

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

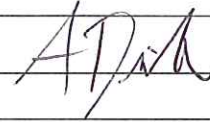
Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: \$1165

AUTHOR(S): Andrea Diakow

SIGNATURE(S):



NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5619895

PROPERTY NAME: Blue Hawk Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 778462

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: _____

MINING DIVISION: Vernon

NTS/BCGS: 82E13

LATITUDE: 49 ° 58 ' 40.436 " LONGITUDE: 119 ° 31 ' 18.345 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Juan De Fuca Resources

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

5728 East Boulevard

Vancouver, BC V6M 4M4

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

1) Juan De Fuca Resourcse

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

as above

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

Volcanic hosted mesothermal veins, intermediate composition, north trending regional normal faults, gold mineralization, chlorite alteration, Cache Creek Group

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 3934, 5303, 18499, 12732, 27447, 9074, 9414, 9969, 12519, 20003, 17501, 23811

| 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 | 1 kilometre | 778462 | 1165.00 |
| Photo interpretation | | | |
| GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres) | | | |
| Ground | | | |
| Magnetic | | | |
| Electromagnetic | | | |
| Induced Polarization | | | |
| Radiometric | | | |
| Seismic | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Airborne | | | |
| GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...) | | | |
| Soil | | | |
| 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: | 1165.00 |

**2016 Assessment Report
on the
Blue Hawk Property
VERNON MINING DIVISION,
OKANOGAN DISTRICT, B.C.**

**for
Juan de Fuca Resources**

**on Mining Claims 778462
Events 5619895**

Property Location:

**UTM 319360E, 5539800N NAD83 ZONE 11
Lat: 49° 58' 40.436"N Long: 119° 31' 18.345"W**

**082E/13E
082E093**

**Prepared by
Andrea Diakow, P. Geo.
January 12, 2017**

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SUMMARY

The 2016 Program on the Bluehawk Property consisted of one day of geological mapping on the Bluehawk claim block. The purpose of this program was to map the southern extent of the dioritic intrusion within the Andesite rocks of the Cache Creek formation. This diorite has historically been the host for gold bearing quartz veins found in the property area. A secondary objective was to determine the location of several historical trenches that crosscut the property area. Extensive cover and overburden masks any mineral potential to the north, west and east of the historical workings and as such, follow work in the form of a comprehensive soil sampling program is recommended.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report on the Bluehawk Mine property (“Property”) was prepared by Andrea Diakow, P. Geo. (“Author”) at the request of Juan de Fuca Resources. The Property is located in the Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia.

The Author visited and carried out geological mapping from September 18-19, 2016. Information contained in this report is based on proprietary data held by Juan de Fuca Resources, on public domain data, including assessment reports filed with the Province of British Columbia and a variety of publications.

Historic gold values are presented as originally reported and converted to grams per metric tonne (“g/t”) if required. A conversion factor of 34.28 is used to convert ounces per short ton (“oz/ton”) to g/t. All dollar figures are reported as Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Property Location

The Property is located in the Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia, and is centered approximately 10 kilometres north of the town of Kelowna, British Columbia (Figure 1). Kelowna is located in southwestern British Columbia, 390 km northeast of Vancouver.

1.2 Mining Claims

In 2016, Juan de Fuca Resources opted to drop the SPOD 1 claim and retained rights to the BLUE HAWK claim only. (Table 1, Figure 2).

Table 1: Mining Claim Information

| Tenure Number | Claim Name | Area (Ha) | Good To Date |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 778462 | BLUE HAWK | 83.11 | 30-Sep-2017 |

Through historical option agreements, Juan de Fuca Resources now has 100% ownership of the Blue Hawk Claim.

