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Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 24,262

AUTHOR(S): Derrick Strickland

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5677442, 5682254

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

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

PROPERTY NAME: More Creek Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 374764, 380864, 374765, 380865, 374766, 380866, 374767, 400284, 374768, 400285
374769, 400286, 374770, 400287, 392631, 400288, 392632, 400294, 392641, 400295,
392642, 400297, 392643, 400298, 392644, 400299, 392645, 400300, 392646, 406128,

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Ag, Au, Zn, Pb

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: Minfile 104G-070

MINING DIVISION: Liard Mining Division

NTS/BCGS: 104B/14.15 104G/02,03

LATITUDE: 57 ° 03 ' " **LONGITUDE:** -130 ° 55 ' " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Roca Mining Inc

2) CJL Enterprises Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS:

500-1045 Howe Street
British Columbia V6Z 2A9

3176 Tatlow Rd RR 5 Smithers, BC V0J 2N5

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

1) Jaxon Mining Inc

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

Suite 502 - 595 Howe Street, Vancouver,
British Columbia V6C 2T5

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Vein and stratiform lead-zinc-silver-gold mineralization.
Trenching. Soil and rock sampling. Prospecting. Sedex-shallow marine VMS deposits.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 24918,19379, 19380, 26559,

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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			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization	~		
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	9 31 ICP	1044964,392644, 374766, 40298	20000
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		1044964,392644, 374766, 40298	4262
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			0
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			0
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	24260

Print Form

Assessment Report

On the

MORE CREEK PROPERTY

374764, 380864, 374765, 380865, 374766, 380866, 374767, 400284, 374768, 400285, 374769, 400286, 374770, 400287, 392631, 400288, 392632, 400294, 392641, 400295, 392642, 400297, 392643, 400298, 392644, 400299, 392645, 400300, 392646, 406128, 392649, 406129, 392650, 1047022, 392651, 1047031, 392652, 1047034, 393461, 392660, 392655, 1044963, 1044964

NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS:
104B/14, 15
104G/02, 03

57° 03' N Latitude
130° 55' W Longitude

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37326

For Jaxon Mining Inc

Prepared by:

Derrick Strickland, P. Geo.

January 25, 2018

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1 SUMMARY

The More Creek Property is located along the western margin of the Intermontane Belt, adjacent to the high relief of the Coast Range Mountains in northwest British Columbia. The property consists of 35 contiguous mineral claims and covering approximately 19503.2. Access to the Property is by a 46 kilometre helicopter or floatplane flight west from the Bob Quinn airstrip located along Highway 37. The Property has seen significant geological work exploring for VMS deposits, this work has included detailed mapping, soil sampling, rock & chip sampling, ground & airborne geophysical surveying, and prospecting. The most recent work was conducted by Roca Mines Inc. (in 2005-08) who reportedly spent over 10 million dollars on exploration. The summary below primarily comes from Roca’s NI 43-101 reports and other summary information.

There are underexplored vein- related polymetallic and gold occurrences present on the More Creek Property. Holbek, in 1988, classified the many veins into five types based on their morphology, gangue and sulphide mineralogy: (i) foliated-parallel quartz veins; (ii) quartz breccia veins; (iii) carbonate sulphide veins; (iv) carbonate-arsenopyrite veins; and (v) ‘others’ that include the thin, discontinuous, and widespread barite veins. The foliation-parallel quartz veins are most commonly deformed and therefore interpreted to have formed in an early event, possibly related metamorphism. The other vein types are correlative and related to an Early Jurassic mineralizing event. This area of the Property has been call the Wishbone Corridor

The Wishbone Corridor is an 8.5 km long north-south trending belt of Early to Middle Devonian aged mafic and felsic volcanic rocks with associated fine grained bedded sediments that host a number of gold showings (Holbek, 1988 and Sears, 2004) located north of the North Arm of More Creek in the northern portion of the Property.

A field crew was mobilized between August 21, 2017 and August 26, 2017 to undertake a reconnaissance exploration program on the More Creek Property. The site visit was intended to evaluate logistics for future Jaxon work programs; determine the extent of possible new exposures from the retreating glaciers; resample selected historical showings; and to channel sample select showings in the northern part (the Wishbone Corridor) of Property, namely the *Rat*, *Ice Fall*, *Water Fall*, and *Hollywood* showings.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report has been written to fulfill the requirements for filing assessment work under the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act. It describes the exploration undertaken on the More Creek Property. This report is does not meet with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and should not be used as a "Technical Report" under National Instrument 43-101.

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations and Conversions

asl	above sea level	mm	millimetre(s)
ARIS	Assessment Report Indexing System	MEM	Ministry Energy and Mines (B.C.)
BCFS	British Columbia Forest Service	MTO	Mineral Titles Online (B.C. MEM)
BCGS	British Columbia Geographic System	NAD	North American Datum
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101	n.a.	not available/applicable
DDH	diamond drill hole	NQ	diamond drill inside diameter of 47.6mm
cm	centimetre(s)	NTS	National Topographic Service
°	degree(s)	NOWR	Notice of Work and Reclamation
°C	degrees Celsius	nT	nano Tesla
DEM	digital elevation model	oz.	troy ounce
g or gm	gram(s)	ppb	parts per billion
g/t	grams per metric tonne	ppm	parts per million
>	greater than	%	percent(age)
ha	hectare(s)	TRIM	Terrain Resource Information Management
GPS	Global Positioning System	VLF-EM	Very Low Frequency Electro Magnetic
kg	kilogram(s)	T	ton (2000 pounds or 977.2 kg)
km	kilometre(s)	QA	quality assurance
<	less than	QC	quality control
m	metre(s)	t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 pounds)
Ma	million years	1 gram	0.3215 troy oz.
mg	milligram(s)	1 oz./Ton	28.22 gm/tonne
		1 troy oz.	31.104 gm

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The More Creek Property is located in northwest British Columbia (Figure 1), approximately 120 Km north-northwest of the seaport town of Stewart. The property covers parts of the National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 104G/2, G/3 and 104B/14, B/15 and comprises of 54 contiguous mineral claims (Table 2) consisting of 19503.2 ha.

Table 2: Property Claim Information

Claim No.	Onwer	Claim Name	Area (Ha)		Claim No.	Onwer	Claim Name	Area (Ha)
374763	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 1	500		380863	ROCA MINES INC.	FM 1	25
374764	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 2	500		380864	ROCA MINES INC.	FM 2	25
374765	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 3	300		380865	ROCA MINES INC.	FM 3	25
374766	ROCA MINES INC.	MORE 1	300		380866	ROCA MINES INC.	FM 4	25
374767	ROCA MINES INC.	MORE 2	500		400284	ROCA MINES INC.	ROKS 1	150
374768	ROCA MINES INC.	MORE 3	500		400285	ROCA MINES INC.	ROKS 2	500
374769	ROCA MINES INC.	MORE 4	450		400286	ROCA MINES INC.	ROKS 3	400
374770	ROCA MINES INC.	MORE 5	500		400287	ROCA MINES INC.	ROKS 4	375
392631	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 4	450		400288	ROCA MINES INC.	ROKS 5	450
392632	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 5	225		400294	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN	ROC 8	500
392641	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 6	400		400295	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN	ROC 9	375
392642	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 7	450		400297	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN	ROC 11	500
392643	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 8	150		400298	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN	ROC 12	500
392644	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 10	500		400299	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN	ROC 13	225
392645	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 9	400		400300	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN	ROC 14	400
392646	ROCA MINES INC.	FORE 11	400		406128	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN	DICE 1	500
392649	ROCA MINES INC.	EBF1	500		406129	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN	DICE 2	375
392650	ROCA MINES INC.	EBF2	500		1047022	ROCA MINES INC.		1722
392651	ROCA MINES INC.	EBF3	500		1047031	ROCA MINES INC.		264
392652	ROCA MINES INC.	EBF4	500		1047034	ROCA MINES INC.		1546
393461	ROCA MINES INC.	ANT 4	500		392660	ROCA MINES INC.	MORE 11	500
392655	ROCA MINES INC.	MORE 6	500		1044963	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN	BEEJAY EAST	175
					1044964	WARREN, LORNE BRIAN		421

4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, & INFRASTRUCTURE

The More Creek Property is accessed by a 46 km helicopter or floatplane trip west from the Bob Quinn airstrip located along Highway 37. The Eskay Creek Mine, operated by Barrick Gold Corp., is located 45 km southeast of the property and is accessed by an all-weather private road from Highway 37.

