ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE JWR SHOWING, TAGISH LAKE, MINERAL CLAIM TAGISH 2 (TENURE#543020) AND TAGISH 3, (TENURE# 542321) ATLIN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

Location: 1) 32 km West of Atlin, B.C.
2) NTS Map Sheet 104M/09
3) Lat/Long: 59° 41.434' North and 134° 11.780' West.

By Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng
Clive Aspinall Geological
Box 22, Atlin, B.C Canada
VOW 1A0

With Petrography by Dr. John. G. Payne.

Field work: Between 14th June-2nd October 2007
Report: 5th December 2007

BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE JWR SHOWING

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] | **TOTAL COST**

TAGISH LAKE, MINERAL CLAIM TAGISH 2 (TN.# 543020) $4,417.57
TAGISH 3 (TN # 542321. ATLIN M.D. B.C. CANADA. 5TH DECEMBER 2007

AUTHOR(S) Clive Aspinall SIGNATURE(S) Clive Aspinall

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) YEAR OF WORK

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4182742

PROPERTY NAME JWR SHOWING - TAGISH

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done)
TAGISH 2 (TENURE # 543020)
TAGISH 3 (TENURE # 542321)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Au, Ag, Pb, Zn

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN N/A

MINING DIVISION ATLIN NTS 104M/08

LATITUDE 59 ° 29 ' " LONGITUDE 134 ° 14 ' " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) N.C. ASPINALL
DANIEL CONNOLLY

2) JWR SMITH

MAILING ADDRESS

BOX 22
ATLIN, B.C. V0W 1A0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) N. C. ASPINALL

2)

MAILING ADDRESS

AS ABOVE

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Whitehorse Trough, Stikinia, LABERGE GROUP, quartz rich sandstone, shear zone, Llewelyn Fault, Nahlin Fault, arsenopyrite - galena, - sphalerite - chalcopyrite - pyrite - gold - Silver. stibnite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS Nil

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	10		4,000.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic	1		417.57
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$ 4,417.57

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area ha
542321	Mineral	TAGISH 3	101024 (33.34%)	104M	2009/oct/15	GOOD	Atlin	196.074
543020	Mineral	TAGISH 2	101024 (33.34%)	104M	2009/oct/15	GOOD	Atlin	98.0609
558097	Mineral	125 EXTENSION	101024 (100%)	104M	2008/may/04	GOOD	Atlin	98.2609
567486	Mineral	TAGISH 1	101024 (100%)	104M	2008/oct/04	GOOD	Atlin	408.39
567489	Mineral	TAGISH 6	101024 (100%)	104M	2008/oct/04	GOOD	Atlin	245.647
567637	Mineral	TAGISH 4	101024 (100%)	104M	2008/oct/07	GOOD	Atlin	375.821
569503	Mineral	GOLDEN GATE 1	101024 (100%)	104M	2008/nov/06	GOOD	Atlin	392.891
570915	Mineral	TAGISH 7	101024 (100%)	104M	2008/nov/28	GOOD	Atlin	147.147
570916	Mineral	TAGISH 8	101024 (100%)	104M	2008/nov/28	GOOD	Atlin	98.1455
570917	Mineral	TAGISH 9	101024 (100%)	104M	2008/nov/28	GOOD	Atlin	392.435
570918	Mineral	TAGISH 10	101024 (100%)	104M	2008/nov/28	GOOD	Atlin	409.026
Total Area								**2861.9**

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE JWR SHOWING, TAGISH LAKE, MINERAL CLAIM TAGISH 2 (TENURE#543020) AND TAGISH 3, (TENURE# 542321) ATLIN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

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Summary

The JWR showing was discovered by Daniel Connolly and JWR (Rick) Smith of Atlin, while searching for meteorite fragments that landed on and near Tagish Lake in January 2000.

The showing is referred to as the JWR by the writer.

The JWR showing consists of man-made workings, perhaps dating back to 1898. These workings are located in the bush some 10 metres from the Tagish Lake shore, 32 kilometres west of Atlin, and just north of Golden Gate on Graham Inlet. No government records of these workings have been found to date.

Examination of a 2 metre wide shear zone over 7 metres shows a 4 centimetre thick veinlet of massive sulphides consisting of arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrite with a gangue of carbonate and quartz.

Ten sample analyses returns from rock gave values up to 15,283 ppb Au, greater than 100 ppm Ag, 5,572 ppm Cu, greater than 10,000 ppm Pb, greater than 10,000 ppm Zn, greater than 10,000 ppm As, and greater than 2,000 ppm Sb.

Recent claims have been staked to protect the JWR showing with the intention of carrying out a reconnaissance geochemical soil and prospecting program in 2008.

Introduction

On the morning of January 18, 2000, a 150-ton space rock[1] plunged into the Earth's atmosphere and landed on the frozen ice of Tagish Lake in North-west British Columbia, Ref: Figure 1, appendices.

Fragments of meteorite rock were found a few days later on 25th January by James Brook of Graham Inlet who then contacted Dr. Peter Brown, a scientist in the Department of Physics and Astronomy at The University of Western Ontario. Dr. Brown then flew to the area and became a co-leader of an intensive meteorite investigation.

This meteorite is now documented as a 4.5 billion year old carbonaceous chondrite fragment.

The community of Atlin lies some 32 kilometres to the East of Tagish Lake. On that morning of 18th January, Daniel Connolly and JWR (Rick) Smith of Atlin both heard and saw the fiery explosion as the meteorite entered the Earth's atmosphere.

During subsequent summers both Daniel Connolly and Rick Smith spent some time looking for meteorite fragments along the shores of Tagish Lake. During one search Rick Smith discovered an old 10 metre long trench and shallow shaft. A close by dump featured mineralized spoils.

Daniel Connolly advised the writer that Rick Smith had given him a spoils sample from these old workings, which he sent it to Northern Assay Laboratory in Whitehorse, for gold analysis. This spoils sample reportedly returned 7 grams /tonne gold.

On 14th June 2007, in response to hearing this story the writer flew to the area in his float plane and found the old workings as well as rusty coloured boulders along the east shores of the Tagish Lake.

The writer staked the property online with Tagish Lake 2 & 3 mineral claims, ref: Figures 2, appendices. The writer then offered Daniel Connolly and Rick Smith one third interests each in these two claims and future joint venture, retaining one third interests himself.

The objective of the 2007 work was to file assessment work for at least two years, with the new anniversary date to October 15th 2009.

The writer refers to the trench and shaft as the JWR showing, after its discoverer, JWR (Rick) Smith.

Reliance on Other Experts

Dr. John Payne of Vancouver Petrographics Ltd completed petrology work on one spoils sample from the JWR showing. His complete report is included in the appendices.

A total of 10 rock samples were collected for geochemical analyses, and submitted to ACME Laboratory 1020 Cordova Street East, Vancouver, B.C.

[1] Www. Astrobiology Magazine

BC-Bulletin 105 (1999) by Mitchell G. Mihalynuk, P.Geo provided essential geological background reading to the Tagish Lake region, as well as Maurice Colpron P.Geo, geologist with the Yukon Geological Survey.

Location, Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography

The JWR showing is located in North-western British Columbia 32 kilometres west of the community of Atlin.

The mineral claims that cover the showing fall within NTS Map Sheet 104M/09 at Latitude: 59° 41.434' North and 134° 11.780' West.

Access is by helicopter, float plane or boat from Atlin, alternatively by boat from the community of Tagish, located 55 kilometres to the north. The claims are located 135 kilometres south of Whitehorse, the main supply centre in the region.

