

**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
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by**

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**Revised May 16, 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 031 and 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 II Resources Inc. of Vancouver BC (Optionee). On September 30, 2019, J.T. Shearer and Miza II Resources Inc. entered into an agreement whereby Miza II 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 II Resources Inc.'s potential interest is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty payable to J.T. Shearer, of which Miza II 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 Copper-Gold Property 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. Consultations 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. Creek's 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 15km² 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 too 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.

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 and 7.6 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 drill core samples were sealed in heavy duty plastic bags and transported 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.

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 II 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 an 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 by the author 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 (Figures 14 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

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

The author, W. B. Lennan, P.Geo. (BC) was commissioned by Miza II 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 by a previous company. The author, W.B. Lennan was also commissioned by Miza II Resources Inc. to prepare this 43-101 Technical Report on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property their 2020 Geophysical Exploration Program and rock chip sampling and to compile all available historical information on the Property. Miza II Resources Inc. is a new exploration company applying for listing on the TSXV exchange. Miza II Resources Inc. has had no previous corporate activity. Miza II Resources Inc. is an exploration company involved in the exploration for and development of base metal deposits such as copper, and molybdenum that may or may not include gold mineralization.

Miza II Resources Inc. has entered into an 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 II 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 II Resources Inc. the right to perform exploration work on the mineral claims that make up the Le Mare Property with the appropriate exploration permits

The 2020 Geophysical IP Survey program completed on October 7, 2020 by Miza II Resources Inc. 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, M.Sc., P.Geo.) and Miza II Resources Inc. (Optionor) as of October 8, 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. The author also confirms, that in addition to the prior statement, that further consultations with Mr. J.T. Shearer and Miza II Resources Inc. indicated that no further work has been conducted on the property since October 8, 2020 to the current date of this Report of May 16, 2022. The author also further confirms this by personal communications with Mr. J.T. Shearer, P.Geo. (Vendor) and Miza II Resources Inc. that there has no money's expended for further work beyond October 8, 2020. 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 verbal consultations with the property owner and Optionor (Mr. J. T. Shearer, MSc., P. Geo.) and the Optionee (Miza II Resources Inc.) as of October 8, 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 to the Effective Report Date of May 16, 2022. As further confirmation that no further work has been conducted on the property since October 8, 2020, the author accessed the Mineral Titles Branch files which indicated that no further assessment work has been recorded on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property since October 8, 2020. The site inspection by the author remains current to the effective date of this report. The author has no interest of any kind in the property or in Miza II Resources Inc.

3.0 RELIANCE UPON OTHER EXPERTS

n/a

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

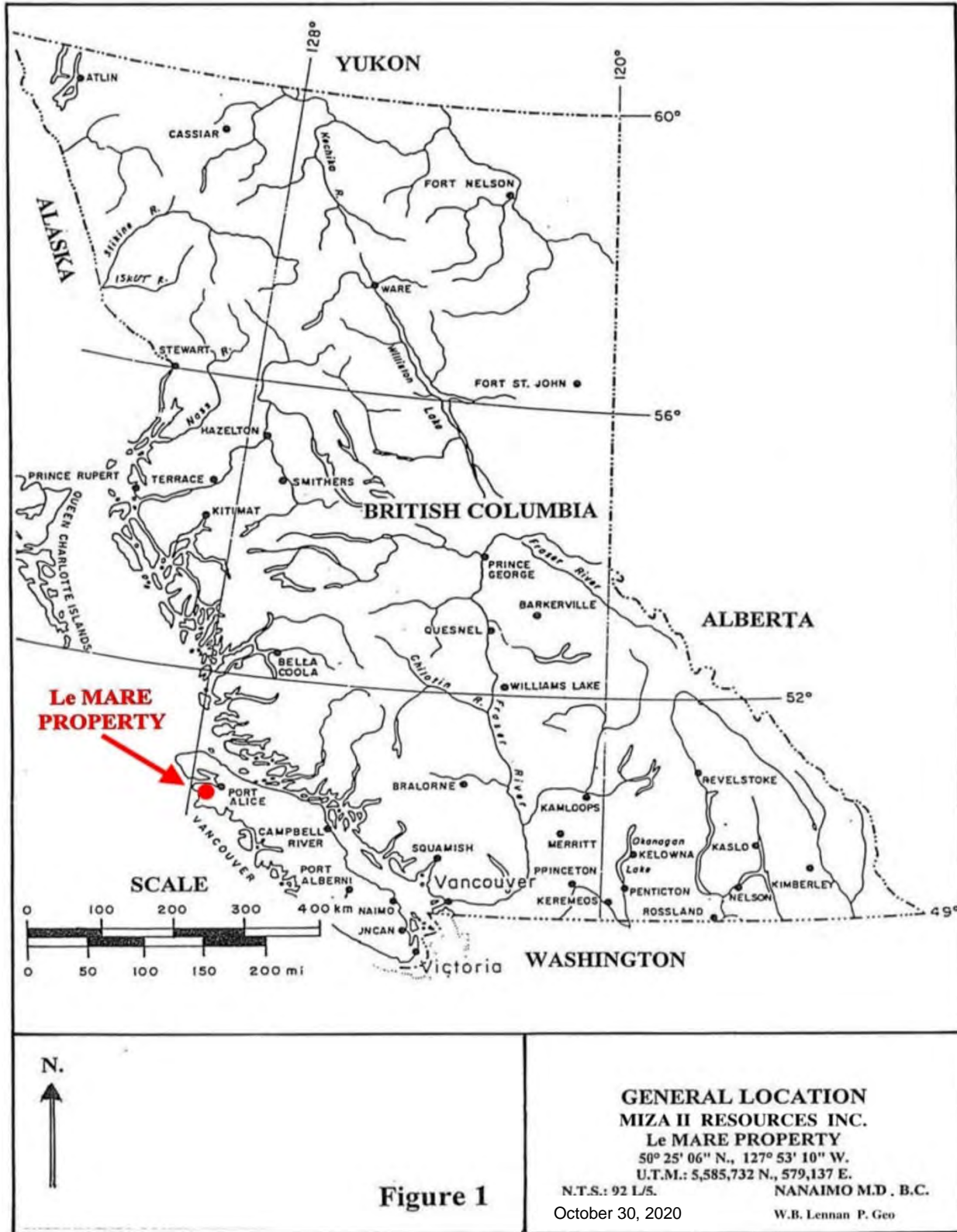
The Le Mare property comprises 12 map-staked claims covering 2,677.24 hectares (6615.60 acres) in the Nanaimo Mining Division (North West Vancouver Island, British Columbia) and in the Rupert Land District of western British Columbia (Figures 1 (Location Map), 2 (Regional Access Map), 3 (Property and 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 II Resources Inc. entered into an agreement 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 and to all mineral rights secured by those claims, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement. Miza II 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 II 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)	
1 st Anniversary		\$12,500 (Paid)	\$80,000 (completed)
2 nd Anniversary		\$15,000	

3 rd Anniversary		\$20,000	
4 th Anniversary			
5 th Anniversary		\$100,000	
Total		\$157,500	\$80,000



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

Map-staked mineral claims in British Columbia are endowed with metallic and some industrial mineral rights but no surface rights. Surface rights can be obtained during production permitting. The tenures of the claims comprising the Le Mare property (Figure 3a) are listed of Table 1 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	Geyselite	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 as per the Mineral Titles Branch of the BC Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources (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) (ft)
Centre of the Le Mare 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

Entity	Claim	U.T.M. Co-ordinates	Longitude and Latitude	Elevation	
				(m)	(ft)
Boris's showings-area	FAR WEST 3 546562	5,586,040 N., 576,760 E.	50° 25' 17" N., 127° 55' 10" W.	80	263
Switchback area	FAR WEST 1 546543	5,585,640 N., 576,579 E.	50° 25' 05" N., 127° 55' 19" W.	237	778
<u>New Destiny showings-area Drill Hole LLG-18-01 and LLG-18-02 and IP Survey</u>	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.

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. 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.Geol. 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 II 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.

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.

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 most recent (2020) exploration program, the crew stayed in an on-site camp during the September to October 8, 2020 Miza II Resources Inc. Geophysical Survey

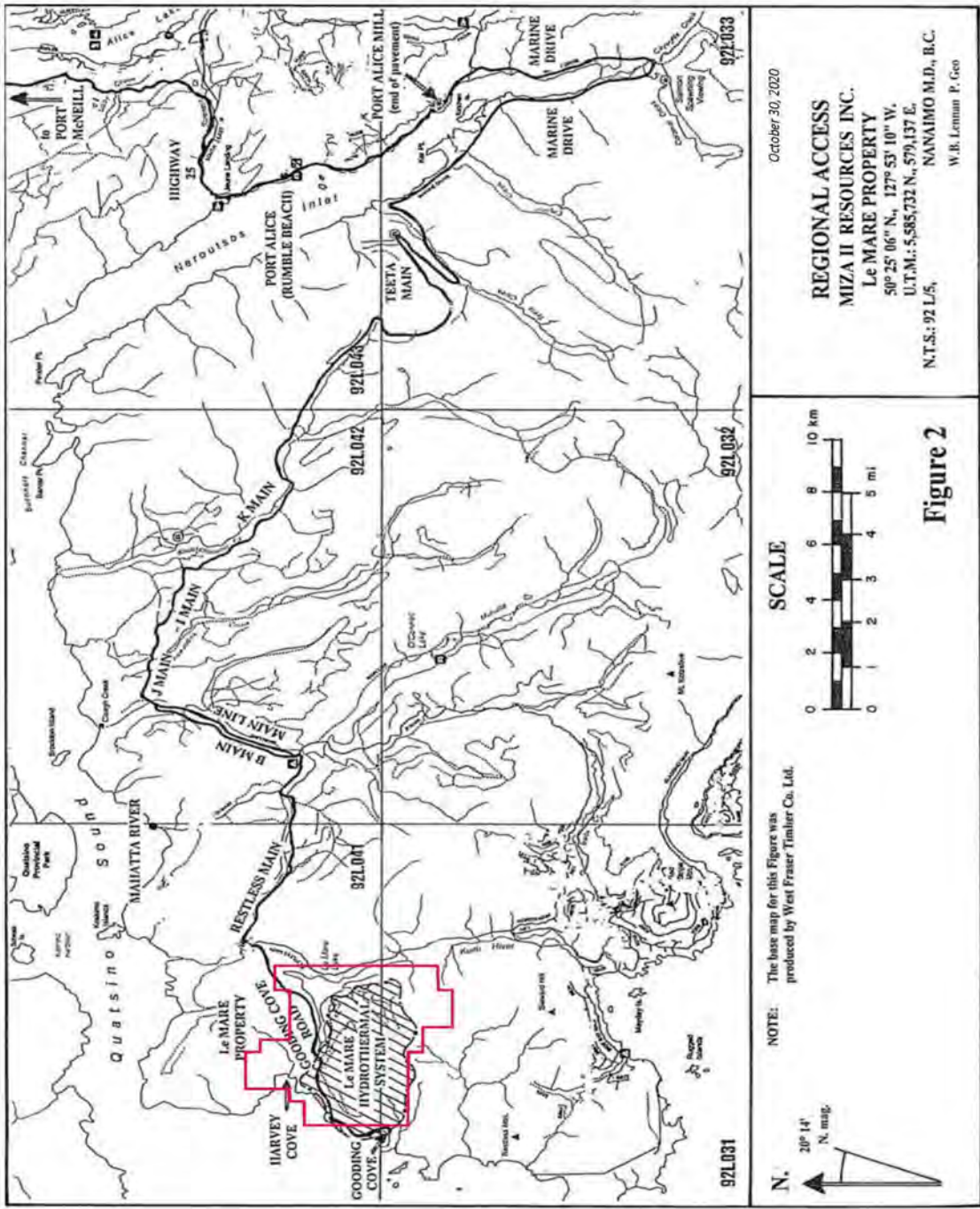
The Quatsino Sound area is exposed to cool, wet winters and cool, moderately wet summers. Snow falls in the property-area by December and stays on the ground very briefly at higher elevations.

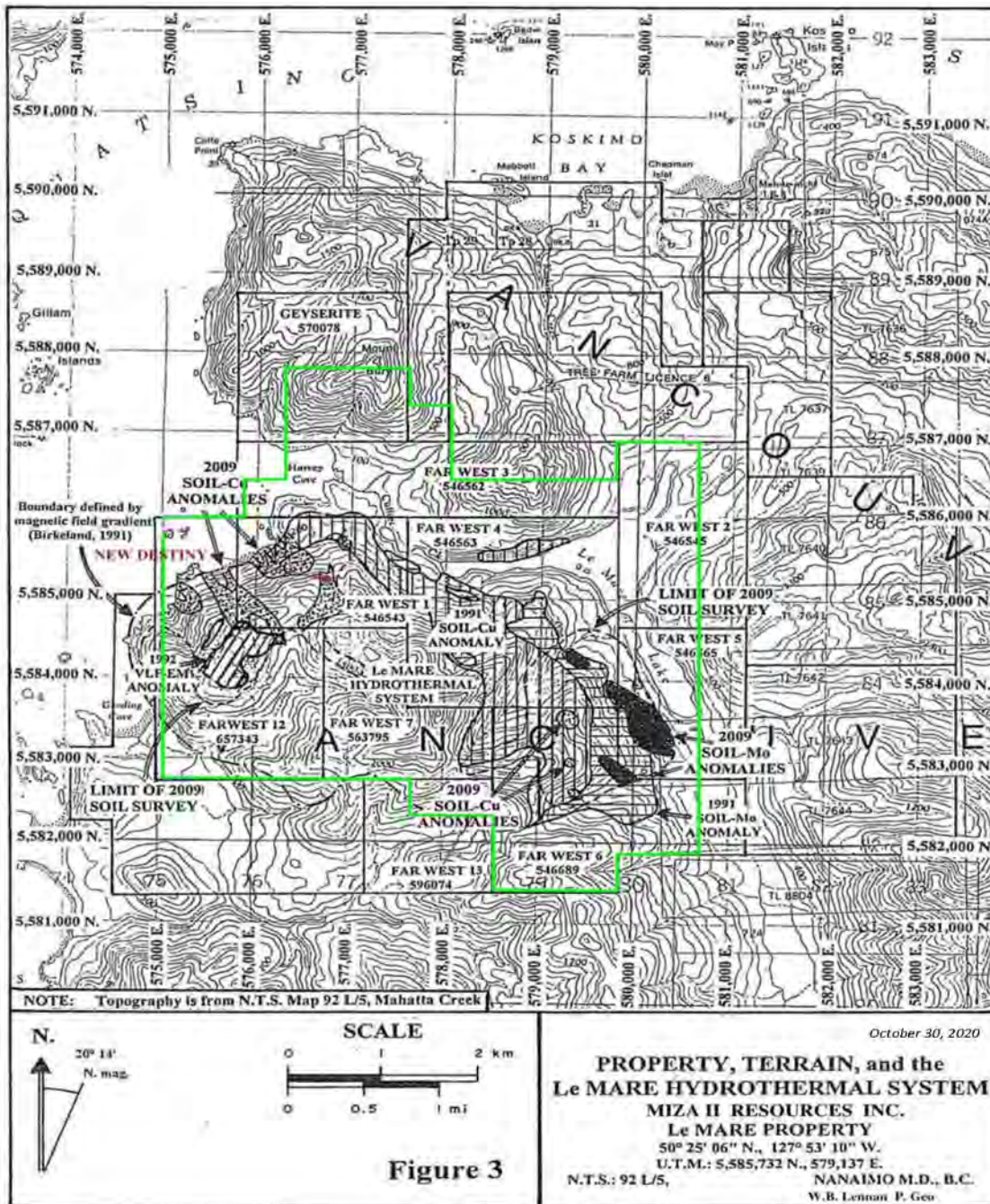
The current exploration target (New Destiny Showing area) and the Le Mare hydrothermal system are on crown land with no special restrictions on development thereon (Figure 3). There are sufficient surface rights for development upon development permitting, one is normally able to secure additional surface

rights if necessary to conduct a permitted mining operation. The writer knows of no legal impediment to Miza II Resources Inc. being able to secure such surface rights as part of the permitting process. As the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property is in the early stage of exploration, studies for mine design, mill design, power supply design and tailings facilities design will be conducted once an economic mineral deposit is outlined and measured.

Creek's south and east of the property area could be dammed pending the issuance of appropriate permits 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. The village of Port Alice has available property for residential and commercial occupation since the closing of the adjacent pulp mill. That area has sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new mine near to it.





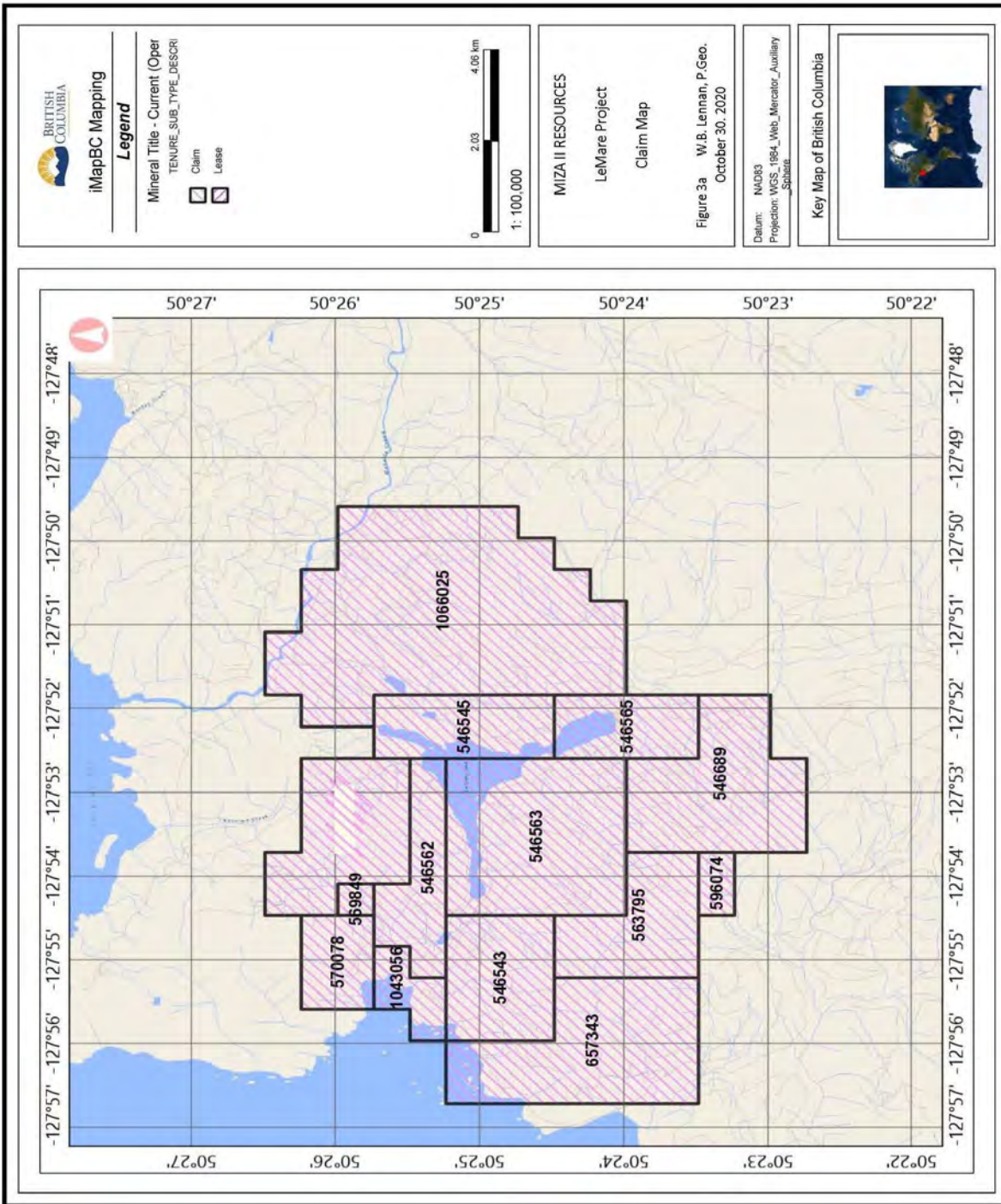


Figure 3a Claim Map

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 May 16, 2022. The information provided herein is considered to be current.

The author worked in the northern Vancouver Island area in the early 1970s and in the 1960s and early 1970s, exploration for porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits similar to the Island Copper Mine operated by BHP Utah accelerated and several companies on the western portion of Vancouver Island staked claims and conducted exploration work. 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.

The author has searched assessment reports filed by various exploration companies over the years on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property. The results of these searches are as follows:

- 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: British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. (BRINCO) conducted a prospecting program on the Le Mare claims in 1980. (Figure 4). prospecting and sampling along road exposures resulted in the collection 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: In May, 1991 the 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 Copper-Gold property optioned by Miza II Resources Inc. Stow Resources Inc. collected moss-mat soil and stream-sediment samples over the whole current Le Mare Copper-Gold property-area which 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).

A statistical analysis of the analytical results by Stow Resources Inc. is similar to that used by the author to determine anomalous threshold from the second positive standard deviation levels to guide further exploration as to what is anomalous and what is not anomalous. 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. Table 3 indicates the anomalous threshold concentrations of four metals.

