National Instrument 43-101

Technical Report

On the

Sowchea Property, Omineca Mining Division

British Columbia

Latitude 54° 29’16.19” North by 124°29’16.42” West

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 U 403,300 East / 6,025,800 North

NTS Sheet: 093K8

BCGS Map Sheets: 093K038 and 093K048

Report Prepared for: JKS Resources Inc.

Report Compiled by: Farrell Exploration Services Inc.

Report Author: Lorie Farrell P. Geo.

Effective Date of Report: February 28, 2021

Submitted: April 1, 2021

Updated: June 25, 2022

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report entitled "Technical Report on the Sowchea Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia" Dated Effective February 28th, 2021 and updated June 25th 2022 was prepared for JKS Resources Inc. by Lorie Farrell P.Geo. who is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101.

Signed, Sealed and Submitted on June 25, 2022

Prepared By:

"Lorie Farrell" [Seal Redacted] June 25, 2022

Lorie Farrell P. Geo.

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1. Summary

Lorie Farrell P. Geo. (the "author"), a consultant geologist, was retained by JKS Resources Inc. ("JKS") to author this independent technical report (the "report") on the Sowchea Property (the "property") in compliance with National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). This report summarizes the exploration history of the property, recent work that was completed in 2020 and suggests future plans for work.

The property consists of three claims totaling 2,270 ha in the Omineca Mining Division of Central British Columbia, Canada, 16 km southwest of the community of Fort St. James. The mineral titles are registered in the names of Dorval Exploration Inc. ("Dorval" or "Optionor"). Dorval has signed an option agreement with JKS Resources Inc. ("JKS" or "Optionee") to option the Sowchea property. For JKS to fully exercise the option and acquire 100% right, title, and interest in and to the property, subject to the 1% gross over-riding royalty ("GORR") it must: pay to Dorval an aggregate of $50,000, issue and deliver an aggregate of 1,450,000 shares and incur an aggregate of $650,000 in exploration expenditures on the property.

The Sowchea property lies in an area of high geological potential for mesothermal gold, and straddles the potentially faulted contact between the Cache Creek Terrane and the Endako batholith. While a high-grade bedrock source of gold has not been located yet, past placer work and sampling in the altered diorite to the west have shown that gold mineralization is present in the area. No drilling has been recorded on the property.

Geophysics, including the 2020 ground magnetic survey, indicate that ultramafic rocks, similar to ones which host the Snowbird deposit to the north, may continue onto the property near the contact between the Cache Creek assemblage and the Endako Batholith. Interpreted structures, geology and the recent soil geochemistry results on the property show that it is prospective for mesothermal gold mineralization.

In the author's opinion, the Sowchea property has sufficient merit to warrant recommending a continuation of the soil geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys that were performed in 2020. A top of bedrock reverse circulation ("RC") drill program is also recommended to test for lithologic contacts, structures, alteration and mineralization under quaternary sediments.

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose

This independent technical report on the property was prepared by the author at the request of Peter Born, director of JKS, prior to, and for the purpose of an initial public offering of securities of JKS. JKS, with offices at #200 – 550 Denman Street, Vancouver BC, Canada V6G 3H1 is a company existing under the laws of the province of British Columbia.

The Sowchea property is located in the Omineca Mining Division in central British Columbia, sixteen kilometers southwest of Fort St James BC.

This report has been prepared in compliance with National Instruments 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

Lorie Farrell, P. Geo., is the author of this report and the qualified person ("QP") as defined in NI 43-101. The author is independent of JKS and Dorval and has no interest in the Sowchea property. The author visited the property for a personal inspection on November 27, 2020 at the end of a silt and ground magnetic survey that was being completed by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. ("EFU").

Existing road access and altered outcrop were inspected by the author during the site visit.

The author reviewed the tenure documents on the public website Mineral Titles Online (MTO) that is maintained by the Province of British Columbia, downloaded assessment reports and property files from the Assessment Report Database and reviewed property specific information that is located on the MINFILE Mineral Occurrence Database, both of which are maintained by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of the Province of British Columbia. Specific reports, property files and MINFILE information that was used by the author is listed in the reference section of this report.

The author reviewed data provided by personal communication with Justin Rensby from the work programs which occurred in 2020 and received the option agreement and information about the companies through personal communication with Peter Born and Reza Mohammed. The author is unaware of any other technical data other than that presented by Justin and that which is available to the public in the ARIS database and MINFILE website.

2.2 Abbreviations and units of Measurement

Metric units are used through this report and dollar amounts are in Canadian Dollars (CAD$). Coordinates within this report use UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 unless otherwise stated. The following is a list of abbreviations which may be used in this report:

Table 1. Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
km	Kilometer		Cu	copper
m	meter		Zn	zinc
cm	centimeter		CAD$	Canadian Dollar
mm	millimeter		C°	degree Celsius
%	percent		DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
ppm	parts per million		Sb	Antimony
ppb	parts per billion		GPS	Global Positioning System
g/t or gpt	grams per tonne		NI43-101	National Instrument 43-101
Ag	silver		VTEM	versatile time-domain electromagnetic
Au	gold		TMI	Total Magnetic Intensity
E	Easting		N	Northing

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has had no involvement with the Sowchea property prior to the preparation of this report and is responsible for all items in this report.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Sowchea property consists of three mineral claims covering a surface area of 2,280 hectares and is located 5 km south of Stewart Lake and 16 km southwest of Fort St James BC within the Omineca Mining Division; NTS map sheet093K8, BCGS Map Sheets: 093K038 and 093K048. The central coordinates are UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 403,300 East / 6,025,800 North.

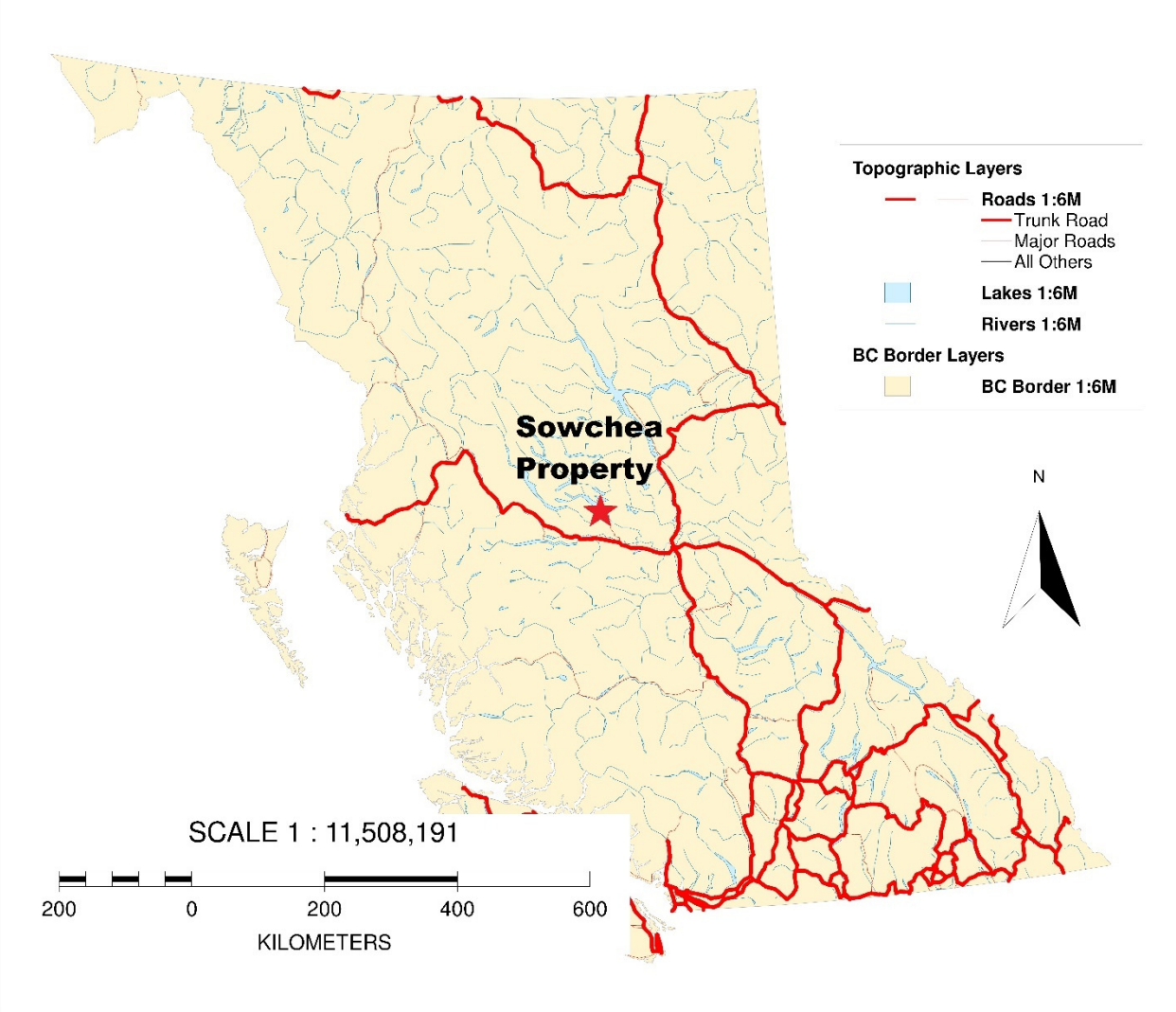


Figure 1. Sowchea Property Regional Location in British Columbia, Canada (Modified from ARIS MapBuilder, Feb 28, 2021 LF)

4.2 Ownership

Claims are registered on Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") to DORVAL EXPLORATION INC. Reza Mohammad initially staked title # 1076879 on behalf of the Doctors Investment Group Ltd., on June 20, 2020. A transfer of ownership to Dorval was completed on August 4, 2020. Titles #1077785 and #1080987 were staked by Dorval. Placer claims are held by unrelated companies over the claim group.