The climate is typical of North-western British Columbia with long, cold winters and short, and mild to cool summers. Due to the proximity of the Boundary Ranges, the property is strongly influenced by coastal weather systems and higher precipitation patterns. Winters have heavy snow falls in this area. During the summers Tagish Lake is usually calm in the early mornings. Later in the day the lake can become rough, therefore dangerous to small boat craft.

Man made infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the claims are non-existent. However, Tagish Lake provides an excellent open water way to the communities of Tagish and Carcross in the Southern Yukon, with road access to Whitehorse, Watson Lake and Skagway.

Mountain peaks rise up to 2300 metres ASL in elevation to the south and southwest of the property. Alpine glaciers are predominant in the latter region, providing an enormous headwater reservoir for the Yukon River. Valley bottoms are often occupied by major lakes with Tagish Lake being the largest.

Tree line elevation varies between 1100 and 1400 metres, ASL. The lower slopes contain variable pine trees, aspen, balsam, poplar, alder, willows and devils club. Some local areas have experienced forest fires.

History

No historical documents are known for the JWR showing.

The re-discovery of the JWR showing may go back to the time of the Engineer Mine property discovery, located 22 kilometres to the south.

Regional Geological Setting

The JWR showing and Tagish #2 & #3 claims lie within Laberge Group rocks, which were deposited in the Whitehorse trough during Triassic-Jurassic times.

The Whitehorse trough is an elongated[2] North-west trending marine sedimentary basin that extends some 650 kilometres from just north of Carmacks, Yukon Territory to near Dease Lake British Columbia. It originated as a basin in the middle to late Triassic, adjacent to the emerging Lewes River arc, and had received more than 7,000 metres of clastic deposits by the middle of Jurassic time.

The Whitehorse trough is underlain by late Palaeozoic arc rocks of Stikinia and structurally overlain in the Southern Yukon and North-west British Columbia by Cache Creek Terrane.

In the Yukon Territory, the Laberge Group, (Lower Middle Jurassic) is informally sub-divided into:

- Richthofen Formation
- Tanglefoot Formation
- Nordenskiold Formation

The Richthofen Formation (Sinemurian to Bajocian, (approx: 195-165 Ma) dominates the southern part of the basin, and consists of conglomerate, sandstone, sandstone-mudstone couplets, volcaniclastic and lenses of limestone interpreted as sub-marine fan systems.

The Tanglefoot Formation is credited as the same age as the Richthofen, and both are interpreted as distal proximal facies. The Tanglefoot Formation prevails in the northern part of the basin. It exhibits coal bearing sandstone, mudstone, conglomerates, volcaniclastic and minor lenses of limestone interpreted and delta systems.

The Nordenskiold Formation consists of sub-aerial volcanic clastics deposited mainly during the Pliensbachian time, (approx 188-184Ma).

Several geological environments with high mineral potential lie within the region[3], these are:

- Shear related quartz veins which are hosted adjacent to the Llewellyn Fault Zone or kinematically linked structures.
- Lode gold ultra-mafic rocks with lode gold potential crop out on the western margin of the Atlin placer gold camp within Cache Creek Terrane
- Widespread Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanism may have related epithermal-style mineralization, although no significant showings of this type have been found to date. The Engineer Mine gold/electrum transitional mesothermal-epithermal low sulphidization vein system may be related to this volcanism, and emplaced along Llewellyn Fault linked structures.
- Various poly-metallic showings

Property Geology

Examination of satellite imagery suggests two lineaments strike from the Llewellyn Fault on the west side of Tagish Lake north-eastwards across Tagish Lake. These two fault lineaments are proximal to the JWR showing, ref: Figures 3, 4, appendices.

[2] Colpron, Maurice and others, 2007
[3] Milalynuk and others, 1999

Outcrops within the claims are estimated to cover 15% of the area, and represent the Richthofen Formation, (according to the writer). Where present, rocks are bedded, folded and jointed and generally seen to be quartz rich sandstones. These rocks are fine grained, well sorted, and compact. Locally, they host fine and disseminated pyrite, and surface oxidation of this pyrite gives a weak rusty colour to weathered surfaces, otherwise rock weathered surface is generally grey.

Topographically, outcrops occur on well glaciated dome like hills, generally close to the lake shore, separated by gully and flat lying areas.

An estimated 85% of the Tagish 2 & 3 mineral claim area is deemed to be covered by glacial till..

The JWR showing is less than 10 metres from the lake shore, and on a west facing hill slope. A small shaft filled with water, 2 metres by 3 metres in area is situated at its base. A shallow trench, striking azimuth 85° leads from the shaft upslope and eastwards for 10 metres.

The trench is two metres wide and follows a shear zone 50cm wide, traceable for up 5 metres west of the shaft.

The shear is covered by overburden to the west of the shaft, (towards the Tagish Lake).

Mineral Deposit Type

The JWR mineralization is a shear related poly-metallic quartz vein type, believed related to the distal Llewellyn Fault Zone.

JWR mineral veins are a high sulphidization type, in contrast to the Engineer Mine veins which are low sulphidization with dominant quartz-carbonate gangue.

Mineralization

Examination of a 2 metre wide shear zones over 7 metres shows a 4 centimetre thick veinlet of massive sulphides consisting of arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrite with a moderate gangue of carbonate and quartz.

Ten sample analyses returns from rock show values up to 15,283 ppb Au, greater than 100 ppm Ag, 5,572 ppm Cu, greater than 10,000 ppm Pb, greater than 10,000 ppm Zn, greater than 10,000 ppm As, and greater than 2,000 ppm Sb.

Under polished section, (after Payne, this report) the following minerals are present:

Mineral	percentage	grain size (mm)
Pyrite	30-35%	0.1-3
Calcite	17-20	0.1-5
Arsenopyrite	12-15	0.3-1.5
Quartz	12-15	0.7-1.5
Galena	8-10	0.1-2
Pyrrhotite	4- 5%	0.05-0.2

Chalcopyrite	2- 3	0.05-0.5
Sphalerite	2- 3	0.5-3.5
Tetrahedrite	minor	0.05-0.1

Under polished section, the vein is seen as banded with strong variation in composition between bands.

Drilling

The JWR showing is a re-discovered grass roots property. There are no known records that show diamond drilling ever took place on the property.

Sample method and Approach

This sampling program was a first pass survey; only 10 rock samples were collected.

Two rock samples (Tag 1 and A) were collected from rusty boulders from Tagish Lake shore, ref: Figure 4, appendices.

Four samples are mineralized spoils from the shaft and trench dump, (662938-662941)

Three samples are from outcrop; one sample from the mineralized veinlet, (662942); one 50 cm chip sample into the hanging wall of shear zone, (662943); One 30 chip into the footwall of the shear zone, (662944).

One trench spoils sample collected at east end of trench, 10 metres east of shaft, and (662945)

In addition one mineralized spoils sample, (Tagish) was collected for polished section, and mailed to Dr J.G Payne, Vancouver Petrographics Ltd, 8080 Glover Road, Langley, BC. V1M 3S3.

Sampling Preparation, Analysis and Security

All rock samples were kept under the writer's scrutiny until couriered to Acme Laboratory, 1020 Cordova Street, Vancouver, BC, V6A 4A3

Samples were then analyzed according to *MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS.*

Data Verification

No previous data is known for this property.

