BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37963

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ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]
Geological and Geophysical Report on the J Property, 150 Mile House Area, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

TOTAL COST $2500.00 ~~$3308.60~~

AUTHOR(S) David Bridge, P. Geo. SIGNATURE(S) David Bridge

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) _____ YEAR OF WORK 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 5717761 (2018/Nov/02)

PROPERTY NAME J Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Tenure (1047973)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Copper, silver,

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 093A 066

MINING DIVISION Cariboo NTS 093A/12E

LATITUDE 52 ° 32 ' 17 " LONGITUDE 121 ° 44 ' 13 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Jedway Enterprises Ltd. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
104-19286 21st Avenue
Surrey, BC V3S 3M3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Jedway Enterprises Ltd. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
104-19286 21st Avenue
Surrey, BC V3S 3M3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Nicola Group, basaltic volcanic rocks and volcanoclastic rocks, Redbed copper, High grade copper veins
Calculation of "active" and "passive" strain, Magnetic lows and highs

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 885, 4683, 12589, 20792, 25261, 25960, 26614, and 32283

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	1:1000 20 ha	1047973	$1500
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)		1047973	~~1808.60~~
Ground	interpretation		$1000
Magnetic	Ground magnetic survey		
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	~~$3308.60~~ $2500.00

Jedway Enterprises Ltd.

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

Geological and Geophysical Report on the J Property, 150 Mile House Area, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

Trim 093A052

Latitude 52°32'17"North

Longitude 121°44'13" West

Program: July 21 to October 31, 2018

Author: David Bridge, P.Geo

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

Date: November 30, 2018

(Revised July 19, 2019)

Summary:

The J Property is located on BCGS Map 093P052 and it is roughly 50 kilometers north of 150 Mile House in the Cariboo Mining Division on the Cariboo Plateau. The area of interest is roughly centered at Latitude 52°32'17" North and Longitude 121°44'13" West. A geological mapping program and geophysical interpretation covering the J Property was completed during partial days in the summer and fall 2018 where stratabound redbed copper occurs and copper veins mineralization occurs around possible Cretaceous stocks and structures possibly due to remobilization of the redbed copper. The vein mineralization assays up to 7.12% copper over 5 meters from samples collected in 1999 from a trench in the southern portion of the property and grab samples collected in 2011 of redbed mineralization assay up to 5.41% copper from the central part of the property.

Analysis of topographical map contours superimposed on air photographs shows that the Jurassic redbed copper mineralization which formed in Nicola Group Triassic volcanic rocks is cut by herringbone faults related to Cretaceous magnetism and hydrothermal mineralization and later the intersections of the herringbone faults were copper mineralized during hydrothermal activity in the Eocene. The sample evidence for the Eocene hydrothermal activity is located immediately east of the J Property. The Cretaceous herringbone faults form northwesterly and northeasterly conjugate pairs where the northeasterly faults have dextral offsets which offset the northwesterly faults. Intruding up the northwesterly fault in the middle of the J#1 mineral claim is a Cretaceous feldspar porphyry intrusion of roughly 15 meters by 50 meters in size as determined from a ground magnetometer survey preformed in 1999.

The ages of the mineralization and hydrothermal activity were determined from the mathematical relationship of the concentration of U (ppm) divided by Th (ppm) of the rock sample and the quotient divided by 3 and the result multiplied by 960 million years - the rough age of the mantle beneath Quesnellia. This calculated age is the rough age of the rising and cooling magma as it rises and cools below 1300°C - the temperature when UO_3 decrepitates to UO_{2T} and fixes the age by loss of the U daughter products. This age can only be used if there has been no addition of U by hydrothermal fluids between 177°C and 399°C when U chlorides are mobile. If there has been alteration by later fluids which do not add U the ratio of U/Th may gradually change to the age of the hydrothermal alteration.

A geological mapping program was conducted in late July 2018 in the northern part of the property (Appendix 1) and discovered jasper and epidote veined oxidized Upper Triassic Nicola Group basalt breccia in the vicinity of a possible Cretaceous potassic granite dyke with extensional – shear calcite veinlets in basalt breccia in similar orientation to the north-westerly faults. Analysis of the vein orientation in these extensional – shear veinlets and the orientation possible magmatic related Cretaceous granite dykes indicate that the strain which allowed the veins and dyke to form in their respective orientations was 2.99×10^{-14} and 3.63×10^{-14} respectively (Table 2). The amount of strain in the area of the granite dyke is higher because this strain is "active" due to dyke formation and the stain which allowed the veins to form is "passive". The amount of strain which formed the veins is roughly an average of the stain which formed the dyke and the stain imposed by the subduction zone in the eastern Pacific. The Cretaceous granite stocks form magnetic lows while the stratabound redbed copper mineralization forms magnetic highs in the ground magnetic survey published in 1999.

