

ASSESSMENT REPORT DESCRIBING THE 2020 DIAMOND DRILLING

ON THE 240-MILE TARGET, MACMILLAN PASS PROJECT, YUKON

Work Completed between October 3 - October 12, 2020

Claims List:

Mayo Mining District		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	Claim Names	Grant Numbers
NS 1-38	YE43331-YE43368	NS 245	YE39194	Ace 1-Ace 17	YA07470-YA07486	Nidd 140	YA07343	Jason 33-Jason 34	Y 83274-Y 83275
NS 39-40	YE39161-YE39162	NS 247-NS 264	YE43577-YE43594	Ace 22-Ace 24	YA07487-YA07489	Nidd 142	YA07344	Jason 41-Jason 44	Y 83276-Y 83279
NS 41-NS 54	YE43371-YE43384	NS 265-NS 266	YE39196-YE39197	Ace 31-Ace 32	YA07490-YA07491	Nidd 144-Nidd 158	YA07345-YA07359	Jason 85-Jason 92	Y 84507-Y 84514
NS 55-NS 56	YE39163-YE39164	NS 267-NS 340	YE39207-YE39280	Ace 36-Ace 38	YA07492-YA07494	Nidd 161	YA07361	Jason 115-Jason 116	Y 84515-Y 84516
NS 57-NS 70	YE43387-YE43400	BR 1-BR 191	YE43601-YE43948	Jason 189-Jason 191	YA15148-YA15150	Nidd 163	YA07362	Jason 123-Jason 124	Y 84517-Y 84518
NS 71-NS 72	YE39165-YE39166	BR 193	YE43793	Jason 198-Jason 222	YA38265-YA38289	Nidd 165	YA07363	Jason 131-Jason 134	Y 84519-Y 84522
NS 73-NS 86	YE43403-YE43416	BR 195	YE43795	Jason 223-Jason 240	YA41288-YA41305	Nidd 167	YA07364	Jason 137	Y 84525
NS 87-NS 88	YE39167-YE39168	BR 197	YE43797	Mac 818-Mac 820	YD120084-YD120086	Nidd 169	YA07365	Jason 84	Y 84530
NS 89-NS102	YE43419-YE43432	BR 199	YE43799	Mac 1-Mac 2	YD120158-YD120159	Nidd 171	YA07366	Jason 161-Jason 176	Y 93952-Y 93967
NS 103-NS 104	YE39169-YE39170	BR 201	YE43801	Mac 803-Mac 812	YD120262-YD120271	Nidd 173-Nidd 175	YA07367-YA07369	Jason 135	Y 94471
NS 107-NS 118	YE43437-YE43448	BR 203-BR 312	YE43803-YE43912	Mac 760-Mac 759	YD128081-YD128082	Nidd 183	YA07375	Jason 19-Jason 20	Y 96210-Y 96211
NS 119-NS 120	YE39171-YE39172	BR 317-BR 318	YE43917-YE43918	Mac 762a-Mac 761a	YD128101-YD128102	Nidd 248-Nidd 253	YA07436-YA07441	Jason 31-Jason 32	Y 96222-Y 96223
NS 123-134	YE43453-YE43464	BR 323-BR 334	YE43923-YE43934	Mac 503-Mac 758	YD128103-YD128358	Nidd 257-Nidd 260	YA07445-YA07448	Jason 39-Jason 40	Y 96228-Y 96229
NS 135-NS 136	YE39173-YE39174	BR 339-BR 340	YE43939-YE43940	Mac 758-Mac 776	YD128358-YD128376	Nidd 275-Nidd 278	YA07449-YA07452	Mike 1-Mike 2	YA00024-YA00025
NS 139-NS 150	YE43469-YE43480	BR 345-BR 348	YE43945-YE43948	Mac 779-Mac 802	YD128379-YD128402	Nidd 283-Nidd 284	YA07453-YA07454	Mike 3	YA00805
NS 151-NS 152	YE39175-YE39176	MC 1-MC 309	YE29071-YE29459	Mac 3-Mac 502	YD151503-YD152002	Nidd 317-Nidd 346	YA15428-YA15457	Ace 18-Ace 21	YA11526-YA11529
NS 153-NS 166	YE43483-YE43496	MC 311	YE29461	Mac 813-Mac 817	YD74032-YD74036	Nidd 401-Nidd 402	YA43328-YA43329	Ace 25-Ace 30	YA11530-YA11535
NS 167-NS 168	YE39177-YE39178	MC 313	YE29463	Kobuk 1-Kobuk 8	YA06587-YA06594	Nidd 404-Nidd 405	YA43331-YA43332	Ace 33-Ace 35	YA11536-YA11538
NS 169-NS 178	YE43499-YE43508	MC 315	YE29465	Nidd 14	YA07254	Nidd 407	YA43334	Ace 39-Ace 40	YA11539-YA11540
NS 179-NS 180	YE39179-YE39180	MC 317	YE29467	Nidd 16	YA07256	Nidd 409	YA43336	Mike 4-Mike 10	YA11541-YA11547
NS 181-NS 190	YE43511-YE43520	MC 319-MC 335	YE29469-YE29485	Nidd 18	YA07258	Nidd 411	YA43338	Jason 177-Jason 188	YA20135-YA20146
NS 191-NS 192	YE39181-YE39182	MC 337	YE29487	Nidd 20-Nidd 40	YA07260-YA07280	Nidd 413	YA43340	Jason 192-Jason 197	YA35586-YA35591
NS 193-NS 202	YE43523-YE43532	MC 338	YE29488	Nidd 47-Nidd 51	YA07281-YA07285	Nidd 415	YA43342	Jerry 1-Jerry 142	YE36371-YE36512
NS 203-NS 204	YE39183-YE39184	MC 339	YE29489	Nidd 55-Nidd 58	YA07286-YA07289	Nidd 416	YA43343	Jerry 144-Jerry 184	YE36514-YE36554
NS 205-NS 212	YE43535-YE43542	MP 1-MP 74	YE29341-YE29414	Nidd 63-Nidd 66	YA07290-YA07293	Nidd 427-Nidd 428	YA43354-YA43355	Jerry 187-Jerry 209	YE36557-YE36579
NS 213-NS 214	YE39185-YE39186	Jason 1-Jason 4	Y 96192-Y 96195	Nidd 70-Nidd 73	YA07294-YA07297	Nidd 476-Nidd 496	YA62598-YA62618	Jerry 214-Jerry 221	YE36584-YE36591
NS 215-NS 217	YE43545-YE43547	Jason 7-Jason 18	Y 96198-Y 96209	Nidd 76-Nidd 79	YA07298-YA07301	Nidd 498	YA62619	Jerry 223-Jerry 225	YE36593-YE36595
NS 218	YE43547	Jason 21-Jason 30	Y 96212-Y 96221	Nidd 81-Nidd 85	YA07302-YA07306	Nidd 500-Nidd 502	YA62620-YA62621		
NS 219-NS 226	YE43549-YE43556	Jason 35-Jason 38	Y 96224-Y 96227	Nidd 88-Nidd 93	YA07307-YA07312	Nidd 504-Nidd 558	YA62622-YA63271		
NS 227- NS 228	YE39189-YE39190	Jason 45-Jason 48	Y 97986-Y 97989	Nidd 95-Nidd 101	YA07313-YA07319	Nidd 575-Nidd 634	YA63288-YA63347		
NS 229	YE39188	Jason 49-Jason 82	Y 98244-Y 98277	Nidd 104-Nidd 110	YA07320-YA07326	Nidd 699-Nidd 730	YA63614-YA63645		
NS 230	YE39193	Jason 93-Jason 114	Y 98278-Y 98299	Nidd 115-Nidd 122	YA07327-YA07334	Nidd 789-Nidd 795	YA63704-YA63710		
NS 231-NS 242	YE43561-YE43572	Jason 117-Jason 122	Y 98300-Y 98305	Nidd 130-Nidd 136	YA07335-YA07341	Nidd 803-Nidd 813	YA64170-YA64180		
NS 243	YE39191	Jason 125-Jason 130	Y 98306-Y 98311	Nidd 138	YA07342	Nidd 815-Nidd 818	YA64182-YA64185		
NS 244	YE39192	Jason 141-Jason 160	Y 98312-Y 98331						

