NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

Starr Property

Saganagons Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 052B/07

Centered on UTM NAD83 Zone 657500mE and 5350000mN

Prepared for:

Metallica Metals Corporation
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Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1H2 Canada

Report Date:
Effective Date: April 21, 2022

Signature Date:
August 1, 2022

Qualified Persons
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Company
Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation (“Fladgate”)

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1 Summary

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation (“Fladgate”) was contracted by Metallica Metals Corporation (“Metallica” or the “Company”) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for the Starr Property (“Starr” or the “Property”) in the Saganagons Lake area, within the Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario, Canada. The Property is located approximately 120 km west of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario in the Saganagons Lake area, within the Thunder Bay Mining district. The geographic centre of the property is at approximately 657500mE and 5350000mN (UTM NAD 83, Zone 15) and covers the northeast section of NTS sheet 052B/07.

The Property consists of 25 contiguous claims totalling 350 units (7,510 hectares in size) and 100% owned by Benton Resources Inc. (“Benton”). In 2020, Metallica has entered into an option agreement with Benton in which Benton will grant Metallica the exclusive right and option to acquire up to a 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property (as hereinafter defined) based on certain conditions, of which some have been met already.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The Property lies within the western portion of Ontario’s Archean Superior Province, in the westernmost portion of the Wawa Subprovince, consisting of metavolcanics in greenstone belts and associated intrusive complexes. The Property is located in the southwestern of the Shebandowan Greenstone belt, this section of the Shebandowan Greenstone belt is approximately 5 kilometers wide, has a northeast orientation, is bounded by the north, east and south by granitoid complexes and to the southeast by the older Northern Lights metagneiss.

The Starr Property is commonly split into Eastern, Central and Western Starr for geological purposes.

There are 8 known zones and showings on the property, with the main focus of the current drill program centered around the Starr Zone, with other targets including the Minnow Pond Showing, the Powell Vein, the CK showing, the Megan Vein and the recently discovered Brandi Showing.

1.3 Status of Exploration

Since acquiring the Property, Metallica has collected data from both grassroots prospecting and diamond drilling, with field programs managed by Fladgate.

Prior to diamond drilling, Fladgate personnel carried out a small prospecting reconnaissance sampling program on behalf of Metallica. Prospecting was focused on the Central and Eastern portions of the Starr property with respect given to known showings. A total of 19 prospecting samples were collected based on visual observations of sulphides and oxidation and were analyzed for gold at Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Highlights of the program include prospecting samples returning gold assay results at 0.5 and 4.4 g/t located at the CK showing. Details regarding the reconnaissance sampling is outlined in Section 9.2.

From September 2021 to February 2022, Metallica drilled 30 NQ-diameter diamond drill holes with a total length drilled of 4,426 metres. Drilling was carried out by Forage Fusion Ltd. and Missinaibi Drilling Ltd. using track-mounted drill rigs and was focused on targeting a combination of historical high-grade gold mineral occurrences within the Property. The primary tested areas included Starr Central and Starr East targets while secondary tested areas included several structural and geophysical targets determined from the recently completed airborne mag-EM survey.

Drilling at the Starr Central (diamond drill holes STR21-001 to 006 and 015) and Powell zone targets (diamond drill holes STR21-007 to 012) confirmed the continuity of gold mineralization that has been intersected historically. Drilling of the previously untested Starr East target including the Brandi and CK zones yielded promising results. Significant intervals of these zones correlated well with historic grab samples – pervasive hematite-stained quartz-feldspar porphyry and mafic volcanics. Details regarding the 2021/22 drill program carried out by Metallica is outlined in Section 10.

1.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Neil Pettigrew, M.Sc., P.Geo. (“Pettigrew” or the “Author”) of Fladgate is responsible for the preparation of the current technical report. Pettigrew is an independent Qualified Person (“QP) as defined by NI 43-101. Pettigrew conducted a site visit to the Starr Property on January 14th, 2022. During the January 2022 site visit, the QP verified that Metallica were actively conducting diamond drilling on the Starr Property, and that the property contains historical prospecting, trenching, bulk sampling, and diamond drilling. The Author examined and verified all historical data made available relating to historical sampling and drilling within the Starr Property. During the site visit the Author collected one grab sampled from a historical trench, and 8 samples from Metallica drill core.

Gold mineralization observed by the Author is typical greenschist facies Archean Greenstone Belt Orogenic gold-style mineralization (also known as Mesothermal Lode-style). Higher gold mineralization is closely tied to quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins, which frequently exhibit strong metasomatic albite pyrite alteration halos. Lower gold grades are also associated with more widespread silicification, albitization and disseminated pyrite. There is a strong correlation with the degree of pyrite alteration and grade. The mineralization appears to be primarily found in medium grained gabbroic to dioritic rocks hosted within chloritized finer grained mafic volcanics, and to a lesser degree serpentinized ultramafic volcanics, though some volcanics are mineralized as well. It appears the competency contrast between the more ductile finer-grain volcanics, and more competent coarse-grain gabbroic rocks was key, the more competent rocks failing in brittle-ductile fashion providing dilation zones for the gold bearing fluids.

Given the encouraging results obtained by Metallica and previous operators, the Author concludes that the Starr Property warrants additional exploration. Large scale outcrop stripping and structural mapping along with a down hole televiewer survey is recommended to increase confidence in the structural controls on gold mineralization. Higher density drilling is recommended to bring the more advanced Powell Zone to the mineral resource estimation phase. Furthermore, metallurgical test work is recommended to increase confidence in any future mineral resource estimate for the Property.

The Author recommends the following exploration plan and budget be completed in two separate phases (Table 1-1). Proceeding to Phase II would be contingent on positive results from the Phase I exploration program.

Table 1-1 – Recommended Exploration Program and Budget in Canadian dollars

Phase I	
Televiewer down hole survey	$150,000
Outcrop stripping	$500,000
3D modelling	$40,000
Structural Study	$75,000
15% contingency	$114,750
Total	***$879,750***
Phase II	
Drilling 20,000m @$300/m	$6,000,000
Televiewer down hole survey	$200,000
Metallurgical Testing	$100,000
Maiden Resource Estimate	$75,000
NI 43-101 Technical Report	$80,000
15% contingency	$968,250
Total	***$7,423,250***

Note: Proceeding to Phase II would be contingent on positive results from the Phase I exploration program.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer for Whom the Technical Report is Written and Purpose for Which the Report was Prepared

Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation (“Fladgate”) was contracted by Metallica Metals Corporation (“Metallica” or the “Company”) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for the Starr Property (“Starr” or the “Property”) in the Saganagons Lake area, within the Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario, Canada. The Property is considered an early-stage exploration property.

The Property consists of 27 contiguous claims totalling 350 units (7,510 hectares in size) 100% owned by Benton Resources Inc. (“Benton”). In November 2020, Metallica entered into an option agreement with Benton in which Benton will grant Metallica the exclusive right and option to acquire up to a 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property (as hereinafter defined) based on certain conditions.

This report will be used by Metallica in partial fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including NI 43-101. The effective date of this technical report is April 21, 2022.

Neil Pettigrew, M.Sc., P.Geo. (“Pettigrew” or the “Author”) of Fladgate is responsible for all sections of this technical report. Pettigrew is an independent Qualified Person (“QP) as defined by NI 43-101. Pettigrew conducted a site visit to the Property on January 14th, 2022.

2.2 Terms of Reference and Units

All currency in this technical report is in US dollars, unless otherwise noted. A list of abbreviations are shown in Table 2-1 . All units of measurement are metric, all those converted have both listed, conversions are listed below.

Table 2-1 - List of Abbreviations and Conversions

Abbreviation / Symbol		Abbreviation / Symbol	
$	Dollar sign	km	Kilometres
%	Percent sign	km^2	Square kilometre
°	Degree	m	Metres
°C	Degree Celsius	m^2	Square metres
°F	Degree Fahrenheit	m^3	Cubic metres
µm	micron	mm	millimetre
AA	Atomic absorption	mm^2	square millimetre
Ag	Silver	mm^3	cubic millimetre
Au	Gold	Moz	Million troy ounces

AuEq	Gold equivalent grade	MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
Az	Azimuth	Mt	Million tonnes
CAD$	Canadian dollar	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
cm	centimetre	NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
cm^2	square centimetre	oz	Ounce
cm^3	cubic centimetre	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
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
g/t or gpt	Grams per Tonne	QP	Qualified Person
GPS	Global Positioning System	RC	Reverse circulation drilling
Ha	Hectares	RQD	Rock quality designation
ha	Hectare	SG	Specific Gravity
HQ	Drill core size (6.3 cm in diameter)	Tonnes or T	Metric tonnes
ICP	Induced coupled plasma	US$	US Dollar
kg	Kilograms	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

List of Conversions

Imperial	Metric
1 foot	0.3048 metres
1 troy ounce/ US ton	34.2857 grams/tonne

2.3 Sources of Information and Data

The Author has reviewed geological reports and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information as listed in Section 3. In addition, the Author has reviewed news releases and Management's Discussions and Analysis ("MD&A") which are posted on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) under Metallica's profile.

SEDAR, "The System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval", is a filing system developed for the Canadian Securities Administrators to:

1. facilitate the electronic filing of securities information as required by Canadian Securities Administrator;
2. allow for the public dissemination of Canadian securities information collected in the securities filing process; and

3. provide electronic communication between electronic filers, agents and the Canadian Securities Administrator

The Author has carefully reviewed all of the Property information and assumes that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the “References” are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Information regarding the property history, regional and property geology, deposit type, infrastructure and local resources have been sourced from recent assessment reports and company filings on SEDAR and revised or updated as required. The Author believes the information used to prepare this Technical Report is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Property and the purpose of the current technical report. By virtue of the Authors’ technical review of the Property, the Author affirms that the work program and recommendations presented herein are in accordance with NI 43-101 requirements. The Author believes the current report complies with all disclosure requirements set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

2.4 Details of the Personal Inspection on the Property by Each Qualified Person

The Author conducted a site visit to the Starr Property on January 14, 2022, accompanied by Brandi Kocay, Geologist in Training with Fladgate. As of the effective date of this report, Metallica has completed and received all assay results from the drilling program consisting of a total of 30 diamond drill holes.

During the January 14, 2022 site visit, the Author verified that the Metallica Starr Property contains historical prospecting, trenching, bulk sampling, and drilling. The Author examined all data made available relating to historical sampling and drilling within the Starr Property. The Author collected 8 check samples from Metallica drill core which largely reproduced Metallica’s assay results. One mineralized grab sample was collected during the site visit from a historical trench in order to verify recent samples collected prior to the 2021 drilling program. This check sample (NP-MET-22-001) was collected adjacent to an old channel sample and returned 1.44 g/t Au which is in line with previous surface sampling at this location.

The Author located and verified several historical and Metallica drill collar locations using a hand-held GPS. The collar locations were well marked and marked and reported locations were shown to be accurate within the 1-3 metre accuracy of the GPS.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The information, conclusions, and opinions contained in this technical report are based on:

- information available to the Author at the time of preparation of the technical report;
- assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in the technical report; and
- data, reports, and other information supplied by Metallica and other third-party sources.

For the purposes of the Report, the Author has relied upon ownership information provided by Metallica. The ownership information was sourced from the November 2020 Metallica option agreement with Benton, which the Author reviewed in detail. The Author has not researched legal property title or mineral rights for the Starr Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property. A description of the Property, and ownership thereof, is provided for disclosure purposes only. Except for the purposes legislated under Canadian provincial securities laws, any use of the Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Mineral Tenure

This Property consists of 27 contiguous claims totaling 350 units or 7,510 hectares (Figure 4-2).

The property is located approximately 120 km west of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario in the Saganagons Lake area, within the Thunder Bay Mining district (Figure 4-1). The geographic centre of the property is at approximately 657500mE and 5350000mN (UTM NAD 83, Zone 15) and covers the northeast section of NTS sheet 052B/07.

Figure 4-1 – Starr property location map.

The claims consist of Benton Resources 100% staked claims, and claims acquired by Benton Resources through option agreements with Michael Stares and Wing Resources dated July 31, 2020. On November 25, 2020, Metallica entered into an Assignment and Assumption of the option agreement with Benton in which Benton will grant Metallica the exclusive right and option to acquire up to a 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property based on certain conditions.

A claim status summary table is provided below and shows the current claim status of work required as of January 14, 2022 (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1 – Claim Status Summary Table

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535757	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-08-31	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535756	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-03	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535755	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-03	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535754	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-08-31	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535753	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-10-29	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535752	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-15	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535751	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-15	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535750	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-15	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535749	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-15	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535748	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-15	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535747	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-15	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535746	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-03	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535745	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-15	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535744	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-15	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535743	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-08-12	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535742	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-08-12	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535741	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-01-30	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535740	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-06-29	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535739	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-01-22	Active	100

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535738	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-08-31	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535737	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-12-23	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535736	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-03-24	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535735	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2022-03-24	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535734	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-03-24	Active	100
SAGANAGONS LAKE AREA	535731	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-03-24	Active	100

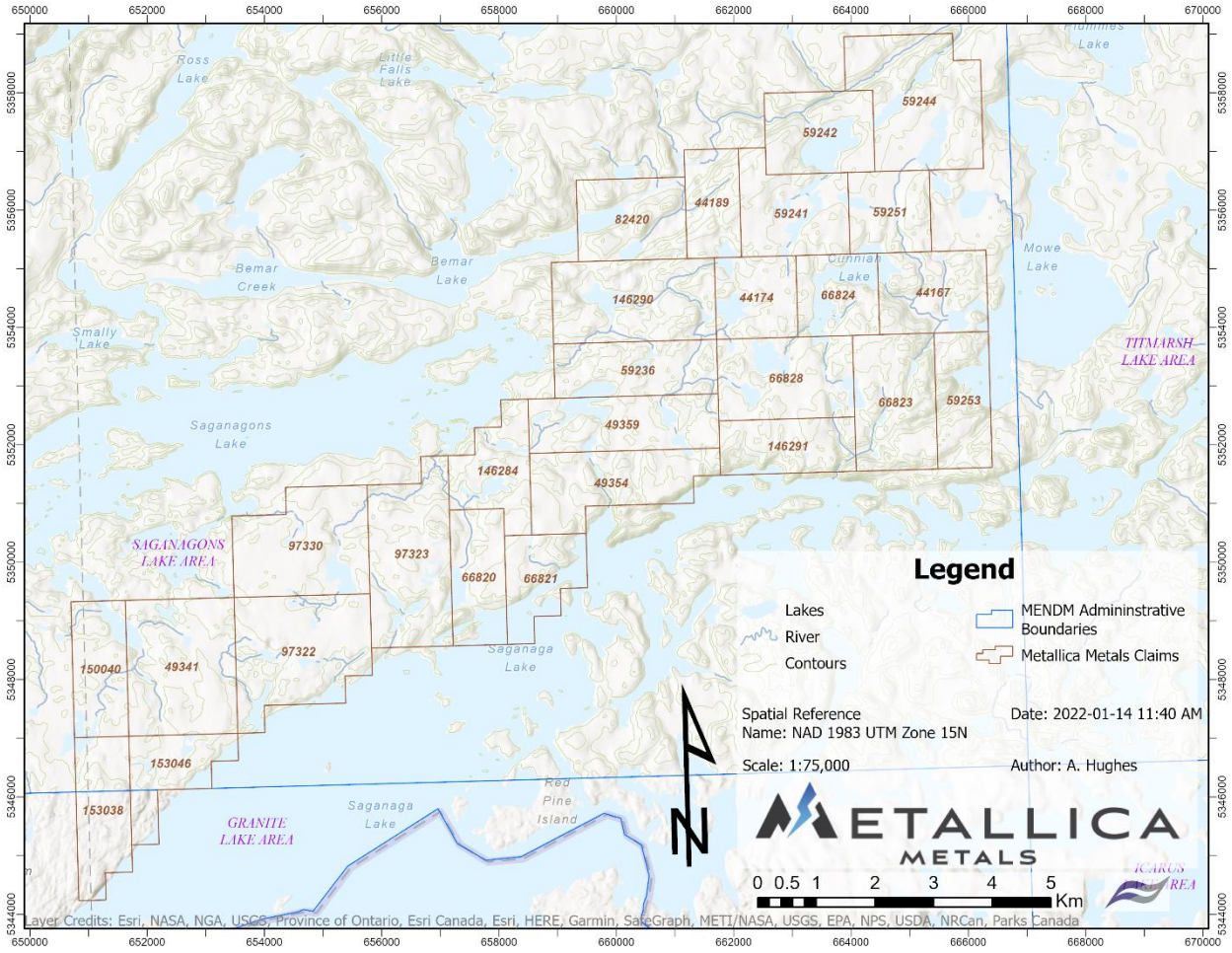

Figure 4-2 - Starr Property Claim Map

4.2 Issuer's Title or Interest in the Property

The claims consist of Benton Resources 100% staked claims, and claims acquired by Benton Resources through option agreements with Michael Stares and Wing Resources. Benton Resources ("Benton") entered into an Assignment and Assumption of Option Agreement with Metallica Metals (2752300 Ontario Inc.) ("Metallica") on November 25, 2020, whereas Benton is the sole legal and beneficial owner in and to those certain rights, claims, permits and agreements forming the Saganaga Lake Gold Project (now referred to as the Starr Project) located in the Thunder Bay Mining District under an option agreement dated the 31st day of July, 2020. Benton will grant Metallica the exclusive right and option to acquire up to a 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property (as hereinafter defined) based on certain conditions. In order to acquire a 70% interest ("initial interest") in the Property, Metallica shall:

1. pay the Benton $50,000 in cash and issue the greater of 1,000,000 Common Shares or 3% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares to Benton upon execution of this Agreement, such shares to be subject to an indefinite hold period (**completed**);
2. within 12 months of the execution of the Agreement pay the Benton $50,000 in cash and issue the greater of 1,000,000 Common Shares or 2% of the then issued and outstanding Common Shares to the Benton as well as spend a minimum of $200,000 on Qualified Expenditures (**completed**);
3. within 24 months of the execution of the Agreement pay the Benton $50,000 in cash and issue the greater of 1,000,000 Common Shares or 1.5% of the then issued and outstanding Common Shares to the Benton and have completed a further $200,000 in Qualified Expenditures upon which the Optionee shall be deemed to have exercised the First Option and acquired the Initial Interest (**completed**);

Once the conditions above have been met, Metallica must, within 30 days thereafter, give notice in writing to Benton as to whether it wishes to acquire the Second Option, whereupon Benton will, if Metallica indicates that it wishes to acquire the Second Option, grant to Metallica the exclusive right and option to earn an additional 30% (the "**Second Interest**") in the Property (the "**Second Option**"). In order to exercise the second option, Metallica shall pay Benton $50,000 cash and issue 2,000,000 Common Shares of Metallica to Benton and complete a further $400,000 of Qualified Expenditures on the Property upon which Metallica shall be deemed to have exercised 100% interest in the Property subject to the underlying NSR's.

There are two existing NSR's on the property:

- 3% net smelter return royalty pursuant to an option agreement dated September 27, 2005, between Wing Resources Inc. ("**Wing Resources**") and the Company. Up to 1.5% of the net smelter return royalty can be purchased (such that the remaining balance of the net smelter return royalty is 1.5%, provided the Company purchases the full 1.5%) can be purchased from Wing Resources for $500,000 for each 0.5% of the net smelter return royalty.
- 2% net smelter return royalty pursuant to an option agreement dated May 8, 2006, between Stares Contracting Corp. ("**Stares Contracting**") and the Company. 1% of the net smelter return royalty can be purchased (such that the remaining balance of the net smelter return royalty is 1%) can be purchased from Stares Contracting for $1,000,000 for 1% of the net smelter return royalty.

As of the cut-off date of the current report Metallica had completed 2 of the 3 payments and work commitments required to earn a 70% interest in the Starr Property.

4.3 Property Claim Status

The Property was originally staked prior to 2018 (June 2016 and October 2017) under Ontario's ground-based claim staking process. On April 10, 2018, Ontario converted its manual system of ground and paper staking and maintaining unpatented mining claims to an online mining claim registration system known as the Mining Land Administration System (MLAS). All active, unpatented claims (legacy claims) were converted from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid. The provincial grid is built on the latitude- and longitude-based National Topographic System (NTS) and is made up of more than 5.2 million cells each measuring 15 seconds latitude by 22.5 seconds longitude and ranging in size from 17.7 ha in the north to 24 ha in the south. Each cell has a unique identifier based on the cell's position in the grid.

Ontario mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the grid and UTM coordinate location in the online MLAS Map Viewer. Legacy claims were not cancelled but continue as one or more cell claims or boundary claims that resulted from conversion.

As defined in the Ontario Mining Act ("Mining Act"), a cell claim is a mining claim that relates to all the land included in one or more cells on the provincial grid that is open for mining claim registration. A cell claim is created as a new registration after April 10, 2018 or at conversion where there are one or more legacy claims in a cell, and all are held by the same holder. In this case, if there is more than one legacy claim in a cell, those claims will merge into one cell claim. A cell claim created from conversion can be a minimum of one cell (single cell mining claim or SCMC) though it can be amalgamated to form a multi-cell mining claim (MCMC) up to a maximum of 25 cells.

As defined in the Mining Act, a boundary claim is created at conversion when there are multiple legacy claims within a cell that cannot merge into a cell claim. There are two circumstances where mining claims will not merge into a cell claim:

- When the legacy claims are held by different holders.
- When the legacy claims are held by the same person who chooses to keep them separate by making an election through the Claim Boundary Report process.

Unpatented mining claims include no surface rights however a right to acquire the surface rights for development purposes exists through the Mining Act. The Mining Act also provides legal access to the land for the purpose of exploration.

Mining claims are generally subject to the following Crown reservations:

- The surface rights over a width of no more than 120 m from the high-water mark where a mining claim includes land covered with water or bordering on water
- Where a highway or road constructed or maintained by the Ministry of Transportation crosses a mining claim, the surface rights over a width of no more than 90 m, measured from the outside limits of the right

of way of the highway or road along both sides of the highway or road

- Sand and gravel reserved
- Peat reserved.

Certain mining claims also:

- are MRO or part MRO where all or part of the surface rights within the claim are held by a third party
- exclude hydro right of ways
- exclude withdrawn areas.

Given the nature of Ontario's MLAS cell-based map staking system, certain cell claims overlap areas which are withdrawn from mineral exploration and development. Such cell claims are referred to as encumbered claims. Features that are an encumbrance on a cell claim include:

- Land that is part of an Indian reserve.
- Provincial Park or a conservation reserve.
- Mining leases except for surface rights only leases.
- Freehold patents except those for surface rights only.
- Licences of occupation.
- Designated protected area in a community-based land use plan under the Far North Act.
- Land withdrawn under the Mining Act from prospecting, registration of mining claim, sale or lease for the following reasons:
    - Land included in a proposed Aboriginal land claim settlement
    - Land intended to be added to an Indian reserve
    - Land part of a provincial park, conservation reserve or forest reserve created under Ontario's Living
    - Legacy Land Use Strategy
    - Land that meets the criteria for a site of Aboriginal Cultural Significance
    - Land designated as an area of provisional protection under the Far North Act.

Where a cell or boundary claim overlaps a withdrawn area, the claim holder is only entitled to work on the claim area outside the withdrawn area.

Annual assessment work requirements per mining claim, to be filed on or before the claim due date (anniversary date), are:

- Single cell claim: $400 (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Multi-cell claim: $400 per cell (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Boundary claim: $200,

If a cell is encumbered at conversion, the assessment work requirement for a cell claim in that cell will be $200. This special rule applies only if the conversion process results in a claim holder having a cell claim in an encumbered cell. If that cell claim forfeits, the cell will be open for claim registration, subject to the encumbrance but any new cell claim registered for that cell will have the assessment work requirements set at the standard cell claim amount of $400.

4.4 Permits and Authorization

The Ontario Mining Act regulations require exploration plans and permits, with graduated requirements for early exploration activities of low to moderate impact undertaken on mining claims, mining leases and licences of occupation. Exploration plans and permits are not required on patented mining claims. To complete any work aside from non-destructive surface sampling, a mineral exploration permit is required.

A permit has been issued, PR-19-000109, for the Starr Property under Benton Resources Inc. The permit is to conduct exploration activities from 2019/12/02 to 2022/12/01 and includes the following activities:

- Mechanized Drilling (assembled weight >150kg)
- Mechanized Stripping (>100m2 in 200m radius)
- Ground geophysical survey requiring a generator
- Mechanized Drilling (assembled weight <150kg)
- Mechanized Stripping (<100m2 in 200m radius)
- Pitting and Trenching (1-3m3 in 200m radius)

Fladgate Exploration 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 Property.

4.4.1 Exploration Plans and Permits Required under the Mining Act

There are a number of exploration activities that do not require a plan or permit and may be conducted while waiting for a plan or permit is effective. These may include the following:

- Prospecting activities such as grab/hand sampling, geochemical/soil sampling, geological mapping
- Stripping/pitting/trenching below thresholds for permits
- Transient geophysical surveys such as radiometric, magnetic
- Other baseline data acquisition such as taking photos, measuring water quality, etc.

