

Assessment Report on the Consolation Placer Property
Mine No. 0101600, Permit No. P-1-646
45 Km Northeast of Atlin, BC

NTS Location using NAD 83 Base on 1:20,000 Scale TRIM Maps
104 N 084

Centered on 133 degrees 19' W, 59 degrees 48' N

And UTM Coordinates using NAD 83
594772E
6633466N

Placer Claims
518789 Con Placer
518791 Con South Placer
539464 Consolation Bonanza

Atlin Mining Division

Claim Owner D. J. Javorsky

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1102 – 475 Howe Street
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July , 2007

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INTRODUCTION

Prospector David Javorsky optioned the placer and lode claims to Jet Gold Corp. Ltd., who commissioned Burton Consulting Inc. to explore the claims. The claims had an initial exploration program done in 2005 and a full scale trenching exploration program done in 2006. This report covers that exploration which was planned to dig to the bedrock gutter channel next to the old placer buildings and shafts from the 1930's work.

PROPERTY DEFINITION

The Consolation Creek Placer Property is at the north end of the Atlin, B. C. placer district. History of the camp as outlined in GSC Memoir 307 states that gold was probably discovered in 1896 and when the 1898 news of the Klondyke became public, Miller and McLaren went to the area and staked the previously known gold on Pine Creek. Pine Creek has been the major producer in this camp followed by Spruce Creek and a few other mainly tributary creeks.

The camp originally was hand worked by as many as 5,000 miners, but soon was reduced greatly in numbers when easily worked areas were finished. Then mechanical operations were applied such as dredging, hydraulic monitoring and later mining with heavy equipment such as bulldozers and even more recently excavators.

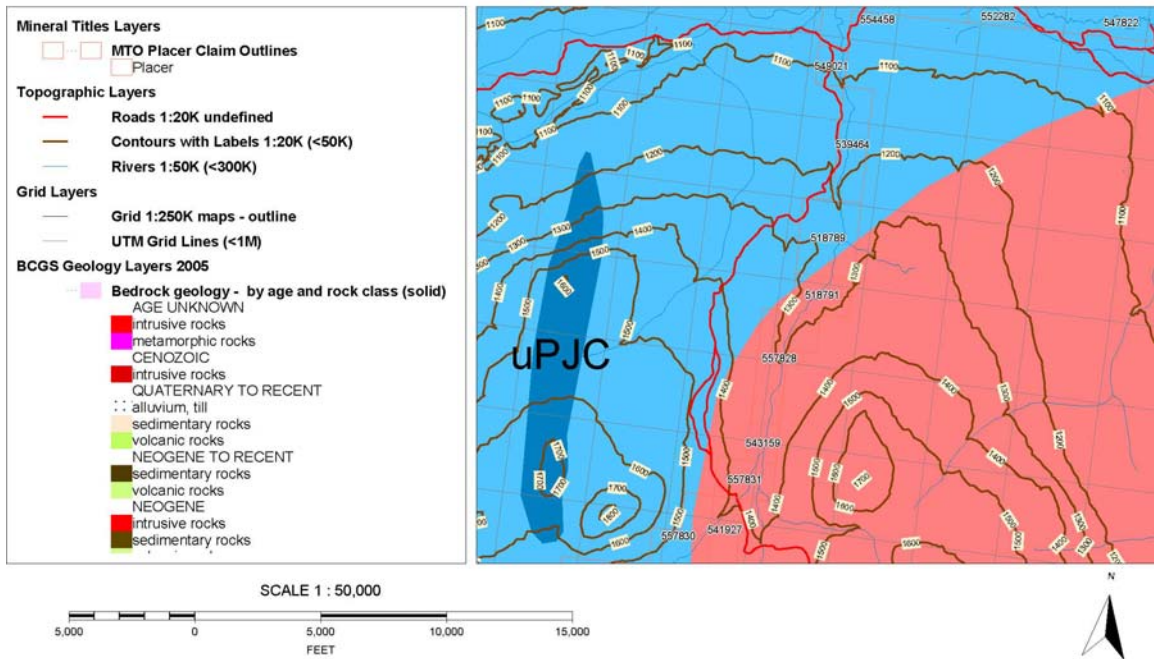
A northeast southwest zone about plus 30 miles (50 Km) long, from four to twelve miles (6 to 20 Km) wide covers most of the productive placer drainages. The Consolation Creek placer is near the north end of this productive zone.

This camp has been noted for the complexity of the gold bearing gravels and the sequence of glacial tills and associated fluvial materials. Most workers conclude that the most productive gravels are Late or post Tertiary and pre glacial in origin. There is also considerable evidence that at least a significant portion of the better grade placer gravels have been reworked. Commonly the "Yellow" lower gravels are considered to be older and better in grade. The yellow gravels underly the normal grey gravels. Most of the gravels with at least some gold are themselves covered in part by later glacial tills and fluvial glacial material. The productive drainages coincide with Pennsylvanian and Permian core of "Atlin Intrusions" surrounded by the "Cache Creek Group". All the placer streams drain this group of rocks.

The Atlin Intrusions consist of peridotite, meta diorite, meta gabbro; (unit 9a) serpentinite; (unit 9b) carbonatized serpentinite; and (unit 9c) talc bearing ultrabasic rocks.

The Cache Creek Group consists of three sections: (1) the sediments (unit 6), (2) the volcanics (unit 7), (3) the limestone (unit 8). These units 6, 7 and 8 generally appear to envelope unit 9. Both are usually considered to be the somewhat enigmatic source of the gold.

Consolation Creek Geology



<http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/maps/minpot/bcgs.MWF>

Thursday, August 02, 2007 3:21 PM

Geology Legend

Bounding Box: North: 59.861 South: 59.791 West: -133.391 East: -133.230
NTS Mapsheet: 104N

Late Cretaceous

Surprise Lake Plutonic Suite

LKSL granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks

Middle Jurassic

Three Sisters Plutonic Suite

MJTSto tonalite intrusive rocks

Upper Permian to Jurassic

Cache Creek Complex

uPJC mudstone/laminite fine clastic sedimentary rocks

Mississippian to Triassic

MTrCKech **Kedahda Formation:** chert, siliceous argillite, siliciclastic rocks

British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Geological Survey Branch

Some pay gravels are covered by the more recent basalt lava flows.

Recent news releases by Prize Mining Corp. have reported bonanza type gold grades in “Listwanite” hosted rocks in Pine Creek in the Rock of Ages zone and the Yellowjacket zone. There have been small spectacular gold bedrock values in this area reported since 1930.

Many gold deposits along the North American Cordillera are hosted in Permian or equivalent rocks similar to the suite in the Atlin camp. Thus it seems logical to assume that they are the source of the gold placers developed where accumulation factors were present.

Consolation Creek has a “boulder pavement” which the creek drains through. The boulders are from Unit 13a, the Cretaceous age alaskite found in outcrop farther upstream on the northeast upper slope of Mt. Barham.. It is this pavement that made hand mining difficult as the intrusive boulders can be a couple of metres across. In the 1930’s Mr. J.C. Walters did the most impressive hand work on the creek. He built a cabin in the creek valley and plus a water powered sawmill about a half mile downstream from the cabin and sank two vertical shafts just upstream from the cabin. The shaft sinking, water pumping and sluicing were all powered by an ingenious hand built water wheel.

