GEOLOGICAL and ASSAY ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

OVERTOP CLAIM and SPIDER CROWN GRANT TENURE #544504 and LOT 15752

SPIDER MINE AREA
CAMBORNE TOWNSITE AREA
INCOMAPPLEUX RIVER, NORTH LARDEAU BELT
NTS 82K/13E (82K.072)
Latitude 50°46'53"N/Longitude 117°36'32"
Revelstoke Mining District

Prepared for

Jazz Resources Inc
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V6J 2J9
Phone: 604-733-4830

Prepared by

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V3C 2Z1

December 15, 2007

Fieldwork completed September 1, 2007-October 4, 2007

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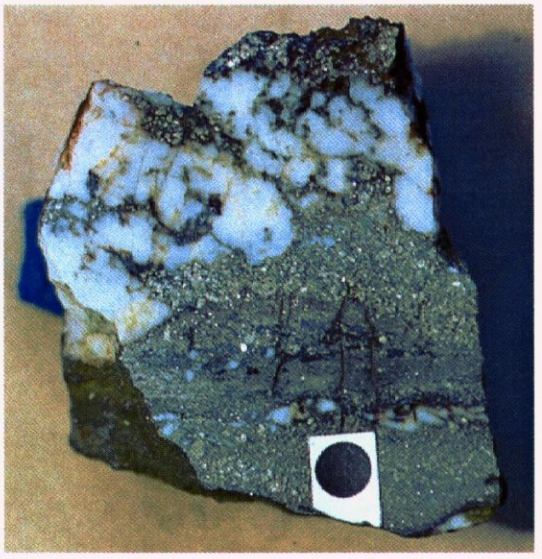


Sample from Spider Mine, circle on specimen ½ inch diameter

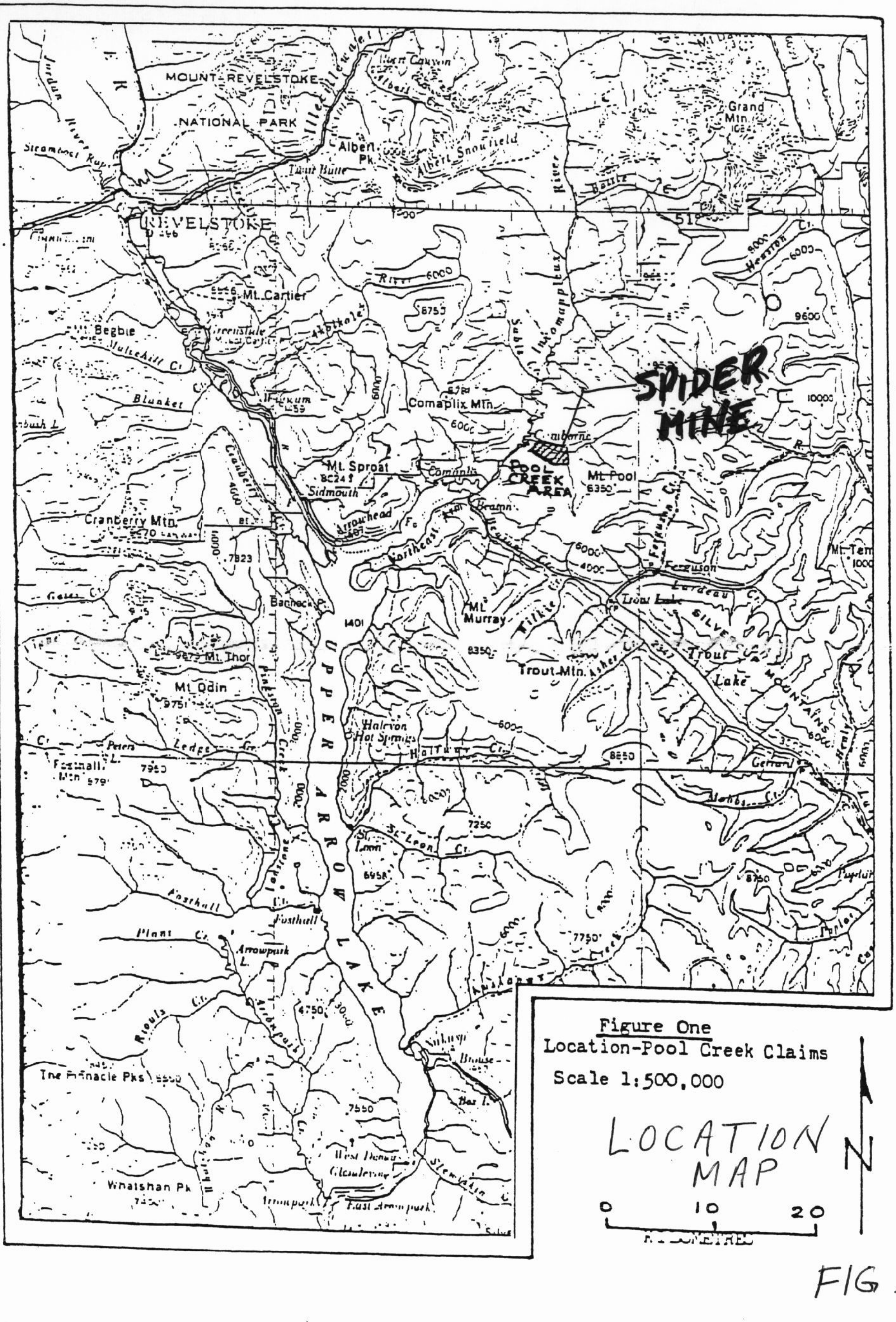


Figure One

Location-Pool Creek Claims

Scale 1:500,000

LOCATION MAP

FIG 1

3.0 SUMMARY

The Spider Mine was brought into production in 1952 and continued operations until 1958. Total production to the end of 1958 was 371 kilograms of gold, 53,481 kilograms of silver, 85 tonnes of copper, 10,845 tonnes of lead, 11,519 tonnes of zinc, 60 tonnes of cadmium and 4 tonnes of antimony from 128,063 tonnes of ore with a recovery grade of 0.086 oz Au/ton, 12.2 oz Ag/ton, 8.6% Pb and 9.14% Zn. This vein was developed from surface to a depth of 200 metres. Potentially, ore grade material was intersected in drilling an additional depth of 70 metres below this level.

The Eclipse vein (Lat. 50°46.6', Long. 117°36.3'), accessible via the No. 10 adit level of the Spider Mine, produced 31,748 tonnes of ore in the period 1956-58. This development exposed the top of the ore body (005°/75° east) through a vertical range of 46 metres.

The main constituents of the Spider Mine mineralization are quartz, pyrite, sphalerite and galena and minor amounts of ankerite, chalcopyrite, and rarely arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. Sections composed essentially of pyrite, sphalerite and galena are common. The order of deposition of the vein minerals is ankerite, quartz pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena. Fine and coarse grained varieties of galena are present.

Zones of carbonate alteration and oxidation, as much as several metres wide, occur along the faults principally on the eastern or hangingwall side with or without accompanying vein mineralization. These zones comprise altered remnants of the volcanic country rock, ankerite, disconnected quartz stringers and a small amount of chrome mica. In the oxidized zone, most of the pyrite, sphalerite and gangue has been leached, leaving a mixture of clay, limonite and galena. The No. 4 orebody shows vertical oxidation for 40 metres below the surface.

The main ore controls are a series of northerly trending fissures (splays or tension fractures?) that appear to be related to the through-going southeasterly trending Camborne fault along the valley of Pool Creek. Hydrothermal solutions were controlled by the intersection of the principal fissures with fold crests. Mineralization appears to have favoured the Jowett Formation because of the volcanic composition of the competent, fissure sustaining characteristics of the fine grained, carbonate altered rocks, and later fracturing along the faults when intersecting large scale folds.

Diamond drill core stored in a locked garage was quartered with a saw and re-assayed in 2007. Values obtained for gold, silver, lead and zinc in 2007 were very close to those obtained in 1987 and 1980, which suggests that the assay values of previous work can be used in resource calculations.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo
December 15,2007

4.0 INTRODUCTION ANDS TERMS OF REFERENCE

During 2007, diamond drill core from previous work at the Spider Mine, which was securely stored in a locked garage at 1846 W14th Ave., Vancouver, was quartered by a diamond daw and delivered to IPL Labs in Richmond, BC along with standards and blanks. This drill core was from an aggressive program of exploration was carried out between May through October 1987, on Jazz Resources Ltd.'s Camborne area claims. Previous production at the Spider Mine was approximately 140,000 tons of ore (including 31,748 tons from Eclipse).

The 1987 exploration program closely followed the recommendations and proposed program of Gale (1986). The actual program differed from the proposed program because of changes in the geological picture which arose with work on the ground. Not all of the stated objectives were accomplished, especially with regard to surface drilling, because some holes could not be drilled through overburden which was deeper than anticipated.

Drill core from programs in 1980 and 1987 were quartered in 2007 to check on Assay values, reproducibility, accuracy and lithology.

4.1 Preamble

Jazz Resources Inc. and predecessor companies, K-2 Resources Inc. and Sunshine Columbia Resources Limited, have acquired by staking and purchase 100% interest in several mineral claims totalling 7 cells and 17 crown grants, which have been grouped into the Spider Mine Property located 59 km southeast of the town of Revelstoke and 14 km northwest of Camborne, in British Columbia. J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. was retained to advise Jazz Resources on the merits of the property and make recommendations for an appropriate exploration program to be conducted in 2008.

4.1.1 Background

The Spider Mine Property is known from historical background and exploration of the last 97 years to contain high assays of gold, lead, zinc, copper and silver.

4.2 This Study

4.2.1 Terms of Reference

Jazz Resources Inc. retained J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. to review the project, draw conclusions, make recommendations and propose an appropriate exploration program to evaluate the property in 2008. The company commissioned a summary report to file with the TSX Exchange to document the merit of the property.

4.2.2 Purpose of the Report

J. T. Shearer was advised by company officers that this report is intended to document the 2007 work program for assessment purposes and to establish the property as one of merit for

submission to the TSX Ventures Exchange. This report complies with the 43-101 format and may be used for disclosure in fundraising over $250,000.

4.2.3 Sources of Information

A major source of information has been the numerous historical assessment reports on the area within the B.C. Government Ministry of Mines Minfile database. These reports are readily available from microfiche dating back to 1961 on work conducted for various companies up to 1992. Prior information is contained in the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines 1926-1964. In addition, Jazz Resources Inc. also has an extensive data file for activities since the 1960's when the principals of the company became active in the area. Some information was lost in a fire at the Company's Spider Mine in the 1960's.

4.2.4 Field Activity of the Qualified Person

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. visited the property on June 15 and Sept. 24, 2005 and June 14 & 15 and July 12 & 13, 2006 to examine the surface mineralization, underground workings and general geological conditions.

5.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

The author in writing this report used as sources of information those reports and files listed in the bibliography and the stored drill core boxes stored since 1987. Most of the reports were prepared by persons holding university degree in Geological Sciences. Based on the author's assessment, the information in these reports is accurate.

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Figure 2 and 3 shows the location of the Company's 17 Crown Granted claims located approximately 59km southeast of Revelstoke. The claims are readily accessible by good roads from Revelstoke and Nakusp.

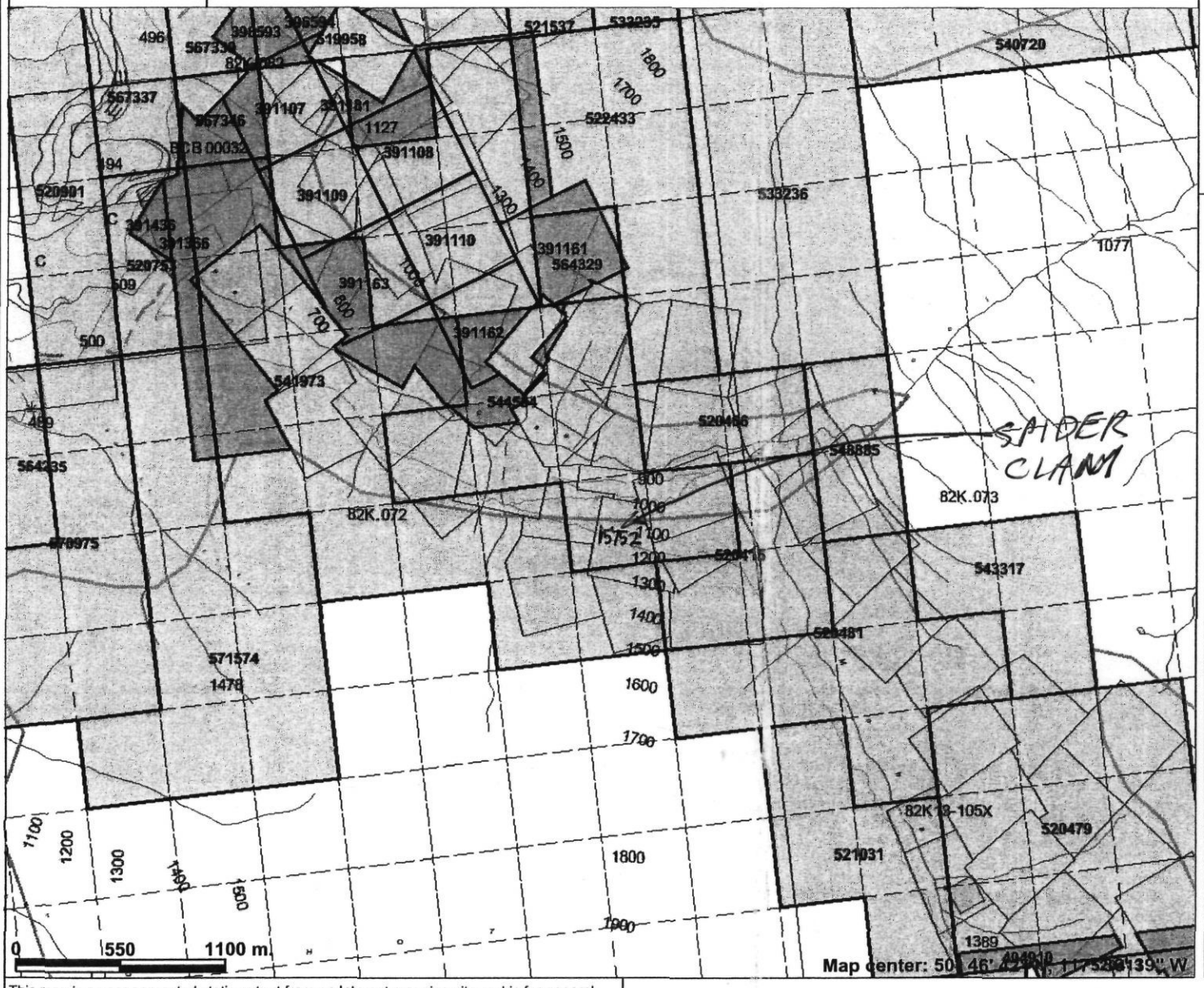
The property consists of the following mineral claims as tabulated in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 2 and 3. The claims are all in the Revelstoke Mining Division.