Exploration Permit

Those proposing to undertake moderate impact exploration permit activities (early exploration proponents) must apply for an exploration permit. Early exploration activities that require an exploration permit include:

- Line cutting, where the width of the line is more than 1.5 m
- Mechanised drilling, for the purpose of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is greater than 150 kg

- Mechanised surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is greater than 100 m2 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius
- Pitting and trenching (rock), where the total volume of rock is greater than 3 m3 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius.

The above activities will only be allowed to take place once the permit has been approved by the MNDM. Surface rights owners must be notified when applying for a permit. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration permit activities will be consulted and have an opportunity to provide comments and feedback before a decision is made on the permit.

4.5 Environmental Considerations

Metallica has advised Fladgate that there are no outstanding or pending adverse environmental issues attached to the Property. No mining or other potentially disruptive work has been carried out, on the Property, beyond that described in this report.

As far as Fladgate is aware, the environmental liabilities related to the Project, if any, are negligible.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Physiography

5.1 Access, Infrastructure, and Resources

The Starr Property is located approximately 120 km west of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario in the Saganagons Lake area, within the Thunder Bay Mining district (Figure 5-1). The geographic centre of the property is at approximately 657500mE and 5350000mN (UTM NAD 83, Zone 15) and covers the northeast section of NTS sheet 052B/07 (Clark, 2010).

The Property is located south of the village of Kashabowie and is accessed via road #802 southerly from Highway #11. Primary access to the property is by truck to the eastern portion and all-terrain vehicle to the western portion (Clark, 2010).

There is a very experienced workforce available across northwestern Ontario, with the city of Thunder Bay relatively close and all contractors, mining personnel, equipment and supplies can be easily accessed from there.

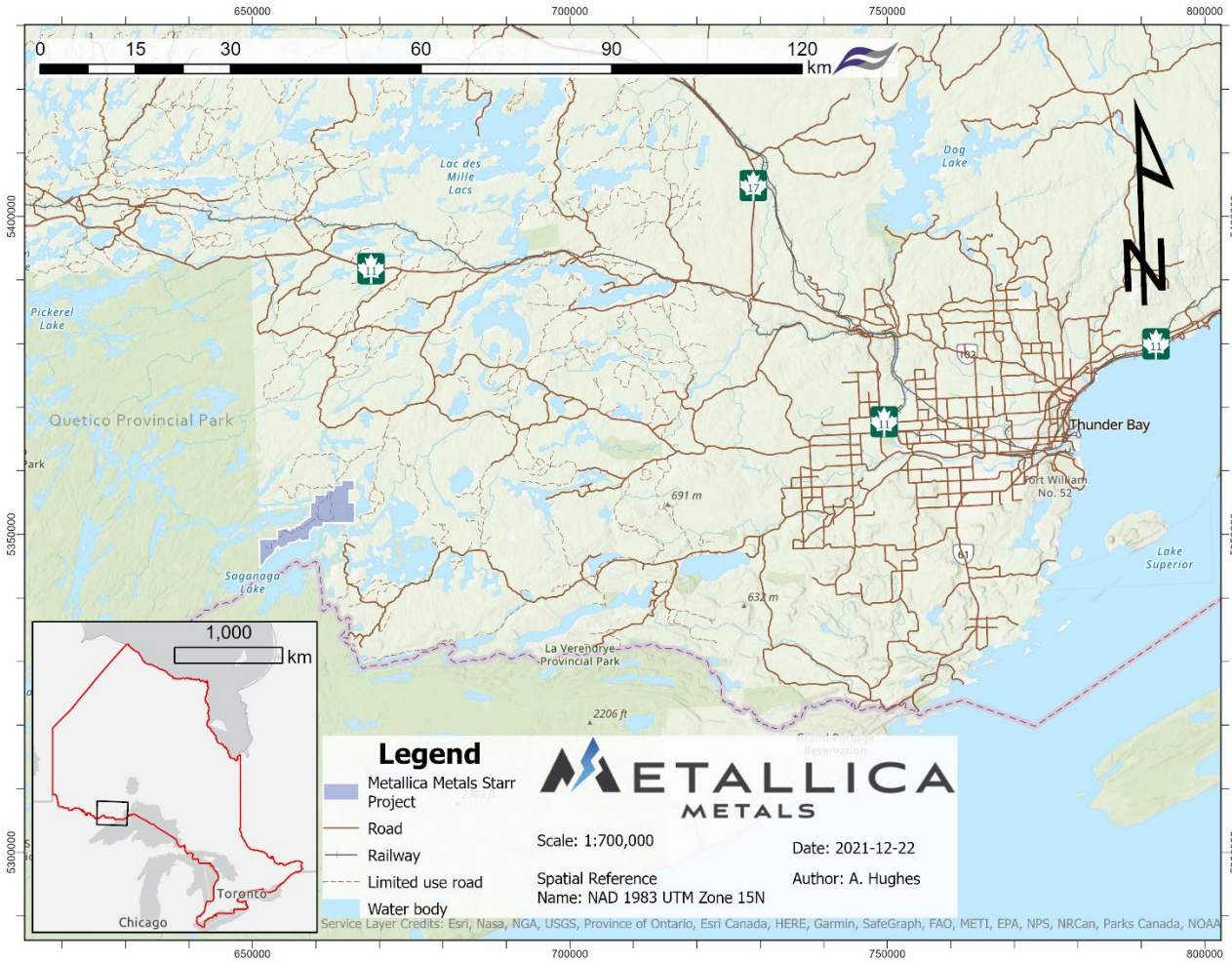

Figure 5-1 – Property Access

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Vegetation

Topography at the property is relatively flat to locally hilly with a maximum elevation relief of approximately 65 metres. Outcrop on the property ranges between 30-40% with only thin glacial drift cover in most locales. Overburden during diamond drilling has typically been from 1 to 4 metres. Soil profiles on the property are variably developed.

Tree cover on both sides of the property consists predominantly of balsam fir, black spruce, jack pine, birch, poplar and red and white pine. Much of the western portion of the property is often swampy and covered with alder and locally cedar and tamarack. The west side of the property was logged more than 40 years ago.

The climate is cold temperate with precipitation for the region being moderate to high compared to the rest of Ontario. Summers are moderate to hot with average temperatures in the region being 20º to 25ºC range. Winters are generally long and are characterized by 1.5 to 2 metres of snow cover and average temperatures of -15º to -25ºC. First snowfall is typically in mid-October with permanent winter snow accumulation beginning in early November. Snow cover usually remains into March and April and lake ice into early or mid May. Exploration can take place on the property year-round with only minor breaks for spring thaw and winter freeze up. (Clark, 2010).

Table 5-1 - Climate of Thunder Bay, Ontario (National Centers for Environment Information, n.d.)

Month	High/Low (°C)	Rain
January	-9° / -20°	7 days
February	-6° / -17°	4 days
March	0° / -11°	5 days
April	8° / -3°	5 days
May	15° / 3°	8 days
June	19° / 8°	9 days
July	23° / 12°	9 days
August	22° / 11°	9 days
September	17° / 7°	9 days
October	10° / 1°	8 days
November	2° / -6°	6 days
December	-6° / -16°	6 days

6 History

6.1 Property History

Early exploration of this property was primarily focused on iron occurrences and auriferous quartz veins. This area was mapped as early as the mid-1960's by the Ontario Department of Mines, however very little of this was recorded (Harris, Geology of the Saganagons Lake area, 1968).

The Starr Property has been divided into two areas, East and West, to describe historical work.

Eastern Side of the Property

Year	Company	Description
1973	Dome Exploration	Dome Exploration completed a limited diamond drill program to test three conductive anomalies which resulted in the discovery of weakly sulphidized iron formation. Assays are unavailable for the first six holes. Sampling was sporadic for the remaining 8 holes and had no significant assay results.
1989	Homestake Mineral Development Company	Line cutting and geological mapping was carried out by Homestake in the northeast part of the property, a total of 397 rock samples were collected.
1990	Placer Dome	A gold showing in the vicinity of Cunniah Lake was staked, trenched and blasted by Placer. This was followed up in 1990 with a three-hole drill program along strike of the same showing (Richardson, 1990). Only one of the three holes was logged in detail, but no assays are available.
1993-1994	Hemlo Gold Mines Inc	Mapping and trenching and sampling program were conducted over the showings in the Cunniah Lake area. No assays from chip samples are available.
1997-1999	International Capris Resources/ OvalBay Geological Services	Two ground geophysical surveys (April 1997 and February/March 1999) were conducted by International Capris Resources under the supervision of OvalBay Geological Services using a PPM-375 and OMNI IV of EDA. Two diamond drill holes (99-01 and 99-02) totaling 111.0 meters were drilled to test a gold bearing quartz vein within highly carbonated mafic volcanics. • 99-01 - Eleven samples (~ 2.5m each) totaling 21.3 meters were collected. The highest grading sample was in this hole and graded 2.14 g/t Au over 2.5m • 99-02 – Only 4 samples were collected from this hole, totaling 5.9 meters with no significant results.
1999	Stares Contracting Corp.	Stares Contracting discovered a precious metal bearing quartz vein, approximately 1.5 meters wide, named the Lake Shore showing (663220mE/ 5353750mN). This led to a twelve-hole diamond

Year	Company	Description
		drill program totaling 744 meters program. This program was carried out by Band-Ore Resources Ltd and Whalen Resources. A 423-kilogram bulk sample of high-grade material was collected from the auriferous quartz vein, which returned a weighted average of 356.3 g/t Au and 850 g/t Ag.
2002	Stares Contracting Corp.	Five gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins in chlorite sericite altered zones were discovered in the Wolf Track property, which was acquired by Stares Contracting. A prospecting program was conducted which resulted in the discover of numerous felsic porphyry bodies many of which were intruded by mineralized quartz veining with varying amounts of pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite and galena with A total of 72 grab samples were collected during this time and resulted in the discovery of what would later be named the Megan Vein. Six grab samples were collected from the sericite altered 2-meter-wide quartz vein and results ranged from 465 ppb to 21,398 ppb Au (Stares, 2004). A second zone of interest resulted in the excavation of two trenches. A total of 43 chip samples were taken from the two trenches which followed a 3-metre-wide quartz vein at the contact between a felsic porphyry unit and sheared mafic volcanics. Chip samples ranged from 5 pbb to 943 ppb over 1 meter.
2005	Valgold Resources/Stares Contacting Corp	A surface exploration program and airborne VTEM survey was conducted by Valgold Resources. Valgold entered an option agreement with Stares Contracting.
2005	Stares Contacting Corp/ Benton Resources Corp	Stares Contracting Corp entered into an option agreement with Benton Resources Corp. Benton increased its claim hold in the area, particularly to the west and also enters into an option agreement with Wing Resources for claims to the east.
2006-2007	Teck Cominco/ Benton Resources Corp	Teck Cominco entered into a joint venture agreement with Benton covering the entire property. Teck completes line-cutting over selected areas followed by ground magnetics and IP and is followed by geological mapping and geochemical sampling.
2008-2009	Benton Resources	Benton Resources completes a physical trenching and sampling program over the Megan Vein. In 2009, Benton extends the Teck Cominco grid and follows up with more geophysical surveying. Prospecting is also completed in the area, specifically around the Cunniah Lake area. A new showing is discovered, the CK Showing (663690mE/ 5354730mN).
2009	Benton	A diamond drill program is conducted that includes three holes on the eastern side of the property (total program includes twenty holes totaling 2709 meters

Year	Company	Description
		of drilling). Three holes target the Megan Showing which was trenched the previous year. Only anomalous gold results were obtained during drilling.
2012	Benton	Benton Resources completes 115 kilometers of line cutting along strike with the Shebandowan greenstone belt to expand on the grid previously established at the north-east quadrant of the property. This expansion was to allow the company to perform a ground magnetic survey as well as soil geochemical survey. 2125 soil samples were collected which resulted in a number of highly anomalous zones. Of particular interest was a cluster of samples greater than 50ppb and up to 335ppb gold just north of Wolf Lake. The 108 kilometer of ground geophysics was abbe to detail the NE-ENE regional fabric of the Shebandowan greenstone belt. Only minimal to very week correlations were derived when compared to the anomalous soil samples (Sims, 2013).

Western Side of Property

On the western side of the Property exploration commenced in the 1930's with the discovery of the Powell Zone, a quartz, quartz - carbonate vein system (658285mE/ 53449885mN).

Year	Company	Description of Work
1934	Powell Brothers	Powell Zone discovery which included prospecting and physical trenching of the auriferous quartz veins by the Powell brothers.
1956	Cominco Ltd.	Cominco conducts a, presumably, three-hole diamond drill program testing the Powell Zone. The holes reported in assessment files are only holes 2 and 3, no record of hole one can be found. The only results indicated were on a plan map with 0.63 Au g/t (0.02 Au oz/ton) over 2.8 meters (9.5 feet) in hole 3 and 8.13 Au g/t (0.26 Au oz/ton) over 0.3 meters (1.0 foot).
1956	Ministry of Mines	Regional mapping was conducted over the southern section of the Shebandowan belt by the Ministry of Mines (Harris, Geology of the Saganagons Lake area, 1968). A chip sample taken from a 6-inch quartz vein located 478.7 meter (1600 feet) west-southwest of the Powell Zone. The sample was assayed at (1.25 Au g/t) 0.04 Au oz/t and would later be called the Minnowpond Showing.
1971	Dome Exploration	Two airborne surveys were flown, a magnetic survey by Dome Exploration (Exploration, 1971) and an electromagnetic survey by Addicks

Year	Company	Description of Work
		Canadian Properties Inc. both with 200-metre line spacing.
1983	Curran Bay Resources	Curran Bay Resources contracted Wayne Holmstead to complete a property visit. Three grab samples were taken from pre-existing trenches at the Powell Zone. The samples assayed 1.06 g/t Au (0.034 Au oz/ton), 4.4 g/t Au (0.14 Au oz/ton) and 0.03 g/t Au (0.001 Au oz/ton) (Holmstead, 1984).
1984-1986	Curran Bay Resources	Curran Bay Resources conducted an exploration program targeting the Powell Zone and the East Beaver Pond Showing (657640mE/ 5350160mN). A 13-kilometer, 100-metre spaced grid was cut with magnetic and electromagnetic programs, geological mapping and sampling, outcrop stripping, and a 23-hole (~1146 meters) diamond drill program was completed (Holmstead, 1984). Five new anomalous gold zones were reported on the property; Northeast Zone, Minnowpond Zone, North Zone, East Beaverpond Zone and West Beaverpond Zone. Twenty holes were drilled in the Powell Zone. Assay values from < 0.31 g/t Au (<0.01 oz/ton Au) over 1 meter to 25.9 g/t Au (0.83 oz/ton Au) over 2.8 meters in the first 5 holes, only low values were reported in the additional holes. Three holes were drilled in the East Beaver Pond showing. Assay values of <0.31 g/t Au (<0.01 oz/ton Au) over 0.6 meters to 6.3 g/t Au (0.20 oz/ton Au) over 0.60 meters. A total of 340 samples were taken from all the holes.
1987-1989	Wye Resources/Curran Bay Resources	Wye Resources optioned the property from Curran Bay Resources in early 1987. Wye Resources constructed a 2.5-kilometer access road to the Powell zone and completed power stripping, trenching and pitting on the Powell zone, East Beaver Pond and the Minnow Pond showings. The grid was expanded and additional magnetic surveying completed. An orientation Induced Polarization survey executed over the Powell zone. Drilling in these areas included twenty-three holes (1851 meters) with 16 holes at the Powell zone, six drill holes at Minnow Pond Showing and one drill hole at the East Beaver Pond Showing (Kretschmar, 1989).
1989	Homestake Mineral Development	Homestake Mineral Development held claims to the west and to the north of the main Saganaga showings (Powell, Minnow Pond, Beaver Pond) and completed regional mapping and sampling over the area. The program identified a chert-magnetite iron formation that is exposed over a 500-meter strike length that was found to contain erratic gold mineralization.

Year	Company	Description of Work
1991	Wye Resources Inc./Wing Resources Inc.	An agreement was completed with Wye Resources and Wing Resources, who held a group of claims around the Powell Zone. Wye Resources completed a detailed geological mapping program over the Powell Zone and the newly discovered Starr Showing (657500mE/ 5350080mN). Wye also completed a ten-hole (260.4 meter or 1,182.5 feet) diamond drill program in Fall of 1991. Wing Resources completed bulk sampling of the Powell Zone. They also drilled three diamond drill holes at the Starr showing, two holes at the East Beaver Pond Showing and one hole west of the Starr Showing (Larouche, Compilation report on the Saganaga Lake property, Wye Resources and Wing Resources, District of Thunder Bay, Ontario, 1992)
1992	Wing Resources Inc.	Wing Resources Inc. completed an exploration program which included detailed mapping of the Powell and Starr Zones and six diamond drill holes totaling 61.3 meters (201 feet) in the Starr (3 holes) and Beaver Pond zones (Larouche, Evaluation report on the Saganaga Lake property controlled by Wye Resources and Curran bay Resources, Mining District of Thunder Bay, Ontario, 1993).
1993	Wye Resources Inc./Wing Resources Inc.	Two diamond drill holes totaling 90.8 meters (298 feet) are completed at the Starr Zone by Wye Resources and Wing Resources (Larouche, Evaluation report on the Saganaga Lake property controlled by Wye Resources and Curran bay Resources, Mining District of Thunder Bay, Ontario, 1993)
1995		A stripping, sampling, and geological mapping program was conducted over the Starr zone. Highlights of the sampling include 2.375 g/t Au (0.076 oz/t) Au over 13.7 meter in the northern part and 4.9 g/t Au (0.157 oz/t Au) over 36.6 meter in the middle section and 3.8 g/t Au (0.122 oz/t Au) over 25.9 meter in the south section (Larouche, Updated report on the Saganaga Lake property controlled by Wye Resources and Curran Bay Resources, Mining District of Thunder Bay, Ontario, 1995)
1997	International Capri Resources	International Capri Resources completed detailed ground and geophysical surveys (magnetic and electromagnetic VLF-EM) over the East Beaver Pond showing and Starr Zone. They also completed a 1067-meter drilling program in the same areas. (Larouche, Results of the geophysical surveys and diamond drilling completed on the Saganagons Lake property, Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario, 1997)
2005	Benton	Benton Resources conducted line-cutting, geophysical surveying, including ground magnetics and IP, and geological mapping over the cut grid.

Year	Company	Description of Work
		Physical trenching and channel sampling was conducted in the region of the Starr Zone. A humus sampling program was completed over the grid as well.
2006-2007	Benton	Teck Cominco Ltd. completed geological mapping and geochemical sampling of the Starr Zone area followed by an 11-hole diamond drill program totaling 2003 meter of drilling. The main purpose of the program was to test the gabbro-mafic volcanic contact on the northwest side of the gabbro body by evaluating a variety of IP chargeability, resistivity and magnetic anomalies to determine the type of response associated with mineralization (Vondrasek, 2007).
2009	Benton	Benton Resources completes line-cutting and geophysical surveying (IP and ground magnetics) over extended grid in the east and cut grid over the ultramafic intrusion in the west in the spring. In the fall Benton Resources also completes a 20-hole (2709 meter) diamond drill program with 13 holes over the Powell Zone and 4 holes over the Starr Zone. During the fall of 2009, geological mapping of the western grid and prospecting over both east and west sides of the property uncovers new gold showings including the Keats Showing which assayed up to 16.5 g/t Au in grab sample (Byrnes, 2010)
2012	Benton	Benton Resources competes a small infill drill program totaling 2654 meter over 16 drill holes to test the continuity of the Starr zone and verify some existing historical drill hole data. Highlights from the program include the northern expansion of the Starr Zone (SAG12-28) with 28 meters of 1g/t Au (Sims, 2013).

6.2 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Property is an early-stage exploration property. To the Author's knowledge, there have been no historical Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves completed for the Property.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Starr Property lies within the western portion of Ontario's Superior Province, in the westernmost portion of the Wawa Subprovince, consisting of metavolcanics in greenstone belts and associated intrusive complexes. The Starr Property is located in the southwestern of the Shebandowan Greenstone belt, this section of the Shebandowan Greenstone belt is approximately 5 kilometers wide, has a northeast orientation, is bounded by the north, east and south by granitoid complexes and to the southeast by the older Northern Lights metagneiss (Sims, 2013).

7.1.1 Superior Province

The Superior Province is a major geological province comprised of Archean age rocks. It forms the core of the North American continent. In Ontario, the Superior Province makes up roughly 70% of the Canadian Shield bedrock and is surrounded by younger Grenville and Southern Provinces to the south and southeast, which comprise the remaining 30%. The Superior Province consists of alternating granite-greenstone and metasedimentary belts in the central portion, and has been subdivided into smaller subprovinces (or terranes) based on rock type: granite-greenstone plutonic and metavolcanic rocks (Uchi, Wawa, and Abitibi subprovinces), metasedimentary rocks (English River and Quetico subprovinces), plutonic granitic rocks (Winnipeg River subprovince), and high-grade greenstone rocks to the north (Kapuskasing Zone). Subprovinces are commonly fault-bounded and display contrasting lithological assemblages, metamorphic and structural styles, geophysical characteristics, and ages.

The Superior Province has been tectonically stable since ~2.5 Ga. Proterozoic and younger geological activity is limited to rifting of the margins, emplacement of several mafic dyke swarms, compressional reactivation, and large-scale rotation at ~1.9 Ga, as well as failed rifting at ~1.1 Ga. With the exception of the northwestern Superior margin that was pervasively deformed and metamorphosed at ~1.8 Ga, the craton has otherwise escaped late ductile deformation. It formed as a collage of smaller continental and oceanic plates (Card K. , 1990); (Williams H. R., 1992); (Stott G. M., The Superior Province, Canada. In: Greenstone Belts, Oxford Monograph on Geology and Geophysics , 1997); (Percival J. A., 2004) (Percival J. A.-B., 2006) that were stitched together between ~2.72 and 2.68 Ga. Sedimentary rocks as old as ~2.48 Ga uncomfortably overlie Superior Province granites, indicating that most erosion had occurred prior to ~2.5 Ga.

The southern portion of the Superior Province (to latitude 52˚N) is a major source of mineral wealth, hosting active gold and base metal mining camps associated with metavolcanics of the granite-greenstone belts. Owing to its potential for these and other commodities, the Superior Province continues to attract both grassroots and advanced mineral exploration.

7.1.2 Quetico Subprovince

The Quetico terrane consists dominantly of greywacke, migmatite, and granite. No stratigraphic sequence has been established within the steeply-dipping, polydeformed and variably metamorphosed sedimentary succession; however, younging directions are dominantly to the north

(Percival J. A., 1989). Depositional age constraints indicate slightly older ages for the northern Quetico (<2.698 to >2.696 Ga; (Davis, Pezzuto, & Ojakangas, The age and provenance of metasedimentary rocks in the Quetico subprovince, Ontario, from single zircon analyses: Implications for Archean sedimentation and tectonics in the Superior Province, 1990))than for the south (<2.692 Ga; (Zaleski, Van Breemen, & Peterson, 1999)) . A prominent, linear, easterly aeromagnetic grain is given by alternating sedimentary units and granitic sheets. Irregular patterns in the belt's interior correspond to dominant plutonic and migmatitic units. Incomplete seismic reflection images indicate overall gently north-dipping reflectivity and crustal thickness on the order of 35 km.

Several plutonic suites cut the metasedimentary units, including early (2.696 Ga) tonalite (Davis, Provenance and depositional age constraints on sedimentation in the western Superior transect area from U-Pb ages of zircons. In: Western Superior Transect Second Annual Workshop, LITHOPROBE Secretariat, 1996). An early deformation event (D1) pre-dated emplacement of a chain of Alaskan-type mafic-ultramafic intrusions in the northern Quetico terrane (e.g. (Pettigrew & Hattori, 2006)) , which are associated with alkaline plutons including nepheline syenite and carbonatite. These rocks, derived from metasomatized mantle, have ages in the range 2.69 to 2.68 Ga (Lassen, 2004) and geochemical affinities with the Archean sanukitoi 8d suite (cf. (Stern, Shirey, & N., 1989); (Stevenson, Henry, & Gariepy, 1999); (Lassen, 2004)). Two subsequent deformation events (D2, D3) were followed by low-pressure, high-temperature metamorphism that reached upper amphibolite and local granulite facies at circa 2.67 to 2.65 Ga in the central region and greenschist facies at the margins (Percival J. A., 1989). Coeval crust-derived granitic plutons and pegmatites include circa 2.67 Ga peraluminous granite and circa 2.65 Ga biotite granite (e.g., (Southwick, 1991).

Tectonic models for the Quetico terrane have favored forearc settings (e.g., (Langford & Morin, 1976); (Percival & Williams, The Quetico accretionary complex, Superior Province, Canada, 1989); (Williams H. , 1991); (Fralick, Purdon, & Davis, 2006). Depositional ages of circa 2.698 to 2.690 Ga overlap those of late arc magmatism in the Wabigoon. The dominantly sanukitoid plutons of this age may have been triggered by slab break-off, following collision between the Wawa–Abitibi terrane and the amalgamated superterrane to the north.

7.1.3 Wawa Subprovince

The Wawa Subprovince is a granite-greenstone terrane exposed in the region that extends 900 km westward from the Kapuskasing Structural Zone to the Vermilion district of Minnesota and varies in width from approximately 50 to 200 km.

