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43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

TRIPLE 9 PROJECT

Sicamous, British Columbia
Kamloops Mining Division
TRIM Sheets 082L085, 082L095,082L096
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 11 357646mE 5639625mN

FOR

JNC RESOURCES INC
530 – 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2T6

By: R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
July, 19, 2019

SUMMARY

JNR Resources Inc. ("JNC") is earning a 100% interest, subject to a 2.0% net smelter return (NSR) royalty in the Triple 9 property, a Kuroko styled massive sulphide project, by paying $1,035,000 and issuing 2,050,000 shares over the next three years. The road accessible Triple 9 property lies 6 kilometres northwest of Sicamous, British Columbia and consists of 2 claims totaling 717.22 hectares.

The Triple 9 property is underlain by the Hadrynian? to Paleozoic Eagle Bay Assemblage, a belt of meta sedimentary to meta volcanics rocks lying in south central British Columbia. This assemblage, a target for massive sulphide deposits, stretches from Barriere to Sicamous.

In May 2019, JNC undertook a grid and roadside soil sampling program, a stream sediment sampling and a rock sampling program to investigate the mineral bearing potential of the Triple 9 property. The soil program identified an elongate 2200 metre, northeasterly trending coincidental Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn anomaly beginning near the Bluenose showing and extending to the property boundary. The rock sampling program identified mineralization at the upper Bluenose showing area and the Road Zone. The upper Bluenose area returned anomalous rock samples with a highlight select grab sample from the dump grading 14.8 grams per tonne silver and 1.6% copper (TRC-49). The second area returning anomalous values is termed the Road zone and is an area extending some 200 meters. Channel sampled returned weighted average results of 10.2 g/t silver and 0.14% copper over 1.40 meters (samples Y003385-87) and 4.31 g/t silver and 0.23% copper over 2.30 meters (sample Y002297). Selected grab samples from this area returned 83.2 g/t silver, 1.23% copper 0.97% lead and 0.79% zinc (sample TRC-58) and 62.3 g/t silver, 0.929% copper, 0.413% lead and 0.265% zinc (sample TRC-59). In addition, several float samples returned interesting values with sample TRC-40 returning 1.96 g/t silver, 0.215% copper 0.01 % lead and 1.585% zinc and sample 851 returning 35.2 grams per tonne silver, 1.235% copper, 0.633% lead and 6.37% zinc. The rock sampling program outlined mineralization occurring as massive sulfide pods and lenses with associated quartz veins and breccias in both the meta-volcanics and in the orthogniess.

The 2019 soil sampling program successfully identified a broad geochemical anomaly with coincidental anomalous rock geochemistry. A 3 dimensional induced polarization survey is recommended to aid in identifying and outlining conductive zones occurring within the geochemical trend. In conjunction to the IP survey the company should conduct backhoe trenching of coincidental geophysical and geochemical anomalies. The cost of this program is estimated at $125,000.

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The purpose of this 43-101 Technical Report is to support the acquisition of the Triple 9 property by JNC. and its subsequent Initial Public Offering on the Canadian Stock Exchange. This report was commissioned by Mr. Warren Robb, a director of JNC.

Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 1. Location Map

The Triple 9 property has been held by staking since 2014 by Chris Delorme (34%) and Guy Delorme (66%) ("Delorme group"). The property underwent an amalgamation in July of 2017 to its current shape and tenure numbers.

R. T. Henneberry, P.Geo. serves as the Qualified Person and is responsible for preparing this entire Technical Report. In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports listed in the References (Section 21) of this report and his experience in British Columbia. The author visited the property on June 24, 2019 to review the parameters of the soil and rock sampling programs conducted by JNC in May of 2019. The Author was accompanied by Mr. Warren Robb a director of JNC Explorations Inc. and Mr. Chris Delorme one of the property vendors.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The database was last reviewed on July 19, 2019.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Triple 9 project lies on TRIM claim sheets 082L085, 082L095 and 082L096 in the Kamloops Mining Division in British Columbia. The property consists of 2 claims totaling 717.22 hectares. The geographic center of the property is approximately UTM ZONE 11 357646E 5639625N (NAD 83) figure 1.

Table 1. List of Tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1052831	Triple 9	141575 (34%) 106466 (66%)	082L	2017/jun/30	2019/sep/25	580.34
1052827	Triple 9	141575 (34%) 106466 (66%)	082L	2014/jul/30	2019/sep/25	136.88
						717.22

The property forms an irregular rectangular shape elongated in a north-south direction and flanked on its the western side by Shuswap Lake (Figure 2). The property is bordered on the west by two Provincial Parks marine sites: the Shuswap Lake Marine Park Marble Point borders on the northwest portion of the property while the Shuswap Lake Marine Park Hungry cove borders the property on the west side. No exploration is permitted within the boundaries of these parks. The property has not been legally surveyed

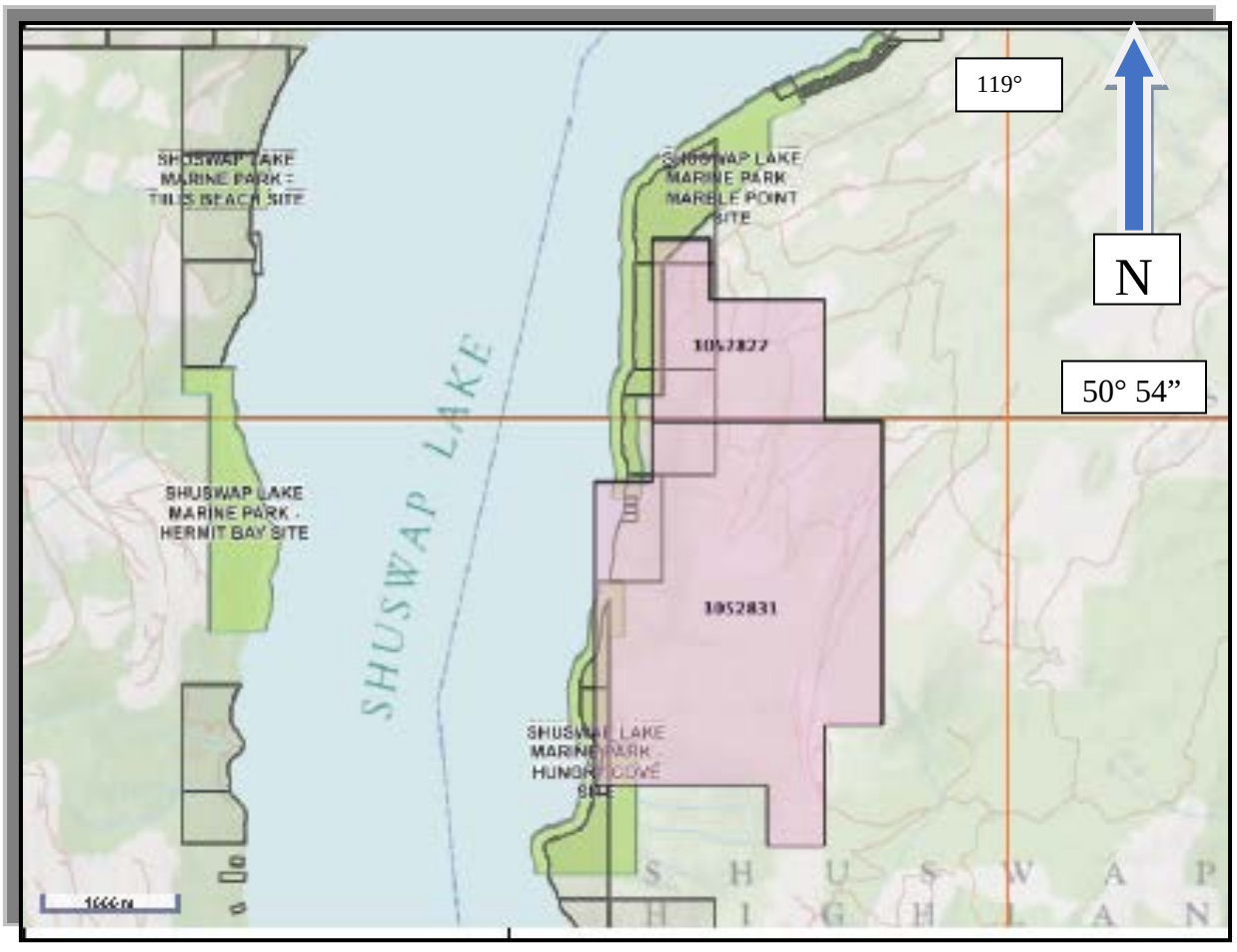
All tenures comprising the Triple 9 Property are registered jointly in the names of Christopher Normand Delorme (34%) and Guy Richard Delorme (66%).

JNC entered into an option agreement with the Delorme's whereby it can earn a 100% interest, subject to a 2.0% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty on the Triple 9 property by making yearly payments totaling $1,035,000.00 and issuing 2,050,000 shares of the company under the following payment and work schedule:

Table 2. Agreement Terms

Payments		
Date	Cash	Shares
Singing	$35,000	150,000
1st anniversary	$100,000	300,000
2rd anniversary	$300,000	600,000
3rd anniversary	$600,000	1,000,000
Totals	**$1,035,000**	**2,050,000**

JNC . will have the option to purchase 1.0% (1/2) of the NSR royalty for $1,000,000.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 2. Claim map

There are no environmental liabilities associated with the Triple 9 property to the best of the author's knowledge. The next phases of exploration on the property will be induced polarization trenching and drilling, which require a permit through the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Notice of Work application process. The Ministry is quoting a 90 day period to complete the permitting process. The company plans to submit the Notice of Work Permit Application shortly.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Triple 9 property.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Triple 9 property lies 6 kilometres north of Sicamous, British Columbia. Access is by a network of logging roads taken northward for 11 kilometres to the southeastern border of Tenure 1052831.

The topography is steep, with elevations on the property ranging from 356 metres ASL on Shuswap lake along the western boundary of the property to 1375 metres ASL on the southeastern boundary. The claims are generally covered with dense stands of cedar, balsam, spruce and fir with occasional clear cuts from logging. The underbrush is thin except within creek drainages and along north slopes where blow down can be severe. Gravel roads provide fairly reasonable access to the ground on the claim block.

The climate of this part of the province is typical of the southern interior of British Columbia. The summer field season is generally warm and dry and runs from mid- to late- April through to late-October. Winters are cold with significant snow accumulations. Temperatures can dip to minus 20 Celsius for extended periods.

As this is a greenfields exploration project, detailed surveys with respect to potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas or potential processing plant areas have not been undertaken. The claims are on crown land, so the surface rights are held by the crown. Power lines run down Highway 1 thus power is within 11 kilometres of the property. Water is available from the numerous creeks throughout the claim block. Mining personnel, accommodation, heavy equipment, supplies and fuel are readily available locally in Sicamous, Revelstoke or Kamloops.

HISTORY

The first recorded work on the Triple 9 property is reported in the BC Department of Mines ("BCDM") Annual Report of 1900 which reported assays averaging $29.62 per ton gold with values as high as $698 per ton gold in a vein 50 feet (15.2 metres) wide and not less than 300 feet (91.4 metres) in length. In 1901 and 1902 the BCDM Annual Reports document work performed on the Iron Mask Claims which covered the Bluenose south showing referring to numerous pits and trenches along with 700 feet (213.4 metres) of adit being built.

No work was recorded on the property until 1968 when Royal Canadian Ventures performed 8 kilometres of ground magnetometer and EM-16 VLF geophysics on ground that is now covered by tenure 1052831. In 1969, Tranquility explorations completed 14.5 line kilometers of magnetometer geophysics over ground now covered by the tenures 1052831 and 1052827.

The present property vendors acquired the Triple 9 property through map staking in 2014. They commissioned a 2016 structural interpretation report authored by L. Sookochof P.Geo. This report identified preferred structural orientations on the property. In 2017 a prospecting report was filed by Chris Delorme covering the tenures. A total of 17 grab rock samples were taken, 12 around the upper Bluenose showing and 5 elsewhere on the property. Analysis was completed for gold only; the best sample ran 1.07 g/t Au.

