log x-y plots in Figure 11-16 illustrate the comparative assay results and precision of duplicate sample analyses for Ag, Au, Pb, and Zn.

The 2022 program umpire check sample results returned from ALS, with respect to the corresponding BV analyses, indicate acceptable accuracy (relative bias) and precision (average relative error) with limited outliers for Ag, Pb, and Zn. The more highly variable Au results are related to a combination of the limitations of the aqua regia ICP methodology used and differences in method detection limits between the two labs. The author expects that this issue will be reconciled in 2023 with the implementation of a fire assay methodology for Au assays.

Table 11-15 Average Relative Error - Umpire Check Samples from 2022

Drillhole Series	Duplicate Type	Count	Ag CV_{AVR}%	Au CV_{AVR}%	Pb CV_{AVR}%	Zn CV_{AVR}%
2022 Drilling	Pulp Duplicates	60	12.4	64.8	21.9	11.9

Figure 11-16 Umpire Duplicate Samples for Silver, Gold, Lead, and Zinc from 2022



11.2.7 Sample Storage and Security

Archived drill core from the Property, including all Metallic Minerals drill holes, is secured at the Company's core logging facilities on racks and pallets at several of the prospects on the Property.

11.3 QP's Comments

It is the Author's opinion, based on a review of all possible information, that the sample preparation, analyses, and security used on the Project by the Company and previous explorers meet acceptable industry standards (past and current). Review of the QA/QC programs indicates that there are no significant issues with the drill core assay data. The data verification programs undertaken on the data collected from the Project support the geological interpretations, and the analytical and database quality, and therefore data can support resource estimation of Inferred mineral resources.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The following section summarises the data verification procedures that were carried out and completed and documented by the Author for this technical report, including verification of all drill data collected by Metallic Minerals during their 2008 to 2023 drill programs and data obtained by previous operators, as of the effective date of this report.

12.1 Drill Sample Database

Eggers conducted an independent verification of the assay data in the drill sample database used for the current MRE. Approximately 20% of digital assay records were randomly selected and checked against the available laboratory assay certificate reports. Assay certificates were available for all diamond drilling completed by the Company, with assay plan maps only available for validation of the 1952 Yukeno Mines Ltd. underground channel sampling and 1961 Rio Plata Silver Mines Limited trench channel sampling. Eggers reviewed the assay database for errors, including overlaps and gaps in intervals and typographical errors in assay values. In general, the database was in good shape and no adjustments were required to be made to the assay values contained in the assay database.

Verifications were also carried out on drill hole locations, down hole surveys, lithology, SG and topography information. The database is considered of sufficient quality to be used for the current MRE.

Eggers has reviewed the sample preparation, analyses and security (see Section 11) completed by the Company and previous operators for the Property. Based on a review of all possible information, the sample preparation, analyses and security used on the Project by the Company and previous operators, including QA/QC procedures, are consistent with standard industry practices and the drill data can be used for geological and resource modeling, and resource estimation of Inferred mineral resources.

12.2 Site Visits

Eggers conducted a site visit to the Property in 2023. As a result of the site visit, Eggers was able to become familiar with conditions on the Property, was able to observe and gain an understanding of the geology and various styles mineralization, which helped guide the mineral resource modeling, was able to verify the work done and, on that basis, is able to review and recommend to Metallic Minerals an appropriate exploration or development program. This site visit conducted by Eggers in 2023 is considered current, per Section 6.2 of NI 43-101CP.

Eggers conducted a site visit to the Keno Project on November 10, 2023, accompanied by Anne Bordeleau, Operations / Projects Manager for Metallic Minerals and the Project. At the time of this site visit, there was no active drilling. The site visit was restricted to the Formo core logging facility, Formo drilling sites utilized in the 2023 program, and a helicopter fly over of the Caribou, Fox, and Homestake deposits as snow cover prevented road access to the Property.

During the 2023 site visit, Eggers inspected the core logging and sampling facilities, and core storage areas at the Formo deposit. Time was spent by Eggers reviewing project geology, geochemistry, and reviewing the drill hole database. All Metallic drill core obtained from Formo from 2020 to 2023 is available for review on racks or pallets. Time was also spent reviewing core logging, core sampling, QA/QC and core security procedures. These protocols were discussed with Taylor Haid, Senior Geologist for Metallic Minerals via phone. Time was spent reviewing drill core from drill holes FOR23-001 and FOR23-003. At the time of the site visit, there were no assays available for the 2023 drilling as core samples had only recently been delivered to the lab.

Core boxes for drill holes reviewed are properly stored in racks at the Formo logging and storage facility, accessible and well labelled. Sample tags are present in the boxes and it was possible to, at a later date from photos, validate selected sample numbers against assay results and confirm the presence of

mineralization in witness half-core samples from the mineralized zones. Drill core recoveries in broken ground and mineralized zones in the holes reviewed and the drill hole database was generally good (95%+).

Drilling and core logging had recently been completed for the season at the time of the site visit, with all infrastructure remaining in place, and Eggers had the opportunity to review and discuss the entire path of the drill core, from the drill rig to the logging and sampling facility and finally to the laboratory. Eggers is of the opinion that the current protocols in place, as have been described and documented by Metallic Minerals, are adequate.

Eggers completed a validation check of the collar locations of all four holes completed at Formo in 2023 by the Company. Collars were appropriately marked and labeled with stake markers placed at drill holes. Individual holes were observed, and collar locations were validated with the use of a handheld GPS. Drill casing had been removed, as such accurate validation of dip and azimuth angles could not be achieved. Drillhole collar positions reported in the Company database were validated as surveyed by Eggers, with minor discrepancies noted being well within the handheld GPS instrumental error (Table 12-1).

Table 12-1 Collar Validation of Selected Formo Drillholes (2023 Site Visit)

Deposit	Hole ID	Datum	Company Database			SGS - Handheld GPS			Δ Distance +/- (m)		
			Easting	Northing	Elevation	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Easting	Northing	Elevation
Formo	FOR23-001	NAD83_Z8	482105	7090620	916	482105	7090621	916	0	1	0
Formo	FOR23-002	NAD83_Z8	482105	7090620	916	482105	7090621	916	0	1	0
Formo	FOR23-003	NAD83_Z8	482104	7090611	916	482101	7090613	916	-3	2	0
Formo	FOR23-004	NAD83_Z8	481752	7090490	1006	481750	7090488	1003	-2	-2	-3

Eggers completed a helicopter fly-over field tour of the Property, accompanied by Anne Bordeleau with shallow snow cover on the ground. Evidence of previous drilling locations, surface trenching, and access trails at Caribou were observed from the air. Evidence of road access, previous drilling locations, and the core storage facility at Homestake were observed from the air. During a fly-over of the Fox deposit snow cover prevented the observation of drilling locations from the air.

12.3 Conclusion

All geological data has been reviewed and verified by the Author as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. There were no significant or material errors or issues identified with the database. Based on a review of all possible information, the Author is of the opinion that the database is of sufficient quality to be used for the current Inferred MRE.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing completed on mineralized material from the Property to date.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Introduction

The following section describes the MREs for the Formo, Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits of the Keno project. Completion of the MREs involved the assessment of a validated drill hole database, which included all data for surface drilling and surface and underground channel sampling completed through 2023.

The Inverse Distance Squared ("ID^2") calculation method restricted to the resource domains was used to interpolate grades for Ag (g/t), Au (g/t), Pb (ppm) and Zn (ppm) into block models for all deposit areas. Inferred mineral resources are reported in the summary tables in Section 14.11. The MREs presented below takes into consideration that the deposits may be mined by either open pit (Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits) or (Formo deposit) underground mining methods.

The reporting of the MREs complies with all disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). The classification of the MREs is consistent with the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards (2014 CIM Definitions) and adheres to the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019 CIM Guidelines).

14.2 Drill Hole Database

To complete the current MREs for the Project, a database comprising a series of comma delimited spreadsheets containing surface diamond drill hole information was provided by Metallic. The database included hole location information, down-hole survey data, assay data for all metals of interest, lithology data and density data. The data in the geochemistry/assay tables included data for the elements of interest including Ag (g/t), Au (g/t), Pb (ppm) and Zn (ppm). After review of the database, the validated data was then imported into GEOVIA GEMS version 6.8.3 software ("GEMS") for statistical analysis, block modeling and resource estimation. No errors were identified when importing the data. The data was validated in GEMS and no erroneous data, data overlaps or duplication of data was identified.

The database provided by Metallic and used for the MREs included data for 185 surface diamond, RAB and RC drill holes totalling 17,444 m and 292 underground channels totalling 450 m (Formo) (Table 14-1) (Figure 14-1 to Figure 14-8). The resource database totals 5,350 assay intervals representing 6,609.12 m of drilling and channel sampling. The average assay sample length is 1.24 m.

Table 14-1 Total Drill Hole and Channel Sample Database for the Keno MREs

Keno Resource Database	
Total Number of drill holes (diamond, RAB, RC)	185
Total metres of drilling	17,443.67 m
Total number of drill assay samples	5,051
Total drill assay sample length	6,384.63 m
Average drill assay sample length	1.26 m
Total Number of channels (Formo)	292
Total metres of channels	450.43 m
Total number of channel assay samples	299
Total channel assay sample length	224.49 m
Average channel sample length	1.33 m
Total number of SG Samples	77

Figure 14-1 Plan View: Distribution of Surface Drill Holes in the Formo Deposit Area, on Topography Surface

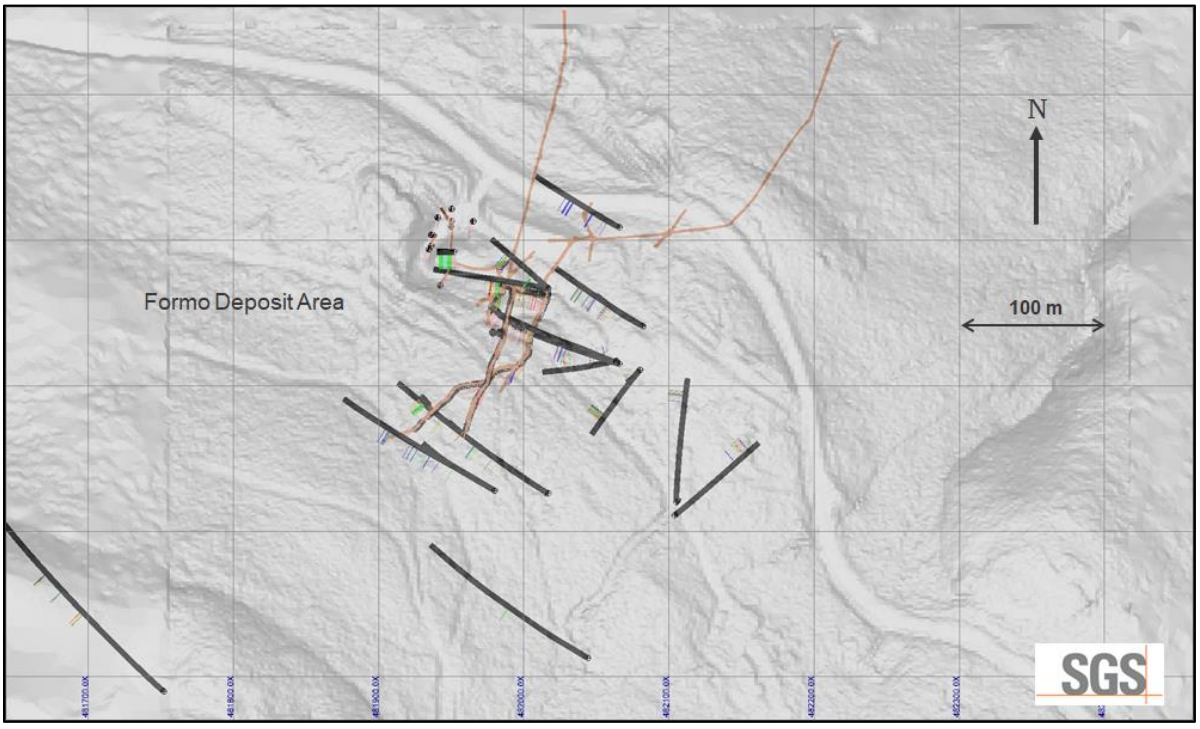


Figure 14-2 Isometric View Looking Northwest: Distribution of Surface Drill Holes in the Formo Deposit Area, and Topography Surface

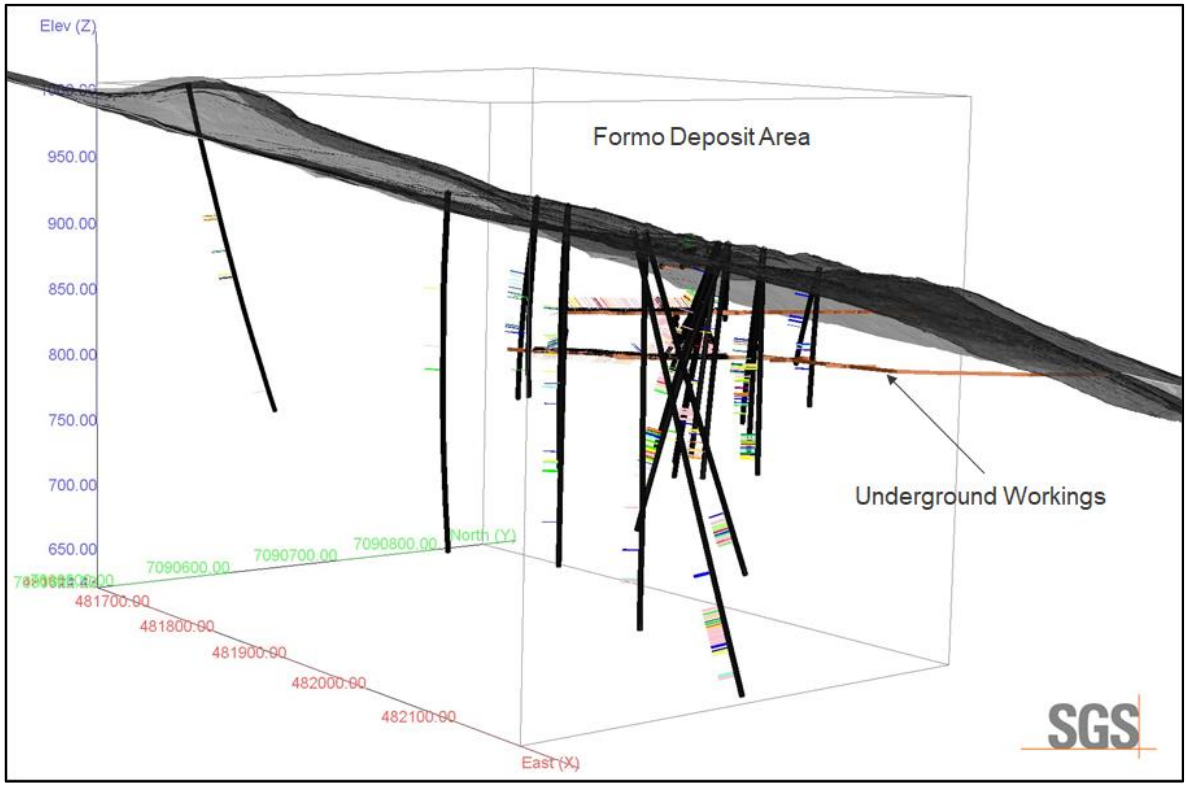


Figure 14-3 Plan View: Distribution of Surface Drill Holes in the Caribou Deposit Area, on Topography Surface

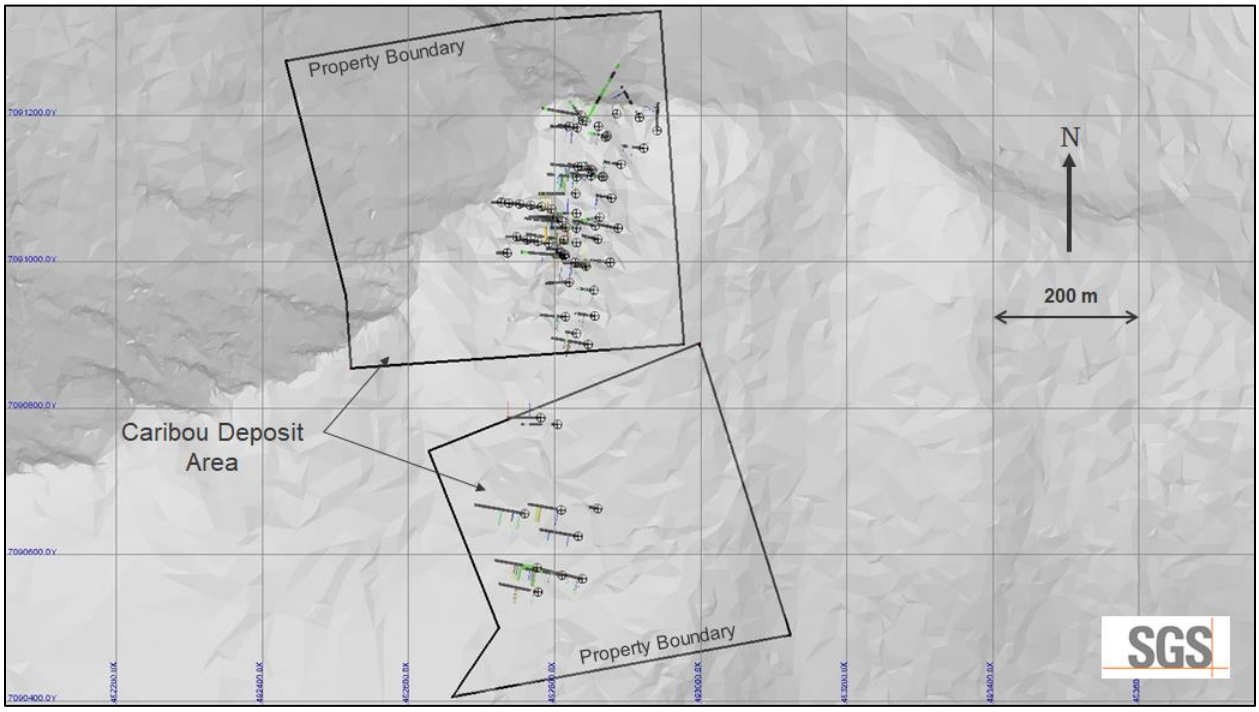


Figure 14-4 Isometric View Looking South: Distribution of Surface Drill Holes in the Caribou Deposit Area, and Topography Surface

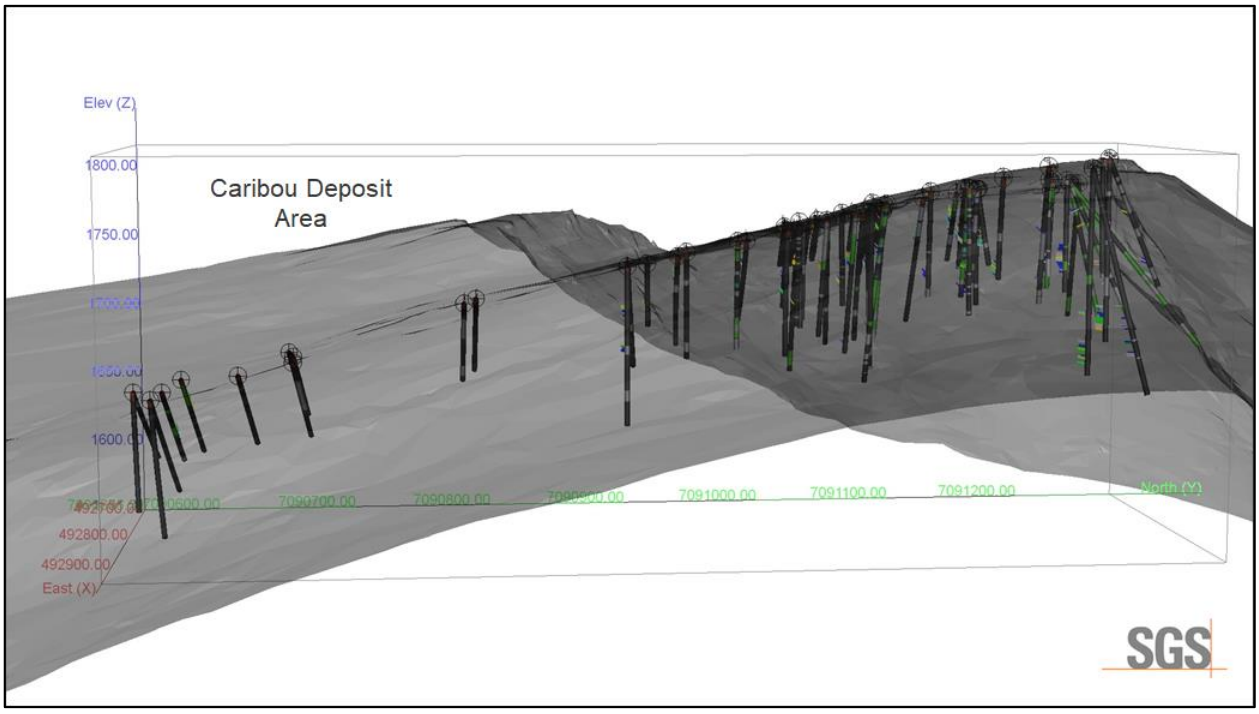


Figure 14-5 Plan View: Distribution of Surface Drill Holes in the Fox Deposit Area, on Topography Surface