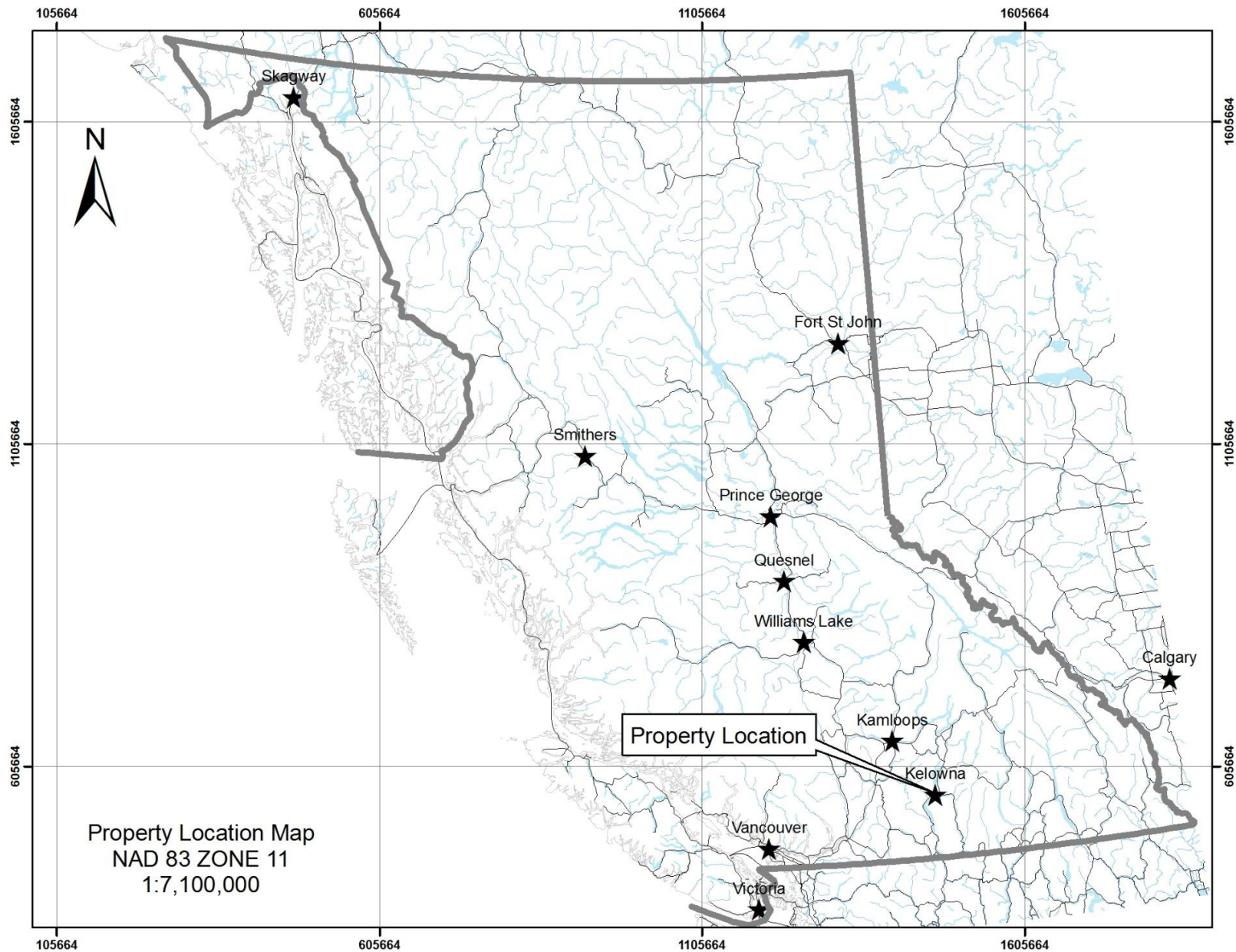


Figure 1: Location of the Blue Hawk Property

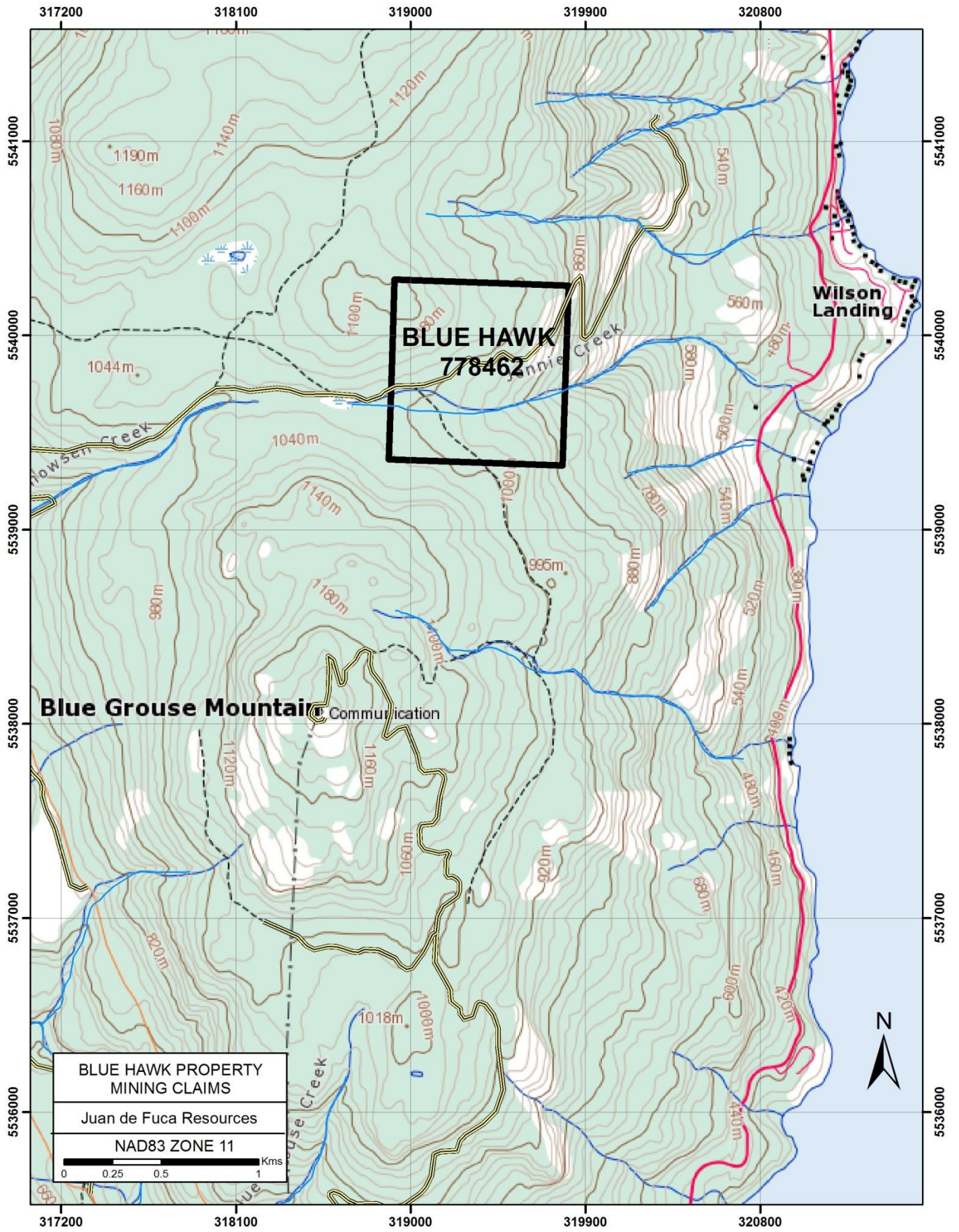


Figure 2: Claim Map

2.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Blue Hawk Property is accessible as a branch off the Bear Creek logging road using fairly well maintained logging and exploration trails. Travel to the site takes less than 25 minutes from Kelowna.

Kelowna has population of approximately 118,500 and has all amenities required for mining activities including accommodations, supplies, equipment and fuel. Average daytime temperatures fluctuates between a high of 27.4°C in the summer to a low of -7.7°C in the winter. The climate is fairly arid with an annual precipitation of 366.4mm, including 280.7mm of rain and 105.5 cm of snow.

The geography of the Okanogan area includes rolling hills and mountains and an interconnected lake system greater than 100 kilometres in length and up to eight kilometres wide. The elevation of the property area varies from 600 metres above sea level in the south to 1140 metres in the north.

3.0 HISTORY

The Blue Hawk Property has experienced an extensive exploration history since the 1930s. In 1935, surface trenching and underground operations resulted in a 5 ton ore shipment that yielded 5 ounces of gold and 18 ounces of silver.

No further exploration was reported until the 1960s when Dawood Mines Ltd acquired the ground and performed soil and geophysical programs with follow up surface trenching. Their work continued until the mid-1970s during which time they discovered several scattered anomalies of mercury, copper, silver and gold. A copper soil anomaly which they defined on the eastern margin of the Bluehawk claims remains an exploration target today.

In 1980 the property was acquired by N.C Lenard who kept the ground in good standing by prospecting and carrying out soil and geophysical surveys. A small stripping program identified the discontinuity of some of the larger quartz veins at depth.