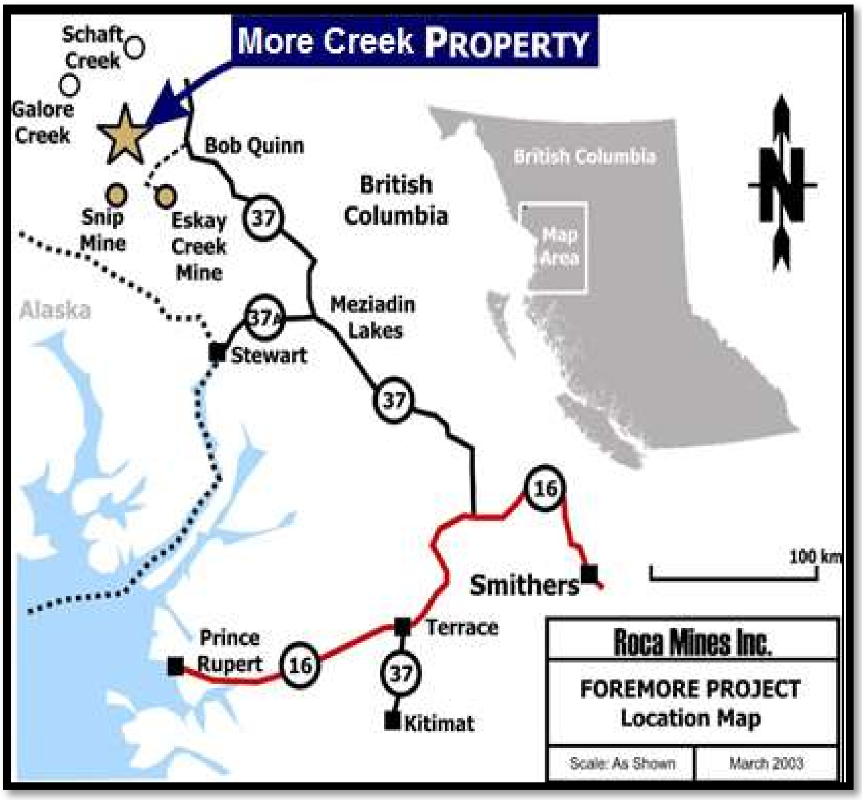
The Property is located along the western margin of the Intermontane Belt, adjacent to the high relief of the Coast Range Mountains, in the headwaters of the east and south flowing tributaries of More Creek and headwaters of north flowing Mess Creek, all within the Stikine River drainage basin. Topography on the property is locally rugged and about 30% glacier covered. Elevations range from 910m in the south-flowing tributary of More Creek to about 2100m on high ground at the western edge of the property. More Creek Flats, at an elevation of about 1000m, is more or less centered on the property.

Much of the property is free of vegetation with tree cover limited to spruce with tag-alder on parts of More Creek Flats and at lower elevations. Small enclaves of alpine vegetation exist. Summer and winter temperatures are moderate and annual rainfall may exceed 200 cm and heavy snow conditions can exist. Field work can start by early June and continue into October before weather conditions become a problem. Grizzly bears, moose and goats are common to the area. Fish are not reported to be present in creeks and lakes on the property.

5 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

After Sears et al 2005

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

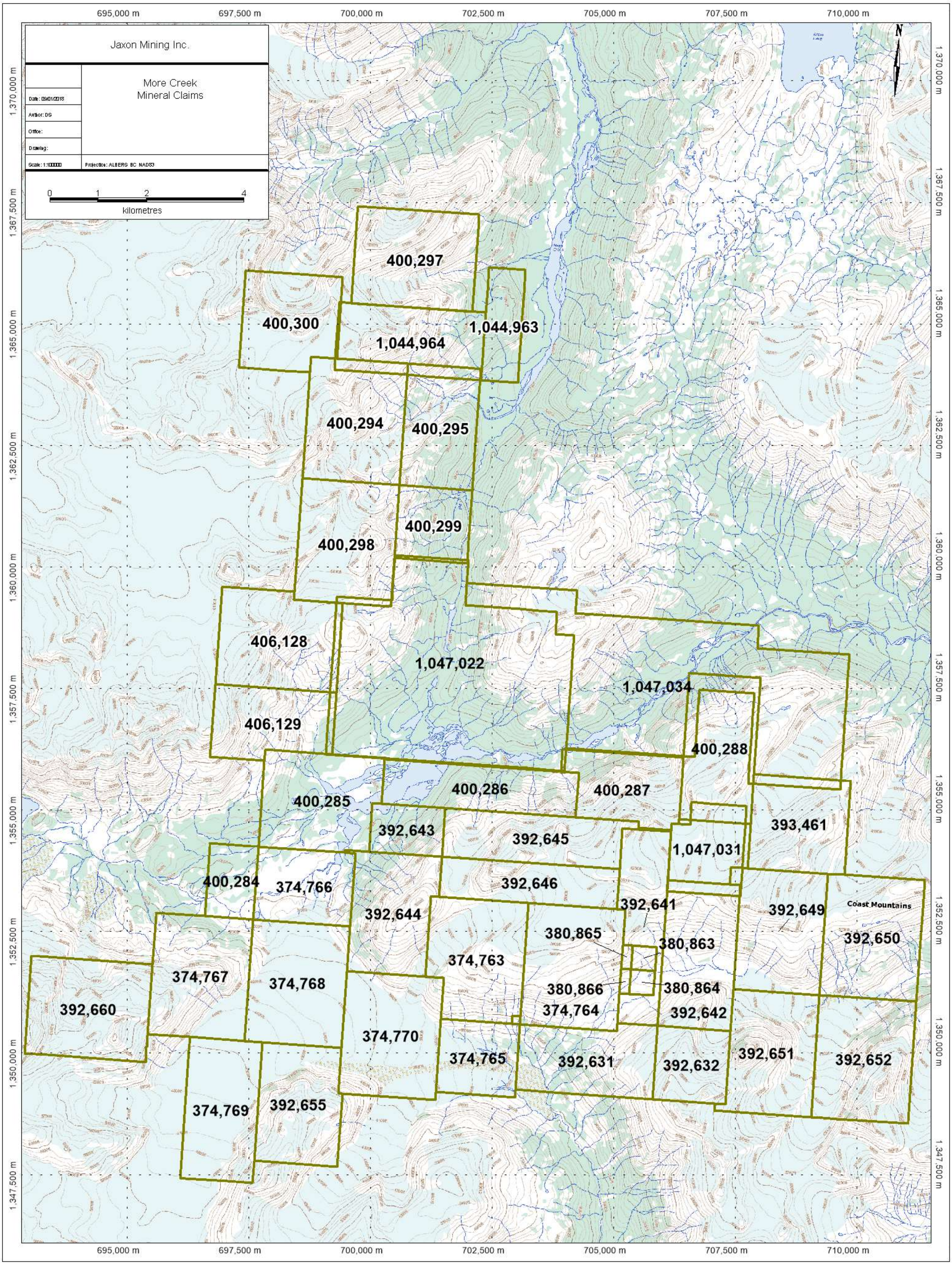


The geological setting of the More Creek Property has been described by Harris (2002) and by Sears (2004). The geology of the property area is described most recently in B.C. Geological Survey reports (Logan, 2004; Logan et al, 2000 and Logan et al, 1992).

The More Creek Property is underlain by Stikine Terrane rocks comprising Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic island arc successions (Figure 3). Like other exotic terrane that make up the Canadian Cordillera, the Stikine Terrane is believed to have originated offshore as a volcanic arc. The volcanic rocks on the property likely represent the earliest stage of island arc formation, when relatively unevolved tholeiitic products were erupted, and followed by the eruption of more evolved rocks. By Late Devonian time the arc was mature and thick enough to allow for the formation of plutons. The mafic volcanic rocks are best described as low-potassium, island arc, tholeiitic basalt and andesite that are transitional from tholeiitic to calcalkaine. The more felsic rocks are calcalkaline and could be the product of extensive crystal fractionation.

South of More Creek Flats and exposed over much of the property is a primitive calcalkaline suite of volcanic and sedimentary rocks that range in age from Early Devonian to mid Carboniferous. Intruding the Paleozoic stratagraphic rocks is the Mississippian More Creek Batholith located along the southeast side of the More Creek Property. Unconformably overlying the Paleozoic rocks are remnants of Mesozoic volcaniclastic rocks.

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



The More Creek Flats area is probably underlain by the oldest rocks on the property, exposed in the core of a northeast oriented anticline (Figure 3). These basement rocks are probably Early Devonian, polydeformed felsic and mafic volcanic schists and meta-sedimentary sequences of interbedded graphitic and siliceous phyllite intruded by subvolcanic diorite and gabbroic bodies. The More Creek Rhyolite is a new and important rock unit identified on the property in the 2004 drill program and is probably part of this older package of rocks.

At least three phases of deformation have affected the rocks on the property. The oldest is characterized by large scale isoclinal folds and thrust faults with a relatively flat-lying foliation that is axial planar to these early structures. The second deformation phase folded bedding and the early foliation about open, northwest-trending and southeast plunging folds. The third phase structures are characterized by low amplitude east-trending folds that crenulate earlier foliations. A late fault, exposed above More Creek Flats, is a north-northwest verging thrust fault that, because of its parallelism with the dominant first foliation may be an older reactivated thrust. The Paleozoic rocks underlying much of the property have been metamorphosed to the greenschist facies and grades to amphibolite faces near large intrusions.

GEOLOGY OF MORE CREEK FLATS

The surface geology of the More Creek Flats area is shown on Figure 3. More Creek Flats is underlain by the oldest rocks in the district, probably Early Devonian, and primarily comprised of poly-deformed felsic and mafic volcanic schists and meta-sedimentary sequences intruded by subvolcanic diorite and gabbroic bodies.

The mineralization in the More Creek Flats area is hosted by a 300 m thick sequence of rhyolite-rich volcaniclastic rocks and includes a number of intercalated basalt flows and sills. The geological interpretation is based primarily on nine widely spaced, deep, vertical drill holes collared on the hillside above More Creek Flats. Bedrock exposures on the valley floor are limited to scattered outcrops in the southwest part of the area. Rare bedrock exposures exist on the valley floor in the northeast part of the mapped area and the interpreted geology here is taken primarily from a ground magnetometer survey (Visser 2004). This stratigraphy sequence strikes northeast for a distance of greater than 5 km, dips fairly consistently at a shallow angle to the southeast and is interpreted to underlie all of More Creek Flats.