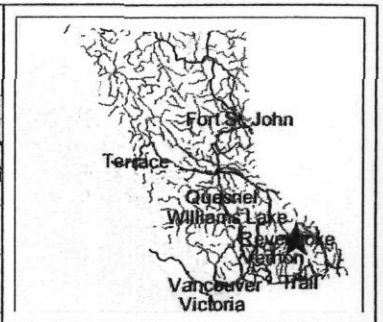
The staked claims and crown grants are recorded as follows:

Table 1
List of Claims

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Size	Cells	Located Date	Current Expiry Date
Overtop	544504	143.022 ha	7	October 27/06	October 27/10
Jazz One	533192	509.862 ha		April 28/06	April 28/09
Jazz Two	533193	305.805 ha		April 28/06	April 28/09
Jazz Three	533233	510.205 ha		April 30/06	April 30/09
Jazz Four	533235	142.925 ha		April 30/06	April 30/09
Jazz Five	533236	326.772 ha		April 30/06	April 30/09

Detail Claim Map





Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)

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
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Annotation (1:20K)

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport Abandoned

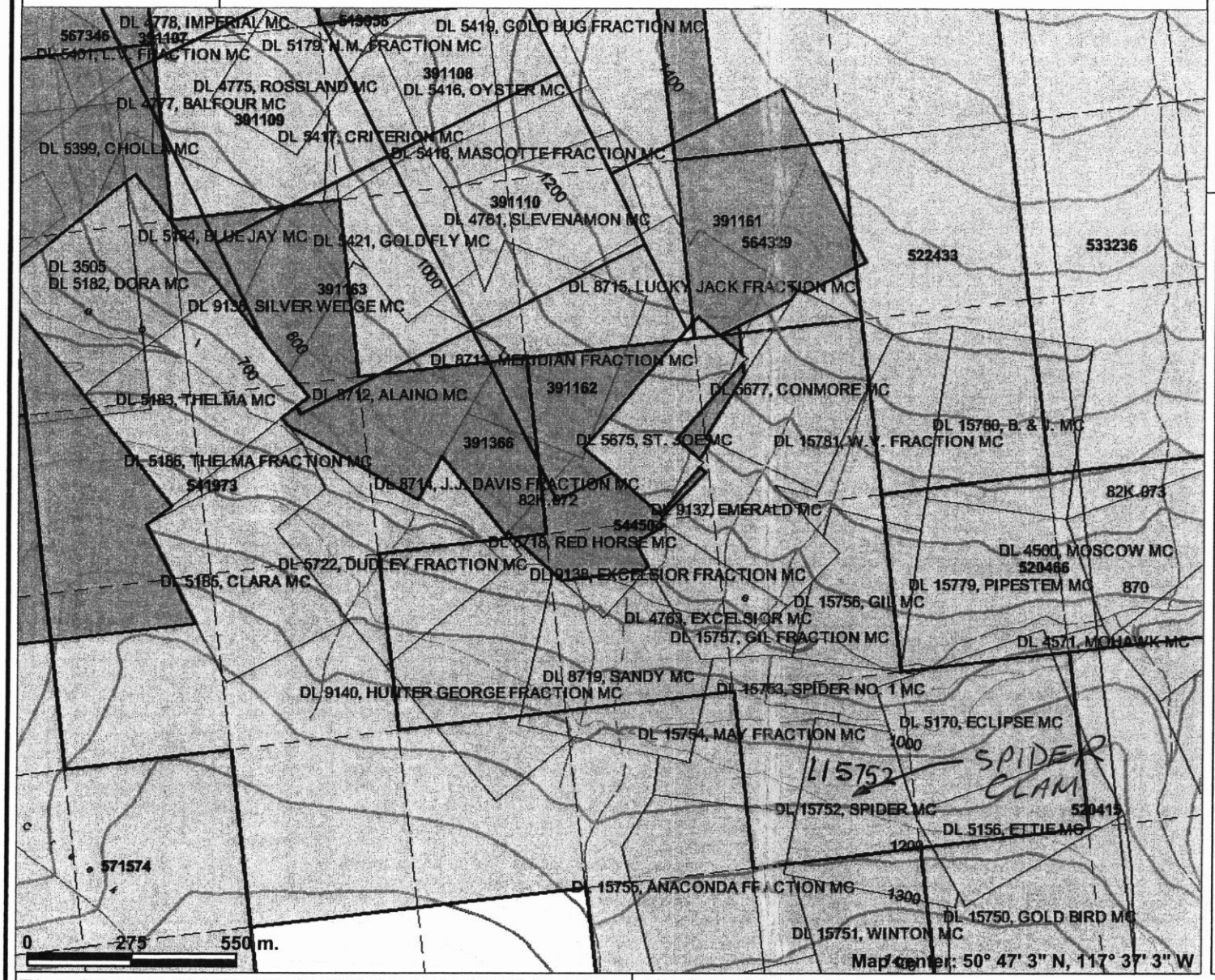
Scale: 1:31,020

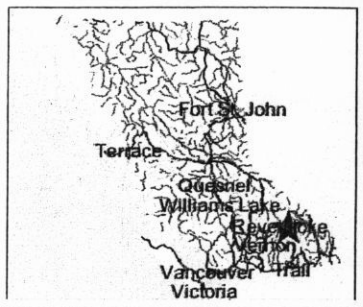
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

CLAIM MAP

FIG 2

Detail Claim Map





Legend

- Indian Reserves
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- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)

Scale: 1:15,510

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.

Notes: Spider CG is Lot 15752

Detail Claim Map

FIG 3

	Lot #				
Ettie	5156	Crown Grants			Taxes Payable
Dora	5182				
Thelma	5183				
Clara	5185				
Thelma Fraction	5186				
Goldbird	15750				
Winton	15751				
Spider	15752				
Spider 1	15753				
May Fraction	15754				
Anaconda Fraction	15755				
Gil	15756				
Gil Fraction	15757				
Dudley Fraction	5722				
Sandy	8719				
Excelsior Fraction	9138				
Hunter Fraction	9140				

The Company also holds Surface and Mineral Rights via:

Lot 3505 save and except thereout those parts subdivided by pans 728 and 728A parcel A DD 13915 I part in red on plan DD 16983 and parcel B DD 25115.

Jazz Resources owns the mineral claims 100% and has a long history of activity in the area.

The author is not aware of any back in rights, payments, royalties or other agreements and encumberances to which the property is subject.

6.1 Environmental Liabilities

Preliminary sampling toward establishing an environmental baseline was carried out in 1987 by Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd., which observed the *"acid generation of wast dumps or low grade ore is highly unlikely unless a large proportion of high pyrite rock is included"*. Water samples indicate good buffering capacity and can be categorized as "low sensitivity to acid imputs".

6.2 Permits

The company and property will be subject to Mine Permit regulations of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. A permit will be required for any proposed drilling and bulk sample.

The last permit issued was for a May 1988 proposed program of establishing a level 12 to access mineralization about 200 feet 10 level. This work program was not completed.

The Spider Mine area is within the claimed traditional territory of the Ktunaxa-Kinbasket Tribal Council. The legal requirements for consultation and accommodations of First Nation Rights, Title and Interest are still being debated in the courts. A proactive approach to dealing with issues and resource values which are of a concern to First Nations, and working with First Nations to ensure economic activity provides positive benefits, is an important part of increasing

LEGEND

Cretaceous

A — Galena Bay and Battle Range granodiorite, quartz monzonite, alaskite.

Jurassic

B — Kuskanax batholith, monzonite, syenite

Permian to Triassic

C — Kaslo Group, metavolcanics

D — Milford Group, marble, metaconglomerate and sandstone

Lower Paleozoic

E — Lardeau Group

Ea — Broadview Formation, phyllite, limestone

Eb — Jowett Formation, metavolcanics

Ec — Sharon Creek Formation, siliceous phyllite

Ed — Index Formation, phyllite, greenstone

Badshot limestone

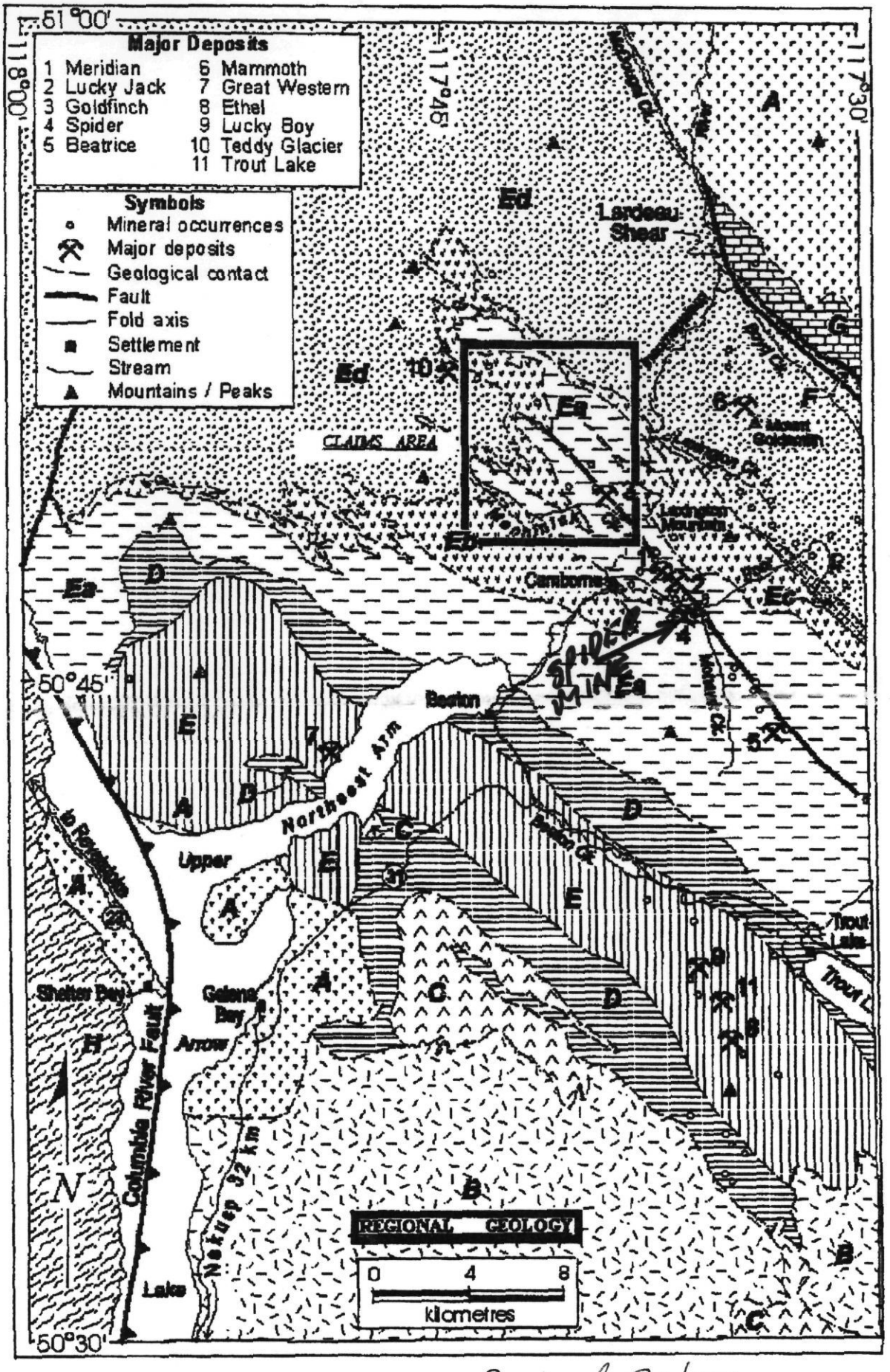
Hadrynian (Windermere)

G — Hamill Group, quartzite, limestone

Precambrian

Shuswap - Monashee, crystalline gneiss complex

LEGEND FOR THE REGIONAL GEOLOGY



Regional Geology FIG 4

business se4curity throughout British Columbia. There are no obvious impediments to developing the Project in a timely matter related to First Nation issues.

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area is centred 10km northwest of the settlement of Trout Lake and 15km north of the community of Beaton. The area is about 59km southeast of Revelstoke and 140km north of Nelson.

7.1 Situation

The Spider Mine claims are ranging between 950 and 1500 metres elevation, a distance of approximately 59km southeast of the town of Revelstoke, B.C.

7.2 Access

Access to the claims is by road from Revelstoke and then by Forestry and mining roads up the Incomappleux River Valley, which are presently passable by all terrain vehicles (ATVs) and four wheel drive vehicles. Some parts of the access road require brushing out of the alder trees.

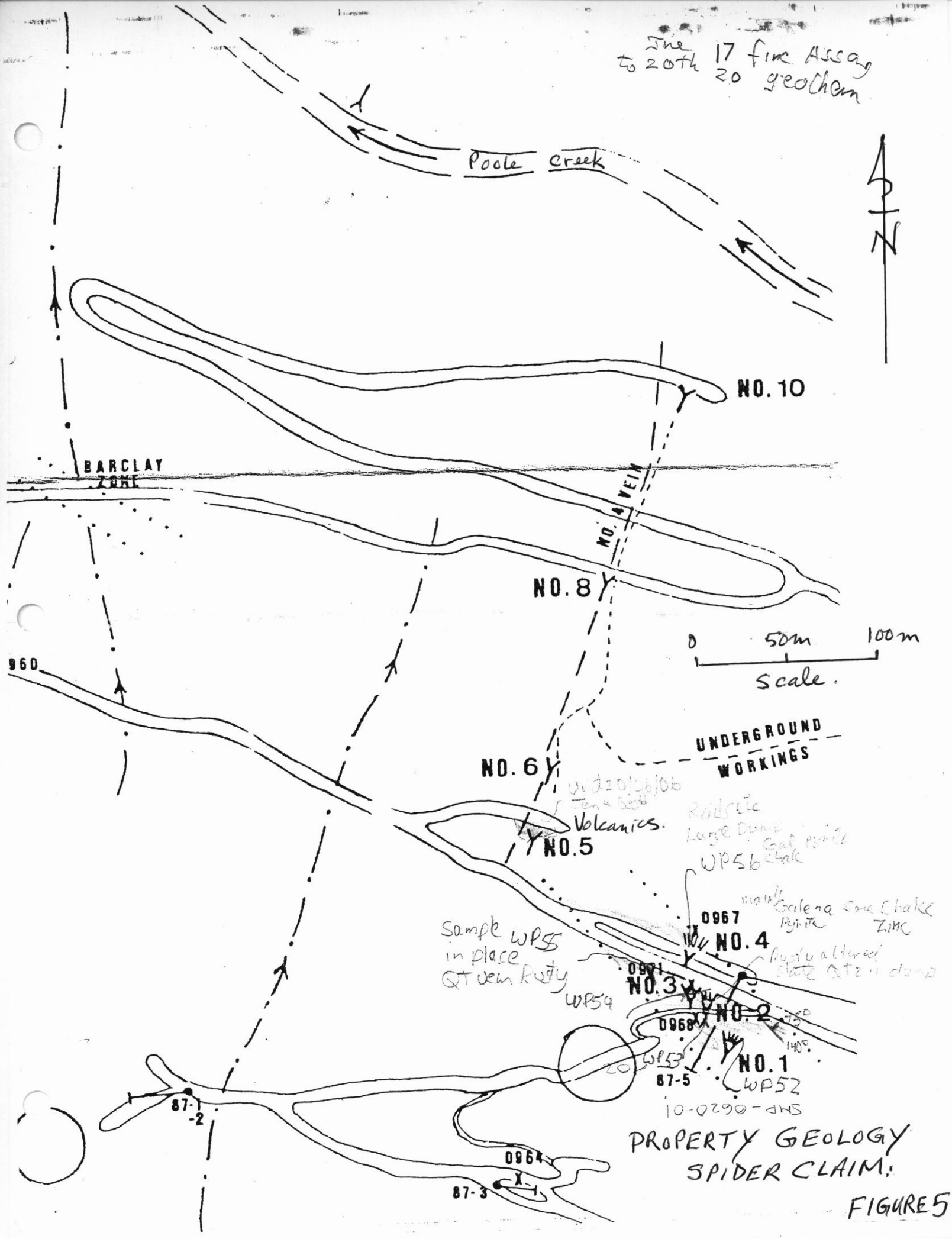
An estimate on opening the Spider Mine access road was requested of R. Allen of Galena Contracting at Nakusp, B.C. who made a visit to the lower part of the road in 2006. Mr. Allen, a very experienced local road builder with a complete fleet of heavy equipment estimates that to re-open the deactivated logging road to adequately accommodate 30 tonne CAT Wagons would cost approximately $50,000. Part of this expenditure was made in 2006. For a simple diamond drill program this estimate could likely be greatly reduced to about the $20,000 range for light 4x4 truck.

7.3 Climate

The general area has a northern inland dominated climate. Dramatic variations in the Spider Mine's climate are caused by a combination of elevation, rainshadow effects, and latitude. Generally winters are long and summers cool and short with only occasional hot spells. Average January highs are -7°C, while July averages to 22°C. These temperatures apply to valley bottoms. At higher elevations temperatures are about 5°C to greater than 7°C cooler. Annual precipitation ranges from less than 380mm at lower elevations to over 1,250mm at higher elevations. The Spider Mine area can be worked from May to November most years without handling or plowing snow.

7.4 Physiography

The area of the Spider Mine Claims has been heavily affected by Pleistocene to recent glaciation with arêtes, cirques, tarns and hanging valleys common in the area. Steep slopes are often covered by a thin veneer of talus.


Poole creek
N
NO. 10
BARCLAY ZONE
NO. 4 VEIN
NO. 8
0 50m 100m
scale.
960
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
NO. 6
Volcanics.
NO. 5
Rhyolite
Large Pyrite
WP56
Sample WP55 in place QT vein rusty
WP54
0967
NO. 4
NO. 3
0971
NO. 2
0968
WP53
NO. 1
87-5
WP52
10-0290-DHS
87-2
0964
87-3
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
SPIDER CLAIM.
FIGURE 5

The lower levels of the property are heavily forested. There is adequate water from several creek drainages for mineral exploration on this property.

7.5 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The property lies 59km south-southeast from Revelstoke and is easily accessible by road. There are no longer any facilities located in Camborne. The Company owns several land lots in fee simple within the Camborne townsite and could be used to provide a site for a small milling operation if required in the future. Hydropower was generated by previous operators for the company's Spider Mine prior to 1960.

The nearest mill/concentrator is located in Silverton, about 150 km to the south, which is owned by International Silver Ridge Resources Inc. Persons familiar with the mill[1] report that this 125 ton per day concentrating mill was originally built in 1962 to process ore from the Ottawa Mine above Slocan, British Columbia. In the mdi-1970's the mill was shut down due to lack of ore and was inoperative until Silver Ridge Resources purchased it and commenced a $750,000 refit and remodelling project. One year later the first silver/lead/zinc ore from the Standard Mine was processed.

Since May 1988, this flotation process Mill/Concentrator has milled gold ore for Asarco and Northair Mines and silver/lead/zinc ore for Mikado Resources and Muskogee Mines.

International Silver Ridge Resources is pleased to offer its modern Standard Mill facility and the abilities of its fully trained crew of flotation operators, crushermen, millwright, on-site assayer and lab to mining companies in the area for custom milling. Jazz has engaged well known metallurgical consultant, Gary Hawthorn, P.Eng. to conduct tests on the Spider Mine Bulk Sample. Mr. Hawthorn is very familiar with the standard mill.

Milling the Spider Mine ore at the Silverton Mill is estimated to be in the $35 to $40 per tonne[2] range depending on quantity of material and subject to updating the metallurgical test work at a local facility such as Process Research Labs.

8.0 HISTORY

Prospecting for metalliferous deposits in the Lardeau District began prior to 1890. Mining activity started in the late 1890's and by 1899 mineral claims were located near Beaton and along the Incomappleux (Fish) River.

