BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38441

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Physical / Technical

TOTAL COST: $47,478.06

AUTHOR(S): Richard T. Walker **SIGNATURE(S):** (Signed)

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2018/16

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5754939 - September 11, 2019 ; 5741220 - May 13, 2019

PROPERTY NAME: Teddy Glacier

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 405375, 1067226

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082KNW069, 082KNW070, 082KNW216

MINING DIVISION: Revelstoke **NTS/BCGS:** 082K13E / 13W / 082K082

LATITUDE: 50 ° 52 '05 " **LONGITUDE:** 117 ° 44 '52 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Jazz Resources Inc. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Suite #2 - 1493 Phoenix Street
White Rock, BC V4B 3L1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Jazz Resources Inc. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Suite #2 - 1493 Phoenix Street
White Rock, BC V4B 3L1

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Lower Cambrian to Middle Devonian Lardeau Group, Index Formation, Jowett Formation, Broadview Formation, phyllitic limestone, graphitic schist, greenstone, quartz veins, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, gold, silver,

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 546, 10421, 16792, 17436, 28814, 34528, 34966, 35588, 36145

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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	19 representative samples - stockpile	405375	$2,000
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	2	1067226	$28,610.63
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other	Bridge / Road Inspections / Data Compilation		$16,867.43
		TOTAL COST:	$47,478.06

ASSESSMENT REPORT

for Teddy Glacier

Camborne, B.C.
Revelstoke Mining Division

Latitude: 50° 52’ 05”, Longitude: 117° 44’ 52”

NTS Map sheet 082K13E, 082K13W
BCGS Trim 82K082

for:

JAZZ RESOURCES INC.
Suite #2 - 1493 Phoenix Street
White Rock, BC
V4B 3L1

rob@jazzresources.ca

by:

Rick Walker
DYNAMIC EXPLORATION LTD.
1616 - 7th Avenue South
Cranbrook, BC
V1C 5V4

Ph. (250) 489 – 8908

Dated: September 12, 2019

1.0 SUMMARY

The Teddy Glacier property consists of 5 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) mineral titles comprising 2,448.57 ha (6,050.55 acres), located approximately 37 km southeast of Revelstoke and approximately 400 km east of Vancouver, B.C. (Figure 1). The property is located east of Upper Arrow Lake in the Selkirk Mountains, northeast of the Incomappleux River and east of Upper Arrow Lake in the Revelstoke Mining Division. The geographic centre of the project area is approximately centred on Mt. McKinnon at Latitude: 50° 52' 05", Longitude: 117° 44' 52" (UTM coordinates 447380 E, 5635419 N) on NTS map sheets 082K13E, 082K13W (BCGS TRIM 082K082).

The area is easily accessed via Highway 31 north from Kaslo (128 km) or Highway 23 north from Nakusp (69 km) or south from Revelstoke (82 km via ferry from Shelter Bay to Galena Bay across Upper Arrow Lake) to the Beaton turn-off. It is approximately 10 km from the Beaton Junction to Camborne along the Incomappleux River.

There is a locked gate on the road at approximately 7 km which was installed at the direction of Ministry of Forests. Access to the Teddy Glacier property follows the main logging road for approximately 10 km up the Incomappleux River, then along an ATV trail along a northern tributary for approximately 10 km to the showings. Alternative access is available by helicopter from Revelstoke.

The topography of the Project area is characterized by steep mountainous terrain and narrow valleys. Elevations on the property range from 1,160 m along Stephney Creek to 2,600 m at the peak of Mount McKinnon. The property is drained by steep, deeply incised creeks and valleys.

Vegetation is typical of the Selkirk Mountains, varying between local dense forest to open alpine areas. Coniferous trees dominate the forests, with Fir and Spruce. Numerous slide chutes are covered in Slide Alder. Locally thick undergrowth comprising various brush species and Poplar Trees are common along streams and riverbanks, particularly along the Incomappleux River.

The Teddy Glacier area is characterized by an Alpine climate. Temperatures vary during generally dry summers to maximum temperatures of 35°C between June and August, with winter temperatures approaching -20°C. Annual precipitation averages 900 mm, with approximately two thirds of precipitation received as heavy snow between November and March. Therefore, the property is expected to be available for exploration between early May and extends through early November.

Obviously, considerably more snow, and generally cooler temperatures, should be expected at the higher elevations characterizing the area of current interest in the upper areas of the Teddy Glacier property. Snowfall can be expected to occur earlier, and persist later, in the season, with the property expected to be available for exploration between mid-June to mid-October.

The main showing is at 2,200 m elevation and the property ranges from 1,200 and 2,600 metres elevation. Rough logging and former mining roads provide access to the area surrounding the Teddy Glacier and Vimy Ridge MINFILE occurrences. Several areas of the access road require work each year to maintain ATV access to the Teddy Glacier basin.

The area underlying the Teddy Glacier tenures has been heavily influenced by activity related to Pleistocene to recent glaciation, characterized by arêtes, cirques, tarns and hanging valleys throughout the area. Steep slopes are generally covered by a thin veneer of talus. The lower levels of the property are heavily forested.

There is adequate water from several creek drainages for mineral exploration on this property. Historically, the Incomappleux River watershed has been heavily logged, however, there are currently no active logging operations in the area.

The 2018 – 2019 program described herein was comprised of:

1) work to provide ATV access to the Teddy Glacier area,
2) limited sampling of the ore piles at Camborne to evaluate the metal content,
3) bridge and road inspections required to secure an annual Road Use Permit, and
4) limited acquisition of GPS data with which to attempt to georeference maps in several older Assessment Reports, particularly the report by of Sullivan (1963).

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Teddy Glacier property consists of 5 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) mineral titles comprising 2,448.57 ha (6,050.55 acres), located approximately 37 km southeast of Revelstoke and approximately 400 km east of Vancouver, B.C. (Figure 1). The property is located east of Upper Arrow Lake in the Selkirk Mountains, northeast of the Incomappleux River and east of Upper Arrow Lake in the Revelstoke Mining Division. The geographic centre of the project area is approximately centred on Mt. McKinnon at Latitude: 50° 52' 05", Longitude: 117° 44' 52" (UTM coordinates 447380 E, 5635419 N) on NTS map sheets 082K13E, 082K13W (BCGS TRIM 082K082).

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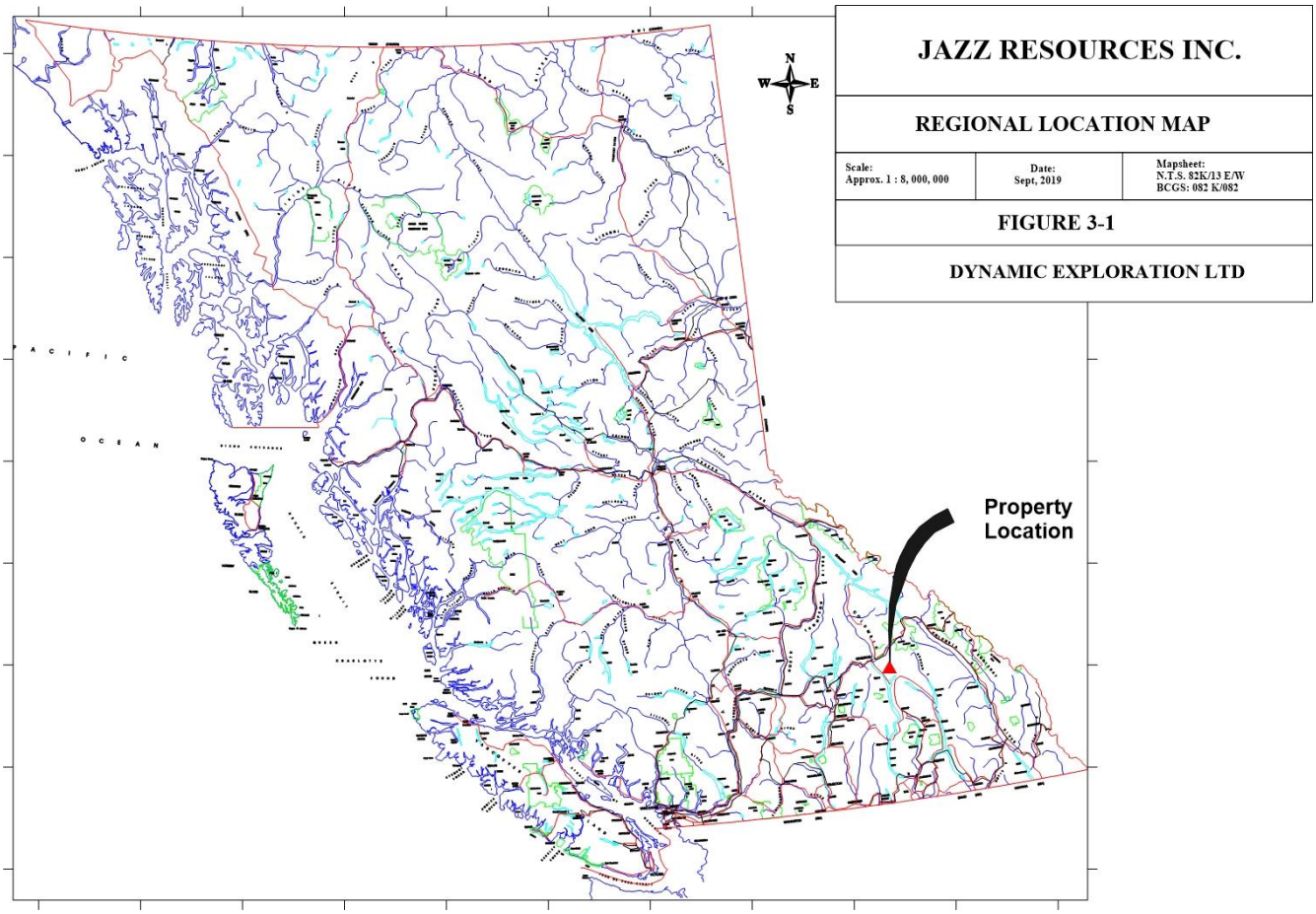

Figure 1 – Regional Location Map. The Teddy Glacier property is located in southeast British Columbia, south of Revelstoke and north of Nakusp, east of the Upper Arrow Lake. Scale 1:8,000,000.

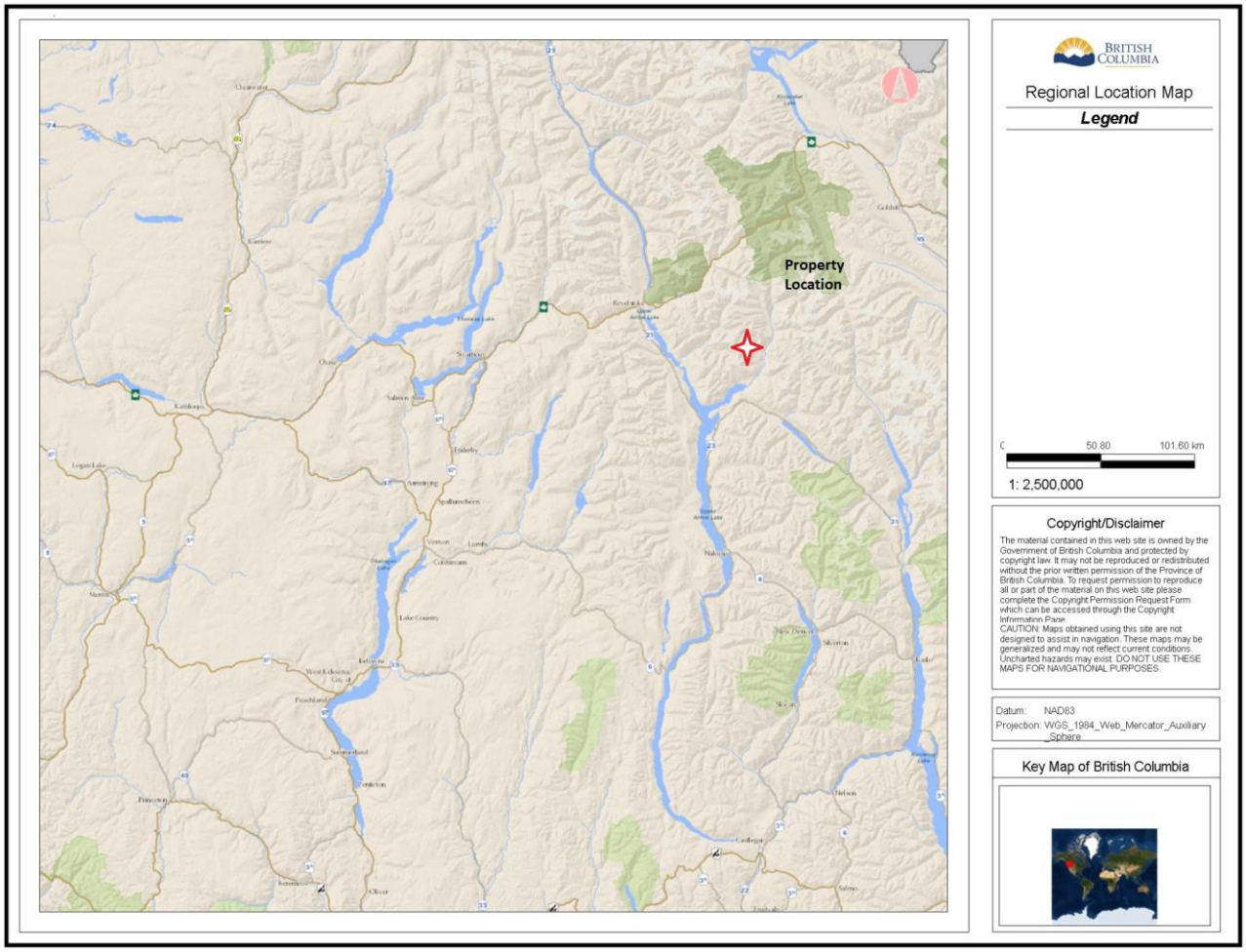

Figure 2 – Regional Location Map. The Teddy Glacier property is located south of Revelstoke and north of Nakusp, east of the Upper Arrow Lake. The property can be accessed via Highway 31 north from Kaslo (128 km) or Highway 23 north from Nakusp (69 km) or south from Revelstoke (82 km via ferry from Shelter Bay to Galena Bay across Upper Arrow Lake). Scale 1:2,500,000.

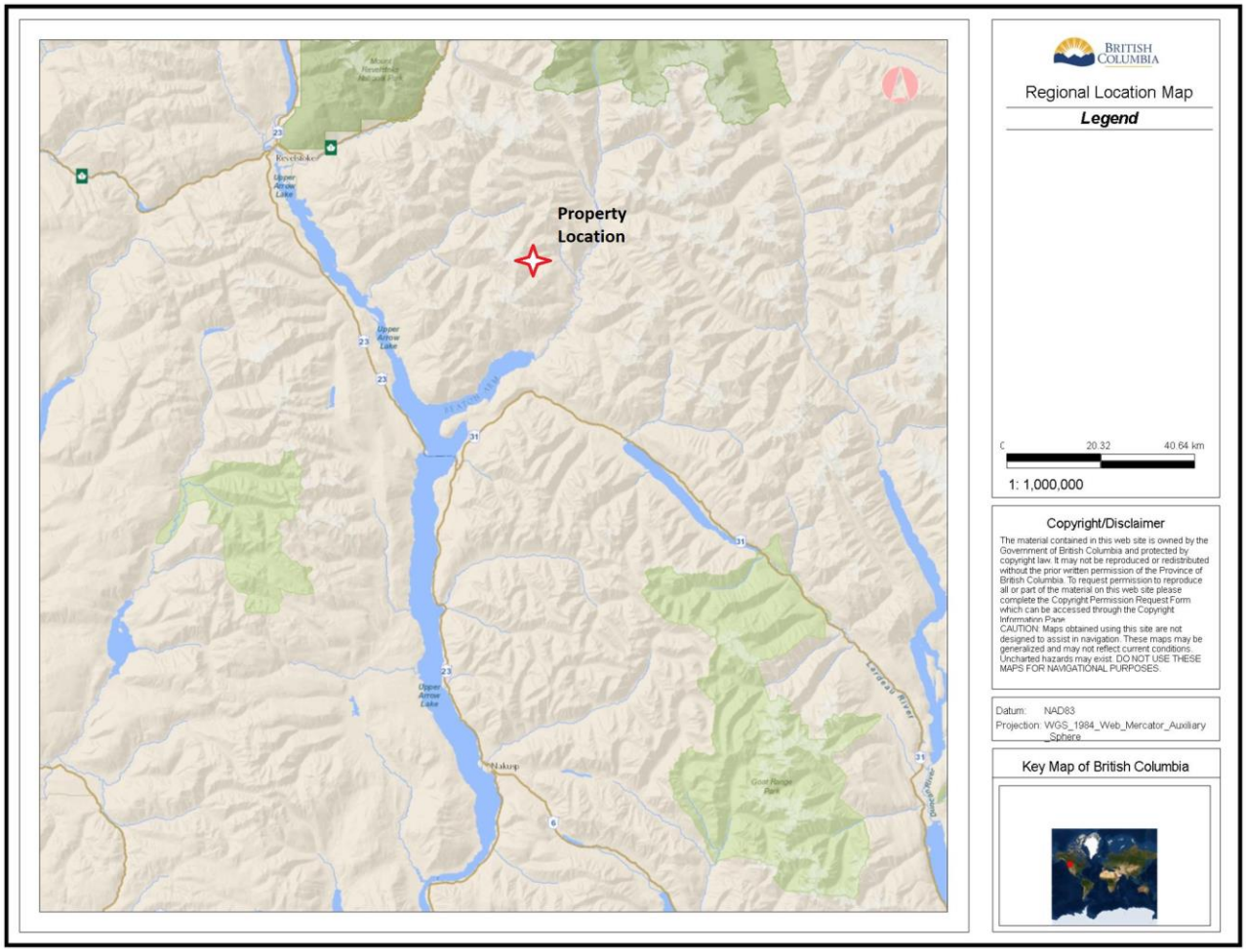

Figure 3 – Property Location Map. The Teddy Glacier property is located south of Revelstoke and north of Nakusp, east of the Upper Arrow Lake. Access is available along the Incomappleux River, which flows into the Beaton Arm on the east side of Upper Arrow Lake. Scale 1:1,000,000.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Teddy Glacier property consists of 5 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) mineral titles comprising 2,448.57 ha (6,050.55 acres), located approximately 37 km southeast of Revelstoke and approximately 400 km east of Vancouver, B.C. (Figure 1). The property is located east of Upper Arrow Lake in the Selkirk Mountains, northeast of the Incomappleux River and east of Upper Arrow Lake in the Revelstoke Mining Division. The geographic centre of the project area is approximately centred on Mt. McKinnon at Latitude: 50° 52' 05", Longitude: 117° 44' 52" (UTM coordinates 447380 E, 5635419 N) on NTS map sheets 082K13E, 082K13W (BCGS TRIM 082K082).

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Proceed down the Beaton Hill Road for approximately 6 km to the Camborne Road. Follow the Camborne Road, staying on the east side of the Incomappleux River, to a locked gate on the road at approximately 7 km (installed by the Company at the direction of the Ministry of Forests). Approximately 3 km farther along is a junction. The turn to the right leads to the Company's ore pile and former mill site.

The radio channel for use on both roads is RR-7.

Access to the Teddy Glacier tenures is available by following the main logging road along the Incomappleux River for approximately 10 km, then along an ATV trail along a northern tributary for approximately 10 km to the showings.
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4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Physiography

The area within which the Teddy Glacier property is situated is characterized by rugged, steep topography, with numerous small glaciers ands snowfields. Elevations on the property range from 1,160 m along Stephney Creek to 2,600 m at the peak of Mount McKinnon. Evidence of Pleistocene glaciation include numerous arêtes, cirques, tarns and hanging valleys common in the area.

The lower levels of the property are heavily forested. Above 1600 metres elevation, this forest is replaced by scrubby alpine trees and grass where soil exists. There is adequate water from several creek drainages for mineral exploration on this property.

Within a predominantly coniferous forest cover, undergrowth is comprised of a mix of Devil's Club, Stinging Nettles and Slide Alder. Coniferous tree species are comprised mainly of Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Douglas Fir and Larch. Poplar and Birch can be found in clearings and wetter locations. Engelmann Spruce and Alpine Fir are found at higher elevations.

