

Report on  
Geology and Geochemistry

on the

Jack Property (Tenure 506788)  
UTM: 598,500 E, 5,547,300 N, Zone 10  
New Westminster Mining Division  
British Columbia  
Canada

for:

**LGR Resources Ltd.**  
**404-815 Hornby Street**  
**Vancouver, B.C.**  
**Canada V6Z 2E6**

May 8, 2006

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## SUMMARY

The Jack Property is located in the New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada approximately 26 km northwest of Boston Bar, BC (see Figure 1 & 2). The MTO Online website lists Tenure 506788 owned 100% by Leon Frank Anderson and is good standing until February 11, 2007.

Bedrock consists of Bridge River Group volcanic, sedimentary and phyllitic rocks. Several different deposit types have been explored for in the area of the Jack Claims which include: industrial minerals just as talc, precious metals such as gold and base metals such as nickel and chromium.

The most important deposit type noted during the short field review is the northwest trending quartz veins, variably mineralized with pyrite, arsenopyrite with trace galena and sphalerite. Low sulphidation epithermal and mesothermal gold-silver systems occur within the Bridge River Group rocks the most productive being the two mines at Gold Bridge, BC; the Bralorne-Pioneer mines. The Bralorne-Pioneer mines produced 4.1 million ounces gold between 1897-1971 with 7.2 million tonnes of 17.95 g/t gold with the by-products silver, zinc and lead.

In 1997 a silt and pan concentrate sediment sampling and prospecting program was carried out on the Jack Property to assess the potential for precious metals (Dunn & Delaney, 1998). The program included 25 stream pan concentrate duplicates and 27 whole rock samples of which one stream sample M349747 was found to be anomalous with 0.195 milligrams gold. This sample was taken from the headwaters of a small-unnamed creek within the western portion of the property. No follow up was conducted on the property until 2005. The 2005 review shows that in addition to the highly anomalous stream sediment sample taken in 1997 that at least one other stream adjacent to the anomalous stream noted in the 1997 study also carries anomalous gold in sediment. Float samples near the property show mineralized epithermal quartz veins anomalous in gold and arsenic.

It is suggested that a two-phase exploration program be implemented with the details of the second phase to be determined once the results from the first phase are received. The first phase of exploration could include mapping and prospecting in conjunction with detailed stream sediment sampling in the tributaries of Alley Creek within the property. Reconnaissance soil lines could be conducted on a north-south grid in the areas of the anomalous stream sediment samples. Six, one-kilometer lines at 200m line spacing and 25m sample spacing. The second phase of exploration would include trenching in the areas of anomalous metals identified during the first phase of work. Follow-up trench sampling would likely be required.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The authors were commissioned by Frank Anderson of LGR Resources Ltd. to provide geological services for a brief exploration program on the Jack property Tenure 506788, which is owned 100% by Frank Anderson. A two-day geological reconnaissance of the property was conducted on June 22 and 27, 2005 within the Boston Bar Area. Figure 1 shows the location of the subject site. The property has received minimal exportation in the past. Freeman Smith, P. Geo, of Salmon Arm, BC conducted the fieldwork. The fieldwork included, prospecting of the main road and a limited amount of rock and stream geochemistry sampling.

## **2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

The property is located in the New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada approximately 26 km northwest of Boston Bar, BC (see Figure 1). The centre of the property is located near UTM coordinates 598,500E, 5,547,300N, Zone 10. The Jack Property tenure number is 506788 and consists of 9 cells (186 hectares) mineral claims situated in the within NTS 1:50,000 scale map sheet 092I/E04.

The MTO Online website lists the property owned 100% by Leon Frank Anderson and is in good standing until February 11, 2007 (see Figure 2).

## **3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, ACCESSIBILITY, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

The Jack Property is located west of the Fraser River canyon within the Pacific Ranges of the Coastal Mountain Physiographic Region, 26 km northwest of Boston Bar, BC. The majority of the Jack Property is located within the Alley Creek drainage a mountainous tributary to the Fraser River between 920 and 1520m elevation part of the IDFww and ESFmw biogeoclimatic zones. Vegetation in eastern and central portion of the property consists of mature cedar, hemlock, Douglas fir grading into subalpine fir and spruce in the western-most portion of the property. Approximately 40% of the property had been clearcut harvested in the 1980s.

The property is located within the transition zone between wetter, coastal marine and drier, colder interior climate conditions. The Fraser valley forms a channel for southerly movement of cold arctic air while the Nahatlach River valley allows warm moist air from the coast to move into the area. The climate is typically mild with occasional periods of -20° C in the winter and cool summers with maximum temperatures of 25° C at the property elevation. Precipitation exceeds 2000 mm, much accumulating as snow at higher elevations in the winter. The effective exploration season is from mid-May to the end of October.