Table 3
Stow Resources Ltd. 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).

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. 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 are presented in (Table 7).

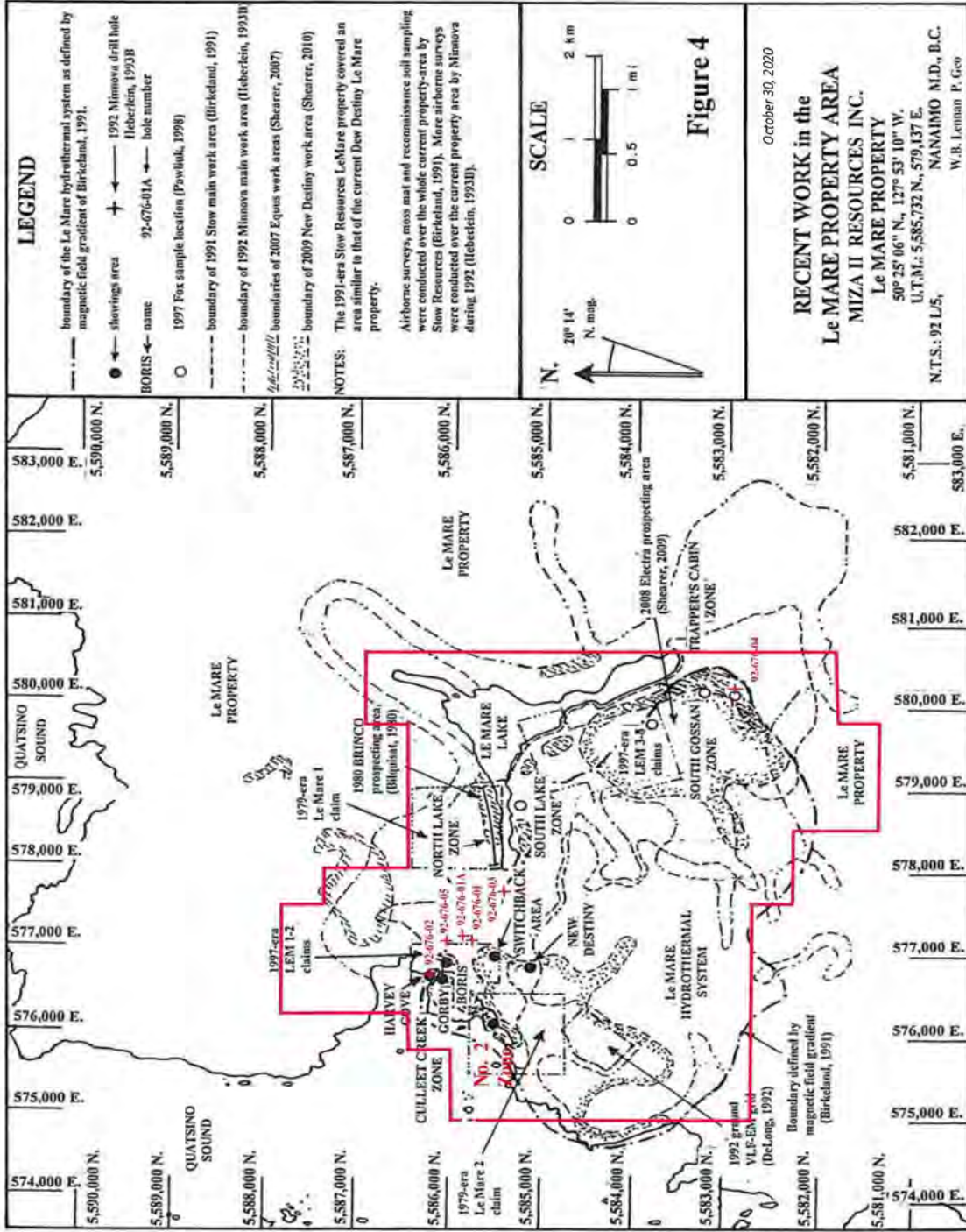


Figure 4

1992: Stow Resources' Le Mare property was enlarged by staking from September 1991 to January 1992 when Minnova Inc. optioned the property 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 lines. The results of this survey were not available to the author for comment.

The 1992 Minnova exploration program comprised at least 5 km² of geological mapping at 1:5,000 and 1:10,000 scales (not all was reported) and geochemical sampling: 1,154 rocks, 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. 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). The author visited these drill sites in 2017 and located the drill core. The core boxes were left to weather and were very fragile preventing the unstacking of the core boxes

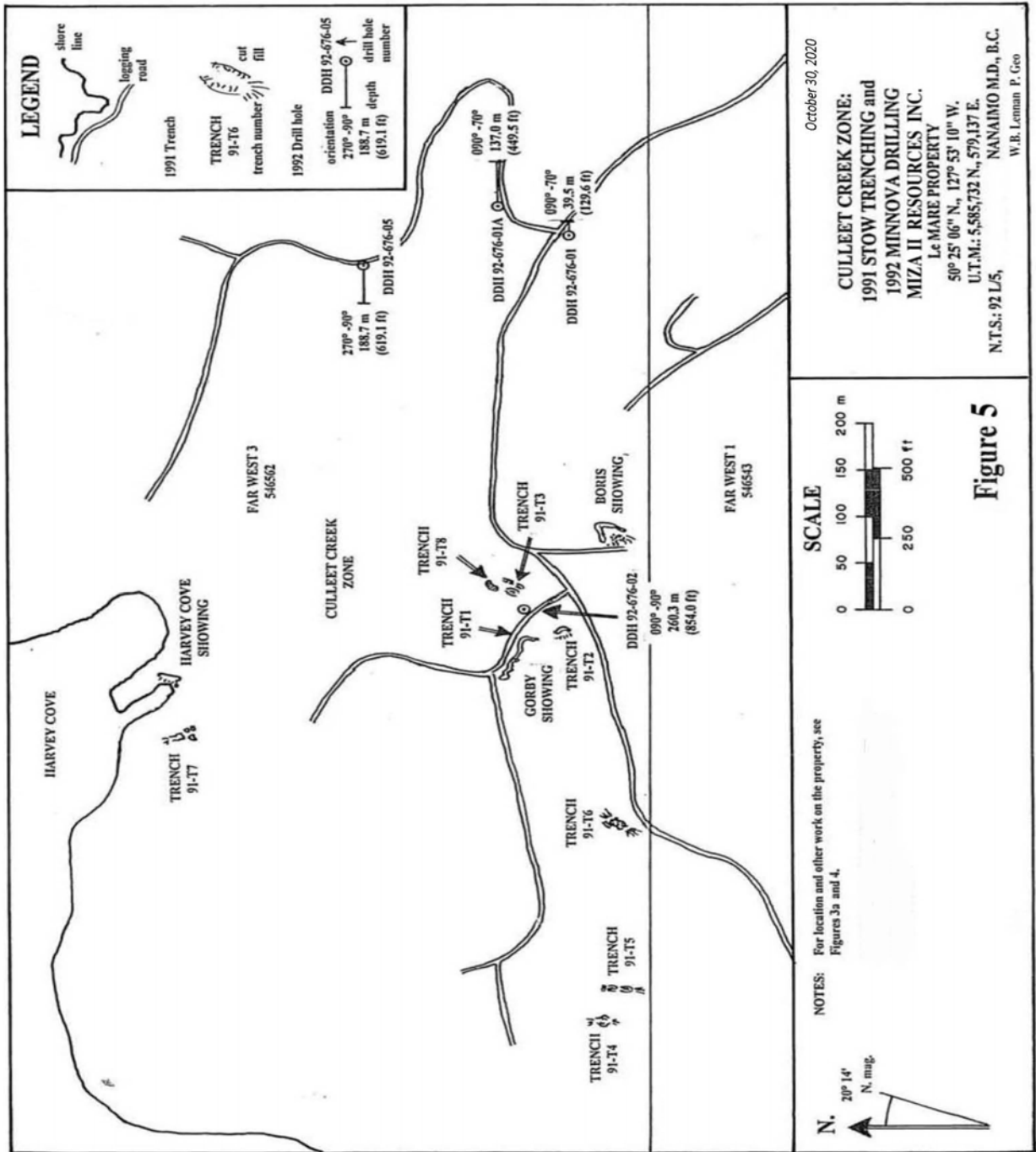


Figure 5

The only hole that intersected sections containing significant copper concentrations was DDH 92-676-2 as shown in Table 4:

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 reproduced 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 compared against the surface sample rock chip results collected by the author and shown on Figure 11 and Table 7a.

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.

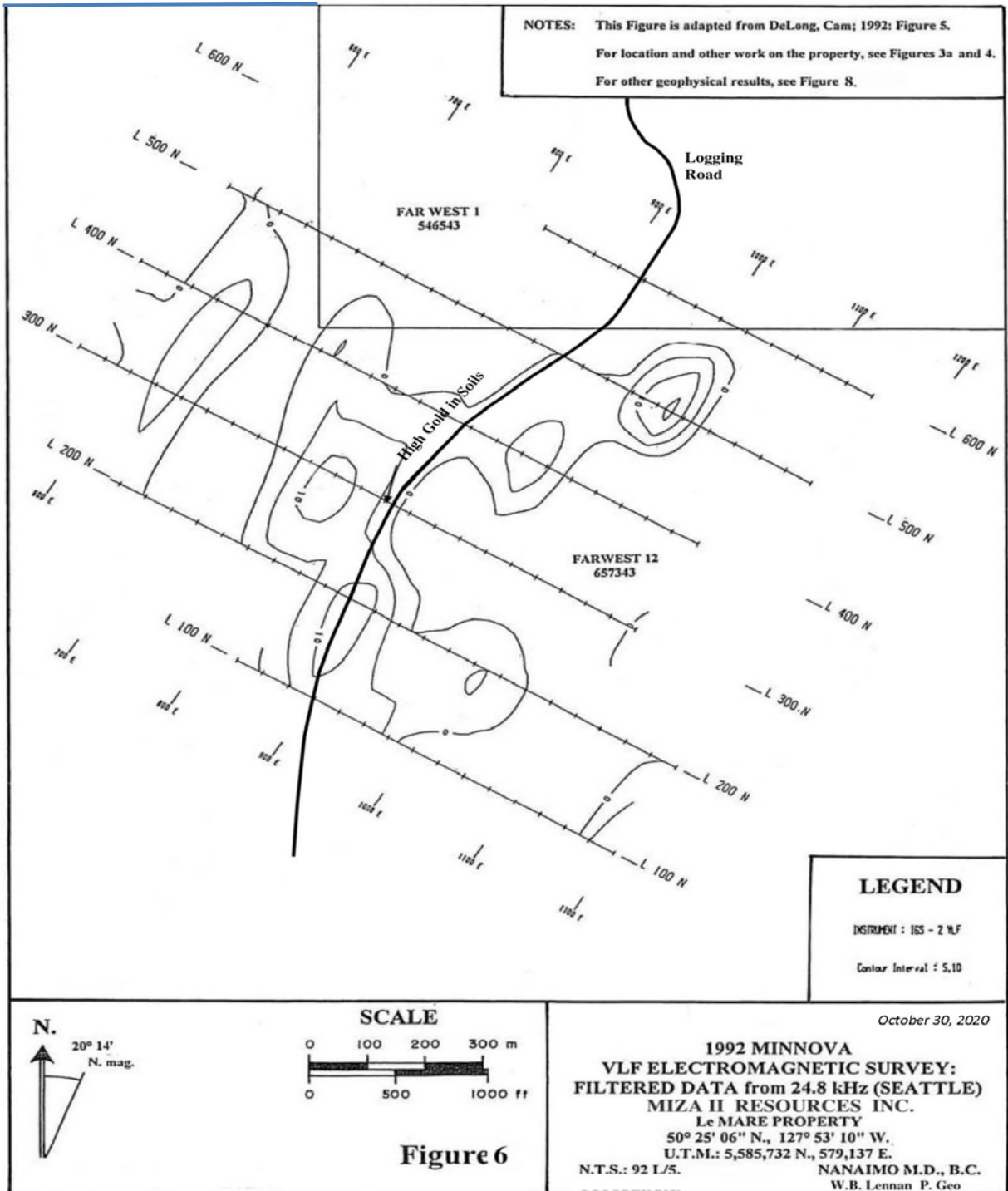
Lower in the hole, chlorite-calcite-hematite alteration is prevalent. Traces of chalcopyrite occur to a depth of 252.1 m, but copper concentrations do not exceed 124 ppm.

The author identified jasperoid alteration in the surface samples.

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.

The author observed only small sections of the core due to its fragility; however, the summary by Heberlein, Dave; 1993B p. 14 below and remains accurate based on these observations

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.



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. (Figure 4). During the 1997 prospecting program 10 rock samples were taken; however, none were significantly mineralized with either copper or molybdenum. The author was not able to view the analytical results. Enough assessment credit was applied to the LEM claims to keep various claims in good standing.

During the summer of 1997, Phelps Dodge Corp. visited the Le Mare Lake area and collected 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 (The author has not been able to confirm these results).

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.

Equus Energy Inc. conducted a program of prospecting and soil sampling along several of the lower roads around Le Mare Lake focusing on previously defined anomalous areas. 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. The results are documented in assessment report AR29,686 and have been reviewed by the author. The analyses were conducted by an accredited laboratory and the author has no reservations as to the quality of the results.

2008: During the 2007, Equus Energy Inc. exploration program, chalky geysersite, a grey-white hydrated silicate ($\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$), an ingredient in Portland cement, was discovered to occur in small amounts along a road south of Culleet Lake. By agreement with Equus Energy Inc., J.T. Shearer optioned the copper and molybdenum occurrences of the Le Mare property to Equus Energy Inc. and the geysersite showing area on the same property to Electra Gold Ltd. The author observed this occurrence on October 12, 2017 and October 6, 2019. The geysersite occurrence was found to be of limited extent.

From October 25 to December 4, 2008, Electra Gold Ltd. conducted prospecting for geyselite along a disused logging road southwest of Culleet Creek and Lake, and near the South Gossan zone 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 but terminated the option agreement shortly thereafter without conducting any exploration work. New Destiny Mining Corporation then optioned the property in late 2009

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).

New Destiny Mining Corporation optioned the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property in November 2009. Their 2009 exploration program was conducted from that time until December 15, 2009. 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. This zone and the mineralized area was later named the New Destiny Showing on November 4, 2009.

2011: In 2011, New Destiny Mining Corporation 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. New Destiny Mining Corporation conducted an extensive trenching program on the New Destiny Showing and conducted continuous rock chip sampling at 1.5 m intervals which yielded a 180 m long zone averaging 0.24% copper.

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).

New Destiny Mining Corporation terminated their option agreement with the owner in the fall of 2011.

- 2014: From July 22nd to July 24th, 2014, the property owner 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 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.

- 2016 Work in 2016 focused on detailed geological mapping conducted by the property owner. 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 anastomosing 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 anastomosing 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 phyrlic 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 conducted by the owner 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.

2018 A 2-hole diamond drilling program was initiated in the fall of 2018 by Le Mare Gold Corporation 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. 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 that no further exploration had taken place on the property from October 2018 to September 2020.

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 to 19.7 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

The geology of northwestern Vancouver Island is described 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 volcanoclastic 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.

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).

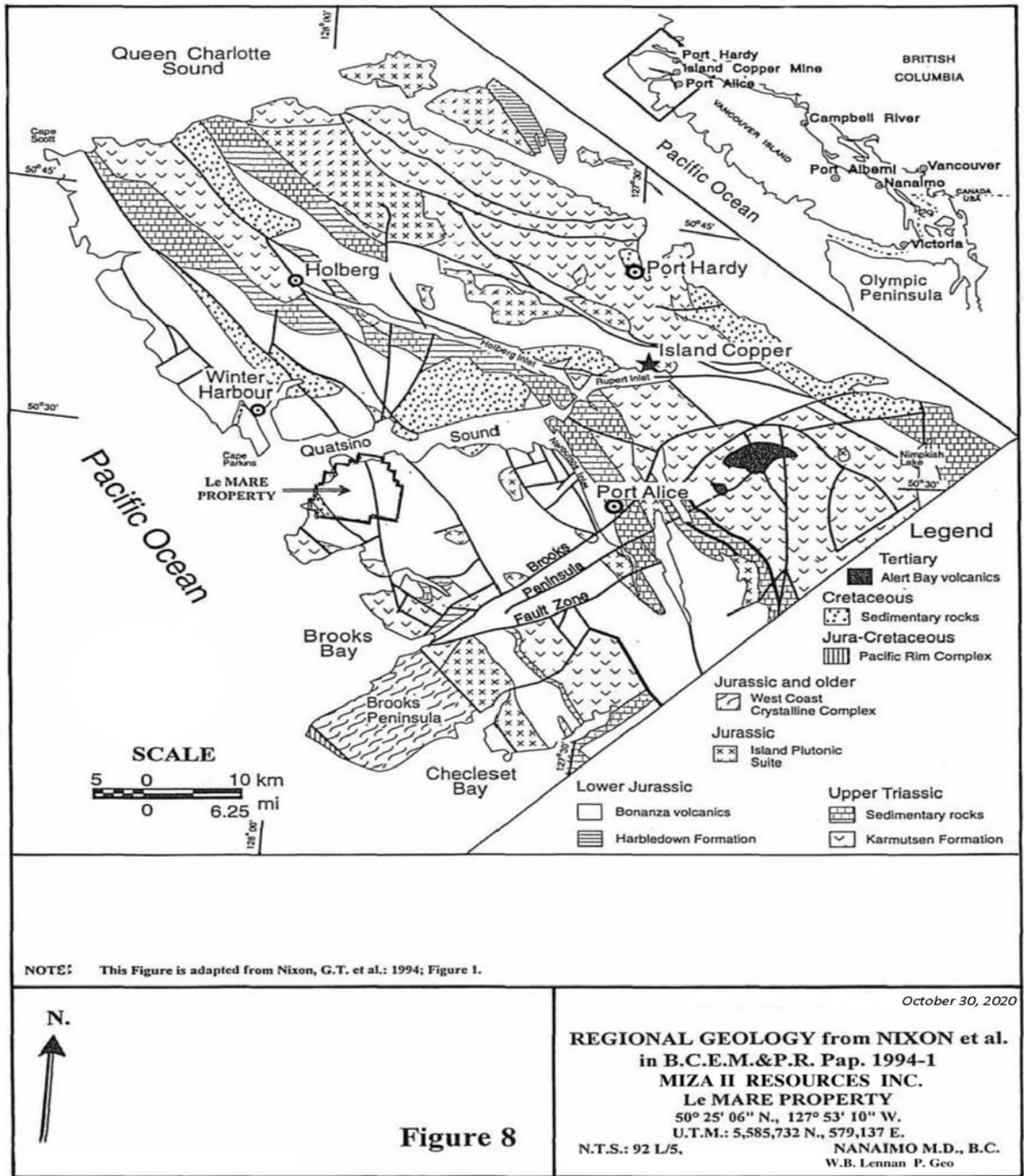
The author has reviewed a tabulation of the geologic history of the region around the Le Mare property-area by Ostler (2010) and is presented in Table 5 as follows:

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).



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). The magnetic low may be an effect of magnetite destruction by that alteration.

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

The author has reviewed the gradient map (Figure 9a) and concurs with the following findings:

- A northwest trending low magnetic trough corresponding to the major cross property Le Mare alteration trend. This magnetic low is 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.