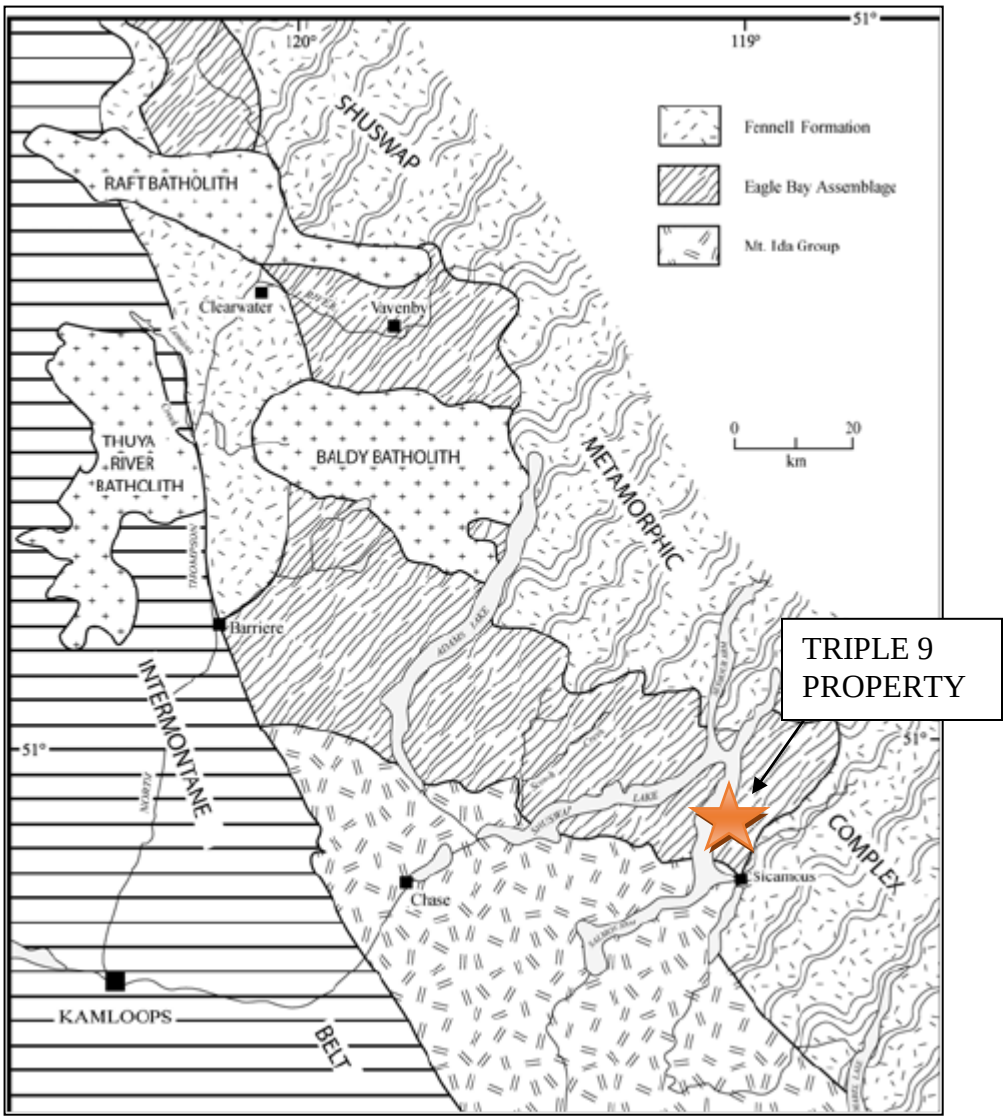


Figure 3 Regional Geology

(Geological setting of the Adams Plateau Clearwater-Vavenby area, modified after Schiarrizzaand Preto)

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
(Summarized from Schiarizza and Preto, 1987)

Regional Geology

The Triple 9 project lies within the Kootnay terrane at the south end of the Omineca Belt in the central interior of British Columbia. The Kootnay terrane is a belt of lower to mid-Proterzoic rocks that lie approximately along the suture between North America and the Intermontane superterrane. (Figure 3).

The map area covers a belt of structurally complex low grade metamorphic rocks lying along the western margin of the Omineca Belt. These rocks are flanked by high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap Complex to the east and by rocks of the 1ntemontane Belt to the west. The area is underlain mainly by Paleozoic meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fenneli Formation. Late Devonian granitic orthogneiss locally intrudes Eagle Bay rocks. The Paleozoic rocks are cut by mid-Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths, and by Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes. They are locally overlain by Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group and by Miocene plateau laws.

The Paleozoic rocks occur in four structural slices separated by southwesterly directed thrust faults. The upper three fault slices contain only Eagle Bay rocks, while the lowest slice comprises Eagle Bay strata structurally overlain by the Fennell Formation.

Property Geology

The Triple J property has not yet been mapped. According to the BC government mapping, the property is underlain by rocks of the Hadrynian? to Paleozoic Eagle Bay assemblage. These comprise quartzite, marble, hornblende-rich skarn and pink to grey paragneiss. In general, bedding or gneissosity dips at low angles to the east. The rocks are highly deformed and minor tight folds are very abundant.

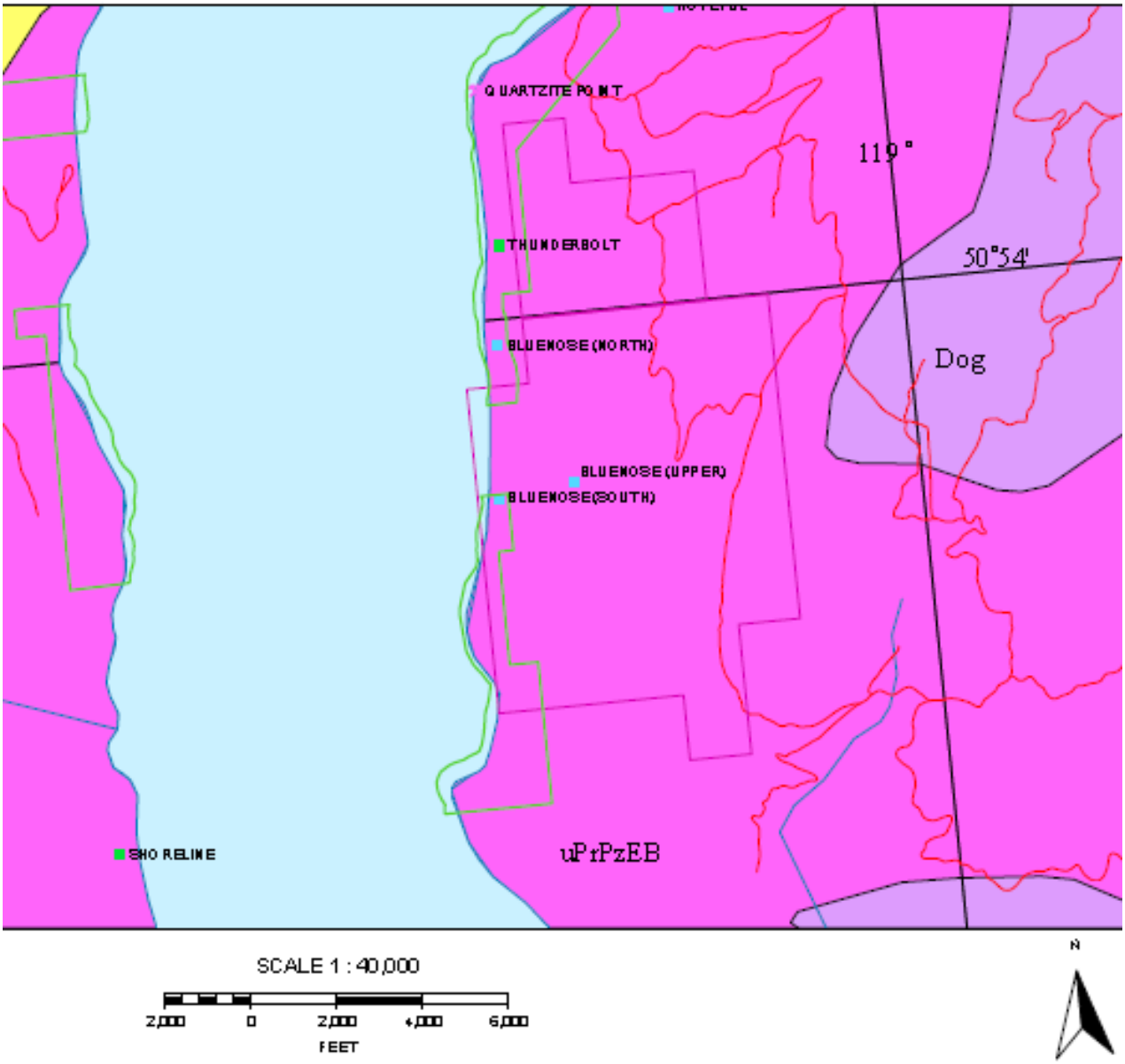
The upper Bluenose zone lies on a relatively flat shelf above a series of high cliffs. The rock exposed along the cliffs is largely gently dipping paragneiss with sections of limy skarn and marble.

Mineralization

The upper Bluenose showing consists of a shaft, partly collapsed and filled with water. Material on the dump is heavily mineralized with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, mostly in a quartz breccia. An adit, 91 metres in length, is about 61 metres vertically below the shaft and cuts paragneiss and marble dipping about 10 degrees east. Very minor pyrite and pyrrhotite are present in several patches. A second adit at the same elevation as the shaft and about 61 metres south, cuts entirely barren gneiss for 15 metres. A pit, about 91 metres south of the shaft, exposes light colored quartz-rich marble with abundant malachite and minor chalcopyrite.

The 2019 soil program successfully highlighted a 2200 metre, northeasterly trending coincidental Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn anomaly beginning near the Bluenose showing and extending to the property boundary.

Figure 4: PROPERTY GEOLOGY
(Map data taken from BCMinfile online)



Legend

Dog	Devonian Unnamed ortho gneiss metamorphic rock
uPrPzEB	Upper Proterozoic to Paleozoic Eagle Bay Assemblage, greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks

DEPOSIT TYPES

The type of deposit being explored for on the triple 9 property is best termed a Kuroko Massive Supplied deposit. The following deposit type description is taken at from the Höy, Trygve, in: Lefebure, D.V. and Ray, G.E. ed.; 1995, pp. 53-54

NORANDA/KUROKO MASSIVE SULPHIDE Cu-Pb-Zn G06

IDENTIFICATION SYNONYM: Polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide.

COMMODITIES (BYPRODUCTS): Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au (Cd, S, Se, Sn, barite, gypsum)

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE # - Canada/ International): Homestake (082M025), Lara (092B001), Lynx (092B129), Myra (092F072), Price (092F073), H-W (092F330), Ecstall (103H011), Tulsequah Chief (104K011), Big Bull (104K008), Kutcho Creek (104J060), Britannia (092G003); Kidd Creek (Ontario, Canada), Buchans (Newfoundland, Canada), Bathurst-Newcastle district (New Brunswick, Canada), Horne-Quemont (Québec, Canada), Kuroko district (Japan), Mount Lyell (Australia), Rio Tinto (Spain), Shasta King (California, USA), Lockwood (Washington, USA).

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: One or more lenses of massive pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite commonly within felsic volcanic rocks in a calcalkaline bimodal arc succession. The lenses may be zoned, with a Cu-rich base and a Pb-Zn-rich top; low-grade stockwork zones commonly underlie lenses and barite or chert layers may overlie them.

TECTONIC SETTING: Island arc; typically in a local extensional setting or rift environment within, or perhaps behind, an oceanic or continental margin arc.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: Marine volcanism; commonly during a period of more felsic volcanism in an andesite (or basalt) dominated succession; locally associated with fine-grained marine sediments; also associated with faults or prominent fractures.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Any age; In British Columbia typically Devonian; less commonly Permian-Mississippian, Late Triassic, Early (and Middle) Jurassic, and Cretaceous.

HOST / ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Submarine volcanic arc rocks; rhyolite, dacite associated with andesite or basalt; less commonly, in mafic alkaline arc successions; associated epiclastic deposits and minor shale or sandstone; commonly in close proximity to felsic intrusive rocks. Ore horizon grades laterally and vertically into thin chert or sediment layers called informally "exhalites".

DEPOSIT FORM: Concordant massive to banded sulphide lens which is typically metres to tens of metres thick and tens to hundreds of metres in horizontal dimension; sometimes there is a peripheral apron of "clastic" massive sulphides; underlying crosscutting "stringer" zone of intense alteration and stockwork veining.

