BRUSSELS CREEK GOLD-COPPER-PALLADIUM PROJECT

Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Prepared for

Le Mare Gold Corp

February 19, 2021

Revised April 12, 2021

Prepared by

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1.0 Summary

In February 2020, Healex Consulting, Ltd, of Nanaimo, British Columbia, was engaged by Le Mare Gold Corp ('Le Mare') based in Vancouver, BC to prepare a Technical Report on the Brussels Creek gold-copper-palladium prospect in the Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia. in accordance with the reporting requirements of National Instrument 43-101. Chris M. Healey, P.Geo., Principal Geologist for Healex Consulting, is the sole author of this report. The effective date of this report is April 12, 2021.

The Brussels Creek Project (the Project) is an early stage exploration project and as such mineral resources cannot be estimated or declared at this time. This report provides an assessment of the exploration potential for the Project

Table 1.1 provides a summary of acronyms and abbreviations used in this report.

Table 1.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
NoW	Notice of Work
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
g/t	grams per tonne
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
As	Arsenic
Cu	Copper
Hg	Mercury
K	Potassium
Pd	Palladium
Zn	Zinc
MINFILE	BC Geological Survey Mineral File
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MTO	BC Mineral Titles Online
ha	Hectare
NSR	Net Smelter Return
EA	Environmental Assessment
°C	degrees Celsius
K-spar	potassium feldspar
VLF-EM	very low frequency electromagnetic
eTh	equivalent thorium
PGM	platinum group metals
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
ICP-AES	inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry

1.1 Project Location, Description and Ownership

The Brussels Creek Project is an exploration stage project located in the Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia, Canada, about 24 km west of Kamloops, BC. Mineral tenure consists of 66 cells, covering approximately 13.5 km². Syber Mining Corp ('Syber') has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the claims from the vendor, the ADUF Mining Syndicate. Subsequently Syber agreed to assign its rights to Le Mare in an agreement dated February 3, 2021.

Figure 1.1 shows the general location of the Project. The Project is an early stage exploration project seeking gold/copper/palladium within the Upper to Lower Palaeozoic Quesnel Terrane ("Quesnellia").

The property is located in the Kamloops Mining Division, centred at latitude 50° 42' 46"N. longitude 120° 39' 24"W. The elevation is approximately 500 m asl. The claims are located approximately 10 km west of the currently producing New Afton Mines (New Gold Inc) and exhibit a similar geological setting.

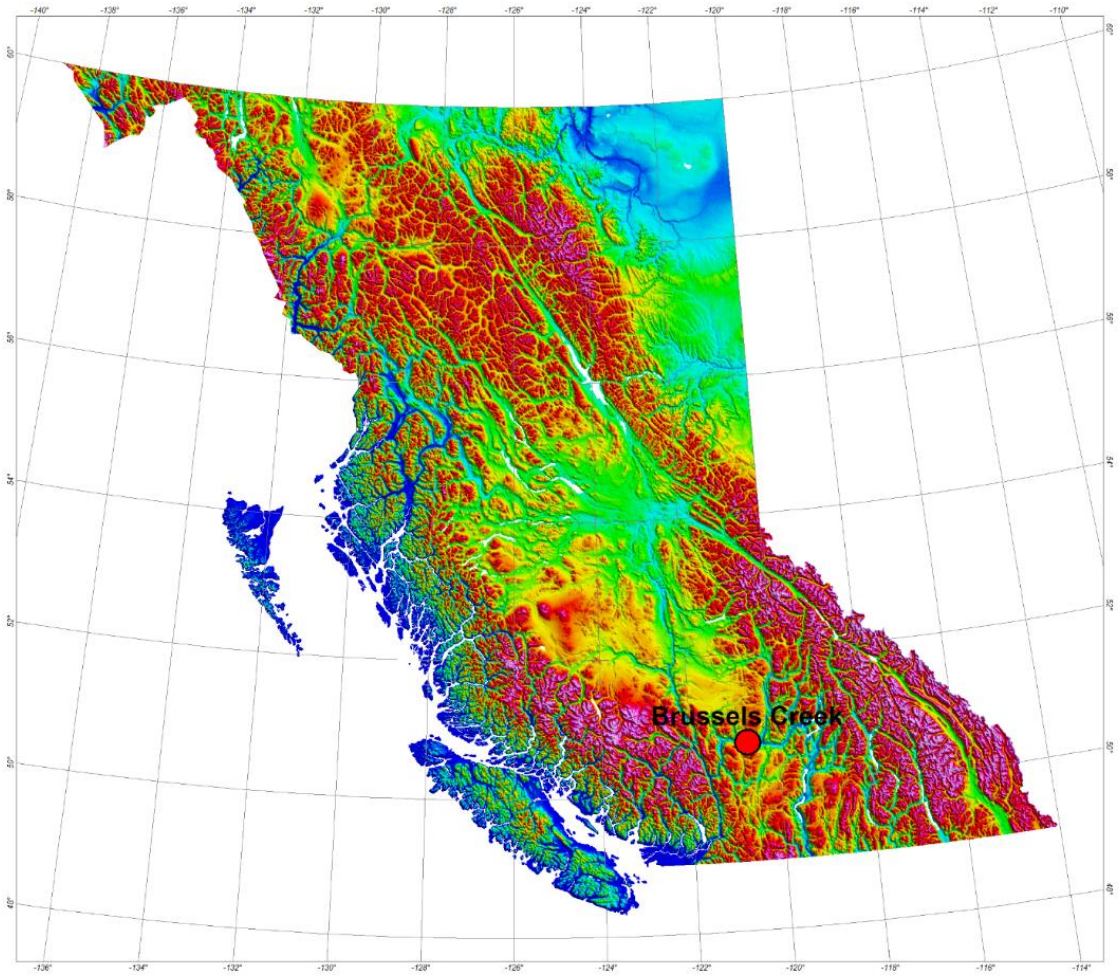

Figure 1.1 Property Location Map

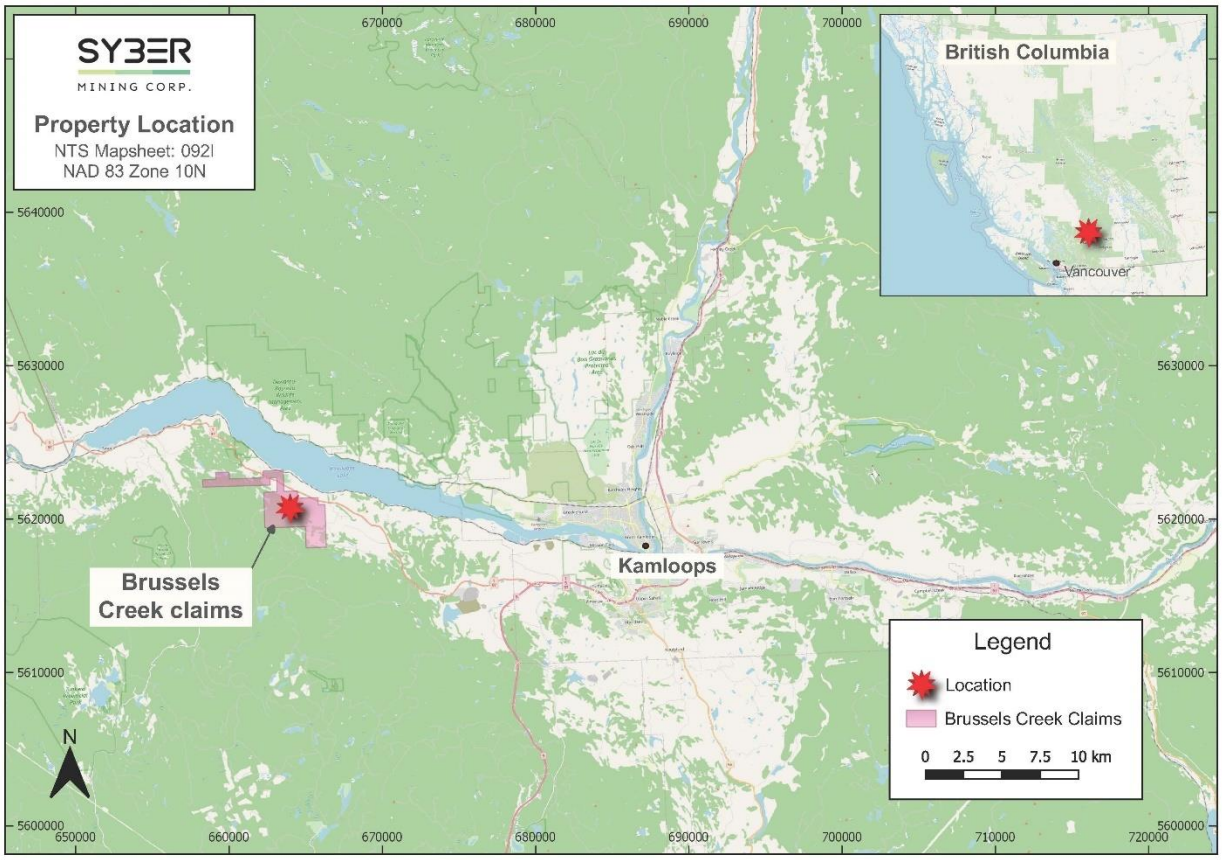

Figure 1.2 Claim Location Map

1.2 History

The Project is located in the Kamloops Mining District. No production of metals is reported in the literature.

From 1969 to 2001, exploration was carried out by a variety of companies on various parts of the property. Of particular note, in 1983 and 1984, AVF Minerals Ltd. staked three claims (Aduf 1, Aduf 2 and Aduf 3 fractions, 4 units) covering approximately 85 ha. The company then conducted a program of general prospecting, establishment of a field grid, geological mapping of 100 ha at a scale of 1:2000 and rock chip geochemistry. Seventy-three representative samples of outcrop materials were assayed for gold, silver and arsenic. Results from this program were encouraging and led to the current interest.

In 2019, the area was again staked by David Pollard on behalf of the ADUF Mining Syndicate. No significant field work was carried out in 2019, although a third party took seven representative samples during a site visit in September 2019.

In February 2020, the property was optioned to Syber Mining Corp. who subsequently assigned their interest to Le Mare Gold Corp.

In March 2020, a helicopter-borne magnetometer survey was completed. This was followed in September 2020 with a LiDAR and Orthophotography survey. A short prospecting and mapping program was completed in November 2020.

1.3 Development and Regulatory Status

There have been no site development activities on the Project. There are no known abandoned historic precious metal mines or other related facilities within the property boundaries. Surface and mineral resources within the project are administered by the provisions of the BC Mines Act. Any exploration activities involving mechanical disturbance (e.g. drilling) require a Notice of Work (NoW), as specified in the BC Mines Act.

1.4 Geology, Alteration and Mineralization

The area is underlain primarily by rocks of the Upper to Lower Palaeozoic Quesnel Terrane, an island-arc assemblage that was accreted onto the North American continent during the Early to Mid-Jurassic. Quesnellia forms part of the Intermontane Belt, along with rocks of the Stikine, Kootenay, Slide Mountain, and Cache Creek Terranes. The Intermontane encompasses much of central BC and extends in a north-south band from the US border into the Yukon. It is host to many porphyry deposits including Copper Mountain, New Afton, Highland Valley, Mount Polley, Gibraltar, Kemess, and Galore Creek.

The main showing area is largely underlain by a northwest trending, moderately southwest dipping sequence of andesitic volcaniclastic rocks and siltstones of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Some massive, well-indurated andesitic flows, flow breccias and agglomerates (Nicola Group) also occur. The Nicola rocks are cut by Tertiary? porphyritic rhyolitic dikes, sills and plugs that are possibly related to the Kamloops Group.

As reported in the 1985 Assessment Report (#13877), anomalous gold values (85 to 3500 ppb) are localized in and about some of the smaller north-northwesterly trending porphyry rhyolite dikes that cut the andesitic volcaniclastics and related siltstones. This zone is oriented NNW-SSE and is about 400m long and up to 200m wide. In these areas of anomalous gold, the rhyolitic rocks are quartz-sericite altered and country rocks are strongly altered to an assemblage of carbonate (ankerite and calcite), quartz, with sericite near the dike contacts and grading to chlorite further away.

Outside of this zone, calcite, chlorite and locally epidote are predominant as a propylitic halo. As much as 5 per cent disseminated pyrite occurs in the altered rhyolite dike rock and adjacent carbonate altered andesitic volcaniclastic. Limonite after pyrite occurs as films on some fractures and as seams and blebs associated with quartz-calcite veins, and opaline silica veins.

Two samples collected in September 2019 by a third party returned gold values of 10.11 g/t and 11.52 g/t. The first sample also returned a palladium value of 1.71 g/t. The rock type for both samples was described as quartz-feldspar-porphyry.

1.5 Exploration

Although modest exploration programs were carried out on portions of the property from 1969 to 2001, the only significant program was mapping and sampling completed on the property by AVF Minerals in 1984 and 1985. Seventy-three (73) samples were collected and analyzed. The results showed several interesting gold and arsenic anomalies, but no significant silver. Most of the anomalous values were concentrated on the Aduf #1 claim, which had five sites with gold values between 85 and 3500 ppb (0.085 and 3.5 g/t). The anomalous zone is approximately 400m by up to 200m, within a broader, approximately 800m x 500m, weakly anomalous zone. Additional mapping was carried out in 1986, but there is no record of any samples being analyzed.

Seven representative samples were taken by a third party during a site visit in September 2019. Of these seven samples, two yielded gold values of 10.1 g/t and 11.5 g/t, as well as 1.7 g/t Pd in the first of those samples. The remaining five samples were below the detection limit for Au and Pd.

A helicopter-borne magnetometer survey was flown in March, 2020. This was followed by a LiDAR and Orthophotography survey in September, 2020. A one week program of mapping and sampling was completed in November, 2020.

1.6 Sample Preparation, Security and Analysis

The Qualified Person has no knowledge of the sample preparation, security and analytical methods used in the historic sampling. Samples collected and analyzed in 2020 were prepared , secured and analyzed using appropriate industry standards.

1.7 Data Verification

Verification samples were taken by the Qualified Person, during the site visit of March 10 and 11, 2020. A total of 13 samples were collected from various locations around the property. An additional 7 samples were collected on a subsequent site visit on June 4 and 5, 2020. The Qualified Person personally collected, or supervised the collection of, all the samples. The samples remained in his possession until they were delivered to ALS Minerals, a fully accredited laboratory, located in North Vancouver, BC. The Qualified Person concludes that the sample data available for the Project is reliable for the purposes of this project.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Qualified Person considers the data available to be reliable for the purposes of this report.

The Qualified Person concludes from interpretation of the available historic and recent data, along with his own independent sampling, that the property contains all the necessary elements

to encourage continuation of exploration. This conclusion is based on:

- the general geological setting, and proximity to a producing mine (New Afton),
- the presence of significant gold anomalies on the property,
- the presence of significant indicator minerals (Hg and Sb),
- the presence of significant phyllic/argillic, potassic and propylitic alteration,
- the structural setting of the property, and
- the identification of significant geophysical anomalies.

However, it is important to note that this is an early stage exploration property, and there is no guarantee of exploration success.

It is recommended that exploration and development of the Brussels Creek project be continued, and that exploration be conducted in phases with each successive phase being dependent upon the results of the previous phase.

The first phase should consist of several line of Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical surveying, as well as additional detailed prospecting. This may require a Notice of Work, as well as the initiation of First Nations Consultation. The expected cost is $167,200.

Given positive results from Phase 1, a second phase of exploration, comprising a 1100 metre drill program, is recommended. The expected cost of this phase is $346,500. The recommended budget is shown in table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Recommended Budget

Phase 1 Budget	
Geophysical Surveys (IP)	$90,000
Gridded prospecting	$20,000
Geophysical interpretation	$5,000
Permitting	$5,000
First Nations consultation	$7,000
Supervision, report writing	$25,000
Subtotal	**$152,000**
Contingency	$15,200
Total	**$167,200**
Phase 2 Budget	
Drilling 1100m NQ/HQ	$275,000
Permitting	$10,000
First Nations Consultation	$10,000
Supervision, Report Writing	$20,000
Subtotal	**$315,000**
Contingency	$31,500
Total	**$346,500**

1.9 Summary of Risks

There is a risk that additional exploration will not result in discovery of an economic mineral resource within the project area. In addition, the project does have some risks similar in nature to other exploration projects in general. Risks common to exploration and mining projects include:

* Future commodity demand and pricing;

* Environmental and political acceptance of the project;

* Variance in capital and operating costs;

* Mine and mineral processing recovery.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of Report and Terms of Reference

In February 2020, Healex Consulting, Ltd, of Nanaimo, British Columbia, was engaged by Le Mare Gold Corp. based in Vancouver BC to prepare a Technical Report on the Brussels Creek Au-Cu-Pd project. in accordance with the reporting requirements of National Instrument 43-101. The author of the report is Chris M. Healey, P.Geo., Principal Geologist for Healex Consulting, and who is a "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101.

Le Mare is a publicly-traded company existing under the laws of British Columbia, having an office at Suite 600, 535 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC V6Z 2Z4.

This report has been prepared for the purpose of summarizing all of the available information on the property which Le Mare has designated as the Brussels Creek Au-Cu-Pd project (Brussels Creek). Additionally, this report is intended to provide a baseline of scientific, technical and exploration information on which future exploration and possible mineral development may be based. Brussels Creek has the potential to contain economic mineral resources. The recommended exploration plan is designed to identify the presence, quantity and quality of any economic minerals which could be present in the property.

2.2 Sources of Information

Published reports, maps, BC Government MINFILE reports and other available information have been evaluated and reviewed in the preparation of this report. Reports and publications referred to in the report are listed in Section 27 (References).

2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspections

The Qualified Person, Chris M. Healey, visited the Project from February 10 to 11, 2020, from March 10 to 11, 2020 and again from June 4 to 5, 2020. During the second and third site visits the Qualified Person personally collected, or supervised the collection of, the data verification samples reported in this report. The Qualified Person also visited the property on November 9, 2020, during the prospecting and mapping program.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The Qualified Person viewed the claim records as recorded on the BC Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website on April 9, 2021, and has relied on this information. This search applies to Section 4.2.1.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location and Description

The property is located in the Kamloops Mining Division, centred at latitude 50° 42' 46"N. longitude 120° 39' 24"W. The elevation is approximately 500 m asl. The claims are located approximately 10 km west of the currently producing New Afton Mines (New Gold Inc) and exhibit a similar geological setting.

4.2 Tenure and Ownership

4.2.1 Tenure

The Brussels Creek Au-Cu-Pd Project consists of 66 cells covering 1350.43 ha (13.5 km²), staked in the name of David S. Pollard, on behalf of the ADUF Mining Syndicate. Subsequently, on March 2, 2021, Pollard transferred title to the claims to Syber Mining Corp.

Most mineral tenures in British Columbia are administered by the Mineral Titles Branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines. Mineral claims for exploration work can be acquired on eligible land by means of an online staking registry. The ground is staked on a web-based mapping application by selecting "cells" within a province-wide grid which parallels the lines of latitude and longitude. Since the lines of latitude and longitude converge with an increase in latitude, the cells vary in size from 21 ha in the south of the province to 16 ha in the north. Individual claims can consist of up to 100 contiguous cells. A map of the claims is shown as Figure 1.2, and individual claims and identifications are listed below in Table 4.1. Annual assessment work must be carried out and reported to the BC Geological Survey.

Under section 14 of the BC Mineral Tenure Act, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the surface of the claim for the exploration and development or production of minerals. Potions of 4 claims (1071410, 1071411, 1071420 and 1071421) underlie the tobiano golf course, which may restrict the Company from carrying out surface work in this area. The area affected is approximately 70 hectares, representing 5% of the total area of the property. There are no known restrictions on access for work on the remaining 95% of the property.

All the claims are current in their filings. With the onset of COVID-19, the BC Government allowed title protection to be applied to every claim, extending the expiry date to December 31, 2021. Subsequently, sufficient assessment work has been filed to extend the due dates on all claims to December 31, 2025. The Qualified Person has verified, through "BC Mineral Titles Online," that the filings have been made.

