National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

on the

TREASURE MOUNTAIN SILVER PROPERTY

Similkameen and New Westminster Mining Divisions
Southwest British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 92H/6 and 92H/7

Latitude: 49.457 degrees N Longitude: 121.085 degrees E

Prepared for:

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Treasure Mountain Silver property of New Destiny Mining Corp. is located in the Cascade Mountains in southwest British Columbia, Canada, approximately 30 kilometres east-northeast of Hope and approximately 20 kilometres southwest of the community of Tulameen. The property consists of 41 mineral claims covering an area of 10,693.15 hectares. The property covers historically prospective ground in the Similkameen and New Westminster Mining Divisions. The property hosts at least seven occurrences with plus or minus silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper; two copper - molybdenum occurrences; and one manganese occurrence as documented in British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines MINFILE records. Copper and nickel mineralization is also reported locally in the northern region of the property. Historic workings are reported for most of these occurrences, including open-cuts, trenches and adits. The author could not find any historic production records for the property. However mining in the early 1900s is reported in the Jim Kelly Creek area which flows through the northern part of the property. Rock dumps are reported near workings in the northern part of the property. Other polymetallic occurrences are reported in close proximity to the property.

The Treasure Mountain Silver property partially surrounds the Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining Inc., occurring northwest to northeast to southeast of Nicola's property. The Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining hosts polymetallic veins and the historic Treasure Mountain silver-lead-zinc mine.

The Treasure Mountain Silver property is subject to an option agreement between New Destiny Mining Corp. and Ximen Mining Corp., dated in December, 2016. The 41 mineral claims are currently 100% owned by Ximen. Under the agreement, New Destiny may acquire 100% interest in the property by making certain staged cash and share payments to Ximen over a four year period equal to a total of $400,000 in cash and / or common share payments in the capital of New Destiny, including $25,000 in cash upon signing of the agreement (this payment has been made) and $50,000 in cash and $50,000 in common shares in the capital of New Destiny upon TSX Venture Exchange approval of the agreement. New Destiny must also spend $750,000 in exploration on the property over the four year period. Ximen will retain a 2.5% net smelter return royalty (NSR Royalty). New Destiny may buy down 1% of the NSR Royalty by paying $1,000,000 to Ximen.

Upon acquisition of the property by New Destiny, Ximen will have a right for nine months thereafter to elect to form a joint venture with New Destiny by paying to New Destiny the amount of money equal to 30% of the total amount expended on the property by New Destiny. If Ximen exercises this joint venture right, Ximen and New Destiny will enter into a joint venture for the exploration and development of the property.

This report was prepared at the request of New Destiny Mining Corp. to summarize historic work on the property (including that by Ximen during 2015 and 2016), and, if warranted, to make recommendations for further work. A National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report covering some of the Treasure Mountain Silver property mineral claims was completed by Donald G. Allen, P.Eng. and Tor Bruland, P.Geo. for Canadian Strategic Metals Corp. (dated February 24, 2012). Ownership of these mineral claims has changed since the date of the Technical Report by Mr. Allen and Mr. Bruland. Some of the mineral claims have been dropped and other mineral claims added to the Treasure Mountain Silver property since the date of that report. Ximen Mining conducted exploration on of the Treasure Mountain Silver property during 2015 and 2016.

At least seven hydrothermal vein, disseminated, shear and / or stockwork mineral occurrences with plus or minus silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper are documented within the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per MINFILE records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. These include Blackjack (092HSW046), John Bull (092HSW050), Marsellaise (092HSW051), Spokane (092HSW052), Rainy (092HSW066), Rio Grande (092HSE075) and Superior (092HSE240). Another gold, silver and copper bearing vein system is reported within the property as per British Columbia assessment reports. This is referred to in certain reports as Marks, being located approximately 450 metres southeast of the John Bull workings. Shearing is reported at many of these occurrences. The Cedar manganese occurrence (092HSW116) is reported in the northwest region of the property. Two copper - molybdenum MINFILE occurrences are reported in the southeast region of the property. These are Wel (092HSE136), being reported as hydrothermal vein and disseminated; and Ash 2 (092HSE100), being reported as hydrothermal - magmatic podiform and disseminated. Intrusion hosted copper and nickel mineralization is also reported in the northern region of the property

The historic Treasure Mountain silver-lead-zinc mine occurs on the adjacent Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining Inc. Nicola's Treasure Mountain property hosts polymetallic veins including a National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource. Other MINFILE occurrences with plus or minus silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper are reported in close proximity to the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per MINFILE records and / or assessment reports. These include U.S. Rambler (092HSW045), Venus Silver (092HSW117), Superior (092HSW049) and Gold Mountain (092HSW048). Certain assessment report maps plot the Gold Mountain silver-gold-lead-copper vein occurrence close to or possibly within the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

The Treasure Mountain Silver property occurs within the Intermontane tectonic belt. The west to central regions of the property are reported to be underlain by the Lower-middle Jurassic Dewdney Creek Formation (sedimentary rocks and local volcanic rocks) and Cretaceous Pasayten Group sediments, being intruded by Early Tertiary and Eocene intrusions including granodioritic rocks. The northwest trending Chuwanten Fault separates the Dewdney Creek Formation (west) from the Pasayten Group (central). The northwest trending Pasayten Fault forms the east boundary of

the Pasayten Group. East of this fault are Jurassic - Cretaceous intrusive and metamorphic rocks (Eagle Plutonic Complex); and local sedimentary rocks: and local Eocene Princeton Group sedimentary rocks. The Pasayten Fault is reported to be an accretionary boundary between Methow-Tyaughton Terrane (west) and Quesnellia Terrane (east). Multiple northeast trending faults are also reported to transect the property. Oligocene - Miocene Coquihalla volcanic rocks are reported locally in the southeast region of the property.

Early historic work on the property is documented during 1913 - 1937, including open cuts and adits at many of the occurrences. Rock dumps are reported at some of these occurrences. Mining was reported during early 1900s in the Jim Kelly Creek area which flows through the northern region of the property. Reported sampling during 1913 - 1937 as per Annual Reports of the British Columbia Minister of Mines includes:

- John Bull: 1.4 oz. / ton Au for a "picked" sample; and 0.70 oz. / ton Au over 8 inches (0.20 metres).
- Spokane: 0.12 oz. / ton Au over 3 feet (0.91 metres).
- Marsellaise: 0.32 oz. / ton Au and 2 oz. / ton Ag over 26 inches (0.66 metres).
- Rio Grande: 1.2% Zn and 0.40 oz. / ton Ag over 5 feet (0.46 metres); and 28% Pb, 2% Zn, and 13.5 oz. / ton Ag for a "picked sample of galena."
- Superior (Lucky Todd): 11 oz. / ton Ag and 1.6% Cu over 50 inches (1.27 metres); and 0.6 oz. / ton Ag and 1% Cu over 34 inches (0.86 metres).
- Gold Mountain: 0.42 oz. / ton Au, 20.0 oz. / ton Ag and 4.9% Cu for a dump "picked" sample.

Sporadic exploration is reported on the property during the 1960s to early 1990s, and more recently between 2011 and 2016 as reported in various British Columbia assessment reports and Annual Reports of the British Columbia Minister of Mines. Reported work includes diamond drilling; trenching; geological mapping and prospecting; rock, soil, till and stream silt geochemical surveys (some samples collected by means of overburden drilling); and ground and airborne geophysics surveys. This includes local rock, soil and till geochemical surveys by Ximen in 2015 and 2016. Two diamond drill holes reported during the 1960s are interpreted by the author to be within the Treasure Mountain Silver property. Two diamond drill holes are reported in 1980, being in the north-central region of the property (near the Rainy (Cedarflat) occurrence). Reported exploration highlights since the mid-1960s include:

- Rainy (Cedarflat): Rock grab samples from a rock dump near an adit up to 11.89% Zn and 50.9 ppm (g/t) Ag; 1.42% Zn over 1 metre in drill core; zinc, lead and copper soil anomalies including samples over 1,000 ppm Zn; and numerous electromagnetic anomalies.

- North area of John Bull, Marsellaise, Spokane and Marks: 0.20 oz. / ton Au and 1.06 oz. / ton Ag for a "picked" sample at Marks showing; 4.7 g/t Au and 27 g/t Ag for a grab sample near a historic trench; copper soil anomalies.
- Superior (Lucky Todd): Rock dump grab samples exceeding 10,000 ppm Cu (> 1% Cu); chip sample of 6865 ppm Cu (0.6865% Cu) over 1 metre; copper and gold soil anomalies.
- Wels and Ash 2: Copper and molybdenum soil and stream silt anomalies with some samples exceeding 1000 ppm Cu; up to 8900 ppm Cu (0.89% Cu) in rock grab samples.

Recent exploration by Ximen during 2015 and 2016 included rock, soil and till geochemical surveys locally within the property. Soil and / or till geochemical anomalies were reported including the area of the Superior (Lucky Todd) occurrence with copper soil anomalies up to 730 ppm and gold up to 0.087 ppm reported. Narrow gold bearing quartz veins (reported to be approximately 20 centimetres) were reported in the east region of the property between Vuich Creek and the Tulameen River with vein grab samples reported to return up to 0.51 and 1.15 ppm (g/t) Au.

A $100,000 Phase I budget is recommended, focusing on MINFILE occurrences and other areas of reported significant mineralization. This recommended program includes:

- Locating historic workings (trenches, open-cuts and adits) and creating a base map.
- Geological mapping and rock sampling (and corresponding analysis) at MINFILE occurrences and other reported areas of significant mineralization.
- Soil geochemical sampling (and corresponding analysis) in areas of MINFILE occurrences and other reported areas of significant mineralization.
- Induced Polarization geophysics survey in area of Superior (Lucky Todd) MINFILE occurrence.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author was commissioned by New Destiny Mining Corp. to complete this report on the company's Treasure Mountain Silver property, located in southwest British Columbia (Figures 1 and 2). New Destiny entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% interest in the property to explore for, and if warranted, develop and mine polymetallic (silver, gold, lead, zinc, copper and / or molybdenum) deposits. The purpose of this report is to summarize historical work on the property including more recent exploration by Ximen Mining Corp. on the property; to make recommendations for further work, if warranted; and to provide a report that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 specifications.

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of New Destiny Mining Corp. The author has no interest in in the Treasure Mountain Silver property or in mineral claims in the vicinity of the property.

The Treasure Mountain Silver property consists of 41 mineral claims covering an area of 10,693.15 hectares (Figure 3). New Destiny Mining Corp. entered an option agreement with Ximen Mining Corp. in December 2016 to acquire a 100% interest in the Treasure Mountain Silver property in exchange for certain staged cash and share payments plus certain work expenditure requirements which are summarized in Section 4.0 of this report. These mineral claims are currently 100% owned by Ximen Mining Corp. Placer claims occur within the area of the Treasure Mountain Silver property of which Ximen and New Destiny have 0% interest.

A previous National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report covered 31 of the current Treasure Mountain Silver property mineral claims. This report titled 2012 Technical Report on the Treasure Mountain Property was completed in 2012 by Donald G. Allen, P.Eng. and Tor Bruland, P.Geo. for Canadian Strategic Metals Corp. (dated February 24, 2012). Ownership of these mineral claims has changed since the date of the 2012 Technical Report by Mr. Allen and Mr. Bruland with these claims now being 100% owned by Ximen Mining Corp. Ximen acquired these 31 claims during 2014. Ximen also staked 5 mineral claims during 2014 and 2016 and acquired another mineral claim in 2016 which are now part of the Treasure Mountain Silver property. Ximen staked 4 additional mineral claims during January 2017 which are also part of the property. Ximen conducted exploration during 2015 and 2016 locally within the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

At least ten British Columbia MINFILE occurrences area documented within the Treasure Mountain Silver property. These include seven hydrothermal vein, shear, disseminated and / or stockwork occurrences with plus or minus silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper as per the MINFILE records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. These include Blackjack (092HSW046), John Bull (092HSW050), Marsellaise (092HSW051), Spokane (092HSW052), Rainy

(092HSW066), Rio Grande (092HSE075) and Superior (092HSE240). Another gold, silver and copper bearing vein system is reported in British Columbia assessment reports approximately 450 metres southeast of the John Bull workings, referred to as Marks. The Cedar manganese occurrence (092HSW116) is reported in the northwest region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property. Two copper - molybdenum occurrences are reported in the southeast region of the property. These are Wel (092HSE136), being reported as hydrothermal vein and disseminated; and Ash 2 (092HSE100), being reported as hydrothermal - magmatic podiform and disseminated. These mineral occurrences are plotted on Figure 4.

The Superior silver, gold, lead and copper vein occurrence (MINFILE No. 092HSW049) is reported within the northern region of the property as per MINFILE coordinates. However certain British Columbia assessment reports clearly plot it outside the area of the Treasure Mountain Silver property. Other MINFILE occurrences with plus or minus silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper are reported on adjacent properties close to the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per reported MINFILE coordinates and various reports. These include U.S. Rambler (092HSW045), Venus Silver (092HSW117) and Gold Mountain (092HSW048). The Gold Mountain gold-silver-lead-copper vein occurrence is very close to or possibly within the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per certain British Columbia assessment reports.

The historic Treasure Mountain silver-lead-zinc mine (polymetallic veins) occurs on the adjacent Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining Inc.

The author has made an effort of use plain language throughout this report. Abbreviations in this report conform to standard industry usage and are listed in Appendix 1. The report contains some technical terms and abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader. A reputable geological dictionary should be consulted. Historical mineral exploration and mining data for British Columbia is typically documented in the Imperial System with units of length being reported in feet and inches, mass in tons, and precious metal grade in ounces per ton (oz. / ton). More recent exploration and mining data for British Columbia is generally reported in metric units such as centimetres or metres for length; metric tonnes for mass; and grams per tonne (g/t which equals parts per million (ppm)) or parts per billion (ppb) for precious metal grade. Historical information in this report includes both Imperial System units and metric units. Relevant conversion factors between Imperial and metric units are listed in Appendix 1. All costs noted in this report are in Canadian dollars. Sample locations referenced in this report for 2015 to 2016 Ximen work (including accompanying Figures 6 - 18) are referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83).

The Author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report as identified under Section 27 of this report. The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property and in the region is valid and has not encountered

any information to discredit such work. Thorough checks to confirm the results of such work and reports have not been done. Unless otherwise stated, the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data.

The author visited the Treasure Mountain Silver property during January 2017.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

No outside opinions were sought with respect to any aspects of this report. While title documents and an option agreement were reviewed for this study as identified under Section 2 and Section 4 of this report, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and summary of the terms of the applicable option agreement. The author accepts full responsibility for all portions of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Treasure Mountain Silver property is located in southwest British Columbia (Figures 1 and 2) within NTS 092H06E and 092H07W and the Similkameen and New Westminster Mining Divisions. The property is located within the Cascade Mountains approximately 30 kilometres east - northeast of Hope and approximately 20 kilometres southwest of the community of Tulameen. The property partially surrounds the Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining Inc., occurring northwest to northeast to southeast of Nicola's property. The Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining hosts the historic Treasure Mountain silver-lead-zinc mine.

The bulk of the Treasure Mountain Silver property is northwest, north and northeast of Treasure Mountain. The approximate center of this northern part of the property is 49.457 degrees Latitude and 121.085 degrees Longitude. Part of the property extends east and southeast of Treasure Mountain. The approximate center of the southeast region of the property is 49.382 degrees Latitude and 120.964 degrees Longitude. The northwest corner of the property is located at 49.4999 degrees Latitude and 121.1700 degrees Longitude. The southeast corner of the property is located at 49.3582 degrees Latitude and 120.8825 degrees Longitude. Tulameen River and Vuich Creek flow through the east region of the property.

The property consists of 41 MTO mineral claims, listed in Table 1 and plotted on Figure 3. These mineral claims are 100% owned by Ximen Mining Corp. These mineral claims together cover an area of 10,693.15 hectares. Ximen acquired these claims during 2014, 2016 and January 2017.

Placer claims occur within the area of the Treasure Mountain Silver property of which Ximen and New Destiny have 0% interest.

The property is subject to an option agreement between New Destiny Minerals Corp. and Ximen Mining Corp, dated in December 2016. Under the agreement, New Destiny may acquire a 100% interest in the property by making certain staged payments to Ximen over a four year period equal to a total of $400,000 in cash and / or common share payments in the capital of New Destiny, including $25,000 in cash upon signing of the agreement (this payment has been made) and $50,000 in cash and $50,000 in common shares in the capital of New Destiny upon TSX Venture Exchange approval of the agreement. New Destiny must also spend $750,000 in exploration on the property over the four year period. Ximen will retain a 2.5% net smelter return royalty (NSR Royalty**).** New Destiny may buy down 1% of the NSR Royalty by paying $1,000,000 to Ximen. Upon acquisition of the property by New Destiny, Ximen will have a right for nine months thereafter to elect to form a joint venture with New Destiny by paying to New Destiny the amount of money equal to 30% of the total amount expended on the property by New Destiny. If Ximen exercises this joint venture right, Ximen and New Destiny will enter into a joint venture for the exploration and development of the property.

Ximen acquired the claims during 2014 (33 claim), 2016 (4 claims) and 2017 (4 claims). Ximen owns 100% of all 41 claims. The four claims staked in January 2017 (1049097, 1049101, 1049103 and 1049104), although staked after the date of the agreement between Ximen and New Destiny, are also part of the agreement between the two companies. There are no underlying agreements regarding any of these claims.

At least ten British Columbia MINFILE occurrences area documented within the Treasure Mountain Silver property. These include seven hydrothermal vein, shear, disseminated and / or stockwork mineral occurrences with plus or minus silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper as per the MINFILE records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. These include Blackjack (092HSW046), John Bull (092HSW050), Marsellaise (092HSW051), Spokane (092HSW052), Rainy (092HSW066), Rio Grande (092HSE075) and Superior (092HSE240). Another gold, silver and copper bearing vein system, referred to as Marks, is located within the property as per its reported location in certain British Columbia assessment reports. Marks is located approximately 450 metres southeast of the John Bull workings as per these reports. Most of these occurrences have historic workings including open-cuts, adits and / or trenches. The Cedar manganese occurrence (MINFILE Number 092HSW116) is reported in the northwest region of the property. Two copper - molybdenum occurrences are reported in the southeast region of the property. These are Wel (092HSE136), being reported as hydrothermal vein and disseminated; and Ash 2 (092HSE100), being reported as hydrothermal - magmatic podiform and disseminated. These mineral occurrences are plotted on Figure 4.

The historic Treasure Mountain silver-lead-zinc mine (polymetallic veins) occurs on the adjacent Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining Inc. Other MINFILE occurrences with plus or minus silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper are reported on adjacent properties as per reported MINFILE coordinates and / or other reports. These include U.S. Rambler (092HSW045), Venus Silver (092HSW117), Superior (092HSW049) and Gold Mountain (092HSW048). The Gold Mountain gold-silver-lead-copper vein occurrence is very close to or possibly within the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per certain British Columbia assessment reports. Although MINFILE coordinates for the Superior gold-silver-lead-copper vein occurrence place it in the Treasure Mountain Silver property, certain British Columbia assessment reports clearly plot it outside and close to the property.

Mineral claims in the province of British Columbia may be maintained either by registering exploration and development work that was performed on the claim or submitting a payment instead of exploration and development. Exploration and development work is defined in section 1 of the *Mineral Tenure Act Regulation* as either physical exploration and development or technical exploration and development. Some examples of physical exploration and development are trenches, open cuts, adits, pits, shafts and other underground activity for the purposes of collecting samples or other geological or technical information. Some examples of technical exploration and development are prospecting; geological surveys and studies; geophysical surveys; geochemical surveys; mineral resource or ore reserve calculations; and drilling. The reader is advised to consult the Ministry of Energy and Mines for a complete list of allowable activities to maintain claims.

Changes to the *Mineral Tenure Act Regulation* came into effect on July 1, 2012. All claims at that time were treated as if they were in their first anniversary year for assessment purposes as of the date of the implementation (July 1, 2012). This change affected 32 older Treasure Mountain Silver property mineral claims with issue dates prior to July 1, 2012. These 32 mineral claims are currently considered to be in anniversary year 5 for assessment purposes. Newer mineral claims 1031240, 1031241, 1047457, 1047458, 1047476, 1049097, 1049101, 1049103 and 1049104 were not affected by this change as they were staked after July 1, 2012. Mineral claims 1031240 and 1031241 are considered to be in anniversary year 3; while mineral claims 1047457, 1047458, 1047476, 1049097, 1049101, 1049103 and 1049104 are considered to be in anniversary year 1.

Table 1: Treasure Mountain Silver Property Mineral Claims

Title No.	Title Name	Registered Owner	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
538995	GPEX CXXXVI FANCY THAT	Ximen Mining Corp.	2006/aug/09	2017/dec/2	83.95
831855	RIO GRANDE	Ximen Mining Corp.	2010/aug/19	2017/dec/2	126.19
834961	WELLS EXTENSION	Ximen Mining Corp.	2010/oct/03	2017/dec/2	504.93
845588	RIO GRANDE	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/feb/05	2017/dec/2	336.5
846267	H-1	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/feb/12	2017/dec/2	21.01
846268	H-2	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/feb/12	2017/dec/2	63.04
850403	TREASURE 1	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	420.05
850404	MAGGY	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	335.84
850405	TREASURE 2	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	420.13
850406	TREASURE 3	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	420.05
850407	TREASURE 4	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	419.91
850408	TREASURE 5	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	293.98
850409	TREASURE 6	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	441.5
850412	TREASURE 7	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	420.65
850414	TREASURE CHEST	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	420.54
850424	TREASURE ISLAND	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	420.34
850483	TREASURE HILL	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	419.91
850484	TREASURE VALLEY	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	336.12
850485	COKIEHALLA	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	420
850486	COKIEHALLA 2	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/01	2017/dec/2	356.86
850648	TULIE SILVER 1	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/03	2017/dec/2	420.15
850649	TULIE SILVER 2	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/03	2017/dec/2	420.02
850651	TULIE SILVER 3	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/03	2017/dec/2	419.99
850653	RAIL ROAD 1	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/03	2017/dec/2	419.82
850657	KELLY	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/03	2017/dec/2	419.91
850660	RAILL ROAD 2	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/apr/03	2017/dec/2	251.81
878629	GOLD LEDGE	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/aug/02	2017/dec/2	84.01
904193		Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/oct/01	2017/dec/2	125.9
904212		Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/oct/01	2017/dec/2	20.99
904224	MARSAILLE	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/oct/01	2017/dec/2	83.93
904231	MESS	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/oct/01	2017/dec/2	41.97
904237	MID-2	Ximen Mining Corp.	2011/oct/01	2017/dec/2	41.97
1031240		Ximen Mining Corp.	2014/sep/30	2017/dec/2	42.02
1031241		Ximen Mining Corp.	2014/sep/30	2017/dec/2	146.99
1047457	TREASURE MOUNTAIN EX 1	Ximen Mining Corp.	2016/oct/26	2017/oct/26	84.13
1047458	TM EX2	Ximen Mining Corp.	2016/oct/26	2017/oct/26	41.98
1047476	TM EX3	Ximen Mining Corp.	2016/oct/27	2017/oct/27	336.55
1049097	CRA20172	Ximen Mining Corp.	2017/jan/11	2018/jan/11	21.03
1049101		Ximen Mining Corp.	2017/jan/11	2018/jan/11	210.23
1049103		Ximen Mining Corp.	2017/jan/11	2018/jan/11	210.37
1049104		Ximen Mining Corp.	2017/jan/11	2018/jan/11	167.88

