TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE LE MARE COPPER-GOLD PROPERTY

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

For
Miza ll Resources Inc.
1510 – 789 Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1H2
by

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

Revised October 30, 2020 Report
Effective Date January 14, 2022

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THE LE MARE COPPER-GOLD PROPERTY

1.0 SUMMARY

The Le Mare property comprises 12 map-staked claims covering 2,677.24 hectares in the Nanaimo Mining Division and in the Rupert Land District of western British Columbia (Figures 1 and 3). It is located on N.T.S. map sheet 92 L/5, as well as on B.C. map sheets: 092L 031and 041. All claims comprising the property are in good standing with current expiry dates ranging from October 6, 2020 until March 6, 2023. (Additional Assessment credits are available to extend the expiry date for several years.)

The Le Mare property mineral claims are owned by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. (Optionor) and have been optioned to Miza ll Resources Inc. of Vancouver BC (Optionee). On September 30, 2019, J.T. Shearer and Miza ll Resources Inc. entered into an agreement whereby Miza ll Resources Inc. could acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to the claims, and to all mineral rights secured by those claims and subject to the conditions set out in this Agreement (claims are held by J. T. Shearer, FMC 124452). Miza ll Resources Inc.'s potential interest is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty payable to J.T. Shearer, of which Miza ll Resources Inc. may purchase 50% of the royalty at any time for $1,500,000. The option is exercisable upon payment of a total of $10,000 (paid) and completion of a total $80,000 worth of work on the Le Mare property and a further payment of $12,500 (paid) by September 30, 2020.

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

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

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

The northern end of Vancouver Island is accessible by boat, barge, and by road via the Island Highway (B.C. Highway 19) which transects the town of Port McNeill on the island's northeastern coast. B.C. Highway 25, a secondary paved road, connects Port McNeill with Port Alice located near the head of Neroutsos Inlet. Access from Port Alice to the Le Mare property area is via a series of well-maintained logging roads passable by 2-wheel drive vehicles during all times of the year. Most of the property-area

is covered by a system of logging roads in various states of repair. Barge and ship loading facilities to support a large scale mine could be developed on the sheltered southern shore of Quatsino Sound near the property's northern boundary.

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

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

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

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

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

The Le Mare hydrothermal system appears to have undergone shallow unroofing by erosion. The top of the potassic alteration zone is exposed along the crests of Le Mare and Gooding ridges, located between Le Mare Lake and Gooding Cove in the southwestern part of the property. Local magnetic field gradient indicates that this system occupies a 5 X 3 km or 15km^2 oval-shaped area that may be hosted by a dilational jog in a regional right-lateral fault system. The proposed fault system is similar to the one that hosts the Island Copper Cluster deposits near Port McNeill and Port Hardy, British Columbia. (Figures 9a, 10 & 16). At the surface, copper mineralization occurs in discrete showings-areas, located preferentially in the central parts of sub-vertical hydrothermal plumes. These plumes have core-zones of orthoclase-quartz-biotite (potassic) alteration enveloped in siliceous exteriors. Orthoclase-quartz-biotite alteration is succeeded by quartz-jasper alteration; both phases are mineralized with chalcopyrite, and minor amounts of bornite. This potassic alteration is accompanied by co-incident soil-copper and magnetic anomalies. Discovering economically viable concentrations of copper mineralization within the Le Mare hydrothermal system depends on the successful identification of zones where these hydrothermal plumes and copper occurrences coincide. Molybdenum enrichment occurs in areas flanking

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

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

Highly anomalous gold values were discovered in the central part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system mostly west and southwest of the New Destiny Showing in soil samples. Values range up to 947ppb gold on Claim 657343. The New Destiny showing was trenched with a tracked excavator and returned >0.2% copper over 200 metres.

Most aspects of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are similar with those of the Island Copper Cluster deposits. Geology, alteration, and mineralization at surface at the Le Mare hydrothermal system correspond with those attributes at the Island Copper mine above the main deposit. These similarities indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may host a calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of the Island Copper Cluster type.

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

Most exploration has been conducted in the northeastern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system; its southeastern part remains sparsely explored to unexplored. Six BQ diamond drill holes penetrated the northeastern margin of the Le Mare system in 1992. One hole that penetrated the Culleet Creek potassic alteration plume intersected five 2 m and one 4.7 m long intersections containing from 500 to 959 ppm copper, which is similar to the tenor of copper mineralization in nearby trenches. Copper mineralization at surface is locally quite variable. Such variability should be expected in mineralization located near the top of the potassic alteration zone of a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. Less than 1% of the surface area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been drilled.

Trenching in 2011 by New Destiny Mining Corp., followed by rock chip sampling at 1.5 m intervals on the New Destiny Copper Showing (discovered in late 2009) returned a 180 m continuous chip samples assaying copper values averaging 0.25% Copper. Previous (2010) exploration surveys defined copper-gold bearing anomalous targets, which warranted follow-up exploration.

The program in 2017 included a small ground magnetometer survey was completed around the New Destiny Showing. A fluxgate unit was used and a loop base station during the survey was used at frequent intervals. Background levels are below 1000 gammas and the area over the New Destiny Showing is over 2000 gammas. The results are plotted on Figure 7.

The author first visited the property on October 12, 2017 and collected grab samples from the Gorby and New Destiny showings to confirm previous samples results from 2011. This work is presented in Sections 6.0 and7.6 of this report. Three grab samples from the Gorby Showing located in a road cut. The samples

exhibited strong potassic alteration along with silicification and jasper alteration in veins and as vesicle fillings. Chalcopyrite was also observed along silicified fracture fillings and in quartz veinlets. Jasper was also observed in veins and contained small blebs of chalcopyrite. Two drill core samples were also collected from 1992 drill hole 92-676-02. A total of four grab samples were collected from the New Destiny Showing. The samples were submitted to ALS Minerals laboratory in North Vancouver for 51 element analysis by the Aqua Regia / ICP-MS Multi-element procedure.

The 2010 to 2017 exploration work culminated in a 2-hole diamond drilling program taking place in the fall of 2018 by Le Mare Gold Corporation. A Hydrocore type drill machine mounted on Bob Cat tracked vehicle was utilized with NQ size drill rods. The work was conducted by the Mr. Sean Butler, P.Geo. from October 13th to October 19th, 2018. Mr. Butler is a Geologist with more than 30 years each of exploration experience in a large variety of geological environments. The drill core samples were sealed in heavy duty plastic bags and transported by Mr. J.T. Shearer to the ALS Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC.

The author visited the property again on October 6, 2019 to examine the drill core to confirm the geological logs, sample intervals and interpretation. The author also found that no further work has been conducted on the Le Mare Property since October 19, 2018 the drilling program conducted by Le Mare Gold Corporation.

Drill locations are plotted on Figures 7 and 15. Drill hole LLG-18-01 tested the 180 m long mineralized zone (New Destiny Showing). Drill hole LLG-18-02 tested a ground magnetometer and VLF/high gold-in-soil anomaly located approximately 650 m west southwest of the New Destiny Showing. Results were uniformly low.

Drill hole LLG-18-01 (see Appendix I for log) was drilled at a dip of -55^{o} along azimuth 240^{o} for a down hole length of 188.98 m. The drill hole encountered medium green chloritic fragmental andesite throughout with minor brick red mafic dykes. Numerous gouge filled faults were observed with increased silica and bleaching alteration. Copper values were low ranging from 3 ppm to 1080 ppm Cu. Surface sampling of copper mineralization was not confirmed by 2018 drilling.

Drill hole LLG-18-02 (see Appendix I) was drilled at a dip of -55^{o} along azimuth 290^{o} for a down hole length of 115.83 m. The drill hole encountered highly altered and faulted andesite with silicified zones and carbonate/epidote veining. Some iron oxide-stained breccia zones were also encountered. Copper values were low with the highest concentrations located at a down hole depth of 9.0 to 25.3 m. Copper values ranging from 48 to 2560 ppm Cu were encountered. From a down hole depth of 25.3 to the end of the hole at 115.83m, copper values were uniformly lower ranging from 4 to 217 ppm Cu.

The drilling program conducted in 2018 was followed up most recently from September 30, 2020 to October 7, 2020 with an Induced Polarization (IP) Geophysical Survey conducted by Miza ll Resources Inc. The IP survey was conducted in order to identify potential areas of extension of the New Destiny 180-meter-long zone of 0.24% copper mineralization as it had not been confirmed in the 2018 diamond drilling program as previously described. The author revisited the Le Mare Lake Property again on October 8, 2020 at the completion of the IP Survey work. As the drill log from drill hole LLG-18-01 indicates, a significant amount of faulting was encountered. This presented the potential for the mineralized zone encountered at the surface to have been off-set. The Induced Polarization (IP) survey was extended to include the areas around and between the New Destiny showing (drill hole LLG-18-01) and the 1VD Magnetic Resolution and gold in soil geochemical anomaly explored by 2018 drill hole LLG-18-02. The IP Survey at the Le Mare Copper Gold Property conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. detected weak to moderate chargeability highs at approximately Line 4N/600E, Line 3E/200S, Line 3E/950S, Line

5N/700W and Line 4S. It was recommended that in the vicinity of Line 3E/950S and Line 4N/600E a resurvey be conducted at a shorter electrode interval such as 25 m or 50 m in order to better define the anomaly locations. In the case of the broader chargeability high at the north end of Line 3E and the west end of Line 5N, additional survey lines should be added at and electrode interval of 50 m to 100 m. Orientation of the additional lines would require limited testing first to determine whether the new lines should be oriented NS or EW.

During the October 2020 IP Survey work, a total of 19 additional rock chip samples were collected in the vicinity of the New Destiny Showing in order to compliment the IP Survey and add further information to the 2011 detailed sampling. The analytical results further confirmed the tenor and grade of the elevated copper and gold values obtained during previous sampling programs in the New Destiny Showing area, in particular near and within a shear zone adjacent to former drill hole LLG-18-01

Further exploration is recommended in the New Destiny Showing area by extending the IP Survey is also recommended extending NE and SW of IP line 5N and NW of the intersection of Line 5N and 2E and NW of the intersection of Line 4N and Line 2E and east and west of the south end of Line 3E as previously noted. In addition to extending the IP Survey, a Lidar survey should be flown to produce a detailed and accurate topographic map outlining bedrock structures. It is recommended that the results of the Lidar survey be interpreted by an experienced structural geologist for the purpose of providing a solid base for continued geological mapping, alteration mineralogy and rock chip and soil geochemical sampling to extend the New Destiny mineralized zone. An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey is also recommended to provide more details on the magnetic patterns over the alteration zone. The radiometric survey will also give a stronger definition of the K-spar core of the altered zones.

The following are notes on the types of mineralization and associated alteration encountered on the Le Mare Property

Copper Mineralization

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

Molybdenum Mineralization

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

Both sample results and the distribution of copper in soil and molybdenum anomalies demonstrate that copper and molybdenum mineralization are associated with early potassic and subsequent argillic-

phyllic-alteration events respectively. They occur together in significant amounts only where molybdenum enrichment has overprinted that of copper.

Gold Mineralization

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

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

The Early Jurassic-age land surface above the Le Mare hydrothermal system and whatever near surface hot-spring environment that it may have hosted, has been lost to erosion. Only a few narrow fault-controlled, advanced argillic alteration zones occur in the argillic-phyllic alteration system in the South Gossan zone. They attest to the existence of acid leaching with the alteration system. The estimated costs of the recommended addition to the October 2020 Induced Polarization Survey and Geochemical Rock Ship sampling program are as tabulated below:

Phase 1

3d Volterra Induced Polarization Survey 6 days@ $5000/day	$30,000
Mobilization/Demobilization of crew and equipment	$ 5,000
Camp Set Up and Room and Board for three 2man crews	$ 5,000
Update Geological Mapping with Detailed Mapping and Sampling	$ 30,000
Data Management for Computerized Base Maps	$ 5,000
Lidar and Structural Study	$ 10,000
Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics	$ 25,000
TOTAL	$110,000
Phase 2 Drilling – Contingent on Results of Phase 1	$150,000

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. W.B. Lennan, BSc, P.Geo.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

The author, W. B. Lennan, P.Geo. (BC) was commissioned by Miza ll Resources Inc. to examine the Le Mare property in the vicinity of the New Destiny Showing to confirm the October 2020 Induced Polarization Survey locations and results and combine the information with a previous diamond drill program identified by drill holes LLG-18-01 and LLG-18-02 conducted in the fall of 2018. This information will provide recommendations to conduct further exploration in the New Destiny Showing area if so warranted. The purpose of this report is to support the recent option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Le Mare Property by Miza ll Resources Inc. (the Issuer) from the Vendor Mr. J.T. Shearer P.Geo. The option agreement is described below. The author examined the IP Survey results provided by Scott Geophysics Ltd. As previously reported by the author in 2019, author examined the drill core located on the Le Mare Property on October 6, 2019 (at the field site) and compared the geology to the drill logs. Analytical results were compared to the sampled zones and corresponding in-box sample number tags for quality and authenticity purposes. The author was also commissioned to review all historic exploration reports on the Le Mare property and prepare recommendations based on the reviews of all the exploration work completed to date.

In preparing this report, the author reviewed all geological reports, maps and various technical papers listed in the Referenced Section of this report (Section 27.0) This report is also prepared for Miza ll Resources Inc. to document the significant amount of historical exploration programs that have been conducted on the Le Mare property over the years at various showings with a view of consolidating the results to provide a recommendation for future phased exploration programs. This report will provide some of the documentation necessary to support an initial public offering of the company's (Miza ll Resources Inc.) shares. Miza ll Resources Inc. has entered into and option agreement with Mr. J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (Vendor) to acquire a 100% interest in the Le Mare Property by meeting specific requirements and timelines which are described in Item 4 of this report. The option agreement between Mr. J.T. Shearer P.Geo. (Optionor) and Miza ll Resources Inc. (Optionee) confers upon the Optionee the right to access the surface of the property and the right to access the Le Mare Property. The Le Mare Property is located on Crown Land and is accessible to the public as well as the Optionee; however, the option agreement confers upon Miza ll Resources Inc. the right to perform exploration work on the mineral claims that make up the Le Mare Property with the appropriate exploration permits

This report is based upon published records of the results of previous exploration programs in the Le Mare property-area, of property examinations and regional geological mapping conducted by geologists of the British Columbia Geological Survey and of the Geological Survey of Canada, the results of the 1991-1992, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2018 and current exploration programs. Citations of that work are in standard format (section 27.0, this report). The 2018 exploration program of geological mapping and diamond drilling by Le Mare Gold Corp. was supervised by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. Drill core logging and sampling was conducted Mr. Sean Butler P.Geo. This work was confirmed by the author during a field visit to the Le Mare Property on October 6, 2019 and no further work on the property had been conducted since October 2018 until the 2020 Geophysical IP Survey program completed on October 7, 2020. The author visited the Le Mare Property on October 8, 2020 to confirm the location of the IP Survey and to collect confirmatory rock chip samples in the vicinity of drill hole LLG-18-01. The author's consultations with the property owner and Optionor (Mr. J. T. Shearer, MSc., P.Geo.) as of October 9, 2020 confirms that there has been no further work done on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property since the October 8, 2020 IP Survey and inspection by the author. The information provided herein is considered to be current. No further work has been conducted on the property since October 7, 2020 to the current

date of this Report of January 14, 2022. The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities on the Le Mare Lake Property.

2.2 Qualifications of the Author

The author of this report, W. Brian Lennan, P.Geo., is an independent economic geologist with extensive experience in mineral exploration throughout western and northern Canada, southwestern USA and Venezuela. The author of this report does not have any material interest in the Le Mare Lake mineral claims, nor does the author have any material interest in Miza II Resources Inc. The author has conducted wide ranging regional and detailed property scale exploration throughout British Columbia including Vancouver Island, the BC Coast Range and the Yukon and has extensive experience in west coast porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits, vein deposits, epithermal deposits, skarn deposits and place gold deposits. The author was commissioned by Miza II Resources Inc.to examine the Le Mare Lake Property located west of Port Alice BC and related reports and documents.

2.3 Personal Inspection

The author last visited the Le Mare Lake Property on October 8, 2020 to confirm the location of the IP Survey and to collect confirmatory rock chip samples in the vicinity of drill hole LLG-18-01. The author's consultations with the property owner and Optionor (Mr. J. T. Shearer, MSc., P. Geo.) as of October 9, 2020 confirms that there has been no further work done on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property since the October 8, 2020 IP Survey and inspection by the author. No further work has been conducted on the property since October 8, 2020 to the current date of this Report 0f January 14, 2022 as confirmed with Miza II Resources Incl. The information provided herein is considered to be current.

3.0 RELIANCE UPON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has also relied upon information provided by the Government of British Columbia in matter of land tenure, security of title and regulations that may affect Miza II Resources Inc.'s ability to develop the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property. The land tenure information was accessed from the Mineral Titles Branch (MTO) of the BC Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources on October 15, 2020. The author also accessed historical reports by authors noted in Section 27 of this report (Section 27) of which a significant proportion of these reports were filed with the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for assessment purposes. The author has also reviewed geological, geochemical and geophysical information presented in papers authored by Provincial and Federal Government Geological Survey professional geoscientists. The authors of the above noted reports are also acknowledged and presented in Section 27 of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

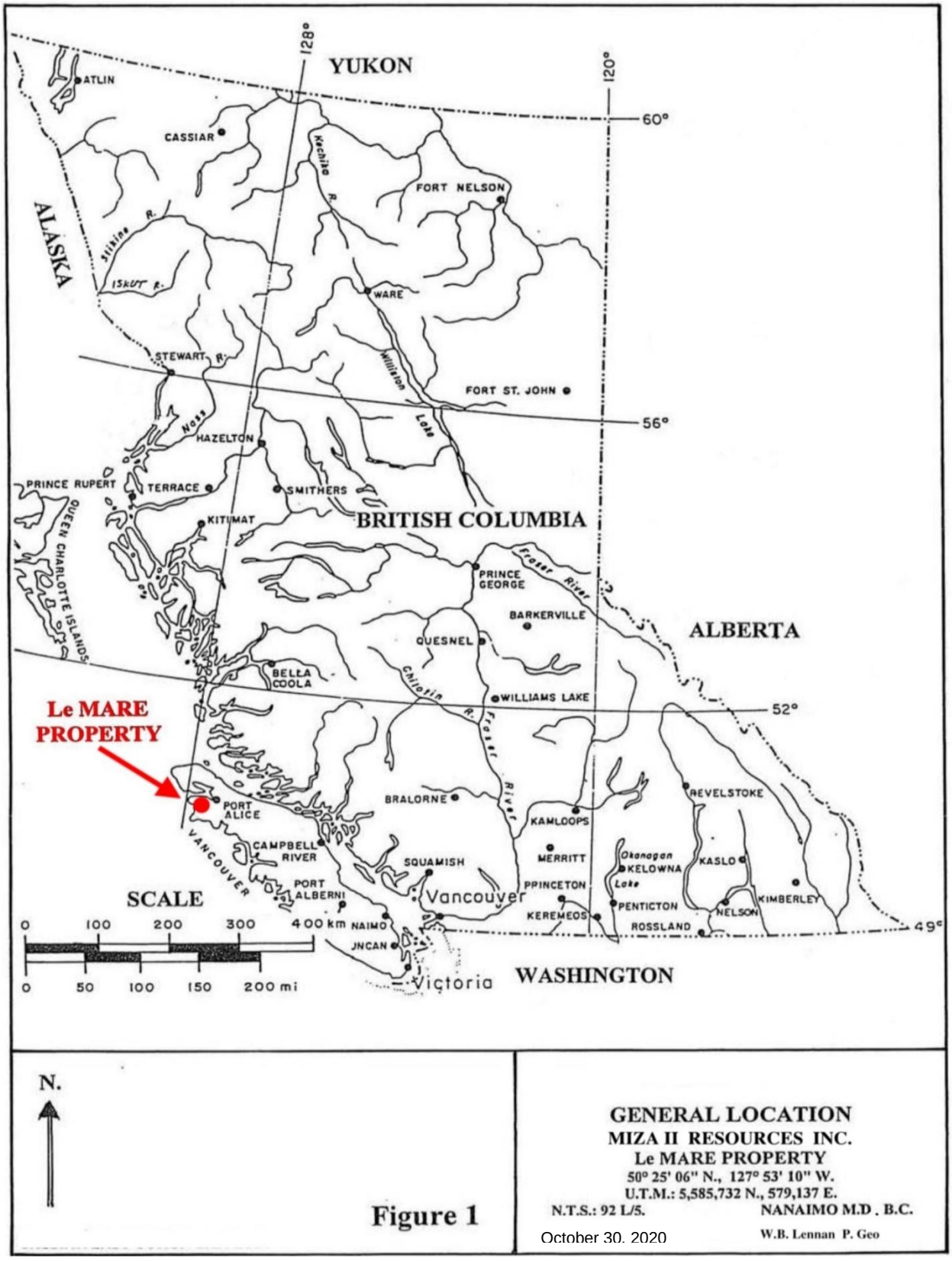
The Le Mare property comprises 12 map-staked claims covering 2,677.24 hectares (6615.60 acres) in the Nanaimo Mining Division (North West Vancouver Island, British Columbia) and in the Rupert Land District of western British Columbia (Figures 1 (Location Map), 2 (Regional Access Map), 3 (Property and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

The mineral claims comprising the Le Mare property is owned by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. (Holder of Free Miners Certificate FMC 124452) (Table 1). On September 30, 2019, J.T. Shearer and Miza ll Resources Inc. entered into an agreement whereby Miza ll Resources Inc. could obtain 100% interest in

and to the claims comprising the Le Mare property free and clear of all liens, charges encumbrances, claims, rights or interest of any other person and to all mineral rights secured by those claims, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement. Miza ll Resources Inc.'s potential interest is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty (NSR) payable to J.T. Shearer upon commencement of Commercial Production of the Property of which Miza ll Resources Inc. may purchase 50% of the royalty (1.5%) at any time for One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,500,000) payable to the Optionor Mr. J.T. Shearer. The option is exercisable upon payments of money and completion of the values of work on the Le Mare property as follow:

Payments and Expenditures

Date	Shares	Cash Payments	Expenditures
On Signing	Zero	$10,000 (Paid)	
1st Anniversary		$12,500 (Paid)	$80,000 (completed)
2nd Anniversary		$15,000	
3rd Anniversary		$20,000	
4th Anniversary			
5th Anniversary		$100,000	
Total		**$157,500**	**$80,000**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ATLIN
CASSIAR
FORT NELSON
ALASKA
WARE
STEWART
FORT ST. JOHN
HAZELTON
PRINCE RUPERT
TERRACE
SMITHERS
KITIMAT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PRINCE GEORGE
BARKERVILLE
ALBERTA
QUESNEL
BELLA COOLA
WILLIAMS LAKE
Le MARE PROPERTY
PORT ALICE
BRALORNE
KAMLOOPS
REVELSTOKE
CAMPBELL RIVER
SQUAMISH
MERRITT
KASLO
PORT ALBERNI
Vancouver
PRINCETON
KELOWNA
PENTICTON
KIMBERLEY
NELSON
KEREMEOS
ROSSLAND
NANAIMO
DUNCAN
Victoria
WASHINGTON
128°
120°
60°
56°
52°
49°
SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 km
0 50 100 150 200 mi
N.
GENERAL LOCATION
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D . B.C.
October 30, 2020
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

Figure 1

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

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

Table 1
Map-staked Claims Comprising the Le Mare Property

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Area: Hectares	Record Date	Expiry Date	Owner
546543	Far West 1	247.09	December 4, 2006	March 6, 2024	J.T. Shearer
546545	Far West 2	205.90	December 4, 2006	December 31, 2022	J.T. Shearer
546562	Far West 3	185.29	December 5, 2006	December 31, 2022	J.T. Shearer
546563	Far West 4	514.83	December 5, 2006	June 7, 2024	J.T. Shearer
546565	Far West 5	164.78	December 5, 2006	December 31, 2022	J.T. Shearer
546689	Far West 6	391.44	December 6, 2006	June 7, 2023	J.T. Shearer
563795	Far West 7	247.18	July 29, 2007	June 8, 2023	J.T. Shearer
569849	Far West 10	20.58	November 10, 2007	June 8, 2024	J.T. Shearer
570078	Geyserite	123.5	November 14, 2007	December 31, 2022	J.T. Shearer
596074	Far West 13	41.20	December 14, 2008	June 5, 2023	J.T. Shearer
657343	Far West 12	453.10	October 22, 2009	June 5, 2023	J.T. Shearer
1043056	Bois 1	82.35	March 26, 2016	June 26, 2023	J.T. Shearer
1063644	Le Mare 77	308.75	October 6, 2018	December 31, 2022	J.T. Shearer
		Total 2985.99 ha			

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

These are map-staked claims that are located on the computer-generated provincial mineral tenure grid (www.mtonline.bc.ca). No posts or lines exist on the ground; thus, there is no uncertainty regarding the area covered by the claims. The locations of significant areas on the property are as follows on Table 2 and on Figures 3 and 4:

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

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

Entity	Claim	U.T.M. Co-ordinates	Longitude and Latitude	Elevation (m)	(ft)
Switchback area	FAR WEST 1 546543	5,585,640 N., 576,579 E.	50° 25' 05" N., 127° 55' 19" W.	237	778
New Destiny showings-area Drill Hole LLG-18-01 and LLG-18-02 and IP Survey	FAR WEST 1 546543	5,585,110 N., 576,650 E.	50° 24' 47" N., 127° 55' 16" W.	418	1,371

NOTE: UNDERLINE denotes locations that were confirmed on the ground by the author during the October 6, 2019 and October 8, 2020 personal inspection. The author also visited the remaining showing areas in October 2017.

In addition to the significant areas listed in Table 2, The South Gossan Zone (SGZ) is located west of Le Mare Lake on the Far West 4, 5 and Far West 6 mineral claims. The author has not visited this area of the La Mare Property. A brief description is as follows:

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

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

The northern margin of the property-area along the southern shore of Quatsino Sound covered by the FAR WEST 10 (569849) claim overlaps parts of several district lots of the Rupert Land District. According to information provided by the government of British Columbia through the Tantalus Gator system and the Integrated Land Resource Registry, available at www.mtonline.bc.ca and at www.ILRR.ca . Some of these leases are active and there is a mineral and placer mining reserve in place along parts of the shore of the sound. This reserve covers a very small area and is of no consequence to the exploration or development of the Le Mare hydrothermal system, which is located on crown land in the southwestern

part of the property-area. The Mah-te-nicht No. 8 Indian Reserve is located adjacent with the northeastern property boundary, about 4.5 km north-northeast of, and in a different drainage from the Le Mare hydrothermal system. However, if ocean-going barge loading facilities were to be developed on the south shore of Quatsino Sound, the Quatsino Band would become involved in the design and construction of those facilities. Mr. J.T. Shearer P.Geo. has been consulting with the Quatsino Band Council since February, 2008 with regard to exploration of the Le Mare property.

At the effective date of this Technical Report, being January 14, 2022 as noted by the author in the last paragraph of Section 2 of this report, the author knows of no royalties, back-in rights, payments, or agreements and encumbrances to which the Le Mare property is subject, other than those contained in the Shearer - Miza ll Resources Inc. option agreement. The Le Mare property is subject to no environmental liabilities from previous exploration or mining activities. Exploration reclamation bonds are required if exploration programs such as, line cutting for grid establishment, road building, trenching, and drilling, result in significant surficial disturbance. Currently, a bond of $15,000 is posted under Permit No. MX-8-253 for road renovation and the development of potential drill sites. An application for revisions to permit No. MX-8-253 for new exploration work programs will be required.

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

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

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

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

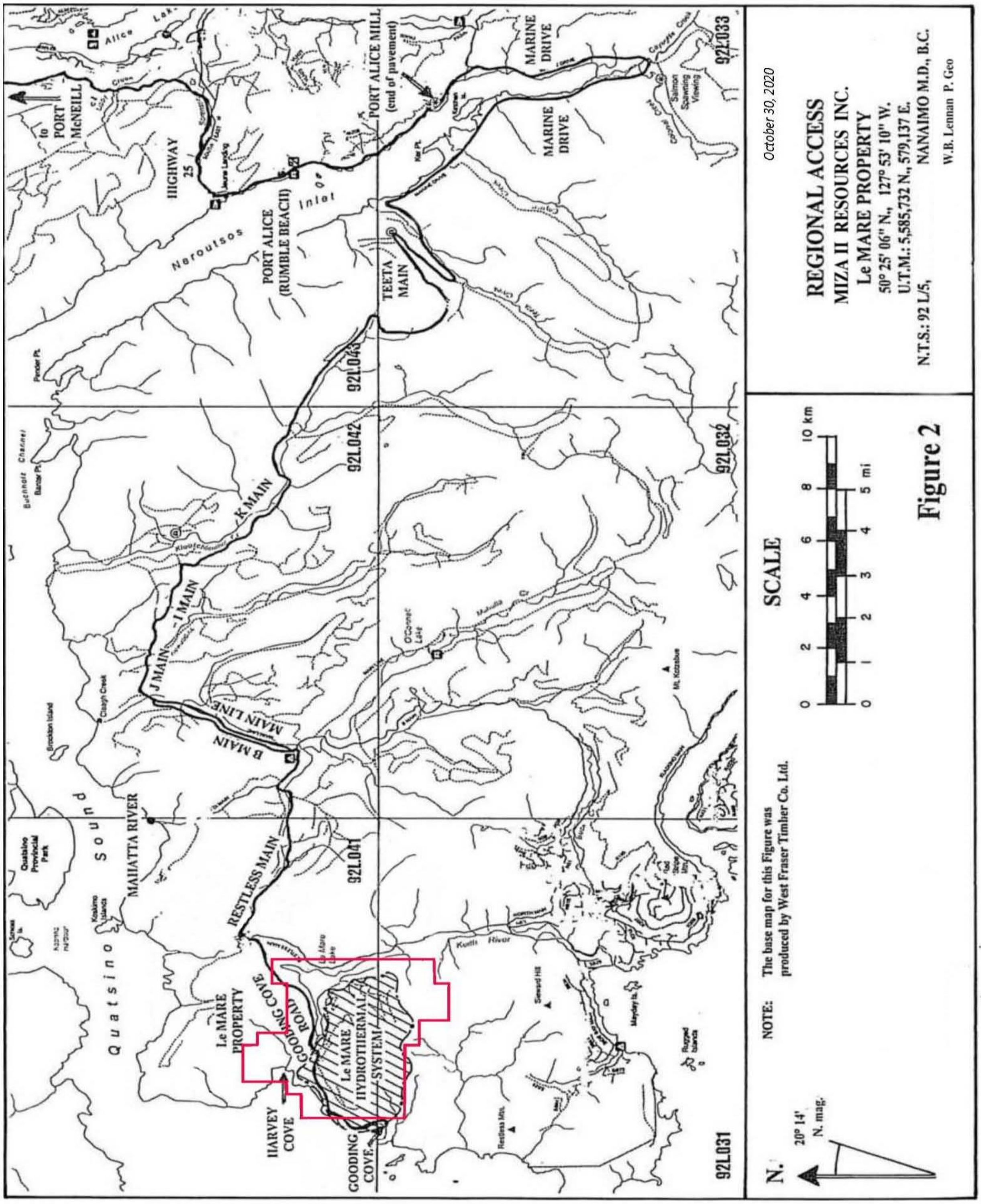
Port McNeill is the nearest town with sufficient supply and service capacity to support an exploration or drilling program. Accommodations and basic supplies to support an exploration field crew are available at Port Alice and Winter Harbour, located northwest of Quatsino Sound. During the current (2009) exploration program, the crew stayed in the camp at Mahatta River (Figure 2). The crew stayed in an on-site camp during the October 2108 drilling program by Le Mare Gold Corp.

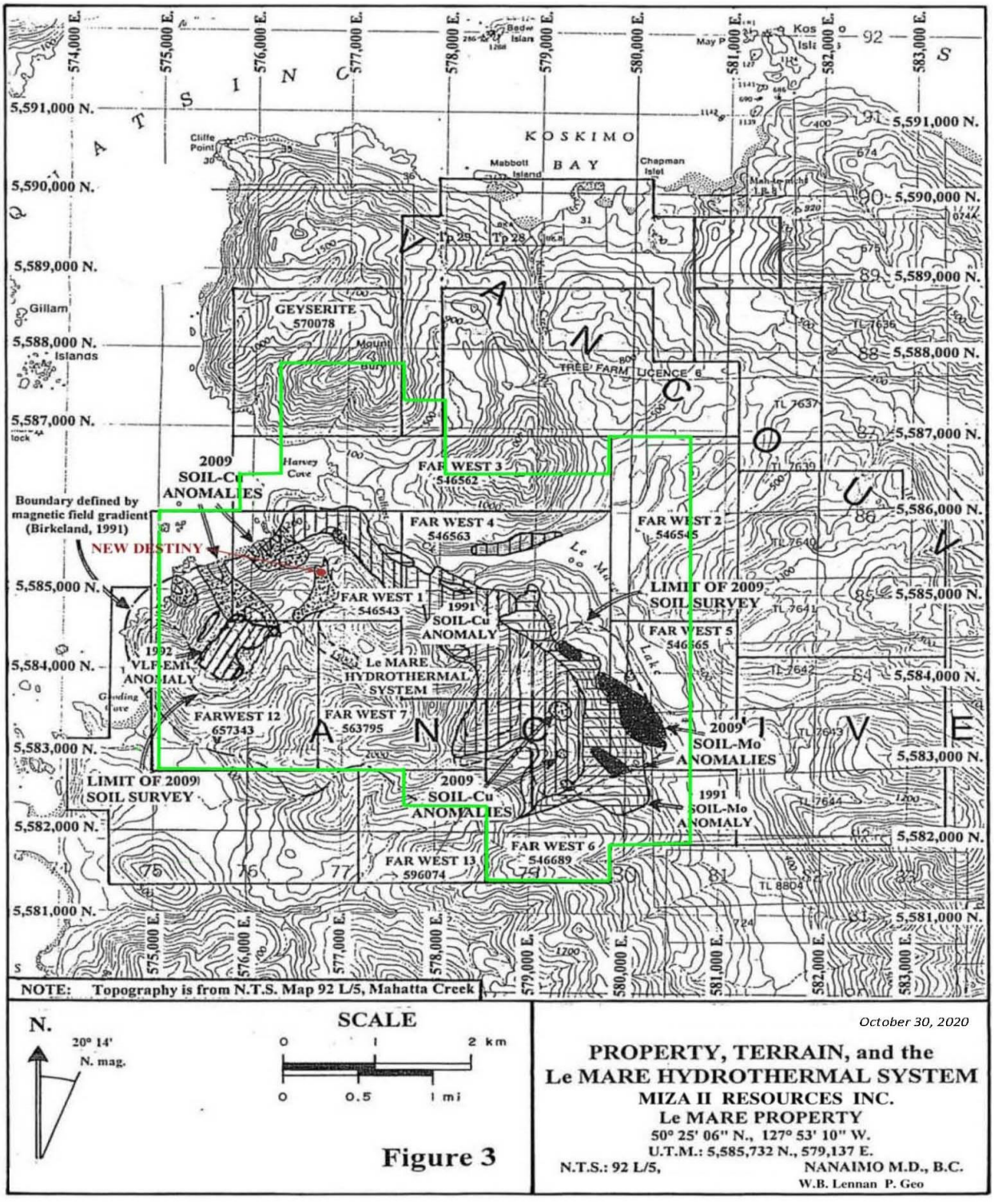
The Quatsino Sound area is exposed to cool, wet winters and cool, moderately wet summers. Snow falls in the property-area by December and stays on the ground very briefly at higher elevations.

