TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE LE MARE COPPER-GOLD PROPERTY

Nanaimo Mining Division
N.T.S.: 92 L/5 (092L.031 and .041)
50° 25' 06"N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5585732 N., 579137 E.
Northwest Vancouver Island, BC

for

Le Mare Gold Corp.
Suite 310 – 221 West Esplanade
North Vancouver, BC
V7M 3J3

by

W.B. Lennan, B.Sc,. P.Geo.
Port Coquitlam, British Columbia

Effective Date: November 15, 2017
Revised: July 7, 2018 and August 8, 2018

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THE LE MARE COPPER-GOLD PROPERTY

1.0 SUMMARY

The Le Mare property comprises 12 map-staked claims covering 2677.24 hectares (6615.60 acres) in the Nanaimo Mining Division and in the Rupert Land District of western British Columbia (Figures 2 and 3). It is located on N.T.S. map sheet 92 L/5, as well as on B.C. map sheets: 092L 031and 041. All claims comprising the property are in good standing until at least February 5, 2019.

The mineral claims comprising the Le Mare property is owned by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. On September 21, 2017, J.T. Shearer (Optionor) and Le Mare Gold Corp.(Optionee) which consists of Bam Bam Capital Corporation (President David Greenway), 674965 BC Ltd. (President Michael Konnert) and 1153307 BC Ltd. (President Russell Van Skiver). Le Mare Gold Corp. (The Optionee) entered into an agreement whereby The Optionee could obtain 100% interest in and to the claims, and to all mineral rights secured by those claims. The potential interest is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty payable to J.T. Shearer, of which The Optionee may purchase 50% at any time for $1,500,000. The option is exercisable upon payment of a total of $5,000 (paid) and 150,000 shares and completion of a total $100,000 worth of work on the Le Mare property by September 21, 2022.

The Le Mare hydrothermal system is located on crown land in the southwestern part of the property area. The Mah-te-nicht No. 8 Indian Reserve is located adjacent with the northeastern property boundary, about 4.5 km (2.75 mi) north-northeast of, and in a different drainage from the Le Mare hydrothermal system. However, if ocean-going barge loading facilities were to be developed on the south shore of Quatsino Sound, the Quatsino Band would become involved in the design and construction of those facilities. J.T. Shearer has been consulting with the Quatsino Band Council since February, 2007 with regard to exploration of the Le Mare property. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure on these claims. Currently, an environmental bond of $15,000 is posted under amended Permit No. MX-8-253 for road renovation, the development of potential drill sites and diamond drilling.

The Le Mare property is located near the northwestern end of Vancouver Island. It is bounded in part to the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the north by Quatsino Sound. A massif in the northwestern part of the property culminates in the peak of Mount Bury at an elevation of about 610 m (2,000 ft). Another massif that hosts the Le Mare property hydrothermal system occupies the property's southwestern part. Le Mare Peak is a 762-m (2,500-ft) high promontory located near the massif's centre. These steep-sided massifs are separated by the relatively flat Mahatta and Culleet creek valleys. The surface of Le Mare Lake, located in the Culleet Creek valley near the property centre, is at an elevation of about 25 m (82 ft).

Approximately 85% of the original west-coast rain forest in the property-area has been clear-cut during the past 40 years. Most of the slopes underlain by the Le Mare hydrothermal system are either bare, or covered with dense juvenile secondary forest growth. Little timber suitable for mining is left on the property.

The northern end of Vancouver Island is accessible by boat, barge, and by road via the Island Highway (B.C. Highway 19) which transects the town of Port McNeill on the island's northeastern coast. B.C. Highway 25, a secondary paved road, connects Port McNeill with Port Alice located near the head of Neroutsos Inlet. Access from Port Alice to the Le Mare property area is via a series of well-maintained logging roads passable by 2-wheel drive vehicles during all times of the year. Most of the property-area is covered by a system of logging roads in various states of repair. Barge and ship loading facilities to support a large scale mine could be developed on the sheltered southern shore of Quatsino Sound near the property's northern boundary.

Port McNeill and Port Alice are the nearest towns with sufficient supply and service capacity to support an exploration or drilling program. The industrialized areas of southwestern British Columbia are readily accessible via water, road, and air from Port McNeill and Port Hardy. Accommodations and basic supplies for an exploration field crew are available at Port Alice and Mahatta Camp, located 8km east of the claims.

The Quatsino Sound area experiences cool wet winters and cool, moderately wet summers. Snow falls in the property-area by December and stays on the ground very briefly at higher elevations. The current exploration target, the Le Mare property hydrothermal system, is on crown land with no special restrictions on development thereon.

The Le Mare property is west of the major electrical power source at Port Alice power transmission line. Ocean-going barge transport to the property area would reduce the cost of fuel and supplies. Creeks south and east of the property area could be dammed in order to generate power for a mine-mill complex. Water for milling could be drawn from Culleet or Gooding creeks or from the outflow from a nearby generating station. An acceptable mill site and tailings storage areas could be constructed in the floors of the Gooding Creek and upper Culleet Creek valleys.

The Port McNeill-Port Hardy area has already demonstrated that it was able to attract personnel to work at the Island Copper mine located between the two towns from 1970 to 1996. That area has sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new mine near to it.

The Le Mare property hosts mostly mafic volcanic rocks of the Early to Middle Jurassic-age Bonanza Supergroup, including auto-breccias, lahars, and minor amounts of tuff and other pyroclastic beds. Rhyolitic rocks comprise a major amount of the stratigraphy in the property-area. These volcanic rocks are intruded by felsic dykes that may be equivalent to the rhyodacitic porphyries that are associated with mineralization at the Island Copper Cluster deposits located about 32 km (19.3mi) east-northeast of the Le Mare property hydrothermal system (Figure 10). The volcanic rocks at the Le Mare property hydrothermal system have deformed into a series of open to close outcrop-scale drape-folds related to local intrusion. Regional and contact metamorphism does not exceed lower the greenschist facies.

The Le Mare property hydrothermal system appears to have been unroofed to a shallow depth by erosion which has exposed various hydrothermal alteration zones typically found within and surrounding mineralized (primarily copper) alteration zones. The top of the potassic alteration zone is exposed along the crests of Le Mare and Gooding ridges, located between Le Mare Lake and Gooding Cove in the southwestern part of the property. Local magnetic field gradient indicates that this system occupies a 5 X 3 km (3.05 X 1.83 mi) or 15km2 (5.6 mi2) oval-shaped area, that may be hosted by a dilational jog in a regional right-lateral fault system. The proposed fault system is similar to the one that hosts the Island Copper Cluster deposits near Port McNeill and Port Hardy, British Columbia (Figures 8a, 9 & 10).

Copper Mineralization

At surface, copper mineralization occurs in discrete showings-areas, located preferentially in the central parts of sub-vertical hydrothermal systems. These hydrothermal zones have core-zones of orthoclase-quartz-biotite (potassic) alteration, enveloped in siliceous exteriors. Orthoclase-quartz-biotite alteration is succeeded by quartz-jasper alteration; both phases are mineralized with chalcopyrite, and minor amounts of bornite. This potassic alteration is accompanied by co-incident soil-copper and magnetic anomalies. Discovering economically viable concentrations of copper mineralization within the Le Mare hydrothermal system depends on the successful identification of zones where these hydrothermal alteration zones and copper occurrences coincide.

Molybdenum Mineralization

Molybdenum enrichment occurs in areas flanking phyllic alteration in a 600m (1,968.5-ft) diameter alteration zone, covering a 0.28 km2 (0.1 mi2) area in the eastern part of system in the South Gossan zone. Another, much less extensive zone of argillic-phyllic alteration is exposed between the Culleet Creek zone and Culleet Lake in the system's northwestern part. These two alteration zones cover less than 2% of the total exposure area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. Argillic-phyllic alteration post-dates and overprints potassic alteration.

Both sample results and the distribution of copper in soil and molybdenum anomalies demonstrate that copper and molybdenum mineralization are associated with early potassic and subsequent argillic-phyllic-alteration events respectively. They occur together in significant amounts only where molybdenum enrichment has overprinted that of copper.

Gold Mineralization

Highly anomalous gold values were discovered in the central part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system mostly west and southwest of the New Destiny Showing in soil samples. A soil sample had a concentration of 947ppb gold on Claim 657343. The New Destiny showing was trenched with a tracked excavator and returned >0.25% copper over 200 metres (Figures14 and 15).

Most aspects of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are similar with those of the Island Copper Cluster deposits such as the Red Dog and Hushamu deposits. The geology, alteration, and mineralization at surface at the Le Mare hydrothermal system correspond with those attributes at the Island Copper mine originally above the main deposit. These similarities indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system exhibits potential to host similar calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum mineral concentrations of the Island Copper Cluster type.

The Early Jurassic-age land surface above the Le Mare hydrothermal system and whatever near surface hot-spring environment that it may have hosted, has been lost to erosion. Only a few narrow fault-controlled, advanced argillic alteration zones occur in the argillic-phyllic alteration system in the South Gossan zone. They attest to the existence of acid leaching with the alteration system.

Most exploration has been conducted in the northeastern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system; its southeastern part remains sparsely explored to unexplored. Six BQ diamond drill holes penetrated the northerly margin of the Le Mare system in 1992 (Figure 4). One hole that penetrated the Culleet Creek potassic alteration zone intersected five 2-m (6.56-ft) and one 4.7-m (15.42-ft) long intersections ranged from 500 to 959 ppm copper, which is similar to the tenor

of copper mineralization in nearby trenches. Copper mineralization at surface is locally quite variable. Such variability should be expected in mineralization located near the top of the potassic alteration zone of a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. Less than 1% of the surface area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been drilled.
Trenching in 2011, followed by 3m wide chip sampling on the New Destiny Copper Showing (discovered in late 2009) returned a 180m continuous copper values averaging 0.24% Copper (Figure 15).

In 2014 a small program of geological mapping, prospecting and examination of workings was conducted or supervised by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo., the property owner.

The author conducted a site examination from October 11 to 13, 2017 and visited the Gorby Showing and New Destiny Showing. There has been no further examination or work done on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property since October 11 to 13, 2017 by the author or others. The effective date remains at November 15, 2017 as indicated on the Title Page of this report.

The author collected three grab samples from the Gorby Showing located in a road cut. The samples exhibited strong potassic alteration along with silicification and jasper alteration in veins and as vesicle fillings. Chalcopyrite was also observed along silicified fracture fillings and in quartz veinlets. Jasper was also observed in veins and contained small blebs of chalcopyrite. Two drill core samples were also collected from 1992 drill hole 92-676-02. A total of four grab samples were collected from the New Destiny Showing. The samples were submitted to ALS Minerals laboratory in North Vancouver for 51 element analysis by the Aqua Regia / ICP-MS Multi-element procedure. During the site visit, Mr. J.T. Shearer, MSc., P.Geo. conducted further geological mapping and a small ground magnetic survey was conducted over the general New Destiny Showing.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended. The first phase comprises geological mapping and a small 600 m drilling program. The direction of the phase two program will depend on the results of the phase one program. The estimated costs of the recommended phase one and two exploration programs are as tabulated below.

The focus of Phase One will be detail mapping to the east and southeast of the New Destiny Showing and drilling from locations on the east side of the New Destiny Access Road.

The estimated costs of the recommended phase two of exploration is as follows:

Phase One Program	Estimated Cost inc. G.S.T. + Contingency
Geological mapping	$20,000
Diamond Drilling	$70,000
Contingency	$20,000
Total	$110,000
Phase Two (Contingent on Continued Success of Phase One)	
Induced Polarization	$60,000
Diamond Drilling	$250,000
Contingency	$30,000
Total	$340,000
Grand Total Phase One and Two	$450,000

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author, W. B. Lennan, P.Geo. (BC) was commissioned by Le Mare Gold Corp. which consists of three owners, Bam Bam Capital Corporation (President David Greenway), 674965 BC Ltd. (President Michael Konnert) and 1153307 BC Ltd. (President Russell Van Skiver) (the Optionee) to examine the Le Mare property and collect check samples from the Gorby and New Destiny showings and compare them to previous exploration results. The purpose for which the technical report was prepared by the author was to support the recent option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Le Mare Property from the Vendor (Mr. J.T Shearer, MSC, P.Geo.).. The author was also commissioned to review all historic exploration reports on the Le Mare property and prepare recommendations based on the reviews of all the exploration work completed to date. The author conducted a personal inspection of the Le Mare Property from October 11 to October 13, 2017. The details of the inspection and review of historical worl programs are detailed in following section of this report.

The author's consultations with the property owner and Optioner (Mr. J. T. Shearer, MSc., P.Geo,) as of August 8, 2018 confirms that there has been no further work done on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property since the October 11 – 13, 2017 inspection by the author. The information provided herein is considered to be current.

This report was written as the request of Le Mare Gold Corp which consists ofBam Bam Capital Corporation (President David Greenway), 674965 BC Ltd. (President Michael Konnert) and 1153307 BC Ltd. (President Russell Van Skiver) to document the results of the author's site visit and includes the results of the nine grab samples collected. This report also documents the significant amount of historical exploration programs that have been conducted on the Le Mare property over the years at various showings with a view of consolidating the results to provide a recommendation for future phased exploration programs. This report will provide some of the documentation necessary to support an initial public offering of the company's shares.

This report is based upon published records of the results of previous exploration programs in the Le Mare property-area, of property examinations and regional geological mapping conducted by geologists of the British Columbia Geological Survey and of the Geological Survey of Canada, the results of the 1991-1992, 2009, 2011, 2014 and current exploration programs. Citations of that work are in standard format (section 27.0, this report). The current (2017) exploration program of geological mapping, examination of workings and ground magnetometer was supervised by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. This work was observed by the author.

3.0 RELIANCE UPON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied upon information provided by the government of British Columbia in matters of land tenure, security of title, and regulations. The author has also relied on information located in previous exploration reports that provided detailed information on the results of exploration programs. The authors of these reports such as A.O. Birkland, David Heberlein, John Ostler, and J.T. Shearer are all Professional Geoscientists with many years of experience in the field of Geology and Exploration. A significant proportion of these reports were filed with the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for assessment purposes. The author has also relied on geological, geochemical and geophysical information presented in papers authored by Provincial and Federal Government Geological Survey professional geoscientists. The authors of the above noted reports are acknowledged and presented in Section 27 of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Le Mare property comprises 12 map-staked claims covering 2,677.24 hectares (6615.60 acres) in the Nanaimo Mining Division and in the Rupert Land District of western British Columbia (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 3a). It is located on N.T.S. map sheet 92 L/5 as well as on B.C. map sheets: 092L 031 and 041. The Le Mare Copper-Gold Property is located on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island.

The mineral claims comprising the Le Mare property is owned by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. (Table1). On September 21, 2017, J.T. Shearer, Bam Bam Capital Corporation (President David Greenway), 674965 BC Ltd. (President Michael Konnert) and 1153307 BC Ltd. (President Russell Van Skiver) entered into an agreement whereby the Optionee could obtain 100% interest in and to the claims comprising the Le Mare property free and clear of all liens, charges encumbrances, claims, rights or interest of any other person and to all mineral rights secured by those claims, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement. The Optionee’s potential interest is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty (NSR) payable to J.T. Shearer upon commencement of Commercial Production of the Property of which the Optionee may purchase 50% of the royalty (1.5%) at any time for One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,500,000) payable to the Optionor Mr. J.T. Shearer . The option is exercisable upon payments of money and completion of the values of work on the Le Mare property as follow:

Payments and Expenditures

Date	Shares	Cash Payments	Expenditures
On Signing	150,000	$5,000 (paid)	
1st Anniversary		$10,000	$100,000
2nd Anniversary		$15,000	
3rd Anniversary		$25,000	
4th Anniversary		$50,000	
5th Anniversary		$100,000	
Total	**150,000**	**$205,000**	**$100,000**

Map-staked mineral claims in British Columbia acquire sub-surface metallic and industrial mineral rights but no surface rights. Surface rights can be obtained during production permitting.

Map-staked mineral claims in British Columbia are endowed with metallic and some industrial mineral rights but no surface rights. Surface rights can be obtained during production permitting. The tenures of the claims comprising the Le Mare property (Figure 3a) are as follow:

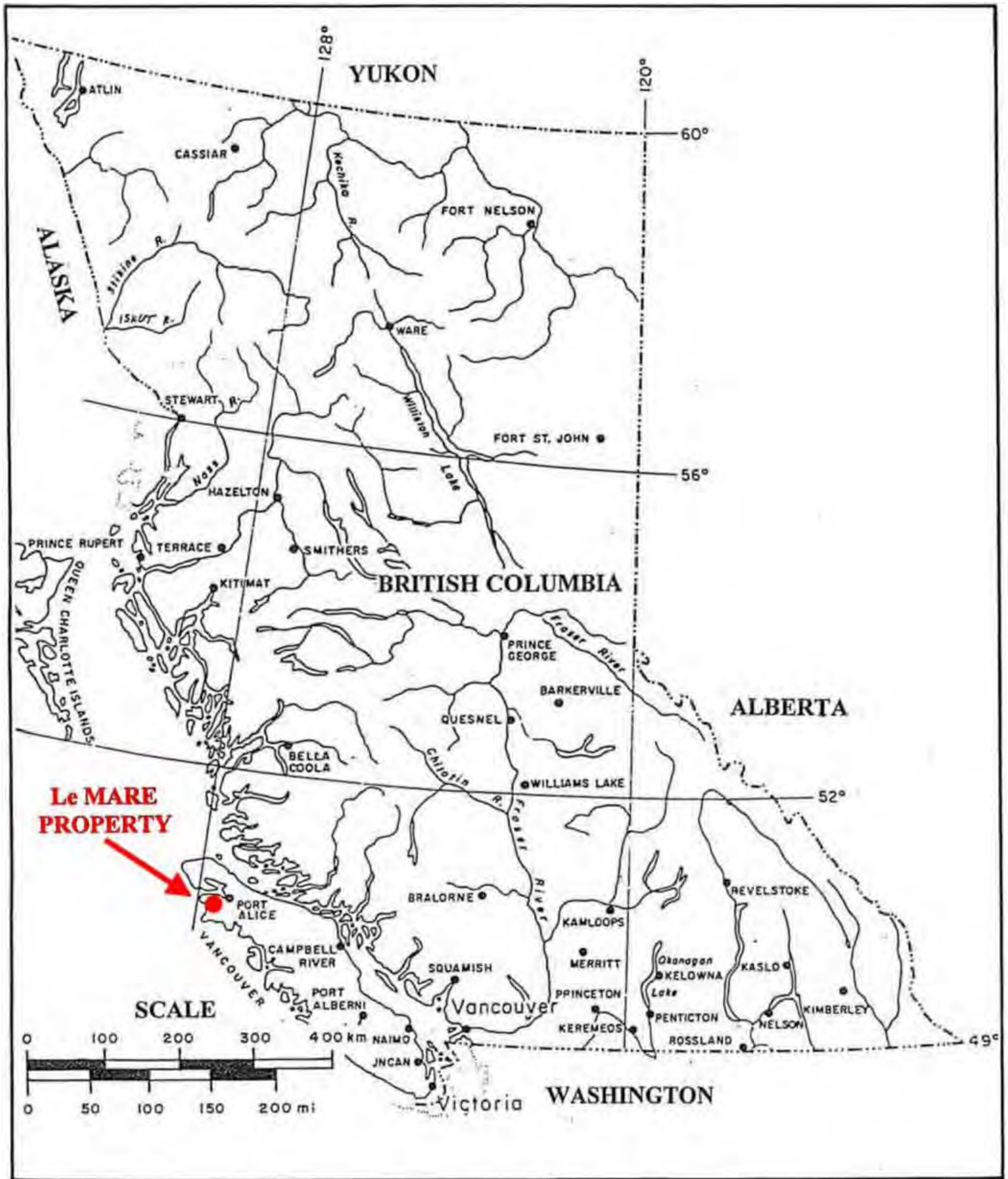


Figure 1

GENERAL LOCATION

Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5. NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

NOVEMBER 2017

Table 1
Map-staked Claims Comprising the Le Mare Property

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Area: Hectares	Record Date	Expiry Date	Owner
546543	Far West 1	247.09	December 4, 2006	March 6, 2019	J.T. Shearer
546545	Far West 2	205.90	December 5, 2006	March 6, 2019	J.T. Shearer
546562	Far West 3	185.29	December 4, 2006	February 6, 2019	J.T. Shearer
546563	Far West 4	514.83	December 5, 2006	February 7, 2019	J.T. Shearer
546565	Far West 5	164.78	December 5, 2006	February 7, 2019	J.T. Shearer
546689	Far West 6	391.44	December 6, 2006	February 7, 2019	J.T. Shearer
563795	Far West 7	247.18	July 29, 2007	February 8, 2019	J.T. Shearer
569849	Far West 10	20.58	November 10, 2007	February 8, 2019	J.T. Shearer
570078	Geyserite	123.5	November 14, 2007	February 8, 2019	J.T. Shearer
596074	Far West 13	41.20	December 14, 2008	February 5, 2019	J.T. Shearer
657343	Far West 12	453.10	October 22, 2009	February 5, 2019	J.T. Shearer
1043056	Bois 1	82.35	March 26, 2016	March 26, 2019	J.T. Shearer

Total 2677.24 ha

Cash may be paid in lieu if no work is performed. Following revisions to the Mineral Tenures Act on July 1, 2012, claims bear the burden of $5 per hectare for the initial two years, $10 per hectare for year three and four, $15 per hectare for year five and six and $20 per hectare each year thereafter.

These are map-staked claims that are located on the computer-generated provincial mineral tenure grid (www.mtonline.bc.ca). No posts or lines exist on the ground; thus, there is no uncertainty regarding the area covered by the claims. All claims comprising the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property as listed above in Table 1 were map-staked by Mr. J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo (owner)

The locations of significant areas on the property are as follows on Table 2 and on Figures 3 and 4:

Table 2
Locations of Significant Areas in the Le Mare Property-area
Entity Claim U.T.M. Co-ordinates Longitude and Latitude Elevation (m) (ft)

Entity	Claim	U.T.M. Co-ordinates	Longitude and Latitude	Elevation (m)	Elevation (ft)
Centre of the LeMare hydrothermal system	FAR WEST 7 563795	5,584,420 N., 577,265 E.	50° 24' 25" N., 127° 54' 45" W.	595	1,952
Harvey Cove showing	FAR WEST 3 546562	5,586,400 N., 576,540 E.	50° 25' 29" N., 127° 55' 21" W.	5	16.4
Gorby showings-area	FAR WEST 3 546562	5,586,140 N., 576,490 E.	50° 25' 20" N., 127° 25' 35" W.	50	164.2
No. 2 showings-area	FAR WEST 1 546543	5,585,667 N., 575,920 E.	50° 25' 05" N., 127° 55' 53" W.	50	164.2
Boris showings-area	FAR WEST 3 546562	5,586,040 N., 576,760 E.	50° 25' 17" N., 127° 55' 10" W.	80	263
Switchback area	FAR WEST 1 546543	5,585,640 N., 576,579 E.	50° 25' 05" N., 127° 55' 19" W.	237	778
New Destiny showings-area	FAR WEST 1 546543	5,585,110 N., 576,650 E.	50° 24' 47" N., 127° 55' 16" W.	418	1,371

NOTE: UNDERLINE denotes locations that were confirmed on the ground by the author during the October 12, 2017 personal inspection.

South Gossan Zone (SGZ)

The South Gossan Zone is located west of Le Mare Lake on the Far West 4, 5 and Far West 6 mineral claims. A brief description is as follows:

> Copper mineralization flanks the (argillic, phyllic, and advanced argillic) alteration zones occurs in volcanic wall rocks. Modes of occurrences are described as follows:
>
> - Massive fine-grained chalcopyrite and bornite/chalcocite/covellite (may be Au bearing) veinlets and fractures radiating out from beneath the northeast plunge beneath the advance alteration cap.
> - Disseminated fine grained chalcopyrite associated with black chlorite-magnetite hydrobiotite? in mafic volcanic (transitional potassic-phyllic “mafic porphyry”) alteration.
> - East of the SGZ and across the Le Mare Lake valley (Trapper Cabin area) (Figure 4) are fault controlled chalcopyrite and bornite occurrences in siliceous pyritic volcanics.
> - To the west of the SGZ and in the headwaters of “Dumortiorite Creek”, carbonate veins up to .3m (1 ft.) in width occur in propylitic alteration envelopes. The veins have been traced for a strike length of up to 15m (49.2 ft.).
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 18.

There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure of any value on these claims. The claims comprising the Le Mare property are map-staked; there are no natural features and improvements relative to, and affect the location of the outside property boundaries. However, there are conditions that may affect the design of future exploration and development programs on the property. Most of the western margin of the property-area covers sea shore and sea water beneath the high-tide level. Map-staked mineral claims in British Columbia confer no mineral rights to areas covered by intertidal or sea waters. Although this restriction affects less than 2% of the property-area, it may influence the definition of the western limit of a production pit that may be excavated into the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figures 3 and 4).

The northern margin of the property-area along the southern shore of Quatsino Sound covered by the FAR WEST 10 (569849) claim overlaps parts of several district lots of the Rupert Land District. According to information provided by the government of British Columbia through the Tantalus Gator system and the Integrated Land Resource Registry, available at www.mtonline.bc.ca and at www.ILRR.ca . Some of these leases are active and there is a mineral and placer mining reserve in place along parts of the shore of the sound. This reserve covers a very small area and is of no consequence to the exploration or development of the Le Mare hydrothermal system, which is located on crown land in the southwestern part of the property-area. The Mah-te-nicht No. 8 Indian Reserve is located adjacent with the northeastern property boundary, about 4.5 km (2.75 mi) north-northeast of, and in a different drainage from the Le Mare hydrothermal system. However, if ocean-going barge loading facilities were to be developed on the south shore of Quatsino Sound, the Quatsino Band would become involved in the design and construction of those facilities. J.T. Shearer has been consulting with the Quatsino Band Council since February, 2008 with regard to exploration of the Le Mare property.

At the effective date of this Technical Report, being November 15, 2017, the author knows of no royalties, back-in rights, payments, or agreements and encumbrances to which the Le Mare property is subject, other than those contained in the Shearer-Neiken option agreement. The Le Mare property is subject to no environmental liabilities from previous exploration or mining activities. Exploration reclamation bonds are required if exploration programs such as, line cutting for grid establishment, road building, trenching, and drilling, result in significant surficial disturbance. Currently, a bond of $4,000 is posted under Permit No. MX-8-253 for road renovation and the development of potential drill sites. An application for revisions to permit No. MX-8-253 for new exploration work programs will be required.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Le Mare property is located near the northwestern end of Vancouver Island. It is bounded in part to the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the north by Quatsino Sound. A massif in the northwestern part of the property culminates in the peak of Mount Bury at an elevation of about 610 m (2,000 ft). Another massif that hosts the Le Mare hydrothermal system occupies the property's southwestern part. Le Mare Peak is a 762-m (2,500-ft) high promontory located near the massif's centre. These steep-sided massifs are separated by the relatively flat Mahatta and Culleet Creek valleys. The surface of Le Mare Lake, located in the Culleet Creek valley near the property centre, is at an elevation of about 25 m (82 ft) (Figure 3).

About 70% of the original west-coast rain forest in the property-area has been clear-cut during the past 20 years. Most of the slopes underlain by the Le Mare hydrothermal system are either bare or covered with dense juvenile secondary forest growth. Little timber suitable for mining is left on the property.

The northern end of Vancouver Island is accessible by boat, barge, and by road via the Island Highway (B.C. Highway 19) which transects the town of Port McNeill on the island's northeastern coast. B.C. Highway 25, a secondary paved road, connects Port McNeill with Port Alice located near the head of Neroutsos Inlet (Figure 2). Access from Port Alice to the Le Mare property area is via: Marine Drive, Teeta Main, K Main, I Main, J Main, B Main, and Restless Main roads. These logging roads are well-maintained and passable by 2-wheel drive vehicles during drier times during the year. The trip takes from 1.5 to 2 hours depending on road conditions. Most of the property-area is covered by a system of logging roads in various states of repair. Barge loading facilities to support an open-pit mine could be developed on the sheltered southern shore of Quatsino Sound near the property's northern boundary.

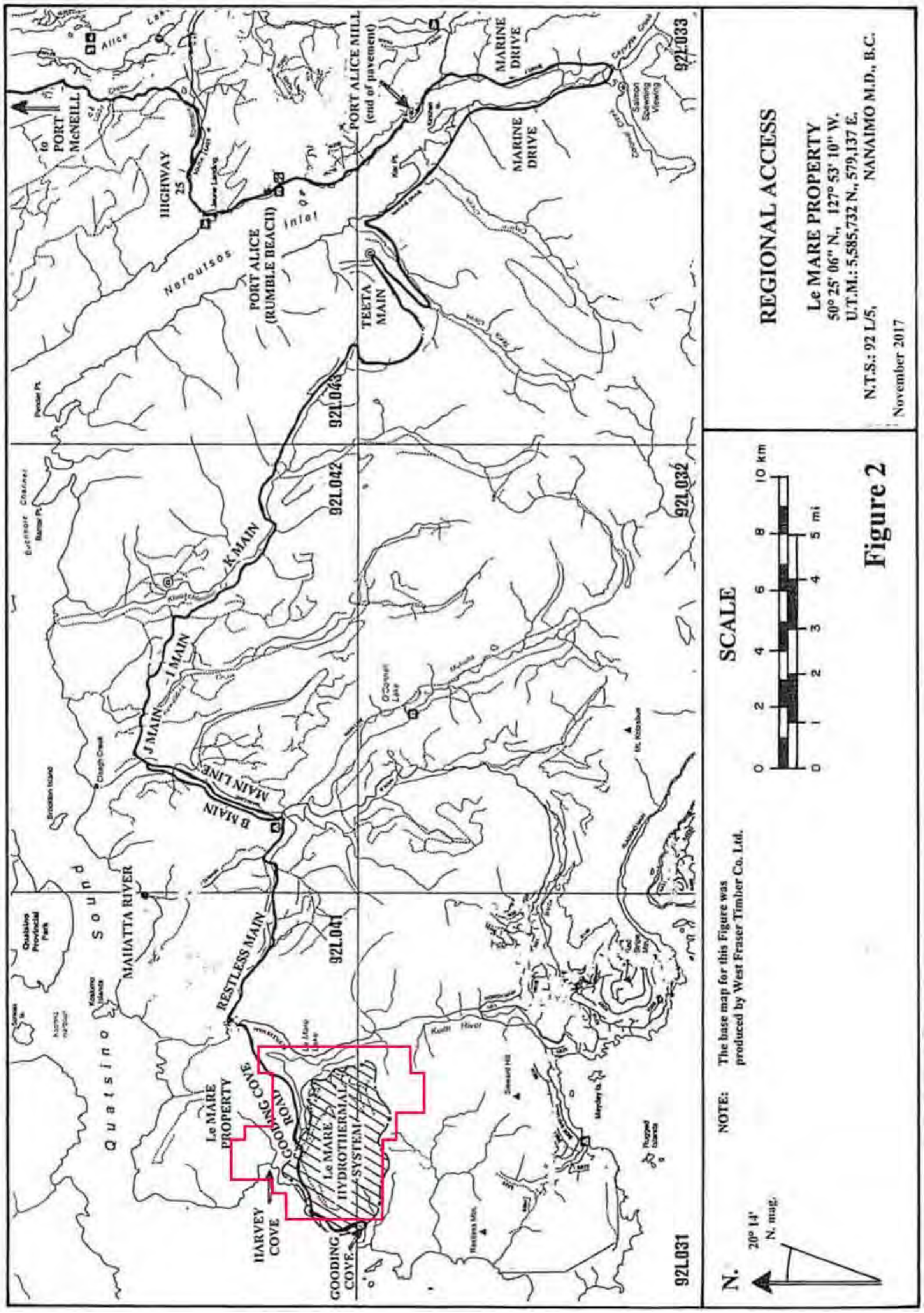
Port McNeill is the nearest town with sufficient supply and service capacity to support an exploration or drilling program. Accommodations and basic supplies to support an exploration field crew are available at Port Alice and Winter Harbour, located northwest of Quatsino Sound. During the current (2009) exploration program, the crew stayed in the camp at Mahatta River (Figure 2).