Adjacent Properties

Other mineral properties are situating in the area:

- Engineer Mine property
- CZM's current gold-silver 25 Fault Zone, (Tag Property)
- Happy Sullivan.
- Other properties

The above properties occur on the east side of Tagish Lake; Engineer Mine is 22 kilometres south of the JWR claims, and the Happy Sullivan and the Tag property 10 to 18 kilometres to the south.

Historically, the discovery of the Engineer Mine dates back to 1898 and up to the present has the most important auriferous vein occurrences in the region. Production records are incomplete, but show mining operations were between 1913 to 1918 and 1925 to 1927. Production based on these records show 560,000 grams gold (18,006 ounces) and 280 kilograms silver (9,003 ounces,) was recovered. Reported average recovered grades were 36.00 grams per tonne gold and 17.90 grams per tonne silver, (assumed from visually selected ore).

The mine has 8 levels; the four main levels are 5, 6, 7, and 8. Level 5 is not flooded; Level 6, 7 and 8 are presently flooded. Total accumulated underground workings are estimated to be 7,000 metres, with levels 5 to 8 estimated to comprise 4,000 metres of development.

Important vein systems at the Engineer property are: the Double Decker vein, Engineer vein and the Governor-Boulder system

The CZM property is reported to cover a 6 kilometre fault striking 25° NE ranging from 10 metres to 100 metres wide, believed to be a splay fault to the Llewellyn Fault, (projected at this location to be in the middle of Tagish Lake). There are at least four zones of anomalous gold-silver within the 6 km structure

The Happy Sullivan property was discovered about the same time as the Engineer Mine in 1899. Two tunnels were driven during the years 1919-1933.[4]

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no history of metallurgical testing on the JWR property. During 2007 there was no metallurgical work done on mineralized material from the property.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

This is a grass roots property and no mineral reserves or estimates are possible at present time.

Other Relevant Data

No other relevant material than already discussed, included below or included in the appendices of this report is deemed important enough for inclusion into this report.

Interpretation and Conclusions

Ten sample analyses returns from rock showing values up to 15,283 ppb Au, greater than 100 ppm Ag, 5,572 ppm Cu, greater than 10,000 ppm Pb, greater than 10,000 ppm Zn, greater than 10,000 ppm As, and greater than 2,000 ppm Sb are considered highly significant. This is because the JWR showing is located in a little explored area within a region of known gold-silver mineralization.

Although the JWR showing consists of one small veinlet of massive sulphides exposed over 7 metres, (5 m in trench, 2 metres in shaft) the general scarcity of outcrop exposures suggest there may be other veins beneath the till cover.

[4] Tully, 1979

The JWR mineralization is considered related to the Llewellyn Fault and offset faults, seen as lineaments on satellite imagery.

Underlying or deep seated Sloko age intrusives are suspected as underlying parts of this area, similar to the geology of the Engineer, Happy Sullivan and CZM property to the south. These intrusives could have generated a source for mineralization.

Recommendations

Additional mineral claims have already been staked online to protect the general area.

A reconnaissance geochemical survey and prospecting program is recommended for 2008 over these mineral claims.

Clive Aspinall, P.Eng
Geologist
5th December 2007

References

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Ashton, A. S., (1982) Assessment Report 10511. Report on Prospecting of the Happy 1 & 2 & Silgo #2 Claims & Contained Reverted Crown Grants, Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, Latitude 59° 31' N Longitude 134° 13' W, NTS 104M/9E

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Sawyer Consultants Inc. (1979). Report on the Engineer Mine, Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia for NU-Lady Gold Mines Ltd.

Smit, Hans. (1988). Assessment Report 17,253. Diamond Drilling Report on the Engineer Property, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia. Latitude 59° 29' N Longitude 134° 14' W, NTS 104M/8E. Erickson Gold Mining Corp. 500-171 West Esplande Street, North Vancouver, B.C. Work Sept/Oct

Tulley, Donald W. (1979). Assessment Report No. 7923, Part 1 of 3. Report on the Even Star, Sweepstake Nos. 2,3,4., Sweep Stake Nos. 5 Fr, 6 Fr, Polygon Fr., Cracker Jack, golden Hill, Gold Bullion, Reverted Crown Grant Mineral Claims and the Happy No 1, (16 units) Record Nos. 75 (5) 76 (5), 77 (5), 78 (5), 79 (5), 80 (5), 86 (5), 593 (3), 594 (3), 595 (3), 596 (3), 597 (3), Taku Arm-Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, N Lat 59° 31' W Long 134° 14' For nomad Mines Ltd, (NPL) 1202-750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Brook, R. (undated and un-published). The Engineer Story