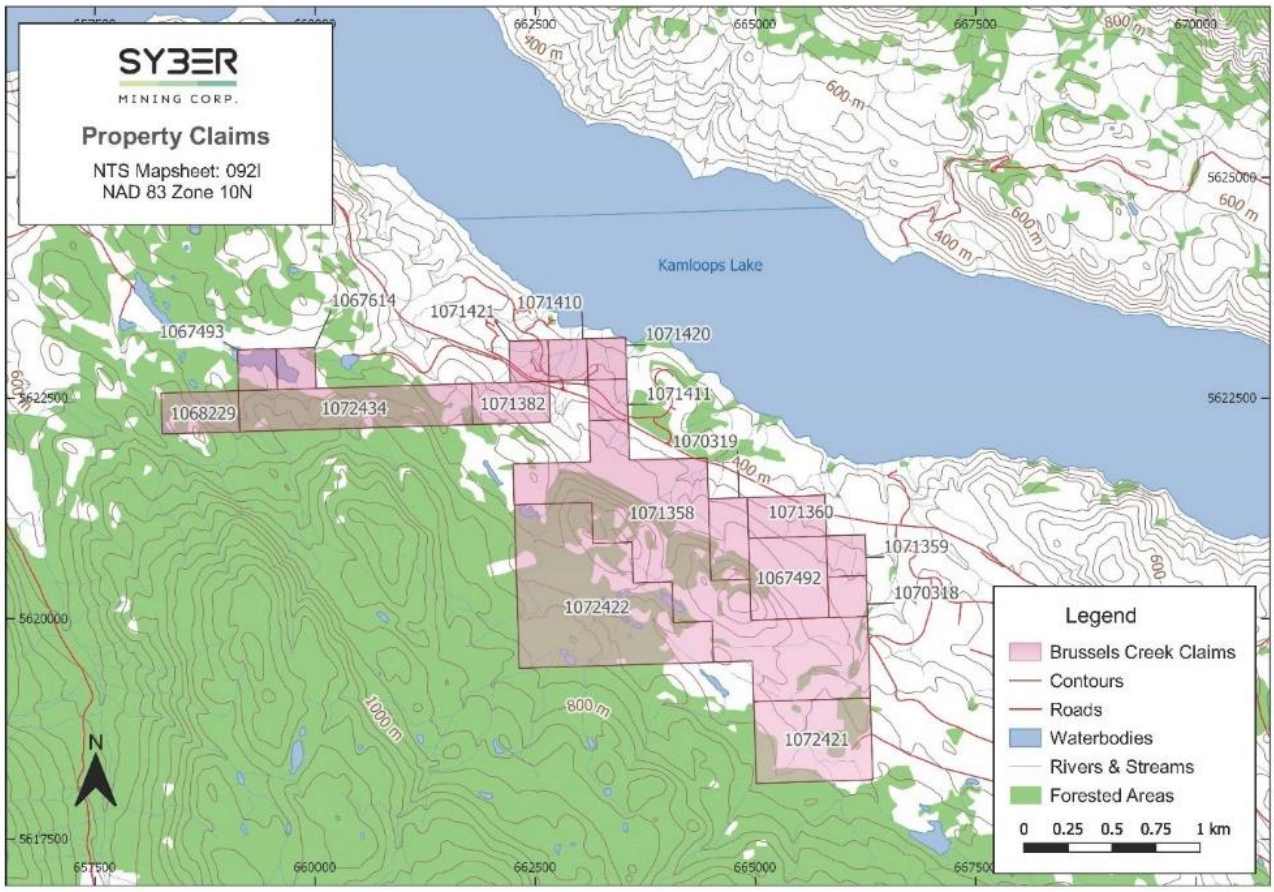

Figure 4.1 Claim Map

Table 4.1 Brussels Creek claims

Claim #	Hectares	staked date	good to
1067492	81.85	2019-03-28	2025-12-31
1067493	20.45	2019-03-28	2025-12-31
1067614	20.45	2019-03-31	2025-12-31
1068229	40.91	2019-04-30	2025-12-31
1070318	20.46	2019-08-12	2025-12-31
1070319	40.92	2019-08-12	2025-12-31
1071358	409.25	2019-09-27	2025-12-31
1071359	20.46	2019-09-27	2025-12-31
1071360	40.92	2019-09-27	2025-12-31
1071382	40.91	2019-09-28	2025-12-31
1071410	20.45	2019-09-30	2025-12-31
1071411	20.46	2019-09-30	2025-12-31
1071420	20.45	2019-09-30	2025-12-31
1071421	20.45	2019-09-30	2025-12-31
1072421	122.82	2019-11-03	2025-12-31
1072422	286.49	2019-11-04	2025-12-31
1072434	122.73	2019-11-04	2025-12-31

4.2.2 Ownership

Under the assignment agreement, Le Mare has acquired the right to earn an undivided 100% interest in the property from Syber by the following:

a) paying the sum of $157,000 on the effective date of the agreement,

b) issuing 800,000 fully paid, non-assessable common shares of Le Mare on the effective date of the agreement,

c) assuming all of the obligations of Syber in the original option agreement as follows,

d) if an 60% undivided interest is acquired, 1,000,000 fully paid and non-assessable shares of Le Mare's shares on or before April 15, 2021,

e) if the remaining 40% undivided interest is acquired, an additional 1,000,000 fully paid and non-assessable shares of Le Mare's shares on or before February 25, 2023,

f) payment of $100,000 on April 15, 2021 and the completion of a minimum of $200,000 of exploration expenditures on or before February 25, 2022 to acquire a 60% interest,

g) payment of an additional $125,000 and the completion of an additional minimum of $275,000 of exploration expenditures on or before February 25, 2022 to acquire the remaining 40% interest.

The interest earned is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty payable to the Optioners. 1% of the royalty may be purchased for $1,500,000, exercisable anytime on or before the expiration of one year from the date of commencement of commercial production.

4.3 Permitting, Environmental Liabilities and Other Issues

The project is located entirely on public land that is administered by the provisions of the BC Mines Act. Surface access to the mining claims and work involving casual use and no mechanical disturbance, such as surface geologic mapping, geochemical sampling and minor geophysical surveys, is a right associated with mining claims. Permits are required for any exploration activities involving mechanical disturbance such as road building, major geophysical surveys such as IP, drilling and/or trenching. For such work, a Notice of Work ("NoW") is required under the Mines Act. Although not specifically required under the Mines Act, NoW applicants are encouraged to engage with indigenous groups with potential interest in the proposed project area at an early stage. This should happen prior to initiating any formal regulatory or permitting process with the provincial government. Both regulators and Indigenous groups are increasingly viewing early engagement by proponents as a best practice.

An Environmental Assessment (EA) has not been completed for the Project but will be required prior to development activities. The Qualified Person is not aware of any specific environmental issues or liabilities related to the Project.

4.4 Surface Rights

Surface rights on the project lands are reserved for the Crown. There are several grazing leases on the property.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The project is located within the Kamloops Mining District. The city of Kamloops is located in south-central BC, approximately 350 km northeast of Vancouver. The project lands are located approximately 25 km due west of Kamloops.

5.1 Access

The property is located on the south side of the Thompson River valley and Kamloops Lake. The Trans-Canada Highway, Highway 1, runs through the northern part of the project. Access throughout the property is by means of dirt roads along an oil pipeline and an electrical transmission line.

5.2 Climate

The climate of Kamloops is mid-latitude, semi-arid (Köppen climate classification BSk) due to its rain-shadow location (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%B6ppen_climate_classification). Because of milder winters and aridity, the area west of Kamloops in the lower Thompson River valley falls within Köppen climate classification BWk climate. Kamloops gets short cold

snaps where temperatures can drop to around −20 °C (−4 °F) when Arctic air manages to cross the Rockies and Columbia Mountains into the Interior.

Kamloops has the third mildest winter of any non-coastal city in Canada, after Penticton and Kelowna. The January mean temperature is −2.8 °C. That average sharply increases with an average maximum temperature of 4.3 °C in February. The average number of days where temperatures drop below −10 °C per year is 19.9 as recorded by Environment Canada.

Although Kamloops is above 50° north latitude, summers are warmer than in many places at lower latitudes, with prevailing dry and sunny weather. Daytime humidity is generally under 40% in the summer, sometimes dropping below 20% after a dry spell, which allows for substantial nighttime cooling. Occasional summer thunderstorms can create dry-lightning conditions, sometimes igniting forest fires which the area is prone to.

Kamloops lies in the rain shadow leeward of the Coast Mountains and is biogeographically connected to similar semi-desert areas in the Okanagan region.

Table 5.1 summarizes climatic data for Kamloops, BC airport, which is at an elevation of 345 m asl. The temperatures at the Project will differ somewhat due to its higher elevation.

Table 5.1 Climate Data for Kamloops, BC airport

Climate data for Kamloops Airport, 1981–2010 normals, extremes 1890–present[a] [hide]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high humidex	15.8	17.0	23.3	31.9	36.8	39.0	47.4	40.3	38.4	31.2	22.8	15.0	47.4
Record high °C (°F)	16.1 (61.0)	17.8 (64.0)	23.3 (73.9)	33.3 (91.9)	37.8 (100.0)	39.1 (102.4)	41.7 (107.1)	40.8 (105.4)	35.0 (95.0)	31.3 (88.3)	22.8 (73.0)	16.1 (61.0)	41.7 (107.1)
Average high °C (°F)	0.4 (32.7)	4.3 (39.7)	11.0 (51.8)	16.6 (61.9)	21.5 (70.7)	25.1 (77.2)	28.9 (84.0)	28.3 (82.9)	22.3 (72.1)	13.7 (56.7)	5.6 (42.1)	0.3 (32.5)	14.8 (58.6)
Daily mean °C (°F)	−2.8 (27.0)	0.1 (32.2)	5.2 (41.4)	9.9 (49.8)	14.6 (58.3)	18.4 (65.1)	21.5 (70.7)	20.9 (69.6)	15.6 (60.1)	8.5 (47.3)	2.1 (35.8)	−2.7 (27.1)	9.3 (48.7)
Average low °C (°F)	−5.9 (21.4)	−4.0 (24.8)	−0.6 (30.9)	3.2 (37.8)	7.7 (45.9)	11.6 (52.9)	14.2 (57.6)	13.4 (56.1)	8.8 (47.8)	3.3 (37.9)	−1.4 (29.5)	−5.8 (21.6)	3.7 (38.7)
Record low °C (°F)	−38.3 (−36.9)	−32.8 (−27.0)	−26.1 (−15.0)	−10.6 (12.9)	−5.6 (21.9)	0.6 (33.1)	3.3 (37.9)	0.6 (33.1)	−3.9 (25.0)	−17.1 (1.2)	−30.0 (−22.0)	−36.1 (−33.0)	−38.3 (−36.9)
Record low wind chill	−42.0	−36.7	−33.9	−13.0	−5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	−6.5	−23.2	−39.1	−45.1	−45.1
Average precipitation mm (inches)	21.1 (0.83)	12.4 (0.49)	12.8 (0.50)	14.2 (0.56)	27.3 (1.07)	37.4 (1.47)	31.4 (1.24)	23.7 (0.93)	29.4 (1.16)	19.4 (0.76)	23.3 (0.92)	25.4 (1.00)	277.6 (10.93)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	5.3 (0.21)	5.9 (0.23)	9.7 (0.38)	14.0 (0.55)	27.3 (1.07)	37.4 (1.47)	31.4 (1.24)	23.7 (0.93)	29.4 (1.16)	19.0 (0.75)	14.2 (0.56)	7.1 (0.28)	224.3 (8.83)
Average snowfall cm (inches)	18.7 (7.4)	8.0 (3.1)	3.5 (1.4)	0.2 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.1)	10.9 (4.3)	21.9 (8.6)	63.5 (25.0)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.2 mm)	9.7	7.2	6.8	6.2	10.2	10.7	8.4	8.0	7.6	9.0	10.0	11.7	105.6
Average rainy days (≥ 0.2 mm)	3.6	3.8	5.5	6.1	10.2	10.7	8.3	8.0	7.6	8.8	7.1	3.4	83.3
Average snowy days (≥ 0.2 cm)	7.6	4.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	9.3	27.4
Average relative humidity (%)	72.6	60.0	43.0	35.6	36.2	36.4	33.5	34.4	41.4	52.9	65.9	70.9	48.6
Mean monthly sunshine hours	55.2	95.6	165.3	202.8	251.6	252.0	303.4	289.5	223.3	130.9	63.7	46.6	2,079.8
Percent possible sunshine	20.9	33.9	45.0	49.0	52.4	51.2	61.2	64.3	58.7	39.2	23.5	18.6	43.2

Source: Environment Canada[16][20]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kamloops#Climate

5.3 Property Infrastructure

There is no existing significant infrastructure on the Brussels Creek property. The basic transportation network necessary to support exploration activity is located close to the Project. BC Hydro transmission lines and a natural gas pipeline cross the property.

5.4 Physiography and Vegetation

The landscape is characterized by hilly, till-covered , drumloidal terrain and dispersed small alkaline water bodies. Relief adjacent to Kamloops Lake is a few hundred metres or more, rising to nearly 800 m in the southwest of the property. Due to the continental, semi-arid climate, vegetation consists of open grasslands and sparse pine forests. Higher elevations are typically more densely forested.

5.5 Flora and Fauna

Detailed vegetation and wildlife surveys of the project area have not been completed. Wildlife in the project area includes deer, bighorn sheep, rabbits, squirrels and occasional rattlesnakes. Florae include a wide variety of wild flowers, with abundant grasslands, and pine tree covered areas on the higher elevations.

Plate 5.1 View of Property looking East

The Qualified Person is not aware of any Federal or Provincial species of interest which would hinder development of the Project.

6.0 History

The Project is located in the Kamloops Mining District. No production of metals is reported in the literature.

From 1969 to 2001, exploration was carried out by a variety of companies on various parts of the property. Of particular note, in 1983 and 1984, AVF Minerals Ltd. staked three claims (Aduf 1, Aduf 2 and Aduf 3 fractions, 4 units) covering approximately 85 ha. The company then conducted a program of general prospecting, establishment of a field grid, geological mapping of 100 ha at a scale of 1:2000 and rock chip geochemistry. Seventy-three representative samples of outcrop materials were assayed for gold, silver and arsenic. Results from this program were encouraging, and led to the current interest.

In 2019, the area was again staked, by David Pollard on behalf of ADUF. No significant field work had been carried out in 2019, although a third party took seven representative samples during a site visit in September 2019.

In February 2020, the property was optioned to Syber Mining Corp.

In March 2020, a helicopter-borne magnetometer survey was completed. This was followed in September 2020 with a LiDAR and Orthophotography survey. A short prospecting and mapping program was completed in November 2020. This work was carried out for Syber Mining Corp.

In February 2021, Syber's option was assigned to Le Mare.

6.1 Ownership History of the Brussels Creek Property

Between 1969 and 2001, various portions of the property were owned by a variety of companies and individuals. Until 2019, no company or individual had staked the entire area of the current land holdings. In 2019, the full project area was staked by David Pollard. In February 2020, the property was optioned by Syber Mining Corp who subsequently assigned their interest to Le Mare. In March 2021 title to the claims was transferred to Syber.

6.2 Exploration and Development Work Undertaken

Between 1969 and 2001, various companies carried out small to moderate sized exploration programs over portions of the property. Of particular note is work carried out in 1983 and 1984. AVF Minerals Ltd. conducted a program of general prospecting, establishment of a field grid, geological mapping of 100 ha at a scale of 1:2000 and rock chip geochemistry. Seventy-three representative samples of outcrop materials were assayed for gold, silver and arsenic.

6.2.1 Tupco mines Ltd, 1969:

In 1969, Tupco Mines carried out an exploration program on its Cherry Creek 1 Group and Cherry Creek 2 Group (Sargent, H 1969, Assessment Report #02138). The area explored covers a significant portion of the current Brussels Creek property. The 1969 work program comprised

geological mapping and geochemical prospecting (soil sampling). 1397 soil samples were collected, and copper was detected in almost all of them, but 70% of the samples contained less than 76 ppm Cu. 161 samples (11.5% of the total samples) returned >100 ppm Cu. Further work was recommended.

6.2.2 Falaise Lake Mines Ltd, 1972:

An induced polarization survey was carried out over Falaise Lake Mines' Lil and Pine claims in the summer of 1972 (White, G. E. 1972, Assessment Report #04012). The survey covers a portion of the SE of the Brussels Creek property. The survey delineated a zone interesting NW-SE trending anomalous chargeability values which may be structurally controlled, and which show direct correlation with above background copper geochemical anomalies. Follow-up drilling was recommended.

6.2.3 Laura Mines Ltd, 1972:

A report on geochemical and geophysical surveys on the Gus Claims for Laura Mines was filed in early 1973 (Poloni, J. R., 1973, Assessment Report #04162). The work program consisted of soil sampling and a ground magnetometer survey. The Gus claim group covered much of the current land holdings. 1173 soil samples were collected. A broad moderately anomalous zone was identified centred on Gus 42 and 43. It is impossible to accurately locate the claims, due to the quality of the maps, but this area appears to be in the vicinity of Brussels Lake. The report does not contain any discussion of the magnetometer survey.

6.2.4 P. J. MacLean, 1973:

Magnetometer, VLF-EM and soil sampling were carried out on the Pat 1 to 6 claims in April of 1973 (Dominion Exploration Services, 1973, Assessment Report #04721). The claims appear to be located south of Brussels Lake and are probably mainly within the current land holdings. The results were inconclusive, and the maps have little in the way of location detail.

6.2.5 Placer Development Ltd, 1981:

A geochemical survey was carried out on the Brussels Claim Group by Placer Development Ltd in 1981 (Boyce, R. A., 1982, Assessment Report 10187). The claim group covers much of the current land holdings. 868 soil and rock samples were collected, looking for precious metal mineralization. Most of the samples were collected along a NW-SE trend stretching approximately 3 km to the northwest from Brussels Lake. Elements typical of epithermal systems (mercury, antimony and arsenic) were found in moderate concentrations, but no follow-up work was carried out by Placer. Histograms of the geochemical data show modest anomalies in Cu (mean = 65.5, max = 190 ppm) and Zn (mean = 64.7, max = 153 ppm), with one sample returning 0.22 ppm Au. Low concentrations were also recorded for As (mean = 5.6 ppm) and Hg (mean = 44.5 ppm). No recommendations were included in the report.

6.2.6 Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited, 1982:

In 1982, Newmont carried out geophysical surveys on its Sprout 1 – 3 claims, located immediately to the west of Placer's Brussels Claim Group (Turner, J. A. et al, 1983, Assessment report #11173). Work included magnetometer and IP surveys. Sprout #3 covers the Pat Lake area of Syber's claims. The report concludes that the consistently low chargeability on the Sprout Claims suggests that sulphide content of the underlying rocks is uniformly low. However it should be noted that the actual work locations appear to be outside of the land held by Syber.

6.2.7 AVF Minerals Ltd, 1983/4:

In 1983 and 1984 AVF Minerals Ltd. conducted a program of general prospecting, establishment of a field grid, geological mapping of 100 ha at a scale of 1:2000 and rock chip geochemistry. Seventy-three representative samples of outcrop materials were assayed for gold, silver and arsenic (Gallagher, T. P., 1985, Assessment Report # 13877). The results showed several interesting gold and arsenic anomalies, but no significant silver. Most of the anomalous values were concentrated on the Aduf #1 claim, which had five sites with gold values between 85 and 3500 ppb (0.085 and 3.5 g/t). The anomalous zone is approximately 400m by up to 200m, within an approximately 800m x 500m anomalous zone. This block of claims is entirely within Syber's current holdings.

6.2.8 Goldstone Exploration Limited, 1985:

Goldstone carried out a program of percussion drilling in 1985 (Morrison, M, 1986 (a), Assessment Report #14881), to test five locations with carbonate alteration. Holes 85-1 and 85-4 are outside of Syber's land. 85-2 and 85-3 are well within Syber's boundaries. 85-5 is close to the boundary, adjacent to the Cliff Showing (MINFILE Number 092INE179) but appears to be just off Syber's land.

Hole 85-2. This hole was located close to the NW edge of Brussels Lake and was drilling to a depth of 28.0m (azimuth 300°, dip -88°). The upper 21.9m encountered quartz monzonite, with abundant quartz veining and pyrite. From 3.7 to 6.7m, the cuttings assayed 150 ppb Au and 90 ppm As. From 12.8 to 15.8m, assays of 137 ppb Au and 120 ppm As were returned. Cu values ranged from 100 to 200 ppm.