His first test shaft had been abandoned and the shaft in the Shaft House was his production shaft. The author believes he hit bedrock in his test shaft, then ran down the bedrock slope to the gutter. He then built his shaft house which he deepened to the real gutter for his production.

Sluiced material lifted from presumably the gutter floor of the creek bed contained mostly the Permian rocks. It was locally assumed that he mined along the high grade “gutter” portion of Consolation Creek, and as he stayed there for many years that he produced enough gold to live on, or as rumored, a lot of coarse gold.

Several Permian age rock outcrops close to the creek and along the valley confirmed that a large part of the valley and headwater area is underlain by the host rock for the lode and also placer deposits.

There were enough of the favourable factors present, plus the fact that gold has been produced from Consolation Creek to test the creek bed for an economic placer deposit with an excavator trench pitting program in 2006.

BC Minister of Mines Annual reports and Geological Survey of Canada reports cover the earlier years of this camp. The 1953 report by J. M. Black for the BC Ministry of Mines is an excellent report. This was followed by the GSC Memoir 307 by J. D. Aitken in 1959. In 1976 Peter and Wendy Proudfoot reported on the stratigraphy of the Atlin placers for the BC Ministry of Mines. These three papers proved to be an invaluable starting point in the study of the Consolation Creek placer.

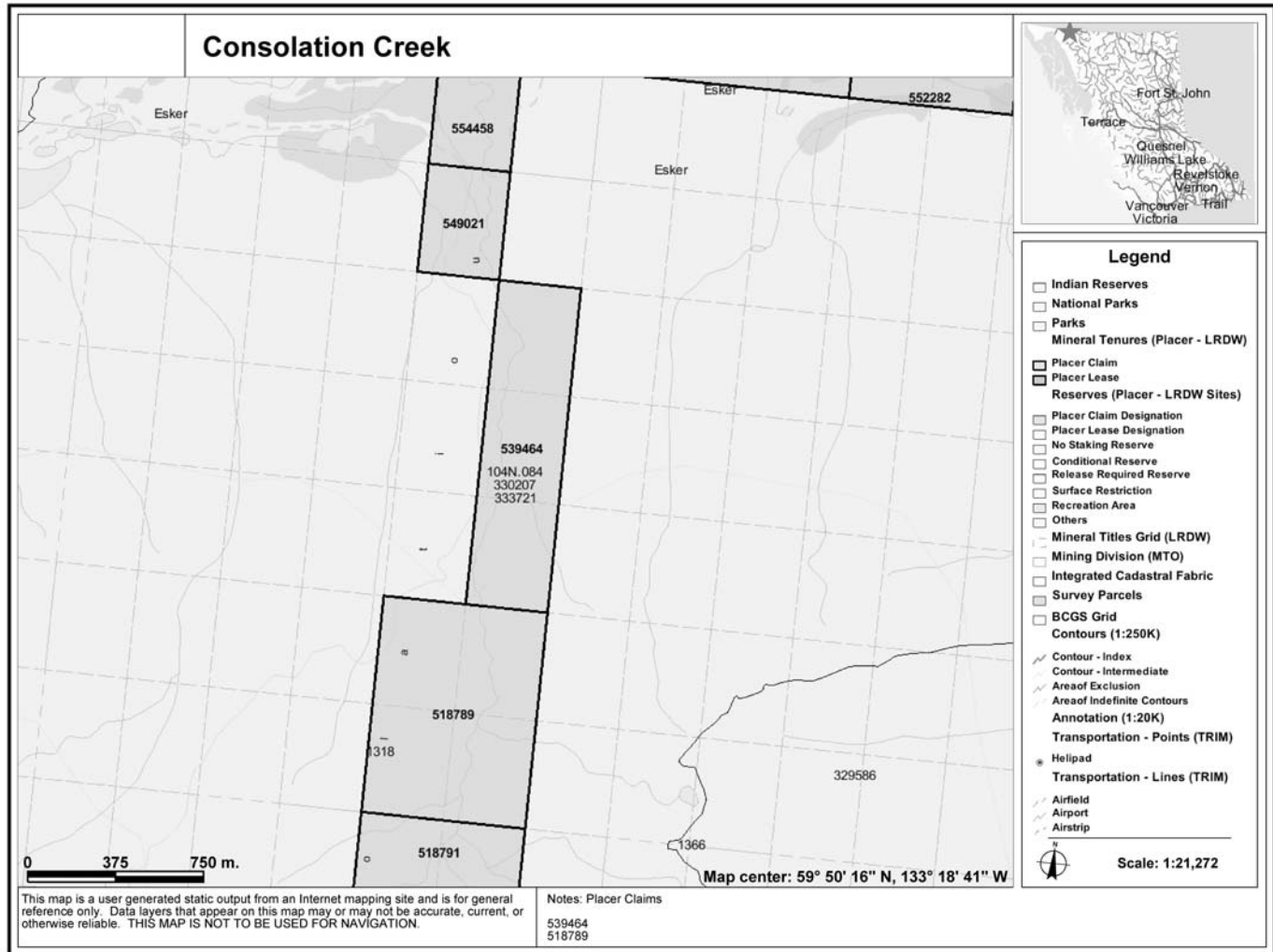
ACCESS

The claims are about 45 Km northeast from the town of Atlin, in northwestern B.C. During the heyday of production Atlin was connected to the system of interconnected lake steamers with the Yukon and White Pass Railway to the ocean at Skagway Alaska. Since World War II and the building of the Alcan Highway the town has been connected to the continental highway system. The road from Atlin goes north to Jakes Corner and one can travel northwest to Whitehorse, or east to the “outside”. Atlin is about 4 hours

drive from Whitehorse which has jet air travel, or three days from Vancouver or Edmonton by vehicle.

From Atlin take Highway 7 north for 8 Km to cross Fourth of July Creek and continue to Km 10 at the turn off to the right or east. This turn off is signed to Ruffner Mines and to McDonald Lake. Continue for about 30 Km past the divide between Fourth of July Creek and Consolation Creek, and leave the Gladys lake road to start up the Consolation Creek road turn off to the south (UTM on NAD 83 at 594100E and 6635957N or alternate reading of 593240 E, 6635900 N). Note that the main road continues east towards Gladys and Surprise Lakes. Go south on the Consolation Upper Creek road about 2.5 Km to (594335E, 6633820N, UTM on NAD 83) where during the 2006 exploration work there was constructed a side road or trail leading about a half a Km southeasterly to the old placer workings of Mr. Walker. Note that the road continues south for another 4.5 Km to the confluence of the upper streamlets that become the main Consolation Creek. At this upper point there some old placer exploration pits and an old camp and a trail that lead to the old Crown grant mineral claims L70 and L71.

