



Ministry of Energy and Mines BC Geological Survey

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] Geological Report on the Beale Property, Dease Lake Area, Liar	d Mining Division, British Columbia	TOTAL COST \$3000.00
AUTHOR(S) David Bridge, P. Geo.	SIGNATURE(S)	nefe
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)	YE	AR OF WORK 2017
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 5668019 (2017/Oct/03)	
PROPERTY NAME Beale Property		
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Tenure (1047481)		59-21-0
COMMODITIES SOUGHT Gold		M3C 4-0 3 3
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN	47/098	
MINING DIVISION Liard	_NTS_104I/14 E	
LATITUDE 58 ° 54 , 37 " LONGITUDE	129 ° 5 , 40	* (at centre of work)
OWNER(S)	\$	
Jedway Enterprises Ltd.	2)	
Sustance		
MAILING ADDRESS 104-19286 21st Avenue	5	
Surrey, BC V3S 3M3		
OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]		(E)
Jedway Enterprises Ltd.	_ 2)	
MAILING ADDRESS 104-19286 21st Avenue		
Surrey, BC V3S 3M3		
PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structur	re, alteration, mineralization, size and attitud	e):
Rapid River Tectonite, Upper Doresy Assemblage, north		
U/Th ratio age dating, Herringhouse Glock	faciliona	
	J 1	
REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMEN	NT REPORT NUMBERS 12181, 25044	, 26518, 27542, 2782
28132,28965		THE THINKS -

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	36, 300 ha	1047481	\$1000
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)	./		
Ground			
Magnetic Magnetic int	erpretation: 300 ha	1047481	\$1000
Electromagnetic	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Induced PolarizationIP in	nterpretation: 300 ha	1047481	\$1000
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			-
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRES		
(number of samples analysed for)			
Soil	761 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 - 1961 -		
Silt		11111	
Rock			
Other	11.	140 H	į.
DRILLING			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-coreRELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying Petrographic			4-10
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		and the second s	
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Topographic/Photogrammetric			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail _			
Trench (metres)		\$	
Underground dev. (metres)			
			\$3000.00

Beale Project 2017

BC Geological Survey **Assessment Report** 37162

Jedway Enterprises Ltd.

104-19286 21st Ave, Surrey, BC V3S 3M3

Geological Report on the Beale Property, Dease Lake Area, Laird Mining Division, British Columbia

Trim 1041095

Latitude 58°54'37" North Longitude 129° 5'40" West

Program: July 24, 2017

Author: David Bridge, P.Geo

1580-132B Street, Surrey, BC, V4A 6J2

Date: December 3, 2017

Revised with more geophysical interpretation July 24, 2018

Summary:

The Beale Property is located on BCGS Map 104l095 and it is roughly 74 kilometers northeast of Dease Lake in the Liard Mining Division. The area of interest is roughly centered at Latitude 58°54′37″ North and Longitude 129°5′40″ West. A geological program of air photograph interpretation at a scale of approximately 1: 9636 was done using Google Earth photos and BC Trim maps from www.MapPlace.gov.bc.ca covering the main portion of the Beale Property where the mineralized veins and an IP chargeability anomalies occur on the property above a residual magnetic anomaly. Interpretation and analysis of the linear features in the air photograph coupled with the location of mineralized rock samples collected in 1983 to 2000 by geologists indicate that the mineralized arsenopyrite – galena – pyrite veins on the Beale Property are not continuous, but occurs in two segments closely spatially related to a structure on the southwestern side of a Cretaceous buried pyritic cupola which was opened up by northeasterly faults due to intrusion at depth. Assays of vein material competed from 1983 to 2000 returned up to 41.83 g/t gold from the veins from grab samples.

These brittle faults cut across the terrain where there is a residual magnetic anomaly and IP chargeability anomalies possibly describes the location of either a buried mid- Cretaceous quartz diorite intrusion possible related to the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith. The age of the mineralization can be calculated by dividing the quotient of the amount of U (ppm) by Th (ppm) by three and multiplying the quotient by 960 to 980 million years. The age amount of 960 to 980 million years is the approximately age of the mantle beneath the Stikinia island arc terrain (Discussion with Paul Metcalfe, P. Geo, 2017). The division of the quotient by three is based upon the relative decay of Uranium to Thorium where the Uranium decay is three times faster than Thorium.

