Technical Report (Amended and Restated)

on the

Comstock Property

Nicola Mining District, British Columbia, Canada

BCGS: 092I.007

for

Lodge Resources Inc.

Author

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Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Amended and Restated: August 14, 2019

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1.0 Summary

Lodge Minerals Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Lodge Resources Inc., is the optionee of the contiguous 12 claim 664 hectare Comstock property ("Property") located within the Nicola Mining District of south-central British Columbia. The Property is located within the regional Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60, km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata stretching from the US border in the south to the northern British Columbia border, and is a belt of producing and past productive porphyry copper mineral deposits. The Comstock property is located within this Belt between two producing mines; the Copper Mountain porphyry copper-gold mine 80 kilometres to the south with a reported production of 40,000 tonnes per day; and Canada's largest mine, the Highland Valley Copper mine 53 kilometres northwest with a reported production of 147,000 tonnes per day.

The Comstock property is underlain by the Nicola Western Belt of flow and pyroclastic rocks ranging in composition from andesite to rhyolite with interbedded limestone, volcanic conglomerate, and sandstone. Of the seven designated mineral areas, one main mineral area is a volcanogenic sulphide (VMS) within a two kilometre, northeasterly trending rhyolite/pyroclastic flow which hosts the LD and the Comstock volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineral showings. The second main area of mineralization is a zone of mineral bearing quartz veins within a 2,800 metre northwesterly trending structure hosting the Charmer and Diane mineral zones.

Since 1896 when shafts were sunk on three copper-iron showings, exploration has progressively continued continued to 2018 on ground covered by the Comstock property The exploration was successful in the determination of two main mineral zones over significant lengths with a discontinuous and/or continuous exposure over limited lengths.

These two main zones of mineralization, the Charmer/Diane structural zone hosting the auriferous quartz-specularite-chacopyrite veins, and the LD/Comstock volcanogenic sulphide (VMS) zone, are the prime exploration targets on the Comstock property. Both zones should be explored to determine the economic potential along strike and down dip. This can be initally accomplished by localized geophysical, geochemical, and geological surveys. The surveys should initially be confined to the length of the zones (2,000 m and 2,800 m) with widths of from 200 to 400 metres.

The Comstock property warrants additional exploration to determine the consistency and continuity of mineralization in the two main zones and to explore for a mineral zone that indicates a potential copper/gold resource or an epithermal system.

An exploration program of geophysical, geochemical, and geological surveys estimated to cost $101,230.00, is recommended for the Comstock property

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose

Steve Mathiesen of Lodge Resources Inc. commisioned the author to provide a compliant National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report on the Comstock Property ("Property") with respect to the exploration work completed on the Property and if warranted, to make recommendations for a continuing exploration program.

There are mineral zones/showings reported historically which are the same area of mineralization. Some of these are:

Original Zone = Comstock Zone/Showing
LD Comstock = Comstock

Figure 1. **Location Map**

2.2 Source of Information and Data

The source of information was from reports as listed in the References section and from the results available to date of the June, 2019 exploration program.

2.3 Personal Inspection

The author performed a personal inspection of the Comstock property on June 9, 2019.

2.4 Abbreviations

Table I **List of Abbreviations**

Term	Abbreviation
Arsenic	As
Atomic Absorption	AA
Calcium Carbonate	$CaCO_3$
Canadian Dollars	CDN $
Canadian National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Centimetre(s)	cm
Copper	Cu
Degree(s)	°
Degrees Celsius	°C
Diamond Drill Hole	DDH
East	E
Electro-magnetic	EM
Foot (feet)	ft
Global Positioning System	GPS
Gold	Au
Gram(s)	g
Grams per tonne	g/t
Hectare(s)	ha
Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry	ICP
Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry	ICP-MS
Kilometre(s)	km
Leadville	LD
Lead	Pb
Litre(s)	L
Metre(s)	m
Metres East (Easting)	mE
Metres North (Northing)	mN
Metres Above Mean Sea Level	m amsl
Million tonnes	Mt
Minister of Mines	MoM

Table I ***List of Abbreviations*** *(cont'd)*

National Topographic System	NTS
North	N
North American Datum of 1983	NAD83
Pound	lb
Ounces per ton	oz/T
Qualified Person	QP
Silver	Ag
Tonne(s) [metric ton]	t
Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system	UTM
VMS	Volcanogenic massive sulphide
United States Dollars	US $
West	W
Zinc	Zn

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not relied on other experts for this Technical Report on the Comstock Property.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description

The Comstock Property is comprised of 12 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 664.0111 hectares centred at 5,545,469N 666,000 E (NAD 83).

The claim tenure data as of August 14, 2019 as shown in Table II, was downloaded from the BC Government website: http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/mto.asp

4.2 Location

The Comstock Property is located 181 kilometres northeast of Vancouver and seven kilometres south of Merritt within BCGS map 092I.007 and the Nicola Mining District.

There are no current obligations or commitments for reclamation, closure or other environmental corrective action relating to the mineral claims. No environmental audit or assessment has been conducted. The author is not aware of any liabilities on the property or significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or right or ability to perform work on the property.

A permit for exploration and reclamation activities for the Comstock Property was issued by the BC Government on June 05, 2018 (MX-15-503) which is valid to June 04, 2023.

Table II. **Tenures Comprising the Comstock Property**
(from MapPlace)

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
905597	Mineral	PB1	20211101	83.0148
905612	Mineral	PB2	20211101	20.7547
1014834	Mineral	PB	20211101	186.7831
1014837	Mineral		20211101	20.7529
1014839	Mineral	OMG	20211101	20.7564
1019819	Mineral	LUCKY 7	20211101	20.7531
1051454	Mineral	LD-COMSTOCK	20211101	124.4921
1055700	Mineral	Northno	20211101	41.4854
1055701	Mineral	LD	20211101	62.2337
1055702	Mineral	Northnot	20211101	20.7427
1055703	Mineral	LD	20211101	20.7444
1059694	Mineral	NEWSHOWCOMSTOCK	20211101	41.4978

The mineral tenures are for sub-surface rights only; there are no surface rights associated with the tenure. There is no hindrance to access and/or access rights to the Property.

4.3 Claim Maintenance

In order to maintain the claims in good standing, the value of exploration and development required for one year is at least

(a) $5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years,

(b) $10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniverary years,

(c) $15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years,

(d) $20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

As an alternative to the exploration and development requirements, a recorded holder may make a payment. The required payment to maintain a mineral claim for an anniversary year is double the value of exploration and development that would be required to maintain the claim for the anniversary year.

Should a claim not be renewed, the claim is cancelled at midnight of the "Good Until" date and the ground which was covered by the claim is available for staking by any person with a Free Miners Certificate at 10:00 am the following day.

4.4 Option Agreement

The terms of the "Comstock Property Option Agreement" between Ken Ellerbeck (optionor) and Lodge Minerals Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Lodge Resources Inc., dated October 31, 2018 are as follows.

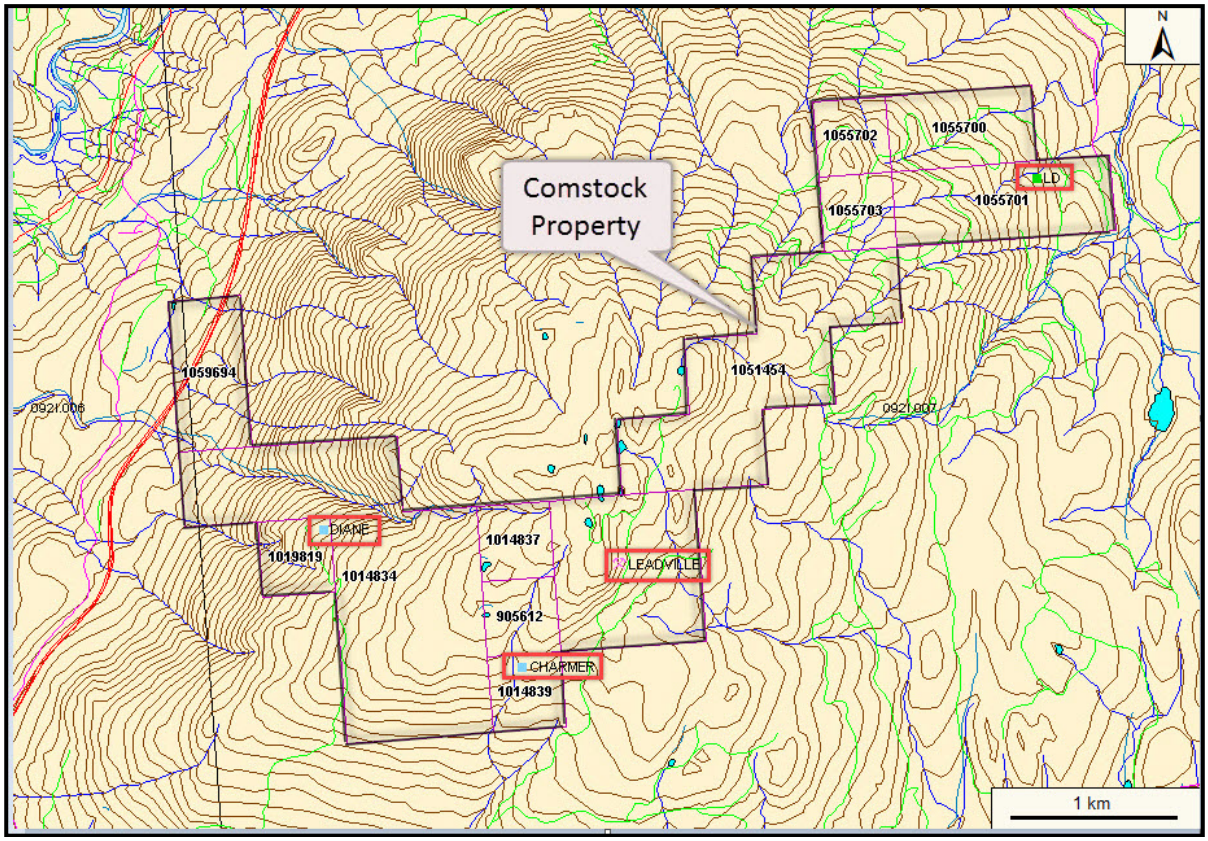
Date	Shares	Cash Payments	Expenditures
On Signing		$5,000	Paid
Listing Date	100,000	$10,000	
June 21, 2019			$25,000 (Expended*)
1st Anniversary of Listing Date	100,000		$75,000
2nd Anniversary of Listing Date	100,000	$20,000	$100,000
3rd Anniversary of Listing Date	100,000	$30,000	$100,000
4th Anniversary of Listing Date	200,000	$250,000	$300,000
Total:	**600,000**	**$315,000**	$600,000

The property is also subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty in favour of Ken Ellerbeck.

* The assay results from the $25,000 work program are pending.

Figure 2. **Location of Producing Mines and/Past Producers**
(Base map from MapPlace & Google)

Figure 3. **Claim Map**
(Base map from MapPlace)



5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access

Access from Merritt is southward via the paved Coldwater road that departs from the eastern edge of Merritt and parallels the Coquihalla Highway . At approximately two km on the Coldwater road the Fox Farm road branches to the east, passes under the Coquihalla Highway, and follows the valley of Godey Creek. Gravel and dirt roads pass through much of the property.

5.2 Climate

The Property is located within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35°C and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10°C and averaging 8°C. On the Comstock Property, moderate snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

5.3 Local Resources

Sufficient basic resources for an initial or an advanced exploration and development program would be available at Merritt or alternatively at Kamloops, one hour's drive from Merritt northeastward on the Coquihalla (#5) Highway.

Kamloops is the hub for the provision of most resources to the operating New Afton mine and is serviced daily by commercial airlines from Vancouver.

Logan Lake, one hour north of Merritt is a smaller centre for available resources, however, is the hub for the provision of some resources to the Highland Valley Copper mine, the largest mine in Canada.

Power requirements for the initial exploration and development at the Comstock Property would be fuel generated. Commercial power sources may be available from a transmission line three kilometres to the southeast.

Water for all phases of the exploration and development program may be available from water courses on or adjacent to the Comstock Property. Water, if required during the dry or freezing periods, would have to be transported from lower elevations or from the Coquihalla River.

5.4 Infrastructure

Merritt and Kamloops are on the Trans Canada Highway with rail service from Kamloops provided by the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Canadian National Railroad, the two largest railroad transportation systems in Canada.

5.5 Physiography and Vegetation

The Comstock property is situated within the Interior Plateau of south-central British Columbia.