Most workers accept a correlation between the Wawa and Abitibi terranes across the transverse Kapuskasing uplift structure (Percival & West, The Kapuskasing Uplift: A geological and geophysical synthesis, 1994), although Jackson & Sutcliffe (1990) have argued that the Kapuskasing Structural Zone coincides with an Archean boundary between the ensimatic Abitibi Subprovince and ensialic Wawa Subprovince. Within the Wawa terrane, small remnants of Mesoarchean crust occur in the form of sporadic, circa 2.92 Ga tonalitic gneiss (Moser, 1994) and 2.89 to 2.88 Ga volcanic rocks of the Hawk assemblage (Turek, Sage, & Van Schmus, 1992). An oceanic setting is indicated by the Hemlo-Black River (2.775 Ga), Wawa (2.745 Ga) and Greenwater and Manitouwadge assemblages (2.72 Ga), the latter with significant massive sulphide mineralization ((Sage, Lightfoot, & Doherty, 1996a), (Sage, Lightfoot, & Doherty, 1996b); (Williams H. R.). Polat et al. (1998, 1999) reported a

variety of oceanic magma types from the Schreiber belt, and interpreted the belt as a tectonic mélange ((Polat & Kerrich, 2001) (A. & Kerrich, 1999)

Relatively late-stage volcanism at circa 2.695 Ga took place during D1 thrusting. Subsequent calc-alkaline to alkaline magmatism (ca. 2.689 Ga Shebandowan assemblage; (Corfu & Stott, 1996))and associated coarse clastic sedimentation (Timiskaming type; <2.689 Ga) was followed by emplacement of sanukitoid plutons (2.65-2.68 Ga) and dextral transpressive D2 deformation. These circa 2.685 to 2.68 Ga tectonic events were termed the Shebandowanian phase of the Kenoran Orogeny (Stott & Corfu, Uchi Subprovince, 1991)

To the south, Archean rocks of the Wawa Subprovince are in unconformable, intrusive, and tectonic contact with Paleoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic supracrustal and intrusive rocks of the Southern Province and the Midcontinent Rift System. To the north, they are bounded by metasedimentary rocks of the Quetico Subprovince (Card & Poulsen, Geology and mineral deposits of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield, 1998).

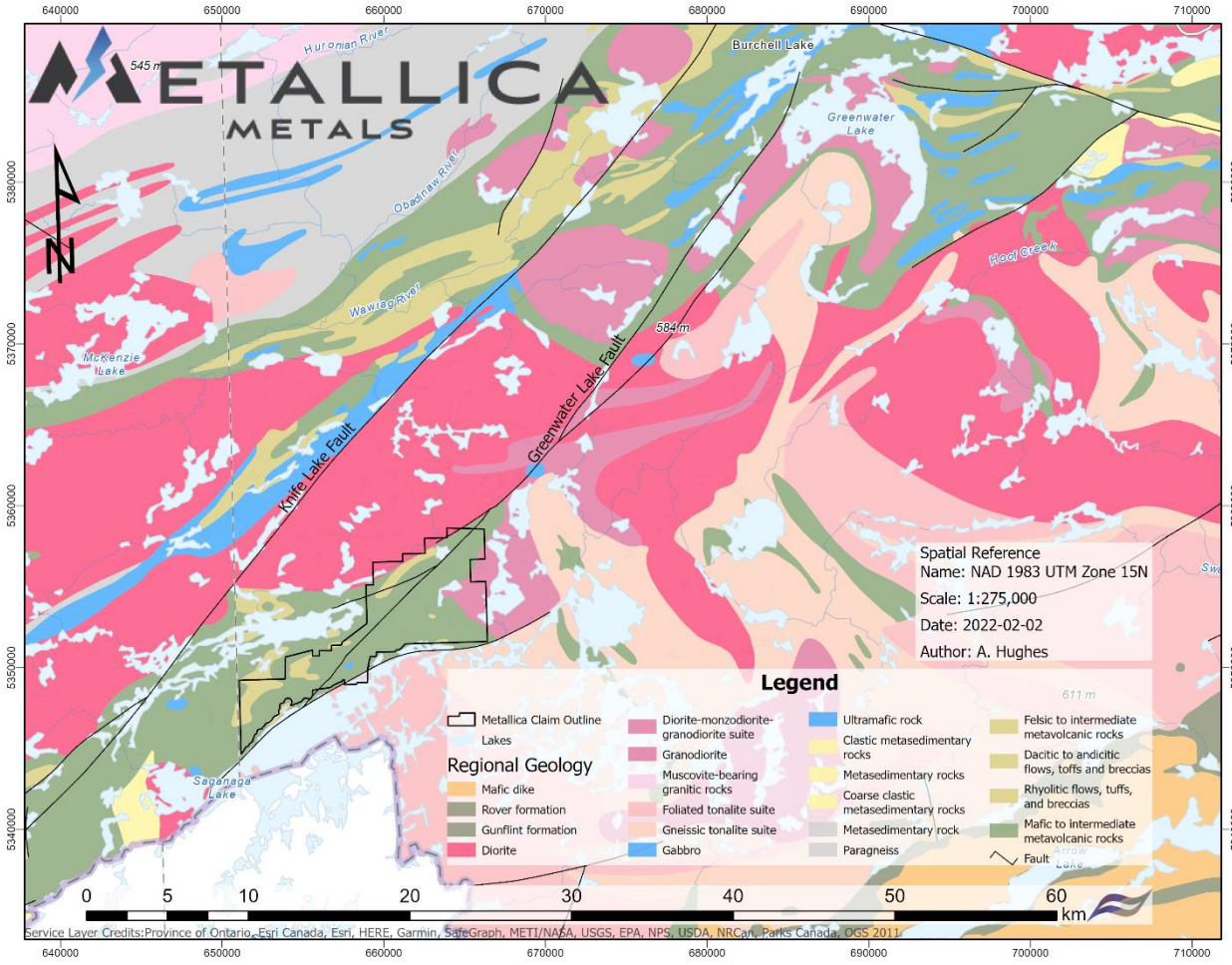

Figure 7-1 – Regional Geology Map (Geology from OGS 2011)

7.2 Property Geology

7.2.1 Eastern Starr

The northern portion of the greenstone belt here is predominantly composed of a northeast to southwest trending sequence of amphibolitized mafic volcanics that are interlayered with sedimentary sequences. Metamorphism typically increases with proximity to the contact between the metavolcanics and the Saganaga granite to the north. The sedimentary layers are composed primarily of volcaniclastics and chemical sediments that are composed of the magnetite bearing iron formation. The central part of the greenstone belt here is predominantly massive mafic metavolcanics with generally east-west trending quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) dykes that cut the volcanics. An ultramafic body was identified in the central part of the eastern grid that is proximal to the quartz vein hosted Lake Shore showing.

All mineral lineations throughout the eastern side of the property plunge to the southwest, which is consistent with the orientation of the mineral lineations developed through the D1 event in other areas of the belt (Stott & Schnieders, 1983).

Hydrothermal alteration was usually observed in host rocks that were proximal to quartz +/- carbonate veins. These veins seem to be spatially associated with QFP intrusions or shear zones and were subsequently sericitized, silicified and often sulphide mineralized.

7.2.2 Central Starr

This part of the Property is bounded by the north by Saganagons Lake and to the south by Saganaga Lake and is composed primarily of fine to medium grained mafic metavolcanics. The metavolcanics are intruded by gabbroic bodies which tend to be fine to medium grained massive bodies which are locally moderate to strongly magnetic (magnetite). Alteration is generally moderate with albitization, epidote and chlorite being most dominant with localized sections of carbonate and silicification throughout. Sulphide mineralization is localized with sections of blebby coarse-grained pyrite up to 20% of the rock over small intersections. This area is also regularly cross cut with QFP dykes that roughly trend east-west.

In the central part of the area a lithological package that contains (from west to east) an ultramafic unit, cherty sediments that are interlayered with fine grained volcanics and a quartz bearing porphyritic unit. It is proposed that this north-south trending sequence generally dips 45 degrees to the east.
Silicification is commonly observed in the central part of the property which commonly is observed as quartz veins that vary in thickness from less than one millimeter to meter scale. The Powell zone is the most observable and the Starr showings (North and South) to a lesser extent. In these areas, the quartz veins form irregularly oriented sheet-like veins with variable amounts of localized sulphide mineralization. Typically, the host rocks proximal to these veins have undergone varying degrees of hydrothermal alteration.

7.2.3 Western Starr

This part of the Property is also constrained to the north and south by Saganagons Lake and Saganaga Lake, respectively. The geology of this area is similar to the eastern section of the property and is mostly composed of fine to medium grained massive mafic metavolcanics. The exception is the presence of a linear north-south trending ultramafic body 1.5 km in length. The ultramafic body was generally only weakly altered with one small section of strong listwanitic alteration (McIvor, The results of a geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling program on the Saganaga Lake property, Sagagons Lake area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, 1990). Few gabbroic bodies also are found intruding the area particularly along the northern and western edges of the ultramafic. The gabbroic units are similar to those observed in central Saganaga but are not found to contain the same amount of sulphide mineralization. QFP bodies are also found to intrude the area although they seem to be thinner and less abundant that on the west or central sides of the property.

Foliations in the west are consistent with other areas generally being oriented to the northeast – southwest. To the east of the ultramafic body a sulphidized iron formation unit occurs which was found to assay with anomalous gold. A gabbroic body in close proximity to the iron formation was observed to have coarse grained and blebby pyrite and also assayed with highly anomalous gold values.

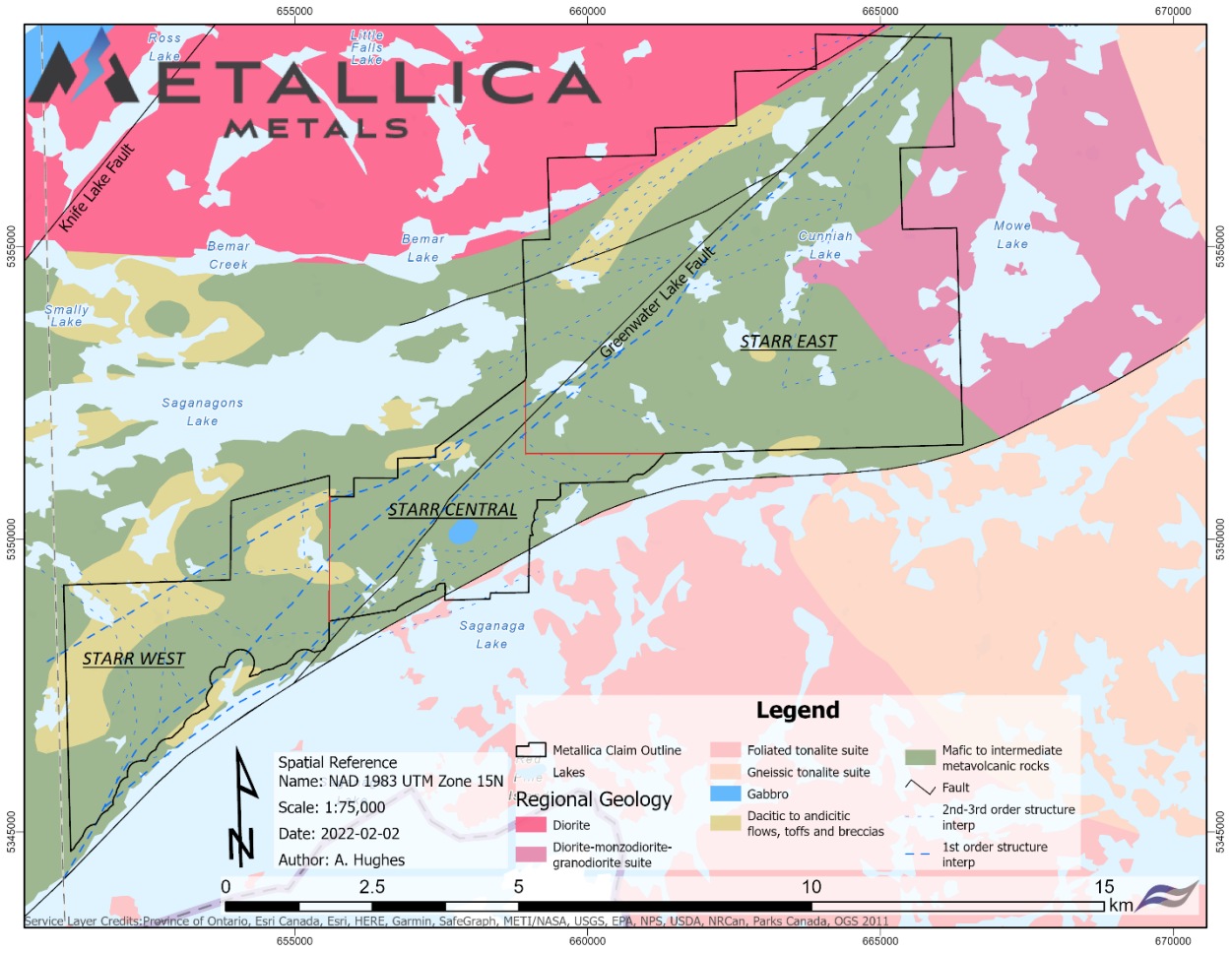

Figure 7-2 – Property Geology

7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 Powell Vein

The Powell Zone has been the subject of historical work including on the Powell vein discovered in 1934. Since then, three small surface blast pits were excavated at surface to shallow depths. The Powell zone is a gold bearing quartz vein that is located within a metavolcanics belt in the central portion of the property. It is approximately 500m north of the Lake Saganaga shoreline. The vein trends between 040 and 060, historically varies in width up to 6 metres and has been exposed over a strike length of 120 metres. The vein typically contains approximately 1% disseminated pyrite mineralization with minor amounts of chalcopyrite. It cuts fine grained massive to moderately schistose mafic volcanic rock and in few occasions is seen in contact with quartz/feldspar dykes that are up to 2 metres in width. Historical drilling on the vein by Wye Resources in 1984 and 1988 assayed up to 28.5 g/t Au over 2.8m in hole 84-02 and 32.77 g/t Au over 2.95m in hole 88-12.

7.3.2 The East Beaver Pond Showing

The East Beaver Pond showing a series of quartz veins occur at a gabbro and mafic volcanic contact. The quartz veins here are exposed for over 100 metres and drilling completed by Curran Bay in 1984 assayed up to 7.89 g/t Au over 0.3 m in hole 84-8

7.3.3 The Minnow Pond Showing

The Minnow Pond showing is approximately 500 metres southwest of the Powell vein and is up to 0.9 metres in width and is contained in massive flows, chloritic tuffs and ultramafic rocks (Kretschmar, 1988). The best grades found here were 11.7 g/t over 0.5 metres from a surface trenching program carried out by Wye Resources in 1988. This zone has also been described as an exhalite horizon.

7.3.4 Starr Zone

The host rocks at the Starr showing (distinguished by their presence or absence of quartz eyes) show variations in their alteration assemblages; the quartz-eye bearing unit is strongly albitized, silicified, and pyritized, while the non-quartz eye bearing unit is typically silicified, chloritized, and pyritized. There also appears to be a correlation here between mineralization and iron-oxide content (magnetite). The albite zone contains the highest gold concentrations and contains up to 40-55% clotted disseminated hydrothermal pyrite. South of the Starr zone trenching uncovered quartz veining and numerous north south shear zones however these two zones do not appear to be associated. Chip sampling of pyrite mineralized quartz veins, collected by Wye Resources in 1995, returned assay values up to. up to 0.38 oz/t over 1.5m.Recent drilling, carried out by Metallica, returned gold assays up to 4.1 g/t Au over 14.2 m in hole STR21-004.

7.3.5 The Beaker Zone

The Beaker zone has historically assayed up to 3.47 g/t Au over 4.0 metres in surface trenching conducted by Hemlo Gold Mines Inc in 1994. The showing consists of a quartz flooding and quartz

stringer zone within the mafic metavolcanics (Harper, 1994). The quartz stringer and shearing zone have a trend of 030 and is relatively flat lying (approximately 30 degrees) to the west. Sulphide mineralization within the quartz zone consists of 1-2% pyrite. The host mafic rock appears to be silicified near the vein contact and also contains of pyrite mineralization.

7.3.6 The Lakeshore Showing (The Cunniah Lake gold occurrence)

This is a quartz vein located approximately 300 metres west of the south end of Cunniah Lake and has a strike of 090. Historical grab sampling from the showing assayed up to 1879 g/t Au and 18425 g/t Ag. Mineralization at the showing occurs are pyrite, chalcopyrite and native gold that is associated with a quartz (+/- carbonate) veining and chlorite-carbonate alteration in shear zones. A bulk sample was also collected by Stares Contracting Corp from the mineralized vein (930 lbs) and resulted in a weighted average grade of 356.3 g/t gold and 850 g/t silver.

7.3.7 The Megan Vein

The Megan vein historically had grab samples assaying up to 20 g/t Au. Trenching in 2008 showed the vein to be a 20cm to 1m wide vein between mafic volcanic rocks. Sulphide mineralization was observed both in the mafic volcanics as trace to 5% blebby pyrite and within the quartz vein as generally coarse-grained pyrite up to 10% and finer grained disseminated pyrite in lesser amounts. Channel sampling done by Benton Resources gave gold concentrations of up to 61.0 g/t over 0.25m and 3.6 g/t Au over 1.0m. Drilling of the showing in 2009 produced only anomalous gold results within the weakly mineralized quartz vein.

7.3.8 The Brandi Zone

The Brandi zone is a newly tested drill target located approximately 1.2 kilometers west of Cunniah Lake. The zone consists of an NNE sheared sulphide mineralized quarts-feldspar porphyry and tonalite with pervasive hematite staining seen locally. In drill core, gold was found as blebby inclusions and along margins of pyrite grains commonly found in white quartz veining. Soil sampling done in 2010 returned gold assays up to 0.5 g/t Au. Various reconnaissance sampling programs completed in 1990, 2002, and 2009 outlined the NNE trending strongly sheared felsic unit with pervasive hematite staining. Grab samples taken by Fladgate personnel in proximity to the zone returned gold assays up to 2.4 g/t.

7.3.9 The CK Showing

During prospecting in 2009, a new gold showing on the southern shore of Cunniah Lake was discovered. Gold mineralization is found within a sulphide mineralized quartz system that trends generally to the northeast and dips sub-vertically. Results of the prospecting in the area are discussed in Item 12 (“Exploration”). The quartz vein is pyrite mineralized with up to 5% coarse grained pyrite in localized sections. Localized sections of fine grained and blebby galena (up to 2-5%) is found associated with pyrite and tends to result in higher concentrations of gold and silver. There is also a presence of fine grained molybdenite in localized sections of the vein (1-5%) but correlation to gold/silver concentrations is not evident.

7.3.10 The South Showing

Originally discovered during mapping by Homestake in 1988, this showing is a pyrite bearing chert-magnetite iron formation that trends 045º and dips shallowly to the southeast at 45º degrees (McIvor, 1990). The unit cross-cuts the fine grained mafic volcanics of the area, which are also pyrite mineralized at the contact (up to 15% fine grained disseminated pyrite). The cherty unit varies in thickness from 1 to 5 metres. Anomalous historical gold values were collected from this horizon and prospecting completed by BTC in 2009 resulted in the collection of seven grab samples which ranged in value from 100 ppb up to 5581 ppb Au across a 75m strike-length (Byrnes, 2010).

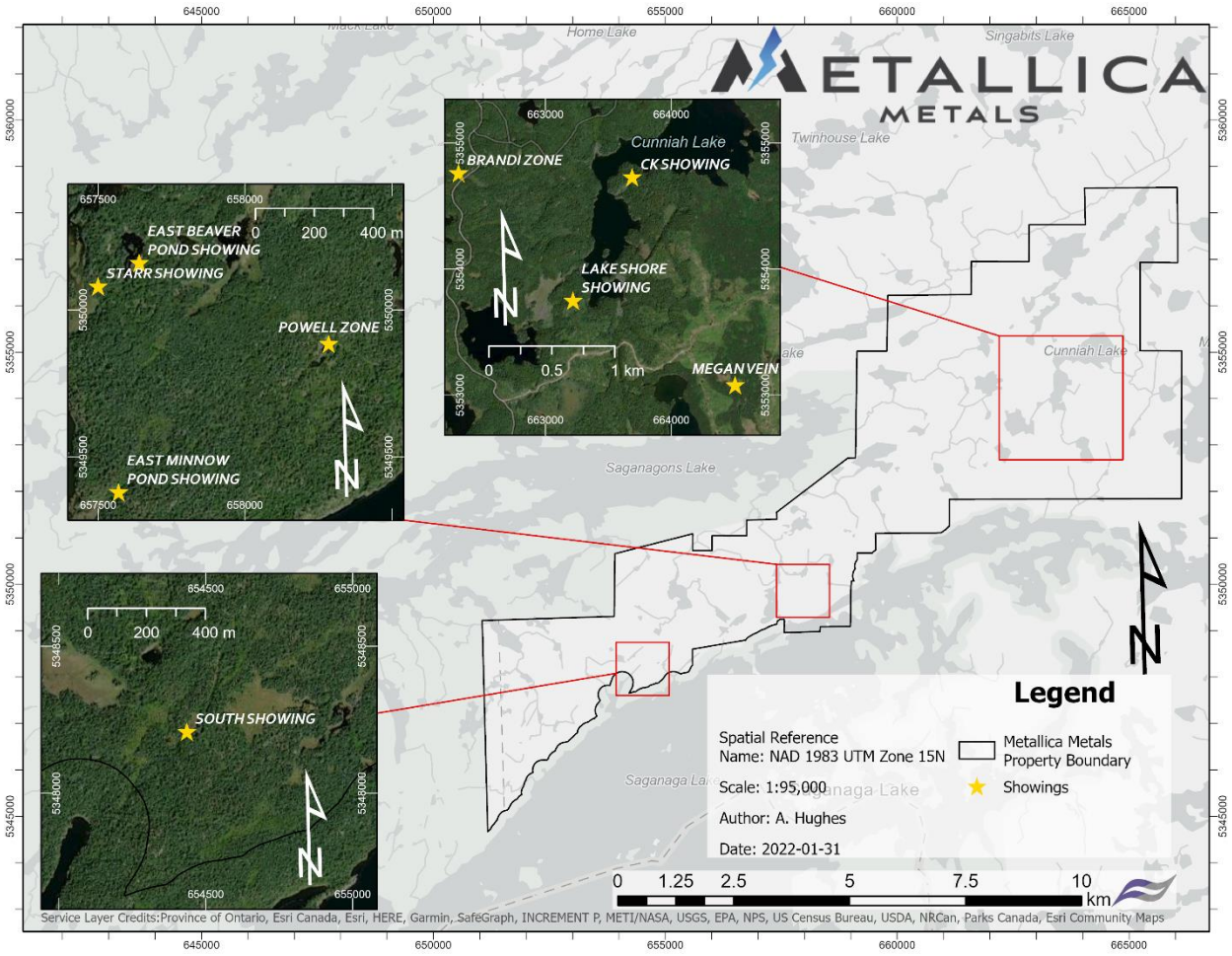

Figure 7-3 – Zones and showings on Metallica Metals Starr Property

8 Deposit Types

The Starr Property has the potential to host an Archean lode gold-type deposit. These types of deposits are commonly associated with large-scale regional structures and such as the deposits found in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province. These deposits are generally confined to the volcanic-intrusive-sedimentary rocks of greenstone belts, and not normally in the enclosing paragneiss (Roberts, 1988). Within the greenstone belt the most common lithology to host a gold mining district is mafic volcanic rocks with considerable amounts of ultramafic flows, sedimentary (greywacke-shale), and chemical (banded iron formation) rocks (Roberts, 1988). Metallica intends to target structural zone within mafic volcanic rocks and associated known quartz veins and fracture zones during future drilling programs to test for additional gold mineralization.

From Roberts (1988) in general, the mineralization consists of:

- Veins (open space filling): consisting of “cherty” quartz with lesser amounts of albite and carbonate, tourmaline, sericite, and chlorite. Opaque minerals are generally less than 5% of the vein with pyrite being the most abundant sulphide mineral with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, stibnite and tellurides. In greenschist facies, the wall rock adjacent to the veins is characterized by the same minerals as in the veins themselves. Typically, high grade gold occurs in the veins (fractures within the quartz) and in the wall rock where it is usually associated with iron sulphides.

- Altered wall rock (replacement or metasomatism): the mineralized zones consist of silicified mafic rock containing disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite replacing and forming stringers in the mafic host rocks. Disseminated gold can also occur associated with iron sulphide in magnetite-rich iron formations and less commonly associated with carbonates in chemical sediments. In these types the quartz veins form only a minor component.

9 Exploration

9.1 Helicopter-borne MobileMT Survey and Geophysical Interpretation

During April 2021, Metallica commissioned Expert Geophysics Limited (Bagrianski, 2021), to conduct a helicopter-borne Mobile MagnetoTellurics (MobileMT) electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF survey over the Starr Property. This was later followed up with an advanced geophysical interpretation of the raw data done by MB Geosolutions (Boivin, 2021).