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Introduction:

This report has been commissioned by Jedway Enterprises Ltd. for the purposes of filing an assessment report on the Beale Property. The Air photo interpretation which is subject of this report was conducted by David Bridge P. Geo for one day in July 2017.

Location and Access

The Beale Property is located on BCGS map 104I095 and the area of interest is situated at Latitude 58°54'37" North and Longitude 129°5'40" West. The Property is located in the Liard Mining Division and is approximately 74 kilometers northeast of Dease Lake (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Location Map

Access to the property is via helicopter from Dease Lake on Highway 37 in northern British Columbia.

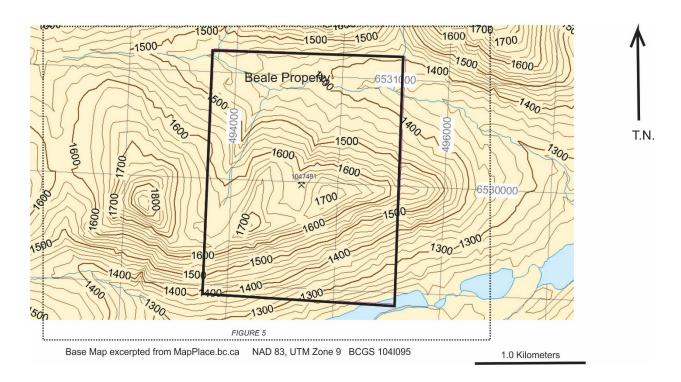


Figure 2. Topographical and Index map of Beale Property excerpted MapPlace.gov.bc.ca.

General Setting, Climate and Local Infrastructure:

The Beale Property is located in the rugged topography of the mountains northwest of the Cry Lake with elevations ranging from 1360 to 1700 meters in the Stikine Ranges of the Cassiar Mountains. The vegetation varies from alpine to sub-alpine with sparse balsam, spruce and willow confined to lower drainages. The rocky slopes of the ridge on the property have areas of felsenmeer and talus and rocky outcrops.

The Beale property receives an estimated up to 2 meters of snow and is thought to be generally snow free from July to September.

The property is located 74 kilometers northeast of the Dease Lake which was the main business area in the region.

The Beale Property consists of 1 mineral claim totaling 417.93 hectares and the geological air photo interpretation was conducted on tenures 1047481 (Figure 3, Table 1).

Table 1: Mineral claim data

		Good To	
Title Number	Claim Name	Date	Area (ha)
1047481	Beale#1	2019/Oct/27	417.93

The new expiry dates of the mineral claims are subject to the approval of the work contained in this report.



Figure 3. Beale Property mineral claim map

History and Previous Work

The area has been regional mapped by Gabrielse over the last forty years (Gabrielse, 1994 and 1998) and BC Geological Survey in 2001 during regional mapping of mapsheet 104I/14 (Nelson, 2002).

The area of the Beale Property was first prospected in 1983 when Canamex Resources Inc. completed 577 soil samples over a 15.7 km of picketed grid and located strongly anomalous mutli-element soils in areas of mineralized northeast – southwest structures (Fleming, 1983). The area was again explored in 1996 as the Flag Property by Westmin Resources Limited which conducted geological mapping at 1:10,000 scale and contour soil sampling (Jones, 1997).

In 2000, the area was explored by D.B. Fleming and R. M. Durfeld as the Beale Property and they conducted reconnissance geological mapping – prospecting, rock, stream and contour soil sampling. They located two areas of mineralized veins; an eastern area of quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-galena +/-sphalerite veins and a western area of quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-scheelite veins (Fleming, 2001).

Sutcliffe Resources Ltd. explored the area in 2003 and conducted grid soil sampling and geological prospecting (Nicholson, 2004) and recognized that the mineralization might be related to the Early to Mid Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith. Sutcliffe Resources Ltd. again explored the area in 2005 with geological mapping (Nicholson, 2005).