The first discovery of ore in this area was made in 1910 on the Spider claim. Development work continued until 1949 during which there were small intermittent shipments of hand-sorted ore. Sunshine Lardeau Mines Ltd. acquired the property and initiated a diamond drilling program

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[1] Personal communication with Jon Perrett, President, International Silver Ridge Resources Inc., and International Silver Ridge Resources Inc. website and G. Hawthorn, P.Eng.

[2] Personal communication, Jon Perret, President, International Silver Ridge Resources Inc.

3L
4L
5L
6L
7L
8L
9L
10L

-- NEWMONT D. D. HOLES

—— 1964 HOLES

\ BLIND VEIN / SECTION 5

3Level
8Level
10 Level
ROAD
SPIDER VEIN
5500E
4800E
5000E
5500N
N
16Level
Z NORTHERN MAIN CHUTE END OF STOPE
RAISE
80-1
80-2 HOLE
7Level
80-5
3Level
5 Level
see Fig 6 for locations of 87 holes
0
100 ft
200 ft
30m
60m
1:1200
4Level
3Level
3L
5000N
SPIDER VEIN
ECLIPSE MC

JAZZ RESOURCES INC.

DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
1987 & 1980

MINE COMPOSITE PLAN 1:1200

SCALE 1":100'	October 2007	**FIGURE 6**

which discovered Nos. 4 and 5 veins in 1950. A crosscut was driven to the veins on No. 5 level and No. 6 adit was extended to intersect No. 4 vein. A mill was installed in the old Meridian building on Pool Creek in May 1952. Concentrates were transported by truck to Beaton and thence by the Arrow Lakes barge to the rail-head at Nakusp and from there to smelters in the United States. Berens River Mines Ltd. provided additional funding to gain control of operations and, in 1953, No. 10 adit was driven. In 1956 the company was liquidated and operations passed to Newmont Mining Corp. Mining and milling operations were suspended on May 14, 1958.

Total production to the end of 1958 was 371 kilograms of gold, 53,481 kilograms of silver, 85 tonnes of copper, 10,845 tonnes of lead, 11,519 tonnes of zinc, 60 tonnes of cadmium and 4 tonnes of antimony from 128,063 tonnes of ore.

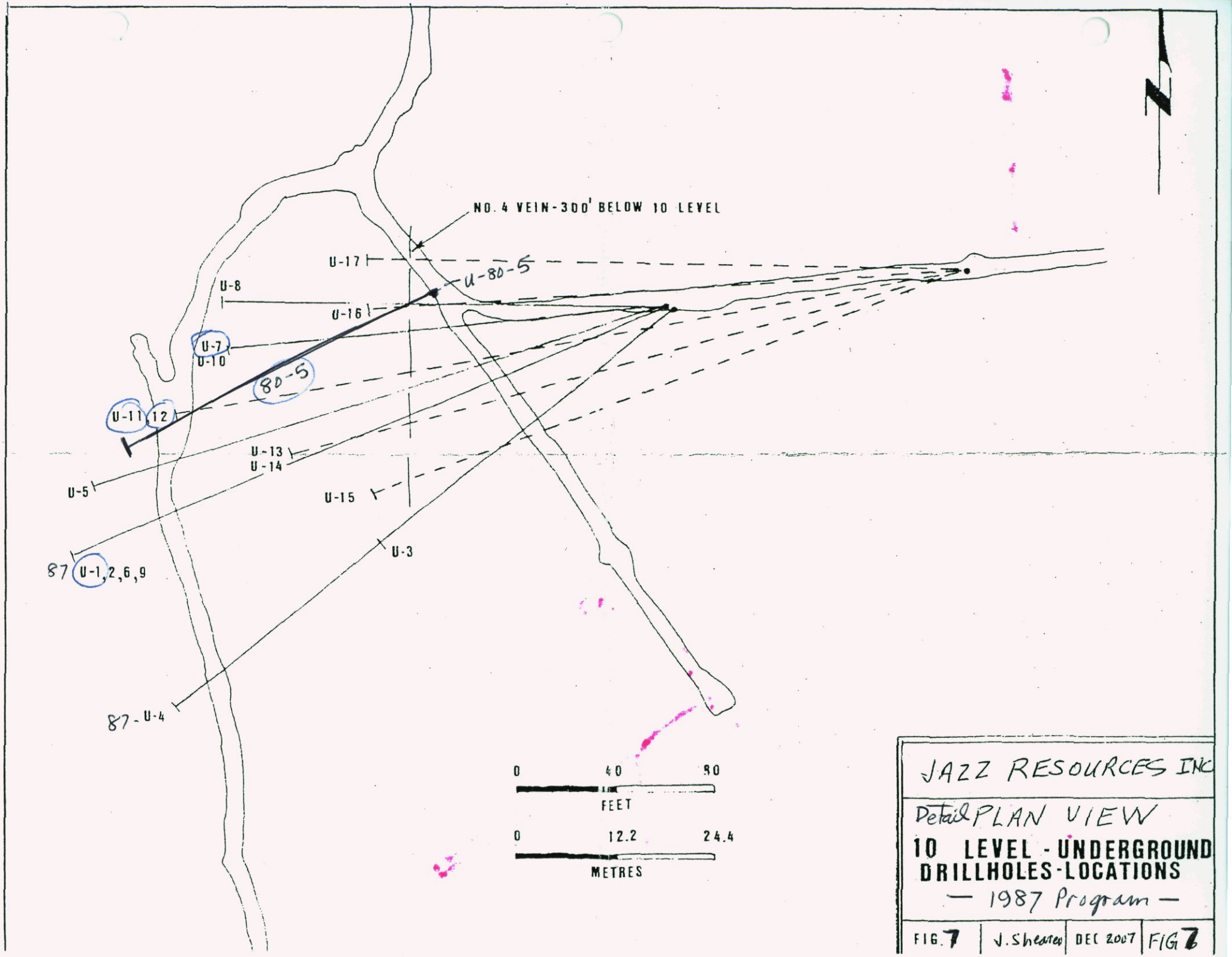
This vein was developed from surface to a depth of 200 metres. Ore grade material was intersected in drilling an additional depth of 70 metres below this level.

Past development consisted of at least 7 levels with raising and crosscutting. The No. 10 level adit and associated workings developed the No. 4 vein which was mined in the 1950's. Nearly all ore had been mined out above the No. 10 level by the end of 1956. Mining and milling was suspended on May 14, 1958. East of the No. 4 vein and accessible via the No. 10 level workings, is the Eclipse vein (082KNW044). This development exposed the top of the ore body through a vertical range of 46 metres. The Eclipse vein saw production between 1956-1958 with approximately 31,748 tonnes of ore milled with ore of the Spider Mine (Assessment Report 16724). The Eclipse vein occurs at a faulted contact between phyllite and greenstone of the Jowett Formation.

Geological resources calculated in 1988 by R. Gale, PhD, on the results of the 1987 drill program at the Spider Mine are 25,400 tonnes grading 254.7 grams per tonne silver, 6.19% lead, 6.34% zinc and 4.46 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter April 26, 1988).

In 1954 Sunshine Lardeau drilled the Sandy vien from surface and also drilled from the upper adit on Sandy in 1955.

In 1964, Sunshine Lardeau Mines Limited drilled 25 holes and drifted 61 metres. The diamond drill holes intersected the No. 4 vein over a length of 122 metres and to a depth of 69 metres below the No. 10 level. Based on this work, a resource was estimated at 53,343 tonnes averaging 2.74 grams per tonne gold, 92.57 grams per tonne silver, 2% lead and 4.25% zinc (Sunshine Lardeau Mines Limited, 1964 Annual Report). The company name was changed in 1965 to Sunshine Comstock Mines Limited and in 1974 to Sunshine Columbia Resources Limited. The old tailings dump from the milling operation, located on the Treadwell Claim (Lot 5402) was sampled and tested for gold and silver values (see Cholla 082KNW143). Sunshine Columbia became K-2 in 1987 and subsequently changed its name to Jazz Resources Inc. K-2 drilled 468m from underground on the Spider Claim, 10 Level in holes 1 to 7. (Drillcore from U-80-5 was sampled in 2007.) In 1981, the company drilled 536m on Spider Level 5 in holes 81-1 to 81-6. One hole was drilled on the Sandy Claim (81-7) and 4 surface holes on the Winto Claim (81-8 to 81-11). Additional drilling was completed in 1982, located 600 ft. south of old surface workings



JAZZ RESOURCES INC

Detail PLAN VIEW

10 LEVEL - UNDERGROUND DRILLHOLES - LOCATIONS

— 1987 Program —

FIG. 7	J. Shearer	DEC 2007	FIG 7

in holes 12 to 22 and 447m of drilling on Winton Claim. In 1983 there were 14 holes drilled totalling 487m on the Winton Claim.

Approximately 140,000 tons of ore was produced from the No. 4 and Eclipse veins during the 1950's. A significant reserve is still present below the No. 10 (lowest) level on the No. 4 vein. The 1987 drill program discovered low grade gold values in the No. 4 vein at a depth of 400 feet below the No. 10 level. This deep gold mineralization is open to expansion.

The Windflower property, under exploration by Cayanne Exploration in 2007, is said to have resources in excess of 200,000 tons of 0.3 oz Au/ton and exploration is continuing on the property.

9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

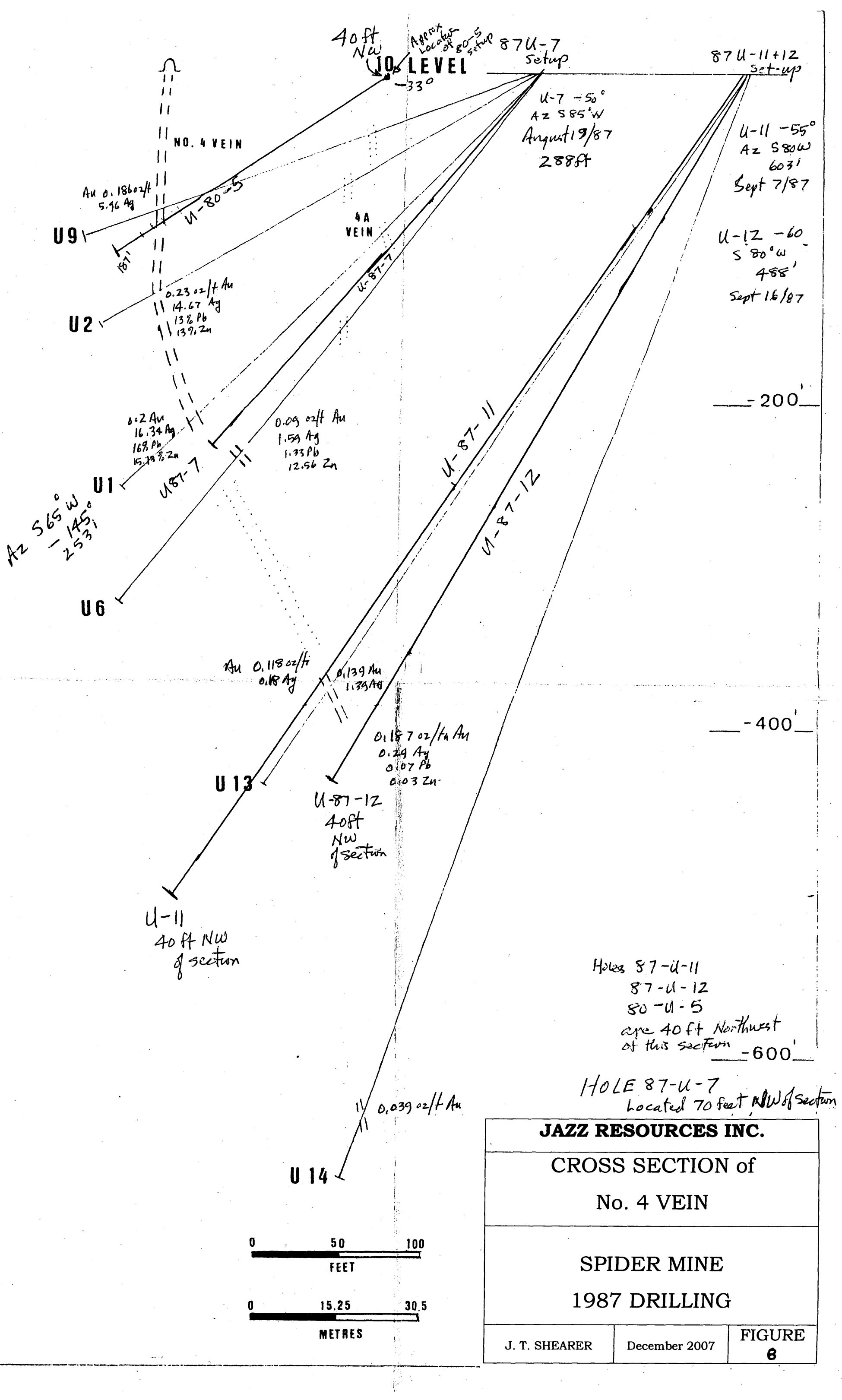
The geology of the Beaton area (NTS 082K/12.13) comprised diverse lithological elements belonging to several tectonic terranes. On a regional scale, the Beaton-Camborne mining camp is within the Kootenay Arc which lies between the Windermere-Purcell anticlinorium on the east and the Monashee and Shuswap metamorphic complexes to the west and northwest (Reesor and Moore, 1970; Reesor, 1973).

The Kootenay Arc is a 400-kilometre-long curving belt of early Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks. It trends northeast across Washington state into British Columbia, then north along Kootenay Lake and northwest into the Arrow Lake and Revelstoke area.

Along Kootenay Lake the arc succession comprises the Hamil, Badshot, Lardeau, Milford, Kaslo, Slocan and Rossland groups. The Hammil, Badshot and Lardeau constitute the early Paleozoic pericratonic Kootenay terrane, the Milford and Kaslo belong to the accreted late Paleozoic (and early Mexozoic) Slide Mountain terrane. The Hamill is mostly quartzite, the Lardeau comprises a lower calcareous section overlain by phyllitic schists, quartzites and lenticular greenstone formations. The Milford and Kaslo groups are metamorphosed oceanic assemblages that include phyllites, thinly bedded calc-silicates metasedimentary rocks, chert beds, basic volcanic rocks and serpentinites (Fyles, 1967).

The Mesozoic formation constitute the Quesnel terrane that lies along the western side and within the curvature of the Kootenay Ark. The Kaslo and Rossland volcanics *Hoy and Dunne, 1997) and the Slocan argillites, slate and limestones are important units in this terrane and contain significant silver-lead-zinc deposits typical of the Lardeau and Slocan mining districts.

Many batholiths and arrays of small stocks interrupt the continuity of the older deformed stratigraphic succession throughout the Kootenay Arc. The Kuskanax and Nelson batholiths are the largest intrusions. They are predominantly granite and granodiorite in composition although diorite, monzonite and syenite are locally important phases. The age of these rocks is generally considered to be middle or late Jurassic age (Armstron, 1988; Sevigny and Parrish, 1993).



JAZZ RESOURCES INC.

CROSS SECTION of

No. 4 VEIN

SPIDER MINE

1987 DRILLING

J. T. SHEARER	December 2007	FIGURE 6

The Nelson batholith and many of the related granitic stocks have local zones of intense deformation around their margins. Regional structures are deflected into near parallelism along the margins of these intrusions. It may be that antecedent structures controlled the emplacement of the granitic masses.

The Lardeau Group, as defined by Fyles and Eastwood (1962) in the Ferguson area, consists of 6 conformable Lower Paleozoic units named the Index, Triune, Ajax, Sharon Creek, Jowett and Broadview formations. This succession was believed to be an upright stratigraphic sequence having the Index Formation at the base and the Broadview Formation at the top. However, the highly folded condition of the beds, the lack of facing indicators and the presence of faulted contacts hindered verification of this interpretation (Smith and Gehrels, 1992).

The Index Formation is the most extensive unit in the Lardeau Group. The Index Formation comprises a thick sequence of grey, green and black phyllite, limestone and thick calcareous phyllite, tuff, tuffaceous greywacke, pillow basalt and rare quartzite and quartzo-feldspathic gritty sandstone. In vicinity of McDougal Creek along the Incomappleux River, the formation consists fo crystalline limestones and interbanded slates and phyllites (Figure 4.) Many of the limestone bands are highly carbonaceous – some of them containing a considerable amount of graphite, while other bands contain sufficient chlorite to give a green colour to the rock. Although the formation is highly variable, black and grey phyllite facies predominate near the base and at the contact with the Badshot Formation, while green phyllite predominates in the upper part of the unit (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962). The Index Formation is overlain by a conformable assemblage of black siliceous argillite, grey quartzite and black siliceous argillite known respectively as the Triune, Ajax and Sharon Creek Formations. The Jowett Formation is a greenstone unit intercalated with the Broadview Formation. The Jowett consists fo volcanic breccias and pillow lavas (Photo 4) altered locally to chlorite schists. The predominant lithology of the Broadview Formation is grey gree, gritty quartz wacke or subarkosic wacke with grey to black or green slate or phyllite interbeds. Two important bands of quartzite, assigned to the Broadview Formation, cross the valley of the Incomappleux River – one a short distance below the mouth of Menhinick Creek and the other below the mouth of Sable Creek. This quartzite is an exceedingly hard, compact, dark blue rock invaded extensively by numerous quartz stringers. Size grading is occasionally seen, however, a consistent sense of facing could not be ascertained across the stratigraphy because of the intense deformation of these rocks.

The principal rock types in the Poole Creek area are early Paleozoic Lardeau Group phyllite and greenstone of the Jowett Formation and phyllite and phyllitic grit of the Broadview Formation. A northwest trending fault, the Camborne Fault, cuts the north limb of a southeast plunging anticline north of Pool Creek and extends northwest through the Independence (Windflower Mines Ltd.) property.