A pervasive northeast striking, shallow southeast dipping penetrative fabric (S1) has affected all the stratified rocks in the More Creek Flats area. This S1 fabric is, at least in part, conformable with the stratified rocks, however the possibility exists that the stratigraphic sequence is isoclinally folded and the shallow dipping fabric is axial planar to these early structures. This penetrative fabric is accentuated by the VMS-related alteration with the formation of strong schist zones. Chlorite, sericite and talc characterise the alteration mineralogy of the basalt; sericite and quartz, with lesser chlorite and talc, characterize the felsic volcanic rocks. Wide intervals of pyrite-rich quartz-sericite schists, with or without base and precious metal mineralization, are present within the rhyolite. Relatively small sericite-rich zones, in part carrying base and precious metal, are present in the basalt.

More Creek Rhyolite

The More Creek Rhyolite is in the order of 300 m thick. It is not well exposed on surface, with outcrops restricted to the lower slopes above More Creek Flats and as scattered outcrops located on the valley floor. The best exposures of the rhyolite are seen in a series of deep vertical drill holes collared above the Flats.

The More Creek Rhyolite is a poorly sorted sequence of volcaniclastic rocks primarily consisting of lapilli tuff, lapilli stone and coarse to fine grained tuff, that is hetrolithic with felsic (rhyolite) clasts dominating and displaying different degrees of hydrothermal alteration. Other clast lithologies present include chlorite and talc altered basalt, pyrite-rich lapilli, and minor argillite.

In the More Creek Flats area there appears to be a gross, large scale grading of the volcaniclastic sequence within the More Creek Rhyolite. Coarser clastic, thick bedded and unsorted volcaniclastic rocks are more evident toward the northeast end of the Flats; and more tuffaceous, thinner bedded, with an increase in beds of argillite, appear to dominate toward the southwest end of the Flats.

The More Creek Rhyolite sequence consists of numerous subaqueous pyroclastic flows formed by explosive volcanism with fragment size and bed thickness commonly, but not always, decreasing down flow. Within the More Creek Rhyolite there is a change in the clastic nature of the rhyolite with vent-proximal coarse clastic and massive rhyolite facies seen in the northeast sector of More Creek Flats, and grading to the finer grained, bedded tuffs with argillite, representing a more distal or basinal facies to the southwest.

More Creek Basalt

Basalt consisting of subaqueous flows is exposed continuously along the lower slopes above More Creek Flats and can be followed to the southwest to include a large outcrop area at the front of the More Glacier, and beyond. The same basalt is seen in most holes drilled on the hill side above the Flats. Other units of basalt are present within the More Creek Rhyolite sequence. Primary textures present in the basalt include amygdules, thick hyaloclastite-rich intervals, flow and pillow breccias, and pillowed lava. Thick massive basalt intervals are interpreted to be proximal to their eruptive source. Not uncommon in the basalt are intervals of massive and poorly bedded chert. Rare thin and fine bedded, interflow sediments are present. The basalt, when strongly altered, can take on a strong penetrative fabric to form schist zones. Intervals of talc schist, chlorite schist and sericite schist are found within the basalt units and may be reflecting primary VMS-related alteration. spread and deposition of the basalt flows.

Sediments

Overlying the More Creek rhyolite / basalt is a sequence of unknown total thickness consisting primarily of bedded and siliceous argillite, in places strongly graphitic. Present within this argillite sequence are thin to very thick beds of unsorted, hetrolithic, coarse volcaniclastic tuff and lapilli stone that carry massive pyrite lapilli. These volcaniclastic beds are interpreted to be debris flows originating from a distant felsic and mineralized volcanic source area. The sedimentary unit is well exposed forming the steep cliff faces, along the lower slopes above More Creek Flats.

Holes drilled by Cominco, in 1990, near the toe of the More Glacier tested a number of electromagnetic (EM) anomalies that turned out to be graphite-rich beds hosted in an argillite-rich sequence. It is now apparent that these holes intersected the contact zone lying between the sediments and the first basalt at the top of the More Creek Rhyolite. If these holes had been drilled to greater depths they would have entered the More Creek Rhyolite.

VMS mineralization and associated alteration

Sulphide mineralization at More Creek Flats is classified as VMS, volcanogenic massive sulphide, formed by processes directly connected with volcanism. Ores in VMS settings are primarily won from massive sulphide to semi-massive sulphide (MS-SMS) bodies that formed directly on the seafloor and/or as replacement bodies formed close to the seafloor. Nearby stringer, or stockwork mineralization, is commonly copper-rich and occupies parts of the hydrothermal conduit that leads to massive sulphide bodies. The initial shapes of the sulphide bodies can take any form, however with the strong penetrative S_1 fabric that characterizes the altered volcanic rocks of More Creek Flats, a strong structural control on the shape and the distribution of significant mineralization is to be expected. Such bodies could be dismembered and pulled apart, or they could be remobilized into the hinges of folds and fault zones.

The sulphide mineralization seen in the More Creek Flats area is typical of many VMS deposit settings. Pyrite dominates with lesser sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena, bornite is present, free gold and electrum are not uncommon. The pyrite has been recrystallized and is commonly set in a ground massive of quartz and sericite. In some massive sulphide intervals the pyrite is very fine grained and does not appear to have been recrystallized. Banding is present in massive and in semi-massive sulphide sections and could reflect primary depositional features seen in true exhalative ores.

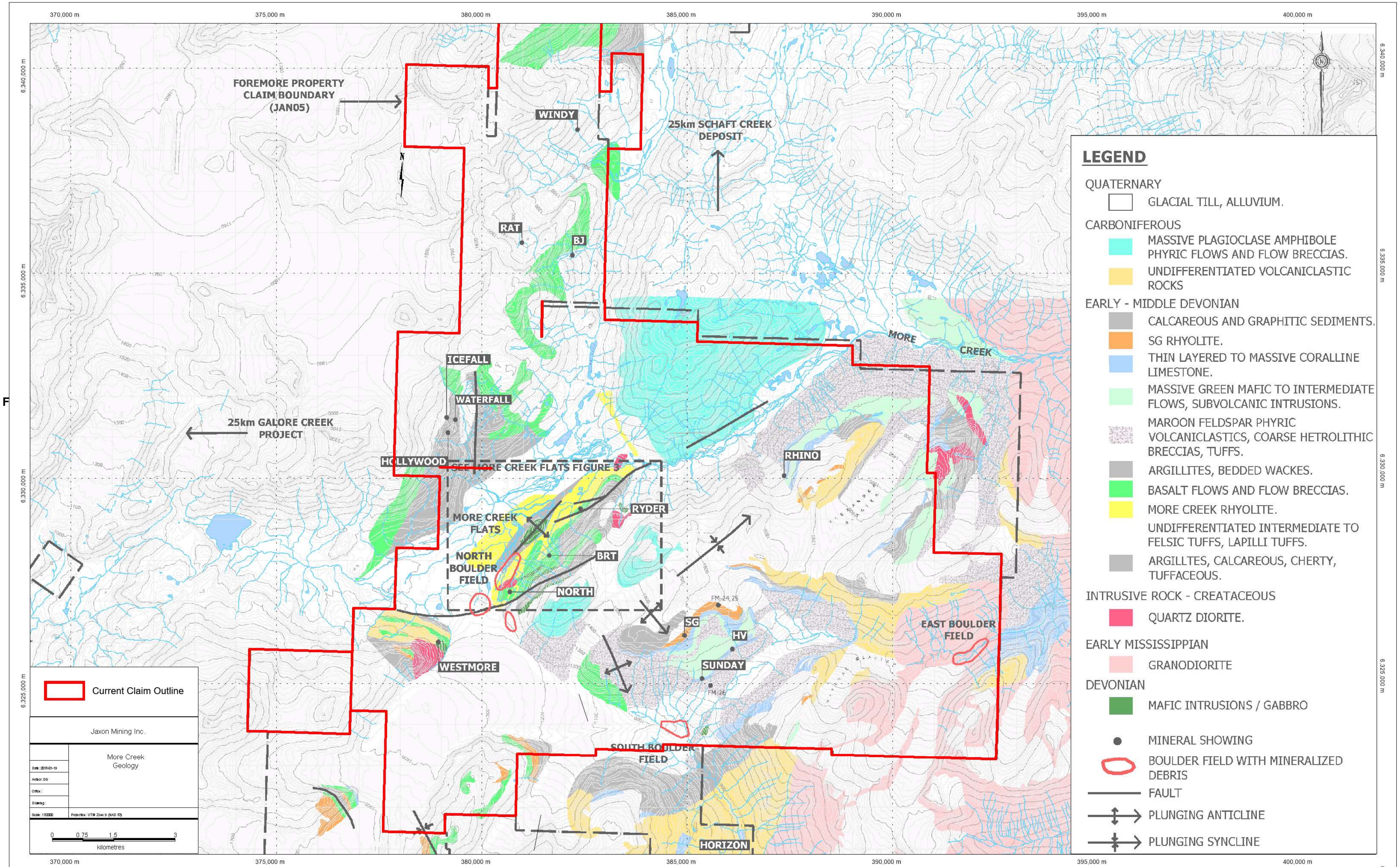
The sulphide mineralization in the More Creek Flats area is hosted primarily in volcaniclastic rocks of the More Creek Rhyolite and, to a lesser extent, in basalt flows. The sulphide mineralization takes on a number of styles occurring as (1) wide sections of disseminated pyrite host in the More Creek Rhyolite, as (2) smaller zones of pyritic mineralization hosted in basalt, as (3) bodies of massive to semi-massive sulphides , and as (4) massive pyrite-rich clasts hosted in volcaniclastic rocks.