4.3 Option Agreement

Dorval signed an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with JKS on January 8th 2021, as amended February 5, 2021 and November 9, 2021, to option the Sowchea property. For JKS to fully exercise the option and acquire 100% right, title and interest in and to the property, subject to the gross over-riding royalty ("GORR") discussed below, it must:

- Pay to Dorval:
    - $25,000 in cash within five business days of the execution of the option agreement, which such amount was paid on January 20, 2021; and
    - An additional $25,000 in cash on the date that is five business days of the Listing Date.
    - An additional $25,000 in cash on the date that is eighteen months after the Listing Date;
- Issue and deliver to Dorval:
    - 200,000 Common Shares within five business days of the Listing Date;
    - 500,000 Common Shares on the date that is eighteen months after the Listing Date; and
    - 750,000 Common Shares on the date that is twenty-eight months after the Listing Date; and
- Incur an aggregate of $650,000 in expenditures on the Sowchea Property as follows:
    - $150,000 on the date that is eighteen months after the Listing Date; and
    - $500,000 on the date that is twenty-eight months after the Listing Date.

The above option payments, share issuances and property expenditures may be accelerated at JKS's sole option.

The effective date of the Option Agreement is the date of the final exchange bulletin giving notice of the approval of the Canadian Securities Exchange of the listing of the common shares of JKS on the Canadian Securities Exchange and the acceptance by the Canadian Securities Exchange of the Option Agreement and the transaction contemplated by the Option Agreement.

Once JKS has fulfilled the above obligations, they will be deemed to have exercised the option and to have acquired a 100% right, title and interest in the property.

Pursuant to the Option Agreement, Dorval reserved a gross over-riding royalty interest payable and deliverable to Dorval by JKS equal to 1% of the gross revenue and will be calculated and paid to the Dorval by JKS. JKS has the ability to purchase 0.5% of the GORR from Dorval for $1,000,000 at any time. Other than the GORR, the Author is unaware of any other royalties, back-in right or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject.

4.4 Filing Deadlines

In March of 2020, the Chief Gold Commissioner of British Columbia issued Order 13180-20-411 regarding the COVID-19 virus pandemic. The required filing deadline dates for all claims subsisting upon

the issue of order 13180-20-411 that expired before December 31, 2021, were protected for the purpose of filing work until December 31, 2021.

This is not an assessment credit holiday. On December 31, 2021, sufficient work or cash in lieu of work must be filed to keep a claim in good standing from the claims' previous expiration date beyond December 31, 2021.

The rights of a registered owner of a mineral claim are subject to the Mineral Tenure Act of the Province of British Columbia.

4.5 Mineral Rights in British Columbia

Section 8 of the Mineral Tenure Act Regulations requires that exploration and development work must be done on a mineral claim to keep it in good standing. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is $5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years, $10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years, $15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years and $20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year. Exploration and development registered under this section may be applied to further anniversary years to a maximum of 10 future years. Expiration dates for the Sowchea claims are set out in Table 2. The claim boundaries were located using the Mineral Titles Online Method of claim acquisition in the Province of British Columbia.

Table 2. Sowchea Project Tenure Data

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
1076879	SOWCHEA	Dorval Exploration Inc	Mineral Claim	093K	2020/JUN/20	2027/JUN/20	1601.46
1077785	SOWCHEA2	Dorval Exploration Inc	Mineral Claim	093K	2020/AUG/05	2027/AUG/05	169.61
1080987	SOWCHEA 3	Dorval Exploration Inc	Mineral Claim	093K	2021/FEB/04	2023/FEB/04	508.54
							2279.61

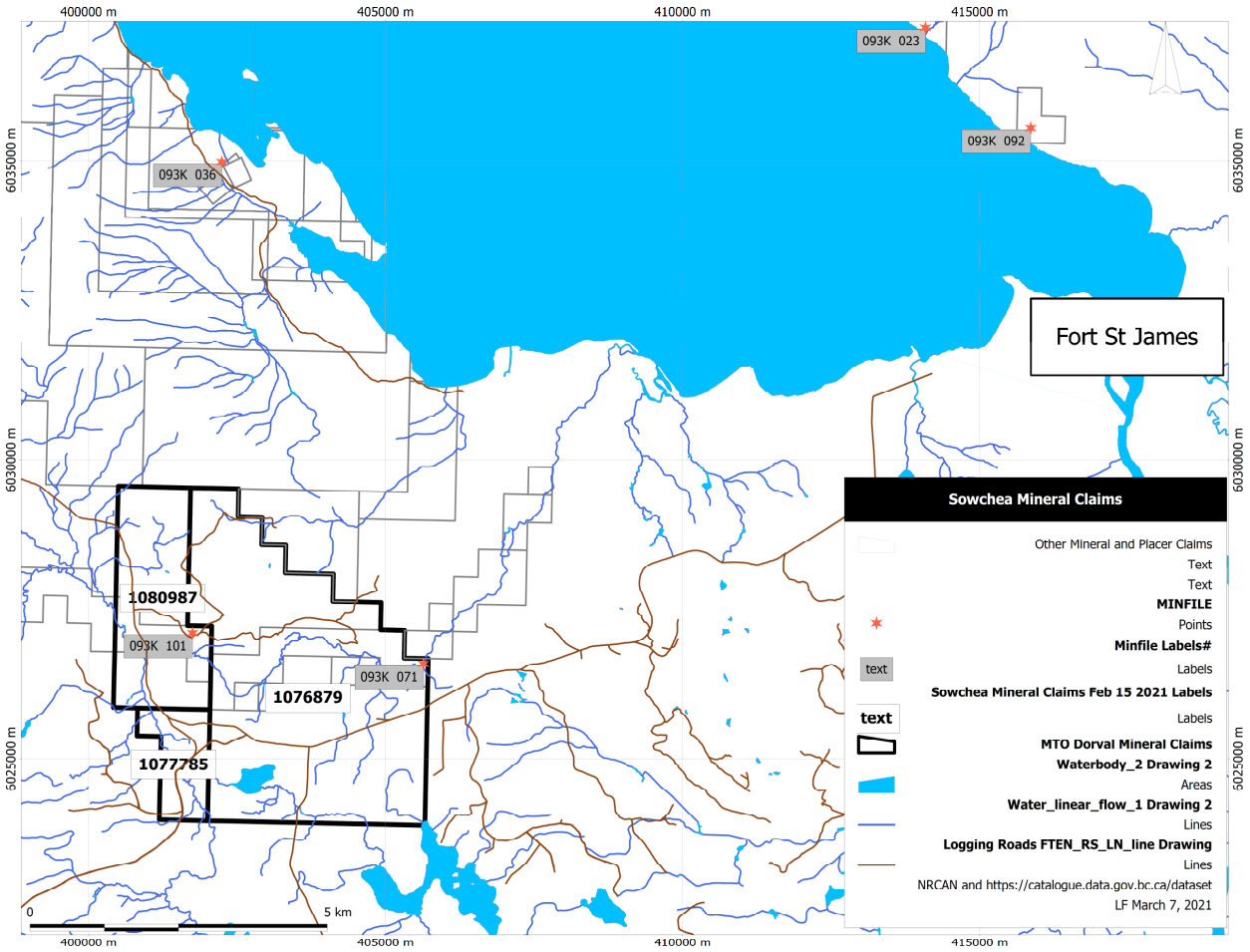


Figure 2. Sowchea Claim location Map Showing Some Road Access and Minfile Locations

4.6 Surface Rights and Permitting

Surface rights over the Sowchea property are owned by the Province of British Columbia and are not included with mineral claims.

Exploration permits must be obtained from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and Petroleum Resources prior to carrying out mechanized exploration on the property.

