NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

on the
Porter Property
British Columbia
NTS 92F06
49.30° North Latitude
125.21° West Longitude

For
Heartfield Mining Corp.
by
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August 2 2021

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Heartfield Mining Corp. ("Heartfield" or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Porter Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Property acquisition on the Canadian Stock Exchange.

The author examined the Porter Property on May 13, 2021 during which time he examined several locations and collected six samples on the Porter Property. During the site visit the author also determine the overall geological setting. The author also observed select soil sample locations. The results the six verification samples collected by the author are congruent with the samples collected by the Company.

The Porter Property consists of five non-surveyed mineral claims totalling 2,422.14 hectares located on NTS maps 92F06, centered at 49.30° North Latitude, 125.21° West Longitude within the Alberni Division of British Columbia. Access to the Porter Property from Nanaimo is via Highway 19 and Highway 4 to Port Alberni and then 30 km west on Highway 4 from Port Alberni. A number of two and four-wheel drive logging and mining roads provide good access to most of the property.

In an agreement dated March 24, 2021 between Andrew Molnar (current claim owner), and Heartfield Mining Corp., Heartfield can acquire a 100% interest in the Property by paying $40,000 in cash and issuing 300,000 shares.

The area is underlain by a sequence of gently northwest dipping Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) basalts consisting of intercalated massive and pillowed flows and basalt breccia. Intervolcanic sediments consist of thin lenses of finely crystalline limestone with limited lateral extent. A thinly bedded, laminated chert to siliceous argillite also occurs and is locally fossiliferous at its base. A set of well-developed northwest trending faults and shear zones are typically associated with pyritic quartz-carbonate alteration envelopes.

There are five Minfile showings on the Porter Property and grab samples from these showings have returned 9.6% copper, 5.82 g/t silver, 10.9 g/t silver, 12 g/t gold, 18.2 g/t gold, and 2.2 g/t silver respectively. Sample number 6303 from the Men Showing returned 4.3 g/t gold, 8.0 g/t silver, and 0.12 % copper.

Heartfield Mining Corp. undertook an exploration program from May 03 to May 21, 2021. The program consisted of the collection of 508 soil samples on two grids, the collection of 34 regional silt samples, and the collection of 17 rock samples of which two were sent for petrography.

The West soil grid displays some interesting copper values including a sample that returned 565 ppm copper. In addition, one site that returned 217 ppb gold coincides with a 238 ppm zinc in soil anomaly. These areas represent targets that require follow up exploration work.

Slit samples that returned over 20 ppb gold should be investigated. The 145-ppb gold value is considered highly anomalous and should be followed up.

In order to continue to evaluate the potential of the Porter Property, all the historical data should be compiled into a GIS database and a program of property mapping, soil sampling, and hand trenching should be completed. The expected cost of the programme is $107,800 CDN.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Heartfield Mining Corp. and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Porter Property. This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Porter Property acquisition on the Canadian Stock Exchange.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com

Other information was obtained from assessment work reports (ARIS reports) from the Porter Property area that have been historically filed by various companies. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

On May 13, 2021 the author visited the Porter Property. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. The author is a "Qualified Person" within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commissions and exchanges, as required.

This evaluation of the Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report and
- assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

In an agreement dated March 24, 2021 between Andrew Molnar (current claim owner), and Heartfield Mining Corp., Heartfield can acquire a 100% interest in the Property by paying $40,000 in cash and issuing 300,000 shares (see sections 4 for details).

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Billion years ago,	Ga	Millilitre	mL
Centimetre	Cm	Millimetre	mm
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Million tonnes	Mt
Cubic metre	m3	Minute (plane angle)	'
Days per week	d/wk	Month	mo
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Ounce	oz.
Degree	°	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Celsius	°C	Parts per million	ppm
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Percent	%
Diameter	Ø	Pound(s)	lb.
Gram	G	Power factor	pF
Grams per litre	g/L	Specific gravity	SG
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square centimetre	cm^2
Greater than	>	Square inch	in^2
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	Ha	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilo (thousand)	K	Square metre	m^2
Kilogram	Kg	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilometre	Km	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Less than	<	Tonnes per year	t/a
Litre	L	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Litres per minute	L/m	Week	wk
Metre	M	Weight/weight	w/w
Metres above sea level	Masl	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Micrometre (micron)	μm	Yard	yd.
Milligram	Mg	Year (annum)	a

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by of Michael Dake of Heartfield Mining Corp. on June 16, 2021 which to the author's knowledge is correct. This information was used in Section 4 of this report. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia Government's Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") website conducted by the Author on June 29, 2021 supports the tenure data supplied by the Company.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Porter Property claim consists of five non survey mineral claims totalling 2, 422.14 hectares located on NTS maps 92F06, centered at 49.30° North Latitude, -125.21° West Longitude within the Alberni Division of British Columbia. (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Table 2)

Table 2: Porter Claims

Claim No.	Claim Name	Area ha	Issue Date	Good to date
1079530	Porter 1	421.30	09/11/2020	31/10/2025
1079531	Porter 2	421.29	09/11/2020	31/10/2025
1079532	Porter 3	610.93	09/11/2020	31/10/2025
1079533	Porter 4	631.78	09/11/2020	31/10/2025
1079537	Porter 5	336.85	10/11/2020	31/10/2025

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's MTO website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Porter Property ownership as of June 29, 2021 which are in good standing until October 31, 2025. The MTO website indicates that Andrew Molnar is the current registered 100% owner of the Porter mineral claims.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim. The current mineral claims are on crown land and no further surface permission is required by the mineral tenure holder to access mineral claims.

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year, years three and four is $10 per hectare, years five and six is $15 per hectare, and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The author is unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Georgina Property.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector;

maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes one or two months

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work permit include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

At present the author does not know of any environmental liabilities to which the property may be subject. Heartfield Mining Corp. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the Porter Property.

The reported historical work and the proposed work is on open crown land. There are select areas on the property where surface special timber rights have been granted. These do not affect access the property.

In response to the imposed lock down ordered by the British Columbia Provincial Health Officer in March 2020 the Gold Commissioner of British Columbia in March 27th 2020 announced that:

“The time extension order has been applied automatically to all claims with good to/expiry dates be December 31, 2021, meaning no individual application for a time extension is required. Claims that have good to/expiry dates beyond December 31, 2021 are NOT subject to any time extension (protection)” and that Any new claims that are registered between March 27, 2020 and December 31, 2020 will also be subject to a time extension

In a purchase agreement dated March 24, 2021 Heartfield Mining Corp can acquire 100% interest in the Porter Claims by:

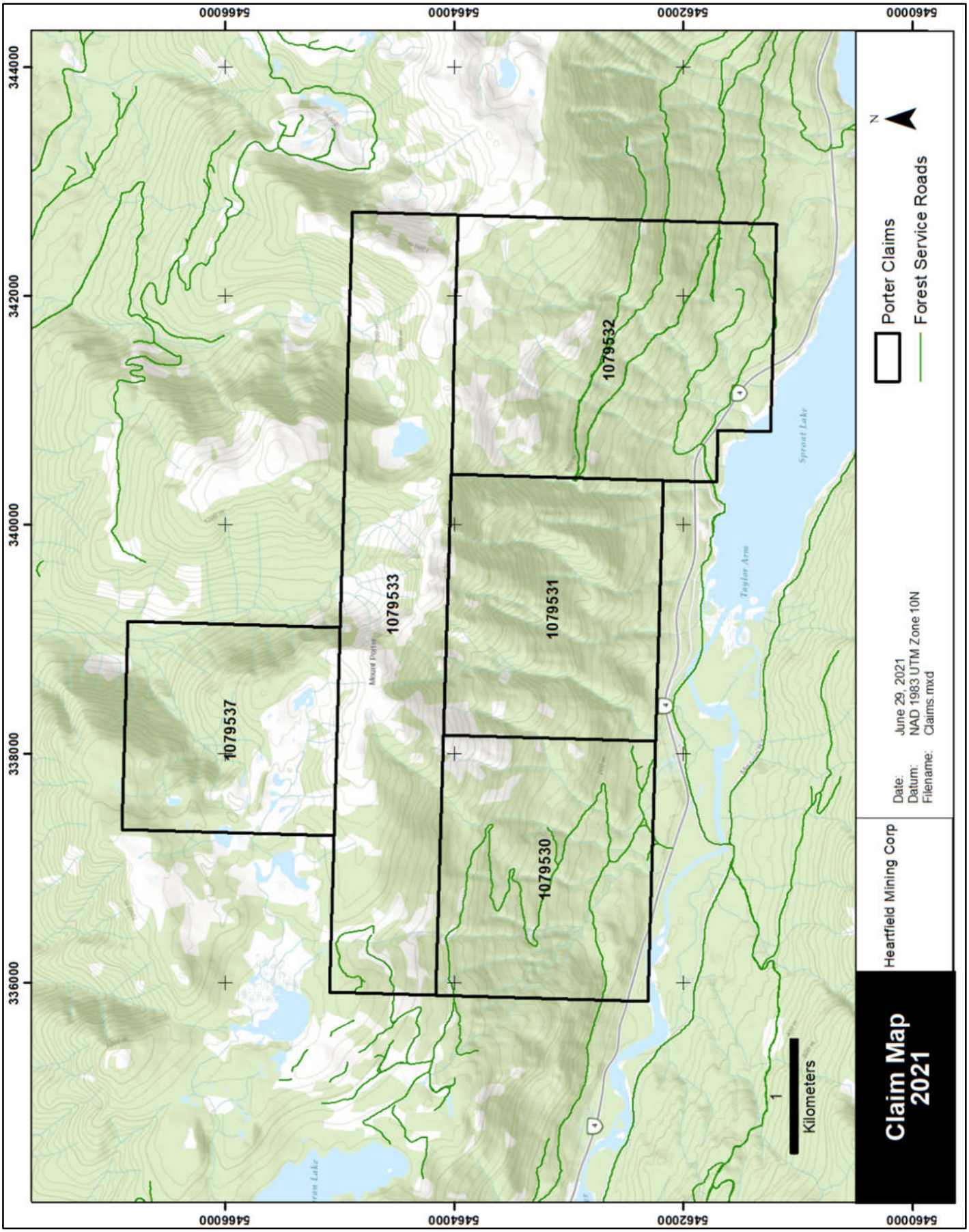
Paying the sum of $6,000 upon signing, receipt of which is acknowledged by Molnar;

a) The sum of $6,000 upon listing in the CSE and
b) Issue 300,000 shares upon listing
c) The sum of $28,000 within 18 months of listing on the CSE

Molnar maintains a 1.5% net smelter royalty on the Porter Property. Heartfield shall have the option to purchase the Royalty at any time by making a cash payment to the Molnar of an amount equal to $1,500,000.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to the Porter Property from Nanaimo is via Highway 19 and Highway 4 to Port Alberni and then 30 km west on Highway 4 from Port Alberni. A number of two- and four-wheel drive logging and mining roads provide good access to most of the property.

The climate is typical of the central areas of the Vancouver Island Insular Mountain ranges having high annual amounts of precipitation and moderate to mild elevation dependant temperatures. Annual precipitation totals vary depending on the effect of alpine rain shadows, but typically range from 1 to 2.5 metres with significant amounts falling as snow between December and April. Freezing levels typically fall below 1000 metres in mid-November and fluctuate during the winter season as low as sea level with mild excursions well above the 2200-meter summits of local mountains. The snowpack at high elevations can range from a few metres to several metres in the alpine above 1000 metres and remain until late April in low snow years to June or July in high snow years. In the immediate area, the snow pack typically remains until early May above 500 metres, particularly on north aspects of mountains and in steeper sided valleys. Summer weather can also vary widely, but typically is characterized by periods of clear weather up to 3 weeks long interspersed with rainfall events. The operational season, without snow removal, typically ranges from late April through to the end of November.

Elevations in the claim area range from 28 metres above sea level on Sproat Lake to over 1200 metres near the summit of Mount Porter. The topography of the claim area is moderate to rugged. Mature forests of hemlock, red cedar, and fir cover most of the higher elevations on the property and have been recently logged. Lower elevations are covered by a dense second-growth of immature timber.

The main local resources are logging infrastructure in the form of active, well maintained logging roads. Nanaimo and Port Alberni have many industrial services available to serve logging, mining and fishing operations.