The current exploration target (New Destiny Showing area) and the Le Mare hydrothermal system are on crown land with no special restrictions on development thereon (Figure 3). Upon development permitting, one normally is able to secure surface rights necessary to conduct a permitted mining operation. The writer knows of no legal impediment to Miza ll Resources Inc. being able to secure such surface rights as part of the permitting process.

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

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


REGIONAL ACCESS
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo
October 30, 2020
Figure 2
SCALE
10 km
5 mi
NOTE: The base map for this Figure was produced by West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd.
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
to PORT McNEILL
HIGHWAY 25
PORT ALICE (RUMBLE BEACH)
PORT ALICE MILL (end of pavement)
MARINE DRIVE
TEETA MAIN
K MAIN
J MAIN
I MAIN
MAIN LINE
B MAIN
RESTLESS MAIN
MAHATTA RIVER
Quatsino Sound
Neroutsos Inlet
Le MARE PROPERTY
GOODING COVE ROAD
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
HARVEY COVE
GOODING COVE
92L031
92L041
92L042
92L043
92L032
92L033


574,000 E.
575,000 E.
576,000 E.
577,000 E.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
581,000 E.
582,000 E.
583,000 E.
5,591,000 N.
5,590,000 N.
5,589,000 N.
5,588,000 N.
5,587,000 N.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,581,000 N.
KOSKIMO BAY
Cliffe Point
Mabbott Island
Chapman Islet
Gillam Islands
GEYSERITE 570078
TREE FARM LICENCE 6
2009 SOIL-Cu ANOMALIES
Harvey Cove
FAR WEST 3 546562
FAR WEST 4 546563
FAR WEST 2 546545
Boundary defined by magnetic field gradient (Birkeland, 1991)
NEW DESTINY
LIMIT OF 2009 SOIL SURVEY
FAR WEST 1 546543
1991 SOIL-Cu ANOMALY
FAR WEST 5 546565
1992 VLF-EM ANOMALY
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
FARWEST 12 657343
FAR WEST 7 563795
2009 SOIL-Mo ANOMALIES
LIMIT OF 2009 SOIL SURVEY
2009 SOIL-Cu ANOMALIES
1991 SOIL-Mo ANOMALY
FAR WEST 6 546689
FAR WEST 13 596074
NOTE: Topography is from N.T.S. Map 92 L/5, Mahatta Creek
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 3
October 30, 2020
PROPERTY, TERRAIN, and the Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

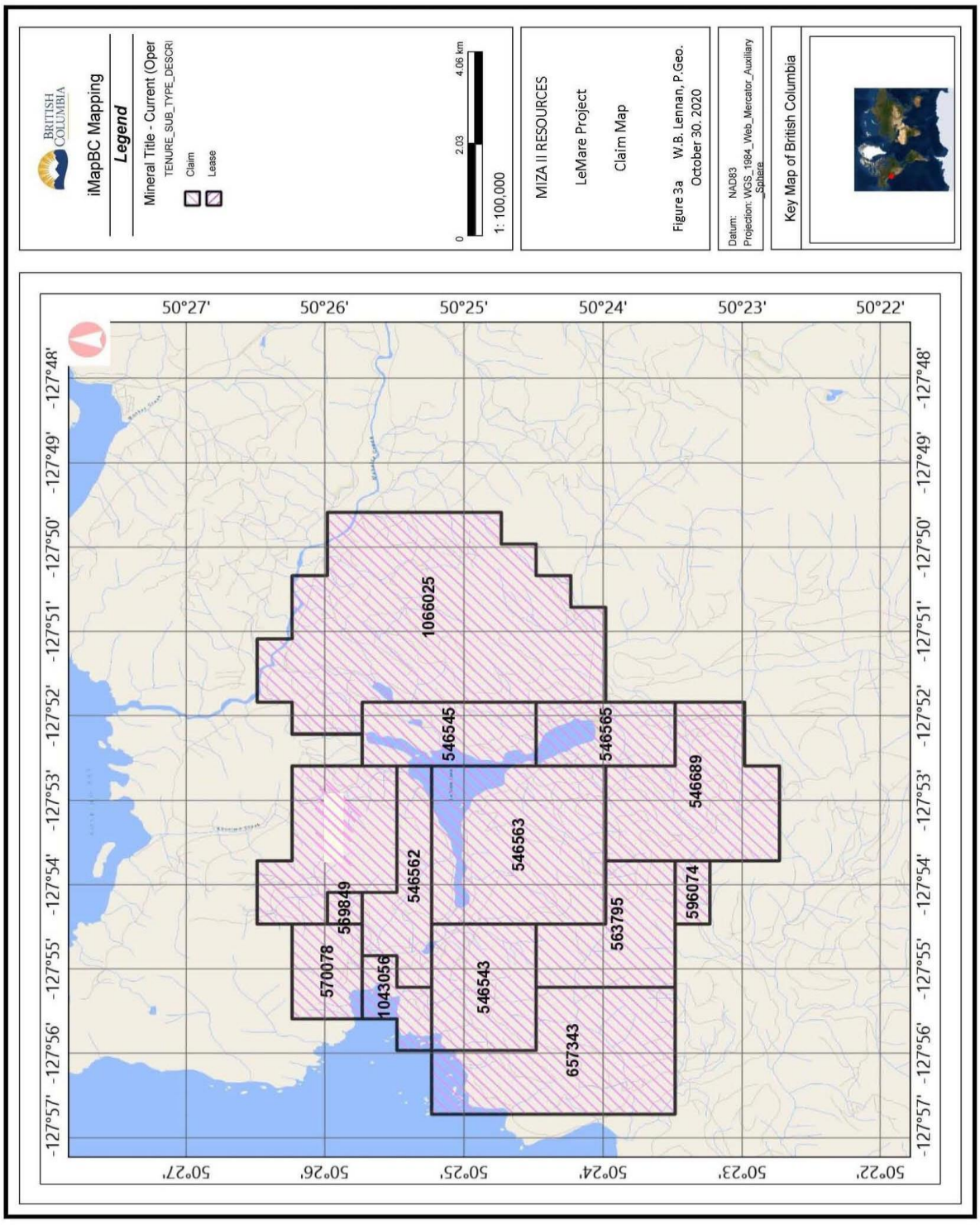


Figure 3a Claim Map

6.0 HISTORY

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

Le Mare Gold Corp. Le Mare Gold Corp. terminated their option agreement with Mr. J.T. Shearer by confirmatory letter on October 8, 2019 after completion of a diamond drilling program in 2018. As noted in Section 4.0, Miza II Resources Inc. then optioned the property from Mr. J.T. on September 30, 2019. Miza II Resources Inc. conducted a geophysical survey program during 2020 which was completed on October 7, 2020. The author inspected the property on October 8, 2020 at the conclusion of the IP Survey, the results of which are described in Section 9 of this report. The author confirmed with the property owner, Mr. J.T. Shearer that no further work has been conducted on the property from October 8, 2020 to the effective date of this report January 14, 2022. The information provided herein is considered to be current.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

was owned by Stow Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. It covered an area similar to that covered by the current Le Mare property owned by J.T. Shearer.
Moss-mat and stream-sediment sampling conducted over the whole current Le Mare property-area resulted in definition of a primary target that extended for 6 km (3.7 mi) southeastward from Harvey Cove to east of Le Mare Lake (Figure 4). Subsequently, geological mapping, and soil sampling was conducted along the logging roads on the slopes southwest of Le Mare Lake. Geological and alteration mapping was conducted over a total area of 2.44 km2 (Figures 4, 12, 13, 17E, 17W and 18W).

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

Table 3
Birkeland's 1991 Soil-metal Threshold Concentrations

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

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

Mineralization of several showings areas near Le Mare Lake were examined, including: the South Gossan zone, Trapper's Cabin area, Culleet Creek zone, South Lake zone, Le Mare No. 2 showing, and the North and South Lake zones (Figures 4 and 5). Roadside grab and chip samples were taken throughout the 1991 study area where disseminated and vein-hosted copper and molybdenum mineralization were encountered (Birkeland, 1991). Trenching and composite chip sampling was conducted at the Culleet Creek (including Gorby Showing) zone (Figures 4, 5, 11, 12 and 13). There, disseminated and vein-hosted copper mineralization, mostly chalcopyrite and bornite, was found to be associated with silicification and "apple green" alteration. Weighted averages of the results of the 1991 chip sampling of those trench-areas were tabulated by Birkland (Table 7).

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

Results indicated that values within the South Gossan alteration zone were relatively constant with values ranging between 56,150 and 56,250 gammas (nanoteslas). At the alteration contact, a 7 station high to 56,650 followed by a 7-station low to 55,800 gammas encountered a magnetic

cross-over of approximately 850 gammas. Within the wall rock volcanics, spiky readings fluctuating 600 to 700 gammas with means at approximately 56,200 gammas occurred.

Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 2

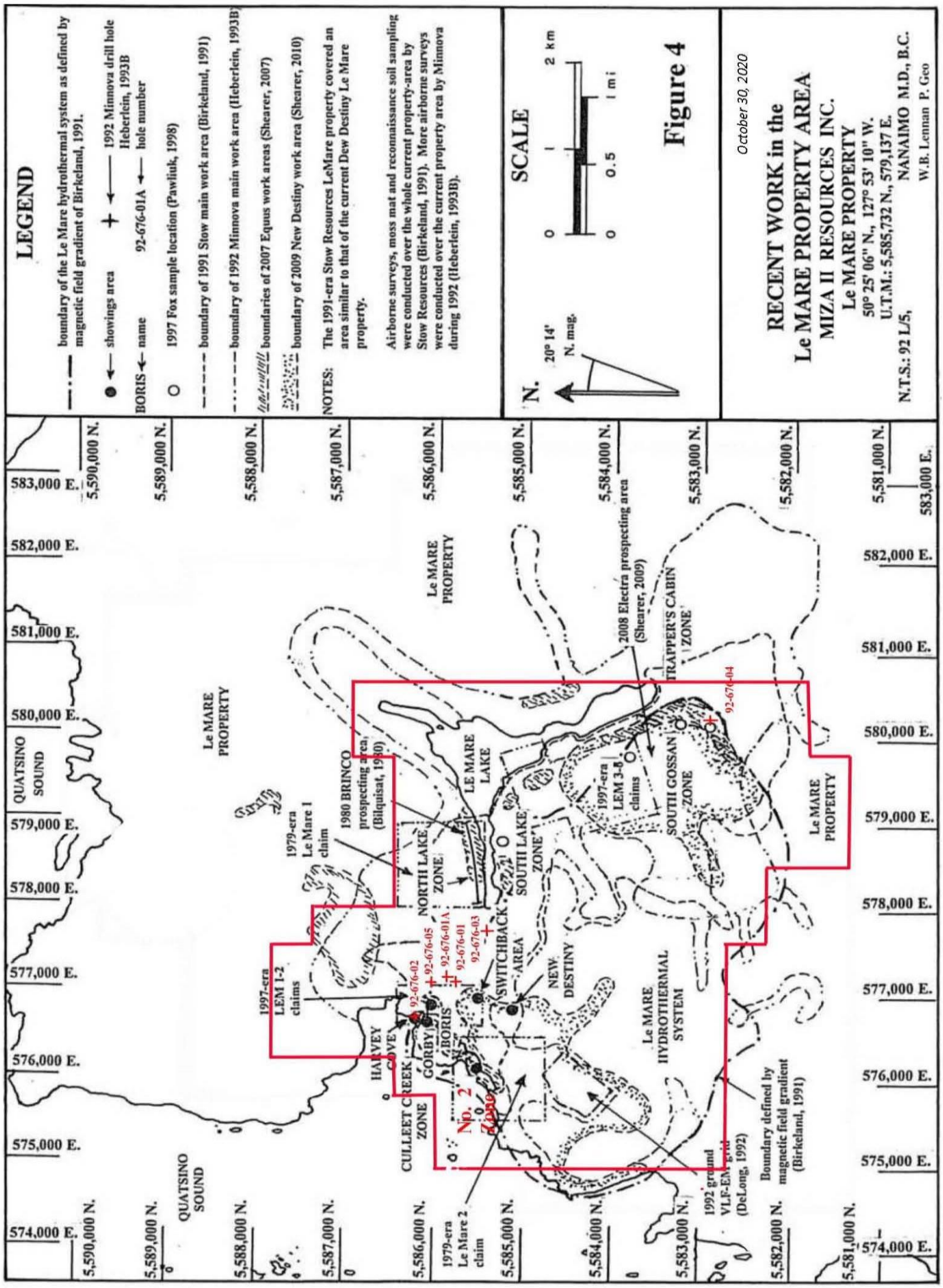

LEGEND
boundary of the Le Mare hydrothermal system as defined by magnetic field gradient of Birkeland, 1991.
showings area
1992 Minnova drill hole Heberlein, 1993B
BORIS
name
92-676-01A
hole number
1997 Fox sample location (Pawliuk, 1998)
boundary of 1991 Stow main work area (Birkeland, 1991)
boundary of 1992 Minnova main work area (Heberlein, 1993B)
boundaries of 2007 Equus work areas (Shearer, 2007)
boundary of 2009 New Destiny work area (Shearer, 2010)
NOTES:
The 1991-era Stow Resources LeMare property covered an area similar to that of the current Dew Destiny Le Mare property.
Airborne surveys, moss mat and reconnaissance soil sampling were conducted over the whole current property-area by Stow Resources (Birkeland, 1991). More airborne surveys were conducted over the current property area by Minnova during 1992 (Heberlein, 1993B).
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
N.
20° 14' E. N. mag.
Figure 4
October 30, 2020
RECENT WORK in the
Le MARE PROPERTY AREA
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo
583,000 E.
582,000 E.
581,000 E.
580,000 E.
579,000 E.
578,000 E.
577,000 E.
576,000 E.
575,000 E.
574,000 E.
5,590,000 N.
5,589,000 N.
5,588,000 N.
5,587,000 N.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,581,000 N.
QUATSINO SOUND
Le MARE PROPERTY
1980 BRINCO prospecting area, (Bilquist, 1980)
1979-era Le Mare 1 claim
1997-era LEM 1-2 claims
1997-era LEM 3-8 claims
2008 Electra prospecting area (Shearer, 2009)
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
LE MARE LAKE
NORTH LAKE ZONE
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
SWITCHBACK AREA
NEW DESTINY ZONE
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
HARVEY COVE
GORBY'S CREEK
BORIS
92-676-01
92-676-01A
92-676-02
92-676-03
92-676-04
92-676-05
1979-era Le Mare 2 claim
1992 ground VLF-EM grid (DeLong, 1992)
Boundary defined by magnetic field gradient (Birkeland, 1991)

Figure 4

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

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

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

Normally, results from airborne radiometric surveys are most definitive from surveys that are conducted during warm, dry weather during the late summer months. Minnova's 1992 gamma-ray survey was conducted during a period of heavy rains and possible snow during late winter over British Columbia's west coast rain forest therefore the results that survey were not very useful (Ostler, 2010).

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

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

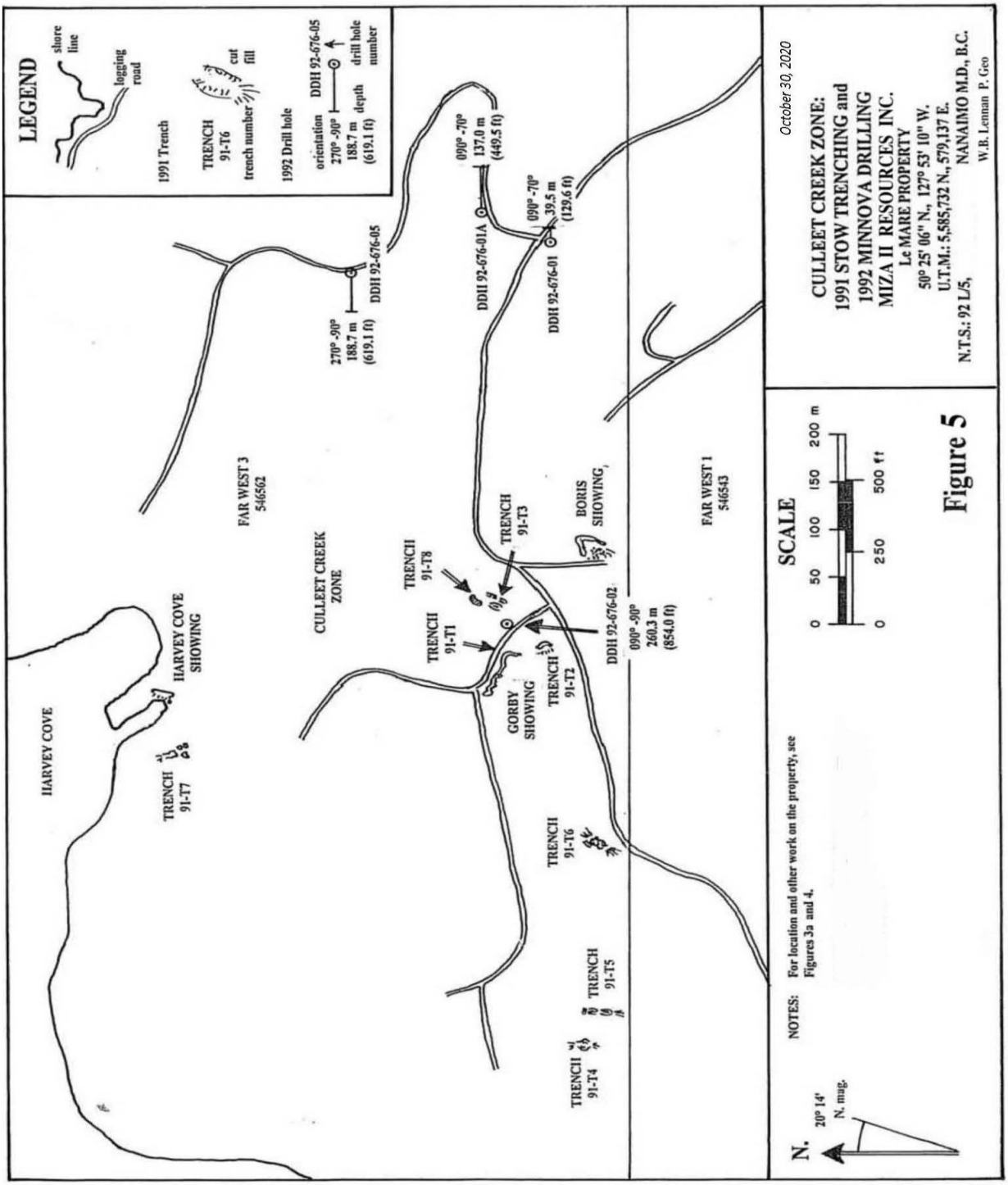

LEGEND
shore line
logging road
1991 Trench
TRENCH 91-T6
trench number
cut
fill
1992 Drill hole
orientation
DDH 92-676-05
drill hole number
270°-90°
188.7 m (619.1 ft)
depth
HARVEY COVE
HARVEY COVE SHOWING
TRENCH 91-T7
FAR WEST 3 546562
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
DDH 92-676-05
TRENCH 91-T8
TRENCH 91-T1
TRENCH 91-T3
DDH 92-676-01A
090°-70°
137.0 m (449.5 ft)
DDH 92-676-01
090°-70°
39.5 m (129.6 ft)
BORIS SHOWING
GORBY SHOWING
TRENCH 91-T2
DDH 92-676-02
090°-90°
260.3 m (854.0 ft)
FAR WEST 1 546543
TRENCH 91-T6
TRENCH 91-T5
TRENCH 91-T4
SCALE
0 50 100 150 200 m
0 250 500 ft
October 30, 2020
CULLEET CREEK ZONE:
1991 STOW TRENCHING and
1992 MINNOVA DRILLING
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo
NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
N.
20° 14' E. mag.
Figure 5

Figure 5

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

Table 4
Significant Intersections in 1992 Minnova Diamond Drill Holes

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

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

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

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

> 92-676-2 was drilled to test the depth extent of disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization at the Gorby Zone. The hole penetrated a sequence of potassic to chlorite altered flow banded rhyolites, rhyolite breccias and felsic tuffs with rare intervals of basalt. Consistent fracture-controlled chalcopyrite mineralization (to 3%) (qualitative visual estimate) occurs in the upper 26 m of the hole (Heberlein, 1993B).
>
> Quartz stockworks are well developed in the mineralized section. Wall rocks are pervasively silicified and potassium feldspar alteration envelopes occur. Up to 3% (qualitative visual estimate) chalcopyrite is present throughout this interval and Cu grades (concentrations) range up to 959 ppm.
>
> Lower in the hole, chlorite-calcite-hematite alteration is prevalent. Traces of chalcopyrite occur to a depth of 252.1 m, but copper concentrations do not exceed 124 ppm.
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: p. 13.

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

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

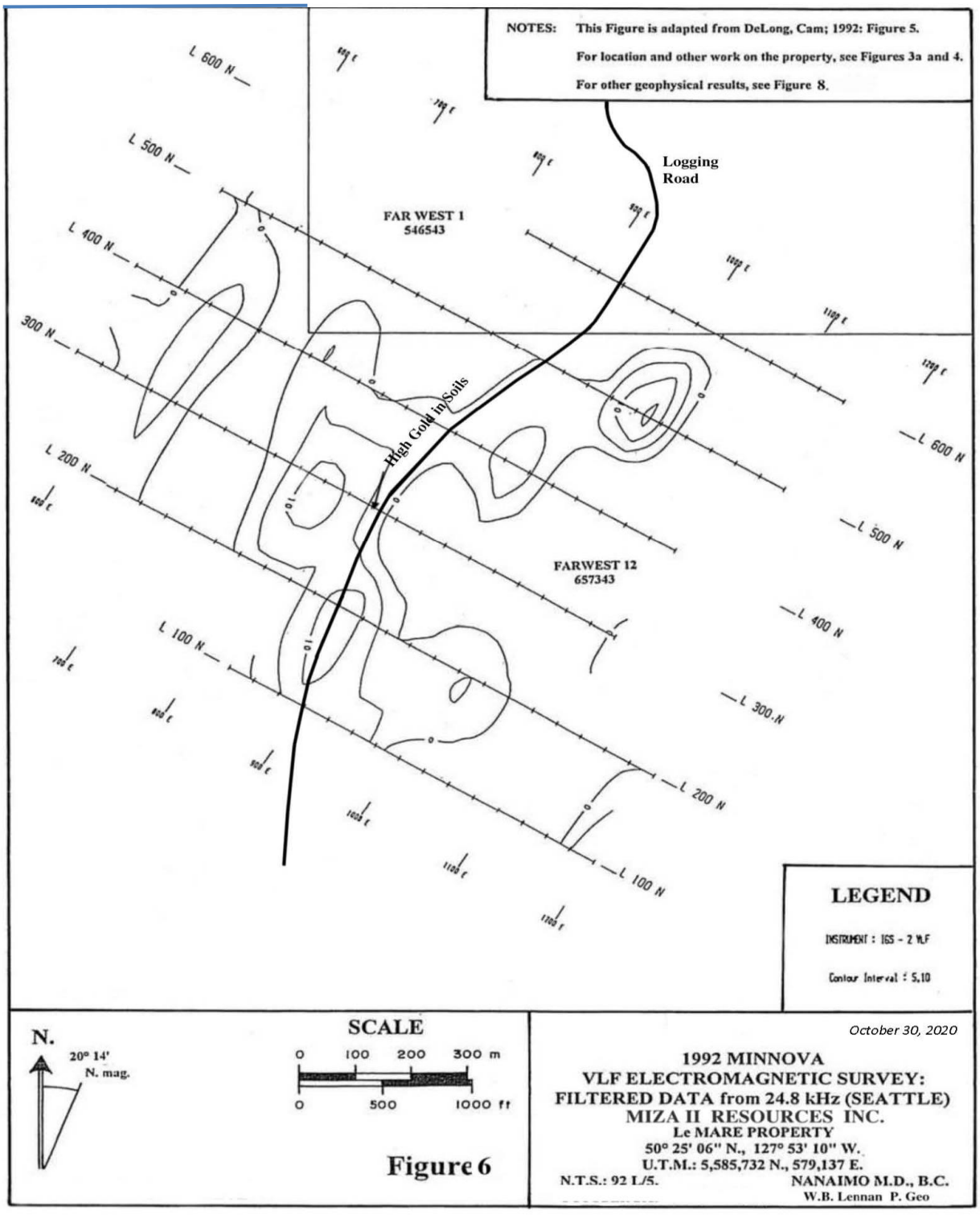

NOTES: This Figure is adapted from DeLong, Cam; 1992: Figure 5.
For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
For other geophysical results, see Figure 8.
Logging Road
FAR WEST 1
546543
FARWEST 12
657343
High Gold in Soils
L 600 N
L 500 N
L 400 N
300 N
L 200 N
L 100 N
L 300 N
LEGEND
INSTRUMENT : IGS - 2 VLF
Contour Interval : 5,10
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 100 200 300 m
0 500 1000 ft
October 30, 2020
1992 MINNOVA
VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY:
FILTERED DATA from 24.8 kHz (SEATTLE)
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

Figure 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2007: J.T. Shearer enlarged the current Le Mare property-area by map-staking the FAR WEST 7 and 8 (563795 and 563802) claims south and southeast of the core-area respectively on July 29, 2007. The property-area was expanded farther to the north and east by Shearer's map-staking of the FAR WEST 9 to 11 and GEYSERITE (569848 to 569850 and 570078) claims from November 10 to 14, 2007. The property was optioned to Equus Energy Inc. of Vancouver, B.C.

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

Upon the contouring of Shearer's 2007 and 2009 soil-survey data (Figures 19E, 19W and 20E), Ostler (2010) found that Shearer's data more precisely defined soil copper and molybdenum anomalies and could be used to help define hydrothermal zones in the northwestern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figures 9a and 19E and 19W).

2008: During the 2007 exploration program, chalky geyserite, a grey-white hydrated silicate ($SiO_2.nH_2O$), an ingredient in Portland cement, was discovered to occur in small amounts along

a road south of Culleet Lake. By sometime during 2007 or 2008, J.T. Shearer had optioned the copper and molybdenum of the Le Mare property to Equus Energy Inc. and the geyserite on the same property to Electra Gold Ltd. The author observed this occurrence on October 12, 2017 and October 6, 2019. The geyserite occurrence was found to be of limited extent.

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

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

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

Upon reviewing the exploration data, Ostler (2010) reported that the Le Mare hydrothermal system occupied an area shaped like a lima bean and was not part of a linear, asymmetric, mineralized trend as assumed by previous explorationists of the area. J.T. Shearer map-staked the FARWEST 12 and 13 (657343 and 596074) claims to cover the projected southwestern extension of the hydrothermal system (Figure 3).

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Destiny Mining Corporation and John Ostler examined the Le Mare property and the mineralized area later to become known as the New Destiny Showing on November 4, 2009. In 2011 New Destiny Mining Corp. conducted an extensive trenching program on the New Destiny. Continuous rock chip sampling at 1.5 m intervals yielded a 180 m long zone averaging 0.24% copper. In October of 2018, Le Mare Gold Corp. drilled hole LLG-18-01 in the approximate center of the New Destiny Showing, the highest copper concentration analyzed was 1080 ppm copper along a contact zone between a dyke (dacitic?) and fresh andesite. The remaining drill hole samples have copper concentrations of less than 159 ppm. An examination of the drill core by the author on October 6, 2019 identified and confirmed numerous fault zones with argillic alteration (kaolinite) and only intermittent traces of pyrite. The significant surface mineralization found in the 2011 trench samples may have been displaced or off-set by the extensive faulting noted in the drill core.

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

Access to the property was along logging roads many of which were heavily overgrown and some areas were just too far to reach on foot although most of the focus area (the South Gossan) was covered at lower elevations. A total of 16 samples were collected during the

mapping for later Terraspec analysis and mapping data focused on rock types, structures, alteration minerals/type and intensity of the alteration.

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

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

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

2016 Work in 2016 focused on detailed geological mapping conducted by T. Ruks, M.Sc., Ph.D.

At the New Destiny Zone banded veins, containing quartz-magnetite-hematite-chalcopyrite were observed throughout the 180m of road-cut outcrop. These veins appear to cross-cut all lithologies including the massive mafic/intermediate unit which dominates the road-cut in addition to “felsic” units.

On the east side of the New Destiny zone, next to the logging slash are green outcrops approximately 10 m east-west in dimensions which appear to have mixed sediments and mafic volcanic rocks. The sediments consist of volcanic sandstone of lapilli tuff with hematite, 1-2% black clasts (mudstone rip ups (?), and angular to 2-3 mm size) in medium grained, sandy matrix. The volcanic units consist of purplish, hematite altered, green (dark) mafic volcanic that appear to be made up of pillow basalt-andesite flows. Some amoeboid shaped clasts have rusty rinds (pillow rinds?). Chlorite-malachite alteration is found in small fracture zones. The volcanic derived sediments exhibit strong hematite alteration.

In the central New Destiny showing, a massive, aphanitic, dark green and purple mafic volcanic unit dominates. Hematite on fractures is common along with anastamosing quartz-chalcopyrite +/- bornite veins with blebby sulfides to 2-3 mm or greater are common. Most mafic volcanics are moderately magnetic and form rusty outcrops. Most fractures are hematite and/or limonite coated. The vein density is 2mm per 50mm consisting of quartz-chalcopyrite veins and quartz-chalcopyrite+/- bornite veins.

The main 180 m – 200 m long New Destiny showing (previously described for 2011 exploration history) is characterized more by gossanous outcrop of massive fine grained mafic unit (dark green). The New Destiny mineralized zone consists of abundant anastamosing quartz-chalcopyrite +/- bornite stockworks that forms pseudo-breccia/breccia. The quartz in the veins often shows cockscomb structures. These are banded quartz-magnetite/hematite +/-

chalcopyrite-bornite veins, sometimes cross-cutting each other. Some fractures appear to have magnetite coatings. Potassic alteration includes banded quartz-magnetite-hematite-chalcopyrite+/- bornite veins, quartz chalcopyrite+/-bornite vein, high grade zone of quartz-chalcopyrite+/- bornite veins, intense quartz-chalcopyrite +/- bornite veining, quartz-chalcopyrite +/- bornite veining.

Southwest of the New Destiny showing is a rusty fault zone next to a creek. Rhyo-dacitic micro-porphyry contains quartz-magnetite-hematite-chalcopyrite +/- bornite veins (banded). The rhyodacite unit has some mafic fragments and may be dyke like features as they cross-cut the massive mafic units in the road cut. These rhyodacite dykes may be similar to the altered dykes at the South Gossan zone. On the west end of the New Destiny showing the outcrop changes to massive mafic volcanic andesite.

More massive mafic units are located directly north of the New Destiny Showing and were observed to contain sporadic banded quartz-chalcopyrite +/- bornite +/- magnetite veins.

A large outcrop located northeast and of the New Destiny showing, consists of a potassium feldspar-quartz phyric rhyodacitic porphyry containing quartz-potassium lined miarolitic cavities and intense hairline to 24mm quartz stockworks (often cockscomb). This rhyodacitic porphyry contained 5-10% potassium feldspar (pink) and quartz phenocrysts to 1-3mm size and 10-30% miarolitic cavities filled with coarse to medium grained quartz. Unfilled cavities average 1-2 cm size, but up to fist size in places. This may be a magmatic-hydrothermal transition zone with suspected greasy green illite alteration of feldspars in places. This unit is cross-cut by breccia dykes with clasts of more aphyric phase in a silica matrix. The breccia dyke contacts are sharp.

2017 The program in 2017 included a small ground magnetometer survey was completed around the New Destiny Showing. A fluxgate unit was used and a loop base station during the survey was used at frequent intervals. Background levels are below 1000 gammas and the area over the New Destiny Showing is over 2000 gammas. The results are plotted on Figure 7 along with October 2018 drill holes LLG-18-01 and LLG-18-02 for reference purposes.