The **BRT showing** occurs at the top of the More Creek Rhyolite in contact with overlying basalt. Mineralization at the BRT showing consists of banded semi-massive to massive spalerite, galena, pyrite and less chalcopyrite. Logan (2003) believes the sulphide bed has been significantly thickened in a shallow, southeast-plunging fold.

At the **Ryder showing** weak, narrow and discontinuous MS-SMS mineralization is exposed on surface and intersected in three of eight short holes drilled (Sears and Watkins, 2005). The best drill hole intersection came from a poorly recovered semi-massive sulphides.

The **North Boulder Field**, located near the front of the More Glacier and straddling the top contact of the More Creek Rhyolite), carries well mineralized MS-SMS boulders. It is not difficult to imagine the source of the sulphide-rich boulders being sulphide-rich bodies hosted in the More Creek Rhyolite and subcropping under the Flats.

Figure 3: Geology



6 HISTORY

The history of exploration work on the More Creek Property has been presented in detail by Harris (2002), and further by Sears (2004), and Sears and Watkins (2005). Significant in the early history of the property was the discovery, in 1987 by Cominco Ltd, of two sulphide-rich boulder fields in moraines of More Glacier, the North and South boulder fields. Work by Cominco, included ground geophysical surveys and 2,011 m of cored drilling in 6 holes, failed to identify the bedrock source for the sulphide-rich boulder fields. Cominco allowed the mineral claims to revert back to the Crown and Mr. Lorne Warren of Smithers, B.C. staked the initial claims of the More Creek Property.

In March 2002, Roca optioned the More Creek Property from Mr. Warren and staked additional mineral claims. In the summer of 2002, Equity Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver were contracted by Roca to carry out a program of mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling on the property. In August of 2002, Equity produced a NI 43-101 compliant report (Harris, 2002). In 2003, Roca cored 11 drill holes in 1,121 m (Sears, 2004). In 2004, Roca carried out property scale prospecting, ground geophysics, and cored a total of 37 drill holes totalling 5,900 m (Sears and Watkins, 2005). Most of the 2004 drill hole campaign was focused on the southeast hill side above More Creek Flats.

In 2005, Roca continued their exploration efforts that included:

- 2,033 m of cored drilling in four holes, of which three tested the More Creek Rhyolite in the More Creek Flats area. One hole tested the Horizon Cu-Au skarn prospect.
- Geological mapping and surface sampling that focused on identifying the primary lithologies underlying the More Creek Flats area.
- Approximately 700 line km of helicopter supported airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey was flown between August 9th and 13th. The survey line spacing was 150 m with an orientation of NW-SE that covered about 50% of the property and included all the More Creek Flats area. Results from the survey are pending and are not presented nor discussed in this report.
- The integration of all historic data into the MapInfo platform such that the new data can be rapidly accessed, interpreted and applied.
- The preparation of an orthophoto from existing aerial photography.
- Prospecting, rock and soil sampling of the south facing hill sides above

In 2005, Roca cored 4 drill holes totalling 2,033 metres and completed geological mapping rock and soil sampling surveys (Watkins and Melling, 2005). In August a 700 line kilometre helicopter supported airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey was flown over 50% of the Property

(McPhar, 2005). The integration of new and historic data into the MapInfo platform was initiated. In late August 2006, the Property was flown for orthophotography In 2007, Roca carried out a detailed mapping program in the Hanging Valley. A total of 149 rock and 231 soil samples were submitted for chemical analysis (Watkins and Melling, 2007).

The 2008 program included gridding in four areas totalling 78.0 line km. A total of 52.6 line km of Induced Polarization (IP) surveys and 57.7 line km of Total Field Ground Magnetometer surveys were completed. In addition, 3,299.4 m of drilling was completed in 13 holes from which 890 samples were submitted for analytical work. During the course of geological mapping a total of 301 rock and 197 soil samples were submitted for chemical analysis. Traverse locations, geological features and sample sites were recorded using hand-held GPS instruments. Base maps were generated from a MapInfo database and included airborne geophysics, orthophotos with topography, and historic sample sites and maps.

In 2011, a total of 818 soil samples were collected from the hillside around the Side Glacier zone, a gold-rich, massive sulphide showing.

The 2012 field season involved channel sampling a total of 90 meters from four promising mineral showings. The channel sampling results indicate that the surface expression of VMS mineralization is very promising. The historic drilling shows that mineralization continues to depth.

7 DEPOSIT TYPES

After Sears et al 2005

The More Creek Property is underlain by a number of geological settings that could host economic mineralization. Favoured volcanic stratigraphy for hosting polymetalic-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits underlies much of the property. Copper-gold (Cu-Au) skarn mineralization is recognized and is probably related to intrusive stocks cutting calcareous rocks marginal to a large batholith that underlies the southeast corner of the property. Numerous gold-rich occurrences occur over the property and could be related to northeast trending structures.

7.1 VMS DEPOSITS

Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits result from the focused upward flow of metal charged hydrothermal fluids onto the sea floor accompanying submarine volcanism. Numerous studies of VMS deposits have resulted in a clear understanding of processes leading to their formation. The deposits occur in mixed and bimodal submarine volcanic and sedimentary sequences in volcanic island arc rocks of all ages. The deposits consist of banded and locally contorted massive sulphide lenses and adjacent discordant stockwork zones hosted mostly in felsic volcanic rocks near their interface with basalt or sedimentary strata. The host rocks are typically sericitized and chloritized altered. Fluid discharge onto the seafloor is controlled by cross fault arrays.

An example of a VMS deposit setting with similarities to the More Creek Property is the Myra Falls Camp located on Vancouver Island. At least 12 massive sulphide bodies, ranging in size from less than 300,000 tonnes to greater than 20 million tonnes, occur in the Paleozoic Sicker Group island arc complex. The pre-mining resource at Myra Falls is 40,965,900 tonnes averaging 1.8% Cu, 0.5% Pb, 6.1% Zn, 38.2g/t Ag and 2.0g/t Au (Chong et al, 2003). At Myra Falls, ore bodies occur as clusters of strongly zoned, polymetallic massive sulphide lenses, of varying sizes and grades, hosted in an intercalated package of felsic and mafic volcanic rocks that is bound within a 1200m wide paleo-topographic depression. Other examples of Paleozoic age VMS deposits that are presently being explored and developed in the North America cordillera include the Ambler district in Alaska, Tulsequah deposits in northwest BC; and deposits in the Finlayson Lake district of the southern Yukon. The precious metal-rich Eskay Creek deposits, located 45 km south of the More Creek Property, are classified as VMS, but are hosted in younger Mesozoic rocks.

VMS deposits provide significant contribution to world zinc, copper, lead, silver and gold production. Some are very profitable, mined because of their particular high polymetallic grades, high precious metal values, and large size.

7.1 Copper - gold skarn deposits

Copper-gold (Cu-Au) skarn deposits are most common where Andean-type plutons intrude older continental-margin carbonate sequences. In British Columbia Cu-Au skarn deposits are also associated with oceanic island arc plutonism. The skarn mineralization is related to porphyritic stocks, dykes and breccia pipes of diorite, granodiorite, monzogranite and tonalite that intrude carbonate rocks and calcareous volcanic rocks. Cu-Au skarns in oceanic island arcs tend to be associated with more mafic intrusive rocks, quartz diorite to granodiorite, while those formed in continental margin environments are associated with more felsic intrusions. The deposit form is highly variable and includes stratiform bodies, vertical pipes, narrow lenses and irregular zones that are controlled by intrusive contacts. The deposits generally have moderate to high sulphide content with chalcopyrite+/-pyrite+/-magnetite in an inner garnet-pyroxene zone and bornite+/-chalcopyrite+/-sphalerite+/-tennantite in an outer wollastonite zone. Either hematite, pyrrhotite or magnetite may predominate depending on oxidation state. Their geochemical signature may show a Cu-Au-Ag-rich inner zone grading outward through Au-Ag zones with high Au:Ag ratios to a outer Pb-Zn-Ag zone. Worldwide these deposits average 1 to 2%

Cu and range in size from 1 to 100 million tons with some exceptional deposits exceeding 300 million tons.

7.2 Gold - rich occurrences

Numerous gold showings occur on the property. Most are structurally controlled polymetallic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and stockworks hosted in stratified and in intrusive rocks.

Vein quartz and quartz-carbonate deposits generally occur in moderate to steeply dipping brittle-ductile deformation zones and locally related to shallow-dipping extensional fractures. They are commonly distributed along major fault zones in deformed volcanic terranes of all ages. Veins have strike and dip lengths of 100 to 1000m and occur singly or, more typically, constitute complex vein networks. The veins are hosted in a wide variety of rock types, but there are district-specific associations.

