REPORT

ON

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAMS

BLACKDOME SOUTH PROPERTY

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

For

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February 20, 2003

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Blackdome South property is an early stage exploration project acquired by J-Pacific Gold Inc. in early 2002. The property consists of 54 contiguous mineral claims totaling 8,525 hectares in the Clinton Mining District of British Columbia.

Portions of the project area have been claimed and explored in the past and a considerable amount of geologic, geochemical and geophysical data has been generated. Drilling has been completed, by previous claimants, in one small area of the northern part of the property. This work is documented in a number of assessment reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Mines.

J-Pacific Gold Inc. acquired the property on the basis of its proximity to the Blackdome Mine, the reported occurrence of a similar structural and stratigraphic setting and the reported occurrence of alteration and mineralization typical of low sulfidation epithermal vein systems such as Blackdome.

This phase of the work represents the first attempt to bring together all of the relevant data and evaluate this large land package in the context of the new ownership. The existing data, contained in the early reports, represents the expenditure of several hundreds of thousands of dollars and regenerating this data would not be a viable option. At this stage of the project several critical questions needed to be answered in order to move forward with additional work. These were:

- Do the reports of earlier work on portions of the property fairly reflect the geological setting?
- Could a new geologic reconnaissance be combined with the earlier reports to generate a geologically consistent interpretive map for the entire property?
- Could a synthesis and interpretation of new mapping and the old reports yield a useful exploration model that can be used to focus exploration efforts on specific areas of interest?
- Can a next phase of exploration be designed that will provide clear-cut results and significantly reduce the risk profile of the project?
- Can the next phase of exploration be done within a reasonable time frame and at reasonable cost?

The 2002 program included geologic reconnaissance, the synthesis and interpretation of all available data, the design of a control grid for an initial area of interest and the preparation of this report.

This work has produced a compiled geologic map and cross section as well as the following important working hypotheses:

- *The volcanostratigraphic package is consistent and can be projected through the entire project area*
- *The Rhyolite Group of rocks, as defined in this work, are found in a consistent stratigraphic position throughout the property and can be considered a "marker unit"*
- *The structural framework of the area can be inferred from the current data set and can be projected both laterally and vertically*

Additionally, it is evident that:

- *The structural and stratigraphic setting of the Blackdome South project area is permissive for the occurrence of epithermal gold deposits similar to that at the Blackdome Mine*
- *The Rhyolite Group of rocks, which is reported to be the principal host for ore at Blackdome, appears to thicken to the south*
- *The limited observations of alteration and mineralization support the presence of a hydrothermal system capable of generating a deposit similar to the one at Blackdome*
- *The exploration model developed by this work, which is based on observational parameters, can be used to focus exploration activities*

Using the above conclusions and observations an initial area of interest has been identified as the primary focus of additional work. This area is underlain by significant areas of Rhyolite Group rocks, either as subcrop or at shallow depth below Upper Andesite/Dacite Group rocks. Additionally, significant geochemical anomalies, hydrothermal alteration and mineralized structures have been identified by previous work. There has been no drilling in this area.

A limited program of work is recommended for 2003. The critical questions for this work include the ability, within the initial area of interest, to identify specific structures, over significant strike lengths, with the appropriate stratigraphic setting and strong evidence of alteration and mineralization. This will be the primary focus of the next phase of work and, if successful, will result in a major risk reduction for the project. If unsuccessful, a major portion, if not all, of the property should be dropped.

Based on the forgoing discussion a program of geologic mapping, focused geochemical sampling, focused geophysics and trenching is proposed for 2003. This would be followed by a second phase, if warranted, which will include drilling of targets identified in phase one. The first phase of the program is estimated to cost $252,125.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 GENERAL

The Blackdome South property is located in the Clinton Mining Division, British Columbia. The property was acquired the property by staking claims in early 2002 and this report describes the first exploration work carried out on the property on behalf of the company. The work has included geologic reconnaissance, initial grid establishment and limited soil sampling. Additionally, archival assessment reports and appropriate government studies have been synthesized into a comprehensive database and interpreted in the context of the new property holding.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Geoquest Consulting Ltd. have been retained by J-Pacific Gold Inc. to carry out a first phase exploration program on the property and to document this work in a report conforming to the specifications of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). This report will be filed with British Columbia Ministry of Mines in order to qualify the work as assessment on the subject property.

The terms of reference for this assignment were:

- Review all available literature including historic assessment reports
- Compile a database, including maps, of all available data on the property
- Do a thorough on site reconnaissance to determine the location of past work, the existing access, and the logistical requirements for ongoing exploration with a view toward a reasoned, sequential multi year program
- Carry out a preliminary geological reconnaissance
- Develop an exploration model to guide the next phase of work
- Present the results of the work as well as recommendations for future work, if warranted, in a report suitable for filing with the appropriate authorities

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

David R. Shaddrick, M.Sc., CPG, P.Geo. (B.C.), L.Geo. (WA), a Senior Associate with Geoquest Consulting Ltd. and a Principal of Shaddrick & Associates, was on site from September 18 to September 27 and October 2 to October 5, 2002. Mr. Shaddrick is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101. He worked under the direction of Mr. Warner Gruenwald, P.Geo., the primary Qualified Person for this project and co- author of this report.

Geoquest Consulting Ltd. acquired copies of all historic assessment reports filed for areas included in the Blackdome South project area and all published geological literature covering the region. These are listed under References Cited at the end of this report.

David R. Shaddrick carried out field investigations, geological reconnaissance and supervised soil sampling as detailed in this report.

2.4 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Units of measurement used in this report are quoted in the metric system. Assay and analytical results for precious metals are quoted in parts per million ("ppm"), parts per billion ("ppb") or grams per tonne (“gpt”) where appropriate. Where historical values are reported, the units are those of the referenced report. Monetary values are given in Canadian dollars (C$).

3.0 DISCLAIMER

It was not within the scope of this assignment to independently verify the legal status or ownership of the mineral properties.

This report contains references to work carried out by prior claim holders. It was beyond the scope of this assignment to independently verify the data contained in these reports.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

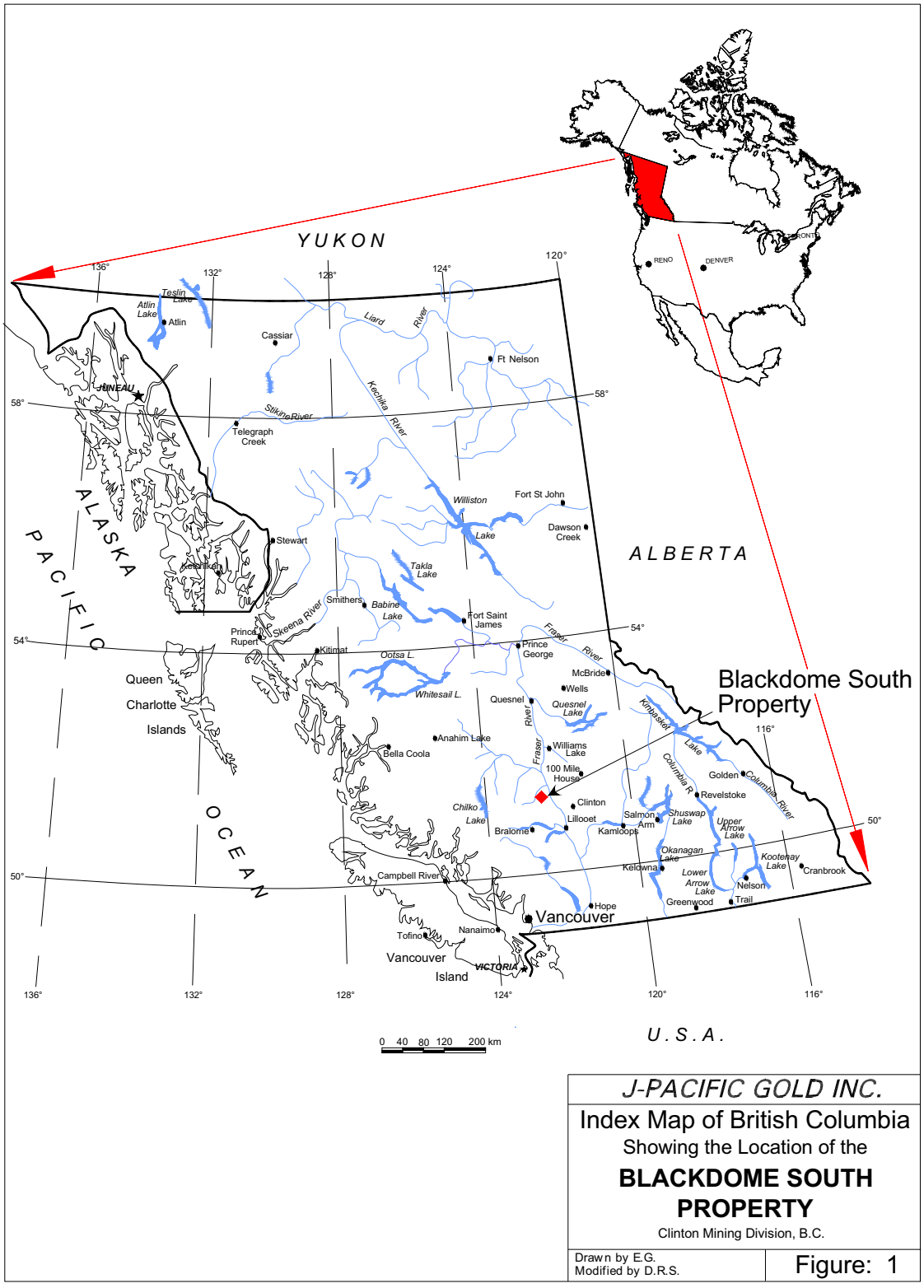
The Blackdome South property is located in the Clinton Mining Division of south central British Columbia at approximately 51^{o}15”N, 122^{o}29”W. The property is approximately 250 kilometers northeast of Vancouver, B.C. and 70 kilometers west-northwest of Clinton, B.C. (Fig. 1).

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Blackdome South property consists of 54 contiguous mineral claims totaling 341 units (8,525 hectares).

J-Pacific Gold Inc. owns 100% of the entire property. The claims are listed in Appendix II of this report and are shown on Figures 2 and 3. The claims are

located within the area covered by NTS map Nos. 92O/1,2,7 and 8. and are recorded under the name of J-Pacific Gold Inc.



J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

Index Map of British Columbia
Showing the Location of the
BLACKDOME SOUTH PROPERTY
Clinton Mining Division, B.C.

Drawn by E.G.
Modified by D.R.S.

Figure: 1

The claims were located in 2002 by Sabre Exploration Services of Quesnel, B.C. using compass and string chain to run lines. Corners were checked with a hand held GPS unit. Claims were located in accordance with the Mineral Act of British Columbia. Several Legal Corner Posts (LCPs) have been observed in the field and are properly located.