The Quatsino Sound area experiences cool wet winters and cool, moderately wet summers. Snow falls in the property-area by December and stays on the ground very briefly at higher elevations.

The current exploration target, the Le Mare hydrothermal system, is on crown land with no special restrictions on development thereon (Figure 3). Upon development permitting, one normally is able to secure surface rights necessary to conduct a permitted mining operation. The writer knows of no legal impediment to Paradigm Shift Investments being able to secure such surface rights as part of the permitting process.

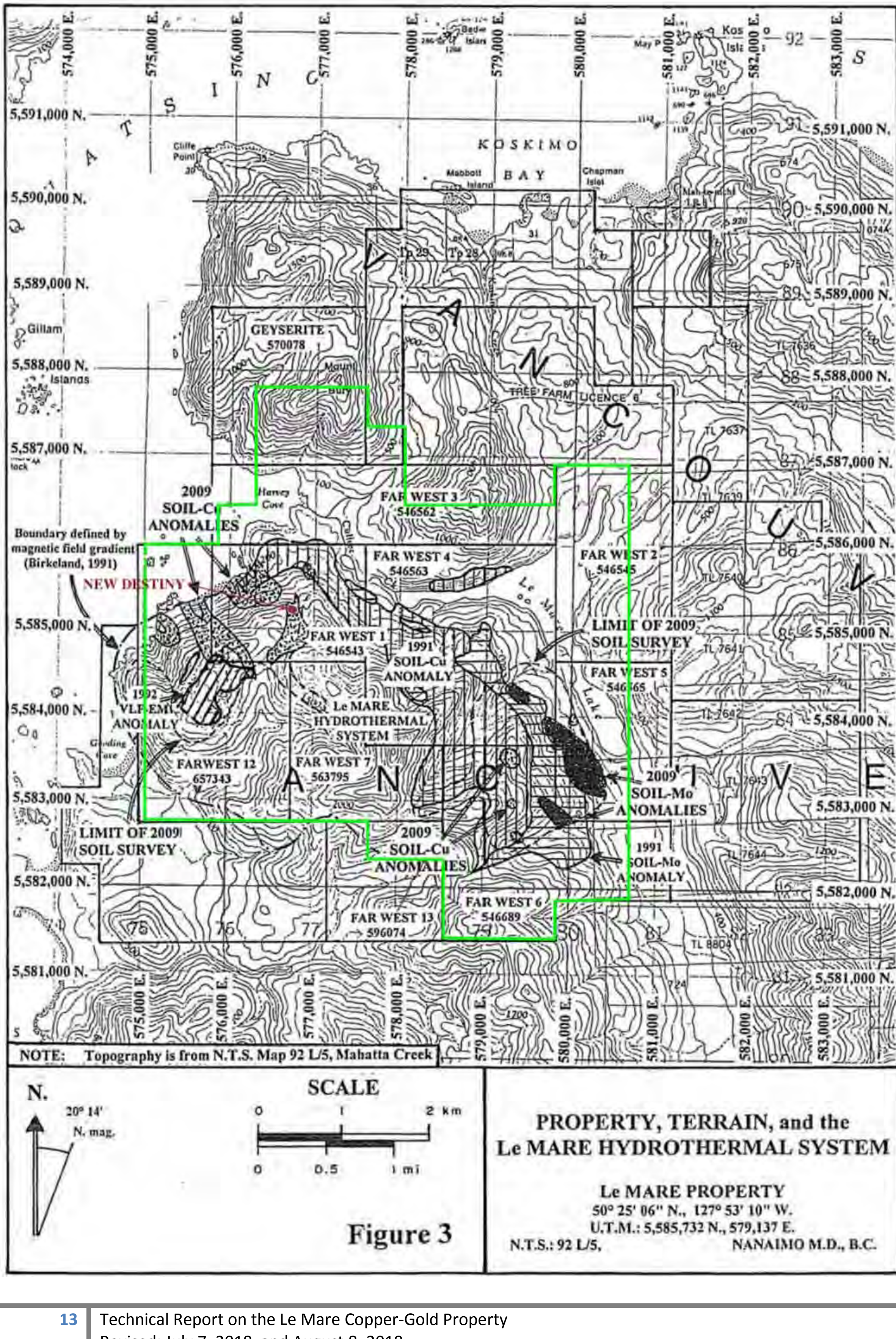
Creeks south and east of the property area could be dammed in order to generate power for a mine-mill complex. Water for milling could be drawn from Culleet or Gooding creeks or from the outflow from a nearby generating station. An acceptable mill site and tailings storage areas could be constructed in the floors of the Gooding Creek and upper Culleet Creek valleys (Figure 3).

Both the mining business and the pool of professionals and skilled tradesmen who serve it are international and mobile. The Port McNeill-Port Hardy area has already demonstrated that it was able to attract personnel to work at the Island Copper mine located between the two towns. That area has sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new mine near to it.



REGIONAL ACCESS
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
November 2017
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 km
0 1 2 3 4 5 mi
NOTE: The base map for this Figure was produced by West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd.
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
to PORT McNEILL
HIGHWAY 25
PORT ALICE MILL (end of pavement)
MARINE DRIVE
MARINE DRIVE
PORT ALICE (RUMBLE BEACH)
Neroutsos Inlet
TEETA MAIN
K MAIN
J MAIN
I MAIN
MAIN LINE
B MAIN
RESTLESS MAIN
MAHATTA RIVER
Quatsino Sound
Le MARE PROPERTY
GOODING COVE ROAD
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
HARVEY COVE
GOODING COVE
92L.031
92L.041
92L.042
92L.043
92L.032
92L.033

Figure 2



KOSKIMO BAY
Cliffe Point
Mabbott Island
Chapman Islet
Gillam Islands
Harvey Cove
Gooding Cove
GEYSERITE 570078
FAR WEST 3 546562
FAR WEST 4 546563
FAR WEST 2 546545
FAR WEST 1 546543
FAR WEST 5 546565
FAR WEST 7 563795
FARWEST 12 657343
FAR WEST 6 546689
FAR WEST 13 596074
TREE FARM LICENCE 6
2009 SOIL-Cu ANOMALIES
Boundary defined by magnetic field gradient (Birkeland, 1991)
NEW DESTINY
1991 SOIL-Cu ANOMALY
1992 VLF-EM ANOMALY
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
LIMIT OF 2009 SOIL SURVEY
2009 SOIL-Mo ANOMALIES
1991 SOIL-Mo ANOMALY
5,591,000 N.
5,590,000 N.
5,589,000 N.
5,588,000 N.
5,587,000 N.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,581,000 N.
574,000 E.
575,000 E.
576,000 E.
577,000 E.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
581,000 E.
582,000 E.
583,000 E.
NOTE: Topography is from N.T.S. Map 92 L/5, Mahatta Creek
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
PROPERTY, TERRAIN, and the
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

Figure 3

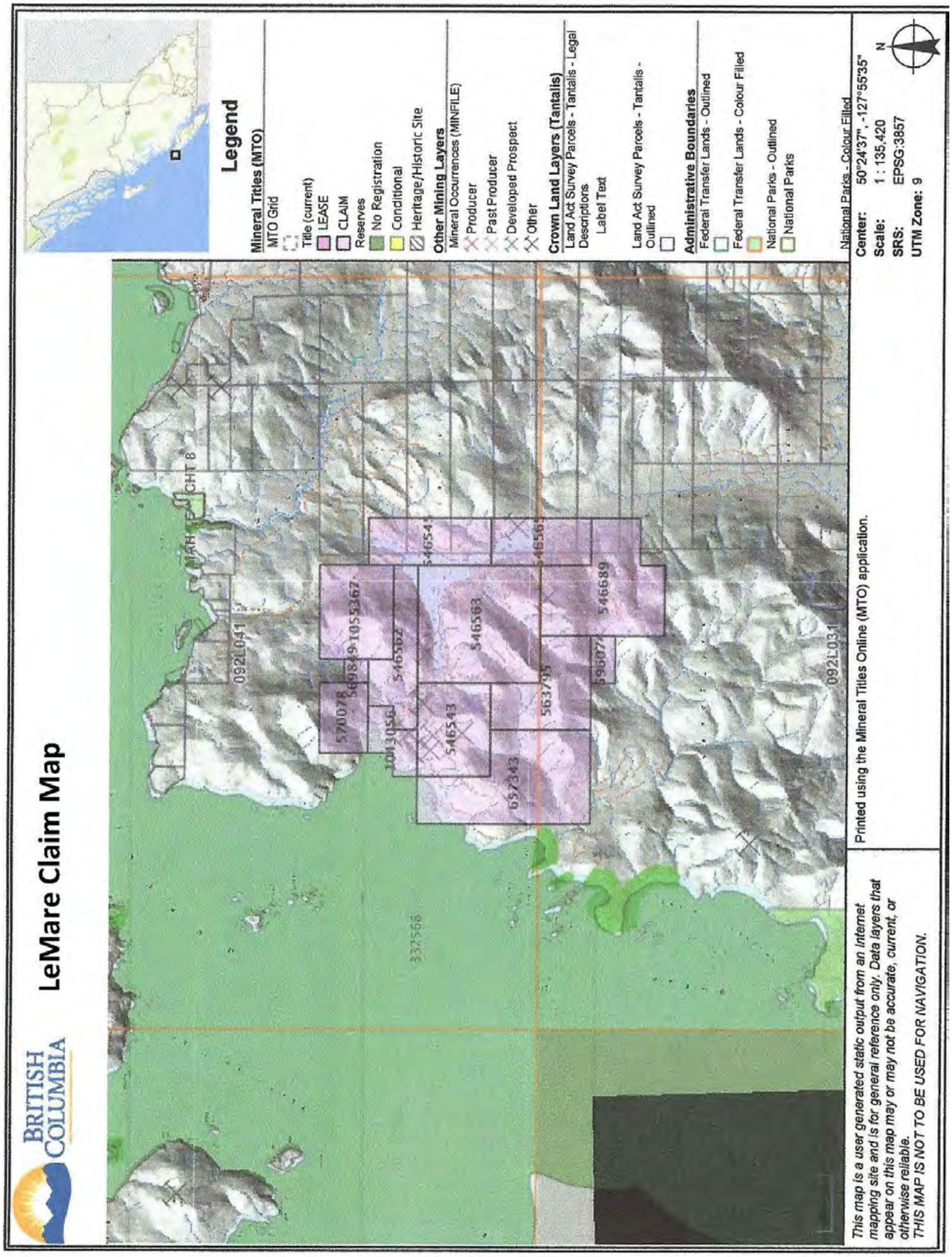


Figure 3a Claim Map

6.0 HISTORY

There has been no production on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property in the past or during the present. There was no work or inspection work carried out by the author and the owner on areas outside the property boundary neither during the October 11 to 13, 2017 property inspection nor after that date.

Chronology of Exploration of Claims in the Le Mare Property-area from 1979 to Present

A.O. Birkeland (1991) briefly described the pre-1979 exploration throughout the area covered by the current Le Mare property as follows:

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, exploration for porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits similar to the Island Copper Mine operated by BHP Utah was conducted by several companies on the western portion of Vancouver Island. The earliest reference to claim staking activity in the LeMare area was during 1970 when the Cam claims were recorded along the north shore of LeMare Lake. No assessment work was filed at that time.

Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 4.

1979: The Le Mare 1 (477) and Le Mare 2 (496) claims comprising 4 units each were staked along the northwestern shore of Le Mare Lake and along the shore road southwest of Harvey Cove respectively. The claims were recorded on November 9 and 13, 1979.

1980: D.G. Leighton and Associates Ltd. conducted a prospecting program on the Le Mare claims for British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. (BRINCO) (Bilquist, 1980) (Figure 4). A two-man crew spent four days prospecting road exposures, taking a total of 28 rock samples. Finely disseminated vein pyrite with sporadic chalcopyrite, bornite, and malachite were found in roadside exposures of felsic volcanic rocks along the northwestern shore of Le Mare Lake (Figure 4) on the Le Mare 1 (477) claim. Chip samples from the Le Mare Lake section ranged from 0.13 to 0.14% copper. Grab samples contained up to 0.49% copper. Secondary potassium feldspar was noted. On the Le Mare 2 (496) claim, andesitic flows and dacitic pyroclastic rocks along the road southwest of Harvey Cove was found to contain fracture-related pyrite, chalcopyrite, azurite, and sphalerite. Samples from there ranged from 0.2 to 1.4% copper (Figures 4 and 12).

1981 to 1990: There is no exploration work recorded on the Le Mare property area during this time period.

1991: Research by Keewatin Engineering Inc. during March, 1991, revealed that a belt similar to the Island Copper Belt was located between Kyuquot Sound and Quatsino Sound. It was named the Mahatta-Kashutl belt. Upon findings from re-manipulation of regional aeromagnetic data (Figure 8a), and a field examination of the Le Mare Lake area, the Le Mare property was staked by Keewatin (Birkeland, 1991) and consisted of 216 units. The May, 1991 Le Mare property was owned by Stow Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. It covered an area similar to that covered by the current Le Mare property owned by J.T. Shearer.

Moss-mat and stream-sediment sampling conducted over the whole current Le Mare property-area resulted in definition of a primary target that extended for 6 km (3.7 mi) southeastward from Harvey Cove to east of Le Mare Lake (Figure 4). Subsequently, geological mapping, and soil sampling was conducted along the logging roads on the slopes southwest of Le Mare Lake. Geological and alteration mapping was conducted over a total area of 2.44 km2 (0.91 mi2) (Figures 4, 12, 13, 17E, 17W and 18W).

Soil samples were collected at mostly 25-m (82-ft) intervals along the roads. A total of: 136 moss mat and silt, 855 soil, and 316 rock samples were collected during the 1991 program. Birkeland (1991) defined anomalous thresholds from the second positive standard deviation levels in the distributions of 1991 soil-metal concentrations and lowered them somewhat to make them more representative of hypothetical regional sampling as follows:

Table 3

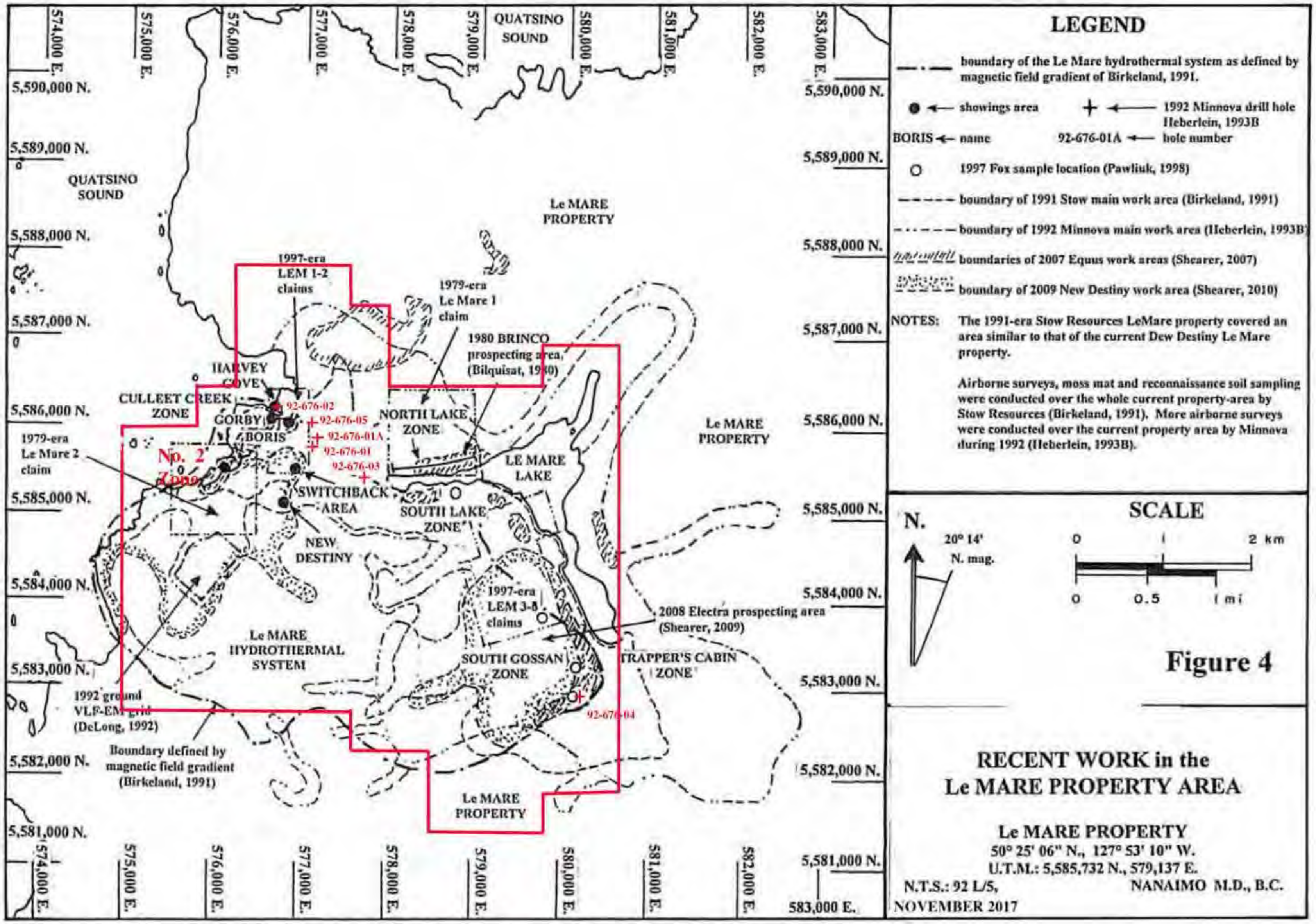
Birkeland's 1991 Soil-metal Threshold Concentrations

Soil-metal	Copper	Molybdenum	Gold	Silver	Zinc
Anomalous threshold 2nd. Positive Standard. D.	138.6 ppm	4.56 ppm	17 ppb	200 ppb	190.6 ppm
Selected threshold	90 ppm	4 ppm	20 ppb	200 ppb	250 ppm

The 1991 Stow soil survey resulted in the identification of 4.5-km (2.75-mi) long anomalous area along the slopes southwest of Le Mare Lake (Figures 3 and 5). Birkeland (1991) concluded that alteration and mineralization was exposed as a 6-km (3.66-mi) long linear belt of copper enrichment flanked to the northeast by belts of gold, molybdenum, and zinc enrichment, and to the southwest by a belt of zinc enrichment. That belt was postulated to have extended from Harvey Cove in the northwest to southeast of the southeastern shore of Le Mare Lake.

Mineralization of several showings areas near Le Mare Lake were examined, including: the South Gossan zone, Trapper's Cabin area, Culleet Creek zone, South Lake zone, Le Mare No. 2 showing, and the North and South Lake zones (Figures 4 and 5). Roadside grab and chip samples were taken throughout the 1991 study area where disseminated and vein-hosted copper and molybdenum mineralization were encountered (Birkeland, 1991). Trenching and composite chip sampling was conducted at the Culleet Creek zone. There, disseminated and vein-hosted copper mineralization, mostly chalcopyrite and bornite, was found to be associated with silicification and "apple green" alteration. Weighted averages of the results of the 1991 chip sampling of those trench-areas were tabulated by Ostler (Table 7).

An "orientation" ground magnetometer survey comprising one line of unspecified length and location was conducted in the South Gossan zone. Readings were taken at 25-m (82-ft) intervals along the line. The results of that survey were reported as follow:



LEGEND
boundary of the Le Mare hydrothermal system as defined by magnetic field gradient of Birkeland, 1991.
showings area
1992 Minnova drill hole Heberlein, 1993B
BORIS name
92-676-01A hole number
1997 Fox sample location (Pawliuk, 1998)
boundary of 1991 Stow main work area (Birkeland, 1991)
boundary of 1992 Minnova main work area (Heberlein, 1993B)
boundaries of 2007 Equus work areas (Shearer, 2007)
boundary of 2009 New Destiny work area (Shearer, 2010)
NOTES: The 1991-era Stow Resources LeMare property covered an area similar to that of the current Dew Destiny Le Mare property.
Airborne surveys, moss mat and reconnaissance soil sampling were conducted over the whole current property-area by Stow Resources (Birkeland, 1991). More airborne surveys were conducted over the current property area by Minnova during 1992 (Heberlein, 1993B).
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0
2 km
0
0.5
1 mi
Figure 4
RECENT WORK in the
Le MARE PROPERTY AREA
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017
QUATSINO SOUND
Le MARE PROPERTY
1997-era LEM 1-2 claims
1979-era Le Mare 1 claim
1980 BRINCO prospecting area, (Bilquisat, 1980)
HARVEY COVE
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
GORBY
BORIS
1979-era Le Mare 2 claim
No. 2 Zone
92-676-02
92-676-05
92-676-01A
92-676-01
92-676-03
NORTH LAKE ZONE
LE MARE LAKE
SWITCHBACK AREA
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
NEW DESTINY
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
1997-era LEM 3-8 claims
2008 Electra prospecting area (Shearer, 2009)
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
92-676-04
1992 ground VLF-EM grid (DeLong, 1992)
Boundary defined by magnetic field gradient (Birkeland, 1991)
574,000 E.
575,000 E.
576,000 E.
577,000 E.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
581,000 E.
582,000 E.
583,000 E.
5,590,000 N.
5,589,000 N.
5,588,000 N.
5,587,000 N.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,581,000 N.

Results indicated that values within the South Gossan alteration zone were relatively constant with values ranging between 56,150 and 56,250 gammas (nanoteslas). At the alteration contact, a 7 station high to 56,650 followed by a 7 station low to 55,800 gammas encountered a magnetic cross-over of approximately 850 gammas. Within the wall rock volcanics, spiky readings fluctuating 600 to 700 gammas with means at approximately 56,200 gammas occurred.

Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 20.

Ostler assumed that this line was run east-west into the argillic-phyllic alteration zone and the coincident aeromagnetic low south of Dumortiorite Creek (Figures 4) in the South Gossan zone.

Craig Leitch (1991) (Appendix VIII in Birkeland, 1991) conducted a petrographic study of 26 rock specimens from southwest of Le Mare Lake. Alteration types found included: potassic, propylitic, argillic, phyllic, and silicic.

1992: Stow Resources' Le Mare property was enlarged by staking from September, 1991 to January, 1992 when Minnova Inc. optioned it from Stow. Immediately upon securing its option, Minnova commissioned Aerodat to fly airborne: magnetic, electromagnetic and gamma-ray spectrometer surveys along a total of 435 km (265.4 mi) of flight line according to Dave Heberlein (1993B). D. J. Pawliuk (1998) mentioned that a report of the survey was written by a person identified as Woolham in 1992. That report was unavailable to the Ostler in 2010 and to the author.

Normally, results from airborne radiometric surveys are most definitive from surveys that are conducted during warm, dry weather during the late summer months. Minnova's 1992 gamma-ray survey was conducted during a period of heavy rains and possible snow during late winter over British Columbia's west coast rain forest therefore the results were likely to very useful (Ostler, 2010).

The summer, 1992 program comprised at least 5 km^2 (1.9 mi^2) of geological mapping at 1:5,000 and 1:10,000 scales (not all was reported) and geochemical sampling: 1,154 rock, 39 soil, 72 moss mat and 55 silt samples were collected (Heberlein, 1993A). Moss-mat samples were collected from all of the significant drainages in the current Le Mare property-area. The focus of the 1992 soil and rock sampling program was in the northwestern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. Anne Thompson (Minnova 1992) examined alteration and conducted an x-ray diffraction study on 9 clay samples from the South Gossan zone.

During October 1 to 18, 1992, 900.5 m (2,954.4 ft) of BQ core was drilled in six holes: one hole was drilled into the Culleet Creek zone. Three holes were drilled into a geophysical anomaly just east of it (Figures 4 and 5), and one hole was drilled in each of the South Lake and South Gossan zones (Figure 4).

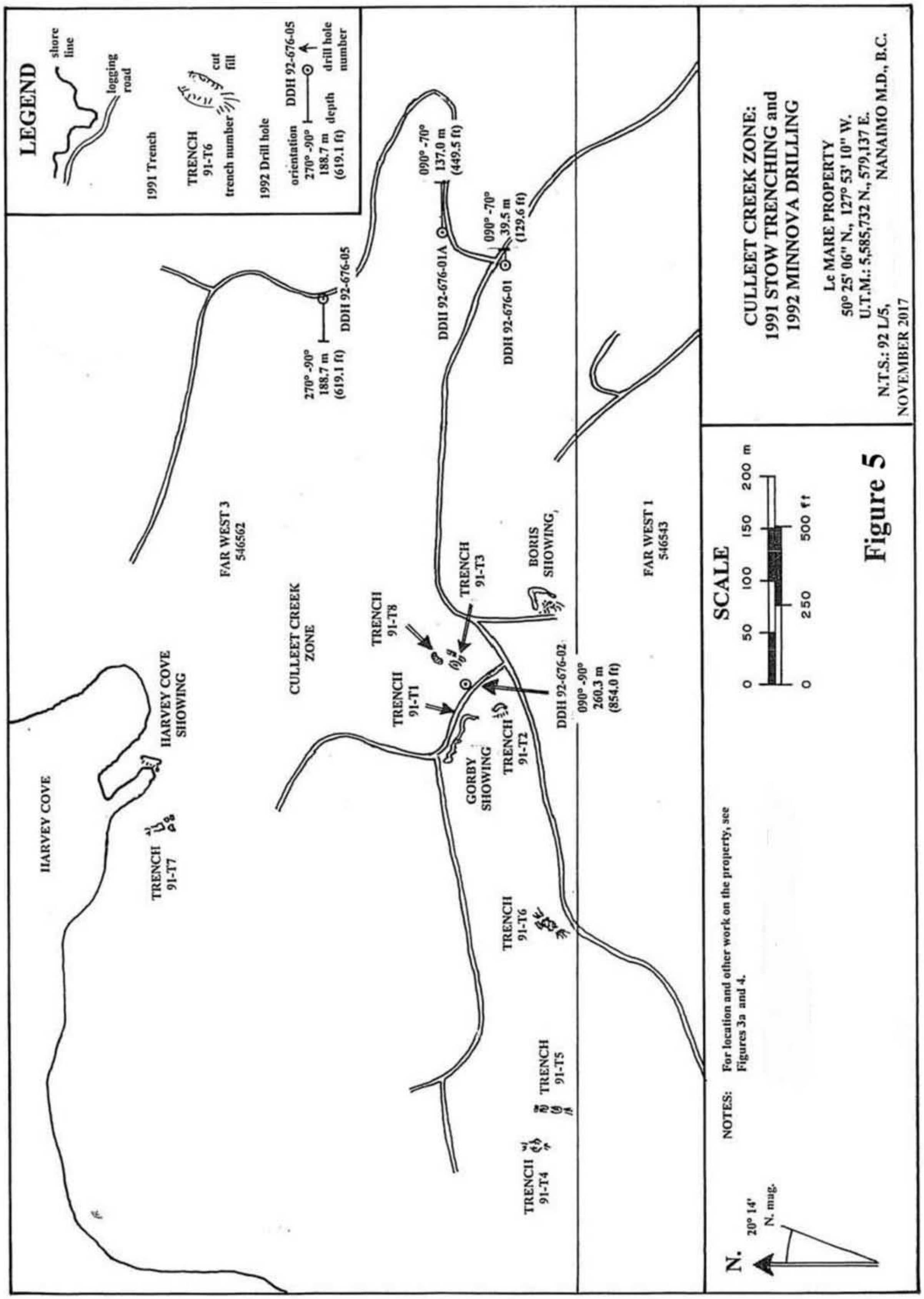

LEGEND
shore line
logging road
1991 Trench
TRENCH 91-T6 trench number
cut fill
1992 Drill hole
orientation 270° -90° 188.7 m (619.1 ft) depth
DDH 92-676-05 drill hole number
HARVEY COVE
HARVEY COVE SHOWING
TRENCH 91-T7
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
FAR WEST 3 546562
FAR WEST 1 546543
270° -90° 188.7 m (619.1 ft)
DDH 92-676-05
DDH 92-676-01A
090° -70° 137.0 m (449.5 ft)
DDH 92-676-01
090° -70° 39.5 m (129.6 ft)
TRENCH 91-T8
TRENCH 91-T3
BORIS SHOWING
TRENCH 91-T1
DDH 92-676-02
090° -90° 260.3 m (854.0 ft)
GORBY SHOWING
TRENCH 91-T2
TRENCH 91-T6
TRENCH 91-T5
TRENCH 91-T4
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
SCALE
0 50 100 150 200 m
0 250 500 ft
CULLEET CREEK ZONE:
1991 STOW TRENCHING and
1992 MINNOVA DRILLING
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017

Figure 5

Dave Heberlein (1993B) reported that, "the best targets generated by the field program were drill tested". It is assumed that Heberlein was referring to both the airborne surveys and follow-up ground work. The only hole that intersected sections containing significant copper concentrations was DDH 92-676-2:

Table 4

Significant Intersections in 1992 Minnova Diamond Drill Holes

Drill Hole	Location	Interval		Length		Copper > 500 ppm	Molybdenum > 50 ppm
		m.	ft.	m	ft.		
92-676-2	Culleet Creek – Gorby Zone	11.1-13.1	36.4-43.0	2.0	6.56	684	
		13.1-15.1	43.0-49.5	2.0	6.56	719	
		19.0-21.0	62.3-68.9	2.0	6.56	746	
		21.0-23.0	68.9-75.5	2.0	6.56	863	
		23.0-25.0	75.5-82.0	2.0	6.56	959	
		58.0-62.7	190.3-205.7	4.7	15.42	529	

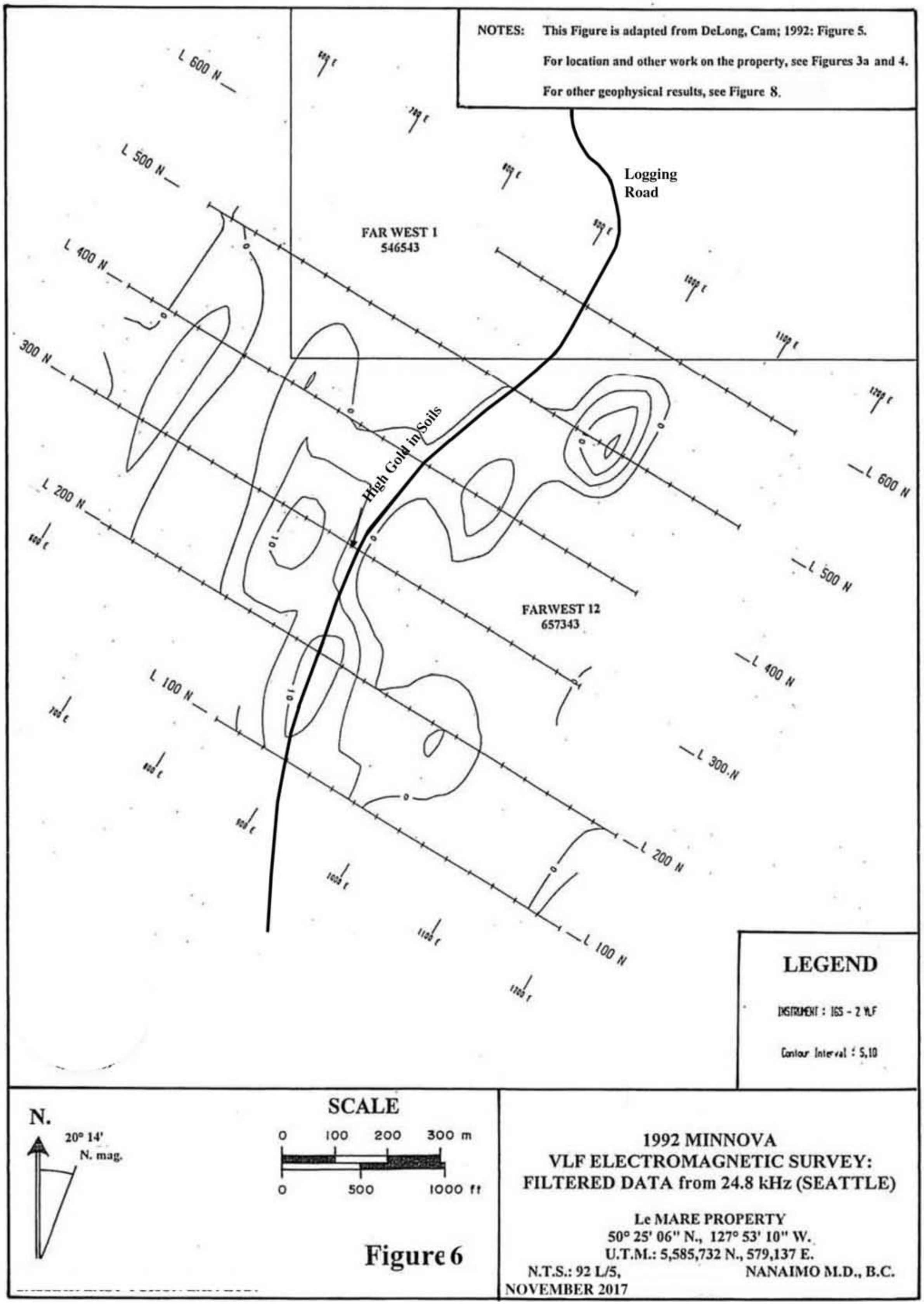
NOTES: This table is produced by Ostler (2010) from the certificates of analysis attached to the report of Heberlein, Dave; 1993B.
For locations of 1992 drill holes, see Figures 4 and 5.

