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 Physical

TOTAL COST: $ 18,096.00

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng **SIGNATURE(S):** Laurence Sookochoff

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5665638 September 21, 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Mr Green

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1053518

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Jade

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 104I 063, 104I 073

MINING DIVISION: Liard **NTS/BCGS:** 104I.027

LATITUDE: 58 ° 16 ' 03 " **LONGITUDE:** 128 ° 40 ' 01 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Mr Green Mining & Trading Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
8431 Odlin Cres.
Richmond BC Canada V6X 1E7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Mr Green Mining & Trading Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
8431 Odlin Cres.
Richmond BC Canada

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Mississippian-Permean, Cache Creek Complex, Nakina Formation, Ultramafic Rocks, Gebbroic-Dioritic Intrusives

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 4801, 5100, 6182, 6959, 7258, 7482, 7582, 8108, 10714, 15940, 34106, 34898

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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	357 hectares	1053518	$ 4,500.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	4		550.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying		1053518	6,500.00
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	4 hectares	1053518	6,456.00
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:	$ 18,096,00

Mr. Green Mining and Trading Ltd.

(Owner & Operator)

Geological Assessment Report

(Event 5665638)

on a

Structural and Buried Channel Analysis

on

Tenure 1053518

Liard Mining Division

BCGS Map 104I.027

Centre of Work

6,458,540N, 519,546
(9V NAD 83)

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Date report submitted
October 15, 2017

Date amended report submitted
July 1, 2018

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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SUMMARY

The 357 hectare Mr Green Property ("Property") is located in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia, 400 kilometres north of Smithers, 81 kilometers east-southeast of Dease Lake, and within BCGS 092I.027,

The Property is underlain by upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including metavolcanics (greenstone), metasediments and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks. The upper Mississippian to Permian Cache Creek Complex ultramafic rocks consist of peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite which are generally serpentinized. Nephrite jade is the predominant economic stone found in the area in association with the ultramafic rock. The quality of jade could be graded from D to A with the A grade or best material, used as gemstones.

Recorded production from some properties and others with established marketable jade tonnages include the Kutcho Creek Jade property (Minfile 104I 078) located four kilometres east of the Mr Green Property where,

> "*...16.52 tonnes were mined and shipped to the Kutcho Airstrip for processing (Assessment Report 15940). Some boulders graded C+ in quality which is appropriate for carvings and jewelry, and varied to B grade."*

Jade boulder from the Kutcho Creek deposit, with Kirk Makepeace, Jade West Group of Companies

Jade in B.C. http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MINFILE/Jade/Pages/default.aspx

Additional jade production is reported from the Provencher Lake property. within one kilometre west, where 458 tonnes of jade from surficial sources was produced.

Within the Mr Green Property, historic exploration resulted in the discovery of an estimated (1979) 60 tonnes of C to B+ quality jade hosted by nephrite boulders.

A 2014 exploration program completed on ground covered by the southern portion of the Mr Green Property and within the BS property (Minfile 104I 063) delineated areas for additional exploration based on correlative indicated cross-structural and buried river channel locations.

The follow-up 2017 exploration program substantiated the indication that the BS Minfile area was an area of potential grade A jade material in that grade A jade was recovered from two location of a general 2014 correlative cross-structure/buried channel area. Additional exploration of these two areas should be initiated to determine the source of the A grade jade.

The 2017 exploration program, which included a structural analysis/buried river channel analysis in the northern sector of Tenure 1053518 resulted in the location of one indicated cross-structure and two indicated buried river channels. The channel end-points B and C should be explored for any placer gem quality jade which may have been sourced from a nephritic intrusive along the indicated channel/structure eastward to cross-structure A (Figure 9) which could be the preferred structurally prepared location for a mafic intrusive hosting gem quality jade.

INTRODUCTION

During August and September of 2017 a structural analysis and a buried river channel analysis was completed on Tenure 1053518/Mr Green Property. The purpose of the structural analysis within the northern sector of the Property was to delineate cross-structures which may be integral in the source of potentially economic placer related jade. The purpose of the buried river channel analysis was to locate any buried river channels that may contain economic quality jade material. The "buried river channel" term referred to herein may be a structure where brecciated material, caused by and/or within the structure, has been transported from higher elevations by either structural set watercourses or by gravity.

In addition, the 2017 exploration program included prospecting and sampling on a southern portion of the Property. The purpose of this program was to follow-up exploration over specific areas delineated from a 2014 exploration program that were determined to be potentially gem-bearing jade locations.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References, from the personal 2014 and 2017 structural analyses and from information on the 2017 jade prospecting and sampling program given to the author.

Figure 1. **Location Map**

PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Location

The claims are located 400 kilometres north of Smithers, 81 air kilometers east-southeast of Dease Lake, within BCGS 092I.027 of the Liard Mining Division in the Provencher Lakes areas of northern British Columbia.

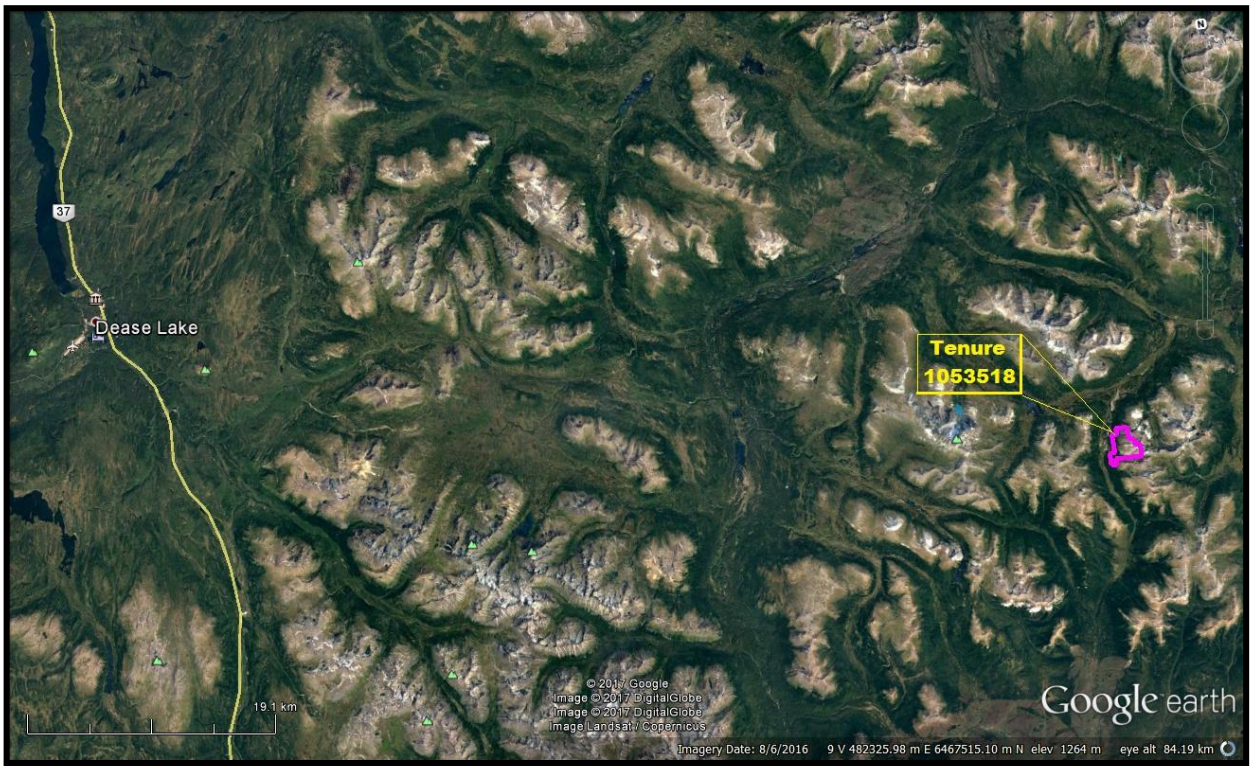
Description

The Property is comprised of one claim covering an area of *357.5929* hectares. Particulars are as follows.

