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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37939

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 9629

AUTHOR(S): Derrick Strickland

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5717175

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: 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:

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British Columbia V6Z 2A9

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

1) Jaxon Mining Inc

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

Suite 1100 - 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,

Next Page

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	6 31 ICP Ultra-trace		9629
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			0
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			0
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	9629

Print Form

Assessment Report

Geochemical Sampling
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

57º 03’ N Latitude
130º 55' W Longitude
Liard Mining Division

For Jaxon Mining Inc

Prepared by:

Derrick Strickland, P. Geo.

November 7, 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.

Jaxon Mining mobilized to be on Site on September 1 2018 undertake a reconnaissance exploration program on the More Creek Property. The site visit was intended to the retreats of the glaciers and sample new exposers.

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.

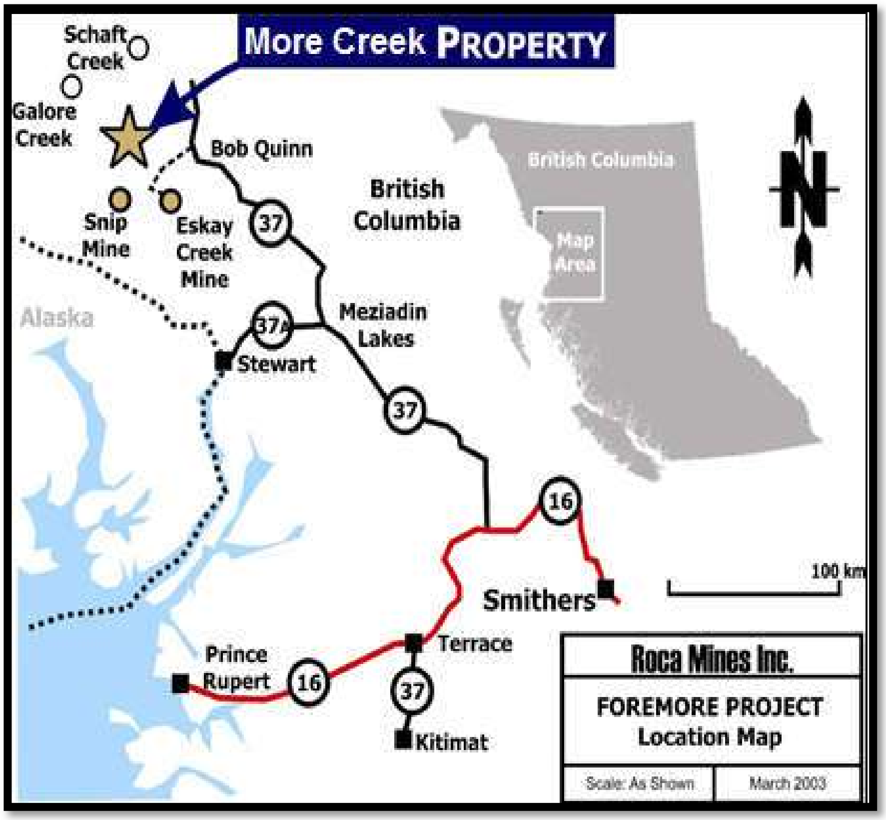
The Property is located along the western margin of the Intermontane Belt, adjacent to the high relief of the Coast Range Mountains, in the headwaters of the east and south flowing tributaries of More Creek and headwaters of north flowing Mess Creek, all within the Stikine River drainage basin. Topography 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