The Sowchea claims lie within the traditional territories of the Dakelh First Nations People (Fortstjames.ca) of the Carrier Sekani comprised of the Takla, Nadleh Whut'en, Yekooche and Dakeł Keyoh (ᑕᗷᑫ ᗾᑎʰ) First Nations (native-land.ca). The author is unaware of any consultation that has been done by JKS with these First Nation groups and if there are any significant factors or risks relating to access, title or the right or ability to perform work that may arise as a result of the property lying within the traditional territory of the aforementioned First Nation groups.

The author is not aware of any known environmental liabilities to which the Sowchea claims are subject.

Exploration permits must be obtained from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation prior to carrying out any mechanized exploration on the property.

To perform the mechanized portion of the proposed program of work, the registered owner must file a Notice of Work and receive a Mines Act Permit as required by section 10 of the Mines Act of British Columbia. The permitting mines inspector may require the posting of a reclamation security deposit before issuing a permit to conduct work. There is not currently a Mines Act permit on the Sowchea property.

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

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The property ranges from lowland swamp to variable steep sided to rolling hills. Elevation ranges from 800m in the Sowchea River valley to 1,080m in the highlands. Outcrop is limited and landforms have been shaped by glaciers and more recent erosion. Vegetation ranges from swamp; pine and spruce in the highlands; alder, willow and spruce in the valley. Clear-cut logging has occurred on parts of the property and in some locations, abundant pine deadfall is present from pine beetle kill.

5.2 Means of Access

Road access onto the property is from Fort St James. The property is located approximately 5 km south of Stewart Lake and 15 km southwest of Fort St James. Prince George is a service center located on the junction of Highway 16 and Highway 97, an approximately 160 km drive from Fort St James, daily flights are available from the Prince George regional airport. From Prince George, head west on Highway 16 to Vanderhoof, west of Vanderhoof, turn north on Highway 27 to Fort St James. Before crossing the Netchako bridge outside of Fort St James, turn left onto Sowchea Road. Approximately 5km from here, turn left (south) at 10U 413,200 E/ 6,031,060 N onto Cunningham Road which starts going through the property at approximately 13km. This first cuts through the southern portion and then up the western side of the property. Access to the central part of the claims is accessed by a road which intersects the Cunningham Road at 10U 400,760E / 6,027,513N.

5.3 Proximity to a Population Center and Access to Resources

Prince George is a service center for mineral exploration and forestry. There are a range of professional exploration personnel, diamond drilling contractors, rail and commercial daily air services and the Northeast and Central Region Ministry of Energy and Mines office. Forestry and heavy equipment contractors are located here, in Vanderhoof and in Fort St James. While Fort St James is small, with under 1,600 residents, there are several restaurants, hotels, grocery, supply and industrial stores and can provide many of the supplies needed for an exploration program.

As the property is considered a greenfield exploration project, potential sites for mine infrastructure have not been surveyed. Claims are on crown land and surface rights are held by the crown. Water is available from numerous creeks on the property. Water use is subject to provincial and federal regulations. Land use for exploration and mining purposes is governed by the Mineral Tenure Act, the Mines Right of Way Act, the Mines Act and other applicable laws of the Province of British Columbia.

The author is not aware of any impediments to the acquisition of surface rights for exploration and mining purposes. There is a 69 KV power line that services Fort St James from Vanderhoof.

5.4 Climate and Operating Season

Fort St James is considered to have a cold and temperate climate. Projects can operate year-round with consideration given for winter freeze up and spring thaw.

Table 3. Fort St James 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals station data: Temperature (weather.gc.ca)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Daily Average (°C)	-9.5	-6.8	-1.8	3.9	9.2	13.4	15.4	14.8	10.2	4.3	-3	-7.8	**3.5**
Standard Deviation	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.4	1	1.1	1.3	1.1	3.4	3.9	**2.2**
Daily Maximum (°C)	-5.3	-1.7	4	9.9	15.6	19.6	21.8	21.7	16.4	9	0.6	-3.8	**9**
Daily Minimum (°C)	-13.7	-11.8	-7.7	-2.2	2.8	7.2	8.9	7.9	3.9	-0.5	-6.5	-11.7	**-2**
Extreme Maximum (°C)	12	13	16.7	24.4	35	33.9	36.7	35.6	29.5	26.5	16.1	11	
Date (yyyy/dd)	1981	1986	1928	1934	1983	1950	1941	1939	2006	1987	1907	1980	
Extreme Minimum (°C)	-49.4	-49.4	-39.4	-29.4	-11.7	-6.1	-5.6	-7.8	-13.3	-23	-37.8	-47.2	
Date (yyyy/dd)	1928	1907	1902	1911	1899	1895	1933	1900	1926	1984	1896	1927	

Table 4. Fort St James 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals station data: Precipitation

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Rainfall (mm)	4.9	3.6	5.9	18	38.2	50.6	50.6	45	39.1	38.7	15.7	4.2	314.5
Snowfall (cm)	43.3	26.4	19.8	5.7	0.7	0	0	0	0.2	9.5	28.8	38.4	172.7
Precipitation (mm)	48.1	30	25.7	23.7	38.9	50.6	50.6	45	39.3	48.1	44.5	42.6	487.2
Average Snow Depth (cm)	46	54	48	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	25	16
Median Snow Depth (cm)	45	54	48	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	26	16
Snow Depth at Month-end (cm)	51	53	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	34	16
Extreme Daily Rainfall (mm)	33.3	55.9	17.8	27.9	33	30.7	55.4	37.6	35.3	25.1	50.8	33	
Date (yyyy/dd)	1899	1896	1931	1936	1984	1972	1955	1937	1964	1959	1939	1948	
Extreme Daily Snowfall (cm)	38.8	26	19.1	24.6	10.2	5.1	0	0	10.2	51	24.9	32	
Date (yyyy/dd)	1994	1994	1933	1959	1965	1933	1895	1895	1895	2006	1897	1988	
Extreme Daily Precipitation (mm)	38.8	55.9	19.1	27.9	33	30.7	55.4	37.6	35.3	51	50.8	33	

Date (yyyy/dd)	1994	1896	1933	1936	1984	1972	1955	1937	1964	2006	1939	1905	
Extreme Snow Depth (cm)	98	105	103	85	26	0	0	0	0	60	56	77	
Date (yyyy/dd)	1982	1982	1982	2002	1982	1981	1981	1980	1981	2006	2006	2006	

6 History

History of work on the claims is minimal and not all work has been recorded.

Initial interest in the property was due to coarse alluvial gold in Sowchea Creek. In 1934 C. C. Andrews worked on placer leases on locations within the claims. Further detailed testing was done in 1938 and was supervised by H. Fraser. Additional information on the geology near this part of the creek, including quartz veining was recorded by W. R. Baker in a 1946 report. The Quebec Gold Mining Corporation did additional testing in 1946. (Collins, 1951). Notes on detailed maps of the placer claims from 1951 and 1973 show the locations of test pits, recovered gold grades, and some bedrock geology.

In 1988, vermiculite bearing granitoid rocks that outcrop to the west of the current claim boundaries, were subjected to metallurgical testing for vermiculite quality and sampled for gold by Orion Resources Ltd. Low grade assays to 0.4 ppm silver and 680 ppb gold returned from this sampling indicate that the area should be reviewed for additional gold mineralization. Further testing was done in 1989 by CANMET at the request of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. (BC Geological Field Work, 1990).

To the east of the current claim outline in 1991, Western Canadian Mining Corporation panned 18 concentrate samples in Sowchea Creek, which showed the presence of up to 45 ppm Au. A total of 84 soil samples at 100m spacing using a compass and hip chain and along logging roads and trails were collected in various soil types. Variability in the assay results including a high of 750 ppb Au were ascribed to variations in the soil types that were sampled rather than the underlying geology (Hewton, 1991).

J. Cuttle performed additional work on the vermiculite target to the west of the claims in 1994. A 14 kg vermiculite sample was tested for recovery of vermiculite. (Cuttle, 1994)

In 2008, the areas of the claims were covered by two large regional airborne gravity and electromagnetic geophysics surveys during Geoscience B.C.'s QUEST-West Project.

In 2016, a prospecting program consisting of 23 rock samples collected from outcrop was performed on behalf of W. Yeomans within the claim group. While gold assays were minimal, alteration was noted on the samples that were near the interpreted contact between the Cache Creek to the east and the quartz diorite to the west.

In 2018, Sable Resources conducted a small soil and stream sampling program consisting of 50 "B" horizon soil samples collected along three lines and 17 silt samples collected from Sowchea Creek and minor tributaries through the property. An area of elevated gold results between 10 ppb and 75 ppb were coincident with the previously sampled area of anomalous Au discovered in 1988, consecutive samples with 112 and 115 ppb Au were returned 650m to the east on another line.