Web Sites for Engineer Mine

Web site for CZM

www.astrobiology magazine

Appendices

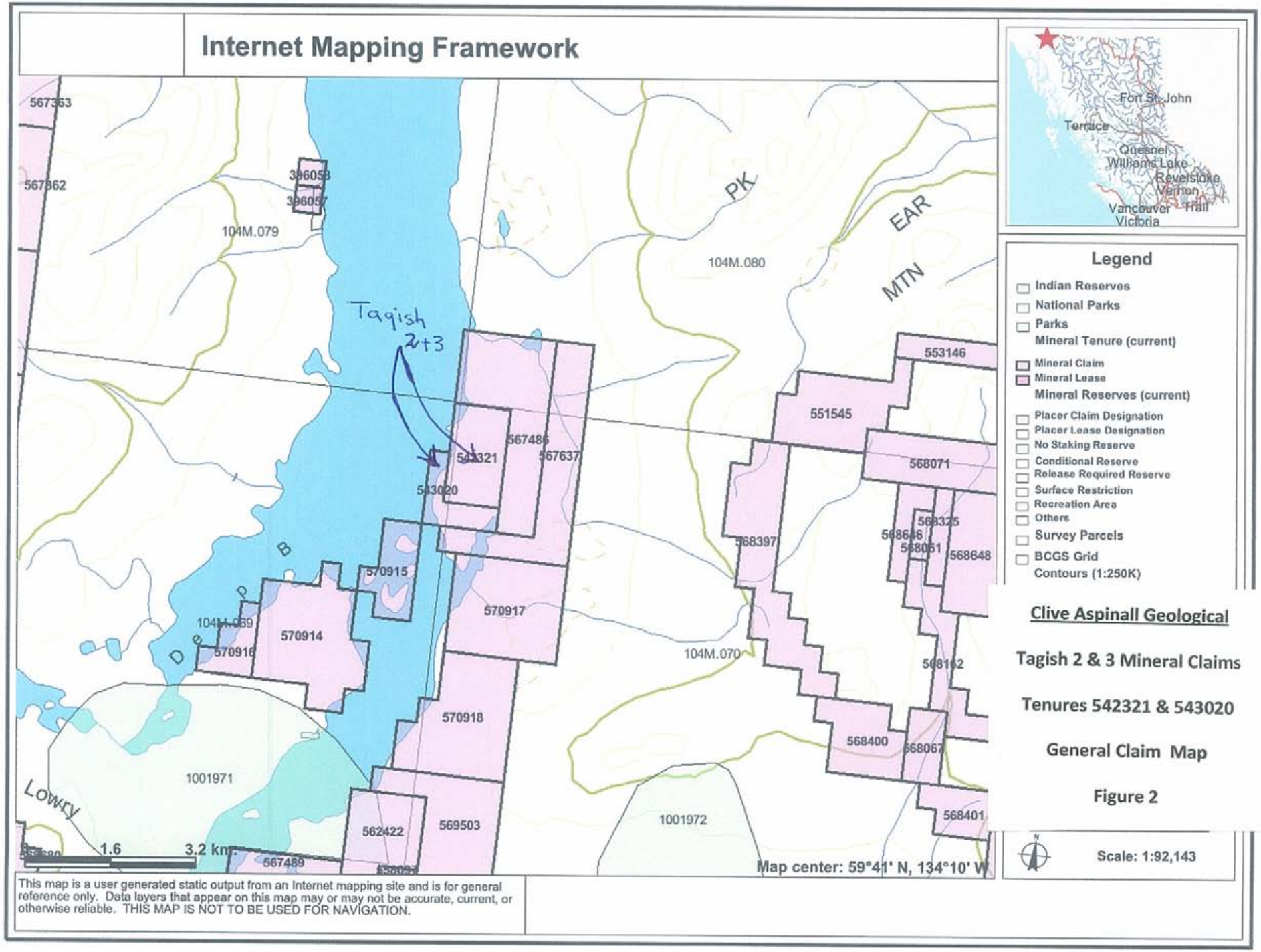
Clive Aspinall Geological

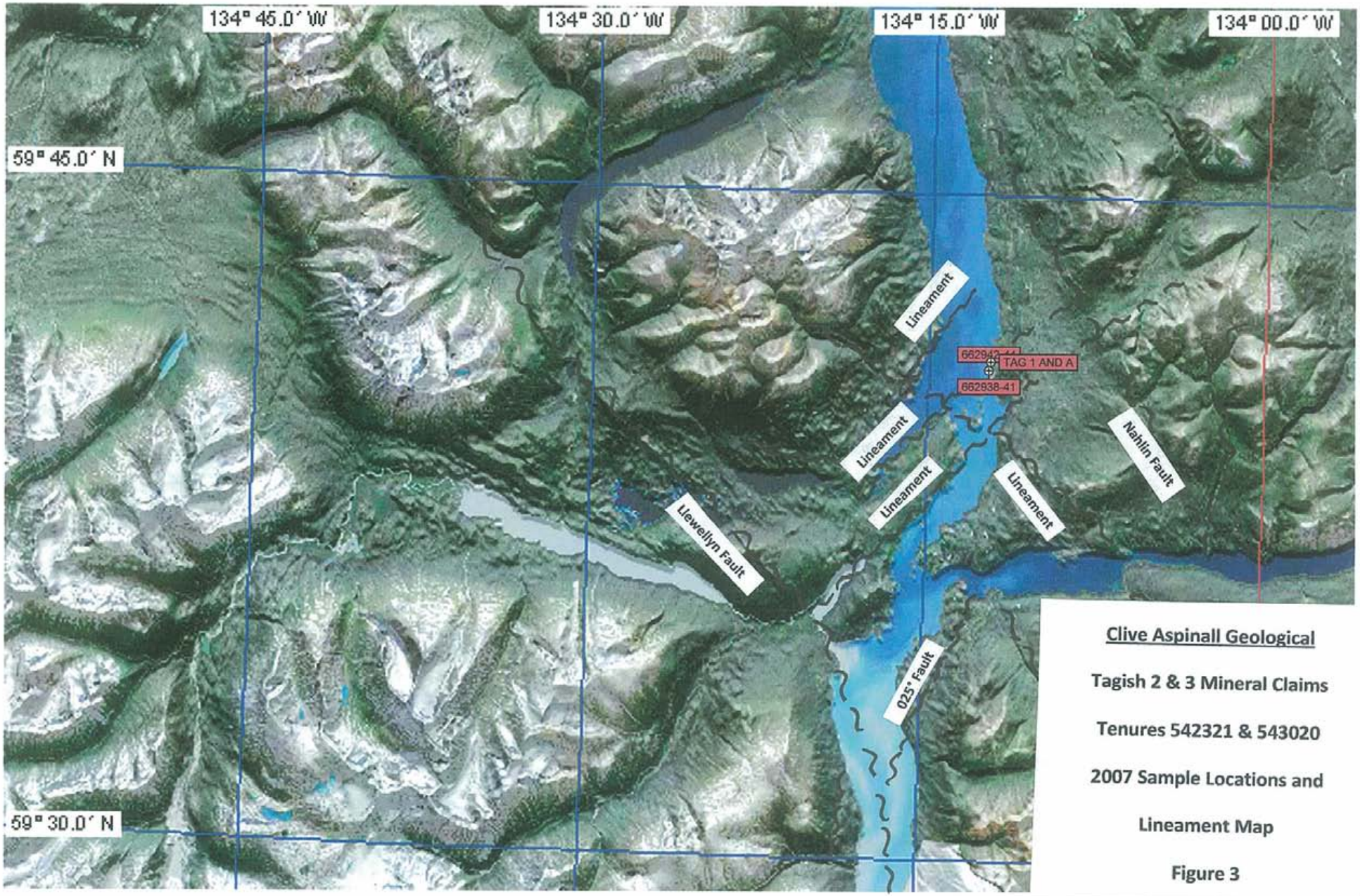
Tagish 2 & 3 Mineral Claims

Tenures 542321 & 543020

Location Map

Figure 1


Internet Mapping Framework
567353
567362
396058
396057
104M.079
104M.080
PK
EAR
MTN
Tagish
2+3
542321
543020
567486
567637
553146
551545
568071
568397
568325
568646
568051
568648
570915
570917
570914
570916
104M.069
104M.070
568162
570918
568400
568067
1001971
1001972
568401
562422
569503
567489
Lowry
1.6
3.2 km
Map center: 59°41' N, 134°10' W
Fort St. John
Terrace
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Revelstoke
Vernon
Vancouver
Victoria
Hall
Legend
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Parks
Mineral Tenure (current)
Mineral Claim
Mineral Lease
Mineral Reserves (current)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
Survey Parcels
BCGS Grid
Contours (1:250K)
Clive Aspinall Geological
Tagish 2 & 3 Mineral Claims
Tenures 542321 & 543020
General Claim Map
Figure 2
Scale: 1:92,143
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.



