

ASSESSMENT REPORT DESCRIBING THE 2020 FIELD SEASON

ON THE MACMILLAN PASS PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY INCLUDING:

DIAMOND DRILLING AND GROUND GEOPHYSICS

Work Completed between July 4 - October 18, 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 137	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
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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: 1050 - Nidderly Lake (105001)
Latitude: 63.1651° Longitude: -130.1608°
UTM (NAD 83, Zone 9): Easting: 441534 mE Northing: 7004513 mN
Watson Lake and Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

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June 30, 2021

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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 both the Watson Lake and Mayo Mining Districts, Yukon Territory. The quartz mining claims are located 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 Tom and Jason as well as numerous advanced prospects and exploration targets such as Boundary Zone and the newly discovered Boundary West mineralization. The deposits are hosted within the prolific Paleozoic black shales and mafic volcanic rocks of the Selwyn Basin.

During the 2020 field season Fireweed Zinc carried out a large field exploration program consisting of ground geophysical surveys (ground gravity) and diamond drilling focusing on the Boundary Zone and surrounding area.

The total expenditures for the 2020 program were approximately \$2,557,802, including approximately \$193,144 for fixed wing, \$326,970 for helicopter, \$59,625 for fuel, \$616,322 for diamond drilling, \$186,030 for assays, \$158,217 for the geophysical program (including line cutting), with approximately \$577,283 for camp, food, equipment, supplies, and rentals etc.

The 2020 program was successful in expanding known mineralization at Boundary Zone and discovering new mineralization (including new styles and new ages) at Boundary West. Ground gravity was successful at delineating known mineralization as well as identifying new zones of mineralization (i.e., Boundary West)

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 a number of advanced prospects such as Boundary Zone and End Zone as well as several significant exploration targets.

During the 2020 field season Fireweed Zinc carried out a large exploration program focused around Boundary Zone consisting of diamond drilling (9 holes for 2,317.7 m) and ground geophysics (gravity). This program led to the discovery of a new zone called Boundary West.

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 2,902 quartz mining claims covering 544 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.

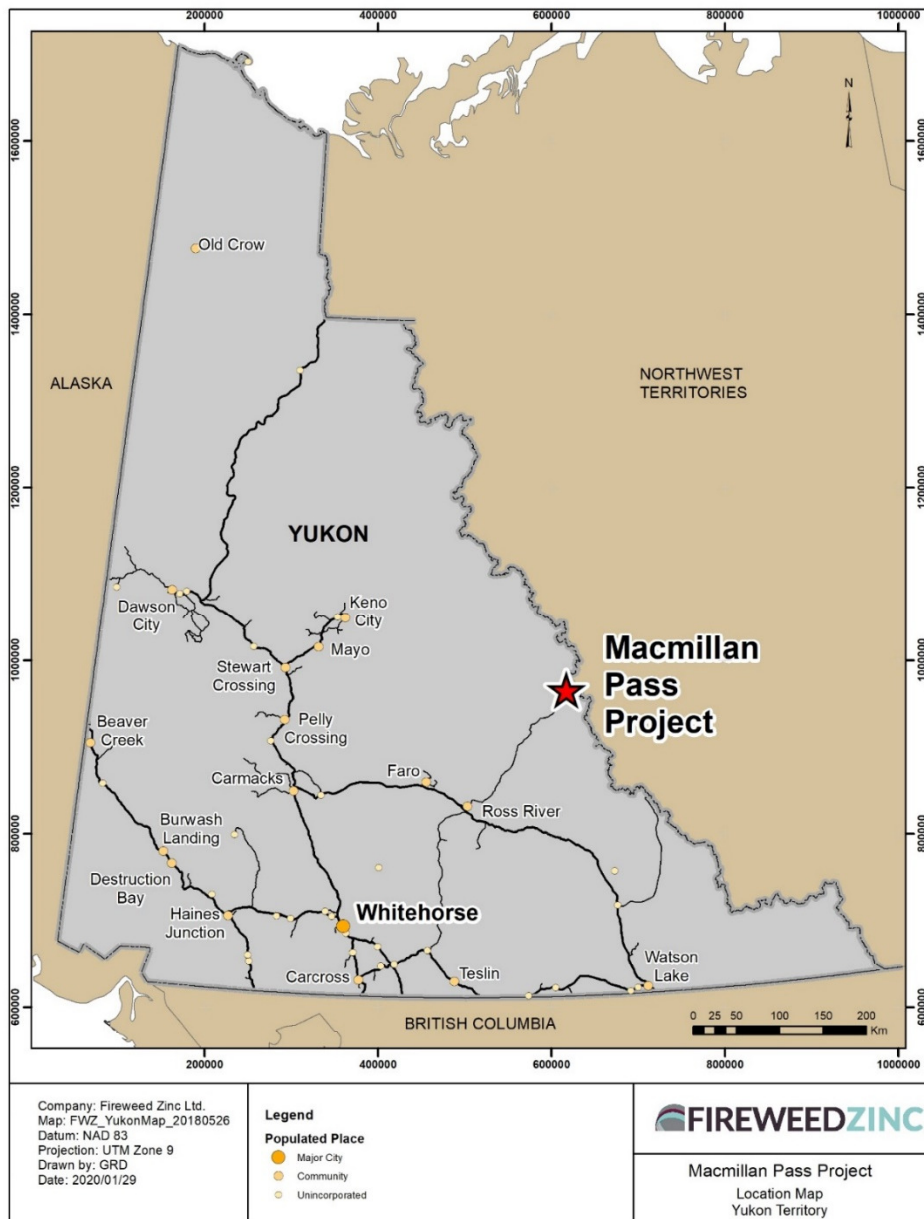


Figure 3.1. A map of the Yukon showing the location of the Macmillan Pass Project.

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: 7005784 mN, Easting: 439392 mE 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 (441,564 mE 7,004,535 mN - NAD83 UTM 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 50,806 m. All together 422 holes have been drilled for a total of 90,669 m 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 Tom West and Tom East. A total of 3,423 m 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 late Neoproterozoic to 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).

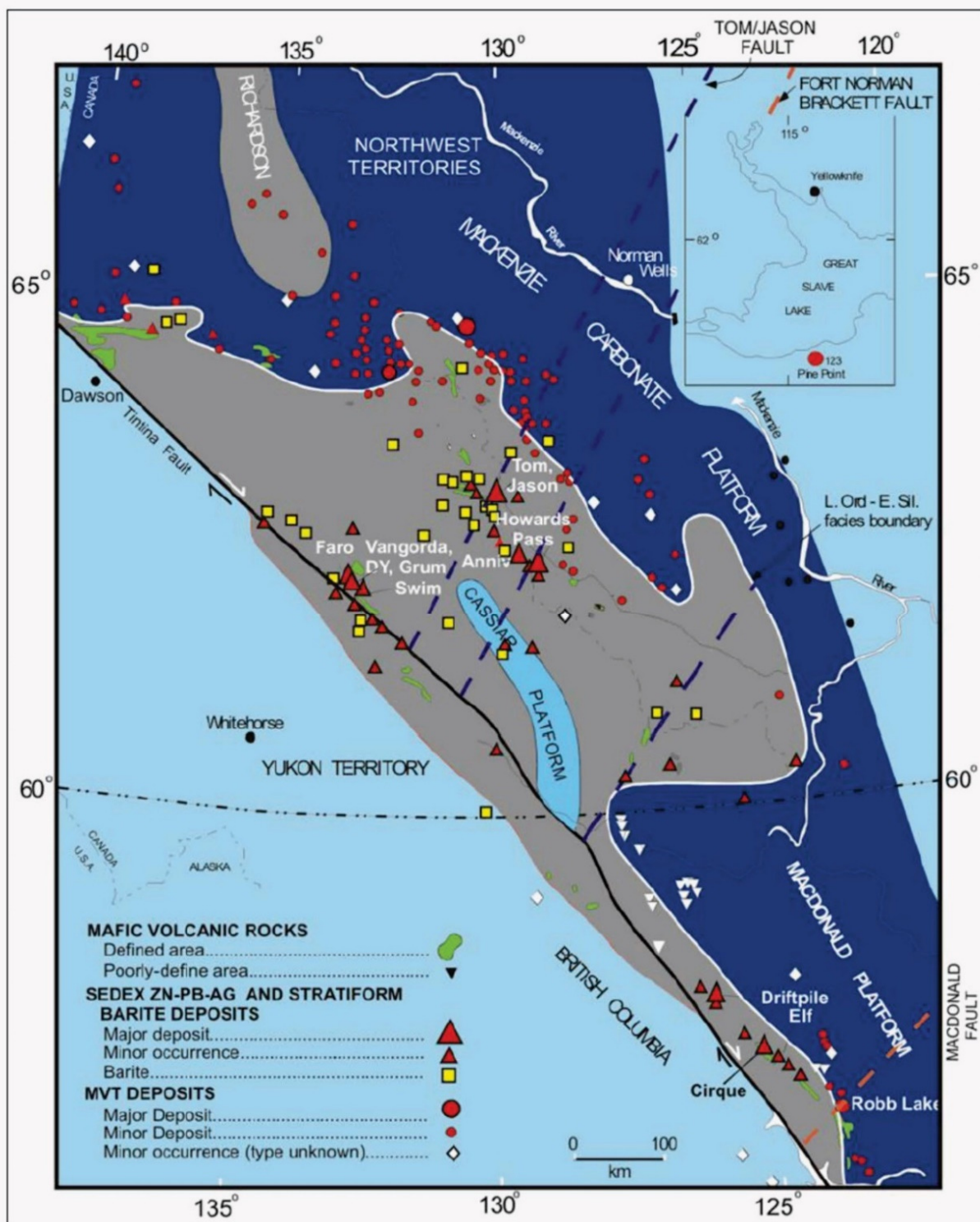


Figure 4.3. Regional Geological Setting of lead-zinc-silver deposits of the Selwyn Basin, including Tom and Jason deposits (Goodfellow, 2007).