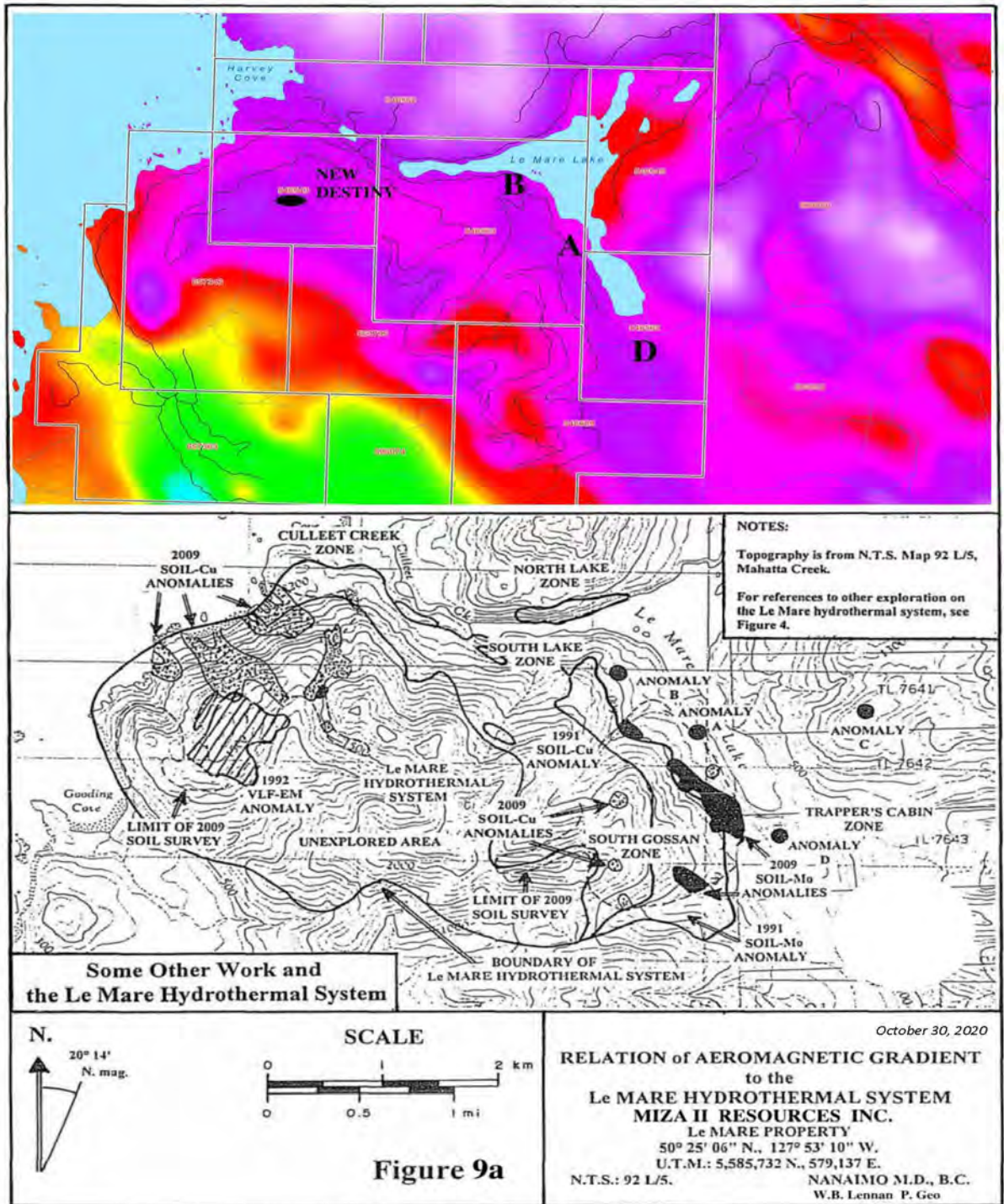
The northwest trending trough is one of a series of such “troughs” that transect the volcanic stratigraphy in the Quatsino Sound area. It cuts through the area of soil-copper enrichment separating the North Lake zone from the main part of the zone of soil-copper enrichment (Figures 8a, 8b and 19W). It has been interpreted that 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).

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 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).



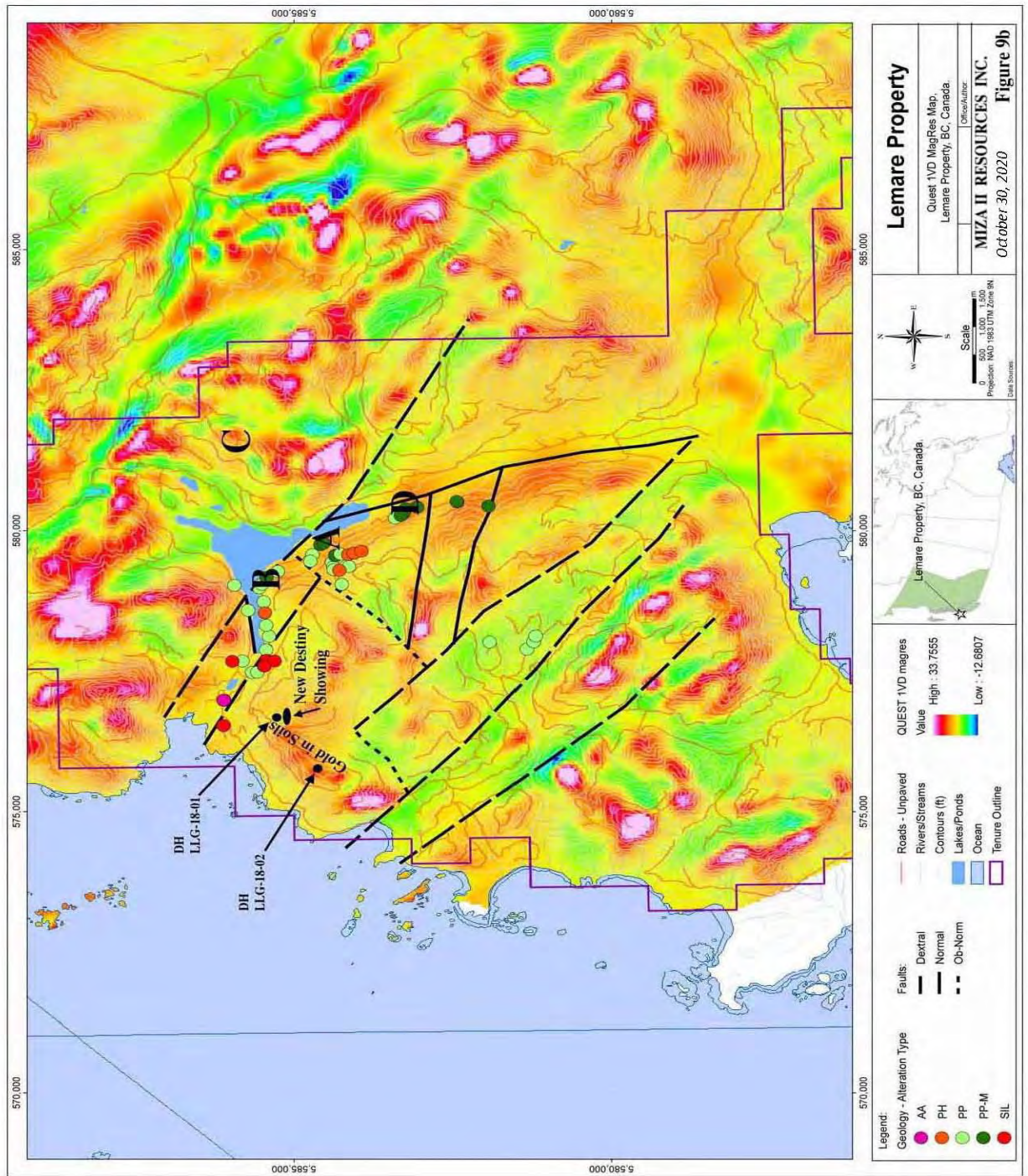


Figure 9b 1VD Mag Res Map

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).

Various silt sampling programs by exploration companies including investigation of regional BC Government Geological Survey 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. Attributes of the two areas were sufficiently similar for others 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.

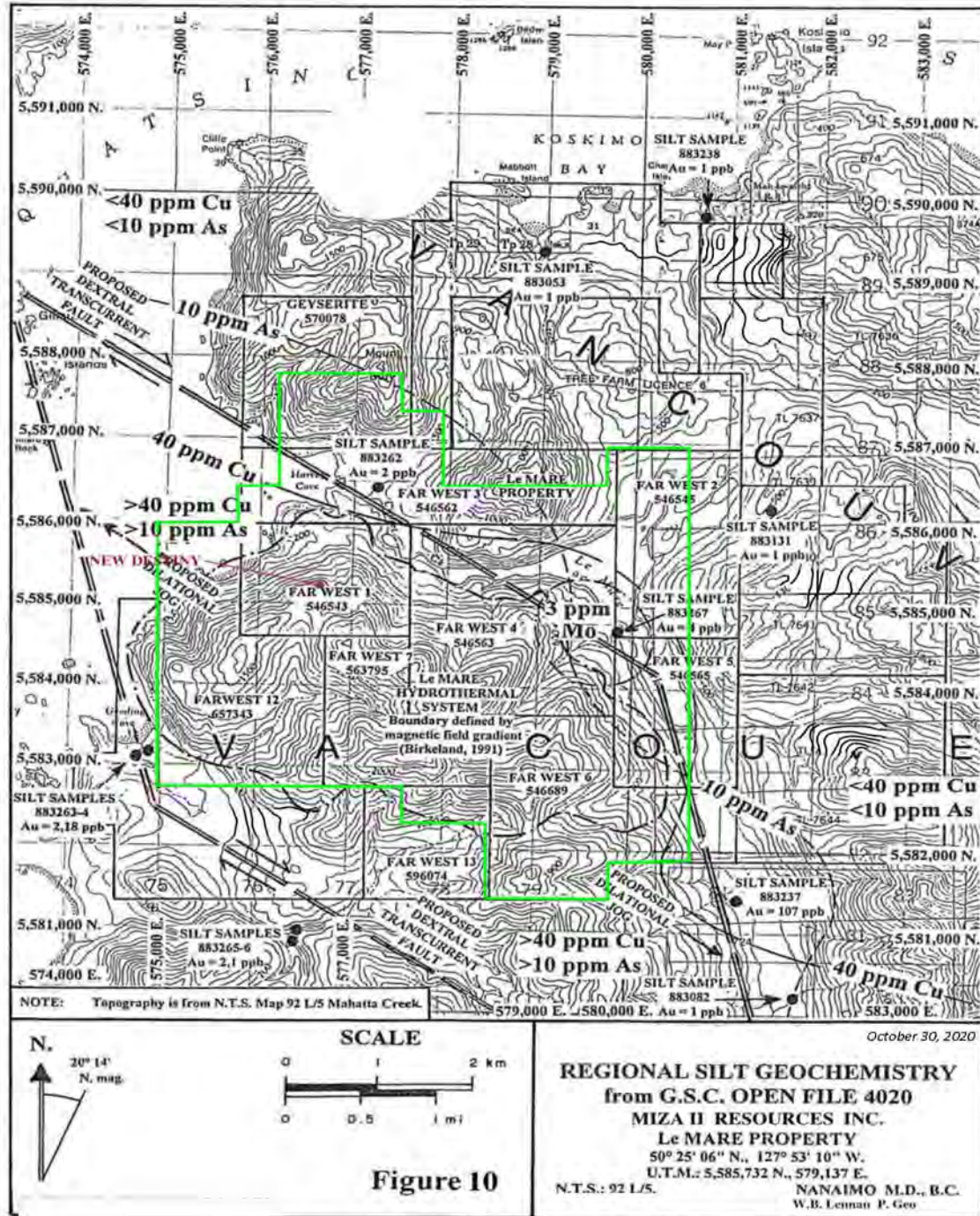
Regional silt survey results indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may also occupy a dilational jog in a regional fault similar to those which controlled mineralization of the Island Copper Cluster (Figure 10 and 16).

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.



7.4 Stratigraphy and Structure

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 determined to be a pyritic, rhyolitic tuff. It may be one of the most useful stratigraphic marker beds in the property-area.

A 50m- thick aplite dyke, 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. These 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 dyke with the sericite-clay-chlorite (phyllitic-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 is a bench like feature due to its weathering resistance. This feature is located northwest of Dumortiorite Creek. The rhyodacite is intensely silicified, brittle and brecciated. The breccia is cut by quartz-chalcedony veinlets is approximately 200 by 200 m in size. The dome feature is not mineralized.

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 interesting that this dome is located adjacent to the South-Gossan argillic-phyllitic 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.

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-phyllitic 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 than 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-phyllitic 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).

Culleet Creek Zone – (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).

Modes of occurrences as observed in the field by the author 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

Copper mineralization decreases as silicification increases and orthoclase-quartz alteration is post dated by quartz-jasper veinlet, pods and disseminated chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite as observed by the author 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 Stow Resources Ltd. (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's 1991 Sampling in the Culleet Creek Zone
Weighted per Metre of Sampling

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

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

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

The Gorby occurrence is located on a spur road about 80 m 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).

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 7a. The sample locations are shown on Figure 11. The authors sample results are as follows:

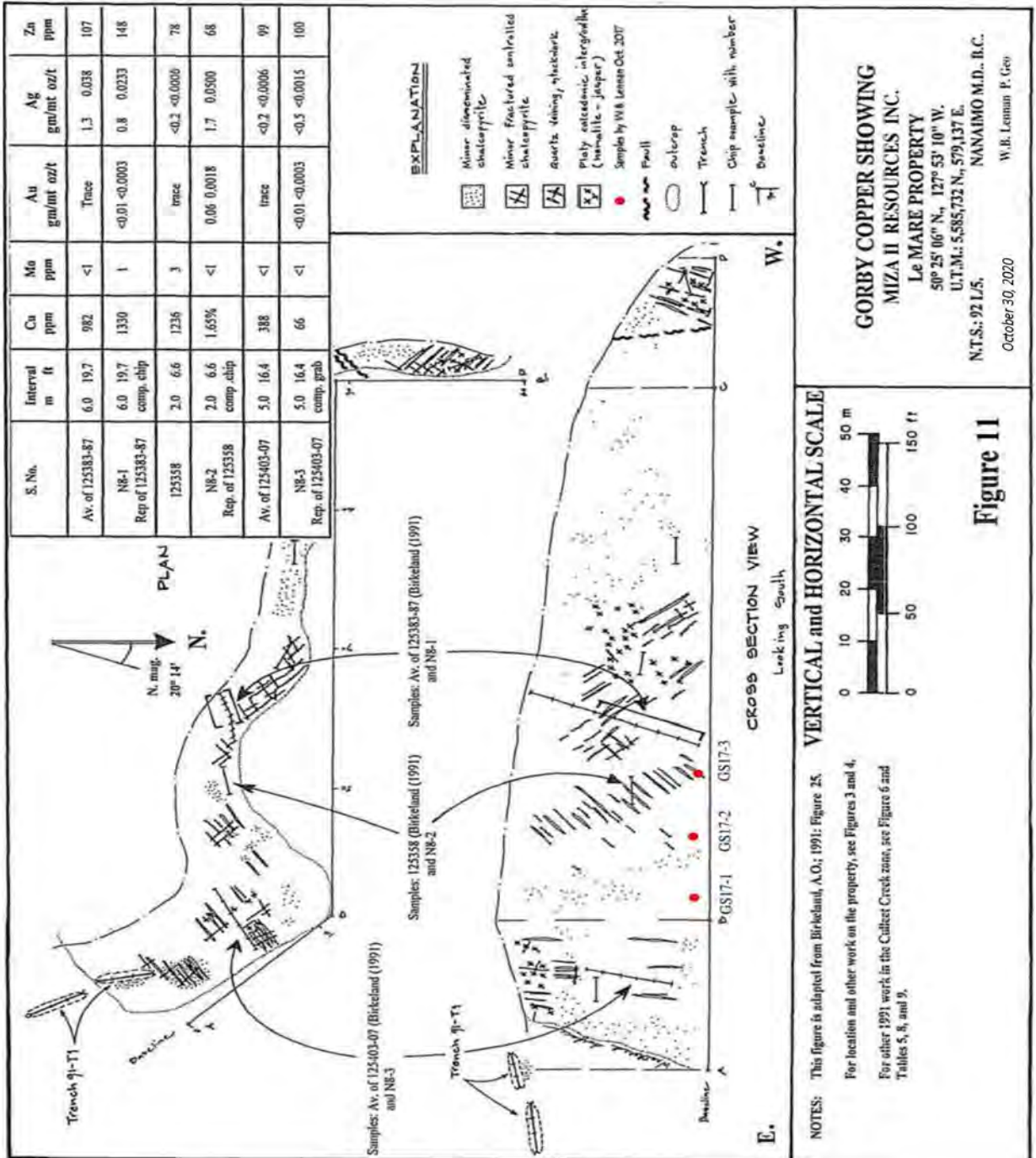
Table 7a

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.

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.

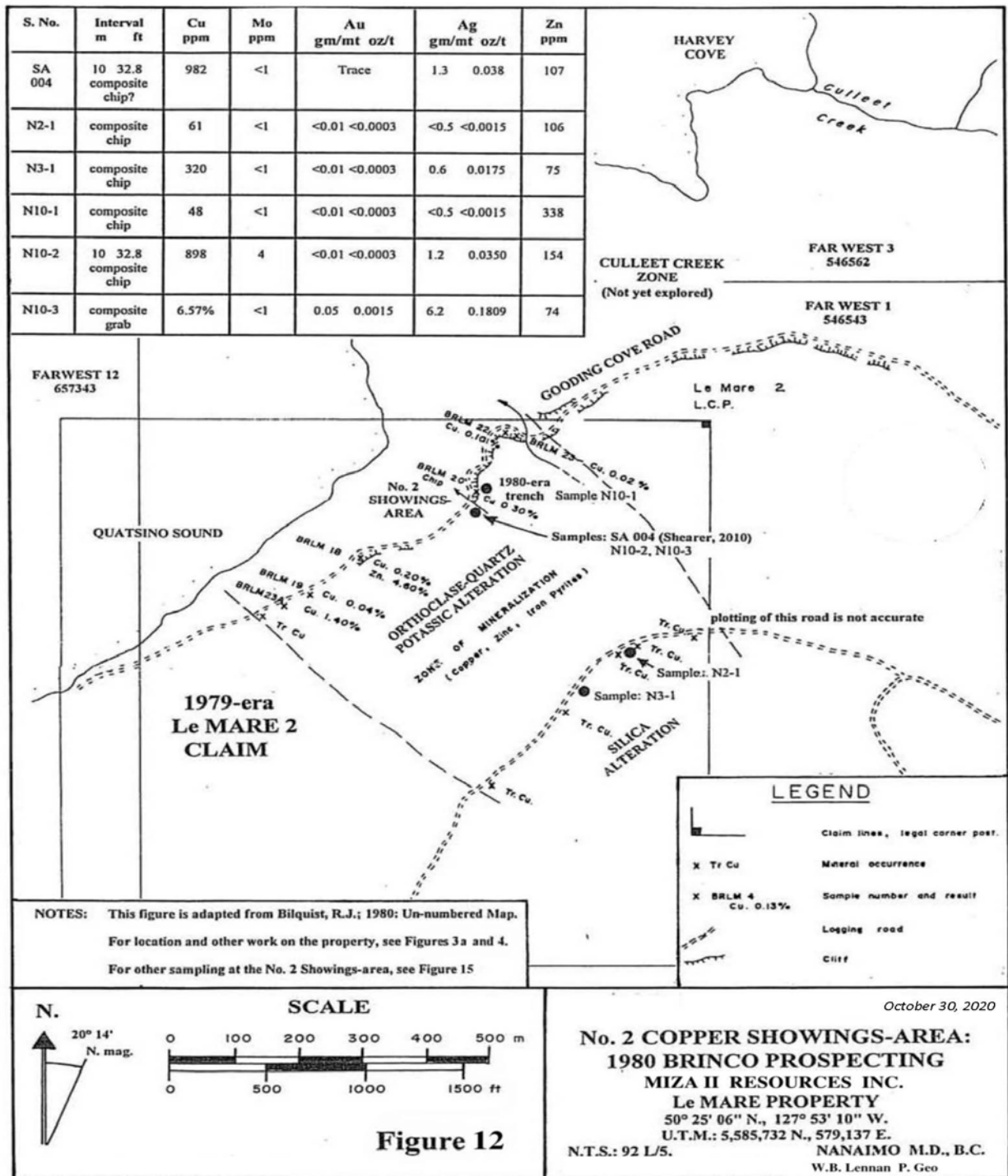


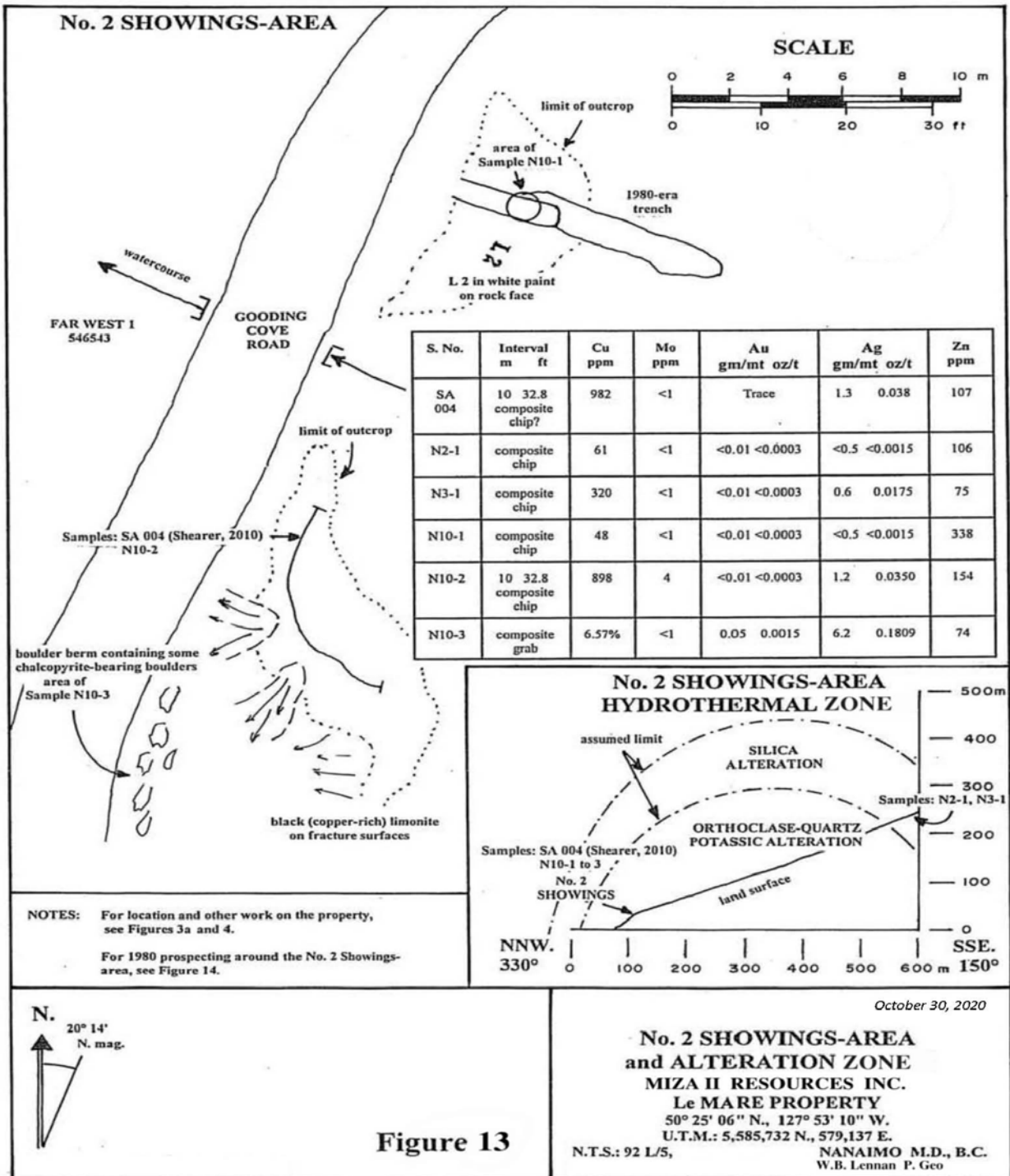
No.2 Showing Zone

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, 12,13 and 19W).