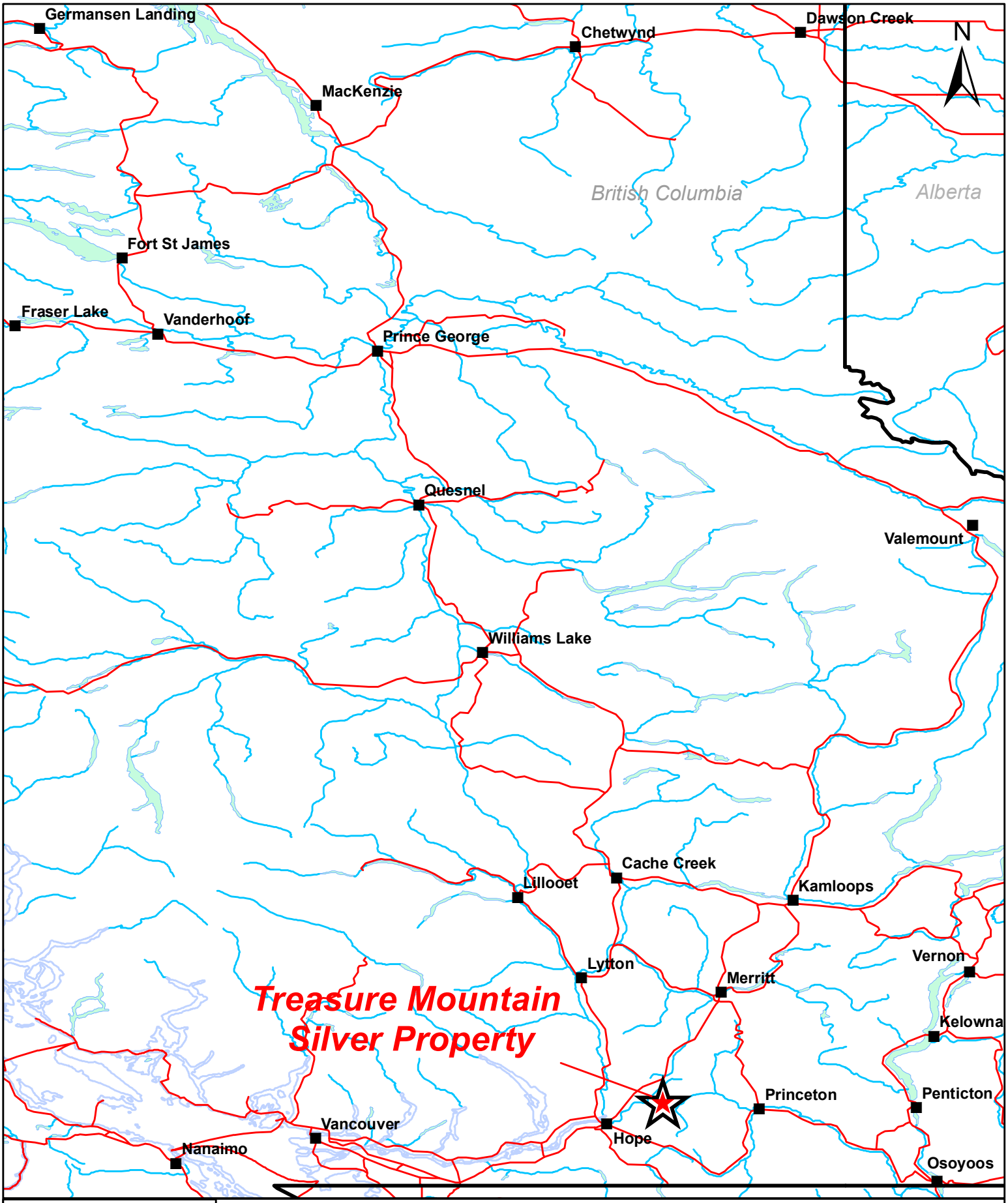

Figure 1

Property Location Map

2017-01-19

J. Lewis

1:2,000,000

CMG

Major Communities

Border

Major Road

River

Lake

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP

Spatial Data from Geogratis, accessed January 19, 2017

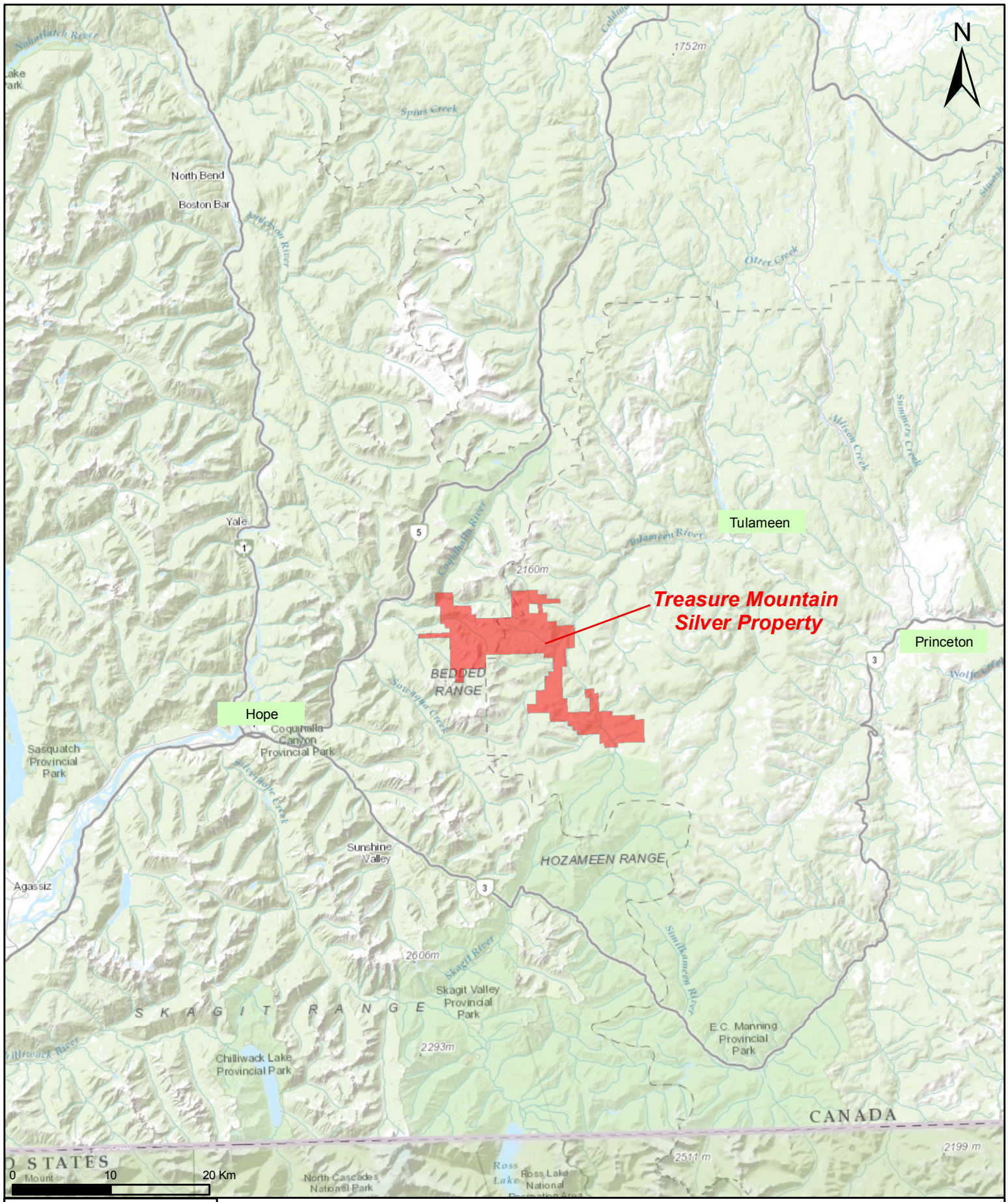

Figure 2

Local Location Map

2017-01-19

J. Lewis

1:500,000

CMG

River

Lake

Major Road

Property Boundary

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP

Spatial Data from Esri et.al, accessed January 19, 2017

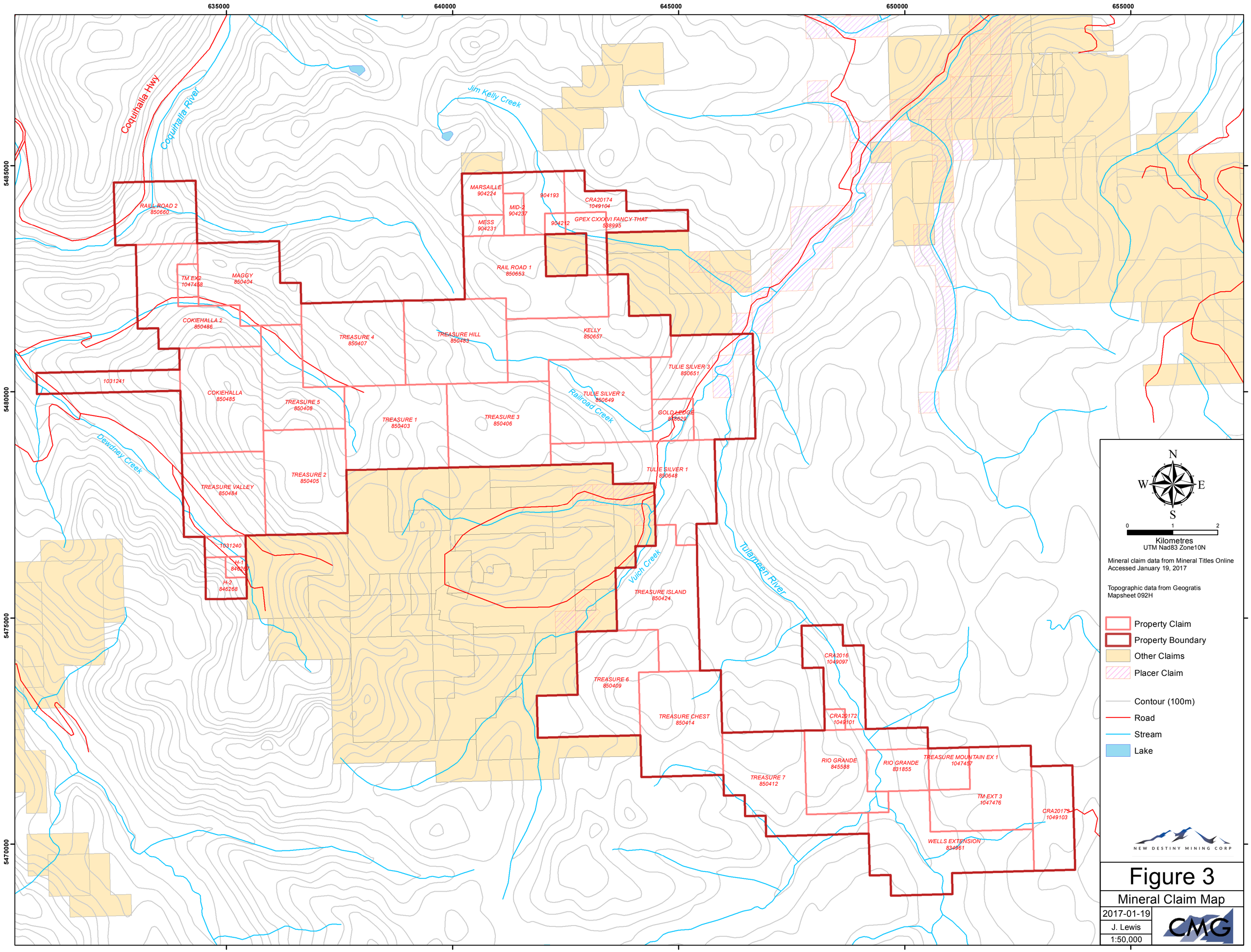

Figure 3

Mineral Claim Map

2017-01-19	CMG
J. Lewis	
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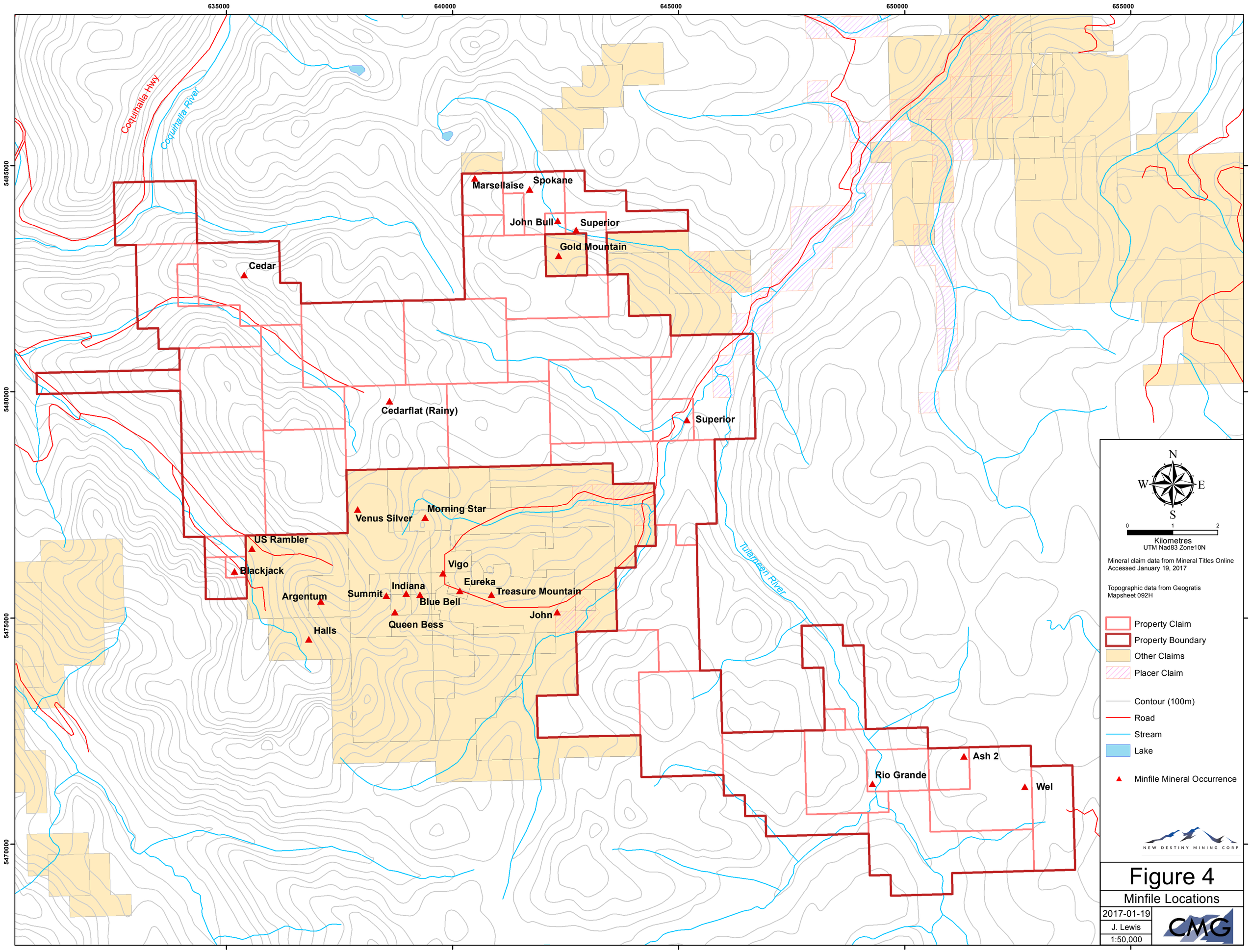
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Coquihalla Hwy
Coquihalla River
Tulameen River
Marsellaise
Spokane
John Bull
Superior
Gold Mountain
Cedar
Cedarflat (Rainy)
Superior
Morning Star
Venus Silver
US Rambler
Blackjack
Vigo
Eureka
Treasure Mountain
Indiana
Summit
Blue Bell
Argentum
Queen Bess
John
Halls
Ash 2
Rio Grande
Wel
N
W
E
S
0
1
2
Kilometres
UTM Nad83 Zone10N
Mineral claim data from Mineral Titles Online
Accessed January 19, 2017
Topographic data from Geogratis
Mapsheet 092H
Property Claim
Property Boundary
Other Claims
Placer Claim
Contour (100m)
Road
Stream
Lake
Minfile Mineral Occurrence
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP
Figure 4
Minfile Locations
2017-01-19
J. Lewis
1:50,000
CMG

Annual work requirements to maintain a mineral claim are:

$5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
$10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
$15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
$20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Cash-in-lieu of work to maintain a mineral claim are:

$10 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
$20 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
$30 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
$40 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

A Notice of Work permit is required for any surface or underground exploration involving mechanical disturbance. A Notice of Work has been approved by the British Columbia government for diamond drilling and trenching within the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

Ximen Mining Corp. holds under-surface rights only to the Treasure Mountain Silver property. The property covers crown land. There are recreation sites within the property. The Horseguard Camp recreation site (approximately 69.9 hectares) is located in the southeast region of the property along the Tulameen River. The Wells Lake recreation site (approximately 28.3 hectares) is also located in the southeast region of the property around Wells Lake. The Sutter Creek recreational site (approximately 26.4 hectares) is located in the east region of the property along Sutter Creek. Immediately to the east is the Vuich Falls recreational site (approximately 37.2 hectares) which occurs along Vuich Creek. The Tulameen Falls recreational site (approximately 39.5 hectares) is located in the northeast region of the property, along Tulameen Creek and the mouth of Vuich Creek.

Historic workings are reported locally within the Treasure Mountain Silver property, representing a potential safety hazard. These include adits, open cuts and trenches. A muck pile with sulfide mineralization is reported near an adit at the Rainy (Cedarflat) occurrence in the north-central region of the property. A rock dump is indicated in a 1937 report in the northern-most region of the property in the area of the John Bull occurrence. Rock dumps are reported in the northeast region of the property near adits north of Railroad Creek in the area of the Superior (Lucky Todd) occurrence. Sulfide mineralization is also reported in workings locally on the property. The author is unaware if these reported muck / dump piles and the various workings constitute a significant environmental liability.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRACTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Treasure Mountain Silver property can be accessed from BC Provincial Highway No. 5 (Coquihalla Highway) by exiting at the Coquihalla Lake / Highway Rest Stop turnoff and following the two - lane unpaved Tulameen River Forest Service Road (Tulameen River FSR) generally south for approximately 30 kilometres (to the east region of the property). The property can also be accessed by following the narrow unpaved Tulameen River Road west from the community of Tulameen which joins the Tulameen River FSR north of the property. Both roads are usable on a year round basis although considerable snow removal may be expected during winter months. Other logging roads branch off the Tulameen River FRS Road to different regions of the property (lower elevations). Temporary access issues using these roads can be expected during periods of excessive snow fall. Maintenance of these roads is expected to be related to logging activities. Access to higher elevation areas within the property may be more efficient by helicopter.

5.2 Climate

The author was unable to find climatic information for the Treasure Mountain Silver property. Government of Canada climate data during 1981 - 2010 for Hope Slide (west-southwest of the Treasure Mountain Silver property) indicate lower precipitation in the summer months of July and August with normal precipitation of 48.5 and 41.3 millimetres respectively; and higher precipitation between October and March with the highest normal precipitation in November (202.5 millimetres). Normal snowfall for Hope Slide is highest in December and January, being 70.6 and 68.9 centimetres respectively.

Extreme temperatures are reported for the area with “winter lows of about -40 degrees Celsius to summer highs of about 30 degrees Celsius” with “heavy snow fall during the winter months” (Schuss, 2012).

The optimal time for exploration activities is 5 to 6 months during spring to fall. As stated in Section 5.1, excessive snow during the remaining months can be expected to cause temporary access issues along roads. The operating season is year-round although delays can be expected during periods of heavy snow fall including areas of avalanche danger.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Treasure Mountain Silver property is remote. Other than the Tulameen River FSR and other logging roads in certain parts of the property, it lacks local infrastructure. The Tulameen River FSR and connecting roads (gravel Tulameen River Road and paved Coquihalla Highway) connect the property to resources at Tulameen and Hope. There are campsites in a few locations on the property at recreation sites. Campsites are located at the Vuich Falls recreational site in the east region of the property. The campground can be accessed from the Tulameen River FSR. As per Recreation Sites and Trails BC (www.sitesandtrailsBC.ca), the camp site is suitable for tents, small trailers and truck campers. Campsites are also located at the adjacent Sutter Creek recreational site, being located adjacent to the Tulameen River FSR. Campsites are also located in the Horseguard Camp recreational site in the southeast region of the property. However access is only by hiking or horseback as per Recreation Sites and Trails BC (www.sitesandtrailsBC.ca).

The community of Tulameen is the nearest community, located approximately 20 kilometres to the northeast of the property. It is a recreational community located at the south end of Otter Lake and just north of the Tulameen River. Fuel, basic supplies, groceries and accommodations are available in Tulameen. Hope is located approximately 30 kilometres west-southwest of the property. The drive from Hope to the property via "the Coquihalla Highway and the Tulameen FSR takes approximately one hour" (Schuss, 2012). Hope offers a greater variety of similar services (as compared to Tulameen) plus additional services such as bus companies and charter helicopter services and a regional airport.

5.4 Physiography

The Treasure Mountain Silver property is located in the Cascade Mountains (other names for the mountain range include the Cascade Range and Cascades). This major mountain range of western North America extends from southern British Columbia through Washington and Oregon states to northern California. "The Cascade Mountains are extremely rugged, with many of the lesser peaks steep and glaciated, with valleys quite low relative to its peaks and ridges, resulting in great local relief" (Schuss, 2012). Elevation within the property varies greatly between creek and river valleys and adjacent peaks, ranging from a low of approximately of 500 metres (northwest corner of the property at the Coquihalla River) to some peaks exceeding 1800 metres elevation (maximum of 1974 metres). The southeast corner of the property is less rugged although some peaks are in the 1600 - 1700 metres elevation range, including the southeast corner boundary of the property which reaches an elevation of approximately 1710 metres. The valleys of Vuich Creek and Tulameen River in the east region of the property drop to below 1300, 1200 and 1100 metres elevation.

Vuich Creek and Tulameen River form distinct valleys in the east region of the property. Various creeks drain into Vuich Creek and Tulameen River in the east half of the property forming smaller valleys. These include Podunk Creek, Railroad Creek and Jim Kelly Creek. In the west half of the property, Carry Creek, Cedarflat Creek and Dewdney Creek drain west-northwest through valleys towards the Coquihalla River. The Coquihalla River flows through the northwest corner of the property.

6.0 HISTORY

Previous exploration and workings within the area of the Treasure Mountain Silver property is documented in various mineral exploration assessment reports filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and Annual Reports of the British Columbia Minister of Mines. Some of this work dates back to the early 1900s. Claims were reported to be held in the northern region of the property (Jim Kelly Creek area) as early as the 1890s. Most of the historical work was focused on local mineral occurrences. There are multiple mineral occurrences documented within the property and others documented near it's boundary as per British Columbia MINFILE records. These occurrences are described in more detail in Section 7.2.

6.1 Pre-Ximen Mining Corp. Work

6.11 West Region in area of Blackjack (MINFILE No. 092HSW046) Occurrence

The Blackjack silver - lead - zinc occurrence is reported along Dewdney Creek, in the west region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property within mineral claim 846267 as per British Columbia MINFILE records. The earliest reported work was in 1913 with the claim owners stated to be George Cook, Ernest Rice, and others as per the 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines. This 1913 report states the "main showing" "is in an open-cut 20 feet from the bed of Dewdney creek, exposing a mineralized seam paralleling the strike of the sedimentary rocks in which it occurs." This report states the seam to be 10 - 12 inches (25 to 30 centimetres wide), consisting of "crushed and altered wall-rock" with minor pyrite and trace galena and "zinc-blende" (sphalerite). A sample at that time across 12 inches (30 centimetres) was reported to contain trace amounts of silver and gold. The 1913 report states that George Cook worked another small showing "down the creek" where traces of zinc and galena were reported in both walls of a 20 foot (6.1 metre) wide "black coarse-grained dyke." The 1913 report states the dyke to run ñup and down the creek" and cut the "quartzite nearly at right angles."

Silver Saddle Mines Ltd. conducted geological mapping in the area of the Blackjack occurrence (and nearby U.S. Rambler silver - lead - zinc occurrence: MINFILE 092HSW045) in 1985 and

1987 (Assessment Report Nos. 14714 and 17117 - Rodstrom, 1985 and Jones, 1987). Three shears with pyrite and minor galena and sphalerite were reported and sampled. The northern-most shear was reported 100 metres east of the main fork of Dewdney Creek, which would be very close to the eastern boundary of mineral claim 846267. A 10 centimetre sample across this shear was reported to assay 0.45 oz. / ton silver. Silver Saddle speculated this to be the U.S. Rambler occurrence. MINFILE coordinates place the U.S. Rambler occurrence outside the Treasure Mountain Silver property, being northeast of Blackjack. U.S. Rambler is discussed further in Section 23. Another sample was collected approximately 500 metres south of the main fork of Dewdney Creek. This 20 centimetre sample was reported to assay 0.68 oz. / ton silver. MINFILE reports this sample to be of leached wall rock adjacent to a black felsic dyke.

6.12 North-Central to Northwest Regions including areas of Rainy and Cedar Occurrences (MINFILE Nos. 0922HSW066 and 092HSW116)

The Rainy (Cedarflat) zinc - copper occurrence is reported in the north-central region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE records. Craigmont Mines Ltd. conducted geological, soil geochemical and magnetic geophysics surveys in this area during 1967 (Assessment Report No. 1560 - Young, 1968). Generally minor amounts of sphalerite and pyrrhotite and trace amounts of chalcopyrite were reported along small fractures and shears. Pyrite was reported to be more widespread. Magnetic anomalies were reported, being correlated with magnetite in diorite intrusions and pyrrhotite. Magnetic trends were reported to be northeast trending correlating with pyrrhotite bearing shears. Zinc soil geochemical anomalies were reported (some samples reported to exceed 3,000 ppm Zn). Soil samples were reported to return up to 195 ppm Cu. Trenches and an adit are plotted on a Craigmont map.