Sutcliffe Resources Ltd. conducted a 3D induced polarization survey over 21.6 linear kilometers of grid over the Beale Property in June – July, 2005 and discovered four large chargeability anomalies (Raven 2006a). They later diamond drilled 10 BQTK holes for a total length of 1927.87 meters in 2006, but only located sulphide horizons in phyllitic schists in where they drilled (Raven, 2006b).

Regional Geology

The Beale Property is completely underlain by the Rapid River Tectonite of the Southern Sylvester Allochthon which in the property area is composed of the Mississippian to Permian Upper Doresy Assemblage of volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks (Nelson, 2002). Angular granite intrusive float occurs in the western area near the pass of Hook Creek which might be of Cretaceous age (Fleming, 2001) and this might be from the intrusion shown by a residual magnetic anomaly beneath the property. This intrusion might a quartz diorite in composition and be related to the mid-Cretaceous Cassiar batholith, roughly 10 kilometers to the south.



Figure 4: Regional Geology map of Beale Property excerpted from www. MapPlace2,gov.bc.ca

2017 Work Program:

One day was spent by the author completing air photograph interpretation of air photos from Google Earth coupled with a trim map from www.MapPlace.gov.bc.ca covering the Beale Property. (Figure 5) with later interpretation of geophysical maps from assessment 28132 and www.MapPlace2.gov.bc.ca Figures 5b and 5c).

Interpretation of Results:

Analysis of the air photograph coupled with the trim map from www.MapPlace.gov.bc.ca shows that there are several linear features which might be brittle faults cutting across the landscape. There are possible two pyritic cupola intrusive centers on the Beale Property as shown by IP chargeability anomalies presented by Assessment report 28132. The western one is partially exposed and it has peripheral quartz-scheelite-gold veins which are exposed around its western side. There are herringbone block faulting exposed as a series of herringbone shaped linears north of the exposed intrusion (Figure 5). This intrusion might be possibly mid-Cretaceous in age from the assay results of U/Th ratio of quartz diorite float sample where the intrusion is possibly exposed at the head of a little creek draining the area. This sample assay was reported in Assessment Report 27821. Underlying the intrusive centers is a larger residual total field magnetic anomaly which might be the parent magma chamber to the pyritic cupola intrusive centers located in the IP survey reported in assessment report 28132.

The intrusive center in the eastern area (Figure 5) is not exposed and has prominent herringbone block faulting above it as shown by linears in the air photograph. At the possible buried intrusive edge there is epithermal veins in two segments which might have formed by opening up of the rock by the intrusion intruding at depth. This vein assayed up to 41.83 g/t gold in grab samples reported in historical assessment reports in 1983 to 2000 on the property. The mineralization is slightly older then the western area intrusion as the ratio of U/Th is slightly more. This was calculated from assay results reported in Assessment report 27542. There is a prominent ridge along the western side of the eastern intrusion formed by an east dipping rhyolite dyke possibly from the intrusive center.

The age of the host rocks of the mineralization and intrusive centers from their U/Th ratio calculated from assays published in Assessment Report 27542 is older than Triassic.

Conclusion and Recommendations

More prospecting, sampling and geological mapping needs to be done on the Beale Property to follow up on the air photo interpretation to investigate the mineralization. Chip samples need to be done on the epithermal veins in the vicinity of eastern intrusion and if the assays warrant it the area should be diamond drilled.

References:

Fleming, D.B., 1983. Beale Lake Property, 1983 Geochemical assessment report. Assessment Report 12181, 53 pages.

Fleming, D.B., 2001. Geological – Geochemical Assessment report on the Beale Lake Property. Assessment report 26518, 73 pages.

Gabrielse, H. 1998. Geology of the Cry Lake and Dease Lake map areas, north-central British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 504, 147p.

Gabrielse, H. 1994. Geology of the Cry Lake (104I) and Dease Lake (104J/E) map areas, north-central British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Open File Map 2779.

Jones, M., 1997. Flag Property, 1996 Assessment report, Flag 1 to 4 Mineral claims. Geological Mapping and Soil Surveys. Assessment report 25044, 57 pages.

