Revised Independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Blueberry Project

Southwest of Houston, British Columbia, Canada

Effective Date: March 4, 2021

Prepared for: Vizsla Silver Corp. & Vizsla Copper Corp.
1090 West Georgia St, Suite 700 Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V7

Prepared by: Ausenco Engineering Canada Inc.
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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Michael F. O'Brien, P.Geo.

I, Michael F. O'Brien, of Unit 81 -1380 Pinetree Way, Coquitlam, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at Unit 81 -1380 Pinetree Way, Coquitlam, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Kwazulu-Natal in 1978 with a B. Sc. (HONS) and a graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand in 2002 with a M.Sc. (Engineering).

3. I am a member (#41338) in good standing of Engineers and Geoscientists BC.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1981. I have had over 40 years' experience in exploration, mining geology and estimating mineral resources. I have worked on a wide variety of base and precious metal deposits around the world as an employee and manager with Anglo American Corporation and AngloGold Ashanti and also as a consultant working for Tetra Tech, Amec (now Wood) and QG Consulting. I am currently a director and principal consultant for Red Pennant Communications.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

6. This report titled, "Revised Independent NI 43-101Technical Report, Blueberry Project" dated effective March 4, 2021 (the "Technical Report"), is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Blueberry Project. I visited the property on March 1, 2021.

7. I have not previously worked on this project.

8. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form, and I am responsible for all of the Technical Report.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Signed and dated this 31st day of May 2021

(signed) M. F. O'Brien
Michael F. O'Brien, P.Geo., MSc.

Important Notice

This report was prepared as National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Vizsla Silver Corp. and Vizsla Copper Corp. (Vizsla) by Ausenco Engineering Canada (Ausenco) and Red Pennant Geoscience, collectively the Report Authors. The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in the Report Authors' services, based on i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Vizsla subject to terms and conditions of its contracts with each of the Report Authors. Except for the purposed legislated under Canadian provincial and territorial securities law and by the TSX Venture Exchange, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

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1 Summary

This document is an Independent Technical Report which conforms to the format of a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 study report of the BC Securities Commission. The report, commissioned by Vizsla Silver Corp. and Vizsla Copper Corp., deals with the Blueberry Project, located approximately 60 km southwest of the town of Houston, British Columbia.

The report has been independently written by Michael F. O'Brien, Professional Geologist, registered with Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC), and his Certificate as a Qualified Person is set out at the beginning of this document.

This report is based upon personal examination, by the author, of all available reports and data on the Blueberry Property. The author visited the Property on March 1, 2021 to appraise the geological environment and verify the location of the Property. The QP's interpretation of the exploration of the property is provided in Section 25 of this document, and his recommendations are provided in Section 26.

The Blueberry property is located approximately 60 km southwest of the town of Houston, British Columbia. The property (see Figure 4-1, below) is located at UTM coordinates 615,300 E / 6,003,200 N (NAD 83 Zone 9) on NTS map sheet 093L/03, total area of 20,265.13 Hectares and falls within the jurisdiction of the Omineca Mining Division.

All claims (claims described in Table 4-1) of the Blueberry Property are held by the issuer Vizsla Copper Corp. and are in good standing at the date of this report with protected status until December 31st, 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Blueberry Property is located within a series of island arc marine to volcanic accreted terranes of intermediate composition forming the Intermontane Tectonic Belt (ITB). Outcrop within the Blueberry property is poorly exposed beneath later superficial and post-glacial sediments. Cretaceous- age Skeena Group sediments underlay most of the property in roughly northeast-southwest trending horst blocks.

The Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group subaerial to submarine calc-alkaline island-arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks. This group is sub-divided into the following formations:

The lower lithological units of the Telkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group (Lower to Middle Jurassic-aged subaerial to submarine calc-alkaline island-arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks) were observed within the property as float material with limited outcrop present. Exploration has been carried out in search of porphyry-style mineralization.

No economically significant mineralization has been identified on the property.

Despite sporadic prospecting and mineral exploration in the vicinity of the Houston area since the early 1900s, there is limited data available for the Blueberry Property. This area has had historical regional studies carried out on it by the BC Geological Survey, however, it has been overlooked in smaller-scale field studies. A stream-sediment program was carried-out by the issuer in 2018 and a soil and rock sampling campaign in 2019 and the results are discussed in this report.

The QP is of the opinion that the 2018 stream sediment program which identified several target areas, and the follow-up soil sampling during 2019 warrant further exploration. A two-phase exploration program (estimated cost $730,000) is recommended to further define zones of anomalous mineralization corresponding to the 2018 stream sediment program.

There are no mineral resource estimates for the property.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of Report

This Independent Technical Report on the Blueberry property (the "Property") was commissioned by Vizsla Silver Corp. and Vizsla Copper Corp. ("Vizsla", or the "Company") a company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, with offices at 1090 West Georgia St, Suite 700, Vancouver, British Columbia. The Property is located within the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia near the town of Houston. This report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

The sources of information accessed in preparation of this report are given in the references section at the end of this report (Section 27) as well as information and discussions with the Company's personnel and the property vendor.

The author is an independent consulting geologist and visited the Property for a period of 1 day on March 1, 2021. During this visit the author was acting as an independent consultant to the Company to appraise the Property on its potential and provide opinion on future exploration plans to be conducted on the Property. There has been no further exploration work on this Property subsequent to the qualified person's last site inspection. The scope of the author's visit included a one-day field visit, where various works were reviewed which included: review of exposed surface geology; verification of access to and within the Property; and

The qualified person ("QP") as defined in NI 43-101 and author of this report is Michael F O'Brien. Michael O'Brien is an independent Consulting Geologist with 40 years' experience working on precious and base metal mineralization/deposits. The qualified person has no prior involvement in or with the Blueberry Property and is responsible for all items in this report.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by the Company. The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known after the date of this report.

2.2 Geographic Terms of Reference

The following geographic area and features are briefly described for orientation with respect to the text, tables, and figures:

- Morice River – a short freestone river that flows roughly 70 kilometres northeast from its outlet at Morice Lake to meet the Bulkley River at Houston, which in turn runs northwest to join with the Skeena river at Hazelton (Smith, 2016).

2.3 Terms of Reference

The Issuer engaged the services of the author on January 7, 2021, through Ausenco, a company of which the offices are located at 1050 West Pender Street, Suite 1200, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3S7, Canada, to write an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Blueberry Property located in central British Columbia, Canada as part of its securities law disclosure obligations arising from the spinout of Vizsla Copper from Vizsla Silver and the proposed listing of Vizsla Copper's shares on the TSX Venture Exchange.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26909 NAD83 UTM Zone 9N, unless otherwise stated. The following is a list of abbreviations which may be used in this report:

Table 2-1: Abbreviations and Descriptions

Abbreviation	Description
%	percent
AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
AMSL	above mean sea level
as	arsenic
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
Az	azimuth
b.y.	billion years
CAD$	Canadian dollar
cl	chlorite
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cm^3	cubic centimetre
cc	chalcocite
cp	chalcopyrite
Cu	copper
cy	clay
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
DDH	diamond drill hole
ep	epidote
ft	feet
ft^2	square feet
ft^3	cubic feet
g	gram
gl	galena
go	goethite
GPS	Global Positioning System
gpt	grams per tonne
ha	hectare
hg	mercury
hm	hematite
ICP	Induced coupled plasma

Abbreviation	Description
li	limonite
m	metre
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
Ma	million years ago
mg	magnetite
mm	millimetre
mm^2	square millimetre
mm^3	cubic millimetre
mn	pyrolusite
Mo	Molybdenum
Moz	million troy ounces
ms	sericite
Mt	million tonnes
mu	muscovite
m.y.	million years
NAD	North American Datum
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
opt	ounces per short ton
oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Pb	lead
pf	plagioclase
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
py	pyrite
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
qz	quartz
RC	reverse circulation drilling
RQD	rock quality description
sb	antimony
Sedar	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SG	specific gravity
sp	sphalerite
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
SRM	Standard reference material
RPAS	Remote Piloted System (drone)

Table 2-2: Units of Measurement

Abbreviation	Description
kf	potassic feldspar
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
l	litre

Abbreviation	Description
t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
to	tourmaline
um	micron
US$	United States dollar
Zn	zinc

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The QPs have relied upon the following other expert reports, which provided information regarding *[mineral rights, surface rights, property agreements, royalties, environmental, permitting, social licence, closure, taxation, and marketing]* for sections of this Report.