Noranda Exploration Company, Limited conducted geological mapping; soil geochemical and geophysics (magnetometer and C.E.M.) surveys; and diamond drilling (2 holes totalling 112.28 metres) in the area of the Rainy occurrence during 1980 (Assessment Report Nos. 8253 and 8884 – Mathieson, 1980 and Lewis, 1980). Noranda reported evidence of previous work, stating “numerous partially caved in trenches and a slumped adit” (Mathieson, 1980). Noranda stated the main showing to be at the adit and reported a mineralized muck pile. Mineralization was reported to be “massive sphalerite, minor pyrite and pyrrhotite in a quartz gangue” (Mathieson, 1980). Sphalerite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and local minor chalcopyrite was reported in the historic trenches in sedimentary rocks. Magnetic and C.E.M (Vertical Shootback Electromagnetic) anomalies were reported. Soil geochemical anomalies for zinc (up to 1200 ppm Zn), lead (up to 420 ppm Pb) and copper (up to 110 ppm Cu) were reported. Subsequent diamond drilling of two holes tested coincident C.E.M. anomalies and Cu-Zn soil anomalies. The holes were reported to intersect narrow (< 2 millimetres) infrequent carbonate veins with sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. A one metre core length sample was reported to assay 1.42% Zn.

Canadian International Minerals Inc. prospected the Rainy occurrence area in 2011 and found the collapsed adit (Assessment Report No. 32780 - Bruland, 2012). Three samples reported to contain massive sphalerite - pyrrhotite with quartz were collected from the dump adjacent to the adit. These reported samples and analyses are listed in Table 2:

Table 2: 2011 Canadian International Minerals Inc. Dump Samples at Rainy (Cedarflat) Occurrence

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
184329	638591	5479779	7.4	19.2	1,621	15
184330	638591	5479779	6.5	17.3	876	29.4
184331	638591	5479779	11.9	50.9	1,937	122.6

(Source: Bruland, 2012)

Canadian Strategic Metals Corp. conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey in this region during 2011 on behalf of Canadian International Minerals Inc. (Assessment Report Nos. 33634 and 33536 - Bruland, 2012 and Schuss, 2012). Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. performed the survey. "The survey interpretation identified a total of 988 discrete EM anomaly responses" (Bruland, 2012). The EM conductors along the west part of the survey were interpreted to reflect the Chuwanten Fault. The survey also produced magnetic lows in the area of this fault. A concentration of EM conductors was identified around the Rainy showing interpreted to possibly reflect extension of sulfide mineralization which was found in the collapsed adit dump (Figure 5). A magnetic high is coincident with this cluster of conductors. A northwest trending zone of EM conductors was reported along the west bank of Cedarflat Creek, reported to possibly reflect sulfide mineralization. A magnetic high anomaly was also reported along the west bank of Cedarflat Creek.

The Cedar manganese occurrence is reported in the northwest region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates. MINFILE states the occurrence to occur "on a high ridge separating Cedarflat and Carry creeks." There is little documentation regarding this occurrence. A 1920 GSC report stated it to be a "manganese deposit of commercial importance." Limited prospecting was conducted for William Amey in the area in 2007(Assessment Report No. 29362 - Amey, 2007). The one day program failed to locate the occurrence.

Canadian International Minerals Inc. (CIN) examined satellite imagery of the Sutter Creek area during 2012 (Assessment Report No. 33536 - Schuss, 2012) which included the north-central region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property, north of the Nicola Mining Inc. property. Based on this imagery CIN speculated there to be "several hundred meters of old trenches / roads on the slope north of Sutter Creek" (Schuss, 2012). An attempt to access this area by CIN was aborted due to bad weather.

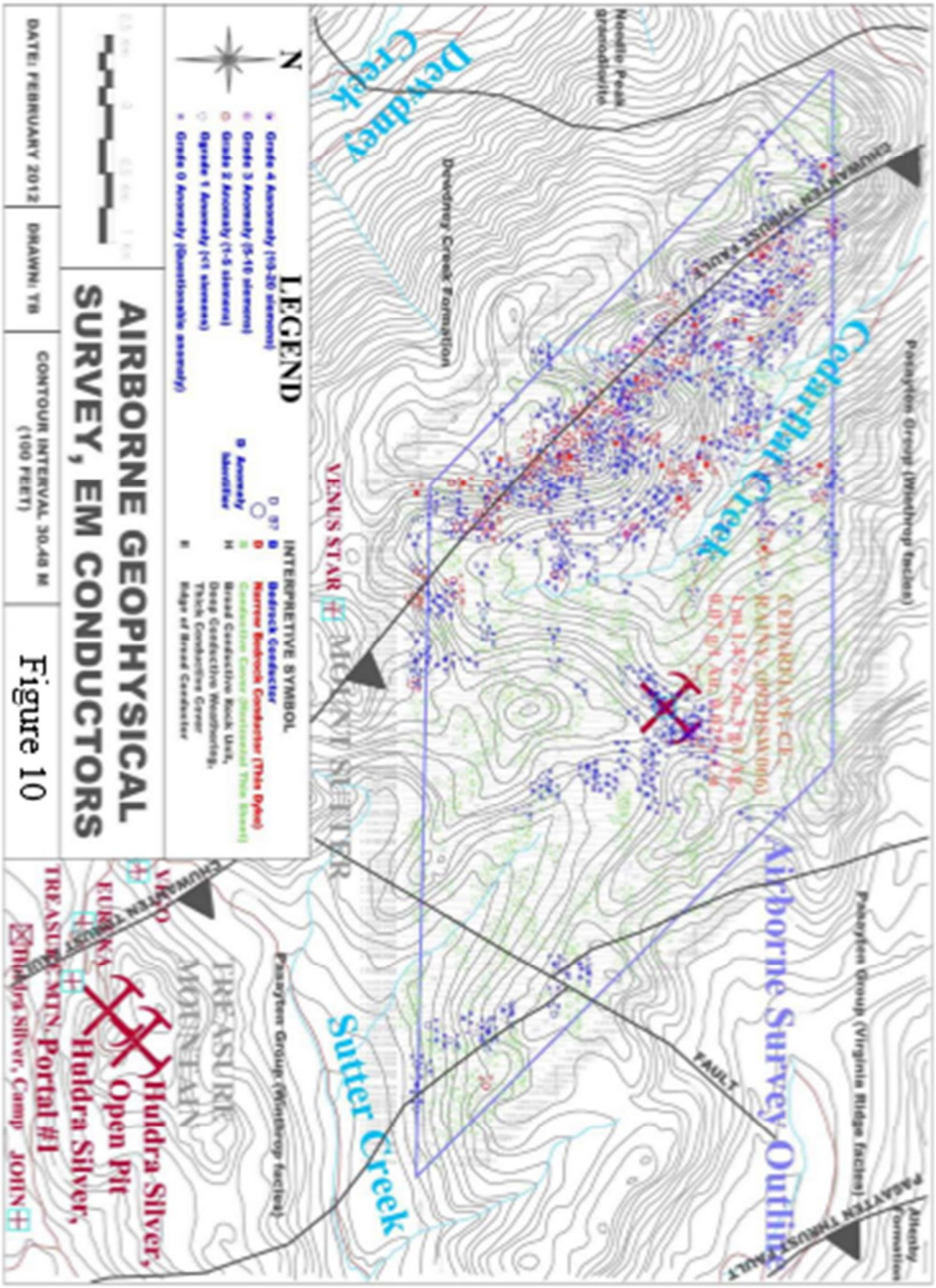


Figure 5: Canadian International Minerals Inc. 2011 Airborne Geophysical Survey, EM Conductors (source: Schuss, 2012 - Figure 10)

6.13 North Region in area of Jim Kelly Creek including John Bull, Marsellaise and Spokane Occurrences (MINFILE Nos. 092HSW 050, 092HSW051 and 092HSW052)

The Marsellaise gold - silver - copper - lead, Spokane gold and John Bull gold - silver - copper occurrences are reported in the northern region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property in the area of Jim Kelly Creek as per British Columbia MINFILE records. Jim Kelly is reported to have claims in this area dating from the late 1890s to the at least 1913 (1913 Annual Report of British Columbia Minister of Mines). Marsellaise is reported to be the western-most of the three, "located along the west fork of Jim Kelly Creek" as per MINFILE. John Bull is the reported to be the eastern-most of the three, located along Jim Kelly Creek. The 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines includes a map showing the locations of these occurrences.

The 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines indicates mixed ownership of mineral claims in the Kelly Creek camp at that time involving Jim Kelly and an un-named company. This 1913 report provides information for the three occurrences. For Marsellaise, a sample was reported to assay 0.02 oz. Au over 4 feet (1.2 metres). This report states two open cuts at Spokane with pyrite bearing quartz stringers. A sample across this 3 foot wide (0.9 metres) zone was reported to assay 0.12 oz. Au. The report states a 20 foot (6.1 metre) open-cut and an adjoining 25 foot (7.6 metre) tunnel at John Bull following a 6 to 10 inch wide (15-25 centimetres) quartz vein. A sample at the face of the tunnel across the 8 inch (20 centimetres) vein was reported to assay 0.70 oz. Au and 0.50 oz. Ag. A hand-picked high-grade sample was reported to assay 1.40 oz. Au.

The 1937 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines provides further information for the John Bull and Marsellaise occurrences. The report states W. B. Marks owned claims in the John Bull area and refers to the open cut and short adit. The vein was stated to be 5-12 inches wide (13-30 centimetres). A sample of the vein (averaging 7 inches or 18 centimetres) from the open-cut was reported to assay 0.30 oz. / ton Au. The MINFILE report states a 6 metre "open cut-cut and short adit" was developed at Marsellaise exposing a 12-66 centimetre wide mineralized quartz vein (referencing the 1937 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines). The 1937 report states that a sample across the widest part of the vein (26 inches or 66 centimetres) returned 0.32 oz. / ton gold and 2 oz. / ton silver while another sample at the portal across 5.5 inches (14 centimetres) returned 0.31 oz. / ton gold and 1 oz./ ton silver.

The 1965 and 1966 Annual Reports of the British Columbia Minister of Mines state that Bethex Explorations Ltd. explored the Jim Kelly Creek area, conducting geological and geophysics (induced polarization) surveys, trenching (35 trenches) and diamond drilling (5 holes). These Annual Reports do not provide trench or drill hole locations or results. Canadian International Minerals Inc. (CIN) researched this area in 2012 and reported finding information on the Bethex

exploration program in the "British Columbia government's Property File system, specifically through the Cyprus-Anvil file" (Assessment Report No. 33536 - Schuss, 2012). The author located two 1967 reports in the Cyprus-Anvil files documenting the work by Bethex (Hodgson, 1967 and Darney, 1967) including drill core and surface sampling highlights and locations of drill holes and the location of one area of surface sampling. These 1967 reports do not report the locations of trenches and do not provide laboratory certificates. The drill hole dips and lengths were not reported. The drill holes are plotted as being angle holes to the east and northeast. Holes 1 to 3 in what was referred to as the Northwest Zone appears to be outside the current Treasure Mountain Silver property. Holes 4 and 5 and reported surface sample results at the reported Main Showing appear to be within the Treasure Mountain Silver property in the general area of the Spokane occurrence. IP anomalies were reported. The CIN report does indicate Bethex trench locations on a map, being in the general area of the Spokane and Marsellaise occurrences (Figure 6). Tables 3 and 4 are reproduced from one of the 1967 reports with feet converted to metres. The author interprets the reference to the Northeast Zone in the 1967 report to be an error as the report refers to the Northwest Zone.

Table 3: 1966 Bethex Explorations Diamond Drilling Highlights: Jim Kelly Creek Area

Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Zone
1	156.97	175.26	18.29	0.12	Northeast Zone
2	51.82	57.91	6.10	0.56	Northeast Zone
3	89.31	98.45	9.14	0.25	Northeast Zone
4	80.47	98.76	18.29	0.06	Main Showing
5	99.06	108.20	9.14	0.09	Main Showing

(Source: Hodgson, 1967)

Table 4: 1966 Bethex Explorations Surface Sampling Highlights: Jim Kelly Creek Area - Main Showing

# of Samples	Sample Distance (m)	Ag (oz.)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
9	29.26	0.07	0.2	0.31
8	22.25	0.15	0.2	0.15
6	18.29	0.16	0.17	0.2
3	9.14	0.16	0.25	trace

(Source: Hodgson, 1967)

These mineralized zones are discussed further in Section 7.2.

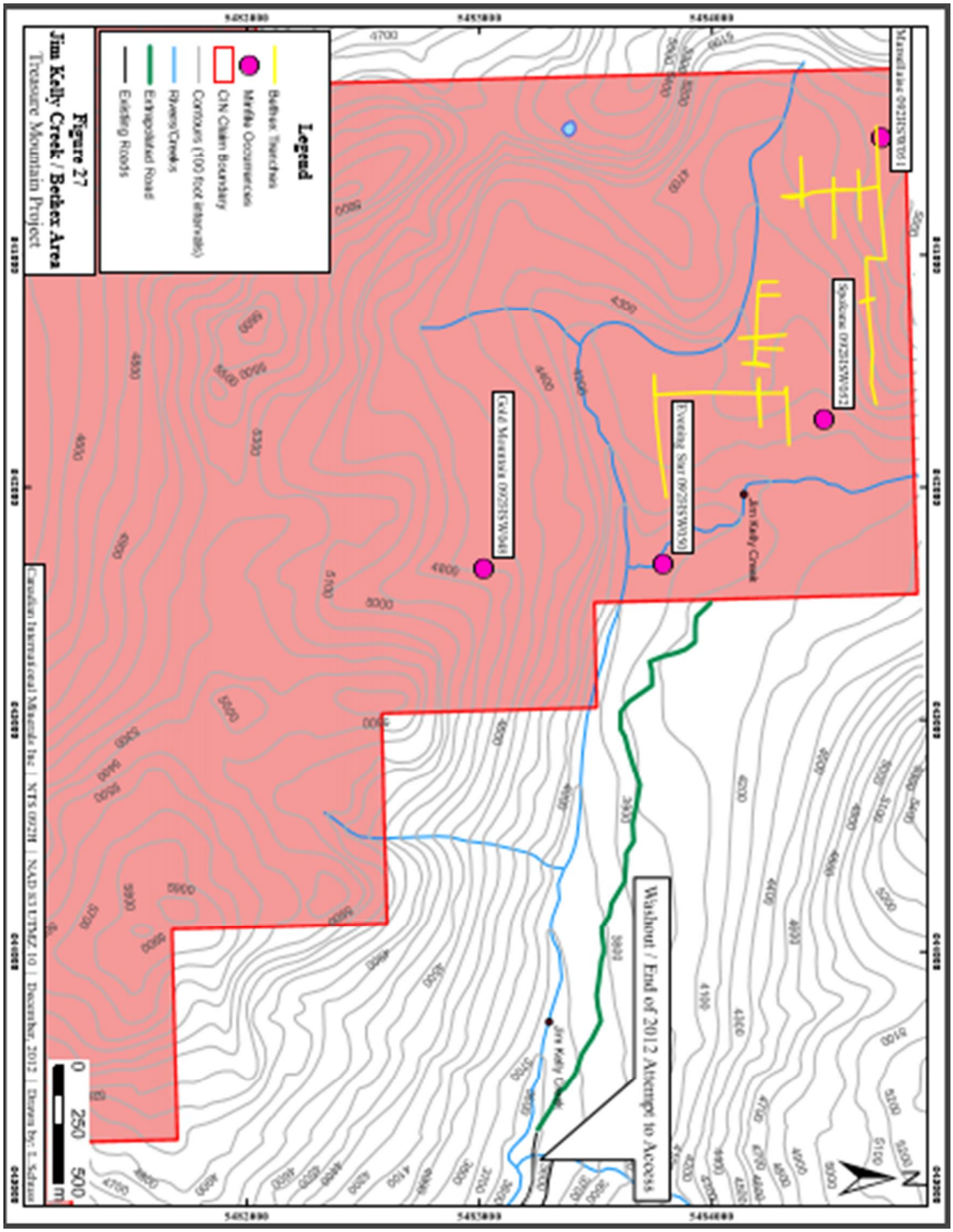


Figure 6: Jim Kelly Creek Area - Bethex Explorations Trench Locations (source: Schuss, 2012 - Figure 27)

Amazon Petroleum Corp. conducted a VLF-EM geophysics surveys and geological / prospecting surveys during 1982 and 1984 in the Jim Kelly Creek area that may have covered part of Treasure Mountain Silver property (Assessment Report Nos. 10961 and 12390 - Curtis, 1982 and 1984). VLF-EM anomalies were reported.

Clifton Resources Limited conducted prospecting and a geological investigation during 1982 that covered the northern most region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property (Assessment Report No. 10868 - Longe, 1982). This program also included a reconnaissance soil geochemistry survey further north of the current Treasure Mountain Silver property. Of note, local soil composite samples in the upper drainage region of Jim Kelly Creek, north of the Treasure Mountain Silver property and south to southeast of Coquihalla Mountain were reported to be anomalous for gold (up to 158 ppb Au) and silver (up to 4.4 ppm Ag). Clifton Resources conducted additional prospecting and limited soil sampling in 1985 (Assessment Report No. 14362 - Gourlay, 1986). The soil sampling was again conducted north of the Treasure Mountain Silver property and focused on one area of gold anomalies from the 1982 survey. These soil samples returned lower values of gold (maximum of 10 ppb Au reported).

B. R. Mowry explored this area intermittently during 1982 - 1991, conducting geological mapping; soil geochemical; and geophysical (Self-Potential, VLF-EM16 electromagnetic and magnetometer) surveys (Assessment Report Nos. 10685, 13829, 17865, 19306, 20470 and 21805 - Bysouth, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991). Two zones of copper soil anomalies were reported northwest of the John Bull occurrence (up to 248 ppm Cu reported). Reported copper and zinc values were determined using a field analytical procedure involving a variety of chemical solutions (samples were not submitted to a laboratory). Self-Potential and VLF-EM16 anomalies were reported. It was reported that "quartz-carbonate vein systems occur in abundance along rock exposures created by Jim Kelly and Gold Mountain Creeks" (Bysouth, 1990). It was reported that 1990 mapping "revealed the presence of a large westerly striking shear system along the lower Jim Kelly Creek valley", being exposed at the John Bull and Marks zones, being "marked by extreme brittle, or cataclastic, deformation accompanied by strong carbonate alteration" (Bysouth, 1991).

Assessment Report Numbers 20470 and 21805 provide details of both the John Bull and Marks quartz-carbonate vein systems. The John Bull vein system was reported to consist of "three major subparallel veins confined to a zone of schistose wall rock which is up to 10 m wide" (Bysouth, 1991). The veins were reported to strike 005 - 010 degrees, dip 35-50 degrees west, contain pyrite and have a maximum width of 0.42 metres (east-most vein), with the west-most vein breaking into "numerous small subparallel branches" near the adit entrance and within the adit (Bysouth, 1991). Maps in these reports indicate the Marks vein system to be located along Jim Kelly Creek approximately 450 metres southeast of the John Bull workings. A tunnel approximately 9 metres long is reported at the Marks zone, "driven along a system of quartz lenses" (Bysouth, 1991). The

Marks veins system was reported to strike approximately 340 degrees, dip 45 degrees west, have a width of approximately 1.5 metres, and contain "sparse sulfides, mainly chalcopyrite" (Bysouth, 1990). A "picked sample" was reported to return 0.20 oz. / ton gold and 1.06 oz. / ton silver (Bysouth, 1991).

Todd Parsons conducted prospecting, stream sediment sampling and a small magnetometer geophysics survey in this area during 1988 (Assessment Report No. 18826 - Parsons, 1989). One magnetic anomaly was reported. The stream sediment samples were reported to be collected along Jim Kelly Creek with most samples collected north of the current Treasure Mountain Silver property as per a map in the report. Three stream sediments samples exceeded 10 ppb, one appearing to be within the current Treasure Mountain Silver property (13 ppb Au) as per a map in the report. Two stream sediment samples north of the current Treasure Mountain Silver property (as per the report map) were reported to return 21 and 102 ppb Au. A sample consisting of a "collection of quartz float on top of a filled in trench" was reported to return 4700 ppb (4.7 ppm or g/t) Au and 27.0 ppm Ag (Parsons, 1989). A small number of rock samples were reported to return between 102 and 380 ppb Au. The assessment report includes a map with numerous trench locations which are probably those of Bethex. Many of these trenches appear to be in northern region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

6.14 East Region in area of Railroad Creek and Vuich Creek including Superior Occurrence (MINFILE No. 092HSE240)

The Superior (Lucky Todd) copper - gold occurrence is reported to be located in the northeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property. The British Columbia MINFILE report states it to be "on the east bank of the Tulameen River (Vuich Creek), 100 metres east of the mouth of Railroad Creek." The Superior occurrence is plotted at this location on a map in the 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines. This report states claim owners at that time to be J. C. Reilley and partners and describes the occurrence as a partially mineralized quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke. A sample across 5 feet (1.5 metres) was reported to assay 0.02 oz. gold. The 1937 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines states Dan Vuich to own claims in this area. The property name was indicated to be Lucky Todd. This 1937 report indicates multiple showings (some related to shearing) with workings consisting "of a little surface work and eleven adits of an aggregate footage of more than 600 feet." These showings appear to be different than the 1913 report as some adits are reported at elevation above an access road and copper is mentioned at differing elevations. Copper bearing zones are indicated in some adits. One sample across 50 inches (1.27 metres) was reported to assay 1.6% Cu and 11 oz. per ton Ag. Another sample across 34 inches (0.86 metres) at the same exposure was reported to assay 1% Cu and 0.6 oz. per ton Ag.

Royalon Petroleum Corp. conducted soil geochemistry and geophysics (magnetic and VLF-EM) surveys in this area during 1980 extending from Vuich Creek to the west (Assessment Report No. 9434 - Anderson, 1981). Magnetic anomalies were reported being "generally small scale" (Anderson, 1981). A "pronounced VLF-EM anomaly" was reported trending northeast and speculated to be associated with a fault or shear (Anderson, 1981). A zone of higher copper soil values (60-96 ppm) was reported parallel to the VLF anomaly. Some soil samples near Vuich Creek were anomalous (up to 305 ppm Cu). A soil sample on the southern boundary of the grid produced the highest silver value (12.3 ppm). Maps included in their report indicate an adit adjacent to the access road near Railroad Creek (west of Vuich Creek).

Canadian International Minerals Inc. (CIN) conducted prospecting in this region in 2011 and 2012 (Assessment Report Nos. 32780 and 33536 - Bruland, 2012 and Schuss, 2012). Several collapsed adits were reported "on the west shore of Vuich Creek near the confluence with Railroad Creek" (Bruland, 2012). A possible slumped in adit was reported in the area where the Tulameen River FSR crosses Railroad Creek, which was speculated to be the same adit as plotted on Royalon Petroleum maps. Eight historic adits plus some dug-out workings were reported on the north slope of Railroad Creek (which were interpreted to be those documented in the 1937 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines). CIN reported copper staining in dump rocks. Four dump rock samples were collected near one adit referred to as "RR-Adit-02" or the "Main Zone Adit." (Schuss, 2012). These reported samples and analytical results are listed in Table 5. These included two samples reported to exceed >10,000 ppm Cu (>1% Cu) and up to 76.4 ppm Ag. Two chip samples were collected from an outcrop near this adit. Each chip sample was reported to consist of "4 individual samples spanning 1 metre each" (Schuss, 2012). These reported chip samples and reported analytical results (up to 6865 ppm Cu and 17.4 ppm Ag over 1 metre) are listed in Table 6. The samples and adits as reported by CIN are plotted on Figure 7 (Schuss, 2012). The 2012 prospecting also included a new logging road east of Vuich Creek of which quartz samples were collected but not analyzed.