Table 1. **Placer Tenure of the Mr Green Property**

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1053518	Placer	MR GREEN	20200505	357.5929

Figure 2. **Claim Location**
(base map from MapPlace & Google Earth)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the Property is by float plane to Provencher Lake or by helicopter from Dease Lake Airport some 80 kilometres distant.

Climate

Moderate annual precipitation prevails in the Property area with cool summers and cold winters.

Local Resources

There are no local resources available near the Property. Exploration facilities would have to be established on the Property with materials and supplies brought in from Dease Lake.

Physiography

The Property is located within the Cassiar Mountain physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau. The area is characterized by U-shaped valleys and V shaped interior upland valleys. Relief within Tenure 1053518 is in the order of 586 metres from elevations of 1,405 metres along the southwestern boundary to 1,991 metres along the southeastern boundary.

HISTORY: PROPERTY AREA

The history on some jade MINFILE reported showings, and past producers peripheral to Tenure 1053518 is reported as follows.

CWA *showing* (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 062
100 metres east

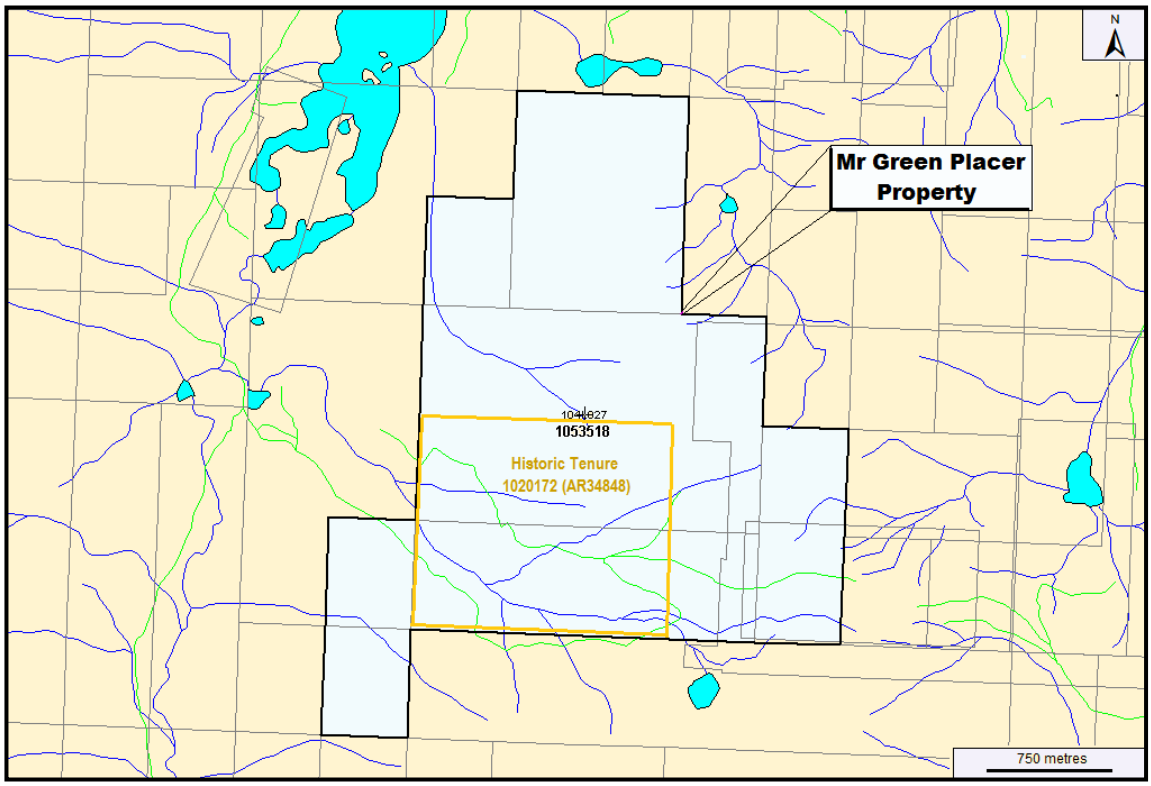
The CWA occurrence is located just east of Provencher Lake about 90 kilometres east-southeast of Dease Lake.

The property was mapped by Frobex Ltd. in 1972 and by Nephro-Jade Canada in 1973.

History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Figure 3. **Claim Map**

(Base map from MapPlace)



NCW *showing* (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 064
Two kilometres east

In 1972, Frobex Ltd. mapped the property and Delphi Resources and Nephro-Jade Canada did the same in 1973.

JADE 6 *showing* (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 065
One kilometre northwest

These showings were first reported in 1973 by Nephro-Jade Canada Limited. Two short drillholes totalling 1.3 metres were drilled into one of the jade bands in 1975. Both holes reportedly intersected poor quality jade.

KUTCHO CREEK JADE *producer* (Jade: Surficial placers)
MINFILE 104I 078
Four kilometres east

The Kutcho Creek Jade occurrence is located 6 kilometres southeast of Provencher Lake, near a small northern tributary of a major west tributary to Kutcho Creek, 86 kilometres east of Dease Lake.

LETAIN CREEK JADE *producer* (Jade: Surficial placers)
MINFILE 104I 079
Four kilometres north

Between 1975 and 1978, Nephro-Jade Canada Limited drilled numerous nephrite-jade placer boulders along Letain Creek, south of Wolverine Lake and upstream toward the confluence of the Provencher Lake stream tributary. Nephro-Jade also worked leases to the immediate northwest of Wolverine Lake along Blick Creek. Assessment Reports 6959 and 7258 identify a number of placer mining leases along these stretches and also around Provencher Lake which were worked at the same time.

History: Property Area *(cont'd)*

Letain Creek Jade *(cont'd)*

Subsequent mining of the marketable jade boulders occurred in 1977 and 1978, apparently mainly in the Provencher Lake area but probably also along Letain Creek. Please refer to the Provencher Lake jade occurrence (104I 092) located about 6 kilometres south-southwest for further details.

PROVENCHER LAKE *past producer* (Surficial placers; Jade)
MINFILE 104I 092
750 metres west

Hundreds of nephrite jade boulders occur in the valley area surrounding Provencher Lake. Considerable drilling of these boulders by Nephro-Jade Canada occurred on numerous placer mining leases between 1976 and 1978. A total of 458 tonnes of jade was produced in the last two years (Assessment Reports 6959 and 7258). These boulders weigh up to 16 tonnes. .The property was mapped by Frobex Ltd. in 1972 and by Nephro-Jade Canada in 1973.

JADE 1 *showing* (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 111
750 metres west

The Jade 1 occurrence is located within a few hundred metres east of the north end of Provencher Lake, about 90 kilometres east-southeast of Dease Lake.

A talcy jade band occurs between serpentinite and sheared metamorphic rock. In 1975, one of two short drillholes put down by Nephro-Jade Canada intersected 30 centimetres of poor quality jade. This showing was first noted by the above company in 1973.

HISTORY: PROPERTY

The history of the MINFILE reported showings and past producer within Tenure 1053518 is reported as follows.

BS Past Producer (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 063
Within Tenure 1053518

The BS occurrence is located a few kilometres southeast of Provencher Lake and about 90 kilometres east-southeast of Dease Lake.

It was reported (Assessment Report 15940) that mining of the boulders occurred in 1982-83 by Mohawk Oil, yielding B quality jade. Further exploration occurred in 1986.

BAGGINS showing (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 073
Within Tenure 1053518

The Baggins showing is located a few kilometres southeast of Provencher Lake, about 90 kilometres east-southeast of Dease Lake.