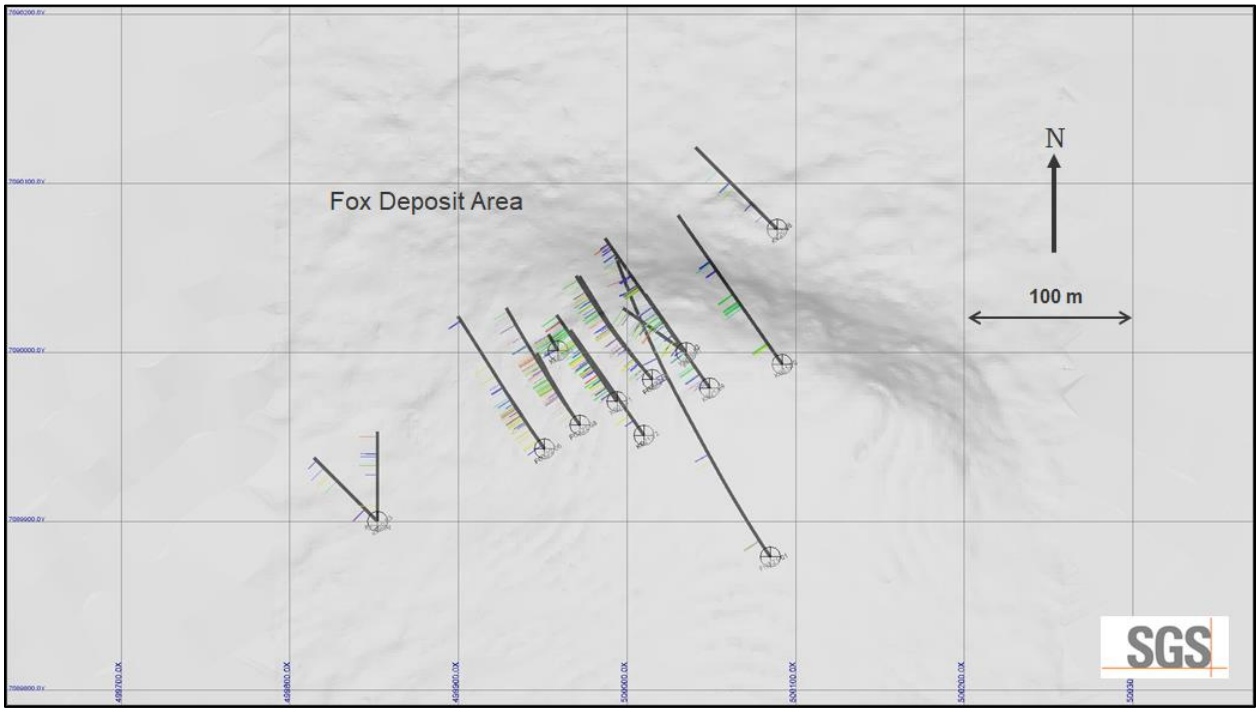


Figure 14-6 Isometric View Looking South: Distribution of Surface Drill Holes in the Fox Deposit Area, and Topography Surface

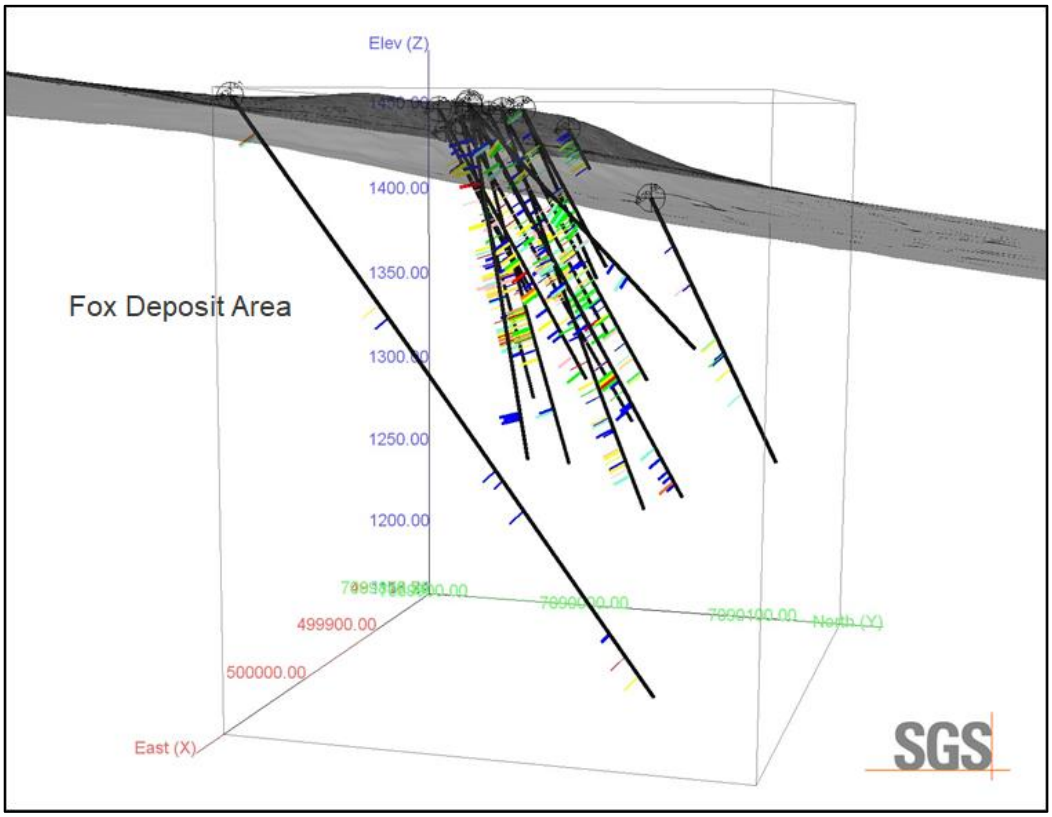


Figure 14-7 Plan View: Distribution of Surface Drill Holes in the Homestake Deposit Area, on Topography Surface

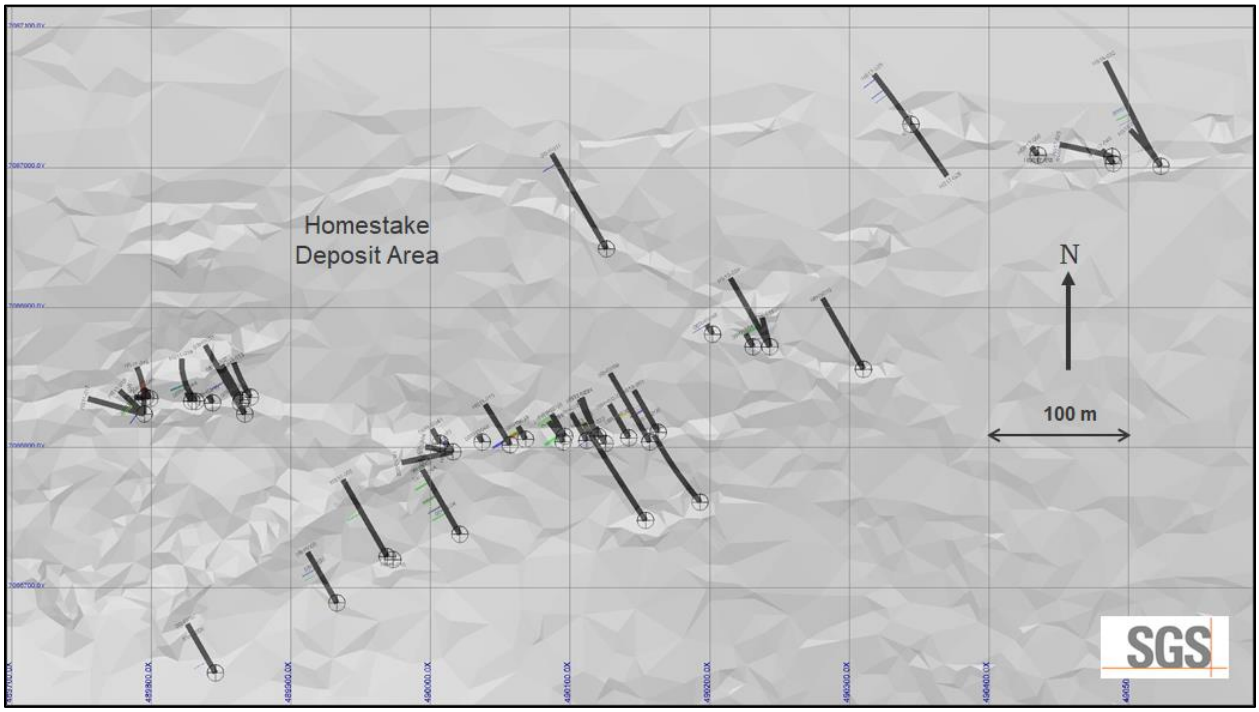
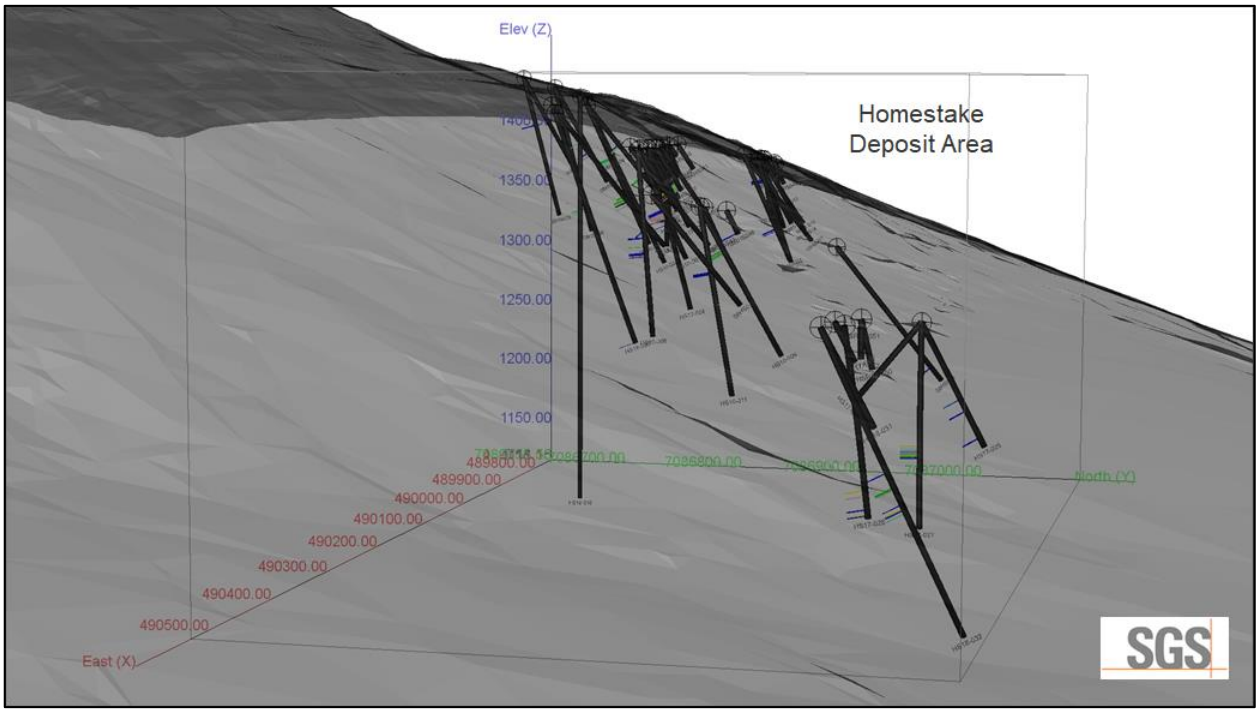


Figure 14-8 Isometric View Looking South: Distribution of Surface Drill Holes in the Fox Deposit Area, and Topography Surface



14.3 Mineral Resource Modelling and Wireframing

For the current MREs, SGS constructed 29 three-dimensional ("3D") resource models in Leapfrog (Table 14-2) (Figure 14-9 to Figure 14-13), representing the Formo (4 domains), Caribou (4 domains), Fox (19 domains) and Homestake (2 domains) deposit areas. Metallic provided SGS with digital elevation surface models for all areas as well as an underground workings model for the Formo deposit area. All 3D resource models were clipped to topography.

In the author's' opinion the models constructed (based on drilling results and limited structural data) represent the main structures identified on the Property and the distribution of the Ag-Au-Pb-Zn mineralization within these structures, above a 20 g/t AgEq cut-off grade. All models have been extended beyond the limits of the current drilling for the purpose of providing guidance for continued exploration. However, the extension of the mineral resource beyond the limits of drilling is limited by the search radius during the interpolation procedure (100 m past drilling), as well as the Property boundaries.

Mineralization in the Caribou deposit includes 4 sub-parallel to cross-cutting structures (Figure 14-9 and Figure 14-10) which extend for approximately 700 m on a 0° to 25º trend with dips ranging from 35º to 40° to the east. Mineralization defined by drilling extends from surface to depths of up to 120 m.

Mineralization in the Formo deposit includes 4 sub-parallel to cross-cutting structures (Figure 14-11) which extend for approximately 500 m on a 15° to 35º trend with an average dip 40° to the southwest. Mineralization defined by drilling extends from surface to a minimum depth of 250 m.

Mineralization in the Fox deposit includes 19 sub-parallel to cross-cutting structures (Figure 14-12) which extend for approximately 350 m on a generally 40° to 50º trend (locally 90º) with dips ranging from 25º to 40° to the southeast to south. Mineralization defined by drilling extends from surface to depths of up to 225 m.

Mineralization in the Homestake deposit includes 2 sub-parallel structures (Figure 14-13) which extend for approximately 2,000 m on a 50° trend with an average dip of 55° to the southeast. Mineralization defined by drilling extends from surface to depths of up to 140 m.

Table 14-2 Property Domain Descriptions

Deposit	# of Domains	ROCK CODE (GEMS)	BLOCK ROCK CODE (GEMS)	SG
Formo	4	FV1 to FV4	11 – 14	3.25
Caribou	4	CBV	1	3.25
		CBVHW	2	3.25
Fox	19	FXV1 to FXV4	21 – 24	3.10
Homestake	2	HSV1	31	3.10
Waste (for pit optimization)				2.80

Figure 14-9 Plan View: Caribou Deposit Mineral Resource Models and Drill Holes

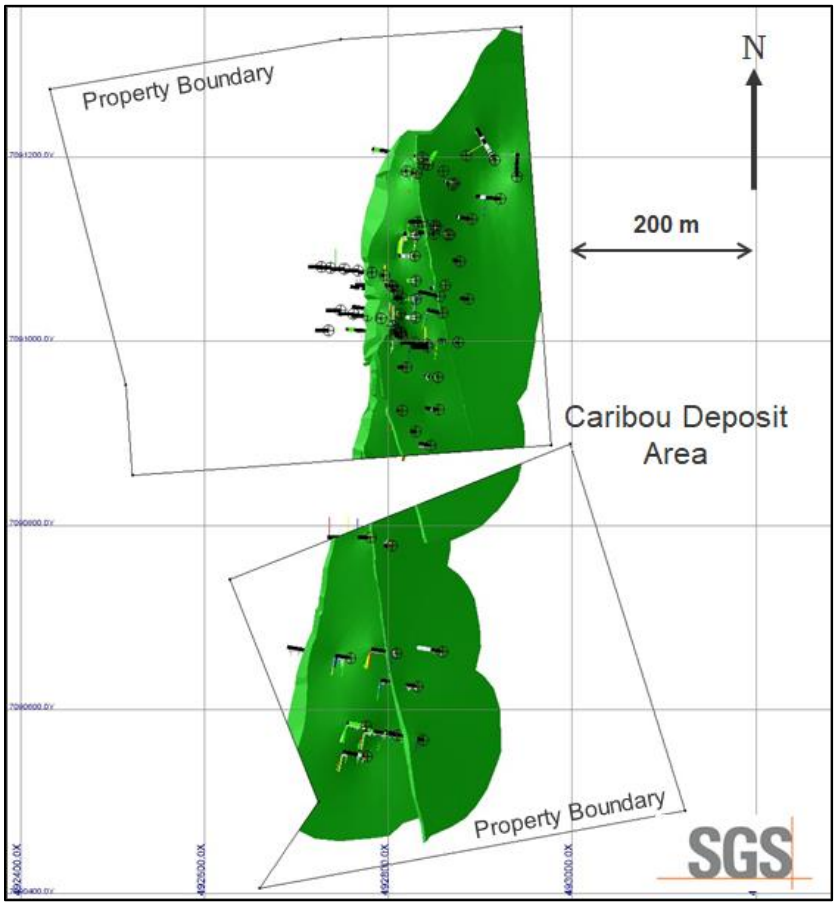


Figure 14-10 Isometric View Looking Southwest: Caribou Deposit Mineral Resource Models and Drill Holes

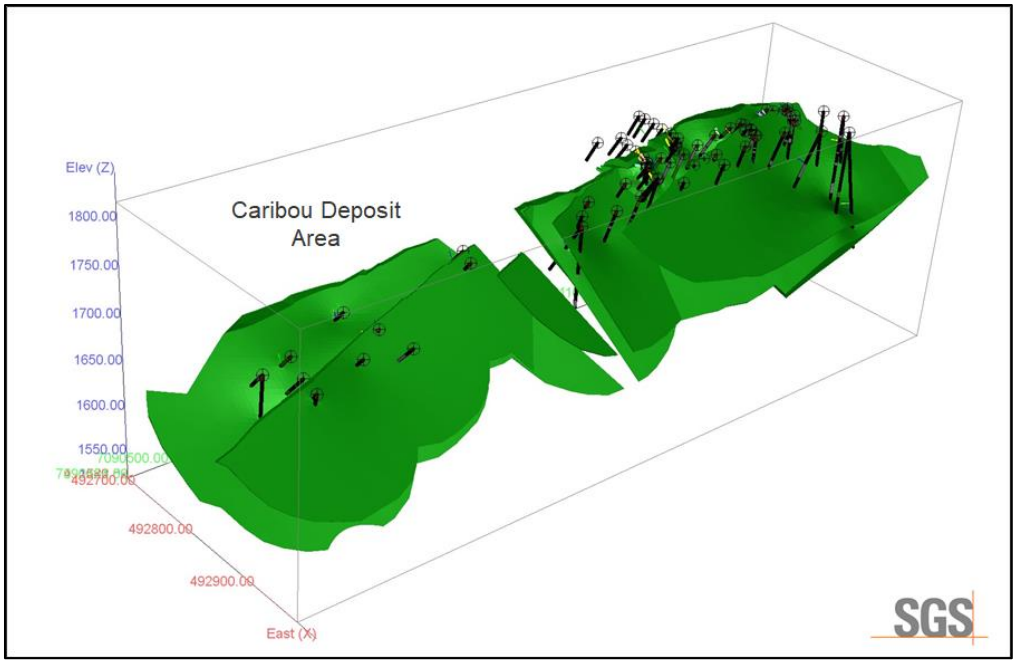


Figure 14-11 Isometric View Looking Northwest: Formo Deposit Mineral Resource Models and Drill Holes

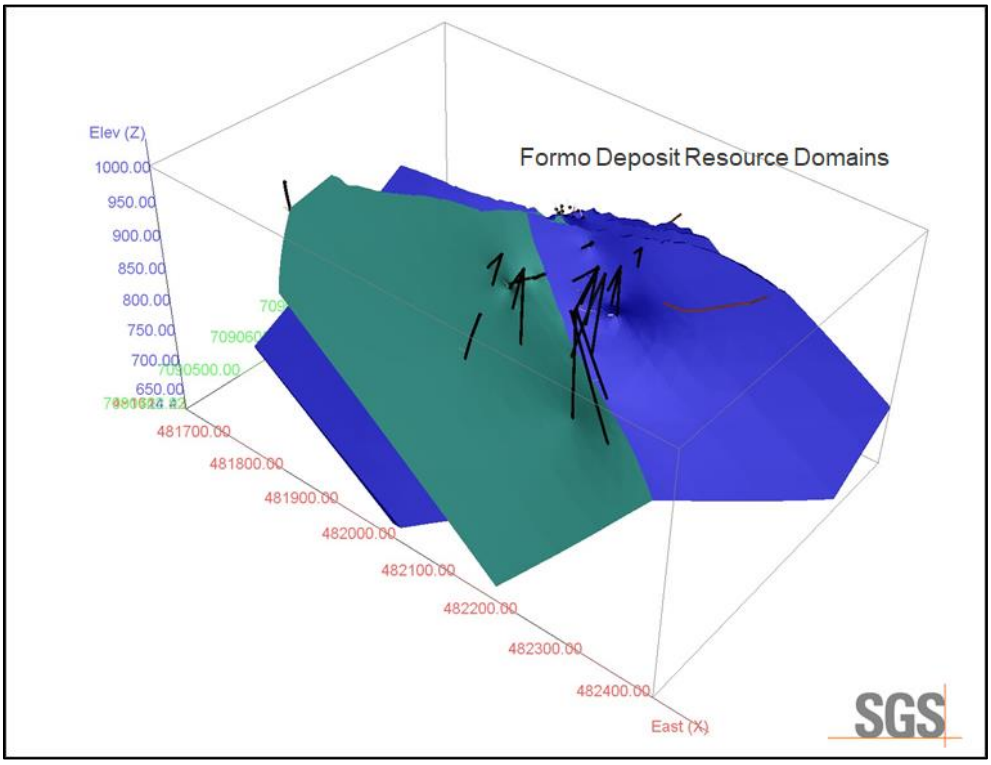


Figure 14-12 Isometric View Looking Northeast: Fox Deposit Mineral Resource Models and Drill Holes