TEXTURE / STRUCTURE: Massive too well layered sulphides, typically zoned vertically and laterally; sulphides with quartz, chert or barite gangue (more common near the top of the deposit); disseminated, stockwork and vein sulphides (footwall).

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate): Upper massive zone: pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite-tennanite, bornite, arsenopyrite. Lower massive zone: pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, magnetite.

GANGUE MINERALOGY: Barite, chert, gypsum, anhydrite and carbonate near top of lens, carbonate, quartz, chlorite and sericite near the base.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Footwall alteration pipes are commonly zoned from the core with quartz, sericite or chlorite to an outer zone of clay minerals, albite and carbonate (siderite or ankerite).

ORE CONTROLS: More felsic component of mafic to intermediate volcanic arc succession; near centre of felsic volcanism (marked by coarse pyroclastic breccias or felsic dome); extensional faults.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Stockwork Cu deposits; vein Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au.

EXPLORATION GUIDES GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Zn, Hg and Mg halos, K addition and Na and Ca depletion of footwall rocks; closer proximity to deposit - Cu, Ag, As, Pb; within deposit - Cu, Zn, Pb, Ba, As, Ag, Au, Se, Sn, Bi.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Sulphide lenses usually show either an electromagnetic or induced polarization signature depending on the style of mineralization and the presence of conductive sulphides. In recent years borehole electromagnetic methods have proven successful.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Explosive felsic volcanics, volcanic centres, extensional faults, exhalite (chert) horizons, pyritic horizons.

ECONOMIC FACTORS GRADE AND TONNAGE: Average deposit size is 1.5 million metric tonnes (1.65 million tons) containing 1.3% Cu, 1.9% Pb, 2.0% Zn, 0.16 g/t (0.047 oz/ton) Au and 13 g/t (0.38 oz/ton) Ag ... British Columbia deposits range from less than 1 to 2 million metric tonnes (1.1 to 2.2 million tons) to more than 10 million metric tonnes (11 million tons). The largest are the H-W 10.1 million metric tonnes (11.1 million tons) with 2.0% Cu, 3.5% Zn, 0.3% Pb, 30.4 g/t (0.89 oz/ton) Ag and 2.1 g/t (0.061 oz/ton) Au ,and Kucho with a combined tonnage of 17 million metric tonnes (18.7 million tons) of 1.6% Cu, 2.3% Zn, 0.06% Pb, 29 g/t (0.85 oz/ton) Ag and 0.3 g/t (0.009 oz/ton) Au.

IMPORTANCE: Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide deposits are major producers of Cu, Zn, Ag, Au and Pb in Canada. Their high grade and commonly high precious metal content continue to make them attractive exploration targets.

EXPLORATION

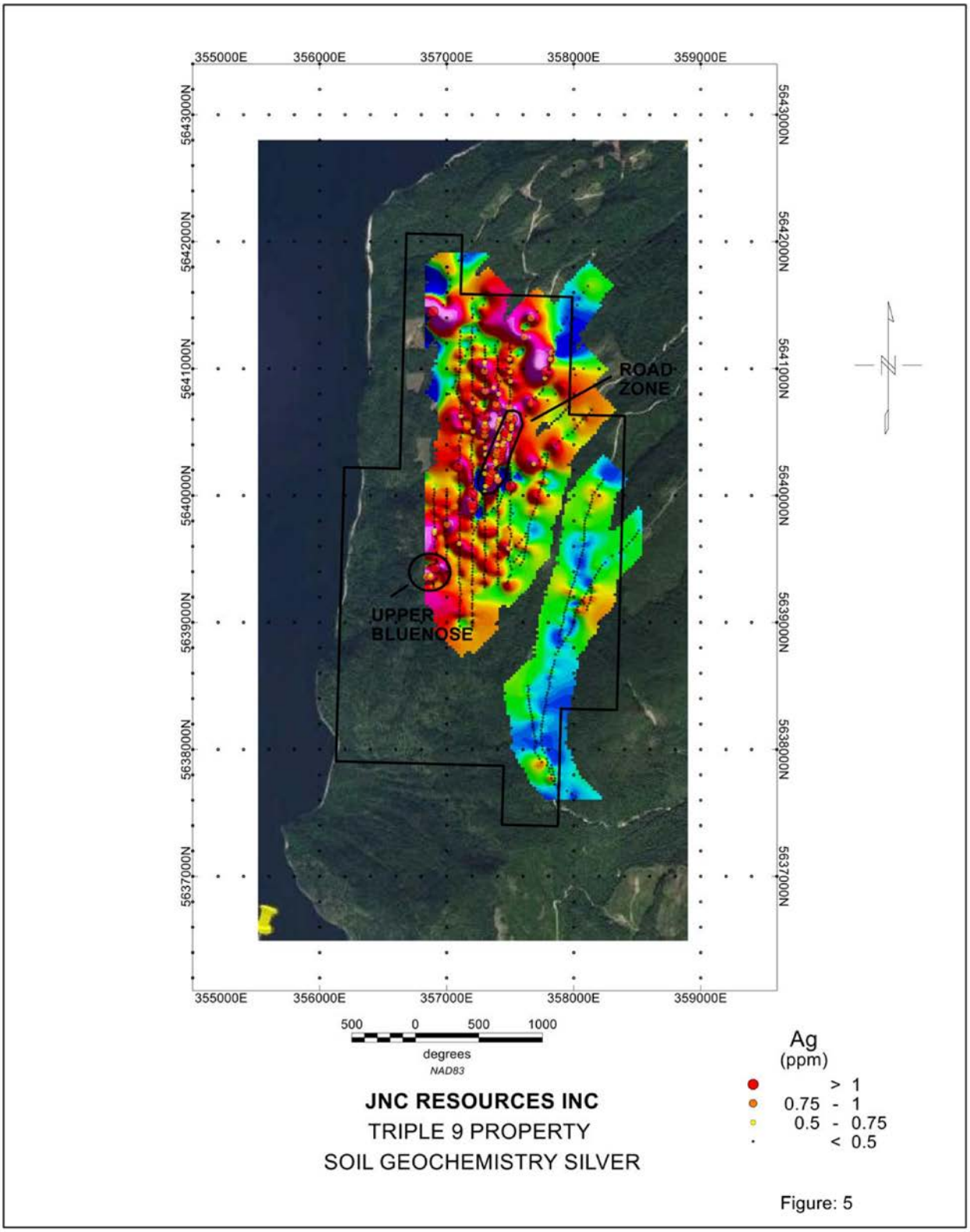
JNC Resources undertook a grid and roadside soil sampling program a stream sediment sampling and rock sampling program in May 2019 to investigate the mineral bearing potential of the Triple 9 property. The soil grid portion of the survey was designed to identify potential geochemical trends. The grid was oriented in a north south direction, with lines spaced approximately 100 meters apart with sample stations established approximately every 25 metres. The road sampling portion of the program was designed to test between grid lines in the northern portion of the property and to extend coverage to the southern portion of the property. The grid portion of the survey covered 12.2 line kilometers of grid, while the road survey covered 11.5 km of road, resulting in the collection of 871 soil samples for analysis. The stream sediment sampling portion of the program was designed to identify potential metallic anomalies occurring in streams draining the property. A total of 21 samples were collected and sent for assays. The rock sampling portion of the program was designed to test by chip sampling, any potential metallic anomalous areas occurring in rock outcrop. Finally, a program of sampling utilizing a portable backpack drill was used to test for continuity of identified mineralization. In total 119 samples were delivered for assay.

For the soil sampling program each sample site was located by a handheld GPS unit. At each sample location a 500 to 1000 gram sample of the soil from the "B" horizon was taken and placed in the corresponding soil bag. Each sample location was marked as a waypoint in a GPS unit in the map datum NAD 83. The sample site was marked with pink flagging. Particulars on depth, color and proximal outcrop were recorded in a field book along with actual UTM coordinates as back up.

For the silt sampling program, the procedure for recording the station information and marking the station in the field used was the same as for the soil sampling except that 500 to 100grams of silt material was extreacted from the stream beds. In 5 instances, dry stream beds were encountered and thus 1000 grams of moss matt was collected at the sample site.

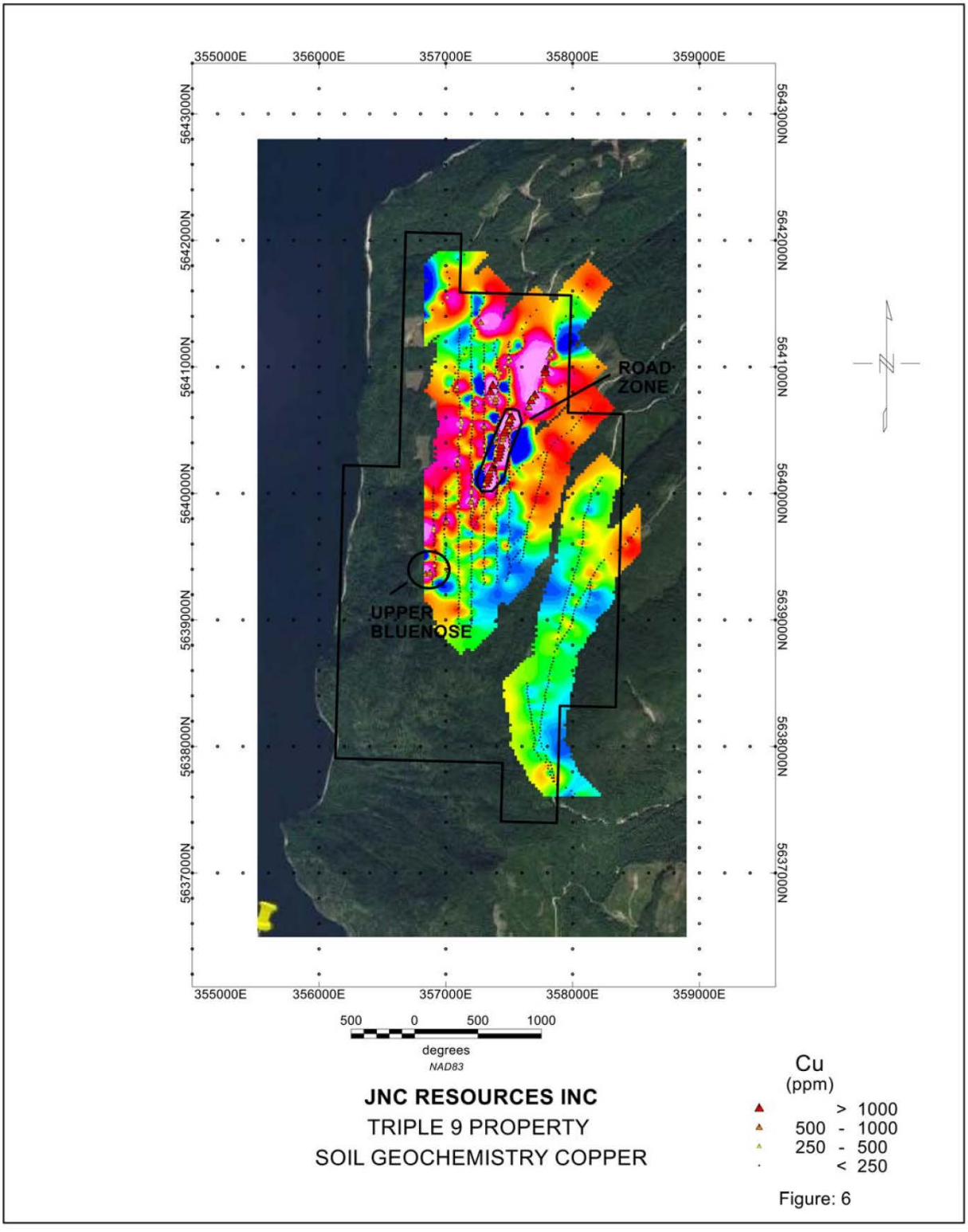
For the rock sampling program, the procedure for recording the location of the sample was the same as the procedures described for the soil and silt sampling. Rock samples were described as being either float or grab. A float sample is a rock sample taken from rock that is not attached to an outcrop, while grab samples are samples taken from outcrop but are select samples of the out crop. Channel sample are samples of rock taken from 5 to 7 centimetre channels cut into the outcrop to a prespecified distance. The rock lying within the channel is then chiseled out to a depth of 2.5 to 4.0 centimetres.

