MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES
A DIVISION OF RESPEC

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE LA ESCONDIDA SILVER-GOLD PROPERTY, MUNICIPALITY OF OPODEPE, SONORA, MEXICO

Submitted to:

NEW TECH MINERALS CORP.

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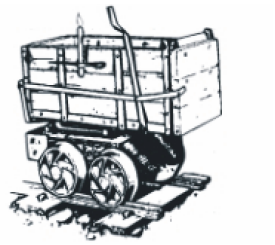

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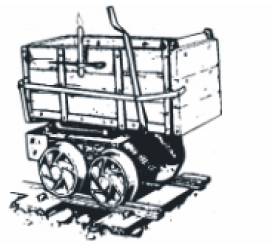

MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES
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1.0 SUMMARY (ITEM 1)

Mine Development Associates ("MDA"), a division of RESPEC, has prepared this Technical Report on the La Escondida silver-gold project in Sonora, Mexico, at the request of New Tech Minerals Corp. ("New Tech"), a Canadian company based in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. In December of 2020, New Tech announced it has entered into a formal agreement with a private syndicate (the "Assignor") to acquire a 100% interest in the La Escondida property, located approximately 120km north of Hermosillo, Sonora. This report provides a technical summary of the La Escondida project, which is at an early stage. The project is centered on a series of sub-parallel veins with artisanal mine workings situated in the municipality of Opodepe, in the state of Sonora, Mexico.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as well as with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014. The Effective Date of this technical report is January 27, 2021.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The La Escondida silver-gold property consists of three individual mining concessions registered with the Mexican mining authority, the Direccíon General de Minas ("DGM"), that together cover an area of 1,200 hectares. Mexican mining law provides full mineral tenure for exploration and exploitation to the owners of valid mining concessions, subject to annual minimum work expenditures (assessment) and the bi-annual payment of concession taxes, both of which increase with the age of the concessions. For the La Escondida property the concession taxes are estimated to total approximately $143,700 which includes $122,600 in back taxes unpaid by the underlying owners since 2015.

New Tech has entered into an assignment agreement with a private syndicate for control of two of the La Escondida concessions. This syndicate has agreed to assign to New Tech its rights to an underlying property purchase agreement which calls for staged payments totaling US$450,000 by September 15th, 2023, to acquire a 100% interest to the rights for the two La Escondida mining concessions. New Tech has agreed to issue 3 million shares in the capital stock of New Tech to the syndicate and grant a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty to two of the syndicate's members. The royalty can be reduced to 1.0% NSR by payment of US$1 million to said members. The agreement is subject to Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE") approval.

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New Tech has entered into a Letter of Intent ("LOI") with the same syndicate for the surrounding La Tortuga mineral concession. The syndicate has agreed to assign its rights to an underlying property purchase agreement which call for staged payments over three years totaling US $215,000 and unpaid property taxes of $70,000 to acquire a 100% interest in the mining rights for the concession. As consideration for the assignment, New Tech has agreed to issue 2.25 million shares in the capital stock of the Company to the syndicate and grant a 2.0% NSR royalty to two of the syndicate members. The royalty can be reduced to a 1.0% NSR by payment of US$1 million to said members. This agreement is also subject to CSE approval.

The 2021 annual holding costs for the La Escondida concessions are estimated at $227,869, including concession taxes, annual work requirements and lease/option payments.

1.2 Exploration and Mining History

Little is known about the early history of the property. Several waste-rock piles are present at the sites of old artisanal and small, possibly commercial, adits and shafts along east-west trending veins in the central part of the property. There is no information on the tonnage or metals produced from the property, but it is inferred to be no more than a few thousands of tonnes. Incomplete records indicate that commencing in 2010, Gold American Mining Corp., Timmins Gold Corp., and Millrock Resources Inc. carried out surface rock and soil sampling, as well as limited geologic mapping, but no drilling is known to have been conducted.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The property is underlain principally by a metamorphosed and folded sequence of interbedded sandstone and siltstone of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Cucurpe Formation. The Cucurpe Formation has been intruded by small bodies mapped as diorite and granodiorite, and is overlain by Oligocene or Miocene rhyolite, as well as by conglomerate assigned to the Miocene Báucarit Formation.

Three sub-parallel quartz veins have been recognized in the central portion of the property that crop out intermittently for as much as 800m along strike and are generally concordant with the bedding of the Cucurpe Formation. The veins have been termed the north, central and south veins, and they carry elevated concentrations of silver and less abundant gold, are generally in the range of one to three meters in width, and in places the veins are bordered by up to several meters of vein stockwork or quartz-cemented breccia. The veins strike east-west to approximately N65°E, dip south to southeast at 40° to 80°, and consist largely of grey to white quartz. Pyrite, galena, pyrargyrite, acanthite, stibnite, and argentite have been reported.

In 2020, New Tech analyzed 167 samples taken from outcrops and historical waste dumps mainly along the north, central and south veins. A total of 105 rock-chip and dump samples were collected along the 800+ meter exposed length of the central vein. Of these, 58 samples returned assays greater than 15g Ag/t to a maximum of 1,150g Ag/t. On the southern vein, 17 samples returned greater than or equal to 15g Ag/t, with a maximum of 754g Ag/t. A group of 21 samples were collected from the north vein. Silver contents were anomalous with a maximum assay of 11.9g Ag/t. A maximum gold grade of 1.02g Au/t was obtained in a sample from the south vein.

Historical rock and dump samples in some cases assayed up to 0.6% lead, 0.5% zinc, 0.9% antimony and greater than 1% arsenic, with silver grades in the range of a few 10s to 1,800g Ag/t. Gold contents are elevated in many of the historical samples, in the range of 0.10g Au/t to 6.1g Au/t. Samples that assayed both greater than or equal to 10g Ag/t and greater than or equal to 0.1g Au/t have a median Ag/Au ratio of 554.

1.4 Conclusions, Interpretations and Recommendations

The author believes that the La Escondida project is a project of merit and warrants additional exploration work. The property contains a significant array of sub-parallel silver-gold bearing veins hosted in metamorphic rocks. Although calcite or other carbonate minerals have not been recognized, and the veins are not distinctly banded, the mineralogy and historical multi-element geochemical data are consistent with that of an intermediate-sulfidation type, epithermal precious-metal deposit. The New Tech surface sample results, taken together with the historical sample data, merit drilling to test the possibility that high silver grades, potentially of economic interest, may extend down dip and/or laterally from the surface exposures. To advance the La Escondida project, the author recommends that New Tech:

- Conduct property-wide geologic mapping to better define the setting and possible extensions of the exposed veins and delineate any alteration zones marking potentially buried veins;
- Conduct detailed mapping and sampling of the veins to identify, delineate, and understand the nature and extent of breccia and stockwork zones;
- Expanded rock-chip and soil sampling in conjunction with the property-scale and detailed geologic mapping; and
- Drill a total of 2,250m using reverse-circulation ("RC") methods, focused mainly on the central and south veins to test potential silver-gold mineralization down-dip, but also considering the north vein as a lower priority target.

Estimated costs for the proposed Phase I exploration work program total $364,000 as summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 New Tech Minerals Corp. Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Item	Unit Cost (USD)	Est. Cost USD
Geology, Mapping, Sampling, Drilling Supervision; 2 Geos 3 months	$5,000 per month	$30,000
Field Techs for Sampling and Drilling; 4 Techs for 3 months	$2,000 per month	$24,000
Surface Geochemistry (200 samples)	$50 each	$10,000
Drill Pads and Roads		$20,000
RC Drilling 2,250 meters	$70 per meter	$157,500
Drilling Assays	$50 per sample	$75,000
Management and Contingency (15%)		$47,000
Total Estimated Cost (rounded to nearest 000s)		***$364,000***

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (ITEM 2)

Mine Development Associates ("MDA"), a division of RESPEC, has prepared this Technical Report on the La Escondida silver and gold project and mining property, located in the municipality of Opodepe, Sonora, Mexico at the request of New Tech Minerals Corp. ("New Tech"), a Canadian company based in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. New Tech is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE:NTM). In December of 2020, New Tech announced it has entered into a formal agreement with a private syndicate (the "Assignor" and "Vendor") to acquire a 100% interest in the La Escondida property, located approximately 120km north of Hermosillo, Sonora.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as amended.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary of the La Escondida project, which is at an early stage. The project is centered on a series of sub-parallel veins with artisanal mine workings situated in the municipality of Opodepe, in the state of Sonora, Mexico. The timing of the most recent production from the project is not known to the author, but likely occurred as recently as the 1990s with small-scale underground mining. No drilling is known to have been conducted and there have been no prior NI 43-101 technical reports on the property.

Mr. Steven I. Weiss is a Senior Associate Geologist with MDA. Mr. Weiss is a qualified person under NI 43-101. The author is independent of, and has no affiliations with New Tech and its subsidiaries, the property, or the vendor of the property, except that of independent consultant/client relationship.

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent reports and data provided to MDA by New Tech relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, interpretations, and metallurgy. This report is based almost entirely on data and information derived from work done by historical operators and New Tech. Mr. Weiss has reviewed much of the available data and made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data. Where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, the data were either eliminated from use or procedures were modified to account for lack of confidence in suspect information. The author has fully relied on the data and information provided by New Tech for the completion of this report. Mr. Weiss has made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in his professional judgment to be able to reasonably present the conclusions, interpretations, and recommendations presented herein.

Mr. Weiss has not visited the La Escondida property due to the risks associated with travel during the COVID-19 pandemic, since March of 2020, and related guidance from the World Health Organization and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Accordingly, a site visit is planned for August 2021, assuming the author will have received the full vaccination for COVID-19. An amended technical report, updated with information and data verification from the site visit, is planned to follow in September of 2021.

The Effective Date of this technical report is January 27, 2021.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, the author has made the conversions as shown below.

Currency, units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

Linear Measure

1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 mile	

Area Measure

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile

Capacity Measure (liquid)

1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons

Weight

1 gram	= 0.03215 troy ounces	
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds

Currency Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States.