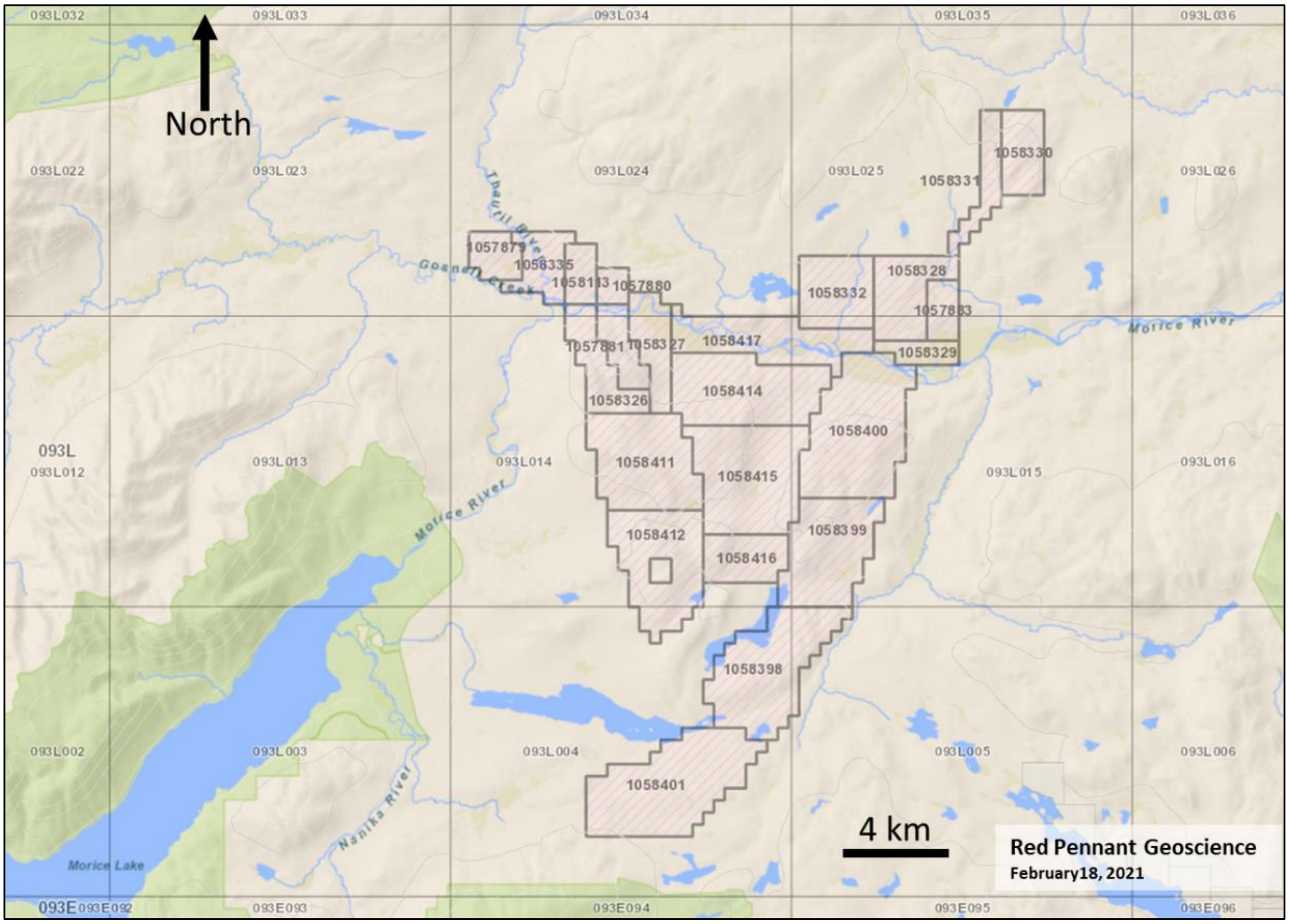
This report has been prepared by Michael F. O'Brien. The author has relied on ownership information and information developed by Vizsla and provided by Veljko Brcic (see Section 4). The author reviewed public claim information (MTO) on May 31, 2021 but has not researched property title or mineral rights to the Blueberry Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Blueberry property is located approximately 60 km southwest of the town of Houston, British Columbia. The property (see Figure 4-1, below) is located at UTM coordinates 615,300 E / 6,003,200 N (NAD 83 Zone 9) on NTS map sheet 093L/03 totals an area of 20,265.13 Hectares and falls within the jurisdiction of the Omineca Mining Division.

Figure 4-1: Location of Blueberry Project Claims (Source: Red Pennant Geoscience, data from MTO System)



4.2 Mineral Titles

The Blueberry property consists of 23 claims totaling 20,265.13 ha which are 100% owned by Vizsla Copper Corp. (formerly named "NorthBase Resources Inc."). All claims are on Crown Land and administered by the Government of British Columbia's Mineral Titles Online system ("MTO"). The claims currently have protected status until December 31st, 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Claim data is summarized in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Claim Data from MTO

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Protected	Protection Event *	Exten. Until	Area in Hectares
1057879	CL100	2018/JAN/23	Yes	5790963	2021/DEC/31	340.34
1057880	CL101	2018/JAN/23	Yes	5790964	2021/DEC/31	170.21
1057881	CL102	2018/JAN/23	Yes	5790965	2021/DEC/31	397.36
1057883	CL103	2018/JAN/23	Yes	5790967	2021/DEC/31	283.74
1058113	CL104	2018/FEB/01	Yes	5794503	2021/DEC/31	283.66
1058326	CPY1	2018/FEB/05	Yes	5788414	2021/DEC/31	624.53
1058327	CPY2	2018/FEB/05	Yes	5788415	2021/DEC/31	548.73
1058327	CPY2	2018/FEB/05	Yes	5788415	2021/DEC/31	548.73
1058328	CPY3	2018/FEB/05	Yes	5788416	2021/DEC/31	775.45
1058329	CPY4	2018/FEB/05	Yes	5788417	2021/DEC/31	264.91
1058330	CPY5	2018/FEB/05	Yes	5788418	2021/DEC/31	529.00
1058331	CPY6	2018/FEB/05	Yes	5788419	2021/DEC/31	434.62
1058332	CPY7	2018/FEB/05	Yes	5788420	2021/DEC/31	794.35
1058335	CPY8	2018/FEB/06	Yes	5788421	2021/DEC/31	491.64
1058398	CPY9	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5797276	2021/DEC/31	1,631.61
1058399	CPY10	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5797277	2021/DEC/31	1,307.80
1058400	CPY10	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5797278	2021/DEC/31	1,893.46
1058401	CPY12	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5797279	2021/DEC/31	1,899.06
1058411	CPY13	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5798997	2021/DEC/31	1,420.52
1058412	CPY14	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5798998	2021/DEC/31	1,326.93
1058414	CPY15	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5798999	2021/DEC/31	1,476.42
1058415	CPY16	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5799000	2021/DEC/31	1,647.95
1058416	CPY17	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5799001	2021/DEC/31	587.60
1058417	CPY18	2018/FEB/07	Yes	5799002	2021/DEC/31	1,135.23
Total						*20,265.13*

* 13180-20-411 CGC ORDER re: COVID-19

4.3 Mineral Rights Procedures in British Columbia

Mineral Claims in British Columbia are subdivided into two major categories: Placer and Mineral. Both are acquired using the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system. The online MTO system allows clients to acquire and maintain (register work, payments, etc.) mineral and placer claims. Mineral Titles can be acquired anywhere in the province where there are no other impeding interests (other mineral titles, reserves, national parks, etc.).

The electronic Internet map allows you to select single or multiple adjoining grid cells. Cell sizes vary from approximately 21 hectares (457 m x 463 m) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province. Cell size changes with latitude are due to the gradual convergence of longitude lines toward the North Pole.

MTO will calculate the exact area in hectares according to the cells you select and calculate the required fee. The fee is charged for the entire cell, even though a portion may be unavailable due to a prior legacy title or alienated land. The fee for Mineral Claim registration is $1.75 per hectare.

Upon immediate confirmation of payment, the mineral rights title is issued and assigned a tenure number for the registered claim. Email confirmation of your transaction and title is sent immediately.

Rights to any ground encumbered by existing legacy claims will not be granted with the cell claim except through the Conversion process. However, the rights held by a legacy claim or lease will accrue to the cell claim if the legacy claim or lease should terminate through forfeiture, abandonment, or cancellation, but not if the legacy claim is taken to lease. Similarly, if a cell partially covers land that is alienated (park, reserve etc.) or a reserve, no rights to the alienated or reserved land are acquired. But, if that alienation or reserve is subsequently rescinded, the rights held by the cell expand over the former alienated or reserve land within the border of the cell.

Upon registration, a cell claim is deemed to commence as of that date ("Date of Issue") and is good until the "Expiry Date" (Good to Date) that is one year from the date of registration. To maintain the claim beyond the expiry date, exploration and development work must be performed and registered, or a payment instead of exploration and development may be registered. If the claim is not maintained, it will forfeit at the end of the "expiry date" and it is the responsibility of every recorded holder to maintain their claims; no notice of pending forfeiture is sent to the recorded holder.

A mineral or placer claim has a set expiry date (the "Good to Date"), and to maintain the claim beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the claim, or a payment instead of exploration and development. Failure to maintain a claim results in automatic forfeiture at the end (midnight) of the expiry date; there is no notice to the claim holder prior to forfeiture.

When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, you may advance the claim forward to any new date. With a payment, instead of work the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. "Anniversary year" means the qualifying period from the last expiry date to the next immediate expiry date.

All recorded holders of a claim must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate ("FMC") when either work or a payment is registered on the claim.

Clients need to register a certain value of work or a "cash-in-lieu of work" payment to their claims in MTO. Table 4-2 and Table 4-3 summarize the work requirement costs to maintain a claim for one year.

Table 4-2: BC Work Requirements for Minerals Tenures

Anniversary Years	Work Requirements
1 and 2	$5 / hectare
3 and 4	$10 / hectare
5 and 6	$15 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$20 / hectare

Table 4-3: BC Cash-in-lieu for Mineral Tenures

Anniversary Years	Cash Payment-in-Lieu of Work
1 and 2	$10 / hectare
3 and 4	$20 / hectare
5 and 6	$30 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$40 / hectare

4.4 Property Legal Status

The QP has used the Mineral Titles Online website (Mineral Titles Online - MTO) to confirm that all claims of the Blueberry Property as described in Table 4-1 are held by Vizsla Copper Corp. and are in good standing at the date of this report. No legal encumbrances were registered with the Mineral Titles Branch against the titles at that date. The author makes no further assertion of the legal status of the property. The property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

There are no other royalties, back-in rights, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to undertake exploration.

4.5 Surface Rights in British Columbia

Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in British Columbia. Individuals or companies which have obtained Free Miner Certificates from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation may enter Crown or private land to explore for minerals that are the property of the province.

4.6 Permitting

Any work which disturbs the surface by mechanical means on a mineral claim in British Columbia requires a Notice of Work (NOW) permit under the Mines Act. The owner must receive written approval from a Provincial Mines Inspector prior to undertaking such work. This includes but is not limited to the following types of work:

- drilling,
- trenching,
- excavating,
- blasting,
- construction of a camp,
- demolition of a camp,
- induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes, and
- reclamation.

Exploration activities which do not require a NOW permit include:

- prospecting with hand tools,
- geological/geochemical surveys,
- airborne geophysical surveys,
- ground geophysics without exposed electrodes,
- hand trenching, and
- the establishment of grids.

These activities and those that require Permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision if land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources (FLNRO), determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by FLNRO, subject to specified terms and conditions.

The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and FLNRO issue a Special Use Permit. However, a collaborative effort and authorization between ministries, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining or exploration activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples.

Notification may be hand delivered, mailed, emailed or faxed to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site.

There are no known environmental liabilities attached to the property.

The issuer does not currently have any permits pertaining to exploration on the property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Blueberry project is located ~60 km southwest from the township of Houston (population: 2,993, 2016), British Columbia. The Property is accessible via the Morice River Forest service and Morice West Forest Service roads which provide central access to the claim area, located along the Morice River. These roads are well maintained to support local logging operations however, many secondary roads have been deactivated. These roads are accessible by ATV allowing comprehensive access of the property for exploration purposes.