The author is not aware of any sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the assay results. The author believes the samples collected by JNC to be representative and does not feel there are any factors that may have resulted in sample bias. There is no chance of bias in the soil sampling as these samples are just blind samples taken at regular intervals.



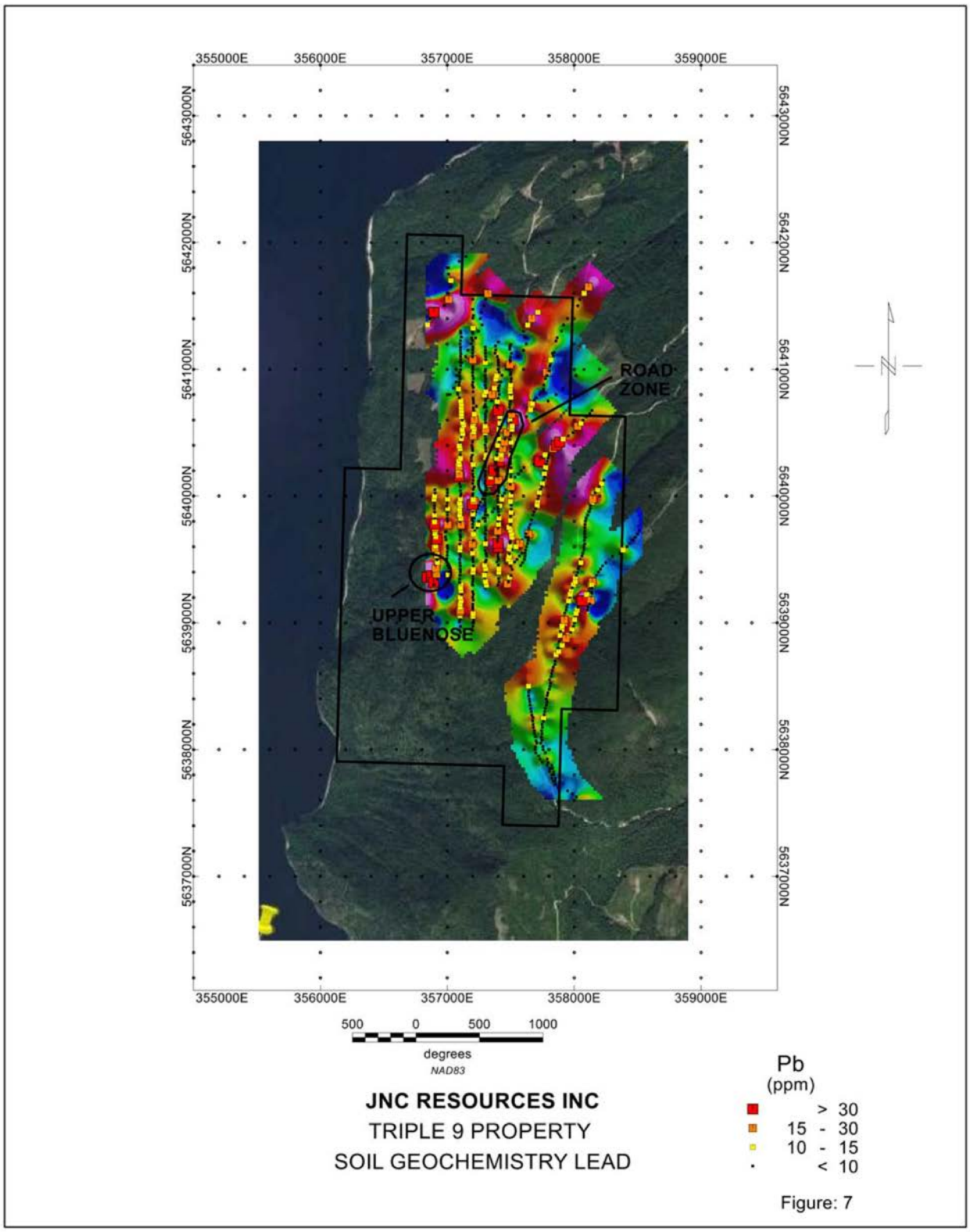
Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 5. Soil Geochemistry Silver



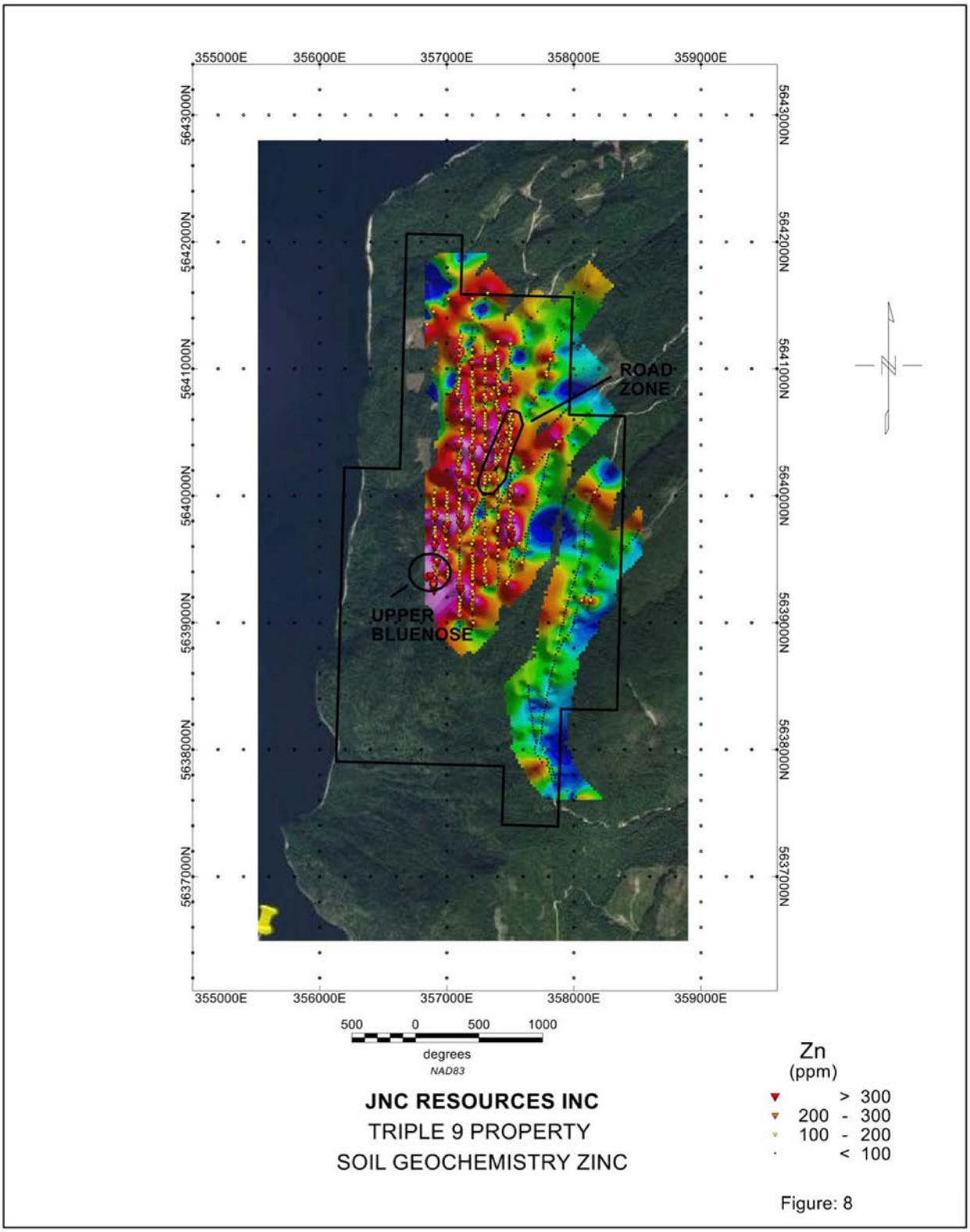
Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 6. Soil Geochemistry Copper



Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 7. Soil Geochemistry Lead



Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 8. Soil Geochemistry Zinc

Summary statistics were calculated for the soil sampling program for the elements Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn the results are displayed in Table 3

Table 3 Soil Geochemistry Summary Statistics

Percentile	90th	95th	98th	maximum	Count
Ag ppm	0.54	0.79	1.20	18	795
Cu ppm	257	523	1177	6544	795
Pb ppm	13	18	32	175	795
Zn ppm	200	255	341	951	795

The results of the soil geochemistry for copper, lead, zinc and silver are displayed in figures 5 through 8. The plots for these four elements show a coincidental, elongated trend beginning near the Bluenose showing then bisecting the property in a northeasterly direction for some 2200 meters to the property boundary. This anomalous trend is open to the southwest and to the northeast.

The stream sediments results for the same four elements are shown in figures 9 through 12. The creek cutting the Road Zone and the next creek to the northwest both appear to be anomalous in all four elements: silver, copper, lead and zinc.

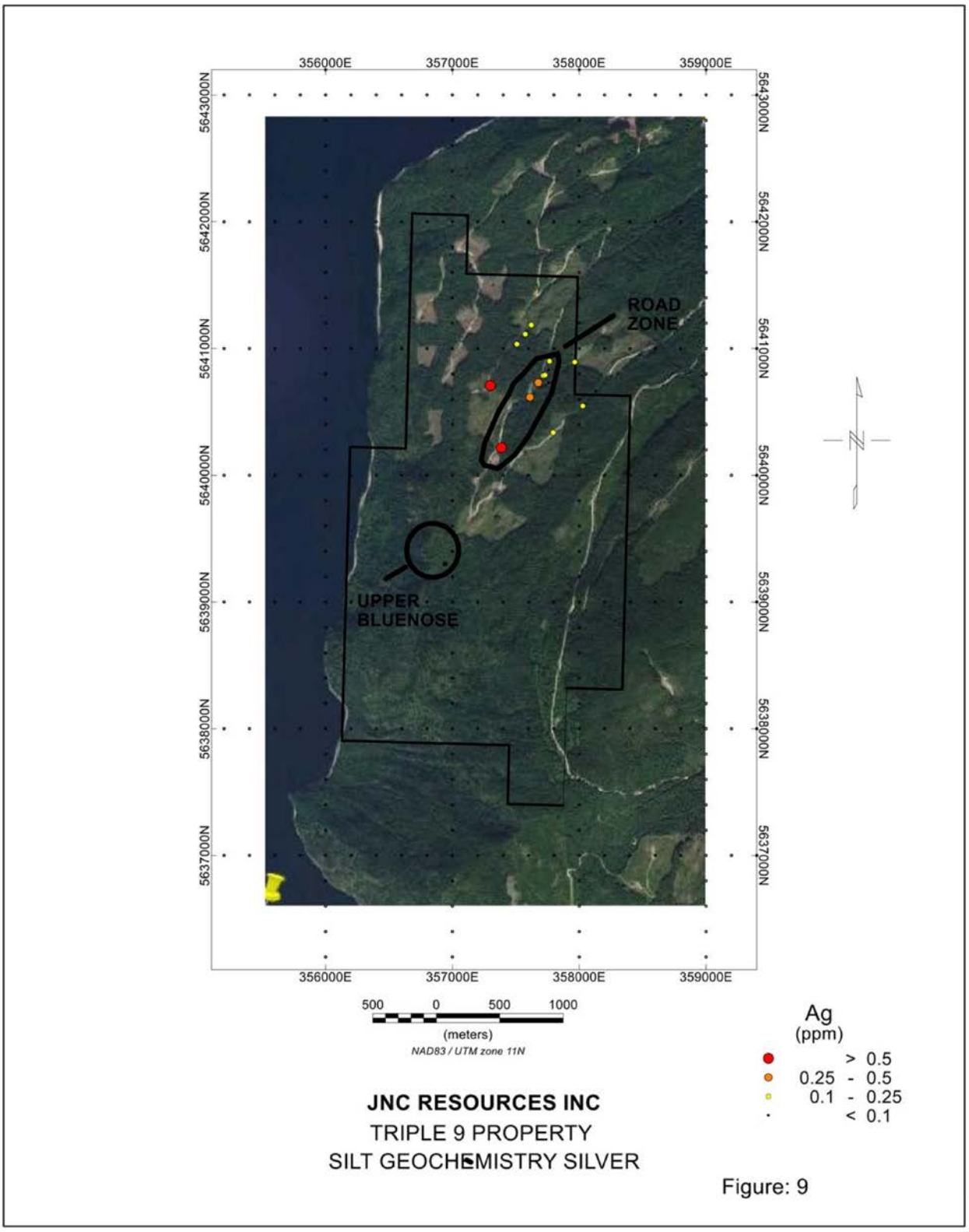
A total of 84 rock samples were collected throughout the property with anomalous results obtained from two zones, the "Upper Bluenose" showing area and the "Road Zone". The sample locations are shown in Figures 13 through 17.

