

**NI 43-101 Technical Report
on the
Lovitt (Golden King) Property
Chelan County, Washington USA**

For Lovitt Resources Inc.

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by

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1. Summary

1.1 Lovitt Property and Area Exploration History

The Lovitt Property (the Property) lies upon 108.1 hectares (266.98 acres) of patented claims and fee land owned 100% by Lovitt Resources Inc. (hereafter referred to as LRI, or the Company) just south of the town of Wenatchee in Chelan County, Washington, USA (Figure 1 & 3). The Property has an underlying Net Smelter Return royalty of 5% that is owned by Wenatchee Mining Partnership.

Circa 1867, narrow gold-bearing quartz veins, found on Lovitt Property cliffs, occurring in silicified arkosic sandstones, were selectively mined with primitive, labor-intensive methods by Chinese workers when gold was worth US \$20.67 per troy ounce. Those cliffs and some of those primitive access ladders still remain today (see Appendix III, Photo 1). The overall gold content of those cliffs has not yet been determined. The mineralized veins mined at the Lovitt Mine itself were the primary focus of most of the previous work.

The first claims were staked in the area in 1885. Those claims were named Golden King and Macbeth. Later in 1885, the Golden King Mining and Development Company was founded. Operations included a five-stamp mill and a drift developed at the base of the ridge. Underground mining began around 1894 when approximately 217 tons of mineralized material were processed (Power-Fardy, 2009).

Initial reported production of about 27,000 tons of gold/silver bearing material took place from 1894-1911. According to Burgoyne (1996), this Direct Shipped Ore (DSO) was taken to the Tacoma Smelter. Approximately 16,000 troy ounces of gold were produced during this 1894-1911 period.

The Property is an early stage property which has produced approximately 410,482 ounces (12,767 kg) of gold and 624,849 ounces (19,454 kg) of silver from 1949-1967 (Burgoyne, 1996). The average grade of that production was reported by Patton and Cheney (1972) to be 12.3 g/t gold (0.396 ounces per ton, opt) gold and 18.9 g/t (0.607 opt) silver, with the highest monthly average grade of production reported at 39.5 g/t gold (1.27 opt gold). The property has a large amount of underground workings on 11 levels and 12 sub-levels. (Burgoyne, 1996; Moen & Hunting, 1975; and Power-Fardy, 2009).

Siliceous mineralized material was shipped directly to the Tacoma Smelter from 1949-1961. In 1961, a 272 tonne (300 ton) per day flotation mill was erected. That mill created concentrates through jigging and subsequent flotation (Gilmore, 1983). From 1962-1967, an average of about 136 tonnes (150 tons) of lower grade ores were milled daily on-site to produce a concentrate. Both DSO and concentrates were shipped to the Tacoma Smelter from 1962-1967 (Ott, 1988 and Power-Fardy, 2009).

The Lovitt Property is recognized as hosting low sulphidation, adularia-sericite gold/silver mineralization (Power-Fardy, 2009). Mineralization is comprised of major veins, sheeted vein systems, stockwork vein systems, and widespread silicification, hosted by locally arkosic, fluvial to lacustrine, clastic rocks of non-marine origin. Tertiary Age, epithermal gold/silver mineralization found there lies within a favorable structural corridor (referred to as the FSC)

that occurs within the Wenatchee Gold Belt , or "WGB" in the Tertiary Age, NNW-trending Chiwaukum Graben (Ebisch, 1999). The location and trend of the WGB is shown in Figure 4.

The Chiwaukum Graben (Figure 5) is a major, terrestrial wrench fault basin. It is bounded on the west by the Leavenworth Fault Zone and on the east by the Entiat Fault (Power-Fardy, 2009). Those two faults merge at the northern end of the graben (Burgoyne, 1996).

The FSC (Figures 2 and 4) is a northerly-trending structural corridor that ranges in width from about 60-240 meters (200-800 feet) and has been traced at least 15 km (Ebisch, 1999). On the LRI Property, the FSC averages about 90 meters (300 feet) in width (Power-Fardy 2009). It is bounded by the East Strand of the Eagle Creek Fault and the West Strand of the Eagle Creek Fault (Figure 4). The host rock in the FSC consists primarily of steeply-dipping arkosic sandstone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate that contain widespread silicification and gold bearing quartz veins. Those rocks lie on the east limb of the Eagle Creek Anticline (Figures 5 & 7). Ore minerals identified thus far include electrum, native gold, pyrargyrite, naumannite, acanthite, aguilarite, chalcopyrite, stibnite, sphalerite, galena, and hessite (Derkey et al, 1990).

Photo 1



Stockwork Quartz Veins in Sandstone on the Lovitt Mine 1250 Level. Photo by J. Ebsich

Two historic mines are responsible for virtually all the lode gold/silver production in the Wenatchee Gold Belt thus far. These are the former producing Cannon Mine (not located on LRI

property) and the Golden King Mine, which locals commonly refer to as the Lovitt Mine. The two properties lie about 1 km from each other, within the WGB (Figures 2 & 4). Because of their proximity, much historic drilling was done between the two properties, primarily by Asamera Minerals. Significant gold mineralization was encountered by drilling in that area.

The Cannon Mine was operated by Asamera Minerals from July 1985 through December 1994. One of the early Cannon Mine discovery holes intercepted 42.7 meters (140 feet) averaging 42.3 g/t (1.36 opt) gold. Within that interval, 15.2 meters (50 feet) averaged 90.2 g/t (2.9 opt) gold (Gillan, 1983). The true thickness of that mineralization is unknown. Occasional high-grade gold intercepts similar to that mentioned above are characteristic of the WGB (Figure 2).

The Cannon Mine produced approximately 1.25 million ounces of gold and 2.0 million ounces of silver from ore grading an average of 9.0 g/t (0.29 opt gold) and 15.4 g/t (0.49 troy ounces per ton) silver over its nine-year lifespan (Price, 2007).

Both the Lovitt and nearby Cannon Mines were primarily underground gold/silver mines. Each mine had a mill for ore processing. Both of those mills have been dismantled and removed from their respective properties. Unlike the Cannon Mine, the Lovitt Mine contained significant amounts of siliceous, Direct Shipping Ore that was taken directly to the Tacoma Smelter.

At the Lovitt Mine, of the total production, 62% of the ore was DSO that was shipped to the Tacoma Smelter. The remaining 38% of the production was concentrated on site before it was shipped to the smelter. The ore mined came from a series of adits and stopes that ranged in elevation from 850 feet (259 metres) above mean sea level to 1625 feet (495 metres) above mean sea level. All production at the Lovitt Mine occurred at a time when the price of gold was either US\$20.67 per troy ounce or US\$35.00 per troy ounce and the price of silver was about US\$1.00 per troy ounce.

The Property has a total of as much as 7 miles of underground workings (see Figures 11 and 12) on at least 11 levels and 12 sub-levels. (Burgoyne, 1996; Moen & Hunting, 1975; and Power-Fardy, 2009). Those levels were created primarily from 1949-1967. When the Lovitt Mine operations were curtailed in 1967, it was the sixth largest gold producer in the US (Schmidt, 1976).

LRI property hosts two (known) main mineralized zones, the “D” Reef, which is host to the historic workings of the Lovitt mine, and the “E” Reef, located approximately 450 meters southwest of the main workings (see Figure 4). No production has occurred from the latter.

During the period from 1986 to 1990, several historical resource estimates were produced as summarized in Section 6.4.

A site visit which included collecting limited surface and underground samples for analysis was completed from January 31 to February 3rd, 2020, by author J. Ebisch, the details of which are located in Section 11 and Sample Descriptions Appendix I. “E” Reef was not included in the site visit.



**LOCATION MAP
LOVITT PROPERTY
CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Fig. 1

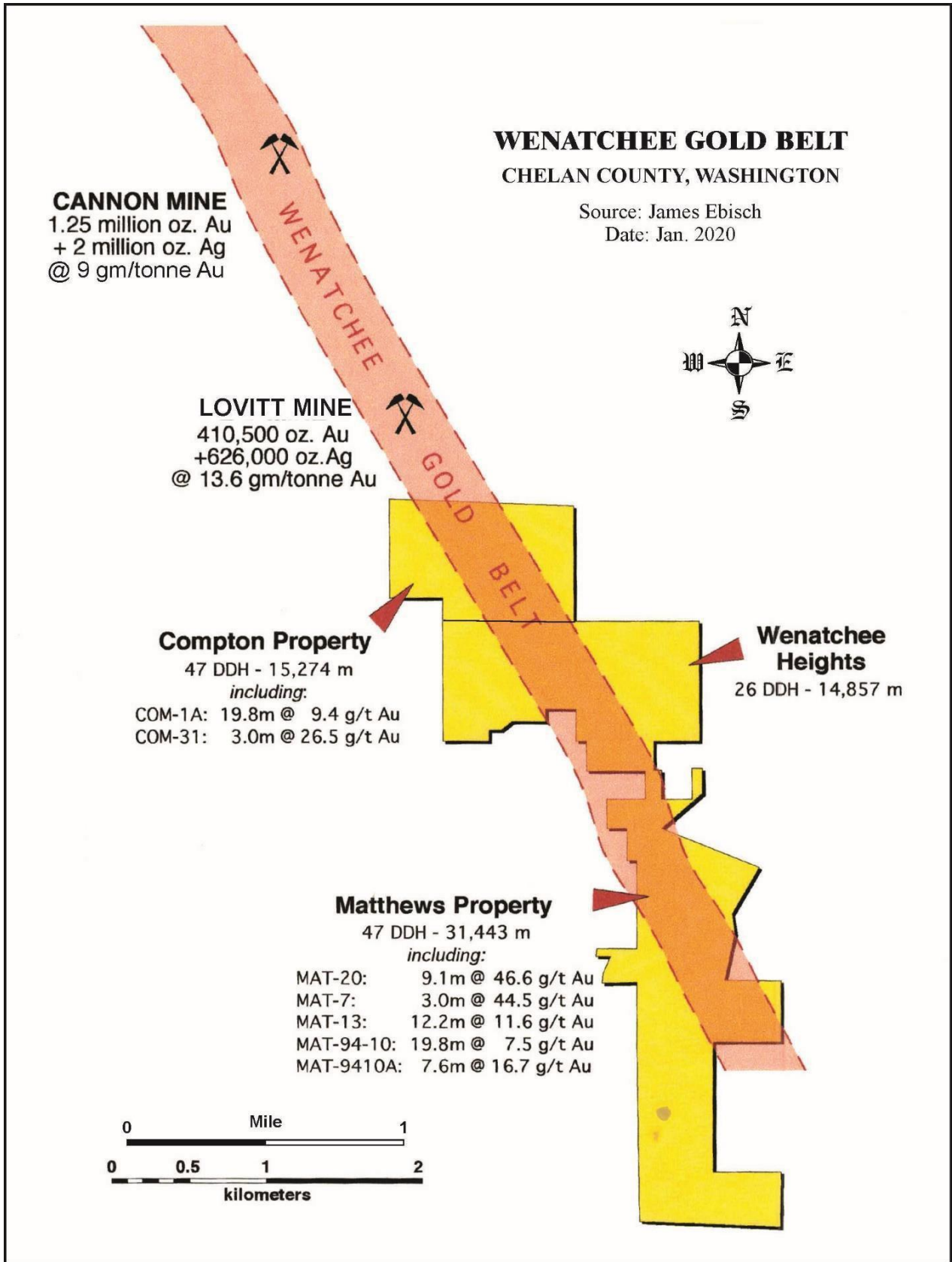


Fig. 2

Figure 2: Wenatchee Gold Belt Properties

1.2 Summary Conclusions

The Wenatchee Gold Belt is a regional mineralizing structure that passes through the Lovitt Resources Inc. Property. Past production from the historic Lovitt (Gold King) mine and other area properties included high and low grade mineralization, much of which was extracted from the property and processed at nearby mills. In the opinion of the authors, the Wenatchee Gold Belt is an underexplored, former producing gold/silver district with significant potential for expanding known mineralization, and with a possibility of locating additional mineralized structures. Located within this structure, the Lovitt Property may present such an opportunity.

Twelve samples collected by author J. Ebisch from mineralized surface and underground locations has verified the existence of significant mineralization on the Property, with results ranging from 0.38 to 34.6 ppm Au (see Appendix I and II for Sample Descriptions, Coordinates and Assay Certificate, Figure 12 for Sample Location Map).