5.2 Infrastructure

The nearest Power Transmission line is 5L062 (GLN- Glenannan -> TKW - Telkwa 500 KEV) which runs east-west 10 km to the north of the property. Water is available from the Morice River but as there is as yet no indication of the location, size and nature of any potential mining operation water volume needs and water management plans for potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant sites have not been developed. Currently there is insufficient knowledge of the exploration outcomes to be able to assess manpower needs for a possible mining operation. Forestry and pipeline construction are currently served by secondary service industries for camp and equipment maintenance and these service facilities in Houston and Smithers are sufficient to support exploration.

During January and February 2020, traffic on Morice West Forest Service road was temporarily disrupted for a period during a dispute between several Wet'suwet'en hereditary chiefs and Coastal GasLink over the construction of the Coastal GasLink project in northern B.C. (Trumpener, 2021). This disruption occurred during in winter, so no exploration activities were affected.

Figure 5-1: Morice River Forest Service Road looking WSW (257°) Easting 615039, Northing 6006073. Image date: March 1, 2021 (Source: Red Pennant Geoscience)

The second closest town is Smithers (population: 5,351, in 2016) which is a hub for the mining and forestry industries in northern British Columbia. Mining and exploration personnel and services are readily available including helicopter support, drilling, expediting, heavy equipment, drill pad and camp construction companies in addition to the Smithers Branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines. There are daily commercial flights to Smithers from Vancouver.

5.3 Climate and Physiography

The climate of the Blueberry area is a humid continental climate (Köppen Dfb) with mild summers and cold winters and typical of the Northern interior of British Columbia and is summarized in Table 5-1 below. Sub-zero temperatures occur between October and April and high temperatures are expected during June to August.

The warmest month of the year is July, with an average temperature of 14 °C. The lowest average temperatures in the year occur in December, when it is approximately -9.8 °C.

The variation in temperatures throughout the year is 23.8 °C. The difference in precipitation between the driest month and the wettest month is 51 mm. The total annual precipitation for Houston is 845 mm. Given the high snowfall during the winter months, exploration is typically restricted to the summer season.

Table 5-1: Climate Data for Houston, BC (source Climate-data.org, March 2021)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C	-9.4 °C	-7.8 °C	-3.5 °C	1.4 °C	6.7 °C	11.4 °C	14 °C	13.7 °C	8.7 °C	2.3 °C	-3.7 °C	-9.8 °C
Min. Temperature °C	-11.9 °C	-11.2 °C	-7.3 °C	-2.9 °C	1.5 °C	5.9 °C	8.6 °C	8.5 °C	4.5 °C	-0.6 °C	-6.1 °C	-12.3 °C
Max. Temperature °C	-5.6 °C	-3.1 °C	1.4 °C	6.3 °C	12.2 °C	17.1 °C	19.6 °C	19.6 °C	14 °C	6.6 °C	-0.4 °C	-6.2 °C
Precipitation / Rainfall mm	79	52	54	51	58	74	64	57	71	101	102	82
Humidity(%)	85%	86%	76%	71%	66%	67%	67%	68%	76%	83%	84%	84%
Rainy days (d)	11	8	10	9	9	11	9	7	9	11	11	10

The property is located on the western margin of the Nechako Plateau, the northernmost subdivision of the Interior Plateau. The average elevation of the claim area is 905 m above mean sea level. The topography of the Blueberry area is relatively flat but with approximately 550 m of elevation gain to the south of the Morice River. The increase in the elevation of the topography can be seen in Figure 5-2.

Figure 5-2: Panoramic View looking West, 500 m Hills (left), Morice River Forest Service Road (centre) and Morice River (right) (Easting 621497, Northing 6004950. Image date: March 1, 2021 (source: Red Pennant Geoscience)

This area is highly vegetated with abundant devil's club and other West Coast underbrush, and also with spruce, pine and fir forests. Much of the claimed area has been the target of logging production and has since been replanted. Fauna in the area include deer, moose, mountain goats, as well as black bears, grizzly bears, wolves, coyotes and wolverines representing carnivorous animals.

6 History

Despite active prospecting and mineral exploration in the vicinity of the Smithers-Telkwa and Houston areas since the early 1900s, there is very limited data available for the Blueberry Property. This area has had historical regional studies carried out on it by the BC Geological Survey, however, it has been overlooked in smaller-scale field studies.

The Property includes a single Minfile (093L 160) in the northern portion of the claims, and one ARIS assessment report (16060) available that details a soil sampling survey completed in 1986.

The Minfile mentioned above includes exploration results for coal and thus has no relevance for this project. In addition, no data for assessment report 16060 is available.

Since April 20, 2018, the Property claims (see Table 4-1) are held by the issuer, Vizsla Copper Corp.

In Fall 2018, a 22-day stream-sediment program was carried-out by Longford Exploration on behalf of the issuer and the results are discussed in this report.

From October 22 to November 16, 2019, a soil sediment and rock sampling program was carried-out by Longford Exploration on behalf of the issuer and the results are discussed in this report.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Blueberry Property is located within a series of island arc marine to volcanic accreted terranes of intermediate composition forming the Intermontane Tectonic Belt (ITB). The age of these terranes has been dated between 228 to 65 Ma (Lane, 2008). The largest terrane within the ITB is the Stikinia terrane (found beneath the Copper Star property) covering the larger part of British Columbia.

The Stikinia terrane comprises three important Groups (Wojdak and Febbro, 2009) namely:

1. The Upper Triassic Takla Group consisting of sub-marine calc-alkaline island arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks.
2. The Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group subaerial to submarine calc-alkaline island-arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks. This group is sub-divided into the following formations:
    a. Telkwa Formation
    b. Nilkitkwa Formation
    c. Smithers Formation

The Lower Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group contains siliciclastic basinal sedimentary rocks.

The lower lithological units of the Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group) are the oldest and most extensive units consisting primarily of thick subaerial maroon and green lapilli tuffs, grey (welded) crystal and lapilli tuffs, in addition to green and maroon feldspathic breccias (Desjardins et al, 1989). These units were observed with the CL area as float material with limited outcrop present.

The Telkwa Formation is Sinemurian to Pleinsbachian in age and is separated into four mappable units within the Babine and Telkwa ranges (Wojdak, 1997; MacIntyre et al., 1989):

1. Upper siliceous pyroclastic facies; quartz-feldspar-phyric ash flows, breccia, air- fall tuff and minor flows composed of basalt and rhyolite.
2. Basalt flow and red tuff facies; amygdaloidal, augite-phyric basalt, basal tuff, red tuff and epiclastic rocks.
3. Andesite pyroclastic facies; thick-bedded, feldspar-phyric andesite breccia, tuff and flows.
4. Basal conglomerate.

The Telkwa Formation, within the Babine range area, is conformably overlain by marine sedimentary and submarine volcanics of Pliensbachian to Lower Toarcian Nilkitwa Formation. Within the Telkwa Range area, the Telkwa is disconformably overlain by sub-aerial, brick-red crystal and lapilli tuff plus amygdaloidal basalt of the Eagle Peak Formation.

The Nilkitwa Formation is separated into 4 basinal units within the Dome Mountain area (Wojdak, 1997 as per MacIntyre et al., 1989; from youngest to oldest):

1. Thin bedded argillite, chert and limestone.
2. Tuffaceus conglomerate, cherty tuff and siltstone.
3. Rhyolitic volcanic rocks.
4. Amygdaloidal andesite or basalt flow interbedded with red epiclastics.

7.2 Mineralization

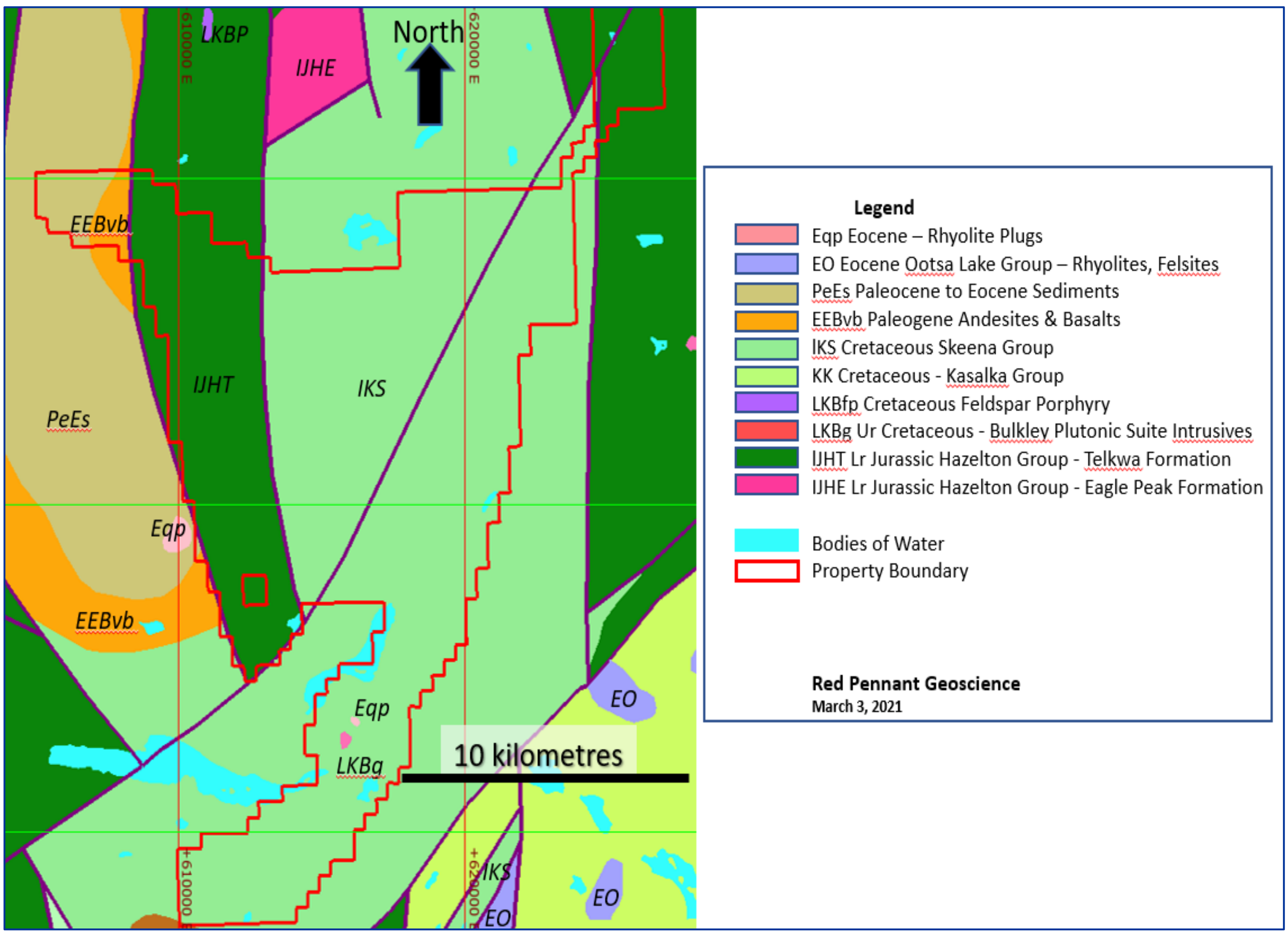
No economically significant mineralization has been identified on the property.