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption analytical method
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
Bi	bismuth
Ca	calcium
cm	centimeters
core	diamond core-drilling method
^{o}C	degrees centigrade

CRM	certified reference material
Cu	copper
g	grams
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectares
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
km^2	square kilometers
l	liter
m	meters
Ma	million annum
mg	milligram
mm	millimeters
Mo	molybdenum
oz	ounce
Pb	lead
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
S	sulfur
Sb	antimony
t	metric tonne or tonnes
Zn	zinc

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)

Mr. Weiss is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the validity of mining claims, mineral rights, and property agreements in Mexico or elsewhere. Furthermore, the author did not conduct any investigations of the environmental, social, or political issues associated with the La Escondida project, and is not an expert with respect to these matters. The author has therefore relied fully upon information and opinions provided Mr. Jonathan George, President and CEO of New Tech, with regards to the following:

- Section 4.1, which pertains to land tenure;
- Section 4.2, which pertains to legal agreements and encumbrances;
- Section 4.3 and Section 4.4, which summarize environmental liabilities and permitting, respectively.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)

The author is not an expert in land, legal, environmental, and permitting matters and expresses no opinion regarding these topics as they pertain to the La Escondida project. Subsections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 were prepared under the supervision of Mr. Jonathan George, President and CEO of New Tech. Mr. Weiss does not know of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property, beyond what is described in this report.

4.1 Location and Land Area

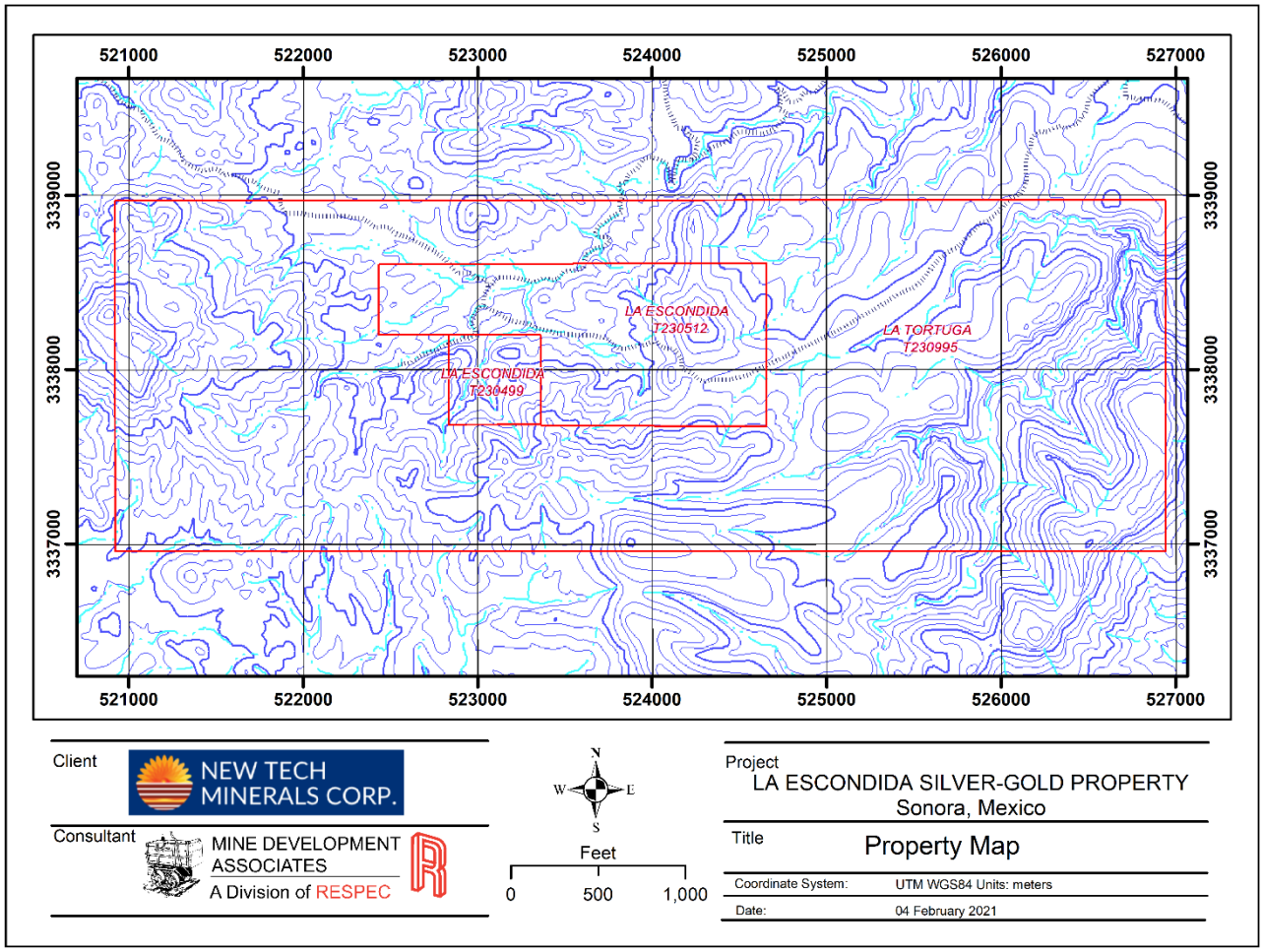
The La Escondida gold – silver property is centered at approximately 30°10′30.5″N and 110°45′10.5″W in northern Sonora, Mexico, approximately 120km north of the city of Hermosillo (Figure 4.1) and 28km northeast of the small town of Querobabi. It is located in the municipality of Opodepe, Sonora within the Tuape 1:50,000-scale topographic quadrangle, number H12B81, published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática ("INEGI"). The La Escondida property includes three individual mining concessions registered with the Mexican mining authority, the Direccíon General de Minas ("DGM"), as summarized in Table 4.1, that together cover an area of 1,200 hectares. A map of the concessions is shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.1 Location of the La Escondida Project

Table 4.1 Summary of the La Escondida Property Concessions

Concession ID	Title Number	Title Date	Area (hectares)
La Escondida	230512	September 10, 2007	153.0
La Escondida	230499	September 10, 2007	25.0
La Tortuga	230995	November 21, 2007	1,022.0

Figure 4.2 La Escondida Property Map
(1km UTM grid lines for scale)



Concession outlines, names and title numbers are shown in red. Base from the Tuape 1:50,000 quadrangle H12B81, 20m contours. Map projection and coordinates are UTM, WGS84. Grey hachured lines are unpaved roads and tracks.

All of the claims have been surveyed by a registered mineral land surveyor as required under Mexican mining law. Mexican mining law provides full mineral tenure for exploration and exploitation to the owners of valid mining concessions, subject to annual minimum work expenditures (assessment) and the bi-annual payment of concession taxes, both of which increase with the age of the concessions. For the La Escondida property the concession taxes are estimated to total approximately $143,700 which includes $122,600 in back taxes unpaid by the underlying owners since 2015. Minimum work expenditures of about $76,700 must be incurred within the concession group in 2021. New Tech represents that the bi-annual tax payments and minimum work expenditures due by December 31, 2020 have been made. The next bi-annual tax payment is due in June of 2021.

Mexican mining law also imposes a 7.5% annual tax on any profits from the extraction and sale of mineral commodities. There is an additional 0.5% gross sales tax on mining production of gold, silver and platinum. Both of these are additional to the national corporate income tax at a rate of 30%.

4.2 Agreements and Encumbrances

New Tech has entered into an assignment agreement with a private syndicate for control of the La Escondida property. This syndicate has agreed to assign to New Tech its rights to an underlying property purchase agreement which calls for staged payments totaling US$450,000 by September 15th, 2023, to acquire a 100% interest to the rights for the La Escondida mining concessions. As consideration for the assignment, New Tech has agreed to issue 3 million shares in the capital stock of New Tech to the syndicate and grant a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty to two of the syndicate's members. The royalty can be reduced to 1.0% NSR by payment of US$1 million to said members. The agreement is subject to Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE") approval. The staged payments are as follows:

(A) US $50,000 payment upon signing the formal contract (paid on September 15th 2020);

(B) US $100,000 payment 12 months from signing the formal contract;

(C) US $150,000 payment 24 months from signing the formal contract; and

(D) US $150,000 payment 36 months from signing the formal contract.

New Tech has entered into a Letter of Intent ("LOI") with the same syndicate for the surrounding La Tortuga mineral concession. The syndicate has agreed to assign its rights to an underlying property purchase agreement which call for staged payments over three years totaling US $215,000 and unpaid property taxes of $70,000 to acquire a 100% interest in the mining rights for the concession. As consideration for the assignment, New Tech has agreed to issue 2.25 million shares in the capital stock of the Company to the syndicate and grant a 2.0% NSR royalty to two of the syndicate members. The royalty can be reduced to a 1.0% NSR by payment of US$1 million to said members. This agreement is also subject to CSE approval and the terms of the underlying agreement are as follows:

(A) US $10,000 payment paid on June 25th 2020 upon signing a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU");

(B) US $10,000 payment paid on December 18th 2020 upon signing LOI agreement within six months of signing MOU;

(C) US $30,000 payment 12 months from signing the formal contract;

(D) US $50,000 payment 24 months from signing the formal contract; and

(E) US $125,000 payment 36 months from signing the formal contract.

All of the La Escondida mining property lies within the Ejido of Tuape which fully controls the surface rights for the area. The author is not aware of an agreement in place under which the Ejido of Tuape has granted New Tech or the vendor syndicate permission to access, explore and/or mine the La Escondida concessions.

The annual holding costs for the La Escondida concessions in 2021 are estimated at $227,869, excluding $122,600 in back taxes on the La Tortuga concession (Table 4.1).

Table 4.2 Summary of Estimated Annual Property Tenure Costs for 2021

Item	US $
Concession Taxes*	$21,139
Minimum Work Expenditure	$76,731
Lease Payment - two La Escondida concessions	$100,000
Lease Payment - La Tortuga concession	$30,000
Total Concession Holding Cost	*$227,869*

** does not include $122,600 in back taxes owed on the La Tortuga concession.*

4.3 Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities at the La Escondida mining property. Areas of waste-rock (historical mine dumps) left from historical, small-scale mining comprise an estimated total of about 60,000 tonnes or less. There has been no known on-site processing of historically mined material at the property.