The redbed copper mineralization and the high grade copper veins on the J Property should be surveyed with an IP geophysical survey and later diamond drilled with shallow holes if the geophysical results warrant it.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figures and Tables

D.J. Bridge, P. Geo Surrey, British Columbia davidjbridge789@hotmail.com

Introduction:

This report has been commissioned by Jedway Enterprises Ltd. for the purposes of filing an assessment report on the J Property. A geological mapping program was conducted in late July 2018 on the J Property coupled with geophysical interpretation of a previously filed assessment report.

Location and Access

The J Property is located on BCGS map 093A052 and the area of interest is situated at Latitude 52°32'17" North and Longitude 121°44'13" West. The Property is located in the Cariboo Mining Division and is approximately 50 kilometers north of 150 Mile House in the Cariboo Plateau (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Location Map

Access to the property is by the Jacobie Lake Forest Service road for approximately 4 km from the Likely Road in central British Columbia approximately 50 kilometers north of 150 Mile House on Highway 97.

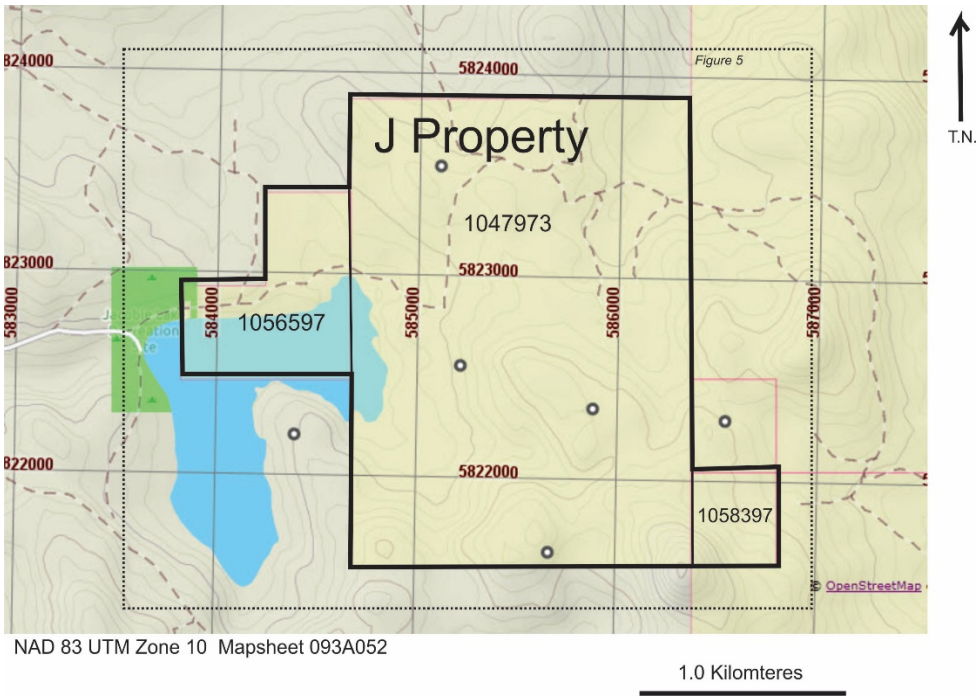


Figure 2. Topographical and Index map of J Property excerpted MapPlace2.gov.bc.ca.

General Setting, Climate and Local Infrastructure:

The J Property is located on the Cariboo Plateau roughly 50 km north of 150 Mile House at the eastern edge of the Jacobie Lake. The property is located roughly 1200 meters and is composed of rolling hills and shallow creeks. This area has been nearly completely logged in 1993 with second growth of pine trees growing on it. The J property receives an estimated up to 0.75 meters of snow and is thought to be generally snow free from May to the end of October.

The property is located 50 kilometers north of the 150 Mile House which is a small business area in the region besides the larger Williams Lake - 15 kilometers further along Highway 97 to the west.

