Jaxon Minerals: Looking for Another Eskay Creek

- The company’s flagship 28,000 ha Hazelton Property 55 km north of the town of Smithers BC hosts high-grade VMS-style mineralization on surface that begs to be drill tested.
- The high-grade polymetallic silver and gold mineral occurrences on a core (3,000 ha) portion of the property share key geological characteristics that are seen in the shallow marine hot spring/VMS mineralization at the Eskay Creek deposit.
- Since these type of deposits often occur in clusters, it stands to reason that there is significant additional mineral potential on the unexplored portions of the property.
- Stratiform (bedded) mineralization at the surface on the Knoll and Max prospects boasts some eyebrow raising assays; including 3,397 g/t Silver, 12.7 g/t Gold, and 22.29% Zinc.
- Coincident soil and geophysical work indicates mineralization is unlikely to be confined to currently known showings.
- Jaxon has just kicked off an aggressive field program that should end with an exciting drilling campaign.

With a large and very prospective land package now under its control and exciting targets to test, I believe Jaxon will attract significant investor attention.

The Bottom Line

I believe Jaxon’s Hazelton project has what it takes to make its investors happy. An exciting exploration project that hosts high grade polymetallic mineralization. Excellent access and located in a mining friendly jurisdiction. Geologically similar to the famous Eskay Creek deposit and significant upside potential on under-explored ground.
**The Hazelton Property**

**What Excites me about the Hazelton Property?**

**High Grade**
Numerous surface exposures of High-Grade VMS-style mineralization on the property. As we all know Grade is King!

**Jurisdiction & Access**
The project is road accessible about 55 km north of Smithers BC, a very mining friendly jurisdiction.

**The Right Geology**
Numerous geological similarities to Barrick Gold’s famous Eskay Creek Mine and Goldcorp’s Equity Silver Mine.

**Underexplored**
The significant mineral potential of the property was previously recognized and even documented. Despite this, previous owners could not raise the necessary capital to properly explore the property.

**VMS Deposits often form in clusters**
If the Max-Knoll prospects represent part of a VMS mineralized system there is excellent potential to identify others in the area.

JAX has picked up an additional 25,000 ha of ground surrounding these prospects.

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**Location and Access to the Property**

The property is located in the Price Creek valley of north-central British Columbia, approximately 55 kilometres north of the town of Smithers.

Access to the property is made by driving about 40 km north from Smithers along Hwy 16 to the Suskwa Forest Service Road. The Max-Knoll property lies 18.5 km east of this junction and many of the project’s other mineral occurrences can be reached by driving well-maintained logging roads.
Mineralization at Hazelton

The core of the Hazelton property measures 3,000 ha and hosts two known showings: The Knoll Zn-Pb-Ag-Au and the more expansive Max Ag-Au-Zn-Pb occurrence with at least 19 distinctive massive sulfide-bearing outcrops distributed over a 700-by-1000 metre area that have been subject to numerous exploration programs in the past years. Historic work between 2008 and 2012 included:

- 174 metres of saw-cut channel samples (1 metre lengths) of mineralization at surface within a 1 square km area.
- 2,800 soil samples over a 700 metre by 3 kilometer long grid
- 460 line-km airborne VTEM Survey
- Regional stream sediment and geological data analysis
- Limited drilling (978 metres) during the late 1980’s targeted shallow epithermal veins. The best result intersected 1 metre averaging 0.51% lead, 1.32% zinc, 9.58% arsenic, 30 g/t silver and 1.6 g/t gold.

The 1980’s era exploration in the Max area occurred before the Eskay Creek geological model was recognized. As a result most of the historic holes were short and targeted epithermal vein systems rather than stratiform sulphide mineralization.

Although the nature of folding is still poorly understood, recent mapping suggests that the historic drill holes were collared in the wrong place to intersect bedded sulphide mineralization. Therefore the sulphide occurrences in the Max Target area remain untested.

Highlights of some of the sampling results taken from the Max Zone are shown in the following table:

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<tr>
<th>Silver Eq. (g/t)</th>
<th>Silver (g/t)</th>
<th>Gold (g/t)</th>
<th>Lead (%)</th>
<th>Zinc (%)</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Silver Equivalent Values are based on: US$18.2/oz silver, US$1,240/oz gold, US$0.91/lb lead and US$0.94/lb zinc.