For production it would be better to complete the partially built road that starts east of Consolation Creek at 31.5 km from Highway 7. This road is roughed out for about 1.5 km. It could be completed with a side cut into the bank on the east side of the stream following for a little over another 1Km the course of the horse trail made by Mr. Walker to his workings.



CLAIMS

Con Placer tenure # 518789
Con South Placer tenure # 518791
Consolation Bonanza tenure # 539464

CLAIMS ON WHICH WORK WAS DONE

Con Placer tenure # 518789
Con South Placer tenure # 518791
Consolation Bonanza tenure # 539464

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

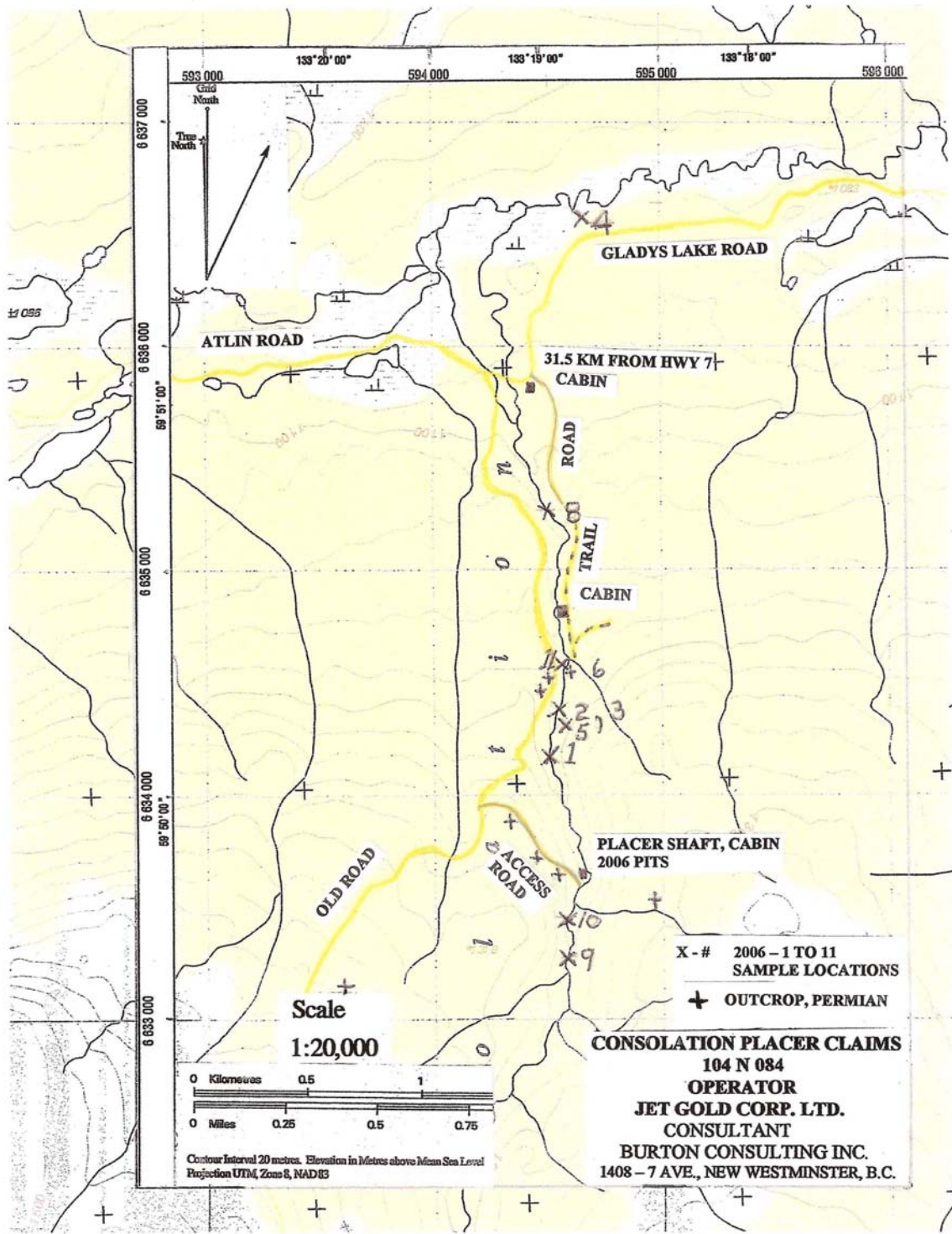
Work on the claims extended from August 10 to September 1, 2006 by a crew of seven.

A Samsung 280 Excavator was rented from Whitehorse, operated by our operator for the tests. The crew consisted of Consultant Alex Burton, P. Eng., P. Geo., Consulting geologist. Mr. Burton teaches a placer mining course at B. C. Institute of Technology in association with the AME (Association for Mining Exploration of BC). Other crew members were a field assistant, a prospector with two helpers to run the Goldfields placer recovery test machine, and the excavator operator.

Excavator pits were dug at selected sites around Mr. Walkers old shafts. A road trail was cleared for access of the excavator, the vehicles, and the Goldfields test plant. Outcrop along the road trail was exposed by the excavator. The bedding in the Permian sediments was 310/40 N. The beds were siliceous argillites and hornfels which graded down section into more thin bedded blk argillites. No mineralization was seen. Gabbro/basalt dykes 1 and 3 m thick cut the sediments at 065/70 S. After reclamation the exposed surface was seeded with a mixture sold by "The Feed Store" in Whitehorse. The mixture was "Foster's Seed and Feed" consisting of 60% Meadow Brome, 20% Crested Wheatgrass, and 20% Timothy.

The placer workings were done in the 1920's and 1930's to mine the gutter gravels by Mr. Walker. The first working consisted of an older abandoned vertical shaft dug into the valley floor gravels at 1220 metres elevation. It appears that this location was convenient to find the location of the gutter of the creek bedrock.

His production shaft site was closer to the west side of the creek floor where he erected a large log and sawn plank building. Within this building he erected a flume to carry the creek water from an upstream ditch flume to a twelve foot overshot water wheel. The water wheel powered two reciprocal pumps each on long vertical poles connected to a walking beam reaching down the side of the shaft being dug from inside the building.



To hoist the gravel from the shaft he had a pulley on the side of the water wheel that acted as a winch to pull up a skip bucket made of steel that would hold about a half a cubic yard. The skip bucket had side spurs which rotated the skip near its upper travel to tip the skip contents into the upper portion of the sluice box. When he had accumulated enough gravel he operated a shunt panel to divert the ditch water from going to the water wheel to the sluice box. A diverter upstream on the ditch canal allowed him to keep water from entering the flume when he was not operating any of the equipment.

He built a cabin just downstream from the shaft building. About a quarter mile downstream he built a water powered sawmill to produce the lumber he needed.(utm nad 83 is 593576 E, 6634883 N, an alternate reading under tree canopy is 594525 E, 6634945 N). A two room cabin located on the east bank of Consolation Creek is down stream from placer workings (594484 E, 6635435 N) referred to in old reports(Minister of Mines, BC Annual reports for 1932, page A 73) that have an underground working in the bank but are not part of the Main shaft house operation.

Apparently he was able to provide a nice life for his family. He died alone at his cabin sometime before 1935.