Diamond drill holes 92-676-1 (lost in poor ground), 92-676-1A, 92-676-3, and 92-676-5 were drilled into a geophysical anomaly located southeast of Harvey Cove and south of Culleet Creek (Heberlein, 1993B) about 150 m (492.l ft) east of the Culleet Creek hydrothermal zone' margin (Figures 4 & 5). This could account for Heberlein's (1993B) report of weak potassic alteration and copper mineralization encountered in these holes.

Drill hole 92-676-2 was drilled on the access road about 50 m (164 ft) east of the Gorby showing (Figure 6), well within the Culleet Creek alteration zone. The results from that drill hole were summarized as follows:

> 92-676-2 was drilled to test the depth extent of disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization at the Gorby Zone. The hole penetrated a sequence of potassic to chlorite altered flow banded rhyolites, rhyolite breccias and felsic tuffs with rare intervals of basalt. Consistent fracture controlled visible chalcopyrite mineralization occurs in the upper 26 m (85.3 ft) of the hole (Heberlein, 1993B).
>
> Quartz stockworks are well developed in the mineralized section. Wall rocks are pervasively silicified and potassium feldspar alteration envelopes occur. A Visible chalcopyrite mineralization is present throughout this interval and Cu concentrations ranged from 529 ppm to 959 ppm.
>
> Lower in the hole, chlorite-calcite-hematite alteration is prevalent. Traces of chalcopyrite occur to a depth of 252.1 m (827.1 ft), but copper grades (concentrations) do not exceed 124 ppm.

Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: p. 13.


NOTES: This Figure is adapted from DeLong, Cam; 1992: Figure 5.
For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
For other geophysical results, see Figure 8.
Logging Road
FAR WEST 1
546543
FARWEST 12
657343
High Gold in Soils
L 600 N
L 500 N
L 400 N
300 N
L 200 N
L 100 N
L 300 N
LEGEND
INSTRUMENT : IGS - 2 VLF
Contour Interval : 5,10
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 100 200 300 m
0 500 1000 ft
Figure 6
1992 MINNOVA
VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY:
FILTERED DATA from 24.8 kHz (SEATTLE)
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017

Drill hole 92-676-4 penetrated the South Gossan zone in the eastern part of an area that was reported to have hosted pervasive argillic and advanced argillic alteration over a mineralized potassic alteration zone. Results from that drill hole were summarized as follows:

> 92-676-4.was the only hole drilled into the South Gossan Zone. It penetrated a section dominated by highly vesicular rhyolite flows (silicified vesicular basalt flows?) and fragmental rocks. Alteration is moderate and consists of pervasive sericitization with minor silica flooding. Chlorite is also abundant, particularly near a basalt dyke at 91.0 m (298.6 ft).
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: p. 14.

Ostler (2010) was of the opinion that the 1992 Minnova crew mis-identified silicified mafic volcanic rocks as rhyolitic rocks and the same mis-identification during 1992 core logging is probable.

Quest Canada Exploration Services conducted a ground very-low-frequency electromagnetic survey on a 6-line grid on Gooding Ridge between Gooding Cove and the Culleet Creek zone to test a distinct airborne anomaly in that area. The surface anomaly was considered to be weak and of little interest (DeLong, 1992) (Figures 4 and 7).

1993 to 1997: No exploration was recorded and the 1991-era Le Mare claim group lapsed.

1997: On February 6, 1997, David J. Pawliuk recorded the LEM 1 to 6 (353575 to 353580) 2-post claims. The LEM 1 and 2 claims were located on the Culleet Creek zone and the LEM 3 to 6 claims occupied the eastern part of the Southern Gossan zone as defined by Birkeland (1991) (Figure 4). During the 1997 prospecting program conducted by Fox Geological Services Inc., 10 rock samples were taken. None were significantly mineralized with either copper or molybdenum (Pawliuk, 1998). Enough assessment credit was applied to the LEM claims to keep various claims in good standing to February 6, 2001 to February 6, 2003.

During the summer of 1997, geologists from Phelps Dodge Corp. visited the Le Mare Lake area as part of the company's project No. 207. Grab samples 62960 to 62965 taken around the Gorby showing on the LEM 1 (353575) claim and submitted to Acme Labs for analysis. They were found to contain from 1,005.7 to 5,245.1 ppm copper and from 0.3 to 4.9 ppm molybdenum.

1998 to 2006: No exploration was recorded and the LEM claim groups lapsed.

2006: From December 4 to 6, 2006, J.T. Shearer map-staked the FAR WEST 1 to 6 (546543, 546454, 546562, 546563, 546565, and 546689) claims to cover the slopes southwest of Le Mare Lake (Figure 3). Those claims formed the core-area of the current Le Mare property.

2007: J.T. Shearer enlarged the current Le Mare property-area by map-staking the FAR WEST 7 and 8 (563795 and 563802) claims south and southeast of the core-area respectively on July 29, 2007. The property-area was expanded farther to the north and east by Shearer's map-staking of the FAR WEST 9 to 11 and GEYSERITE

(569848 to 569850 and 570078) claims from November 10 to 14, 2007. The property was optioned to Equus Energy Inc. of Vancouver, B.C.

Homegold Resources Ltd., a private exploration company controlled by J.T. Shearer, conducted a program of prospecting and soil sampling along several of the lower roads around Le Mare Lake focusing on previously defined anomalous areas (Shearer, 2007). A total of 131 soil and 4 rock samples were taken and analyzed by the induced plasma coupling (ICP) method for 30 elements. Gold concentrations were determined by fire assay and atomic adsorption techniques.

Upon contouring Shearer's 2007 and 2009 soil-survey data, (Figures 19E, 19W and 20E). Ostler (2010) found that Shearer's data more precisely defined soil copper and molybdenum anomalies and could be used to help define hydrothermal zones in the northwestern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figures 8a and 19E and 19W).

2008: During the 2007 exploration program, chalky geyserite, a grey-white hydrated silicate ($SiO_2.nH_2O$), an ingredient in Portland cement, was discovered to occur in small amounts along a road south of Culleet Lake. By sometime during 2007 or 2008, J.T. Shearer had optioned the copper and molybdenum of the Le Mare property to Equus Energy Inc. and the geyserite on the same property to Electra Gold Ltd. The author observed this occurrence on October 12, 2017. The geyserite occurrence was found to be of limited extent.

From October 25 to December 4, 2008, J.T. Shearer's exploration company Homegold Resources Ltd., conducted prospecting for geyserite along a disused logging road southwest of Culleet Creek and Lake, and near the South Gossan zone (Shearer, 2009). A total of 51 samples were taken from those areas. No significant concentrations of that industrial mineral were found.

On April 5, December 5 and 14, 2008, J.T. Shearer expanded the Le Mare property-area by map staking the MAHATTA 1, NORTHEAST LEMARE, and FAR WEST 13 (580535, 595599, and 596074) claims to the northeast and south of the established property area.

2009: The options of Equus Energy and Electra Gold with regard to the Le Mare property were terminated. On October 7, 2009, Paradigm Shift Investments optioned the Le Mare property from J.T. Shearer.

Upon reviewing the exploration data, Ostler (2010) reported that the Le Mare hydrothermal system occupied an area shaped like a lima bean and was not part of a linear, asymmetric, mineralized trend as assumed by previous explorationists of the area. J.T. Shearer map-staked the FARWEST 12 and 13 (657343 and 657363) claims to cover the projected southwestern extension of the hydrothermal system (Figure 3).

J.T. Shearer, Bryce Clark (President of New Destiny Mining Corporation), and John Ostler examined the Le Mare property on November 4, 2009. The 2009 exploration program was conducted from that time until December 15, 2009 by Homegold Resources Ltd. The program comprised prospecting, soil sampling, and some check-mapping in two areas: between the Culleet Creek zone and Gooding Cove, and in the South Gossan zone (Figures 4, and 19E to 20E). A total of 235 soil and 33 rock samples were taken. All samples were analyzed for 33 elements by induced coupled plasma (ICP) techniques; high concentrations were determined by fire assay and atomic adsorption. Soil-copper anomalies between the Culleet Creek zone and Gooding Cove confirmed the presence of mineralized hydrothermal zones in that area, southwest of the linear trend that had previously been thought to have hosted all significant porphyry copper mineralization.

2011: In 2011, J.T. Shearer conducted a series of mapping surveys in the Le Mare Lake area focusing in on an area located along the western section of the Farwest claim group. More specifically, in an area roughly bounded by: west of Le Mare Lake, south of Culleet Creek and east of Gooding Cove with surveys extending from near tide water to summit of 450 meters.

Previous geophysical VLF-EM surveys (1992) and soils geochemical surveys (2009) conducted in this area have outlined copper (gold) anomalous targets. A VLF-EM conductive signature was outlined along a northeast trending ridge (summit elev. 488 m) which is coincidental with a geochemical gold high. Three separate copper soil anomalies were outlined from the 2009 surveys. One of these anomalies is coincidental and responsible for the New Destiny copper zone discovered by backhoe trenching during March-April exploration in 2011.

Access to the mapping project site was via the Restless Creek mainline logging and branch roads. Historical exploration surveys along the south end of the southeast arm of Le Mare have outlined hydrothermal alteration signatures related to porphyry mineral environment. Subsequent geochemical soil surveys have delineated a coincident copper-molybdenum anomaly, referred to as the 'South Gossan zone, which supports a porphyry type model. The copper mineralization (e.g. Gorby, New Destiny and other related showings) found in the area mapped as noted-above (see Figure 4), is currently viewed in the technical report (J. Ostler, P.Geo., April 30, 2010) as at least 6 distinct 'hydrothermal-plumes or zones' copper-potential hosted systems and interpreted as been hosted in 'dilational jog' (pull-apart structure Figure 9) similar to the Island Copper cluster deposits.

Based on the mapping surveys and empirical field data presented in his 2011 Technical Report, J.T. Shearer presented an argument that supports evidence for the potential of an epithermal and or a volcanogenic-type, massive sulphide environment – a long side the porphyry copper model discussed in the technical report. Although no massive sulphide mineralization (e.g. float, etc.) as yet has been documented (to the author's knowledge), however the proxy to such potential mineralization can be found in the rocks mapped and interpreted as discussed below.

The regional tectonstratigraphic framework is represented by the northwest trending, Early to Middle Jurassic Bonanza volcanic arc. The Bonanza arc, evolved as part of the upper stratigraphic Bonanza Group, in a convergent margin setting, built on basement comprising distinctive mid-Paleozoic arc volcanic rocks of Sicker and Buttle Lake groups and the Late Triassic Vancouver Group which includes tholeiitic flood basalts of the Karmutsen Formation and Quatsino (carbonate) Formation. Resurgence of arc magmatism in Early Jurassic time gave rise to the Bonanaz arc. The arc was thought to have developed in response to eastward-directed subduction of Pacific Ocean lithosphere during Early to Middle Jurassic times.

2014: From July 22nd to July 24th, 2014, J.T. Shearer and a crew of three completed three days of geological mapping on the Le Mare Property. The purpose of the mapping was to more clearly determine if geology and alteration on the Le Mare Property were clearly indicative of a porphyry Cu-Au-Mo style system occurring on the Property.

Access to the property was along logging roads many of which were heavily overgrown and some areas were just too far to reach on foot although most of the focus area (the South Gossan) was covered at lower elevations. A total of 16 samples were collected during the mapping for later Terraspec analysis and mapping data focused on rock types, structures, alteration minerals/type and intensity of the alteration.

The Le Mare Property is largely underlain by Jurassic age, Wrangellian island arc terrane consisting of Bonanza Group bi-modal volcanic rocks. The Bonanza group rocks are dominated by andesitic flow and volcaniclastic rocks with rare siltstone, wacke and rhyolite/dacite flows and tuffs.

Bonanza Group rocks generally strike southward and dip moderately westward which are folded locally to a SE strike and near vertical dip. A major NE trending fault is interpreted to occur along Dumortiorite Creek and appears to down-drop the NW block of Bonanza Group rocks on the Property. This assumption is based on alteration in the Bonanza rocks which is distinct in each block and described below.

On the southwest corner of the Property, a downthrown block of Cretaceous age, Longarm Formation basalt and shale/siltstone occurs and presumably overlies the Bonanza Group rocks. The Longarm Formation rocks are cut by numerous faults; mainly WNW striking, steep, dextral strike-slip faults, N striking steep normal block faults and NE striking oblique faults. The Longarm block is bounded by the WNW and NE faults and locally contains N striking qtz-cb-ep+/-py+/-apy veins and breccia zones.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Property Geology

Dave Heberlein (1993A) described the geology of northwestern Vancouver Island as follows: Northwestern Vancouver Island lies within Wrangellia; a part of the Insular Belt of British Columbia. Oldest rocks in the region are Upper Triassic tholeitic basalts of the Karmutsen Formation which form the basement to the overlying Jurassic and Cretaceous stratigraphy.

Middle Jurassic Bonanza Supergroup rocks outcrop over much of the western part of northern Vancouver Island. The basal part of the Bonanza Supergroup is a marine volcanic sequence consisting of amygdaloidal, pillowed basalts and andesite with interbedded tuffs and intraformational breccias. It grades upwards into a succession of andesitic to dacitic flows, tuffs, and breccias which are in turn overlain by a sub-aerial sequence of interbedded intraformational breccias and maroon subaerial basalt flows, dacites and rhyolites. Felsic rocks are abundant close to volcanic-intrusive centres and are often interbedded with volcaniclastic sediments.

The Bonanza volcanic sequence is unconformably overlain by or faulted against shallow marine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous Long Arm Formation.

Intrusive rocks in the region are interpreted to be coeval with the Lower Jurassic Bonanza volcanic rocks. Known as the Island Intrusives, they consist mostly of granodiorites and monzonites. These intrusions are associated with porphyry and skarn mineralization throughout the central and north parts of Vancouver Island.

The Le Mare claims lie within a fault bounded structural block named the Cape Scott block by Muller (1977). Brittle faulting and broad open folding are the main styles of deformation. Muller (1977) and Jeletzky (1970) attribute this to the thick, brittle section of Karmutsen basalt that forms the basement to the Jurassic rocks.

Heberlein, Dave; 1993A: pp. 4-5.

G.T. Nixon of the British Columbia Geological Survey conducted a regional mapping program throughout the northern part of Vancouver Island during the early 1990s that resulted in a regional geological map of the area (Nixon et al., 1994) (Figure 7).

The author has reviewed a tabulation of the geologic history of the region around the Le Mare property-area by Ostler (2010) and is presented in Table 5 as follows:

Table 5
Table of Geological Events and Lithological Units in the Le Mare Property-area

Time	**Formation or Event**
Recent 0.01-0 m.y.	**Valley rejuvenation**: Down cutting of stream gullies through till, development of soil profiles.
Pleistocene 1.6-0.01 my.	**Glacial erosion and deposition**: Removal of Tertiary-age regolith, deposition of till and related sediments at lower elevations, smoothing of the Tertiary-age land surface.
Late Miocene 7.6-7.9 m.y.	**Tensional faulting:** Deposition of the Alert Bay basaltic volcanic rocks
Eocene to Late Oligocene 32 - 59 my.	**Northeasterly trending tensional faulting**: Emplacement of the Sooke intrusions and Metchosin volcanic rocks MINERALIZATION: Emplacement of gold-bearing quartz veins
Late Cretaceous to Paleocene 75.0-57.0 m.y.	**Laramide Orogeny: Mild folding and faulting, in central British Columbia.** Northeastward tilting on the eastern side of the Vancouver Island area. Emplacement of the Nanaimo Formation sediments
Early to Middle Cretaceous (Valanginian to Cenomanian) 137.0 - 93.5 m.y.	**Deposition of the Logram and Queen Charlotte Group clastic sedimentary rocks on the Late Mesozoic erosional surface.**
Middle Jurassic to Early Cretaceous 163-137 m.y.	**Uplift and erosion**: Gentle westward tilting of the western part of the Vancouver Island area resulting in partial unroofing of the early Mesozoic stratigraphy
Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous 144-88 m.y.	**Columbian Orogeny**: **Emplacement of the Coast Intrusions east of the Vancouver Island** area, thrusting and transcurrent faulting, deformation of Cache Creek rocks in a northeastward dipping subduction zone, accretion of Nicola Group rocks to North America
Middle Jurassic 166.0-159.7 m.y.	**Nassian Orogeny:** **Final emplacement of the Island Intrusions** accompanied by local folding and contact metamorphism in adjacent cover rocks and lower greenschist facies regional metamorphism. Regional faulting and tilting resulting in southwestward dipping monoclines followed by uplift

Time	Formation or Event
	and erosion.
Early to Middle Jurassic (Sinemurian to Bajocian) 197.0 - 166.0 m.y.	**Subduction and calc-alkaline island arc volcanism and related clastic sedimentation:** **Deposition of the Bonanza Supergroup mafic to felsic volcanics and Island Intrusions** **MINERALIZATION: 175 m.y.** **Development of the Island Copper Complex calc-alkaline porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposits** **Presumed time of development of the Le Mare hydrothermal system**
Late Triassic (Karnian to Norian) 220.7- 209.6 m.y.	**Deposition of the Vancouver Group in a fore-arc basin**: Quatsino Formation reef-related limestone beneath Parson Bay Formation calcareous wacke and argillite
Middle Triassic (Ladnian to Karnian) 240.6-220.7 m.y.	**Deposition of Karmutsen Group mafic volcanics on a spreading oceanic crust.**
	m.y. = million years ago

NOTE: Data for this table was compiled by Ostler (2010) from various sources including Muller (1977) and Douglas ed. (1970.

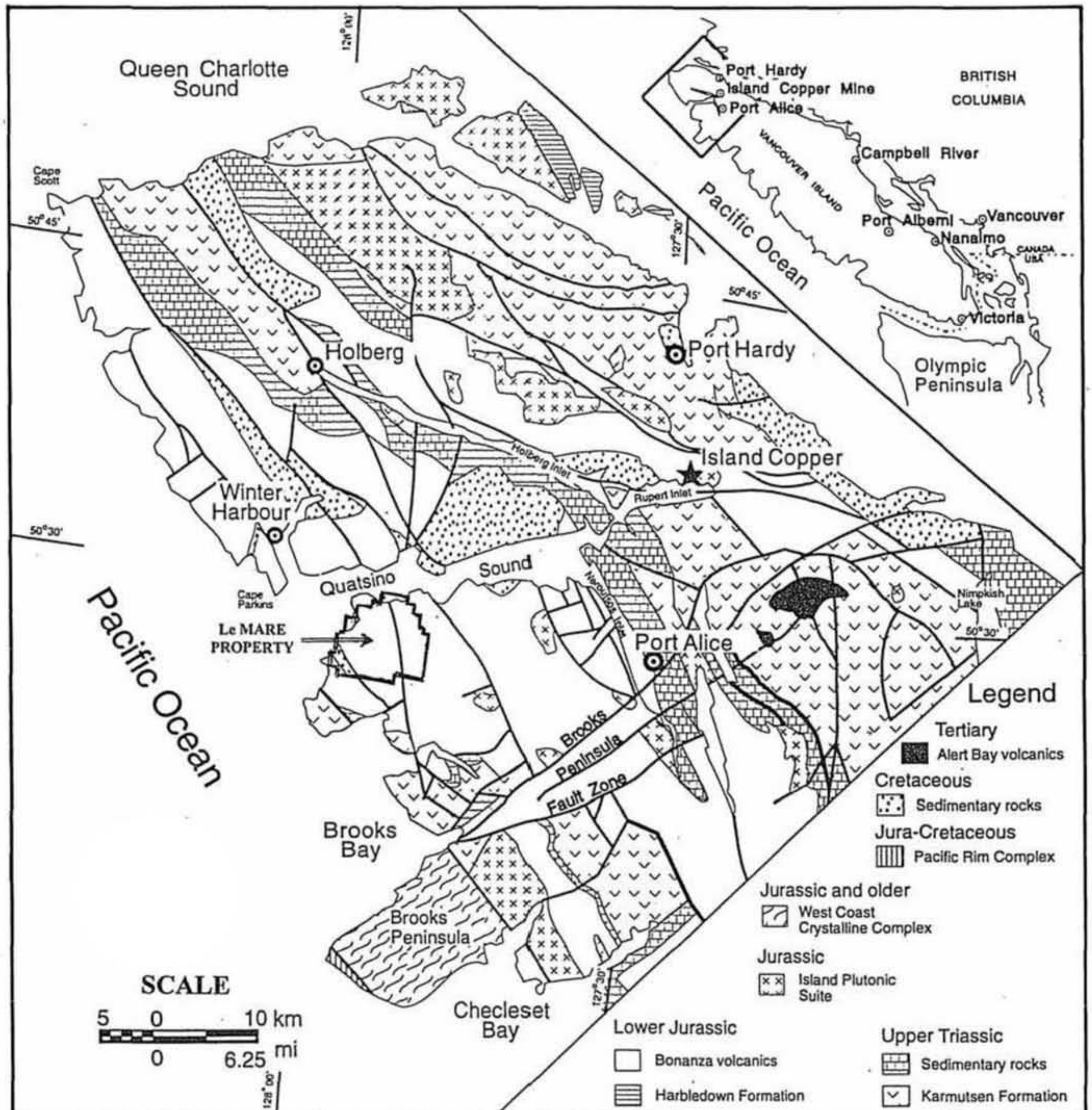
7.2 Regional and Property Geophysics

7.2.1 Regional Aeromagnetic Survey

In September, 1962, the Geological Survey of Canada conducted a fixed-wing airborne aeromagnetic survey over the northern part of Vancouver Island. Energy, Mines, and Resources Map 1733G covering N.T.S. map-area 92 L/5 was one of the aeromagnetic maps produced. The current Le Mare property-area is in the west-central part of that map-area (Figure 8b).

The northeastern part of the property-area coincides with a regional northwesterly trending magnetic high that may be a reflection of mafic volcanic stratigraphy in that area. Peaks in this magnetic trend are located at the hill top east of the southern end of Le Mare Lake and near the peak of Mount Bury (Figures 3 and 9). Exposures of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are located on the southwestern flank of the aeromagnetic trend. Three local magnetic highs occur along the ridge that transects the hydrothermal system. A distinct magnetic low coincides with the phyllic-argillic alteration that covers much of the South Gossan zone (Figures 8a). Ostler (2010) presumed that magnetic low to be an effect of magnetite destruction by that alteration.

During a preliminary investigation of the Le Mare Lake area in 1991, Keewatin Engineering manipulated data generated from E.M.R. Map 1733G to produce maps of enhanced total field and calculated gradient magnetic data (Figure 8a) superimposed on the 1: 50,000-scale N.T.S. Map sheet 92 L/5 (Birkeland, 1991).



NOTE: This Figure is adapted from Nixon, G.T. et al.: 1994; Figure 1.

N.

Figure 7

REGIONAL GEOLOGY from NIXON et al. in B.C.E.M.&P.R. Pap. 1994-1

Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017

The maps submitted for assessment were in colour and without legends; thus, the locations of magnetic highs and lows, and the magnetic gradient can only be assumed from the colour distribution. The author and previous authors knows of no report of how the magnetic data manipulation was accomplished. A.O. Birkeland's (1991) conclusions regarding the results of this data were as follow:

> The calculated gradient map (Figure 8a) indicates the following:
>
> – A northwest trending low magnetic trough corresponding to the major cross property Le Mare alteration trend. This magnetic low in likely caused by the destruction of magnetite within the argillic alteration trend.
> – Anomaly A is coincident with the South Gossan Zone and indicates that although magnetite destruction is present at a high level in the advanced argillic and phyllic zones which outcrop on surface, magnetite alteration exists at depth beneath the alteration cap.
> – Anomaly B is located on the ridge west of Dumortiorite Creek where the best anomalous soil geochemistry on the property occurs. It is interpreted that this area is underlain by a porphyry system with corresponding flanking magnetite alteration and associated Cu-Mo-Au mineralization.
> – Anomaly C is the highest magnetic anomaly adjacent to the Le Mare-Culleet alteration trend. This anomaly is on strike with east-west faults exposed in the South Gossan Zone and on trend with east-west structures and geochemical anomalies encountered on the east side of Le Mare Lake (Trapper cabin area).
> – Anomaly D occurs in a covered low-land in the vicinity of the gold geochem anomalies "down plunge" of the main South Gossan Zone alteration cap. This large positive anomaly within the northwest trending magnetic low indicates that a porphyry and associated magnetite-bearing Cu-Mo-Au system may be at depth beneath the valley till and has not been detected by conventional soil geochemistry completed to date.
>
> Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: pp. 19-20.

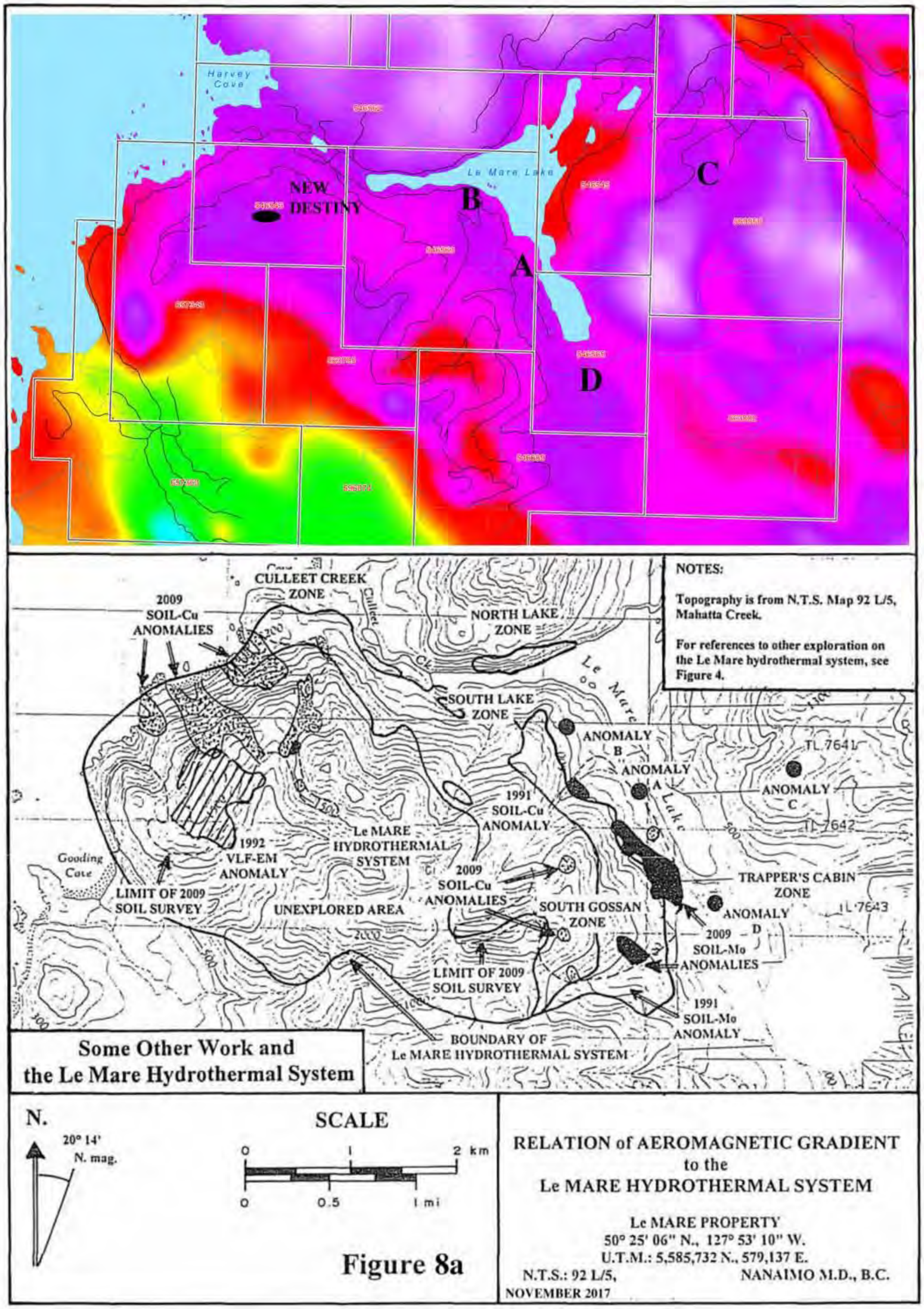
Birkeland's "northwest trending low magnetic trough" is one of a series of such "troughs" that transect the volcanic stratigraphy in the Quatsino Sound area. It cuts through the area of soil-copper enrichment separating the North Lake zone from the main part of the zone of soil-copper enrichment (Figures 8a, 8b and 19W). Ostler (2010) interprets this magnetic feature to have been due to post-mineralization weathering along a west-northwesterly trending fault, possibly previously responsible for the location of the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figure 9).