1.3 Recommendations

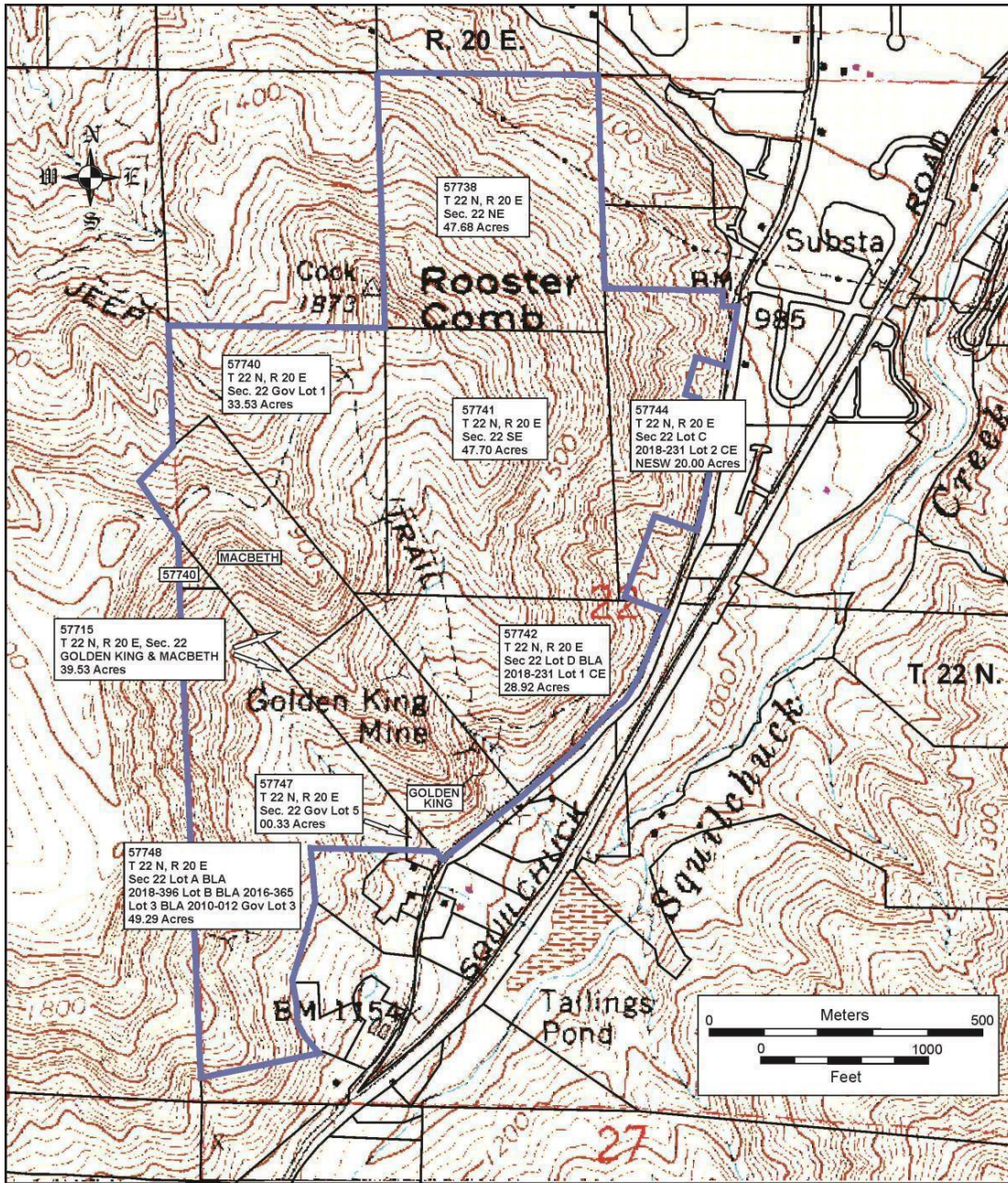
Following a review of the data files available and the successful sampling from the site visit, an exploration program on the Lovitt Property is recommended as follows:

PHASE I

- The Lovitt Property has significant potential to host gold and silver mineralization of economic interest. To plan an exploration program worthy of this potential, it is recommended to first digitize all available historic drilling and surface and underground sampling for the property, and to create a 3-D model. This will allow the following, and subsequent exploration efforts, to be undertaken using modern methodology. A survey program to locate all possible historic surface and underground drill holes should be completed prior to the above.
- Surface and underground (where safe to do so) sampling is recommended to attempt to delineate areas of low grade mineralization that may have been overlooked when gold prices were much lower. This will consist of several hundred samples, including some from trenching where necessary.
- Using the sampling results and the digitized files on historic underground and surface drill programs, twinning of two strategically located, historic diamond drill holes is recommended to attempt to verify the results of the historic drilling intercepts, and thereby giving confidence for the larger number of historic drill holes. These two holes should be from different historical drill programs.
- An additional diamond drill program to fill in gaps, open-ended mineralization, and mineralization possibilities at depth as identified in the digitized plans and sections, will total 2500 meters (including twinned holes).

PHASE II

- Phase II is dependant on the success of Phase I. Subject to a positive result from the Phase I program, a resource estimate based on the results of the above compilation, verification success and exploration work is recommended.

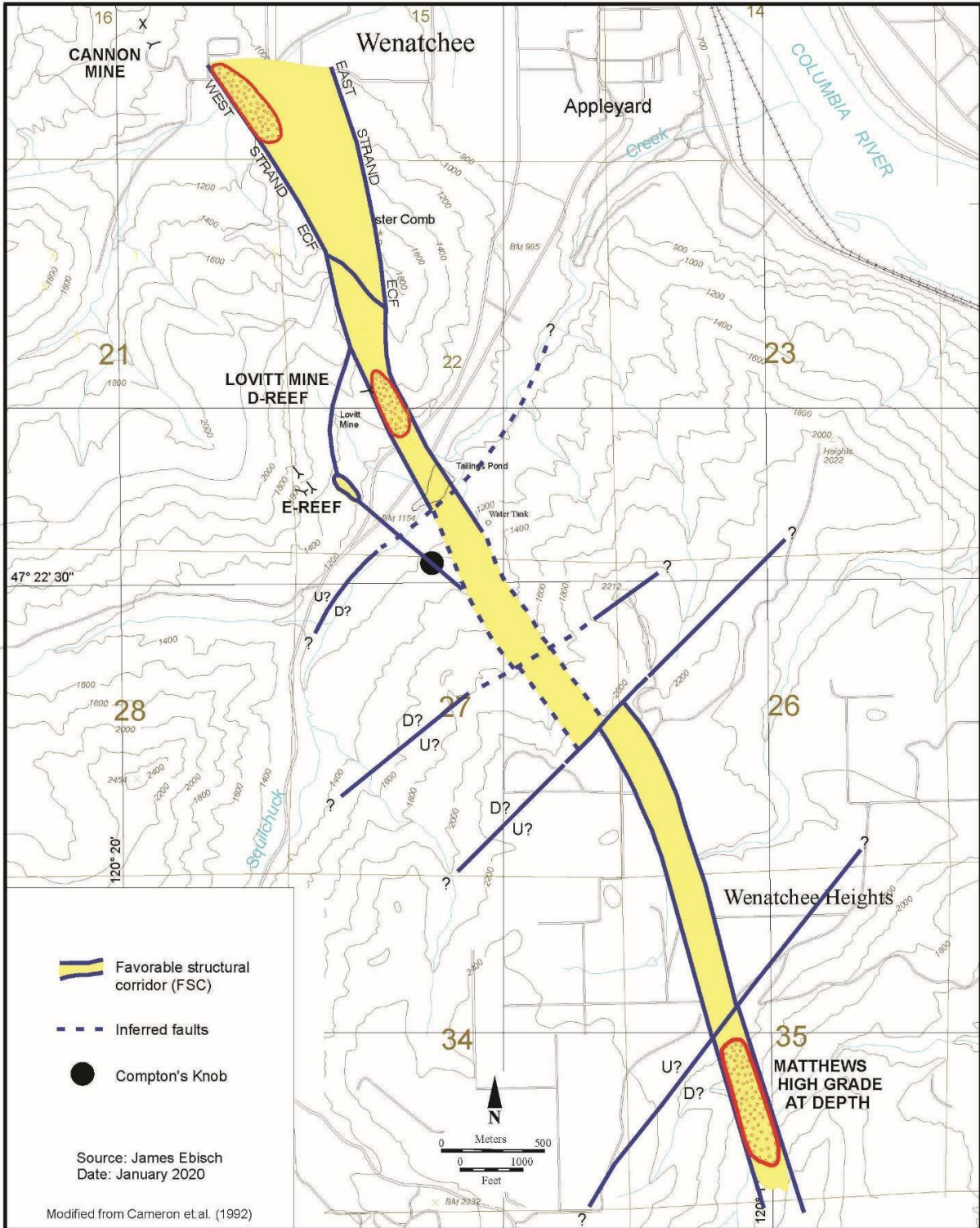


Source: Chelan County Assessor's Property Map
 Date: February 2020

 Golden King Property outline

**LOVITT MINING COMPANY'S
 GOLDEN KING PROPERTY MAP**
 CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Fig. 3



**FSC AND "D" REEF MAP
 WENATCHEE GOLD BELT**

Fig. 4

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

This report was prepared by Jim Ebisch, QP, and R. Perry MacKinnon, P.Geo., for Lovitt Resources Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia, to document and assess the potential of that company's 100% owned (former producing) Lovitt Mine Property near the city of Wenatchee, in Washington State, in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101. The Authors were provided selected reports from the large amount of historical records available from previous exploration and development efforts on the former producing mine and wider area covered by LRI claims. From the initial assessment, recommendations were to be provided on the potential of the property and, if favourable, to provide recommendations for an exploration program.

This report is intended to be presented to the Toronto Stock Exchange Vancouver (TSX-V), other stock exchanges and securities commissions in Canada.

2.2 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

CAD = Canadian Dollar

DSO = Direct-shipping Ore

ECF = Eagle Creek Fault

FSC=Favorable Structural Corridor

Gold equivalent = combined value of gold and silver

g/t = grams per metric tonne (1 g/t is equivalent to 1 ppm)

km = kilometer

1 metric tonne = 2204 pounds (approximately 1.1 standard tons)

1 metric tonne = 1,000,000 grams

million years = ma

LRC = Lovitt Resources Corporation

LRI = Lovitt Resources Inc.

NI 43-101 = National Instrument 43-101

opt = troy ounces per short ton

ppm = parts per million

short ton = 2000 pounds

troy ounce = 31.1 grams

UTM = Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

US\$ = Dollars denominated in United States Currency

WGB = Wenatchee Gold Belt

WMP = Wenatchee Mining Partnership

2.3 Sources of Information

The sources of information and data contained in this technical report come from both the public domain and historic work completed from 1896 through 2009 by LRI, their predecessors, their contractors, and recent joint venture partners (see References, Section 27). Co-author J. Ebisch has completed a significant amount of work in the WGB over the last two decades, primarily with Yamana Resources where he completed a comprehensive report on the Wenatchee Gold Belt south of Wenatchee, Washington. Author J. Ebisch, QP, has not previously worked on the Lovitt Mine Property. Author R. P. MacKinnon, P. Geo., has reviewed the available historic material but has not visited the Property. Available reports on the Lovitt Mine and area utilized by the Authors in the present report include Spilsbury (1984), Ott (1988), Watts, Griffis and McOuat (1988), Fyles (1990), Roberts (1990), Burgoyne (1996). Ebisch (1999), Nixon (2002) and Power-Hardy (2009).

As of the date of this report, the Authors are not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not presented in this report, which the omission to disclose would make this report misleading.

The Lovitt Mine site was examined by author J. Ebisch from January 31 – February 3, 2020. The purpose of the inspection was:

- Due diligence verification rock sampling. Twelve rock samples of mineralized material were taken from historic surface and underground workings for geochemical analysis (Table 4 and Appendix A and B).
- Examination of historic mine workings was undertaken to help determine the existence of the reported historic workings, including what could safely be observed of the underground workings.
- Examination of the Lovitt Property to assess any risks or liabilities that might affect exploration or eventual development of the Property.
- Examination of available historic maps and other files.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Authors have not relied on other experts in producing this report.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Description and Ownership

Lovitt Resources Inc. is the owner of 108.1 hectares (266.98 acres) of patented claims and simple fee land (Table 1 and Figure 3). Both of those classifications are simply private property. To maintain the land and mineral rights, taxes must be paid to Chelan County on an annual basis. The total taxes payable for 2020 are listed in Table 1, below.

TABLE 1
Lovitt Resources Land Summary

<u>Parcel #</u>	<u>Size in Acres</u>	<u>2020 Taxes (US\$)</u>
57715	39.53	\$611.47
57738	47.68	\$165.44
57740	33.53	\$120.39
57741	47.70	\$165.49
57742	28.92	\$532.27
57744	20.00	\$465.98
57747	0.33	nil
57748	<u>49.29</u>	<u>\$170.47</u>
TOTAL	266.98	\$2,231.51

4.2 Location

The Lovitt Property lies near the south end of the city of Wenatchee, Washington, USA. Wenatchee lies approximately 150 km east of Seattle, Washington along the Columbia River at 47 degrees, 25 minutes North Latitude and 120 degrees, 19 minutes West Longitude (NAD 83 Zone 10T 5251300N/702350E). The property lies entirely within Section 22, Township 22 North, Range 20 East, Willamette Meridian (Figure 3).

4.3 Encumbrances and Agreements

There are no permits in place for work at the Lovitt Mine. There is no known litigation pending at the Lovitt Mine. There are no known back-in rights, payments, or other similar encumbrances to the property. However, there is a 5% Net Smelter Return interest due the Wenatchee Mining Partnership (WMP) that would apply to any production from the Property. There are no known environmental liabilities. A permit from Chelan County must be obtained to conduct any proposed mechanized work program. That permitting application has been initiated.

Drill holes must be abandoned properly according to State of Washington drill hole abandonment requirements. The state requires a permit for mineral exploration when disturbance is greater than 1.0 acres. The proposed program will disturb less than 1.0 acres.

Tailings from historic production exist at the Lovitt Mine. They are relatively stable and do not appear to be a problem at this time. Sufficient water is available for the drilling proposed in Section 1.3 of this report. That water can come from a hydrant at the base of the hill along the main road. It can either be pumped to the proposed drill sites or moved by truck to the proposed drill sites. Pumping is the favored alternative because the distance to the drill sites is only about 1000 meters and the access roads are in passable condition.