In 1984 Tillicum Gold Mines evaluated the property with surface trenching. Their highest gold value was 0.13 oz/t however the remainder of the results were only weakly anomalous.

In the late 1980s Pinewood Resources held the claims and did a several exploration programs until the mid-1990s. These programs included trenching, soil sampling and culminated in a 5 hole drill program. The trenching program was designed to follow up a magnetic linear of over 1000 metres in the Jennie Creek area which, it was discovered, was a result of graphitic sediments. Very little sampling was carried out. Drilling was in the vicinity of the Bluehawk adit, targeting the veins at depth. Sampling was constrained to the vein system and alteration zones and was restricted to gold only.

The next and most recent exploration activity on the Bluehawk claims was done by Southern Pacific Development Corp. which included a geological overview in 2004 and a soil and rock sampling program in 2004 and 2005. The soil sampling resulted in a weak Copper-Gold anomaly as well as anomalous phosphorous.

The SPOD 1 claims have seen very little documented historical exploration although reports do mention evidence of trenching on the property that is of unknown origin. In 1987 the ground was staked by J. Stushnoff who prospected the extent of the property and identified anomalous gold values in cross-cutting volcanic rocks.

These claims were optioned to QPX Minerals Inc. in 1988 resulting in soil sampling, rock sampling, geophysics and a reverse circulation drilling program. The primary focus of this program was a northwest trending dyke over 1500 meters in length and varying in width from one to ten metres. This dyke is the source of anomalous gold as identified by rock sampling and RC drilling. Surface sampling values were up to 1870 ppb gold over a one metre chip sample. The highest value intersected in the drilling was 780 ppb over a 3.05 metres sample. Soil sampling and geophysics both pointed towards anomalous zones.