Based on available data and knowledge of the general area, an eight-month operating (field) season could reasonably be expected. Year-round drilling operations may be possible.

6 HISTORY

The Property has no known history for mining and has remained relatively undeveloped. Logging activity has occurred since the 1920s on the property and is ongoing.

Sproat Lake Copper Group 1972

In 1970, two diamond drill holes totalling 45.3 metres were completed on the Herb 1 claim. These drill holes returned values of 0.19 % copper over 6 metres and 0.78 % copper over an unknown length as core recovery was poor (Singhai, 1972). The exact location of these drill holes is not known.

McLeod Copper Ltd. 1972

In 1972, McLeod Copper completed a program of soil sampling, geological mapping, and minor drilling. A 2.7 metre drill hole on the Herb 3 claim yielded values up to 11 % copper. Two diamond drill holes, totaling 11.1 metres completed on the Herb 16 claim near the north shore of Sproat Lake yielded 0.08 and 0.06 % copper, respectively (Singhai, 1972).) The exact location of these drill holes is not known.

Rich Mill Mines Ltd. 1974

In 1974, Rich Mill Mines completed a program of six diamond drill holes totaling 203 metres. The best intersection was from DH 74-4 (sample 925J) which yielded 1.05% copper and 6.9 g/t silver over 2.1 metres (Sookochoff, 1974). The drill hole was located immediately north of Highway No.4 in the northeastern corner of the Herb 2 claim. The exact location of these drill holes is not known.

Highland Mercury Mines Limited, 1976

In 1976, Highland Mercury Mines Limited undertook geological mapping on portions of the property (Jones 1976).

Bilquist, 1986

In 1986, Bilquist collected 58 rock samples of which sample number GC-12 returned 18,200 ppb gold.

Lear Oil and Gas Corporation, 1983

Work performed on the claims consisted of geological mapping and the collection of 19 rock samples, 43 soil samples and 6 silt samples. Sample A-2 returned 861 ppm copper. Two of the soil samples return over 200 ppm copper.

Area Exploration Ltd., 1988

In 1988, a total of six rock samples were taken by Area Exploration Ltd. The highest gold values returned are 10 ppb and 15 ppb Au. Sample 6305 returned 15 ppb Au at the same location as rock sample 6306. It is possible that the small veins may have caused the slight gold response in the heavy mineral sample. Sample 6313 returned 10 ppb just outside a covered area but the Au geochemistry is minor and it is not likely that a significant gold source exists.

Area Explorations Ltd., 1992

Prospecting resulted in the location of an intermittent zone of shearing and alteration up to 80 metres wide and trending between 160º to 180º from Highway 4 to near the summit of Mount Porter. An anomalous gold value of 1148 ppb was obtained from rock grab sample MPR-11 which was collected about 600 metres west of the described zone (Christopher, 1992).

The historical data should be viewed with caution as certain drill holes and prospecting work completed on the Property illustrate results which cannot be verified unless they are replicated. Drill logs and old assessment reports reporting assay values do not come with lab test certificates and do not mention any quality control procedures. Several historical assay values were detected using less efficient assaying techniques with detection thresholds which are different from today. Moreover, if the historical drill log descriptions are valid, core sampling was sporadic. Most of the core lengths have not been assayed since they were described at a time when the notions of economic, sub-economic, or anomalous values were different from today. For example, the authors of these logs may describe alteration and mineralization that the author of this technical report would have sampled.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

Vancouver Island is a characteristic part of Wrangellian terrane and was most likely fully developed before its accretion to the North American Cordillera. Pre-accretionary Wrangellia is dominated by three thick, discrete volcanic piles separated by thinner plat-formal sequences and penetrated by a major group of plutons that are consanguineous and substantially coeval with the youngest pile. The tectonic settings of the three superposed volcanic sequences evolved from a primitive marine arc to a marine rift, or back-arc rift, and then to a mature emergent arc (Sutherland-Brown & Yorath, 1987). Neither the base nor the top of these superposed piles has been recognized, but the measured accumulation is over twelve (12) kilometres.

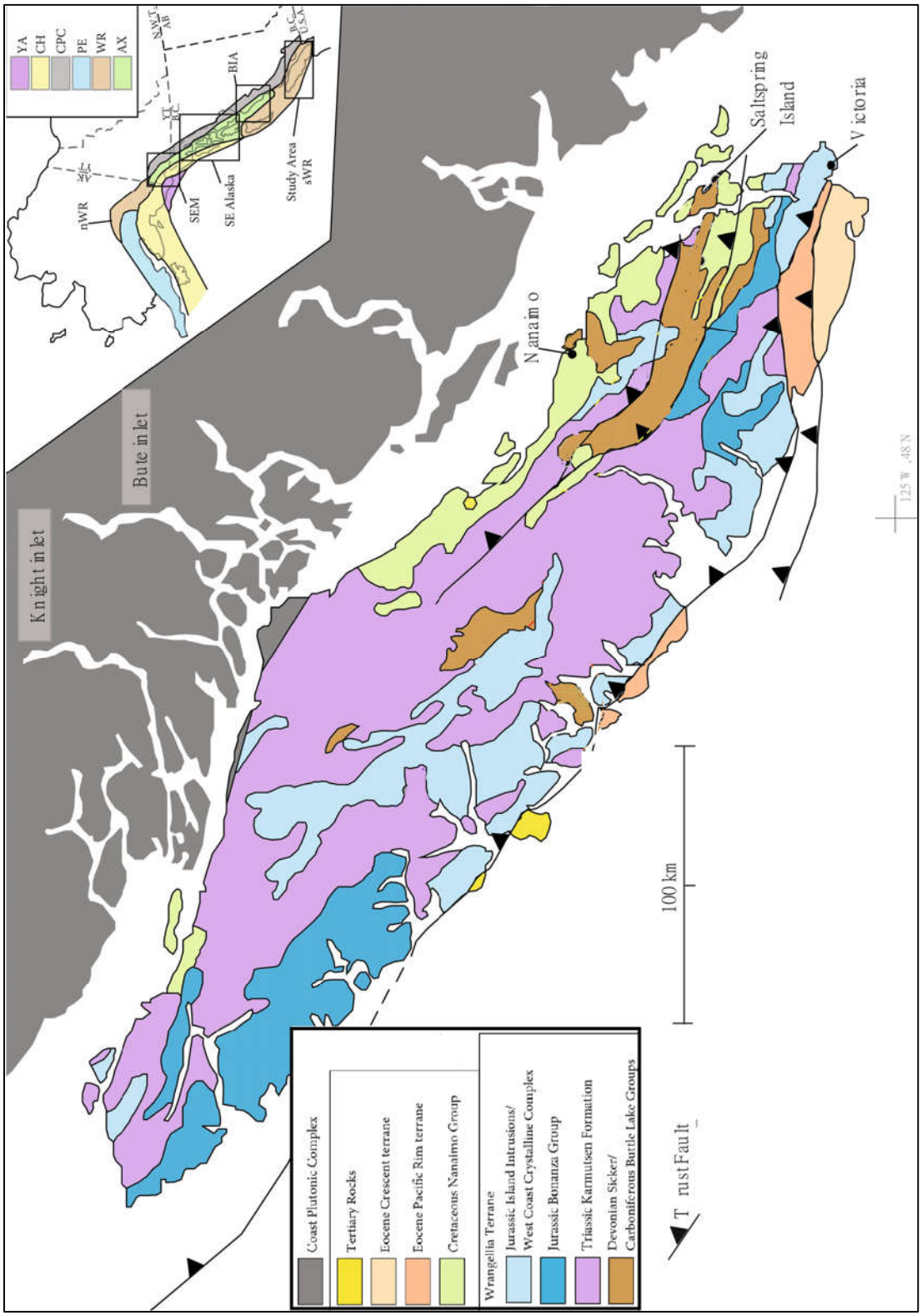
Rocks of the early marine arc form the Sicker Group of Late Devonian age. These are separable into two thick formations: the Nitinat, which is dominated by augite-phyric basaltic andesite agglomerates; and the McLaughlin Ridge, which is characterized by volcaniclastic sandstones but also which contains aphiric andesitic pillow lavas or felsic volcanics. The Sicker Group is overlain by Carboniferous and Permian sedimentary strata (Buttle Lake Group), that resulted from the development of a shallow marine platform. The basal formation is thinly bedded, the Cameron River (now called the Fourth Lake Formation), is comprised of chert, argillite, sandstone, and bioclastic limestone. Overlying this is a massive bioclastic, crinoidal limestone named the Mount Mark Formation and above this is a thin unit of sandstone and shale named the St. Mary's Lake Formation.

Minor folding, uplift, erosion, and deposition of shales occurred through the Middle-Triassic before the eruption in the Karnian of the Karmutsen Formation - a thick pile composed of uniform ferro-tholeiite. Though of consistent chemistry, the Karmutsen is composed of three stratigraphically superposed effusive facies of differing texture, a lower pillow lava member, an intermediate pillow breccia, and an upper massive amygdaloidal flow member. In addition, there is a hypabyssal suite of sheeted-dykes and sills. This marine rift assemblage is overlain by a late Karnian sedimentary sequence characterized by a mainly shallow water carbonate - the Quatsino Formation. This limestone is in turn overlain by two thin units of Norian age, a flaggy argillite and limestone - the Parson Bay Formation, and limestone - the Sutton Formation.

The third pile forms a mature and emerging arc named the Bonanza Group of Early Jurassic age. This consists of a lower, partly marine, fine-grained red felsic tuff - the Redbed Creek facies, and thick upper facies comprising early pyroclastic andesites grading upwards to subaerially deposited rhyolitic tuffs. The Island intrusions were comagmatic with the Jurassic volcanism but their emplacement and cooling continued beyond the time of eruption.

Post-accretionary sequences in the Alberni region are represented by the sandstone, shale, and conglomerate of the Nanaimo Group of Late Cretaceous age, and mainly by units of the first cycle. These consist of a local conglomerate - the Benson facies, and a more widely distributed sandstone facies of the Comox Formation overlain by a shale and turbidite unit -, the Haslam Formation. The basal part of the second cycle, the Extension Protection Formation, also occurs locally in the region. Plutonism was renewed in the middle to late Paleogene and early Neogene resulting in the emplacement of the Catface intrusions of quartz diorite porphyry.

Figure 3: Regional Geology



Generalized geologic map of Vancouver Island (modified from Massey et al. 82, 83.

7.2 Property Geology

Rocks on the property are dominated by phases of Triassic Karmutsen basalt. In general, three phases have been recognized and historically mapped. Numerous thin dioritic-granodioritic dikes also occur. These dikes are probably related to the Jurassic Island Intrusion. There is no detail geology map of the Property. The map in Figure 4 is derived from the 1:250,000 scale government map.

Volcanic Phase - Pillow Basalt

Massive fine grained basalt containing pillows averaging 50 - 70 cm across, larger in some locations. In general, the pillows are very well formed with distinct chloritic margins 1.0 - 1.5 cm wide. The spaces between the pillows are commonly filled with massive white quartz. Where the pillows are too deformed to easily recognize, the quartz space fillings persist, thus aiding identification. This unit is the lowest of the three units seen and may be the bottom of a succession, although all of the property has not been mapped.

Volcanic Phase - Fragmental Basalt

Immediately above the pillow basalt is a thick succession of possibly pyroclastic flows. The unit is dominated by angular basalt fragments from < 1 cm to 1 meter across with most being 10 - 20 cm across. The fragments are of various porphyritic basalt phases with dominantly altered mafic phenocrysts. The fragments are quite angular and quite variable but the possibility of the unit being a flow breccia is not ruled out.

Massive Porphyritic Flows

Above the fragmental unit are massive flows of thick porphyritic basalt. Altered mafic phenocrysts occur in a fine grained chloritic groundmass. Other than the phenocrysts, there is little other texture in the basalt.

Intrusive Dykes

Numerous dykes, particularly in the pillow unit and the lower part of the fragmental unit. The dykes are somewhat variable in texture but they are generally medium grained diorite-granodiorite. The width of the dykes is usually 1 - 10 metres with roughly north or northwest trending contacts with the basalt.

Structure

The structure of the area is dominated by normal and strike slip faulting. The strongest fault trend in the area is approximately east-west, parallel to Sproat Lake, however, on the Northern part of the property there seems to be a number of strong north-south and northwest strike slip faults. Less dominant faulting occurs in a northeast direction.

Figure 4: Property Geology

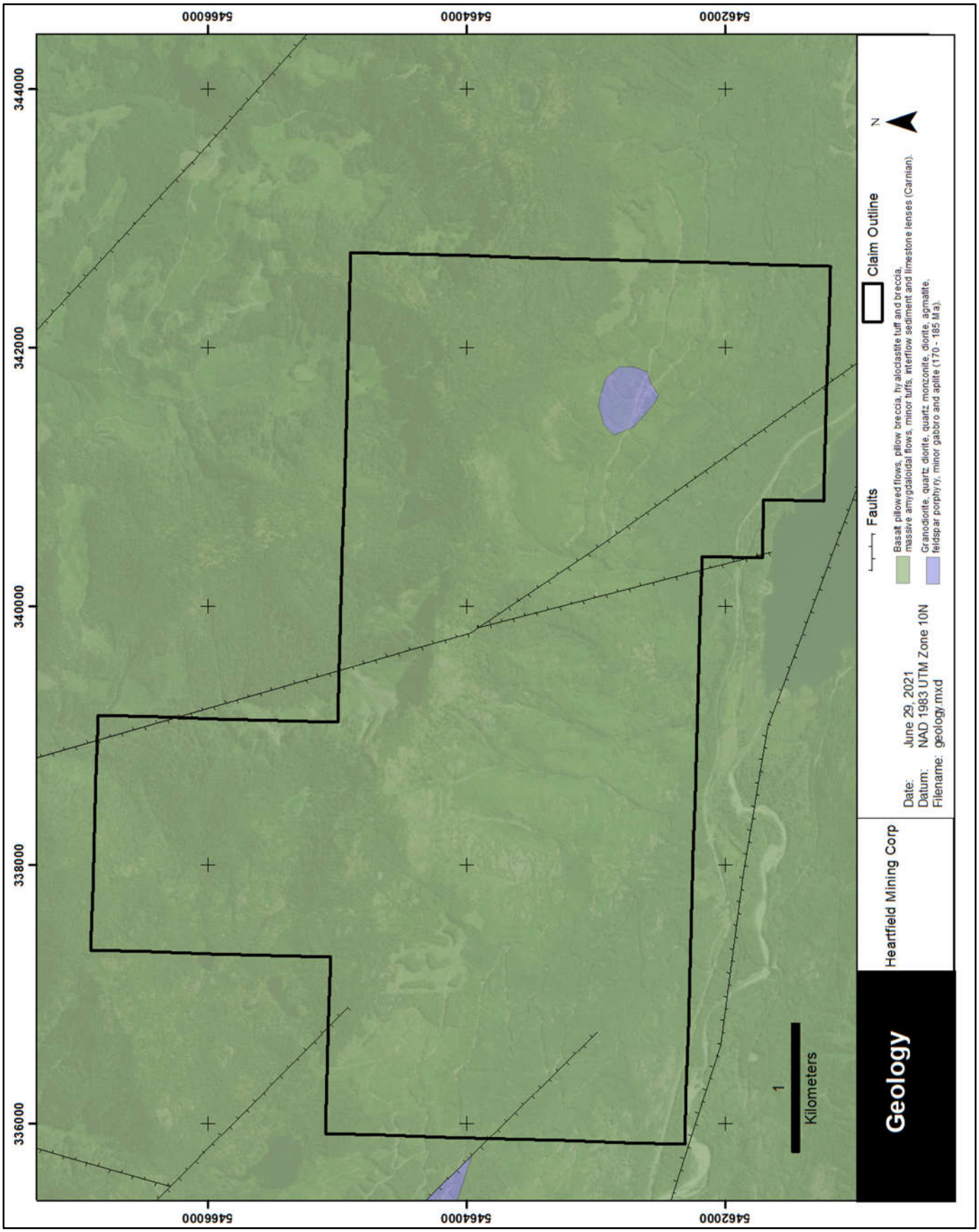
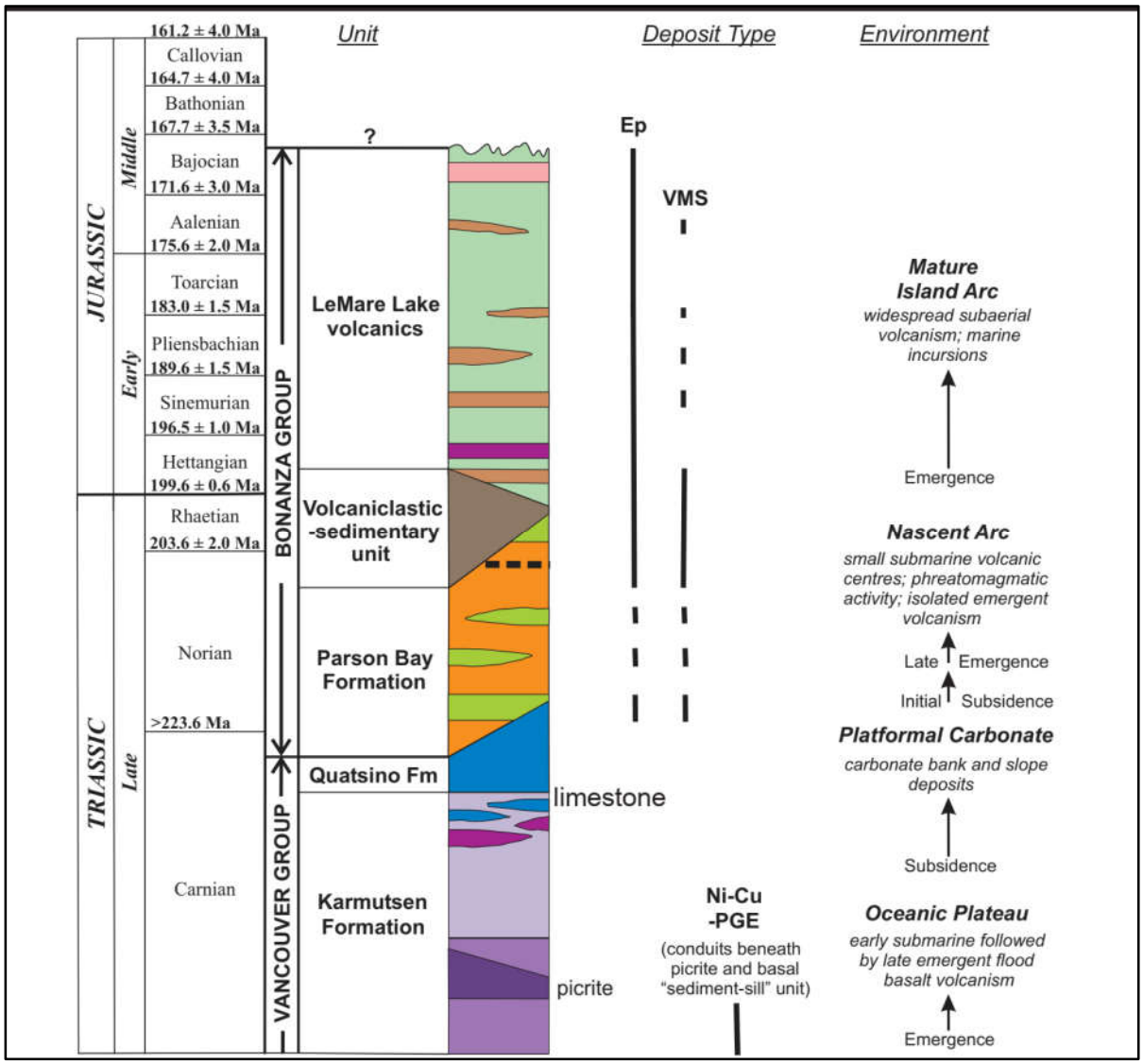


Figure 5: Tectonomagmatic evolution of Vancouver Island



Evolution of northern Vancouver Island (from Nixon & Orr, 2006). Stratigraphy of northern Vancouver Island with potential environments of mineralization for selected stratiform, syngenetic, and magmatic hydrothermal mineral deposit types. Does not include porphyry copper and skarn mineralization, which is related to Jurassic and Tertiary intrusives. Abbreviations: Ep, epithermal precious and base-metal deposits; VMS, volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Eskay and Kuroko-type); Ni-CuPGE, Norilsk- Talnakh-type nickel-copper – platinum group element deposits.

7.3 MINFILE Showings on the Property

There are five Minfile showings on the Porter Property: Herb, Men 3, Men, GC, and GC1 (see Figure 6).

Herb Showing

The Herb showing is located in an area underlain by a sequence of gently northwest dipping Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) basalts consisting of intercalated massive and pillowed flows and basalt breccia. Intervolcanic sediments consist of thin (30 to 60 centimetre) lenses of finely crystalline limestone with limited lateral extent. A thinly bedded, laminated chert to siliceous argillite also occurs and is locally fossiliferous at its base. This unit is of limited extent and ranges from 1 to 12 metres in width. Several small irregular masses of diorite possibly related to Jurassic Island Intrusions intrude this succession. A set of well-developed northwest trending faults and shear zones are typically associated with pyritic quartz-carbonate alteration envelopes.

Locally, at least three showings occur (the A, B, and C showings collectively called the Herb showing) within 600 metres of one another.

At the A showing, mineralization consists of disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite occurring locally along the rims of pillows or in quartz-calcite filled interstices. A grab sample assayed 9.6 % copper and 5.82 g/t silver (Verley, 1983).

At the B showing, chalcopyrite occurs on fracture plane surfaces and bed partings in chert and/or siliceous argillite. The chert is fossiliferous at its base where pyrite occurs in thin siliceous lenses and replaces fossils. The chert is strongly fractured and contains numerous quartz stringers some of which contain chalcopyrite. A grab sample assayed 0.33% copper and 10.9 g/t silver (Verley, 1983).

At the C showing, an exposure of chert contains malachite within fractures. A sample across a true width of 1.1 metres assayed 1.34 % copper and 7.5 g/t silver (Verley, 1983).

Men 3 Showing

The area is underlain by pillow basalt, basalt flow breccia, and massive porphyritic basalt flows of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group). The basalts are intruded by numerous diorite-granodiorite dikes that range in width from 1 to 10 metres with roughly north or northwest trending contacts with the basalt. The dikes are related to the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. A number of strong north and northwest strike-slip faults occur; fewer dominant faults strike northeast.

The Men 3 occurrence is located on southern facing slopes, north of the Taylor Arm of Sprout Lake.

Locally, an intermittent zone of shearing and carbonate alteration, up to 80 metres wide and trending between 160º to 180º, hosts a number of 1-metre-wide pyritic silicified zones. In 1992, a grab sample (MPR 11) of quartz vein in basalt assayed 1.15 g/t gold (Christopher, 1992).

Men Showing

Mineralization occurs near faults where irregular, narrow, pyritic quartz-carbonate veining is hosted in fractures. The veins range up to 15 centimetres in width and contain trace chalcopyrite.

In 1988, Area Explorations Ltd. Completed an exploration program of reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting. A total of six rock samples and nine heavy mineral samples were collected from the property. Rock sample 6303 assayed 4.3 g/t gold, 8.0 g/t tonne silver, and 0.12 % copper (Sayer 1988).

In 1992, Falcon Ventures International Corp. optioned the property from Area Explorations Ltd. And completed geological mapping and geochemical sampling consisting of two panned concentrates, six silt samples, 497 soil samples, and 54 rock samples. Highlights of the rock sampling include rock sample MYR-13, which assayed 12 g/t gold and 2.2 g/t silver (Christopher, 1992).

C1Showing

The GC1 showing is primarily underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) massive basalt, pillow basalt, pillow basalt breccia, lapilli tuff, a volcanic sediment unit, and an occasional feldspar porphyry dike.

Locally, quartz-carbonate altered basalts and tuffs host fine quartz and pyrite veins. A 7-metre chip sample (76304) assayed greater than 0.2 % mercury, but had low gold and silver values (Christopher, 1992).

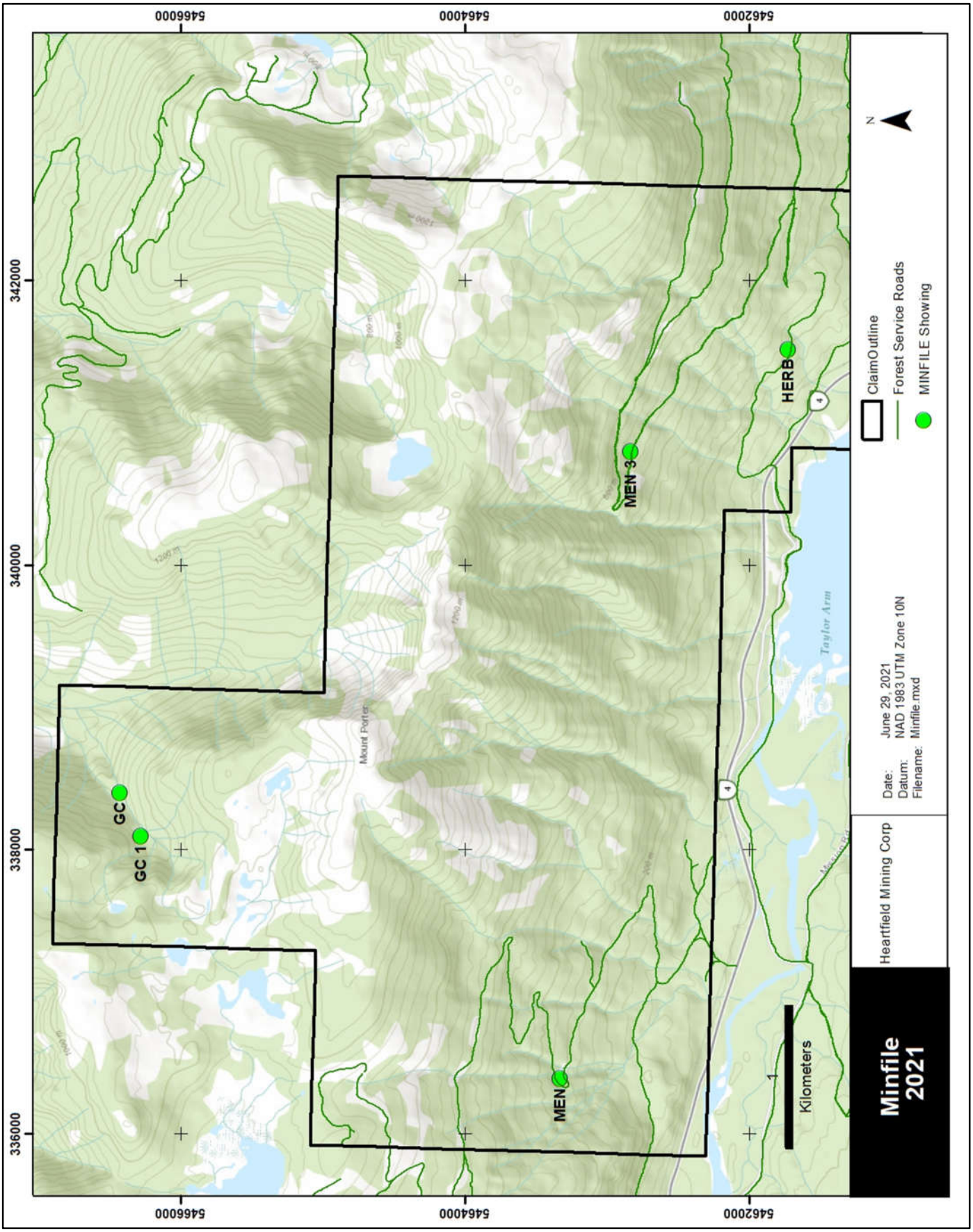
GC Showing

The GC occurrence is located on the northern slopes of Mount Porter, approximately 4 kilometres north east of Doran Lake.

The area is primarily underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation (Vancouver Group) massive basalt, pillow basalt, pillow basalt breccia, lapilli tuff, a volcanic sediment unit, and an occasional feldspar porphyry dike.

Mineralization consists of disseminated and locally massive pyrite and chalcopyrite and trace galena in a quartz-carbonate stockwork within a highly fractured and altered basalt. Quartz-carbonate stockworks are also evident in basalt breccia and are mineralized with pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. A rock sample from rubble at the base of a cliff (the Box Canyon showing) assayed 0.32 % copper and 18.2 g/t gold (Bilguist, 1986).

Figure 6: Minfile Showings



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Information in this section describing shallow-marine hot spring VMS deposits was largely obtained from papers by Barrett and Sherlock (1996), Hannington (1999), and Sherlock et al. (1999). VMS deposits occur worldwide and well-known examples include: Eskay Creek and Equity Silver (British Columbia), Bousquet, Selbaie, and La Rondes (Quebec), Greens Creek (Alaska), Boliden and Petinas, North (Sweden), Lerokis and Kali Kuning (Indonesia), Hellyer and Roseberry (Tasmania), and Iron King (Arizona).

These deposits range in age from Archean (such as the Bousquet deposits in Quebec) to Miocene (e.g., the Lerokis and Kali Kuning deposits in Indonesia). Eskay Creek in British Columbia is Jurassic in age while Equity Silver is believed to have originally been laid down during the Cretaceous, but to have been extensively remobilized during a younger Eocene plutonic event (Alldrick et al., 2007).

The model for this type of deposit is that the sulphides are laid down on the sea floor at shallow to medium water depths (generally <750 metres and commonly <500 metres). They tend to occur in tectonically active areas where extensional brittle fracturing is accompanied by periods of high- and lower-energy sedimentation with intervening episodes of mafic to felsic submarine volcanism and the expulsion of exhalative, metal-rich fluids onto the sea floor. The sulphides can be laid down either as relatively thick, restricted mounds, or as thinner stratiform lenses that may extend hundreds of metres from the vent source. Where sea-floor rifting occurs, the heavy metal-rich sediments may accumulate in topographic lows and the resulting ore bodies are then often narrow and elongate, having a ruler-like morphology. Since certain areas of the tectonically active sea floor may have numerous hydrothermal systems discharging onto the sea floor coevally, it is common for these deposits to occur in clusters. Likewise, as sedimentation and volcanism proceeds, the hydrothermal vents may often restart at higher stratigraphic levels, resulting in a number of “nested” or “stacked” mineralized bodies.

The deposits tend to comprise concordant, massive to banded sulphide lenses which are typically several metres to tens of metres thick and hundreds of metres in horizontal dimension; sometimes there is a peripheral apron of “clastic” massive sulphides, with an underlying crosscutting “stringer” or “feeder” zone of intense alteration and stockwork veining. Textures include massive to well-layered sulphides (typically chemically zoned vertically and laterally), as well as sulphides with a quartz, chert, or barite gangue (more common near top of deposit). Disseminated, stockwork, and vein sulphides occur in the footwall. Although many VMS deposits share a number of features with epithermal deposits, they differ from the subaerial systems by having abundant base metals and extensive exhalite alteration and mineralization, such as massive pyrite lenses and stratiform barite or manganiferous horizons.

The principal sulphide minerals include pyrite, sphalerite, galena, with lesser chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite. They may often contain significant amounts of sulfosalts (e.g., tetrahedrite-tennantite), as well as arsenopyrite and high sulphidation minerals such as enargite. In contrast to the classical deep-water Cu-Zn VMS deposits, the shallow marine variety are strongly enriched in the epithermal suite of elements, including Ag, As, Sb, and Hg, as is seen at Eskay Creek.

The styles of mineralization can be highly variable. They include massive to layered sulphide lenses, breccia-hosted stockworks, disseminated sulphides, and epithermal-style veins with open-space-filling textures, as is seen at the Selbaie deposit in Quebec. The mineralization is commonly associated with a distinctive alteration containing abundant carbonate, K-feldspar, or aluminous minerals such as quartz-kaolinite-pyrophyllite, or their metamorphosed equivalents. The latter is seen at the Equity Silver Mine where thermal overprinting has resulted in an advance argillic suite that includes andalusite, corundum, tourmaline, and scorzalite.

Polymetallic Veins

Epigenetic veins containing sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and silver in a carbonate and quartz gangue are associated with either a metasediment or igneous host. The emplacement of metasediment hosted veins can occur along structures in sedimentary basins that have been deformed and later intruded by igneous rocks. Igneous hosted veins typically occur along tectonic structures marginal to an intrusive stock. Polymetallic veins are often characterized by a set of steeply dipping parallel to offset veins that can vary from a few centimetres to more than 3 m in width. Alteration of polymetallic vein deposits is typically minimal. Exploration for polymetallic veins should consist of geochemical data analysis with identification of elevated zinc, lead, silver, copper, and arsenic values within alteration aureoles. Geophysical exploration methods include locating zones of low magnetic, electromagnetic, and induced polarization responses.

Redbed Copper Style Deposit

These deposits form in continental to shallow-marine volcanic settings in “low to intermediate latitudes” with arid to semi-arid environments. Deposits tend to form tabular lenses over a few metres to several tens of metres thick which are roughly congruent to the host strata; however, deposits may also be strongly influenced by structural controls and lead to the formation of mineralized zones which crosscut stratigraphy such as veins, veinlets, fault breccias, and disseminated zones (Lefebvre & Church 1996).

The stratigraphic setting characteristic of these deposits is a redbed sequence containing white or gray bleached zones in sandstone and/or black, grey or green (reduced) beds of shale and siltstone (Cox et al 2007). Redbed sedimentary rocks are common and often exhibit shallow water sedimentary structures such as small-scale crossbedding, mud cracks, and algal mats. Reducing traps may also be formed by fossil plant debris in rocks from in the Devonian or later; however, plant debris generally has limited lateral extent. Associated rock types typically include amygdaloidal basalts, breccias, and coarse volcaniclastic beds with associated volcanic tuffs, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerates. While any of these rock types may host this style of deposit, mafic volcanics most often have elevated background copper values due to the infilling of amygdules, flow breccias, and minor fractures with native copper and chalcocite (Lefebvre & Church 1996).

The characteristic mineralogy of volcanic redbeds include chalcocite, bornite, native copper, digenite, djurleite, chalcopyrite, covellite, native silver, and greenockite with pyrite peripheral to the ore. Some deposits display zoning from chalcocite through bornite and chalcopyrite to pyrite along the fringes. Gossanous weathering is also uncommon; however, locally minor areas of malachite or azurite staining has been noted (Lefebvre & Church 1996).

9 EXPLORATION

Heartfield Mining Corp. conducted an exploration program on the Porter Property from May 03 to May 21, 2021.

A total of 12,100 metres of GPS surveyed grid was located on two grids. The East Grid consists of 9750 metres of east – west lines centered on the Men Showing, and the Herb Grid consists of 2350 metres of east-west surveyed grid lines centered on the Herb showing area.

A total of 508 soil samples were taken from two grids located on the property during the 2021 programme (West and East Grids).

Both grids were established to identify possible buried mineralization in areas of possible anomalous gold, copper, and other minerals. Lines are 1000 metres in length and are spaced 100 metres apart on the Men Grid and 50 metres apart on the Herb. The grid lines were located by compass and GPS. All stations are marked in the field in blue and orange flagging with their respective UTM locations marked on the orange flag with permanent marker (63000N 35800E).

A total of 34 silt samples were collected from all of the 1st and 2nd order creeks draining the property.

A total of 14 rock samples were collected from various sites within the property boundaries which contained visual indications of alteration and/or mineralization.

Soil Geochemistry: West Grid

The West Grid has total of 410 soil samples collected from 100-meter lines oriented in an east west direction.

Copper in soil identified several anomalous areas that have over 150 ppm copper. The general trend tends to be in a northerly direction. There are several copper values over 200 ppm. One copper value on line 63900N returned 565 ppm copper and is open to the north (Figure 7).

Zinc in soil identified several anomalous areas that have over 93 ppm zinc. The general trend tends to be same as copper, in a northerly direction. One zinc value on line 63900N returned 238 ppm zinc and is open to the north (Figure 8).

On the west grid there one gold soil anomaly that returned 217 ppb gold which is coincident with a 238ppm zinc in soil anomaly (Figure 9). The elevated gold values also display a northerly trend.

Soil Geochemistry: East Grid

The East Grid has total of 98 soil samples collected on lines oriented in an east west direction.

Copper in soil identified several anomalous areas that have over 200 ppm copper. The general trend tends to be in northerly direction. One site on line 61700N returned 466 ppm copper and is open to the north (Figure 10).

Zinc in soil identified several anomalous areas that have over 100 ppm zinc. The general trend appears to be same as copper, in a northerly direction. (Figure 11).

On the east grid, one gold in soil returned 62 ppb gold which is coincident with the elevated zinc in soils (Figure 12).

Silt Samples

Silt samples taken on the western part of the property returned numerous anomalous gold values over 20 ppb Au. Of note, sample 8134 returned 145 ppb gold. This value is considered highly anomalous and the area upstream should be investigated. (Figure 13).

Copper in silt is generally over 110 ppm Cu. Select samples 8126, 8142, and 8167 returned over 200 ppm copper (Figure 14).

The anomalous zinc in silts is generally over 100 ppm zinc. Samples 8134, 8126, 8138, 8151, and 8149 represent anomalous areas of interest (Figure 15).

Rock Samples

Five rock samples returned anomalous values: Sample 907367 returned 26,300 ppm (2.63%) copper, sample 907369 returned 14,800 ppm (1.48%) copper, Sample 907368 returned 10,100 ppm (1.01%) copper, Sample 907365 returned11,1100 ppm (1.11%) copper and sample 907364 returned1,830 ppb gold. (Figure 16).

Petrographic Samples

Two samples were sent to Vancouver Petrographics and Ultra Petrographic & Geoscience Inc. for petrographic analysis. The petrographic samples are described below:

0907217-P—Clay-quartz replacement zone & Quartz-chalcopyrite veins:
This section is made up of a very fine-grained replacement aggregate of quartz crosscut by irregular veins of quartz. Clusters of moderately to strongly oxidized crystals of chalcopyrite are heterogeneously dispersed within the quartz veins. Alteration: clay-quartz: strong; titanite-limonitic material: subtle; iron oxides (goethite): weak to moderate after chalcopyrite.

0907369-P—Quartz-clay-chalcopyrite replacement zone:
Irregularly shaped patches of quartz and chalcopyrite overprinted a replacement zone of clay and quartz. Irregular veinlets of quartz crosscut the strongly altered section. Alteration: clay-quartz: strong; chalcopyrite: weak; titanite-limonitic material: subtle; iron oxides (goethite): weak to moderate after chalcopyrite.

Figure 7: Copper in Soils West Grid

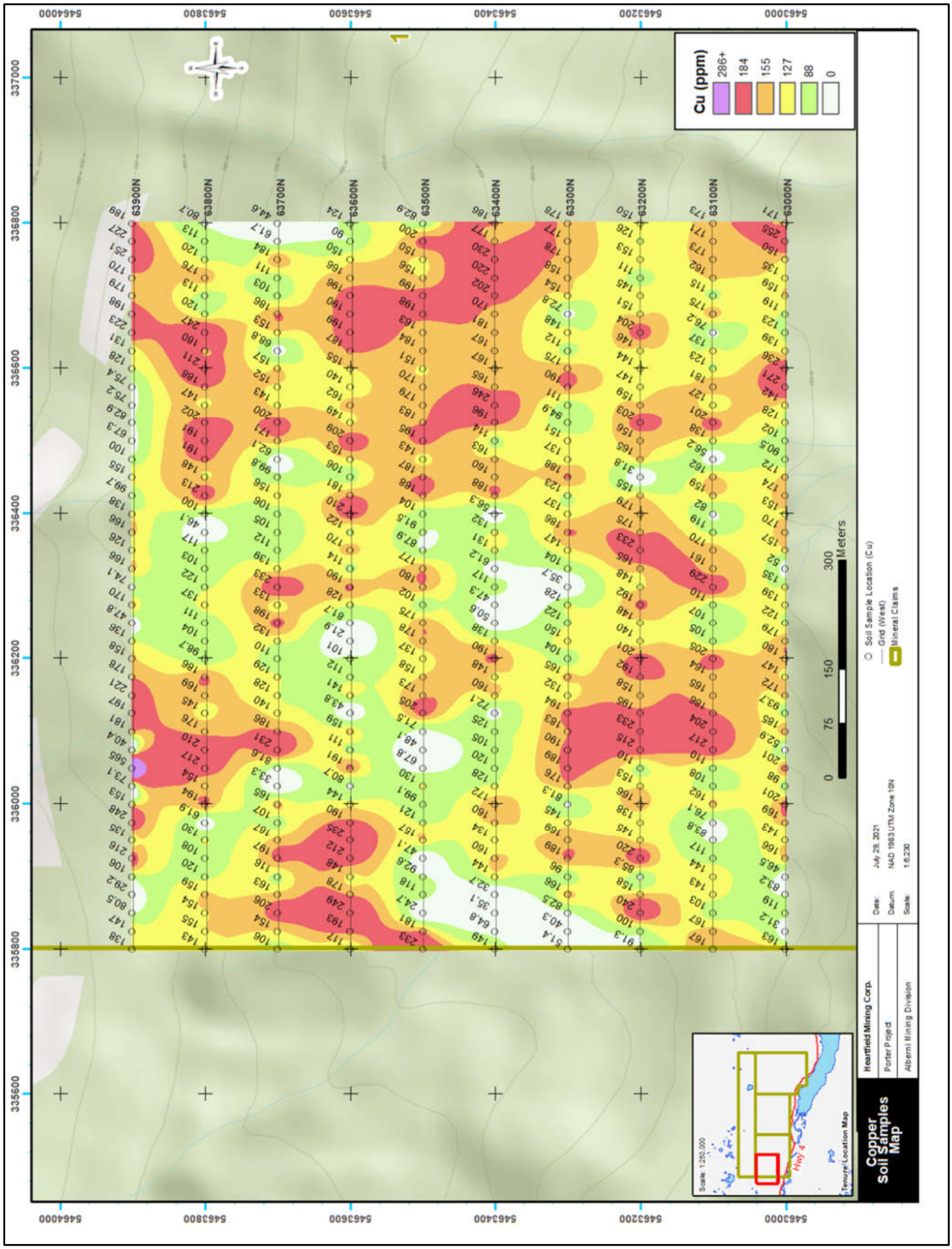


Figure 8: Zinc in Soils West Grid

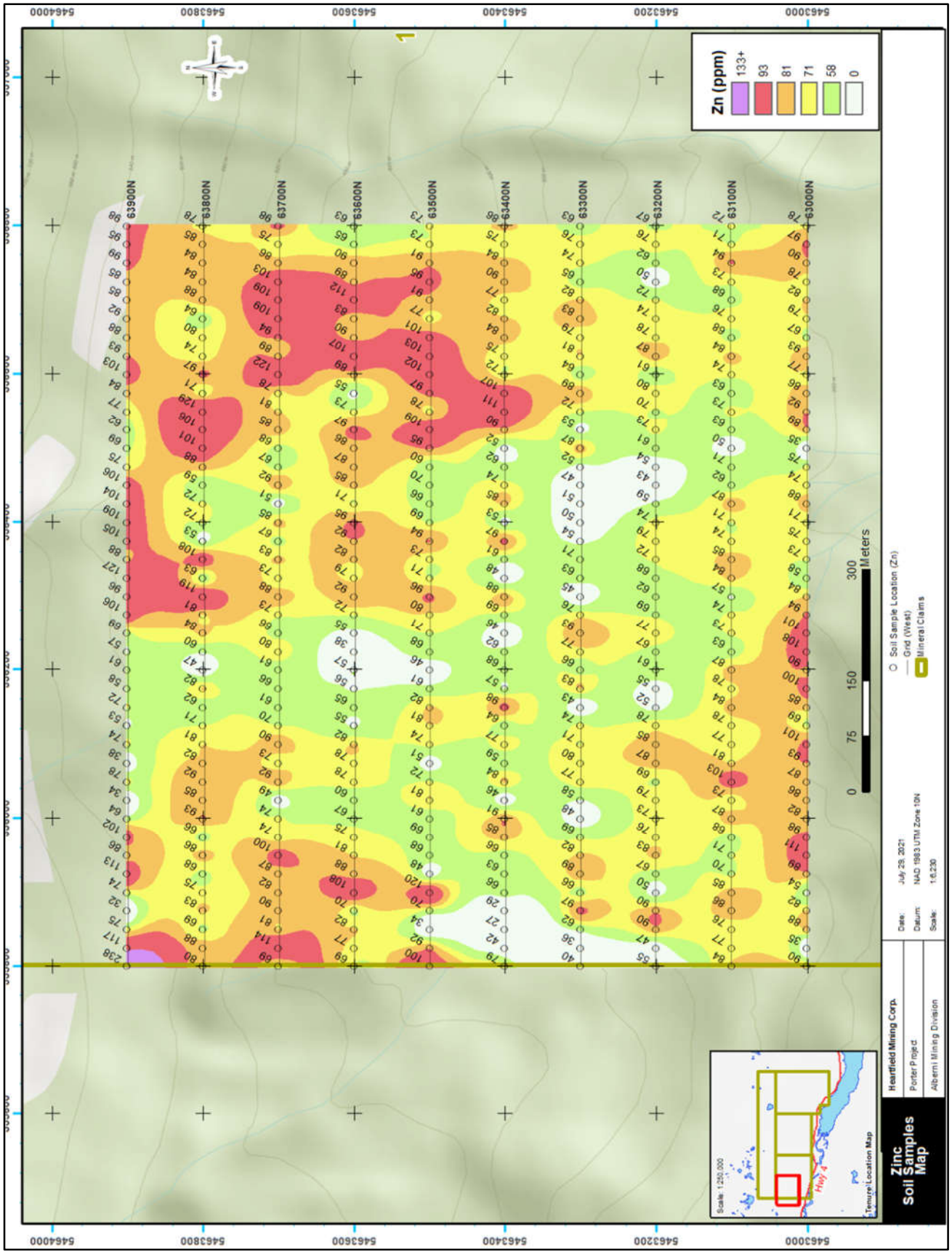


Figure 9: Gold in Soils West Grid

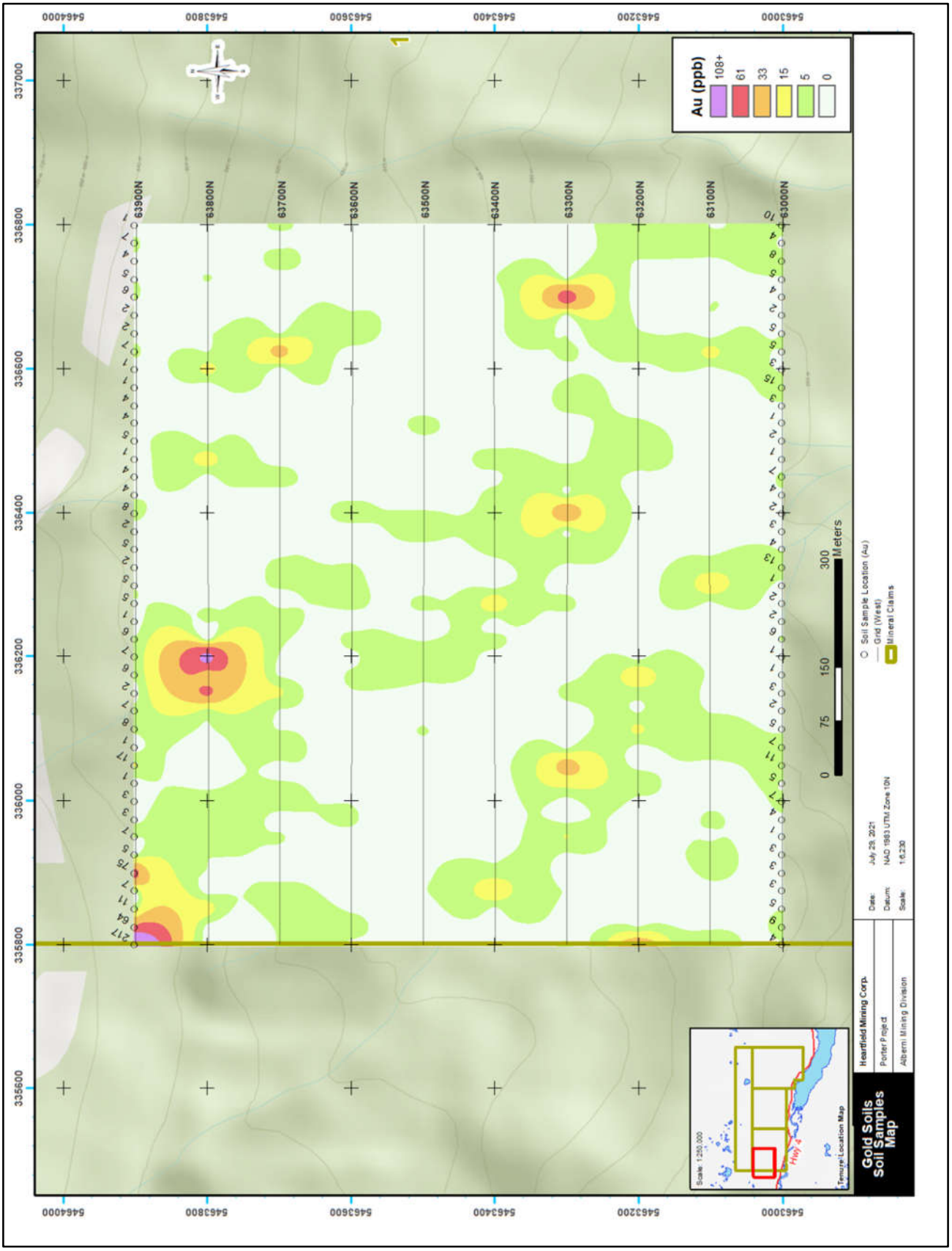


Figure 10: Copper in Soils East Grid

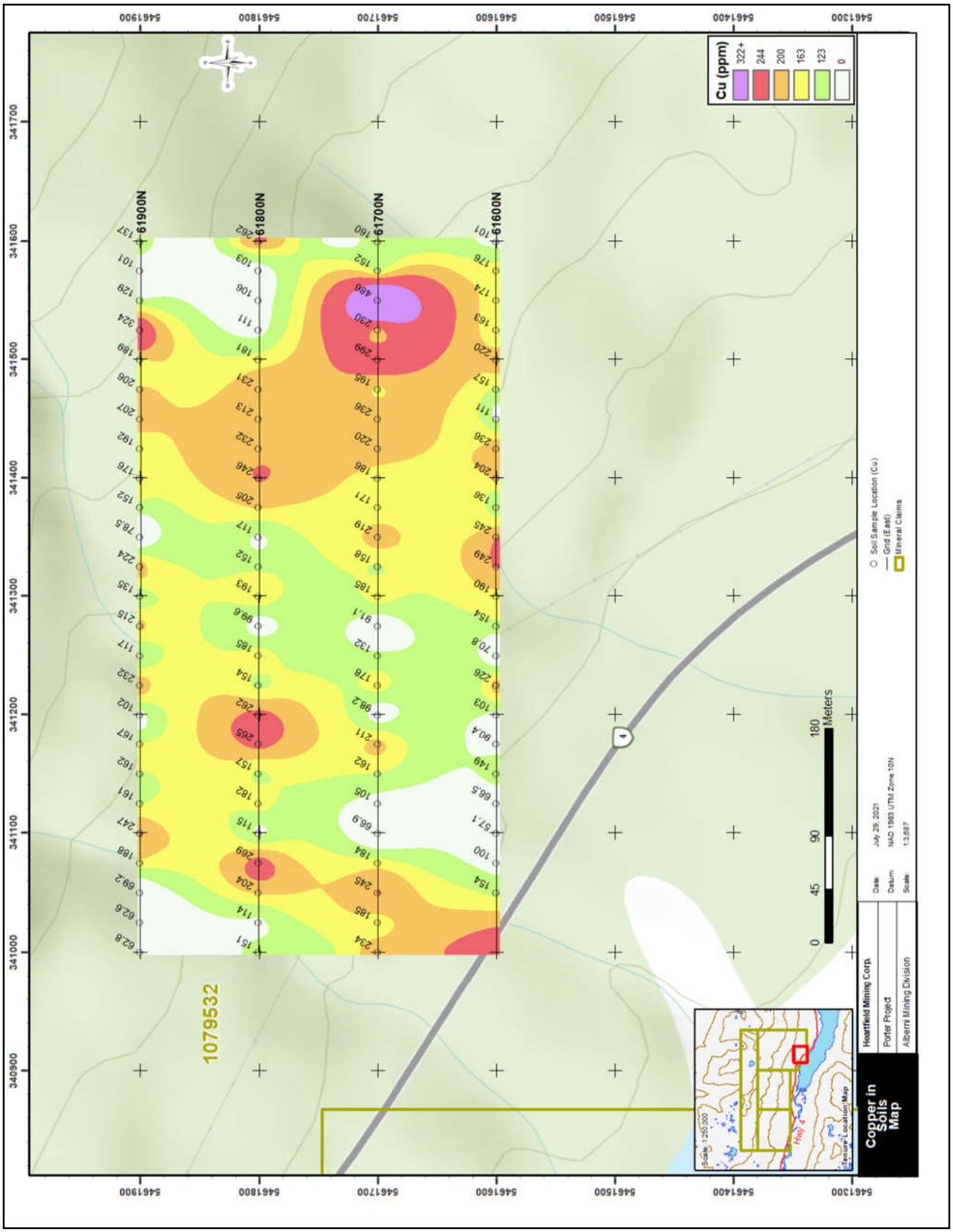


Figure 11: Zinc in Soils East Grid