***History: Property Area** (cont'd)*

Figure 4. **1978 Exploration Work on the BS Jade Showing Located within Tenure 1053518**

showing trenched, drilled, and mined area
(From AR 15,940 Figure 4)

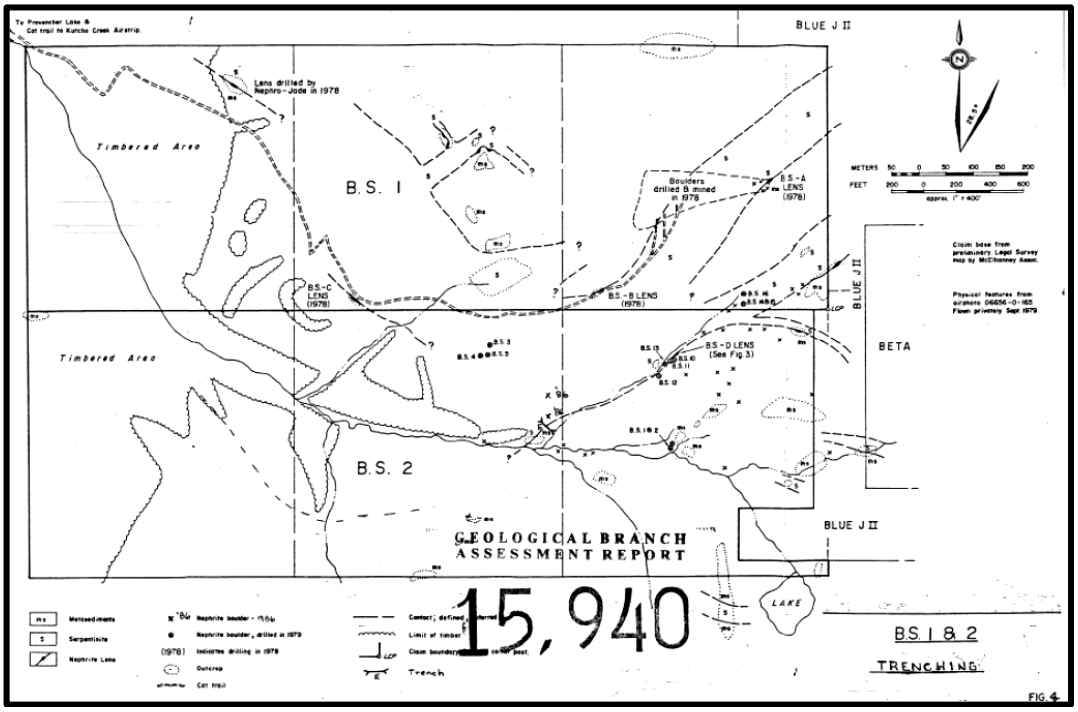
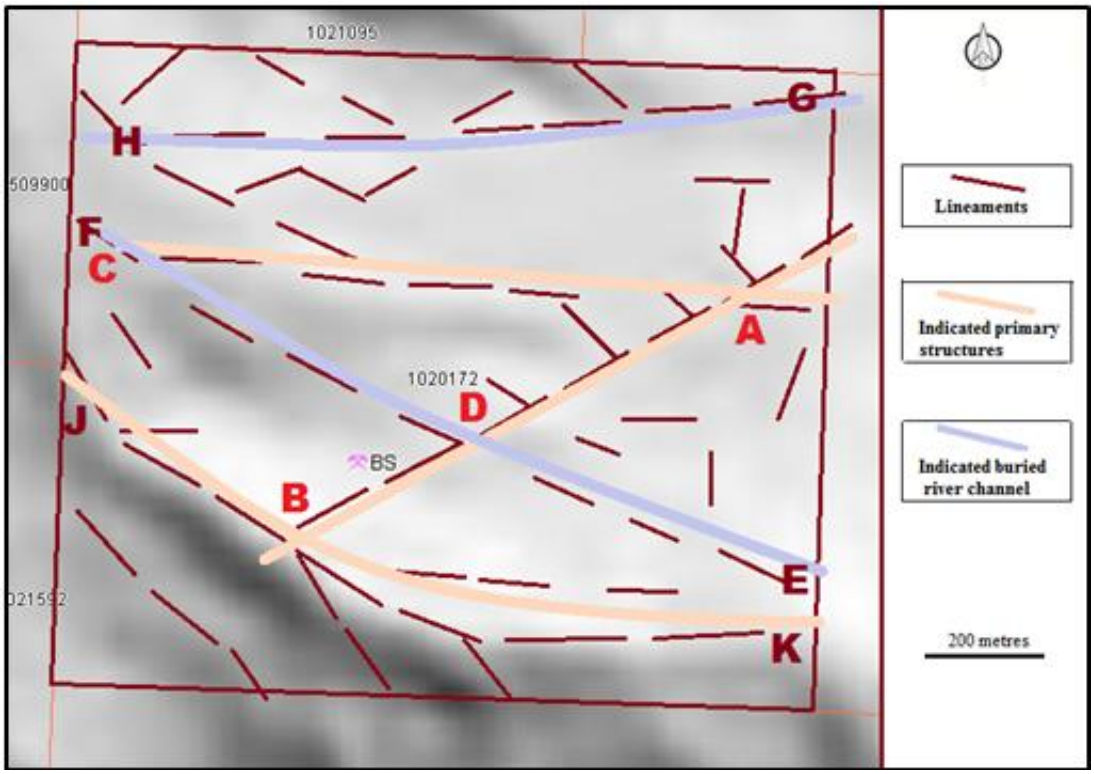


Figure 5. **2014 Exploration Work Located within Tenure 1053518***

(From AR 34,898 Figure 6)



**For location within Tenure 1053518 see Figure 6*

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL *(after Wardner, 1987)*

"…a northwest trending belt of Mississippian to Permian Cache Creek Group, Teslin Formation metasediments and metavolcanic rocks which have been intruded by commonly serpentinized ultrabasic rocks. These rocks are in fault contact with Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic granitic, volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Inklin, Stikine and Kutcho Formations. The Nahlin Thrust Fault is the southern boundary between the older Teslin Formation (Cache Creek Group) and the younger rocks; at least part of the northern boundary between the Cache Creek and younger rocks is also suspected to be a fault contact.

The regional structural geology is dominated by the northwest striking Nahlin Fault. Bedding planes near the Fault, within the Cache Creek rocks generally strike northwesterly and dip southwesterly at a high angle. The Cache Creek rocks on the northeast side of the Nahlin Fault are interpreted to be within the upthrust block."

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY AREA

The geology on some jade MINFILE reported showings, and past producers peripheral to Tenure 1053518 is reported as follows.

CWA *showing* (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 062
100 metres east

The area is underlain by upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including volcanic, metavolcanics (greenstone), metasediments, gabbro and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks. The upper Mississippian to Permian Cache Creek Complex ultramafic rocks consist of peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite which are generally serpentinized.

Several serpentinite bands and associated jade lenses are shown on the geology map included with Assessment Report 5100. These bands occur over a distance of at least 1.6 kilometres and were once covered by the CWL and CWA claims.

NCW *showing* (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 064
Two kilometres east

The area is underlain by upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including metavolcanics (greenstone), metasediments and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks. The upper Mississippian to Permian Cache Creek Complex ultramafic rocks consist of peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite which are generally serpentinized.

JADE 6 *showing* (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 065
One kilometre northwest

***Geology: Property Area**(cont'd)*

***Jade 6** (cont'd)*

The area is underlain by upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including metavolcanics (greenstone), metasediments and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks. The upper Mississippian to Permian Cache Creek Complex ultramafic rocks consist of peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite which are generally serpentinized.

***KUTCHO CREEK JADE** producer* (Jade: Surficial placers)
MINFILE 104I 078
Four kilometres east

The Kutcho Creek Jade (Jadex) area is underlain by upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including metavolcanics (greenstone), metasediments and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks. Locally, the area is underlain by upper Mississippian to Permian serpentinized peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite bodies, in faulted contact with Cache Creek Complex chert, slate, argillite, limestone and mafic volcanic rocks. The metasediments exhibit a well-developed northwest striking foliation that dips moderately to steeply southwest. Thrust faulting is the dominant fault style; a secondary direction of faulting, striking southeast, is also important locally. Minor skarnification is observed where serpentinite is in contact with limestone. The ultramafic-country rock contact locally hosts nephrite jade lenses (Barb Lens).