The J Property consists of 3 mineral claim totaling 471.83 hectares and the fieldwork and geophysical interpretation was conducted on tenure 1047973 (Figure 3, Table 1).

Table 1: Mineral claim data

Title Number	Claim Name	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1047973	J#1	2020/Sep/21	393.19
1056597	J#3	2020/Sep/21	58.93
1058397	J#4	2020?Sep/21	19.66

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

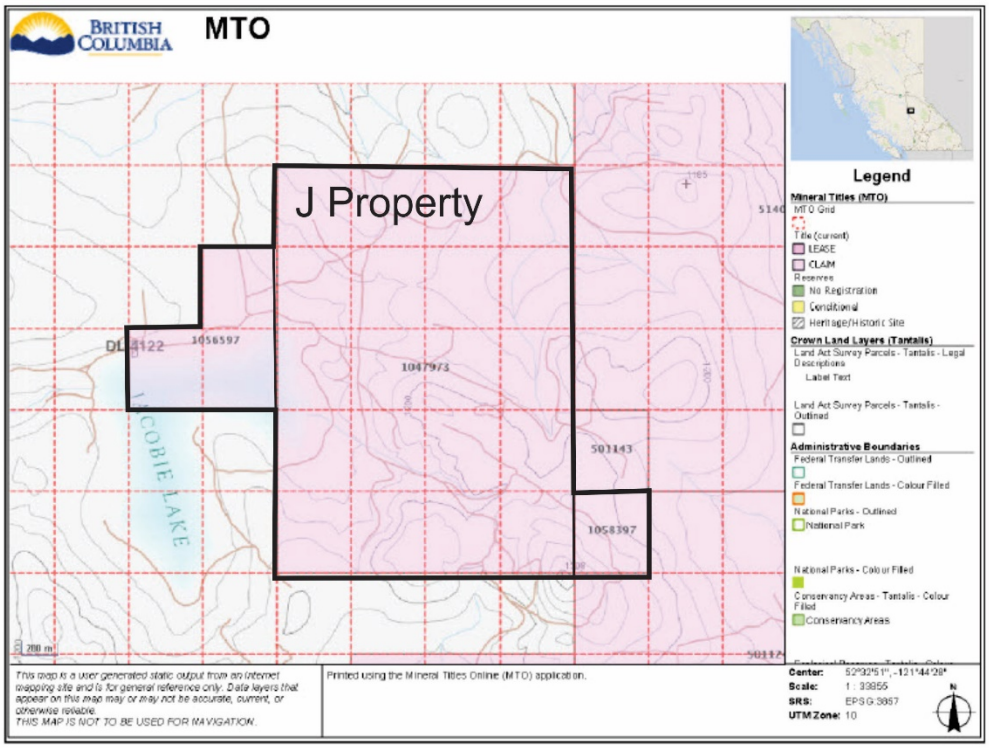


Figure 3. J Property mineral claim map

History and Previous Work

The area of the J Property was first explored in 1966 by Chataway Explorations who completed soil sampling in the area (Assessment Report 885). In 1972, the area was explored by Sunshine Valley Minerals who completed a program of geological mapping and rock sampling as the B claims (Assessment Report 4683). In 1984 the area was explored by Hennessy Resource Corp. who completed a program of rock and soil sampling and geological mapping as the Jacobe 2 claim (Assessment Report 12589). In 1990 the area was explored by Pamicon Developments who prospected and conducted rock sampling and obtained up to 7.29% copper and 35.9 g/t silver in grab samples (Assessment Report 20792). In 1997 the area was explored by Navarre Resources who completed 17.5 kilometers ground electromagnetic (BEEP) survey and an 11.6 line-kilometer ground magnetic survey (Assessment Report 21516). In 1999 the area was explored by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. and they conducted rock

sampling, trenching, geological mapping and a 5.6 line-kilometer ground magnetic survey and they obtained a 5 meter interval of 7.12% copper from a trench which had a massive 0.2 meter thick chrysocolla and chalcocite vein in it and a magnetic low where a fesite intrusive dyke occurs on the property (Assessment Report 25960). In 2001 the area was explored by Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada and they completed a program of geological mapping and rock and soil sampling (Assessment Report 26614). In 2011 the area was explored by Eagle Peak Resources who completed a program of geological mapping and rock and soil sampling and obtained up to 5.41% copper from grab samples of redbed copper mineralization from an old trench (Assessment Report 32283).