North of Pool Creek, several northwest-trending veins including the Lucky Jack and Eva veins, are associated with the Camborne Fault on the Lucky Strike Mines Ltd. property. Gold mineralization farther northwest on the Windflower property is associated with the same structure.

9.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The mine is underlain by southeasterly striking, steeply dipping volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group. Sedimentary rocks of the Broadview Formation include medium grey to greenish quartzites, greywackes, carbonaceous phyllites and quartz sericite schist. The volcanic rocks of the Jowett Formation comprise massive fragmental lenses and lava flows, some chlorite schist and a few thin beds of banded iron formation. In the fragmental units, extreme elongation of the clasts, caused by synkenematic metamorphism, has imparted a crude secondary layering sub-parallel to the primary stratification.

9.2.1 Structure and Metamorphism

A northwest trending fault, locally termed the Camborne fault, cuts the north limb of a southeast plunging (25 to 30 degrees) aniform, along the north side of Pool Creek. A 500 metre wide band of greenstone volcanic rock of the Jowett Formation outlines the antiformal structure along Pool Creek. All of the rocks are foliated in a northwesterly direction with steep dips to the northeast. Small scale drag folds plunge steeply northwest and southeast. Late northerly trending faults cut the foliated rocks and it is mainly along the northerly trending southeast. Late northerly trending faults cut the foliated rocks and it is mainly along the northerly trending cross-faults that the alteration and mineralization has taken place.

The orebodies, south of Pool Creek, occupy four main veins on a system of steeply dipping, northerly trending faults. The faults, spaced at approximately 275-metre intervals, cut across the bedding at about 50°, showing some dextral strike slip displacement. From northwest to southeast the veins are named the Sandy (082KNW048), Barclay (082KNW049), No. 4 and Eclipse (082KNW044).

Along these northerly trending fault zones, the greenstone is silicified, carbonatized and cut by steeply dipping quartz-ankerite veins variably mineralized with galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite are rare. The mineralization varies from large lenses and pockets of sulphides 2 to 3 metres wide to disseminations. Veinlets of quartz or sulphides also extend into the wallrock. The veins range from less than 1 metre wide to 7 or 8 metres wide, and the alteration zone, principally on the eastern or hangingwall side, is usually about 10 metres wide. There are at least five known veins on the Spider property. The No. 4 vein is the largest of the veins and is the source of most of the production from the property.

10.0 DEPOSIT MODEL CONSIDERATIONS

In consideration of the present status of Exploration and Development on the Spider Mine Project, the focus of Jazz Resources should be on defining the detailed geological environment (principally by detail mapping and detail spatial measurements and follow-up diamond drilling). The other focus should be on bulk sampling to generate funds and gain experience in mining the deposits and in their metallurgical beneficiation.

Concept, Deposit Types

The Spider Mine deposit is a clear example of polymetallic veins containing Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu±Au hosted by metasediments (Lefebure and Church, 1996). Polymetallic veins are characterized by sulfide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. These veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and another group hosted by volcanic or intrusive rocks. The latter type of mineralization is typically contemporaneous with emplacement of a nearby intrusion.

Lefebure and Church (1996) list the following general characteristics of polymetallic veins:

Metasediment hosted veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism.

Polymetallic veins are typically steeply dipping, narrow tabular or splayed veins and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000m in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones.

Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. A wide variety of textures, including cockade testure, colloform banding and crustifications and locally druzy. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse grained sulphides as patches and pods, fine grained disseminations are confined to veins.

Macroscopic wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in metres or less). The metasediments typically display sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins.

Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control; however, veins are typically associated with second order structures. Significant deposits are usually restricted to competent lithologies. Dykes are often emplaced along the same faults.

11.0 MINERALIZATION

The main constituents of the Spider Mine mineralization are quartz, pyrite, sphalerite and galena and minor amounts of ankerite, chalcopyrite, and rarely arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. Sections composed essentially of pyrite, sphalerite and galena are common. The order of deposition of the vein minerals is ankerite, quartz pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena. Fine and coarse grained varieties of galena are present.

Zones of carbonate alteration and oxidation, as much as several metres wide, occur along the faults principally on the eastern or hangningwall side with or without accompanying vein mineralization. These zones comprise altered remnants of the volcanic country rock, ankerite, disconnected quartz stringers and a small amount of chrome mica. In the oxidized zone, most of the pyrite, sphalerite and gangue has been leached, leaving a mixture of clay, limonite and galena. The No. 4 orebody shows vertical oxidation for 40 metres below the surface.

12.0 EXPLORATION

The program in 2007 consisted of collection of the 1980 and 1987 drill core from the secure garage at 1846 W.14th Ave. in Vancourver and transporting the core to the secure warehouse in Port Coquitlam where core was quartered with a diamond saw under the direct supervision of J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

The samples were collected by J. T. Shearer and hand delivered to IPL Labs in Richmond. Assay techniques results are shown in Appendix II. Individual sample descriptions are contained in Appendix III. Copies of the original 1987 drill logs are reproduced in Appendix IV.

A comparison of 2007 and 1980 and 1987 assay results are shown in Table 2. Samples 1, 5, 12, 14, 21 and 23 are blanks and standards.

TABLE 2

List of 2007 Assay Intervals Compared to 1980 and 1987 Assay Results

Sample Name		Footage	2007 Au g/mt	1987 Au g/mt	2007 Ag g/mt	1987 Ag g/mt	2007 Pb %	1987 Pb %	2007 Zn %	1987 Zn %	2007 Cu ppm	2007 Ag ppm
Spider 2	87U-12	434.27-435.75	Not split in 1987				--		--		276	1.3
Spider 3	87U-12	435.75-440.25	4.26	6.41	7.9	9.94	--	0.07	--	0.03	171	7.9
Spider 4	87U-12	440.25-448	Not split in 1987				--		--		27	0.7
Spider 6	U-80-5	134-138	6.20	3.22	10.1	16.46	0.06	0.23	0.49	0.84	168	10.1
Spider 7	U-80-5	138-143	4.00	2.54	488.5	337.71	12.13	9.46	6.68	5.31	769	158.0
Spider 8	U-80-5	143-147	1.69	2.74	229.1	223.54	7.27	6.89	4.55	5.22	663	150.0
Spider 9	U-80-5	147-152	5.90	5.07	567.2	506.74	13.20	14.5	16.55	17.4	8970	174.0
Spider 10	U-80-5	152-156	--		137.4		3.30		3.58		711	131.0
Spider 11	U-80-5	156-163	--		--		--		3.38		256	30.0
Spider 13	87U-11	396.3-404.85	2.22	4.77	48.0	47.66	0.27	0.87	3.24	4.51	663	48.0
Spider 15	87U-11	404.85-409	Not split in 1987				--		--		14	1.2
Spider 16	87U-11	409-415	Not split in 1987				--		--		16	1.4
Spider 17	87U-7	234-238.25	4.08	0.994	62.0	16.46	1.46	0.07	29.47	32.50	872	62.0
Spider 18	87U-7	238.25-246.30	4.96	4.11	45.0	74.74	0.35	2.00	2.59	2.04	319	45.0
Spider 19	87U-7	246.30-251.75	0.13	0.137	50.0	182.39	1.21	5.54	0.25	1.28	311	50.0
Spider 20	87U-7	251.75-255.25	3.79	3.02	36.0	21.60	0.08	--	0.02	--	2597	36.0

Drill core was also collected from 87U-1 and 87U-4, which will be sampled in due course, conversion factor is 1 oz/ton = 34.2857 g/mt.

13.0 PREVIOUS DRILLING

Surface Drilling Program – 1987

The surface program was completed during the month of July 1987 and consisted of 9 holes totalling 2,477 feet. Greenstone rock was hit in all holes. No new mineralized veins were found by this surface drilling program.

Hole No. 87-1 was spotted to the east of a combined VLF-EM and soil geochem anomaly and drilled west at -45° to test the bedrock here. The hole encountered overburden and slide rock to a depth of 120 feet and could not be continued. The target remains to be tested by a heavier drill.

Hole No. 87-2 was drilled at 90° at the same location as 87-1 in order to check the overburden depth. After 25 feet of overburden, greenstone type rock was intersected for 40 feet and the hole was terminated because it appeared that the hole was still in slide material.

Hole No. 87-3 was drilled easterly at -55° to try to intersect a 3' wide quartz-sulfide vein exposed in the course of making a dozer trail to drillsite No. 1. This hole went to 97 feet without reaching bedrock and had to be terminated.

Hole No. 87-4 was collared in greenstone bedrock and drilled to the west at -45° in another attempt to sample at depth the new vein exposed in the dozer road. The hole went to 377 feet and passed beneath the projected location of the vein material overlying the greenstone bedrock so that the vein's true location is unknown.

Hole No. 87-5 was sited to test the No. 3 vein at depth. The hole was drilled S 60° W at -60° to a depth of 382 feet. Several zones of thin quartz-pyrite veining were intersected but did not carry any values.

Hole No. 87-6 was drilled on a bearing of S 75° E at -55° to a depth of 520 feet. The hole was designed to look for a possible southern continuation of the Eclipse vein, or another vein paralleling the Eclipse vein. Disseminated pyrite in greenstone was encountered throughout the hole but no alteration zones or mineralized quartz veins were intersected.

Hole No. 87-7 sited to test a combined soil geochem and VLF-EM anomaly, this hole was drilled on a bearing of S 85° W at -50°. Weakly altered and Pyritized greenstone was intersected, but no mineralized veins were encountered. The hole was bottomed at 288 feet. Further drilling in overburden-covered areas to the south is warranted, but will require a heavier drill to reach bedrock.

Hole No. 87-8 was drilled at S 85° # at -55° and was designed to test the western side of the Barclay vein zone. A side zone of weakly altered-pyritized greenstone carrying mariposite alteration was cut in the hole, but no mineralized veins were found. The hole was bottomed at 393 feet.

Hole No. 87-9 was drilled S 65° E at -45° to seek and test the western side of the Sandy vein and a VLF-EM anomaly. A shear zone showing strong biotite-pyrite alteration was intersected from 86-96 feet. This altered shear zone may be the cause of the VLF-EM anomaly. No significant quartz veining or mineralization was cut by the drill hole.

Underground Drilling Program – 1987

A total of 6,952 feet was drilled in 17 holes below the 10 level on the No. 4 vein during 1987. Two different underground drill stations were utilized. The location of holes is shown on Figure 6.

Table three is a listing of underground holes and pertinent data for each hole. Holes No. 87-U-2, 3, and 9 were drilled within the area of the old known reserves. The other 14 holes were deeper holes drilled in parts of the No. 4 vein not previously explored by any drill holes.

Figure 5 is a cross section through the No. 4 and 4A veins. The deepest intersection on the No. 4 vein is in hole 87-U-14 at a depth of over 600 feet below the 10 level.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal projection of the No. 4 vein, viewed looking west showing drill hole penetrations. It was initially believed that the main ore shoot on the No. 4 vein had a steep plunge to the south and hole 87-U-1, which gave an intersection of 8.5 feet grading 0.20 oz Au, 16.34 oz Ag, 16.79% Lead and 15.73% zinc appeared to confirm this idea. However, holes 87-U-4, 5 and 6 showed sub-marginal values below 87-U-1 on the southward pitching projection of 87-U-1. Hole 87-U-7 returned a good intersection 9.1 feet wide grading 0.09 oz Au, 1.59 oz Ag, 1.33% lead and 12.56% zinc and the total mineralized width in 87-U-7 is 16 feet. Hole 87-U-7 however seems to indicate a rapid change in mineralogy to massive pyrite carrying gold values and suggests a northern plunge to the ore shoots. It is quite possible that the vein is faulted between holes 87-U-1 and 87-U-7, because the vein changes so drastically in mineralogy between the 2 drill holes.

Two mineralogically different zones on the No. 4 vein and another zone on the 4A vein were assigned resource figures by Gale (1988), as computed from the 1964, 1980 and 1987 drill holes. Figure 6 is a cross section showing the intersections on the No. 4 and 4A veins.

Using results from 14 drill holes and old sample results across the vein in the 10 level workings, Gale (19898) calculated historic resource below the 10 level to a depth of about 60m are taken to be 28,000 tons grading 0.13 oz Au, 7.43 oz Ag, 6.19% lead and 6.05% zinc. These figures are based on true widths of vein from 3.0 feet to 19.1 feet wide (average 9.8 feet) without considering dilution.

TABLE 3

Important Drill Core Assay Interceptions 1987 Program

Hole #	Total Depth	Bearing	Dip	Intercept (true width)	Au/oz	Au g/tonne	Ag/oz	Pb%	Zn%	Vein
87-U-1	353'	S65 W	-45	3.1' (1.07m) 7.1' (2.17m)	0.01 0.20		0.51 16.34	0.38 16.79	6.76 15.73	4A 4
87-U-2	301'	S65 W	-30	5.6' (1.71m) 3.7' (1.13m)	0.02 0.23		7.90 14.67	7.43 12.98	9.39 13.11	4A 4
87-U-3	164'	S50 W	+20	No significant values						
87-U-4	400'	S50 W	-50	5.2' (1.59m)	0.003		1.94	2.09	0.04	4
87-U-5	354'	S70 W	-52	3.3' (1.00m) 2.3' (0.66m)	0.006 0.56		1.26 0.88	0.81 0.65	2.58 3.54	4 4
87-U-6	403'	S65 W	-50	1.5' (0.47m) 2.12' (0.66m)	0.044 0.029		1.54 0.79	1.93 0.78	0.21 0.08	4A 4
87-U-7	288'	S85 W	-50	9.5' (2.9m) 1.5' (0.47m) 2.7' (0.82m)	0.09 0.004 0.088		1.59 5.32 0.63	1.33 5.54 0.07	12.56 1.28 0.05	4 4 4
87-U-8	273'	W	-50	3.85' (1.17m)	0.026		0.92	0.94	0.50	4
87-U-9	286'	S65 W	-20	3.88' (1.18m) 3.88' (1.18m)	0.056 0.186		4.24 5.96	4.09 5.52	2.70 1.71	4A 4
87-U-10	422'	S85 W	-70	No significant values						
87-U-11	603'	S80 W	-55	5.99' (1.83m) 3.05' (0.93m)	0.139 0.035		1.39 0.07	0.87 0.01	4.51 0.03	4A "new"
87-U-12	488'	S80 W	-60	3.10' (0.95m)	0.187		0.29	0.07	0.03	4
87-U-13	508'	S75 W	-55	3.5' (1.07m)	0.118		0.18	0.08	0.04	4
87-U-14	705'	S75 W	-70	0.8' (0.24m)	0.039		0.20	0.01	0.02	4
87-U-15	533'	S70 W	-55	No significant values						
87-U-16	428'	S85 W	-55	1.39' (0.42m) 3.85' (1.18m)	0.085 0.043		0..01 5.43	0.01 5.21	0.01 1.59	"new" 4
87-U-17	433'	W	-55	2.10' (0.64m)	0.11		0.13	0.02	0.01	4
Total	6,952'									

Possible deep reserves on the No. 4 vein below the proven and probable reserves are approximately 7,500 tons grading 0.10 oz Au, 1.87 oz Ag, 1.29% lead and 6.34% zinc.

. Possible reserves in the 4A zone are 5,100 tons grading 0.04 oz Au/ton, 5.20 oz Ag/ton, 5.29% lead and 5.84% zinc.

14.0 SAMPLING METHOD and APPROACH

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., collected quartered core samples by taking one half of the core in order to mitigate against biasing or "high grading" the sample. The drill chips were placed in the standard heavy gauge plastic bags which were sealed using zip straps. The samples were also numbered in accordance with their location in the box so that for future reference could be made by a person other than the sampler. The samples were transported directly from the saw to the laboratory by author under a chain of custody form listing the samples by number and the analyses to be performed.

15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

No officer, employee, director or associate of Jazz conducted any aspect of the sample production.

Samples collected in 2007 were transported directly from the garage to the Port Coquitlam warehouse by J. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. The core was sawn under the direct supervision of J. T. Shearer. The quartered sample was collected by J. Shearer. The batch of 23 samples were run by the Lab with standards inserted each batch. Sample preparation, analyses and security of the work prior to 2007 is not well known. The author believes the sample preparation, analysis and security were adequate.

Future programs should include a rigorous QA/QC program of field standards, blanks and duplicates to ensure the validity of any assays.

16.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Verification of the historic analytical work on drillcore was directly possible for the historic work since the core has been stored in a locked garage since 1987.

17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The mineralized zones, south of Poole Creek, occupy four main veins on a system of steeply dipping, northerly trending faults. The faults, spaced at approximately 275-metre intervals, cut across the bedding at about 50 degrees, showing some dextral strike slip displacement. From northwest to southeast the veins are named the Sandy (082KNW048), Barclay (082KNW049), No. 4 (Spider) and Eclipse (082KNW044).

Along these northerly trending faults zones, the greenstone is silicified, carbonatized and cut by steeply dipping quartz-ankerite veins variably mineralized with galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite are rare. The mineralization varies from large lenses and pockets of sulphides 2 to 3 metres wide to disseminations. Veinlets of quartz or sulphides also extend into the wallrock. The veins range from less than 1 metre wide to 8 metres wide, and the alterations zone, principally on the eastern or hangingwall side, is usually about 10 metres wide. There are at least five known veins on the Spider property. The No. 4 vein is the largest of the veins and is the source of most of the production from the property.