Topography is of moderately forested, locally steep slopes with elevations ranging from 868 metres in the west within the Coldwater River valley, progressively rising to 1,700 metres centrally at Iron Mountain, and decreasing to 1,075 metres within a valley at the northeastern boundary.

The property is moderately forested with fir, spruce and pine with commercial stands generally restricted to lower elevations with grassy slopes at higher elevations.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 History: Comstock Property

The exploration history of ground covered by the Comstock property stemed from 1896 when three shafts, the Charmer, the Islander, and the Victoria No's 1, 2, and 3 were completed.

Table III includes only the work that was completed on the ground covered by the Comstock property.

Table III. **Summary of exploration history on ground covered by of the Comstock Property**

Year	Owner (1) Operator (2)	Exploration area, type, amount, quantity	Results
1927-28	Emmitt Todd (1)	Leadville; 32 metre shaft on a galena-sphalerite-barite vein.	Shaft vein strikes north-south within a shear zone; copper reportedly found disseminated in andesite, rhyolite, and quartz calcite veinlets
1929	Comstock of B.C. (1)	1000 acres of claims staked	
1947	George Hunter (2)	LD-Comstock; Leadville shaft rehabilitated .	36 tons ore shipped to Trail yielding 67 oz Ag, 11,819 lb Pb, and 484 lb Zn
1951	Granby Consolidated (2)	LD-Comstock; Dewatered the shaft	
1958	New Jersey Zinc (1)	Leadville; staked claims and diamond drilling north of "Leadville"	
1961		Charmer; trenching, stripping, and sampling	
1966	Manor Mines	Diamond drilling: Two holes drilled near the Leadville shaft	
1968-74	Acaplompo Mining and Development (2)	Staked the Makelstin claims; LD-Comstock; Magnetometer surveys: >24 miles. EM (VLF?): >24 miles. Soil surveys:180 samples. Diamond Drilling; 586 feet in two holes	Possible dioritic intrusive; copper anomalies on the flanks of the magnetic peaks and valleys;
1976	Quintana Minerals (1)	LD; staked the one-sixty-one and the one-sixty-two claims; geological mapping; claims dropped.	
1977	C.J. Robertson (1) Quintana Minerals (2)	Geologic mapping	A tilted, partly eroded, volcanic center of probable Upper Triassic age exists in the vicinity
1980	K.W. Livingston (1) W.A. Howell (1) Chevron Standard (2)	LD shaft area; 217 soil samples analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, and Ba	Barite at LD shaft; geochemical results are inconsistent; possibly more than one centre of mineralization may be present
1981	Gordon Richards (1) Chevron Canada (2).	PEM Survey Geochemical survey: 1,191 soil samples and 55 rock samples	Scattered low values for lead, zinc, copper, and barium
1981	Gordon Richards (1) Chevron Canada (2).	Diane (Stirling Group) Gyproc Group (LD-Comstock); 1219 soil samples;.81 pulps	Scattered low values for Pb, Zn, Cu, and Ba with correlated and enhanced values near the Todd shaft and over very limited areas in the nearby sediments. Geophysical time-domain survey: Produced no response

Table III. ***Summary of exploration history on ground covered by of the Comstock Property*** *(cont'd)*

Year	Owner (1) Operator (2)	Exploration area, type, amount, quantity	Results
1983	Aberford Resources (1)	Stakes the Stirling Group (Diane) of claims	
1984	Aberford Resources (1) Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.(2).	Diane (Stirling Group): 529 pulps analyzed for gold; 296 soil samples; 67 rock samples; 83 rock chip channel samples from 13 trenches; 3.5 miles magnetic survey.	2 anomalous gold soil samples of 55 ppb and 10 ppb; rock channel samples indicated up to 52,886 ppm Cu , 10.3 ppm Ag , and 7,810 ppb Au; shear zones and mineralized quartz vein systems are discontinuous and narrow but cover an extensive area
1986	Aberford Resources (1) International Maple Leaf Resources (1)	Diane;: Geological mapping, 342 soil samples, 52 rock samples; trenching; magnetic survey; 15 trenches	Andesite-rhyolite sequence similar to that of VMS system; mineralization in andesite flows and lithic tuffs; northwest and northeast trending faults confirmed; new zones of mineralization discovered; one to two kilometre wide magnetic high trending northeast/southwest across Iron Mountain
1987	K.W. Livingston (1) Golden Dynasty Resources Ltd. (2)	Charmer Zone; Lucky Todd-Comstock Zone	Defined: a Au bearing vein on the Charmer Zone; stratabound conductive zones in the Lucky Todd-Comstock Zone
1988	Abermin Corporation (1) Merlin Resources (2).	Diane (Original Zone): Diamond drilling: Nine diamod drill holes; 9 channel samples	Assays of intersections ranged from 0.07 g/t Au over 0.91 m to 24.70 g/t Au across 0.76 m.
1989	K.W. Livingston (1) Golden Dynasty Resources Ltd. (2)	LD showing Diamond drilling: Lucky Todd-Comstock Zone	Possible sulphide environment indicated by base metal soil geochemical anomaly. Significant drill intersections below Shaft 3 in the Charmer Zone.
2005	W.A. Howell (1) Del Exploration (2)	Lucky Todd (Comstock or Leadville:	The Comstock horizon has the appearance of a classic "Kuroko" style Volcanogenic Sulphide deposit.
2006	N.G. Luckman (1) West Range Exploration (2)	Charmer Zone: 3 rock sample	Diane Zone: best gold assay was 2.69 g/T over six metres. Rock sample assays averaged 0.04 g/T Au, 0.3 g/T Ag, and 2,360 ppm Cu.
2008	C. Brookes (1) North Bluff Exploration (2)	LD Zone; 1350 metre induced Potential (IP); 88 soil samples.	Soil results suggest the mineralization extends for a minimum 275 m NE and SW. IP indicates that the LD showing increases to a width of at least 115 m at depth. Second IP anomaly indicates an unknown zone of mineralization at depth
2008	Paget Minerals (1) Pembrook Mining (2)	Charmer Zone:16 rock samples Diane Zone: 24 rock samples	Charmer Zone: 4 g/t Au, 3 g/t Ag, and 2.9 % Cu over 1.2 m. Diane Zone: 3.41 g/t Au and 0.12% Cu over 1.5 m.
2010	Navigo Ventures (1) (2).	LD Zone;22.1 kilometres IP survey	Results indicate that the two mineralized horizons continue down dip and along strike

Table III. ***Summary of exploration history on ground covered by of the Comstock Property*** *(cont'd)*

Year	Owner (1) Operator (2)	Exploration area, type, amount, quantity	Results
2013	Ken Ellerbeck(1) (2)	LD-Comstock, Diane; Structural analysis	Indicated that two of the structural directions coincide with the reported favourable northeast and northwest mineral controlling structures.
2014	Ken Ellerbeck(1) (2)	Charm, Leadville; Prospecting; 9 rock samples	Elevated values of Cu, Pb, Zn, and Au in rock samples
2015	Ken Ellerbeck(1) (2)	L D Zone; Prospecting; 4 rock samples:	Elevated values of Pb, Zn, and Mo were confirmed in limestone outcrops
2016	Ellerbeck(1 Ken) (2)	Diane Zone: Prospecting; 8 rock samples	The 2.8 km distance between mineral discoveries in 1034277 and similar mineralization in the Diane /Charmer Zones should be examined
2017	Ellerbeck(1 Ken) (2)	LD and Comstock Zone; 8 rock samples	Elevated Zn values in all samples; confirmed mineralization within rhyolite unit
2018	Ellerbeck(1 Ken) (2)	New zone 1.8 km NNW of Diane zone; 9 rock samples	Mineralization is present in the rhyolite outcrops between the LD and COMSTOCK showings

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Comstock property is located on the southern Intermontane Belt of British Columbia at the southern extent of the Quesnel Trench. The central geological features of this region are the Late Triassic island-arc volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group which are comprised of a variety of volcanic and sedimentary facies and at least partly comagmatic with the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic intrusions.

Major batholiths in the area of the Property include the Guichon Creek Batholith to the west, the Wild Horse Batholith to the east, and the Iron Mask Batholith to the north northeast. The Guichon Creek batholith is a large, composite intrusion with a surface area of about 1,000 square kilometers. A cluster of nine major porphyry copper deposits, including the world-class Highland Copper Mine, lie within a 15 square kilometer zone in the center of the batholith.

Two younger volcanic-dominated successions are important in the area. First, a northwest trending belt of Cretaceous continental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Spences Bridge Group unconformably overlie both the Nicola Group and intrusive rocks along the southwest flank of the batholith. Distribution of the Spences Bridge Group rocks was locally controlled by reactivation of older faults that were important mineralization conduits for the batholith, such as the Lornex fault which in part was a mineral controlling cross-fault conduit for the Highland Valley and the Lornex porphyry mineral deposits.

Within the Merritt area are many types of mineral deposits including the porhyry copper/molybdenum type deposits of the Highland Valley, the copper rich skarn type deposit of the formerly productive Craigmont mine, the volcanogenic polymetallic massive sulphide type deposits at the Gitennes property and at Iron Mountain, the epithermal to mesothermal gold vein type deposits at Stump Lake, and the polymetallic skarn type mineralization, lead-zinc-silver bearing quartz veins and replacements, and polymetallic precious-metal quartz veins in Nicola rocks of the Swakum Mountain area.

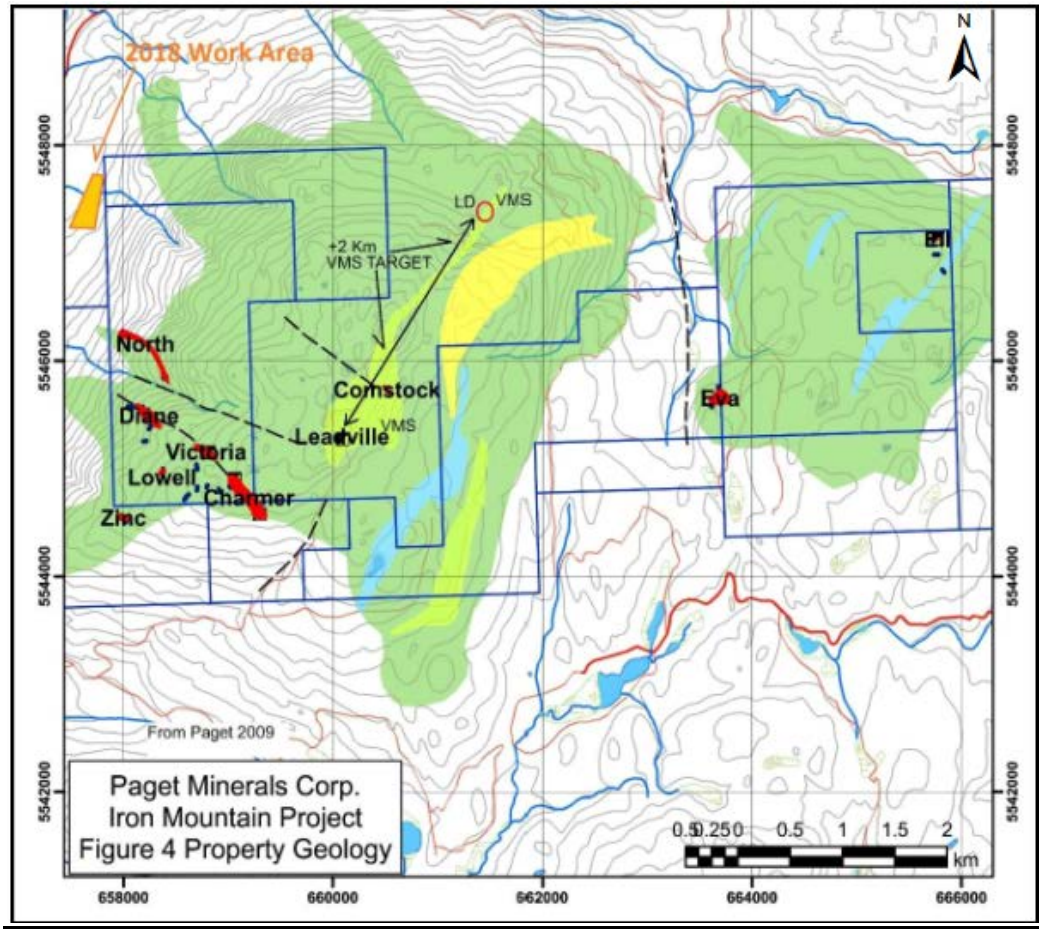
7.2 Property Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Comstock property is predominantly underlain by the Western Volcanic Facies of the Nicola Group volcanics which consists of mafic to felsic pyroclastics, argillite, sandstone and local carbonate rocks. These rocks are in a regional northerly trending regional fault contact with the Central Volcanic Facies to the east which are comprised of intermediate, plagioclase, augite plagioclase porphyry pyroclastics, and local pillowed and plagioclase porphyry flows.