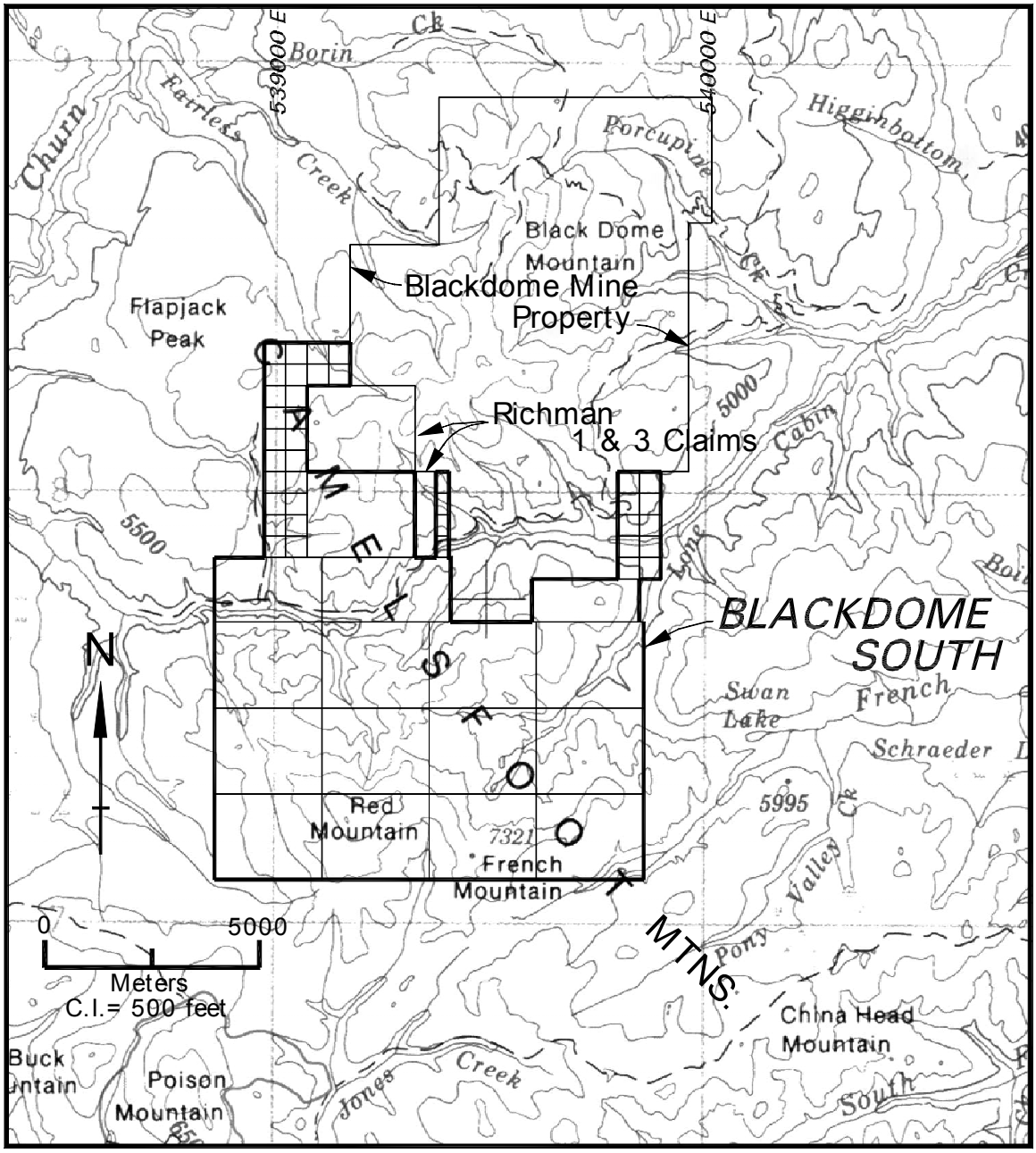


Figure 2. Blackdome South Property Claim Location Map.

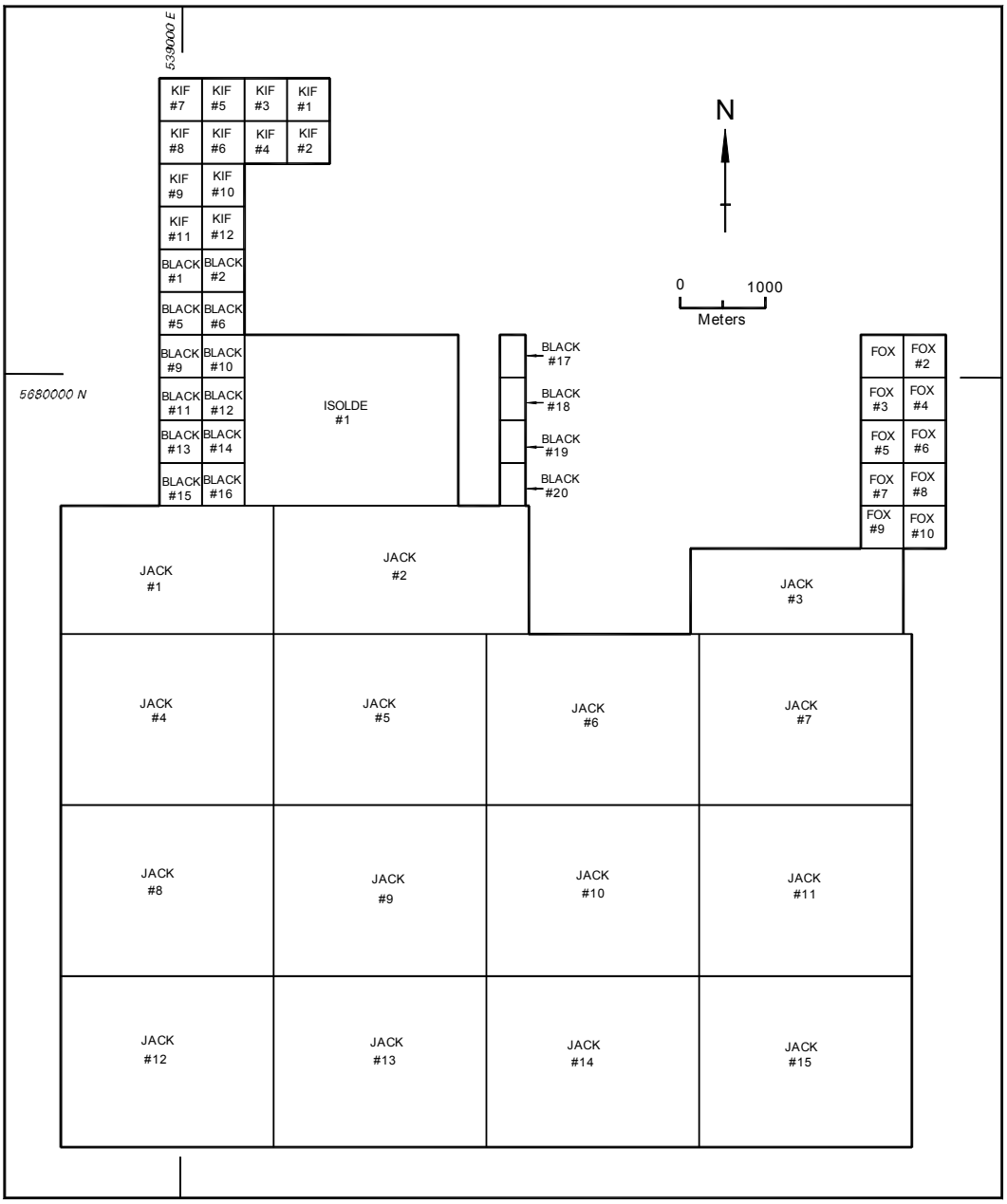


Figure 3. Blackdome South Property Claim Map.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The northern portion of the Blackdome South property can be reached by vehicle from Clinton B.C. via the Cariboo Highway #97 to the Meadow Lake (Gang

Ranch) road 16.5 km north of Clinton. The Gang Ranch road proceeds westward and crosses the Fraser River approximately 85 km west of its intersection with Highway #97. Approximately 17km south of the bridge, along the Empire Ranch road, the road intersects the Blackdome Mine access road at Brown Lake. From Brown Lake the route follows the Blackdome Mine access road approximately 40 km to the mine site. The Blackdome South Project surrounds the mine property on the south, east and west and can be accessed by a network of four wheel drive roads and ATV trails. The southern portion of the Blackdome South property can be accessed from Lillooet or Gold Bridge by travel up the Yalakom River into the Poison Mountain area. Branch roads up Davey Jones Creek get close to the south boundary of the claims near Red and French Mountains.

5.2 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The climate of the project is relatively dry with average rainfall of approximately 50 cm. Temperatures are generally moderate with relatively little extreme heat in the summer or cold in the winter. Vegetation is predominately jack pine with increasing Douglas fir at lower elevations.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The region surrounding the Blackdome South Project has a long history of mining activity. Heavy equipment and operators are available from several sources in the local area. The towns of Clinton and Lillooet provide fuel, provisions and limited exploration related supplies. Kamloops, less than 200 km from the project, has extensive support and equipment availability. Skilled and experienced manpower is readily available in the local area.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project is situated on the Chilcotin Plateau along the east flank of the Coast Range Mountains. The terrain is a dissected plateau with high ground of gently rolling hills steeply incised by tributaries of the Fraser River on the east, Churn Creek on the north and west and Lone Cabin Creek on the south. Elevations range from approximately 1500 meters in the Lone Cabin and Churn Creek valleys to over 2400 meters at Red Mountain.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 PROPERTY HISTORY

The history of the Blackdome South property prior to 1984 is anecdotal and inferential. It can be safely inferred that prospectors visited the upper tributaries of Lone Cabin Creek and Churn Creek through the late 1800s and early 1900s but no unambiguous evidence was observed of work they may have done. Anecdotal evidence of placer gold occurrences has been reported (Gruenwald, 2002).

Significant exploration work began on what is now the Blackdome South property in 1980. The surge of interest in the area was a result of the discovery and development of the Blackdome Gold Mine, which adjoins the property to the north. From 1980 to the present, five separate groups of claims have been located in the area of the current land holding (Fig. 4).