Nelson, J., 2002. Tracking Yukon – Tanana Terrane VMS Host Stratigraphy and Intrusion Related Gold in the Southern Sylvester Allochton (Beale Lake Map Area 104I/14). BC Geological Survey, Geological Fieldwork 2001, Paper 2002-1, pages 41 to 57.

Nicholson, G.E., 2004. Geological – Geochemical Assessment report on the Beale Lake Property, Assessment report 27542, 92 pages.

Nicholson, G.E., 2005. Geological, Geochemical Assessment report, Beale Lake Project, Northwest BC, Liard Mining Division Assessment report 27821, 36 pages.

Raven, W., 2006a. Geophysical Assessment report on the Beale Lake Property, Assessment Report 28132, 89 pages

Raven, W., 2006b. Prospecting, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Beale Lake Property, Assessment Report 28965, 211 pages

Software and Websites used

Corel Draw

MS Windows, MS Word, MS Excel

www.MapPlace2.gov bc.ca; www.MtOnline.bc.ca and www.MapPlace.gov.bc.ca

Jedway Enterprises Ltd. Assessment Report Beale Project 2017

Cost Statement:

Beale Property Cost Statement

Air photograph Interpretation (July 24, 2017) \$ 500.00

Report \$2500.00

Total \$3,000.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR David Bridge, P.Geo

I, David Bridge, hereby certify that:

I am a geologist residing at 1580-132B Street, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada.

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelors degree in Geological Engineering (1990) and a Masters in geological engineering in (1994).

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC number 24944).

I completed the air photo interpretation on the Beale Property July 24, 2017 and it is subject of this report.