In 2012 Juan de Fuca Resources conducted field exploration, including geochemical soil and rock sampling, was completed on the Blue Hawk and SPOD1 claims. This program resulted in 146 soil samples and 101 rock samples being collected and submitted for assays. Among the rock samples were 11 larger samples that were sent to FLSmidth Knelson in Langley, British Columbia, for analysis using a Knelson concentrator. Results from this program were successful in confirming an affiliation between gold and copper mineralization. It also suggested that there may be a mineralized event associated with the contact between the major stratigraphic units on the property, the Harper Ranch and Penticton Groups.

In 2015, the Author completed 2 days of geological mapping on the Bluehawk and Spode claims. This work entailed 1:5000 scale geological mapping of the roads and trails on the property as well as the large outcropping areas on top of Blue Grass Mountain.

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

4.1 Regional Geology

British Columbia was predominantly formed by a series of volcanic, plutonic, sedimentary, and metamorphic assemblages that were accreted to western Laurentia since the late Mesozoic. The resulting land mass has been divided into 5 main tectonic entities, the most central of which is the Intermontane Belt, a result of Triassic to Jurassic tectonic accumulation accounting for much of Central British Columbia. Further sub-division of this belt has identified the Quesnel Terrane which, at its southern extent, coincides with the location of the Blue Hawk Property.

The Quesnel Terrane extends from the Yukon to Southern British Columbia and is an incredibly rich metallogenic province. During its emplacement it experienced Triassic arc activity, Jurassic volcanism as well as compression and crustal thickening. Many of British Columbia's historical and current porphyry producers, as well as several other deposit types occur within this region. The main rock assemblage consists of pyroxene-phyric shoshonitic basalt and alkaline to calc-alkaline intrusions however in the southwestern extent there are local accumulations of calc-alkaline basalts to rhyolite and calc-alkaline intrusions.

4.2 Property Area Geology

There are two rock groups that occur on property area (Figure 3, Appendix 2). The more prolific is the Harper Ranch group which contains mainly clastic sedimentary rocks, volcanoclastic rocks and limestones.

The Pentiction Group occurs only on the SPOD1 claims and consists of "discrete graben-fill succession and is characterized by rhyolite, phonolite and other rocks with distinctive alkalic compositions suggestive of a rift or intraplate origin." (Church, 1985)

These rocks are locally intruded by dykes and sills related to the Okanogan batholith.

4.3 Property Geology

The extent of the property area is buried to some degree by a layer of glacial till that has undoubtedly been a contributing factor to the lack of exploration. Available outcrop is dominated by strongly chloritized dark green to black andesite that is fine grained and fairly massive. Historical drilling reports the andesite to be sulphide bearing including pyrite and pyrrhotite concentrations of up to 7%. Intruding this unit as a series of dykes or sills is a fine-med grained granodiorite porphyry with 2-3mm euhedral feldspar phenocrysts. This unit is locally chlorite altered as well.

Trenching to the south of Bluehawk workings uncovered dark grey, silty graphitic shales interbedded with variably silty/sandy layers.

The Bluehawk Adit itself has been driven into black chloritized diorite that has experienced variable fracturing and foliation. This is underlain by the chloritized andesite and the diorite itself contains numerous andesitic xenoliths. This diorite unit is more than likely a plug coming off the Okanogan batholith of which, as suggested by geophysics, there are numerous across the property.

4.4 Property Structure

The most significant structure in the property area is what has been referred to as the Rose Valley Fault, a north-northeast trending normal fault. Faulting and offsets that fall within the range north-northwest to north east are fairly frequent and are more than likely splays or en-echelon cracks associated with this main structure. The dioritic intrusions may be taking advantage of this structure given their concordant orientation.

There is also the existence of a west to northwest trending shear set that is often superseded by quartz veins. It is common for these veins or structures to be offset by the north trending faults, suggesting the shears are of an earlier origin.

Bedding measurement taken from sedimentary units on the property primarily strike towards 300°/120° however opposing dip directions indicate the beds are moderately to tightly folded. A detailed bedding orientation analysis would more than likely reveal fold axes of similar orientation to the west to northwest shear zones however poor outcrop exposure of these units makes this difficult.

4.5 Property Mineralization

The main exploration target on this property as indicated by 90% of the historical workings has been gold bearing veins that are associated with the west to northwest trending structural domain. These veins also contain associated silver and base metals in the form of pyrite and galena. Rare chalcopyrite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite have also been reported. Several multi-ounce gold samples have been taken from these veins that are either outcropping or have been exposed by trenching. Although veining in this orientation is prolific throughout the property, gold association with that veining seems to be more abundant when hosted in the dioritic plugs, as is the case with the Blue Hawk Adit. Since the dioritic rocks seem to share the same orientation as the so called Rose Valley fault, this structure, which travels the extent of the property and is largely unexplored, could also be a source of mineralization. A grab sample taken in 2004 proximal to the fault, of rusty, oxidized material, returned a value of 2390 ppm copper (Henneberry, R. T, 2005).