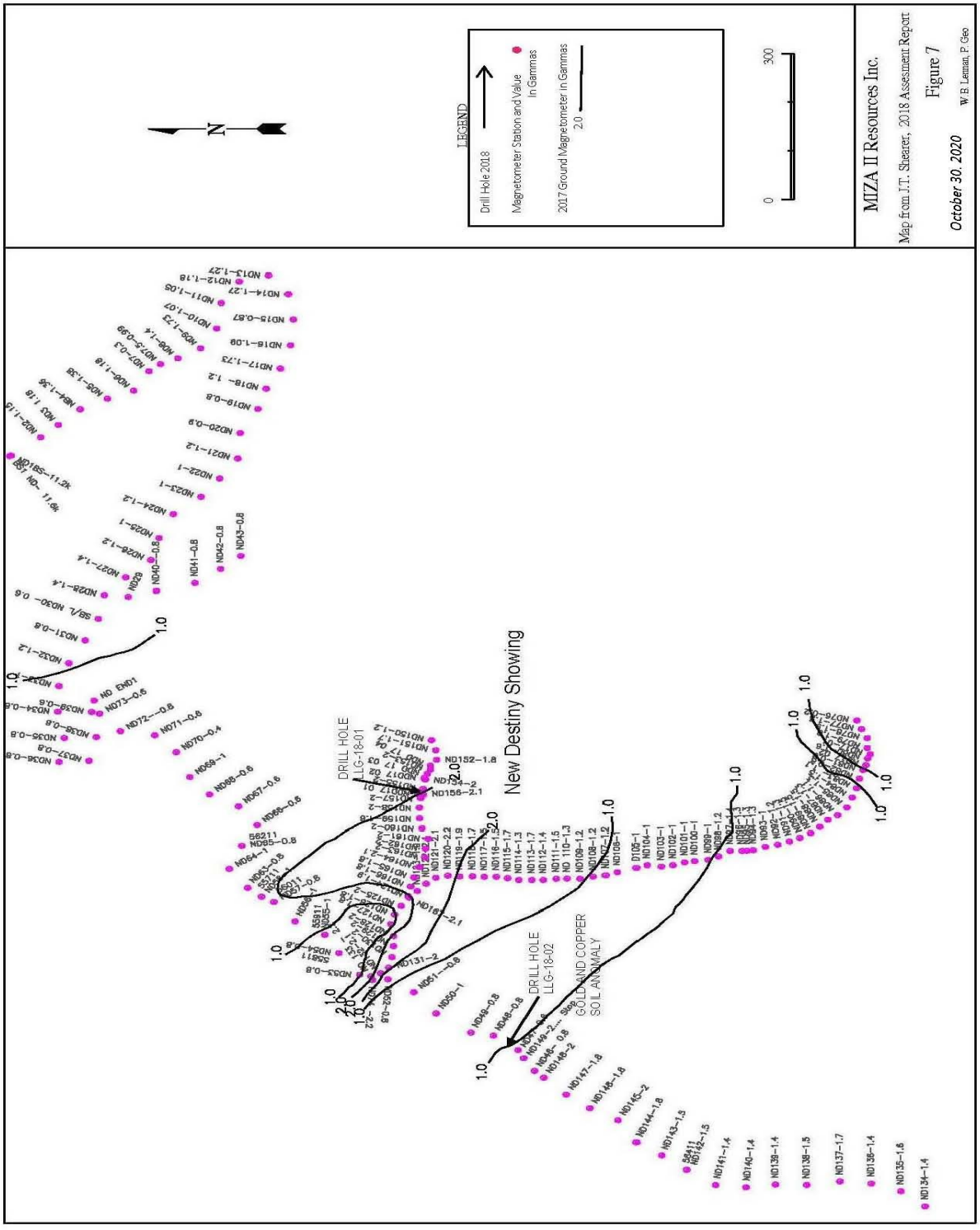


Figure 7 Magnetometer Survey Map

2018

A 2-hole diamond drilling program was initiated in the fall of 2018 by Le Mare Gold Corporation. A Hydrocore type drill machine mounted on Bob Cat tracked vehicle was utilized with NQ size drill rods. The work was conducted by the Mr. Sean Butler, P.Geo. from October 13th to October 19th, 2018. The author visited the Le Mare Property on October 6, 2019 and checked the drill core against the logs produced by Mr. Sean Butler P.Geo. As previously noted, 2011 New Destiny Mining Corp. conducted an extensive trenching program on the New Destiny showing in 2011. Continuous rock chip sampling at 1.5 m intervals yielded a 180 m long zone averaging 0.24% copper. In drill hole LLG-18-01 drilled in the approximate center of the New Destiny Showing, the highest copper concentration analyzed was 1080 ppm copper along a contact zone between a dyke (dacitic?) and fresh andesite. The remaining drill hole samples has copper concentrations of less than 159 ppm (Figures 7, 9b and 15). An examination of the drill core by the author on October 6, 2019 identified and confirmed numerous fault zones with intense argillic alteration (kaolinite) and only intermittent traces of pyrite. The significant surface mineralization found in the 2011 trench samples may have been displaced by the extensive faulting noted in the drill core. The author found the logs to be accurate and comprehensive and also found than no further exploration had taken place on the property from October 2018 to September 2020. This report documents the most recent work on the Le Mare Property from September 30 to October 9, 2020. No further work has been done on the property since October 9, 2020 and up to and including October 30, 2020, the date of this report.

Approximately 650 m west southwest of the New Destiny Showing and drill hole LLG-18-01, Le Mare Lake Gold Corporation drilled a second hole (LLG-18-02) into a 1VD Magnetic Survey anomaly (Figures 7, 9b and 15). Drill hole LLG-18-02 intersected highly altered andesitic volcanics with intense silicification and bleaching as well as some chlorite and epidote alteration. Quartz-carbonate veinlets were also observed with minor pyrite mineralization. Although generally more consistent than drill hole LLG-18-01, the overall copper concentrations in the drill core samples were below 218 ppm copper, primarily from a depth of 22.3 m to the end of the hole at a depth of 115.8 m. A near surface zone contained slightly elevated copper concentrations from a depth of 15.0 to 22.3 m where copper ranged from 164 to 2560 ppm. The exception within this near surface zone was a sample from a depth of 18.2 to19.7 m that yielded 76 ppm copper.

From the historical information described above and all other indications, there has been no production of mineral products on the Le Mare Property to the author's knowledge.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Property Geology

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

Middle Jurassic Bonanza Supergroup rocks outcrop over much of the western part of northern Vancouver Island. The basal part of the Bonanza Supergroup is a marine volcanic sequence consisting of amygdaloidal, pillowed basalts and andesite with interbedded tuffs and intraformational breccias. It grades upwards into a succession of andesitic to dacitic flows, tuffs, and breccias which are in turn

overlain by a sub-aerial sequence of interbedded intraformational breccias and maroon subaerial basalt flows, dacites and rhyolites. Felsic rocks are abundant close to volcanic-intrusive centres and are often interbedded with volcaniclastic sediments.

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

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

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

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

G.T. Nixon of the British Columbia Geological Survey conducted a regional mapping program throughout the northern part of Vancouver Island during the early 1990s that resulted in a regional geological map of the area (Nixon et al., 1994) (Figure 8).

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

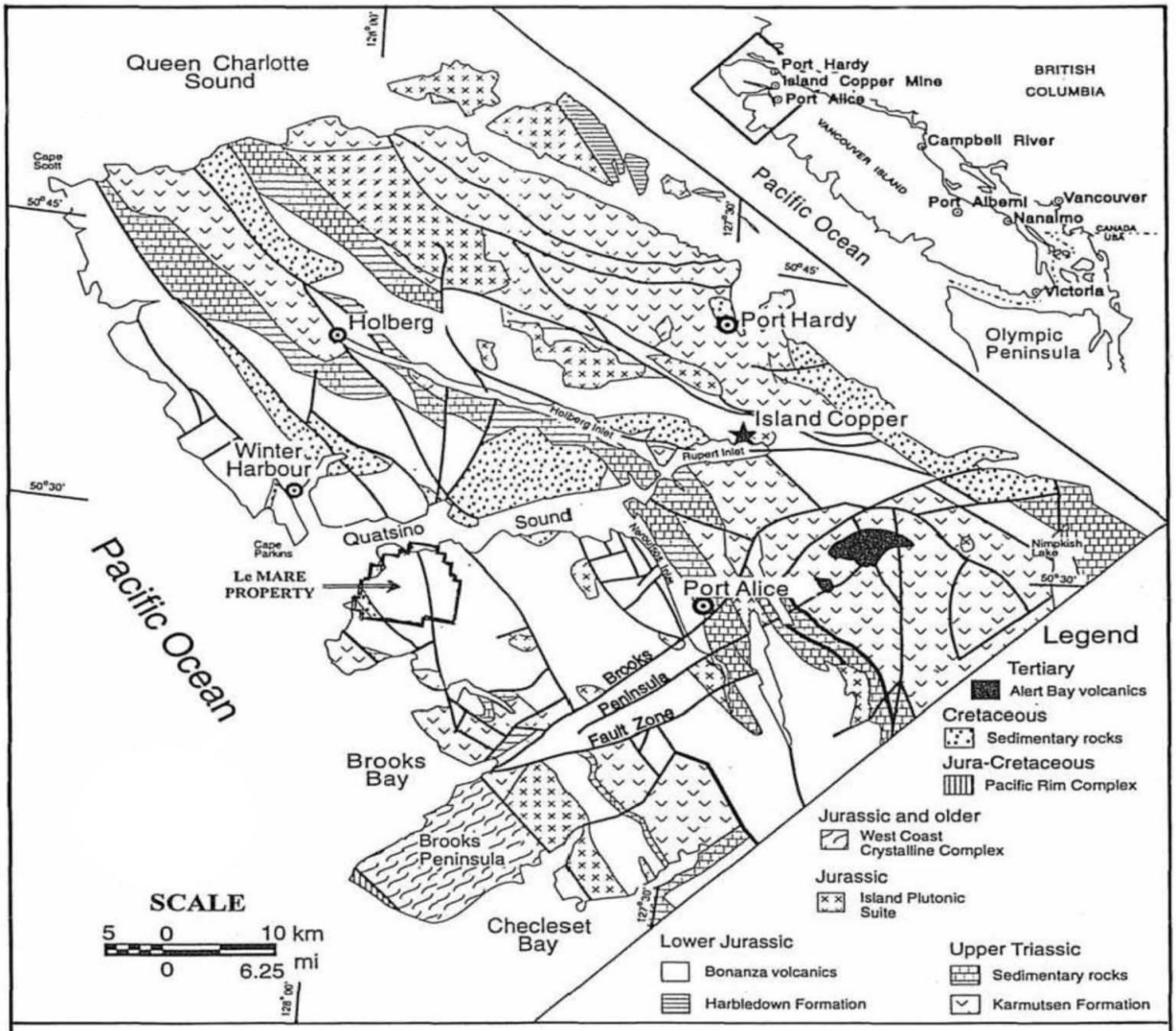
Table 5

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

Time	Formation or Event
Recent 0.01-0 m.y.	**Valley rejuvenation**: Down cutting of stream gullies through till, development of soil profiles.
Pleistocene 1.6-0.01 my.	**Glacial erosion and deposition**: Removal of Tertiary-age regolith, deposition of till and related sediments at lower elevations, smoothing of the Tertiary-age land surface.
Late Miocene 7.6-7.9 m.y.	**Tensional faulting:** Deposition of the Alert Bay basaltic volcanic rocks
Eocene to Late Oligocene 32 - 59 my.	**Northeasterly trending tensional faulting**: Emplacement of the Sooke intrusions and Metchosin volcanic rocks MINERALIZATION: Emplacement of gold-bearing quartz veins
Late Cretaceous to Paleocene 75.0-57.0 m.y.	**Laramide Orogeny: Mild folding and faulting, in central British Columbia**. Northeastward tilting on the eastern side of the Vancouver Island area. Emplacement of the Nanaimo Formation sediments
Early to Middle Cretaceous (Valanginian to Cenomanian) 137.0 - 93.5 m.y.	**Deposition of the Logram and Queen Charlotte Group clastic sedimentary rocks on the Late Mesozoic erosional surface.**
Middle Jurassic to Early Cretaceous 163-137 m.y.	**Uplift and erosion**: Gentle westward tilting of the western part of the Vancouver Island area resulting in partial unroofing of the early Mesozoic stratigraphy

Time	Formation or Event
Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous 144-88 m.y.	**Columbian Orogeny**: **Emplacement of the Coast Intrusions east of the Vancouver Island** area, thrusting and transcurrent faulting, deformation of Cache Creek rocks in a northeastward dipping subduction zone, accretion of Nicola Group rocks to North America
Middle Jurassic 166.0-159.7 m.y.	**Nassian Orogeny:** **Final emplacement of the Island Intrusions** accompanied by local folding and contact metamorphism in adjacent cover rocks and lower greenschist facies regional metamorphism. Regional faulting and tilting resulting in southwestward dipping monoclines followed by uplift and erosion.
Early to Middle Jurassic (Sinemurian to Bajocian) 197.0 - 166.0 m.y.	**Subduction and calc-alkaline island arc volcanism and related clastic sedimentation:** **Deposition of the Bonanza Supergroup mafic to felsic volcanics and Island Intrusions** **MINERALIZATION: 175 m.y.** **Development of the Island Copper Complex calc-alkaline porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposits** **Presumed time of development of the Le Mare hydrothermal system**
Late Triassic (Karnian to Norian) 220.7- 209.6 m.y.	**Deposition of the Vancouver Group in a fore-arc basin**: Quatsino Formation reef-related limestone beneath Parson Bay Formation calcareous wacke and argillite
Middle Triassic (Ladnian to Karnian) 240.6-220.7 m.y.	**Deposition of Karmutsen Group mafic volcanics on a spreading oceanic crust.**
	m.y. = million years ago

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



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

N.

Figure 8

October 30, 2020

REGIONAL GEOLOGY from NIXON et al. in B.C.E.M.&P.R. Pap. 1994-1
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

7.2 Regional and Property Geophysics

7.2.1 Regional Aeromagnetic Survey

In September, 1962, the Geological Survey of Canada conducted a fixed-wing airborne aeromagnetic survey over the northern part of Vancouver Island. Energy, Mines, and Resources Map 1733G covering N.T.S. map-area 92 L/5 was one of the aeromagnetic maps produced. The current Le Mare property-area is in the west-central part of that map-area (Figure 9b).

The northeastern part of the property-area coincides with a regional northwesterly trending magnetic high that may be a reflection of mafic volcanic stratigraphy in that area. Peaks in this magnetic trend are located at the hill top east of the southern end of Le Mare Lake and near the peak of Mount Bury (Figures 3 and 10). Exposures of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are located on the southwestern flank of the aeromagnetic trend. Three local magnetic highs occur along the ridge that transects the hydrothermal system. A distinct magnetic low coincides with the phyllic-argillic alteration that covers much of the South Gossan zone (Figures 9a). Ostler (2010) presumed that magnetic low to be an effect of magnetite destruction by that alteration.

During a preliminary investigation of the Le Mare Lake area in 1991, Keewatin Engineering manipulated data generated from E.M.R. Map 1733G to produce maps of enhanced total field and calculated gradient magnetic data (Figure 9a) superimposed on the 1: 50,000-scale N.T.S. Map sheet 92 L/5 (Birkeland, 1991).

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

> The calculated gradient map (Figure 9a) indicates the following:
>
> - A northwest trending low magnetic trough corresponding to the major cross property Le Mare alteration trend. This magnetic low in likely caused by the destruction of magnetite within the argillic alteration trend.
> - Anomaly A is coincident with the South Gossan Zone and indicates that although magnetite destruction is present at a high level in the advanced argillic and phyllic zones which outcrop on surface, magnetite alteration exists at depth beneath the alteration cap.
> - Anomaly B is located on the ridge west of Dumortiorite Creek where the best anomalous soil geochemistry on the property occurs. It is interpreted that this area is underlain by a porphyry system with corresponding flanking magnetite alteration and associated Cu-Mo-Au mineralization.
> - Anomaly C is the highest magnetic anomaly adjacent to the Le Mare-Culleet alteration trend. This anomaly is on strike with east-west faults exposed in the South Gossan Zone and on trend with east-west structures and geochemical anomalies encountered on the east side of Le Mare Lake (Trapper cabin area).
> - Anomaly D occurs in a covered low-land in the vicinity of the gold geochemistry anomalies "down plunge" of the main South Gossan Zone alteration cap. This large positive anomaly within the northwest trending magnetic low indicates that a porphyry and associated magnetite-bearing Cu-Mo-Au system may be at depth beneath the valley till and has not been detected by conventional soil geochemistry completed to date.
>
> Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: pp. 19-20.

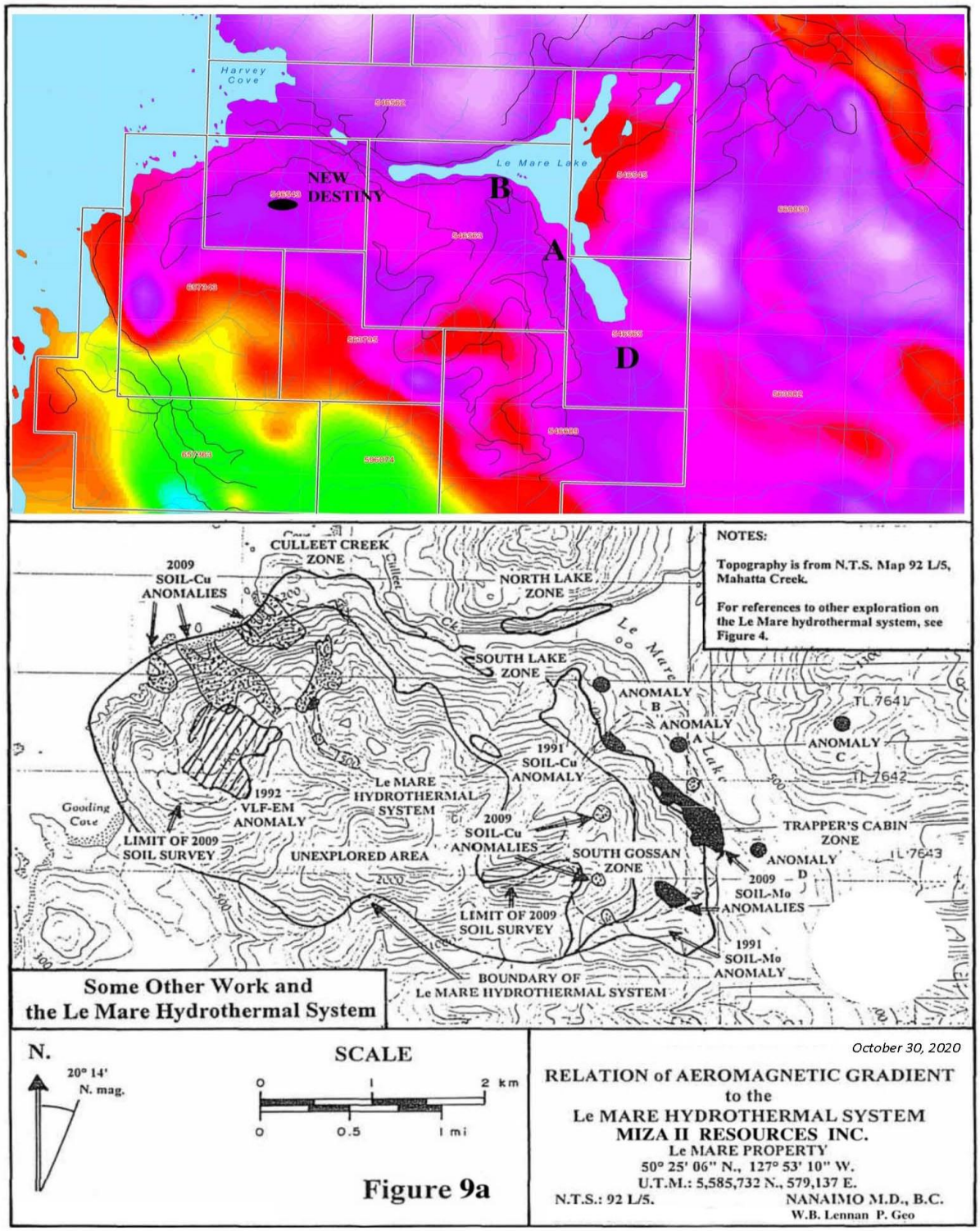
Birkeland's "northwest trending low magnetic trough" is one of a series of such "troughs" that transect the volcanic stratigraphy in the Quatsino Sound area. It cuts through the area of soil-copper enrichment separating the North Lake zone from the main part of the zone of soil-copper enrichment (Figures 8a, 8b and 19W). Ostler (2010) interprets this magnetic feature to have been due to post-mineralization weathering along a west-northwesterly trending fault, possibly previously responsible for the location of the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figure 10).

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

Anomalies 'A', 'B', and 'D' are small, local magnetic features (Figure 9a). Although quite intense, anomaly 'C' doesn't resemble any of the magnetic gradient features spatially related to the areas of alteration and soil-metal enrichment associated with the Le Mare hydrothermal system. During the 1992 field season, Minnova geologists visited the area of anomaly 'D' and could not associate it with a body of hydrothermal alteration in the Bonanza Supergroup mafic volcanic rocks. That anomaly may be related to local volcanic stratigraphy.

During the early 1990s, it was well-known that the porphyry deposits of the Island Copper Cluster located near Port McNeill were concentrated at dilational jogs along a west-northwest trending, steeply dipping regional fault (Figure 16). Efforts by the various exploration teams tended to focus on small magnetic features that appeared to align along linear belts of copper enrichment similar to the regional structures such that the larger, rounder shaped magnetic anomalies within the area defined by the magnetic gradient between Gooding Cove and Le Mare Lake (Figures 9a & 9b).

When the 1991 Stow soil-copper and molybdenum anomalies, the 1992 Minnova ground electromagnetic anomaly, the results of the 1991 Keewatin calculated gradient magnetics, and those of the 2007 and 2009 soil surveys are combined, they indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system covers a 5 X 3 km or 15 km2 oval-shaped surface-area and not an asymmetric linear belt (Figures 9a, 9b, 10, and 19E, 19W and 20E).


Harvey Cove
Le Mare Lake
NEW DESTINY
B
A
D
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
2009 SOIL-Cu ANOMALIES
NORTH LAKE ZONE
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
ANOMALY B
ANOMALY A
ANOMALY C
TL 7641
TL 7642
TL 7643
1991 SOIL-Cu ANOMALY
1992 VLF-EM ANOMALY
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
Gooding Cove
LIMIT OF 2009 SOIL SURVEY
UNEXPLORED AREA
2009 SOIL-Cu ANOMALIES
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
ANOMALY D
2009 SOIL-Mo ANOMALIES
LIMIT OF 2009 SOIL SURVEY
1991 SOIL-Mo ANOMALY
BOUNDARY OF Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
NOTES:
Topography is from N.T.S. Map 92 L/5, Mahatta Creek.
For references to other exploration on the Le Mare hydrothermal system, see Figure 4.
Some Other Work and the Le Mare Hydrothermal System
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 9a
October 30, 2020
RELATION of AEROMAGNETIC GRADIENT to the Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

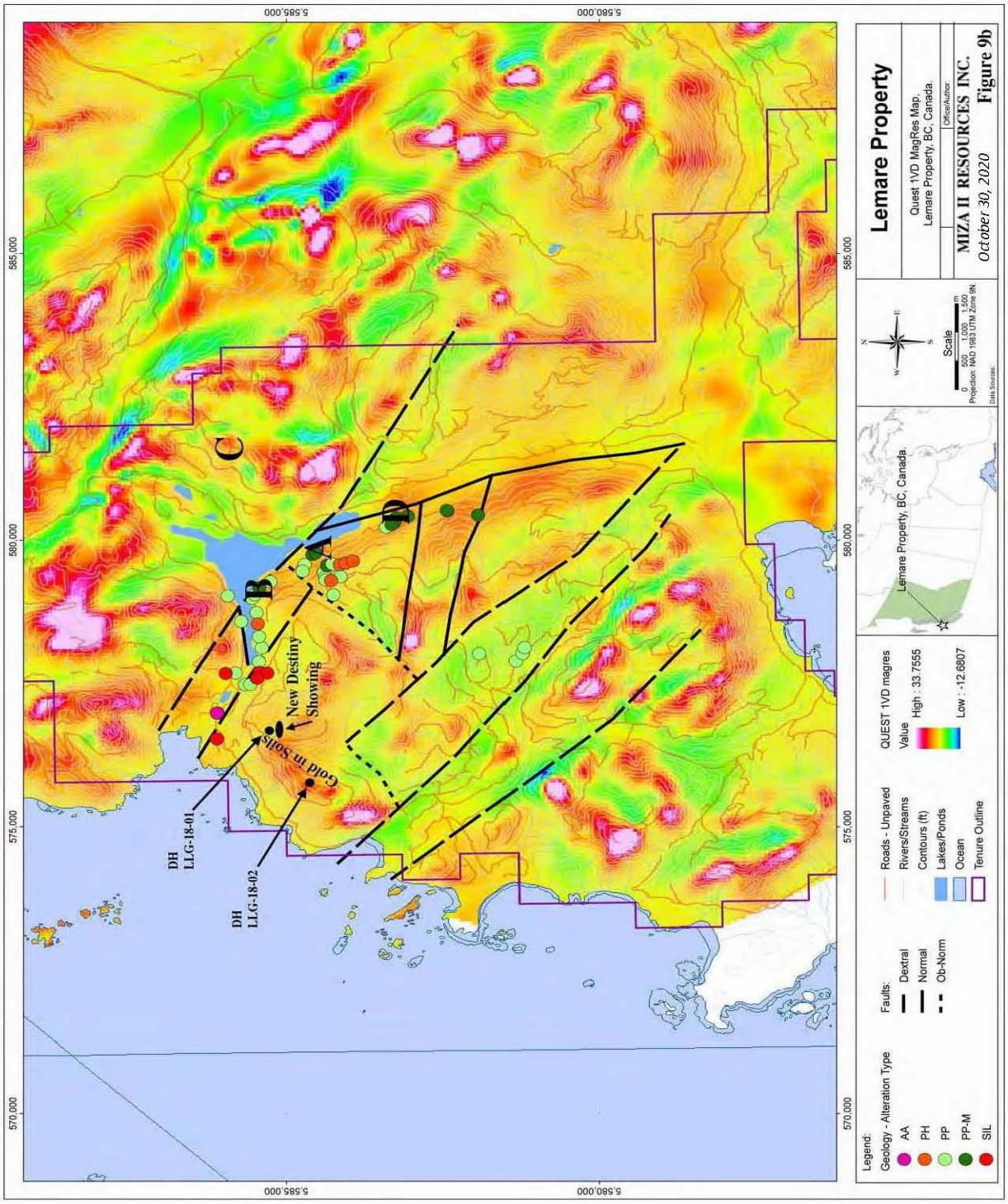


Figure 9b 1VD Mag Res Map

7.3 Regional Silt Geochemistry

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

Research by Keewatin Engineering Inc. during March, 1991, including investigation of regional geochemical survey results, revealed that a belt similar to the Island Copper Belt was located between Kyuquot Sound and Quatsino Sound. It was named the Mahatta-Kashutl belt (Birkeland, 1991). Attributes of the two areas were sufficiently similar for Keewatin to stake and explore the 1991-era Le Mare property. J.A. Perelló et al. (1995) reported that the porphyry deposits of the Island Copper Cluster were concentrated along dilational jogs in a west-northwesterly trending, steeply dipping, right lateral, transcurrent fault (Figure 16).

Selected silt-metal concentrations of silt samples taken from locations near the Le Mare property (Figures 3 and 10) were tabulated as follows:

Table 6
Selected Regional Silt-metal Concentrations

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

NOTE: For sample locations, see Figure 10.

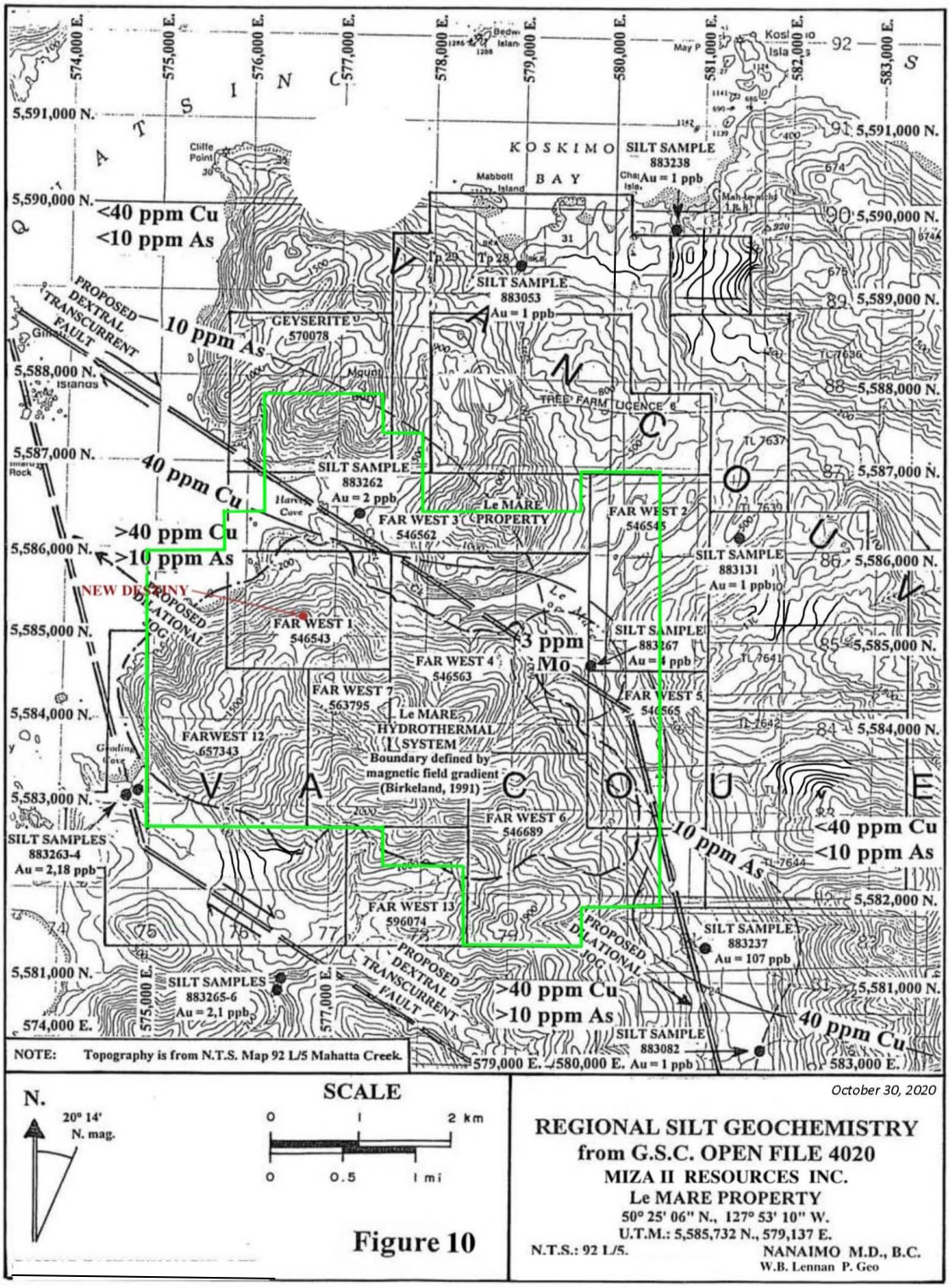
Regional silt survey results indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may also occupy a dilational jog in a regional fault similar to those which controlled mineralization of the Island Copper Cluster (Figure 10 and 16).

It is proposed that a steeply dipping right-lateral fault, trending at 306° may extend from beneath Quatsino Sound southeastward to Le Mare Lake where it terminates. A parallel structure may accommodate right-lateral displacement from Gooding Cove southeastward to beyond the head of Klatskino Inlet (about 12.5 km) southeast of the southeastern corner of the Le Mare property. A dilational jog between these two west-northwesterly trending faults may be defined by two steeply dipping faults that trend at about 338°. The easterly one may underlie the south arm of Le Mare Lake and Keith River; and the westerly one may extend from Gooding Cove north-northwestward to Gillam Islands beneath Quatsino Sound. The Le Mare hydrothermal system occupies an area bounded by these proposed faults (Figure 9b and 10).

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

Silt sample 883267, taken near the mouth of Dumortiorite Creek and down-stream from the South Gossan Zone soil-molybdenum anomaly, contained 3 ppm molybdenum. That concentration was determined by Ostler (2010) to be sub-anomalous in soils of the area (Table 6 & Figure 10 & 20E). The only other two silt samples with elevated molybdenum contents were samples 883263 and 883265 which were taken from streams that drain the southern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figure 10).

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


574,000 E.
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583,000 E.
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5,587,000 N.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,581,000 N.
KOSKIMO BAY
SILT SAMPLE 883238 Au = 1 ppb
<40 ppm Cu
<10 ppm As
10 ppm As
40 ppm Cu
>40 ppm Cu
>10 ppm As
PROPOSED DEXTRAL TRANSCURRENT FAULT
PROPOSED DILATIONAL JOG
SILT SAMPLE 883053 Au = 1 ppb
GEYSERITE 570078
TREE FARM LICENCE 6
SILT SAMPLE 883262 Au = 2 ppb
Le MARE PROPERTY
FAR WEST 1 546543
FAR WEST 2 546545
FAR WEST 3 546562
FAR WEST 4 546563
FAR WEST 5 546565
FAR WEST 6 546689
FAR WEST 7 563795
FARWEST 12 657343
FAR WEST 13 596074
SILT SAMPLE 883131 Au = 1 ppb
SILT SAMPLE 883267 Au = 4 ppb
3 ppm Mo
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
Boundary defined by magnetic field gradient (Birkeland, 1991)
SILT SAMPLES 883263-4 Au = 2,18 ppb
SILT SAMPLES 883265-6 Au = 2,1 ppb
SILT SAMPLE 883237 Au = 107 ppb
SILT SAMPLE 883082 Au = 1 ppb
NEW DESTINY
NOTE: Topography is from N.T.S. Map 92 L/5 Mahatta Creek.
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 10
October 30, 2020
REGIONAL SILT GEOCHEMISTRY
from G.S.C. OPEN FILE 4020
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

7.4 Stratigraphy and Structure

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

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

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

Perelló et al. (1995) described three intrusive phases responsible for emplacement of the Island Copper Cluster deposits: an “early” rhyodacite porphyry associated with potassic alteration, an “inter-mineral” rhyodacite associated with sericite-clay-chlorite alteration and molybdenum deposition, and a barren, “late mineral” rhyodacitic porphyry. The spatial association of the “aplite” with the sericite-clay-chlorite (phyllic-argillic) alteration and soil-molybdenum anomalies of the South Gossan zone indicates that it may be an equivalent of the “inter-mineral” or “late-mineral” rhyodacite identified at the Island Copper deposits (Figures 17 and 18).

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

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

This rock-unit may be a volcanic vent filling above rhyodacite porphyry like those exposed at the Island Copper mine (Figures 17 and 18). It is curious that this dome is located adjacent to the South-Gossan argillic-phyllic alteration zone.