There has been no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate defined for the property, nor recorded mineral production from the property.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The Sowchea property is located in the central Cache Creek Terrane where it has been intruded by the McKnab Phase of the Endako Batholith.

The Cache Creek Complex is located in the Intermontane Belt between Stikinia and Quesnellia volcanic-arc terranes in British Columbia, Canada. The central Cache Creek Terrane is 450 km long with a width of 60 km trending to the northwest. It consists of two broadly dividable packages of ophiolitic assemblages and an accretionary complex with tectonically intercalated packages of siliclastic sediments, limestone, ocean crustal volcanic-plutonic and mantle metamorphosed lithologies (Ash, 2001). The age range of the Cache Creek Complex extends from the upper Carboniferous to the upper Lower Jurassic using various fossil determinations. (Struik and MacIntyre 2001, Ash 2001). The ophiolitic assemblage is of Permian age and the accretionary complex is Permian to Late Triassic age (Ash 2001).
The belt is bound by a series of faults including the complex northwesterly trending Pinchi fault system to the east and the Vital fault to the north-west, the contact relationship in the southwest is less defined due to cover (Ash 2001). Voluminous Late Carboniferous limestone is thought to have developed on basaltic ocean islands with crustal upheaval recognized in limestone conglomerate and breccia. Basalts of the Cache Creek Complex in the Fort St. James area are mostly ocean-island and ocean plateau types with ophiolitic successions recognized in several locations. Topographically high areas are commonly underlain by the Trembleur Ultramafite ultramafic bodies, these represent residual upper mantle material which has been tectonically emplaced into its current location and represents relatively flat-lying thrust sheets that are forming klippen. These commonly display characteristic inverted ophiolite stratigraphy (Ash 2001). The poorly exposed lower lying areas of the belt are dominated by the accretionary complex. Sedimentary rocks are dominated by siliceous argillite, mudstone, siltstone and chert with lesser greywacke. Cherts are pale and massive to locally banded, siliclastic sediments range from black to grey and are massive to well cleaved (Ash 2001).

“During the Triassic period the entire region underwent two major periods of deformation: D1 and D2 (Madu 1988). D1 involved an east to northeast recumbent inclinal folding and D2 formed north trending sub-horizontal asymmetrical flexural slip folds with axial planes that are westerly dipping. A lack of penetrative foliation in the intrusives indicates they post-date both D1 and D2. Faulting and shearing are seen to be focused along D1 and D2 Fold axes.” (Rensby, 2012)

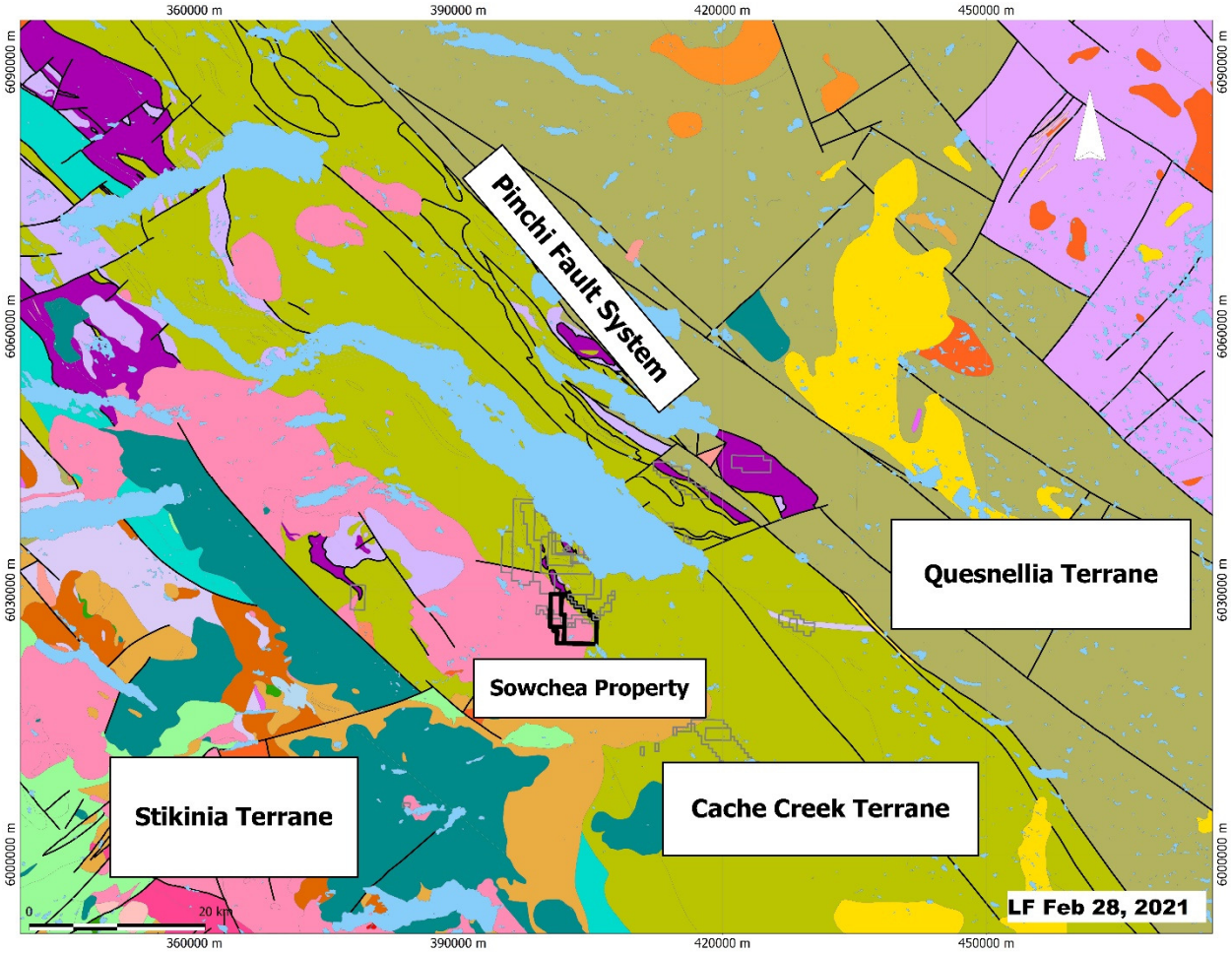


Figure 3. Regional Sowchea Geology (https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset, Cui, Y., 2019)

7.2 Mineralization

The Cache Creek Terrane is host to gold-quartz vein deposits and their associated placers across BC, these are often spatially associated with listwanite (carbonate+-sericite+-pyrite) altered, ophiolitic mafic and ultramafic rocks. (Ash 2001). Approximately 9 km north of the Sowchea property is the Snowbird property. Gold-Antimony mineralization in this mesothermal shear-hosted lode gold deposit is associated with quartz-carbonate-stibnite-gold-arsenopyrite veins and stringer zones hosted in altered ultramafic rocks. These are located within a 90-meter-wide ductile shear zone associated with D1.

Age dating of mineralization indicates that it occurred between 160 and 165 Ma immediately following the emplacement of the McKnab pluton which indicates that this may be the source of mineralizing fluids. (Rensby, 1012)