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

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March 15, 2020

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1 Summary

The Macmillan Pass Project consists of 2,903 quartz mining claims covering 547 km² and is located approximately 230 km north of the town of Ross River, in the Yukon Territory. The quartz mining claims are in both the Watson Lake (446 claims) and Mayo Mining Districts (2,457 claims).

The project covers two significant sediment-hosted, lead-zinc-silver deposits called the Tom and Jason deposits as well as numerous advanced prospects and exploration targets such as the Boundary Zone. The deposits are hosted within the prolific black shales and mafic volcanic rocks of the Paleozoic Selwyn Basin.

During the 2020 field season Fireweed Zinc carried out a large field exploration program consisting of ground geophysical surveys (ground gravity and passive seismics), ground geochemical surveys, diamond drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Most of the work was completed on claims in the Mayo Mining district, however, one drill hole (MP20-001) was drilled to test the 240-mile target within claims in the Watson Lake Mining District and is the subject of this report. For further information of the 2020 project in the Mayo Mining District, please refer to the report titled: Assessment Report Describing the 2020 Field Season on the Macmillan Pass Project, Yukon Territory Including: Diamond Drilling and Ground Geophysics (Dessureau, G.R., 2021) submitted to the Mayo Mining district in 2021.

The total expenditures on the claims in the Mayo District for the 2020 program were approximately \$302,420.00 including approximately \$168,112.00 for diamond drilling \$63,000 for diesel fuel, \$86,400 for helicopter and jet fuel, \$11,088 for fixed wing flights, \$23,500 for personnel, and \$7,000 for camp costs.

The 2020 drilling on the 240-mile target intersected 632m of massive carbonaceous mudstone of the Fuller Lake Member of the Portrait Lake Formation (similar to the hanging wall of the Tom Deposit) and did not intersect any significant mineralization. Although the drill hole did not reach the target horizon (i.e. the Tom Horizon) the drill did test the area outlined in the geophysical anomaly and therefore no further work is recommended on the target.

2 Introduction

The Macmillan Pass Project is located approximately 230 km north of the town of Ross River in both the Watson Lake and Mayo Mining Districts and is accessible via the North Canol Highway from Ross River.

The 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.)

The property also covers several advanced prospects such as the Boundary Zone and the End Zone as well as several significant exploration targets.

Previous work on the property, including ground geophysics and geological mapping in 2018 and 2019 defined a geophysical target called the 240-mile target. The target was defined as a 450m by 210m elevated gravity response target and was projected to be located at the base of the Fuller Lake Mbr. of the Portrait Lake Fm. adjacent to surficial traces of faults mapped in the area (similar to the Tom Deposit).

3 Property Description and Location

The Macmillan Pass Property is located in the easternmost part of Canada's Yukon Territory, approximately 230 km north of Ross River along the North Canol Highway (Latitude 63°10'N, Longitude 130°09'W, NTS Sheet 105O-01) (Figure 3.1.). The project consists of 2,903 quartz mining claims covering 547 km² (including 144 mining leases). (Figure 3.2., Appendix I.)

The property consists of nine contiguous groups of claims: Tom, Jason, Mac, Jerry, MC, MP, NS, BR, and Nidd. These groups have been acquired by Fireweed Zinc through five separate agreements and are discussed below. The MC, MAC, MP, NIDD, NS, BR and a portion of the Jason claim blocks are located in the Mayo Mining District, while the Tom, Jerry and the remainder of the Jason claims are located in the Watson Lake Mining District.