Hole 85-3 was located adjacent to Brussels Lake, approximately midway along the northeast shoreline, and was drilled to a depth of 18.9m (azimuth 113°, dip -70°. The upper 12.8m intersected highly carbonate altered Nicola Group andesite, with up to 25% ankerite veinlets. No Au values were encountered, and the hole returned ±100 ppm Cu for the full length.

6.2.9 Vault Explorations Inc., 1986:

Vault carried out geological work on the Mustang Claim Group in 1986 (Morrison, M. S., 1986 (b), Assessment Report #15049). Syber's current land holdings cover a portion of the Mustang Claim Group, specifically Mustang 3. Two rock samples collected yielded anomalous mercury (9300

and 13,000 ppb), antimony (21 and 39 ppm) and arsenic (169 and 424 ppm), in an altered pebble conglomerate derived from andesite. Note: in MINFILE 092INE065, the higher grade sample is referenced with an incorrect Hg concentration (1.3% or 13,000 ppm instead of 13,000 ppb). This Qualified Person has verified that Assessment Report #15049 does indeed report Hg values in ppb, in both the text of the report and on maps.

6.2.10 Mercator Resource Corporation, 1987:

In 1986, Mercator Resource Corporation carried out field work consisting of preliminary reconnaissance mapping at a nominal scale of 1:5376 (Juhas, A. P. 1987, Assessment Report # 15959). This work was carried out on the same claims as for the AVF Minerals 1983/4 work. There is no record of any samples being collected for analysis.

6.2.11 Murray Morrison, 1989:

A ground magnetometer survey was carried out on the Golden Lime 1 and 2 claims, owned by Murray Morrison (Morrison, M., 1989 (a), Assessment report #18832). The eastern half of Golden Lime 2 is covered by Syber's holdings.

6.2.12 F. Hunt, 1989:

A soil sampling survey was carried out on the London 2 mineral claim in 1989 (Morrison, M. S., 1989 (b), Assessment report #19253). The London 2 covers much of the Pat Lake area and is largely included in Syber's land holdings. 58 samples were collected from the area of the Pat Lake stibnite showing (MINFILE Number 092INE087). The results showed a high background, with more than 50% of the samples returning between 120 and 69,000 ppb Hg. Localized anomalies also exist in antimony, arsenic and copper.

6.2.13 Murray Morrison, 1990:

Soil geochemistry and biogeochemistry surveys were carried out on the Brussels Claim Group in 1990 (Morrison, M. S., 1990, Assessment report #20081). The Brussels Claim Group is mostly covered by Syber's holdings. A detailed soil survey consisting of 361 samples was conducted over western portions of the Brussels 3 and 5 claims. Gold values for all samples were low (max 35 ppb Au). The survey was unable to reproduce gold anomalies reported by Placer (Boyce 1982). Two experimental biogeochemical surveys were conducted over portions of the soil grid. 34 Douglas fir samples and 20 sagebrush samples were collected. No significant results were obtained.

6.2.14 Murray Morrison, 1991:

Morrison carried out geological mapping on the Brussels Claim Group in 1991 (Morrison, M. S., 1991, Assessment Report #21536). The mapping identified several carbonate/silicate replacement zones on the property. Several of the strongest faulted replacement zones align in either a northeasterly direction (Brussels Fault Zone) or a northwesterly direction (Bluff Fault

Zone). A third east-west fault direction was also recognized. Morrison believes that these fault zones may have allowed for the intrusion of Late Cretaceous(?) or Early Tertiary (?) felsic porphyry dykes and amorphous rhyolite (?) dykes. He also believes that the faults may also have served as conduits for the large volumes of hydrothermal solutions which brought about the carbonate and/or silica replacement of the metasediments. The mapping was mostly on Syber's lands.

6.2.15 Murray Morrison, 1992:

Morrison carried out additional geological mapping on the Brussels 2 and 5 claims in 1992 (Morrison, M. S., 1992, Assessment Report #22435). These claims are almost entirely within Syber's lands.

6.2.16 Murray Morrison, 1997:

Morrison carried out geophysical work on the Gold Key Claim Group in 1997 (Morrison, M. S., 1997, Assessment report # 25040). A VLF-EM survey was carried out on the Golden Lime 1 and 2 and the Gold Key 5 claims in M<arch 1997. Most of the Golden Lime 2 is covered by Syber's claims. The report concludes that VLF is of no value in outlining the intensely faulted carbonate/silica replacement zones.

6.2.17 Murray Morrison, 1999:

Morrison carried out geophysical work on the Gold Key Claim Group in 1999 (Morrison, M. S., 1999, Assessment report # 25928). A magnetometer survey was carried out on the Gold Key 9 – 12 claims. This area extends in a northwesterly direction from the NW end of Brussels Lake and is fully covered by Syber's lands. The results indicate that the area is largely underlain by unaltered andesitic volcanics.

6.2.18 Murray Morrison, 2001:

Morrison carried out a lithogeochemical survey on the Stibnite Claim Group in 2001 (Morrison, M. S., 2001, Assessment Report #26597). The claims cover the Pat Lake stibnite showing, which is covered by Syber's current land holdings. 6 samples were collected from the most prospective replacement zones for lithogeochemical analysis. Two of the samples contained significant concentrations of arsenic (7642 and 3208 ppm) and antimony (1826 and 5357 ppm). However negligible gold and silver values were recorded.

6.2.19 Pollard 2019:

David Pollard carried out no significant field work, although a third party took seven representative samples during a site visit in September 2019. Of these seven samples, two yielded gold values of 10.1 g/t and 11.5 g/t, as well as 1.7 g/t Pd in the first of those samples. The remaining five samples were below the detection limit for Au and Pd.

6.3 Recent Exploration

6.3.1 Work by Vendor, Syber Mining Corp, 2020:

During 2020, Syber Mining Corp carried out various surveys, including a helicopter-borne magnetometer survey, a LiDAR and orthophoto survey, as well as mapping and prospecting. Results of this work are presented in detail in section 9.0, Exploration.

In March 2020, a helicopter-borne magnetometer survey was completed by Precision GeoSurveys Inc, of Langley, BC. An interpretation report was completed in April 2020 by Kit Campbell of Campbell and Walker Geophysics Ltd, North Vancouver, BC. From this work, the following conclusions may be drawn:

a) There is a NW trending reduced to magnetic pole low in the area corresponding to the QFP/quartz monzonite, with two positive anomalies,
b) There is a strong negative eTh/K ratio, suggesting widespread potassic alteration coincident with the reduced to magnetic pole anomalies,
c) There are coincident contact occurrence density anomalies with reduced to magnetic pole and eTh/K anomalies,
d) There is a strong NW trending linear magnetic feature with corresponding high eTh/K ratio bordering the NE side of the property, possibly the Cherry Creek fault and NW extension of the Iron Mask batholith.

In September 2020, a LiDAR and Orthophotography survey was carried out by McElhanney Ltd, of Vancouver, BC. As of the date of this report, a full interpretation of the data has not been completed. However, the data provides a particularly useful base for further interpretation of structures within the project limits, as well as providing an accurate digital elevation model and imagery base for future ground work.

In November 2020, a one week program of mapping and prospecting was completed. Two 2-person crews were used for this program. As well as sampling outcrops for potential mineralization, a suite of reference rock samples was collected and submitted for whole rock analysis. A hyperspectral study was completed on the samples collected.

6.3.2 Work by Issuer, Le Mare Gold Corp:

Le Mare has not carried out any exploration work on the property.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geological Setting

This section is largely taken from Bergen et. al. 2009. The area is underlain primarily by rocks of the Upper to Lower Palaeozoic Quesnel Terrane, an island-arc assemblage that was accreted onto the North American continent during the Early to Mid-Jurassic. Quesnellia forms part of the

Intermontane Belt, along with rocks of the Stikine, Kootenay, Slide Mountain, and Cache Creek Terranes. The Intermontane encompasses much of central BC and extends in a north-south band from the US border into the Yukon. It is host to many porphyry deposits including Copper Mountain, New Afton, Highland Valley, Mount Polley, Gibraltar, Kemess, and Galore Creek.

Of particular interest in the Kamloops District are the Nicola Group and its relationship to the Iron Mask Batholith. In this area, the Nicola Group comprises mainly plagioclase porphyry andesites of submarine volcanic and volcaniclastic origin. The Iron Mask batholith was emplaced was emplaced in a high level volcanic to subvolcanic environment, comagmatic with the Nicola volcanic rocks and coeval with part of the upper Nicola succession. The batholith intruded volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the lower Nicola. The batholith is fine grained and fine porphyritic to coarse grained, and is generally silica-poor, ranging from gabbro to syenite, with diorite predominating. It is believed that the spatial relationship of the Nicola Group to the Iron Mask Batholith is significant in the mobilization of mineralizing fluids.

Nicola rocks on the southwestern flank of the batholith consist predominantly of well-indurated, weakly metamorphosed, massive and bedded tuffs, breccias which are possibly lahars, and interbedded flows and monomictic flow breccias. Most of these rocks have a fairly uniform green-grey colour.

The Nicola and Iron Mask are unconformably overlain by Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group.

During the Pleistocene age, the region was covered by an ice sheet. Thick till deposits and glacial landforms are visible in many areas. Within the Thompson Plateau, ice travelled toward the south-southeast, scouring highlands and blanketing lower areas in thick till.

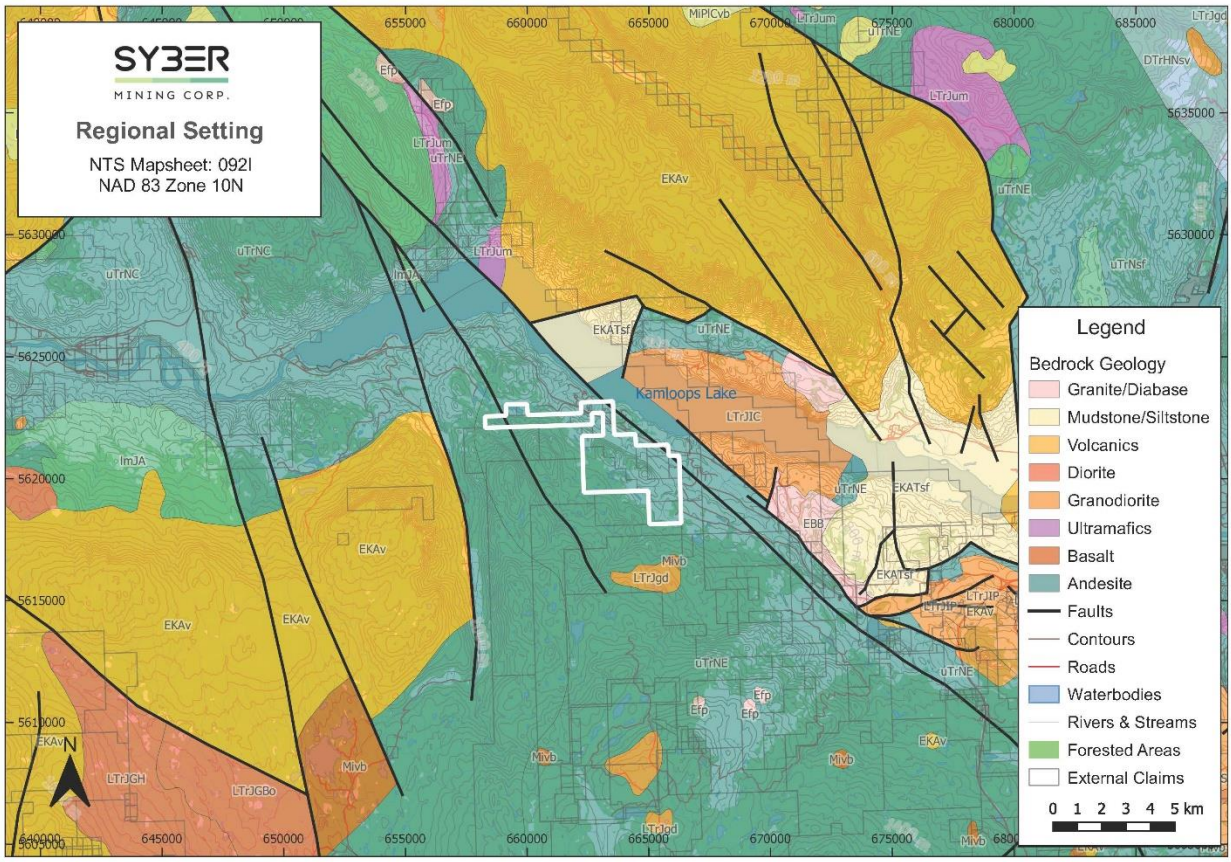

Figure 7.1 Regional Geology

7.2 Property Geology

Regional mapping indicates that the main showing area is largely underlain by a northwest trending, moderately southwest dipping sequence of andesitic volcaniclastic rocks and siltstones of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Some massive, well-indurated andesitic flows, flow breccias and agglomerates (Nicola Group) also occur. The Nicola rocks are cut by Tertiary? porphyritic rhyolitic dikes, sills and plugs that are possibly related to the Kamloops Group.

Field observations from recent site visits by the Qualified Person indicate a somewhat more complex geological setting. Four units have been identified in the field, as follows:

a) Nicola Volcanics: light to dark green, moderately magnetic, weakly propylitized, in places contains disseminated malachite (possibly after chalcopyrite)
b) Nicola Sediments: light green, fine to medium grained, non-magnetic.
c) Quartz Feldspar Porphyry/Quartz Monzonite (field term) highly altered, light orange to pink, non-magnetic, minor biotite, <1% rounded quartz phenocrysts, contain weak (1-2%) concentrations of primarily pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite and secondary malachite, exhibits shear fabric. Shows intrusive contact with Nicola rocks (see Figure 7.3 below).

d) Mafic Dikes: strong magnetic signature, dark green, weak propylitic alteration (incipient epidote.

Plate 7.1

Contact between Nicola Group (top) and Quartz Feldspar Porphyry (bottom). Hammer head marks the contact. [UTM 0665351 5520556]

Plate 7.2

Feldspar phenocrysts in Quartz Feldspar Porphyry [UTM 0665351 5520566]

7.3 Structures

Based on the interpretation of the airborne magnetometer survey, there appear to be several northwest trending structural features, including the interpreted trace of the Cherry Creek fault (Ewing, 1981). As well, there appear to be several secondary fault structures trending north-northeasterly. From recent field measurements, the strongest structural trend measured Az 315° with a dip of 80° NE. Prominent quartz veins/veinlets trend 245 - 255° with dips ranging from 50 - 70° NW.

7.4 Alteration and Mineralization

As reported in 1985 Assessment Report #13877 (Gallagher, 1985), anomalous gold values (85 to 3500 ppb) are localized in and about some of the smaller north-northwesterly trending porphyry rhyolite dikes that cut the andesitic volcaniclastics and related siltstones. This zone is oriented NNW-SSE and is about 400m long and up to 200m wide.

In these areas of anomalous gold, the rhyolitic rocks are quartz-sericite altered and country rocks are strongly altered to an assemblage of carbonate (ankerite and calcite), quartz, with sericite near the dike contacts and grading to chlorite further away.

Outside of this zone, calcite, chlorite and locally epidote are predominant as a propylitic halo. As much as 5 per cent disseminated pyrite occurs in the altered rhyolite dike rock and adjacent carbonate altered andesitic volcaniclastic. Limonite after pyrite occurs as films on some fractures and as seams and blebs associated with quartz-calcite veins, and opaline silica veins.

Two samples collected in September 2019 by a third party returned gold values of 10.11 g/t and 11.52 g/t. The first sample also returned a palladium value of 1.71 g/t. The rock type for both samples was described as quartz-feldspar-porphyry.

Alteration noted during recent field visits include:

a) Potassic: salmon pink in altered QFP units ,with felted biotite in light grey green intrusives,
b) Phyllic: quartz-pyrite-sericite in rocks and associated quartz veins,
c) Propylitic: primarily in Nicola rocks, incipient to selective epidote, most prevalent on the NW and SW portions of the property.

Veining noted during recent field visits include:

a) 1-3 cm thick white “bull” quartz veins, non-mineralized,
b) 1-3 mm gray quartz veinlets with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite (similar to that expected in porphyry copper systems) and up to 1 cm thick quartz replacements,
c) Occasional quartz-ankerite veinlets with quartz centres,
d) Quartz-carbonate veins, variable thickness, with epithermal textures and malachite/azurite.
e) Rare quartz-albite veins with albite centres.

7.5 Historic Showings

A number of historic showings have been recorded on, or immediately adjacent to, the property:

a) Pat Lake MINFILE Number 092INE087 (UTM Zone 10, NAD 83, 5622762N, 659497E). The Pat Lake showings comprise two antimony-bearing silica replacement zones in Upper Triassic Nicola Group metasediments. The main showing is described as epithermal Au-Ag-Cu, high sulphidation. The MINFILE report cites a chip sample from a blasted pit with 0.53% antimony.
b) ADUF MINFILE Number 092INE089 (UTM Zone 10, NAD 83, 5620505N, 665435E). The ADUF area is largely underlain by a northwest trending, moderately southwest dipping sequence of andesitic volcaniclastic rocks and siltstones of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The showing is described as alkalic porphyry Cu-Au. The file reports a value of 3.5 g/t Au, from Gallagher, 1985.

c) Cliff MINFILE Number 092INE179 (UTM Zone 10, NAD 83, 5622077N, 662344E). This showing is very close to Syber's holdings but appears to be just outside the boundary. It is recorded as epithermal Au-Ag-Cu with high sulphidation. The showing is located on a northeast facing slope, underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group metasediments. The MINFILE reports a sample grading 2.40 g/t Au, from a Goldstone Exploration 1984 property file.
d) Mustang MINFILE 092INE065 (UTM Zone 10, NAD 83, 5622365N, 658646E). The showing is an epithermal vein, hot spring with associated mercury (cinnabar). The showing is located within Upper Triassic Nicola Group metasediments. A chip sample was reported to grade 1.30% Hg in Assessment Report #15049 (Morrison 1986). However, as discussed below (section 9.1.9), this is an error, as the original source document reports 13,000 ppb, not ppm.

8.0 Deposit Types

8.1 Introduction

Much research has been applied to the classification of porphyry-related gold deposits. The classification used here is Arc Low Sulphidation Epithermal Gold Deposits (Corbett 2002). The Arc low sulphidation gold deposits display associations with intrusive rocks and are categorized with increasing distances from the inferred magmatic source and hence shallower depths.

Quartz-sulphide gold ± copper deposits, which form at the deepest crustal levels close to porphyry intrusions, comprise dominantly iron sulphides and quartz, mostly as veins and vein/breccias. Iron sulphides most commonly comprise pyrite, but locally pyrrhotite in hotter conditions at deeper levels, and arsenopyrite, grading in cooler conditions of formation at higher crustal levels to marcasite and arsenian pyrite. Quartz-sulphide fluids cooled at high level epithermal settings may exhibit anomalous As, Hg and Sb.

Copper may occur as chalcopyrite in systems formed at deeper crustal levels, and anomalous bismuth is common, while some galena and sphalerite may occur at higher levels transitional to carbonate-based metal gold of polymetallic gold-silver deposits. Quartz is typical in most veins, although within strongly alkaline silica poor rocks, k-feldspar may dominate. Crystalline comb quartz predominates in these deeper veins, with chalcedony and opal are recognized at higher crustal levels. Strongly saline conditions in fluid inclusion data may reflect a common strong intrusion component, although circulating meteoric waters may also provide some dilute fluids.

Wall rock alteration is dominated by retrograde sericite-illite-pyrite and local chlorite-carbonate assemblages, typically as halos to veins, with gradations from sericite deeper and more proximal to illite-smectite clays at higher crustal levels and more peripheral to vein systems.

Gold grades are commonly in the 1-3 g/t range in veins systems formed peripheral to intrusions where mineral deposition occurs by fluid cooling. Higher grades are recognized in settings of improved metal deposition, typically by fluid mixing, or repeated mineralization.

Metal zonation is most apparent as higher copper in many deeper systems, while those at higher crustal levels tend to be more gold-rich.