7.3 Property Geology

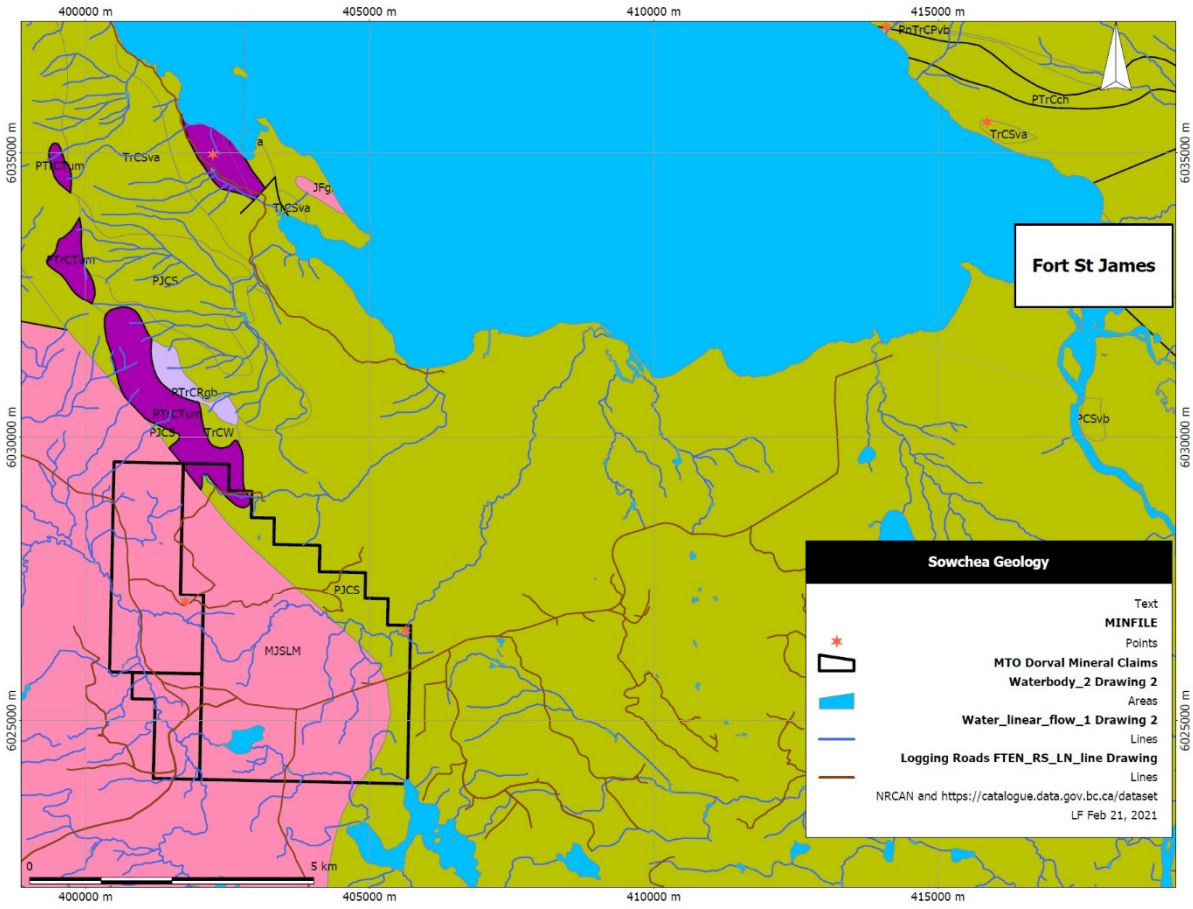
Outcrop exposure of the Sowchea property is limited due to extensive quaternary cover. Minor rock exposures are found on some small hilltops and some areas in the river valley. Interpretations of geology below the glacial cover is preliminary.

The project is centered over the interpreted contact between the Sowchea Succession rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane to the east and an intrusive rock from the McKnab phase of the Endako batholith – Stag Lake Plutonic Suite that intruded in the Middle Jurassic to the west. (Cui, 2019)

The Sowchea Succession is described as having light to medium grey phyllite, siltstone, siliceous argillite, ribbon chert, slate, intraformational siltstone, conglomerate, chert conglomerate, platy quartzite and metachert; lesser amounts of recrystallized limestone, dark grey phyllite, greenstone comprised of basalt, mafic dykes and gabbro. This outcrops to the east of the interpreted contact in the Sowchea river valley.

The intrusive rocks have been described ranging from biotite-hornblende quartz diorite, and biotite quartz diorite to hornblende-biotite tonalite; medium-grained, equigranular massive to moderately foliated. These have been recorded as outcropping along the Sowchea creek to the west of the interpreted contact along Sowchea creek (Beck, 2016), and to the west of the property along the road in a 160-meter-long zone of intensely weathered diorite containing vermiculite.

Sub-paralleling this interpreted contact in the northern part of the claims is an area mapped as Trembleur Ultramafics of the Cache Creek complex (Cui, 2019). This is the host rock of the Snowbird Deposit further to the north and is prospective for gold mineralization. The regional Geoscience BC Quest West Total Field airborne magnetic map shows a gap in the high magnetic signature associated with this mapped ultramafic but show a potential continuation of the magnetic high signature along strike further to the south. The lack of magnetic signature in the central area correlates with the potential extension of a southwest-northeast oriented fault mapped to the south of Stuart Lake. Mineral deposits in this region are commonly associated with deep seated southwest-northeast structures.



Geology Legend BCGS

- **PJCS - Cache Creek Sowchea Succession - mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks**
- **PTrCRgb - Cache Creek Complex - Rubyrock Igneous Complex - gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks**
- **PTrCTum - Cache Creek Complex - Trembleur Ultramafite Unit - ultramafic rocks**
- **MJSLM - Endako Batholith - Stag Lake Plutonic Suite - McKnab Phase- quartz dioritic intrusive rocks**
- **PTrCRgb - Cache Creek Complex - Rubyrock Igneous Complex - gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks**

Figure 4. Sowchea Property Geology (geology from Cui, Y., 2019)

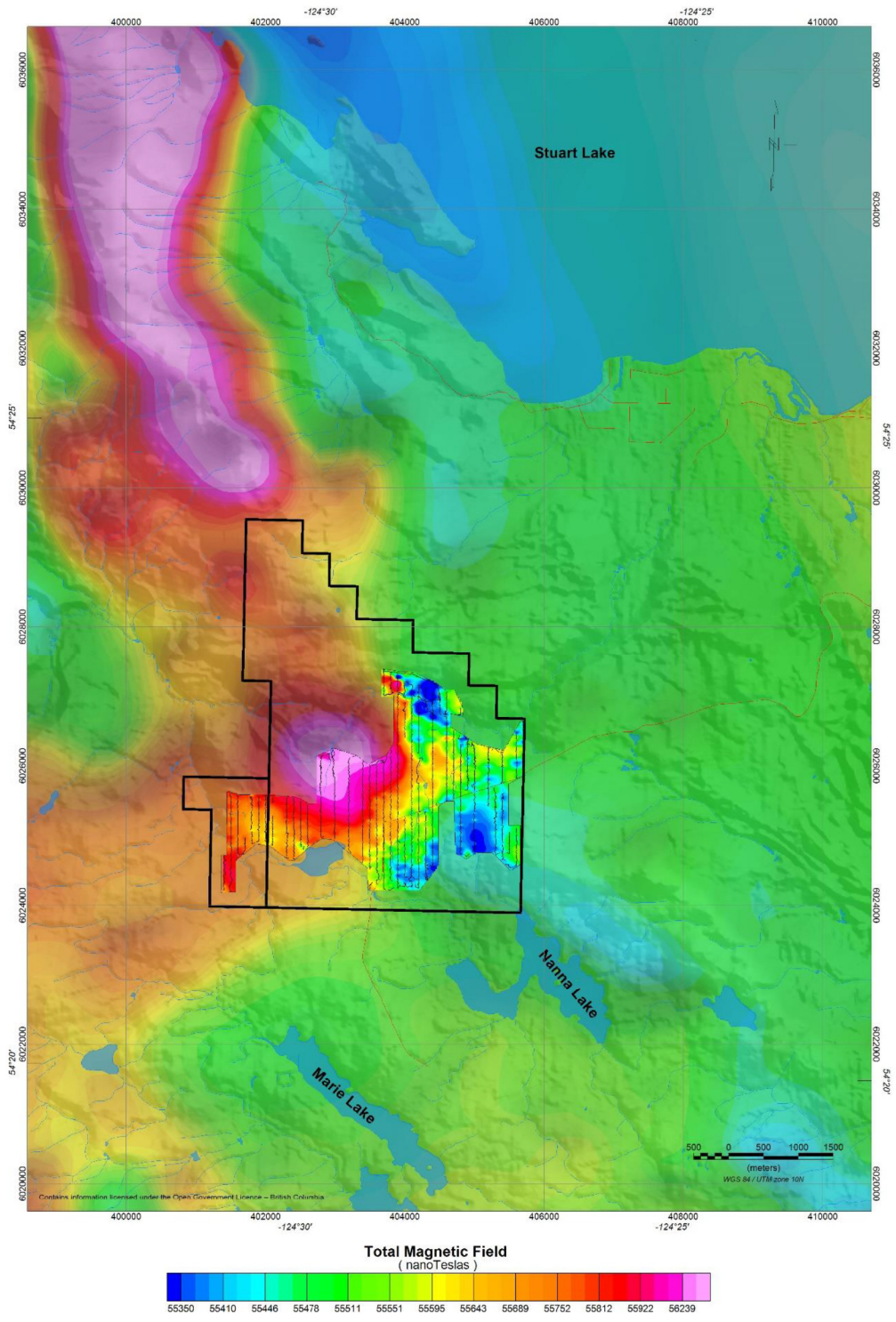


Figure 5. Sowchea – Total Magnetic Field Intensity over GSC Residual Magnetic Grid (from Hubert, 2020)

7.4 Property Mineralization

Known mineralization on the property consists of placer gold in Sowchea creek. Limited records from 1934 to 1973 have outlined locations of test pits and recovered gold grades. The bedrock source of this

gold has not been discovered. Anomalous gold results were returned from the vermiculite bearing diorite to the west.

8 Deposit Types

Exploration on the Sowchea property is targeting Au-quartz veins, stibnite gold veins and mesothermal shear zone hosted lode gold.