Table 5: 2012 Canadian International Minerals Inc. Railroad Creek Adit Dump Samples (RR-Adit-02 or Main Zone Adit)

Sample #	Mo (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
11643	13.7	>10,000	380.7	614	76.4	<0.1	442.3
11644	6.2	>10,000	32.3	271	69.4	<0.1	266.7
11645	17.9	327.5	128.8	6	2.4	<0.1	2.4
11646	7	8,350	7	759	27.6	<0.1	292.4

(Source: Schuss, 2012)

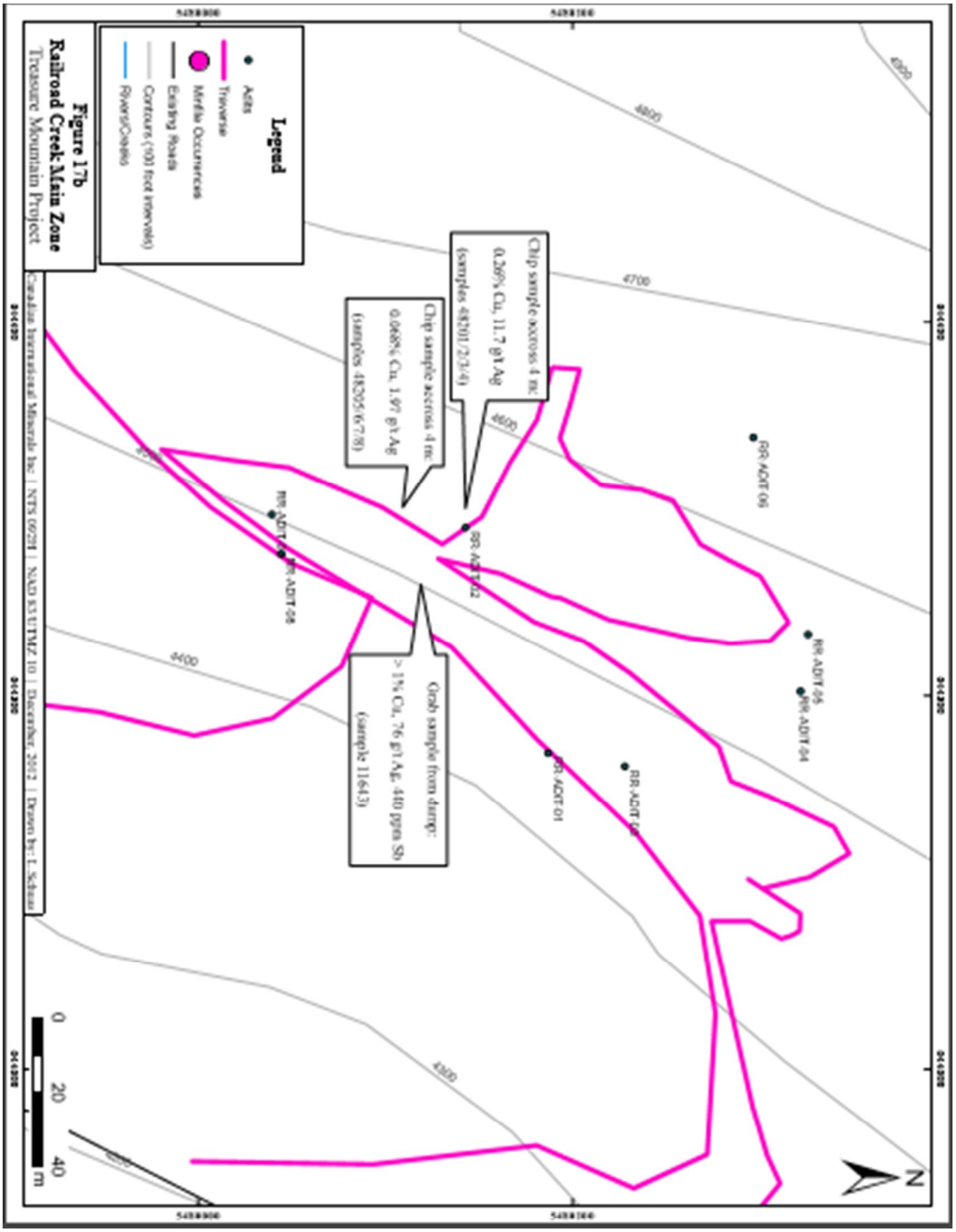


Figure 7: Canadian International Minerals Inc. Railroad Creek Area 2012 Rock Samples and Historic Adits (source: Schuss, 2012 - Figure 17b)

Table 6: 2012 Canadian International Minerals Inc. Railroad Creek Main Zone Adit Chip Samples

Chip #	Sample #	Mo (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
1	48201	6.3	43	25.4	4	3	<0.1	2.1
1	48202	4.7	1123	20.9	12	15.8	<0.1	3.4
1	48203	7.8	2673	18.1	54	10.7	<0.1	4.7
1	48204	15.2	6865	77.2	27	17.4	<0.1	2.1
2	48205	0.6	84.5	31.2	74	0.1	<0.1	2.4
2	48206	0.3	104.8	13.7	100	0.2	<0.1	2.5
2	48207	0.3	71.4	149.4	202	2.5	<0.1	6.8
2	48208	1.5	1081	208.2	247	5.1	<0.1	45.8

(Source: Schuss, 2012)

6.15 Southeast Region in area of Tulameen River including Rio Grande Occurrence (MINFILE No. 092HSE075)

The Rio Grande gold - silver - lead - zinc occurrence is reported to be located in the southeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per MINFILE records. MINFILE states it is located "on the west bank of the Tulameen River, 250 metres north of the riverôs confluence with Podunk Creek." The 1928 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines reports a 1.5 metre chip sample across the zone assayed 1.2% Zn and 0.40 oz. / ton Ag while a sample of galena reportedly assayed 28% Pb, 2% Zn, 13.5 oz. / ton Ag and 0.02 oz. / ton Au.

Athlone Resources Ltd. conducted prospecting and geochemical sampling (rock and stream sediment samples) in this area during 1990 (Assessment Report No. 20350 - King, 1990). One rock sample was reported to return 1,143 ppm Cu. The 1928 workings were not found.

Canadian International Minerals Inc. (CIN) conducted reconnaissance prospecting during 2011, failing to find the Rio Grande occurrence (Assessment Report No. 32780 - Bruland, 2012). Additional prospecting was conducted in this area during 2012 (Assessment Report No. 33536 - Schuss, 2012) north of the reported Rio Grande location. CIN referred to this area as the Tulameen Princess area. The 2012 prospecting was in response to historic documents obtained by CIN indicating 1986 sampling by Dave Anderson along the Tulameen River. The documents state two massive sulfide - quartz veins with samples reported to assay 15.62 and 11.4 oz. / ton Ag. The author has not verified these original documents. CIN located and sampled two veins (reported in the area of current mineral claim 1049097). CIN collected a third sample "approximately 50 metres up river from the veins, from a smaller sulfide - bearing outcrop" (Schuss, 2012). Figure 8 shows the reported locations of these samples. The three samples were not assayed as per the CIN report.

CIN speculated the MINFILE coordinates for Rio Grande to be in error and speculated the two veins found during 2012 to be the actual occurrence.

6.16 Southeast Region in area of Wells Lake including Ash 2 and Wel Occurrences (MINFILE Nos. 092HSE100 and 092HSE136)

The Wels and Ash 2 MINFILE copper - molybdenum occurrences are located in the southeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property, east of the Tulameen River and areas of Wells Lake and Packers Creek.

Hanna Mining Co. conducted a geological study and soil geochemical survey in 1971 (Assessment Report No. 3182 - Bullis, 1971). Hanna had an option agreement with Copper Range Exploration Co. Inc. Hanna reported copper soil anomalies (up to 888 ppm Cu reported) locally in an area northwest of Wells Lake and southeast of Packers Creek, some appearing to be within the Treasure Mountain Silver property. The report also indicates the location of previous trenches by Copper Range in the area of the geochemical survey. Hanna reported pyrite and minor chalcopyrite near Wells Lake in "gneissic rock", "localized along the narrow, potassium-rich sills and dykes" (Bullis, 1971). Hanna reported "bull-quartz" veins "in the vicinity of Wells Lake area and at the Copper Range Exploration trenches", containing "molybdenite and ferromolybdenite", and "minor disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite in the gneiss and porphyry surrounding the "bull-quartz" bodies" (Bullis, 1971).

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. (Minerals Division) conducted a reconnaissance stream silt survey in 1973 followed by a more extensive program of line cutting, geological mapping, geochemical surveys (soil, stream silt and rock samples) and a ground magnetometer survey in 1974 (Assessment Report No. 5564 - Murry, 1974). This work was conducted in the Wells Lake area. Copper and molybdenum stream silt and soil anomalies were reported, mainly south - southwest and west - northwest of Wells Lake. Steam silt samples were reported to return up to 1700 ppm Cu and 57 ppm Mo. Sixteen copper and / or molybdenum soil anomalies were reported in multiple areas, most consisting of multiple samples. Multiple soil samples were reported to exceed 500 ppm copper (up to 2000 ppm Cu) and up to 105 ppm Mo. Sulfide mineralization was reported being "closely associated with a complex system of quartz veins postdating a series of rocks grading from metasediments to granodiorite to late stage differentiates" (Murray, 1974). "Several small pits" were located during the 1974 program, "each of which had good exposures of quartz veins with chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization" (Murray, 1974). Chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite were reported to occur in quartz veins (1 mm to 40 cm wide) in various combinations along with K-feldspar, chlorite, epidote and magnetite; the veins systems "most commonly trend 060 degrees dipping steeply to the south or vertical, cutting the foliation at approximately right

angles" (Murray, 1974). Malachite was reported along fractures. Copper mineralization was reported to generally "trend approximately 325 degrees over the property in a band 1800 feet wide corresponding with the foliation" (Murray, 1974). Chalcopyrite in host rock was also reported. Molybdenite was reported to be very restricted.

Canadian Occidental reported analysis for rock samples (Assessment Report No. 5564 - Murry, 1974). A sample reported northwest of Wells Lake described as "biotite gneiss with pyrite + malachite and quartz veins with pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite" was reported to return 8,900 ppm Cu, 245 ppm Mo and 145 ppb Au (Murray, 1974). Other reported samples in this area included 2600 ppm Cu (granodiorite with pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite bearing quartz veins); 2375 ppm Cu (leucogranite with pyrite and chalcopyrite); and 2400 ppm Cu, 460 ppb Au and 36 ppm Ag (quartz vein with pyrite and chalcopyrite) (Murray, 1974). A sample reported close to the west side of Wells Lake of granodiorite with pyrite and chalcopyrite in fractures and quartz veins was reported to return 4800 ppm Cu. These reported samples and analytical results are listed in Table 7.

Table 7: 1974 Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. Rock Samples in Wells Lake Area

Sample #	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
8451	2,400	4	460	36
8452	2,375	5	50	3.5
8453	1,520	12	15	1.9
8454	2,600	37	35	4
8456	8,900	245	145	9.3
8460	1,160	2	10	1.2
8466	1,360	2	20	2
8467	4,800	5	75	5.2

(Source: Murray, 1974)

Canadian Occidental conducted line cutting, geological mapping (including rock sampling) and a soil geochemical survey in this area in 1976 (Assessment Report No. 5992 - Macdonald, 1976). The soil sampling extended further south and west of the 1974 survey, including area of Ash 2 occurrence, located northwest of Wells Lake. Copper and molybdenum anomalies were reported, being more focussed in an area south-southeast of Wells Lake with up to 562 ppm Cu and 70 ppm Mo reported. Some of these anomalies appear outside the current Treasure Mountain Silver property as per Assessment Report No. 5992.

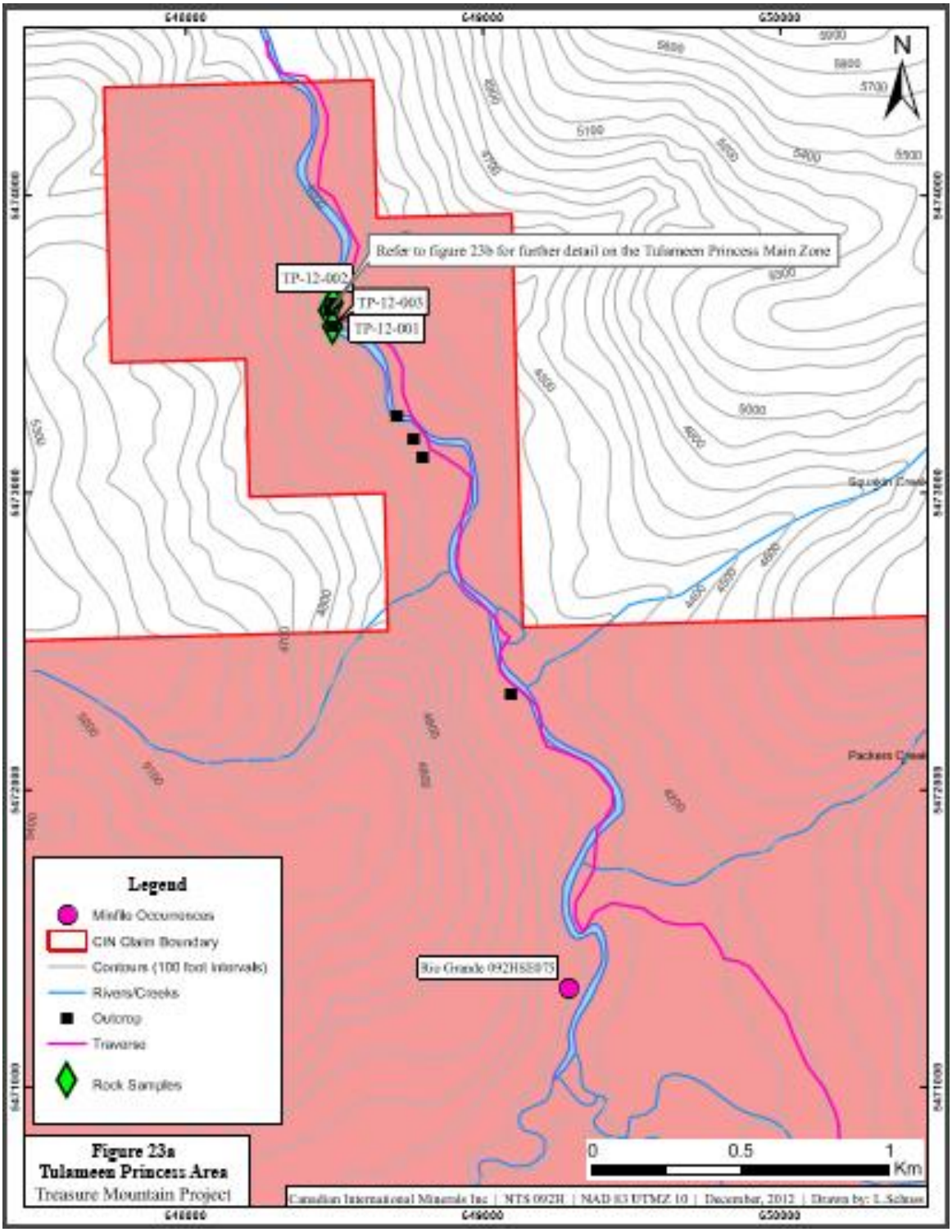


Figure 8: Canadian International Minerals Inc. Tulameen Princess Area 2012 Rock Samples (source: Schuss, 2012 - Figure 23a)

Geological mapping was conducted in 1975 southeast of Packers Creek on behalf of Seamus Young (Assessment Report No. 5583 - Neugebauer, 1975). This is the same area as the 1971 Hanna Mining geochemical survey. This report states the "Eagle Granodiorite includes several large milky-white quartz-muscovite blebs which are irregularly mineralized with ferromolybdenite, molybdenite, pyrite, and minor amounts of associated chalcopyrite and malachite" (Neugebauer, 1975). The granodiorite (reported as gneissic on one map and stated to be layered) and the dikes (andesitic and syenitic) were reported to be mineralized with malachite staining and disseminated chalcopyrite reported (Neugebauer, 1975). Mineralization as plotted in the assessment report appears to be both within and adjacent to the current Treasure Mountain Silver property.

Canadian Natural Resources Ltd. conducted a program of line cutting, geological mapping, soil geochemical survey and ground geophysics (magnetometer and induced polarization) surveys in 1979 (Assessment Report Nos. 7974A and 7974B - Sawyer, 1979 and Walcott, 1979), covering an area west, northwest and north of Wells Lake, including the area of Packers Creek. This work includes parts of the current Treasure Mountain Silver property as well as adjacent ground. Veins and dykes were reported to occur "randomly", described as "felsites and micro-granodiorites to various quartz-rich rocks which may include magnetite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite" (Sawyer, 1979). It was reported that "the significant mineralization is the association of pyrite - molybdenite, sometimes with chalcopyrite, in quartz veins", also referred to as "quartz masses" (Sawyer, 1979). The host rocks were reported to be "gneissic rocks of the Eagle Granodiorite Complex" (Sawyer, 1979). A geology map in Assessment Report No. 7974 reports most of the quartz - molybdenum masses to be concentrated in one area southeast of Packers Creek (Ash 2 occurrence) and appearing to be within the current Treasure Mountain Silver property. Copper and molybdenum soil anomalies were reported primarily south of Packers Creek and west-northwest of Wells Lake (some samples reported to exceed 1000 ppm Cu and 100 ppm Mo), most appearing to be within the area of the current Treasure Mountain Silver property. The Induced Polarization survey was reported to "outline the presence of two weak anomalous zones" (Walcott, 1979).

6.2 2015 - 2016 Ximen Mining Corp. Exploration

Ximen Mining Corp. conducted a soil, till and rock geochemical survey during October and November 2015 within the northeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property (Assessment Report No. 35987 - Martin, 2016). The survey was conducted in the general area of the Superior (Lucky Todd) MINFILE occurrence, being focused in an area west of Vuich Creek and north of Railroad Creek including a hill where previous adits and copper mineralization had been reported. The till samples were collected using a portable overburden drill.

Eight rock grab samples were collected in the area of the soil sampling grid from outcrop, subcrop and float. The reported locations of the rock samples (established using hand-held GPS devices)

are plotted on Figure 9. A few rock samples were collected near historic workings. Most of the samples were reported to be of sheared / faulted / brecciated granodiorite or metasediment. One sample was reported to be of limonite rich sandstone. The rock samples were submitted to ALS Minerals for preparation and analysis (preparation and analytical methods are discussed in Section 11). The reported gold, copper, arsenic and zinc analytical values and brief descriptions are listed in Table 8. Three close - spaced samples within a 50 metre interval along a dirt road on the east flank of the hill returned anomalous gold (0.015 - 0.076 ppm Au) and up to 418 ppm As. The gold analytical values for the samples are plotted on Figure 10.

Table 8: 2015 Ximen Mining Corp. Rock Samples at Superior (Lucky Todd) Occurrence Area

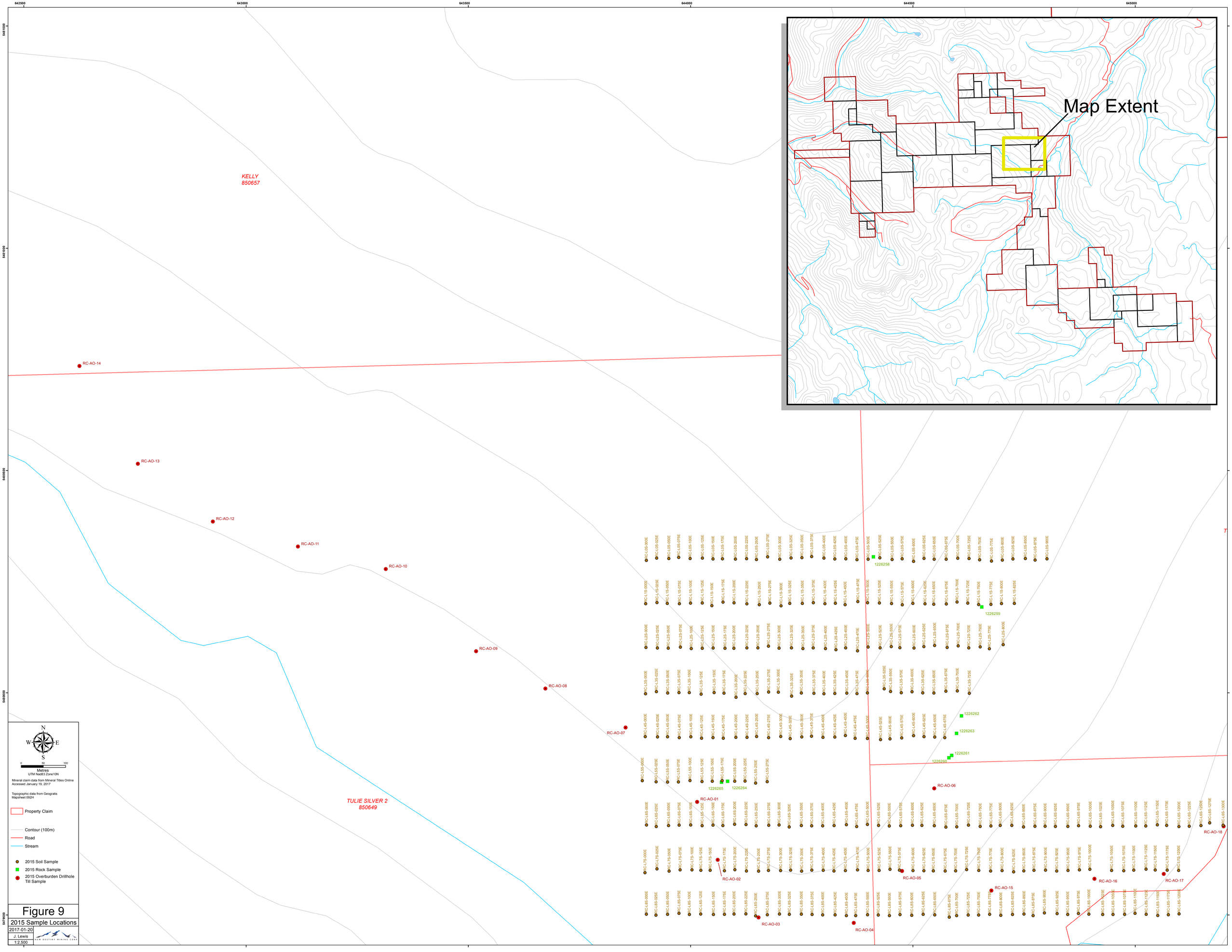
Sample No.	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Description
1226258	<0.005	20	330	<5	Outcrop at small man-made hole in area of old workings: Sheared / fractured dark grey metasediment; no visible sulphide. Locally limonitic.
1226259	0.005	165	66	<5	Subcrop at man-made hole: Sheared granodiorite and brecciated (dark fine textured matrix with quartz clasts); local pyrite veinlets.
1226260	0.022	8	48	418	Angular breccia float (approx. 30 cm long): Oxidized granite clasts in dark grey / green (weathered) or grey / blue (less weathered) fine grained matrix. Interpreted as possible fault style breccia.
1226261	0.076	25	31	217	Outcrop sample of narrow (less than 5 cm wide) mineralized fault / shear (mineralization is on hanging wall): Sample contains very oxidized and pitted quartz.; well-developed polished slickenslide surface striking 292 degrees (steep dip); fault / shear is hosted in granodiorite ; fault/shear is bounded by 1 - 2 metres of oxidized and highly fractured granodiorite on either side.
1226262	<0.005	34	57	6	Subcrop of gossanous granodiorite in contact with metasediments: Possible shear zone; very oxidized and silicified grey metasediment with limonite fractures; minor pyrite veinlets.
1226263	0.015	3	48	54	Outcrop with 3 cm wide fault breccia cutting granodiorite; Dark grey fine textured matrix with oxidized quartz clasts; brecciated on hanging side in contact with slickensided surface (strike 286 degrees and steep dip).
1226264	<0.005	1	86	<5	Float of highly oxidized, limonitic, pitted quartz that appears hosted in highly foliated / fractured mafic breccia (dark blue / grey matrix).
1226265	<0.005	29	140	<5	Subcrop of light brown sandstone: Fine disseminated limonite (possible after pyrite); bright orange limonite filled fractures.

Of note, sample 1226264 was reported to return >10,000 ppm barium.

A total of 325 soil samples were collected along nine east-west traverses spaced at approximately 100 metres. Samples were collected at intervals of approximately 25 metres along the traverses. The survey covered part of a hill north of Railroad Creek with the southern three traverses extending from this hill east towards Vuich Creek. Talus was reported by field staff locally on the eastern slope of this hill. The sample locations are plotted on Figure 9. Most of the samples were reported by field staff to be from the B horizon. The soil samples were submitted to ALS Minerals for preparation and analysis (discussed in Section 11). Fifty-seven soil samples were reported to return 0.005 ppm or higher for gold with a maximum value of 0.087 ppm Au reported. These anomalous samples are reported to be scattered throughout much of the soil grid representing single sample anomalies to clusters of anomalous samples (Figure 10). In the northern part of the grid, the concentration of samples anomalous in gold is higher on the east flank of the hill (up to 0.059 ppm Au reported) including the area of reported adits. Another zone of gold anomalies is reported further south, concentrated in the west-central parts of Lines 6 and 7 (southern nose of the hill) with up to 0.087 ppm Au reported.