Anomaly 'A' as plotted on Birkeland's (1991) magnetic gradient map is 1 km (0.61 mi) north of the South Gossan zone and not coincident with it. Similarly, Anomaly 'B' is plotted 1 km (0.61 mi) north-northeast of its described location. The described locations of these two anomalies make more sense than their plotted locations. The plotted locations of anomalies 'C' and 'D' are much better matches to their descriptions.

Anomalies 'A', 'B', and 'D' are small, local magnetic features. Although quite intense, anomaly 'C' doesn't resemble any of the magnetic gradient features spatially related to the areas of alteration and soil-metal enrichment associated with the Le Mare hydrothermal system. During the 1992 field season, Minnova geologists visited the area of anomaly 'D' and could not associate it with a body of hydrothermal alteration in the Bonanza Supergroup mafic volcanic rocks. That anomaly may be related to local volcanic stratigraphy.

During the early 1990s, it was well-known that the porphyry deposits of the Island Copper Cluster located near Port McNeill were concentrated at dilational jogs along a west-northwest trending, steeply dipping regional fault (Figure 10). Efforts by the various exploration teams tended to focus on small magnetic features that appeared to align along linear belts of copper enrichment similar to the regional structures such that the larger, rounder shaped magnetic anomalies within the area defined by the magnetic gradient between Gooding Cove and Le Mare Lake (Figures 8a & 8b).

When the 1991 Stow soil-copper and molybdenum anomalies, the 1992 Minnova ground electromagnetic anomaly, the results of the 1991 Keewatin calculated gradient magnetics, and those of the 2007 and 2009 soil surveys are combined, they indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system covers a 5 X 3 km (3.05 X 1.83 mi) or 15 km2 (5.6 mi2) oval-shaped surface-area and not an asymmetric linear belt (Figures 8a, 8b, 9, and 19E, 19W and 20E).



Harvey Cove
Le Mare Lake
NEW DESTINY
A
B
C
D
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
2009 SOIL-Cu ANOMALIES
NORTH LAKE ZONE
NOTES:
Topography is from N.T.S. Map 92 L/5, Mahatta Creek.
For references to other exploration on the Le Mare hydrothermal system, see Figure 4.
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
ANOMALY B
ANOMALY A
ANOMALY C
1991 SOIL-Cu ANOMALY
1992 VLF-EM ANOMALY
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
Gooding Cove
LIMIT OF 2009 SOIL SURVEY
UNEXPLORED AREA
2009 SOIL-Cu ANOMALIES
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
ANOMALY D
2009 SOIL-Mo ANOMALIES
1991 SOIL-Mo ANOMALY
BOUNDARY OF Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
Some Other Work and the Le Mare Hydrothermal System
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 8a
RELATION of AEROMAGNETIC GRADIENT to the Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017

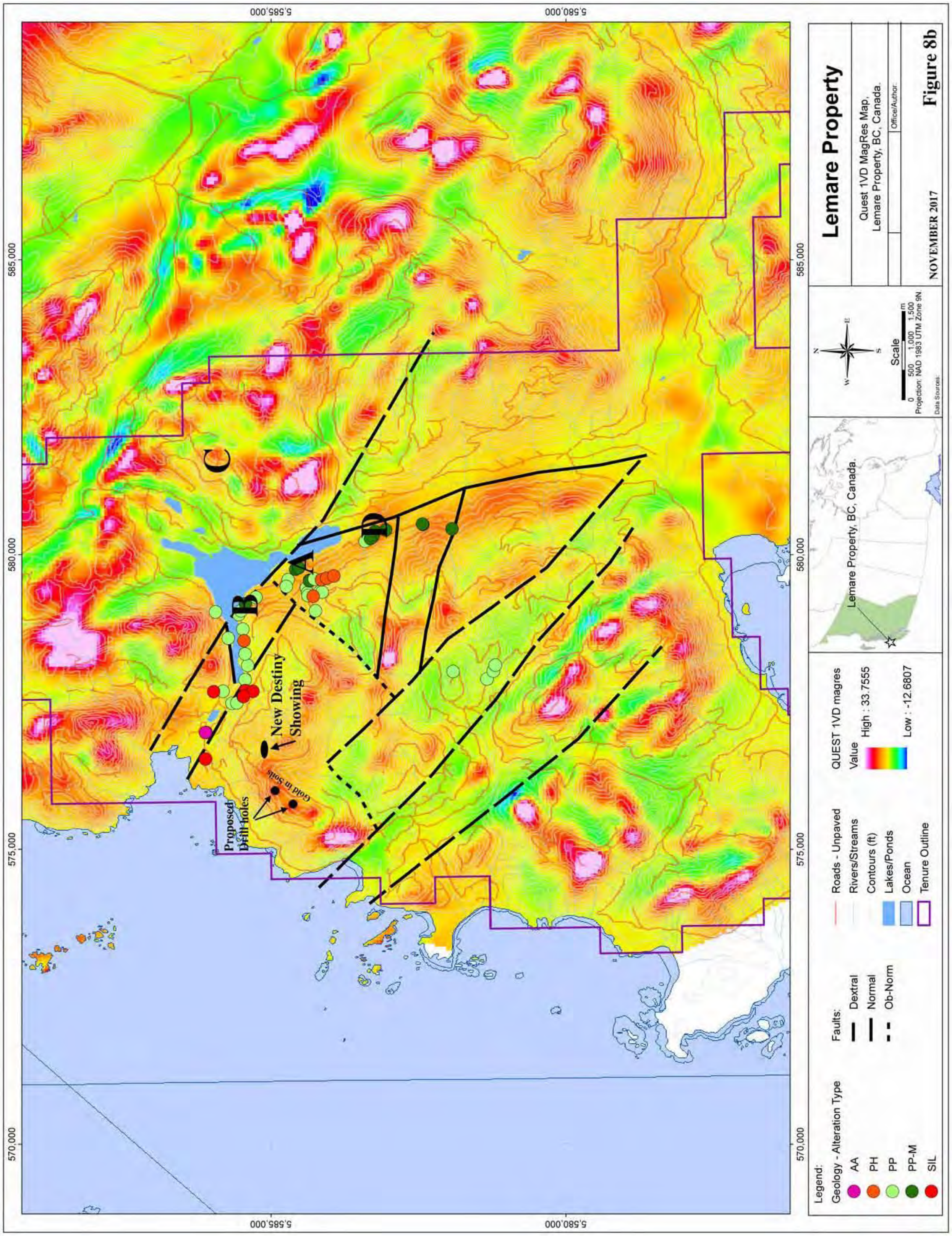


Figure 8b 1VD Mag Res Map

7.3 Regional Silt Geochemistry

A reconnaissance regional stream sediment sampling program was conducted during 1988 throughout the northern part of Vancouver Island, through a joint federal-provincial initiative resulting in the production of Geological Survey of Canada Open File 4020 (Matysek et al., 1988).

Research by Keewatin Engineering Inc. during March, 1991, including investigation of regional geochemical survey results, revealed that a belt similar to the Island Copper Belt was located between Kyuquot Sound and Quatsino Sound. It was named the Mahatta-Kashutl belt (Birkeland, 1991). Attributes of the two areas were sufficiently similar for Keewatin to stake and explore the 1991-era Le Mare property. J.A. Perelló et al. (1995) reported that the porphyry deposits of the Island Copper Cluster were concentrated along dilational jogs in a west-northwesterly trending, steeply dipping, right lateral, transcurrent fault (Figure 12).

Selected silt-metal concentrations of silt samples taken from locations near the Le Mare property (Figures 3 and 9) were tabulated as follows:

Table 6

Selected Regional Silt-metal Concentrations

Sample Number	Water pH	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Arsenic ppm	Moly. Ppm	Silver ppm	Gold ppb
883053	7.3	38	1	82	7	1	0.1	1
883082	7.1	41	13	240	10	1	0.1	1
883128	7.1	32	1	76	6	1	0.1	1
883129	7.0	44	1	86	6	1	0.1	1
883131	6.8	33	2	75	4	1	0.1	1
883237	6.7	34	3	87	12	1	0.1	107
883238	7.1	19	1	68	7	1	0.1	1
883262	7.2	34	9	230	14	1	0.1	2
883263	7.1	39	3	152	11	2	0.1	2
883264	7.0	42	5	155	11	1	0.1	18
883265	7.4	41	1	102	11	2	0.1	2
883266	7.4	43	3	135	11	1	0.1	1
883267	7.3	44	1	87	7	3	0.1	4

NOTE: For sample locations, see Figure 9.

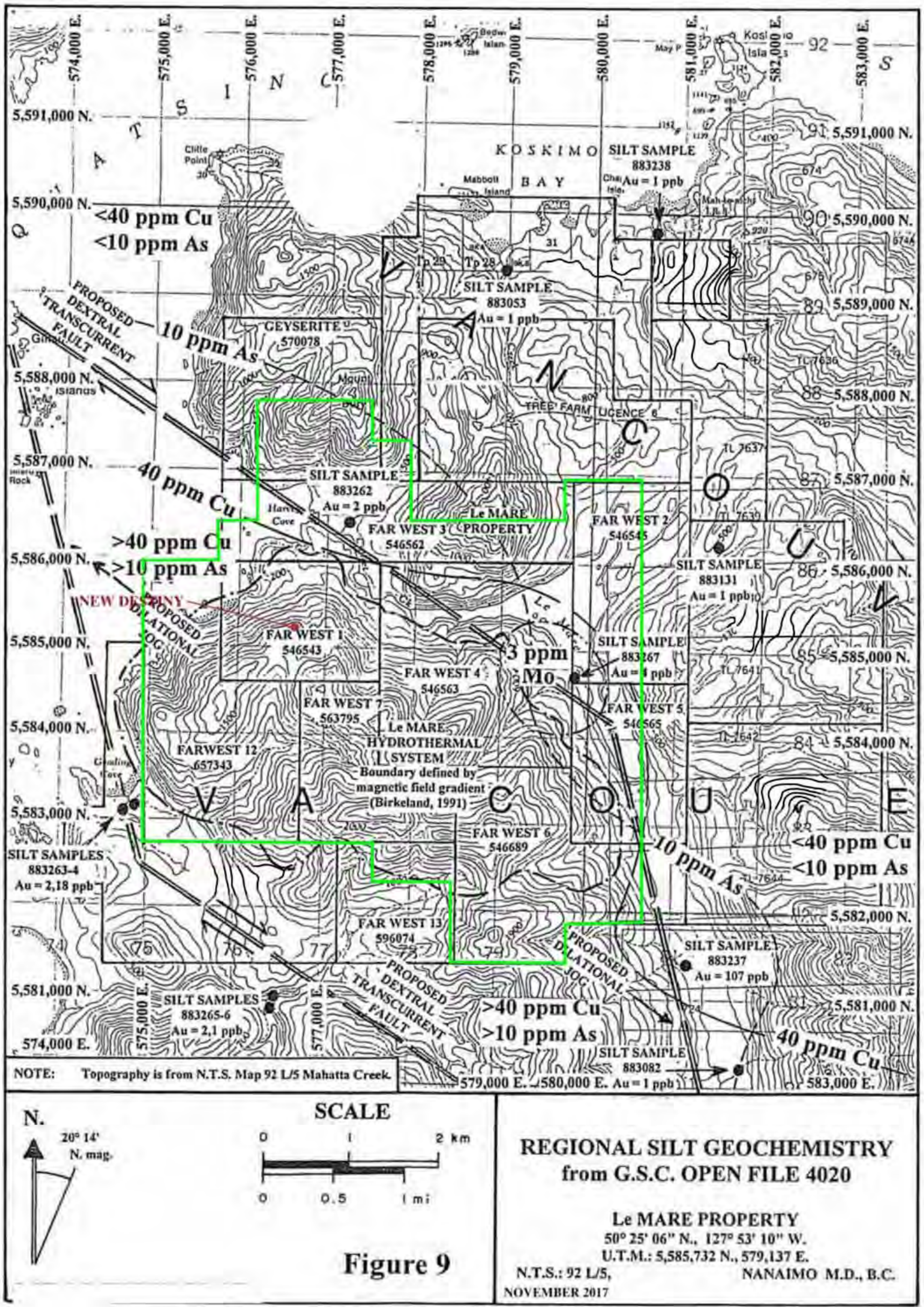
Regional silt survey results indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may also occupy a dilational jog in a regional fault similar to those which controlled mineralization of the Island Copper Cluster (Figure 10).

It is proposed that a steeply dipping right-lateral fault, trending at 306° may extend from beneath Quatsino Sound southeastward to Le Mare Lake where it terminates. A parallel structure may accommodate right-lateral displacement from Gooding Cove southeastward to beyond the head of Klatskino Inlet (about 12.5 km (7.6 mi)) southeast of the southeastern corner of the Le Mare property. A dilational jog between these two west-northwesterly trending faults may be defined by two steeply dipping faults that trend at about 338°. The easterly one may underlay the south arm of Le Mare Lake and Keith River; and the westerly one may extend from Gooding Cove north-northwestward to Gillam Islands beneath Quatsino Sound. The Le Mare hydrothermal system occupies an area bounded by these proposed faults (Figure 9).

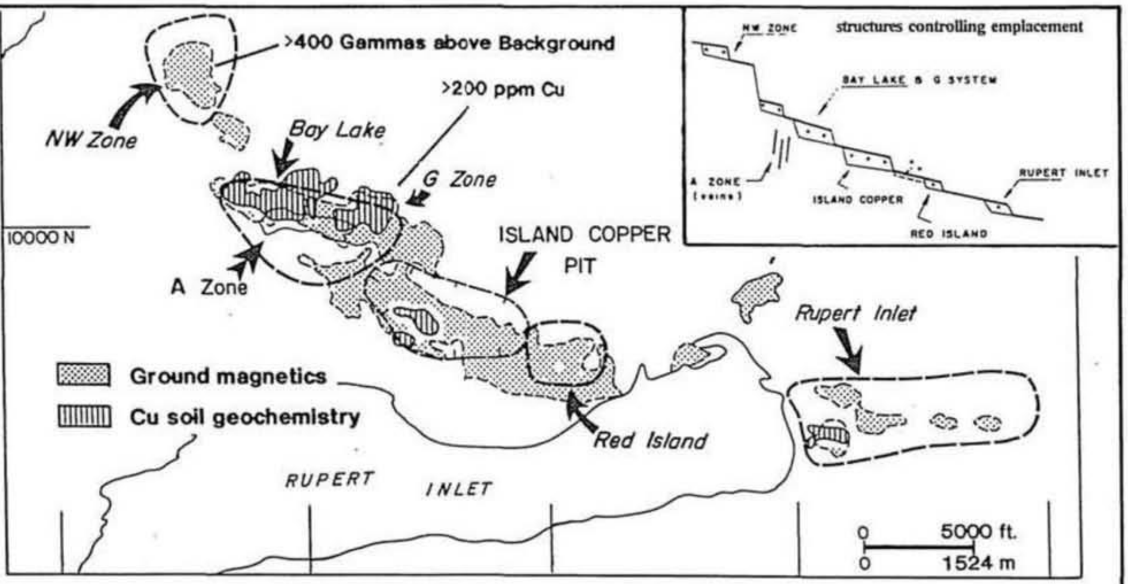
Elevated silt-gold concentrations occur in six samples in the Le Mare property-area: 883237, 883262 to 65, and 883267, all of which are within 300 m (984 ft) the surface traces of the proposed faults. The 40 ppm copper and 10 ppm arsenic contours separate areas of comparatively low silt-copper and arsenic concentrations to the north and east of Le Mare Lake with areas of higher concentrations to the south and west of it. The two contours roughly follow the northern and eastern boundaries of the proposed dilational jog, and could be the result of comparatively copper and arsenic-rich volcanic stratigraphy having been translated west-northwestward into contact with rocks with lower copper and arsenic contents along a regional dextral transcurrent fault system.

Silt sample 883267, taken near the mouth of Dumortiorite Creek and down-stream from the South Gossan Zone soil-molybdenum anomaly, contained 3 ppm molybdenum. That concentration was determined by Ostler (2010) to be sub-anomalous in soils of the area (Table 6 & Figure 9 & 20E). The only other two silt samples with elevated molybdenum contents were samples 883263 and 883265 which were taken from streams that drain the southern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figure 9).

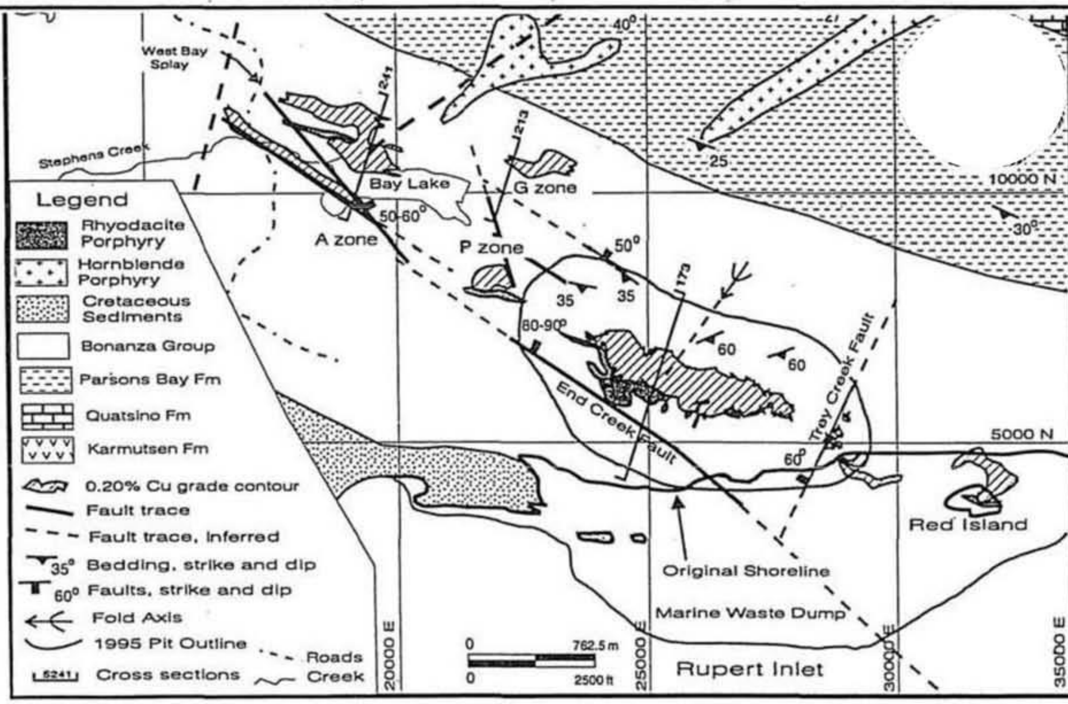
Regional silt-silver, lead, and zinc distributions are not very diagnostic of regional structures or of mineralized locations.



KOSKIMO BAY
SILT SAMPLE 883238 Au = 1 ppb
<40 ppm Cu
<10 ppm As
SILT SAMPLE 883053 Au = 1 ppb
GEYSERITE 570078
PROPOSED DEXTRAL TRANSCURRENT FAULT
10 ppm As
40 ppm Cu
SILT SAMPLE 883262 Au = 2 ppb
Le MARE PROPERTY
FAR WEST 3 546562
FAR WEST 2 546545
>40 ppm Cu
>10 ppm As
NEW DESTINY
SILT SAMPLE 883131 Au = 1 ppb
PROPOSED DILATIONAL JOG
FAR WEST 1 546543
3 ppm Mo
SILT SAMPLE 883267
FAR WEST 4 546563
FAR WEST 7 563795
FAR WEST 5 546565
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM Boundary defined by magnetic field gradient (Birkeland, 1991)
FARWEST 12 657343
SILT SAMPLES 883263-4 Au = 2,18 ppb
FAR WEST 6 546689
10 ppm As
<40 ppm Cu
<10 ppm As
FAR WEST 13 596074
SILT SAMPLE 883237 Au = 107 ppb
PROPOSED DILATIONAL JOG
SILT SAMPLES 883265-6 Au = 2,1 ppb
PROPOSED DEXTRAL TRANSCURRENT FAULT
>40 ppm Cu
>10 ppm As
SILT SAMPLE 883082 Au = 1 ppb
40 ppm Cu
574,000 E.
575,000 E.
576,000 E.
577,000 E.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
581,000 E.
582,000 E.
583,000 E.
5,591,000 N.
5,590,000 N.
5,589,000 N.
5,588,000 N.
5,587,000 N.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,581,000 N.
NOTE: Topography is from N.T.S. Map 92 L/5 Mahatta Creek.
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 9
REGIONAL SILT GEOCHEMISTRY from G.S.C. OPEN FILE 4020
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017



Location of porphyry centres of the Island Copper Cluster in relation to ground magnetic and copper-in-soil geochemical anomalies.



Geology of the Island Copper mine area. Rhyodacite porphyry contacts and 0.2% Cu boundaries are projected to the 920 elevation (sea level = 1000 feet) for the Red Island, Island Copper and P zone centres and to the 1140 elevation for the Bay Lake and G zone centres.

N.

NOTE: These figures are adapted from Perelló, J.A. et al.; 1995:

Figure 10

CONFIGURATION and GEOLOGY of the ISLAND COPPER CLUSTER DEPOSITS

Le MARE PROPERTY

50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017

7.4 Stratigraphy and Structure

Three mapping programs in the Le Mare property-area that have been recorded for assessment: those of A. O. Birkeland (1991) for Stow Resources Ltd., and of J.T. Shearer (2010) for New Destiny Mining Corporation, which was conducted in 2009. Two small geological mapping programs were carried out by J.T. Shearer in 2014 and 2017. Dave Heberlein (1993B) also conducted a geological mapping program for Minnova during 1992, however, this work was not filed for assessment credits. The author has observed that there has not been significant attention paid to producing a comprehensive geological map as mapping from any one of the programs is at variance with other mapping of the same area. During future exploration programs on the Le Mare Property a geological mapping legend should be prepared to provide geologists with guidance to develop consistent nomenclature for rock types, alternation and mineralization types.

The Le Mare property hosts mostly mafic volcanic rocks of the Bonanza Supergroup, including autobreccias, lahars, and minor amounts of tuff and other pyroclastic beds. Rhyolitic rocks comprise a minor amount of the stratigraphy in the property-area. A thin rock unit previously identified as quartzite was observed by Ostler (2010) to be a pyritic, rhyolitic tuff. It may be one of the most useful stratigraphic marker beds in the property-area.

A 50-m (152.4-ft) thick “dyke”, occupied by a rock described on Shearer’s (2010) map as aplite, was located at the divide at the head of the Dumortiorite Creek valley just south of the phyllitic-argillic alteration of the South Gossan zone. It pre-dates the Dumortiorite Creek fault and could be coeval with the development of the Le Mare hydrothermal system.

Perelló et al. (1995) described three intrusive phases responsible for emplacement of the Island Copper Cluster deposits: an “early” rhyodacite porphyry associated with potassic alteration, an “inter-mineral” rhyodacite associated with sericite-clay-chlorite alteration and molybdenum deposition, and a barren, “late mineral” rhyodacitic porphyry. The spatial association of the “aplite” with the sericite-clay-chlorite (phyllic-argillic) alteration and soil-molybdenum anomalies of the South Gossan zone indicates that it may be an equivalent of the “inter-mineral” or “late-mineral” rhyodacite identified at the Island Copper deposits (Figures 10 and 16).

A prominent topographic knob, located at U.T.M: 5,584,800 N., 578,850 E. about 400 m (1,312.4 ft) northwest of Dumortiorite Creek, was found to host a rhyodacitic dome that was described by Shearer (2010) as follows:

> ... Adjacent to the road (northwest of Dumortiorite Creek) is a bench-like ridge overlooking the west arm of Le Mare Lake where a resistant weathered dome-like feature was examined. An intensely siliceous, brittle, silicified hetero-volcanic breccia is cut by numerous quartz-chalcedony-like veinlets. The breccia fragments include angular banded, lapilli rhyolite, dacite and sub-rounded altered andesite. The dome-like breccia measures roughly 200 X 200 m (656 X 656 ft). Other than the numerous quartz-chalcedony veinlets, no alteration or sulphide minerals were noted.
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 17.

This rock-unit may be a volcanic vent filling above rhyodacite porphyry like those exposed at the Island Copper mine (Figures 10 and 16). It is curious that this dome is located adjacent to the South-Gossan zone, argillic-phyllic alteration zone.

Regional mappers of the northern part of Vancouver Island have been in general agreement that folding of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic-age rocks exposed in that area has been minimal, and that block and transcurrent faulting have been the main mechanisms for stratigraphic displacement. J.E. Muller (1977) concluded that: Triassic-age rifting, westward tilting of the western part of Vancouver Island area during the Middle Jurassic-age Nassian orogeny, and eastward tilting east of the island's core area during the Late Cretaceous Laramide orogeny disrupted Vancouver Island stratigraphy into a series of tilted homoclines (Table 5). To date Muller's conclusion has not been challenged.

However, there is a structural complication in the Le Mare property-area. The mostly mafic volcanic stratigraphy near the hydrothermal system has been deformed into a series of open to closed outcrop-scale folds that have a wide variety of axial-plane orientations. Development of this deformation before that of the Le Mare hydrothermal system and great diversity of fold axis orientations indicate that this deformation was related to local intrusion and not to regional deformation.

V.A. Preto (1979) concluded that such folding near the southern terminus of the Nicola batholith was related to emplacement of that intrusion. Similar folding mapped by the Ostler (2010) in mafic Nicola Group volcanics south of Merritt, British Columbia appeared to be the result of volcanic stratigraphy draping down over the margins of local plutonic cupolas. It was assumed that radial patterns of axial-plane orientations could be used to locate the locations of apices of such plutonic cupolas.

This style of folding indicates that the volcanic rock hosting the Le Mare hydrothermal system was buried at sufficient depth and sufficiently close to an intrusive contact for local heat, confining, and differential pressures to result in plastic, rather than brittle deformation. The existence of a near-surface contact of the volcanics with either of a coeval sub-volcanic intrusion or a rhyodacitic porphyry body is also supported by the exposure of the aplite rock unit at the head of Dumortiorite Creek.

Regional metamorphism around the Le Mare property-area does not exceed prehnite-pumpellyite or zeolite facies. It is difficult to discern around the Le Mare hydrothermal system due to pervasive, lower greenschist facies, thermal "contact" metamorphism that resulted in the formation of the axial plane cleavages in the drape-folds. Subsequently this was overprinted by pro-grade propylitic, potassic, and argillic-phyllic alteration. The folding, thermal metamorphism, alteration and mineralization is assumed to have occurred during the Middle to Late Jurassic Period at about 175 million years ago, contemporaneous with development of the Island Copper Cluster deposits.

7.5 Alteration

Bonanza group rocks are generally chlorite-pyrite (propyllitic) altered. In the NW block of Bonanza rocks the chlorite-pyrite alteration is overprinted by silica (locally chalcedonic)-hematite+/-jasperoid locally (Gorby showing) and silica-clay-pyrite (advanced argillic?). At the Gorby showing minor amounts of chalcopyrite occur with the silica replacement. Several zones (beds?) of advanced argillic alteration comprised mainly silica-pyrite-clay which appears to be 25-50 m thick. There are also rare zones of sericite-silica-pyrite along structural zones (possibly bedding planes as well) approximately 1-2 m wide and generally along Le Mare Lake on the east side of the NW block. The SE block of the Bonanza group rocks (South Gossan Zone) is also propyllitically altered by chlorite-pyrite but on the eastern margin of the block by Le Mare Lake the andesite is chlorite-epidote-pyrite-magnetite altered with abundant epidote-calcite+/-

chalcopyrite (rare covellite/bornite) veins. This area coincides with a moderate magnetic high on the aeromagnetic data. Up slope from Le Mare Lake the Bonanza volcanic rocks are chlorite-pyrite-epidote altered and are cut by numerous zones of sericite-pyrite-silica alteration which is generally structurally controlled but also appears along bedding planes or within permeable layers. These quartz-sericite-pyrite zones contain pyrite veinlets and rare quartz (with no pyrite) veinlets locally. North of Le Mare Lake several K-feldspar altered fault zones occur within Bonanza andesite rocks and is the only observed potassic alteration on the property. The Longarm formation is weakly chlorite-epidote alteration with local vuggy quartz-epidote-calcite-pyrite veins. The Bonanza group rocks in the NW block on the property contains extremely few veins and any alteration more intense that the regional chlorite-pyrite propyllitic alteration is very high level in character with advanced argillic silica-pyrite or chalcedonic silica-hematite.