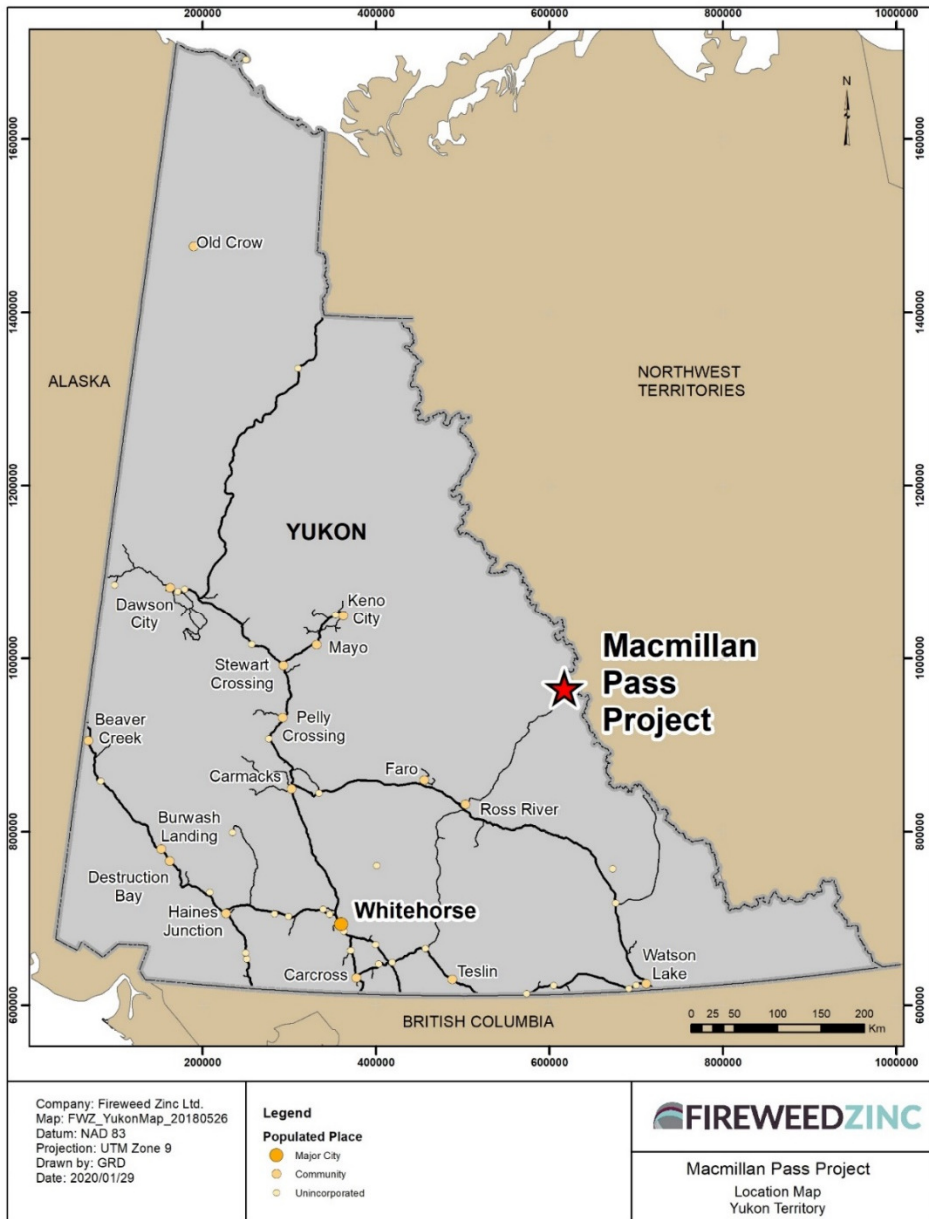


Figure 3.1. A map of the Yukon showing the location of the Macmillan Pass Project.

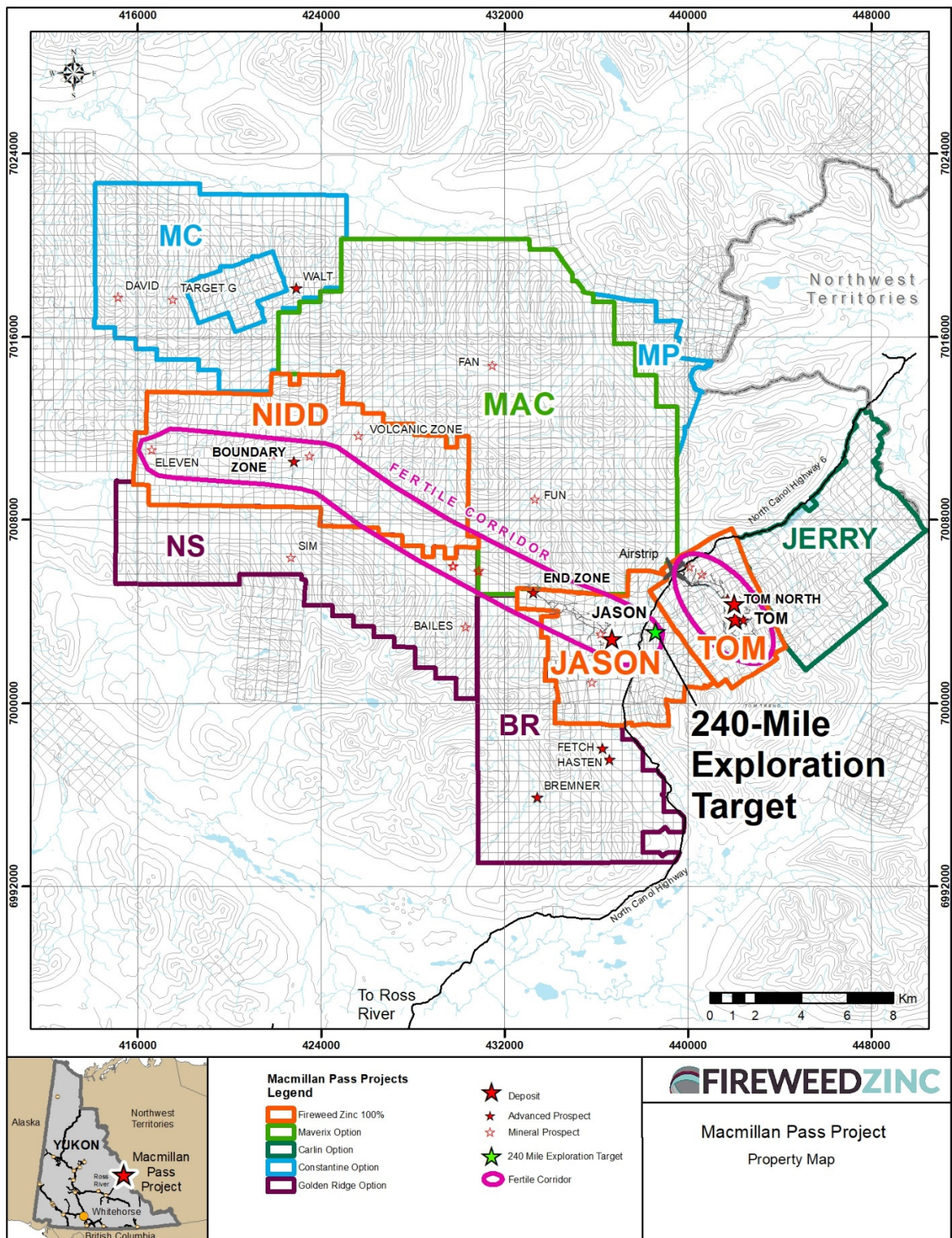


Figure 3.2. A claim map of the Macmillan Pass Project.