These are often spatially associated with faulting, brecciation and shear zones in which hydrothermal systems have been active. They have associated listwanite (carbonate+-sericite+-pyrite) alteration and occur with variable lithologies including but not limited to, ophiolitic mafic and ultramafic rocks. (Ash, 2001)

Gold bearing veins and veinlets form within fault and joint systems produced by regional compression or transpression and are localized along major regional faults and related splays. Gold is deposited at crustal levels within or near the brittle-ductile transition zone. Wall rock is typically altered to silica, pyrite, muscovite with a broader halo of carbonate alteration, veining cross cuts host lithologies and commonly occur as systems of en echelon veining although a variety of textures can be exhibited.

Geophysical targets are indicated by linear magnetic anomalies indicating faults or areas of negative magnetic anomalies from carbonate alteration destroying magnetite.

Exploration guides for locating mesothermal gold veining include elevated gold in stream sediments or placer gold, broad deformation envelopes adjacent to regional listric faults where they are associated with carbonate alteration. Intersections of quartz veins with serpentinized and carbonate altered ultra mafic rocks commonly have greater concentrations of free gold. (Ash, 1996)

The Sowchea property is over the interpreted contact between sedimentary rocks of the Cache Creek Sowchea succession and intrusive dioritic rocks of the Stag Lake plutonic Suite. Known structures in this region are complex and trending to the northwest, parts of this contact appear to be a faulted contact on this orientation. Many of the structures interpreted from the 2020 ground mag survey correlate with this northwest orientation. Additional northeast oriented faulting can be interpreted to extend through the property from the east side of Stuart Lake cutting the potential magnetic signature of ultramafic rocks which subparallel the previously mentioned faulted contact in the north.

9 Exploration

<u>Exploration Program Carried Out by Dorval from July to August 2020</u>

Dorval commissioned Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. (“EFU”) to perform a 75 line-kilometer ground magnetic survey from July 28, 2020 to August 13, 2020. Lines were read with a GSM-19V Overhauser Magnetometer, built by the Toronto based company GEM. Readings were taken at every 12.5 meters along uncut lines with 100 meter spacing. Magnetic diurnal variations were monitored with a GMS-19 base station. Raw magnetic readings were downloaded and magnetic diurnal corrections were subsequently applied. The magnetic survey shows a partial magnetic anomaly in the center of the property that interpreted to be a covered ultra mafic intrusive and several linear features that are interpreted to be related to the presence of a fault. (Hubert, 2020). This is consistent with the deposit type that is being looked for. Concurrent with the magnetic survey, sampling crew collected 403 “B”

horizon soil samples in a north south oriented grid over the same area with sample spacing of 100 meters and line spacing of 200 meters. Two rock samples from outcrop were collected during the soil sampling program.

Exploration Program Carried Out by JKS in November 2020

A second geochemistry program by EFU between the dates of November 21, 2020 to November 27, 2020 included the collection of 15 silt samples across the property and 72 soil samples to extend the previous grid at three locations. The total 2020 soil grid was irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 4,400 meters by 3,700 meters. Due to a limited budget, areas selected for geophysical and geochemical sampling needed to be prioritized.

Limited outcrop is present on the property and rock samples were collected from one area with exposed altered outcrop.

Collection of silt samples was attempted on all mapped creeks on the property with the exception of Sowchea Creek. Many of these creeks were not visible in the field and other sample sites did not have creeks on the map. These samples are not evenly distributed.

Soil samples are placed in a grid and should therefore be representative of the soil material in the area where they were taken. If gold is present in the soil only as larger particles, the “nugget” effect can impact results depending on if the gold fragment that is in the soil randomly makes it in the bag or is left at site. The soil grid was irregular in shape and did not cover the entire property including the area over the anticipated extension of the magnetic anomaly.

It’s not certain if the soil results are showing the properties of the quaternary soils or characteristics of the bedrock below. Higher gold results are scattered with no tightly defined anomalies over a larger area but elevated samples to 176 ppb were returned, these may be isolated due to the small size of potential veins in the deposit model that is being looked for. Some elevated results correlate with the general area of previous elevated soil samples which were taken in 2018. In the opinion of the author this is indicative of potential mineralization in the bedrock. Broad, weakly elevated gold results appear to be concentrated over structures which were interpreted from the magnetic survey. Zinc is broadly elevated in the northern part of the grid. There are a few isolated samples and small clusters of silver samples

over 0.2 ppm in the grid. In particular, further attention should be paid to the northern part of the grid along the road and the location of the altered rock samples.

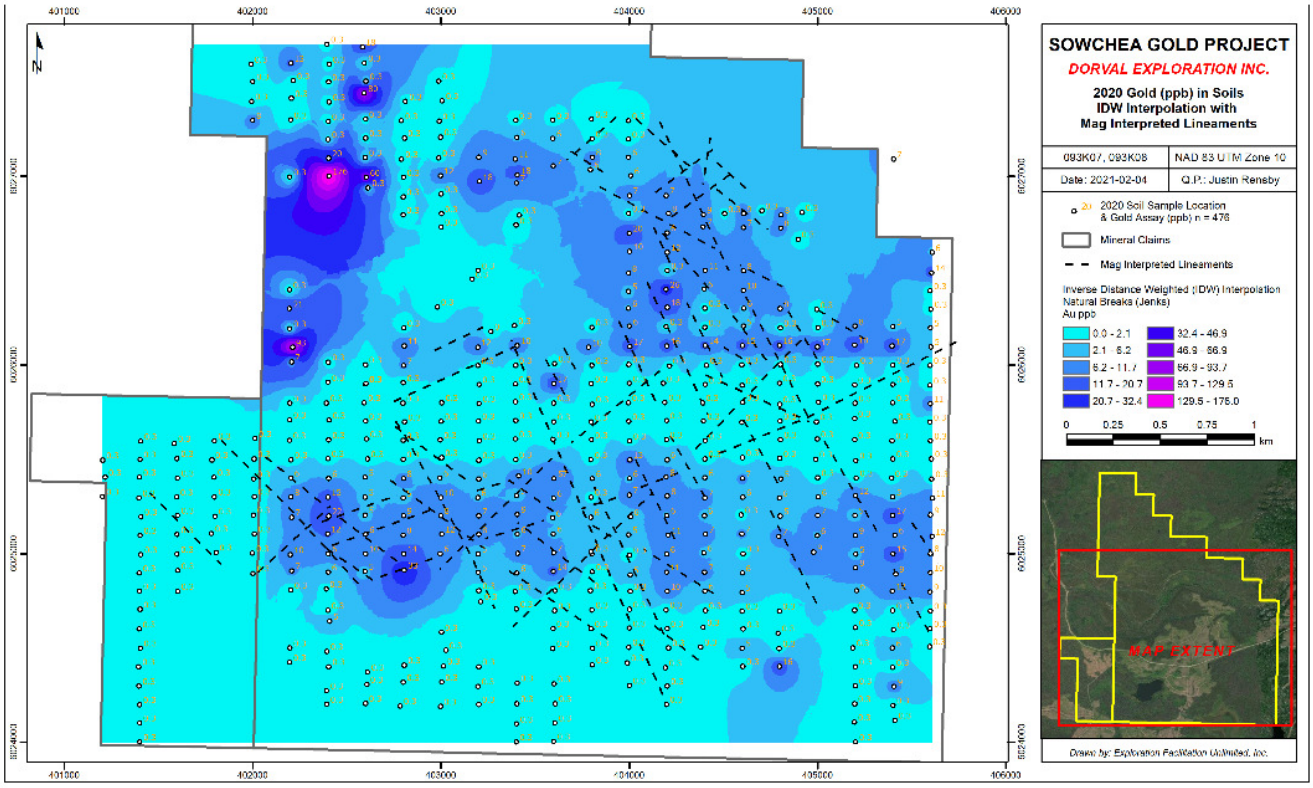


Figure 6. 2020 Geochemical Samples Showing Gold contouring and Interpreted Structures from the 2020 Ground Magnetic Survey

10 Drilling

No drilling has been done by the issuer or has been historically recorded on the property.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Soil samples were collected using a 1-meter-long soil auger and stored in poly ore bags (8.5” X 11”) due to a COVID-19 related shortage of kraft sample bags in northern British Columbia. Samples were laid out on a poly ore bag and hand sifted for roots, rocks and in the November program, snow. Sample was described and bagged. Data was recorded in a notebook, coordinates were stored on a GPS, auger and sorting bag were cleaned at the end of each sample. Flagging tape with sample number, date and sampler(s) initials recorded on it were tied up at site.

Samples from the initial program in July-August were shipped via Bandstra to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (“Actlabs”) in Kamloops, British Columbia. November samples were directly delivered to Actlabs in Ancaster, Ontario by the samplers. For both programs, samples were stored under lock and key in a motel room until the end of the program.