9.1.1 Mobile Survey Generalities

The primary tools used in the survey was an airborne MobileMT system, which includes a high-sensitivity optically-pumped airborne magnetometer. The Mobile MT is an airborne Natural source Audio Frequency Magnetotellurics (AFMAG) system designed to detect a range of resistivity responses. The system also recorded the total magnetic field using a cesium magnetometer sensor as well as VLF-EM using Culter Maine station (24 kHz).

The survey was performed using an AStar 350 BA helicopter. Flight parameters included a nominal flight altitude of 140 to 150 meters above the terrain with the terrain clearance of the MobileMT bird set at 50 to 60 meters. The survey maintained an average air speed of 80 – 100 km/hour. Navigation was accomplished by GPS with an absolute positional accuracy of 2.5 meters or better. The survey area covered approximately 100 km^2 and the amount surveyed was approximately 843 line-km with a grid of 100 m x 1 km. Refer to Table 9-1 for a summary of the survey data.

Table 9-1 - Flight parameters of the Expert Geophysics survey over Metallica Metals Starr property.

Area size (km^2)	No. of lines	No. of tie lines	Kilometers	Direction (azimuth, lines/tie lines)	Flight line spacing (m)	Tie line spacing (m)
100	102	6	843	150° / 60°	100	1000
	TOTAL		843			

Electromagnetic data was digitized and recorded at 73,728 Hz and processed two (2) times every second, resulting in electromagnetic data sampled at approximately every 11 meters along each flight line. Airborne magnetics data was recorded at 10 Hz, resulting in magnetic data sampled at approximately every 2.2 meters along each flight line. GPS navigation data was recorded and processed at 10 Hz, resulting in GPS data every 2.2 meters along each flight line. Airborne magnetics was collected simultaneously with the airborne electromagnetic data.

9.1.2 MB Geosolutions Geophysical Interpretation

At the request of Metallica, an advanced geophysical interpretation was completed by MB Geosolutions using the survey completed by EGL. In support of MBG's interpretation, historical geophysical surveys were integrated into MBG's interpretation. Numerous geophysical surveys have

been conducted on the property, but only more recent ones were considered by MBG; two airborne VTEM survey (2005), a fixed-wing MAG/VLF survey (2006), and four IP surveys (2006, 2007, and 2009) that were completed on limited grid lines.

First, the magnetic data was professed to generate grey-shaded magnetic images to enhance any subsurface features. As a second step, structural interpretation was achieved on the basis of spatial relationship between magnetic ridges. The third step involved using the AFMAG, VTEM, and VLD data was used to fine tune the interpreted magnetic data.

Over all, seventeen target areas were generated by MB Geosolutions. Table 9-2lists the results, with the UTM indicating the center of the target area. Figure 9-1shows the final visual results of the geophysics interpretation along with the location of the seventeen targets.

Table 9-2 - MB Geosolutions derived targets from the 2021 geophysics interpretation.

TARGET	Easting	Northing	Geophysical responses	Priority	Comments
MBG-1	657548	5349623	MAG-AFMAG-IP	1	IP anomaly located close to a 2nd order interpreted structure
MBG-2	657757	5350681	MAG-AFMAG-IP	2	IP anomaly located close to 1st order interpreted structure
MBG-3	658159	5350686	MAG-AFMAG-IP	3	IP anomaly located close to a 2nd order interpreted structure
MBG-4	664366	5352825	MAG-IP	4	IP anomaly located close to a 2nd order interpreted structure
MBG-5	654907	5348330	MAG	5	High MAG associated with a 2nd order interpreted structure
MBG-6	665135	5356620	VTEM	6	Untested isolated VTEM conductor
MBG-7	664187	5353266	IP	7	Untested IP anomaly
MBG-8	655995	5350838	MAG-AFMAG	8	High MAG associated with 1st and 2nd order interpreted structures
MBG-9	658323	5349102	MAG-AFMAG	9	High MAG associated close to a 2nd order interpreted structure
MBG-10	662639	5353741	IP	10	Untested IP anomaly
MBG-11	660494	5355951	MAG-AFMAG-IP	11	IP anomaly located close to a 2nd order interpreted structure
MBG-12	662897	5356344	MAG-AFMAG	12	High MAG associated with a 2nd order interpreted structure
MBG-13	660650	5354700	MAG-AFMAG	13	High MAG associated with a 2nd order interpreted structure

TARGET	Easting	Northing	Geophysical responses	Priority	Comments
MBG-14	652279	5347075	MAG-AFMAG-IP	14	IP anomaly located close to a 2nd order interpreted structure
MBG-15	651919	5346867	MAG-IP	15	IP anomaly located close to a 2nd order interpreted structure
MBG-16	651774	5347540	IP	16	Untested IP anomaly
MBG-17	652743	5348033	MAG	17	High mag associated with complex pattern of interpreted structures

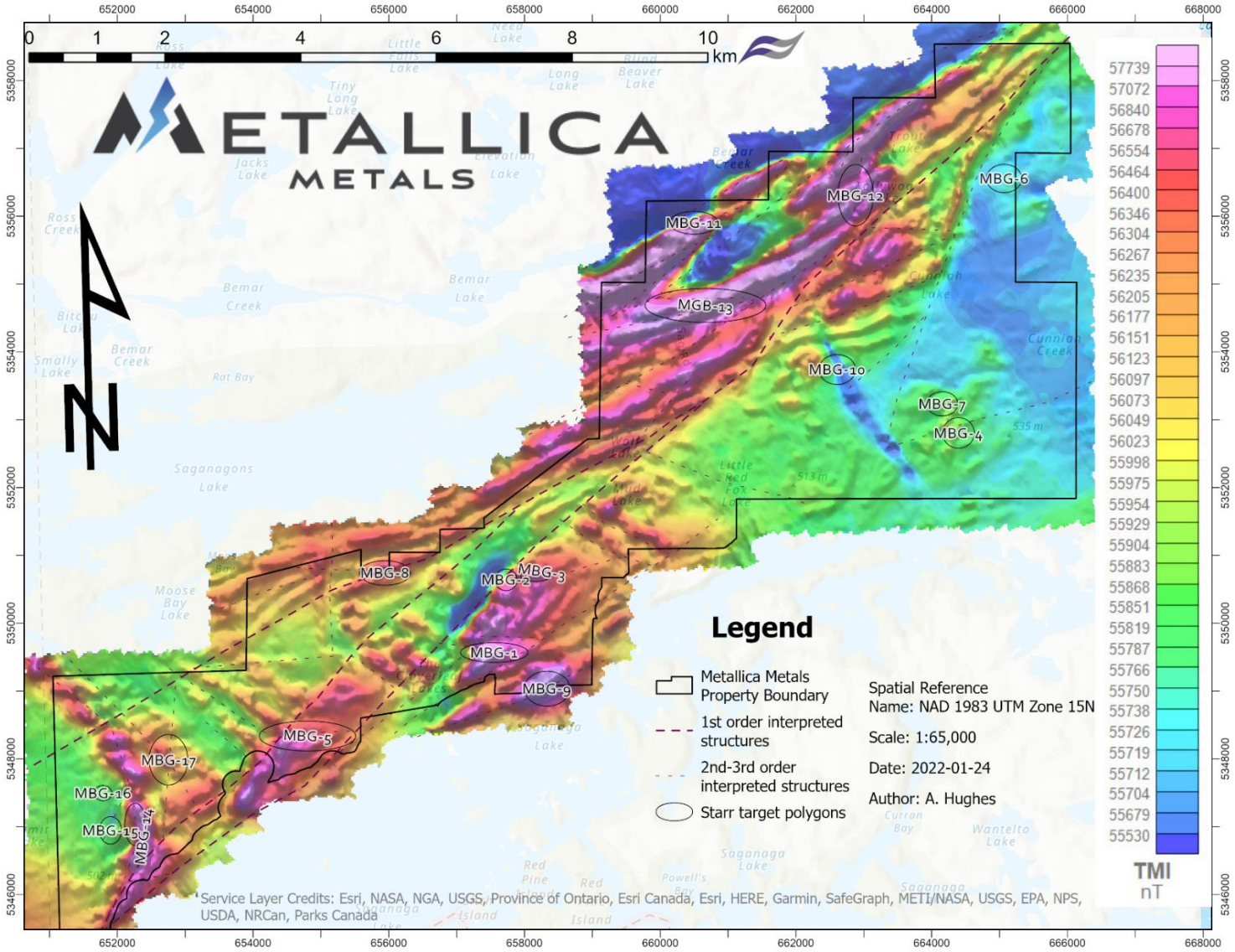

Figure 9-1 – Targeting results relative to geophysics interpretation (modified after Boivin, 2021)

9.2 2021 Reconnaissance Prospecting

During the initial phase of hole spotting for the 2021 drilling program, on behalf of Metallica, Fladgate personnel carried out a small prospecting reconnaissance sampling. The primary focus of this was to follow up on results obtained at historical showings, such as the Starr and Megan showings, and sample areas outlined in previous assessment reports.

A total of 19 prospecting rock samples were taken in this reconnaissance sampling phase throughout the summer of 2021, prior to the start of drilling. Samples were chosen based on visual observations of sulphides and oxidation. Samples were collected in various areas in the eastern section of the property in areas in proximity to known showings or mentioned in previous assessment reports (i.e., Wolf Lake). Samples were not collected in a systematic method.

Samples were analyzed for gold at Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The analytical code used included 1A2-Au-30g (fire assay/ASS). The author notes that no standard or blanks were included in this set of samples.

Sample location, description, and assays are highlight in Table 9-3 and visualized in Figure 9-2 The reconnaissance sample returning the highest Au value (4.4 g/t) was found at the CK showing, an area of interest to Metallica due to the historically high grabs and lack of drilling. Other samples, such as the ones collected near Wolf Lake, over areas that returned anomalous soil Au grades, came back relatively low.

Table 9-3 - Prospecting samples from the 2021 reconnaissance sampling on the Starr property.

Sample ID	Date Collected	East (x) NAD83 Zone 15	North (y) NAD83 Zone 15	Lithology	Au (ppb) 5ppb Detection limit
470251	2021-08-03	663656.1	5354666	Quartzite	34
470252	2021-08-03	663704.2	5354730	Quartzite	96
586501	2021-09-09	660680.3	5355879	Ultramafic	< 5
586502	2021-09-15	664887	5356650	Mafic volcanic	5
586503	2021-09-15	664925	5356675	Mafic volcanic	18
586504	2021-09-15	665117	5356567	Mafic volcanic	< 5
586505	2021-09-15	665021	5356512	Mafic volcanic	< 5
586506	2021-09-15	665009	5356537	Mafic Volcanic	< 5
586507	2021-09-19	659850	5353095	Quartz-tourmaline vein	6
586508	2021-09-19	659857	5353100	Quartz-tourmaline vein	< 5
586509	2021-09-19	659724	5353154	Quartz vein	30
586510	2021-09-19	659652	5353224	Mafic volcanic	36
586511	2021-09-19	659747	5353279	Quartz-tourmaline vein	< 5

Sample ID	Date Collected	East (x) NAD83 Zone 15	North (y) NAD83 Zone 15	Lithology	Au (ppb) 5ppb Detection limit
586512	2021-09-19	659743	5353249	Iron formation	9
586513	2021-09-21	663656.8	5354664	Quartzite	547
586514	2021-09-21	663689.1	5354735	Quartzite	4450
586515	2021-09-21	664498.4	5352846	Mafic volcanic	20
586516	2021-09-28	662688	5354787	Quartz vein	281
586517	2021-09-28	662608	5354810	Quartz vein	15

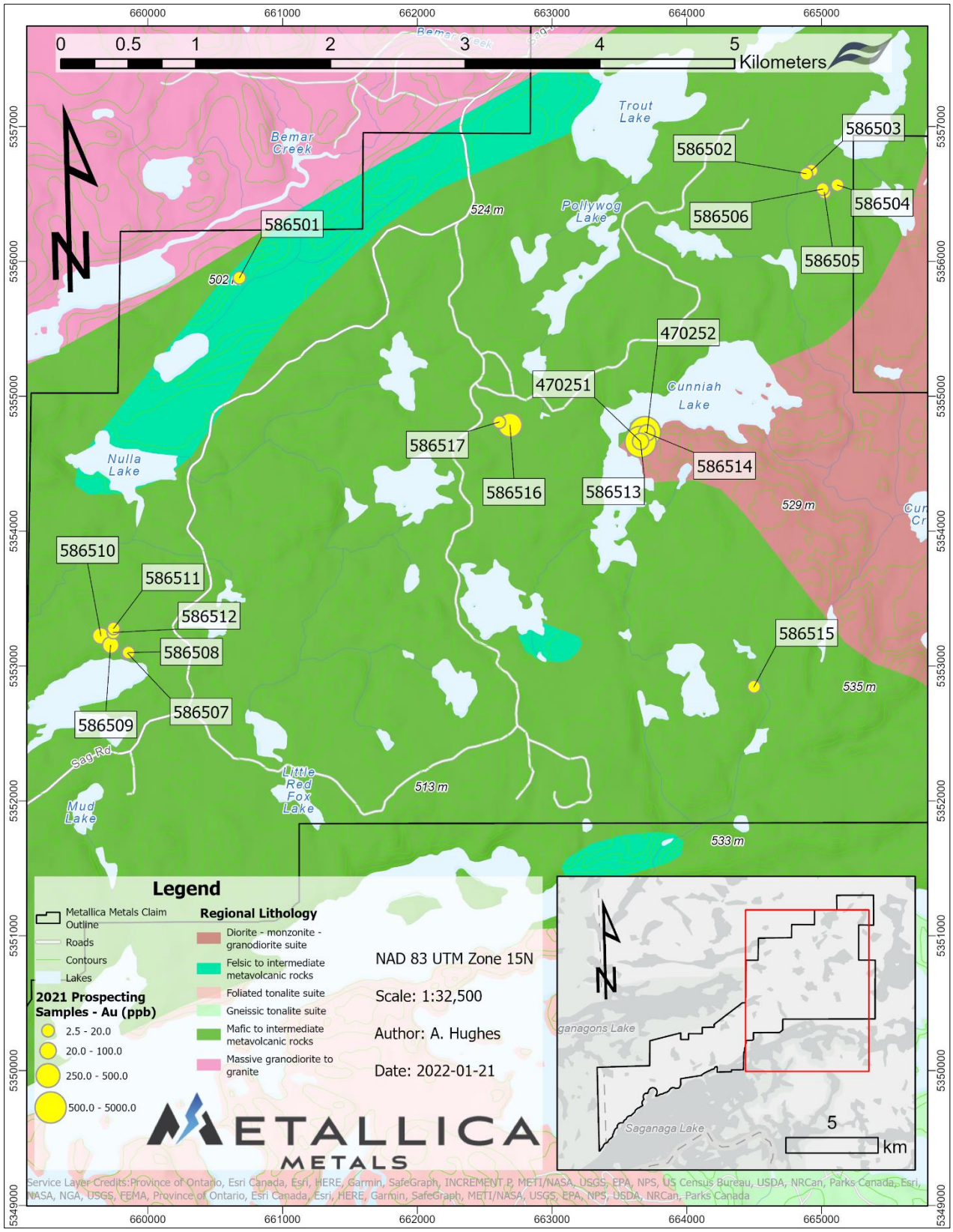

Figure 9-2 - 2021 Reconnaissance sampling location map on the northern portion of the Starr property. (Geology from (Ontario Geological Survey, 2011))

10 Drilling

10.1 2021/22 Diamond Drill Program Generalities

From the months of September 2021 to February 2022, Metallica drilled 30 NQ-sized diamond drill holes totaling 4,426 metres. The drilling was undertaken by Forage Fusion Ltd. and Missinaibi Drilling Ltd. using track-mounted diamond drilling rigs. The drilling program was supervised by Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation (Fladgate) of Thunder Bay, Ontario with Alexander Hughes, G.I.T. acting as the project manager of the drilling program. He was supervised by the Author and in consultation with Aaron Stone, P.Geo., CEO of Metallica.

Drill core was logged and split on site, using an electric-powered Husqvarna core saw. One half of the split core was placed into a sequentially numbered plastic sample bag conforming to the number identified in the sample-tag booklet. The other half of the drill core as returned to the core box in its original position for future reference. All boxes containing the remaining core, and unsampled core, was stored onsite, cross-piled on pallets.

Standards and blanks were alternately inserted every 20th sample, along with a duplicate sample taken every at every 60th sample. Standards were sourced from Oreas North America Inc. of Mansfield, ON., and blank material from a quarry located in Vermillion Bay, ON. Samples were then transported by Fladgate staff directly to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were received by Actlabs staff.

The analytical methods employed for diamond drill core samples included gold using Fire Assay-AA techniques and silver using Ag Aqua Regia-ICP-MS (1E-Ag). Samples returning over 5 g/t gold and 0.1 g/t silver were then analyzed using Fire Assay-Gravimetric methods and 8-AR-ICP Assay, respectively. Sample intervals containing greater than 5% chalcopyrite visually were also analyzed with Aqua Regia “Partial” Digestion methods for ICP-MS along with the above-mentioned analytical methods.

Drilling occurred on the following claims; 44174, 66820, 66821, 66823 and 66824. The locations and collar details of each hole are listed in Table 10-1 and are grouped based on the drilled showing. Drill core sample size ranged from a minimum of 0.5 meters to a maximum of 1.5 meters, with the average sample length being 0.9 meters.

At this time, true widths and orientation of the intersected mineralization are unknown as further infill drilling is required. Therefore, all reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. Grade averages are calculated with un-capped assays as insufficient drilling has been completed to determine capping levels for higher grade gold and silver assays.

Table 10-1 – 2021 Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting NAD 83 Zone 15N	Northing NAD 83 Zone 15N	Elevation (m)	Claim Number	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Showing
STR21-001	657561.39	5350061.31	456.5	66820	310.1	70	177	Starr
STR21-002	657577.34	5350069.75	455.6	66820	295.2	-65	124	
STR21-003	657580.31	5350041.32	461.2	66820	295.3	-45	90	
STR21-004	657595.02	5350053.33	460.7	66820	289.8	-60	132	
STR21-005	657595.02	5350053.33	460.7	66820	289.8	-70	120	
STR21-006	657541.49	5350071.76	451.6	66820	294.9	-65	97	
STR21-015	657613.97	5350299.07	461	66820	299.6	-50	138	
STR21-007	658213.93	5349736.45	474.4	66821	330.2	-45	102	Powell
STR21-008	658211.14	5349757.97	475.9	66821	330.1	-60	102	
STR21-009	658329.38	5349752.98	472	66821	325.3	-45	120	
STR21-010	658305.52	5349812.28	475.7	66821	300.3	-45	120	
STR21-011	658313.05	5349842.31	476	66821	299.7	-45	120	
STR21-012	658241.74	5349761.55	473.8	66821	299.7	-45	120	
STR21-013	657603.87	5349951.5	462.1	66820	285.2	70	150	Starr (south)
STR21-014	657469.75	5349676.07	470.5	66820	200.1	-60	92	
STR21-016	662270.45	5355038.61	468.2	44174	315.6	-50	200	Brandi
STR21-017	662347.52	5354726.43	473.6	44174	320	-60	200	
STR21-018	662618.71	5354851.2	476.5	44174	319.9	-60	200	
STR21-019	662657.65	5354776.12	480.2	44174	324.8	-50	152	
STR21-020	662704.86	5354493.76	472.6	44174	324.7	-50	194	
STR21-021	662171.36	5354567.28	461.9	44174	319.6	-60	200	
STR21-030	662388.77	5354760.96	474.5	44174	320.4	-60	200	
STR21-022	663653.7	5354643.11	469.8	66824	324.7	-50	152	CK
STR21-023	663685.92	5354704.02	471.2	66824	010.7	-50	152	
STR21-024	663715.8	5354761.79	473.3	66824	324.8	-50	152	
STR21-025	663672.26	5354666.4	470	66824	324.9	-50	152	
STR21-026	663669.79	5354620.34	472.8	66824	324.9	-50	152	
STR21-027	663740.57	5354761.03	471.7	66824	325.8	-50	200	
STR21-028	664331.29	5352972.59	504.3	66823	149.9	-50	152	Megan
STR21-029	664558.06	5352829.78	489.5	66823	324.5	-50	152	

The 2021 program focused drilling on a combination of historical high-grade gold mineral occurrences within the Starr Project. The main tested areas were Starr Central (Starr and Powell Zones) and Starr Eastern area (CK showing plus additional targets including newly discovered Brandi Zone). The program also tested several structural and geophysical targets determined from the recently completed airborne mag-EM survey, in combination with all historical geochemical, geophysical, and geological data.

10.2 Summary of 2021 Drilling Results

The Starr 2021 drilling program was successful in both validating historical drilling around known gold showings and exploring new targets outlined in the newly interpreted geophysics survey. Notably, drilling at the Starr Central showing (Figure 10-1) resulted in confirmation in regards to the continuity of the shallow high-grade gold mineralization that have been intersected historically.

10.2.1 Starr Central Zone Drilling

With the exception of STR21-014, all holes drilled at the Starr Central and Starr South zones were to test the validity of historical results. From the assays returned to date, the infill drilling for this zone was successful in confirming the continuity and thickness of the high-grade gold mineralization.

STR21-001 to 006 were all drilled directly into the Starr Central (Figure 10-1). Drill collars were planned relative to historical results in order to act as infill drilling. As with historical findings, significant assays were hosted in the mafic volcanic unit – fine to medium-grained, weakly magnetic, and locally albitized gabbro. Sulphide mineralization – coarse- to medium-grained cumulophyric pyrite (0.5 to 10% locally) and variable fine-grained chalcopyrite was commonly seen throughout the gabbroic unit and often in increased amounts when paired with heavily fractured pink-red albite alteration. Significant quartz veining, widths greater than 3 cm, was seen periodically through the mafic unit and often contained albite alteration halos paired with disseminated very fine-grained pyrite. Significant assay results are shown in Table 10-2 and Table 10-3.

STR21-013 and 014 were both drilled in proximity to the Starr South showing. This was a previously untested drill target that returned grabs ranging from 3.4 g/t to 17.7 g/t historically. When combined with the results of the recent geophysics survey, this target was a good candidate for drilling. The lithology of these two holes was much of the same when compared to holes 001 to 006; mafic volcanics with localized intervals of increased albite alteration. Sulphide mineralization was present in both holes and occurred in the same habit as seen in the Starr Central holes – fine- to medium grained pyrite with increased percentages when paired with increased albite alteration.

Table 10-2 – Starr Central and Starr South Gold Significant Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
STR21-001	0.50	35.40	34.9	1.11
Including	0.50	2.60	2.10	11.63
and	4.75	5.90	1.15	2.45
and	20.90	23.35	2.45	2.81
and	34.40	35.40	1.00	0.58
STR21-002	65.85	67.90	2.05	0.82
Including	65.85	66.35	0.50	2.91
STR21-003	5.80	31.55	25.75	1.14
Including	10.75	15.20	4.45	1.95
and	19.00	19.90	0.90	13.10
and	22.80	26.10	3.30	1.69
STR21-004	25.00	39.20	14.20	4.11
Including	28.25	39.20	10.95	5.08
and	31.60	35.20	3.60	13.45
and	32.35	34.20	1.85	25.15
STR21-005	14.20	16.00	1.80	0.31
STR21-006	10.95	17.50	6.55	0.84
Including	10.95	13.15	2.20	2.34
STR21-013	60.75	61.25	0.50	0.66
STR21-014	75.85	77.00	1.15	0.23
STR21-015	55.25	58.38	3.13	1.98

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
	133.2	135.5	2.3	0.71

Note: True widths and orientation of the intersected mineralization are unknown at this time as further infill drilling is required. Therefore, all reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. Grade averages are calculated with un-capped assays as insufficient drilling has been completed to determine capping levels for higher grade gold and silver assays.

Table 10-3 – Starr Central and Starr South Silver Significant Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Ag)
STR21-004	25.0	39.2	14.20	1.34
Including	30.25	34.2	3.95	3.28
STR21-013	60.2	61.25	1.05	2.54
Including	60.75	61.25	0.5	4.12
	83.0	87.0	4.0	0.82
Including	83.0	84.0	1.0	1.0
STR21-014	43.75	44.25	0.5	1.9
	75.85	77	1.15	1.5
STR21-015	56.01	58.38	2.37	6.15
Including	56.1	57.2	1.19	9.76
	106.84	109.25	2.41	2.43
Including	132.5	138.0	5.5	2.5
and	137.0	137.5	0.5	8.3

Figure 10-1 - Plan map of 2021 Starr drilling near the Starr Central, East, and West Showings (Geology from OGS 2011)

10.2.2 Powell Zone Drilling

The main lithology encountered the six holes drilled at the Powell zone was mafic volcanic (Figure 10-2). This unit was generally fine grained, massive to weakly foliated locally, with randomly oriented quartz stringers up to 2 mm in thickness throughout. These stringers are often discontinuous and are not found to be associated with any sulphide mineralization. Localized zones of epidote alteration and hematite alteration are observed. Of the six holes, three of them intersected the Powell vein; STR21-009, 010, and 011. Occurring at an average depth of 85 meters, the drilled width of the Powell vein ranged from 0.5 to 2 meters and had a near vertical dip. Visually the Powell vein was commonly brecciated leading to a “stock-work like” appearance with local intervals of moderate to intense chlorite banding. Pyrite, and less commonly chalcopyrite, mineralization within the vein was seen as fine-grained cubic disseminations localized around intervals of increased chlorite banding. Significant assay results are shown in Table 10-4.