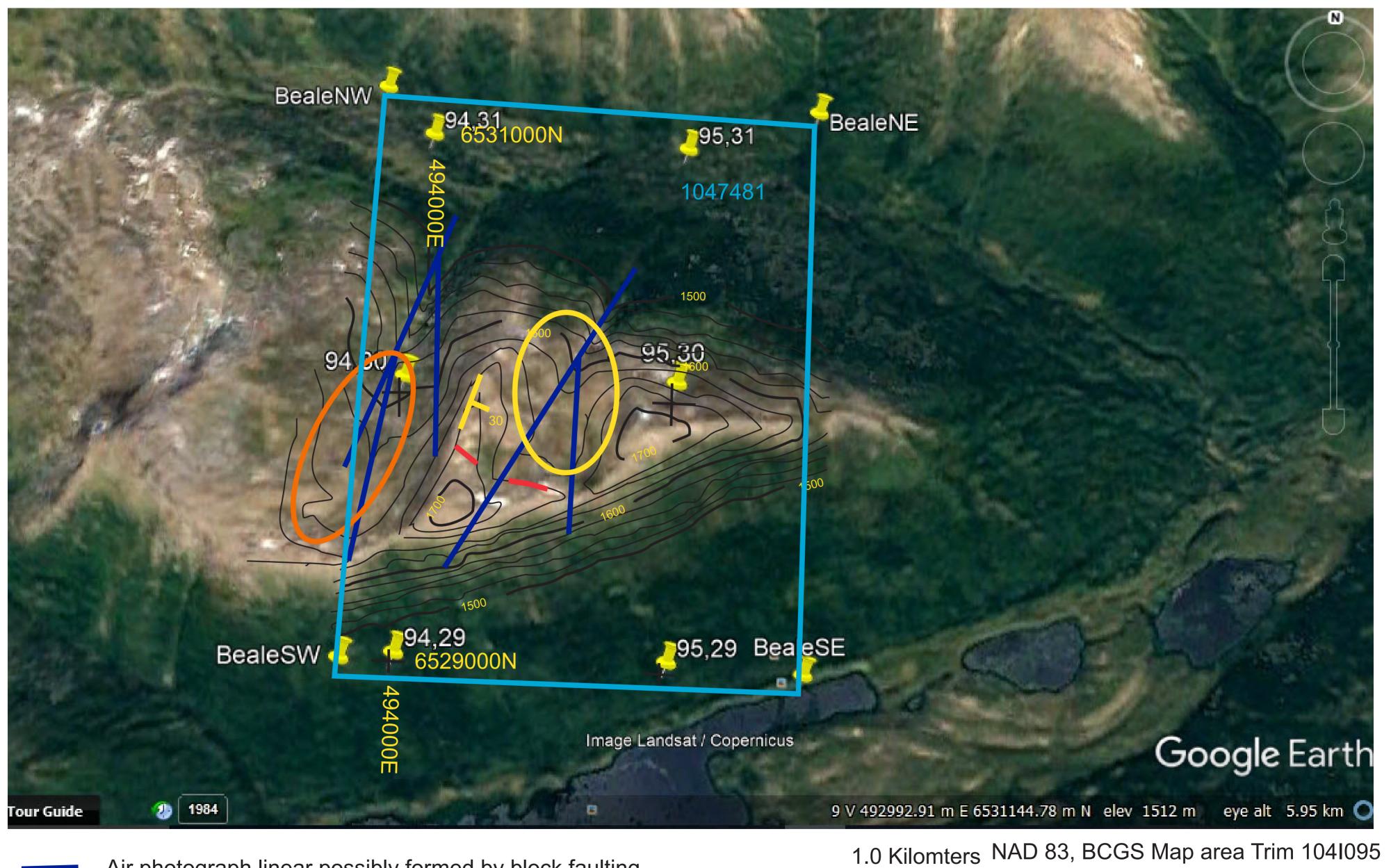
Dated at Surrey, BC

December 3, 2017 and revised July 24, 2018

Respectfully submitted

"David J. Bridge"

David J. Bridge, P. Geo, MASc



Air photograph linear possibly formed by block faulting

Epithermal quartz-gold vein

Western intrusive centre possibly mid-Cretaceous quartz diorite intrusion

Eastern buried intrusion with east dipping rhylolite dyke

Jedway Enterprises Ltd. **Beale Property** Photogrammetric Study

Contoures

Dease Lake Area, BC

T.N.