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”). 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 (“Newmont”) 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 (remaining payments \$225,000 through July 24, 2021), maintaining the MAC claims in good standing, 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). Constantine transferred its right, title and interest in and to its portion of the claims and assigned its rights and interest in and to the associated option agreement to its wholly-owned subsidiary, Epica Gold Inc. and later transferred 100% interest in Epica to its spinoff company, HighGold Mining Inc. (TSX.V: High). As such the current registered owners and optionors of the claims are Epica and Carlin.

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/Epica and Carlin (remaining payments \$300,000 and 100,000 shares through May 9, 2021). Half of these payments are to Constantine/Epica 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 Epica-Carlin claims. Epica-Carlin will retain the right to receive an NSR on any future mine production from the Epica-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 Epica and/or Carlin (see the Company’s latest Management Discussion & Analysis posted on www.sedar.com 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 (remaining payments \$350,000 and 200,000 shares). 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 latest Management Discussion & Analysis posted on www.sedar.com for details).

3.6 Nidd Claims

In November 2018, Fireweed announced a purchase agreement with Teck Metals Ltd. (“Teck”), a subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited, to acquire the Nidd property on the western extension of the Macmillan Pass Zinc Project in Yukon, Canada. The Nidd property consists of 372 mineral claims covering 7,393 hectares. Under the terms of the agreement, Fireweed acquired a 100% interest in the property for 1,500,000 Fireweed shares, and Teck retains a 1% NSR on future production from the Nidd property and the right to first offer to purchase from Fireweed, future production concentrates from the Nidd property.

4 Physiography, Climate, and Accessibility

4.1 Physiography

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

4.2 Climate

The Macmillan Pass property is within the subarctic region of the Yukon with temperatures averaging -25°C in the winter and +17°C in the summer, although extreme temperatures of -45°C are not uncommon. Precipitation data from Ross River (the nearest community) show that average annual rainfall in the region

is 161.3 mm. Average annual snowfall is 98 cm, 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 dependent on when the ferry crossing the Pelly River at Ross River opens and closes for the season.

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 2019 program, a small crew (5 people) drove to the site via the North Canol Highway on June 11 to open the camp and prepare for the season. At peak season approximately 49 people were based out the Tom Camp (441,564mE 7,004,535mN - NAD83 Zone 9). The camp is serviced via road and airstrip.

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, had 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. Fireweed acquired the Tom and Jason claims in 2018 from Hudbay.

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, 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 243 holes have been drilled on the Tom property since 1951 (including this year's drilling) for a total of 39,862 m, and a total of 179 holes have been drilled on the Jason property (including End Zone and exploration holes) for a total for 50,806m. All together 422 holes have been drilled for a total of 90,669m 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.

The Nidd property was staked between 1976 and 1981 to cover the western extension of the stratigraphy that hosts the Tom and Jason Deposit (Rhodes, 1992). Cominco carried out numerous exploration programs between 1976 and 1991 including geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, geophysics, diamond drilling, road building and trenching. During the late 1980s and early 1990s Cominco drilled a total of 26 holes on the Nidd property with 6 holes in what is now called the Boundary Zone. Fourteen of the 26 holes intersected zinc mineralization and the best result was hole NB83-8 which intersected 224.0 m of 2.5% Zn and 0.3% Pb including 4.5 m of 16.4% Zn demonstrating potential for both bulk tonnage open pit and high-grade underground mineralization.

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. These are 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 overlain by the chert, black shales, and turbidite sediments of the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group that hosts the Tom and Jason Deposits as well as other lead-zinc and barite mineralization in the Macmillan Pass area (Figure 6.2).