Quartz feldspar porphyry dykes were observed cutting the mafic volcanics in all the holes at the Powell zone. This unit has coarse grained feldspar phenocrysts and lesser amounts of quartz (blue) phenocrysts. A fine-grained gray matrix surrounding the phenocrysts was found to occasionally contain trace amounts of disseminated pyrite.

Table 10-4 - Powell Zone Gold Significant Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
STR21-007	51.40	53.60	2.20	0.85
STR21-008	35.40	38.30	2.90	0.69
STR21-009	108.00	112.00	4.70	0.37
STR21-010	48.20	89.00	42.50	0.53
Including	48.20	50.20	2.00	1.43
	69.30	77.65	8.35	2.01
STR21-011	39.30	41.35	2.05	0.34
STR21-012	51.75	52.60	0.85	1.21

Note: True widths and orientation of the intersected mineralization are unknown at this time as further infill drilling is required. Therefore, all reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. Grade averages are calculated with un-capped assays as insufficient drilling has been completed to determine capping levels for higher grade gold and silver assays.

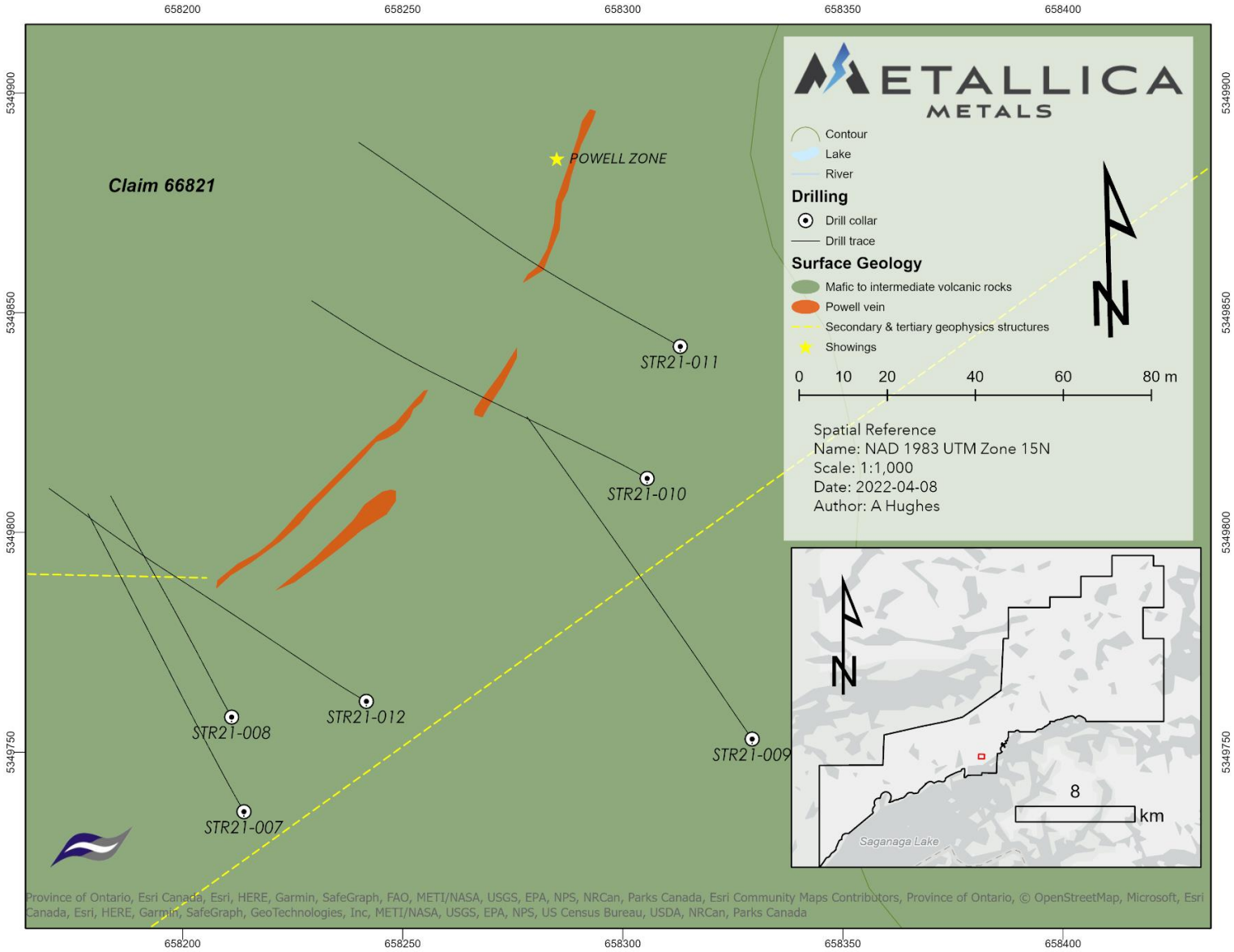

Figure 10-2 - Plan map of 2021 Starr drilling at the Powell Zone (Geology from OGS 2011)

10.2.3 Brandi Zone Drilling

Drilling for the Brandi Zone includes holes STR21-016 to 021 and STR22-030 (Figure 10-3). The only exploration activity in this section of the property included historical prospecting, soil sampling and various geophysics surveys, including the 2021 MobileMT survey flown by Expert Geophysics. The structural interpretation carried out by MB Geophysics highlighted a number of cross-cutting 1st and 2nd structural features. Grabs in the newly named Brandi zone returned gold values from 1.0 to 3.0 g/t that were associated with large sections of hematite-stained faulting hosted in quartz-feldspar porphyries and mafic volcanics. The placement of drilling in this section was based off targeting 1st and 2nd order structures highlighted in the 2021 geophysics interpretation and prospecting grab samples. Final results are pending.

Holes at the Brandi zone (Figure 10-3 - Plan map of 2021 Starr drilling at the recently tested Brandi Zone (Geology from OGS 2011 all collared into a felsic to intermediate unit consisting of disseminated pyrite mineralization (~1%) and abundant euhedral quartz eyes. Patches of strong hematization and silicification occur throughout and vary from ~40 cm to 2 m wide. Sections lacking hematization contain 1-5 cm wide, vuggy, quartz-carb veins hosting blebby pyrite (~1%). In this unit sections with increased brittle deformation host relatively stronger disseminated pyrite mineralization (~3%). This unit was commonly found interbedded with a light tan coloured granitic unit (tonalite). Quartz vein material occurring throughout had a rough ‘stock-work like’ appearance in sections spatially associated with brittle deformation. These conditions hosted ~2% disseminated pyrite and trace chalcopyrite on average. Further down hole, deformation becomes more ductile, giving weak banding observed in milky white quartz vein hosting 0.5% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Mafic volcanics in this area contained sharp upper and lower contacts with a weak foliation throughout. Pervasive chlorite alteration and fracture-controlled epidote alteration dominated the mafic volcanics in this area. Sulphide mineralization, when present, was found associated with centimetre scale quartz-carbonate veining. Significant assay results are highlighted in Table 10-5 and Table 10-6

Table 10-5– Brandi Zone Drilling Gold Significant Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
STR21-016	106.3	108.05	1.75	0.08
STR21-017	12.6	25.9	13.3	0.86
STR21-018	184.05	185.0	0.95	0.104
STR21-019	16.35	19.2	2.85	0.61
STR21-020	10.95	14.9	3.95	0.12
Including	10.95	11.6	0.65	0.12
STR21-021	40.2	40.7	0.5	0.11
STR21-030	11.12	14.0	2.88	0.15
Including	13.25	14.0	0.75	0.39

Note: True widths and orientation of the intersected mineralization are unknown at this time as further infill drilling is required. Therefore, all reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. Grade averages are calculated with un-capped assays as insufficient drilling has been completed to determine capping levels for higher grade gold and silver assays.

Table 10-6 – Brandi Zone Drilling Silver Significant Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Ag)
STR21-016	32.7	34.0	1.3	0.2
STR21-017	15.05	27.45	12.4	0.91
	88.7	92.7	4.0	1.28
	90.7	91.2	0.5	4.19
	144.0	145.0	1.0	2.26
	163.35	172.7	9.35	0.83
STR21-018	25.0	32.0	7.0	0.94
STR21-019	98.05	115.35	17.3	1.23
Including	100.95	101.55	0.6	4.30
and	114.8	115.35	0.55	8.7
STR21-020	10.95	11.6	0.65	3.0
STR21-021	36.75	37.5	0.75	1.1
	40.2	40.7	0.5	1.0
STR21-030	10.0	23.5	13.5	5.16
Including	15.52	19.15	3.63	17.23

Note: True widths and orientation of the intersected mineralization are unknown at this time as further infill drilling is required. Therefore, all reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. Grade averages are calculated with un-capped assays as insufficient drilling has been completed to determine capping levels for higher grade gold and silver assays.

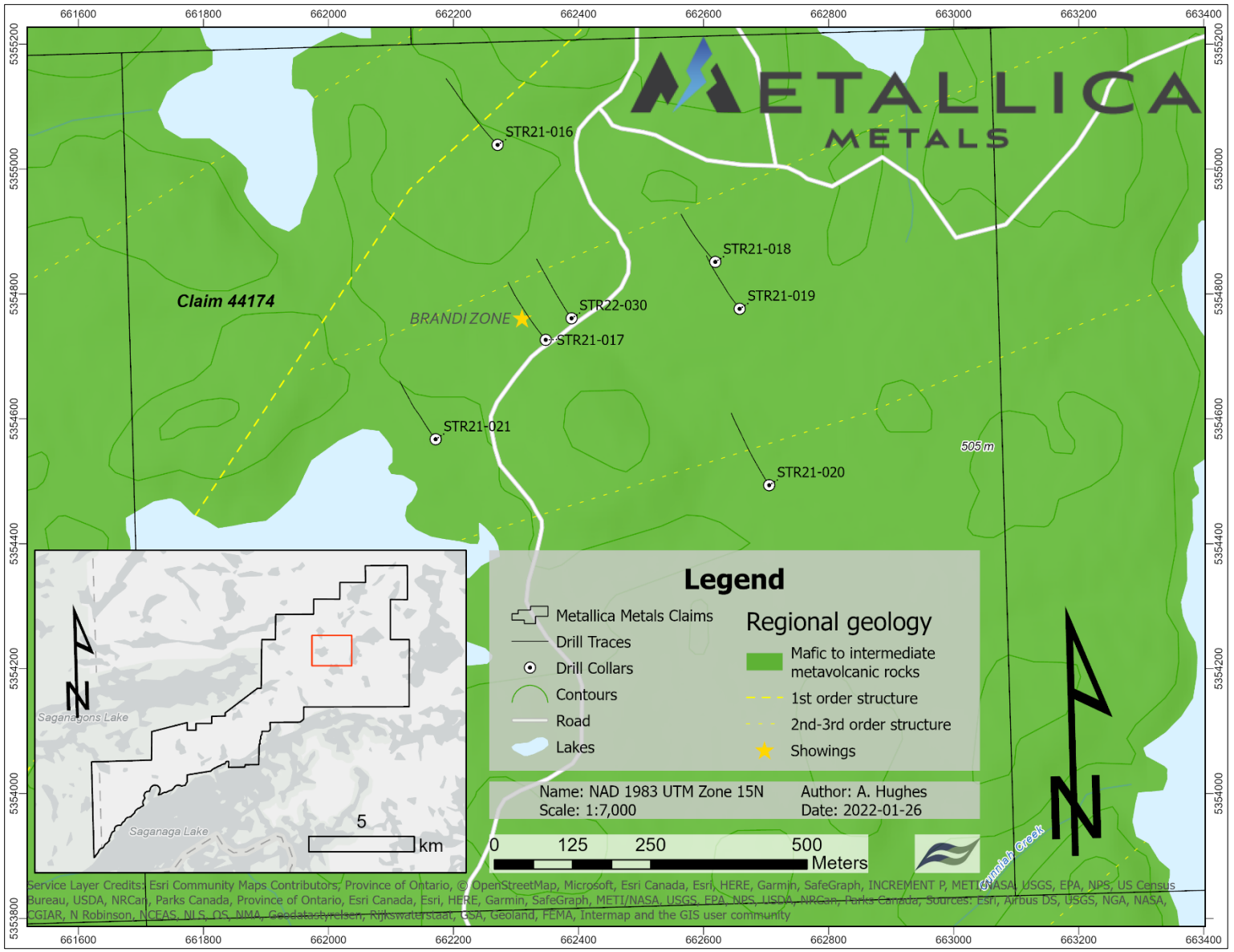

Figure 10-3 - Plan map of 2021 Starr drilling at the recently tested Brandi Zone (Geology from OGS 2011)

10.2.4 CK Zone Drilling

Prospecting done in 2009 revealed a new gold showing on the southern shore of Cunniah Lake. At surface gold mineralization was found within a sulphide mineralized quartz system that trends generally to the northeast and dips sub-vertically. The quartz vein is pyrite mineralized with up to 5% coarse grained pyrite in localized sections with localized sections of blebby fine-grained and blebby galena (up to 5%). The inclusion of galena, along with pyrite, was found to correlate with higher concentrations of gold and silver. There was also a presence of fine grained molybdenite in localized sections of the vein (1-5%) but the correlation to gold/silver concentrations was not evident.

STR21-022 and STR22-023 to 027 (Figure 10-4) was collared near the massive to semi-massive quartz veining that was of interest in the 2009 sampling program carried out by Benton. These holes consisted predominantly of medium- to coarse grained, heavily hematized granite along with a coarse grained tonalite. Sulphide mineralization in these units occurs as 0.5-5% fine- to medium-grained disseminated pyrite with variable galena. This was found spatially associated with localized intervals of increased albite-silicate alteration. Visible gold was noted in these areas as very fine-grained inclusions along the contact of cumulophyric pyrite blebs. Massive to semi-massive quartz veining occurred throughout the drill hole and was commonly brecciated with hematite staining occurring at its contacts. Significant assay results are highlighted in Table 10-7 and Table 10-8

Table 10-7 – CK Zone Drilling Gold Significant Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
STR21-022	13.0	17.2	4.2	0.189
Including	13.0	13.7	0.7	1.02
STR21-023	17.7	18.2	0.5	0.107
STR21-024	3.0	3.65	0.65	0.223
	95.85	96.35	0.5	0.108
STR21-025	14.5	17.15	2.65	0.27
Including	14.5	15.45	0.95	0.702
STR21-026	27.3	28.0	0.7	0.214
	107.95	108.45	0.5	0.709
STR21-027	30.25	31.0	0.75	0.355
	153.5	156	2.5	0.10

Note: True widths and orientation of the intersected mineralization are unknown at this time as further infill drilling is required. Therefore, all reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. Grade averages are calculated with un-capped assays as insufficient drilling has been completed to determine capping levels for higher grade gold and silver assays.

Table 10-8 – CK Zone Drilling Silver Significant Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Ag)
STR21-022	4.95	17.2	12.25	7.97
Including	7.0	8.0	1.0	8.5
and	13.0	13.7	0.7	105.0
and	16.7	17.2	0.5	14.7

	39.05	47.0	7.95	2.6
STR21-023	34.0	42.9	8.9	1.12
Including	41.0	42.9	1.9	3.59
	82.6	83.4	0.8	2.4
STR21-024	3.0	5.0	2.0	10.88
STR21-025	8.6	17.65	9.05	3.65
Including	14.5	15.45	0.95	24.2
STR21-026	26.0	33.6	7.6	5.07
Including	26.8	29.95	3.15	9.88
STR21-026	11.2	15.0	3.8	2.47
Including	14.0	14.5	0.5	4.5

Note: True widths and orientation of the intersected mineralization are unknown at this time as further infill drilling is required. Therefore, all reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. Grade averages are calculated with un-capped assays as insufficient drilling has been completed to determine capping levels for higher grade gold and silver assays.

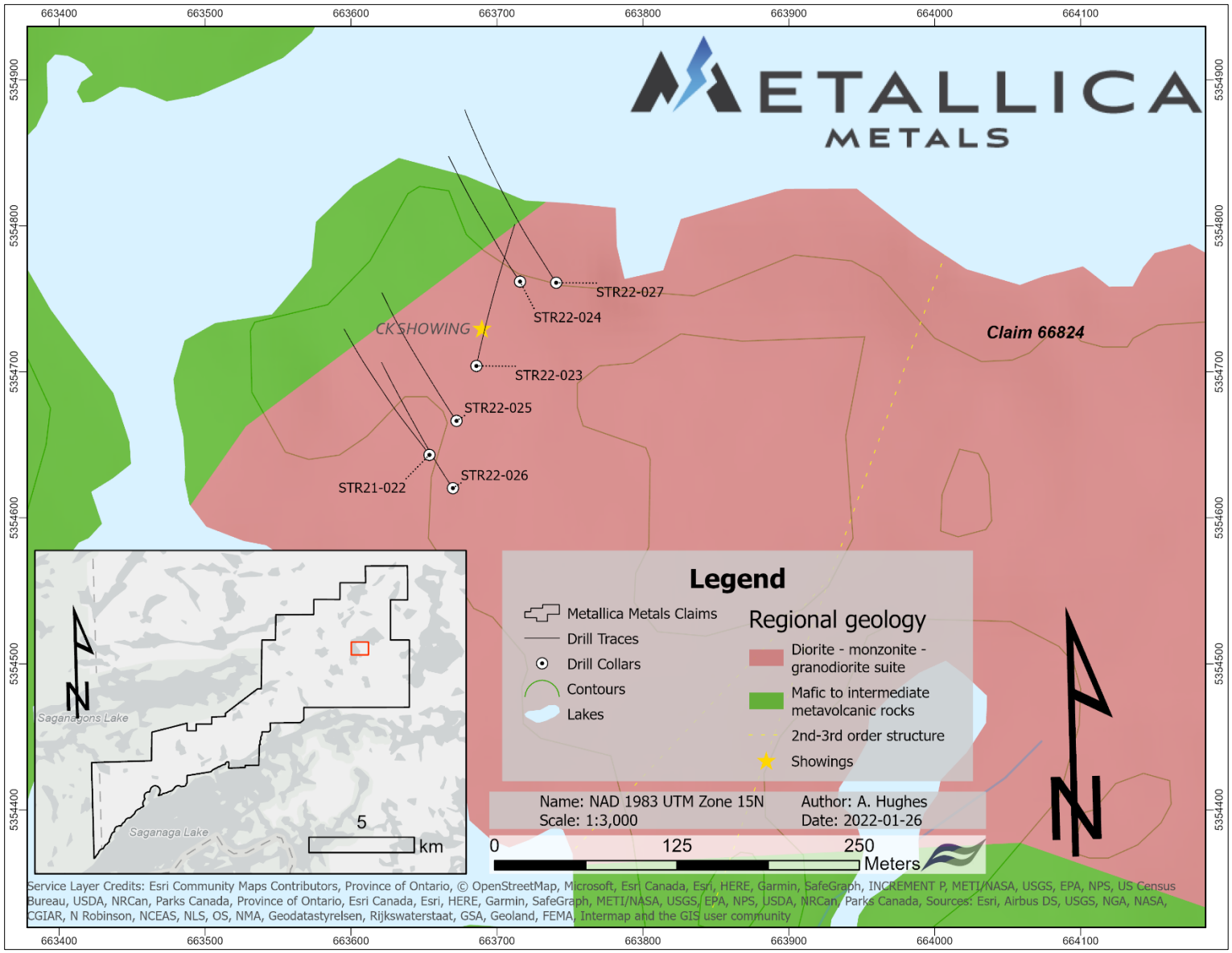

Figure 10-4 – Plan map of 2021 Starr drilling near the CK zone (Geology from OGS 2011)

10.2.5 Megan Vein Drilling

Physical trenching and channel sampling over the Megan vein returned gold values ranging from 1.0 g/t over 0.8 meters to 61 g/t over 0.25 meters, The Vein has a variable width of 0.25 meters to 2 meters and an approximate strike length of 75 meters. Further drilling done by Benton in 2009 did intersect the 'stockwork like' vein at depth but only anomalous gold values. Sulphide mineralization was only observed at the vein's contacts with the mafic volcanics and was only trace to 2% pyrite.

With the 2009 Benton holes being drilled directly into the Megan vein trench the two holes drilled by Metallica were planned to the west. The goal was to test a high IP target outlined in the MB Geo solutions report along with multiple anomalous gold values from prospecting (Figure 10-5). Lithologically, both holes contained mafic volcanics with local sericitized brecciation interbedded with coarse-grained quartz-feldspar-porphyry. Massive white quartz veining, 0.10 to 0.75 meters width, was intersected locally within the mafic metavolcanics. Disseminated fine-grained, cubic pyrite was observed throughout the quartz-feldspar porphyry at roughly 0.5%. Higher concentrations of sulphide mineralization were noted interstitially to massive quartz veining, commonly hosted within the mafic metavolcanics. Significant assay results are highlighted in Table 10-9 and Table 10-10.

Table 10-9 – Megan Vein Drilling Gold Significant Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
STR21-028	22.5	23.0	0.5	0.425
STR21-029	99.65	102	2.35	0.01

Table 10-10 – Megan Vein Drilling Silver Significant Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Ag)
STR21-028	22.5	23.0	0.5	4.7
	130.75	135.25	4.5	0.87
STR21-029	11.88	14.3	2.42	0.59

Note: True widths and orientation of the intersected mineralization are unknown at this time as further infill drilling is required. Therefore, all reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. Grade averages are calculated with un-capped assays as insufficient drilling has been completed to determine capping levels for higher grade gold and silver assays.

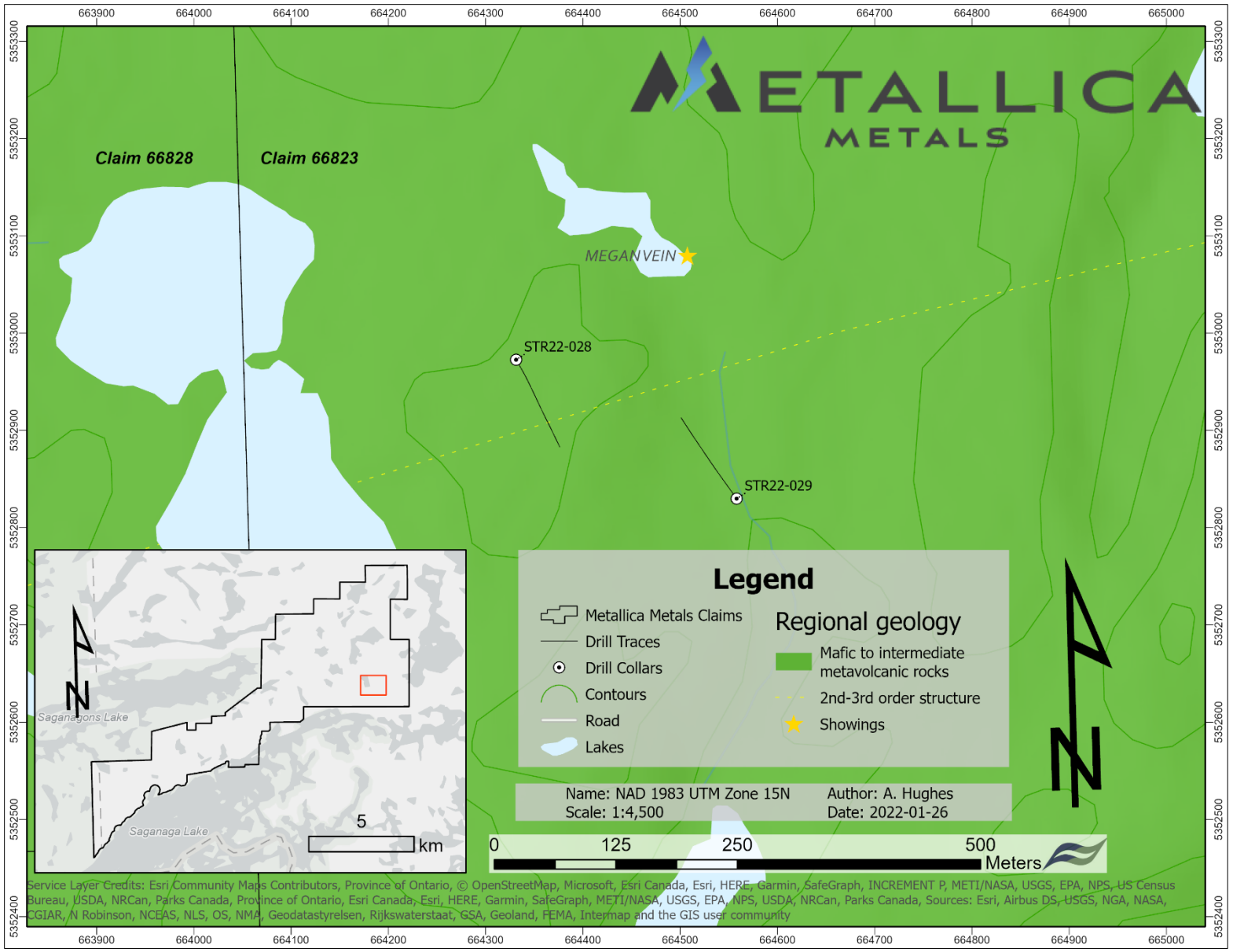

Figure 10-5 - Plan map of 2021 Starr drilling near the Megan vein (Geology from OGS 2011)

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 2021 Program

11.1.1 Drilling

Drill core was logged and split on site, using an electric-powered Husqvarna core saw. Core was split and sampled selectively. The remaining half of the core was replaced in the core boxes and the core is stored onsite. One half of the split sampled core was placed into a sequentially numbered plastic sample bag conforming to the number identified in the sample-tag booklet. The other half of the drill core as returned to the core box in its original position for future reference. All boxes containing the remaining core, and unsampled core, was stored at the Huronian Camp site, cross-piled on pallets.