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

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

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

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

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

7.5 Alteration

Bonanza group rocks are generally chlorite-pyrite (propylitic) altered. In the NW block of Bonanza rocks the chlorite-pyrite alteration is overprinted by silica (locally chalcedonic)-hematite+/-jasperoid locally (Gorby showing) and silica-clay-pyrite (advanced argillic?). At the Gorby showing minor amounts of chalcopyrite occur with the silica replacement. Several zones (beds?) of advanced argillic alteration comprised mainly silica-pyrite-clay which appears to be 25-50 m thick. Argillic alteration in the form of kaolinite clay was also observed by the author in the New Destiny Showing in 2018 drill hole LLG-18-01. There are also rare zones of sericite-silica-pyrite along structural zones (possibly bedding planes as well) approximately 1-2 m wide and generally along Le Mare Lake on the east side of the NW block. The SE block of the Bonanza group rocks (South Gossan Zone) is also propylitically altered by chlorite-pyrite but on the eastern margin of the block by Le Mare Lake the andesite is chlorite-epidote-pyrite-magnetite altered with abundant epidote-calcite+/-chalcopyrite (rare covellite/bornite) veins. This area coincides with a moderate magnetic high on the aeromagnetic data. Up slope from Le Mare Lake the Bonanza volcanic rocks are chlorite-pyrite-epidote altered and are cut by numerous zones of sericite-pyrite-silica

alteration which is generally structurally controlled but also appears along bedding planes or within permeable layers. These quartz-sericite-pyrite zones contain pyrite veinlets and rare quartz (with no pyrite) veinlets locally. North of Le Mare Lake several K-feldspar altered fault zones occur within Bonanza andesite rocks and is the only observed potassic alteration on the property. The Longarm formation is weakly chlorite-epidote alteration with local vuggy quartz-epidote-calcite-pyrite veins. The Bonanza group rocks in the NW block on the property contains extremely few veins and any alteration more intense that the regional chlorite-pyrite propylitic alteration is very high level in character with advanced argillic silica-pyrite or chalcedonic silica-hematite.

7.6 Mineralization

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

Copper

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

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

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

> Rocks in the vicinity of the Culleet Creek Zone exhibit a white weathering rind on surface (kaolinite after chlorite-K-spar). Numerous voids and boxwork textures with remnant secondary Cu mineralization is being leached by surface weathering and all values (concentrations) encountered near surface are likely depleted. This distinctive weathering characteristic

(including chalcedonic quartz intergrowths) occurs over an area of approximately 500 m X 750 m (Figure 5). Two road borrow pits (Gorby and Boris showings ...) have fresher rock exposed in the pit walls and road fill debris. All rock types exposed in the pits are silicified and mineralized to various degrees. Modes of occurrences of copper mineralization are described as follows:

- chalcopyrite, chalcocite, minor bornite, covellite, and native copper in apple green silicified (AGS) zones
- associated with chalcedonic intergrowths, jasper and quartz veinlets and fractures, amygdules or disseminated in breccia matrix overprinting all rock types
- disseminated chalcopyrite in lesser silicified dark green chloritized volcanics

The 500 m X 750 m alteration zone of AGS has been trenched with 8 hand drilled (plugger) and blast hole trenches...

Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 13.

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

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

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

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

Location	Analysis Number Sequence	Total Sampling Length metres	feet	Copper ppm	Molybdenum ppm	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Zinc ppm
Harvey Cove showing	125229-37 131488-500	22.0	72.2	1043	<2	<6	<0.4	102
Gorby showing	125357-61 125383-90 125403-07 131451-53	30.5	100.1	315	<1	<5	<0.2	84
Boris showing	125391-99	9.0	29.5	1134	<1	<5	0.5	30
91-T2	131457-61	5.0	16.4	93	<1	<5	<0.2	102

Location	Analysis Number Sequence	Total Sampling Length metres	feet	Copper ppm	Molybdenum ppm	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Zinc ppm
91-T3	131462-67	6.45	21.2	2665	4	<5	<0.4	70
91-T4	131468-70	3.0	9.8	660	<1.7	77	<0.3	77
91-T5	131471-73	3.0	9.8	577	3	17	<0.2	144
91-T6	131474-78	5.0	16.4	170	<1	<7	<0.2	167
91-T7	131479-83	4.8	15.7	687	<2.8	29	<0.2	50
91-T8	131484-87	4.3	14.1	133	<1	<5	<0.2	63
Average/m of Culleet Creek zone sampling		93.05	305.3	740	<1.5	<8.9	<4.7	87

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

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

The Gorby occurrence is located on a spur road about 80 m north of the Gooding Cove road in the southern boundary-area of the FAR WEST 3 (546562) claim (Figures 3, 4, and 6). It is near the geographic centre of the Culleet Creek plume and hosts the most extensive exposure of fresh, mineralized rock in the plume. A road borrow pit was extended into a 50-m long side-hill cut during the 1991 Stow Resources program (Figures 3, 4, 13, and 19W). Although Birkeland (1991) did not describe specifically the mineralization at the Gorby showing, his comments regarding copper mineralization in fresh rock of the Culleet Creek zone match what the writer observed in the cut itself.

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

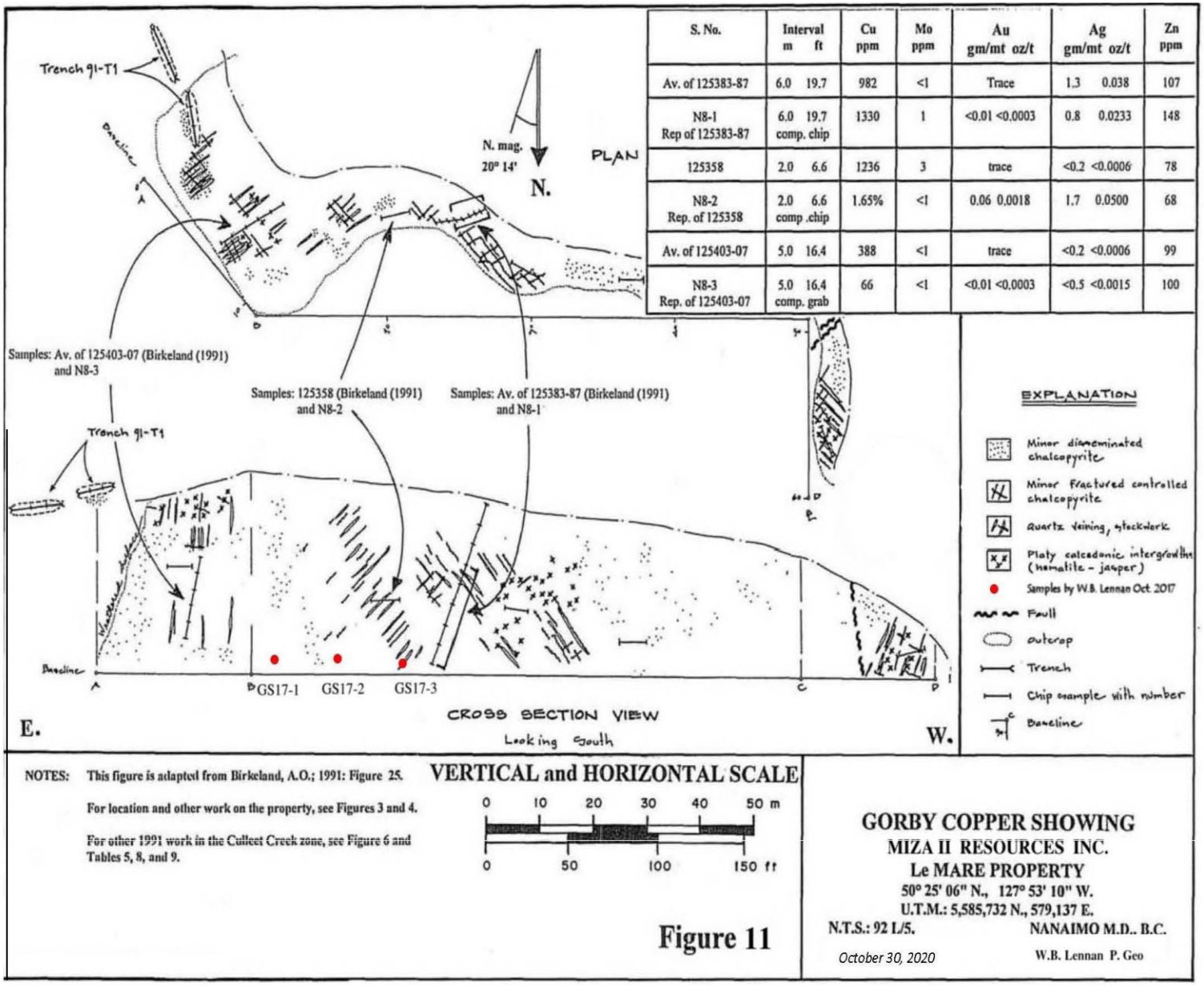
> The Boris and Gorby copper showings were briefly examined and are well documented by Birkeland, (1991). One of the key differences the writer noted at the Gorby showing was the increase (greater intensity) in quartz (and lesser calcite) veining hosted in the andesite (at that location). This was not observed in other andesitic rocks mapped - although minor (<0.05%) free chalcopyrite was occasionally noted. Also at the Gorby, quartz-filled stretched amygdaloidal andesitic flows are associated with disseminated chalcopyrite
>
> J.T. Shearer; 2010: p. 17.

The author viewed the Gorby Showing on October 12, 2017 and October 6, 2019 and concurs with Mr. Shearer's observations. Three grab samples collected by the author also confirms the tenor of the copper grades found by Mr. Birkeland (1991) and shown in Table 7. The sample locations are shown on Figure 11. The authors sample results are as follows:

Table 7a
Author's October 12, 2017 Gorby Showing Grab Sample Results

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

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



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

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

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

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

VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL SCALE

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

0 50 100 150 ft

Figure 11

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

October 30, 2020 W.B. Lennan P. Geo

No.2 Showing Zone

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

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

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

Bilquist's (1980) description of a 600-m section of the Gooding Cove Road has been copied in various versions by subsequent writers who all have ascribed that description to the No. 2 showings-area itself. The location of Bilquist's sample No. BRLM 20 is the actual location of the showings-area (Figures 12 and 19W).

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

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

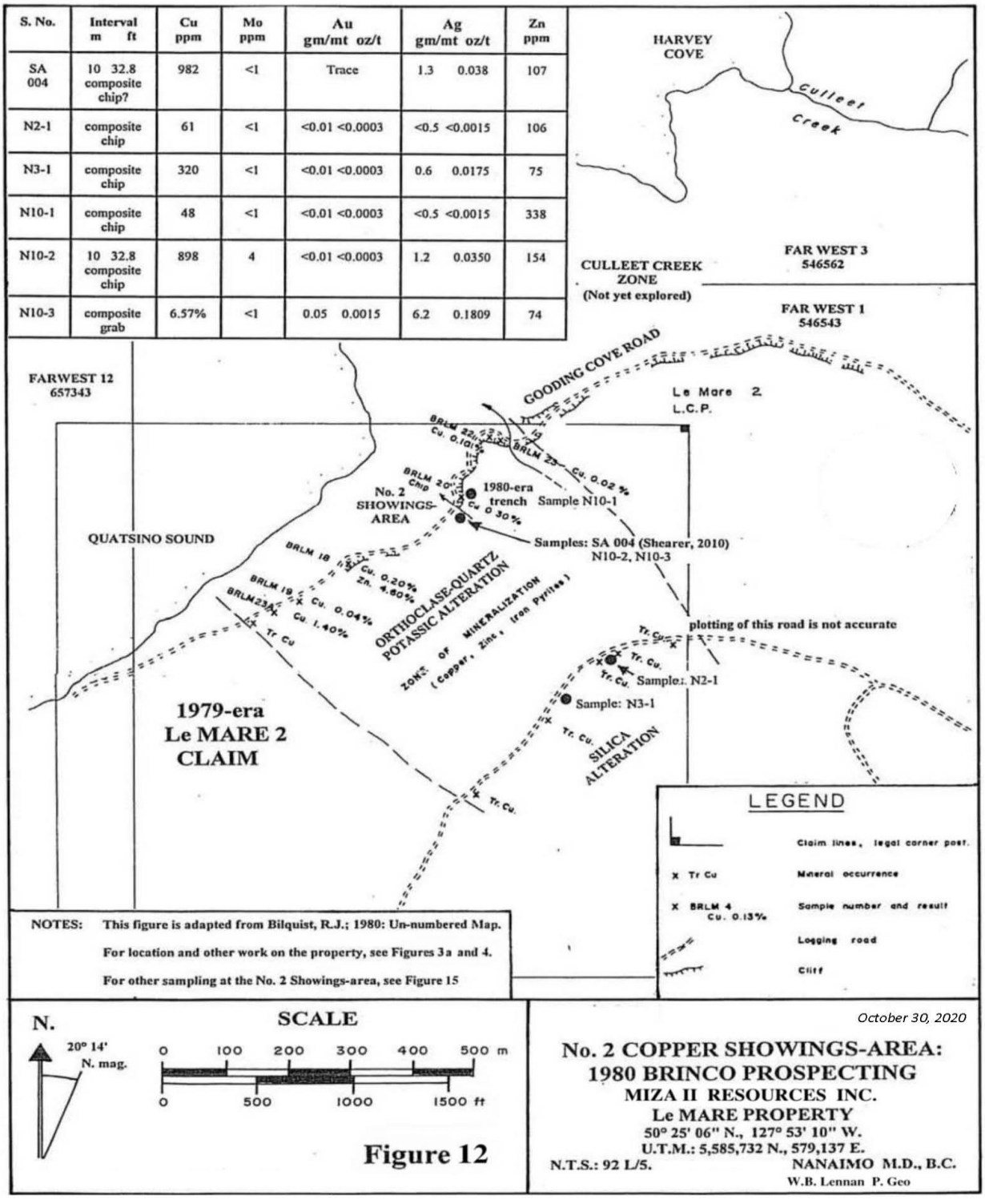
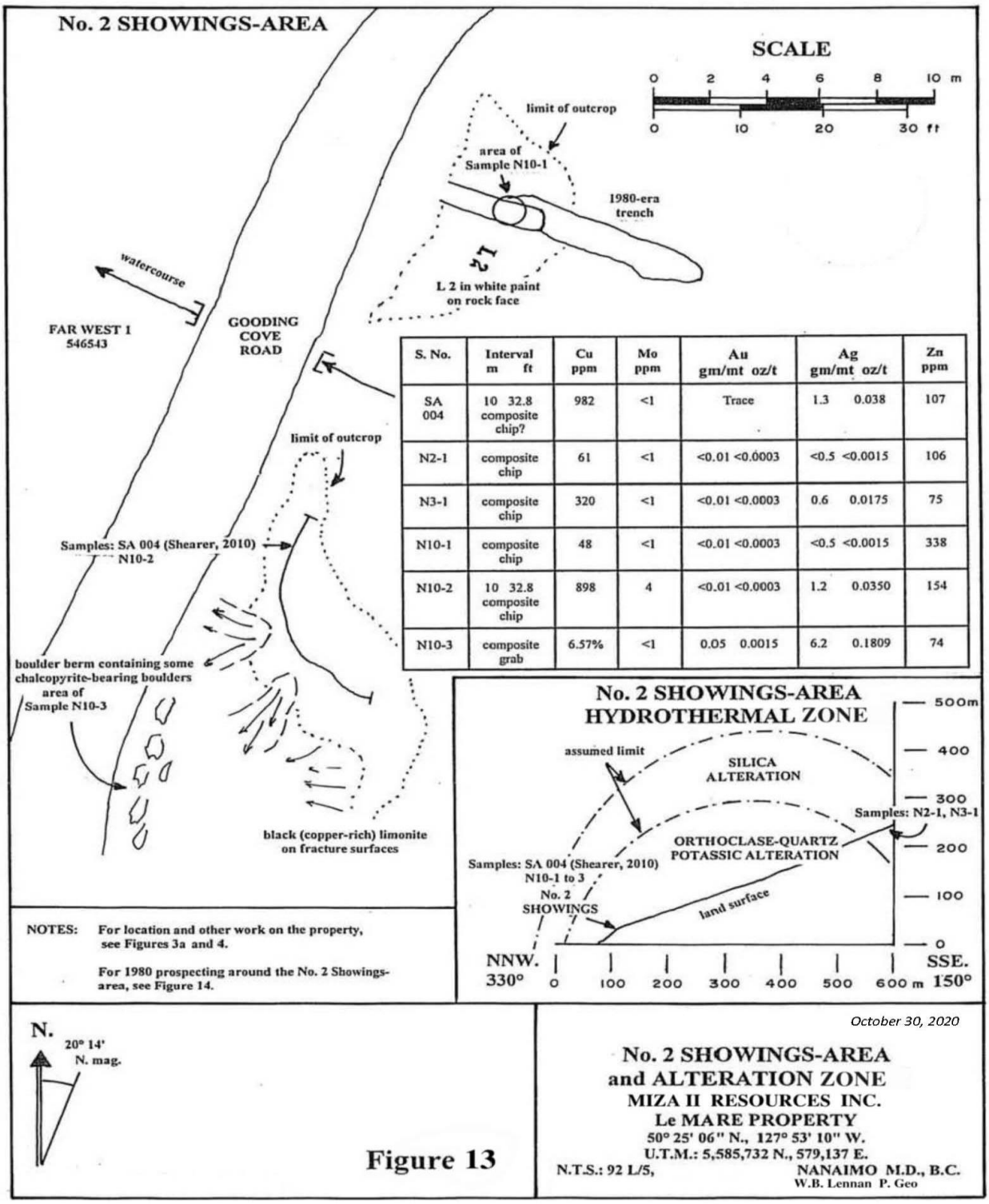


Figure 12



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

New Destiny Showing

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

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

> Mineralization consists of up to 2% chalcopyrite and pyrite (Figure 16). Pawliuk (2009) collected sample 51585, a chip over 0.9 m (3.0 ft) which assayed 2.34% Cu, 1.97 g/tonne (0.057 oz/ton) gold and 9.0 g/tonne (0.26 oz/ton) silver.
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 22.

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

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

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

On October 12, 2017, the author collected four rock grab samples in the immediate vicinity of the 2011 chip sampling (Figure 14) on the New Destiny Copper Showing (discovered in late 2009) that returned 180 m of continuous copper values averaging 0.24% Copper (Figure 15). The author examined drill core from hole LLG-18-01 which was drilled in the approximate center of the 180 m long mineralized zone that chip sampled in 2011 as noted above. Figure 14 shows that the 2009 sampling by Pawliuk extended further west and shows the locations of samples 51585, 51588 and 51589. Drill hole assays are plotted on Cross Sections for drill holes LLG-18-01 and LLG-18-02 in Appendix I. ALS laboratory analytical results for the two noted drill holes are located in Appendix II. The author's sample locations are shown on Figure 14 and the results are tabulated as follows in Table 7b:

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

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

The author's results corroborate Pawliuk's sample results and indicated that the New Destiny Showing warranted further detailed investigation which occurred from October 13th to October 19th, 2018 with a two-hole drilling program carried out by Le Mare Lake Gold Corp. The author viewed the drill core during a site visit conducted on October 6, 2019 for Miza ll Resources Inc. The author compared the drill sample analytical results with those surface trench samples collected in 2011 by New Destiny (see Section 26 of this report). The tenor of the copper and molybdenum mineralization found in the surface trenching samples by New Destiny Mining Corp. in 2011 was at significantly higher concentrations than those samples from the drill core from the October 2018 drill program (drill hole LLG-18-01) conducted by Le Mare Lake Gold Corp. as reviewed by the author in October 2019 (Appendix l and ll).

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

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

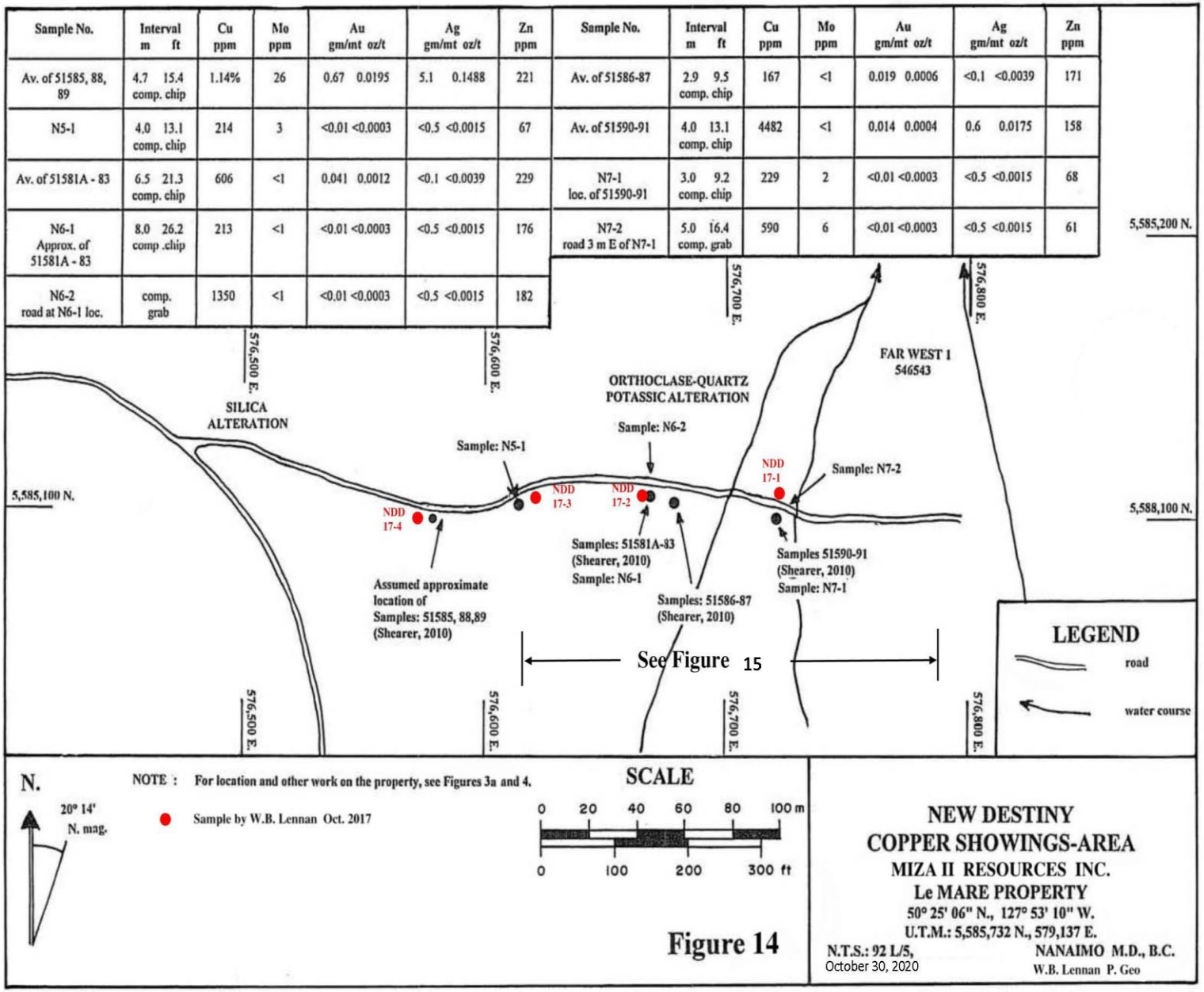


Figure 14

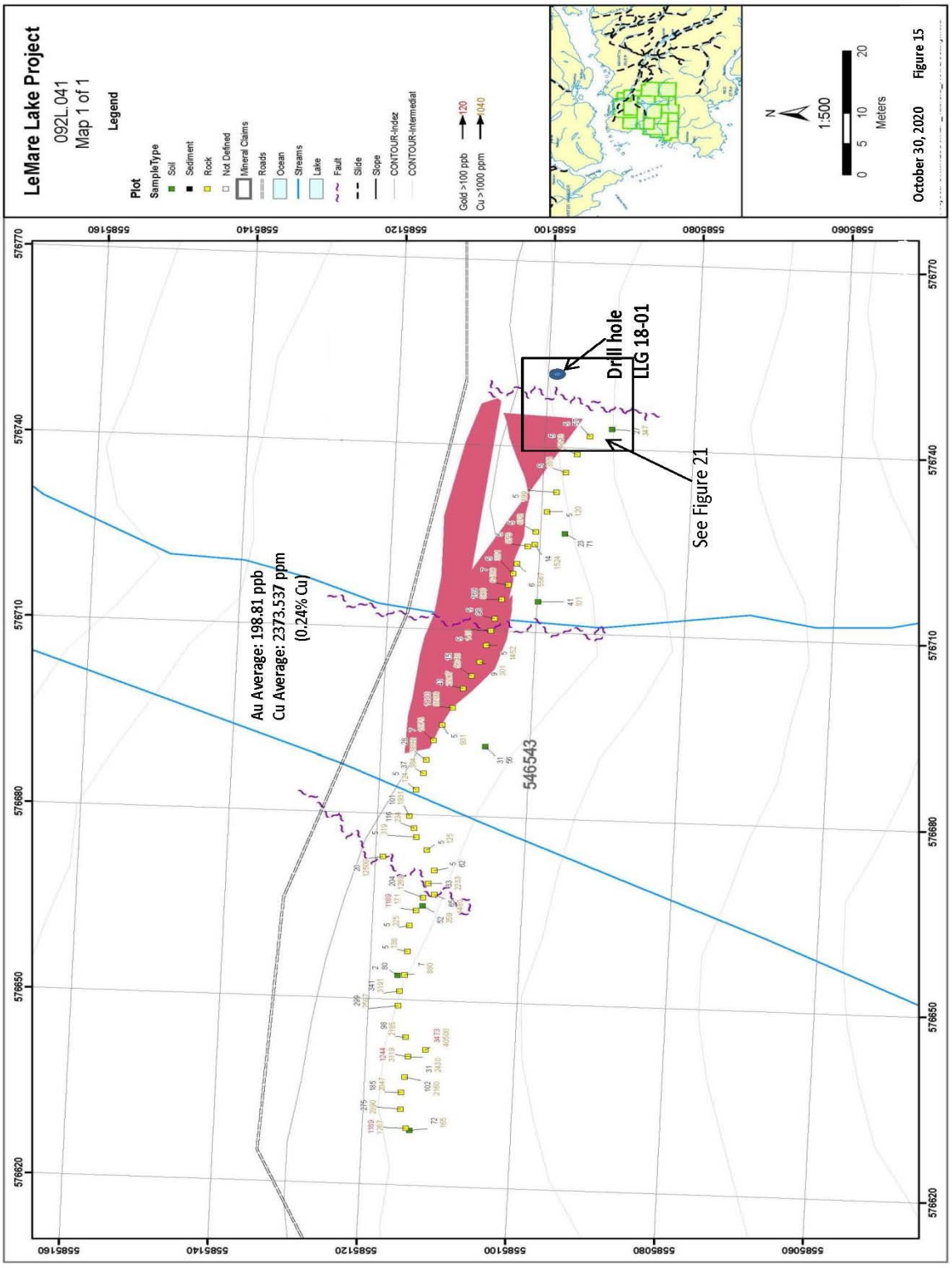
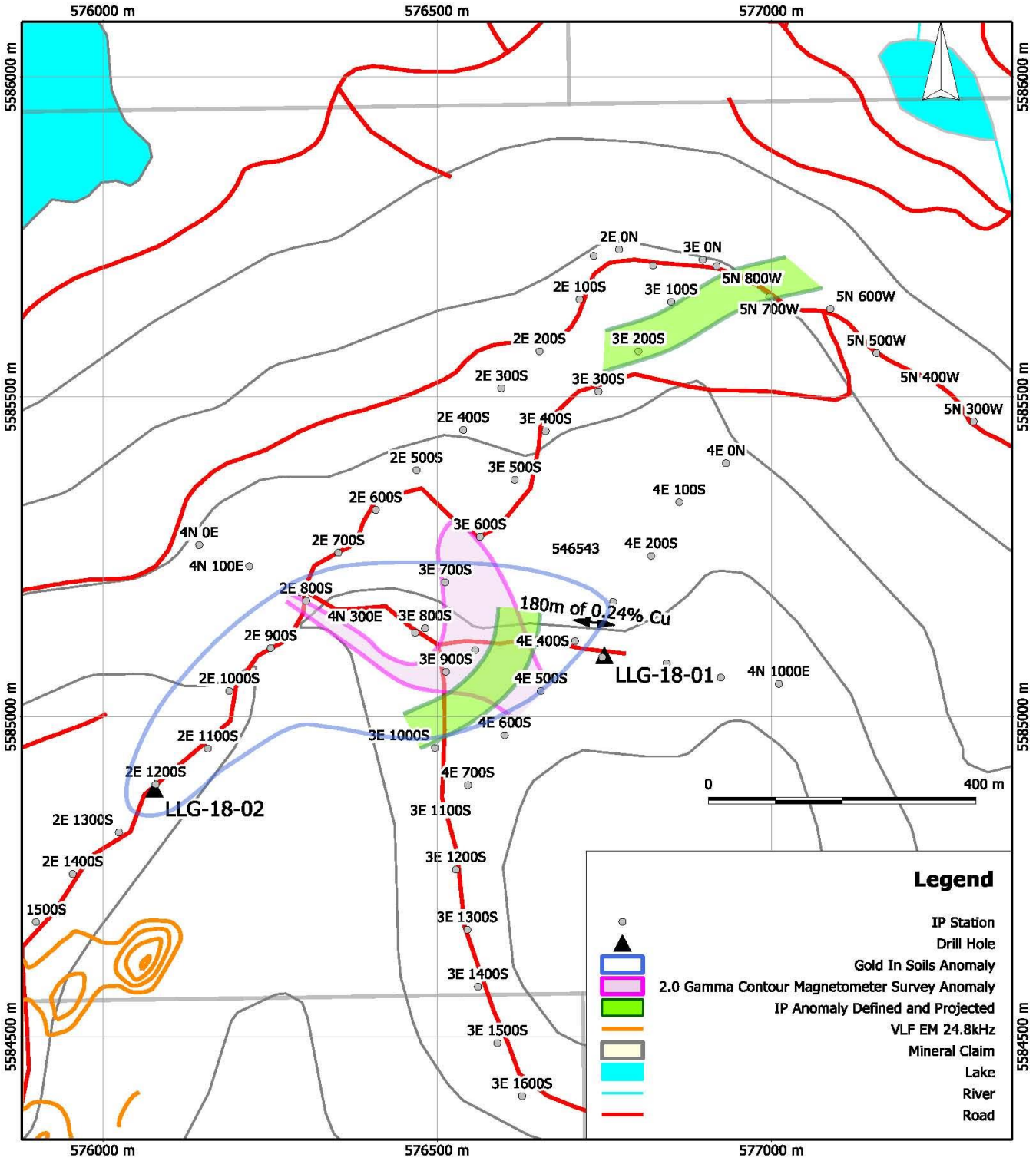

LeMare Lake Project
092L.041
Map 1 of 1
Legend
Plot
SampleType
Soil
Sediment
Rock
Not Defined
Mineral Claims
Roads
Ocean
Streams
Lake
Fault
Slide
Slope
CONTOUR-Index
CONTOUR-Intermediat
Gold >100 ppb
Cu >1000 ppm
N
1:500
0 5 10 20
Meters
October 30, 2020
Figure 15
Drill hole
LLG 18-01
See Figure 21
Au Average: 198.81 ppb
Cu Average: 2373.537 ppm
(0.24% Cu)
546543
558516
558514
558512
558510
558508
558506
576770
576740
576710
576680
576650
576620

Figure 15



Compilation Map
Miza II Resources Inc.
LeMare Property

W.B. Lennan P.Geo.
October 30, 2020
Figure 15b

Universal Transverse Mercator - Zone 09 (N)
Lon: 127°55'18" W
Lat: 50°24'50" N
1:7500

South Gossan Zone

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

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

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

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

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

Molybdenum

The distribution of molybdenum enrichment related to the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been defined mostly by soil-molybdenum anomalies. All of the largest and most intense of these anomalies are

spatially associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite (phyllic) alteration lower eastern flank of the argillic-phyllic alteration zone (Figure 20E). Molybdenum enrichment is conspicuously absent in the copper showings that are related to potassic alteration. At the South Gossan zone, molybdenum in soil samples were anomalous in the area where copper in soil anomalies were primarily absent (Figures 19E & 20E)

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

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

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

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

7.7 Comparison of the Island Copper and Le Mare Hydrothermal Systems

The Island Copper mine deposit covered an elongate 1,750 X 480 m oval-shaped area. The Le Mare hydrothermal system is exposed in an oval-shaped area with axes measuring about 5,000 X 3,000 m.

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

Table 8

Comparison of the Island Copper and Le Mare Hydrothermal Systems

Aspect	Island Copper Hydrothermal System	Le Mare Hydrothermal System
Mineral occurrence class	Calc-alkalic porphyry Cu-Au-Mo	Calc-alkalic porphyry Cu-Mo (Au potential is not assessed)
Age	175 m.y - Middle Jurassic Period Aaelnian-Bajocian Stage	175 m.y - Middle Jurassic Period Aaelnian-Bajocian Stage
Host rocks	Bonanza Supergroup mafic to intermediate meta- volcanic and associated meta-sedimentary rocks	Bonanza Supergroup mafic to intermediate meta- volcanic and associated meta-sedimentary rocks
Controlling structures	End Creek Fault: west-northwest trending, right-lateral, sub-vertical, regional fault	proposed west-northwest trending, right lateral, sub-vertical, regional fault
Local structures	block faults, minor folds	block faults, drape folds
Localization	dilational jog along the regional structure	proposed dilational jog along a regional structure

Aspect	Island Copper Hydrothermal System	Le Mare Hydrothermal System
Alteration	Early Potassic and Pro-grade Propylitic: 1. Inner potassic: qtz-actinolite-hb-Na.plag- =/- scapolite-apatite (low Cu + Mo contents) 2. Outer potassic: bio-mag-albite-kspar +/- amphiboles (>0.2% Cu) 3+4. Propylitic: chlorite-calcite-epidote-pyrite 3. (<0.3% Cu) 4. (<0.1% Cu) Intermediate phyllic-argillic: sericite kaolinite-illite-chlorite +/- pyrite (Mo and minor Cu mineralization) Late Advanced Argillic: (hosted in pyrophyllite-dumortiorite breccia) pyroph-qtz-sericite-kaolinite clays-dumortiorite	Early Potassic plumes surrounded by Pro-grade Propylitic 1. Potassic zone: core of kspar-qtz +/-bio intruded by qtz-jasper all contained in silicic envelope (Cu showings in core areas) 2. Outer propylitic: chlorite-calcite epidote-pyrite (low Cu) Intermediate phyllic-argillic: sericite-kaolinite-clays-chlorite at the South Gossan zone (asst. with soil-Mo anomalies) Late advanced argillic: (restricted to a few permeable faults) sericite-kaolinite-clays
Intrusion	1. Early mineral rhyodacite (altered and associated with potassic alt and most Cu mineralization) 2. Intra-mineral rhyodacite (altered and asst with most Mo and minor Cu mineralization) 3. Late-mineral rhyodacite (unaltered) and pyrophyllite breccia (post-mineral)	1. Rhyodacite breccia at Culleet Creek zone with qtz-jasper (late potassic) alteration 2. Altered + unaltered felsic dykes in the South Gossan zone 3. Rhyodacite northwest of Dumortiorite Creek- Unaltered aplite at the head of Dumortiorite Creek
Mineralization	1. Early Cu-Au+/-Mo asst with k alt 2. Late Mo-Cu+/-Au asst with argillic-phyllic alt	1. Cu showings + soil anomalies asst with k alt 2. Mo Road showing and soil anomalies asst with phyllic alt

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

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

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The Le Mare Property exhibits alteration and mineralization styles commonly associated with porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits found in British Columbia. The overall form of individual porphyry deposits is highly varied and includes irregular, oval, solid, or “hollow” cylindrical and inverted cup shapes. The exploration programs conducted by Le Mare Gold Corporation and Miza II Resources Inc. used exploration methods commonly used and, in some cases, designed specifically for the exploration of porphyry copper deposits in British Columbia and Arizona USA.