8 EXPLORATION

Jaxon Mining mobilized crew between August 21, 2017 and August 26, 2017 to undertake a reconnaissance exploration program on the More Creek Property. The site visit was intended to evaluate logistics for future Jaxon work programs; determine the extent of possible new exposures from the retreating glaciers; resample selected historical showings; and to channel sample select showings in the northern part (the Wishbone Corridor) of Property, namely the *Rat*, *Ice Fall*, *Water Fall*, and *Hollywood* showings (See Figure 4).

The field crew consisted of one geologist and three untried helpers. The plan was to conduct work in two teams of two people. One team was to undertake channel sampling of select showings, and the other team was to prospect for new exposures and collect rock samples. The full crew was mobilized from Smithers to the Forest Kerr Camp that is located approximately a 6-hour drive north of Smithers.

The Forest Kerr Camp is a walk-in camp approximately 50 kilometres south of the More Creek Property. The Camp has the necessary resources to operate a small exploration program out of it, excluding drilling programs based on the Property location. During the 2017 exploration season several companies working in the Golden Triangle were based out of the Forest Kerr Camp.
Access from Forest Kerr Camp to the Property is accomplished by the use an A-Star helicopter.

The first day of field work included a plan to visit the Rat Showing, but due to the low-cloud ceiling/rain/snow the helicopter was unable to see or to fly up to that altitude. The crew focused work along the valley below the Rat Showing. One two-person crew walked around the edge of the current glacier to generate a usable GPS outline of its current size. The second crew prospected in the area.

The following day, due to the lack of experience of the three helpers provided, the geologist decided it was unwise to have two teams work independently. Therefore all four team members were set out by helicopter and prospected along the northeast side of the current Westmore Glacier extent. Based on Roca's 2004 geology map it is clear that the glaciers have retreated ten to several hundred metres since that mapping.

On the third day of planned field work the crew did not have access to the helicopter, and was unable to access the Property. It was decided at this point that two of helpers were to be driven back to Smithers.
During the final day of reconnaissance work the crew was able to resume use of the helicopter for the entire day. This allowed site visit to several areas including the Rat, Ice Fall, Water Fall, and Hollywood Showings (A total of nine rock samples were collected during these visits (see Table 1 for field notes, and None of the rocks returned significant results (see Table 2)

Rat Showing

The Rat Showing is a vein is located on the southwest side of the Wishbone Glacier is report hosted in quartz-muscovite-carbonate schist. The Rat vein varies in thickness from 1 to 2 m. The outer margins of this vein are composed of siderite and ferroan dolomite; while the inner part of the vein consists of semi-massive sulphides in a grey, vitreous, quartz gangue. Footwall rocks are carbonate-altered and cut by a fine stockwork of siderite and pyrite veinlets that contain patches of quartz with chlorite, muscovite and fuchsite. Precious metal content of the vein is erratic, with closely spaced chip samples yielding values historically ranging from 74 g/t Au to 2 g/t Au and Au:Ag ratios ranging from 1:1 to 1:5. The Rat Showing would benefit from a detailed mapping and sampling program. The glaciers in the area appear to have retreated significantly and this may have given access to new exposures. It should however be noted that the terrain here is quite steep and requires technical climbing gear to properly sample the showing.

Ice Fall Showing

The Ice Fall occurrence is a vein of irregular pyritic Fe-carbonate breccia up to 6.5 m in width and is hosted in schistose volcanic rocks. Base metal values assayed to date are low, and the best historical gold assay is 0.78 g/t Au from a grab sample.

Water Fall Showing

The Water Fall Showing consists of stringers and heavy disseminated pyrite in Fe-carbonate altered quartz sericite schist. One historical sample assayed 0.27 g/t Au and 9.8 g/t Ag with very low base metal values. A nearby, sulphide poor, cherty exhalite returned 0.28% Cu assy.

Hollywood Showing

The Hollywood Showing consists of several coarse patches of visible gold and electrum in a 2 to 3 cm wide quartz and Fe-carbonate tension gashes and veinlets in a thick Fe-carbonate vein hosted in a quartz sericite schist. A historical grab sample of gold-rich vein material assayed 3,240.9 g/t Au and 82,514 g/t Ag. The best historical assay of surrounding material was 1.15 g/t Au over 60 cm. It appears that this showing has been blasted out as there is no material left to be resampled.

Table 3: Sample Notes

Sample No	Nad83E	Nad83N	Area	Comments
MC17-01	380327	6326347	Westmore	o/c quartz vein, sub-hederal pyrite, intermix with phyllite interbeds. Looks like at the contact between phyllite ad cherty tuff?
MC17-02	381738	6325234	Westmore	float in boulder field, highly oxidized disseminated pyrite throughout sample, silicified boulder with faint remnant volcanic textures throughout rock. Quartz blebs 1-3 cm throughout. Boulder size 30x50x30 cm
MC17-03	379158	6331715	Ice Fall	Quartz vein with ehudral pyrite ~10 cm thick, ~2 m metres from glacier surface, grab o/c
MC17-04	379154	6331723	Ice Fall	Quartz vein ~ 25 cm wide, grab o/c
MC17-05	379184	6331713	Ice Fall	Quartz Vein mylonitic, trace pyrite
MC17-06	379233	6331463	Water Fall	Highly silicified, phenocrysts if pyrite looks bulbous in the rock face 50 x 30 cm approx., o/c grab, near water fall
MC17-07	379328	6331444	Water Fall	Massive sulphides of pyrite, boulder, angular, not travel far
MC17-08	380953	6335724	Rat	massive /quart swirl?? o/c grab off side of cliff at the rat gossan,
MC17-09	380947	6335716	Rat	boulder field, boulder float, fresh surface dark brown and fresh light green,

Table 4: Sample Assay Results

Sample No	Area	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	P ppm	Sb ppm	Te ppm	Tl ppm	V ppm	W ppm
MC17-01	Westmore	0.2	<0.001	2.8	18.9	2.1	0.34	490	13.3	22	161	0.14	<0.05	<0.05	6	0.06
MC17-02	Westmore	0.42	0.02	23.2	1.24	1.7	1.1	698	7.9	94	666	0.23	0.2	0.06	29	0.16
MC17-03	Ice Fall	4	1.12	58.2	1.67	3.9	1.48	1504	7.9	27	648	0.78	3.45	<0.05	21	0.16
MC17-04	Ice Fall	0.09	0.03	19.9	1.57	1.5	1.86	2611	9.4	41	663	0.37	0.08	<0.05	4	0.06
MC17-05	Ice Fall	0.19	0.16	18.7	3.84	4.4	1.8	1646	4.7	30	1008	0.67	0.31	<0.05	8	0.08
MC17-06	Water Fall	0.74	0.04	12.1	1.19	64.2	1.6	4268	170	855	380	3.67	0.08	0.1	19	<0.05
MC17-07	Water Fall	5.57	0.17	175	0.59	95.1	0.16	400	37	23	187	15.4	0.56	0.16	13	<0.05
MC17-08	Rat	1.2	0.14	23.3	0.86	5.8	0.58	1622	20.3	11	340	25.2	<0.05	0.2	11	0.35
MC17-09	Rat	<0.05	0.01	33.9	0.77	3	2.13	1969	1.5	115	1345	1.1	<0.05	0.06	261	0.26