The analytical methods employed for diamond drill core samples included gold using Fire Assay-AA techniques and silver using Ag Aqua Regia-ICP-MS (1E-Ag). Samples returning over 5 g/t gold and 0.1 g/t silver were then analyzed using Fire Assay-Gravimetric methods and 8-AR-ICP Assay, respectively. Selected samples are also analyzed with Aqua Regia “Partial” Digestion methods for ICP-MS.

In addition to the standard quality control of the laboratory, a series of blanks and standards were inserted in every shipment for quality control purposes. Three alternating standards (0.338 g/t Au, 0.542 g/t Au, and 1.06 g/t Au) were inserted at set intervals along with a blank sample using granite collected from a quarry located in Vermilion Bay, ON. Standards were sourced from Oreas North America Inc. of Mansfield, ON. One QA/QC sample was added into the sample stream every 20 samples and duplicates were taken every 20th sample, along with a duplicate sample taken every at every 60th sample. Samples were then transported by Fladgate staff directly to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were received by Actlabs staff.

Actlabs’ QAQC system is registered to international quality standards through the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (including ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 9002 specifications) and is accredited to the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) Requirements and Guidance for the Accreditation of Testing Laboratories, specific to mineral, forensic and environmental testing laboratories. In addition, Actlabs is independent of both Metallica and Fladgate Exploration.

The nature and extent of QA/QC procedures implemented in the drill program are sufficient for this program in order to provide adequate confidence in the data received. All drill core samples were transported by Fladgate Exploration personnel directly to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, ON for analysis, with security tags in place, where they were then received, processed, and analyzed.

Core samples were dried before going through the preparation stage (code RX1), whereby samples were crushed in their entirety (with 95% passing -2mm), mechanically riffle split to obtain a representative sample, then pulverized (with 95% passing -105 µm). Cleaner sand was used between each sample.

11.1.2 Exploration

Collected prospecting samples were put directly into individual sample bags by Fladgate personnel with sample tags and transported by truck back to Thunder Bay, Ontario, in the possession Fladgate Exploration. Samples were transported directly to Activation Laboratories Ltd. ("Actlabs") in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were then received, processed, and analyzed. The analytical code used included 1A2-Au-30g (fire assay/ASS). The author notes that no standard or blanks were included in this set of samples.

11.2 QA/QC Results – 2021 Drilling Program

11.2.1 Results of the Standard Reference Samples

A total of 86 standard reference samples were submitted to Actlabs for analysis during the 2021/22 drilling program. Table 11-1 summarizes the assays for the reference samples submitted. Figure 11-1, Figure 11-2 and Figure 11-3 graphically show the level of consistency for the three standards sent to the Actlabs to act as calibration. Although this is a small dataset, and statistically too small to derive a definitive conclusion, the results do indicate that no assay errors were encountered during the process. Further samples will be required in order to have a statistically large enough data population to conclusively state what is mentioned above.

Table 11-1 – Summary of the assay results for the standard reference samples submitted to Actlabs

Standard Reference Sample ID	Drill Hole	Sample Number	Gold Assay Results (ppm)
OREAS 217	STR21-001	0289520	0.333
	STR21-002	0289640	0.344
	STR21-003	0289760	0.35
	STR21-004	0289880	0.327
	STR21-005	0290000	0.317
	STR21-006	289040	0.351
	STR21-007	289160	0.322
	STR21-008	289280	0.321
	STR21-009	289400	0.334
	STR21-011	885040	0.329
	STR21-011	885160	0.337
	STR21-012	885280	0.326
	STR21-014	885400	0.326
	STR21-017	885520	0.327
	STR21-017	885560	0.332
	STR21-017	885680	0.33
	STR21-018	885800	0.311
	STR21-019	885920	0.338
	STR21-019	886040	0.333
	STR21-020	886160	0.332
	STR21-021	886280	0.331
	STR21-022	886400	0.334

Standard Reference Sample ID	Drill Hole	Sample Number	Gold Assay Results (ppm)
	STR22-023	886520	0.338
	STR22-024	886640	0.326
	STR22-025	886760	0.326
	STR22-026	886880	0.338
	STR22-027	887000	0.318
	STR22-027	887020	0.308
	STR22-028	887140	0.346
	STR22-029	887260	0.322
	STR22-030	887500	0.33
OREAS 221	STR21-001	0289560	1.07
	STR21-002	0289680	1.09
	STR21-003	0289800	1.07
	STR21-005	0289920	1.02
	STR21-007	289080	1.06
	STR21-008	289200	1.03
	STR21-009	289320	1.01
	STR21-010	289440	0.978
	STR21-011	885080	1.05
	STR21-012	885320	1.04
	STR21-013	885200	1.07
	STR21-016	885440	1.06
	STR21-017	885600	1.06
	STR21-017	885720	1.04
	STR21-018	885840	1.04
	STR21-019	885960	1.02
	STR21-019	886080	1.09
	STR21-020	886200	1.05
	STR21-022	886320	1.09
	STR21-022	886440	1.09
	STR22-023	886560	1.05
	STR22-024	886680	1.04
	STR22-025	886800	1.05
	STR22-026	886920	1.07
	STR22-028	887060	1.06
	STR22-029	887180	1.01
	STR22-030	887420	1.08
	STR22-030	887540	1.08
OREAS 231	STR21-002	0289600	0.552
	STR21-003	0289720	0.558
	STR21-004	0289840	0.513
	STR21-005	0289960	0.533
	STR21-007	289120	0.514
	STR21-008	289240	0.518
	STR21-009	289360	0.528
	STR21-010	289480	0.52
	STR21-011	885120	0.522
	STR21-013	885240	0.561
	STR21-014	885360	0.498
	STR21-016	885480	0.549

Standard Reference Sample ID	Drill Hole	Sample Number	Gold Assay Results (ppm)
	STR21-017	885640	0.556
	STR21-018	885760	0.522
	STR21-018	885880	0.557
	STR21-019	886000	0.554
	STR21-020	886120	0.542
	STR21-021	886240	0.542
	STR21-022	886360	0.521
	STR22-023	886480	0.524
	STR22-023	886600	0.548
	STR22-024	886720	0.527
	STR22-025	886840	0.526
	STR22-026	886960	0.55
	STR22-028	887100	0.537
	STR22-029	887220	0.522
	STR22-030	887460	0.527

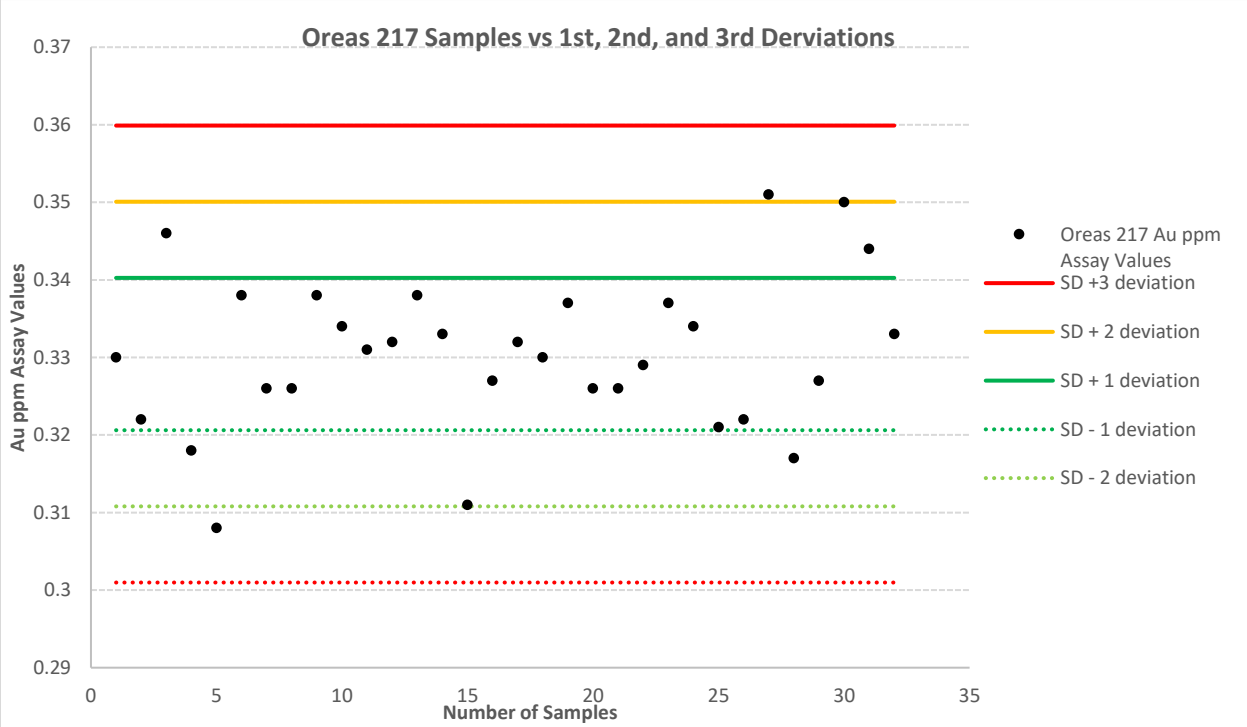

Figure 11-1 - Graph of gold assay results from the Oreas 217 reference samples

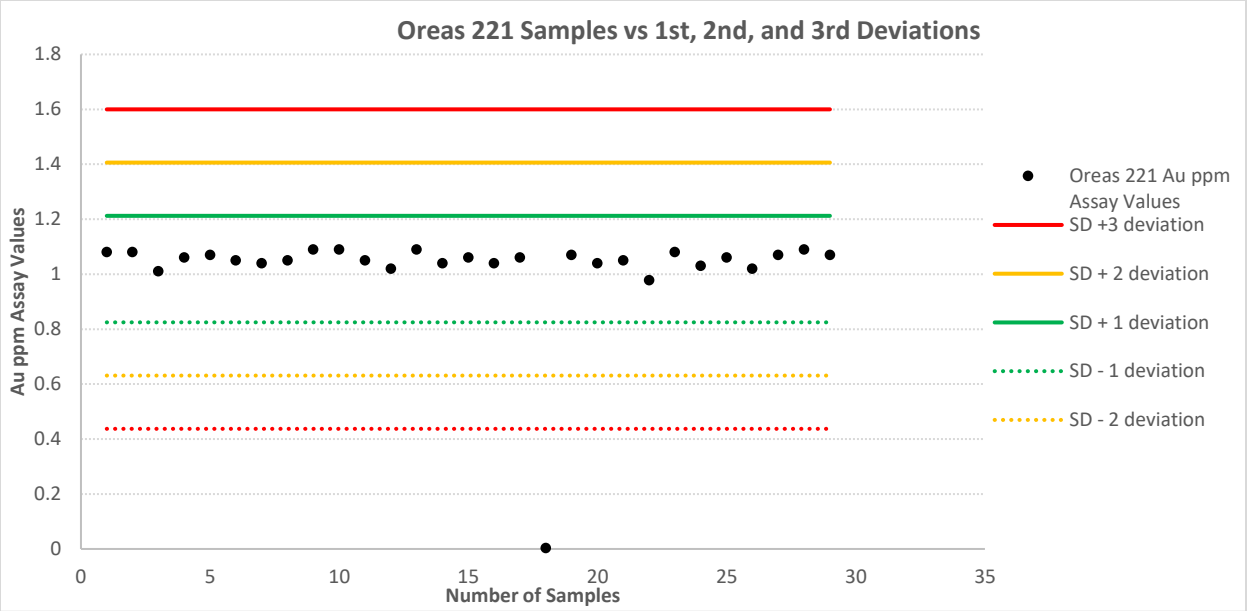

Figure 11-2 – Graph of gold assay results from the Oreas 221 reference samples

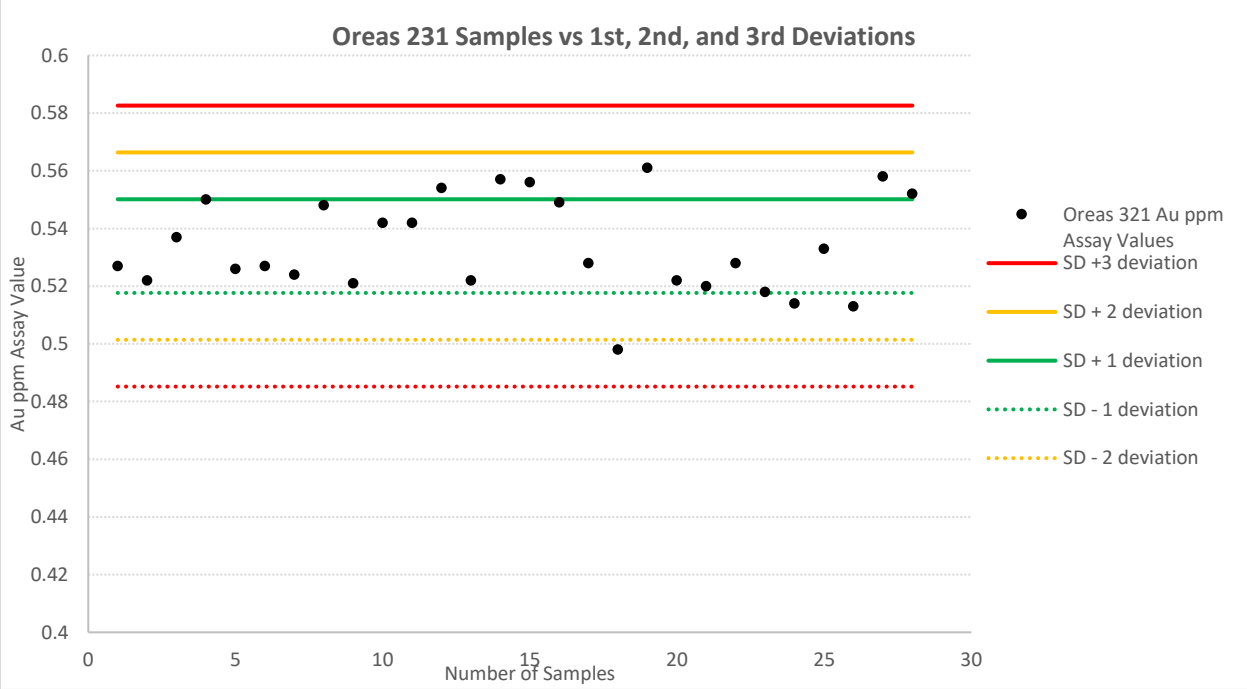

Figure 11-3 – Graph of gold assay results from the Oreas 231 reference samples

11.2.2 Results for Blank Samples

A total of 85 blank samples were submitted to Actlabs for analysis during the 2021 drilling program. Table 11-2 summarizes the submitted assay results. Figure 11-4 graphs the assay results for the 85 blanks that were submitted to Actlabs. Although not enough to be considered a statistically significant data population, the 85 samples can be seen to return assays bellow or at the detection limit on average. Therefore, it appears that Actlabs sample preparation is well conducted and no

contamination of other errors were introduced during sample preparation. Further samples will be required in order to have a statistically large enough data population to conclusively state what is mentioned above.

Table 11-2 – Summary of the 2021 assay results for the blank samples submitted to Actlabs

Drill Hole	Sample Number	Gold Assay Result (ppm)
STR21-001	0289540	< 0.005
STR21-001	0289580	< 0.005
STR21-002	0289620	< 0.005
STR21-002	0289660	< 0.005
STR21-003	0289700	0.009
STR21-003	0289780	< 0.005
STR21-004	0289740	0.005
STR21-004	0289820	0.006
STR21-004	0289860	< 0.005
STR21-005	0289900	< 0.005
STR21-005	0289940	< 0.005
STR21-005	0289980	< 0.005
STR21-006	289020	0.005
STR21-006	289060	< 0.005
STR21-007	289100	< 0.005
STR21-007	289140	< 0.005
STR21-007	289180	< 0.005
STR21-008	289220	< 0.005
STR21-008	289260	< 0.005
STR21-009	289300	< 0.005
STR21-009	289340	< 0.005
STR21-009	289380	0.007
STR21-010	289420	< 0.005
STR21-010	289460	< 0.005
STR21-010	289500	< 0.005
STR21-010	885020	0.005
STR21-011	885060	< 0.005
STR21-011	885100	< 0.005
STR21-011	885140	< 0.005
STR21-012	885300	0.005
STR21-012	885340	< 0.005
STR21-013	885180	< 0.005
STR21-013	885220	< 0.005
STR21-013	885260	Nil
STR21-014	885380	< 0.005
STR21-016	885420	< 0.005
STR21-016	885460	< 0.005
STR21-016	885500	< 0.005
STR21-017	885540	< 0.005
STR21-017	885580	< 0.005
STR21-017	885620	< 0.005
STR21-017	885660	0.006
STR21-017	885700	< 0.005
STR21-017	885740	< 0.005

Drill Hole	Sample Number	Gold Assay Result (ppm)
STR21-018	885780	< 0.005
STR21-018	885820	< 0.005
STR21-018	885860	< 0.005
STR21-018	885900	< 0.005
STR21-019	885940	< 0.005
STR21-019	885980	< 0.005
STR21-019	886020	< 0.005
STR21-019	886060	0.005
STR21-020	886100	< 0.005
STR21-020	886140	0.009
STR21-020	886180	< 0.005
STR21-020	886220	< 0.005
STR21-021	886260	< 0.005
STR21-021	886300	< 0.005
STR21-022	886340	< 0.005
STR21-022	886380	< 0.005
STR21-022	886420	0.005
STR21-022	886460	< 0.005
STR22-023	886500	< 0.005
STR22-023	886540	< 0.005
STR22-023	886580	< 0.005
STR22-024	886620	< 0.005
STR22-024	886660	< 0.005
STR22-024	886700	< 0.005
STR22-024	886740	< 0.005
STR22-025	886780	< 0.005
STR22-025	886820	< 0.005
STR22-025	886860	< 0.005
STR22-026	886900	< 0.005
STR22-026	886940	0.006
STR22-027	886980	< 0.005
STR22-027	887040	< 0.005
STR22-028	887080	< 0.005
STR22-028	887120	< 0.005
STR22-028	887160	< 0.005
STR22-029	887200	< 0.005
STR22-029	887240	< 0.005
STR22-030	887400	< 0.005
STR22-030	887440	< 0.005
STR22-030	887480	< 0.005
STR22-030	887520	< 0.005
STR22-030	887560	< 0.005

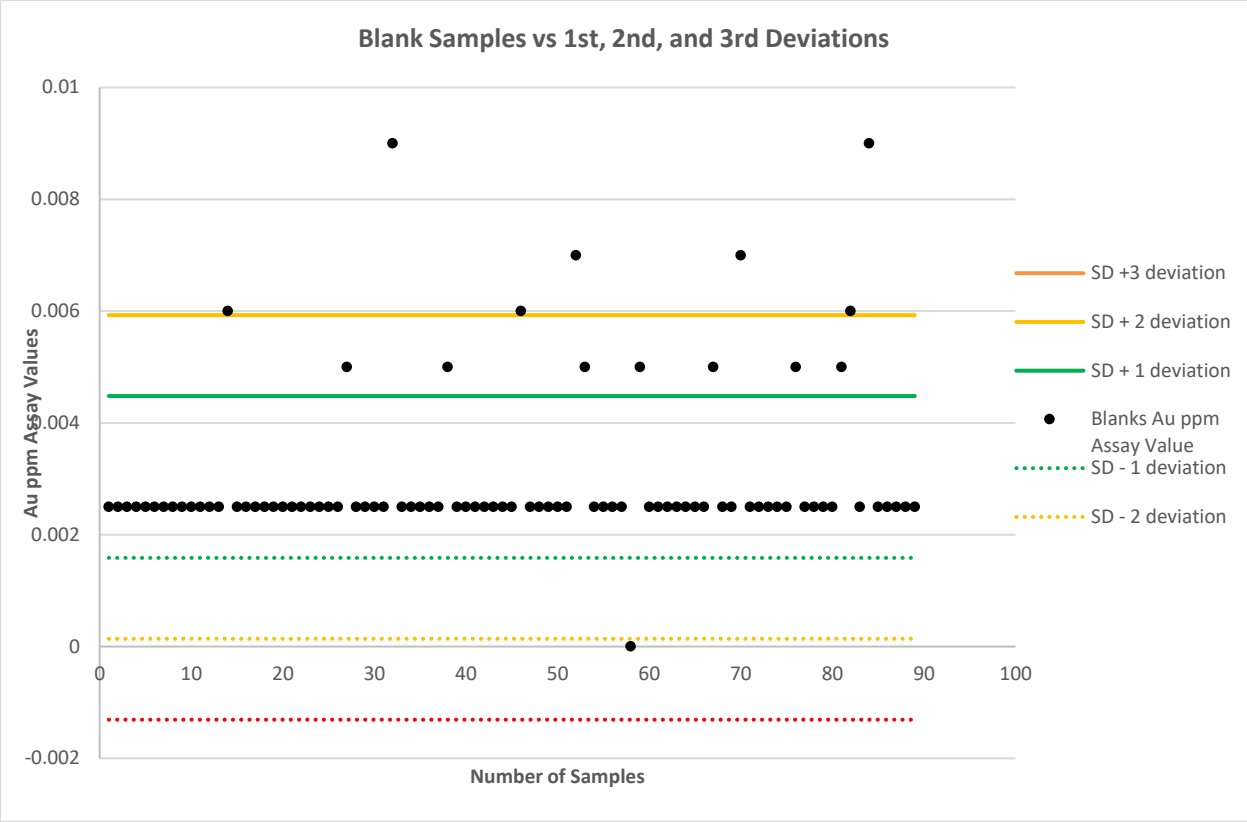

Figure 11-4– Graph of the 2021 assays for the blank samples submitted to Actlabs

11.2.3 Results of Field Duplicate Samples

A total of 68 field duplicates were submitted to Actlabs during the 2021 drilling program. Table 11-3 summarizes the assay results for all the submitted duplicate samples. Figure 11-5graphically depicts the assay results for the 68 duplicate samples submitted to Actlabs. Due to the statistically small sample size no definitive conclusion can be drawn from the data provided from Actlabs. It should be mentioned that within this dataset are a number of outliers, notably samples 886329, 885529, 885069, 289129 and their respective daughter samples, suggesting degree of nuggety gold.However, the field duplicate dataset is limited and lacking in higher grade samples. Drill core check samples collected by the Author show an overall good correlation.