In the 1970's Dawood Mines performed soil geochemical surveys on the property, initiating the potential for copper-gold mineralization to the northwest and southeast of the exposed veins. Limited trenching was conducted as follow up, revealing strongly altered rocks that assayed up to 0.3% copper and 1.52 g/t gold (Fox, 1974b).

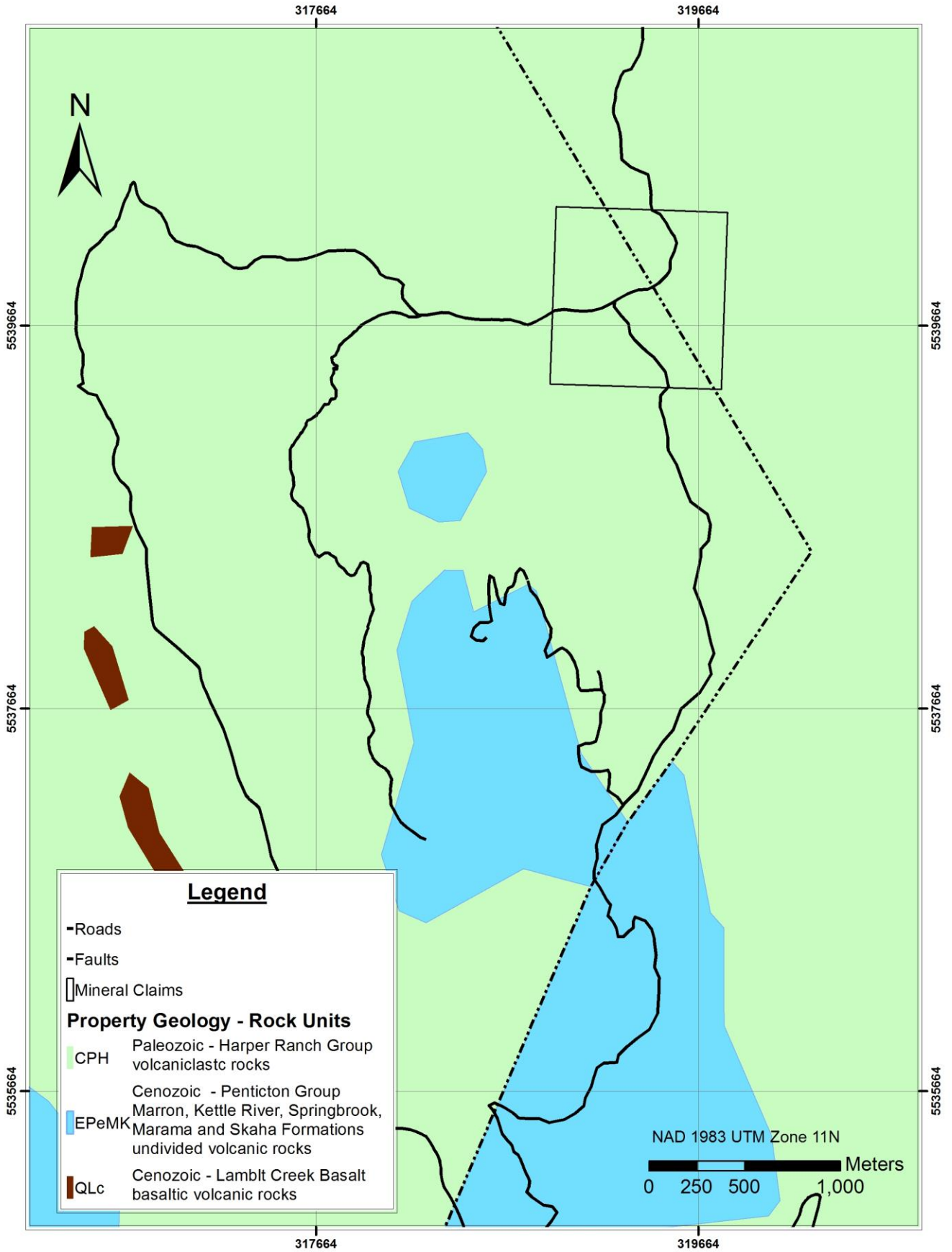


Figure 3: Regional Geology Map

5.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The most prolific mineralization style on the Blue Hawk property is what appears to be a mesothermal style vein deposit containing high grade gold and associate silver, copper and to a lesser extent lead and zinc. These veins are between 30 centimetres and 3 metres in width and several tens of metres in length. Overburden prevents determining the total lateral extent of the veins however historical drilling indicates that veins have been offset at depth due to later faulting. These veins are exploiting west-northwest trending shears.

A secondary potential deposit style is copper-gold porphyry type mineralization. Indication of this is through soil geochemical sampling as well as volcanic rock grab samples that are weakly mineralized with gold and copper. Felsic dykes on the southern portion of the property are mineralized, potentially due to originating from a larger porphyry system, or as a result of providing a pathway for mineralized fluid transportation.

