BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 30167



J-Pacific Gold Inc

Assessment Report on the

2007 Diamond Drilling Program

ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia

Claims: Elizabeth claim group

Location: NTS 92O/2E 51° 02' N Latitude, 122° 32' W Longitude UTM 10U 531,790 E 5,653,730 N

prepared for:

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28 May 20

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Summary

The Elizabeth property contains a series of mesothemal gold-quartz veins, one of which – the Southwest vein was the focus of a drilling program by J-Pacific Gold Inc during 2007. A total of fourteen holes were drilled, of which two were lost before their target depth. The 2007 drill program generated 256 samples in which the gold content ranged from less than detection (0.01 g/t Au) to 338.4 g/t Au. About 13% of the samples (34) had a gold content at or below the detection limit. Fourteen percent of the samples (36) contained more than 1 g/t gold. The 2007 exploration program was considered a success in that it was able to further define significant mineralization on the Southwest vein which included a nine sample intercept that averaged 37.52 g/t Au over 11.18m core width (5.65m estimated true width).

Distribution of gold within the Southwest Vein is variable, although the majority of holes drilled through the Southwest Vein have encountered gold values in excess of 1 g/t. Twenty eight holes have been drilled to date, three were abandoned in overburden, two failed to reach target depth, 23 intersected the vein, eight vein intercepts contained less than 1 g/t gold and 15 (65%) contained more than 1 g/t gold (although not always in the Southwest vein intersection).

Drilling from surface has been complicated by steep terrain, locally by thick overburden and by the geometry of vein and ridge. It has been difficult to establish drill platforms that support drill access to all areas of interest on the Southwest vein.. It may therefore be more effective to conduct future exploration of some sections of veins by advancing exploration drifts from existing underground workings, in particular the upper adit, or by collaring a new portal along the Southwest vein. Use of an underground type drill on surface would enable flatter holes than are possible with conventional surface drill and this would permit access to sections of the vein not currently tested. It is also recommended that following a GIS compilation and review of historical data using recently collected data that further exploration be conducted on the northeastern section of the Southwest vein and on other veins on the property. Additional studies such as fluid inclusion work should be considered to better establish the conditions (depth, temperature, fluid composition, etc) under which the mineralization at Elizabeth formed.

A \$4.9M budget is proposed in three phases to include 1) access road upgrade,2) camp construction/upgrade and underground exploration development, and3) underground and surface drilling.

Introduction

The Elizabeth Property is made up of 17 contiguous claims that cover an area of 9,618.6 hectares (23,768.0 acres). The property is located in the Lillooet Mining Division about 35 kilometres northeast of the town of Goldbridge and 60 km northwest of Lillooet, on NTS Map Sheet 92O/2E. The centre of the Property is located at approximately 51° 02' North Latitude, 122 ° 32' West Longitude (UTM NAD 83 coordinates 10U 531790E, 5653730N).

J-Pacific Gold Inc. has the right to acquire a 100% working interest in the property subject to cash and stock payments as well as net smelter royalties. J-Pacific has carried out five drill programs on the Property. This report describes the latest programme conducted during the period June to August, 2007.

The Property area is underlain by ultramafic rocks of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex (usually included in the Bridge River Terrane), a dismembered ophiolite probably of late Paleozoic age. It is comprised of two major structural divisions: an upper harzburgite unit with a mantle tectonic fabric, and a structurally underlying serpentinite mélange. These rocks were thrust-emplaced above the Cadwallader Terrane and other parts of Bridge River Terrane during the Cretaceous and were intruded by dioritic stocks during late Cretaceous.

Four principal veins have been investigated, the Main, West, No.9 and Southwest. The first three have been explored both underground and by drilling from surface. The Southwest Vein has been investigated by surface trenching and drilling only. There are a number of minor, or at least lessstudied, veins as well: David, Allison, Tommy, Ella, No.4 and 9A. Some of these may represent crosscutting structures that may have controlled the emplacement of higher grade mineralized zones. In addition the till and talus overburden covering the property results in a sparsity of outcrops. Consequently, the possibility exists for additional veins or extensions of known veins to be found on the property. Veins are primarily hosted in a diorite porphyry and continue into adjacent listwanite and serpentinite where they terminate quickly. This indicates that in at least these areas there has been little or no movement on fault contacts with the serpentinite since mineralization. Significant vein development and gold mineralization only occurs only in the porphyry.

The Southwest strikes 210 to 220° dipping 80° to vertical. It has a demonstrated strike length of about 700 metres and a vertical extent of at least 200 metres. The Southwest vein is characteristically not a single coherent vein, but a series of centimetre to decimetre-scale veins that occur within a relatively discrete interval. Thickness of the interval varies in true width from less than one to several metres.

Bralorne-Pioneer is the best example of a similar type deposit within the same district.

J-Pacific Gold has held the property since 2002 and has carried out surface geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and four

campaigns of drilling that have tested sections of most of the known veins.

Drilling in 2004 established the southwestern limit of the vein at the contact of the diorite with the adjacent serpentinite. The 2005 drill program established the probable northeastern limit of the vein where the main body of diorite is in probable fault contact with the adjacent serpentinite.

This report describes the latest drilling program, conducted during the period June to August, 2007. The report has made extensive use of sections from preceding reports (Mosher, 2006 and Gruenwald 2004). Sections from these reports are not specifically acknowledged other then here.

Property Description and Location

The Elizabeth Property is comprised of 17 contiguous claims that cover an area of 9,618.6 hectares (23,768.0 acres). The Elizabeth 1 to 4 Crown Grants have been surveyed, the other claims have not.

The Property is located in the Lillooet Mining Division about 35 kilometres northeast of the town of Goldbridge and 60 km northwest of Lillooet, on NTS Map Sheet 92O/2E. The centre of the Property is located at approximately 51° 02' North Latitude, 122° 32' West Longitude (UTM NAD 83 coordinates 10U 531790 E / 5653730 N).

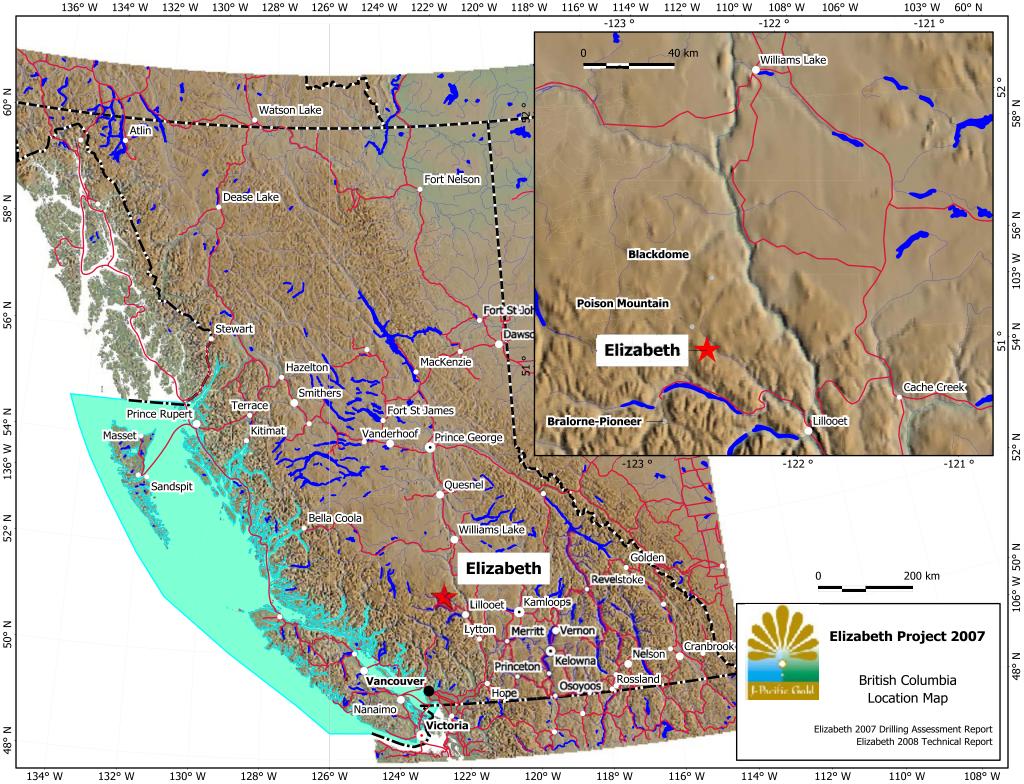
The Crown Grant Elizabeth 1 to 4 Claims are owned by David White and Thomas Illidge; Claim 511626 (Former Blue 1 to 4 Claims) is owned by Thomas Illidge. The other claims are held in the name of J-Pacific Gold Inc.

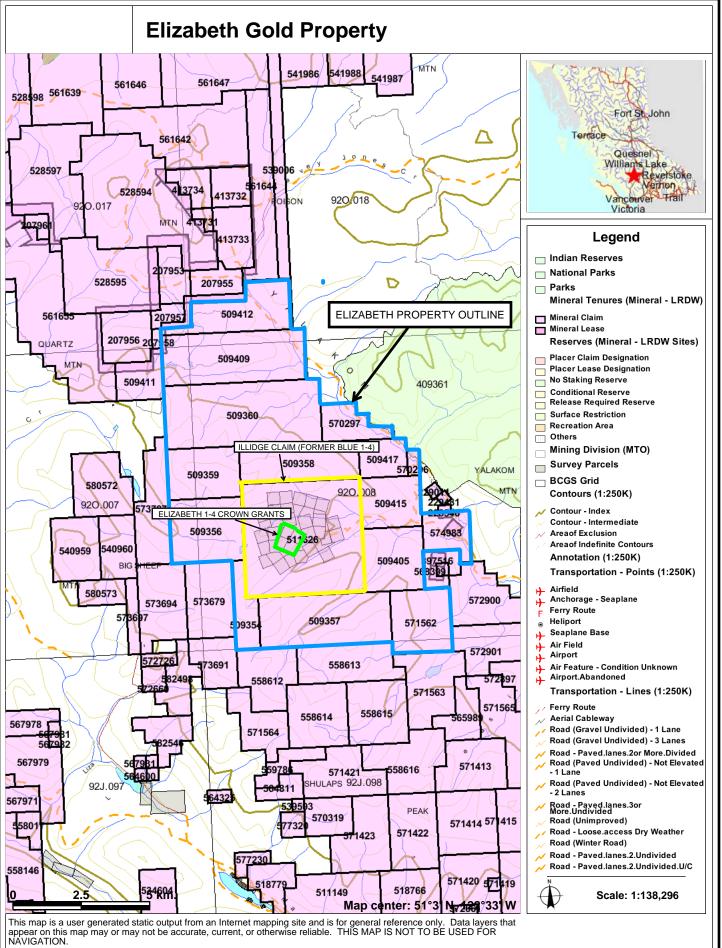
In May 2002, J-Pacific Gold Inc. entered into an option agreement with Messrs. White and Illidge to earn a 100% working interest in the Elizabeth No.1 to 4 Claims subject to aggregate cash payments of \$15,000, the issuance of 200,000 shares of J-Pacific to White and Illidge, advance royalty payments of \$10,000 per year starting on the second anniversary of the agreement, a work commitment of \$500,000, and a four percent (4%) net smelter royalty (NSR).

J-Pacific Gold Inc. has a separate option agreement with Mr. Illidge to acquire a 100% working interest in Claim #511626 (former Blue 1-4 Claims), subject to a cash payment of \$2,000, advance royalty payments of \$5,000 commencing on the first anniversary of the agreement, issuance of 100,000 shares of J-Pacific to Mr. Illidge, a work commitment of \$500,000, and a three percent (3%) NSR. Other than the White and Illidge agreements relating to the Elizabeth and Blue Claims, the Property is subject to no royalties or other financial encumbrances.

There are no known environmental liabilities. The historical workings are of modest dimensions and the resultant waste piles are not of significant size and do not contain significant quantities of sulphides.

Tenure data was retrieved by J-Pacific staff from the Mineral Title Online services BC MEMPR and provided to the author. Although no legal opinion has been sought, all claims claims are believed to be in good standing and the data presented correct. The author knows of no ownership or tenure issues.





TENURE NUMBER	OWNER	MAP NUMBER	RENEWAL DATE	MINING DIVISION	AREA (HA)
509354	104975	092O	2017/JUL/16	LILLOOET	223.666
509356	104975	092O	2016/JUL/16	LILLOOET	609.626
509357	104975	092O	2016/JUL/27	LILLOOET	894.715
509358	104975	092O	2017/OCT/10	LILLOOET	609.348
509359	104975	092O	2016/JUL/16	LILLOOET	487.505
509360	104975	092O	2017/JUL/16	LILLOOET	1,319.791
509405	104975	092O	2016/JUL/27	LILLOOET	508.128
509409	104975	092O	2017/JUL/17	LILLOOET	974.226
509411	104975	092O	2016/JUL/17	LILLOOET	263.880
509412	104975	092O	2017/JUL/17	LILLOOET	669.563
509415	104975	092O	2017/JUL21	LILLOOET	406.337
509417	104975	092O	2015/JUL26	LILLOOET	243.726
570296	104975	092O	2008/NOV/19	LILLOOET	40.622
570297	104975	092O	2008/NOV/19	LILLOOET	263.977
574983	104975	092O	2009/JAN/30	LILLOOET	264.179
511626	112696	092O	2017/MAY/08	LILLOOET	1819.039
Elizabeth 1-4	White-Illidge	092O	2008/JUN/30	LILLOOET	20.232
			TOTAL AREA	(Ha)	9,618.560
				ACRES	23,767.979

Table 1: Tenure Summary

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Elizabeth Property is situated in the Shulaps Range between the Fraser Plateau to the east and the Chilcotin Ranges to the west, and occupies several broad glacial valleys. Streams in these valleys, the most prominent of which is Blue Creek, are tributaries of the Yalakom River and drain to the east. Topographic relief is about 1,000 metres, rising from about 1,800 metres above sea level (m asl) along Blue Creek, to about 2,800 m asl on Big Dog Mountain. Elevations in the southern portion of the property range up to about 2,400 m asl. Much of the property is covered by glacial debris which, on the lower slopes and valleys is tens of metres thick, and which, on the prominent ridge within the Elizabeth Claims, is both thick and notably stratified. The climate is alpine. The snow-free period extends from late May until October or November. Temperatures range from slightly below freezing in winter to about 25°C in summer. Lower elevations are forested by pine and balsam. The tree line is about 2,200 m asl above which there is almost no vegetation of any type, a circumstance due less to the elevation than to the lack of nutrients and poor soil development. The nearest population centre is the town of Lillooet. Access from there to the Property is 32 kilometres via paved Highway 40 that connects Lillooet and Goldbridge, then 67 kilometres via an unpaved logging road that follows the Yalakom River to the northwest, and then nine kilometres westerly on a private road along Blue Creek. A network of bulldozer roads provides good access to the southern portion of the Property in which all exploration has been conducted to date. (Figure 4) Surface rights and necessary working areas are considered adequate for any mining operation that might reasonably be anticipated on the Property. Sources of water are present on the Property. It will be necessary to generate electrical power on site. It is reasonable to expect that skilled workers will be available within the general area.