The Property includes a variety of rock types as evidenced at the LD (Lucky Todd)-Comstock shaft and at the Charmer mineral zones. At the LD-Comstock, rhyolite and andesitic to dacitic flows and flow breccias host volcanogenic massive sulphide lead-zinc-silver-barite, sedimentary exhalitive (Sedex) or replacement mineralization.

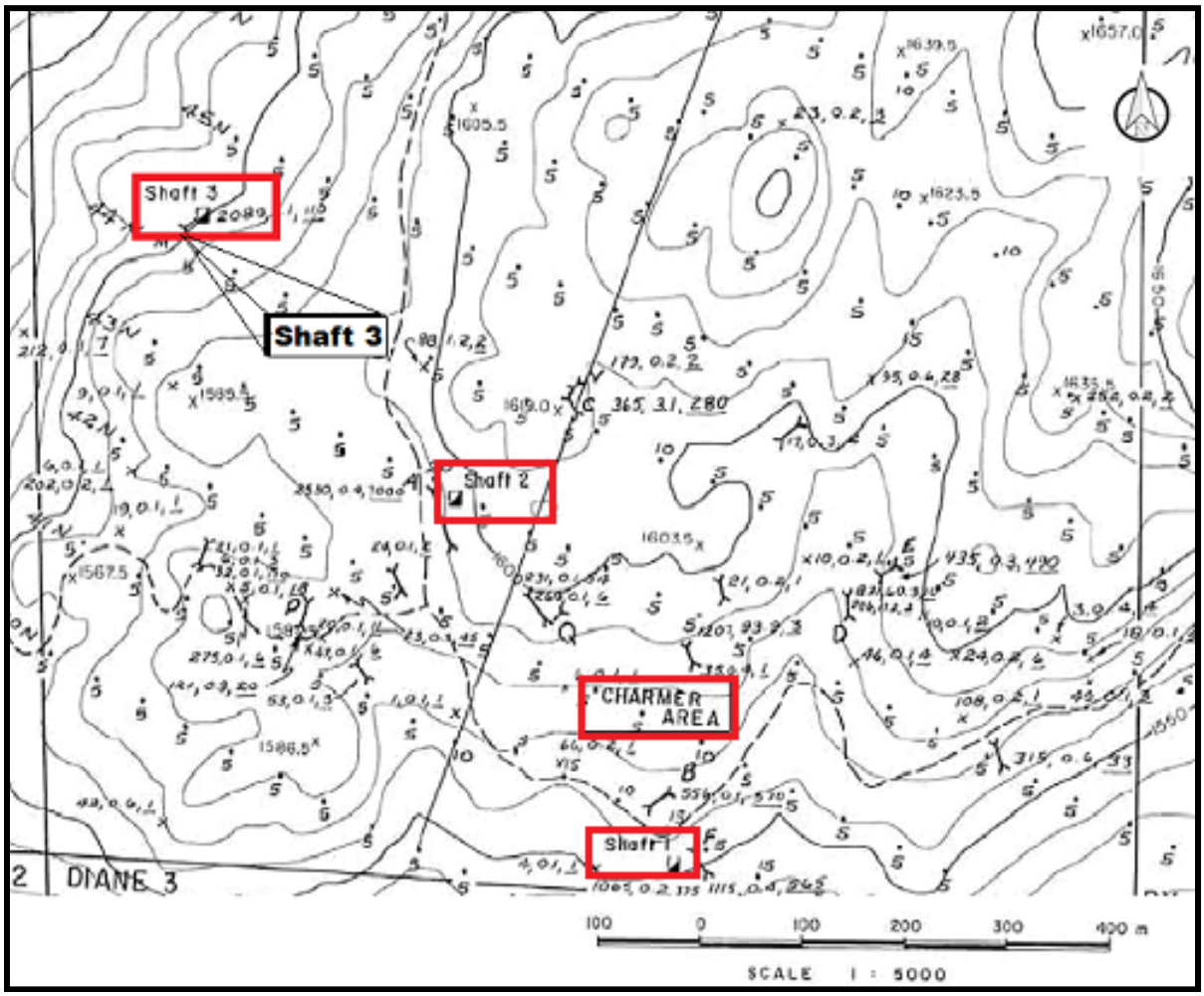
At the Charmer mineral zone andesitic flows and basaltic andesite host mineralization consisting of fracture controlled quartz veins with chalcopyrite, specularite, and grey sulphides. A number of trenches and three shafts expose auriferous quartz-specularite veins over a discontinuous strike length of 800 metres. The three shafts which appear be on the same fault controlled mineral zone striking at 315°.

Figure 4. **Iron Mountain Property (Comstock Property*) 1987 map showing workings.**
(Modified size of base map from Ellerbeck, 2018 Figure 8)



*** See Figure 3 for mineral zones location within the Comstock property*

Figure 5. **Index Map to Charmer*Area workings**
(Base map from Property file id_2324 Boronowski, 1984)

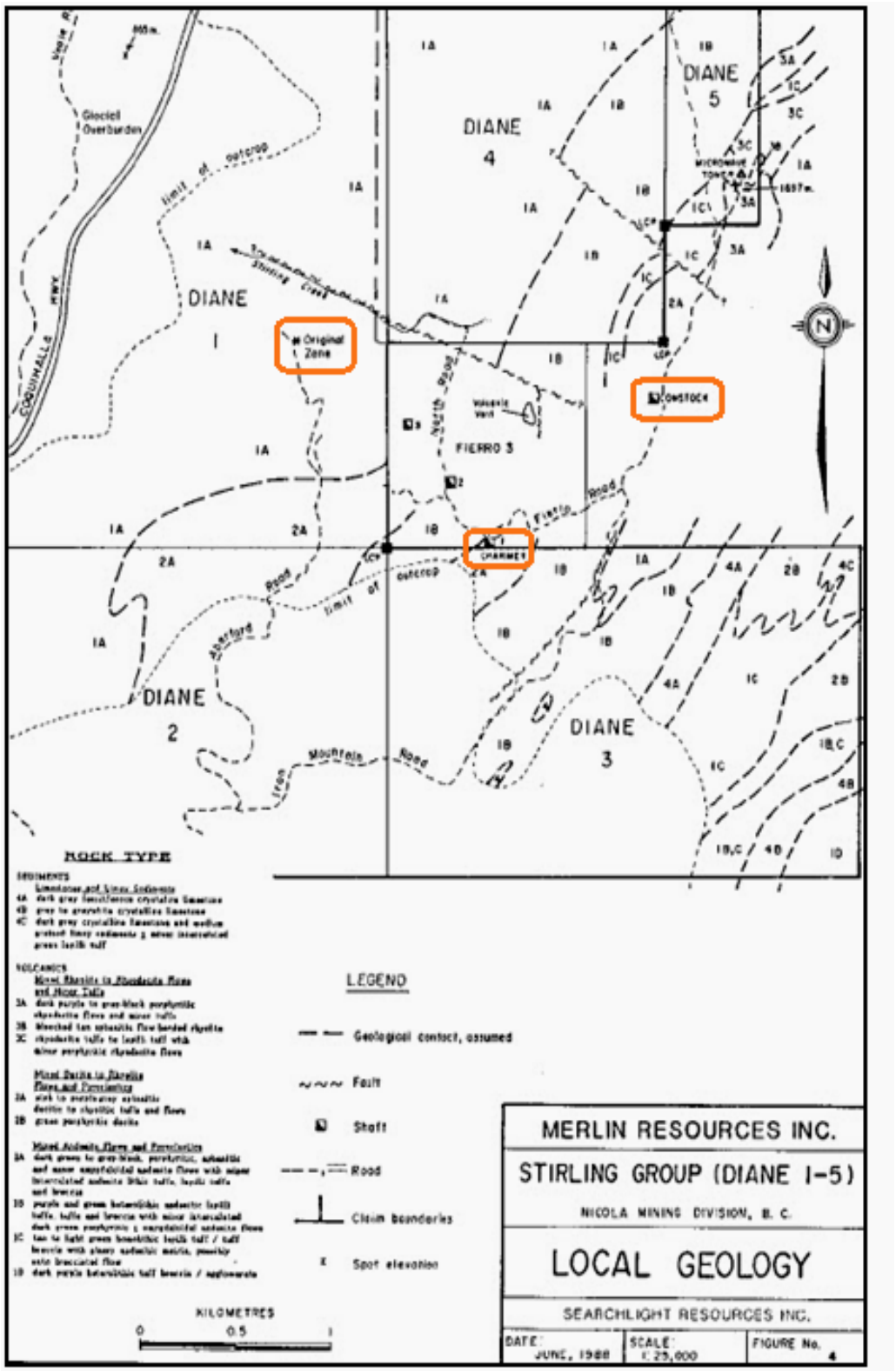


** See Figure 3 for Charmer mineral zone location within the Comstock property*

At the Diane "Original" mineral zone, auriferous quartz veining has been defined within a trend of mineralization over a length of 250 metres, varying up to several metres wide, and to a depth of up to 59 metres based on a drill hole intersection of the mineral zone. A 1.38 metre section of core averaged 15.56 grams per tonne gold and 16.43 grams per tonne silver. The Diane mineral zone is indicative of auriferous, possibly epithermal, veins adjacent to, or at the upper portion of a porphyry.

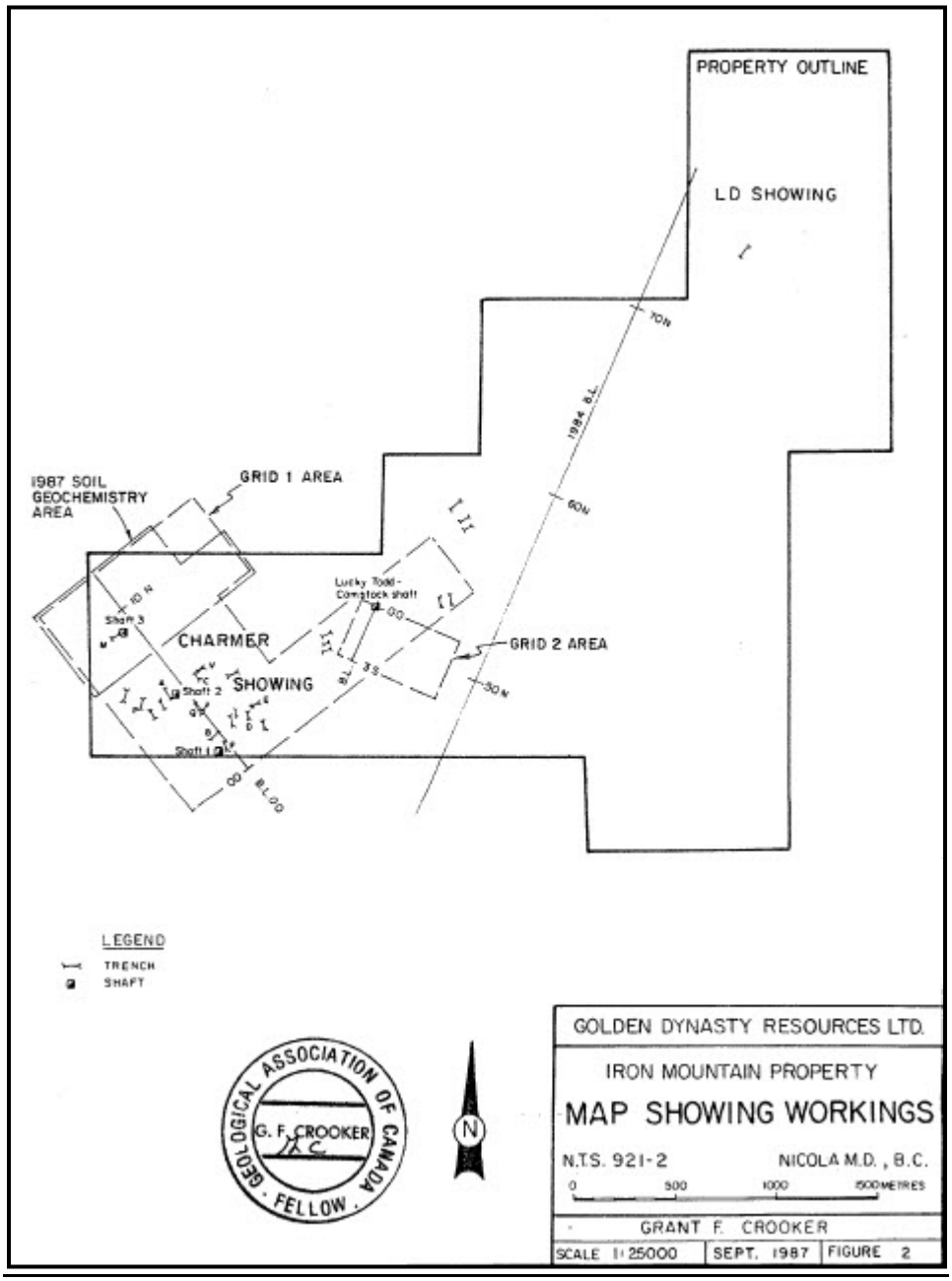
Figure 6 . **Geology showing Original (Diane) Zone, Charmer Zone (shafts), & Comstock (LD) Shaft**