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

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

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

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

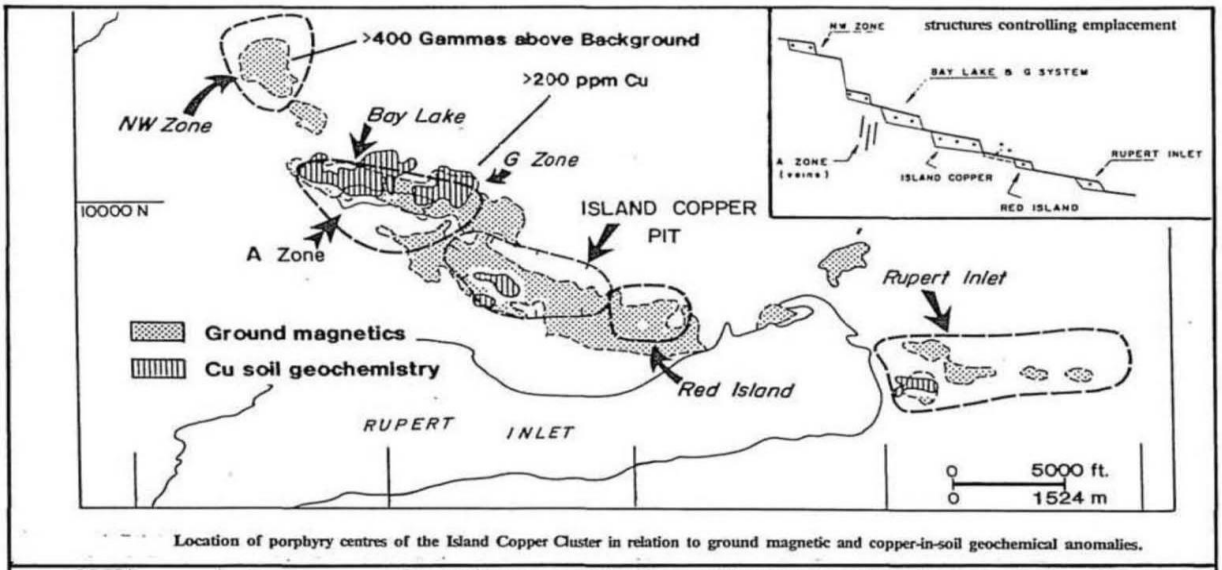
Oxidation state of granitic rocks reflected by accessory minerals such as magnetite, ilmenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and anhydrite also influences metal contents of related deposits. Porphyry deposits of Cu, Cu-Mo, Cu-Au, Au, Mo (mainly Climax type), and W are generally associated with oxidized magnetite-series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

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

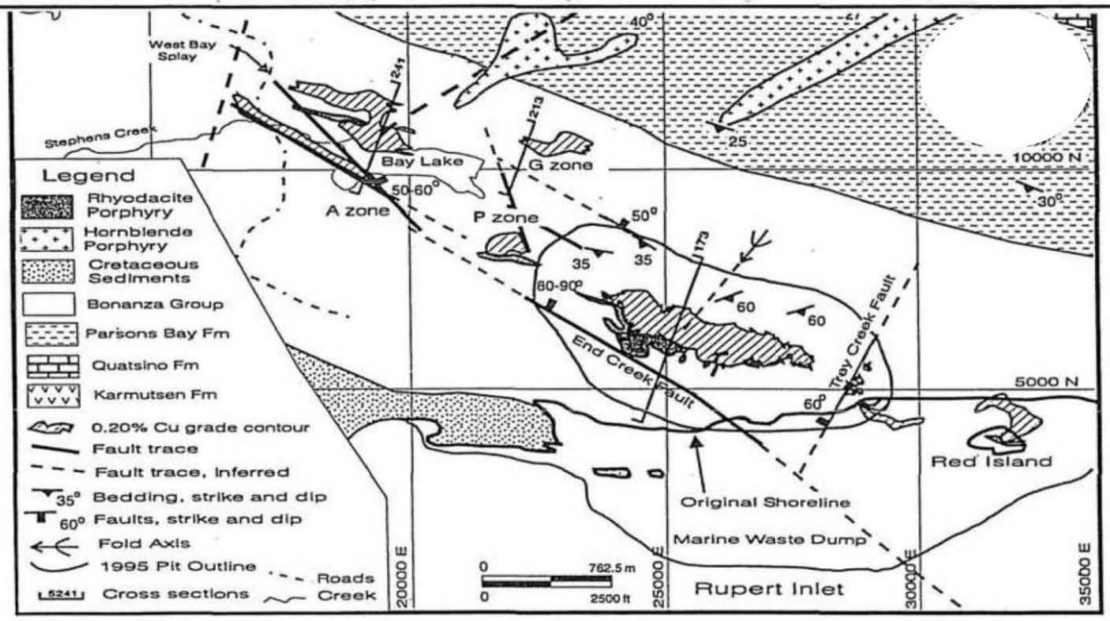
> The Island Copper Cluster (ICC), situated at the northern end of Vancouver Island, consists of five porphyry Cu-Au-Mo systems, and a porphyry Cu-Mo system, genetically associated with Jurassic stock and dyke-like rhyodacitic porphyries (c.a. 175 Ma) that intruded comagmatic island arc, calc-alkaline basalts, andesites, pyroclastic and sedimentary marine rocks of the Bonanza Group. These share similarities in geometries of alteration and mineralization but exhibit a large range of size and grade. Copper-bearing garnet-pyroxene skarn, and vein-type mineralization, also constitute integral parts of the porphyry systems.
>
> The former Island Copper mine was the only economic “ore body” found among the Island Copper Cluster members to date. Between the start of production in 1971 and the end of 1994, the mine produced 345 million tonnes (380 million tons) of material having average head grades of 0.41% Cu, 0.017% Mo, 0.19 gm/mt (0.006 oz/ton) Au and 1.4 gm/mt (0.041 oz/ton) Ag (Perelló, 1995).
>
> The Island Copper hydrothermal system evolved from an early, probably juvenile magmatic fluid-dominated stage, to one strongly influenced by meteoric waters, as the main heat source cooled and further intrusion and brecciation took place. Three main stages of alteration and mineralization have been differentiated (Figure 18). Most copper, gold and some molybdenum were deposited under k-silicate stable conditions during an Early stage related to the intrusion of

a Main rhyodacite porphyry. This was followed by a copper-molybdenum-(gold?) Intermediate stage associated with quartz-sericite and quartz-sericite-clay assemblages and by a copper-barren pyrophyllite-rich late stage under advanced argillic alteration conditions. These stages were assisted by Intra-mineral and Late-mineral rhyodacite intrusions. Certain features of Island Copper such as the positive correlation between copper and gold, the association of gold with a potassic, biotite-rich alteration assemblage, and the high magnetite content (>8% by volume) in the system are characteristic of gold-rich porphyry deposits. The spatial arrangement of biotite-chalcopyrite ore zones around a copper-barren, quartz-magnetite-amphibole core, however, considered to be a unique feature of the Island Copper ore body and other members of the cluster ... Comparisons are also valid between the Fe-rich core of the systems of the ICC and iron ore mineralization of the Kiruna type.

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



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



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

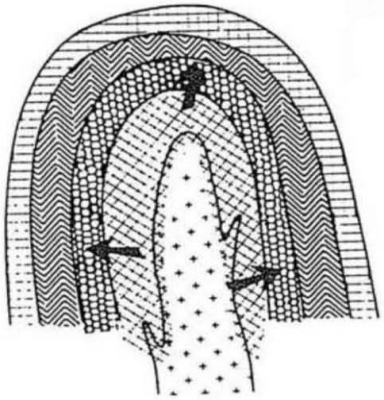
N.

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

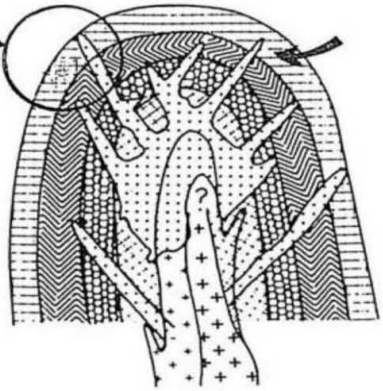
Figure 16

October 30, 2020

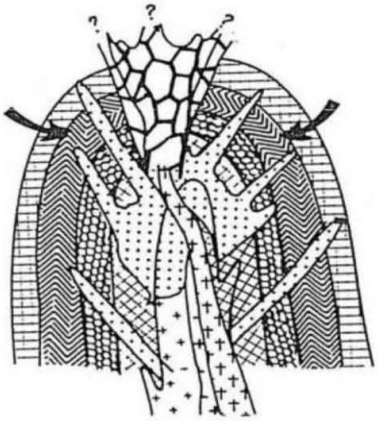
CONFIGURATION and GEOLOGY of the ISLAND COPPER CLUSTER DEPOSITS
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo



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



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



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

LEGEND

- EPIDOTE–PYRITE
- CHLORITE–MAGNETITE–PYRITE
- BIOTITE–MAGNETITE–CHALCOPYRITE
- QUARTZ–AMPHIBOLE–MAGNETITE STOCKWORK
- QUARTZ–SERICITE–CHLORITE OVERPRINT
- RHYODACITE PORPHYRY
- NEW (INTERMINERAL) MAGMATIC INPUT
- PYROPHYLLITE–DUMORTIERITE BRECCIA
- LATE PORPHYRIES (RHYODACITE)

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

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

NO SPECIFIED SCALE

Figure 17

October 30, 2020

EVOLUTION of the ISLAND COPPER DEPOSIT
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5. NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

8.1 Alteration and Mineralization of the Le Mare Hydrothermal System

8.1.1 Alteration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> ... Mapping was continued westerly (from the Gorby showing) toward Harvey Cove. Quartz veining decreases away from the Gorby showing as well as a decrease in chalcopyrite

> mineralization. A highly silicified breccia with angular rhyolitic and dacitic fragments including blood-red siliceous hematite (jasper) fragments, cut by numerous quartz-chalcedony veinlets occurs on a small highly resistant dome-like ridge. This silicified structure is very similar to ... (the rhyodacitic dome) along the southwest side of Dumortiorite Creek (section 3.4, this report).
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: pp.17-18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the 1991 calculated magnetic field gradient defines the margin of the Le Mare hydrothermal system as confined within the proposed boundary faults (Figures 9a, 9b and 10), then the elevations of emplacement of the No. 2 Showings-area, Gooding Ridge, and New Destiny plumes demonstrate that plumes of potassic alteration extended to progressively higher elevations toward the centre of the hydrothermal system. Ostler (2010) postulated that the potassic alteration zone of the Le Mare hydrothermal system has just been unroofed and that the elevations of the crests of Gooding and Le Mare ridges are good approximations of the local elevations of the top of the potassic alteration zone.
More zones, indicated by soil-copper anomalies and by observations from a distance of distinctive orange-weathering potassic alteration, are located throughout the Le Mare hydrothermal system-area south and east of Gooding Ridge and the Culleet Creek area (Figures 4 & 9a).

Some studies included in the 1991 Stow Resources Ltd. exploration program seem not to have been used too much advantage at the time. Included, are those of potassium enrichment and sulphur distribution (Figure 18).
Three areas of potassium enrichment are identifiable in the 1991 survey area: one corresponds with intense potassic alteration in the Culleet Creek and No. 2 Showings-area zones, another corresponds with the North and South Lake zones, and a third occurs near the head of Dumortiorite Creek where the aplite was mapped during the current (2009) exploration program. Potassium enrichment corresponds well with potassic alteration from the South Lake zone westward to the No. 2 Showings area and extends up the slope to the boundary of the 1991 survey-area. Also, potassium enrichment was revealed in a sparsely explored area at the head of Dumortiorite Creek. Little effort seems to have been made to explore those areas for potassic alteration and copper mineralization.

Dave Heberlein (1993B) commented that the sulphur content of rocks in the property-area was greatest in the sericite-pyrite-quartz (phyllic) alteration adjacent with the soil-molybdenum anomalies on the southeastern margin of the South Gossan zone (Figure 20E). The close association of phyllic alteration with molybdenum enrichment at the Le Mare hydrothermal system is similar to that of phyllic alteration with the main pulse on molybdenum mineralization at the Island Copper mine deposit (Perelló et al., 1995) (Figures 16 & 17).

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

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

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

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

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

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

> Several branch roads cut across the South Gossan zone. One of the upper branch roads had been previously mapped as exposing some 200 metres of kaolinitic alteration including a section of advanced argillic alteration. Mapping conducted by the writer along this road section did not encounter any such alteration. Approximately 150-200 m of the road section identified as kaolinitic alteration in fact, exposes siliceous, intermediate volcanics with weak to no alteration, consisting predominantly of brittle creamy-pinkish, aphanitic rhyolite, fragmental-lapilli tuffaceous rhyolite and rhyodacitic flow banding. At the end of the road where an exposed section was mapped as having advance argillic alteration - the writer mapped an exposed 5 m section of milky-white, medium grain, feldspathic (K-spar?) alteration. The (potassic?) feldspar is weakly kaolinitic. Similar alteration was mapped at lower elevations - near the lake.

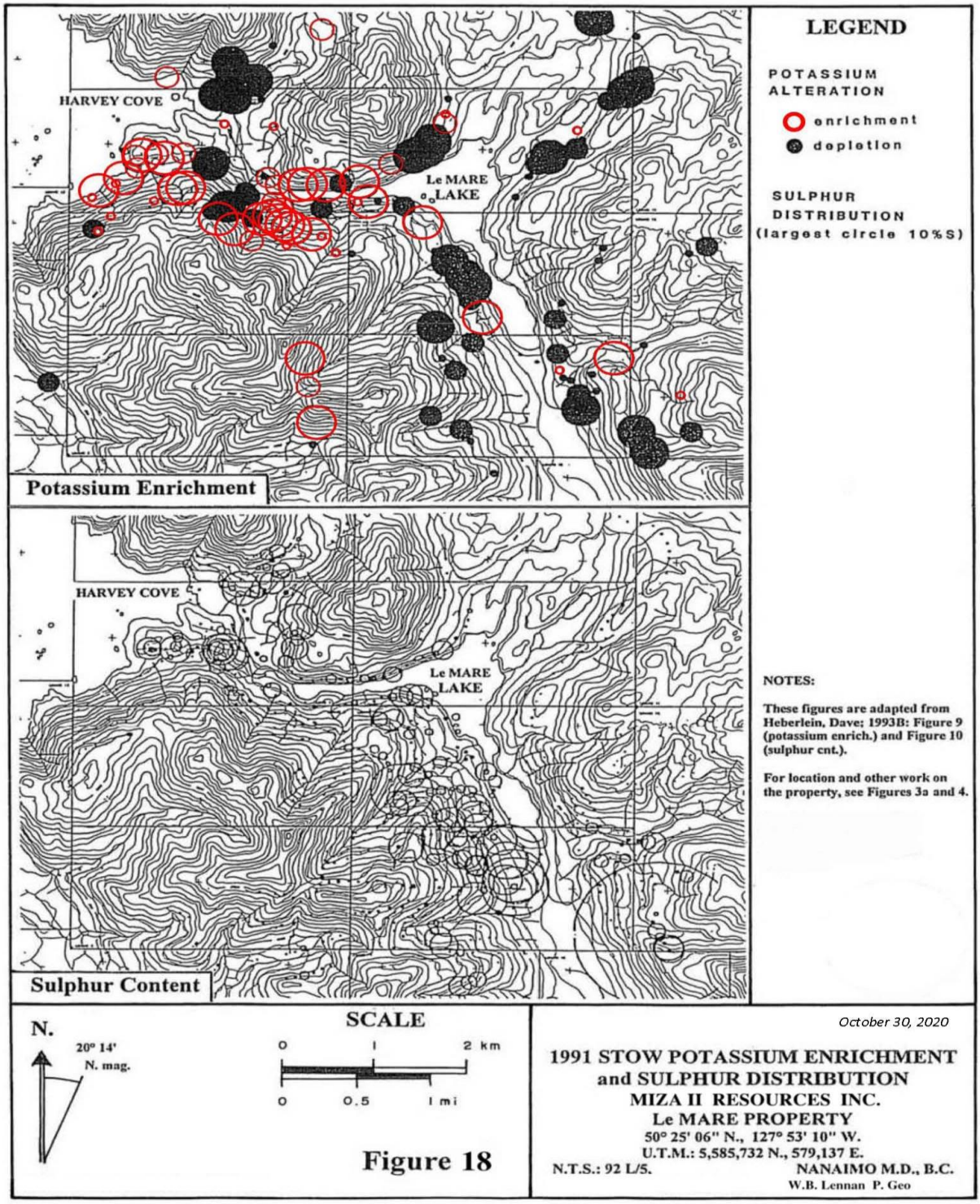
Another branch road higher along the ridge between the main South Gossan zone-area and Dumortiorite Creek was previously mapped as exposing propylitic and advanced argillic phases with sections near the end of the road as containing phyllic alteration. This section of road was mapped by the writer ... as having predominantly brittle, cherty, dacitic flow bands with occasional basaltic flows ... Sections of andesite with weak to moderate propylitic (mainly chlorite with minor epidote along fractures) were noted but no advanced argillic phases were evident. At the end of the branch road where phyllic alteration was initially mapped, is in fact covered by glacial gravelly till - no bedrock was encountered (Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 15.)

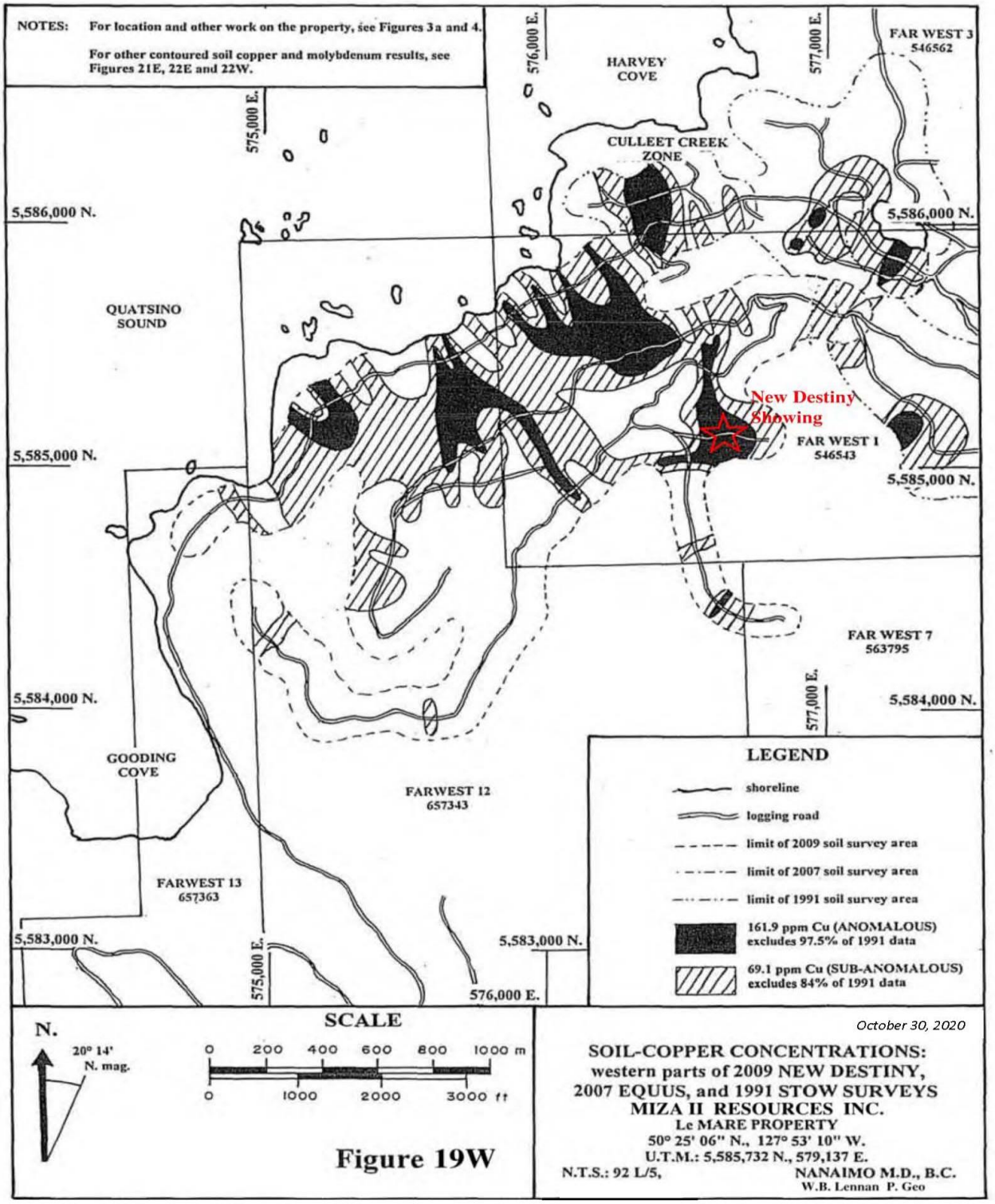
Although some of the evidence is contradictory, the alteration of the South Gossan zone is a vertically zoned plume of quartz-sericite-chlorite-clay-pyrite (argillic-phyllic) alteration that has ascended through and overprinted previous potassic alteration. It resembles the alteration associated with the “inter-mineral” rhyodacitic intrusion and the main stage of molybdenum mineralization at the Island Copper mine (Figure 17) (Table 8).

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

all around the South Gossan zone plume. Probably, its absence at surface around the southwestern margin of the plume is due to the surface of that part of the slope being above the zone of phyllic alteration.
After the cessation of argillic and phyllic alteration during waning of the Le Mare hydrothermal system, minor amounts of advanced argillic alteration and weathering may have occurred along permeable faults and fractures.

In general, the alteration exposed on the Le Mare hydrothermal system resembles that of the upper part of the alteration at the Island Copper mine deposit during its intermediate stage of development as described by Perelló et al. (1995) (Figure 17).


LEGEND
POTASSIUM ALTERATION
enrichment
depletion
SULPHUR DISTRIBUTION
(largest circle 10%S)
HARVEY COVE
Le MARE LAKE
Potassium Enrichment
HARVEY COVE
Le MARE LAKE
Sulphur Content
NOTES:
These figures are adapted from Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: Figure 9 (potassium enrich.) and Figure 10 (sulphur cnt.).
For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 18
October 30, 2020
1991 STOW POTASSIUM ENRICHMENT
and SULPHUR DISTRIBUTION
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo


NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
For other contoured soil copper and molybdenum results, see Figures 21E, 22E and 22W.
575,000 E.
576,000 E.
577,000 E.
HARVEY COVE
FAR WEST 3
546562
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
5,586,000 N.
QUATSINO SOUND
New Destiny Showing
FAR WEST 1
546543
5,585,000 N.
FAR WEST 7
563795
5,584,000 N.
GOODING COVE
FARWEST 12
657343
FARWEST 13
657363
5,583,000 N.
LEGEND
shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
161.9 ppm Cu (ANOMALOUS) excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
69.1 ppm Cu (SUB-ANOMALOUS) excludes 84% of 1991 data
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 19W
October 30, 2020
SOIL-COPPER CONCENTRATIONS:
western parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY, 2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

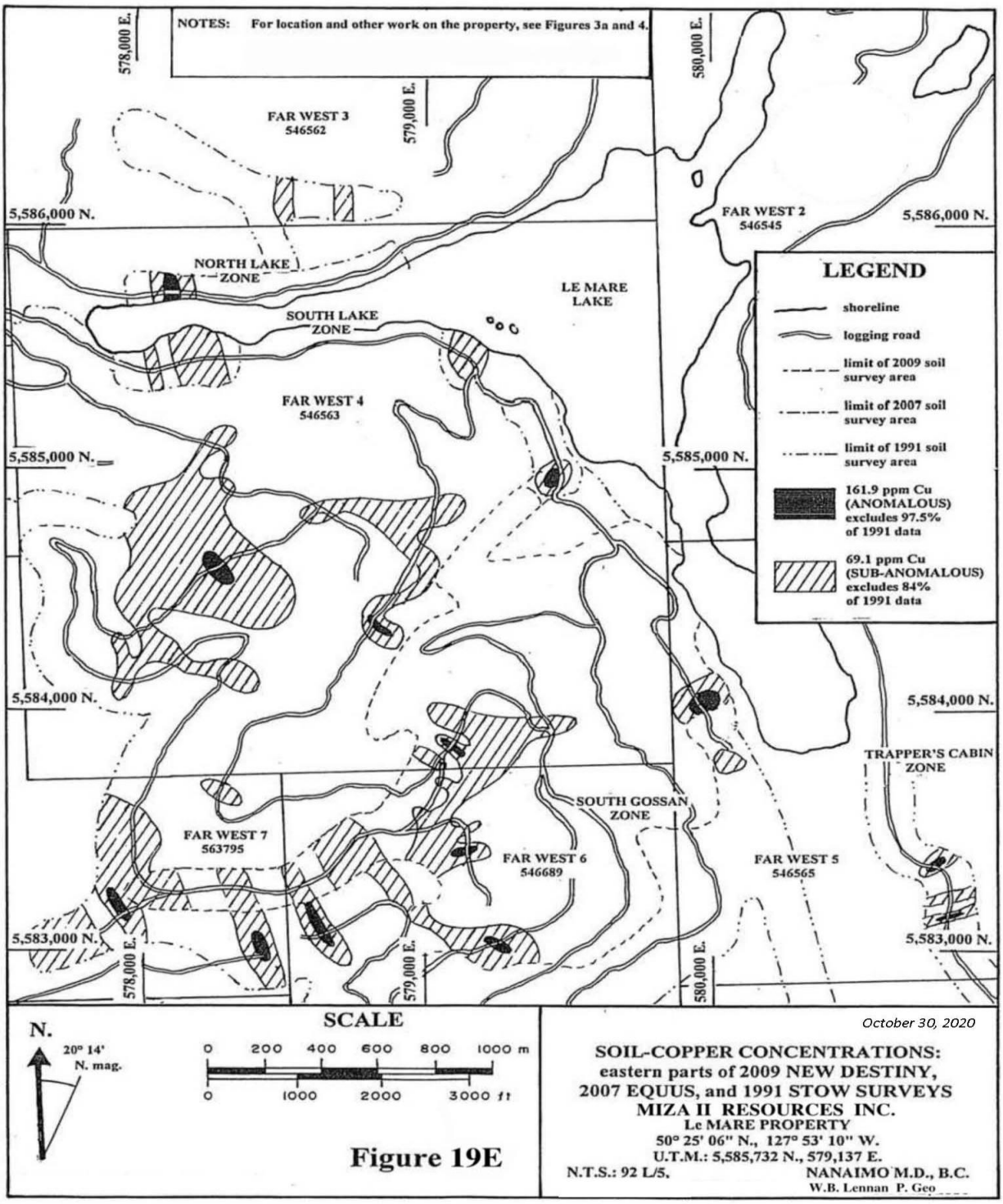
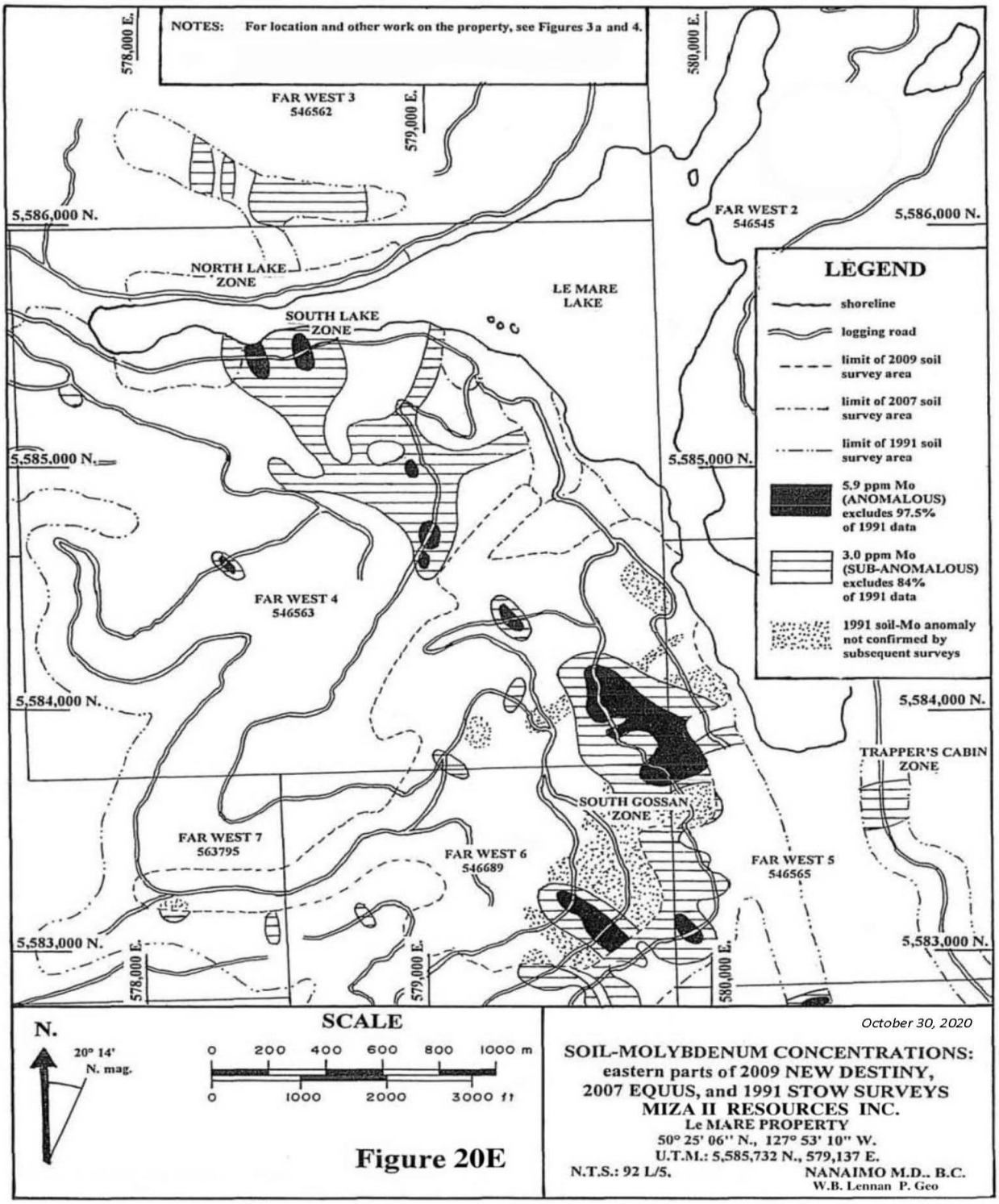

NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
FAR WEST 3
546562
FAR WEST 2
546545
5,586,000 N.
NORTH LAKE ZONE
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
LE MARE LAKE
FAR WEST 4
546563
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
FAR WEST 7
563795
FAR WEST 6
546689
FAR WEST 5
546565
5,583,000 N.
LEGEND
shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
161.9 ppm Cu (ANOMALOUS) excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
69.1 ppm Cu (SUB-ANOMALOUS) excludes 84% of 1991 data
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
October 30, 2020
SOIL-COPPER CONCENTRATIONS:
eastern parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY,
2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

Figure 19E


NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
FAR WEST 3
546562
FAR WEST 2
546545
5,586,000 N.
NORTH LAKE ZONE
LE MARE LAKE
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
5,585,000 N.
FAR WEST 4
546563
5,584,000 N.
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
FAR WEST 7
563795
FAR WEST 6
546689
FAR WEST 5
546565
5,583,000 N.
LEGEND
shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
5.9 ppm Mo (ANOMALOUS) excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
3.0 ppm Mo (SUB-ANOMALOUS) excludes 84% of 1991 data
1991 soil-Mo anomaly not confirmed by subsequent surveys
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 20E
October 30, 2020
SOIL-MOLYBDENUM CONCENTRATIONS:
eastern parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY,
2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06'' N., 127° 53' 10'' W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
W.B. Lennan P. Geo

9.0 EXPLORATION (2011 to 2020)

In 2011 a series of mapping surveys were completed in the Le Mare Lake area focusing in on an area located along the western section of the Far West claim group. More specifically, in an area roughly bounded by: west of Le Mare Lake, south of Culleet Creek and east of Gooding Cove with surveys extending from near tide water to summit of 450 meters. The review of the 2011 exploration work is summarized in Section 6 of this report. Exploration work conducted from 2011 to 2018 is also documented in Section 6 of this report. In 2017 the author visited the property and collected rock chip samples from the Gorby and New Destiny Showings with analytical results presented on Tables 7a and 7b and on Figures 11 and 14 of this report. The author visited the property again in October of 2019 to examine the drill core from the 2018 drilling program described in Sections 6 and 10 of this report. The following photographs provide additional context to the work conducted in 2011 particularly in and around the New Destiny Showing.