A couple of partial days were spent by the author completing air photograph interpretation of air photos from Google Earth coupled with the analysis of a trim map from www.MapPlace2.gov.bc.ca covering the J Property from June 19 to June 21, 2017 and a one day geological mapping program was conducted in late July 2018 after the work was filed on the property. (Figure 5, Appendix 1).

Regional Geology

The J Property redbed copper mineralization is hosted by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanoclastic rocks which lie above Upper Triassic Nicola Group basaltic volcanic rocks that are in part in fault contact with the volcanoclastic rocks (www.MapPlace2.gov.bc.ca). These rocks are locally intruded by a Cretaceous feldspar porphyry dyke which intruded along local northeasterly block faults which form a conjugate pair with dextral northwesterly striking faults. The age of the intrusive was determined by its concentration of Uranium (ppm) divided by its Thorium (ppm) and then divided by 3 and multiplied by 960 Ma from hydrothermally altered samples form the edge of the intrusive body. There is evidence from immediately east of the J Property of hydrothermal alteration coming up the intersections of the northwesterly and northeasterly faults during the Eocene.

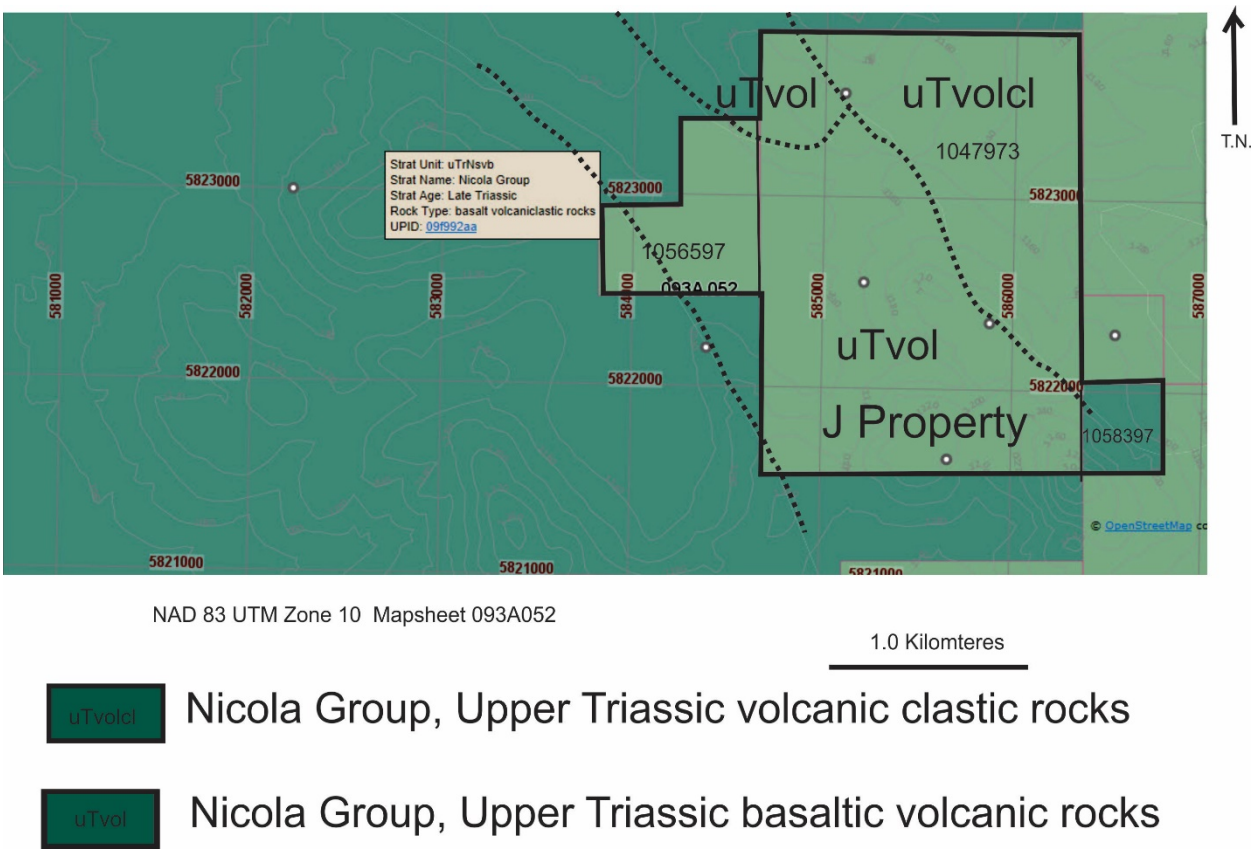


Figure 4: Regional Geology map of J Property excerpted from www. MapPlace2.gov.bc.ca