Property Ownership

On October 7, 2016, JAX entered into an agreement to purchase a 100% interest in the Hazelton property in return for:

- Payment of $5,000 on signing the letter of intent (completed).
- Issuance of 100,000 shares upon TSX-V approval (issued) and, issuance of 100,000 shares for each of the next subsequent four years on the anniversary of the TSX-V acceptance
- Cash payments of: $10,000 on year one anniversary of TSX-V acceptance date; $15,000 on year two; $20,000 on year three; and $25,000 on year four.
- An advance royalty of $5,000 per year is to commence in year five.
- An NSR of 2% on production can be purchased for $1 million for each percent. In the event of commercial production, a further 200,000 shares will be issued to the vendor.
Mineralization at Hazelton

The Knoll and Max showings are separated by the northwest trending Harold Price Fault. It is believed that this fault may represent the margin of a large fault graben or collapsed volcanic caldera and may have controlled sedimentation and volcanism as well as some of the deposition of mineralization through the Jurassic to Cretaceous periods (Richards, 1988a).

Jaxon Minerals believes that these showings form a much larger prospective area for VMS hot spring epithermal style of mineralization (Similar to Eskay Creek). Since VMS deposits typically occur in clusters, Jaxon increased its land package to 28,000 ha surrounding the core claims that host the Knoll and Max showings.

The property has at least four known styles of mineralization:

1. Stratiform, bedding parallel sulfide mineralization that was probably related to a shallow marine, VMS exhalative (hot spring) hydrothermal system up to 1.5 metres thick. It is seen in the Max area at the “Creek” “Max Main Trench”, “Forgotten”, “Lower Forgotten” and “Knoll View” occurrences.

Photo Below: Massive to semi-massive stratiform sulphide mineralization in Skeena Group sediments at Creek showing.
2. Veins hosted in the Cretaceous-aged Max Stock and its hornfelsic envelope. These north to northeast striking veins are comprised of pyrite and arsenopyrite; a 15 centimetre chip sample across the Spine assayed 12.7g/t Au (BC Minfle).

3. Sediment-hosted veins, up to 1.5 metre wide, that contain variable quantities of pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, stibnite, gold and possible some Ag bearing minerals, including sulfosalts.

4. Rhyolite-hosted disseminated pyrite and sphalerite which has been identified in some drill-holes from the Knoll area.

Semi-massive sulfides (sphalerite, pyrite) and sulfosalts
Grade: 405 g/t silver, 9.21% lead, 10.66% Zn

Massive, somewhat banded/layered sulphides, pyrite, sphalerite and sulfosalt.
Grade: 451 g/t silver, 3.23% zinc, 25.9% lead

Massive Sulphide—Silver Sulfosalt
Grade: 50g/t Silver, 1 g/t gold, 28.4% zinc, 1.2% lead >2000 g/t antimony, >1,000 g/t arsenic

Massive Silver Sulfosalt sample: 90% Boulangerite.
Grade: 49% Pb, 1.8% Zn, 0.6% Fe, >2000 g/t antimony, 717 g/t silver, 1.7 g/t gold.
Compelling Geophysics at Hazelton

Jaxon purchased 434 line kilometers of geophysical data (VTEM resistivity/conductivity and magnetics) from Geotech. This data was flown over the Hazelton VMS target in 2012—before Jaxon acquired the property. The previous owners had commissioned the survey but were unable to pay for it.

The survey was designed to determine if the semi-massive to massive sulphides exposed at surface could be traced at depth and along strike. The results show the presence of a 500-metre wide discreet high-conductivity anomaly at a depth of 25-to-75 metres. In addition a related magnetic low was visible and attributed to intense iron carbonate alteration in the mineralized zone. (This means that the magnetic properties of the rock were destroyed as iron carbonate alteration formed).

Explanation of Images

**Image top left:**
Represents total Magnetic intensity. The circular red high magnetic features and the intense blue low magnetic response in the centre of the image depicts the Max granodiorite stock and intense hydrothermal alteration related to volcanic events in Skeena Group rocks at the Max target.

**Image immediately to left:**
represents the area covered by the airborne survey. Note how much more property is left untested.

**Image on bottom:**
Represents a cross section of the area with a 2 km long by 200 metre thick high conductivity zone. Red indicates low resistivity, interpreted as a stratabound sulphide response.