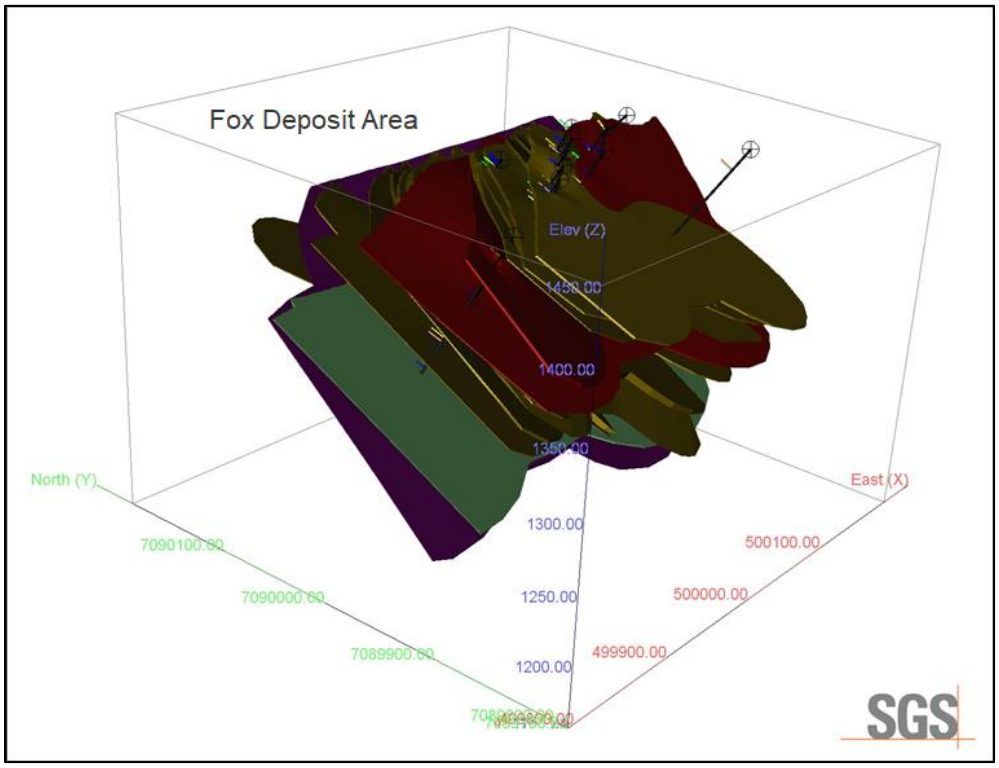
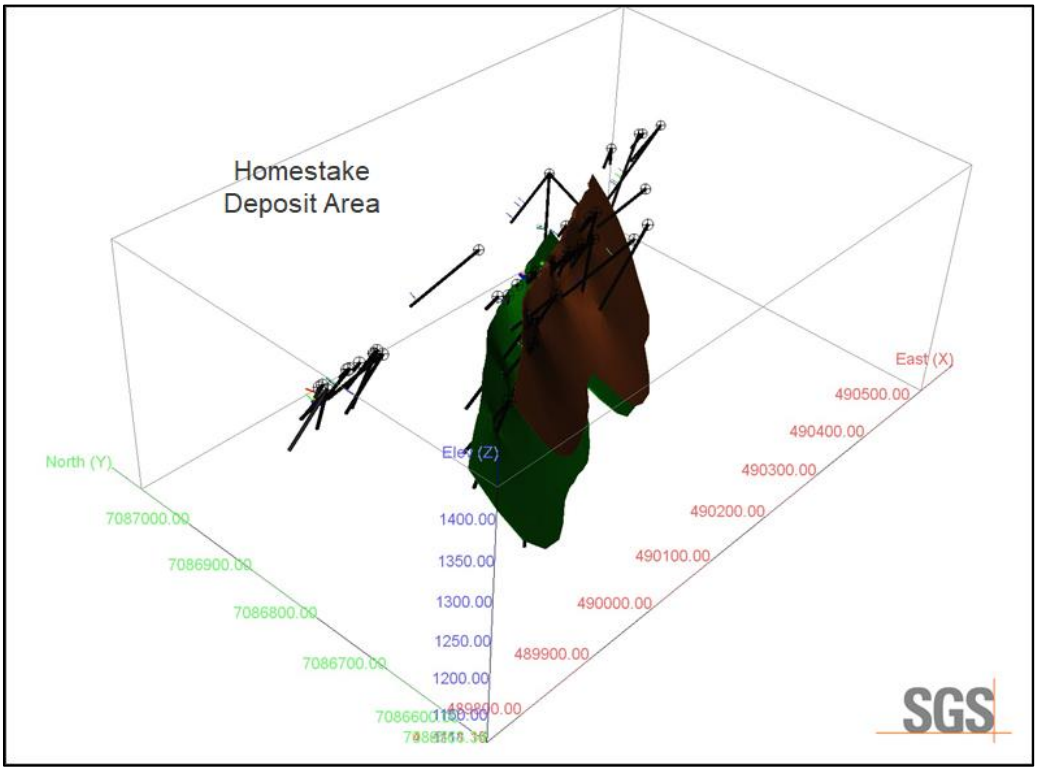


Figure 14-13 Isometric View Looking Northeast: Homestake Deposit Mineral Resource Models and Drill Holes



14.4 Specific Gravity

The author was provided with a limited database of 77 SG measurements including 25 samples from the Caribou drill holes, 36 from the Formo drill holes and 16 from Fox drill holes. Of this data, 47 SG values are from mineralization.

Due to the lack of data, it was decided that fixed SG values be used for the resource models and for waste. The average SG values used by domain for the current MREs are presented in Table 14-2 above.

It is strongly recommended that Metallic collect additional data from past drilling and implement a sampling protocol for SG data collection for future drilling. In this style of mineralization containing a high percentage of base metal sulphides such as sphalerite and galena, lack of understanding of the SG of the vein structures can result in significant under estimation or over estimation of tonnes and total metal value.

14.5 Compositing

The database provided by Metallic and used for the MREs included data for 185 surface diamond, RAB and RC drill holes totalling 17,444 m and 292 underground channels totalling 450 m (Formo) (Table 14-1). Of the total assay database, there are 1,338 assays within the resource domains, with an average sample length of 1.01. A statistical analysis of the assay data from within the resource domains is presented in Table 14-3, by deposit.

Table 14-3 Statistical Analysis of the Drill Assay Data from Within the Deposit Mineral Domains

Variable	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	Caribou Deposit			
Total # Assay Samples	329			
Average Sample Length	1.21 m			
Minimum Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Grade	2,408	3.24	855,600	224,400
Mean	109	0.14	9,959	6,472
Standard Deviation	288	0.35	55,768	19,043
Coefficient of variation	2.65	2.40	5.60	2.82
97.5 Percentile	1,099	1.06	41,700	48,050

Variable	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	Formo Deposit			
Total # Assay Samples	524			
Average Sample Length	0.82 m			
Minimum Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Grade	8,214	17.0	713,500	390,100
Mean	519	0.25	49,543	52,934
Standard Deviation	987	1.11	98,706	78,973
Coefficient of variation	1.90	4.51	1.99	1.49
97.5 Percentile	3,675	1.37	343,450	281,000

Variable	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	Fox Deposit			
Total # Assay Samples	413			
Average Sample Length	1.05 m			
Minimum Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Grade	1,145	0.47	32,400	157,500
Mean	33.2	0.02	1,126	12,330
Standard Deviation	83.6	0.05	2,870	20,258
Coefficient of variation	2.52	2.33	2.55	1.64
97.5 Percentile	196	0.14	9,182	78,900

Variable	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	Homestake Deposit			
Total # Assay Samples	72			
Average Sample Length	1.21 m			
Minimum Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Grade	4,027	6.60	64,300	17,500
Mean	76.3	0.62	3,780	1,618
Standard Deviation	472	1.27	10,005	2,743
Coefficient of variation	6.18	2.03	2.65	1.70
97.5 Percentile	296	4.86	36,800	7,935

The sample length of the resource domain assay sample intervals ranges from 0.01 to 4.15 m and averages 1.01 m. Of the 1,338 assay samples from within the resource domains, 1,044 assay samples are from drill holes and averaged 1.09 m in length. Of the assay sample database, approximately 28% are 1.5 m or greater in length; 48% of the assays are >1.00 m. To minimize the dilution and over smoothing due to compositing, a composite length of 1.50 m was chosen as an appropriate composite length for all deposits, for the current MREs.

Composites were generated starting from the collar of each hole. Un-assayed intervals were given a value of 0.0001 for Ag, Au, Pb and Zn. Composites were then constrained to the individual mineral domains. The constrained composites were extracted to point files for statistical analysis and capping studies. The constrained composites were grouped based on the mineral domain (rock code) of the constraining models.

A total of 1,118 1.5 m composite sample points occur within the resource models. A statistical analysis of the composite data from within the resource domains is presented in Table 14-4.

Table 14-4 Statistical Analysis of the 1.5 m Composite Data from Within the Deposit Mineral Domains

Variable	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	Caribou Deposit			
Total # Assay Samples	277			
Average Sample Length	1.50 m			
Minimum Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Grade	1,420	1.82	460,457	97,615
Mean	79.9	0.11	6,901	5,004
Standard Deviation	165	0.24	32,487	12,525
Coefficient of variation	2.07	2.28	4.71	2.50
97.5 Percentile	597	0.75	27,814	49,812

Variable	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	Formo Deposit			
Total # Assay Samples	466			
Average Sample Length	1.50 m			
Minimum Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Grade	5,683	10.1	432,693	350,000
Mean	304	0.14	31,089	38,563
Standard Deviation	559	0.60	60,272	65,804
Coefficient of variation	1.84	4.29	1.94	1.71
97.5 Percentile	1,809	0.70	220,929	257,177

Variable	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	Fox Deposit			
Total # Assay Samples	299			
Average Sample Length	1.50 m			
Minimum Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Grade	591	0.36	11,278	73,065
Mean	19.1	0.01	655	7,409
Standard Deviation	41.5	0.03	1,378	10,279
Coefficient of variation	2.17	2.27	2.10	1.39
97.5 Percentile	101	0.06	4,419	38,690

Variable	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	Homestake Deposit			
Total # Assay Samples	76			
Average Sample Length	1.50 m			
Minimum Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Grade	183	3.44	35,863	7,149
Mean	10.3	0.30	1,605	863
Standard Deviation	25.4	0.62	4,677	1,319
Coefficient of variation	2.46	2.03	2.91	1.53
97.5 Percentile	77	2.26	12,825	4,121

14.6 Grade Capping

A statistical analysis of the composite database within the resource models (the "resource" population) was conducted to investigate the presence of high-grade outliers which can have a disproportionately large influence on the average grade of a mineral deposit. High-grade outliers in the composite data were investigated using statistical data (Table 14-4), histogram plots, and cumulative probability plots of the 1.5 m composite data.

After review, it is the opinion that capping of high-grade composites to limit their influence during the grade estimation is necessary for Ag, Au, Pb and Zn. Due to the limited composite sample population by domain, the capping analysis was done based on the one high-grade domain and the lower grade domains. A summary of grade capping values within the mineralized domains is presented in Table 14-5. The capping applied to the deposit composites has had the desired effect of limiting the influence of high-grade outliers on the global MREs. The capped composites are used for grade interpolation into the Deposit block models.

As can be seen in Table 14-5, there is a high proportion of composites capped in the Formo deposit. Most of the capped composites are channel samples. The strict capping of the channel samples was done to limit their influence on the Forrmo MRE. Drilling in the area of the underground channel sampling is strongly recommended.

Table 14-5 Composite Capping Summary – by Deposit

Deposit	Total # of Composites	Attribute	Capping Value	# Capped	Mean of Raw Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Raw Composites	CoV of Capped Composites
Caribou	277	Ag g/t	850	3	79.9	76.3	2.07	1.87
		Au g/t	0.9	6	0.11	0.09	2.28	1.79
		Pb ppm	75,000	3	6,901	4,801	4.71	2.02
		Zn ppm	85,000	1	5,004	4,959	2.50	2.46
Formo	466	Ag g/t	850	44	304	223	1.84	1.26
		Au g/t	1.0	8	0.14	0.09	4.29	1.69
		Pb ppm	75,000	64	31,089	20,006	1.94	1.33
		Zn ppm	85,000	66	38,563	25,226	1.71	1.23
Fox	299	Ag g/t	200	1	19.1	17.8	2.17	1.52
		Au g/t	NC	0	0.01	0.01	2.27	2.27
		Pb ppm	NC	0	655	655	2.10	2.10
		Zn ppm	45,000	3	7,409	7,261	1.39	1.32
Homestake	76	Ag g/t	NC	0	10.3	10.3	2.46	2.46
		Au g/t	NC	0	0.30	0.30	2.03	2.03
		Pb ppm	20,000	1	1,605	1,396	2.91	2.36
		Zn ppm	NC	0	863	863	1.53	1.53

14.7 Block Model Parameters

The deposit mineral resource domains are used to constrain composite values chosen for interpolation, and the mineral blocks reported in the estimate of the mineral resources. A block model within UTM coordinate space, was created for each deposit area (Table 14-6, and Figure 14-14 to Figure 14-17). Block model dimensions, in the x (east m), y (north m) and z (level m) directions were placed over the domains with only that portion of each block inside the shell recorded (as a percentage of the block) as part of the MREs (% Block Model). The block size for each block model was selected based on drillhole spacing, composite length, the geometry, shape and orientation of the resource domains, and the selected mining methods (open pit vs underground). At the scale of the deposit models, the selected block size for each model provides a reasonable block size for discerning grade distribution, while still being large enough not to mislead when looking at higher cut-off grade distribution within the model. The models were intersected with surface topography to exclude blocks, or portions of blocks, that extend above the bedrock surface.

Table 14-6 Deposit Block Model Geometry

Block Model	*Formo*		
	X (East)	Y (North)	Z (Level)
Origin (NAD 83)	410767	2990800	1015.25 m
Extent (block count)	195	154	130
Block Size	3 m	3 m	3 m
Rotation (counterclockwise)	0°		

Block Model	*Caribou*		
	X (East)	Y (North)	Z (Level)
Origin (NAD 83)	492597.5	7090405.75	1820 m
Extent (block count)	240	200	160
Block Size	2 m	5 m	2 m
Rotation (counterclockwise)	0°		

Block Model	*Fox*		
	X (East)	Y (North)	Z (Level)
Origin (NAD 83)	499750	7089750	1465 m
Extent (block count)	166	164	90
Block Size	3 m	3 m	3 m
Rotation (counterclockwise)	0°		

Block Model	*Homestake*		
	X (East)	Y (North)	Z (Level)
Origin (NAD 83)	489760	7086590	1510 m
Extent (block count)	190	120	100
Block Size	3 m	3 m	3 m
Rotation (counterclockwise)	0°		

Figure 14-14 Isometric View looking NW: Caribou Block Model and Resource Domains

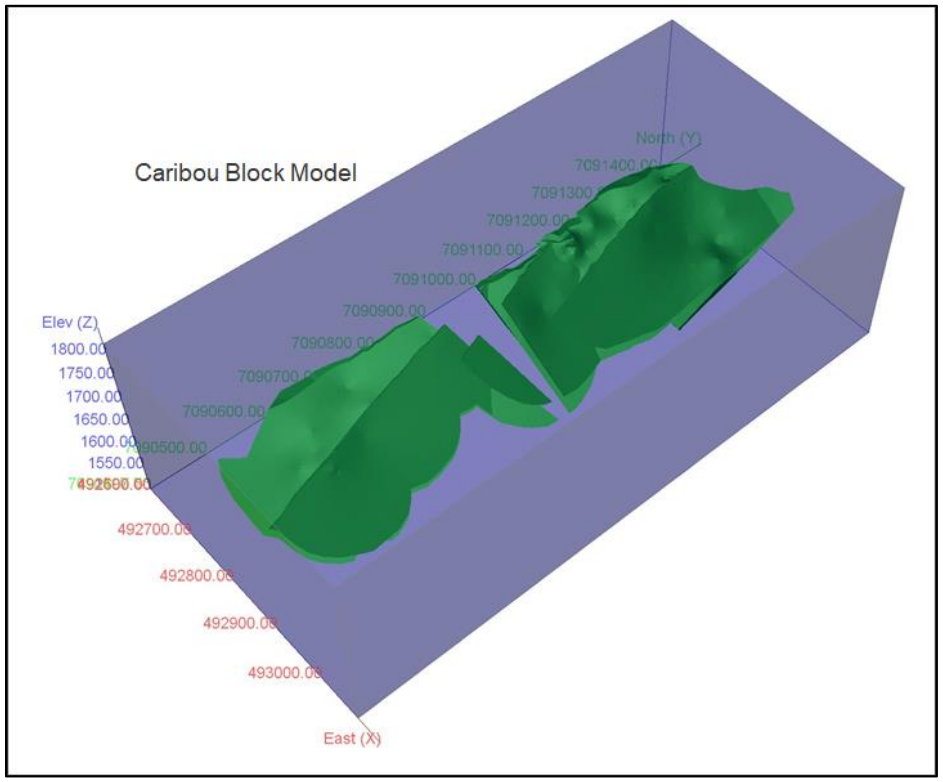


Figure 14-15 Isometric View looking NW: Formo Block Model and Resource Domains

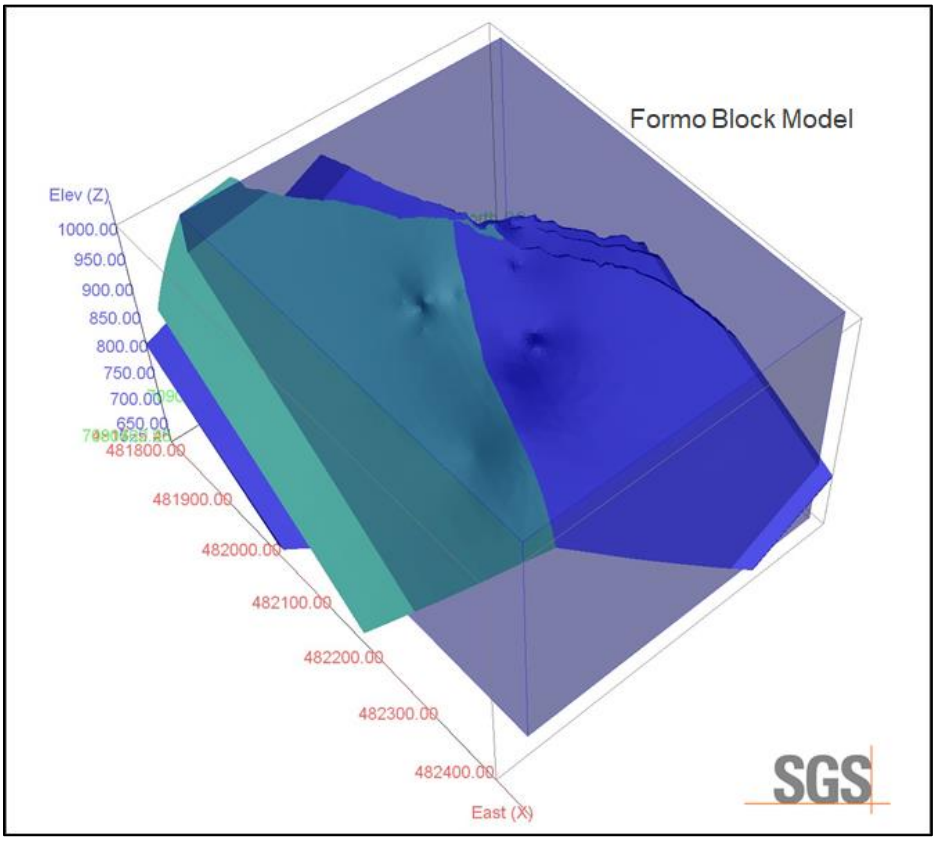


Figure 14-16 Isometric View looking NW: Fox Block Model and Resource Domains

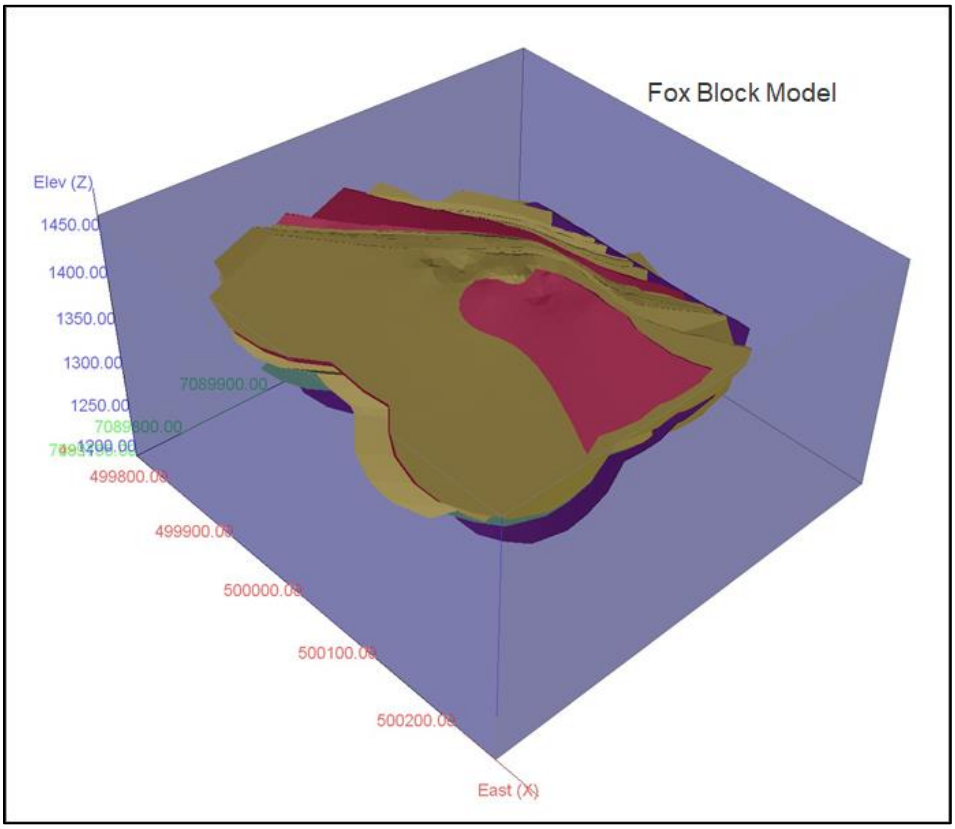
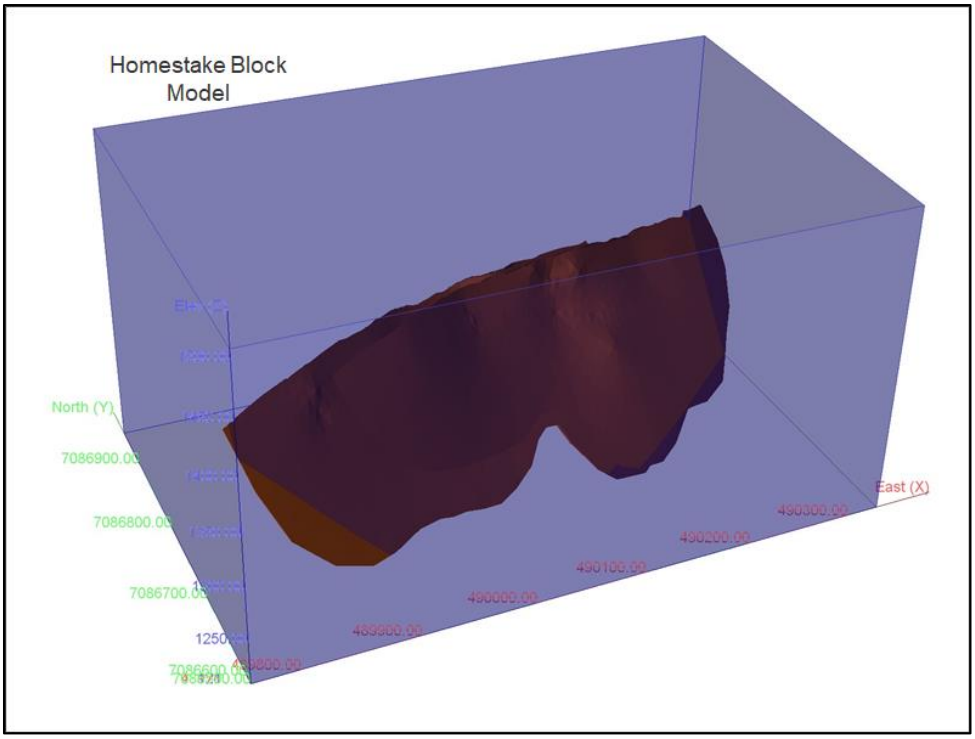


Figure 14-17 Isometric View looking North: Homestake Block Model and Resource Domains



14.8 Grade Interpolation

Silver, gold, lead and zinc grades were estimated into the blocks for the deposit block models. Blocks within each mineralized domain were interpolated using composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method was used for all domains.