7.6 Mineralization

Chalcopyrite mineralization associated with the silica-hematite is not likely to be porphyry related. Overall, this block of rocks does not appear to have any porphyry potential. The Bonanza rocks SE of Dumortiorite Creek (South Gossan Zone) are distinct as the propyllitic alteration of the lower elevation andesite units near Le Mare Lake and south of the lake contain abundant epidote and magnetite which was nearly absent north of the creek. And, there are many more QSP alteration zones within the otherwise propyllitic rock. Overall, it appears that these rocks were lower in the hydrothermal system than the NW block. The presence of numerous epidote-calcite-chalcopyrite/bornite veins in the magnetic area is encouraging in terms of porphyry potential. However, the lack of veining in the overlying rocks, lack of any appreciable intrusive rocks and the presence of the faulting that cuts the SE block 2km to the south, severely limits the exploration potential. Furthermore, the geochemical data from historical work in the South Gossan shows very weak Cu-Au-Mo and a single drill holes located in the South Gossan also did not intersect porphyry alteration or mineralization

Copper

At the Le Mare hydrothermal system, copper mineralization is related to an early potassic alteration event; molybdenum enrichment is related to a later argillic-phyllic event. High concentrations of copper and molybdenum occur together in significant amounts only where molybdenum enrichment has overprinted that of copper. The Le Mare hydrothermal system's potassic alteration zone has just been unroofed by erosion. At this level, copper mineralization occurs in discrete showings-areas located preferentially in the central parts of sub-vertical alteration zones. Copper mineralization occurs mostly as chalcopyrite with minor amounts of bornite. In weathered rock, primary minerals are replaced to varying degrees by chalcocite, covellite, and black (copper-rich) limonite. In intensely weathered areas, sulphides have been oxidized to brick-red hematite and limonite; copper concentrations have been reduced to very low levels. This occurred above the Gooding Cove road in the Gooding Ridge Zone where the Ostler's sample N4-1 contained 3 ppm copper and traces of molybdenum, gold and silver (Table 9).

<u>Culleet Creek Zone</u> – (Including Boris, Gorby and Harvey Cove Showings)

Of the five hydrothermal zones located between Harvey and Gooding coves, the Culleet Creek zone is the only one that has been explored intensively during the early 1990s (Figure 3 to 5 and 11). A.O. Birkeland (1991) described copper mineralization of the Culleet Creek zone as follows:

> Rocks in the vicinity of the Culleet Creek Zone exhibit a white weathering rind on surface (kaolinite after chlorite-K-spar). Numerous voids and boxwork textures with remnant secondary Cu mineralization is being leached by surface weathering and all values (concentrations) encountered near surface are likely depleted. This distinctive weathering characteristic (including chalcedonic quartz intergrowths) occurs over an area of approximately 500 m X 750 m (1,640.4 X 2,460.6 ft) (Figure 5). Two road borrow pits (Gorby and Boris showings ...) have fresher rock exposed in the pit walls and road fill debris. All rock types exposed in the pits are silicified and mineralized to various degrees. Modes of occurrences of copper mineralization are described as follows:
>
> - chalcopyrite, chalcocite, minor bornite, covellite, and native copper in apple green silicified (AGS) zones
> - associated with chalcedonic intergrowths, jasper and quartz veinlets and fractures, amygdules or disseminated in breccia matrix overprinting all rock types
> - disseminated chalcopyrite in lesser silicified dark green chloritized volcanics
>
> The 500 m X 750 m (1,640.4 X 2,460.6 ft) alteration zone of AGS has been trenched with 8 hand drilled (plugger) and blast hole trenches...
>
> Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 13.

Within all of the hydrothermal zones examined by the Ostler (2010), the early phase of potassic alteration comprises veinlets and disseminations of predominantly orthoclase, minor quartz, and sparse red-brown biotite which hosts chalcopyrite, with small amounts of bornite associated with pyrite, commonly with a chalcopyrite: pyrite ratio greater than 2:1. Orthoclase-rich, alteration passes gradually to a distal phase of silicification which, as A.O. Birkeland (1991) correctly observed, was accompanied by a gradual decrease to low copper concentrations with chalcopyrite being the only significant copper-bearing sulphide.

Orthoclase-quartz alteration is post-dated by quartz-jasper veinlets, pods, and disseminations that host vein-segregations and disseminations of chalcopyrite, bornite, and pyrite. These look similar to, but can be seen to cross-cut earlier orthoclase-quartz related mineralization in fresh rock at the Gorby showing. Generally, copper mineralization seems to be more abundant in quartz-jasper alteration than in the preceding orthoclase-quartz alteration.

Tabulated averages of Birkeland's (1991) sampling results weighted per linear metre, from the eight hand drilled (plugger) and blast-hole trenches that Birkeland mentioned (previous quote). Grab samples were excluded. That tabulation is as follows in Table 7:

Table 7
Results of Birkeland's1991 Sampling in the Culleet Creek Zone
Weighted per Metre of Sampling

Location	Analysis Number Sequence	Total Sampling Length metres	feet	Copper ppm	Molybdenum ppm	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Zinc ppm
Harvey Cove showing	125229-37 131488-500	22.0	72.2	1043	<2	<6	<0.4	102
Gorby showing	125357-61 125383-90 125403-07 131451-53	30.5	100.1	315	<1	<5	<0.2	84
Boris showing	125391-99	9.0	29.5	1134	<1	<5	0.5	30
91-T2	131457-61	5.0	16.4	93	<1	<5	<0.2	102
91-T3	131462-67	6.45	21.2	2665	4	<5	<0.4	70
91-T4	131468-70	3.0	9.8	660	<1.7	77	<0.3	77
91-T5	131471-73	3.0	9.8	577	3	17	<0.2	144
91-T6	131474-78	5.0	16.4	170	<1	<7	<0.2	167
91-T7	131479-83	4.8	15.7	687	<2.8	29	<0.2	50
91-T8	131484-87	4.3	14.1	133	<1	<5	<0.2	63
Average/m of Culleet Creek zone sampling		93.05	305.3	740	<1.5	<8.9	<4.7	87

NOTES: This table is produced from the data of A.O. Birkeland, A.O., 1991.
1991 grab samples have been excluded from this tabulation.
For locations of sampled areas, see Figures 3, 4, 5, 12 & 13)

Average copper concentrations from the 1991 Stow Resources trenches varied from a low of 93 ppm to a high of 2,665 ppm (Table 7). Such variance is intrinsic to discontinuous copper mineralization near the top of the potassic alteration zone of any calc-alkalic porphyry system.

The Gorby occurrence is located on a spur road about 80 m (262 ft) north of the Gooding Cove road in the southern boundary-area of the FAR WEST 3 (546562) claim (Figures 3, 4, and 6). It is near the geographic centre of the Culleet Creek plume and hosts the most extensive exposure of fresh, mineralized rock in the plume. A road borrow pit was extended into a 50-m (164-ft) long side-hill cut during the 1991 Stow Resources program (Figures 3, 4, 13, and 17W). Although Birkeland (1991) did not describe specifically the mineralization at the Gorby showing, his comments regarding copper mineralization in fresh rock of the Culleet Creek zone match what the writer observed in the cut itself.

J.T. Shearer (2010) added to a description of the Gorby showing as follows:

> The Boris and Gorby copper showings were briefly examined and are well documented by Birkeland, (1991). One of the key differences the writer noted at the Gorby showing was the increase (greater intensity) in quartz (and lesser calcite) veining hosted in the andesite (at that location). This was not observed in other andesitic rocks mapped - although minor (<0.05%) free chalcopyrite was occasionally noted. Also at the Gorby, quartz-filled stretched amygdaloidal andesitic flows are associated with disseminated chalcopyrite

J.T. Shearer; 2010: p. 17.

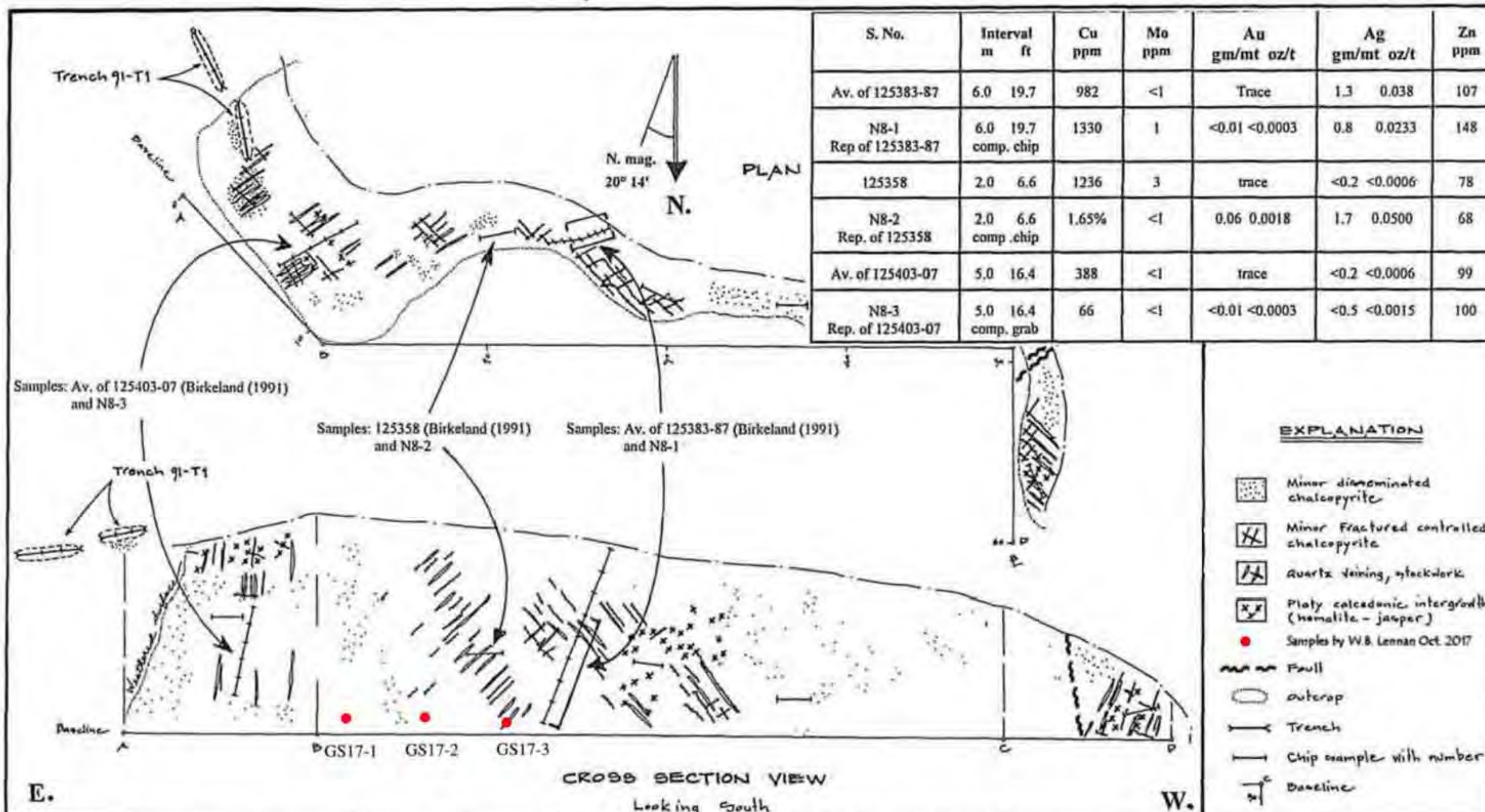
The author viewed the Gorby Showing on October 12, 2017 and concurs with Mr. Shearer's observations. Three grab samples collected by the author also confirms the tenor of the copper grades found by Mr. Birkeland (1991) and shown in Table 7. The sample locations are shown on Figure 13. The authors sample results are as follows:

Table 7a

Author's October 12, 2017 Gorby Showing Grab Sample Results

Location	Analysis Number Sequence	Total Sampling Length	Copper ppm	Molybdenum ppm	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Zinc ppm
Gorby Showing	GS17-1	Grab	1235	1.97	<0.02	0.64	54
	GS17-2	Grab	944	0.57	<0.02	0.22	97
	GS17-3	Grab	530	0.95	<0.02	0.28	62

One of the 1992 Minnova Inc. diamond drill holes, No. 92- 676-2, penetrated the Culleet Creek potassic alteration zone at a location about 50 m (164 ft) east of the centre of the Gorby cut (Figure 5, Table 4). That hole went through five 2-m (6.56-ft) and one 4.7-m (15.4-ft) long intersections that contained from 500 to 959 ppm copper. Those copper concentrations were similar to many of the average concentrations calculated from Birkeland's (1991) trench sampling results (Tables 7) and to the author's results shown above in Table 7a. These lower but significant copper concentrations may be related in part to its location at the outer edge of the hydrothermal system.



S. No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
Av. of 125383-87	6.0 19.7	982	<1	Trace	1.3 0.038	107
N8-1 Rep of 125383-87	6.0 19.7 comp. chip	1330	1	<0.01 <0.0003	0.8 0.0233	148
125358	2.0 6.6	1236	3	trace	<0.2 <0.0006	78
N8-2 Rep. of 125358	2.0 6.6 comp .chip	1.65%	<1	0.06 0.0018	1.7 0.0500	68
Av. of 125403-07	5.0 16.4	388	<1	trace	<0.2 <0.0006	99
N8-3 Rep. of 125403-07	5.0 16.4 comp. grab	66	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	100

NOTES: This figure is adapted from Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: Figure 25.

For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.

For other 1991 work in the Culleet Creek zone, see Figure 6 and Tables 5, 8, and 9.

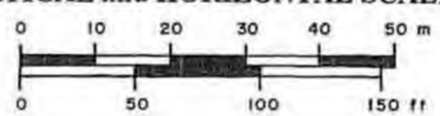


Figure 11

GORBY COPPER SHOWING

Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5. NANAIMO M.D.. B.C.

NOVEMBER 2017

No.2 Showing Zone

The No. 2 showings-area is located on the up-hill side of the Gooding Cove road in the northwestern part of the FAR WEST 1 (546543) claim (Figures 4, 12 & 13). It is in the northwestern part of the potassic alteration zone of the No. 2 Showings-area zone (Figures 3, 4, 12 and 13).

During 1980, British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. (BRINCO) conducted a prospecting program on the Le Mare No. 1 (later known as the North Lake zone) and the Le Mare No. 2 showings-areas (Figure 4). R.J. Bilquist (1980) recorded the results of BRINCO's work on the No. 2 Showings-area as follows:

> Prospecting on the LE MARE NO.2 mineral claim resulted in the discovery of a zone of mineralization. This zone was traced along the road cut a distance of 600 m (1,968.5 ft) (Figure 14). The mineralization found included chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, sphalerite, and iron pyrites. Mineralization appears to be related to faults and fractures and in places it is abruptly cut off at the boundaries of these. The rock appears to be mainly andesite flows and tuffs cut by an occasional andesite dike. Near chip sample BRLM 20, secondary potassium feldspar was seen as fracture fillings. Samples from here assayed between 0.20% and 1.40%. The copper mineralization was noted in another parallel road approximately 400 m (1,312.3 ft) to the southeast. No samples from here were assayed but from visual examinations it is assumed that the values (concentrations) would be similar.
>
> Bilquist, R.J.; 1980: p. 6.

Bilquist's (1980) description of a 600-m (1,968.5 ft) section of the Gooding Cove road has been copied in various versions by subsequent writers who all have ascribed that description to the No. 2 showings-area itself. The location of Bilquist's sample No. BRLM 20 is the actual location of the showings-area (Figures 18 and 19).

Recognition of "secondary potassium feldspar" at the BRLM 20 sample site may have encouraged the BRINCO prospectors to work the slope above the No. 2 (BRLM 20) showings-area along a road where Ostler took samples N2-1 and N3-1 samples N10-1 to N10-3 (Figures 14 & 15) (Table 9). Shearer (2010) also collected 10 m long composite sample SA 004 to mirror Ostler's sample N10-2. The analytical results were similar for copper with 982 ppm Cu for Shearer and 898 ppm Cu for Ostler's sample. Although R.J. Bilquist (1980) did not report the presence of a hydrothermal zone, he did outline the potassic alteration zone of the No. 2 Showings-area zone fairly accurately (Figures 12 and 13). At the No. 2 showing itself, there is an old trench dug into chloritic andesite hosting orthoclase-quartz and quartz-jasper (potassic) alteration similar to that in the Gorby cut. Analytical results are tabulated on Figures 14 and 15.

S. No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
SA 004	10 32.8 composite chip?	982	<1	Trace	1.3 0.038	107
N2-1	composite chip	61	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	106
N3-1	composite chip	320	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	0.6 0.0175	75
N10-1	composite chip	48	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	338
N10-2	10 32.8 composite chip	898	4	<0.01 <0.0003	1.2 0.0350	154
N10-3	composite grab	6.57%	<1	0.05 0.0015	6.2 0.1809	74

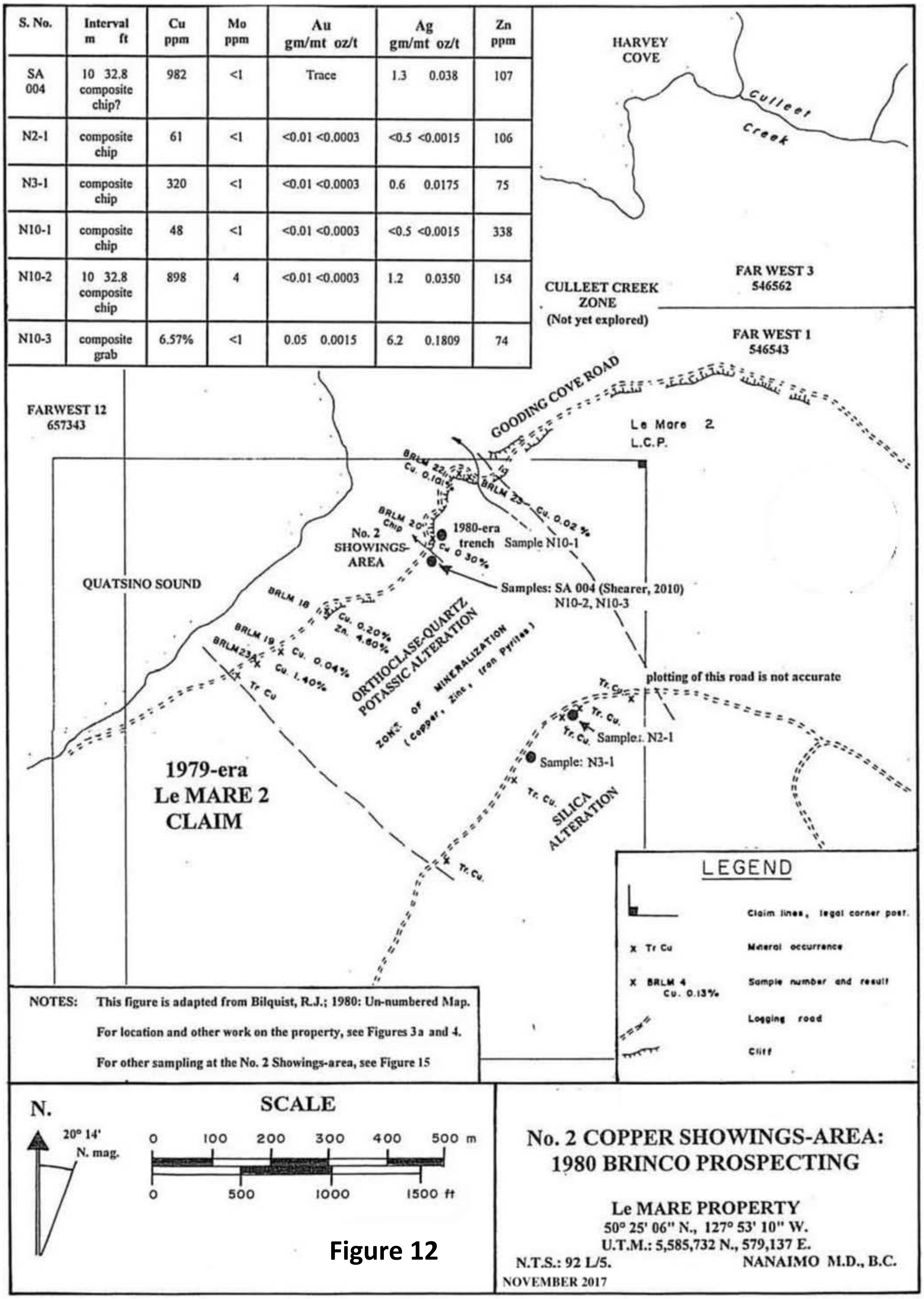
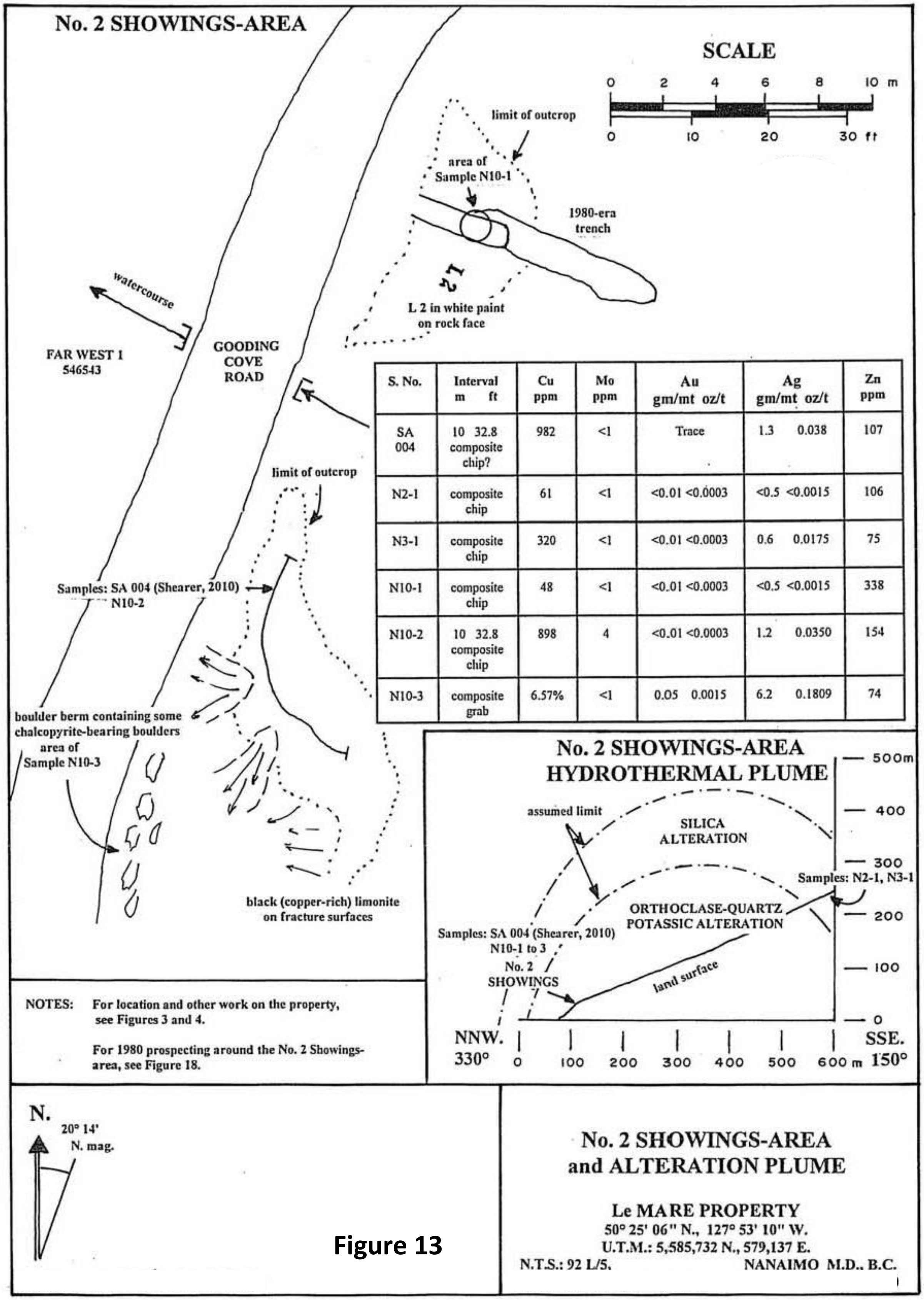


Figure 12



S. No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
SA 004	10 32.8 composite chip?	982	<1	Trace	1.3 0.038	107
N2-1	composite chip	61	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	106
N3-1	composite chip	320	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	0.6 0.0175	75
N10-1	composite chip	48	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	338
N10-2	10 32.8 composite chip	898	4	<0.01 <0.0003	1.2 0.0350	154
N10-3	composite grab	6.57%	<1	0.05 0.0015	6.2 0.1809	74

Figure 13

New Destiny Showing

The New Destiny showings-area is near the western end of Le Mare Ridge in the south-central part of the FAR WEST 1 (546543) claim (Figures 3 and 4) and is within the potassic alteration zone (Figure 14 and 15). Dave Pawliuk, a member of the 2009 field crew and a former owner of the 1997-era LEM claims (Figure 4), discovered the showings on December 5, 2009. J.T.Shearer's account of them was as follows:

The New Destiny Copper Zone is exposed along a new logging road hosted by rhyodacite and andesite with pervasive chlorite and hematite alteration and is locally brecciated.

> Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite and pyrite visually estimated to be 2% of the sample by volume (Figure 16). Pawliuk (2009) collected sample 51585, a chip over 0.9 m (3.0 ft) which assayed 2.34% Cu, 1.97 g/tonne (0.057 oz/ton) gold and 9.0 g/tonne (0.26 oz/ton) silver.

Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 22.

The western part of the showings area hosts intensely chloritized and silicified dacitic rock near the base of a Tertiary-age weathering profile. This rock contains significant amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite that have been partly weathered to hematite and limonite. D.J. Pawliuk's samples: 51585, 51588 and 51589, taken from felsic volcanic rocks near the western end of the showings-area contained an average of 1.14% copper (Figure 14). This high concentration may have been due in part to local copper concentration in "permeable" areas. Rocks with blebs of massive chalcopyrite-pyrite-bornite mineralization were sampled by Ostler (2010) farther east in the showings-area.

East of the dacite is medium-green silicified mafic andesite or basalt with sparse to moderately intense orthoclase-quartz alteration. Black (copper enriched) limonite and traces of azurite and malachite occur on fracture surfaces. Rusty blebs throughout this rock may be the result of weathering of pyrite and chalcopyrite to hematite and limonite. Sparsely disseminated chalcopyrite is present on fresh surfaces (Ostler, 2010).

Averages of D.J. Pawliuk's samples 51581A to 51583 and 51590 and 51591, from about the same locations as Shearer's 2010 samples N6-1 and N7-1, contained 606 and 4482 ppm respectively (Figure 14). As with the other copper showings in this part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system, there is some variability in copper concentrations. The molybdenum content of samples from the New Destiny showings-area is low; however, the concentrations are greater than those of the Gorby Showing.

On October 12, 2017, the author collected four rock grab samples in the immediate vicinity of the 2011 chip sampling (Figure 14) on the New Destiny Copper Showing (discovered in late 2009) that returned 180 m of continuous copper values averaging 0.24% Copper (Figure 15). Figure 14 shows that the 2009 sampling by Pawliuk extended further west which shows the locations of samples 51585, 51588 and 51589.The author's sample locations are shown on Figure 14 and the results are tabulated as follows in Table 7b.

Table 7b
Author's October 12, 2017 New Destiny Showing Grab Sample Results

Location	Analysis Number Sequence	Total Sampling Length	Copper ppm	Molybdenum ppm	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Zinc ppm
New Destiny Showing	NDD17-01	Grab	2970	0.91	<0.02	1.88	129
	NDD17-02	Grab	6300	1.17	0.03	1.02	117
	NDD17-03	Grab	5680	2.58	<0.02	1.55	58
	NDD17-04	Grab	>10,000 or 3.94%	1.16	0.15	3.63	61

The author's results corroborate Pawliuk's sample results and indicate that the New Destiny Showing warrants further detailed investigation (see Section 26 of this report).