The location of sample No. BRLM 20 collected by British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd in 1980is the actual location of the No. 2 showings-area as observed by the author (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 BRINCO 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 BRINCO sample N10-2. The analytical results were similar for copper with 982 ppm Cu for Shearer and 898 ppm Cu for the BRINCO sample. From the author's visit, it was observed that the potassic alteration zone of the No. 2 Showings-area zone is shown reasonably accurately (Figures 12 and 13). At the No. 2 showing itself, the author observed 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.





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). New Destiny Mining Corporation discovered the showings on December 5, 2009 where the 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.

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. New Destiny Zone 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). Rocks with blebs of massive chalcopyrite-pyrite-bornite mineralization were sampled 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. Chalcopyrite is primarily observed as fine disseminations is relatively unweathered outcrops.

Averages of BRINCO's samples 51581A to 51583 and 51590 and 51591, from about the same locations as 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.

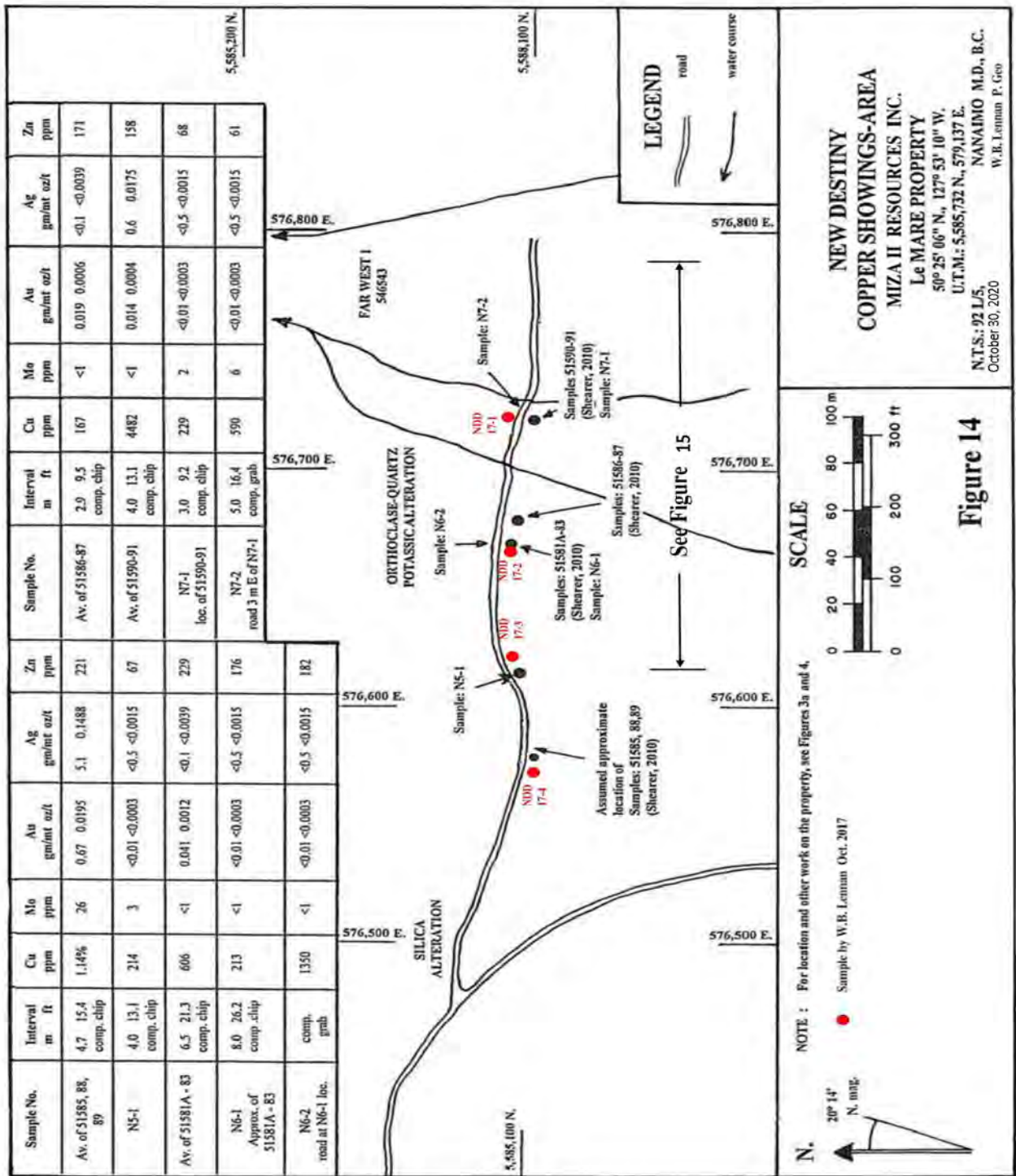
On October 12, 2017, the author collected four rock grab samples in the immediate vicinity of the 2011 chip sampling (Figure 14) on the New Destiny Copper Showing that returned 180 m of continuous copper values averaging 0.24% Copper (Figure 15). The author examined drill core from hole LLG-18-01 which 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 BRINCO 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 BRINCO'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 II 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 I and II).



**NEW DESTINY
COPPER SHOWINGS-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,
October 30, 2020
W.B. Lenman P. Geo

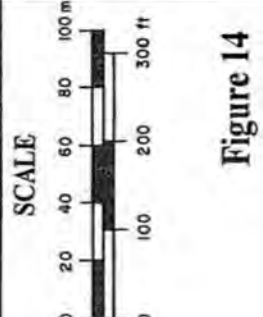


Figure 14

NOTE : For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3a and 4.
● Sample by W.B. Lenman Oct. 2017

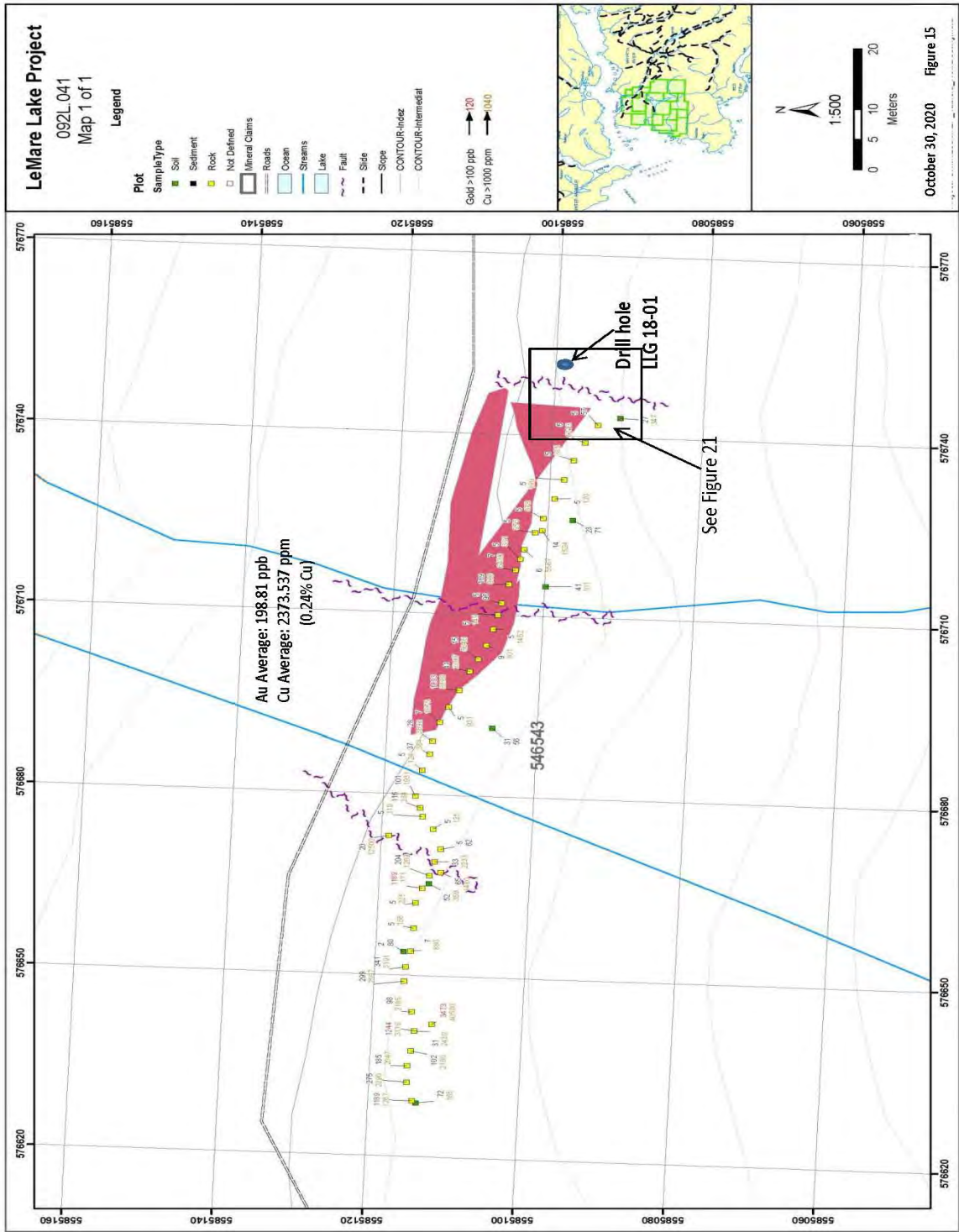
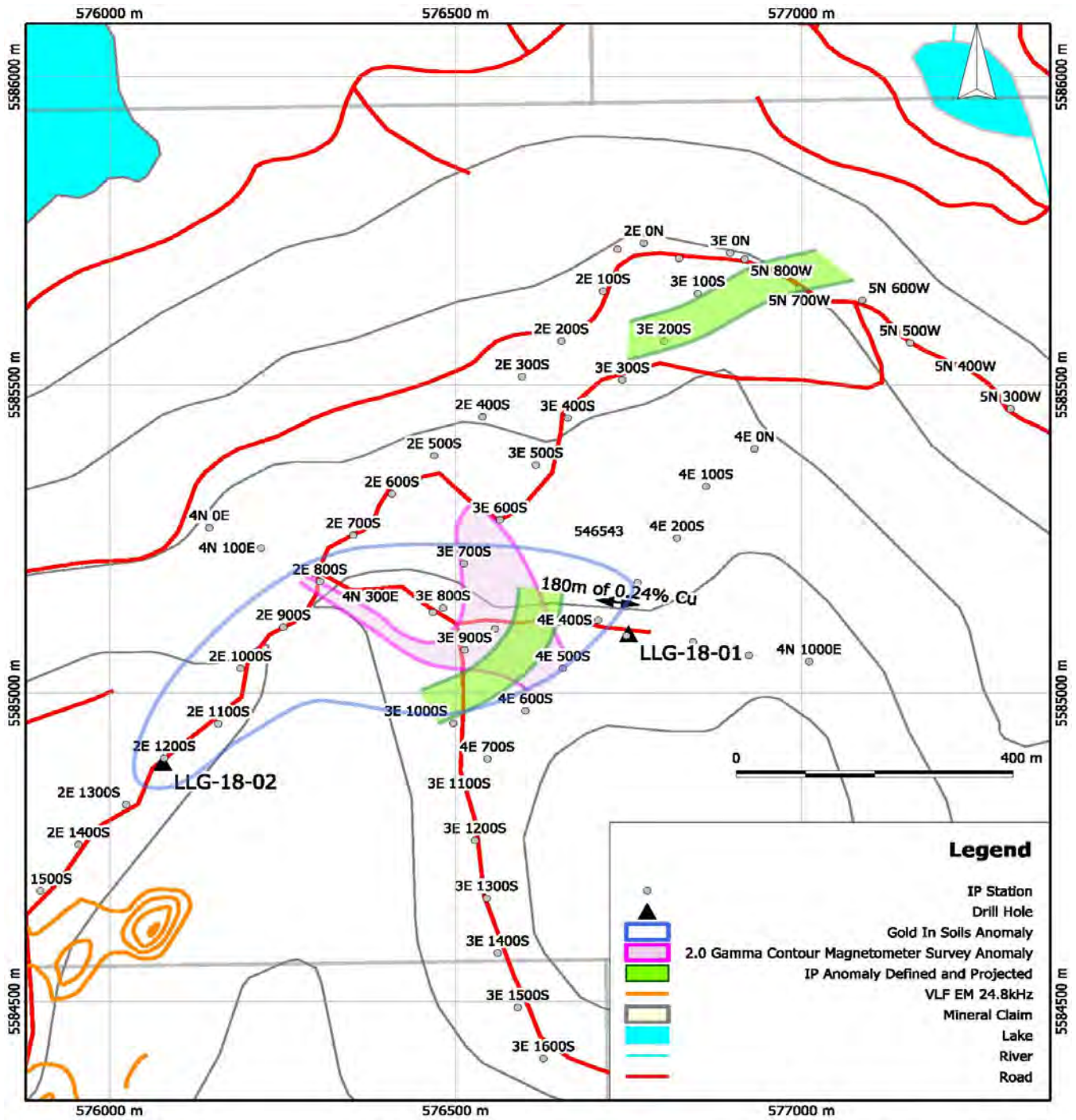


Figure 15



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

Figure 15b

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).

Drill hole 92-676-4 (Figure 4) was the only drill hole to penetrate 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. The author was able to observe a few sections of the drill core during his first visit to the site in October of 2017. The core was well weathered and in fragile condition. It was observed that the vesicular rhyolite and fragmental units were moderately altered with sericitization and silification. Chlorite alteration increases near a basaltic dyke observed at a depth of 91 m.

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.

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 Stow in 1991 on the main Gooding Cove Road southwest of Culleet Lake. This showing was named the Mo Road Showing.

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

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. The author is familiar with porphyry styles of mineral deposits having worked in the Island Porphyry Copper belt, other BC Porphyry Copper deposit areas and in the Arizona Porphyry copper systems since 1973 and concurs with the findings of the paper presented and noted below by J.A. Perelló et al. (1995)

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.

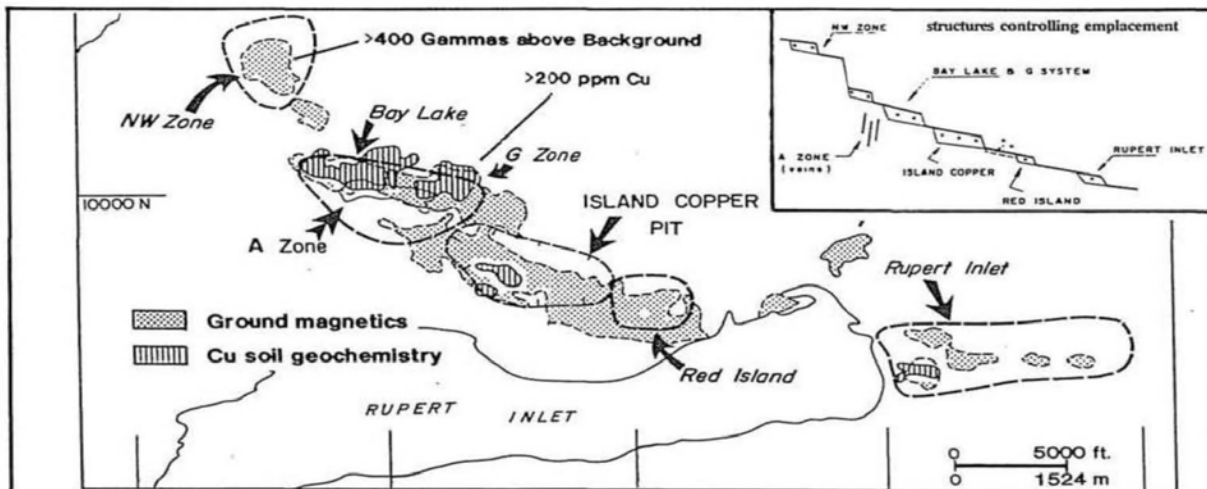
Porphyry mineralization is characteristically zoned, with barren cores and crudely concentric metal zones that are surrounded by barren pyritic haloes with or without peripheral veins, skarns, replacement manto zones and epithermal precious-metal deposits. Complex irregular mineralization and alteration 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 of intermineral intrusions and breccias that were emplaced between or during periods of mineralization.

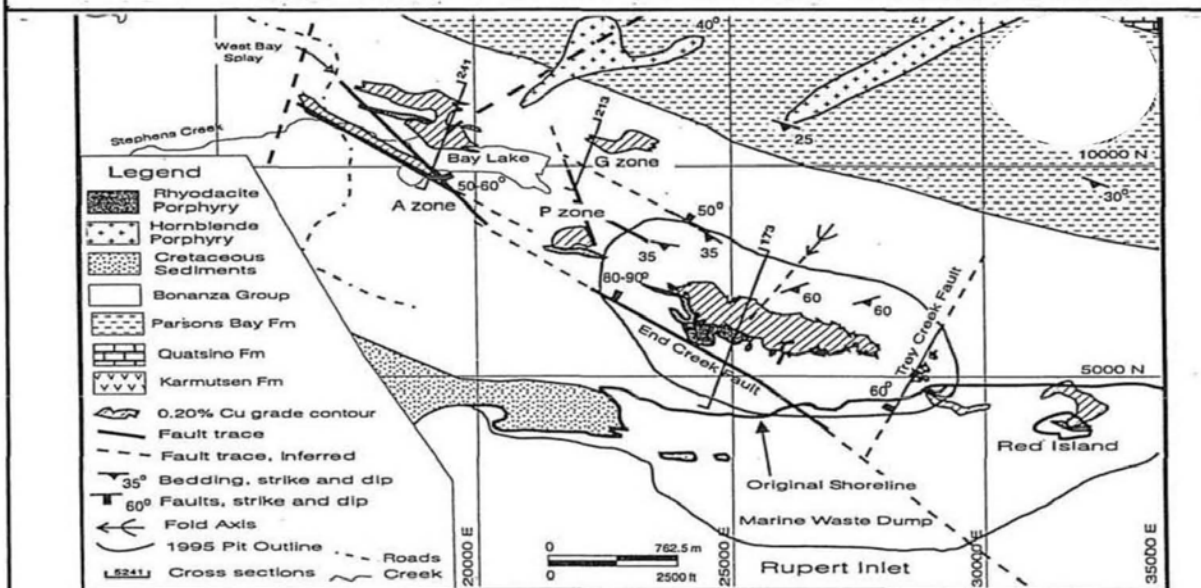
The composition of intrusions associated with porphyry deposits varies widely and appears to exert a fundamental control on the metal content of the deposits. Intrusive rocks associated with porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry Au deposits tend to be low-silica (45-65% wt.% SiO₂), mafic and relatively primitive 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 Copper-Gold 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 and 17. From the author's experience with porphyry systems in BC, Vancouver Island and Arizona, the Le Mare has considerable similarities to the Island Copper deposit as noted in the J.A. Perelló et al. (1995) summary paper about the Island Copper Cluster deposits.