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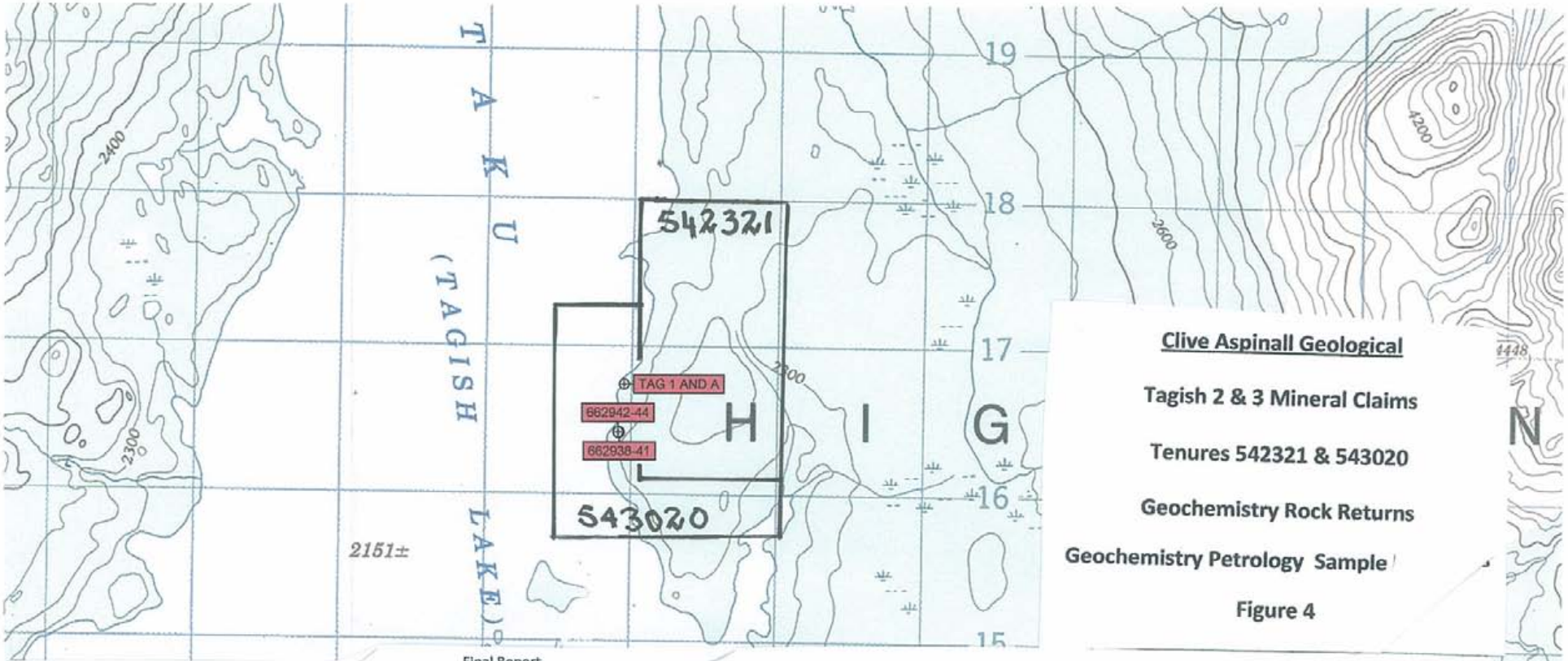
Tagish 2 & 3 Mineral Claims

Tenures 542321 & 543020

2007 Sample Locations and

Lineament Map

Figure 3



Clive Aspinall Geological

Tagish 2 & 3 Mineral Claims

Tenures 542321 & 543020

Geochemistry Rock Returns

Geochemistry Petrology Sample

Figure 4

Final Report

Job Number: VAN07002152

	Method																			
	Analyte		1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30
	Unit		Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Cd	Sb	Ca	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti				
	Unit		PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPB	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%				
	Detection		0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.001		
		68.5	4.6	30	0.1	13.7	11.6	370	3.48	5.2	<0.5	0.1	<0.1	1.88	13	1.04	60	0.097		
		50.7	5.5	20	0.1	5.1	9.8	261	3.03	11	<0.5	<0.1	0.1	0.81	11	1.25	49	0.133		
	ock	4568	>10000.0	4150	>100.0	9.7	9.4	269	26.08	>10000.0	8667	117.8	>2000.0	1.88	5	0.13	3	<0.001		
t	Rock	895.3	>10000.0	4600	>100.0	18.7	18.6	580	19.7	>10000.0	9864	100.8	931.7	7.01	4	0.08	2	0.001		
66	Rock	3466	>10000.0	9339	>100.0	44.9	18.2	565	20.96	>10000.0	8305	196.2	932.2	5.34	6	0.11	1	0.002		
662941	Rock	5572	>10000.0	>10000	>100.0	37.9	25.7	312	23.9	>10000.0	11102	301.9	>2000.0	1.76	3	0.1	3	<0.001		
662942	Rock	2113	>10000.0	218	>100.0	16.3	18.2	277	21.05	>10000.0	15283	27.3	>2000.0	3.35	5	0.12	3	<0.001		
662943	Rock	384.9	651.9	118	3.8	77	57.4	538	8.48	671.6	46.7	1.5	20.2	3.59	207	1.57	32	0.057		
662944	Rock	96.5	916.8	94	3.1	60.5	12.5	485	2.56	1338	111.5	1.3	28.1	3.02	143	1.66	20	0.08		
662945	Rock	2226	>10000.0	119	>100.0	30.9	20.4	318	16.96	>10000.0	3974	4.9	861.2	1.67	77	1.41	7	0.004		

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. Final Report
Client: Clive Aspinall Geological
File Create ######
Job Numb VAN07002152
Number of 10
Project: JWR-Tagish
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number:
Received: ######

	Method	1DX3	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX	1DX3(	1DX30	1DX30	1DX3(	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX30	1DX3(	1DX30	1DX30	1DX3	1DX3	1DX3	1DX3
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba
	Unit	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	1	1	0	1
Sample	Type																								
TAG1	Rock	3.2	68.5	4.6	30	0.1	13.7	12	370	3.48	5.2	1.5	<0.5	2.9	83	0.1	<0.1	0.8	121	1.88	0.083	7	13	1	60
TAGA	Rock	2.6	50.7	5.5	20	0.1	5.1	9.8	261	3.03	11	2.7	<0.5	12.8	27	<0.1	0.1	0.3	49	0.81	0.05	10	11	1.3	49
662938	Rock	0.3	4568	>10000.0	4150	>100.0	9.7	9.4	269	26.08	>10000.(	<0.1	8667	<0.1	30	117.8	>2000.0	13.5	<2	1.88	0.001	<1	5	0.1	3
662939	Rock	0.3	895.3	>10000.0	4600	>100.0	18.7	19	580	19.7	>10000.(	<0.1	9864	<0.1	174	100.8	931.7	36	<2	7.01	0.001	3	4	0.1	2
662940	Rock	0.4	3466	>10000.0	9339	>100.0	44.9	18	565	20.96	>10000.(	<0.1	8305	<0.1	103	196.2	932.2	47.4	3	5.34	0.001	1	6	0.1	1
662941	Rock	0.4	5572	>10000.0	>10000	>100.0	37.9	26	312	23.9	>10000.(	<0.1	11102	<0.1	34	301.9	>2000.0	52.1	<2	1.76	<0.001	<1	3	0.1	3
662942	Rock	0.4	2113	>10000.0	218	>100.0	16.3	18	277	21.05	>10000.(	<0.1	15283	<0.1	86	27.3	>2000.0	20	<2	3.35	0.002	<1	5	0.1	3
662943	Rock	0.7	384.9	651.9	118	3.8	77	57	538	8.48	671.6	0.3	46.7	0.7	78	1.5	20.2	1.8	106	3.59	0.079	4	207	1.6	32
662944	Rock	0.6	96.5	916.8	94	3.1	60.5	13	485	2.56	1338	0.2	111.5	0.7	102	1.3	28.1	0.3	87	3.02	0.087	4	143	1.7	20
662945	Rock	0.6	2226	>10000.0	119	>100.0	30.9	20	318	16.96	>10000.(	0.3	3974	0.9	61	4.9	861.2	1.1	47	1.67	0.057	2	77	1.4	7
Reference Materials																									
STD DS7	STD	19.7	100.5	63.2	360	0.8	50.8	9	579	2.22	58.8	4.2	59.1	3.5	65	4.9	5	3.9	79	0.91	0.066	11	183	1	324
STD DS7	STD	21.4	107.5	65.2	375	0.8	55.7	9.4	589	2.34	45.5	4.4	55.2	3.9	67	5.5	5.3	4.2	84	0.9	0.069	11	193	1	346
BLK	BLK	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.0:	<1
Prep Wash																									
G1	Prep Bla	0.6	2.7	3.7	50	<0.1	5.5	4.6	576	1.93	5.2	2.4	1.4	4.1	66	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	36	0.51	0.071	9	13	0.6	228
G1	Prep Bla	0.5	1.9	3.5	49	<0.1	4.7	4.4	573	1.88	4.1	2.4	<0.5	4.1	60	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	37	0.46	0.071	7	12	0.6	213