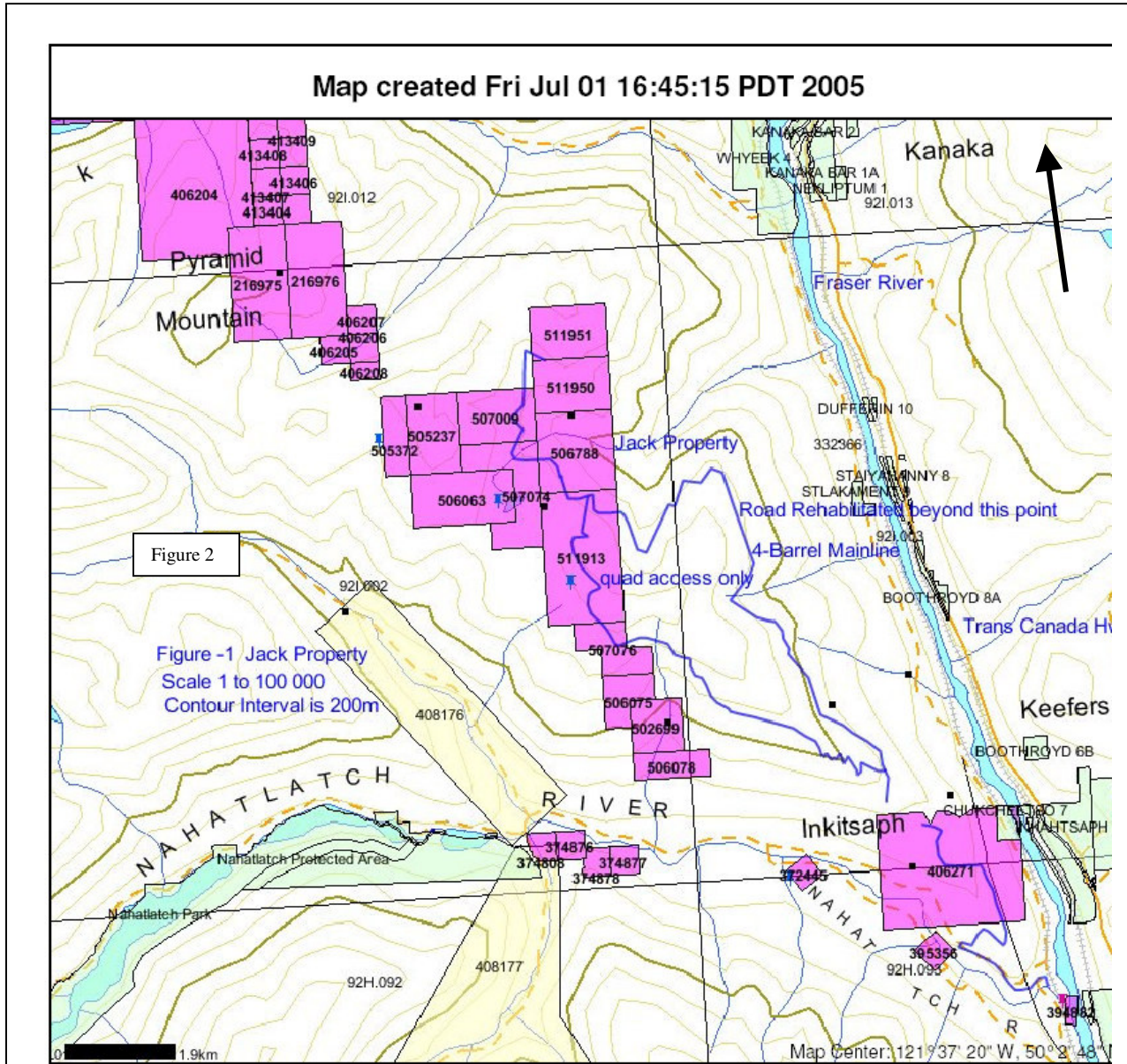
Direct access was formally via 18km of logging road from North Bend, BC, however the logging road was rehabilitated following a forest fire in 2003 and can now be driven to within 6km of the property. An older mining access road exists to the west of the logging road. This road is drivable with a pick-up to within about 6km of the property. From this point the property is only accessible by ATV or walking (1-hour ATV ride). The southwest corner is positioned at approximately 121 37'W, 50 3'N and the northeast corner is 121 36'W and 50 4'N.



**LGR RESOURCES LTD.**  
**General Location Map**

Jack Property, Boston Bar Area, B.C.

Date: May, 2006	TRIM: 92I/E04	Scale 1: 11,000,000	UTM: NAD83 Zone 10	Figure 1
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**Figure 2:** Mineral Claim map created July 1, 2005 off the Government of British Columbia website, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (MTO Online). As of January 12, 2005 the status of mineral claims can only be viewed online at <http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca>

**Legend:** The blue lines show the access roads. The 4-Barrel Mainline was rehabilitated in 2003 and is no longer drivable. The black squares and blue thumbtacks show approximate locations of known mineral prospects

**LGR RESOURCES LTD.**

Jack Property, Boston Bar Area, B.C.

**Claim Location Map**

Scale 1: ~110,000

UTM: NAD83  
Zone 10

Figure

Date: May, 2006

TRIM: 92I/E04

**2**

## **4.0 HISTORY**

### **1997 exploration**

A mineral claim by the same name and owner were staked in the area in 1992. In 1997 a silt and pan concentrate sediment sampling and prospecting program was carried out to assess the potential for precious metals on the property (Dunn & Delaney, 1998). The program included 25-stream/pan concentrate duplicates and 27 whole rock samples of which one stream sample M349747 was found to be anomalous with 0.195 milligrams gold. This sample was taken from the headwaters of a small-unnamed creek within the western portion of the property. No follow up was conducted on the property until 2005.