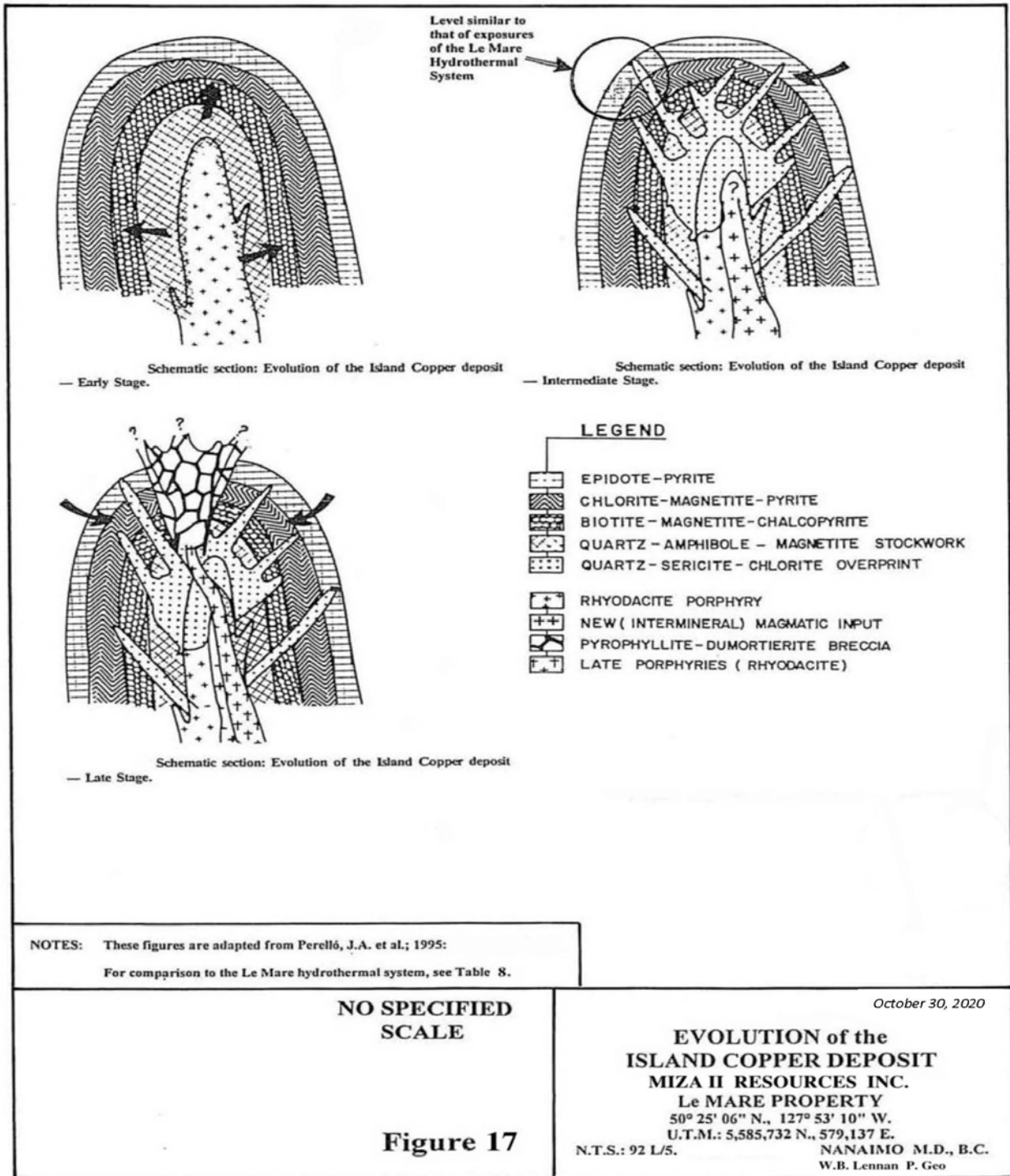


Location of porphyry centres of the Island Copper Cluster in relation to ground magnetic and copper-in-soil geochemical anomalies.



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.

<p>N.</p>	<p>NOTE: These figures are adapted from Perelló, J.A. et al.; 1995:</p>	<p>October 30, 2020</p>
<p>CONFIGURATION and GEOLOGY of the ISLAND COPPER CLUSTER DEPOSITS</p> <p>MIZA II RESOURCES INC.</p> <p>Le MARE PROPERTY</p> <p>50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.</p> <p>U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.</p> <p>N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.</p> <p>W.B. Lennan P. Geo</p>		
<p>Figure 16</p>		



8.1 Alteration and Mineralization of the Le Mare Hydrothermal System

8.1.1 Alteration

Exploration work in 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. Further exploration in 1992 identified 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.

Near Culleet Creek at the west end of Le Mare Lake, a large area of silicification with patchy potassic alteration was observed with veinlets and envelopes of potassium feldspar. This is typical of the potassic zone in this area of the property. 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.

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. As the author observed at the Cullet Creek and Gorby Zones, 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 4:1 in 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.

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

Six distinct hydrothermal zones are located 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 (Figures 4 & 9a & 9b). 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 9a, 9b & 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 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. This may represent an unroofed portion of the top of the potassic alteration zone on the Le Mare Copper – Gold Property; however, further work is required to confirm this. 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)

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.

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). Included, are those areas of potassium enrichment and sulphur distribution (Figure 18).

Petrographic and x-ray diffraction studies conducted in 1992 on the advanced argillic, argillic, and phyllic

alteration as previously mapped during 1991 in the South Gossan zone (found that alteration was zoned such that extensive silicification, advanced argillic, argillic and phyllic alteration occur at the South Gossan Zone and occurs in a roughly circular area about 600 m (1,968.5 ft) in diameter. The 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 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.

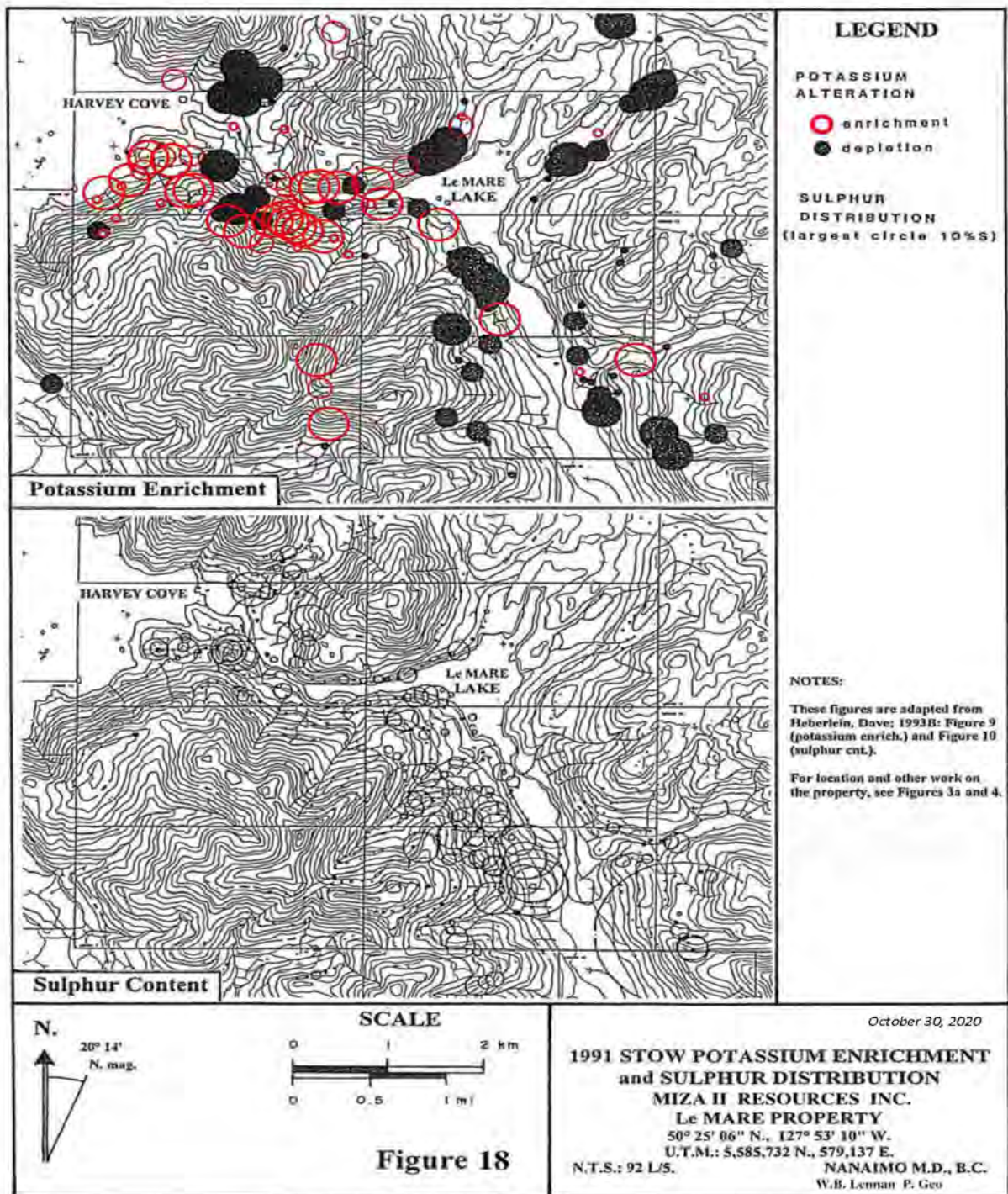
Phyllic alteration (quartz-sericite-pyrite) and silicification occur at the lowest levels of the South Gossan Zone. Here, the rhyolite host is pervasively sericitized over the entire width of the altered area. Sericitization is accompanied by pyritization (3 to 5%) of the rhyolites, particularly in the 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.

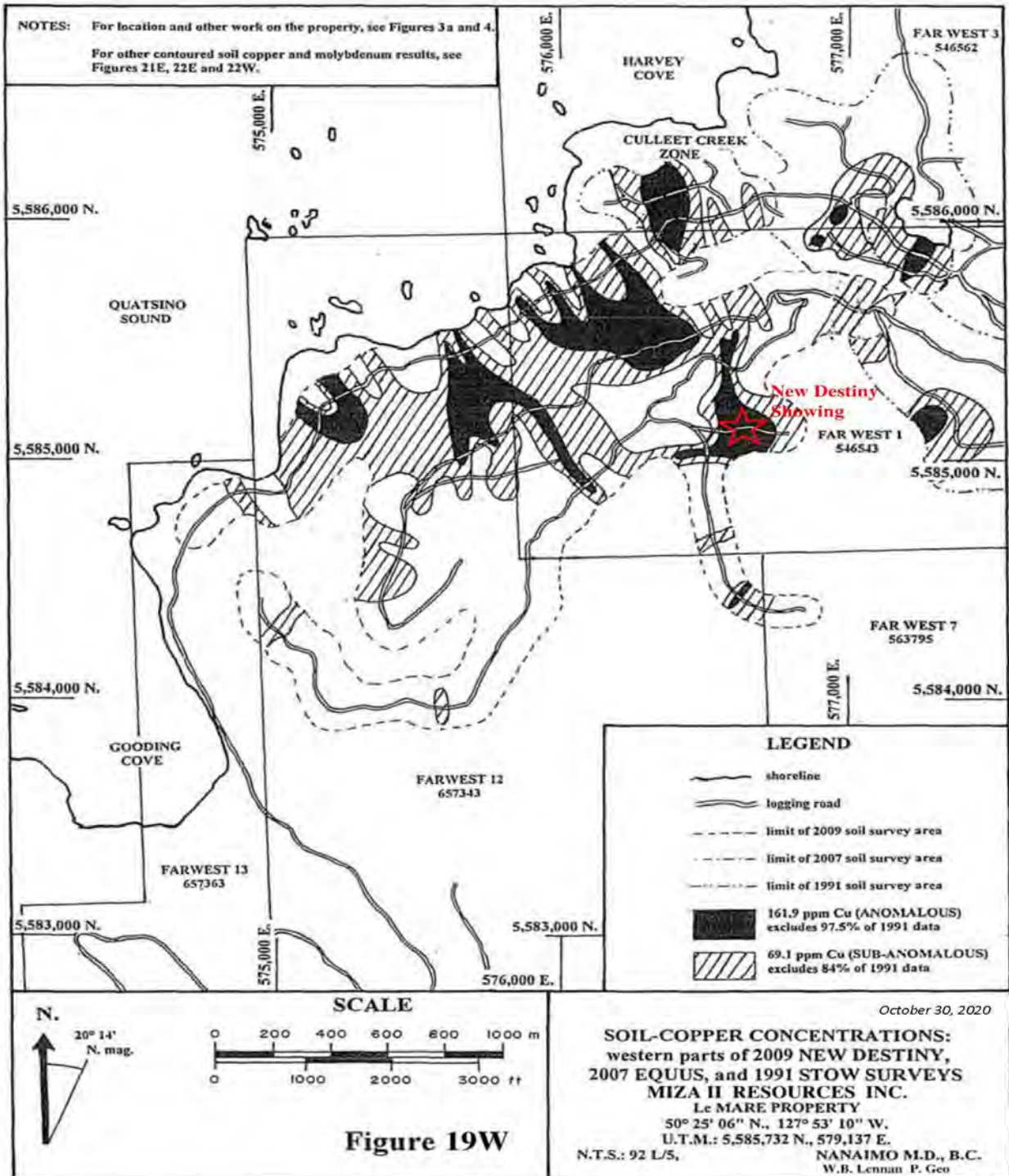
Although some of the evidence is contradictory, the alteration of the South Gossan zone is a vertically zoned plume of quartz-sericite-chlorite-clay-pyrite (argillic-phyllic) alteration that has ascended through and overprinted previous potassic alteration. It resembles the alteration associated with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

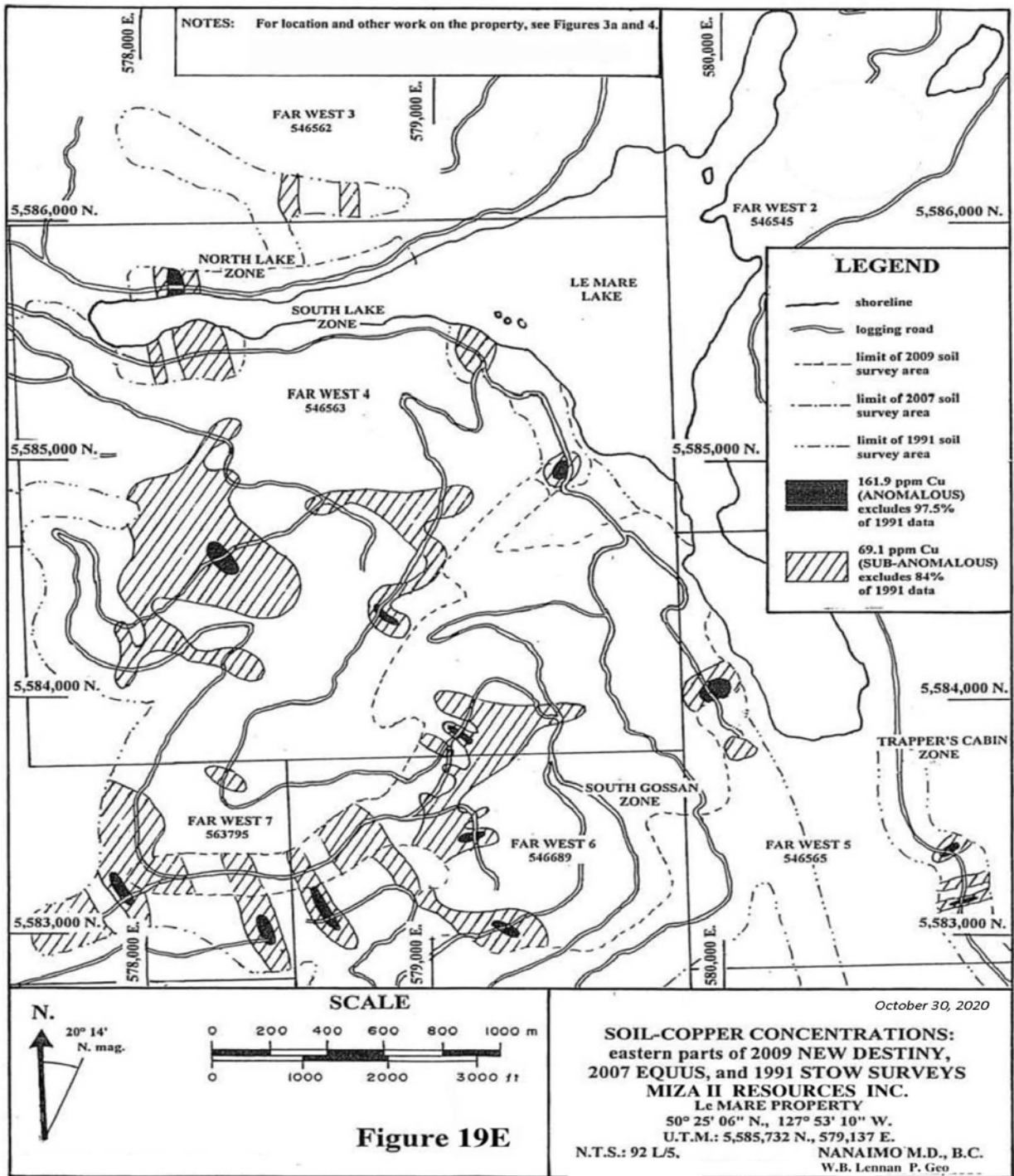
The southwestern margin of the sericitic-phyllic alteration zone at the South Gossan zone is exposed at a much higher elevation than is its northeastern margin. Vertical zoning in this plume is expressed as the exposure of the various alteration assemblages in bands extending across the zone at progressively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

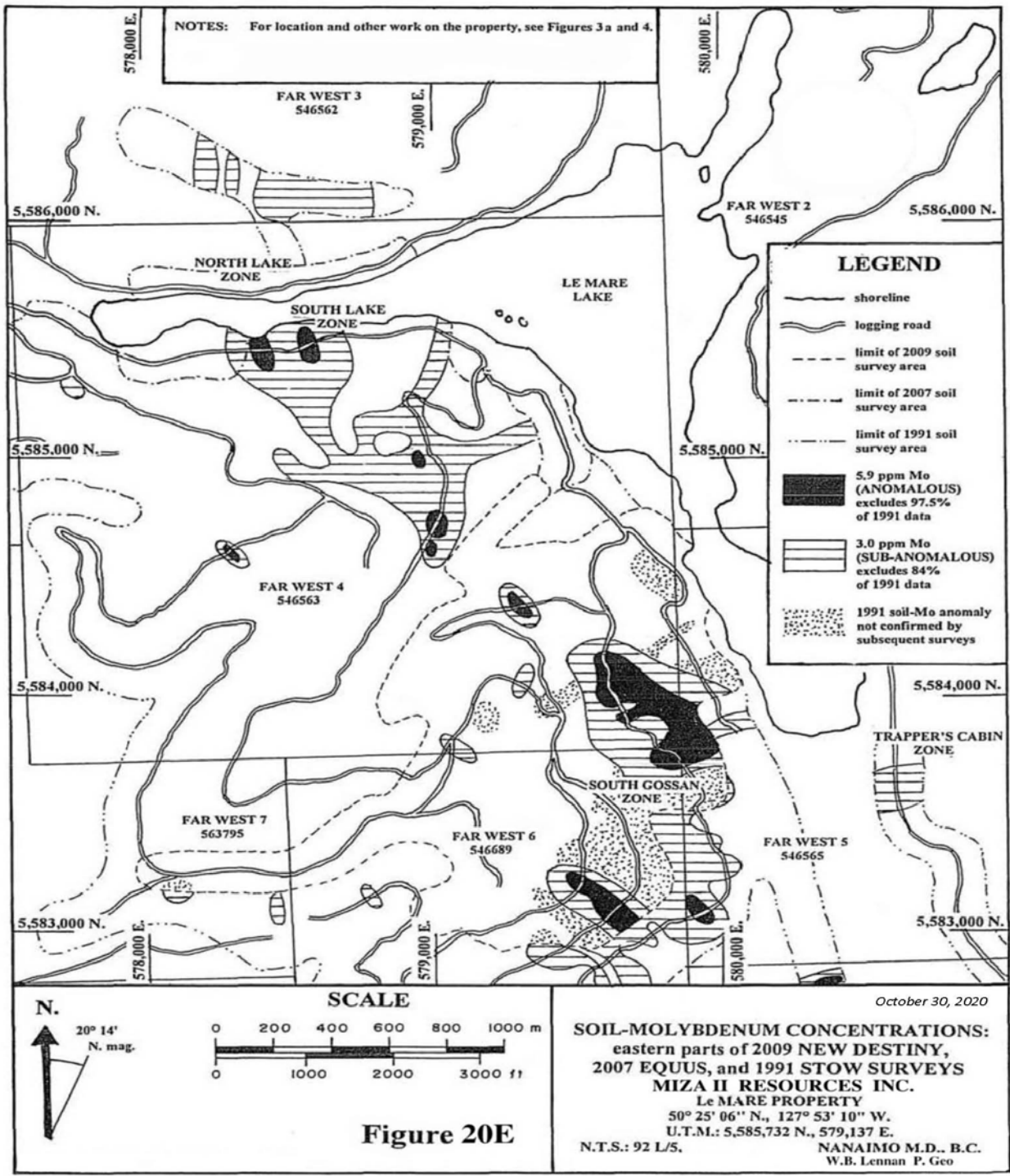
After the cessation of argillic and phyllic alteration during waning of the Le Mare hydrothermal system, minor amounts of advanced argillic alteration and weathering may have occurred along permeable faults and fractures.

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).









9.0 EXPLORATION (2020)

In conjunction with the Miza II Resources Inc. 2020 geophysical survey program, additional rock chip sampling in the vicinity of drill hole LLG018-01 was also conducted from October 1 to October 9, 2020 at the New Destiny Zone 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 rock chip sampling was conducted in a detailed and consistent manner to collect representative samples of several contiguous sections as described below. The samples were collected as chip samples across mineralized areas in contiguous 30 cm sections. This allowed averaging of grades over various length to better identify mineralization controls, alterations types and structural indicators to direct further exploration. The samples were carefully collected and stored. During the author's October 8, 2020 visit to the property, the author observed the sample locations and took the samples into his custody and delivered them to the ALS Analytical Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC. The ALS Laboratory is reputable and CALA Certified Laboratory. The analytical results are reproducible and QA/QC is rigorously applied during analytical process.