Sample No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
Av. of 51585, 88, 89	4.7 15.4 comp. chip	1.14%	26	0.67 0.0195	5.1 0.1488	221
N5-1	4.0 13.1 comp. chip	214	3	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	67
Av. of 51581A - 83	6.5 21.3 comp. chip	606	<1	0.041 0.0012	<0.1 <0.0039	229
N6-1 Approx. of 51581A - 83	8.0 26.2 comp .chip	213	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	176
N6-2 road at N6-1 loc.	comp. grab	1350	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	182

Sample No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
Av. of 51586-87	2.9 9.5 comp. chip	167	<1	0.019 0.0006	<0.1 <0.0039	171
Av. of 51590-91	4.0 13.1 comp. chip	4482	<1	0.014 0.0004	0.6 0.0175	158
N7-1 loc. of 51590-91	3.0 9.2 comp. chip	229	2	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	68
N7-2 road 3 m E of N7-1	5.0 16.4 comp. grab	590	6	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	61

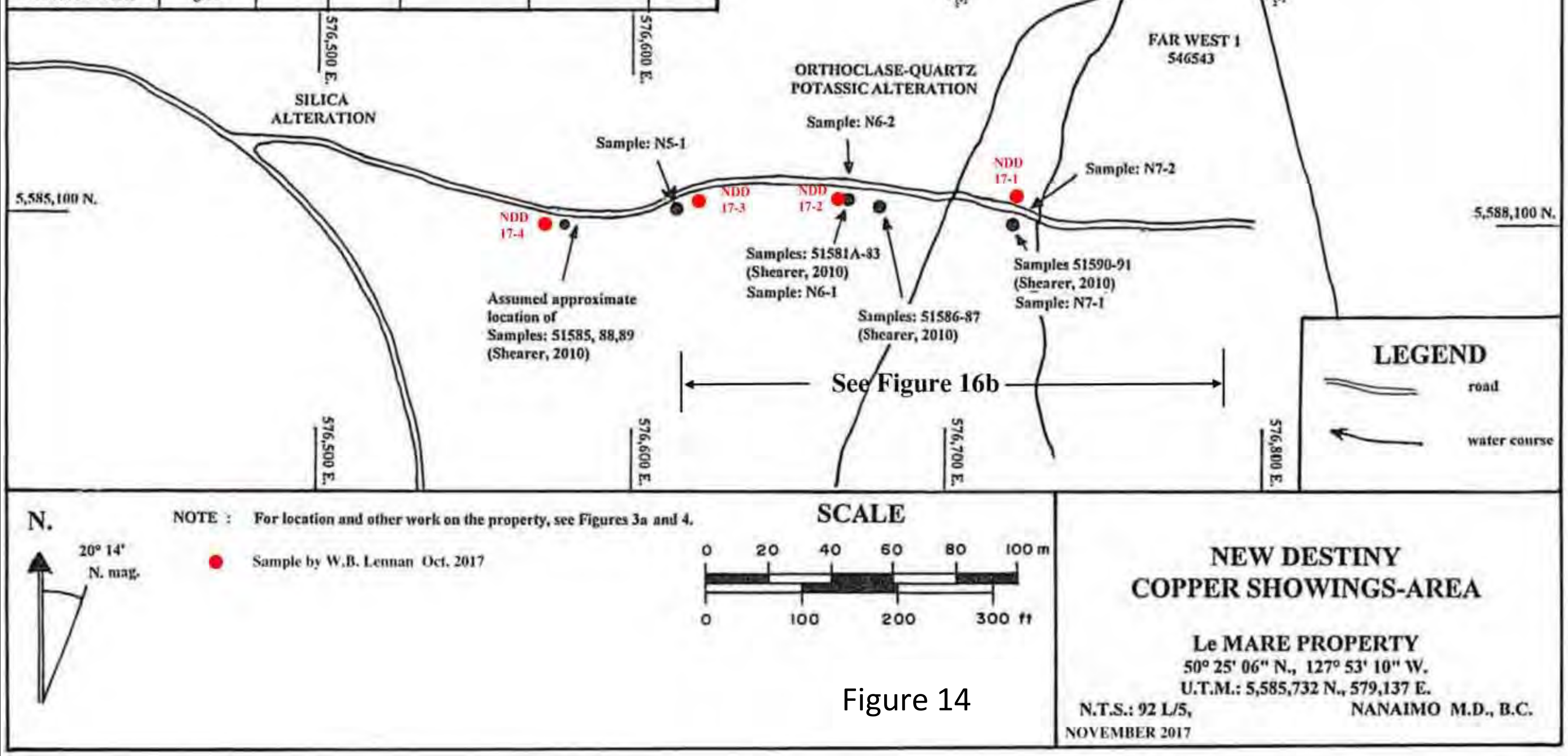


Figure 14

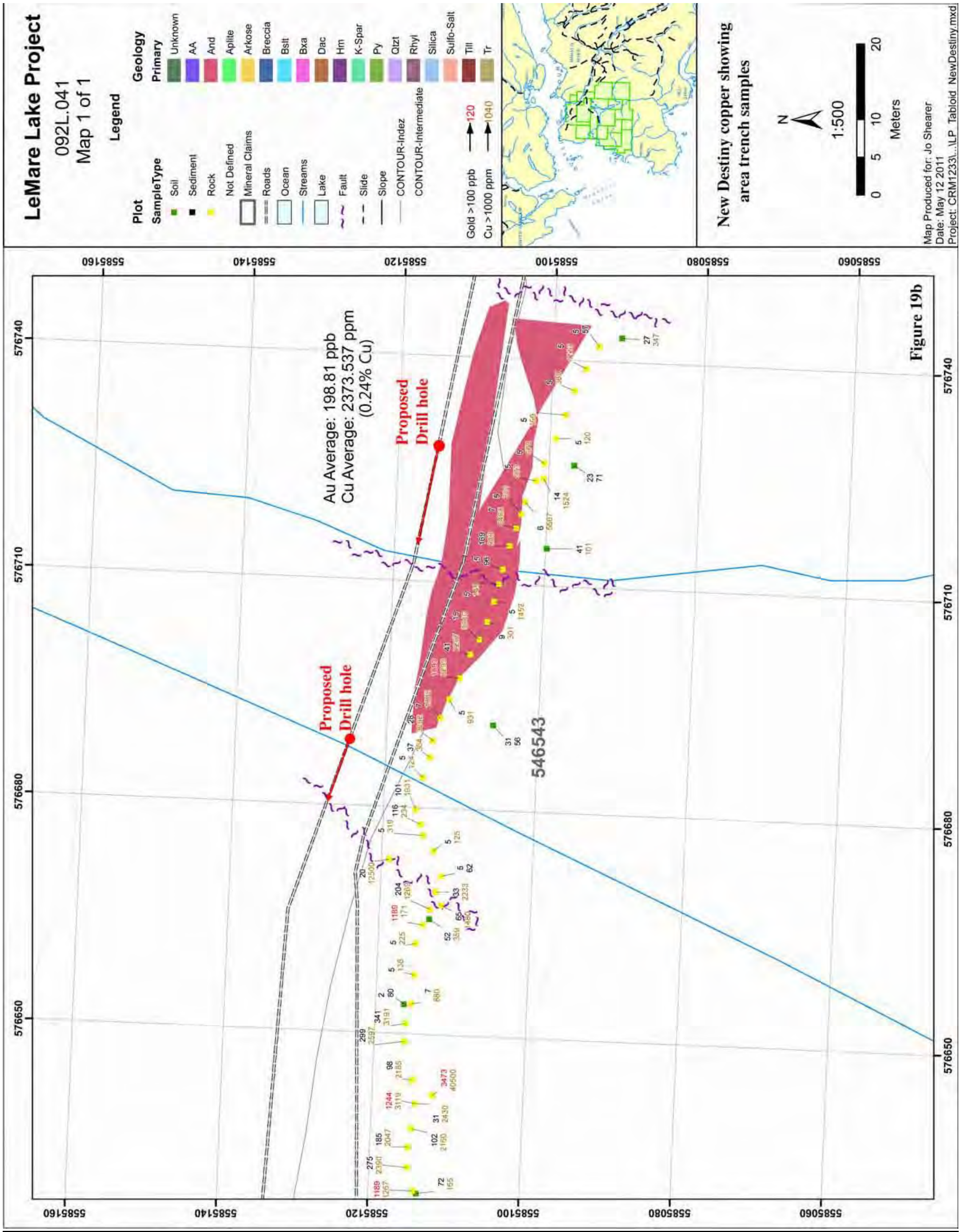


Figure 15 Le Mare Lake Project Copper Zone

South Gossan Zone

Potassic alteration and accompanying copper mineralization have been overprinted by argillic-phyllic alteration in the South Gossan zone, and in a small area around the Mo Road showing west of Culleet Lake. Locally, along discrete fracture systems in the South Gossan zone, argillic-phyllic alteration is in turn, overprinted by minor amounts of advanced argillic alteration. The effects of the overprinting alteration events have been to liberate copper deposited during the previous potassic alteration event and to redistribute it, probably upward, to rock that has now been eroded away. This is indicated by the lack of distinct soil-copper anomalies in the South Gossan zone (Figure 19E). J.T. Shearer (2010) summarized copper occurrence in and around the South Gossan zone as follows:

> South Gossan Zone (SGZ)
>
> Copper mineralization flanks the (argillic, phyllic, and advanced argillic) alteration zones occur in volcanic wallrocks. Modes of occurrences are described as follows:
>
> – Massive fine-grained chalcopyrite and bornite/chalcocite/covellite veinlets and fractures radiating out from beneath the northeast plunge beneath the advance alteration cap.
> – Disseminated fine grained chalcopyrite associated with black chlorite-magnetitehydrobiotite? in mafic volcanic (transitional potassic-phyllic "mafic porphyry") alteration.
> – East of the SGZ and across the Le Mare Lake valley (Trapper Cabin area) (Figure 4) are fault controlled chalcopyrite and bornite occurrences in siliceous pyritic volcanics.
> – To the west of the SGZ and in the headwaters of "Dumortiorite Creek", carbonate veins up to .3m (1 ft) in width occur in propylitic alteration envelopes. The veins have been traced for a strike length of up to 15m (49.2 ft).
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 18.

Drill hole 92-676-4 (Figure 4) penetrated the South Gossan zone in the eastern part of an area that was reported to have hosted pervasive argillic and advanced argillic alteration over a mineralized potassic alteration zone. Results from that drill hole were summarized as follows:

> 92-676-4... was the only hole drilled into the South Gossan Zone. It penetrated a section dominated by highly vesicular rhyolite flows (silicified vesicular basalt flows?) and fragmental rocks. Alteration is moderate and consists of pervasive sericitization with minor silica flooding. Chlorite is also abundant, particularly near a basalt dyke at 91.0 m (298.6 ft).
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: p. 14.

Copper-bearing veins radiating out from subsequent alteration could describe re-mobilized copper that has been flushed outward from the sloping margin of a vertically zoned argillic-phyllic alteration plume. Shearer's description of chalcopyrite in association with "transitional potassic-phyllic" alteration could be a manifestation of local partial overprinting of early potassic by subsequent argillic-phyllic alteration as mentioned previously.

Molybdenum

The distribution of molybdenum enrichment related to the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been defined mostly by soil-molybdenum anomalies. All of the largest and most intense of these anomalies are spatially associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite (phyllic) alteration lower eastern flank of the argillic-phyllic alteration zone (Figure 20E). Molybdenum enrichment is conspicuously absent in the copper showings that are related to potassic alteration. At the South Gossan zone, molybdenum in soil samples were anomalous in the area where copper in soil anomalies were primarily absent (Figures 19E & 20E)

A small, roadside outcrop hosting visible molybdenite was located by the 1991 Stow mapping crew (Birkeland, 1991) on the main Gooding Cove road southwest of Culleet Lake. It was described as follows:

> At the Mo Road showing to the west of Culleet Lake, sparse chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization has been noted in the road cut associated with advanced argillic and phyllic alteration ...
>
> Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 14.

The outcrop was less than 5 m (16.4 ft) long and was composed of white to yellow sericite with subsequent and veinlets and disseminations of clay and a white chalky mineral that Shearer identified as geyserite. Traces of fine-grained molybdenite and possibly chalcopyrite were disseminated throughout the rock.

The Mo Road outcrop is located at about U.T.M. co-ordinates: 5,585,884 N., 577,209 E. (50° 25' 12" N., 127°54' 47"W.) on the FAR WEST 1 (546543) claim. It is within a small area of phyllic alteration between the road and Culleet Lake (Figure 4). The most important aspect of this outcrop is that, as at the flank of the argillic-phyllic alteration zone in the South Gossan zone and at the Island Copper mine deposit, molybdenite mineralization is demonstrated to be intimately associated with phyllic alteration in outcrop.

7.7 Comparison of the Island Copper and Le Mare Hydrothermal Systems

The former Island Copper mine deposit covered an elongate 1,750 X 480 m (5,741 X 1,575 ft.) oval-shaped area. The Le Mare hydrothermal system is exposed in an oval-shaped area with axes measuring about 5,000 X 3,000 m (16,404 X 9,843 ft).

Many aspects of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are quite similar to those of the Island Copper mine deposit. Similarities and differences between the two systems are tabulated by the writer as follows in Table 8:

The deposits of the Island Copper Cluster differ from typical calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in that, for the most part, they have gold contents similar to those of alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits (Perelló et al., 1995).

Table 8

Comparison of the Island Copper and Le Mare Hydrothermal Systems

Aspect	**Island Copper Hydrothermal System**	**Le Mare Hydrothermal System**
Mineral occurrence class	Calc-alkalic porphyry Cu-Au-Mo	Calc-alkalic porphyry Cu-Mo (Au potential is not assessed)
Age	175 m.y - Middle Jurassic Period Aaelnian-Bajocian Stage	175 m.y - Middle Jurassic Period Aaelnian-Bajocian Stage
Host rocks	Bonanza Supergroup mafic to intermediate meta- volcanic and associated meta-sedimentary rocks	Bonanza Supergroup mafic to intermediate meta- volcanic and associated meta-sedimentary rocks
Controlling structures	End Creek Fault: west-northwest trending, right-lateral, sub-vertical, regional fault	proposed west-northwest trending, right lateral, sub-vertical, regional fault
Local structures	block faults, minor folds	block faults, drape folds
Localization	dilational jog along the regional structure	proposed dilational jog along a regional structure
Alteration	Early Potassic and Pro-grade Propylitic: 1. Inner potassic: qtz-actinolite-hb-Na.plag- =/- scapolite-apatite (low Cu + Mo contents) 2. Outer potassic: bio-mag-albite-kspar +/- amphiboles (>0.2% Cu) 3+4. Propylitic: chlorite-calcite-epidote-pyrite 3. (<0.3% Cu) 4. (<0.1% Cu) Intermediate phyllic-argillic: sericite kaolinite-illite-chlorite +/- pyrite (Mo and minor Cu mineralization) Late Advanced Argillic: (hosted in pyrophyllite-dumortiorite breccia) pyroph-qtz-sericite-kaolinite clays-dumortiorite	Early Potassic plumes surrounded by Pro-grade Propylitic 1. Potassiczone: core of kspar-qtz +/-bio intruded by qtz-jasper all contained in silicic envelope (Cu showings in core areas) 2. Outer propylitic: chlorite-calcite epidote-pyrite (low Cu) Intermediate phyllic-argillic: sericite-kaolinite-clays-chlorite at the South Gossan zone (asst. with soil-Mo anomalies) Late advanced argillic: (restricted to a few permeable faults) sericite-kaolinite-clays
Intrusion	1. Early mineral rhyodacite (altered and associated with potassic alt and most Cu mineralization) 2. Intra-mineral rhyodacite (altered and asst with most Mo and minor Cu mineralization) 3. Late-mineral rhyodacite (unaltered) and pyrophyllite breccia (post-mineral)	1. Rhyodacite breccia at Culleet Creek zone with qtz-jasper (late potassic) alteration 2. Altered + unaltered felsic dykes in the South Gossan zone 3. Rhyodacite northwest of Dumortiorite Creek- Unaltered aplite at the head of Dumortiorite Creek
Mineralization	1. Early Cu-Au+/-Mo asst with k alt 2. Late Mo-Cu+/-Au asst with argillic-phyllic alt	1. Cu showings + soil anomalies asst with k alt 2. Mo Road showing and soil anomalies asst with phyllic alt

NOTE: Au = gold, Cu = copper, Mo = molybdenum, bio = biotite, hb = hornblende, kspar = potassium feldspar,
mag = magnetite, plag = plagioclase feldspar, qtz = quartz, alt = alteration, k alt = potassic alteration,
m.y. = millions of years ago.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The Le Mare Property exhibits alteration and mineralization styles commonly associated with porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits found in British Columbia. The overall form of individual porphyry deposits is highly varied and includes irregular, oval, solid, or “hollow” cylindrical and inverted cup shapes.

Porphyry mineralized occurrences range in age from Archean to Recent, although most are Jurassic or younger. World-wide, the peak periods for development of porphyry deposits are Jurassic, Cretaceous, Eocene and Miocene in age. These ages also correspond to peak periods of porphyry mineralization in Canada, except for Miocene, of which there are no significant deposits in Canada.

Porphyry mineralization is characteristically zoned, with barren cores and crudely concentric metal zones that are surrounded by barren pyritic haloes with or without peripheral veins, skarns, replacement manto zones and epithermal precious-metal deposits. Complex irregular mineralization and alteration patterns are due in part, to the superposition and spatial separation of mineral and alteration zones of different ages.

Porphyry deposits occur in close association with porphyritic epizonal and mesozonal intrusions. A close temporal relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization in porphyry deposits is indicated by the presence if intermineral intrusions and breccias that were emplaced between or during periods of mineralization...

The composition of intrusions associated with porphyry deposits varies widely and appears to exert a fundamental control on the metal content of the deposits. Intrusive rocks associated with porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry Au deposits tend to be low-silica (45-65% wt.% SiO2), mafic and relatively primitive in composition, ranging from calc-alkaline dioritic and granodioritic plutons to alkalic monzonitic rocks ... Porphyry Cu and Cu-Mo deposits are associated with intermediate to felsic, calc-alkaline intrusive rocks that range from granodiorite to granite in composition (60-72% wt.% SiO2) ...

Oxidation state of granitic rocks reflected by accessory minerals such as magnetite, ilmenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and anhydrite also influences metal contents of related deposits. Porphyry deposits of Cu, Cu-Mo, Cu-Au, Au, Mo (mainly Climax type), and W are generally associated with oxidized magnetite-series plutons, whereas Sn and some Endako-type Mo deposits are related to reduced ilmenite-series plutons.

The Le Mare Property hydrothermal system exhibits many of the attributes such as geology, alteration, mineralization and structure that are found in the Island Copper Cluster deposits located on northern Vancouver Island, 16 km (10 mi) south of the town of Port Hardy and about 32 km (19.3 mi) east-northeast of the Le Mare hydrothermal system Figure 10 (Table 8). The evolution of the Island Copper Deposit is illustrated on Figures 10 & 16. J.A. Perelló et al. (1995) wrote a summary paper about the Island Copper Cluster deposits. The abstract of that paper is as follows:

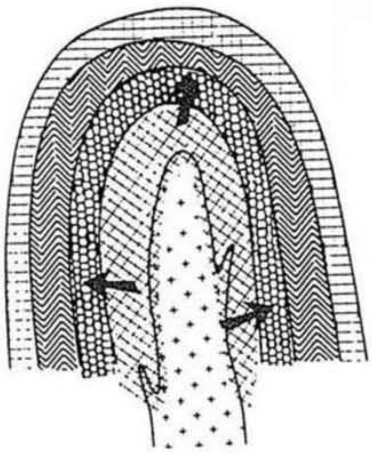
> The Island Copper Cluster (ICC), situated at the northern end of Vancouver Island, consists of five porphyry Cu-Au-Mo systems, and a porphyry Cu-Mo system, genetically associated with Jurassic stock and dyke-like rhyodacitic porphyries (c.a. 175 Ma) that intruded comagmatic island arc, calc-alkaline basalts, andesites, pyroclastic and sedimentary marine rocks of the Bonanza Group. These share similarities in geometries

of alteration and mineralization but exhibit a large range of size and grade. Copper-bearing garnet-pyroxene skarn, and vein-type mineralization, also constitute integral parts of the porphyry systems.

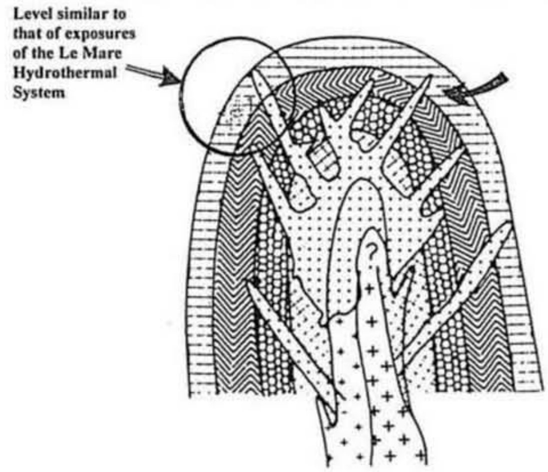
The former Island Copper mine was the only economic mineral deposit found among the Island Copper Cluster members to date. Between the start of production in 1971 and the end of 1994, the mine produced 345 million tonnes (380 million tons) of ore having average head grades of 0.41% Cu, 0.017% Mo, 0.19 gm/mt (0.006 oz/ton) Au and 1.4 gm/mt (0.041 oz/ton) Ag. (**Perello, J.A., Fleming, J.A., O'Kane, K.P., Burt, P.D., Clarke, G.A., Himes, M.D., and Reeves, A.T. (1995)**)

The Island Copper hydrothermal system evolved from an early, probably juvenile magmatic fluid-dominated stage, to one strongly influenced by meteoric waters, as the main heat source cooled and further intrusion and brecciation took place. Three main stages of alteration and mineralization have been differentiated (Figure 13). Most copper, gold and some molybdenum were deposited under k-silicate stable conditions during an early stage related to the intrusion of a Main rhyodacite porphyry. This was followed by a copper-molybdenum-(gold?) Intermediate stage associated with quartz-sericite and quartz-sericite-clay assemblages and by a copper-barren pyrophyllite-rich late stage under advanced argillic alteration conditions. These stages were assisted by Intra-mineral and Late-mineral rhyodacite intrusions. Certain features of Island Copper such as the positive correlation between copper and gold, the association of gold with a potassic, biotite-rich alteration assemblage, and the high magnetite content (>8% by volume) in the system are characteristic of gold-rich porphyry deposits. The spatial arrangement of biotite-chalcopyrite ore zones around a copper-barren, quartz-magnetite-amphibole core, however, considered to be a unique feature of the Island Copper mineral deposit and other members of the cluster ... Comparisons are also valid between the Fe-rich core of the systems of the ICC and iron ore mineralization of the Kiruna type.

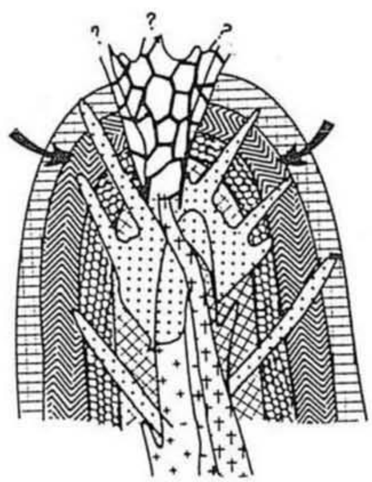
Perelló, J.A., Fleming, J.A., O'Kane, K.P., Burt, P.D., Clarke, G.A., Himes, M.D., and Reeves, A.T.; in: Schroeter, T.G. Ed.; 1995: p. 214.



Schematic section: Evolution of the Island Copper deposit — Early Stage.



Schematic section: Evolution of the Island Copper deposit — Intermediate Stage.



Schematic section: Evolution of the Island Copper deposit — Late Stage.

NOTES: These figures are adapted from Perelló, J.A. et al.; 1995:

For comparison to the Le Mare hydrothermal system, see Table 8.

NO SPECIFIED SCALE

Figure 16

EVOLUTION of the ISLAND COPPER DEPOSIT

Le MARE PROPERTY

50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.

U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.

N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

November 2017

8.1 Alteration and Mineralization of the Le Mare Hydrothermal System

8.1.1 Alteration

The 1991 Stow mapping crew (Birkeland, 1991) recognized propyllitic alteration throughout the Le Mare Lake area, potassic alteration between Culleet Creek and Le Mare Lake, and various degrees of advanced argillic, argillic, and phyllic alteration in the South Gossan zone southwest of the lake. During the 1992 Minnova exploration program, examinations were conducted of the potassic and silicic alteration at Culleet Creek, and a vertically zoned argillic, phyllic, silicic and advanced argillic alteration assemblage previously reported in the South Gossan zone (Heberlein, 1993B).

Dave Heberlein's (1993B) general description of the potassic and silicic alteration confirmed the previous description of it by Birkeland (1991):

> Near Culleet Creek at the west end of Le Mare Lake, there is a large area of silicification with patchy potassic alteration. Veinlets and envelopes of potassium feldspar typify the potassic zone. Silicification is mostly pervasive and gives the rock a distinct apple green colour. Blood red jasper is abundant in the silicified areas which the author observed at the Gorby Zone showing. It occurs as pods and in veinlets in the rhyolite fragmental rocks. There is a rapid gradation from potassic and silicic alteration into propyllitic alteration to the south and north of the Culleet Creek area.
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: p. 6.

The Culleet Creek zone is located at the northern edge of the Le Mare hydrothermal system where potassic alteration advanced outward into broad, distal zone of pro-grade propyllitic alteration. Ostler (2010) observed that throughout the northwestern part of the hydrothermal system, all visible copper mineralization was hosted by potassic alteration within the central parts of zoned alteration plumes.

The early phase of potassic alteration within the plumes comprises veinlets and disseminations of orthoclase and quartz. Sparse red-brown biotite, associated with orthoclase, is present in some areas.

Potassic alteration is enveloped in silicification which is a quartz-rich, distal phase of the orthoclase-quartz alteration. The orthoclase/quartz ratio decreases from about 4:1in potassic alteration at mineral showings, to about 1:1 near the outer margins of potassic zones, and to about 1:10 in the areas of marginal silicification. Silicification occurs within, above, and on the flanks of orthoclase-quartz alteration zones. Where silicification is intense, mafic volcanic rocks are turned to a light apple green colour. Most commonly, it just hardens the rock.

Orthoclase-quartz alteration is post-dated by quartz-jasper veinlets, pods, and disseminations which can be extensive. Pods and stringers of it are exposed in the switchback area directly down slope from the New Destiny showings in the New Destiny alteration zone (Figure 4). Both orthoclase-quartz alteration and quartz-jasper alteration are variously mineralized with copper.

J.T. Shearer (2010) described the occurrences of quartz-jasper alteration in the Culleet Creek plume from the Gorby showing area, located near the plume's centre, to Harvey Cove near the outer margin of orthoclase-quartz, potassic alteration zone as follows:

> ... Mapping was continued westerly (from the Gorby showing) toward Harvey Cove. Quartz veining decreases away from the Gorby showing as well as a decrease in chalcopyrite mineralization. A highly silicified breccia with angular rhyolitic and dacitic fragments including blood-red siliceous hematite (jasper) fragments, cut by numerous quartz-chalcedony veinlets occurs on a small highly resistant dome-like ridge. This silicified structure is very similar to ... (the rhyodacitic dome) along the southwest side of Dumortiorite Creek (section 3.4, this report).
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: pp.17-18.

Quartz-jasper alteration is not significant in the peripheral, silicified parts of the hydrothermal plumes.

Six distinct hydrothermal zones were identified by the Ostler (2010) on Gooding Ridge, which extends from Culleet Lake (located between Harvey Cove and Le Mare Lake) southwestward to Gooding Cove: the Culleet Creek, No. 2 Showings-area, New Destiny, Gooding Ridge, and West Shore zone (Figure 8a). The northeastern margin of another poorly developed zone may be exposed on the cliffs north of Gooding Cove. The potassic cores of all of these zones have coincident soil-copper and magnetic anomalies (Figures 8a, 8b & 19W).

The Culleet Creek zone is centred on the Gorby showing of the Culleet Creek zone (Figures 4, 5, and 11). Although the top of this zone has been eroded off, its silicified margin is exposed around the 1991 Stow trenching area.

The No. 2 Showings-area zone is centred southeast of the showing of that name. It is separated by the Culleet Creek zone by a narrow silicified zone, as are the rest of the zones in the northwestern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. The silicified upper margin of the potassic zone is exposed on the flank of Gooding Ridge at an elevation of about 150 m (492 ft).

The Gooding Ridge zone is centred beneath the ridge crest southwest of the No. 2 Showings-area plume. Like in the other zones, potassic alteration is flanked by zones of silicification. The apex of the core potassic zone of this plume is near the crest of the ridge at an elevation of about 425 m (1,394 ft).

Only the southeastern margin of the West Shore zone is exposed on the cliffs above the Gooding Cove road. Its size and elevation have; therefore, not been determined.

The New Destiny zone is located southeast of the Culleet Creek and No. 2 Showing zones near the northwestern end of Le Mare Ridge. The New Destiny copper showings are located near the apex of the potassic core of the plume at an elevation of 418 m (1,371 ft).

If the 1991 calculated magnetic field gradient defines the margin of the Le Mare hydrothermal system as confined within the proposed boundary faults (Figures 8a, 8b and 9), then the elevations of emplacement of the No. 2 Showings-area, Gooding Ridge, and New Destiny plumes demonstrate that plumes of potassic alteration extended to progressively higher elevations toward the centre of the hydrothermal system. Ostler (2010) postulated that the potassic alteration zone of the Le Mare hydrothermal system has just been unroofed and that the elevations of the crests of Gooding and Le Mare ridges are good approximations of the local elevations of the top of the potassic alteration zone.

More zones, indicated by soil-copper anomalies and by observations from a distance of distinctive orange-weathering potassic alteration, are located throughout the Le Mare hydrothermal system-area south and east of Gooding Ridge and the Culleet Creek area (Figures 4 & 8a).

Some studies included in the 1991 Stow Resources Ltd. exploration program seem not to have been used too much advantage at the time. Included, are those of potassium enrichment and sulphur distribution (Figure 17).

Three areas of potassium enrichment are identifiable in the 1991 survey area: one corresponds with intense potassic alteration in the Culleet Creek and No. 2 Showings-area zones, another corresponds with the North and South Lake zones, and a third occurs near the head of Dumortiorite Creek where the aplite was mapped during the current (2009) exploration program. Potassium enrichment corresponds well with potassic alteration from the South Lake zone westward to the No. 2 Showings area and extends up the slope to the boundary of the 1991 survey-area. Also, potassium enrichment was revealed in a sparsely explored area at the head of Dumortiorite Creek. Little effort seems to have been made to explore those areas for potassic alteration and copper mineralization.

Dave Heberlein (1993B) commented that the sulphur content of rocks in the property-area was greatest in the sericite-pyrite-quartz (phyllic) alteration adjacent with the soil-molybdenum anomalies on the southeastern margin of the South Gossan zone (Figure 20E). The close association of phyllic alteration with molybdenum enrichment at the Le Mare hydrothermal system is similar to that of phyllic alteration with the main pulse on molybdenum mineralization at the Island Copper mine deposit (Perelló et al., 1995) (Figures 10 & 16).

The 1992 Minnova program focused on petrographic and x-ray diffraction studies on the advanced argillic, argillic, and phyllic alteration as previously mapped during 1991in the South Gossan zone (Heberlein, 1993B). That alteration was found to be zoned:

> Extensive silicification, advanced argillic, argillic and phyllic alteration occur at the South Gossan Zone ... Alteration occurs in a roughly circular area about 600 m (1,968.5 ft) in diameter ... Alteration is controlled by steeply dipping east-west faults and is strongest in a highly vesicular rhyolite flow unit.
>
> Advanced argillic alteration (quartz-pyropholite-dickite-sericite) occurs at the highest part of the altered area. It is typified by pervasive silicification of flow banded rhyolites and the development of purple amethystine quartz along selected bands. This alteration is distinguished from silicification by the presence of pyrophyllite (Birkeland, 1991; Thompson, 1992) which occurs in fracture surfaces and by an almost complete lack of pyrite. Other minerals that are present in the advanced argillic zone include kaolinite, dickite and gypsum. These were identified by XRD.
>
> Argillic alteration (kaolinite-dickite-illite-sericite-pyrite) crops out along the middle road. Here, kaolinite with minor sericite and dickite (Thompson, 1992) pervade vesicular rhyolite flows, and give the rock a powdery friable habit. Veinlets of dickite are prominent within the argillic alteration. Pyrite is rare and quartz (pervasive and vein) is absent. Sericite may be present in trace amounts.

Phyllic alteration (quartz-sericite-pyrite) and silicification occur at the lowest levels of the South Gossan Zone. Here, the rhyolite host is pervasively sericitized over the entire width of the altered area. Sericitization is accompanied by pyritization (3 to 5%) of the rhyolites, particularly in the more vesicular flow units. At several locations along the lower road, strong silica-pyrite alteration overprints the sericitization. Silicification is developed along east-striking normal faults over widths of up to several metres. Within these zones pyrite content reaches 30 to 50%. Primary textures are completely destroyed in these areas. Dykes displaying varying degrees of alteration intrude the controlling faults.

> The presence of strongly altered and unaltered dykes indicates that the alteration was contemporaneous with volcanism...
>
> Other alteration types noted at the South Gossan Zone include acid leaching and propylitic alteration. The former is gradational with phyllic and argillic alteration. It occurs at several localities on the lower road and at one locality on the upper road ... Where strongly developed, the host rock takes on a strong secondary porosity caused by the complete removal of primary feldspar. Diaspore has been identified in this zone.
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: pp. 6-7.

Although of use to define physical parameters acting upon the South Gossan zone area during various stages of alteration, the identification of various mineral species in small lab samples did little to support confidence in the 1991 Stow Resources Ltd. alteration map. An alteration map of the area was not produced by Minnova Inc.