Figure 4: Summer 2017 Locations

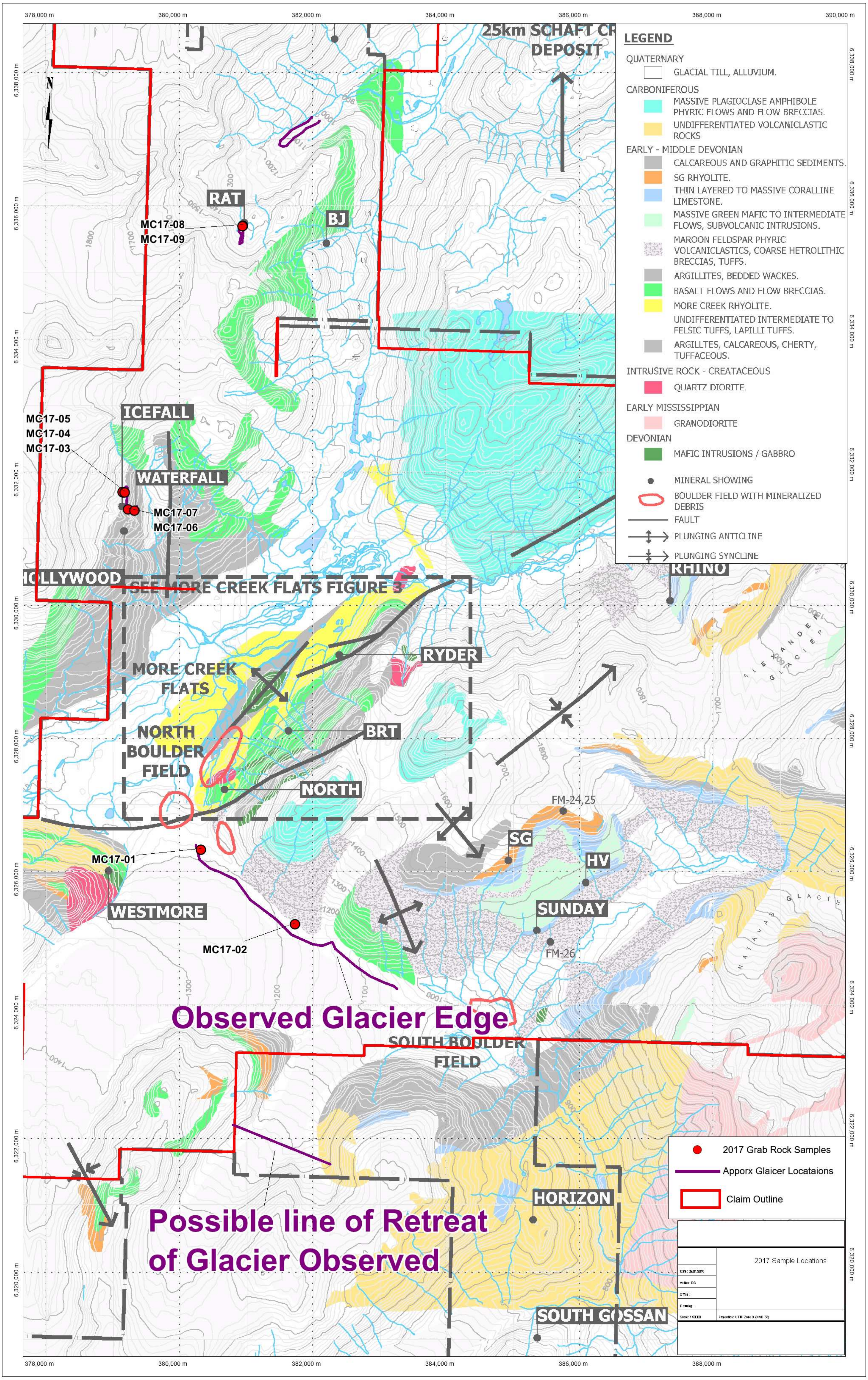


Figure 5: Sample Results

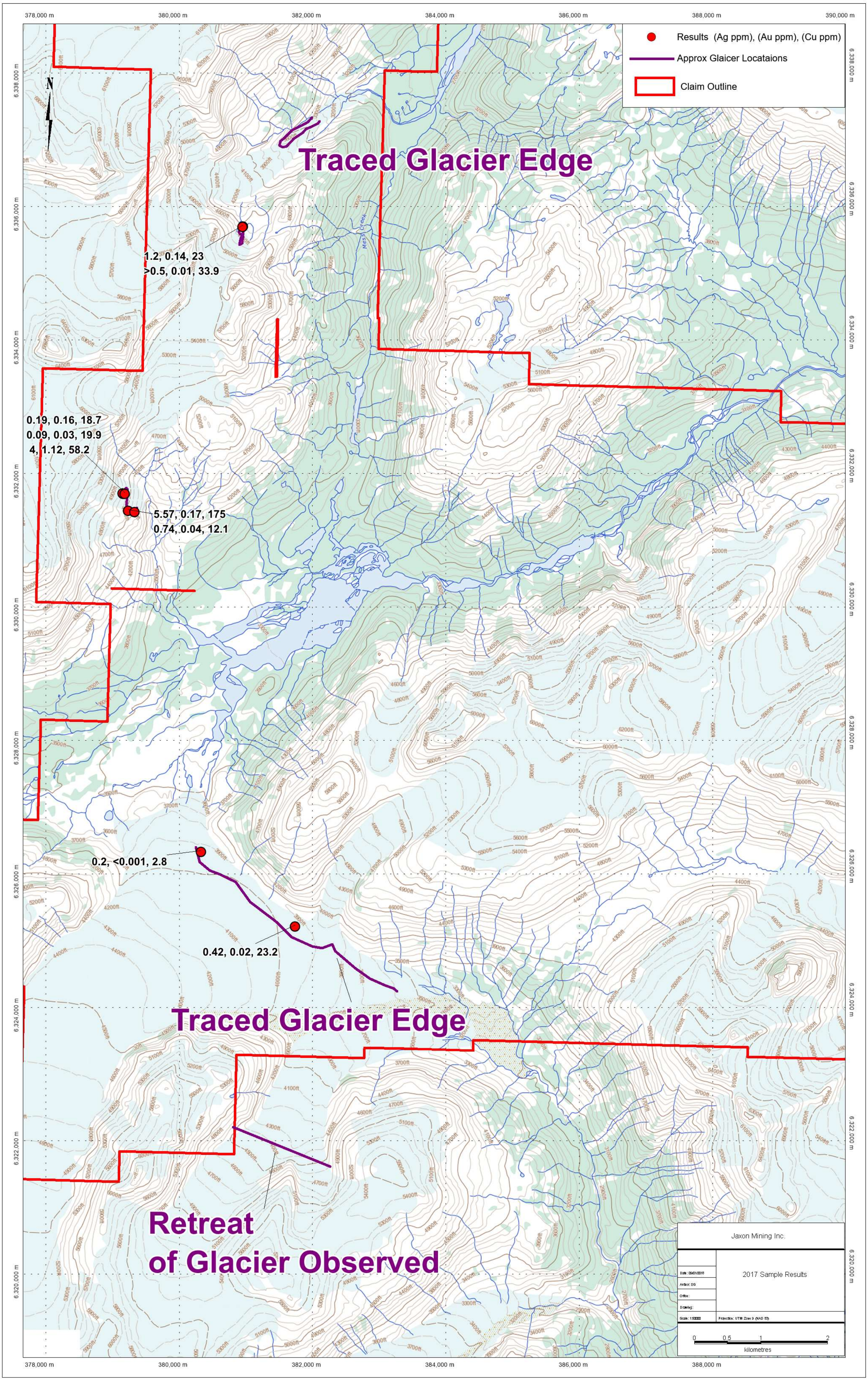


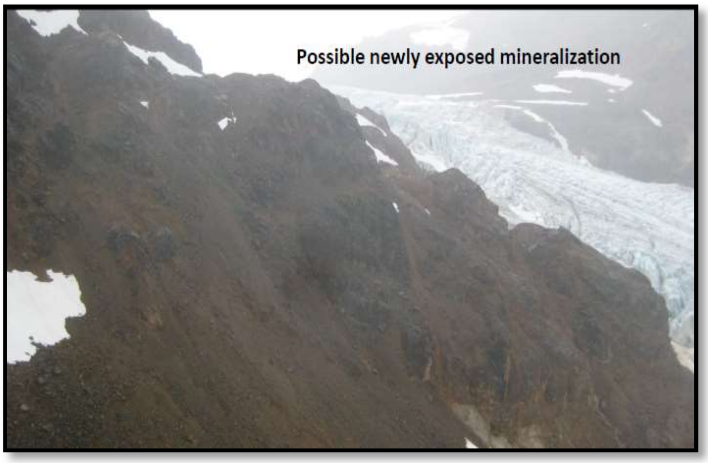
Figure 6: New Exposure

Figure 9: Ice Fall Area

Figure 8: New Exposure at Contact

Figure 7: Sample at the Rat Showing

Figure 9: New Exposure



9 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The Jaxon Mining Inc sampling program was conducted using a helicopter supported crew of four a professional geoscientist supervised the project. In experienced contract assistants were employed. The crews were based out Forest Kerr Camp and access to the area and sample sites via helicopter each day.

The rock samples collected during 2017, had field notes taken that included hand GPS location, and a general rock description. The rocks were placed in marked poly bags, sealed with zap straps, placed into marked rice bags, double sealed with zap straps, and shipped.

All rock samples were send MS Analytical in Langley. The samples underwent Multi-Element (39 elements), 20g, 1:1 Aqua Regia, ICP-AES/MS, Ultra Trace level (code IMS-117) and Ag, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, Gravimetric (code FAS-418). In the event an element was over detection limits Multi-Element, 0.2g, 4-Acid, ICP-AES, Ore Grade (code ICP-240) use utilized. It the case of Pb over limits Pb, 0.3g-1g, Titration (code STI-8Pb) was used.

10 DISCUSSION

The More Creek Property is in the early stages of mine exploration and much of the work has focused on the More Creek Flats area. The initial drill holes collared on the property were drilled close to the known mineral showings, in particular close to the three mineral showings located on the hill side above the Flats. Towards the end of the 2004 program vertical and wide spaced drill holes were drilled to depth over a 500 m by 750 m area located immediately southeast of and down stratigraphic dip from the Ryder area.. The primary purpose for these deep holes was to gain a better understanding of the geological setting. These holes turned out to be very successful with intersection of wide spread sulphide mineralization in the deep holes that reflects the presence of a large, hidden and dynamic VMS system.

Recognized are a number of criteria that demonstrates a VMS deposits setting exists in the More Creek Flats area.

- The presence of a number of massive sulphide showings on surface and intersected in drill holes.
- The recognition of a bimodal rhyolite - basalt volcanic sequence at More Creek Flats is a key criteria and is a critical component to many of the great VMS district of the world.
- The presence of sediments within the bimodal rhyolite - basalt volcanic sequence indicates breaks occurred in the volcanic activity. Pauses in the extrusive volcanism are needed for the accumulation of large massive sulphide bodies on the sea floor.
- The rhyolite - basalt sequence hosting the sulphide mineralization is in the order of hundreds of meters thick and has been followed along strike for greater than five kilometres and remains open in all directions. This large area is unexplored.