From September 30, 2020 to October 7, 2020, the most recent exploration program on the Le Mare Property consisted of an Induced Polarization Survey over 5.8 kilometer along 5 brushed out lines over the New Destiny showing in the vicinity of 2018 drill holes LLG-18-01 and LLG-18-02. The survey was recommended as a follow up to the 2018 drilling as the drill sample results did not reflect the copper mineralization located in the surface rock chip channel sampling where copper concentrations averaged 0.24% Cu over 180 m. The drilling identified significant faulting which may have offset the surface mineralization. An IP survey was recommended to detect potential offsets of the surface mineralization. Additional rock chip sampling in the vicinity of drill hole LLG018-01 was also conducted from October 1 to October 9, 2020 to compare copper concentrations between sheer/fault zones and non-sheered rocks to better understand mineralization controls to direct further geological mapping and sampling. The results were compared to the IP survey results and indicated that a future IP survey would need to be extended and more detailed to provide better definition of the current anomalies. The rock chip sample locations and results are presented on Figure 21 and on Table 9.

Table 9

Author's October 8, 2020 New Destiny Showing Rock Chip Sample Results

Location	Analysis Number Sequence	Total Sampling Length	Copper ppm	Molybdenum ppm	Gold ppm	Silver ppm	Zinc ppm
New Destiny Showing	LL20001	30 cm chip	435	<1	0.013	<0.5	133
	LL20002	30 cm chip	820	1	0.008	<0.5	95
	LL20003	30 cm chip	**2.88%**	1	0.025	2.0	169
	LL20004	30 cm chip	**1.095%**	4	0.047	2.6	94
	LL20005	30 cm chip	**2.25%**	2	0.011	3.7	109
	LL20006	30 cm chip	5030	1	0.007	1.1	110
	LL20007	30 cm chip	1965	1	0.002	0.9	143
	LL20008	30 cm chip	5490	1	0.016	1.2	109
	LL20009	30 cm chip	2560	2	0.038	0.9	123
	LL20010	30 cm chip	2080	1	0.001	<0.5	134
	LL20011	30 cm chip	380	3	0.001	<0.5	142
	LL20012	30 cm chip	2840	5	0.005	<0.5	141
	LL20013	30 cm chip	1605	1	0.005	<0.5	155
	LL20014	30 cm chip	4120	<1	0.002	1.2	172
	LL20015	30 cm chip	1510	<1	0.064	0.7	196
	LL20016	30 cm chip	1870	4	0.067	1.0	104
	LL20017	30 cm chip	2060	3	0.010	2.7	175
	LL20018	30 cm chip	**1.175%**	3	0.216	4.0	100
	LL20019	30 cm chip	1425	8	0.037	2.7	69

The analytical results indicated that the highest copper concentrations are found in samples from an approximately 3.3 m wide shear zone in Bonanza Volcanic rocks where intense micro fracturing is observed. The fractures are silicified and carry very fine-grained pyrite and chalcopyrite. Minor carbonate alteration occurs along the fractures. Significant oxidation (rusting) of sulphide minerals is also very intense in the shear zone area. As noted in Table 9, a 90 cm wide section in the shear zone averages 2.075% copper (samples LL20003 to LL20005). From samples LL20001 to LL20011, the copper concentration averages 0.699 % Cu over 3.6 m across the shear zone. Samples LL20012 and LL20013 are located south of the shear zone and are not contiguous and had copper concentrations of 0.28% and 0.16% Cu respectively. West of the shear zone in less fractured and friable Bonanza Volcanics, copper values averaged 0.28% Cu over 0.6 m at samples LL20014 and LL20015. Samples LL20016 to LL20019 were also collected further to the west in less fractured volcanics and averaged 0.43% over 1.2 m including a 0.30 m section of 1.175% Cu. These 2020 analytical results confirm the sample results and tenor of the mineralization from the 2011 New Destiny trench sampling and the authors 2017 check samples as shown on Table 7b and on Figure 14 and 15.

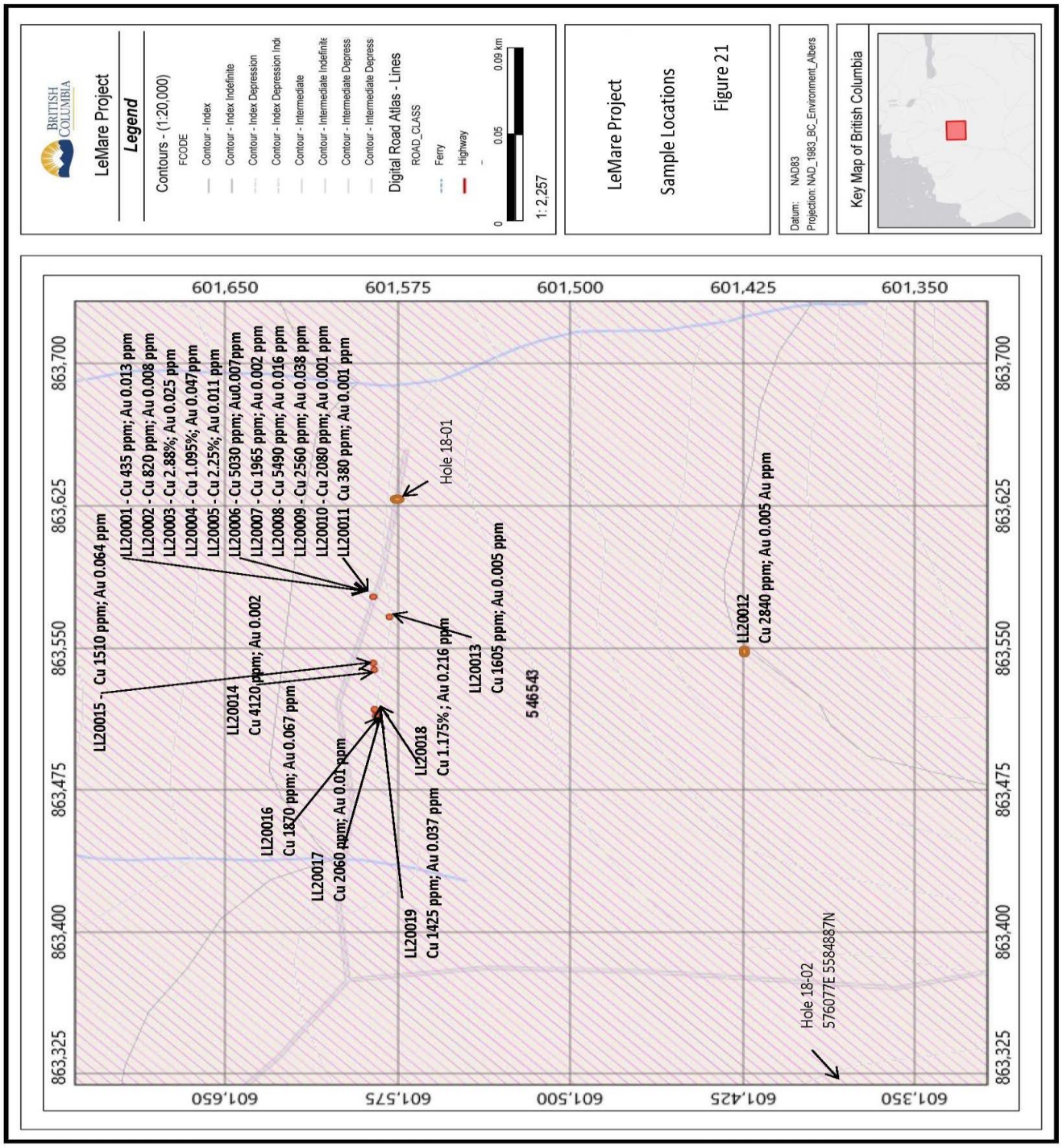

LeMare Project
Legend
Contours - (1:20,000)
FCODE
Contour - Index
Contour - Index Indefinite
Contour - Index Depression
Contour - Index Depression Indi
Contour - Intermediate
Contour - Intermediate Indefinite
Contour - Intermediate Depress
Contour - Intermediate Depress
Digital Road Atlas - Lines
ROAD_CLASS
Ferry
Highway
0
0.05
0.09 km
1: 2,257
LeMare Project
Sample Locations
Figure 21
Datum: NAD83
Projection: NAD_1983_BC_Environment_Albers
Key Map of British Columbia
601,650
601,575
601,500
601,425
601,350
863,700
863,625
863,550
863,475
863,400
863,325
LL20001 - Cu 435 ppm; Au 0.013 ppm
LL20002 - Cu 820 ppm; Au 0.008 ppm
LL20003 - Cu 2.88%; Au 0.025 ppm
LL20004 - Cu 1.095%; Au 0.047ppm
LL20005 - Cu 2.25%; Au 0.011 ppm
LL20006 - Cu 5030 ppm; Au0.007ppm
LL20007 - Cu 1965 ppm; Au 0.002 ppm
LL20008 - Cu 5490 ppm; Au 0.016 ppm
LL20009 - Cu 2560 ppm; Au 0.038 ppm
LL20010 - Cu 2080 ppm; Au 0.001 ppm
LL20011 Cu 380 ppm; Au 0.001 ppm
Hole 18-01
LL20012
Cu 2840 ppm; Au 0.005 Au ppm
LL20013
Cu 1605 ppm; Au 0.005 ppm
5 46543
LL20014
Cu 4120 ppm; Au 0.002
LL20015 - Cu 1510 ppm; Au 0.064 ppm
LL20016
Cu 1870 ppm; Au 0.067 ppm
LL20017
Cu 2060 ppm; Au 0.01 ppm
LL20018
Cu 1.175% ; Au 0.216 ppm
LL20019
Cu 1425 ppm; Au 0.037 ppm
Hole 18-02
576077E 5584887N

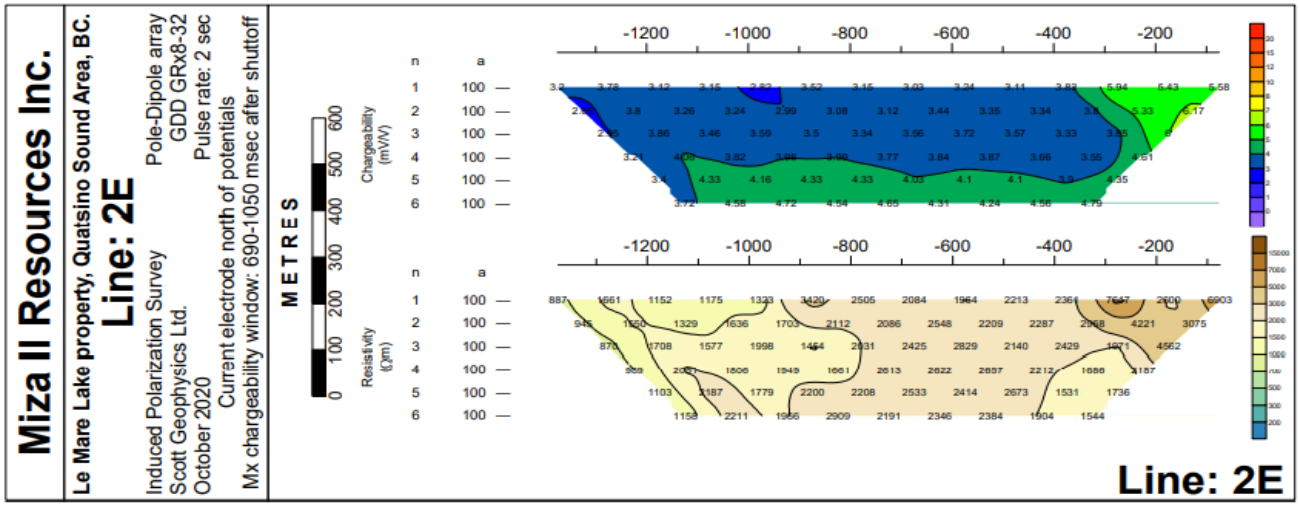
Figure 21

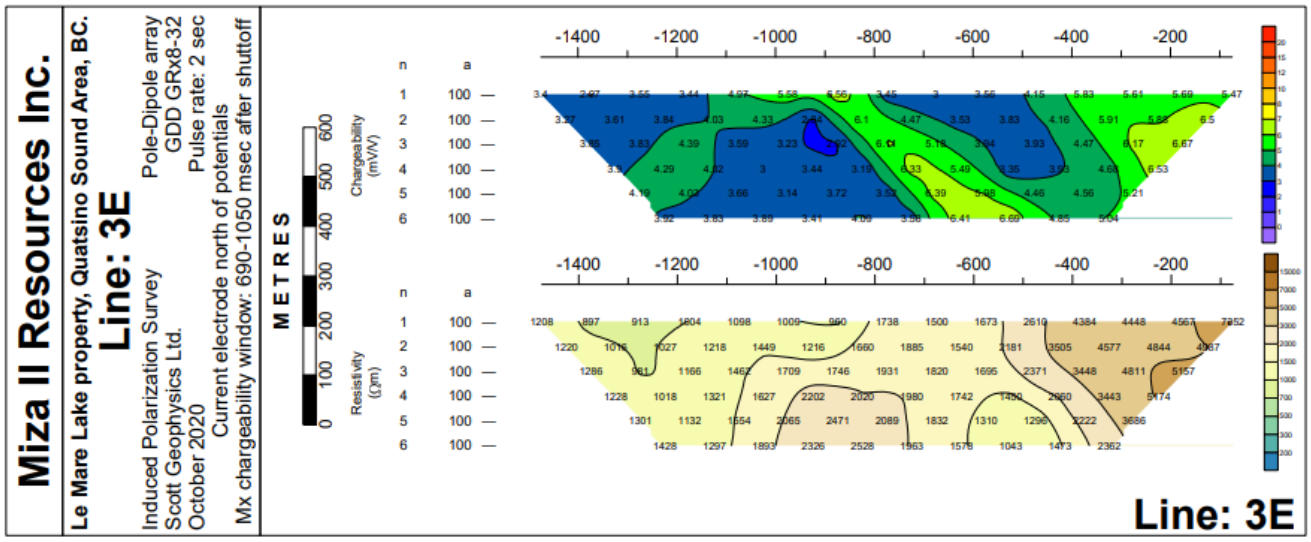
Scott Geophysics Ltd. was contracted to carry out the survey. The IP Survey consisted of a pole dipole array with readings taken at an “a” spacing of 100 m and at “n” separations of 1 to 6 (100/1-6). GPS readings were taken at each station and at the remote (“infinite”) electrode locations subject to satellite reception. Elevation measurements are barometric altimeter readings, calibrated to GPS altitude at the start of each line.

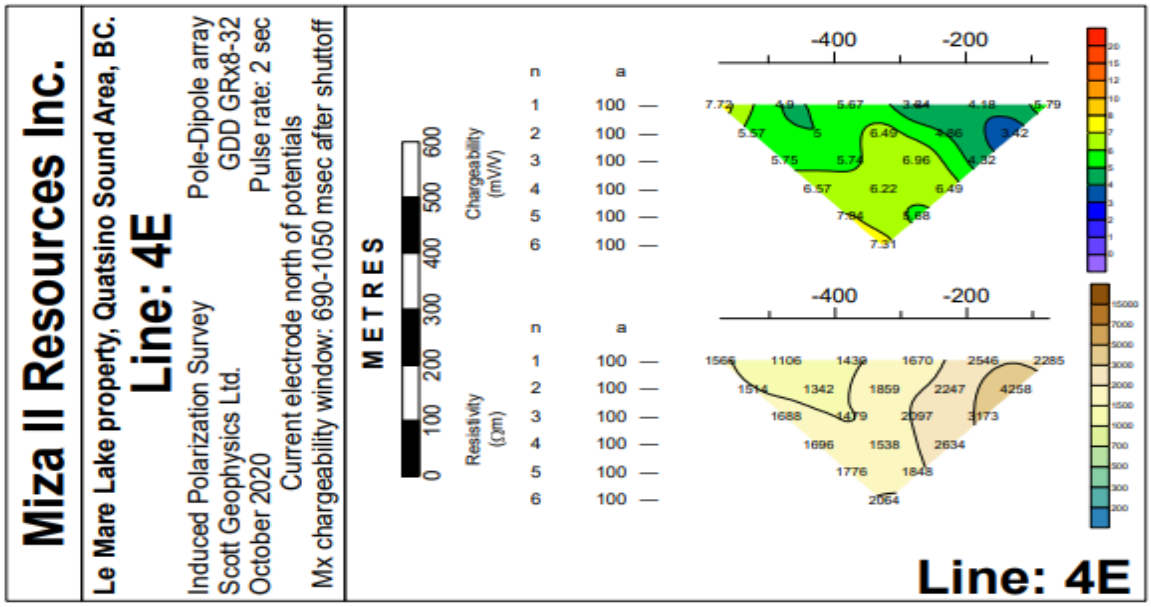
The IP survey was of a reconnaissance nature with lines conducted along overgrown logging roads with extensions into dense second growth.

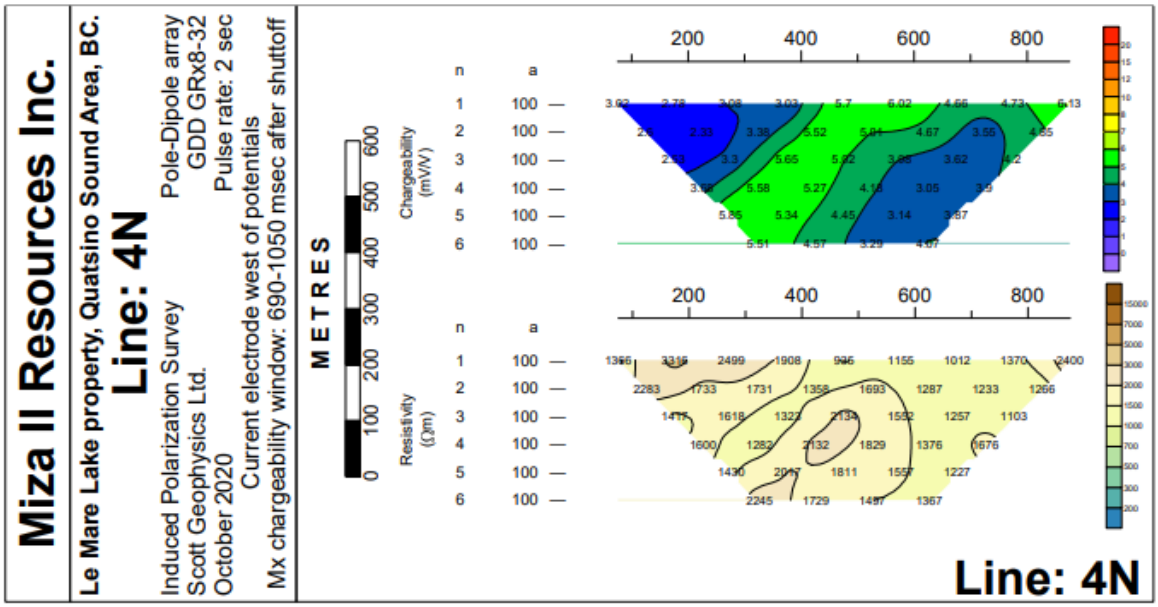
Instrumentation consisted of a GDD GRx8-32 receiver and a GDD Tx11 5000 watt transmitter. Readings were taken in the time domain using a 2 second on/2 second off alternating square wave. The chargeability values were plotted on pseudosections and plans are for the interval 690-1050msec shutoff. The author visited the property again on October 8, 2020 to confirm and review the IP Survey line and station locations.

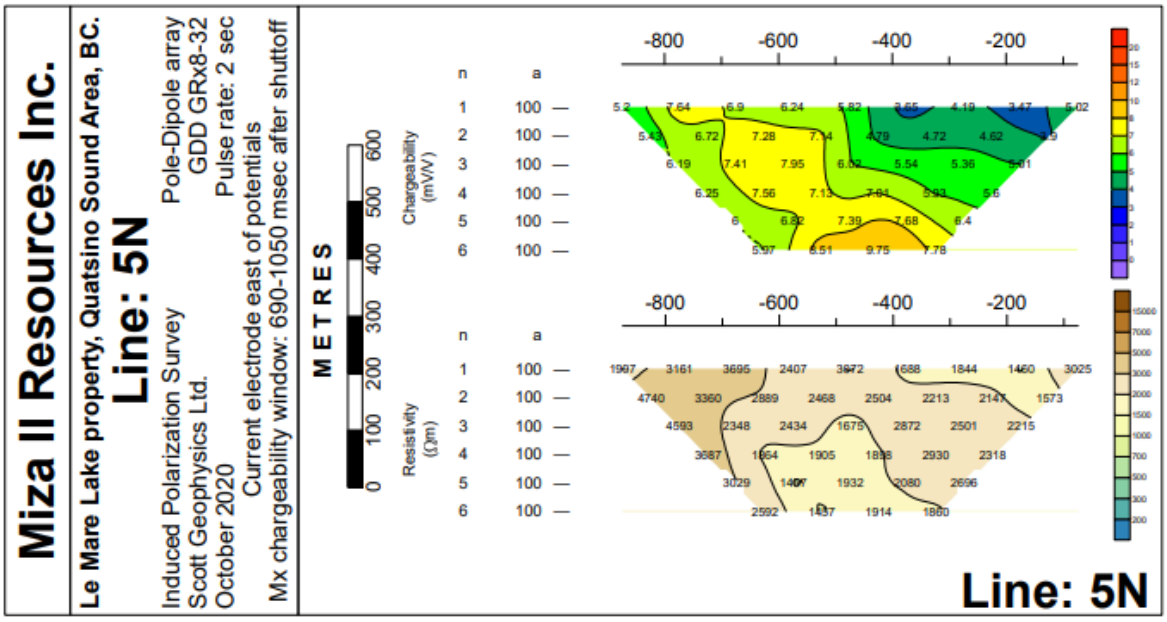
The IP Survey at the Le Mare Copper Gold Property conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. detected weak to moderate chargeability highs at approximately Line 4N/600E, Line 3E/200S, Line 3E/950S, Line 5N/700W and Line 4S. It was recommended that in the vicinity of Line 3E/950S and Line 4N/600E a resurvey be conducted at a shorter electrode interval such as 25 m or 50 m in order to better define the anomaly location. In the case of the broader chargeability high at the north end of Line 3E and the west end of Line 5N additional survey lines should be added at and electrode interval of 50 m to 100 m. Orientation of the additional lines would require limited testing first to determine whether the new lines should be oriented NS or EW. Pseudosections of the survey lines produced by Scott Geophysics Ltd. are presented as follows:

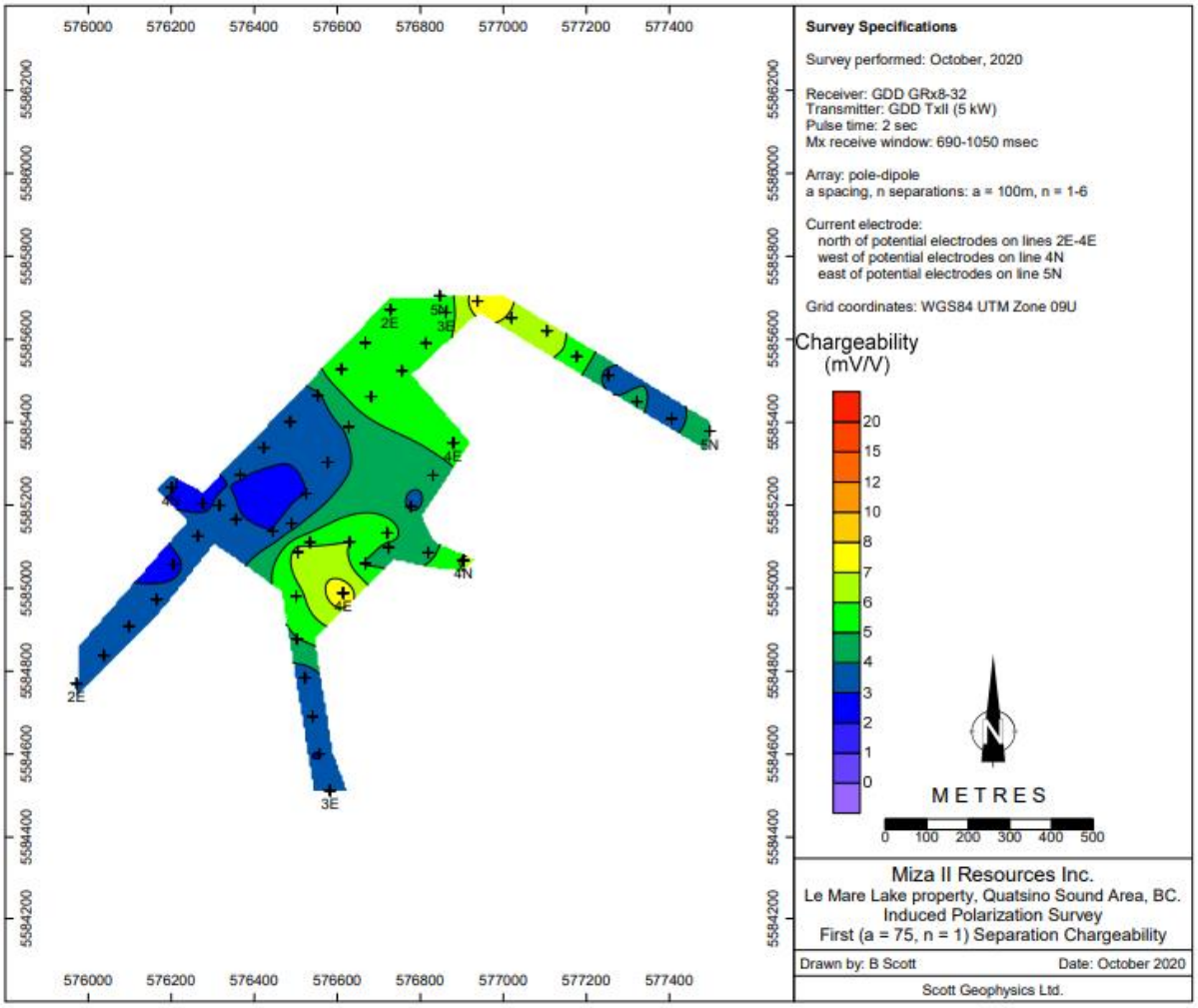


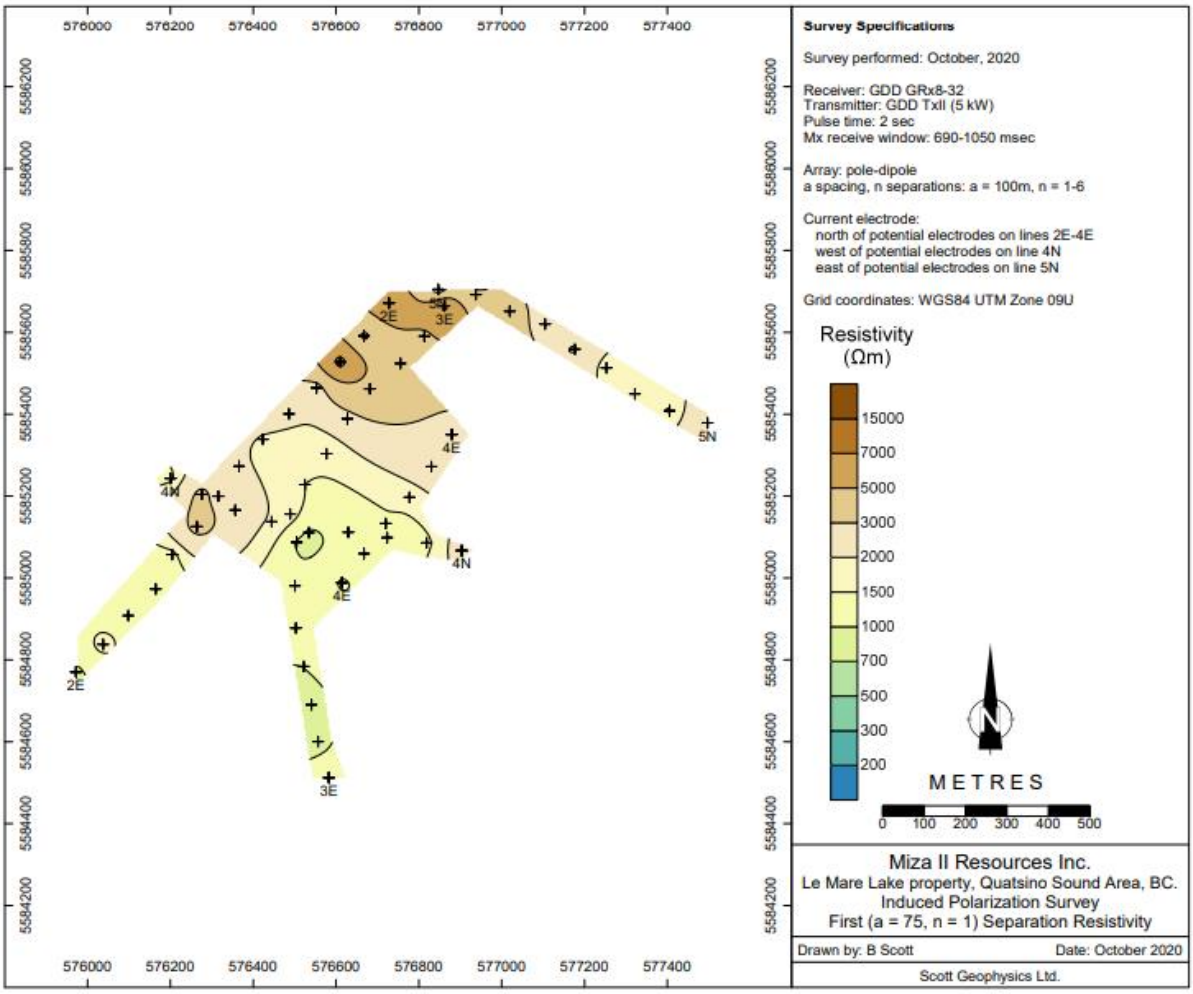

Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
Line: 3E
Induced Polarization Survey
Scott Geophysics Ltd.
October 2020
Pole-Dipole array
GDD GRx8-32
Pulse rate: 2 sec
Current electrode north of potentials
Mx chargeability window: 690-1050 msec after shuttoff
METRES
Chargeability (mV/V)
Resistivity (Ωm)
Line: 3E


Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
Line: 4E
Induced Polarization Survey
Scott Geophysics Ltd.
October 2020
Pole-Dipole array
GDD GRx8-32
Pulse rate: 2 sec
Current electrode north of potentials
Mx chargeability window: 690-1050 msec after shuttoff
METRES
Chargeability (mV/V)
Resistivity (Ωm)
Line: 4E


Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
Line: 4N
Induced Polarization Survey
Scott Geophysics Ltd.
October 2020
Pole-Dipole array
GDD GRx8-32
Pulse rate: 2 sec
Current electrode west of potentials
Mx chargeability window: 690-1050 msec after shutoff
METRES
Chargeability (mV/V)
Resistivity (Ωm)
n
a
Line: 4N

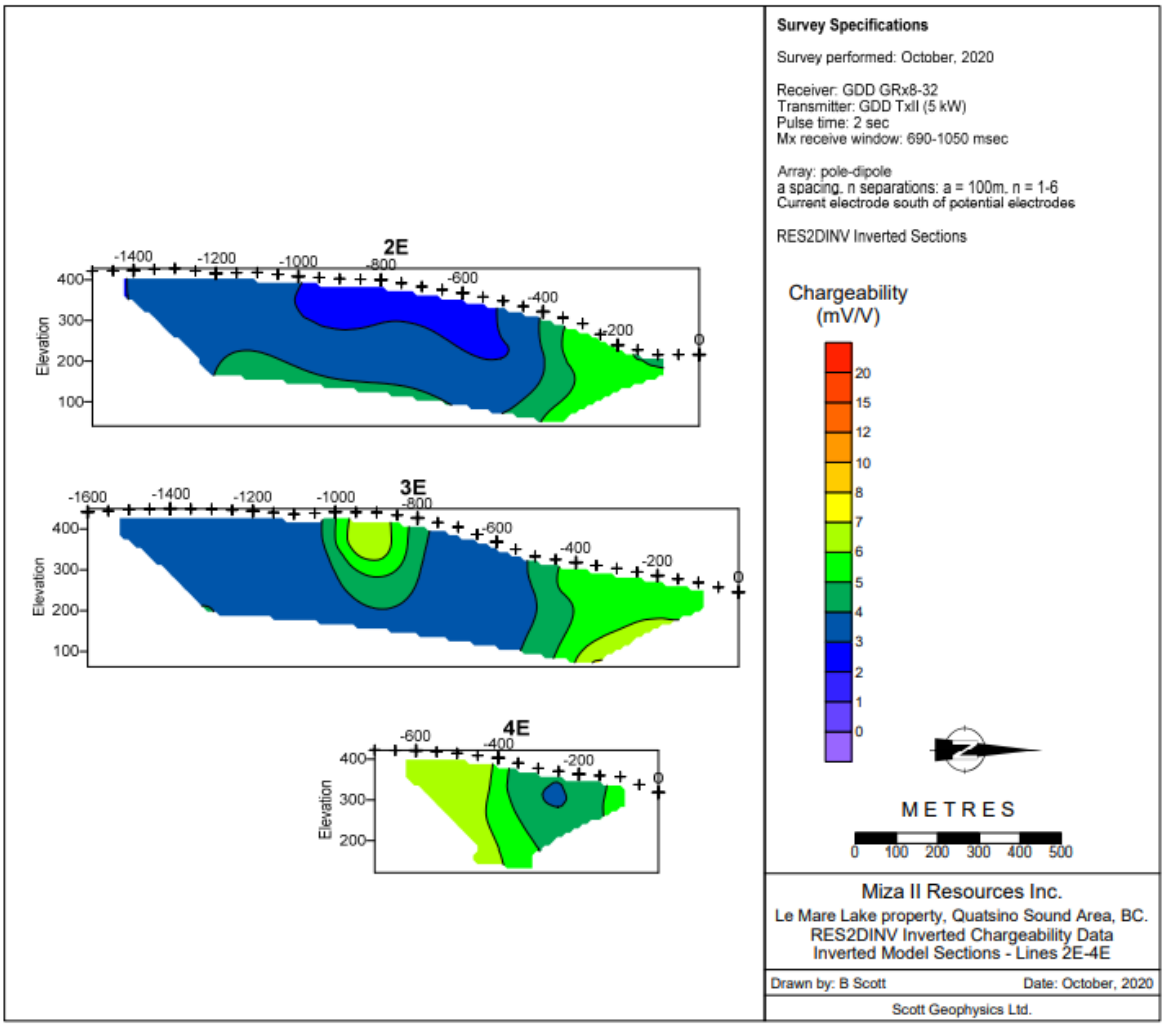

Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
Line: 5N
Induced Polarization Survey
Scott Geophysics Ltd.
October 2020
Pole-Dipole array
GDD GRx8-32
Pulse rate: 2 sec
Current electrode east of potentials
Mx chargeability window: 690-1050 msec after shutoff
METRES
Chargeability (mV/V)
Resistivity (Ωm)
n
a
Line: 5N