4.4 Environmental Permitting

Since 2012, mineral exploration activities in Mexico are required to be conducted in accordance with the federal environmental protection regulation known as NORMA Oficial Mexicana NOM-120 SEMARNAT-2011. Under this regulation, exploration activities of limited surface disturbance such as drilling and trenching may be conducted after submission and approval of an Informé Preventivo that defines the location, nature and extent of the proposed disturbance. New Tech has not yet submitted an Informe Preventivo for exploration at the La Escondida project to the Sonora office of the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Natureles ("SEMARNAT"). The drilling proposed in the recommended work program, Section 26 of this report, will require the preparation and approval of an Informé Preventivo.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 5)

The information summarized in this section is derived from publicly available sources, as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believe this summary is materially accurate.

5.1 Access and Physiography

Access to the La Escondida project is via paved National Highway 15, proceeding north from the city of Hermosillo, Sonora approximately 110km, then east 7km through the town of Querobabi and then northeast for approximately 25km by improved, unpaved roads. The concessions are situated in rolling hills and mountainous terrain ranging from 900m to 1,260m in elevation above sea level. The area is drained by several steep-sided canyons with stream beds that are dry most of the year. Vegetation consists of mixtures of brush, small trees, dry-land grasses and lesser quantities of cacti.

The author is not aware of any concerns that would prevent access to the property. The project is at an early stage and, therefore, surface rights sufficient for mining activities are not relevant and have not been obtained.

5.2 Climate

Climate at the La Escondida project can be described as the continental, hot desert to steppe type, owing to the location in north-central Sonora. According to www.climate-data.org, average annual rainfall was on the order of 465mm per year at the town of Opodepe, 30km southeast of the property, as summarized in Table 5.1. Most of the rainfall occurs during mid- to late-summer thunderstorms of the northern Mexican monsoon. Maximum recorded temperatures can reach 40°C or more during early summer; minimum daily temperatures seldom fall below 0°C.

Exploration and mining activities can be conducted year round at the La Escondida project.

Table 5.1 Summary of Climate Data for La Escondida Project Area
(modified from https://en.climate-data.org/, 2020)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	13.5	14.7	16.1	19.5	23	27.5	28.9	27.9	26.8	23.2	17.6	14.4
Min. Temperature (°C)	5.5	6.1	7.4	10	13.2	18.3	22.1	21.2	19.1	14.5	9.1	6.2
Max. Temperature (°C)	21.6	23.3	24.8	29.1	32.9	36.8	35.7	34.6	34.6	31.9	26.2	22.6
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	28	18	17	5	3	14	142	115	53	28	15	27

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

North-central Sonora has a long and on-going history of major copper, gold-silver, and base-metal mining. Skilled industrial and mining labor, engineering, telecommunications and banking services, equipment, fuel and supplies are readily available in the region. Hermosillo, a city of around two million inhabitants, is located about two hours by automobile south of the project area and is the capital of the State of Sonora.

Electrical power is not available at the project site. The nearest electrical power line is located in the small town of Tuape, about 5.0km from the property. Significant surface water is not available at the project, but it is believed that groundwater could potentially be developed by installing water wells. Water for exploration drilling may be obtained from a well near the town of Tuape.

Areas suitable for the potential construction of waste-rock storage, tailings storage and mine processing facilities are located within the La Escondida property.

6.0 HISTORY (ITEM 6)

This section is based on information from New Tech and published sources as cited. Mr. Weiss has reviewed this information and believes it is a materially accurate summary of the history of the La Escondida project.

Little is known about the early history of the property. Several waste-rock piles are present at the sites of old artisanal and small, possibly commercial adits and shafts along east-west trending veins in the central part of the property. The largest represent possibly as much as 60,000 tonnes and, based on lack of vegetation, may have been placed as recently as the 1990s (Figure 6.1).

During August 2010, Gold American Mining Corp. ("GAC") signed an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 178 hectares covering the central portion of the La Escondida property. The author is not aware of the property status or ownership prior to 2010, and is not aware of any information on the work done by GAC. The author has no information on whether the option was exercised, or when GAC terminated their interest in the property. In 2013, Gold American Corp. changed their name to Inception Mining Inc.

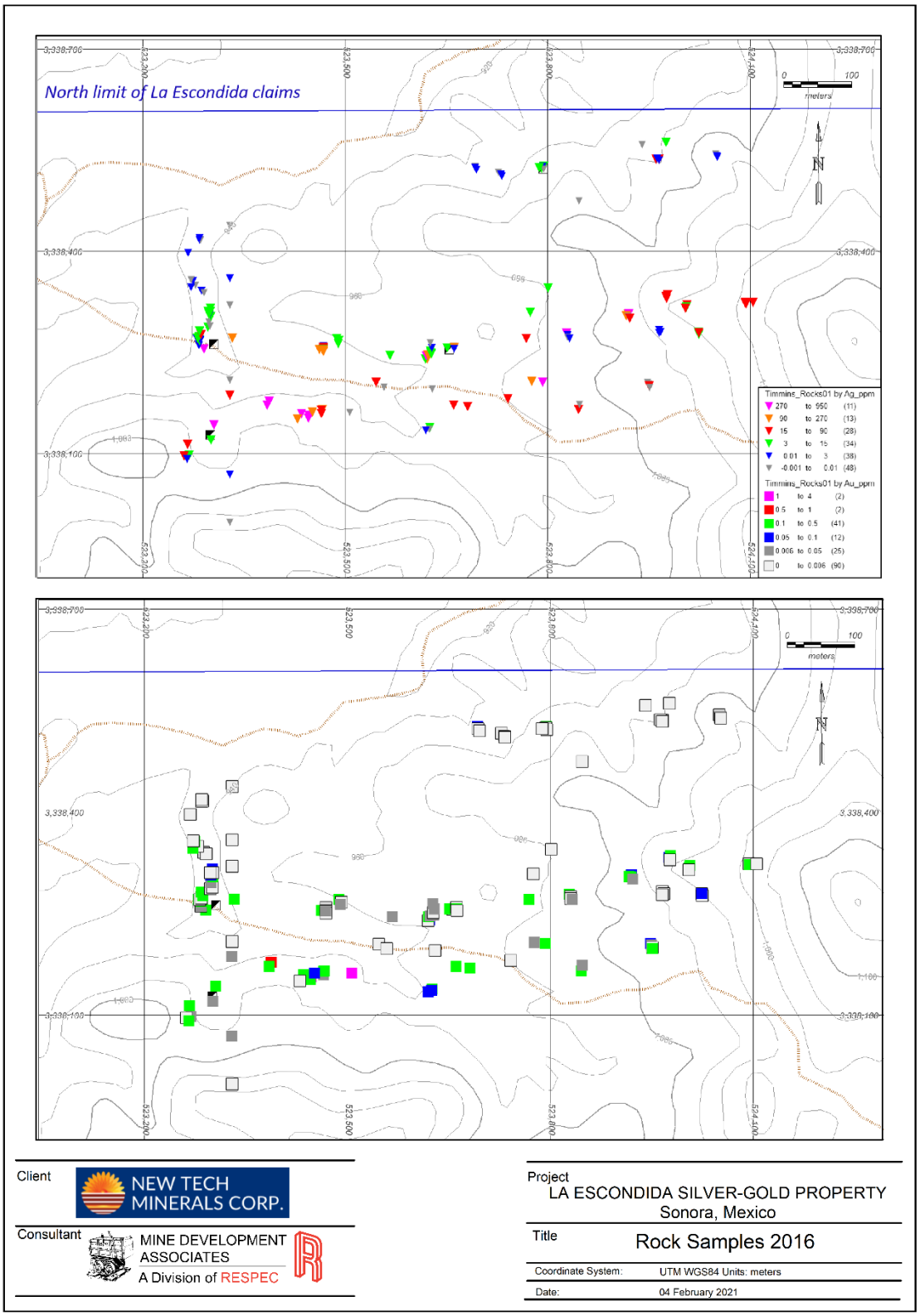
Figure 6.1 View of Historical Mine Waste Rock, La Escondida Project
(from New Tech, 2020)

6.1 2016 Timmins Gold Corp.

Fragmentary records indicate that Timmins Gold Corp. ("Timmins") collected and analyzed 173 rock and waste-rock dump samples during 2016. Samples were collected over lengths of 0.2m to 3.0m, with a median length of 2.0m. No other information is available on the methods or procedures used by Timmins for the collection of the rock and dump samples. New Tech has assay data for silver and gold in these samples; it is not known if other elements were analyzed. The results are summarized in Figure 6.2.

The author is not aware of the property status or ownership in 2016 and has no other information on work done by Timmins.