The Meridian property consists of a consolidation of the Eva, Criterion-Oyster, Cholla, Lucky Jack and Red Horse claim groups. The property is situated on the southwest slopes of Lexington Mountain, northeast of Camborne near the confluence of Poole Creek and the Incomappleux River. The original access to the property was via a horse trail following the cable tram line beginning at a log bridge crossing the canyon of Poole Creek at Camborne. Later a switchback road was constructed to the Eva workings from flats of the Incomappleux River directly below the mine. The road, trail and mine working are presently overgrown and in total disrepair.

The first discovery of gold in the district was on the Eva claim (MINFILE 082KNW066). In 1900 an inexperienced prospector searching for silver-lead ores found what is now known as the Eva lode (Lat 50°47.8', Long. 117°37.8'). Assays returned high gold values and a staking rush followed. By 1902 a group of 21 claims was assembled forming the nucleus of the property and much surface work together with more than 490 metres of lineal underground development was completed by Imperial Development Syndicated Ltd. At the end of mine operations in 1908 development comprised 945 metres of drifting on seven levels, 610 metres of crosscuts, 115 of raises and 23 metres of shaft sinking.

The Eva mine explores and develops two veins (A and B) lying in and along two fault planes connected by numerous cross veins and stringers. The direction of the veins is about 135°, cutting the steeply dipping host rocks at a low angle. On the No. 6 level the confining faults are 53 metres apart and dip away from each other. Since the veins follow these faults and converge upward, they are only 27 metres apart on the No. 2 level (150 metres above).

The country rocks are spotted phyllite cut by yellow-weathering schistose diabase. The veins are quartz accompanied by siderite and a small amount of pyrite, galena and sphalerite and some free gold. The veins vary in width from a few centimetres to several metres. Gouge along the faults has evidently confined the ore-bearing solution within these planes and the crushed country rock between them.

The Criterion-Oyster claim group (MINFILE 082KNW065) adjoins the Eva on the southeast (Lat. 50° 47.6', Long. 117°37.6'). In addition to a number of surface cuts on these claims, a total of 780 metres of underground development work has been done mostly on two levels from the mine to the mill by a 1,066 metre long aerial tram – the mill at Camborne was operated by water power taken from Poole Creek below the intake of the Eva flume.

The Criterion vein is a well defined and persisten structure that strikes 120° and dips 70° northeast. No 1 level develops the vein 30 metres below its surface outcrop following a continuous ore-shoot 300 metres long, averaging 1.5 metres wide, from which about 12,700 tonnes of ore was extracted. The vein is the result of fissure filling with quartz and the replacement of the brecciated country rock consisting of carbonaceous phyllite. In places the vein is solid quartz but elsewhere it is comprised of a mass of reticulating quartz veinlets with phyllite between. It has been suggested that he carbon in the phyllite has acted as a precipitating agent for the gold contained in the mineral-bearing solutions – the highest grade of gold occurring around the carbonaceous inclusions.

The Criterion vein is cut by a mineralized fault striking 043° known as the 'galena vein'. Where it cuts the Criterion it narrows from more than 1 to 0.3 metres wide, retaining well defined gouge seams along slickensided walls. This younger vein has been explored for 106 metres by drifting on the No. 1 level to a point where it is finally cut off by a shallow south-dipping east-west fault. At 160 metres into the tunnel a 2.4 metre wide quartz vein similar to the 'A' vein at Eva was encountered. The No. 2 adit, 53 metres below the upper level, was driven 137 metres to intersect the Criterion vein, however, the continuation of the ore-shoot, mined out on the No. 1 level, was not encountered.

The Oyster vein outcrops 90 metres north of the Criterion. It strikes 145°, dips 65° northeast and extends onto the Lucky Jack property to the southeast. The only development on the vein is a series of trenches.

The Cholla claim group (MINFILE 082KNW143) on Lexington Mountain adjoins the west margin of the Eva and Criterion-Oyster groups (Lat. 50° 47.6', Long. 117 38.0') and extends beyond Poole Creek to Camborne. The quartz veins on these claims are all gold bearing, however, there is little development other than two short adits, 38 metres apart, driven on the Cholla vein. The Cholla is a well defined vertica, north-trending quartz vein cutting phyllites that strike 100° and dip 85° northerly. A sample of a 1.5 metre wide section of the vein from the face of the upper adit assayed 18.5 grams per tonne gold and 13.7 grams per tonne silver. A manganese enriched, pyritic sample from the same general area assayed 41 grams per tonne gold and trace silver. A metre-wide channel sample across the vein in the lower adit, which contained many fragments of phyllite in the quartz, assayed 14 grams per tonne gold (Emmens, 1915, page K256).

The Red Horse claim (MINFILE 082KNW063) is situated on Poole Creek 2.4 kilometres upstream from Camborne (Lat. 50° 47.0', Long. 117 36.9'). The principal vein consists mostly of quartz and has been traced for a distance of 60 metres up the mountain side by a series of open cuts, trenches and an adit. The host rock is phyllite striking 135°, dipping vertically. The most prominent joint set strikes 045° and dips 85° northwesterly; a weaker set dips 15° northwesterly. At the adit the vein strikes 155°, dips 70° northwest and is divided by a median seam of phyllite into a 2.4 metre wide footwall section and a 1.8 metres wide hangingwall section. Mineralization consists of discontinuous seams of massive and disseminated pyrite in the quartz. Sampling across the hangingwall section assayed trace gold and 20.5 grams per tonne siler. Sampling of the footwall section assayed 0.6 grams per tonne gold, and 82 grams per tone silver (Emmens, 1915, page K258).

Lucky Jack (L. 8715) (MINFILE 082KNW187)

The lucky Jack property is situated on Lexington Mountain and adjoins the Criterion-Oyster and Cholla claim groups on the southeast (Lat. 50° 47.5', Long. 117° 37.1'). there are several veins on this property that have been prospected but the only significant development is confined to surface cuts and shallow underground workings which test the continuation of the 200 metre long Oyster vein. The vein ranges from 1 to 4.6 metres wide and consists mostly of quartz with bands of carbonaceous phyllite mineralized with pyrite. The vein has an average strike of 145° and a dip of 54° northeast. Close to the line of the Sleve Namon and Mascotte claims the vein has been opened by a large cut from which ore was mined and processed in a small two-stamp mill from 1904 to 1908. A crosscut driven through ore on the floor of the cut exposed a wide

section of the vein. It dips 35° northeast and is divided into three bands by narrow seams of graphitic schist. Sampling and assay results across 1.5 metres on the hangingwall section yielded 6.9 grams per tonne gold and 33 grams per tonne silver. Results from 1.8 metres of the central section assayed 10.3 grams per tonne gold and 17.1 grams per tonne silver; while 0.9 metres across the footwall section assayed 28 grams per tonne gold and 33 grams per tonne silver. About 38 metres southeast of this old cut, and 30 metres below it, a crosscut was driven into the hill to the vein and a drift extended for 12 metres to the northwest. Near this point, a sample of the 0.8 metre hangingwall section of the vein assayed 16.1 agrams per tonne gold; the middle section across 0.85 metres returned 0.3 grams per tonne gold; and the footwall section across 1.7 metres returned 6.5 grams per tonne gold (Emmens, 1915, pages K257).

18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

While the Spider Mine was in production a 50 to 100 tons per day flotation mill was operated by the company between 1952 and 1958.

19.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current reserves on the Property.

20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data is believed to exist and the data discussed in this report is an accurate portrayal of the property's potential.

21.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Diamond drill core stored in a locked garage was quartered with a saw and re-assayed in 2007. Values obtained for gold, silver, lead and zinc in 2007 were very close to those obtained in 1987 and 1980, which suggests that the assay values of previous work can be used in resource calculations.

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Four surface target areas left untested because of problems with deep overburden are still worthy of exploration and should be drilled in the future. In addition, the Dudley vein and Sandy veins should also be drilled. A total of 3,000 feet drilling would provide the initial test of the six target areas.

The potential importance of the deep gold mineralization in the No. 4 vein depends on finding higher grade material as the present gold mineralization outlined appears to be too low grade to be mineable. A minimum of 3,000 feet of further underground drilling is required to determine

the possible extent and grade of the deep gold mineralization on the No. 4 vein. Further drill sites need to be slashed out underground and would involve driving 200 feet of new tunnel on the 10 level.

22.1 Cost Estimate

Program: Put all existing data onto one scale digital database, Gather data from all sources, Purchase software such as MapInfo, Digital base map, Formulate exploration plans, Evaluate existing resources, Propose future work.

Phase A

Cost Estimate	
(1) Gather data from all sources (for example MEMPR Library in Victoria)	$3,000.00
(2) Purchase Software (need to get quote)	$4,500.00
(3) Digitize available data	$2,000.00
(4) Digital base map (will obtain quote) 5m contour + 1:5,000	$5,000.00
(5) Evaluate existing resources and exploration targets	$2,000.00
(6) Assay Underground drillcore and standards	$4,000.00
(7) Propose future work and prepare 43-101 report	$4,000.00
Subtotal	$23,500.00
GST	1,410.00
Grand Total	**$24,910.00**

Phase B

(1) Surface Drilling on South Spider Targets, 1000m @ $92/m all in	$92,000.00
(2) Geological Mapping and support	$25,000.00
(3) Transportation	$10,000.00
(4) Camp Costs	$25,000.00
(5) Analytical	$15,000.00
Subtotal	$168,000.00
10% Contingency	$16,800.00
Subtotal	$174,800.00
GST	10,488.00
Grand Total	**$185,288.00**

Phase C

(1) Underground Drilling from 10 Level, 1000m @ $120/m	$120,000.00
(2) 60m of Underground Slashing	$40,000.00
(3) Transportation	$10,000.00
(3) Geological Mapping and Sampling	$30,000.00
(4) Support Costs	$40,000.00
(5) Analytical	$15,000.00
Subtotal	$255,000.00
10% Contingency	$25,500.00
Subtotal	$280,500.00
GST	16,830.00
Grand Total	**$297,330.00**

23.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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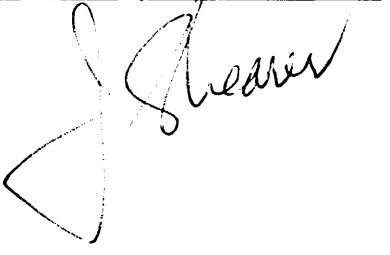
EMPR AR 1924-B206-B207; 1925-A262-A263; 1926-A271, A272; C292, C405; 1928-C318; 1929-C285, C339, C340; 1930-A261, A262; 1934-A30; 1935-E21-E24, G51; 1952-A183; 1963-80; 1964-131; 1965-197.

24.0 DATE

December 15 2007



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I J. T. (Jo) Shearer do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist and principal of Homegold Resources Ltd.
2. My academic qualifications are:
   - Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973
   - Associate of the Royal School of Mines (ARSM) from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England in 1977 in Mineral Exploration
   - Master of Science from the University of London, 1977
3. My professional associations are:
   - Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Member #19,279
   - Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow #F439
   - Fellow of the Geological Society of London
   - Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Fellow # 97316
   - Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG), Fellow #723766
4. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 30 years since initial graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled "Geological and Assay Assessment Report on the Overtop Claims and Spider Crown Grant" dated December 15, 2007. I have visited the Property on August 28, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and collected representative samples of mineralization. General geological parameters were also examined.
7. I have not had prior involvement with the property, which is the subject of the technical report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission of which makes the technical report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National instrument 43-101.
10. Subject to agreement by Jazz Resources Ltd., I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report, for reading only.

December 15 2007

Date

J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

DECEMBER 15, 2007

APPENDIX I
STATEMENT of COSTS
OVERTOP CLAIMS and SPIDER CROWN GRANT

Wages and Benefits

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. 2 days @ $600/day Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2007		$1,200.00
	GST 6%	72.00
	Wages Subtotal	$1,272.00

Expenses

Sawing Drillcore		$ 300.00
Saw Blade		116.95
CDN Labs, Standards for Drill core, 6 standards @ $20/standard		120.00
Assays, IPL Lags, 23 sampls @ $27 each		621.00
Report Preparation		1,200.00
Word Processing, 4 hrs @ $30/hr		120.00
	Expenses Subtotal	$2,477.95
	Grand Total	**$3,749.95**

APPENDIX II

ASSAY RESULTS

DECEMBER 15, 2007

International Plasma Labs Ltd.
ISO 9001:2000 Certified Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, B.C.
Canada V7A 4V5

Phone. 604/879-7878 604/272-7818
Fax: 604/879-7898 604/272-0851
Website: www.ipl.ca
Email: info@ipl.ca

Certificate#: 07K5638
Client: Homegold Resources
Project: Spider Mine
Shipment#:
PO#: None Given
No. of Samples: 23
Analysis #1: Au(FA/AAS)
Analysis #2: ICP(AqR)30
Analysis #3:
Comment #1: over limit assay Ag/cu/Pb/Zn
Comment #2:
Date In: Nov 23, 2007
Date Out: Dec 27, 2007

Sample Name	SampleType	Int Wt Kg	Au g/mt	Au g/mt	Ag g/mt	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm
Spider 1	Pulp	--	<0.01	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	37	<2	45	<5	<5	<3	5	<10
Spider 2	Rock	0.40	0.15	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	276	202	252	238	<5	<3	<1	<10
Spider 3	Rock	0.50	3.92	4.26	--	--	--	--	7.9	171	593	246	1415	<5	<3	<1	<10
Spider 4	Rock	1.20	<0.01	--	--	--	--	--	0.7	27	<2	50	13	<5	<3	1	<10
Spider 5	Pulp	--	0.23	--	337.5	--	--	1.24	200.0	503	9660	13873	4441	52	<3	7	<10
Spider 6	Rock	0.50	6.14	6.20	--	--	--	--	10.1	168	1150	9833	1131	<5	<3	<1	<10
Spider 7	Rock	0.50	4.60	4.00	488.5	--	12.13	6.68	158.0	769	10535	73656	956	518	8	1	<10
Spider 8	Rock	0.40	2.04	1.69	229.1	--	7.27	4.55	150.0	663	11185	51002	850	252	5	<1	<10
Spider 9	Rock	0.60	6.03	5.90	567.2	--	13.20	16.55	174.0	8970	12551	166400	361	585	19	<1	<10
Spider 10	Rock	0.40	0.06	--	137.4	--	3.30	3.58	131.0	711	14954	40060	534	54	4	2	<10
Spider 11	Rock	0.90	0.07	--	--	--	--	3.38	30.0	256	6506	36061	302	8	<3	1	<10
Spider 12	Pulp	--	1.27	1.28	109.0	--	--	7.44	101.0	8046	5374	79524	38	7	<3	7	<10
Spider 13	Rock	1.10	2.53	2.22	--	--	--	3.24	48.0	663	5349	36042	1298	32	<3	1	<10
Spider 14	Pulp	--	<0.01	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	39	<2	111	5	<5	<3	5	<10
Spider 15	Rock	1.10	<0.01	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	14	118	238	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10
Spider 16	Rock	1.20	<0.01	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	16	87	207	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10
Spider 17	Rock	0.50	4.06	4.08	--	--	1.46	29.47	62.0	872	11343	263674	562	78	31	<1	<10
Spider 18	Rock	0.90	4.70	4.96	--	--	--	2.59	45.0	319	7013	29457	1454	29	<3	<1	<10
Spider 19	Rock	1.20	0.13	--	--	--	1.21	--	50.0	311	13371	4942	64	31	<3	<1	<10
Spider 20	Rock	0.50	3.90	3.79	--	--	--	--	36.0	2597	1664	426	1191	<5	<3	1	<10
Spider 21	Pulp	--	0.22	--	338.8	--	--	1.26	198.0	512	9444	13794	4347	51	<3	7	<10
Spider 22	Rock	1.20	<0.01	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	130	751	4890	160	<5	<3	2	<10
Spider 23	Pulp	--	1.23	1.27	109.3	--	--	7.40	107.0	8396	5310	82452	37	5	<3	7	<10
RE Spider 1	Repeat	--	<0.01	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	54	<2	178	<5	<5	<3	5	<10
RE Spider 20	Repeat	--	3.60	--	--	--	--	--	36.0	2625	1673	432	1199	<5	<3	<1	<10
Blank iPL	Blk iPL	--	<0.01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GS-1P5B	STD iPL	--	1.46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GS-1P5B REF	STD iPL	--	1.46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minimum detection		0.01	0.01	0.07	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10
Maximum detection		99999	5000	5000	9999	20	20	20	100	10000	10000	10000	10000	2000	10000	1000	1000
Method		Spec	FA/AAS	FAGrav	FAGrav	MuAICP	AsyMuA	MuAICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

** Values highlighted (in yellow) are over the high detection limit for the corresponding methods. Other testing methods would be suggested. Please call for details.*