Climate

The latest data available (climate.weather.gc.ca) for the weather station in Revelstoke (Latitude: 50° 57' 40" N, Longitude: 118° 11' 00", Elevation; 444.70 m, Climate ID: 1176745) is for 2019, as follows:

Month	Mean Minimum (°C)	Mean Maximum (°C)	Extreme Minimum (°C)	Extreme Maximum (°C)	Total Precipitation (mm)
January	-0.8	-5.3	-20.6	5.1	119.7
February	-8.1	11.2	-19.2	2.0	58.4
July	11.7	24.0	8.2	32.3	14.9

The majority of the Teddy Glacier property is at much higher elevations. For comparative purposes, the most recent data available for a weather station at comparative high elevation (Mt. Copeland) is compared to another station at Revelstoke for approximately the same year (based on available data), as follows:

Mt. Copeland – 1973
(Latitude: 51° 12' 00" N, Longitude: 118° 23' 00", Elevation; 1847.10 m, Climate ID: 1176753)

Month	Mean Minimum (°C)	Mean Maximum (°C)	Extreme Minimum (°C)	Extreme Maximum (°C)	Total Precipitation
January	-13.8 (E)	-9.2 (E)	-27.8	0.0	289.1 cm (Snow)
July	6.7	14.7	10.7	23.3	23.3 mm (Rain)

Revelstoke – 1969
(Latitude: 51° 00' 00", Longitude: 118° 12' 00", Elevation; 456.30 m, Climate ID: 1176750)

Month	Mean Minimum (°C)	Mean Maximum (°C)	Extreme Minimum (°C)	Extreme Maximum (°C)	Total Precipitation (mm)
January	-17.1	-10.4	-28.3	0.0	130.6 cm (Snow)
July	11.6	25.7	6.7	32.2	43.9 mm (Rain)

Temperatures vary during generally dry summers to maximum temperatures of 35° C between June and August, with winter temperatures approaching -20° C. Annual precipitation averages 900 mm, with approximately two thirds of precipitation received as heavy snow between November and March. Therefore, the property is expected to be available for exploration between early May and extends through early November.

Obviously, considerably more snow, and generally cooler temperatures, should be expected at the higher elevations characterizing the area of current interest in the upper areas of the Teddy Glacier property. Snowfall can be expected to occur earlier, and persist later, in the season, with the property expected to be available for exploration between mid-June to mid-October.

5.0 CLAIM STATUS

The property comprises 5 Mineral Tenure Online mineral titles comprising 2,448.57 ha (6,050.55 acres) (Fig. 3). The Project area is centred on Mt. McKinnon, northwest of Camborne, north of the Incomappleux River and east of Upper Arrow Lake in the Revelstoke Mining Division (Fig. 2).

Pertinent information for the mineral tenures comprising the property are tabulated below.

Title Number	Tenure Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
405372	Teddy Glacier 1	SEP. 29, 2003	MAY 20, 2020	500
405373	Teddy Glacier 2	SEP. 29, 2003	MAY 20, 2020	500
405374	Teddy Glacier 3	SEP. 29, 2003	MAY 20, 2020	500
405375	Teddy Glacier 4	SEP. 29, 2003	MAY 20, 2020	500
1069385	Teddy Road	JUN. 29, 2019	JUN 29, 2020	448.57
			TOTAL	**2,448.57**

Crown Grants

The Company also owns 17 Crown Grants in God Standing, as follows:

Title Number	Lot Number	Name
95320I	5182	Dora
34730I	5183	Thelma
XC19273	5186	Thelma Fraction
XC19266	8719	Sandy
90661I	5156	Ettie
XC19274	15750	Goldbird
XC19275	15751	Winton
XC19276	15752	Spider
XC19277	15753	Spider No.1
XC19270	9138	Excelsior Fraction
XC19267	9140	Hunter George Fraction
XC19268	5722	Dudley Fraction
XC19272	5185	Clara
XC19278	15754	May Fraction
XC19279	15755	Anaconda Fraction
XC19280	15756	Gil
XC19281	15757	Gil Fraction

District Lots

Finally, the Company owns District Lots 3503 and 5942.

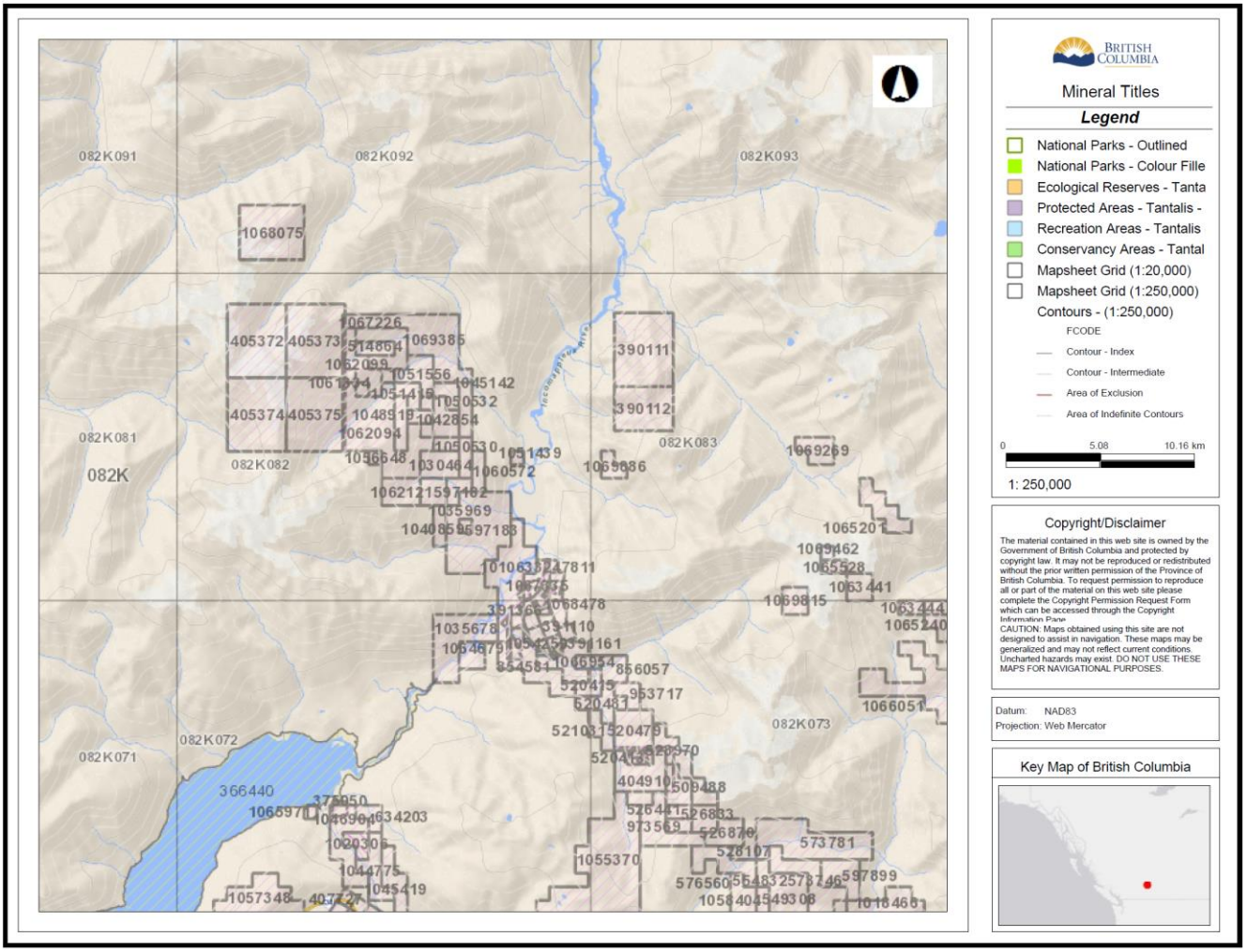

Figure 4 – Mineral tenure Map for the Teddy Glacier Property, southeast of Revelstoke and east of Upper Arrow Lake. Beaton Arm in lower left-hand corner of map.

The property is located at the northwestern termination of 3 well defined mineral belts (the long continuous set of mineral tenures in the figure), extending from east of Trout Lake to immediately southeast of the property.

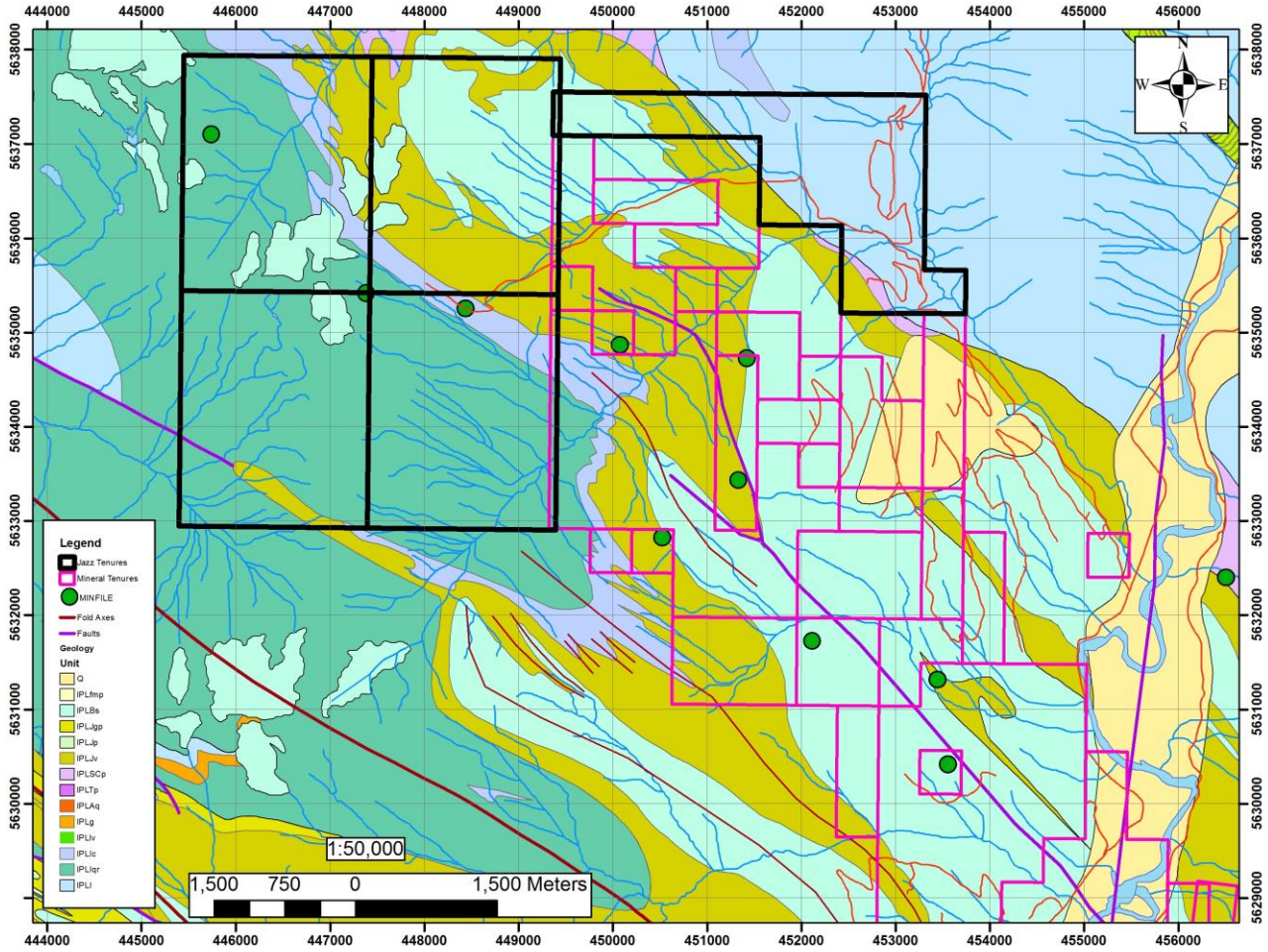

Figure 5 – Mineral tenure Map for the Teddy Glacier property (outlined in black). Competitor's tenures outlined in magenta. The tenure map has been overlain on a portion of the Camborne geology map (Kraft 2011). MINFILE occurrences are represented by the filled green circles. The Teddy Glacier MINFILE is located at the centre of the four large tenures, with Adventure to the northwest and Vimy Ridge to the southeast. The fault interpreted to control the mineralization associated with the Trout Lake belts terminates immediately east of the property and transitions into a structurally complex set of close to isoclinal folds within the Lardeau Group strata. Scale 1:50,000.

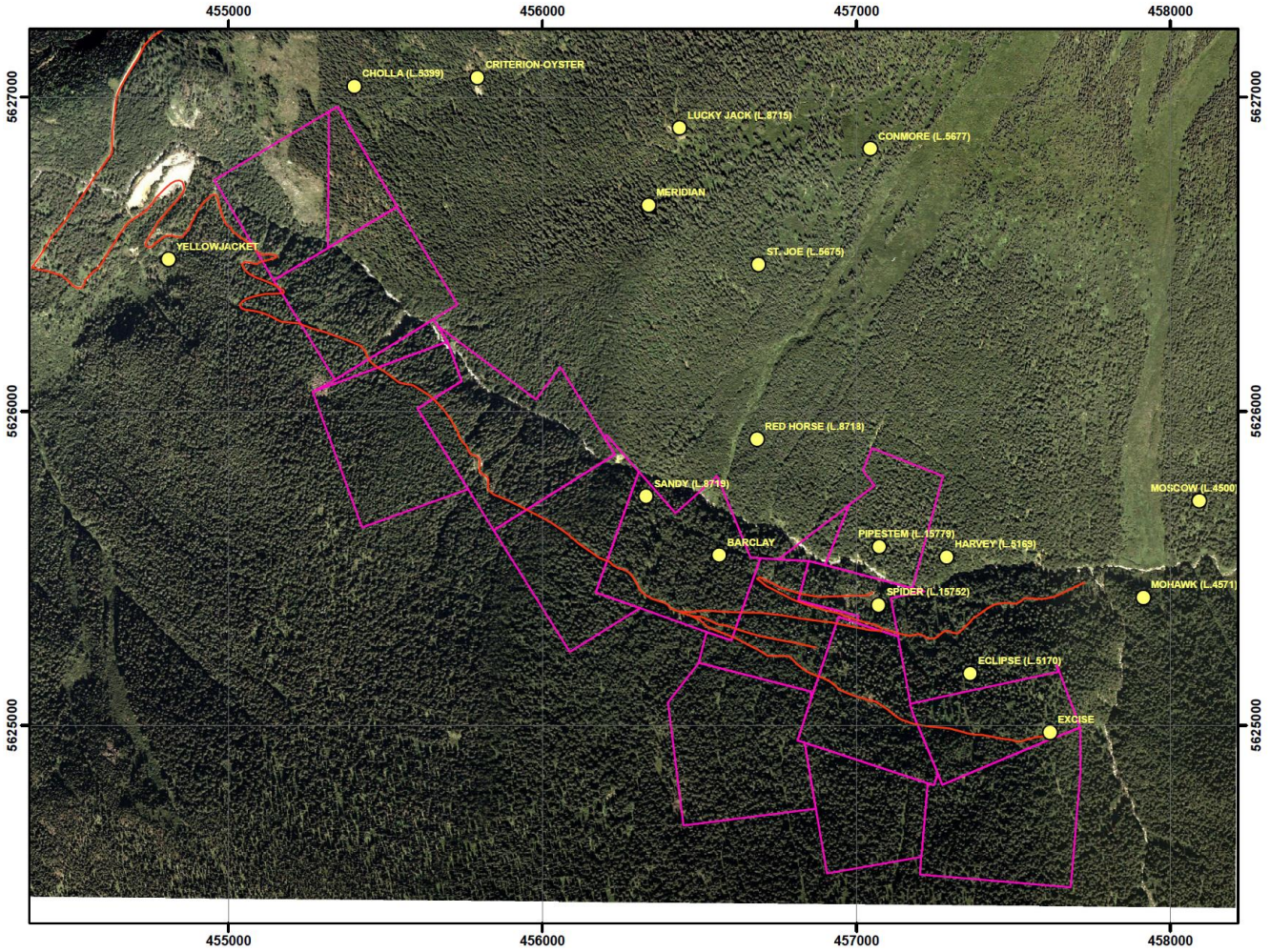

Figure 6 – Map of Crown Grants covering the Spider and other MINFILE occurrences. The Crown Grants are covered by competitor's mineral tenures, however, the Crown Grants have precedence for sub-surface rights. A Google Earth image has been georeferenced and used as a base for the map.

6.0 HISTORY

The Property is located at the northern termination of a well-established mineral trend, extending from east of Trout Lake to the Ferguson - Camborne lead/zinc/silver camp, an area having a long history of mineral exploration and, as a result, numerous documented MINFILE occurrences.

1924 - Area originally staked by George Richie and George Edge, who discovered high grade mineralized boulders in float approximately 300 m below the toe of the "Teddy Glacier". By 1924 glacier had retreated and ore was found in place.

1925 – 1935 - Property reported in the 1924 Annual Report as the Richie Group and, subsequently, as Teddy Glacier in the Reports from 1925 to 1935. Geological Survey Memoir #161 also describes the property. As of September, 1935, approximately 1600 feet of crosscutting and drifting, and 60 feet of a planned 600 foot adit, had been completed. Initial results were not considered to be sufficiently encouraging and further work the property was suspended.

1925 – 1929 - Teddy Glacier Mines Ltd. incorporated to acquire the Rambler-Cariboo, Blackhead, Margaret and Mary Jane Claims staked by Ritchie and Edge. A trail was opened to the property in 1925 and, in late 1926, a crosscut adit was begun just below the main showing and advanced to the vein and then work was suspended. In 1929, the crosscut was extended to a second vein. Five tonnes of ore was hand sorted from the Big Showing, returning a reported 2,302 grams of silver, 124 grams of gold, 855 kilograms of lead and 1,351 kilograms of zinc.

1934 – A syndicate, financed by Mines Selection Trust of London, began extensive development work, consisting of upgrading equipment, trails and camp buildings. A further 500 metres of drifting and crosscutting were completed in the upper adit. The workings trend north-northwest for about 60m, where the vein is cut by a west-northwest trending fault zone. Past the fault, the workings swing west-northwest and cut the Dunbar vein about 60m past the fault

1935 - A lower adit, begun 55 metres below the upper adit, was driven 18 metres.

1942 - Claims allowed to lapse. The central group of claims, covering the main showings re-staked by A. D. Oakley, who subsequently sold a controlling interest to A. M. Richmond representing American Lead-Silver Mines Ltd.

1950 - The pack trail to the property was upgraded to a road. No work was done on the showings, other than mapping and sampling.

1952 - Property optioned to Columbia Metals Corporation Ltd., howver, no activity other than road building was reported and the option was subsequently dropped.

1959 - Property acquired by a joint venture of Sunshine Lardeau Mines Ltd. (a predecessor company to Jazz Resources Ltd.), Maralgo Mines Ltd. and the Magnum Consolidated Mining Co. Ltd.

1963 – Work by the above consortium included geological mapping, sampling of surface and underground workings and 150 metres of diamond drilling in six holes. The holes were intended to test mineralization

50 feet below surface. All holes intersected sulphide mineralization, however, were not considered sufficiently encouraging.

A 200 lb. metallurgical sample collected. Metallurgical test work completed by Britton Research Laboratories on underground samples and drill core composites indicated that 60% of copper, 90% of lead and 80% of zinc should be recoverable in separate concentrates assaying 20% copper, 60% lead and 60% zinc, respectively. Overall metal recovery appears high in this initial study, but further work is required.

1964 - Road construction disclosed new showings on the Bell No. 14 claim (Vimy Ridge), located 900 metres southeast of the main workings, subsequently investigated by a drill program totalling 660 metres.

1980 - Summary geological report dated January 31, 1980 by Ashton's (who did not visit the property).