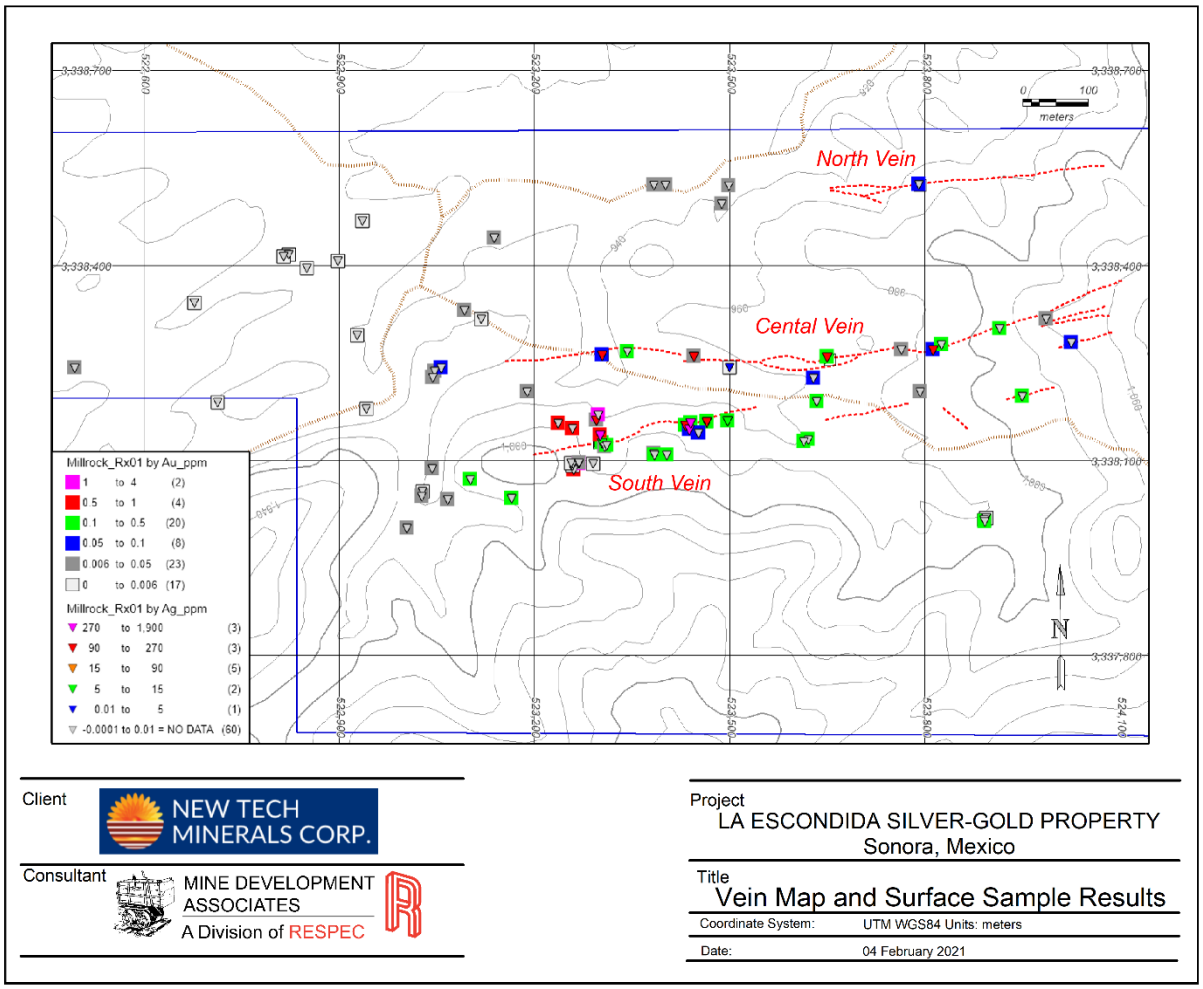
Figure 6.2 Silver and Gold in Timmins Gold Corp. Rock Samples 2016
(UTM WGS84 projection)



6.2 Millrock Resources Inc. 2016 - 2018

Millrock Resources Inc. ("Millrock") began exploration of the two central concessions of the property in 2016. Millrock conducted geological mapping that delineated three sub-parallel quartz veins. Incomplete records indicate that Millrock collected at least 74 rock and waste dump samples during 2016, 2017, and 2018. Incomplete records show that some of the samples were collected as channel samples and others were collected as rock-chip samples. There are records of the sample lengths for 59 of the samples, which varied from 0.5m to 3.0m, with a median of 1.0m. The author is aware of silver assays for only 14 of the 74 Millrock samples; all were assayed for gold. Figure 6.3 summarizes Millrock's vein map and assays for gold and silver.

Figure 6.3 Millrock Resources Vein Map and Surface Silver and Gold Results
(red dashed lines are Millrock veins, 2017; blue lines are limits of the two La Escondida claims; UTM WGS84 projection)



During 2017, a group of 41 soil samples were collected by Millrock at 50m spacing along four north-south lines spaced 100m apart. The sample grid was situated west of the western exposed end of the north vein and extended south across the central and south veins. The soil samples were analyzed for gold and silver as well as 34 other elements. Eleven of the samples assayed greater than 0.020g Au/t (maximum of 0.282g

Au/t) and nine samples assayed greater than or equal to 3.0g Ag/t (maximum 652g Ag/t). Fifteen of the soil samples contained elevated mercury with assays greater than 0.25g Hg/t and a maximum of 22.16g Hg/t.

Millrock reported the veins consist predominantly of quartz and that the silver-antimony mineral pyrargyrite (Ag_3SbS_3) was observed in some of their waste dump samples. The veins were reported to dip steeply to the south, mainly hosted in a sequence of folded, somewhat metamorphosed siltstone and sandstone. Millrock noted the presence of breccia and vein stockwork adjacent to portions of the veins and interpreted the mineralization as "epithermal Ag-Pb-Zn veins" in the context of "orogenic style epizonal stage mineralization" (Millrock, undated; see Section 8.0).

The author is unaware of any agreement made with the underlying claim owners, or exactly when Millrock may have terminated their exploration of the property. New Tech's historical assay files include records with an electronic file date in 2018 for 141 rock samples attributed to "VVC". The author suspects this may have been a person, rather than a company. It is not known if these samples were collected and assayed by Millrock, a consultant for the underlying claim owners, or another historical operator.

It is the author's understanding that no work was done on the La Escondida property in 2019. Consultants for New Tech visited the property during the summer of 2020. In June 2020, New Tech entered into an MOU for acquisition of part of the property. An assignment agreement for control of the central portion of the property was signed by New Tech in September of 2020. Exploration work conducted by New Tech is summarized in Section 9.0.

6.3 Historical Mine Production and Mineral Resource Estimates

No information is available on the historical mine production that may have occurred at the La Escondida property. The presence of several shafts and small waste-rock dumps indicates that artisanal or some small-scale commercial mining occurred, but there are no records of when this mining took place, tonnage extracted, or if any silver or gold was recovered. The author is not aware of any historical estimates of mineral resources for the La Escondida project.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)

The information presented in this section of the report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The author has reviewed this information and believe this summary accurately represents the La Escondida project geology and mineralization as it is presently understood.

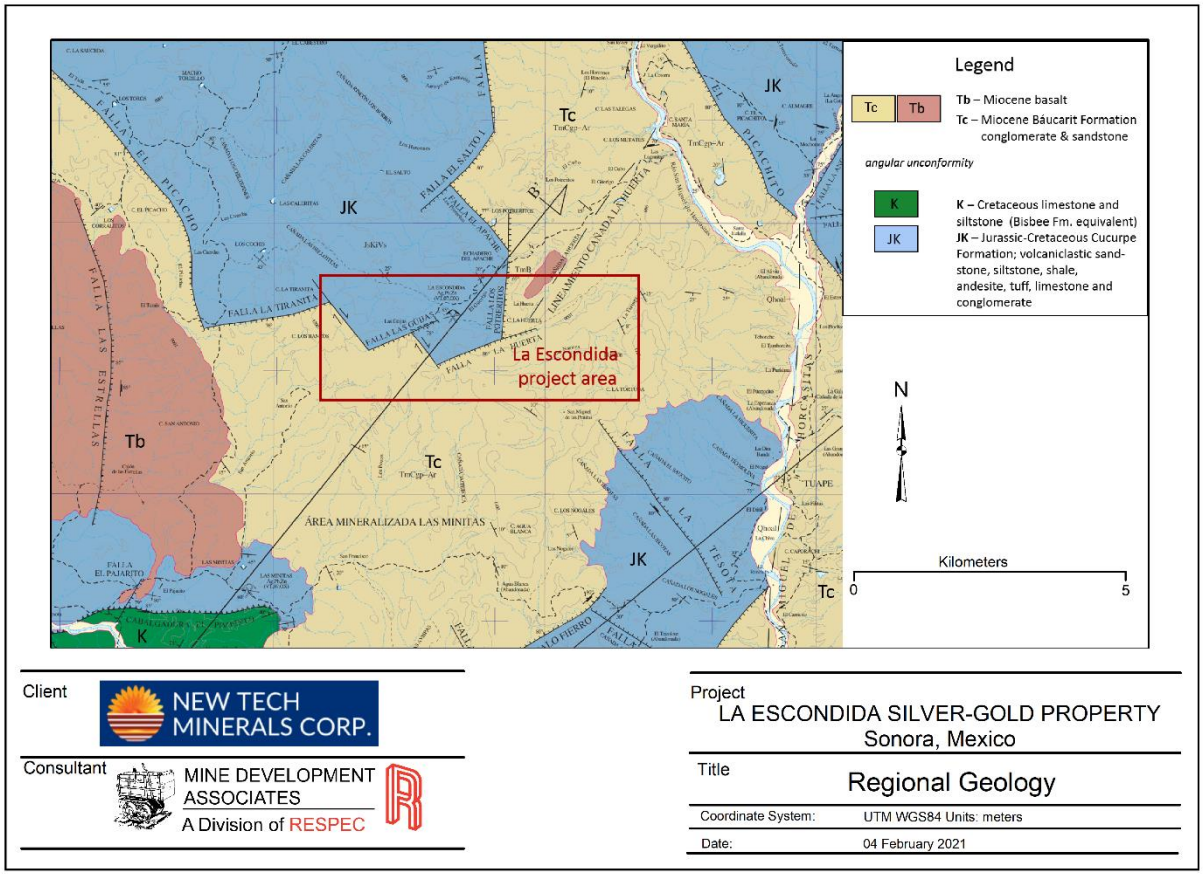
7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The La Escondida project is situated in the northern Sierra Madre Occidental, in the southern part of the late Mesozoic-age Cordilleran fold and thrust belt where regional compressional deformation culminated with the Laramide Orogeny. This region of northern Sonora has been affected by post-Laramide extensional tectonism and is transitional to the Basin and Range province of southern Arizona.

The regional geologic setting of the property is shown in Figure 7.1, taken from Gradías-Figueroa and Durazo-Tapia (2013). Tightly folded volcanic-sedimentary units of sandstone, siltstone, shale, limestone, andesite, and tuff assigned to the Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous Cucurpe Formation have been thrust over Cretaceous limestone and carbonaceous siltstone correlated with the Bisbee Group (Gradías-Figueroa and Durazo-Tapia, 2013). South of the project area, the Cucurpe Formation has been intruded by granodiorite to granite porphyry of Late Cretaceous and Paleocene ages that comprise a portion of the extensive Sonoran batholith. In some areas the Cucurpe Formation has been metamorphosed due to the extensive heating associated with emplacement of the Sonoran batholith.

Relatively minor exposures of Oligocene and Miocene rhyolitic volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the Jurassic and Cretacous units in areas peripheral to the La Escondida project area. However, all of the Mesozoic to Paleocene units in the region surrounding the project area have been unconformably overlain by widespread cover of Miocene conglomerate and sandstone of the Báucarit Formation. Flows of Miocene basalt are interbedded with the Báucarit Formation and also directly overlie the Cucurpe Formation (Figure 7.1).