***PROVENCHER LAKE** past producer* (Surficial placers; Jade)
MINFILE 104I 092
750 metres west

The Provencher Lake area is underlain by northwest trending upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including metavolcanics, metasediments and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks of upper Mississippian to Permian age. The Cache Creek ultramafic rocks consist of peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite which are generally serpentinized.

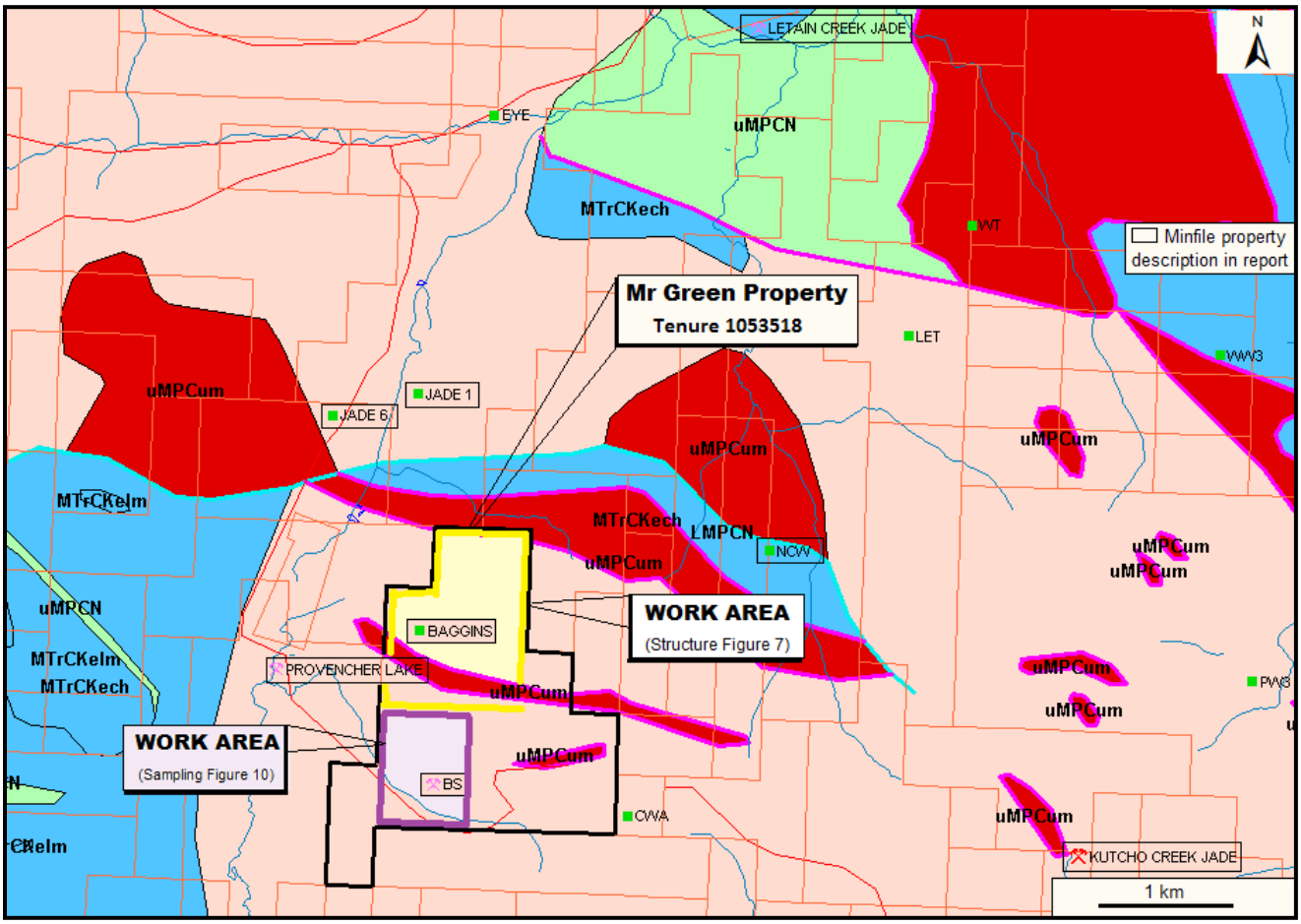
***LETAIN CREEK JADE** producer* (Jade: Surficial placers)
MINFILE 104I 079
Four kilometres north

The Letain Creek Jade area is underlain by northwest trending upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including metavolcanics, metasediments and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks of upper Mississippian to Permian age. The Cache Creek ultramafic rocks consist of peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite which are generally serpentinized.

***JADE 1** showing* (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 111
750 metres west

The area is underlain by upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including metavolcanics (including greenstone), metasediments and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks. The upper Mississippian to Permian ultramafic rocks consist of peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite which are generally serpentinized.

Figure 6. **Property Geology**
(Base map from MapPlace



GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

Late Mississippian to Permean

LMPCN
Cache Creek Complex; Nakina Formation
Gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks

upper Mississippian to Permean

uMPCN
Cache Creek Complex; Nakina Formation
Basaltic volcanic rocks

upper Mississippian to Permean

uMCum
Cache Creek Complex
ultramafic rocks

Mississippian to Triassic

MTrCKelm
Cache Creek Complex
Kedahda Formation
Chert, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

Mississippian to Triassic

MTrCKech
Cache Creek Complex
Kedahda Formation
Chert, siliceous argillite, siliclastic rocks

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

As indicated by the BC government supported MapPlace geological maps (Figure 5), the Mr Green Property is entirely underlain by the late Mississippian to Permean Cache Creek complex. Nakina Formation of gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks (LMPCN) have been intruded by serpentinized ultrabasic rocks (uMPCum).

***Geology: Property** (cont'd)*

The geology of the MINFILE reported showing and past producer within Tenure 1053518 is reported as follows.

***BS** past producer (Jade)*
MINFILE 104I 063
Within Tenure 1053518

The area is underlain by upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including metavolcanics (greenstone), metasediments and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks. The upper Mississippian to Permian Cache Creek Complex ultramafic rocks consist of peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite which are generally serpentinized.

***BAGGINS** showing (Jade)*
MINFILE 104I 073
Within Tenure 1053518

The showing area is underlain by upper Permian to Lower Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks including metavolcanics (greenstone), metasediments and tectonically emplaced ultramafic rocks. The upper Mississippian to Permian Cache Creek Complex ultramafic rocks consist of peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite which are generally serpentinized. In this area nephrite jade is commonly found in association with ultramafic rock.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization on some jade MINFILE reported showings, and past producers peripheral to Tenure 1053518 is reported as follows.

***CWA** showing (Jade)*
MINFILE 104I 062
100 metres east

The main serpentinite showings is described as a band, about 60 metres wide, trending east and sandwiched between two steeply dipping zones of greenstone, schist and metasedimentary rocks. The central portion of the serpentinite is bright green antigorite but the margins are dense and dark green. A thin limestone band occurs on the north side between the two types of serpentinite. At the northern contact of serpentinite and metasediments, a narrow (30 to 60 centimetres) band of poor quality black jade is present. At the southern contact, a 90-centimetre thick lens of jade was observed. Farther north on the same ridge, a serpentinite band of about the same width is strongly sheared and altered to talc. A poor quality lens of jade occurs at its northern contact with greenstone.

***NCW** showing (Jade)*
MINFILE 104I 064
Two kilometres east

The NCW nephrite jade showing occurs halfway between the ridge top and the valley floor, on a steep east-facing slope. The jade occurs at the margin of metamorphosed sedimentary rock and serpentinite. The lens trends 125 degrees and dips steeply southwest. Alteration at the contact is intense with much diopside present.

***JADE 6** showing (Jade)*
MINFILE 104I 065
One kilometre northwest

Mineralization: Property Area*(cont'd)*

Jade 6 *(cont'd)*

A narrow band of altered greenstone, sediments and jade occur on a small creek draining northeasterly into the west side of Provencher Lake. A narrow band of schistose jade up to 30 centimetres occurs at the contact of tremolite-veined serpentinite and altered metasediments. To the northwest, about 150 metres, are two more jade bands up to 1 metre wide located at serpentinite-chlorite schist contacts.