Samples reported to return 50 ppm and higher for copper (approximately 10% of the sample population) are concentrated in two areas. One area of higher copper values is in the northern part of the soil grid in an area of historic adits and an area of gold anomalies as discussed in the previous paragraph. One sample in this area was reported to return the high values for copper, (730 ppm), zinc (391 ppm) and lead (378 ppm). The second area of higher copper values is the southeast part of the grid closer to Railroad Creek with samples reported up to 188 ppm Cu. Copper values are plotted on Figure 11. A sample in this southeast corner of the grid close to Railroad Creek was reported to return the high value for silver (1.5 ppm Ag). Four samples were reported to exceed 200 ppm Zn (247 - 391 ppm Zn), all from the northern part of the grid, on the east flank of the hill and the area of adits and gold and copper anomalies.

Ximen drilled 18 overburden holes during 2015 in the same area as the 2015 soil geochemical survey. Some holes were east, south and west of the soil sample grid. The holes are plotted on Figure 9. The holes were drilled adjacent to access roads. The holes were spaced at approximately 150 - 200 metre intervals along these roads. Hole depths were reported by field staff to be 1.5 ï 8.5 metres, averaging 3.5 metres. A till sample was collected from the bottom of each hole with the exception of hole number RC-AO-06, which was reported to have caved in. The till samples were submitted to ALS Minerals for preparation and analysis (discussed in Section 11). Five samples were reported to exceed 0.005 ppm and higher for gold (Figure 10). Four samples adjacent to the west-northwest access road and on the south nose of the hill were reported to return 0.006, 0.012, 0.044 and 0.048 ppm Au. Ten samples were reported to exceed 40 ppm copper (up to 50 ppm Cu); being widely distributed (Figure 11).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Mapsheet 092H
Property Claim
Contour (100m)
Road
Stream
2015 Soil Sample
2015 Rock Sample
2015 Overburden Drillhole
Till Sample
Figure 9
2015 Sample Locations
2017-01-20
J. Lewis
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NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.

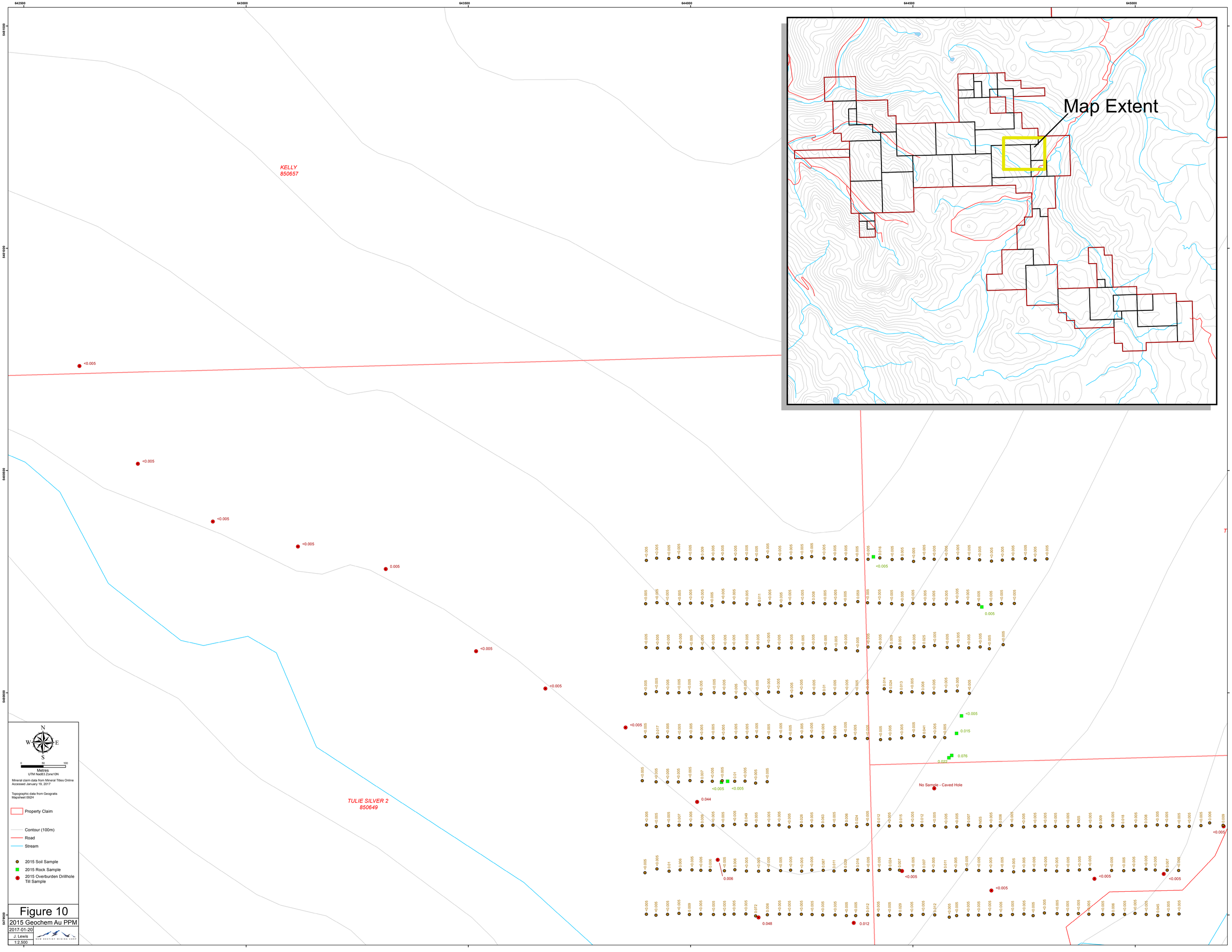

Figure 10

2015 Geochem Au PPM

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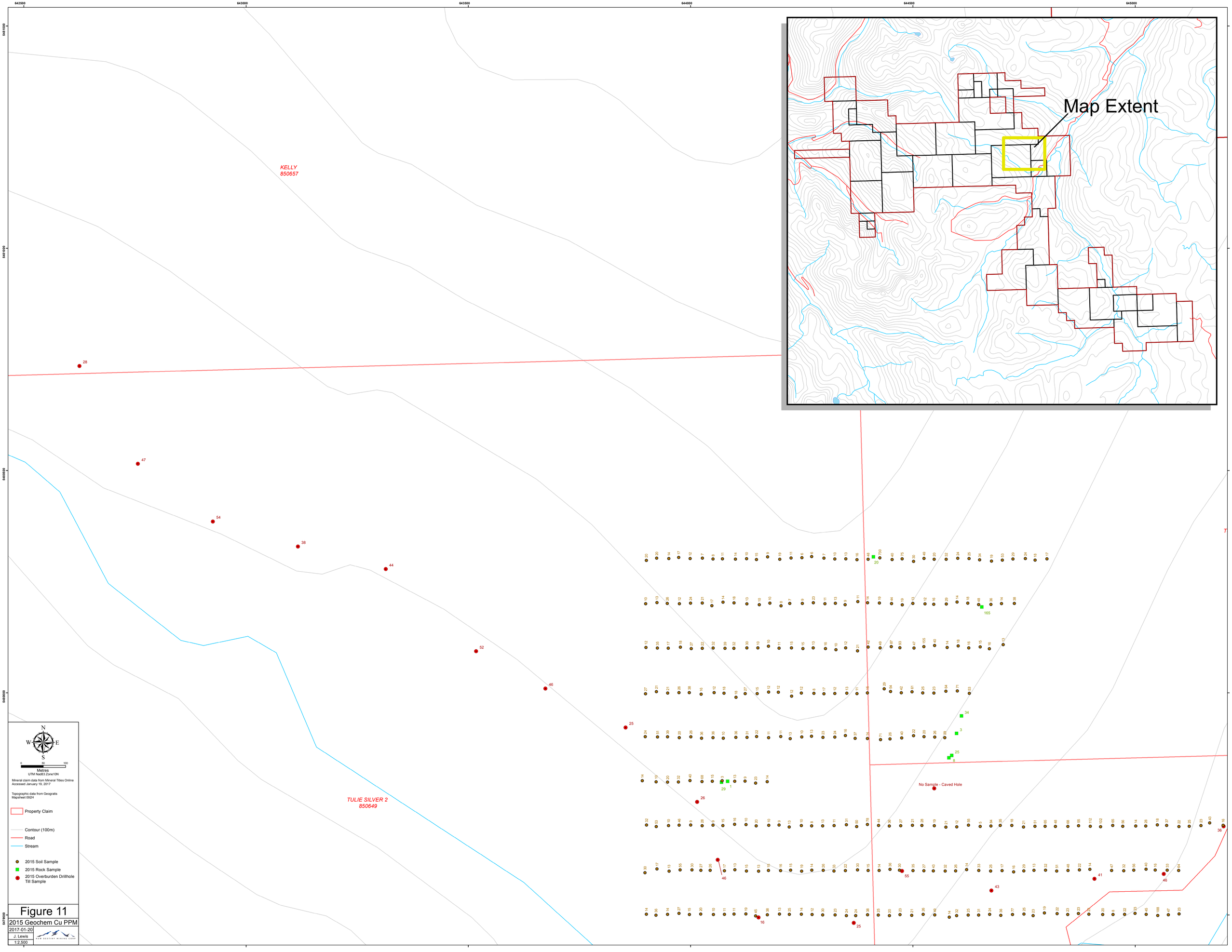

Figure 11

2015 Geochem Cu PPM

2017-01-20

J. Lewis

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NEW DESTINY MINING CORP

Ximen Mining conducted additional rock and till geochemical surveys in 2016. Fifty-three rock grab samples were collected in the northeast-east-southeast regions of the property (Figure 12). All samples were submitted to ALS Minerals for sample preparation and analysis (discussed in Section 11). Multiple samples were reported to return anomalous gold values (Table 9). Two of the samples were reported to exceed 0.5 ppm (g/t) gold, both reported by field staff to be from the east region of the property (mineral claim 850648), east of Vuich Creek and west of Tulameen River. Sample 407 was reported to return 1.15 ppm Au, being reported by field staff to be from a rusty, pyrite bearing, northwest striking, steeply dipping quartz vein (approximately 20 centimetres wide). Sample 411 was reported to return 0.51 ppm Au and 5 ppm Ag. This sample was also reported to be from a pyrite bearing, northwest striking, steeply dipping quartz vein (approximately 20 centimetres wide). Sample 417, collected north of Railroad Creek and the area of the 2015 Ximen program, returned 0.21 ppm Au. Field staff reported this to be a grab sample from a silicified dyke or vein with pyrite and limonite staining. The gold analytical values are plotted on Figures 13, 14 and 15.

Table 9: 2016 Ximen Mining Corp. Rock Samples
(samples returning anomalous gold and / or silver)

Sample No.	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Description
406	0.06	<5	Grab of rusty & sheared altered (sericite) conglomerate. Quartz along shearing.
407	1.15	<5	Grab of rusty quartz vein approx. 20cm wide with pyrite. Striking 320 degrees (steeply dipping).
410	0.07	<5	Grab of rusty quartz approx. 30 cm wide with pyrite. Vein strikes north - south.
411	0.51	5	Grab sample quartz vein approx. 20cm wide quartz vein with pyrite. Vein strikes 320 degrees (steeply dipping).
417	0.21	<5	Grab of silicified dyke / vein with pyrite. Heavy limonite staining. Approx. 5 metre wide zone.
418	0.07	<5	Grab of silicified dyke with pyrite (10-15 metre wide zone). Heavy hematite - limonite stain.
457	0.07	<5	Grab of rusty shear next to chalcedonic vein. Minor sulphides.
469	<0.05	5	Grab of silicified breccia / conglomerate with black quartz - sulphide stringers.
1252302	0.012		Grab of slightly rusty, weathered, fine grained quartzite or felsic volcanic rock.
1252303	0.015		Grab from rusty, fractured zone, striking 84 degrees, dipping 60 degrees south.
1252310	0.074		Grab of silicified meta-sedimentary rock, slightly rusty, quartz -carbonate veinlets, minor pyrite.
1252465	0.124		Grab from felsic dyke (cutting gabbro) with 5-10% pyrite.
1252466	0.012		Grab of felsic dyke (cutting gabbro) with 5-10% pyrite. Dyke is 1-2m wide.

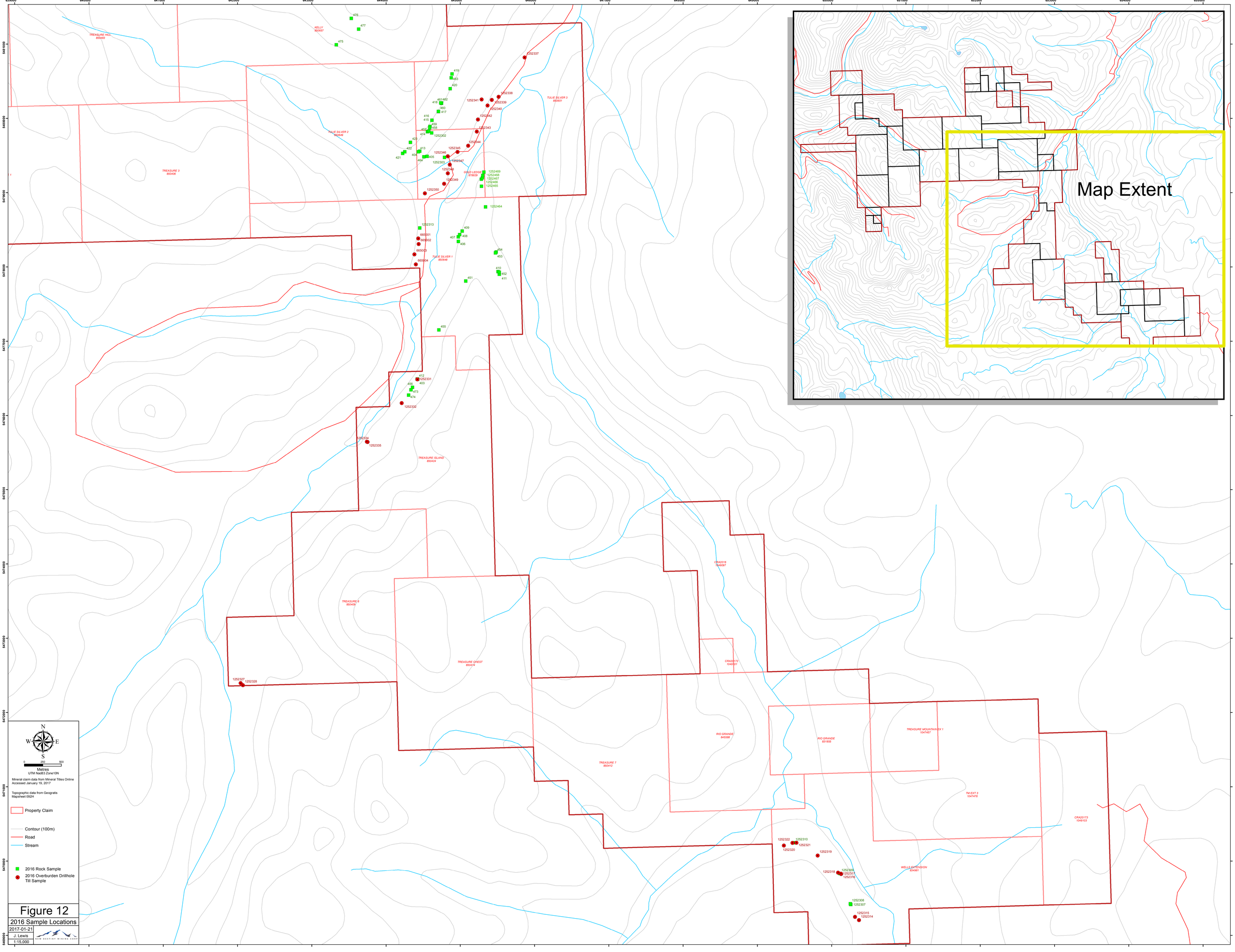
Ximen drilled 42 overburden holes in 2016, located in the northeast to southeast regions of the property (Figure 12). Till samples were collected at the bottom of the holes for geochemical analysis. The holes were drilled adjacent to access roads. No samples were collected from two of the holes. Hole depths were not recorded by field staff. The till samples were submitted to ALS Minerals for preparation and analysis (discussed in Section 11).

Seven consecutive till samples (1252315 - 1252321) reported from the southern region of the property south of the fork of Tulameen River and Podnuk Creek were reported to return anomalous values of gold, silver, copper and / or lead, some of which returned higher zinc values. These samples are listed in Table 10. Three scattered samples elsewhere were reported to return 0.005 - 0.01 ppm Au. Scattered till samples elsewhere were reported to return in excess of 50 ppm Cu, including two consecutive samples in the eastern region of the property (mineral claim 850424) that were reported to return 78 and 104 ppm Cu.

Table 10: 2016 Ximen Mining Corp. Till Samples - Southeast Region

Sample #	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
1252315	<0.005	<0.5	84	17	96
1252316	<0.005	<0.5	96	9	106
1252317	0.047	2	92	347	183
1252318	<0.005	<0.5	62	16	123
1252319	<0.005	<0.5	58	13	157
1252320	0.014	<0.5	34	22	144
1252321	0.055	0.7	132	13	140

The gold and copper analytical values for the till samples are plotted on Figures 13 to 18.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Property Claim
Contour (100m)
Road
Stream
2016 Rock Sample
2016 Overburden Drillhole Till Sample
Figure 12
2016 Sample Locations
2017-01-21
J. Lewis
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NEW DESTINY MINING CORP

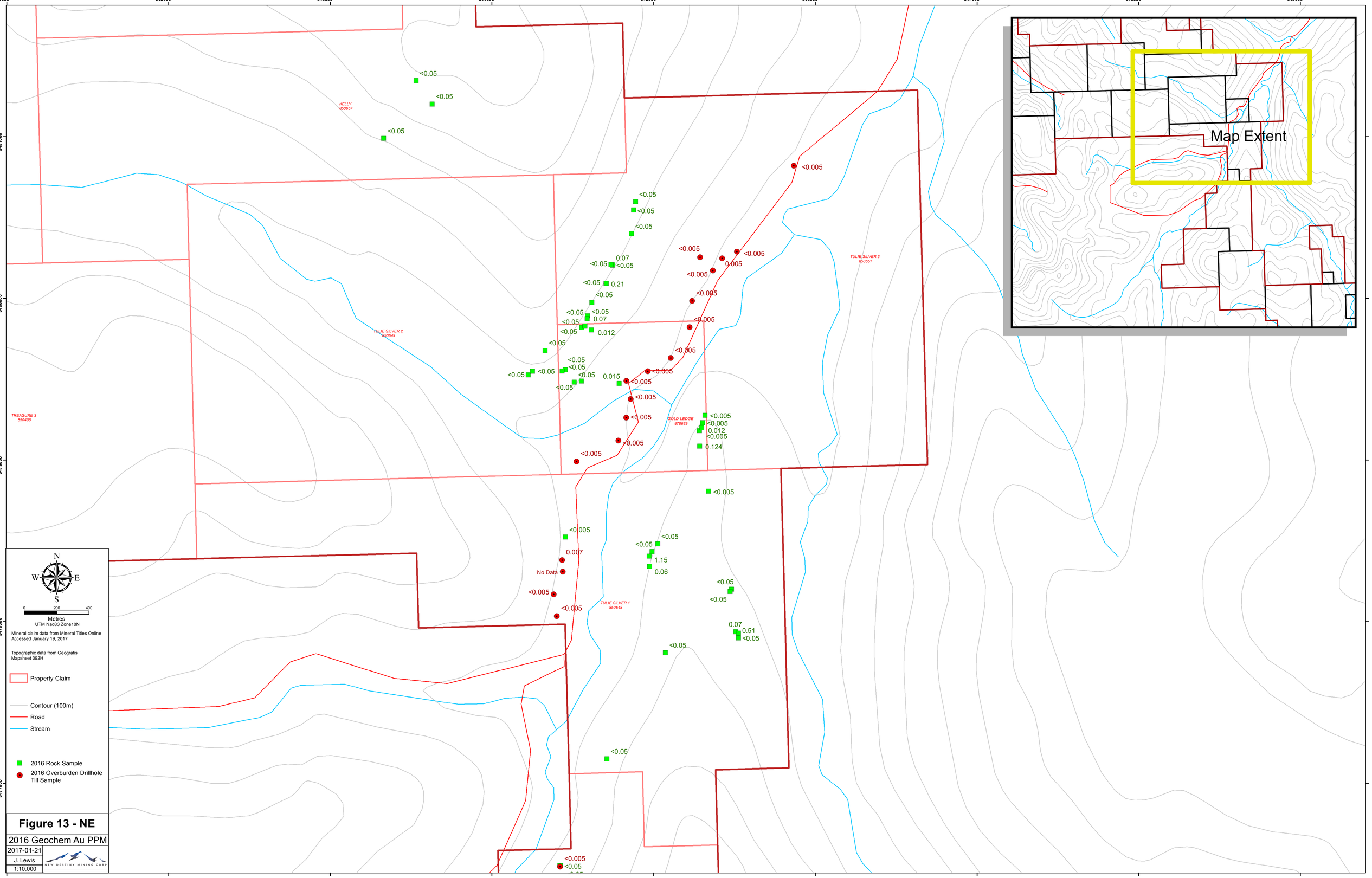

Figure 13 - NE

2016 Geochem Au PPM

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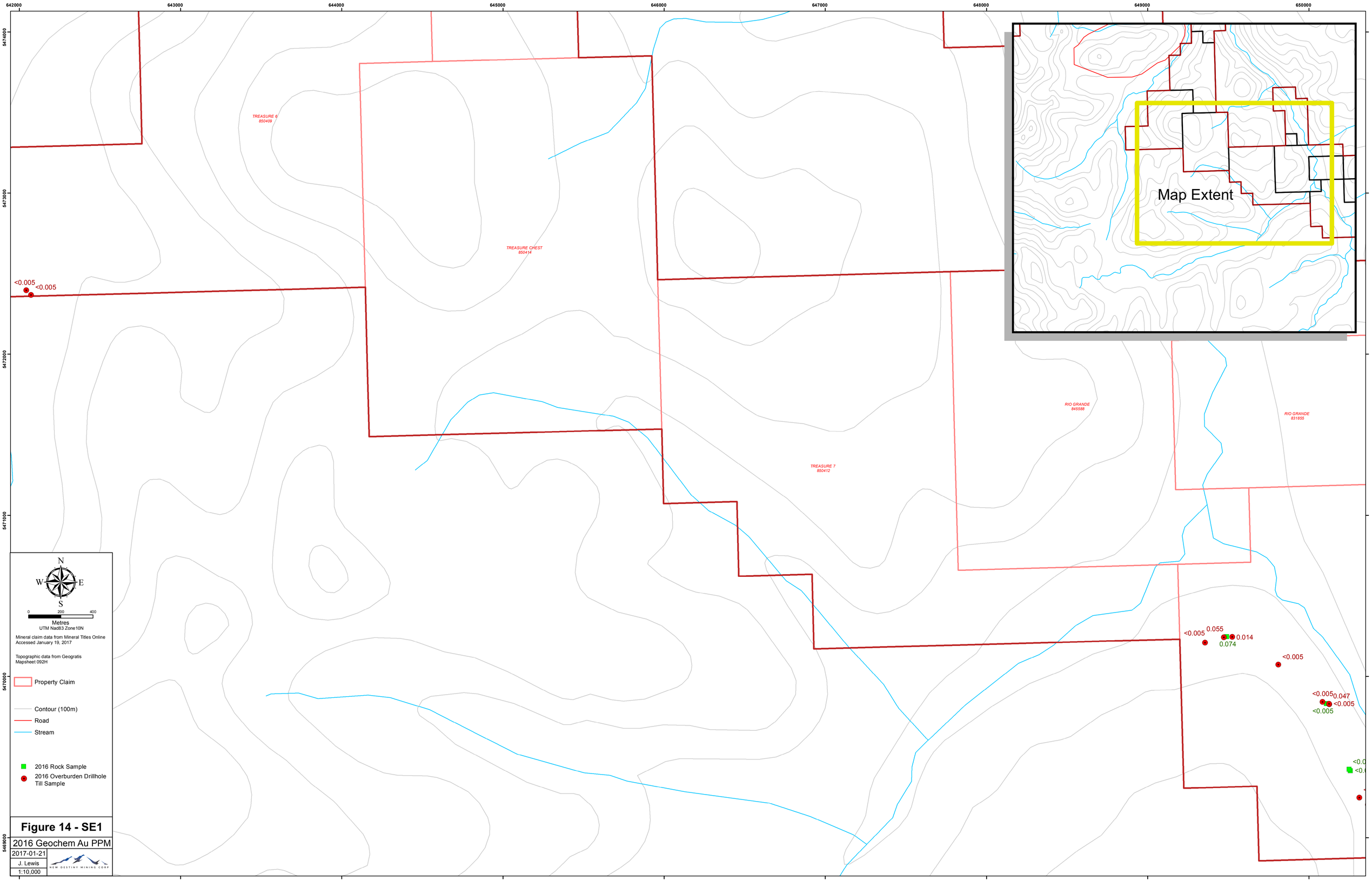
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Property Claim
Contour (100m)
Road
Stream
2016 Rock Sample
2016 Overburden Drillhole
Till Sample
Figure 14 - SE1
2016 Geochem Au PPM
2017-01-21
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NEW DESTINY MINING CORP