Twelve samples were taken at the Upper Bluenose showing area, as shown in Figure 4b. Five were float samples from the immediate area and seven were from the showing area, with 5 of those being grab samples from the adit dump. The best result, a selected dump grab sample, returned 14.8 grams per tonne silver and 1.6% copper (TRC-49).

Thirty eight samples were taken from the Road Zone, an elongate area of some 200 metres. A total of eleven short channels were cut through the area, Table 4a. Channel sample weighted average highlights include Channel 2 – 10.2 g/t silver and 0.14% copper over 1.40 meters (samples Y003385-87) and Channel 5 – 4.31 g/t silver and 0.23% copper over 2.30 meters (sample Y002297). Selected grab samples from the Road Zone returned 83.2 g/t silver, 1.23% copper 0.97% lead and 0.79% zinc (sample TRC-58) and 62.3 g/t silver, 0.929% copper, 0.413% lead and 0.265% zinc (sample TRC-59). In addition, several float samples returned high values with sample TRC-40 returning 1.96 g/t silver, 0.215% copper 0.01 % lead and 1.585% zinc and sample 851 returning 35.2 grams per tonne silver 1.235% Copper, 0.633% lead and 6.37% zinc respectively.

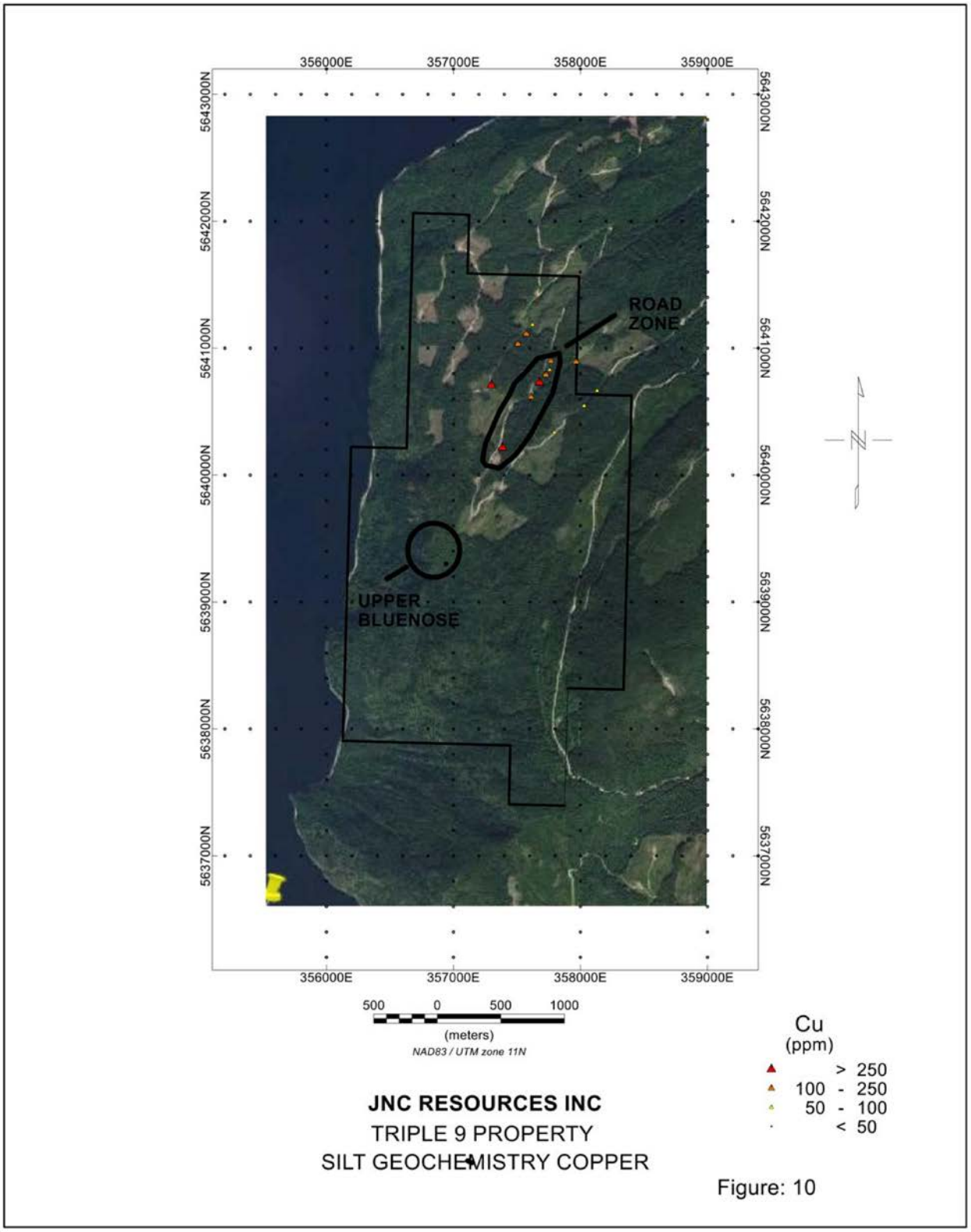
An additional 32 samples were also taken throughout the property, with one float sample returning 35.2 g/t Ag, 1.23% Cu and 6.37% Zn (sample 851).

The rock sampling program outlined mineralization occurring as massive sulfide pods and lenses with associated quartz veins and breccias occurring in both the meta-volcanics and in the orthogniess.



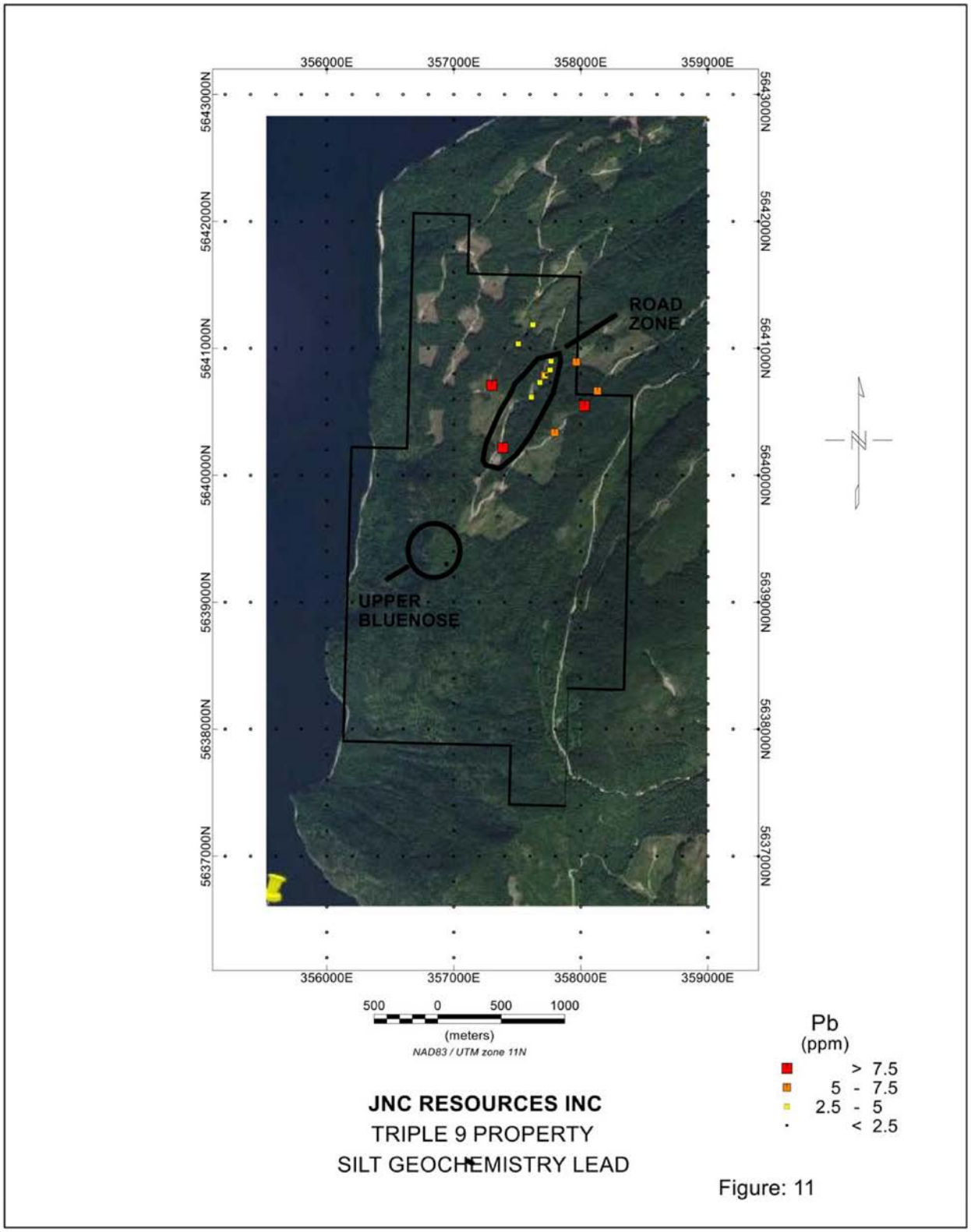
Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 9. Silt Geochemistry Silver



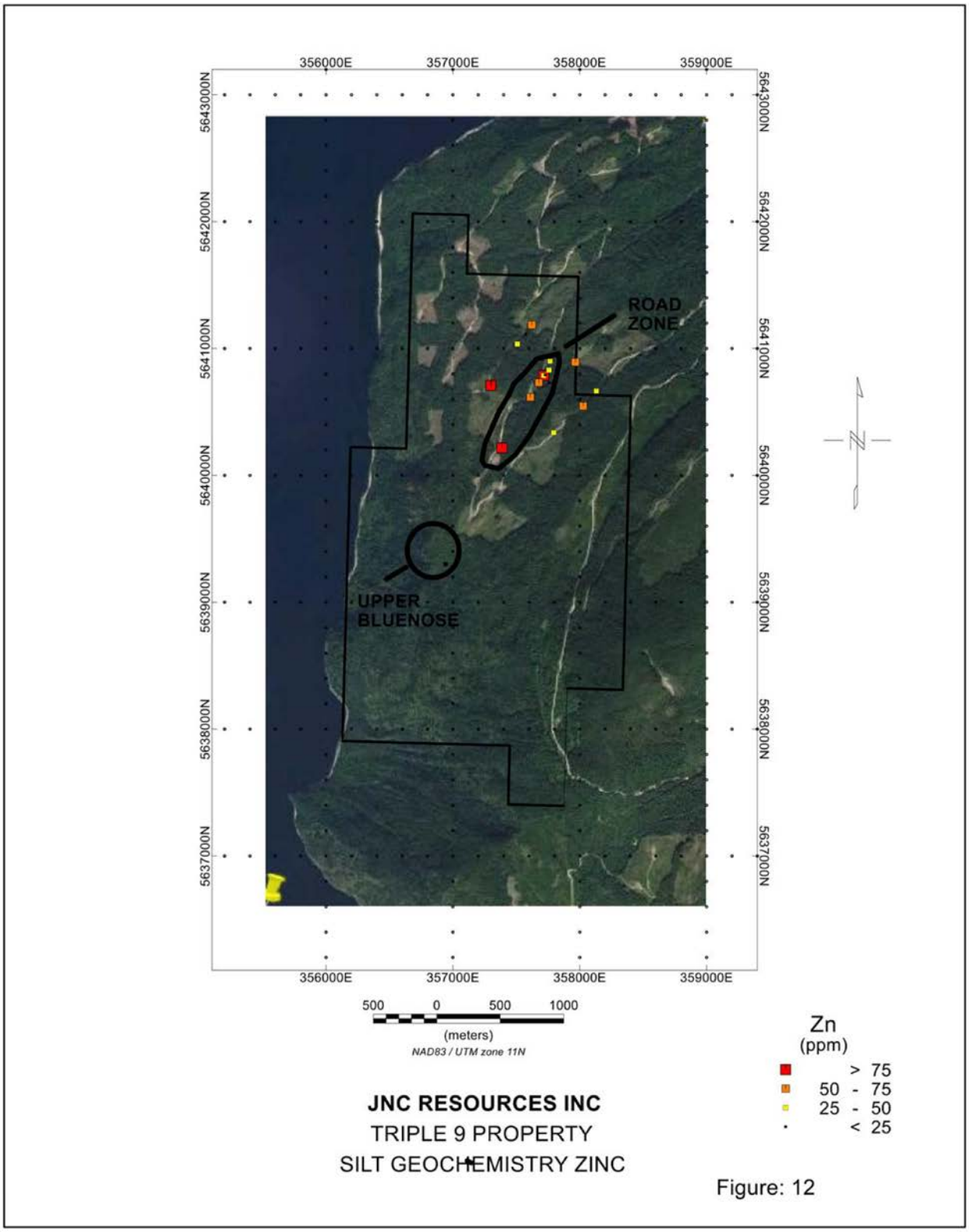
Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 10. Silt Geochemistry Copper



Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 11. Silt Geochemistry Lead



Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 12. Silt Geochemistry Zinc

Table 4a Road Zone Rock samples (38)

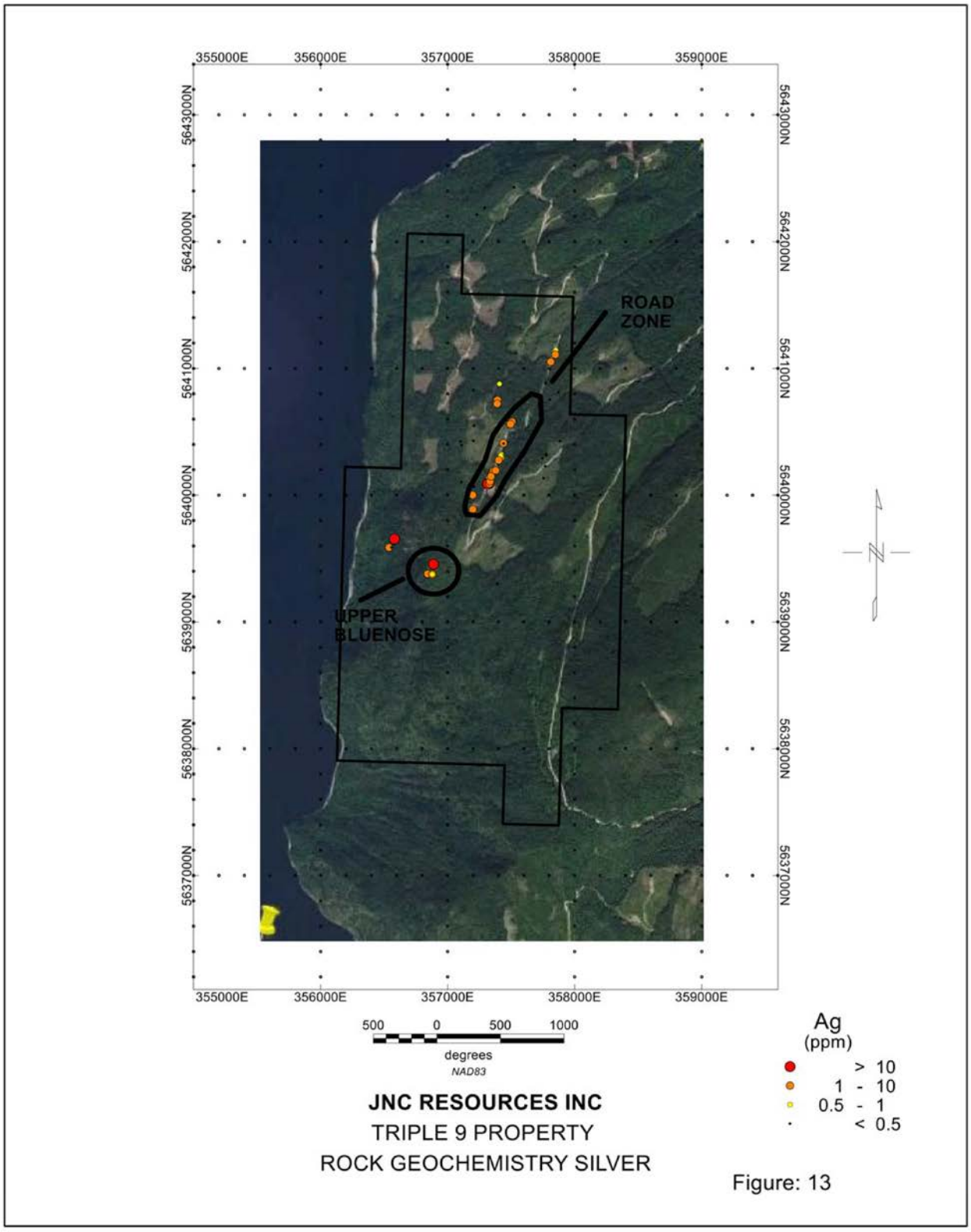
Sample	Description	Type	m length	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
TRC-2	gneiss 3cm wide qyz vein	grab		2.59	222	12.5	125
TRC-3	breccia with gneiss	grab		6.82	1855	3.6	110
TRC-35	Qtz Vein Chalco Pyrhrotite	grab		0.64	893	2.1	30
TRC-36	Qtz Vein Chalco Pyrhrotite	grab		0.8	1305	3.6	30
TRC-37	Qtz Vein Chalco Pyrhrotite	grab		1.06	1590	4.7	73
TRC-50	Altered Gneiss Minor Mal Stain fe alt	grab		1.78	511	6.9	37
TRC-51	Minor Qtz Vein in Gneiss minor Mal Chal	grab		9.64	2940	1.9	81
TRC-52	Brecciated Quartz Sericite large frag 3 to 15cm	grab		0.4	102	12.6	40
TRC-53	Qtz Vein vugs and pyrite wetahered pyrites fe alt	grab		0.64	699	0.7	11
TRC-54	fe alt gneiss minor mal on fractures diss pyr	grab		0.61	1165	2.1	76
TRC-55	Alt Gneiss with qtz breccia /Shear pyrite mn chal/sphal	float/close		1.56	3760	3.3	75
TRC-56	Alt Gneiss with qtz breccia /Shear pyrite mn chal/sphal	float/close		0.76	1665	1.4	61
TRC-57	Alt Gneiss with qtz breccia /Shear pyrite mn chal/sphal	float/close		1.08	2550	4.1	68
TRC-58	Qtz Flooded breccia mn chal/gal/azu/mal	grab		83.2	12300	9720	7910
TRC-59	Qtz Flooded breccia mn chal/gal/azu/mal	grab		62.3	9290	4130	2650
RK-187	No description	grab		1.22	1355	5.1	72
RK-188	No description	grab		0.78	697	28.1	48
Y003001	RZCH8	channel	2.1	0.61	453	2.3	40
Y003002	RZCH8D	channel	2.1	0.6	1215	2.2	69
Y003003	RZCH9	channel	2	1.01	804	5	61
Y003004	RZCH10	channel	2.1	1.23	375	4.5	37
Y003005	RZCH11	channel	1.8	0.42	570	1.5	74
Y003383	RZ CH1	channel	0.5	0.9	1105	3.1	93
Y003384	RZ CH1	channel	0.4	0.51	1270	4.2	112
Y003385	RZCH2	channel	0.4	8.17	1410	7.2	92
Y003386	RZCH2	channel	0.5	2.78	571	5.6	44
Y003387	RZCH2	channel	0.5	19.1	2240	9.4	145
Y003389	RZCH3	channel	0.55	1.1	1270	3.5	78
Y003390	RZCH3	channel	0.45	0.97	1125	2	54
Y003391	RZCH3	channel	0.3	4.85	774	4.2	59
Y003392	RZCH4	channel	0.4	0.69	535	2.4	45
Y003393	RZCH4	channel	0.3	0.62	389	2	36
Y003394	RZCH4	channel	0.2	0.56	619	2.9	75
Y003395	RZCH4	channel	0.4	1.47	427	3	80
Y003396	RZCH4	channel	0.1	1.15	675	3	87
Y003397	RZCH5	channel	2.3	4.31	2300	3.4	81
Y003398	RZCH6	channel	1.4	1.03	2020	3.5	112
Y003399	RZCH7	channel	2.1	1.08	375	2.8	49

Table 4b Upper Bluenose Rock samples (12)

Sample	Description	Type	m Length	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
TRC-38	Massive Pyrhrotite Qtz breccia fragments mn Chalcopyrite	float		6.43	7250	421	685
TRC-39	Massive Pyrhrotite Qtz breccia fragments mn Chalcopyrite	float		6.14	2440	652	3820
TRC-40	Massive Pyrhrotite Qtz breccia fragments mn Chalcopyrite	float		1.96	2150	108	15850
TRC-41	Massive Pyrhrotite Qtz breccia fragments mn Chalcopyrite	float		5.56	3770	460	1740
TRC-42	Massive Pyrhrotite Qtz breccia fragments mn Chalcopyrite	float		6.07	4090	596	3640
TRC-43	Mass Pyrhrotite Vein with qtz breccia altered	grab		1.15	469	23.8	34
TRC-44	Mass Pyrhrotite Vein with qtz breccia altered	grab		2.12	1610	17.1	39
TRC-45	Altered Qtz breccia mass pyrite	grab		0.9	1340	19.9	19
TRC-46	Gabbro Dyke Malachite fractures	grab		0.7	907	4.7	122
TRC-47	Qtz Vein minor Mal	grab		0.11	77	0.7	12
TRC-48	Qtz Crackle Breccia hvy Chalco mn bornite pyrite	grab		12.1	14050	4.3	430
TRC-49	Qtz Crackle Breccia hvy Chalco mn bornite pyrite	grab		14.8	16550	5.7	421

Table 4c Additional Rock samples (34)

Sample	Description	Type	m length	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
TRC-1	Qtz vein fe altered	grab		0.04	9.2	2.8	3
TRC-4	altered gneiss mass pryite	grab		0.21	119.5	1.2	12
TRC-5	fe altered qtz	float		0.1	110.5	0.6	7
TRC-6	fe altered qtz	float		0.05	22.4	0.1	3
TRC-7	fe altered qtz	float		0.01	22.8	0.2	3
TRC-8	fe altered qtz / mass pyrite	grab		0.24	199.5	1.4	25
TRC-9	gneiss fe alt /pyrite	grab		0.04	30	8.6	41
TRC-10	gneiss fe alt /pyrite	grab		0.09	124	0.6	27
TRC-11	Qtz Vein Malachite and Azurite	grab		0.23	85.2	0.1	3
TRC-12	Qtz Vein Malachite and Azurite	grab		1.28	5350	2.5	310
TRC-13	Qtz Vein Malachite and Azurite fe altered	grab		3.86	2600	2.8	78
TRC-14	Qtz vein Pyrite	grab		0.8	266	0.8	7
TRC-18	paragneiss	grab		0.1	142	2.8	31
TRC-19	Tufa by Creek	grab		0.06	46.9	0.4	8
TRC-20	Qtz	float		0.22	446	4.1	91
TRC-21	Qtz	float		0.26	106.5	1	10
TRC-22	Tufa	grab		0.01	5.4	0.1	6
TRC-23	Qtz Vein pryite fe alt	grab		0.06	14.7	3.1	6
TRC-24	Gash Qtz Vein Barren	grab		0.05	27.7	3.8	12
TRC-25	barren Qtz Vein	grab		0.01	4.3	0.6	3
TRC-26	gneiss Barren	grab		0.06	26.5	2.6	24
TRC-27	Gash Qtz Vein Slightly alt fe minor pyrite	grab		0.01	3.9	0.5	3
TRC-28	Qtz Vein	grab		0.01	2	0.7	7
TRC-29	Qtz Slightly altered fe	grab		0.01	3.3	0.7	4
TRC-30	Fe Alt Qtz	grab		0.05	3.2	1.2	2
TRC-31	Fe Alt Gneiss Pyrite	grab		0.1	11	1.8	117
TRC-32	Sugary Qtz By Qtz deposit	grab		0.01	1.8	0.7	21
TRC-33	Altered Gneiss	grab		0.94	575	5.6	30
TRC-34	Altered Gneiss	grab		1.12	268	3.9	33
848	blackened oxidized meta volcanic with disseminated silver sulphide	float		4.54	3600	12	116
849	meta volcanic with minor stringers of and blebs of Pyrite, Pyrhotite	grab		0.12	78	1.9	50
850	gniess with 3cm qtz vein contains coarse euhedral py crystals <2mm	float		0.03	40	1.9	28
851	coarse gniess with disseminated pyrite	float		35.2	12350	6.4	63700
Y003006	crystalized quartz vein	grab		139	22600	6330	1800



Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 13. Rock Geochemistry Silver

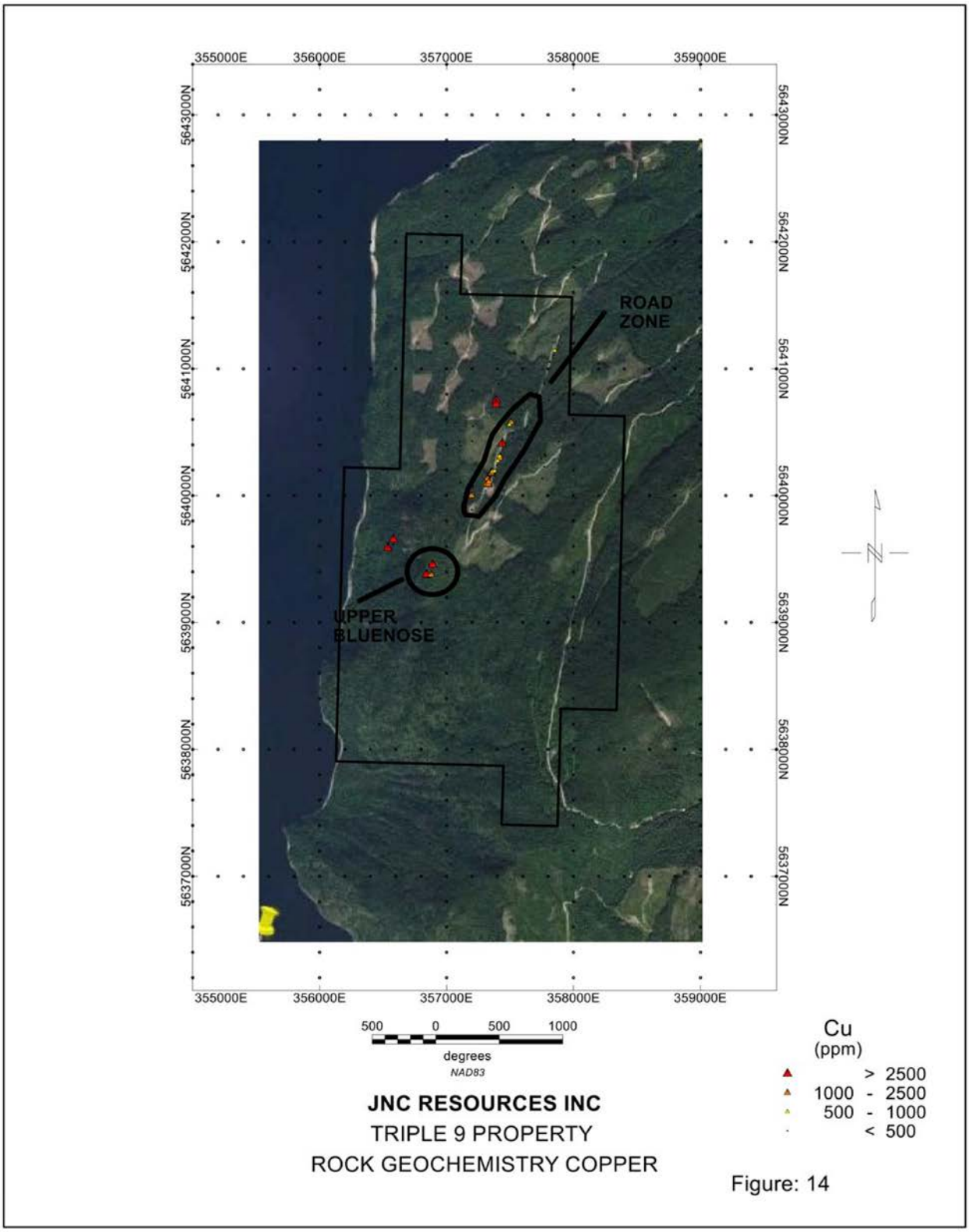


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Figure 14. Rock Geochemistry Copper

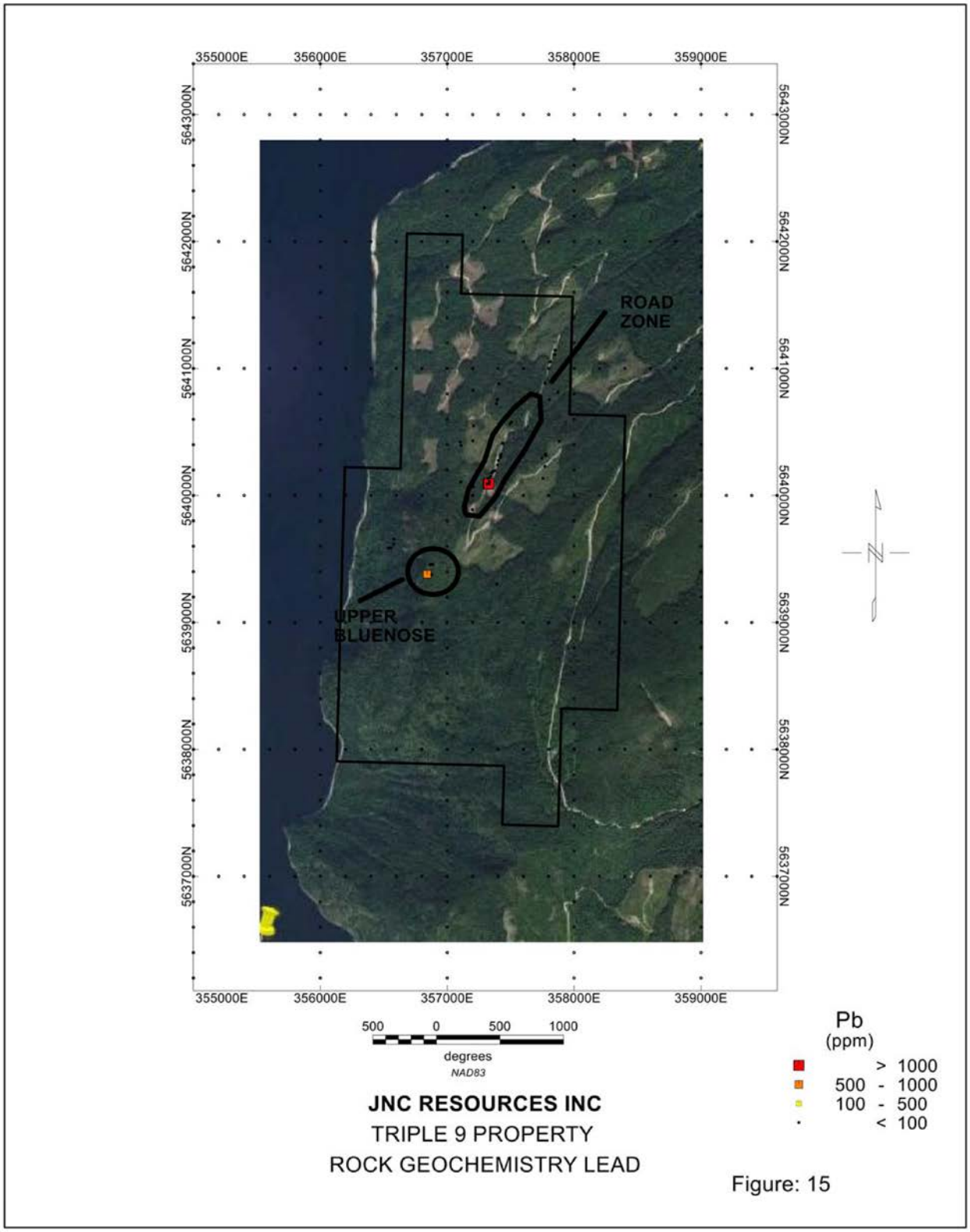

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Figure 15. Rock Geochemistry Lead

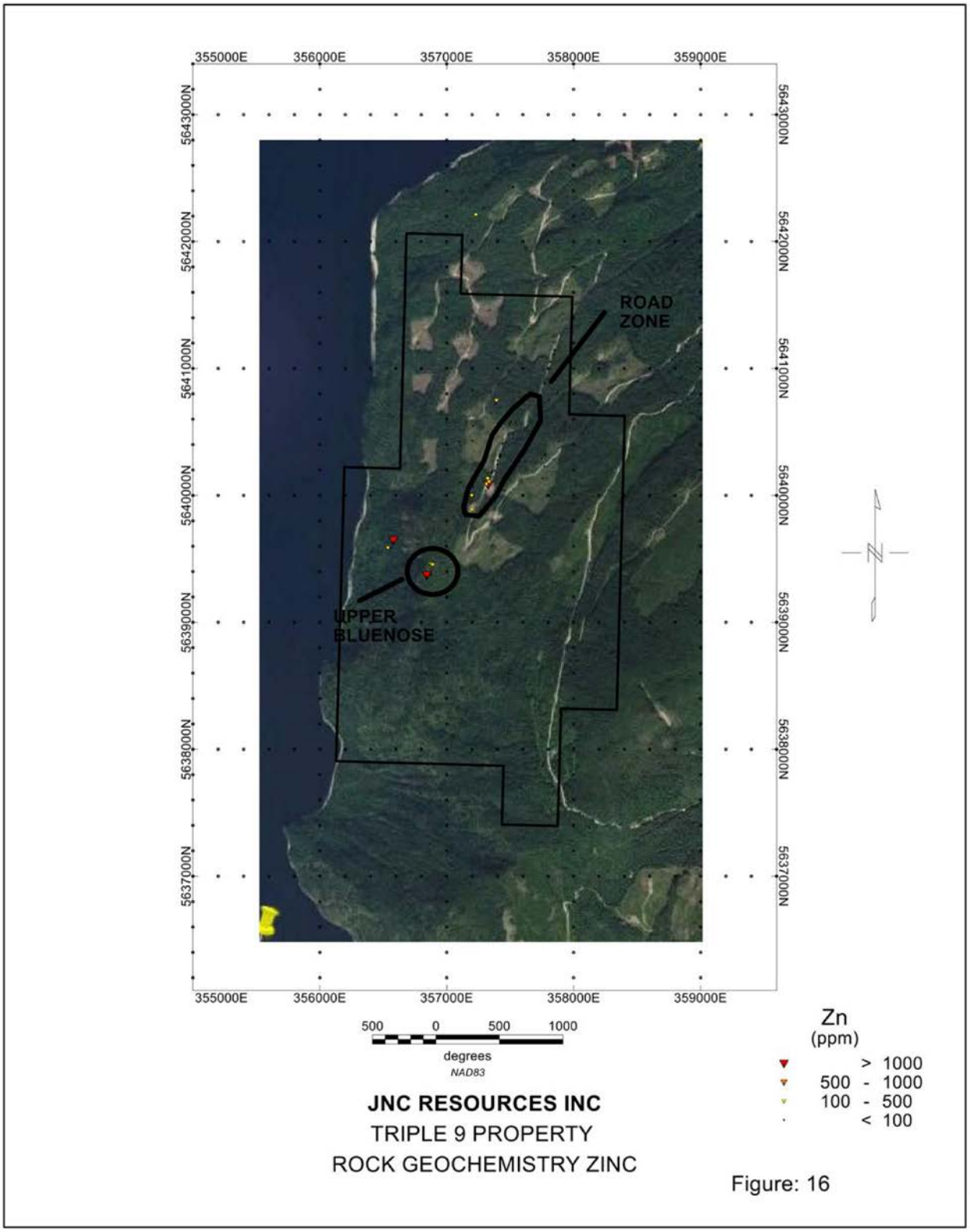

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Figure 16. Rock Geochemistry Zinc