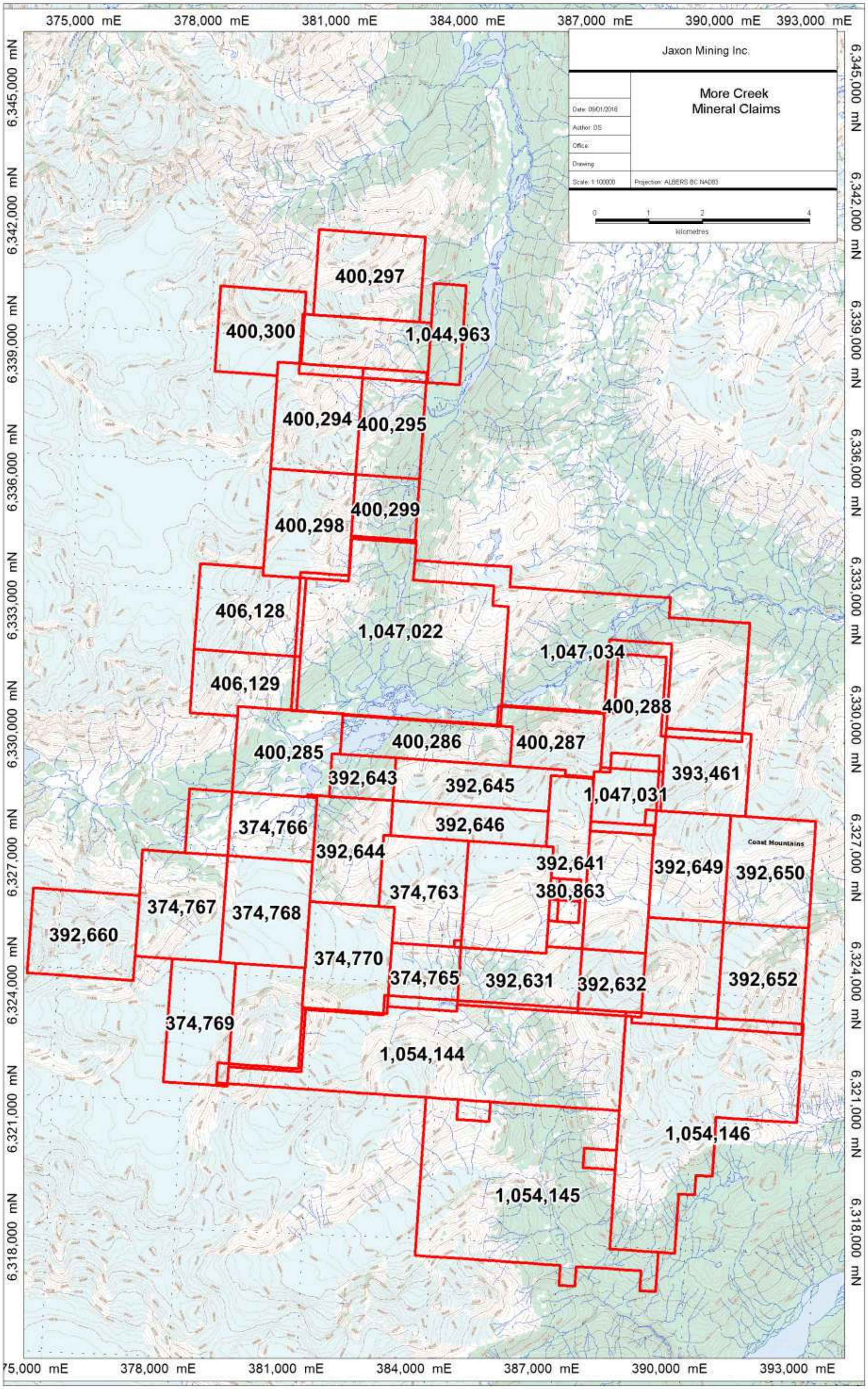


The geological setting of the More Creek Property has been described by Harris (2002) and by Sears (2004). The geology of the property area is described most recently in B.C. Geological Survey reports (Logan, 2004; Logan et al, 2000 and Logan et al, 1992).

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.

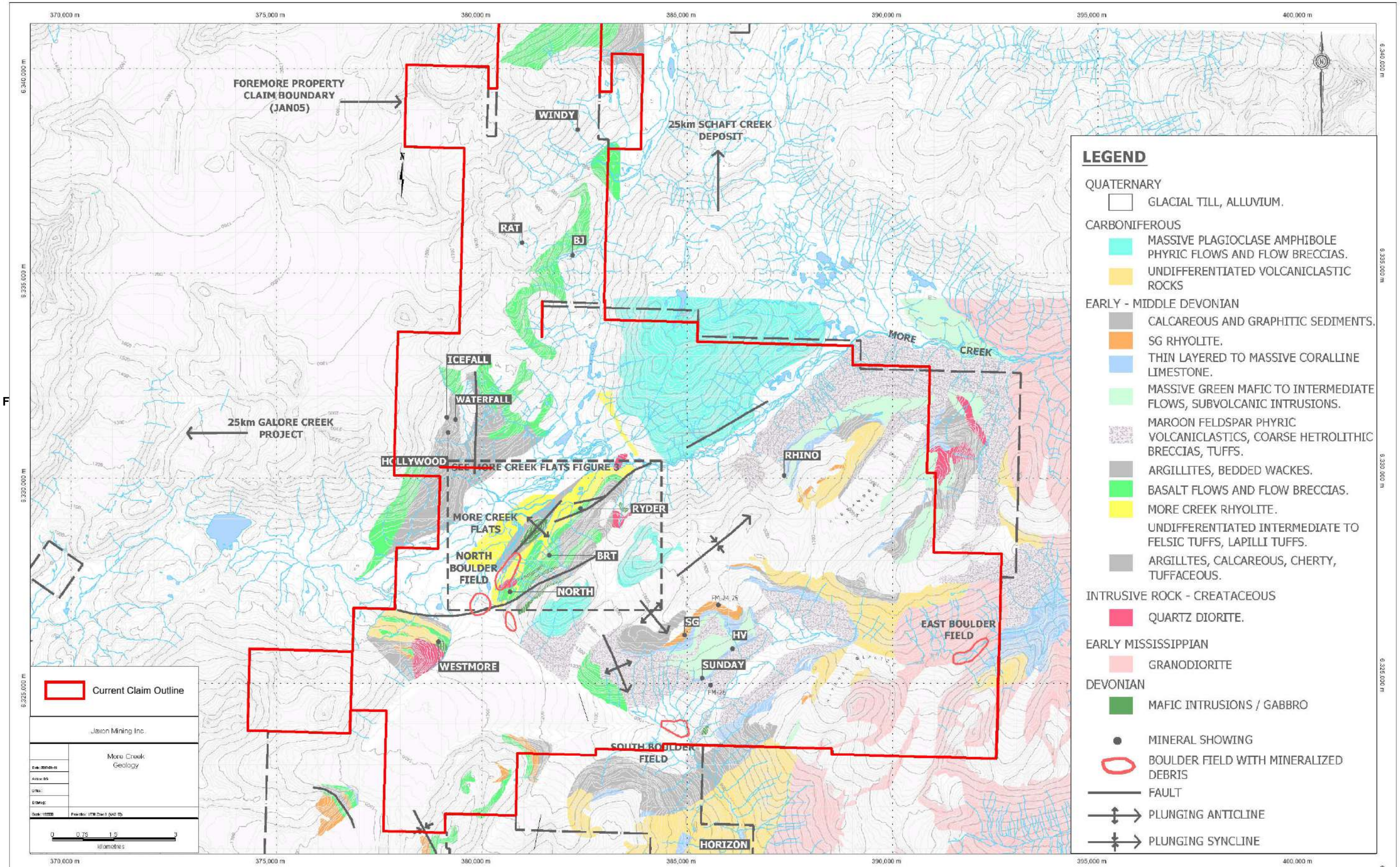
The sulphide mineralization in the More Creek Flats area is hosted primarily in volcaniclastic rocks of the More Creek Rhyolite and, to a lesser extent, in basalt flows. The sulphide mineralization takes on a number of styles occurring as (1) wide sections of disseminated pyrite host in the More Creek 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 a crew to be on site on September 1 2018 undertake a reconnaissance exploration program on the More Creek Property. The site visit was intended to the retreats of the glaciers and sample new exposers.

The field crew consisted of two experienced geologists. The crew stayed in a rented reactional vehicle at the Bob Quinn air strip. The crew was mobilized from Vancouver. The crew drove from Vancouver to the Bob Quinn airstrip in the rented reactional vehicle and drove back to Vancouver.

The program consisted of the collection of six rock samples, see table 3 and figure 4 for locations.