1981 - Report by D. W. Burns indicated that rebuilding of the road was difficult and drilling had to be restricted to only the Vimy showing. Two short diamond drill holes were drilled in a zone of northeast trending quartz veins cutting sericite schist. No significant metal values were documented. A rough indication of the tenor of the mineralization was calculated by taking the grade of six underground samples from Gale (1988) which returned 0.12 oz/ton Au, 5.63 oz/ton Ag, 6.46% Pb and 14.32% Zn for the grade of the Big Showing as sampled in the tunnel. From the same report, Gale (1988) averaged 3 samples taken at surface to get a grade of 0.20 oz/ton Au, 5.50 oz/ton Ag, 17.63% Pb and 2.23% Zn for the surface showing. A third indication of grade is the 200 pound bulk sample taken in 1963, which was used for metallurgical tests. This sample is reported in Report 546 to have an average grade of 0.40 oz/ton Au, 8.80 oz/ton Ag, 12.06% Pb and 13.21% Zn.

1986 – 1987 - Property held by Jazz Resources Inc. predecessor K-2 Resources Inc. (formerly Sunshine Columbia Resources Limited).

A short site examination completed by R. E. Gale, who interpreted the Big Showing to consist of a knob of massive, high-grade sulfides located at the junction of 2 quartz-sulfide veins which carry pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite along with values in gold and silver. The approximate surface and underground dimensions of the Big Showing were reported to be about 12.5 m by 4.0 m. The tunnel into the knob is approximately 7.8 m below the outcrop. Mineralization continues below the tunnel level and was intersected in drilling.

Airborne geophysical survey completed. In October of 1987, White Geophysical Inc. conducted a Crone Pulse Electromagnetic (PEM) Survey on K2 Resources Ltd.'s Teddy Glacier Project as follow-up to a 1986 airborne survey by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd., undertaken: 1) to test the response of a graphitic horizon, the probable source of the VLF-EM conductor, 2) to attempt to delineate a sulphide rich sub-horizon, 3) as an aid in tracing structures under the ice of the Teddy Glacier. A total of 2.0 line kilometres were completed, identifying ten conductors, all of very short strike. Conductors A and E are the strongest and are probably sourced in a graphite / sulphide horizon. The other conductors, B, C, D, F, G, H, I are much weaker in nature and difficult to correlate from line to line. These conductors were interpreted to be sourced in graphite, sulphides and/or conductive shears

1993 – Access road re-opened. Trench work with backhoe and dozer were completed, seeking extensions to Main Zone mineralization.

An area approximately 12 m x 12 m was drilled, blasted and excavated from a small open pit, the "New Pit", developed on the Main Zone to provide a bulk sample of vein mineralization from the north end of the Big Showing and the south end of the East Vein to a depth of 3.66 m.

A 5 tonne bulk sample of this material was shipped to the Trail Smelter in September 1993. Gale (1993, 1994) records about 100-150 tons of high-grade vein material was produced from the Main Zone, grading 0.425 oz/ton Au, 11.60 oz/ton Ag, 1.20% Cu, 18.4% Pb and 9.6% Zn.

One day was spent trenching two areas of mineralized float located approximately 30 m southeast and 210-340 below the Main Zone. Another day was spent excavating a 30 m long trench across the favourable zone 90-150 m southeast and 30-60 m below the Main Zone. Neither of these trenches were successful in locating mineralized veins in the bedrock.

In addition, minor work was completed on the Vimy Ridge Zone, approximately 900 m southeast and 300m below the Main Zone, was. In the course of one days work, 3 different showings were located and trenched.

A 9-12 m wide zone of northeast striking quartz-sulfide veins, up to 30 cm wide were located near the northwest end of the ridge. The veins appear to be too widely spaced and narrow to form a mineable zone.

Approximately 245 m southeast along the ridge from the northwest showing, a 2 m square pit was excavated on a flat southeast dipping 30 cm thick layer of massive galena-pyrite-chalcopyrite in silicified limestone. The schistose rocks above the altered zone are cut by a network of east to northeast trending quartz-sulfide veinlets which coalesce to form a layer of sulfides along the limestone contact. A sample taken by Sanders across 30 cm assayed 0.3 oz/ton Au, 10.70 oz/ton Ag, 15.2% Pb, 5.55% Zn and 0.75% Cu.

A further 45 m southeast down along the ridge, a 4.6x4.6 m trench revealed a 1 m thick, flat silicified layer with variable sulfides which dips off to the northeast and southwest at either side of the pit. The mineralization is very similar to that in the pit 45 m northwest. Sander's sample over 1 m assayed 0.03 oz/ton Au, 17.00 oz/ton Ag, 26.65% Pb, 4.15% Zn and 0.35% Cu.

An outcrop of bluish silicified limestone is exposed another 30.5 m further southeast, near the access road. No sulfides were identified in this small area, however, the alteration is similar to that associated with mineralization in the 2 exposures higher up the hill.

2006 - Jazz Resources Inc. - In the course of a property visit, surface mineralization, underground workings and general geological conditions were evaluated. A number of representative samples were also collected, which confirmed the extent and grade of the Big Showing. Approximately 150 tonnes of high-grade mineralization were drilled and blasted. This material was stockpiled near the showing. Approximately 3 tonnes were shipped to Nakusp and a representative sample was collected for metallurgical testing, collected from the 150 tonne stockpile. The 3 tonnes is considered representative of the 150 tonne stockpile and the zone immediately adjacent in the Big Showing.

2007 - Jazz Resources Inc. - Results of metallurgical testing indicated recoveries of lead, zinc, gold and silver are quite good, although additional work is required to improve the separation of the lead and zinc into separate concentrates. Another flotation test (Hawthorn, 2007b) was completed with a high depressant

addition into the Pb roughers and included a zinc cleaning stage. The lead concentrate assayed 75% Pb and the zinc concentrate assayed 56% Zn. Results document high flotation recoveries (>90%) at a head grade of 39.7% Pb, 8.0% Zn, 490.2 g/t Ag and 8.0 g/t Au (Hawthorne, 2006).

A microscopy report (Lehne, 2007) indicates that mineral locking is not contributing to the 20% of the Zn that reports to the Pb concentrate. That then comes down to selection of the best sphalerite depressant(s) during Pb roughing as well as the minimum addition that is required to achieve acceptable sphalerite depression. As is typically the case, some portion of the sphalerite is naturally floatable, and it ideally is depressed during the initial Pb rougher flotation.

Mineralogically, the Big Showing is not complicated, comprised essentially only 3 sulphide minerals. "The galena, sphalerite and pyrite are very coarse grained, so liberation ought not to be an issue. … The close relationship between the deportment of Pb, Au and Ag will produce a high-grade lead concentrate with significant precious metal content" Hawthorne (2007).

2009 - Jazz Resources Inc. - The program confirmed the grade of the Big Showing. Approximately 2,000 tonnes of high-grade mineralization was drilled and blasted. This material was stockpiled near the Stephney Creek Bridge and then moved to Camborne. A representative sample of this 2000 tonnes, collected over seven traverses across the stockpile, returning an average grade of 13.18 g/mt gold, 372, 47 g/mt silver, 1.27% copper, 18.27% lead and 11.96% zinc.

2013 - Jazz Resources Inc. - Air photo interpretation completed from a select set of 18 air photos. Air photo interpretation documented strong northeast-southwest linears interpreted to be representative of the general strike of the main lithological units and parallel to late faults. Less prominent bedrock structures exhibit a northerly to north--easterly orientation, in part spatially associated with the vein systems and stockworks.

2014 - Jazz Resources Inc. - Met-Solve Laboratories Inc. contracted to conduct continued flotation test work on samples from the 2,000 tonnes of high-grade stockpiled from the Teddy Glacier property.

Excellent flotation recoveries were achieved with 96% of the lead recovered to produce a Pb concentrate with 62% Pb during the lead flotation stage. In addition, the majority of the precious metals reported to the lead concentrate. Gold and silver recoveries of 83% and 92%, respectively, were achieved and reported to the lead concentrate.

The zinc flotation stage managed to recover 85.6% of the zinc to produce a zinc concentrate grading 48.7% Zn. Most of the unrecovered zinc was entrained in the lead concentrate. The addition of more zinc depressant, NaMBS, during the lead rougher flotation stage might reduce the zinc entrainment and increase recovery.

Note that no cleaning stage was required to produce the high lead and zinc concentrate grades, further enhancing the excellent results.

Optimized Flotation Test

Optimized Batch Flotation Test Results													
Stage	Wt	Concentrate Grade						Recovery %					
	(%)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Au	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe	S
Pb Con	37.6	**33.0**	**62.0**	1.9	**1,344**	11.7	22.1	**82.8**	**96.0**	11.6	**92.2**	18.2	24.6
Zn Con	10.7	2.0	2.9	**48.7**	145	13.0	36.8	1.5	1.3	**85.6**	2.8	5.8	11.7
Pyrite Con	38.5	3.8	1.0	0.4	58	**45.6**	**53.7**	9.7	1.6	2.5	4.1	**72.8**	**61.5**
Tails	13.2	6.9	2.1	0.1	34	5.9	5.4	6.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	3.2	2.1

Acid Base Accounting tests determined that the net neutralization potential (NNP) were -1171.7 and -160.2 for the zinc tailings and final float tailings respectively, indicating that both float tailings samples are acid generating. The acid generating potential (AP) was significantly reduced with the addition of a pyrite float stage on the Zn float tailings. The fully permitted tailings storage facility at the Company's private land at Camborne uses the addition of limestone to neutralize the material for permanent storage.

2015 – Jazz Resources Inc. - Rock sampling was completed on a series of traverses on contiguous adjacent claims at a lower elevation near the junction of Sable Creek and Stephney Creek. Analyses were obtained using a hand-held X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) unit. Silica and potassium were chosen to quantify a degree of hydrothermal alteration. High silica characterizes the quartzites and micaceous quartzites.

Generally, quartzites have greater than 25% Si, while sericite schist to chlorite schist are generally below 20% Si. Potassium values are similar for both quartzite and micaceous schist. In addition, soil samples were collected with a narrow shovel at an average depth of 25cm, mainly from the B Horizon, and similarly analyzed. Arsenic, lead, zinc and copper are uniformly low. Potassium levels in soil are much lower than in rocks.

In addition, approximately 400 tonnes of ore from the Big Showing, stockpiled at Camborne, was sold to Ocean Partners USA Inc. The material reportedly graded 13.5 g/tonne Au (0.394 oz/tonne Au), 265 g/tonne Ag (7.73 oz/tonne Ag), 0.70% Cu, 11.8% Pb and 9.5% Zn

2016 - Jazz Resources Inc. – A total of 34 samples, CAM 1-34, were taken of high-grade mineralization from the Big Showing. This is the first time a significant group of large representative samples were crushed to ½-inch minus and assayed.

Gold	**Silver**	**Lead**	**Zinc**	**Copper**
13.97 g/tonne (0.41 oz./ton)	286.29 g/tonne (8.35 oz./ton)	12.47%	12.1%	0.751%

2018 – Jazz Resources Inc. - A total of 14 soil samples were taken along contour line for geochemical analysis. In addition, significant upgrades were required on the access road to the property to facilitate transport of stockpiled ore from the Big Showing to Camborne for subsequent shipment to the Nicola Mining mill facility at Merritt, BC. The Ministry of Forests mandated that the Company install a locked gate on the road near the mouth of the Incomappleux River, approximately 7 km upstream from the townsite of Beaton, to control access. The road upgrades were required to facilitate the transport of the stockpiled

ore at the Big Showing down to Camborne for transshipment to the Nicola Mining mill facility at Merritt, BC.

The geochemical portion of the 2018 work program consisted of a contour line of 14 soil samples. In addition, the access road to the property required significant upgrades to transport the stockpiled ore. The Ministry of Forests mandated that the Company install a locked gate on the road near the mouth of the Incomappleux River. In addition, signage indicating the load limits of bridges and the potential for rockfall hazard and overhanging trees was required at the gate area. A number of trees were identified as hazard trees by Forestry and were removed by the Company, requiring the services of a professional faller. These requirements had to be met before Forestry would allow repair of washed out bridges on the access road. Re-opening and repair of the access road is essential to facilitate the transport of the stockpiled ore at the Big Showing down to Camborne for transshipment to the Nicola Mining mill facility at Merritt BC.

Historic, non-NI 43-101 compliant Resource Estimations - Teddy Glacier Property

Note: The following are historical resource estimates prepared prior to implementation of NI43-101 or CIMM reporting standards. The estimates are provided to indicate the mineral potential interpreted by a previous operator as a guide to their exploration program. The work underlying the estimates are unavailable to the author, who has not been able to verify the work and, as such, cannot be relied upon. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Jazz Resources has not undertaken independent investigation of the resource estimates nor has it independently analyzed the results of previous exploration work to verify the classification of the resources. The Company is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserve; they are provided solely for historical interest.

1948 - C. Rutherford, P. Eng. (dated November 9, 1948) estimated from 50 feet (15 m) below the upper adit to surface as 16,937 tons averaging 0.20 oz/ton Au, 7.0 oz/ton Ag, 10.40% Pb and 14.1% Zn.

1952 - Similar estimate, from surface to 15 m below the adit level, is contained in the Prospectus for Columinda Metals Corporation Limited (R. A. Halet, Ph.D., P.Eng. dated February 4, 1952) as 19,100 tons averaging 0.225 oz/ton Au, 7.31 oz/ton Ag, 12.80% Pb and 12.75% Zn.

1965 - Using diamond drilling results from 1963 and 1964, a resource estimate was presented in company reports by Teddy Glacier Mines Ltd. (author unknown) on the Main Vein Zone of an inferred 48,740 tons grading 0.13 oz/ton Au, 7.94% Pb and 6.74% Zn. The resource estimate was based on an interpretation that the mineralized zones have a length of about 60 metres with a 60º plunge to the south. The rake of the Big Showing is shown as 75º to the north. “Not enough drill intersections are available to classify the resources other than as inferred tonnages” (Gale 1988).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Teddy Glacier property and surrounding area is underlain by phyllites and phyllitic limestones correlated to the Lower Cambrian to Middle Devonian Lardeau Group. The following description of the units comprising the Lardeau Group has been modified slightly from Church and Jones (1998).

Lardeau Group

> "The Lardeau Group, as defined by Fyles and Eastwood (1962) in the Ferguson area, consists of 6 conformable Lower Paleozoic units, comprising, from oldest to youngest, the Index, Triune, Ajax, Sharon Creek, Jowett and Broadview formations. This succession was believed to be an upright stratigraphic sequence having the Index Formation at the base and the Broadview Formation at the top. However, the highly folded condition of the beds, the lack of facing indicators and the presence of faulted contacts hindered verification of this interpretation.
>
> The Index Formation is the most extensive unit in the Lardeau Group, comprising a thick sequence of grey, green and black phyllite, limestone and thick calcareous phyllite, tuff, tuffaceous greywacke, pillow basalt and rare quartzite and quartzo-feldspathic gritty sandstone. In vicinity of McDougal Creek, along the Incomappleux River, the formation consists of crystalline limestones and interbanded slates and phyllites. Many of the limestone bands are highly carbonaceous - some of them containing a considerable amount of graphite, while other bands contain sufficient chlorite to give a green colour to the rock. Although the formation is highly variable, black and grey phyllite facies predominate near the base at the contact with the Badshot Formation, while green phyllite predominates in the upper part of the unit.
>
> The Index Formation is overlain by a conformable assemblage of black siliceous argillite, grey quartzite and black siliceous argillite known respectively as the Triune, Ajax and Sharon Creek formations.
>
> The Jowett Formation is a greenstone unit intercalated with the Broadview Formation. The Jowett consists of volcanic breccias and pillow lavas altered locally to chlorite schist.
>
> The predominant lithology of the Broadview Formation is grey green, gritty quartz wacke or subarkosic wacke with grey to black or green slate or phyllite interbeds. Two important bands of quartzite, assigned to the Broadview Formation, cross the valley of the Incomappleux River - one a short distance below the mouth of Menhinick Creek and the other below the mouth of Sable Creek. This quartzite is an exceedingly hard, compact, dark blue rock invaded extensively by numerous quartz stringers. Size grading is occasionally seen, however, a consistent sense of facing could not be ascertained across the stratigraphy because of the intense deformation of these rocks".

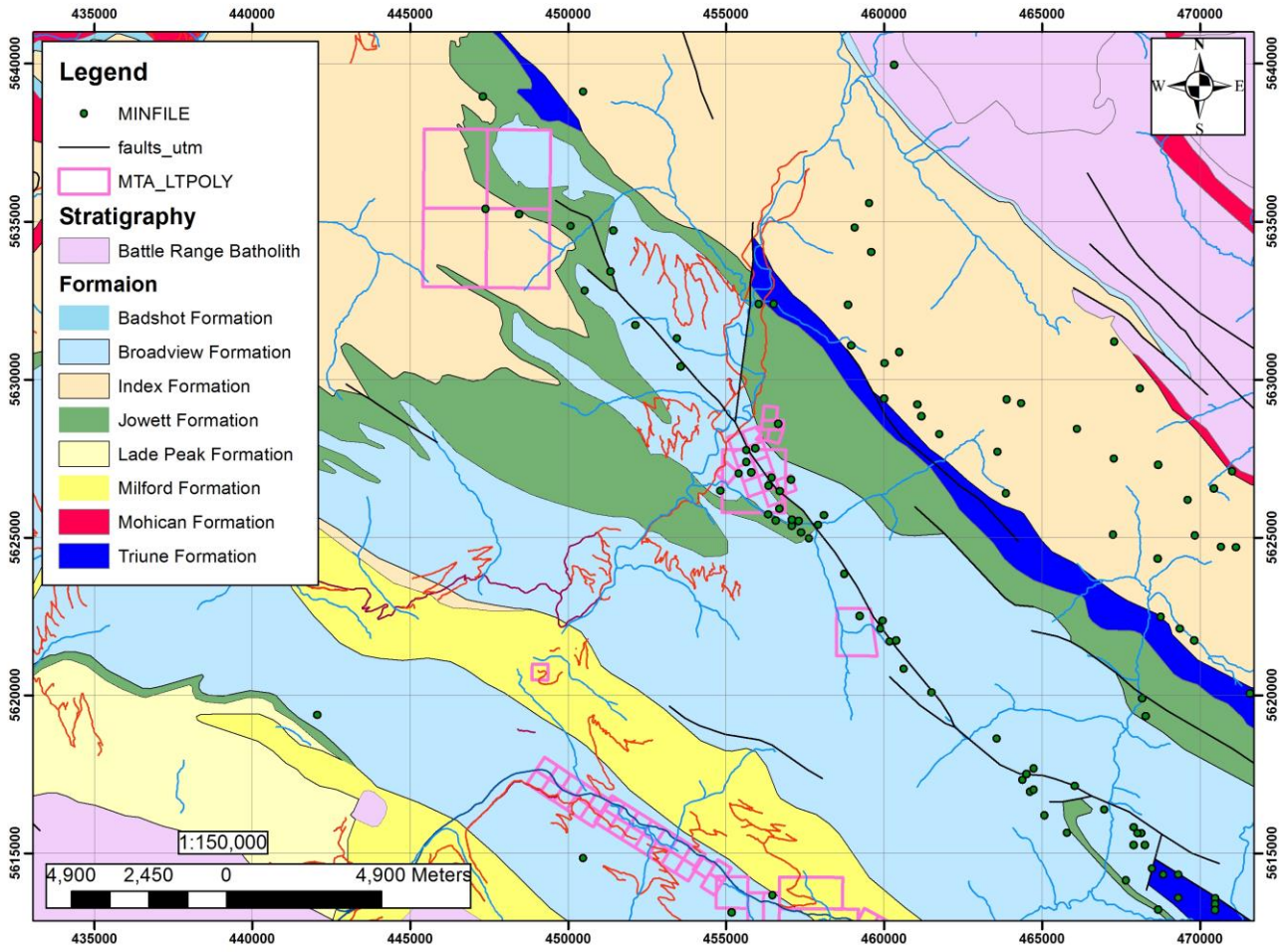

Figure 7 – Simplified Regional Geology Map for the Teddy Glacier property and Trout Lake mineral belts. MINFILE occurrences indicated by filled green circles and show a strong spatial association with the interpreted controlling structure, a regional fault that terminates immediately east of the Teddy Glacier property. The Company's Teddy Glacier property and Spider Crown Grants (outlined in magenta) have been plotted for reference. Competitor's mineral and Crown Grants in Good Standing, have not been plotted. (Note: the tenures outlined in magenta and the bottom centre of the map belong to competitors).