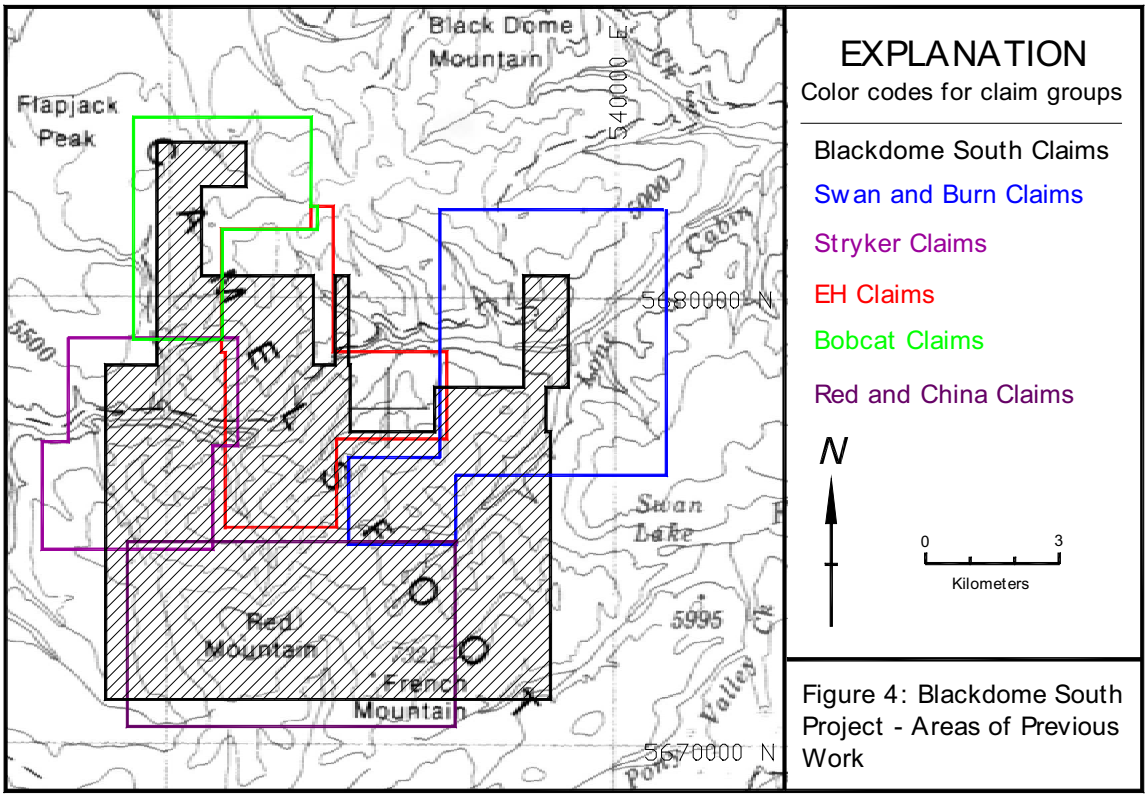


Figure 4: Blackdome South Project - Areas of Previous Work

6.1.1 Pony/Bobcat/Richman

In 1980 the Pony claims were located to the southwest of, and on strike with, the Blackdome project (Heine, 1988). Sporadic prospecting activities were carried

out on the claims until 1986 when they were allowed to lapse. The ground was then covered by the Bobcat group of claims located in 1986 by Mr. John Fleishman who sold them to Lexington Resources. In 1986 and 1987 considerable geological and geochemical work was completed and in 1988 a trenching program led to the drilling of 12 diamond drill holes totaling 2006.6 meters. This is the only known drilling near the Blackdome South property. The Bobcat claims were allowed to lapse in the 1990s and part of the ground was again covered by the Richman 1, 2 and 3 group of claims located by A. Boronowski. No work was carried out on this group and the Richman 2 was allowed to lapse in 2001 and is now covered by the Isolde claim owned by J-Pacific Gold Inc. as part of the Blackdome South Project (Fig. 3).

6.1.2 EH Claims

In 1984 an airborne geophysical survey was conducted over the EH group of claims by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. on behalf of Kargen Development Corporation (Pezzot and Ash, 1984). This began a multi year series of programs on these and expansion claims which culminated in 1989 with identification of drill targets based on considerable trenching, soil and rock sampling and geological mapping (Heberlein and Freeze, 1985; Butterworth and Freeze, 1986; Seywerd, 1987; Hardy and van Wermeskerken, 1989). The drill targets were not tested and no additional work has been completed to the present.

6.1.3 Camel/Red and China Claims

Also in 1984, Liberty Gold Inc. commissioned an airborne geophysical survey on its Camel group of claims (Pezzot and White, 1984). The property was relocated in 1988 as the expanded Red and China claims controlled by Kennedy River Gold Inc. (Leriche and Yacoub, 1988). A small grid was established and soil/rock geochemical sampling and limited geological mapping completed. The 1988 program identified several weak mercury anomalies but no further work was completed.

6.1.4 Stryker Claims

In 1987 Carolyn Beban and Hugh Harlington commissioned a geophysical survey on their Stryker Group, which included the Scarlet, Stryker, Geode and Melinda claims (Hermary and White, 1988). This work was followed in 1988 by a program of geological mapping and soil, rock and stream sediment sampling (Leriche and Yacoub, 1988). Again, additional work was recommended but was not done.

6.1.5 Swan and Burn Claims

In 1988 Shoshoni Gold Inc. commissioned a geological and geochemical survey on the Swan and Burn claims (Lariche and Yacoub, 1989). Although additional work was recommended there is no record of it having been done.

The property holdings included in the Blackdome South project were assembled in 2001 and early 2002 by J-Pacific Gold Inc. and this report details the initial orientation work completed on the property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

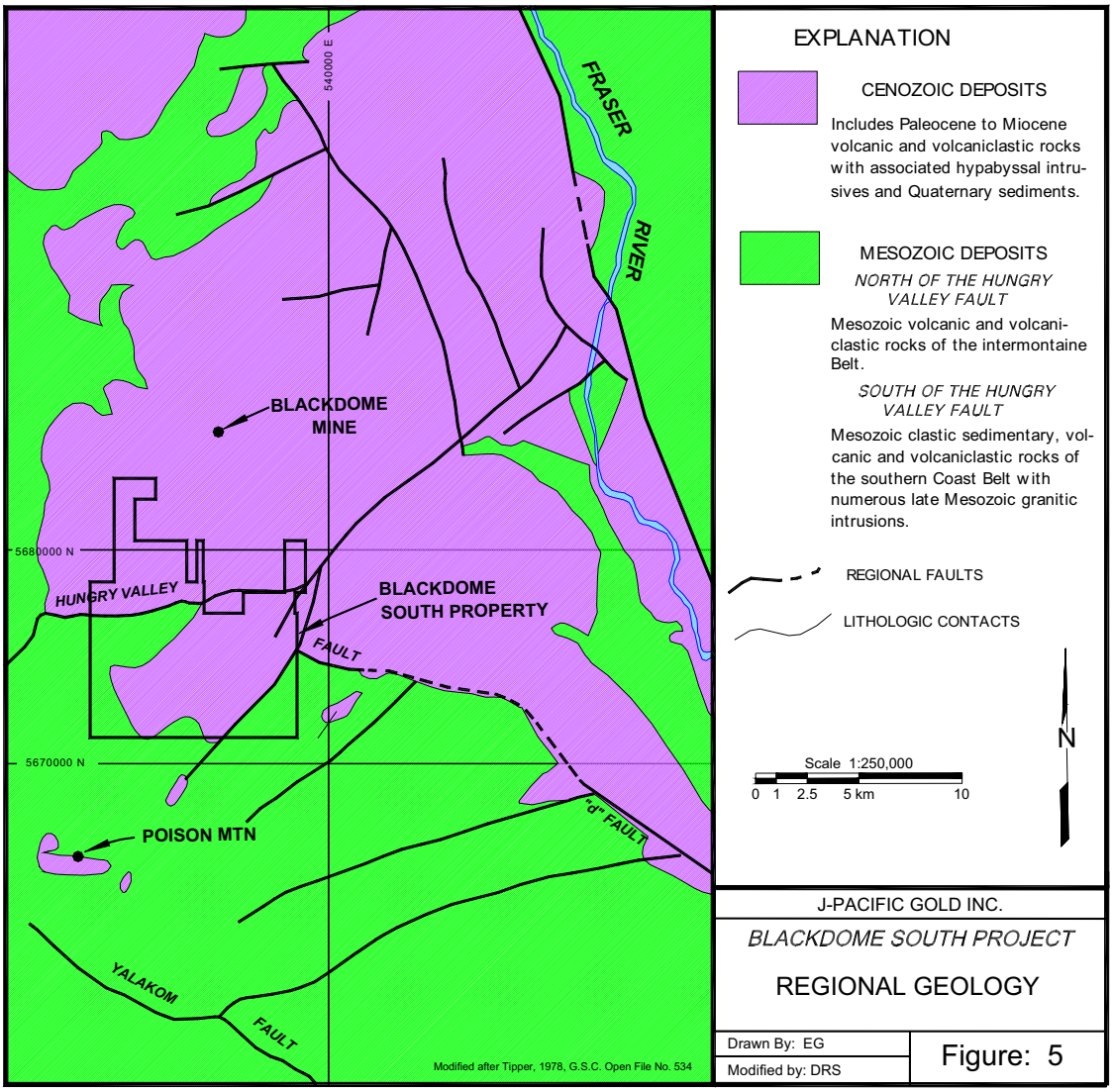
The Blackdome South property straddles the boundary between two major tectonic components of the Canadian Cordillera (Schiarzza et al., 1997 and Fig. 5). The Intermontane Belt, to the north is made up of several northeasterly trending terranes, which were amalgamated and accreted to the North American continent in Early to Middle Jurrassic time. These terranes are dominated by volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks including sandstones, conglomerates, lahars and flows, dominantly of intermediate composition. The Coast Belt, to the south, is made up of Late Paleozoic to Late Mesozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks widely intruded by Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary granitic plugs, stocks and sills. The bounding suture between these two components is the Hungry Valley Fault. The fault was originally mapped as a simple thrust but more recent work indicates, as is common with oblique plate interactions, that it has also undergone significant right lateral offset, as have other regionally extensive faults such as the Fraser and Yalakom faults. All rocks of the accreted terranes have been strongly folded and locally sheared.

The Mesozoic “basement” is overlain by widespread Tertiary volcanic rocks with compositions ranging from rhyolitic to basaltic. They consist of flows, debris flows, lahars, interflow volcaniclastic sandstones and conglomerates as well as widespread hypabyssal dikes, sills and small plugs. The Tertiary rocks range in age from Paleocene to Miocene and are generally flat lying to gently dipping with variable strike directions.