For all domains, the search ellipse used to interpolate grade into the resource blocks was interpreted based on orientation and size of the mineralized domain. The search ellipse axes are generally oriented to reflect the observed preferential long axis (geological trend) of the domain and the observed trend of the mineralization down dip/down plunge (Table 14-7).

Three passes were used to interpolate grade into all the blocks in the grade shells (Table 14-7); interpolation parameters varied by deposit area. All blocks were classified as Inferred if they were populated with grade during Pass 1, 2 and 3.

Table 14-7 Grade Interpolation Parameters by Domain

Parameter	Domains: Caribou			Domains: Caribou HW		
	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred
Principle Azimuth	115°			90°		
Principle Dip	-35°			-40°		
Intermediate Azimuth	25°			360°		
Anisotropy X	30	60	100	30	60	100
Anisotropy Y	30	60	100	30	60	100
Anisotropy Z	5	10	15	5	10	15
Min. Samples	5	3	2	5	3	2
Max. Samples	8	8	8	8	8	8
Min. Drill Holes	2	2	1	2	2	1

Parameter	Domains: Formo V1, V2			Domains: Formo F3, F4		
	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred
Principle Azimuth	105°			125°		
Principle Dip	-40°			-41°		
Intermediate Azimuth	15°			35°		
Anisotropy X	30	60	100	30	60	100
Anisotropy Y	30	60	100	30	60	100
Anisotropy Z	5	10	15	5	10	15
Min. Samples	5	3	3	5	3	3
Max. Samples	8	8	8	8	8	8
Min. Drill Holes	2	2	2	2	2	2

Parameter	Domains: Fox V1			Domains: Fox V2		
	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred
Principle Azimuth	130°			180°		
Principle Dip	-33°			-40°		
Intermediate Azimuth	40°			90°		
Anisotropy X	30	60	100	30	60	100
Anisotropy Y	30	60	100	30	60	100
Anisotropy Z	5	10	15	5	10	15
Min. Samples	5	3	3	5	3	3
Max. Samples	8	8	8	8	8	8
Min. Drill Holes	2	2	1	2	2	1

Parameter	Domains: Fox V3			Domains: Fox V4		
	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred
Principle Azimuth	170°			140°		
Principle Dip	-25°			-25°		
Intermediate Azimuth	80°			50°		
Anisotropy X	30	60	100	30	60	100
Anisotropy Y	30	60	100	30	60	100
Anisotropy Z	5	10	15	5	10	15
Min. Samples	5	3	2	5	3	2
Max. Samples	8	8	8	8	8	8
Min. Drill Holes	2	2	1	2	2	1

Parameter	Domains: Homestake		
	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
	Inferred	Inferred	Inferred
Principle Azimuth	141°		
Principle Dip	-55°		
Intermediate Azimuth	51°		
Anisotropy X	30	60	100
Anisotropy Y	30	60	100
Anisotropy Z	5	7.5	7.5
Min. Samples	5	3	2
Max. Samples	8	8	8
Min. Drill Holes	2	2	1

14.9 Mineral Resource Classification Parameters

The classification of the current MREs into Inferred are consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, including the critical requirement that all mineral resources “have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction”.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth’s crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Interpretation of the word ‘eventual’ in this context may vary depending on the commodity or mineral involved. For example, for some coal, iron, potash deposits and other bulk minerals or commodities, it may be reasonable to envisage ‘eventual economic extraction’ as covering time periods more than 50 years. For many gold or base metal deposits, application of the concept would normally be perhaps 10 to 15 years.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated based on limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings, and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances, where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

14.10 Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction

The general requirement that all Mineral Resources have “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade considering extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, based on the location, depth from surface and depth extent, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation of the deposits of the Keno project, the Author considers that the Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits are amenable to open pit extraction, and the Formo deposit may be mined using underground mining methods.

To determine the quantities of material offering reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by open pit mining methods, reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Inferred blocks) that could be “reasonably expected” to be mined from open pit are used. The open pit optimization parameters used are summarized in Table 14-8. A Whittle (GEOVIA Whittle™ 2022) pit shell at a revenue factor of 1.0 was selected as the ultimate pit shell for the purposes of this MRE.

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. A selected base case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq is used to determine the in-pit MRE for the Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits.

The reporting of the in-pit MREs are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The in-pit mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below topography and within the 3D constraining mineralized wireframes (the constraining volumes).

To determine the quantities of material offering reasonable prospects for economic extraction by underground mining methods, reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Indicated and Inferred blocks) that could be reasonably expected to be mined from underground are used. Based on the location, size, shape, general thickness, and orientation of the of the formo deposit, it is envisioned that the Formo deposit may be mined using a combination of underground mining methods including sub-level stoping (SLS) and/or cut and fill (CAF) mining. The underground parameters used, based on these potential mining methods, are summarized in Table 14-8. Underground Mineral Resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq. A base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq is applied to identify blocks that will have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.

The reporting of the underground resources is presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The underground mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below topography and within the 3D constraining mineralized wireframes (the constraining volumes).

Table 14-8 Parameters used for Whittle™ pit optimization and Calculation of In-pit and Underground Base-case Cut-off Grade Calculation

Parameter	Value	Unit
Silver Price	$22.50	US$ per pound
Zinc Price	$1.30	US$ per pound
Lead Price	$1.00	US$ per pound
Gold Price	$1,800.00	US$ per pound
In-pit Mining Cost	$2.20	US$ per tonne mined
Pit slope	55	Degrees
Processing Cost (incl. crushing)	$17.50	US$ per tonne milled
General and Administrative (Pit)	$2.50	US$ per tonne milled
Trucking	$5.00	US$ per tonne milled
Underground Mining Cost	$65.00	US$ per tonne milled
General and Administrative (Underground)	$10.00	US$ per tonne milled
Silver Recovery - Sulphide	95.0	Percent (%)
Lead Recovery - Sulphide	94.0	Percent (%)
Zinc Recovery - Sulphide	88.0	Percent (%)
Gold Recovery - Sulphide	50.0	Percent (%)

Mining loss/Dilution (Pit)	5/5	Percent (%) / Percent (%)
Mining loss/Dilution (underground)	10/10	Percent (%) / Percent (%)
Base Case Cut-off grade - underground	50 g/t AgEq	
Base Case Cut-off grade - in-pit	150 g/t AgEq	

14.11 Mineral Resource Statement

The MREs for the Project are presented in Table 14-9 and includes MREs for the Caribou, Fox, Homestake and Formo deposits (Table 14-9) (Figure 14-18 to Figure 14-22).

Highlights of the Keno project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate are as follows:

- In-Pit Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated at 1.46 Mt grading 58 g/t silver, 0.12 g/t gold, 0.28 % lead, and 1.02 % zinc (115 g/t AgEq). The Inferred MRE includes resources of 2.70 Moz of silver, 5,500 oz of gold, 8.86 Mlbs of lead, and 32.95 Mlbs of zinc (5.40 Moz AgEq).
- Underground Inferred Mineral Resources, restricted to the Formo deposit, are estimated at 1.08 Mt grading 206 g/t silver, 0.08 g/t gold, 1.52% lead, and 2.79% zinc (369 g/t AgEq). The Inferred MRE includes resources of 7.11 Moz of silver, 3,000 oz of gold, 36.02 Mlbs of lead, and 66.14 Mlbs of zinc (12.77 Moz AgEq).

Table 14-9 Keno Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates, February 1, 2024

Deposit	Cut-off Grade (AgEq g/t)	Tonnes	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au (oz)	Pb (Mlbs)	Zn (Mlbs)
Caribou	50	589,000	149	94	0.09	0.50	0.82	2.82	1.78	2,000	6.46	10.60
Fox	50	793,000	83	28	0.02	0.09	1.26	2.11	0.73	500	1.53	22.04
Homestake	50	78,000	187	77	1.10	0.50	0.18	0.47	0.19	3,000	0.87	0.31
Sub-Total	50	1,460,000	115	58	0.12	0.28	1.02	5.40	2.70	5,500	8.86	32.95
Formo	150	1,075,000	369	206	0.08	1.52	2.79	12.77	7.11	3,000	36.02	66.14
Total		2,535,000	223	120	0.10	0.80	1.77	18.16	9.81	8,500	44.88	99.08

The base-case AgEq Cut-off grades consider metal prices of $22.50/oz Ag, $1,800/oz Au, $1.00/lb Pb and $1.30/lb Zn, and considers metal recoveries of 95% for Ag, 50% for Au, 94% for Pb and 88% for Zn.

[1]AgEq = Ag ppm + (((Au ppm x Au price/gram) + (Pb% x Pb price/t) + (Zn% x Zn price/t))/Ag price/gram). Metal price assumptions are $22.50/oz silver, $1,800/oz gold, $1.00/lb lead and $1.30/t zinc.

Keno Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate Notes:

(1) The effective date of the Keno deposit Mineral Resource Estimate is February 1, 2024.

(2) The Mineral Resource Estimates were estimated by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo. of SGS Geological Services and is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

(3) The classification of the current Mineral Resource Estimate into Inferred mineral resources is consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

(4) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.

(5) The mineral resources are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

(6) Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that most Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

(7) *The Keno mineral resource estimate is based on a validated database which includes data from 293 surface diamond, RC and RAB drill holes totalling 17,654.63 m, and 292 surface and underground channels (Formo) for 450.43 m. The resource database totals 5,429 assay intervals representing 6,734.09 m of data.*

(8) *The mineral resource estimate is based on 29 three-dimensional ("3D") resource models for Fox (19), Caribou (4), Formo (4) and Homestake (2), constructed in Leapfrog. Grades for Ag, Au, Pb and Zn were estimated for each mineralization domain using 1.5 metre capped composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method was used for all domains.*

(9) *Average density values were assigned to each domain based on a database of 77 samples.*

(10) *Based on the location, depth from surface and depth extent, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, the Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits of the Keno project may be mined using open-pit mining methods. Mineral resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq. The in-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks are quantified above the base case cut-off grade, above the constraining pit shell, below topography and within the constraining mineralized domains (the constraining volumes).*

(11) *The results from the pit optimization, using the pseudoflow optimization method in Whittle 4.7.4, are used solely for the purpose of testing the "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade.*

(12) *Based on the location, depth from surface and depth extent, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, it is envisioned that the Formo deposit may be mined using underground mining methods. Mineral resources for Formo are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq. The mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below surface and within the constraining mineralized wireframes (considered mineable shapes).*

(13) *Based on the size, shape, general thickness and orientation of the Formo mineralized structures, it is envisioned that the deposits may be mined using a combination of underground mining methods including sub-level stoping (SLS) and/or cut and fill (CAF) mining.*

(14) *The pit optimization and base-case AgEq Cut-off grades consider metal prices of $22.50/oz Ag, $1,800/oz Au, $1.00/lb Pb and $1.30/lb Zn, and considers metal recoveries of 95% for Ag, 50% for Au, 94% for Pb and 88% for Zn.*

(15) *The pit optimization and base case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq considers a mining cost of US$2.20/t mined, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD$25.00/t of mineralized material.*

(16) *The underground base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq a mining cost of US$65.00/t mined, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD$25.00/t of mineralized material.*

(17) *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*

Figure 14-18 Plan View: Caribou In-Pit Mineral Resource Blocks by Grade

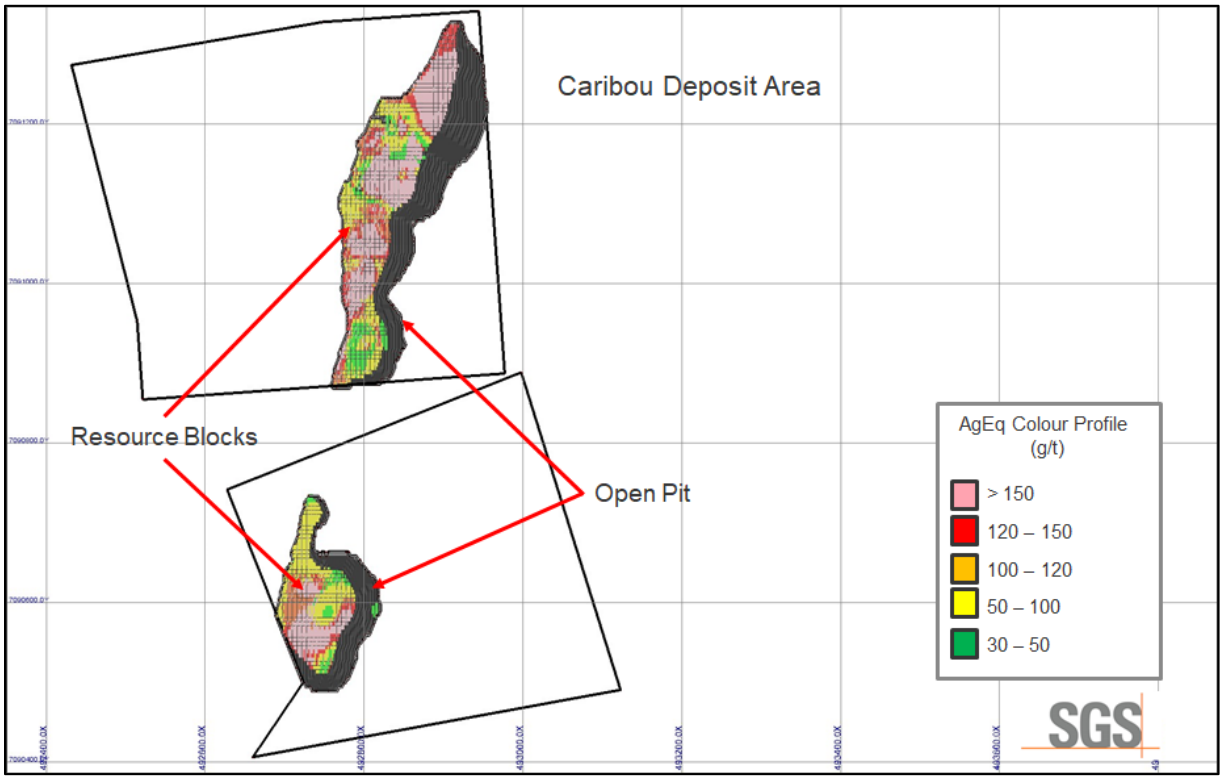


Figure 14-19 Isometric View Looking Northwest: Caribou In-Pit Mineral Resource Blocks by Grade

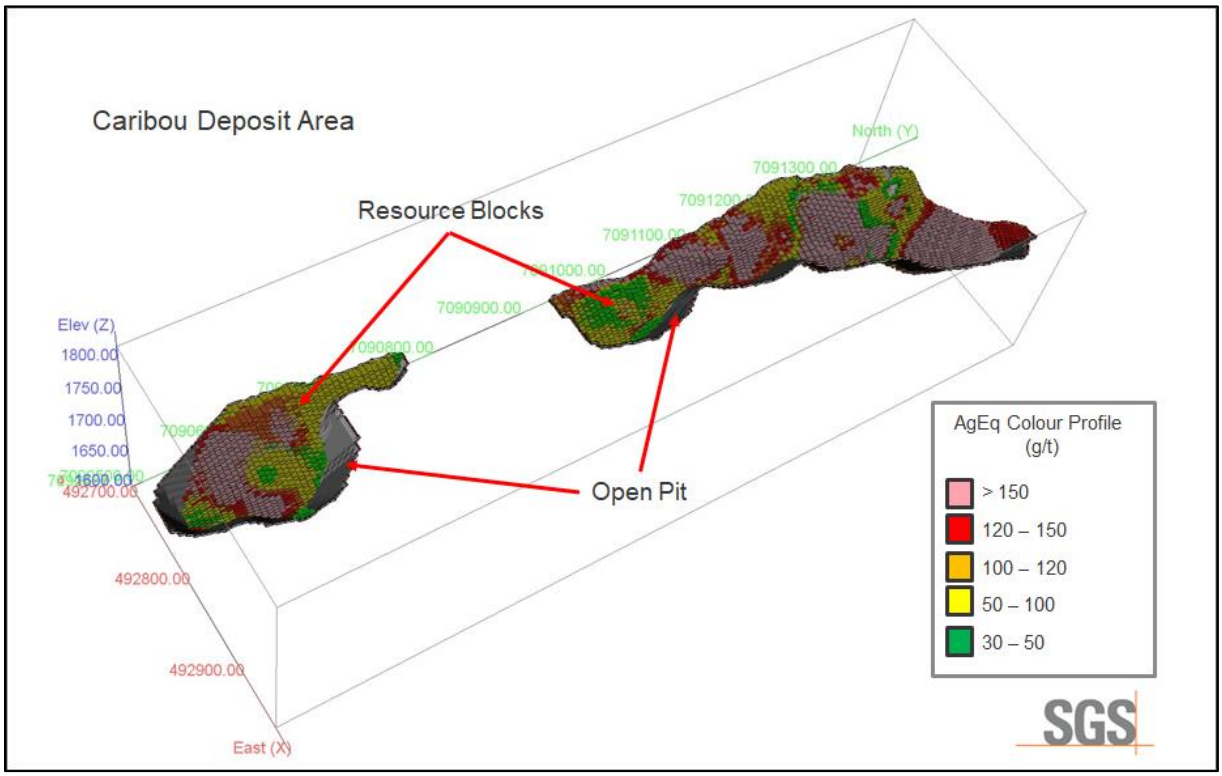


Figure 14-20 Isometric View Looking Northwest: Formo Underground Mineral Resource Blocks by Grade

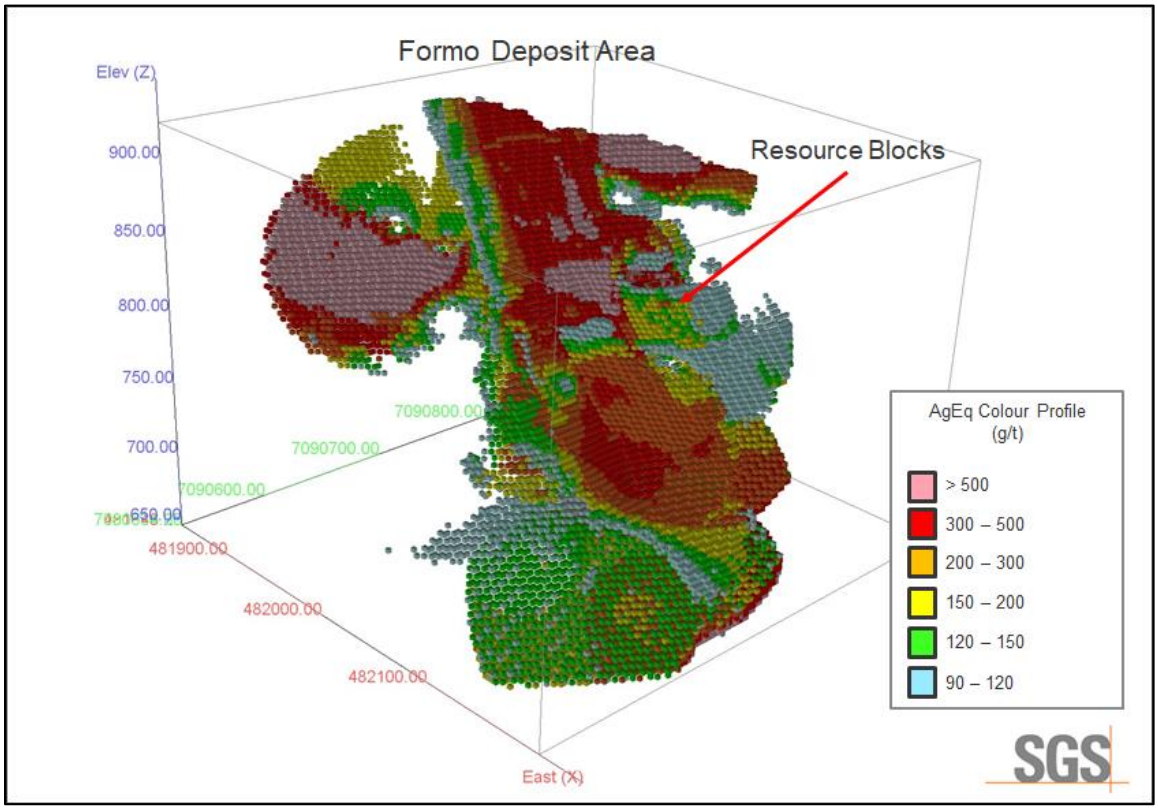


Figure 14-21 Isometric View Looking East: Fox In-Pit Mineral Resource Blocks by Grade