History

Regional

Mining activity within the district dates from the mid 19th century when prospectors entered the Bridge River area from the Fraser River Canyon. Placer gold was found in the area in 1863 and the first mineral claims were staked in 1896. The Pioneer Mine went into production in 1914 and the Bralorne Mine in 1932. By the time production ceased at Bralorne in 1971, the Bralorne and Pioneer Mines had together produced 4.1 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 0.53 ounces per ton. The Bralorne Mine was put back into production in 2004.

In 1956 copper mineralization was discovered at Poison Mountain, on the northern border of the Elizabeth Property, and during the 1960s to 1980s, about 37,000 metres of drilling defined a resource of 280 million tonnes at a grade of 0.26% copper and 0.14 grams per tonne gold.

Elizabeth Property

Gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered near Blue Creek in 1934, and in 1940 - 1941 the Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims were staked. Bralorne Mines Ltd. optioned the property in 1941 and during the period 1948 - 1949, explored the presently-named Main and West Veins by about 700 metres of cross-cutting and drifting, as well as about 110 metres of raises (Lower Workings, elevation 2,045 metres asl).

During the period 1950 – 1952, Bralorne explored the No. 9 Vein by surface trenching and about 250 metres of drifting.

During the period 1956 – 1958, Bethlehem Copper explored the Main and West Veins by about 250 metres of cross-cutting and drifting (Upper Workings, elevation 2,210 metres asl).

In 1983 Cal-Denver Resources re-sampled the No.9 Adit.

Geological estimates were generated for two of the veins on the Property. In 1958 Bethlehem Copper reported a geological estimate of 1,430 tonnes with an average grade of 95.3 grams per tonne gold for the West Vein above the Upper Adit. Cal-Denver Resources Ltd. made a geological estimate of 3,850 tonnes with an average grade of 41.1 grams per tonne gold for that portion of the No.9 vein that was explored by drifting. Neither estimate is compliant with NI 43-101 standards and should not be used for anything other than describing the history of the property. In 1987 Carson Gold Corp. also re-sampled the No.9 Adit and drilled four holes (600 metres) to test the No.9 Vein.

In 1990 Blackdome Mining Corp. rehabilitated the Upper and Lower Workings, sampled the West Vein in the Upper Workings, and conducted surface trenching, sampling and geological mapping.

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The area in which the Property is situated is underlain by several Late Paleozoic to Mesozoic tectono-stratigraphic assemblages that are juxtaposed across a complex system of faults of mainly Cretaceous and Tertiary age. These Paleozoic to Mesozoic-age rocks are intruded by Cretaceous and Tertiary-age stocks and dykes of mainly felsic to intermediate composition, and are locally overlain by Paleogene volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

The Property area is underlain by ultramafic rocks of the **Shulaps Ultramafic Complex** (usually considered part if the Bridge River Terrane), a dismembered ophiolite probably of late Paleozoic age. It is comprised of two major structural divisions; an upper unit of harzburgite with a mantle tectonic fabric, and a structurally underlying serpentinite mélange. These rocks were thrustemplaced above the Cadwallader Terrane and other parts of the Bridge River Terrane during the Cretaceous.

The **Methow Terrane** is juxtaposed by fault contact to the northeast of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex across the Yalakom Fault, and is comprised of Lower Jurassic-age sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and overlying mid-Cretaceous-age sedimentary rocks.

The Upper Tyaughton Basin, a belt of Jurassic-Cretaceous clastic sedimentary rocks lies principally to the northwest, and as several slices to the west of the

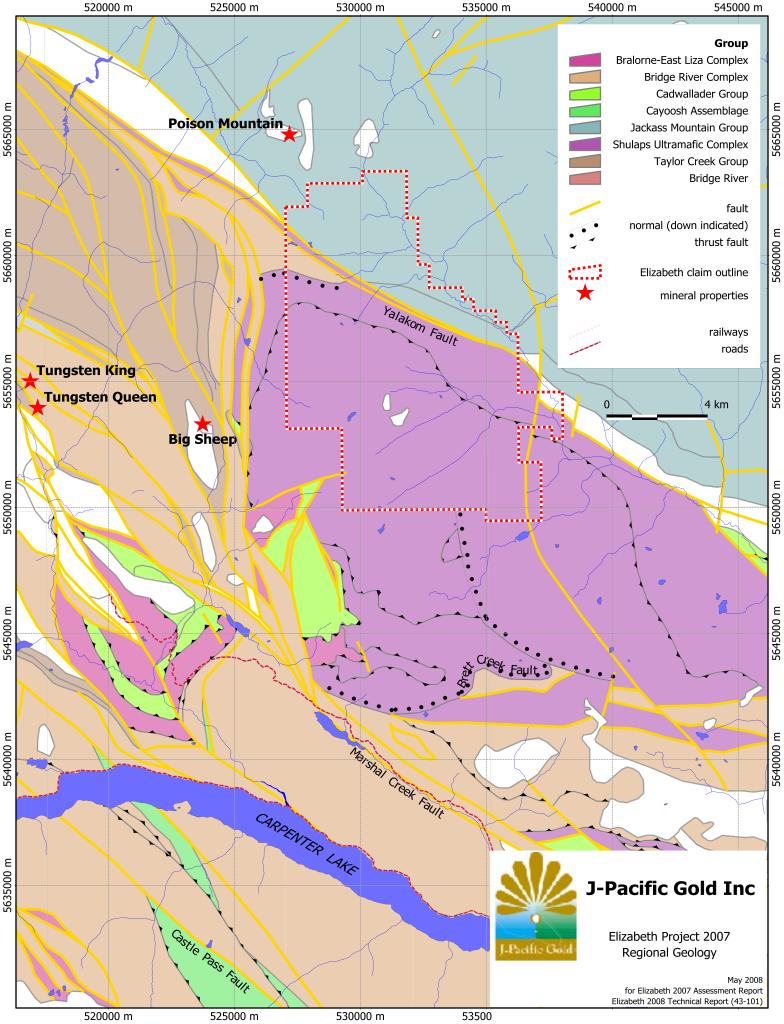
Shulaps Ultramafic Complex.

The **Cadwallader Terrane** is located further to the west and is made up of Triassic and Jurassic-age turbiditic sediments, mafic volcanics, and shallow-water conglomerate and carbonate rocks.

The **Bridge River Terrane** is situated to the south of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex and is represented mainly by the Bridge River Complex, an assemblage of chert, argillite, greenstone, gabbro, serpentinite, limestone and clastic sedimentary rocks with no coherent stratigraphy. Ages range from Mississippian to late Middle Jurassic. The Bridge River Complex is overlain by a thick, coherent succession of clastic metasedimentary rocks referred to as the **Cayoosh Assemblage**.

Igneous intrusion occurred during much of the interval from mid-Cretaceous through to Neogene and coincided with major deformational events that transitioned from mainly compressional events in the mid-Cretaceous, to dextral strike-slip and normal faulting during late Cretaceous and into Tertiary time.

The largest local intrusive bodies are medium-grained equigranular granitic batholiths of Late Cretaceous age (80 to 90 Ma). Hornblende-feldspar porphyry intrusives form stocks, plugs and dykes, and range in age from mid-Cretaceous to Paleocene. These porphyries consist of variable proportions of plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts within a grey to green aphanitic to very fine-grained groundmass, and locally grade into equigranular, medium grained diorite. The Blue Creek Porphyry that hosts the Elizabeth veins is mapped as a member of this group with an age date of 70.27 ± 5.25 Ma by Ar-Ar from a hornblende separate (Schiarizza et al, 1997). This date is believed to be more reliable than the later date of 58.4 ± 2.0 Ma by whole-rock K-Ar (Church and Pettipas 1989). This younger date is similar to that of the Poison Mountain



stocks. There are known to be two phases of porphyry on the Elizabeth property. Although it is likely that both of the age date samples came from the same unit, the younger date may have been influenced by a later intrusion.

All these intrusives are inferred to belong to the late stages of the **Coast Plutonic Complex**, the main portion of which was emplaced between 110 and 95 Ma, during the convergence of the North American and Pacific Plates. Diminished plutonism continued along the east flank of the complex until about 60 Ma. Felsic dykes are a common component of the Coast Plutonic Complex and are commonly observed cutting the Blue Creek Porphyry on the Elizabeth Property.

Metamorphism is generally of low, predominantly greenschist, grade. Local amphibolite grade metamorphism is recorded and the Bridge River Complex contains blueschist metamorphic rocks (Schiarizza et al, 1997).

The dominant structural fabric of the region is related to a complex series of anastamosing, predominantly northwest-trending faults. The most prominent of these are the Yalakom Fault to the north, and the Fortress-Castle-Marshall Creek system to the south of the Elizabeth Property. These are linked by a series of sygmoidal faults among which the Red Mountain and Quartz Mountain fault systems are major structures.

Relevant to the Elizabeth Property area, the earliest significant movement was southwestward-directed thrusting that, among other developments, emplaced the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex. On the southwest margin of the Complex thrusts are northeast dipping; on the northeastern margin, thrusts are southwestdipping. Imbricate structures have been mapped in the lower, serpentinite mélange unit and it is probable that similar structures exist in the overlying harzburgite member. Although this thrusting took place prior to the emplacement of the dioritic intrusives, it is evident that post-intrusive movement has also occurred as most serpentinite-intrusive contacts have been sheared and most intrusive bodies have been separated from their metamorphic aureoles, a phenomenon that is observable on the Elizabeth Property.

Property Geology

The geology of the Elizabeth Property may appear deceptively simple on a large scale but is complex in detail.

Rock Types

Four rock-types are described on the property: harzburgite, porphyritic diorite, serpentinite and listwanite. The listwanite is an alteration product of the harzburgite as is the serpentinite. Both listwanite and serpentinite have been mapped and logged as rock types with the intensity of alteration not always clearly indicated. Harzburgite is comprised of orthopyroxene and olivine, and where undeformed, weathers rusty-brown with a warty texture that results from the resistant orthopyroxene weathering in relief against more-abundant but less-resistant olivine. On fresh surface, orthopyroxene is medium to dark-grey in a dark-grey to black groundmass. Harzburgite is not commonly observed in drill core, presumably because most holes have been drilled in porphyry or in areas of strong deformation in which the harzburgite has been sheared and serpentinized.

Serpentinization is common and of variable degree. In the least-deformed harzburgite, shearing has formed a network of hairline fractures that disrupt the porphyritic texture and deform the orthopyroxenes. With more-advanced deformation, both orthopyroxene and olivine are serpentinized and the rock varies from nebulous dark-grey and black, to black. Texture varies from amorphous to highly sheared with slickenside shear surfaces. Rare asbestos-like fibres were noted on shear planes in drill core, as well as minor blue-green to bluish coloured fracture-coatings, suggestive of various asbestos minerals. Buff to whitish talc was also observed on fracture surfaces.

Listwanite, a talc-carbonate \pm silica alteration of serpentinite, is present on the property in areas of intense deformation, prominently along the western margin of the main diorite porphyry intrusive where it defines a shear or thrust contact between ultramafic and diorite. Listwanite also occurs in minor zones within the margins of the diorite itself where slices of serpentinite have been caught up in the intrusion, probably as fault wedges.

Diorite porphyry is used here as a field term for the intrusive rocks that cut the ultramafic complex and form the principal host for gold-bearing quartz veins on the property. This intrusive is termed the Blue Creek Porphyry (Schiarizza et al, 1997). The rock is comprised of plagioclase, hornblende and quartz \pm rare biotite. Plagioclase is the dominant mineral and forms phenocrysts up to one centimetre in maximum dimension, that in extreme cases constitute about 80 percent of the rock by volume. Typically, plagioclase phenocrysts constitute about 40 to 60 percent of the rock by volume and where observed in drill core, form a phenocryst supported meshwork the interstices of which are filled by groundmass. Groundmass supported phenocrysts are less common. Hornblende also occurs as phenocrysts but is less abundant, about 10 percent or less of the rock by volume, and the crystals are millimetre-scale.

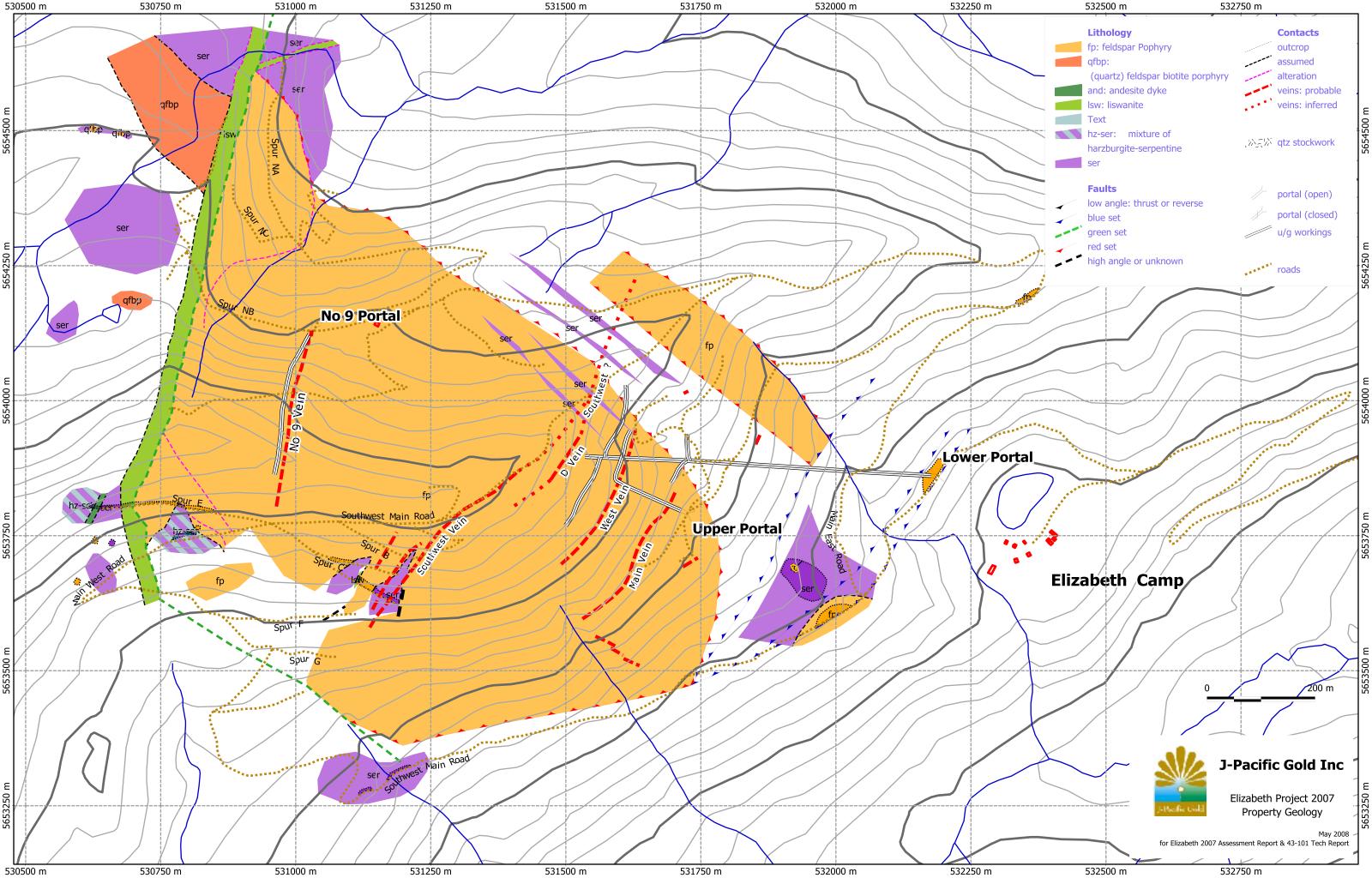
Groundmass within the porphyry is generally cream-coloured, but where altered is commonly very pale-green in colour. Where alteration is more advanced, the plagioclase phenocrysts are translucent green, and the groundmass is light-brown and sericitized. Alteration, as noted in drill core, is almost invariably associated with zones of shearing and the degree and extent of alteration into the wallrock are reliable indicators of the intensity of deformation.