Quartz-sulphide gold ± copper vein systems generally exploit pre-existing thoroughgoing regional fault structures, typically with higher metal grades and thicker intersections in local flexures. Others occur in the fractured carapace to larger intrusions, or in association with subvolcanic breccias.

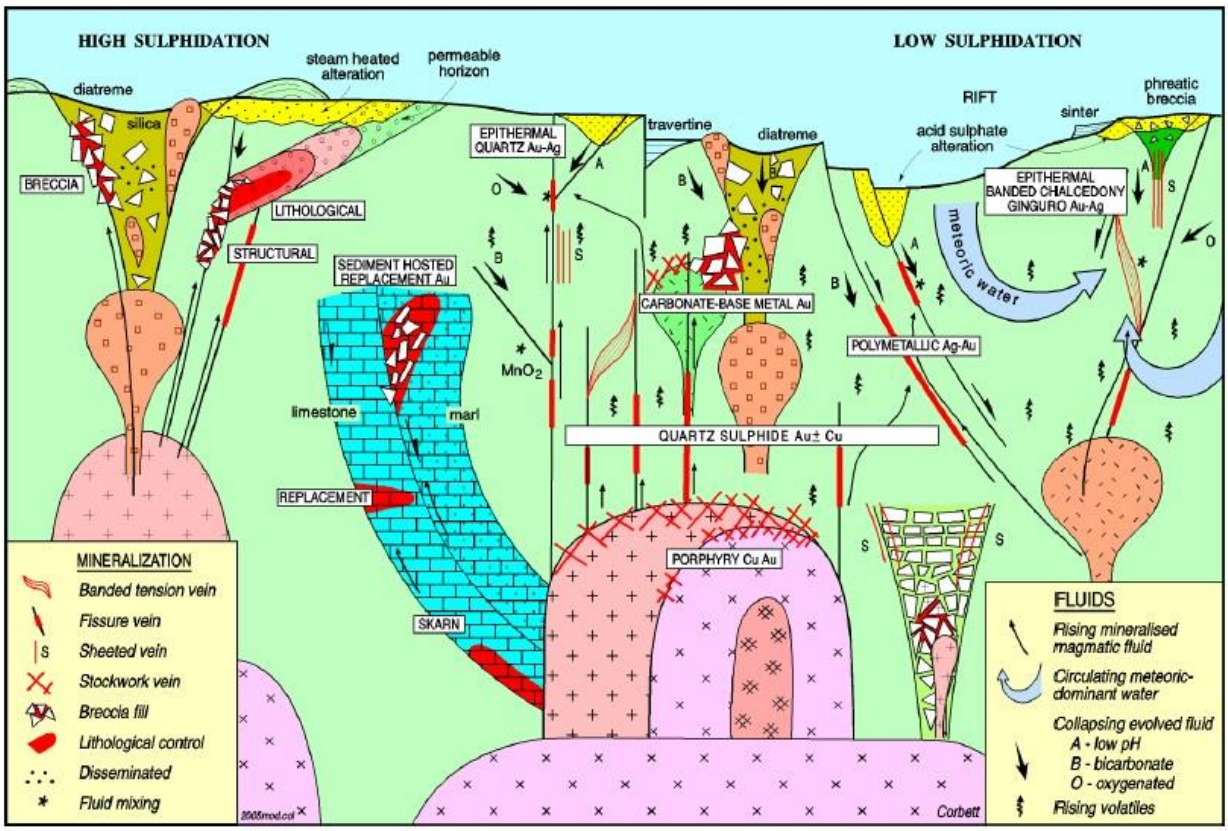

Figure 8.1 Model for high and low sulphidation gold ± copper deposition (Corbett, 2002)

The features described above appear to relate directly to the known gold-copper mineralization in the Kamloops area. The Brussels Creek property lies to the west of, and immediately adjacent to, New Gold's New Afton mine in the Kamloops Mining District of British Columbia. Based on the deposit type above, the model that has been adopted for exploration of the property is the same as the New Afton model.

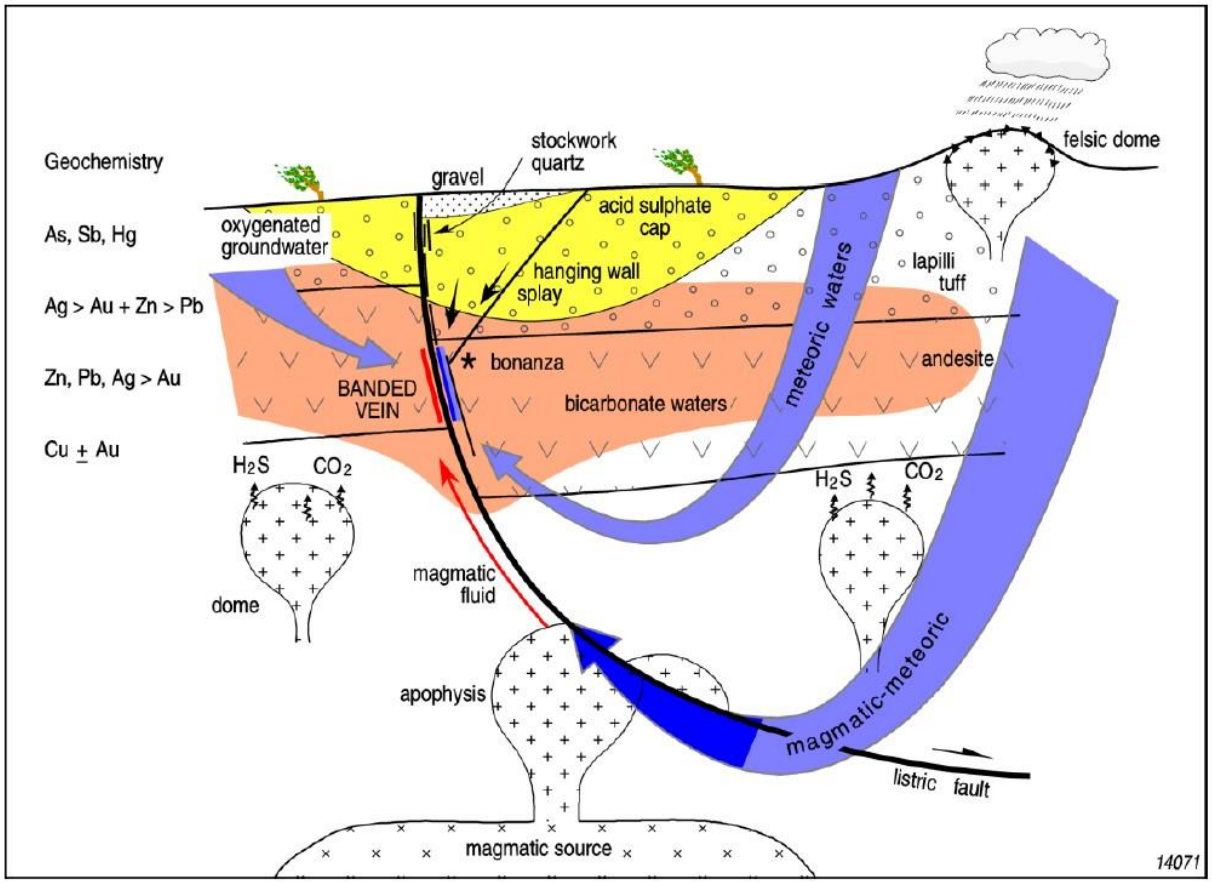

Figure 8.2 Conceptual Metal Zonation in Low-sulphidation Polymetallic Au-Ag System (Corbett 2009)

8.2 The New Afton Model

New Afton is a silica-saturated, copper-gold alkalic porphyry-style deposit, similar to Highland Valley, Mount Polly, Kemess and Galore Creek. New Afton also contains significant concentrations of palladium (Bergen et.al. 2009).

The New Afton Mine area is underlain by late Triassic to early Jurassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks, with coeval intrusions of the Iron Mask Batholith, a multi-phase composite pluton suite (New Gold Inc., 2016). The deposit is hosted within the Nicola Group volcanics adjacent to the Cherry Creek monzonite, which is interpreted as the causative intrusive for the deposit. New Afton exhibits calcic potassic (biotite dominant with K-spar), propylitic, phyllic and argillic alterations.

At New Afton, Cu-Au mineralization occurs as disseminations and fracture-filling sulphide grains in three roughly tabular east-west striking, steeply dipping zones. The primary mineralization is copper sulphides. The deposit was subjected to weathering/oxidation/enrichment processes resulting in the development of distinct mineralogical zones containing abundant native copper

and zones with chalcocite, a feature typical in porphyry copper deposits that have undergone weathering/oxidation/enrichment.

8.3 How Brussels Creek fits the model

At Brussels Creek, regional geology maps show only Nicola rocks underlying the property. It is evident that the geology of the property is significantly more complex than shown on published geology maps. Current field examinations have identified a large, possibly NW-trending weakly mineralized quartz-feldspar porphyry or quartz monzonite unit up to 100m wide intruding the Nicola Group rocks. Observations in the field suggest that the intrusive on the property in contact with Nicola Group rocks could be in tabular form, as at New Afton.

Also identified are plentiful 1-3 mm gray quartz veinlets with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite, as would be expected in a porphyry copper system. In addition, quartz-carbonate veins of variable thickness have been noted, exhibiting epithermal textures with malachite/azurite as well as chalcocite.

The current field work has identified potassic, phyllic and propylitic alteration.

This recent work indicates that the geology on the property is significantly more complex that is shown on published geology maps.

9.0 Exploration

9.1 Work by the Vendor, Syber Mining Corp

9.1.1 Airborne Magnetometer survey

In March 2020, a helicopter-borne magnetometer survey was completed by Precision GeoSurveys Inc, of Langley, BC. The survey coverage totalled 402.651 line-kilometres. An interpretation report was completed in April 2020 by Kit Campbell of Campbell and Walker Geophysics Ltd, North Vancouver, BC (Campbell, 2020).

The magnetic survey has provided valuable structural and geological information. A suite of filters and derivatives have been applied to the aeromagnetic gridded data, followed by a multiscale edge detection and automated grid “fractal” analysis to identify regions prospective for gold mineralization based on structural complexity as inferred from magnetics being indicative of significant faults/shears.

The 2020 detailed survey specifically flown for this project was merged with two previous Federal Government surveys (Iron Mask and Kamloops, both now in the public domain) in order to provide better context for the Brussels Creek property to the regional geology.

Enhanced filters for geological mapping were applied to the magnetic data of the merged surveys with the results aiding in the interpretation of the magnetized lithologies, segregating anomalous zones into apparent lithological categories.

Comparison of the gamma-ray spectrometry included in the two public domain surveys indicates notable eTh/K anomalies spatially correlating to identified zones of magnetic disruption and complex structure. The low eTh/K "areas of interest" may be delineating enhanced alteration. The Aduf mineral showing in particular is adjacent to Anomaly A, proving encouragement for further investigation.

It should be noted that only limited property geology was available at the time of this interpretation. This therefore is essentially an "unconstrained" geophysical mapping exercise.

Campbell recommended that future work to verify the prospectivity of these area of interest should include prospecting, surface mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysics (e.g. induced polarization/resistivity).

A structural analysis was performed using Multiscale Edge Detection, commonly referred to as "worms" (Figure 9.1). Edge detection and automated trend analysis using gradients can produce unbiased estimates of sharp lateral changes in the physical properties of rocks. The assumption is made that the position of the maxima in the horizontal gradient of gravity or magnetic data represents the edges of the source bodies, although this should be used with caution. Such maxima can be detected and mapped as points, providing the interpreter with an unbiased estimate of their positions. The combination of "worms" and pseudocolour magnetic intensity in figure 9.1, as well as derived derivatives of the magnetic intensity, highlight the structural fabric of the property.

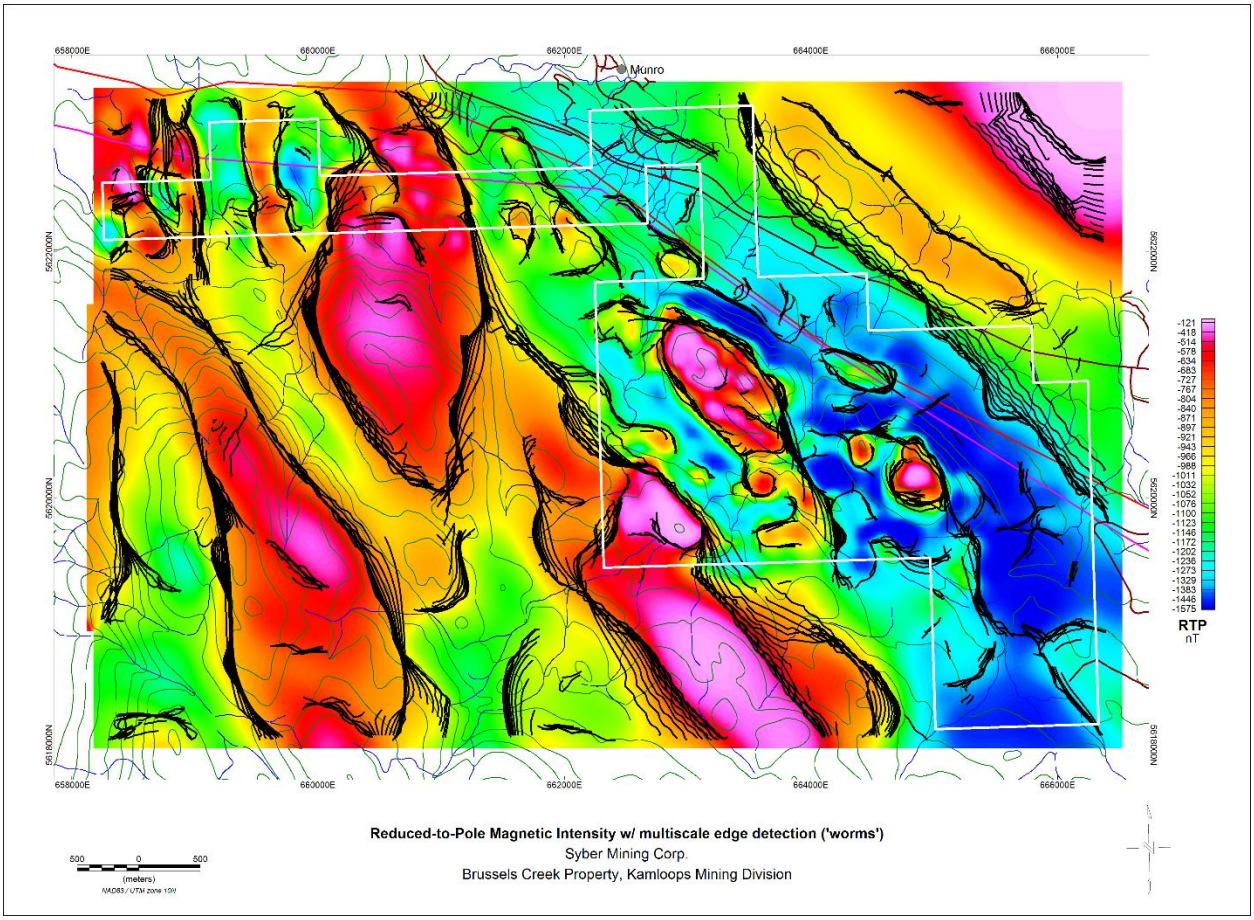

Figure 9.1 Reduced-to-Pole Magnetic Intensity with multiscale edge detection (worms)

The Centre for Exploration Targeting (CET) grid analysis (via a Geosoft plugin) provides tools for texture analysis, lineation detection and vectorization, leading to both structural complexity and orientation entropy "heatmaps" (Figure 9.2). Gold mineralization is known to occur near major crustal breaks manifesting as large-scale shear zones, which act as conduits for mineralizing fluids. Mineralization typically occurs in regions of structural complexity adjacent to the shear zones.

Progressing towards the automation of such regions, the CET grid analysis system:

- Delineates zones of magnetic discontinuity that correspond to both lithological boundaries and shear zones using a combination of texture analysis and symmetry feature detection techniques;
- Examines the data using fractal analysis to find areas nearby with a complex magnetic expression (zones of structural complexity);
- The most prospective areas are those where inferred structural complexity occurs adjacent to the regions of magnetic discontinuity;

- This approach may have merit for Brussels Creek, with the applicability to be based on correlation of known and/or inferred geology to the derived structural complexity and orientation entropy "heat maps."

The contact occurrence density process generates a "heat map" that highlights high density of pairs of structural contacts, which include junctions and intersections of different structures and locations where structures have significant orientation changes.

Given an input of vectorized structures/trends (in this case, the multiscale edge detection "worms"), pairs of line segments are analyzed to determine if they meet or intersect at an angle that is greater than a specified threshold. Each contact location is then marked and used to cast a 2D Gaussian vote towards the overall Contact Occurrence Density in the resulting heat map.

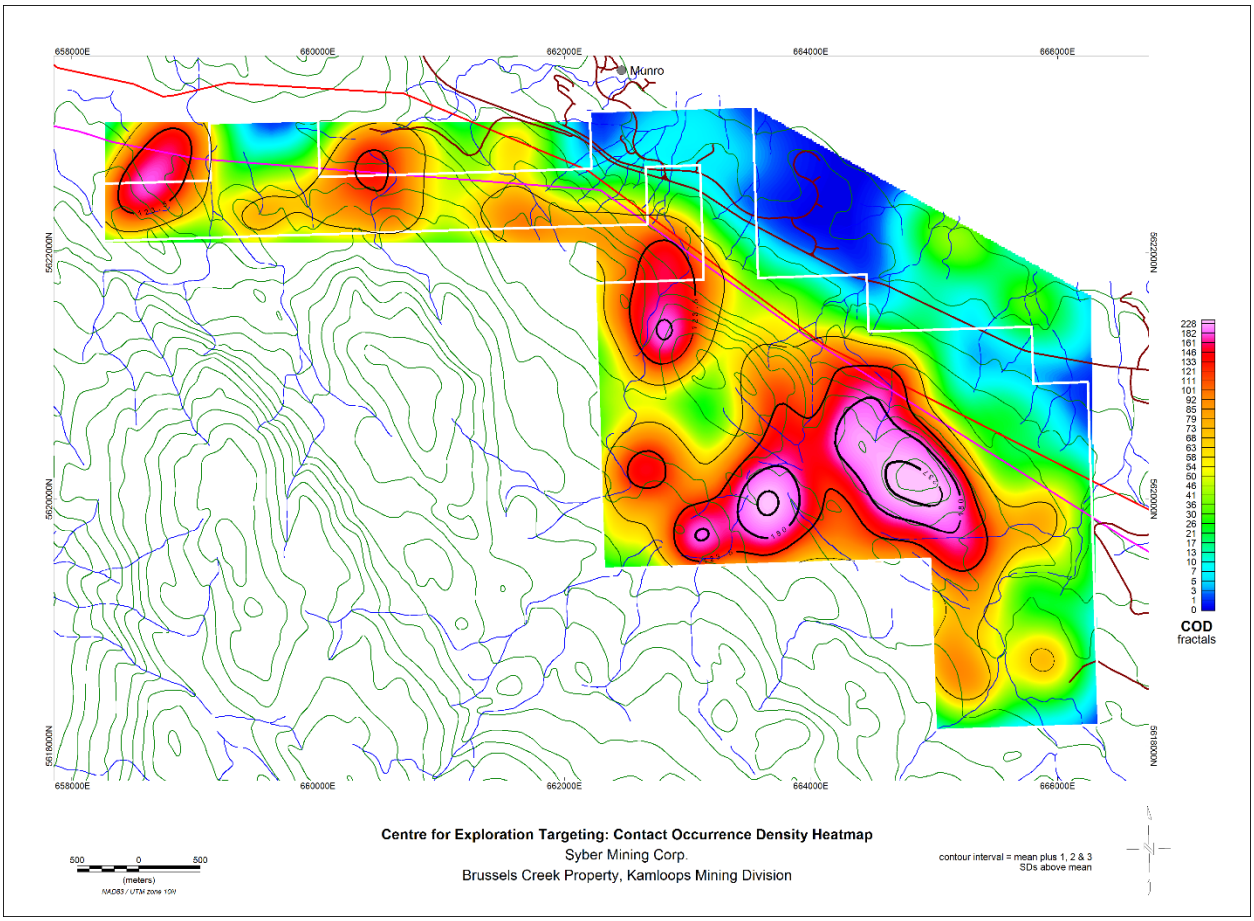

Figure 9.2 Contact occurrence Density Heatmap

Particular zones of interest are delineated by the 1 and 2 standard deviation contours. These features or areas of interest are felt to be worthy of ground follow-up and further investigation. They suggest complex zones having notable fractal intensity and in turn significant structural breakage.