7.2 PROJECT GEOLOGY

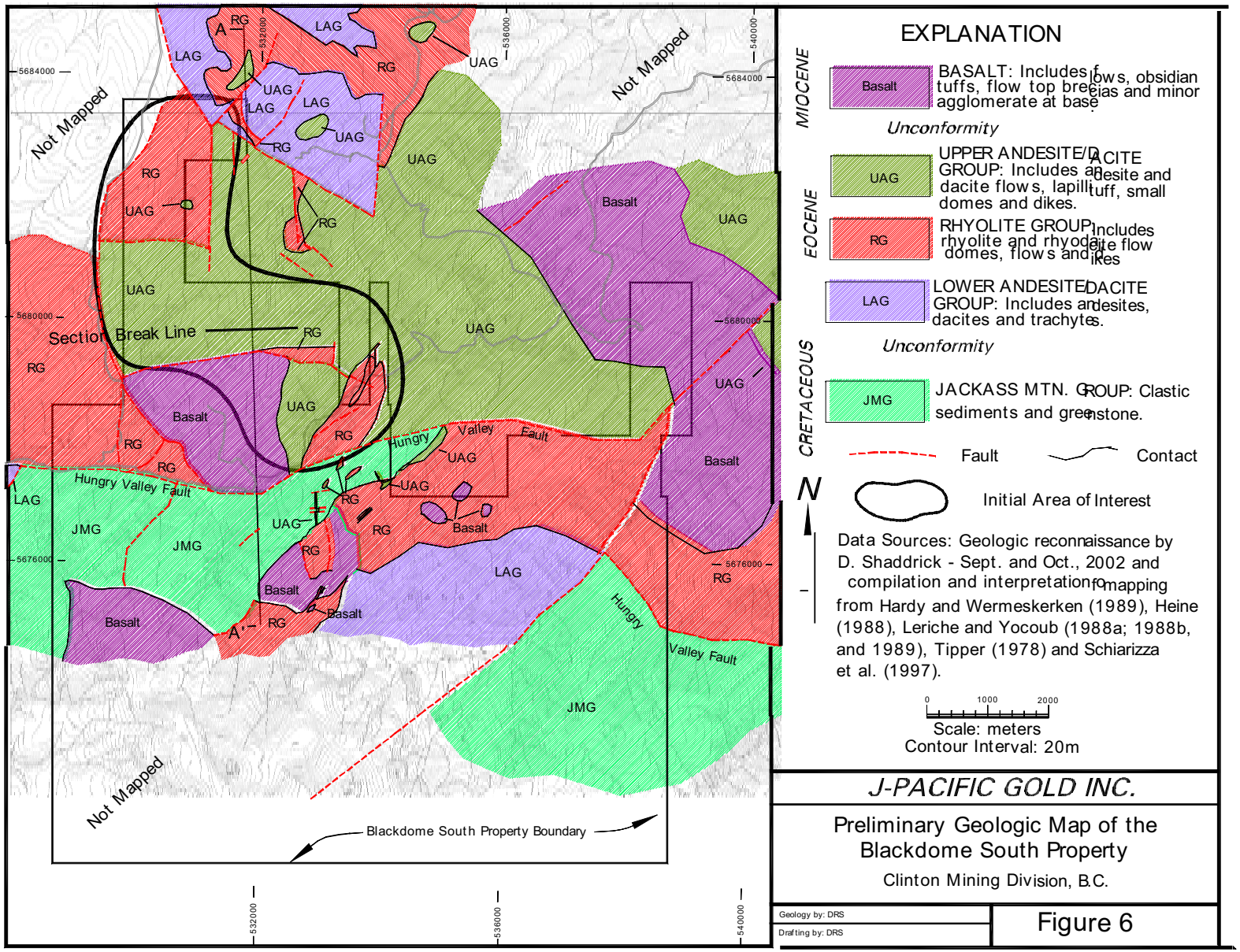
The Blackdome South property has never been comprehensively mapped. A small portion of the southern part is included within the map area of Schiarizza et al. (1997) and the entire area is included within the reconnaissance level

mapping of Tipper (1978). Individual small grid areas have been described by the various authors cited in section six (6) above.



Figures 6 and 6a presents the reconnaissance geological mapping of this work combined with a compilation and interpretation of the geologic mapping from all these data sources.

Figure 7 is a constructed geologic cross section used to constrain the interpretations of surface geology to three dimensionally consistent geometries. Cross sections are an important tool in the development of a geologic framework for an area and more will be required in of the next phase of targeting.



J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

Preliminary Geologic Map of the Blackdome South Property

Clinton Mining Division, B.C.

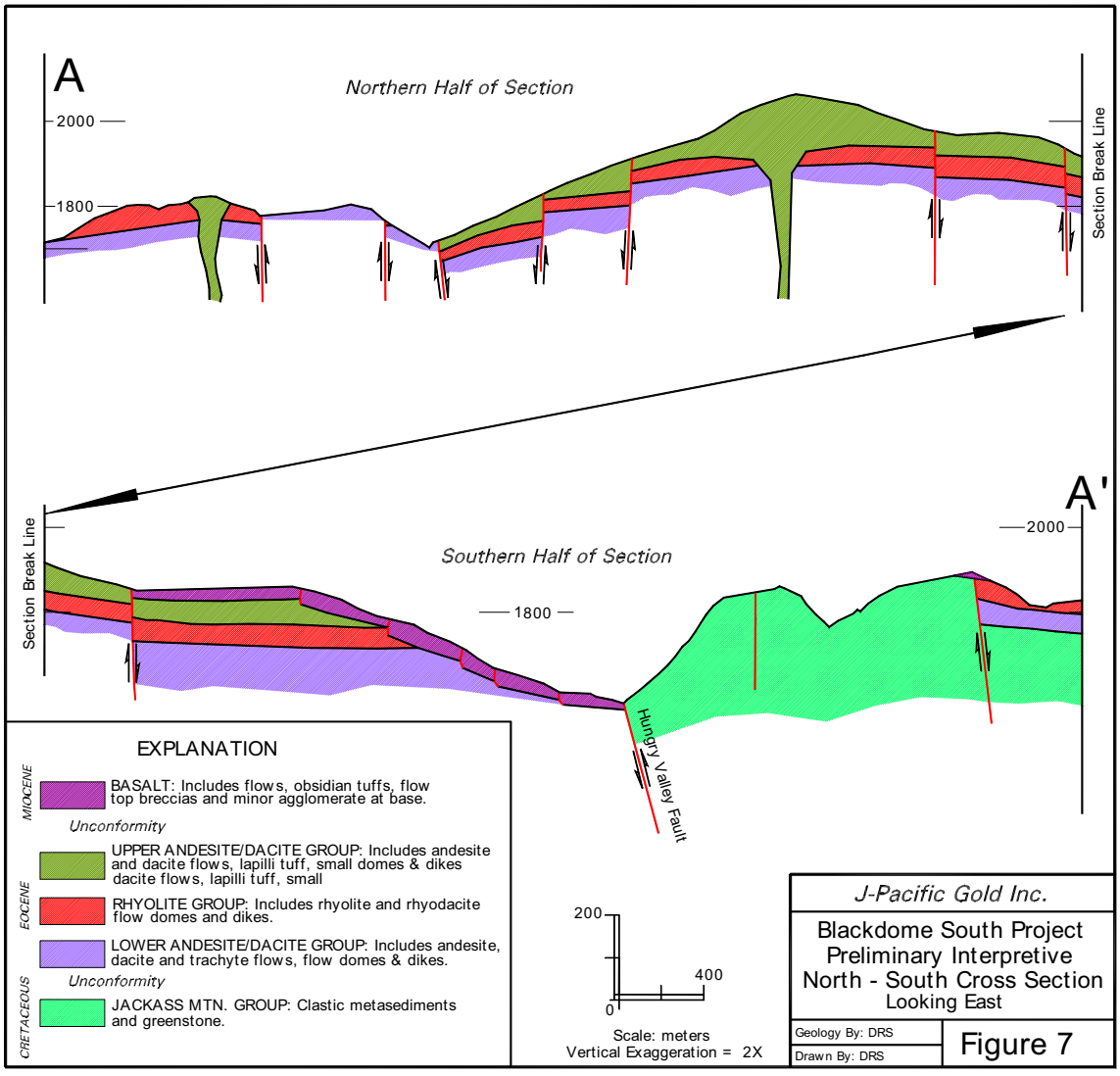
Geology by: DRS

Drafting by: DRS

Figure 6

7.2.1 Stratigraphy

The Hungry Valley Fault divides the pre Tertiary stratigraphy of the property into north and south sections. Basement rocks underlying the northern section of the property are reported to be volcaniclastic units of the Mesozoic Intermontaine Belt (Schiarzza et al., 1997). No exposures of these rocks have been identified in the project area to date. South of the Hungry Valley Fault the basement rocks are the conglomerate, sandstone and greywacke of the Mesozoic Jackass Mountain Group, which is part of the Southern Coast Belt. These rocks are exposed in several areas, most notably south of Roaster Lake. No granitic intrusives have been identified on or near the property.



The Mesozoic rocks of both belts are unconformably overlain by Tertiary age (Eocene and Miocene) volcanic and hypabyssal rocks. Within this sequence the Oligocene is absent regionally and represents a widespread hiatus in volcanism.

The youngest Tertiary rocks on the property are a series of Miocene age basalt flows, obsidian tuffs and local agglomerates. These rocks are post mineral and separated from the underlying Eocene age volcanic rocks by a locally angular unconformity.

The Eocene rocks are a sequence of andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic flows, lahars, and debris flows. Equivalent hypabyssal plugs, dikes and small domes are common. The rhyolites pinch out north of the Blackdome Mine (SRK, 2001) but appear to thicken southward. All workers agree that south of Blackdome Mountain the rhyolite is universally underlain and/or overlain by andesites, dacites and trachyites. Variations in rock type between the various areas are attributed to local variations in volcanic facies and in some instances to the use of differing rock classification schemes. Petrographic work and whole rock analyses are required to build a consistent stratigraphy for the project area.

A synthesis of all stratigraphic sections from previous work, combined with the geological reconnaissance of this work, indicates that the rhyolite can be used as a marker horizon over the entire property (Table 1). This interpretation yields a preliminary working hypothesis defining a three-group stratigraphic column

Table 1: Stratigraphic Correlations.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Bobcat; Laanela (1986)</th><th>EH (Hardy and van Wermeskerken, 1989)</th><th>Blackdome; Vivian (1988)</th><th>This work</th></tr>
<tr><td>Miocene</td><td>Basalt</td><td>Basalt</td><td>Basalt</td><td>Basalt</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Eocene</td><td>Dacitic/ Andesite Domes</td><td>Andesite</td><td>Andesite</td><td rowspan="2">Upper Andesite /Dacite Group</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dacitic Andesites</td><td>Dacite</td><td>Clastics</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Rhyolite</td><td>Rhyodacite</td><td rowspan="2">Rhyolite</td><td rowspan="2">Rhyolite Group</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rhyolite</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower Andesite</td><td rowspan="2">Trachyte</td><td>Dacite Porphyry</td><td rowspan="2">Lower Andesite /Dacite Group</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dacite Porphyry</td><td>Andesite</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cretaceous</td><td>Greenstone</td><td>Conglomerates & Graywackes</td><td></td><td>Jackass Mtn</td></tr>
</table>

similar to that used at the Blackdome Mine (Vivian, 1980; SRK, 2001). For this work the Upper Andesite/Dacite Group includes andesite, latite and dacite but notably excludes any composition with significant quartz and relatively high potash feldspar. Hypabyssal rocks appear more common in this group but this is, perhaps, a function of exposure. The Rhyolite Group includes all rocks with

significant quartz and relatively minor plagioclase. These include rhyolite and the rhyodacite of Hardy and van Wermeskerken (1989). The Lower Andesite/Dacite Group is essentially the same as the upper group with fewer hypabyssal rocks and includes the trachyite of Hardy and van Wermeskerken (1989).

7.2.2 Structure

The Hungry Valley Fault, a major terrane suture of regional significance, dominates the structural setting of the property. The fault bisects the property from east to west (Figs. 6, 6a & 7) juxtaposing elements of the Coast and Intermontane belts. Although dominantly a thrust, significant right lateral movement is evident and consistent with other major faults in the region such as the Fraser, and Yalakom faults. The earliest movement on this fault is reported to be late Mesozoic (Schiarizza et al.,1997) as a result of the collision of these two major components of the Canadian Cordillera. The mapping of this work indicates that the fault, as well as at least one subparallel fault to the north, has been reactivated as late as the Middle Miocene.