1DX30	1D>	1DX	1DX30	1DX30	1DX3	1DX30	1DX:	1DX3	1DX30	1DX:	1DX30
Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM
0.001	1	0	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
0.097	1	3	0.361	0.35	0.4	<0.01	6.8	0.2	1.62	9	1.5
0.133	2	2	0.158	0.26	0.8	<0.01	5.3	0.1	1.4	7	0.6
<0.001	1	0	0.001	0.01	1.3	0.12	0.3	0.7	>10.00	<1	12.7
0.001	<1	0	0.002	0.02	1.2	0.15	0.3	0.6	>10.00	<1	8
0.002	<1	0	<0.001	0.01	0.7	0.21	0.4	1	>10.00	1	15.2
<0.001	<1	0	0.003	<0.01	1.4	0.28	0.3	0.7	>10.00	1	14
<0.001	1	0	<0.001	0.02	0.3	0.04	0.5	0.9	>10.00	<1	18.6
0.057	3	2	0.041	0.14	0.4	<0.01	11	<0.1	4.89	6	1.9
0.08	2	2	0.099	0.1	5.3	0.02	7.2	<0.1	0.37	7	0.5
0.004	3	1	0.002	0.18	1.3	0.02	6.7	0.4	7.98	5	3.2
0.117	34	1	0.081	0.41	3.8	0.17	2.1	3.6	0.2	5	3.4
0.122	34	1	0.078	0.42	3.8	0.21	2.2	4.2	0.19	5	3.5
<0.001	<1	<0.(	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
0.138	1	1	0.092	0.55	<0.1	<0.01	2.1	0.4	<0.05	6	<0.5
0.133	2	1	0.068	0.53	<0.1	<0.01	2	0.4	<0.05	5	<0.5

Cost of 2007 Work

Geologist, two ½ days field work at $850 per day.....$850.00

Report, Geologist at $850 per day/2 days.....$1,700.00

Twice access/return from Atlin; private aircraft.....$500.00

Helicopter support.....$957.57

One polished section sample/report/microphotographs.....$110.00

10 rock samples, geochemistry.....$240.00

Mail Post.....$35.00

Report Reproduction.....$25.00

Total.....$4,417.57

Qualifications of writer

I, **N. Clive ASPINALL,** of Pillman Hill, the community of Atlin, British Columbia, and the City of Whitehorse Y.T do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist with private offices within the above community and City
- I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, with B.Sc degree in Geology (1964), and a Masters degree (1987) from the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England, in Mining Geology.
- I am registered member of the Associations of Professional Engineers in the province of British Columbia.
- I have a one quarter direct interest in the JWR Showing.
- I have practiced mineral exploration for 50 years, in countries such as Libya, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Morocco, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, USA, Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Canada.
- I am author of:

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE JWR SHOWING, TAGISH LAKE, MINERAL CLAIM TAGISH 2 (TENURE#543020) AND TAGISH 3, (TENURE# 542321) ATLIN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.
Location: 1) 32 km West of Atlin, B.C.
2) NTS Map Sheet 104M/09
3)Lat/Long: 59° 41.434' North and 134° 11.780' West

Respectfully,

Clive Aspinall, P.Eng
Geologist

5th December 2007

Samples: Tagish

The sample is a banded vein with strong variation in composition between bands. Zone A is dominated by coarse grained calcite and lesser quartz. Zone B consists of pyrite with a few large patches of sphalerite and patches of galena-calcite with minor arsenopyrite and quartz. Zone C is dominated by pyrite with interstitial patches of quartz and patches of galena. Zone D is dominated by arsenopyrite with much less abundant interstitial quartz and patches of galena. Zone E is dominated by coarse pyrite and patches of finer pyrite intergrown with pyrrhotite (altered partly to pyrite), arsenopyrite, galena, and chalcopyrite. Zone F is dominated by arsenopyrite, calcite, and galena, with lesser chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Zone G is dominated by pyrite with lesser interstitial calcite, patches of chalcopyrite, and minor arsenopyrite. Contacts between many zones are gradational.

Mineral	**percentage**	**grain size (mm)**		**percentage**	
grain size					
Pyrite	30-35%	0.1-3	Pyrrhotite	4- 5%	0.05-0.2
Calcite	17-20	0.1-5	Chalcopyrite	2- 3	0.05-0.5
Arsenopyrite	12-15	0.3-1.5	Sphalerite	2- 3	0.5-3.5
Quartz	12-15	0.7-1.5	Tetrahedrite	minor	0.05-0.1
Galena	8-10	0.1-2			

In Zone A, calcite forms anhedral grains that range widely in size, with one grain being 7 mm across. Quartz forms subhedral to euhedral prismatic grains intergrown with calcite. Near Zone B, patches of quartz are much finer grained (0.03-0.15 mm).

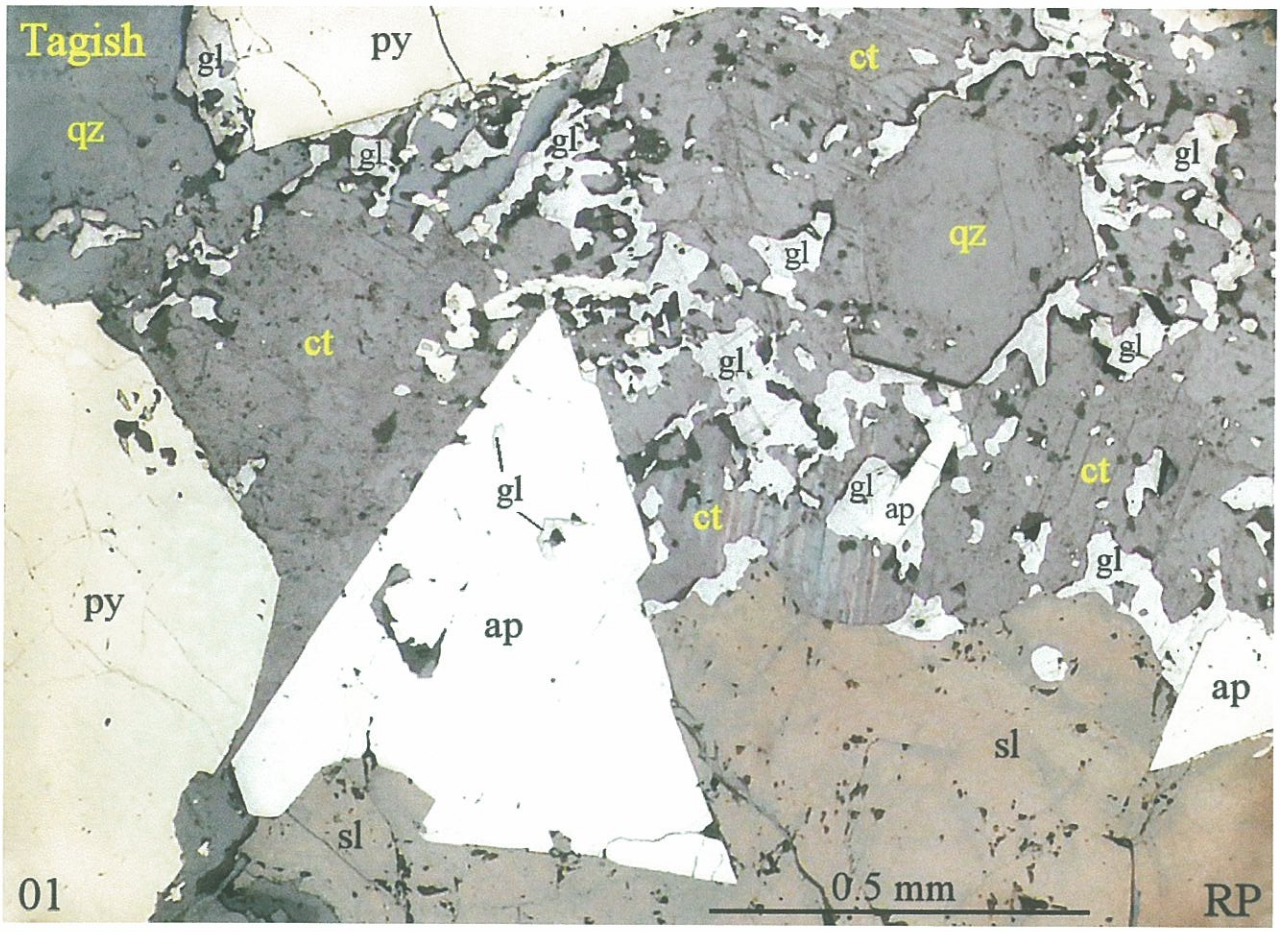
Zone B is patchy. Pyrite forms anhedral to subhedral grains, most of which are free of inclusions, but one of which contains several blebby galena inclusions (005-0.15 mm). Sphalerite forms two grains up to 3.5 mm across with a medium orangish brown colour. Calcite forms interstitial patches up to a few mm across, most of which contain abundant anhedral grains of galena and lesser ones of sphalerite (0.05-0.15 mm). Arsenopyrite forms scattered anhedral to subhedral grains intergrown with pyrite and a few euhedral grains intergrown with sphalerite and calcite. Quartz forms scattered patches in calcite-rich zones and fills interstitial zones between some pyrite grains.