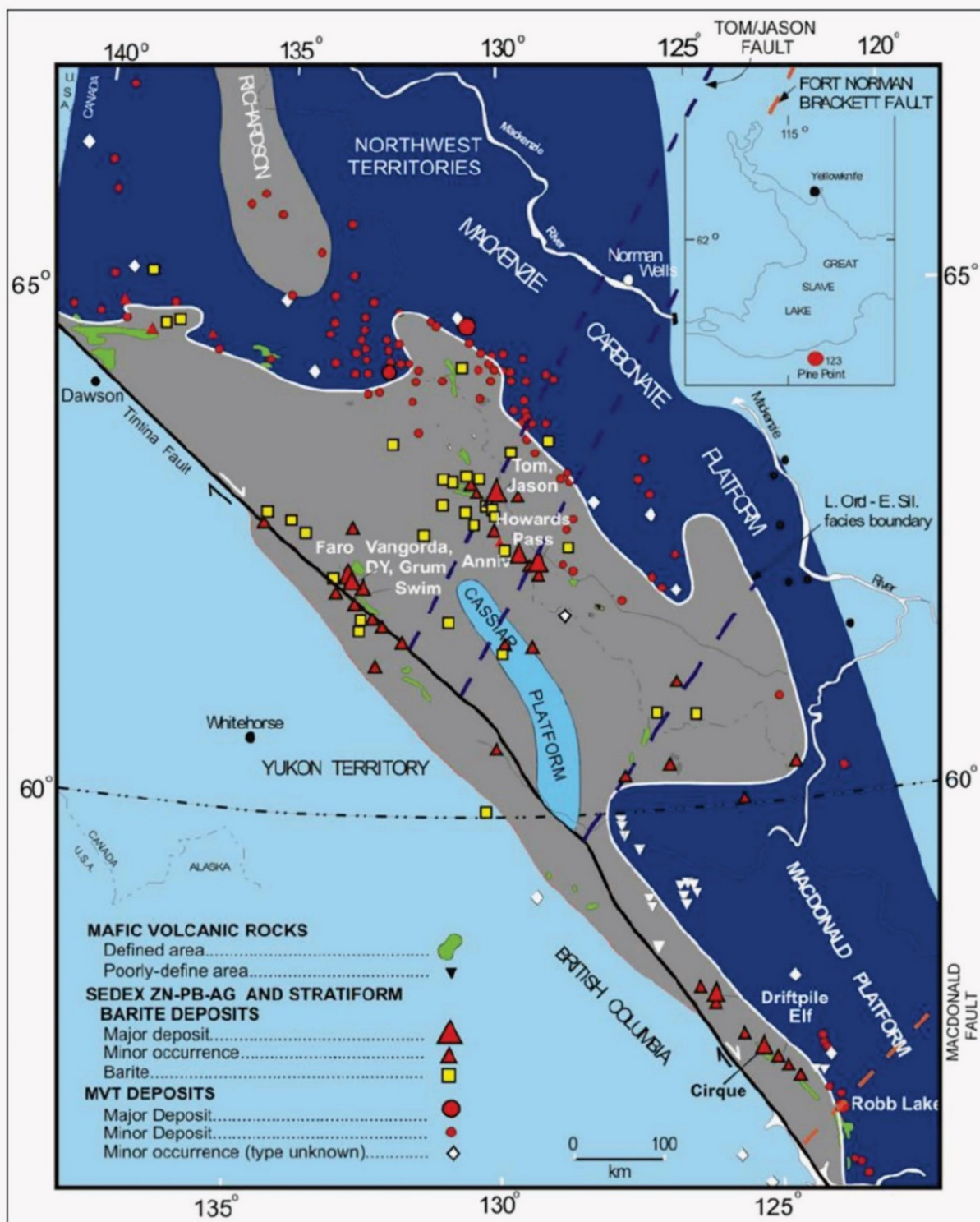


Figure 4.3. Regional Geological Setting of lead-zinc-silver deposits of the Selwyn Basin, including Tom and Jason deposits (Goodfellow, 2007).

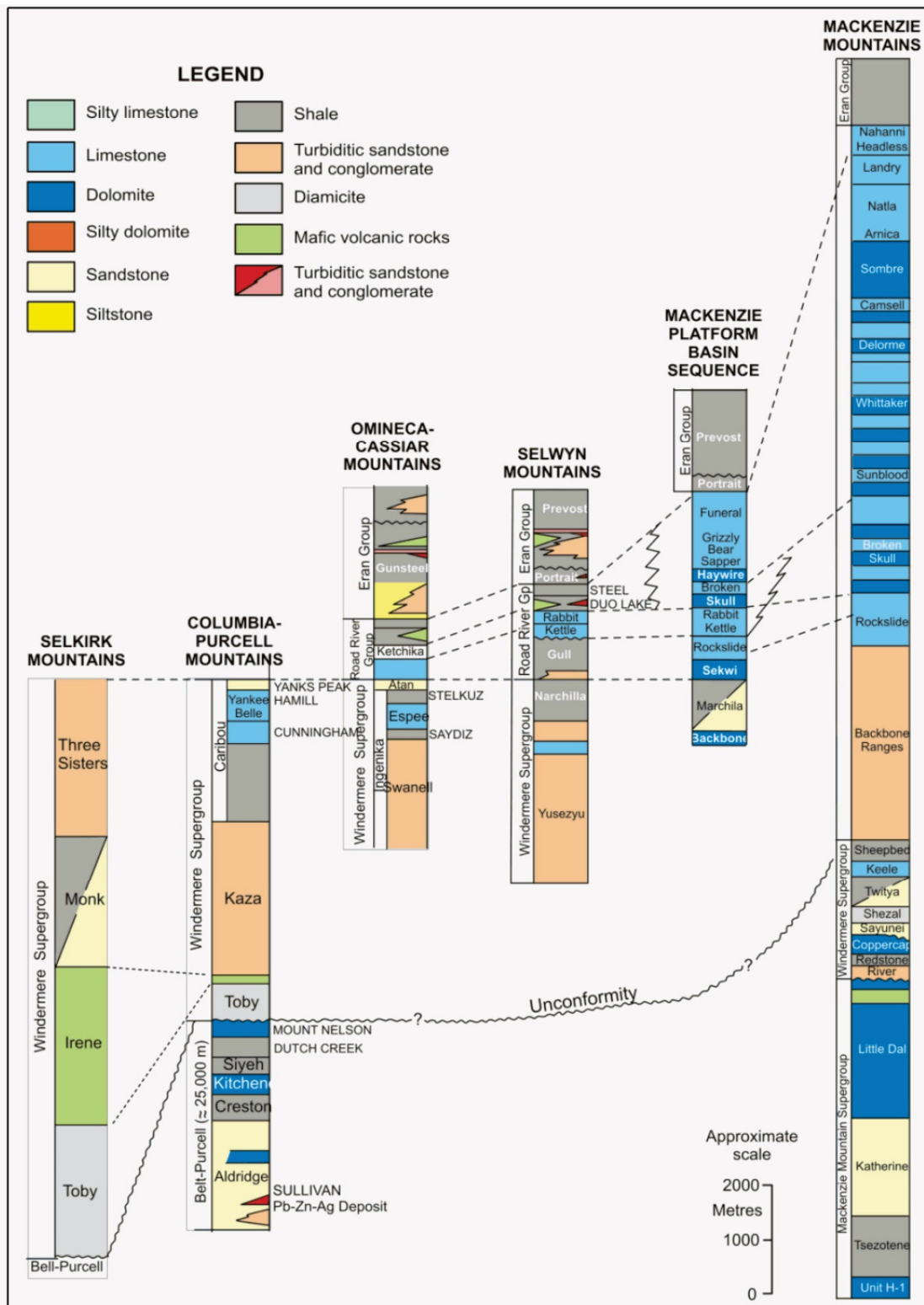


Figure 6.2. Stratigraphy of the Selwyn Basin and Belt Purcell Group (from Goodfellow, 2007).

7 Property Geology

The following is a brief description of the geology of the Macmillan Pass deposits. 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, stratiform lead-zinc-silver (Pb-Zn-Ag) mineralization called Tom, Jason, and End Zones, and one zone of brecciated and vein-hosted zinc mineralization called the Boundary Zone. The Tom and Jason deposits make up the current resources on the Macmillan Pass Project, and the End Zone and Boundary Zone have significant mineralization drilled but not yet classified as mineral resources (Figure 7.1.).