Previous workers have identified numerous subsidiary structures. They are primarily interpreted from geophysical surveys and limited observations in trenches. Additionally, this work has identified a number of faults with significant offset inferred from map unit distributions. The interpretation also indicates that the subsidiary structures are dominantly normal faults with a significant component of horizontal movement. Geophysical interpretations and the trenching reported by Hardy and van Wermeskerken (1989) indicates that these structures have relatively straight traces across topography indicating that the dips of the fault planes are generally near vertical.

The strike directions of structures range through a full ninety degrees from westerly to northerly. The westerly trends are sub parallel to the Hungry Valley Fault, and probably genetically related to it. The dominant trend appears to be northwesterly becoming more northerly toward the northern boundary of the property. Additional work is required to understand the structural framework of the property but it is clear that the general setting is consistent with the Blackdome area to the north.

7.2.3 Alteration and Mineralization

Hydrothermal alteration on the property consists of a nearly ubiquitous weak to moderate propylitization and restricted moderate argillization. In outcrop the argillization is closely associated with structures and no broad alteration halos, as at Blackdome, have yet been identified.

The dominant observable features of the propylitized rocks are the development of considerable chlorite, presumably at the expense of the Fe/Mg minerals, and

the generation of minor calcite veinlets and stringers. No epidote was observed but is surely present.

In the limited exposures of argillized rock the dominant feature is the near complete destruction of the feldspars in favor of clay minerals. Bleaching is common and is thought to be a result of oxidation of fe/mg minerals and subsequent removal of the oxide products.

Mineralization observable in outcrop is limited to limonite after pyrite and rare fresh pyrite. Silicification is limited to quartz veins and stringers, which occur sporadically throughout the property. No quartz veins of significant size have been observed or reported

Most of the small number of mineralized outcrops described by previous workers have been observed in the field. They have been mapped and sampled by others but require verification sampling. The best mineralization appears to have been found in the trenches reported by Hardy and van Wermeskerken (1989). All trenches have been reclaimed but the mineralization has been described by them as follows:

> "Sulphide mineralization observed to date on the property is primarily pyrite, which occurs as finely disseminated cubes up to less than 0.5 mm in diameter within the andesite and dacite units, more commonly in siliceous zones. It also occurs as cubes (less than 0.5 mm diameter), anhedral blebs (up to 3 mm diameter), or bands (up to 2 mm wide) in quartz stringers. In oxidized zones, limonite has replaced the pyrite. Locally Pyrite abundances may be up to 10% but generally average less than 1%.
>
> "Several grains of brown resinous, multi-cleavage mineral observed under the binocular microscope in clay samples … may be sphalerite.
>
> "A silver-grey, very fine grained sulphide … within an arsenic anomaly may suggest the rare presence of arsenopyrite.
>
> "… quartz, chalcedony and calcite stringers, and veins up to 5 cm wide, and minor localized rubble breccias (+/- open space filling) were found to occur in at least small amounts in all volcanic map units."

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 GENERAL

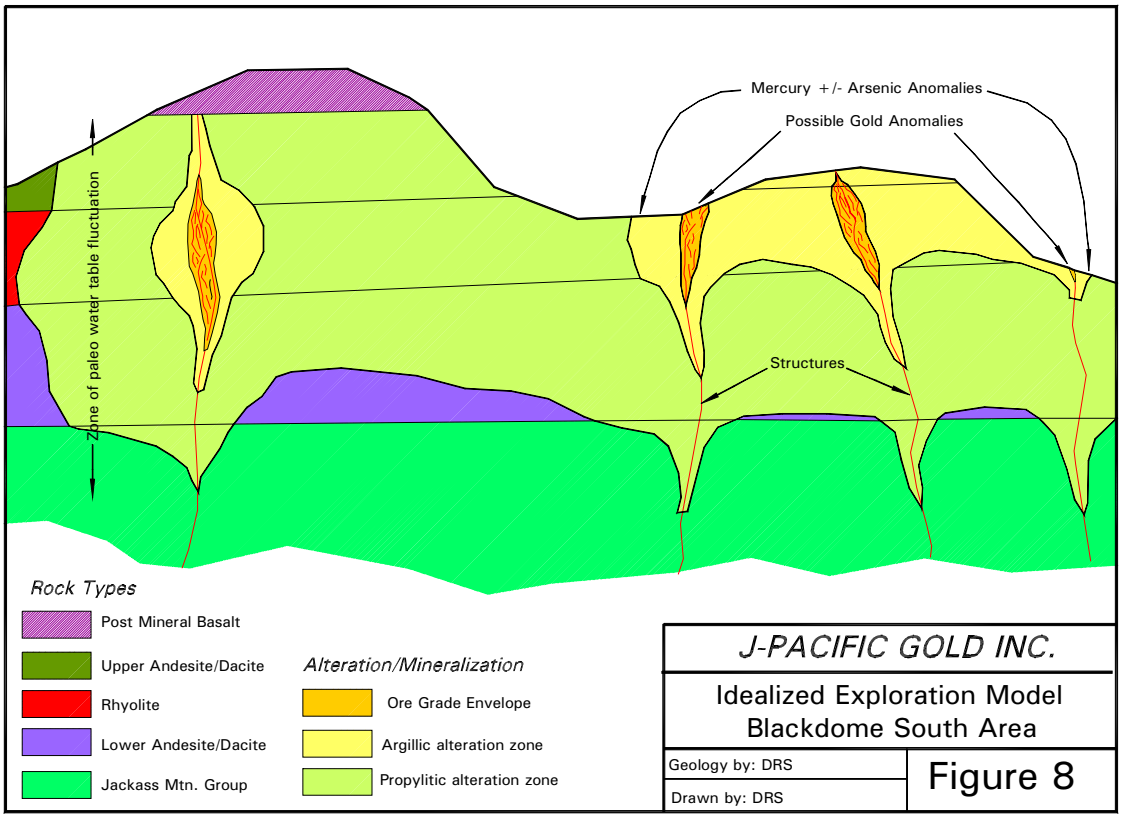
The Blackdome Gold Mine, immediately to the north of the property, is the logical deposit type to be expected on the Blackdome South property.

There is some possibility that an occurrence similar to the Poison Mountain porphyry copper deposit could occur at depth in the southern part of the property (Coast Belt) but there is no indication at present that the required pluton is present or that there are alteration and geochemical patterns indicative of that style of mineralization. Some potential exists throughout the property for Late Mesozoic or Early Tertiary mesothermal or transitional vein systems associated with currently unidentified felsic plutons. These would be similar to the veins at the Bralorne/Pioneer camp roughly 60 km to the south. Neither of these occurrences were the focus of the current program.

8.2 BLACKDOME MODEL

The ***genetic model*** for the Blackdome gold deposit is interpreted to be a low sulfidation epithermal gold deposit. It is hosted in a series of intermediate to felsic volcanics with mineralization controlled by a regional system of right lateral faults and associated tension fractures (SRK, 2001). Mineralization consists of free gold with chalcedonic quartz, auriferous pyrite and argentite, as well as minor base metal sulfides. The lower limit of the deposit has not been determined with precision but is interpreted to be controlled by a fluctuating pressure temperature regime related to depth from the paleosurface, the paleo water table as well as the lithology and structural preparation of the wall rocks. The deposit is capped by a post mineral basalt flow.

Several features of this deposit lend themselves to the development of an ***exploration model*** that can provide both structure and focus to an exploration program on the Blackdome South Project, as well as improve the probability of success for that program. Figure 8 illustrates such a deposit scale model where several *critical exploration parameters* of a Blackdome type occurrence are identified. Critical exploration parameters are those which, through their presence or absence, define a “go/no-go” decision point. An exploration program can use features with relatively broad distribution to focus on specific areas and other, more restricted features, to focus more tightly on specific targets. Part of the skill in the use of such models is to identify critical exploration parameters that are relatively less expensive to acquire than others which yield a similar decision point. Mapping and data review efforts are commonly cheaper than grid geochemistry and geophysical programs, which are in turn cheaper than trenching and drilling.



geochemistry and geophysical programs, which are in turn cheaper than trenching and drilling.

The critical exploration parameters identified for the Blackdome South project, listing those with broad distribution first and those with restricted distribution last, are:

- **Lithology** – it has been shown (SRK, 2001) that the rhyolites at Blackdome are a primary control on the size and strength of structural development. The best ore bodies occur in this lithology and at Blackdome South the Rhyolite Group of rocks are interpreted to be the same units (Figs. 6, 6a, 7 and 8; Table 1). This work also indicates that the Rhyolite Group of rocks thickens southward onto the Blackdome South Property. Rapid reconnaissance coupled with data synthesis and interpretation has identified those parts of the project area where these units are likely to occur.
- **Alteration** – hydrothermal alteration is useful if it is spatially related to the ore occurrence at the scale of the investigation. Propylitic alteration at Blackdome South is widespread and indicates that a hydrothermal system was active through much of the area. Argillization, on the other hand, is more restricted and appears to be associated with mineralized structures. Argillically altered rocks appear to form an envelope, on the scale of a few meters to several tens of meters, which may define a relatively small area

within which mineralized structures occur. At Blackdome South Argillization has been noted in a few outcrops and has been reported from trenches mapped by previous workers. Synthesis and interpretation has further narrowed the area of interest to that defined in Figures 6 and 6a.

- **Geochemistry** – It has been shown (Vivian, 1988) that mineralized structures at Blackdome have a geochemical signature with mercury forming a relatively broad halo (but often smaller than the argillic alteration zone) and arsenic, when present, being more closely restricted to structures. Gold is very tightly restricted and when encountered can be considered prima facie evidence of a mineralized structure. The data base compiled by this work contains abundant geochemical information which, when synthesized and interpreted, will surely identify new target areas.
- **Structure** – at the Blackdome Mine large scale mineralization occurs in a limited number of structural sets and it has been shown that these sets have some degree of predictability (SRK, 2000). At Blackdome South the data is available, through evaluation of prior mapping and new field investigations, to produce a predictive structural model that can help to focus drilling and trenching once the first three parameters of this model have been established. At present it is clear that the most likely structures to be mineralized are steeply dipping tensional structures related to major right lateral faults.
- **Mineralization** – By far the dominant form of mineralization observed at Blackdome is pyrite and its oxidation products. Pyrite, as well as minor base metal sulfides, clearly occur well beyond ore grade gold mineralization but no work has been done on vein zonation. Significant sulfide mineralization appears restricted to areas in the near vicinity of ore grade gold concentrations (NOT necessarily ore bodies) and can be used to define areas where very close spaced testing by trenching or drilling should be done.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

No new areas of mineralization were identified in the course of this phase of the work. Mineralization identified in previous sampling and trenching, and reviewed during this work, is described in section 7.2.3 above.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Physical exploration work carried out on the Blackdome South property has consisted of reconnaissance level geologic mapping, review of areas of prior work and the design of a control grid with an initial base line being laid out and soil samples taken on a 100 meter spacing along that line. This work was carried out by David R. Shaddrick, a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101, under the

direction of Warner Gruenwald, P.Geo. Soil Samples were taken by Darrin Park of Clinton, B.C. under the supervision of Mr. Shaddrick.