Sample preparation and analysis at Act Labs included the following procedures:

RX1 sample preparation for rocks: Crush (< 7 kg) up to 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split (250 g) and pulverize (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 µm included cleaner sand

S1 DIS sample preparation for soils: Drying (60˚C) and sieving (-177 µm), discard oversize

1E3 Aqua Regia - ICP
0.5g of sample is digested with aqua regia for 2 hours at 95 °C. The sample is cooled and then diluted with deionized water. The samples are then analyzed using an ICP for the 38 element suite. QC for the digestion is 15% for each batch, 2 method reagent blanks, 6 in-house controls, 8 sample duplicates and 5 certified reference materials. An additional 20% QC is performed as part of the instrumental analysis to ensure quality in the areas of instrumental drift.38 elements include Ag, A;, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, CA, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S+, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr

1A2 Fire Assay Fusion
A sample size of 5 to 50 grams can be used but the routine size is 30 g for rock pulps, soils or sediments (exploration samples). The sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes (borax, soda ash, silica, litharge) and with Ag added as a collector and the mixture is placed in a fire clay crucible. The mixture is then preheated at 850°C, intermediate 950°C and finish 1060°C with the entire fusion process lasting 60 minutes. The crucibles are then removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. The lead button is then placed in a preheated cupel which absorbs the lead when cupelled at 950°C to recover the Ag (doré bead) + Au.

1A2 Fire Assay-AA Finish
The entire Ag dore bead is dissolved in aqua regia and the gold content is determined by AA (Atomic Absorption). AA is an instrumental method of determining element concentration by introducing an element in its atomic form, to a light beam of appropriate wavelength causing the atom to absorb light. The reduction in the intensity of the light beam directly correlates with the concentration of the elemental atomic species. On each tray of 42 samples there is two blanks, three sample duplicates and 2 certified reference materials, one high and one low (QC 7 out of 42 samples). Actlab generally rerun all gold by fire assay gravimetric over 5,000 ppb to ensure accurate values.

The author is unaware of any relationship between Actlab and the issuer. Actlab Ancaster, Ontario holds ISO/IEC 17025 Certification and is a OMADRA Accredited Soil Testing Laboratory. Actlab Kamloops British Columbia is ISO 17025 Certified.

One standard and one duplicate were inserted into the sample sequence by EFU during the November program and returned within expected limits. Otherwise, internal QA-QC protocols with ActLabs which are described above, were relied upon.

It's the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate for this program.

12 Data Verification

The author reviewed historic reports on the property, compiled historic and recent assays and reviewed the 2020 ground magnetic geophysics survey and compared it with the QuestWest Geoscience BC regional airborne geophysics surveys and regional geology.

The author visited outcrops at two locations on the Sowchea property on the final day of the November field program on November 27, 2020. Justin Rensby, who was on both of the 2020 field programs, accompanied the author to two known altered outcrop locations. The first was located north of historic placer test pits as shown in PF895248 and the second was at the Sowchea Creek Vermiculite prospect. Exposed rock was accessed from the Cunningham Road via snow shoes and cross-country skis. Snow cover limited access to much of the roads by truck and covered much of the outcropping rock. While roads were snow covered and not accessible at the time, they appear to be in driveable condition if clear of snow.

Four samples were collected for both visual, Terrespec and ICP-AA analysis near 404,220 E/ 6,026,980 N. Previous sampling at this location has not returned elevated assays so elevated assays were not expected. Altered diorite boulders at the location of the Sowchea Creek Vermiculite prospect were also inspected and a small sample was removed for Terrespec analysis. This prospect has previously returned samples up to 0.4 ppm Ag and 680 ppb Au (Whiting, 1988). This second site was outside of the claims at the time of the visit and was investigated for more regional purposes but it has since been staked and is covered by the Option Agreement.

Gold panning in Sowchea Creek was considered by the author to verify the presence of gold in the creek but this was limited by winter conditions during the site visit and not attempted.

It's the author's opinion that the data and verification at the property is adequate for the purposes used in the technical report.

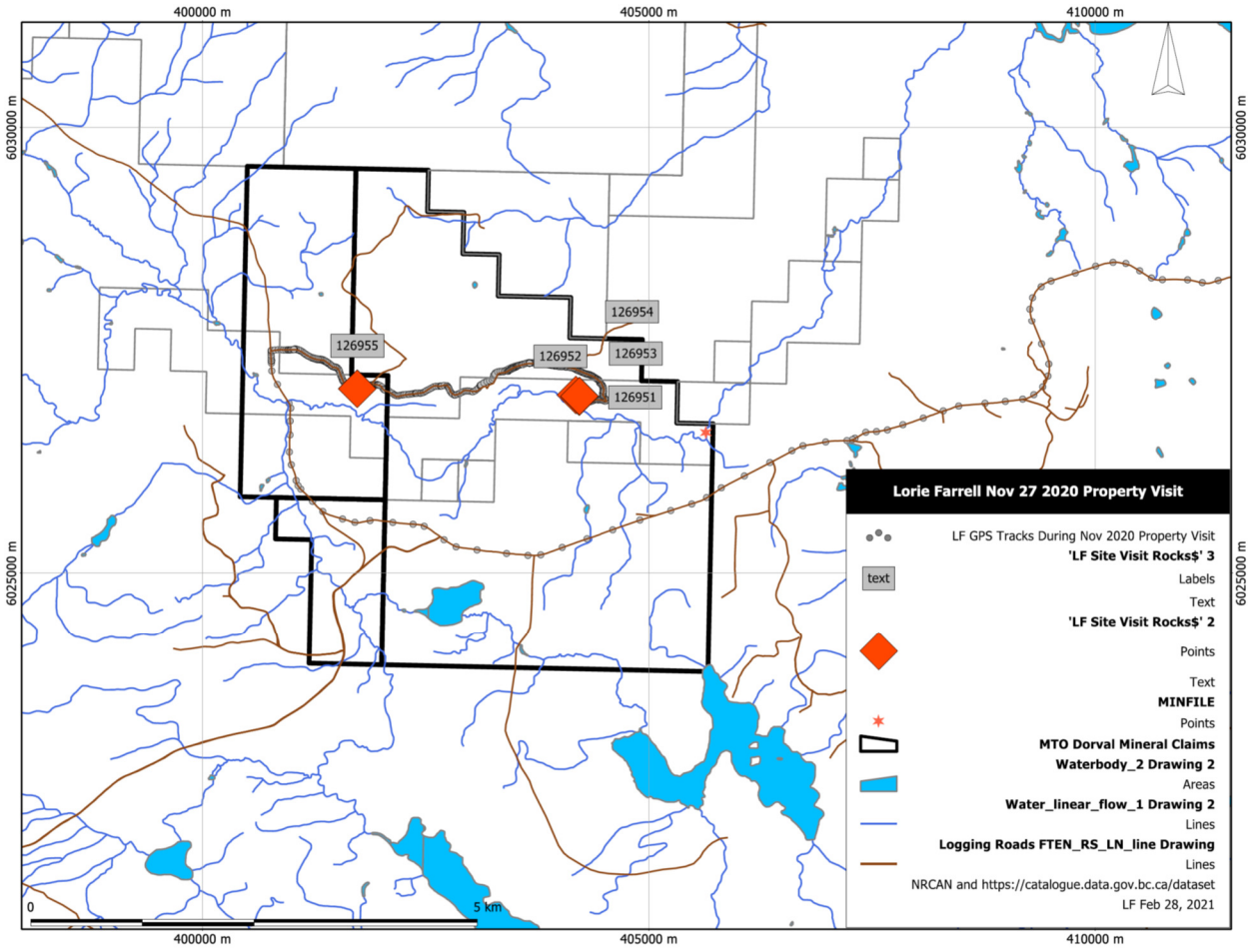


Figure 7. GPS tracks and sample locations for the Author's property visit

Photo 1. Diorite boulder next to the road with Au 10 carved into it near the Sowchea Creek Vermiculite Prospect

Photo 2. Sample 126952

Photo 3. Sample 126954

Table 5. Property Visit Sample Descriptions, Assays and Halo Terrespec Analysis Results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	B/S/O	Description	Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
126951	404217	6026979	Outcrop	Side of road, fine grained, grey to pale pink, strongly bleached with pervasive fg sericite alteration/phyllite, jarosite and goethite on fractures. Possible altered ultramafic but a small amount of unaltered argillite is near here.	126951	< 5	< 0.2	46	466	22	61	13	< 2
126952	404181	6026995	Outcrop	strongly silicified, rusted on fractures. Very hard.	126952	< 5	< 0.2	25	160	5	23	< 2	< 2
126953	404220	6026978	Outcrop	rusted/goethite, sericite alteration, minor argillic alteration, bleached, silicification(?), less altered areas of outcrop look like possible argillite.	126953	< 5	< 0.2	55	107	27	54	< 2	< 2
126954	404222	6026982	Outcrop	med grey-red in color, hematite staining on fractures, altered metamorphosed pelitic sediments?	126954	< 5	< 0.2	15	108	12	40	< 2	< 2
126955	401732	6027065	boulder	crumbly weathered diorite, biotite to vermiculite. Magnetic. Not assayed, just collected for terrespec analysis.									