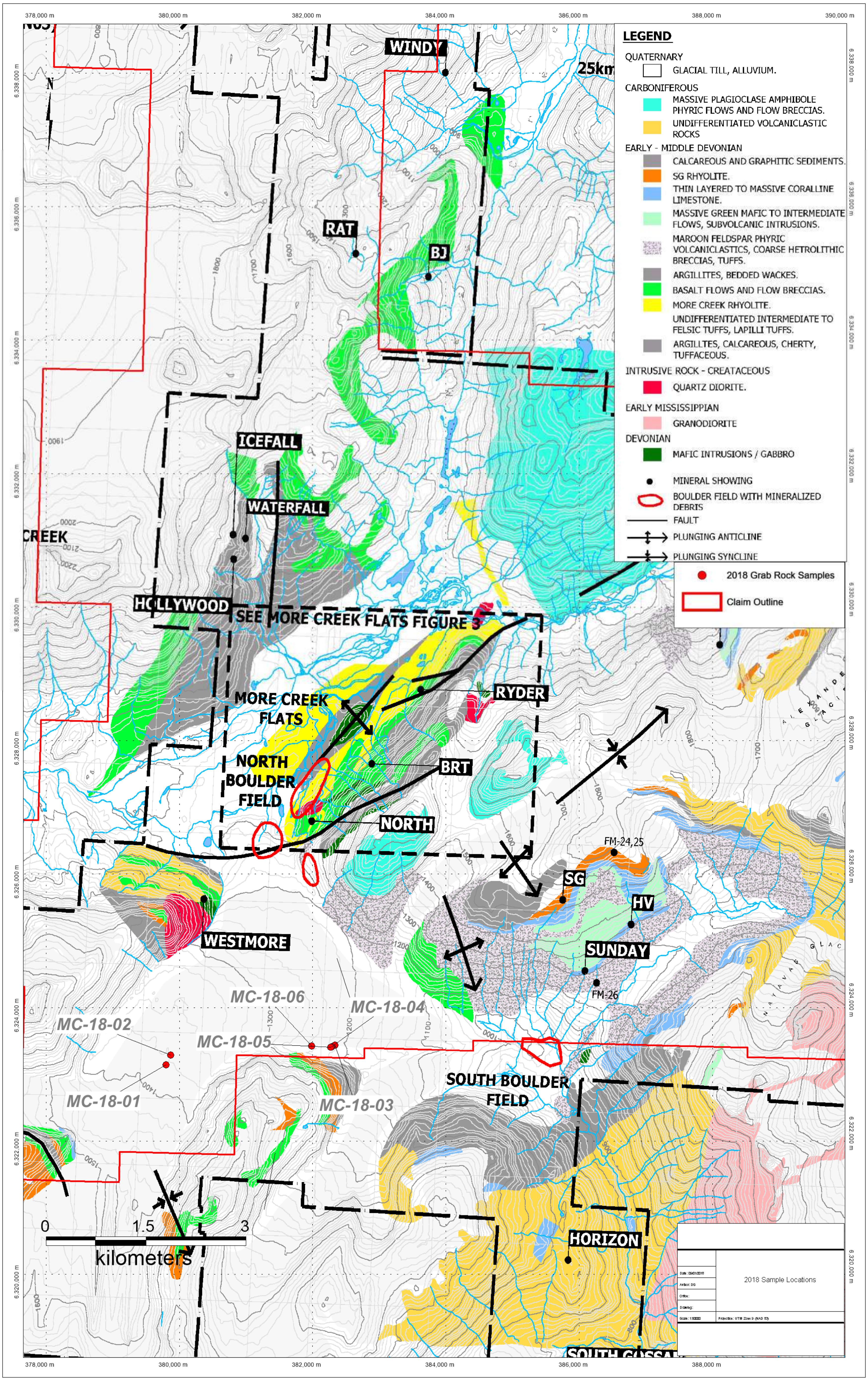
None of rocks from the 2018 exploration program yielded significant results.

Table 3: Sample Data

Sample No.	Nad83E	Nad83N	Type	
MC-18-01	379800	6323146	Float	No rock description available
MC-18-02	379870.5	6323292	Float	No rock description available
MC-18-03	382333.3	6323441	Out Crop	No rock description available
MC-18-04	382285.4	6323415	Out Crop	No rock description available
MC-18-05	382268.2	6323410	Out Crop	No rock description available
MC-18-06	381982.6	6323429	Out Crop	No rock description available

Sample No.	Co_ppm	Ni_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cs_ppm	Ba_ppm	Ho_ppm	Au_ppb	Pb_ppm
MC-18-01	31.4	43.1	4.7	0.095	0.13	35.6	0.5	1	1.8
MC-18-02	17.2	19.1	72.9	0.091	0.05	55.2	0.2	1.6	6.4
MC-18-03	22.2	23.2	140	0.083	0.18	35.5	0.3	3	1.7
MC-18-04	15.5	43.3	51.8	0.054	0.21	1140	0.3	1	1.4
MC-18-05	10.4	4.6	29.8	0.093	0.28	67.3	0.4	8.8	3.4
MC-18-06	7.5	10.5	16.6	0.278	0.04	35.1	0.4	1.6	7

Figure 4: Summer 2018 Locations



9 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The Jaxon Mining Inc sampling program was conducted using a helicopter supported crew of two professional geoscientists. The crews was based out of Bob Quinn Air Strip and access to the area and sample sites via helicopter.

The rock samples collected during 2018, had hand GPS location, The rocks were placed in marked poly bags, sealed with zap straps, placed into marked rice bags, double sealed with zap straps, and shipped and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC (an accredited laboratory ISO 9001:2008.).

The Rock samples were prepared using Code RX1 Crush (< 7 kg) up to 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split (250 g) and pulverize (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 µm

included cleaner sande UT-1M Aqua REga ICP MS A 0.5 g sample is digested in aqua regia at 90 °C in a microprocessor-controlled digestion block for 2 hours. Digested samples are diluted and analyzed by Perkin Elmer Sciex ELAN 6000, 6100 or 9000 ICP/MS. One blank is run for every 68 samples. An in-house control sample is run every 33 samples. Digested standards are run every 68 samples. After every 15 samples, a digestion duplicate is analyzed. Instrument is recalibrated every 68 samples.