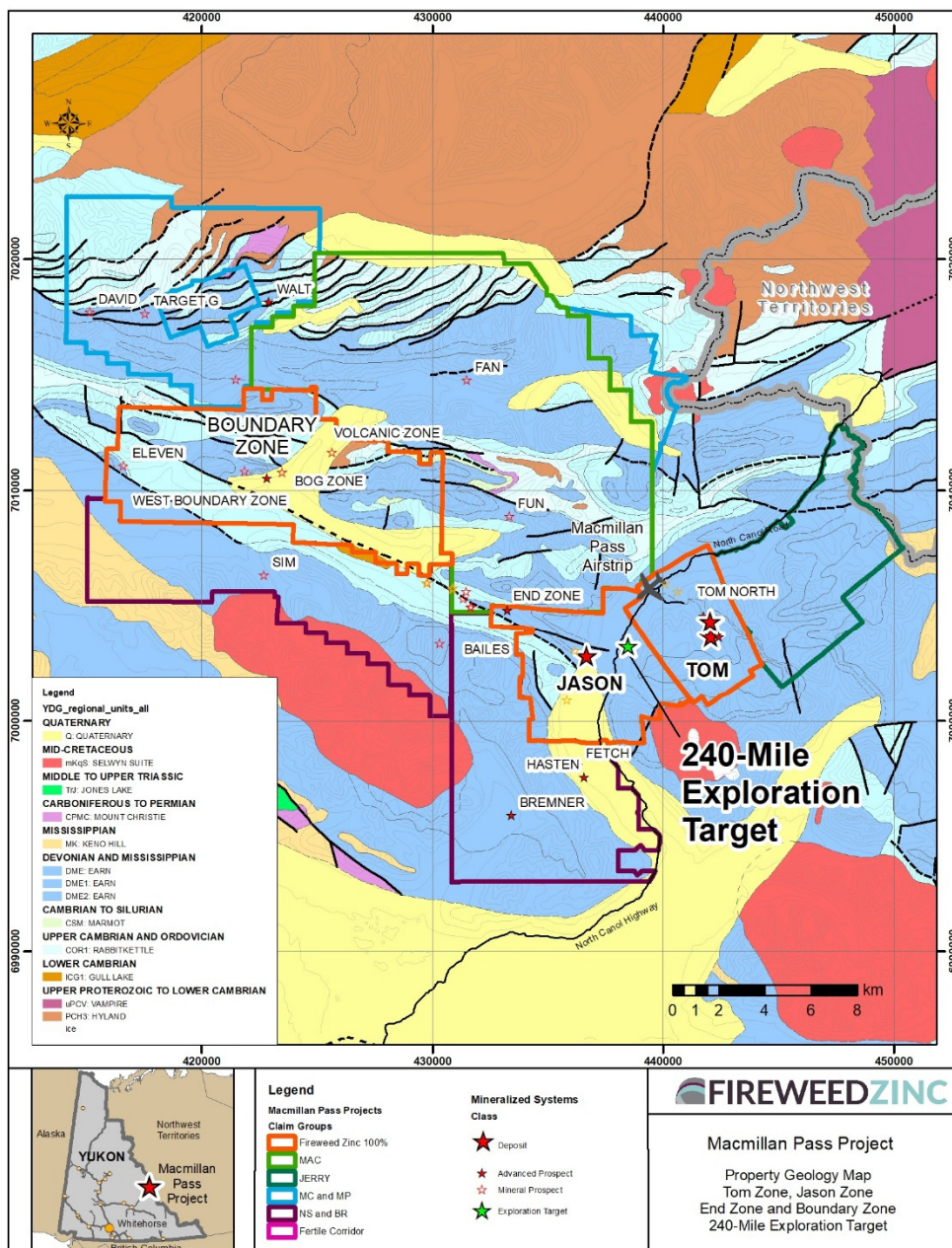


Figure 7.1. A geology map of the Macmillan Pass Project (Geology from YGS).

The shale-hosted Pb-Zn-Ag deposits occur within the Portrait Lake Formation at or near the contact between the Fuller Lake Member and the MacMillan Pass Member, while the Boundary Zone mineralization occurs at or near the base of 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 sections (Figure 7.2) and mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks at or near the base.

Code	Group	Formation	Member	Submember
ITS	Earn	Itsi Formation		
FLU		Portrait Lake Formation	Fuller Lake Member (Tom member informal)	Undifferentiated
FLE				Eggshell submember
FLX				Cherty submember
FLG				Gritty submember
FLC				Carbonaceous submember
MMP				Undifferentiated
MMPu			MacMillan Pass Member	Upper "pinstriped" shale submember
MMC				Middle coarse submember - Conglomerate facies
MMC				Middle coarse submember - Sandstone facies
MMPI				Lower "pinstriped" Shale submember
NL			Niddery Lake Member	
MVV	none	MacMillan Pass volcanics	Boundary Zone	mafic flows, volcanoclastics
MVI				gabbro sills and dykes
SAF	Road River	Sapper Formation		
STF		Steel Formation		
DLF		Duo Lake Formation		

Figure 7.2. Detailed stratigraphy around the Tom and Jason Deposits showing the 240-mile target.

7.1 The Tom Deposit

The Tom deposit, including the Tom West, Tom East, and Tom Southeast zones, consists of several varieties of mineralization ranging from well laminated, stratiform, barite-sphalerite(-galena-pyrite) mineralization to massive sulphide consisting of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and locally pyrrhotite. 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 40 m thick at its thickest part. The zone strikes northwest, and dips approximately 60° to the southwest. It extends for approximately 1 km along strike and at least 400 m down dip where it remains open. The highest-grade portion of the Tom West Zone is along the southeastern 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 a northwest trending anticline. This zone is structurally more complex than 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 Zone with a limited number of historic drill holes.

The Tom North Zone is a large, lower grade zone north of the Tom West deposit. It consists of laminated sphalerite and barite hosted within laminated to massive carbonaceous mudstone. This zone has a similar orientation as Tom West Zone but is separated from Tom West Zone by faulting and is probably the northern extension of Tom West across the fault. This zone is generally 10 to 20 m thick and has been traced for approximately 500 m along strike and 150 m down dip through drilling where it remains open.