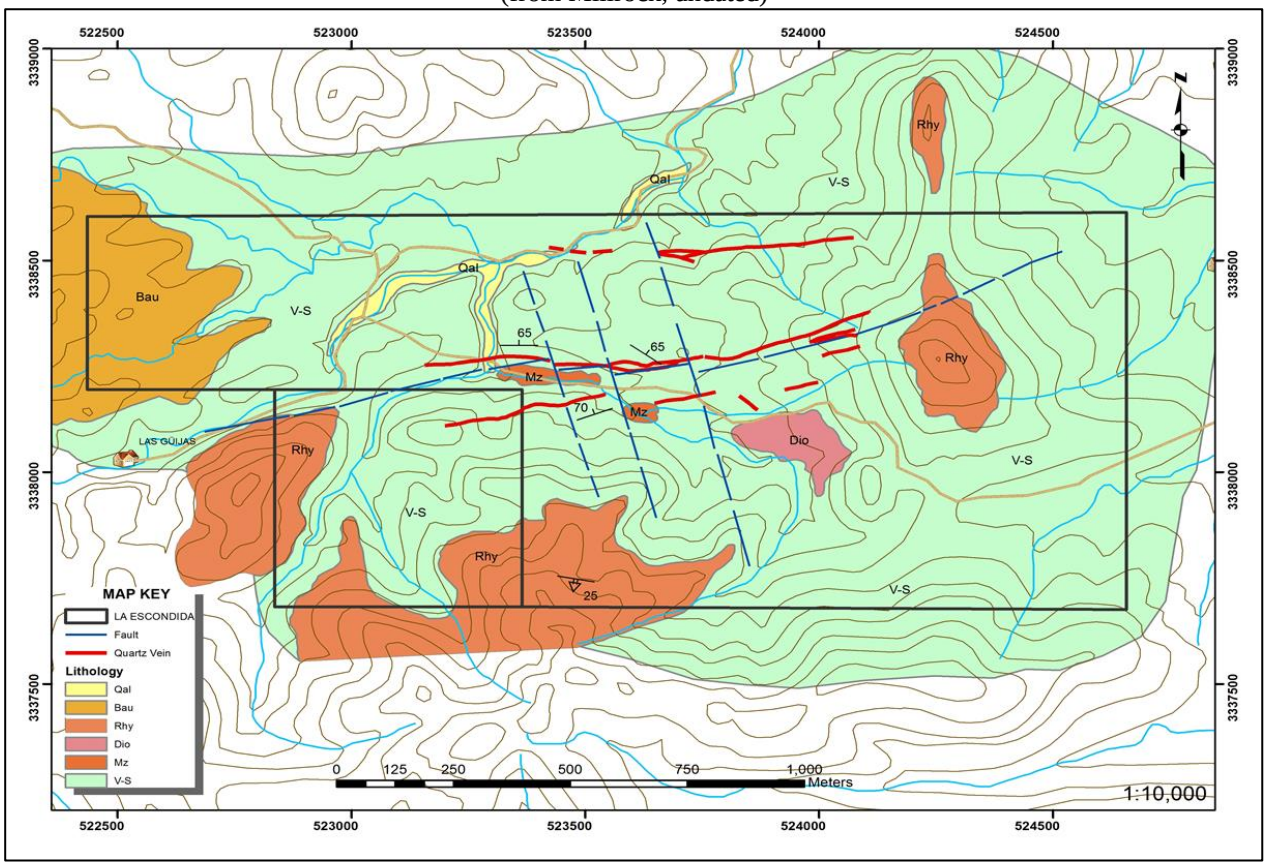
Figure 7.1 Regional Geologic Setting of the La Escondida Project
(modified from Gradías-Figueroa and Durazo-Tapia, 2013)



7.2 Property and Project Area Geology

Figure 7.2 shows the geology of the central portion of the La Escondida project area, taken from Millrock (undated).

Figure 7.2 Geologic Map of the La Escondida Property
(from Millrock, undated)



Note: Qal = recent, unconsolidated alluvial deposits; Bau = Báucarit Formation; Rhy = Oligocene(?) rhyolite; Dio = Cretaceous-Tertiary diorite; Mz = Cretaceous-Tertiary granodiorite; and V-S = siltstone and sandstone of the Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous Cucurpe Formation. Black lines show boundaries of the two central La Escondida concessions.

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization at the La Escondida property consists of three sub-parallel quartz veins (Figure 7.2), generally in the range of one to three meters in width, that in places are bordered by up to several meters of vein stockwork or quartz-cemented breccia. The veins strike east-west to approximately N65°E, dip south to southeast at 40° to 80°, and crop out intermittently for as much as 800m along strike. The veins consist largely of grey to white quartz. Pyrite, galena, pyrargyrite, acanthite, stibnite, and argentite have been reported by Millrock (undated) in vein material at the historical waste-rock dumps along the south vein. New Tech geologists have noted the veins do not contain calcite or other carbonate minerals and lack banding, although cavities lined with tiny quartz crystals have been observed.

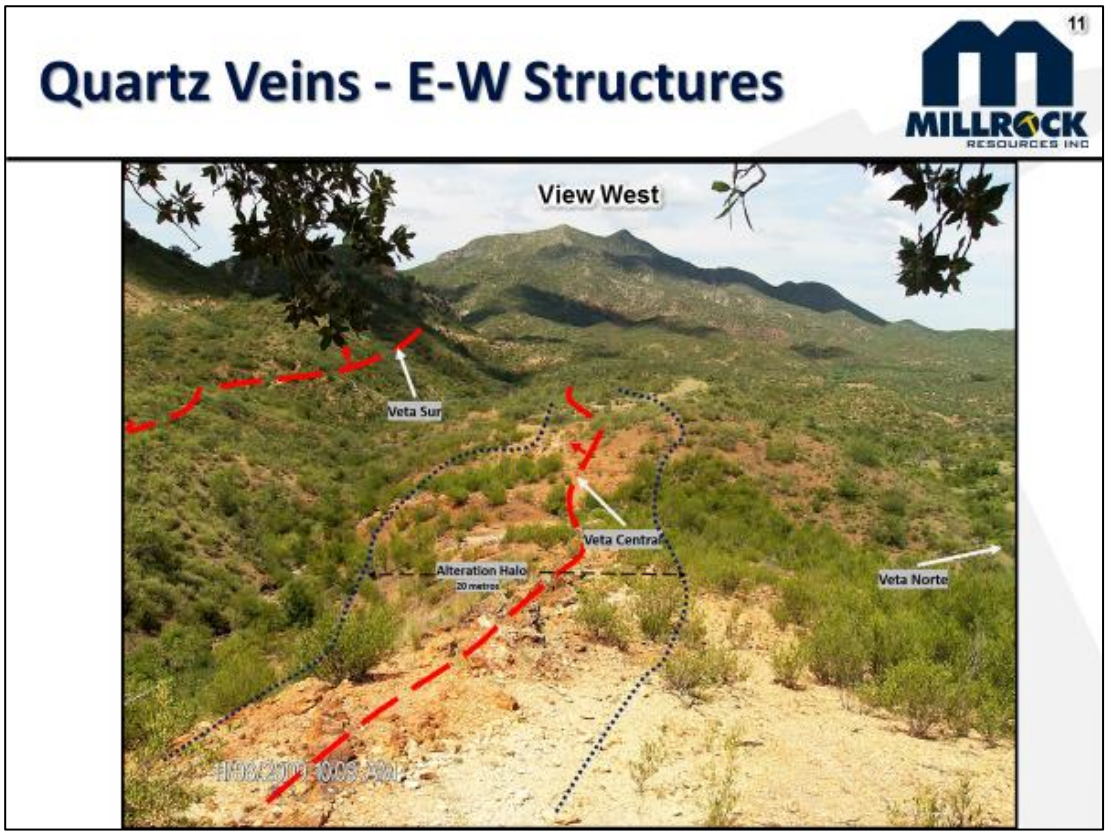
Examples of silver mineralized vein material are shown in Figure 7.3. Assays from historical rock and dump samples indicate grades of up to 0.6% lead, 0.5% zinc, 0.9% antimony and greater than 1% arsenic can accompany silver grades in the range of a few 10s to 1,800g Ag/t. Gold contents are elevated in many of the historical samples, in the range of 0.10g Au/t to 6.1g Au/t for 36% of the samples. Silver to gold

ratios are high. Samples that assayed both greater than or equal to 10g Ag/t and greater than or equal to 0.1g Au/t have a median Ag/Au ratio of 554. Copper contents are low, all but one assay are less than 0.02% Cu and 95% of the historical copper assays are less than 0.10% Cu.

Wallrocks along the veins are lighter in color over widths of as much as 20m, probably as a result of weathering and oxidation of pyrite. These zones have been interpreted as alteration haloes (Figure 7.4), but their mineralogy has not yet been studied.