The Orientation Entropy (Figure 9.3) map highlights regions where structures occur over a wide range of orientations, thus indication areas of potential structural intensity. The output grid comprises real values indicating the entropy of nearby structural orientations, centred about each cell. Regions of high entropy are considered to exhibit high statistical randomness, and thus area of potential structural complexity.

Anomalous entropy (1 and 2 standard deviations above the mean), shown as heavy black contours, delineates regions of significant magnetic (i.e. geology, including shear zones and lithological boundaries) discontinuity. If we accept that fault/shear zones play a role in the potential mineralization at Brussels Creek, then the irregular polygons mapped on the orientation entropy heat map should similarly reflect regions of significant structural complexity with high prospectivity for gold mineralization.

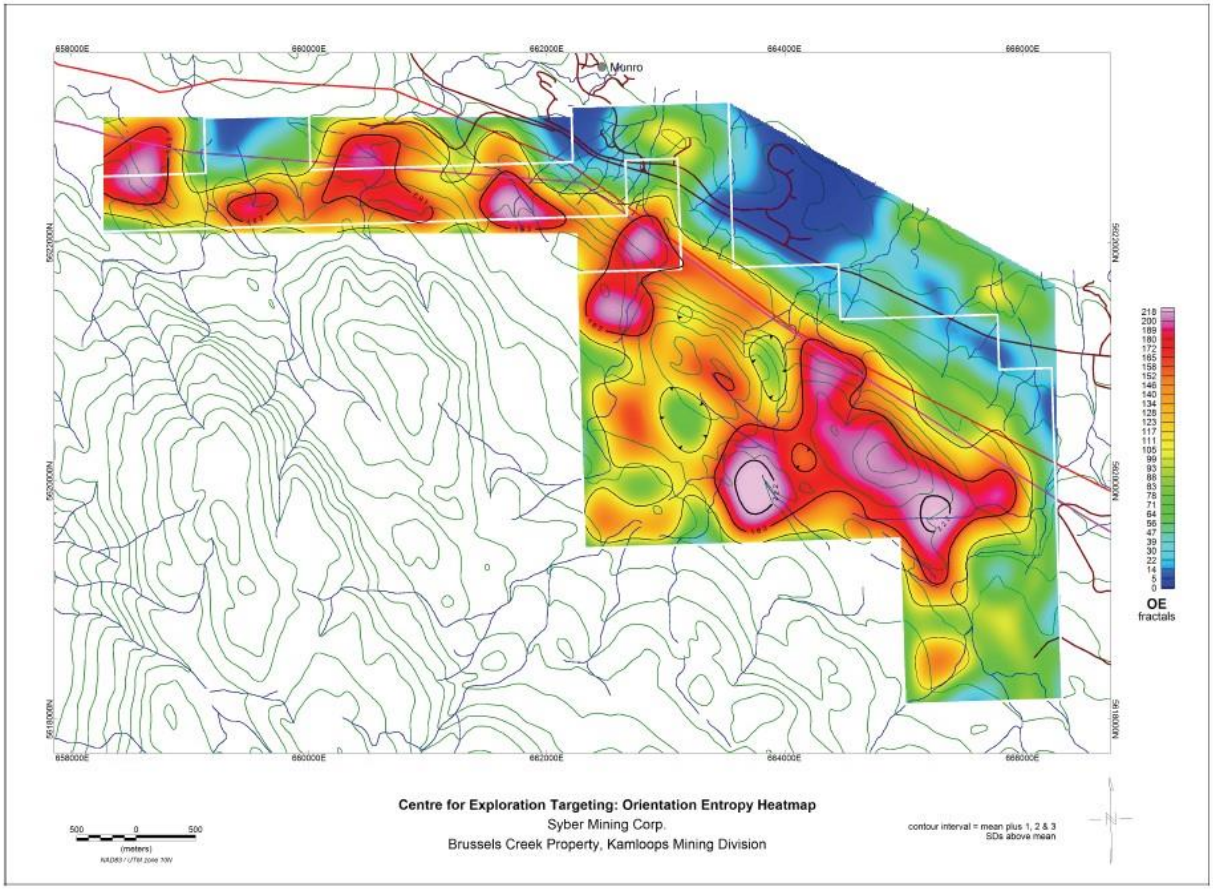

Figure 9.3 Orientation Entropy

Anomalous alteration associated with mineralization can often be distinguishes from normal lithological potassium variation by characteristic eTh/K ratio lows. Thorium enrichment generally does not accompany potassium during hydrothermal alteration processes, so eTh/K ratios provide excellent distinction between potassium associated with alteration and anomalies

related to normal lithological variations. This important correlation of low eTh/K ration with hydrothermal alteration is common worldwide.

Several zones of interest are identified from the regional Iron Mask survey, generally identified by the 1.00 eTh/K contour. The ADUF showing (MINFILE Number 092INE089 showing, Gallagher, 1985) occurs on the northeast flank of eTh/K anomaly A (figure 9.4). This feature in turn occurs on a topographic high, with presumably less cover and which may offer good prospecting and surface mapping opportunities for follow-up.

Low eTh/K anomalies B, C and D may be extensions of Anomaly A. D in particular has good correlation to identified zones of complex magnetic structure (Figures 9.2 and 9.3).

Anomalies E and F are lower priority, but nonetheless may offer a focus of enhanced alteration worthy of further ground prospecting and investigation. These correlate loosely to the Pat Lake Sb showing (Pat Lake MINFILE Number 092INE087), which is epithermal Au-Ag-Cu with disseminated, high sulphidation noted along a shear zone, and the Mustang Hg showing (MINFILE 092INE065), which is epithermal hot springs mercury.

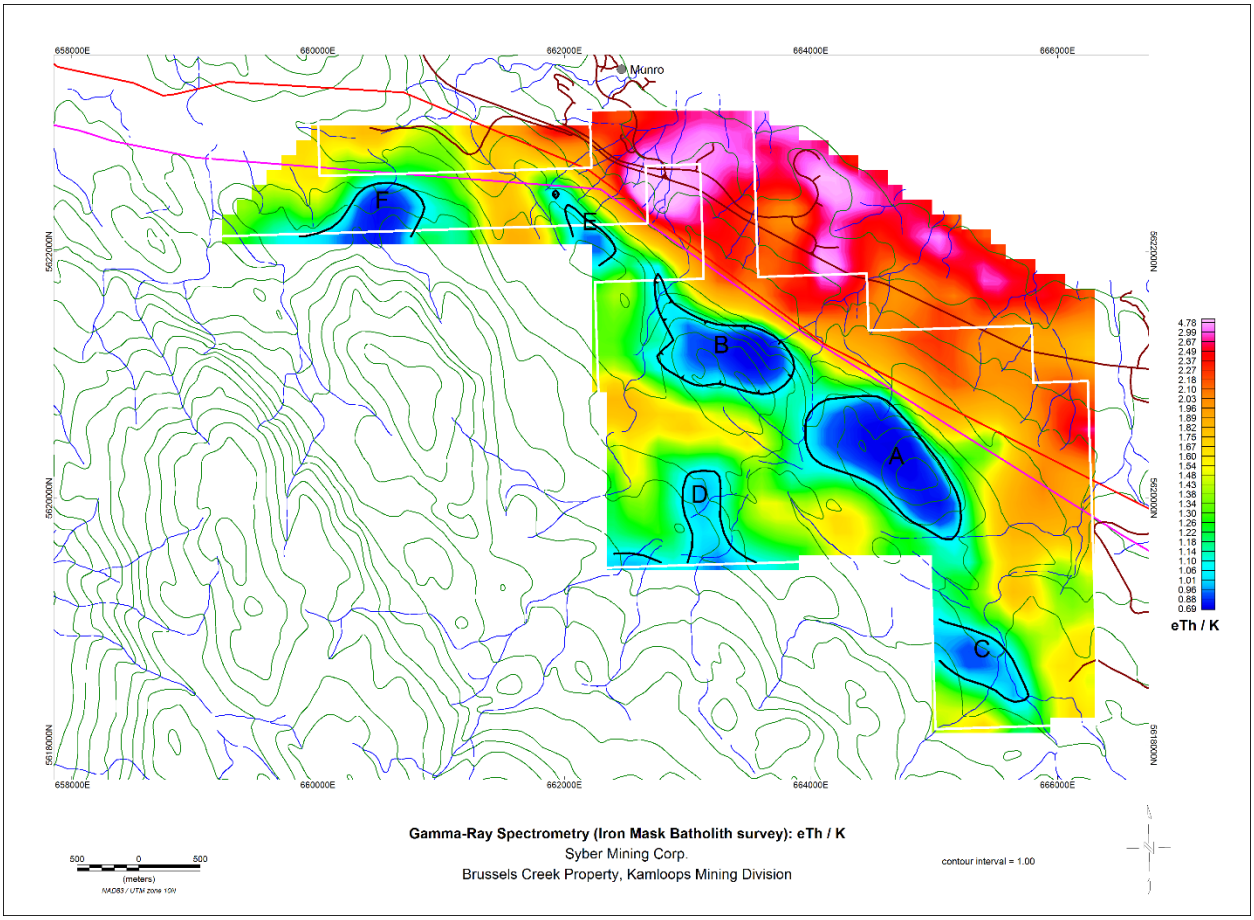

Figure 9.4 Gamma-Ray Spectrometry: eTh/K

The conclusions from the interpretation of the airborne magnetometer survey are;

- The magnetic survey has provided valuable structural and geological information. A suite of filters and derivatives were applied, followed by multiscale edge detection and automated grid fractal analysis, which allows the identification of regions prospective for gold mineralization based on structural complexity as inferred from magnetics being indicative of significant faults and shear zones.
- Comparison of the gamma-ray spectrometry included with the two public domain surveys indicates notable low eTh/K anomalies spatially correlating to identified zones of magnetic disruption and complex structure. The low eTh/K areas of interest may be delineating enhanced potassic alteration. The Aduf showing in particular is adjacent to Anomaly A, providing encouragement for further investigation.
- Future work to verify the prospectivity of these areas of interest should include prospecting, surface mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysics such as induced polarization/resistivity.
- Further information may also be obtained from the current magnetic data through 3D inversions in order to identify discrete geometry of magnetic bodies.
- Due to the relatively high costs and slow progress, ground geophysics should be constrained on terms of follow-up to the investigation of discrete target zones.

9.1.2 LiDAR and Orthophotography

Subsequent to the airborne geophysical survey, McElhanney Ltd., of Vancouver, BC, was contracted to fly a LiDAR and high resolution orthophoto survey. As of the effective date of this report, a full interpretation of the LiDAR data has not been completed. However, the digital elevation model (DEM) and the modern imagery will provide very useful background information for any future ground exploration work.

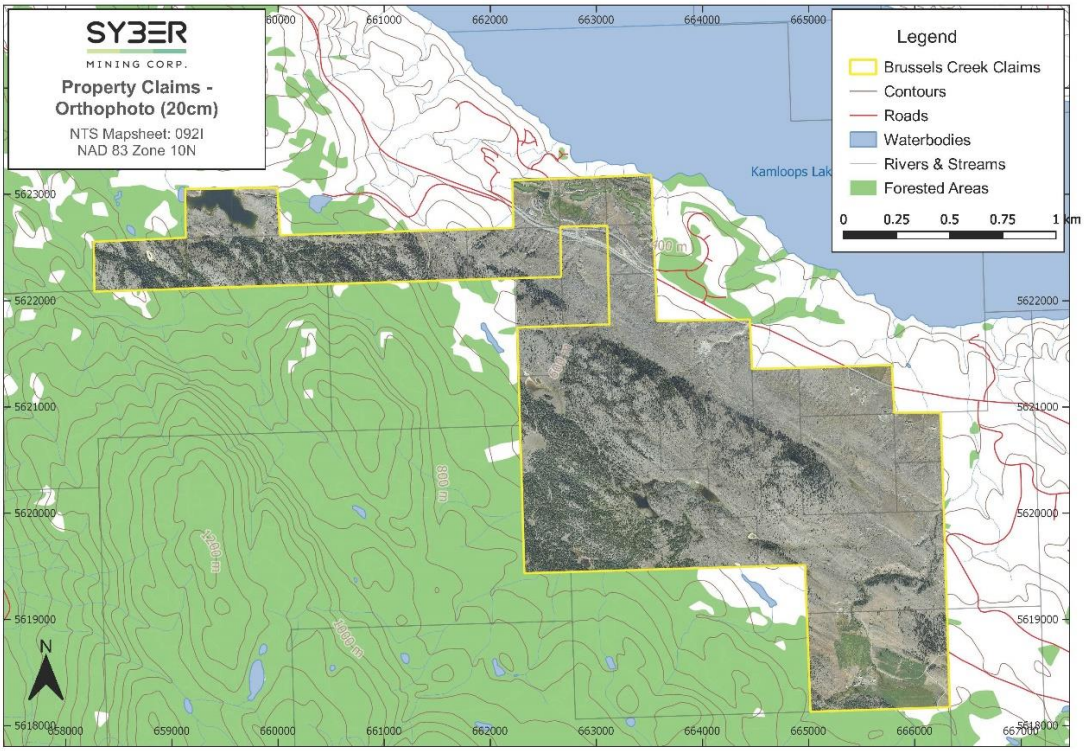

Figure 9.5 Orthophoto imagery @ 20 cm definition

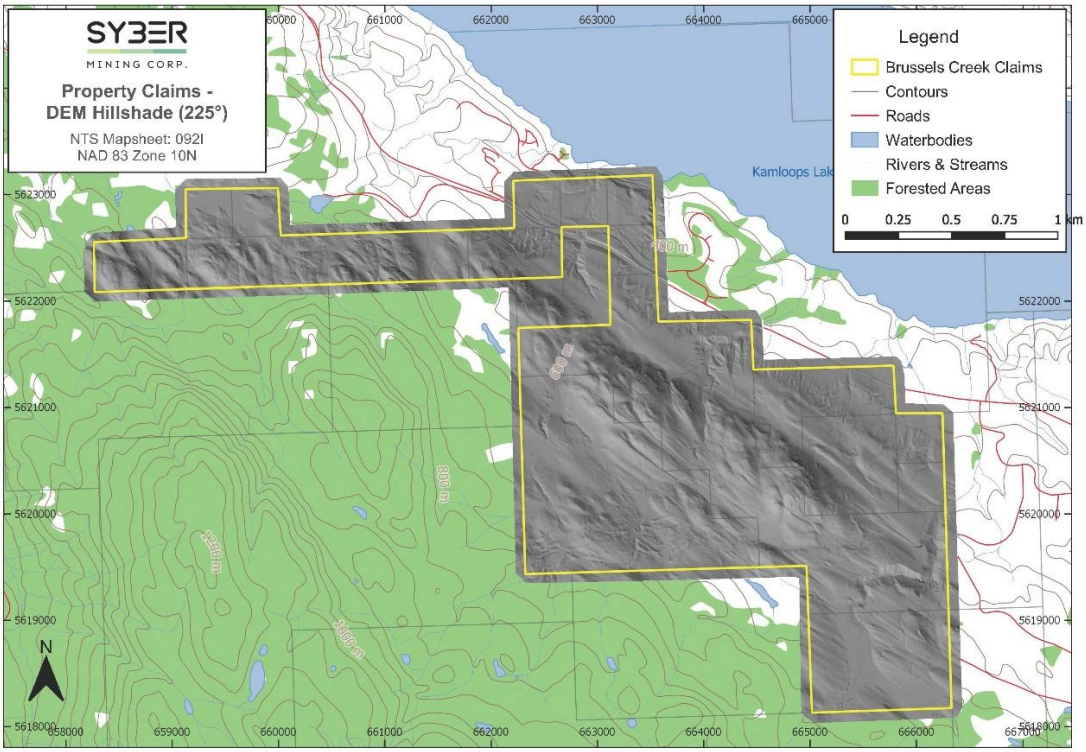

Figure 9.6 LiDAR Digital Elevation Model with hill shading @ 225°

9.1.3 Mapping and Prospecting

In November 2020, a one week program of mapping, prospecting and sampling was completed. Two 2-person crews of geologists were employed for this work. Sampling was carried out on any potentially mineralization outcrops. A total of 12 samples were sent for chemical analysis. In addition, a reference set of 16 rock samples was collected for whole rock analysis. The field program was cut short because of heavy snow fall which obscured outcrops.