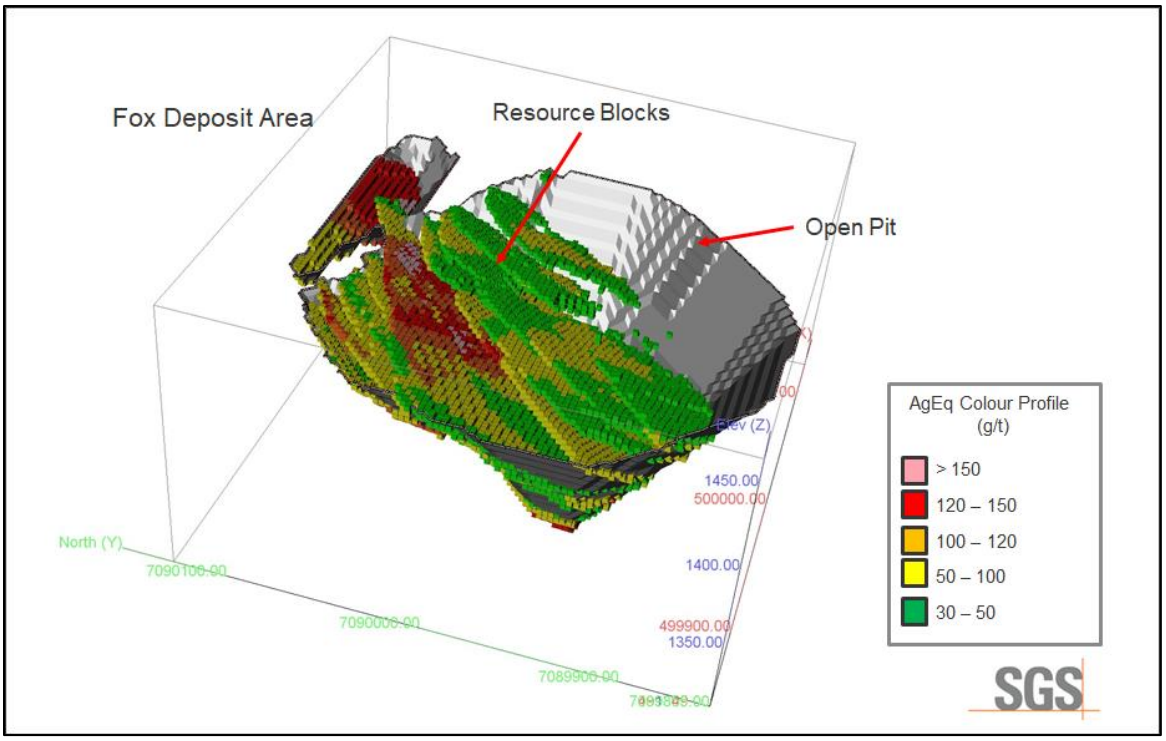
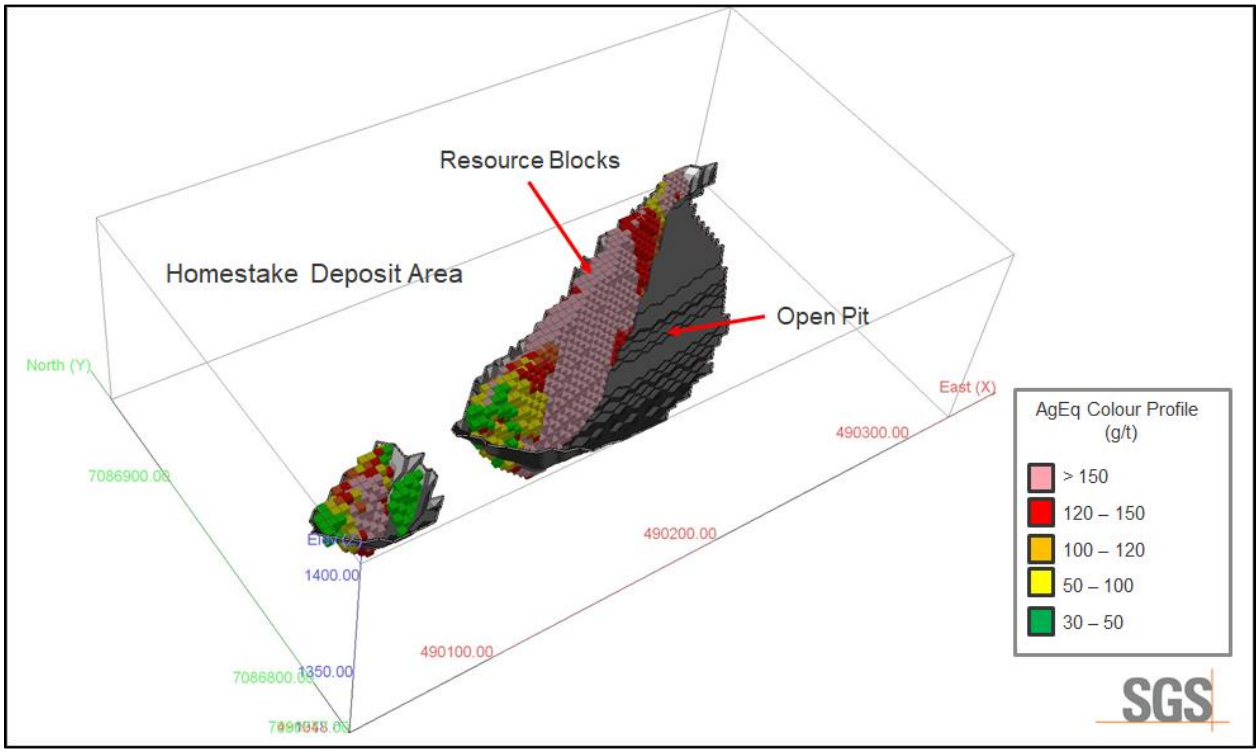


Figure 14-22 Isometric View Looking Northeast: Homestake In-Pit Mineral Resource Blocks by Grade



14.12 Model Validation and Sensitivity Analysis

Visual checks of block grades against the composite data and assay data on vertical section showed good correlation between block grades and drill intersections.

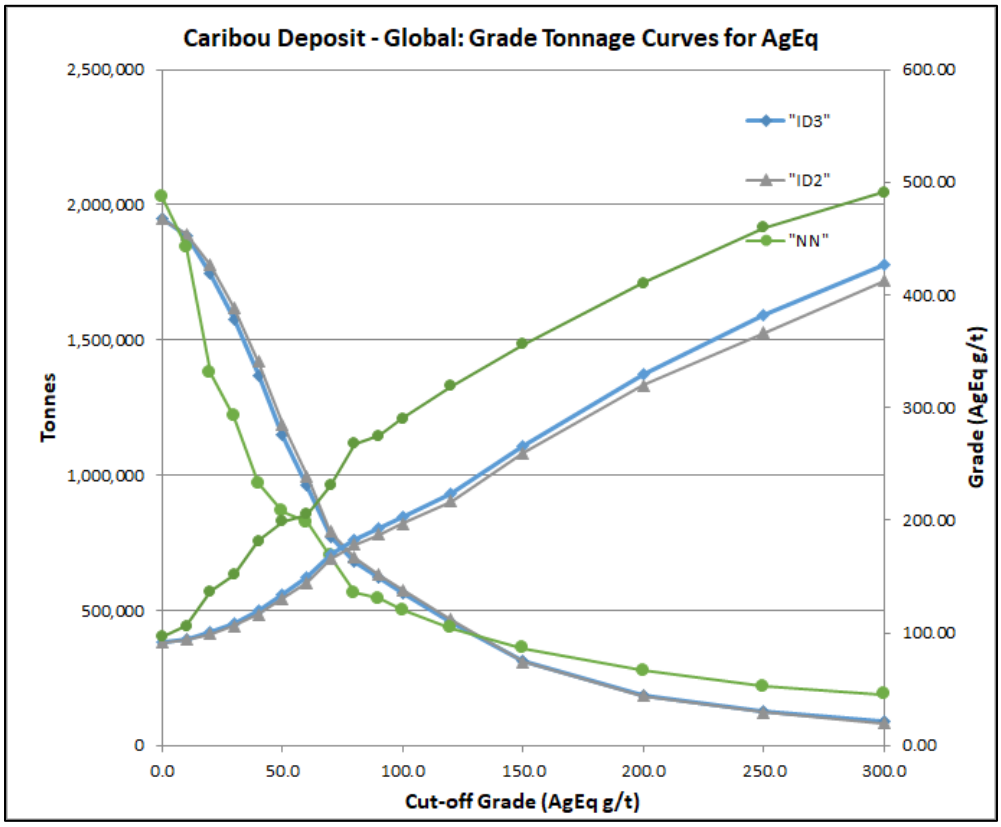
A comparison of the average capped composite grades and average assay grades by domain with the average grades of all the blocks in the block model at a 0.001% AgEq cut-off grade was completed and is presented in Table 14-10.

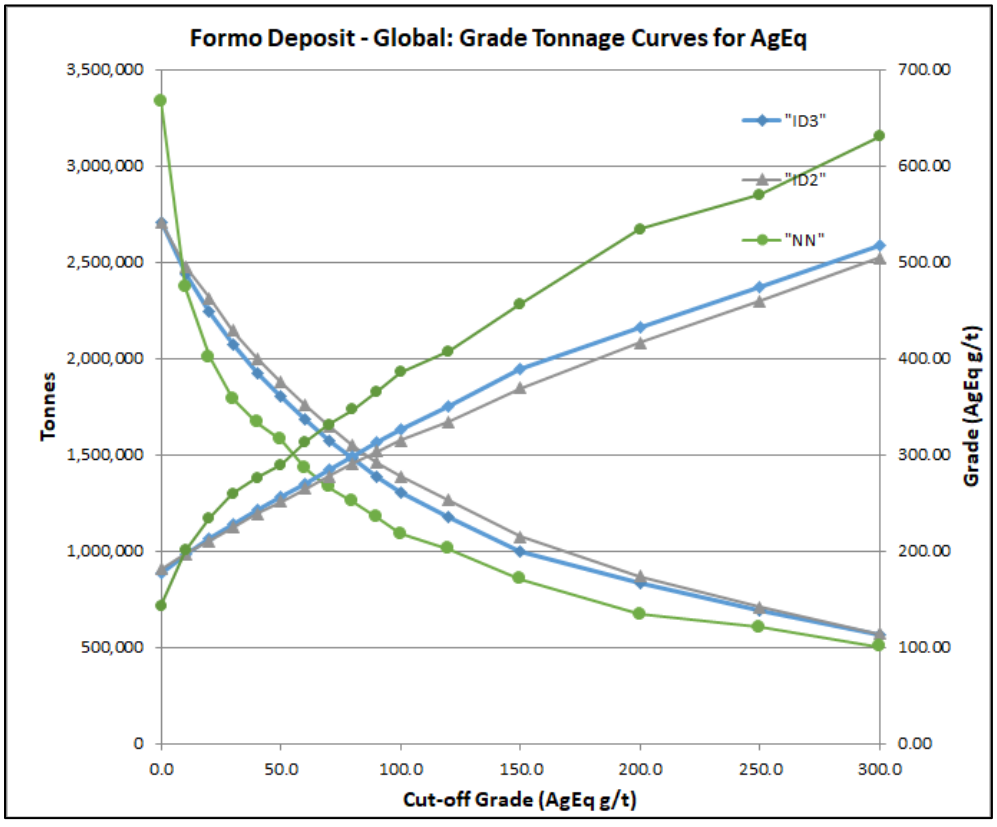
For comparison purposes, additional grade models for the Formo and Caribou deposits were generated using a varied inverse distance weighting (ID^3) and nearest neighbour (NN) interpolation methods. The results of these models are compared to the chosen models (ID^2) at various cut-off grades in a grade/tonnage graph shown in Figure 14-23. In general, the ID^2 and ID^3 models show similar results, and both are much more conservative and smoother than the NN model. For models well-constrained by wireframes and well-sampled (close spacing of data), ID^2 should yield very similar results to other interpolation methods such as ID^3 or Ordinary Kriging.

Table 14-10 Comparison of Average Composite Grades with Global Block Model Grades

Domain	Variable	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Caribou Deposit	Assays	108.6	0.14	1.00	0.67
	Composites Capped	76.0	0.09	0.48	0.50
	Blocks	52.8	0.08	0.30	0.58
Formo Deposit	Assays	519	0.25	4.95	5.29
	Composites Capped	223	0.09	2.00	2.52
	Blocks	98.6	0.07	0.75	1.37
Fox Deposit	Assays	33.2	0.02	0.11	1.23
	Composites Capped	17.8	0.01	0.07	0.73
	Blocks	14.1	0.01	0.05	0.62
Homestake Deposit	Assays	76.3	0.62	0.38	0.16
	Composites Capped	10.3	0.30	0.14	0.09
	Blocks	22.7	0.34	0.17	0.09

Figure 14-23 Comparison of ID^3, ID^2 & NN Models for the Caribou and Formo Deposits





14.12.1 Sensitivity to Cut-off Grade

The Keno deposit MREs have been estimated at a range of cut-off grades to demonstrate the sensitivity of the resources to cut-off grades. The current in-pit MREs are reported at a base-case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq (highlighted) within conceptual pit shells (Table 14-11), and the current underground MRE (Table 14-12) is reported at a base-case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq (highlighted).

Values in these tables reported above and below the base-case cut-off 50 g/t AgEq for in-pit MREs and 150 g/t AgEq for underground MREs should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource statement. The values are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of the base case cut-off grade. All values are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 14-11 In-Pit Mineral Resource Estimate, combined Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits, at Various AgEq Cut-off Grades, February 1, 2024

Cut-off Grade (AgEq g/t)	Tonnes	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au (oz)	Pb (Mlbs)	Zn (Mlbs)
30	1,787,000	101	50	0.10	0.24	0.93	5.82	2.87	6,000	9.4	36.8
40	1,642,000	107	53	0.11	0.25	0.98	5.66	2.80	6,000	9.1	35.4
50	1,460,000	115	58	0.12	0.28	1.02	5.40	2.70	5,500	8.9	32.9
60	1,253,000	125	63	0.13	0.31	1.08	5.03	2.55	5,400	8.4	29.8
70	1,046,000	137	70	0.16	0.34	1.13	4.60	2.37	5,300	7.9	26.1
80	884,000	148	78	0.18	0.38	1.16	4.21	2.21	5,200	7.4	22.6
90	748,000	160	86	0.22	0.43	1.17	3.84	2.06	5,200	7.0	19.3
100	641,000	170	93	0.20	0.47	1.17	3.51	1.92	4,100	6.7	16.6
120	464,000	194	109	0.27	0.57	1.18	2.89	1.62	4,100	5.8	12.1
150	287,000	231	132	0.33	0.74	1.19	2.13	1.22	3,000	4.7	7.5
200	148,000	287	168	0.42	1.00	1.34	1.36	0.80	2,000	3.3	4.4

Table 14-12 Underground Mineral Resource Estimate for the Formo Deposit at Various AgEq Cut-off Grades, February 1, 2024

Cut-off Grade (AgEq g/t)	Tonnes	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au (oz)	Pb (Mlbs)	Zn (Mlbs)
80	1,548,000	291	159	0.09	1.20	2.22	14.48	7.93	4,000	40.9	75.8
90	1,457,000	304	167	0.09	1.25	2.32	14.24	7.80	4,000	40.0	74.7
100	1,386,000	314	173	0.09	1.29	2.40	14.02	7.70	4,000	39.4	73.3
120	1,263,000	334	185	0.09	1.37	2.53	13.58	7.50	4,000	38.2	70.6
150	1,075,000	369	206	0.08	1.52	2.79	12.77	7.11	3,000	36.0	66.1
200	869,000	416	234	0.09	1.71	3.12	11.63	6.53	2,000	32.8	59.7
250	708,000	459	260	0.08	1.89	3.42	10.46	5.91	2,000	29.5	53.4
300	570,000	504	284	0.09	2.08	3.77	9.24	5.21	2,000	26.1	47.3

14.13 Disclosure

All relevant data and information regarding the Project are included in other sections of this Technical Report. There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

The Author is not aware of any known mining, processing, metallurgical, environmental, infrastructure, economic, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, or marketing issues, or any other relevant factors not reported in this technical report, that could materially affect the updated MRE.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There are no Mineral Reserve Estimates for the Property.

16 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is no information on properties adjacent to the Property necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading. To the Authors' knowledge, there are no significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information or MRE.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

SGS Geological Services Inc. was contracted by Metallic Minerals Corporation., to complete an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Keno Silver Project in the Keno Hill silver district of Canada's Yukon Territory, and to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report written in support of the updated MRE.

The quartz mining claims and leases that make up the Keno Silver Project are held by either Metallic Minerals or a wholly owned subsidiary numbered company: 536638 Yukon Inc. The total Keno Silver Project quartz mineral holdings (as of January 11, 2024) comprises 943 unsurveyed quartz mining claims and 21 surveyed quartz mining leases. Thirteen leases at the Formo property are owned by 536638 Yukon Inc. The claims that are contiguous have been grouped to allow for representative work to be applied to all claims in the grouping for the purposes of renewal.

Metallic Minerals Corp. is an exploration and development stage company, focused on silver, gold and copper in established mining districts in Canada and the USA. The Company was originally incorporated in the Province of British Columbia on May 3, 2007, under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and was registered as an extra-territorial corporation under the Business Corporations Act (Yukon) on July 10, 2009. The Company's key assets are located in the high-grade Keno Hill silver district (Canada), La Plata silver-gold-copper district (USA), and Klondike gold district (Canada). All three districts have existing infrastructure, including grid power, highway, and road access.

The current report is authored by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo., Ben Eggers, B.Sc. (Hons), MAIG, P.Geo., and Sarah Dean, B.Sc., P.Geo. of SGS (the "Authors"). The Authors are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101 and are responsible for all sections of this report. The updated MRE presented in this report was estimated by Armitage.

25.1 Diamond Drilling

Since Metallic Minerals, and its precursors, acquired an interest in the Property in 2007, the following trenching and drilling has been completed.

A total of 623.00 m of trenching and 1,270.00 m of refreshing/deepening of existing trenches was completed on the Homestake and Caribou Hill target areas and a total of 107 trench samples were collected from 2007 to 2017. No modern trenching has been conducted on the Formo or Fox targets.

A total of 28,152.64 metres has been drilled by the Company in 300 drill holes on the Property. A total of 19,602.71 metres was drilled in 164 diamond drill holes. A total of 1,623.25 metres was drilled in 61 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill holes and a total of 6,926.68 metres was drilled in 75 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes.

Drilling by the Company as has targeted multiple deposits and prospects on the Property, with the majority completed at the Caribou (5,980.36 metres in 83 holes), Homestake (5,126.67 metres in 88 holes), Formo (4,419.01 metres in 26 holes), and Fox (2,748.52 metres in 18 holes) deposits. Regional drilling on additional targets has totalled 9,878.08 metres in 85 holes.

25.2 Mineral Resource Estimate

The general requirement that all Mineral Resources have "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the Mineral Resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade considering extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, based on the location, depth from surface and depth extent, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation of the deposits of the Keno project, the Author

considers that the Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits are amenable to open pit extraction, and the Formo deposit may be mined using underground mining methods.

To determine the quantities of material offering reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by open pit mining methods, reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Inferred blocks) that could be “reasonably expected” to be mined from open pit are used. A Whittle (GEOVIA Whittle™ 2022) pit shell at a revenue factor of 1.0 was selected as the ultimate pit shell for the purposes of this MRE.

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimization are used solely for the purpose of testing the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade. A selected base case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq is used to determine the in-pit MRE for the Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits.

The reporting of the in-pit MREs are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The in-pit mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below topography and within the 3D constraining mineralized wireframes (the constraining volumes).

To determine the quantities of material offering reasonable prospects for economic extraction by underground mining methods, reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block model (Indicated and Inferred blocks) that could be reasonably expected to be mined from underground are used. Based on the location, size, shape, general thickness, and orientation of the of the Formo deposit, it is envisioned that the Formo deposit may be mined using a combination of underground mining methods including sub-level stoping (SLS) and/or cut and fill (CAF) mining. Underground Mineral Resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq. A base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq is applied to identify blocks that will have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.

The reporting of the underground resources is presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The underground mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below topography and within the 3D constraining mineralized wireframes (the constraining volumes).

25.2.1 Mineral Resource Statement

The MREs for the Project are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** and includes MREs for t he Caribou, Fox, Homestake and Formo deposits.

Highlights of the Keno project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates are as follows:

- In-Pit Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated at 1.46 Mt grading 58 g/t silver, 0.12 g/t gold, 0.28 % lead, and 1.02 % zinc (115 g/t AgEq). The Inferred MRE includes resources of 2.70 Moz of silver, 5,500 oz of gold, 8.86 Mlbs of lead, and 32.95 Mlbs of zinc (5.40 Moz AgEq).
- Underground Inferred Mineral Resources, restricted to the Formo deposit, are estimated at 1.08 Mt grading 206 g/t silver, 0.08 g/t gold, 1.52% lead, and 2.79% zinc (369 g/t AgEq). The Inferred MRE includes resources of 7.11 Moz of silver, 3,000 oz of gold, 36.02 Mlbs of lead, and 66.14 Mlbs of zinc (12.77 Moz AgEq).

Table 25-1 Keno Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates, February 1, 2024

Deposit	Cut-off Grade (AgEq g/t)	Tonnes	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (Moz)	Ag (Moz)	Au (oz)	Pb (Mlbs)	Zn (Mlbs)
Caribou	50	589,000	149	94	0.09	0.50	0.82	2.82	1.78	2,000	6.46	10.60
Fox	50	793,000	83	28	0.02	0.09	1.26	2.11	0.73	500	1.53	22.04
Homestake	50	78,000	187	77	1.10	0.50	0.18	0.47	0.19	3,000	0.87	0.31
Sub-Total	50	1,460,000	115	58	0.12	0.28	1.02	5.40	2.70	5,500	8.86	32.95
Formo	150	1,075,000	369	206	0.08	1.52	2.79	12.77	7.11	3,000	36.02	66.14
Total		2,535,000	223	120	0.10	0.80	1.77	18.16	9.81	8,500	44.88	99.08

The base-case AgEq Cut-off grades consider metal prices of $22.50/oz Ag, $1,800/oz Au, $1.00/lb Pb and $1.30/lb Zn, and considers metal recoveries of 95% for Ag, 50% for Au, 94% for Pb and 88% for Zn.