The geological mapping is preliminary and subject to significant change with additional work. The stratigraphic and structural interpretations are based, in large part, on work by others and require additional verification. The geochemical sampling is insufficient to draw conclusions regarding the potential of the property.

10.1 GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE

The geological reconnaissance had the following goals:

- Locate and map areas of outcrop north of the Hungry Valley Fault
- Locate areas of past work and correlate lithologic descriptions between the various workers
- Integrate the current field observations and previous work into a preliminary geologic map of the property

Determine whether the preliminary geology supports the occurrence of "Blackdome style" mineralization in the project area

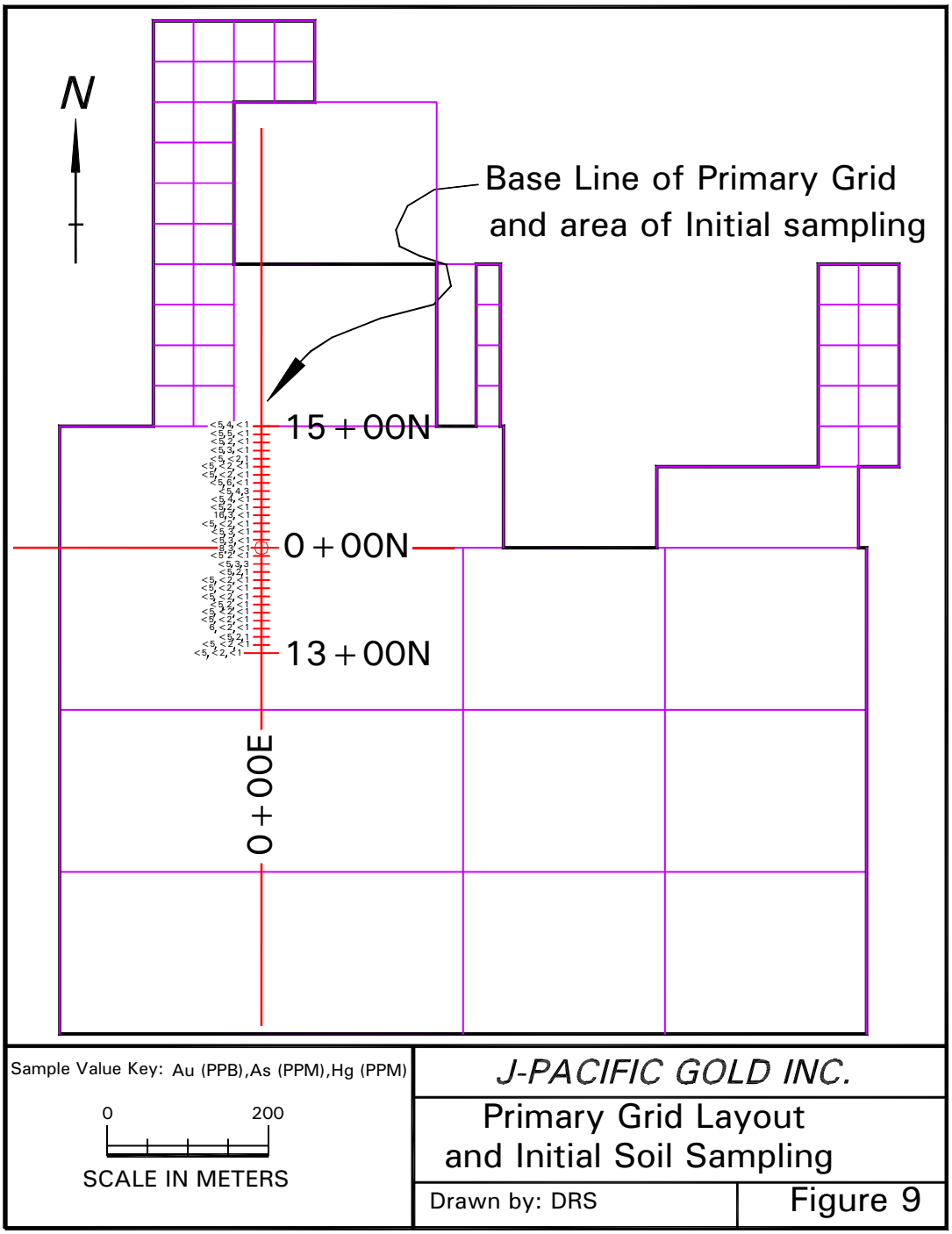
Mapping was carried out using 1:20,000 "TRIM" series topographic maps as a base. Areas of outcrop were located by inspection and verified with a hand held GPS unit. The results of this work are presented in the geologic compilation map of Figures 6, 6a and the interpretive cross section of Figure 7.

10.2 CONTROL GRID DESIGN AND INITIAL SAMPLING

The geological reconnaissance, integrated with previous work, allowed a determination of the most effective grid design for future mapping control and geochemical and geophysical surveys. The grid is intended to cover the area of initial interest (Fig. 6), which is expected to be the focus of next years work, and to provide close spaced stations at approximate right angles to the structural grain of the area.

The origin of the grid base line was set at the LCP of the Jack 1 and 4 claims. An overgrown road was brushed to provide an ATV trail and the trail extended to provide access to the origin of the grid. The grid consists of a north-south base line with initial line spacing of 100 m (Figure 9). Stations are planned to be spaced at 50 m on east-west lines. The base line has been run for 1500 m north and 1300 m south at this time. It is marked with 1"X2"X4' pickets and abundant flagging.

29 soil samples were taken at 100 m. intervals along the base line. The results of this sampling are presented in Appendix III. No significantly anomalous values were reported from this small initial sampling and the work will have significance only in the context of a larger program to be completed in the next phase of exploration. It has been documented that more detailed follow up sampling (down to 10 m spacing in some areas) may be required to locate mineralized structures (Hardy and van Wermeskerken, 1989).



11.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been completed during this phase of exploration on the Blackdome South property.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Soil samples were taken using a “tree planting shovel”. Depending on depth of soil cover, samples were taken from just below the surface (shallow bedrock) to as much as 0.3 m below the surface. The lowest part of the sample pit was screened by hand to remove large rock fragments and approximately 5 to 7 kg of material was placed in a plastic sample sack, labeled with its grid position and sealed using a plastic cable tie.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Samples were transported to Chemex Labs in Vancouver, B.C. by David R. Shaddrick. They were submitted for standard soil geochemistry preparation and analysis for gold and the standard soil geochemistry element suite.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The sampling of this work is far to limited and preliminary to require any verification procedures other than those employed by the analytical laboratory

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The only property of significance adjacent to the Blackdome South property is the Blackdome property. It has been discussed in detail in a previous section.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineralization requiring testing or processing has been as yet identified on the Blackdome South property.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineralization requiring resource or reserve estimation have as yet been identified on the Blackdome South property.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are not aware of additional relevant data or information of significance to the Blackdome South property.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This program was designed to answer the following critical questions which, if positive, would significantly advance the project, and dramatically reduce its risk profile.

- Could a new geologic reconnaissance be combined with the work described in earlier reports to generate a geologically consistent interpretive map for the entire property? If the existing geologic data set could not be merged with a ground reconnaissance, indicating that the distribution of these parameters was inaccurately positioned or described, both the usefulness of the existing data and the affordability of an ongoing exploration program would be greatly reduced.

- Do the reports of earlier work on portions of the property fairly reflect the geological setting? If the occurrence of rock types, structures and mineralization characteristic of an epithermal gold deposit were not as presented the probability for the occurrence of such a deposit would be greatly reduced.

- Could a synthesis and interpretation of new mapping and the old reports yield a useful exploration model that can be used to focus exploration efforts on specific areas of interest? In the context of a rational success driven exploration program it makes little sense to simply sample, trench and drill anomalies. It is essential to have a geologic framework within which to evaluate large areas and the inevitable “anomalies”.

- Can a next phase of exploration be carried out, at reasonable cost, that will provide relatively definitive data, leading to a decision point, which significantly reduces the risk profile of the project? It makes little sense to expend funds on a program that will simply generate anomalies. It is essential that the results of the program be useful decision making tools.

This study has brought together new geologic work, existing science and the data generated by past programs to build a geologically consistent framework for the project area. Geologic mapping combined with a synthesis and interpretation of all available data sources yields the following important working hypotheses:

- *The volcanostratigraphic package is consistent and can be projected through the entire project area*

- *The Rhyolite Group of rocks, as defined in this work, are found in a consistent stratigraphic position throughout the property and can be considered a "marker unit"*

- *The structural framework of the area can be inferred from the current data set and can be projected both vertically and horizontally*

Additionally, it is evident that:

- *The structural and stratigraphic setting of the Blackdome South project area is permissive for the occurrence of epithermal gold deposits similar to that at the Blackdome Mine*

- *The Rhyolite Group of rocks, which is reported to be the principal host for ore at Blackdome, appears to thicken to the south*

- *The limited observations of alteration and mineralization support the presence of a hydrothermal system capable of generating a Blackdome type deposit*

- *The exploration model developed by this work, which is based on observational parameters, can be used to focus exploration activities*

Using the above conclusions and observations, an initial area of interest (Fig. 6 and 6a) has been identified as the primary focus of additional work. This area is underlain by significant areas of Rhyolite Group rocks, either as subcrop or at shallow depth below Upper Andesite/Dacite Group rocks. Additionally, significant geochemical anomalies, hydrothermal alteration and mineralized structures have been identified by previous work. There has been no drilling in this area.

At this stage of the program, its viability will depend on the ability to identify specific structures, over significant strike lengths, with the appropriate stratigraphic setting and strong evidence of alteration and mineralization. If successful the cost of the resultant risk reduction will be well within appropriate limits. If unsuccessful, a major portion, if not all, of the property should be dropped.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A limited program of work is recommended for 2003. The program is designed to satisfy the requirements for advancement discussed in section 19.0 (above) and to accomplish the following goals:

In the area of initial interest:

- Identify at least one target area, ready for drilling, with the following characteristics:
    - Reasonable assurance, from exposure or stratigraphy, that the Rhyolite Group is within drilling depth
    - High angle structures have been exposed over a significant strike length
    - Bedrock adjacent to structures is argillically altered
    - Mercury +/- arsenic is present over significant widths and anomalous quantities

In the rest of the project area:

- Identify at least one additional area of interest based on stratigraphy, structural framework, alteration and geochemistry

In order to accomplish these goals the following work will be required:

In the initial area of interest:

- Volcanostratigraphic studies (consultant)
- Structural studies (consultant)
- Mapping (1:5,000)
- Synthesis and interpretation of existing geochemical and drilling data (stratigraphy, mineralization and alteration)
- Focused grid geochemistry
- Focused geophysics
- Trenching
- Trench mapping and sampling
- Report

In the rest of the project area:

- Mapping (1:20,000) and selective rock, soil and stream sampling
- Additional synthesis and interpretation of existing data including the results of the stratigraphic and structural studies focused on the initial area of interest

If the results of exploration in the initial area of interest are positive, a limited drill program to test the mineralized structures where they penetrate the Rhyolite Group rocks would be warranted.