An operation of such sophistication showed a high quality of engineering and it is unlikely that such a great deal of effort would have been continued for so long without reward. The washed gravels below his sluice box consisted of Permian rocks with little of the younger intrusives. It appears that the large intrusive boulders form a pavement overlying the Permian rock pay gravel and sediments.

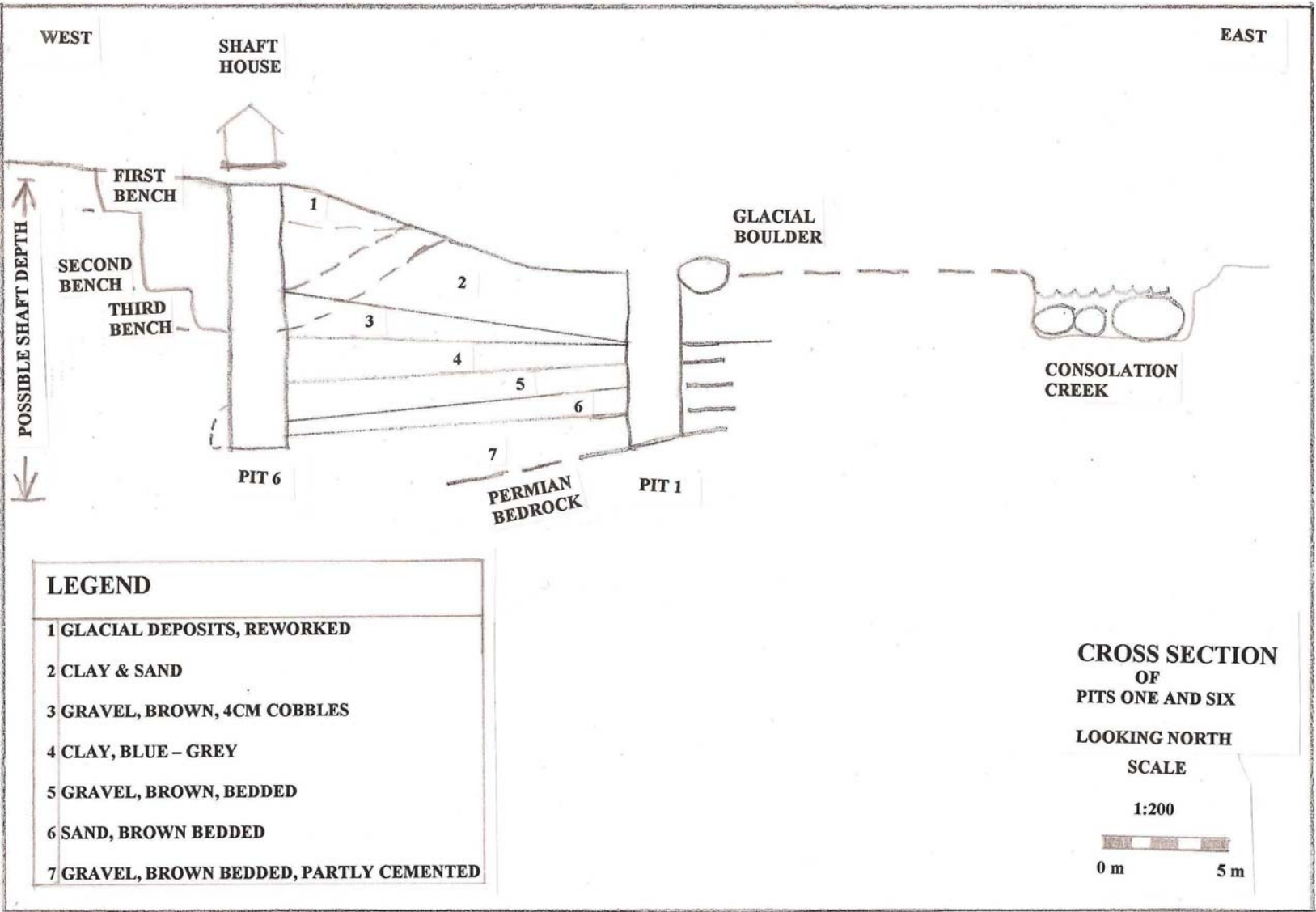
Consolation Creek which flows north has a headwaters (Upper Section), intermediate headwaters (Rounded Valley Section) , main section (Main Flat Valley Section) the section investigated, narrow lower section (Narrow Section), and fan base section (Fan Section) at the end of its north direction where it turns to flow east in a major valley. For a full description of the geomorphology of the valley see the 2005 assessment report.

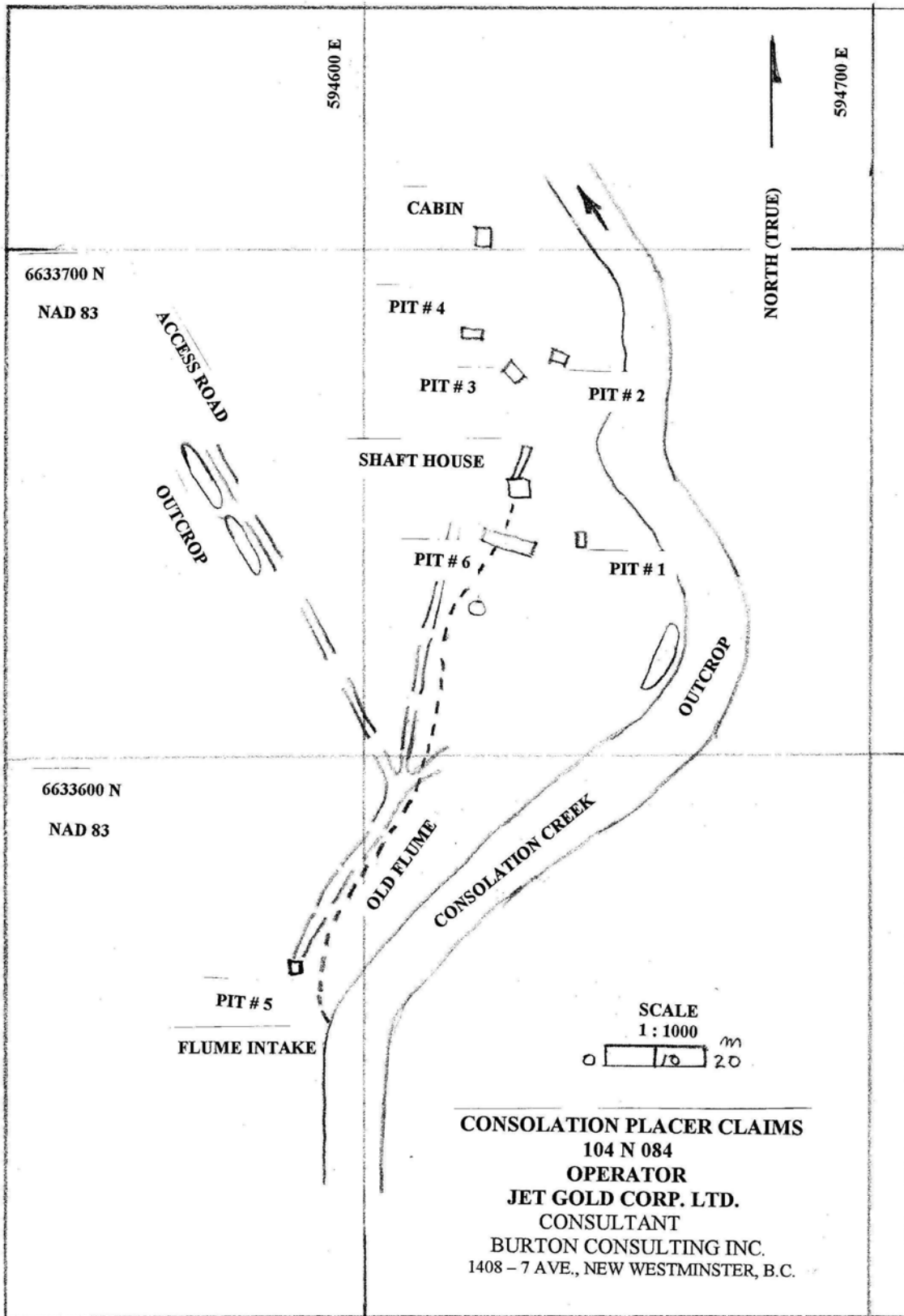
The 2006 pitting was restricted to the Main section of the creek adjacent to the shaft house. In addition rock outcrops in the Consolation Creek valley, mainly downstream from the Shaft House were sampled and assayed. They are listed in the “Rock Samples” section with location by GPS in UTM coordinates taken in the field. Three stream silt samples were taken and are discussed in the “Stream Silt Samples” section. A single large volume stream suction sample was taken downstream from the Shaft House in the rock canyon and is described in the “Stream Suction Sample” section. The Goldfields Plant results are described in the “Testing of Pit Gravels” section.