2018 Work Program:

A one day field program was conducted by the author and his assistant in late July 2018 which was followed by partial days spent completing a geophysical interpretation study later in August, 2018.

Interpretation of Results:

Analysis of topographical map contours superimposed on air photographs shows that the Jurassic redbed copper mineralization which formed in Nicola Group Triassic volcanic rocks is cut by herringbone faults related to Cretaceous magnetism and hydrothermal mineralization and later the intersections of the herringbone faults were copper mineralized during hydrothermal activity in the Eocene. The sample evidence for the Eocene hydrothermal activity is located immediately east of the J Property. The Cretaceous herringbone faults form northwesterly and northeasterly conjugate pairs where the northeasterly faults have dextral offsets which offset the northwesterly faults. Intruding up the northwesterly fault in the middle of the J#1 mineral claim is a Cretaceous feldspar porphyry intrusion of roughly 15 meters by 50 meters in size as determined from a ground magnetometer survey preformed in 1999.

The ages of the mineralization and hydrothermal activity were determined from the mathematical relationship of the concentration of U (ppm) divided by Th (ppm) of the rock sample and the quotient divided by 3 and the result multiplied by 960 million years - the rough age of the mantle beneath Quesnellia. This calculated age is the rough age of the rising and cooling magma as it rises and cools below 1300°C - the temperature when UO_3 decrepitates to UO_{2T} and fixes the age by loss of the U daughter products. This age can only be used if there has been no addition of U by hydrothermal fluids between 177°C and 399°C when U chlorides are mobile. If there has been alteration by later fluids which do not add U the ratio of U/Th may gradually change to the age of the hydrothermal alteration.

A geological mapping program was conducted in late July 2018 in the northern part of the property (Appendix 1) and discovered jasper and epidote veined oxidized Upper Triassic Nicola Group basalt breccia in the vicinity of a possible Cretaceous potassic granite dyke with extensional – shear calcite veinlets in basalt breccia in similar orientation to the north-westerly faults. Analysis of the vein orientation in these extensional – shear veinlets and the orientation possible magmatic related Cretaceous granite dykes indicate that the strain which allowed the veins and dyke to form in their respective orientations was 2.99×10^{-14} and 3.63×10^{-14} respectively (Table 2). The amount of strain in the area of the granite dyke is higher because this strain is "active" due to dyke formation and the stain which allowed the veins to form is "passive". The amount of strain which formed the veins is roughly an average of the stain which formed the dyke and the stain imposed by the subduction zone in the eastern Pacific. The Cretaceous granite stocks form magnetic lows while the stratabound redbed copper mineralization forms magnetic highs in the ground magnetic survey published in 1999.

Table 2

Table 2: Calculation of strain rate of formation of shear/extensional calcite veins and granite dyke

	Azimuth	Thickness (m)	Extension Amount per meter	Shear plane (fault)	Acute Angle to extension direction	Magma Viscosity	Length of time of formation of hydrothermal system (yrs)	strain rate (m/s)
Granite dyke	080/90	0.4	0.4	060/90	25	10x(12)		3.63E-14
Calcite vein	070/90	0.002	0.002	060/90	45		1500	2.99E-14

Conclusion and Recommendations

More prospecting, sampling and geological mapping needs to be done on the J Property to follow up on the fieldwork to investigate the potential of the redbed copper mineralization and high grade copper veins and this should be followed by IP surveying and if the results warrant it diamond drilling with shallow drill holes.

References:

Assessment Report 885: Wright, S.W., 1967. Geochemical Survey, Jacobie Group of Mineral Claims, 10 pages.

Assessment Report 4683: Campbell, J. I., 1972. Reconnaissance of B Property, 27 pages

Assessment Report 12589: Simpson, R.G., 1984. Geological Mapping and Geochemical Survey Report on the Jacobe 2 Mineral Claim, 29 pages.