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.

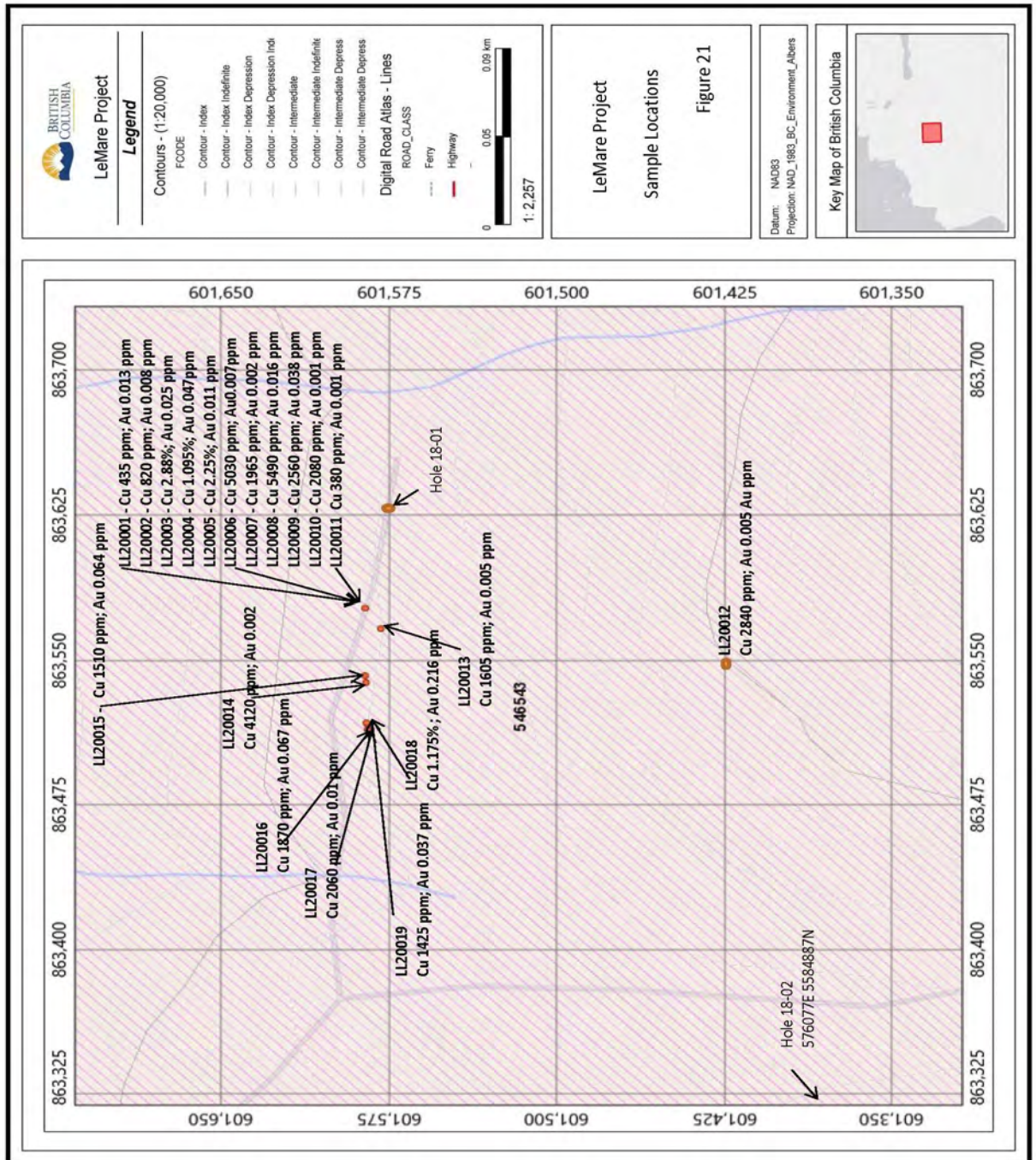


Figure 21

The parameters and procedures for the Induced Polarization Survey (IP) conducted by Miza II Resources Inc. are as follows:

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.

Scott Geophysics Ltd. was contracted to carry out the IP 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.

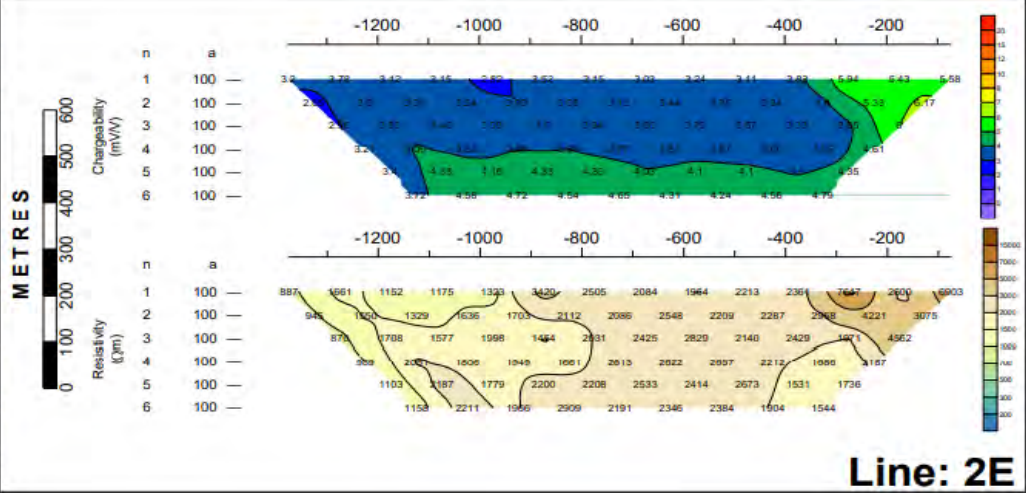
The IP Survey at the Le Mare Copper Gold Property conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. detected weak to moderate chargeability highs at approximately Line 4N/600E, Line 3E/200S, Line 3E/950S, Line 5N/700W and Line 4S. It was recommended that in the vicinity of Line 3E/950S and Line 4N/600E a resurvey be 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: 2E

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 shutoff



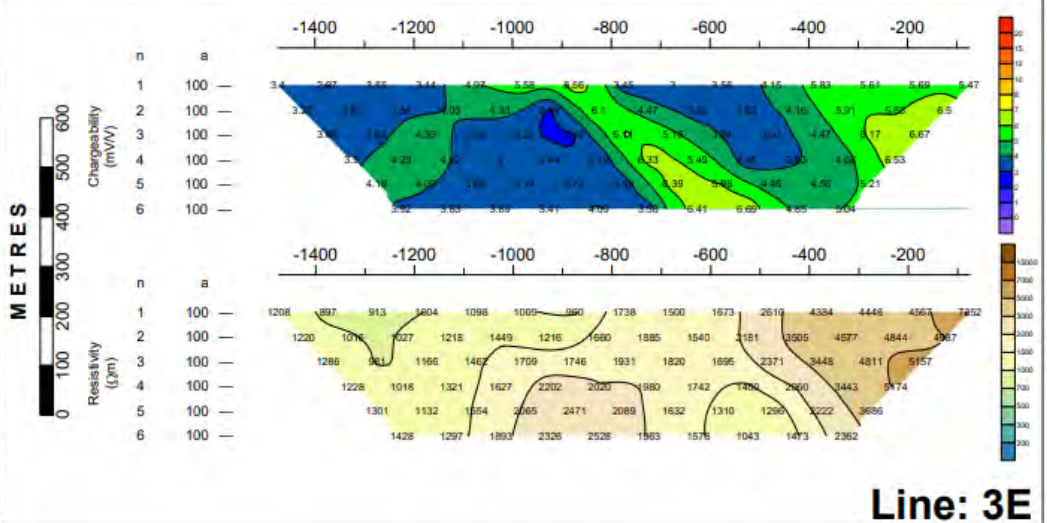
Line: 2E

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 shutoff



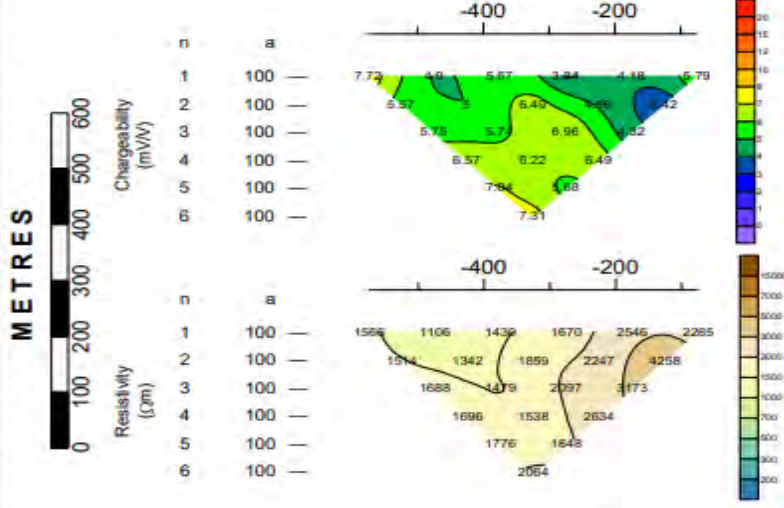
Line: 3E

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



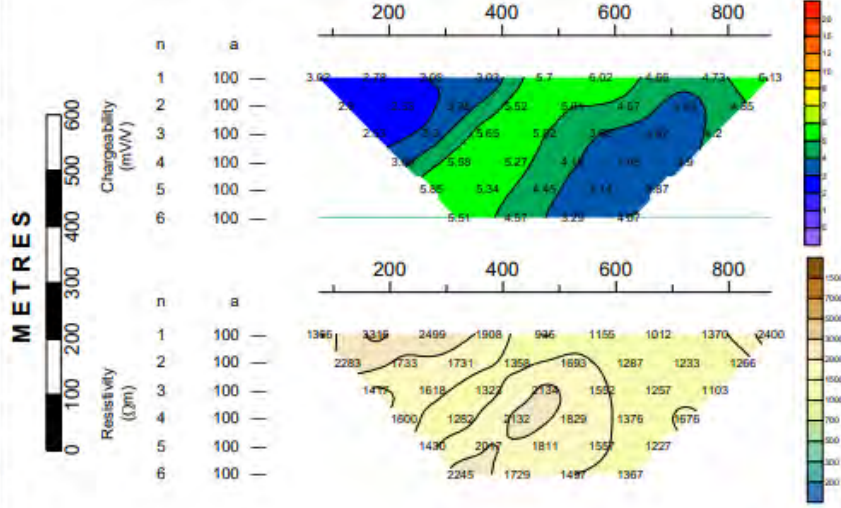
Line: 4E

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 shuttoff



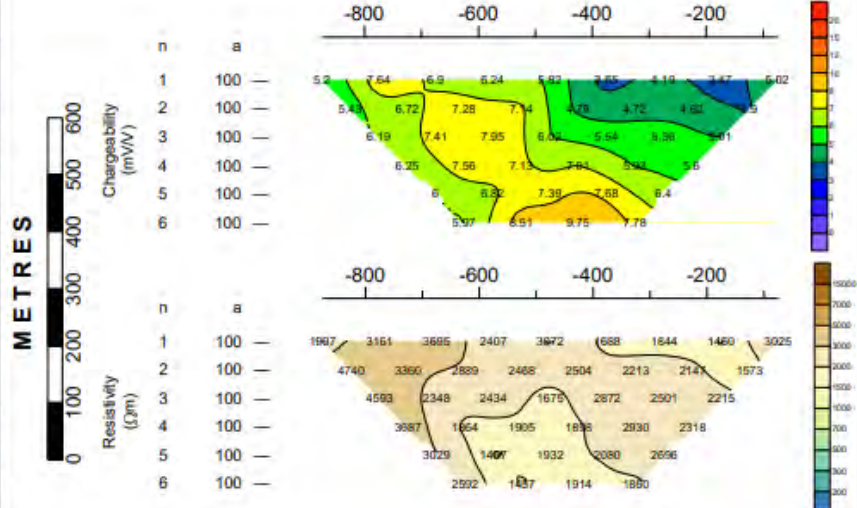
Line: 4N

Miza II Resources Inc.

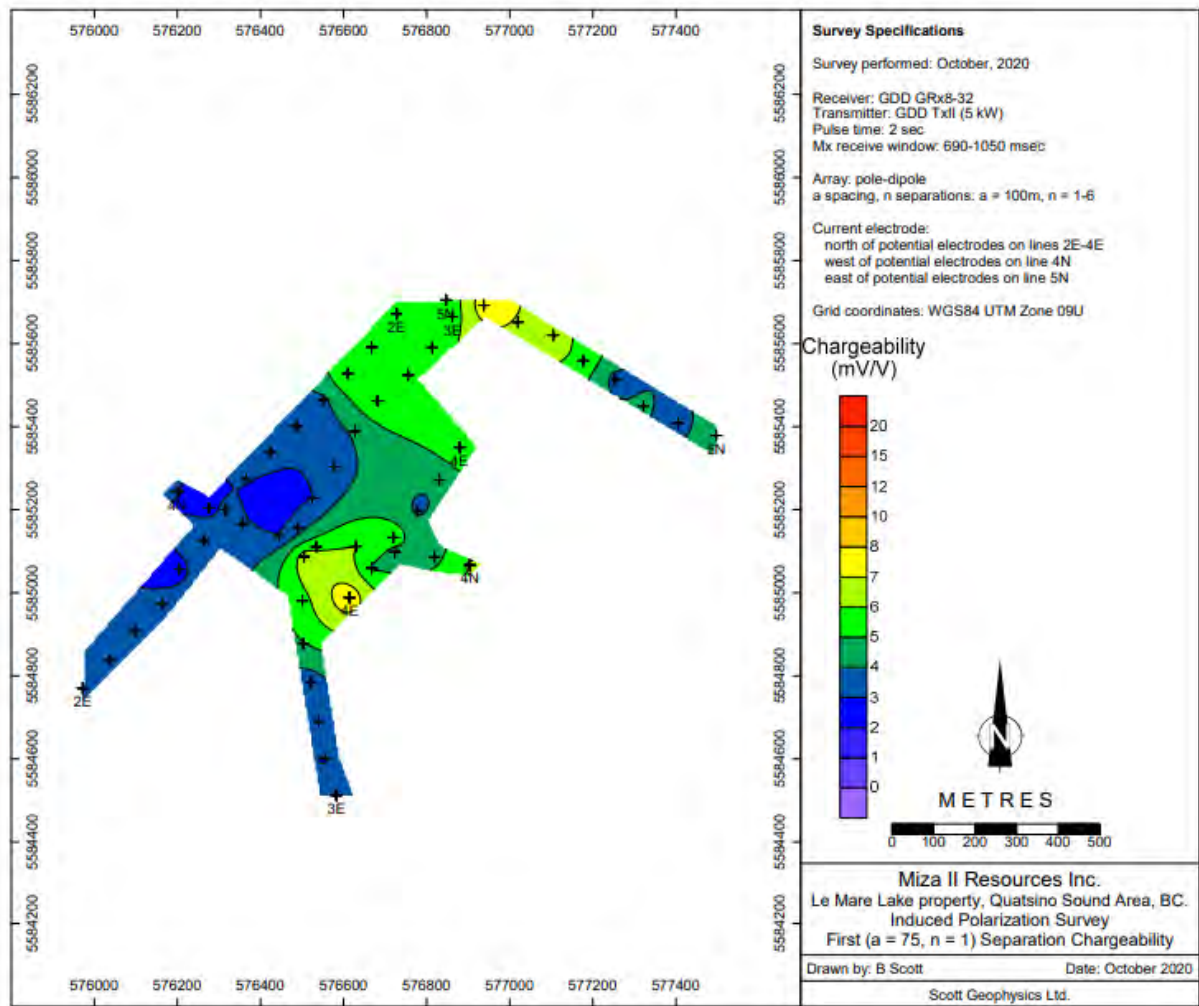
Le Mare Lake property, Quatsino Sound Area, BC.

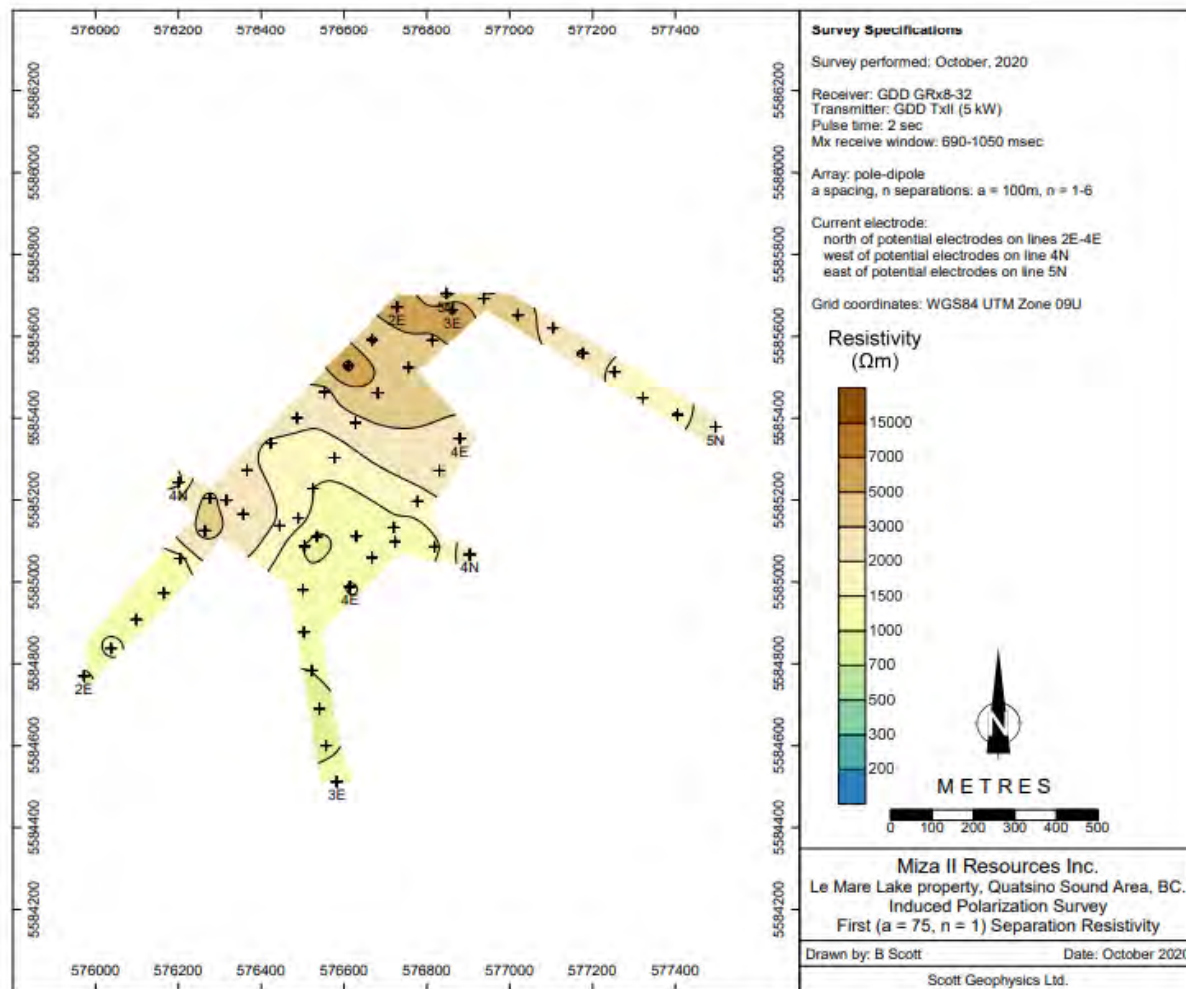
Line: 5N

Induced Polarization Survey
 Pole-Dipole array
 Scott Geophysics Ltd.
 GDD GRx8-32
 October 2020
 Pulse rate: 2 sec
 Current electrode east of potentials
 Mx chargeability window: 690-1050 msec after shutoff