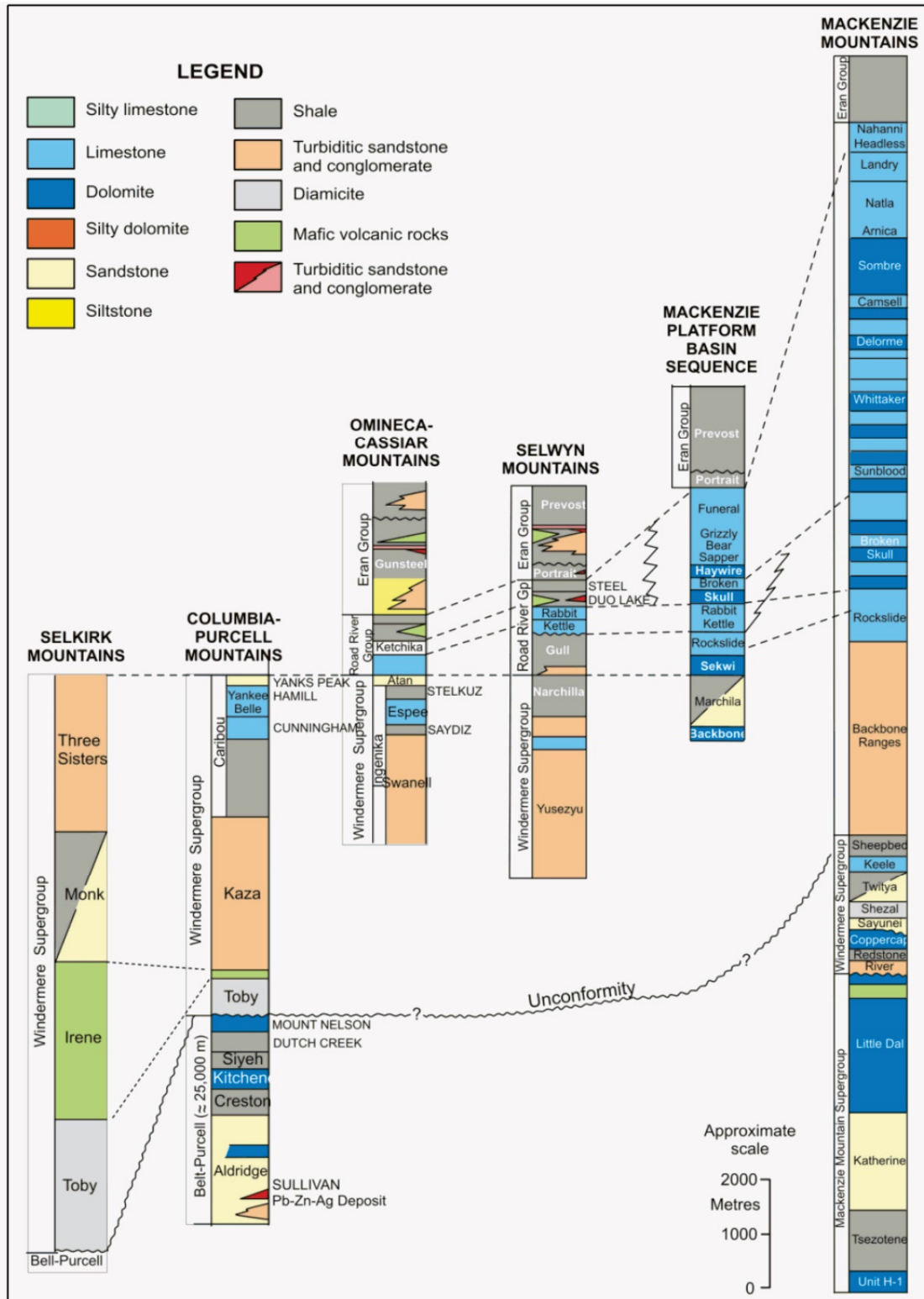
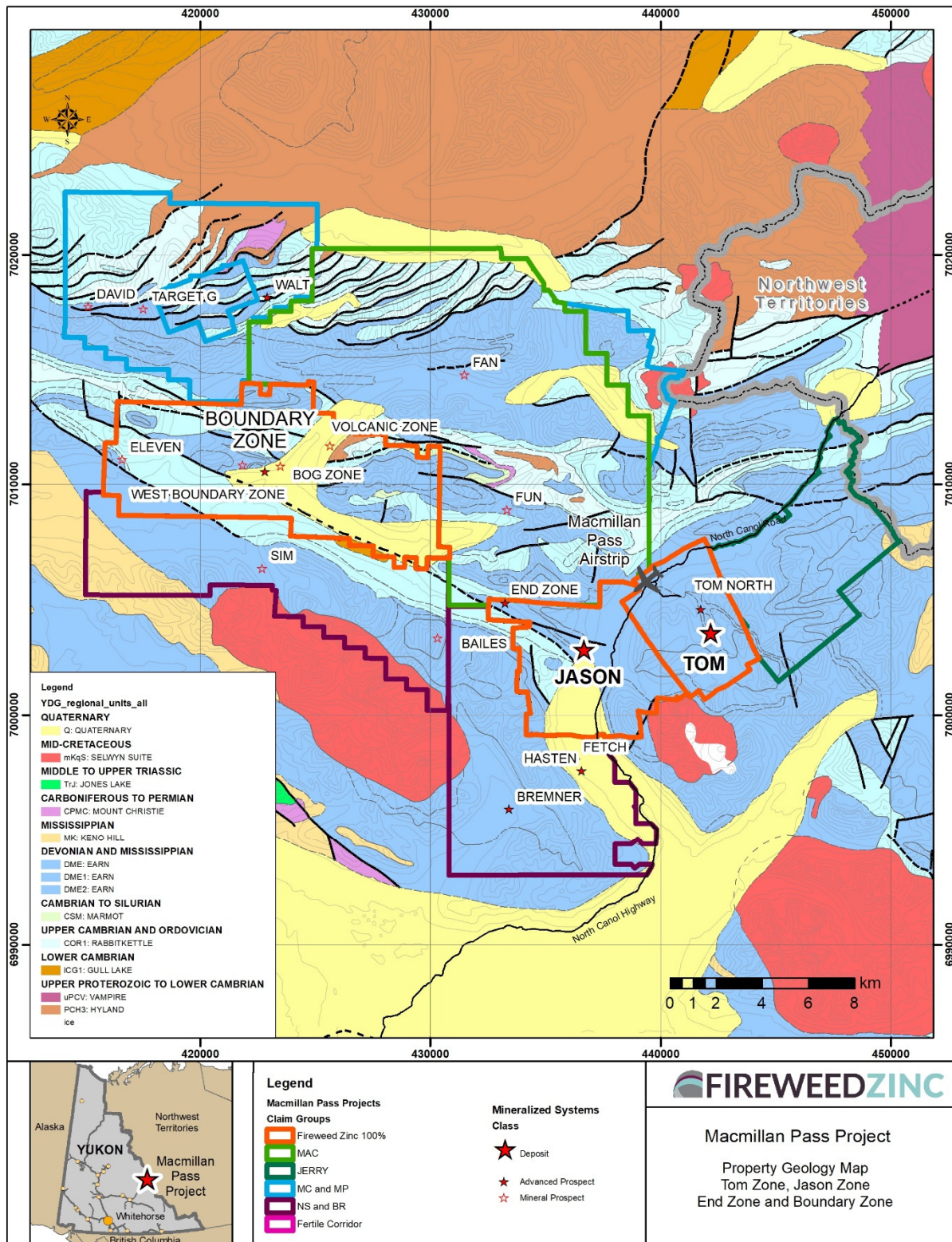


Figure 6.2. Stratigraphy of the Selwyn Basin and Belt Purcell Group (from Goodfellow, 2007).