Sample	MineralName1	MineralName2	MineralName3	MineralName4	MineralNa	AlFeMg	AlOH	CSM	Fe3i	Fe3t	FeOH	ISM	MgOH
126951	Ferrihydrite	Vermiculite	Mg-illite	Biotite		2332.02	2203.28					0.252	2332.02
126951	Jarosite	Chabazite	Gibbsite	Illite/Smectite	Goethite		2204.39		2.035	905.821			
126952	Ferrihydrite	Illite/Smectite	Clinozoisite										
126952	No match found												
126953	Goethite	Illite/Smectite	Muscovite			2203.14	2203.14		2.535	897.802		0.472	2347.98
126953	Goethite	Illite/Smectite	Vermiculite				2203.16		2.084	969.654			2346.76
126953	Goethite	Chabazite	NH3_Smectite	MgChlorite		2202.94	2202.94	0.096	2.261	916.263	2244.95	0.067	2339.05
126954	Hematite	K-illite	Phlogopite	Biotite	Montmori	2203.17	2203.17		2.04	873.869		0.626	2337.06
126954	Hematite	Beidellite	Biotite	Muscovite		2202.99	2202.99		1.925	873.838	2249.14	0.647	2338.52
126955	Vermiculite	Hornblende	Lepidolite	VNIR - No match		2321.27	2202.57				INV		2321.27
Library version		HaloStandard 2.3											

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

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

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resources yet defined on the property.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable to this report.

16 Mining Methods

Not applicable to this report.

17 Recovery Methods

Not applicable to this report.

18 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable to this report.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable to this report.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable to this report.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable to this report.

22 Economic Analysis

Not applicable to this report.

23 Adjacent Properties

The Snowbird property is a past producing stibnite mine with associated mesothermal shear-hosted vein lode gold mineralisation, located 8 kilometers north of the Sowchea property in a similar interpreted geologic setting. Mineralization is mostly composed of quartz-carbonate-stibnite-gold-arsenopyrite veins and stringer zones proximal to Trembleur Ultramafite Alpine-type ultramafic rocks within the Cache Creek complex. The dominant structural feature on the property is the Snowbird Shear Zone which strikes to the northwest and dips around 45 degrees to the northeast. Permeability of the Snowbird shear zone appear to control the vertical and lateral extent of mineralization. Zones of brecciation and open-space fracturing up to 50 meters wide along with ankerite and silica flooding have produced a listwanite alteration package comprised of ankerite, quartz and mariposite with a strike length of over 1200 meters. D2 brittle-ductile shears striking between 225 to 270 offset alteration, often as a result of drag folding, granite has been found filling one of these shears which suggests shears are syngenic with or predate granite emplacement. Timing of the mineralization (160-165 Ma) immediately follows the emplacement of the McKnab pluton, possibly indicating that this is the source of mineralized fluids. Diamond drilling on the project indicates that the footwall of the vein system is dominated by andesites and the hanging wall by Cache Creek sediments. (Minfile No 093K 036 and Rensby, 2012).

Approximately 78 tonnes of stibnite ore were mined from the Snowbird property between 1938 and 1940. (Minfile No 093K 036 summary)

The author has not verified the above information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is unaware of any other information or explanation necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

Based on literature reviews from past work, known and interpreted geological settings, proximity of good access and infrastructure, and encouraging results from the 2020 work program, the author believes the Sowchea property is an underexplored property which merits further exploration work. The geological setting, including both geology and structure, is similar to other properties with mesothermal lode gold deposits. The Sowchea property lies in an area of high geological potential for mesothermal gold, and straddles the potentially faulted contact between the Cache Creek Terrane and the Endako batholith with a magnetic signature of potential ultramafic rocks proximal to the contact. While a high-grade bedrock source of gold has not been located yet, past placer work and sampling in the altered diorite to the west have shown that gold mineralization is present in the area.

Gridded geochemical soil sampling completed over much of the claims in 2020, show a potential correlation with samples elevated over 6 ppb Au and the increased frequency of interpreted structures from the recently completed ground magnetic survey. Soil samples up to 176 ppb Au in the northwestern region of the grid are within 300 meters of elevated samples over 100 ppb Au that were collected along the road in 2018.

Outcrops on the property have been covered by extensive quaternary sediments. Not only does this mask lithology for mapping purposes, it may also mask the geochemical response of the bedrock. On projects where bedrock exposure is less abundant, discovery and delineation of mineralized zones is more challenging than in areas where there are abundant outcrop exposures and therefore it is easier to locate potential surficial mineralization in the outcrops.

Further work is needed to follow up on previous work.

Investors are cautioned that the potential to locate a mineralized system on the property is conceptual and that the proposed program of work may not identify new sources of mineralization. In the author's opinion, the Sowchea property has sufficient merit to warrant the following recommended program of exploration.

26 Recommendations

Further evaluation of the Sowchea property is recommended knowing the grassroots nature of the project but history of placer gold on the claims and potential based on the claim geology as it relates to the regional area.

A phased approach is recommended but advancing phase two does not rely on positive results from phase 1:

Phase 1.

- Continue with the geochemical sampling grid, particularly in the northwest where it appears there is a cluster of elevated samples over 60 ppb Au. Tighter sampling density is recommended in this area to better test for high grade but narrow veining.
- Complete the ground magnetic survey to the northwest including north of the partial magnetic high anomaly where soil sampling in the Sowchea River flood plain may not provide value.

Phase 2.

- Complete top of bedrock, reverse circulation drilling adjacent to existing access roads to determine the locations of lithologic contacts, alteration corridors and potential mineralization to better understand what is located under the quaternary sediments. Based on geochemical sampling, known altered bedrock and anticipated contacts, this should focus on the east-west oriented road located on the center of the property, the smaller access roads to the south of it and some sites off the main Cunningham FSR. Chips must be logged for lithology, alteration, visible mineralization and assayed. Planned drill site locations should allow flexibility to adapt to results and field conditions.

Proposed Exploration Budget:

Phase	Description	Estimated Cost (CAD)
Phase 1	Expand current ground magnetic survey by approximately 2km by 1.5km. Soil sampling at 200-meter line spacing and 100-meter sample spacing to the northwest to expand the current grid. Infilling and expanding existing lines around 402520 E / 6027054 N with samples on lines spaced 100 meters and sample spacing at 25 meters.	$60,000
Phase 2	Reverse circulation drilling using existing roads for access, drill 3 meters into bedrock below the quaternary sediments to determine lithology, alteration and mineralization of the covered bedrock. Depths of each drill hole will vary depending on overburden thickness. Estimated budget is for 750m.	$140,000

The above table is for scoping purposes and is based on the author's experience on similar projects, quotations from suppliers have not been obtained and actual prices may vary.

27 References

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28 Certificate of Author – Dated and Signed

L. Farrell P. Geo. B.Sc. QP Certificate

This certificate is to accompany the Report titled "Technical Report on the Sowchea Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia" Dated effective February 28, 2021, updated June 25, 2022 (the "Technical Report") and prepared for JKS Resources Inc. (the "Issuer").

I, Lorie G. P. Farrell, P. Geo., of 4547 Whistler Road, Smithers B.C. V0J 2N4 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist and owner of Farrell Exploration Services Inc.

2. I am the author of the Technical Report and am responsible for all sections of this report.

3. I have read National instrument 34-101 and Form 43 101F1, by reason of education, experience and professional registration, I fulfill the requirements of a "qualified person" as defined in NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

4. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Saskatchewan in 2002.

5. I am a member of the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, (APEGBC No. 38472).

6. I have practiced my profession as an exploration geologist continuously for the last nineteen years with the exception of the period from the summer of 2014 to the spring of 2016. I have worked as a geologist in British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Saskatchewan; this has included working on a wide range of mineral deposit types including but no limited to mesothermal lode gold.

7. I am independent of Dorval and JKS, applying all of the tests described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have no interest in the Sowchea Property and have had no prior involvement with the property.

8. I visited the property for a personal inspection on November 27, 2020 at the end of a surface geochemical program that was being completed by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. and inspected the existing road access and altered outcrop during this site visit.

9. As of the effective date of the report, 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.

Dated this 25th Day of June, 2022

"Lorie Gayle Poulton Farrell" [Seal Redacted]

Lorie Gayle Poulton Farrell, P.Geo.