TESTING OF PIT GRAVELS

A one cubic meter by volume of the lowest gravels obtained in a pit was used for testing. A Goldfields placer testing plant manufactured by Goldfields Equipment of Salt Lake City, Utah was used to produce a concentrate that was finally hand panned. This Goldfields equipment could be adjusted for diamond concentration or heavy mineral recovery. The whole apparatus is operated by the force of water delivered from a 2 inch

water pump. There is both a shaking wash screen and grizzly that delivers the chosen size fraction to a pair of jigs which produce the final concentrate that is hand panned.





PITTING RESULTS

Note that all elevations are related to the main shaft collar in the shaft house as zero elevation. Average of all the GPS readings for the shaft house is 594630E, and 6633653N using NAD 83 in UTM coordinates. Pit samples run through the Goldfields plant are reported in ALS Chemex Certificate of Analysis VA06117572.

To understand the various techniques and results of the processes the concentrates went through please refer to the ALS Chemex brochure in the Appendix of this report. The values shown in Certificate of Analysis # VA06117572 should be read in conjunction with the brochure.

Basically the results show that there is elevated gold values in Pit # 1 in gravel lying on the bedrock. There is considerably higher gold content in the lowest gravels tested in Pit # 6 which is at a greater depth and further over to be more centered along the gutter of the bedrock in the creek floor.

The testing was unable to reach the bedrock depth of the channel in the bedrock so could not test what should be the highest values in that portion of the stream.

Pit #1

Location 594,643 E
 6,633,644 N
 Elevation (-)1 m (Note about 1 m below main shaft collar)

The #1 pit log was:

Feet	Metres	Description
0 to 0	0 to 0	Glacial Boulders
0 to 9' 11"	0 to 3m	Brown Soil
9' 11" to 11' 9"	3 to 3.6m	Blue clay
11' 9' to 16'	3.6 to 4.9m	Bedded brown gravel
16' to 18'	4.9 to 5.5m	Bedded brown sand
18' to 22'	5.5 to 6.7m	Brown gravel, well cemented
22'	6.7m	Bedrock, Permian sediments.

Floor sloping west at 20 degrees.
Seepage water on bedrock and ½ m up.
One cubic meter of the lower brown

gravel was tested in the Goldfields machine and the panned concentrate ran the highest of any sample as would be expected for a sample of gravel lying directly on bedrock.

Pit #2

Location 594,640 E
 6,633,680 N
 Elevation is (-) 3.75m from main shaft collar

0 to 1m	Placer gravel tails
1 to 2.1m	Loose boulder gravel
2.1 to 3.4m	Bedded gravel, alternate 10 to 20 cm layers of sandy and silty gravel
3.4 to 6.1m	Bedded gravel, same as 2.1 to 3.4. Water level is at 3.4m
	No bedrock found

PIT #3

Location
590630 E
6633676 N
Elevation is 3.5m below main shaft collar.

0 to 1m	Surface of glacial boulders in soil
1 to 2.4m	Gravel with boulders
2.4 to 2.75m	Clay
2.75 to 5.6m	Gravel, rounded, note water at 4m depth. No bedrock reached as water caused walls to sluff. No apparent change in character of gravel between above and below water level.

PIT #4

Location
590022 E
6633085 N
Elevation is (-) 2.5m lower than main shaft collar

0 to 1.5m	Boulder till
1.5 to 4.9m	Clay till
4.9 to 6.7m	Clay, bottom of pit has a few cm of water. No bedrock reached

PIT #5

Location

594585 E

6633560 N

Elevation is 3m higher than main shaft collar.

0 to 1m Boulder till

1 to 3m Gravel, loose

Note: Pit stopped before maximum depth and remaining time spent on Pit #6.

PIT #6

Location

594625 E

6633643 N

Elevation at main shaft collar considered 0m.

Topographic elevation of main shaft house is 1230m.

Ground surface at pit 6 was 2.7m above the shaft collar elevation

0 to 1.5m First bench, in Boulder till

1.5 to 3m Second bench, in glacial till

3 to 4.75m Third bench, mixed till and gravel

4.75 to 6.7m Main pit, Clay, same as clay in Pit 1.

6.7 to 7.2m Brown gravel

7.2 to 7.7m Sand, same as sand in pit 1

7.7 to 8.1m Brown gravel, same as brown gravel just above bedrock in Pit 1

8.1 Water level

8.1 to 10.6m Brown gravel below water level to maximum reach of excavator bucket.
No bedrock.

Best estimate is that the bedrock gutter at Pit 6 would be a good 3m deeper than the lowest dug part of Pit 6.

Pit 6 was benched down in a series of benches going down 1.5m, then to 3m lower, then to 4.75m lower and dug wide so that there would be a place for the spoil from the deeper digging of the pit. From the lowest bench a final deep pit was dug going down another 5.8m for a final depth of 10.6metres. The excavator could not dig any deeper as there was nowhere to place the spoil that the bucket could reach and the excavator could not dig a lower platform. The pit did not reach bedrock floor.

The first pit dug with the excavator was directly over the first and abandoned test shaft dug by Mr. Walker. It was located less than 10m from the SE corner of his Shaft House and was partially sluffed in before our excavator pitting.