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.).



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			MacMillan Pass Member	Undifferentiated
MMPu				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		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 and the Boundary Zone, and Boundary West.

7.1 The Tom Deposit

The Tom deposit, including Tom West, Tom East, and Tom Southeast, 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 Tom West 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 Tom West 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.

Tom East occurs near the hinge of a northwest trending anticline. This zone is structurally more complex than the zone at Tom Main and shows multiple generations of folding. It consists of high-grade sphalerite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and barite.

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

Tom North 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 but is separated from Tom West 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.

The 2020 drilling at the Boundary West discovered several new styles of mineralization including massive sulphide (pyrite>>sphalerite>galena) and laminated sphalerite. Zinc mineralization at Boundary West is present in two sequences: the upper sequence; and the lower sequence. Each sequence broadly comprises an interval of stratiform zinc mineralization overprinted and underlain by an interval of vein-hosted zinc mineralization.

Upper Sequence

The first drillhole into the gravity anomaly in 2020 (NB20-004) intersected 25.6 metres of massive-sulphide mineralization from 130.6 m to 156.2 m, comprising mostly massive pyrite (>80% vol.) with some sphalerite and minor galena. Relict patches of black mudstone and mudstone fragments containing barite pseudomorphed by silica or pyrite are found within the massive-sulphide. This intersection is in the stratigraphy above Boundary Zone in rocks that are correlative with the host rocks to the Tom and Jason deposits, near the base of the Frasnian (late Devonian) age Fuller Lake member, Portrait Lake Formation, Earn Group. In subsequent drillholes NB20-007 and NB20-009, laminated sphalerite-galena-pyrite mineralization (similar in style to Tom and Jason) and semi-massive sulphides were intersected at the same stratigraphic interval as the massive-sulphide in NB20-004. Overprinting and underlying the stratiform interval, wide intervals of vein hosted pyrite-sphalerite mineralization were intersected: e.g. NB20-004 intersected 76.8 m of vein hosted and semi-massive pyrite-sphalerite mineralization below the massive-sulphide from 156.2 to 233.0 m.



Figure 7.4.1. Radial splays of barite needles (“snowflakes”), partially to completely replaced by pyrite.

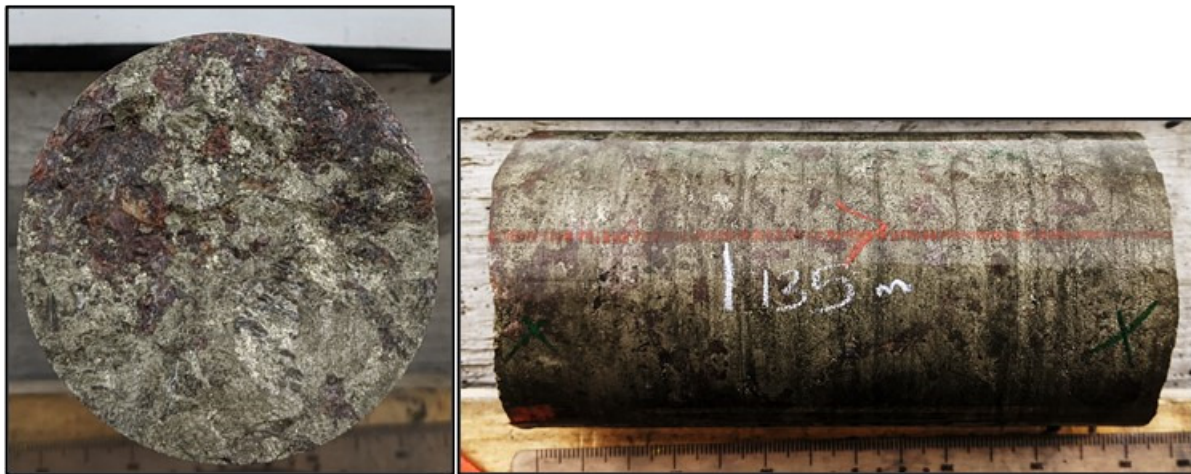


Figure 7.4.2. Massive sulphide (pyrite>sphalerite) mineralization from NB20-004, 135.0 m.

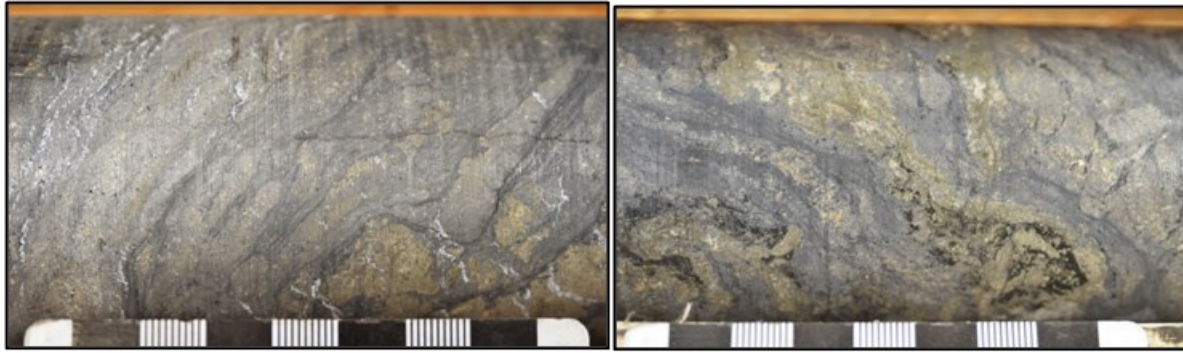


Figure 7.4.3. Laminated sphalerite-galena-pyrite-barite in Tom-Jason style mineralization in hole NB20-009.

Lower Sequence

Stratiform zinc mineralization was intersected in hole NB20-009 from 160.0 m to 227.8 m (67.8 m intersected), occurring as fine to medium grains of disseminated grey sphalerite concentrated along sedimentary laminae in radiolarian cherty mudstones. Identification of graptolite fossils that precisely date the rocks from the new discovery west of Boundary Zone show that stratiform sphalerite mineralization occurs in the late Ordovician-Early Silurian part of the Road River Group (Cross Section 1). This demonstrates that stratiform mineralization in NB20-009 occurs not only in the upper sequence mid to late Devonian Earn Group rocks that host mineralization at Tom and Jason but that a second wide mineralized interval occurs in the older, lower sequence Late Ordovician-Early Silurian rocks.

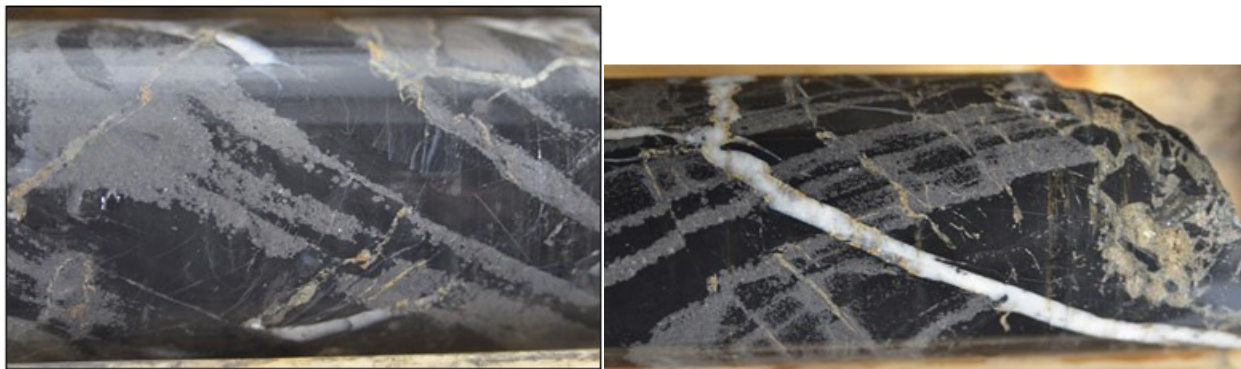


Figure 7.4.4. NB20-009 grey sphalerite mineralization of the lower sequence in Upper Ordovician-Early Silurian age host rocks the same age as those that host the Howard's Pass deposits. Note the late honey coloured sphalerite occurring as syntaxial veins.