7.2 The Jason Deposit

The Jason deposit, consisting of the Jason Main Zone and the Jason South Zone, consists of several varieties of mineralization ranging from distal, well laminated barite-sphalerite(-galena) 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 zones (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 40 m thick, extending approximately 1,200 m 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 deposit.

7.4 The Boundary Zone

The Boundary Zone mineralization consists of sphalerite-siderite-pyrite and minor galena in veins, stockworks, interstitial disseminations, and as replacement of matrix and clasts within diamictites and chert pebble conglomerates. Boundary Zone is located adjacent to a major syn-sedimentary structure and contains large volumes of boulder diamictites indicating that the area underwent active tectonic extension during the formation of the basin, a similar setting to the Tom and Jason areas. The Boundary Zone area is part of a distinct sub-basin that contains significant volumes of strongly siderite altered basaltic pyroclastics and lava flows within the Earn Group. The presence of syn-sedimentary faulting, a distinct sub-basin, volcanic rocks, abundant zinc mineralization, and strong alteration indicate the area is host to a robust zinc mineralizing system.

Known mineralization at the Boundary Zone is spread over an area two kilometres long and 200-800 m wide with drilled mineralization in a central area 300 m long, 190 m deep (and open) and a true thickness of up to 285 m of over 2% Zn.

8 2020 Work Program and Results

One drill hole was drilled at the 240-mile target in 2020 (Table 8.1.). The drill hole was drilled to test the geophysical target (ground gravity) defined in the 2018-2019 exploration programs. A drill pad was built, and the drill was flown to site using a AStar AS350B2. The hole was drilled to a total depth of 632m before being shut down. The core was brought back to the Tom camp and logged daily. The core is being stored at the core storage facility at the Tom Camp (UTM).

The drill hole intersected of 632m of massive, black, carbonaceous, weakly laminated, pyritic, mudstone with subtle cm to decimeter scale beds defined by subtle dark grey laminae. The mudstones are interpreted to be part of the Fuller Lake Mbr. of the Portrait Lake Fm. and subtle variations (such as carbonaceous content and the presence or absence of Radiolaria) suggest that the cherty, carbonaceous, and gritty sub-members of the Fuller Lake Mbr. were intersected in the drill hole.

Hole	UTM Grid	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Dip (o)	Azimuth (o) NAD83_09	Drill Company	Start Date	Complete Date
MP20-001	NAD83_09	438698	7003094	1311	632	-60	295	New Age Drilling	03-Oct-20	12-Oct-20

Table 8.1. Drill hole information for MP20-001.

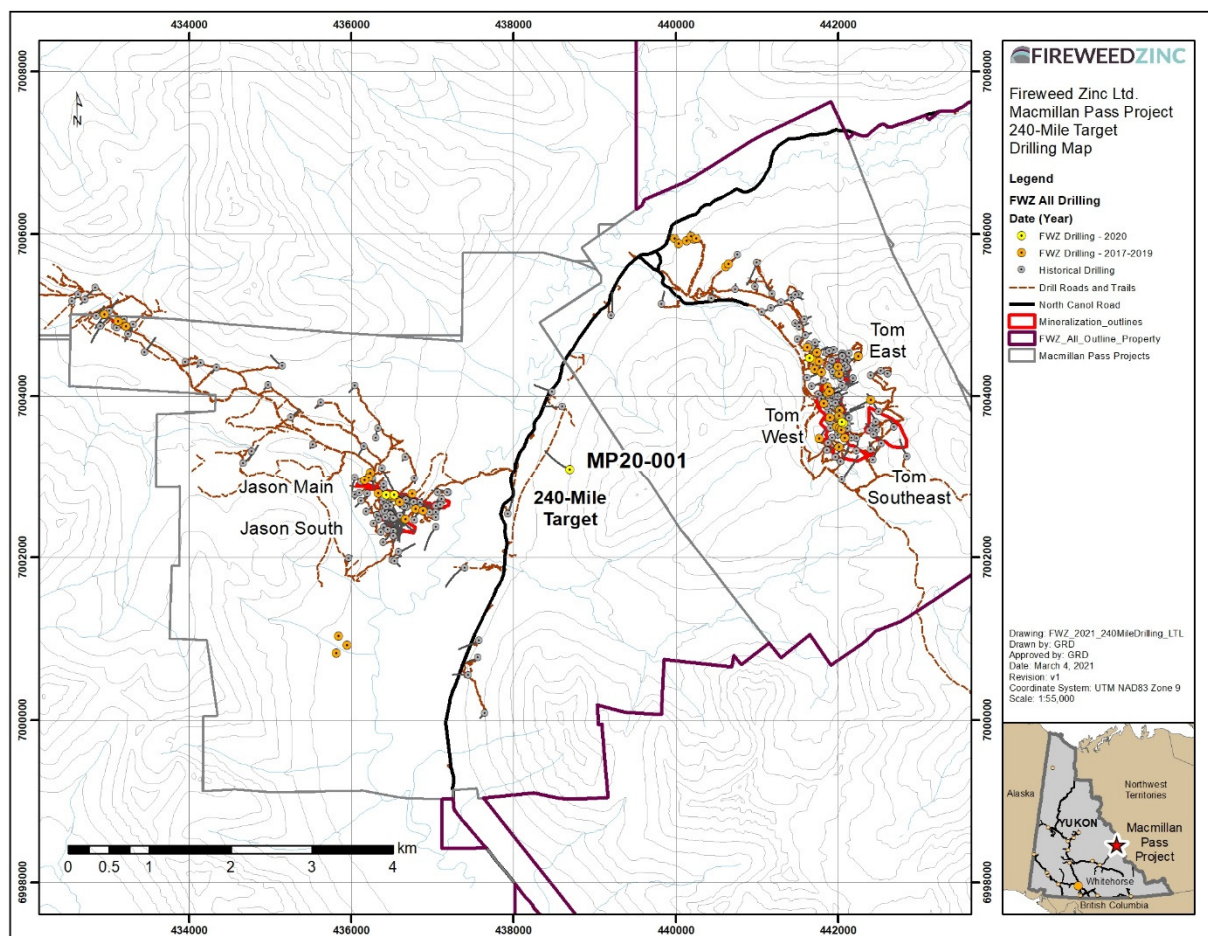


Figure 8.1. A map showing the location of MP20-001 with respect to the Tom and Jason deposits.