We followed his shaft timbers down to bedrock at 7 metres depth where we could see a slope drift on the bedrock running westerly down the bedrock to the west. The bedrock

was smooth with an estimated 15 to 20 degree slope to the west. A horizontal timbered chamber on the bedrock floor went west presumably went far enough in this slope drift to find the gutter of the bedrock. The pit (shaft) walls and timbers were too unstable to allow physical examination at the bottom by any of our crew so the pit was examined only from the top. Judging from the position of his Main Shaft the gutter was found 17 metres west of his test shaft

Mr. Walker's main shaft was flooded and may have detritus dropped down it over the years and the timbers were loose so no attempt was made to pump it dry. A weighted line was dropped to plumb the depth to 9.3m from the shaft collar. It is likely the shaft is actually deeper than that depth as the plumb line touched a horizontal set timber at the 9.3 m depth. The water depth in the shaft was 4.25m below the shaft collar which was about 1m above the depth of water in pit 6. If left longer pit 6 and the shaft would probably have come to balance at the same elevation.

STREAM SUCTION SAMPLE

Con Cr 2006 – 11

594540 E

6634581 N (better quality reading)

Sample was taken in rock canyon in high velocity stream sediments at maximum depth with nozzle on suction dredge. Assay of Minus 80 mesh fraction of sluice box concentrate is 478.42 ppm Au. See Certificate of Analysis VA06117571 in appendix.

STREAM SILT SAMPLES

Note that the upper layer of rocks and gravels on the surface portion of Consolation Creek consist primarily of the geologically younger Alaskite Intrusive rocks that were spalled off by the later alpine glaciation and overly and are different than the normal stream sediments. See Certificate of Analysis VA06117570 in appendix.

Con Cr 2006 – 8

594500 E

6635275 N

Assay result 0.29 ppm Au.

Con Cr 2006 – 9

594566 E

6633266 N

Assay result 0.02 ppm Au.

Con Cr 2006 – 10

594579 E

6633474 N

Assay result 0.02 ppm Au.

ROCK SAMPLES

Six bedrock samples were collected and assayed for gold. See Certificate of Analysis VA06117529 in appendix.

Sample CON CR 2006-1

0594508 E

6634127 N

This was a piece of float found in the stream bed that appeared to have some fine grained possible sphalerite in the Permian sedimentary rock. Gold value ran 0.01 ppm Au.

Sample CON CR2006-2

Near 594538 E

6634374 N

Black dyke cutting Permian sediments, contains hornblende crystals and rounded white feldspar phenocrysts. Boxwork is hornblende weathering out. Assay <0.01 ppm Au.

Sample CON CR 2006-3

594538 E

6634374 N

Permian cherty sediments, rusty weathering. Assay <0.01 ppm Au.

Sample CON CR 2006-4

594653 E

663655 N

Permian sedimentary rock, minor pyrite, minor secondary quartz veining
Assay <0.01 ppm Au.

Sample CON CR 2006-5

594545 E

6634424 N

Cherty Permian sediments, rusty. Assay <0.01 ppm Au.

Sample CON CR 2006-6

594565 E

6634560 N

Shaley chert plus white hornfels beds at bottom rock canyon
Assay 0.02 ppm Au.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Only test pit 1 reached bedrock.

Test pit 1 was not on the gutter of the bedrock channel but did reach bedrock. The one cubic meter that was put through the Goldfields test plant was the single highest value obtained from any of the excavator pits. It does reinforce the concept that the higher gold values are commonly found closest to the bedrock, and in the greatest amount in the bedrock gutter of a stream bed.

Test pit 6 is believed to be directly above the bedrock gutter channel but was over three meters short of reaching the bedrock. Thus the basal part of the channel which would carry the most placer gold was not tested.

None of the other pits reached the bedrock.

All of the pits showed a sequence of surficial/glacial material on the upper layer. Then a clay layer overlying a brown sandy gravel which had a few sand beds within it. This

brown gravel was lying on the bedrock in Pit 1. The brown gravel could be interpreted as an upper brown gravel bed lying on a thin brown sand bed which in turn lays on a basal lower brown gravel on top of the bedrock.

The valley floor is relatively flat in longitudinal gradient and appears relatively uniform in cross section. Depth of low grade surficial materials above any pay gravels can be expected to be in the order of 6 to 7 metres. The basal gravels can be expected to be in the range of 3 metres with the best grades in the lower portions over and in the gutter channel. The valley floor is up to 100 metres wide and the gutter channel can be expected to be a meandering 20 metres wide. The bedrock channel has meandered as evidenced by stream bed outcrops above and below the test site so it can be expected that there will be secondary stream channels that may have gold bearing gravel in them also.

The test site is in the down stream portion of the flat section in the stream drainage profile. This may mean that most of the gold, and certainly most of the coarser gold particles will have dropped out to the bedrock floor much further upstream. Probably most of the gold at the test site will be somewhat finer than at the start of the flat stream section.

The finer gold recovered in the tests and found in cracks in the old sluice box may reinforce this concept or it may only mean that the coarse gold was removed around the test site by Mr. Walker. Certainly the rocks found in the tailings pile from Mr. Walker's placer shaft operation are all from the Permian host rocks.

Further work could be a test production pit at the test site or a test pit near the head of the flat section of Consolation Creek. With an unanticipated over 10 metres to bedrock gutter depth it may be more prudent to do some drill testing of the bedrock profile and gold grades before attempting another excavator trenching program.

The narrow width of the valley floor makes the usefulness of seismic or radar surveys problematic.

Non the less Consolation Creek is the last untested stream in the Atlin camp that is along the major trend line and within the favourable host rock type for gold deposits. The minor trenching in the upper portion of Consolation creek by other workers did not get below the glacial materials so did not test any fluvial sediments or gravels.

A large volume suction dredge stream silt sample was collected from the active stream bed in the high velocity sediments. This is a proprietary system developed by the author. It has been used from California to Alaska and has always shown an anomaly downstream from a known gold deposit. It has shown anomalies in streams that when prospected, a gold deposit has been discovered. The sample in Consolation Creek was a concentrate taken from approximately one cubic meter of stream sediment collected with a 1 ½ inch suction nozzle and then run over a small sluice box. The value of 478.42 ppm Au for the minus 80 mesh portion of the sample concentrate is a high value that represents an upstream gold lode source. Historically over 20 years of testing stream values are normally in the 30 to 50 ppb Au for stream drainages that have rocks that are not permissive for gold deposits. Streams with rocks permissive for gold deposits but

without gold deposits range from 40 to 100 ppb Au. Anomalies in a stream start at their lower end about 300 ppb Au and quickly build to over 10,000 ppb gold. Values can go over 100,000 ppb Au.

COST STATEMENT

The statements in the appendix are a copy of the two invoices for the 2006 work done on the Consolation Creek placer claims. They were paid by the client, Jet Gold Corp. Ltd. The dates are listed in the invoices.

Burton Consulting Inc. used the following personnel on the job:

Alex Burton, P. Eng., Geologist
Cathy Burton, Field Assisstant
David Javorsky, Prospector, Placer Miner.
A. R. Long, excavater operator, AR Long Enterprises
Carey Hay, field assistant.
Mr. Jim , field assistant.