Bi	Cd	Co	Ni	Ba	W	Cr	V	Mn	La	Sr	Zr	Sc	Ti	Al	Ca	Fe	Mg	K	Na	P
ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<2	<0.2	9	20	96	<5	34	55	483	30	38	3	4	0.11	1.52	0.79	3.37	0.78	0.09	0.09	0.06
<2	<0.2	29	159	23	<5	61	17	8490	167	53	<1	10	<0.01	0.09	1.40	18.65	8.15	0.04	0.02	0.04
<2	<0.2	41	65	12	<5	80	4	150	134	3	<1	<1	<0.01	0.08	0.04	16.19	0.13	0.04	0.02	<0.01
<2	<0.2	3	14	7	<5	127	3	2629	57	3	<1	1	<0.01	0.01	0.08	7.20	1.73	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	119.1	12	26	12	220	26	32	1295	65	36	<1	2	0.04	0.98	1.56	7.96	0.48	0.11	0.06	0.05
<2	11.6	20	46	13	149	83	5	968	160	7	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	19.17	1.14	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	401.3	22	51	12	**1341**	69	6	1262	163	2	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.24	18.71	1.04	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	278.8	33	66	10	827	111	3	324	131	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	15.33	0.34	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	1198.7	31	77	9	**3311**	74	4	940	101	2	<1	<1	<0.01	0.01	0.04	12.59	0.93	<0.01	0.01	<0.01
<2	229.5	57	297	31	643	113	11	2049	55	13	<1	6	<0.01	0.21	0.23	6.50	1.76	0.13	0.02	0.06
<2	189.4	38	191	32	566	92	13	2406	70	165	<1	8	<0.01	0.20	2.83	8.20	3.55	0.12	0.02	0.06
22	123.6	75	23	15	**1467**	30	9	561	206	2	<1	<1	<0.01	0.47	0.43	22.73	0.79	<0.01	0.02	0.01
<2	178.4	31	106	12	592	110	4	629	157	5	<1	<1	<0.01	0.02	0.07	17.78	0.50	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	<0.2	10	21	104	<5	37	60	514	33	42	3	4	0.13	1.62	0.92	3.54	0.80	0.10	0.10	0.06
<2	<0.2	1	18	11	<5	112	6	6547	134	8	<1	2	<0.01	0.01	0.25	15.14	4.37	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	<0.2	1	16	6	<5	161	4	2363	62	1	<1	<1	<0.01	0.01	0.07	7.70	1.87	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	**2189.4**	18	37	7	**5945**	96	2	50	78	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	10.21	0.02	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	117.5	30	55	14	466	79	4	1891	168	2	<1	<1	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	20.57	1.33	<0.01	0.01	<0.01
<2	<0.2	6	33	17	72	68	9	9111	205	3	<1	2	<0.01	0.01	0.19	23.31	5.62	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	<0.2	18	76	18	6	86	7	4225	211	4	<1	<1	<0.01	0.04	0.11	24.20	2.62	0.01	0.02	<0.01
<2	118.1	12	26	12	216	26	32	1256	66	67	<1	2	0.04	0.97	1.49	7.90	0.47	0.11	0.06	0.05
<2	3.7	33	86	52	72	44	21	3145	81	165	<1	11	<0.01	0.38	4.15	9.52	3.92	0.21	0.02	0.11
20	118.1	79	24	16	**1489**	30	10	563	209	2	<1	<1	0.01	0.50	0.42	24.21	0.83	<0.01	0.02	0.01
<2	<0.2	10	21	93	<5	36	60	480	33	42	3	4	0.11	1.55	0.79	3.42	0.78	0.09	0.10	0.06
<2	<0.2	18	78	19	6	89	8	4271	227	5	<1	1	<0.01	0.04	0.11	24.11	2.66	0.01	0.02	0.01
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	0.2	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
2000	2000	10000	10000	10000	1000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5
ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

iPL
International Plasma Labs Ltd.
ISO 9001:2000 Certified Company

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Website: www.ipl.ca
Email: info@ipl.ca

ISO 9001:2000 CERTIFICATION Intertek

2007 Assay DATA.

Certificate#: 07K5638
Client: Homegold Resources
Project: Spider Mine
Shipment#:
PO#: None Given
No. of Samples: 23
Analysis #1: Au(FA/AAS)
Analysis #2: ICP(AqR)30
Analysis #3:
Comment #1: over limit assay Ag/cu/Pb/Zn
Comment #2:
Date In: Nov 23, 2007
Date Out: Dec 27, 2007

Sample Name	SampleType	Int Wt Kg	Au g/mt	2007 Au g/mt	1987 Au g/mt	2007 Ag g/mt	1987 Ag	2007 Cu %	Pb 87	Pb %	Zn 87	Zn %	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
Spider 1 Blank	Pulp Blank	–	<0.01	–		–		–		–		–	0.3	37	<2	45	<5
Spider 2 87U-12 435.75	Rock	0.40	0.15	–		–		–		–		–	1.3	276	202	252	238
Spider 3 87U-12 435.75-440.25	Rock	0.50	3.92	4.26	6.41	–	9.94	–	0.07	–	0.03	–	7.9	171	593	246	1415
Spider 4	Rock	1.20	<0.01	–		–		–		–		–	0.7	27	<2	50	13
Spider 5	Pulp	–	0.23	–		337.5		–		–		1.24	200.0	503	9660	13873	4441
Spider 6 80-5 134-138	Rock	0.50	6.14	6.20	3.22	–	16.46	–	0.23%	–	0.84	–	10.1	168	1150	9833	1131
Spider 7 138-143	Rock	0.50	4.60	4.00	2.54	488.5	337.71	–	9.46	12.13	5.31	6.68	158.0	769	10535	73656	956
Spider 8 143-147	Rock	0.40	2.04	1.69	2.17	229.1	223.54	–	6.89	7.27	5.22	4.55	150.0	663	11185	51002	850
Spider 9 147-152	Rock	0.60	6.03	5.90	5.07	567.2	506.74	–	14.51	13.20	17.4	16.55	174.0	8970	12551	166400	361
Spider 10 152 156	Rock	0.40	0.06	–		137.4		–		3.30		3.58	131.0	711	14954	40060	534
Spider 11 156-163	Rock	0.90	0.07	–		–		–		–		3.38	30.0	256	6506	36061	302
Spider 12	Pulp	–	1.27	1.28		109.0		–		–		7.44	101.0	8046	5374	79524	38
Spider 13 87U-11 396.3-404.85	Rock	1.10	2.53	2.22	4.77		47.66	–	0.87		4.51	3.24	48.0	663	5349	36042	1298
Spider 14	Pulp	–	<0.01	–		–		–		–		–	0.3	39	<2	111	5
Spider 15	Rock	1.10	<0.01	–		–		–		–		–	1.2	14	118	238	<5
Spider 16	Rock	1.20	<0.01	–		–		–		–	32.50	–	1.4	16	87	207	<5
Spider 17 87U-7 234-238.25	Rock	0.50	4.06	4.08	0.994	–	16.46	–	0.07	1.46	32.50	29.47	62.0	0.86	872	11343	263674	562
Spider 18 87U-7 238.25-246.30	Rock	0.90	4.70	4.96	4.11	–	74.74	–	2.00	–	2.04	2.59	45.0	0.63	319	7013	29457	1454
Spider 19 87U-7 246.30-251.75	Rock	1.20	0.13	–	2.17	–	182.33	–	5.54	1.21	1.28	–	50.0		311	13371	4942	84
Spider 20 87U-7 251.75-255.25	Rock	0.50	3.90	3.79	3.02	–	21.66	–		–		–	36.0	.26%	2597	1664	426	1191
Spider 21	Pulp	–	0.22	–		338.8		–		–		1.26	198.0	512	9444	13794	4347	
Spider 22 87U-7 255.25-260.00	Rock	1.20	<0.04	–		–		–		–		–	6.5	130	751	4890	160	
Spider 23	Pulp	–	1.23	1.27		109.3		–		–		7.40	107.0	8396	5310	82452	37	
RE Spider 1	Repeat	–	<0.01	–		–		–		–		–	0.3	54	<2	178	<5	
RE Spider 20	Repeat	–	3.60	–		–		–		–		–	36.0	2625	1673	432	1199	
Blank iPL	Blk iPL	–	<0.01	–		–		–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
GS-1P5B	STD IPL	–	1.46	–		–		–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
GS-1P5B REF	STD IPL	–	1.46	–		–		–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
Minimum detection		0.01	0.01	0.07		0.1		1		2		1	5	5	3	1	10	
Maximum detection		99999	5000	5000		100		10000		10000		10000	10000	2000	10000	1000	1000	
Method		Spec	FA/AAS	FA Grav		ICP		ICP		ICP		ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	

Fire Fire ICP

AA Grav
Finish Finish

2002

* *Values highlighted (in yellow) are over the high detection limit for the corresponding methods. Other testing methods would be suggested. Please call for details.*

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, SECURITY AND QUALITY CONTROL

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Silverlake Capital Inc. personnel collected soil samples at a depth of X cm to X cm, from the "B" soil horizon which is the generally accepted location within the soil column that is commonly employed by the exploration industry. The samples were placed in water resistant kraft soil bags. The samples were numbered in accordance with their station location in order to facilitate the return of persons other than the original sampler to the actual sample site. Rock chip samples were collected by chipping across the width of the outcropping veins or structure in such a manner as to not duplicate any particular portion of the vein in order to mitigate against biasing or "high grading " the sample. The rock chips were placed in the standard heavy gauge plastic bags which were sealed using zip straps. The samples were also numbered in accordance with their station location so that for future reference or field observations could be made by a person other than the sampler. The person could readily return to the exact location where the sample was originally collected. The samples were transported directly from the field to the laboratory by Silverlake Capital Inc. personnel under a chain of custody form listing the samples by number and the analyses to be performed.

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The samples were delivered to the **International Plasma Labs Ltd.** (iPL) laboratory located at 200 – 11620 Horseshoe Way, Richmond, BC by Silverlake Capital Inc. personnel. The International Plasma Labs Ltd. laboratory is registered and certified to ISO 9001:2000 standards for the "provision of assay and geochemical analytical services" by Intertek Registrars. International Plasma Labs Ltd. is also certified and registered with the BC Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and the Canadian Association for Environmental Analytical Laboratories (CAEAL) and have performed regularly in CAEAL performance evaluation programs. Analytical procedures in use at iPL are in compliance with the applicable governing body requirements such as:

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<#>BC Ministry of Environment¶
<#>Environment Canada¶
<#>Standard Methods for Water and Waste Water¶
<#>American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM(¶
<#>American Water Works Association (AWWA)¶
<#>United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)¶

The International Plasma Labs Ltd. analytical procedures and quality control methodologies are described as follows:

Method of Gold analysis by Fire Assay / AAS

(a) 10.00 to 30.00 grams of sample was weighed into a fusion pot which contained a combination of fluxes such as lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica flour, baking flour or potassium nitrate. After the sample and fluxes had been mixed thoroughly, some silver inquart and a thin layer of borax was added on top.

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(b) The sample was then charged into a fire assay furnace at 2000 F for one hour, at this stage, lead oxide would be reduced to elemental lead and slowly sunken down to the bottom of the fusion pot and collected the gold and silver along the way.

(c) After one hour of fusion, the sample was then taken out and pour into a conical cast iron mould, the elemental lead which contained precious metals would stayed at the bottom of the mould and any unwanted materials called slag would floated on top and removed by hammering, a "lead button" is formed.

(d) The lead button was then put back in the furnace onto a preheated cupel for a second stage of separation, at 1650 F, the lead button became liquefied and absorbed by the cupel, but gold and silver which had higher melting points would stayed on top of the cupel.

(e) After 45 minutes of cupellation, the cupel was then taken out and cooled, the dore bead which contained precious metals was then transferred into a test tube and dissolved in hot Aqua Regia solution heated by a hot water bath.

(f) The gold in solution is determined with an Atomic Absorption spectrometer. The gold value, in parts-per-billion, or grams-per-tonne is calculated by comparison with a set of known gold standards.

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Quality Control

Every fusion of 24 pots contains 22 samples, one internal standard or blank, and a random reweigh of one of the samples. Samples with anomalous gold values greater than 1000 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/AA methods. Samples with gold values greater than 10000 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/Gravimetric methods.

Method of 30 element analysis by Aqua Regia digestion/ICP

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(a) 0.50 grams of sample is digested with diluted Aqua Regia solution by heating in a hot water bath, at about 95 Celsius for 90 minutes, then cooled and bulked up to a fixed volume with de-mineralized water, and thoroughly mixed. Digested samples are let settled over night to separate residue from solution.

(b) The specific elements are determined using an Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma spectrophotometer. All elements are corrected for inter-element interference. All data are subsequently stored onto computer diskette.

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Quality Control

The machine is first calibrated using three known standards and a blank. The test samples are then run in batches.

A sample batch consists of 38 or less samples. Two tubes are placed before a set. These are an in-house standard and an acid blank, which are both digested with the samples. A known standard with characteristics best matching the samples is chosen and placed after every fifteenth sample. After every 38th sample (not including standards), two samples, chosen at random, are re-weighed and analyzed. At the end of a batch, the standard and blank used at the beginning is rerun. The readings for these knowns are compared with the pre-rack knowns to detect any calibration drift.

Note: Some elements may not be completely digested by Aqua Regia,

The International Plasma Labs Ltd. Quality Assurance program includes specifications for sample preparation, analytical quality control using reference materials and standards to check equipment, sample blanks and internal duplicate samples processed at random intervals. Quality Assurance meetings with staff are held regularly to address issues that come up as a result of quality system failures, analytical equipment problems and issues raised by clients

Soil field duplicate samples were not collected during the February to April 2007 soil sampling program conducted by Silverlake Capital Inc.. personnel, primarily due to the programs limited

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011 DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 23 1987
DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 29/87.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Core AU** AND AG** BY FIRE ASSAY.

ASSAYER: D. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

K-2 RESOURCES File # 87-4353

SAMPLE#	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG** OZ/T	AU** OZ/T
F 0621	.01	.01	.02	.04	.001
F 0622	.01	.03	.14	.04	.001
F 0623	.01	.01	.02	.04	.001
F 0624	.08	.87	4.51	1.39	.139
F 0625	.01	.01	.03	.07	.035
F 0626	.01	.01	.02	.01	.003
F 0627	.02	.07	.03	.29	.187

87-U-12

435.75' - 440.25 - 4.5'

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 28 1987
DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept.5/87.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Core AU** AND AG** BY FIRE ASSAY.

ASSAYER: D. Toye. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

K-2 RESOURCES File # 87-3708 UNDERGROUND DRILLING 87-U-7 87-U-8

	SAMPLE#	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG** OZ/T	AU** OZ/T	
87-U-7	F 0613	.06	.07	32.50	.48	.029	234-238.25
	F 0614	.03	2.00	2.04	2.18	.120	238.25-246.30
	F 0615	.02	5.54	1.28	5.32	.004	247.20-249.20
	F 0616	.26	.07	.05	.63	.088	251.75-255.25
87-U-8	F 0617	.02	.94	.50	.92	.026	234.5-239.5

1987
U-1

K-2 COPY.

REQUISITION FOR ANALYTICAL WORK

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 East Hastings
Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone: 604-253-3158
Telex: 04-53124

File No.:

Elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, F, Fe, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rh, S. Sb, Se, Si, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, pH, ICP, Whole Rock, Fire Assay.

Please analyze by Special ☐ Normal ☐ Assay ☐ Geochemical ☐ methods, the enclosed Prepared ☐ Unprepared ☐ samples

If special, please provide special instructions and/or additional remarks

1987

Total No. Samples 5 No. Parcels in Shipment 1

Type of Samples	No. of Samples	Samples Numbers (Series)	Elements to be Analysed	Remarks
	87-U-7	0613 - 234'-238.25'		
	"	0614 - 238.25'-246.30		
	"	0615 - 247.20-249.20'		
	"	0616 - 251.75-255.25'		
	87-U-8	0617 234.5-239.5'		

Size Fraction to be analyzed (Geochem. Only)

Disposal of Oversize: Store 1 month ☐ Dispose of ☐ Return ☐

Disposal of Pulps: Store 1 year ☐ Dispose of ☐ Return ☐

Date Shipped AUG 26, 1987 via GREYHOUND, REVELSTOKE Prepaid ☑ Collect ☐

Results and Invoices to be Sent to:

☐ Results ☐

☐ Invoice ☐

Samples Submitted By R E Hale

Client Project Number

Samples Received By

Date Received

REQUISITION FOR ANALYTICAL WORK

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

852 East Hastings
Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone: 604-253-3158
Telex: 04-53124

File No.:

Elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, F, Fe, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rh, S. Sb, Se, Si, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, pH, ICP, Whole Rock, Fire Assay.