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to undertake the work recommended on the Property. There are historical mine workings, tailings, open pits and rock piles left by the past operators, some of which should be secured through proper fencing and warning signs.

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

5.1 Access

Wenatchee is located near the junction of US Highway 2 and Washington State Highway 97. Both of those highways are paved and well-maintained. Rail service also runs through Wenatchee, connecting Spokane, Washington to Seattle Washington (Figure 1). Bus service and trucking service is also available in Wenatchee. Air transportation provides regular flights to Seattle, Spokane, Yakima, Portland, and the tri-cities of eastern Washington. The Lovitt Mine Property lies about 2 km (1.2 miles) outside the southern city limits of Wenatchee. The paved Squilchuck Canyon Road and Methow Street pass by the mine property on the way to the Mission Ridge Ski Area. Roads on the Lovitt Property are passable but not maintained.



Photo 2: “D” Reef and the 1250 Level Portal (Looking Southwest) Credit: J. Ebisch

5.2 Climate

The Lovitt Property is located on the eastern edge of the Cascade Mountains in central Washington. The town of Wenatchee lies at an average elevation of about 200 meters (656 feet) above mean sea level. Because it lies in the rain shadow of the Cascade Mountains, it has a mild and dry climate that borders on arid, resulting in limited vegetation. The climate is characterized by hot summers

and cool winters. During summer, temperatures can range from 26 degrees Celsius to 40 degrees Celsius (80 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit). Minimum temperatures during the winter months range from about -2 degrees Celsius to +4 degrees Celsius. Temperatures at night during that same period often drop below freezing. Average annual precipitation in the area is about 38 cm (15 inches), much of which falls as snow during the winter. Work can be done on the property year-round due to the relatively mild climate. During the January 31 to February 3 personal inspection of the Property there was no snow on the ground.

5.3 Local Resources/Infrastructure

In 2019, Wenatchee and East Wenatchee had a combined population of nearly 50,000 people. Virtually any service that could be obtained in a larger city is available in Wenatchee. The main industries in the area are health care, agriculture, education, and public service. The Wenatchee area is famous for its apple and cherry crops, which are relished internationally. Other large employers include telephone service, food products, retail, and tourism industries.

With the last two mines in the immediate area shutting down in 1967 (Lovitt) and 1994 (Cannon), mining expertise may be somewhat limited, but with those two mines having operated within the city limits, a mining culture still exists. Chelan County, according to the USGS Mineral Resources Data System, reports a total of 378 mines (in all categories) having existed in within its bounds throughout history. It is unclear if any are currently operating. The County had an approximate unemployment rate of 5% in 2018.

5.4 Physiography

Although Wenatchee and East Wenatchee occupy large flat areas adjacent to the Columbia River, much of the surrounding area, including much of the Lovitt Property, including the historic mine site, is mountainous. Elevations range from 300 meters (985 feet) along Squilchuck Creek to about 610 meters (2000 feet) above mean sea level in the Rooster Comb area. The flatter areas are often used for orchards, or in the case of the Lovitt Mine Property and historic tailings.

5.5 Flora and Fauna

Native vegetation found in the area is typical of Central Washington. It consists predominantly of Upper Sonoran Sagebrush and bunch grass. Flatter areas are commonly used for fruit orchards. Wildlife is common in the area. It generally includes mule deer, coyotes, skunks, quail, grey partridge, and pheasant. Less common animals include badger and an occasional cougar. Small rodents, birds, and reptiles are also common.

5.6 Surface Rights Sufficiency/Power/Water

Surface rights are adequate for limited mining and waste rock stockpiling. Should a mill be erected, tailings could be disposed of in unused areas of the property. Sufficient land is available for small heap-leach test pads, but nearby land would have to be purchased for large heap-leach pads that are distal to Squilchuck Creek and the Columbia River. Potential ore-processing sites lie nearby on orchard land. Power lines lie adjacent to the south end of the property. Adequate water is available on the property for exploration purposes but it is unknown whether or not adequate water is available for a modern mining operation.

6. History

6.1 History of the Lovitt Mine and Area

Circa 1867, narrow gold-bearing quartz veins found in silicified arkosic sandstones on the cliffs of the Lovitt Mine Property were selectively mined by Chinese workers when gold was worth US\$20.67 per troy ounce (see Appendix III, Photo 1). In 1885, that silicified, iron-stained ridge (“D” Reef), lying about three kilometers south of Wenatchee, Washington, was staked as the Golden King and Macbeth claims (Burgoyne, 1996). The mineralized showings eventually became known variously as the D-Reef, L-D, Lovitt-Day, Squilchuck, Wenatchee, Golden King, and Lovitt Mine. The names are currently synonymous, but the site is now referred to primarily as the Lovitt Mine. Later in 1885, The Golden King Mining and Development Company was formed. Operations included a five-stamp mill processing material extracted from a drift developed at the base of the ridge.

More significant underground mining began around 1894 when approximately 217 tons of material were processed. (Power-Fardy, 2009). The property was explored intermittently from 1894-1911 and again from 1928-1949. According to Burgoyne (1996), from 1894-1911, approximately 27,000 tons of DSO were taken to the Tacoma Smelter.

In 1949, Lovitt Mining Company commenced underground mining. From 1949-1967 they mined 1,036,572 short tons (940,628 tonnes) that averaged 12.3 g/t (0.396 opt) gold and 18.9 g/t (0.60 opt) silver. That production yielded 410,482 troy ounces of gold and 625,849 troy ounces of silver (Burgoyne, 1996).

Of the total production achieved from 1949-1967, 62% of it was DSO that was shipped to the Tacoma Smelter. That DSO averaged 15.2 g/t (0.49 opt) gold and 21.4 g/t (0.687 opt) silver. The remaining 38% of the production was milled on site. The material mined came from a series of adits and stopes that ranged in elevation from 850 feet above mean sea level to 1625 feet above mean sea level. Approximately 95% of all production in the mine history occurred at a time when the price of gold was US\$35.00 per troy ounce and the price of silver was about US\$1.00 per troy ounce.

In the early 1970’s, Cyprus Exploration first recognized the gold potential of the Lovitt Mine as a disseminated gold deposit. In 1973, they began negotiations to acquire mineral rights in the general area. In 1974 they initiated exploration programs on the patented Macbeth and Gold King claims, acquiring adjacent land later as more work was completed.

Lovitt Resources Company was taken public in 1980. From 1984-1988, both Teck Exploration and Asamera Resources (U.S.) Inc., on behalf of Lovitt Resources Corporation, completed exploration programs on the Lovitt Mine Property. Prior to 1994, the D Reef gold resource was split and held separately by LRC and Asamera. In 1994, LRC acquired the Asamera portion of the D Reef which also contained a major part of the identified gold mineralization.

6.2 Historic Chain of Title

The following information has mainly been taken from Power-Fardy (2009).

The first known mining activity in the area was done in 1867 by Chinese miners. In 1885, V. Carleek staked claims that covered the silicified ridge that was of interest to the Chinese. Those two initial claims were the Golden King and the Macbeth. Mr. Carleek founded the Golden King Mining and Development Company in the same year. Operations included a five-stamp mill and a short drift.

From 1894-1898, Judge McIntosh from Seattle owned the claims. In 1898 they were sold to the Wenatchee Mining Company. In 1911, the claims were abandoned. In 1928, they were acquired by J.J.Kegan. In 1949, the Wenatchee Mining Partnership (WMP) was formed with Ed Lovitt as majority shareholder. In 1950, WMP bought the properties belonging to J.J. Kegan and the Wenatchee Mining Company. In 1951, Anaconda optioned the property from WMP and developed the 1250 level and other mine workings.

In 1961, Day Mining entered into a JV agreement with WMP. WMP had a 70% interest in the JV while Day Mining had a 30% interest. Later in the 1980's, the property was owned by United Mining Company, Lovitt Mining Company, and Tenneco Minerals. In 1996, Grange Gold purchased the Gold King and Macbeth claims. In 2002, Grange Gold controlled Lovitt Mining Company with a 57.8% interest, with the balance held by minority shareholders. Lovitt Mining Company bought out the minority shareholder interest in 2003 for US\$600,000 and a carried 5% net smelter interest (Power-Fardy, 2009). That 5% NSR is currently owned by Wenatchee Mining Partnership.

In 2005, Grange Gold changed its name to Lovitt Nutriceutical Corporation to reflect the company's agricultural focus with its orchards and fruit juices. With a subsequent refocus on mining, Lovitt Mining Corporation changed its name to Lovitt Resources Incorporated (LRI) in 2007. There was no change to the US subsidiary Lovitt Mining Corporation during the other name changes.

6.3 Historical Drilling

Most of the previous drilling on the property was done by Cyprus Minerals and Asamera Minerals (Asamara) in the late 1970's and the 1980's. In the early 1970's, Cyprus Exploration Company acquired the property and completed 18 diamond drill holes totaling 2,831 meters (9,286 feet) and 44 rotary drill holes totaling 5,056 meters (16,584 feet) (Power-Fardy, 2009). Between 1986 and 1987, Teck Resources completed 19 drill holes near Block 3 (Figure 10). Drilling by Asamera Minerals from 1986-1992 included 11,887 meters (38,989 feet) of underground diamond drill holes and 4,755 meters (15,596 feet) of surface reverse circulation drilling (Power-Fardy, 2009). All of the above mentioned drilling done by Asamera Minerals took place on the current Lovitt Mine Property. Some of the Cyprus Exploration and Teck Resources drilling may have been outside the Lovitt Mine Property. A comprehensive study of the historic drill programs is necessary to shed light on this issue and is one of the recommended actions identified in Section 26 of this report.

6.4 Historic Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

Early mineral resource estimates were completed by Cyprus Minerals (1976), United Mining (1983), and Tenneco Minerals (1984). Since those estimates were superseded by later studies that used additional data, they have not been included here. The more recent Lovitt Mine historical resource estimates documented by Burgoyne (1996) are presented as follows. Note that the 1988-1990 estimates do not include the entirety of the mineralization, as there was divided ownership at that time.

Note: Asamera = Asamera Minerals Inc. (E. Follis, March 19, 1986)

WGM = Watts, Griffis and McOuat (H. McGregor for Teck Corporation, Nov 1, 1988)

TABLE 2

“D” REEF GLOBAL RESOURCE SUMMARY (1986)

Estimate Source	Cut Off Gold		TonsX1000	Gold Grade	Contained Gold (ounces)
	Year (opt)	Blocks		(opt)	
Asamera	1986 0.04	1,2,3	6709	0.085	568,670

“D” REEF GLOBAL RESOURCE SUMMARY (1988-1990)

Estimate Source	Cut Off Gold			TonsX1000	Gold Grade	Contained Gold (ounces)
	Year (opt)	Blocks			(opt)	
WGM	1988 0.10	2 & 3		1000	0.19	190,000
WGM	1988 0.02	Tailings		300	0.035	10,500

Note: The information in the above Table has been taken from an Evaluation Report by A.A. Burgoyne, P.Eng., November 10, 1996. The information was taken from resource estimates published by the respective companies, which are appended in the Burgoyne report. The Authors believe that the historic estimates are relevant to an appraisal of the merits of the property and form a reliable basis upon which to develop future exploration programs. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical resource estimate as current mineral resources. The Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves. Additional work, including assessment file compilation, verification drilling as well as substantial, additional drill testing of the Property will be necessary in order to verify the results in the above table, and there is no guarantee that the results obtained will reflect the historical estimates.

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Geology, Structure and Mineralization

Washington State has produced on the order of ten million ounces of gold, chiefly from the many Tertiary Age grabens. The grabens of eastern Washington State have been prolific gold producers, yielding a total of approximately 7.5 million ounces of gold, primarily from lode deposits. Roughly 70% of that gold has been produced from low sulfidation, epithermal veins/breccias hosted by Tertiary Age, terrestrial volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the remaining 30% has been produced from massive magnetite/sulfide bodies hosted by marine meta-sediments of Permo-Triassic Age.

There are at least six well-mineralized grabens in eastern Washington State. From west to east, these are the Chiwaukum Graben, the Methow Graben, the Omak Graben, the Toroda Graben, the Republic Graben, and the First Thought Graben. There may be many more grabens that have not yet been identified because they lie under the vast areas covered by post-mineral Columbia River Basalts that are found throughout much of Washington State east of the Cascade Mountains. That is certainly the case with the south end of the Republic Graben.

The Republic Graben has yielded about 4.5 million ounces of gold. About 1.4 million ounces of gold was produced near the western edge of the Toroda Graben (Buckhorn Mine). An additional 1.65 million ounces of gold was produced from the Chiwaukum Graben near Wenatchee, Washington, host to the Lovitt Property. The Holden Mine, which lies near the head of Lake Chelan, has produced another 600,000 ounces of gold. Accompanying silver production from these grabens is significant but comprises only a small fraction of the total value of precious metals.

The Methow and Omak grabens, which lie far to the west of the Republic and Toroda grabens, have produced lesser, but significant amounts of gold from small deposits. The Omak Graben lies primarily in Okanogan County while the Chiwaukum Graben lies primarily in Chelan County.

The grabens of eastern Washington are generally separated by metamorphic core complexes. The metamorphic core complexes in eastern Washington are sometimes called “domes”, which refers to their overall dome-like attitude and their relatively high elevation. The metamorphic core complex stratigraphy often drapes gently to moderately in the direction of the Tertiary Age grabens. The structures that are adjacent to the metamorphic domes have historically been called grabens, with many investigators assuming that volcanism has occurred *in situ*.