Lower sequence vein mineralization

The lower sequence stratiform interval of zinc mineralization is overprinted by multiple generations of sphalerite-pyrite-quartz-galena-siderite veins. The vein mineralization forms a wide interval, overlapping the stratiform mineralization and extending 178.2 m below the stratiform styles of mineralization in NB20-009 from 227.8 m to 406.0 m (see Cross Section 1 and Fireweed news releases dated September 24th, 2020 and October 15th, 2020 for details). Hole NB20-004 was terminated before reaching lower sequence rocks.

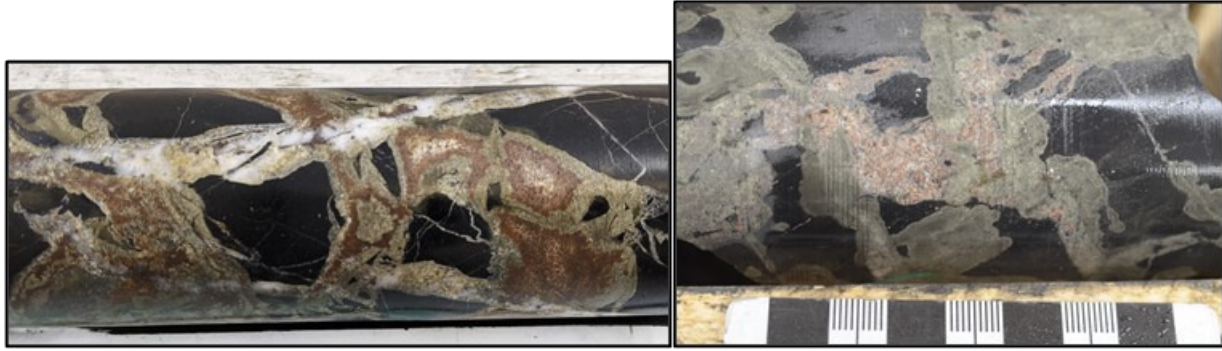


Figure NB20-009 lower sequence vein mineralization with early stratiform grey sphalerite cut by pyrite veins cut by pyrite-red/beige sphalerite veins. Note within the latest vein sequence the early red brown sphalerite and later beige sphalerite.

8 2020 Work Program and Results

The 2020 program had several objectives which included ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling around the Boundary Zone; each element of the program is described in detail below.

8.1 Ground Gravity Survey

The ground gravity survey was carried out between August 13 and August 30 and consisted of 1,128 gravity stations in 3 grids: the Boundary Zone grid (961 stations), the Volcanic grid (84 stations) and the Tom South grid (83 stations) (Figure 8.1.1.).

- The Boundary Zone grid consists of 961 gravity stations on 32 north-south lines (UTM grid north N000°), 21 of them spaced 200 metres apart, with shorter infills spaced either 100 or 50 metres apart. The area is around 4 kilometres WNW of the western limit of the Fertile Corridor gravity grid surveyed in 2019. 44 of these stations were surveyed in 2019, and 917 in 2020.
- The Volcanic grid consists of 84 gravity stations on 4 north-south lines (N000°), spaced 200 metres apart. The area is around 3 kilometres NNW of the north-western limit of the Fertile Corridor gravity grid surveyed in 2019.
- Tom South consists of 83 gravity stations on 2 east-north-east lines (N063°), spaced 200 metres apart. The survey extends the southeastern-most surveyed line of the 2018 survey to the west and adds one to the south-east. The data for the Tom South grid did not meet data QA/QC requirements and will not be discussed further in this report.

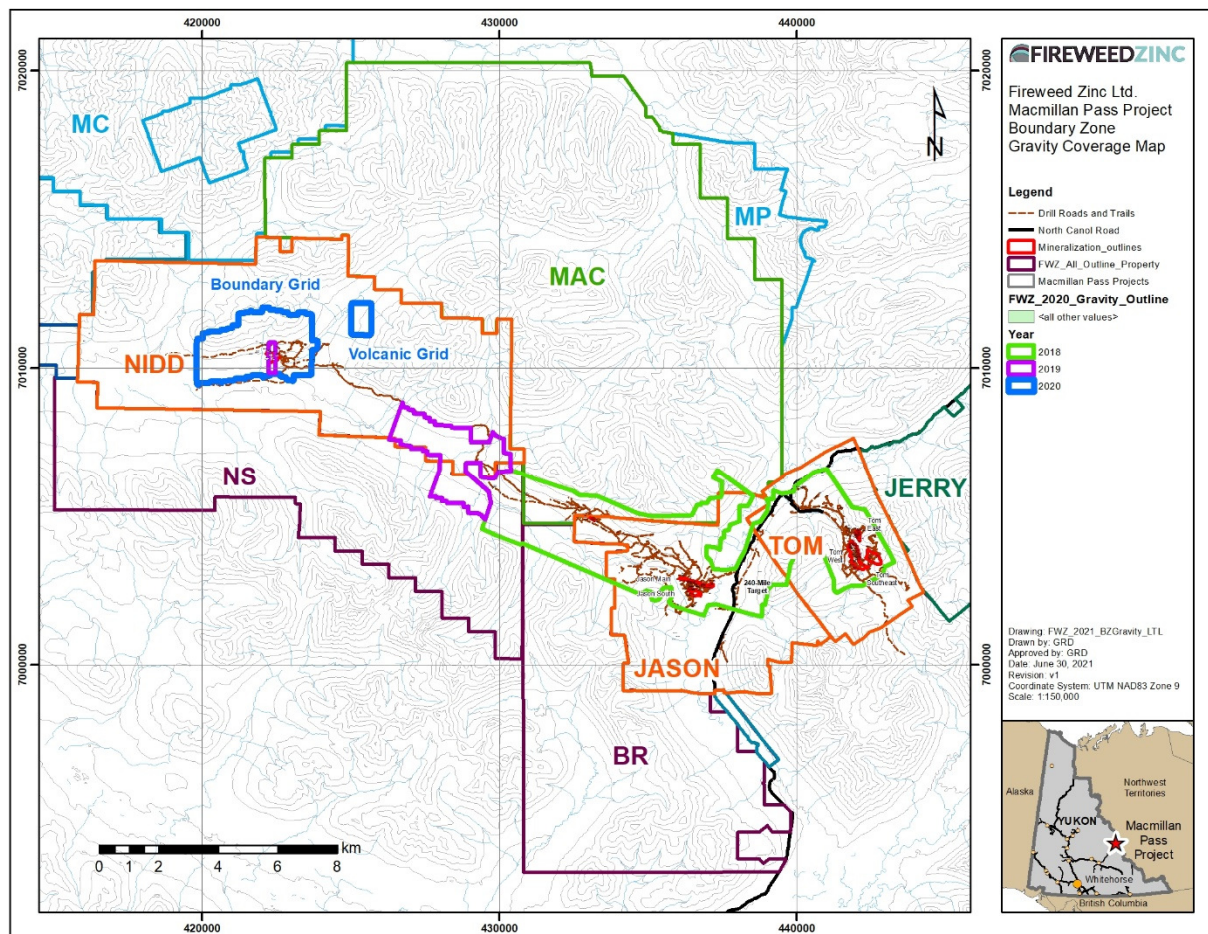


Figure 8.1.1. A map showing the location of the 2020 gravity grid NW from the 2018/2019 grid.