KUTCHO CREEK JADE *producer* (Jade: Surficial placers)
MINFILE 104I 078
Four kilometres east

The property is mainly known for its nephrite jade boulders which are partially or completely buried in overburden. In 1986, ten nephrite jade boulders were drilled to determine quality prior to excavation.

Exploration and drilling yielded several boulders of which 16.52 tonnes were mined and shipped to the Kutcho Airstrip for processing (Assessment Report 15940). Some boulders graded C+ in quality which is appropriate for carvings and jewelry, and varied to B grade. Boulders grading C- to D grade are not saleable.

Inferred reserves are 2500 tonnes of nephrite jade of unspecified grade (Open File 1992-1). Operators of the property are Jade West Resources Ltd. of Vancouver.

LETAIN CREEK JADE *producer* (Jade: Surficial placers)
MINFILE 104I 079
Four kilometres north

Subsequent mining of the marketable jade boulders occurred in 1977 and 1978, apparently mainly in the Provencher Lake area but probably also along Letain Creek.

PROVENCHER LAKE *past producer* (Surficial placers; Jade)
MINFILE 104I 092
750 metres west

Hundreds of nephrite jade boulders occur in the valley area surrounding Provencher Lake.

JADE 1 *showing* (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 111
750 metres west

A talcy jade band occurs between serpentinite and sheared metamorphic rock. In 1975, one of two short drillholes put down by Nephro-Jade Canada intersected 30 centimetres of poor quality jade.

MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

The mineralization of the MINFILE reported showing and past producer within Tenure 1053518 is reported as follows.

BS Past Producer (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 063
Within Tenure 1053518

Several lenses of nephrite and numerous nephrite boulders are reported to occur on the BS claims. Drilling in 1979 described the major occurrence as about 24.7 tonnes of "B-" nephrite in the "D" lens. In 1979, it was estimated that there was over 60 tonnes of jade ranging from C to B+ grade.

BAGGINS showing (Jade)
MINFILE 104I 073
Within Tenure 1053518

***Mineralization: Property**(cont'd)*

***Baggins** (cont'd)*

In this area nephrite jade is commonly found in association with ultramafic rock.

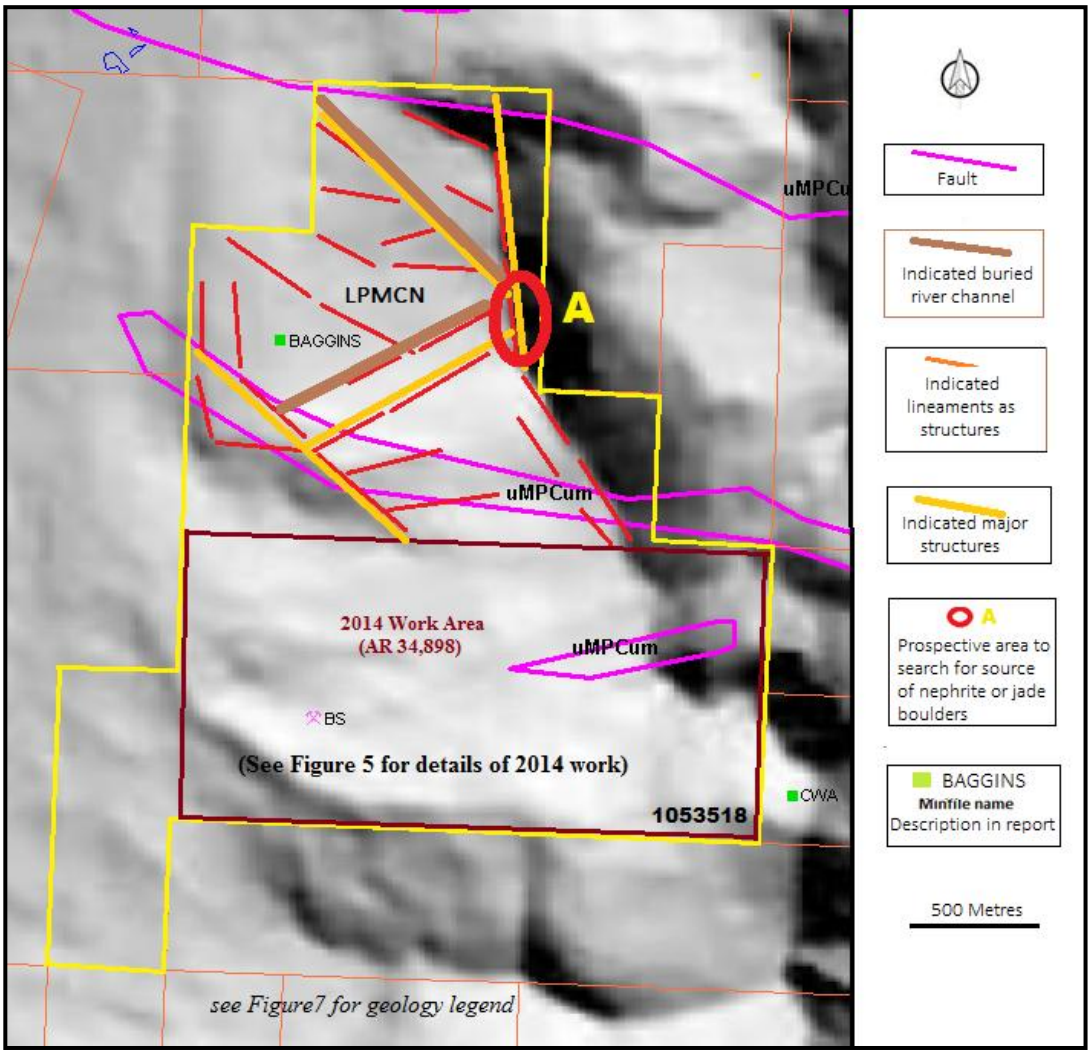
A drilling program conducted in 1979 by Primex Explorations Ltd. showed that while a large portion of an exposed nephrite lens consisted of gem-quality jade, the quality decreased as the lens dipped beneath the surface. Numerous boulders broken off the lens are scattered nearby and a large number (153) of these were reportedly drilled.

2017 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Structural Analysis

The Structural Analysis of the northern portion of Tenure 1053518 was accomplished by marking the observed lineaments on a DEM Image Hillshade map. A total of 24 lineaments were indicated as shown on Figure 7. A Georient 32v9 software program was used to create a Rose Diagram reflecting the grouping of the 24 lineaments into an individual 10 °class sector angle interval as shown on Figure 8.

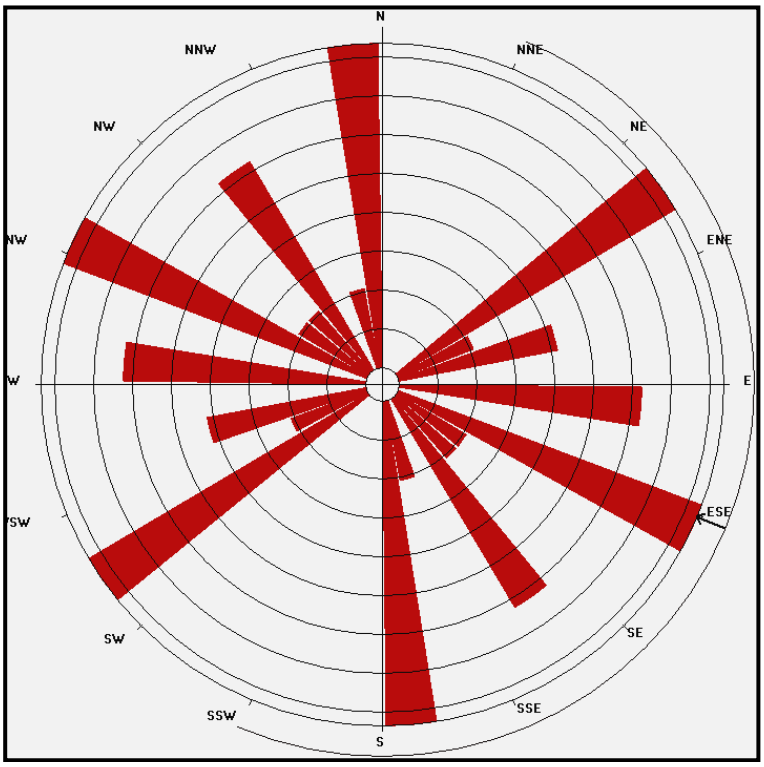
Figure 7. **Indicated Cross-Structure and Buried River Channels within the Northern Portion of Tenure 1053518***



*see Figure 5 for indicated lineal structures and buried river channels on the southern portion of Tenure 1053518.