7.3 Property Geology

Outcrop within the Blueberry property is poorly exposed beneath later superficial and post-glacial sediments. Cretaceous-age Skeena Group sediments underlay most of the property in roughly northeast-southwest trending horst blocks.

Minimal detailed historical mapping and field work has been done on the Blueberry property and the Geological Map in Figure 7-1 is largely based on McIntyre (2010). Structural features projected into the property trend north-south in the west of the property and northeast-southwest in the eastern part.

Figure 7-1: Blueberry Geology Map (Source: Red Pennant Geoscience, March 3, 2021)



8 Deposit Types

The property lies in the Stikinia Terrane and on the Skeena Arch north of the Nechako Basin. The Skeena Arch transects central British Columbia and represents a long lived magmatic arc that has produced a diverse range of mineral deposits in a wide variety of geologic settings. It is some of the most richly endowed terrain in British Columbia and has been the site of mineral exploration since the late 19th century.

Plutonic suite rocks of the type associated with the porphyry-style Berg Deposit, Huckleberry Mine (39 km away) and Ox Lake mineral occurrence, crop out to a limited extent in the south of the property (code LKBg in Figure 7-1).

8.1 Deposit Model

The type of deposit most likely to be located on the property is a porphyry copper system.

Porphyry deposits are the world's most important source of copper and molybdenum and can be major sources of gold and silver as well. Porphyries account for about 50 to 60% of world copper production and more than 95% of world molybdenum production. These deposits are large, low- to medium-grade deposits, characterized by structurally controlled primary sulphide mineralization related to felsic and/or intermediate porphyritic intrusions. Their large size, as well as their structural features and characteristic alteration systems distinguish them from other hydrothermal alteration-related mineral deposit types (Sinclair 2008). Geographically, porphyry deposits occur throughout the world in narrow, but extensive linear metallogenic provinces and are predominantly associated with Mesozoic to Cenozoic orogenic belts, like the Western Cordillera of North America. Although there are examples of porphyries throughout earth's history, from Archean to present, the vast majority of economic deposits are Jurassic aged or younger (Sinclair 2008).

Tectonically, porphyry deposits occur in a variety of settings, both continental and island-arc related. Typically, however, porphyry copper deposits tend to form in the root zones of andesitic stratovolcanoes, in subduction-related settings. Large-scale, regional structures also tend to play a role, particularly in porphyry belts with multiple deposits. In addition, cross-structures also play a role in individual deposit formation. Porphyry deposits tend to form in close association with porphyritic epizonal to mesozonal intrusions, with a close temporal relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization. This can be denoted by the presence of intermineral intrusions and brecciation during and/or between periods of mineralization (Sinclair 2008). Geometrically, porphyry deposits are highly variable, and can occur in irregular shapes as well as more regular oval or circular patterns. The mineralogy of porphyry deposits can be highly varied, depending on many factors. The principal ore minerals of copper porphyries are chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennantite, enargite, other copper sulphides and sulphosalts, molybdenite, and electrum, with associated minerals including pyrite, magnetite, quartz, biotite, K-feldspar, anhydrite, muscovite, clay minerals, epidote, and chlorite.

Hydrothermal alteration tends to be extensive in and surrounding porphyry deposits, and generally follows a zonation pattern on the deposit scale (Figure 8.2) as well as surrounding veins and/or fractures. Typically, there is an inner potassic zone (characterized by K-feldspar and/or biotite), an outer zone of propylitic alteration (characterized by quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite, and albite associated with pyrite), and variably intermediate zones of phyllic (quartz, sericite, and pyrite) and argillic (quartz, illite, pyrite, kaolinite, smectite, montmorillonite, and calcite) alteration. Economic sulphide zones are usually associated with the potassic alteration zone. Porphyry deposits are categorized based on grade of the various contributing metals.

9 Exploration

Exploration work was carried out on behalf of the issuer by Longford Exploration Services Ltd during 2018 and 2019.

9.1 2018 Field Program

9.1.1 2018 Program Sampling Procedure

Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (Krukowski, 2019) carried out a contract stream sediment sampling program across the property. A crew of four workers was deployed to conduct a stream sediment sampling survey and prospecting program over the full extent of the Blueberry property on suitable drainages spaced about 400 metres apart. This exploration program aimed to cover the full extent of the property's reservoir sediments to gain a greater understanding of potential copper mineralization over the property and vector in on areas for follow-up exploration.

The crew mobilized daily from Houston and used the property's network of logging roads for access. A 4-wheel drive truck and an ATV were used to improve coverage of sample locations, however many of the sample locations were only accessible by foot. The cost of the 2018 program was $114,373.43 (Krukowski, 2019).

The procedures used during the 2018 campaign (Krukowski, 2019) are described below.

A variety of sieves were used in the field to reduce sample weight and to take higher quality representative samples. The procedure started with using a 2-mesh (6.35 mm) sieve and ended with a 20-mesh (0.841 mm) sieve. Samples were sieved either dry or wet depending on the availability of water at the sample site, or the nature of fines. An amount equivalent to 80 g of fines collected through an 80-mesh sieve was the desired amount for ICP-MS analysis. This sampling method ensured sufficient weight to allow for further sieving at the laboratory.

Multiple locations were sampled along each drainage at each station with the top 3 cm of sediment being discarded to reduce potential contamination. Samples were sieved in the field and placed into a sample bag with the sample name, position, elevation, flow rate, clast size, clast shape, channel width (m), sieve size (mm) and potential anthropogenic contamination recorded. A total of 174 samples were collected.

The sampling process was done following a strict QA/QC protocol with careful handling of the samples in every stage of collection and processing. Samples were collected using HUBCO sentry sample bags (10" x 17") and excess water was drained. Additional sample drying was carried out at the laboratory before the fines were collected and assayed.

Every twentieth sample collected by field crews was taken as a field duplicate where double the material was collected, homogenized, and then placed into separate sample bags, ensuring quality control. Samples when wet, were additionally place in poly-bags to reduce the amount of crossflow contamination between different reservoirs. The samples were arranged in sequence and tested daily for copper content using a handheld XRF. Samples were placed into rice bags and secured with zap-straps with the sample sequence, number of samples, and bag number recorded on each bag.

9.1.2 Field Sampling Procedure

- An ideal sample site was chosen based on the location of the proposed stream sediment sample and available sediment.
- Bucket, sieves, and tools were inspected and cleaned to eliminate contamination from previous sites.

- Stream sediment was placed within the coarse sieve and then subsequently screened through the 20-mesh (0.841 mm) sieve. Depending on the availability of water, the fine sediment was then washed through the 20-mesh (0.841 mm) sieve and captured into a bucket.

- Up to five unique locations are used to collect stream sediments characteristics of the stream in the given area. Careful attention was given to areas with steep banks, as slumping could place bank sediment into the stream and therefore not be representative of the stream's reservoir sediments.

- Fine sediment was given time to settle out of suspension in the water before the sediment was moved from the bucket to the sample bag.

- The sample name, position, elevation, flow rate, clast size, clast shape, channel width (m), sieve (mm) and potential anthropogenic contamination is recorded.

- Sample site is flagged with sample number.

AQ252 30 g ICP-MS and a SS80 (80 mesh sieve) preparation was chosen as the assay and preparation method and was carried out by the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Vancouver (ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015). A total of 174 samples were expedited to Vancouver for processing from Smithers, BC, where they were arranged and shrink-wrapped onto a pallet for shipping.

The QP has the opinion that these procedures were appropriate and industry-standard for stream sediment sampling on the property.

Colour-coded plots of copper, molybdenum and gold grades obtained during the 2018 campaign (ICP assay results from Bureau Veritas) are shown in Figure 9-1, Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3, respectively.

Figure 9-1: Stream Sediment Sample Cu values and Structure (after McIntyre) (Source: Red Pennant Geoscience, March 3, 2021)