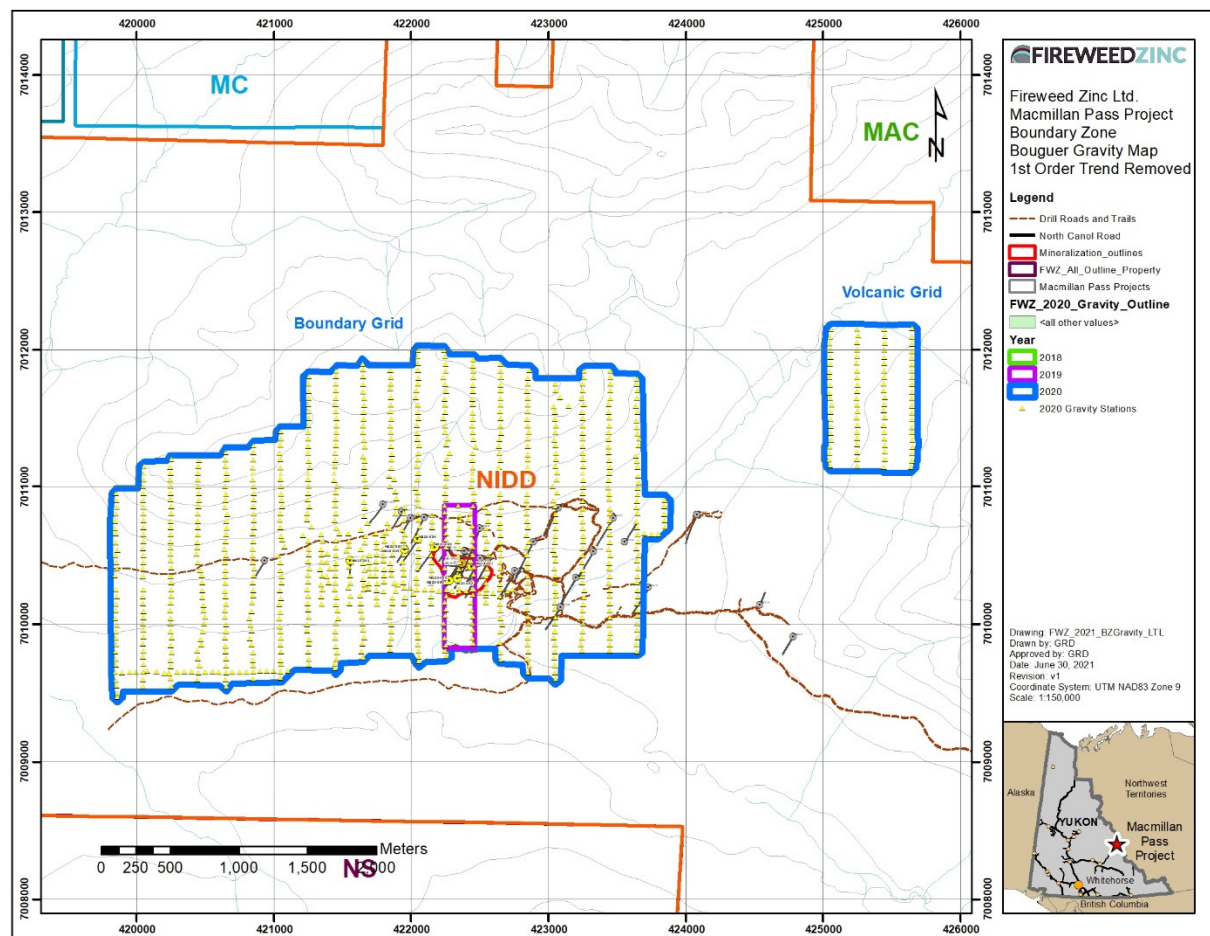


Figure 8.1.2. A map showing the location of the 2020 gravity grid and stations.

Gravity Results

The 2020 ground gravity survey outlined a 1,100 x 500 m gravity high associated with known zinc mineralization at Boundary Zone and extending approximately 350 m to the west of known mineralization (Figure 8.4.1 and 8.4.2.). This new area outlined with the ground gravity survey was called Boundary West and was drill tested in the latter part of the season.

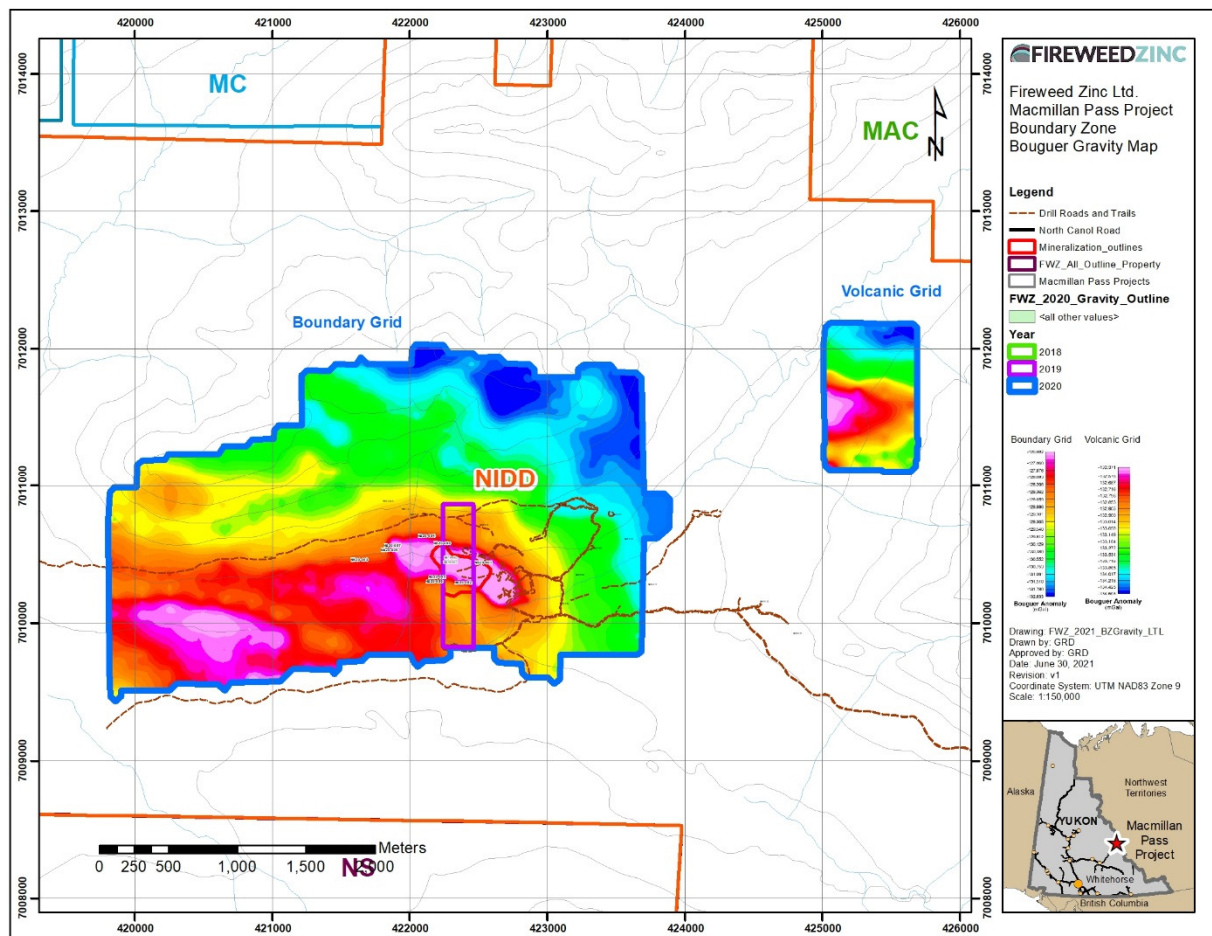


Figure 8.1.3. A map showing the Bouguer Gravity Results for the Boundary and Volcanic Grid.