6.0 EXPLORATION

In September of 2016, the Author spent a day performing geological mapping on the Bluehawk claim (Figure 4). Description of bedrock occurrences at mapping points can be located in Appendix 1. The objective of this program was to identify the southern extents of the diorite plug which hosted the Bluehawk Mine and gold mineralization of the property. A secondary objective was to verify the location of historical trenches that are still evident on the property.

Results from this mapping, in the form of a property wide geological map, is shown below in Figure 5 and Appendix 2.

7.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Hand samples were collected during geological mapping for rock identification purposes. These samples were not submitted for analysis.

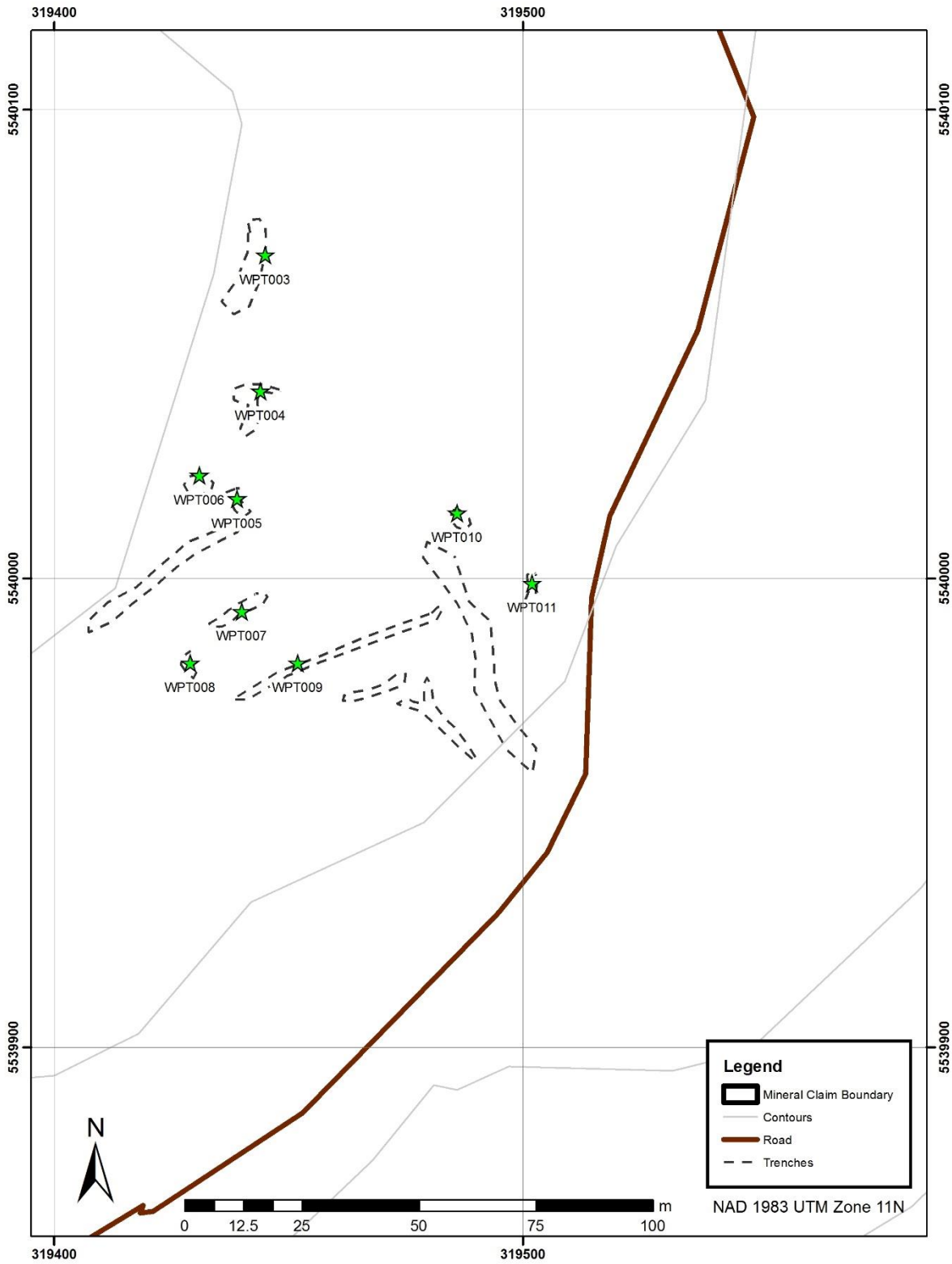


Figure 4 - Property Map Showing Mapping Locations

8.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The target for gold mineralization of the Bluehawk property is quartz veins associated with discrete dioritic intrusions within the Andesite rocks of the Cache Creek formation. In order to identify new mineralized targets, it is necessary to determine the extent of the diorite. The extent of the Diorite plug associated with the Bluehawk mine was last mapped in the 1980s and has not been revisited since. The author was able to verify the southern contact of the diorite based on exposed bedrock as well as perform ground-truthing on the historical trenching (Figure 5) and found both to be consistent with historical maps (Lenard, 1984). Despite increased exposure, the issue of lack of exposure continues to be a problem for identifying additional areas of Diorite and consequently, areas of potential mineralization. The remainder of the property to the west, east and north continues to be under cover and as such, still holds the potential of hosting gold bearing quartz vein within diorite. Further exploration on the project will require methods such as comprehensive soil sampling, geophysics or physical trenching in order to “see through” the ground cover.