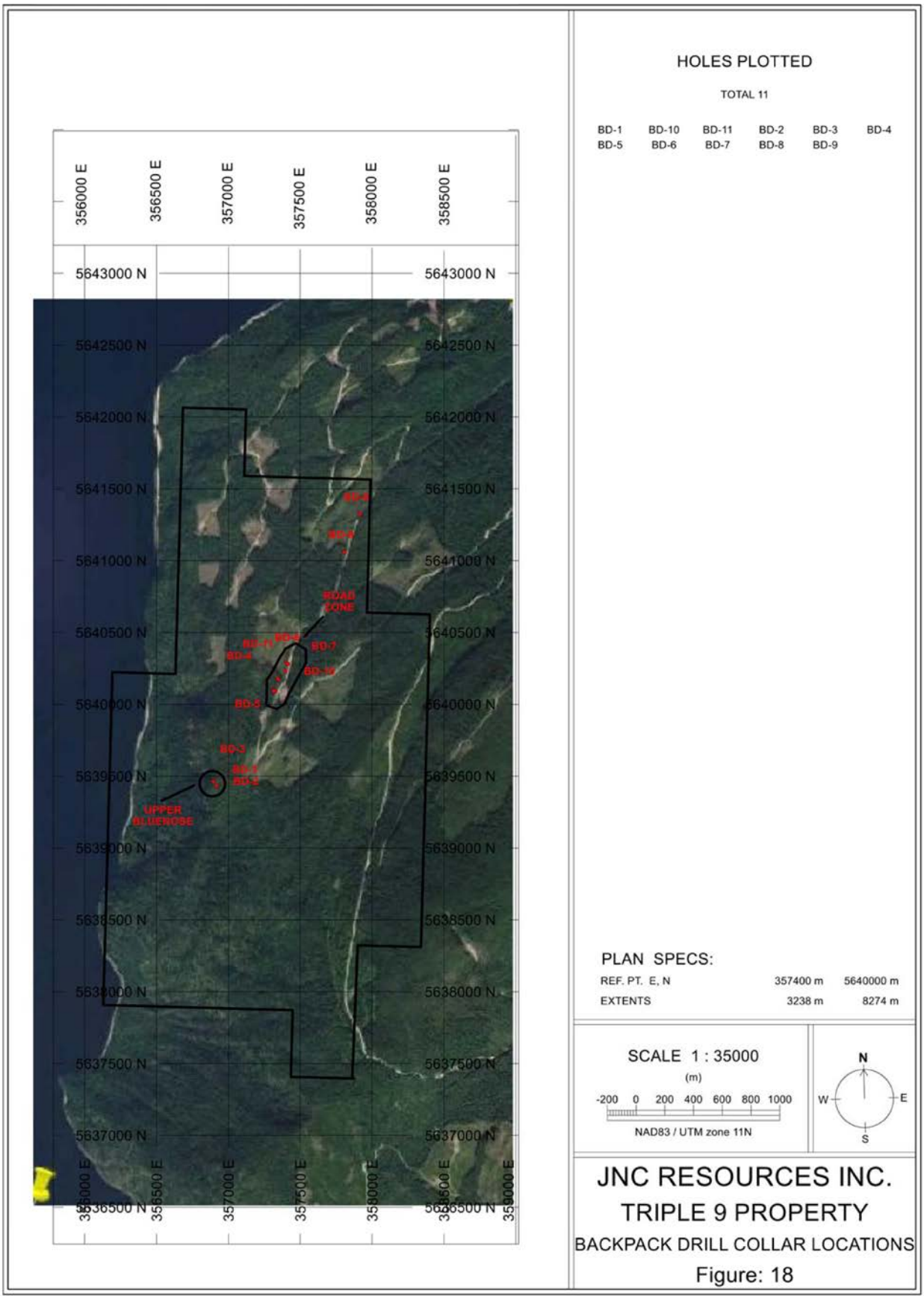
DRILLING

In addition to the ground geochemistry program the company employed a backpack diamond drill program over areas that hosted visible mineralization. A total of 11 holes were drilled in an attempt to test the mineralized areas for continuity. The backpack drill is capable of drilling to depths of up to 6 meters although on this program the drilling only tested to depths of 1.83 meters. The drill is capable of recovering drill core of 33 mm in diameter. The drill can be oriented at angles ranging 0 to 90° to the horizontal. For this program holes were generally drill between 80° and 90° to the horizontal. Drill core was sampled every 0.305 metres (1 foot) interval. Due to poor recovery, no technical logs were generated and cursory geological descriptions taken. Due to the shallow depths drilled no downhole surveys were attemepted. The core from the drilling was placed in a 3mill plastic sample bag with the drill hole number and interval written on the bag.

Table 5 Backpack drill results

DRILL HOLE	EAST	NORTH	ELEV	AZIMUTH	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH	ZONE	HOLE	FROM (metre	TO (metres)	LENGTH (me	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
BD-1	356917	5639432	737	0	-90	1.22	BLUENOSE	BD-1	0	0.305	0.305	8.07	4240	31.8	45
								BD-1	0.305	0.61	0.305	6.34	2610	17	70
								BD-1	0.61	0.915	0.305	3.8	2710	21.1	30
								BD-1	0.915	1.22	0.305	7.27	3300	18.5	58
BD-2	356917	5639432	737	140	-55	1.525	BLUENOSE	BD-2	0	0.305	0.305	7.72	1815	28	74
								BD-2	0.305	0.61	0.305	13.05	3660	24.2	84
								BD-2	0.61	0.915	0.305	12	3740	22.9	81
								BD-2	0.915	1.22	0.305	9.6	2420	27.8	78
								BD-2	1.22	1.525	0.305	4.21	1520	13.7	60
								BD-2	1.525	1.83	0.305	1.06	1145	15.1	58
BD-3	356895	5639462	726	90	-80	0.61	BLUENOSE	BD-3	0	0.305	0.305	0.66	587	4.6	25
								BD-3	0.305	0.61	0.305	1.25	859	5.2	11
								BD-3	0.61	0.915	0.305	2.61	993	4.6	37
BD-4	357327	5640093	822	130	-45	0.305	ROAD ZONE	BD-4	0	0.305	0.305	10.25	1250	2010	1100
BD-5	357315	5640092	827	110	-80	0.915	ROAD ZONE	BD-5	0	0.305	0.305	6.51	675	3220	890
								BD-5	0.305	0.61	0.305	6.12	873	437	250
								BD-5	0.61	0.915	0.305	3.19	497	30	42
								BD-5	0.915	1.22	0.305	0.37	49.5	4.7	11
BD-6	357407	5640286	815	0	-90	0.305	ROAD ZONE	BD-6	0	0.305	0.305	8.47	1360	3180	1200
BD-7	357415	5640281	828	130	-75	0.533	ROAD ZONE	BD-7	0	0.533	0.533	0.99	1500	7	18
BD-8	357915	5641325	739	130	-50	0.23		BD-8	0	0.23	0.23	0.41	399	3.8	29
BD-9	357807	5641060	771	110	-65	0.305		BD-9	0	0.305	0.305	1.62	461	11.9	35
								BD-9	0.305	0.61	0.305	1.27	440	7.8	61
								BD-9	0.61	1.22	0.61	1.14	323	5	29
								BD-9	1.22	1.525	0.305	0.96	427	6.9	83
BD-10	357397	5640230	832	85	-75	0.61	ROAD ZONE	BD-10	0	0.305	0.305	0.32	641	1.3	48
								BD-10	0.305	0.61	0.305	0.33	656	1.1	61
BD-11	357345	5640176	823	0	90	0.305	ROAD ZONE	BD-11	0	0.305	0.305	0.32	402	1.2	63

(note the above lengths reported are intercept lengths and are not true widths)



Projection NAD 83 Zone 11

Figure 17. Backpack drill locations

The Backpack drill returned significant results from holes BD-1 and BD-2 drilled at the Bluenose showing: returning 6.37g/t Ag and 0.32% Cu over 1.22 metres and 7.94g/t Ag and 0.24% Cu over 1.83 metres, respectively. Drill holes BD-4, BD-5 and BD-6 drilled at the Road zone returned 10.25 g/t Ag, 0.13% Cu, 0.20% Pb and 0.11% Zn over 0.305 metres 6.32g/t Ag, 0.074% Cu 0.18%Pb and0.057% Zn over 0.61 metres and 8.47g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu,0.32% Pb and 0.12% Zn over 0.305 metres, respectively. **(Note the reported results are reported over intercept lengths and are not true widths).**

The location of the collars of the backpack drilling are shown on Figure 17, while the results from the from the drilling are shown in Table 5.

The Backpack drill program was successful in intersecting anomalous mineralization at both the upper Bluenose and Road showings. While the drill could not penetrate to sufficient depths to determine the ultimate thickness of a particular zone, it did demonstrate that the mineralization can be measured to intercept lengths of 1.83 metres.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

At the end of the field day, all samples were brought back to town. The soil and stream sediment samples were put in sequence and placed 12 to 15 in a 13 by 18 poly bag. Three poly bags were then placed in a rice bag. Standard reference material packaged in a kraft styled paper bag, was also placed in the rice bag. The bag was then zap strapped and stored in the project manager's motel room. Since these were preliminary surveys no sample splitting or reduction was necessary. Drill core samples were given a corresponding paper sample tag and the interval and hole number, and paper tag number were noted and recorded in a field book. All samples were delivered to the ALS Minerals Laboratory either in Kamloops or in North Vancouver, British Columbia by JNC personnel. ALS Canada Ltd. is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified facility. ALS Minerals is independent of both JNC and the Delorme group.

All samples are logged in the tracking system, weighed and dried. Silt and soil samples are first dried at 60^{o}C and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. Rock samples are finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen after which a split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. A 30gm sub-sample of the pulverized rock sample pulp is leached with 90ml or 180ml of 2-2-2 HCl-HNO_3-H_2O solution at 95^{o}C for one hour, followed by dilution to 300ml or 600ml and 41 element ICP-MS.

Standards from CDN Resource Labs were inserted at random intervals for the soil and rock sampling program. Nothing out of the ordinary was noted in the standard analyses providing confidence in the analyses provided by the ALS.

The author feels the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the 2019 sampling survey on the Triple 9 property were adequate for the exploration program.

DATA VERIFICATION

The author viewed soil sample locations and verified the locations of soil and rock samples with a hand held gps during his field visit . The author reviewed the claim data on Mineral titles online on July 17, 2019 . The author is satisfied with the sampling protocols and procedures. A review of the assay data shows no irregularities in the author's opinion.

The author is therefore satisfied that the data is adequate for the exploration programs it supports for the purpose of this technical report.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Otter property.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Otter property.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This technical report is not relying on data from adjacent properties.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the Otter property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The author feels the geological setting of the Triple 9 property is in an environment conducive to the potential discovery of an economic massive sulfide mineralization.

The JNC Triple 9 project is underlain by rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage which hosts a number of Kuroko type massive sulfide deposits. The soil exploration program conducted by JNC has identified a broad 2200 meter long geochemical trend which is anomalous in Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc. Coincidental with the soil anomaly two mineralized zones the Upper Bluenose showing and the Road zone occur within this soil trend. The rock sampling has returned significant assays of Silver, Copper and Zinc occurring in massive sulfide lenses, pods and in breccias related to quartz veins which is suggestive of Kuroko styled mineralization.

The author is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The initial sampling programs have successfully identified a broad geochemical anomaly with coincidental anomalous rock geochemistry. A 3 dimensional induced polarization survey is recommended to aid in identifying and outlining conductive zones occurring within the geochemical trend. In conjunction to the IP survey the company should conduct backhoe trenching of coincidental geophysical and geochemical anomalies. The cost of this program is estimated at $125,000.

Phase 1 Geophysical program

Geologist project supervision 10 days @ $900 per day	9,000
Geotech 10 days @ $500 per day	5,000
Grid preparation and line cutting	25,000
3D IP survey	50,000
Backhoe 5 days @ 2,000 per day	10,000
Rock analysis	8,500
Reporting	7,500
Contingency	10,000
Total	125,000

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CERTIFICATE

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., a consulting geologist, residing at 2446 Bidston Road, Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

JNC RESOURCES INC.
530 – 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2T6

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 36 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 39 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals in the Western Cordillera, including several programs through southern British Columbia

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report Triple 9 Project" and dated July 19, 2019, relating to the Triple 9 property. I last visited Triple 9 Property on June 24, 2019 for one day.

I have had no prior involvement with the Triple 9 property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of July 19, 2019, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am independent of the issuer JNC Explorations Inc. and the vendor after applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this report effective as of the 19th day of July, 2019

R Tim Henneberry

_____

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo