ASSESSMENT REPORT DESCRIBING THE 2018 FIELD SEASON INCLUDING:

DIAMOND DRILLING, SOIL SAMPLING, GROUND GEOPHYSICS, AND SURFICIAL MAPPING

ON THE MACMILLAN PASS PROJECT

Work Completed between May 25 - October 1, 2018

Claims List:

Mayo Mining District		Mayo Mining District		Mayo Mining District		Watson Lake Mining District:	
Claim Names	Grant Numbers	Claim Names	Grant Numbers	Claim Names	Grant Numbers	Claim Names	Grant Numbers
NS 1-38	YE43331-YE43368	NS 229	YE39188	Jason 1-Jason 4	Y 96192-Y 96195	Jason 33-Jason 34	Y 83274-Y 83275
NS 39-40	YE39161-YE39162	NS 230	YE39193	Jason 7-Jason 18	Y 96198-Y 96209	Jason 41-Jason 44	Y 83276-Y 83279
NS 41-NS 54	YE43371-YE43384	NS 231-NS 242	YE43561-YE43572	Jason 21-Jason 30	Y 96212-Y 96221	Jason 85-Jason 92	Y 84507-Y 84514
NS 55-NS 56	YE39163-YE39164	NS 243	YE39191	Jason 35-Jason 38	Y 96224-Y 96227	Jason 115-Jason 116	Y 84515-Y 84516
NS 57-NS 70	YE43387-YE43400	NS 244	YE39192	Jason 45-Jason 48	Y 97986-Y 97989	Jason 123-Jason 124	Y 84517-Y 84518
NS 71-NS 72	YE39165-YE39166	NS 245	YE39194	Jason 49-Jason 82	Y 98244-Y 98277	Jason 131-Jason 134	Y 84519-Y 84522
NS 73-NS 86	YE43403-YE43416	NS 247-NS 264	YE43577-YE43594	Jason 93-Jason 114	Y 98278-Y 98299	Jason 137	Y 84525
NS 87-NS-88	YE39167-YE39168	NS 265-NS 266	YE39196-YE39197	Jason 117-Jason 122	Y 98300-Y 98305	Jason 84	Y 84530
NS 89-NS102	YE43419-YE43432	NS 267-NS 340	YE39207-YE39280	Jason 125-Jason 130	Y 98306-Y 98311	Jason 161-Jason 176	Y 93952-Y 93967
NS 103-NS 104	YE39169-YE39170	BR 1-BR 191	YE43601-YE43948	Jason 141-Jason 160	Y 98312-Y 98331	Jason 135	Y 94471
NS 107-NS 118	YE43437-YE43448	BR 193	YE43793	Ace 1-Ace 17	YA07470-YA07486	Jason 19-Jason 20	Y 96210-Y 96211
NS 119-NS 120	YE39171-YE39172	BR 195	YE43795	Ace 22-Ace 24	YA07487-YA07489	Jason 31-Jason 32	Y 96222-Y 96223
NS 123-134	YE43453-YE43464	BR 197	YE43797	Ace 31-Ace 32	YA07490-YA07491	Jason 39-Jason 40	Y 96228-Y 96229
NS 135-NS 136	YE39173-YE39174	BR 199	YE43799	Ace 36-Ace 38	YA07492-YA07494	Mike 1-Mike 2	YA00024-YA00025
NS 139-NS 150	YE43469-YE43480	BR 201	YE43801	Jason 189-Jason 191	YA15148-YA15150	Mike 3	YA00805
NS 151-NS 152	YE39175-YE39176	BR 203-BR 312	YE43803-YE43912	Jason 198-Jason 222	YA38265-YA38289	Ace 18-Ace 21	YA11526-YA11529
NS 153-NS 166	YE43483-YE43496	BR 317-BR 318	YE43917-YE43918	Jason 223-Jason 240	YA41288-YA41305	Ace 25-Ace 30	YA11530-YA11535
NS 167-NS 168	YE39177-YE39178	BR 323-BR 334	YE43923-YE43934	Mac 818-Mac 820	YD120084-YD120086	Ace 33-Ace 35	YA11536-YA11538
NS 169-NS 178	YE43499-YE43508	BR 339-BR 340	YE43939-YE43940	Mac 1-Mac 2	YD120158-YD120159	Ace 39-Ace 40	YA11539-YA11540
NS 179-NS 180	YE39179-YE39180	BR 345-BR 348	YE43945-YE43948	Mac 803-Mac 812	YD120262-YD120271	Mike 4-Mike 10	YA11541-YA11547
NS 181-NS 190	YE43511-YE43520	MC 1-MC 309	YE29071-YE29459	Mac 760-Mac 759	YD128081-YD128082	Jason 177-Jason 188	YA20135-YA20146
NS 191-NS 192	YE39181-YE39182	MC 311	YE29461	Mac 762a-Mac 761a	YD128101-YD128102	Jason 192-Jason 197	YA35586-YA35591
NS 193-NS 202	YE43523-YE43532	MC 313	YE29463	Mac 503-Mac 758	YD128103-YD128358	Jerry 1-Jerry 142	YE36371-YE36512
NS 203-NS 204	YE39183-YE39184	MC 315	YE29465	Mac 758-Mac 776	YD128358-YD128376	Jerry 144-Jerry 184	YE36514-YE36554
NS 205-NS 212	YE43535-YE43542	MC 317	YE29467	Mac 779-Mac 802	YD128379-YD128402	Jerry 187-Jerry 209	YE36557-YE36579
NS 213-NS 214	YE39185-YE39186	MC 319-MC 335	YE29469-YE29485	Mac 3-Mac 502	YD151503-YD152002	Jerry 214-Jerry 221	YE36584-YE36591
NS 215-NS 217	YE43545-YE43547	MC 337	YE29487	Mac 813-Mac 817	YD74032-YD74036	Jerry 223-Jerry 225	YE36593-YE36595
NS 218	YE43547	MC 338	YE29488				
NS 219-NS 226	YE43549-YE43556	MC 339	YE29489				
NS 227- NS 228	YE39189-YE39190	MP 1-MP 74	YE29341-YE29414				

NTS Sheets: 105O - Niddery Lake (105O01)
Latitude: 63.1651° Longitude: -130.1608°
UTM (NAD 83, Zone 9): Easting: 441534nE Northing: 7004513mN
Watson Lake and Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

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June 1, 2019

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V.P. Exploration

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1 Summary

The Macmillan Pass Project consists of 2,530 quartz mining claims covering 472.7 km^2, and is located in approximately 230km north of the town of Ross River in both the Watson Lake and Mayo Mining Districts, Yukon Territory.

The project covers two significant sediment-hosted, lead-zinc-silver deposits called the Tom and Jason deposits. The deposits are hosted within the prolific, black shales of the Paleozoic Selwyn Basin.

During the 2018 field season Fireweed Zinc carried out a large field program consisting of soil sampling, ground geophysics (ground gravity), geological and surficial mapping, diamond drilling along with a camp expansion program.

The total expenditures for the 2018 program were approximately $5,995,000, including approximately $2,343,000 for camp transportation (fixed wing and rotary wing) and camp expansion program, $1,809,000 for drilling, $572,000 for the geophysical program, $241,000 for the geochemical program, and $19,000 for the surficial mapping program.

The 2018 program was successful in expanding known mineralization, confirming and upgrading existing mineralization, and defining new exploration targets to be tested in subsequent programs.

2 Introduction

The Macmillan Pass Project consists of 2,530 quartz mining claims covering 472.7 km^2, and is located approximately 230km north of the town of Ross River in both the Watson Lake and Mayo Mining Districts.

The Macmillan Pass property covers two significant sediment-hosted, lead-zinc-silver (Pb-Zn-Ag) deposits called the Tom and Jason deposits with a combined resource of:

- 11.21 Mt Indicated @ 9.61% ZnEq (6.59% Zn, 2.48% Pb, 21.33 g/t Ag), and
- 39.47 Mt Inferred @ 10.00% ZnEq (5.84% Zn, 3.14% Pb, 38.15 g/t Ag)

(*See Fireweed news release dated January 10, 2018 for background information and QP statement.)

During the 2018 field season Fireweed Zinc carried out a large program consisting of soil sampling (7,032 samples) , ground geophysics (4,550 ground gravity points over 233 line km) , surficial and geological mapping (472 km^2 at 1:50,000 and 149km^2 at 1:10,000 or 1:5,000), and diamond drilling (20 holes for 5,497m) along with a camp expansion program to accommodate the addition crew (up to 45 people).

3 Property Description and Location

The Macmillan Pass Property is located in the eastern most part of Canada's Yukon Territory, approximately 230km north of Ross River along the North Canol Highway (Latitude 63°10'N, Longitude 130°09'W, NTS Sheet 105O-01) (Figure 3.1.1.) . The project consists of 2,530 quartz mining claims (including 144 mining leases) covering 472.7km^2. (Figure 3.1.2., Appendix I.)

The property consists of eight contiguous groups of claims: Tom, Jason, Mac, Jerry, MC, MP, NS, and BR. These groups have been acquired by Fireweed Zinc through four separate agreements and are discussed below.

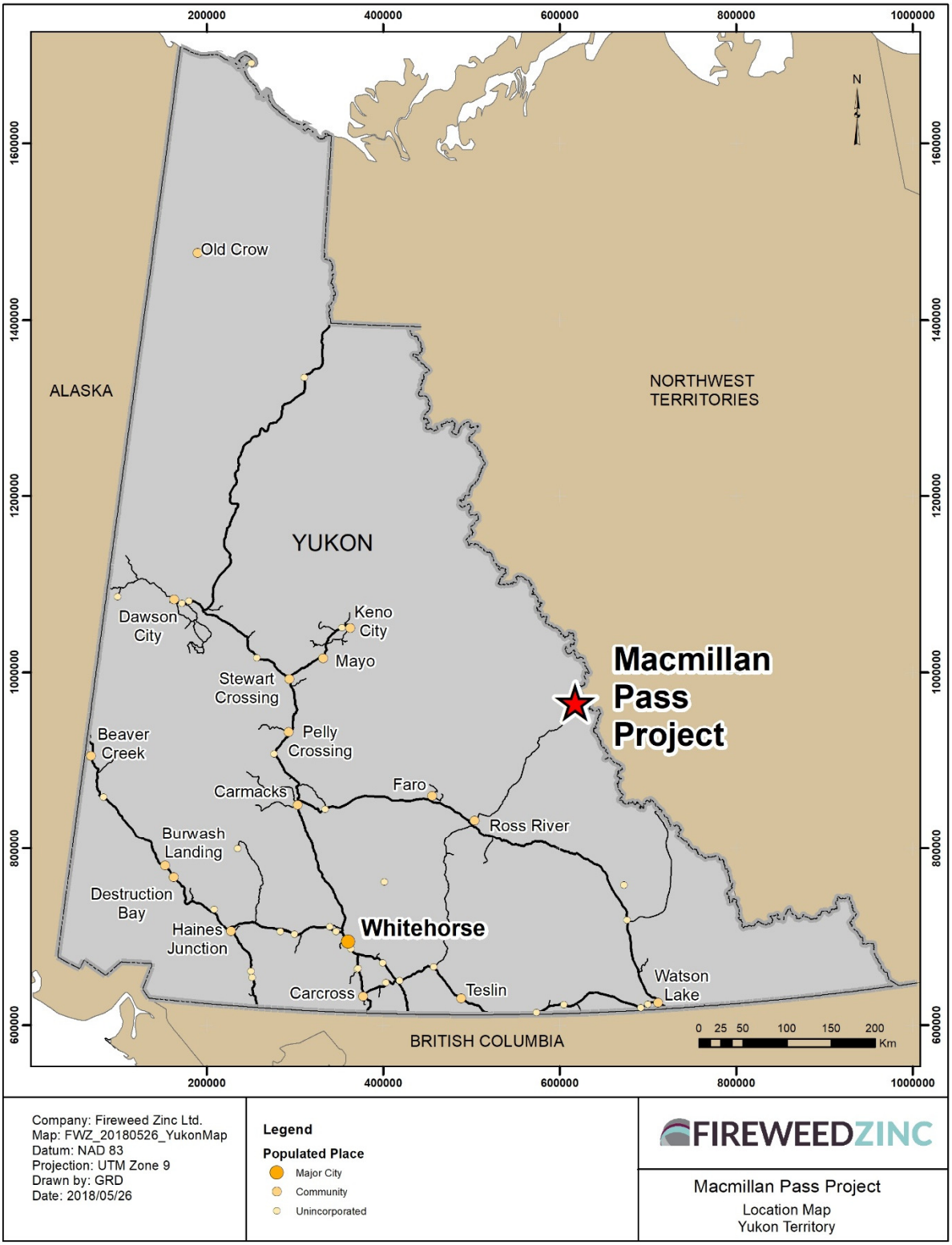

Figure 3.1.1. A map of the Yukon showing the location of the Macmillan Pass Project.

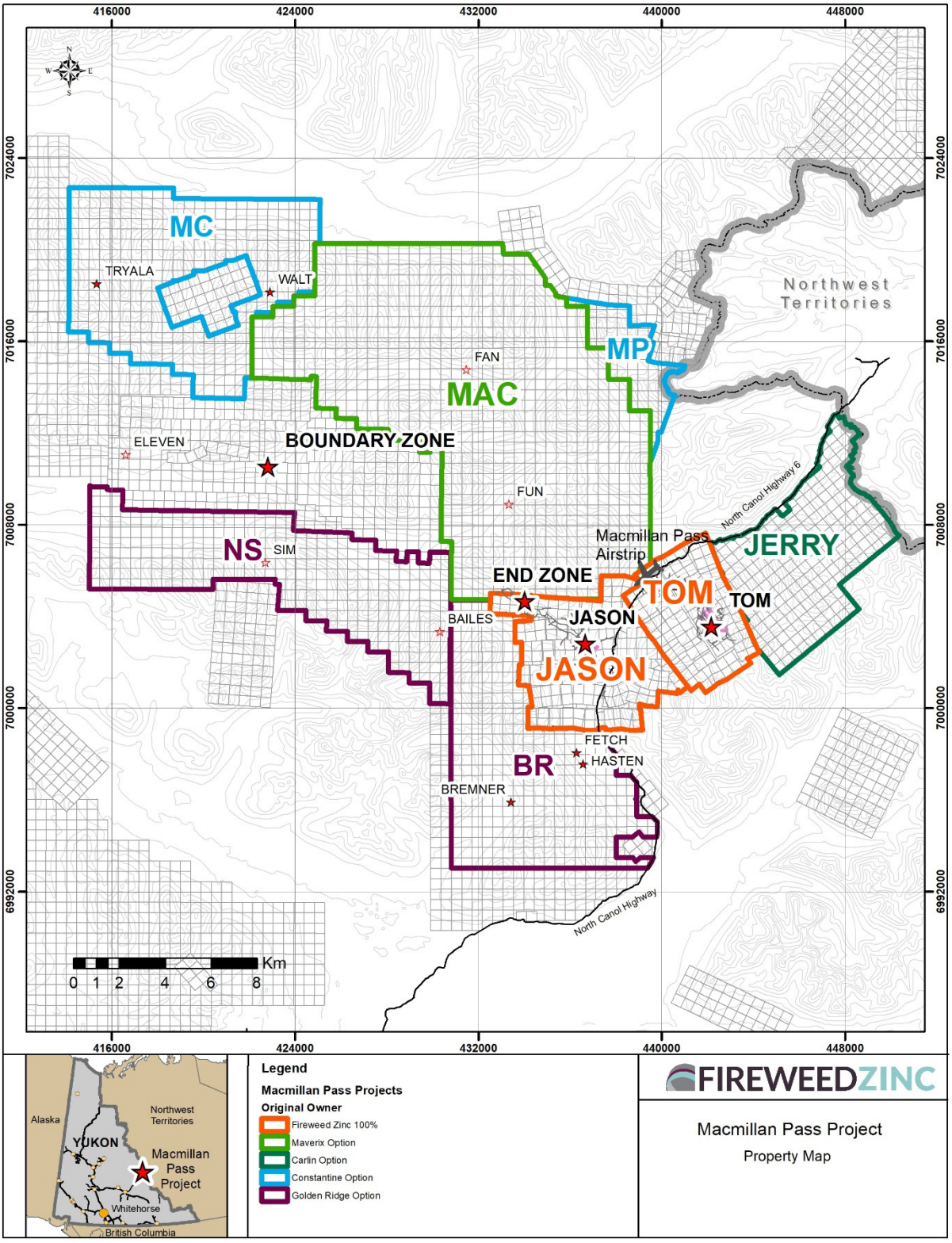

Figure 3.1.2. A claim map of the Macmillan Pass Project.

3.1 Tom Mining Leases

On December 14, 2016, Fireweed signed a Definitive Option Agreement to acquire the Tom mining leases and surface claims and associated permits, licenses, and hard assets from Hudbay Minerals Inc. (Hudbay), and on February 7, 2018 Fireweed exercised the option and is now the 100% owner of the leases, permits, licenses etc. There are no NSR encumbrances on the Tom leases .

3.2 Jason Claims

The Jason claims were acquired by Fireweed in the same agreement described above, however, the Jason claims were purchased by Hudbay on August 2006 from a consortium of companies and are subject to a 3% net smelter royalty (NSR). In acquiring the original agreement, Fireweed has the right to purchase 1.5% of the royalty for C$1.25 million and the remaining 1.5% of the NSR for C$4.0 million.

3.3 MAC Claims

On July 24, 2017 Fireweed signed an option agreement with Newmont Canada Holdings ULC for the MAC claims. On June 29, 2018 Newmont sold the MAC claims option agreement to Maverix Metals Inc. of Vancouver in a larger transaction whereby Maverix purchased a number of royalties and other assets from Newmont. As such the new optionor of the MAC claims is Maverix Metals.

Per the option agreement, the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the MAC claims located on the northwest extension of the Company's Tom and Jason claims, by paying $450,000 in staged cash payments over four years, maintaining the MAC claims in good standing (minimum $82,000 in work per year but currently zero due to a relief from assessment work order), and granting Maverix production royalties on the MAC claims as follows: 0.25% NSR on base metals, 1% NSR on silver and 3% NSR on gold.

3.4 MC/MP and Jerry Claims

In May, 2018, Fireweed announced an option agreement with joint venture partners Constantine Metal Resources Ltd. ("Constantine") and Carlin Gold Corporation ("Carlin") to acquire a 100% interest in the MC, MP, and Jerry claims (624 claims total).

The Company can exercise this option and acquire 100% interest in the claims by making payments totaling $500,000 and issuing 300,000 Fireweed shares over three years to Constantine and Carlin.

Half of these payments are to Constantine and half to Carlin. The Company may prepay any of the option payments and/or prepay the entire purchase price at any time.

Although not part of the consideration payable to exercise the option, the Company will pay an additional $750,000 or equivalent in shares at the Company's option, upon receiving a resource calculation of at least 2.0 million tonnes of indicated (or better) resource on any part of the Constantine-Carlin claims. Constantine-Carlin will retain the right to receive a NSR on any future mine production from the Constantine-Carlin claims as follows: 0.5% NSR on base metals and silver and 2% NSR on all other metals including gold. Fireweed maintains a right of first refusal on the sale of any NSR royalty from these claims by Constantine and/or Carlin (See the Company's news release dated March 27, 2018 for details).

3.5 NS/BR Claims

In May 2018, Fireweed announced an option agreement with Golden Ridge Resources Ltd. (Golden Ridge) to acquire a 100% in the 333 NS, and 326 BR quartz claims (659 claims total). The Company can exercise the option and acquire 100% interest in the claims by making payments totaling $500,000 and issuing 450,000 shares over three years to Golden Ridge. The Company may prepay any of the option payments and/or prepay the entire purchase price at any time.

Although not part of the consideration payable to exercise the option, the Company will pay an additional $750,000 or equivalent in shares at the Company's option, to Golden Ridge, upon receiving a resource calculation of at least 2.0 million tonnes of indicated (or better) resource on any part of the BR and NS claims.

Golden Ridge will retain the right to receive net smelter return royalties on any future mine production from the BR and NS claims as follows: 0.5% NSR on base metals and silver and 2% NSR on all other metals, including gold. There is also a third party 3% NSR on any future cobalt production from the BR and NS claims. The Company will have the right to purchase one half of these NSR royalties (excluding the cobalt royalty) for $2.0 million at any time prior to the commencement of commercial production. The Company maintains a right of first refusal on the sale of any NSR royalty from the BR and NS claims by Golden Ridge (see Company's news release dated March 27, 2018).

4 Physiography, Climate, and Accessibility

4.1 Physiography

The Macmillan Pass project is in the Hess Mountain region of the Selwyn Mountain, part of the western North American Cordillera. Elevations in the project area range between approximately 1,125m in the valley bottoms to approximately 2,100m at the peaks of the Tom Mountain range. The tree line is approximately 1,350m and the mountain tops are covered by alpine vegetation. Vegetation below 1,350m is dominated by mixed deciduous and conifer foresting consisting mainly of black spruce (taken from the NI 43-101 technical report dated January 10, 2018).

4.2 Climate

The Macmillan Pass property is within the subarctic region of the Yukon with year round temperatures averaging -25°C in the winter and +17°C in the summer, although extreme temperatures of -40 or -45°C are not uncommon. Precipitation data from Ross River (the nearest community) show that average annual rainfall in the region is 161.3 millimetres. Average annual snowfall is 98 centimetres, with a range between 146 and 67 cm over 15 years of records.

The effective summer field season runs from early June to late October and road access is dependant on when the ferry crossing the Pelly River opens and closes.

4.3 Accessibility

The property is accessible via exploration roads and trails from the North Canol Highway from Ross River and the Robert Campbell Highway (Whitehorse to Ross River). A government maintained airstrip (Macmillan Pass) is located on the property at Northing: 7005784mN, Easting: 439392mE or Latitude: 63.1765°, Longitude: -130.2026°.

For the start of the 2018 program, a small crew (5 people) flew into the site on May 25 in the Cessna 208 (Grand) Caravan from Whitehorse and a Bell 206 Jet Ranger out of Ross River to open the camp and prepare for the season. At peak season approximately 45 people were based out the Tom Camp (441,564mE 7,004,535mN - NAD83 Zone 9) and approximately 9 people were based out the End Zone Camp (432,817mE, 7,005,041mN - NAD83 Zone9) which consisted of 5 wall tents located at the End Zone mineralization.

The North Canol Road opened to light traffic (less than 10 tonnes) on June 13, 2018 and closed again on June 18, to replace the Boulder Creek Bridge and repair the abutments on the Mac 1 bridge. The road re-opened on June 28, 2018 to heavy traffic (up to 48 tonnes).

The first two drills and supporting supplies were broken down to small loads and driven to site starting on June 13. The remaining drill and heavy equipment arrived after the road re-opened on June 28.

5 History

The large Macmillan Pass Property has seen many phases of exploration under a number of different operators over its history. The claims and leases covering the Tom deposit, the original SEDEX discovery in the district, have been held continuously by Hudbay since being staked in 1951. The Jason claims, originally staked by the Ogilvie Joint Venture in 1971 prior to the discovery of the Jason zone later that year, were held by a number of operators until Hudbay consolidated the two deposits in 2007.

The MAC claims were staked in 2011 by Newmont, who were looking for gold in 2011 and 2012. The Mac claims were optioned to Fireweed Zinc in 2017.

The MC, MP, and Jerry claims were initially staked in 2010 by the Carlin-Constantine Joint venture who explored the district for Carlin style gold mineralization until the property was optioned to Fireweed Zinc in 2018.

The NS and BR claims were initially staked by Golden Ridge Resources who briefly explored the ground to assess its cobalt and zinc potential before optioning the ground to Fireweed Zinc in 2018.

The Tom and Jason claims have seen the most work of all the claim groups since the discovery of the Tom deposit in 1951 and the Jason deposit in 1972. A total of 225 holes have been drilled on the Tom property since 1951 (including this year's drilling) for a total of 36,497m, and a total of 281 holes have been drilled on the Jason property (including End Zone and exploration holes) for a total for 42,724m. All together 373 holes have been drilled for a total of 79,222m on the Macmillan Pass Property.

The Tom deposit saw a period of extensive underground exploration between 1969 and 1982 when a decline was developed into the Tom West and Tom East zones. A total of 3,423m of underground workings were excavated on the Tom Deposit before being decommissioned and plugged by 2010.

6 Regional Geology

The Macmillan Pass project lies within the Paleozoic Selwyn Basin, a deep water marine basin off the passive margin of ancestral North America (Rennie 2007; Goodfellow, 2007) (Figure 6.1). The basin consists of a thick package of sedimentary rocks beginning with the late Proterozoic to Cambrian Windermere Supergroup, a thick sequence of continentally derived sediments. This unit is in turn overlain

by the late Cambrian to Ordovician carbonate rocks of the Rabbitkettle Formation and then by the deep water cherts and shales of the Ordovician to early Devonian Road River Group. The Road River Group is in turn overlain by the chert, black shales, and turbidite sediments of the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group, the hosts to the Tom and Jason Deposits as well as other lead-zinc and barite mineralization in the Macmillan Pass area (Figure 6.2).

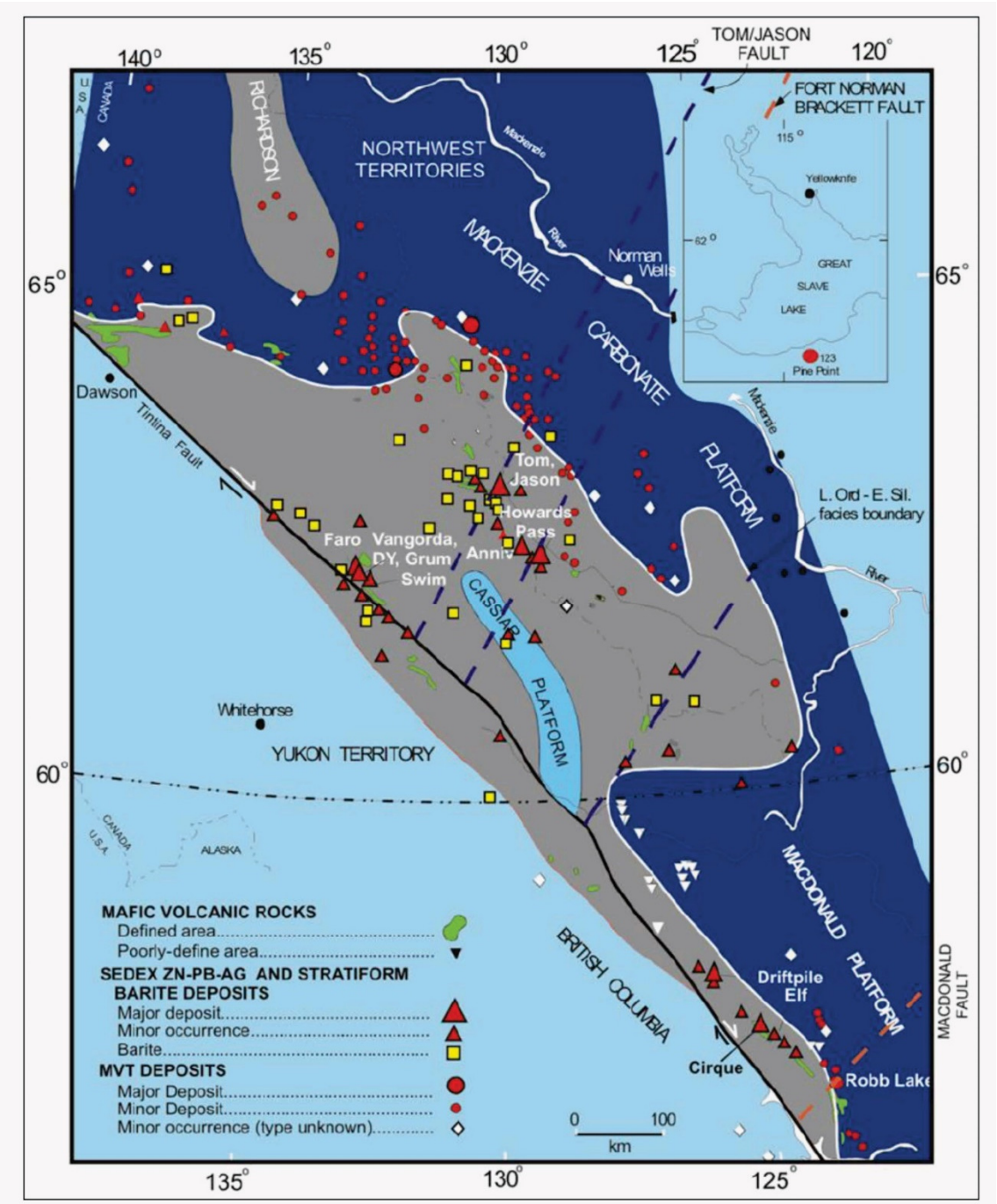

Figure 4.3.1. Regional Geological Setting of lead-zinc-silver deposits of the Selwyn Basin, including Tom and Jason deposits (Goodfellow, 2007).

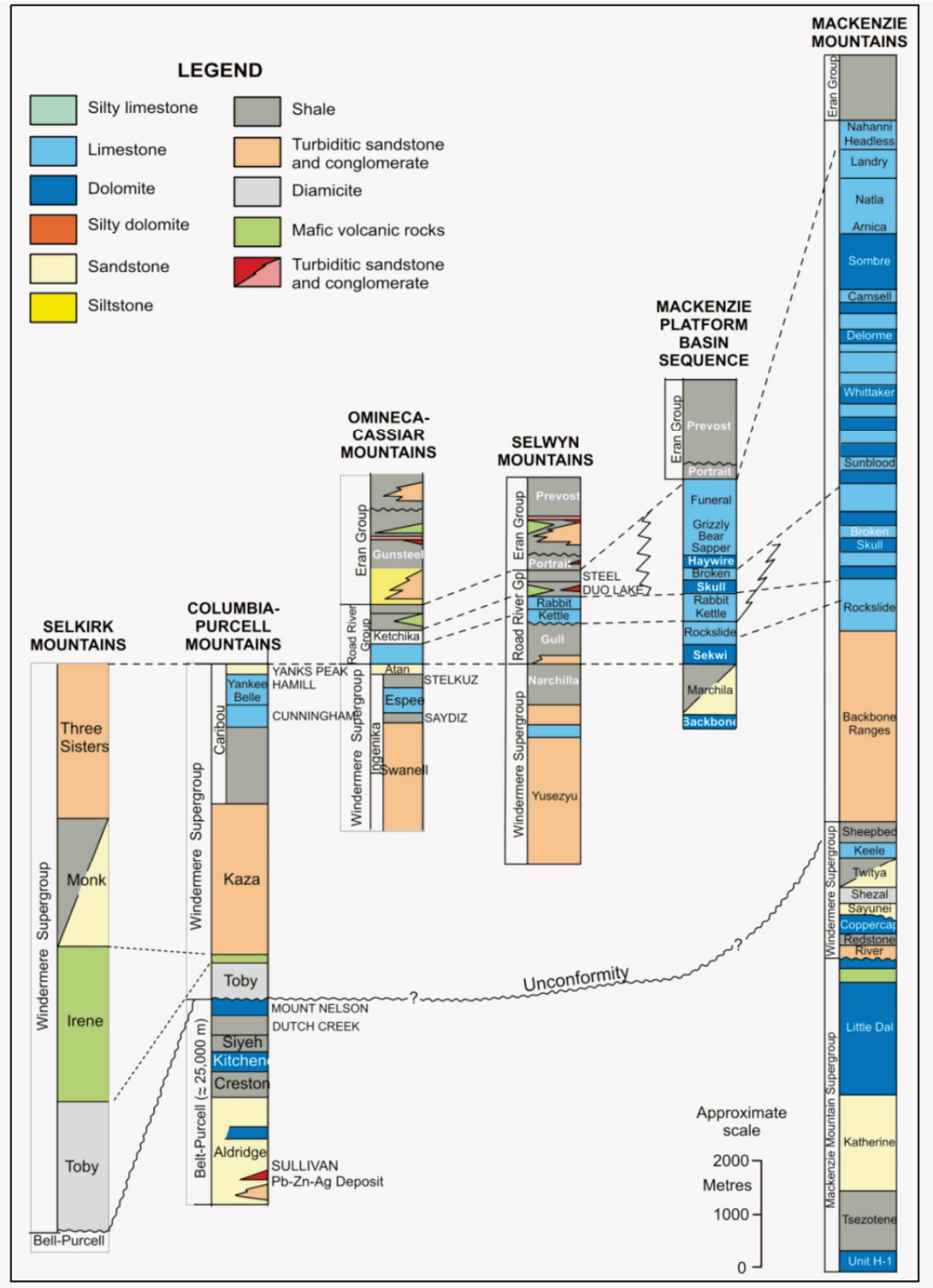

Figure 4.3.2. Stratigraphy of the Selwyn Basin and Belt Purcell Group (from Goodfellow, 2007).

7 Property Geology

The following is a brief desertion of the geology on the Macmillan Pass deposit. For a detailed description of the deposit geology the reader is referred to Turner (1991), Goodfellow (1991), and Rennie (2007). The

Macmillan Pass Project covers at least three distinct occurrences of shale-hosted, lead-zinc-silver (Pb-Zn-Ag) mineralization called Tom, Jason, and End Zones respectively. The Tom and Jason deposits make up the current resources and the End Zone is a small exploration target with limited drilling to date (Figure 7.1.1.).

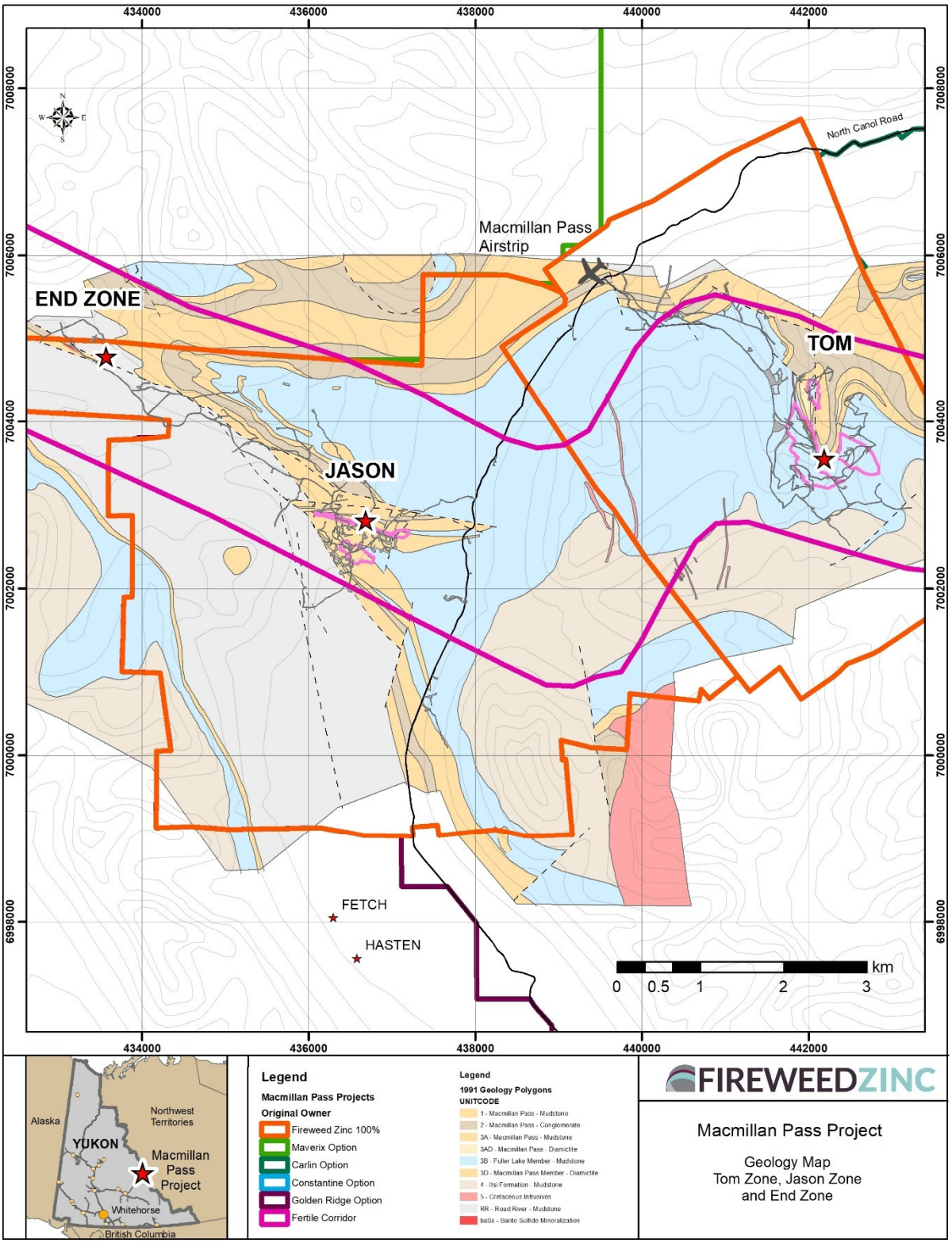

Figure 4.3.1. A map of the geology around the Tom, Jason and End Zone deposits.

The deposits occur within the Portrait Lake Formation at or near the contact between the Fuller Lake Member and the Macmillan Pass Member. The Fuller Lake Member consists of massive to thinly laminated, carbonaceous to siliceous, pyrite-rich, mudstone, while the Macmillan Pass Member generally consists of interbedded black mudstone with grey siltstone and sandstone ("pinstripe Mudstone") with coarse sandstone and conglomerate (Figure 7.2).

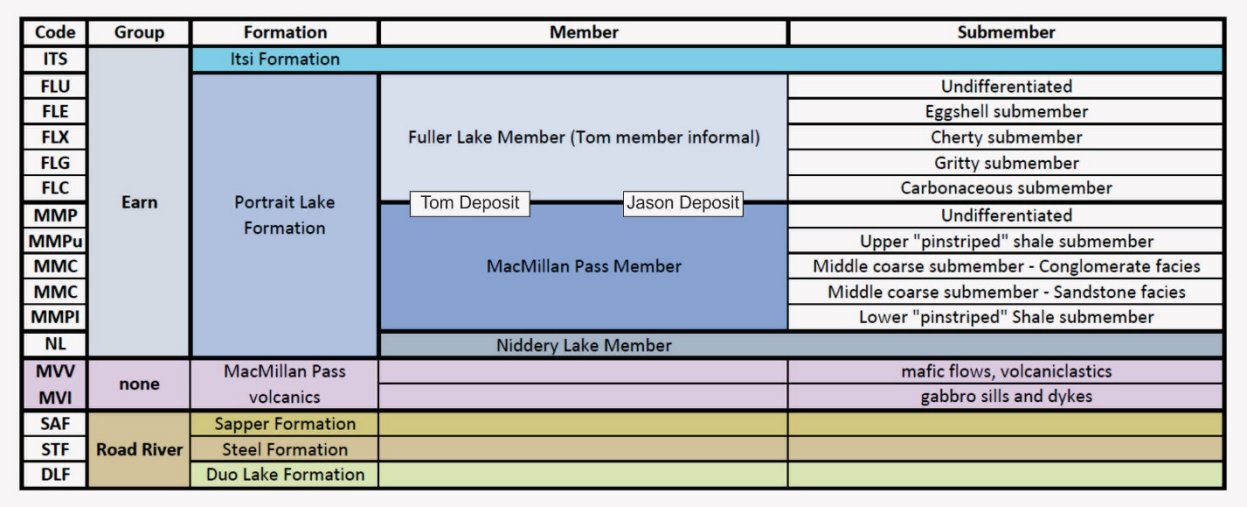

Figure 4.3.1. Detailed Stratigraphy around the Tom and Jason Deposits.

7.1 The Tom Zone

The Tom Zone, consisting of the Tom West, Tom East, and Tom Southeast Zones, consists of several varieties of mineralization ranging from well laminated, stratiform, barite and sphalerite mineralization to massive sulphide consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, and sphalerite. These two end members have been interpreted to represent distal vs. feeder-proximal environments for mineralization and grade into one another with lead and silver concentrations increasing towards the feeder and barite concentrations increasing toward the distal mineralization.

Mineralization at the Tom West Zone ranges from several meters to over 40m thick at its thickest point. The zone strikes northwest, and dips approximately 60° to the southwest. It extends for approximately 1km along strike and at least 400m down dip. The highest grade portion of the Tom West zone is along the southern margin where zinc+lead grades exceed 10% combined with elevated silver concentrations. This zone is interpreted to represent the feeder-proximal mineralization.

The Tom East Zone occurs near the hinge of an northwest trending anticline. This zone is structurally more complex compared to the Tom Main Zone and shows multiple generations of folding. It consists of high grade sphalerite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and barite.

The Tom Southeast Zone is a thinner zone southeast of Tom West with a limited number of historic drill holes.

7.2 The Jason Zone

The Jason Zone, consisting of the Jason Main Zone and the Jason South zone, consists of several varieties of mineralization ranging from distal, well laminated barite, sphalerite mineralization to massive lead zinc sulfide to massive pyrite mineralization. The Jason deposit is interpreted to be hosted within the Jason synform with the two deposits (Jason Main and Jason South) located on separate limbs of the fold. The synform fold nose has not been drill tested at depth.

The Jason Main Zone is a concordant zone up to 40m thick, extending approximately 1,200m along strike. The zone strikes approximately 115° azimuth and dips sub-vertically (Rennie, 2007). The Jason South Zone consists of at least three horizons, termed Upper, Middle, and Lower. It is intensively disrupted by the Jason Fault, as well as by later crossing structures, which have cut the zone into several distinct blocks. The orientation for the South Zone is variable, although the general strike is more or less parallel to the Main Zone.

7.3 The End Zone

The End Zone is a small, fault bound block of MacMillan Pass Member (and Fuller Lake Member) in fault contact with older Road River Group mudstones. This fault block contains high grade, massive sulphide mineralization (dominantly galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite), interpreted to be feeder-proximal mineralization similar to the feeder proximal mineralization at the Tom Zone.

8 2018 Work Program and Results

The 2018 program had several objectives and each program is described in detail below.

8.1 Camp Expansion Program

During the 2018 field season the camp expansion program consisted of mobilizing 6 pre-owned trailers from Whitehorse to site. The trailers were acquired from Arctic Construction and trailers were mobilized to site with Mercer Contracting in mid-July. The trailers were set up on timbers on a pad that was leveled with the D7 Cat near the existing Tom Camp and connected to the existing generator set. Electrical, plumbing, heating, and ventilation systems were connected and inspected by local contractors out of Whitehorse.

A new 50-person septic field was installed near the new trailers installed in 2018 at the Tom Camp and the new trailers were connected to this system. The old trailers remain connected to the old septic system and a pump and alarm system will be connected in early in 2019 season before final permits will be issued for the septic system.

A new 20’x24’Weatherheaven tent was setup for a new core logging facility. Benches, logging tables etc. will be set up in 2019.

8.2 Surficial Mapping

The surficial geology of the Macmillan Pass Project was mapped by Dr. Derek Turner during the 2018 season. Terrain mapping was completed using a combination of aerial photograph analysis and LiDAR orthophotography, satellite imagery and exploration data provided by Fireweed Zinc. Terrain mapping of the priority areas outlined by Fireweed was conducted at a scale of 1:10,000-scale, except in the area of LiDAR coverage where it was completed at 1:5,000-scale. The surrounding area within the Fireweed property was mapped at 1:50,000-scale.

Field work was conducted by Dr. Turner between August 11th to 15th, 2018 using foot and truck-supported traverses based out of Tom Camp. Helicopter and drone surveys provided additional information. A total of 91 sites were examined and described in detail (See Report dated December 8, 2018 - in Appendix III).

The surficial materials observed on the Macmillan Project were divided into 7 categories including bedrock, colluvium, till, glaciofluvial, glaciolacustrine, fluvial and organic, and range in thickness from 0m (bedrock) to greater than 50m meters thick in the valley bottoms. A detailed map of the distribution of surficial materials is shown in Figure 8.1.

The following conclusions have been taken directly from the report (Turner, 2018 - Appendix III):

• Accumulations of till and glaciofluvial material are likely tens of metres thick in the South Macmillan River valley. The glaciofluvial valley fill should be avoided during traditional soil geochemical exploration. This material is far-travelled and could provide false negative results.

• Complex ice flow histories near Jason and Tom Zones were resolved using field observations and measurements of ice flow indicators, including striations, grooves, erratic trains, meltwater channels and roche moutonnees.

• Ice flow orientations align with observed geochemical dispersion at Jason Zone, with an earlier flow to the west during glacial maximum being followed by valley-parallel ice flow towards the south-southwest.

• Geochemical anomalies at Tom Zone are down-valley, to the north and west. Gaps in this dispersion are likely the result of erosion and subsequent infill with colluvium. Ice flow at higher elevations was likely to the southwest in this area.

• Near-surface permafrost mapping was completed in the areas of interest outlined by Fireweed. Four relative categories of permafrost distribution were established based on the texture, material type, surficial expression and processes active in each polygon.

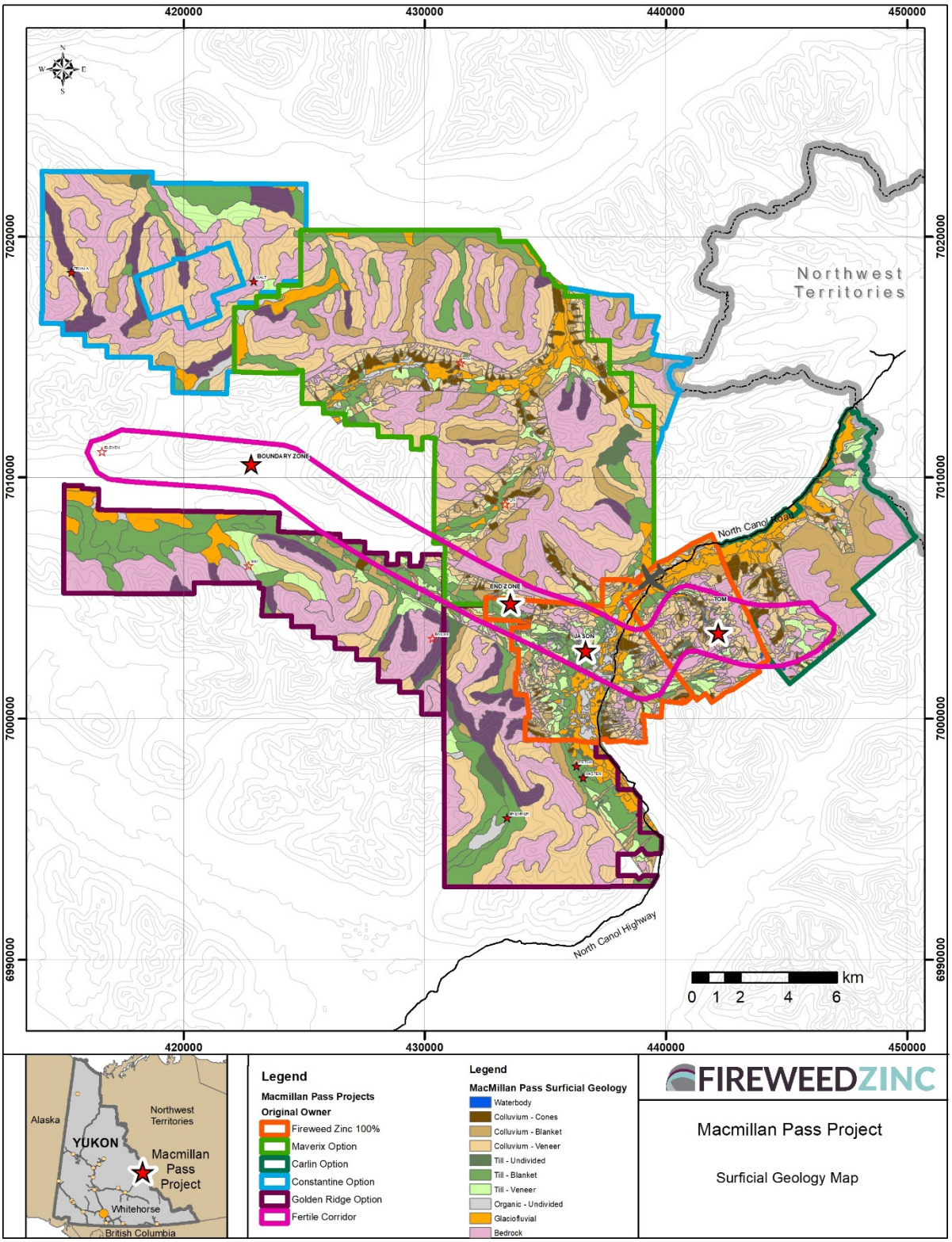

Figure 8.2.1. A map of the Surficial Mapping Project Area.

8.3 Soil Sampling

During the 2018 field season, a crew of 4 soil samplers collected approximately 7,032 soil samples from approximately 2,188 field station covering the Tom and Jason deposit areas, the End Zone mineralization area and prospective stratigraphy along the fertile corridor (Figure 8.3.1). To begin the season, two orientation grids were laid out over the Tom and Jason deposits respectively. The Jason grid had 13 x 100m-spaced lines with 50m-spaced samples with a core of 25 m spaced samples directly over the deposit. The Tom grid consisted of 5 x 200m-spaced lines with 50m-spaced samples. Four separate samples were collected at each station; a B soil horizon aqua regia sample, a C soil horizon aqua regia sample, a Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) sample, and a Mobile Metal Ions (MMI) sample. The B and C soil horizon samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for soil prep (SS230 - Dry @60^{o}, sieve 100g to -63µm (230 mesh)), aqua regia digestion (AQ250) and ICP-MS analysis. The MMI samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories for Mobile Metal Ions analysis, and the SGH samples were submitted to ActLabs for Soil Gas Hydrocarbon analysis.

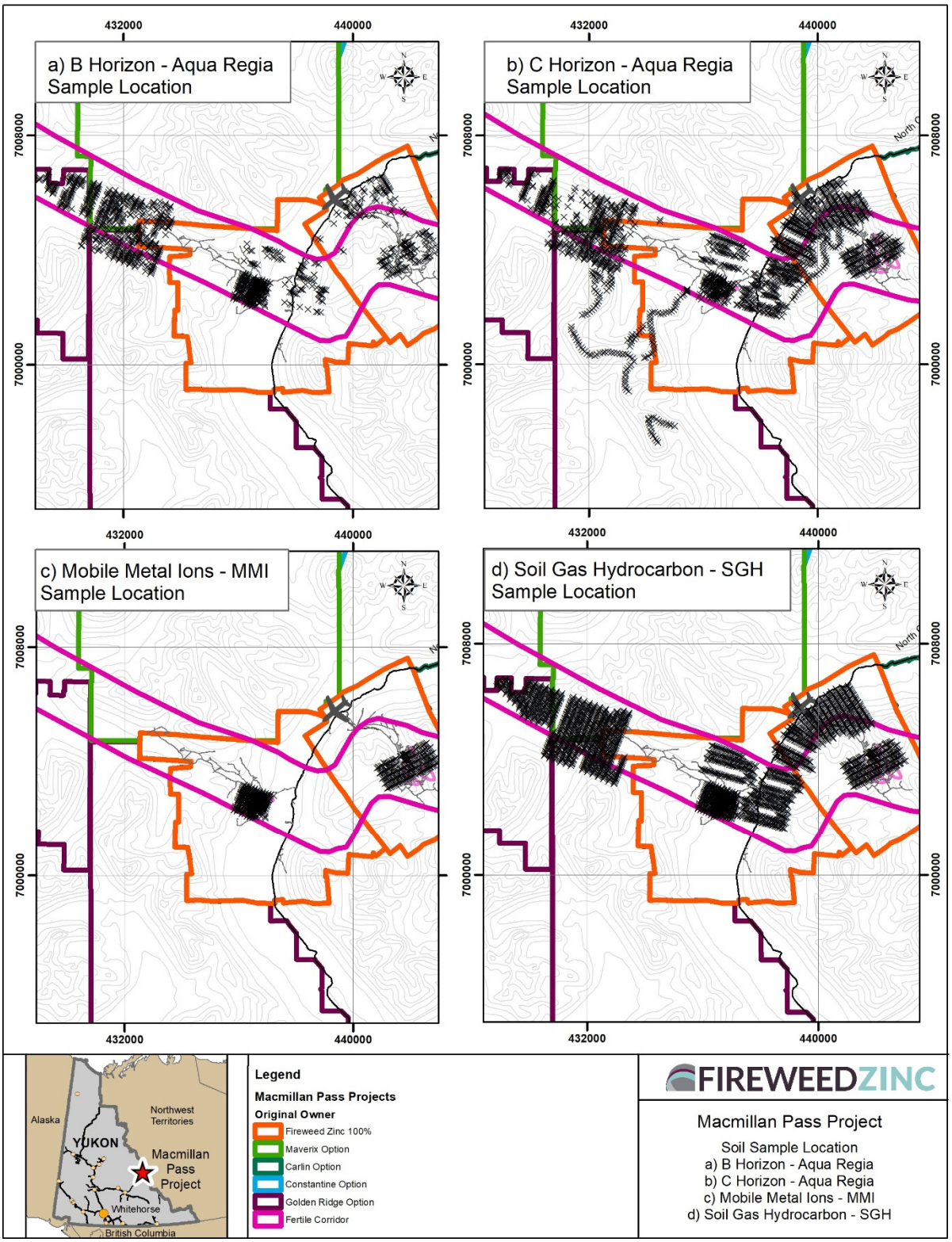

Figure 8.3.1. A map showing the location of soils samples collected during the 2018 program.

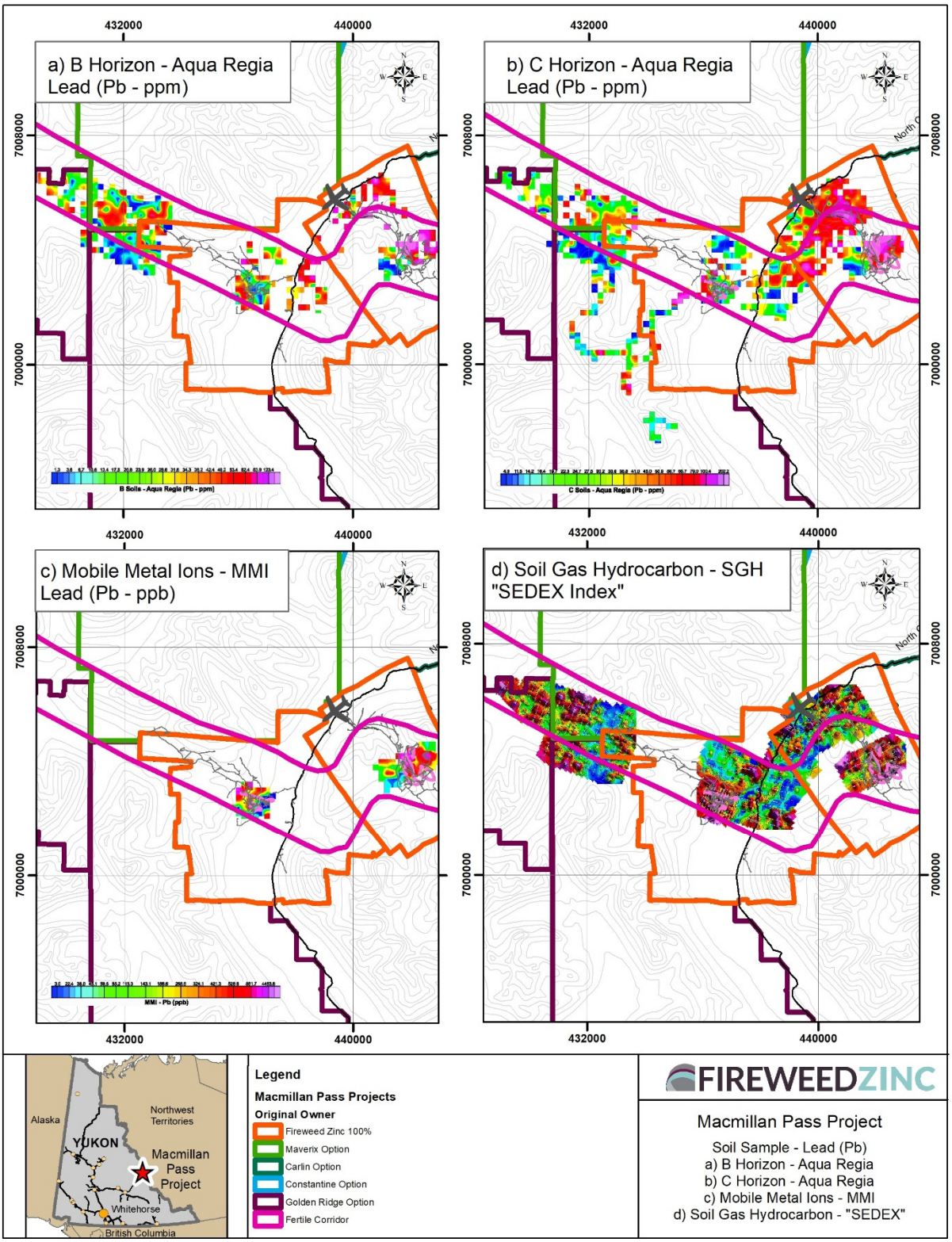

Figure 8.3.2. A map showing the lead (Pb) concentrations for a) B horizon Aqua Regia, b) C horizon Aqua Regia, c) MMI, and d) Soil Gas Hydrocarbon - "Sedex" rating.

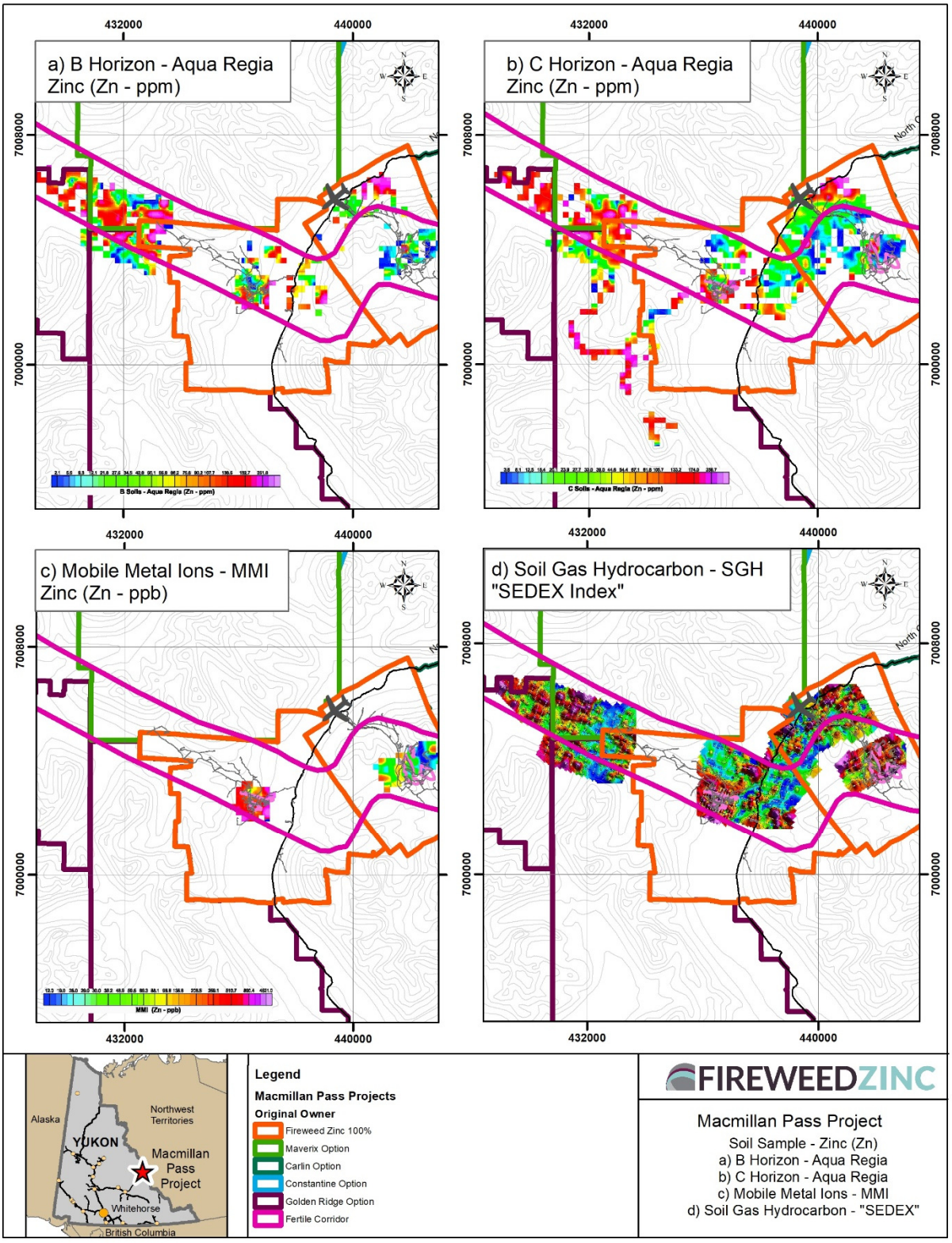

Figure 8.3.3. A map showing the zinc (Zn) concentrations for a) B horizon Aqua Regia, b) C horizon Aqua Regia, c) MMI, and d) Soil Gas Hydrocarbon - "Sedex" rating.

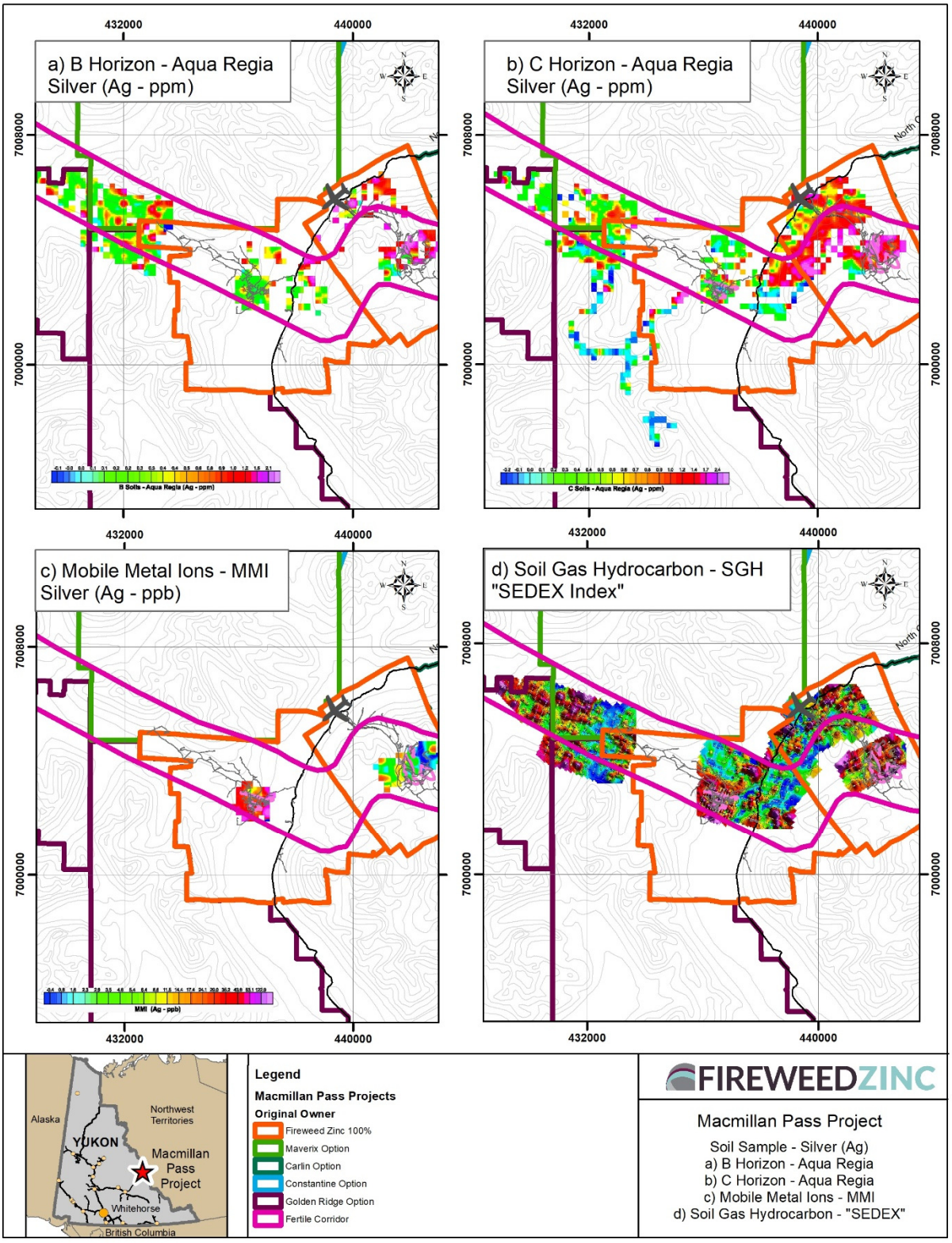

Figure 8.3.4. A map showing the silver (Ag) concentrations for a) B horizon Aqua Regia, b) C horizon Aqua Regia, c) MMI, and d) Soil Gas Hydrocarbon - "Sedex" rating.

8.4 Geophysics

Aurora Geoscience was contracted to collect the geophysical data for the 2018 program. The survey was carried out between June 9 and August 27, 2018 with an 6-12-man field crew. The survey area covered approximately 5 x 15km extending from the Tom Zone to west of the End Zone mineralization, covering the Jason zone. Gravity measurements were collected along a grid pattern with a station separation of 50 m and a line separation of 200 m. In total 4,550 data points were collected over 233 line kilometres in the 2018 program (Figure 8.4.1).

Each gravity station was located using a handheld Garmin GPS and later surveyed with a RTK GPS. The site was cleared of soft moss and organics or preferentially located on a low boulder if available. A total of 673 planned stations were not surveyed due to inaccessibility, the presence of a body of water or swampy terrain. Gravity readings were stacked for a minimum thirty seconds. The standard deviation in individual 5Hz readings (after seismic filtering) was kept to less than 0.03 mGal where possible. When this was not possible, readings were repeated at least 3 times to ensure that the data were repeatable within 0.03 mGal. Seismic filters were engaged to remove seismic noise and wind noise. The details of the survey are provided in the attached Aurora report (Appendix II).

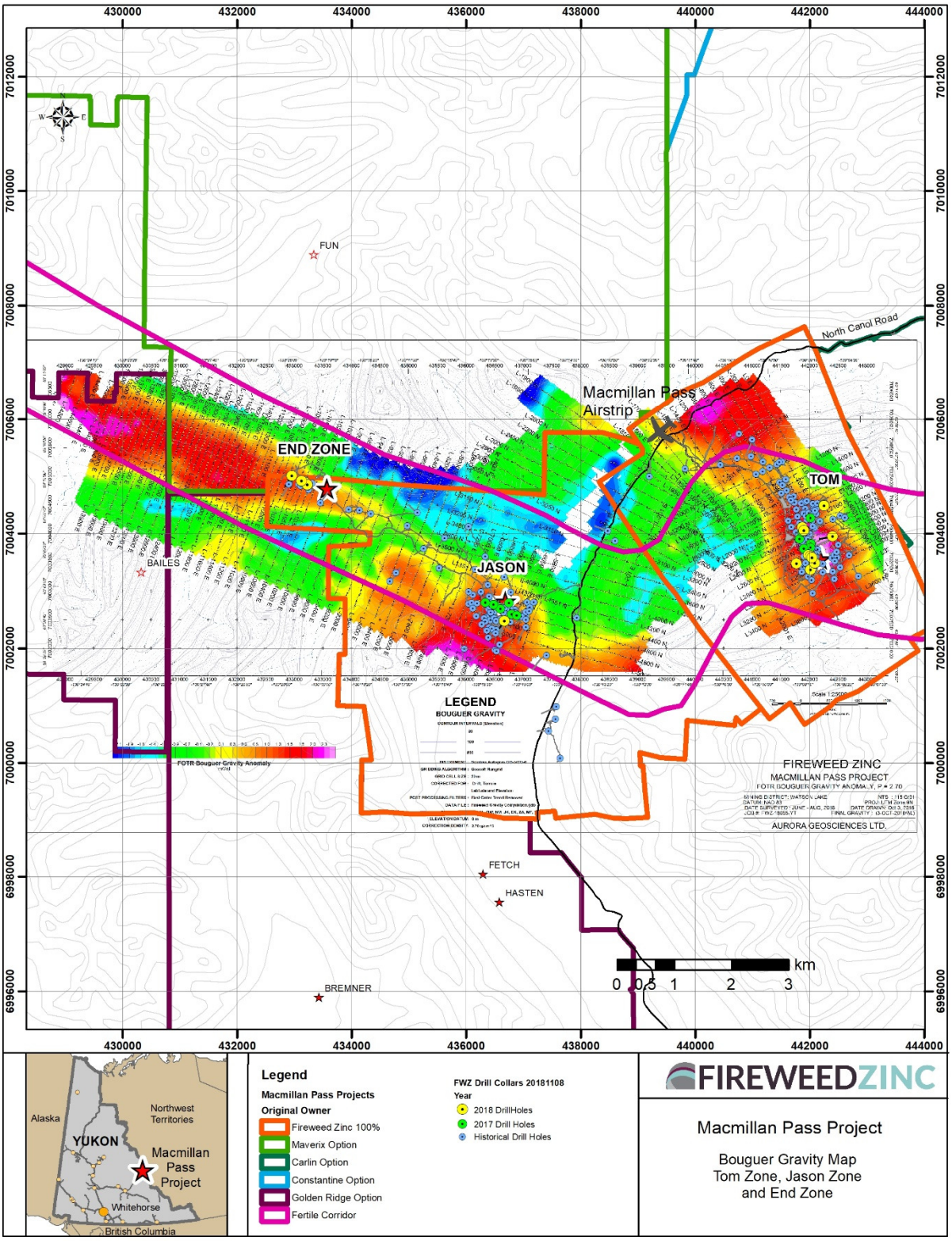

Figure 8.4.1. A map showing the Bouguer gravity anomaly with the 1st order trend removed p = 2.70 g/cm³.

8.5 Drilling

During the 2018 season a total of 20 diamond drill holes were drilled on the Macmillan Pass Project for a total of 5,497m. Fourteen of the 20 holes were drilled on the Tom Deposit, two on the Tom East Deposit, and 12 on the Tom West Deposit. One hole was drilled at the Jason South Deposit and five holes were drilled in and around the End Zone mineralization (Figure 8.5.1).

All drilling was HQ3 diameter, with the exception of Hole EZ18-001 which was NQ3. The core was logged for geology, structure, and geotechnical characteristics on site before being sampled (max 1.5m samples based on geology) and cut in half using a diamond encrusted saw blade. Drill core selected for metallurgical testing was cut in half: half-core is sent for metallurgical testing, one quarter-core is sent for assay, and one quarter-core is stored on site for reference. A total of 5% assay standards and 5% blanks are inserted into every sample shipment as a quality control measure and, after analyses were received, were found to be acceptable. The remaining core is stored at the Tom camp core storage facility.

Samples are sent to the Bureau Veritas (formerly Acme Labs) preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, Yukon where the samples are crushed and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh size pulps. A 250-gram split of each pulp is then sent to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. and analyzed by 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-ESI/ICP-MS) multi-element analyses (BV Code AQ270). All samples are also analyzed by lithium borate fusion and X-ray fluorescence analysis (XRF) finish (BV Code LF725). Over-limit Pb (>25.0%) and Zn (>24.0%) were analyzed by lithium borate fusion with XRF finish (BV Code LF726). Silver is reported in this news release by method AQ270, and zinc and lead are reported by LF725 or LF726. Bureau Veritas (Vancouver) is an independent, international ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited laboratory.

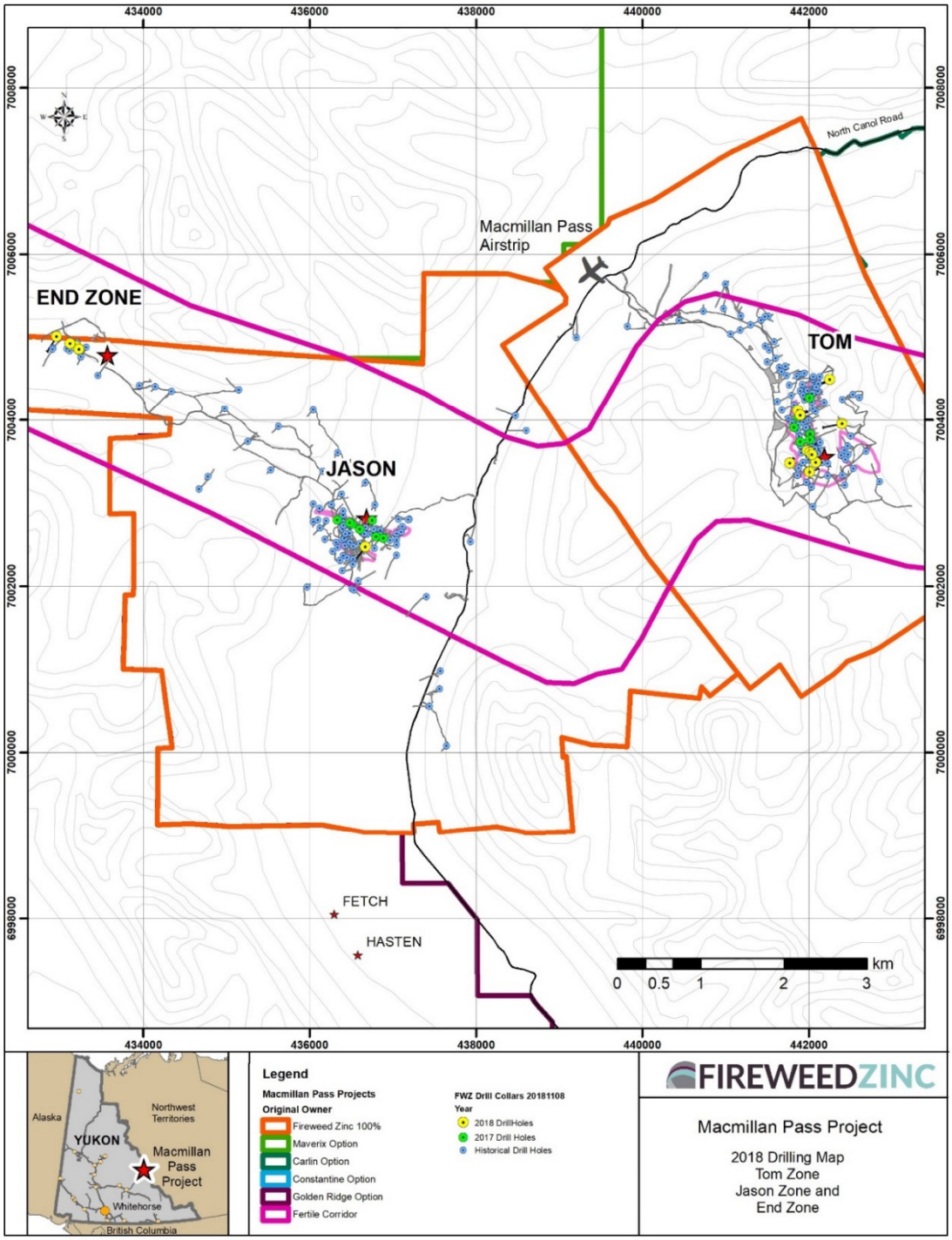

Figure 8.5.1. A map showing the distribution of 2018 Drilling on the Tom Zone, Jason Zone, and End Zone.

The drilling commenced on June 20, 2018 and the last hole was finished on September 4, 2018. New Age Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon completed all the drilling with 3 A5 drill rigs. One drill was flown to the first 3 setups using an A-Star A350 helicopter, before being transferred to a skid mounted shack for the remaining drill holes. Collar information for the 2018 program is given in table 8.5.1.

Table 8.5.1. Collar information for the 2018 Diamond Drill Holes.

Hole ID	Prospect	Depth (m)	Collar Azimuth Grid* (°)	Collar Dip (°)	Grid* East	Grid* North	Elevation (m)	Date Started	Date Completed
EZ18-001	End Zone	78.5	199.0	-52.0	433192.55	7004892.04	1398.4	15-Aug-18	17-Aug-18
EZ18-002	End Zone	90.2	213.0	-57.0	433229.24	7004856.87	1395.5	18-Aug-18	21-Aug-18
EZ18-003	End Zone	188.5	213.0	-81.0	433229.48	7004857.32	1395.4	21-Aug-18	27-Aug-18
EZ18-004	End Zone	76.4	212.0	-51.0	433125.05	7004924.38	1396.7	26-Aug-18	29-Aug-18
EZ18-005	End Zone	309.0	213.0	-50.0	432959.39	7005009.26	1389.1	29-Aug-18	05-Sep-18
JS18-001	Jason South	678.0	217.0	-68.0	436670.68	7002472.96	1204.5	12-Aug-18	04-Sep-18
TS18-001	Tom West	442.0	68.9	-75.0	442015.72	7003369.15	1686.7	20-Jun-18	03-Jul-18
TS18-002	Tom West	626.5	31.3	-82.5	441774.74	7003477.13	1635.9	20-Jun-18	07-Jul-18
TS18-003	Tom West	266.0	65.0	-83.0	442092.63	7003486.62	1613.2	04-Jul-18	13-Jul-18
TS18-004	Tom East	422.0	236.0	-65.0	442254.99	7004494.09	1682.9	11-Jul-18	25-Jul-18
TS18-005	Tom West	413.5	72.0	-68.0	441983.90	7003626.34	1577.6	11-Jul-18	22-Jul-18
TS18-006	Tom West	142.0	67.0	-70.0	442089.96	7003486.33	1612.9	13-Jul-18	18-Jul-18
TS18-007	Tom West	135.5	66.0	-50.0	441902.87	7004055.95	1538.9	20-Jul-18	24-Jul-18
TS18-008	Tom West	278.5	65.0	-82.0	442020.04	7003609.00	1579.5	23-Jul-18	26-Jul-18
TS18-009	Tom West	60.0	66.0	-85.0	441875.87	7004111.45	1538.3	25-Jul-18	26-Jul-18
TS18-010	Tom East	326.0	243.9	-50.0	442254.58	7004491.26	1683.2	25-Jul-18	06-Aug-18
TS18-011	Tom West	83.0	59.7	-75.0	441901.55	7004055.50	1538.9	27-Jul-18	28-Jul-18
TS18-012	Tom West	305.0	65.0	-88.0	442019.89	7003608.84	1579.6	28-Jul-18	02-Aug-18
TS18-013	Tom Exploration	368.0	260.0	-50.0	442405.47	7003953.84	1724.0	28-Jul-18	14-Aug-18
TS18-014	Tom West	212.5	55.2	-68.0	442041.18	7003581.10	1583.7	03-Aug-18	07-Aug-18

8.5.1 Tom Zone Drilling

A total of 14 holes were drilled at the Tom Zone in 2018, including 11 at Tom West, two at Tom East, and one exploration hole (TS18-013) between the two zones (Figure 8.5.2).

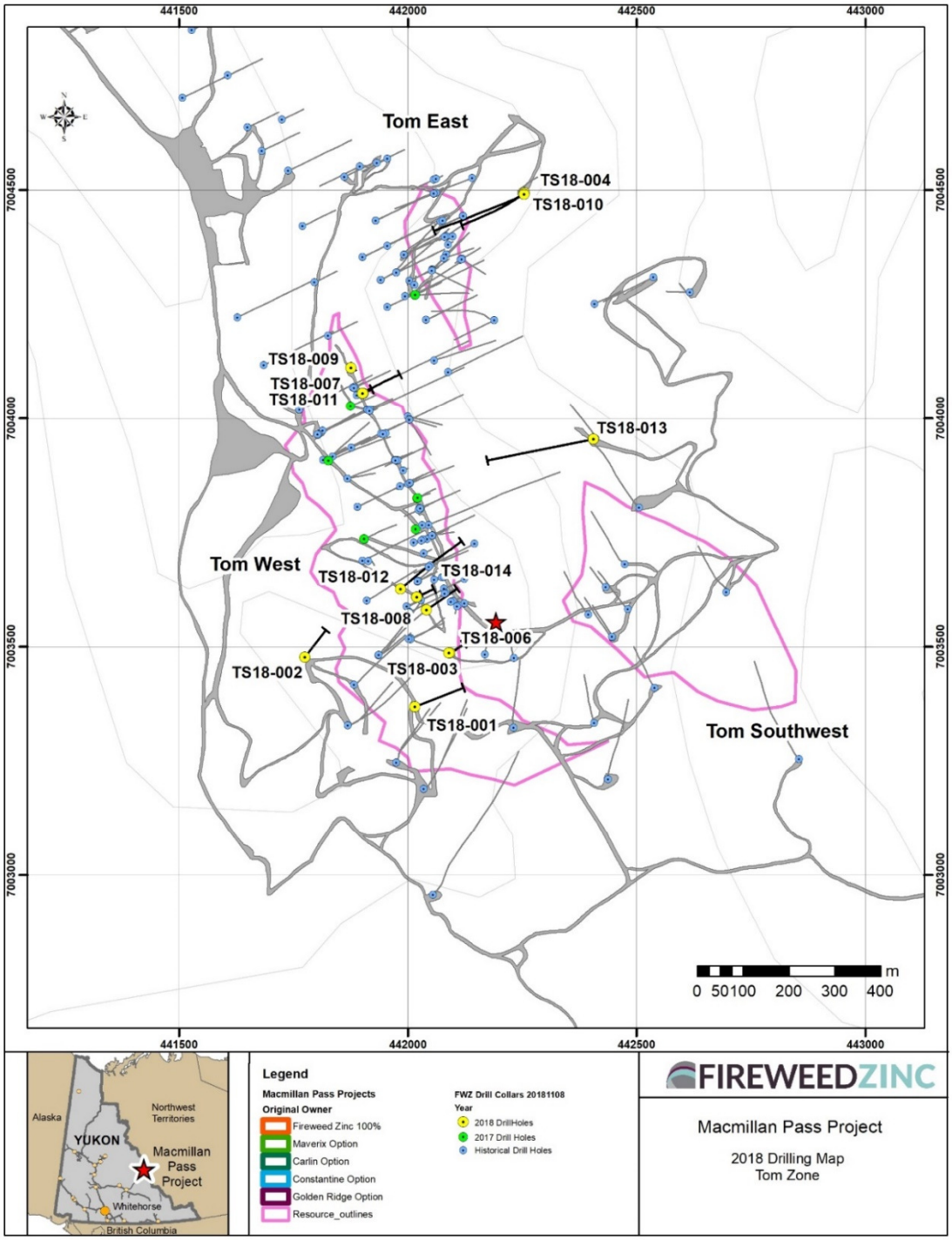

Figure 8.5.2. A map showing the distribution of drilling at the Tom Zone.

The Tom Zone drilling intersected high-grade, massive, feeder-proximal mineralization at both Tom East and Tom West and distal, laminated sulphide mineralization at Tom West. Feeder-proximal mineralization is characterized by massive and laminated, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and pyrrhotite with high lead to zinc ratios, high silver and generally lower barite. Replacement texture are abundant in this type of

mineralization. The distal, laminated mineralization is characterized by abundant, finely laminated sphalerite, barite, and carbonaceous mudstone. Zinc to lead ratios are higher in the laminated sulphide with low silver content and higher barium content with abundant finely laminated barite.

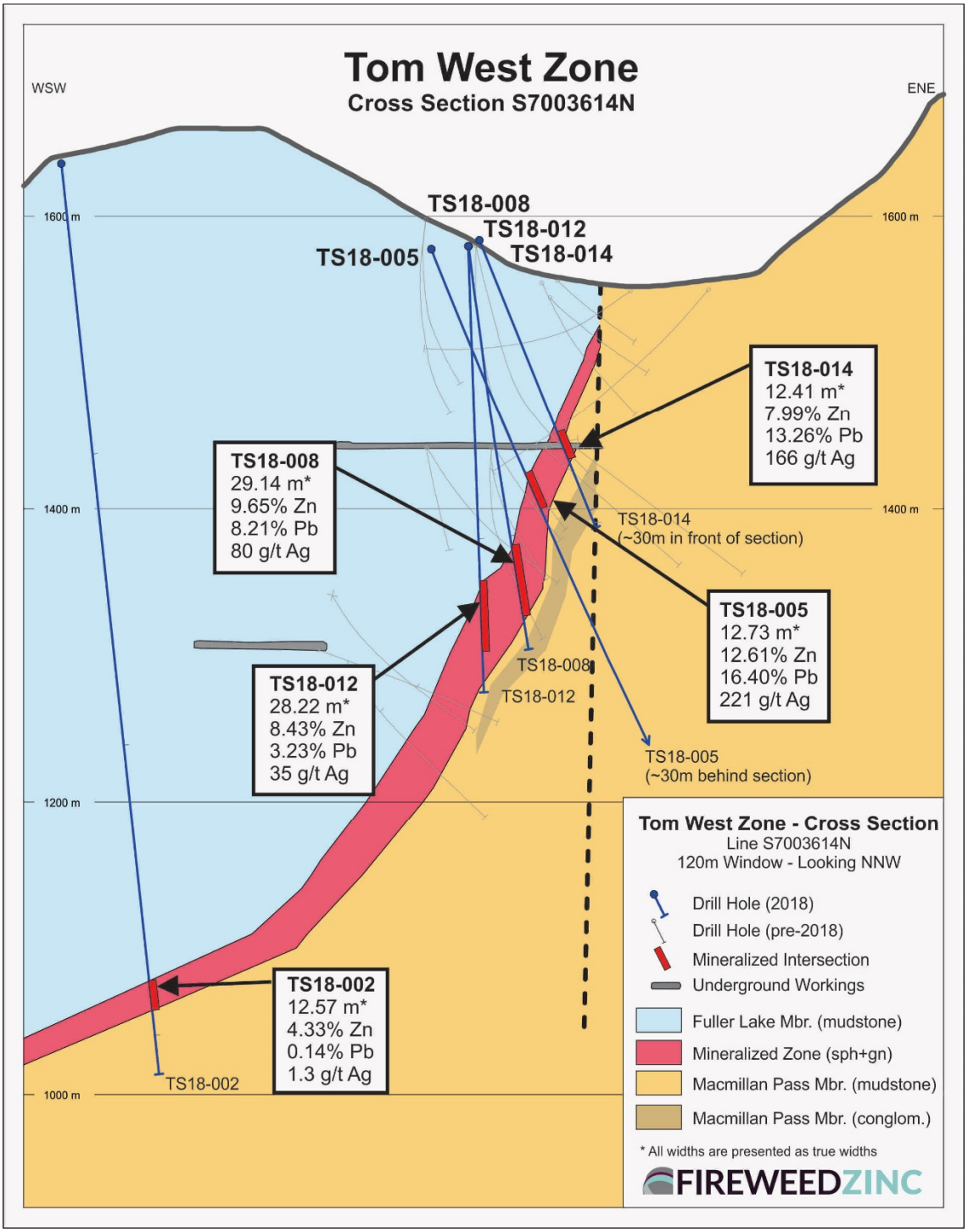

Figure 8.5.3. A cross section of the Tom West zone showing drill holes TS18-002, 005, 008, 012, and 014.

Ten of the 14 drill holes drilled at Tom (including Tom East and Tom West) intersected significant lead, zinc, silver mineralization and the results are shown in Table 8.5.2.

Table 8.5.2. Results of 2018 Diamond Drilling at the Tom Zone.