Figure 7.3 Silver Mineralized Vein Material
(from Millrock, undated)

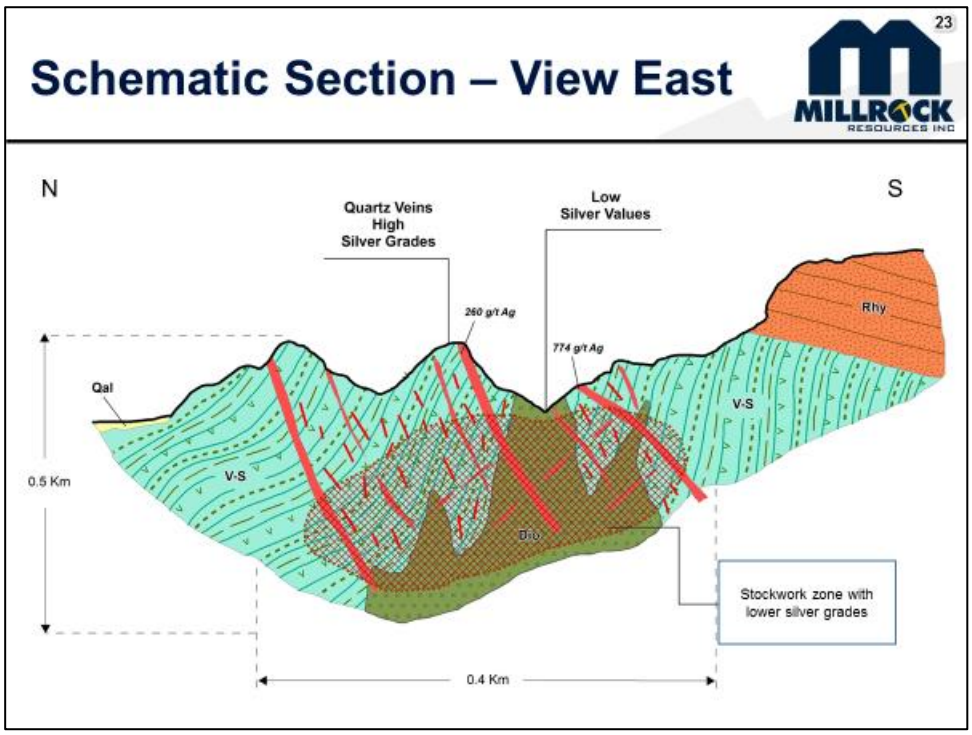
Figure 7.4 View of Inferred Alteration Halo, Central Vein
(from Millrock, undated)



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES (ITEM 8)

Presently known silver-gold mineralization at the La Escondida project is located in dominantly quartz-filled veins with geochemical and mineralogical characteristics of the intermediate-sulfidation class of epithermal precious-metal deposits. These include fault-controlled fissure veins, vein-breccias, and stockworks, as well as the relatively high silver to gold ratios, sulfide mineralogy, high arsenic, lead, antimony and zinc contents, and low copper contents. The author believes that the intermediate-sulfidation type of epithermal model is an appropriate geological model to apply for exploring within the La Escondida project area. A conceptual north-south cross-section and deposit model is shown in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1 La Escondida Diagrammatic Epithermal Silver - Gold Deposit Model
(modified from Millrock, undated)



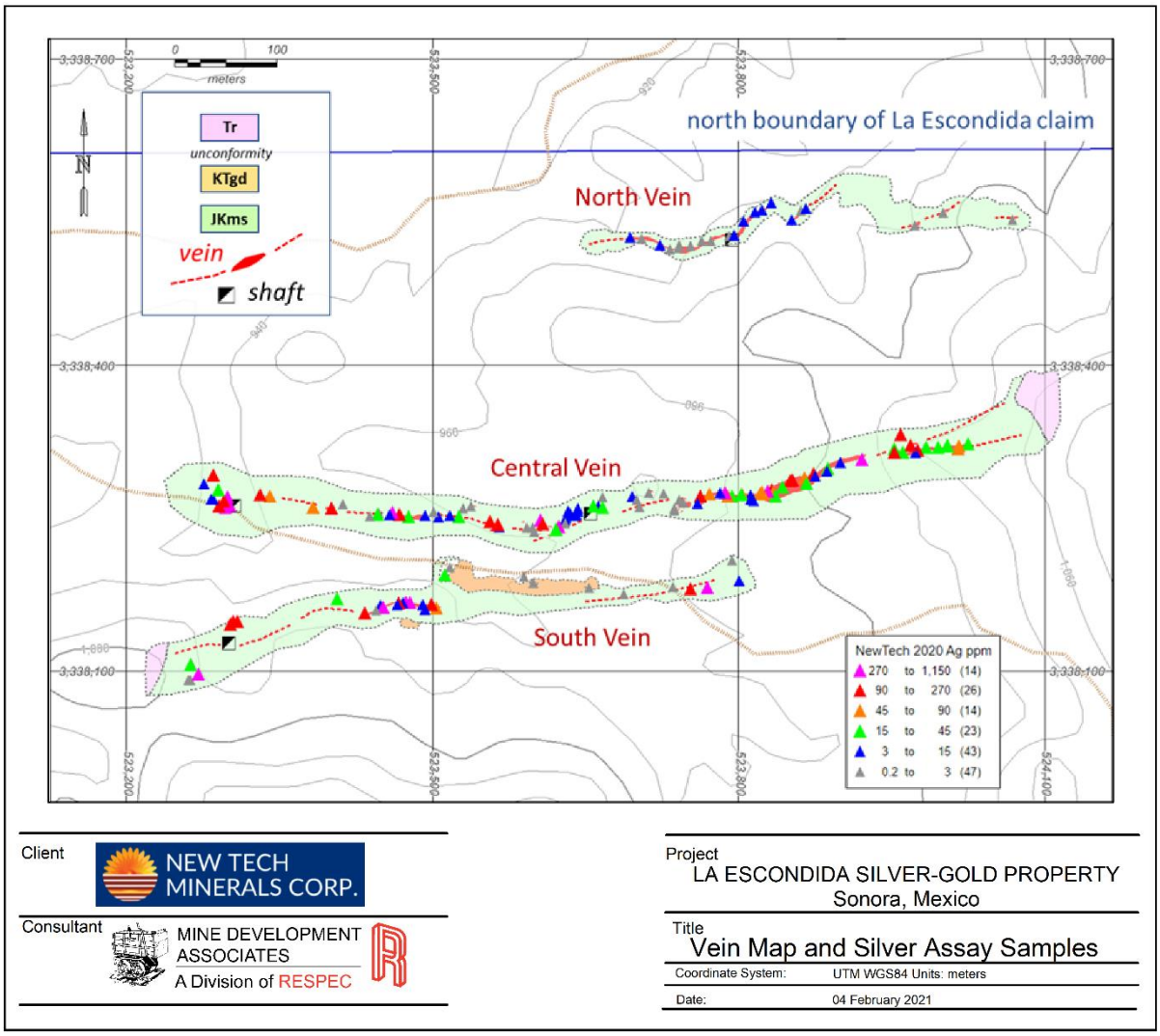
9.0 EXPLORATION (ITEM9)

This section summarizes the exploration work carried out by New Tech. The author believes this information is materially accurate as summarized in this report.

9.1.1 2020 Surface Sampling

During 2020, New Tech collected and analyzed 167 samples from outcrops and historical waste dumps mainly along the north, central and south veins. Rock-chip and dump samples varied from 0.5m to 5m in length with a median length of 2.0m. Sample sites were marked with spray paint to delineate the sampled zones. A base-station GPS was used to determine the UTM coordinates of each sample location. Assay results for silver and gold are summarized in Figure 9.1 and Figure 9.2.

Figure 9.1 Silver Assay Map for 2020 Vein Area Samples



Geologic mapping of the veins was also conducted (Figure 9.3). At the north vein, dips varied mainly from about 35° to 65° to the south and southeast. The north vein dips more steeply at 75° to 80° to the south near its western limit of exposure. The central vein steepens slightly from about 55° to 60° to the south, near its east limit of exposure, to about 75° to the south at its west limit of exposure. The south vein dips to the south at 40° to 80°. All three veins were described by New Tech as concordant to the bedding in the host rocks.

Silver and gold assays from the 2020 New Tech samples are summarized in Table 9.1.