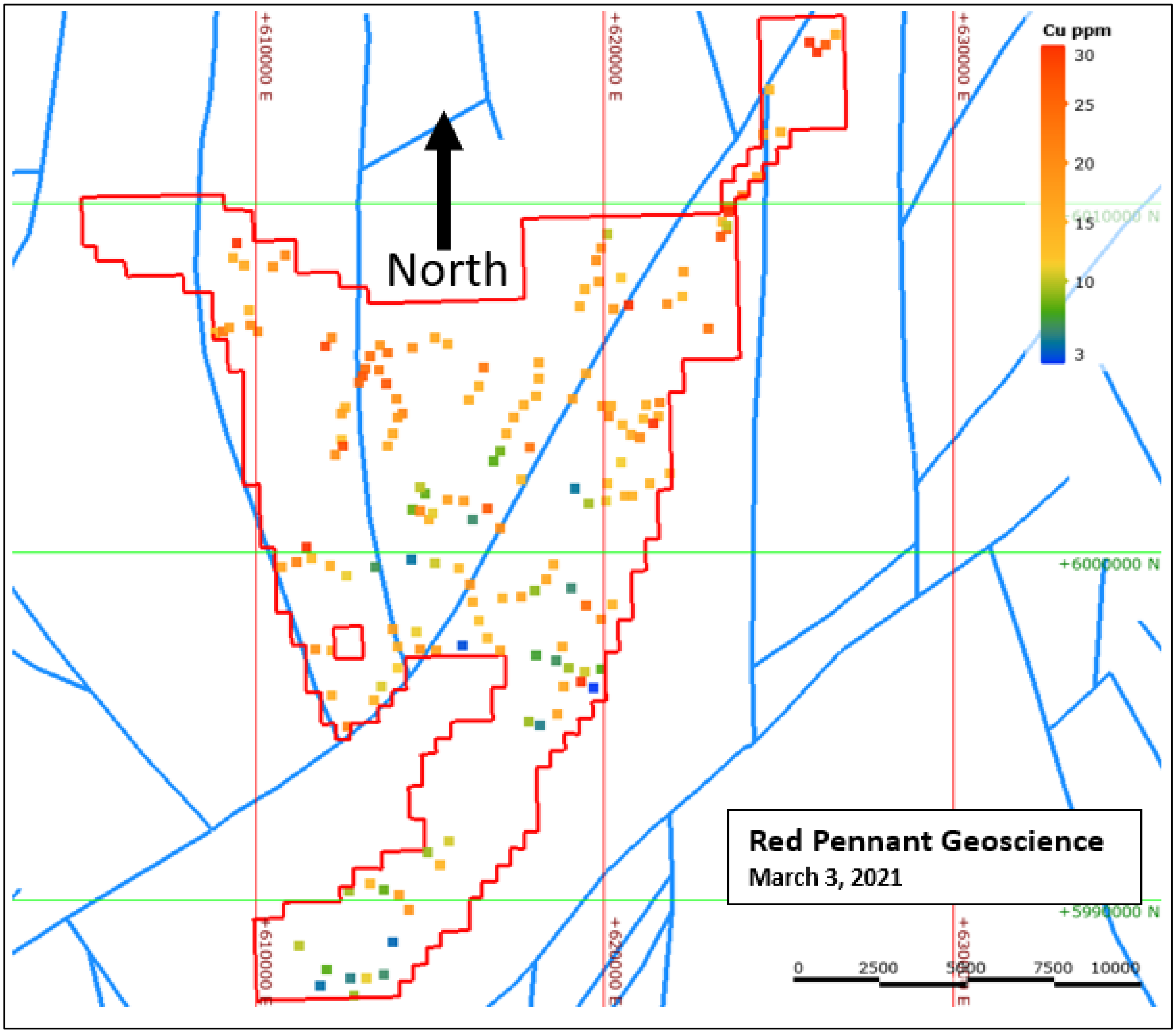


Figure 9-2: Stream Sediment Sample Mo values and Structure (after McIntyre) (Source: Red Pennant Geoscience, March 3, 2021)

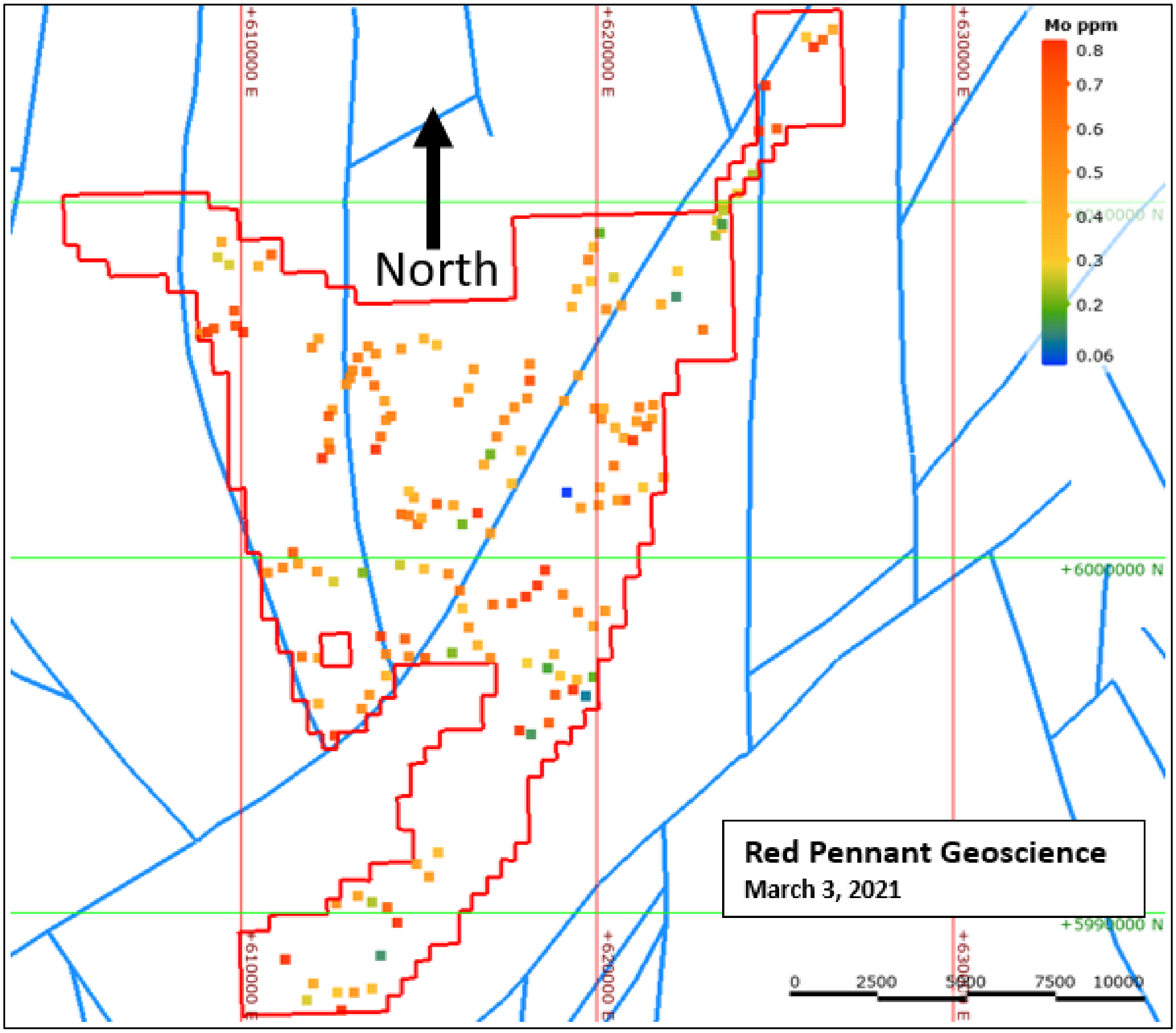


Figure 9-3: Stream Sediment Sample Au values and Structure (after McIntyre) (Source: Red Pennant Geoscience, March 3, 2021)