Note that Mr Carey Hay and Mr. Jim were helping while being trained in the placer testing business. Their expenses were covered, but they were not paid wages.

Field expenses and wages plus fees	\$ 61,165.65
Analyses	<u>552.08</u>
Total	\$ 61,717.73

Of the above total expenses on the project physical and technical assessment only the amount of \$ 4380.38 was filed on the three placer claims bringing their “good to” date to August 6, 2010. Submission fees of \$876.88 were also paid.

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

The author, Alex Burton, P. Eng., P. Geo., is a Consulting Geologist and President of Burton Consulting Inc.

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Geology 1954, and am registered as a Professional Engineer and Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers of BC, #6262.

I am a founding Member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists (now called Association of Applied Geochemists.) I am a life member of the CIMM and of AGID.

I annually teach the Placer Mining Course given at BC Institute of Technology jointly by BCIT and the AME, and have done so for over 15 years.
I have examined more than 300 placer properties during my career.

I supervised and took part in the exploration work on the Consolation Placer Property in 2006 on a daily basis.

I have over fifty years of mining exploration experience.



Alex Burton, P. Eng., P. Geo
Consulting Geologist

July, 2007

Email: aburton@shaw.ca

Tel/Fax: (604)525-8403

File: con plcr asmrpt2006.doc

APPENDIX

Fire Assay Procedure – Au-SCR21
**Precious Metals Analysis – Screen Metallica Gold, Double
Minus**

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay
Fusion (FA-FUS05)
Analytical Method: Gravimetric

The sample pulp (1000 g) is passed through a 100 µm (Tyler 150 mesh) stainless steel screen. Any material remaining on the screen (+) 100 µm is retained and analyzed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish and reported as the Au (+) fraction. The material passing through the screen (-) 100 µm fraction) is homogenized and two sub-samples are analyzed by fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25 and Au-AA25D). The average of the two AAS results is taken and reported as the Au (-) fraction result. All three values are used in calculating the combined gold content of the plus and minus fractions.

The gold values for both the (+) 100 and (-) 100 micron fractions are reported together with the weight of each fraction as well as the calculated total gold content of the sample.

Calculations:

$$Au^{-} \text{ avg(ppm)} = \frac{Au^{-} (1) + Au^{-} (2)}{2}$$

$$Au \text{ Total(ppm)} = \frac{(Au^{-} \text{ avg(ppm)} \times \text{Wt.Minus(g)}) + (Au^{+} \text{ (ppm)} \times \text{Wt. Plus (g)})}{(\text{Wt.Minus(g)} + \text{Wt.Plus(g)})}$$

Determination Reported	Description	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Au Total (+)(-) Combined (Au Total)	Total gold content of sample as determined by metallics calculation above.	ppm	0.05	100,000
Au (+) Fraction (Au (+) F)	Gold content of plus fraction determined by Au-GRA21.	ppm	0.05	100,000
Au (-) Fraction (Au (-) F)	Gold content of minus fraction. Reported as average of two sub-samples.	ppm	0.05	1000
Au-AA25	Gold content of first minus fraction subsample.	ppm	0.05	1000
Au-AA25D	Gold content of second minus fraction subsample.	ppm	0.05	1000
Au (+) mg (Au (+) m)	Weight of gold in plus fraction.	mg	0.001	1000
WT. (+) Fraction Entire (WT. + Fr)	Weight of plus fraction.	g	0.01	1000
WT. (-) Fraction Entire (WT. – Fr)	Weight of minus fraction.	g	0.1	100,000



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

Phone: 604 984 3221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 9-DEC-2006
Account: CM

CERTIFICATE VA06117529

Project: Consolation

P.O. No.:

This report is for 7 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 20-NOV-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ALEX BURTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/c BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS

To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
ATTN: ALEX BURTON
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

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:

Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory



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2122 Brockbank Avenue
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To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A)
Finalized Date: 9-DEC-2006
Account: CM

Project: Consolation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06117529

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOE	WE-21	AL-AN25
		Revd WL kg 0.02	AJ ppm 0.01
CCN CR 2006-1		0.96	0.01
CCN CR 2006-2		0.38	<0.01
CCN CR 2006-3		0.26	<0.01
CCN CR 2006-4		0.46	<0.01
CCN CR 2006-5		0.50	<0.01
CCN CR 2006-6		0.94	0.02
CCN CR 2006-7		0.52	<0.01



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To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 7-DEC-2006
Account: CM

CERTIFICATE VA06117570

Project: Consolation
P.O. No.:
This report is for 3 Stream Sediment samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 20-NOV-2006.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
ALEX BURTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION


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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS

To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
ATTN: ALEX BURTON
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

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: 
Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory



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To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A)
Finalized Date: 7-DEC-2006
Account: CM

Project: Consolation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06117570

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WE-21	AJ-AAS
		Rec'd Wt. g 0.02	Au ppm 0.01
CON CR 2006-8		0.84	0.29
CON CR 2006-9		0.52	0.02
CON CR 2006-10		0.72	0.02



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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A)
Finalized Date: 14-DEC-2006
Account: CM

Project: Consolation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06117571

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	AJ-CO981a	AJ-CO91a
		Reord Wt: Ag	At: ppm	At (7g) mg
CCN CR 2006-11		0.04	478.42	11.992



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 14-DEC-2006
Account: CM

CERTIFICATE VA06117571

Project: Consolation
P.O. No.:
This report is for 1 Soil sample submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 20-NOV-2006.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
ALEX BURTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Recd w/o BarCode
PUL-34	Pulverization for high grade

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
Au-CON01a	Control Au

To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
ATTN: ALEX BURTON
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

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Signature:

Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory



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To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
1408 7TH AVE W
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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 4-JAN-2007
Account: CM

CERTIFICATE VA06117572

Project: Consolation

P.O. No.:

This report is for 5 Concentrate samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 20-NOV-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ALEX BURTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
PUL-21	Pulverize entire sample
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage
SCR-21	Screen to -100 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-SCR21	Au Screen Fire Assay - 100 um	WST-SIM
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS
Au-AA25D	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA Dup	AAS

To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
ATTN: ALEX BURTON
1408 7TH AVE W
NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

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:

Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory



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ALS Canada Ltd.
 212 Brooksbank Avenue
 North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
 Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: BURTON CONSULTING INC.
 1408 7TH AVE W
 NEW WESTMINSTER BC V3M 2K3

Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A)
 Finalized Date: 4-JAN-2007
 Account: CM

Project: Consolation

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06117572

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-AA25	Au-AA25D
		Recvd WT. kg	Au Total ppm	Au (+) F ppm	Au (-) F ppm	Au (+) m mg	WT. + Fr g	WT. - Fr g	Au ppm	Au ppm
		0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.01
CON CR 2006-12		0.24	379	3650	22.9	78.830	21.57	198.6	22.4	23.3
CON CR 2006-13		0.24	3.27	13.80	1.61	0.416	30.19	190.5	1.68	1.54
CON CR 2006-14		0.40	20.6	245	2.79	6.939	28.27	355.9	3.10	2.47
CON CR 2006-15		0.22	2.38	35.7	0.63	0.362	10.14	192.7	0.52	0.74
CON CR 2006-16		0.06	96.8	776	4.52	4.435	5.71	42.1	4.52	NSS

Comments: NSS is non-sufficient sample.