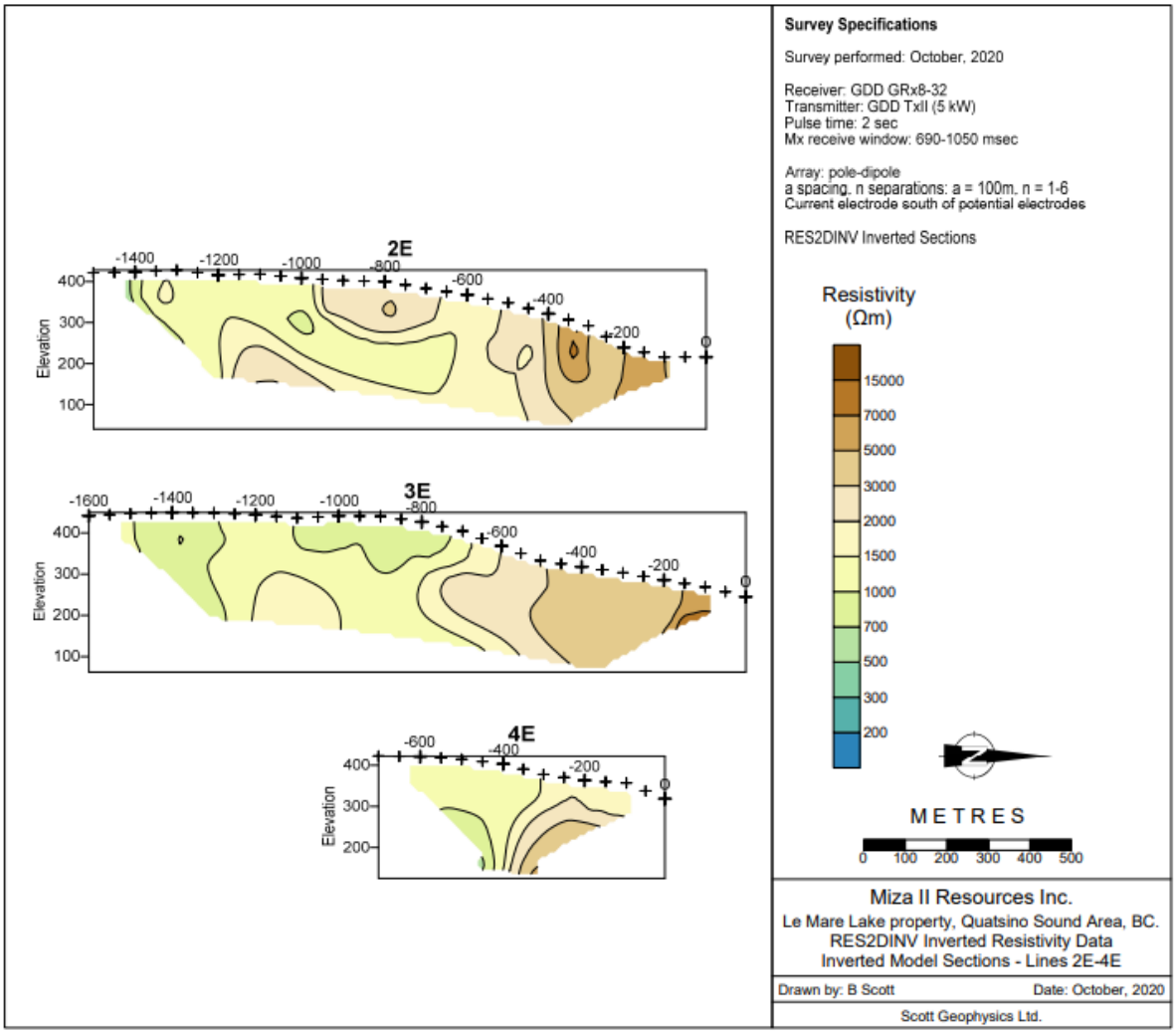

576000
576200
576400
576600
576800
577000
577200
577400
5586200
5586000
5585800
5585600
5585400
5585200
5585000
5584800
5584600
5584400
5584200
2E
3E
4E
5N
4N
Survey Specifications
Survey performed: October, 2020
Receiver: GDD GRx8-32
Transmitter: GDD TxII (5 kW)
Pulse time: 2 sec
Mx receive window: 690-1050 msec
Array: pole-dipole
a spacing, n separations: a = 100m, n = 1-6
Current electrode:
north of potential electrodes on lines 2E-4E
west of potential electrodes on line 4N
east of potential electrodes on line 5N
Grid coordinates: WGS84 UTM Zone 09U
Chargeability
(mV/V)
20
15
12
10
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
N
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
Induced Polarization Survey
First (a = 75, n = 1) Separation Chargeability
Drawn by: B Scott
Date: October 2020
Scott Geophysics Ltd.

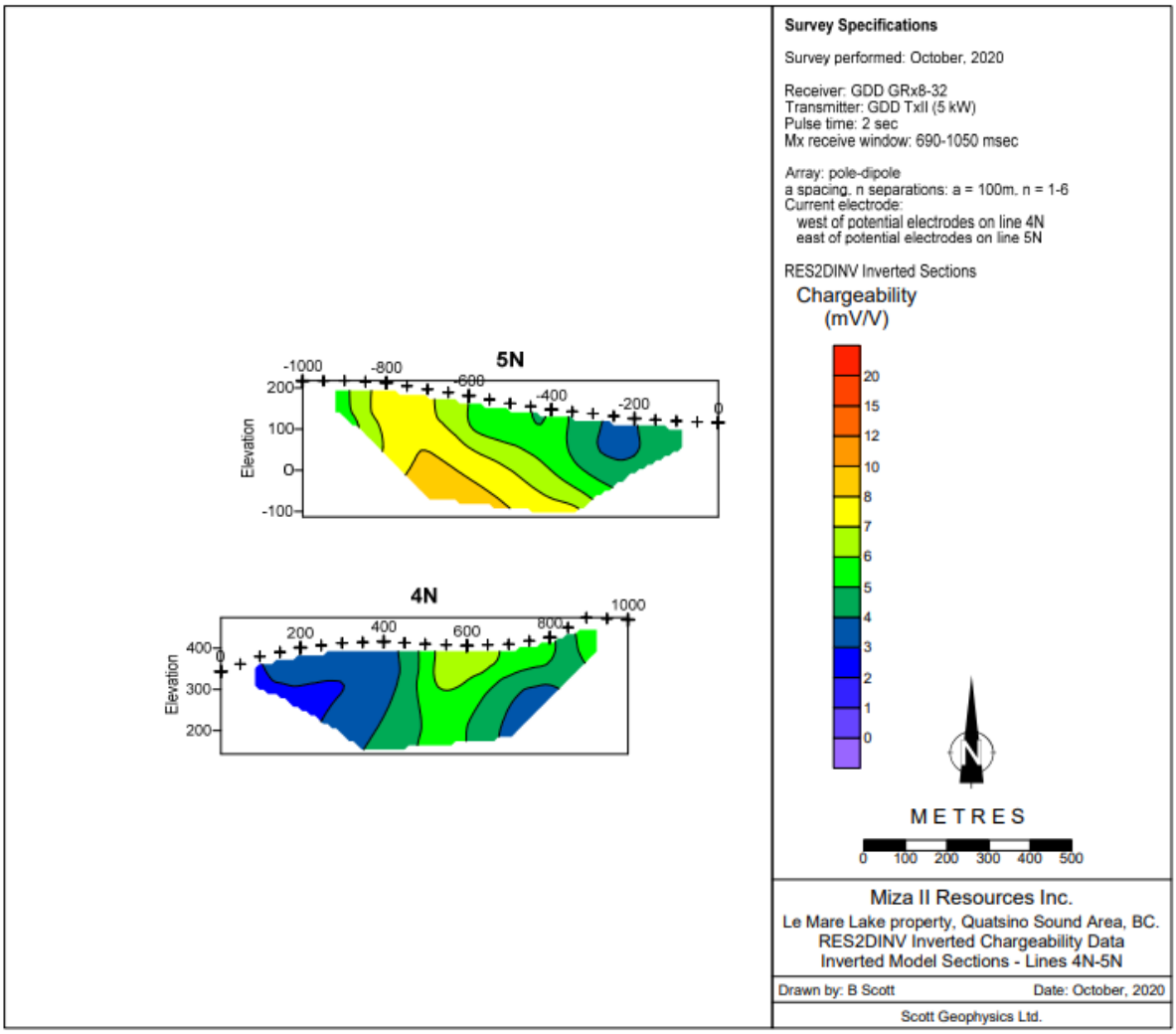


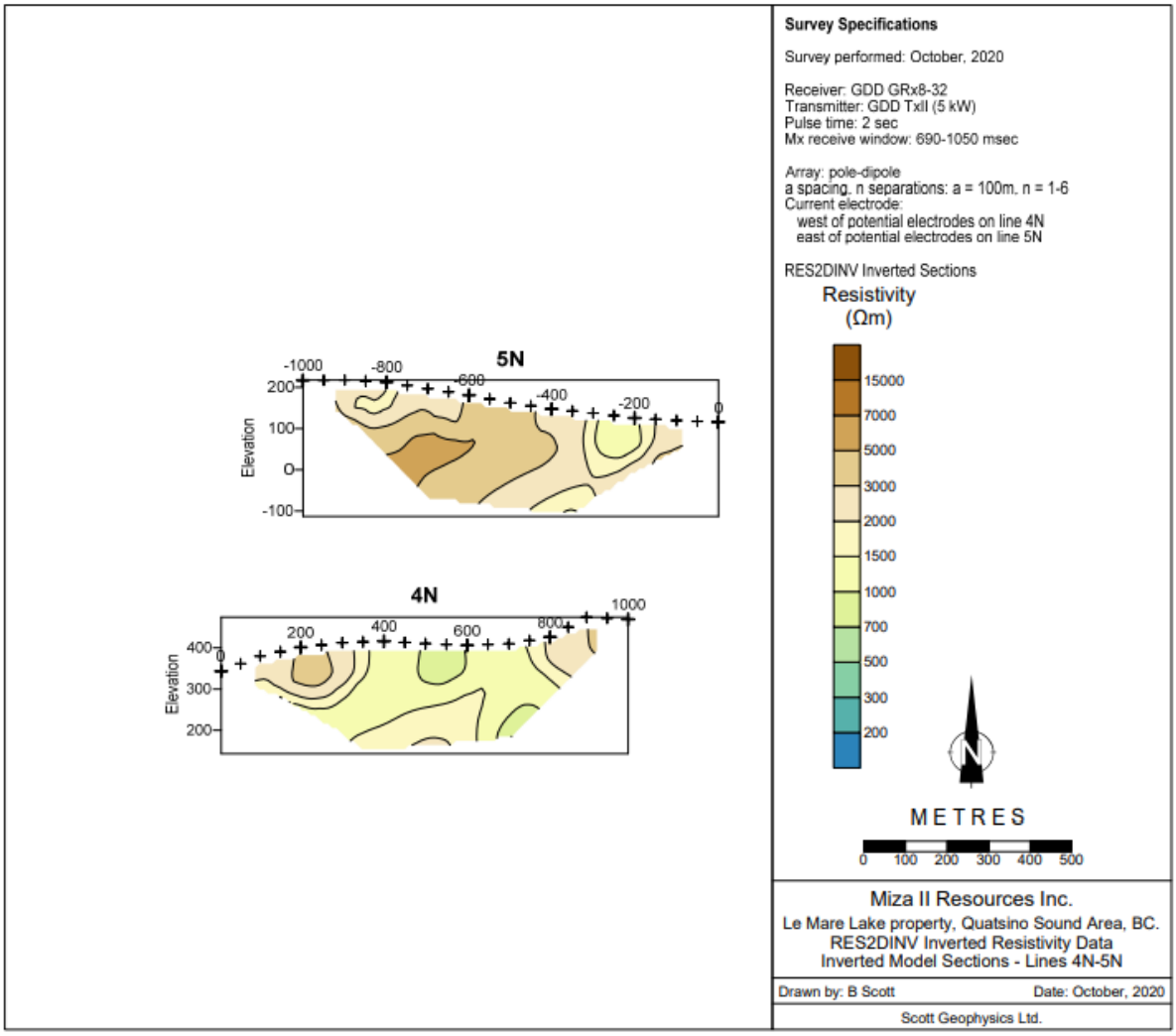
Inversions

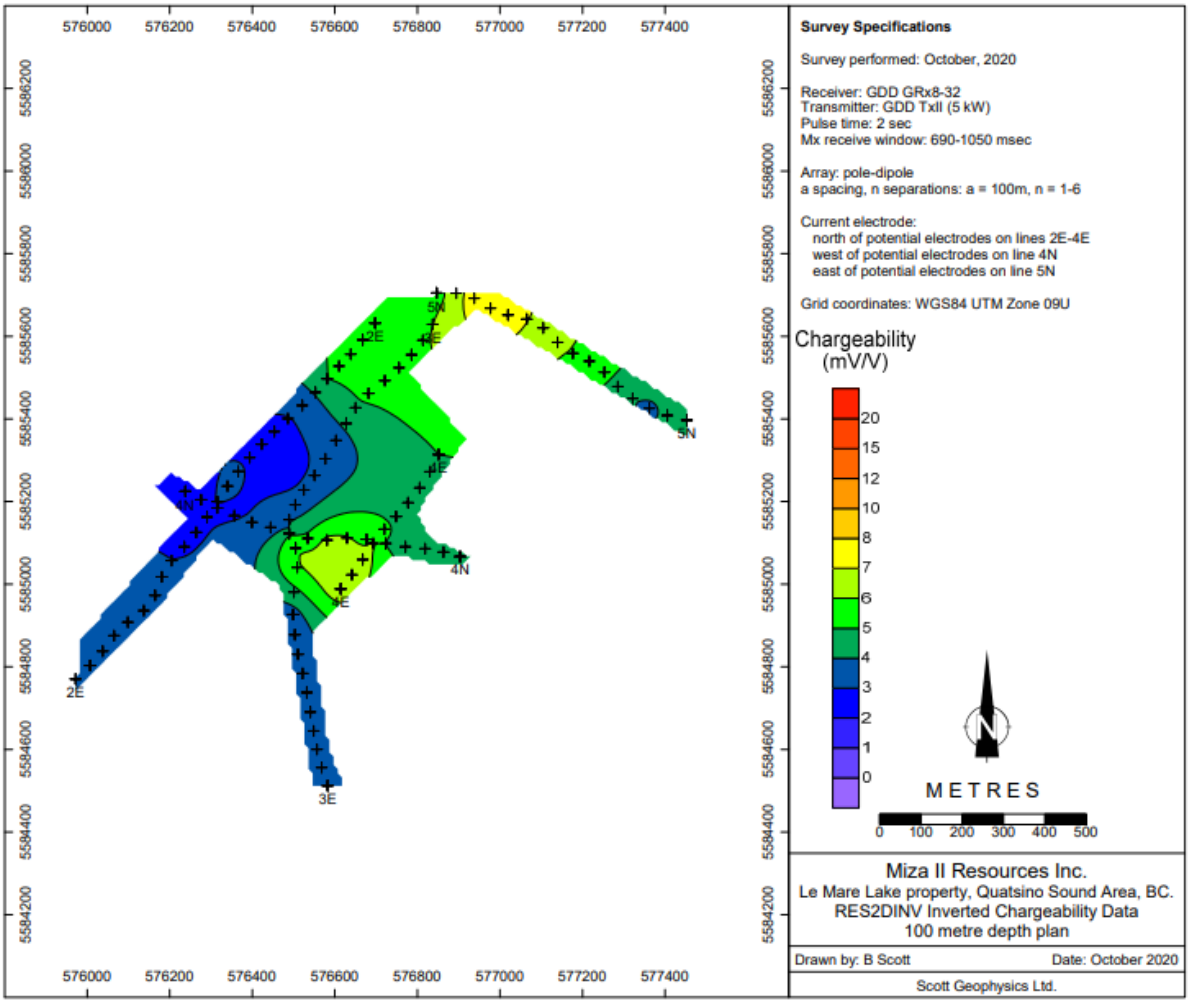
Smoothness constrained two dimensional inversions were carried out on each line using the RES2DINV software developed by Geotomo Software Ltd. to generate models of the subsurface chargeability and resistivity. The finite element method was utilized to incorporate topography into the models. Geological constraints were not included in the inversion process. The inversions of the above illustrated pseudosections are presented as follows:

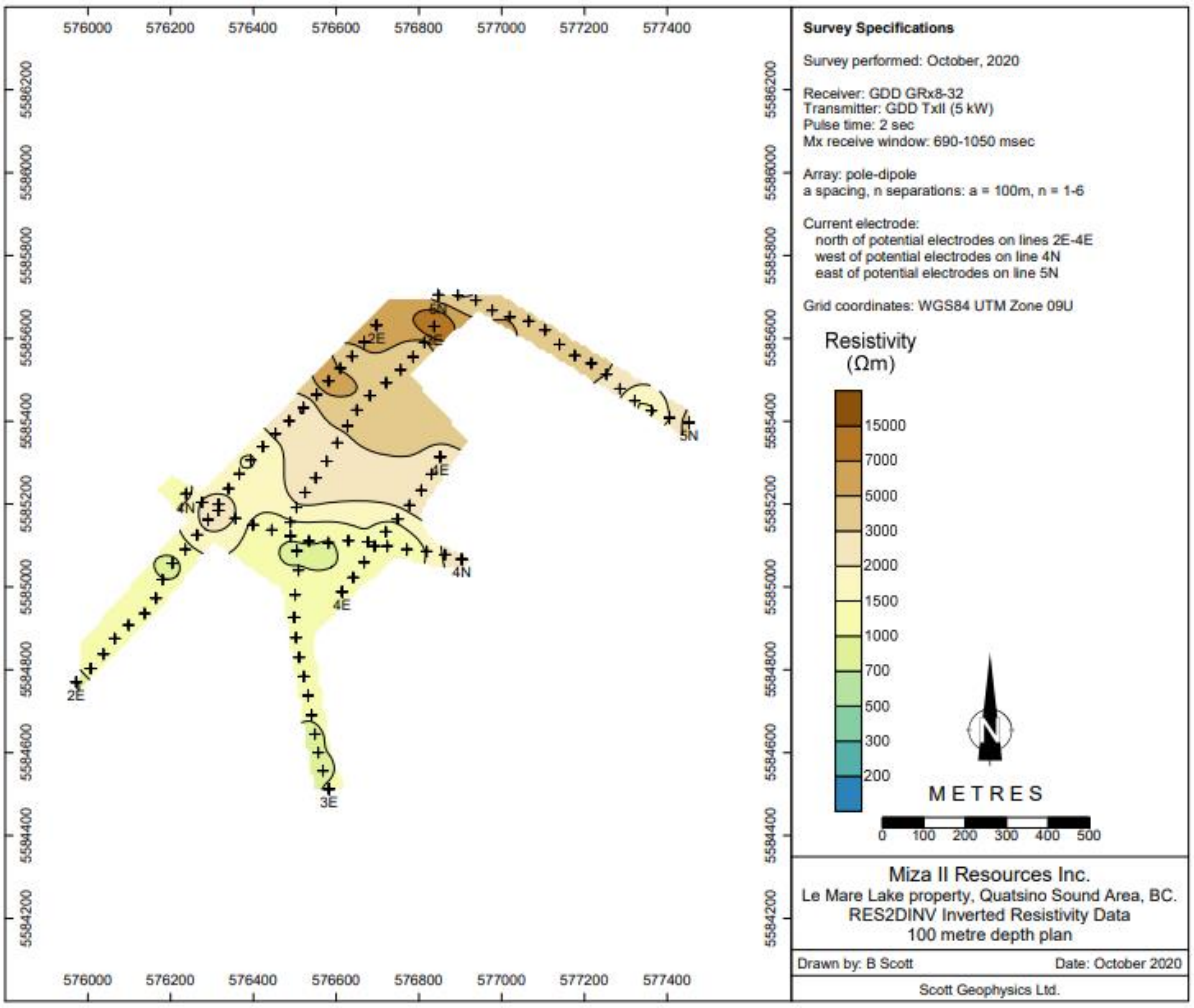

2E
-1400
-1200
-1000
-800
-600
-400
-200
0
400
300
200
100
Elevation
3E
-1600
-1400
-1200
-1000
-800
-600
-400
-200
0
400
300
200
100
Elevation
4E
-600
-400
-200
0
400
300
200
Elevation
Survey Specifications
Survey performed: October, 2020
Receiver: GDD GRx8-32
Transmitter: GDD TxII (5 kW)
Pulse time: 2 sec
Mx receive window: 690-1050 msec
Array: pole-dipole
a spacing, n separations: a = 100m, n = 1-6
Current electrode south of potential electrodes
RES2DINV Inverted Sections
Chargeability
(mV/V)
20
15
12
10
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
N
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
RES2DINV Inverted Chargeability Data
Inverted Model Sections - Lines 2E-4E
Drawn by: B Scott
Date: October, 2020
Scott Geophysics Ltd.

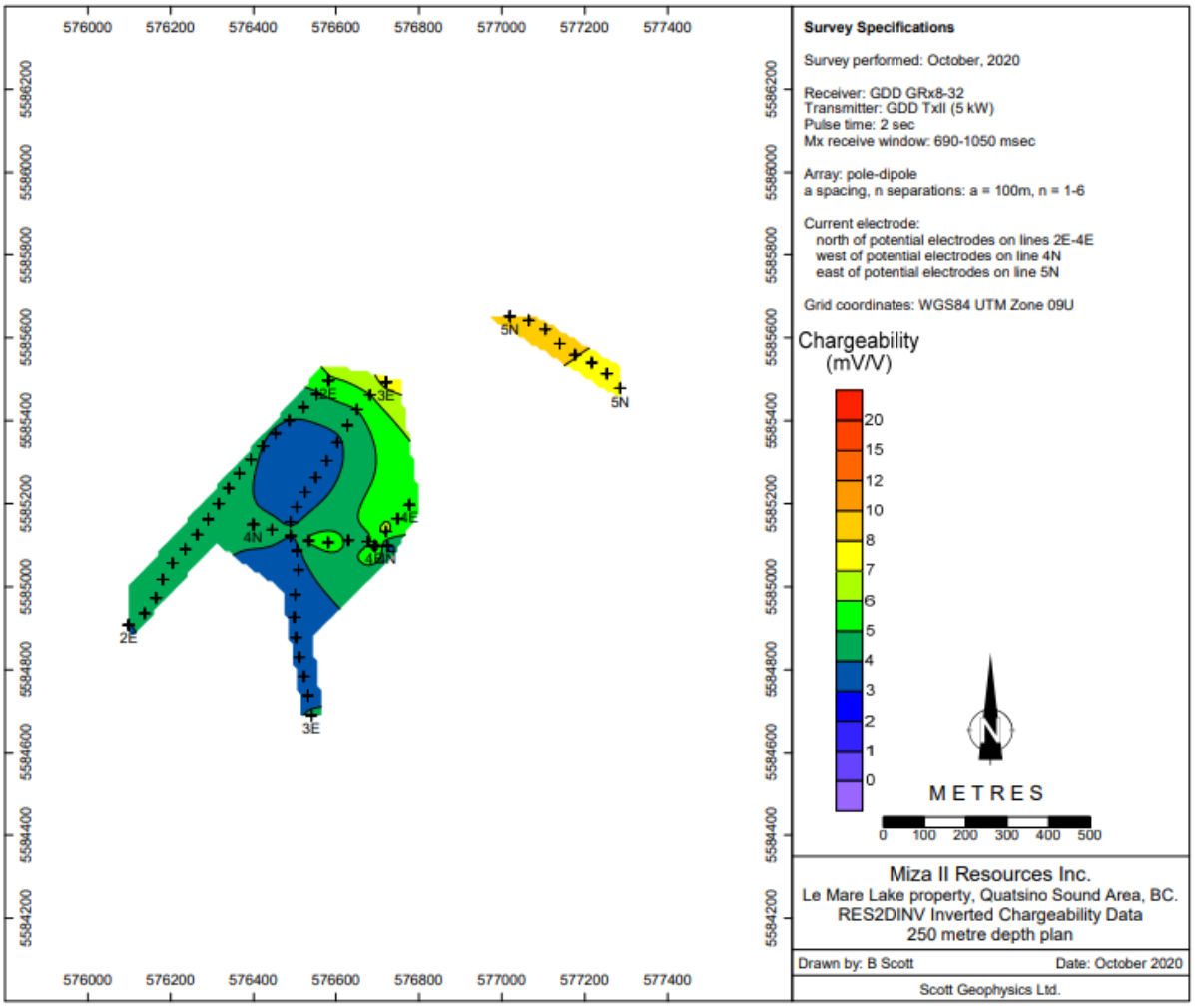

2E
-1400
-1200
-1000
-800
-600
-400
-200
0
400
300
200
100
Elevation
3E
-1600
-1400
-1200
-1000
-800
-600
-400
-200
0
400
300
200
100
Elevation
4E
-600
-400
-200
0
400
300
200
Elevation
Survey Specifications
Survey performed: October, 2020
Receiver: GDD GRx8-32
Transmitter: GDD TxII (5 kW)
Pulse time: 2 sec
Mx receive window: 690-1050 msec
Array: pole-dipole
a spacing, n separations: a = 100m, n = 1-6
Current electrode south of potential electrodes
RES2DINV Inverted Sections
Resistivity
(Ωm)
15000
7000
5000
3000
2000
1500
1000
700
500
300
200
N
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
RES2DINV Inverted Resistivity Data
Inverted Model Sections - Lines 2E-4E
Drawn by: B Scott
Date: October, 2020
Scott Geophysics Ltd.

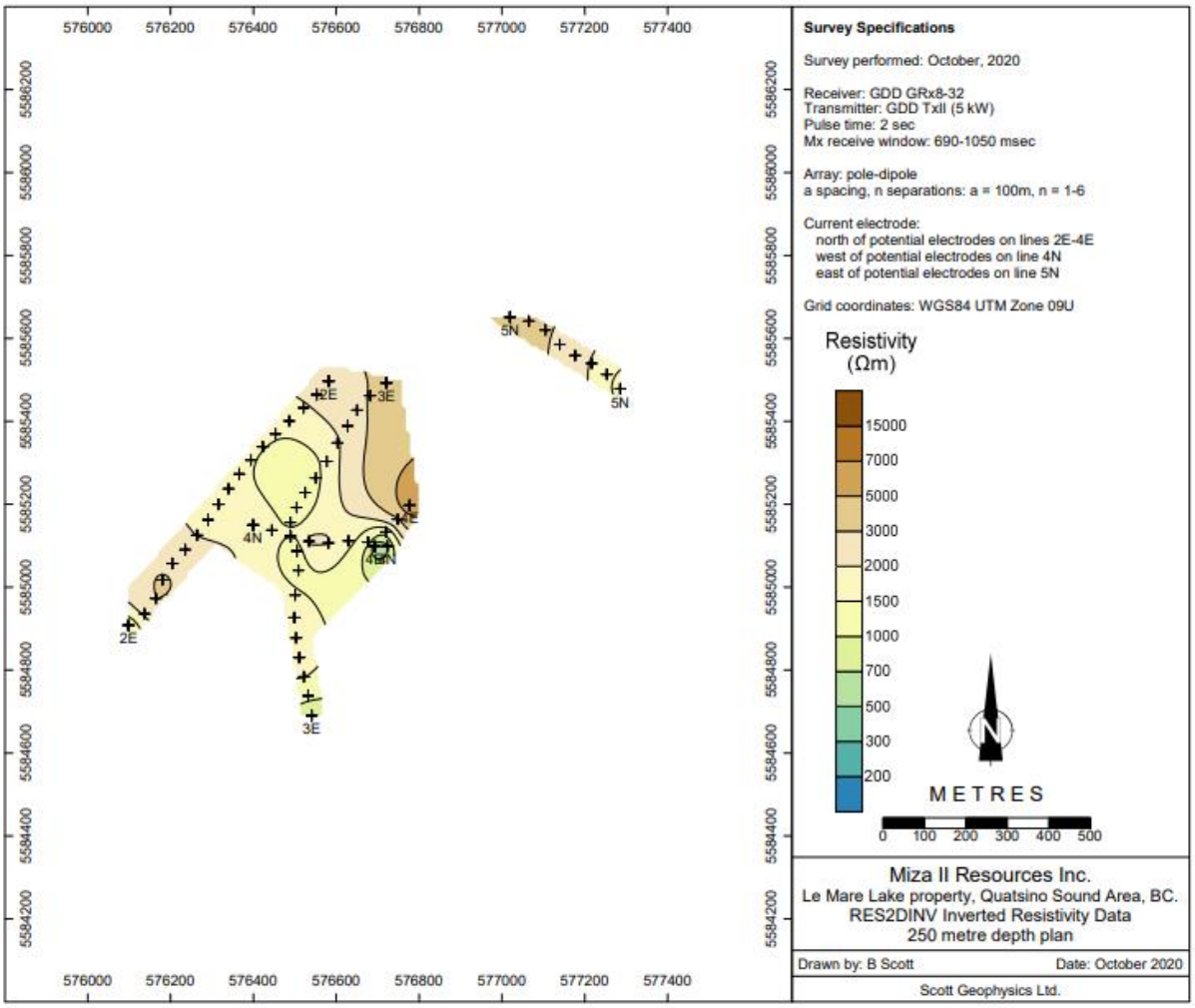

5N
-1000
-800
-600
-400
-200
0
200
100
0
-100
Elevation
4N
200
400
600
800
1000
400
300
200
Elevation
Survey Specifications
Survey performed: October, 2020
Receiver: GDD GRx8-32
Transmitter: GDD TxII (5 kW)
Pulse time: 2 sec
Mx receive window: 690-1050 msec
Array: pole-dipole
a spacing, n separations: a = 100m, n = 1-6
Current electrode:
west of potential electrodes on line 4N
east of potential electrodes on line 5N
RES2DINV Inverted Sections
Chargeability
(mV/V)
20
15
12
10
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
N
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
RES2DINV Inverted Chargeability Data
Inverted Model Sections - Lines 4N-5N
Drawn by: B Scott
Date: October, 2020
Scott Geophysics Ltd.


5N
-1000
-800
-600
-400
-200
200
100
0
-100
Elevation
4N
200
400
600
800
1000
400
300
200
Elevation
Survey Specifications
Survey performed: October, 2020
Receiver: GDD GRx8-32
Transmitter: GDD TxII (5 kW)
Pulse time: 2 sec
Mx receive window: 690-1050 msec
Array: pole-dipole
a spacing, n separations: a = 100m, n = 1-6
Current electrode:
west of potential electrodes on line 4N
east of potential electrodes on line 5N
RES2DINV Inverted Sections
Resistivity
(Ωm)
15000
7000
5000
3000
2000
1500
1000
700
500
300
200
N
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
RES2DINV Inverted Resistivity Data
Inverted Model Sections - Lines 4N-5N
Drawn by: B Scott
Date: October, 2020
Scott Geophysics Ltd.


576000
576200
576400
576600
576800
577000
577200
577400
5586200
5586000
5585800
5585600
5585400
5585200
5585000
5584800
5584600
5584400
5584200
5N
4N
3E
2E
Survey Specifications
Survey performed: October, 2020
Receiver: GDD GRx8-32
Transmitter: GDD TxII (5 kW)
Pulse time: 2 sec
Mx receive window: 690-1050 msec
Array: pole-dipole
a spacing, n separations: a = 100m, n = 1-6
Current electrode:
north of potential electrodes on lines 2E-4E
west of potential electrodes on line 4N
east of potential electrodes on line 5N
Grid coordinates: WGS84 UTM Zone 09U
Chargeability
(mV/V)
20
15
12
10
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
N
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
RES2DINV Inverted Chargeability Data
100 metre depth plan
Drawn by: B Scott
Date: October 2020
Scott Geophysics Ltd.


576000
576200
576400
576600
576800
577000
577200
577400
5586200
5586000
5585800
5585600
5585400
5585200
5585000
5584800
5584600
5584400
5584200
2E
3E
4E
5E
2N
3N
4N
Survey Specifications
Survey performed: October, 2020
Receiver: GDD GRx8-32
Transmitter: GDD TxII (5 kW)
Pulse time: 2 sec
Mx receive window: 690-1050 msec
Array: pole-dipole
a spacing, n separations: a = 100m, n = 1-6
Current electrode:
north of potential electrodes on lines 2E-4E
west of potential electrodes on line 4N
east of potential electrodes on line 5N
Grid coordinates: WGS84 UTM Zone 09U
Resistivity
(Ωm)
15000
7000
5000
3000
2000
1500
1000
700
500
300
200
N
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
RES2DINV Inverted Resistivity Data
100 metre depth plan
Drawn by: B Scott
Date: October 2020
Scott Geophysics Ltd.


576000
576200
576400
576600
576800
577000
577200
577400
5586200
5586000
5585800
5585600
5585400
5585200
5585000
5584800
5584600
5584400
5584200
2E
3E
4E
5N
4N
3E
Survey Specifications
Survey performed: October, 2020
Receiver: GDD GRx8-32
Transmitter: GDD TxII (5 kW)
Pulse time: 2 sec
Mx receive window: 690-1050 msec
Array: pole-dipole
a spacing, n separations: a = 100m, n = 1-6
Current electrode:
north of potential electrodes on lines 2E-4E
west of potential electrodes on line 4N
east of potential electrodes on line 5N
Grid coordinates: WGS84 UTM Zone 09U
Chargeability
(mV/V)
20
15
12
10
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
N
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Miza II Resources Inc.
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.
RES2DINV Inverted Chargeability Data
250 metre depth plan
Drawn by: B Scott
Date: October 2020
Scott Geophysics Ltd.