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 1251 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 7 th day of November 2018

Original Singed

____
Derrick Strickland, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A: Statement of Costs

Exploration Work type	**Comment**	**Days**			
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Derrick Strickland Geologist	September 1 (one day moblization)	2	$750.00	$1,500.00	
Carl von Einsiedel Geologist	September 1 (one day moblization)	2.1	$750.00	$1,575.00	
				$3,075.00	
Office Studies	**List Personnel**				
Report preparation	Derrick Strickland Geologist	1.4	750	1050	
Other (specify)					
				$1,050.00	
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Rock Samples		6		215.7	
				$215.70	
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
1/4 of the Moblization Costs	RV Rental	1.00	$200.00	$200.00	
RV Rental for Sept 1, 2018		1.00	$200.00	$200.00	
Helicopter (hours)		1.70	$1,994.00	$3,389.80	
Fule for moblization			$250.00	$250.00	
Other					
				$4,039.80	
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Per deium		4.00	$50.00	$200.00	
				$200.00	
Miscellaneous					
Telephone	1 Satphones	4.00	$14.00	$56.00	
Sample Shippling				$34.00	
	1 Radios	4.00	$10.00	$40.00	
Shipping of Samples/ Gear				$74.00	
				$204.00	
Sub Total				**$8,784.50**	
Management 10%				$878.45	
TOTAL Expenditures				**$9,662.95**	
\					

APPENDIX B: Assay Data

Date Submitted:	04-Sep-18
Invoice No.:	A18-12288
Invoice Date:	28-Sep-18
Your Reference:	More Creek 2018

Tyro Industries
1158-409 Granville Street
Vancouver BC V6C 1T3
Canada

ATTN: Derrick Strickland

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

6 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested: Code UT-1-Kamloops Aqua Regia ICP/MS

REPORT **A18-12288**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

Assays are recommended for values above the upper limit. The Au from AR-MS is only semi-quantitative. For accurate Au data, fire assay is recommended.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
9989 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, V2C 6T4
TELEPHONE +250 573-4484 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Kamloops@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Ti	S	P	Li	Be	B	Na	Mg	Al	K	Bi	Ca	Sc	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.001	1	0.001	0.1	0.1	1	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
MC-18-01	0.309	< 1	0.106	37.4	0.2	1	0.037	3.53	2.98	0.27	< 0.02	2.77	14.5	127	102	1660	6.54	31.4	43.1	4.7	85.8	6.13	< 0.1
MC-18-02	0.151	< 1	0.280	5.3	0.3	2	0.024	1.01	1.63	0.12	0.03	3.63	4.1	73	34	444	2.56	17.2	19.1	72.9	38.9	4.81	0.2
MC-18-03	0.002	< 1	0.049	15.1	0.2	2	0.075	2.04	2.20	0.19	0.11	3.41	20.6	155	17	1410	5.85	22.2	23.2	140	67.2	8.27	< 0.1
MC-18-04	0.001	< 1	0.014	3.0	0.2	1	0.026	3.90	0.90	0.35	< 0.02	9.47	7.9	37	59	1760	4.64	15.5	43.3	51.8	20.9	< 0.02	< 0.1
MC-18-05	0.001	< 1	0.030	0.8	0.2	2	0.046	1.83	0.60	0.30	0.17	6.14	11.8	41	15	1380	3.52	10.4	4.6	29.8	14.3	1.32	< 0.1
MC-18-06	< 0.001	< 1	0.007	0.2	0.2	< 1	0.024	5.48	0.23	0.12	< 0.02	14.4	3.3	11	4	2830	6.08	7.5	10.5	16.6	68.3	0.25	< 0.1

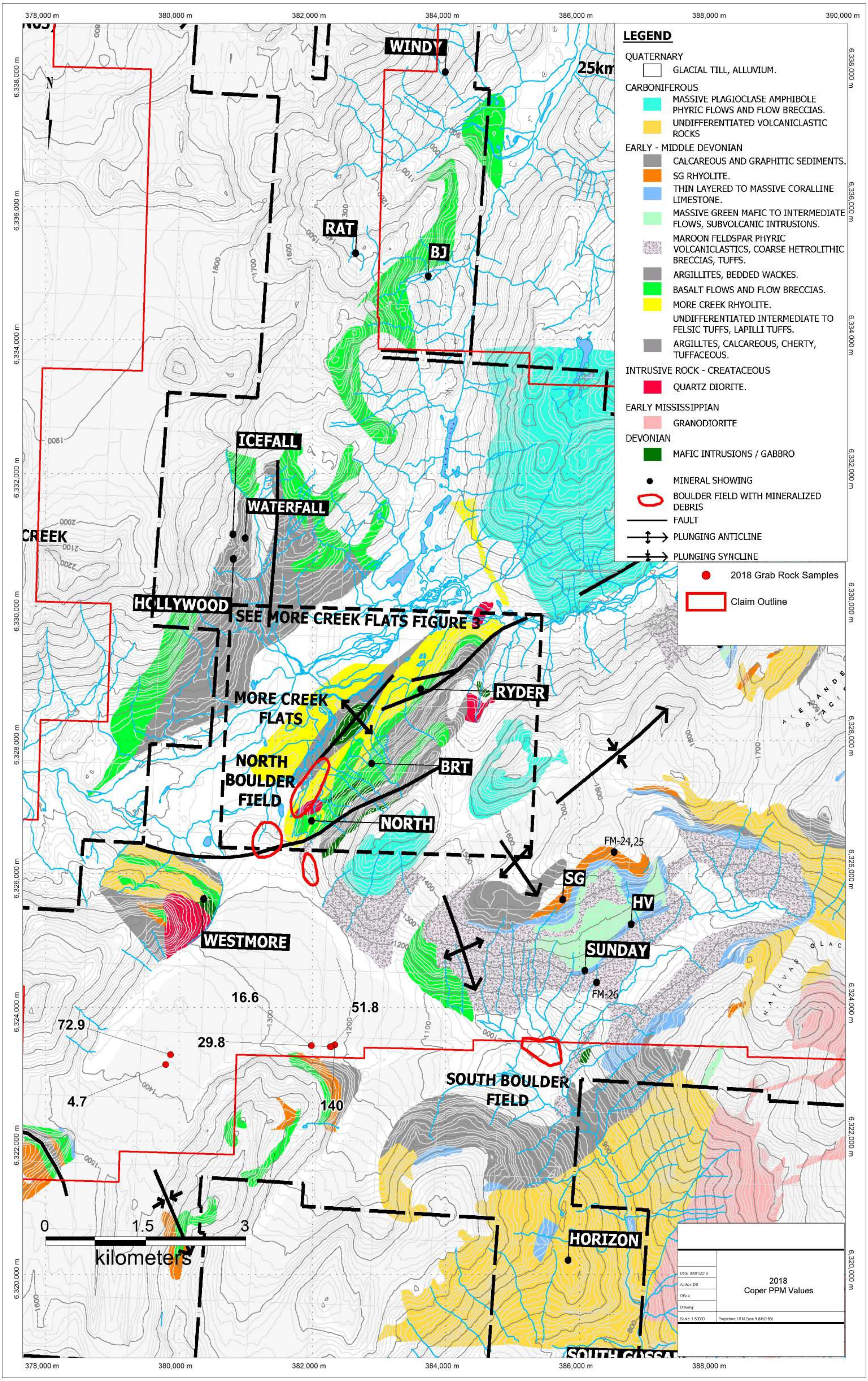
Analyte Symbol	As	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Ag	In	Sn	Sb	Te	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Cd	Pr	Nd	Sm	Se	Eu	Gd
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.002	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
MC-18-01	4.7	3.8	30.5	12.0	4.4	< 0.1	0.16	0.095	< 0.02	0.10	0.41	< 0.02	0.13	35.6	2.7	4.38	0.06	0.8	4.34	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.8
MC-18-02	7.5	0.8	708	5.70	1.6	1.7	0.30	0.091	< 0.02	0.16	0.52	0.02	0.05	55.2	7.9	15.2	0.09	1.7	7.79	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.5
MC-18-03	1.8	2.3	37.7	5.85	0.7	< 0.1	0.38	0.083	0.06	< 0.05	0.09	0.05	0.18	35.5	1.2	2.77	0.08	0.5	2.94	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.7
MC-18-04	0.2	5.1	151	6.72	0.2	< 0.1	0.60	0.054	0.05	< 0.05	0.11	< 0.02	0.21	1140	< 0.5	1.32	0.11	0.3	1.91	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.5
MC-18-05	5.4	4.3	72.3	8.30	0.7	< 0.1	0.39	0.093	0.05	< 0.05	0.21	< 0.02	0.28	67.3	0.6	1.64	0.14	0.3	1.92	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.7
MC-18-06	8.1	2.0	249	13.4	0.9	< 0.1	1.24	0.278	< 0.02	< 0.05	0.31	< 0.02	0.04	35.1	2.7	5.66	0.31	0.8	5.24	1.8	0.4	0.9	2.7