Assessment Report 20792: Montgomery, A., 1991. 1990 Assessment Report on a Prospecting and Geological Work Program, 55 pages

Assessment Report 25261: Kikauka, A, 1997. Geophysical Report on the JC1 claim, Jacobie Lake, Likely B.C., 47 pages

Assessment Report 25960: Kikauka, A., 1999. Geological and Geophysical report on the J 1-4, Claim Group, Jacobie Lake, Likely, B.C., 23 pages

Assessment Report 26614: Kulla, G., 2001. Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Morehead Property, 28 pages

Assessment Report 32283: Fox, P.E, 2011. Geological, Geochemical Report Jacobie Lake Prospect, 38 pages.

Speight, J.G., 2005. Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, Sixteenth Edition, McGraw-Hill.

Software and Websites used

Corel Draw

MS Windows, MS Word, MS Excel

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

Cost Statement:

J Property Cost Statement

Geophysical interpretation (Partial days during the period August, 2018)

	$300.00
Report and post-processing of data	$2200.00
Total	$2500.00

(Revised Figure July 19, 2019)

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR David Bridge, P.Geo

I, David Bridge, hereby certify that:

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

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

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

I conducted the geological mapping program July 21, 2018 on the J Property with an assistant and later completed partial days in August doing geophysical interpretation.

Dated at Surrey, BC November 30, 2018 (Revised July 19, 2019)

Respectfully submitted

"David J. Bridge"