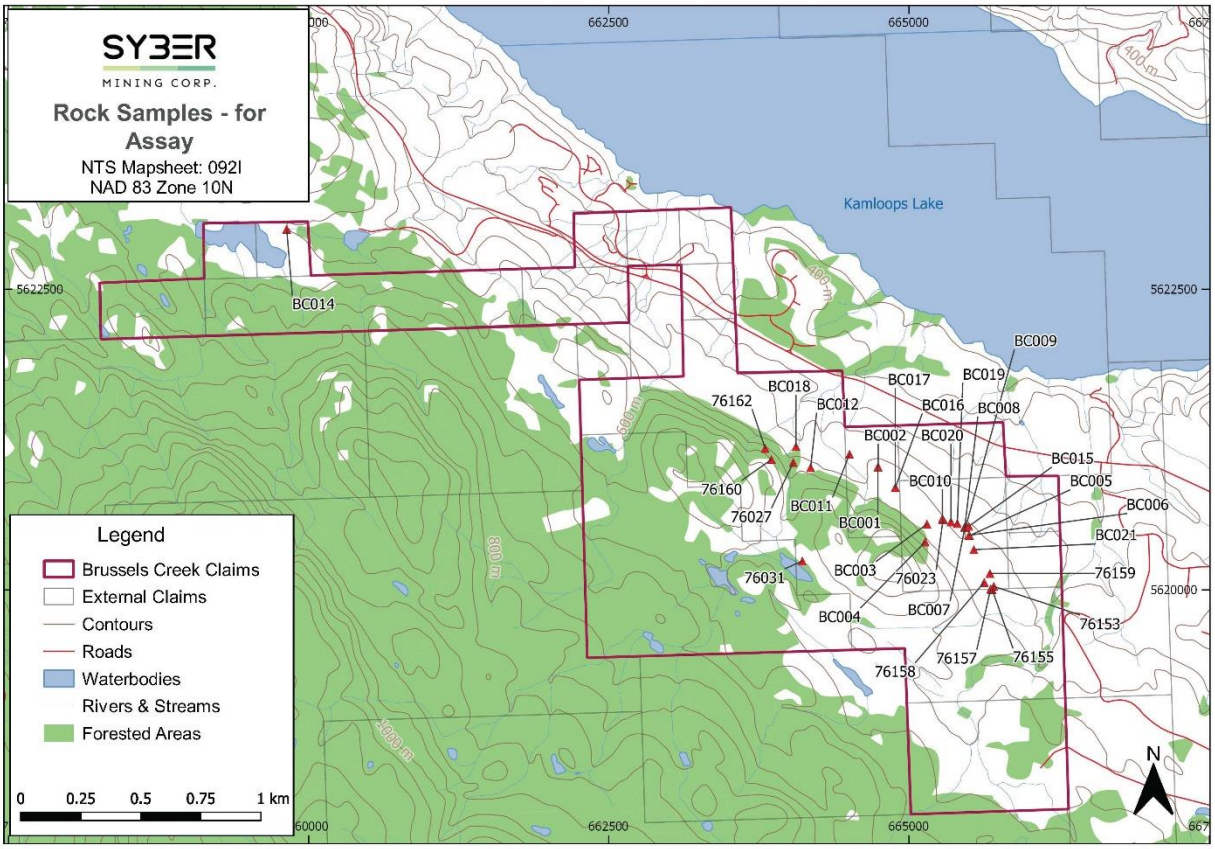

Figure 9.7 Location of assay samples from due diligence and 2020 field program

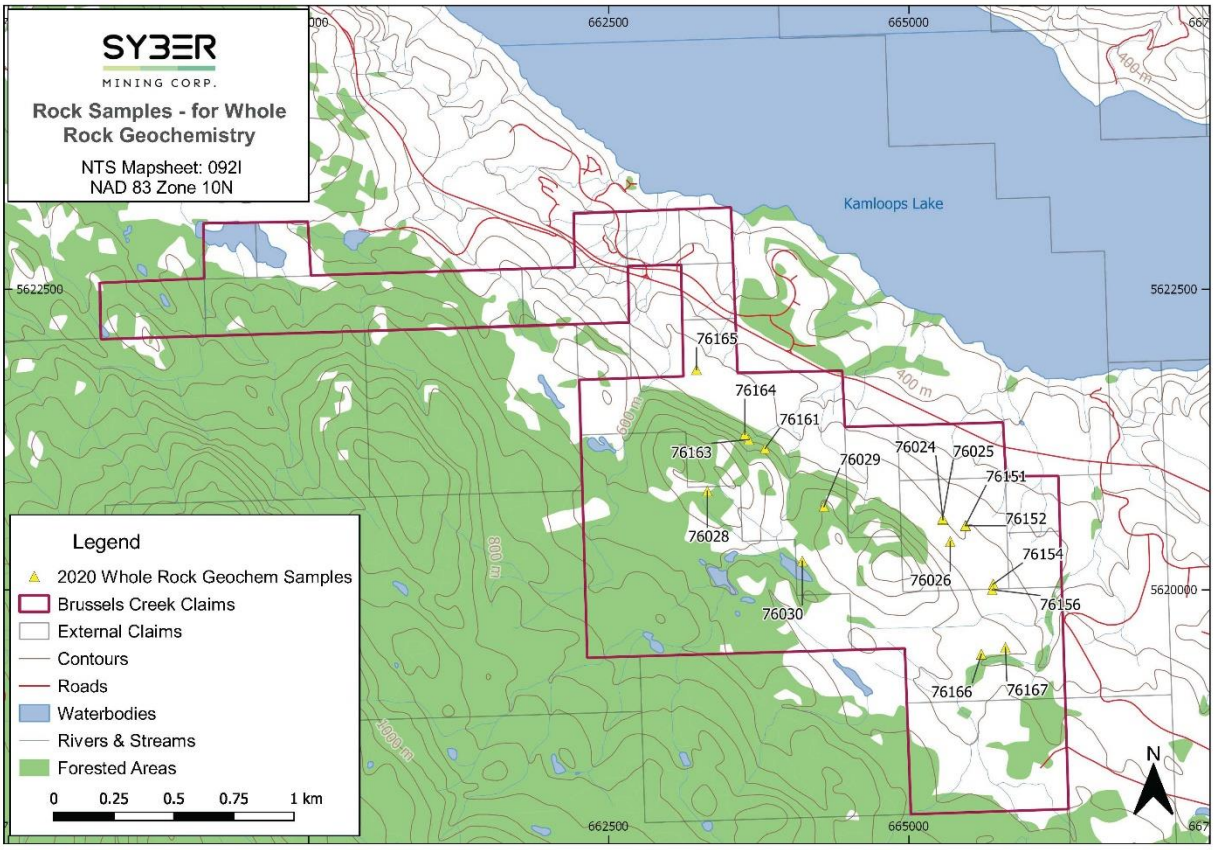

Figure 9.8 Location of whole rock samples from 2020 field program

The mapping identified six main rock types. Field names for these six were conglomerate, ash tuff, quartz-feldspar intrusive, mafic flow, agglomerate and intermediate intrusive.

a) **Conglomerate:** The composition varies greatly by clast type, clast size and matrix. The matrix is typically reworked ash sediment, intermediate in composition, with chlorite providing green colouration (and/or sericite). Polymictic clasts include phaneritic intermediate intrusive comprised of feldspar, hornblende and pyroxene, basalt with pyroxene ± feldspars and ash tuff clasts (very fine-grained intermediate tuff). The texture is very poorly sorted, with clasts ranging in size from very coarse sand to pebbles, cobbles and boulders. The clasts are typically subrounded but vary from rounded to angular. The outcrops typically exhibit clay alteration (likely sericite/chlorite) in both the matrix and in the clasts.

Plate 9.1 Ash Conglomerate (sample # ND20-025)

b) **Ash Tuff:** These rocks are typically intermediate, green-grey (from chlorite and/or sericite) ± small mafic specks and feldspar phenocrysts. Rare, elongated lapilli (up to 2 cm) were observed. The textures are predominantly very fine-grained with no visible grains/crystals and are occasionally coarser. The tuffs are magnetic where unaltered, but less magnetic where altered. These rocks commonly exhibit quartz-carbonate veins, locally stockwork, typically at mm-scale, but up to 1-2 cm. Limonite haloes/selvages are common around the veins. Feldspar grains are occasionally altered to limonite, and hematite can occur in stringers. The tuffs are commonly silicified, with variable intensity. The higher intensities appear to be correlated to proximity to quartz-feldspar intrusives, with silicification haloes extending up to 1 meter. The sericite alteration is stronger in outcrops with more intense veining.

Plate 9.2 Ash Tuff (sample # DB20-005)

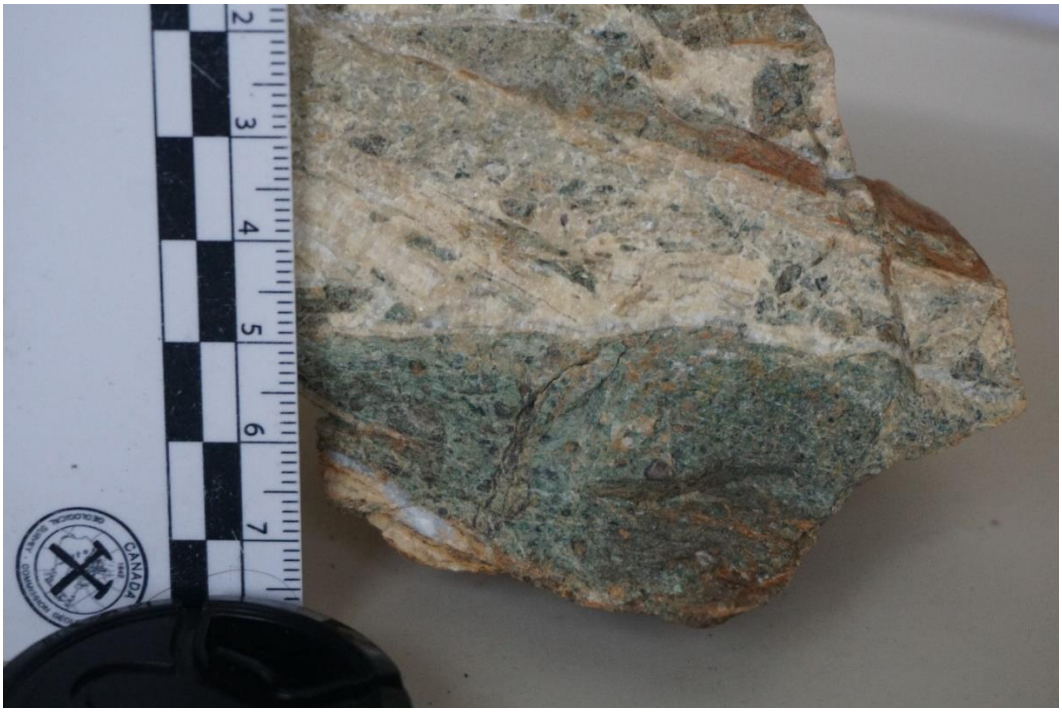

Plate 9.3 Strongly altered ash to lapilli tuff (sample # SS20-006)

c) **Quartz-Feldspar Intrusive (QFi):** This rock type is comprised of quartz, feldspar and is locally micaceous (muscovite, up to 10%, commonly <5%). These rocks are pinkish-grey to orange-beige. Locally quartz eyes ± Herkimer quartz crystals (commonly referred to as Herkimer Diamonds) are present. The texture is equigranular and coarse-grained. In part, the quartz and feldspar exhibit a more porphyritic texture. The outcrops exhibit strong sericitization and silicification and are commonly iron-stained. Occasionally, up to 3% sulphides (mainly pyrite) was observed, with the pyrite being disseminated, euhedral to subhedral. The QFi outcrops are commonly found proximal to ash tuff, and the strong silicification may bleed into the tuff.

Plate 9.4 Quartz Feldspar Intrusive (sample # DB20-010)

Plate 9.5 Quartz Feldspar Intrusive with Herkimer "Diamond" (sample # ND20-012)

d) **Mafic Flows:** These flows are dark grey to green to black. The composition includes visible euhedral pyroxene and locally olivine. The green colouration is caused by chlorite alteration. They also exhibit minor plagioclase. Structurally the flows are aphanitic, with phenocrysts of plagioclase and pyroxene. There are traces of quartz-carbonate stringers. Locally chlorite replaces pyroxene, and occasional hematization was observed.

Plate 9.6 Mafic Flow (sample # DB20-031)

e) **Agglomerate:** These rocks have a mafic composition. They exhibit subrounded to rounded lapilli to bomb volcaniclastics. They are polymictic but are typically volcanic flows and ash tuffs. Quartz stringers were observed. Weak to moderate chloritic alteration is typical.

Plate 9.7 Agglomerate (sample # ND20-025)

f) **Intermediate Intrusive:** The mineralogy is intermediate, with variable amounts of hornblende, biotite, pyroxene and plagioclase. These rocks are dark to medium grey. Structurally, they are phaneritic, equigranular and medium to fine-grained. Patchy hematitic alteration was observed.

Plate 9.8 Intermediate Intrusive (sample # SS20-019)

Table 9.1 Geochemical analyses 2020 field sampling program

Sample #	UTM E	UTM N	Au ppm	Pd ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Sb ppm	Ni ppm
76023	665284.0	5620582.6	0.003	0.002	59.2	3.730	15.10	512.0
76027	664036.3	5621060.3	0.001	<0.001	212.0	2.780	41.60	70.1
76031	664112.3	5620239.1	0.003	0.004	68.5	2.900	24.20	12.4
76032	Standard	CDN-CM-42	0.617	0.004	5700.0	0.045	3.39	16.8
76153	665706.8	5620028.7	0.004	0.012	75.1	0.244	2.95	265.0
76155	665693.8	5620000.3	0.003	0.013	162.0	0.058	4.49	330.0
76157	665680.7	5620005.5	0.005	0.006	170.0	2.310	10.75	170.0
76158	665627.2	5620061.4	0.001	0.005	83.2	0.174	6.14	366.0
76159	665674.9	5620136.0	<0.001	0.002	13.9	0.077	1.57	173.0
76160	663854.5	5621084.7	0.002	0.002	66.0	1.170	17.45	30.2
76162	663802.4	5621177.4	0.002	0.005	104.0	16.050	34.60	12.6
76168	Blank	CDN-BL-10	<0.001	0.001	21.1	0.007	0.37	11.2

Although no anomalies were found in gold or palladium, the presence of substantial anomalies in mercury (range 0.007 – 16.05 ppm, average 2.46 ppm) and stibnite (range 0.37 – 41.6 ppm, average 13.55 ppm) are highly significant. Referring to the model shown in Figure 8.2, these two elements are clear indications of the presence of hot spring activity in the area, which is in itself of particular relevance to the prospectivity of the area.

A review of the whole rock analyses reveals significant alteration features are present on the property. K/Al was plotted against Na/Al to show alteration phases. This shows a variety of phases. Most significantly it shows the presence of advanced to strongly advanced argillic alteration, potassic alteration and moderate sodic alteration. All of these phases have been reported at the nearby New Afton mine (Bergen et al, 2015).

9.1.4 Hyperspectral Study

A hyperspectral study was completed on 26 rock samples and 22 coarse rejects by N.P. Dudek and D.A.S. Baker (Dudek et al, 2021). The samples were analyzed using the ASD TerraSpec Halo, which measures wavelengths between 350 nm and 2500 nm, within visible light, near infrared and short-wave infrared light spectra. Multiple measurements were taken on each sample and averaged to account for any heterogeneities.

Results were organized based on mineral-family groups and presented in map format. Of the groups, specific attention was paid to the white micas, kaolinites, chlorites, epidote, smectites, and iron-oxide and hydroxide family minerals due to their associations with porphyry and supergene alteration systems. Because of the small dataset the interpretations are tentative and may change when further data is collected.

In terms of specific utility and presence, white micas and chlorites are abundant alteration by-products to nearly all porphyry-sourced alteration fluids. The compositions of these minerals vary between alteration assemblages and can be used as temperature proxies. Kaolinites are common minerals in argillic alteration environments and are also common weathering products of many porphyry-related minerals, and their compositions are also variable based on the environment of crystallization. The presence of epidote can be used in conjunction with chlorites to indicate propylitic alteration, and lastly, iron oxides and hydroxides are commonly developed as weathering alteration products of iron sulphides.

Data from this study indicates that white mica, chlorites, kaolinites, and epidote signatures suggest propylitic alteration that transitions westward across the property toward argillic and/or phyllic altered rocks. This may suggest that a source for the alteration fluids lies in that direction. Propylitic alteration can include sulphides, but there is no evidence of past sulphides within the propylitic altered rocks from the hyperspectral data.

In total, 229 individual shots were taken, using the Terra Spec Halo. The Halo reports on 152 different minerals, of which 51 were identified at various confidence levels. The dominant hyperspectral mineralogies of the property are oxides and hydroxides of iron, higher crystalline

phyllosilicates (white mica family) and lower crystalline kaolinites. Chlorites, carbonates and smectites also account for a significant amount of the identified mineralogy.

The next step towards understanding the lithology and alteration settings of the property is a completed geological map. Lithologic and alteration contacts and unconformities (including dykes) present on the property make it challenging and tenuous to compare one rock with another. Understanding late cross-cutting structures is also important, as these structures can introduce altering fluids and changes in temperature.

Many mineral family identifications, compositional variations and calculated scalars have been interpreted in this study to indicate that there is a porphyry-style alteration gradient from semi-distal propylitic alteration transitioning WNW with increasingly higher temperature white mica and more coarsely crystalline kaolinites to potentially phyllic or argillitic style alteration, or both, with one overprinting the other.

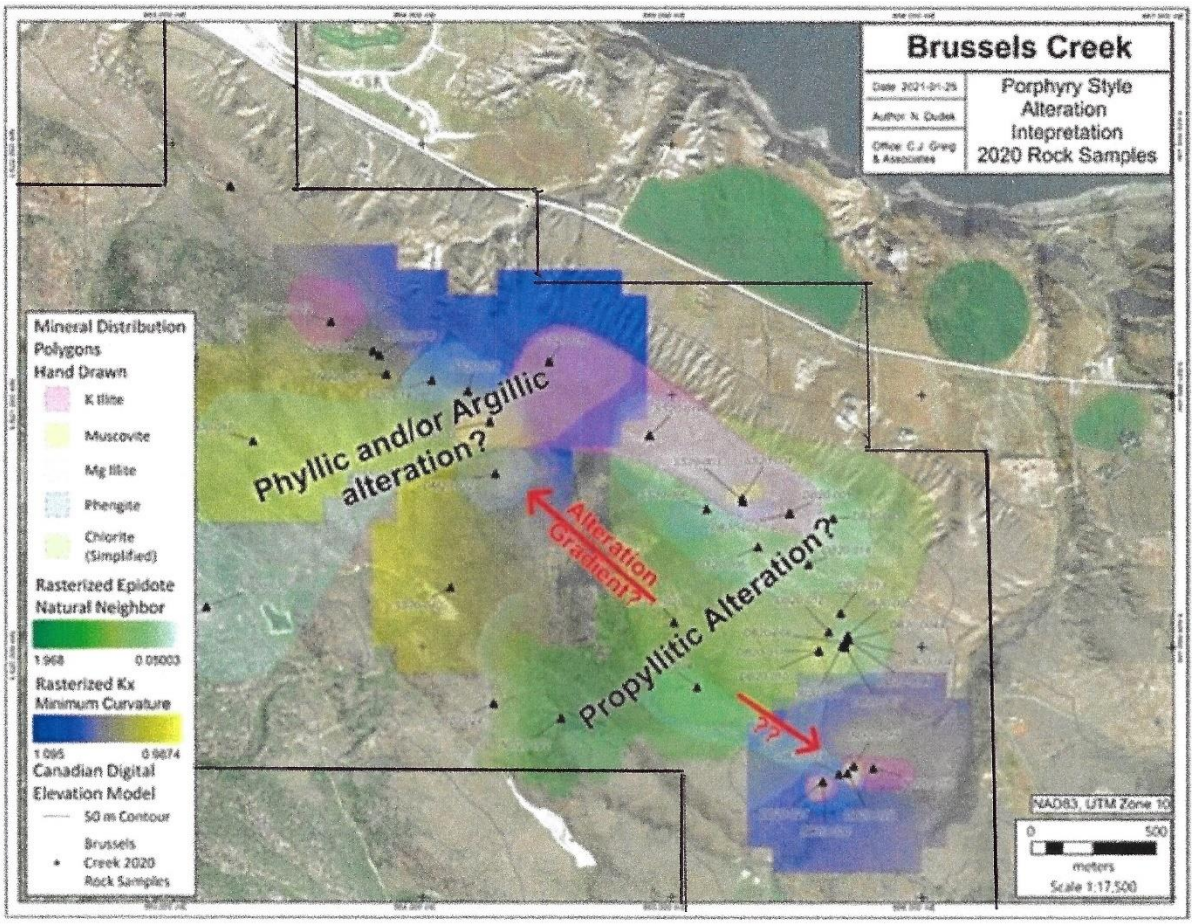

Figure 9.9 Porphyry-Style Alteration Interpretation from Hyperspectral Study

9.2 Work by Le Mare (Issuer)

The issuer has not carried out any exploration work on the property.

10.0 Drilling

Other than the two percussion drill holes drilled in 1985 by Goldstone Exploration, there has been no drilling on the property. The results of those drill holes are presented above (section 6.2.8).

11.0 Sample Preparation, Security and Analysis

The Company collected 12 samples for ICP analysis during the November 2020 field program. The samples remained in the possession of the field crew until they were delivered directly to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, BC on November 17, 2020. ALS is independent of the Issuer. All ALS laboratories meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISI 9001:2015.

The samples were crushed to 70% <2mm, using ALS code CRU-31. A split of the sample was taken using a riffle splitter and the resulting split was pulverized up to 250g at 85% <75um. The samples were then analysed using ALS code ME-MS61 for 48 element with a four acid digestion. Trace Hg was analysed by ICP-MS (ALS code Hg-MS42) and PGMs were analysed by ICP-AES (ALS code PGM-ICP23). A certified standard and a blank were inserted into the sample stream, with one of each being inserted in the batch. The certified standards and blanks were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd, Langley, BC. The standard used was CDN-CM-42 (0.576 g/t Au and 0.526% Cu). The blank was CDN-BL-10.

It is the Qualified Person's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analysis were acceptable and were appropriate for an early stage exploration project.

12.0 Data Verification

Verification samples were taken by the Qualified Person, during the site visit of March 10 and 11, 2020. A total of 13 samples were collected from various locations around the property. An additional seven samples were collected on a subsequent site visit, June 4 and 5, 2020. The Qualified Person personally collected, or supervised the collection of, all the samples. The samples remained in his possession until they were delivered to ALS Minerals, a fully accredited laboratory, located in North Vancouver, BC. The samples were crushed to 70% <2mm, using ALS code CRU-31. A split of the sample was taken using a riffle splitter and the resulting split was pulverized up to 250g at 85% <75um. The samples were then analysed using ALS code ME-MS61 for 48 element with a four acid digestion. Trace Hg was analysed by ICP-MS (ALS code Hg-MS42) and PGMs were analysed by ICP-AES (ALS code PGM-ICP23).

The results are summarized in the following table. Of the 20 samples collected, 2 returned anomalous gold (1.665 ppm and 0.167 ppm), while four returned significantly anomalous copper (836, 326, 190 and 248 ppm). In addition, 12 of the 20 returned nickel values between 133 and

1110 ppm. Significant anomalies in mercury and antimony were also present. Note: sample BC 13 is located a few metres outside the property boundary, and so is not included in this table.

The Qualified Person concludes that the samples collected are adequate for the purposes used in this report.