Hole No.	Zone	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Angle to Core Axis	Estimated True Width (meters)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (g/t)
TS18-001	Tom West	No Significant Intersection							
TS18-002	Tom West	562.25	577.60	15.35	55	12.57	4.33	0.14	1.3
TS18-003	Tom West	180.90	181.70	0.80	44	0.56	39.00	20.06	319
TS18-004	Tom East	**312.15**	**328.56**	**16.41**	**20-80**	**5.0-12.3**	**21.14**	**13.55**	**243**
TS18-005	Tom West	**167.32**	**188.00**	**20.68**	**38**	**12.73**	**12.61**	**16.40**	**221**
TS18-006	Tom West	No Significant Intersection							
TS18-007	Tom West	26.41	28.95	2.54	62	2.24	8.96	2.23	10
TS18-008	Tom West	**208.00**	**257.58**	**49.58**	**36**	**29.14**	**9.65**	**8.21**	**80**
TS18-009	Tom West	No Significant Intersection							
TS18-010	**Tom East**	**296.00**	**306.32**	**10.32**	**80**	**10.16**	**8.11**	**6.31**	**82**
TS18-011	**Tom West**	**44.90**	**65.85**	**20.95**	**40**	**13.47**	**9.18**	**3.73**	**12**
TS18-012	**Tom West**	**228.80**	**278.00**	**49.20**	**35**	**28.22**	**8.43**	**3.23**	**35**
TS18-013	Tom Explor.	No Significant Intersection							
TS18-014	**Tom West**	**142.30**	**158.50**	**16.20**	**50**	**12.41**	**7.99**	**13.26**	**166**

8.5.2 Jason Drilling

One hole was drilled at the Jason Zone in 2018 targeting the extension of the Jason South zone (Figure 8.5.4). This hole intersected several large fault zones and the anticipated zone was displaced due to these faults, and as a result he hole did not intersect the mineralized horizon (Table 8.5.3).

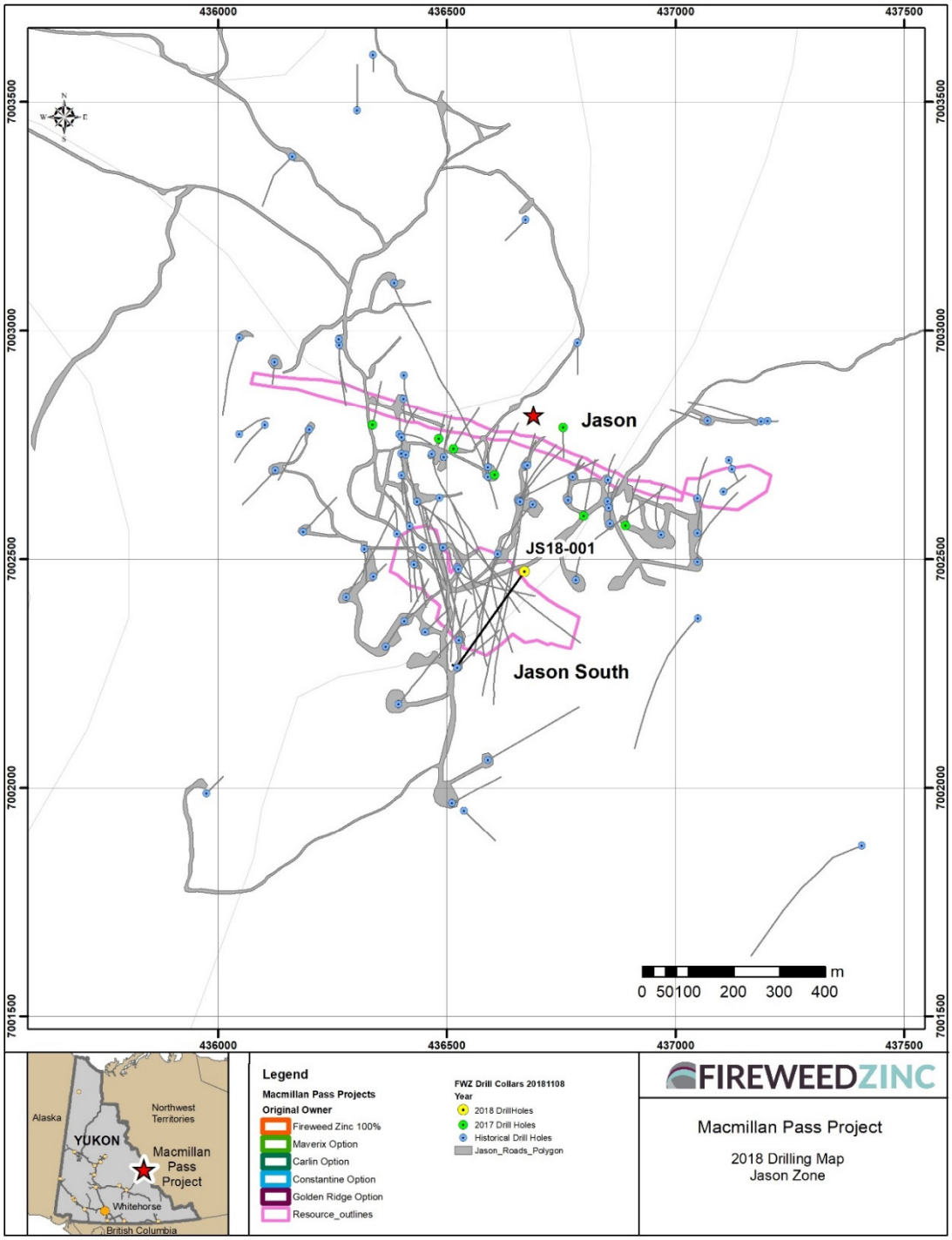

Figure 8.5.4. A map showing the location of the 2018 drill hole at Jason South.

Table 8.5.3. Results of 2018 Diamond Drilling at the Jason Zone.

Hole No.	Zone	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Angle to Core Axis	Estimated True Width (meters)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (g/t)
JS18-001	**Jason South**	No Significant Intersection							

8.5.3 End Zone Drilling

A total of five holes were drilled in the End Zone in 2018 (Figure 8.5.5). Four out the five holes intersected significant lead, zinc, silver mineralization consisting of massive galena, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. This mineralization is interpreted to be feeder proximal mineralization similar to the feeder proximal mineralization at Tom West, Tom East, and Jason (Table 8.5.3).

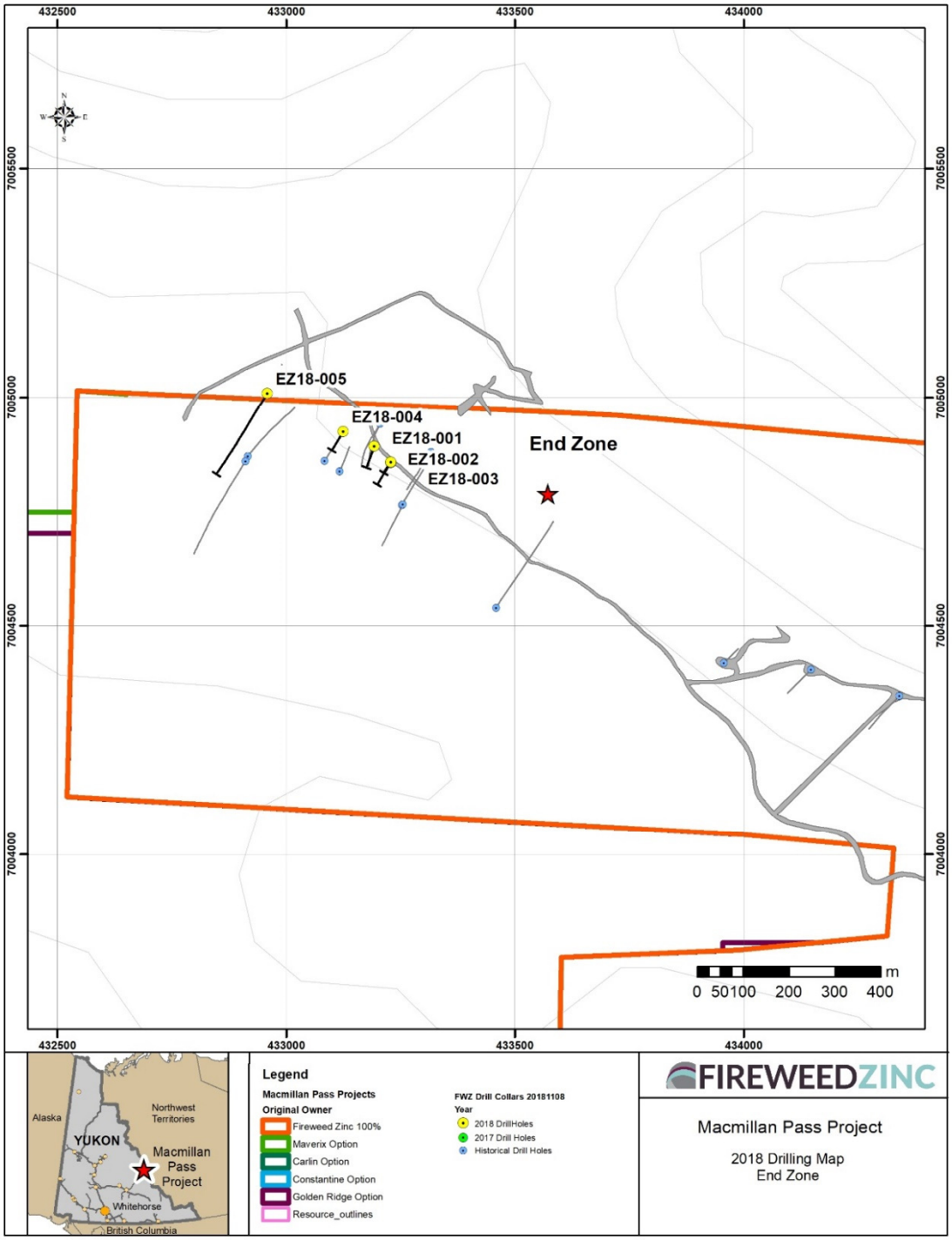

Figure 8.5.5. A map showing the location of the End Zone drilling in 2018.

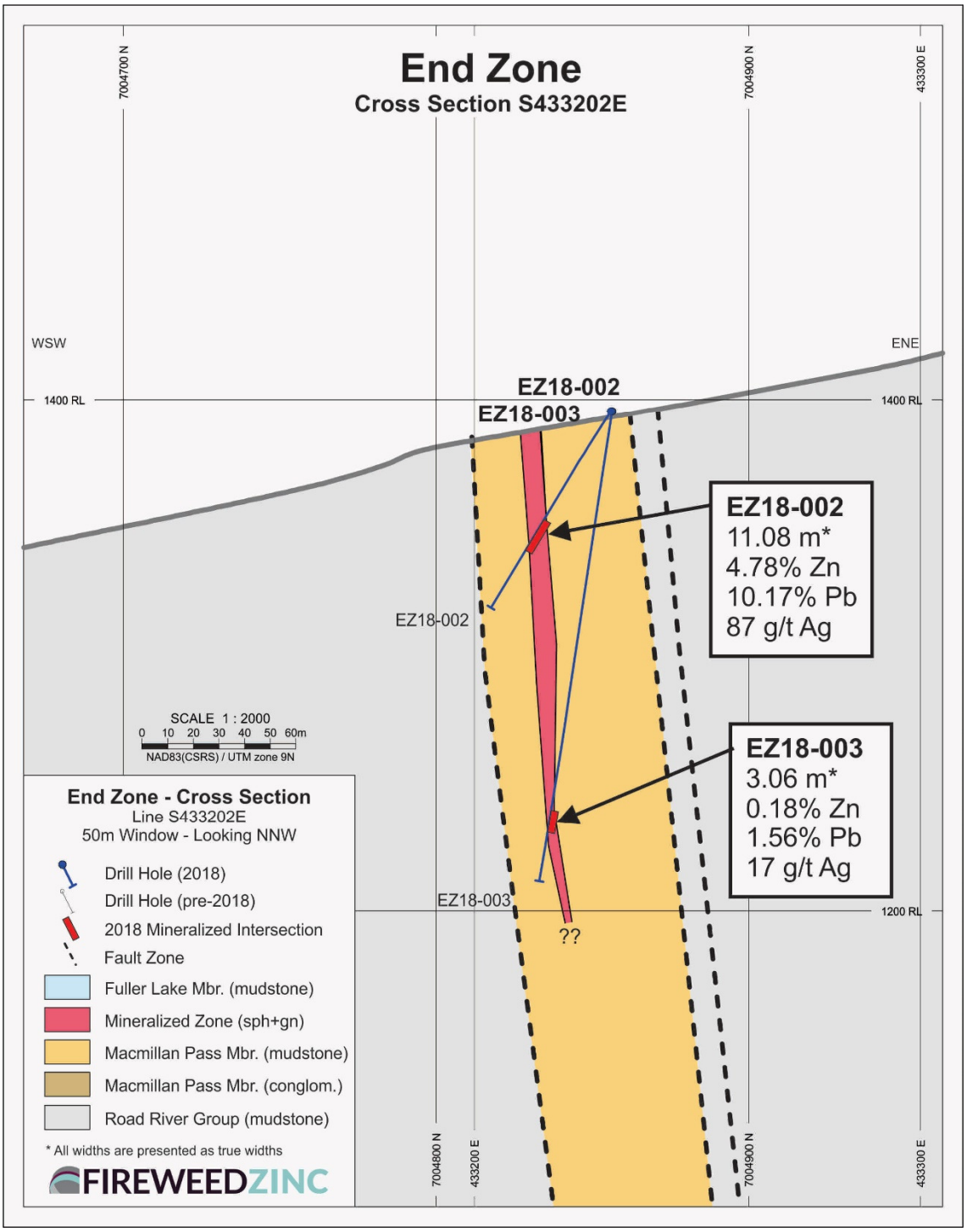

Figure 8.5.6. A cross section End Zone showing drill holes EZ18-002, and EZ18-003.

Table 8.5.4. Results of 2018 Diamond Drilling at the End Zone.

Hole No.	Zone	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Angle to Core Axis	Estimated True Width (meters)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (g/t)
EZ18-001	**End Zone**	**51.87**	**64.03**	**12.16**	**45**	**8.60**	**4.56**	**17.34**	**145**
EZ18-002	**End Zone**	**49.07**	**64.74**	**15.67**	**45**	**11.08**	**4.78**	**10.17**	**87**
EZ18-003	End Zone	160.00	166.12	6.12	30	**3.06**	0.18	1.56	17
EZ18-004	**End Zone**	**45.00**	**53.92**	**8.92**	**50**	**6.83**	**1.98**	**11.24**	**78**
EZ18-005	End Zone	No Significant Intersection							

The end zone mineralization is interpreted to be hosted within a steeply dipping wedge of Portrait Lake Formation (10-50m thick) mudstones that is fault bound between older Road River Group mudstones. This mineralization is interpreted to be a high-grade feeder system for shale-hosted Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization similar to the Tom and Jason Deposits. Further exploration work is required to evaluate the economic potential of the End Zone mineralization and the current deposit is still open to further exploration.

8.6 Geomechanical Logging

Along with the TCR and RQD data collected by the geologists and geotechnicians, detailed geomechanical data was logged for all holes, or parts of holes that are projected to intersect any part of the underground or open pit development to gain detailed geomechanical data to support the mine planning.

The geomechanical loggers collected run based data (i.e. run length, TCR, RQD, Weathering, Hardness, IRS, Natural Joint Count, Joint Roughness (Jr), Joint Alteration (Ja), and microdefect intensity. The geotechnician also collected data on major structures (i.e. structure class, and alpha beta angles where available) and a detailed joint count with alpha and beta angles.