Table 11-3 – summary of assay results for the 2021 duplicate samples submitted to Actlabs

Drill Hole	Original Assay Results		Duplicate Assay Results		Mean	Absolute Difference
	Parent Sample Number	Gold Assay (ppm)	Daughter Sample Number	Gold Assay (ppm)	Gold	Gold
STR21-002	289589	0.005	289590	< 0.005	0.00375	0.005
STR21-002	289678	< 0.005	289630	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR21-002	289669	0.009	289670	0.01	0.0095	0.001
STR21-003	289769	0.432	289770	0.364	0.398	0.068
STR21-003	289729	0.47	289730	0.468	0.469	0.002

Drill Hole	Original Assay Results		Duplicate Assay Results		Mean	Absolute Difference
	Parent Sample Number	Gold Assay (ppm)	Daughter Sample Number	Gold Assay (ppm)	Gold	Gold
STR21-004	289829	0.027	289830	0.026	0.0265	0.001
STR21-004	289869	< 0.005	289870	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR21-005	289929	0.011	289930	0.01	0.0105	0.001
STR21-005	289969	0.006	289970	< 0.005	0.00425	0.0035
STR21-006	289029	0.005	289030	< 0.005	0.00375	0.005
STR21-007	289069	0.037	289070	0.035	0.036	0.002
STR21-007	289129	1.69	289130	1.17	1.43	0.52
STR21-007	289169	< 0.005	289170	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR21-008	289229	0.016	289230	0.005	0.0105	0.011
STR21-008	289269	0.009	289270	0.006	0.0075	0.003
STR21-009	289329	0.016	289330	0.012	0.014	0.004
STR21-009	289369	0.007	289370	0.006	0.0065	0.001
STR21-010	289429	< 0.005	289430	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR21-010	289469	0.042	289470	0.016	0.029	0.026
STR21-011	885029	< 0.005	885030	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR21-011	885069	0.24	885070	0.007	0.1235	0.233
STR21-011	885129	< 0.005	885130	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR21-012	885329	0.005	885330	0.005	0.005	0
STR21-013	885169	0.007	885170	0.01	0.0085	0.003
STR21-013	885229	< 0.005	885230	0.05	0.02625	0.0475
STR21-013	885269	0.064	885270	0.055	0.0595	0.009
STR21-014	885369	< 0.005	885370	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR21-016	885429	0.02	885430	0.018	0.019	0.002
STR21-016	885469	< 0.005	885470	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR21-017	885529	0.533	885530	0.167	0.35	0.366
STR21-017	885569	0.009	885570	0.009	0.009	0
STR21-017	885629	0.017	885630	0.019	0.018	0.002
STR21-017	885669	0.007	885670	0.006	0.0065	0.001
STR21-017	885729	< 0.005	885730	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR21-018	885769	0.035	885770	0.021	0.028	0.014
STR21-018	885829	< 0.005	885830	< 0.005	< 0.005	0
STR21-018	885869	< 0.005	885870	< 0.005	< 0.005	0
STR21-019	885929	0.023	885930	0.022	0.0225	0.001
STR21-019	885969	0.021	885970	0.022	0.0215	0.001
STR21-019	886029	0.009	886030	0.02	0.0145	0.011
STR21-019	886069	< 0.005	886070	0.005	0.00375	0.005
STR21-020	886129	< 0.005	886130	< 0.005	< 0.005	0
STR21-020	886169	0.157	886170	0.123	0.14	0.034
STR21-021	886229	0.007	886230	0.009	0.008	0.002
STR21-021	886269	0.005	886270	< 0.005	0.00375	0.005
STR21-022	886329	1.02	886330	0.987	1.0035	0.033
STR21-022	886369	0.006	886370	0.008	0.007	0.002
STR21-022	886429	0.005	886430	< 0.005	0.00375	0.005
STR22-023	886469	0.005	886470	0.005	0.005	0
STR22-023	886529	0.005	886530	0.035	0.02	0.03
STR22-023	886569	0.006	886570	< 0.005	0.00425	0.0035

Drill Hole	Original Assay Results		Duplicate Assay Results		Mean	Absolute Difference
	Parent Sample Number	Gold Assay (ppm)	Daughter Sample Number	Gold Assay (ppm)	Gold	Gold
STR22-024	886629	< 0.005	886630	0.006	0.00425	0.0035
STR22-024	886669	< 0.005	886670	0.011	0.00675	0.0085
STR22-024	886729	0.009	886730	0.006	0.0075	0.003
STR22-025	886769	0.018	886770	< 0.005	0.01025	0.0155
STR22-025	886829	0.007	886830	< 0.005	0.00475	0.0045
STR22-026	886869	< 0.005	886870	0.006	0.00425	0.0035
STR22-026	886929	0.009	886930	0.006	0.0075	0.003
STR22-027	886969	< 0.005	886970	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR22-027	887029	< 0.005	887030	0.008	0.00525	0.0055
STR22-028	887069	0.01	887070	0.024	0.017	0.014
STR22-028	887129	< 0.005	887130	0.013	0.00775	0.0105
STR22-028	887169	< 0.005	887170	< 0.005	0.0025	0
STR22-029	887229	0.005	887230	< 0.005	0.00375	0.0025
STR22-029	887269	0.008	887270	0.01	0.009	0.002
STR22-030	887429	0.005	887430	0.005	0.005	0
STR22-030	887469	0.031	887470	< 0.005	0.01675	0.0285
STR22-030	887529	< 0.005	887530	0.008	0.00525	0.0055

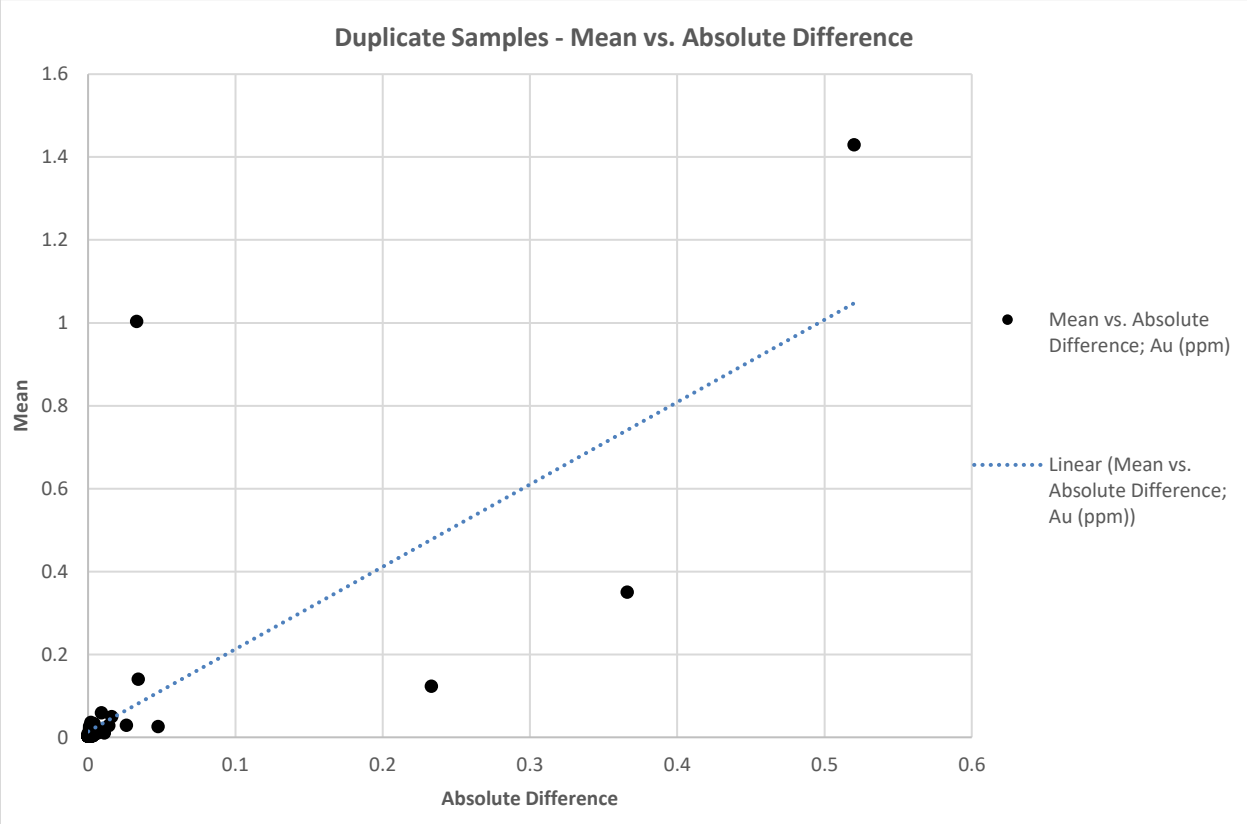

Figure 11-5 – Graph of assays for the 2021 duplicate samples comparing the mean and absolute difference between original and duplicate samples.

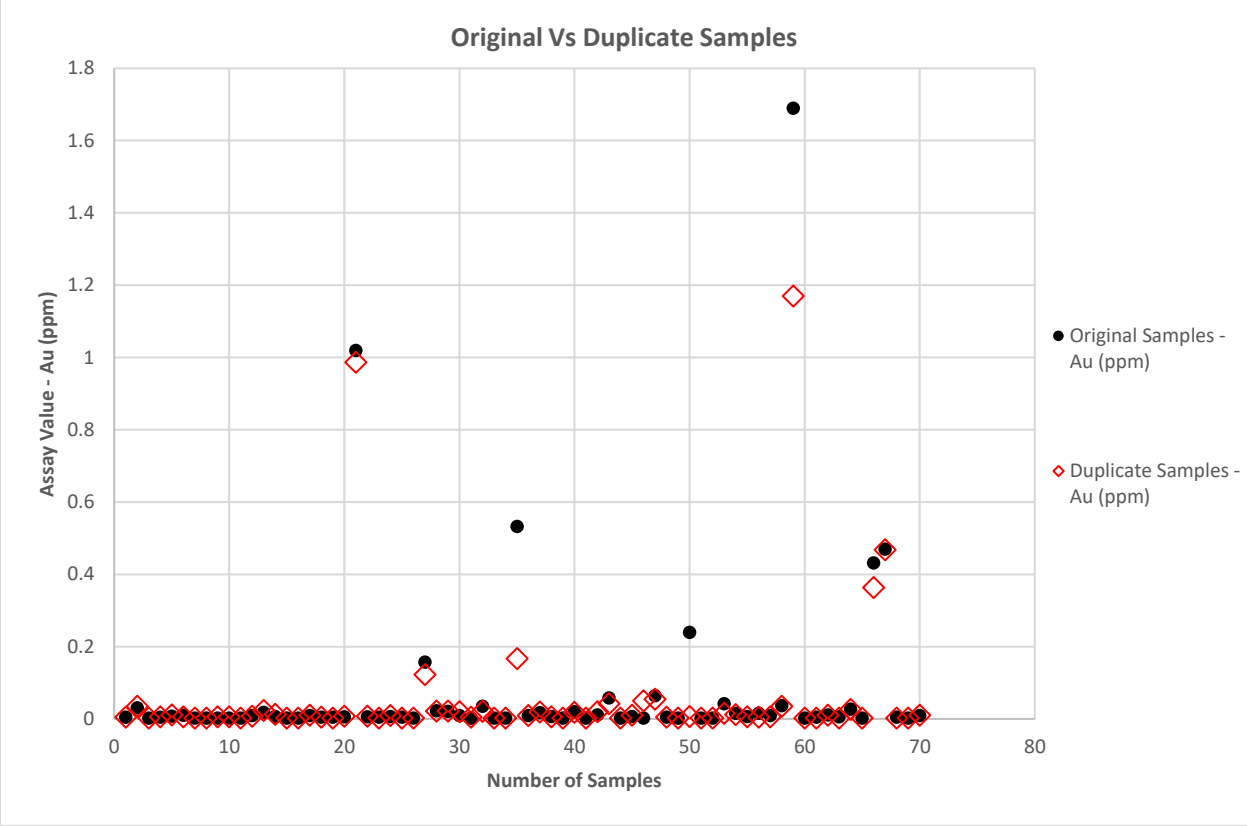

Figure 11-6 – Graph showing direct comparison between the original and duplicate assay of the 2021 drilling program

11.3 Conclusion

As of the effective date of this report, no additional information regarding sample preparation, analyses, and security regarding the 2021 drill program on the Starr Property has been provided to the Author and the results of the QA/QC sample programs have been extensively reviewed by the Author for the purposes of this report. The Author has no reason to believe that the 2021 drill data is not of good quality.

The Author is of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC and security protocol used by Metallica to date is appropriate and adequate for this type of exploration and drilling program.

12 Data Verification

The following section summarise the data verification procedures that were carried out and completed and documented by the Author for this technical report.

The Author has reviewed geological reports and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information (MD&A's and news releases) as listed in Section 27 (References). In addition, the Author has reviewed company news releases and MD&A's which are posted on SEDAR (The System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval) under Metallica's profile.

As part of the verification process, the Author reviewed all geological data and databases using Microsoft Excel. Verifications were carried out on drill hole locations (i.e., collar coordinates) and down hole surveys. The Author conducted verification of the Actlabs analytical certificates and validation of the Project digital database for errors or discrepancies. Despite significant historical work, the project remains in the grass roots stage and does not contain any mineral resource estimates.

In addition, as described below, Author Neil Pettigrew conducted a site visit to the Metallica Starr Property on January 14th, 2021, accompanied by Brandi Kocay, G.I.T. with Fladgate. There are no mining activities on the Property.

12.1 Site Inspection

During the January 2022 site visit, the Author verified that the Property contains historical prospecting, bulk sampling, and drilling. The Author visited the CK, Brandi and Powell Zones. The Author examined all historical data made available relating to historical sampling and drilling within the Starr Property.

The CK zone was actively being drilled by Forage Fusion Drilling and the Author had the opportunity to visit the drill while in operation on hole STR-22-025 (Figure 10-4 and Figure 12-1), silicified feldspar porphyry with disseminated pyrite was observed at 35m depth in the box. Metallica drill collars STR-21-022, and 023 were observed and confirmed with a handheld GPS. Coordinates, azimuth and dip matched those provided to the Author in advance by Metallica (Table 12-2). Despite the unseasonably deep snow, the Author was able to observe 2 large outcrops. Outcrop 1 consisted of a small outcrop of strong silicified porphyry, with abundant quartz vein stockwork alteration. Outcrop 2 consisted of an old striped area with a very large knob of bull white quartz vein with very little sulphide hosted in highly altered porphyry. Some fragments of the porphyry in the vein contained trace disseminated pyrite, and old channel sample was observed in this outcrop, but no sample number was attached. Check Sample NP-MET-22-001 was collected form this outcrop near adjacent to the old channel sample (Figure 12-2, Figure 12-3, and Table 12-1) and returned 1.44 g/t Au which is in line with previous surface sampling at this location.

The Brandi zone, a recent discovery was briefly visited, but no outcrop was observed. Metallica drill collar STR-22-017 was located in the snow and confirmed with a handheld GPS (Table 12-2) and matched the coordinates, azimuth and dip provided to Author in advance by Metallica.

The Powell Zone was the site of substantial historical bulk sampling and substantial drilling by previous operators. Cross piled Benton Resources drill core was observed in 5 piles near a trapper's cabin

(Figure 12-5) along the road to the Powell Zone. The core was in reasonable shape, and hole SAG09-006 was noted to be present in the pile closest to the road. Metallica holes STR-21-003, 010, 011 were located and confirmed with a handheld GPS, and 2 historical BQ size holes (Figure 12-6) which did not have any cap or label (Table 12-2). The Powell Zone contains three large water filled pits resulting from past bulk sampling. No veining was observed in the wall of these pits, however several large blast rock fragments contained quartz veining hosted in in mafic volcanic, which are interpreted to be fragments of the Powell Vein which was the focus of past bulk sampling (Figure 12-7 and Figure 12-8).

The Author located and verified several drill collar locations using a hand-held GPS (Table 12-2). A total of 7 Metallica and 2 historical holes were located and confirmed with a GPS. All collars were well marked and reported locations were shown to be accurate within the +/- 5 meter accuracy of the GPS.

Table 12-1 – Assay result verification for grab samples collected on the Starr Property

	Sample Number	Assay (ppm)	Showing	Notes
Original Samples	586514	4.45	CK Showing	Massive white tourmaline quartzite. Pervasive tourmaline veinlets with spatially associated cumulophyric cubic pyrite (1-3%).
	470252	0.096		Massive white tourmaline quartzite. Pervasive tourmaline veinlets with spatially associated cumulophyric cubic pyrite (1-3%).
Verification Sample	NP-MET-22-001	1.44		Large quartz vein and quartz stockwork hosted in porphyry? Hard to tell protolith. Has an old channel sample with no label. One sample collected for rep.

Table 12-2 – Drill collar reconciliation. Metallica database vs field GPS points.

		From Metallica Database				Observed in the Field			
Hole	Core Size	NAD84 UTM E	NAD84 UTM N	Az	Dip	NAD84 UTM E	NAD84 UTM N	Az	Dip
STR-21-003	NQ	657,580.31	5,350,041.32	295.3	-45	658,327	5,349,758	235	-45
STR-21-010	NQ	658,305.52	5,349,812.28	300.3	-45	658,303	5,349,810	300	-45
STR-21-011	NQ	658,313.05	5,349,842.31	299.7	-45	658,307	5,349,841	300	-45
STR-21-017	NQ	662,347.52	5,354,726.43	320	-60	662,341	5,354,731	320	-60
STR-21-022	NQ	663,653.7	5,354,643.11	324.7	-50	663,654	5,354,644	320	-50
STR-21-023	NQ	663,685.92	5,354,704.02	10.7	-50	663,686	5,354,709	10	-50

STR-21-025	NQ	663,672.26	5,354,666.4	324.9	-50	663,670	5,354,668	325	-50
Historic Hole 1 (88-04)	BQ	658,331	5,349,745	325	-45	658,302	5,349,753	320	-40
Historic Hole 2 (84-05)	BQ	658,230	5,349,791	300	-45	658,212	5,349,805	325	-45

Figure 12-1 – The Author at STR22-025 with Fusion Drilling rig in the background.

Figure 12-2 – The Author at the CK zone beside an old stripped area with an exposure of bull white quartz veining, Check sample NP-MET-22-001.

Figure 12-3– Close-up view of verification grab sample NP-MET-22-001 and historical unmarked channel sample taken at the CK showing.

Figure 12-4 – Metallica drill hole STR22-022 at the CK Zone.

Figure 12-5 – One of three areas of crosspiled core from past operator Benton Resources. The foremost pile includes hole SAG09-006 (NAD84 UTM 657,751E 5,350,260N).

Figure 12-6 – Historic hole 1. BQ drillhole. Azimuth 320°, dip -40°. Located near Metallica hole STR-21-003 at the Starr Zone

Figure 12-7 – Old blast pit location (NAD84 UTM 658,256E, 5,349,865N), approximately 15m x 30m blast pit with mafic volcanic wall rock. This is one of three large pits observed at the Powell Zone.

Figure 12-8– Blast rock from blast pits located on the Powell Vein (NAD84 UTM 658,256E 5,349,865N). One-meter-thick banded quartz vein with fine- grained disseminated tourmaline. Hosted in mafic volcanic.

Figure 12-9 – Metallica drill core temporarily stored near Kesselrun Resources' camp (NAD84 UTM 666,888E, 5,381,996).

The Author visited the core shack which is located at Kesselrun Resources' camp and viewed the mineralized intersections from holes STR-21-001, 002, 003, and 004. A total if 8 check samples from mineralized core intervals from the 2021 drill program were collected. The Author had access to all accompanying drill logs and assay certificates and visually compared these results against the drill cores mineralized zones.

Selected core samples were taken from the half drill core for check analysis. The samples were from the entire sample intervals of previous assays for direct comparison of these intervals. The check analysis was performed by ALS Global labs of Thunder Bay Ontario. Gold was analysed using a 100-gram split, by fire assay with by an Atomic Absorption finish and Gravimetric finish with samples >1g/t Au. Results of the check assays are shown in Table 12-3. Photos of each sample can be seen from Figure 12-11 and to Figure 12-18. The results closely matched the original Metallica assay results suggesting that mineralization, at least in the holes observed, is not subject to a large nugget effect (Figure 12-10).

The mineralization observed in the four holes laid out for review is typical greenschist facies Archean Greenstone Belt Orogenic gold-style mineralization (also known as Mesothermal Lode-style). Higher gold mineralization is closely tied to quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins, which frequently exhibiting strong

metasomatic albite pyrite alteration halos. Lower gold grades are also associated with more widespread silicification, albitization and disseminated pyrite. There is a strong correlation with the degree of pyrite alteration and grade. The mineralization appears to be primarily found in medium grained gabbroic to dioritic rock hosted within chloritized finer grained mafic volcanics, and to a lesser degree serpentinized ultramafic volcanics, though some volcanics are mineralized as well. It appears the competency contrast between the more ductile finer-grain volcanics, and more competent coarse-grain gabbroic rocks was key, the more competent rocks failing brittle-ductile fashion providing dilation zones for the gold bearing fluids.

Table 12-3 – Assay result verification for drill core (half core) samples collected on the Starr Property

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Original Sample Number	Original Assay (ppm)	Verification Sample Number	Verification Assay (ppm)
STR-21-001	0.5	1.35	0289501	12.8	NP-MET-22-002	12.3
	21.5	22.2	0289516	3.86	NP-MET-22-003	3.06
STR-21-002	65.85	66.35	0289672	2.91	NP-MET-22-004	1.255
STR-21-003	7.3	8.25	0289693	6.24	NP-MET-22-005	8.8
	14.35	15.2	0289754	0.65	NP-MET-22-006	0.896
	25.6	26.1	0289772	1.4	NP-MET-22-007	1.045
STR-21-004	25	26	0289809	2.49	NP-MET-22-008	1.91
	33.5	34.2	0289819	28.0	NP-MET-22-009	21.2

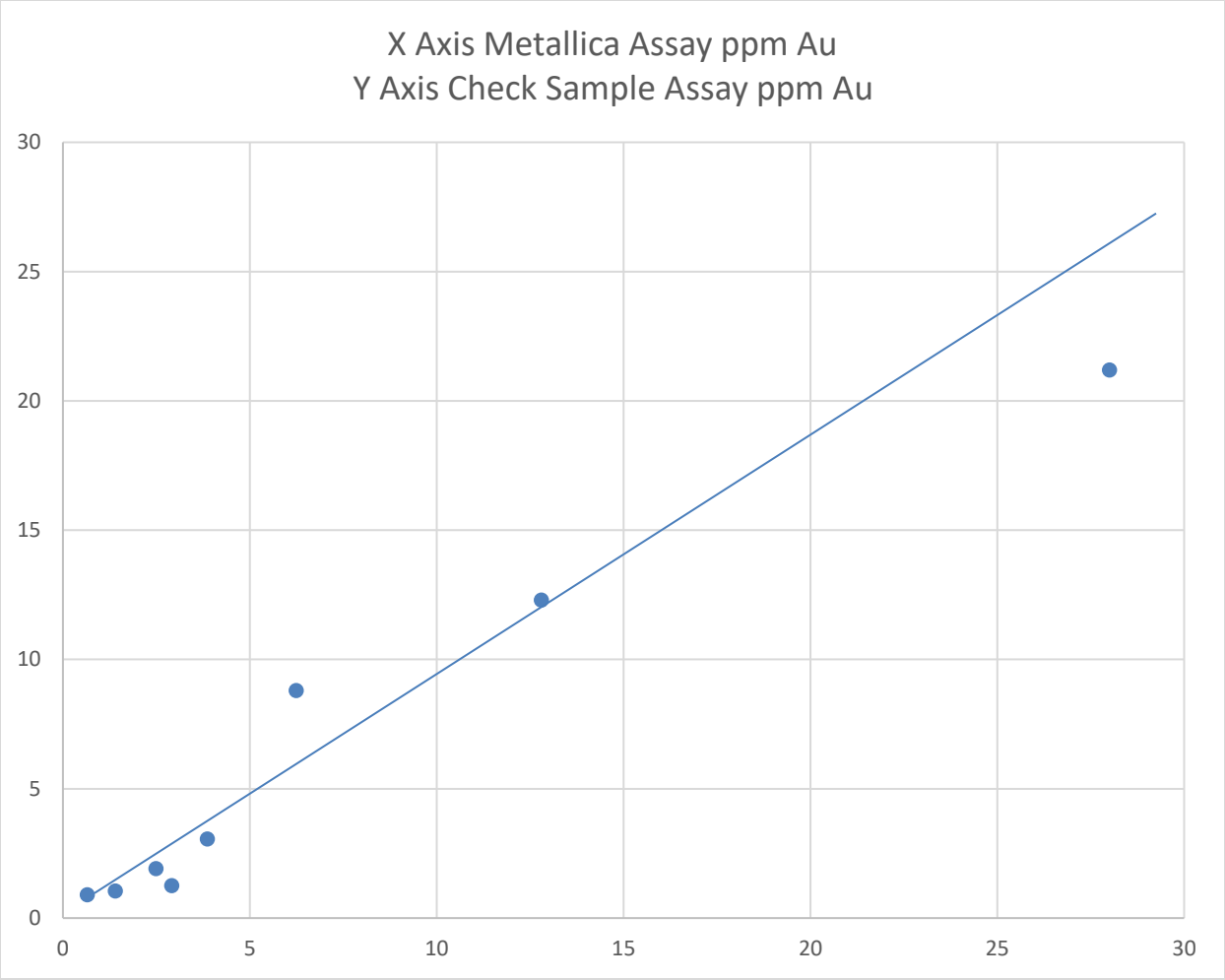

Figure 12-10 – Scatter plot of original Metallica drill hole assays vs the Authors check samples. The solid line represents the ideal 1:1 relationship.

Figure 12-11– Photo of verification sample NP-MET-22-002. Original sample interval and assay indicated on scale card.

