

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Technical Geochemical

TOTAL COST: 3608.57

AUTHOR(S): Carl von Einsiedel SIGNATURE(S): _____

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5630643 YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____

PROPERTY NAME: Honeymoon East

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 927737

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Pb Zn Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 82M 194

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops mining Div NTS/BCGS: 82M 12

LATITUDE: 51 ° 32 ' 14 " LONGITUDE: 119 ° 59 ' 49 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Carl von Einsiedel 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Carl von Einsiedel 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

8792 Shook Road Mission BC V2V 7N1

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: ARIS 11381

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	_____	_____	_____
Photo interpretation	_____	_____	_____
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	_____	_____	_____
Electromagnetic	_____	_____	_____
Induced Polarization	_____	_____	_____
Radiometric	_____	_____	_____
Seismic	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
Airborne		_____	_____
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	80	_____	3608.57
Silt	_____	_____	_____
Rock	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	_____	_____	_____
Non-core	_____	_____	_____
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	_____	_____	_____
Petrographic	_____	_____	_____
Mineralographic	_____	_____	_____
Metallurgic	_____	_____	_____
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		_____	_____
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)	_____	_____	_____
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)	_____	_____	_____
Legal surveys (scale, area)	_____	_____	_____
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail	_____	_____	_____
Trench (metres)	_____	_____	_____
Underground dev. (metres)	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
		TOTAL COST:	3608.57

ITEM 1: TITLE PAGE

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DISTRICT
SOUTH CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prepared for
VENDETTA MINING CORP. (formerly Azincourt Resources Inc.)

82M 12
Lat. 51° 3' 14" Long. 119° 59' 49"

SOW NO.5630643

Author
CARL VON EINSIEDEL, P.GEO.

Effective Date
March 30, 2017

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ITEM 3: SUMMARY

In 2010 Vendetta Mining Corp. acquired a northwest oriented, staircase shaped block of ground (comprising 21 contiguous mineral tenures (4,862 hectares)) located south of the community of Clearwater in south central BC. The claims are accessible by existing forest service roads and covered a known, early stage stratiform polymetallic massive sulphide occurrence identified in the BC Ministry of Mines (BCMÉM) Minfile database as the JOSEPH PROSPECT (Minfile No. 082M-194 located in the south eastern part of the claim group) and potential extensions of structurally controlled gold bearing quartz veins referred to as the HONEYMOON PROSPECT (Minfile No.092P 174 located in the south western part of the claim group). In July 2015 Vendetta reduced the size of the property to four mineral tenures comprising 965 hectares that cover the stratiform massive sulfide occurrence and transferred ownership of the property in exchange for a royalty interest.

The property (referred to as the Honeymoon East Property) is located in the Adams Plateau – Clearwater exploration area. Regional geological maps published by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCMÉM) show that the claim area covers a north to northwest trending package of Paleozoic aged Fennell and Eagle Bay Formation volcanic and sedimentary rocks cut by a series of complex, north to northwest trending thrust faults. According to the BCMÉM the Fennell Formation hosts various styles of mineralization including Cypress-type massive sulphide Cu (Zn) mineralization, Noranda/Kuroko-type massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization, and Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au vein mineralization. The most significant prospects in the project area include the Harper Creek copper deposit located approximately 11 kilometers east of the Property, the Chu Chua copper deposit located approximately 15 kilometres to the south of the Property, the former producing Windpass Gold Mine located approximately 10 kilometres to the south of the Property and the Joseph Prospect located within the Honeymoon East Property. The reader is cautioned that there is no assurance that mineralization similar to the Harper Creek copper deposit, the Chu Chua copper deposit or the former Windpass Gold Mine will be identified within the boundaries of the Honeymoon East Property.

Previous exploration work was carried out within the boundaries of the original Honeymoon East Property between 1978 and 1988 by Craigmont Mines, “Craigmont”, Esso Minerals Canada, “Esso”, and Kerr Addison Mines, “Kerr Addison”. Previous work consisted of airborne geophysical surveys (total field magnetic and EM surveys), prospecting, rock sampling and geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, limited ground geophysical surveys and a limited drill program in 1984 (two drill holes) designed to test the JOSEPH PROSPECT which was identified by the geochemical and geophysical surveys. According to BCMÉM Minfile records (Occurrence number 082M-194) one of the two drill holes intersected a 9.2 meter wide interval that assayed 2.39% lead, 1.05% zinc, 0.014% copper, 30.9 g/t silver and 0.07 g/t gold together with 1.27% barium. This intersection included a 2.7 meter interval that assayed 9.2% lead, 1.56% zinc, 0.02% copper, 93.9 g/t silver and 0.17 g/t gold with 2.45% barium. According to Marr (1984) the mineralized zone trends north and has an estimated true width of 8.0 meters. The second drill hole completed approximated 210 meters to the northwest reportedly intersected a 1.8 meter interval that assayed 2.9% lead, 0.45% zinc and 26.1 g/t silver.

The preliminary exploration work completed by Vendetta in 2010 confirmed very strong “lead in soils” and “zinc in soil” anomalies in the area of the Joseph Prospect and clearly showed that the extent of the target area was only partially tested by the 1984 drill holes. During 2011 Vendetta completed two large soil geochemistry grids comprising 1,537 samples (referred to as the Main Grid and the North grid) to test two priority target areas identified by the Craigmont airborne survey along strike of the Joseph Target. The Main Grid geochemical survey successfully identified a north northwest trending continuation of the soil geochemical anomaly associated with the Joseph Prospect. Although the lead and zinc values reported for the extension of the Joseph Prospect are lower than those encountered in the identified within the Main Grid area that was drill tested the overburden appears to be thicker and may simply be muting the geochemical response of bedrock mineralization. The current claims cover the Joseph prospect and the Main Grid completed by Vendetta in 2011.

During 2015 a total of 27 sample pulps from the 2010 program were retrieved from storage and analyzed with a hand held XRF analyzer to verify the high lead and zinc results reported by ALS Global for the Joseph target area and to assess the effectiveness of using the XRF unit as an alternative to laboratory analysis of soil samples. Results of the pulp analyses showed good correlation with the assay results reported by ALS Global. XRF values for Zinc ranged from 96% to 140% of the values reported by ALS. XRF values for Lead ranged from 91% to 129% of the values reported by ALS. In addition to the XRF test work the author completed a literature review of the Ministry of Mines database and identified an incorrectly filed assessment report documenting 15 additional drill holes comprising 1,675.9 meters of drilling that were completed in 1988 within the area tested by the 1984 Esso drill holes. The locations of the 1988 drill holes were geo-referenced and entered into the Honeymoon East Property database. The 1988 drill program did not encounter significant mineralization but did not test the potential north western extensions of the Joseph prospect that have been identified by the soil geochemical surveys.

In the area immediately north and northwest of the existing drill holes there is a 200 meter interval that does not have close spaced soil sample coverage. Available historic data delineates strong, parallel lead and zinc anomalies above (north of) and below (south of) the 200 meter interval. To meet assessment requirements for 2017 an infill soil sampling program consisting of 80 samples collected at 10 meter intervals along two, east-west profile lines spaced 30 meters apart located immediately north of the 1984 and 1988 drill holes. Samples were collected using augers and B Horizon material was generally collected from depths ranging from 30 to 50 cm. The total cost of collecting the samples and preparing this report was \$3,600. This work was recorded for assessment credit on SOW 5630643.

It is recommended that approximately 70-80 additional samples be collected at 10 meter intervals along two additional, partial profile lines commencing 30 meters north of the most northerly infill profile line described in this report. On completion of the infill survey all of the 2016 and 2017 samples will be analyzed by xrf and integrated with the historic geochemical data for the Joseph Prospect and the Main Grid area to identify priority target areas.

ITEM 4: INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author was retained by the Board of Directors of Vendetta Mining Corp. (formerly Azincourt Resources Inc.) to supervise the 2016 follow up exploration program on the Honeymoon East Property and if warranted, outline recommendations for follow-up exploration program.

ITEM 5: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has prepared this report based on information which is believed to be accurate but which is not guaranteed. The available technical data for the Honeymoon East Property consists of regional geological and airborne geophysical information compiled by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines and documentation regarding field investigations completed within the current claim area by various previous operators including Craigmont Mines Ltd. in 1979, Esso Minerals Ltd. and Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. in 1983 and 1984 and by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. in 1988. Sources are listed in the References section of this report and are cited where appropriate in the body of the report. The technical reports listed in the References section of this report appear to have been completed by professional geologists without any promotional or misleading intent and the author has no reason to doubt the accuracy or completeness of the contained information.

To the best of the author’s knowledge at the time of writing of this report, the Honeymoon East Property is free of any liens or pending legal actions and is not subject to any underlying royalties, back-in rights, payments or other encumbrances.