Although there are minor variations in abundance and size of phenocrysts, the

main mass of diorite is essentially uniform throughout the area of surface exposures and in drill core. As mentioned above, this diorite has been mapped (Schiarizza et al, 1997) as hornblende-feldspar porphyry with an assumed correct age of about 70 Ma. However, the distinctive, crowded nature of the plagioclase phenocrysts is consistent with the description of a younger (58 Ma) porphyry that occurs east of Poison Mountain, about 15 kilometres to the north of the Elizabeth Property. A similar age has also been reported for the Blue Creek Porphyry on the Elizabeth Property, but the 70 Ma date is apparently considered more reliable.

The Blue Creek Porphyry is cut by felsic dykes that seem to be most common near the margins of the intrusive, but this may be a function of exploration bias. Above the Upper Portal, a felsic dyke strikes 080° and dips 40° . In the northern drifts of the Lower Portal workings, felsic dykes are common near the diorite-serpentinite contact and appear to be approximately parallel to the contact, i.e. about $310^{\circ}/70^{\circ}$. The felsic dykes were probably emplaced along fractures in the diorite.

A second diorite body occurs on the Elizabeth Property immediately to the west of the prominent listwanitic fault zone on the western boundary of the Blue Creek Diorite. This porphyry is equigranular, coarse-grained and contains biotite in addition to hornblende. Geochemical analysis (Gruenwald, 2004) has shown that this unit contains essentially no gold, but is anomalous with respect to copper and molybdenum, and is distinctive by virtue of a pyrite content sufficiently high to permit consistent rusty weathering of the host rock. In addition, petrographic study has shown the two porphyries are mineralogically distinct. These characteristics match closely those of the intrusions that contain the Poison Mountain copper-molybdenum porphyry deposit, which has been dated at 57 to 61 Ma. A dyke or extension of this intrusion has been traced for several kilometres north from the No.9 Zone area toward Poison Mountain and



may continue beyond the limits investigated. It is therefore possible that the biotite-bearing porphyry is related to the Poison Mountain area intrusives.

Metamorphism

No obvious metamorphism of either the ultramafic or dioritic rocks was observed on surface or in drill core. Neither thermal metamorphism of the enclosing ultramafic rocks, nor chill margins within the diorite porphyry were noted in numerous examples of such contacts observed in drill core. It was noted, however, that most, if not all, such contacts are sheared and therefore post-intrusion deformation may have destroyed or dislocated any evidence of contact metamorphism.

Structure

The lithological simplicity of the Elizabeth Property is offset by structural complexity: the ultramafic rocks are commonly sheared and the ultramafic-diorite contacts are marked by wide zones, measuring in the tens of metres, of interleaving of slices of ultramafic and dykes or tectonic slices of diorite.

Although only two relatively minor faults are shown in the area of the Elizabeth Property on the published British Columbia Geological Survey map of the Taseko-Bridge River area, structures that are significant on a property scale are common.

The most obvious structure on the Elizabeth Property is the listwanitic shear zone that marks the western edge of the Blue Creek Porphyry. The northerly portion of this fault trends about 015° azimuth and has been traced for about 1000 metres between the No.9 Zone area and the height of land between the No.9 area and the cirque to the south, at which point it curves to the southeast on a trend of about 135° azimuth. This trend can be followed for about 700 metres to the access road leading to the Southwest Vein area, where a shear zone in serpentinite is exposed in a road cut. Beyond that point the course of the fault is not known.

The western margin of the Blue Creek Porphyry is poorly exposed but has been investigated by trenching and drilling because of the discovery of the Southwest Vein in 2002. Within the area investigated by drilling, the diorite-serpentinite contact zone appears to be vertical to steeply east-dipping, and coincides with the projection of the listwanitic fault zone exposed to the northwest. The contact zone is comprised of tectonic slices of porphyry interlayered with slices of serpentinite. Felsic dykes occur within the diorite, notably in the area of drillhole E04-17. Shearing of both the serpentinite and porphyry is common and minor listwanitic alteration of the serpentinite was observed locally.

The southern margin of the Blue Creek Porphyry is exposed in only one roadcut on the Southwest Vein access road. Two other isolated exposures of diorite further to the east on this road, at the Ella Vein, and at the Lower Portal appear to be fault slices. Both are bounded by serpentinite to the south, and both are overlain by serpentinite with contacts that dip to the north. At the lower portal this contact is clearly exposed and has a strike of 220° and a dip of 70°. These exposures are inferred to be thrust slices although SRK work suggests they could be normal faults.

A portion of the eastern margin of the Blue Creek Porphyry is exposed above the Upper Portal, and has been penetrated by both the Upper and Lower underground workings, and as well by drilling carried out in 2002 and 2005. All this information indicates that this margin of the porphyry is structurally complex.

The exposed margin of the porphyry above the Upper Portal strikes about 135° and dips about 50° to the northeast and is structurally overlain to the northeast by a slice of serpentinite that has a surface exposure of about 100 metres width.

Several rafts of diorite are entrained within the serpentinite.

The 2002 drilling in this area indicated that the serpentinite slice exposed at surface is tabular and dips to the southeast at about 45°, together with several tectonic slices of diorite. Exposures of serpentinite in the two northerly drifts of the Lower Portal workings indicate that here the serpentinite-diorite contact also has a strike of about 135°, and that the contact dips at about 45°, and probably represents the same contact.

A slab of diorite porphyry, about 100 metres in thickness, structurally overlies the serpentinite to the northeast. On surface, this block contains the David Vein, and was intersected in drillholes E02-08, 09, and 16. This slab is projected to host the Allison Vein, and to be exposed in the Lower Portal crosscut where it lies in the immediate footwall of the thick serpentinite unit that is encountered immediately inside the portal and is exposed for about 200 metres along the crosscut. The serpentinite-diorite contact is steep, about 70°, and strikes about 220°, and is assumed to be a northeastward continuation of the southern thrust margin of the Blue Creek Porphyry. Both the strike and dip of this contact are similar to that of the serpentinite-diorite contact exposed at the Lower Portal, a contact also inferred to be a thrust.

Three holes drilled during 2005, E05-34, 35 and 36, indicate that the structural relationships described above persist to the northwest. (Figure 4) The northeast portion of the main diorite body is separated from the porphyry slab described above, by the northwest extension of the serpentinite also described above. The near-surface extent of the main diorite body is therefore fully constrained by surface exposures and drill intercepts, and all contacts with the enclosing serpentinite appear to be tectonic in nature. The northwesterly extent of the smaller diorite slab that lies to the northeast of the main diorite body has not been established.

An isolated outcrop of diorite is exposed in a roadcut at the junction of the spur road to the Upper Portal, and the main road. It is not known how this diorite body relates to the others on the Property, but may be another tectonic sliver.

Although the SRK model of dip-slip movement explains some of the gold distribution patterns at Elizabeth, other suggestions such as vertical geochemical zonation have also been put forward and these also explain the pattern. The story is yet to be concluded.

Deposit Types

The historic deposit model of the Elizabeth property is mesothermal-style, goldbearing veins. The veins formed by fluids moving along fracture systems which were generated by movement along the nearby Yalakom fault and related fault systems. The similarity in appearance, mineralogy and geological setting of the veins to the Bralorne-Pioneer deposits no doubt attracted Bralorne Mines in the 1940s. Consequently, the Bralorne-Pioneer deposit has been the primary model type used in exploration at Elizabeth and references in the geological literature to Bralorne-Pioneer are therefore indirectly relating to Elizabeth.

Up to its closure in 1971 (and not including any recent production) the Bralorne-Pioneer veins produced 4.15 million oz gold and 0.95 million oz silver from 8.04 million tons ore (129 tonnes gold and 29.6 tonnes silver from 7.30 million tonnes ore).

Mineralization in the Bralorne-Pioneer deposit is contained within fissure veins that occur within a fault-bounded lens comprised of metasedimentary, ultramafic and intrusive rocks. The veins occur within an area 4600 metres long by 550 metres wide and over 2000 metres deep.

The age of the Bralorne-Pioneer veins has recently been significantly revised to 68 to 64 Ma (late Cretaceous to early Paleocene) which coincides with the

regional onset of dexteral strike-slip movement (Hart et al 2008). This change in tectonic environment would have initiated the development of secondary, extensional structures and enabled widespread fluid flow. Veins were emplaced as an array of tension fractures resulting from a shear couple that developed between the Cadwallader and Fergusson faults. The veins developed in a variety of rock types, although the principal host is diorite and end abruptly against serpentinite. Higher concentrations of gold occur in veins near the serpentinite which has been interpreted to reflect the impermeability of the serpentinite to mineralizing fluids. Other geochemical interpretations of the spatial association with ultramafics have also been suggested (Ash, 2001).

The change of date for Bralorne-Pioneer mineralization has implications for Elizabeth. This new date places Bralorne-Pioneer and Elizabeth (70 Ma) much closer to contemporaneous and within the same transpressional tectonic environment. Previously dates had associated Bralorne-Pioneer with the earlier, main stages of the Coast Plutonic Complex and therefore with a different (compressional) tectonic environment.

About half of the 30 veins at Bralorne-Pioneer produced significant ore. Veins range up to six metres in width and are typically from 0.9 to 1.5 metres wide. Veins are composed of quartz with minor carbonate, talc, mica, sulphides, scheelite and native gold. The quartz is milky-white and commonly banded with numerous partings of wallrock as a result of repetitive hydrothermal events. Calcite and ankerite occur as alteration envelopes on vein walls, particularly in areas of good ore development.

Sulphides average one to three percent of vein material and are mostly pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrrhotite, galena and tetrahedrite. Pyrite is disseminated throughout veins and wallrocks. Native gold is commonly associated with arsenopyrite as discreet grains, and in association with fine-grained pyrite in vein partings. Small inclusions of native gold also occur in sphalerite.

The last decade has seen a significant increase in the number of deposit models used to describe gold mineralization. The mesothemal generalization is now a broad classification that includes a variety of different models that share common depth and temperature ranges of formation. Three mesothermal models have been used to describe Bralorne-Pioneer and sometimes even specifically Elizabeth. These models are not mutually exclusive since they have been developed from different fields within geology and reflect those fields means of classification. The three mesothermal models are:

- Ophiolite hosted gold: Evidence here suggests the potential for both vein and disseminated gold mineralization within altered intrusive rocks. Listwanitic rocks are known to occur in many gold districts in western North America including, among others, the Mother Lode district of California, Cassiar, B.C. and the nearby Bralorne-Pioneer deposits. This model and several type deposits and districts are described in detail in Ash (2001). This model is self evident from the geology of the Elizabeth area. It is not an exclusive model and does not need be considered in isolation.
- 2) Quartz-carbonate vein / Greenstone hosted gold: Bralorne-Pioneer is often described as a Mesozoic analogue of the greenstone hosted gold deposits found in Ontario and Quebec. (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007) (Ash and Alldrick 1996). One of the primary difficulties with this model is the apparent lack of depth extent to the mineralized zones at Elizabeth. This difficulty may have been partly handled by the structural interpretation of SRK who propose sub-horizontal ore zone due to dipslip movement on the Elizabeth vein-fault system. This is not common among mesothermal systems which tend to form in strike-slip shears resulting in sub-vertical zones with substantial depth extent. Taking the

depth extent characteristics of other mesothermal system this suggests the possibility of stacked sub-horizontal zones. Drilling results in the Southwest vein compiled up to 2007 data show some potential for this to be the case. Should this prove to be correct then the lack of encouraging results in the lower adit may not mean there is no gold to be found deeper.

3) Intrusion related gold: This is the latest model to cite Bralorne-Pioneer as an example. While the model has received criticism for being to broad and not well defined (Hart, 2005), a number of characteristics of the Bralorne-Pioneer and Elizabeth districts do fit the model. These include the tectonic setting, a geochemical signature which includes Au, W, Bi and Te, and evidence that the Elizabeth porphyries may be at least moderately reducing. This latter characteristic is supported by the metal affinities of the system W and Mo more than Cu) and ilmenite observed in thin section studies. This model would also imply that gold could be deposited in hosts other than veins. Further testing of the intrusions at Elizabeth to determine if any of the intrusions were reduced would be useful in developing this model.

Another deposit model relevant to the property is disseminated **coppermolybdenum-gold porphyry** type mineralization. Work in 2003 revealed disseminated copper and molybdenum sulphides in an intrusion west of the listwanite. High-grade gold found in quartz veining in the northern exposure of this intrusion adds to the potential of this deposit model. This model has so far received only minimal attention.

Finally, **epithermal gold** models should be considered in the event that future work demonstrates Elizabeth formed at higher levels than mesothermal. Epithermal style mineralization may be represented by a quartz stockwork zone discovered in 2002 at the northern extent of the West Vein. The genesis and extent of this zone have yet to be determined.