### **MinFile Showings near Property:**

#### Jack Showing

The *Jack* showing is shown as being located at the northern boundary to the Jack Claim; first discovered in the 1950s by Geological Survey of Canada geologists. In 1973, talc was first reported in the Talc Lake prospect while conducting surveys for nickel, chromite and talc. Low-grade nickel (0.2 per cent) was identified over a wide area and a zone of talc-magnesite mineralization was outlined. The zone is now referred to as the Talc Lake deposit (092ISW063). In 1989 and 1990, Highland Talc Minerals Ltd. began systematic geological mapping of the Talc Lake deposit. Four exploratory drillholes were completed in 1990. Between 1991 and 1992, detailed geological surveys, surface stripping, and four follow-up drillholes were completed. In 1993, a 100-kilogram bulk sample was taken from the South Talc deposit and a 120-tonne bulk sample was taken from the North Talc deposit shipped to Finland for Pilot Scale tests. In 1994, an additional 10 drillholes were completed on the South Talc deposit. In 1992, the area to the northwest was staked as the Jack claims by Pacific Talc Ltd. Prospecting was carried out in 1993 to determine the extent of talc mineralization (Assessment Report 23801).

#### South Talc Deposit

The South Talc Deposit is located 1.5km south of the Jack Property. In the area of the showing the Bridge River Complex and Relay Mountain Group are separated along the ridge by an intervening fault-bounded mass of serpentinite striking northwest for 5.9 kilometres. Since 1990, several systematic programmes were completed on the Talc Lake deposit that has included geological surveys, bulldozer stripping, trenching and drilling. A total of 8 drillholes totalling 746.3 metres have been drilled. The deposit consists of a steeply dipping, talc lens that has been traced along strike for at least 500 metres and varies in width from 50 to 120 metres. Drilling has tested the deposit to 128 metres depth and talc mineralization continues below. A relatively thin (0.5 to 3.0 metres) of overburden covers the deposit. Chlorite and minor pentlandite, pyrrhotite and magnetite are also present in the deposit. In 1994, a 100-kilogram composite sample was shipped to Finnminerals in Finland for pilot tests. Tests included were beneficiation from grinding, flotation, and micro-ionizing. Tests were also conducted on the chemical and physical properties of the talc, particle size distribution and paper-grade rheology tests (assessment report 22665).

### The H Showing

The H showing is located 200m southwest of the Jack property. The showing covers a 900 metre wide serpentinitized ultramafic body that trends northwest; a band of phyllite is preserved within the ultramafic body. Magnetite occurs with pentlandite, heazlewoodite and possibly millerite, as disseminations and veinlets and rims chromite. Nine sample assays averaged 0.19 per cent nickel (Assessment Report 4508).

### The Paystreak Showing

The Paystreak showing is located in an old trench on the northeast side of Pyramid Lake, 6km northwest of the Jack Claim. At the showing an intensely sheared, northwest striking, steeply dipping belt of serpentinite, intermittently exposed over a 500 metre width, is in fault contact to the northeast with micaceous and graphitic phyllites, schists, quartzites Weakly chloritized hornblende diorite outcrops exist close to Pyramid Mountain where fine-grained diorite dykes are common. Phyllites are locally tightly folded.

Local alteration zones within the serpentinite commonly comprise tremolite and talc with ankerite veinlets. Fault gouge is limonite/ hematite stained. Quartz-carbonate-mariposite alteration occurs infrequently. Phyllites are pyritized. Fine-grained sparsely disseminated argentiferous tetrahedrite blebs and fracture coatings occur in quartz veins in sheared phyllite. Chalcopyrite with malachite and azurite staining is visible in boulders in the trench pile (northeast of Pyramid Lake). Quartz veins, up to 3 centimetres wide, are surrounded by pyrite/limonite zones up to 10 centimetres wide. Vein samples (1986) assayed up to 3.3 grams per tonne gold and 2.6 grams per tonne silver. A 3.0 metre chip sample of phyllite host assayed 5.96 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 15360).

### The Natch Showing

The Natch gold zone occurs along a steep gully exposed in Latch Creek 4.5km south of the Jack property. The zone is mineralized and altered along a series of subparallel narrow shears. The 50-metre wide shear zone is ankerite-carbonate-talc altered with minor silicification and irregular quartz veinlets and shears crosscut and parallel schistosity. The shear tends to carry higher gold values whereas the quartz veins tend to carry only minor pyrite and arsenopyrite with low gold values. Altered and sulphide-bearing lenses up to 3 metres wide occur between quartz veins and shears. Pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite comprise sulphides. Chlorite, biotite, potassium feldspar and albite comprise associated alteration minerals.

Drilling in 1984 (GL84-1), 2.2 kilometres north of Nahatlatch River, yielded values of 4.04 grams per tonne gold and 4.7 grams per tonne silver over a true width of 3.52 metres (Assessment Report 13634).