Figure 9.2 Gold Assay Map for 2020 Vein Area Samples

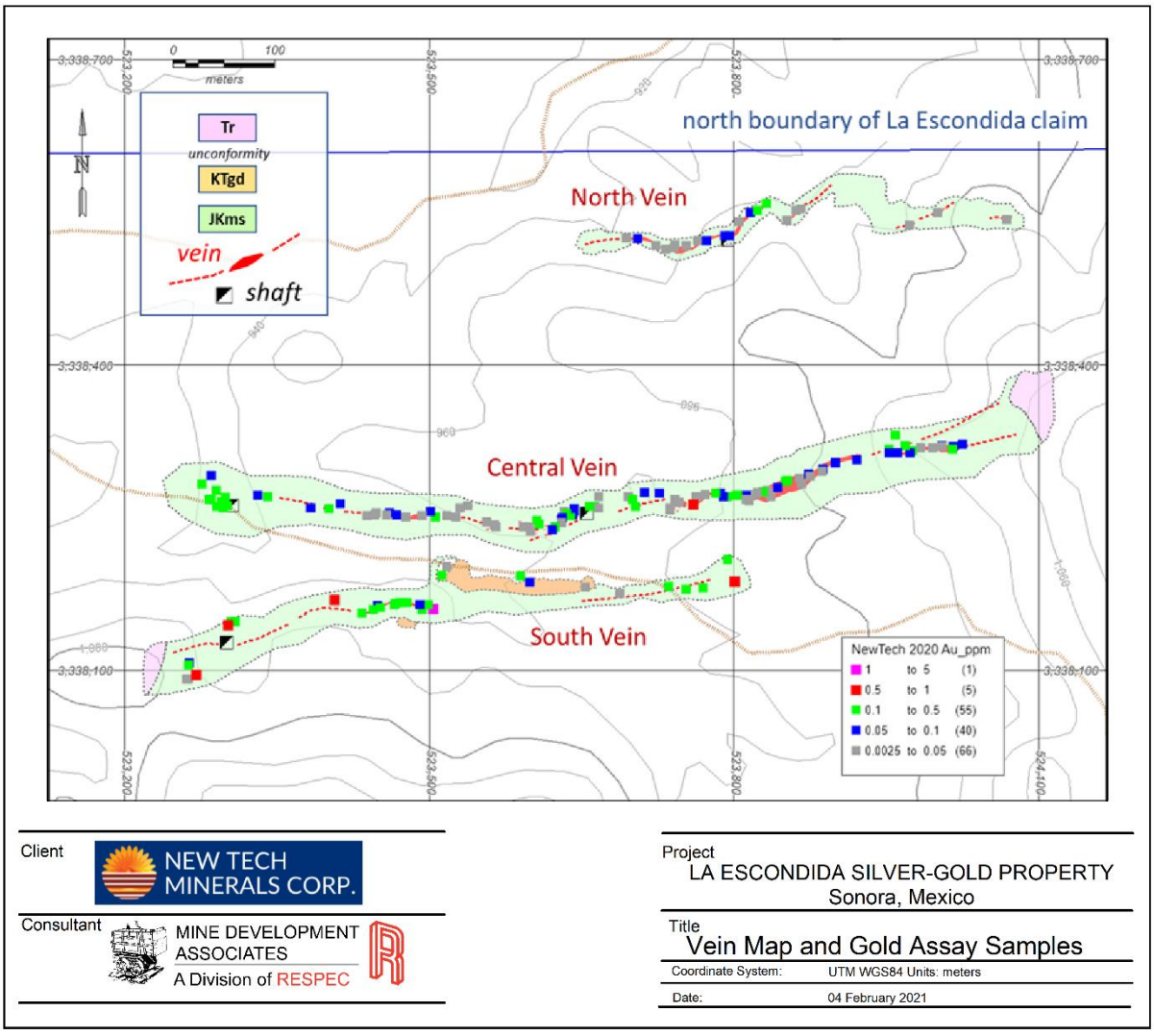


Figure 9.3 New Tech 2020 Vein Map

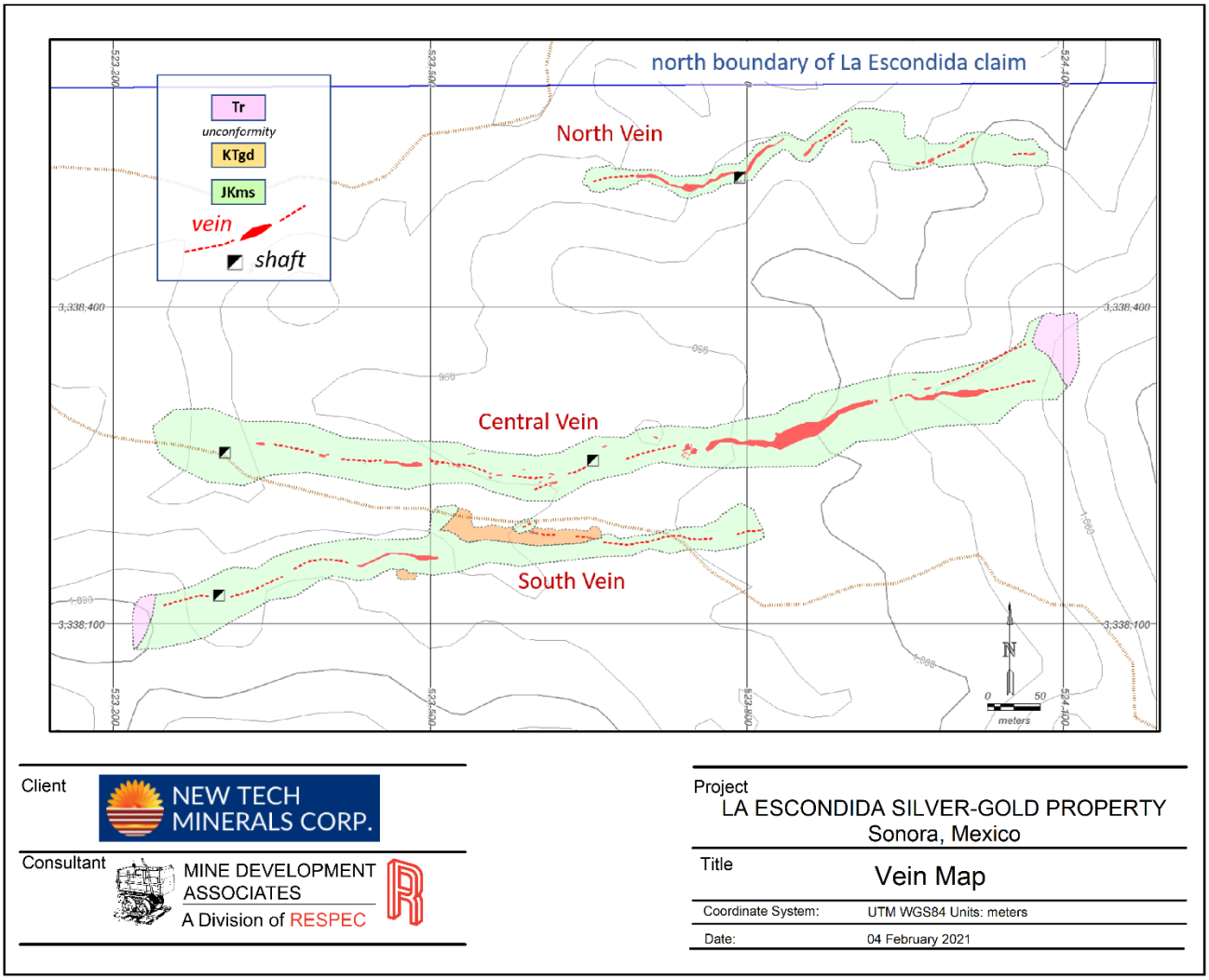


Table 9.1 Summary of 2020 Assays for Silver and Gold (n = 161)

Area	N	Ag Max (g/t)	Ag Median (g/t	Au Max (g/t)	Au Median (g/t)	Au Mean with Ag >300 (g/t)
Central Vein	105	1,150	17.7	0.64	0.06	0.16
South Vein	35	754	13.7	1.02	0.22	0.36
North Vein	21	11.9	2.6	0.19	0.03	*NA*

A total of 105 rock-chip and dump samples were collected along the 800+ meter exposed length of the central vein. Of these, 58 samples returned assays greater than 15g Ag/t with ranges as follows: nine samples that assayed 282 to 1,150g Ag/t, 16 samples that assayed 95 to 200g Ag/t, 13 samples with 45 to 89g Ag/t, and 20 samples from 15 to 43g Ag/t.

On the southern vein, located 70 to 100m south of the central vein, 35 samples were collected along the 550m exposed length, including samples from historic workings and dumps. A total of 17 samples returned greater than or equal to 15g Ag/t, with ranges as follows: five samples contained 310 to 754g Ag/t, eight samples contained 90 to 270g Ag/t, one sample at 51.4g Ag/t, and three samples with 15 to 21g Ag/t.

A group of 21 samples were collected from the north vein. The median silver content was 2.6g Ag/t, with a maximum assay of 11.9g Ag/t.

10.0 DRILLING (ITEM 10)

The author believes that no drilling has been performed at the La Escondida project and is unaware of any historical drilling data for the property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY (ITEM 11)

This section summarizes all information known to Mr. Weiss relating to sample preparation, analysis, and security, as well as quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") procedures and results, that pertain to the La Escondida project.

11.1 Historical Sample Preparation and Analysis

No information is available on the sample preparation methods and procedures used for the 2016 rock samples collected by Timmins. The samples were analyzed for gold and silver, but the author has no information on the laboratory where the samples were prepared and assayed, or the methods and procedures used for their analysis.

The Millrock samples of 2016, 2017 and 2018 were prepared and analyzed by Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories ("BV"), a commercial laboratory that was independent of Millrock. The author is unaware of any certifications held by BV during 2016 through 2018.

Sample preparation was done at the BV laboratory in Hermosillo, Sonora. Rock samples were crushed in their entirety and a 250g split was pulverized to pass a 200-mesh screen. The author has no further information on the preparation methods and procedures. It is inferred that the 250g pulverized sample pulps were shipped by BV from the Hermosillo preparation laboratory, via air freight, to BV's analytical facility in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

In 2016, the rock samples were analyzed for gold using a fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot, with an atomic-absorption spectrometric ("AAS") finish (BV method code FA430). Silver and 35 other elements were analyzed by inductively-coupled plasma atomic-emission and mass spectrometry ("ICP-MS") using a aqua regia digestion of a 0.5g aliquot. Samples that assayed greater than 100g Ag/t by ICP-MS were re-analyzed using a fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot with a gravimetric finish.

The same preparation and analytical methods used in 2016 were also used by BV for Millrock's 2017 and 2018 rock samples. However, the 2018 samples were analyzed only for gold using the 30g fire-assay AAS method FA430.

Millrock's soil samples collected in 2017 were also prepared and analyzed by BV. The author has no information on the methods and procedures used for the collection of the soil samples, and the BV certificate of assay is missing so the methods of preparation and analysis are not known to the author.

11.2 Preparation and Analysis of New Tech Minerals Surface Rock Samples

New Tech's rock samples collected in 2020 were prepared by ALS Minerals ("ALS") at their preparation laboratory in Hermosillo, Sonora. The samples were crushed in their entirety to at least 70% at less than 2mm. The crushed material was riffle-split to obtain a nominal 250g split that was then pulverized to 85% at less than 75µm. The pulverized sample pulps were shipped by ALS via air freight to the ALS analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. There the pulps were analyzed by fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot, with an AAS finish (ALS method code Au-AA23. Silver and 32 other elements were analyzed using inductively-coupled plasma atomic-emission spectrometry ("ICP-AES") following

four-acid digestion of a 0.25g aliquot (ALS method code ME-ICP61). Samples that assayed greater than 100g Ag/t were re-analyzed using ICP-AES following four-acid digestion of a 0.4g aliquot (ALS method code Ag-OG62).

ALS is a multi-national commercial laboratory group that is independent of New Tech. The ALS analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada, holds ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accreditations.

11.3 Sample Security

Mr. Weiss has no information on the procedures used for sample security by Timmins and Millrock. New Tech's samples were placed in numbered sample bags and closed with string or wire ties before being transported from the La Escondida property to the ALS preparation laboratory in Hermosillo by New Tech geologists.

11.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The author is unaware of any quality assurance/ quality control ("QA/QC ") methods or procedures used by historical operators of the La Escondida project.

11.4.1 New Tech Minerals Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Prior to delivering their rock and dump samples to the ALS laboratory, New Tech geologists inserted blanks and a certified reference material ("CRM") into their sample stream for QA/QC purposes. A total of seven blanks and seven CRMs were inserted at regular intervals. The blanks consisted of unaltered granodiorite. The CRM consisted of the RockLabs reference material SN74, certified for silver (expected concentration 51.5g Ag/t +/- 0.6g Ag/t) and gold (expected concentration 8.981g Au/t +/- 0.065g Au/t).

All seven of the inserted blanks returned assays of less than or equal to 0.007g Au/t and less than 0.5g Ag/t. Arsenic concentrations were less than or equal to 8g As/t and antimony concentrations were less than or equal to 6g Sb/t. These results indicate there was negligible contamination, if any, during sample preparation and analysis.

Five of the seven inserted CRM samples assayed slightly higher for silver than the 3-standard-deviation from the mean upper limit considered to be acceptable by the author. These silver assays were 1.3% to 7.3% higher than the acceptable upper limit. None of the CRMs assayed less than the 3-standard deviation lower limit considered to be acceptable. All but one of the CRM samples assayed within 3 standard deviations from the certified mean expected gold concentration. One of the CRM samples returned a gold assay 1.3% lower than the 3-standard-deviation from the mean lower limit considered to be acceptable by the author.