This cross section is close to the 19 sulphide showings on the Max hill and indicates that the low resistivity may be bedded VMS-style sulphides stratabound in Skeena Group rocks at 75 metres depth.
The Eskay Creek Deposit is classified as a subaqueous hot-spring deposit (Alldrick, 1995). It’s unique in that it shares numerous characteristics of both epithermal gold-silver hot spring deposits and deeper water volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

At the Eskay Creek deposit, stratiform (bedded) layers of precious metal-rich chemical sediments and massive sulphides accumulated near vent areas and became the source for clastic sulphide debris in adjacent areas. The bedrock in the vent areas are underlain by precious metal rich feeder veins, stockwork veins and strong alteration.

In a report written by D.G. MacIntyre, of the BC Geological Survey, in 2000, Mr. MacIntyre identifies a number of areas in British Columbia that exhibit potential for the discovery of Eskay Creek type deposits along the Skeena Arch.

Jaxson Mineral’s Hazelton project is one of them.

Some of the similarities between the two are as follows:

1. Hosted in bimodal volcanic sequence (The presence of both mafic and felsic volcanics. This type of volcanic sequence is usually associated with an extensional tectonics — or rifting).
2. Deposition of mineralization took place in a shallow marine environment
3. Statiform massive sulphide mineralization (mineralization is deposited concordant to bedding)
4. Discordant high-grade feeder structures
5. Exceptional Grades

Interestingly MacIntyre concludes his report stating that if mineralization in the Skeena Terrain proves to be spatially and temporally related with Cretaceous-aged rhyolite intrusions and bimodal volcanism then "areas underlain by these rocks represent a new and exciting exploration target for this type [Eskay Creek] of deposit in central British Columbia."

It has been shown that mineralization at the Knoll prospect appears to be associated with a significant rhyolite dome that is intruded into the Skeena Group sedimentary rocks.
Expanding on its stake in the metal-rich Stikine terrane Jaxon Minerals just acquired 100% interest in the 15,500 ha Foremore Property 45 km north of Barrick’s historic Eskay Creek Mine.

The property adjoins the 3,900 ha Wishbone property to the north which was acquired earlier this year. The Foremore Project hosts numerous precious and base metal-rich mineralized boulder fields, outcrops, as well as multiple geochemical and geophysical anomalies.

Cominco staked portions of the property after the original discovery of a 162 g/t gold quartz boulder and several massive sulphide boulder fields during helicopter reconnaissance in 1987. Since that time millions of dollars have been reportedly spent by Cominco and, subsequently, Roca Mines Inc., developing multiple target areas.

The next step for Jaxon at Wishbone and Foremore will be to compile the available data and build a geologic model in order to follow up on the most promising targets.

Key Points to note about these two Properties

- Lots of smoke in the form of high-grade boulders veins on surface exposures including a 2-3 cm vein that carried visible gold and assayed 3,204.9 g/t gold and 82,541 g/t silver (Sears and Wadkins 2005 on Sedar for Roca Mines).
- In 2004 a drill hole cut 3.1 metres averaging 14.6 grams per ton gold and 1,114 g/t silver, 0.2% copper, 1.2% lead, and 6.6% zinc on the BRT showing. This hole was never followed up on.
- Glacial Melt continues to expose more unexplored ground.
- Over $10 million spent over 200 km of ground. Historic data will be compiled and the best targets will be selected.

“Consolidating these properties fits perfectly within our mandate to develop district scale precious metals-rich properties in premier mining districts.”

Jason Cubitt,
President and CEO
Jaxon Minerals
**My Two Cents:**

In my experience, the most successful junior exploration companies are often the ones that are able to identify and seize an opportunity at the right time in the market cycle. Jaxon Minerals seems to be such a company.

Geological Evidence suggests that the high-grade polymetallic mineralization found on and around the Knoll and Max showings exhibits characteristics of both epithermal gold-silver hot spring deposits and deeper water VMS deposits. This is the classic Eskay Creek model.

Late last year, Jaxon Minerals recognized the geological significance of the Knoll and Max prospects on the old 3,000 ha Price Creek property. After acquiring the property and compiling the historic data, Jaxon expanded its land position to over 28,000 ha. It’s now referred to as the Hazelton property.

Previous operators either ran out of money and were not able to fund the necessary exploration or were looking for epithermal vein targets instead of stratiform VMS style mineralization.

With a large and very prospective land package now under its control and exciting targets to test, I believe Jaxon will continue to attract investor attention. Once additional data (structural mapping, geophysics and further sampling) is collected and analyzed the company will drill the best targets.

I believe the market will be watching Jaxon’s progress very closely and any success with the drill bit will reward early shareholders significantly.