In 1991 six continuous chip samples and one grab sample were taken. Sample LG90-1C was taken across oxidized limonite shears and narrow quartz veins. The sample yielded 9.0 grams per tonne silver and 1.23 per cent arsenic (Assessment report 21926). Sample LG90-4, taken from a highly oxidized shear zone with 2 to 4 centimetre seams of pyrite, yielded 56.8 grams per tonne



silver, 1.90 per cent arsenic and 0.12 gram per tonne gold. Sample LG90-1A yielded 0.15 per cent copper (Assessment Report 21926).

### The Serpentine Showing

The Serpentine showing is located in an old trench 3 kilometres northwest of the Jack property. At the showing, steep dipping, northwest trending, intensely foliated greenschist is intercalated with phyllites and argillites. This package is in fault contact with northwest trending serpentinized ultramafics and intruded by biotite quartz monzonite. Abundant finely disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and galena occur in greenschist wallrock immediately adjacent to massive quartz veins up to 1.5 metres wide, in a northwest trending shear zone. The shear zone occurs in greenschist parallel to an ultramafic dyke and close to the biotite quartz monzonite contact. Quartz-carbonate alteration minerals (siderite, ankerite, mariposite and quartz with sericite and actinolite) occur in the shear zone. The average strike of the quartz veins is 345 degrees (Assessment Report 16857).

## **5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

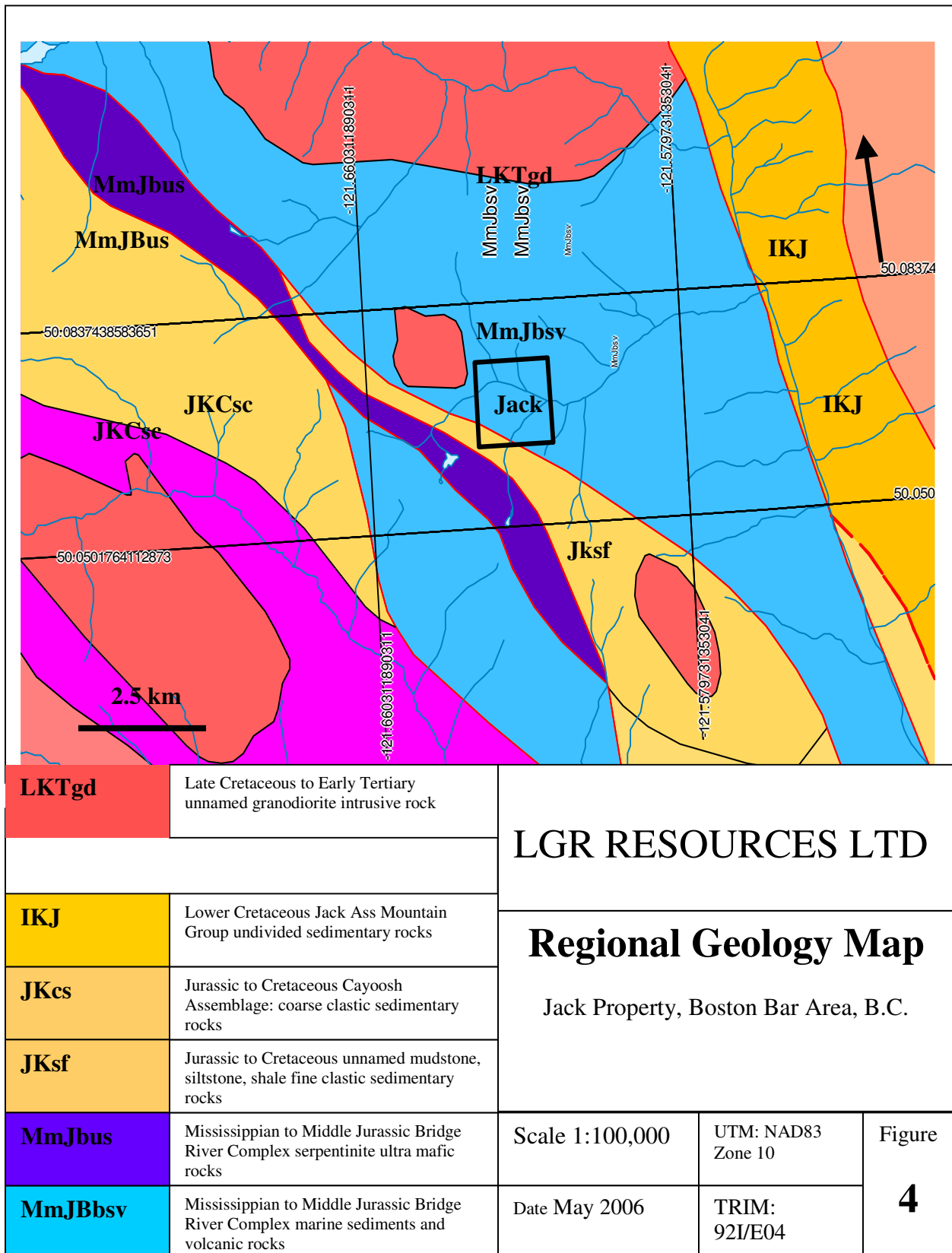
The regional geological setting is described by others as being a belt of ophiolitic rocks phyllite schist and foliated greenstone of the Permian to lower Cretaceous Bridge River Complex and phyllite schist and local conglomerate of the upper Jurassic to lower Cretaceous Relay Mountain Group. Pods of serpentinized ultramafics of the Bridge River Complex occur in fault and normal contact with both units. All units are intruded by stocks of late Cretaceous monzonite and granodiorite. The Bridge River Complex and Relay Mountain groups are separated along the ridge by an intervening fault-bounded mass of serpentinite striking northwest for 5.9km generally following the crest of the ridge and varying up to 900 metres in width (Monger, 1980-82). The ultramafic rock is dark green to black and weathers buff to reddish brown. The serpentinite consists of fine-grained, massive serpentine with minor carbonate and 5 per cent magnetite (see Figure 4).