Structural Analysis *(cont'd)*

Figure 8. **Rose Diagram from Indicated Lineaments of the Northern Portion of Tenure 1053518**



STATISTICS *(for Figure 14)*

Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 24
Sector angle = 10°
Scale: tick interval = 2% [0.5 data]
Maximum = 16.7% [4 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 113-293

Mean Resultant dir'n = 112.7 - 292.7
Circ.Median = not calculated
Circ.Mean Dev.about median = not calculated
(Not calculated if too many data, or data are axial (non-polar), and too coarsely grouped
Circ. Variance = 0.32
Circular Std.Dev. = 50.13°
Circ. Dispersion = 9.18
Circ.Std Error = 0.6185
Circ.Skewness = -0.04
Circ.Kurtosis = -3.53
kappa = 0.44
(von Mises concentration param. estimate)
Resultant length = 5.19
Mean Resultant length = 0.2163
'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.1516; Sbar = -0.1543
'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -3.6396; Sbar = -3.7032
Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.1406
Mean direction of doubled angles = 137
(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp, 'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley; Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data', 1993, Cambridge University Press)
Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Figure 9. **Cross-Structure Location and Buried River Channels on the Northern Portion of Tenure 1053518**

(Base Map from Google Earth)

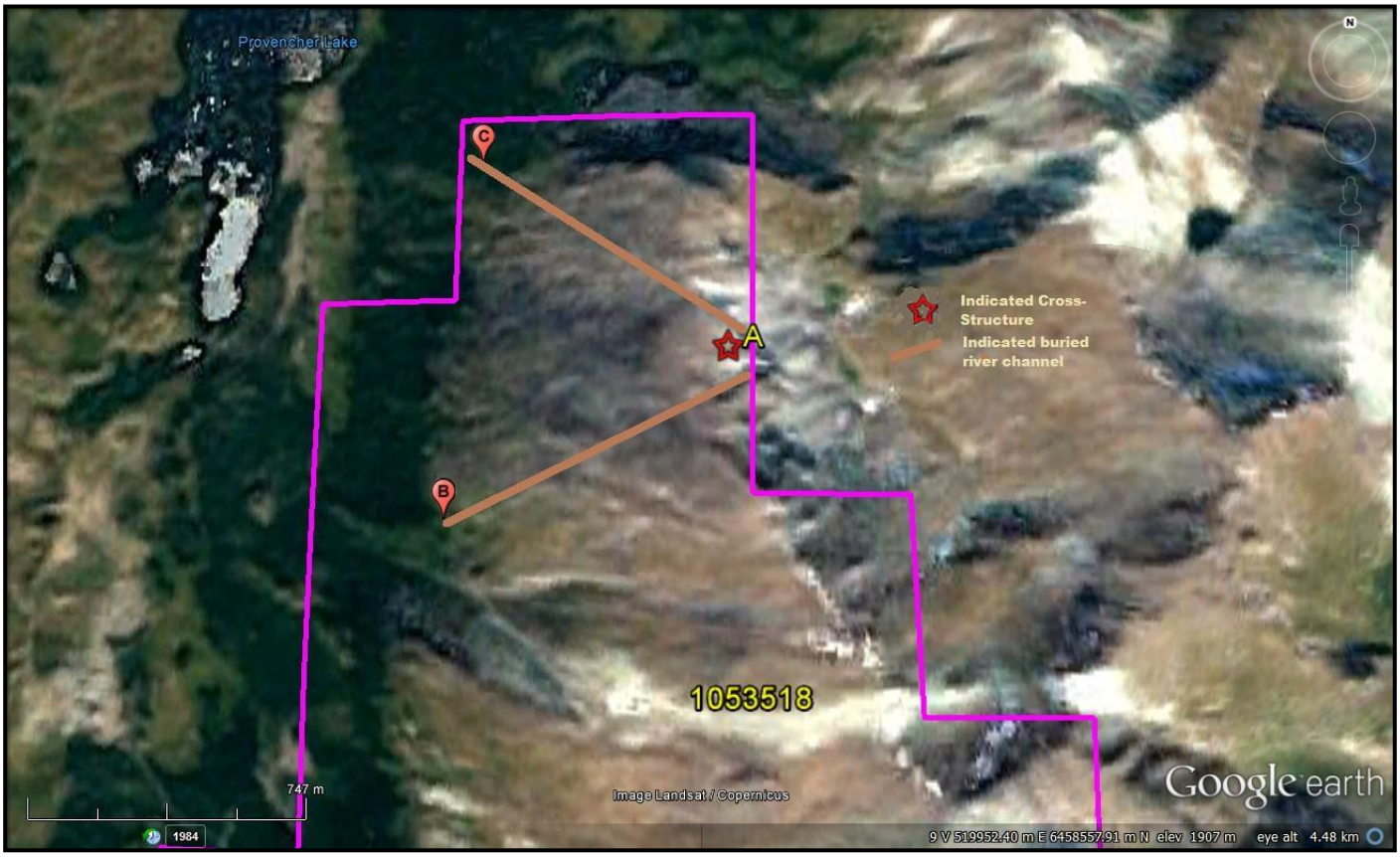


Table II. ***Approximate Location of Cross-Structure and Buried River Channels.***

(UTM-NAD 83 Zone 9)

Cross-structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
A	*519,320*	*6,458,744*	*1,911*
Buried river channel			
B	*519,320*	*6,458,330*	
C	*519,387*	*6,459,224*	

Results

One cross-structure and two buried river channels were indicated. The buried river channels were based on the correlation with two major structures and other factors. Although the channels are indicated as lineal, the original channel may have been rerouted due to other factors including subsidiary structures or pre and post dated structures.

Jade in B.C.
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MINFILE/Jade/Pages/default.aspx

What is Jade?

Jade is a commercial term encompassing green, white, black or yellow-brown jadeite and nephrite. Jadeitite is a rock that consists essentially of jadeite (sodium-rich, high-pressure pyroxene), whereas nephrite consists of prismatic to acicular amphiboles of the tremolite-actinolite series forming bundles that are randomly oriented and interlocked. All of the known jade deposits in B.C. are of the nephrite variety.

Jade has been used since Neolithic times for jewelry and tool making. Today, the best material is used as gemstones. Large quantities are used for carving and ornamental stone or for table tops. Industrial grade material is used for tile making.

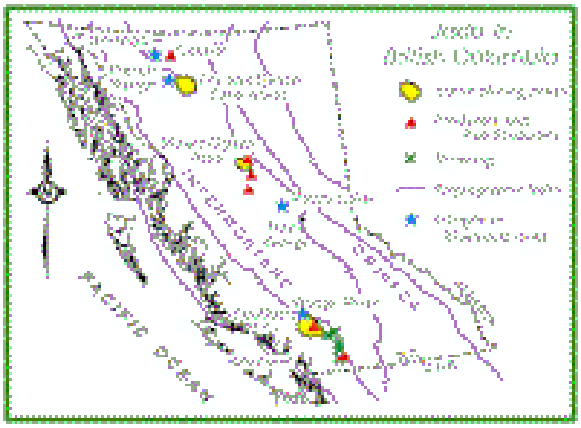
Geology and Origin

Nephrite occurs at over fifty sites in B.C. in bedrock, boulder fields and talus. The bedrock occurrences are typically lens shaped and occur at or near contacts of mafic-ultramafic rocks (mainly serpentinite) with metasedimentary or igneous felsic rocks.