Mineralization

Gold bearing quartz veins hosted by feldspar porphyry intrusions have been the focus of past exploration programs on the Elizabeth property. Veins are generally milky white and range from massive to banded or ribboned quartz, the latter suggestive of repeated fracturing during emplacement and vein formation. Inclusions of altered wallrock are not uncommon and suggest stoping and partial replacement of the adjacent wallrock. Alteration "haloes" up to 1m+ wide occasionally contain anomalous concentrations of gold, arsenic, copper and molybdenum. Anomalous values of bismuth and tellurium are also reported. The West, Main and No. 9 Veins have historically been the primary exploration targets with the Southwest vein becoming the recent focus. Metallic minerals, by volume, constitute at most a few percent of the veins. These consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, with lesser amounts of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Native gold occurs as visible blebs with or without sulphide minerals and often along partings near the vein margins. Grey metallic minerals noted in some samples and the geochemistry suggest the presence of bismuth and antimony sulphides. In the No. 9 Vein, quartz is ribboned with laminations of chlorite and carbonaceous material, features that have been said to be typical of the mesothermal vein systems found in the region (Church, 1995).

A quartz stockwork zone found in 2002 north of the West Vein was found to contain native gold up to 0.7 mm in a panned sample of crushed material. The nature of this zone is not consistent with mesothermal type mineralization but rather appears similar to a late stage epithermal event. Drilling in 2002 encountered only moderately anomalous gold in this zone. The following

	Bralorne Gold Mines Ltd.	Blackdome Mining Corp.
West Vein (Surface)	 10.7 m length averaging 133.4 g/t across 0.56 m. 42.7 m length: low gold values. 36.6 m length averaging 15.4 g/t across 0.63 m. 	 10.0 m length averaging 142.1 g/t across 0.50 m. 6.0 m length: low gold values. 5.0 m length averaging 130.1 g/t across 0.35 m.
West Vein (Underground)	No assays available	 20.0 m length averaging 61.6 g/t across 0.6 m. 7.0 m length: low gold values. 7.5 m length averaging 126.7 g/t across 1.0 m.
Main Vein (Surface)	• 34.9 g/t across 3.66 m.	• 26.0 g/t across 1.0 m.
Main Vein (Drill Holes)	 DDH 1 - 60.6 g/t across 1.22 m. DDH 2 - 16.8 g/t across 0.76 m. DDH 3 - Trace. DDH 4 - 4.6 g/t across 0.15 m 	N/A
No. 9 Vein	• 15 m of underground vein averaging 16.8 g/t across 0.2 metres	N/A

outlines the sampling results on the Elizabeth claims prior to J-Pacific's

programs.

The Southwest Vein is commonly not a single coherent vein, but a series of centimetre to decimetre-scale veins that occur within a relatively discrete interval. Thickness of the interval varies in true width from less than one, to several metres true width.

Gold content is highly variable: the 2005 drill program generated 256 samples in which the gold content ranged from less than detection (0.01 g/t Au) to 338.4 g/t Au. About 13% of the samples (34) had a gold content at or below the detection limit. Fourteen percent (14%) of the samples (36) contained more than 1 g/t gold. Distribution of gold within the Southwest Vein is also variable although the majority of holes drilled through the Southwest Vein encountered gold values in excess of 1 g/t: 42 holes have been drilled to date of which 33 intersected the vein; nine vein intercepts contained less than 1 g/t gold; 24 (57%) contained more than 1 g/t gold.

Although molybdenum is commonly observed to be present in the Southwest Vein, it appears to have no quantifiable relationship with gold: the correlation coefficient for 380 samples is -0.01. The highest correlation is with silver (coefficient of 0.50) and secondly arsenic (coefficient 0.38).

Exploration

J-Pacific Gold Inc. commenced exploring the property in 2002 and carried out geochemical rock and soil sampling as well as 1,642 metres of drilling in 16 holes on the Main and West Veins. In 2003 J-Pacific conducted surface exploration in the area of the No.9 and Ella Veins, and discovered the Southwest Vein.

In May and June, 2004, J-Pacific drilled 11 holes (Phase I; 1,439 metres) to test the Southwest Vein, and carried out systematic sampling of the Main and West Veins where exposed in the drifts of the Lower Portal workings. During August and September, 2004, JPacific drilled an additional seven (7) holes (Phase II; 1,269 metres). Four of these holes tested the Southwest Vein; three other targets were tested with one hole each.

In 2005 the located claims that comprised the Elizabeth Property, with the exception of the Elizabeth 1 to 4 Crown Grants, were converted to MTO (Mineral Titles Online) claims. The new, electronic-format claims are essentially coincident with the previous claims with the exception of the former Blue 1 - 4 claims that have been amalgamated into MTO Claim # 511626. The Elizabeth 1 to 4 Crown Grants remain in effect. The 2005 drill program consisted of 19 holes (2,908 metres) which was carried out on the Southwest Vein between July and September, 2005.

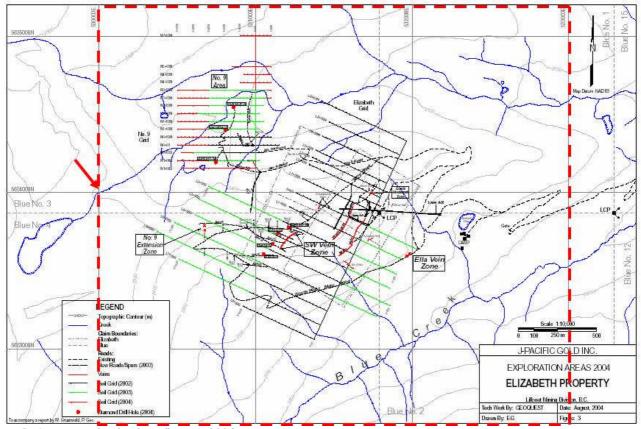
From an initial scoping visit in July 2004 to the delivery of their report in July 2005, SRK conducted a structural study and data compilation of the Elizabeth project. Site visits and field mapping were conducted by Chris Lee and James Siddorn in July and August 2004 respectively. The focus of their work was on mapping and structural interpretation of the Main and West veins, or to be more precise, veins intersecting the upper and lower adits. Although their work did

not directly include the Southwest vein, their conclusions were applied to the exploration strategy of the 2007 drilling program. SRK's mandate was to 1) construct detailed geological maps of the upper and lower adits, 2) determine the structural controls on vein hosted mineralization, 3) build a genetic structural model for the formation of gold mineralization and 4) construct a preliminary 3D geological model for the Elizabeth project. Their conclusions included the observation that although the textures seen underground in the veins looked mesothermal in origin, there was a general lack of ductile deformation. In addition, vein formation and gold mineralization was associated with normal, brittle faulting which would result in sub-horizontal ore shoots. Finally, they concluded that local extensional faulting and therefore gold mineralization could be contemporaneous with activity on Marshall Creek, Mission Ridge and Quartz Mountain faults systems which date to the mid-Eocene. This is at odds with other data and much of the generally held view (Schiarizza et al, 1997) that the veins at Elizabeth date from the late stages of the Blue Creek porphyry intrusion which probably has a late-Cretaceous date $(70.27 \pm 5.25 \text{ Ma Ar-Ar plateau date from hornblende separate reported in})$ Schiarizza et al, 1997). Eocene age post-intrusion veins as suggested by SRK require another, currently unidentified intrusive source. Dates on the Blue Creek porphyry are assumed to be reflecting samples from SE of the listwanite zone. The porphyry phase NW of the listwanite has been shown by petrographic report in Gruenwald (2004) to be distinct from that SE of the listwanite. If the NW phase is significantly later then it could be more closely related to the gold mineralization than the SE phase which formed the host. Bralorne-Pioneer veins are hosted in an earlier intrusive body and this similarity, although currently speculative, should not be overlooked in developing exploration models. While this model is possible, further evidence needs to be collected to conclusively demonstrate this proposal. The late-Cretaceous date for the Blue Creek porphyry corresponds with a change in the

tectonic environment from compressional to transpressional as the movement vectors of the ocean plates change from direct to oblique collisions. This change would have generated dextral strike-slip faulting along the northwest oriented Yalakom and related faults which would have be quite capable of resulting in extensional environments with northeast oriented dip-slip faulting.

Aero Geometrics was commissioned by J-Pacific Gold in August, 2006 to provide 3D topographic mapping for the Elizabeth Project (Figures 4 to 6). On September 1st, 2006 the site was photographed in colour at a scale of 1:20,000. The aerial camera used was a Wild RC30 with current USGS calibration, and incorporated forward motion compensation. Forward overlap was 60% with suitable side overlap. The film Agfa Aviphot X100 was exposed and then shipped to HAS Images in Dayton Ohio for processing. After inspection, Aero visited suitable points at the sites in order to establish photo control.

The roll film was scanned in a precision scanner at 10 microns resulting in a pixel size at ground of 20 cm. The scans were setup and mensurated in the aerial triangulation process, and a rigorous least squares bundle adjustment was performed to form a block. A statistical report was generated listing the output residuals on the tie points and associated photo control.



Map 5: Coverage of orthophoto flown in 2006.

Mapping was captured by experienced photogrammetrists who compiled the stereo models using state of the art Softcopy workstations (ATLAS KLT). All areal features such as roads, rivers, marshes, etc were collected. In addition supplementary breaklines and spot elevations are added to generate an accurate mathematical representation of the surface. All of the data is verified and edited to a vector clean state before delivery. The surface mesh is used to thread intermediate contours at two metres with index contours at ten metres using contour generation software (Maps3D). The aerial photo was used to produce Orthophoto which was rectified using the digital terrain model and mosaicked into a tile covering the property.

The orthophoto product has been used in digital form as part of the GIS

database. The high level of detail in the orthophoto has provided a means to check GPS data collected in 2007, confirm the accuracy of earlier coordinates and has formed part of the control base for digital compilation of geological data on the property.

This report describes the 2007 drill program which drilled 14 holes targeting the Southwest vein, totalling 1725.6 metres.

Drilling

Subsequent to the previous technical report (Mosher, 2006), one season of drilling has been conducted on the Elizabeth property. Descriptions of previous drilling are reported in detail by Mosher (2005), Gruenwald (2004) and Gruenwald (2002) and are not repeated here.

Fourteen holes, E07-37 to E07-50, with an aggregate length of 1725.6 metres were drilled on the Southwest Vein during June and July 2007: Two of these holes were lost before reaching target depth due to difficulties in overburden (E07-37) and blocky ground (E07-49).

In addition, hole E07-39 may have been stopped before reaching the SW vein. Subsequent holes indicate that the SW vein may be steeper in the E07-39 target area than the original targeting had allowed for although sections through E07-39 show SW vein intersections lining up with the intersection near the end of E07-39. Lack of data in the vicinity results in several possible interpretations of how veins are positioned.

Based on geochemical data, hole E07-41 may not have intercepted the Southwest vein. This hole appears to have intersected something that disrupted or displaced the vein (i.e. a fault or dyke) in the target interval.

HOLE-ID	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEV	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH (m)
E07-37	530927	5654155	2429	090	-65	69.4
E07-38	531422	5654066	2308	180	-65	217.6
E07-39	531125	5653745	2388	090	-52	154.5
E07-40	531125	5653745	2388	149	-52	166.7
E07-41	531220	5653773	2418	165	-65	122.0
E07-42	531220	5653773	2418	157	-55	90.5
E07-43	531220	5653773	2418	180	-55	111.9
E07-44	531220	5653773	2406	194	-55	139.3
E07-45	531220	5653773	2406	180	-62	142.2
E07-46	531132	5653691	2365	115	-50	111.9
E07-47	531132	5653691	2365	140	-55	121.0
E07-48	531108	5653668	2344	146	-50	119.5
E07-49	531108	5653668	2344	146	-57	44.5
E07-50	531108	5653668	2344	140	-55	114.6
					Total	1725.6

Diamond Drilling Report on the Elizabeth Project, British Columbia

Table 2: Summary of Drilling Collar Data

Drill holes were located using a global positioning system (GPS) and this was checked for consistency using a digital orthophoto. The orientation of the hole was marked using flagged pickets as foresight and backsight. Orientation was checked after the drill was collared. Drilling was conducted twenty four hours in two shifts per day. Markers were placed in the core box at the end of each drill run and were marked in imperial nits which geological technicians converted to metric. Core was delivered to the core logging building in company pickup trucks by geology staff.

Core recovery during 2007 drilling was very good to excellent. Casing was removed when possible and wooden markers placed in the hole. However, a number of these markers and those from previous seasons were also lost during movement of drills and equipment.

Hole E07-38 was the first hole drilled during the 2007 season. The original site of E07-37 was found to be unsuitable as a drill platform and when the drill was moved to the second planned site, the intended name for the second hole of the season was used. The hole intersected several geochemically anomalous veins including one that is probably the SW vein. If this is not the Southwest vein

then it is probably a significant splay from that vein. Looking at the underground drilling that intersected the "D" vein, the intersection in E05-36 and that in E07-38, it seem very unlikely that the "D" vein is the extension of the Southwest vein. This does not rule out the possibility that the "D" and Southwest veins join to the south. If the vein intersected near the bottom of E07-38 is not the Southwest vein then it is difficult to explain why this substantial vein is not intersected elsewhere west of the Southwest vein.

Hole **E07-37** was drilled following E07-38 from on top of the ridge at the same platform as E05-29. Although it was turned in a direction that reasonable should have collared shorter than E05-29, the hole was abandoned at 69.4m when the rods became to tight to drive further.

Hole E07-39 had primary targets of two unnamed veins. One was intersected high in E05-19 was high grade but narrow. The other was intersected in E04-09 and was wider, but lower grade. The Southwest vein became its secondary target. Two intervals in E07-39 averaged over 1 g/t Au and appear to correlate with the intersection in E04-09 and surface sampling of a small vein 72m to the west of the Southwest vein outcrop which graded 28.52 g/t Au over 0.15m on surface (rock sample E03-022). Since the hole was already much of the way to the Southwest vein it was continued to a predicted intersection point based on a steeply dipping (but not vertical) projection. If E07-39 did intersect the Southwest vein then it was at approximately 145m downhole, which places the intersection at the 2274m level and the sampling returned Au values at or below detection level. This elevation is deeper than those where the better grades are found in this area and and had the hole continued to the vertical projection of the vein trace it would have been significantly deeper still. The intersected veins were observed to at approximately 20° to core axis which is consistent with the calculated 25°. Cross section 4650N which includes intersections from the outcrop of the Southwest vein down the E07-39 does not conclusively

demonstrate if the vein was intersected.

Hole **E07-40** intersected one or both of E07-39's vein targets west of the Southwest vein and then intersected 4.90m drill width (3.48m estimated true width) of the Southwest vein grading 1.55 g/t Au. The two intersections above the Southwest vein may be quite useful in determining the orientation and position of the other veins that are associated with the main Southwest vein on its western side.