Zone C is dominated by anhedral pyrite with interstitial patches of quartz and with several patches of galena up to a few mm across. Minor minerals include calcite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.

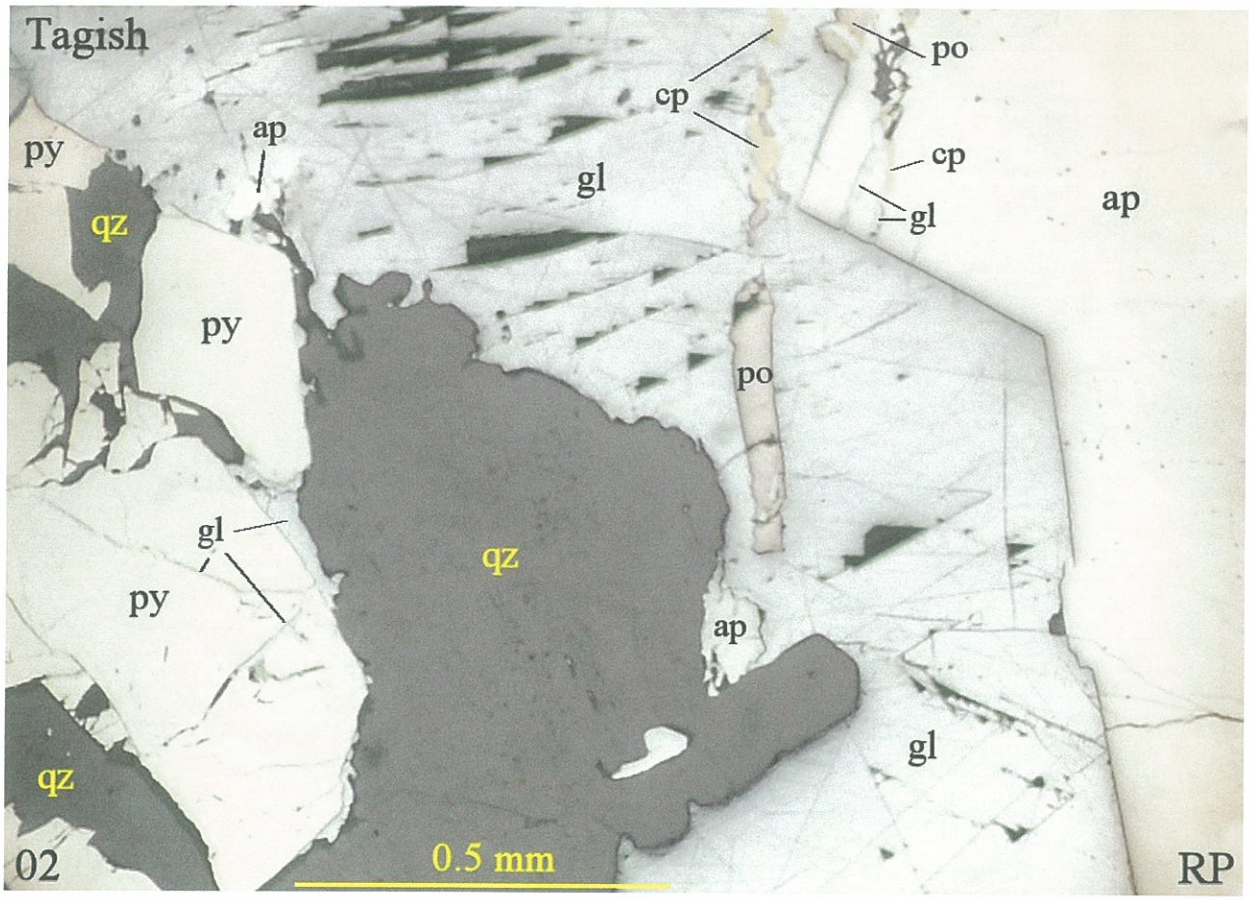
Zone D is dominated by arsenopyrite with much less abundant patches of galena, and interstitial patches of quartz, with minor patches of chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite.

Zone E is dominated by coarse grains of pyrite with interstitial patches of finer pyrite intergrown with pyrrhotite (altered moderately to strongly to pyrite) and chalcopyrite with interstitial patches of quartz and minor sericite. Some sub-bands within this band contain abundant arsenopyrite and large patches of galena.