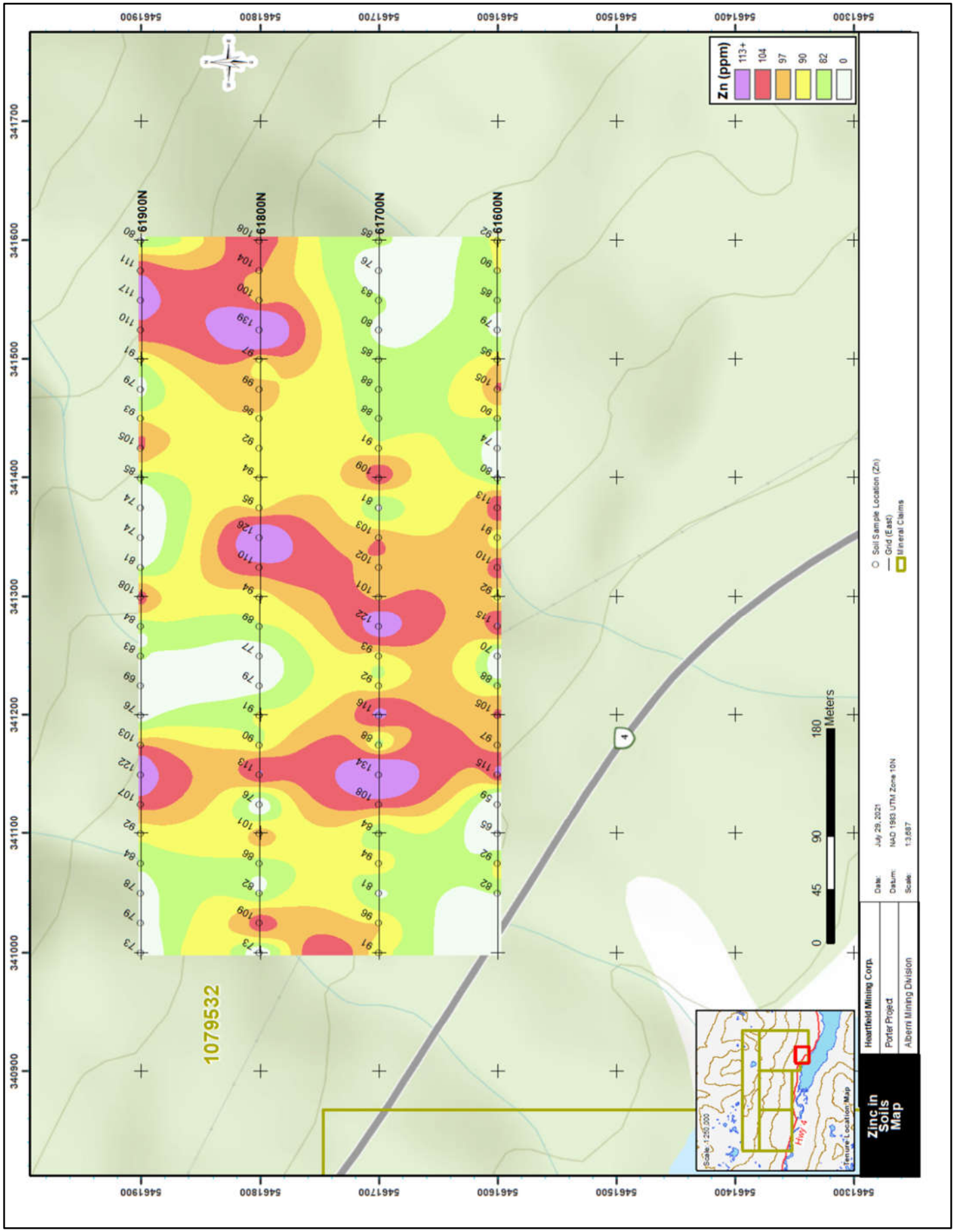


Figure 12: Gold in Soils East Grid

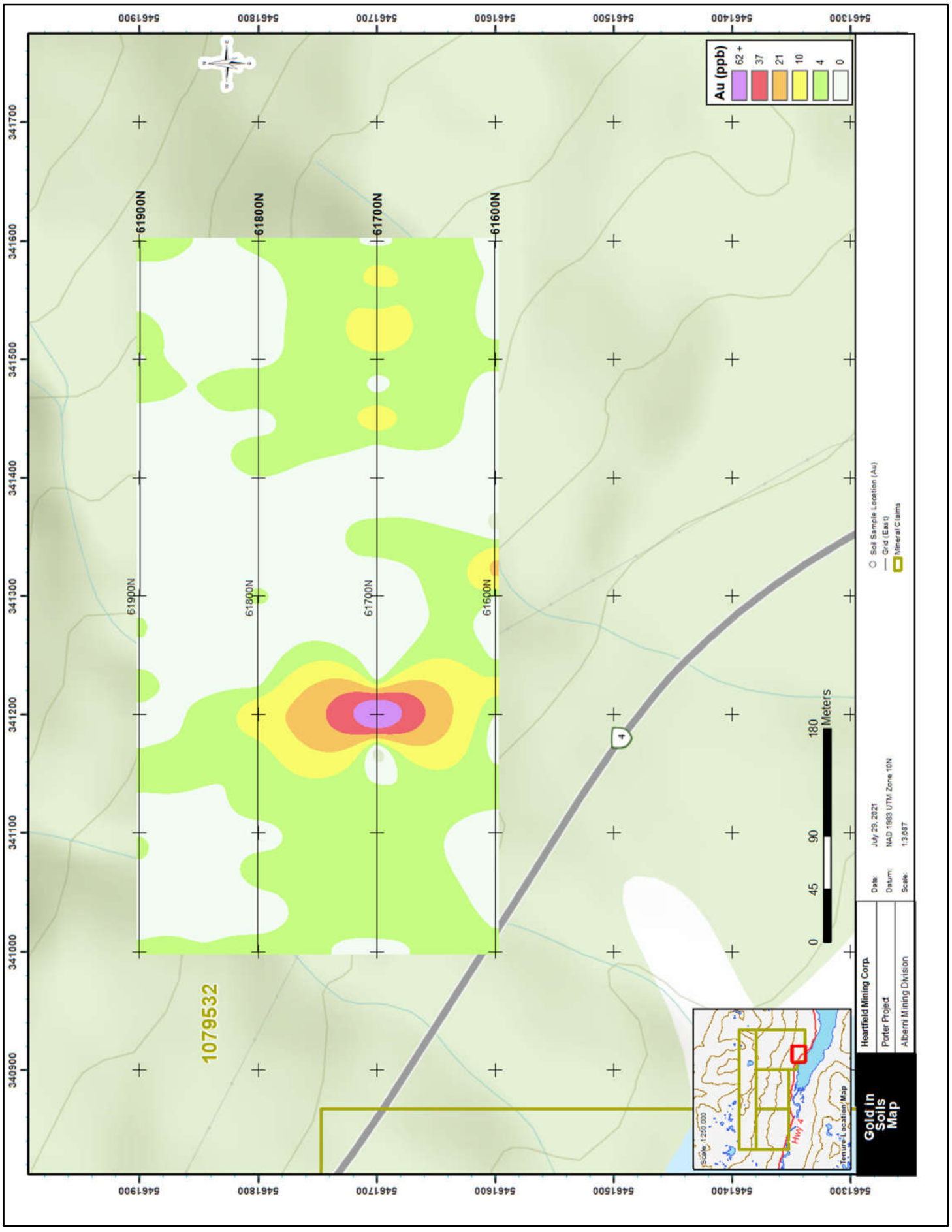


Figure 13: Gold in Silts

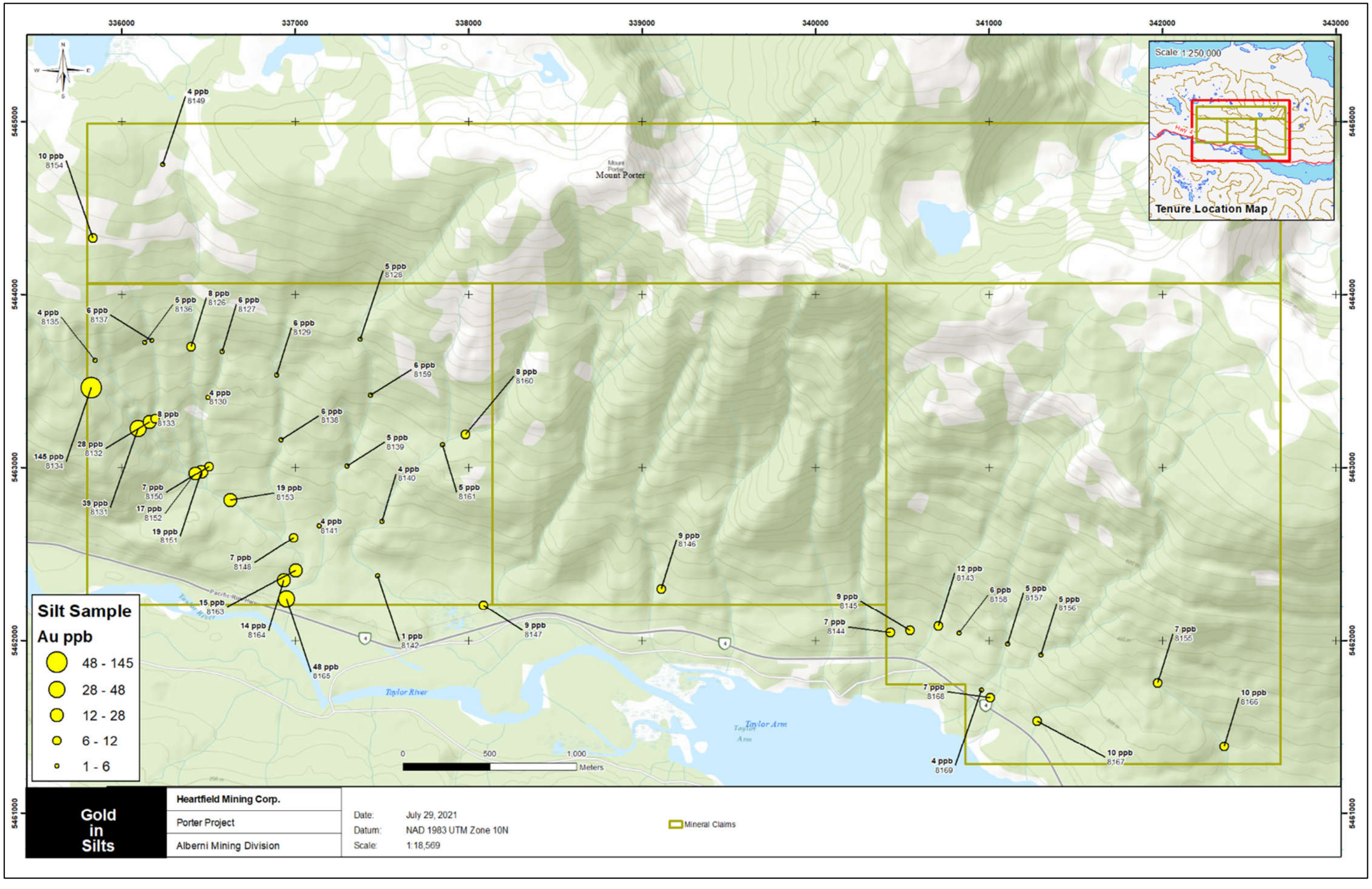


Figure 14: Copper in Silts

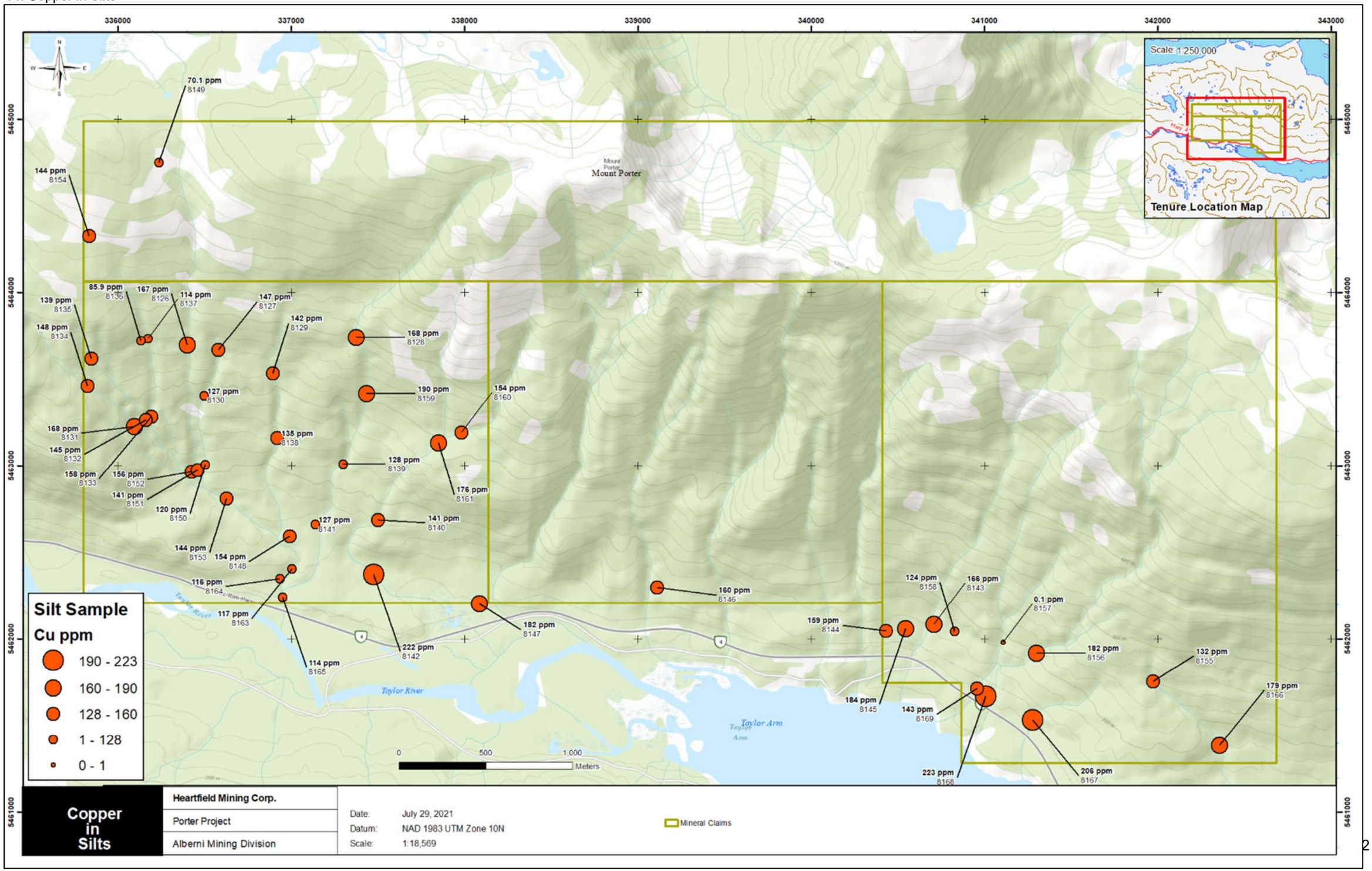


Figure 15: Zinc in Silts

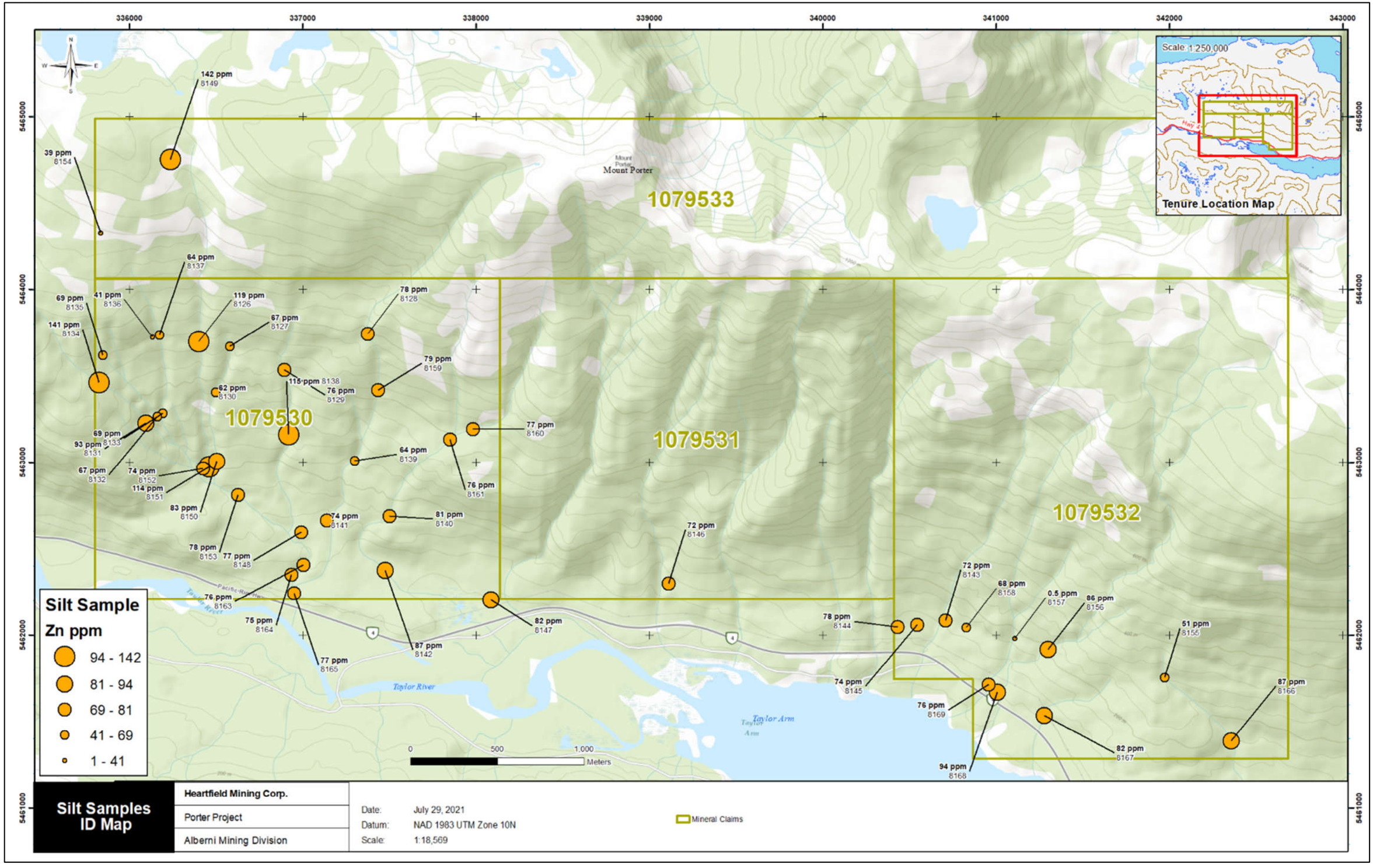
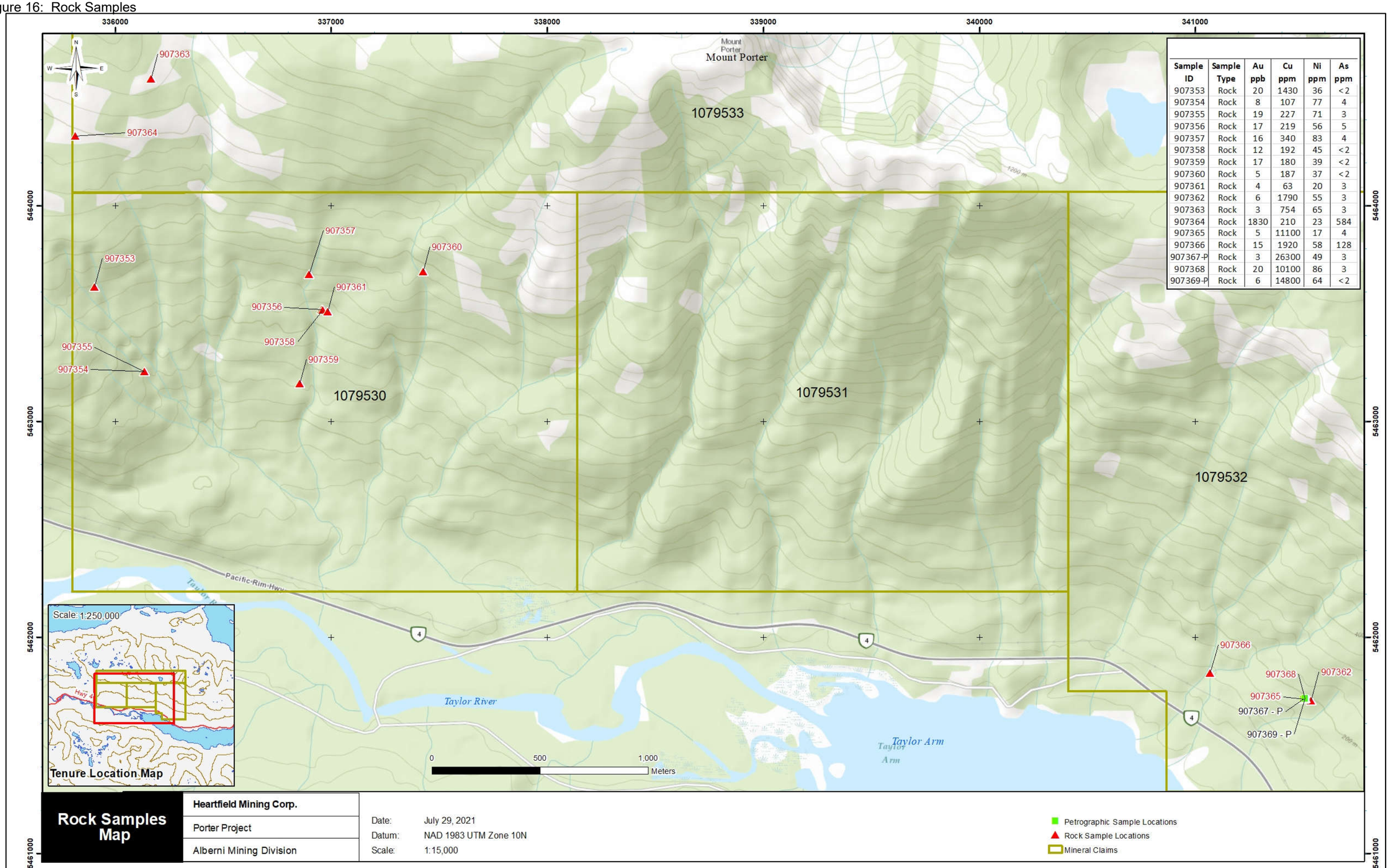