[1]AgEq = Ag ppm + (((Au ppm x Au price/gram) + (Pb% x Pb price/t) + (Zn% x Zn price/t))/Ag price/gram). Metal price assumptions are $22.50/oz silver, $1,800/oz gold, $1.00/lb lead and $1.30/t zinc.

Keno Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate Notes:

(1) The effective date of the Keno deposit Mineral Resource Estimate is February 1, 2024.

(2) The Mineral Resource Estimates were estimated by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo. of SGS Geological Services and is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

(3) The classification of the current Mineral Resource Estimate into Inferred mineral resources is consistent with current 2014 CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

(4) All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add due to rounding.

(5) The mineral resources are presented undiluted and in situ, constrained by continuous 3D wireframe models, and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

(6) Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that most Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

(7) The Keno mineral resource estimate is based on a validated database which includes data from 293 surface diamond, RC and RAB drill holes totalling 17,654.63 m, and 292 surface and underground channels (Formo) for 450.43 m. The resource database totals 5,429 assay intervals representing 6,734.09 m of data.

(8) The mineral resource estimate is based on 29 three-dimensional ("3D") resource models for Fox (19), Caribou (4), Formo (4) and Homestake (2), constructed in Leapfrog. Grades for Ag, Au, Pb and Zn were estimated for each mineralization domain using 1.5 metre capped composites assigned to that domain. To generate grade within the blocks, the inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method was used for all domains.

(9) Average density values were assigned to each domain based on a database of 77 samples.

(10) Based on the location, depth from surface and depth extent, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, the Caribou, Fox and Homestake deposits of the Keno project may be mined using open-pit mining methods. Mineral resources are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq. The in-pit Mineral Resource grade blocks are quantified above the base case cut-off grade, above the constraining pit shell, below topography and within the constraining mineralized domains (the constraining volumes).

(11) The results from the pit optimization, using the pseudoflow optimization method in Whittle 4.7.4, are used solely for the purpose of testing the "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Property. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a Mineral Resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade.

(12) Based on the location, depth from surface and depth extent, size, shape, general true thickness, and orientation, it is envisioned that the Formo deposit may be mined using underground mining methods. Mineral

resources for Formo are reported at a base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq. The mineral resource grade blocks were quantified above the base case cut-off grade, below surface and within the constraining mineralized wireframes (considered mineable shapes).

(13) Based on the size, shape, general thickness and orientation of the Formo mineralized structures, it is envisioned that the deposits may be mined using a combination of underground mining methods including sub-level stoping (SLS) and/or cut and fill (CAF) mining.

(14) The pit optimization and base-case AgEq Cut-off grades consider metal prices of $22.50/oz Ag, $1,800/oz Au, $1.00/lb Pb and $1.30/lb Zn, and considers metal recoveries of 95% for Ag, 50% for Au, 94% for Pb and 88% for Zn.

(15) The pit optimization and base case cut-off grade of 50 g/t AgEq considers a mining cost of US$2.20/t mined, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD$25.00/t of mineralized material.

(16) The underground base case cut-off grade of 150 g/t AgEq a mining cost of US$65.00/t mined, and processing, treatment, refining, G&A and transportation cost of USD$25.00/t of mineralized material.

(17) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Keno Silver project contains in-pit and underground Inferred Mineral Resources that are associated with relatively well-defined mineralized trends and models. All deposits on the Property are open along strike and at depth.

Armitage considers that the Project has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources and that further exploration is warranted. Given the prospective nature of the Property, it is the Author's opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that a proposed plan for further work by Metallic is justified. The Author is recommending Metallic conduct further exploration, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Metallic's intentions are to continue exploration on the Property in 2024. The proposed work program is scheduled to include a 3,000 m to 5,000 m diamond drill program focused on resource expansion and new discovery drilling. Additional work is to include surface geochemical surveys and geological surveys in areas of the property requiring additional or increased mapping coverage.

Planned HQ and NQ diamond core drilling will focus on the potential extensions of the Inferred resources, primarily at the Formo and Fox deposits along strike and at depth. Where several growth-stage targets have been advanced with initial drilling, drilling will be focused on advancing these targets to a possible Inferred resource stage. A select number of undrilled targets that have been prioritized through trenching, surface mapping and geochemical surveys as prospective new discoveries are also scheduled for initial drill testing in 2024.

It is also recommended that Metallic conduct an initial metallurgical test program on mineralization from the Formo, Caribou and Fox deposit mineralization.

The total cost of the planned work program by Metallic is estimated at $2.48 M (Table 26-1).

Table 26-1 Keno Silver Project 2024 Exploration Budget

Item	Cost
Diamond Drilling[1] ($350 per m drill cost)	$1,750,000
Surface Geochemistry	$100,000
Land/Permitting/Environment/Local Admin	$400,000
Resource Update and Technical Report	$75,000
Preliminary Metallurgical Test Program	$150,000
Total	**$2,475,000**
Includes sampling costs assaying, geotechnical, drill management, core storage, travel accommodation, logging facilities, consumables, and data reporting.	

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Mineral Resource Estimates for the Keno Silver Project, Yukon, Canada” dated April 11, 2024 (the “Technical Report”) for Metallic Minerals Corp. was prepared and signed by the following authors:

The effective date of the report is February 1, 2024
The date of the report is April 11, 2024.

Signed by:

Qualified Persons	Company
Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo.,	SGS Geological Services (“SGS”)
Ben Eggers, B.Sc.(Hons), MAIG, P.Geo.	SGS Geological Services (“SGS”)
Sarah Dean, B.Sc., P. Geo.	SGS Geological Services (“SGS”)

April 11, 2024

29 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

QP CERTIFICATE – ALLAN ARMITAGE

To accompany the technical report titled **"Mineral Resource Estimate for the Keno Silver Project, Yukon, Canada"** with an effective date of February 1, 2024 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Metallic Minerals Corp. (the "Company").

I, Allan E. Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geol. of 62 River Front Way, Fredericton, New Brunswick, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Resource Geologist with SGS Canada Inc., 10 de la Seigneurie E blvd., Unit 203 Blainville, QC, Canada, J7C 3V5 .

2. I am a graduate of Acadia University having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science - Honours in Geology in 1989, a graduate of Laurentian University having obtained the degree of Master of Science in Geology in 1992 and a graduate of the University of Western Ontario having obtained a Doctor of Philosophy in Geology in 1998.

3. I have been employed as a geologist for every field season (May - October) from 1987 to 1996. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since March of 1997.

4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling at the grass roots to advanced exploration stage, including producing mines, since 1991, including mineral resource estimation and mineral resource and mineral reserve auditing since 2006 in Canada and internationally. I have extensive experience in Archean and Proterozoic load gold deposits, volcanic and sediment hosted base metal massive sulphide deposits, porphyry copper-gold-silver deposits, low and intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold and silver deposits, magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE deposits, and unconformity- and sandstone-hosted uranium deposits.

5. I am a member of: the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (P.Geol.) (License No. 64456; 1999), the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 38144; 2012), and the Professional Geoscientists Ontario (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 2829; 2017).

6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects – ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43 101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43 101.

7. I am an author of the Technical Report and responsible for sections 1, and 13 to 27. I have reviewed all sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of the Technical Report.

8. I have not conducted a site visit to the Property.

9. I have not had prior involvement with the Keno Silver Property.

10. I am independent of the Company as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the "Form"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated April 11, 2024 at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

"Original Signed and Sealed"

Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo., SGS Canada Inc.

QP CERTIFICATE – BEN EGGERS

To accompany the report titled **"Mineral Resource Estimate for the Keno Silver Project, Yukon, Canada"** with an effective date of February 1, 2024 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Metallic Minerals Corp. (the "Company").

I, Benjamin K. Eggers, B.Sc.(Hons), MAIG, P.Geo. of 321 Olsen Road, Tofino, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Geologist with SGS Canada Inc., 10 Boulevard de la Seigneurie E., Suite 203, Blainville, QC, J7C 3V5, Canada.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Otago, New Zealand having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geology in 2004.

3. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since February of 2005.

4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling at the greenfield to advanced exploration stages, including at producing mines, in Canada, Australia, and internationally since 2005, and in mineral resource estimation since 2022 in Canada and internationally. I have experience in lode gold deposits, porphyry copper-gold-silver deposits, low and high sulphidation epithermal gold and silver deposits, volcanic and sediment hosted base metal massive sulphide deposits, and albitite-hosted uranium deposits.

5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and use the designation (P.Geo.) (EGBC Licence No. 40384; 2014), and I am a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and use the designation (MAIG) (AIG Licence No. 3824; 2013).

6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects – ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I am an author of the Technical Report and responsible for sections 2, 11 and 12. I have reviewed these sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of the Technical Report.

8. I have conducted a site visit to the Property on November 10, 2023.

9. I have not had prior involvement with the Keno Silver Property.

10. I am independent of the Company as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the "Form"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated April 11, 2024 at Tofino, British Columbia.

"Original Signed and Sealed"

Ben Eggers, B.Sc.(Hons), MAIG, P. Geo., SGS Canada Inc.

QP CERTIFICATE – Sarah Dean

To accompany the report titled **"Mineral Resource Estimate for the Keno Silver Project, Yukon, Canada"** with an effective date of February 1, 2024 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Metallic Minerals Corp. (the "Company").

I, Sarah A. Dean, B.Sc. P.Geo. of 771 County Road 31, Belle River, Ontario, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Project Geologist with SGS Canada Inc, 10 Boul. de la Seigneurie Est, Suite 203, Blainville Quebec, J7C 3V5, Canada.
2. I am a graduate from Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology in 2006 and a graduate of the Australian Institute of Business, Adelaide, South Australia having obtained the degree of Master of Business Administration.
3. I have been employed as a geologist from January 2006 to January 2012 and from May 2016 to present.
4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling at the greenfield to advanced exploration stages, including at producing mines, in Canada and Australia since 2006. I have experience in gold deposits, Athabasca Oil Sands, SEDEX deposits, iron ore, lithium, and carbon. I am aware of the different methods of estimation and the geostatistics applied to metallic, non-metallic and industrial mineral projects.
5. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec and use the title of Professional Geologist (géo. or P.Geo.) (Licence No. #2150, 2018) and Professional Geologists of Ontario (Licence No. #2951, 2018)
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am an author of this report and responsible for sections 3 to 10. I have reviewed these sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of this Technical Report.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the Keno Silver Property.
9. I am independent of the Company as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the "Form"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated this April 11, 2024, at Belle River, Ontario.

"Original Signed and Sealed"

Sarah Dean, P.Geo., SGS Canada Inc

Appendix I.

Summary of Mineral Leases and Claims on the Keno Silver Property

Formo Mineral Leases

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Lease
59339	BIRCH	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	7/14/1949	8/23/2043	NM00157
56521	BRA	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	5/27/1948	8/23/2043	NM00152
55463	CHEECHAKO	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	8/26/1946	8/23/2043	NM00149
38807	DOROTHY	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	10/1/1934	8/23/2043	NM00144
55062	PAPOOSE	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	11/26/1937	8/23/2043	NM00145
59162	PREMIER	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	11/18/1948	8/23/2043	NM00153
16575	ROCKET	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	6/14/1925	9/26/2039	NM00866
55461	SKOOKUM	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	8/26/1946	8/23/2043	NM00147
59340	SPRUCE	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	7/14/1949	8/23/2043	NM00158
55462	TAGISH	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	8/26/1946	8/23/2043	NM00148
55064	TILLICUM	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	12/21/1937	8/23/2043	NM00146
16038	TYEE	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	8/10/1925	9/26/2039	NM00865
61713	WIMPY	536386 Yukon Inc. - 100%	7/1/1951	8/23/2043	NM00159

Keno Silver Mineral Leases

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Lease
12882	BLANCO	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/29/1919	1/13/2028	NM00598
59337	BROOK	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/15/1949	8/3/2044	NM00156
59245	CARIBBEAN	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/28/1949	8/3/2044	NM00154
59246	CIMARRON	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/28/1949	4/27/2045	NM00292
59334	HORN-SILVER	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/13/1949	8/3/2044	NM00155
12989	MONTANA	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/8/1920	11/30/2030	NM00788
55466	SILVER BASIN #7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/22/1946	8/3/2044	NM00150
55467	SILVER BASIN #8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/22/1946	8/3/2044	NM00151

Keno Silver Mineral Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YC57784	Aho 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57785	Aho 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57786	Aho 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57787	Aho 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57788	Aho 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57789	Aho 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57790	Aho 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57791	Aho 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57792	Aho 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57793	Aho 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57794	Aho 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57795	Aho 12	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57796	Aho 13	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57797	Aho 14	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57798	Aho 15	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57799	Aho 16	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57800	Aho 17	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67501	Aho 18	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67502	Aho 19	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67503	Aho 20	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/3/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11271	AHO 21	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11272	AHO 22	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11273	AHO 23	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11274	AHO 24	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11275	AHO 25	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11276	AHO 26	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YD11277	AHO 27	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11278	AHO 28	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11279	AHO 29	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11280	AHO 30	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/4/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11289	AHO 31	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11290	AHO 32	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11291	AHO 33	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11292	AHO 34	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11293	AHO 35	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11294	AHO 36	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11295	AHO 37	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11296	AHO 38	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11297	AHO 39	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11298	AHO 40	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11299	AHO 41	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11300	AHO 42	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/5/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22789	AHO 43	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22790	AHO 44	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22791	AHO 45	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22792	AHO 46	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22793	AHO 47	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22794	AHO 48	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22795	AHO 49	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22796	AHO 50	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22797	AHO 51	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22798	AHO 52	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22799	AHO 53	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD22800	AHO 54	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11281	AHO 55	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YD11282	AHO 56	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/8/2009	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC00365	Blanche	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	1/1/1998	12/1/2030	HM03315
YF46472	Blanche Fr	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2030	HM03315
YA75856	Bonny	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/25/1981	9/7/2024	HM03434
Y 97224	Boso 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	1/23/1975	9/7/2024	HM03434
Y 97225	Boso 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	1/23/1975	9/7/2024	HM03434
Y 97226	Boso 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	1/28/1974	9/7/2024	HM03434
Y 97227	Boso 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	1/29/1975	9/7/2024	HM03434
Y 97228	Boso 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	1/29/1975	9/7/2024	HM03434
83535	Caroline 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/17/1964	9/7/2025	HM03434
83536	Caroline 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/17/1964	9/7/2025	HM03434
YA38193	Case 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/6/1978	9/7/2024	HM03434
83526	Casy 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/12/1964	9/7/2025	HM03434
83527	Casy 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/12/1964	9/7/2025	HM03434
83545	Chrissie G	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/25/1964	9/7/2025	HM03434
YD34926	Faro	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/24/2016	10/11/2027	
YF52507	FB 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/8/2016	1/1/2025	HM03399
YF52508	FB 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/8/2016	1/1/2025	HM03399
YF52509	FB 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/8/2016	1/1/2025	HM03399
YF52510	FB 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/8/2016	1/1/2025	HM03399
YF52511	FB 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/8/2016	1/1/2025	HM03399
YF52512	FB 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/8/2016	1/1/2025	HM03399
YF52513	FB 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/8/2016	1/1/2025	HM03399
YF52105	Ft	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/28/2016	1/1/2027	HM03399
YC52446	Gram 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52447	Gram 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52448	Gram 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52449	Gram 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52450	Gram 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52451	Gram 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52452	Gram 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52453	Gram 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52454	Gram 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52455	Gram 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52456	Gram 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52457	Gram 12	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52458	Gram 13	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315

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YC52459	Gram 14	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52460	Gram 15	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52461	Gram 16	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52462	Gram 17	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52463	Gram 18	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52464	Gram 19	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52465	Gram 20	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52466	Gram 21	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52467	Gram 22	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52468	Gram 23	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC52469	Gram 24	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/3/2006	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68104	Gram 25	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68105	Gram 26	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68106	Gram 27	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68107	Gram 28	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68108	Gram 29	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68109	Gram 30	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68110	Gram 31	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68111	Gram 32	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68112	Gram 33	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68113	Gram 34	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68114	Gram 35	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68115	Gram 36	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68116	Gram 37	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68117	Gram 38	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68118	Gram 39	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68119	Gram 40	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68120	Gram 41	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC68121	Gram 42	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2008	11/1/2026	HM03315
YC38987	Homestake 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	2/12/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC38988	Homestake 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	2/12/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC38989	Homestake 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	2/13/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC38990	Homestake 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	2/13/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC38991	Homestake 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	2/13/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39474	Homestake 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/27/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39475	Homestake 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/27/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39476	Homestake 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/27/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39477	Homestake 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/27/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39478	Homestake 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/27/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39479	Homestake 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/27/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39480	Homestake 12	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/28/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39481	Homestake 13	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/28/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39482	Homestake 14	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/28/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39483	Homestake 15	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/28/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39484	Homestake 16	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/28/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39485	Homestake 17	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/28/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39486	Homestake 18	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/28/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39487	Homestake 19	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/1/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39488	Homestake 20	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/1/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39489	Homestake 21	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39490	Homestake 22	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39491	Homestake 23	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39492	Homestake 24	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39493	Homestake 25	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39494	Homestake 26	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/2/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39564	Homestake 27	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/10/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39565	Homestake 28	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/10/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39566	Homestake 29	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/10/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39567	Homestake 30	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/10/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39568	Homestake 31	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/10/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39569	Homestake 32	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/10/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39890	Homestake 33	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/20/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39891	Homestake 34	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/20/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39892	Homestake 35	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/20/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC39893	Homestake 36	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/20/2005	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC57031	Homestake 37	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/31/2007	12/1/2024	HM03328

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YC57462	Homestake 37	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC57032	Homestake 38	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/31/2007	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC57463	Homestake 38	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC57033	Homestake 39	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/31/2007	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC57464	Homestake 39	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2024	HM03328
YC68018	Homestake Fract 40	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/6/2008	12/1/2024	HM03328
YD34912	HS 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/19/2010	12/1/2024	HM03328
YD34913	HS 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/19/2010	12/1/2024	HM03328
YD34914	HS 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/19/2010	12/1/2024	HM03328
YD34915	HS 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/19/2010	12/1/2024	HM03328
YD34916	HS 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/19/2010	12/1/2024	HM03328
59029	Isabel	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/8/1948	12/1/2029	HM03403
62326	Isabel 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/15/1953	12/1/2029	HM03403
62993	Isabel 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/26/1956	12/1/2029	HM03403
62994	Isabel 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/26/1956	12/1/2029	HM03403
YB03908	Jack 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/3/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03909	Jack 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/3/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03910	Jack 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/3/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03911	Jack 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/3/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03912	Jack 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/3/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03913	Jack 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/3/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03914	Jack 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/3/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03915	Jack 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/3/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03897	John 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03898	John 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03899	John 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03900	John 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03901	John 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03902	John 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03903	John 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03904	John 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/4/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03905	John 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03906	John 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YB03907	John 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/2/1990	1/1/2027	HM03399
YE55981	Livi 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55982	Livi 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55983	Livi 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55984	Livi 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55985	Livi 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55986	Livi 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55987	Livi 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55988	Livi 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55989	Livi 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55990	Livi 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55991	Livi 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57312	Livi 12	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57313	Livi 13	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57314	Livi 14	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57315	Livi 15	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57316	Livi 16	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57317	Livi 17	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57318	Livi 18	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57319	Livi 19	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57320	Livi 20	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57321	Livi 21	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57322	Livi 22	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57323	Livi 23	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57324	Livi 24	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57325	Livi 25	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57326	Livi 26	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57327	Livi 27	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57328	Livi 28	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57329	Livi 29	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57330	Livi 30	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57331	Livi 31	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57332	Livi 32	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315