7.2 Structure and Mineralization

The following has been modified slightly from Church and Jones (1998):

> "The ore deposits in the Beaton-Camborne camp occur in three well-defined linear mineral belts, trending southeast parallel to the regional strike of the formations, referred to as the 'Central', 'Northeast' and 'Southwest' belts. The Central belt consists of an alignment of properties that extend southeasterly from Scott and Menhinick Creek across the valley of the Incomappleux River near Camborne to the southwest slopes of Lexington Mountain and to Pool and Mohawk creeks. If extended further to the southeast, the trend aligns with the main mineral belt in the Ferguson area containing the Nettie, Triune and Silver Cup mines.

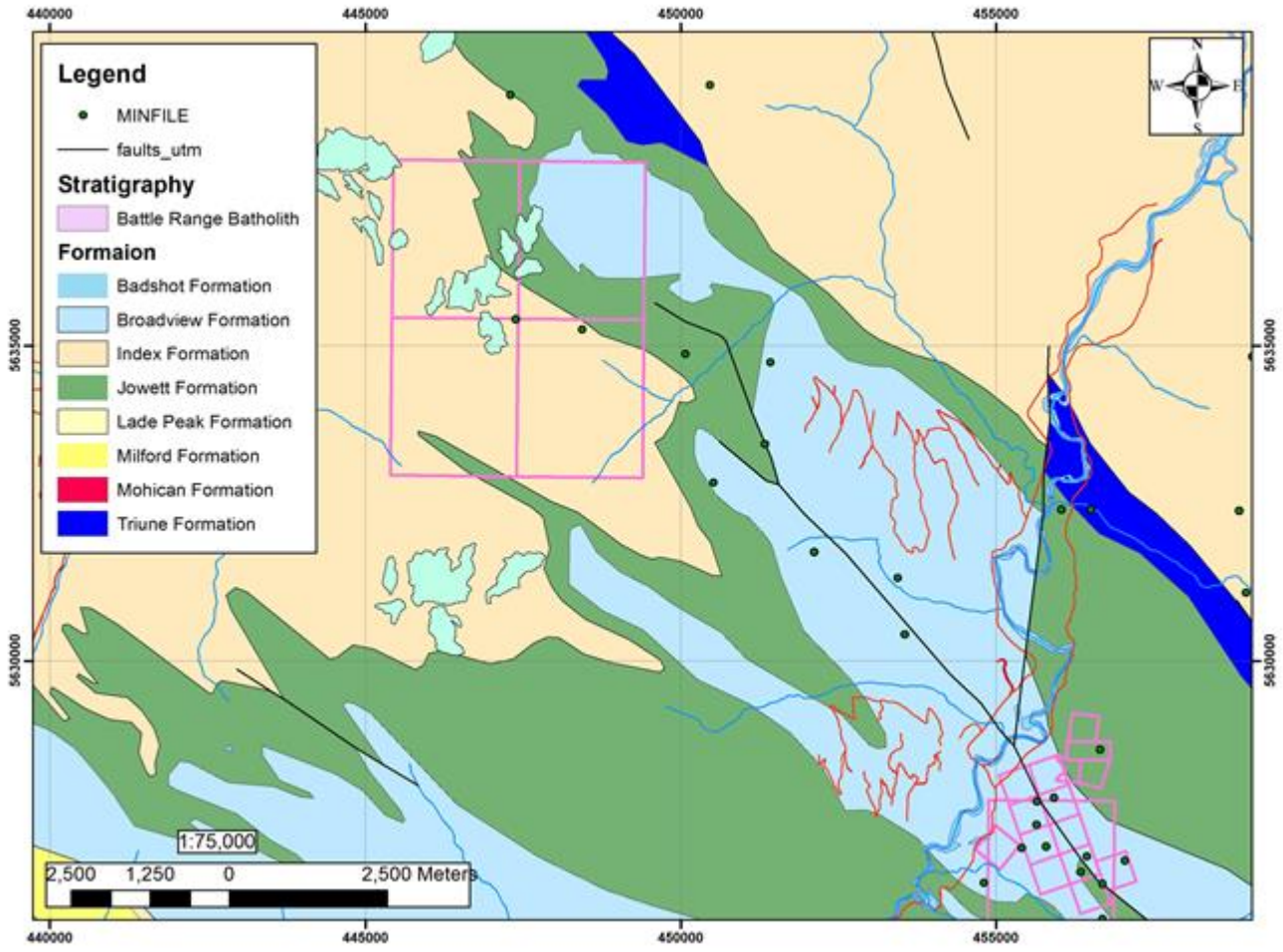

Figure 8 – Simplified Geology Map for the Company's Teddy Glacier and Spider properties. The area is dominated by strata correlated to the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group, comprised of the Jowett, Index and Broadview Formations. Glaciers indicated in cyan, rivers / streams in light blue and a portion of the existing road network in red. Scale 1:75,000.

The Northeast mineral belt is less well defined and extends more or less along the divide between Lexington and Boyd Creeks and across the head of Pool Creek into the Ferguson area.

The Southwest belt consists of a few aligned deposits on the slopes of Trout Mountain, southwest of Trout Lake.

Control and Style of Mineralization

The belts are clearly controlled by regional structures and the physical characteristics of the deformed host rocks. For example, the Central belt follows the axis of the Silvercup anticline and the trend of the Cup Creek fault from the Ferguson camp. It appears that the favourable zones of mineralization along this belt developed at sites of intense fracturing where the fault

approaches the crest of an anticline - local structures having formed subsequent to the folding. To the northeast, the mineral deposits are scattered and the beds in which the deposits are found comprise relatively incompetent limestone units which were isoclinally folded, sheared and deformed again.

Silver-lead-zinc ores are typical of the Central belt and occurrences to the northeast. Ore minerals are mainly pyrite, galena, sphalerite, with smaller amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Silver is the most important commodity, occurring as argentiferous tetrahedrite, galena and, less commonly, as native silver and sometimes in argentite, polybasite, ruby silver, stephanite and electrum. Gold is present in small quantities and is rarely seen as native gold or electrum. Quartz is the dominant gangue mineral, but carbonates such as ankerite, calcite and/or dolomite are significant gangue components in some veins. The deposits are characterized by open-space fillings with limited wall rock replacement. In a few places where replacement is important, carbonate gangue is relatively abundant.

The fracture frequency pattern in the Central belt, underlain by the Lardeau Group, shows three principal attitude, as follows: (1) 140°/80°NE, (2) 120°/45°SW and (3) 040°/80°NW. Fracture set (1) is the principal layering, foliation and fissility of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the area; (2) is like (1) but a subsidiary fabric (short limb) in asymmetrical folds; (3) is the main cross joint direction. These fractures are mostly steeply inclined relative to the Columbia River fault and underlying Monashee gneiss complex that form the footwall of the Selkirk allochthon. Sets (1) and (2) are also the main fracture and vein direction (dipping mostly to the northeast) at the Meridian, Goldfinch, Ethel and Beatrice mines. Cross joints (3) trend northeasterly subparallel to some of the veins at the Trout Lake and Meridian mines.

The Southwest mineral belt is dominated by the Trout Lake molybdenum porphyry – tungsten skarn system. The deposit is temporally and spatially related to emplacement of a small, Late Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion. Molybdenite occurs in a quartz vein stockwork and as disseminations in the granodiorite and, to some extent, in the metasedimentary host rocks.

Tungsten mineralization is found in skarn lenses in limestone bands peripheral to the main molybdenum zone. Scheelite occurs with pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite at the Copper Chief prospect and scheelite in quartz veins with galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite at the Lucky Boy mine.

Table 3. Principal vein attitudes at mines and mineral prospects.

Occurrences (MINFILE No.)	Location Lat.	Long.	Vein Attitudes	
Lucky Boy (003)	50° 38.5'	117° 36.2'	100°/25°SW	
Copper Chief (004)	50° 38.0'	117° 36.5'	150°/80°NE	
Beatrice (040)	50° 44.3'	117° 33.5'	138°/60°NE	155°/80°NE
			050°/65°SE	140°/65°NE
Mohawk (041)	50° 46.7'	117° 35.8'	155°/72°NE	120°/80°NE
			160°/80°NE	090°/60°NE
Excise (043)	50° 46.5'	117° 36.1'	155°/80°NE	
Eclipse (044)	50° 46.6'	117° 36.3'	005°/75°E	
Spider (045)	50° 46.8'	117° 36.5'	170°/75°E	
St. Joe (046)	50° 47.3'	117° 36.9'	135°/90°	
Sandy (048)	50° 46.9'	117° 37.1'	165°/90°	
Ethel (059)	50° 37.2'	117° 34.9'	130°/60°NE	
Red Horse (063)	50° 47.0'	117° 36.9'	155°/70°NE	
Meridian (064)	50° 47.4'	117° 37.2'	120°/70°NE	043°/90°
Oyster (065)	50° 47.6'	117° 37.6'	146°/65°NE	
Eva (066)	50° 47.8'	117° 37.8'	135°/80°NE	135°/80°SW
Teddy Glacier (069)	50° 52.1'	117° 44.8'	163°/80°NE	170°/80°NE
Lead Star (071)	50° 51.8'	117° 41.1'	145°/50°NE	
Burniere (072)	50° 51.2'	117° 41.7'	125°/80°SW	
Goldfinch (076)	50° 49.4'	117° 39.5'	152°/80°SW	135°/20°SW
Mammoth (077)	50° 51.4'	117° 34.5'	135°/10°NE	
Big Showing (078)	50° 52.7'	117° 34.9'	035°/50°SE	
Trout Lake (087)	50° 38.2'	117° 36.2'	135°/90°	045°/90°
Silver Dollar (101)	50° 44.7'	117° 33.9'	155°/60°NE	
Gillman (127)	50° 44.9'	117° 34.1'	165°/35°NE	
Agnes (132)	50° 51.8'	117° 42.5'	035°/45°SE	
Nelson (138)	50° 49.6'	117° 41.0'	120°/50°SW	
Cholla (143)	50° 47.6'	117° 38.0'	180°/90°	
Lucky Jack (187)	50° 47.5'	117° 37.1'	145°/54°NE	

Age of Mineralization

The age of mineralization in the Beaton-Camborne camp coincides with a major late Cretaceous through early Tertiary tectonic transition (to 59 Ma) that is marked by uplift, decollement and intrusion in the Kootenay Arc.

This was followed by extensional exhumation of the Monashee gneissic core complexes along the Columbia River and Slocan Lake faults. The Trout Lake intrusion, dated 76 Ma and associated Mo and W deposits represent the beginning, while Ag, Pb, Zn veins, such as found at the Enterprise mine in the Slocan City area, dated 58.2 ± 0.7 Ma, represent the culmination of the mineralizing cycle.

Source of Mineralization

The solutions that formed ore deposits ascended along whatever available channels in the host rocks, such as bedding planes, shear zones and cross fractures. In the Beaton-Camborne camp, predominant fissures are approximately parallel to the strike of the formations, and because the schistocity, with few exceptions, also parallels the strike, it is clear solutions were forced to ascend along definite zones subparallel to bedding. Consequently, the ore deposits for the most part are aligned more or less along the strike of the beds.

A cross-section through the Selkirk allochthon shows a fan-like arrangement of southwesterly and northeasterly-verging tight folds with steeply dipping axial planes (Figure 5). These structures formed as a result of thrust ramping of the covering beds along the Monashee decollement from mid-Jurassic to early Tertiary. It is these structures that are also believed to have provided the main plumbing system and the regional control of mineralization.

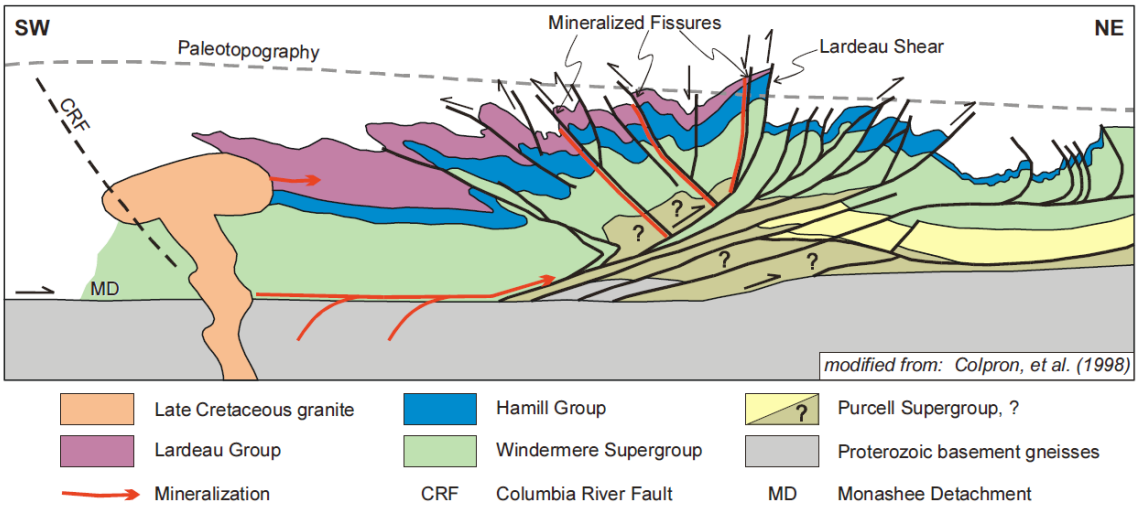

Figure 9 - Ore fluids tapped from magmatic and metamorphic sources at depth, including high-grade gneisses of the underlying Monashee Complex, ascend along available structures to produce the numerous mineral deposits identified in the Beaton-Camborne camp.

The source of mineralizing solutions was believed by early workers to be the Kuskanax Batholith, however, deposits in the area are much younger and mostly remote from the nearest Kuskanax body. In the case of the Southwest belt, which is closest to the Kuskanax, there is clear evidence that the late Cretaceous Trout Lake intrusion is the source of the Mo-porphyry, W-vein and skarn deposits.

The origin of the numerous Ag-Pb-Zn-Au deposits of the Central and Northeast belts is more complicated. In general, ascending metal-bearing aqueous fluids, derived from crystallizing granitic magma, mixed with deeply circulation meteoric ground waters. This produced numerous Ag-Pb-Zn vein deposits in the Slocan area during Eocene extension related to the Slocan fault. This is similar to the model proposed for the Camborne area."

8.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

8.1 Stratigraphy

The following brief descriptions of stratigraphic units comprising the Lardeau Group on the Camborne map sheet have been taken from Kraft et al. (2011).

Paleozoic or Mesozoic

PMd – Hornblende and pyroxene meta-gabbro or meta-diorite; amphibolite

Lardeau Group

Broadview Formation

lPLBgq – Light green of grey phyllitic quartzite to subarkosic wacke with blue-quartz granules

lPLBs – Graphitic grey quartzose phyllite or schist with common blue-quartz granules; quartz veinlets along undulatory foliation.

lPLBc – Medium or dark grey marble and argillaceous marble.

lPLv – Green phyllite and phyllitic greenstone.

Jowett Formation

lPLJv – Metamorphosed basaltic tuff and flows, mafic volcanic breccia and pillow basalt; green phyllite and li y green phyllite; phyllitic greenstone

lPLJgp – Green phyllite

lPLJp – Pale greenish grey phyllite with rusty brown weathered surfaces

Triune, Ajax and Sharon Creek Formations

lPLSCp – Sharon Creek Formation – Dark grey to black siliceous phyllite and argillite

lPLAq – Ajax Formation – Massive grey quartzite commonly with extensive quartz veining

lPLTp – Triune Formation – Grey to black siliceous phyllite and argillite

Index Formation

lPLI – Grey and light green phyllite; Dark grey slaty phyllite; minor phyllitic limestone and quartz grit

lPLIqr – Intercalated quartzofeldspathic grit and grey and green phyllite with or without quartz granules; quartz mica schist; micaceous quartzite

lPIq – Light grey to white gritty quartzite; micaceous quartz grit

lPLIc – Medium to dark grey crystalline limestone and marble; phyllitic limestone and minor limy grey phyllite

lPLIv – Green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone

Not Assigned

lPLfmp – Rusty-brown weathering ferroan marble interlayered with tan, grey and green sericitic phyllite and quartzose phyllite.

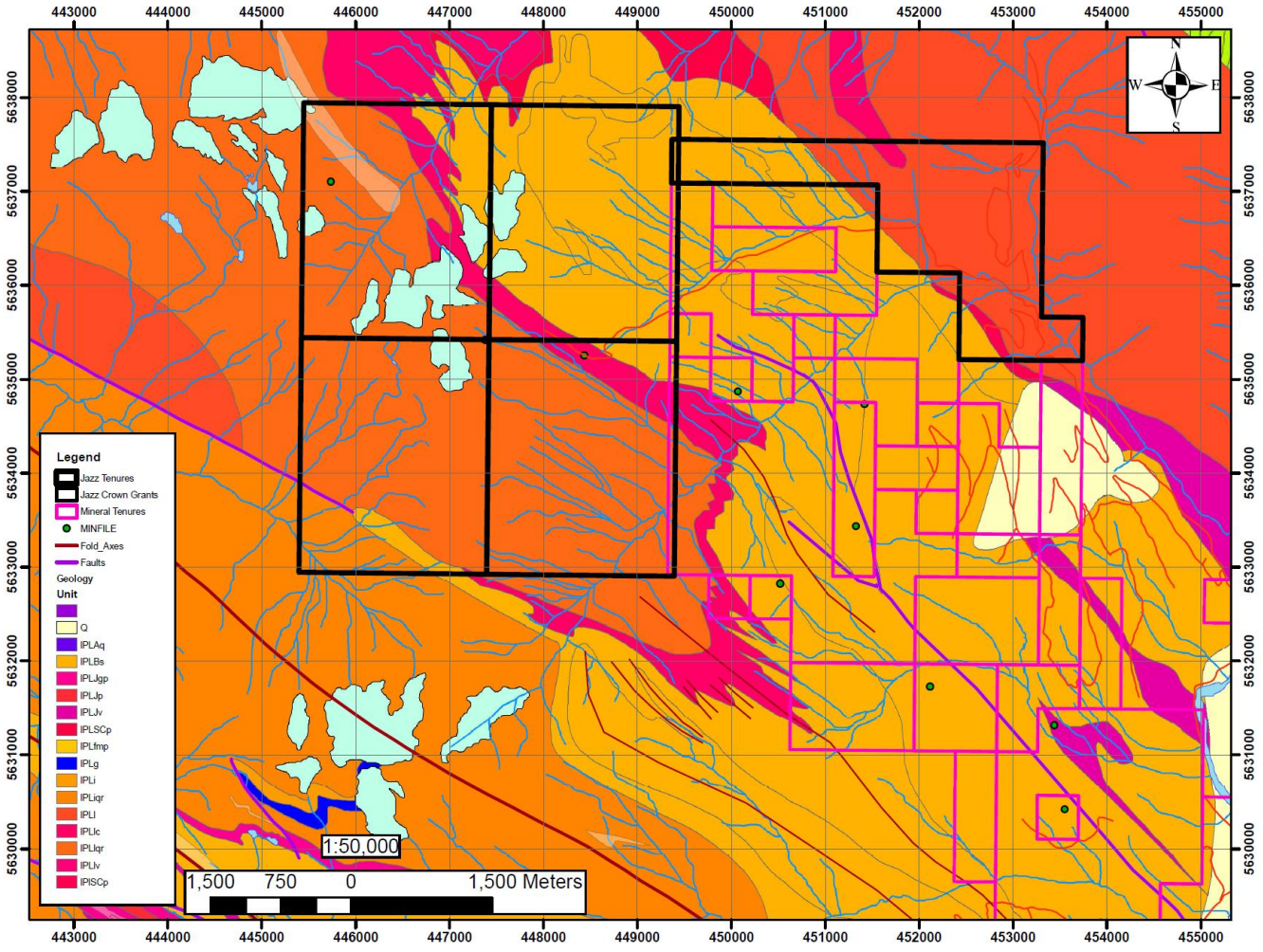

Figure 10 –Geology Map for the Teddy Glacier property. The area underlying and immediately surrounding the Teddy Glacier tenures is dominated by strata correlated to the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group, comprised of the Jowett, Index and Broadview Formations. Note the transition from faulting (to the southeast) to folding (to the northwest) immediately southeast of the Teddy Glacier tenures). Modified slightly from Kraft et al 2011. Scale 1:50,000.