Figure 16: Rock Samples



Sample ID	Sample Type	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	As ppm
907353	Rock	20	1430	36	< 2
907354	Rock	8	107	77	4
907355	Rock	19	227	71	3
907356	Rock	17	219	56	5
907357	Rock	16	340	83	4
907358	Rock	12	192	45	< 2
907359	Rock	17	180	39	< 2
907360	Rock	5	187	37	< 2
907361	Rock	4	63	20	3
907362	Rock	6	1790	55	3
907363	Rock	3	754	65	3
907364	Rock	1830	210	23	584
907365	Rock	5	11100	17	4
907366	Rock	15	1920	58	128
907367-P	Rock	3	26300	49	3
907368	Rock	20	10100	86	3
907369-P	Rock	6	14800	64	< 2

10 DRILLING

Heartfield Mining Corp. has not performed drilling on the Porter Property.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

2021 Procedures

Sample information was collected at each site and recorded. A sample description was completed for each sample in the field with categories such as sample number, location, sample type, color, depth, and texture. Photographs were taken of each rock and silt sample. In addition, the local site environment and regional setting was described. This data was transferred from the field sheets to an excel spreadsheet. All sampling was performed according to industry standards.

All samples underwent assay package 1A2 ICP Kamloops, which includes 37 element ICP analysis, and 1A2 Au-Fire Assay.

Lines are 1000 metres in length and are spaced 100 metres apart on the Men Grid and 50 metres apart on the Herb. The grid lines were located by compass and GPS. All stations are marked in the field in blue and orange flagging with their respective UTM locations marked on the orange flag with permanent marker (63000N 35800E).

Soil samples were taken along the grid lines every 25 metres from the “B” Horizon from a consistent depth of 30 to 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – 63000N, 35800E. Sample characteristics such as location, altitude, depth, and colour were recorded.

The samples were dried and placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC.

Silt samples were collected from all of the 1st and 2nd order creeks draining the property. The focus of a stream sample collection program was to collect and analyze the finest grained material within active stream channels. The finer fraction of sediment deposited following strong stream flow is found at the edges of the stream channel stranded on or along the banks, behind boulders or bushes, or on the inner flanks of bends. Most of the creeks within the property boundary contained such characteristics and were thus sampled.

Material was collected with a long-handled spoon and placed in marked Hubco Sentry sample bags. These bags were then tied shut and photographed in location. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample which include altitude, stream description, components, compaction, depth, colour, texture, type of drainage (seasonal-perennial), direction of drainage, flow rate, drainage width, and trap description were noted. All stations are marked in the field in blue and orange flagging with their respective UTM locations marked on the orange flag with permanent marker. Metal tags with the sample number and Project

Identifier (8126) were also hung at each sample location. Two photographs were taken of each sample.

The Hubco silt sample bags were then placed in marked poly bags which were then placed in rice bags, zap strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC.

The rock samples consisted of grab and chip samples up to 100 cm in length. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample site and material collected such as alteration, lithology, mineralization, strike and dip, and width of sample were noted. All stations are marked in the field with blue and orange flagging with their respective sample identifier (0907355) marked on the blue flag with permanent marker. Metal tags with the same identifier were also hung at each sample site. Photographs were taken of each sample and a witness sample for each individual sample has been retained and is available for viewing.

The sample material was placed in marked poly bags, zap strapped, placed in large rice bags, zap strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC.

At this early prospective stage of the project, quality control was not undertaken by Heartfield Mining Corp. Activation Laboratories in Kamloops was used for sample analysis and is an accredited assay laboratory that has its own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying. The author is of the opinion that the QA/QC use by the laboratory is sufficient for the size of the project.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed by Heartfield Mining Corp. during the Porter Property exploration program. The author is satisfied with the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures employed on 2021 Porter exploration program.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is satisfied with adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used during the collection of samples during the Heartfield Mining Corp. program on the Porter Property. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration on the Porter Property.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed on the Porter Property.

The author examined the Porter Property on May 13, 2021 during which time he examined several locations and collected six samples on the Porter Property. During the site visit the author also determine the overall geological setting. The author also observed select soil sample locations. The author reviewed the sample notes and assay results for the 2021 program and is satisfied that they meet current industry standards. The authors site visit was for a NI43-101 for an initial public offering of the company.

The author took samples on the visit from six locations and the author mailed these samples to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia, an ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes 36 element ICP analysis, and 1A2 Au-Fire Assay. Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of Heartfield Mining Corp. and the Author.

Table 3: Author Collected Samples and Select Assays

Sample No	Orginal	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm
P21-01	907360	9	177	6	187
P21-02	907353	23	1860	20	1430
P21-03	907358	10	64	12	192
P21-05	907356	8	141	17	219
P21-04	907361	5	174	4	63
P21-06	907362	9	1260	6	1790
		Author		Orginal	

The results the verification samples collected by the author are congruent with the samples collected by the Company

The author randomly reviewed and compared 25 assays results from the 2021 electronic data against the assay certificates provided. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This Porter Property is an early-stage exploration project and no mineral resources estimates have been prepared.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 16 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the Property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

As of June 29, 2021, a review of the Mineral Titles Online website indicates there are no significant properties adjacent to the Porter Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any historical production on the Porter Property. Heartfield Mining Corp. is bound by the laws of the Province of British Columbia concerning environmental compliance.

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25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This report was commissioned by Heartfield Mining Corp. and was prepared by Derrick Strickland P. Geo. This technical report was prepared to support a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) and an associated equity financing.

Vancouver Island is a characteristic part of the Wrangellian terrane and was most likely fully developed before its accretion to the North American Cordillera. Pre-accretionary Wrangellia is dominated by three thick, discrete volcanic piles separated by thinner platformal sequences and penetrated by a major group of plutons that are consanguineous and substantially coeval with the youngest pile.

Rocks on the property are dominated by phases of Triassic Karmutsen basalt. In general, three phases have been recognized and historically mapped. Numerous thin dioritic-granodioritic dikes also occur. These dikes are probably related to the Jurassic Island Intrusion. There is not a suitable property geology map that covers the entire claim group.

There are five Minfile showings on the Porter Property and grab samples from these showings have returned 9.6% copper, 5.82 g/t silver, 10.9 g/t silver, 12 g/t gold, 18.2 g/t gold, and 2.2 g/t silver respectively. Sample number 6303 from the Men Showing returned 4.3 g/t gold, 8.0 g/t silver, and 0.12 % copper.

The West soil grid displays some interesting copper values including a sample that returned 565 ppm copper. In addition, one site that returned 217 ppb gold coincides with a 238 ppm zinc in soil anomaly. These areas represent targets that require follow up exploration work.

Slit samples that returned over 20 ppb gold should be investigated. The 145-ppb gold value is considered highly anomalous and should be followed up.

The mineralization identified to date on the property appears to be potentially favorable for shallow-marine hot spring VMS mineralization, Epigenetic veins, and Redbed Copper Style mineralization.

Based on the review of the historical data and results of the present study, it is concluded that the Porter Property is a property that possesses potential for gold and copper mineralization.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Porter Property is sufficient to warrant the following work program:

The suggested work program includes compilation of all the historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Property and rendering this data into a digital database in GIS formats for further interpretation. This work will include georeferencing historical survey grids; samples, and detailed property geological maps.

The fieldwork component will include hand trenching of the identified anomalous samples, property wide geological mapping, and the extension of the West Soil grid.

Table 4: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS database	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	10,000
Project Geologist (P.Geo)	Days	$900	16	14,400
Field Crew of three	Days	$1,750	16	28,000
Assaying rock samples	sample	$45	560	25,200
Accommodation and Meals	Days	$175	88	15,400
Vehicles : 2 – 4x4 trucks	Days	$300	16	4,800
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$2,500	1	2,500
Reports	Lump Sum	$7,500	1	7,500
		Subtotal		107,800
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				$107,800

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28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the on the Porter Property, British Columbia NTS 92F06, 49.30° North Latitude, 125.21° West Longitude” with an effective and signature date day of August 2, 2021.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal mineral, and diamond exploration during which time I have used applied geophysics/ geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, the United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, Jamaica, and Pakistan.

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

I visited the Porter Property on May 13, 2021.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Porter Property, British Columbia NTS 92F06, 49.30° North Latitude, 125.21° West Longitude” with an effective and signature date day August 2, 2021”

I am independent of Heartfield Mining Corp. and Andrew Molnar in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Porter Property. Nor do I have any business relationship with any such y such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with the Company. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Porter Property.

I have no prior involvement with the Porter Property.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 Form 43-101F1, and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

The “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the on the Porter Property, British Columbia NTS 92F06, 49.30° North Latitude, 125.21° West Longitude” with an effective and signature date day of August 2, 2021 is signed:

“Original Sign and sealed”

On this day August 2, 2021
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.