Nephrite formed by metasomatic exchange between ultramafic and silica-bearing rocks within the Mississippian to Jurassic age oceanic Cache Creek and Slide Mountain terranes of B.C.

High pressure blueschist or eclogite grade metamorphic rocks, favourable for jadeitite exploration, are found in the Bridge River, Pinchi Lake, Dease Lake and Jennings River areas of B.C.

Known jade mineral occurrences are documented in the B.C. Geological Survey's MINFILE database which is available on the Ministry's website at http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/mining/geoscience/minfile/Pages/default.aspx.



Click to view the Jade in B.C. Map

Jade in BC (cont'd)

Ornamental and Gemstone Market

The world jade market is estimated at 300 tonnes per year, with three quarters of this originating in B.C. The price of raw jade varies from less than $10 to $100 per kilogram depending on quality and quantity.

The best B.C. nephrite is bought by local artists and transformed into artwork which is in demand internationally. The largest sculpture made of B.C. nephrite is probably the Buddha commissioned for the Wat Dhammongkol Monastery in Bangkok. It was carved from a 32 tonne nephrite boulder. This transaction was worth about $350,000 to the Jade West Group of Companies.

Dimension Stone

Industrial grade jade has been stockpiled in B.C. in anticipation of serving the growing natural-stone tile market. Jade tiles have great market potential in new, upscale residential and commercial building applications.

Jade sampling, Cry Lake area

Prospecting Tips

Most nephrite deposits occur along or near the contacts between ultramafic and metasedimentary rocks.

In situ deposits may be marked by downslope, down ice, or downstream accumulation of nephrite boulders. Follow-up of nephrite boulder trains and fans is a good prospecting method.

Nephrite boulders have a rough, either buff, brown, gray or white weathering surface, which renders nephrite difficult to identify. A hammer blow to a nephrite boulder leaves little or no mark and the hammer springs back with unexpected intensity due to its toughness.

Large boulders may be test drilled or sawn to identify those with economic promise.

Rodingite (white rock) in bedrock or boulders may indicate favourable geological conditions for nephrite.

***Jade in BC** (cont'd)*

Jade boulder from the Kutcho Creek deposit,
with Kirk Makepeace, Jade West Group of Companies

For information about Jade in B.C., contact the Industrial Minerals Geologist of the BC Geological Survey, Mining and Minerals Division, Ministry of Energy and Mines.

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Leedham, T. (1999): Working with Jade; Newsletter, v.18, no.1, Gem and Mineral Federation of Canada, p. 8-9.

Scott, A. (1996): Jade a Mystical Mineral; Equinox, No.89, p. 64-69.

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2017 Exploration Program (cont'd)
Prospecting and Sampling

From August 6, 2017 to August 19, 2017 a prospecting and sampling program was conducted within a southern portion of Tenure 1053518. The purpose of the program was to locate buried river channel as determined in a 2014 indicated structural/buried channel locations and to prospect for and sample any jade material that may, on analysis, be deemed as potentially economic jade material under current economic conditions.

The goal was to locate a buried channel and if jade boulders are found in the channel, follow the boulder trail to the possible source of the boulders. The initial target area to be prospected was a location of a buried channel as indicated from the 2014 buried channel investigation. These indicated buried channels are shown in Figure 5 which also shows the indicated cross-structures. The cross-structures may be the most likely structural location for a bedrock exposure of an ultramafic intrusion that may be bearing economic nephrite jade and thus the possible source of the some placer jade or boulders within the connected buried river channel (Figures 5 & 10).

Four samples were collected from locations as indicated on Table III. The samples were

2017 Exploration Program *(cont'd)*
Prospecting and Sampling *(cont'd)*

In the Author's 2014 report (AR 34,898), some of the recommendations were initiated as the four jade samples that were taken were from the locations included in numbers 5 and 6 of the 2014 recommendations. Three of the samples (1, 2, & 3) were taken from a location at the western terminus of an indicated buried river channel connecting Locations C (west), D (central) & E (east) (Figures 5 & 10). Location C is also the general location of a 2014 indicated cross-structure; as is Locations D.

Also, as recommended in the Author's 2014 report (AR 34,898), structure JK (Figure 5) was to be located and prospected. Sample 4, was taken from Location B, a cross-structure located along structure JK.

The four 50 pound bulk samples collected were delivered to Classic Jade Carving located at 2199 Kingsway, Vancouver BC V5N 2T4 where the samples were cut, polished, and graded. A report on the samples was issued as follows:

Classic Jade Carving
2199 Kingsway
Vancouver, B.C.

To Mr. Liu, Mr Green Mining and Trading
I have cut and polished one 5 pound representative sample from each of the four 50 pound bulk samples supplied by you. The finished stones look very good with a nice colour and clarity. I would grade them as, B for sample # 1, B+ for sample # 2 and A for samples 3 and 4.
Total cost for cutting and polishing is $550 + GST = $577.50, invoice included.

Regards Brian Lau
Owner, Classic Jade Carving

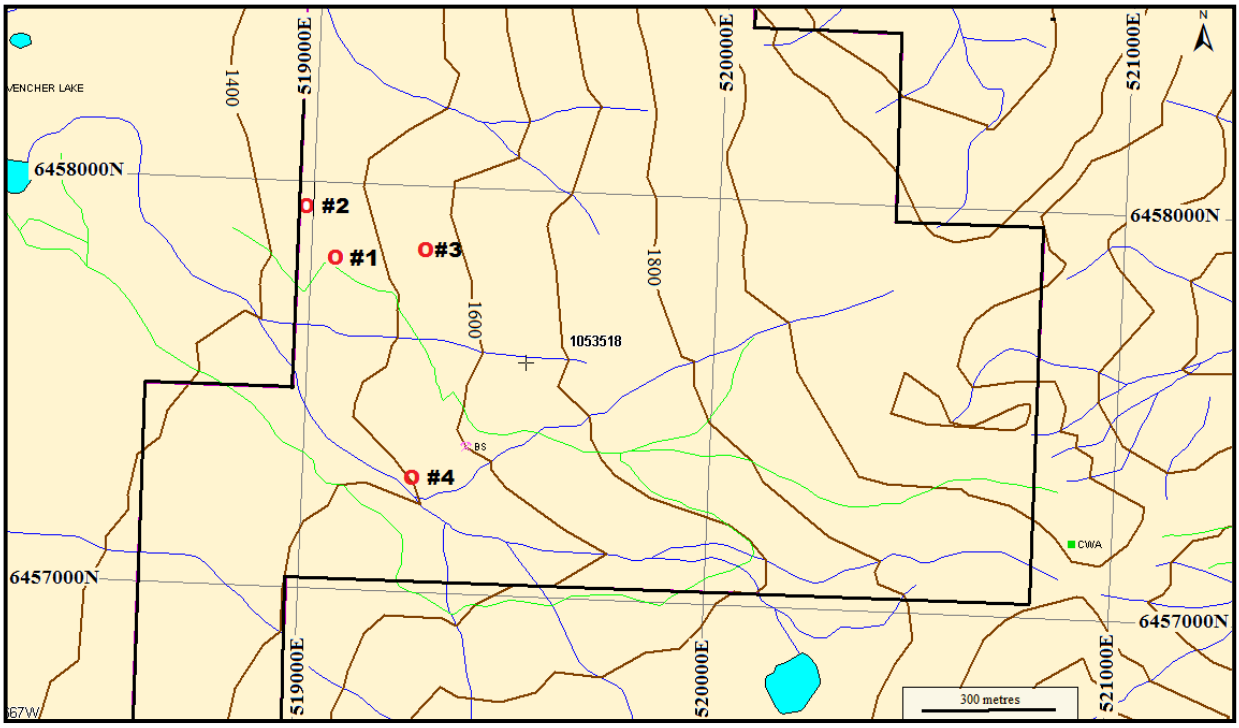
Figure 10. **2017 Prospected Area, Jade Sample Locations, and 2014 Cross-Structural Locations and Buried River Channel End Points on the Southern Portion of Tenure 1053518**
(Base Map from Google Earth)

Table II. ***Location of Sample Sites***

(UTM-NAD 83 Zone 9V)

Sample	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (metres)
#1	519,103	6457729	
#2	518978	6457744	
#3	518268	6457748	
#4	519240	6457235	

Figure 11. **2017 Sample Locations**



INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The 2017 exploration program of prospecting and sampling was successful in the initial step to the discovery of the source of gem quality jade.