Hole **E07-41** appeared to intersect the SW vein in a series of closely spaced veins and breccias, but assay results ranged from detection limit to 0.10 g/t Au. This intersection was approximately at the 2303m level. Broken, oxidized core with slickenside surfaces indices some movement and may indicate a structure (possibly a cross structure) that has displaced the Southwest vein. Vein traces are generally thought to be equivalent to fault traces at Elizabeth, but the lack of gold associated with this structure suggests it may not be a fault following the Southwest vein. Plan views also indicate that this may be where some offset displacement takes place on the vein. The close horizontal proximity to the strongly mineralized intersection in E07-43 should also be taken into account when interpreting this holes data.

Hole **E07-42** intersected two closely spaced veins, both of which are probably part of the Southwest vein system rather than distinct splays. This forms a strong intersection in close proximity to the E07-43 intersection. The relationship with the missing or fault intersection in E07-41 which is at a significantly deeper level is not clear.

Hole **E07-43** produced the most dramatic Southwest vein intersection of the 2007 season. In addition to being a particularly wide intersection, a significant number of grains of visible gold were identified in the core. The following table presents the assay results, including replicates, across the interval.

Sample 36528 reproduced very well with consistency in both the fine and coarse fractions of gold. Other samples indicate a degree of nugget effect seen elsewhere in the Elizabeth data.

Unit	From (m)	To (m)	width (m)	Sample	Original Au (g/t)	Replicate Au (g/t)	
Qtz	83.10	84.35	1.25	36526	0.71	0.34	
Qtz	84.35	85.05	0.70	36527	16.89	11.98	
Qtz	85.05	86.00	0.95	36528	338.39	323.37	
qtz/fp	86.00	88.10	2.10	36529	0.86	1.28	
Qtz	88.10	88.85	0.75	36530	44.32	34.93	
fp	88.85	90.53	1.68	36531	1.77	1.98	
fp	90.53	92.28	1.75	36532	2.03	1.39	
Qtz	92.28	93.20	0.92	36533	9.49	11.24	
Qtz	93.20	94.13	0.93	36534	8.47	3.86	
Qtz	94.13	95.53	1.40	36535	31.80	27.59	
fp	95.53	97.20	1.67	36536	0.10		
					weighted averages:		
Interval	84.35	95.53	11.18		39.00	36.03	

Table 3: Assay Data From E07-43

Interpreting hole E07-43 in terms of geological structural control is an important step in identifying where this high grade core might continue. Identification of a crosscutting structure that has resulted in enhanced fluid pathways could result in a steep, sub-vertical permissive zone. SRK's model of dip-slip movement would result in sub-horizontal dilational zones. Horizontal proximity to E07-41 seems to support the possibility of a crosscutting structure, however both possibilities must be considered in future exploration plans.



Figure 1: Southwest vein in E07-43

Hole **E07-44** intersected 4.53m of the Southwest vein grading 9.68 g/t Au at approximately the 2308m level. There were no significantly mineralized intersections higher in the hole.

Hole **E07-45** intersected 1.75m of the Southwest vein grading 3.15 g/t Au at approximately the 2291m level. There were no significantly mineralized intersections higher in the hole.

Hole **E07-46** intersected 2.04m of the Southwest vein grading 0.63 g/t Au. Although logged as hanging wall to the vein, a 1.05m sample which contained two 10 and 15cm thick veins ran 2.12 g/t Au. These intercepts were at approximately the 2300m level.

Hole **E07-47** intersected 0.92m of the Southwest vein which graded less than 1 g/t Au. In the immediate footwall to the vein, an in situ, quartz cemented crackle breccia ran 3.19 g/t Au over 1.20 metres. Below this, at the contact between the feldspar porphyry and the ultramafics, a 1.90m zone of oxidized breccia and quartz veins ran 2.93 g/t Au. These intersections were at the 2288 and 2279m levels respectively.

Hole **E07-48** intersected the Southwest vein in two parts. The upper one ran 12.39 g/t Au over 3.24m, while the lower one was only geochemically anomalous running 0.64 g/t Au over 2.00 metres. These intervals were centred at the 2268 and 2259m levels.

Hole **E07-49** was lost due to blocking and tight rods before it reached its target. E07-50 twinned E07-49 to complete testing the same target.

Hole **E07-50**, the last hole of the 2007 season, intersected two almost adjacent parts to the Southwest vein and much like E07-48 the upper one was higher grade than the lower one. The upper intersection ran 21.26 g/t Au over 1.15m, while the lower intersection ran 3.42 g/t Au over 2.88 metres. While the intermediate breccia only ran 0.31 g/t Au, the overall interval averaged 7.15 g/t Au over 4.83 metres. The overall intersection was centred on 2261m level.



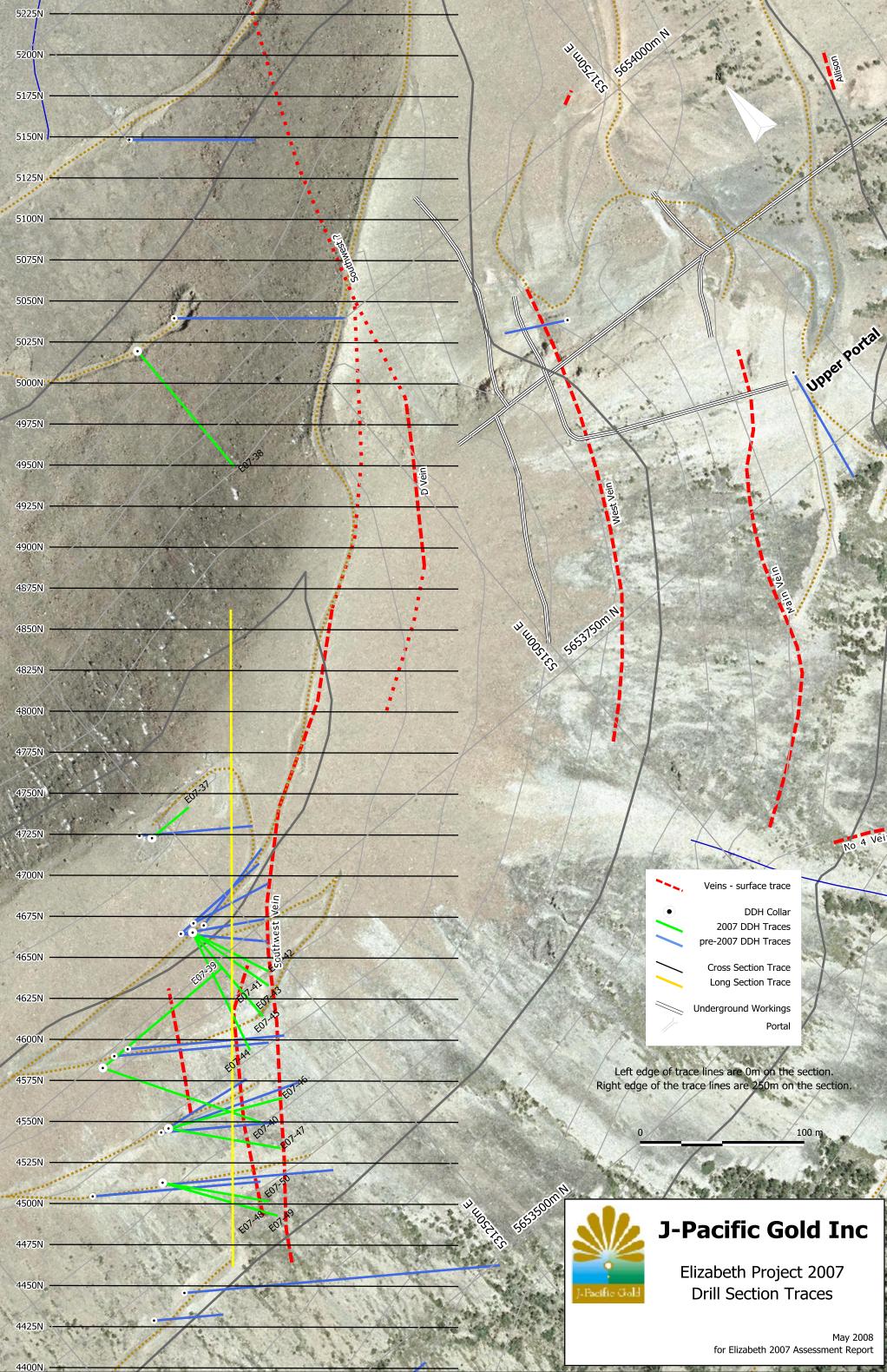
Figure 2: : Southwest vein in E07-50

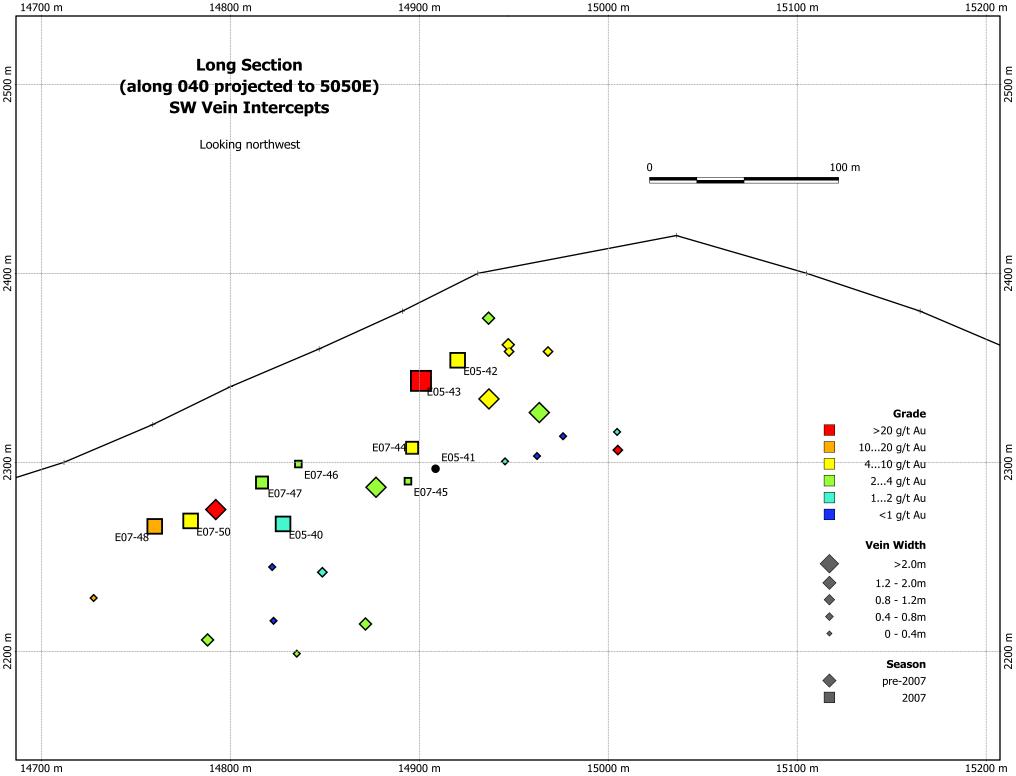
A total of 256 core samples were collected during the 2007 season. Samples were terminated at geological boundaries when possible. This was difficult to follow in places within the Southwest vein zone since multiple narrow quartz veins are in close proximity and it was neither practical nor useful to attempt to isolate each vein in an associated set.

Drill Hole	Interv	al	Core V	Vidth	Assa	iys
	From (m)	To (m)	m	feet	(g Au/t) (oz Au/T)
E07-39	77.46	79.01	1.55	5.09	1.57	0.05
E07-40	35.25	36.50	1.25	4.10	2.12	0.06
and	81.45	81.95	0.50	1.64	5.62	0.16
and	150.04	154.94	4.90	16.08	1.55	0.05
E07-41	88.95	89.70	0.75	2.46	2.25	0.07
E07-42	74.53	75.35	0.82	2.69	8.09	0.24
and	76.40	80.90	4.50	14.76	9.99	0.29
including	78.90	80.90	2.00	6.56	17.50	0.51
E07-43	84.35	95.53	11.18	36.68	37.52	1.10
E07-44	117.86	122.39	4.53	14.86	9.68	0.28
including	117.86	119.17	1.31	4.30	9.40	0.27
	120.26	121.53	1.27	4.17	24.72	0.72
E07-45	128.90	130.65	1.75	5.74	3.15	0.09
E07-46	82.60	83.65	1.05	3.44	2.12	0.06
E07-47	93.10	94.35	1.25	4.10	3.20	0.09
and	103.90	105.80	1.90	6.23	2.93	0.09
E07-48	97.85	101.09	3.24	10.63	12.39	0.36
including	97.85	99.37	1.52	4.99	20.33	0.59
E07-50	99.10	103.90	4.83	15.85	7.15	0.21
and	99.10	100.25	1.15	3.77	21.26	0.62

Table 4: Significant Intervals from 2007 Drilling

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Hole ID	Grade (g/t Au)	Level (m)	Core Width (m)	CACA (1)	ETW (2) (m)	Gr × ETW (3)
E07-40	2.12	2360	1.25	45°	0.89	1.88
E07-42	8.09	2357	0.82	40°	0.53	4.28
E07-42	9.99	2354	4.50	40°	2.90	29.02
E07-42	17.50	2353	2.00	40°	1.29	22.59
E07-43	37.52	2344	11.18	30°	5.65	211.94
E07-41	2.25	2337	0.75	30°	0.37	0.84
E07-39	1.57	2326	1.55	37°	0.93	1.46
E07-40	5.62	2324	0.50	45°	0.36	1.99
E07-39	1.48	2319	0.30	37°	0.18	0.27
E07-44	9.68	2308	4.53	23°	1.77	17.10
E07-46	2.12	2301	1.05	48°	0.78	1.66
E07-46	0.63	2299	2.04	48°	1.52	0.96
E07-45	3.15	2291	1.75	27°	0.79	2.48
E07-47	3.20	2288	1.20	44°	0.84	2.68
E07-47	2.93	2279	1.90	44°	1.33	3.89
E07-40	1.55	2268	4.90	45°	3.48	5.39
E07-48	12.39	2268	3.24	48°	2.40	29.76
E07-50	21.26	2262	1.15	44°	0.80	17.08
E07-50	7.15	2261	4.83	44°	3.37	24.12
E07-50	3.42	2260	2.88	44°	2.01	6.87
E07-48	0.64	2259	2.00	48°	1.48	0.95
E07-38	0.29	2255	1.40	25°	0.59	0.17
E07-38	0.54	2179	4.89	25°	2.08	1.12
E07-38	0.41	2128	9.43	25°	4.01	1.62

Table 5: Significant Intervals Sorted by Level

Notes on Table 5 columns:

(1) **CACA**: Calculated angle to core axis. Estimating true width has complications at Elizabeth due to the potential for rolls in the veins over short wavelengths. Angle of vein contacts to core axis is often not preserved in core since contacts can be within broken core intervals which are often due to faulting associated with the vein. In addition, the mineralized zone as indicated by assays, may not simply follow vein margins but may include brecciation or parallel veining in the wall rock. An approach taken in this report was to calculate the angle of intersection given the orientation of the drill hole and a planar mineralized zone running 220/85. When compared with previous width estimate methods, the CACA method was found to be more conservative.