From the geological map for the area (Kraft et al. 2011), the Teddy Glacier property is underlain by northwest trending strata correlated predominantly to the Index and Broadview Formations of the Lardeau Group. The southern portion of the property is dominated by intercalated quartzo-feldspathic grit and grey and green phyllite (lPLIqr), repeated in the southwest (Teddy 3) tenure across the Holyk Fault. A thin band of grey graphitic quartzose phyllite or schist (lPLBs) is present in the hanging wall of the Holyk Fault in the southern portion of the Teddy Glacier 3 tenure.

The northeast portion of the property, comprising the Teddy 2 tenure and the northeast portions of the Teddy 1 and 4 tenures, is dominated, from southwest to northeast, by medium to dark grey crystalline limestone and marble (lPLIc), green to limy green phyllite and greenstone (lPLJv) and grey graphitic quartzose phyllite or schist (lPLBs).

A northwest trending lozenge of hornblende and pyroxene meta-gabbro or meta-diorite (PMd) is present in the northwest portion of the Teddy 1 tenure and extends to the northwest.

8.2 Structure

The following has been modified slightly from Church and Jones (1998)"

> "North of Camborne, the stratigraphy is dominated by mainly metasedimentary rocks represented by phyllites, talcose schists, calc-schists and quartzites interbanded with green chloritic schist and rusty weathering schistose eruptives. These rocks are folded, forming a series of tight to isoclinal folds, with gently southeast plunging, asymmetrical anticlinal and synclinal axes. The folds are inclined to varying degree, to the southwest and northeast, along the mid-section of the Incomappleux River, with the diverse fold inclinations interpreted to represent the Selkirk fan structure (Colpron et al. 1998) developed regionally from mid-Jurassic to Cretaceous.
>
> Regional constraints indicate probable Devonian - Mississippian timing of the orogeny (Antler-age tectonism) and juxtaposition of the Lardeau Group against the Badshot and Hamill strata along the Lardeau fault at this time. Further deformation (Columbian) produced large isoclinal folds with sub-horizontal axes, and southeast (orogen-parallel) stretching lineations.
>
> This was followed by Cretaceous dextral strike-slip and normal movement on the Lardeau shear zone and other parallel faults".

Though complicated by faults, the structure is characterized by complex folding, comprised of isoclinal, asymmetric, and overturned folds. Fold axes generally plunge southeast at low angles, with axial planes dipping steeply southwest and northeast.

Host rocks are sheared and folded to such a degree that little of the original stratigraphic superposition remains. Units prominent in one locality may not be present a short distance away. Individual units may appear as lenses sheared by strike faults or, alternatively, may be repeated several times by isoclinal folding.

9.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The 1935 Report of the Minister of Mines described the property as follows:

> "The most important mineralization on the Teddy Glacier is found along two fracture zones. The more easterly strikes roughly north 10 degrees west and has been traced on the surface for over 120 feet and is possibly exposed again 80 feet farther north. It is mineralized with galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and some chalcopyrite in a gangue of white quartz and rock inclusions, the width varying from a few inches to 4 feet. The second vein, to the west of the first, strikes north 17 degrees west where exposed and has been traced for about 130 feet, varying in width after the manner of the first and being similar in all respects. In addition, there are numerous other quartz veins on the property which trend in various directions, but most frequently at right angles to the strike of the formation. Many of them connect with the main veins and die out a short distance away from them. Mineralization in these veins is quite irregular, but some good showings have been uncovered, particularly near their junctions with the main veins. Where the first vein intersects the second one, and north of the latter, is the Big Showing; it is a large body of quartz some 30 feet long and carrying bodies, up to 5 feet wide, of course sulphides. It follows a somewhat more easterly course than the average strike of the eastern vein. Apparently the nature of the country rock has had no important effect on the ore deposition, although black carbonaceous schists mineralized with pyrite are most abundant near and west of the big showing. Whether the sulphides have replaced the limestones where these are intersected by the veins is a speculation that should be investigated, as such has been found to be the case in other properties in the Lardeau. The toe of the glacier lies 100 yards east of north from the Big Showing and in the float at its edge are some boulders of ore, indicating that further disclosures may be made as the ice recedes, which it is doing slowly but surely.
>
> The sulphides, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite, occur in bunches in the quartz veins or as continuous bands, pinching and swelling along the strike and varying in width from practically nothing to 4 or 5 feet. They are coarse grained or very fine grained and the chalcopyrite is generally present in very minor amounts. The finer - grained ore is an intimate mixture of the sulphides with grains of quartz and may require rather fine grinding for concentration. Examination under the microscope reveals many minute areas of tetrahedrite in the galena. Some movement has taken place along the veins since their formation, as the galena is in many cases sheared."

Between 1963 and 1964, detailed geological mapping (1" = 20 feet) was completed on exposures northwest of the Big Showing (Sullivan 1963). The resulting geological map documents a complex stratigraphy bounded to the northeast and southwest by a medium grey schistose quartz (GQ). To the south of the area mapped, this unit is intercalated with subordinate graphitic schist (GS), with the proportion of unit GS increasing to the southwest. The stratigraphic sequence exposed is cored by bedded graphitic quartzite (BGQ) to the southwest and intercalated fine bedded limestone and quartzite (ls) to the northeast. A thin lens of graphitic schist was mapped within unit BGQ, as well as a relatively thin layer of ls. The sulphide occurrences mapped are hosted within unit GS, itself hosted within and as small pods / lenses within unit ls.

To the northeast, across a small creek valley, a second sequence of strata was mapped, dominated by altered granite to quartz porphyry (G), again hosted within BGQ. Another relatively thin and, apparently, discontinuous band of ls was mapped, pinching out to the northwest.

The geological contacts mapped are complex, indicated as being complicated by abundant small scale, presumably tight to isoclinal folds. A number of small-scale fold hinges were also identified within units. The apparent repetition of units is interpreted to be consistent with the extensive tight to isoclinal folding described for the region within the Lardeau Group. Schistosity trends northwest dipping 50º - 80º northeast

9.1 Mineralization

The Teddy Glacier deposit is a clear example of polymetallic veins containing Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu±Au hosted by metasediments (Lefebure and Church, 1996). Polymetallic veins are characterized by sulfide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals hosted in a carbonate and quartz gangue. The veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and those by volcanic or intrusive rocks. The latter type of polymetallic veins is typically contemporaneous with emplacement of a nearby intrusion.

The following are considered general characteristics of polymetallic veins (Lefebure and Church 1996):

- Metasediment hosted veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism.

- Polymetallic veins are typically steeply dipping, narrow tabular or splayed veins and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000m in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones.

- Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. A wide variety of textures are recognized, including cockade texture, colloform banding and crustifications and locally druzy. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse-grained sulphides are present as patches and pods, whereas fine-grained disseminations are confined to veins.

- Macroscopic wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in metres or less). Metasediments typically display sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins.

- Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control; however, veins are typically associated with second order structures. Significant deposits are usually restricted to competent lithologies. Dykes are often emplaced along the same faults.

9.1.1 MINFILE Occurrences

Teddy Glacier (MINFILE 082KNW069)

"The Teddy Glacier property is located at 2,200 metres elevation on Mount McKinnon, at the head of a tributary of Stephany Creek. …

The Teddy Glacier property is underlain by tightly folded and sheared limestones, carbonaceous phyllites and grits of the Index Formation, Lardeau Group. These rocks trend southeast (115°-135°), dip 50°-60° northeast and are cut by steeply dipping cross-joints.

The ore zones are confined to quartz veins that vary from a few centimetres to 1.2 metres in width, are up to 40 metres long and occupy two adjacent fractures, striking 163° and 170°, and dipping steep easterly. On surface and in the upper adit level, these fractures join to form the 'Big Showing'. This showing comprises a large body of quartz roughly nine metres long carrying bodies of coarse sulphides up to 1.5 metres wide. Assay results across 4.9 metres at the widest point on the vein yielded 8.9 grams per tonne gold, 280 grams per tonne silver, 12.9% lead and 7.1% zinc (Richmond, 1949). Other showings occur 90 metres to the northwest ('Dunbar vein') and again at 180 and 300 metres on the same structure. Assay results on the Dunbar vein across 0.7 metres returned 6.9 grams per tonne gold, 840 grams per tonne silver, 34.0% lead and 2.8% zinc (Richmond, 1949).

The sulphides occur as masses and bunches of almost clean (70-80%) galena, pyrite, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite in quartz gangue and, less frequently, as intimately intermixed fine grained sulphides in narrow lenses in quartz. Tetrahedrite occurs as small inclusions in the galena. In most of the ore, silver is closely associated with galena and gold with pyrite (~29 grams of gold per tonne of pyrite). The wall rocks on both the foot and hanging wall sides of the orebodies are hard, competent limy-quartzitic sedimentary rocks that have been silicified, fractured and faulted during folding, and to a minor extent after sulphide mineralization.

The probable and inferred ore reserves at the Teddy Glacier mine are 44,212 tonnes of ore grading 161.1 grams per tonne silver, 4.4 grams per tonne gold, 7.9 per cent lead and 6.8 per cent zinc (Sunshine Lardeau Mines, Ltd., 1964 Annual Report)" (Church and Jones 1998).

Vimy Ridge *(Bell NO. 14)* ***(MINFILE 082KNW070)***

"The showings are located on the crest of a ridge, locally called Vimy Ridge, which forms the pass between the two main forks of Stephney Creek, about 16 kilometres north of Beaton. Teddy Glacier Mines Limited discovered the showings in 1964 on the Bell No. 14 claim while building a road to the Teddy Glacier showings (082KNW060) about 914 metres to the northwest. A limited amount of work was done on the showing in 1964; during 1965 further trenching and prospecting was carried out.

The rocks near the Vimy Ridge showing are Cambrian to Devonian Lardeau Group (Index Formation) green and grey phyllites with thin lenses of white limestone. Several veins well mineralized with galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite cut a lens of limestone which is up to a metre thick. The veins trend northeast and transect folds that plunge at low angles to the southeast. In three of six trenches, sulphide mineralization occurs in the veins up to widths of 25 centimetres and has spread out from them into the limestone to a maximum distance of about 61 centimetres from the vein. The trenches extend for about 61 metres along the top of the ridge which trends southeast and is crossed by the veins. Mineralized limestone in two of the trenches is near the crest of a fold. A sample across 30 centimetres is reported to have assayed 1 gram per tonne gold, 366.7 grams per tonne silver, 16.2 per cent lead, 5.6 per cent zinc and 0.75 per cent copper (National Mineral Inventory 082K13 Pb2)".

Adventure (MINFILE 082KNW216)

"The Adventure showing area is underlain by interbedded Cambrian to Devonian Lardeau Group limestones and grey or green phyllites. Also present are graphitic phyllites, argillites, quartzites, phyllitic schists, calcareous quartzose schists and greenstone. Bedding and/or foliation strike from 297 to 320 degrees with steep northeast dips. The rocks are cut by discordant quartz veins which range in width from 1 to 91 centimetres and generally strike east and northeast with vertical dips. An equal number of quartz veins, veinlets and stringers are conformable with bedding and often take the form of tight isoclinal folds.

Vein #2201 can be traced as a boulder train trending 095 degrees with 1 to 10 centimetre lensy, discontinuous criss-crossing quartz veins containing pyrite and hosted in phyllite and schist. A grab sample assayed 2.1 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 17436).

In the 1920s, the McIntosh Brothers had four claims staked on showings of oxidized, siliceous pyritic material that form prominent outcrops. The four claims were held for their gold values which are low but appreciable. In 1983, the Adventure claim was staked to cover the area described in the 1920s and in early 1984 Lacana Mining conducted a brief program of geological mapping and sampling. In 1987, rock sampling, prospecting and geological mapping was carried out on behalf of Skylark Resources Ltd".

9.2 Mineral Occurrences

The following has been modified from Shearer (2015, 2014, 2013, 2009).

The Teddy Glacier mineral occurrence comprises the "Big Showing", an 80 m long quartz-galena-pyrite vein carrying significant precious and base metal values, and two north west trending veins between 1 to 2 m thick, the "East" and "West" veins. The veins are interpreted to intersect or coalesce into the Big Showing and diverge to the northwest. The Big Showing is the most significant mineralized occurrence currently identified on the property. It comprises a resistant knob trending north to northeast (000° to 020°) and dipping almost vertically. Its surface dimensions are approximately 5 m by 5 m and is comprised of massive galena, sphalerite and pyrite with accompanying gold and silver values. It may represent a vertically plunging pipe occurring at a sharp bend in the East Vein and/or the damage zone at the intersection of the East and West Veins.

The West Vein trends northwest from the Big Showing, hosted within the intercalated fine bedded limestone and quartzite (ls) unit to the Dunbar Vein (Sullivan 1963). The East Vein also extends northwest, interpreted to potentially extend from the Big Showing, cross-cutting both the structural trend and the mapped contact between ls and a medium grey schistose quartz unit (GQ) at a shallow to moderately oblique angle.

As measured from the Big Showing, the East Vein has a demonstrated strike length, discounting minor offsets, of almost 90 m along surface. Mineralized intercepts documented in drill holes 64-3, 64-4 and 64-5 were interpreted to indicate the East Vein may be offset, 15 to 30 m east and southeast of the Big Showing and extend further to the southeast. The East Vein has a proven depth extent of at least 46 m and remains open to depth.

In 1963, the southeastern end of the Big Showing and the East Vein was drilled and blasted, resulting in the "New Pit". The West Vein was, reportedly, not included in the blast area. High grade vein material was hand mined from the blast muck using backhoe, with the resulting pit extending to a depth of 3.66 metres.

Two stockpiles of vein material were recovered from the New Pit, estimated to contain 50-75 tons each (Gale 1994, 1993). Successful separation of high-grade vein material from waste was interpreted to indicate mineralized material separated well from the schistose country rock (waste) and, therefore, mining the mineralized veins should be quite feasible, with little or no dilution (Gale 1994).

In the pit exposure, the Big Showing (approximately 1.83 m wide, comprised of massive galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite with lesser sphalerite) is cut by a fault trending 320°, dipping 60º east, and the Big Vein then merges into the 0.61 m wide 340º striking, vertical East Vein, which extends 12.19 m across the floor of the pit. Several small NE trending mineralized veins cross-cut the East Vein in the pit floor. From the north side of the pit, the East Vein splits into northerly and north-easterly branches over the next 12.19 -15.24 m, then bends around to a 320° trend, dipping 70° NE. The Big Showing widens to about 3.05 m approximately 9.0 m south of the pit. A 3 m long, 040º trending cut was blasted across the southern end of the Big Vein where it has an attitude of 340º. A one-shot blast was also put into a 0.9 m pod of massive quartz-galena-pyrite located about 13.7 m southwest of the Big Showing. This pod has the appearance of being a faulted-off segment of the Big Showing and may indicate continuity of the Big Vein to the southwest. (Note: the floor of the New Pit is currently covered by blast material and the author was, therefore, unable to review the relationships described above).

In 1987, surface sample 0989 over across 1.52 m on the Big Showing assayed 0.155 oz/ton Au, 24.11 oz/ton Ag, 39.8% Pb, 5.35% Zn and 0.81% Cu (Gales 1987). A hand-picked sample of the best looking mineralization from

the "New Vein", sample 0992, assayed 0.132 oz/ton Au, 7.78 oz/ton Ag, 11.52% Pb, 22.91% Zn and 0.91% Cu (Gale 1988)

The East Vein has a proven depth extent of at least 45.72 m and is open at depth. Better gold values comparable to the new surface and bulk sampling results are possible if better core recovery and larger sample size can be obtained by future drilling. There is a good chance that a resource can be proven up with the combined tonnages of the East Vein and Big Showing.

The Dunbar Vein outcrop has a similar appearance and orientation as the Big Showing. The best result from previous surface sampling is 2.49 m grading 0.16 oz/ton Au, 17.82 oz/ton Ag, 32.7% Pb and 8.8% Zn. The Dunbar Vein has never been drilled.

The West Vein appears to be a thinner, lower grade and less continuous split from the East Vein. The West Vein probably merges with the East Vein to the north of the Big Showing.

The Vimy Ridge Stratabound Zone is located approximately 900 m southeast and 300 m lower in elevation than the East Vein Zone. The Vimy Ridge replacement zone appears unusual in comparison to other showings in the Camborne area, interpreted to be a potentially stratabound sulphide deposit associated with silicified limestone along a northwest trending fold axis (Gale 1993). A grab sample from the Vimy Ridge trenches assayed 7.23 oz/ton Ag (248 ppm Ag) and 0.082 oz/ton Au (2.8 ppm Au). Mineralization in the Vimy Ridge trenches appeared spotty and discontinuous. At present, the exposed showings are small, however, mineralization is open in all directions. It is currently considered a lower priority target for drilling, however, more work is considered justified.

Near the southeast end of the northwest trending ridge, a seven foot square pit was excavated on a flat, south dipping 0.3 m thick layer of massive galena-pyrite-chalcopyrite in silicified limestone at a schist-limestone contact. The schistose rocks above the altered zone are cut by a network of east to northeast trending quartz-sulphide veinlets which coalesce to form a layer of sulphides along the limestone contact. A sample taken across 0.3 m assayed 0.03 oz/tonne Au, 10.70 oz/tonne Ag, 16.2% Pb, 5.55% Zn and 0.75% Cu (Sanders 1964).

Another 45.72 m southeast down the ridge, a 4.57 m by 4.57 m trench exposes a 0.91 m thick, flat, silicified layer with variable sulphides which dips to the northeast and southwest on either side of the pit. Mineralization is very similar to that in the pit 45.72 m northwest and may represent the same layer of mineralization. A sample over 0.91 m in the second trench assayed 0.03 oz/ton Au, 17.00 oz/ton Ag, 27.65% Pb, 4.15% Zn and 0.35% Cu (Sanders 1964).

Approximately 30.48 m farther southeast, an outcrop of bluish, silicified limestone is exposed near the access road. No sulphides are exposed in this small area, but the alteration is similar to that associated with mineralization in the two exposures higher up the hill and may represent the same altered horizon.

On the Windflower property, located 8 km southeast of Teddy Glacier, Granges Exploration evaluated a large zone of northwest trending quartz-pyrite-ankerite veins carrying gold values in altered Broadview phyllitic rocks. Alteration and mineralization is associated with a northwest trending fault zone bordering the southwest contact of a greenstone occurrence correlated to the Jowett Formation.

On the Company's Camborne Crown Grants, 14 km southeast of Teddy Glacier, northerly trending quartz-ankerite-sulfide veins occur in Jowett Formation greenstone. The Spider vein (MINFILE occurrence

082KNW045) is reported to have produced 100,000 tons of gold-silver-lead-zinc ore during the 1950's. At depth, this vein transitions to pyrite-gold mineralization similar to the Windflower Property.

The Teddy Glacier MINFILE occurrence lies close to the projected position of the northwest trending fault associated with the Windflower (Independence) showings, but the fault has not been identified on the Teddy Glacier property, if it is indeed present. The Teddy Glacier main showing is a northwest trending vein or set of veins which have aspects resembling both the upper part of the Spider lead-zinc-gold-silver vein at Camborne and Windflower-type pyrite-gold veins.

Samples considered representative of typical mineralization were collected by Shearer (2004) and returned assays up to 1.88 oz/ton gold (64.5 ppm Au, sample #2). This sample, a grab sample of abundant pyrite on the main dump in front of the Upper Portal, was screened for metallics and the +100µm fraction assayed 1,235 ppm gold (36.02 oz/ton Au) which was interpreted to indicate there is considerable gold in the coarser fraction. Further metallurgical testing is required to further evaluate the potential for coarse gold hosted within pyrite. A polished section was prepared of the reject portion to determine the relationship between gold and pyrite, however, the results were inconclusive.

The East Vein and Big Showing mineralization were interpreted to have a strong mineralogical zoning as follows:

a) Abundant pyrite on the east side,
b) a galena-rich section,
c) followed by a sphalerite-rich section, then
d) dominated by sparsely mineralized quartz/siderite on the west side.