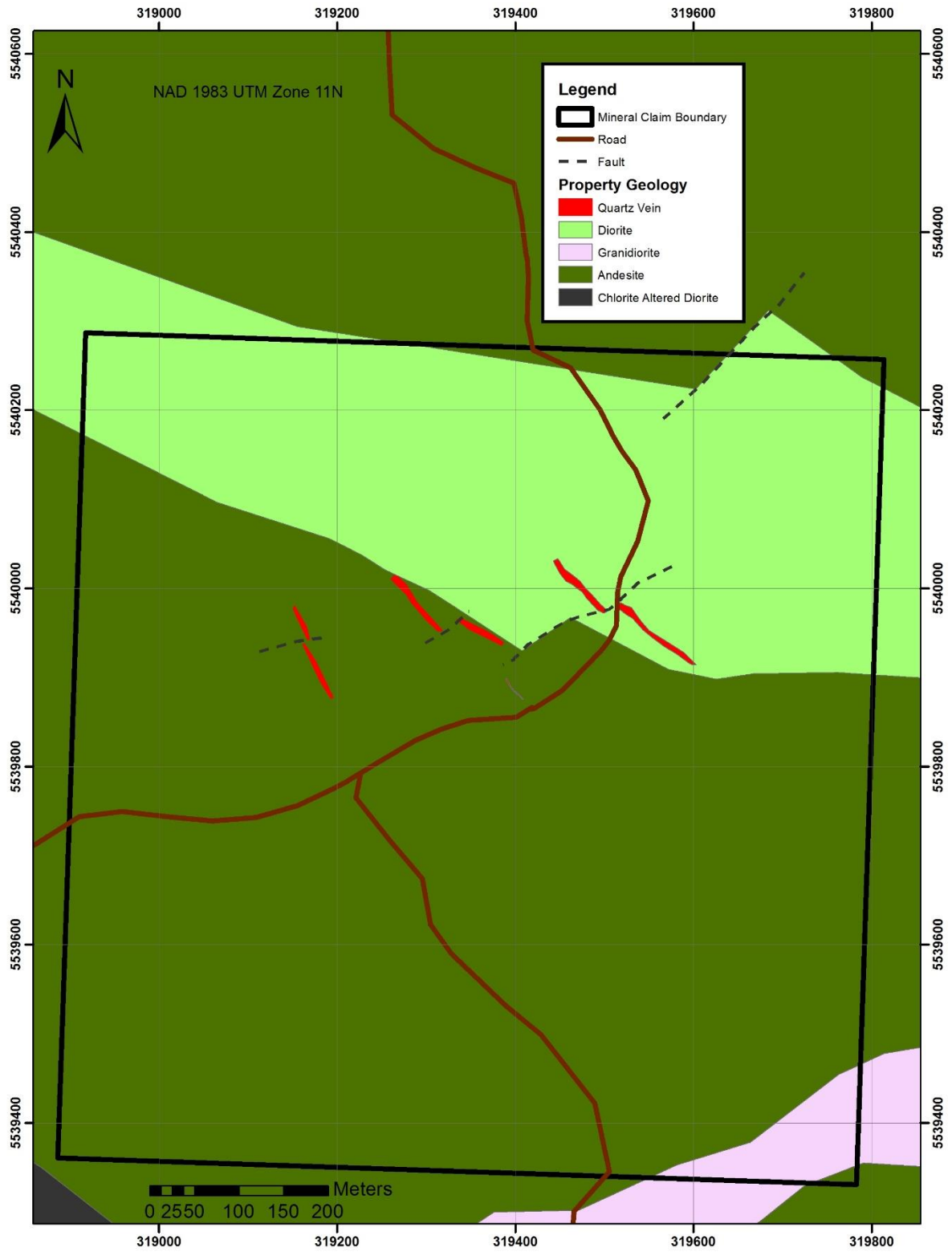


Figure 5 - Property Map with Interpretation from Geological Bedrock Mapping

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to lack of bedrock exposure, comprehensive soil sampling, geophysics or physical trenching will be required to identifying further targets. Soil sampling would probably be the next ideal step given that it is relatively inexpensive and will assist in targeting the gold potential. Historical soil sampling has been conducted in the area but in relatively small areas and during separate campaigns. It is the opinion of the author that a soil sampling grid that completely covers the entirety of the property will be sufficient to identify any further targets that may exist

10.0 REFERENCES

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- Smith, F.M. (1994). Assessment Report on the Kurtis Property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 23811.