- (2) ETW: Estimated True Width. Estimated using the CACA and Core Width by sin(CACA) × Core Width.
- (3) Gr × W: Grade times Width. By using estimated true width and gold grade a better comparison of the quantity of gold may be made since the effects of narrow high grade veins are reduced to that of wider, intermediate grade veins.

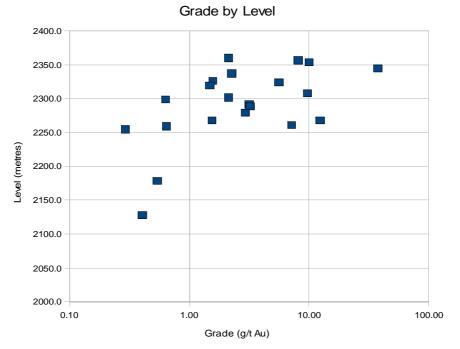


Figure 3: Gold Grade versus Depth in Southwest Vein Intersections (2007 data)

Data from pre-2007 surface trenching in the Southwest vein outcrop area would supplement this diagram, but not add much to the vertical extension of the range. In addition, results from the West vein taken in the upper adit would fall just below the 2250 level. Combined, this shows there is at least 100m of vertical extension to the gold mineralization on the Southwest vein. The full vertical extension may not be present in any individual zone, particularly if the SRK model of sub-horizontal mineralized zones proves correct.

Sampling Method and Approach

Drill core for the 2007 programme was logged and sampled on site. Geological and technical support for the 2007 season was provided by Coast Mountain Geological Limited. Two styles of logging were used concurrently:

- 1. A descriptive log was recorded and formatted by a geologist in a word processor on site. The entire hole was divided into contiguous intervals of major lithological units. Sub-units and intervals of distinctive characteristics such as alteration were then added where needed using a format to indicate the intervals subordinate relationship to the major lithological unit. In addition, detailed notes of mineralization, veining and structural data were recorded in a format to indicate their scope. This style of logging enabled the geologist to be as descriptive as desired while providing language tools to reduce typographic errors in an easily legible record. Geologists were encouraged to use digital photography of details in the core and embed these photographs in the descriptive log. All major interval descriptions in the log begin with a photograph of a representative strip of core. Digital logging was an effective means of enabling onsite backups and transfer of data to the head office in Vancouver.
- 2. An attribute log was recorded and formatted by a geologist in a

spreadsheet on site. This log contains a quantitative and categorical description of contiguous intervals for the full length of the hole. Intervals used for description were sample intervals except in sections of unsampled core where blocks (usually drill runs) and lithological breaks were used to create intervals. This style of logging does not allow for flexible descriptions but is much better than the descriptive log for importing into a database or other data processing software. In addition, the style encourages geologists to develop skills in the systematic categorization and quantification of alteration, mineralization, veining and brecciation. Digital attribute logging using a spreadsheet helped to reduce typographic errors, ambiguous entries and improved consistency between geologists when the geologist was reasonably experienced in using spreadsheets.

Drill core was quickly examined at the drill site and the position of contacts or vein intersections was noted. Since all drill core was transported to camp by 4-wheel drive pickup trucks over rough roads there was minor risk of a load being lost. Once in camp, drill core was handled in a five step process.

- Preliminary checking of block labels and position was conducted by a technician or geologist. (Wooden blocks had been placed in the core box by drillers each time they empties a core tube. With no interruption in production a run would be 10 feet.) Length of core between blocks was measured to determine recovery and detect misplaced blocks. Core was visually checked to identify and pieces or sections that may have moved in position or been reversed when removed from the core tube or during transport. Any such problems were resolved as soon as possible and before logging.
- 2. Geotechnical logging was conducted by a technician when a suitably trained technician was available. Since much of the drilling was of a

prospecting and exploratory nature, this stage was not always included.

- 3. Descriptive and attribute logging were conducted more or less concurrently. Since attribute intervals match sample intervals, drill core was also marked for sampling during this stage. Three part sample tags were used with one part being stapled to the core box at the beginning of the sample interval. Detailed photography of core to capture vein styles, crosscutting relationships, mineralization and alteration styles was done at the end of this stage.
- 4. Photography of core boxes was conducted after logging so that sample tags would be visible in the photographs. This enabled the photographic record to be used to help resolve sample interval discrepancies that might turn up later.
- 5. Sampling was then done of marked intervals. During the 2007 season core was split using an hydraulic splitter which was used to reduce noise and electrical load. Half of the split core was returned to the box while the other half was placed in a polyethylene sample bag. The second of three sample tag parts was then added to the bag which was then sealed using a security strap. Collections pans and surfaces, and the splitter jaws were then brushed clean before the next sample was split.

Following processing, core boxes were labelled with aluminium tags and were placed on covered racks adjacent to the core logging building in the Elizabeth base camp.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Sample were routinely shipped by company pick-up trucks to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver. Samples were sealed with zap-strap type security ties and packaged in rice sacks which were also securely closed. Several rice sacks of samples made up each shipment. The contents of each shipment were recorded along with the date of shipment. Since sample batches were delivered to the laboratory by project geologists, no special verification of shipment receipt was required of Acme. If it was not possible to deliver a shipment to Acme on arrival in Vancouver the shipment was secured in the geologist's home and delivered the next day. No indications of tampering were observed or reported during the 2007 season.

No extraordinary security measures were followed during the sampling program. Access to the project site was restricted to project personnel. Samples were stored at the logging / sampling building until shipping, but were not subjected to additional security measures.

Acme Analytical Laboratory conducted all geochemical and assay methods on the samples during the 2007 season. Acme is accredited with ISO 9001:2000 certification and is well recognized as a leading geochemical laboratory providing international services.

Since the Elizabeth property is well known to contain coarse gold, all samples were screened for metallics. Samples were crushed so that 70% passed through a 10 mesh screen. A split of 500g (or the entire sample if less) was then pulverized so that 85% passed through a 150 mesh screen. The entire +150 mesh fraction was fire assayed for screened metallics. A 30g sample of the - 150 mesh fraction was fire assayed and two results combined by weight to give the total gold in the 500g split. In addition, a 0.25 g split of the -150 mesh fraction was heated in HNO3-HCIO4-HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue was dissolved in HCl and analysed using ICP-ES which provided a 35 element suite with intermediate level detection limits.

Coarse and fine fractions were retained by Acme in case subsequent work was required. Core is stored in racks at the Elizabeth camp site.

Data Verification

No additional verification was conducted on data discussed in previous reports. Verification of drill core geochemical results focused on replicate sampling as high in the sample preparation process as possible. This approach was chosen since the greatest amount of error tends to be introduced early in the sample handing process. Laboratory inserted standards were monitored and data was also reviewed for any indications of contamination during the sample preparation process. Although no concerns were raised, sufficient sample was retained to ensure the ability to resolve analytical problems.

The following table indicates how replicates were distributed through the sampling program. Replicates were made as 500g splits of the coarse crushed sample (with 75% passing through 10 mesh screen). This was close to a true field duplicate for core which would require analysis of both halves of the split core resulting in no retained core. Splitting replicates after crushing does leave open the possibility of between-sample contamination due to inadequate cleaning of the crusher. All samples were screened for metallics which also warned the laboratory of the possibility of coarse or high grade gold. No concerns have be raised from the data regarding between sampling contamination. Replicates performed by the laboratory as part of their procedures were split at the same level as those by J-Pacific, but were randomly positioned in the sample stream. This resulted in the majority of their replicates being low gold values with only one of the nine being over 2 g/t Au. J-Pacific selected samples for replicate analysis after the preliminary results were returned. This resulted in most of these replicates testing high value gold sample with only a few replicates of adjacent lower gold value samples. Laboratory duplicates were taken from the same submitted sample as the laboratory replicates. These duplicated a 30g fire assay of the -150 mesh material in the first split of the replicate pair.

Batch	Samples	Holes	JPN Reps	Lab Reps	Lab Dups
A704290	7	E07-38	0	0	0
A704745	24	E07-43,44	11	1	1
A704786	117	E07-38, 39, 40, 41, 42	6	4	4
A705259	54	E07-40, 44, 45, 46	4	2	2
A705321	40	E07-47, 48, 50	1	1	1
A705320	14	E07-48, 50	3	1	1
totals	256		25	9	9

The following table presents the results from laboratory inserted replicates. While the majority of the sample have quite low gold values, all of them including the sample over 2 g/t Au have closely replicated results. Note however that even this higher value sample does not have any significant gold contribution from the coarse fraction.

				Orig	ginal		Replicate			
			Met S	creen	-150	Total	Met Screen -150		Total	
Cert	Hole	Sample ID	S.Wt (g)	Au (mg)	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	S.Wt (g)	Au (mg)	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)
A704745	E07-44	36545	534	<.01	0.02	0.02	540	<.01	0.01	0.01
A704786	E07-38	36437	514	<.01	0.03	0.03	511	<.01	0.01	0.01
A704786	E07-40	36470	496	0.01	2.31	2.33	504	0.02	2.35	2.39
A704786	E07-41	36499	500	<.01	0.03	0.03	500	<.01	0.05	0.05
A704786	E07-42	36513	500	<.01	0.15	0.15	484	<.01	0.14	0.14
A705259	E07-45	36563	474	<.01	0.03	0.03	506	<.01	0.04	0.04
A705259	E07-46	36599	522	<.01	0.14	0.14	506	<.01	0.15	0.16
A705321	E07-47	36628	534	<.01	<.01	<.01	518	<.01	0.01	0.01
A705320	E07-50	36636	559	0.01	0.28	0.3	472	0.01	0.3	0.32

Replicate samples selected by J-Pacific, shown in the table below, were chosen primarily from intervals that returned significant gold values. A few adjacent samples were also included to check if nugget effect could have shortened a significant width. Although samples do exhibit a nugget effect results usually reproduce reasonably well. The majority of the gold is in the fine fraction, although this shows significant variability as well as the coarse fraction. As shown in the section on drilling results above, the weighted averages of the 11.2m intersection of SW vein in hole E07-43 were 39.00 and 36.03 g/t Au. Even the high value of sample 36528 only varied from 338.39 to 232.27 g/t Au. Both of these results indicate good reproducibility within the material sampled.

				Orig	ginal		Replicate			
			Met S	Screen	-150	Total	Met S	creen	-150	Total
Cert	Hole	Sample ID	S.Wt (g)	Au (mg)	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	S.Wt (g)	Au (g)	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)
A704745	E07-43	36526	536	0.01	0.69	0.71	530	<.01	0.34	0.34
A704745	E07-43	36527	510	3.01	10.99	16.89	480	1.27	9.33	11.98
A704745	E07-43	36528	520	83.87	177.1	338.39	460	78.9	151.85	323.37
A704745	E07-43	36529	522	0.02	0.82	0.86	520	0.08	1.13	1.28
A704745	E07-43	36530	530	3.34	38.02	44.32	450	3.6	26.93	34.93
A704745	E07-43	36531	520	<.01	1.77	1.77	455	0.01	1.96	1.98
A704745	E07-43	36532	528	0.48	1.12	2.03	465	0.12	1.13	1.39
A704745	E07-43	36533	526	1.94	5.8	9.49	510	3.44	4.49	11.24
A704745	E07-43	36534	520	1.02	6.51	8.47	450	0.04	3.77	3.86
A704745	E07-43	36535	512	3.96	24.07	31.8	460	3.6	19.76	27.59
A705321	E07-47	36616	524	<.01	3.19	3.19	520	<.01	3.21	3.21
A704786	E07-40	36461	506	1.03	3.71	5.75	538	0.58	4.4	5.48
A704786	E07-42	36514	482	0.25	10.66	11.18	570	0.25	4.55	4.99
A704786	E07-42	36517	494	0.01	1.84	1.86	520	0.1	2.49	2.68
A704786	E07-42	36518	499	0.53	5.05	6.11	500	0.27	6.14	6.68
A704786	E07-42	36519	488	0.92	14.98	16.87	500	<.01	17.97	17.97
A704786	E07-42	36520	486	1.23	9.94	12.47	520	6.36	11.34	23.57
A705259	E07-44	36550	550	3.5	6.31	12.67	540	1.33	3.67	6.13
A705259	E07-44	36551	560	<.01	1.13	1.13	375	0.05	1.17	1.3
A705259	E07-44	36552	548	9.11	11.35	27.97	500	7.05	7.37	21.47
A705259	E07-44	36553	490	1.24	2.09	4.62	510	0.33	0.86	1.51
A705320	E07-50	36635	500	10.92	9.3	31.14	535	3.61	4.63	11.38
A705320	E07-50	36637	494	0.25	3.35	3.86	520	0.67	4.56	5.85
A705320	E07-48	26503	492	1.37	18.32	21.1	540	2.23	15.43	19.56
A705320	E07-48	26504	540	0.71	4.36	5.67	515	0.71	3.67	5.05

Laboratory duplicates of -150 mesh fire assays are shown in the table below.

Since samples processed to this stage have been homogenized as effectively as possible, variability in the results is less than would be expected with a split at a coarser level. In addition, since these samples were randomly selected from the sample stream they tend to reflect lower gold levels where variability is also smaller absolute amounts.

			-150 Fraction	
Cert	Hole	Sample ID	Au (g/t)	Dup Au (g/t)
A704745	E07-44	36545	gm/mt	gm/mt
A704786	E07-38	36437	0.03	0.02
A704786	E07-40	36470	2.31	2.16
A704786	E07-41	36499	0.03	0.05
A704786	E07-42	36513	0.15	0.16
A705259	E07-45	36563	0.03	0.04
A705259	E07-46	36599	0.14	0.13
A705321	E07-47	36628	<.01	<.01
A705320	E07-50	36636	0.28	0.26

Adjacent Properties

No other prospects are as developed as Elizabeth in the immediate vicinity of the property. The contact between the porphyry hosting the Elizabeth veins and the surrounding Shulaps ultramafic complex is believed to fall entirely within the property. Consequently, there is little likelihood of mineralization at Elizabeth continuing into adjacent prospects. The closest prospects are associated with the Shulaps ultramafics and are not similar or otherwise related to gold at Elizabeth.