INVOICE

Sept. 10, 2006

Mr. Bob Card
Jet Gold
1102-475 Howe
Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C
2B3
Tel: (604) 687-7828
Fax: (604) 687-7848

**RE: CONSOLATION
CREEK, ATLIN, B.C.**

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GST</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Aug. 10/06	Cdn. Tire - 2 pools	1.62	30.49
Aug. 11/06	Petro Cda - fuel	2.45	43.28
	Mac's Imp. Oil-fuel&coffee	5.83	103.03
	Bell 2 - fuel	3.93	65.64
	Super Value-Dease fuel	3.24	57.30
	Northway Rest - 2 lunch	1.15	27.28
	Junction 37 - fuel	2.92	48.82
	Yukon Motel-accommo	5.70	100.70
	Yukon Motel-2 dinner	1.49	39.24
	DJ-JadeCafe-din&break	1.99	33.23
Aug. 12/06	Yukon Motel-fuel	3.45	58.99
	Yukon Motel-2 brunch	1.16	23.41
	Atlin Trading post-groceries	0.38	76.42
	Twilight Café-2 dinner	3.07	60.22
	The Atlin Inn (14 nights)	65.10	1147.86
	DJ-Nisultlin - fuel	3.86	64.37
	DJ-Super Value-fuel	4.39	77.62
	DJ-Junction 37 - fuel	2.85	58.70
Aug. 13/06	Shell Canada-fuel	2.93	51.70
	Twilight Café-3 dinners	3.32	66.00
	Atlin Trading post-groceries	0.45	7.94
Aug. 14/06	Twilight Café-4 dinners	4.92	96.87
Aug. 15/06	Shell Canada-fuel	4.44	74.63
	Atlin Trading post-groceries	0.38	102.83
	Twilight Café-6 dinners	5.11	96.17
Aug. 16/06	Atlin General Store-shovels	1.97	37.01
	Atlin Trading post-groceries	1.05	124.04

Mineral Titles Online

97.61

Aug. 17/06	Cdn Superstore-groceries	2.38	182.37
	Petro Cda - fuel	3.88	68.50
	Edgewater Hotel-3lunches	2.12	41.47
	Explosives Ltd.-supplies	2.70	47.50
	Integraphics Ltd.-supplies	4.38	77.44
	Twilight Café-6 dinners	5.21	102.01
Aug. 18/06	Versatile Rentals-excavator	593.75	10489.51
	Atlin Trading Post-groceries	0.08	6.73
	Shell Canada-fuel & grease	4.95	86.05
	Pine Tree Serv. - propane	0.72	12.72
Aug. 19/06	Shell Cda - fuel	13.47	230.83
	Shell Cda - fuel	1.81	32.00
Aug. 20/06	Atlin Trading Post-groceries	0.16	39.23
Aug. 21/06	Shell Cda - fuel	9.53	168.38
Aug. 22/06	Shell Cda - fuel	15.09	261.64
	Atlin Trading Post-groceries		106.14
	Twilight Café-6 dinners	8.92	177.52
Aug. 23/06	Shell Cda - fuel	14.84	257.63
	Shell Cda - windowwasher	0.20	3.72
Aug. 24/06	Twilight Café-6 dinners	6.96	127.02
	Shell Cda - fuel	8.26	145.93
Aug. 25/06	Shell Cda - fuel	19.44	333.54
	Atlin Trading Post-groceries	3.66	93.33
Aug. 26/06	Shell Cda - fuel	12.51	219.07
	Twilight Café-8 dinners	7.58	175.80
Aug. 27/06	Shell Cda - fuel	11.44	200.16
	Vi & Cor's Food - snacks		11.58
Aug. 28/06	Shell Cda - fuel	3.12	52.00
	Atlin Trading Post-groceries		18.83
	Shell Cda - fuel	9.73	171.76
Aug. 29/06	Twilight Café-6 breakfasts	3.81	77.36
	Shell Cda - fuel	11.83	208.95
	Carey's Expenses	41.91	793.12
	Twilight Café-4 dinners	2.44	50.14
	The Atlin Inn-23 nights	106.95	1885.77
	D.Javorsky Prospecting Inc		11809.20
	A.R.Long Enterp & Exp.	518.27	9205.64
Aug. 30/06	Shell Cda - fuel	16.28	280.19

	Twilight Café - 4 breakfasts	2.63	53.48
	Wolf It Down Rest-2dinner	2.81	54.71
	Northern Beaver Post-accom	7.14	126.14
	Yukon Motel-Gas & Snack	0.81	57.81
	Jakes Corner-snack	0.60	10.00
Aug. 31/06	Bell 2 Lodge - fuel	4.49	74.98
	Northway Rest-2 lunch	0.72	14.72
	SuperValue-gas & fuel	2.93	56.41
	Junction 37 - fuel	3.58	59.67
	Wolf It Down Rest-2 breakf	1.10	23.00
	L.R.Long Enterprises Ltd.	6.10	107.79
Sept. 01/06	Northern Motor Inn- 2 dinner	1.60	42.74
	A.Burton 21days@\$600/day	756.00	13356.00
	C.Burton 21days@\$150/day	189.00	3339.00
	Veh4x4 21days @ \$50/day	63.00	1113.00
	Veh4x4 4567.47Km @\$0.30	82.21	1452.45
Sept. 11/06	London Drugs - photos	5.34	101.57
	Total	2737.59	61165.65

Please note: Sample processing and assessment report costs to come.

Advances received from Jet Gold: Aug. 11 - \$10,000

Aug. 16-\$30,000

Aug. 30 -\$20,000

Total \$60,000.00

Expenses to Sept. 11, 2006 equal \$61,165.65

Owed to Burton Consulting Inc.

\$ 1,165.65

Alex Burton, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist

GST #100700954

file: Con Inv #1-Aug.'06

INVOICE

30-Jul-07

Interim Invoice

Mr. Robert Card
Jet Gold Corp.
1100-475 Howe
Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C
2B3
Tel: (604) 687-7828
Fax: (604) 687-7848

**RE: CONSOLATION
CREEK, ATLIN, B.C.**

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GST</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Dec. 07, 2006	ALS Chemex -VA06117570	2.90	51.31
Dec. 09, 2006	ALS Chemex -VA06117529	8.32	146.99
Dec. 14, 2006	ALS Chemex - VA06117571	4.56	80.56
Jan. 04, 2007	ALS Chemex - VA06117572	15.47	273.22
July, 2007	A.Burton - 3 days Assessment Rpt.	108.00	1908.00

Total	<u>139.25</u>	<u>2460.08</u>
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Alex Burton, P. Eng.,
Consulting Geologist
GST #100700954

file: Con Inv. #1-July '07