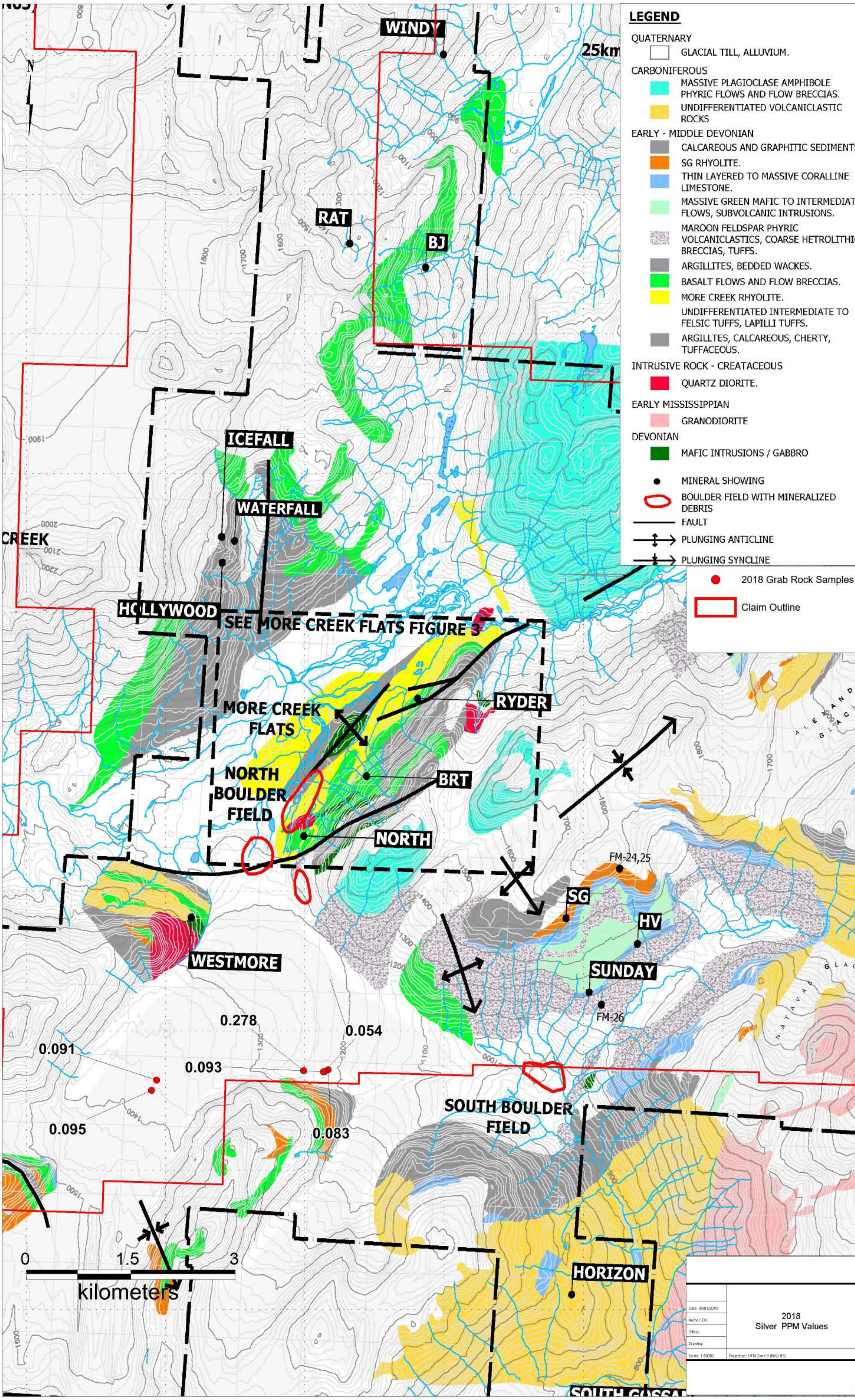
Analyte Symbol	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Au	Tl	Pb	Th	U	Hg
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
Lower Limit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.5	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	10
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
MC-18-01	0.3	1.9	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	< 0.05	0.2	< 0.001	1.0	0.02	1.8	0.3	0.1	< 10
MC-18-02	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	0.2	0.001	1.6	< 0.02	6.4	1.4	0.4	< 10
MC-18-03	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	< 0.1	0.6	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.001	3.0	< 0.02	1.7	0.5	< 0.1	30
MC-18-04	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	1.0	0.02	1.4	0.1	< 0.1	< 10
MC-18-05	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.7	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.001	8.8	0.03	3.4	0.3	< 0.1	170
MC-18-06	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.002	1.6	< 0.02	7.0	0.2	0.1	20