- Within this relatively thick sequence of rhyolite and basalt, sulphide mineralization appears to be stacked. The mineralization is present at more than one stratigraphic position. This aspect characterises many of the great VMS districts world wide.
- The association of synvolcanic intrusive bodies within the More Creek Flats stratigraphic sequence is a characteristic of other VMS districts. These intrusive bodies are interpreted to act as the “heat engine” that drives the VMS system.
- There is evidence of the presence of syn-volcanic faults in the More Creek Flats rhyolite - basalt sequence. Syn-volcanic faults act as the conduits for discharging hydrothermal fluid onto the sea floor and they create sediment and massive sulphide traps.
- VMS related alteration, in particular strong sericite, with and without associated pyrite, and to a lesser degree chlorite, talc and carbonate, and high Ishikawa Alteration Index values, strong and wide intervals of sodium depletion and potassium enrichment are similar to many VMS camps world wide.
- Geophysics is an important tool in the discovery process for VMS deposits and the various geophysical options need to be given some consideration for the More Creek Flats area. The style of much of the sulphide mineralization seen to date in the More Creek Flats area is disseminated to semi-massive sulphides that should generate strong chargeability (IP) anomalies and probably only weak EM anomalies. Very low frequency (VLF) EM could prove useful for detecting steeply dipping fault zones. Detailed gravity is a great tool for mapping near surface sulphide-rich bodies. Consideration needs to be given to carrying out down-hole EM and other physical property surveys. Down-hole surveys have the ability to see out from the drill hole column for up to 100 m.
- At More Creek Flats it is important to establish a strong geological framework that will guide the exploration process. The ultimate goal is to identify and follow favourable volcanic units and to recognise areas of increased hydrothermal alteration to vector into significant mineralization.

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12 CERTIFICATE

I, Derrick Strickland, of 409 Granville Street, in the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist working in Vancouver, British Columbia.
2.
3. I hold a Bachelor of Science in Geology (1993).
4. I have been employed in the mineral exploration industry since 1987 and have practiced my profession since graduation.
5. The information for this report has been taken from government and old geological reports and work undertaken by Jaxon Mining Inc.
6. I am a member in good standing with Association of Professional Engineers, Geoscientist of British Columbia.
7. The assessment costs presented in this report are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 25th day of January 2018

Original Singed

____

Derrick Strickland, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A: Statement of Costs

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Derrick Strickland Geologist	August 21 to August 26	6	$700.00	$4,200.00	
Brian Dyck	August 21 to August 26	6	$285.00	$1,710.00	
Jeremy Charlie	August 21 to August 24	4	$285.00	$1,140.00	
Brandon Barendregt	August 21 to August 24	4	$285.00	$1,140.00	
				$8,190.00	
Office Studies	**List Personnel**				**$8,190.00**
Report preparation	Derrick Strickland Geologist	3	700	2100	
Other (specify)					
				$2,100.00	**$2,100.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Rock Samples		9	25	225	
				$225.00	**$225.00**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental		6.00	$115.00	$690.00	
kilometers overages		680.00	$0.30	$204.00	
Helicopter (hours)		4.60	$1,750.00	$8,050.00	
Fuel Truck		0.00	$0.00	$225.00	
Other					
				$9,169.00	
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				**$9,169.00**
Camp/ Meal Forest Kerr Camp		16.00	$260.00	$4,160.00	
				$4,160.00	
Miscellaneous					**$4,160.00**
Telephone	1 Satphones	6.00	$10.00	$60.00	
	1 Radios	6.00	$40.00	$40.00	
Shipping of Samples/ Gear				$318.00	
				$418.00	
					$418.00
TOTAL Expenditures					**$24,262.00**
Total					**$24,262.00**

APPENDIX B: Assay Data

MS Analytical

An A2 Global Company

MS Analytical
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Jaxon Minerals Inc.**
701-595 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2T5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: YVR1710761-R1

Project Name:	More Creek
Job Received Date:	30-Aug-2017
Job Report Date:	13-Sep-2017
Report Version:	R1

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-915	Dry, Crush to 70% passing 2mm, Split 500g, Pulverize to 85% passing 75µm

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
ICP-240	Multi-Element, 0.2g, 4-Acid, ICP-AES, Ore Grade
IMS-117	Multi-Element (39 elements), 20g, 1:1 Aqua Regia, ICP-AES/MS, Ultra Trace Level

COMMENTS:

This certificate contains revised units and LOR for Ag analysis by IMS-117.

Test results reported relate only to the samples as received by the laboratory.Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "preliminary" are subject to change, pending final QC review. Please refer to MS Analyticals' *Schedule of Services and Fees* for our complete Terms and Conditions

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
Laboratory Manager
MS Analytical

MS Analytical

An A2 Global Company

MS Analytical
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Jaxon Minerals Inc.**
701-595 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2T5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: YVR1710761-R1

Project Name: More Creek
Job Received Date: 30-Aug-2017
Job Report Date: 13-Sep-2017
Report Version: R1

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	ICP-240 Ag ppm 1	ICP-240 Al % 0.05	ICP-240 As % 0.005	ICP-240 Ba % 0.001	ICP-240 Be % 0.001	ICP-240 Bi % 0.005	ICP-240 Ca % 0.05	ICP-240 Cd % 0.001	ICP-240 Co % 0.001	ICP-240 Cr % 0.001	ICP-240 Cu % 0.001
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--		<1	8.41	<0.005	0.072	<0.001	<0.005	3.48	<0.001	0.002	0.009	0.004
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--		<1	10.35	<0.005	0.080	<0.001	<0.005	3.50	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.002
MC17-01	Rock	2.18		2	0.72	<0.005	0.020	<0.001	<0.005	1.99	<0.001	<0.001	0.005	0.001
MC17-02	Rock	1.34		<1	6.67	<0.005	0.048	<0.001	<0.005	2.43	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.003
MC17-03	Rock	2.00		4	6.77	0.011	0.030	<0.001	<0.005	4.53	<0.001	0.002	0.001	0.007
MC17-04	Rock	1.64		2	2.07	<0.005	0.031	<0.001	<0.005	6.27	<0.001	<0.001	0.004	0.003
MC17-04PD	QC-PD	--		1	2.01	<0.005	0.031	<0.001	<0.005	6.29	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.003
MC17-05	Rock	2.30		<1	5.30	<0.005	0.032	<0.001	<0.005	5.45	<0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
MC17-06	Rock	2.49		<1	2.40	0.017	0.040	<0.001	<0.005	0.40	<0.001	0.007	0.005	0.002
MC17-07	Rock	2.63		7	2.62	0.020	0.025	<0.001	<0.005	0.08	<0.001	0.008	0.003	0.018
MC17-08	Rock	1.10		<1	3.42	0.031	0.102	<0.001	<0.005	0.16	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.003
MC17-09	Rock	2.14		1	5.98	<0.005	0.037	<0.001	<0.005	3.14	<0.001	0.005	<0.001	0.004
DUP MC17-05				<1	5.30	<0.005	0.032	<0.001	<0.005	5.50	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.002
DUP MC17-06														
STD BLANK				<1	<0.05	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
STD BLANK														
STD CDN-ME-1303				150	4.23	0.154	0.039	<0.001	<0.005	2.30	0.012	0.001	0.005	0.349
STD OREAS 601														

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MS Analytical
An A2 Global Company

MS Analytical
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Jaxon Minerals Inc.**
701-595 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2T5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: YVR1710761-R1

Project Name: More Creek
Job Received Date: 30-Aug-2017
Job Report Date: 13-Sep-2017
Report Version: R1

	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240
	Fe	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sr	Ti
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sample ID	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.05	0.01	0.001	0.05	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.005	0.01	0.05
Granite Blank	3.95	1.8	<0.005	1.58	0.08	0.001	3.33	0.002	0.07	<0.01	<0.05	<0.005	0.05	0.36
Granite Blank	3.42	1.9	<0.005	1.07	0.08	<0.001	3.54	0.001	0.06	<0.01	<0.05	<0.005	0.05	0.28
MC17-01	0.95	0.2	<0.005	0.33	0.05	0.002	0.07	<0.001	0.02	<0.01	0.10	<0.005	<0.01	<0.05
MC17-02	4.95	0.7	<0.005	1.11	0.08	<0.001	4.14	<0.001	0.07	<0.01	1.17	<0.005	0.03	0.43
MC17-03	6.49	0.8	<0.005	1.49	0.16	<0.001	4.57	<0.001	0.06	<0.01	4.27	<0.005	0.04	0.25
MC17-04	3.12	0.6	<0.005	1.78	0.27	<0.001	0.81	<0.001	0.06	<0.01	0.40	<0.005	0.04	<0.05
MC17-04PD	3.14	0.6	<0.005	1.78	0.27	<0.001	0.72	<0.001	0.07	<0.01	0.41	<0.005	0.04	<0.05
MC17-05	3.98	0.7	<0.005	1.73	0.17	<0.001	3.74	<0.001	0.10	<0.01	1.14	<0.005	0.05	0.17
MC17-06	16.78	1.1	<0.005	1.71	0.46	<0.001	0.24	0.008	0.04	0.02	3.84	<0.005	<0.01	0.09
MC17-07	27.52	1.2	<0.005	0.26	0.05	<0.001	0.27	0.011	0.03	<0.01	>10	<0.005	<0.01	0.11
MC17-08	11.50	1.8	<0.005	0.75	0.17	<0.001	0.33	<0.001	0.04	<0.01	6.91	<0.005	<0.01	0.14
MC17-09	12.96	0.6	<0.005	2.20	0.22	<0.001	0.77	0.001	0.16	<0.01	0.31	<0.005	<0.01	2.01
DUP MC17-05	4.03	0.7	<0.005	1.74	0.17	<0.001	3.78	<0.001	0.10	<0.01	1.15	<0.005	0.05	0.16
DUP MC17-06														
STD BLANK	<0.05	<0.1	<0.005	<0.05	<0.01	<0.001	<0.05	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05	<0.005	<0.01	<0.05
STD BLANK														
STD CDN-ME-1303	7.42	0.8	<0.005	0.98	1.35	0.002	1.55	0.002	0.05	1.23	1.74	0.017	0.02	0.21
STD OREAS 601														