9.3 Metallurgical

In 1963, a 200 lb. composite sample of underground samples and drill core was submitted for metallurgical testing by Britton Research Laboratories. Results indicated that 60% of copper, 90% of lead and 80% of zinc should be recoverable in separate concentrates assaying 20% copper, 60% lead and 60% zinc, respectively.

Furthermore, "about 70% of the gold and 85% of the silver could be recovered with the lead and copper concentrates. Even better results should be obtained when treating fresh ore. It may also be possible to recover some of the gold and silver which reports with the pyrite" concentrate. Overall recoveries in total rougher and concentrates were reported to be Au – 97.0%, Ag – 99.3%, Cu – 99.7%, Pb – 99.3%, Zn – 99.9% and pyrite 98.0%. Tests showed that 70% of the gold and 60% of the silver in the pyrite concentrate could be recovered by cyanidation. With respect to the high gold result reported on the pyrite-rich sample (Shearer 2004), further metallurgical work on the pyrite fraction resulting from any concentration method is strongly recommended. Two samples from the Big Showing, one being abundant in galena with lesser sphalerite and the other being equal in abundance of sphalerite and galena (Samples #3 and #4), assayed 22.90 oz/ton Ag (785 ppm Ag) and 20.04 oz/ton Ag (687 ppm Ag), respectively (Britton 1963). Overall metal recovery appears high in this initial study, but further work is required.

In 2006, the Company drilled and blasted approximately 150 tonnes of high-grade mineralization, which was stockpiled near the showing. Approximately 3 tonnes of this material were reportedly shipped to Nakusp, with a representative sample collected for metallurgical testing. The 3 tonnes was reportedly considered representative of the 150 tonne stockpile and the zone immediately adjacent in the Big Showing.

Results from metallurgical testing indicated recoveries of lead, zinc, gold and silver are quite good, although additional work is required to improve separation of lead and zinc into separate concentrates. Another flotation test was completed with a high depressant addition into the Pb roughers and included a zinc cleaning stage (Hawthorn, 2007b). The lead concentrate assayed 75% Pb and the zinc concentrate assayed 56% Zn. Results document high flotation recoveries (>90%) at a head grade of 39.7% Pb, 8.0% Zn, 490.2 g/t Ag and 8.0 g/t Au (Hawthorne, 2006).

In 2014, Met-Solve Laboratories Inc. was contracted to conduct continued flotation test work on samples from the 2,000 tonnes of high-grade material stockpiled from the Teddy Glacier property.

Excellent flotation recoveries were achieved with 96% of the lead recovered to produce a Pb concentrate with 62% Pb during the lead flotation stage. In addition, the majority of the precious metals reported to the lead concentrate. Gold and silver recoveries of 83% and 92%, respectively, were achieved and reported to the lead concentrate.

The zinc flotation stage managed to recover 85.6% of the zinc to produce a zinc concentrate grading 48.7% Zn. Most of the unrecovered zinc was entrained in the lead concentrate. The addition of more zinc depressant, NaMBS, during the lead rougher flotation stage might reduce the zinc entrainment and increase recovery.

Note that no cleaning stage was required to produce the high lead and zinc concentrate grades, further enhancing the excellent results.

Optimized Flotation Test

Optimized Batch Flotation Test Results

Stage	Wt	Concentrate Grade						Recovery %					
	(%)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Au	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe	S
Pb Con	37.6	**33.0**	**62.0**	1.9	**1,344**	11.7	22.1	**82.8**	**96.0**	11.6	**92.2**	18.2	24.6
Zn Con	10.7	2.0	2.9	**48.7**	145	13.0	36.8	1.5	1.3	**85.6**	2.8	5.8	11.7
Pyrite Con	38.5	3.8	1.0	0.4	58	**45.6**	**53.7**	9.7	1.6	2.5	4.1	**72.8**	**61.5**
Tails	13.2	6.9	2.1	0.1	34	5.9	5.4	6.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	3.2	2.1

Acid Base Accounting tests determined that the net neutralization potential (NNP) were -1171.7 and -160.2 for the zinc tailings and final float tailings respectively, indicating that both float tailings samples are acid generating. The acid generating potential (AP) was significantly reduced with the addition of a pyrite float stage on the Zn float tailings. The fully permitted tailings storage facility at the Company's private land at Camborne uses the addition of limestone to neutralize the material for permanent storage.

10.0 2018 – 2019 PROGRAM

This assessment report includes some physical work completed in July, 2018 in support of the limited sampling reported by Chapman (2018), as well as bridge inspections and a geotechnical evaluation.

2018

July 9 – 12

Work completed to facilitate passage for the Gators through three slide areas (see Fig. 10) to provide access to the Teddy Glacier area.

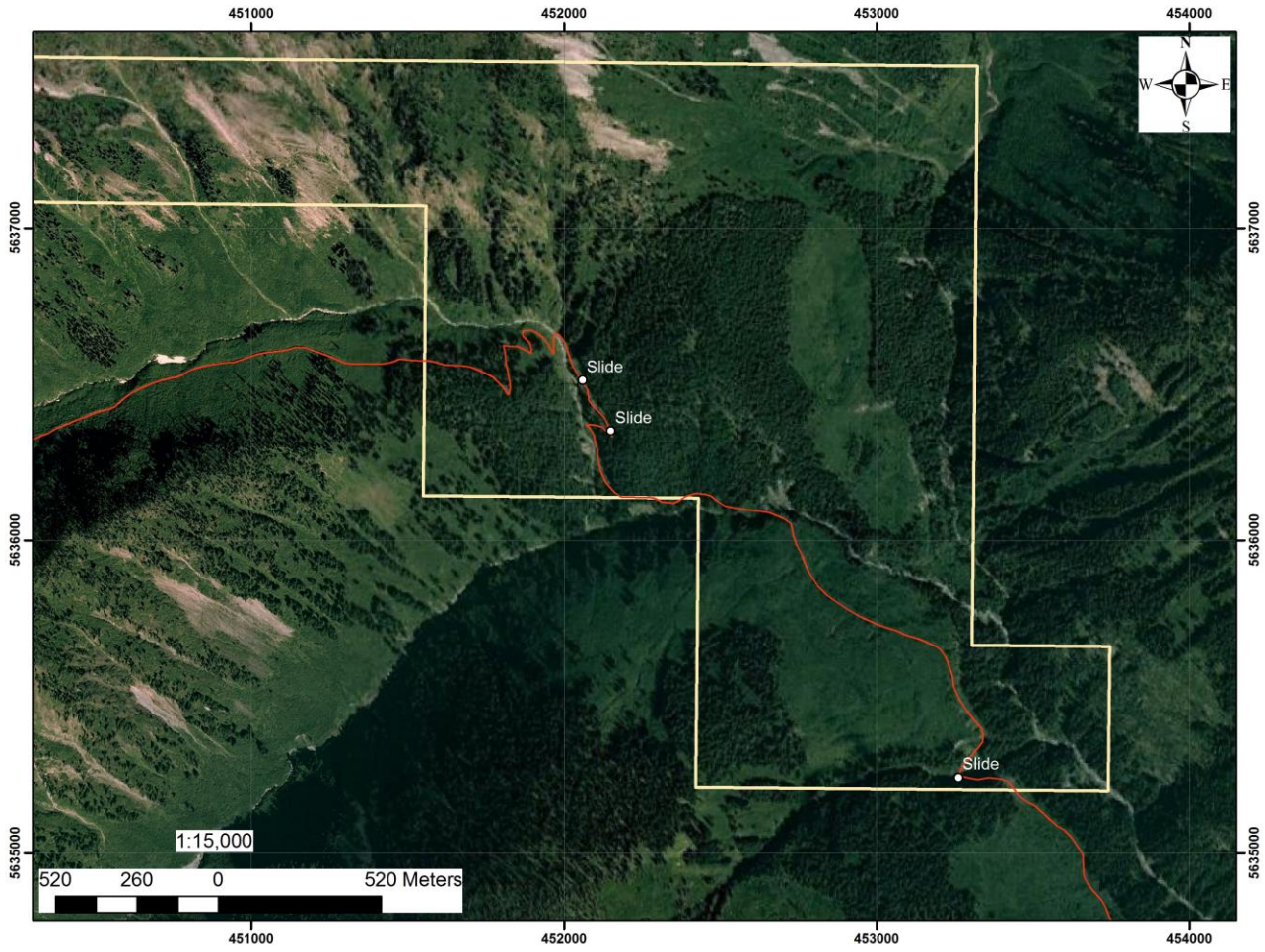

Figure 11 – Slide Location Map - Map showing the location of three slide areas on the access trail to the Teddy Glacier tenures. The three areas require work each year to clear debris and establish passage sufficient to open the remainder of the trail. Google Earth image as base. Scale 1:15,000.

In addition, a total of 19 samples were taken form the stockpiled material at Camborne with which to evaluate the grade of representative samples taken from the material. The samples were submitted to Activation labs for

analysis of Au, Ag, Pb and Zn.

July 15 – 17

Work completed on a culvert along Stephney Creek.

July 31 – August 2

Bridge inspection required for Road Use Permit

September 17 – 19

On-Site Engineering inspection of the bedrock canyon section of the Incomappleux River Forest Service Road on September 18, 2018, to review slope stability of bedrock and soil.

2019

July

Initial compilation of material from available geology maps and Assessment Reports for Teddy Glacier

August 8 – 12

Work on the first slide (see Fig. 10) along the trail to Teddy Glacier. Initial work to facilitate passage for the Gators through three slide areas to provide access to the Teddy Glacier area.

August 27 – 31

Camp set up for exploration program in early September

September 1 – 5

Work completed to facilitate passage for the Gators through three slide areas (see Fig. 10) to provide access to the Teddy Glacier area for on-site evaluation by geologist.

11.0 RESULTS

An annual Bridge Inspection is an annual requirement / expense for the company in order to receive the necessary Road Use Permit authorizing use of the existing road along the Incomappleux River required to access the trail up to the Teddy Glacier tenures.

Three active slide areas are present on the access trail to the Teddy Glacier tenures (Fig. 10), requiring work each year to remove debris accumulated over the winter / spring to provide access to the Teddy Glacier tenures for All Terrain Vehicles. The Company is considering using heavy equipment in 2020 to open the road up from the New Pit / Big Showing to recover a bulk sample of the mineralized material for transport to a mill for processing.

In 2018, R. Klenk, President and CEO of the Company, took a series of 19 large, representative samples across the material stockpiled at the mill site at Camborne (Fig. 11). Each sample weighed approximately 20 lbs., comprising a composite sample of selected "average" mineralization. High-grade material (Fig. 12) was intentionally excluded from the sample material selected. Obvious waste material present in the stockpile was also excluded.

Figure 12 – Mineralized material stockpiled at Company mill site at Camborne.

The results of analysis are as follows:

Sample #	Au (g/tonne)	Ag (g/tonne)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
	FA-GRA	FA-GRA	FUS-Na_2O_2	FUS-Na_2O_2
TG-1	2.44	97	4.83	4.75
TG-2	3.34	119	5.65	6.25
TG-3	2.57	330	18.50	6.09
TG-4	4.22	140	6.89	5.76
TG-5	5.06	163	7.87	5.63
TG-6	1.86	101	5.21	4.40
TG-7	6.55	294	16.20	13.9
TG-8	1.80	114	6.40	4.33
TG-9	1.44	87	3.95	3.90
TG-10	8.15	143	7.27	5.84
TG-11	5.03	128	6.78	3.70
TG-12	4.14	197	10.4	10.80
TG-13	7.86	105	7.12	6.33
TG-14	6.55	101	5.20	10.00
TG-15	4.88	222	11.20	11.90
TG-16	4.97	221	9.90	8.73
TG-17	6.34	269	14.00	12.40
TG-18	6.13	117	5.06	10.50
TG-19	13.20	131	6.68	6.07
Min	**1.44**	**87**	**3.95**	**3.70**
Max	**13.20**	**330**	**18.50**	**12.40**
Average	**5.08**	**162**	**8.37**	**7.44**

The results document a range of moderate to high-grade results for Au, Ag, Pb and Zn. Copper was not analyzed but high-grade results have been reported and should be included in all future analyses.

A site visit was undertaken by the author in early September, 2019 for the purposes of visiting the Big Showing on the Teddy Glacier tenures, the material stockpiled at the Company's Camborne mill and the Spider MKINFILE occurrence on the Company's Crown Grants. The visit was intended to provide an introduction to the property, the available infrastructure and access, mineralization and stockpiled material as the author will be the Qualified Person for the Company. The intent was to spend several days at, and in the immediate vicinity of the Teddy Glacier (Big Showing / New Pit) and the Vimy Ridge MINFILE occurrences to:

1) Gather GPS data with which to geo-reference the maps in available Assessment Reports (particularly the geology and underground maps from A.R. 546 – see Fig. 12),
2) Evaluate the vein system (i.e. East and West veins, the "Big Showing" / "New Pit") with respect a permit application for, and subsequent acquisition of, a 5,000 tonne bulk sample in 2020, and
3) Evaluation for additional work necessary to further develop the mineralized occurrences identified at the Teddy Glacier MINFILE occurrence (i.e. East and West veins, the "Big Showing" / "New Pit" and the Dunbar Vein).

Figure 13 – Representative high-grade material from stockpile at Camborne.

Unfortunately, and despite considerable work (particularly on September 2), access for the Company's Gators (ATV) was not confidently established without the assistance of a winch-equipped ATV (available to the author only on September 3). As a result, only a single day was available to the author on the Teddy Glacier tenures.

An attempt was made to located one, or more, pads and/or collars from the 1963 and/or 1964 drilling. No evidence for the location of these drill holes could be found. Further work is recommended in the future as the locations for one, or more, of these collars would provide value information with which to geo-reference historical maps.

A series of GPS stations were acquired approximately 1 m back from the face of the New Pit, intended to quantify the extent to which the New Pit has removed material from the previously identified Big Showing and the informal resource estimate calculated (i.e. 48,740 tons grading 0.13 oz/ton Au, 7.94% Pb and 6.74% Zn Gale 1988).

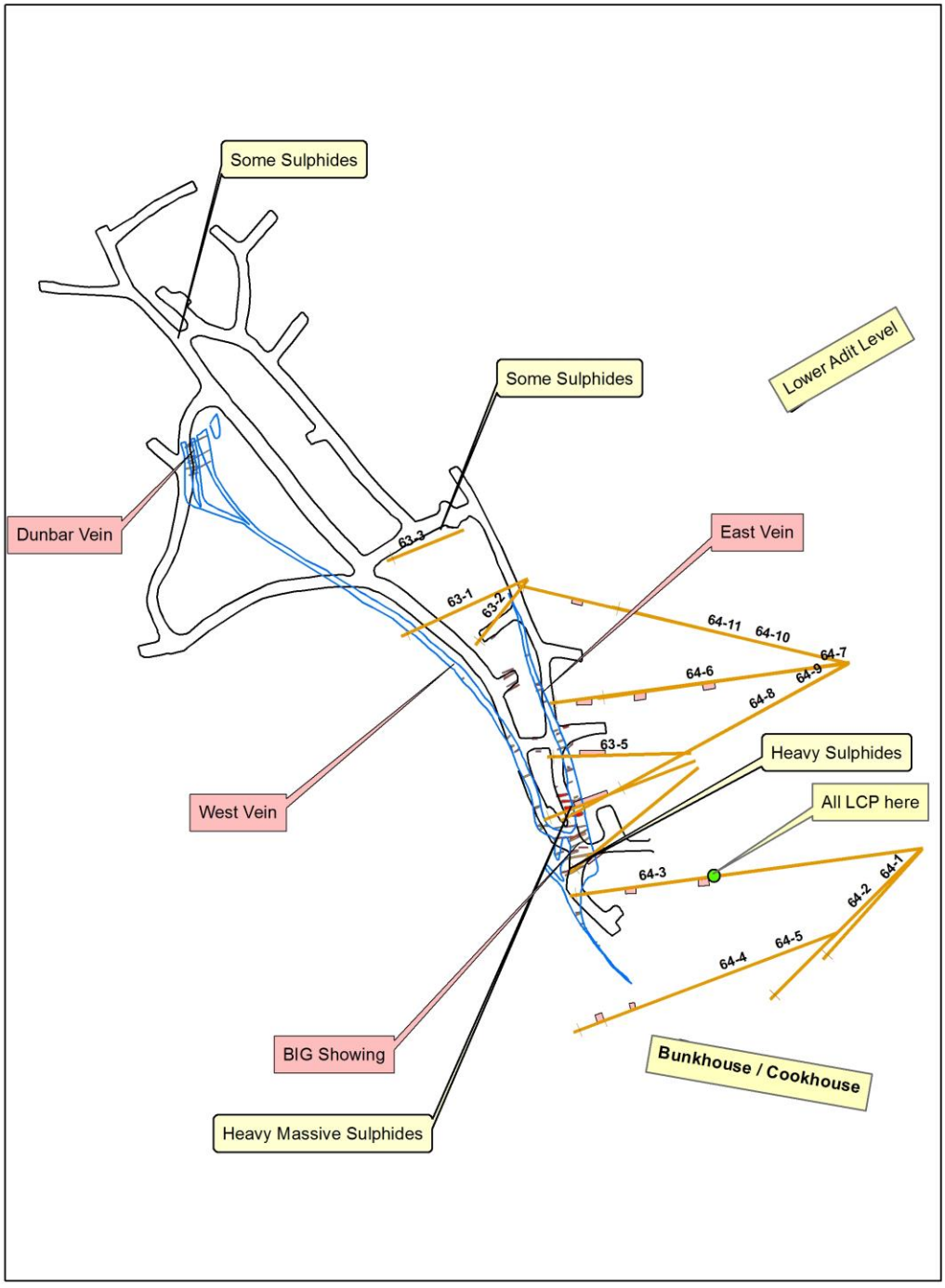

Fig. 14 – Initial compilation of mapping associated with the Big Showing, East, West and Dunbar veins from Sullivan (1963). The underground workings are outlined in black, the projected surface trace of the veins is shown in blue. The location of surface is shown in yellow, while underground samples are shown in red. The surface trace of diamond drill holes completed in 1963 and 1964 is shown in gold.

In addition, GPS coordinates were acquired for several relict foundations, as well as distinct man-made pads. These pads are believed to represent the locations of former buildings. Ideally, these data can be used to geo-reference maps from Sullivan (1963).

Mineralized material was recovered from the material blasted from the Big Showing, resulting in the New Pit, currently stockpiled at the Company mill site at Camborne. However, considerable high-grade material remains within, and immediately adjacent to, the New Pit, potentially available for recovery to supplement material currently stockpiled at Camborne.

As the maps of Sullivan (1963) could not be confidently geo-referenced prior to the property visit, confident, unambiguous identification of the East and West veins could not be made, particularly given some inconsistencies in the descriptions available in the literature. Furthermore, given time constraints, the author was not able to access and evaluate the Dunbar and/or Vimy Ridge mineral occurrences.

The East and West Veins were tentatively identified on-site. Both consist of multiple generations of white quartz veins, of variable thickness and sulphide content. The is a highly irregular, discontinuous white quartz vein at each location, hosted within and sub-parallel to the trend of the host strata. There are also highly irregular, discontinuous white quartz veins cross-cutting the former vein. Sulphides, predominantly pyrite, occur as relatively large pods and lenses within the quartz veins, possibly located at the intersection of the cross-cutting veins and/or as "blows" along the veins.

In one location, a distinct and well developed "ladder vein" was identified. Sulphide veins, having distinct, straight to slightly curvilinear margins, are developed at a high angle to a resistant host unit (one of the intercalated limestone bands). Sulphide veins are spaced between 5 and 20 cm, vary from 2 to 8 cm thick and are predominantly localized within the host unit, however, a subordinate population extend either side in the fissile Graphitic Schist(?) unit on either side. It is interpreted that these veins represent dilational veins resulting from differential strain between the resistant limestone and the fissile Graphitic Schist. Strain in the schist is accommodated by development of, and movement along, the well-developed foliation, whereas brittle dilational fractures developed in the limestone, subsequently infilled by sulphides. The sulphide veins are massive, between 10 and 30 cm long and dominated by pyrite.

Several gossans were also identified. Two are located in a resistant band of rock approximately 300 m southeast, below Teddy Glacier. Another is located in the face of the ridge peak south of Mount McKinnon and above the Big Showing. It appears to be located along the trend of the West Vein (?) and may represent the upper portion of the Dunbar Vein and/or potential additional mineralization along strike.