A recently proposed, alternate explanation is that the graben rocks could be allochthons which have been thrust over the autochthonous metamorphic core complexes, finally to be down-dropped and preserved within graben like structures. Limited evidence for this includes the existence of gently dipping faults such as the Lambert Creek Thrust/Detachment Fault in the Republic Graben and the fact that there are few volcanic rock dikes in the metamorphic rocks that lie adjacent to the graben margins.

To further modify the allochthon theory, it is also possible that these thrust faults have locally been folded, where the steeply-dipping part of the thrust fault marks the graben margin. Recent work by Canadian geologists in the Greenwood District of southern British Columbia provides

significant support for this theory (Fyles, 1990 and Nixon, 2002). That work shows that the Bacon Creek Fault (the western margin of the Republic Graben in Washington State) flattens to the north of the international boundary where it is called the Goosmus Creek Thrust. There, because the fault flattens, the trace of the Goosmus Creek Thrust curves westerly and then southerly where it steepens in dip, and probably becomes the eastern margin of the Toroda Graben. In the author's opinion, based upon similar overall geology, the Republic, Toroda, and Omak grabens could have resulted from this allochthonous scenario.

The dominant geological feature in the Wenatchee area is the northwest trending Chiwaukum Graben, the northwest-trending feature shown near the center of Figure 5. It is at least 80 km long and 24 km wide. It may be much longer, but it is obscured by the basalts to the south. Only a small portion of the WGB in the graben has been tested by drilling.

7.2 Lovitt Property Stratigraphy

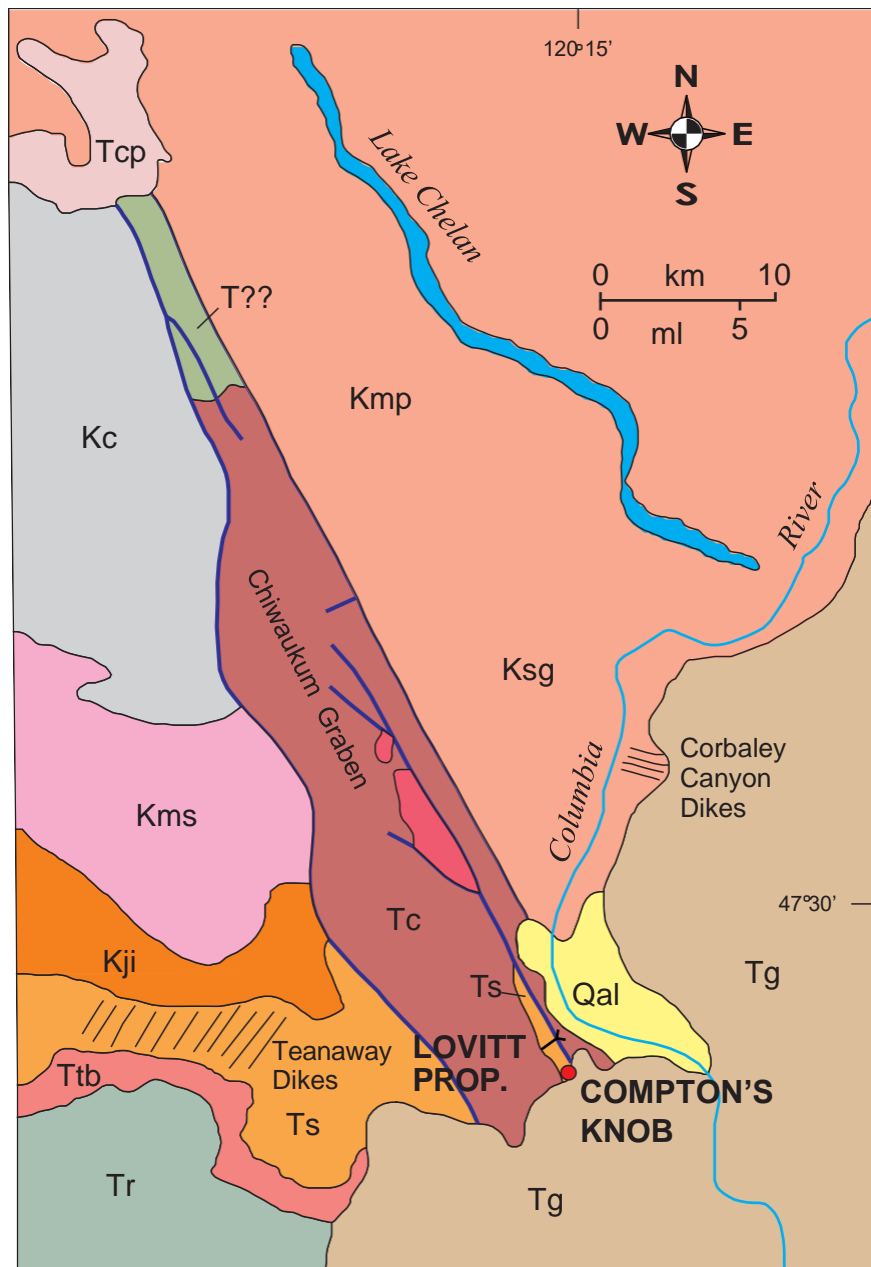
The host rock for the gold/silver mineralization at the Lovitt Mine is the Eocene Age Chumstick or Swauk Formation and an un-named, underlying sandstone unit. Gilmore (1983) noted that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the Swauk and the Chumstick formations. These immature, arkosic terrestrial sediments consist of steeply-dipping, commonly silicified, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone (Derkey et al, 1990). The Lovitt Mine lies on the east limb of the Eagle Creek Anticline within a northwesterly-trending Wenatchee Gold Belt that is 60-240 meters (200-800 feet) wide (Ebisch, 1999). Virtually all the economically significant gold/silver mineralization thus far defined in the area lies within the WGB (Figure 4).

Associated, penecontemporaneous igneous rocks consist of a flow-banded rhyodacite of the Wenatchee Dome and Rooster Comb, along with the Saddle Rock Andesite (Derkey et al, 1990). Throughout the WGB, the rhyodacite is commonly well-mineralized, especially where proximal to the higher-grade gold/silver mineralization found within the immature sedimentary rocks. This suggests that the rhyodacite may be the primary source for the epigenetic gold/silver mineralization. Un-mineralized rhyodacite identified by Ott (1988) at the Cannon Mine could be a later, post-mineral rhyodacite.

7.3 Lovitt Mine Structure

Tertiary Age, epithermal gold/silver mineralization found on the Lovitt Property lies within a favorable structural corridor in the Tertiary Age, NNW-trending Chiwaukum Graben (Ebisch, 1999). The Chiwaukum Graben is a major, terrestrial wrench fault basin. It is bounded on the west by the Leavenworth Fault Zone and on the east by the Entiat Fault (Power-Fardy, 2009). Those two faults merge at the northern end of the graben (Burgoyne, 1996).

The primary structural control at the Lovitt Mine is what has been commonly referred to as the "Footwall Fissure" (Figures 7 and 8). It is an anastomosing zone of black fault gouge, veins, and silicification which strikes northwesterly and dips steeply to the southwest, possibly flattening with depth. The Footwall Fissure may continue into the "B" Reef area (Cannon Mine ore body). A system of steeply-dipping, north-striking, right lateral faults (Figure 9) offsets the mineralized structures of the "D" Reef by as much as 400 feet (Gilmore, 1983).



 Ts	Swauk Formation	 Ksg	Swakane Biotite Gneiss
 Tc	Chumstick Formation	 Kji	Ingalls Complex
 Ttb	Teanaway Formation	 Kms	Mount Stewart Batholith
 Tr	Roslyn Formation	 Kc	Chiwaukum Schist
 Tg	Grande Ronde Basalts	 Kmp	Chelan Complex
 Tcp	Cloudy Pass Pluton		

Source: Lovitt Mining Company Inc
Date: January 2020

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Fig. 5

7.4 Lovitt Mine Mineralization

Mineralization within the historic Lovitt Mine owes its existence to several penecontemporaneous geologic processes (Roberts, 1990). This resulted in an environment suitable for concentrating precious metals. Essential elements necessary for any hydrothermal system include:

- A plumbing system by which fluids can circulate
- Fluids chemically capable of transporting metals
- A heat source to circulate the fluids
- A source for the metals
- A mechanism to deposit the metals in economic concentrations
- A trap to contain the metals

Geologic events within the Chiwaukum Graben, at least locally, appear to have satisfied all the above criteria. Mineralized material similar to that of the Lovitt Mine “D” Reef can be found nearby along a northwesterly, linear trend (Figure 6). For reference, the reefs have been labeled as A-G since they were first recognized. The “D” Reef (Lovitt Mine) has approximate known dimensions of 915 meters in length, 90 meters in width, and has been identified to depths of 315 meters (Power-Fardy, 2009).

The Lovitt Mine veins are primarily northeast-trending, westerly dipping veins that occupy release joints which developed near the end of graben formation. Post-Oligocene, north-trending dextral strike-slip tear faults and northwest-trending, southwest-dipping post-mineral reverse faults offset mineralized structures (Ott, 1988 and Figure 9). The better grade veins range in thickness from several centimeters to 5+ meters.

Sheeted veins and stockwork veins are not pervasive, but they are certainly widespread within the WGB at the Lovitt Mine (see Photo 1). Silicification is also widespread.

Hydrothermal alteration, primarily consisting of silicification, is important in localization of metals. Minerals of economic interest include electrum, native gold, pyrrargyrite, naumannite, acanthite, aguilarite, chalcopyrite, stibnite, sphalerite, galena, and hessite. Native gold is rare (Burgoyne, 1996). Gangue minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite, marcasite, chalcedony, adularia, calcite, and siderite. Alteration minerals include sericite, argillic minerals, chlorite, and potassium silicates (Derkey et al, 1990).

7.5 “E” Reef Showing

“E” Reef Summary

The “E” Reef site was not visited in the site visit associated with this report. The following information is a slightly modified summary from Burgoyne, 1996.

The “E” Reef is a parallel structure and zone of silicification, located about 365 meters southwest of Block 1 on “D” Reef (of the main Lovitt Mine site). This zone has a favorable strike length distance of over 900 metres to the southeast which extends to the Comptons Knob zone of gold mineralization. The potential for gold mineralization in this area is supported by two widely spaced diamond drill holes (01-SC-8 and 01-SC34) by Cyprus Exploration, located southwest and northwest respectively of “E” Reef. Spilsbury (1984) reports minor gold below the overlying

Wenatchee Formation.

A 1958 compilation map by Newmont Exploration Ltd. indicates 2 significant diamond drill hole intersections in the vicinity of “E” Reef. Hole DDH 23, drilled at -20 degrees in a northwest direction, reports an intersection from 178.6-210 meters of well to intense silicification: from 191.4-192.5 meters the zone assayed 0.73 ounces of gold per ton and 0.85 ounces per ton of silver. Hole DDH 21, located 85 meters to the north of DDH 23, was drilled at -35 degrees in an easterly direction and intersected gold mineralization over widths of about 1.5 meters and assaying 0.25 and 0.24 ounces per ton, respectively.

NOTE: The above information has been compiled from historic reports on the Lovitt Property. Sufficient work by a Qualified Person has not been done to verify this information.

7.6 Tailings

The historic mine tailings found at the Lovitt Mine are currently well consolidated and relatively stable. The tailings next to Squilchuck Creek may be an environmental concern. That area is classified as wetlands.

The Squilchuck Creek tailings are within the bounds of LRI claims, but surface rights are owned by another party.

8. Deposit Types

8.1 Lovitt Mine

The gold/silver mineralization at the Lovitt Mine is recognized as an epigenetic, low sulphidation, adularia-sericite gold/silver deposit (Power-Fardy, 2009). Mineralization is associated with major veins, sheeted vein systems, stockwork vein systems, and widespread silicification. The mineralization is hosted by terrestrial, locally arkosic, fluvial to lacustrine, clastic host rocks. Tertiary Age, epithermal gold/silver mineralization found there lies within a favorable structural corridor in the Tertiary Age, NNW-trending Chiwaukum Graben (Ebisch, 1999). The graben is a major, terrestrial wrench fault basin. It is bounded on the west by the Leavenworth Fault Zone and on the east by the Entiat Fault (Power-Fardy, 2009).

Lovitt Mine veins consist primarily of northeast-trending, westerly-dipping veins that occupy release joints which developed near the end of graben formation. Post-Oligocene, north-trending dextral strike-slip tear faults and northwest-trending, southwest-dipping post-mineral reverse faults (Ott, 1988) offset the mineralization mined in historic efforts. Those fault offsets are apparent in Figures 9-12 (Ott, 1988).

8.2 “E” Reef

The “E” Reef showing is similar in nature to the Lovitt Mine and it is assumed that this is a structure as occurs elsewhere along the Wenatchee Gold Belt, including the Lovitt Mine property, possibly a splay off the main structure.



Photo 3: “E” Reef Near Center of Photo (Looking Southeast) Wenatchee Heights in Background Across the Valley. Photo by J. Ebisch

9. Exploration

At the time of writing of this report, no significant exploration has been conducted by Lovitt Resources Inc. on the Lovitt Property. Past exploration is detailed in Section 6.