Analyte Symbol	Ti	S	P	Li	Be	B	Na	Mg	Al	K	Bi	Ca	Sc	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.001	1	0.001	0.1	0.1	1	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas		< 1	0.060	24.2	0.8		0.030	1.31	2.98	0.50	13.7	0.40	3.7	32	44	753	5.11	19.4	36.4	2250	260	7.84	0.1
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert		0.386	0.063	22.8	0.65		0.021	1.33	2.72	0.376	10.3	0.324	3.15	29.4	40.7	730	5.05	19.4	34.3	2176	256	7.62	0.10
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas		< 1	0.062	24.3	0.8		0.029	1.29	2.96	0.49	13.4	0.40	3.6	32	43	763	5.12	18.9	35.2	2170	252	7.27	< 0.1
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert		0.386	0.063	22.8	0.65		0.021	1.33	2.72	0.376	10.3	0.324	3.15	29.4	40.7	730	5.05	19.4	34.3	2176	256	7.62	0.10
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas		< 1	0.056	24.4	0.8			1.40	2.98	0.42	21.7	0.40	3.5	31	41	868	5.94	21.8	33.7	4440	331	7.98	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert		0.684	0.061	23.4	0.61			1.43	2.80	0.322	21.8	0.326	3.09	30.6	39.4	850	5.91	22.2	32.7	4248	335	8.01	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas		< 1	0.057	24.1	0.7			1.35	2.90	0.41	21.0	0.40	3.4	31	39	870	5.89	21.3	32.7	4290	323	7.59	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert		0.684	0.061	23.4	0.61			1.43	2.80	0.322	21.8	0.326	3.09	30.6	39.4	850	5.91	22.2	32.7	4248	335	8.01	
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 1	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	0.013	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	2	< 1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	0.5	0.03	< 0.1
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 1	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	0.013	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	1	< 1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	0.3	0.02	< 0.1
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 1	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 1	0.010	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	1	< 1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	0.4	< 0.02	< 0.1

Analyte Symbol	As	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Ag	In	Sn	Sb	Te	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Cd	Pr	Nd	Sm	Se	Eu	Gd
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.002	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	6.6	28.6	15.1	21.6	13.3	0.7	0.76	0.726	0.27	4.05	0.61		1.95	87.6	37.1	72.3	0.28	7.9	30.9	5.4	2.9		5.1
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	6.12	22.7	15.0	16.0	22.3	0.35	0.69	0.851	0.24	3.83	0.57		1.76	70	32.5	63	0.28	7.33	27.5	4.98	3.44		4.44
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	6.4	28.0	14.5	21.7	12.8	0.6	0.70	0.754	0.25	4.03	0.58		1.91	86.5	36.8	70.6	0.26	7.7	30.9	5.4	3.0		5.2
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	6.12	22.7	15.0	16.0	22.3	0.35	0.69	0.851	0.24	3.83	0.57		1.76	70	32.5	63	0.28	7.33	27.5	4.98	3.44		4.44
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	7.1	24.3	13.5	19.6	7.9		0.86	1.52	0.48	6.24	0.64		1.60	70.6	34.3	66.5	0.37	7.3	28.4	5.0	5.7		4.7
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	7.07	19.6	13.6	14.3	22.5		0.84	1.62	0.45	5.99	0.58		1.56	54	30.0	60	0.40	6.79	25.4	4.34	5.99		4.07
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	7.3	24.2	13.2	20.3	7.8		0.83	1.56	0.45	6.30	0.63		1.58	68.4	34.4	64.8	0.40	7.0	28.5	5.0	6.2		4.8
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	7.07	19.6	13.6	14.3	22.5		0.84	1.62	0.45	5.99	0.58		1.56	54	30.0	60	0.40	6.79	25.4	4.34	5.99		4.07
Method Blank	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.03	< 0.002	< 0.02	< 0.05	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	7.7	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.02	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.02	0.004	< 0.02	< 0.05	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	7.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.02	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.02	0.005	< 0.02	< 0.05	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	6.3	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.02	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1

Analyte Symbol	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Au	Tl	Pb	Th	U	Hg
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
Lower Limit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.5	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	10
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	0.7							0.1		1.4			0.17	64.9	16.1	2.3	
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	0.62							0.61		1.12			0.14	60	14.5	1.98	
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	0.7							0.1		1.4			0.17	64.5	16.0	2.3	
OREAS 922 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	0.62							0.61		1.12			0.14	60	14.5	1.98	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	0.7							0.1		1.7			0.14	84.4	16.0	2.2	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	0.54							0.60		1.96			0.12	81	14.3	1.80	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	0.7							0.1		1.6			0.15	82.8	15.7	2.2	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	0.54							0.60		1.96			0.12	81	14.3	1.80	
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.9	0.02	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 10
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	1.3	< 0.02	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 10
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.8	< 0.02	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 10