(Base map from AR 17721, Nelles, 1988)



** See Figure 3 for the Charmer, Comstock (LD shaft), and Original (Diane) mineral zones location within the Comstock property.*

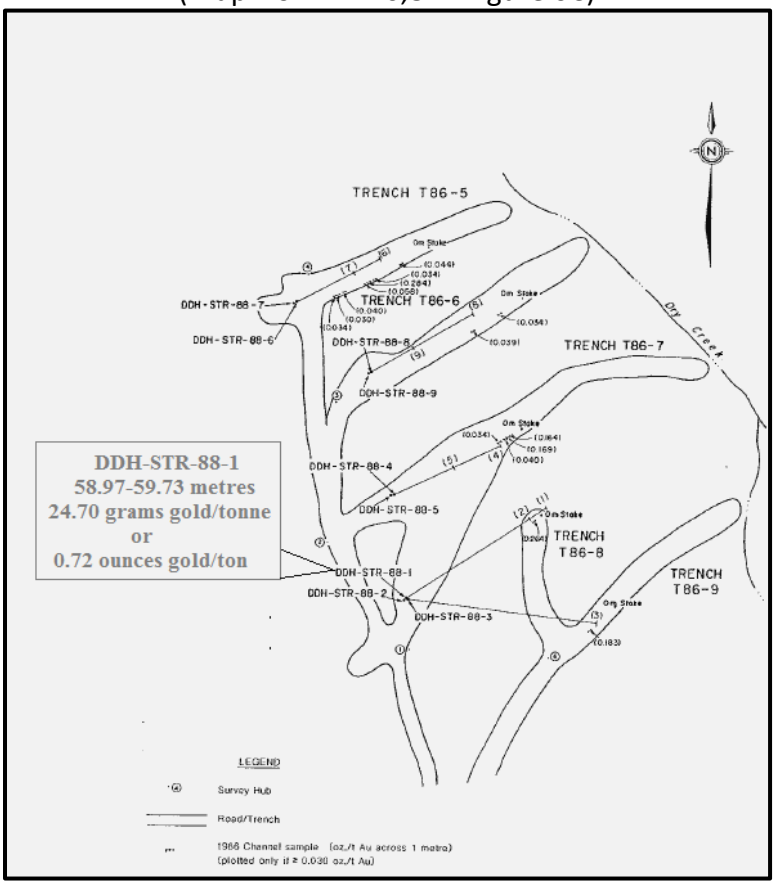
Figure 7. **Charmer* Mineral Zone: Trenches, shafts & 1987 exploration areas**



** See Figure 3 for Charmer, Lucky Todd-Comstock, and LD mineral zones location within the Comstock property*

Figure 8 .**Diane (Original)* Mineral Zone: Trenches & 1988 Diamond Drill Hole Locations**

(Map from AR 16,817 Figure 6C)



** See Figure 3 for Diane (Original) mineral zone location within the Comstock property*

At the LD (Leadville)-Comstock mineral zone, the Leadville shaft was sunk on a zone of banded veins and bedded lead-zinc-barite in sheared, flow banded potassic rhyolite indicative of a volcanic massive sulphide or a sedex zone of mineralization . The shear strikes 025°and dips at 80° west.

The LD mineral zone, some two kilometers northeast of the LD-Comstock, float and outcrop of baritic massive sulphide occurs. Both mineral zones are shown be located within a continuous two kilometre band of rhyolite, which is a primary exploration area for a volcanogenic massive sulphide or a sedex mineral deposit.

As the area is segmented by northeasterly, northwesterly and northerly trending faults this fault orientation is typical of the structures on the Comstock property and are, or are indicated to be, mineral contolling structures. A major northeast trending fault mapped on Iron Mountain is of several major shear zones trending northeasterly and northwesterly. These trends are indicated on Figure 10 which shows the correlation of most mineral zones with structures.

Figure 9: **Geology, Claims, and Minfiles**
(Base map from MapPlace)

LEGEND

Pleistocene to Holocene

Qvk

Unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

Eocene

EPrb**: Princeton Group**

andesitic volcanic rocks

Cretaceous

Ks

unnamed undivided sedimentary rocks

Lower Jurassic to Middle Jurassic

lmJA: **Ashcroft Formation**

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

Eastern Volcanic Facies

uTrNW

undivided volcanic rocks; minor limestone and argillite

Central Volcanic Facies

andesitic volcanic rocks

uTtNsf

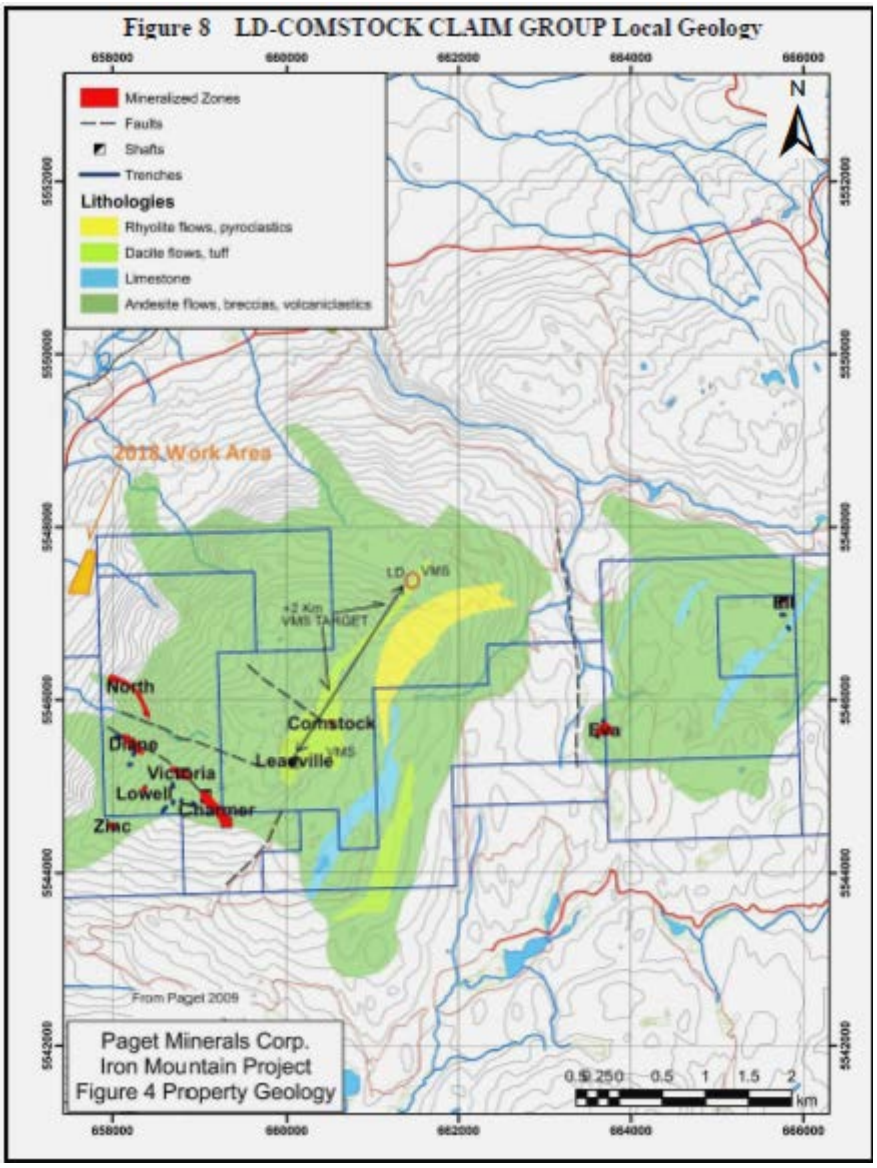
mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJdr

unnamed dioritic intrusive rocks

Figure 10: **Detailed Geology showing Diane/Charmer mineralized zone and LD Comstock volcanogenic sulphide (VMS) zone***
(Map from Ellerbeck, 2018)



** See Figure 3 for the Charmer, Diane (Original), Comstock (Leadville), mineral zones within the Comstock property.*

8.0 Deposit Types

The mineral deposit types being investigated or being explored for on the Comstock property are:

8.1 Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)

Massive sulphides deposits are currently forming in undersea locations characterized by "Black Smokers". These Black Smokers are plumes of sulphide-rich fluids and represent the venting of hydrothermal fluids, rich in base and precious metals, onto the ocean floor. In contrast to other volcanic-hosted deposits, many Besshi-type deposits (named after a the Besshi Copper Mine in Japan) form thin, laterally extensive sheets of pyrrhotite- and (or) pyrite-rich massive sulfide rock; however, the characteristics of Besshi-type deposits vary considerably. Besshi deposits are notable for their ore concentrations of copper and cobalt and only minor concentrations of zinc (S. Master, 1997 and 1998).

8.2 Auriferous quartz - Lode Gold deposits

Gold may occur as deposits called lodes, or veins, in fractured rocks. Lode deposits are considered primary gold deposits because they are bedrock deposits that have not been moved. They come in a range of shapes and sizes and can form tabular cross-cutting vein deposits but also may be breccia zones, irregular replacement bodies, pipes, stockworks, and other shapes.

8.3 Sedex

Sedex Deposits are formed when ore bearing fluids discharge onto a seafloor and mix with seawater. When the two fluids mix, a variety of chemical processes take place that result in the precipitation of minerals on the seafloor. These deposits are lain down congruent with the stratigraphy of the seafloor and are fine grained and finely laminated characteristics of "sedimentary deposits."

Concentrated amounts of minerals can be found in "trap sites," which are depressed areas of the ocean floor where the minerals may settle. Occasionally, mineralization develops in the faults and feeder conduits that fed the mineralizing system. There are a few different mechanisms that may create the mineralizing fluids that form Sedex deposits. They may be from magmatic fluids from sub seafloor magma chambers and hydrothermal fluids generated by the heat of a magma chamber intruding into saturated sediments.

Fluids that come from a shallow depth are rich in iron and manganese, fluids that penetrate deeper pick up lead and zinc. Copper is picked up by fluids that reach an even greater depth. The Sullivan Pb-Zn Mine in British Columbia was worked for 105 years and produced 16,000,000 tonnes of lead and zinc, as well as 9,000 tonnes of silver. It was Canada's longest lived continuous mining operation and produced metals worth over $20 billion in terms of 2005 metal prices. Grades were in excess of 5% Pb and 6% Zn.