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Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
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To: **Jaxon Minerals Inc.**
701-595 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2T5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: YVR1710761-R1

Project Name: More Creek
Job Received Date: 30-Aug-2017
Job Report Date: 13-Sep-2017
Report Version: R1

	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	ICP-240	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117
	Tl	V	W	Zn	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co
	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	0.005	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.2	0.001	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.1
Granite Blank	<0.005	0.012	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05	1.96	1.6	<0.001	<10	92	<0.05	1.00	0.06	8.9
Granite Blank	<0.005	0.008	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05	1.59	1.8	<0.001	<10	103	<0.05	0.81	<0.05	6.4
MC17-01	<0.005	0.001	<0.01	<0.01	0.20	0.35	0.8	<0.001	<10	91	0.38	1.94	0.09	0.8
MC17-02	<0.005	0.006	<0.01	<0.01	0.42	1.73	3.1	0.016	<10	209	0.16	0.63	0.30	7.5
MC17-03	<0.005	0.009	<0.01	<0.01	4.00	0.22	121.2	1.119	<10	46	0.28	4.19	0.10	16.7
MC17-04	<0.005	0.002	<0.01	<0.01	0.09	0.18	2.7	0.031	<10	71	0.09	6.04	0.28	1.8
MC17-04PD	<0.005	0.002	<0.01	<0.01	0.07	0.15	2.5	0.021	<10	66	0.10	6.08	0.27	1.8
MC17-05	<0.005	0.005	<0.01	<0.01	0.19	0.17	5.1	0.158	<10	54	0.09	5.23	0.17	5.5
MC17-06	<0.005	0.004	<0.01	0.10	0.74	0.24	176.8	0.040	15	60	0.20	0.34	3.90	64.6
MC17-07	<0.005	0.006	<0.01	<0.01	5.57	0.26	219.7	0.172	18	11	0.25	0.05	0.09	69.5
MC17-08	<0.005	0.008	<0.01	<0.01	1.20	0.27	322.2	0.144	13	27	<0.05	0.13	<0.05	6.0
MC17-09	<0.005	0.061	<0.01	0.01	<0.05	0.85	4.5	0.012	15	199	<0.05	2.85	0.10	39.3
DUP MC17-05	<0.005	0.004	<0.01	<0.01										
DUP MC17-06					0.73	0.23	174.2	0.040	12	56	0.19	0.34	3.92	66.8
STD BLANK	<0.005	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01										
STD BLANK					<0.05	<0.01	<0.2	<0.001	<10	<10	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1
STD CDN-ME-1303	<0.005	0.009	<0.01	0.95										
STD OREAS 601					47.59	0.82	318.0	0.763	<10	190	21.22	1.10	7.58	4.7

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701-595 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2T5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: YVR1710761-R1

Project Name: More Creek
Job Received Date: 30-Aug-2017
Job Report Date: 13-Sep-2017
Report Version: R1

Sample ID	IMS-117 Cr ppm 1	IMS-117 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Fe % 0.01	IMS-117 Ga ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Hg ppm 0.01	IMS-117 K % 0.01	IMS-117 La ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Mg % 0.01	IMS-117 Mn ppm 5	IMS-117 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Na % 0.01	IMS-117 Ni ppm 0.1	IMS-117 P ppm 10	IMS-117 Pb ppm 0.2
Granite Blank	26	27.0	2.68	4.9	<0.01	0.30	7.5	0.92	423	0.44	0.17	13.9	596	2.2
Granite Blank	12	17.4	2.31	4.3	<0.01	0.33	5.4	0.65	376	0.56	0.15	5.5	566	2.0
MC17-01	18	2.8	0.94	0.9	<0.01	0.03	1.9	0.34	490	18.88	0.02	2.1	161	13.3
MC17-02	6	23.2	4.35	5.7	0.04	0.12	3.5	1.10	698	1.24	0.08	1.7	666	7.9
MC17-03	3	58.2	6.28	0.9	0.01	0.11	4.3	1.48	1504	1.67	0.07	3.9	648	7.9
MC17-04	11	19.9	2.99	0.7	<0.01	0.09	2.6	1.86	2611	1.57	0.03	1.5	663	9.4
MC17-04PD	10	21.9	3.02	0.5	<0.01	0.08	2.5	1.87	2627	1.50	0.03	1.5	708	9.1
MC17-05	6	18.7	3.83	0.8	<0.01	0.09	4.1	1.80	1646	3.84	0.06	4.4	1008	4.7
MC17-06	17	12.1	15.61	0.5	0.86	0.15	0.7	1.60	4268	1.19	0.01	64.2	380	169.7
MC17-07	5	174.5	26.47	0.5	0.30	0.19	0.7	0.16	400	0.59	<0.01	95.1	187	37.0
MC17-08	9	23.3	11.30	0.7	0.24	0.22	1.0	0.58	1622	0.86	<0.01	5.8	340	20.3
MC17-09	2	33.9	11.33	3.6	0.18	0.13	5.7	2.13	1969	0.77	0.03	3.0	1345	1.5
DUP MC17-05														
DUP MC17-06	17	12.1	15.68	0.5	0.86	0.15	0.7	1.59	4172	1.22	0.01	66.0	364	168.5
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK	<1	<0.2	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.01	<5	<0.05	<0.01	<0.2	<10	<0.2
STD CDN-ME-1303														
STD OREAS 601	45	1027.3	2.14	5.1	0.30	0.26	20.6	0.20	443	3.62	0.08	23.7	352	279.1

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V6C 2T5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: YVR1710761-R1

Project Name: More Creek
Job Received Date: 30-Aug-2017
Job Report Date: 13-Sep-2017
Report Version: R1

Sample ID	IMS-117 Re ppm 0.005	IMS-117 S % 0.01	IMS-117 Sb ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Sc ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Se ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Sr ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Te ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Th ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Ti % 0.005	IMS-117 Tl ppm 0.05	IMS-117 U ppm 0.05	IMS-117 V ppm 1	IMS-117 W ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Y ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Zn ppm 2
Granite Blank	<0.005	<0.01	0.11	4.0	<0.2	66.2	<0.05	2.8	0.141	0.12	0.50	70	0.16	5.8	48
Granite Blank	<0.005	0.03	0.29	3.1	<0.2	57.0	<0.05	2.4	0.128	0.10	0.58	49	0.11	5.3	42
MC17-01	<0.005	0.07	0.14	1.2	<0.2	56.3	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	6	0.06	3.5	22
MC17-02	<0.005	1.20	0.23	6.4	0.9	25.1	0.20	0.6	0.264	0.06	0.43	29	0.16	13.1	94
MC17-03	<0.005	4.61	0.78	6.8	0.9	236.1	3.45	2.3	<0.005	<0.05	0.32	21	0.16	11.2	27
MC17-04	<0.005	0.42	0.37	2.1	<0.2	339.5	0.08	0.5	<0.005	<0.05	0.07	4	0.06	11.2	41
MC17-04PD	<0.005	0.44	0.36	2.0	<0.2	343.7	0.10	0.5	<0.005	<0.05	0.07	4	0.06	11.4	43
MC17-05	<0.005	1.22	0.67	5.9	0.3	306.0	0.31	1.6	<0.005	<0.05	0.47	8	0.08	9.5	30
MC17-06	<0.005	3.76	3.67	4.3	0.2	25.9	0.08	0.4	<0.005	0.10	0.08	19	<0.05	4.4	855
MC17-07	<0.005	>10	15.35	2.5	1.0	4.2	0.56	0.4	<0.005	0.16	0.06	13	<0.05	1.6	23
MC17-08	<0.005	6.87	25.15	3.2	<0.2	11.2	<0.05	0.3	<0.005	0.20	0.07	11	0.35	2.3	11
MC17-09	0.005	0.30	1.10	28.2	<0.2	24.4	<0.05	0.4	0.006	0.06	<0.05	261	0.26	21.1	115
DUP MC17-05															
DUP MC17-06	<0.005	3.75	3.67	4.4	0.3	25.1	<0.05	0.4	<0.005	0.09	0.08	18	<0.05	4.4	855
STD BLANK															
STD BLANK	<0.005	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<0.2	<0.5	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<0.05	<0.5	<2
STD CDN-ME-1303															
STD OREAS 601	<0.005	1.05	22.76	1.6	11.6	34.4	14.21	6.6	0.008	0.73	1.87	10	1.13	6.2	1271

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