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**What’s Next For JAX?**

**Hazelton Field Work this summer:**

- Systematic Trenching of high priority targets to verify and expand on historic work.

- A detailed structural analysis should help understand and possibly predict mineralized trends.

- A focused gradient Induced Polarization (IP) survey will be conducted to further define depth and extent of structures.

- Additional prospecting and mapping as well as stream and sediment sampling will be performed to identify new targets which will be subsequently trenched.
Management Team Bios

**JASON CUBITT—Director/President**

Mr. Cubitt has 25 years of experience working with resource companies in various capacities as founder, finance agent and institutional investor. Most recently, Mr. Cubitt was director of investments for Vertus Investment Advisory and Ascenta Asset Management, offshore investment advisory firms for which he was responsible for precious metals and special situations mining and energy funds.

**OLEG SCHERBINA CPA — Chief Financial Officer**

Oleg Scherbina has over 17 years of financial management experience including the last 6 years in the mineral exploration and gold mining industry. He has worked for a number of years with resource companies including Uranium One Inc., Eureka Mining, Bema Gold Corporation and Zoloto Resources Ltd. He holds a Master’s Degree in Accounting and Audit from Odessa State Economic University and a Bachelor’s Degree in Business Law from Odessa State University, Ukraine.

**BRUCE BALLANTYNE — Project Manager**

Mr. Ballantyne has the significant role of being the Manager of the Company’s projects. Mr. Ballantyne had a distinguished career of 23 years starting in 1974, with the Geological Survey of Canada, as a well-known member of the Mineral Resources Division, where he specialized in Applied Exploration Geochemistry. He was responsible for the development and initiation of the National Geochemical Reconnaissance Stream Sediment surveys in the Canadian Cordillera and as a guest speaker has presented his research on a variety of deposits nationally and internationally. Since 1996 he has consulted to junior and mid-tier mineral exploration companies including a six year term ending in 2008 with Starfield Resources Inc. where he was an integral part of the successful exploration and development of resources at the Ferguson Lake copper-nickel-cobalt-platinum group metal deposit in Nunavut, Canada. Mr. Ballantyne is a B.Sc. graduate of the University of Guelph, Ontario.

Altered beds of Massive to semi-massive sulfosalt lying directly under moss on soil grid.
**Management Team Bios**

**JAMES LAVIGNE P. GEO MSC — Director & Technical Advisor**

Mr. Lavigne has been a Director of JAXON MINERALS INC. since November 2008. Mr. Lavigne has over 25 years’ experience in all phases of mineral exploration and development predominantly in base and precious metal deposits. His positions included Vice-President of Exploration for Goldbrook Ventures Inc. where he was responsible for design implementation and management of their programs; senior geologist with FNX Mining Company; and consulting geologist with Wardrop Engineering. He is currently Vice President Exploration for Garson Gold Corp. focusing on the New Britannia Gold Mine, Snow Lake, Manitoba. Mr. Lavigne has a B.Sc. (Geology) from Memorial University of NFLD and a M.Sc. (Geology) from the University of Ottawa.

**LAURENCE STEPHENSON P. GEO MBA — Director**

Mr. Stephenson has been a Director of JAXON MINERALS INC., since November 2008. He has over 40 years’ experience in the field of mineral exploration and in guiding new companies in the acquisition and utilization of capital. He was instrumental in starting Glencairn Exploration Ltd., a listed company and its subsidiary, Wheaton River Minerals Ltd. (formerly listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange before its plan of arrangement with Goldcorp Inc.). Mr. Stephenson received his B.Sc. from Carlton University and his MBA from York University. He is a member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario and the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

**EMMA FAIRHURST — Director**

Ms. Fairhurst has more than 15 years of experience in the financial and public company markets. The majority of her time has been spent administering capital assets in the Canadian and Australian resource sectors. She subsequently went on to be a founder and executive in the resource business in her own right. Emma has significant experience in international development and corporate responsibility working in East Africa. She is a director and founding member of Global Change for Children Society, a volunteer charity sponsored by mining companies.

**GARRY STOCK, CFA — Director**

Mr. Stock has worked in the resource industry for 20 years, helping build companies from inception to up to $500 million in market capitalization. He has been involved in $400 million in equity financings and has acquired/developed exploration assets across most commodities within Canadian, US, Australian and British securities jurisdictions. Garry holds a Honours BA in Economics and completed the CFA program in 1998.
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