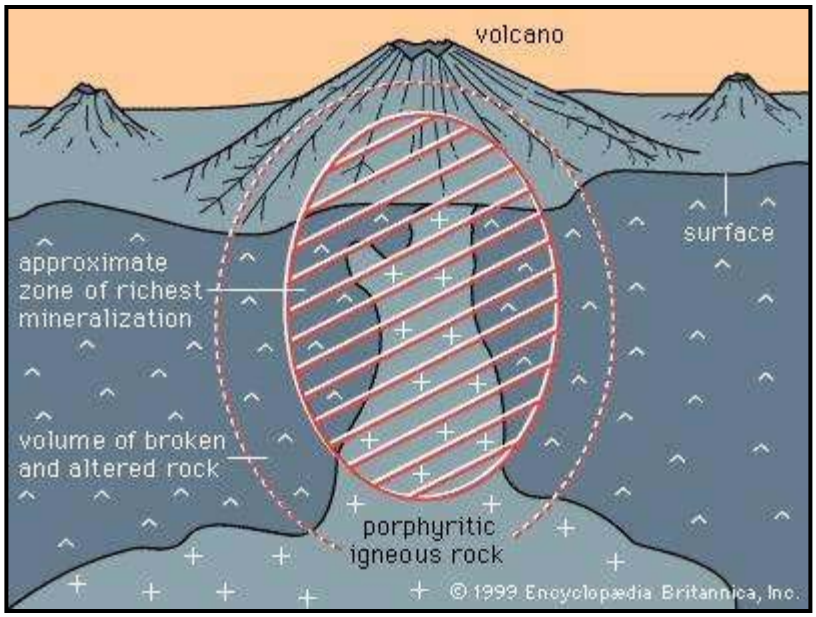
The ore genesis of the Sullivan ore body is summarized by the following process: Sediments were deposited in an extensional second-order sedimentary basin during extension; Earlier, deeply buried sediments devolved fluids into a deep reservoir of sandy siltstones and sandstones; Intrusion of dolerite sills into the sedimentary basin raised the geothermal gradient locally; Raised temperatures prompted over-pressuring of the lower sedimentary reservoir which breached overlying sediments, forming a breccia diatreme; Mineralizing fluid flowed upwards through the concave feeder zone of the breccia diatreme, discharging onto the seafloor; Ore fluids debouched onto the seafloor and pooled in a second-order sub-basin's depocentre, precipitating a stratiform massive sulfide layer from 3 to 8 m thick, with exhalative chert, manganese and barite (www.en.wikipedia.org; Lyons, W. et al., 2006; Lydon, 1996; Taylor et al., 2000).

8.4 Potential mineral deposit types

8.4.1 Porphyritic copper-gold

Porphyry copper deposits contain disseminated mineralization, meaning that a large volume of shattered rock contains a ramifying network of tiny quartz veins, spaced only a few centimetres apart, in which grains of the copper ore occur with pyrite. The shattered rock serves as a permeable medium for the circulation of a hydrothermal solution, and the volume of rock that is altered and mineralized by the solution can be huge: porphyry coppers are among the largest of all hydrothermal deposits, with some giant deposits containing many billions of tons of ore. Although in most deposits the ore averages only between 0.5 and 1.5 percent copper by weight, the tonnages of ore mined are so large that more than 50 percent of all copper produced comes from porphyry coppers. (Summary excerpt from britannica.com).

Porphyry coppers are often associated with stratovolcanoes. As a result of the volcanism that rings the Pacific Ocean basin, porphyry coppers are conspicuous features of mineralization along the western borders of North and South America and in the Philippines. Among the major deposits are El Teniente, El Salvador, and Chuquicamata in Chile, Cananea in Mexico, and, in the United States, Bingham Canyon in Utah, Ely and Yerington in Nevada, and San Manuel in Arizona.



8.4.2 Epithermal

Epithermal gold deposits are a type of lode deposit that contain economic concentrations of gold, silver and in some cases base metals including copper , lead and zinc. Gold is the principal commodity of epithermal deposits, and can be found as native gold, or alloyed with silver. As a lode deposit, epithermal deposits are characterized as having minerals either disseminated through the ore-body or contained in a network of veins. Epithermal deposits are distinctive from low-grade bulk tonnage deposits such as porphyries in that they are typically high-grade, small size deposits. A few characteristics distinguish epithermal deposits. These deposits are found near the surface and mineralization occurs at a maximum depth of 1 km, but rarely deeper than 600 m. These deposits represent a high-grade, easily mineable source of gold (excerpt from ‘an overview of Epithermal Gold Deposits; www.nasdaq.com).

8.4 Potential mineral deposit types (cont'd)

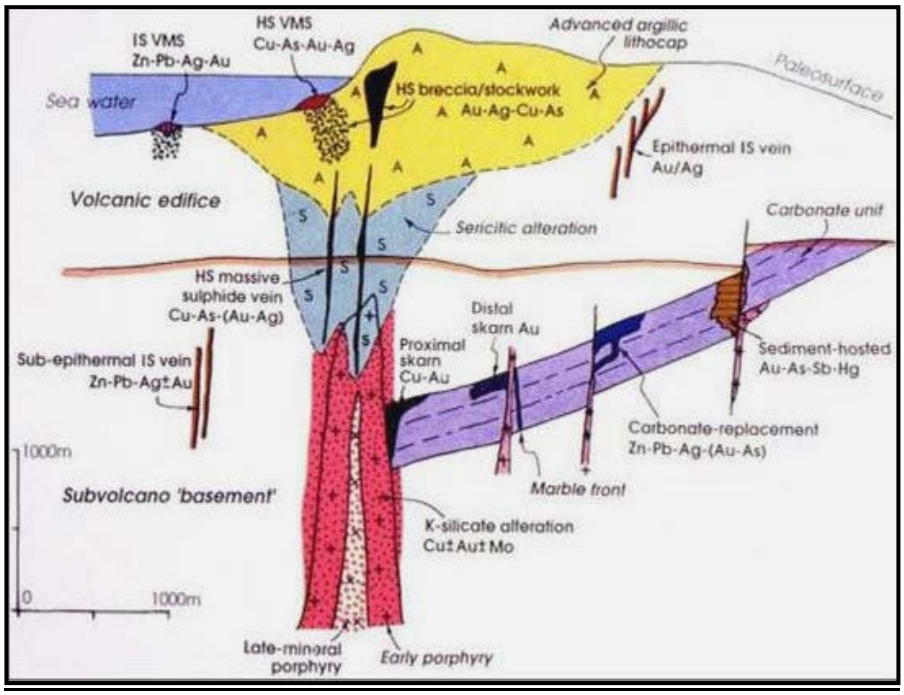
8.4.3 Skarn

Skarns or tactites are hard, coarse-grained metamorphic rocks that form by a process called metasomatism. Skarns tend to be rich in calcium-magnesium-iron-manganese-aluminium silicate minerals, which are also referred to as calc-silicate minerals. These minerals form as a result of alteration which occurs when hydrothermal fluids interact with a protolith of either igneous or sedimentary origin. In many cases, skarns are associated with the intrusion of a granitic pluton found in and around faults or shear zones that intrude into a carbonate layer such as a dolomite or limestone. Skarns can form by regional, or contact metamorphism and therefore form in relatively high temperature environments. The hydrothermal fluids associated with the metasomatic processes can originate from either magmatic, metamorphic, meteoric, marine, or even a mix of these. The resulting skarn may consist of a variety of different minerals which are highly dependent on the original composition of both the hydrothermal fluid and the original composition of the protolith.

If a skarn has a respectable amount of ore mineralization that can be mined for a profit, it can therefore be classified as a skarn deposit.

Figure 11. **Geological model of types of mineral occurrences* that may be occur in a volcanic environment**

(Map from http://earthsci.org/mineral/mindep/skarn/skarn.html)

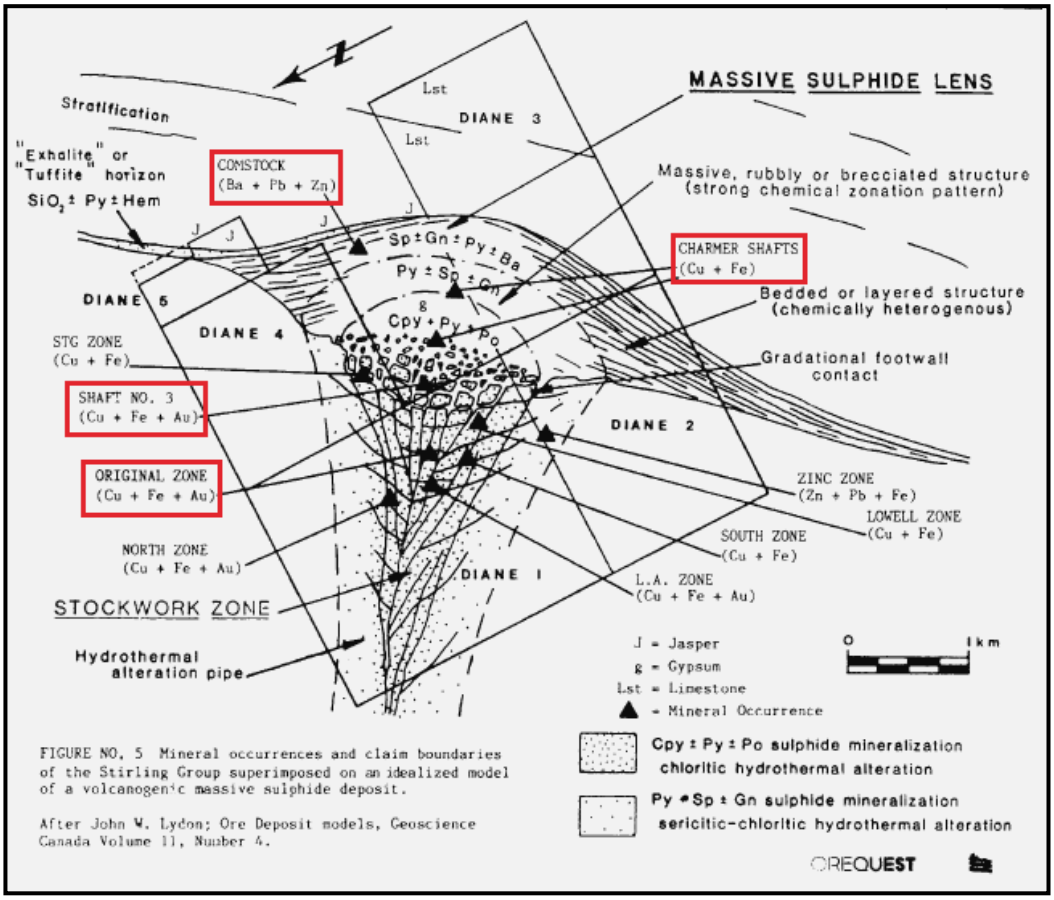


* Note the location of the types of mineral occurrences that occur on the Comstock property such as massive sulphide (polymetallic) veins (LD-Comstock, Diane), volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) (LD, LD-Comstock), auriferous veins (Charmer), and the potential type of mineralization/deposit on the Comstock property (porphyry, skarn, sediment hosted (Sedex) (LD, LD-Comstock).

The basis on which the exploration on the Comstock property is planned is the results of previous exploration information available to use as a foundation for advanced exploration primarily on the Charmer/Diane structural zone hosting the auriferous quartz-specularite-chalcopyrite veins, and the LD/Comstock volcanogenic sulphide (VMS) zone.

Figure 12. **Map showing mineral occurrences* in a ~~v~~olcanogenic massive sulphide environment at and around the Comstock showing**

(Base map from Cavey, 1986 AR16,058A)



* *Mineral showings outlined in red by Author.*

** Original Zone is the Diane Zone

Figure 13. **Geological model of a gold-bearing epithermal vein system.**
(Base map from calchibahada.com)