Table 12.1 Data Verification Samples

Sample #	UTM E	UTM N	Elev	Au ppm	Pd ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Sb ppm	Ni ppm
BC001	664742	5621023	563	<0.001	0.003	22.5	0.012	4.54	320.0
BC002	664744	5621023	562	<0.001	0.001	10.5	0.010	3.31	330.0
BC003	665150	5620547	565	<0.001	0.003	36.6	0.046	0.65	575.0
BC004	665135	5620398	583	<0.001	0.003	30.7	0.375	4.65	392.0
BC005	665505	5620451	527	0.167	0.001	6.4	0.080	18.35	31.2
BC006	665501	5620454	526	<0.001	0.006	60.5	0.009	3.64	760.0
BC007	665467	5620520	522	<0.001	0.002	31.5	0.116	4.44	243.0
BC008	665466	5620526	521	0.008	0.005	84.2	<0.005	2.55	693.0
BC009	665473	5620522	529	0.009	0.001	5.6	0.056	3.23	54.8
BC010	665279	5620593	531	0.002	0.003	71.2	1.155	12.40	834.0
BC011	664505	5621129	504	0.019	0.001	8.0	0.008	1.33	10.9
BC012	664181	5621018	536	<0.001	0.007	62.1	0.298	3.93	508.0
BC014	659816	5623000	601	0.003	0.005	190.0	0.023	0.65	20.9
BC015	665499	5620529	533	1.665	0.001	326.0	2.110	64.00	133.0
BC016	664887	5620852	556	<0.001	0.002	17.0	0.025	6.70	1110.0
BC017	664887	5620852	556	0.001	0.002	19.8	0.029	5.12	972.0
BC018	664059	5621193	496	0.004	0.007	148.0	8.270	68.70	22.5
BC019	665403	5620552	519	0.005	<0.001	92.5	0.080	14.55	24.9
BC020	665350	5620566	522	0.003	<0.001	11.0	0.108	3.46	25.3
BC021	665541	5620334	533	0.011	<0.001	836.0	0.109	7.59	30.4

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried on the Project.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimate

There are current Mineral Resources on the Project

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no current Mineral Reserves on the Project

16.0 Mining Method

The Brussels Creek Project is not an "advanced Property" as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

17.0 Recovery Methods

The Brussels Creek Project is not an "advanced Property" as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

The Brussels Creek Project is not an "advanced Property" as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

The Brussels Creek Project is not an "advanced Property" as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The Brussels Creek Project is not an "advanced Property" as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

The Brussels Creek Project is not an "advanced Property" as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

22.0 Economic Analysis

The Brussels Creek Project is not an "advanced Property" as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

23.1 Ellerbeck – Six Mile Claim Group:

This 300 ha group of claims lies immediately adjacent to the Brussels Creek property, on its south-west side. Ellerbeck has publicly disclosed this information in BC Assessment Report #38227 (Ellerbeck, 2019) which details work carried out in 2019. Mapping and prospecting were carried out in the vicinity of the Cliff showing (INFILE Number 092INE179 (UTM Zone 10, NAD 83, 5622077N, 662344E). Four samples were analysed. All four showed weak anomalies in Cu, Zn, Co and Ba. No elevated Au was detected.

The Qualified Person has not been able to independently verify the information and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Brussels Creek property.

23.2 New Gold New Afton Mine:

The mine is located 10 km west from Kamloops and is immediately adjacent to the Brussels Creek property. The operation occupies the site of the historic Afton Open Pit mine, which operated from 1977 to 1997. The present mine and concentrator facility commenced production in July 2012, The mine is a block caving operation. In 2019, the mine produced 69,000 oz Au and 79,000,000 lbs Cu. The Probable Mineral Reserves total 48,300,000 tonnes grading an average of 0.66 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag and 0.77% Cu. In addition there is a reported Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources of 57,000,000 tonnes averaging 0.61 g/t Au, 2.1 g/t Ag and 0.74% Cu (Lecuyer et. al. 2020). This information has been publicly disclosed by the owner.

The Qualified Person has not been able to independently verify the information and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Brussels Creek property.

23.3 Tower Resources – Rabbit North property:

The Rabbit North project, which covers 16,400 ha, lies immediately adjacent to, and to the south-west of, the Brussels Creek property. The project is considered to be an under-explored copper-gold porphyry. The property hosts nine known Cu-Au occurrences within an area of approximately 4 by 4 km, with porphyry related alteration and mineralization. The best drill hole to date is hole RN-008 which intersected 220 m averaging 0.30% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au (Tower Resources website). This information has been publicly disclosed by the owner.

The Qualified Person has not been able to independently verify the information and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Brussels Creek property.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Interpretation:

In 2020, Syber commenced exploration work on the property and has completed an airborne magnetometer survey over the entire property, a LiDAR and orthophotography survey, and also one week of prospecting and mapping. Interpretation of the geophysical survey identified six areas of interest, showing potential for the structural complexities and potassic alteration that are common features of this style of porphyry copper-gold deposit.

Several zones of interest are identified from the regional Iron Mask survey, generally identified by the 1.00 eTh/K contour. The ADUF showing (MINFILE Number 092INE089 showing, Gallagher, 1985) occurs on the northeast flank of eTh/K anomaly A (figure 9.4). This feature in turn occurs

on a topographic high, with presumably less cover and which may offer good prospecting and surface mapping opportunities for follow-up.

Low eTh/K anomalies B, C and D may be extensions of Anomaly A. D in particular has good correlation to identified zones of complex magnetic structure (Figures 9.2 and 9.3).

Anomalies E and F are lower priority, but nonetheless may offer a focus of enhanced alteration worthy of further ground prospecting and investigation. These correlate loosely to the Pat Lake Sb showing (Pat Lake MINFILE Number 092INE087), which is epithermal Au-Ag-Cu with disseminated, high sulphidation noted along a shear zone, and the Mustang Hg showing (MINFILE 092INE065), which is epithermal hot springs mercury.

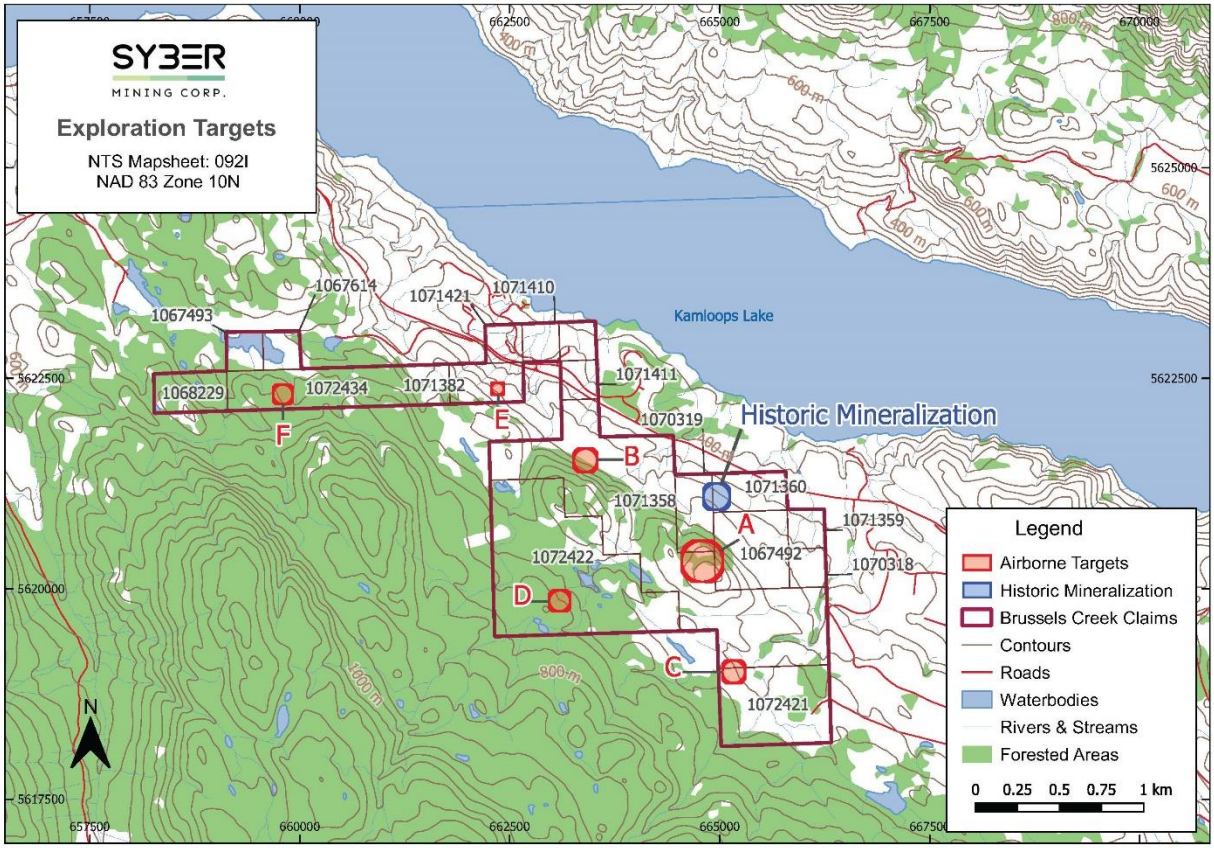

Figure 25.1 Map of Exploration Targets

25.2 Conclusions:

Having interpreted the available geological data, the Qualified Person concludes that the geological setting of the property is very similar to New Afton, a silica-saturated copper-gold alkalic porphyry-style deposit, as well as the Highland Valley, Mount Polly, Kemess and Galore Creek deposits. Recent field observations noted the presence of a substantial mineralized quartz-feldspar porphyry body intruding the overlying Nicola Group volcanics. Historic sampling and mapping on the property, in 1983 and 1984, located a broad anomalous zone (200 m by 400 m)

with significant gold values. Grab samples taken from the property in 2019 included significant values of Au and Pd.

The Qualified Person concludes from interpretation of the available historic and recent data, along with his own independent sampling, that the property contains all the necessary elements to encourage continuation of exploration. This conclusion is based on:

- the general geological setting, and proximity to a producing mine (New Afton),
- the presence of significant gold anomalies on the property,
- the presence of significant indicator minerals (Hg and Sb),
- the presence of significant phyllic/argillic, potassic and propylitic alteration,
- the structural setting of the property, and
- the identification of significant geophysical anomalies.

The Qualified Person considers the data available to be reliable for the purposes of this report. There is a risk that additional exploration will not result in discovery of an economic mineral resource within the project area.

In addition, the Project does have risks that are similar in nature to other mineral exploration projects in general, i.e., risks common to exploration and mining projects include:

- future commodity demand and pricing;
- environmental and political acceptance of the project;
- variance in capital and operating costs;
- mine and mineral processing recovery.

However, it is important to note that this is an early stage exploration property, and there is no guarantee of exploration success.

26.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that exploration and development of the Brussels Creek project be continued, and that exploration be conducted in phases with each successive phase being dependent upon the results of the previous phase. The first phase of exploration should include several lines of IP-Resistivity over Target A (see Figure 9.4), along with additional detailed prospecting and mapping of the priority areas. A Notice of Work will be required for the IP survey, so preparation of the application should begin immediately. Also, First Nations consultation should begin in a timely manner. The following budget is recommended for this first phase of detailed exploration.

Table 26.1 Recommended Budget, Phase 1

Phase 1 Budget	
Geophysical Surveys (IP)	$90,000
Gridded prospecting	$20,000
Geophysical interpretation	$5,000
Permitting	$5,000
First Nations consultation	$7,000
Supervision, report writing	$25,000
Subtotal	**$152,000**
Contingency	$15,200
Total	**$167,200**

With positive results from this program, further work should include a drilling program, consisting of 10 – 12 diamond drill holes (minimum size NQ), each for approximately 100-150 metres, for a total program of approximately 1100 metres. The budget for this phase follows.

Table 26.2 Recommended Budget Phase 2

Phase 2 Budget	
Drilling 1100m NQ/HQ	$275,000
Permitting	$10,000
First Nations Consultation	$10,000
Supervision, Report Writing	$20,000
Subtotal	**$315,000**
Contingency	$31,500
Total	**$346,500**

27.0 References

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28.0

DATE & SIGNATURE PAGES

Herewith, the report entitled "Brussels Creek Au-Cu-Pd Project, Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia, NI 43-101 Technical Report" effective date February 19, 2021, revised April 9, 2021

"Originals Signed and Sealed"

_____ **_____**

Chris M. Healey, P.Geo. **Dated April 12, 2021**

Healex Consulting Ltd

1160 Selkirk Drive

Nanaimo, BC

V9R 5X4

CERTIFICATE & DATE – Chris M. Healey

I, Chris M. Healey, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am the Principal Geologist and an owner of Healex Consulting Ltd, a mineral exploration consulting company with an office located at 1160 Selkirk Drive, Nanaimo, BC.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Wales (University College Swansea) in 1968 with a B.Sc. in Geology and Geography.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (Registration #36477) and have been a member in good standing since 2011.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1968 and have more than 50 years of experience investigating a wide variety of mineral deposit types, including deposits in British Columbia.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional organisation, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6. I have visited the Brussels Creek Au-Cu-Pd Project on four occasions, February 10 – 11, 2020, March 10 – 11, 2020, June 4 – 5, 2020 and November 9, 2020.
7. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report entitled Brussels Creek Au-Cu-Pd Project, Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia, NI 43-101 Technical Report" effective date April 12, 2021.
8. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I hold no direct or indirect interest Le Mare Gold Corp. I have no prior involvement in the project.
9. I am independent of the vendor applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I hold no direct or indirect interest Syber Mining Corp.
10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report that is not disclosed in the report which, by its omission, would make the report misleading.
11. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief at the effective date, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical Report not misleading.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication which the public company files on their website accessible by the public.

Dated this 12th day of April, 2021

"Originals Signed and Sealed"

_____

Signature of Qualified Person

Chris M. Healey, P.Geo

Consent of Qualified Person

In regard to the Technical Report titled:

"Brussels Creek Gold-Copper-Palladium Project, Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia, NI 43-101 Technical Report" with an effective date of April 12, 2021.

I, Chris M. Healey do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report titled "Brussels Creek Gold-Copper-Palladium Project, Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia, NI 43-101 Technical Report" ("the Technical Report") with an effective date of April 12, 2021, by Le Mare Gold Corp. of Suite 600, 535 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the Fundamental Acquisition of the Brussels Creek property to be entered into by the Issuer and I acknowledge that the Technical report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Chris M. Healey, P.Geo, Qualified Person

"Originals Signed and Sealed"

_____

Dated this 12th day of April 2021

Appendix A

Certificates of Analysis

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **SYBER MINING CORP**
1160 SELKIRK DRIVE
NANAIMO BC V9R 5X4

Finalized Date: 24-MAR-202
This copy reported c
26-MAR-202
Account: SYNCO

CERTIFICATE VA20058986

This report is for 14 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 2-MAR-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

CHRIS HEALEY	JEFF POLONI	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
Hg-MS42	Trace Hg by ICPMS	ICP-MS
PGM-ICP23	Pt, Pd, Au 30g FA ICP	ICP-AES

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

*** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouv

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1160 SELKIRK DRIVE
NANAIMO BC V9R 5X4

Finalized Date: 24-MAR-202
Account: SYNCC

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20058986

nple Description	Method	WEI-21	PGM-ICP23	PGM-ICP23	PGM-ICP23	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Pt	Pd	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1
-001		1.36	<0.001	<0.005	0.003	0.04	1.03	23.8	3220	0.20	0.01	12.75	0.06	1.61	29.4	506
-002		1.12	<0.001	<0.005	0.001	0.02	0.62	13.8	2080	0.23	0.02	14.75	0.04	1.07	19.9	277
-003		1.62	<0.001	<0.005	0.003	0.02	1.30	4.9	3280	0.16	0.01	5.67	0.02	2.16	41.9	662
-004		1.34	<0.001	<0.005	0.003	0.07	1.52	20.9	440	0.42	0.04	14.20	0.07	2.88	41.4	769
-005		1.02	0.167	<0.005	0.001	0.09	2.60	13.6	200	1.46	0.31	13.70	0.11	11.25	3.6	19
-006		1.08	<0.001	0.005	0.006	0.05	3.59	4.9	1060	0.79	0.03	5.92	0.04	7.05	54.3	708
-007		1.24	<0.001	<0.005	0.002	0.03	1.06	10.9	2160	0.72	0.01	13.55	0.05	2.67	24.4	267
-008		0.60	0.008	<0.005	0.005	0.07	3.68	3.7	3390	0.39	0.07	5.52	0.11	6.96	50.3	784
-009		0.68	0.009	<0.005	0.001	0.33	6.10	28.5	3620	1.15	1.06	3.13	0.28	19.85	12.5	67
-010		1.00	0.002	<0.005	0.003	0.24	2.86	57.7	470	0.83	0.25	7.85	0.09	5.87	56.0	943
-011		1.40	0.019	<0.005	0.001	0.04	6.89	17.0	1180	1.12	0.20	2.35	0.04	19.05	4.2	25
-012		0.74	<0.001	0.005	0.007	0.03	3.29	11.3	460	0.51	0.03	8.53	0.06	5.82	42.3	877
-013		0.80	0.079	<0.005	0.002	0.04	3.01	40.5	4500	0.40	0.06	14.10	0.25	6.22	9.7	52
-014		1.08	0.003	0.006	0.005	0.10	8.01	7.4	740	0.56	0.04	11.25	0.19	14.90	22.6	47

** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Finalized Date: 24-MAR-202
Account: SYNCO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20058986

nple Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Hg-MS42	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01
-001		5.97	22.5	2.88	2.27	<0.05	0.1	0.012	0.008	0.47	0.7	10.6	8.91	777	0.59	0.02
-002		3.80	10.5	2.99	1.37	<0.05	0.1	0.010	0.005	0.33	0.5	3.3	11.80	768	0.38	0.01
-003		4.28	36.6	3.44	2.74	<0.05	0.2	0.046	0.013	0.48	0.9	18.8	15.35	693	0.25	0.03
-004		2.16	30.7	4.35	3.18	<0.05	0.3	0.375	0.014	0.41	1.2	14.0	7.74	739	1.09	0.01
-005		1.20	6.4	2.49	5.58	0.05	1.0	0.080	0.011	1.09	5.3	11.7	7.53	1020	0.55	0.03
-006		8.21	60.5	5.34	7.01	0.05	0.6	0.009	0.023	0.95	3.3	28.3	10.95	1040	0.25	0.13
-007		3.59	31.5	3.41	2.36	<0.05	0.2	0.116	0.009	0.57	1.4	8.4	8.11	931	1.05	0.04
-008		8.25	84.2	5.03	7.21	0.05	0.7	<0.005	0.027	1.26	3.1	33.1	10.50	926	0.49	0.41
-009		3.07	5.6	2.34	14.15	0.06	1.3	0.056	0.022	1.62	8.9	6.9	1.56	720	0.57	2.99
-010		4.73	71.2	4.80	5.93	0.05	0.5	1.155	0.022	0.86	2.6	15.4	8.61	959	0.95	0.37
-011		1.42	8.0	1.64	16.80	0.07	1.2	0.008	0.025	1.64	7.9	10.9	0.95	470	0.87	2.37
-012		4.18	62.1	5.10	6.37	<0.05	0.5	0.298	0.027	0.67	2.7	37.5	7.25	952	0.47	0.03
-013		1.28	28.9	3.38	4.99	<0.05	0.4	0.232	0.020	0.91	3.1	19.8	7.39	1860	0.46	0.54
-014		0.66	190.0	5.32	16.95	0.05	1.5	0.023	0.050	0.51	6.7	19.5	2.15	1250	0.47	2.81

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20058986

nple Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61 Nb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 P ppm 10	ME-MS61 Pb ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME-MS61 S % 0.01	ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Se ppm 1	ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.01
-001		0.2	320	120	2.6	23.7	<0.002	0.07	4.54	7.3	1	0.2	1990	<0.05	<0.05	0.10
-002		0.1	330	90	0.9	15.8	<0.002	0.04	3.31	4.4	<1	<0.2	2040	<0.05	<0.05	0.06
-003		0.2	575	160	1.3	33.6	<0.002	0.08	0.65	9.3	<1	<0.2	1225	<0.05	<0.05	0.14
-004		0.4	392	260	5.4	9.7	<0.002	0.02	4.65	9.3	<1	<0.2	728	<0.05	<0.05	0.23
-005		2.1	31.2	220	8.3	25.0	<0.002	0.11	18.35	2.6	<1	0.3	1120	0.13	<0.05	1.15
-006		0.8	760	1600	3.5	46.8	<0.002	0.02	3.64	19.4	<1	0.3	722	0.05	<0.05	0.57
-007		0.2	243	250	4.7	35.2	<0.002	0.05	4.44	6.4	<1	<0.2	1470	<0.05	<0.05	0.12
-008		0.8	693	1050	3.3	64.7	<0.002	0.07	2.55	19.1	<1	0.3	970	<0.05	<0.05	0.44
-009		3.7	54.8	670	11.5	40.6	<0.002	0.57	3.23	4.9	<1	0.8	693	0.25	0.06	2.25
-010		0.9	834	520	5.7	25.1	<0.002	0.10	12.40	16.1	<1	0.3	975	0.06	<0.05	0.49
-011		4.1	10.9	600	7.1	28.0	<0.002	0.11	1.33	5.2	<1	0.8	460	0.30	<0.05	2.33
-012		0.5	508	660	2.0	17.5	<0.002	0.03	3.93	21.5	<1	0.3	1125	<0.05	<0.05	0.33
-013		0.7	34.4	480	3.8	24.7	<0.002	0.16	7.51	9.3	<1	0.2	1005	<0.05	<0.05	0.42
-014		1.9	20.9	1150	4.2	14.8	<0.002	0.02	0.65	21.6	1	0.6	755	0.12	<0.05	0.94

** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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1160 SELKIRK DRIVE
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20058986

nple Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 U ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 V ppm 1	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5
-001		0.055	0.06	0.1	39	0.1	2.3	22	4.2
-002		0.033	0.04	0.3	26	0.1	1.6	20	3.6
-003		0.070	0.06	0.1	65	0.1	2.8	30	5.7
-004		0.074	0.04	0.4	90	0.3	4.0	48	10.6
-005		0.061	0.11	3.6	28	1.2	5.7	42	25.2
-006		0.187	0.16	0.4	177	0.2	6.8	59	22.7
-007		0.057	0.19	0.2	49	0.3	3.8	20	6.1
-008		0.209	0.40	0.3	139	0.2	8.5	56	21.0
-009		0.128	0.27	1.4	53	0.8	6.2	51	40.0
-010		0.155	0.12	1.0	101	0.5	5.7	84	14.7
-011		0.177	0.21	1.5	50	0.5	6.7	33	37.4
-012		0.166	0.10	0.3	142	0.2	7.5	70	15.6
-013		0.124	0.09	0.3	94	0.8	6.1	50	14.4
-014		0.411	0.05	0.6	233	0.3	17.2	77	49.3

** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: **SYBER MINING CORP**
1160 SELKIRK DRIVE
NANAIMO BC V9R 5X4

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20058986

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.