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YF57333	Livi 33	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57334	Livi 34	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57335	Livi 35	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57336	Livi 36	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57337	Livi 37	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57338	Livi 38	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57339	Livi 39	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57340	Livi 40	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57341	Livi 41	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57342	Livi 42	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57343	Livi 43	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57344	Livi 44	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57345	Livi 45	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57346	Livi 46	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57347	Livi 47	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57348	Livi 48	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57349	Livi 49	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57350	Livi 50	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57351	Livi 51	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57352	Livi 52	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57353	Livi 53	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57354	Livi 54	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57355	Livi 55	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57356	Livi 56	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57357	Livi 57	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57358	Livi 58	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57359	Livi 59	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57360	Livi 60	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57361	Livi 61	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57362	Livi 62	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57363	Livi 63	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57364	Livi 64	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57365	Livi 65	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57366	Livi 66	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57367	Livi 67	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57368	Livi 68	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57369	Livi 69	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57370	Livi 70	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57371	Livi 71	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57372	Livi 72	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57373	Livi 73	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57374	Livi 74	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57375	Livi 75	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57376	Livi 76	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57377	Livi 77	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57378	Livi 78	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57379	Livi 79	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57380	Livi 80	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57381	Livi 81	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57382	Livi 82	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57383	Livi 83	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57384	Livi 84	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57385	Livi 85	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57386	Livi 86	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57387	Livi 87	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57388	Livi 88	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57389	Livi 89	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57390	Livi 90	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57391	Livi 91	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57392	Livi 92	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57393	Livi 93	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57394	Livi 94	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57395	Livi 95	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57396	Livi 96	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57397	Livi 97	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57398	Livi 98	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YF57399	Livi 99	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57400	Livi 100	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57401	Livi 101	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57402	Livi 102	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57403	Livi 103	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57404	Livi 104	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57405	Livi 105	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57406	Livi 106	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57407	Livi 107	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/13/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57408	Livi 108	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57409	Livi 109	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57410	Livi 110	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57411	Livi 111	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57412	Livi 112	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57413	Livi 113	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57414	Livi 114	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57415	Livi 115	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57416	Livi 116	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57417	Livi 117	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57418	Livi 118	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57419	Livi 119	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57420	Livi 120	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57421	Livi 121	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57422	Livi 122	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57423	Livi 123	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57424	Livi 124	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57425	Livi 125	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57426	Livi 126	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57427	Livi 127	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57428	Livi 128	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/12/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57429	Livi 129	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57430	Livi 130	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57431	Livi 131	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57432	Livi 132	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57433	Livi 133	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57434	Livi 134	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57435	Livi 135	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57436	Livi 136	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57437	Livi 137	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57438	Livi 138	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57439	Livi 139	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57440	Livi 140	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57441	Livi 141	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57442	Livi 142	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57443	Livi 143	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57444	Livi 144	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57445	Livi 145	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57446	Livi 146	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57447	Livi 147	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57448	Livi 148	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57449	Livi 149	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57450	Livi 150	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57451	Livi 151	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57452	Livi 152	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57453	Livi 153	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57454	Livi 154	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57455	Livi 155	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57456	Livi 156	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57457	Livi 157	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57458	Livi 158	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57459	Livi 159	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57460	Livi 160	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/11/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57461	Livi 161	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57462	Livi 162	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57463	Livi 163	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57464	Livi 164	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YF57465	Livi 165	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57466	Livi 166	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57467	Livi 167	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57468	Livi 168	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57469	Livi 169	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57470	Livi 170	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57471	Livi 171	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57472	Livi 172	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57473	Livi 173	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57474	Livi 174	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57475	Livi 175	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57476	Livi 176	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57477	Livi 177	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57478	Livi 178	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57479	Livi 179	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57480	Livi 180	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57481	Livi 181	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57482	Livi 182	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57483	Livi 183	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57484	Livi 184	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57485	Livi 185	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57486	Livi 186	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57487	Livi 187	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57488	Livi 188	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57489	Livi 189	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57490	Livi 190	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57491	Livi 191	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/3/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57492	Livi 192	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57493	Livi 193	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57494	Livi 194	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57495	Livi 195	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57496	Livi 196	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57497	Livi 197	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57498	Livi 198	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57499	Livi 199	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57500	Livi 200	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57501	Livi 201	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57502	Livi 202	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57503	Livi 203	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57504	Livi 204	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57505	Livi 205	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57506	Livi 206	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57507	Livi 207	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57508	Livi 208	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57509	Livi 209	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57510	Livi 210	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF57511	Livi 211	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10712	Livi 212	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10713	Livi 213	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10714	Livi 214	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10715	Livi 215	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10716	Livi 216	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10717	Livi 217	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10718	Livi 218	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10719	Livi 219	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10720	Livi 220	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10721	Livi 221	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10722	Livi 222	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10723	Livi 223	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10724	Livi 224	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10725	Livi 225	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10726	Livi 226	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/2/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10727	Livi 227	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10736	Livi 236	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10737	Livi 237	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE10738	Livi 238	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YE10739	Livi 239	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/1/2017	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46473	Louis 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46474	Louis 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46475	Louis 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46476	Louis 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46477	Louis 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46478	Louis 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46479	Louis 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46480	Louis 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46481	Louis 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46482	Louis 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46483	Louis 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46484	Louis 12	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46485	Louis 13	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46486	Louis 14	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46487	Louis 15	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46488	Louis 16	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46489	Louis 17	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46490	Louis 18	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46491	Louis 19	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/12/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46492	Louis 20	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/12/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46493	Louis 21	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/12/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46494	Louis 22	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/12/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46495	Louis 23	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/12/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46496	Louis 24	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/12/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46497	Louis 25	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/12/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46498	Louis 26	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46499	Louis 27	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF46500	Louis 28	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/11/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41541	M 41	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41542	M 42	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41543	M 43	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41544	M 44	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41553	M 53	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41554	M 54	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41555	M 55	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41556	M 56	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41557	M 57	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41558	M 58	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41559	M 59	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41560	M 60	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41561	M 61	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41562	M 62	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41563	M 63	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41564	M 64	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41565	M 65	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41566	M 66	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41567	M 67	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41568	M 68	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41569	M 69	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41570	M 70	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41571	M 71	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41572	M 72	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41575	M 75	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41576	M 76	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41577	M 77	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41578	M 78	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41579	M 79	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41580	M 80	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41581	M 81	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41582	M 82	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41583	M 83	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41584	M 84	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/11/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41585	M 85	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41586	M 86	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41587	M 87	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YE41588	M 88	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41545	M Fr. 45	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41546	M Fr. 46	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41547	M Fr. 47	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41548	M Fr. 48	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41549	M Fr. 49	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41550	M Fr. 50	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE41551	M Fr. 51	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2011	12/1/2029	HM03315
YF52107	Mac Fr.	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/29/2016	1/3/2025	HM03243
YC38992	Maja 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/5/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC38993	Maja 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/5/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC38994	Maja 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/5/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC38995	Maja 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/5/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC38996	Maja 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/5/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC38997	Maja 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/5/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC38998	Maja 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/5/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC38999	Maja 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/5/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39004	Maja 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/14/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39005	Maja 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/14/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39006	Maja 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/14/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39007	Maja 12	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/14/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39008	Maja 13	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/14/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39543	Maja 14	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/14/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39878	Maja 15	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/17/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39879	Maja 16	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/17/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39880	Maja 17	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/25/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39881	Maja 18	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/25/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39882	Maja 19	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/25/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39883	Maja 20	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/25/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39884	Maja 21	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/25/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39885	Maja 22	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/25/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39886	Maja 23	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/25/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39887	Maja 24	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/25/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57465	Maja 25	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57466	Maja 26	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57467	Maja 27	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57468	Maja 28	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57469	Maja 29	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57470	Maja 30	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57471	Maja 31	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57472	Maja 32	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57473	Maja 33	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57474	Maja 34	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57475	Maja 35	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC57476	Maja 36	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/21/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE55803	MMG 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/24/2016	12/22/2029	HM03315
YE55804	MMG 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/24/2016	12/22/2029	HM03315
YE55805	MMG 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/23/2016	12/22/2024	
YE55806	MMG 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/27/2016	1/3/2025	HM03256
YE55807	MMG 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/27/2016	12/22/2029	HM03315
YE55808	MMG 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/30/2016	12/22/2024	HM03328
YE55809	MMG 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/30/2016	12/22/2024	HM03328
YE55810	MMG 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/30/2016	12/22/2024	HM03328
YE55811	MMG 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	12/22/2029	HM03315
YE55817	MMG 17	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/20/2016	12/22/2024	HM03434
YE55819	MMG 19	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/28/2016	1/3/2025	HM03434
YE55820	MMG 20	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/28/2016	1/3/2025	HM03434
YE55821	MMG 21	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/28/2016	1/3/2025	HM03434
YE55822	MMG 22	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/28/2016	12/29/2024	HM03434
YE55823	MMG 23	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/28/2016	1/3/2025	HM03401
YE55824	MMG 24	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/28/2016	1/3/2025	HM03401
YE55825	MMG 25	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	12/29/2024	
YE55829	MMG 29	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	12/29/2024	
YE55830	MMG 30	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/5/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55831	MMG 31	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/5/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55832	MMG 32	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/5/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YE55833	MMG 33	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/5/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55834	MMG 34	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/5/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55835	MMG 35	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55836	MMG 36	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55837	MMG 37	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55838	MMG 38	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55839	MMG 39	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55840	MMG 40	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55841	MMG 41	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55842	MMG 42	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55843	MMG 43	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55844	MMG 44	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55845	MMG 45	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55846	MMG 46	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55847	MMG 47	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55848	MMG 48	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55849	MMG 49	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55850	MMG 50	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55851	MMG 51	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55852	MMG 52	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55853	MMG 53	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55854	MMG 54	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55855	MMG 55	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55856	MMG 56	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55857	MMG 57	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55858	MMG 58	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55859	MMG 59	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55860	MMG 60	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55861	MMG 61	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55862	MMG 62	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55863	MMG 63	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55864	MMG 64	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55865	MMG 65	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55866	MMG 66	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55867	MMG 67	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55868	MMG 68	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55869	MMG 69	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55870	MMG 70	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55871	MMG 71	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55872	MMG 72	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55873	MMG 73	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55874	MMG 74	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55875	MMG 75	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55876	MMG 76	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55877	MMG 77	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55878	MMG 78	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/9/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55879	MMG 79	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55880	MMG 80	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55881	MMG 81	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55882	MMG 82	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55883	MMG 83	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55884	MMG 84	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55885	MMG 85	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55886	MMG 86	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55887	MMG 87	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55888	MMG 88	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55889	MMG 89	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55890	MMG 90	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55891	MMG 91	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55892	MMG 92	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55893	MMG 93	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55894	MMG 94	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/10/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55895	MMG 95	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55896	MMG 96	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55897	MMG 97	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55898	MMG 98	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YE55899	MMG 99	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55900	MMG 100	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55901	MMG 101	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55902	MMG 102	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55903	MMG 103	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55904	MMG 104	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55905	MMG 105	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55906	MMG 106	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55907	MMG 107	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55908	MMG 108	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55909	MMG 109	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55910	MMG 110	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55911	MMG 111	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55912	MMG 112	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55913	MMG 113	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55914	MMG 114	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55915	MMG 115	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55916	MMG 116	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55917	MMG 117	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55918	MMG 118	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55919	MMG 119	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55920	MMG 120	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55921	MMG 121	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55922	MMG 122	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55923	MMG 123	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55924	MMG 124	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55925	MMG 125	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55926	MMG 126	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/11/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55927	MMG 127	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55928	MMG 128	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55929	MMG 129	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55930	MMG 130	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55931	MMG 131	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55932	MMG 132	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55933	MMG 133	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55934	MMG 134	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55935	MMG 135	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55936	MMG 136	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55937	MMG 137	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55938	MMG 138	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55939	MMG 139	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55940	MMG 140	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55941	MMG 141	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55942	MMG 142	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55943	MMG 143	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55944	MMG 144	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55945	MMG 145	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55946	MMG 146	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55947	MMG 147	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55948	MMG 148	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55949	MMG 149	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55950	MMG 150	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55951	MMG 151	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55952	MMG 152	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55953	MMG 153	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/12/2016	1/3/2025	HM03257
YE55954	MMG 154	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55955	MMG 155	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55956	MMG 156	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55957	MMG 157	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55958	MMG 158	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55959	MMG 159	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55960	MMG 160	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55961	MMG 161	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55962	MMG 162	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55963	MMG 163	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55964	MMG 164	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YE55965	MMG 165	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55966	MMG 166	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55967	MMG 167	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55968	MMG 168	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55969	MMG 169	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55970	MMG 170	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55971	MMG 171	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55972	MMG 172	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55973	MMG 173	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55974	MMG 174	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55975	MMG 175	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55976	MMG 176	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55977	MMG 177	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55978	MMG 178	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55979	MMG 179	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55980	MMG 180	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/13/2016	1/3/2030	HM03315
YE55801	MMG Fr. 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/22/2016	12/22/2029	HM03315
YE55816	MMG Fr. 16	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/20/2016	12/29/2024	HM03434
YE55818	MMG Fr. 18	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/20/2016	12/29/2026	HM03434
YE55802	MMG Fr. 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	11/22/2016	12/22/2029	HM03315
YE55826	MMG Fr. 26	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/19/2016	1/3/2025	HM03318
YE55827	MMG Fr. 27	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/19/2016	1/3/2025	HM03318
YE55828	MMG Fr. 28	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	12/19/2016	1/3/2025	HM03318
Y 06519	MO 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/21/1966	9/7/2025	HM03434
Y 06520	MO 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/21/1966	9/7/2025	HM03434
Y 06521	MO 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/21/1966	9/7/2025	HM03434
Y 06522	MO 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/21/1966	9/7/2024	HM03434
Y 06523	MO 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/21/1966	9/7/2024	HM03434
Y 06524	MO 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/21/1966	9/7/2024	HM03434
Y 06525	MO 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/21/1966	9/7/2024	HM03434
Y 06526	MO 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/21/1966	9/7/2024	HM03434
YC39000	Murray 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/6/2005	1/3/2025	HM03256
YC39001	Murray 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/6/2005	1/3/2025	HM03256
YC39002	Murray 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/6/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39003	Murray 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/6/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39963	Murray 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/9/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39964	Murray 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/9/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39965	Murray 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/9/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39966	Murray 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/9/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39967	Murray 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/9/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39968	Murray 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/9/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39969	Murray 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/9/2005	12/1/2024	
YC56160	Murray 12	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56161	Murray 13	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56162	Murray 14	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56163	Murray 15	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56164	Murray 16	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56165	Murray 17	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC01995	Nabob	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	10/29/1999	11/2/2031	
YC39562	Rage 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/15/2005	1/3/2027	HM03390
YC39563	Rage 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/15/2005	1/3/2027	HM03390
YC48007	Rage 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	5/25/2006	1/3/2027	HM03390
84416	Rex 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/5/1965	9/7/2025	HM03434
84417	Rex 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/5/1965	9/7/2025	HM03434
YC39009	Ski 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39010	Ski 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39011	Ski 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39012	Ski 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39013	Ski 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39014	Ski 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39015	Ski 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39016	Ski 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39017	Ski 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39018	Ski 10	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39019	Ski 11	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39020	Ski 12	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/11/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date	Grouping
YC39021	Ski 13	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39022	Ski 14	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39023	Ski 15	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39024	Ski 16	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39025	Ski 17	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39026	Ski 18	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39027	Ski 19	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39028	Ski 20	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39029	Ski 21	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39030	Ski 22	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/13/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39031	Ski 23	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/23/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39032	Ski 24	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/23/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39033	Ski 25	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/23/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39034	Ski 26	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/23/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39035	Ski 27	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/23/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39036	Ski 28	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/23/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39037	Ski 29	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/23/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39038	Ski 30	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/23/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39039	Ski 31	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39040	Ski 32	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39041	Ski 33	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39042	Ski 34	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39043	Ski 35	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39044	Ski 36	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39045	Ski 37	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39046	Ski 38	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39047	Ski 39	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39048	Ski 40	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39049	Ski 41	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39050	Ski 42	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39451	Ski 43	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39452	Ski 44	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39453	Ski 45	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39454	Ski 46	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/24/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39888	Ski 47	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/18/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC39889	Ski 48	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/18/2005	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56166	Ski 49	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56167	Ski 50	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/10/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56168	Ski 51	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56169	Ski 52	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56170	Ski 53	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56171	Ski 54	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56172	Ski 55	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56173	Ski 56	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56174	Ski 57	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC56175	Ski 58	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/12/2007	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67504	Ski 59	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67505	Ski 60	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67506	Ski 61	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67507	Ski 62	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67508	Ski 63	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67509	Ski 64	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67510	Ski 65	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67511	Ski 66	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67512	Ski 67	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67513	Ski 68	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67514	Ski 69	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67515	Ski 70	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67516	Ski 71	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67517	Ski 72	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67518	Ski 73	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67519	Ski 74	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	3/27/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67520	Ski 75	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67521	Ski 76	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67522	Ski 77	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67523	Ski 78	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315

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YC67524	Ski 79	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67525	Ski 80	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67526	Ski 81	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67527	Ski 82	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67528	Ski 83	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67529	Ski 84	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67530	Ski 85	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67531	Ski 86	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67532	Ski 87	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67533	Ski 88	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67534	Ski 89	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC67535	Ski 90	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	4/2/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68194	Ski 91	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68195	Ski 92	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68196	Ski 93	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68197	Ski 94	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68198	Ski 95	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68199	Ski 96	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68200	Ski 97	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68201	Ski 98	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68202	Ski 99	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68203	Ski 100	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68204	Ski 101	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68205	Ski 102	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68206	Ski 103	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68207	Ski 104	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68208	Ski 105	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68209	Ski 106	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68210	Ski 107	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68211	Ski 108	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68212	Ski 109	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68213	Ski 110	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68214	Ski 111	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68215	Ski 112	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68216	Ski 113	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68217	Ski 114	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68218	Ski 115	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68219	Ski 116	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68220	Ski 117	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68221	Ski 118	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68222	Ski 119	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68223	Ski 120	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68224	Ski 121	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68225	Ski 122	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68226	Ski 123	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68227	Ski 124	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68228	Ski 125	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68229	Ski 126	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68230	Ski 127	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68231	Ski 128	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68232	Ski 129	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68233	Ski 130	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68234	Ski 131	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68235	Ski 132	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68236	Ski 133	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68237	Ski 134	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68238	Ski 135	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68239	Ski 136	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68240	Ski 137	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68241	Ski 138	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68242	Ski 139	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68243	Ski 140	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68244	Ski 141	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68245	Ski 142	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68246	Ski 143	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68247	Ski 144	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315

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YC68248	Ski 145	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68249	Ski 146	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68250	Ski 147	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68251	Ski 148	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68252	Ski 149	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/16/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68253	Ski 150	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/16/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68254	Ski 151	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/16/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68255	Ski 152	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/16/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68256	Ski 153	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/16/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68257	Ski 154	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/16/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68258	Ski 155	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68259	Ski 156	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68260	Ski 157	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68261	Ski 158	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68262	Ski 159	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68263	Ski 160	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68264	Ski 161	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68265	Ski 162	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68266	Ski 163	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68267	Ski 164	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/17/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68268	Ski 165	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68269	Ski 166	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68270	Ski 167	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68271	Ski 168	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68272	Ski 169	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68273	Ski 170	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68274	Ski 171	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68275	Ski 172	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68276	Ski 173	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68277	Ski 174	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68278	Ski 175	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68279	Ski 176	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68280	Ski 177	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68281	Ski 178	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68282	Ski 179	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68283	Ski 180	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68284	Ski 181	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68285	Ski 182	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68286	Ski 183	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68287	Ski 184	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/15/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68328	Ski 185	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/23/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68329	Ski 186	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/23/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68330	Ski 187	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/30/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68331	Ski 188	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/23/2008	12/1/2029	HM03315
YC68332	Ski 189	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/23/2008	1/3/2025	HM03402
YC68333	Ski 190	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	6/23/2008	1/3/2025	HM03402
YC39574	Taf	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/2/2005	12/1/2030	HM03315
YE70944	TEACH 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/3/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE70945	TEACH 2	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/3/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE70946	TEACH 3	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/3/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE70947	TEACH 4	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/3/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE70948	TEACH 5	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/3/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE70949	TEACH 6	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/3/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE70950	TEACH 7	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/3/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE70951	TEACH 8	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/3/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
YE70952	TEACH 9	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	8/3/2014	12/1/2029	HM03315
12811	Union	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 99%	8/13/1919	12/1/2029	HM03403
YF52106	Vancouver Fr.	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	9/29/2016	1/3/2025	HM03243
83525	Windy 1	Metallic Minerals Corp. - 100%	7/13/1964	9/7/2025	HM03434

Appendix II.

Summary of Drill Holes Completed on the Keno Silver Property: 2008-2023

Hole ID	Year	Area	HType	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azi	Length (m)
08CH001	2008	Caribou Hill	DDH	492843	7091192	1780	-50	30	140.21
08CH002	2008	Caribou Hill	DDH	492843	7091192	1780	-65	30	109.73
08CH003	2008	Caribou Hill	DDH	492839	7091193	1780	-70	325	100.6
08CH004	2008	Caribou Hill	DDH	492830	7091066	1780	-70	270	101.8
08CH005	2008	Caribou Hill	DDH	492830	7091046	1775	-70	270	106.7
08CH006	2008	Caribou Hill	DDH	492830	7091026	1770	-70	270	88.4
08HS001	2008	Homestake	DDH	489867	7086824	1384.2	-50	330	88.4
08HS002	2008	Homestake	DDH	489867	7086824	1384.2	-65	330	91.44
08HS003	2008	Homestake	DDH	490021	7086738	1435	-50	330	83.21
08HS004	2008	Homestake	DDH	490021	7086738	1435	-65	330	44.2
08HS004A	2008	Homestake	DDH	490021	7086738	1435	-65	330	112.8
08HS005	2008	Homestake	DDH	489933	7086689	1438	-60	330	83.82
08HS006	2008	Homestake	DDH	489933	7086689	1438	-75	330	114.3
08HS007	2008	Homestake	DDH	489846	7086639	1439	-60	330	80.8
08HS008	2008	Homestake	DDH	489846	7086639	1402	-75	330	114.3
08HS009	2008	Homestake	DDH	490157	7086804	1402	-50	330	88.4
08HS010	2008	Homestake	DDH	490310	7086856	1373.9	-50	330	91.44
08HS011	2008	Homestake	DDH	490126	7086942	1340.9	-50	330	121.92
08RCH001	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492843	7090994	1764	-55	270	30.48
08RCH002	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492828	7090999	1771.1	-57	270	30.48
08RCH003	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492815	7091006	1768.9	-55	270	30.48
08RCH004	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492805	7091017	1762.2	-57	270	30.48
08RCH005	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492792	7091025	1762.3	-52	270	16.76
08RCH006	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492777	7091028	1769.2	-55	270	30.48
08RCH007	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492762	7091030	1771.3	-57	270	30.48
08RCH008	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492748	7091034	1771	-58	270	30.48
08RCH009	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492735	7091012	1771.1	-61	270	30.48
08RCH010	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492727	7091081	1781.9	-63	270	30.48
08RCH011	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492737	7091080	1780.5	-63	270	30.48
08RCH012	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492752	7091079	1781.9	-61	270	30.48
08RCH013	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492767	7091077	1781	-62	270	30.48
08RCH014	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492782	7091075	1781	-62	270	30.48
08RCH015	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492796	7091072	1781.7	-61	270	30.48
08RCH016	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492805	7091060	1780	-57	270	30.48
08RCH017	2008	Caribou Hill	Rab	492815	7091047	1780.7	-60	270	30.48
08RHS001	2008	Homestake	Rab	489720	7086628	1438.2	-60	330	30.48
08RHS002	2008	Homestake	Rab	489704	7086652	1436.8	-64	330	15.24
08RHS003	2008	Homestake	Rab	489690	7086681	1433	-62	330	30.48
08RHS013	2008	Homestake	Rab	489503	7086398	1449.1	-64	330	24.38
08RHS014	2008	Homestake	Rab	489488	7086425	1446.7	-63	330	15.24
08RHS015	2008	Homestake	Rab	489473	7086451	1444.5	-62	330	42.67
08RHS016	2008	Homestake	Rab	489458	7086477	1442.3	-61	330	37.19
08RHS017	2008	Homestake	Rab	489443	7086503	1439.7	-61	330	38.1
08RHS018	2008	Homestake	Rab	489429	7086529	1437.8	-62	330	36.58
08RHS019	2008	Homestake	Rab	489414	7086555	1433.4	-62	330	30.78
08RHS023	2008	Homestake	Rab	489331	7086300	1443.1	-58	330	39.62
08RHS024	2008	Homestake	Rab	489316	7086326	1441.9	-57	330	13.72
08RHS025	2008	Homestake	Rab	489301	7086352	1441.1	-57	330	36.58
08RHS026	2008	Homestake	Rab	489286	7086378	1437.8	-65	330	39.62
08RHS027	2008	Homestake	Rab	489271	7086404	1433.2	-62	330	54.86
08RHS028	2008	Homestake	Rab	489257	7086430	1425	-61	330	39.62
08RHS029	2008	Homestake	Rab	489241	7086456	1418.8	-60	330	21.34
08RHS030	2008	Homestake	Rab	489228	7086483	1416.1	-57	330	13.72
08RHS031	2008	Homestake	Rab	489211	7086508	1414.2	-58	330	30.48
08RHS032	2008	Homestake	Rab	489196	7086534	1410.4	-60	330	33.53
08RHS033	2008	Homestake	Rab	489182	7086561	1406.5	-61	330	33.53
08RHS034	2008	Homestake	Rab	489167	7086586	1366.9	-57	330	24.38
08RHS035	2008	Homestake	Rab	490142	7086807	1396.2	-57	330	50.9
08RHS036	2008	Homestake	Rab	490142	7086807	1401	-55	330	26.52
08RHS037	2008	Homestake	Rab	490112	7086805	1399.6	-60	330	45.72