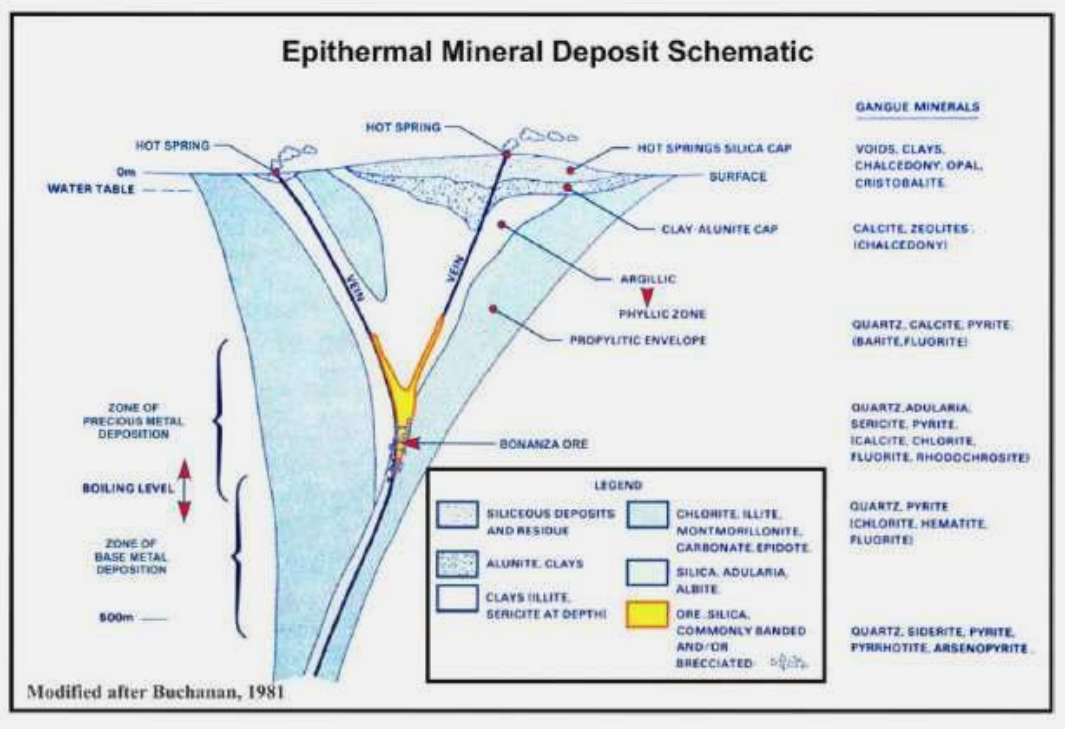
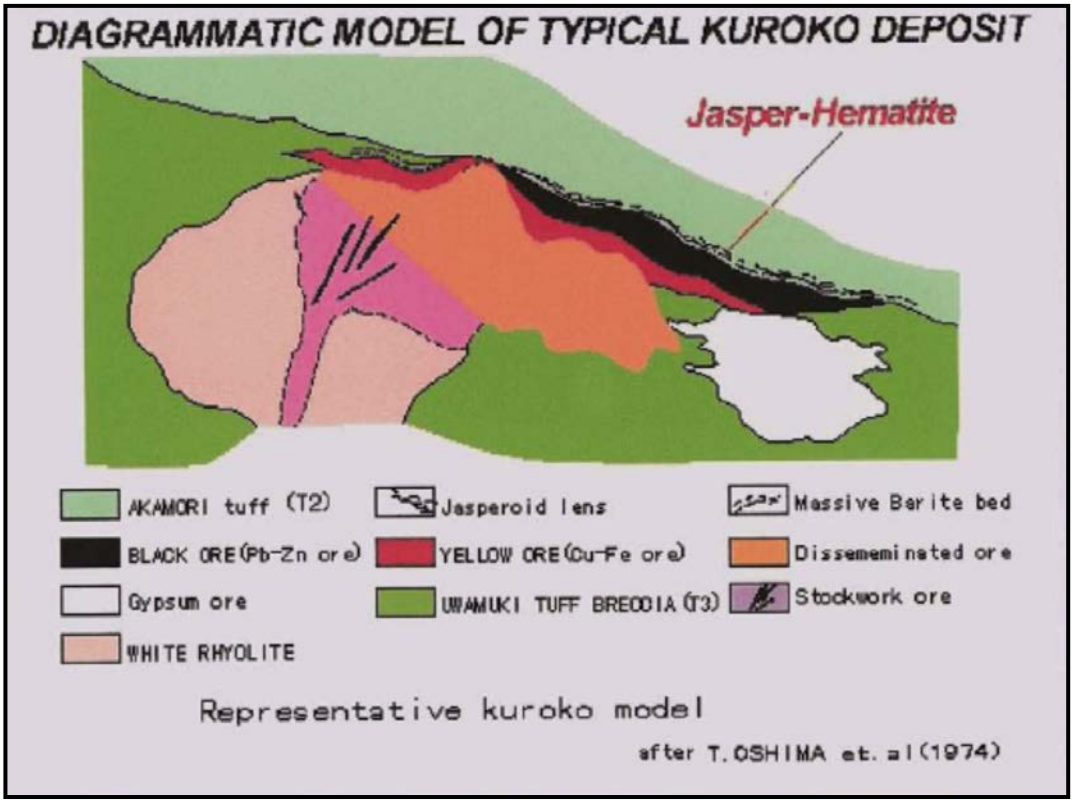


Figure 14. **Hypothetical Cross section of a typical Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposit**
(From Price, 2005 AR 27926 Figure 8)



9.0 Exploration

Lodge Resources Inc. completed a $25.000.00 exploration program on the Comstock property in June, 2019. Assay results are pending.

The exploration program consisted of soil sampling, a VLF-EM survey, and the collection of one rock sample.

Soil Sampling

The soil sampling was completed over a portion of the Aberford Zone of the Comstock property where soil, rock, and trench sampling had previously been completed. A few anomalous gold values were reported in assays of gold in soils, however, one metre trench chip samples returned up to nine metres of anomalous gold values which included six metres of 5136 ppb gold per tonne in Trench J, one of nine hand trenches (Baronowski, 1984 AR 13114).

The purpose of the soil sampling program was to cover the trench area and the indicated major Stirling Creek structure to determine if any pathfinder minerals would reveal the extent of the trench area and to determine any other gold-bearing structures.

The soil survey grid lines were spaced at 50 metres with samples taken at specific 15 metre UTM coordinates intervals along the grid lines. The soil samples were taken from the "B" horizon, which ranges in depth from 20 to 35 cm and placed in gussetted kraft paper bags. The area covered was approximately four hectares. The soil grid is shown in Figure 16.

Of the 418 soil samples taken, only 102 selected soil samples, mainly over the trenched area, were submitted for analysis to ALS Canada Ltd. in Kamloops. The remainder of the soil samples may be submitted contingent on the results of the 102 submitted.

Assay results are pending.

VLF-EM Survey

The purose of the VLF-EM survey was to detect and/or trace the northwesterly trending structure hosting the anomalous gold values contained in Trench 9 and adjacent Trenches.

A VLF-EM Ronka 16 was used for the survey. The eastern 10 grid lines of the soil grid were surveyed with the completion of 3.72 line kilometres.

As the area contained an above average of iron (Iron Mountain), the VLF-EM results were noticeby erratic. As a result, the results were submitted to a geophysical analyst to analyze, and provide an interpretation to, the results. The information is pending.

Rock sampling

One rock sample was submitted for a 32 element analysis. The sample was not in or near bedrock and was located at UTM 10U 658571E, 5545200N. The sample description is of a dark brown to black breccia with 35% angular to sub-rounded clasts up to two centimetres in an aphanitic dark chloritic matrix and one irregulat starshaped malachite patch.

Figure 15. **Index map showing location of the 2019 exploration program.**
(Base map from MapPlace)