In an effort to resolve questions regarding the alteration in the South Gossan zone, J.T. Shearer examined the area during the 2009 mapping program:

> Several branch roads cut ... across the South Gossan zone ... One of the upper branch roads ... had been previously mapped as exposing some 200 metres (656 ft) of kaolinitic alteration including a section of advanced ... argillic alteration. Mapping conducted by the writer along this road section ... did not encounter any such alteration. Approximately 150-200 m (492-656 ft) of the road section identified as kaolinitic alteration in fact, exposes siliceous, intermediate volcanics with weak to no alteration, consisting predominantly of brittle creamy-pinkish, aphanitic rhyolite, fragmental-lapilli tuffaceous rhyolite and rhyodacitic flow banding ... At the end of the road where an exposed section was mapped as having advance argillic alteration - the writer mapped an exposed 5 m (16.4-ft) section of milky-white, medium grain, feldspathic (K-spar?) alteration. The (potassic?) feldspar is weakly kaolinitic ... Similar alteration was mapped ... at lower elevations - near the lake.
>
> Another branch road higher along the ridge (between the main South Gossan zone-area and Dumortiorite Creek) ... was previously mapped as exposing propylitic and advanced argillic phases with sections near the end of the road as containing phyllic alteration. This section of road was mapped by the writer ... as having predominantly brittle, cherty, dacitic flow bands with occasional basaltic flows ... Sections of andesite with weak to moderate propylitic (mainly chlorite with minor epidote along fractures) were noted but no advanced argillic phases were evident. At the end of the branch road where phyllic alteration was initially mapped, is in fact covered by glacial gravelly till - no bedrock was encountered...
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 15.

Although some of the evidence is contradictory, the alteration of the South Gossan zone is a vertically zoned plume of quartz-sericite-chlorite-clay-pyrite (argillic-phyllic) alteration that has ascended through and overprinted previous potassic alteration. It resembles the alteration associated with the “inter-mineral” rhyodacitic intrusion and the main stage of molybdenum mineralization at the Island Copper mine (Figure 16) (Table 8).

The southwestern margin of the sericitic-phyllic alteration zone at the South Gossan zone is exposed at a much higher elevation than is its northeastern margin. Vertical zoning in this plume is expressed as the exposure of the various alteration assemblages in bands extending across the zone at progressively higher elevations. Probably, a zone of phyllic alteration and associated molybdenum enrichment extends all around the South Gossan zone plume. Probably, its absence at surface around the southwestern margin of the plume is due to the surface of that part of the slope being above the zone of phyllic alteration.

After the cessation of argillic and phyllic alteration during waning of the Le Mare hydrothermal system, minor amounts of advanced argillic alteration and weathering may have occurred along permeable faults and fractures.

In general, the alteration exposed on the Le Mare hydrothermal system resembles that of the upper part of the alteration at the Island Copper mine deposit during its intermediate stage of development as described by Perelló et al. (1995) (Figure 16).

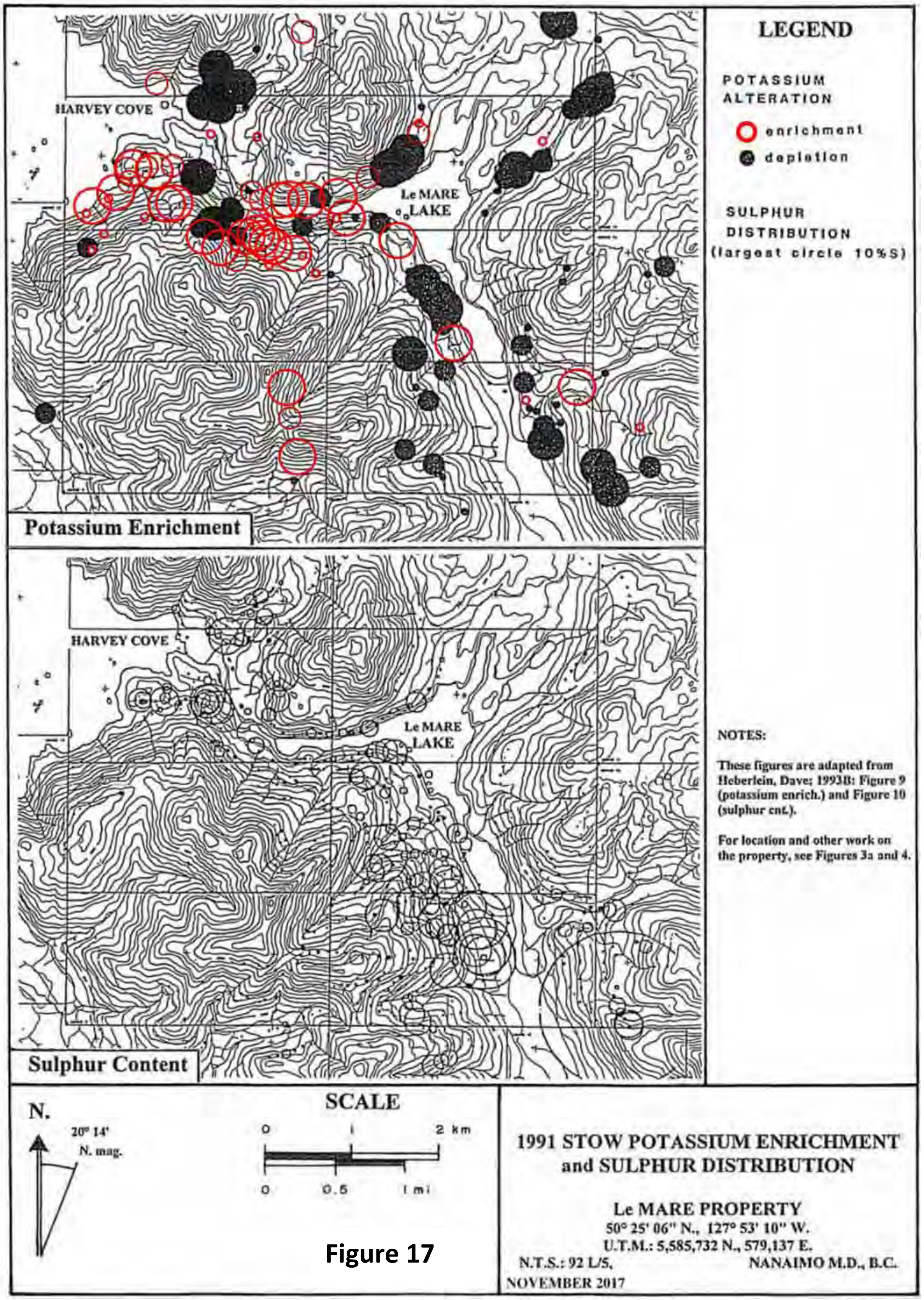

LEGEND
POTASSIUM ALTERATION
enrichment
depletion
SULPHUR DISTRIBUTION (largest circle 10%S)
HARVEY COVE
Le MARE LAKE
Potassium Enrichment
Sulphur Content
NOTES:
These figures are adapted from Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: Figure 9 (potassium enrich.) and Figure 10 (sulphur cnt.).
For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
1991 STOW POTASSIUM ENRICHMENT and SULPHUR DISTRIBUTION
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017

Figure 17

9.0 EXPLORATION (Most Recent)

As described in Item 6.0 (History) of this report, work has been performed by other companies from 1979 to 2005 for the benefit of those companies. From 2011 to October 13, 2017 work on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property was conducted by and for the benefit of the current owner Mr. J.T Shearer and current Optionee, Le Mare Gold Corp. The results of the work performed by other companies as noted from 1979 to 2005 is documented in this Technical Report as a matter of record of which most has been submitted for assessment purposes with the B.C. Mining Recorders office. This historical exploration work compliments the overall database compiled on the Le Mere Copper-Gold Property. The sampling and analytical methods employed during the historical exploration work were performed by Professional Geoscientists and by certified laboratories using the analytical methods and quality control procedures of the time.

The rock chip samples collected by the author from October 11 to 13, 2017 were collected at the Gorby Showing (3 samples GS17-1 to GS17-3) and New Destiny Showing (4 samples NDD17-01 to NDD17-04. The sample results are documented on Tables 7a and 7b.

The three samples at the Gorby Showing were collected by the author in the vicinity of three of Mr. A.O. Birkland's (1991) samples (Table 7 & 7a, Figure 11). The samples were grab samples consisting of random fresh rock chips at each sample site that were placed in plastic bags and labeled. The random collection of the rock chips for each grab sample was designed to minimize sample bias so that they could be compared to the Birkland (1991) samples. Four of Birkland's 1991 samples were composite chip samples taken across continuous intervals ranging from 2.0 to 6.0 m in length. As conditions of the ground where Birkland's 1991 sample were collected from had been covered by rock falls onto the old (overgrown) access road, the author's grab samples were collected at intervals as close as possible to those collected by Birkland in 1991, Although the author's sample results did not match Birkland's 1991 sample results exactly, they reflected a similar anomalous geochemical signature and confirmed the anomalous zone on the Gorby Showing.

The four samples at the New Destiny Showing were collected by the author in the vicinity of four of Mr. David Pawliuk's (2009) samples (Table 7b, Figure 14 & 15). The samples were grab samples consisting of random fresh rock chips that were placed in plastic bags and labeled. The random collection of the rock chips for each grab sample was designed to minimize sample bias so that they could be compared to the Pawliuk (2009) samples. Four of Pawliuk's 2009 samples were channel samples taken across continuous intervals ranging from 4.7 to 8.0 m in length. As conditions of Pawliuk's sampled area had partially sloughed in since 2009, the author's grab samples were collected at similar interval; however, material from portions of Pawliuk's sample intervals could not be readily obtained because of the sloughing. Although the author's sample results did not match Pawliuk's 2009 results exactly, they confirmed the significantly anomalous zone on the New Destiny Showing.

In **2011** a series of mapping surveys were completed in the Le Mare Lake area focusing in on an area located along the western section of the Far West claim group. More specifically, in an area roughly bounded by: west of Le Mare Lake, south of Culleet Creek and east of Gooding Cove with surveys extending from near tide water to summit of 450 meters. The review of the 2011 exploration work is summarized in Section 6 of this report. The following photographs provide additional context to the work conducted in 2011 particularly in and around the New Destiny Showing.

Within in this copper enriched andesitic horizon, the flow bands predominately trend northerly and dip between 40-60 degrees west as depicted in Photo 1 below. Within this road section some 20 meters up the road and to the right of this photo, are well mineralized, angular copper-epidote-bearing float, scattered along the ditch line, which suggests the mineralization is near its in-place source. One of the better grab samples obtained by the J.T. Shearer (2011) assayed **0.64% Cu and 77 ppb gold.** Approximately 30-50 meters down the road and to the left of the photo, exposed along the stream bed, are intensely sheared, brecciated, creamy-kaolinitic altered rhyolite flows. The flows also carried mega- pyroclastic, thinly laminated rhyo-dacitic angular fragments which appear to floating and carried along in a grey siliceous, aphanitic matrix see Photo 3 below.

Photo 1 Just East of New Destiny Showing

Photo shows andesitic flows with open fold limb dipping to the northwest probably related to D2 folding. Above the yellow dashed-line are incipient pillow-like lavas. Photo 1 above is from log landing-road cut, located about 200 meters higher in elevation than the Gorby copper showing and about 300 meters lower from the sample collected in Photo 1. The exposure, characteristically displays siliceous (almost chert-like) dacitic to andesitic of greyish-green, marooned coloured flow banding. This section hosts limited chalcopyrite and malachite staining along fractures. A chip sample collected from the above photo assayed 0.45% copper and 20 ppb gold.

Copper mineralization found along this exposed section is hosted within the same stratigraphic volcanic horizon as found in Photo 2 below. These two copper zones are temporal and are related to the copper mineralization found in the New Destiny and Gorby zones. Although the copper zones appear to occur in slightly different levels or horizons within the andesitic flow and vary in size and tenure, they suggest to be related to one and the same copper mineralizing event. Of the four zones found to date, New Destiny is the largest containing the highest copper and gold values associated with mineralization hosted along intense shearing and brecciation and pyroclastic-like andesitic fragments, over approximate andesitic flow- true thickness of at least 80-100 meters. The highest sample assay value collected from the New Destiny copper zone, based on the GPS sample position, appears to have been obtained by the samplers, along a major shear-breccia structure. This sample contained 3.473 gm/t Au, 4.05% Cu, 15.2 gm/t Ag along with epithermal signature-like minerals: 2,046 ppm As, 49.2 ppm Cd and, 152 ppm Hg.

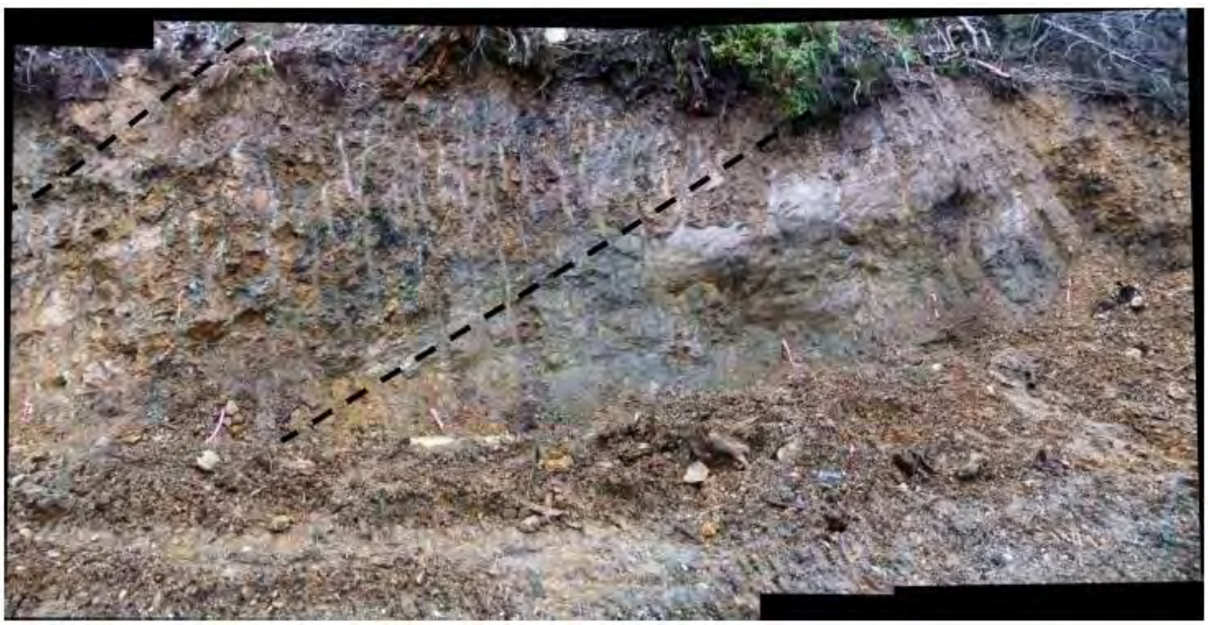


Photo 2 Part of New Destiny Showing

Part of a section of the New Destiny copper zone across 20 meters displaying intense shearing and brecciation (between dotted lines) probably related to tranpressional deformation (D3). It is along this section that the high grade copper-gold-silver sample was collected as noted above.

Deformation and Metamorphism

The Le Mare Lake volcanics were subjected to regional deformation (D1) during collision and accretion of the Wrangellia Terrane to west coast Intermontane Belts of British Columbia, between Middle Jurassic to mid-Cretaceous time. During the Nassian Orogeny (D1), the volcanic rocks would also have experienced regional lower greenschist facies metamorphism. A second deformation phase (D2) would have occurred during the Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous Columbian Orogeny as the result of on-going subduction of the Pacific Oceanic (Juan De Fuca) plate. This orogeny would have produced D2 greenschist overprinting and further tilting of the Le Mare Lake volcanic as shown in the following photos.

Photos 1 and 2 above show low grade greenschist facies volcanic flows moderately dipping to the west which were probably subjected to the initial deformation (D2) folding producing large open monoclines and subsequently further tilted by D2 deformation.

Photo 3   Part of New Destiny Showing

Photo 3 shows the western end of the New Destiny some 130 meters west of photo 2. Fault above (marked in dashed line) is probably related to same fault-shear system in photo 2. The fault strikes northeast and dips shallow to southeast. This structure could also be interpreted as a possible thrust fault with HW riding over FW related to D3 deformation (Figure 18).

Mineralization:

Presently, all of the copper mineralization examined by the author to date is hosted in the Le Mare Lake andesitic volcanic rocks, with the Culleet Creek volcanic horizon more copper enriched then others. Although the pyroclastic rhyolite flows can carry abundant siliceous, fine pyrite, the copper content is generally low. The copper mineralization found on all of the four copper zones noted above are predominately structurally controlled, occurring as thin fracture veinlets or as fracture healed, irregular quartz-chalcopyrite veins. Some disseminated or isolated blebs of copper can be found away from the structurally controlled veinlets.   The copper-bearing quartz veins characteristically fill architecturally prepared structural sites such as in the case of the New Destiny zone and to a lesser extent at the Gorby. Where there is an increase in quartz veining, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization tend to be more abundant. This is evident in the New Destiny, especially along one narrow exposed section where there is highly siliceous quartz veining carrying abundant chalcopyrite and pyrite, as displayed by the photo 4 below.

Figure 18 Schematic Cross Section not to scale

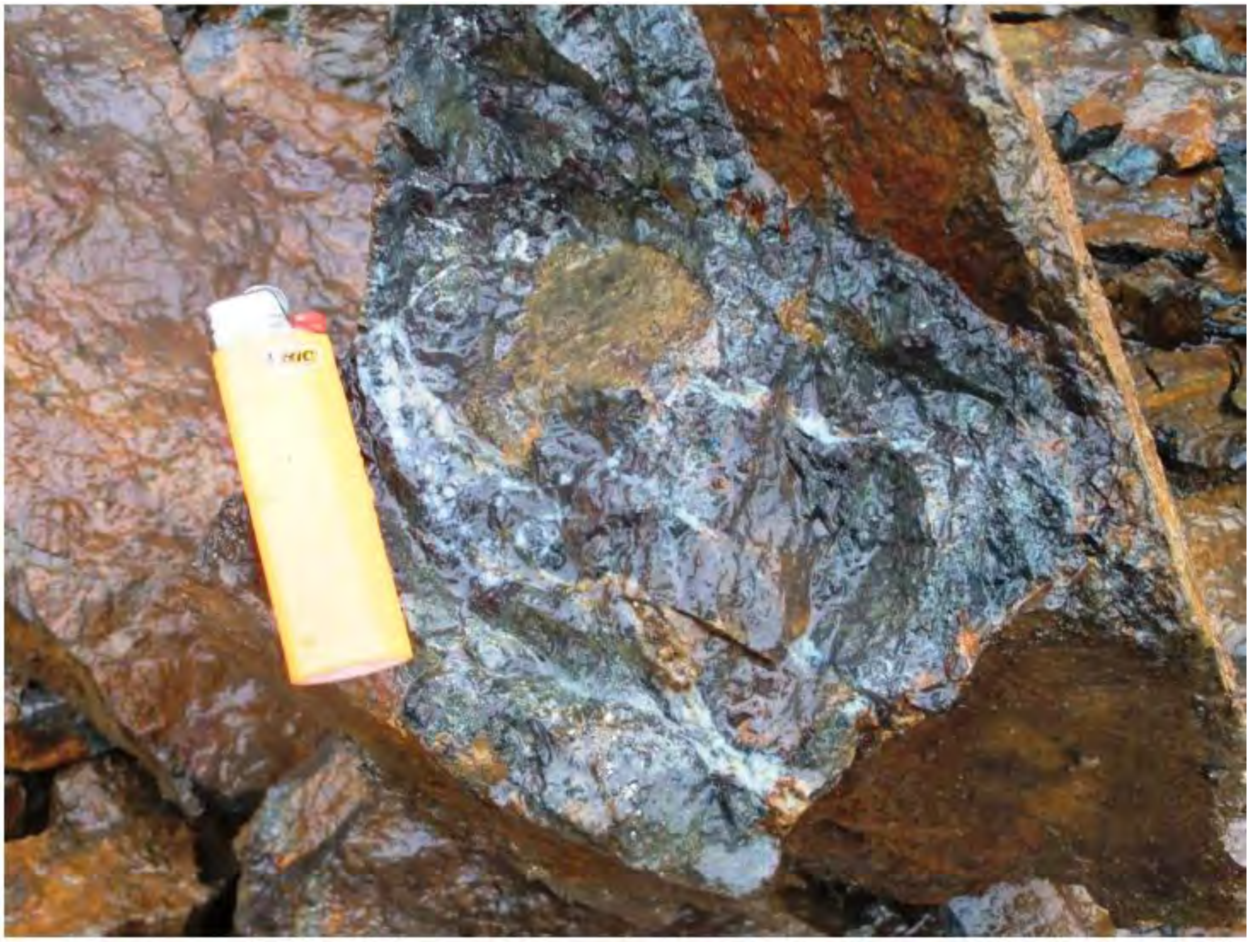


Photo 4 Quartz Veining at the New Destiny Showing

The copper-gold-bearing andesite and the rhyolite and pyroclastic flows are temporal and suggest some phreatomagmatic activity. The possibility that some of this mineralization was syngenetically deposited gives rise to potentially defining a volcanogenic style mineralization in a temporal epithermal environment on the Le Mare property. This is a concept that will require consideration during further mapping and prospecting.

Some Preliminary Constraints To The Copper And Gold Mineralization

Copper and gold mineralization is hosted along an andesitic volcanic horizon temporally and spatially related to ryholitic and rhyolite pyroclastic flows. The mineralization is post deformational and appears in part, to be structurally related, and could also be considered as a volcanic-hosted orogenic style mineralization, with of some of the mineralized-bearing fluids originating from a deeper seated (mesozonal) pluton.

The New Destiny Showing was discovered in 2010. In the 2011 program, the showing was trenched with a tracked excavator and sampled in 3 m intervals by chip samples (Figure 16b). The results show over 180 m averaging over 0.24% copper with anomalous gold values.

Gold in soil anomalies are widespread, the largest is on the knoll southwest of the New Destiny showing which is 100m long NE-SW and 400m east-west. There may be a mineralized fault zone on the top of the knoll that is the source of the gold. The highest gold value was 947 ppb gold.

In 2014 a crew of three under the supervision of J.T. Shearer completed three days of geological mapping on the Le Mare Property, in northern Vancouver Island from July 22nd to July 24th, 2014. The purpose of the mapping was to determine if geology and alteration on the Le Mare Property were indicative of a porphyry Cu-Au-Mo system occurring on the Property. The 2014 program is also summarized in Section 6 of this report

Access to the property was along logging roads many of which were heavily overgrown and some areas were just too far to reach on foot although most of the focus area (the South Gossan) was covered at lower elevations. A total of 16 samples were collected during the mapping for later Terraspec analysis and mapping data focused on rock types, structures, alteration minerals/type and intensity of the alteration.

The Le Mare Property is largely underlain by Jurassic age, Wrangellian island arc Terrane Bonanza Group bi-modal volcanic rocks. The Bonanza group rocks are dominated by andesitic flow and volcaniclastic rocks with rare siltstone, wacke and rhyolite/dacite flows and tuffs.
Bonanza Group rocks generally strike southward and dip moderately westward which are folded locally to a SE strike and near vertical dip. A major NE trending fault is interpreted to occur along Dumortiorite Creek and appears to down-drop the NW block of Bonanza Group rocks on the Property. This assumption is based on alteration in the Bonanza rocks which is distinct in each block and described below.

On the southwest corner of the Property a downthrown block of Cretaceous age, Longarm Formation basalt and shale/siltstone occurs and presumably overlies the Bonanza Group rocks. The Longarm Formation rocks are cut by numerous faults; mainly WNW striking, steep, dextral strike-slip faults, N striking steep normal block faults and NE striking oblique faults. The Longarm block is bounded by the WNW and NE faults and locally contains N striking qtz-cb-ep+/-py+/-apy veins and breccia zones.

Alteration and Mineralization

Bonanza group rocks are generally chlorite-pyrite (propyllitic) altered. In the NW block of Bonanza rocks the chlorite-pyrite alteration is overprinted by silica (locally chalcedonic)-hematite+/-jasperoid locally (Gorby showing) and silica-clay-pyrite (advanced argillic?). At the Gorby showing minor amounts of chalcopyrite occur with the silica replacement. Several zones (beds?) of advanced argillic alteration comprised mainly silica-pyrite-clay which appears to be 25-50m thick. There are also rare zones of sericite-silica-pyrite along structural zones (possibly bedding planes as well) approximately 1-2 m wide and generally along Le Mare Lake on the east side of the NW block.

The SE block of the Bonanza group rocks (South Gossan Zone) is also propyllitically altered by chlorite-pyrite but on the eastern margin of the block by Le Mare Lake the andesite is chlorite-epidote-pyrite-magnetite altered with abundant epidote-calcite+/-chalcopyrite (rare covellite/bornite) veins. This area coincides with a moderate magnetic high on the aeromagnetic data. Up slope from Le Mare Lake the Bonanza volcanic rocks are chlorite-pyrite-epidote altered and are cut by numerous zones of sericite-pyrite-silica alteration which is generally structurally controlled but also appears along bedding planes or within permeable layers. These QSP zones contain pyrite veinlets and rare quartz (with no pyrite) veinlets locally. North of Le Mare Lake several K-feldspar altered fault zones occur within Bonanza andesite rocks and is the only observed potassic alteration on the property.

The Longarm formation is weakly chlorite-epidote alteration with local vuggy quartz-epidote-calcite-pyrite veins. The Bonanza group rocks in the NW block on the property contains extremely few veins and any alteration more intense that the regional chlorite-pyrite propyllitic alteration is very high level in character with advanced argillic silica-pyrite or chalcedonic silica-hematite. Chalcopyrite mineralization associated with the silica-hematite is not likely to be porphyry related. Overall, this block of rocks does not appear to have any porphyry potential.

The Bonanza rocks SE of Dumortiorite Creek (South Gossan Zone) are distinct as the propyllitic alteration of the lower elevation andesite units near Le Mare Lake and south of the lake contain abundant epidote and magnetite which was nearly absent north of the creek. And, there are many more QSP alteration zones within the otherwise propyllitic rock. Overall, it appears that these rocks were lower in the hydrothermal system than the NW block.

The presence of numerous epidote-calcite-chalcopyrite/bornite veins in the magnetic area is encouraging in terms of porphyry potential. However, the lack of veining in the overlying rocks, lack of any appreciable intrusive rocks and the presence of the faulting that cuts the SE block 2km to the south, severely limits the exploration potential. Furthermore, the geochemical data from historical work in the South Gossan shows very weak Cu-Au-Mo and a single drill holes located in the South Gossan also did not intersect porphyry alteration or mineralization.

In **2017,** the latest exploration program on the Le Mare Property was conducted between October 11 and October 13, 2017 and consisted geological mapping and limited rock grab sampling. A small ground magnetic survey was also conducted over the New Destiny Showing.

The author's review of the historical data and October 2017 inspection and sampling results indicate that the New Destiny Showing is an area of significant copper and anomalous molybdenum and gold mineralization exposed along an old access road for approximate length of 180 m. Pawliuk's 2009 channel sampling averaged 0.24% copper over this 180 length. From Table 7b, the author's samples NDD 17-01 and NDD 17-03 ranged between 2970 and 6300 ppm copper. Further exploration should be focussed on the New Destiny Showing in order to better understand the mineralization controls with respect to alteration and geological structures. This would provide the information required to select drill locations and drill hole attitude.

The Gorby Showing should be considered a secondary target at the initial stage of exploration. Further detailed mapping and geochemical soil and rock sampling should be considered before conducting more detailed work that could include drill testing.