Name, MINFILE ID	Commodities	Easting	Northing	Distance
Blue Creek, 092O013	Jade/Nephrite	534,136	5,654,942	3.1 km E
Peridotite Creek, 092JNE141	Chromium	533,026	5,648,726	4.9 km SE
Sunny, 092O014	Magnesite	536,647	5,655,021	5.4 km E

Name, MINFILE ID	Commodities	Easting	Northing	Distance
Big Sheep Mountain, 0920047	Au, Ag	523,745	5,653,216	7.8 km W
Shulaps Mtn, 092JNE112	Chrysotile	535,215	5,645,311	8.9 km SE
Poison Mountain, 0920046	Cu, Mo, Au	526,996	5,664,723	12.2 km NW
Tungsten Queen, 0920018	W, Sb, Hg, Au	517,198	5,653,869	14.3 km W
Tungsten King, 0920020	W, Sb, Hg	516,902	5,654,919	14.7 km W

Slightly further from Elizabeth and to the west is the nearest gold occurrence – Big Sheep Mountain, which is classified as low-sulphidation, epithermal Au-Ag type prospect. The feldspar to quartz-porphyrytic rhyolite that host tetrahedrite bearing quartz veins is believed to be Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary in age, making Big Sheep possibly somewhat younger than Elizabeth. Argillic alteration of the rhyolite indicates this is part of a much higher level system than that found at Elizabeth.

To the north, and in the Methow Terrane, is the Poison Mountain Cu-Au porphyry. This property received substantial attention in the 1980s and 1990s with a cumulative total of over 17,000m of diamond drilling and over 21,000m of percussion drilling (MINFILE). The granodiorite to quartz diorite stocks which host the mineralization have been K/Ar dated using hornblende at 59.3 ± 2.7 Ma.

To the west are two W-Sb-Hg occurrences – Tungsten King and Tungsten Queen, both of which are minor past producers of tungsten. Scheelite, stibnite and cinnabar are reported in quartz veins hosted within dolomite and listwanite. The veins strike NE and are loosely spatially associated with feldspar porphyry dykes which intrude the listwanite. The veins have textures indicating they were likely emplaced at relatively shallow depth and low temperature. Some gold has been reported at Tungsten Queen, and suggested deposit models have included high level expression of a Motherlode-style system and intrusion associated Au-pyrrhotite veins. None of the adjacent properties have had substantial recent activity.

Other Relevant Data and Information

In preparation for underground exploration permitting a series of samples were analysed to characterize their acid generating and acid neutralizing capacity. Samples were taken from 2007 drill holes in the Southwest vein from a mixture of hanging wall, foot wall and between spays of the vein. In addition, representation of all rock types was included. The results presented below indicate all units encountered in this areas of Elizabeth are acid consuming.

Abbreviations used in the following table

NP = Neutralization Potential

NNP = Net Neutralization Potential

HW = hanging wall

FW = foot wall

mid = within the Southwest vein zone, but primarily feldspar porphyry.

NZ = no zone encountered in hole (therefore hanging wall or footwall

classification is ambiguous).

fp = feldspar porphyry, diorite

fd = felsic dyke

ser = serpentinite

hz = harzburgite

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Sample ID	Lithology	Paste pH	Total S (%)	SO4-S	CO2 (%)	MPA (Based on Sulfide S)	NP Kg CaCO3/ Tonne)	NNP (Kg CaCO3/Ton ne)	NPR (NP/MP A)	Fizz
36497	NZ - fp	8.7	0.44	< 0.01	7.00	13.8	134.3	120.6	9.8	Strong
36506	NZ - fp	8.7	0.07	< 0.01	3.93	2.2	93.7	91.5	42.8	Strong
36613	HW - fp	9.4	0.31	< 0.01	1.88	9.7	41.5	31.8	4.3	Strong
36549	mid- fp	8.5	0.21	< 0.01	1.39	6.6	31.4	24.8	4.8	Strong
36557	mid- fp	8.8	0.11	< 0.01	2.28	3.4	51.8	48.4	15.1	Strong
36596	FW - fp	8.6	0.63	0.02	4.13	19.7	57.6	37.9	2.9	Strong
36640	FW - fp	8.8	0.61	< 0.01	2.45	19.1	68.7	49.6	3.6	Strong
26505	FW - fp	8.4	1.19	0.01	3.05	36.9	54.6	17.7	1.5	Strong
36612	HW - hz	9.0	0.12	< 0.01	2.60	3.8	46.0	42.3	12.3	Slight
36618	mid - ser	8.7	0.20	< 0.01	15.91	6.3	217.3	211.1	34.8	Strong
36621	mid - ser	8.8	0.27	< 0.01	13.63	8.4	722.0	713.6	85.6	Mod
36644	HW - fd	9.7	0.11	< 0.01	0.49	3.4	12.1	8.7	3.5	Mod
36590	HW -fd	9.2	0.15	< 0.01	3.96	4.7	76.0	71.3	16.2	Strong

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Table 6: Acid generation and neutralization capacity reults

Interpretation and Conclusions

The primary goal of the exploration strategy used by J-Pacific was to advance exploration on the SW vein as recommended in the previous technical report (Mosher, 2006). In doing so this would also prepare for his second recommendation of underground exploration of the SW vein. The 2007 program was considered successful in completing as much as possible of the recommendations made in 2006. In addition, the gold results encountered were encouraging and warrant further investigation.

The conclusions of structural mapping conducted by SRK in 2005 were used in drill targeting during the 2007 season. While there is still not sufficient data on

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the SW vein to prove their interpretation (which was based on the Main and West veins), current data is consistent with their model of dip-slip movement which would result in laterally, rather than vertically extensive zones.

The Southwest Vein is characteristically not a single coherent vein, but a series of centimetre to decimetre-scale veins that occur within a relatively discrete interval. Thickness of the interval varies in true width from less than one, to at least 5 metres. Comparison of estimated thickness of the SW vein zone using angle to core axis measurements and calculated angle to core axis based on the trend of the vein indicated that local estimation of thickness may be deceptive due to locally variable vein attitudes. The structural controls of wider mineralized areas on the SW vein are not well understood and this is an important area for future examination. Gold content is highly variable: the 2007 drill program generated 256 samples in which the gold content ranged from less than detection (5 parts per billion (ppb)) to 338.4 grams / tonne. About 13% of the samples (34) had a gold content at or below the detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. Seven percent (14%) of the samples (36) contained at more than one gram/tonne gold.

There continues to be a bias of drill core data toward the southern part of the SW Vein. Drilling in the northern part has so far not located mineralized zones similar to the southern part.

Drilling from surface has been complicated by steep terrain and locally by thickness of overburden. Due to the orientation of the vein within the ridge it is difficult to locate drill platforms to test all areas of the SW Vein at the desired depths.

Recommendations

Success in the 2007 exploration program has indicated that the existing recommendations should be reiterated with several changes to the details of

their implementation.

UG development is needed to collect sufficient data to develop a resource calculation on the Southwest vein. Underground access would be possible from either the upper portal or by a new portal on southwest of 2007 drilling area. The choice and design of this is outside the experience and expertise of the author and appropriate experts should be consulted. The goal of the underground development would be to expose one or more surfaces along the Southwest vein and establish drill stations from which a tightly spaced fan of holes could test the vein. Design of the drill plan should be done in consultation with the consultants who would subsequently perform any resource calculations. Ideally, the drill spacing should be no more than 20 m intercepts.

Use of underground diamond drills for surface work is recommended since lower angle holes would significantly extend the number of locations available for drilling, shorten holes, and allow access to vein areas that the geometry of ridge and vein currently prevent with conventional drills.

Use of oriented core is recommended in enough vein intersections to improve the structural understanding of the vein sets seen in core.

A fluid inclusion study should be commissioned to investigate temperature and fluid composition of emplacement for a selection of the veins. In addition, the gold bearing levels should be compared with the deeper, apparently gold poor levels of the veins. The differences and relationship of the No 9 and No 4 veins with the Main, West and Southwest vein set could be investigated.

Compilation to be completed before further surface drilling or the fluid inclusion study are conducted. This compilation should review historical data on the many veins based on newer work in the last few years. A database of the geochemical and geological data should be established with an updated GIS supported base map of the property. Geochemically anomalous veins (typically unnamed, but intersected in core) should be identified from previous and added to GIS and other visualization to see what they may be able to add in focusing exploration for addition mineralized areas.

Further drilling on surface of NE end of Southwest vein, No 9 vein and structurally defined targets projected between known high grade zones on the West and Southwest veins. This is dependent on the results of the compilation.

Proposed Budget

Phase 1	
Road Construction and Upgrade (required before camp upgrade)	313,000
Phase 2	
Camp Construction/Upgrade	1,200,000
Camp Operations (90 days)	193,000
Mining (600m of 7'x7') Personnel Equipment, Fuel and Materials Geology	400,500 816,000 60,000
Phase 3	
UG and Surface Drilling (2000m) (based on historical all in costs)	1,200,000
Contingency (15%)	635,000
Total	4,897,500

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Date and Signature Page

This report titled "Assessment Report on the 2007 Diamond Drilling Program, Elizabeth Property Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia", dated 22 May 2008, was prepared by and signed by the following author:

"signed"

Dated at Vancouver, BC 22 May, 2008

John C Harrop, P.Geo. Senior Geologist J-Pacific Gold Inc.

Certificate of Qualifications

I, John C. Harrop, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

As an author of this **Assessment Report on the2007 Diamond Drilling Program,Elizabeth Property, Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia**, dated 22 May 2008, I hereby make the following statements:

- 1. I am currently employed as a Senior Geologist by: J-Pacific Gold Inc, Suite 802 1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3Z3
- 2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia in 1983.
- 3. I am a member of the Professional Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Reg. No. 19122).
- 4. I have worked as a geologist since my graduation from university in 1983.
- 5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43 -101.
- 6. I am responsible for the preparation of this technical report titled Technical Report on the Elizabeth Property Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia, and dated 22 May 2008.
- 7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Assessment Report that is not reflected in the Assessment Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Assessment Report misleading.
- 8. I am not independent of the issuer based on the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 due to my employment by J-Pacific Gold Inc.
- 9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101FI, and the Assessment Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 10. I consent to the filing of the Assessment Report with any regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the

Assessment Report on the 2007 Diamond Drilling Program, Elizabeth Property Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia,

Signed and dated this 28th day of May, 2008 at Vancouver, British Columbia.

<u>"signed and sealed"</u>

John C. Harrop, P.Geo.

May 2008

APPENDIX A – Statement of Expenditures

Prepared by J-Pacific Gold Inc. Management

Geological

Pacific Gold Inc.			
J Harrop (\$500 per day & fringe)			
2007 - 26.5 days (June - Dec 2007)		\$14,754.51	
M Michaud (\$500 per day & fringe)			
2007 - 2 days (January 2007)		\$1,073.26	\$15,827.77
ast Mountain Geological (June - Dec 20	07)		
J Harrop (\$750 / day)	28.5	\$21,375.00	
H Samson (\$600 / day)	42	\$25,200.00	
W Fitzgerald (\$425 / day)	5	\$2,137.50	
G Schellenberg (\$350 / day)	0.5	\$175.00	
R Din (\$350 / day)	32	\$11,200.00	
W Steves (\$375 / day)	28	\$10,500.00	
E Edwards (\$375 / day)	1.25	\$468.75	
D Khan (\$350 / day)	6	\$2,100.00	
Other		\$2,734.95	\$75,891.20
ll Force (14 holes, 1,725 meters, mob and			
nob)		\$232,786.64	\$232,786.64
CME Labs		\$18,900.87	\$18,900.87
256 Gold by Fire Assay			
256 35 element ICP-ES			
25 replicate samples by Fire Assay			
	J Harrop (\$500 per day & fringe) 2007 - 26.5 days (June - Dec 2007) M Michaud (\$500 per day & fringe) 2007 - 2 days (January 2007) ast Mountain Geological (June - Dec 20 J Harrop (\$750 / day) H Samson (\$600 / day) W Fitzgerald (\$425 / day) G Schellenberg (\$350 / day) R Din (\$350 / day) W Steves (\$375 / day) E Edwards (\$375 / day) D Khan (\$350 / day) Other 1 Force (14 holes, 1,725 meters, mob and nob)	J Harrop (\$500 per day & fringe) 2007 - 26.5 days (June - Dec 2007) M Michaud (\$500 per day & fringe) 2007 - 2 days (January 2007) ast Mountain Geological (June - Dec 2007) J Harrop (\$750 / day) 28.5 H Samson (\$600 / day) 42 W Fitzgerald (\$425 / day) 5 G Schellenberg (\$350 / day) 0.5 R Din (\$350 / day) 32 W Steves (\$375 / day) 28 E Edwards (\$375 / day) 1.25 D Khan (\$350 / day) 6 Other I Force (14 holes, 1,725 meters, mob and mob) CME Labs 256 Gold by Fire Assay 256 35 element ICP-ES	J Harrop (\$500 per day & fringe) 2007 - 26.5 days (June - Dec 2007) \$14,754.51 M Michaud (\$500 per day & fringe) 2007 - 2 days (January 2007) \$1,073.26 ast Mountain Geological (June - Dec 2007) J Harrop (\$750 / day) 28.5 \$21,375.00 H Samson (\$600 / day) 42 \$25,200.00 W Fitzgerald (\$425 / day) 5 \$2,137.50 G Schellenberg (\$350 / day) 0.5 \$175.00 R Din (\$350 / day) 32 \$11,200.00 W Steves (\$375 / day) 28 \$10,500.00 E Edwards (\$375 / day) 1.25 \$468.75 D Khan (\$350 / day) 6 \$2,100.00 Other \$2,734.95 \$232,786.64 *ME Labs \$18,900.87 \$18,900.87 256 Gold by Fire Assay \$256 35 element ICP-ES

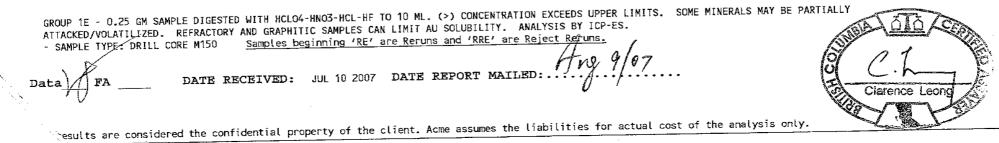
Camp :	and Support			
- · · · I	J-Pacific Gold Inc.			
	Chris Illidge (\$250 / day plus fringe)	129	\$34,767.46	
	Richard Thomas (\$250 / day plus fringe)	119	\$32,072.31	
	Sandra Oakley (\$250 / day plus fringe)	38	\$10,241.58	
	Illidge Enterprises		\$38,841.89	
	Illidge Contracting and Blasting		\$36,856.53	
	Cool Creek Agencies		\$16,821.96	
	Polar Medical Services		\$24,963.86	
	Carpentry, buildings, gates and roads			
	Mike Pomeroy		\$10,333.20	
	RevIt Up		\$4,269.75	
	Andrew Gordon		\$8,500.00	
	Bill Cedarland		\$6,000.00	
	Mechanical		\$24,622.78	
	Road Improvements		\$6,201.07	\$254,492.39
Other				
	Misc		\$1,195.90	
	Equipment rentals		\$22,539.78	\$23,735.68
TOTA	L			\$621,634.55