11.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Andrea Diakow, P.Geol, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a self-employed geological consultant with an office at 615-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2V6.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary (2006) with a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4. I have worked in Mineral Exploration industry over the past 11 years as a consulting geologist.
5. I am primarily responsible for the content and preparation of this report titled **2016 Assessment Report on the Blue Hawk Property, Vernon Mining Division, Okanogan District, BC.**
7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.
8. I do not hold securities of the reporting issuer (Juan de Fuca Resources.)

Dated this 12th Day of January, 2017.


Signature of Qualified Person

"Andrea Diakow"
Print name of Qualified Person

12.0 EXPLORATION BUDGET

Table 2: Exploration Budget

| Exploration Work type | Comment | | | | Totals |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Personnel (Name)* / Position | Field Days (list actual days) | Days | Rate | Subtotal | |
| Andrea Diakow/Geologist | Sept 18-19, 2016 (1/4 day travel) | 1.0 | \$500.00 | \$500.00 | |
| | | | | | \$500.00 |
| Office Studies | List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days) | | | | |
| Report preparation | Andrea Diakow | 0.5 | \$500.00 | \$250.00 | |
| Other (specify) | | | | | |
| | | | | | \$250.00 |
| Ground Exploration Surveys | Area in Hectares/List Personnel | | | | |
| Geological mapping | 83.11 Hectares/Diakow | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Transportation | | No. | Rate | Subtotal | |
| Truck rental | | 1.00 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | |
| Fuel | | 1.00 | \$50.00 | \$50.00 | |
| | | | | | \$120.00 |
| Accommodation & Food | | | | | |
| | Rates per day | | | | |
| Hotel | Actual Rate | 1.00 | \$150.00 | \$150.00 | |
| Meals | Day Rate | 2.00 | \$50.00 | \$100.00 | |
| | | | | | \$250.00 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Field/Report Supplies | Sample Bags, mapping materials, Drafting/report materials | 1.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | |
| | | | | | \$10.00 |
| Equipment Rentals | | | | | |
| Field Gear (Specify) | GPS, compass, laptop, field vest, etc | 1.00 | \$35.00 | \$35.00 | |
| | | | | | \$35.00 |
| TOTAL Expenditures | | | | | \$1,165.00 |

APPENDIX 1
Geological Mapping Points with Rock Descriptions

| WAYPOINT | Easting | Northing | Description |
|---------------|---------|----------|--|
| WPT003 | 319445 | 5540069 | fine grained, med grey/green chl altered diorite. In place in outcrop. |
| WPT004 | 319444 | 5540040 | Med green, chl altered med grained diorite, tabular feldspar and unaltered bt up to 2mm. Outcrop |
| WPT005 | 319439 | 5540017 | fine grained, light grey diorite. Subcrop |
| WPT006 | 319431 | 5540022 | Light grey, very fine grained, silica flooded rock (alt'd diorite?) Possible subcrop in trench. Proximal to vein wall. |
| WPT007 | 319440 | 5539993 | Med green, chl altered small-med grained diorite, tabular feldspar and lrg mafic minerals pyx? Augite?. Crosscut by fine carbonate stringers (<1%) |
| WPT008 | 319429 | 5539982 | Med green, chl altered med grained diorite, tabular feldspar and mafic (pyx?aug?) up to 2mm. |
| WPT009 | 319452 | 5539982 | Dark grey/green, chl altered med grained diorite, tabular feldspar and mafic (pyx?aug?) up to 2mm. |
| WPT010 | 319486 | 5540014 | Silica flooded light grey rock. Crosscut by several microfractures. Proximal to vein wall. Prob alt'd from diorite. |
| WPT011 | 319502 | 5539999 | dk grey, silica flooded, very fine grained diorite. |

APPENDIX 2
Geological Maps

319000

319200


319400

319600

319800



Legend

 Mineral Claim Boundary

 Road

 Fault

Property Geology

 Quartz Vein

 Diorite

 Granidiorite

 Andesite

 Chlorite Altered Diorite

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

5540600

5540400

5540200

5540000

5539800

5539600

5539400

5539200

5540600

5540400

5540200

5540000

5539800

5539600

5539400

5539200

WPT003

WPT004

WPT006

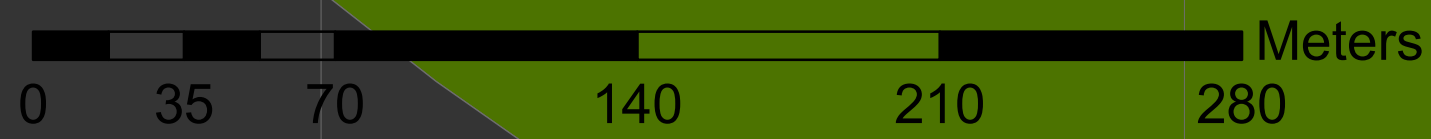
WPT005

WPT010

WPT008

WPT009

WPT011



319000

319200

319400

319600

319800