From observations made during the site visit the bedrock consists of phyllitic rocks of the Bridge River Group. The primary alteration minerals are epidote, chlorite and pyrite.

Bedrock in the western portion of the property comprises strongly foliated and jointed phyllites. The phyllites are typically dark gray in colour, fissile, and breaks down to sandy, silty clay. Narrow sweat veins are noted regularly in the logging road cutslopes. Large 3m diameter blocks of quartzite were noted within the clearcut areas however quartzite was not observed in outcrop.

Bedrock within the area is typically covered by a mantle to veneer of glacial till generally less than 2m thick but as thick as 5m. Till comprises sandy silt with trace of gravel. Clasts and some boulders within the till comprise granodiorite suggesting that glacial movement in this area may have been from north to south down the Fraser River valley. A small circular body of granodiorite is mapped as existing 1km north of the property (see Figure 5).

Serpentinite float was noted within two creek channels. Serpentinite is pistachio green and pale green with bands of bronze mica, pyrite and a small black mineral possibly chromite.



## **6.0 DEPOSIT TYPES**

Exploration for several different deposit types have occurred in the area of the Jack Claims which include: industrial minerals such as talc; precious metals such as gold, and base metals such as nickel and chromium. The bedrock geology also suggests that PGEs elements have the potential to be present.

The most important deposit type noted in the area during the short field review is northwest trending quartz veins, variably mineralized with pyrite, arsenopyrite with trace galena and sphalerite. Low sulphidation epithermal and mesothermal gold-silver systems occur within the Bridge River Group rocks. The Bralorne-Pioneer mines the biggest gold producers in the history of the Province are hosted in the Bridge River Group rocks. The Bralorne-Pioneer mines produced 4.1 million ounces gold between 1897-1971 with 7.2 million tonnes of 17.95 g/t gold with the by products silver, zinc and lead.

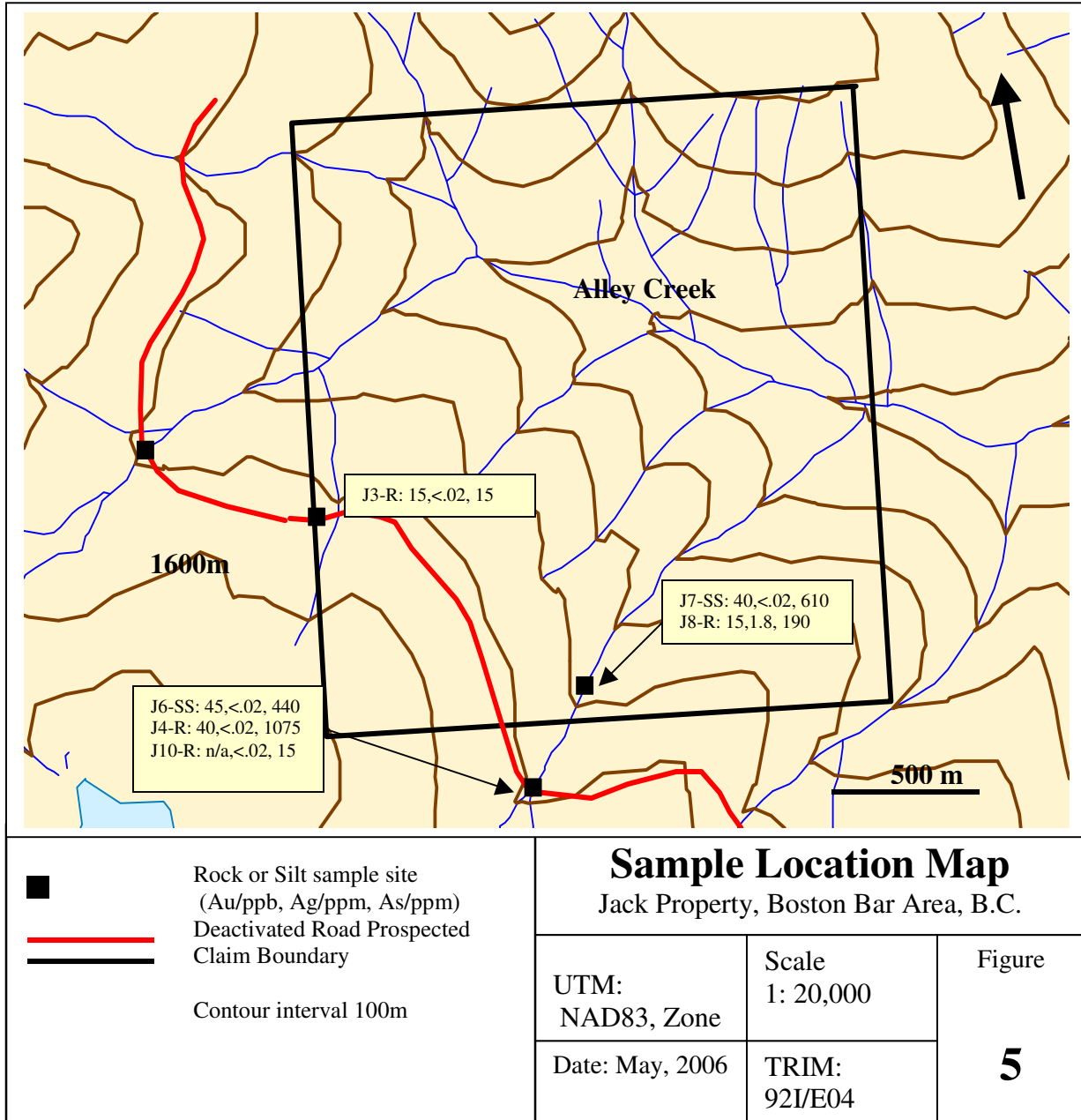
During the government sponsored Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) stream sediment survey a sample was taken from the base of Alley Creek upslope from the Fraser River. This sample was high in arsenic suggesting the potential for epithermal precious metal deposits.