LEGEND
QUATERNARY
GLACIAL TILL, ALLUVIUM.
CARBONIFEROUS
MASSIVE PLAGIOCLASE AMPHIBOLE PHYRIC FLOWS AND FLOW BRECCIAS.
UNDIFFERENTIATED VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS
EARLY - MIDDLE DEVONIAN
CALCAREOUS AND GRAPHITIC SEDIMENTS.
SG RHYOLITE.
THIN LAYERED TO MASSIVE CORALLINE LIMESTONE.
MASSIVE GREEN MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE FLOWS, SUBVOLCANIC INTRUSIONS.
MAROON FELDSPAR PHYRIC VOLCANICLASTICS, COARSE HETROLITHIC BRECCIAS, TUFFS.
ARGILLITES, BEDDED WACKES.
BASALT FLOWS AND FLOW BRECCIAS.
MORE CREEK RHYOLITE.
UNDIFFERENTIATED INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC TUFFS, LAPILLI TUFFS.
ARGILLTES, CALCAREOUS, CHERTY, TUFFACEOUS.
INTRUSIVE ROCK - CREATACEOUS
QUARTZ DIORITE.
EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN
GRANODIORITE
DEVONIAN
MAFIC INTRUSIONS / GABBRO
MINERAL SHOWING
BOULDER FIELD WITH MINERALIZED DEBRIS
FAULT
PLUNGING ANTICLINE
PLUNGING SYNCLINE
2018 Grab Rock Samples
Claim Outline
WINDY
25km
RAT
BJ
ICEFALL
WATERFALL
CREEK
HOLLYWOOD
SEE MORE CREEK FLATS FIGURE 3
MORE CREEK FLATS
RYDER
NORTH BOULDER FIELD
BRT
NORTH
WESTMORE
SG
HV
SUNDAY
FM-24,25
FM-26
SOUTH BOULDER FIELD
HORIZON
SOUTH GUSSAN
16.6
51.8
72.9
29.8
4.7
140
0
1.5
3
kilometers
N
378,000 m
380,000 m
382,000 m
384,000 m
386,000 m
388,000 m
390,000 m
6,338,000 m
6,336,000 m
6,334,000 m
6,332,000 m
6,330,000 m
6,328,000 m
6,326,000 m
6,324,000 m
6,322,000 m
6,320,000 m
Date: 09/01/2018
Author: DS
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:50000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
2018
Coper PPM Values


LEGEND
QUATERNARY
GLACIAL TILL, ALLUVIUM.
CARBONIFEROUS
MASSIVE PLAGIOCLASE AMPHIBOLE PHYRIC FLOWS AND FLOW BRECCIAS.
UNDIFFERENTIATED VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS
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EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN
GRANODIORITE
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MAFIC INTRUSIONS / GABBRO
MINERAL SHOWING
BOULDER FIELD WITH MINERALIZED DEBRIS
FAULT
PLUNGING ANTICLINE
PLUNGING SYNCLINE
2018 Grab Rock Samples
Claim Outline
WINDY
25km
RAT
BJ
ICEFALL
WATERFALL
CREEK
HOLLYWOOD
SEE MORE CREEK FLATS FIGURE 3
MORE CREEK FLATS
RYDER
NORTH BOULDER FIELD
BRT
NORTH
WESTMORE
SG
HV
SUNDAY
FM-24,25
FM-26
SOUTH BOULDER FIELD
HORIZON
SOUTH GOSSAN
0.278
0.054
0.091
0.093
0.095
0.083
0
1.5
3
kilometers
2018
Silver PPM Values
Author: DS
Scale: 1:50000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
378,000 m
380,000 m
382,000 m
384,000 m
386,000 m
388,000 m
390,000 m
6,338,000 m
6,336,000 m
6,334,000 m
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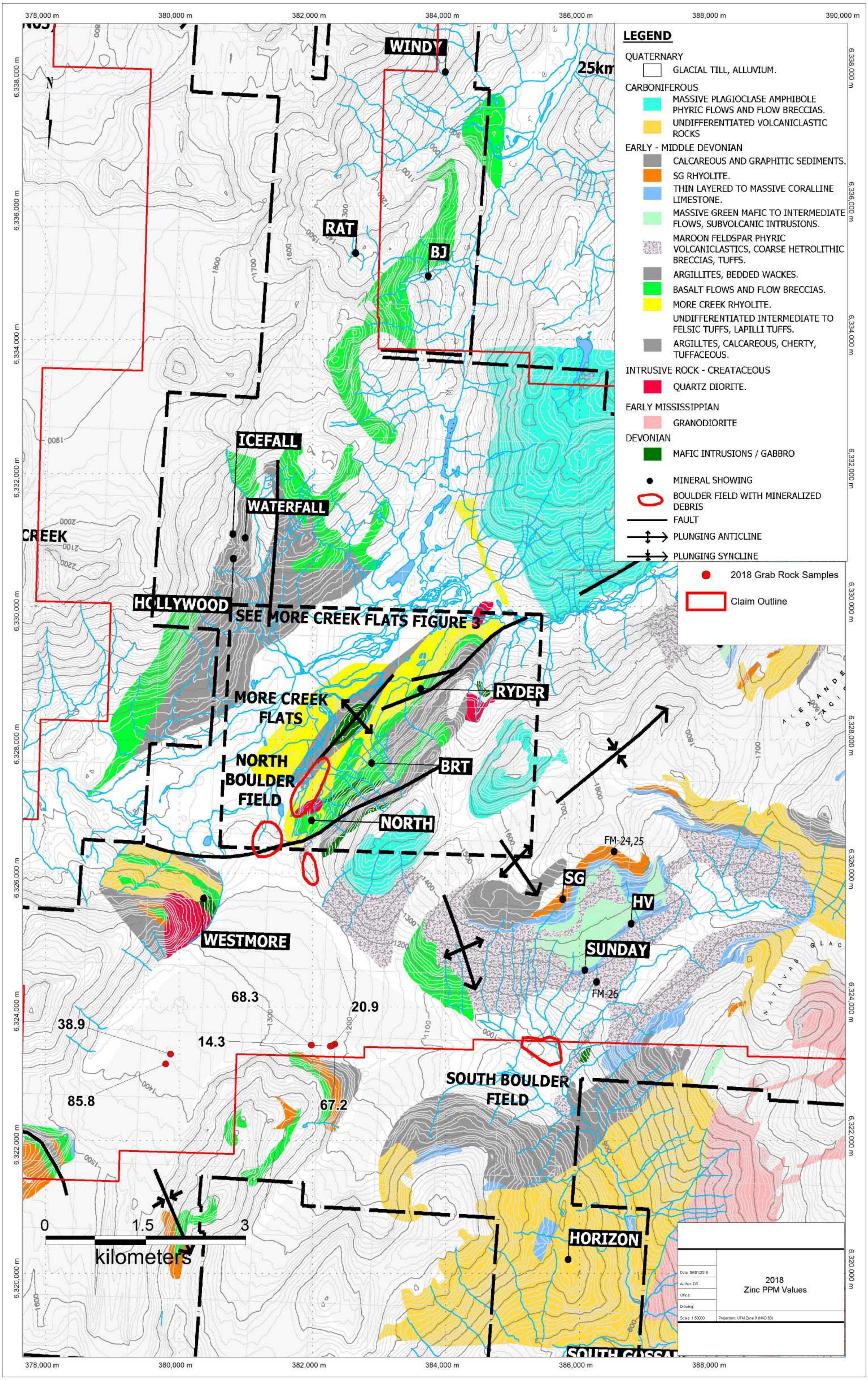
6,322,000 m
6,320,000 m