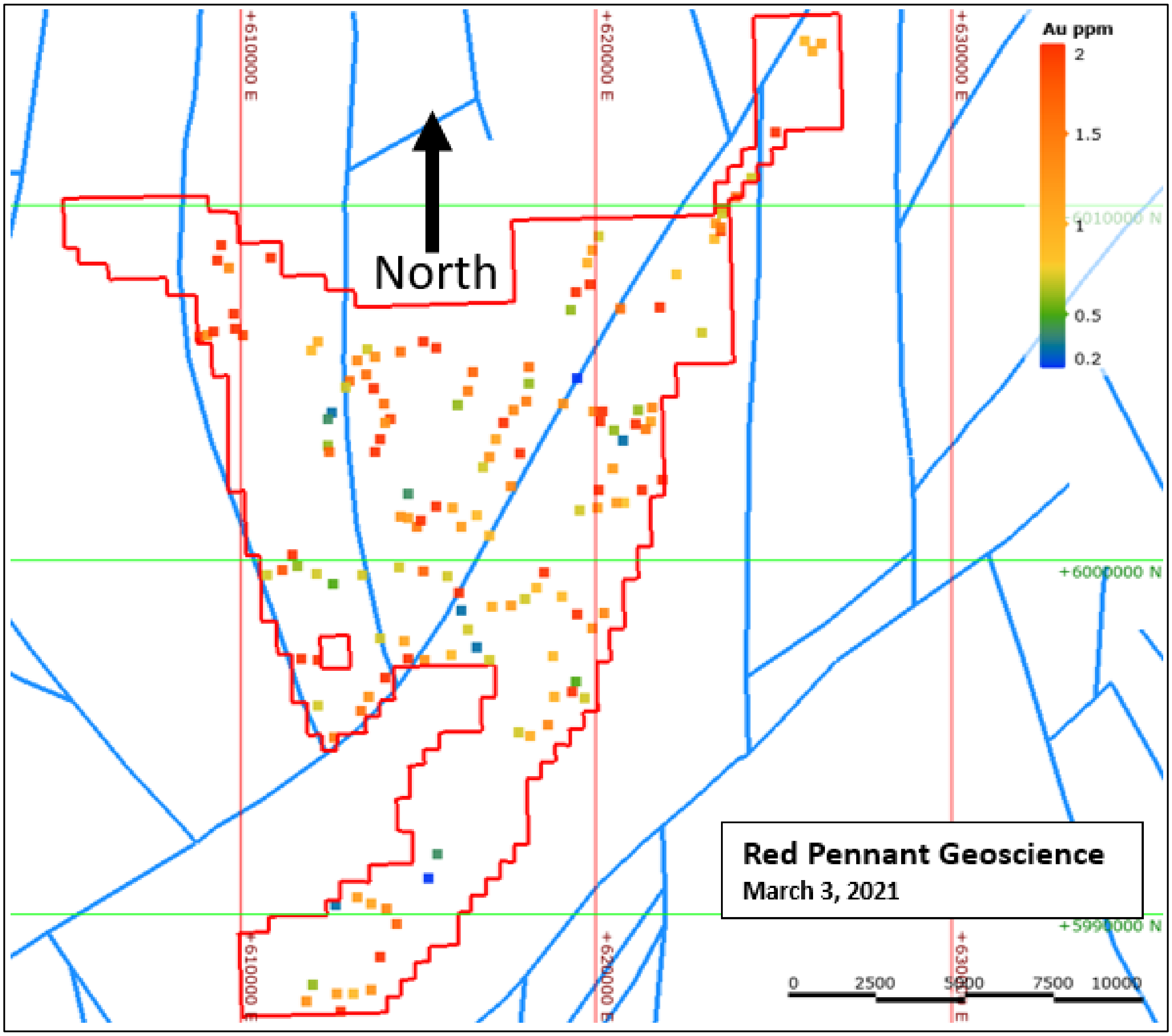
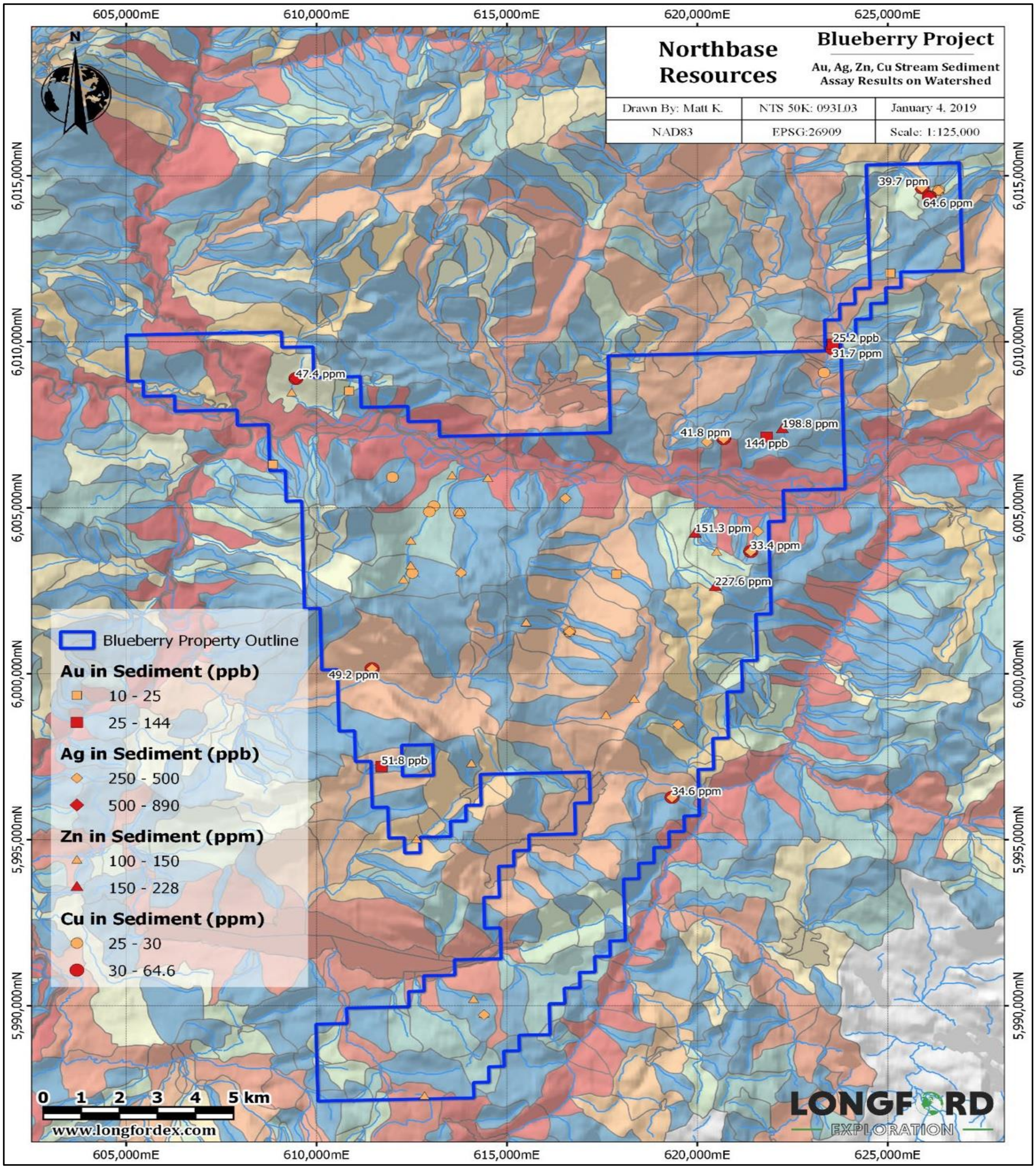
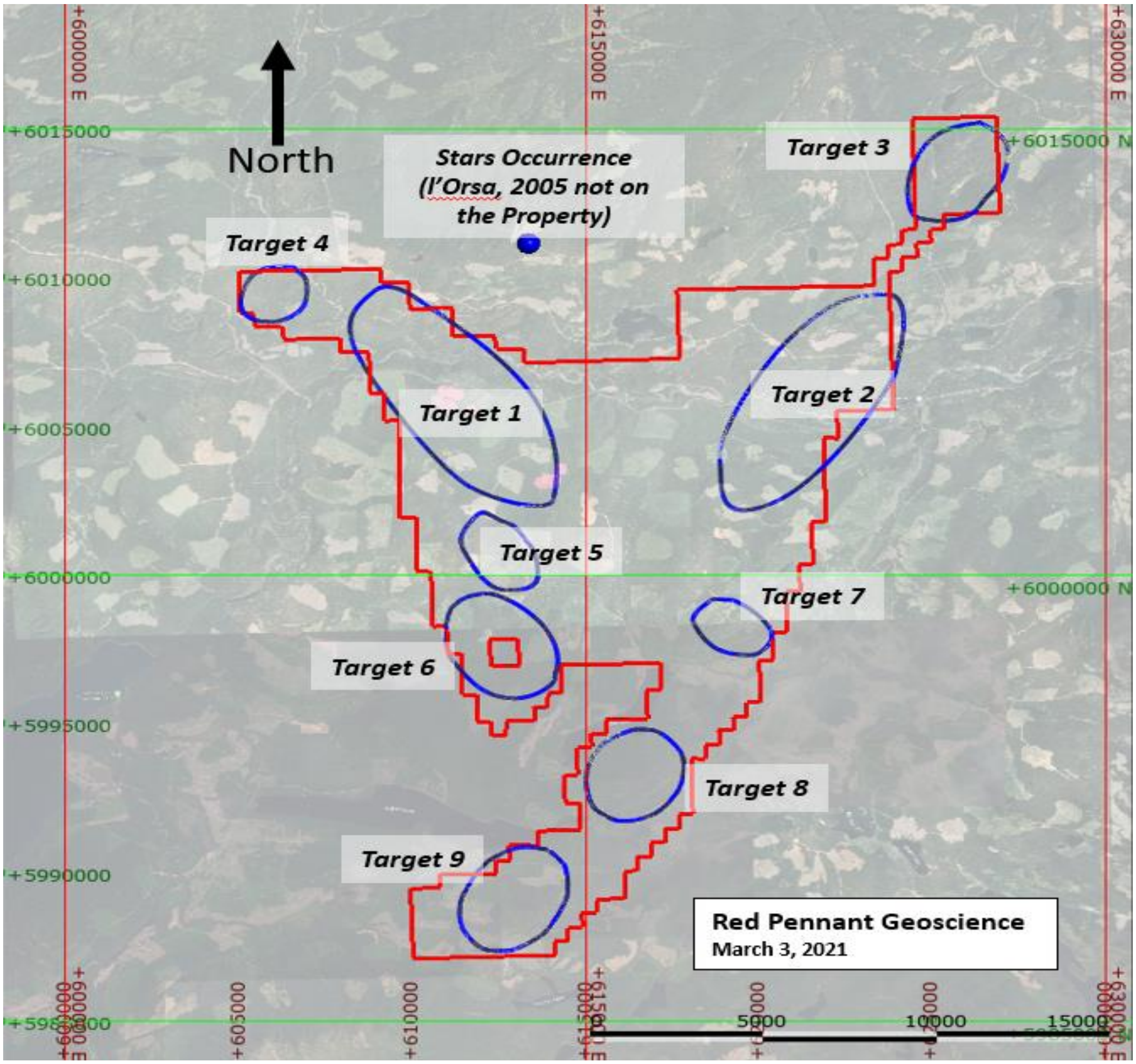


Figure 9-4: 2018 Stream Sediment Assay Highlights and Watershed Pattern (Source: Longford Exploration)



Nine targets based on watershed and structural context were identified for follow-up exploration (plotted in Figure 9-4). Priority targets 1 to 4 are situated in the northwest and northeast of the property (Figure 9-5). An example of the terrain north of the Morice River at targets 2 and 3 is shown in Figure 9-7.

Figure 9-5: Target locations in 2018 (based on 2018 data collected by Longford Exploration)



9.2 2019 Program Sampling Procedure

In October 2019, Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (acting on behalf of the issuer) deployed a crew of four workers to conduct a prospecting program and a soil sampling survey over the southern portions of zones 1 and 2 of interest identified during the 2018 regional stream sampling program.

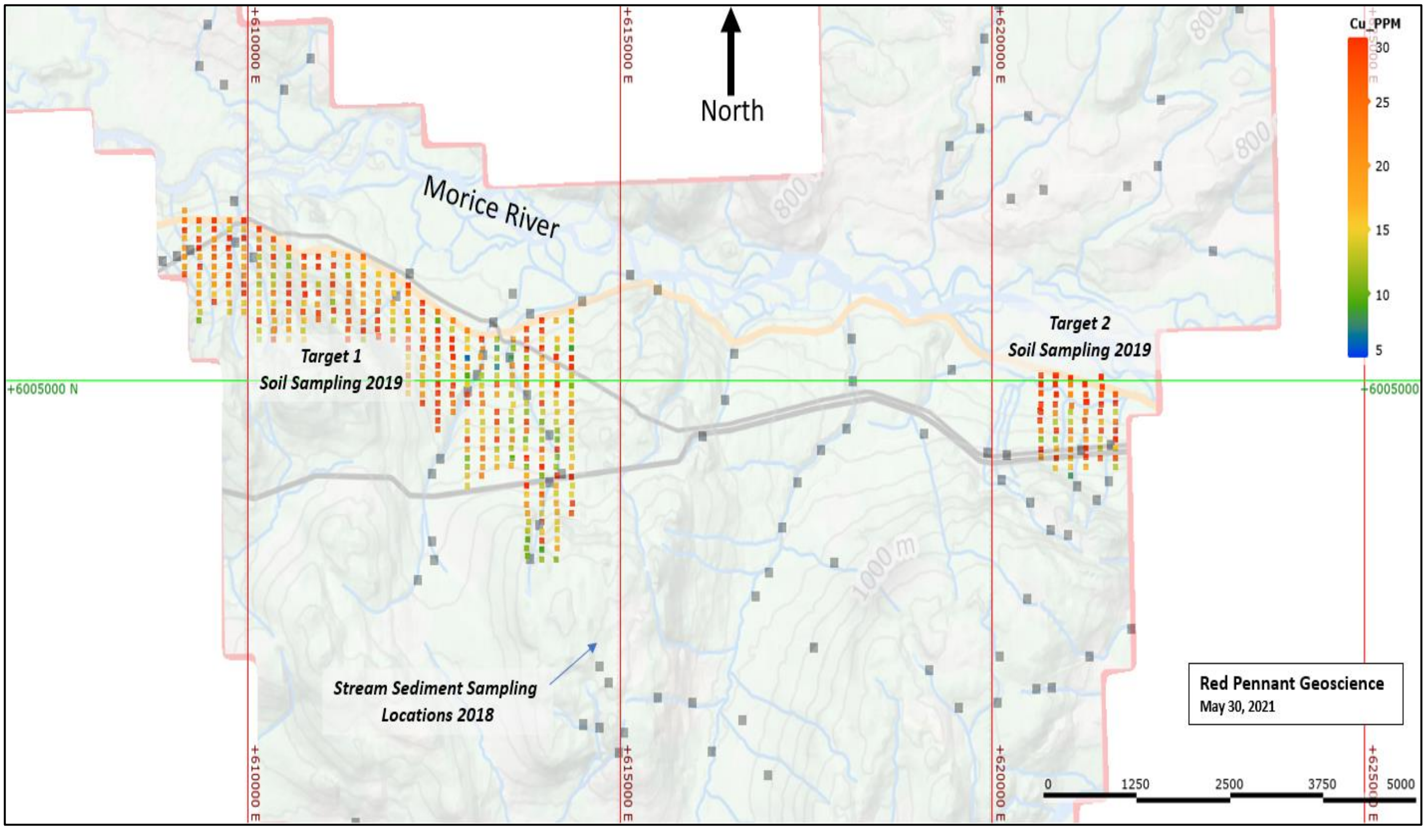
Rock samples were located by GPS in NAD83 UTM Zone 9N, the sample location was recorded in field notebooks, in the assay sample tag book, and as a waypoint on a Garmin 64s GPS unit. Each sample was collected into its own 18" x 12" poly bag labeled with the locale (i.e., "Blueberry") and a unique 7-character sample ID (i.e., 3294506) assigned from a barcoded Tyvek sample book. A tear-out sample tag with the barcode and unique sample ID was inserted into the poly bag with the rock sample and then sealed with a cable tie in the field. The sample locations are marked in the field with flagging tape with the unique sample ID number written on it with a permanent marker.