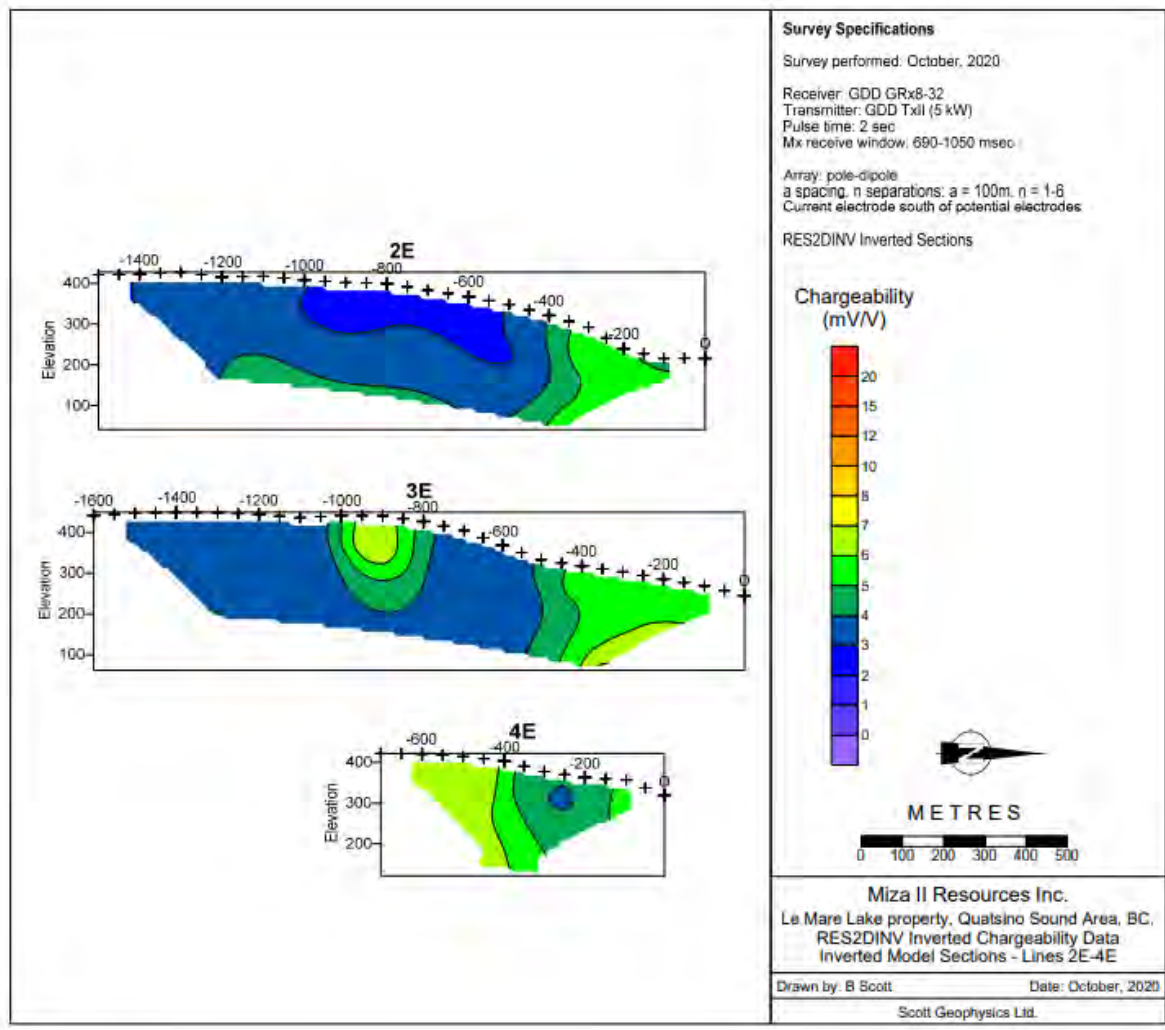
Line: 5N

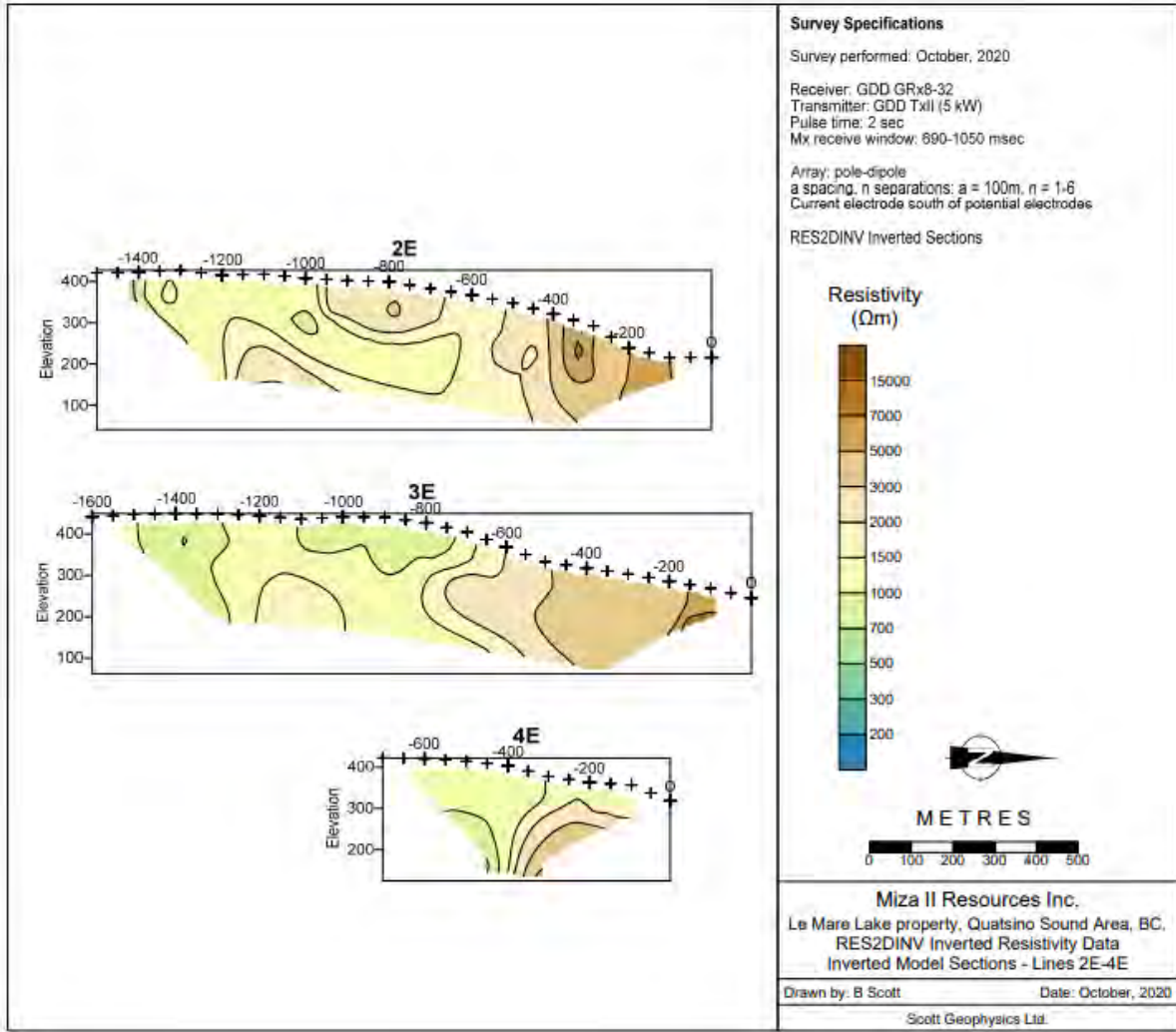


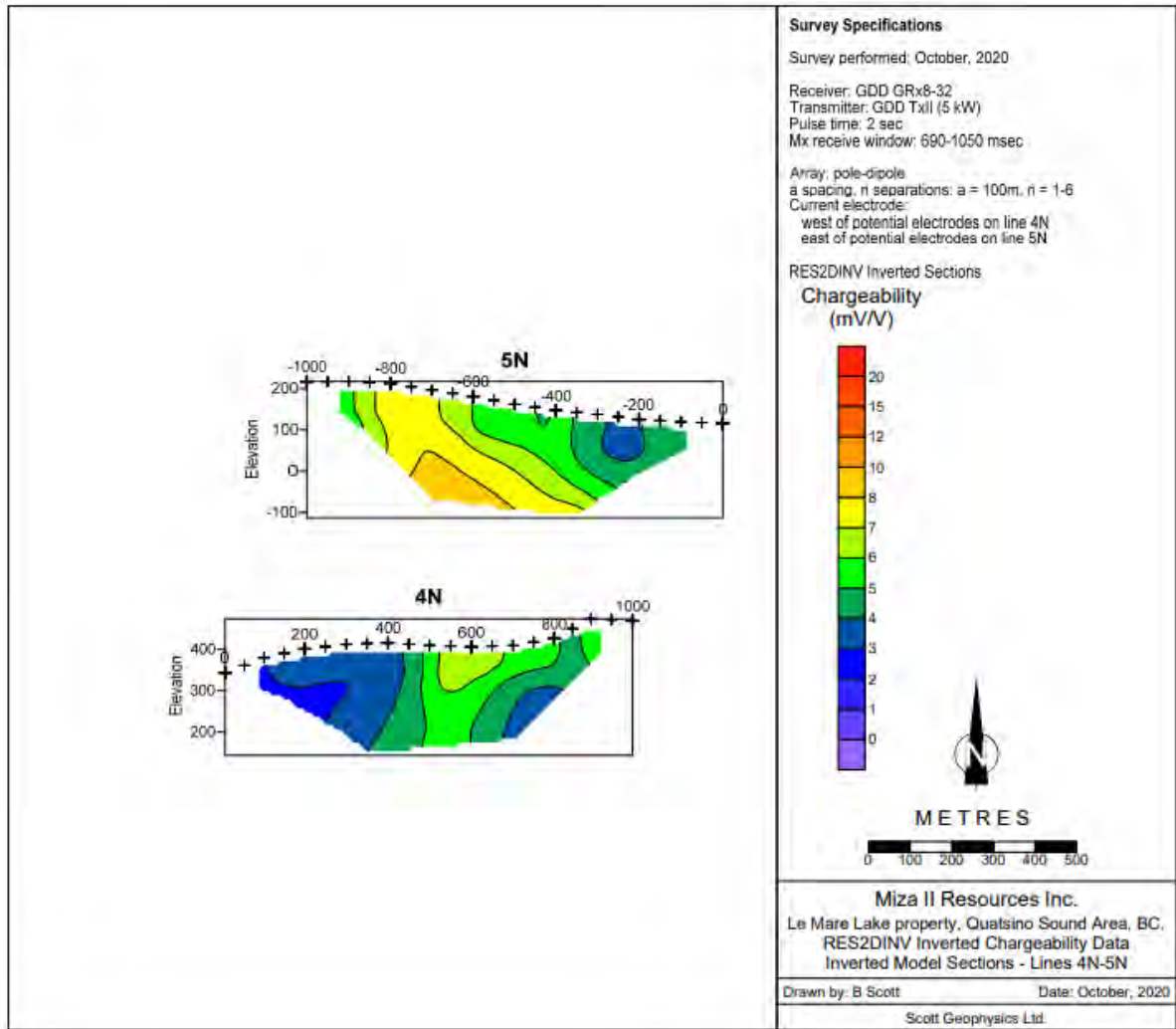


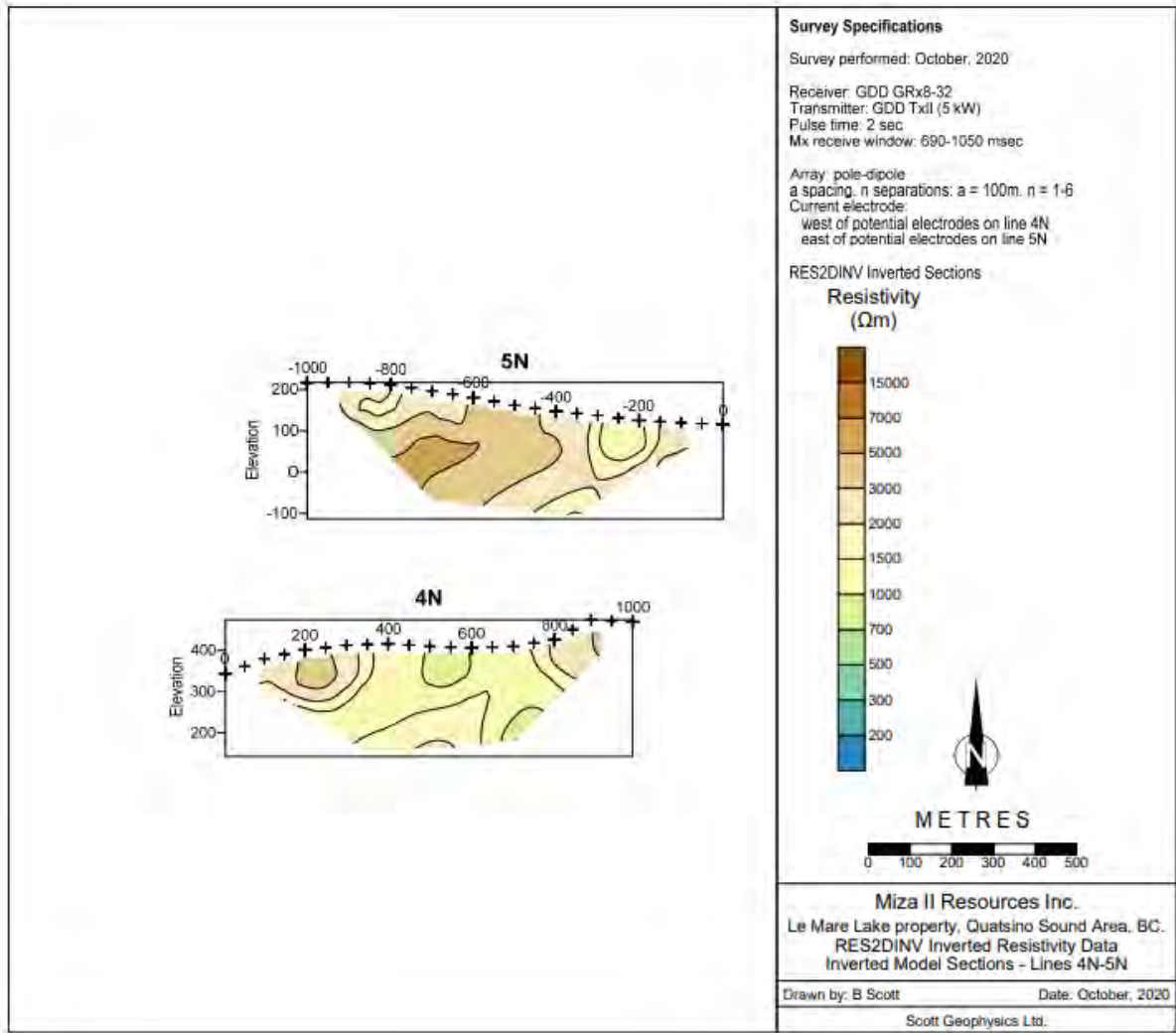
Inversions

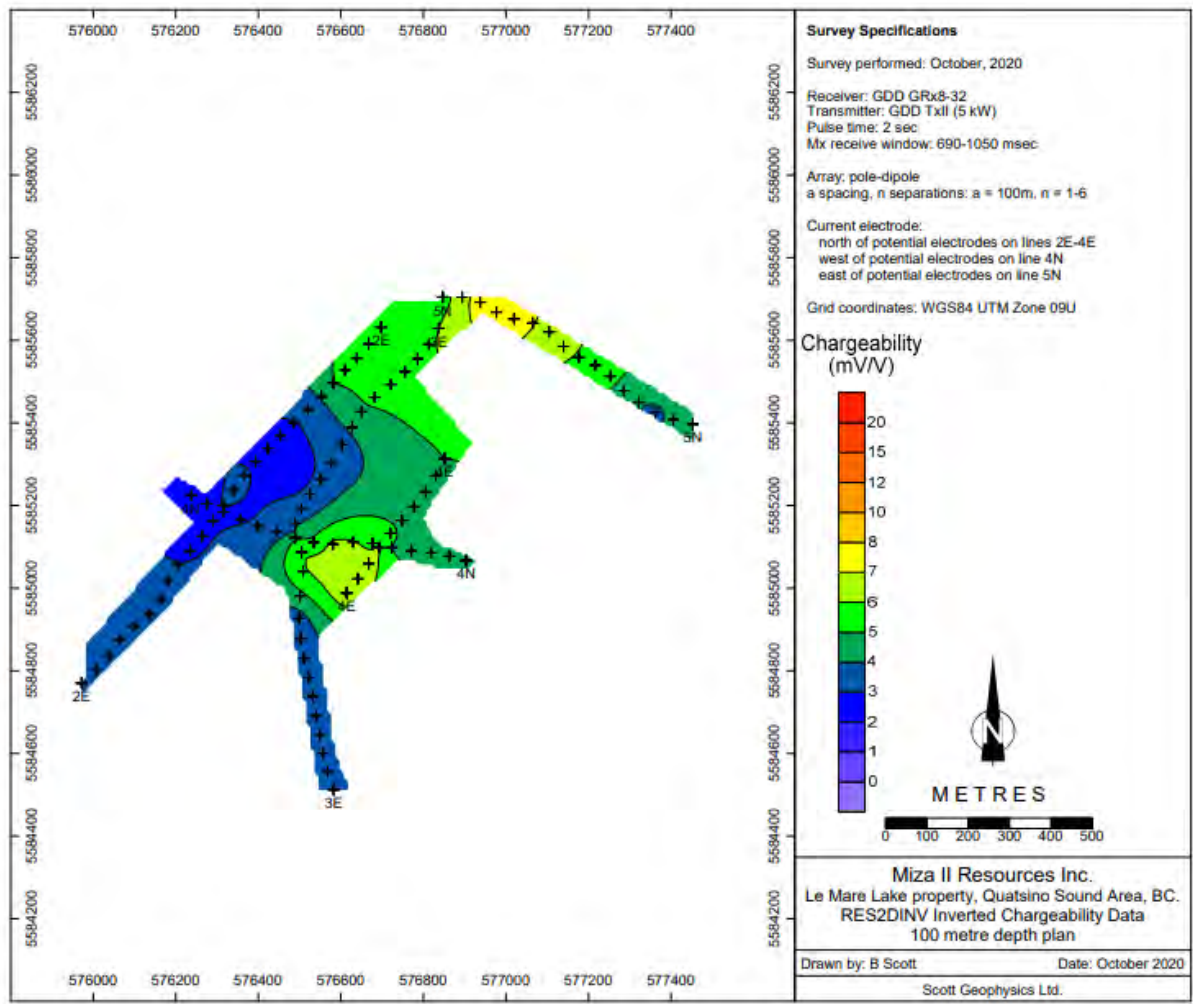
Smoothness constrained two dimensional inversions were carried out on each line using the RES2DINV software developed by Geotomo Software Ltd. to generate models of the subsurface chargeability and resistivity. The finite element method was utilized to incorporate topography into the models. Geological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