8.7 Point Load Testing

A PIL-7 point load tester was rented from Roctest of Montreal and point load tests were carried out on the core during the 2018 program.

Both diametral and axial point load tests were carried out on all lithologies and samples were selected for each lithology change downhole. Samples were chosen with a minimum length of 6 cm (6-12cm) for diametral testing and minimum length of 2cm for axial testing. The sample number, depth, length, diameter, and rock type were collected for each sample along with a before and after photo. Once the sample failed during the point load test, the time of failure and max pressure was recorded.

9 Interpretations, Recommendations and Conclusions

The exploration work, including geochemical sampling, geophysical sampling, geological and overburden mapping and diamond drilling carried out during the 2018 program focused on the Tom East and West Zones, the Jason Zone, the End Zone and the fertile corridor.

The geochemical sampling consisted of soil samples including B horizon - aqua regia, C horizon aqua regia, Mobile Metal Ions MMI, and Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) analysis. The orientation grids on Tom and Jason showed that the MMI techniques yielded similar results to the B and C soil horizon samples and it was decided not to continue with the MMI program to reduce the cost of the geochemical program. The SGH program showed a "SEDEX" style anomaly over the Jason deposit however no anomaly was detected over the Tom deposit. This was attributed to the fact that the Tom deposit outcrops and the SGH signature can not develop where the mineralization is outcropping whereas the Jason deposit is buried allowing for the SEDEX signature to develop in the soil profiles.

The geochemical program outlined several lead-zinc-silver anomalies along with several SGH "SEDEX-style" anomalies within the fertile corridor. These anomalies will be the focus of future work to test for the existence of shale-hosted, massive sulfide mineralization similar to the Tom and Jason Deposits within the fertile corridor.

The geophysical program consisted of ground gravity and passive seismics. The passive seismics were used to develop a depth to overburden correction factor to correct the ground gravity data where it was collected over deep overburden. This process is ongoing and requires further work to correctly interpret the data. The ground gravity program was successful in delineating a gravity anomaly over the known mineralized zones (including Tom, Jason and End Zones), as well as defining several new gravity anomalies within the fertile corridor. These anomalies will be the focus of future work to test for the existence of shale-hosted, massive sulfide mineralization similar to the Tom and Jason Deposits within the fertile corridor.

The drilling completed on the Tom Zones intersected significant lead-zinc-silver, shale-hosted massive sulphide deposits. High-grade, feeder-proximal mineralization was intersected in the Tom West Zone (i.e. TS18-005) confirming the zone of feeder proximal mineralization and the assay results from this zone returned higher grades than historic holes due to better recoveries using modern drilling techniques compared to the historical underground drilling techniques.

Drilling at the Tom East zone intersected new high-grade, feeder proximal mineralization in two 50m step out holes (TS18-004 and TS18-010) extending the know zone of mineralization at Tom East. This zone remains open beyond these two new intersections.

Drilling at the Jason South Zone intersected several fault zones and the target mineralization was not intersected at the target depth. Further work is required to define these structures and target the mineralization in this zone.

Drilling at the End Zone was successful in intersecting high-grade, feeder-proximal, massive sulphide mineralization similar in nature to the high grade, feeder proximal mineralization intersected at the Tom East and Tom West zones. This mineralization require further work to add it to the current resource at Tom and Jason.

It is recommended to continue the geophysical (ground gravity and passive seismics, where appropriate) continue along the fertile corridor, along with geochemical surveys including B and C soil horizon, and an SGH soil program.

Further drilling is recommended to follow up on the Tom East mineralization intersected in the 2018 program, and the Tom West high grade mineralization around the feeder-proximal zone defined by the 2018 program.

Exploration drilling is recommended to test the gravity anomalies developed during the 2018 program.

10 References

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Turner, D.G., 2018. Surficial Geology and Glacial History of the Macmillan Pass Area. Internal Report for Fireweed Zinc. 37 pp. (Appendix III)

11 Statement of Expenditures

Detailed Descriptions						
Item	**Description**	**Number**	**Units**	**Cost**	**Per Unit**	**Total**
Project Overhead Costs						
Camp						
Matt McGuinness	Camp Manager	110	days@	$ 515.00	per day	$ 56,650.00
Dustin Dolan	Camp Manager	65.5	days@	$ 515.00	per day	$ 33,732.50
Rafe Etzel	Camp Manager	56	days@	$ 515.00	per day	$ 28,840.00
Gil Graham	Camp Manager	13	days@	$ 515.00	per day	$ 6,695.00
Sharon Brown	Cook	57	days@	$ 590.00	per day	$ 33,630.00
Meghan Routley	Cook	24	days@	$ 590.00	per day	$ 14,160.00
Dave Walford	Cook	37	days@	$ 540.00	per day	$ 19,980.00
Andryjko Moskal	2nd Cook	29	days@	$ 465.00	per day	$ 13,485.00
Andreane Levesque	2nd Cook	29	days@	$ 465.00	per day	$ 13,485.00
Jasper Van Rijn	2nd Cook	43	days@	$ 465.00	per day	$ 19,995.00
Kim Higgins	2nd Cook	16	days@	$ 465.00	per day	$ 7,440.00
Marilyn Ollie	Kitchen Assistant	7	days@	$ 250.00	per day	$ 1,750.00
Monica Johnny	Kitchen Assistant	7	days@	$ 250.00	per day	$ 1,750.00
Linda Johnny	Kitchen Assistant	65	days@	$ 415.00	per day	$ 26,975.00
Grace Johnny	Kitchen Assistant	44.5	days@	$ 415.00	per day	$ 18,467.50
Groceries	Groceries	1	lump @	$263,185.00	dollars	$ 263,185.00
CAT 908 Loader	Rental	1	lump @	$ 14,852.42	dollars	$ 14,852.42
CAT 908 Loader Mobilization	Mobilization	1	lump @	$ 22,299.91	dollars	$ 22,299.91
CAT Excavator Rental	Rental	1	lump @	$ 32,535.00	dollars	$ 32,535.00
CAT Excavator Mobilization	Mobilization	1	lump @	$ 32,167.00	dollars	$ 32,167.00
Expediting	Tulidlini	1	lump @	$ 253,915.00	dollars	$ 253,915.00
Expediting	Smalls	1	lump @	$ 27,379.00	dollars	$ 27,379.00
Communication	Radio, Phones, Internet	1	lump @	$ 39,216.00	dollars	$ 39,216.00
Camp installation and maintenance		1	lump @	$ 616,841.00	dollars	$ 616,841.00
Airfare	Flights to crew	1	lump @	$ 54,546.00	dollars	$ 54,546.00
Transport, Hotel, Taxi, Restaurant	During crew changes	1	lump @	$ 15,670.00	dollars	$ 15,670.00
Vehicles						
Vehicle 1	CMG Pickup - Vancouver	129	day @	181.5	per day	$ 23,413.50
Vehicle 2	(Ambulance) Vancouver	129	day @	175	per day	$ 22,575.00
Vehicle 3	(FWZ Rental WH)	86	day @	116.75	per day	$ 10,040.50
Vehicle 4	(FWZ Rental 2 WH)	86	day @	125.08	per day	$ 10,756.88
Side by Side	CMG - Rental	91	day @	75	per day	$ 6,825.00
Side by Side	FWZ Purchase	1	lump @	$ 12,181.00	dollars	$ 12,181.00
Kubota	Rental	35	day @	$ 350.00	per day	$ 12,250.00
Project Management						
Gilles Dessureau	V.P. Exploration	87	days@	$ 600.00	per day	$ 52,200.00
Jack Milton	Chief Geologist	78	days@	$ 600.00	per day	$ 46,800.00
Graham Gill	Project Manager	86	days@	$ 515.00	per day	$ 44,290.00
Helicopter						
Helicopter (Jet Ranger, dry)	Crew Set Outs, camp work	106	hours	$ 1,050.00	per hour	$ 111,300.00
Jet A	Fuel for Helicopter	120	drums	$ 259.00	per drum	$ 31,080.00
Fixed Wing Costs						
Tintina Air	Flights to/from Camp	1	lump @	$289,656.00	dollars	$ 289,656.00
Total Project Overhead Costs	**$ 2,343,009.21**					

Continued…

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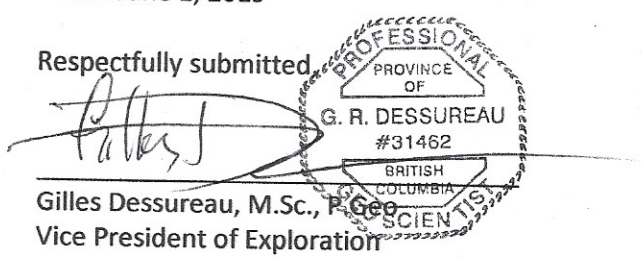
Cost Per program							
Drilling							
Rig 1 Drilling Costs		1	lump @	$377,069.00	dollars	$	377,069.00
Rig 2 Drilling Costs		1	lump @	$523,983.00	dollars	$	523,983.00
Rig 3 Drilling Costs		1	lump @	$403,383.00	dollars	$	403,383.00
Supervisor and 5th man		1	lump @	$217,932.00	dollars	$	217,932.00
Consumables		1	lump @	$327,310.00	dollars	$	327,310.00
Mobilization/Demob		1	lump @	$120,236.00	dollars	$	120,236.00
Vehicles	D7, D5, Truck and UTV	1	lump @	$ 88,287.00	dollars	$	88,287.00
Core boxes		1	lump @	$ 35,303.00	dollars	$	35,303.00
Downhole Survey Equipment		1	lump @	$140,433.00	dollars	$	140,433.00
Diesel	Fuel for Drill	256	drums	$ 399.00	per drum	$	102,144.00
Gas	Fuel for Truck side by side	29	drums	$ 310.00	per drum	$	8,990.00
Analytical	Assay etc.	1	lump @	$142,728.89	dollars	$	142,728.89
Quinton Wilms	Geological Assist	78	days@	$ 600.00	per day	$	46,800.00
Cam Alessandrini	Logging Geologist	86	days@	$ 815.00	per day	$	70,090.00
Patrick McLaughlin	Logging Geologist	77	days@	$ 615.00	per day	$	47,355.00
Stephen Bartlett	Logging Geologist	51	days@	$ 740.00	per day	$	37,740.00
Andi Dupuis	Logging Geologist	36	days@	$ 615.00	per day	$	22,140.00
Jordan Lewis	Logging Geologist	58	days@	$ 615.00	per day	$	35,670.00
Kalum Skipper	Geotech	59	days@	$ 515.00	per day	$	30,385.00
Aaron Andronyk	Jr Mining Engineer	65	days@	$ 465.00	per day	$	30,225.00
Eric Vernon	Cutter/Sampler	43	days@	$ 265.00	per day	$	11,395.00
Project overhead costs (77% of overhead)						$	1,808,904.88
Total Drilling Cost	$ 2,819,598.89						
Total Drilling Cost including 77% Overhead	$ 4,628,503.77						
20 Drill Holes Total Meters	5,497.60						
Cost per meter	**$ 841.91**						
Geophysical Program							
Geophysical Survey	Ground Gravity - Phase 1	1	lump @	$267,012.00	dollars	$	267,012.00
Geophysical Survey	Ground Gravity - Phase 2	1	lump @	$286,003.00	dollars	$	286,003.00
Geophysical Survey	Borehole Survey	1	lump @	$ 19,000.00	dollars	$	19,000.00
Project overhead costs (16% of overhead)						$	366,974.44
Total Geophysical Program	$ 572,015.00						
Total Geophysical including 16% Overhead	$ 938,989.44						
Number of claims Covered	289						
Expenditure per claim	**$ 3,249.10**						
Surficial Program							
Surficial Mapping - Derek Turner		1	lump @	$ 19,119.00	dollars	$	19,119.00
Project overhead costs (0.5% of overhead)						$	12,265.73
Total Surficial Program	$ 19,119.00						
Total Surficial Program including 0.5% Overhead	$ 31,384.73						
Number of claims/leases covered	1,037						
Expenditure per claim	**$ 18.44**						
Geochemical Program							
Soil Sampler - Man Day	Crew of 4 (280 Man Days)	280	days	$ 440.00	per day	$	123,200.00
Actlabs	Soil Sample Analysis (SGH)	1	lump @	$ 32,342.94	dollars	$	32,342.94
SGS	Soil Sample Analysis (MMI)	1	lump @	$ 26,763.00	dollars	$	26,763.00
BV	Soil Sample Analysis	1	lump @	$ 59,085.85	dollars	$	59,085.85
Total Surficial Program including 6.5% Overhead						$	154,864.15
Total for Soil Sampling Program	$ 241,391.79						
Total for Geochem including 6.5% of overhead	$ 396,255.94						
Claims Covered	231						
Expenditure per claim	**$ 1,715.39**						
Grand Total 2018 Expenditures							**$5,995,133.89**

I, Gilles Dessureau, M.Sc., P.Geo., of 308-3131 Main St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V5T 3G8 do hereby certify that the above listed expenditures are believed to be accurate and represent the expenditures of the 2018 field season at Macmillan Pass, Yukon Territory.

Dated June 1, 2019

Respectfully submitted,



Gilles Dessureau, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Vice President of Exploration
Fireweed Zinc Ltd.

12 Statement of Qualifications

I, Gilles Dessureau, M.Sc., P.Geo., of 308-3131 Main St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V5T 3G8 do hereby certify that:

I am currently the V.P. Exploration for Fireweed Zinc Ltd. and I am not independent of Fireweed Zinc, as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I graduated from St. Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia with a Bachelor of Science with Honors in Geology in 1998, and I graduated from Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario with a Master of Science in Geology in 2003.

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry continuously since 2003, in Ontario, British Columbia, and The Yukon Territory, Canada, and intermittently since 1996 in Ontario and Nova Scotia during my education and training.

I am a registered member of the Association of Profession Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, since August 2007. Membership number 31462 and I am a non-practicing member of the Association of Profession Geoscientists of Ontario, since May 2007. Membership number 1459.

I have prepared this report titled 'Assessment Report describing the 2018 Field Season Including: Diamond Drilling, Soil Sampling, Ground Geophysics, on the Macmillan Pass Project' dated June 1, 2019. The report was prepared to fulfill the assessment requirements for the Macmillan Pass Property as laid out in the Quartz Mining Act.

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 association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the contents of this report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Dated June 1, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA G. R. DESSUREAU #31462 GEOSCIENTIST

Gilles Dessureau, M.Sc., P.Geo
Vice President of Exploration
Fireweed Zinc Ltd.

Appendix I.
Claims List

Appendix II.
Geophysical Report - Aurora

Appendix III.
Surficial Geology Report

Appendix IV.
Soil Gas Hydrocarbon Report

Appendix V.
Drill Logs

Appendix VI.
Soil Sample Data

Appendix VII.
Assay Certificates (Drill , Soil)