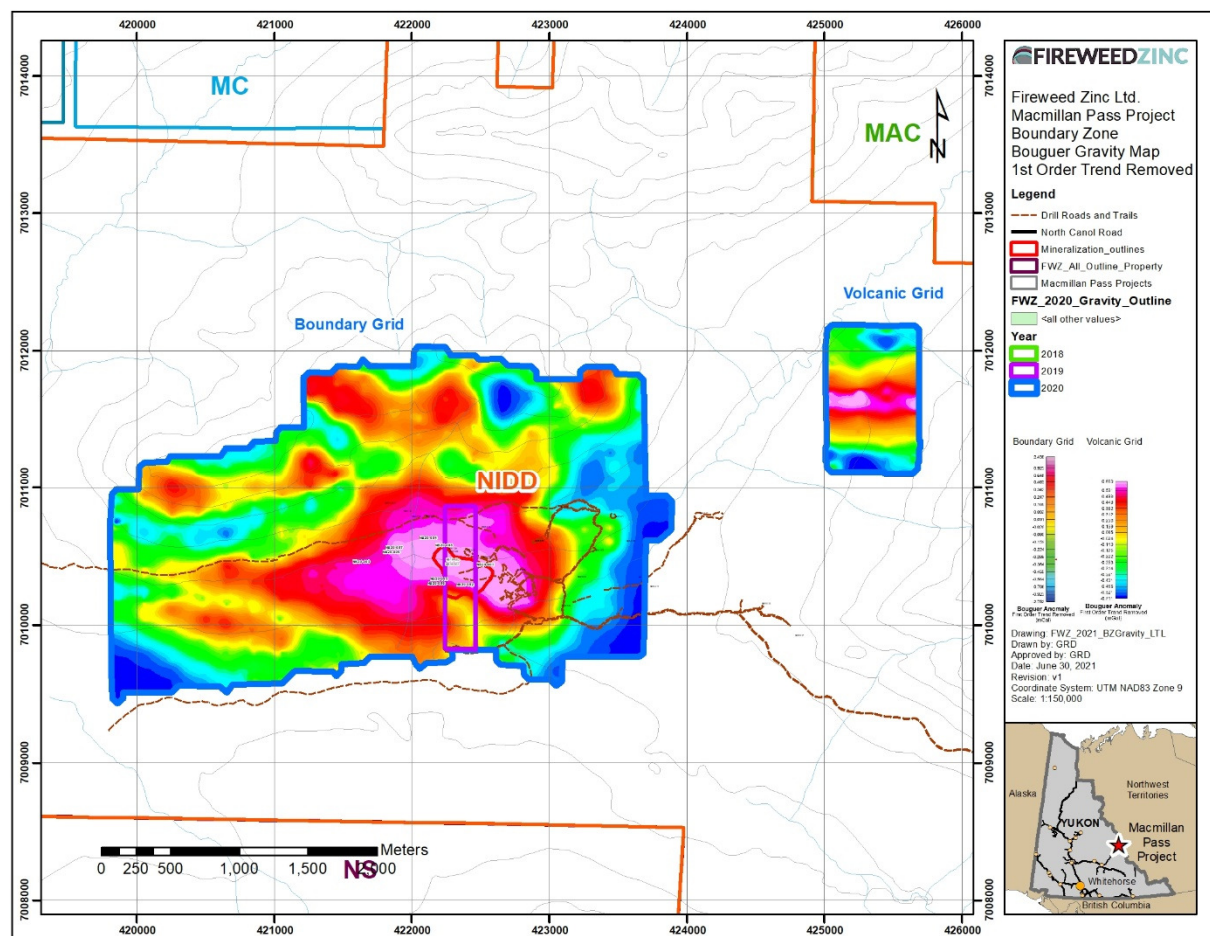


Figure 8.1.4. A map showing the Bouguer Gravity Results (First Order Trend Removed) for the Boundary and Volcanic Grid.

8.2 Diamond Drilling

A total of 9 diamond drill holes were drilled on the Macmillan Pass property in 2020 for a total of 2,317.7 m. (Figure 8.2.1.). The drilling focused on the Boundary Zone area extending known mineralization and testing new areas defined by the ground gravity program. A list of diamond drill holes and their coordinates from the 2019 program at the Macmillan Pass is given in **Table 8.2.1**.

Hole ID	Property/ Prospect	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation CGVD28 (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°) (True North)	Length (m)	Core Size	Drill Started	Drill Completed
NB20-001	Boundary	422440	7010418	1163.8	-54	270	303.5	HQ3	27-Aug-	03-Sep-20
NB20-002	Boundary	422336	7010329	1131.51	-50	20	320	HQ3	28-Aug-	10-Sep-20
NB20-003	Boundary	421557	7010456	1200	-50	186.03	152	HQ3	04-Sep-	08-Sep-20
NB20-004	Boundary West	422049	7010614	1217.5	-50	216.03	333	HQ3	10-Sep-	18-Sep-20
NB20-005	Boundary	422277	7010313	1129	-50	215	143	HQ3	11-Sep-	16-Sep-20
NB20-006	Boundary	422277	7010313	1129	-80	215	205	HQ3	17-Sep-	21-Sep-20
NB20-007	Boundary West	421951	7010538	1200	-70	215	90	HQ3	18-Sep-	22-Sep-20
NB20-008	Boundary West	422172	7010555	1203	-50	215	324	HQ3	22-Sep-	30-Sep-20
NB20-009	Boundary West	421951	7010538	1200	-75	215	447.16	HQ3	23-Sep-	04-Oct-20

Table 8.2.1. A list of diamond drill holes from the 2020 program (UTM NAD83 Zone 9).

Two holes were drilled in the Boundary Zone (NB20-001 and 002), two holes were drilled south of Boundary Zone (NB20-005 and 006), four holes were drilled in Boundary West (NB20-004, 007, 008, and 009), and 1 hole was drilled south of Boundary Zone west NB20-003) (Figure 8.2.1).

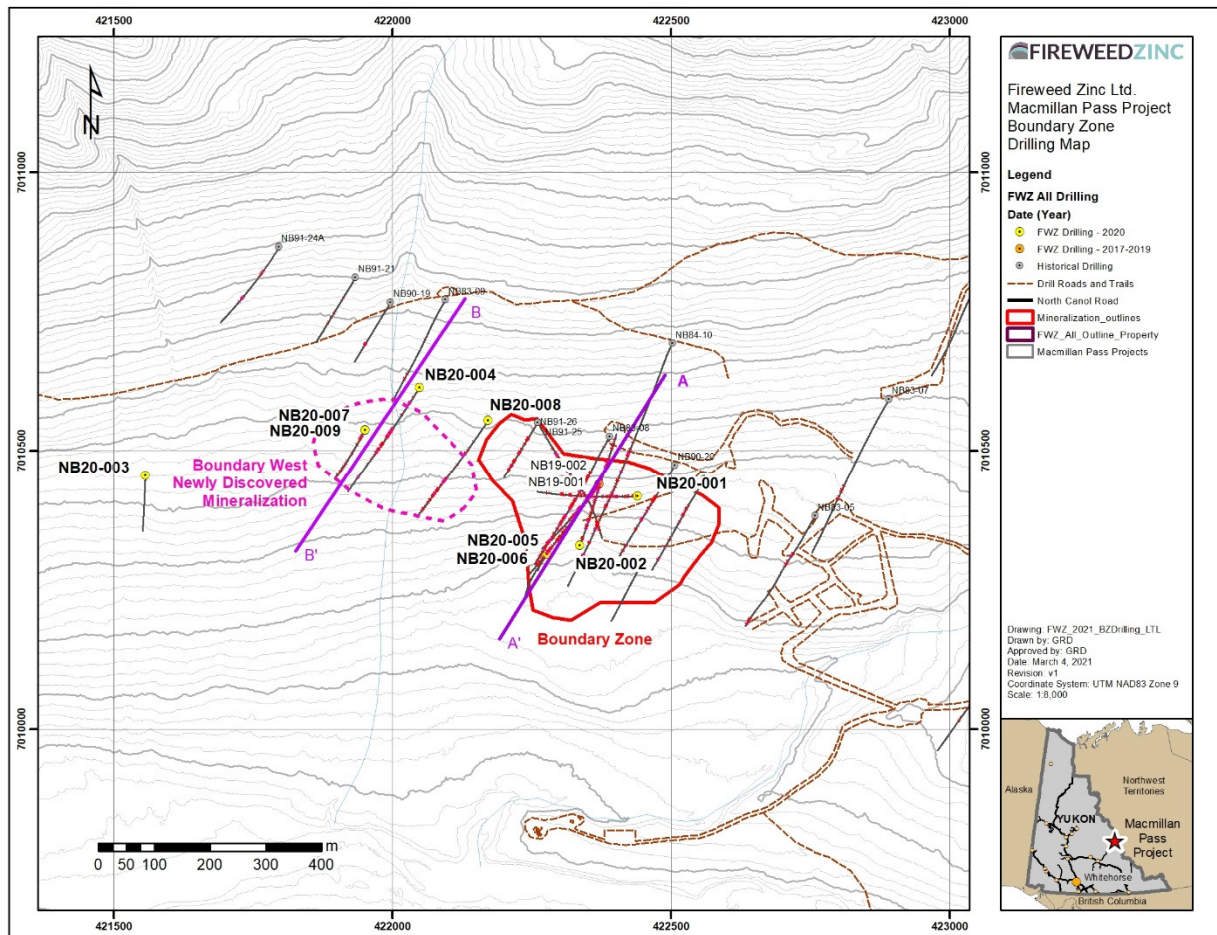


Figure 8.2.1. A map showing the distribution of the 2020 diamond drill holes at the Boundary Zone, Macmillan Pass Project.