Soil samples were collected in a grid with 50-m sample spacing and 200 m between the lines. All soil sample locations were recorded in the assay sample tag book, and as a waypoint on a Garmin 64s GPS unit in NAD83 UTM Zone 9N. Sample depth, colour, grain size, and soil horizon were collected in the field for each soil sample. The samples were placed into individually numbered Kraft paper bags with a unique 7-character sample ID (i.e., 3294506) assigned from a barcoded Tyvek sample book with the barcoded tag added before the bags are folded and sealed with flagging tape. The sample locations are marked in the field with flagging tape with the unique sample ID number written on it with a permanent marker. Every twentieth sample collected was taken as a field duplicate where double the material was collected, homogenized and then placed into separate sample bags each with their own unique sample ID and tags, ensuring quality control.

A total of 450 soils samples and 19 rock samples were taken over the 10 days of soil sampling and 2 days of prospecting/rock sampling. The soil samples were taken at a 50-m spacing north-south and 200-m line spacing east-west (see Figure 9-6). The samples were expedited to Vancouver for processing from Smithers, BC, where they were arranged and shrink-wrapped onto a pallet for shipping. The 2019 sampling process was done following a strict QA/QC protocol with careful handling of the samples in all stages of fieldwork.

The cost of the 2019 program was $105,439.49 (Krukowski, 2020).

Figure 9-6: Soil Sampling locations in 2019 (based on 2019 data collected by Longford Exploration)



Of the 450 soil sediments samples taken in 2019:

- 2 samples assayed over 50 ppm Cu
- 28 samples between over 50-100 ppm Cu
- 275 samples between over 10-25 ppm Cu

The QP believes that these results are sufficiently encouraging to warrant further work to other targets.

The QP believes that the sampling methods, sample quality and representativity are sufficient to minimize sample biases based on the descriptions of the sampling procedures. The QP believes that the stream sediment sampling in 2018 was carried out at sufficient density (174 samples over 205 sq.km, see Figures 9-1 to 9-3, inclusive) to be able to draw conclusions with sufficient confidence to be able to plan further exploration within the target areas defined.

The QP believes that the exploration soil sampling in 2019 was carried out at sufficient density (450 samples over 8 sq.km, see Figure 9-1 through Figure 9-4, inclusive) to be able to draw conclusions with sufficient confidence to be able to plan further exploration within the target areas defined.

Figure 9-7: View Northwest from Target 2 towards Target 3 (Easting 621497, Northing 6004950) Image date: March 1, 2021 (Source: Red Pennant Geoscience)

9.3 Historic Exploration in the District

Exploration on adjacent and nearby properties has been documented by Peters and Ritchie (2017), Smith (2016), Beck (2012), Degrace (2012) and Boyle and Thompson (2011) and is identified in Section 27. This information is not directly applicable to the property.

10 Drilling

The QP is not aware of any records of historical drilling on the property.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 2018 Procedures

A variety of sieves were used in the field to reduce sample weight and to take higher quality representative samples. The procedure started with using a 2-mesh (6.35 mm) sieve and ended with a 20-mesh (0.841 mm) sieve. Samples were sieved either dry or wet depending on the availability of water at the sample site, or the nature of fines. An amount equivalent to 80 g of fines collected through an 80-mesh sieve was the desired amount for ICP-MS analysis. This sampling method ensured sufficient weight in order to account for refined further sieving at the lab.

Multiple locations were sampled along each drainage at each station with the top 3 cm of sediment being discarded to reduce potential contamination. Samples were then sieved in the field and placed into a sample bag with the sample name, position, elevation, flow rate, clast size, clast shape, channel width (m), sieve size (mm) and potential anthropogenic contamination recorded.

The sampling process was done following a strict QA/QC protocol with careful handling of the samples in every stage of collection and processing. Samples were collected using HUBCO sentry sample bags (10" x 17") and were allowed to drain sufficiently. Additional drying in the lab occurred before the fines are collected and assayed.

Every twentieth sample collected by field crews was taken as a field duplicate where double the material was collected, homogenized and then placed into separate sample bags, ensuring quality control. Samples when wet, were additionally place in poly-bags to reduce the amount of crossflow contamination between different reservoirs. The samples were arranged in sequence and tested daily for copper content using a handheld XRF. Samples were placed into rice bags and secured with zap-straps with the sample sequence, number of samples, and bag number recorded on each bag.

AQ252 30 g ICP-MS and a SS80 (80 mesh sieve) preparation is ideal for stream sediments and was chosen as the assay and preparation method and was carried out by Bureau Veritas Vancouver lab (ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015). The samples were expedited to Vancouver for processing from Smithers, BC, where they were arranged and shrink-wrapped onto a pallet for shipping.

11.2 2019 Procedures

The 2019 sampling process was done following a strict QA/QC protocol with careful handling of the samples in all stages of fieldwork.

Rock samples were located by GPS in NAD83 UTM Zone 9N, the sample location was recorded in field notebooks, in the assay sample tag book, and as a waypoint on a Garmin 64s GPS unit. Each sample was collected into its own 18" x 12" poly bag labeled with the locale (i.e. "Blueberry") and a unique 7-character sample ID (i.e. 3294506) assigned from a barcoded Tyvek sample book. A tear-out sample tag with the barcode and unique sample ID was inserted into the poly bag with the rock sample and then sealed with a cable tie in the field. The sample locations are marked in the field with flagging tape with the unique sample ID number written on it with a permanent marker.

Soil samples were collected in a grid with 50 m sample spacing and 200 m between the lines. All soil sample locations were recorded in the assay sample tag book, and as a waypoint on a Garmin 64s GPS unit in NAD83 UTM Zone 9N.

Sample depth, colour, grain size, and soil horizon were collected in the field for each soil sample. The samples were placed into individually numbered Kraft paper bags with a unique 7-character sample ID (i.e. 3294506) assigned from a barcoded Tyvek sample book with the barcoded tag added before the bags are folded and sealed with flagging tape. The sample locations are marked in the field with flagging tape with the unique sample ID number written on it with a permanent marker. Every twentieth sample collected was taken as a field duplicate where double the material was collected, homogenized and then placed into separate sample bags each with their own unique sample ID and tags, ensuring quality control.

Both rock samples and soil samples were submitted for assay at Bureau Veritas.

11.3 Chain of Custody

For both the 2018 and 2019 programs, the Longford exploration crew maintained custody of all samples until they were delivered in person to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Vancouver, BC.

11.4 QA/QC

Longford Exploration Services applies a high-level QA/QC program for early-stage exploration programs. For both the 2018 and 2019 programs, A field duplicate rock/soil sample is collected every twentieth sample. More comprehensive QA/QC procedures are applied to larger systematic sampling programs.

11.5 Sample Analysis

Sample analysis has been and will be carried out by Bureau Veritas at its Vancouver location which is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015 certified and independent of the issuer.

The analysis methods requested from the lab for the samples collected in the 2019 field exploration program were PRP70-250 for rock and AQ200 SS80, AQ200 for soil.

The QP is of the opinion that the 2018 and 2019 QA/QC data is reasonable and similar submission rates (5%, duplicates, SRMs and blanks) should be used in future work on the property.

12 Data Verification

The QP replotted the 2018 stream sediment sampling data and the 2019 soil sampling grid and confirmed the locations.

The QP visited the site for one day on March 1, 2021. Despite snow cover, during the site visit the QP observed road cuttings with Skeena Group rocks along the Morice River West Forest Service road and carried out two RPAS flights to observe and photograph the terrain.

The ICP assays are the definitive assay values, but the field verification data represented by the handheld XRF data provides a comparison to check for analytical bias. The QP examined the regression between Copper Assays (Ultratrace ICP-MS) and XRF Field measurements (Figure 12-1) for non-zero XRF measurements. Both analysis types covered a similar range (trace to 60 ppm) but the regression coefficient is 0.2. This is not unexpected considering that the portable XRF instrument is reading from field materials that have not been homogenised.

A quantile-quantile plot (Figure 12-2) indicates that the field XRF copper measurements are biased high in the order of 10% to 30% to the corresponding ICP analyses. Bias of this magnitude is not unexpected but should be avoided.

The QP considers that the correlation between the ICP (which is the final definitive data) and the handheld XRF field verification data is reasonable and does not indicate significant bias.