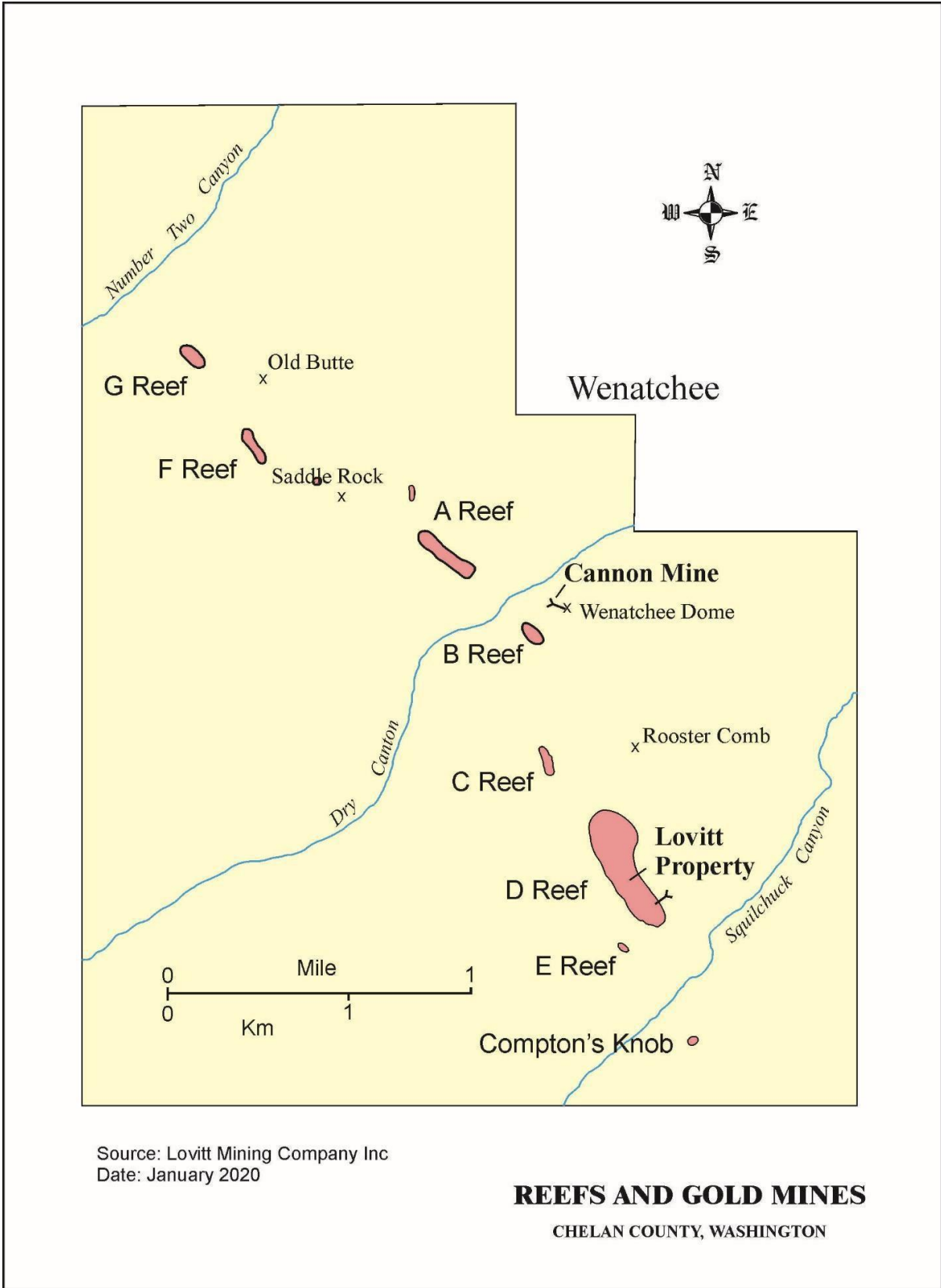
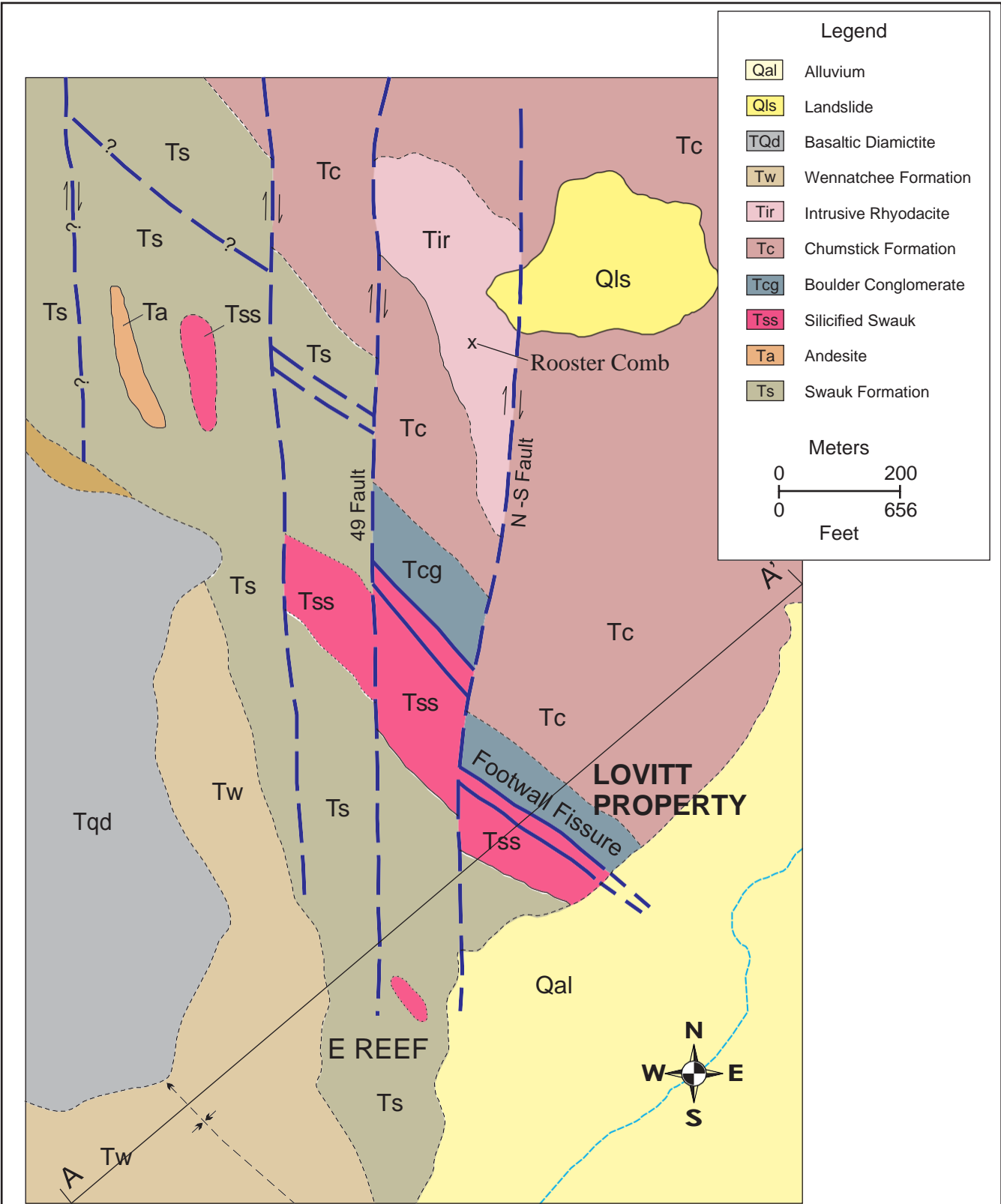


Fig. 6

10. Drilling

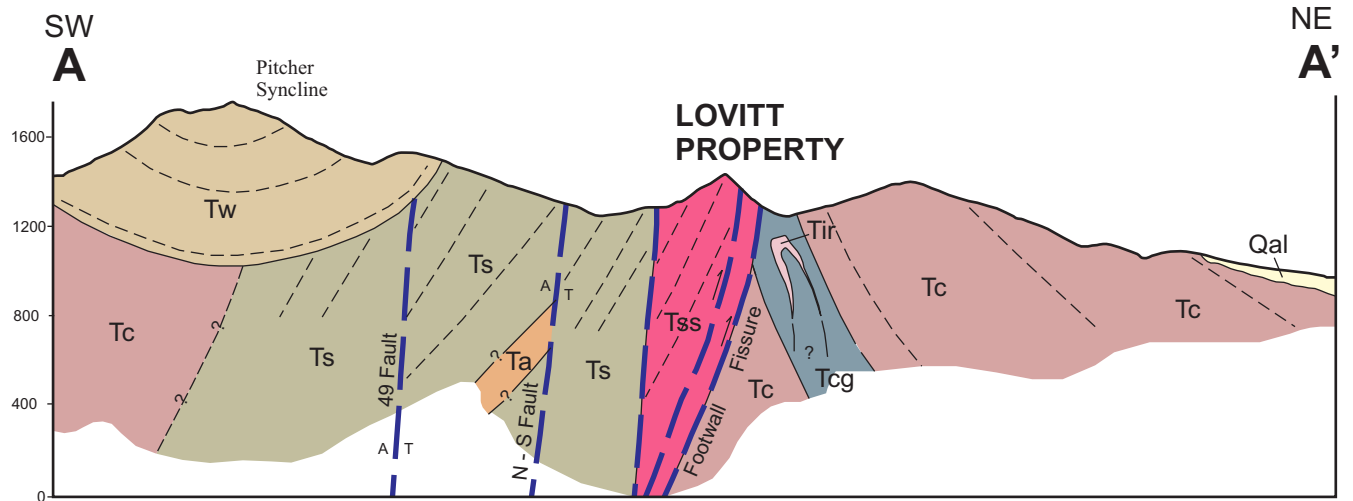
At the time of writing of this report, no drilling has been conducted by Lovitt Resources Inc. on the Lovitt Property. Historic drilling efforts are summarized in Section 6.



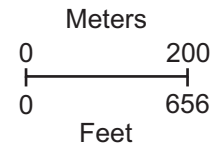
Source: Roberts (1990), Lovitt Mining Company Inc
Date: January 2020

SIMPLIFIED LOVITT MINE AREA GEOLOGY
CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Fig. 7



Source: Roberts (1990), Lovitt Mining Company Inc
 Date: January 2020



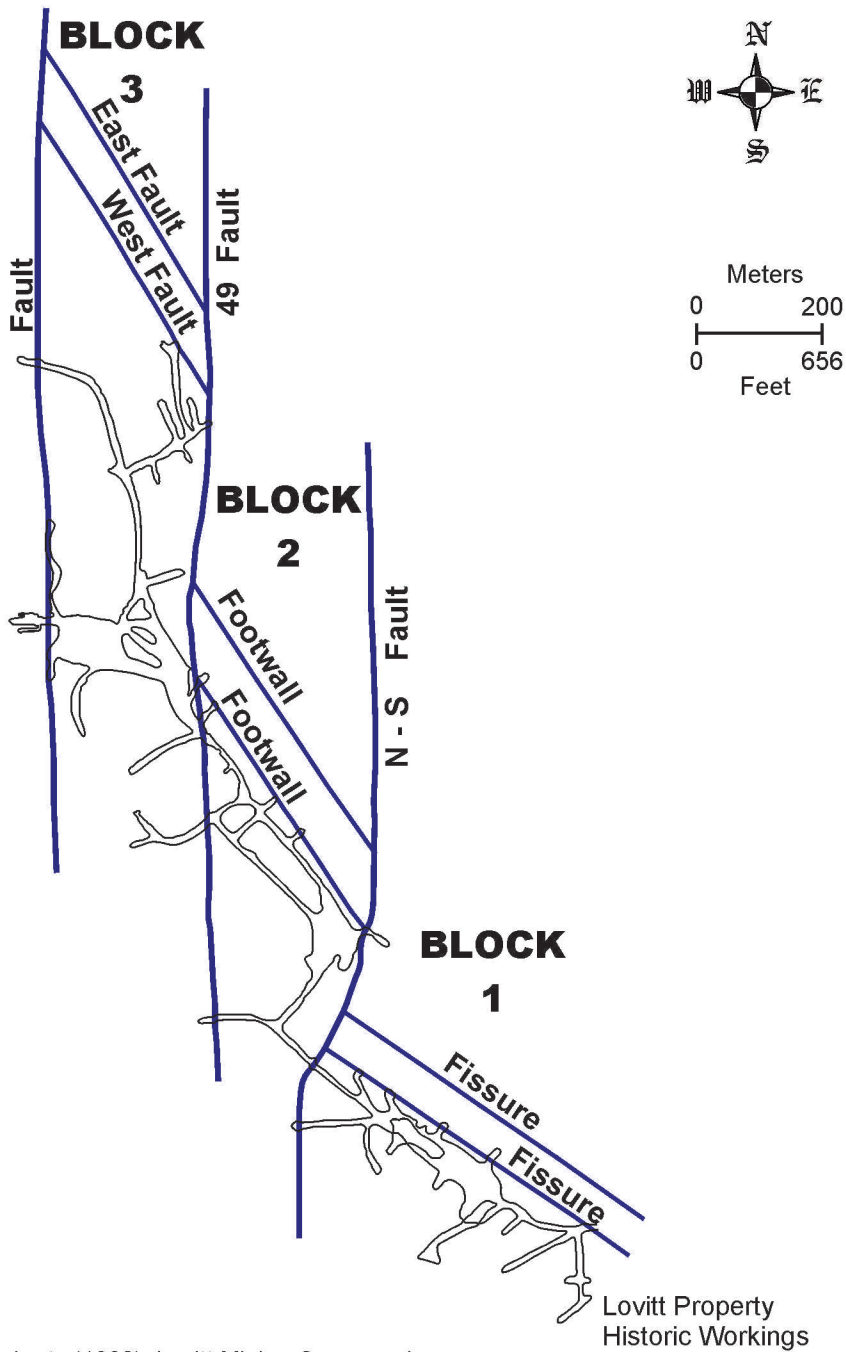
Legend

Qal Alluvium	Tc Chumstick Formation
Qls Landslide	Tcg Boulder Conglomerate
TQd Basaltic Diamictite	Tss Silicified Swauk
Tw Wennatchee Formation	Ta Andesite
Tir Intrusive Rhyodacite	Ts Swauk Formation