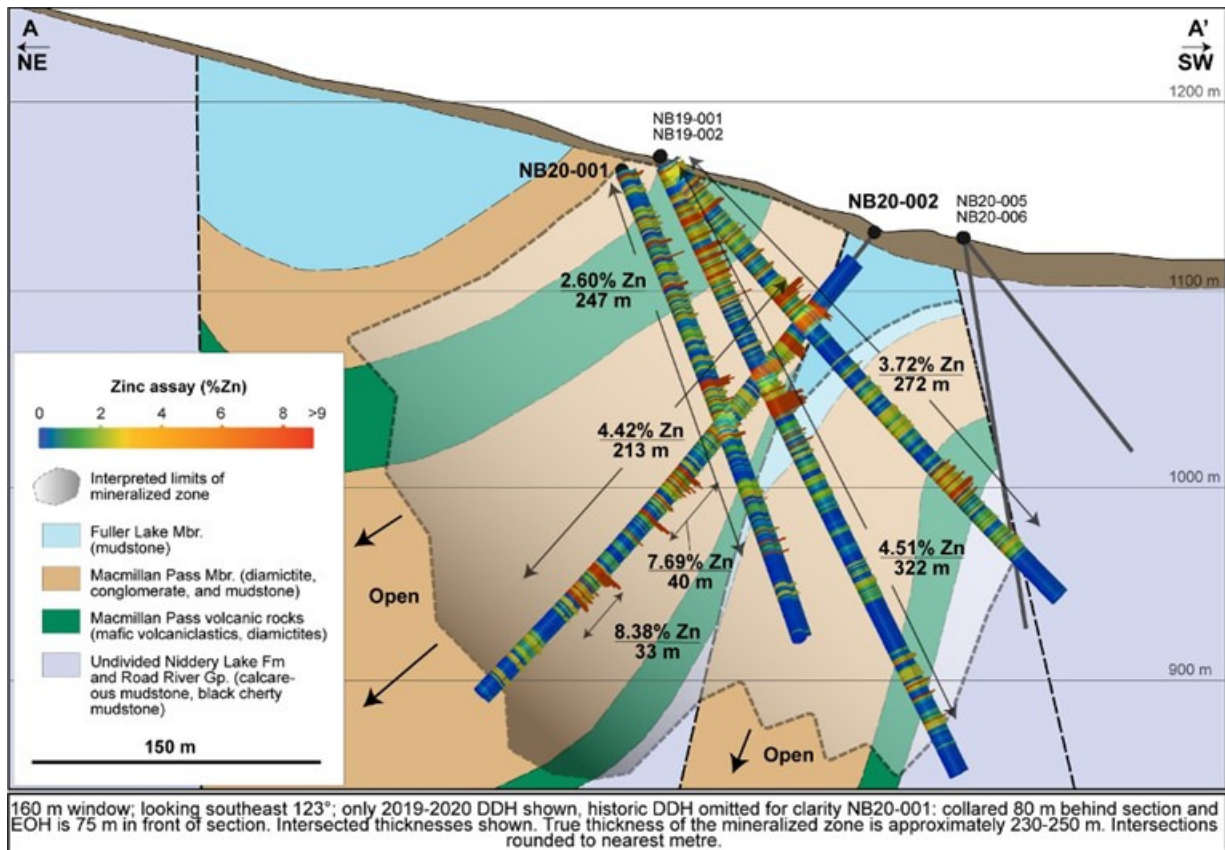


Figure 8.2.2. A cross section (A-A') showing the holes NB20-001, and NB20-002. Note these holes are oblique to the section.

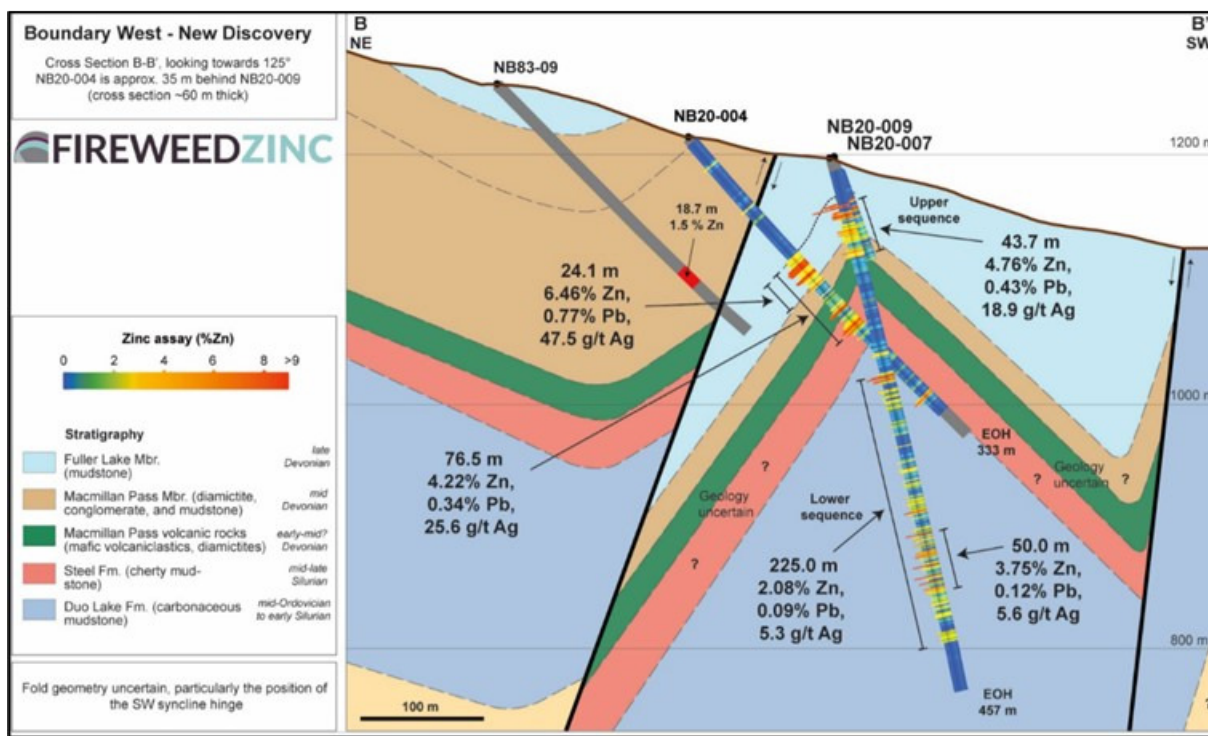


Figure 8.2.3. A cross section (B-B') showing the holes NB20-004, NB20-007, and NB20-009.

2020 Drilling Results

Drill Holes NB20-001 and NB20-002 were drilled into the Boundary Zone at different orientations (270° and 020° respectively) to test alternate vein orientations within the zone. Both holes intersected significant mineralization (Table 8.2.2.) with similar grades to holes previously drilled at 215° (2019 and historical drilling) suggesting a stockwork orientation for vein mineralization at Boundary Zone rather than a single preferred orientation for the veins.

Drill hole NB20-003 was drilled to test a gravity anomaly south of the Boundary West anomaly. This hole intersected Vampire Formation mudstones, Duo Lake Formation mudstones, and did not intersect significant mineralization.

Drill hole NB20-004 was drilled into the Boundary West zone and intersected massive sulphide mineralization which returned 4.22% Zinc, 0.34% Lead and 25.6 g/t Silver over 76.5 m including 6.46% Zinc, 0.77% Lead and 47.5 g/t Silver over 24.1 m.

Drill holes NB20-005 and 006 were drilled south of the Boundary Zone and were collared in fault zones that cut off the Boundary Zone mineralization to the south. No significant mineralization was intersected in these holes.

Drill hole NB20-007 was stopped at 35 m due to drilling issues and was recollared as NB20-009 which intersected 4.76% zinc, 0.43% lead and 18.9 g/t silver over 43.7 m including a high grade stratiform zone of 26.35% zinc, 5.21% lead and 53.4 g/t silver over 2.19 m. Hole NB20-009 also intersected a broad lower sequence of 2.08% zinc over 225.0 m including a stratiform zone of 3.69% zinc over 19.0 m and a vein interval of 3.75% zinc over 50.00 m

Drill hole NB20-008 intersected the upper sequence of vein mineralization of 2.48% zinc, 0.74% lead, and 12.5 g/t silver over 111.17 m including two higher grade vein intervals of 6.07% zinc, 1.12% lead, and 27.8 g/t silver over 13.95 m and 4.57% zinc, 0.62% lead, and 15.2 g/t silver over 17.0 m

2020 Drill Results - Boundary Zone									
Drill Hole	Zone	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (g/t)	Zn Eq*	Bulk Density (t/m ³)
NB20-001	Boundary Zone	2.20	248.88	246.68	2.60	0.06	5.90	2.78	2.96
>including		4.87	7.00	2.13	10.09	0.02	7.70	10.27	3.05
>and		47.74	49.74	2.00	12.08	0.02	10.50	12.32	3.33
>and		57.76	58.73	0.97	32.40	0.09	42.00	33.36	3.20
>and		74.99	77.00	2.01	10.41	0.01	6.60	10.56	3.00
>and		136.15	173.00	36.85	6.75	0.04	14.90	7.10	2.89
>>including		136.15	141.10	4.95	23.62	0.22	53.70	24.94	3.15
>>and		149.05	150.20	1.15	17.57	0.08	36.10	18.40	3.18
>>and		156.42	157.70	1.28	14.96	0.01	26.40	15.53	2.95
>>and		171.00	173.00	2.00	10.63	0.05	27.30	11.25	2.84
NB20-002	Boundary Zone	48.30	261.00	212.70	4.42	0.08	10.70	4.71	2.87
>including		48.30	52.00	3.70	12.05	0.10	15.10	12.45	3.54
>and		70.16	76.00	5.84	15.49	0.06	31.70	16.21	3.16
>and		153.00	192.55	39.55	7.69	0.26	24.50	8.43	2.87
>>including		160.00	171.00	11.00	11.46	0.25	33.70	12.38	2.89
>>and		189.84	192.55	2.71	39.46	1.07	120.50	42.91	3.41
>including		204.00	205.00	1.00	8.49	0.24	25.10	9.22	2.90
and		227.00	260.00	33.00	8.38	0.04	14.70	8.72	2.88
>including		228.19	234.00	5.81	25.58	0.14	44.00	26.63	3.15