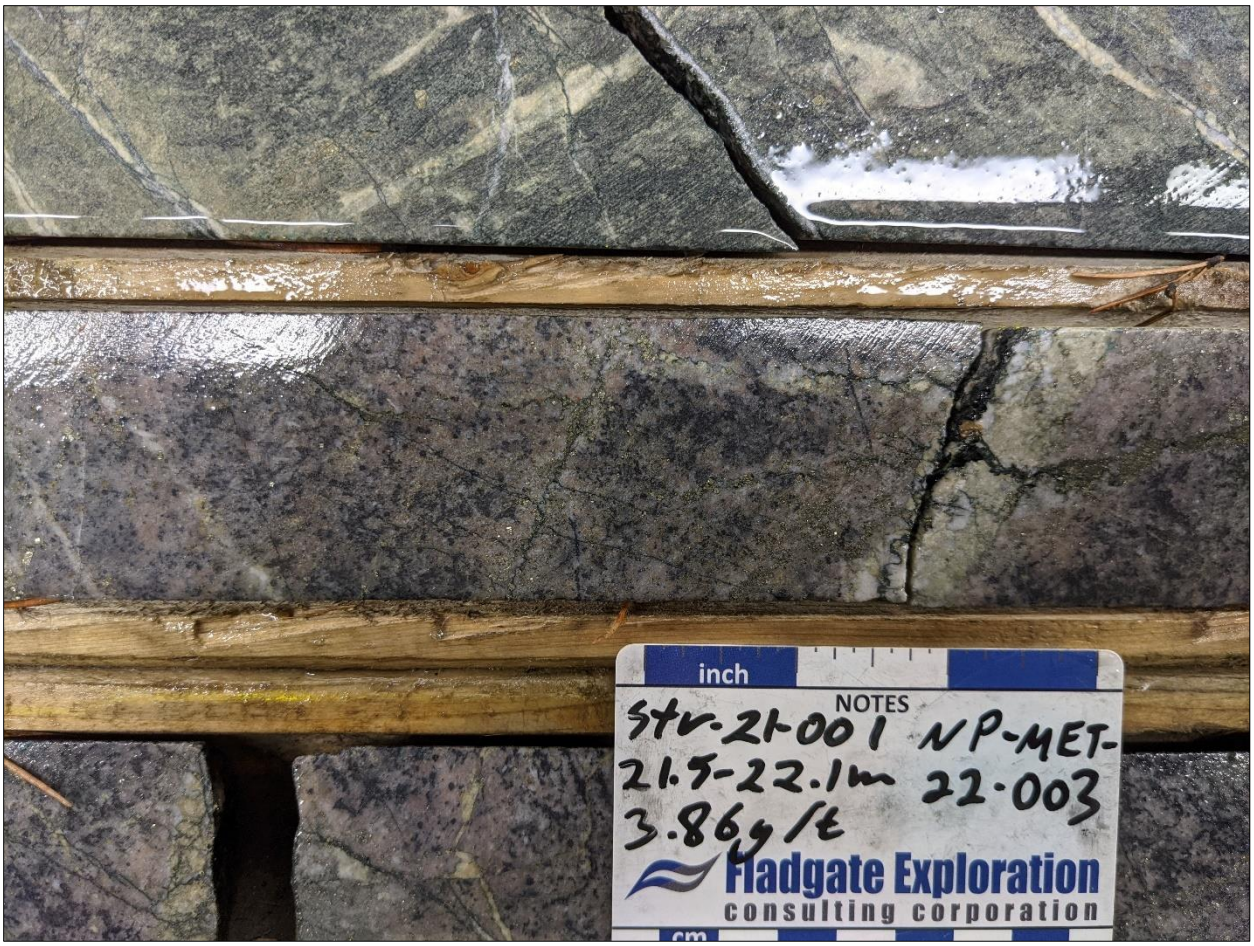

Figure 12-12– Photo of verification sample NP-MET-22-003. Original sample interval and assay indicated on scale card.

Figure 12-13– Photo of verification sample NP-MET-22-004. Original sample interval and assay indicated on scale card. This sample is of ultramafic volcanics.

Figure 12-14– Photo of verification sample NP-MET-22-005. Original sample interval and assay indicated on scale card. This sample highlights the albite-pyrite alteration halos surrounding quartz veinlets.

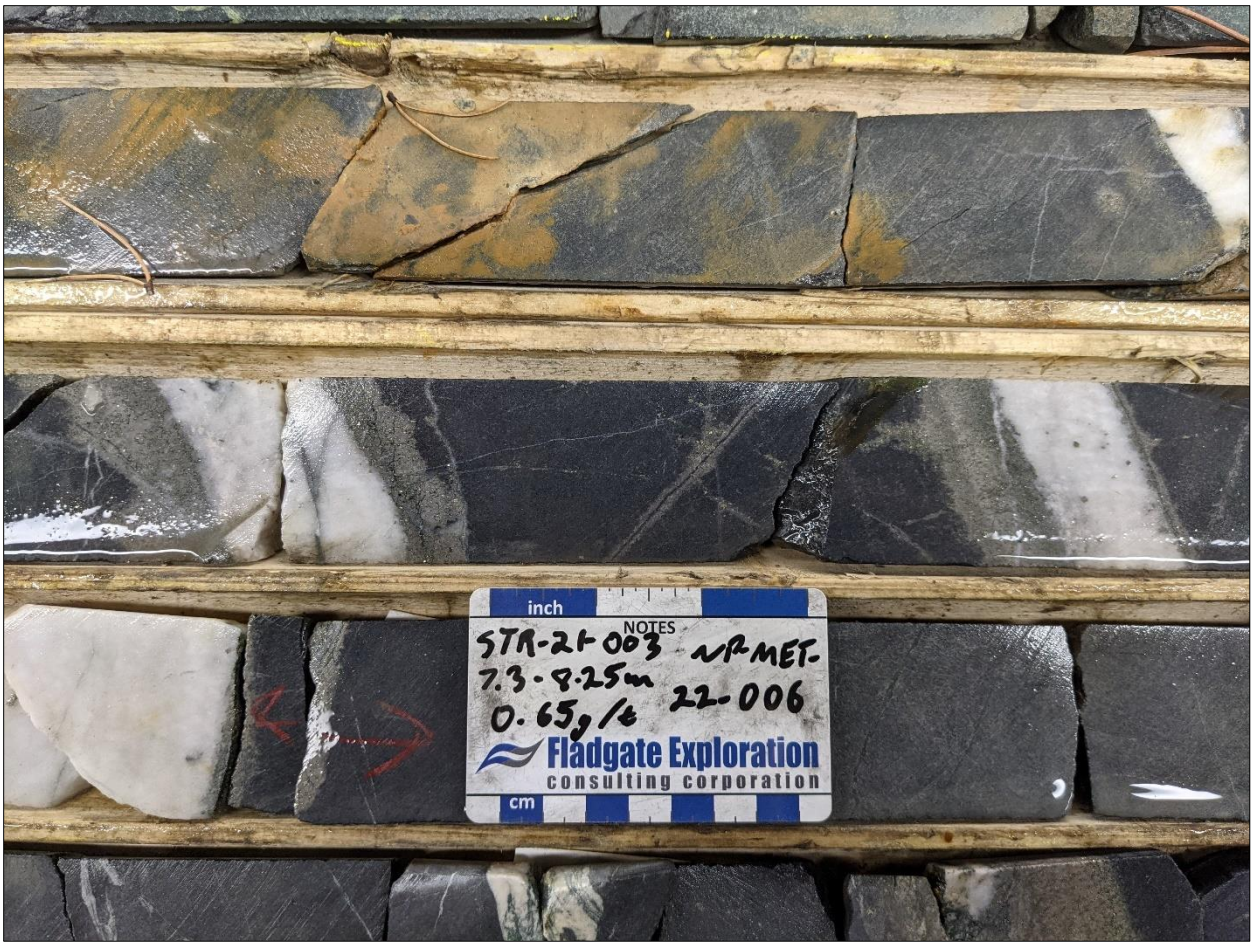

Figure 12-15– Photo of verification sample NP-MET-22-006. Original sample interval and assay indicated on scale card.

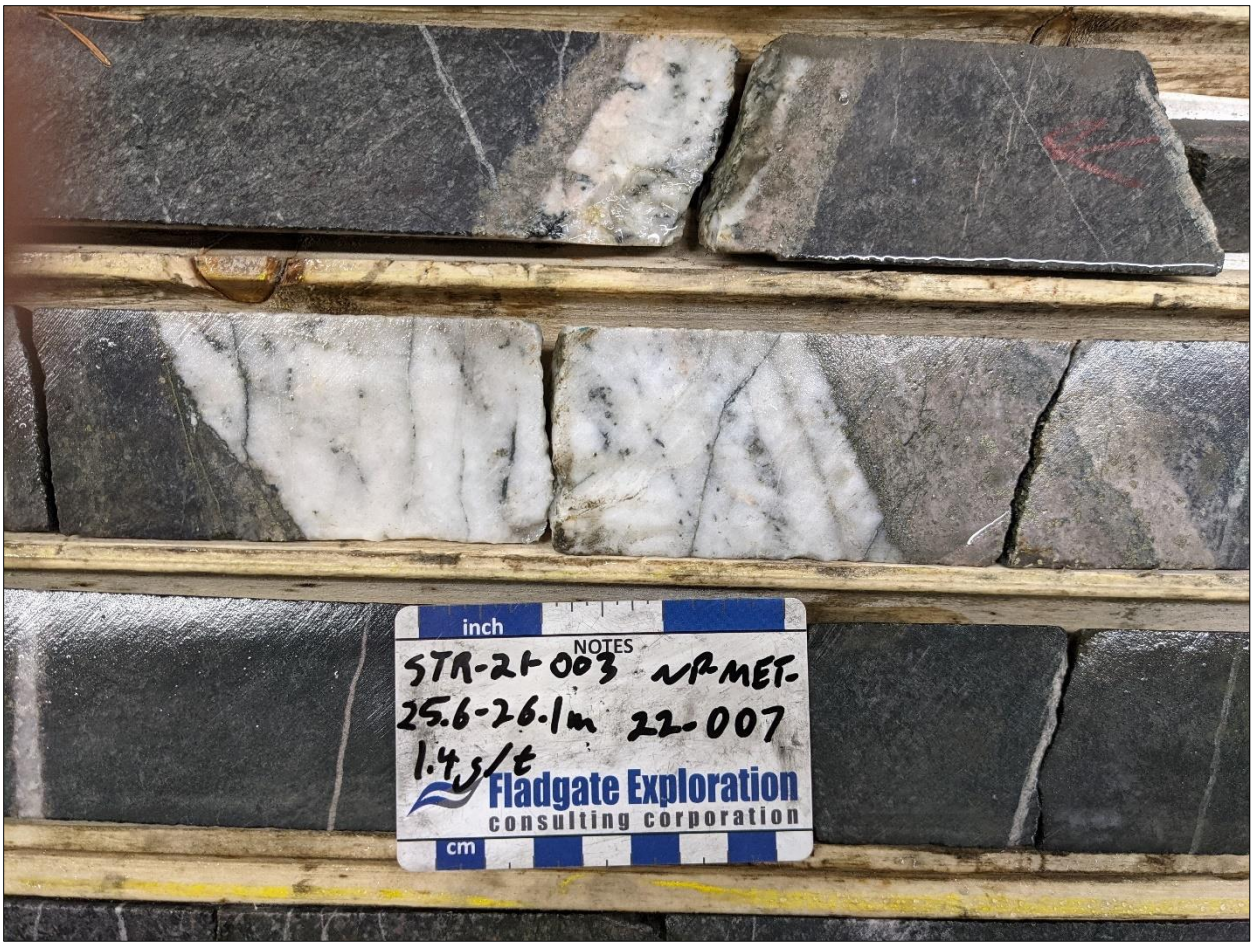

Figure 12-16– Photo of verification sample NP-MET-22-007. Original sample interval and assay indicated on scale card.

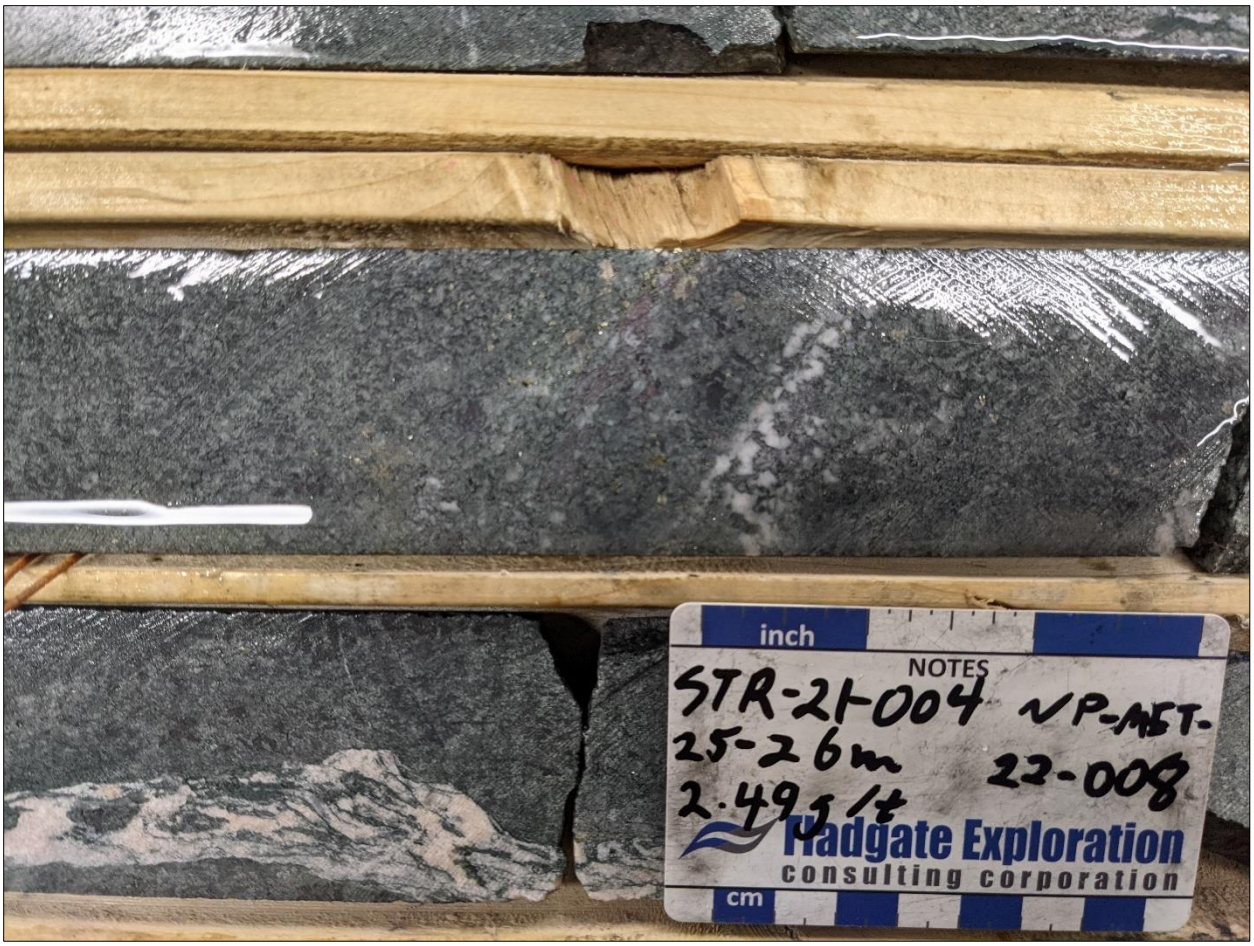

Figure 12-17– Photo of verification sample NP-MET-22-008. Original sample interval and assay indicated on scale card.

Figure 12-18– Photo of verification sample NP-MET-22-009. Original sample interval and assay indicated on scale card.

12.2 Conclusion

All geological and drilling data disclosed in this technical report has been reviewed and verified by the Author as being accurate to the extent possible. In the opinion of the Author, the Metallica exploration and drill hole databases are adequate for the purposes of this Technical Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This section is not applicable.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The Project has no current mineral resource.

15 Mining Reserve Estimates

This section is not relevant to the Project.

16 Mining Methods

This section is not relevant to the Project.

17 Recovery Methods

This section is not relevant to the Project.

18 Project Infrastructure

This section is not relevant to the Project.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not relevant to the Project.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

This section is not relevant to the Project.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not relevant to the Project.

22 Economic Analysis

This section is not relevant to the Project.

23 Adjacent Properties

The Starr Property is within proximity to three other mineral projects approximately 20 kilometers to the north (Figure 23-1). These properties include: Kesselrun Resources Ltd.'s Huronian Project, Goldshore Resources Inc.'s Moss Lake Project, and Strike Copper Corp's Sungold Project. Below are descriptions of the geology, history, and past operations on these adjacent properties.

Note that the Author has not independently verified the following information and the geology, mineralization, and historical mineral resources on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Starr Property that is the subject of this technical report.

23.1 Kesselrun Resources – Huronian Project

The Huronian Gold Project hosts the past producing Huronian Mine, Northwestern Ontario's first gold mine. In 1882, the Huronian Mining Company began development after a 0.9-ton bulk sample returned 1.76 oz (54.7 g) gold and 12.96 oz (403.8 g) of silver. After extracting 700 tons (635 t) of mineralized material, the property was idle until 1925. At that time Moss Mines Limited was formed and development was re-established with the construction of chlorination plant to treat the telluride-rich ore and the sinking of a shaft down to the 750-foot (229 m). Production restarted in 1932. In 1933 to 1936 Ardeen Gold Mines Limited acquired the property and eventually extended the shaft down to the 1,275-foot (389 m) leveland converted the mill to a cyanide process (Poirier, 2013). The property is currently being explored and drilled by Kesselrun Resources Ltd.

23.2 Gold Shore – Moss Lake Project

The Moss Lake project hosts the historical North Coldstream copper-gold mine ran from 1902 to 1917 during which 1.3 million pounds of copper was produced (with no grade or tons mined) and then again from 1960 to 1967 and produced 102 million pounds of copper and 22,000 ounces of gold and 440,000 oz of silver from approximately 2.7 million tons of mineralized material was mined (Osmani, 1997).

The main focus of the Moss Lake project is the Moss Lake deposit which has a 2013 historical estimate of 39.8 Mt at 1.1 g/t average Au grade in the Indicated Resource category resulting in 1.38 million contained ounces of gold with open pit potential, and 50.4 Mt at 1.1 g/t average Au grade in the Inferred Resource category resulting in 1.75 million contained ounces of gold with both open pit and underground potential (Pressacco & Riehm, 2021). The source of this 2013 historical estimate is a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Moss Lake Project, Ontario completed by SLR Consulting Ltd. for Goldshore Resources with an effective date of April 6, 2021 and filed under Goldshore Resources' SEDAR profile (Pressacco & Riehm, 2021).
The Moss Lake is a shear hosted disseminated-style gold deposit. Goldshore Resources Inc. acquired the Moss Lake property from Wesdome in January of 2021 and is currently exploring and drilling on the property (Findell, 2022).

The Moss Lake project encompasses other notable zones including the Osmani deposit (also known as the East Coldstream) which also hosts a historical estimate (Pressacco & Riehm, 2021), and the Hamlin Zone which hosts copper-gold mineralization with iron-oxide-copper-gold affinities.

23.3 Strike Copper Corp – Sungold Project

The Sungold property includes the volcanogenic zinc-copper massive sulphide zones of Wye Lake and Home lake and the southeast extension of Goldshore's Hamlin copper-gold zone (Elbourne, 2021).

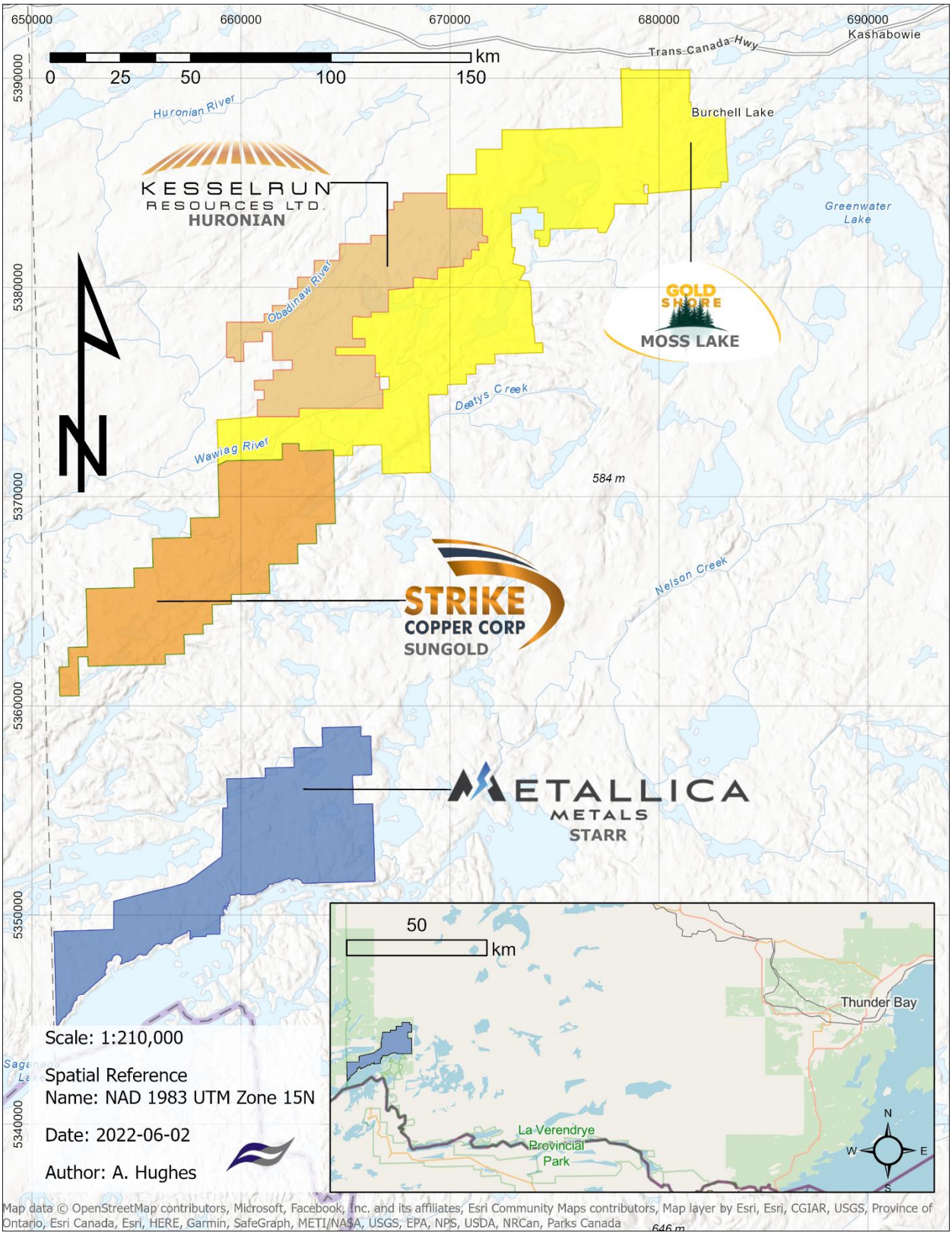

Figure 23-1 – Plan map indicating adjacent company projects relative to Metallica Metals' Starr Property

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.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Starr property contains classic greenstone belt hosted orogenic (also referred to as lode or mesothermal) style gold mineralization. Though the mineralization style is well understood, the geometry of the structures hosting the mineralization are less well defined. Further work and 3D modelling is required to better understand the structural controls on mineralization to enable more effective targeting of the known gold zones as well as the discovery of additional zones of mineralization.

The Property has a long history of gold exploration including prospecting, drilling, and bulk sampling, however, historical estimates have not been completed on the Property and it remains at the grass roots stage. However, sufficient mineralization has been discovered to date to warrant additional work with the aim to better understand the structural controls on gold and silver mineralization, followed by additional drilling on the Property to advance it to the mineral resource estimation stage.

26 Recommendations

Given the encouraging results obtained by Metallica and previous operators, the Author concludes that the Starr Property warrants additional exploration. Large scale outcrop stripping and structural mapping along with a down hole televiewer survey is recommended to increase confidence in the structural controls on gold mineralization. Higher density drilling is recommended to bring the more advanced Powell Zone to the mineral resource estimation stage. Furthermore, metallurgical test work is recommended to increase confidence in any future mineral resource estimate for the Property.

The Author recommends the following exploration plan and budget be completed in two separate phases (Table 26-1). Proceeding to Phase II would be contingent on positive results from the Phase I exploration program.

Table 26-1 Recommended Exploration Program and Budget in Canadian dollars

Phase I	
Televiewer down hole survey	$150,000
Outcrop stripping	$500,000
3D modelling	$40,000
Structural Study	$75,000
15% contingency	$114,750
Total	***$879,750***
Phase II	
Drilling 20,000m @$300/m	$6,000,000
Televiewer down hole survey	$200,000
Metallurgical Testing	$100,000
Resource Estimation	$75,000
NI 43-101 Technical Report	$80,000
15% contingency	$968,250
Total	***$7,423,250***

Note: Proceeding to Phase II would be contingent on positive results from the Phase I exploration program.

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28 Date

This report titled “Technical Report on the Starr Property, Saganagons Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”) for Metallica Metals Corporation, was prepared and signed by the following authors:

The effective date of the report is April 21, 2022

The signing date of the report is August 1, 2022

“Signed and Sealed”

Neil Pettigrew, M.Sc., P.Geo. Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation

29 Certificate of Qualified Person

QP CERTIFICATE – NEIL PETTIGREW

To Accompany the Report titled “Technical Report on the Starr Property, Saganagons Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”) for Metallica Metals Corporation.

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CERTIFICATE OF THE FIRST AUTHOR

I, Neil Pettigrew, do herby certify that:

1. I am a Partner of Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation, the geological consulting firm tasked with this Technical Report. In addition to this report, Fladgate has provided Metallica with exploration services, including project geologists, core cutting, and camp rentals. These exploration services represent less than 10% of Fladgate’s yearly revenue.
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #1462).
3. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick (B.Sc., 1999) and the University of Ottawa (M.Sc., 2004).
4. I have practiced geology for 20 years in a variety of settings, mostly in Ontario, Canada. My experience includes the design and implementation of grassroots to advanced exploration programs in gold, PGEs, lithium, iron ore, and base metals. I have also served as an officer and a director of several public exploration companies on both the Toronto, TSX-Venture, and CSE exchanges.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (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.
6. At the effective date of the Technical Report, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Reports, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report titled “Technical Report on the Starr Property, Saganagons Lake Area, Thunder Bay” dated August 1, 2022.
10. I visited the Starr Property on January 14th, 2022.
11. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public.

Dated this August 1st, 2022.

"Signed and Sealed"

_____

Neil Pettigrew M.Sc., P.Geo., (APGO #1462)