## **7.0 MINERALIZATION**

The property and surrounding area has been explored extensively for talc. Several advanced epithermal gold prospects are located within the immediate vicinity. The Natch showing located 4.5km to the south of the Jack Property has experienced diamond drilling. The Paystreak showing 6 km to the northwest is an advanced gold project.

The primary exploration target on the property is judged to be an epithermal style of mineralization. Narrow sweat veins are noted regularly in the logging road cutslopes throughout the property. These veins are typically massive white and lack textures or sulphide mineralization. These sweat veins are parallel to foliation striking 55° to 100° and dipping 30° to 85° (S-SW) and consist of massive white quartz largely absent of sulphide mineralization. The alteration envelop on these veins is narrow with chlorite and actinolite noted in some exposures. These sweat veins are generally limited in strike length typically less than 15m and usually 10 to 50cm in width.

At two stream crossings a different mode of quartz vein mineralization was noted. In Mad Dog Creek several large angular boulders are noted at the upper road crossing (1500m elevation). The quartz veins in this area show banding and crossing cutting veins with wall rock brecciation. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are noted to be disseminated throughout the vein material and are seen replacing the brecciated clasts. This style of mineralization is considered the best target type given the bedrock geology and anomalous gold in stream sediment samples. No epithermal mineralization of this nature was noted in outcrop on the property.



## 8.0 2005 Exploration

The 2005 exploration fieldwork was initiated on June 22nd and 27th during spring-like conditions. Heavy rain and fog prevented a visual assessment of the area. Access to the property during the 1997 fieldwork by others was via the 4-Barrell mainline 300 Road maintained by JS Jones Lumber Ltd. of Aggasiz, BC. An older forestry/mining road exists to the west of the 4-Barrell mainline. This older road is driveable by 4-wheel drive to the old forest service forest fire lookout past this point the road is only driveable using ATV (Quad). An ATV is required to drive the remaining 6km to access the property (about 1 hour journey).

The author collected three chip sample(s) of quartz vein material. One float sample was also taken of serpentinite material. In addition 2 stream sediment samples were taken. Results of these rock samples for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, zinc, chromium, nickel, palladium and platinum are tabulated below. See Appendix C for rock sample descriptions.

Sample No.	Au (bbp)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)
J3-R	15	<0.2	15	5	8	207	10	n/a	n/a
J4-R	40	<0.2	1075	5	5	235	6	n/a	n/a
J8-R	15	1.8	190	20	39	219	13	n/a	n/a
J10-R	n/a	<0.2	15	10	9	923	1677	<5	<5

Three chip samples (J3-R, J4-R, J8-R) were collected from three different quartz veins exposed in road cuts or creek draws. The veins were typically less than 0.5m wide. Grab sample J10-R comprised rounded float material comprising serpentinite. See Figure 5 for sample site locations.

Results of these stream sediment samples for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, zinc, chromium, nickel, palladium and platinum are tabulated below for the rock samples.

Sample No.	Au (bbp)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)
J6-SS	45	<0.2	440	37	101	66	87	<5	<5
J7-SS	40	<0.2	610	39	90	62	80	<5	<5

The 2005 fieldwork concentrated on one area within the southwest corner of the property where stream sediment sample #25 from the 1997 survey returned 300 ppb gold in a small tributary drainage to Alley Creek south of Mad Dog Creek.

## 9.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The property is located within favorable geological units for hosting several types of mineral deposits. The 1997 stream sediment survey identified anomalous gold in one of the smaller streams within the property. The June 2005 fieldwork confirmed that gold does occur at anomalous levels. Arsenic and gold were found within samples in the area of the property. Nickel and chromium are also found in float of anomalous values. The property has not received enough exploration activities to properly evaluate the mineral potential that may exist.

## 10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the positive results in both the 1997 and 2005 stream sediment surveys it appears that further sampling is warranted to determine the gold source within these small streams. It is suggested that a two-phase exploration program be implemented with the details of the second phase to be determined once the results from the first phase are received. The first phase of exploration could include mapping and prospecting in conjunction with detailed stream sediment sampling in the tributaries of Alley Creek within the property. Reconnaissance soil lines could be conducted on a north-south grid in the areas of the anomalous stream sediment samples. Six,

one-kilometer lines at 200m line spacing and 25m sample spacing would result in about 240 samples and would cover the property.

Some repairs to the existing access road are required prior to commencing fieldwork. Presently the old road is not drivable by pick-up due to excessive windfall, brush growth and cutslope sloughing covering the road. It is suggested that a backhoe/excavator be contracted to repair the road to pick-up standards and widths. This will result in significant timesavings in travel and sample handling. A permit will be required to do the minor excavator work.

The Jack property is an early stage exploration property with a limited amount of exploration work to date. It is located within the same bedrock type that hosts the Bralorne-Pioneer mines which are world class mesothermal precious metal deposits. The best exploration target type of the property is judged to be epithermal precious metal vein type deposits. There are nearby epithermal deposits noted on the BC Government's MinFile documents north and south of the Jack property.

## **11.0 REFERENCES**

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- Dunn, D. St. C. Delaney J. B. (1998) Jack 1,2,3,4 Claim Group Report on Prospecting/Geochemical Sampling Programs
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- Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Government of British Columbia. Mineral Titles Online website (claim maps).
- Monger, JWH. (1980-82) Bedrock Geology of Ashcroft 92I Map Area, Scale 1:250,00 GSC.
- Taylor, K.J (1985) Prospecting Report NATCH 1-2 for Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Assessment Report 13643.

**Appendix A**  
**STATEMENT OF COSTS**



**Appendix A: Statement of Costs**

**Phase 1 Exploration**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Geology	F. Smith 3 days	\$400/day	\$1,200.00
	Mark deKonning 2 days	\$170/day	340.00
Room	Boston Bar	-	\$47.06
Food	Meals	-	\$113.06
Transportation	ATV rentals	70/day	\$210.00
	Truck mileage	(\$0.42/km)	\$562.80
Analysis (ICP)	Rocks: 4	21.30/sample	\$127.90
	Stream 2		
Reporting	Writing and map preparation	Geologist 3 days @ \$400/day	\$1200.00
Copies/printing, etc			40.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$3,500.82</b>

## **Appendix-B: Sample Results and Analytical Methods**

**Appendix-B**

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-593**

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**LGR Resources**  
815 Hornby St.  
**Vancouver, BC**  
V6Z 2E6

8-Jul-05

**Attention: Frank Anderson**

*No. of samples received: 6*  
*Sample Type: Stream Sediment*  
*Submitted by: F. Smith*  
*Project #: Jack*

<b>ET #.</b>	<b>Tag #</b>	<b>Pd (ppb)</b>	<b>Pt (ppb)</b>
1	J1-SS	<5	<5
2	J6-SS	<5	<5
3	J7-SS	<5	<5

**QC DATA:**

**Standard:**  
PG114

370

770

JJ/ga  
XLS/05

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**ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.**

Jutta Jealouse  
B.C. Certified Assayer

**Appendix-B continued**

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-594**

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**LGR Resources**  
815 Hornby St.  
**Vancouver, BC**  
V6Z 2E6

6-Jul-05

**Attention: Frank Anderson**

*No. of samples received:6*  
*Sample Type: Stream Sediment*  
*Submitted by: F. Smith*  
*Project #: Jack*

<b>ET #.</b>	<b>Tag #</b>	<b>Pd (ppb)</b>	<b>Pt (ppb)</b>
6	J10-R	<5	<5

**QC DATA:**

**Repeats:**

6	J10-R	<5	<5
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**Standard:**

PG114	370	770
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JJ/ga/bs  
XLS/05

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**ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.**

Jutta Jealouse  
B.C. Certified Assayer

6-Jul-05

**ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.**

10041 Dallas Drive  
**KAMLOOPS, B.C.**  
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

**ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-593**

**LGR Resources**

815 Hornby St.  
**Vancouver, BC**  
V6Z 2E6

**Attention: Frank Anderson**

*Values in ppm unless otherwise reported*

*No. of samples received:3  
Sample Type: Stream Sediment  
Submitted by: F. Smith*

*Project #: Jack*

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
2	J6-SS	45	<0.2	1.95	440	95	<5	0.31	<1	21	66	37	5.04	<10	1.64	731	<1	<0.01	87	810	14	<5	<20	12	0.09	<10	73	<10	4	101
3	J7-SS	40	<0.2	1.56	610	90	<5	0.27	<1	20	62	39	4.47	<10	1.27	657	<1	<0.01	80	760	12	<5	<20	10	0.07	<10	63	<10	4	90

**QC DATA:**

**Repeat:**

1 J1-SS 10

**Standard:**

GEO  
'05 140 1.5 1.36 70 145 <5 1.37 <1 17 56 87 3.90 <10 0.73 584 <1 0.02 29 650 22 <5 <20 52 0.11 <10 60 <10 10 79

**Appendix-B continued**

**ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.**  
10041 Dallas Drive  
**KAMLOOPS, B.C.**  
V2C 6T4

**ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-594**

**LGR Resources**  
815 Hornby St.  
**Vancouver, BC**  
V6Z 2E6

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**Attention: Frank Anderson**