>and		239.00	250.00	11.00	8.20	0.01	14.20	8.51	2.87
NB20-003	Exploration	No significant results							
NB20-004	Boundary West	130.61	218.00	87.39	3.92	0.33	23.80	4.70	3.71
>including		132.50	209.00	76.50	4.22	0.34	25.60	5.05	3.74
>>including		137.50	161.60	24.10	6.46	0.77	47.50	8.12	4.26
>>>including		138.50	153.30	14.80	7.94	0.90	54.70	9.86	4.50
>including		187.60	190.60	3.00	9.53	0.19	26.00	10.24	3.68
>and		204.00	209.00	5.00	9.15	0.26	16.30	9.71	3.54
and		285.69	289.43	3.74	7.55	0.21	16.00	8.07	3.72
NB20-005	Boundary Zone	No significant results							
NB20-006	Boundary Zone	No Significant results							
NB20-007	Boundary West	37.00	72.00	35.00	3.9	0.3	14.6	4.46	3.2
> including		37.00	38.68	1.68	26.13	3.36	36.8	29.75	3.39
> including		43.60	46.55	2.95	12.94	0.41	47.3	14.29	4.26
NB20-008	Boundary West	194.83	306.00	111.17	2.48	0.74	12.5	3.37	3.37
> including		198.05	212.00	13.95	6.07	1.12	27.8	7.61	3.85
> and		242.35	259.38	17.03	4.57	0.62	15.2	5.42	3.53
NB20-009	Boundary West	40.30	84.00	43.70	4.76	0.43	18.90	5.52	3.64
> including		40.30	42.49	2.19	26.35	5.21	53.40	31.89	3.85
>> including		41.40	42.49	1.09	44.80	8.33	77.60	53.49	3.81
NB20-009		164.00	406.00	242.00	1.99	0.08	5.10	2.17	2.96
> including		181.00	212.00	31.00	2.99	0.03	5.20	3.13	2.93
>> including		183.00	202.00	19.00	3.69	0.04	5.90	3.85	3.26
>>> including		183.00	188.00	5.00	9.69	0.06	10.40	9.96	2.98
> and		283.50	406.00	122.50	2.59	0.13	6.40	2.84	3.02
>> including		283.50	385.00	101.50	2.84	0.15	7.10	3.12	3.06
>>> including		315.00	365.00	50.00	3.75	0.12	5.60	3.97	3.08

Table 8.2.2. A list of diamond drill holes results from the 2020 program at the Macmillan Pass Project.

The core logging and sampling program was carried out under a rigorous quality assurance / quality control program using industry best practices. All holes drilled in 2020 are HQ3 (split tube) size core (61.1mm / 2.4-inch diameter) with recoveries typically above 85%. After drilling, core is logged for geology, structure, and geotechnical characteristics, marked for sampling, and photographed on site. The cores for analyses are marked for sampling based on geological intervals with individual samples 1.5 metres or less in length. Drill core is cut lengthwise in half with a core saw; one half core is sent for assay; the other half is stored on site at the Tom Camp core storage area for reference. A total of 5% assay standards and 5% blanks are inserted into every sample shipment as a quality control measure and reviewed, after analyses are received. Standards and blanks in shipments to date have been approved as acceptable. Samples are sent to the Bureau Veritas preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, Yukon, where the samples are crushed, and a 500 g split is pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh size pulps. Clean crush material is passed through the crusher and clean silica is pulverized between each sample. The pulps are 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-ES/ICP-MS) multi-element analyses (BV Code AQ270). All samples are also analyzed for multiple elements 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 (or GC816 in the case of five very high-grade zinc samples). Bureau Veritas (Vancouver) is an independent, international ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited laboratory.

9 Interpretations, Recommendations and Conclusions

The exploration work carried out during the 2020 program included geophysical surveying and diamond drilling and focused on the Boundary Zone and surrounding areas.

The geophysical survey consisted of a ground gravity and was successful in delineating a gravity anomaly over the known mineralization at Boundary Zone, as well as extending the anomaly to the west to outline a new zone called Boundary West.

The diamond drill program at Boundary Zone and Boundary West was successful in delineating new mineralization (Boundary West) and extending known mineralization at Boundary Zone.

The 2020 program identified new styles of mineralization (i.e., stratiform massive sulphide zones) as well as new ages for the mineralization (stratiform mineralization in the Ordovician Mudstones).

Further work is required to continue to delineate the extent of mineralization at Boundary Zone, and Boundary West. Ground gravity surveys have been successful in identifying new zones of mineralization and ground gravity surveys should be continued in future exploration plans.

10 References

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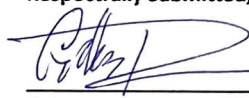
11 Statement of Expenditures

Item	Amount	Units	Cost	per unit	Total Cost
Drilling (2x A5 drills from New Age)	2317	metres	\$ 266.00	per m	\$ 616,322.00
Diesel Fuel	265	drums	\$ 225.00	per drum	\$ 59,625.00
Assays (per sample)	1755	samples	\$ 106.00	per sample	\$ 186,030.00
Fixed-wing Flights (av. cost per flight)	56	flights	\$ 3,449.00	per flight	\$ 193,144.00
Pad Building (XX Pads)	96	days	\$ 435.00	per day	\$ 41,760.00
Pad Building Materials	16131	dollars	\$ 1.00	per dollar	\$ 16,131.00
Project Manager (x2)	116	days	\$ 600.00	per day	\$ 69,600.00
Geologist (x2)	98	days	\$ 615.00	per day	\$ 60,270.00
Geotech (x2)	90	days	\$ 465.00	per day	\$ 41,850.00
Core Cutters (x2)	90	days	\$ 440.00	per day	\$ 39,600.00
Drill Support Helicopter	207.6	hours	\$ 1,575.00	per hour	\$ 326,970.00
Drill Support Jet Fuel	207.6	hours	\$ 225.00	per hour	\$ 46,710.00
Camp Costs (all in)	104	days	\$ 3,600.00	per day	\$ 374,400.00
Camp Staff (all staff included)	104	days	\$ 1,671.00	per day	\$ 173,784.00
Truck Rental (x2)	129	days	\$ 131.00	per day	\$ 16,899.00
Loader Rental	2	months	\$ 6,100.00	per month	\$ 12,200.00
Senior Geologist	14	days	\$ 615.00	per day	\$ 8,610.00
Soil Sample Crews (x3)	42	days	\$ 440.00	per day	\$ 18,480.00
Soil Sample Helicopter	54	hours	\$ 1,575.00	per hour	\$ 85,050.00
Soil Sample Jet Fuel	54	hours	\$ 225.00	per hour	\$ 12,150.00
Ground Geophysics (gravity)	95142	dollars	\$ 1.00	per dollar	\$ 95,142.00
Line cutting	145	days	\$ 435.00	per day	\$ 63,075.00
			Total		\$ 2,557,802.00

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 July 4 and October 18, 2020.

Dated June 30, 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 Engineers and Geoscientists 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 Field Season on the Macmillan Pass Project, Yukon Territory Including: Diamond Drilling and Ground Geophysics' dated June 30, 2020. 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 June 30, 2021

Respectfully submitted,



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



13 Statement of Qualifications

I, Jack Milton, Ph.D., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.C.S.M., F.G.S., P.Geo., of 1022 Pennylane Place, Squamish, B.C., Canada, V8B 0A9 do hereby certify that:

I am currently the Chief Geologist 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 the Camborne School of Mines, University of Exeter, UK, with a Bachelor of Science with Honors in Applied Geology in 2008, and a Master of Science in Mining Geology in 2009. I graduated from the Mineral Deposit Research Unit, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., with a doctorate in Geological Science in 2015.

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry continuously since 2015, in Yukon, and British Columbia, Canada, and intermittently since 2012 in Northwest Territories and British Columbia during my education and training.

I am a registered member of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since March 2021. Membership number 52810.

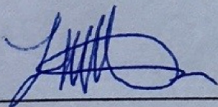
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I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements 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 30, 2021

Respectfully submitted,



Jack Milton, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Chief Geologist
Fireweed Zinc Ltd.

14 Appendices

Appendix I.

Claims List

Appendix II.

Geophysical Report

Appendix III.

Drill Logs

Appendix IV.

Assay Certificates