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION, "D" REEF

CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Fig. 8

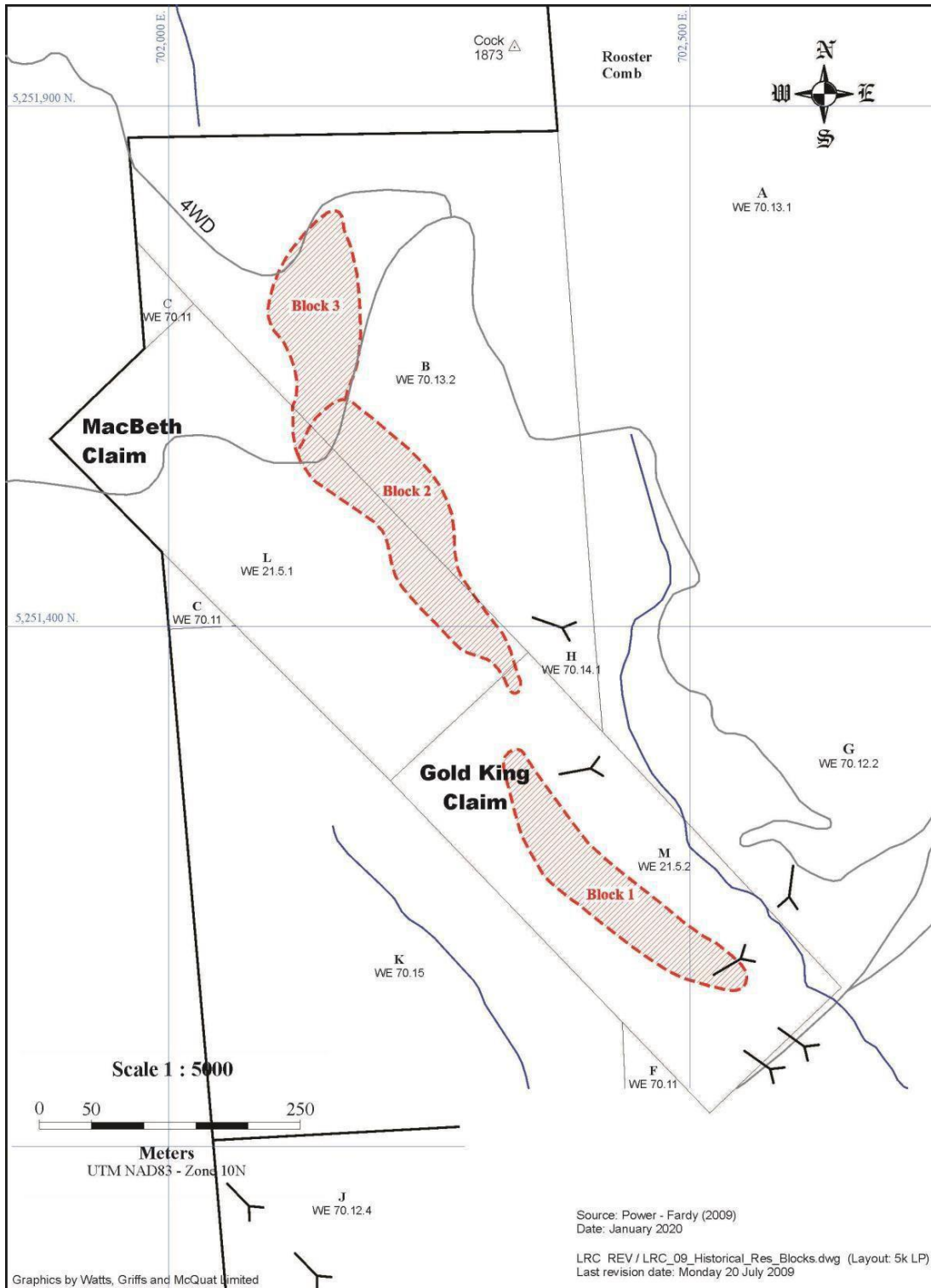


Source: Roberts (1990), Lovitt Mining Company Inc
 Date: January 2020

Sketch map showing the offset of the Lovitt Property ore body into three segments by north trending faults.

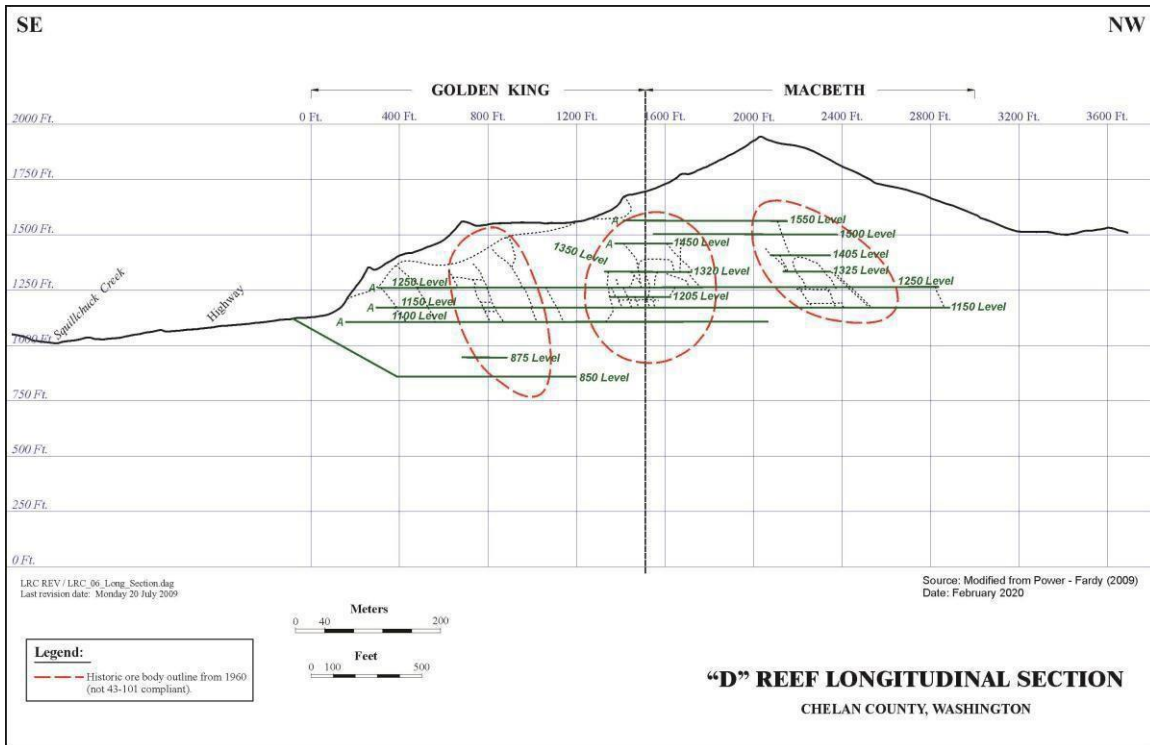
“D” REEF AND RESOURCE BLOCKS, 1250 LEVEL
 CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Fig. 9



“D” REEF AND HISTORIC RESOURCE BLOCKS
CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Fig. 10



Graphics by Watts, Griffiths and McQuat Limited
After L-D Mines, circa 1960

Fig. 11

Figure 11: "D" Reef Longitudinal Cross Section

11. Sample Preparation, Analyses, And Security

During the site visit from February 1-3, 2020 by Author J. Ebisch, a total of 12 rock samples were collected from around and within the historic workings of the Lovitt Property and placed in marked poly bags, then packed for shipping in 2 large, plastic buckets with secure lids. The buckets were then placed in heavy duty cardboard boxes and shipped via UPS to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada, USA, on February 6th for gold analysis. Between collection and submission all samples were under the sole care of Author J. Ebisch. No standards or blanks were inserted in this exercise. Samples were numbered LR20-1 through LR20-12 as indicated on the assay certificate (see Appendix II).

This laboratory is ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 17025 accredited. All samples were run using the ALS Metallic Screen process (Au-SCR21) using the following procedures: After standard crushing procedures and screening, two aliquots of the fine fraction are analyzed using the traditional fire assay method. The fine fraction is expected to be reasonably homogenous and well represented by the duplicate analyses. The entire coarse fraction is assayed to determine the contribution of the coarse gold. To aid in distinguishing the proportion of coarse and fine gold within the sample the following results are included in a screen fire assay report:

- The results of both fine fraction assays, plus the mean of the results.
- The coarse fraction gold assay.
- Weights of both the fine and coarse fractions.
- A “total” gold calculation for the 1kg sample based on the weighted average of the coarse and fine fractions.

ALS, as a matter of standard practice, institutes their own security, sample preparation, analytical, and quality assurance and control procedures which are considered adequate by the Authors for the purposes of this report. No officer, director, employee or associate of the Company was involved with the sample collection.

The verification sampling undertaken by Author J. Ebisch from February 1 through February 3, 2020 confirmed the presence of gold bearing material on the Lovitt Property. Samples of mineralized material taken during the study were collected from surface outcrop (LR20-1), underground on the 1250 level (LR 20-2 through LR20-4), and dumps from various mine workings that ranged in elevation from 1250 feet above mean sea level to 1750 feet above mean sea level (LR20-5 through LR20-12). The 1250 level adit is the only safely accessible underground mine working at this time. Sample locations are shown in Figure 12. No historic core samples are known to be preserved for verification sampling of previous drill holes.

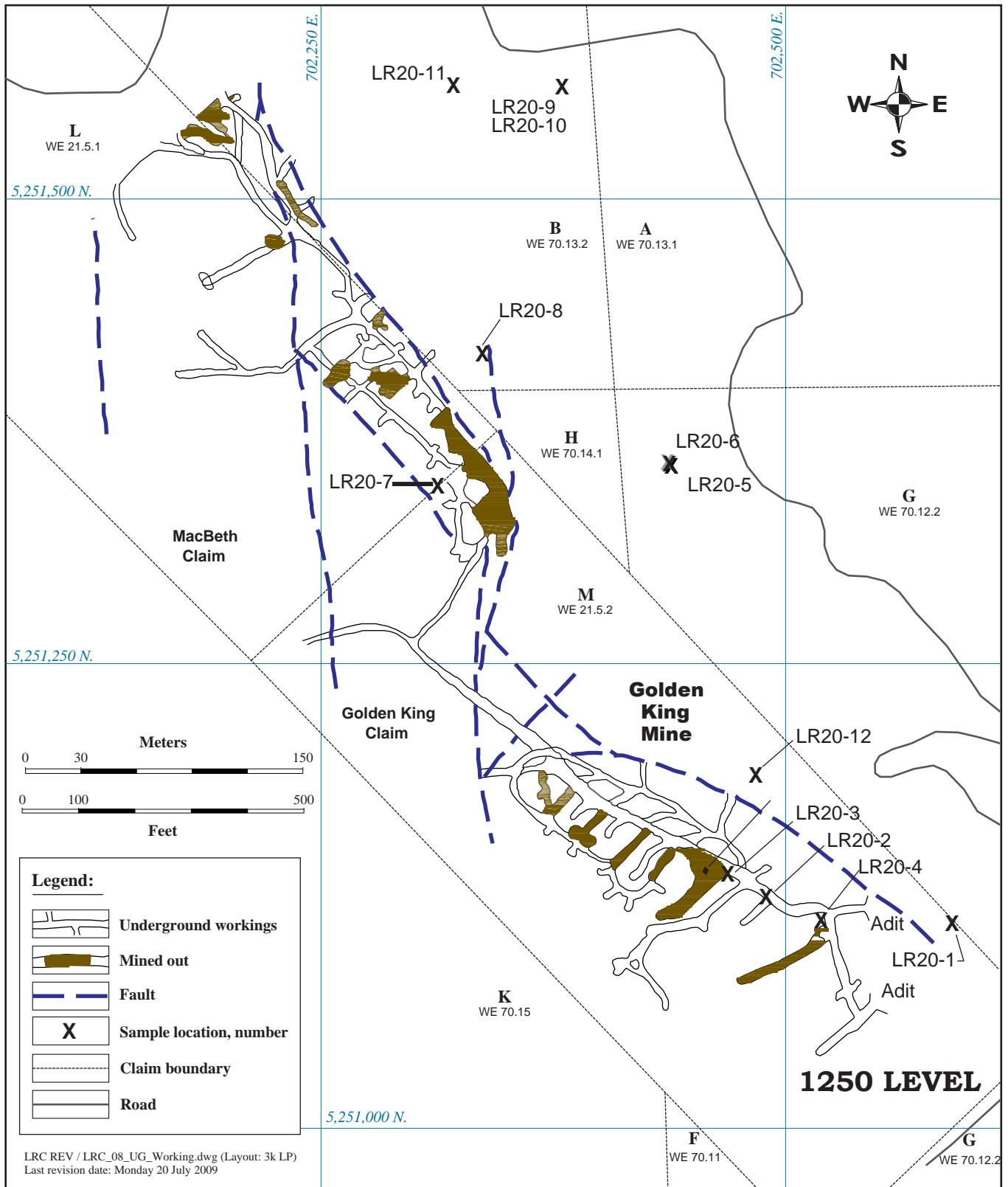
The area covered by the suite of rock samples was approximately 570 meters (1,870 feet) from North to South and 320 meters (1,050 feet) from East to West. The sample locations were recorded using the UTM WGS 84 datum, Zone 10 T. The handheld GPS used was a Garmin model etrex 20. Horizontal rock sample location accuracy was determined to be an average of +/- 3 meters.

The results of the rock sampling and analyses were reviewed by the Authors. In their opinion, no unusual, suspect, or spurious analytical results have been reported. The sample security, preparation, and analytical results were standard and adequate. No employee, officer, director, or associate of the issuer conducted any aspect of rock selection, sampling or sample preparation. All sample preparation was done by ALS Global personnel. All twelve rock samples taken consisted

of grab samples of mineralized material that were picked based upon visible alteration and mineralization.

The Metallic Screen process was selected as that method has been known to be more accurate in obtaining accurate results in areas of nuggety gold, where the standard sample size of typical Fire Assay method of 30 or 50 grams may produce questionable results. The Metallic Screen Process uses an approximately 1 kg size sample (see Assay Certificate, Appendix II).

It is recommended that any further sampling on the property should include standard QA/QC protocols.



“D” REEF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS AND SAMPLE LOCATION (Ebisch, 2020)

CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Fig. 12

12. Data Verification

12.1 Site Visit

Author J. Ebisch's visit to the Property from January 31 to February 3, 2020 served to verify that the historic mine site and general area is as described (in the literature and files provided) in terms of access, infrastructure and geography as well as to verify the location of mineralized structures on the Property, in addition to taking samples where possible. 12 samples were taken, one from surface outcrop, three from underground workings, and the remainder from mine waste dumps found around the Property. Samples were taken from outcrop (surface and underground) and dump piles where rocks appeared to be visually mineralized. GPS sample location measurements were taken for each of the surface samples. No location coordinates were possible for the underground samples but approximate locations are indicated on Figure 12.

In general, underground access points were found to correspond to historically recorded locations. The Authors are satisfied with the results of the data verification and therefore, for the purposes of this report, the data provided is deemed adequate and accurate.

During his site visit, Author Ebisch was given access to a very large amount of files and maps associated with exploration and development work on surface and underground at the former Lovitt Mine. It was beyond the scope of the site visit to validate that data. This information should be compiled and digitized and verified where possible, as per the Phase I recommendation.

12.2 Location Verification

In his site visit, Author J. Ebisch noted the locations of known historic workings on the property. Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS and can be seen to reasonably correspond to the recorded locations of underground workings from past reports (see Figure 12) within the error limits from handheld GPS. That Author also verified that the historic workings do exist within the bounds of LRI Property, and is satisfied that the Property does exist as presented in the historic documents, and in this report.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

At this time, the Authors are aware that some work has been done with regard to Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Processing for the Lovitt Mine mineralization, however no complete reports have been located on the nature and extent of this work. As a result, no specific statements or conclusion in this regard can be brought forward at present.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resources or reserves have been defined by Lovitt Resources Inc. on the Lovitt Property.

23. Adjacent Properties

23.1 General Statement

Significant gold/silver mineralization has been identified over a linear distance of 14.5 kilometers thus far in the Wenatchee Gold Belt. Most of the gold/silver discovered lies within a favorable structural corridor (FSC) that lies between the West Strand and the East Strand of the Eagle Creek Fault (Figure 4). Almost 1.75 million troy ounces of gold and 2.6 million troy ounces of silver have been produced from the two former producing mines along the trend, Cannon Mine and the Lovitt Mine. No gold is known to have been produced from other nearby properties. A list of properties known to host some gold and silver mineralization along the WGB are summarized below. All occur outside the bounds of LRI claims. See Figure 2 for select diamond drill hole intersections and production summaries.

23.2 Cannon Mine Summary

The Cannon Mine is a former operation that was the biggest gold producer in the WGB. This property lies about 1 km NNW of the Lovitt Mine (Figure 2 and 6) and is reported to have been reclaimed. Both mines are found within the FSC, which lies between the East Strand of the Eagle Creek Fault and the West Strand of the Eagle Creek Fault (Cameron et al, 1992). The Cannon Mine was operated by Asamera Minerals from July 1985 through December 1994. It produced approximately 1.25 million ounces of gold and 2.0 million ounces of silver from ore grading an average of 9.0 g/t (0.29 opt gold) and 15.4 g/t (0.49 troy ounces per ton) silver. The style of mineralization and the host rocks at the Cannon Mine are similar to that of the Lovitt Mine (Ebisch, 1999, Power-Fardy, 2009).

Ore body morphology at the Cannon Mine varies from funnel-shaped to folded-tabular shaped. Some of the tabular shape is indicative of stratabound mineralization, especially since the tabular layers are often flanked by relatively impermeable mudstones. Higher-grade mineralization at the Cannon Mine consists of irregular quartz/adularia/calcite veins and stockworks, along with locally developed hydrothermal siliceous breccias (Ebisch, 1999).

Though the host rock and mineralization appear similar, the authors do not have access to complete data from the Cannon Mine and are unable to verify the information. The described structure and mineralization are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lovitt Property.

23.3 Compton Property Summary

The Compton Property lies immediately to the southeast of the Lovitt Mine Property (Figure 2 and 4). The two best drill intercepts on the Compton Property averaged 8.4 g/t (0.27 opt) gold over 65 feet (19.81 meters) and 17.1 g/t (0.55 opt) gold over 6.1 meters (Ebisch, 1999). The true width of gold mineralization reported in the preceding drill holes is uncertain. Gold/silver mineralization is exposed at “Comptons Knob”. The outcropping mineralization exists there because of the silicification which accompanies the gold/silver mineralization.

In 1988, Asamera Minerals quantified a 20,000 ton, near-surface resource of mineralized material on the Compton Property that averaged in excess of 9.3 g/t (0.30 opt) gold (Asamera 1988 Annual Report). Similarly, Price (2007) cited another estimated inferred mineral resource of 10,000 tons averaging 6.5 g/t (0.21 opt) gold that was calculated for the near-surface zone of mineralization at “Comptons Knob”.

The mineralization identified at “Comptons Knob” was the first to be identified there because there was a surface exposure. Another, deeper target on the Compton Property was also identified by Asamera drilling (Price, 2007). Drill results are summarized in Table 3. Most of the reported deeper drill holes were near-vertical, a poor angle with which to test steeply-dipping mineralization. The zone of mineralized material identified thus far lies about 450 meters (1500 feet) below the surface. It is poorly defined by scattered drill holes as listed below.

TABLE 3
Compton Deep Drilling Summary

<u>Drill Hole</u>	<u>Depth (feet)</u>	<u>Intercept</u>
COM 5A	381-394.7m	13.72m of 0.87 g/t (0.028 opt) gold
	413-414.5m	1.52m of 17.5 g/t (0.564 opt) gold
COM 27	457.2-463.3m	6.1 m of 12.5 g/t (0.40 opt) gold
COM 36	493.8-501.4m	7.62 m of 2.3 g/t (0.073 opt) gold
COM 38	486.2-518.2m	32 m of 0.68 g/t (0.022 opt) gold

23.4 Wenatchee Heights (Jagla/Gutzwiler) Summary

The Wenatchee Heights Property (Figure 2) lies immediately south of the Compton Property. Drilling by Asamera Minerals at Wenatchee Heights produced two noteworthy drill intercepts. The first of these contained 35 (10.67 metres) feet averaging 3.1 g/t (0.10 opt) gold and the second containing 275 (83.82 metres) feet averaging 0.68 g/t (0.022 opt) gold (Ebisch, 1999). The true width of gold mineralization reported in the preceding drill holes is uncertain. There are no historical or current measured or indicated resources or any mineral reserves on the Wenatchee Heights (Jagla/Gutzwiler) Property.

23.5 Matthews Property Summary

The Matthews Property (Figure 2 and 4) lies to the south of the Wenatchee Heights Property. Early drilling there was done by Asamera Minerals. Most of those early drill holes were vertical holes due to the logistical challenges of drilling through 300+ meters (1,000+ feet) of poorly sorted, unconsolidated landslide material and post-mineral basalt flows before mineralized material was intercepted. Those vertical holes were a poor test of steeply dipping mineralization.

Later drilling (circa 1995) by Consolidated Ramrod Gold utilized some innovative and costly directional drilling. Drill holes started as vertical holes, which were then navigated to flatter angles that intercepted steeply dipping, well-mineralized structures at more favorable angles.

The Matthews Property has returned several impressive drill intercepts. One of those was 9 meters

(30 feet) averaging 42.2 g/t (1.36 opt) gold and another was 12 meters (40 feet) averaging 10.5 g/t (0.338 opt) gold. Diamond drill hole MAT-8 intercepted a 12 meter (40 foot) interval of silicified rhyodacite that averaged 6.5 g/t (0.21 opt) gold and 326.9 g/t (10.51 opt) silver (Ebisch, 1999).

Bonanza grades of gold and silver are also present locally, on the Matthews Property. Maximum grades over 5 foot (1.52 metres) core intervals were 195 g/t (6.26 opt) gold and 705 g/t (22.67 opt) silver. The true width of gold/silver mineralization reported in the preceding drill holes is uncertain. There are no historical or current measured or indicated resources or any mineral reserves on the Matthews Property.

23.6 City of Wenatchee Summary

High-grade gold/silver mineralization also underlies the city of Wenatchee. One hole drilled roughly 3 km north of the Cannon Mine, about 200 meters north of the intersection of Cherry and Western streets, intersected 5 feet containing 129.0 g/t (4.15 opt) gold at a vertical depth of about 229 meters (750 feet), an elevation of approximately 53 meters (175 feet) above mean sea level (Ebisch, 1999). No other details regarding this mineralized intercept are known. The true width of gold mineralization reported in the preceding drill hole is uncertain. There are no historical or current measured or indicated resources or any mineral reserves under the city of Wenatchee.

23.7 “C” Reef Summary

The “C” Reef lies between the Cannon Mine and the “D” Reef (Figure 6). It consists of several mineralized outcrops of pebble-boulder conglomerate (Appendix III, Photo 2). The outcrop is weakly mineralized with respect to most of the other Reefs on the property. However, a color anomaly and moderate silicification suggest that a mineralized structure may be nearby. It should be noted that the pebble-boulder conglomerate might not be well-mineralized because the rock type is not conducive to silica replacement. At depth, epigenetic mineralization might be better where the structure encounters more susceptible rock types.

Note: The Authors’ have been unable to verify the information contained under the heading “Adjacent Properties”. It has been compiled and summarized from historic reports that the Authors’ believe is relevant to include it here as an indication that the Lovitt Property occurs within the bounds of a larger gold and silver bearing structure (the Wenatchee Gold Belt). The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this report.

24. Relevant Data and Information

The authors are not aware of any relevant data or information that is not already disclosed in another section of this report.

25. Interpretations and Conclusions

Based on the Authors' review and assessment of the regional and local geological, and exploration and production data available it is concluded that the Lovitt Property is a property of merit and possesses excellent potential for expansion of known mineralization and also for the possibility of delineating new areas of gold mineralization. The site location within the Wenatchee Gold Belt places it in a geological trend favorable for the deposition of gold and silver mineralization. The Property is easily accessed through much of its extent and the nearby availability of services, power and a location in a good mining jurisdiction makes it a suitable mineral exploration target.

The Lovitt Property is similar geologically to other deposits outside the WGB trend as well, and its history of relatively high-grade production makes it an attractive exploration target area. The Property contains mineralization of interest away from the historic mine property that also adds to the potential for the discovery of similar type of gold-silver bearing structures. Should mineralization of economic viability be proven on Lovitt Property, other area properties containing known gold-silver mineralization may make attractive acquisition possibilities.

That Lovitt Resources Inc. owns the surface property rights in addition to the mineral rights is a strong attribute. There is significant potential to extend the known mineralization along strike in both directions, and particularly at depth. The low sulphidation nature of the mineralization and presence of significant calcite throughout the Property are both positive aspects in terms of environmental issues.

Possible issues which could impact any eventual economic exploitation of the Lovitt Property include geological risks associated with the predictability and variability within these styles of gold systems, potential conflicts due to unforeseen environmental issues and objections from community stakeholders. Several past environmental studies have determined little if any environmental risks on the property, however newer regulations may change this assessment. There is also an oxide and sulphide component to the mineralization that could create milling issues.

It is the opinion of the Authors that the study has met its objectives and provides a basis for attracting additional financing to support further exploration on the property. The data available leads the Authors to conclude that additional exploration work should be performed to better understand the nature and extent of the known mineralization and potential for discovery of additional gold mineralization, as identified in the following section.