Figure 12-1: Verification by Correlation - Copper Assays (Ultratrace ICP-MS) versus XRF Field measurements

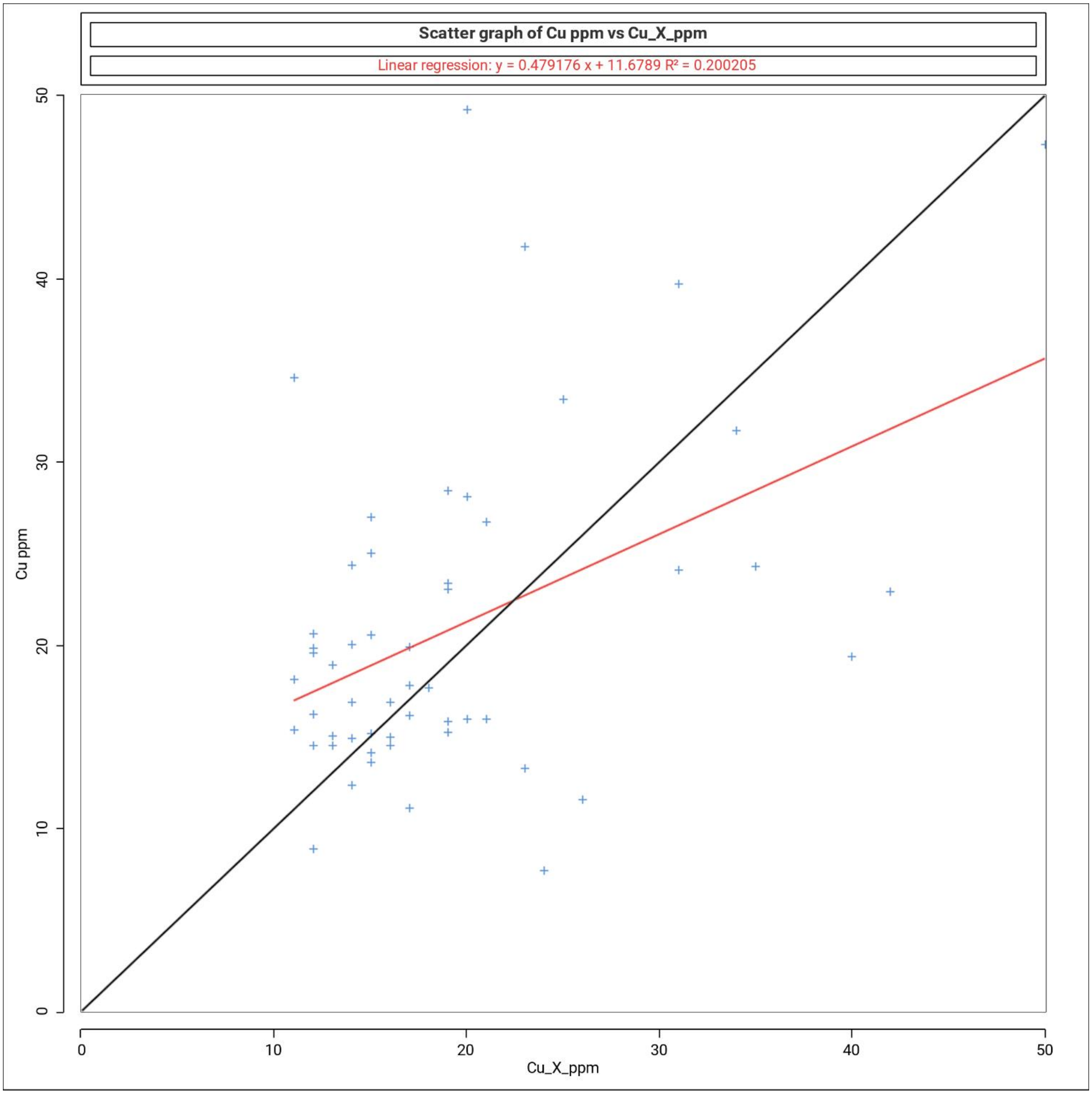
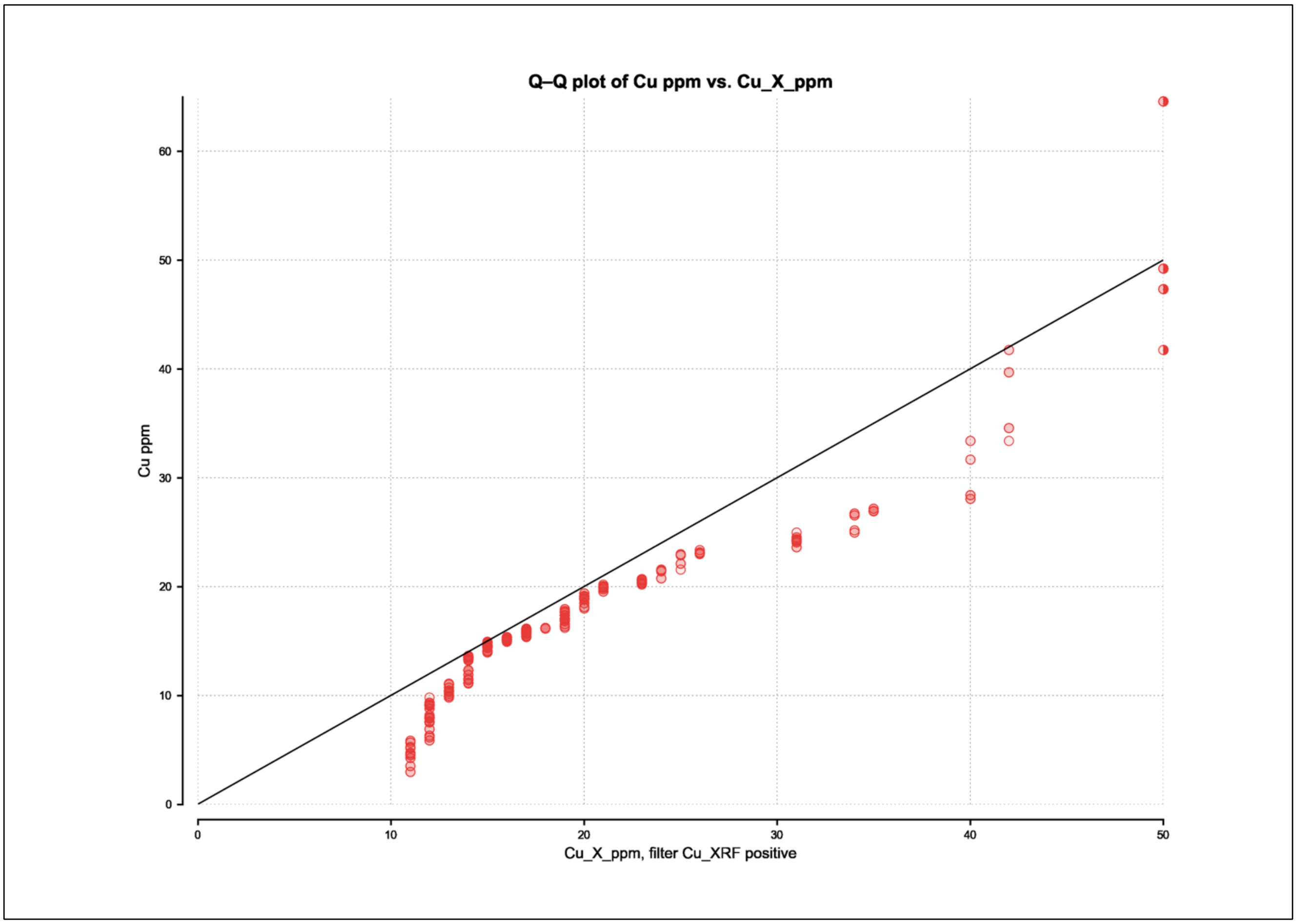


Figure 12-2: Quantile-Quantile Plot: Copper Assays (Ultratrace ICP-MS) versus XRF Field measurements



The QP independently downloaded SRTM data and built a digital terrain model covering the area of the property. Stream sediment sample locations 3248601 (anomaly +67.9), 3248659 (+69.6 m) and 3248574 (anomaly +189.1 m) have reported elevations in the database that are anomalously higher than the digital terrain model and should be corrected during the next phase of the project.

The QP is of the opinion that the data from the 2018 stream sediment program and the 2019 soil sampling program are adequate for the purpose of this technical report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The section is not relevant to this report.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

This section is not relevant to this report.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not relevant to this report.

16 Mining Methods

This section is not relevant to this report.

17 Recovery Methods

This section is not relevant to this report.

18 Project Infrastructure

This section is not relevant to this report.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not relevant to this report.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

This section is not relevant to this report.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not relevant to this report.

22 Economic Analysis

This section is not relevant to this report.

23 Adjacent Properties

No historical estimates of mineral resources or mineral reserves have been disclosed in respect of adjacent properties.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The QP is not aware of any other data or information relevant to the property.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

Limited historical exploration has been carried out on the property and this has been hampered by poor outcrop exposure. Regional and adjacent property exploration, notably the Stars property (Figure 9-5), provides an understanding of the structural geological and stratigraphic framework within the Skeena Arch.

The 2018 stream sediment sampling program provided targets of anomalous metal grades. The soil sampling carried out in 2019 in the southern part of anomalies 1 and 2, confirmed the existence of anomalous copper grades (7% soil samples > 50 ppm Cu).

Exploration does not have a guaranteed outcome and there is a risk that further sampling work will not provide evidence of an economic deposit. It is conceivable that transported (alluvial or glacial) material may provide anomalous metal grades and that the primary source may lie outside the property. This risk should be controlled by continuing to concentrate on B and C soil horizons to reduce the risk of sampling transported material from distant origins. Hard rock sampling from trenching also reduces the risk of representing alien material from outside the property.

The QP is of the opinion that the 2018 stream sediment program which identified nine target areas, and the soil and rock sampling in 2019 warrant follow-up exploration.

26 Recommendations

A two-phase exploration program is recommended to further define zones of anomalous mineralization corresponding to the 2018 stream sediment program. A cost estimate is provided in Table 26-1. The exploration should consist of Phase 1 geologic and structural mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling to test the highest-ranking target areas and investigate the extent of the Bulkley Plutonic Suite rocks in the south of the property (LKBg in Figure 7-1). Geophysics may also be implemented to further define zones of high priority (and delineate plutonic intrusives).

Contingent on defining coherent areas of mineralization, diamond drilling can be carried out in Phase 2.

Table 26-1: Proposed Exploration Budget

	Description	Estimated Cost (CAD)
Phase 1	Geologic and Structural Mapping, Prospecting, Soil Sampling	
	6 months, 4-person crew (1 Project Manager, 2 Geologists, 1 Helper)	$100,000.00
	Interpretation of results – 14 days	$20,000.00
	Anomaly Follow Up	
	1000 m of trenching	$160,000.00
	Phase 1 Total	$280,000.00
Phase 2	1,500 m of diamond drilling to test geophysical, geochemical and mapping targets (contingent on results from Phase 1)	$450,000.00
TOTAL		$730,000.00

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