Please analyze by Special ☐ Assay ☐ Normal ☐ Geochemical ☐ methods, the enclosed Prepared ☐ Unprepared ☐ samples

If special, please provide special instructions and/or additional remarks

1987

Total No. Samples_____ No. Parcels in Shipment_____

Type of Samples 87-U-10	No. of Samples	Samples Numbers (Series)	Elements to be Analysed	Remarks
242-247.5				
292-302				
394-396.3				
396.3-404.85	87-U-11			
532.7-537.0				
137.25-141.75	87-U-12			
435.75-440.25				

6..
622
623
624
625
626
627

Size Fraction to be analyzed (Geochem. Only)_____

Disposal of Oversize: Store 1 month ☐ Dispose of ☐ Return ☐

Disposal of Pulps: Store 1 year ☐ Dispose of ☐ Return ☐

Date Shipped Sept 23, 1987 via DELIVERED BY HAND Prepaid ☐ Collect ☐

Results and Invoices to be Sent to:

_____ ☐ Results ☐ _____

_____ ☐ Invoice ☐ _____

Samples Submitted By

_____

_____

Client Project Number_____

Samples Received By_____

Date Received_____

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Core

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 11 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 17/87 ASSAYER. D. Toye .DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

K-2 RESOURCES INC File # 87-2361 CAMBORNE PDH ASSAYS

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	CO PPM	MN PPM	FE %	AS PPM	U PPM	AU PPM	TH PPM	SR PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	V PPM	CA %	P %	LA PPM	CR PPM	MG %	BA PPM	TI %	B PPM	AL %	NA %	K %	W PPM
DDH 87-6																														
176.5-189.5' FN 0522	1	97	2	111	.4	233	47	883	8.43	66	5	ND	1	397	1	2	2	182	7.53	.095	4	342	6.08	24	.06	4	3.58	.17	.16	1
189.5-200.5' FN 0523	1	46	8	111	.3	267	42	888	7.70	117	5	ND	1	355	1	2	2	145	7.18	.079	4	394	5.76	24	.03	5	3.07	.14	.06	1
311-320' FN 0524	1	106	17	87	.4	119	32	1049	6.86	31	5	ND	1	331	1	2	2	87	8.77	.095	4	220	4.63	19	.02	5	1.89	.25	.07	1
21-31' FN 0525	1	84	2	124	.4	220	45	949	7.58	2	5	ND	1	573	1	2	2	172	8.43	.113	5	378	4.79	36	.07	5	3.46	.23	.16	1
122-133.5' FN 0526	1	76	2	85	.3	277	43	1070	7.27	2	5	ND	1	399	1	2	2	152	9.02	.079	6	615	6.67	42	.44	3	3.96	.22	.34	1
200.5-211.5' FN 0527	1	45	2	102	.3	196	38	923	6.96	116	5	ND	1	364	1	2	2	125	8.66	.075	4	234	4.99	33	.02	4	2.25	.23	.06	1
211.5-221' FN 0528	1	51	2	117	.2	249	44	995	7.98	137	5	ND	1	385	1	5	2	126	8.72	.091	4	308	4.90	38	.03	4	2.56	.23	.08	3
87-7-19-29' FN 0529	1	64	2	81	.1	177	34	734	5.71	2	5	ND	1	71	1	2	2	124	3.32	.105	6	379	3.54	20	.62	10	2.87	.01	.08	1
45-55' FN 0530	1	65	5	75	.4	193	33	726	5.71	2	5	ND	1	110	1	2	2	123	6.17	.084	6	379	3.11	48	.62	3	2.59	.13	.10	1
87-6-510-520' FN 0531	1	58	2	97	.3	159	37	958	7.84	91	5	ND	1	300	1	2	2	96	6.97	.076	3	211	5.72	38	.02	5	2.84	.12	.12	2
87-7-55-67' FN 0532	2	69	3	82	.1	139	34	877	6.63	2	5	ND	2	212	1	2	2	151	8.23	.079	8	304	3.76	112	.64	3	2.85	.25	.45	1
74-81' FN 0533	3	76	2	82	.1	327	45	1096	7.38	2	5	ND	1	344	1	2	3	152	7.89	.073	5	713	6.59	44	.50	3	3.91	.16	.13	4
118-126.5' FN 0534	1	94	2	31	.3	306	49	1004	5.81	9	5	ND	1	281	1	2	5	79	8.56	.036	2	533	5.49	15	.04	2	1.93	.19	.01	3
141-151' FN 0535	1	104	2	102	.1	83	38	1311	7.82	19	5	ND	2	261	1	2	2	191	9.56	.089	10	93	4.24	104	.40	3	3.34	.30	.16	1
191-208' FN 0536	1	81	2	115	.3	224	44	1167	8.06	2	5	ND	1	381	1	2	3	179	7.37	.092	9	390	5.69	324	.62	5	3.66	.18	.94	1
247-258' FN 0537	1	60	2	92	.1	408	51	915	7.64	13	5	ND	1	488	1	2	3	153	9.88	.073	5	658	7.85	38	.25	4	3.87	.25	.28	1
258-268' FN 0538	1	71	7	94	.2	347	47	888	7.77	36	5	ND	1	394	1	2	2	162	10.11	.081	5	504	5.56	38	.07	2	3.26	.28	.20	1
87-8-101-112' FN 0539	1	71	2	58	.1	197	34	611	4.89	2	5	ND	1	77	1	2	3	108	3.63	.075	3	486	3.95	10	.63	2	2.60	.01	.05	1
123-136' FN 0540	1	57	2	81	.4	179	35	711	5.91	5	5	ND	2	92	1	2	2	117	3.65	.108	5	356	3.53	18	.75	3	2.79	.01	.06	1
149-161' FN 0541	2	87	5	83	.1	121	35	800	6.23	2	5	ND	1	92	1	2	2	103	2.85	.103	3	196	3.44	20	.61	3	3.04	.01	.03	1
87-7-151-161' FN 0542	2	98	27	138	.1	178	44	1189	8.27	39	5	ND	1	356	1	2	2	192	9.41	.092	10	355	4.87	153	.15	2	3.51	.29	.18	3
87-8-172-182' FN 0543	1	68	2	76	.1	164	36	822	6.03	2	5	ND	1	94	1	2	2	98	2.90	.105	3	299	3.65	22	.66	2	3.04	.01	.05	1
182-192' FN 0544	2	74	4	85	.1	155	36	831	6.75	2	5	ND	1	72	1	2	2	110	1.94	.110	2	307	4.11	17	.56	3	3.33	.01	.06	1
252-262' FN 0545	2	82	7	84	.2	245	42	875	7.00	2	5	ND	1	56	1	2	2	128	4.57	.105	2	486	4.82	15	.70	3	3.71	.02	.03	1
262-272' FN 0546	2	129	2	92	.1	100	34	726	6.34	2	5	ND	1	57	1	2	2	97	2.57	.115	3	158	3.20	19	.67	3	3.05	.01	.04	1
272-282' FN 0547	2	71	2	74	.1	116	33	561	4.98	8	5	ND	1	71	1	2	2	72	3.11	.107	4	128	2.13	15	.77	3	2.25	.03	.03	1
282-292' FN 0548	2	84	3	81	.1	81	34	618	5.57	5	5	ND	1	64	1	2	2	76	2.56	.101	3	111	2.39	12	.72	3	2.55	.02	.05	1
292-302' FN 0549	1	84	5	93	.1	120	38	659	6.55	2	5	ND	1	37	1	2	2	93	1.81	.098	2	202	3.15	14	.66	4	3.15	.01	.05	1
302-312' FN 0550	9	82	2	76	.1	143	37	582	5.77	9	5	ND	1	31	1	2	2	81	1.56	.095	2	206	2.76	11	.66	4	2.85	.01	.06	1
312-322' FN 0551	4	64	2	64	.1	146	33	529	4.67	2	5	ND	1	42	1	2	3	72	3.42	.090	2	158	2.21	11	.68	3	2.41	.01	.05	1
322-332' FN 0552	1	74	2	74	.1	251	43	824	5.98	5	5	ND	1	64	1	2	2	95	3.90	.082	2	359	3.42	14	.68	3	3.03	.01	.04	1
332-342' FN 0553	2	89	2	83	.1	143	38	763	6.12	8	5	ND	1	48	1	2	2	94	2.11	.097	2	285	3.34	14	.85	4	3.12	.01	.07	1
342-352' FN 0554	1	84	2	68	.1	170	39	680	5.36	4	5	ND	1	41	1	2	4	96	2.69	.093	2	301	2.92	15	.93	4	2.88	.01	.06	1
87-9 86-96' FN 0555	1	46	2	109	.2	142	28	1134	6.82	11	5	ND	4	139	1	2	2	92	4.58	.092	17	289	2.95	264	.50	3	2.62	.08	.20	3
112-120' FN 0556	1	114	3	87	.3	130	36	956	6.95	13	5	ND	2	109	1	2	5	164	7.57	.110	9	277	3.05	41	.66	2	2.86	.22	.17	1
142-152' FN 0557	1	116	4	62	.2	90	28	642	4.50	8	5	ND	1	64	1	2	2	83	4.26	.096	3	151	1.97	17	.68	9	2.11	.04	.05	1
87-8-380-388' FN 0558	1	82	5	83	.1	114	34	659	5.98	3	5	ND	1	86	1	2	2	84	2.68	.104	3	146	3.01	17	.75	2	2.89	.01	.03	1
STD C	21	57	42	137	7.0	71	31	1010	3.92	41	18	7	35	50	20	14	20	61	.47	.095	41	59	.88	185	.09	35	1.77	.06	.16	14

1 of 2

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 984-0221
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 04-352597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 70351

INVOICE NO. 40040

RECEIVED Oct. 6, 1980

ANALYSED Oct. 31, 1980

TO: Sunshine Columbia Resources
301 - 535 W. Georgia St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6H 1Z6

ATTN: Spider Mine

SAMPLE NO. :		% Pb	% Zn	oz/ton Ag	oz/ton Au
No 4 13701	120 - 123	14.4	30.5	18.80	0.096
13702	123 - 126	6.60	2.74	8.06	0.082
13703	126 - 131	5.53	3.21	7.10	0.128
13704	131 - 137	8.78	5.64	9.50	0.150
13705	137 - 143	12.6	3.36	12.64	0.134
No 5 13706	134 - 138	0.23	0.84	0.48	0.094
13707	138 - 143	9.46	5.31	9.85	0.074
13708	143 - 147	6.89	5.22	6.52	0.080
13709	147 - 152	14.5	17.4	14.78	0.148
13710	?	2.78	0.31	1.78	0.228

1980
U-5

(TUNDRA GLACIER?)
SPECIMEN - R.U.G.

DRILL CORE ASSAYS 1980 PROGRAM.

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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ATTN: Spider Mine

SAMPLE NO. :	% Pb	% Zn	oz/ton Ag	oz/ton Au
13701	14.4	30.5	18.80	0.096
13702	6.60	2.74	8.06	0.082
13703	5.53	3.21	7.10	0.128
13704	8.78	5.64	9.50	0.150
13705	12.6	3.36	12.64	0.134
13706	0.23	0.84	0.48	0.094
13707	9.46	5.31	9.85	0.074
13708	6.89	5.22	6.52	0.080
13709	14.5	17.4	14.78	0.148
13710	2.78	0.31	1.78	0.228

1980
U-5

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CABLE ADDRESS: PATLA

TEL. PACIFIC 3348

SUNSHINE LARDEAU MINES LIMITED

(NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY)

942 WEST PENDER STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C.

included for interest sake

RESULTS OF ASSAYS FROM DIAMOND DRILLING CORES SPIDER MINE, CAMBORNE, B.C.

REMARKS	SILVER oz. per ton	Value	LEAD %	Value	ZINC %	Value	TOTAL VALUE
Assay No. 100 Hole #1? - 52' - 57' New vein N.W. of #1 & #2 veins above #5 level.	30.4	$24.32	25.4%	$83.82	22.3%	$85.85	$193.90
Assay No. 101 Hole #11 - 44' - 46' New vein N.W. of #1 & #2 veins below #5 level.	77.3	61.84	12.4%	40.92	14.7%	$56.59	159.35
Assay No. 102 Hole #11 - 46' - 48½' New vein N.W. of #1 & #2 veins below #5 level.	73.1	58.48	14.3%	47.19	10.2%	39.27	144.94
Assay No. 103 Hole #11 - 70' - 70.75' New vein N.W. of #1 & #2 veins below #5 level.	9.75	7.80	6.9%	22.79	4.1%	16.17	46.74
Assay No. 104 Hole #4 - 19' - 21' Nos. 1 & 2 veins between #4 & #5 levels.	8.4	6.72	10.0%	33.00	2.3%	8.85	48.57
Assay No. 105 Hole #1 - 161' - 161.75' New vein S.E. of Nos. 1 & 2 vein at #4 level.	27.2	21.76	12.9%	42.57	7.7%	29.64	93.97
Assay No. 105-A Hole #3 - 52' - 53' No. 1 and No. 2 vein at No. 5 level.	1.8	1.44	.15%	.49	8.7%	33.49	35.42
Average	32.59	$26.09	11.72%	$38.67	10.0%	$38.50	$103.26

Silver calculated at 80¢ per oz.
Lead " " 16.5¢ per lb.
Zinc " " 19.25¢ per lb.

Cores split by David Burns, M.E.
Assayed by J. R. Williams & Son ~~June~~ Sept 12th. 1950.

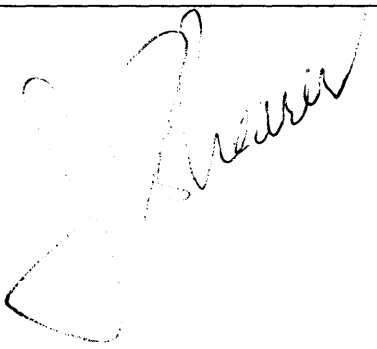
APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

DECEMBER 15, 2007

APPENDIX III
Spider Mine
Quartering Core from 1980 & 1987 Drill Program
Check Assays

Spider1	Blank	Blank BL3
Spider 2	87U-12	Not Split, 434.27, 435.75 alt creamy, 87U-12, 30° contact with quartz-ankerite alteration
Spider 3	87U-12	Mineral, 435.75-440.25, 87U-12 to 438, mineralized massive pyrite in quartz vein
Spider 4	87U-12	Not split, 440.25 → white quartz to EOH ~ 445, barren quartz, minor ankerite
Spider 5		CDN SE-2 standard
Spider 6	U80-5	134-138, massive pyrite, 6.20 g/mt (2007), 3.22 g/mt (1987)
Spider 7	U80-5	138-143, quartz with patchy ankerite, 138.5-139' – massive pyrite & galena
Spider 8	U80-5	143-147, Quartz with patchy pyrite & galena
Spider 9	U80-5	147-152? Abundant spH and galena & cpy in quartz
Spider 10	U80-5	152-156, not split in 1987, brown sphalerite
Spider 11	U80-5	Not split in 1987, 156-163, less mineralized
Spider 12		Standard CDN HLH2
Spider 13	U-11	87-U11, Bx 15 396.3-404.85, quartz-ankerite with coarse pyrite, minor galena
Spider 14		Blank BL3
Spider 15	U-11	87-U11, 404.85-409, not split in 1987, barren quartz-ankerite vein
Spider 16	U-11	409 – 415, not split in 1987, vein quartz-ankerite
Spider 17	U-7	987 U7 Bx 9, 234.0-238.25, massive brown sphalerite with quartz
Spider 18	U-7	238.25-246.30, massive pyrite with some sphalerite, trace galena
Spider 19	U-7	Quartz carbonate not split in 1987, 246.30-251.75, barren quartz-ankerite, massive galena in quartz 248-248.3'
Spider 20	U-7	Not split in 1987, 251.75-255.25, weakly mineralized quartz-ankerite
Spider 21		Standard SE-2
Spider 22	U-7	255.25-260.00, not split in 1987 – strongly silicified greenstone, minor sphalerite & galena
Spider 23		Standard CDN HLH2



APPENDIX IV

DRILL LOGS

DECEMBER 15, 2007

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. ..... PROPERTY SPIDER – CAMBORNE 10 LEVEL HOLE NO. 87-U-7

Page 1 OF 4

LATITUDE ..... ELEVATION ..... BEARING S85°W (S85°W) DEPTH 288' STARTED AUG 19, 1987 COMPLETED AUG 22, 1987

DEPARTURE ..... SECTION ..... DIP -50° DRILLED BY RICK GRIFFITH RAINBOW DRILLING LOGGED BY R.E. GALE

FEET	DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au/t	oz.Ag/t	%Cu	%Pb	%Z
0 – 77	0 – 23.48	MASSIVE, THICK TO THIN BANDED FOLIATED (30° TO CORE AXIS) GREENSTONE WITH SEVERAL 1 – 3 cm QUARTZ VEINLETS BARREN OF SULFIDES.									
77 – 103	23.48 – 31.41	BRECCIA? PSEUDOBRECCIA AND "FLASER ROCK" – 30° – 40° FOLIATION, FRAGMENTS ARE UP TO 5 CMS WIDE – ROUNDED LIGHT GREEN RHYOLITE? DALITE? WITH NUMEROUS QUARTZ EYES IN DENSE ROCK. ROCK IS ALSO STILL CALCITE RICH AS IS MOST BANDED GREENSTONE.									
103 – 170	31.41 – 51.85	BACK TO MORE MASSIVE GREENSTONE – WEAKLY FOLIATED AT 20° – 70°, 20 cm BARREN QUARTZ VEIN AT 34.00 M (111.5')									
170 – 180	51.85 – 54.9	SEVERAL 15 cm QUARTZ – ANKERITE VEINS CUTTING BRECCIATED SILICIFIED GREENSTONE – TRACE MARIPOSITE PYRITE AND FEW SPECIES GALENA IN QUARTZ. GREENISH – YELLOW ALTERATION OF "4A TYPE"									
180 – 208	54.9 – 63.44	THIN BANDED GREENSTONE, ALSO "FINE SPECKLED" AND "FLASER ROCK" TYPES.									
208 – 213	63.44 – 64.96	WELL SILICIFIED, TAN COLOR, BRECCIA & PSEUDOBRECCIA? 1 cm – 5 cm TAN FRAGMENTS – ROUNDED, IN DARK GREEN									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. _____ PROPERTY SPIDER CAMBORNE 10 LEVEL HOLE NO. 87-U-7