To the best of the author’s knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to mitigate any environmental impact on the claims that may arise in the course of normal exploration work and the requirement to remove any camps constructed on the Honeymoon East Property or any equipment used in exploration of the claims in the event that exploration work is terminated.

The author conducted an online title search on December 30, 2016 to verify that all of the mineral claims that comprise the Honeymoon East Property are properly registered. This title search is not a legal opinion as to the validity of the property claims as such opinions are not within the professional scope of the author.

ITEM 6: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.1 Property Description and Location

In 2010 Vendetta Mining Corp. acquired 21 contiguous mineral tenures (4,862 hectares) that covered a northwest oriented, staircase shaped block of ground located south of the community of Clearwater in south central BC. The claims are accessible by existing forest service roads and cover a known, early stage stratiform massive sulphide occurrence identified in the BC Ministry of Mines (BCMÉM) Minfile database as the JOSEPH PROSPECT (Minfile No. 082M-194 located in the south eastern part of the claim group) and potential extensions of structurally controlled gold bearing quartz veins referred to as the HONEYMOON PROSPECT (Minfile No.092P 174 located in the south western part of the claim group). In July 2015 Vendetta reduced the size of the property to four mineral tenures comprising 965 hectares and transferred ownership of the property in exchange for a royalty interest.

All of the claims which comprise the Honeymoon East Property were staked pursuant to the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines MTO system (Mineral Titles Online System). The earliest expiry date of the claim package is December 30, 2016. The location of the property relative to other mining claims, local communities, parks and access roads is shown in figure 1. The individual claim tenure numbers are shown in figure 3. The central and eastern parts of the property are on NTS Mapsheet 92P09 and the southeastern part of the property is on NTS Mapsheet 82M12.

The mineral cell title claim statistics are summarized in Table 1; note that this claim information is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based on the author's review of the government of the British Columbia Mineral Rights inquiry website (BC Mineral Titles March 30, 2015). The mineral claims do not have to be legally surveyed; since they are BC Government established mineral cell title claims.

There is one area of mineralization that has been identified within the present Honeymoon East Property. This area is referred to as the Joseph Prospect (initially identified by Esso Minerals in 1983). The Joseph Prospect is located in the southeastern part of the Honeymoon East Property and is accessible by existing four wheel drive roads as described in Section 7.

Table 1. List of Mineral Claims

Tenure No.	Expiry date	Registered Owner
846679	2017 Dec 31	Carl von Einsiedel
846680	2017 Dec 31	Carl von Einsiedel
927737	2017 Dec 31	Carl von Einsiedel
927744	2017 Dec 31	Carl von Einsiedel

6.2: Provincial Mining Regulations

All of the claims comprising the Honeymoon East Property were staked pursuant to the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system. Title to the claims is maintained through the performance of annual assessment filings and payment of required fees. Effective July 1, 2012 new regulations came into effect that changed the requirements from a 2-tier system to a 4-tier and have significantly increased the minimum eligible exploration expenditures that are required to maintain mineral tenures in good standing. Under the new regulations all mineral tenures are deemed to be in their first anniversary year and the new minimum exploration expenditures will be \$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2, \$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4; \$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6 and \$20.00 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

To the best of the Author's knowledge the surface rights to the Property are currently held by the Province of British Columbia. In the event that a significant mineralized zone is identified an application that includes detailed environmental impact studies must be made to the B.C. Land Title and Survey Authority (LTSA) for surface rights prior to initiation of any advanced exploration or mining activities. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject Property.

To the best of the author's knowledge, no government permits will be required to carry out the proposed Stage 1 exploration program. However, to the best of the author's knowledge government permits will be required for any follow up diamond drilling program. These programs will require an application to the Ministry of Energy and Mines for the permits and the proponent may be required to post security, equivalent to the estimated costs of any reclamation work, which may be necessary after completion of the proposed exploration work. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the proponent will be able to obtain the permits required to carry out follow up drill testing. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining the permits required to carry out similar programs in nearby areas.

To the best of the author's knowledge, approval from local First Nations communities will not be required to carry out the proposed Stage 1 exploration program. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas nor is the author aware of any instances where local First Nations communities have objected to exploration work in the general project area.

ITEM 7: ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

Access to the property is by Provincial Highway 5, 110 kilometres north from Kamloops, along the north Thompson River to Clearwater. From Clearwater the west side of the property can be accessed by a road on the eastside of the Thompson River heading south along the Dunn Lake Forest Service Road (FSR). Approximately 12 kilometers south of Clearwater (UTM 5716600N and 699000E: NAD 83 Zone 10) there is a well maintained gravel road that extends east to the radio tower near Axel Lake. This road provides access to Area 1 (explored by Kerr Addison in 1988) which forms part of the Honeymoon Prospect and the western parts of the Honeymoon East property. The eastern part of the property can be accessed by travelling east from Birch Island along the south side of the North Thompson River and then by travelling south and west along the Jones Creek Forest Service Road. This is the access road that was utilized during the 2010 exploration program to access the Joseph prospect area.

In general, infrastructure in the vicinity of the subject property is considered excellent. There are existing roads that can be used to access the known areas of mineralization and the proposed exploration areas. There are numerous small lakes and streams within the claim area that would easily provide sufficient water for exploration purposes. Trained exploration personnel are available in several local nearby communities.

7.2 Physiography, Climate, Vegetation and Current Land Use

Climate in the Clearwater area is typical of the Shuswap Highlands ranging from sub-alpine in the mountains to a semi-arid, more temperate, continental climate. Summer is normally warm and dry and winter is moderate to very cold and dry.

The property is in the Shuswap Highlands physiographic region and encompasses a rugged, hilly upland area. Elevations range from 1070 – 2130 meters in elevations. The slopes are covered with tall, close spaced fir and spruce forest. Open areas are thick with buck brush and similar vegetation. Swamps and small lakes dot the uplands in virtually every depression. Figure 4 shows the generalized topography of the Honeymoon East property.

ITEM 8: HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

In 1977 a consortium of companies consisting of Vestor Explorations Ltd., Seaforth Mines Ltd. and Pacific Cassiar Mines Ltd. carried out reconnaissance geochemical sampling to explore the Fennel and Eagle Bay Formation rocks in the area around Chu Chua Mountain approximately 30 kilometers south of Clearwater. Results of this program generated considerable industry interest in the Clearwater area and the claims were optioned to Craigmont Mines in 1978. In 1978 and 1979 Craigmont drilled a total of forty drill holes and delineated a significant zone of copper rich massive sulphide mineralization referred to as the Chu Chua deposit.

In 1979 Craigmont, acquired the ground between Clearwater and the Chu Chua deposit and completed a DIGHEM II airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey to explore the continuation of the Fennel and Eagle Bay Formation rocks. Several bands of conductors, magnetic highs and resistivity lows were delineated. In 1980 and 1981 Craigmont and Barrier Reef initiated ground follow-up and in 1982 Esso optioned the Craigmont and Barrier Reef property.

During 1983 Esso completed numerous grid based soil geochemical surveys designed to evaluate the targets identified by the airborne surveys. Each of the geochemical survey grids consisted of varying numbers of 25 – 50 meter spaced samples collected along lines spaced 100 to 200 meters apart. This work defined multiple soil anomalies which were identified by letters of the alphabet. One of the strongest anomalies, referred to as Anomaly “B” was tested by two short drill holes in 1984 and resulted in the discovery of a previously unknown zone of stratiform lead – zinc – copper -silver mineralization referred to as the “Joseph Prospect”. According to BCMEM Minfile records (Occurrence number 082M-194) one of the two drill holes intersected a 9.2 meter wide interval that assayed 2.39% lead, 1.05% zinc, 0.014% copper, 30.9 g/t silver and 0.07 g/t gold together with 1.27% barium. This interval included a 2.7 meter interval that assayed 9.2% lead, 1.56% zinc, 0.02% copper, 93.9 g/t silver and 0.17 g/t gold with 2.45% barium. According to Marr (1984) the mineralized zone trends north and has an estimated true width of 8.0 meters. The second drill hole completed approximated 210 meters to the northwest intersected a 1.8 meter interval that assayed 2.9% lead, 0.45% zinc and 26.1 g/t silver.

It is important to note that the work completed by Esso in 1983 and 1984 did not evaluate all of the target areas identified by the airborne geophysical survey. No additional follow up work was reported by Esso and the claims covering the airborne geophysical anomalies and the Joseph Prospect were allowed to lapse.

In 1988 Kerr Addison staked most of the ground that had been held by Esso to explore for structurally controlled, gold bearing quartz veins similar to those developed at the former Windpass Mine located immediately south of Dunn Peak Protected Area approximately 10 kilometers south of the Honeymoon East Property. Prospecting and sampling programs successfully identified gold bearing quartz veins and mineralized float in two areas referred to as Area 1 and Area 2. According to BCMEM Minfile records samples from Area 1 and 2 returned assays of up to 2.9 g/t gold. It is important to note that Area 2 lies within the boundaries of the Dunn Peak Protected Area.

Between March and November of 2011 Vendetta completed an extensive program of soil and rock sampling at a total cost of \$118,932.00 as outlined in SOW No.s 5191027 and 5191030. Two large soil geochemistry grids (referred to as the Main Grid (which covers an area of approximately 4 square kilometers) and the North grid (which covers an area of approximately 2 square kilometers)) comprising 1,537 samples were completed to test two priority target areas identified by the Craigmont airborne survey along strike of the Joseph Target and an area of approximately 9 square kilometers (covering the area referred to as Area 1 (SW Target) by Kerr Addison) was systematically prospected for gold bearing quartz veins. Several areas of interest were identified and a total of 97 rock samples were collected however analysis of the rock samples was deferred pending confirmation of exploration budgets for 2012.

The Main Grid geochemical survey successfully identified a north northwest trending continuation of the soil geochemical anomaly associated with the Joseph Prospect. Samples were collected from depths of between 0.2 and 0.5 meters using augers and were placed in standard kraft soil sample bags and delivered to the ALS Chemex assay facility in North Vancouver. Samples were dried, sieved to minus 80 mesh and analyzed by ICP 41 for a suite of 35 trace and path finder elements. To ensure adequate QA and QC ALS Chemex includes 5% industry standard and blank samples into the sample stream and the reported results were within industry standards. A total of 27 strongly anomalous zinc results and 12 strongly anomalous lead results were reported. Peak values within the anomalies are subdued relative to the soil geochemistry results reported for Joseph Prospect however the anomalous samples define a distinctive north trending target that extends for approximately 1,200 meters to the north northwest of the area surveyed by Esso. The results also indicate that the new target area may be up to four hundred meters in width which is similar to the overall width of the geochemical anomaly associated with the Joseph Prospect. Assay values of up to 787 ppm zinc and 354 ppm lead were recorded in the assay reports provided by ALS Chemex.

During 2015 a total of 27 sample pulps from the 2010 program were retrieved from storage and analyzed with a hand held XRF analyzer to verify the high lead and zinc results reported by ALS Global for the Joseph target area and to assess the effectiveness of using the XRF unit as an alternative to laboratory analysis of soil samples. Results of the pulp analyses showed good correlation with the assay results reported by ALS Global. XRF values for Zinc ranged from 96% to 140% of the values reported by ALS. XRF values for Lead ranged from 91% to 129% of the values reported by ALS. In addition to the XRF test work the author completed a literature review of the Ministry of Mines database and identified an incorrectly filed assessment report documenting 15 additional drill holes comprising 1,675.9 meters of drilling that were completed in 1988 within the area tested by the 1984 Esso drill holes. The locations of the 1988 drill holes were geo-referenced and entered into the Honeymoon East Property database. The 1988 drill program did not encounter significant mineralization but has not tested the western and north western extensions of the Joseph prospect have not been tested.

ITEM 9: GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 Regional geology

The Honeymoon Project is situated within the Adams Plateau - Clearwater Exploration area which lies near the southern end of the Omineca Crystalline Belt, one of the five morphological belts of the Canadian Cordillera. The Omineca belt refers to variably deformed and metamorphosed rocks of continental affinity, that are exposed east of Mesozoic arc and back-arc sequences (i.e., Intermontane belt) and west of deformed Paleozoic continental margin sedimentary rocks (i.e., Foreland belt). The Adams Plateau - Clearwater Exploration area includes the Fennel Formation of the Slide Mountain Terrane and the Eagle Bay assemblage of the Kootenay Terrane.

The regional geology of the project area is taken from Paper 1982-1, BCDM Geological Fieldwork 1981, Clearwater Area by P. Schiarizza. Figure 2 shows the generalized geology of the Clearwater - Chu Chua Area that shows the locations of the most advanced prospects. In the area of the Harper Creek Prospect (located approximately 10 kilometers to the east) the predominant rock types are rusty weathering greenish-grey feldspathic chlorite schists, chlorite schists, sericite schists and sericitic quartzites of the Eagle Bay Formation.

The area of the Honeymoon East Property is primarily underlain by rocks of the Lower and Upper Fennel Formation. The Lower Fennel Formation consists of aphanitic to very coarse grained basalt, chert and cherty mudstone, quartz - feldspar porphyry, conglomerate, sandstone, argillite and phyllite and partly crystalline limestone. The Upper Fennel Formation consists mainly of aphanitic to fine grained pillowed basalts with minor discontinuous pods of chert. Although the contact is not exposed the contact between the Lower and Upper Fennel Formation appears to be stratigraphic rather than tectonic. This is the unit that hosts the Chu Chua Copper deposit and the Joseph Prospect.

The middle Cretaceous Baldy Batholith occupies the southeast corner of the project area. Coarse grained biotite quartz monzonite comprises much of the batholith. A small body of similar rock outcrops in the Joseph Creek Valley (located immediately south of Area 1 defined by Kerr Addison) in the southeastern part of the Honeymoon East Property. The Raft Batholith located in the northwestern part of the project area is associated with the mineralization identified at the Jake prospect.

The Honeymoon Project straddles the lower and upper structural divisions of the Fennell Formation. The basalts, of the upper division, are aphanitic to fine-grained medium to dark grey or green in colour, and rarely display a tectonic foliation. Microscopically, they consist of relict clinopyroxene and plagioclase variably altered to an assemblage of chlorite, actinolite, epidote, leucosene, titanite, and minor carbonates and quartz (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987). The diabase and gabbro, of the lower division, are coarser grained than the volcanic rocks, but they have the same composition. Un-pillowed and pillowed basalt flows of the upper structural division host the stratabound Chu Chua Cu-Zn-Au-Ag sulphide deposit (Paradis et al. 2006).

9.2 Property Geology

According to Everett, 1983 the geochemical survey grids that were sampled by Esso (Grid No.s B1 to B5 and B8) are underlain by aphanitic to coarse grained basalt, basic lapilli crystal tuffs, gabbro, chert, cherty siltstone, conglomerate, sandstone, argillite and limestone of the Upper Fennel Formation. A westerly overturned syncline in the Fennel Formation is the dominant structural feature between Joseph Creek and Clearwater. It plunges shallowly towards the north north-west and there appears to be a slight flexure in the axial trace from the northeast to the north. The generalized trend of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks within the Honeymoon East property is from northwest to southeast. Outcrop is generally scarce on the property and general unit trends are extrapolated mainly from float occurrences. Detailed soil geochemical sampling using augers is believed to be the most effective exploration method for tracing the mineralized horizons within the Fennel Formation. The extensive database of soil sample assays that exists for the project area will improve the ability to target mineralized zones that are completely masked by overburden.

ITEM 10: DEPOSIT TYPES

10.1 VMS (Cypress and Kuroko type) massive sulfide mineralization

Volcanogenic massive sulfide (“VMS”) deposits are a type of metal sulfide ore deposit, mainly Cu-Zn-Pb which are associated with and created by volcanic-associated hydrothermal events in submarine environments. They are predominantly stratiform accumulations of sulfide minerals that precipitate from hydrothermal fluids on or below the seafloor. Their immediate host rocks can be either volcanic or sedimentary. Most VMS deposits have two components. There is typically a mound-shaped to tabular, stratabound body composed principally of massive sulfide, quartz and subordinate phyllosilicates, and iron oxide minerals and altered silicate wall-rock. These stratabound bodies are typically underlain by discordant to semidiscordant stockwork veins and disseminated sulfides. The stockwork vein systems are enveloped in distinctive alteration halos, which may extend into the strata above the VMS deposit.

VMS deposits are grouped according to base metal content, gold content, and host-rock lithology. The base metal classification divides VMS deposits into Cu-Zn, Zn-Cu, and Zn-Pb-Cu groups according to their contained ratios of these three metals. Gold content has a simple bimodal definition of “normal” versus “Au-rich”. Au-rich VMS deposits are arbitrarily defined as those in which the abundance of Au in ppm is numerically greater than the combined base metals (Zn+Cu+Pb in wt%). VMS deposit classification by their host lithologies includes all strata within a host succession defining a distinctive time-stratigraphic event. There are five different groups: bimodal-mafic, bimodal-felsic, felsic-siliciclastic, mafic-backarc, and mafic-siliciclastic. These lithologic groupings generally correlate with different submarine tectonic settings. Bimodal-mafic VMS deposits are formed during the extensional stages (island arc-rifting) of an island arc. The Minfile classification G06 Noranda/Kuroko-type VMS deposit contains the Bimodal-mafic VMS deposits. Bimodal-felsic VMS deposits are formed during the extensional stages (continental arc-rifting) of a continental margin arc. The Minfile classification G06 Noranda/Kuroko-type VMS deposit contains the Bimodal-felsic VMS deposits.

ITEM 11: MINERALIZATION

Between 1979 and 1987 Craigmont Mines, Esso and Kerr Addison carried out surface exploration of the claim area now covered by the Honeymoon East Property. The Honeymoon East Property covers a known, early stage stratiform massive sulphide occurrence identified in the BC Ministry of Mines (BCMÉM) Minfile database as the JOSEPH PROSPECT (Minfile No. 082M-194).

11.1 Joseph Prospect

The strongest soil geochemical anomaly identified by Esso is within the Honeymoon East Property (referred to as Anomaly "B2" and also referred to as the Joseph Prospect). According to published technical reports prepared by Esso there is a 50-100 by 1800 meter area in the B2 grid that exhibits elevated zinc, lead, copper and silver in the soil, referred to as anomaly "B". There is also a 30-75 by 1100 meter area, parallel to anomaly "B" that exhibits elevated copper, lead, zinc and silver in the soil, referred to as anomaly "C". Esso tested this target with two short drill holes in 1984 and identified a previously unknown zone of stratiform lead - zinc - copper -silver mineralization which is now referred to as the "Joseph Prospect". According to BCMÉM Minfile records one of the two drill holes intersected a 9.2 meter wide interval that assayed 2.39% lead, 1.05% zinc, 0.014% copper, 30.9 g/t silver and 0.07 g/t gold together with 1.27% barium. This intersection included a 2.7 meter interval that assayed 9.2% lead, 1.56% zinc, 0.02% copper, 93.9 g/t silver and 0.17 g/t gold with 2.45% barium. According to Marr (1984) the mineralized zone trends north and has an estimated true width of 8.0 meters. The second drill hole completed approximately 210 meters to the northwest reportedly intersected a 1.8 meter interval that assayed 2.9% lead, 0.45% zinc and 26.1 g/t silver. Based on the characteristics of the mineralization and the classification proposed by the BCMÉM the Joseph Prospect is believed to be a Kuroko type massive sulphide occurrence. No additional follow up work was reported by Esso and the claims covering the airborne geophysical anomalies and the Joseph Prospect were allowed to lapse. In 1988 Kerr Addison staked most of the ground that had been held by Esso to explore for structurally controlled, gold bearing quartz veins similar to those developed at the former Windpass Mine located approximately 10 kilometers south of the Property.

ITEM 12: EXPLORATION WORK COMPLETED IN 2016

In the area immediately north and northwest of the existing drill holes there is a 200 meter interval that does not have close spaced soil sample coverage. Available historic data delineates parallel lead and zinc anomalies above (north of) and below (south of) the 200 meter interval. To meet assessment requirements for 2017 an infill soil sampling program consisting of 80 samples collected at 10 meter intervals along two, east-west profile lines spaced 30 meters apart located immediately north of the 1984 and 1988 drill holes. Samples were collected using augers and B Horizon material was generally collected from depths ranging from 30 to 50 cm. Sample id numbers and UTM co-ordinates are listed in Table 1 and shown in Figure 5,6. The total cost of collecting the samples and preparing this report was \$3,608.57. This work was recorded for assessment credit on SOW 5630643.

ITEM 13: STATEMENT OF COST

Personnel	
-C. von Einsiedel – 2.5 days charged @ \$600	\$1,500.00
Vehicle and Equipment rentals: 2013 F150 4x4 and ATV	
-3 days charged @ \$175	525.00
Travel and camp field expense	
-mileage, groceries etc.	433.57
Geochem supplies, auger and GPS rentals	150.00
Preparation of technical Report	
-C. von Einsiedel – 6.0 hours charged at \$90	540.00
-Dorian Leslie (GIS) – 4.0 hours charged @ \$85	340.00
Total costs recorded for assessment credit	\$3,608.57

ITEM 14: SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

In the area immediately north and northwest of the existing drill holes there is a 200 meter interval that does not have close spaced soil sample coverage. Available historic data delineates strong, parallel lead and zinc anomalies above (north of) and below (south of) the 200 meter interval. To meet assessment requirements for 2017 an infill soil sampling program consisting of 80 samples collected at 10 meter intervals along two, east-west profile lines spaced 30 meters apart located immediately north of the 1984 and 1988 drill holes. Samples were collected using augers and B Horizon material was generally collected from depths ranging from 30 to 50 cm.

ITEM 15: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The published technical reports which detail previous exploration work on the Honeymoon East Property indicate that standard QA and QC procedures were implemented by the laboratories that analyzed the samples and that the variability of all reported analyses are within acceptable industry standards.

The samples collected during the 2016 program were stored in vehicles that were used in completion of the field work and were transported to the authors residence in Mission BC.

ITEM 16: DATA VERIFICATION

The objectives of this program were to assess potential extensions of the soil geochemical sampling results reported by Esso for the Joseph Target area. The compilation work carried out by Vendetta

Mining Corp. (formerly Azincourt Resources Inc.) involved geo-referencing the historic technical maps from Craigmont, Esso and Kerr Addison, digitizing the UTM locations of the reported soil and rock sample sites and entering the historic assay data into a GIS database. A total of 1,281 historic soil sample sites and data from 790 2010 soil samples were incorporated into the database for the Honeymoon East property.

The soil sample assay results from the 2011 program appear to be consistent between the results reported by Esso in 1983 and the results reported by ALS Chemex during the 2010 exploration program. It is the authors opinion that the Esso soil sampling data, the 2010 ALS Chemex data and the 2011 ALS Chemex data can be reasonably incorporated into the database for the Honeymoon East Property.

ITEM 17: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The property (referred to as the Honeymoon East Property) is located in the Adams Plateau – Clearwater exploration area. Regional geological maps published by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCMEM) show that the claim area covers a north to northwest trending package of Paleozoic aged Fennell and Eagle Bay Formation volcanic and sedimentary rocks cut by a series of complex, north to northwest trending thrust faults. According to the BCMEM the Fennell Formation hosts various styles of mineralization including Cypress-type massive sulphide Cu (Zn) mineralization, Noranda/Kuroko-type massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization, and Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au vein mineralization. The most significant prospects in the project area include the Harper Creek copper deposit located approximately 11 kilometers east of the Property, the Chu Chua copper deposit located approximately 15 kilometres to the south of the Property, the former producing Windpass Gold Mine located approximately 10 kilometres to the south of the Property, the Joseph Prospect located within the Honeymoon East Property and the Jake Gold Prospect located approximately 10 km to the northwest of the Property. The reader is cautioned that there is no assurance that mineralization similar to the Harper Creek copper deposit, the Chu Chua copper deposit, the Jake Prospect or the former Windpass Gold Mine will be identified within the boundaries of the Honeymoon East Property.

The Joseph Target, which consists of the soil geochemical anomaly located in the southeastern part of the Honeymoon East Property, appears to lie completely within the Honeymoon East Property. According to Marr (1984) the mineralized zone associated with this geochemical anomaly trends north and it is important to note that possible extensions of this mineralized zone are now covered by the claims held by Vendetta.

ITEM 18: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no mineral processing or metallurgical testing data available from the Honeymoon East Property.

ITEM 19: MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no mineral resource compliant with CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves (CIM, 2000) and therefore no NI 43-101 compliant resource for the Honeymoon East Property

ITEM 20: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information concerning the Honeymoon East Property.

ITEM 21: INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The geology of the area south of Clearwater is prospective for both Cypress and Kuroko type massive sulphide deposits and for structurally controlled, gold bearing vein deposits. Airborne geophysical surveys completed by Craigmont in 1978 identified multiple targets that warrant follow-up exploration.

In 1983 Esso completed soil geochemical and ground geophysical surveys over some of the airborne survey targets and successfully identified several areas which exhibit elevated base and precious metal contents in soils. In 1984 Esso tested one of the soil geochemical anomalies with two short drill holes and intersected a previously unknown zone of lead – zinc – silver – barite mineralization. According to Marr (1984) the mineralized zone trends north and has an estimated true width of 8.0 meters.

Between January and March of 2010 Vendetta compiled all available technical data for the former Craigmont Mines, Esso Minerals and Kerr Addison Properties and completed a detailed soil geochemical survey consisting of 790 samples in the area of the Joseph Prospect. The assay data from the 2010 samples confirmed the historic Esso technical data and shows that the soil geochemical anomaly associated with the Joseph Prospect is significantly larger than was estimated by Esso.

During 2011 Vendetta completed two large soil geochemistry grids comprising 1,537 samples (referred to as the Main Grid and the North grid) to test two priority target areas identified by the Craigmont airborne survey along strike of the Joseph Target. The Main Grid geochemical survey successfully identified a north northwest trending continuation of the soil geochemical anomaly associated with the Joseph Prospect. Although the lead and zinc values reported for the extension of the Joseph Prospect are lower than those encountered in the identified within the Main Grid area that was drill tested the overburden appears to be thicker and may simply be muting the geochemical response of bedrock mineralization. The current claims cover the Joseph prospect and the Main Grid completed by Vendetta in 2011.

In the area immediately north and northwest of the existing drill holes there is a 200 meter interval that does not have close spaced soil sample coverage. Available historic data delineates strong, parallel lead and zinc anomalies above (north of) and below (south of) the 200 meter interval. To meet assessment

requirements for 2017 an infill soil sampling program consisting of 80 samples collected at 10 meter intervals along two, east-west profile lines spaced 30 meters apart located immediately north of the 1984 and 1988 drill holes. Samples were collected using augers and B Horizon material was generally collected from depths ranging from 30 to 50 cm. The total cost of collecting the samples and preparing this report was \$3,608.57.

It is recommended that approximately 70-80 additional samples be collected at 10 meter intervals along two additional, partial profile lines commencing 30 meters north of the most northerly infill profile line described in this report. On completion of the infill survey all of the 2016 and 2017 samples will be analyzed by xrf and integrated with the historic geochemical data for the Joseph Prospect and the Main Grid area to identify priority target areas.

ITEM 22: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ALS Laboratory Group, 2010. ALS Website showing ISO 9001:2000 accreditation, <http://www.alsglobal.com/mineralQualityAssurance.aspx>. Accessed April 19 2010.

Everett, C.C., and Cooper, W.G., 1983. Geological and geochemical report on Foggy B,C,D and E group. ARIS: 11381. Esso Resources Canada Ltd.

Fraser, D.C., Dvorak, Z., 1979. Airborne geophysical report. ARIS: 7659

Logan, J.M. and Mann, R.K., 2000, Geology and mineralization in the Adams-East Barriere lakes area, south-central British Columbia, 82M/04: British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Open File 2000-7, 1:100,000.

Marr, J.M 1984: Drilling Assessment Report on Joseph Group for Esso Minerals Ltd ARIS13054.

Paradis, S., Bailey, S.L., Creaser, R.A., Piercey, S.J. and Schiarizza, P., 2006, Paleozoic magmatism and syngenetic massive sulphide deposits of the Eagle Bay assemblage, Kootenay terrane, southern British Columbia, in Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., eds., Paleozoic Evolution and Metallogeny of Pericratonic Terranes at the Ancient Pacific Margin of North America, Canadian and Alaskan Cordillera: Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 45, p. 383-414.

Pezzot, T., 2010, Review of Assessment Report No.7659, Clearwater, BC. Private technical memo dated March 19, 2010 prepared by GeoSci Data Analysis Ltd.

Press Release 08-06: Rimfire Minerals, March 19, 2008. Jake Project Drilling Results.

Schiarizza, P. and Preto, V.A., 1987, Geology of the Adams Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby area: B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1987-2, 88 p.

Schiarizza, P., 1989, Structural and stratigraphic relationships between the Fennell Formation and Eagle Bay assemblage, western Omenica belt, south-central British Columbia: Implications for Paleozoic tectonics along the paleocontinental margin of western North America: M.Sc. thesis, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, 343 p.

Whalen, D., Angus, S., Daley, F., 1988. Assessment report on a Prospecting program covering the Honeymoon 1-16 claims. ARIS: 18582

BC Ministry of Energy and Mines online database and BCMEM Minfile Listing:

<http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/geoData/Pagers/default.aspx>

ITEM 24: CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON, CARL A. VON EINSIEDEL

I, Carl A. von Einsiedel, PGeo. hereby certify that:

- 1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at #3206-610 Granville St., Vancouver, British Columbia V6C-3T3.
- 2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario (1989) with a B.Sc. in Geology.
- 3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC – License no. 21474).
- 4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 26 years since graduation from university. I have work experience in most parts of Canada, as well as the United States and Mexico. I have VMS deposit exploration experience in British Columbia.
- 5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled "TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT – GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS - HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY" prepared for Vendetta Mining Corp. (formerly Azincourt Resources Inc.) dated March 30, 2017 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Honeymoon East Property.
- 7) As of the date of this certificate, 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.

Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geol.

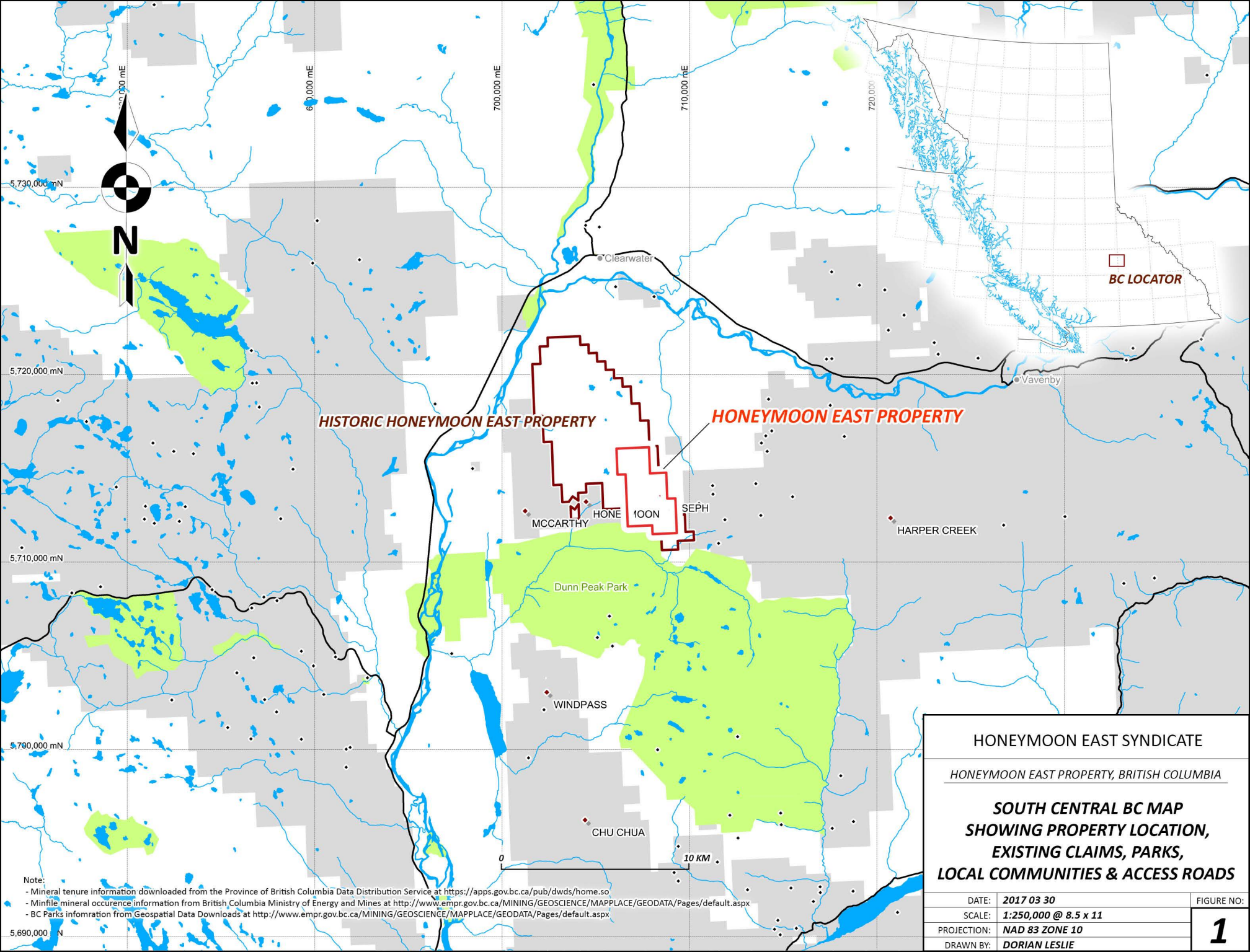
Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 30th day of March, 2017

Table No. 1 - 2016 Soil Sampling Survey Locations

SOW 5630643

<u>Sample ID</u>	<u>Easting NAD83 z11</u>	<u>Northing NAD83 z11</u>
HME16_01	292,020	5,713,830
HME16_02	292,030	5,713,830
HME16_03	292,040	5,713,830
HME16_04	292,050	5,713,830
HME16_05	292,060	5,713,830
HME16_06	292,070	5,713,830
HME16_07	292,080	5,713,830
HME16_08	292,090	5,713,830
HME16_09	292,100	5,713,830
HME16_10	292,110	5,713,830
HME16_11	292,120	5,713,830
HME16_12	292,130	5,713,830
HME16_13	292,140	5,713,830
HME16_14	292,150	5,713,830
HME16_15	292,160	5,713,830
HME16_16	292,170	5,713,830
HME16_17	292,180	5,713,830
HME16_18	292,190	5,713,830
HME16_19	292,200	5,713,830
HME16_20	292,210	5,713,830
HME16_21	292,220	5,713,830
HME16_22A	292,230	5,713,830
HME16_22B	292,230	5,713,830
HME16_23A	292,240	5,713,830
HME16_23B	292,240	5,713,830
HME16_24A	292,250	5,713,830
HME16_24B	292,250	5,713,830
HME16_25A	292,260	5,713,830
HME16_25B	292,260	5,713,830
HME16_26A	292,270	5,713,830
HME16_26B	292,270	5,713,830
HME16_27A	292,280	5,713,830
HME16_27B	292,280	5,713,830
HME16_28A	292,290	5,713,830
HME16_28B	292,290	5,713,830
HME16_29A	292,300	5,713,830
HME16_29B	292,300	5,713,830
HME16_30A	292,310	5,713,830
HME16_30B	292,310	5,713,830
HME16_31A	292,320	5,713,830
HME16_31B	292,320	5,713,830
HME16_32A	292,330	5,713,830
HME16_32B	292,330	5,713,830

HME16_33	292,340	5,713,830
HME16_34	292,350	5,713,830
HME16_35	292,360	5,713,830
HME16_36	292,370	5,713,830
HME16_37	292,020	5,713,860
HME16_38	292,030	5,713,860
HME16_39	292,040	5,713,860
HME16_40	292,050	5,713,860
HME16_41	292,060	5,713,860
HME16_42	292,070	5,713,860
HME16_43	292,080	5,713,860
HME16_44	292,090	5,713,860
HME16_45	292,100	5,713,860
HME16_46	292,110	5,713,860
HME16_47	292,120	5,713,860
HME16_48	292,130	5,713,860
HME16_49	292,140	5,713,860
HME16_50	292,150	5,713,860
HME16_51	292,160	5,713,860
HME16_52	292,170	5,713,860
HME16_53	292,180	5,713,860
HME16_54	292,190	5,713,860
HME16_55	292,200	5,713,860
HME16_56	292,210	5,713,860
HME16_57	292,220	5,713,860
HME16_58	292,230	5,713,860
HME16_59	292,240	5,713,860
HME16_60	292,250	5,713,860
HME16_61	292,260	5,713,860
HME16_62	292,270	5,713,860
HME16_63	292,280	5,713,860
HME16_64	292,290	5,713,860
HME16_65	292,300	5,713,860
HME16_66	292,310	5,713,860
HME16_67	292,320	5,713,860
HME16_68	292,330	5,713,860
HME16_69	292,340	5,713,860



HISTORIC HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY

HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY

BC LOCATOR

MCCARTHY HONE 100N SEPH

HARPER CREEK

Dunn Peak Park

WINDPASS

CHU CHUA

0 10 KM

HONEYMOON EAST SYNDICATE

HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**SOUTH CENTRAL BC MAP
SHOWING PROPERTY LOCATION,
EXISTING CLAIMS, PARKS,
LOCAL COMMUNITIES & ACCESS ROADS**

DATE: 2017 03 30

SCALE: 1:250,000 @ 8.5 x 11

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

1

Note:
 - Mineral tenure information downloaded from the Province of British Columbia Data Distribution Service at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.so>
 - Minfile mineral occurrence information from British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines at <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/MAPPLACE/GEODATA/Pages/default.aspx>
 - BC Parks information from Geospatial Data Downloads at <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/MAPPLACE/GEODATA/Pages/default.aspx>

5,730,000 mN

5,720,000 mN

5,710,000 mN

5,700,000 mN

5,690,000 mN

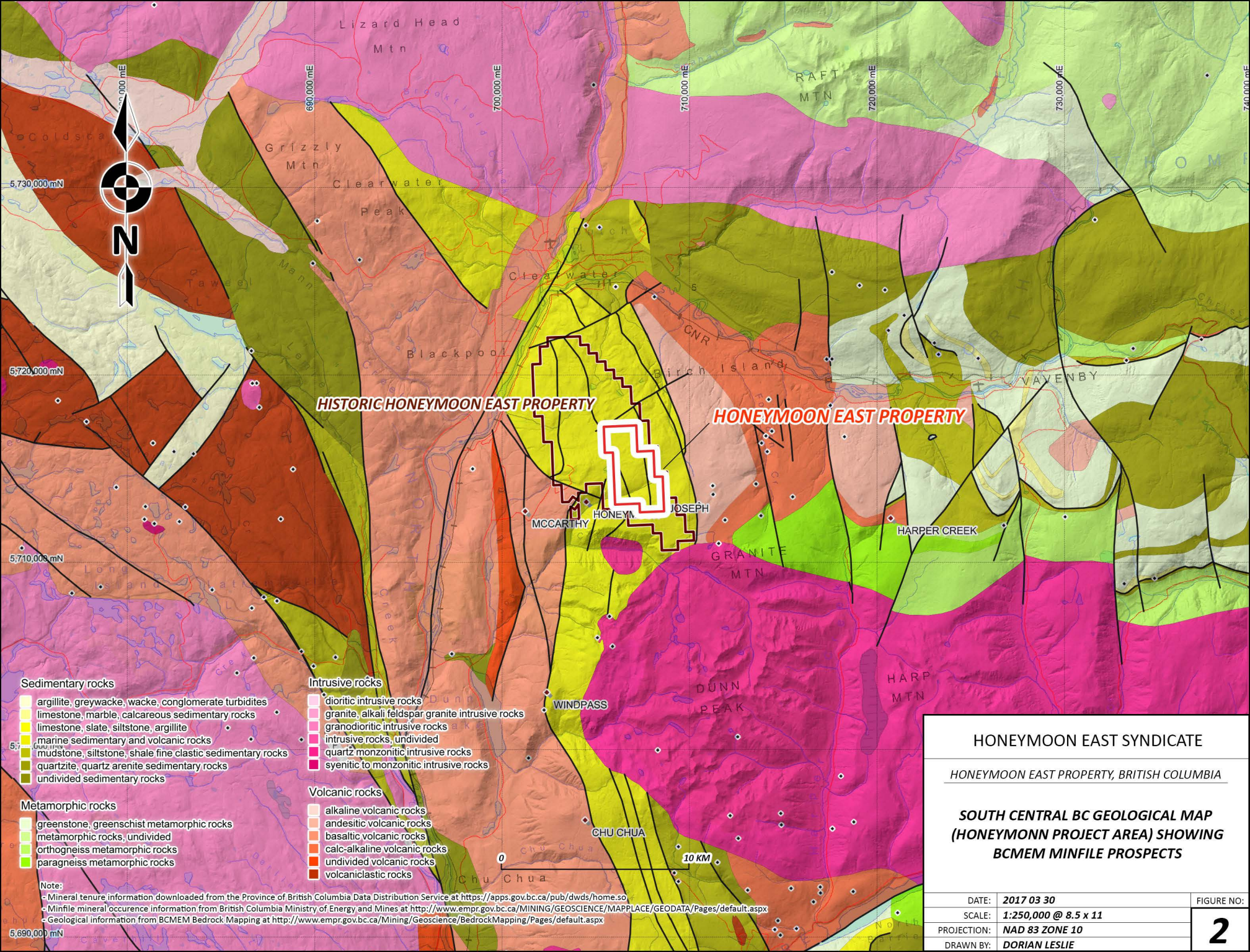
690,000 mE

690,000 mE

700,000 mE

710,000 mE

720,000 mE



HISTORIC HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY

HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY

Sedimentary rocks

- argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
- limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
- limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
- marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
- undivided sedimentary rocks

Intrusive rocks

- dioritic intrusive rocks
- granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
- granodioritic intrusive rocks
- intrusive rocks, undivided
- quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks
- syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks

Metamorphic rocks

- greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
- metamorphic rocks, undivided
- orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
- paragneiss metamorphic rocks

Volcanic rocks

- alkaline volcanic rocks
- andesitic volcanic rocks
- basaltic volcanic rocks
- calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
- undivided volcanic rocks
- volcaniclastic rocks

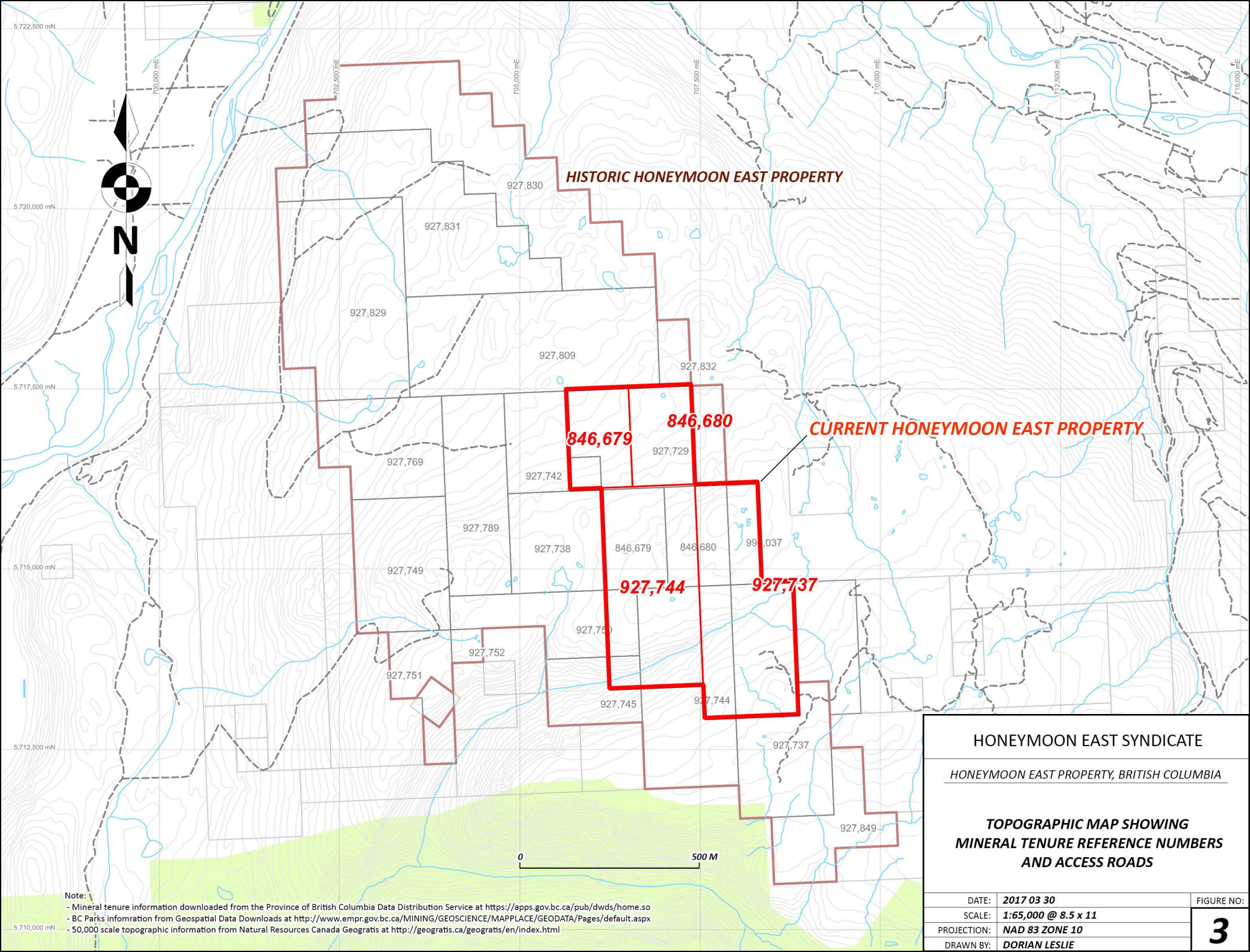
Note:
 - Mineral tenure information downloaded from the Province of British Columbia Data Distribution Service at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.so>
 - Minfile mineral occurrence information from British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines at <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/MAPPLACE/GEODATA/Pages/default.aspx>
 - Geological information from BCMEM Bedrock Mapping at <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/BedrockMapping/Pages/default.aspx>

HONEYMOON EAST SYNDICATE

HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**SOUTH CENTRAL BC GEOLOGICAL MAP
 (HONEYMOON PROJECT AREA) SHOWING
 BCMEM MINFILE PROSPECTS**

DATE:	2017 03 30	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:250,000 @ 8.5 x 11	2
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	



HISTORIC HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY

CURRENT HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY

HONEYMOON EAST SYNDICATE

HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING
MINERAL TENURE REFERENCE NUMBERS
AND ACCESS ROADS**

DATE: **2017 03 30**

SCALE: **1:65,000 @ 8.5 x 11**

PROJECTION: **NAD 83 ZONE 10**

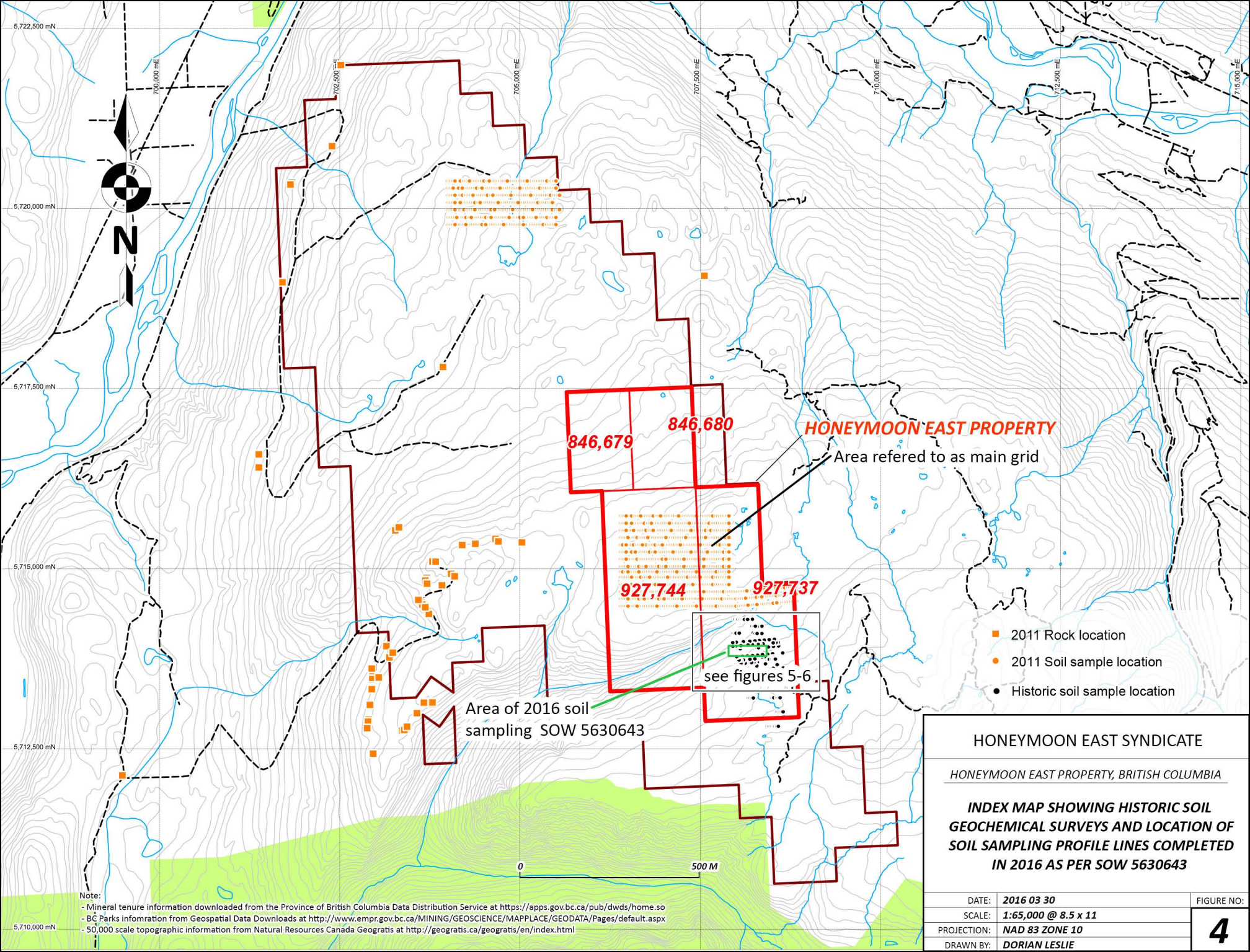
DRAWN BY: **DORIAN LESLIE**

FIGURE NO:

3

Note:

- Mineral tenure information downloaded from the Province of British Columbia Data Distribution Service at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.so>
- BC Parks information from Geospatial Data Downloads at <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/MAPPLACE/GEODATA/Pages/default.aspx>
- 50,000 scale topographic information from Natural Resources Canada Geogratis at <http://geogratis.ca/geogratis/en/index.html>



HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY

Area referred to as main grid

- 2011 Rock location
- 2011 Soil sample location
- Historic soil sample location

see figures 5-6

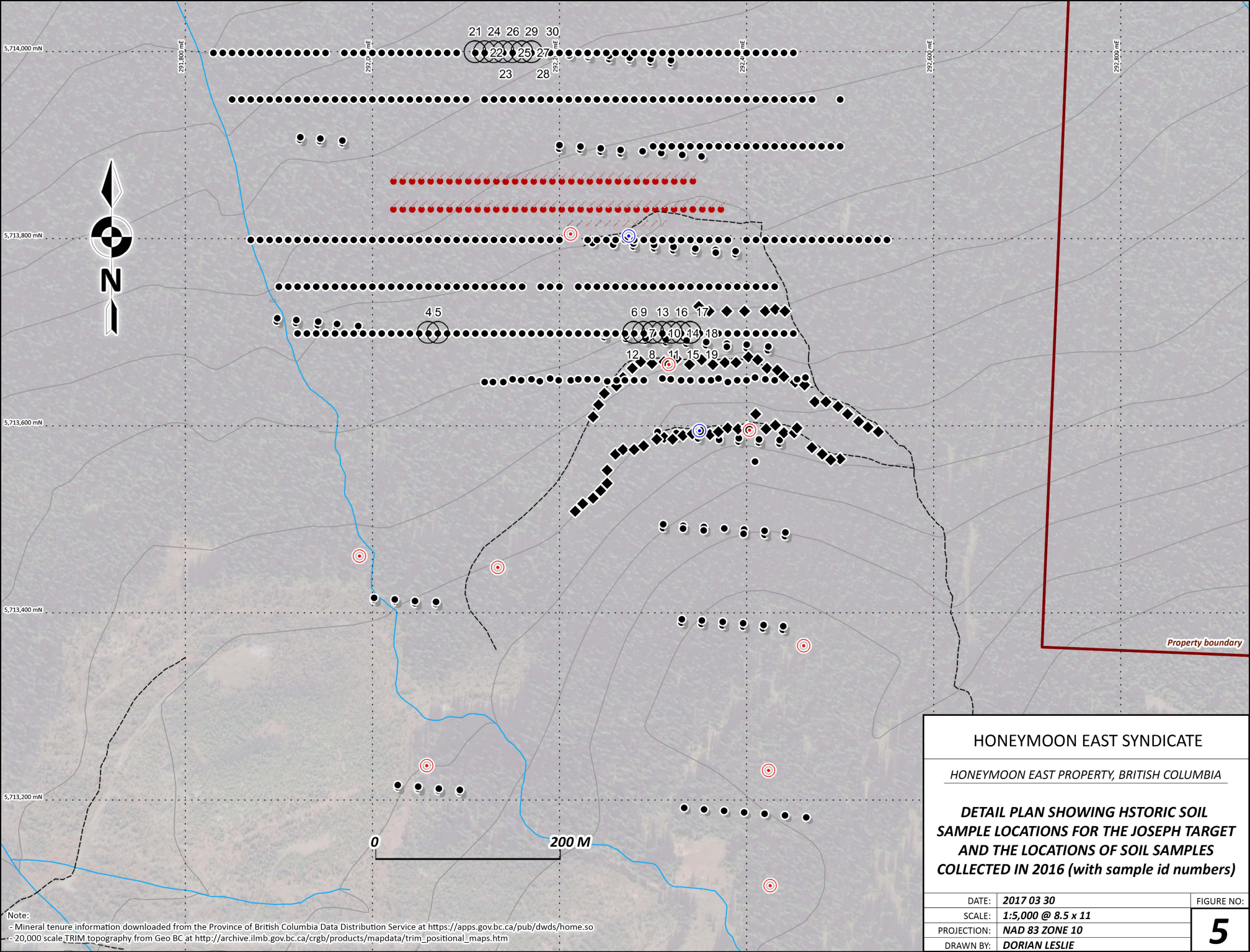
Area of 2016 soil sampling SOW 5630643

HONEYMOON EAST SYNDICATE
HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

INDEX MAP SHOWING HISTORIC SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS AND LOCATION OF SOIL SAMPLING PROFILE LINES COMPLETED IN 2016 AS PER SOW 5630643

DATE:	2016 03 30	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:65,000 @ 8.5 x 11	4
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	

Note:
 - Mineral tenure information downloaded from the Province of British Columbia Data Distribution Service at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.s0>
 - BC Parks information from Geospatial Data Downloads at <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/MAPPLACE/GEODATA/Pages/default.aspx>
 - 50,000 scale topographic information from Natural Resources Canada Geogratis at <http://geogratis.ca/geogratis/en/index.html>



HONEYMOON EAST SYNDICATE

HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**DETAIL PLAN SHOWING HISTORIC SOIL
SAMPLE LOCATIONS FOR THE JOSEPH TARGET
AND THE LOCATIONS OF SOIL SAMPLES
COLLECTED IN 2016 (with sample id numbers)**

DATE: 2017 03 30

SCALE: 1:5,000 @ 8.5 x 11

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

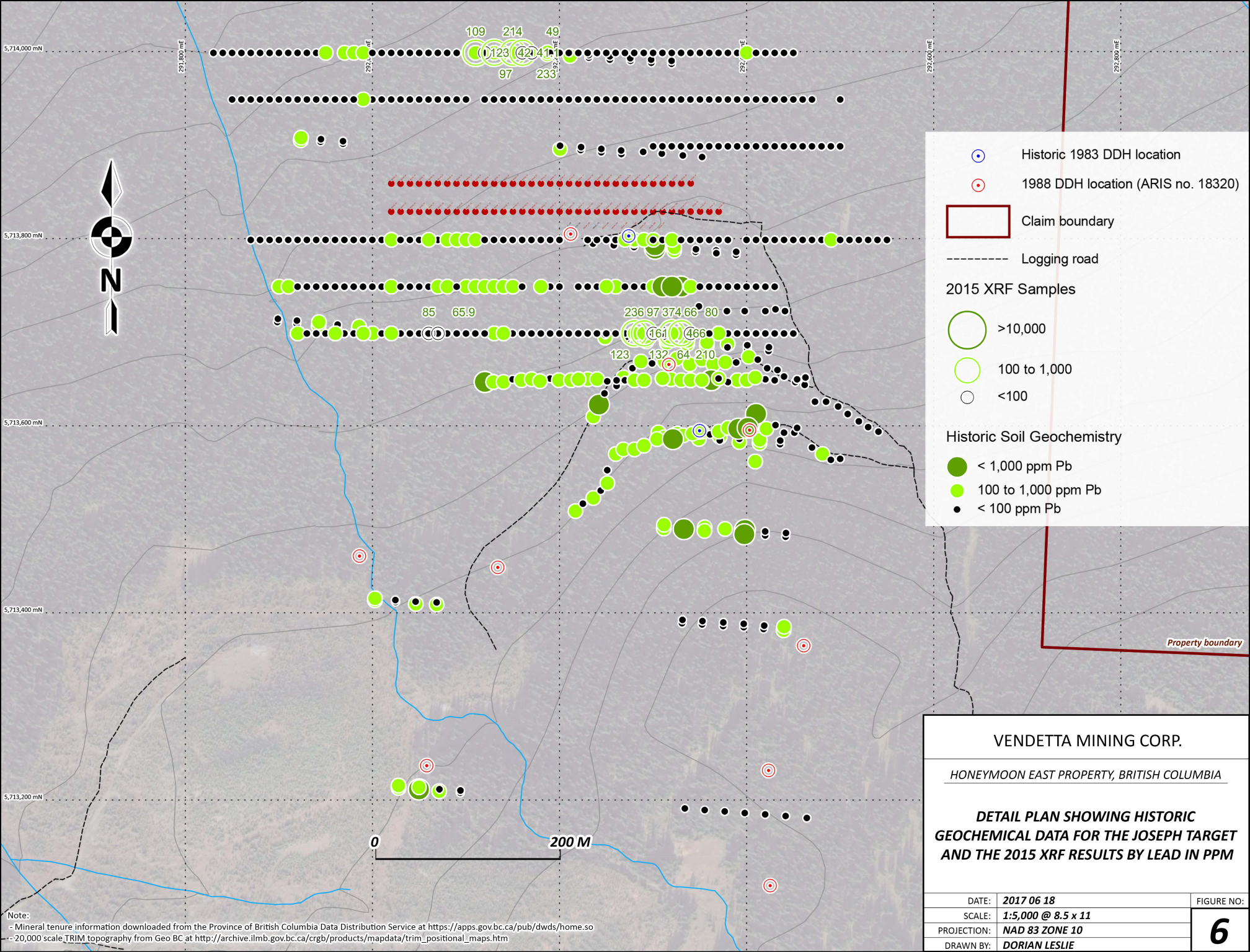
DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

5

Note:

Mineral tenure information downloaded from the Province of British Columbia Data Distribution Service at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.so>
 --20,000 scale TRIM topography from Geo BC at http://archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/crgb/products/mapdata/trim_positional_maps.htm



- Historic 1983 DDH location
- 1988 DDH location (ARIS no. 18320)
- Claim boundary
- Logging road

2015 XRF Samples

- >10,000
- 100 to 1,000
- <100

Historic Soil Geochemistry

- < 1,000 ppm Pb
- 100 to 1,000 ppm Pb
- < 100 ppm Pb

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

HONEYMOON EAST PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**DETAIL PLAN SHOWING HISTORIC
GEOCHEMICAL DATA FOR THE JOSEPH TARGET
AND THE 2015 XRF RESULTS BY LEAD IN PPM**

DATE: 2017 06 18	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:5,000 @ 8.5 x 11	6
PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE	

Note:
 - Mineral tenure information downloaded from the Province of British Columbia Data Distribution Service at <https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/dwds/home.so>
 - 20,000 scale TRIM topography from Geo BC at http://archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/crgb/products/mapdata/trim_positional_maps.htm