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RIO GRANDE
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RIO GRANDE
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TREASURE 7
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TM EXT 3
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Mineral claim data from Mineral Titles Online
Accessed January 19, 2017

Topographic data from Geogratis
Mapsheet 092H

Property Claim

Contour (100m)
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Stream

2016 Rock Sample
2016 Overburden Drillhole
Till Sample

Figure 15 - SE2

2016 Geochem Au PPM

2017-01-21
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NEW DESTINY MINING CORP

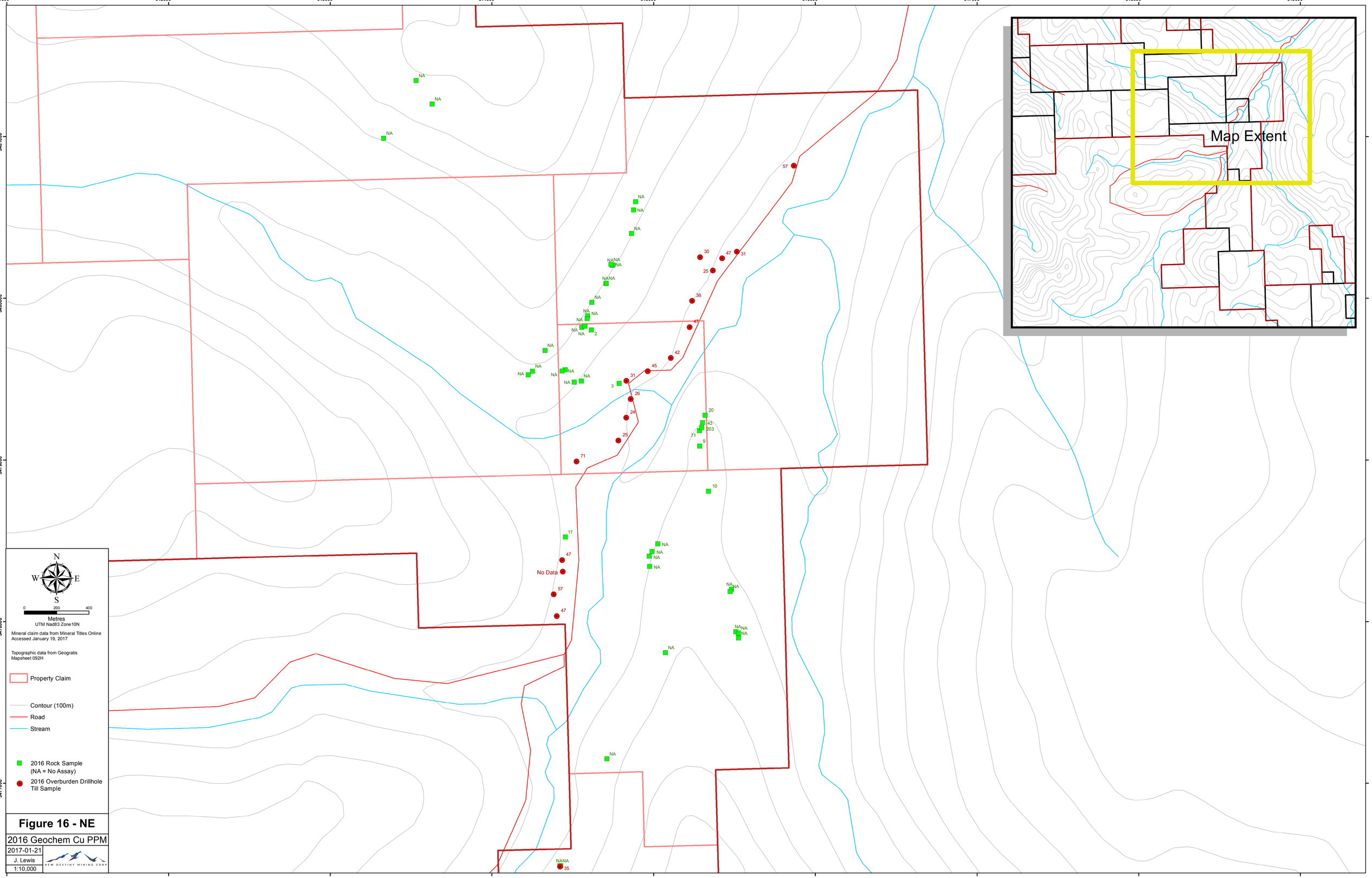

Figure 16 - NE

2016 Geochem Cu PPM

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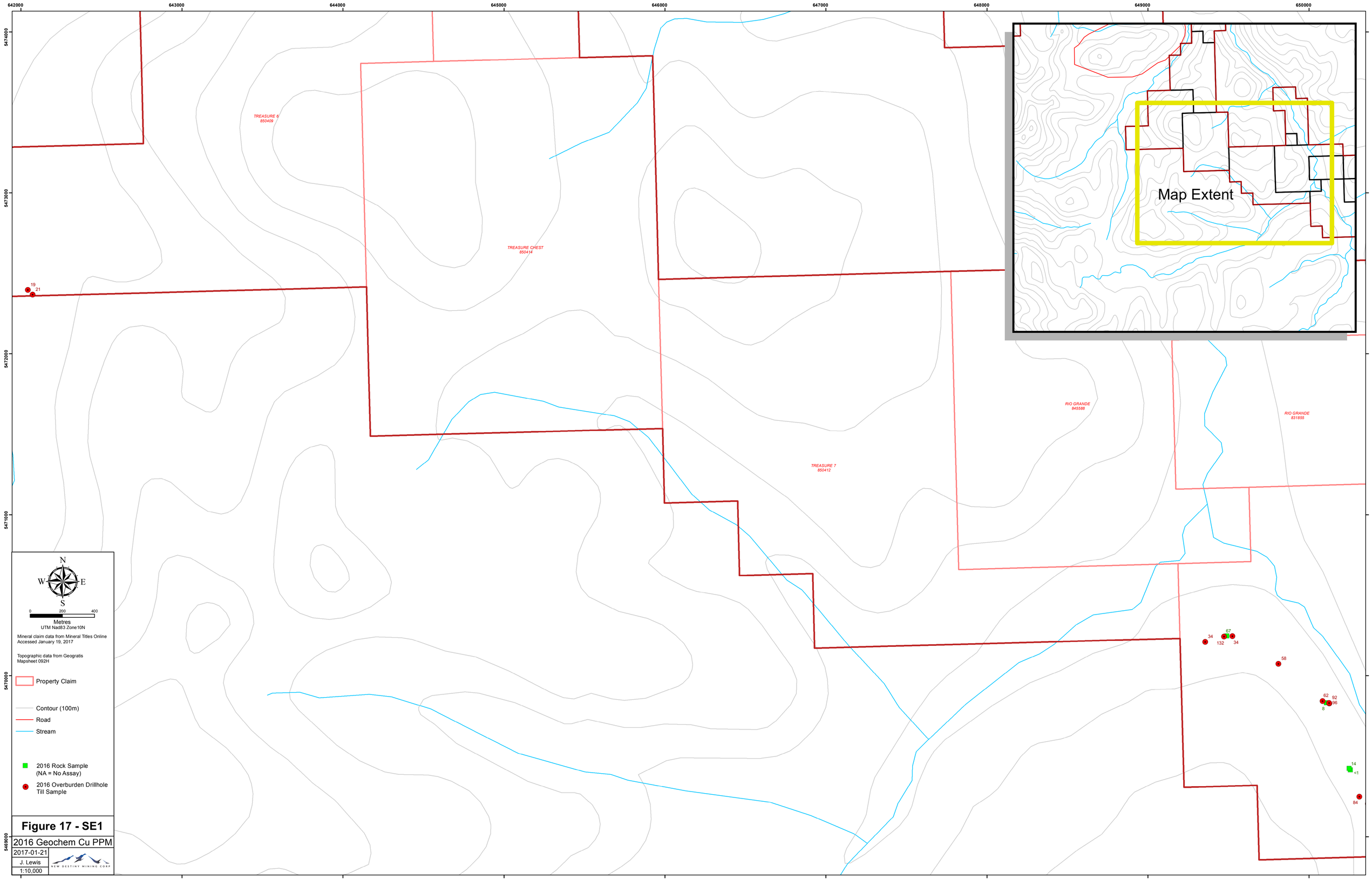
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Road
Stream
2016 Rock Sample
(NA = No Assay)
2016 Overburden Drillhole
Till Sample
Figure 17 - SE1
2016 Geochem Cu PPM
2017-01-21
J. Lewis
1:10,000
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP

646000 647000 648000 649000 650000 651000 652000 653000 654000

5473000 5472000 5471000 5470000 5469000 5468000

CRA20172
1049101

RIO GRANDE
845588

RIO GRANDE
831855

TREASURE MOUNTAIN EX 1
1047457

TREASURE 7
850412

TM EXT 3
1047476

CRA20173
1049103

WELLS EXTENSION
834961

34 132 67 34

58

62 92 96 8

14 <1

84 58

Map Extent

N
W E
S

0 200 400
Metres
UTM Nad83 Zone10N

Mineral claim data from Mineral Titles Online
Accessed January 19, 2017

Topographic data from Geogratis
Mapsheet 092H

Property Claim

Contour (100m)

Road

Stream

2016 Rock Sample
(NA = Not Assayed)

2016 Overburden Drillhole
Till Sample

Figure 18 - SE2

2016 Geochem Cu PPM

2017-01-21

J. Lewis

1:10,000

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Property Geology

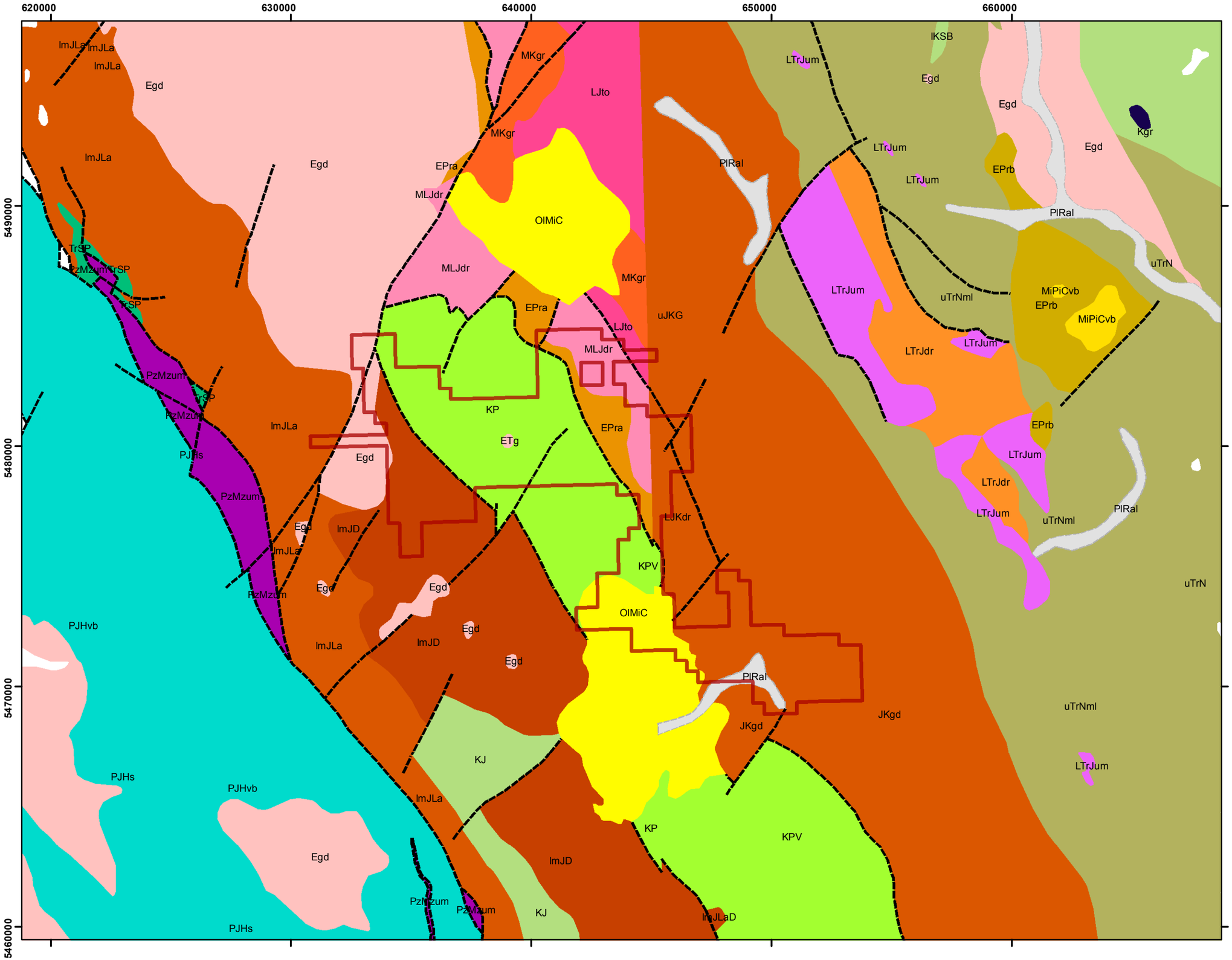
The Treasure Mountain Silver property occurs within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt. Geological Survey of Canada Map 41-1989 (Monger, 1989) and British Columbia Geological Survey Open File 2015-02 (Cui et al., 2015) report the bedrock geology in the area of the property. Figure 19 displays the reported bedrock geology at and surrounding the property (Cui et al., 2015).

The east region of the property is reported to be underlain by "Jurassic - Cretaceous granodioritic intrusive rocks"; "Late Jurassic - Cretaceous gabbroic-dioritic rocks"; "Mid-late Jurassic gabbroic to dioritic rocks"; "Late Jurassic tonalite rocks"; "Jurassic - Cretaceous Grouse Creek sediments"; and "Eocene Princeton Group coarse clastic sedimentary rocks" (Cui et al., 2015). Much of this east region has also been reported as the "Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous Eagle Plutonic Complex" consisting of "granodiorite and gneiss"; "diorite and amphibolite"; and "muscovite-biotite granite and pegmatite" (Monger, 1989). Northwest and northeast trending faults are reported to transect these rocks (Cui et al., 2015 and Monger, 1989). The "Oligocene - Miocene Coquihalla volcanics" are also reported in the southeast region further west of the Tulameen River.

The central region of the property is reported to be underlain by "Cretaceous Pasayten Group sediments" which also continue south into the adjacent Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining Inc. (Cui et al., 2015). The Pasayten Group is reported to be intruded by Early Tertiary intrusive rocks (Cui et al., 2015). The Pasayten Group is reported to be fault bounded to the east (northwest trending Pasayten Fault) and west (northwest trending Chuwanten Fault) with northeast faults also reported (Monger, 1989). The Pasayten Group is reported to consist of a mix of conglomerate, argillite, sandstone (including arkose and chert-grain sandstone), minor red beds and tuff (Monger, 1989).

"Lower - middle Jurassic Dewdney Creek Formation" is reported in the west region of the property (west of the Pasayten Group) being intruded by "Eocene granodioritic intrusive rocks" (Cui et al., 2015). The Dewdney Creek Formation is reported to consist of sandstone, argillite, and local mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks (Monger, 1989). The northwest trending Chuwanten Fault forms the contact between Dewdney Creek Formation and Pasayten Group with northeast trending faults also reported cutting the Dewdney Creek Formation (Monger, 1989).

The Pasayten fault is an "accretionary boundary between the Methow-Tyaughton Terrane on the west and the Quesnellia Terrane to the east" (Allen and Bruland, 2012 referencing Monger, 1989).



N
W E
S

0 3.5 7
Kilometres
UTM Nad83 Zone10N

- Treasure_Mountain_Regional_Faults
- PlRal - Pleistocene - Recent alluvium till
- MiPiCvb - Miocene to Pliocene Chilcotin basalts
- OlMiC - Oligocene - Miocene Coquihalla volcanics
- EPra - Eocene Princeton Group: coarse clastic sed. rocks
- EPrb - Eocene Princeton Group: andesitic volcanic rocks
- Egd - Eocene granodioritic intrusive rocks
- ETgd - Early Tertiary granodioritic intrusive rocks
- ETg - Early Tertiary intrusive rocks, undivided
- IKSB - Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge volcanics
- KPV - Cretaceous Pasayten (Virginia Ridge Facies) volcanics
- KPW - Cretaceous Pasayten (Winthrop Facies) volcanics
- KJ - Cretaceous Jackass Mountain sediments
- KP - Cretaceous Pasayten Group sediments
- Kgr - Cretaceous granite, alkaline feldspar granite rocks
- MKgr - Mid-Cretaceous granite, alkaline felds. granite rocks
- LJKdr - Late Jurassic - Cretaceous gabbroic-dioritic rocks
- uJKG - Jurassic - Cretaceous Grouse Creek sediments
- JKgd - Jurassic - Cretaceous granodioritic intrusive rocks
- MLJdr - Mid-late Jurassic gabbroic to dioritic rocks
- LJto - Late Jurassic tonalite rocks
- lmJD - Lower-middle Jurassic Dewdney Creek Formation
- lmJLa - Lower-middle Jurassic Ladner Group sediments
- LTrJdl - Triassic - Jurassic gabbroic to dioritic rocks
- LTrJum - Triassic - Jurassic ultramafics
- TrSP - Triassic Spider Peak basalts
- uTrNml - Upper Triassic Nicola amph/kyanite meta-rocks
- uTrN - Upper Triassic Nicola volcanics
- PJHs - Permian - Jurassic Hozameen sediments
- PJHvb - Permian - Jurassic Hozameen basalts
- PzMzum - Paleozoic - Mesozoic ultramafics

- Treasure Mountain Silver Property Boundary

Geology from: Cui, Y., Miller, D., Nixon, G., and Nelson, J., 2015. British Columbia digital geology. British Columbia Geological Survey, Open File 2015-2.

Figure 19

Regional Geology

2017-01-20	NEW DESTINY MINING CORP
J. Lewis	
1:150,000	

"The composite Methow / Methow-Tyaughton basin of the southern Canadian Cordillera contain thick successions of clastic strata deposited in marine and terrestrial environments" (DeGraff-Surpless et al. 2003).

7.2 Mineralization

At least seven British Columbia MINFILE hydrothermal vein, shear, disseminated and / or stockwork occurrences with plus or minus silver, gold, lead, zinc and / or copper are documented within the Treasure Mountain Silver property (Blackjack, Rainy, Marsellaise, Skokane, John Bull, Superior (Lucky Todd) and Rio Grande). A manganese MINFILE occurrence is reported in the northwest region of the property. Two copper - molybdenum occurrences are reported in the southeast region of the property. Polymetallic veins at the Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining Inc. are discussed in Section 23. Four other MINFILE occurrences (U.S. Rambler, Superior, Gold Mountain and Venus Silver) are reported to be in close proximity to the Treasure Mountain Silver property and are also discussed in Section 23. The Gold Mountain gold-silver-lead-copper vein may be within the Treasure Mountain silver property as per certain reports. The Superior (092HSW0419) occurrence is reported within the property as per MINFILE records. However certain assessment reports clearly plot it outside the property.

7.2.1 Blackjack (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW046) Silver - Lead - Zinc

The Blackjack occurrence is reported "along Dewdney Creek" as per British Columbia MINFILE. Its location is in the western region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property, within mineral claim 846267 as per MINFILE coordinates. Other names for this occurrence as per MINFILE are Argentum and Rambler. The 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines includes a map showing the occurrence at this location and states "the main showing on the Blackjack is in an open-cut 20 feet from the bed of Dewdney Creek, exposing a mineralized seam paralleling the strike of the sedimentary rocks in which it occurs." This 1913 report states "a sample taken across 12 inches only returned traces of gold and silver." MINFILE states "disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite occurs in an oxidized band which ranges from 25 to 30 centimetres in width, and consists of sheared and altered wall rock." MINFILE states the "Blackjack showing is hosted by interbedded tuff, quartzite and argillite which are crosscut by a coarse grained, black felsic dike trending between north and north-northeast."

MINFILE reports a second showing further south, "located about 500 metres south of the creek junction", occurring in "coarser grained sediments." MINFILE reports "the same black, felsic dike crosscuts" the sediments with the dike having an average width of 6 metres. MINFILE reports that disseminated galena and sphalerite occur on both sides of the dike with the contacts being "highly

altered with oxidized and leached wall rock averaging 0.5 metres in width." This second showing is documented in the 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines. This 1913 report states the dyke to run "up and down the creek, cutting the quartzite nearly at right angles" with mineralization occurring on both walls of the dyke. A 0.2 metre sample of the leached zone collected in 1985 by Silver Saddle Mines Ltd. was reported to return 0.68 oz. / t silver (Assessment Report No. 14714 - Rodstrom, 1985). Based on these sources of information, the author estimates this occurrence to be close to the eastern boundary of the mineral claim 846268, possibly being outside of this claim (and therefore possibly outside the Treasure Mountain Silver property).

7.2.2 Rainy (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW066) Copper - Zinc

The Rainy occurrence is reported in the north-central region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates. Other names for this occurrence as per MINFILE are Cedarflat and CF. MINFILE coordinates place the occurrence in mineral claim 850403. MINFILE states that "mineralization consists of massive sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite in a quartz gangue" with "minor amounts of chalcopyrite and magnetite." MINFILE reports the host rock to be "black phyllites interbedded with conglomerates."

"Weak pyrrhotite - sphalerite - pyrite carbonate veinlets" were reported during 1980 diamond drilling by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (Assessment Report No 8884 - Lewis, 1980) with the best reported intersection being 1.42% Zn over 1 metre core length. Noranda reported "numerous partially caved trenches and a slumped adit" (Assessment Report No. 8253 - Mathieson, 1980). Noranda reported mineralization in a muck pile near the adit consisting of "massive sphalerite, minor pyrite and pyrrhotite in a quartz gangue" and "sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and occasional minor chalcopyrite" in "a number of old trenches" (Mathieson, 1980). Craigmont Mines also reported the locations of the adit and trenches (Assessment Report No. 1560 - Young, 1968). Samples collected by Canadian International Minerals in 2011 of massive sphalerite - pyrrhotite with quartz from a dump adjacent to the adit were reported to assay up to 11.9% Zn, 1,937 ppm Cu and 50.9 grams per tonne Ag (Assessment Report No. 32780 - Bruland, 2012).

7.2.3 Marsellaise (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW051) Gold - Silver - Copper - Lead

The Marsellaise occurrence is reported in the northern most region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates. Other names for this occurrence as per MINFILE are Aura, Fine and Fortune. MINFILE coordinates place this occurrence in mineral claim 904224. MINFILE states it to be "located along the west fork of Jim Kelly Creek, west of the John Bull occurrence." MINFILE describes it as a "small quartz vein with associated stringers that cuts schistose hostrocks", containing "pyrite, chalcopyrite and traces of galena." The 1913 Annual

Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines includes a map showing the location of the Marsellaise occurrence. This 1913 report states that a 4 foot (1.2 metres) sample across the occurrence returned 0.02 oz. gold and trace silver. MINFILE provides further details of the occurrence referencing the 1937 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines. This 1937 report states the quartz vein is exposed in a tributary creek and "for a total length of 20 feet by open-cut and short adit." This report states the vein to strike 280 degrees and dip 60 degrees to the north, being 5 - 26 inches (12 - 66 centimetres) wide. The 1937 report states a sample across the widest part of the vein (26 inches) returned 0.32 oz. / ton gold and 2 oz. / ton silver while another sample at the portal across 5.5 inches returned 0.31 oz. / ton gold and 1 oz./ ton silver.