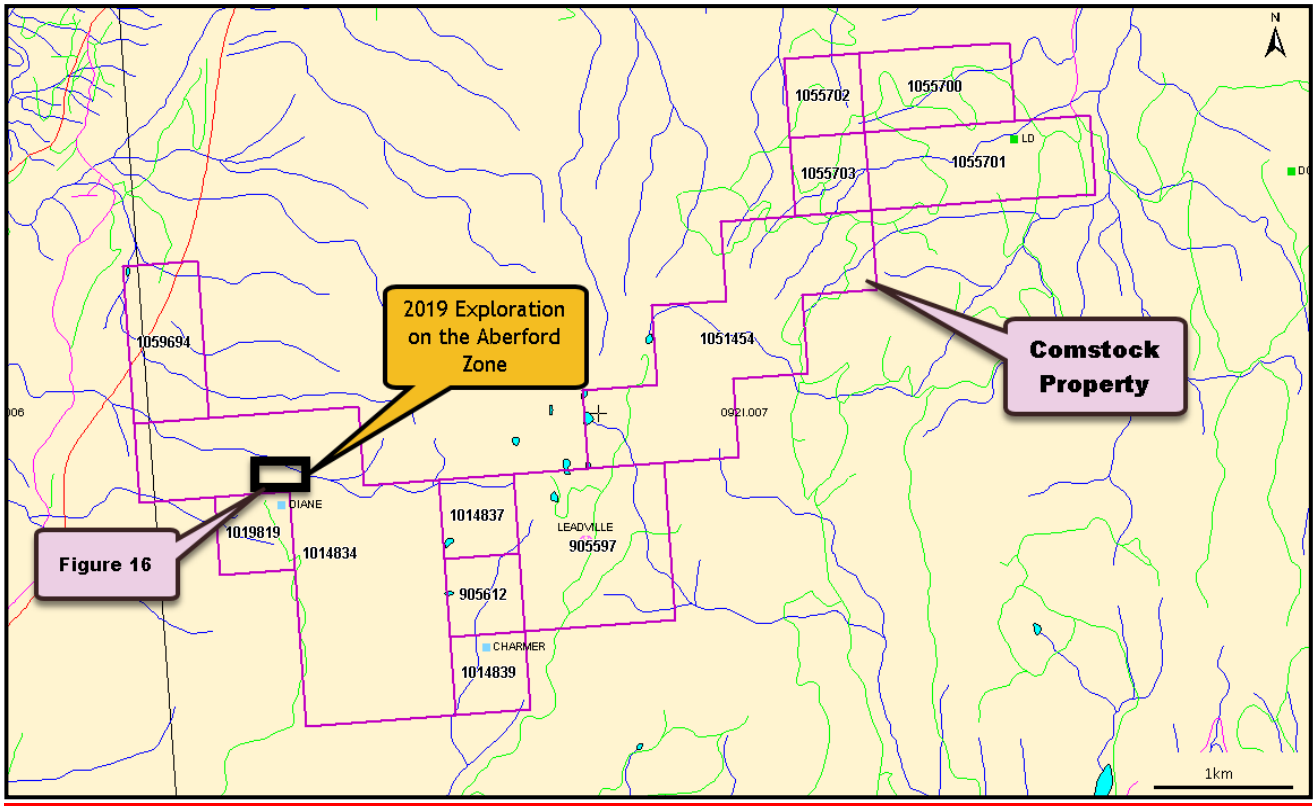


Figure 16. **Soil and VLF-EM Grid.**

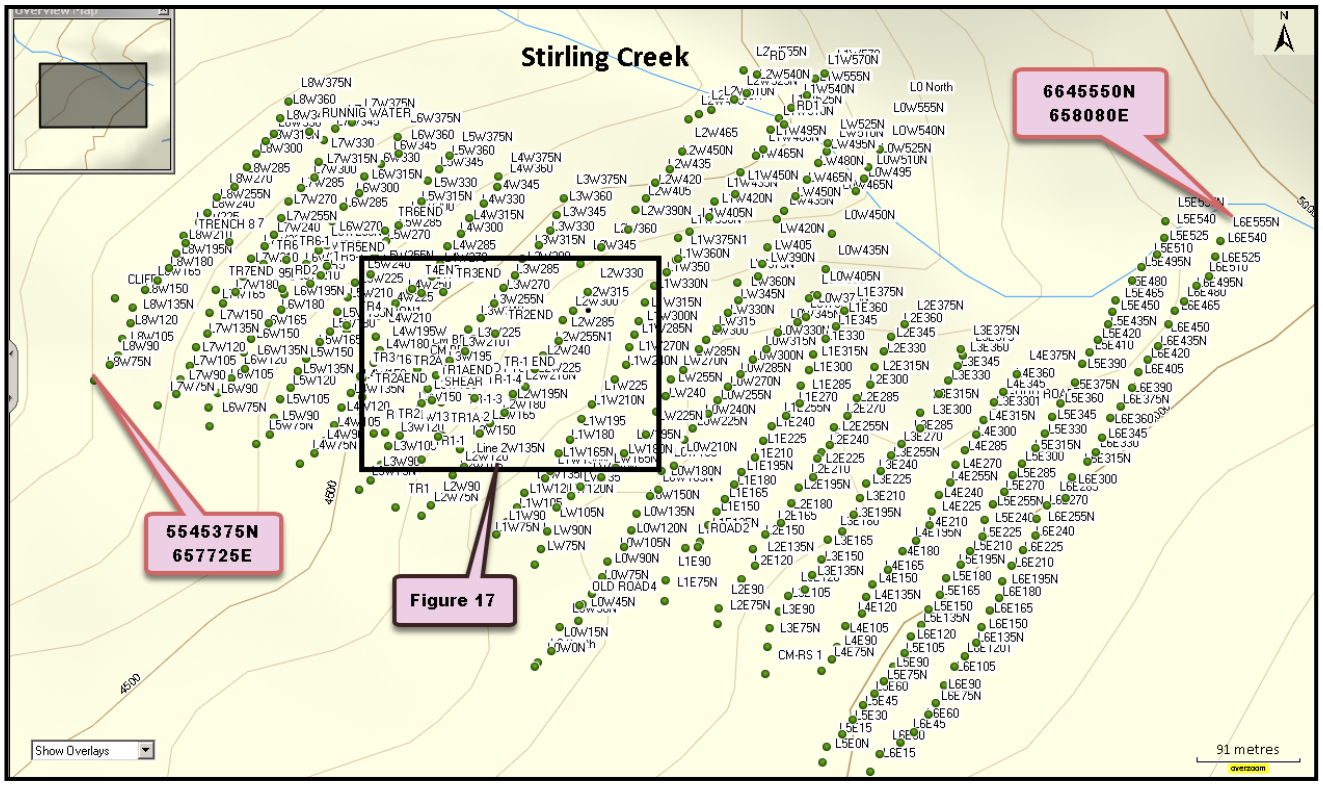
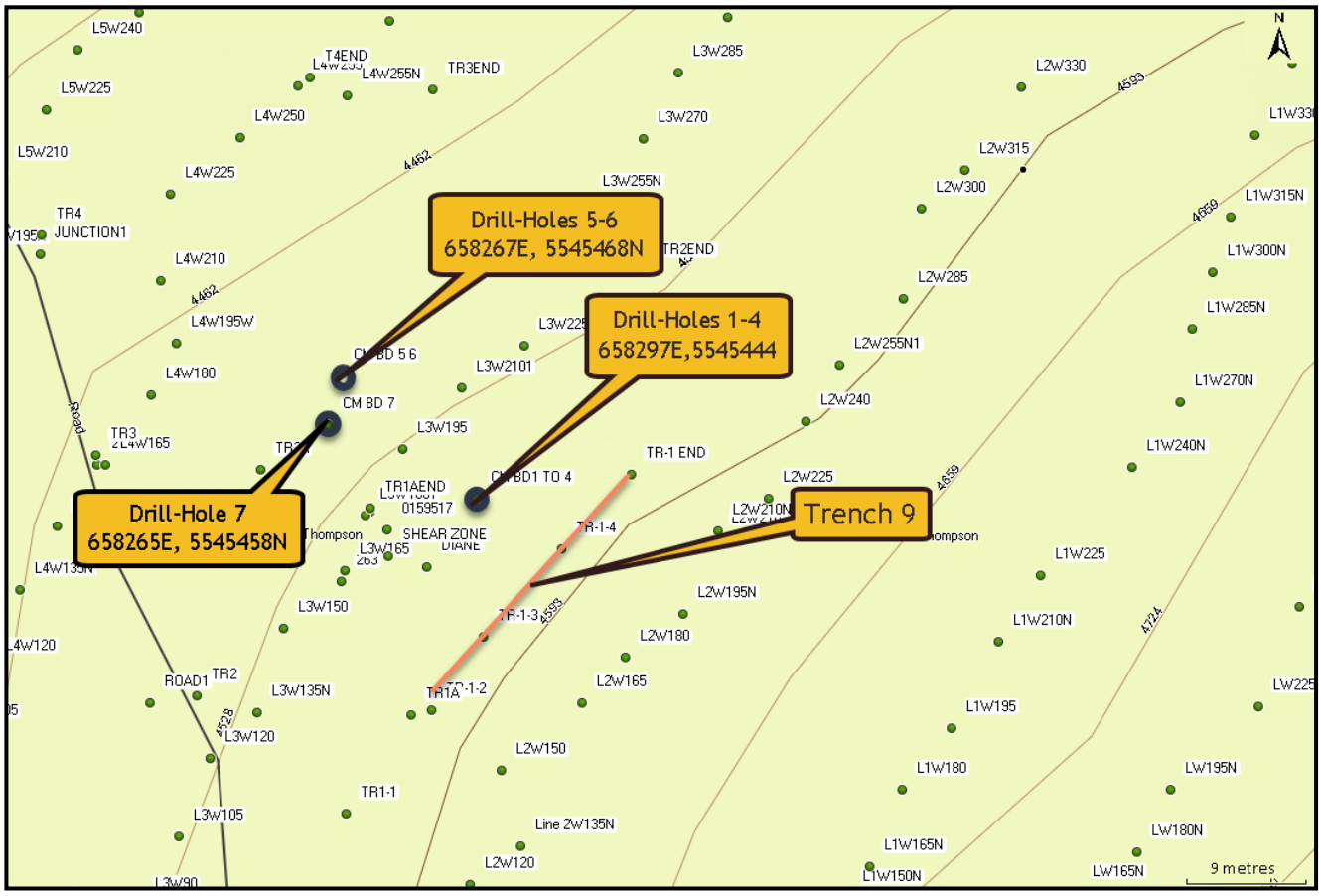


Figure 17. **Drill-hole Locations.**



10.0 Drilling

Limited packsack test drilling was completed by Lodge Resources Inc, in 2019. Assay results are pending.

Seven short drill holes for7.92 metres were completed with a BQ sized core. The purpose of the drilling was to test a mineralized zone that was exposed on surface.

Particulars of the drilling are as follows

Drill Hole	UTM East	UTM North	Strike	Dip	Depth (m)
1	658297	5545444	320	-60	0.45
2	658297	5545444		90	1.83
3	658297	5545444	360	-60	1.22
4	658297	5545444	045	-60	0.30
5	658267	5545468	345	-50	1.53
6	658267	5545468		90	1.98
7	658265	5545458	050	-55	0.61
					7.92

Table IV. **Drill log summary**

Drill Hole	Feet	Metres	Description
1	0-1	0-0.30	Meta-andesite; heavily chloritized; brown stained fractures
	1-1.5	0.30-0.45	Andesite with pervasive limonitic stain
2	0-1	0-0.30	Limonitic andesite; coarse breccia
	1-2	0.3-0.61	Dark green chloritic andsesite; vuggy; limonitic stain
	2-3	0.61-0.91	Meta-andesite; heavy limonite on surface
	3-4	0.91-1.22-	Ankeritic andesite; coarse breccia
	4-5	1.22-1.52	Coarse andesitic breccia; 75% fragments; vuggy quartz stringers
	5-6	1.52-1.83	Breccia; < 1cm sub-rounded fragments; heavy specularite
3	0-1	0-0.30	Coarse breccia and meta-andesite; lightly ankeritic
	1-2	0.30-0.61	Obscure andesite breccia; limonitic fractures
	2-3	0.61-0.91	Meta-andesite breccia; heavily vugged; light quartz stringers
	3-4	0.91-1.22-	Gray clay gouge
4	0-1	0-0.30	Meta-andesite; light limonitic surface
5	0-1	0-0.30	Meta-andesite; random quartz blebs and stringers
	1-2	0.30-0.61	Obscure meta-andesite breccia; rare quartz blebs; heavy limonite on surface
	2-3	0.61-0.91	Same as 1-2
	3-4	0.91-1.22-	Obsure coarse andesite breccia; heavy limonite on surface
	4-5	1.22-1.52	Same as 3-4
6	0-1	0-0.30	Ankeritic coarse breccia; 30% vuggy;30% ankerite
	1-2	0.30-0.61	Coarse andesite breccia lightly vuggy; moderate limonite
	2-3	0.61-0.91	Tight ankeritic breccia; sub-rounded fragments <1cm
	3-4	0.91-1.22-	Ankeritic breccia; quartz-carbonate veinlets
	4-5	1.22-1.52	Obscure coarse breccia
	5-6	1.52-1.83	Ankeritic breccia; moderate vugs
	6-6.5	1.83-1.98	Obscure meta-andesitic breccia; stringers specularite
7	0-1	0-0.30	Obscure meta-andesitic breccia; vuggy; random quartz-calcite stringers; heavy limonite
	1-2	0.30-0.61	Obscure meta-andesitic breccia: rare vugs; limonite on fractures

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Soil and rock sample collections were completed by Lodge Resources Inc. in 2019. Assay results are pending.

The drillcore was logged by the author and due to the heavily broken core and approximate 60% recovery, all the core in the one foot (0.30 metre) sample sections was submitted for analysis. All the soil and the drill core samples were securely stored and personally delivered for analysis to ALS Canada Ltd. in Kamloops.

The author was at the exploration site to supervise the exploration program.

12.0 Data Verification

The data could not be verified due to the lack of information as all the results from the exploration program were pending.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Comstock Property.

14.0 Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are currently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Comstock Property.

15.0 to 22.0 Additional Requirements for Advanced Technical Reports

These sections are excluded from this technical report as the Comstock Property is at at an early stage of exploration.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The history (23.1) and geology and mineralization (23.2) of adjacent properties are copied from the BC Government Minfile database which was compiled from publicity disclosed documents by the owners or operators.

23.1 History: Adjacent Properties

The adjacent property MINFILE reported mineral showings, developed prospects, and past producers adjacent to the Comstock Property as shown below are blocked out on Figure 9.

The distance is relative to the Comstock Property.

COPPER STAR past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu)
MINFILE 092INE036
Eight kilometres east-southeast

A small amount of production from the old workings is reported in 1915, when 41 tonnes of hand-sorted ore were shipped to a smelter. According to the returns, this shipment graded 8.7 per cent copper and 75.4 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1915, page 227). Tanjo Mines Ltd. completed geological, geophysical and soil geochemical surveys over the showings between 1970 and 1972. Similar surveys were conducted by Redding Gold Corporation in 1988.

***History: Adjacent Properties** (cont'd)*

PORCUPINE developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; Volcanogenic)
MINFILE 092ISE054
Seven kilometres east

Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired an interest in the property in 1998.

CHATKO showing (Cu skarn)
MINFILE 092ISE130
Two kilometres north

Early trenches and an adit developed this showing.

WIN showing (Stockwork Copper, Silver, Zinc)
MINFILE 092ISE178
Three kilometres southeast

Centre of Win claims, 1.75 kilometres south of Garcia Lake, 10.5 kilometres south-southeast from the town of Merritt (Property File- Sookochoff, L.)

23.2 Geology and Mineralization: Adjacent Properties

GEO showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au; Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au)
MINFILE 092ISE016
Two kilometres southwest

The Geo showings lie in the western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The slopes of Selish Mountain are underlain by generally green, massive to layered dacitic flows, breccias and local tuffs, interbedded with massive grey fossiliferous limestone and minor greywacke. Bedding strikes east and dips moderately to the south. Nicola Group rocks exhibit widespread weak chlorite-epidote alteration and occasional quartz veining. A large dioritic stock and isolated small plugs intrude the volcanics. A 1.5 metre wide fault zone strikes 125 degrees and dips 75 degrees north.

In the northeast portion of the property, jasper and silica with minor chalcopyrite and galena occur along fractures which parallel the main fault zone. To the southwest the intrusive contact is marked by potassium feldspar and more intense chlorite-epidote alteration. Chalcopyrite and pyrite comprise the minimal copper mineralization.

COPPER STAR *past producer (Volcanic redbed Cu)*
MINFILE 092HNE036
Eight kilometres east-southeast

The Copper Star occurrence covers a small area of copper showings immediately south of Courtney Lake, in the historical Aspen Grove copper camp between Merritt and Princeton, where exploration dates back to the turn of the twentieth century. It is centred on one of a number of opencuts and adits, on a hill 200 metres south of Courtney Lake, 500 metres east of Highway 5A, 7 kilometres north-northeast of the community of Aspen Grove.

The occurrence is hosted in the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which regionally consists of alkalic and calcalkalic volcanics and intrusions of island arc origin and which is the principal component of the Quesnel Terrane in southern British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada Maps 41-1989, 1713A). This belt has been of major economic interest because of its potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

Geology and Mineralization: Adjacent Properties *(cont'd)*

Copper Star *(cont'd)*

The Copper Star occurrence is one of many in the Aspen Grove area. It lies in the Central belt or facies of the Nicola Group (after Preto, Bulletin 69). This belt mainly consists of subaerial and submarine, red or purple to green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesitic and basaltic flows, volcanic breccia and tuff, and minor argillite and limestone. The volcanics are locally intruded by bodies of comagmatic diorite to monzonite of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age.

The region is characterized by long-lived, primarily north-striking faults and related fracturing, which originally controlled intrusion emplacement. Two important fault systems in the Aspen Grove area, the Kentucky-Alleyne fault and a splay of the Allison fault converge in the Copper Star area, just south of Courtney Lake. Numerous shear zones which host mineralization, described below, are probably related to these structures.

The Copper Star group of showings is hosted in red and green, augite and/or plagioclase porphyritic flows, breccias and tuffs of andesitic or basaltic composition (Assessment Report 17554). The volcanics contain magnetite. The strata strike northwest and dip southwest.