20.1 PROGRAM COST

A first pass estimate of the budget required to accomplish the 2003 program is as follows:

Table 2. Proposed 2003 Program Costs.

Geological					
	Project Management	35	days	$600	$21,000
	Stratigrapher	20	days	$600	$12,000
	Structural Geologist	20	days	$600	$12,000
	Petrographer	40	thin sections	$100	$4,000
	Senior Geologist	60	days	$400	$24,000
	Field Assistant	60	days	$300	$18,000
Geotechnical					
	Expediter	90	days	$200	$18,000
	Sampler	90	days	$150	$13,500
	Line cutters (2)	200	line-km	$200	$40,000
Analytical					
	Soil Samples	700	samples	$20	$14,000
	Rock Chip Samples	250	samples	$20	$5,000
Geophysical		125	line-km	$125	$15,625
Equipment					
	Dozer/Excavator w. operator	120	hours	$100	$12,000
	Vehicles-Trucks/ATVs	5	vehicle-mos.	$800	$4,000
Field Support					
	Camp Cost	90	days	$300	$27,000
	Field Supplies	1		$2,000	$2,000
Report		20	days	$500	$10,000
GRAND TOTAL					$252,125

Respectfully Submitted,

SEAL

Warner Gruenwald, P.Geo.

SEAL

David R. Shaddrick, M.Sc., CPG, P.Geo.

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Appendix I

CERTIFICATES

Certificate of Author

To accompany the report entitled: "Geological and Geochemical Programs Blackdome South Property, Clinton Mining Division, British Columbia" For J-Pacific Gold Inc.

I, ***David R. Shaddrick***, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 1555 Sky Valley Drive, #K106, Reno, Nevada, USA 89503.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Minnesota, Institute of Technology with a B.Sc. degree in geology (1970) and the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology with a M.Sc. degree in Geology (1971).

3. I have practiced my profession, as a mining and exploration geologist, continuously since 1971.

4. I am a self-employed consulting geologist dba Shaddrick & Associates and associated with Geoquest Consulting Ltd.

5. I am a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) and have been certified as a professional geologist by that organization (CPG #10677).

6. I am licensed to practice geology by the State of Washington, USA (license #1073).

7. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC) and I am licensed to practice geology in British Columbia, Canada (P.Geo. # 129789).

8. I have experience in the areas and with the mineral deposit types discussed in the report.

9. 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.

10. I am a co-author of the report.

11. I was on site at the Blackdome South property from September 18 to September 27 and October 2 to October 5, 2002.

12. I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report.

13. I am not independent of J-Pacific Gold Inc. I am a shareholder in the company, and I serve, under contract, as the company's Chief Consulting Geologist.

14. I have read the NI 43-101 and Form 443-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with this NI 43-101 and Form 443-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

15. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

David R. Shaddrick, B.Sc., M.Sc., CPG, P.Geo.
February, 20, 2003

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Warner Gruenwald, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a geologist by Geoquest Consulting Ltd. with its office at 8055 Aspen Road
   Vernon, B.C. Canada V1B 3M9.
2. I graduated with a degree in Geology (B.Sc.) from the University of British Columbia in 1972.
3. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 30 years since my graduation from university.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC) P.Geo #23202.
5. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (GAC # F2958)
6. 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.
7. I am co-author of the report titled "Report on Geological and Geochemical Programs-Blackdome South Property" and dated February 20, 2003 (the "Technical Report").
8. I have prior work experience on the Blackdome property and surrounding area.
9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1/5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 20th day of February, 2003

Warner Gruenwald, P. Geo.

APPENDIX II

CLAIM LIST

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner Number	%	Map Number	Work Rec. To	Status	Mining Division	Area		Tag Number
								units	ha.	
394385	BLACK 1	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710631M
394386	BLACK 2	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710632M
394387	BLACK 5	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710635M
394388	BLACK 6	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710636M
394389	BLACK 9	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710639M
394390	BLACK 10	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710640M
394391	BLACK 11	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710641M
394392	BLACK 12	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710642M
394393	BLACK 13	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710643M
394394	BLACK 14	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710644M
394395	BLACK 15	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710645M
394396	BLACK 16	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.14	Good Standing 2003.06.14	04 CLINTON	1	25	710646M
394397	BLACK 17	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.18	Good Standing 2003.06.18	04 CLINTON	1	25	710647M
394398	BLACK 18	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.18	Good Standing 2003.06.18	04 CLINTON	1	25	710648M
394399	BLACK 19	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.18	Good Standing 2003.06.18	04 CLINTON	1	25	710649M
394400	BLACK 20	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.18	Good Standing 2003.06.18	04 CLINTON	1	25	710650M
394401	JACK 1	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.12	Good Standing 2003.06.12	04 CLINTON	15	375	241401
394402	JACK 2	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.11	Good Standing 2003.06.11	04 CLINTON	18	450	241402
394403	FOX	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710651M
394404	FOX 2	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710652M
394405	FOX 3	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710653M
394406	FOX 4	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710654M
394407	FOX 5	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710655M
394408	FOX 6	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710656M
394409	FOX 7	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710657M
394410	FOX 8	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710658M
394411	FOX 9	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710659M
394412	FOX 10	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	1	25	710660M
394422	JACK 6	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.18	Good Standing 2003.06.18	04 CLINTON	20	500	241406
394423	JACK 7	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.19	Good Standing 2003.06.19	04 CLINTON	20	500	241407
394424	JACK 10	104975	100	092O01W	2003.06.19	Good Standing 2003.06.19	04 CLINTON	20	500	241410
394425	JACK 11	104975	100	092O01W	2003.06.19	Good Standing 2003.06.19	04 CLINTON	20	500	241411
394427	JACK 14	104975	100	092O01W	2003.06.19	Good Standing 2003.06.19	04 CLINTON	20	500	240924
394428	JACK 15	104975	100	092O01W	2003.06.19	Good Standing 2003.06.19	04 CLINTON	20	500	214850
394429	JACK 4	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.12	Good Standing 2003.06.12	04 CLINTON	20	500	241404
394430	JACK 5	104975	100	092O07E	2003.06.13	Good Standing 2003.06.13	04 CLINTON	20	500	241405
394431	JACK 8	104975	100	092O02E	2003.06.19	Good Standing 2003.06.19	04 CLINTON	20	500	241408
394432	JACK 9	104975	100	092O02E	2003.06.19	Good Standing 2003.06.19	04 CLINTON	20	500	241409
394433	JACK 12	104975	100	092O02E	2003.06.16	Good Standing 2003.06.16	04 CLINTON	20	500	214843
394434	JACK 13	104975	100	092O02E	2003.06.16	Good Standing 2003.06.16	04 CLINTON	20	500	240923
394435	JACK 3	104975	100	092O08W	2003.06.15	Good Standing 2003.06.15	04 CLINTON	10	250	241403
395928	ISOLDE #1	104975	100	092O07E	2003.08.19	Good Standing 2003.08.19	04 CLINTON	20	500	244500
396693	KIF #1	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713674M
396694	KIF #2	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713675M
396695	KIF #3	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713676M
396696	KIF #4	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713677M
396697	KIF #5	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713678M
396698	KIF #6	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713669M
396699	KIF #7	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713670M
396700	KIF #8	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713671M
396701	KIF #9	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713672M
396702	KIF #10	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	713673M
396703	KIF #11	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	715837M
396704	KIF #12	104975	100	092O07E	2003.09.19	Good Standing 2003.09.19	04 CLINTON	1	25	715838M
							TOTALS	341	8,525	

APPENDIX III

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: **J - PACIFIC GOLD INC.**
1440 - 1166 ALBERNI STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6E 3Z3

Date : 17-Oct-2002
Account: MYT

CERTIFICATE VA02004448

Project : Black Dome

P.O. No:

This report is for 29 SOIL samples submitted to our lab in North Vancouver, BC, Canada on 8-Oct-2002.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

NICK FERRIS
WARNER GRUENWALD
D SHADDRICK

SAMPLE PREPARATION

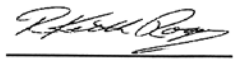
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both
SCR-41+	Screen to -180um (+) fraction

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 element aqua regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **J - PACIFIC GOLD INC.**
ATTN: NICK FERRIS
1440 - 1166 ALBERNI STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6E 3Z3

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: 

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To: J - PACIFIC GOLD INC.
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VANCOUVER BC V6E 3Z3

Date : 17-Oct-2002
Account: MYT

Project : Black Dome

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA02004448

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
0+00N 0+00E		0.36	0.008	<0.2	2.20	3	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.38	<0.5	7	21	18	2.33
1+00N 0+00E		0.30	<0.005	<0.2	3.05	3	<10	160	0.5	<2	0.24	<0.5	11	27	20	3.42
2+00N 0+00E		0.40	<0.005	<0.2	1.04	3	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.13	<0.5	5	15	7	1.59
3+00N 0+00E		0.32	<0.005	<0.2	0.87	<2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.17	<0.5	4	12	4	1.36
4+00N 0+00E		0.46	0.016	<0.2	1.24	3	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.53	<0.5	7	23	12	1.69
5+00N 0+00E		0.40	<0.005	<0.2	1.14	2	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.40	<0.5	6	26	11	1.62
6+00N 0+00E		0.30	<0.005	<0.2	1.25	4	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.39	<0.5	6	21	12	1.68
7+00N 0+00E		0.36	<0.005	<0.2	2.10	4	<10	140	<0.5	2	0.27	<0.5	7	25	14	2.22
8+00N 0+00E		0.42	<0.005	<0.2	1.48	6	<10	140	1.2	<2	0.68	<0.5	6	26	22	2.09
9+00N 0+00E		0.32	<0.005	<0.2	1.50	<2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.27	<0.5	7	19	7	2.05
10+00N 0+00E		0.24	<0.005	<0.2	1.83	<2	<10	150	1.9	<2	0.91	<0.5	6	25	28	2.25
11+00N 0+00E		0.48	<0.005	<0.2	1.00	<2	<10	100	<0.5	2	0.31	<0.5	5	21	10	1.68
12+00N 0+00E		0.30	<0.005	<0.2	2.22	3	<10	130	<0.5	<2	0.19	<0.5	9	27	12	2.19
13+00N 0+00E		0.28	<0.005	<0.2	1.31	2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.19	<0.5	3	10	5	1.24
14+00N 0+00E		0.24	<0.005	<0.2	1.71	5	<10	120	0.5	<2	0.37	<0.5	4	13	12	1.80
15+00N 0+00E		0.26	<0.005	<0.2	1.97	4	<10	110	0.6	<2	0.63	<0.5	8	36	30	2.14
1+00S 0+00E		0.24	<0.005	<0.2	1.69	2	<10	160	<0.5	<2	0.22	<0.5	6	21	11	1.79
2+00S 0+00E		0.24	<0.005	<0.2	2.17	3	<10	190	<0.5	<2	0.27	<0.5	8	21	12	2.34
3+00S 0+00E		0.40	<0.005	<0.2	1.42	2	<10	80	<0.5	3	0.15	<0.5	4	12	6	1.23
4+00S 0+00E		0.40	<0.005	<0.2	1.05	<2	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.44	<0.5	5	13	9	1.21
5+00S 0+00E		0.34	<0.005	<0.2	1.55	<2	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.31	<0.5	7	24	9	1.63
6+00S 0+00E		0.38	<0.005	<0.2	0.77	<2	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.25	<0.5	7	13	23	1.35
7+00S 0+00E		0.28	<0.005	<0.2	0.74	2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.26	<0.5	6	14	16	1.13
8+00S 0+00E		0.20	<0.005	<0.2	1.08	<2	<10	160	<0.5	<2	0.23	<0.5	8	23	8	1.45
9+00S 0+00E		0.36	<0.005	<0.2	1.64	<2	<10	160	<0.5	<2	0.28	<0.5	7	23	11	1.45
10+00S 0+00E		0.30	0.006	<0.2	1.26	<2	<10	140	<0.5	<2	0.22	<0.5	5	23	8	1.56
11+00S 0+00E		0.42	<0.005	<0.2	2.42	2	<10	270	<0.5	<2	0.37	<0.5	11	41	13	2.35
12+00S 0+00E		0.30	<0.005	<0.2	1.83	<2	<10	210	<0.5	<2	0.14	<0.5	7	22	6	1.64
13+00S 0+00E		0.52	<0.005	<0.2	1.06	<2	<10	200	<0.5	6	0.34	<0.5	4	16	6	1.12