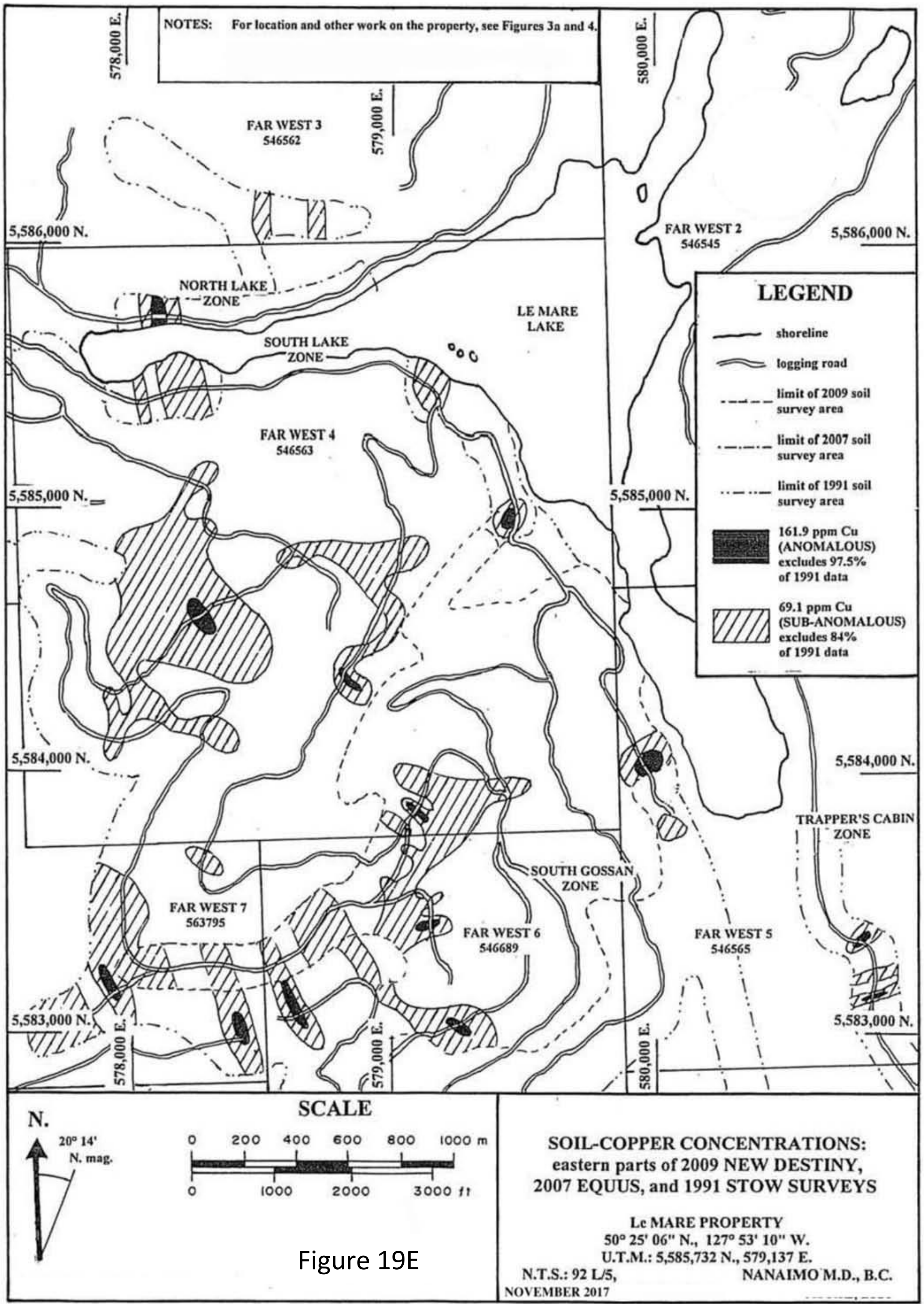

NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
FAR WEST 3
546562
FAR WEST 2
546545
NORTH LAKE
ZONE
SOUTH LAKE
ZONE
Le MARE
LAKE
FAR WEST 4
546563
TRAPPER'S CABIN
ZONE
SOUTH GOSSAN
ZONE
FAR WEST 7
563795
FAR WEST 6
546689
FAR WEST 5
546565
LEGEND
shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
161.9 ppm Cu (ANOMALOUS) excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
69.1 ppm Cu (SUB-ANOMALOUS) excludes 84% of 1991 data
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
SOIL-COPPER CONCENTRATIONS:
eastern parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY,
2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017

Figure 19E

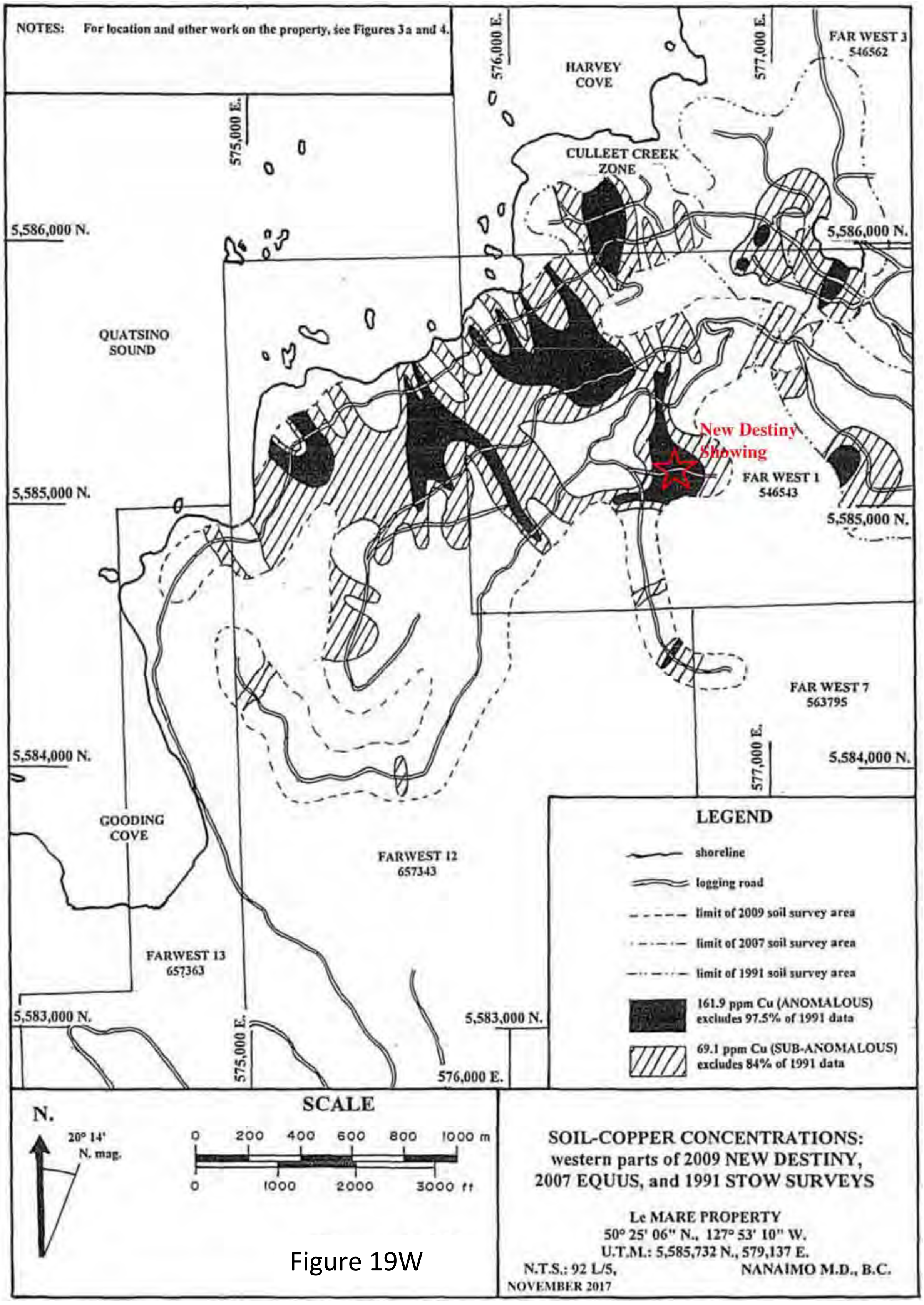
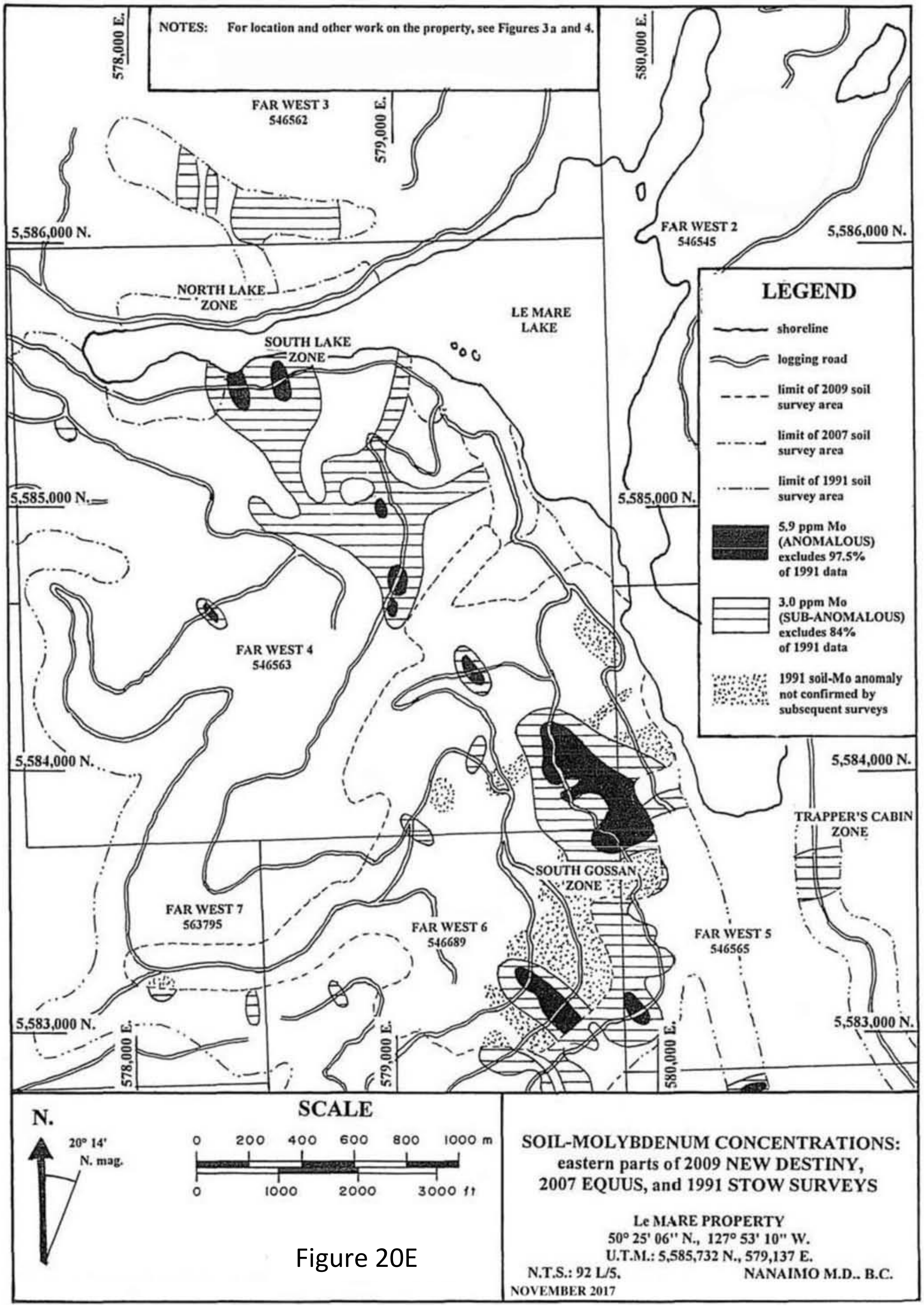

NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
576,000 E.
577,000 E.
575,000 E.
FAR WEST 3
546562
HARVEY
COVE
CULLEET CREEK
ZONE
5,586,000 N.
5,586,000 N.
QUATSINO
SOUND
New Destiny
Showing
FAR WEST 1
546543
5,585,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
FAR WEST 7
563795
5,584,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
GOODING
COVE
FARWEST 12
657343
FARWEST 13
657363
5,583,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
576,000 E.
LEGEND
shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
161.9 ppm Cu (ANOMALOUS)
excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
69.1 ppm Cu (SUB-ANOMALOUS)
excludes 84% of 1991 data
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
SOIL-COPPER CONCENTRATIONS:
western parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY,
2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017

Figure 19W


NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
FAR WEST 3
546562
FAR WEST 2
546545
NORTH LAKE ZONE
LE MARE LAKE
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
FAR WEST 4
546563
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
FAR WEST 7
563795
FAR WEST 6
546689
FAR WEST 5
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shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
5.9 ppm Mo (ANOMALOUS) excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
3.0 ppm Mo (SUB-ANOMALOUS) excludes 84% of 1991 data
1991 soil-Mo anomaly not confirmed by subsequent surveys
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
SOIL-MOLYBDENUM CONCENTRATIONS:
eastern parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY,
2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D.. B.C.
NOVEMBER 2017

Figure 20E

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling on the Le Mare Property has been conducted since 1992 as has been described in Section 6 of this report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION and ANALYSIS

From 1991 to 2009 a total of 1260 soil samples, 1568 rock chip samples, 208 moss mat and 55 silt samples have been collected across the property by at least three primary exploration companies. Additional samples of soil and rock have been collected during small exploration programs conducted by other individuals or companies prior to 1991; however, the sampling information was unavailable to the author. The types of samples collected as indicated above were analyzed at various laboratories located in the Vancouver area of British Columbia which were well known by the exploration community for providing high quality analytical analysis.

For the 2009 work program conducted by New Destiny Mining Corporation was the most recent large scale exploration program carried out on the Le Mare Property. The New Destiny soil sampling technique was described as follows:

> Soil samples were taken from the 'B' horizon, up-slope of logging road cuts avoiding till where possible. Samples were taken at approximately 50 m (164-ft) centres...
>
> J.T. Shearer; 2010: p. 8.

Soil samples were collected in un-dyed kraft sample bags, dried at the Mahatta Creek camp and transported by J.T. Shearer to the Inspectorate America Corp., IPL Division Laboratory in Richmond, B.C. (J.T. Shearer, pers. comm.). Rock chip samples were collected and stored in 12 inch by 18 inch plastic bags with laboratory sample tags inserted into the bag. The sampling was conducted and supervised by David Pawliuk, P.Geo. and Daniel Cardinal, P.Geo., both of whom are experienced professional geoscientist and known by the author. The geoscientists were independent of the Le Mare property, New Destiny Mining Corp, Homegold Resources Ltd. and their owners or controlling shareholders as described in Part 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. The author is of the opinion that there was no tampering with the samples from the 2009 exploration program. The soil anomalies generated by contouring of the 1991, 2007, and 2009 soil sampling results were, in general, mutually confirmatory lending support to their veracity.

Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The New Destiny Mining Corporation submitted 235 soil and 33 rock samples collected during the 2009 exploration program for analysis at the Inspectorate America Corp., IPL Division Laboratory at 11,620 Horseshoe Way, Richmond, British Columbia. IPL is independent of New Destiny Mining Corporation, Homegold Resources Ltd., and J.T. Shearer as described in Part 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. This laboratory is ISO 9001:2000 certified (No. 2,471-4). The author is confident that samples from the 2009 program have been processed at this laboratory in a proper and secure manner, and that the results of the analyses of those samples as reported by IPL Inspectorate are true and accurate for the analytical technique used at the time.

Rock samples were crushed, split and pulverized to pass through a -150 mesh screen. Soil samples dried and sifted through a -80 mesh screen. Organic material was removed. All samples were digested in aqua regia and analyzed for 33 elements by induced coupled plasma (ICP) techniques; gold and high concentrations of other elements were determined by fire assay and atomic absorption.

Rock samples were dried, weighed, then crushed until 70% of their mass would pass through a < 2 mm screen. Crushed samples were split in a riffle splitter, then pulverized so that 85% of it passed through a 75-um screen. Sample splits were analyzed using ALS Chemex Code ME-ICP61analysis: 15-gram samples were digested in 90 ml of aqua regia at 95° C. for 1 hour, diluted to 300 ml, and analyzed for 48 elements using the Induced Plasma Coupling (ICP) method. Samples with over-limit metal concentrations were subjected to four-acid digestion and analyzed by the Induced Plasma Coupling (ICP) and Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) method (ALS Chemex Code OG62).

Gold concentrations in samples were determined by analyzing them using fire assay and atomic absorption techniques (ALS Chemex Code AA025).

In 2014, only 16 rock chip samples were collected and in 2017, seven rock chip samples and two drill core samples were collected by the author for analysis. The samples were placed in 12 inch by 18 inch plastic bags and labeled with a sample number that identified the showing (letter abbreviations), year (2017) and sample number, (1, 2, 3 etc,), The sample bags were sealed with a twist tie. The author completed the chain of custody form and transported the samples to the ALS Mineral Laboratory (formerly ALS Chemex) on Dollarton Highway, in North Vancouver, BC. The samples were analyzed for 51 elements by conducting sample preparation (ALS Code PREP 31) which includes crushing entire sample to 70% passing -2mm, split off 250g and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. ALS Mineral Laboratory is independent of Bam Bam Capital Corporation. The sample is then analyzed using the following 51 element ME-MS41 (ALS Methodology Code) analysis which is described as:

Sample Decomposition - Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)

Analytical Method - Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

Procedure - A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples are then analyzed by ICP-MS for the remaining suite of elements. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

From 1991 to 1992 Stow Resources Ltd. and Minnova Inc. commissioned several airborne surveys including magnetic, very low frequency electromagnetic, and radiometric surveys. No reports of that work were available to Ostler (2010) or to the author and it could not be confirmed.

Stow Resources Ltd. (Birkeland, 1991) also conducted several data-manipulations and laboratory studies. Data generated from E.M.R aeromagnetic map 1733G was manipulated to produce maps of total magnetic field and magnetic gradient (Figures 8a & 8b). Maps of potassium enrichment and sulphur distribution were generated, presumably from sample analysis data (Figure17), and a petrographic study was commissioned (Leitch, 1991). The parameters of these studies were not reported and none of the petrographic slides were available to the Ostler (2010) nor the current author. Consequently, the results of these studies could not be verified.

During 1992, Minnova Inc. conducted further research on samples and geochemical data from the Le Mare hydrothermal system including major element plots and x-ray diffractometry on clay samples from the South Gossan zone (Heberlein, 1993B) (Thompson, 1992). Ostler (2010) nor the current author were able to verify the results of those studies. Minnova commissioned a ground, very-low-frequency, electromagnetic survey around the crest of Gooding Ridge (DeLong, 1992). Ostler (2010) examined the area covered by that survey on the ground and found that the electromagnetic anomaly defined by the results of that survey corresponded with the apex of the Gooding Ridge potassic alteration zone. The author has no reason to doubt Ostler's observations.

Late during 1992, Minnova drilled six BQ holes around the northeastern margin of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. One of them (Hole 92-676-2) was drilled into the Culleet Creek alteration plume near the Gorby showing. Ostler (2010) observed that the alteration and mineralization reported in the drill log was similar to that exposed in the Gorby cut indicating that the tenor of mineralization exposed at the Gorby cut extends to the depth of the drill hole. The author's three grab samples (GS17-1 to GS17-3) collected at the Gorby Showing also confirms the tenor of the mineralization at the Gorby showing as noted in Table 7a. Further confirmation could not be obtained from the core of drill hole 92-676-2 as the core boxes were very fragile due to rot and could not be moved for confirmatory sampling

Three mapping programs have been conducted over parts of the Le Mare hydrothermal system: those of A. O. Birkeland (1991) for Stow Resources Ltd., of Dave Heberlein (1993B) for Minnova during 1992, and of J.T. Shearer (2010) for New Destiny Mining Corporation, which formed part of the 2009 work program.

Mappers of Birkeland's (1991) field crew offered very little lithological description. Their structural determinations were sparse, and when compared with the results of later mapping, many bedding-attitude determinations were revealed to be orientations of dominant cleavages.

Mappers on Heberlein's (1993B) field crew had difficulty distinguishing felsic volcanic rocks from silicified andesite and basalt. Consequently, their map depicted an unrealistic amount of felsic volcanic rocks. Almost no structural symbols were recorded on Heberlein's (1993B) geological map.

Mapping and soil and rock chip sampling during the 2009 work program was conducted mostly in the South Gossan zone area and the newly discovered New Destiny Showing as an adjunct to prospecting, partly to check the inconsistencies and the level of reliability of previous mapping. The author collected four grab rock chip samples in the vicinity of the 180 m long section of sampling conducted in 2009 that yielded an average of 0.24% copper (Figure 15). The results of the author's samples are presented on Table 7b of this report and indicate a similar tenor of copper mineralization along the 2009 sampling section.

Three significant soil surveys have been conducted over parts of the Le Mare hydrothermal system: those of Stow Resources Ltd. (Birkeland, 1991), Equus Energy Inc. (Shearer, 2007), and the current New Destiny survey (Shearer, 2010).
Populations from the 1991 Stow survey, which was the most extensive of the three, were used to calculate soil-metal thresholds that were applied to all three surveys. The data from the three surveys were plotted together with the most recent data preferentially plotted in areas of overlap.

Soil copper distributions matched quite well where the three surveys overlapped. Soil molybdenum anomalies from the 1991 Stow Resources Ltd. survey, were only partly confirmed by subsequent results. The discrepancy among the soil-molybdenum anomalies may be due to the anomalous and sub-anomalous thresholds (5.9 and 3.0 ppm respectively) being similar to the lower detection limit for ICP molybdenum determinations (1 ppm). Also, molybdenum determinations were reported as integers, resulting in very course soil-molybdenum data population distributions that would lower the precision of contours.

During the 2014 and 2017 small exploration programs soil samples were not collected and only a total of 23 grab rock samples were collected at the Destiny and Gorby Showings. As they were grab samples and not intended to duplicate specific original sample locations no duplicate samples for the grab samples were collected and submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

For the author’s samples collected in October of 2017, as part of the ALS Minerals Laboratory internal quality control program, ALS Minerals inserted into the sample processing system two lab prepared standards samples and one sample blank into the processing flow to ensure proper sample handling and procedures were being followed. ALS Minerals also created and internal duplicate sample from a split of the author’s sample GS17-1. The upper and lower analytical target ranges for acceptable results for the “standards” samples, the blank sample and the duplicate sample created from a split of the author’s sample GS17-1 were met for all the elements analyzed. In particular, the ALS Minerals prepared standards were well within the lower and upper acceptable analytical ranges indicating that the analytical instruments had been properly calibrated.

The analysis of the laboratory prepared sample duplicate from sample GS17-1 indicated that the sample preparation and analytical procedures were successful in reproducing the results of the original sample GS17-1.

As a result of the site visit, review of and comparison of data from the two laboratories previously described, the field QA/QC sampling procedures and laboratory QA/QC sample processing procedures, the author has no concerns about the reliability or of the samples taken or the assays completed. Future sample programs should continue a QA/QC protocol of inserting field blanks, field duplicates and standards in the assay stream.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing and metallurgical testing conducted on samples from the Le Mare property area are known to the author.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates from the Le Mare property area are known to the author.
*As the Le Mare Copper-Gold property is not considered an Advanced Property**, Items 15 to 22** do not apply to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

No development on any adjacent property affects the potential of the Le Mare property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Environmental studies have not been carried out; however, exploration has been carried out in a manner that is compliant environmental instructions found within the Notice of Work Permits. There are no communities near the Le Mare Property; however, Mr. J.T. Shearer has been in contact with and has been consulting with the First Nations Quatsino Band Council since February, 2007 with regard to exploration of the Le Mare property.

Exploration damage bonds are required if exploration programs such as, line cutting for grid establishment, road building, trenching, and drilling that result in significant surficial disturbance are conducted Currently, a bond of $4,000 is posted under Permit No. MX-8-253 for road renovation and the development of potential drill sites. An application for revisions to permit No. MX-8-253 for new exploration work programs will be required.

Currently there is no other relevant data or information available in and around the Le Mare Property

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

The Le Mare hydrothermal system has been just barely unroofed by erosion. The top of the potassic alteration zone is exposed along the crests of Le Mare and Gooding ridges, located between Le Mare Lake and Gooding Cove in the southwestern part of the Le Mare property. Local magnetic field gradient indicates that this system occupies a 5 X 3 km (3.05 X 1.83 mi) or 15 km2 (5.6 mi2) oval-shaped area that may be hosted by a dilational jog in a regional right-lateral fault system. The proposed fault system is similar to the one that hosts the Island Copper Cluster deposits near Port McNeill, British Columbia.

At surface, copper mineralization occurs in discrete showings-areas, located preferentially in the central parts of sub-vertical hydrothermal zones. These zones have core-zones of orthoclase-quartz-biotite (potassic) alteration, enveloped in siliceous exteriors. The gradual decrease in the orthoclase: quartz ratio from about 4:1 in potassic core zones to less than 1:20 in siliceous envelopes indicates that peripheral silicification is a distal phase of the core-zone potassic alteration and is not overprinted by it. Orthoclase-quartz-biotite alteration is succeeded by quartz-jasper alteration; both phases are mineralized with chalcopyrite, and minor quantities of bornite. This potassic alteration is accompanied by co-incident soil-copper and local magnetic anomalies. Discovering economically viable concentrations of copper mineralization within the Le Mare hydrothermal system depends on the successful identification of zones where these hydrothermal plumes and copper occurrences coalesce.

Molybdenum enrichment occurs in areas flanking phyllic alteration in a 600-m (1,968.5-ft) diameter argillic-phyllic alteration zone, covering a 0.28 km2 (0.1 mi2) area in the eastern part of system in the South Gossan zone. Another, much less extensive zone of argillic-phyllic alteration is exposed between the Culleet Creek zone and Culleet Lake in the system's northwestern part. These two plumes cover less than 2% of the total exposure-area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. Argillic-phyllic alteration post-dates and overprints potassic alteration.

Both sample results and the distribution of soil-copper and molybdenum anomalies demonstrate that copper and molybdenum mineralization are associated with early potassic and subsequent argillic-phyllic alteration events respectively. They occur together in significant amounts only where molybdenum enrichment has overprinted that of copper.

Most aspects of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are similar with those of the Island Copper Cluster deposits. Geology, alteration, and mineralization at surface at the Le Mare hydrothermal system correspond with those attributes at the Island Copper mine above the main deposit. These similarities indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may host a calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of the Island Copper Cluster type. The early Jurassic-age land surface above the Le Mare hydrothermal system and whatever near surface hot-spring environment that it may have hosted, has been lost to erosion. Only a few narrow roots of a late, advanced argillic alteration occur in the argillic-phyllic alteration plume in the South Gossan zone. They attest to the former existence of hot spring development above the current erosional level.

Previously, the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been investigated for geyserite ($SiO_2.nH_2O$), an industrial mineral related to hot spring deposits. The level of exposure of the Le Mare hydrothermal system is beneath that favourable for the development of near-surface clays and industrial minerals. The chance of finding a commercially viable geyserite deposit in this area is low to nil.

Most exploration has been conducted in the northeastern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system; its southeastern part remains sparsely explored to unexplored. Six BQ diamond drill holes penetrated the northeastern margin of the Le Mare system in 1992. One hole that penetrated the Culleet Creek potassic alteration plume, intersected five 2-m (6.56-ft) and one 4.7-m (15.42-ft) long intersections that contained from 500 to 959 ppm copper, which is similar to the tenor of copper mineralization in nearby trenches. Copper mineralization at surface is locally quite variable. Ostler's (2010) grab samples range from 3 ppm to 6.57% copper and the author's 2017 grab samples at the Gorby Showing ranged from 530 to 1235 ppm copper. The author's 2017 four grab samples from the New Destiny Showing ranged from 2970 ppm to 3.94% copper. Generally, the reproducibility of small-scale sampling is low. Such variability should be expected in mineralization located near the top of the potassic alteration zone of a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. Less than 1% of the surface area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been drilled.

The author has confidence in the historical work and data that has been reviewed during the 2017 Le Mare Copper-Gold property investigation. The work was conducted and/or supervised by Professional Geoscientists using sampling, mapping, geophysical and analytical methods that were the standard professional practice of the day in which work was performed. The author's site and data observations confirm the thoroughness of previous operators and their results can be relied upon to be factual. Although site conditions in October 2017, did not allow extensive sampling, the samples collected from the Gorby and New Destiny Showing support the results of the historical work and indicate the significance of the anomalous copper results. Potential risks to the economic viability of the project are dependent on results of the recommended initial exploration program that is designed to test the geological continuity of the copper, gold and molybdenum mineralization exposed at the surface at the New Destiny and Gorby Showings. The continuity of the mineralization will be tested at depth and laterally across the showing with a view to expanding the mineralized zones.

Other risks that may affect the potential economic viability of the property are associated with Provincial Government of BC approvals of various permits that will be required during different phases of exploration and development on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property. The timing of issuance of various permits after applications are made to the Provincial Government of BC is unknown. Permitting risks pertain to all exploration and mine development programs in the Province of BC and likely in other jurisdictions and cannot be avoided.

It is concluded that the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property exhibits the geological and alteration characteristics of porphyry mineral deposits in BC and other areas of the world. The author also concludes that the tenor of and geochemical concentrations of copper mineralization and secondary gold and molybdenum mineralization identified through historical and current exploration projects on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property are of sufficient concentration to warrant further evaluation. The author recommends the following staged exploration program to further assess the potential for expanding the vertical and lateral extent of currently known mineralization of the New Destiny and Gorby Showings.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a two-phase work program be conducted on the Le Mare hydrothermal system to explore for the presence of a calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of the Island Copper Cluster type.

The first phase of the recommended work program comprises geological mapping, prospecting, and 600 m of diamond drilling. The services of an excavator, two pick-up trucks and an all-terrain vehicle (quad) will be required to provide efficient access to the work-area.

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:500 east and southeast of the New Destiny Showing toward the height of land and towards Dumortiorite Creek. A small initial diamond drill program consisting of two 150 m deep holes along the logging road at the New Destiny Showing (Figure 15) and two 150 m deep holes at the EM anomaly and coincident gold in soil anomaly located to the west-southwest of the New Destiny Showing (Figure 8b). The hole at the New Destiny Showing would be drilled towards the west at dip angles to be determined from mapping. At the EM anomaly and coincident gold in soil anomaly, the two holes will be drilled vertically. General prospecting and rock and soil sampling will be conducted during drilling.

The results of the first phase drilling and mapping program will be used to direct the focus of a proposed second phase work program.

The estimated costs of the recommended phase one and two exploration programs are as tabulated below.

Table 9
Estimated Cost of the Recommended First and Second-phase Exploration Program

Phase One Program	**Estimated Cost inc. G.S.T. + Contingency**
Geological mapping	$20,000
Diamond Drilling	$70,000
Contingency	$20,000
Total	$110,000
Phase Two (Contingent on Continued Success of Phase One)	**Estimated Cost inc. G.S.T. + Contingency**
Induced Polarization	$60,000
Diamond Drilling	$250,000
Contingency	$30,000
Total	$340,000
Grand Total Phase One and Two	$450,000

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, W. B. (Brian) Lennan, B.Sc., P.Geo do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, with an office at 876 Lynwood Avenue, Port Coquitlam, BC

2. This certificate applies to the "Technical Summary Report on the Le Mare Property" dated effective November 15, 2017 and revised July 7, 2018 and August 8, 2018..

3. My academic qualifications are: Bachelor of Science, Majors Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973

4. My professional associations are:
   a. Member of the Engineers and Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia, Member #19,150
   b. Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow # 3445
   c. Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Fellow #94375

5. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 30 years since initial graduation from university and have explored in the area of the Le Mare Copper - Gold property in the past. I have significant experience conducting exploration programs for vein and epithermal gold deposits, porphyry copper and gold vein and stockworks deposits, massive sulphide deposits and tungsten-gold skarn deposits throughout British Columbia, Yukon, Arizona USA and Venezuela, South America.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I am responsible for all sections of the technical geological report entitled "Technical Summary Report on the Le Mare Copper – Gold property, Nanaimo Mining Division dated November 15, 2017 revised July 7, 2017" for Bam Bam Capital Corporation (President David Greenway), 674965 BC Ltd. (President Michael Konnert) and 1153307 BC Ltd. (President Russell Van Skiver). I visited the property from October 11th to 13th, 2017 to confirm that evidence that the 1991 – 1992 historical exploration programs existed on the property and that the 2009 to 2017 exploration programs had being conducted on the Le Mare property as previously reported in various assessment reports filed with the Provincial Government offices. The site visit was also conducted to observe evidence that generally accepted exploration procedures and protocols were being followed by the previous on-site personnel. The visit was also conducted to confirm the presence and tenor of the mineralization on the property explored historically by other exploration companies. I have conducted exploration programs on porphyry copper properties located to the east-southeast of the Le Mare property that exhibited similar geological and mineralogical environments to the Le Mare property.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property, which is the subject of this report.

9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report, which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission of which makes the technical report misleading. I have read this instrument and the technical report and state that at the effective date of the technical report, to the best of

my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report, or part that the qualified person is responsible for, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

10. I am independent of the issuer Le Mare Gold Corp. and the Optionee, Bam Bam Capital Corporation (President David Greenway), 674965 BC Ltd. (President Michael Konnert) and 1153307 BC Ltd. (President Russell Van Skiver), applying all of the tests in section 1.5, per Part 1 of the Companion Policy of National Instrument 43-101 and the vendors of the claims.

11. have read National Instrument 43-101 and have prepared the Technical Summary Report on the Le Mare Property to be in compliance with NI43-101 protocols.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
W. B. LENNAN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Signed at Vancouver, BC this November 15, 2017
With revisions on July 7, 2018 and August 8, 2018

W.B. (Brian) Lennan, B.Sc., P.Geo.