Mineralization is most commonly hosted in the shear zones or in brecciated fracture zones. Here, alteration minerals are accompanied by malachite and pyrite, and smaller amounts of chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, and locally minor native copper (Annual Report 1915; Assessment Report 17554; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 243). Outside the shear zones, there are local concentrations of disseminated chalcopyrite, and up to 10 per cent pyrite in volcanic tuff and breccia.

A number of old trenches, adits and opencuts exist in the area, and are most commonly located on the altered and mineralized shear zones or fractures in augite porphyry volcanics. The various old workings are scattered about an area, 200 metres wide, trending northeast for 290 metres. Copper values from these areas are generally not high; however, one sample was analysed at 0.29 per cent copper, and another grab sample assayed 0.7 per cent copper (Assessment Reports 4779, 17554). Silver values are also low, the maximum being 2 grams per tonne (Assessment Report 17554).

A small amount of production from the old workings is reported in 1915, when 41 tonnes of hand-sorted ore were shipped to a smelter. According to the returns, this shipment graded 8.7 per cent copper and 75.4 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1915, page 227). Tanjo Mines Ltd. completed geological, geophysical and soil geochemical surveys over the showings between 1970 and 1972. Similar surveys were conducted by Redding Gold Corporation in 1988.

PORCUPINE *developed prospect (Volcanic redbed Cu; Volcanogenic)*
MINFILE 092ISE036
Seven kilometres east

The Porcupine occurrence is located in a northeast trending, fault-bound belt of Lower Cretaceous intermediate to felsic continental volcanic rocks with associated sedimentary and intrusive rocks which correlate with the Kingsvale Group. Locally, stratigraphic contacts strike 030 degrees and dip 35 degrees to the southeast and unconformably overlie Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics. In the vicinity are reddish brown to maroon coloured andesitic to basaltic flows which are rich in plagioclase and, to a lesser extent, augite and zeolite (laumontite).

Mineralization consists of disseminations of chalcocite, native copper, cuprite, bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite and specular hematite in brecciated tops of subaerial flows.

Geology and Mineralization: Adjacent Properties *(cont'd)*

Porcupine *(cont'd)*

Minerals occur in amygdules and thin fractures. Minor malachite and azurite occur near the surface. The main showing contains a 15 metre deep inclined shaft sunk on a mineralized amygdaloidal, dark grey basaltic flow which is overlain by red tuffs.

CHATKO *showing (Cu skarn)*
MINFILE 092ISE130
Two kilometres north

The western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group is comprised of a northeast trending sequence of calc-alkaline flows grading upward into pyroclastics, epiclastic sediments and limestone.

The property is underlain primarily by andesitic, dacitic and to a lesser extent, rhyolitic flows and breccia. Flow rocks vary from massive to porphyritic and/or amygdaloidal.

They are cut by intermediate to felsic intrusions and intercalated with limestone, volcanic sandstone and tuff. The carbonate unit is comprised of light grey massive limestone lenses and bands parallel to primary bedding. Its contacts with wall rocks are sharp. Bedding strikes north to northeast and dips gently southeast. A major fault zone trends northwest along Godey Creek, 400 metres west of the Chatko showing. On the property, faulting, fracturing and silicification are evident.

The principal mineral showing consists of a semi-concordant, northeast trending skarn zone 65 by 35 metres. It is hosted by limestone and calc-silicate units and is underlain directly by rhyolitic pyroclastic rocks. Mineralization consists of massive and disseminated magnetite, with veins and seams of chalcopyrite and hematite. Chalcopyrite occurs as blebs along contacts, in irregular magnetite masses, or disseminated in host rock adjacent to the veins. Other skarn minerals are epidote, specular hematite, pyrite, quartz and calcite.

DOT *showing (Cu skarn; disseminated, Stockwork)*
MINFILE 092ISE159
One kilometre east

The western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group consists of a sequence of calc-alkaline flows, pyroclastics, epiclastic sediments and abundant limestone. The western and central Nicola Group belts are separated by a northeast trending regional fault.

Rocks on the property exhibit extensive fracturing. The most prominent orientations of fractures are 035 degrees and 345 degrees with highly variable dips. Locally the showing is underlain by red to purple andesitic breccia and tuff, plagioclase porphyritic andesite, massive to poorly bedded grey fossiliferous limestone and associated limy sediments. Alteration minerals are chlorite and/or epidote.

Copper mineralization occurs in skarns and in the Nicola Group rocks. The skarn zones are 0.6 to 3 metres wide, consist primarily of magnetite and carry chalcopyrite and very minor bornite. In the volcanic flows and limestone, these sulphides occur as fine fracture linings and sparse disseminations. Sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and specular hematite also occur.

Geology and Mineralization: Adjacent Properties *(cont'd)*

WIN showing (Stockwork Copper, Silver, Zinc)
MINFILE 092ISE178
Three kilometres southeast

Regionally the area is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesite, porphyritic andesite, basalt, breccias and limestone. Granitic rocks of the Juro-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex are found to the east of the occurrence area.

Generally the mineralization within the pit consists of fracture-controlled chalcopyrite, pyrite, hematite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and minor bornite. A grab sample from a trench assayed 1.04 per cent copper and 19.88 grams per tonne silver (Sookochoff, L.).

JPG 1 *showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)*
MINFILE 092ISE183
Two kilometres northeast

The western belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group consists mainly of an east facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows grading upward into pyroclastics, epiclastic sediments and abundant limestone, separated from the central belt by a northeast trending regional fault.

Local lithologies are dark green to grey, massive to plagioclase porphyritic andesite, andesitic breccia, tuff and interbedded grey, massive to cherty fossiliferous limestone. Bedding strikes northeast and dips steeply to the southeast. Some folding is indicated. A northwest trending fault and north-northeast trending shear and fracture zones dominate the central portion of the JPG 1 showing. Alteration is mainly epidotization and chloritization.

Mineralization is controlled by structural features. Showings consist of an old inclined shaft, trenches and open cuts which expose three parallel north trending zones varying in width from 1.5 to 6.1 metres and are traceable for up to 600 metres. Mineralization consists of native copper, chalcopyrite, magnetite, bornite, malachite, azurite, hematite and sphalerite in a gangue of plagioclase, hematite, quartz and calcite.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data and/or information on the Comstock Property.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The various types of mineral properties on and peripheral to the Comstock property, all with a common geological setting, indicate that various types of mineral deposits can occur on the Property of which two types, volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and auriferous quartz-specularite-chalcopyrite veins, are the main types on the Comstock property that have been explored to a limited degree.

The potential of a VMS or Sedex mineral zone on the Comstock property, and a prime exploration target, is in the two kilometre band of rhyolite/pyroclastic rock hosting two mineral zones, the LD and the LD-Comstock. Indications of VMS mineralization at the LD-Comstock shaft is in the banded and bedded lead-zinc-barite that occurs in rhyolite at the LD-Comstock shaft and the float and outcrop of baritic massive sulphide at the LD mineral zone some two kilometres northeast of the LD -Comstock.

There is the potential at the Charmer/Diane mineral zone for a quartz-lode gold type deposit; possibly epithermal (Section 8) in the 2,800 metre long shear zone that hosts auriferous quartz veining within a trend of mineralization over a length of 250 metres and varying up to several metres wide.

***Interpretation and Conclusions** (cont'd)*

A 1.38 metre section of core, of unknown true width, from a drill-hole at the Diane "Original" mineral zone returned an assay of 15.56 grams per tonne gold and 16.43 grams per tonne silver.

The structurally hosted mineralized veins of the Charmer/Diane mineral zone, are commonly associated with, and which may have, originated from an underlying mineralized porphyry system.

The Comstock property warrants additional exploration to determine the consistency and continuity of mineralization in the two main zones and to explore for a mineral zone that indicates a potential copper/gold porphyry resource or an epithermal system.

An exploration program of geophysical, geochemical, and geological surveys estimated to cost $101,230.00 is recommended for the Comstock property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

All the historic exploration data of work completed on the Comstock property should be digitized, correlated, and analyzed to provide a greater insight into the two main zones of mineralization: the Charmer/Diane structural zone hosting the auriferous quartz-specularite-chacopyrite veins, and the LD/Comstock volcanogenic sulphide (VMS) zone. The correlative information should aid in the determination of a general geological and mineralogical relationship.

The subsequent exploration should be confined to the two mineral zones for the pupose of determining the consistency and continuity of mineralization between the Charmer and the Diane Mineral areas on the northwesterly stuctural trend, and VMS mineralization between the Comstock and the LD within the northeasterly trending rhyolite flow/pyroclastic unit.

The area to be covered should be a minimum 200 metre width and a length of 2,500 metres on the VMS zone and 2,800 metres on the structural zone. The exploration should consist of a magnetometer and a VLF EM geophysical survey, a soil geochemical survey, and a geological survey.

The purpose of the geophysical surveys would be to detect the structure hosting the known mineral showings and possibly detect unknown en-echelon structures which may host mineralization. The purpose of the geochemical survey would be to confirm the known Charmer/Diane mineralization and to locate other areas of mineralization by relating the results to the Charmer/Diane mineralization.

The geological survey would be to map the various types of mineralization with the likelihood of locating surface indications of epithermal veins which may lead to the discovery of a concealed mineralized porphyry. Noting the alteration and vein characteristics would be essential in the determination of an epithermal system.

With the correlation of the current and historical exploration results, the prime areas for additional exploration should be determined for exploration.

Estimated exploration costs

Exploration			**Days**	**$Rate/day**	**$Sub-cost**	**$Total cost**
Digitize historic data (contract)						7,500.00
			Days	**$Rate/day**	**$Sub-cost**	
Geochem*	People	2	10	375	7,500	
	Truck rental		12	275	3,300	
	Fuel				550	
	Accommodation		10	75	750	
	Meals		11	50x2	1,100	
	Field supplies				500	
	Report costs				3,000	
	Support costs				2,700	20,000.00

***** Upon completion of the geochem survey, the samples that will be anayzed will only cover anomalous VLF & Mag areas. Thus the number of samples to be analyzed and the cost could not be estimated. However, in order to maintain the Geochem budget requirements, the cost for the analyses will be taken from Contingencies.

			Days	**$Rate/day**	**$Sub-cost**	
VLF & Mag	People	2	8	375	6,000	
	Truck rental		10	275	2,750	
	Fuel				400	
	Accommodation		8	75	600	
	Meals		10	50x2	1,000	
	VLF&Mag rental		10	100x2	2,000	
	Report costs				2,750	
	Support costs				2,000	17,500.00

			Days	$Rate/day	$Sub-cost	
Geological survey (Work with geochem crew)						
	Geologist	1	5	800	4,000	
	Assistant (from Merritt)	1	5	250	1,250	
	Accommodation		6	75	450	
	Meals		6	50	300	
	Transportation (Return to Vancouver)				50	
	Report costs (Joint with geochem)				2,000	8,000.00

Engineering	10,000.00

			Days	$Rate/day	$Sub-cost	
Engineering associated costs	Truck rental		9	275	2,475	
	Fuel				1,000	
	Accommodation		8	75	600	
	Meals		8	50	400	
	Office & sundry				525	5,000.00
Contingencies						10,000.00

Total estimated cost of the proposed exploration program	**101,230.00**

*****The engineering and associated costs are directly related to the exploration program of the Comstock property as set out in the above Table of Estimated Exploration Costs and are integral to the successful completion of the exploration program and include the review of the digitalized historic exploration data which can be superimposed and correlated to determine a potential correlative anomalous mineral for the initial exploration of the Charmer/Diane and the LD/Comstock mineral zones of the Comstock property. Subsequent related engineering would be the field investigation of the area selected for exploration, the supervision of the contracted exploration programs, the review of the reports submitted on the results of the soil geochemical, geological, and geophysical exploration, and to the correlate the information into a final report with recommendations for the future exploration of the property.

It is estimated that the recommended exploration program would take two months to complete.

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Date and Signature Page

Effective Date of the 43-101 report: August 14, 2019.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

Consulting Geologist & Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I I certify that I am a Consulting Geologist with an address at Suite 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver BC Canada V6G 2M6

2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science, Geology major from the University of British Columbia in 1966.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia.

4. I have worked as a geologist for 53 years since my graduation from university.

5. 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 (as defined in Ni 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all the sections of the technical report titled "Technical Report (Amended and Restated) on the Comstock Property for Lodge Resources Inc." dated August 14, 2019 and related to the Comstock Property. I performed a personal inspection of the Comstock property on June 9, 2019.

7. I have had prior involvement with the property in that I authored an assessment report on the Comstock property in 2013 (AR 34,187).

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

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

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

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

Dated this 14th day of August, 2019

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.