Drawn by: DJB Dec. 2017

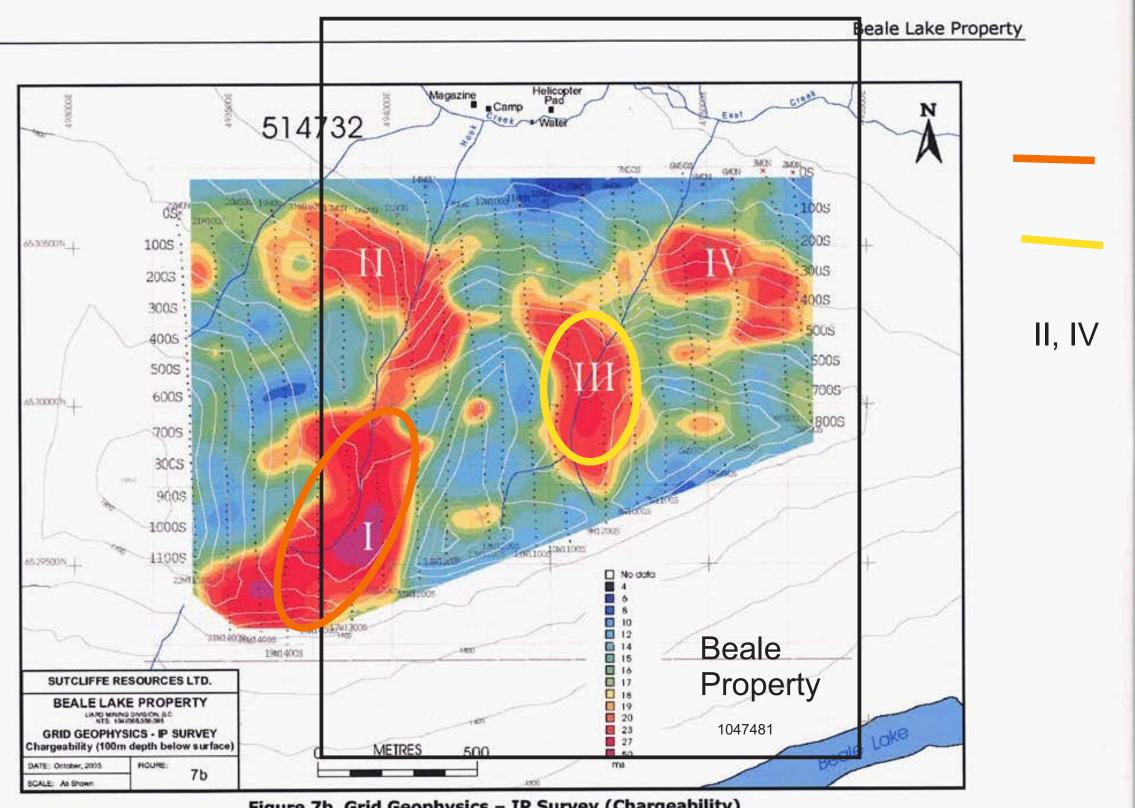


Figure 7b. Grid Geophysics - IP Survey (Chargeability)

Western intrusive centre possibly mid-Cretaceous quartz diorite intrusion

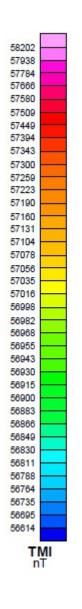
Eastern buried intrusion with east dipping rhylolite dyke

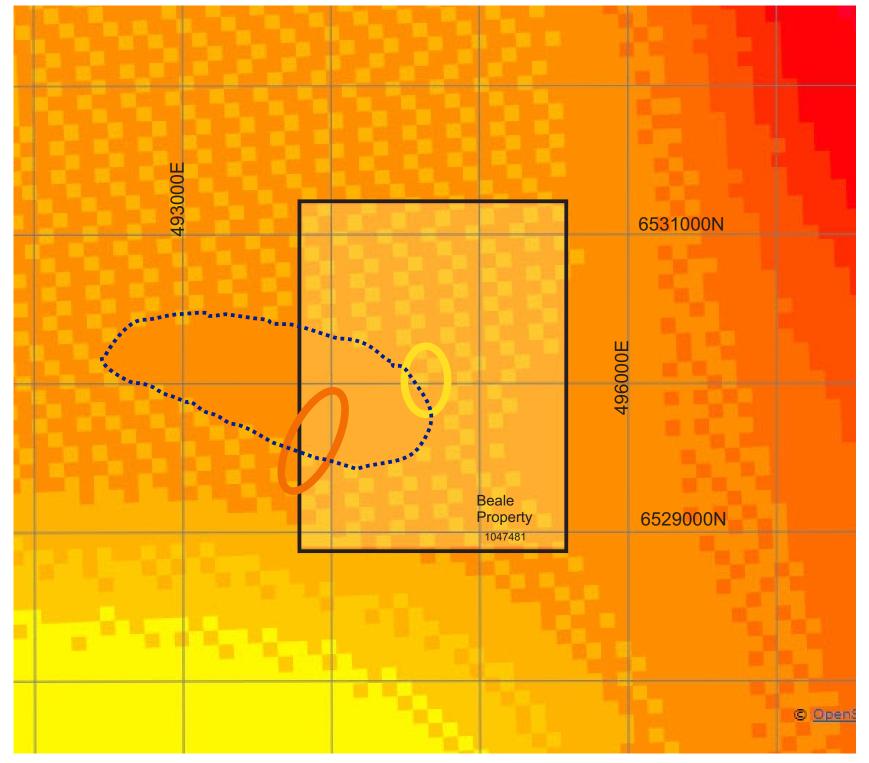
IP Chargeability anomalies caused by pyritic sediments

Jedway Enterprises Ltd. **Beale Property** IP Chargeability Map From Assessment Report 28132 Dease Lake Area, BC

Figure 5b

Drawn by: DJB Jul. 2018





NAD 83, BCGS Map area Trim 104I095 Base Map excerpted from MapPlace2.gov.bc.ca

1.0 Kilometers

Western intrusive centre possibly mid-Cretaceous quartz diorite intrusion

Eastern buried intrusion with east dipping rhylolite dyke

Underlying possible mid-Cretaceous quartz diorite intrusion to two upper level satellite pyritic intrusive cupolas

Jedway Enterprises Ltd.

Beale Property

Total Residual Field

Magnetic Map

Dease Lake Area, BC

Figure 5c

Drawn by: DJB Jul. 2018