7.2.4 Skokane (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW052) Gold

The Spokane occurrence is reported in the northern most region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates. Other names for this occurrence as per MINFILE are Vancouver, Val and Aura. MINEFILE coordinates place it in mineral claim 904193. MINFILE states it is "located on Jim Kelly Creek, about 9.0 kilometres west of the confluence of Jim Kelly Creek and the Tulameen River." The 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines provides a map showing the Spokane occurrence and describes the occurrence as "two open-cuts showing a fracture zone in schistose rock sparingly mineralized with iron-pyrites." This 1913 report further states that "small irregular quartz stringers carrying pyrites are disseminated across 3 feet; a sample across this assaying 0.12 oz. of gold." This 1913 report indicates the Spokane occurrence to be northeast of the Marsellaise occurrence. However MINFILE coordinates indicate Spokane to be by approximately 1.2 kilometres southeast of Marsellaise.

7.2.5 John Bull (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW050) Gold - Silver - Copper

The John Bull occurrence is reported in the northern most region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates, reported to be southeast of Marsellaise and Skokane. Other names for this occurrence as per MINFILE are Val, Evening Star and W.B. Marks. MINFILE coordinates place the John Bull occurrence in mineral claim 904212. MINFILE states it to be "located along Jim Kelly Creek about 8.0 kilometres from the confluence with the Tulameen River" being "immediately below the first main fork of the creek." Assessment report maps (Assessment Report Nos. 13839, 17865, 20470 and 21805 - Bysouth, 1985, 1988, 1990 and 1991) plot the John Bull occurrence. This location as per these maps appears in mineral claim 538995.

MINFILE states the John Bull occurrence to be a quartz vein striking 165 degrees and dipping 50 degrees west. The 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines states the vein to be "striking N. 15 degrees W. (mag.) and dipping 45 degrees to the west and cutting schistose rocks." The 1913 report states the vein "is developed by a 20 foot open-cut, and from the end of this

cut a tunnel extending 25 feet on the vein." The 1913 report states the vein to be 6 - 10 inches wide (15 - 25 centimetres) hosting pyrite and chalcopyrite with "several" parallel stringers. The 1913 report states an 8 inch (20 centimetres) sample across the vein at the face of the tunnel returned 0.70 oz. gold and 0.50 oz. silver while another sample was reported to return 1.40 oz. gold. The 1937 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines states the vein is 5 - 12 inches (13 - 30 centimetres) wide, dipping 50 degrees to the west; and "exposed for a length of 30 feet in greenstone by open-cut and short adit." The 1937 reports states a sample of the vein "averaging 7 inches wide" (18 centimetres) returned 0.30 oz. / ton gold and 0.1 oz. / ton silver while a sample from the dump returned 0.28 oz. / ton gold and 0.2 oz. / ton silver.

British Columbia assessment reports documenting work by M.B. Mowry (Assessment Reports 20470 and 21805 - Bysouth, 1990 and 1991) provide additional information for the John Bull quartz-carbonate vein system. It is reported to consist "of three major subparallel veins confined to a zone of schistose wall rock which is up to 10 metres wide" (Bysouth, 1991). The east-most vein was reported to be exposed in "the trench near the adit entrance", "up to 0.42 metres thick, strikes 05 degrees and dips westerly at 35 degrees" (Bysouth, 1991). The central vein was reported to be up to 0.40 metres thick, extending "the full length of the open cut but is not exposed within the adit", striking approximately 5-10 degrees, and dipping 45 degree dip to the west (Bysouth, 1991). The west-most vein was reported to extend "the full length of both the open cut and adit", having a strike similar to the central vein and dipping 50 degrees west (Bysouth, 1991). The central vein was reported to be the narrowest of the three veins and breaks into "numerous small subparallel branches" near the adit "which continue on to the end of the adit" (Bysouth, 1991). The quartz veins were interpreted to be "dilational structures" (Bysouth, 1991). Other minor quartz (plus or minus carbonate) vein systems were reported in this area (Bysouth, 1991).

The same Mowry assessment reports document another quartz-carbonate vein system along Jim Kelly Creek approximately 450 metres southeast of the John Bull workings as per the assessment report maps. This is referred to as the Marks zone or Marks vein system (Bysouth, 1990 and 1991). At this location, an adit is reported "along a system of quartz lenses for a distance of about 9 m" (Bysouth, 1991). The vein system was reported to strike "at about 340 degrees and dips westerly at 45 degrees", being approximately 1.5 metres wide, with sparse sulfides consisting mainly of chalcopyrite (Bysouth, 1990). A picked sample was reported to return 0.20 oz. / ton Au and 1.06 oz. / ton Ag (Bysouth, 1990 and 1991).

A "large westerly striking shear system" was reported "along the lower Jim Kelly Creek valley" during a 1990 geological mapping program (Bysouth, 1991) including the area of the John Bull and Marks vein systems. It was stated that "the large quartz lenses exposed in the adit and along the

canyon wall to the east are interpreted to be dilation structures lying at a large angle to the axis of the system" (Bysouth, 1991).

7.2.6 Superior (BC MINFILE No. 092HSE240) Gold - Copper

The Superior occurrence is reported in the northeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates. MINFILE coordinates place the Superior occurrence in mineral claim 878629. Other names for this occurrence are Lucky Todd and Reilleyôs. MINFILE states the occurrence to be located "on the east bank of the Tulameen River (Vuich Creek), 100 metres east of the mouth of Railroad Creek and 20 kilometres southwest of Tulameen." The 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines includes a map showing the Superior occurrence at this location. This 1913 reports states the occurrence to be "a large quartz-porphyry dyke partially mineralized along fracture-planes" and "iron-pyrites and traces of chalcopyrite occur in sparing quantities along narrow seams." The 1913 report states a 5 foot sample to return 0.02 oz. gold and nil copper. More recently, Canadian International Minerals Inc. reported "several collapsed adits" were located "on the west shore of Vuich Creek near the confluence with Railroad Creek" (Assessment Report No.32780 - Bruland, 2012).

The 1937 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines reports workings in the Railroad Creek area consisting of "a little surface work and eleven adits of an aggregate footage of more than 600 feet." This 1937 reports states copper mineralization to occur in multiple adits, in some cases associated with shearing. This 1937 report states that mineralization (pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and tetrahedrite reported) was observed across 15 feet (4.6 metres) in an open-cut with a sample across 50 inches (1.27 metres) at the west side of the exposure returning 1.6% Cu and 11 oz. / ton Ag and trace gold and a sample across 34 inches (0.86 metres) near the east side of the exposure returning 1% Cu, 0.6 oz. / ton Ag and trace gold. Bedrock at this open-cut was reported to be "greenstone and talcose schist" in this 1937 report. Canadian International Minerals Inc. (CIN) reported finding historical workings consisting of 8 adits and "several partially dug-out areas" on the north slope of Railroad Creek which were interpreted to be those documented in the 1937 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines (Assessment Report No. 33536 - Schuss, 2012). CIN reported copper staining and other mineralization in dump rocks. Four dump rock samples were collected by CIN near one adit (referred to as the Main Adit). Reported analyses for these samples included 8350 ppm Cu and 27.6 ppm Ag; >10,000 ppm Cu and 76.4 ppm Ag; and >10,000 ppm Cu and 69.4 ppm Ag. One-metre chip samples collected by CIN from an outcrop near this adit returned up to 6865 ppm Cu and 17.4 ppm Ag.

7.2.7 Rio Grande (BC MINFILE No. 092HSE075) Gold - Silver - Lead - Zinc

The Rio Grande occurrence is reported in the southeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates. MINFILE coordinates place the occurrence in mineral claim 831855. This occurrence is also referred to as Lucky Strike. MINFILE states the occurrence is located "on the west bank of the Tulameen River, 250 metres north of the riverôs confluence with Podunk Creek." MINFILE reports narrow stringers hosting galena and sphalerite in a 1.5 metre wide shear zone. The 1928 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines states "vein matter" in the zone "is composed of kaolin, sericite, crushed quartz, and partly disintegrated oxidized pyrite." The 1928 report states development in the way of stripping and open-cuts. This report states that a sample across the vein returned 1.2% Zn and 0.40 oz. / ton Ag, trace gold and nil lead while a "picked sample of galena" returned 28% Pb, 2% Zn, 13.5 oz. / ton Ag and 0.02 oz. / ton Au. The 1928 report states another mineral occurrence exists in an outcrop "about three-quarters of a mile west of the main workings" and speculated it to be the "same mineral zone."

Canadian International Minerals Inc. (CIN) reported two sulfide bearing veins in 2012 along the Tulameen River northwest of the MINFILE reported coordinates for the Rio Grande occurrence (Assessment Report No. 33536 - Schuss, 2012). As per the CIN report, these veins are in current mineral claim 1049097. CIN speculated these were the same two veins previously discovered by Dave Anderson in 1986 with veins reported to consist of massive sulfides and quartz. CIN quoted assays from the 1986 work including 15.62 oz. / ton silver and trace gold from one vein and 11.4 oz. / ton silver and 0.015 oz. / ton gold from the other vein (Schuss, 2012). The CIN report stated that "CIN is not aware of any operator successfully locating the Rio Grande MINFILE" occurrence and that "CIN speculated that the MINFILE has been mis-plotted, and refers to the two veins described" in their 2012 report (Schuss, 2012).

7.2.8 Cedar (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW116) Manganese

The Cedar occurrence is reported in the northwest region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates. MINFILE coordinates place the occurrence in mineral claim 850404. The occurrence is also referred to as That Way. MINFILE states the occurrence to be "located on a high ridge separating Cedarflat and Carry creeks, at an elevation of approximately 1520 metres." MINFILE states "little in known of the manganese occurrence, having only one source of documentation" that being a 1920 Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report (Part A, page 38) which states it is a "manganese deposit of commercial importance."

7.2.9 Wel (BC MINFILE 092HSE136) Copper - Molybdenum

The Wel occurrence is reported in the southeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates. MINFILE coordinates place the occurrence in mineral claim 1047476. Certain Assessment Reports indicate this occurrence to overlap into mineral claim 1049103. MINFILE states "the Wel showing outcrops west and northwest of Wells Lake." MINFILE reports "biotite granodiorite of the Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Eagle Plutonic Complex" in the area of Wells Lake.

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. (Minerals Division) reported sulfide mineralization in this area is "closely associated with a complex system of quartz veins postdating a series of rocks grading from metasediments to granodiorite to late stage differentiates" (Assessment Report No. 5564 - Murray, 1974). Canadian Occidental reported finding "several small pits" during the 1974 program, "each of which had good exposures of quartz veins with chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization" (Murray, 1974). Canadian Occidental reported that chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite occur in quartz veins (1 mm to 40 cm wide) in various combinations with K-feldspar, chlorite, epidote and magnetite. The company reported the veins systems "most commonly trend 060 degrees dipping steeply to the south or vertical, cutting the foliation at approximately right angles" while also stating that "in general, copper mineralization tends to trend approximately 325 degrees over the property in a band 1800 feet wide corresponding with the foliation" (Murray, 1974). The company reported malachite, commonly along fractures. Disseminated chalcopyrite is host rock was also reported. Molybdenite was reported to be very restricted.

Canadian Occidental reported analysis for 1974 rock samples. A sample reported northwest of Wells Lake described as "biotite gneiss with pyrite + malachite and quartz veins with pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite" was reported to return 8,900 ppm Cu, 245 ppm Mo and 145 ppb Au (Young, 1974). Other reported samples in this area included 2600 ppm Cu (granodiorite with pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite bearing quartz veins); 2375 ppm Cu (leucogranite with pyrite and chalcopyrite); and 2400 ppm Cu, 460 ppb Au and 36 ppm Ag (quartz vein with pyrite and chalcopyrite) (Murray, 1974). A sample reported close to the west side of Wells Lake of granodiorite with pyrite and chalcopyrite in fractures and quartz veins was reported to return 4800 ppm Cu.

7.2.10 Ash 2 (BC MINFILE 092HSE100) Copper - Molybdenum

The Ash 2 occurrence is located in the southeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property as per British Columbia MINFILE coordinates. MINFILE coordinates place the occurrence in mineral

claim 1047457. MINFILE states the ASH 2 occurrence to be at an "area of trenching", "300 metres southeast of Packers Creek, 2.0 kilometres northeast of the Tulameen River and 30 kilometres west-southwest of Princeton." MINFILE reports the showing to be "hosted in biotite gneiss (gneissic granodiorite) of the Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Eagle Plutonic Complex" with the complex "locally intruded by northeast-striking andesite and syenite dykes." MINFILE states that "mineralization outcrops sporadically along the southeast bank of Packers Creek over a length of 500 metres", being mostly "contained in several large, irregular masses of milky quartz and muscovite, up to 24 metres wide, that may have formed as late differentiates in the Eagle Plutonic Complex", "enclosed in kaolinite and / or chlorite - epidote alteration envelopes." MINFILE reports the mineralization to consist of molybdenite and ferrimolybdenite, being irregular in distribution and occurring as "as fine disseminations and along fractures in quartz." MINFILE reports minor pyrite and chalcopyrite in adjacent gneiss.

British Columbia Assessment Report No. 5583 documents geological mapping during 1975 for Seamus Young at the Ash 2 property (Neugebauer, 1975). This report states "the Eagle granodiorite includes several large milky-white quartz-muscovite blebs which are irregularly mineralized with ferromolybdenite, molybdenite, pyrite, and minor amounts of associated chalcopyrite and malachite" (Neugebauer, 1975). The granodiorite (reported as gneissic on one map and stated to be layered) and the dikes (andesitic and syenitic) were reported to be mineralized with malachite staining and disseminated chalcopyrite (Neugebauer, 1975). Mineralization as plotted in the assessment report appears to be both within and adjacent to the current Treasure Mountain Silver property.

7.2.11 Copper and Nickel Mineralization in Northern Region of Treasure Mountain Silver Property

The 1965 and 1966 Annual Reports of the British Columbia Minister of Mines state that Bethex Explorations Ltd. explored the northern region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property in the area of Jim Kelly Creek. The 1966 reports states "mineralization occurs only in the igneous rocks" being "extensively altered and contains hematite rather than magnetite as a minor constituent." This report further states the host rock to be "medium to coarse grained, crystalline, and unevenly porphyritic, with a dark green matrix."

Canadian International Minerals Inc. (CIN) researched this area in 2012 and reported finding information on the Bethex exploration program in the "British Columbia governmentôs Property File system, specifically through the Cyprus-Anvil file" (Assessment Report No. 33536 - Schuss, 2012). The author of this report located two files in the Cyprus-Anvil file as discussed in Section 6.0. "Three main areas of mineralization" are reported (Hodgson, 1967).

The Main Showing was reported to "embrace an area 800 feet long and 200 feet wide at its northwest end and a few feet wide at its other extremity" (Hodgson, 1967). Mineralization was reported to consist of "pyrite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite", being "disseminated and filling fractures; also in quartz stringers" (Hodgson, 1967). The host rock was reported to be "heavily chloritized diorite" (Darney, 1967). Local sphalerite was reported in the Northwest Zone. The Main Showing appears to be within the current Treasure Mountain Silver property and the area of the Spokane occurrence as per maps in the 1967 reports. Reported surface samples indicate nickel in the Main Showing (nine samples over a distance of 29.26 metres were reported to return 0.31% Ni and 0.20% Cu). Two diamond drill holes were reported in the Main Showing with reported drill intersections being 0.06% Cu / 18.3 metres and 0.09% Cu / 9.1 metres. Nickel mineralization was reported to be absent in these two holes. The northwest Zone appears to be just north of the current Treasure Mountain Silver property as per the 1967 report maps. Three drill holes were reported at this zone. A third zone, referred to as the Eastern Zone was reported to "consist of a shear (probably narrow) 1500 feet long trending" northwest (Hodgson, 1967). As per the 1967 report maps, this zone appears to be close to the northern boundary of the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Multiple deposits types are represented in and adjacent to the Treasure Mountain silver property as reported in British Columbia MINFILE records.

Polymetallic veins silver-lead-zinc +/- gold deposit type is represented in various regions as per MINFILE records. These include Blackjack (092HSW046), Rainy (092HSW066), Superior (092HSW049), Gold Mountain (092HSW048), Venus Silver (092HSW117) and Rio Grande (092HSE075). Mineralized veins in the adjacent Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Silver Inc. are reported as this deposit type as per MINFILE records. As reported in 2012 Technical Report, Project Update Treasure Mountain Property for Huldra Silver Inc., the "Treasure Mountain mineral veins are classed as "fracture controlled", have little gangue and frequently feature central bands of massive mineralization with veinlets and disseminations distributed short distances outwards into the wall rocks" (Ostensoe et al., 2012). This 2012 report states "sulfides and sulphosalts along with quartz were introduced along fracture zones proximal to a single feldspar porphyry dyke that may be an off-shoot from granitic bodies that lie a short distance from the mine area" (Ostensoe et. al., 2012). "The principal Treasure Mountain vein(s) occurs in proximity to the Treasure Mountain faultò with the feldspar porphyry dyke partially occupying the fault" (Ostensoe et. al., 2012 referencing Black, 1952). The Treasure Mountain area veins have been reported as "mesothermal lode deposits" (Allen and Bruland, 2012).

Three occurrences in the northern region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property in the Jim Kelly Creek area are reported as gold-quartz vein deposit type as per MINFILE records. These include John Bull (092HSW050), Marsellaise (092HSW051) and Skokane (092HSW052). Fracture zones, shearing and dilation structures are reported for in this area.

Mineralization in the northeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property at the Superior (092HSE240) occurrence is reported as both porphyry-related gold and porphyry copper +/- molybdenum +/- gold deposit type as per MINFILE records.

The Ash 2 (092HSE100) and Wel (092HSE136) occurrences are located in the southeast region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property. These are reported as porphyry molybdenum (Ash 2) and porphyry copper +/- molybdenum +/- gold (Wel) deposit types as per MINFILE records.

The Cedar manganese (092HSW116) occurrence in the northwest region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property is reported as sedimentary manganese deposit type as per MINFILE records.

The U.S. Rambler (092HSW045) occurrence which is reported northeast and close to the Blackjack occurrence is reported as Besshi massive sulfide copper-zinc deposit type as per MINFILE records. MINFILE reports sulfides and to occur in shear zones which occur along bedding planes.

9.0 EXPLORATION

New Destiny Mining Corp. has not completed any exploration on the Treasure Mountain Silver property. Historical exploration including the most recent exploration by Ximen Mining Corp. is summarized in Section 6.0.

10.0 DRILLING

New Destiny Mining Corp. has not completed any drilling on the Treasure Mountain Silver property. Limited historical drilling has been conducted locally on the property:

- Bethex Exploration Ltd. was reported to conduct diamond drilling during the 1960s in the Jim Kelly Creek area, consisting of five holes totally 863.2 metres (discussed in Sections 6.13 and 7.2.11). As per 1967 reports documenting this work, two holes appear to have been drilling in the northern region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property in the general area of the Spokane occurrence while three of the holes appear to have been drilled north of the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

- Noranda Exploration Company. Limited conducted diamond drilling during 1980 in the north-central region of the Treasure Mountain Silver property, consisting of two holes totalling 112.28 metres (Assessment Report No. 8884 - Lewis, 1980).

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

New Destiny Mining Inc. Corp. has not conducted any sampling on the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

The most recent sampling included rock, soil and till sampling by Ximen Mining Corp. in 2015 and 2016. The sample bags were labeled (including insertion of sample tags in rock sample bags and some till sample bags) and stored at local accommodations during the program. The samples were moved to a secure facility in Greenwood, B.C. following the program for temporary storage. The samples were later transported by Ximen representatives to the ALS Minerals facility in North Vancouver for preparation and analysis. ALS Minerals provided Certificates reporting analytical results for these samples and Quality Control Certificates to Ximen of which the author has reviewed. At ALS Minerals, the 2015 rock samples were crushed to 70% less than 2 millimetres. Split samples (created using a riffle splitter) for each were pulverized to 85% less than 75 microns. The pulverized samples were analyzed for gold by Fire Assay and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (FA-AAS) and analyzed for 33 elements by Four Acid Inductively Coupled Plasma ï Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES). The 2015 soil and till samples were sieved to less than 180 micron. The sieved portions were analyzed for gold by FA-AAS and for silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic by four acid ICP-AES.

At ALS Minerals some of the 2016 Ximen rock samples were crushed to 90% less than 2 millimetres. Split samples (created using a riffle splitter) for each were pulverized to 95% less than 106 microns. The pulverized portions were analyzed for gold by FA-AAS and for copper, lead, zinc and plus or minus silver by Four Acid ICP-AES. The remaining 2016 rock samples were prepared similar to the 2015 rock samples (crushed to 70% less than 2 millimetres with split samples created and split samples pulverized to 85% less than 75 microns). These samples were analyzed for gold and silver by Fire Assay and Gravimetric Finish. The 2016 till samples were sieved to less than 180 micron. The sieved portions were analyzed for silver, copper, lead and zinc by Four Acid ICP-AES.

The Quality Control Certificates reported by ALS Minerals included analyses of standard, blank and duplicate samples.

The 2011 rock samples collected by Canadian International Minerals Inc. (CIN) were reported to be "placed in double, heavy duty (200 g plastic) bags and both bags were individually closed and

sealed with plastic cinch straps (zip straps). A laboratory tag with a unique identifier number (six digits) was placed in the initial heavy duty bag prior to closing with the cinch strap and the same number was written on the bag with a felt marker" (Bruland, 2012). CIN reported that the collector of the samples transported the samples to ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. The samples were reported to be crushed, split and pulverized (250 g sample) to 200 mesh. The samples were reported to be analyzed for gold by Aqua Regia ICP-MS and for 36 elements by four acid ICP-ES. The Quality Control Reports of ACME Analytical include analyses of standard and blank samples. The 2012 rock samples collected by CIN were also reported to be submitted to ACME Analytical Laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. The samples were reported to be crushed, split and pulverized (500 g sample) to 200 mesh and analyzed for 46 elements by four acid ICP-MS. The Quality Control Reports of ACME Analytical includes analyses of standard, blank and duplicate samples. The assessment reports of CIN include Certificates of Analysis and Quality Control Reports.

Various assessment reports document sampling and analytical results within the property during the mid-1960s to 1990. The author has reviewed these reports and cannot find details of security. Noranda drill core from the 1980 drill program was reported to be transported to the companyôs facility in Kamloops. Many of the assessment reports provide details of sample preparation and / or analytical techniques although some do not. Some reports provide laboratory reports / certificates while others do not. The author cannot find details of Quality Assurance / Quality Control procedures. Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. included standard samples with submittals of soil and stream sediment samples to laboratories. These were not certified standard samples. The following companies included the following information in assessment reports:

- Silver Saddle Mines Ltd. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 14714): An Assay Certificate by ACME Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver is included in the assessment report, stating rock samples were crushed and pulverized to -100 mesh and analyzed for silver (no analytical method was provided).
- Craigmont Mines Ltd. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 1560): Soil samples were reported to be submitted to Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. in Vancouver for sample preparation and analysis. The samples were reported to be screened to -80 mesh with the screened portion analyzed for copper and zinc by "hot acid extraction" (Young, 1967). No certificate was provided in the assessment report.
- Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 8253): Soil samples were reported to be analyzed at Noranda's laboratory in Vancouver ñfor copper, zinc, lead, and molybdenum by standard atomic absorption methodsò (Mathieson, 1980). No sample preparation information or certificate was provided in the assessment report.

- Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 8884): The report includes drill core sample analytical results (gold, silver, copper and gold) and states the analysis was conducted at Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory (no sample preparation and analytical techniques or certificate was provided in the assessment report).
- Clifton Resources Ltd. (B.C. Assessment Report Nos. 10868 and 14362): Geochemical Analysis reports by Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. includes analytical results (gold, silver, arsenic and antimony) for soil and rock samples. The soil samples were reported to be sieved to -80 mesh (and composite samples made) while rock samples were reported to be crushed and pulverized to -100 mesh. Eco-Tech reported gold analysis to involve collection of gold "in a silver bead through inquartation and conventional fire assaying" followed by aqua regia digestion, gold extraction and gold determination by AA. Reported silver and antimony analysis involved nitric and hydrochloric acid leach and determination by AA Spectrophotometer. A Certificate of Analysis by Vangeochem Lab Ltd. of North Vancouver reports gold analysis by Fire Assay for some samples. A Certificate of Analysis by Bondar-Clegg of North Vancouver reports gold analysis for some rock samples with crushing and pulverizing to -100 mesh reported (no analytical method indicated). Some soil samples were reported to be sieved to -80 mesh with composite samples made and pulverized. These samples were analyzed at Bondar-Clegg (including silver by Aqua Regia - AA; and gold by Fire Assay - AA) with a Geochemical Lab Report included.
- B. R. Mowry (B.C. Assessment Report Nos. 10685, 20470 and 21805): Soil samples were sieved to -80 mesh. Reported copper and zinc analyses were reported to be determined in the field using various chemical solutions. The samples were not submitted to a laboratory. There is no sample preparation or analytical procedure information regarding a reported "picked sample" from the Marks vein system.
- Todd Parsons (B.C. Assessment Report No. 18826): Certificates of Analysis were included for Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver and ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver. Stream sediment samples were reported to be sieved to -80 mesh and rock samples pulverized to -150 mesh. For gold analysis of stream sediment samples, "10 gram samples were ignited at 600 degrees Celsius, digested with hot aqua regia, extracted by MIBK, and analyzed by graphite furnace AA" (Parsons, 1989). Reported silver analysis of these samples involved nitric and hydrochloric acid digestion and ICP analysis. Two of the rock samples were reported to be analyzed using the same methods as the stream sediments. The remaining rock samples were reported to be analyzed for gold by Fire Assay-AA and for silver by Nitric-Aqua Regia digestion. Two of the samples were analyzed for 32 elements by Aqua Regia digestion - ICP.
- Royalon Petroleum Corp. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 9434): Soil samples were reported to be submitted to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. where they were

sieved to -80 mesh and analyzed for copper and silver by Aqua Regia - AA. No laboratory certificates were included in the assessment report.

- Athlone Resources Ltd. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 20350): Geochemical Analytical Certificates by ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver were included in the assessment report. These reported nitric and hydrochloric acid digestion and ICP analysis for 30 elements.
- Canadian International Minerals Inc. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 33536) reported gold and silver analytical results for rock samples collected by Dave Anderson in 1986. The assessment report does not state the sample preparation or analytical procedures for these samples. The reports states the samples were assayed at TSL Laboratories but does not include a copy of the laboratory certificate.
- Hanna Mining Co. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 3182): Soil samples were reported to be submitted to Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver. A Geochemical Analytical Report is included in the assessment report. The samples were reported to be sieved to -80 mesh and analyzed for copper and molybdenum by hydrochloric acid digestion - AA.
- Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 5564): Soil, stream sediment and rock samples were reported to be submitted to Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. in North Vancouver. Soil and stream sediment samples were reported to be sieved to -80 mesh while rock samples were pulverized to -100 mesh. The samples were reported to be analyzed for copper and molybdenum by Aqua Regia - AA. The assessment report includes Geochemical Lab Reports. Some rock samples were also reported to be analyzed for gold by Fire Assay - Aqua Regia - AA, for silver by Aqua Regia - AA, tungsten by Basic Fusion - Colorimetric, and tin by X.R.F. Semi-Quantitative Analysis for 32 elements was reported for some rock samples by X.R.F.
- Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 5592): Soil samples were reported to be submitted to Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver. The soil samples were reported to be sieved to -80 mesh and analyzed for copper and molybdenum by acid digestion (nitric and perchloric) - AA. Certificates of Analysis were included in the assessment report.
- Canadian Natural Resources Ltd. (B.C. Assessment Report No. 7974): Soil samples were reported to be submitted to Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. in North Vancouver. Certificates of Analysis are included in the assessment report, stating copper and molybdenum analysis by Aqua Regia - AA. The sample preparation is not stated.

Surface rock and drill core sample analytical results (Ni, Cu and Ag) for Bethex Explorations Ltd. were reported in a 1967 Preliminary Report by A.G. Hodgson. The report does not state security, sample preparation and analytical procedures nor does it include a laboratory certificate.

Exploration within the property prior to 1940 is documented in Annual Reports of the British Columbia Minister of Mines. These reports include rock sample analytical values. However they do not provide information regarding security, sample preparation and sample analytical procedures.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Exploration work on the Treasure Mountain Silver property was conducted before 1940; intermittently between the mid-1960s to early 1990s; 2011 - 2012; and 2015 - 2016. Most of the historical work prior to 1940 is not documented in any detail, with information on sampling, analytical methods and Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures lacking. Sporadic exploration during the mid-1960s to early 1991 is generally documented in more detail, with sampling methods and sample preparation and sample analytical methods / laboratory certificates of analysis commonly included. However QA/QC procedures are lacking during this period. There has been minor modern exploration locally on the property. More recent exploration on the property was conducted during 2011 - 2012 and 2015 - 2016, including recent work by Ximen Mining Corp. Recent operators did not implement QA/QC procedures. However Quality Control procedures were implemented by Certified Laboratories during analysis of submitted samples since 2011. Certificates of Analysis are available for samples since 2011 including information regarding sample preparation and analytical methods. With the exception of the historical documents Canadian International Minerals Inc. reportedly obtained from Steve Lawes, the author has reviewed the available data from historic exploration programs.

The author visited the Treasure Mountain Silver property for one day during January 2016 but was unable to verify any mineralization due to snow cover. The author has not conducted verification sampling at any of the zones of mineralization reported on the property.

It is the author's opinion that, the older exploration data for the property including 1991 and prior years used in this report is not adequate. There is no indication of QA/QC procedures being used during 1991 and prior. Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. inserted standard samples with stream silt and soil samples submitted for analysis. However these were not reported to be Certified Standard samples. There are no reports of QA/QC procedures implemented by explorers during recent exploration programs (2011 - 2016). However Quality Control procedures were implemented by Certified Laboratories during analysis of samples during 2011 - 2016 including analysis of standard, blank samples and duplicate samples.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

New Destiny Mining Corp. has not conducted mineral processing or metallurgical testing on samples from the Treasure Mountain Silver property. The author has not found any references to historic mineral processing and metallurgical testing regarding the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been made for the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

15.0 – 22.0

These sections are omitted from this report as the property is not considered an "Advanced Property".

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Extensive work has been conducted on the adjacent Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining Inc. This property hosts polymetallic veins, including a National Instrument 43-101 complaint silver-lead-zinc resource. The 2012 Technical Report, Project Update Treasure Mountain Property by Huldra Silver Inc. summarizes previous work (Ostensoe et al., 2012). Parts of that summary are included here. The first mineral deposits were recognized in 1892 with galena veins prospected in subsequent years. Development included trenches, adits and underground workings. Milling during 1930 - 1932 of approximately 4,000 tons "yielded 39,558 oz. silver, 379,532 lb. lead and 88,455 lb. zinc" (Ostensoe et al., 2012; sourcing McDougall, 1987 which quoted Turnbull, private report, 1948). A 50 ton per day flotation mill was constructed in 1950 by Silver Hill Mines Ltd. and was "reported to have been in place until at least 1956 but production is not recorded" (Ostensoe et al., 2012). The surface geology was mapped in 1952 by J. M. Black for the B.C. Department of Mines. Copper Range Exploration Co. Ltd. produced a surface geology map of the south slope of Treasure Mountain in 1971.

Magnus Bratlien staked claims at Treasure Mountain in 1979 and formed Huldra Silver the following year. Huldra staked additional claims and conducted soil surveys and electromagnetic (VLF) geophysics surveys, followed by diamond drilling in 1981 and 1983. Reported drill intersections included 126.6 oz. / ton Ag over 0.18 metres and 107.9 oz. / ton Ag over 0.30 metres.

Trenching near the top of Treasure Mountain exposed the principal vein (also called the ñCò Vein) "almost continuously for 250 metres" (Ostensoe et al., 2012). Detailed sampling by James Laird of Laird Exploration Ltd. indicated the "C" Vein to average 0.68 metres in width with reported grades of "64 oz. silver, 11% lead and 2% zinc plus a low antimony content" (Ostensoe et al., 2012; sourcing McDougall, 1987, p17). Re-opening of an adit and underground sampling was conducted during 1986. Underground development continued during 1987 - 1989 along with additional sampling and underground drilling. A total of "407 tons of development muck and stockpiled material, all of which came from a surface open cut, were shipped to smelters" (Ostensoe et al., 2012). A non - National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimate was completed in 1989 by Livgard Consulting Ltd. A technical study was conducted in 1989 by Orocon Ltd., having metallurgical, geological, environmental and mining engineering components.

During the period of 1990 - 2006, Huldra completed soil surveys, some trenching and drilling programs (three surface programs and one underground program). Trenching and rotary drilling were conducted in 1988 east of the mine at the Ruby Zone (later renamed the East Zone). Drill chip sample assays were reported up to 34.48 oz. / ton Ag and 15.2% Pb over 6.1 metres. This interval was reported to include 81.67 oz. / ton Ag and 36.5% Pb over 1.5 metres (British Columbia Assessment Report No. 20373 - Livgard, 1990). A rotary drilling program was conducted in 2005 west of the main mine workings in an area referred to as the Jensen workings. The best reported drill intersection was 309 grams / tonne Ag, 3.54% Pb and 6517 ppm Zn over 1.5 metres (Ostensoe et al., 2012).

Huldra re-commenced underground work in 2007 with re-habilitation work and underground sampling. A resource estimation compliant with National Instrument 43-101 was completed in 2009. Total vein Indicated Resource of 33,000 tonnes with 752.7 grams / tonne Ag, 4.16% Pb and 3.80% Zn and total vein Inferred Resource of 120,000 tonnes with 839.8 grams / tonne Ag, 2.79% Pb and 4.36% Zn was reported (Ostensoe et. al., 2012).

A trenching program was conducted at the East Zone in 2010. Subsequent diamond drilling was conducted at this zone with reported narrow high grade drill intersections including 13,736 grams / tonne Ag, 60.05% Pb and 2.49% Zn over 0.07 metres in hole 8 and 6,393 grams / tonne Ag, 74.41% Pb and 1.22% Zn over 0.08 metres in hole 9 (Ostensoe et. al., 2012). A small open pit was developed at the East Zone in 2011. A 30-40 tonne sample was removed and shipped to a smelter for processing. Two diamond drill holes were completed east of the East Zone at the East Zone Extension. One hole was reported to intersect 256 grams / tonne Ag, 0.79% Pb, 10.01% Zn and 14.56% Mn over 0.6 metres (Ostensoe et al., 2012). An outcrop with massive galena (called JK vein) was reported 100 metres east of these two holes. Huldra conducted additional diamond drilling in 2011 at the main mine development (drill highlights are listed in their 2012 Technical Report) and conducted additional geochemical surveys on other targets.

Huldra extracted a 10,000 tonne bulk sample from the Treasure Mountain site during November 2011 to April 2012. As of the date of their 2012 Technical Report, the sample was stockpiled and awaiting processing.

Multiple additional MINFILE occurrences are reported to be located close to the Treasure Mountain Silver property in adjacent mineral claims.

The **U.S. Rambler (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW045) silver - lead - zinc** occurrence is "reported along Dewdney Creek area at the main fork near the headwaters" as per B.C. MINFILE. MINFILE coordinates place the occurrence a few hundred metres east of mineral claim 1031240. It is reported to be northeast of the Blackjack occurrence as per the 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines. It is a hydrothermal vein, disseminated, shear occurrence as per MINFILE. The 1913 report indicates the occurrence to be on the east side of Dewdney Creek and "developed by several open-cuts and a tunnel driven 50 feet on the vein." This 1913 report states "a sample taken from the face of the tunnel across 2.5 feet assayed" trace gold and 0.5 oz. silver. MINFILE states the occurrence to be hosted "in bedded quartzite which strikes 015 degrees" with veins occurring along shears (shearing is reported to follow bedding planes). MINFILE reports that "vein-filling along these shears is comprised mainly of altered hostrock and contains disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite." Silver Saddle Mines stated one of its 1985 samples "appears as if it may be the old U.S Rambler" (Assessment Report No. 14714 - Rodstrom, 1985). This 0.10 metre sample was reported to be collected 100 metres east of the main fork of Dewdney Creek. Silver Saddle Mines reported this sample to return 0.45 oz. / t silver.

The **Venus Silver (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW117) gold - lead - zinc** occurrence is located near the top of Mount Sutter, east of mineral claim 850405 as per MINFILE coordinates. It is a hydrothermal disseminated-vein occurrence as per MINFILE. A rock sample collected in 1987 at Mount Sutter was reported to return 3.92% Zn and 0.37 oz. / ton silver (British Columbia Assessment Report No. 17020 - Laird, 1988). The sample was reported to be a sulfide bearing sample with pyrite, pyrrhotite, marcasite, sphalerite plus magnetite. The mineralization was reported to occur as "massive lenses and disseminations in a 10 metre by 10 metre limonite stained area following bedding planes and fracture zones in siliceous metasediments" (Laird, 1988). Schellex Gold Corp. collected additional rock samples in this area in 1988 (British Columbia Assessment Report No. 18341 - Chung, 1989). A sample at Mount Sutter reported as being from a "tuffaceous horizon that is quite siliceous and contains up to 40% pyrite" was reported to return 965 ppb Au (0.965 ppm or g/t Au) and 23.2 ppm Ag. Another sample reported from a narrow (3 cm) pyrite bearing quartz vein was reported to return 2767 ppm Pb and 1170 ppm Zn.

The **Superior (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW049) silver - gold - lead - copper** hydrothermal vein occurrence is located along Jim Kelly Creek, southeast of the John Bull occurrence. MINFILE coordinates place it within the Treasure Mountain Silver property. However British Columbia Assessment Reports Nos. 20470 and 21805 for B.R. Mowry clearly plot this occurrence outside the Treasure Mountain Silver property (approximately 400 metres outside the property). MINFILE reports the vein to consist of "quartz stringers within silicified and altered rock" infilling a fracture zone within schistose rocks. MINFILE reports the vein to host "galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite." The 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines states the vein to be "4 to 6 feet of material" "of which one-third to one-quarter is stringers of quartz, the balance being somewhat altered and silicified wall-rock." This 1913 report states the quartz stringers to be up to 12 inches wide. The main working is an open-cut of "100 x 5 x 15 feet" as per the 1913 report. The 1913 report refers to a claim that "about 30 tons of high-grade ore taken out of this cut and washed down the creek by a flood." The 1913 report states a "picked high-grade" sample from the dump returned 0.06 oz. gold and 33.6 oz. silver.

The **Gold Mountain (BC MINFILE No. 092HSW048) silver - gold - lead - copper** hydrothermal vein occurrence is reported in the Jim Kelly Creek area (south of the creek), approximately 760 metres south of the John Bull occurrence as per MINFILE coordinates. The 1913 Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines states "a quartz vein varying from 2 to 12 inches in width is exposed", being "developed by an adit tunnel driven on the vein 125 feet long, and two open-cuts." This 1913 report states the vein to have an east-west strike and dip "slightly to the south", being off-set by faults. This 1913 report states the main sulfides to be pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite and states a 10 inch sample across the vein to assay 0.02 oz. gold and trace silver while a "picked high-grade" sample returned 0.42 oz. gold, 20.0 oz. silver and 4.9% copper.

British Columbia Assessment Report 20470 for B.R. Mowry (Bysouth, 1990) provides further information on the Gold Mountain occurrence reporting it to be southeast of John Bull. This reported location is close to or possibly within the Treasure Mountain Silver property (close to or within mineral claim 538995). This report states the "Gold Mountain vein system occurs within a narrow shear zone, about 4 meters wide", hosted in diorite and consisting "of several small branching quartz veins" with one main vein (approximately 30 cm wide) appearing to "contain most of the mineralization" (Bysouth, 1990).

Mineralization on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization that may be contained within the Treasure Mountain Silver property. The author has not verified the data regarding mineralization on any adjacent property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Treasure Mountain Silver property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Treasure Mountain Silver property is reported to host numerous mineral occurrences in various regions of the property with various metals including silver, gold, lead, zinc, copper, molybdenum and manganese. A number of these are polymetallic vein occurrences containing combinations of silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper. Polymetallic veins have been mined in this area at the adjacent Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Silver Inc. Such mineralized veins in the Treasure Mountain area are reported as fracture controlled and mesothermal. Mineralization reported as porphyry and porphyry-related deposit type is also reported on the Treasure Mountain Silver property. A manganese occurrence is reported in the northwest region of the property although information on this occurrence is very limited. There has been minor recent exploration in the property (2011 - 2016). Most reported exploration occurred during 1991 and prior, including only two small diamond drilling programs.

Structural control of mineralized zones within and adjacent to the Treasure Mountain Silver property appears to be a major factor. For example, mineralized veining at the Spokane occurrence is reported to follow a fracture zone. Shearing is reported at the U.S. Rambler and Rio Grande occurrences. Shearing and dilation zones are reported at the John Bull occurrences. Copper mineralization in shear zones is reported in the Railroad Creek area and area of the Superior (Lucky Todd occurrence) occurrence. Polymetallic veins at the adjacent Treasure Mountain property of Nicola Mining Inc. are reported to be fracture controlled.

Certain regions of the property have been explored, mainly in the areas of the MINFILE occurrences. However most of this historic exploration was during 1991 and prior. Historic development at some occurrences by means of open-cuts and adits is documented before 1940. There has been very little diamond drilling on the property and no such drilling since 1980. Historic work has identified areas of mineralization and geochemical and geophysical anomalies that are priority areas for additional exploration in the author's opinion.

The north-central region of the property is a priority area in the author's opinion. Rock dump grab samples near a historic adit in this area reportedly returned high values for zinc (up to 11.9% Zn) while also returning up to 50.9 ppm Ag. Zinc, lead and copper soil geochemical anomalies are reported in this area with some samples reported to exceed 1000 ppm Zn. Ground and airborne

magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies have been reported in this area. Only two diamond drill holes are documented in this area, with one hole reported to intersect a narrow interval with zinc bearing veins.

The northern region of the property in the area of Jim Kelly Creek is a priority area in the author's opinion. There are at least four gold (+/ silver, lead and copper) bearing quartz veins / vein systems reported in this area including Marsellaise, Skokane, John Bull and Marks. Some of these are reported to be quartz - carbonate veins. The Gold Mountain vein system is possibly within the property. There is reported shearing and structural control of mineralized veins. There has been no recent exploration in this region of the property and very little documented sampling of the vein systems. However the limited reported sampling of the veins indicates potential. For example a few samples were reported to exceed 0.50 oz. / ton gold at the John Bull system. A dump sample at the Gold Mountain occurrence was reported to return 20.0 oz. / ton silver (685.7 g/t Ag). Intrusion hosted copper and nickel mineralization is also reported in this region based on 1960s exploration.

The northeast - east region of the property in the area of Railroad Creek is a priority area in the author's opinion. This is an area of more recent focus (since 2011). Gold mineralization was reported in 1913 in a quartz porphyry dyke in this area. Copper mineralization was reported more recently in rock dumps and near adits in this area with some samples reported to exceed 10,000 ppm Cu (> 1% Cu). Recent work by Ximen Mining has defined zones of copper and gold soil geochemical anomalies that have not been tested by modern exploration techniques such as geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling. Ximen also recently discovered narrow gold bearing, northwest striking quartz veins southeast of this zone of copper and gold geochemical anomalies in the area between Vuich Creek and Tulameen River, establishing a new target area.

The southeast region of the property in a priority area in the author's opinion. Polymetallic veins are reported in the area of Tulameen River with reported samples of 11.4 and 15.62 oz. / ton silver. Exploration in this area has been minor. Copper and molybdenum mineralization is reported in this region further east in the Packers Creek - Wells Lake area with mineralization reported in quartz veins and local quartz masses. The reported extent of mineralization is large, reported to be approximately 1800 feet wide (approximately 550 metres wide) in a northwest trend. The mineralized veins are reported to cut all rock types including gneiss of the Eagle Plutonic Complex. Late differentiates are reported including dykes of pegmatite, aplite and granite. This area has been explored as extensively as any part of the property with geochemical and geophysics surveys and reported trenching. While mineralization is reported to be widespread, a distinct zone or historic resource was not discovered. No diamond drilling is reported and multiple copper and / or molybdenum stream silt and soil geochemical anomalies are reported. This area is a candidate for modern exploration techniques including modern geophysics to evaluate the potential for a copper - molybdenum porphyry system.

The west region of the property in the area of the Blackjack and adjacent U.S. Rambler occurrences is a lower priority in the author's opinion although there is sufficient interesting historical data to warrant an evaluation of this region. There are reported mineralized shear zones and mineralization at the contacts of a felsic dyke. Galena, sphalerite and silver are reported. There is been very little historical exploration in this area including very little sampling. This area is west of Treasure Mountain. The area may have potential for polymetallic veins.

There is very little data for the manganese (Cedar) occurrence in the northwest region of the property. As such this is not a priority area for the author. However some effort to locate the occurrence is warranted.

The inadequacy of the exploration data creates, in the author's opinion, significant risks and uncertainties regarding the reliability or confidence of metal content in documented occurrences within the property. These risks and uncertainties could reasonably impact the property's potential economic viability or continued viability. Proper systematic sampling (including bulk sampling) and analysis of the documented occurrences, with Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures utilized, is required to determine the metal content of the documented occurrences. A reasonable foreseeable impact of these risks and uncertainties is less than expected metal content for some or all of the documented occurrences after systematic sampling. This could negatively impact the property's economic viability.

The property is at an early stage of exploration, and as such considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of previous exploration programs, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends an initial Phase I $100,000 exploration program for the Treasure Mountain Silver property. The author recommends this work to be focused in multiple priority areas, these being areas of MINFILE occurrences and other significant reported mineralization.

Recommended Phase I work includes locating and establishing coordinates of historic workings (trenches, open-cuts and adits) for base map establishment and collecting samples at those locations. Geological mapping (including detailed structural measurements) and channel sampling / analysis of veins and other zones of mineralization are recommended. Geochemical soil sampling is recommended in these same areas to define target areas and in some cases to confirm previously

reported geochemical anomalies such as at the Rainy (Cedarflat) occurrence. Additional soil sampling may be warranted following such initial surveys. A small induced polarization survey is recommended locally at the Superior (Lucky Todd) occurrence over copper and / or gold soil anomalies as reported by Ximen Mining. The recommended Phase I budget is presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Phase I Treasure Mountain Silver Property Budget

Phase I Budget	
1. Locating historic workings & creation of base map	$15,000
2. Geological mapping and rock sampling / analysis	$30,000
3. Soil geochemical sampling / analysis	$30,000
4. Induced Polarization survey at Superior (Lucky Todd) occurrence area	$10,000
5. Reporting & support	$10,000
Sub-total:	**$95,000**
contingency	$5,000
Total:	**$100,000**

A Phase II exploration would be conditional on Phase I results.

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28.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, David A. Martin certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 120 Bishop Dr., Apt. 403, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3C 1B2.

2. I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of New Brunswick in 1984.

3. I have gained approximately 21 years of geological experience in the mineral exploration industry as an employee or a consultant primarily during various mineral exploration projects in New Brunswick. These exploration projects includes a variety of commodities including gold, silver, tin, tungsten, indium, molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc and antimony.

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick and Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador.

5. I have visited the Treasure Mountain Silver property for one day in January, 2017.

6. I have reviewed the available data pertinent to the property, as listed in Section 27.0 of this report, and believe this data to be accurate. Based on my review of available data for the property, I believe the property to be of sufficient merit to justify the work programs recommended in this report.

7. I am independent of New Destiny Mining Corp. as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I am also independent of the vendor (Ximen Mining Corp.) as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

8. I certify that by reason of my education, experience, and affiliation with a professional association (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements of a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.

9. I have prepared this Technical Report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Treasure Mountain Silver Property", which has an effective date of March 13, 2017.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 - Technical Report and certify that this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with these instruments and forms.

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

12. I am responsible for all sections of this report.

Dated this 13th day of March, 2017

Signed and Sealed "David A. Martin, P.Geo., B.Sc."
David A. Martin, P.Geo., B.Sc.

APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
g	gram
gm	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
oz./ton	(troy) ounces per ton
oz./t	(troy) ounces per ton
%	percent
kg	kilogram
m	metre
cm	centimetre
o/c	outcrop
Au	gold
Ag	silver
Pb	lead
Zn	zinc
Cu	copper
As	arsenic
Mo	molybdenum
Mn	manganese

Conversions

1 gram	= 0.0322 troy ounces
1 troy ounce	= 31.1035 grams
1 ton	= 2000 pounds
1 tonne	= 1000 kilograms
1 gram / tonne	= 1 part per million = 1000 part per billion
1 troy ounce / ton	= 34.2857 grams / tonne
1 gram / tonne	= 0.0292 troy ounces / ton
1 kilogram	= 32.151 troy ounces = 2205 pounds
1 pound	= 0.4536 kilograms
1 inch	= 2.54 centimetres
1 foot	= 0.3048 metres
1 metre	= 39.37 inches = 3.2808 feet
1 mile	= 1.6093 kilometres
1 kilometre	= 0.6214 miles
1 hectare	= 10,000 square metres = 2.471 acres