David J. Bridge, P. Geo, MASc

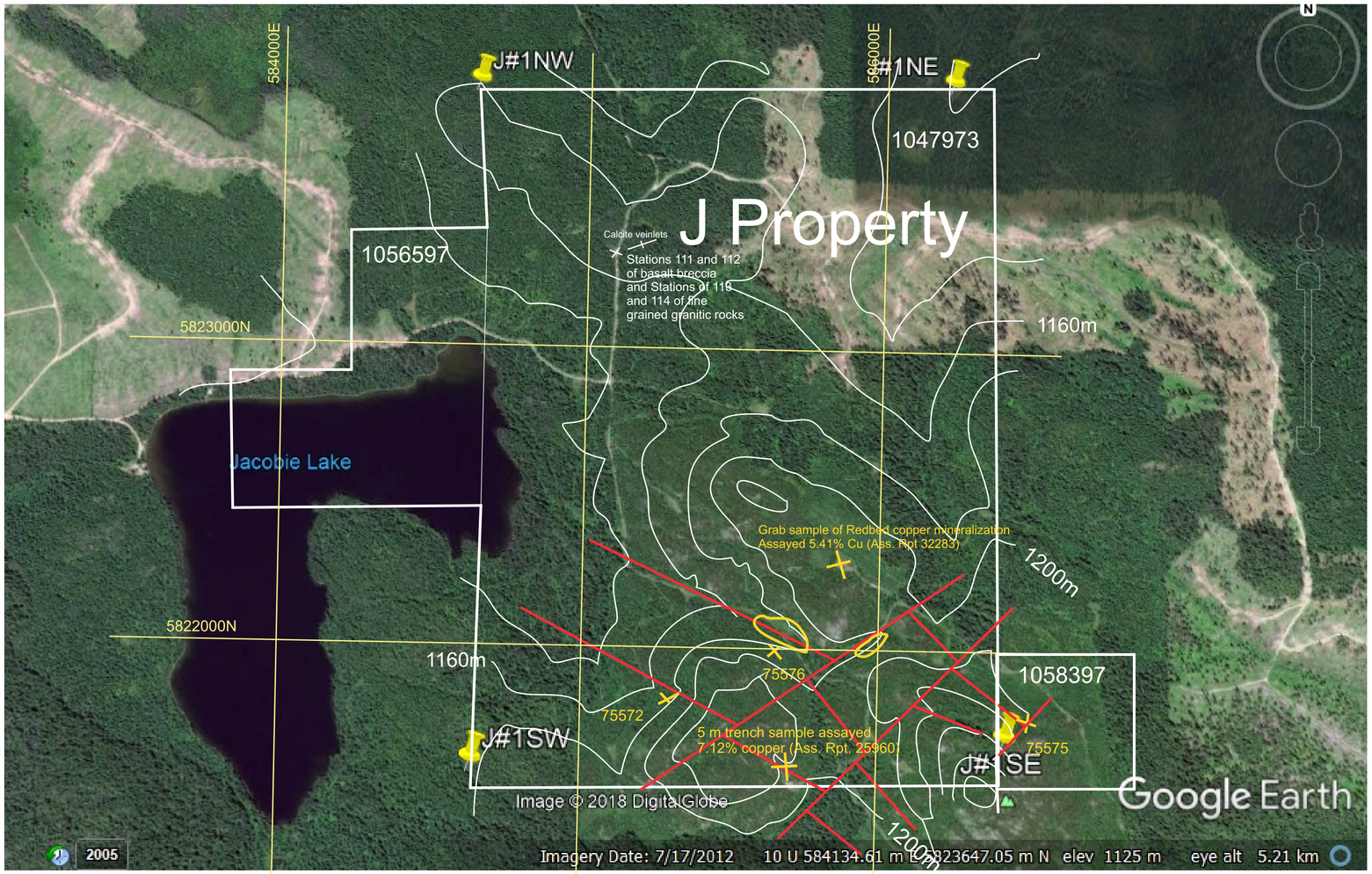
APPENDIX 1

Geological Mapping Program July 21, 2018

A one day geological mapping program was conducted in the northern part of the J Property in late July 2018 and discovered a weakly carbonate altered Upper Triassic Nicola Group basalt breccia which grades into oxidized Upper Triassic Nicola Group basalt breccia with jasper – epidote veins and possible yellow magnesite filled vesicles away from veins in the vicinity of a possible Cretaceous potassic granite dyke which was trending approximately north-westerly in similar orientation to north-westerly herringbone faults in the southern part of the J Property (see geological station descriptions filed in previous assessment report). The oxidized basalt breccia has also extensional – shear calcite veins in similar orientation to the north-westerly faults.

Geological stations on J Property completed on July 21, 2018 for this assessment report by Jedway Enterprises Ltd.

Station	Easting	Northing	Description
113	585145	5823282	Pinkish granite dyke subcrop in roadway roughly 40 cm wide trending azimuth 080/90 degrees. There is roughly an 8 meter oxidation halo to the south of the dyke oxidizing volcanic breccia and unknown thickness of halo to the north oxidizing fine grained granite. The granite viscosity may possibly 10x(13)
114	585136	5823287	Fine grained granite intrusive - yellowish with oxidation with calcite on fractures subcrop



NAD 83 UTM Zone 10 Mapsheet 093A052

Airphoto linears which might be congugate faults that developed due to Cretaceous magmatism.

Cretaceous Feldspar porphyry intrusion

Rock Samples described in text from Assessment Report 26614

1.0 Kilomteres

Jedway Enterprises Ltd.
J Property
Photogrammetric and
Geological Study
150 Mile House Area, BC

Figure 5 Drawn by: DJB Feb. 2018
and revised November 2018

Geological stations on J Property completed on July 21, 2018 for assessment report by Jedway Enterprises Ltd.

Station	Easting	Northing	Description
111	585145	5823278	Oxidized reddish brown outcrop in roadway of fine grained basalt breccia with planer calcite veinlets up to 2 mm thick striking N 70 E and northerly. There was an oxidized basalt breccia float angular boulder near the outcrop which has epidote and jasper vein across it and possible yellow magnesite filled vesicles approximately 12 cm away from vein measured on a broken surface of up to 2-3 mm in diameter.
112	585140	5823263	Vesicular dark green basalt with cream calcite stain and carbonate and hematite filled vesicles. Outcrop in road is roughly 1 by 1 meter. The contact between oxidized and unoxidized basalt is between stations 111 and 112 and it is not exposed in the roadway but is roughly half way between outcrops and trends approximately east-west.

Geological stations on J Property completed on July 21, 2018 for assessment report by Jedway Enterprises Ltd.

Station	Easting	Northing	Description
113	585145	5823282	Pinkish granite dyke subcrop in roadway roughly 40 cm wide trending azimuth 080/90 degrees. There is roughly an 8 meter oxidation halo to the south of the dyke oxidizing volcanic breccia and unknown thickness of halo to the north oxidizing fine grained granite. The granite visocity may possibly 10x(13)
114	585136	5823287	Fine grained granite intrusive - yellowish with oxidation with calcite on fractures subcrop