Compilation Map Figure 15b combines the anomalies from the IP survey results with the ground magnetic survey results (from Figure 7) and VLF (Figure 6) results in the area that extends from drill hole LLG-18-01 to LLG-18-02 including the New Destiny 180 m long copper enriched zone.

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

Photo 1 Just East of New Destiny Showing

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

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

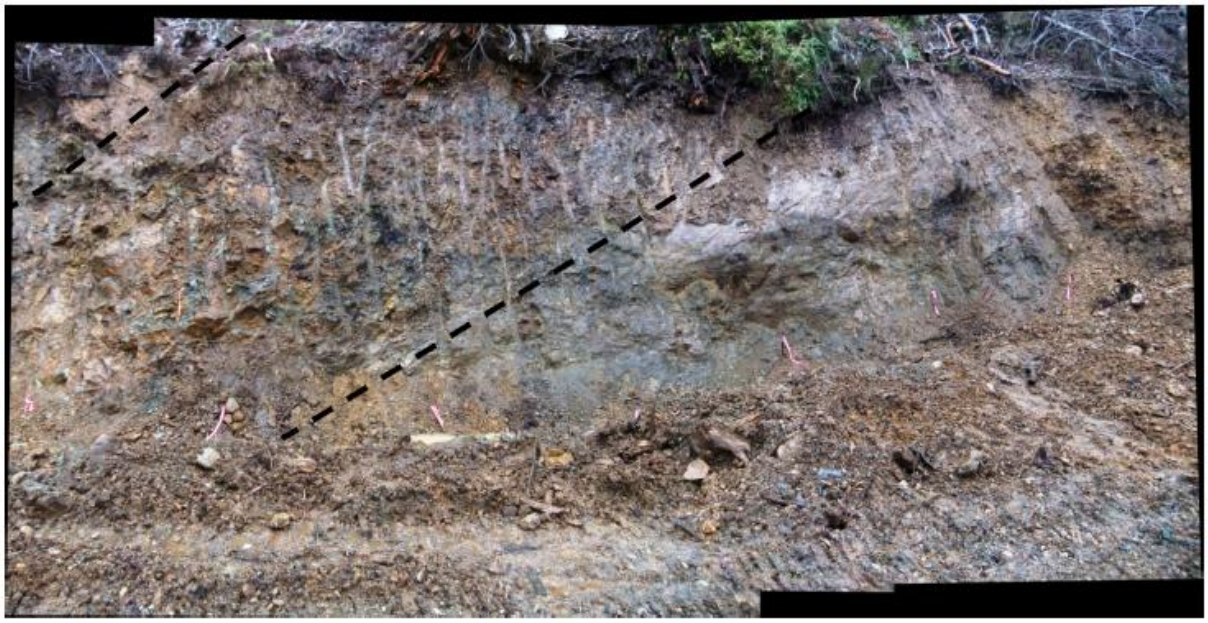


Photo 2 Part of New Destiny Showing

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

Deformation and Metamorphism

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

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

Photo 3 Part of New Destiny Showing

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

Mineralization:

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

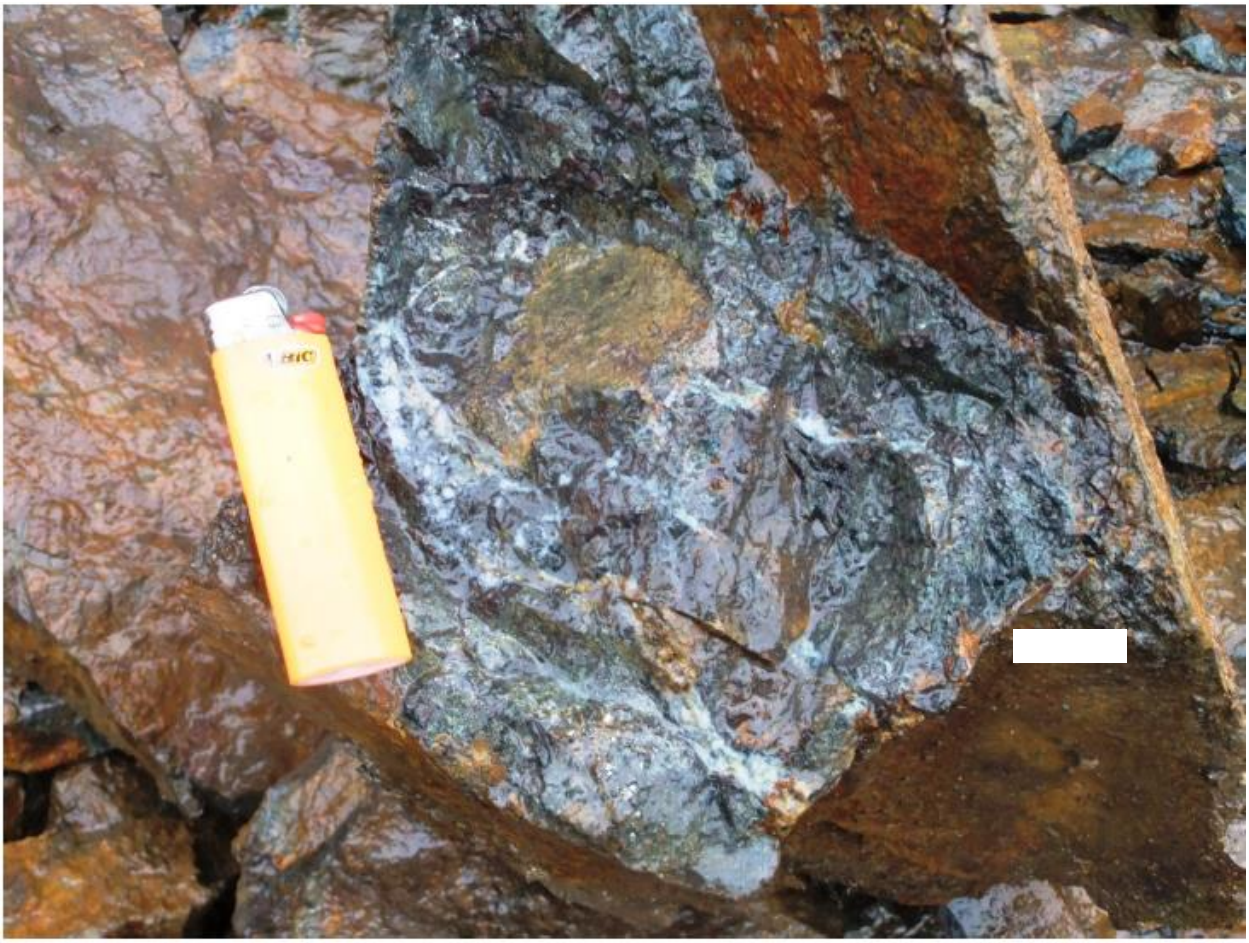


Photo 4 Quartz Veining at the New Destiny Showing

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

Some Preliminary Constraints to the Copper and Gold Mineralization

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

The New Destiny Showing was discovered in 2010. In the 2011 program the showing was trenched with a tracked excavator and sampled in 1.5 m intervals by chip samples (Figure 15). The results show over 180 m averaging over 0.24% copper with anomalous gold values.

Gold in soil anomalies is widespread, the largest is on the knoll southwest of the New Destiny showing which is 100m long NE-SW and 400m east-west. There may be a mineralized fault zone on the top of the knoll that is the source of the gold. A gold concentration of 947 ppb gold occurred in one sample with remaining samples being below the 947-ppb gold concentration.

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

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

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

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

Alteration and Mineralization

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

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

locally. North of Le Mare Lake several K-feldspar altered fault zones occur within Bonanza andesite rocks and is the only observed potassic alteration on the property.
The Longarm formation is weakly chlorite-epidote alteration with local vuggy quartz-epidote-calcite-pyrite veins. The Bonanza group rocks in the NW block on the property contains extremely few veins and any alteration more intense than the regional chlorite-pyrite propyllitic alteration is very high level in character with advanced argillic silica-pyrite or chalcedonic silica-hematite. Chalcopyrite mineralization associated with the silica-hematite is not likely to be porphyry related. Overall, this block of rocks does not appear to have any porphyry potential.

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

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

10.0 DRILLING

From October 13th to October 19th, 2018 Le Mare Lake Gold Corporation drilled tested the Le Mare Property for the first time since 1992 as has been described in Section 6 of this report.

Previous (2010-2015) exploration surveys defined copper-gold bearing anomalous targets, which warranted follow-up exploration. As a result, this fall (2018) a preliminary 2-hole diamond drilling program initiated at the New Destiny Showing. A Hydrocore type drill machine mounted on Bob Cat track vehicle is being utilized with NQ size drill rods. The work was conducted by the Le Mare Lake Gold Corp. between October 13th and October 19th, 2018.

Two (2) drill sites were established along areas were previous (2010) copper and copper-gold rock and soil anomalies respectively, had been defined.

DRILL SITE LLG-18-01: New Destiny Showing

Diamond drill hole LLG18-01, is located on a former logging road, which exposes basaltic volcanic rocks hosting structurally controlled copper mineralization. Mineralization is occasionally observed associated with narrow breccia lenses were chalcopyrite and pyrite tends to be more concentrated. Chalcopyrite is weakly disseminated in volcanic rocks adjacent to shear-fault structures. Hole 01 is orientated to intersect the mineralized structures sub-parallel to the road at azimuth 240^{o} at a dip angle of -55° Photo 5 below shows drill setting casing.

Photo 5 Drill Hole LLG-18-01 New Destiny Showing

This section of road exposes some 200 metres of massive, dark green basaltic rocks that have undergone faulting and shearing. Sulphide mineralization consisting dominantly of chalcopyrite and pyrite occurs along about 100m of the road associated with faults and shear zones. A number of the structures may be acting as conduits for ascending copper-bearing hydrothermal fluids reflecting a possible hydrothermal plumbing system at depth and source for the sulphide mineralization. Deep probe induced polarization survey profiles could help to define the potential source.

LLG-18-01 (see Appendix I for log and cross-section) encountered medium green chloritic fragmental andesite throughout with minor brick red mafic dykes. Numerous gouge filled faults were observed with increased silica and bleaching alteration. Some kaolinite alteration was observed in the bleached fault gouge.

Assays (see Appendix II) were uniformly low.

DRILL SITE LLG-18-02:

Due to favourable potential host rocks, J.T. Shearer focused geological surveys along this section of road, which runs northeast-southwest direction and transects the volcanic formations. Although no sulphide mineralization was observed, the intense silica-rich hosted felsic volcanic rocks are favourable for hosting massive sulphide mineralization or possible mineralized epithermal system.

Drill hole LLG18-02, also located on a former logging road, was designed to test a copper-gold in soil anomaly and a small, discreet 1VD Magnetometer Survey anomaly (Figure 9b). The hole is situated down slope of the approximate location of the anomaly and is orientated to test the bedrock underlying the anomaly. Although the road cut does not expose any bedrock at the proposed drill site, there is abundant angular rock talus indicating bedrock is near surface. The talus is comprised of numerous silica-rich, felsic-bearing rocks suggesting the copper-gold anomaly may be hosted in and reflecting a siliceous-rich acid volcanic rock environment. Mr. J.T. Shearer indicated that it was important to spend some time mapping and examining exposed rock formations along the road and attempt to confine the silica-rich zone described in more detail below.

The section was measured using distance chaining machine to obtain the approximate width of the silica-rich zone, which is bounded by basaltic rocks on either side. Based on the changes of flow texture patterns the zone was subdivided into 3 map-able physical characteristics: (i) on the northeast are thinly laminated silica-potassic flow-like layers hosting chalcedony-like fine banding with occasional cavities lined with fine quartz crystals, (ii) highly contorted to breccia textures displaying similar silica characteristics as (i), and (iii) the southeastern section consists of a 4-5 metre thick sequence of light green-gray-maroon chert-chalcedony-like banding. Overlying this sequence is a flow layer displaying ovoid silica flow structures probably formed due to the viscous nature of the silica-rich volcanic rocks (Photos 6 & 7).

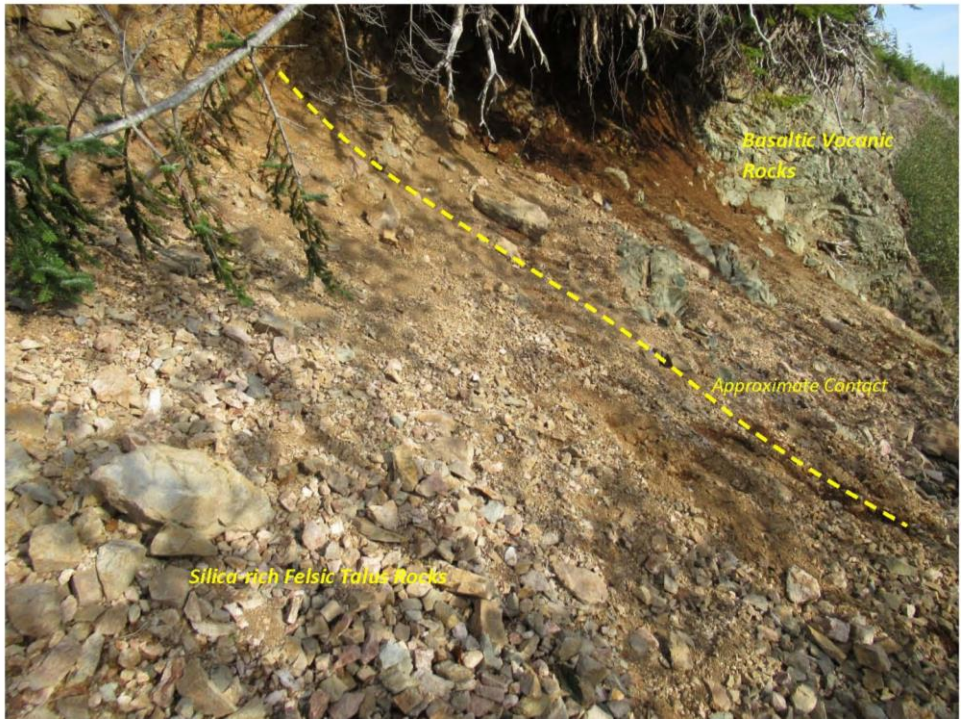


Photo 6 Shows northeastern section of road cut showing basaltic volcanic rock outcrop in approximate contact with silica-rich talus. Dominant talus material consists of thinly laminated silica-potassic layering.

Photo 7 Close-up view of silica-potassic rich laminated layering (right). Sample on the left also displays thin laminations but also hosts quartz-chalcedony-like nodules and cavities rimmed with chalcedony lined with fine quartz crystals.

The siliceous rich section extends for about 225-250 metres flanked on its northeastern and southwestern contacts by basaltic flows. A surface outcrop mapped above the road section exposes a potassic silica-rich zone with ash bone white to pinkish potassic alteration and weathering colours associated with fine, silica-chalcedony erosion resistant ridge-like flows, and displaying various textures from large fragments containing thin laminated flows resembling pyroclasts to breccia pyroclastic-like flows to swirls and contorted textures. These patterns and textures suggest multi-phase injected-like silica rich material probably related to venting activity. The silica-rich felsic event appears to have formed on basement basaltic flows as part of magmatic arc development probably over a subduction zone (part of Bonanza arc development). This event would have produced favourable environment both for the potential deposition of volcanogenic massive sulphides or epithermal system.

Photo below is interpreted to be the top unit, top of the siliceous-rich felsic flow pile. This exposed section is approximately 100 metres wide, 4-5m in height and strikes about 04^{o} dipping 30^{o}WSW. It is composed of banded chert flow bands capped by chert to chalcedony-like ovoid flow structures as a result of their viscous nature (note: previous (2007) reconnaissance surveys conducted by J.T. Shearer interpreted the ovoid structures as 'incipient pillow flow lavas (Photo 8).

Photo 8 Approximately 100 metres southeast of the above exposed section is a large outcrop of basaltic rocks. The contact between the chert flow band unit and basaltic flows is masked by a recessive, tree covered area. Based on the rough measurements, the silica-rich felsic volcanic pile from the base of silica-potassic laminated unit to top of the chert unit is approximately 225-250 metres thick.

Structurally, the volcanic pile displays an open antiform with the fold axis shown above trending north-northwesterly and dipping south-southwesterly.

LLG-18-02 also encountered chloritic fragmental andesite with late stage carbonate veinlets. Some sections have fine grained biotite as secondary Potassic alteration. Bleaching pervasive silica fractures observed between 74.5 and 77.0m. Silicification noted throughout. Drill Locations are tabulated in Table 10.

Table 10
2018 Drill Hole Data – New Destiny Zone

Hole #	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	Length	Elevation
LLG-18-01	5585096	576750	-55º	240º	188.98 m	404 m
LLG-18-02	5584887	576077	-55º	290º	115.83 m	414 m

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

From 1991 to 2009 a total of 1260 soil samples, 1568 rock chip samples, 208 moss mat and 55 silt samples have been collected across the property by at least three primary exploration companies. Additional samples of soil and rock have been collected during small exploration programs conducted by other individuals or companies prior to 1991; however, the sampling information was unavailable to the

author. The types of samples collected as indicated above were analyzed at various laboratories located in the Vancouver area of British Columbia which were well known by the exploration community for providing high quality analytical analysis.

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

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

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

Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

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

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

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

Gold concentrations in samples were determined by analyzing them using fire assay and atomic absorption techniques (ALS Chemex Code AA025). In 2014, only 16 rock chip samples were collected and in 2017, seven rock chip samples and two drill core samples were collected by the author for analysis. The samples were placed in 12 inch by 18 inch plastic bags and labeled with a sample number that identified the showing (letter abbreviations), year (2017) and sample number, (1, 2, 3 etc,), The sample bags were sealed with a twist tie. The author completed the chain of custody form and transported the samples to the ALS Mineral Laboratory (formerly ALS Chemex) on Dollarton Highway, in North Vancouver, BC. The samples were analyzed for 51 elements by conducting sample preparation (ALS Code PREP 31) which includes crushing entire sample to 70% passing -2mm, split off 250g and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. ALS Mineral Laboratory is independent of Le Mare Lake Gold Corporation. The sample is then analyzed using the following 51 element ME-MS41 (ALS Methodology Code) analysis which is described as:

Sample Decomposition - Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)

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

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

The author is of the opinion that the sampling procedures and analytical procedures were of good quality using the standards of the day. The analytical laboratories used to analyze the samples were of high standards and were the primary laboratories used by industry during those times.

2018 Drilling Program and Current 2020 Rock Chip Sampling - Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Drill core from the New Destiny October 2018 drilling program was logged and sections to be sampled were split using a core splitter or a rock saw. One half of the split core was placed in plastic bags with an assay tag bearing a sample number that corresponded with the tagged section of split core. The sample bags were sealed using plastic coated metal ties. In 2020, 19 rock chips samples were also collected. In both October 2018 and October 2020, the samples were transported to the ALS Laboratory located on Dollarton Highway in North Vancouver by truck. The samples were accompanied by a Chain of Custody prepared and signed by the on-site geologist. The Chain of Custody was signed by the ALS Laboratory upon receipt from the shipper. The ALS Canada Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC is a CALA certified Laboratory. Three samples of known standards were inserted into the sample shipment for QA/QC of the sample analysis conducted by the laboratory. The standards samples were provided by CDN Resources Laboratory, an ISO 2001-2015 Certified Reference Materials Preparation facility for the Mining and Resource Industries. Nineteen rock chip samples collected in 2020, were transported to the ALS Laboratory by the author for analysis.

The Laboratory analytical results and QA/QC for the 2018 drill program and 2020 rock chip sampling programs were carried out by CALA certified laboratories in British Columbia. The author is satisfied as

to the thoroughness and quality of the results they provided. At the ALS Laboratory, the 2020 rock chip samples and previously analyzed 2018 drill core samples were prepared as follows:

Sample Decomposition - Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)
Analytical Method – 34 elements for acid Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES). Gold analyses were completed using 30 grams Fire Assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish.

Procedure - The samples were analyzed for 34 elements by conducting sample preparation (ALS Code CRU 31) which includes crushing entire sample to 70% passing -2mm, split sample off 250g (ALS Code SPL-21) and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns (ALS Code PUL-31). ALS Mineral Laboratory is independent of Le Mare Lake Gold Corporation. The sample is then analyzed using the following 34 element ME-ICP61 and Au-ICP21 Au 30 g FA ICP-AES Finish (ALS Methodology Code).

For the 2018 drilling program and the 2020 rock chip sampling program, the sample analytical procedures conducted by ALS Laboratory were tested against the Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control Protocols. This procedure included the preparation and analysis of duplicate samples prepared from the pulps of the drill core samples and the insertion of blank samples in the sample stream. ALS Laboratory also used independently provided sample standards to test the precision of the analytical equipment and procedures.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

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

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

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

Late during 1992, Minnova drilled six BQ holes around the northeastern margin of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. One of them (Hole 92-676-2) was drilled into the Culleet Creek alteration plume near the Gorby showing. Ostler (2010) observed that the alteration and mineralization reported in the drill log was similar to that exposed in the Gorby cut indicating that the tenor of mineralization exposed at the Gorby cut extends to the depth of the drill hole. The author's three grab samples (GS17-1 to GS17-

3) collected at the Gorby Showing (Figure 11) also confirms the tenor of the mineralization at the Gorby showing as noted in Table 7a. Further confirmation could not be obtained from the core of drill hole 92-676-2 as the core boxes were very fragile due to rot and could not be moved for confirmatory sampling
Three mapping programs have been conducted over parts of the Le Mare hydrothermal system: those of A. O. Birkeland (1991) for Stow Resources Ltd., of Dave Heberlein (1993B) for Minnova during 1992, and of J.T. Shearer (2010) for New Destiny Mining Corporation, which formed part of the 2009 work program.

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

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

In the South Gossan zone area and the newly discovered New Destiny Showing as an adjunct to prospecting, partly to check the inconsistencies and the level of reliability of previous mapping. The author collected four grab rock chip samples in the vicinity of the 180 m long section of sampling conducted in 2009 that yielded an average of 0.24% copper (Figure 15). The results of the author's samples are presented on Table 7b of this report and indicate a similar tenor of copper mineralization along the 2009 sampling section. Three significant soil surveys have been conducted over parts of the Le Mare hydrothermal system: those of Stow Resources Ltd. (Birkeland, 1991), Equus Energy Inc. (Shearer, 2007), and the current New Destiny survey (Shearer, 2010).

Populations from the 1991 Stow survey, which was the most extensive of the three, were used to calculate soil-metal thresholds that were applied to all three surveys. The data from the three surveys were plotted together with the most recent data preferentially plotted in areas of overlap.

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

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

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

standards were well within the lower and upper acceptable analytical ranges indicating that the analytical instruments had been properly calibrated. The analysis of the laboratory prepared sample duplicate from sample GS17-1 indicated that the sample preparation and analytical procedures were successful in reproducing the results of the original sample GS17-1.

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

For the work on the Le Mare Property conducted in 2018 with the drilling of two boreholes on the New Destiny Showing, the author has relied on the Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures conducted by ALS Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC during their analysis of drill core samples from drill holes LLG-18-01 and LLG-18-02. The ALS analytical results and quality control procedures and results for the drill core samples are located in Appendix II of this report. The author conducted a visit to the property on October 6, 2019 and examined the drill core from which the samples were collected. The author also compared the drill hole logs against the drill core which was stored on-site and also confirmed the drill hole locations. The sample numbers provided in the laboratory analytical results were compared with the sample tags located at the end of each sample run of split core in the core boxes by the author on October 6, 2019 and found complete compliance.

For the most recent October 2020 work on the Le Mare Property, the author visited the property on October 8, 2020 and collected 19 rock chip samples using field procedures including proper collection, storage and sealing in appropriate sample bags, GPS measurements of sample locations and transport procedures. These collections methods and procedures conformed to standard exploration expectations to provide data integrity. The author has relied on the Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures conducted by ALS Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC during their analysis of the 19 rock chip samples collected in October of 2020. The ALS analytical results and quality control procedures and results are located in Appendix III of this report. The rock chip sample locations and results for copper analysis are presented on Figure 21 and on Table 9.

13.0 – 22.0

As the Le Mare Property is not considered to be an Advanced Property in terms of development, **Items 13 to 22** of 43-101 do not apply to this report and are; therefore, not included.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Currently there are no adjacent properties. On previous adjacent properties, little, if any work has been conducted on these properties and as such, there has been no development on any adjacent property that affects the potential of the Le Mare property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

Environmental studies have not been carried out; however, exploration has been carried out in a manner that is compliant environmental instructions found within the Notice of Work Permits. There are no communities near the Le Mare Property; however, Mr. J.T. Shearer has been in contact with and has

been consulting with the First Nations Quatsino Band Council since February, 2007 with regard to exploration of the Le Mare property.

Exploration damage bonds are required if exploration programs such as, line cutting for grid establishment, road building, trenching, and drilling that result in significant surficial disturbance are conducted Currently, a bond of $15,000 is posted under Permit No. MX-8-253 for road renovation and the development of potential drill sites and reclamation of drill sites. An application for revisions to permit No. MX-8-253 for new exploration work programs will be required. Detailed environmental studies and reporting will be required in the Le Mare Copper-Gold property advances beyond the exploratory stages.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

The Le Mare hydrothermal system has been just barely unroofed by erosion. The top of the potassic alteration zone is exposed along the crests of Le Mare and Gooding ridges, located between Le Mare Lake and Gooding Cove in the southwestern part of the Le Mare property. Local magnetic field gradient indicates that this system occupies a 5 X 3 km or 15 km^2 oval-shaped area that may be hosted by a dilational jog in a regional right-lateral fault system. The proposed fault system is similar to the one that hosts the Island Copper Cluster deposits near Port McNeill, British Columbia.

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

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

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

Most aspects of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are similar with those of the Island Copper Cluster deposits. Geology, alteration, and mineralization at surface at the Le Mare hydrothermal system correspond with those attributes at the Island Copper mine above the main deposit. These similarities indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may host a calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of the Island Copper Cluster type.

The early Jurassic-age land surface above the Le Mare hydrothermal system and whatever near surface hot-spring environment that it may have hosted, have been lost to erosion. Only a few narrow roots of a late, advanced argillic alteration occur in the argillic-phyllic alteration plume in the South Gossan zone. They attest to the former existence of hot spring development above the current erosional level.

Previously, the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been investigated for geyserite (SiO2.nH2O), an industrial mineral related to hot spring deposits. The level of exposure of the Le Mare hydrothermal system is beneath that favourable for the development of near-surface clays and industrial minerals. The chance of finding a commercially viable geyserite deposit in this area is low to nil.

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

Although the surface zone of the New Destiny Showing yielded a 180 m length of mineralized material averaging 0.24% copper in 2011 where contiguous 1.5 m long samples were collected along the road trench, this was not duplicated in the October 2018 drilling program conducted by Le Mare Gold Corporation. The extensive faulting identified in the drill core was confirmed by author the on October 6, 2019 site visit, indicates the mineralized zone may be off-set by such faulting to a location that is unknown at this time. The October 2020 rock chip sampling of altered shear zone material and adjacent non-sheared Bonanza Volcanics did confirm the tenor and grades of the 2020 180 m long 0.24% Copper mineralization of the New Destiny showing. The 2020 samples also indicated that the higher copper values were located within the shear zones. The New Destiny Showing represents an attractive exploration target based on the 2011 trenching work and 2020 rock chip sampling; however, there remains the risk of not locating the continuation of the 180 m long mineralized zone as illustrated by the October 2018 drilling results. The 2020 IP survey did locate chargeability anomalies in the vicinity of the copper mineralized zone; however, further detailed IP survey work will be required to provide more definitive targets for future drilling assessment. Because of the significance of the surface mineralized zone, further detailed exploration is warranted to determine if and where the New Destiny Copper zone may be offset by the fault systems identified in the October 2018 drilling program completed by former operator Le Mae Gold Corp.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a Phase 1 program of IP geophysical surveying be expanded adjacent to the October 2020 IP Survey to further extend and define the detailed geological mapping be conducted by Miza ll Resources Inc. in the area surrounding the New Destiny Showing. The survey should extend to the north and south of drill hole LLG-18-01 and further the west-southwest to drill hole LLG-18-02 and the coincident gold in-soil anomaly and EM anomaly. These two areas of the Le Mare hydrothermal system exhibit significant similarities to the calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of the

Island Copper Cluster type and are under explored for the most part. The October 2020 IP Survey at the Le Mare Copper Gold Property detected weak to moderate chargeability highs at approximately Line 4N/600E, Line 3E/200S, Line 3E/950S, Line 5N/700W and Line 4S. It is recommended that in the vicinity of Line 3E/950S and Line 4N/600E a resurvey be conducted at a shorter electrode interval such as 25 m or 50 m in order to better define the anomaly location. In the case of the broader chargeability high at the north end of Line 3E and the west end of Line 5N additional survey lines should be added at and electrode interval of 50 m to 100 m. Orientation of the additional lines would require limited testing first to determine whether the new lines should be oriented NS or EW.

Prior to extending the IP Survey, it is recommended that a Lidar survey and airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys should be flown to produce a detailed and accurate topographic map outlining bedrock structures. The airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys will provide more details on the magnetic patterns over the alteration zone and will also give a stronger definition of the K-spar core of the altered zones. It is recommended that the results of the Lidar survey be interpreted by an experienced structural geologist for the purpose of providing a solid base for continued geological mapping at a scale of 1:500 with close observation of alteration mineralogy. Trenching, rock chip and soil geochemical sampling should be conducted in areas of interest developed as a result of the above noted geophysical surveys and geological mapping. The goal of the recommended surveys is to extend the New Destiny mineralized zone. The survey program will require the services of geophysical contractors, a site geologist, a sampler, two pick-up trucks and an all-terrain vehicle to provide efficient access to the work-area. A camp will be constructed near the work site to provide accommodations and meals.

The results of the above-described Phase 1 exploration program will be used to direct the focus of a potential second phase (Phase 2) work program consisting of diamond drilling should encouraging results be found.

Currently there are no significant risks or uncertainties related to the project as far as reliability of the analytical process or geological exploration techniques used to evaluate the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property. Certainly, there is a slight risk to being able to perform exploration tasks that are associated with physical conditions such as coastal weather temporarily cutting off access to the work areas due to heavy rains and potential land slides and road access. This could interrupt the survey work temporarily. The logging roads on the property are no longer maintained.

The estimated costs of the recommended geophysical survey program including IP Survey, Lidar Survey, Airborne Magnetics and Radiometric Surveys and detailed geological mapping and rock sampling as tabulated below in Table 11.

Table 11
Estimated Cost of the Recommended Exploration Program

Phase 1

3d Volterra Induced Polarization Survey 6 days@ $5000/day	$30,000
Mobilization/Demobilization of crew and equipment	$ 5,000
Camp Set Up and Room and Board for three 2man crews	$ 5,000
Update Geological Mapping with Detailed Mapping and Sampling	$ 30,000
Data Management for Computerized Base Maps	$ 5,000
Lidar and Structural Study	$ 10,000
Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics	$ 25,000
TOTAL	$110,000
Phase 2 Drilling – Contingent on Results of Phase 1	$150,000

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

2. This certificate applies to the "Technical Summary Report on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property" dated January 14, 2022.

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

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

5. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 40 years since initial graduation from university and have explored in the area of the Le Mare Copper - Gold property in the past. I have significant experience conducting exploration programs for porphyry copper and gold vein and stockworks deposits, vein and epithermal gold deposits, and massive sulphide deposits and tungsten-gold skarn deposits throughout British Columbia, Yukon, Arizona USA and Venezuela, South America.

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

7. I am responsible for all sections of the technical geological report entitled "Technical Summary Report on the Le Mare Copper – Gold property, Nanaimo Mining Division dated January 14, 2022 ("the Effective Date") for Miza ll Resources Inc. I visited the property on October 8, 2020 to confirm evidence that the most recent geophysical work on the Le Mare Copper – Gold Property was completed in October 2020. I previously examined the drill core in October 2019 from the two drill holes completed in 2018 and compared the observations to the drill logs prepared by 2018 on-site Geologist and observed evidence that generally accepted exploration procedures and protocols were followed by the previous on-site Professional personnel. The visit was also conducted to confirm the presence and tenor of the mineralization on the property explored historically by other exploration companies. I have conducted exploration programs on porphyry copper properties located to the east-southeast of the Le Mare property that exhibited similar geological and mineralogical environments to the Le Mare property. I have reviewed the information from the 1991 – 1992, 2011 and 2009 to 2017 historical exploration programs had being conducted on the Le Mare property as previously reported in various assessment reports filed with the Provincial Government offices.

8. Other than the October 8, 2020 site visit, previous site visits were conducted in October 2017 and October 6, 2019. I have had no prior involvement with the property other than for the preparation of this NI43-101 Report. I have confirmed with the Property owner that no further work has been conducted on the property after October 7, 2020 up to January 14, 2022, the effective date of this report.

9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report, which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission of which makes the technical report misleading.

10. I am independent of the issuer, Miza II Resources Inc., applying all of the tests in section 1.5, per Part 1 of the Companion Policy of National Instrument 43-101 and the vendors of the claims.

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

Signed at Vancouver BC this January 14, 2022
W. B. (Brian) Lennan, B.Sc., P. Geo.

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON
W.B. Lennan, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

January 14, 2022
To: Security Regulatory Authority for

British Columbia Securities Commission
701 West Georgia Street,
P.O. Box 10142 Pacific Centre
Vancouver, BC V7Y 1L2

Dear Sir/Madam:
Re: Miza II Resources Inc.

I, W. Brian Lennan, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "Technical Summary Report on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property dated January 14, 2022" "the Technical Report" by Miza II Resources Inc. (the "issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the Option Agreement entered into between J.T. Shearer and Miza II Resources Inc. September signed on September 30, 2019 whereby Miza II Resources Inc. could obtain 100% interest in and to the claims comprising the Le Mare property free and clear of all liens, charges encumbrances, claims, rights or interest of any other person. The option is exercisable upon Miza II Resources Inc. making scheduled payments of money and completion of certain work expenditure over time. I acknowledge that the Technical Summary Report will become part of the issuer's public record.

Your truly

W. Brian Lennan B.Sc., P.Geo.
January 14, 2022