Another gossan, or likely, iron-stained carbonates (i.e. siderite / ankerite) is evident in a northwest facing gully off a ridge peak on the southeast side of Stephney Creek. It appears to lie along trend with similar appearing material on the northeast ridge defining the Teddy Glacier basin, then farther upward to the ridge peak, comprising, and north of, Mount McKinnon.

If these are, in fact, iron-rich carbonates, they may be significant with respect to the upper part of the Spider lead -zinc-gold-silver vein at Camborne and Windflower-type pyrite-gold veins. These Windflower (Independence) showings are associated with a northwest trending fault that is interpreted to project into, but has not been identified on, the Teddy Glacier property.

Figure 15 – Big Showing / New Pit in the foreground, looking toward gossan in ridge peak behind and above.

Access sufficient for the passage of the Company's Gators was established in early September, 2019, for the purposes of facilitating a property visit by the author, however, successful negotiation of the slides required the assistance of an ATV with a winch, which was, unfortunately only available for 2 days (Sept. 2 and 3). As a result, the author was only able access the Teddy Glacier tenures on Sept. 3. While on-site, GPS data for the available road / trail network was acquired, extending from the Crown Grants in the Spider Mine area to the New Pit area at the end of the trail on the Teddy Glacier.

12.0 DISCUSSION and CONCLUSIONS

The primary objective for the author's visit between September 2 and 4, 2019 was to facilitate an on-site introduction to the Big Showing area on the Teddy Glacier tenures and the high-grade material stockpiled at the Company's mill site at Camborne. Unfortunately, despite intending to spend more time on-site at, and in the immediate vicinity of the Big Showing, access limitations associated with three problematic slide areas limited time spend on-site to a single day. However, perspective and insight gained is considered sufficient for proposed preparation and submission of a permit application for a 5,000 tonne bulk sample later in the fall.

Representative samples taken from material stockpiled at Camborne returned the following results:

	Au (g/tonne)	Ag (g/tonne)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Min	**1.44**	**87**	**3.95**	**3.70**
Max	**13.20**	**330**	**18.50**	**12.40**
Average	**5.08**	**162**	**8.37**	**7.44**

For comparative purposes, the grade of 400 tonnes of stockpiled material (ore) sold to Ocean Partners USA Inc. in 2015 graded 13.5 g/tonne Au (0.394 oz/tonne Au), 265 g/tonne Ag (7.73 oz/tonne Ag), 0.70% Cu, 11.8% Pb and 9.5% Zn. A series of 34 samples, CAM 1-34, taken of high-grade mineralization from the Big Showing returned 13.97 g/tonne Au, 286.29 g/tonne Ag, 12.4% Pb, 12.10% Zn and 0.751% Cu.

The Company sold ore in 2015 to Ocean Partners USA Inc., receiving payment for Au, Ag and Pb. No value was received for either the documented zinc or copper content. Multiple sets of analytical data document the present of both high-grade copper and zinc, so the lack of payment for these metals represents potential lost value from the ore.

An informal resource has been calculated for the Big Showing / East and West Veins, based on both surface and underground sampling and sub-surface diamond drilling in 1963 and 1964 (i.e. 48,740 tons grading 0.13 oz/ton Au, 7.94% Pb and 6.74% Zn, Gale 1988). Blasting the Big Showing, resulting in the New Pit, removed some of the material presumably included in the informal resource estimate.

In 2009, approximately 2,000 tonnes of additional high-grade mineralization was drilled and blasted. This material was stockpiled near the Stephney Creek Bridge and then moved to Camborne. A representative sample of this 2000 tonnes, collected over seven traverses across the stockpile, returning an average grade of 13.18 g/mt gold, 372, 47 g/mt silver, 1.27% copper, 18.27% lead and 11.96% zinc.

Most of the high-grade material blasted from the Big Showing, associated with the "New Pit", is believed to be currently stockpiled at Camborne, however, 400 tonnes was sold in 2015, 3 tonnes was shipped to Nakusp in 2006 (results unknown), 5 tonnes was shipped to the Trail Smelter in 1993 (results unknown) and 100-150 tons of high-grade vein material was reportedly produced from the Main Zone (grading 0.425 oz/ton Au, 11.60 oz/ton Ag, 1.20% Cu, 18.4% Pb and 9.6% Zn). (Note: the MINFILE record documents production of 5 tonnes grading 124 g/tonne Au, 2,302 g/tonne Ag, 27.02% Pb and 17.1% Zn).

These results confirm that high-grade material, specifically ore, is present, both at the Big Showing / New Pit and within the mineralized material stockpiled at Camborne. The Company has been evaluating potential for shipping a 5,000 tonne bulk sample of high-grade material to Nicola Mining Inc.'s mill at Merritt, BC. To facilitate recovery of a 5,000 tonne bulk sample, the trail from the Incomappleux River to the Big Showing will

need to be rehabilitated to permit movement of heavy equipment to the Big Showing / New Pit and ore trucks from the Big Showing / New Pit to Camborne.

In addition, the Company will require the necessary permit from the Ministry of Energy and Mines authorizing recovery of the proposed 5,000 tonne bulk sample. The Company plans to prepare and submit the permit application in the late fall / early winter so as to have it available in the spring once snow has melted sufficiently to undertake the rehabilitations necessary to facilitate access.

13.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A

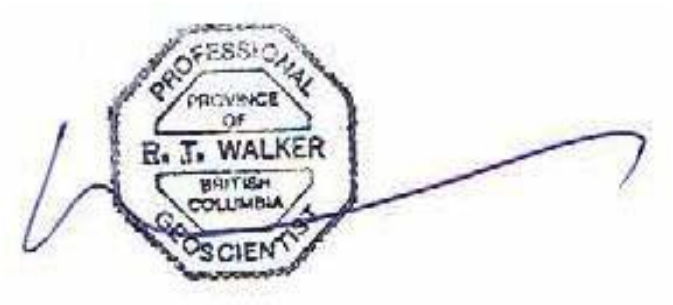
Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 1616 - 7th Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986.
2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989.
3) I am a member of good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4) I am a consulting geologist with offices at 1616 - 7th Avenue South, Cranbrook, British Columbia.
5) I am the author of this report which is based on a property visit between September 2nd and 4th, 2019.
6) I have no interest in Jazz Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 12th day of September, 2019.



_____
Richard T. Walker, P.Geo.

Appendix B

Analytical Results

Final Report
Activation Laboratories

Report Number: A18-08001
Report Date: 28/6/2018

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
Unit Symbol	g/tonne	g/tonne	%	%
Detection Limit	0.03	3	0.01	0.01
Analysis Method	FA-GRA	FA-GRA	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2
TG-1	2.44	97	4.83	4.75
TG-2	3.34	119	5.65	6.25
TG-3	2.57	330	18.5	6.09
TG-4	4.22	140	6.89	5.76
TG-5	5.06	163	7.87	5.63
TG-6	1.86	101	5.21	4.4
TG-7	6.55	294	16.2	13.9
TG-8	1.8	114	6.4	4.33
TG-9	1.44	87	3.95	3.9
TG-10	8.15	143	7.27	5.84
TG-11	5.03	128	6.78	3.7
TG-12	4.14	197	10.4	10.8
TG-13	7.86	105	7.12	6.33
TG-14	6.55	101	5.2	10
TG-15	4.88	222	11.2	11.9
TG-16	4.97	221	9.9	8.73
TG-17	6.34	269	14	12.4
TG-18	6.13	117	5.06	10.5
TG-19	13.2	131	6.68	6.07
	5.080526316	162.0526316	8.374210526	7.435789474

Final Report
Activation Laboratories

Report Number: A18-08001

Report Date: 28/6/2018

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
Unit Symbol	g/tonne	g/tonne	%	%
Detection Limit	0.03	3	0.01	0.01
Analysis Method	FA-GRA	FA-GRA	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2
MP-1b Meas			2.04	16.5
MP-1b Cert			2.09	16.7
OxQ75 Meas		152		
OxQ75 Cert		153.9		
CPB-2 Meas			65.6	6.1
CPB-2 Cert			63.52	6.04
CZN-4 Meas			0.18	56.5
CZN-4 Cert			0.1861	55.07
SQ47 Meas		121		
SQ47 Cert		122.3		
OxQ90 Meas	24.9			
OxQ90 Cert	24.88			
PTC-1b Meas			0.1	0.21
PTC-1b Cert			0.08	0.2083
OREAS 922 (Peroxide Fusion) Meas			0.01	0.03
OREAS 922 (Peroxide Fusion) Cert			0.006	0.03
CCU-1e Meas			0.72	3.06
CCU-1e Cert			0.703	3.02
TG-10 Orig	8.32	145		
TG-10 Dup	7.99	142		
Method Blank	< 0.03			
Method Blank		< 3		
Method Blank			< 0.01	< 0.01

Appendix C

On-Site Engineering Report

December 21, 2018

Rob Klenk
Jazz Resources Inc.
Suite #2 1493 Phoenix Street
White Rock, BC
V4B 3L1

Re: Rockfall and Slope Stability – Access Management Review – Incomappleux River Canyon Latitude: 50° 46' 32" N, Longitude: 117° 40' 28" W

At the request of the Rob Klenk of Jazz Resources Inc., Rod Williams, P.Geo., and Raymond Wladichuk, GIT from Onsite Engineering Ltd. (OEL) visited the bedrock canyon section of the Incomappleaux River FSR on September 18, 2018, to review slope stability of bedrock and soil. Present and contributing on-site was Rob Klenk of Jazz Resources Inc. The area visited by OEL is shown on Figure 1. The weather at the time of the visit was cool with scattered sun and cloud.

Background

It is OEL's understanding that Jazz Resources Inc. plans to open the road for the purpose of hauling ore for a two week period in the fall of 2018 from their stock pile site near the village of Camborne.

Access to the Incomappleux Valley (6km northeast of Beaton, BC) has historically been a challenge for miners, foresters, hunters, recreationalists etc. due to steep canyon walls and raveling soil slopes. A narrow road has provided access for mining interest to the village of Camborne for more than a century. A cantilevered bridge was emplaced to enhance access to the canyon for forestry.

In 2005 a 100m^3 rockslide occurred onto the bridge, followed by a subsequent rockslide of 150m^3 in 2006. It is OEL's understanding that Tetra Tech EBA provided MFLNRO with recommendations to mitigate the rockfall hazard. In 2008 remediation in the form of rock bolting and scaling was completed and it is our understanding that no significant rockfall events have occurred since completion of that work.

Detailed geotechnical reports completed by Tetra Tech EBA (2013 and 2014) provide thorough assessments of the rock mass directly above the bridge by dividing the rock mass into different zones and blocks of varying characteristics and facets of instability. It is not the purpose of this report to assess the complexities and associated instability presented in these reports. The purpose of this letter is to provide recommendations for safe temporary usage of the road by the mineral tenure holder for the purpose of hauling and transporting ore. It is also not the purpose of this report to assess the stability of the cantilevered bridge, it is of OEL's understanding that this is the responsibility of others.

In 2015 and 2016, Aztec Geoscience Inc. provided access management recommendations for safe temporary use of the road, it is OEL's understanding that these recommendations were followed by Jazz Resources without incident.

Summary of Site Visit Observations

1. Cutslopes within bedrock through the length of the Canyon are intrinsically unstable due to steeply dipping joint sets that daylight into the road. This presents a significant hazard to road users, particularly above the bridge (see Figure 2). Although the largest slabs are secured with rock bolts several loose blocks were noted to have the potential for detachment.
2. South of the bridge an approximately 150m long section of road is cut into the toe of a steep (70-90%) raveling slope consisting of glacial deposits (location shown on Figure 1, photo shown on Figure 3). A switchback above this raveling slope is directing water onto this slope causing erosion and instability. Boulders, and debris of varying sizes are expected to come lose from this slope. It is OEL's understanding that annual and periodic maintenance to clear debris is required along this stretch.
3. Approximately 500m north of the bridge an unstable deposit of rock fall debris is situated above the road. Dislodgement and rolling rock through this section represents a hazard to road users. (location shown on Figure 1, photo shown on Figure 4).
4. In 2017 a motor vehicle incident occurred north of the canyon in which a vehicle went off the road and had to be removed. In the recovery efforts the road was undermined by the construction of a trail below the road and a small failure of the road fill has occurred (Location shown on Figure 1, photo shown on Figure 5).

Mitigative Measures for Safe Temporary Road/Bridge Use for Mineral Tenure Operation (Restricted Road Use).

Mitigative measures given below are to reduce the obvious safety hazards associated with industrial use of this approximately 600m long section of road. In addition, temporary road use is specified as **the period from September 24, 2018 to October 20, 2018.** Subsequent investigations and associated recommendations will be necessary to extend the period of restricted road use through the canyon beyond this time period.

Recommendations associated with hauling through the rock canyon and across the bridge:

1. **Keep currently installed gate locked and closed to the public.**
2. **Inspect the road for evidence of recent rockfall deposits and the face above the road for loose or hung up rock and debris along length of the canyon prior to hauling.**
3. **Enforce no stopping within the approximately 600m long section of road (see Figure 1).**
4. **Adhere to strict rainfall and temperature shutdown guidelines related to hauling discussed below.**
5. **Adhere to 20km/hr maximum speed limit.**
6. **Repair the section of road that was damaged during recovery of the vehicle which drove off the road in 2017. Repair by means of using keyed-in rock fill. Local rock from scree deposits is acceptable as discussed below.**

7. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including hard hats, composite toe boots, etc. should be worn at all times by personnel when outside of a vehicle within this stretch of road.**

Temperature Shutdown Guidelines:

Operations should be conducted during periods where overnight or daytime temperatures do not drop below 0°C. This guidelines should be strictly adhered to as cycles of freeze/thaw can cause rock slope instability.

Recommendations associated with 150m long section of raveling cutlopes:

Short Term Temporary Use:

1. Monitor, maintain, and clear road of debris as necessary.

Long Term Use:

1. Install Lock Block wall along toe of slope to catch and block debris.
2. Establish better drainage at switchback above slope to limit the amount of water discharging directly onto the slope.

Rainfall Shutdown Guidelines:

- Operations are to be delayed for a period of 24 hours following a rainfall event of:
    - ≥ **20**mm of rainfall in a 12 hour period
    - ≥ **35**mm of rainfall in a 24 hour period
    - ≥ **45**mm of rainfall in a 48 hour period

These guidelines must be strictly adhered to. A rain gauge must be installed at the site during hauling activity and monitored each morning prior to start up. Road users should be aware that periods of intense precipitation may cause instability in steep slopes, even prior to reaching these shutdown guidelines. Best practice for this road section is to shutdown when significant flow is noted within ditch lines or if surface sediments are saturated and overland flow has initiated.

Recommendations associated with road repair at site of vehicle recovery:

1. As per Figure 6, repair road by means of pulling back road fill material above the failure to establish a bench at least 1-2m wide and approximately 3m below the present road shoulder; key-in rock fill on the bench and build the road fill back up with rock or placed and compacted (bucket and track packed) granular fill to create a stable fill slope.

2. Use assistant (swamper) throughout road repair operations to monitor rock slope above site.

Closure

We trust that this letter satisfies your present requirements. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact our office at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Onsite Engineering Ltd.

Prepared by:

Raymond Wladichuk, GIT
Geoscientist

Rod Williams. P.Geo
Principal Geoscientist

Enclosed:
Figure 1: Site Map
Figure 2: Intrinsically Unstable Rock Masses throughout Canyon Examples.
Figure 3: Raveling Slope.
Figure 4: Unstable Rock Fall Debris
Figure 5: Fill Slope Repair Required
Figure 6: ¾ Bench Cut Rock Fill Construction Typical

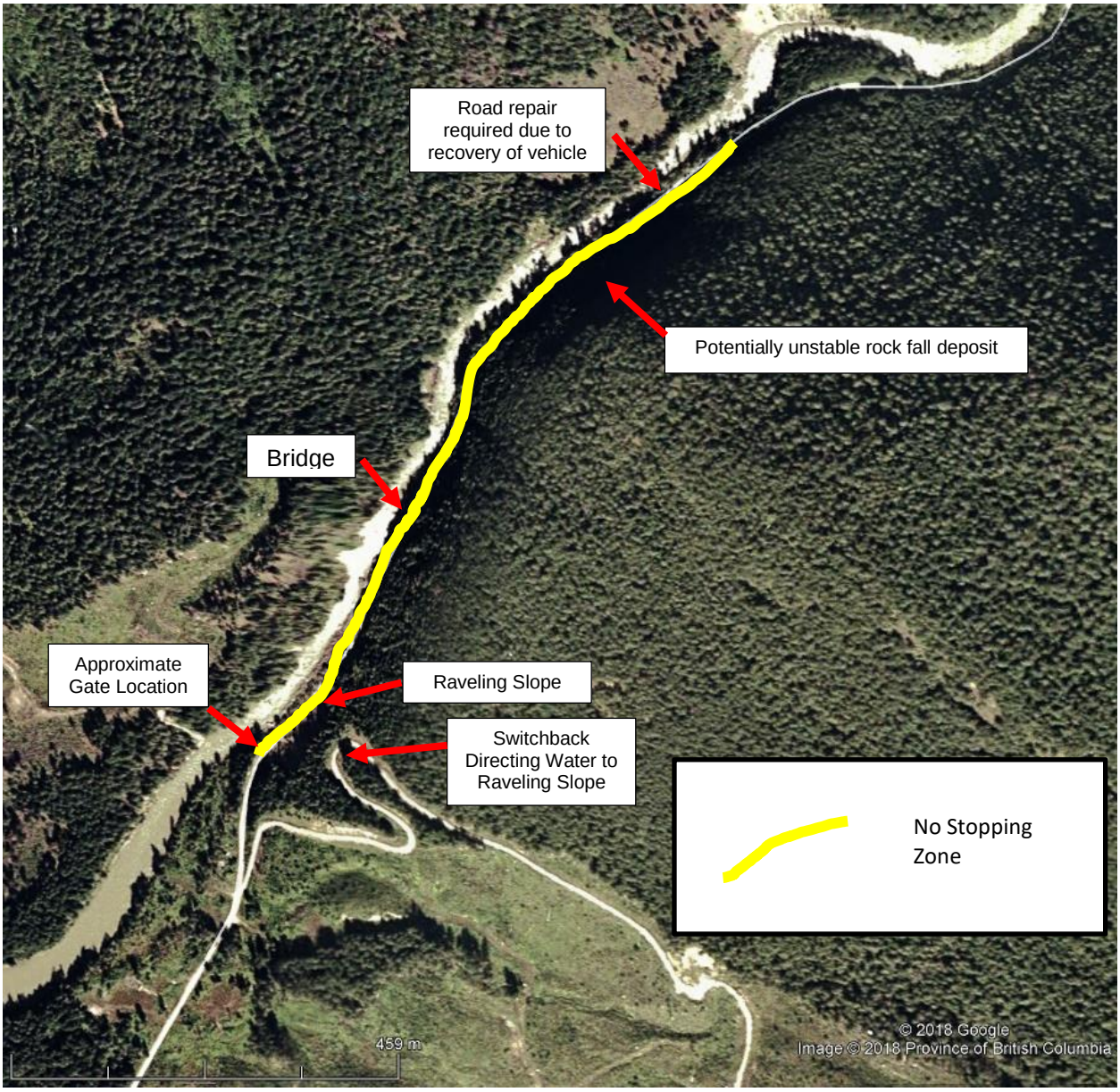


Figure 1: Site Map

Figure 2: Intrinsically Unstable Rock Masses throughout Canyon Examples. Note steeply dipping joint sets and steep canyon walls.

Figure 3: Raveling Slope. Note large boulders and debris on slope.

Figure 4: Unstable Rock Fall Debris. Note this is situated approximately 30m above the road. No stopping zone must be extended below this site.

Figure 5: Fill Slope Repair Required. This is at the site where the vehicle was recovered.