*No. of samples received: 6*  
*Sample Type: Stream Sediment*  
*Submitted by: F. Smith*

*Project #: Jack*

**Values in ppm unless otherwise reported**

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	J2-R	115	0.2	0.18	>10000	20	<5	2.15	<1	8	122	7	2.25	<10	0.65	601	3	0.07	9	1890	4	<5	<20	125	<0.01	<10	12	<10	12	49
2	J3-R	15	<0.2	0.12	15	10	<5	0.02	<1	2	207	5	0.56	<10	0.05	245	<1	0.03	10	90	6	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	8
3	J4-R	40	<0.2	0.06	1075	<5	<5	0.09	<1	2	235	5	0.55	<10	0.06	89	<1	<0.01	6	40	<2	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	5
4	J8-R	15	1.8	0.24	190	30	10	0.09	<1	5	219	20	1.53	<10	0.15	155	4	0.04	13	150	42	<5	<20	2	0.02	<10	27	<10	<1	39
6	J10-R		<0.2	0.09	15	15	5	<0.01	<1	77	923	10	5.75	<10	6.22	245	<1	<0.01	1677	<10	<2	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	24	<10	<1	9

**QC DATA:**

**Repeat:**

1	J2-R	115	<0.2	0.18	>10000	20	<5	2.12	<1	8	122	6	2.21	<10	0.66	582	3	0.07	11	1880	4	<5	<20	124	<0.01	<10	12	<10	12	46
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**Resplit**

1	J2-R	100	<0.2	0.17	>10000	15	<5	1.99	<1	7	122	6	1.97	<10	0.61	563	3	0.07	7	2040	4	<5	<20	116	<0.01	<10	10	<10	14	39
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**Standard:**

GEO '05		135	1.5	1.36	65	145	<5	1.32	<1	20	55	88	3.74	<10	0.72	569	<1	0.02	28	610	22	<5	<20	54	0.11	<10	69	<10	9	72
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JJ/ga/bs  
df/58 XLS  
4 /05

Jutta  
Jealouse  
B.C. Certified  
Assayer

**Note: sample J-2 turned out to be located off the Jack Claim**

**Appendix C**  
**Rock Sample Descriptions**

### Appendix C: Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample #	UTM N	UTM E	Claim	Type	Length	Host Rock	Color	text1	text2	attn1	occur	min%	attit. type	Meas.
J3-R	5547087	597766	Out	chip	0.2m	Phyllite	white	massive	open space filling	hematite/chlorite	selective	0%	vein	108/85SW
J4-R	5546334	598351	Jack	chip	0.4m	Phyllite	white	massive	n/a	hematite/chlorite	selective	0%	vein	055/30S
J6-SS	5546334	598351	Jack	Stream Sed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
J7-SS	5546600	598508	Jack	Stream Sed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
J8-R	5546600	598508	Jack	chip	0.2	Phyllite	white	massive	n/a	hematite/chlorite	selective	0%	vein	nc
J10-R	5546334	598351	Jack	float	n/a	Serpentinite	pale/ dark green	banding	n/a	pyrite	selective	tr	n/a	n/a

**Sample # Comments**

J3-R Mica alteration and clays, hematite noted. No pyrite

J4-R The vein is traceable along strike for 20m and then hidden underneath overburden to east and west

J6-SS Sample location is 10m upslope from road. The stream is 3m wide, 0.2m deep and has a sandy gravel bedload. No moss noted.

J7-SS The stream is 5m wide, 0.3m deep and steep 35%. No moss. Bedload is gravelly boulders with some sand.

J8-R Narrow vein located 15m upslope of stream sediment sample J6-SS

J10-R Serpentinite with pyrite and a black mineral, chromite?



## **Appendix D**

### **Authors Statements of Qualifications**

## Appendix D: Statement of Qualifications

### CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Freeman R Smith, P.Geo. am a Professional Geoscientist residing at 2090 12<sup>th</sup> Street SW, in the City of Salmon Arm in the Province of British Columbia, and do hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate (1991) of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
3. I have practiced as an exploration geologist and engineering geology for 15 years in Canada and Mexico.
4. To the best of the qualified person's knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
5. I do not hold any direct interest in the Jack property or LRG Resources Ltd.
6. I conducted geological fieldwork on the Jack Claim in the Boston Bar Area of southern British Columbia during the period June 22<sup>nd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>, 2005.
7. I am the author responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report titled "Report on Geology and Geochemistry on the Jack Property (Tenure 506788) UTM: 598,500 E, 5,547,300 N, Zone 10, New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada for: LGR Resources Ltd. 404-815 Hornby Street Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6Z 2E6, dated May 8, 2006 for property assessment purposes with regulatory authority and public filing of the technical report and to extracts from or a summary of the technical report in the written disclosure being filed.

Dated: May 8th 2006  
Salmon Arm, British Columbia

Signed: "Freeman Smith"  
F.R. Smith, P. Geo.  
Consulting Geologist