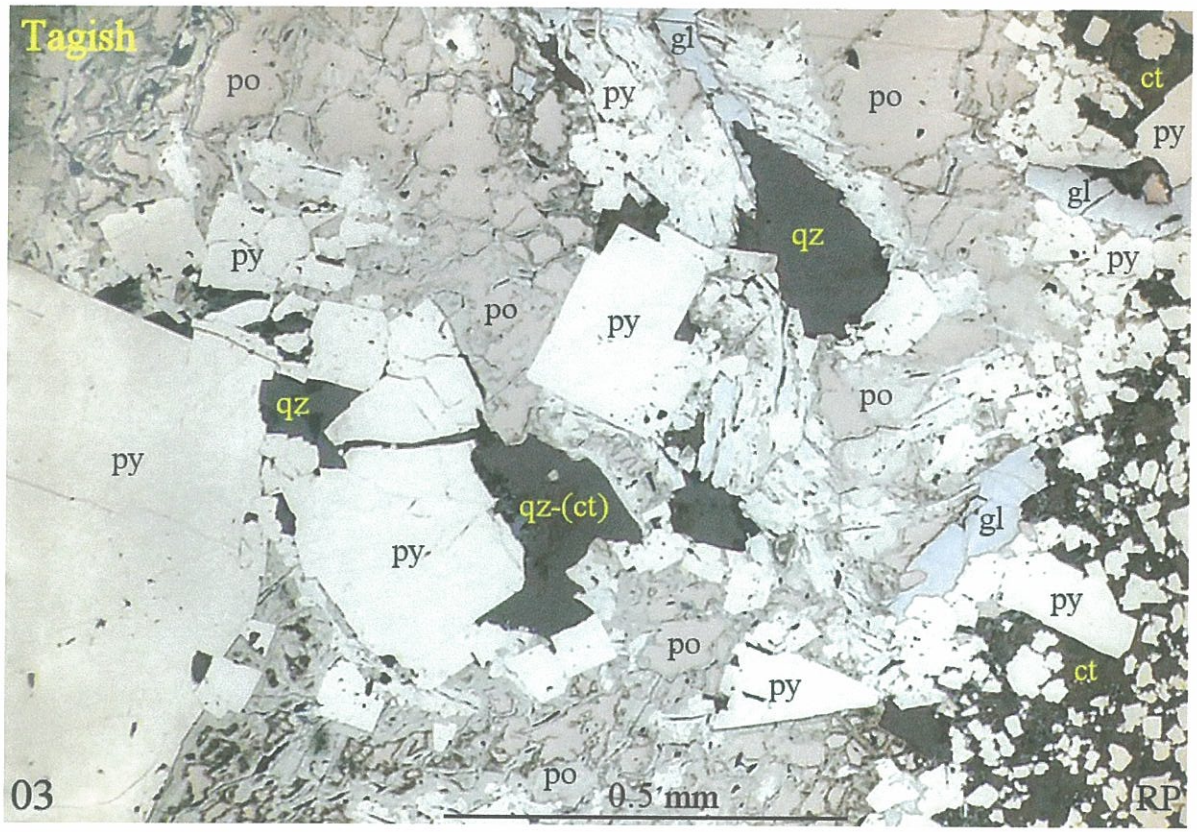
Zone F is dominated by subhedral to euhedral arsenopyrite and interstitial patches of quartz, with lesser galena and chalcopyrite and minor interstitial patches of sericite and calcite.



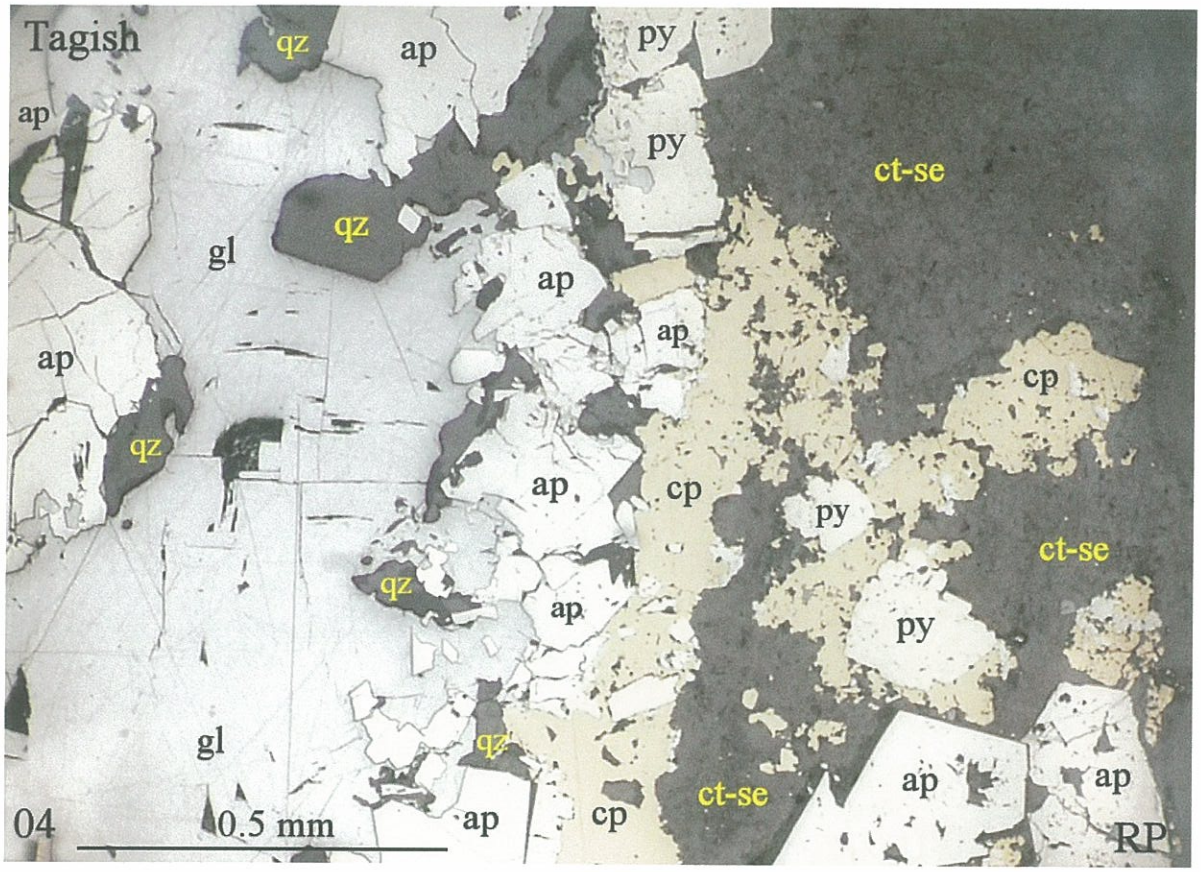
01 Tagish Zone B: anhedral to subhedral pyrite, euhedral arsenopyrite, large patch of Sphalerite, very fine intergrowth of calcite and galena with a euhedral grain of Quartz and minor arsenopyrite; patch of quartz.



02 Tagish Contact: to the left = Zone C: pyrite with interstitial quartz and minor galena fractures and a large patch of galena with a small cluster of anhedral arsenopyrite; to the right = Zone D: euhedral arsenopyrite (cut by veinlets of galena-chalcopyrite) with a large patch of galena containing a few small patches of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The galena patch is on the contact of the pyrite-rich and arsenopyrite-rich bands.



03 Tagish Zone E: euhedral pyrite intergrown with interstitial pyrrhotite (altered Moderately to secondary pyrite and non-reflective material) and lesser galena, Quartz and calcite.



04 Tagish Contact: to the left = Zone F: arsenopyrite with patches of galena and interstitial patches of quartz; to the right = Zone G: pyrite, chalcopyrite, and scattered grains of arsenopyrite in a matrix of extremely fine grained intimately intergrown calcite and sericite.

Photographs of JWR showing and Area

Photograph #1: JWR shaft; twigs point to vein, left centre. Trench starts left lower corner.

Photograph #2: Pack-sack on spoils dump, and shaft at right; trench leads from shaft up slope, behind trees. This showing is 10 metres from Tagish Lake shore, to left of pack-sack.

Photograph #2: Richly mineralized spoils dump near JWR shaft and trench. Pencil points to mineral vein fragment; note vein width on spoil samples to be 8 cms. Other mineralized fragments present in photograph, grey colour, associated with white calcite-quartz.

Photograph #4; Tagish Lake, looking north. JWR showing is down slope 10 metres from the lake shore.