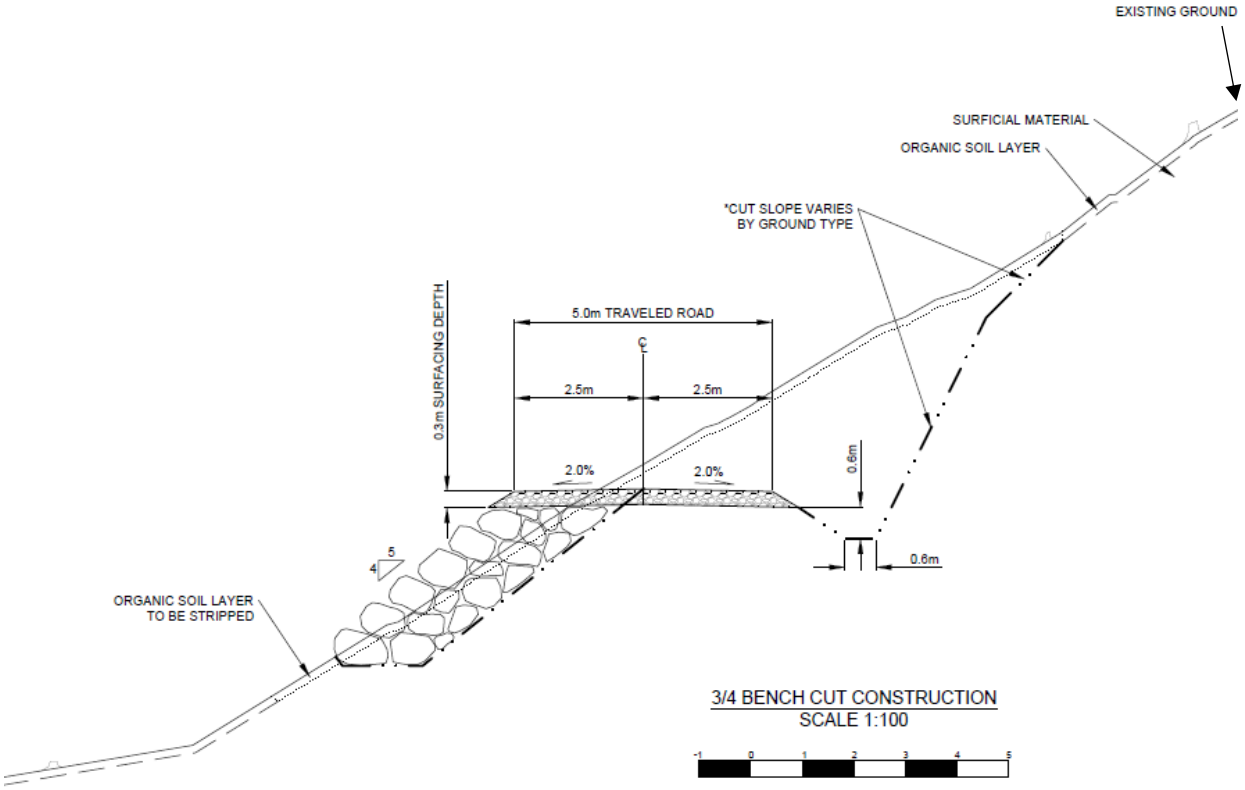


Figure 6: ¾ Bench Cut Rock Fill Construction Typical

Appendix D

Statement of Expenditures

The following expenditures were incurred on the Teddy Glacier the property between June, 2018 and September 5, 2019 and includes both Physical and Technical Work.

		Acc/Hotel	Food	gas	vehicle	Materials	Machinery	Labor
2018								
Jun 9-11								
Set up camp								
open road								
labor								
24-Jun								
		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
								$ -

		Acc/Hotel	Food	gas	vehicle	Materials	Machinery	Labor
2018								
Jul 9th-12th								
camp/hotel 12x150		$ 2,096.95						
clear road of debris, overhanging trees								
Teddy Glacier take samples from expected bulk sample								
Rob Klenk	4 x 400							$ 1,675.00
Daisy Pineda laborer/cook	4 x 300							$ 1,260.00
Milt Mankowske lead prospecter								$ 1,200.00
Ed Delisle laborer								$ 675.00
food			$ 349.65			$ 391.26		
gas				$ 341.50				
hotel		$ 185.08						
truck	4 x 110				$ 440.00			
John Deere gators	8x125					$ 1,000.00		$ 1,000.00
Activation Labs								$ 1,596.00
Jul15-17								
Steph creek trib. culvert								
truck/food			$ 159.07		$ 330.00			
accom		$ 725.00						
				$ 369.58				
gators 4 x 125							$ 500.00	
materials						$ 60.10		
labor 2 x 400 2 x250								$ 1,300.00
Jul 31-Aug 2		$ 146.90	$ 147.79	$ 299.49	$ 330.00	$ 81.82	$ 250.00	$ 800.00
Bridge Site Inspection								$ 1,421.86
Bridge Engineer's Report								$ 4,371.57
Sept 17 -19th								
On Site Engineering's Visit								$ 2,621.59
Report								
Rob Klenk		$ 325.42	$ 107.09	$ 252.65	$ 330.00		$ 250.00	$ 800.00
		$ 3,479.35	$ 763.60	$ 1,263.22	$ 1,430.00	$ 1,533.18	$ 1,000.00	$ 18,721.02
								$ 28,190.37

		Acc/Hotel	Food	gas	vehicle	Materials	Machinery	Labor
Aug 8 - 12								
work on Teddy Glacier slide/2 gators x3					$ 440.00		$ 750.00	
Rob Klenk 3 x 400								$ 1,275.00
		$ 251.85	$ 221.26	$ 359.71		$ 135.00		
Aug 27 -31								
camp and gear set up for explortion			$ 214.71	$ 373.76	$ 440.00	$ 353.53	$ 750.00	$ 1,275.00
		$ 333.05						

Sept 1 -5th

mobilize camp at Camborne for access work and exploration at Teddy Glacier

Mike Lehmann/side by side	2x 250							$ 525.00
diesel								
gas/diesel				$ 311.28				
Rob Klenk	4 x 400							$ 1,675.00
truck/food	4 x 110		$ 482.66		$ 550.00			
accom	2 x 125x 3	$ 840.00						
gators	4 x 125x 2						$ 1,000.00	
materials								
labor	3 x 225 x 3							$ 1,350.00
cook shack/euipment	3 x 350							$ 1,050.00
Rick Walker invoice geological work Invoice #2019-08								$ 4,331.25
		$ 1,424.90	$ 918.63	$ 1,044.75	$ 1,430.00	$ 488.53	$ 2,500.00	$ 11,481.25
								$ 19,288.06

Maintenance on Bridge/Inspection

Appendix E

Program Related Documents

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Print and Close | Cancel

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: JAZZ RESOURCES INC. (113609) **Submitter:** JAZZ RESOURCES INC. (113609)
Recorded: 2019/SEP/11 **Effective:** 2019/SEP/11
D/E Date: 2019/SEP/11

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: **5754939**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geophysical, Prospecting

Work Start Date: 2019/JUL/15
Work Stop Date: 2019/SEP/06
Total Value of Work: $ 19288.06
Mine Permit No: MX 5-576

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
405372	TEDDY GLACIER 1	2003/SEP/29	2020/MAY/20	2020/nov/10	174	500.00	$ 4756.19	$ 0.00
405373	TEDDY GLACIER 2	2003/SEP/29	2020/MAY/20	2020/nov/10	174	500.00	$ 4756.19	$ 0.00
405374	TEDDY GLACIER 3	2003/SEP/29	2020/MAY/20	2020/nov/10	174	500.00	$ 4756.19	$ 0.00
405375	TEDDY GLACIER 4	2003/SEP/29	2020/MAY/20	2020/nov/10	174	500.00	$ 4756.19	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 19024.76

PAC name: Jazz Resources
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.0
Credited PAC amount: $ 263.3

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0
Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

Related Summary:

Existing work program Event numbers: 5741220

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: JAZZ RESOURCES INC. (113609)
Recorded: 2019/MAY/13
D/E Date: 2019/MAY/13

Submitter: JAZZ RESOURCES INC. (113609)
Effective: 2019/MAY/13

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: **5741220**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work required), Prospecting

Work Start Date: 2018/JUL/01
Work Stop Date: 2018/DEC/31
Total Value of Work: $ 28190.37
Mine Permit No: MX 5-576

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
405372	TEDDY GLACIER 1	2003/SEP/29	2019/MAY/20	2020/MAY/20	366	500.00	$ 9010.93	$ 0.00
405373	TEDDY GLACIER 2	2003/SEP/29	2019/MAY/20	2020/MAY/20	366	500.00	$ 9010.93	$ 0.00
405374	TEDDY GLACIER 3	2003/SEP/29	2019/MAY/20	2020/MAY/20	366	500.00	$ 9010.93	$ 0.00
405375	TEDDY GLACIER 4	2003/SEP/29	2019/MAY/20	2020/MAY/20	366	500.00	$ 9010.93	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 36043.72

PAC name: Jazz Resources
Debited PAC amount: $ 7853.35
Credited PAC amount: $ 0

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0
Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

Please print this page for your records.

The event was successfully saved.

Click here to return to the Main Menu.

ADDENDUM

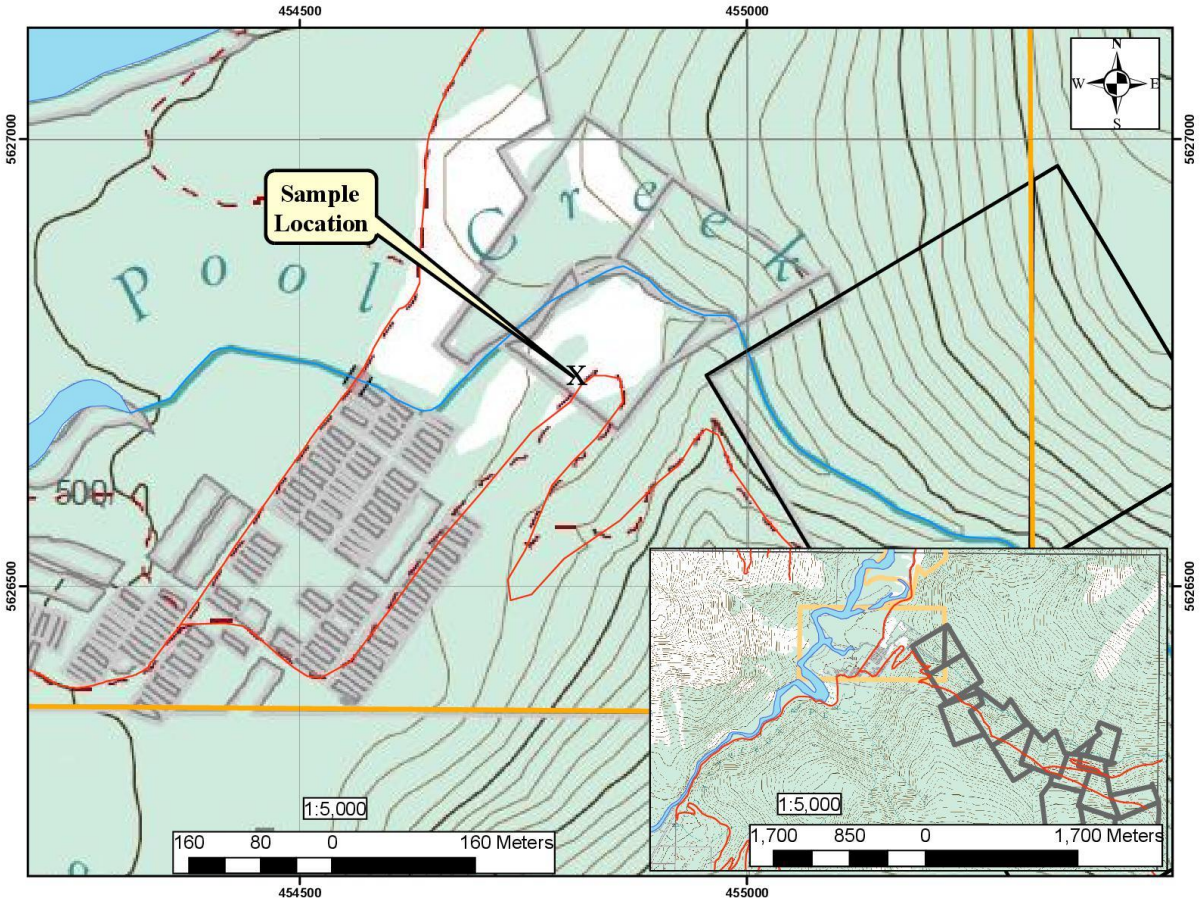

Figure 1: Location Map for sampling of stockpiled material from the New Pit Area on the Teddy Glacier Showing. The material is stored on the company's surface tenures at Cambourne.

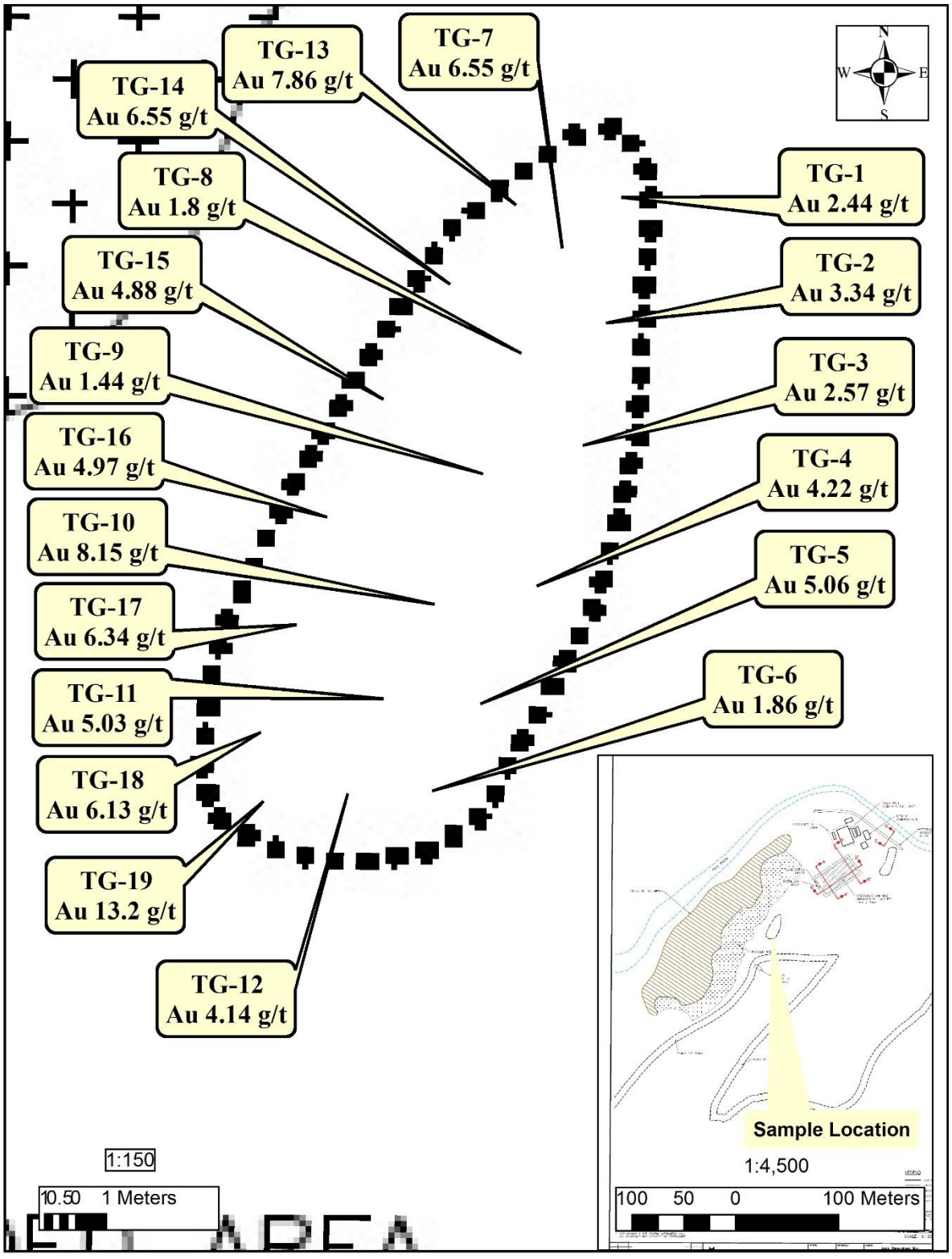

Figure 2: Detailed map of sample locations taken from stockpiled material, gold values (g/t). Inset: Sample location with respect to road to Spider Mine (on Company's Crown Grants)

Figure 3: South end of stockpiled material from New Pit area on Teddy Glacier Showing. Stockpile is a mix of medium to high grade ore and weakly to unmineralized material.

Figure 4: North end of stockpiled material from New Pit area on Teddy Glacier Showing

Figure 5: Close-up of representative mixed mineralized and weakly to unmineralized material from New Pit Area on Teddy Glacier Showing.

Figure 6: Another close-up of representative mixed mineralized and weakly to unmineralized material from New Pit Area on Teddy Glacier Showing.

Figure 7: Close-up of representative mixed mineralized and weakly to unmineralized comprising stockpiled material from New Pit Area on Teddy Glacier Showing.

Figure 8: South end of stockpiled material from New Pit area on Teddy Glacier Showing. Stockpile is a mix of medium to high grade ore and weakly to unmineralized material. Geologist for scale.

Figure 9: Close-up of representative high grade to ore grade mineralization in stockpiled material

Figure 10: Close-up of representative high grade to ore grade mineralization in stockpiled material

Figure 11: a) Photo of small pit comprising composite sample TG-2, b) Close-up of material comprising sample TG-2.

Figure 12: Close-up of material comprising sample TG-3.

Sampling Protocol

A series of 19 large samples were taken across the material stockpiled at the mill site on the Company's property at Camborne (Fig. 11). Representative samples were taken along 3 approximately north-south sample lines, one along the eastern margin, a second along the middle and the third along the western margin of the stockpile.

The stockpiled material is a heterogeneous mix of variably mineralized material recovered from the New Pit Area on the Teddy Glacier Showing. Material from each composite sample site varies from very fine sand to coarse cobbles to small boulders.

Samples were hand excavated using a shovel to a depth of approximately 30-40 cm, with sample material placed into heavy duty, plastic sample bags and, subsequently, within rice bags for shipping. Individual sample bags were sealed with flagging tape. Each sample weighed approximately 20 lbs., comprising a composite sample of "average" mineralized material. Obvious high-grade material (Fig. 9 and 10) was intentionally excluded from the sample material selected. Obvious waste material present in the stockpile was also excluded.

The samples were hand-delivered to the Act Labs facility in Kamloops.

Sample locations are approximate as the spacing between sample locations is less than the accuracy available from the hand-held GPS.

Table 1: Compiled results for 19 composite samples excavated by shovel on the stockpiled material from the New Pit area of the teddy Glacier Showing.

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Au g/tonne 0.03 FA-GRA	Ag g/tonne 3 FA-GRA	Pb % 0.01 FUS-Na2O2	Zn % 0.01 FUS-Na2O2
TG-1	454,809	5,626,750	2.44	97	4.83	4.75
TG-2	454,809	5,626,746	3.34	119	5.65	6.25
TG-3	454,808	5,626,742	2.57	330	18.5	6.09
TG-4	454,806	5,626,738	4.22	140	6.89	5.76
TG-5	454,805	5,626,734	5.06	163	7.87	5.63
TG-6	454,803	5,626,731	1.86	101	5.21	4.4
TG-7	454,807	5,626,749	6.55	294	16.2	13.9
TG-8	454,806	5,626,745	1.8	114	6.4	4.33
TG-9	454,805	5,626,741	1.44	87	3.95	3.9
TG-10	454,803	5,626,737	8.15	143	7.27	5.84
TG-11	454,801	5,626,734	5.03	128	6.78	3.7
TG-12	454,800	5,626,731	4.14	197	10.4	10.8
TG-13	454,806	5,626,750	7.86	105	7.12	6.33
TG-14	454,806	5,626,750	6.55	101	5.2	10
TG-15	454,801	5,626,744	4.88	222	11.2	11.9
TG-16	454,799	5,626,740	4.97	221	9.9	8.73
TG-17	454,798	5,626,737	6.34	269	14	12.4
TG-18	454,797	5,626,733	6.13	117	5.06	10.5
TG-19	454,797	5,626,731	13.2	131	6.68	6.07