Hole ID	Year	Area	HType	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azi	Length (m)
08RHS038	2008	Homestake	Rab	490096	7086808	1399.1	-58	330	35.05
08RHS039	2008	Homestake	Rab	490068	7086806	1399.6	-60	330	21.34
08RHS040	2008	Homestake	Rab	490037	7086804	1399.1	-55	330	9.14
08RHS041	2008	Homestake	Rab	490007	7086803	1398.4	-56	330	21.64
08RHS042	2008	Homestake	Rab	489864	7086832	1385.1	-61	330	18.29
08RHS043	2008	Homestake	Rab	489844	7086832	1384.4	-60	330	12.19
08RHS044	2008	Homestake	Rab	489829	7086833	1384.2	-56	330	13.72
08RHS045	2008	Homestake	Rab	489799	7086835	1365	-65	330	19.81
08RHS046	2008	Homestake	Rab	489796	7086836	1365.7	-64	270	18.29
08RHS047	2008	Homestake	Rab	490231	7086872	1364.2	-64	330	24.38
08RHS048	2008	Homestake	Rab	490202	7086881	1360	-62	330	17.68
HS10-001	2010	Homestake	DDH	490163	7086811	1402	-65	330	82.01
HS10-002	2010	Homestake	DDH	490016	7086797	1392	-55	258	65.53
HS10-003	2010	Homestake	DDH	490016	7086797	1392	-75	258	77.72
HS10-004	2010	Homestake	DDH	490016	7086797	1392	-55	280	35.05
HS10-005	2010	Homestake	DDH	490016	7086797	1392	-85	280	52.12
HS10-006	2010	Homestake	DDH	490163	7086811	1402	-85	330	127.74
HS10-007	2010	Homestake	DDH	490016	7086797	1392	-65	320	23.73
HS10-008	2010	Homestake	DDH	489969	7086722	1436	-63	330	140.21
HS10-009	2010	Homestake	DDH	490243	7086872	1359	-60	330	113.39
HS10-010	2010	Homestake	DDH	489973	7086720	1432	-90	0	303.96
HS10-011	2010	Homestake	DDH	490243	7086872	1359	-80	345	124.97
SB10-001	2010	Silver Basin	DDH	491148	7091537	1615	-50	320	129.24
SB10-002	2010	Silver Basin	DDH	491148	7091537	1615	-65	300	203
SB10-003	2010	Silver Basin	DDH	491148	7091537	1615	-90	0	319.58
SB10-004	2010	Silver Basin	DDH	491090	7091642	1594	-60	320	149.35
SB10-005	2010	Silver Basin	DDH	491090	7091642	1594	-60	300	146
SB10-006	2010	Silver Basin	DDH	491090	7091642	1594	-65	268	73.47
SB10-007	2010	Silver Basin	DDH	491090	7091642	1594	-80	268	83.82
CH11-007	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492813	7091009	1760	-60	270	120.1
CH11-008	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492813	7091030	1768	-60	270	104.9
CH11-009	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492810	7091055	1774	-60	270	107.3
CH11-010	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492829	7091093	1784	-60	270	103.5
CH11-011	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492842	7090997	1764	-60	270	63
CH11-012	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492842	7090997	1764	-75	270	91.1
CH11-013	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492814	7091010	1764	-75	270	60.7
CH11-014	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492814	7091010	1764	-90	0	68
CH11-015	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492831	7091183	1793	-60	270	75.9
CH11-016	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492820	7091185	1791	-75	270	60.8
CH11-017	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492832	7091130	1791	-60	270	81.1
CH11-018	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492837	7091130	1791	-75	270	83.8
CH11-019	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492820	7090972	1756	-60	270	67.1
CH11-020	2011	Caribou Hill	DDH	492815	7090925	1745	-60	270	74.4
HS11-012	2011	Homestake	DDH	489865	7086834	1390	-60	330	58
HS11-013	2011	Homestake	DDH	489871	7086836	1390	-70	330	84.4
HS11-014	2011	Homestake	DDH	489832	7086833	1390	-60	330	66.1
HS11-015	2011	Homestake	DDH	489795	7086824	1390	-55	315	42.4
HS11-016	2011	Homestake	DDH	489795	7086824	1390	-75	315	47.9
HS11-017	2011	Homestake	DDH	489795	7086824	1390	-55	285	71.6
HS11-018	2011	Homestake	DDH	489795	7086824	1390	-60	340	63.1
HS11-019	2011	Homestake	DDH	490057	7086802	1395	-60	330	59.1
HS11-020	2011	Homestake	DDH	490095	7086804	1395	-60	330	41.8
HS11-021	2011	Homestake	DDH	490095	7086804	1395	-75	330	55.5
HS11-022	2011	Homestake	DDH	490125	7086803	1395	-60	330	26.5
NA12-01	2012	Nabob	DDH	490138	7090841	1720	-90	340	50.29
NA12-02	2012	Nabob	DDH	490138	7090841	1720	-45	340	28.53
NA12-03	2012	Nabob	DDH	490138	7090841	1720	-55	340	38.1
NA12-04	2012	Nabob	DDH	490124	7090843	1719	-65	340	24.88
NA12-05	2012	Nabob	DDH	490112	7090840	1712	-65	30	22.86
NA12-06	2012	Nabob	DDH	490061	7090815	1715	-65	340	45.72
NA12-07	2012	Nabob	DDH	490152	7090868	1708	-45	160	10.67
NA12-08	2012	Nabob	DDH	490152	7090868	1708	-60	160	10.67
NA12-09	2012	Nabob	DDH	490154	7090872	1708	-45	80	13.72
NA12-10	2012	Nabob	DDH	490282	7090900	1711	-57	350	37.76
NA12-11	2012	Nabob	DDH	490190	7090874	1715	-59	340	30.48
NA12-12	2012	Nabob	DDH	490190	7090874	1715	-58	285	32.29

Hole ID	Year	Area	HType	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azi	Length (m)
NA12-13	2012	Nabob	DDH	490190	7090874	1715	-75	285	22.14
NA12-14	2012	Nabob	DDH	490190	7090874	1715	-60	310	30.81
NA12-15	2012	Nabob	DDH	490190	7090874	1715	-90	310	17.1
NA12-16	2012	Nabob	DDH	490187	7090857	1718	-60	285	30.48
NA12-17	2012	Nabob	DDH	490320	7090918	1710	-60	340	30.48
CH17-021	2017	Caribou Hill	DDH	492872	7091172	1799	-70	275	80
CH17-022	2017	Caribou Hill	DDH	492865	7091116	1794	-70	275	14
CH17-023	2017	Caribou Hill	DDH	492865	7091116	1794	-70	275	80
CH17-024	2017	Caribou Hill	DDH	492862	7091061	1785	-70	260	131
CH17-025	2017	Caribou Hill	DDH	492854	7090961	1758	-70	275	80
CH17-026	2017	Caribou Hill	DDH	492870	7091170	1799	-90	0	65
CH17-027	2017	Caribou Hill	DDH	492867	7091116	1794	-90	0	86
CH17-028	2017	Duncan	DDH	492086	7090704	1704	-70	305	211
HS17-023	2017	Homestake	DDH	490120	7086808	1396	-60	330	62
HS17-024	2017	Homestake	DDH	490120	7086808	1396	-75	330	116
HS17-025	2017	Homestake	DDH	490344	7087031	1302	-60	325	89
HS17-026	2017	Homestake	DDH	490344	7087031	1302	-46	145	65
HS17-027	2017	Homestake	DDH	490344	7087031	1302	-90	0	125
HS17-028	2017	Homestake	DDH	490488	7087008	1302	-70	285	119
HSR17-004	2017	Homestake	Rab	488779	7086018	1344	-60	320	5
HSR17-005	2017	Homestake	Rab	488820	7085978	1344	-60	320	3
HSR17-006	2017	Homestake	Rab	488876	7085954	1342	-60	320	6
HSR17-009	2017	Homestake	Rab	489047	7085923	1341	-60	320	3
HSR17-049	2017	Homestake	Rab	490489	7087003	1306	-60	320	26
HSR17-050	2017	Homestake	Rab	490435	7087009	1306	-75	320	30
HSR17-051	2017	Homestake	Rab	490435	7087009	1306	-90	320	6
HSR17-052	2017	Homestake	Rab	490435	7087009	1306	-90	0	23
CH18-029	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492850	7091117	1792	-60	275	26
CH18-030	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492850	7091117	1792	-60	275	66
CH18-031	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492850	7091126	1792.2	-75	312	54
CH18-032	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492891	7091133	1802	-69	275	74
CH18-033	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492878	7091087	1794	-71.2	280.5	76
CH18-034	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492859	7091031	1778	-69	275	68.15
CH18-035	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492887	7091046	1787	-69	275	86
CH18-036	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492876	7090999	1766	-69	275	77
CH18-037	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492885	7091202	1807	-90	0	74
CH18-038	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492922	7091155	1810	-69	275	98
CH18-039	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492856	7091049	1782	-60	283	131
CH18-040	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492855	7090926	1752	-69	275	80
CH18-041	2018	Caribou Hill	DDH	492830	7090902	1743	-69	275	47
GH18-001	2018	Gold Hill	DDH	490717	7090626	1808.6	-60	330	45
GH18-002	2018	Gold Hill	DDH	490717	7090626	1808.6	-60	300	41
GH18-003	2018	Gold Hill	DDH	490696	7090601	1805.99	-60	330	74
GH18-004	2018	Gold Hill	DDH	490693	7090601	1805.93	-50	300	35
HS18-029	2018	Homestake	DDH	490154	7086748	1422	-50	325	128
HS18-030	2018	Homestake	DDH	490193	7086761	1414	-69	325	167
HS18-031	2018	Homestake	DDH	490523	7087001	1308	-60	325	66
HS18-032	2018	Homestake	DDH	490523	7087001	1308	-65	330	193
K-18-0692	2018	Maybrun	DDH	487636.57	7085906.02	1128.58	-60	155	362.5
K-18-0695	2018	Maybrun	DDH	487639.91	7085910.18	1128.65	-45	253.23	329
K-18-0697	2018	Maybrun	DDH	487640.4	7085910.35	1128.59	-55	254	368
K-18-0705	2018	Maybrun	DDH	487129.52	7085340.75	1343.04	-45	300	320
DDH-FOR-20-001	2020	Formo	DDH	482017	7090767	903	-45	279	111.86
DDH-FOR-20-002	2020	Formo	DDH	482017	7090767	903	-45	310	72.24
DDH-FOR-20-003	2020	Formo	DDH	482064	7090716	910	-65	289	172.82
DDH-FOR-20-004	2020	Formo	DDH	482064	7090716	910	-45	289	133.2
DDH-FOR-20-005	2020	Formo	DDH	482066	7090715	910	-65	284	181.92
DDH-FOR-20-006	2020	Formo	DDH	482017	7090626	931	-50	300	200.25
DDH-FOR-20-007	2020	Formo	DDH	482017	7090626	931	-65	300	203.3

Hole ID	Year	Area	HType	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azi	Length (m)
DDH-FOR-20-008	2020	Formo	DDH	482017	7090626	931	-90	300	239.88
DDH-FOR-20-009	2020	Formo	DDH	482044	7090513	939	-60	300	279.5
DDH-FOR-20-010	2020	Formo	DDH	482066	7090809	890	-45	295	99.67
DDH-FOR-20-011	2020	Formo	DDH	482066	7090809	890	-80	295	99.67
DDH-SQ-20-001	2020	Silver Queen	DDH	473870	7084753	962	-75	320	883.01
KE20-01	2020	Fox	RC	500035	7090000	1443	-60	325	83.82
KE20-02	2020	Fox	RC	500035	7090000	1443	-60	305	91.44
KE20-03	2020	Fox	RC	499852	7089900	1438	-60	315	106.67
KE20-04	2020	Fox	RC	499852	7089900	1438	-60	0	106.67
KE20-05	2020	Zone 2	RC	499857	7088853	1647	-60	330	124.96
KE20-06	2020	Zone 2	RC	499857	7088853	1647	-60	305	132.58
KE20-07	2020	UKHM	RC	499871	7087842	1779	-60	330	83.82
KE20-08	2020	Fox	RC	500089	7090073	1405	-60	315	137.15
KE20-09	2020	UKHM	RC	499871	7087842	1779	-90	330	122.68
KE20-10	2020	Fox	RC	499959	7090001	1437	-60	330	22.86
KE20-11	2020	Zone 2	RC	499824	7088938	1632	-60	290	126.49
KE20-12	2020	UKHM	RC	499594	7088182	1628	-60	260	91.44
KE20-13	2020	McKim Creek	RC	500238	7086316	1417	-60	107	94.49
KE20-14	2020	McKim Creek	RC	500325	7086465	1390	-90	0	141.73
KE20-15	2020	Cobalt	RC	502547	7095728	1145	-50	250	67.06
KE20-16	2020	Cobalt	RC	502547	7095728	1145	-65	250	76.2
KE20-17	2020	Cobalt	RC	502547	7095728	1145	-50	225	76.2
KE20-18	2020	Cobalt	RC	502547	7095728	1145	-50	275	76.2
KE20-19	2020	Blanche	RC	490087	7092658	1440	-45	318	60.96
KE20-20	2020	Blanche	RC	490067	7092628	1438.5	-45	320	60.96
KE20-21	2020	Blanche	RC	490067	7092628	1438.5	-45	300	42.67
KE20-22	2020	Blanche	RC	490067	7092628	1438.5	-60	300	51.82
KE20-23	2020	Vancouver	RC	488230	7092380	1386	-45	300	89.92
KE20-24	2020	Vancouver	RC	488230	7092380	1386	-45	330	96.01
KE20-25	2020	UKHM	RC	499893	7088046	1692	-60	270	115.82
KE20-26	2020	Upper Faith	RC	492961	7089920	1523	-45	330	91.44
KE20-27	2020	Upper Faith	RC	492986	7089889	1527	-45	320	65.53
KE20-28	2020	Silver Basin	RC	491078	7091588	1614	-45	15	83.82
KE20-29	2020	Isabel	RC	489487	7091346	1387	-45	0	51.82
KE20-30	2020	Silver Queen	RC	472150	7085243	817	-75	340	71.63
COBW21-04	2021	Cobalt West	DDH	499981	7093704	1076	-45	0	342
FOR21-05	2021	Formo	DDH	482063.89	7090717.1	910	-70	260.2	152.3
FOR21-06	2021	Formo	DDH	482063.89	7090717.1	910	-82.5	260.02	147
FOR21-07	2021	Formo	DDH	482080	7090045	1020	-45	330	30.6
FOR21-08	2021	Formo	DDH	482080	7090045	1020	-55	330	37.1
FOX21-01	2021	Fox	DDH	500085	7089879	1450	-55	325	351.8
FOXN-21-03	2021	Fox North	DDH	500756	7091351	1208	-45	0	447
KS21-31	2021	Faith	RC	493796	7090183	1397	-45	255	55.77
KS21-32	2021	Faith	RC	493796	7090183	1397	-60	0	45.73
KS21-33	2021	Faith	RC	493411	7089416	1551	-45	310	74.7
KS21-34	2021	Faith	RC	493411	7089416	1551	-45	280	97.24
KS21-35	2021	Faith	RC	493844	7090076	1439	-45	280	105.95
KS21-36	2021	Faith	RC	493844	7090076	1439	-45	310	92.99
KS21-37	2021	Thunder	RC	489730	7085586	1300	-60	300	93.6
KS21-38	2021	Thunder	RC	489730	7085586	1300	-45	300	80.77
KS21-39	2021	Thunder	RC	489574	7085721	1306	-45	330	12.19
KS21-40	2021	Thunder	RC	489571	7085721	1306	-45	330	62.48
KS21-41	2021	Thunder	RC	489571	7085721	1306	-60	300	73.45
KS21-42	2021	Thunder	RC	489065	7085914	1342	-45	290	103.63
KS21-43	2021	Thunder	RC	488876	7085955	1342	-45	330	94.5
KS21-44	2021	Thunder	RC	488817	7085979	1346	-45	330	57.91
KS21-45	2021	Thunder	RC	488817	7085979	1346	-65	330	102.11
KS21-46	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492916	7091197	1815	-60	330	100.6
KS21-47	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492916	7091197	1815	-90	0	120.4

Hole ID	Year	Area	HType	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azi	Length (m)
KS21-48	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492846	7090887	1739	-55	280	89.92
KS21-49	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492846	7090887	1739	-90	0	108.2
KS21-50	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492804	7090778	1712.5	-50	270	77.72
KS21-51	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492781	7090787	1713.65	-50	270	73.15
KS21-52	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492808	7091013	1764	-90	0	62.48
KS21-53	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492803	7091061	1773.89	-50	270	60.96
KS21-54	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492830	7091116	1785	-50	275	64.01
KS21-55	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492860	7091185	1798	-90	0	76.2
KS21-56	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492837	7091200	1795	-60	280	111.25
KS21-57	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492852	7091125	1793	-75	275	67.06
KS21-58	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492809	7090661	1677	-45	280	65.53
KS21-59	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492759	7090656	1675	-45	280	99.06
KS21-60	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492859	7090663	1679.2	-45	280	50.29
KS21-61	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492810	7090572	1652	-45	280	77.72
KS21-62	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492832	7090625	1667.6	-45	280	76.2
KS21-63	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492776	7090582	1658	-45	280	83.82
KS21-64	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492732	7089877	1578	-90	0	6.1
KS21-65	2021	Caribou Hill	RC	492839	7089880	1564	-90	0	60.96
KS21-66	2021	Upper Faith	RC	492844	7089860	1557	-90	0	149.35
KS21-67	2021	Faith	RC	493774	7089491	1403	-45	300	131.1
KS21-68	2021	Fox	RC	500049	7089979	1446	-60	325	216.4
KS21-69	2021	Fox	RC	500049	7089979	1446	-80	325	167.64
KS21-70	2021	Fox	RC	500092	7089993	1445	-45	325	152.4
KS21-71	2021	Fox	RC	499994	7089971	1444	-60	325	124.97
KS21-72	2021	Fox	RC	500010	7089951	1446	-60	325	152.4
KS21-73	2021	UKHM	RC	499607	7088160	1636	-60	260	216.4
KS21-74	2021	Zone 2	RC	499824	7088938	1632	-90	0	155.45
KS21-75	2021	Zone 2	RC	499897	7088953	1629	-60	290	131.06
Z2-21-02	2021	Zone 2	DDH	499636	7088636	1613	-45	20	366.5
CH22-01	2022	Caribou Hill	DDH	492940	7091179	1809	-75	0	152
CH22-02	2022	Caribou Hill	DDH	492940	7091179	1809	-90	0	134
CH22-03	2022	Caribou Hill	DDH	492838	7090567	1652	-50	280	92
CH22-04	2022	Caribou Hill	DDH	492838	7090567	1652	-75	280	101
CH22-05	2022	Caribou Hill	DDH	492777	7090549	1649	-45	280	77
CH22-06	2022	Caribou Hill	DDH	492777	7090549	1649	-85	280	86
FOR22-01	2022	Formo	DDH	482082	7090741	906	-60	300	145.6
FOR22-02	2022	Formo	DDH	482082	7090741	906	-75	300	146
FOR22-03	2022	Formo	DDH	482082	7090741	906	-90	300	152
FOR22-04	2022	Formo	DDH	482080	7090711	910	-85	220	157.3
FOR22-05	2022	Formo	DDH	482080	7090711	910	-70	220	200.3
FOR22-06	2022	Formo	DDH	481980	7090628	936	-65	300	152.3
FOR22-07	2022	Formo	DDH	481980	7090628	936	-45	300	192.1
FOX22-01	2022	Fox	DDH	500015	7089984	1445	-60	320	151.3
FOX22-02	2022	Fox	DDH	500015	7089984	1445	-70	320	209
FOX22-03	2022	Fox	DDH	499972	7089957	1442	-60	325	164
FOX22-04	2022	Fox	DDH	499972	7089957	1442	-75	325	182
FOX22-05	2022	Fox	DDH	499951	7089943	1441	-60	325	183
FOX22-06	2022	Fox	DDH	499951	7089943	1441	-75	325	145
NA22-01	2022	Nabob	DDH	490248	7090888	1698	-70	340	44
NA22-02	2022	Nabob	DDH	490248	7090888	1698	-90	340	47
UKHM22-01	2022	UKHM	DDH	499617	7088181	1634	-60	260	200
Z222-01	2022	Zone 2	DDH	499869	7088977	1624	-60	280	149
FOR23-001	2023	Formo	DDH	482105	7090620	916	-70	0	239
FOR23-002	2023	Formo	DDH	482105	7090620	916	-90	0	251
FOR23-003	2023	Formo	DDH	482104	7090611	916	-75	50	299.1
FOR23-004	2023	Formo	DDH	481752	7090490	1006	-50	310	323