Applies to Method: ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:

CRU-31	CRU-QC	Hg-MS42	LOG-22
ME-MS61	PGM-ICP23	PUL-31	PUL-QC
SPL-21	WEI-21		

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To: SYBER MINING CORP
142-1146
PACIFIC BOULEVARD
VANCOUVER BC V6Z 2X7

Page:
Total # Pages: 2 (A - I
Plus Appendix Page
Finalized Date: 24-JUN-202
Account: SYNCC

CERTIFICATE VA20120231

This report is for 7 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on -JUN-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JEFF POLONI		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
Hg-MS42	Trace Hg by ICPMS	ICP-MS
PGM-ICP23	Pt, Pd, Au 30g FA ICP	ICP-AES

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

*** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouv

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142-1146
PACIFIC BOULEVARD
VANCOUVER BC V6Z 2X7

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20120231

mple Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	PGM-ICP23 Au ppm 0.001	PGM-ICP23 Pt ppm 0.005	PGM-ICP23 Pd ppm 0.001	ME-MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Al % 0.01	ME-MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Cr ppm 1
-015		1.72	1.665	<0.005	0.001	3.69	0.41	39.5	880	0.35	2.29	15.50	9.14	3.44	10.0	91
-016		0.72	<0.001	0.006	0.002	0.03	1.54	8.8	240	0.33	0.02	2.33	0.04	2.10	65.2	1480
-017		0.84	0.001	0.006	0.002	0.03	1.59	3.7	110	0.42	0.02	4.41	0.05	2.11	57.9	1130
-018		0.74	0.004	0.006	0.007	0.13	8.03	71.2	380	0.78	0.05	3.06	0.38	21.9	29.9	57
-019		0.78	0.005	<0.005	<0.001	0.32	6.17	27.7	1280	1.04	0.06	3.67	0.05	20.7	6.3	34
-020		0.88	0.003	<0.005	<0.001	0.04	7.32	19.9	1740	1.44	0.11	2.04	0.06	34.7	9.7	67
-021		1.02	0.011	<0.005	<0.001	1.97	6.72	9.8	820	0.91	0.26	2.22	0.24	19.95	5.1	55

** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: SYBER MINING CORP
142-1146
PACIFIC BOULEVARD
VANCOUVER BC V6Z 2X7

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20120231

nple Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS61 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	Hg-MS42 Hg ppm 0.005	ME-MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS61 K % 0.01	ME-MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Na % 0.01
-015		1.23	326	2.43	1.05	<0.05	0.1	2.11	0.064	0.17	2.2	12.0	8.58	2230	0.76	0.02
-016		6.03	17.0	5.07	3.30	<0.05	0.2	0.025	0.014	0.58	0.9	13.8	14.05	626	0.18	0.03
-017		2.92	19.8	4.65	3.24	<0.05	0.2	0.029	0.014	0.59	0.9	10.4	12.60	1040	0.13	0.02
-018		3.83	148.0	5.64	15.85	0.08	1.9	8.27	0.061	1.07	9.3	51.2	1.50	1100	0.79	0.03
-019		1.42	92.5	1.62	12.30	0.12	2.0	0.080	0.011	2.04	8.8	4.3	1.18	602	1.16	3.66
-020		2.09	11.0	2.48	17.95	0.18	2.5	0.108	0.029	2.48	15.8	16.2	1.45	516	0.88	3.22
-021		1.00	836	1.25	14.15	0.13	1.4	0.109	0.023	0.17	8.8	4.3	1.19	412	1.57	5.58

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To: SYBER MINING CORP
142-1146
PACIFIC BOULEVARD
VANCOUVER BC V6Z 2X7

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20120231

nple Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.1	0.2	10	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01
-015		0.1	133.0	140	173.0	7.8	<0.002	0.12	64.0	2.7	1	0.9	1090	<0.05	0.06	0.05
-016		0.2	1110	300	2.4	23.2	<0.002	0.01	6.70	14.8	<1	1.1	226	<0.05	<0.05	0.14
-017		0.2	972	230	2.2	16.1	<0.002	0.01	5.12	11.8	1	0.2	418	<0.05	<0.05	0.13
-018		2.6	22.5	1560	8.7	32.5	<0.002	0.55	68.7	29.8	1	1.2	1005	0.16	<0.05	1.39
-019		5.4	24.9	680	11.2	22.6	<0.002	0.09	14.55	4.7	1	4.1	524	0.41	<0.05	2.32
-020		8.3	25.3	1120	9.7	47.0	<0.002	0.08	3.46	8.5	1	1.1	623	0.61	<0.05	3.69
-021		7.2	30.4	520	3.2	3.8	<0.002	0.08	7.59	5.2	<1	4.3	404	0.55	<0.05	2.65

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To: SYBER MINING CORP
142-1146
PACIFIC BOULEVARD
VANCOUVER BC V6Z 2X7

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20120231

mple Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.005	0.02	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5
-015		0.017	0.04	0.1	17	0.1	2.1	260	2.9
-016		0.088	0.07	0.1	71	0.1	2.9	49	6.1
-017		0.084	0.08	0.1	67	0.2	3.1	46	4.3
-018		0.457	0.38	1.5	257	9.5	16.9	98	63.0
-019		0.177	0.19	2.7	44	0.6	7.1	48	73.3
-020		0.299	0.37	2.3	77	0.6	9.3	54	83.9
-021		0.164	0.03	2.2	51	0.3	7.7	18	42.7

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To: **SYBER MINING CORP**
142-1146
PACIFIC BOULEVARD
VANCOUVER BC V6Z 2X7

Page: Append
Total # Appendix Page
Finalized Date: 24-JUN-2
Account: SYN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20120231

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: REEs may not be totally soluble in this method.
ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

CRU-31	DISP-01	Hg-MS42	LOG-22
ME-MS61	PGM-ICP23	PUL-31	SPL-21
WEI-21			

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To: SYBER MINING CORP
37-2688 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7J 2N5

Page:
Total # Pages: 2 (A -
Plus Appendix Pag
Finalized Date: 3-DEC-20
Account: SYNC

CERTIFICATE VA20268090

Project: Brussels Creek

This report is for 28 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 17-NOV-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JEFF POLONI

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
LOG-23	Pulp Login - Rcvd with Barcode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
PGM-ICP23	Pt, Pd, Au 30g FA ICP	ICP-AES
ME-ICP06	Whole Rock Package - ICP-AES	ICP-AES
OA-GRA05	Loss on Ignition at 1000C	WST-SEQ
TOT-ICP06	Total Calculation for ICP06	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
Hg-MS42	Trace Hg by ICPMS	ICP-MS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancou

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To: **SYBER MINING CORP**
37-2688 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7J 2N5

Project: Brussels Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20268090

mple Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2	0.01
'6023		0.94	0.18	0.93	22.2	140	0.25	0.10	11.60	0.47	2.40	32.8	619	0.67	59.2	3.50
'6027		0.82	0.58	3.98	72.5	5220	0.51	0.09	8.34	0.23	16.45	12.1	37	1.54	212	3.12
'6031		0.94	0.08	3.76	60.0	550	0.53	0.03	13.10	0.18	9.10	16.6	16	0.76	68.5	5.39
'6032		0.10	2.20	8.98	86.7	440	0.91	0.89	1.74	1.90	31.9	12.6	28	7.67	5700	5.34
'6153		1.76	0.11	6.73	42.0	350	0.99	0.93	4.25	0.11	13.15	23.0	368	4.35	75.1	4.14
'6155		2.74	0.38	6.83	21.3	1580	1.02	1.70	4.45	0.16	12.80	31.3	943	12.70	162.0	4.96
'6157		1.28	0.25	7.16	24.7	3000	0.77	0.59	3.70	0.25	10.40	20.7	210	9.62	170.0	4.25
'6158		1.94	0.12	6.74	114.5	1850	0.56	0.29	4.24	0.14	11.35	40.1	744	6.15	83.2	5.92
'6159		1.74	0.02	0.88	1.4	730	0.10	0.02	18.15	0.55	1.95	8.4	63	0.29	13.9	3.91
'6160		2.54	0.14	2.45	16.9	2290	0.30	0.02	12.90	0.25	6.51	32.0	16	1.80	66.0	5.63
'6162		1.26	0.21	2.43	144.5	1160	0.62	0.01	17.35	0.12	8.95	19.9	14	1.28	104.0	5.43
'6168		0.10	0.04	7.32	3.2	820	0.90	0.05	1.82	0.05	24.9	4.1	22	0.38	21.1	2.73
'6024		1.20														
'6025		1.30														
'6026		1.36														
'6028		2.24														
'6029		1.58														
'6030		1.48														
'6151		3.24														
'6152		1.06														
'6154		2.06														
'6156		1.82														
'6161		3.16														
'6163		2.02														
'6164		1.48														
'6165		1.30														
'6166		2.34														
'6167		1.70														

** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: SYBER MINING CORP
37-2688 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7J 2N5

Project: Brussels Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20268090

ample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Hg-MS42	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS6
	Analyte	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
76023		2.26	0.05	0.1	3.73	0.010	0.33	1.3	18.8	9.81	1230	0.91	0.02	0.2	512	70
76027		7.85	0.06	1.2	2.78	0.013	0.88	8.5	41.9	3.37	706	0.65	0.04	3.1	70.1	370
76031		7.54	0.06	0.8	2.90	0.024	0.38	4.5	31.4	5.14	1380	0.68	0.02	1.2	12.4	710
76032		19.20	0.10	0.2	0.045	0.161	2.65	17.6	27.6	0.88	890	39.3	1.17	5.1	16.8	830
76153		10.10	0.07	0.9	0.244	0.025	0.69	7.1	14.0	3.51	780	1.75	3.69	1.9	265	3050
76155		11.70	0.08	0.9	0.058	0.026	1.56	6.7	11.2	5.76	838	0.93	3.00	1.7	330	2940
76157		13.05	0.09	1.0	2.31	0.039	4.82	5.1	2.9	3.72	753	1.55	1.01	1.5	170.0	1610
76158		11.60	0.08	1.2	0.174	0.040	1.90	5.9	36.9	5.61	1010	1.15	1.91	1.5	366	1390
76159		1.19	0.05	0.1	0.077	0.005	0.11	1.1	4.5	10.05	1480	0.28	0.48	0.2	173.0	200
76160		5.12	0.05	0.5	1.170	0.016	0.45	3.2	24.4	4.30	1320	0.67	0.03	0.7	30.2	440
76162		5.20	0.05	0.5	16.05	0.022	0.49	4.7	18.7	6.78	1880	0.70	0.03	0.9	12.6	610
76168		13.20	0.09	1.8	0.007	0.025	1.55	13.9	3.0	0.50	722	4.70	3.34	5.6	11.2	400
76024																
76025																
76026																
76028																
76029																
76030																
76151																
76152																
76154																
76156																
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To: **SYBER MINING CORP**
37-2688 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7J 2N5

Project: Brussels Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20268090

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS6
	Analyte	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.1
76023		31.6	7.7	0.002	0.01	15.10	9.3	1	<0.2	1360	<0.05	<0.05	0.12	0.052	0.05	0.1
76027		11.5	24.5	<0.002	0.15	41.6	4.7	1	0.5	722	0.25	<0.05	1.77	0.111	0.17	1.6
76031		5.7	8.0	<0.002	0.06	24.2	12.3	1	0.4	705	0.07	<0.05	0.68	0.198	0.07	1.1
76032		59.7	90.9	0.120	2.21	3.39	10.9	4	1.8	259	0.34	0.54	4.07	0.250	1.19	0.8
76153		6.1	22.7	<0.002	0.31	2.95	13.6	1	0.5	659	0.12	0.05	1.13	0.277	0.08	0.9
76155		12.7	63.3	<0.002	0.41	4.49	17.0	1	0.4	830	0.09	<0.05	1.16	0.311	0.35	0.7
76157		7.4	84.1	<0.002	0.31	10.75	20.2	1	0.6	612	0.08	<0.05	0.78	0.284	0.47	0.5
76158		4.1	34.6	<0.002	0.18	6.14	22.3	1	0.5	1130	0.10	0.06	0.75	0.360	0.26	0.7
76159		61.7	2.8	<0.002	0.01	1.57	5.5	1	<0.2	2320	<0.05	<0.05	0.14	0.031	0.02	0.1
76160		3.8	12.6	0.009	0.06	17.45	8.6	1	0.2	462	0.05	<0.05	0.33	0.120	0.09	0.3
76162		2.8	11.1	<0.002	0.24	34.6	11.7	1	0.3	395	0.05	<0.05	0.42	0.161	0.07	0.6
76168		3.3	31.3	<0.002	0.05	0.37	6.3	1	2.2	202	0.41	<0.05	2.77	0.195	0.14	1.3
76024																
76025																
76026																
76028																
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To: **SYBER MINING CORP**
37-2688 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7J 2N5

Project: Brussels Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20268090

mple Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61 V ppm 1	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5	PGM-ICP23 Au ppm 0.001	PGM-ICP23 Pt ppm 0.005	PGM-ICP23 Pd ppm 0.001	ME-ICP06 SiO2 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Al2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Fe2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 CaO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 MgO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Na2O % 0.01	ME-ICP06 K2O % 0.01
'6023		72	0.1	3.6	65	4.8	0.003	<0.005	0.002							
'6027		89	0.4	7.4	116	46.4	0.001	<0.005	<0.001							
'6031		180	5.4	12.1	89	31.1	0.003	<0.005	0.004							
'6032		103	6.9	10.5	330	6.6	0.617	<0.005	0.004							
'6153		239	0.5	10.3	36	33.5	0.004	0.005	0.012							
'6155		280	0.5	9.9	59	40.4	0.003	0.008	0.013							
'6157		205	0.6	11.7	33	39.6	0.005	<0.005	0.006							
'6158		204	0.3	13.5	88	42.2	0.001	0.005	0.005							
'6159		115	0.1	4.8	69	4.1	<0.001	<0.005	0.002							
'6160		199	1.2	11.2	120	17.2	0.002	<0.005	0.002							
'6162		135	3.9	9.4	69	18.7	0.002	<0.005	0.005							
'6168		34	0.5	15.9	40	56.2	<0.001	<0.005	0.001							
'6024										65.1	13.95	2.50	3.80	1.86	5.92	1.04
'6025										37.1	6.74	8.23	8.40	16.85	0.10	0.36
'6026										25.9	2.73	5.31	9.87	21.9	0.04	0.65
'6028										43.2	12.75	6.02	10.45	5.44	0.61	1.19
'6029										39.8	12.60	9.08	11.85	4.72	0.14	1.57
'6030										47.8	7.71	5.45	11.95	5.21	0.04	0.44
'6151										42.1	8.26	9.10	5.61	20.3	0.58	1.57
'6152										63.6	13.90	2.85	3.71	2.01	4.18	2.07
'6154										37.6	6.19	8.40	6.94	18.20	0.03	0.45
'6156										47.0	11.95	6.62	5.10	8.10	3.77	1.69
'6161										46.6	14.40	11.35	8.94	5.57	3.68	1.29
'6163										65.1	14.35	2.40	3.95	1.72	0.11	2.53
'6164										46.2	13.00	8.45	7.63	3.33	1.80	2.51
'6165										48.9	12.25	6.30	5.84	6.25	1.30	6.50
'6166										65.9	14.85	2.64	2.54	2.12	2.83	2.26
'6167										64.1	14.75	2.65	3.24	1.90	0.49	2.39

** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: **SYBER MINING CORP**
37-2688 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY
NORTH VANCOUVER BC V7J 2N5

Project: Brussels Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20268090

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	ME-ICP06	OA-GRA05	TOT-ICP06
	Analyte	Cr2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	SrO	BaO	LOI	Total
	Units	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	LOD	0.002	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
76023									
76027									
76031									
76032									
76153									
76155									
76157									
76158									
76159									
76160									
76162									
76168									
76024		0.005	0.33	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.02	5.88	100.69
76025		0.207	0.30	0.17	0.13	0.05	0.01	20.9	99.55
76026		0.136	0.12	0.13	0.05	0.12	0.06	33.2	100.22
76028		0.050	0.97	0.13	0.36	0.05	0.11	18.80	100.13
76029		0.012	0.76	0.17	0.34	0.04	0.10	19.85	101.03
76030		0.003	0.35	0.12	0.27	0.17	0.03	19.65	99.19
76151		0.196	0.40	0.11	0.26	0.05	0.11	10.80	99.45
76152		0.002	0.37	0.09	0.14	0.05	0.05	6.42	99.44
76154		0.147	0.29	0.13	0.29	0.04	0.06	21.1	99.87
76156		0.165	0.46	0.10	0.51	0.08	0.11	13.25	98.91
76161		0.008	0.90	0.18	0.41	0.11	0.13	4.95	98.52
76163		0.003	0.29	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.08	8.96	99.74
76164		0.004	0.65	0.17	0.33	0.10	1.11	12.75	98.03
76165		0.103	0.45	0.11	0.45	0.07	0.14	10.05	98.71
76166		0.005	0.33	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.13	6.74	100.62
76167		0.004	0.32	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.09	8.64	98.80

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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37-2688 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY
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Project: Brussels Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA20268090

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: REEs may not be totally soluble in this method.
ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

CRU-31	CRU-QC	DISP-01	Hg-MS42
LOG-21	LOG-23	ME-ICP06	ME-MS61
OA-GRA05	PGM-ICP23	PUL-31	PUL-QC
SPL-21	TOT-ICP06	WEI-21	