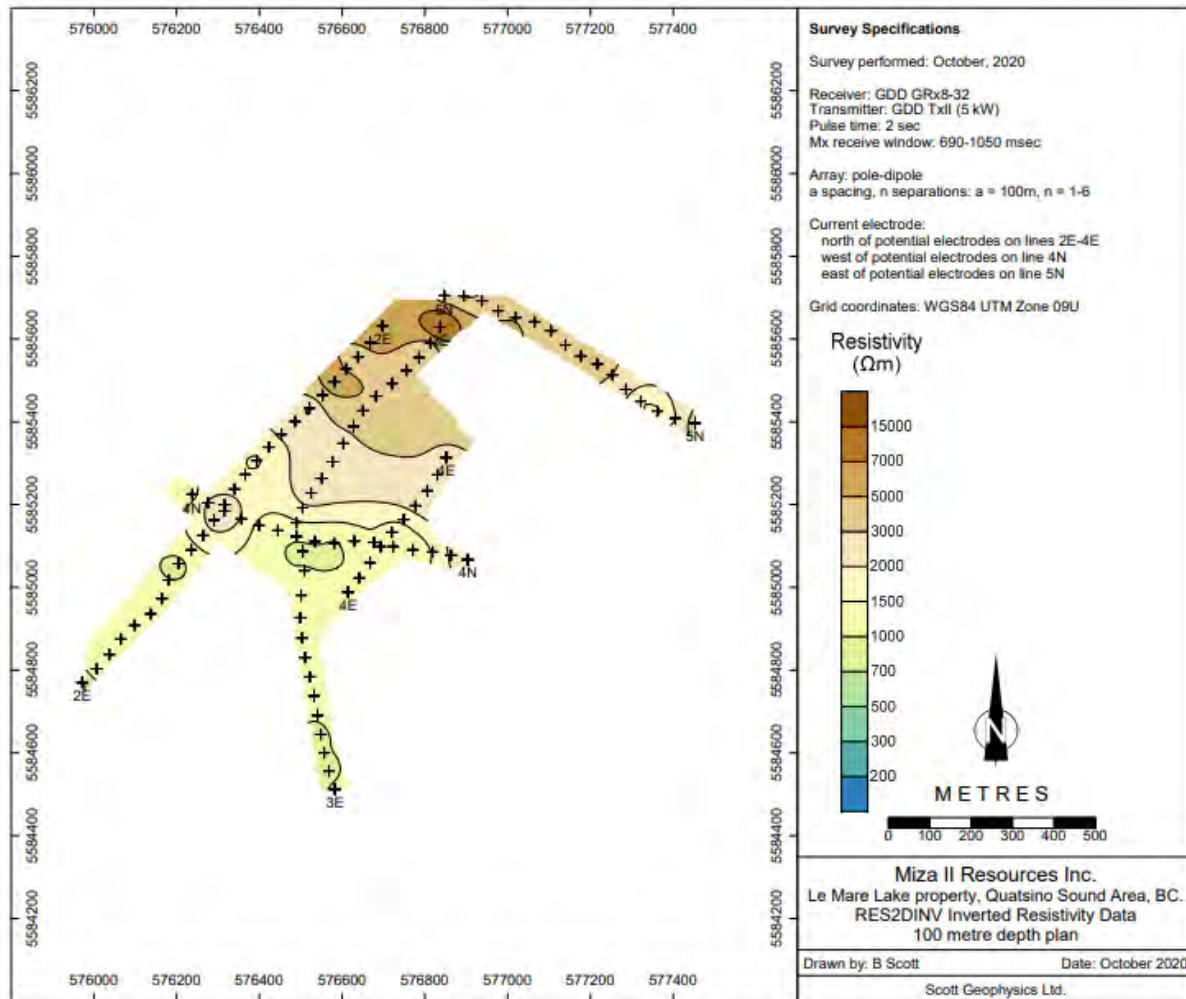


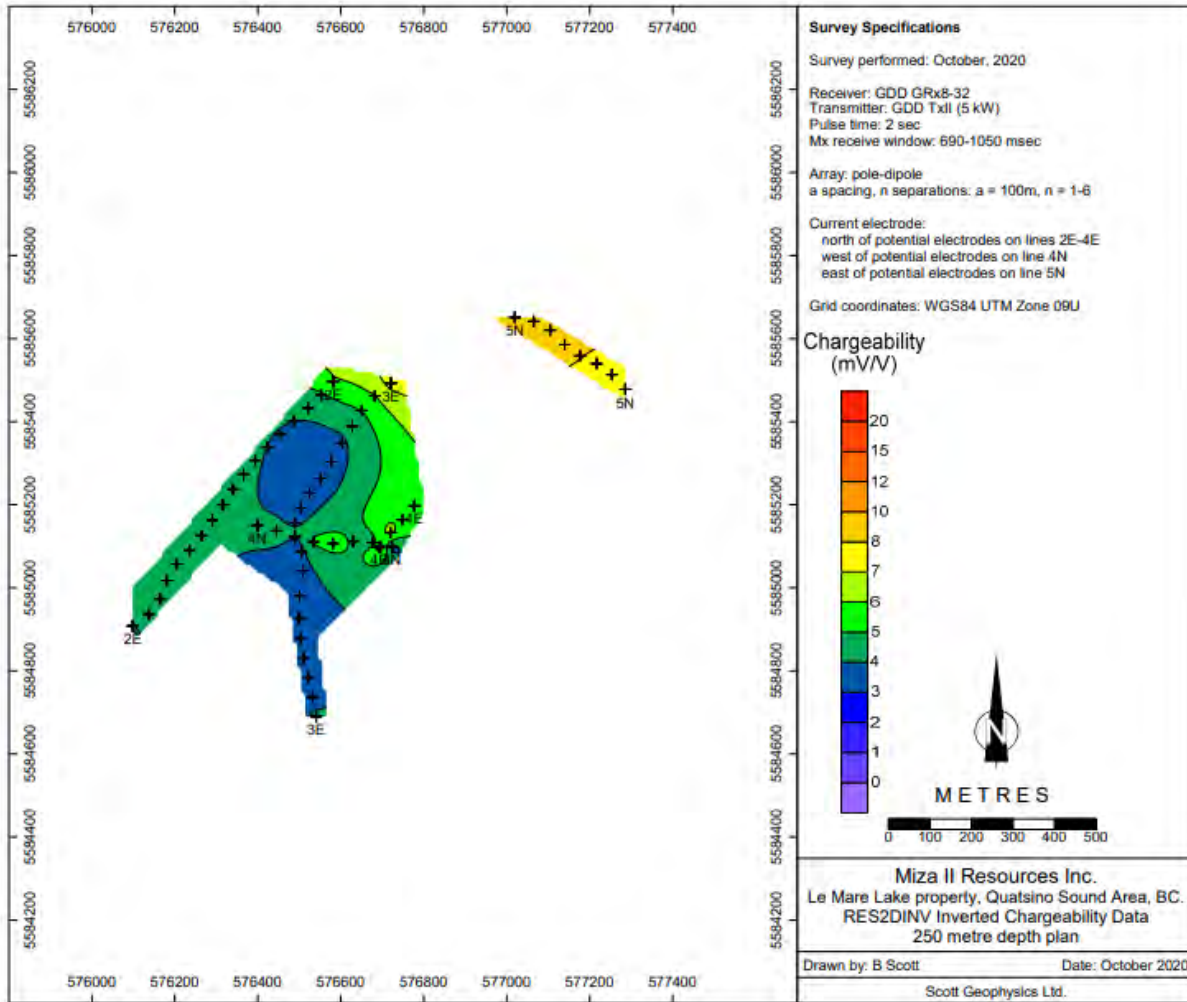


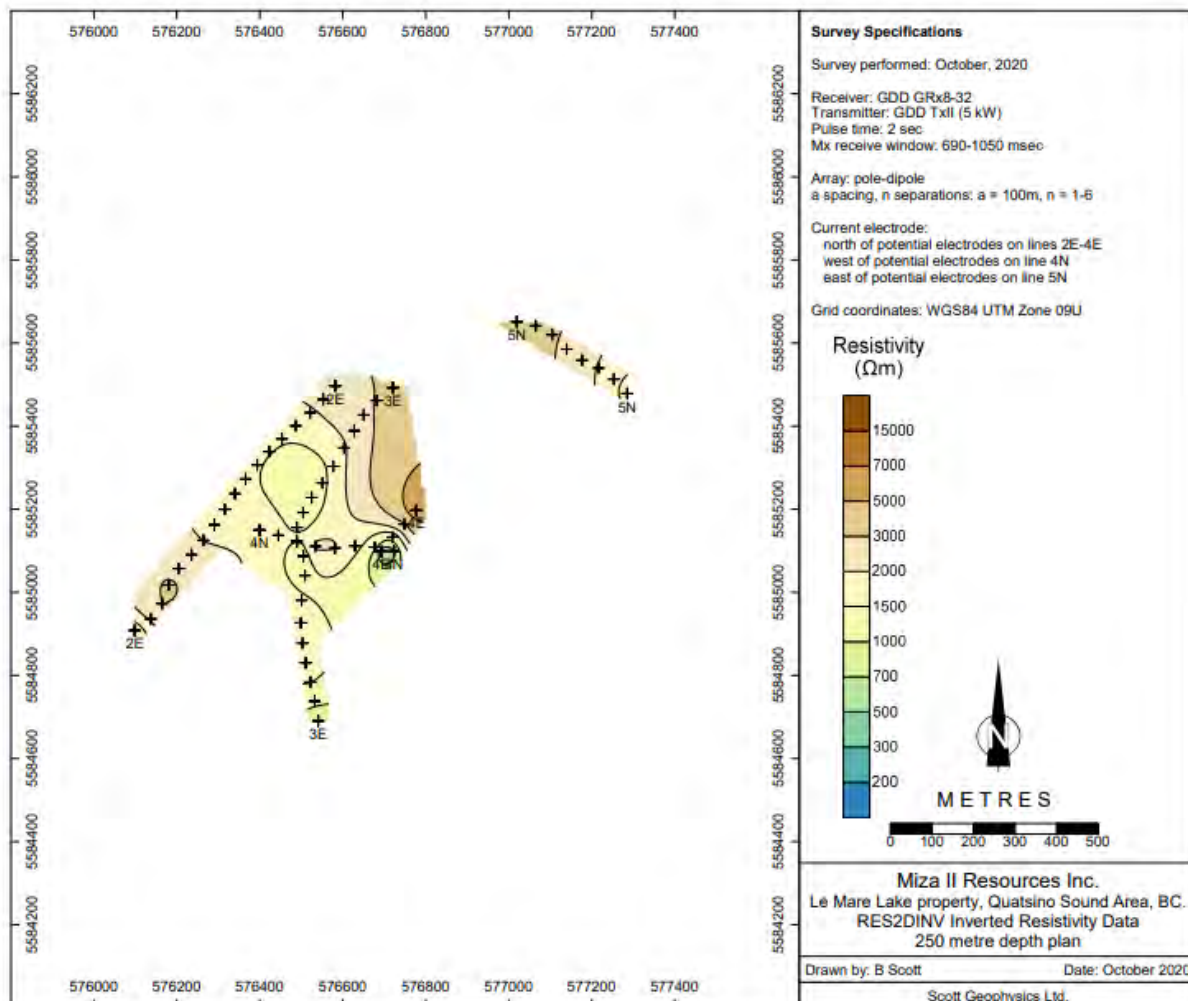












Compilation Map Figure 15b combines the anomalies from the IP survey results with the ground magnetic survey results (from Figure 7) and VLF (Figure 6) results in the area that extends from drill hole LLG-18-01 to LLG-18-02 including the New Destiny 180 m long copper enriched zone.

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 collected in 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.

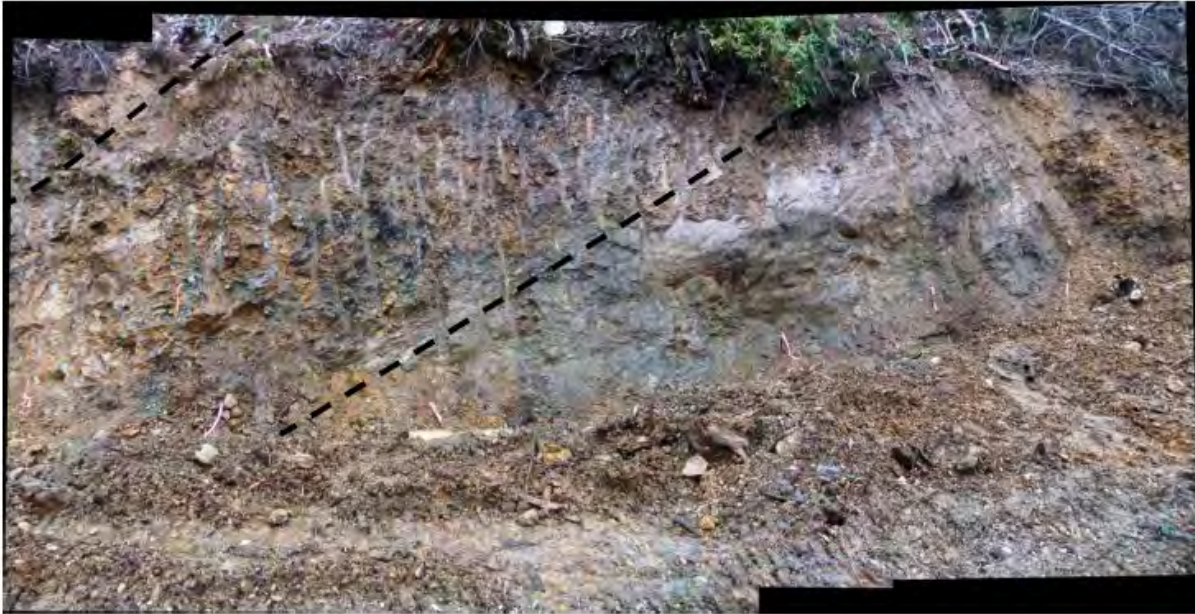


Photo 2 Part of New Destiny Showing

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.

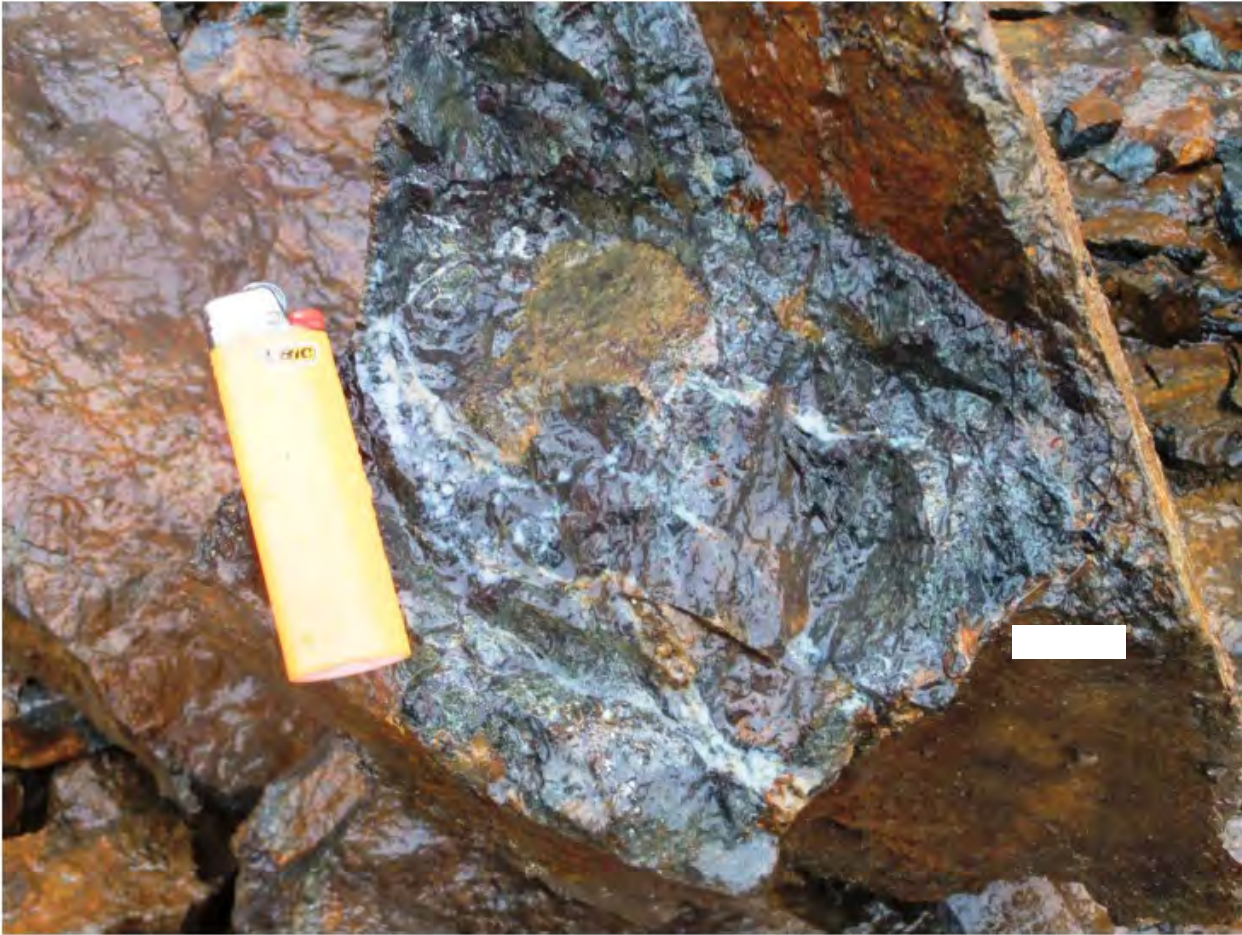


Photo 4 Quartz Veining at the New Destiny Showing

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 an exploration crew of three 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 volcanoclastic 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 chalcopryrite 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+/-chalcopryrite (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 propylitic alteration is very high level in character with advanced argillic silica-pyrite or chalcedonic silica-hematite. Chalcopryite 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-chalcopryite/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

Prior to Miza II Resources Inc. optioning the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property Le Mare Lake Gold Corporation drilled tested the Le Mare Property from October 13th to October 19th, 2018 in the vicinity of the New Destiny Showing 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 where 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 at the New Destiny Showing within the 180 long copper mineralized showing (Figure 15), which exposes basaltic volcanic rocks hosting structurally controlled copper mineralization. Mineralization is occasionally observed associated with narrow breccia lenses where chalcopryite and pyrite tend to be more concentrated. Chalcopryite 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° at a dip angle of -55° (Table 10). 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 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. A total of 33 samples of split core were analyzed for 34 elements by ICP ME analyses at ALS Analytica Laboratory in North Vancouver for analysis. One certified standard was inserted into the sample stream for QA/QC purposes. Copper values ranged from 1 ppm to 1080 ppm and gold values ranged from <0.001 to 0.046 ppm with most of the samples being less than the laboratory detection limit of 0.001 ppm. Generally, assays were uniformly low.

The intersection of 1080 ppm copper is 0.75 long from a depth of 158.5 to 159.25 m. The copper assays on either side of this mineralized intersection are 22 ppm copper up dip and 12 ppm down dip copper respectively.

DRILL SITE LLG-18-02:

Due to favourable potential host rocks geological surveys were focused 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. Hole 02 is orientated to intersect the mineralized structures sub-parallel to the road at azimuth 290° at a dip angle of -55° (Table 10). A total of 50 split core samples were collected and analyzed for 34 elements by ICP ME analyses. Two certified standards samples were inserted into the sample stream for QA/QC purposes. The core samples were submitted to ALS Analytical Laboratory in North Vancouver for analysis. Copper values ranged from 5 ppm to 2560 ppm with the majority of the copper results being between 25 and 86 ppm. Gold values ranged from <0.001 to 0.008 ppm with most of the samples being less than the laboratory detection limit of 0.001 ppm. Generally, assays were uniformly low.

The intersection of 2560 ppm copper is 1.50 long from a depth of 15 to 16.5 m. The copper assays on either side of this mineralized intersection are 1.5 m of 68 ppm copper up dip and a 5.8 m down dip section of anomalous copper values ranging from 164 to 4485 ppm copper respectively.

It is not known at this time the relationship between sample length and the true thickness of the mineralization with only two drill holes that were positioned approximately 1000 metres apart.

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.

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° dipping 30°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 (Photos 7 & 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	-55°	240°	188.98 m	404 m
LLG-18-02	5584887	576077	-55°	290°	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 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.

Soil samples were collected in un-dyed kraft sample bags, dried at the Mahatta Creek camp and transported 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 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-ICP61 analysis: 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 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 the author and it could not be confirmed.

Stow Resources Ltd. 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 9a & 9b). 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 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. The current author was not 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). In 2017 the author 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.

Later 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. 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. 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.

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 an 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 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 included the insertion of one standard sample into the LLG-18-01 sample stream and two standard samples into the LLG-18-02 sample stream. 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 by Miza II Resources Inc., 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 collection 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 rock chip sample locations and results for copper analysis are presented on Figure 21 and on Table 9.

It is the author's opinion that the geochemical and geophysical data collected on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property by Miza II Resources Inc. during their 2020 Geophysical Survey Program and rock chip sampling program are and were of high quality. The geophysical survey company has been recognized as a reputable firm as has the ALS Geochemical analytical company which is CALA certified. The work by previous companies noted above was also of good quality based on the author's knowledge of the companies and their professional staff as described previously.

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

Currently there is no further relevant data and information.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

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 (Figures 16 & 17). As with the Island Copper Mine, the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property displays typical potassic alteration zoning that is characteristic of major copper bearing porphyry deposits. 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 Cover in the southwestern part of the Le Mare Property.

At the 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 potassic alteration, enveloped in siliceous exteriors. 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 the hydrothermal potassium altered zones and copper mineralization coalesce.

Molybdenum enrichment occurs in the eastern part of system in the South Gossan zone. Another, much less extensive zone of alteration is exposed between the Culleet Creek zone and Culleet Lake in the

system's northwestern part. These two zones cover less than 2% of the total exposure-area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. 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-phyllitic alteration events respectively. They occur together in significant amounts only where molybdenum enrichment has overprinted that of copper.

Most exploration has been conducted in the northeastern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system; its southeastern part remains sparsely explored too 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 zone, 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 II 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 an 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 May 16, 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 May 16, 2022 (“the Effective Date”) for Miza II 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 by Miza II Resources Inc. I previously examined the drill core in October 2019 from the two drill holes completed in 2018 by other companies 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 2018 historical exploration programs had been 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 for Miza II Resources Inc., previous site visits were conducted in October 2017 and October 6, 2019 for two other companies who no longer hold options on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property. I have had no prior involvement with the property for Miza II

Resources Inc. other than for the preparation of this NI43-101 Report. I have no interest of any kind (material or otherwise) in the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property, Miza II Resources Inc. or the vendor of the property. A review of the Mineral Titles Branch indicates that no further assessment work has been recorded on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property since October 8, 2020. The author has also directly confirmed with the vendor (Mr. J.T. Shearer, P.Geol.) and the Optionor (Miza II Resources Inc.) that no additional work has been conducted on the property since October 8, 2020 to the May 16, 2022, the effective date of this report, therefore the October 2020 inspection date by the author remains current. A review of BC Mineral Titles Branch claims data file also indicates that no further assessment work has been recorded on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property since October 2020. The author has also communicated directly with the Optionor of the Le Mare Property (Mr. J.T. Shearer, P.Geol.) and with the Optionee (Miza II Resources Inc.) by telephone conversation that no additional work has been conducted on the Le Mare Property since October 2020. The Optionor filed all the work as Assessment Work with the BC Mineral Titles Branch and the current expiry dates for the claims are listed on Table 1 of this report. The site inspection by the author remains current to the effective date of this report. The author has no interest of any kind in the property or in Miza II Resources Inc

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 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 May 16, 2022
W. B. (Brian) Lennan, B.Sc., P. Geo.
Effective Date of this report is May 16, 2022

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

May 16, 2022

To: Security Regulatory Authority for

British Columbia Securities Commission
701 West Georgia Street,
P.O. Box 10142 Pacific Center
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 May 16, 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. signed on September 30, 2019 whereby Miza II Resources Inc. could obtain 100% interest in and to the claims comprising the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property free and clear of all liens, charges and 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 expenditures over time. I acknowledge that the Technical Summary Report will become part of the issuer's public record.

Yours truly,


W. Brian Lennan B.Sc., P.Geo.
May 16, 2022