The QA/QC sample results suggest the New Tech silver assays may be biased slightly to the high side, but it is the authors opinion this bias is not of material significance. The single low-side failure for gold is also considered to be insignificant. However, the author recommends that New Tech monitor the CRM results in the future and immediately request the laboratory to re-analyze batches of samples containing any CRMs that assay outside the 3-standard-deviation from the mean values.

New Tech geologists marked each sample site with orange spray paint to indicate the ends of the areas from which each sample was chipped from the outcrops. In addition, photographs were taken at each sample site to document the extent of each sample.

11.5 Summary Statement

The author concludes that the sample security, preparation, analytical procedures, and QA/QC methods used by New Tech are adequate for this early stage of exploration at the La Escondida project. The rock and waste-dump samples collected by New Tech are well documented. The author believes these samples are sufficiently representative and the assay results are of adequate quality for planning further exploration, including generating drilling targets.

Records of the historical sampling at the property are incomplete and there is no information on QA/QC methods or procedures that may have been used by Timmins and Millrock. However, the historical sample results are broadly consistent with the well-documented New Tech assay results and the author believes the historical sample data, though of lower confidence, can be considered for planning drilling and further surface sampling.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 12)

This section summarizes the data verification procedures applied by the author and the results of this verification. Data verification, as defined in NI 43-101, is the process of confirming that data has been generated with proper procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used.

12.1 Site Visit and Independent Verification of Mineralization

As of the effective date of this report, Mr. Weiss has not visited the La Escondida project area due to the risks associated with international travel during the COVID-19 pandemic, since March of 2020, and in consideration of guidance issued by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") and the World Health Organization. The author intends to visit the La Escondida project in August of 2021, assuming he will have received the full vaccination for COVID-19 prior to that time. As of the effective date of this report, the author's data verification is incomplete due to the current COVID-19 travel restrictions. In particular, the author has not verified the issuer's sample sites, sampling methods and protocols, or geologic interpretations, conducted independent verification sampling, or personally inspected the property geology and mineralization. Following the intended site visit of August 2021, an amended technical report will be prepared with updated data verification for the La Escondida project.

Mr. Weiss has maintained a relatively continual line of communication through emails and telephone conferences with La Escondida project personnel in which the project status, procedures, and geologic ideas and concepts have been discussed. A result of these communications, combined with the data verification summarized in Section 12.2, is that the author has no significant concerns with the project procedures.

12.2 Database Verification

New Tech provided the author with electronic data tables containing records for 183 samples collected and analyzed by New Tech in 2020. These records included locations, sample lengths, brief descriptions, and laboratory assays. Mr. Weiss compiled these tables to construct a 2020 New Tech sample database. Four of the New Tech samples were found to have improbable UTM coordinates for their locations. These were resolved and corrected in consultation with New Tech.

The author conducted data verification by comparing the constructed 2020 sample database to the laboratory certificate of assays from ALS. Two samples (7139 and 7140) with location coordinates and descriptions from New Tech were not found in the ALS assay certificate. The author believes these samples were not sent to the ALS laboratory and these were removed from the database. A third sample (7185), which was an inserted CRM, was found in the ALS certificate of assay but was not found in the New Tech sample database. Mr. Weiss then compared 22 (12%) of the database assays for gold, silver, and arsenic to those listed in the laboratory certificate of assays. No errors were found.

Electronic data tables were also provided by New Tech with the available Timmins and Millrock soil and rock sample locations, descriptions, and assay results. Laboratory certificates of assays were found for only 15 of the 388 historical rock samples and none of the 41 soil samples. Mr. Weiss compiled a historical

sample database, but did not conduct data verification due to the predominant lack of laboratory assay certificates and other original source data.

12.3 Summary Statement on Data Verification

The author carried out data verification limited by not having conducted a personal inspection of the property and by the overall lack of original-source documentation of the historical sampling. The lack of original-source documentation of the historical sampling is not of significant concern for such an early-stage exploration project. Although the personal inspection planned for August 2021 is pending, the data verification conducted on the New Tech 2020 sample database supports the author's belief that New Tech's 2020 sample results are of adequate quality and reliability for planning further work on the property. The author concludes that the La Escondida project data are acceptable as used in this report, most significantly to support the planning of further exploration activities and the first phase of drilling.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 13)

The author is unaware of any records of metallurgical or mineral processing test work conducted for the La Escondida project.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (ITEM 14)

There are no estimated mineral resources for the La Escondida project.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 23)

The author is not aware of data or information that may be available for adjacent properties.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (ITEM 24)

The author is not aware of any other data or information relevant to the La Escondida project and the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report, or to make this report not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (ITEM 25)

The La Escondida project is centered on three sub-parallel quartz veins mainly in the range of one to three meters in width, that in places are bordered by up to several meters of vein stockwork or quartz-cemented breccia. The veins strike east-west to approximately N65°E, dip south to southeast at 40° to 80°, and crop out intermittently for as much as 800m along strike. The veins are concordant with the bedding of the folded meta-sedimentary host rocks and consist largely of quartz with accessory pyrite, galena, pyrargyrite, acanthite, stibnite, and argentite. Although calcite or other carbonate minerals have not been recognized, and the veins are not distinctly banded, the mineralogy and historical multi-element geochemical data are consistent with that of an intermediate-sulfidation type, epithermal precious-metal deposit.

New Tech's 2020 sampling and incompletely documented historical rock and dump samples show highly elevated silver and modest to low gold grades are present along much of the strike length of the central and south veins. Lower grades were observed in samples from the north vein. Of the 161 samples collected from the veins and waste dumps in 2020, 24% of the samples assayed in the range of 90 to 1,150g Ag/t. These surface sample results, taken together with the historical sample data, merit drilling to test the possibility that high silver grades, potentially of economic interest, may extend down dip and/or laterally from the surface exposures. Wider intervals of mineralization may potentially be associated with vein-breccia and vein stockwork zones that have been recognized in surface exposures, though these have not yet been delineated with detailed mapping and could comprise important targets as well.

Although the La Escondida project is at an early stage, the author believes it is a project of merit and the available data are of sufficient quality and reliability to advance the project to a first phase of drilling.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (ITEM 26)

The author believes that the La Escondida project is an initial-stage project of merit and warrants the proposed program and level of expenditures outlined below. The property contains a significant array of sub-parallel silver-gold bearing veins hosted in metamorphic rocks. The project should continue to be evaluated on multiple fronts to further characterize the nature of the veins. The known veins are open down dip and along strike and the potential down-dip mineralization should be tested with drilling. To advance the La Escondida project, the author recommends the following Phase I exploration work:

- Conduct property-wide geologic mapping to better define the setting and possible extensions of the exposed veins and delineate any alteration zones marking potentially buried veins;
- Conduct detailed mapping and sampling to identify, delineate, and understand the nature and extent of breccia and stockwork zones;
- Expanded rock-chip and soil sampling in conjunction with the property-scale and detailed geologic mapping; and
- Drill a total of 2,250m using reverse-circulation ("RC") methods, focused mainly on the central and south veins to test potential silver-gold mineralization down-dip, but also considering the north vein as a lower priority target.

Estimated costs for the proposed Phase I work program total $$364,000 as summarized in Table 26.1.

Table 26.1 New Tech Minerals Corp. Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Item	Unit Cost (USD)	Est. Cost USD
Geology, Mapping, Sampling, Drilling Supervision; 2 Geos 3 months	$5,000 per month	$30,000
Field Techs for Sampling and Drilling; 4 Techs for 3 months	$2,000 per month	$24,000
Surface Geochemistry (200 samples)	$50 each	$10,000
Drill Pads and Roads		$20,000
RC Drilling 2,250 meters	$70 per meter	$157,500
Drilling Assays	$50 per sample	$75,000
Management and Contingency (15%)		$47,000
Total Estimated Cost (rounded to nearest 000s)		***$364,000***

Prior to conducting the proposed drilling, the author recommends that New Tech execute a surface rights agreement with the ejido, and any other land owners, to assure access and permission for the proposed work, and for subsequent exploration activities contingent on the results of the proposed Phase I program. The proposed drilling will also require New Tech to file an Informé Preventivo environmental permit with the Sonora office of the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Natureles ("SEMARNAT"). If the recommended drilling is successful, it is expected that a second phase of drilling would likely involve considerably greater expenditures.

27.0 REFERENCES (ITEM 27)

Gradías-Figueroa, J.S., and Durazo-Tapia, G., 2013, Carta Geológico-Minera Tuape, H12-B81, Sonora: Servicio Geológico Mexicano; 1:50,000.

Millrock Resources Inc., undated power point presentation, 26 p.

28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (ITEM 28)

Effective Date of report: January 27, 2021

Completion Date of report: February 9, 2021

"Steven I. Weiss"
Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G.

Date Signed:
February 9, 2021

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS (ITEM 29)

STEVEN I. WEISS, C. P. G.

I, Steven I. Weiss, C. P. G., do hereby certify:

- I am currently a self-employed Senior Associate Geologist for Mine Development Associates, Inc., located at 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada, 89502; and
- I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the Colorado College in 1978, received a Master of Science degree in Geological Science from the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada, Reno in 1987, and hold a Doctorate in Geological Science from the University of Nevada, Reno, received in 1996.
- I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#10829) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and have worked as a geologist in the mining industry and in academia for more than 35 years.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously explored, drilled, evaluated and reported on precious-metal deposits in volcanic and sedimentary rocks in Nevada, California, Canada, Greece, and Mexico. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I the author of the report entitled "*Technical Report on the La Escondida Silver-Gold Property, Municipality of Opodepe, Sonora, Mexico*" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for New Tech Minerals Corp. with an Effective Date of January 27, 2021. I take full responsibility for Section 1 through Section 27, all subject to the comments in Section 3.0 and Section 4.0.
- I have not had any involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report, and I am independent of New Tech Minerals Corp. and all of their respective subsidiaries, and the La Escondida Property, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
- To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, as of the effective date the Technical Report contains the necessary scientific and technical information to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of that instrument and form.

Dated this 9th day of February, 2021

"Steven I. Weiss"

Signature of Qualified Person
Steven I. Weiss, Ph.D., C. P. G.