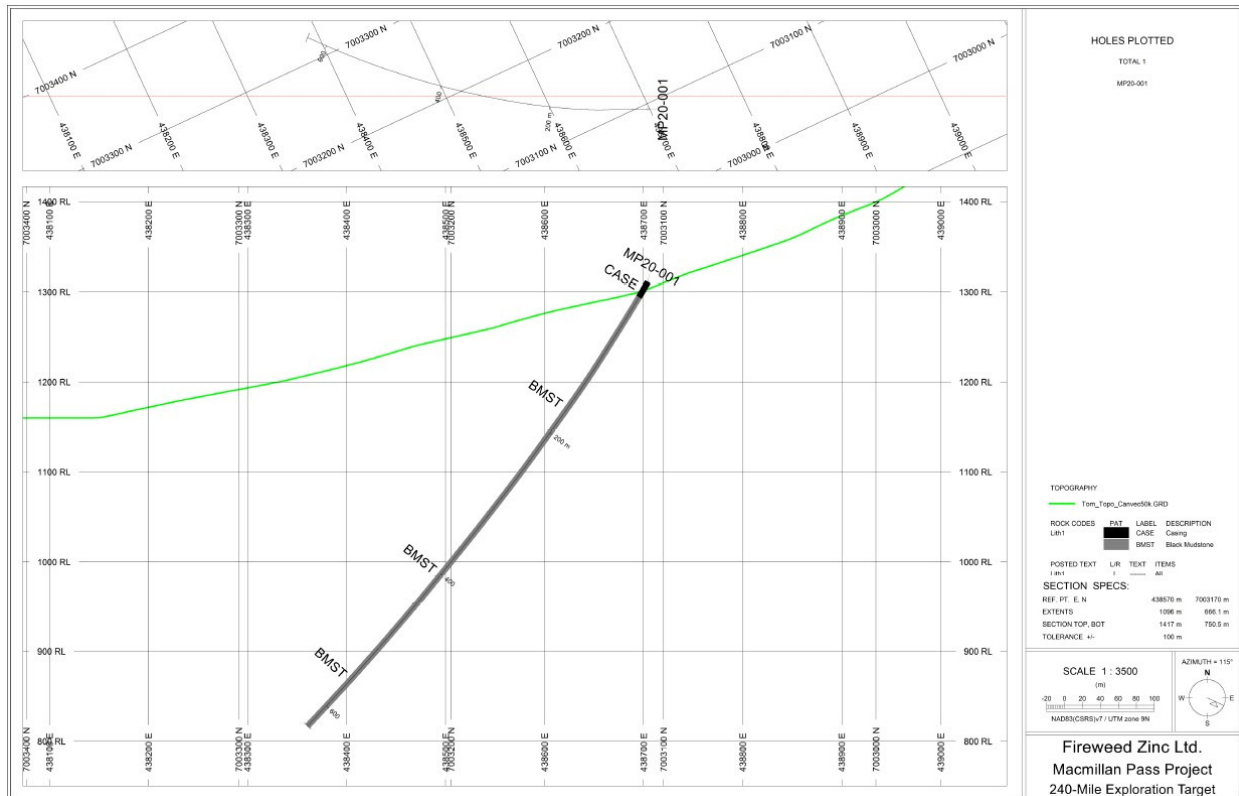


Figure 8.2. A cross section of MP20-001.

Assays - No mineralization was encountered in the drill hole and therefore no assay samples were collected from this drill hole.

Core Photos



Figure 8.3. Core photos from MP20-001 showing massive, black, carbonaceous mudstone (dry/wet).

9 Interpretations, Recommendations, and Conclusions

Drill Hole MP20-001 intersected 632m of Fuller Lake Mbr. black, massive, carbonaceous mudstone and did not intersect significant mineralization. The target horizon at the contact of the Fuller Lake Mbr. and Macmillan Pass Mbr. (the stratigraphic horizon hosting the Tom Deposit), was not intersected in this drill

hole, however the drill hole penetrated significantly deeper than the limits of the geophysical survey and tested the volume of rock that was estimated to cause the gravity.

No further work is recommended at this time.

10 References

- Arne, D., McGarry, L., 2018, NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Macmillan Pass Zinc-Lead-Silver Project, Watson Lake and Mayo Mining Districts Yukon Territory, Canada. Report No. R161.2018, pp. 99.
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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.

11 Statement of Expenditures

Fireweed Zinc Ltd. - Macmillan Pass Project

2020 Statement of Expenditures - 240-mile diamond drilling

Item	Amount	Units	Cost per unit	Total Cost
Drilling (1 x A5) for 632m	632	m	\$ 266.00	\$ 168,112.00
Diesel Fuel	28	drums	\$ 225.00	\$ 6,300.00
Project Manager	14	days	\$ 600.00	\$ 8,400.00
Geologist	14	days	\$ 615.00	\$ 8,610.00
Geotech	14	days	\$ 465.00	\$ 6,510.00
Helicopter	48	hours	\$ 1,575.00	\$ 75,600.00
Jet Fuel	48	hours	\$ 225.00	\$ 10,800.00
Fixed Wing (flights)	2	flights	\$ 5,544.00	\$ 11,088.00
Camp Costs (Cooks, fuel, food, personnel)	140	man days	\$ 50.00	\$ 7,000.00
Total				\$ 302,420.00

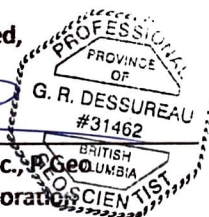
I, Gilles Dessureau, M.Sc., P.Geo., of 308-3131 Main St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V5T 3G8 do hereby certify that the above listed expenditures are believed to be accurate and represent the expenditures of the 2020 field season incurred at Macmillan Pass Property, Yukon Territory between October 3, and Oct 12, 2019.

Dated March 15, 2021

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 2020 Diamond Drilling on the 240-Mile Target, Macmillan Pass Project, Yukon' dated March 15, 2021. The report was prepared to fulfill the assessment requirements for the Macmillan Pass Property as laid out in the Yukon Territory 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.

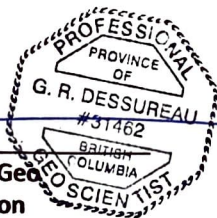
I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the contents of this report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Dated March 15, 2021

Respectfully submitted,



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



13 Appendices

Appendix I.

Claims List

Appendix II.

Drill Logs