ALS Chemex
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To: J - PACIFIC GOLD INC.
1440 - 1166 ALBERNI STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6E 3Z3

Date : 17-Oct-2002
Account: MYT

Project : Black Dome

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA02004448

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1
0+00N 0+00E		10	<1	0.15	10	0.32	210	1	0.04	19	260	15	0.01	2	3	73
1+00N 0+00E		10	<1	0.10	<10	0.39	735	1	0.02	30	1320	6	0.01	<2	3	36
2+00N 0+00E		<10	<1	0.04	<10	0.15	199	<1	0.02	11	380	6	<0.01	3	1	21
3+00N 0+00E		<10	<1	0.03	<10	0.16	191	1	0.02	9	540	3	<0.01	<2	1	16
4+00N 0+00E		<10	<1	0.05	<10	0.44	242	<1	0.03	16	230	6	0.01	<2	2	72
5+00N 0+00E		<10	<1	0.03	<10	0.47	177	1	0.02	19	220	4	0.01	<2	2	59
6+00N 0+00E		<10	<1	0.03	<10	0.47	244	<1	0.02	17	260	5	0.01	<2	2	62
7+00N 0+00E		10	3	0.04	<10	0.42	210	<1	0.01	27	570	3	0.01	3	2	47
8+00N 0+00E		<10	<1	0.06	20	0.39	404	1	0.02	23	520	5	0.02	2	4	84
9+00N 0+00E		<10	<1	0.05	<10	0.21	490	<1	0.01	18	530	4	<0.01	<2	1	32
10+00N 0+00E		<10	<1	0.06	30	0.38	512	<1	0.02	24	470	3	0.02	2	5	92
11+00N 0+00E		<10	1	0.05	10	0.28	214	<1	0.02	13	200	3	0.01	<2	2	50
12+00N 0+00E		10	<1	0.05	<10	0.27	346	1	0.01	28	1140	6	<0.01	<2	2	23
13+00N 0+00E		<10	<1	0.07	<10	0.12	177	1	0.01	8	380	4	0.01	<2	1	22
14+00N 0+00E		10	<1	0.09	10	0.21	127	1	0.01	12	520	4	0.01	2	1	42
15+00N 0+00E		10	<1	0.07	10	0.60	247	<1	0.03	23	580	15	0.01	<2	2	49
1+00S 0+00E		10	<1	0.13	<10	0.26	149	<1	0.02	16	230	7	<0.01	<2	2	51
2+00S 0+00E		10	3	0.09	<10	0.28	324	1	0.03	19	320	5	0.01	3	2	43
3+00S 0+00E		<10	1	0.13	<10	0.13	340	1	0.02	13	1120	7	0.01	<2	1	14
4+00S 0+00E		<10	<1	0.30	10	0.20	90	1	0.03	9	210	7	<0.01	<2	2	48
5+00S 0+00E		<10	<1	0.16	<10	0.24	812	1	0.02	23	620	7	0.01	<2	2	35
6+00S 0+00E		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.19	568	<1	0.03	11	160	5	0.01	<2	2	23
7+00S 0+00E		<10	<1	0.10	10	0.18	435	<1	0.03	13	130	4	<0.01	<2	3	30
8+00S 0+00E		<10	<1	0.12	<10	0.20	541	<1	0.02	17	220	4	<0.01	<2	2	36
9+00S 0+00E		<10	<1	0.09	<10	0.19	276	<1	0.02	20	260	7	<0.01	2	2	40
10+00S 0+00E		<10	<1	0.08	<10	0.17	114	<1	0.02	15	1000	5	<0.01	2	1	26
11+00S 0+00E		10	1	0.22	10	0.53	343	<1	0.02	43	560	5	0.01	<2	2	62
12+00S 0+00E		<10	<1	0.07	<10	0.19	1025	1	0.02	26	1020	6	<0.01	2	1	20
13+00S 0+00E		<10	<1	0.19	<10	0.15	265	<1	0.02	11	140	4	<0.01	<2	1	65

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Date : 17-Oct-2002
Account: MYT

Project : Black Dome

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA02004448

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Tl % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
0+00N 0+00E		0.08	<10	<10	46	<10	32
1+00N 0+00E		0.09	<10	<10	67	<10	55
2+00N 0+00E		0.07	<10	<10	42	<10	38
3+00N 0+00E		0.09	<10	<10	40	<10	28
4+00N 0+00E		0.09	<10	<10	36	<10	32
5+00N 0+00E		0.09	<10	<10	40	<10	37
6+00N 0+00E		0.08	<10	<10	39	<10	36
7+00N 0+00E		0.09	<10	<10	48	<10	32
8+00N 0+00E		0.05	<10	<10	36	<10	39
9+00N 0+00E		0.07	<10	<10	42	<10	50
10+00N 0+00E		0.04	<10	<10	37	<10	34
11+00N 0+00E		0.08	<10	<10	36	<10	32
12+00N 0+00E		0.09	<10	<10	49	<10	68
13+00N 0+00E		0.03	<10	<10	19	<10	30
14+00N 0+00E		0.03	<10	<10	29	<10	27
15+00N 0+00E		0.03	<10	<10	36	<10	41
1+00S 0+00E		0.12	<10	<10	43	<10	32
2+00S 0+00E		0.14	<10	<10	52	<10	42
3+00S 0+00E		0.05	<10	<10	29	<10	48
4+00S 0+00E		0.04	<10	<10	23	<10	19
5+00S 0+00E		0.07	<10	<10	34	<10	59
6+00S 0+00E		0.03	<10	<10	25	<10	23
7+00S 0+00E		0.05	<10	<10	28	<10	41
8+00S 0+00E		0.07	<10	<10	34	<10	34
9+00S 0+00E		0.05	<10	<10	31	<10	37
10+00S 0+00E		0.07	<10	<10	34	<10	47
11+00S 0+00E		0.11	<10	<10	46	<10	62
12+00S 0+00E		0.08	<10	<10	37	<10	94
13+00S 0+00E		0.07	<10	<10	30	<10	28

Appendix IV

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

Supplied by J-Pacific Gold Inc. Management

David R. Shaddrick, M.Sc., CPG, P.Geo.	
Sep. 18 – 27, 2002, Oct. 2 – 5, 2002 (Field Program)	
December 9, - February 20, 2003 (Report)	67 days
Warner Gruenwald, P. Geo.	
February 15, 2003 (Report)	0.75 days
Darrin Park	
Sep. 18 – 27, Oct. 2 – 5, 2002 (Field Program)	12 days
David Hodson	
Sep. 1 - Oct. 10, 2002 (Field Program)	40 days
Kephra Senett	
October 7-18, November 1-8, 2003 (Report)	15.25 days
John Kerr, P.Eng.	
October 7, 2003 (Report)	0.75 days
Ralph Braun	
Sep. 5 - 30, 2003 (Field Program)	23.25 days

Appendix V

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

Supplied by J-Pacific Gold Inc. Management

	$	$
Consulting Fees / Labour		
Shaddrick and Associates	49,961.60	
(67 days @ average $470 US per day)		
John Kerr and Associates	500.00	
(0.75 days @ $666 per day)		
Geoquest Consulting	300.00	
(0.75 days @ $400 per day)		
Kephra Senett	3,050.00	
(15.25 days @ $200 per day)		
Ralph Braun	9,350.00	
(23.25 days @ average $402 per day)		
Darin Park	3,662.00	
(12 days @ average $305 per day)		
David Hodson	8,126.70	
(40 days @ average $203 per day)		74,950.30
Analytical Costs		
ALS Chemex (North Vancouver, BC)		586.40
(29 soil samples @ $20.22 per sample)		
Transportation Costs		
Vehicle and equipment rental	5,750.00	
(4*4 truck 46 days @ $125.00 per day)		
Personal use of vehicles per diem	3,490.00	
(40 days @ $87.25 per day)		9,240.00
Board		
Food		1,334.93
(89 days @ average $15.00 per day)		
Accomodation was at the Blackdome camp facility and this cost was not factored into this expenditure report.		
Supplies		
Sampling supplies		478.36
Report Compilation		
BCYCM Data Centre	874.30	
Maps - Dominion Blue	411.78	1,286.08
		87,876.07

EXPLANATION

MIOCENE

Basalt — BASALT: Includes flows, obsidian tuffs, flow top breccias and minor agglomerate at base.

Unconformity

EOCENE

UAG — UPPER ANDESITE/DACITE GROUP: Includes andesite and dacite flows, lapilli tuff, small domes and dikes.

Rhyolite — RHYOLITE GROUP: Includes rhyolite and rhyodacite flow domes, flows and dikes

LAG — LOWER ANDESITE/DACITE GROUP: Includes andesites, dacites and trachytes.

Unconformity

CRETACEOUS

JMG — JACKASS MTN. GROUP: Clastic sediments and greenstone.

Fault

Contact

Initial Area of Interest

Data Sources: Geologic reconnaissance by D. Shaddrick - Sept. and Oct., 2002 and compilation and interpretation of mapping from Hardy and Wermeskerken (1989), Heine (1988), Leriche and Yocoub (1988a; 1988b, and 1989), Tipper (1978) and Schiarizza et al. (1997).

N

0 1000 2000

Scale: meters

Contour Interval: 20m

J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

Preliminary Geologic Map of the Blackdome South Property

Clinton Mining Division, B.C.

Geology by: DRS

Drafting by: DRS

Figure 6a