Although ultramafic boulders, some of which may be hosting jade, are strewn throughout the property making it difficult to determine the source or cause of the scattering, one source might be established upon the premise that some of the variable sized "boulders" were within buried river channels. That was the premise in the 2014 exploration program whereupon two buried river channels and four cross-structural were indicated (AR 34,898) in a structural analysis.

Historic exploration in the Mr Green Property area reportedly resulted only in C+ or B grade nephrite jade as at the Kutcho Creek Jade area east of the Property area where:

> *"Some boulders graded C+ in quality which is appropriate for carving and jewelry, and varied to B grade. Boulders grading C- to D grade are not saleable."*

However, historical exploration in the BS Minfile area of the Property indicated an area of "better" jade material in that:

Interpretation and Conclusions *(cont'd)*

"Drilling in 1979 described the major occurrence as about 24.7 tonnes of "B-" nephrite in the "D" lens. In 1979, it was estimated that there was over 60 tonnes of jade ranging from C to B+ grade."

The 2017 exploration program substantiated the indication that the BS Minfile area was an area that potential gem quality jade material in that grade A jade was recovered from two indicated location of a general 2014 correlative cross-structure/buried channel area; firstly sample 3/cross-structure C and secondly sample 4/cross-structure B *(Figure 10)*.

As the correlation between grade A samples with the cross-structures may be questionable as bedrock, placer, transported jade material, nor the specific cross-structural locations established, the sample location is more significant in that the sample source may be determined. If placer, then the indicated FD buried river channel *(Figure 5)* should be methodically explored westward to cross-structure D where the samples of the jade may have originated from bedrock along the structure or at cross-structure D.

The same may hold true for Location B where the grade A sample, which may be within a buried river channel but not indicated, is along a structure, which may host a nephritic intrusive with gem quality jade. The sample B location should be explored for the bedrock source of gem quality jade material.

As for the cross-structural location A within the northern sector of the Mr Green Property, this location should be explored for gem quality jade by the same procedure as the prospecting and sampling completed in the southern portion of the Mr Green Property.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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104I 064 – NCW
104I 065 – JADE 6
104I 073 – BAGGINS
104I 078 – KUTCHO CREEK JADE
104I 079 – LETAIN CREEK JADE
104I 092 – PROVENCHER LAKE
104I 111 – JADE 1

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

Work on Tenure 1053518 was completed from August 6, 2017 to September 18, 2017 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, P Eng. 3 days @ $ 1,000.00/day ---------- $ 3,000.00

Prospecting and Sampling

Labour

Mr Liu (Lead) Field & Travel

80 hrs @ $35.00/hr ---------- $ 2,800.00

Mr Jei (Assistant) Field & Travel

80 hrs @ $25.00/hr ---------- 2,000.00

Mr Gang (Assistant) Field & Travel

80 hrs @ $25.00/hr ---------- 2,000.00

Mr Liu (Lead) Prep/Close

8 hrs @ $35.00/hr ---------- 280.00 7,080.00

Travel/Transportation

Kilometre charge: 3,640 @ $0.65 ---------- 2,366.00

Exploration Equipment

GPS Computer/Electronics

40 hrs @ $5.00 ---------- $ 200.00

Safety Spot Esc.

40 hrs @ $5.00 ---------- 200.00

Tools, Equipment, Chains, etc.

40 hrs @ $5.00 ---------- 200.00 600.00

Food/Lodging

12 man days @ $ 125.00 ---------- 1,500.00

Other

Report: Laurence Sookochoff --------- $ 3,000.00

Report: Classic Jade Carving ---------- 550.00 3,550.00

$18,096.00

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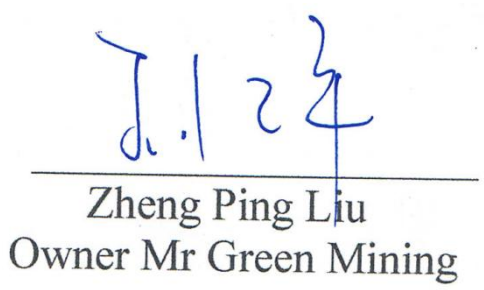

Zheng Ping Liu
Owner Mr Green Mining

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at Suite 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fifty-one years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report.

5) I have no interest in the Property as described herein.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Appendix I

Photos

Photo 1. **Cut jade boulder from the Mr Green Property**.

Photo 2. **Cut jade boulder from the Mr Green Property**.

Photo 3. **Cut jade boulder from the Mr Green Property**.

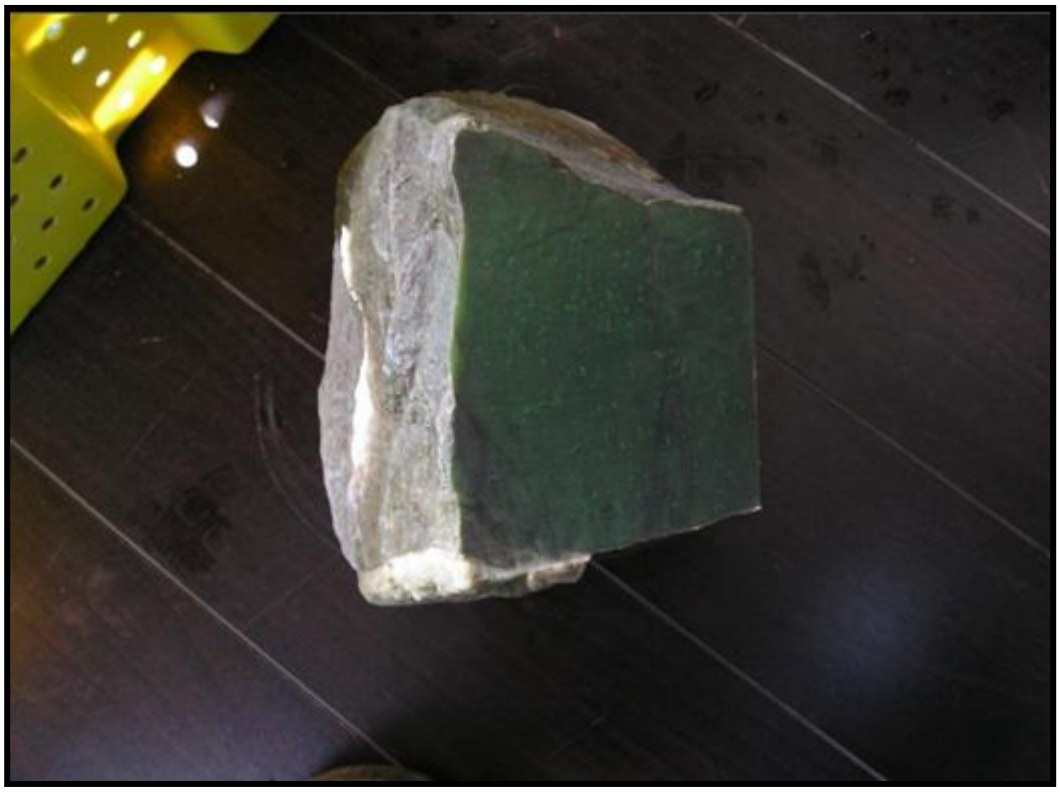

Photo 4. **Mr Green Property Landscape**

*Photo 1.***Jade boulders strewn on the Mr Green Property**.