LEGEND
QUATERNARY
GLACIAL TILL, ALLUVIUM.
CARBONIFEROUS
MASSIVE PLAGIOCLASE AMPHIBOLE PHYRIC FLOWS AND FLOW BRECCIAS.
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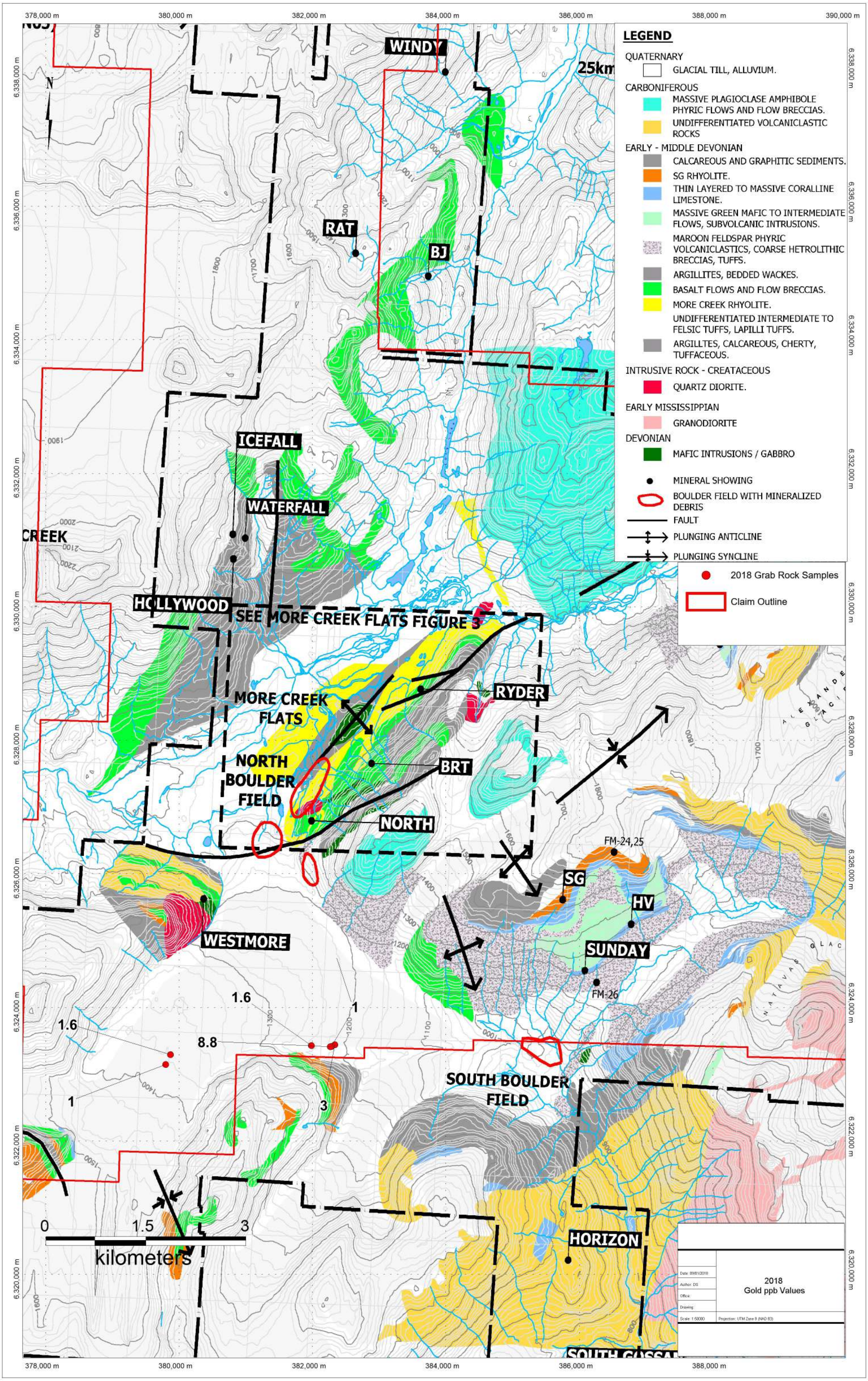
BOULDER FIELD WITH MINERALIZED DEBRIS
FAULT
PLUNGING ANTICLINE
PLUNGING SYNCLINE
2018 Grab Rock Samples
Claim Outline
WINDY
RAT
BJ
ICEFALL
WATERFALL
HOLLYWOOD
SEE MORE CREEK FLATS FIGURE 3
MORE CREEK FLATS
RYDER
NORTH BOULDER FIELD
BRT
NORTH
WESTMORE
SG
HV
SUNDAY
FM-24,25
FM-26
SOUTH BOULDER FIELD
HORIZON
68.3
20.9
38.9
14.3
85.8
67.2
0
1.5
3
kilometers
2018
Zinc PPM Values
Scale: 1:50000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)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QUATERNARY
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BOULDER FIELD WITH MINERALIZED DEBRIS
FAULT
PLUNGING ANTICLINE
PLUNGING SYNCLINE
2018 Grab Rock Samples
Claim Outline
WINDY
25km
RAT
BJ
ICEFALL
WATERFALL
CREEK
HOLLYWOOD
SEE MORE CREEK FLATS FIGURE 3
MORE CREEK FLATS
RYDER
NORTH BOULDER FIELD
BRT
NORTH
WESTMORE
SG
HV
SUNDAY
FM-24,25
FM-26
SOUTH BOULDER FIELD
HORIZON
SOUTH GOSSAN
1.6
8.8
1.6
1
1
3
0
1.5
3
kilometers
N
2018
Gold ppb Values
Date: 09/01/2018
Author: DS
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:50000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
378,000 m
380,000 m
382,000 m
384,000 m
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6,330,000 m
6,328,000 m
6,326,000 m
6,324,000 m
6,322,000 m
6,320,000 m