26. Recommendations

PHASE I

The Lovitt Property has significant potential to host gold and silver mineralization of economic interest. To plan an exploration program worthy of this potential, it is recommended to first digitize all available historic surface and underground drilling and sampling, and all geophysical and geochemical surveys on the Property. This will allow the following proposed, and subsequent exploration efforts to be undertaken using modern methodology, utilizing accurate plans, sections and 3-D modeling. Where possible, previous drill hole locations should be verified and surveyed prior to new drilling, in order to confirm that new holes are correctly located for twinning historical holes.

Surface and underground (where safe to do so) sampling is recommended to attempt to delineate areas of low grade mineralization that may have been overlooked when gold prices were much lower. Trenching should be undertaken if sampling encounters significant overburden in strategic areas. This sampling will consist of several hundred samples. In part, using this information, and also from files on historic underground and surface drill programs, twinning of two strategically located diamond drill holes is recommended to verify previous drilling on the project and validate that work to be compliant with current standards (verification drilling). Including the two diamond drill holes described above, 2500 metres of drilling is recommended, with locations based on any apparent gaps in the surface or underground drilling identified in the digital plans and sections produced in the digitization work. Drilling should also test for extensions to mineralization at depth and along strike, with more weight assigned to those areas which may provide near surface ounces, including disseminated mineralization.

The locations and lengths of the proposed individual drill holes, surface and underground, will necessarily follow after the digitization work is completed. It is recommended for a Qualified Person to undertake, or at least design and supervise this drill program. It is also recommended to use HQ coring equipment as larger samples produce better results by mitigating the nugget effect to some degree. Metallic Screen assaying is recommended where visible gold is observed, or where initial Fire Assay results return values over 5 grams per tonne.

PHASE II

Phase II is dependant on there being successful results in Phase I. Should a positive result be attained in the above programs, they should be followed by a mineral resource calculation based on the compilation of historical results and the proposed drilling and sampling. Specific Gravity measurements would be taken at regular intervals through mineralized sections, and other geotechnical measurements throughout the holes.

For complete estimated program costs see Table 4.

TABLE 4
 Lovitt Property
Program Budget Estimate (\$CAD)

PHASE I

Drilling 2500 metres HQ Core	\$400,000
Surface and Underground Sampling, Trenching	\$ 15,000
Digitize and 3-D Model Historic Database	\$ 35,000
Permitting	\$ 5,000
Underground Rehabilitation (1250 and 1645 Level)	\$ 65,000
Contract Geologist & Geotech	\$ 57,000
Field Expenses, Travel and Lodging	\$ 8,000
Geochemistry/Sample Shipping	\$ 30,000
Drafting/Survey	\$ 10,000
General/Administrative	\$ 25,000
<hr/>	
Estimated Budget for Recommended PHASE I:	CAD\$ 650,000

PHASE II

NI 43-101 Compliant Resource Estimate	\$ 30,000
Contingency (15%)	<u>\$102,000</u>
Estimated Budget for Recommended PHASE I and II:	\$782,000

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28. Certificate of Authors

Certificate of Author

I, James F. Ebisch, SME Registered Member, am the primary author of this report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lovitt (Golden King) Property, Chelan County, Washington State, USA" dated April 23, 2020.

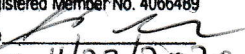
1. I am a consulting geologist and reside at 15101 S. Cheney Spokane Road, Cheney, WA. 99004, USA
2. This certificate applies to the report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lovitt (GoldenKing) Property, Chelan County, Washington, USA" effective date April 23, 2020.
3. I graduated with a B.Sc. Degree in geology from the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh in 1980 and a M.Sc. in geology from Sul Ross State University, Texas in 1984. I have been directly involved in resource exploration for the last 40 years. I have worked for several major companies including US Borax as a geologist (1980-1984 seasonal), Texasgulf Resources as a staff geologist (1985-1986), Newmont Exploration as a staff geologist (1986-1987), and US Borax/Kennecott as a senior geologist (1988-1996). Since 1996, I have been self-employed as a geological consultant to the mineral industry except for a brief period where I was employed as Northwest Exploration Manager for Sterling Mining (2007-2008). I have spearheaded, designed, implemented, and managed exploration projects and subsequent drilling programs on Tertiary Age epithermal precious metals projects in the grabens of Washington state for US Borax/Kennecott from 1988-1996 (Wheaton Ranch Project, Kroupa Ranch Project, Lone Star Project, Empire Creek Project, Golden Reward Project), Yamana Resources in 1999 (Compton Project), and Diamonds North/Adamera Minerals from 2012- 2016 (Empire Creek Project and Oversight Project). I am currently employed as a consulting geologist on a full-time basis. I am also president of Wyoming Mines, a C Corporation that is incorporated in the state of Wyoming USA. Wyoming Mines owns mineral rights on projects in Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada.
4. I am a professional geologist and am currently an SME Registered Member (#4066489). I have been an SME Registered Member since 2011. I am also a Registered Professional Geologist licensed in the state of Oregon (#G928). I have been a Registered Professional Geologist in Oregon since 1986.
5. I have read the definition of Qualified Person set forth in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of 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 purpose of this report with respect to NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of Items 1-28 of the NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "Geology of the Lovitt (Golden King) Property" prepared for Lovitt Resources Inc. and dated April 23, 2020. I conducted a site visit to the project on January 31 and February 1-3, 2020.
7. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the Lovitt Mine Property, nor any other properties in which Lovitt Resources Inc. has an interest. I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.
8. I am independent of Lovitt Resources Inc. as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and I have no prior involvement with the Lovitt Property.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report, the subject of this report, and verify it is in compliance with NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F regulations.
10. As of the Effective Date of this report, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the Lovitt Mine property, the omission of which would make this report misleading.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, in whole or in part, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website. I acknowledge that this Technical Report will become part of Lovitt Resources Inc.'s public record.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 2020
Cheney, Washington, USA


James F. Ebisch
SME Registered Member #4066489



James F. Ebisch
SME Registered Member No. 4066489

Signature 
Date Signed 4/23/2020
Expiration date 12/31/2020

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

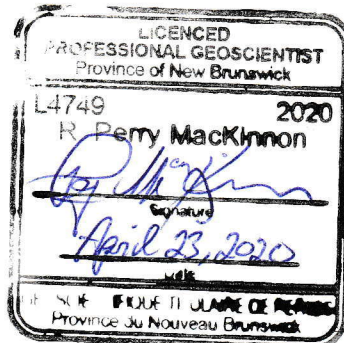
I, R. Perry MacKinnon, P.Geo., am co-author of this report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lovitt (Golden King) Mine, NTS Map 31J05, Chelan County, Washington State, USA" dated April 2, 2020.

1. I am a consulting geologist and reside at 43244 Cabot Trail, Skir Dhu, Nova Scotia, Canada. B0C1H0
2. This certificate applies to the report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lovitt (Golden King) Mine, Chelan County, Washington USA" effective date April 2, 2020.
3. I received a Bachelor of Science degree, Geology Major, from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, in 1982. I have worked in the exploration and mining industries since 1979 as a Field Geologist, Project Geologist, and for the last 15 years as a consulting geologist. My experience covers most aspects of the exploration industry and I have worked in many gold bearing terranes from Mexico, to Alaska, northern Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario, and most recently in Eastern Canada. In addition to my consulting business, I am presently Chief Geologist with NSGold Corporation and VP Exploration with Osprey Gold Development Limited.
4. I am a Professional Geologist and a registered member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick (L4749) since 2011, and the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia (143) since 2009.
5. I have read the definition of a "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliations with professional organizations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of this report with respect to NI 43-101.
6. I have not visited the Lovitt mine, or area. My contribution to this report was a review of historical data and report writing. I am responsible for Sections 1 through 10, 13 and 14, and 23 through 28, of this report.
7. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the Lovitt Mine property, nor any other properties in which Lovitt Resources Inc. has an interest. I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.
8. I am independent of Lovitt Resources Inc. as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and I have no prior involvement with the Lovitt Property.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report, the subject of this report, and verify it is in compliance with NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F regulations.
10. As of the Effective Date of this report, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the Lovitt Mine property, the omission of which would make this report misleading.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, in whole or in part, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website. I acknowledge that this Technical Report will become part of Lovitt Resources Inc.'s public record.

Dated April 23, 2020, Skir Dhu, Nova Scotia



R. Perry MacKinnon



APPENDIX I

Sample Descriptions and Coordinates

Verification Sample Summary “D” Reef (Sample Location Datum is UTM WGS84 Zone 10T)

Sample LR20-1: 702595E/5251007N; composite grab sample of silicified arkosic sandstones on the west side of Methow Street

Sample LR20-2: no gps coordinates; composite grab sample of silicified arkosic sandstones, 1250 level

Sample LR20-3: no gps coordinates; composite grab sample of float from I-3 (drawpoint for proposed bulk sample), 1250 level

Sample LR20-4: no gps coordinates; 3 foot composite of quartz vein/fault material, 1250 level

Sample LR20-5: 702439E/5251358N; select dump sample, 1550 dump, arkosic sandstone with vuggy quartz veins

Sample LR20-6: 702430E/5251361N; select dump sample, 1550 dump, siliceous breccia

Sample LR20-7: 702310E/5251348N; select dump sample, 1550 dump, bleached sandstone with stockwork quartz/Fe oxide veinlets

Sample LR20-8: 702330E/5251420N; select dump sample, 1550 dump, vuggy quartz veins

Sample LR20-9: 702371E/5251566N; select dump sample, 1645 dump, silicified rhyodaciite (?) with quartz/Fe oxide veinlets

Sample LR20-10: 702371E/5251566N; select dump sample, 1645 dump, silicified, vuggy breccia

Sample LR20-11: 702272E/5251570N; select trench rubble grab sample, 1750 (?) trench, siliceous breccias with quartz/Fe oxide veins

Sample LR20-12: 702482E/5251200N; select dump sample, 1320 dump, siliceous arkosic sandstone with quartz/Fe oxide stockwork veins.

Appendix II – Assay Certificate



ALS USA Inc.
 4977 Energy Way
 Reno NV 89502
 Phone: +1 775 356 5395 Fax: +1 775 355 0179
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To: **LOVITT RESOURCES (US)**
 PO BOX 2479
 WENATCHEE WA 98807

Page: 1
 Total # Pages: 2 (A)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 12-FEB-2020
 This copy reported on
 13-FEB-2020
 Account: VITRUS

CERTIFICATE RE20028692
Project: Lovitt Mine This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Reno, NV, USA on 6-FEB-2020. The following have access to data associated with this certificate: LORNE BOWN

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
SCR-21	Dry Screen 1 kg to 106um
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
CRU-22c	Crush entire sample >70% <19 mm

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA25D	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA Dup	AAS
Au-SCR21	Au Screen Fire Assay - 100 to 106 um	WST-SIM
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim (or deposit) has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him/her and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. Statement required by Nevada State Law NRS 519.

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.
 ***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: 
 Hanachi Bouhenchir, Lab Manager



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Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A)
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Project: Lovitt Mine

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE20028692

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WB-31	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-AA25	Au-AA25D
		Revd Wt. Au Total	Au (+) F	Au (+) F	Au (+) m	WT. + Fr	WT. - Fr	Au	Au	
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	mg	g	g	ppm	ppm
		0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.01
LR20-1		2.41	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.013	21.52	948.4	0.81	0.79
LR20-2		2.50	1.41	1.08	1.42	0.024	22.13	941.7	1.41	1.42
LR20-3		2.50	6.79	7.06	6.79	0.197	27.89	915.2	6.82	6.76
LR20-4		2.43	0.57	0.37	0.58	0.011	29.93	983.1	0.57	0.58
LR20-5		2.55	2.35	2.86	2.33	0.083	29.06	952.9	2.54	2.12
LR20-6		2.06	0.53	0.39	0.53	0.013	33.16	951.4	0.51	0.55
LR20-7		2.55	1.18	4.18	1.11	0.094	22.47	961.4	0.98	1.24
LR20-8		2.24	34.5	28.8	34.8	0.840	29.13	949.5	34.9	34.7
LR20-9		1.90	0.51	0.53	0.51	0.012	22.58	938.3	0.56	0.45
LR20-10		2.00	0.38	0.24	0.38	0.006	24.66	975.9	0.39	0.37
LR20-11		2.32	1.46	1.23	1.47	0.044	35.73	920.2	1.53	1.41
LR20-12		2.24	1.13	0.99	1.14	0.023	23.20	943.7	1.13	1.14

**** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate ****



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CERTIFICATE COMMENTS	
Applies to Method:	LABORATORY ADDRESSES
	Processed at ALS Reno located at 4977 Energy Way, Reno, NV, USA. Au-AA25 Au-AA25D Au-SCR21 BAG-01 CRU-22c CRU-31 CRU-QC LOG-22 PUL-32 PUL-QC SCR-21 SPL-21 WEI-21

APPENDIX III

PHOTOS

Photo 1



Remnants of circa 1867 Chinese surface mine workings at the “D” Reef of the Lovitt (Golden King) Mine. The Chinese artisanal miners used primitive wooden ladders and scaffolding to access narrow, gold-bearing quartz veins hosted by Tertiary Age, non-marine, silicified arkosic sandstones when gold was valued at US\$20.67 per troy ounce. The ladders and scaffolds are partially preserved due to the semi-arid climate in the region.

Photo 2

The “C” Reef lies between the Cannon Mine and the “D” Reef. It consists of several mineralized outcrops of pebble-boulder conglomerate.



“C” Reef, Looking Northwest (City of Wenatchee in Background)