LATITUDE _____ ELEVATION _____ BEARING S85°W DEPTH 288' STARTED AUG 19, 1987 COMPLETED AUG 22, 1987

DEPARTURE _____ SECTION _____ DIP -50° DRILLED BY RICK GRIFFITH RAINBOW DRILLING LOGGED BY R.E. GALE

FEET	DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au/t	oz.Ag/t	%Cu	%Pb	%
213 – 221	64.96 – 67.40	TAN COLORED STRONGLY SILICIFIED BANDED GREENSTONE									
		ROCKS DRAGFOLDED WITH 0°–90° TO CORE AXIS'									
		FOLIATION – SOME BRECCIA INTERVALS.									
221 – 234	67.40 – 71.37	SIMILAR TO ABOVE – LESS FOLDED FOLIATION									
		60° TO CORE AXIS, AND MARIPOSITE-AND PYRITE									
		WITH TRACE CHALCOPYRITE IN QUARTZ VEINS UP									
		TO 10 CMS BECOMINIAG NOTICEABLE. TRACE									
		GALENA IN QTZ-ARAGONITE VEIN AT 69.38m (227.5')									
		TRACES GALENA, SPHALERITE & PYRITE IN SMALL									
		VEINLETS. FROM 71.06–71.37m (233–234') CONTACT WITH									
		VEIN AT 234' – ESSENTIALLY SHARP AND 90°									
		TO CORE AXIS									
234 – 238.25	71.37 – 72.66	START OF MAIN VEIN FIRST .1525m (0.5') – MASSIVE BROWN SPHALERITE IN QUARTZ	100% RUN 0613								
		NEXT .61m (2') – QUARTZ VEIN W/ DISSEMINATED									
		SPHALERITE AND PYRITE – SOME UP TO 3 CMS									
		WIDE – MASSIVE. NEXT .46m (1.5') MAINLY MASSIVE									
		BROWN SPHALERITE W/ LESSER PYRITE. LAST .076m (0.25')									
		QUARTZ WITH 25% SPHALERITE-PYRITE, TRACE									
		GALENA									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. ..... PROPERTY SPIDER - CAMBORNE 10 LEVEL HOLE NO. 87-U-7

LATITUDE ..... ELEVATION ..... BEARING S85°W DEPTH 288' STARTED AUG 19, 1987 COMPLETED AUG. 22 1987

DEPARTURE ..... SECTION ..... DIP -50° DRILLED BY RICK GAFFITH RAINBOW DRILLING LOGGED BY R.E. GALE

FEET	DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au/t	oz.Ag/t	%Cu	%Pb	%
238.25-246.30	72.66-75.12	FIRST .305 M (1') QUARTZ VEIN W/ LARGE BLEBS	100% Rec 0614								
		OF PYRITE FORMING UP TO 25% OF ROCK. NEXT 1M									
		(3') MAINLY MASSIVE PYRITE WITH SOME SPHALERITE TR GALENA									
		AND ANKERITE. NEXT 0.15M (0.5') - BARREN ANKERITE									
		NEXT .762 M (2.5') MAINLY MASSIVE PYRITE IN ANKERITE.									
		LAST .305 m (1') ANKERITE VEIN MATERIAL WITH SEVERAL									
		LARGE BLEBS - COARSE GRAINED PYRITE.									
246.30-247.20	75.12-75.39	BARREN QUARTZ - ANKERITE VEIN - NOT SAMPLED.									
247.20-249.20	75.39-76.006	QUARTZ - ANKERITE VEIN, 75.64-75.75 (248-248.30') STRONG TO	100% Rec 0615								
		MASSIVE GALENA IN QUARTZ, OTHERWISE VEIN IS MOSTLY									
		BARREN.									
249.20-251.75	76.006-76.78	BARREN QUARTZ - ANKERITE SECTION OF VEIN - NOT SAMPLED.									
251.75-255.25	76.78-77.85	FIRST .53m (1.75') BARREN TO WEAKLY MINERALIZED	100% Rec 0616								
		QUARTZ - ANKERITE: TRACE TO WEAK PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE									
		GALENA IN SMALL BLEBS AND STRINGERS. NEXT .45m (1.5')									
		NEAR-MASSIVE, COARSE GRAINED PYRITE. LAST .0915 M (0.3')									
		BARREN QUARTZ WITH TRACE SULFIDES. BOTTOM CONTACT									
		OF VEIN AT 255.25' DIPS AT 45°-60° TO CORE AXIS.									
255.25-279.0	77.85-85.09	WHITE-TAN, STRONGLY SILICIFIED GREENSTONE. FIRST .305 (1')									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. ..... PROPERTY SPIDER - FAN BORING 10 Level HOLE NO. 87-U-7

Page 4 OF 4

LATITUDE ..... ELEVATION ..... BEARING S85°W DEPTH 288' STARTED AUG 19, 1987 COMPLETED AUG 22, 1987

DEPARTURE ..... SECTION ..... DIP -50° DRILLED BY RICK GRIFFITH RAINBOW DRILLING LOGGED BY R.E. GALE.

FEET

DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au/t	oz.Ag/t	%Cu	%Pb	%Z
	FOLIATION 45°-90° TO CORE AXIS. DISSEMINATED									
	PYRITE IN SOME BANDS. NUMEROUS SPOTS OF									
	MARIPOSITE THROUGHOUT. 45° 3 AND 2 CM QUARTZ -									
	ANKERITE - SPHALERITE VEINLETS AT 84.18-84.48 m (276' AND 277')									
279 - 288 BOTTOM 85.09-87.84	FRESH GREENSTONE W/ FEW BARREN QUARTZ									
	STRINGERS - FOLIATION AND VEINLETS AT 45° TO									
	CORE AXIS.									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. _____ PROPERTY SPIDER - CAMBORNE 10 LEVEL HOLE NO. 87-U-11

LATITUDE _____ ELEVATION _____ BEARING S8 W DEPTH 603' STARTED SEPT 7, 1987 COMPLETED SEPT 12, 1987

DEPARTURE _____ SECTION _____ DIP -55° DRILLED BY HENRY DUFAULT RAINBOW DRILLING LOGGED BY R.E. GALE

FEET

DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au/t	oz.Ag/t	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn
0 - 0.61	CASING									
0.61 - 26.54	MASSIVE GREENSTONE - DARK GREEN - FRESH,									
	FOLIATION - 60° TO CORE AXIS - TRACE									
	DISSEMINATION PYRRHOTITE IN 0.1 CM - 30°									
	QUARTZ VEINS - NUMEROUS THIN BANDS 0.05									
	CM WIDE - LIGHT GREY - QUARTZ - CARBONATE									
	ALTERATION? - PARALLEL FOLIATION AT 18 - 18.3 M									
	(59' - 60') QUARTZ - DOLOMITE (EPIDOTE?) (K FELDSPAR?)									
	PINK MINERAL, AND BROWN GARNET ACCOMPANIED									
	BY PYRRHOTITE, CHALCOPYRITE. - 70° TO LTS									
26.54 - 31.11	LIGHT GREEN BX - FLASER ROCK, FOLIATED									
	AT 70°. TRACE DISSEMINATED PYRITE.									
31.11 - 48.19	MASSIVE DARK GREEN THINLY FOLIATED									
	GREENSTONE - 0.1 - 0.2 PATCHES BROWN									
	BIOTITE ALTERATION - BECOMING PROMINENT									
	39.65 - 48.19 M (130' - 158')									
48.19 - 54.29	LIGHT GREEN CHLORITIZED GREENSTONE - MASSIVE									
54.29 - 63.44	THIN BANDED GREENSTONE WITH NUMEROUS									
	BANDS OF BIOTITE REPLACEMENT									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. _____ PROPERTY SHIPYARD - 10 LEVEL HOLE NO. 87-U-11

LATITUDE _____ ELEVATION _____ BEARING _____ DEPTH _____ STARTED _____ COMPLETED _____

DEPARTURE _____ SECTION _____ DIP _____ DRILLED BY _____ LOGGED BY _____

FEET	DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au/t	oz.Ag/t	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn
		0 - 20° FOLIATION - NUMEROUS IRREGULAR									
		QUARTZ VEINS AND TRACE PYRITE									
362	98.21-110.41	MORE THINLY BANDED - 70° FOLIATION - DARK									
		THINLY FOLIATED GREENSTONE									
377	110.41-114.99	30° CONTACT AT 110.41 M (362') WITH									
		TAN COLOURED - WELL SILICIFIED GREENSTONE									
		BRECCIA V - SOME FRAGS. - "RHYOLITE PORPHYRY" AND "FLASER ROCK".									
394	114.99-120.17	"KNIFE - EDGE" - 70° CONTACT BETWEEN SILICIFIED									
		"FLASER ROCK" ABOVE AND BLACK SILICIFIED									
		PHYLLITE BELOW. PHYLLITE CARRIES DISSEMINATED									
		PYRITE. SHOWS 40° - 50° FOLIATION WITH PARALLEL									
		QUARTZ VEINS AND ALSO CROSS-CUTTING - 0°									
		QUARTZ - ANKERITE VEIN. 0.3 M - BARREN WHITE									
		QUARTZ AT 115.9 - 116.21 M (380 - 381').									
396.3	120.17-120.87	AT 120.17 (394') - 80° SHEARED CONTACT	100% Rec 0623								
		BETWEEN PHYLLITE ABOVE AND QUARTZ									
		VEIN CARRYING TRACE PYRITE - SPHALERITE									
		BELOW. -									
404.85	120.87-123.48	BARREN QUARTZ ABOVE 120.17 M (396.3') GRADUS	100% Rec 0624				0.139	1.39	0.08	0.87	4.5

CLAIM NO. _____ **DIAMOND DRILL RECORD** PROPERTY _____ HOLE NO. 87-U-11

Pg 3 of 4

LATITUDE _____ ELEVATION _____ BEARING _____ DEPTH _____ STARTED _____ COMPLETED _____

DEPARTURE _____ SECTION _____ DIP _____ DRILLED BY _____ LOGGED BY _____

EOT.

DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au	t oz.Ag	t %Cu	%Pb	%Zn
	GOOD COARSE GRAINED PYRITE IN QUARTZ									
	WITH MINOR GALENA CONTINUES TO 121.70 M (399')									
	THEN 0.3 M QUARTZ-ANKERITE WITH									
	MINOR SULFIDES AT 122.15 M (400.5') - BACK									
	INTO STRONG PYRITE WITH GOOD DISSEMINATED									
	LIGHT BROWN SPHALERITE TO 122.92 M (403')									
	THEN STRONG PYRITE CONTINUES TO END									
	OF RUN AT 123.48 M (404.85').									
404.85 - 446.0	123.48-126.88 BARREN QUARTZ-ANKERITE VEIN.									
446.0 - 507.0	126.88-154.64 SILICIFIED GALENA STONE V WITH 60°-70° FOLIATION NUMEROUS									
	5 CM PATCHES QUARTZ-ANKERITE VEINING									
	TRACES MARIPOSITE. STRONG BROWN									
	BIOTITE ALTERATION From 138.17-143.35 M (453-470')									
507.0 - 532.7	154.64-162.47 AT 154.64 m (507.0') 45° FAULT CONTACT									
	WITH BLACK PHYLLITE. PHYLLITE IS									
	STRONGLY SILICIFIED AND CARRIES WEAK									
	DISSEMINATED PYRITE.									
532.7 - 537.0	162.47-163.79 AT 162.47 m (532.7') -60° CONTACT WITH	100% RIG 0625								
	QUARTZ-ANKERITE VEIN CARRYING MODERATE									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. _____ PROPERTY _____ HOLE NO. 87-0-11

Page 4 of 4

LATITUDE _____ ELEVATION _____ BEARING _____ DEPTH _____ STARTED _____ COMPLETED _____

DEPARTURE _____ SECTION _____ DIP _____ DRILLED BY _____ LOGGED BY _____

DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au/t	oz.Ag/t	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn
37.0 - 557.0 163.39-169.89	PHYLLITE - GREY TO BLACK - 50°									
	FOLIATION - MINOR QUARTZ VEINS.									
57.0 - 587.0 169.89-179.04	IMPURE PHYLLITE - GRANULACIOUS OR TUFF?									
	BIOTITE ALTERATION - "SPOTTED ROCK"									
	- 50° FOLIATION. TR GALENA-CPY ON FRAC 174.7M (573')									
87.0 - 603.0 179.04-183.92 BOTTOM	SILICIFIED GREENSTONE TUFF WITH									
	BANDS OF PYRITE PARALLEL TO FOLIATION -									
	30° - 40° TO CORE AXIS.									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. _____ PROPERTY SPIDER - CAMBORNE 10 LEVEL HOLE NO. 87-U-12

Page 1 of

LATITUDE _____ ELEVATION _____ BEARING S80°W DEPTH 439' STARTED SEPT 16, 1987 COMPLETED SEPT 21, 1987

DEPARTURE _____ SECTION _____ DIP -60° DRILLED BY HENRY DUFAULT RAINBOW DRILLING LOGGED BY R.E. GALE

FEET	DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au	t oz.Ag	t %Cu	%Pb	%Zn
-3	0-0.92	CASING									
-57.5	0-92-17.54	MASSIVE FINE GRAINED GREENSTONE - 40° FOLIATION WITH NUMEROUS 1-2 CM WHITE SILICEOUS BANDS PARALLEL TO FOLIATION									
7.5-76.0	17.54-23.18	GREENSTONE - SIMILAR TO ABOVE BUT WITH NUMEROUS PATCHES, VEINS - CALCITE ALTERED TO PINK EPIDOTE? DUMORTIERITE? AND LIGHT GREEN-BROWN EPIDOTE OR GARNET.									
6.0-118.0	23.18-35.99	MASSIVE TO THIN BANDED GREENSTONE - 40° FOLIATION, WITH NUMEROUS PATCHES - VEINS WHITE CALCITE - MAINLY PARALLEL TO FOLIATION									
8.0-137.25	35.99-41.86	WELL FOLIATED GREENSTONE BECOMING DARKER WITH BIOTITE ALTERATION AND SILICIFIED AT END OF INTERVAL									
.25-141.75	41.86-43.23	AT 40.03 M (131.25) -60° CONTACT SILICIFIED GREENS	100 g/3 REC 0626								
		AND OR QUARTZ VEIN CARRYING DISSEMINATED PYRITE									
		TR. RED HEMATITE? ARAGONITE.									
.75-179.0	43.23-54.60	DARK GREEN THINLY FOLIATED GREENSTONE									
		WEAK SILICIFICATION & BIOTITE ALTERATION									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. _____ PROPERTY SNIDER LEAMINGTON 20 LOT 6 HOLE NO. 87-4-12

Page _____ OF

LATITUDE _____ ELEVATION _____ BEARING S80°W DEPTH 485' STARTED SEPT 16 1987 COMPLETED SEPT 21, 1987

DEPARTURE _____ SECTION _____ DIP -60° DRILLED BY HENRY DUFAULT RAINBOW DRILLING LOGGED BY R.E. GALE

DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au	t oz.Ag	t %Cu	%Pb	%Zn
	51.24 - 52.77 M (168' - 173') 6 CM QUARTZ									
	VEIN - CONTACT AT 50.02 M (164') WITH TAPE									
	DUNITE ? BLACK NEEDLES - PLATES - HEMATITE ?									
203.5	54.60 - 62.07 MORE MASSIVE, LIGHT GREEN ROCK. 30° - 45°									
	FOLIATION									
223	62.07 - 68.02 THINLY FOLIATION TO FINE GRAINED									
	FRAGMENTAL - PARTLY BX ROCK. SOME									
	DRAG FOLDING AND "FLASER ROCK". FOLIATION									
	AT 45° TO CORE AXIS.									
358	68.02 - 109.19 DARKER, MORE CHLORITIC, THIN BANDED									
	GREENSTONE - QUITE FRESH. - FOLIATION									
	AT 45°									
395	109.19 - 120.48 "FLASER ROCK" - 60° - 70° FOLIATION - SOME									
	BIOTITE ALTERATION.									
403	120.48 - 122.92 BRECCIA, "FLASER ROCK" AND FINELY GRANULATED									
	ROCK SOMEWHAT SILICIFIED									
423	122.92 - 129.02 - "FLASER ROCK" AND BRECCIA - WELL SILICIFIED -									
	TAN COLORED - FOLIATION AT 40° 127.49 - 128.41 M. 418 - 421' - PHYLLITE ?									
435	129.02 - 132.68 DENSE SILICIFIED GREENSTONE WITH PATCHES									

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

CLAIM NO. _____ PROPERTY SPIDER - CAMBORNE TO LEVEL HOLE NO. 87-U-12

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LATITUDE _____ ELEVATION _____ BEARING S80°W DEPTH 488' STARTED SEPT 16, 1987 COMPLETED SEPT 21, 1987

DEPARTURE _____ SECTION _____ DIP -60° DRILLED BY HENRY DUFAULT. RAINBOW DRILLING LOGGED BY R.E. GALE

DEPTH meters	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM meters	TO meters	WIDTH meters	ASSAYS oz.Au/t	oz.Ag/t	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn
132.68-132.90	30° CONTACT AT M (435') WITH QUARTZ-ANKERITE									
	-PYRITE VEINING = START OF NO. 4 VEIN.									
132.90-134.28	AT 132.90 M (435.75') 30° CHLORITIZED SILICA ZONE.	90% NQC 0627				0.187	0.29	3.02	0.87	0.93
	1 CM WIDE AND INTO MASSIVE PYRITE. BELOW									
	TO 133.59 M (438') . FROM 133.59-134.28 M (438'-440.25')									
	MAINLY QUARTZ WITH WEAK TO MODERATE									
	BLEBS OF PYRITE.									
134.28-138	TR. PYRITE - MAINLY BARREN QUARTZ ± 0.3 M (1') BARREN									
	ANKERITE AT 134.81-135.12 M (442-443') AT 133.90 M (439')									
	5 CMS - CHLORITE - GRAPHITE - 30° SLIPS,									
	BOTTOM CONTACT OF VEIN - 20°-30° TO CORE AXIS.									
138-140.3	SILICIFIED GREENSTONE WITH PATCHES, STRONG									
	MARIPOSITE.									
140.3-147.01	STRONGLY ALTERED GREENSTONE - CHLORITE -									
	SERPENTINE ALTERATION TO DARK BROWN									
	COLOR - CORE TALCY - GREASY, - TR PYRITE									
147.01-148.84	DARK GREEN, FAIRLY FLUSH GREENSTONE - 40°									
	FOLIATION, TRACE PYRITE.									