J-Pacific Gold Inc

Diamond Drilling Report on the Elizabeth Project, British Columbia

APPENDIX B – Assay Certificates

ACME ANAL (ISO	LYTI(9003	AL A	LA ccr	BOR edi	ATO ted	RIE Co	S I .)	JTD.		8	1 (A)		12 m 1		1. S			2011	1	BC ERTI		1 4 C		PHON		4)25)O. E	HA .)	007	, <i>2</i> 2	A		
1 1					<u>J</u>	-Pa	<u>ci</u>	fic	2 Go 1440	<u>51d</u> - 1	<u>I1</u> 166 A	l C. lber	<u>PR</u> ni S	OJI	EC'I anco	<u>E</u> buver	<u>li2</u> BC	xab V6E	<u>eth</u> 323	Fi Submi	le tted	⋕ iby:	A7047 Nick Fer	86 ris	Pa	ge 1						1		
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36413 36414 36415 36416 36417	5 32 3 3 13	62 49 58	12 83 <5 6 25	21 35 45 8 51	1.7 <.5 <.5	9 6	7 8 3	344 367 123	1.51 2.31 2.66 1.24 3.16	114 49 55	<20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4	33	85 < 71 < 40 <	-4 -4 -4	<5 <5 <5	46 <5 <5	74 83 14	1.93 1.88	.031 .076 .067 .026 .090	9 11 10 12 17	16 17 20	.39 370 .69 345 .84 363 .10 25 .90 348	.22 .28 .03	6.85 6.00 5.49 .83 6.21	4.26 3.35 3.12 .50 3.68	.94 1.07 .61 .07 .55		14 7 4 2 5	< < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < <	2 4 2 5	3 4 ~2 5	1 1 1 1	2 3 4 <1 5
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J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth FILE # A704786



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Sample type: DRILL CORE M150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data

results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth FILE # A704786

Page 3



ACHE ANALYTICAL																			_:	=					 Tī	AL	Na	ĸ	W	ZΓ	Sn	Υ	Nb B	e S	 c
	Mo	<u>C11</u>	Pb	7n	 Aq	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca %		La pm p		Mg %	Ba ppm	%	%	%		opm p	pm p	pm p	pm p	om pp	m pp	m
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	P.1			<u> </u>						(2/0	-20	<4	<2	68	< 4	16	6	48	-86	.036	7	22	.43			3.97		1.88	10		<2 <2	2 5	2 3	1	5
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36477	10		16 94	77	2.2	11	10	463	3.82	2603	<20	<4			<.4			119	.86	.096	10	25 16	1.22	357			3.33	1.23	17	2	<2	6	•	1	7
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36479	16	52	7	21	.6	8	4		2.08	124	<20	<4			<.4	<5			2.10	-052 -091	6 9	24 30	1.17	351			2.68	1.40	12	3	<2	7	3	1	9
36480	27		12		<.5	14		614			<20	<4	<2	54 9	<.4	<5	5	116	3.67	.091	7	50	1.11										_		
36481	21	,,	ţ	57		• ·										-		E (2.33	.042	9	18	.66	409	.17	5.36	3.28	.40	5	10	2	5	3	1	4
36482	8	44	6	21	.5	8	5		1.79		<20	<4	Z	348	<.4	<5	<5 <5	54 41	1.50	.041	5	16	.58	132	.15	3.28	1.82	.21	<4	3	<2	4	-	<1	3
36483	3			17		7	4	288	1.48	12	<20	<4			<_4	<5	-		.98	.026	ŝ	17	.38	177	.09	1.68	.03	1.02	10	<2	<2	3		<1	5
36484	57		214	16	11.0	6	4			5682	<20	<4			<.4	23 <5	92 <5		6.22	.054	8	13	.89	746	.18	6.33		3.06	9	2	<2	6 7	3 5	1	8
36485	17			32	.8	5	6		2.26		<20		<2	412	<.4	<5 <5		102	.97	.089	11	23	1.38	530	.35	7.44	3.06	1.75	29	3	2	1	2	1	0
36486		95		59	<.5	- 9	9	601	3.42	86	<20	<4	2	550	<,4	<2	0	102			•••								-	~	~	7	n	<1	3
50400	}										-20		~7	150	<.4	<5	19	43	1.57	.030	4	10	.51	363	.12	2.98	.71	1.26	5	2	<2 <2	3 7	5	1	8
36487	11	32	40	20	1.8		3		1.58		<20				<.4	<5	17			.080	10	18	1.25	685	.32		2.63	1.84	7	2 <2	<2	6	á	i	6
36488	9	- 44	41	42	1.4		9		3.36						< 4		<5		1.11	.066	9	20	.97	376	.24		1.71	1.92	<4 0	2	<2	5	3	1	4
36489	2	- 38	13	30					2.69		<20				< 4		<5		1.80	-046	- 7	16	.69	734	.17		.88	2.22	8 4	4	3	, o	5	1	8
36490	5	41	21	26					2.30) <20) <20	-	_		< 4		<5		5.59	.077	12	17	1.26	796	.31	7.26	2.55	1.54	4	4	5	1	-	•	-
36491	4	72	20	64	1.7	8	9	671	3.3	1 4L	; <u>~</u> 20	4	12	434		-									~~	7 01	1 01	1.09	9	3	<2	6	4	. 1	8
			_				10	104	3.2	22	2 <20	<4	<2	526	<.4	<5	<5	107	3.24	.091	9			318	.28	7.01 7.85		1.39	10	3	<2	9	4	1	10
36492	2			36					3.6		4 <20				' <.4		<5	115	5.90	.115	12	28		355	.22	7.53	2.79			Ž	<2	7	3	1	9
36493	17								3.8		7 <20				<.4				4. 0 0	.098	8			331		8.42	3 49		-	3	<2	8	4	1	10
36494	14		100		_				3.6		3 <20			901	<.4	<5			3.42	.098	10			438 296	.30				7	2	2	7	4	1	9
36495	11							640	3.2		5 <20		<2	519	> <.4	<5	<5	107	3.20	.089	8	25	1.44	290		1.00	2.70								
36496	1	6 63	<5	4		12	. u	040												4.00		70	1 /0	367	,38	8.02	1.90	2.37	6	5	<2	7	5	1	10
	1.		5 13	51		3 14	12	667	7 3.9	6 128	8 <20	<4			7 <.4			140			8			257	.29			2.24		.4	<2	6	4	1	8
36497	10								3 3.1		2 <20	; <4			2 <.4			107		.081	8			338	.41					4	2	9	5		11
36498	18		-						2 4.1		0 <20) <.4		<5	140	4.38	.111				346	.42				. 5	4	<2	9	5	1	12
36499	14			-					7 4.2		0 <20		<2	2 595	5 <.4				4.37					340	.41				7	4	2	9	5	1	12
RE 36499	1:							69			9 <20) <4	. <2	2 569	9 <.4	. <5	<5	5 141	4.30	_110	10	21	1.00	740											
RRE 36499	''	+ 0.	, ,,	. 4												-	-			115	11	32	1.81	455	.45	8.05	3.60			4	<2	10	5	1	12
7/500		4 54	ς ,	5 5	1 <.5	5 17	7 14	75	8 4.3) <4			9 <.4				3.65					944	.48	-		1.06	5 21	4			6	1	15
36500		5 8	-	5 6				5 1013	3 4.9		1 <2				0 <.4			5 179						1347			2.21						3	1	9
36501 36502	1		-	ý 3') 56	93.5	0 44	5 <20				3 < 4			5 111	2.70					472			2.87	1.55					5	1	11
36503	1	6 6	-	2 5			5 12		1 4.2		6 <2				0 <.4			5 107	2.15			240				7.21	1.76	1.46	<u> </u>	56	7	15	10	<u>د</u>	12
STANDARD DST	1	2 12	-	5 15		6 3	0 12	2 98	3 3.9	2_2	5 <2	0_<4	+ :	> 55	4 5.9	9		101																	
STANDARD DOT	<u> </u>																																		

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data AFA

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J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth FILE # A704786



AFME ANALYTICA

ACME ANALYTICAL						0 7.	63 No.	K W Zr Sn Y Nb Be Sc	
SAMPLE#	Mo Cu Pb Zn Ag Ni Co Mn Fe As		Sr Cd Sb Bi V	Ca PLa Cr	Mg	Ba Ti com: %	AT Na % %	K W Zr Sn Y Nob Be Sc % pom pom pom pom pom pom	
	q mqq % mqq mqq mqq mqq mqq mqq	pm ppm ppm p	nada wada mada mada ma	* * ppm ppm	<i>k</i>	opm ž		* bhu bhu bhu bhu bhu bhu bhu bhu	
36504 36505 36506 36507 36507 36508	5 80 7 28 <.5 11 6 269 2.53 359 < 4 59 9 69 <.5 23 18 1003 5.41 47 < 7 64 11 50 <.5 18 11 643 4.16 173 < 10 37 <5 14 <.5 7 4 218 1.51 46 < 5 28 5 42 <.5 14 11 619 3.87 19 <	20 <4 <2 7 20 <4 <2 5 20 <4 <2 1	.24 <.4 <5 <5 69 100 <.4 <5 <5 188 185 <.4 <5 <5 140 1.56 <.4 <5 <5 35 513 <.4 <5 <5 123	1.36 .050 6 29 5.44 .139 15 45 4.12 .119 13 35 1.45 .029 5 17 4.01 .099 12 31	2.06 1.41 .41	322 .51 348 .38 99 .10	8.57 2.95 2.36 .96	.86 8 <2	
36509 36510 36511 36512 36513	5 61 9 28 <.5 10 7 411 2.39 53 < 10 32 14 66 <.5 10 10 658 3.81 132 < 3 43 10 43 .8 8 8 359 2.85 434 < 2 35 7 59 <.5 61 10 678 3.94 217 < 6 30 13 84 .6 1082 57 1365 3.85 993 <	<pre><20 <4 <2 5</pre> <20 <4 <2 1<20 <4 <2 1<20 <4 2 1	572 <.4	2.51 .055 12 21 2.11 .090 13 24 .82 .068 8 20 1.96 .088 14 21 14.30 .009 4 1130	1.47 .98 2.81	587 .39 410 .25 222 .36	5.81 1.25	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
RE 36513 RRE 36513 36514 36515 36516	6 29 15 83 .8 1068 54 1353 3.85 968 6 29 17 84 1.0 1081 56 1418 3.91 996<	<pre><20 <4 <2 15 <20 13 <2 <20 <4 3 1</pre>	527 < 4 70 6 50	14.15 .009 4 1121 14.71 .009 4 1177 1.35 .020 3 28 1.09 .108 14 23 3.03 .047 5 22	8.55 .64 1.93	45 .06 116 .07 440 .32 1		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
36517 36518 36519 36520 36521	16 101 18 78 1.1 17 12 546 3.95 1379 4 84 18 72 1.6 9 9 330 3.39 5891 2 37 10 50 3.0 5 5 142 1.40 3463 7 39 30 41 2.9 6 4 134 1.43 1994 4 86 8 73 1.0 9 8 386 3.69 4331	<pre><20 5 2 1 <20 9 <2 <20 10 <2</pre>	198 <.4	1.32 .106 12 27 1.03 .071 11 26 .11 .008 4 15 .08 .007 2 24 1.08 .088 12 24	.96 .19 .22	336 .21 103 .04 127 .04	7.05 .06 1.72 .02 1.72 .01	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
36522 36523 36524 STANDARD DST6	2 76 6 56 .6 9 7 369 3.33 4327 6 62 8 19 1.0 5 3 150 1.58 1018 2 24 <5 64 .5 9 9 616 3.91 78 11 130 30 158 .7 30 11 959 4.12 25	<20 <4 <2 <20 <4 2	105 <.4	1.53 .081 10 25 .41 .023 3 16 2.67 .095 12 23 2.29 .091 25 234	.29 1.40	121 .07	2.27 .27	3.49 36 2 7 4 1 7 .79>200 <2	

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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Data

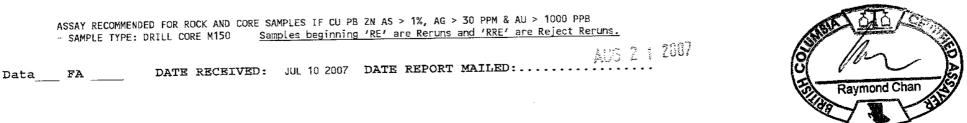
ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6

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J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth File # A704786 Page 1 1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 3Z3 Submitted by: Nick Ferris

1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V		
SAMPLE#	Sample kg	
36408 36409 36410 36411 36412	.9 3.3 2.6 2.1 3.4	
36413 36414 36415 36416 36417	2.6 1.9 3.4 2.5 1.2	
36418 36419 36420 36421 36422	1.1 3.1 2.5 2.3 2.1	
36423 36424 36425 36426 36427	2.0 1.8 1.6 2.5 1.7	
36428 36429 36430 36431 36431 36432	2.8 3.5 3.8 4.2 1.9	
36433 36434 36435 36435 36436 36437	5.2 4.7 4.1 2.9 3.3	
RE 36437 RRE 36437 36438 36439	7 - 4.9 1.1	



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ACME ANALYTICAL		ALME AVAI
	SAMPLE#	Sample kg
	36440 36441 36442 36443 36443	1.9 1.5 1.1 4.4 2.5
	36445 36446 36447 36448 36449	2.2 2.5 2.3 2.5 4.1
÷.	36450 36451 36452 36453 36453 36454	1.5 4.3 1.1 3.6 2.7
	36455 36456 36457 36458 36458 36459	2.5 4.2 1.6 4.8 1.5
	36460 36461 36462 36463 36463	2.8 1.1 2.9 3.9 1.7
	36465 36466 36467 36468 36469	4.6 2.7 2.5 4.5 4.1
	36470 RE 36470 RRE 36470 36471	2.1

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.





SAMPLE#	Sample kg
36472 36473 36474 36475 36475 36476	3.8 3.5 2.3 1.6 3.8
36477 36478 36479 36480 36481	2.2 1.1 3.4 1.6 1.8
36482 36483 36484 36485 36485 36486	3.6 2.9 1.3 .9 2.4
36487 36488 36489 36490 36491	1.6 1.5 1.3 1.6 1.8
36492 36493 36494 36495 36495 36496	1.4 3.4 3.8 2.9 3.1
36497 36498 36499 RE 36499 RRE 36499 RRE 36499	3.3 1.4 1.8 - -
 36500 36501 36502 36503	5.2 3.5 1.4 1.7





ACHE ANALYTICA

ADVE ANVU YTICAL	SAMPLE#	Sample kg
	36504 36505 36506 36507 36508	2.3 3.9 3.2 1.3 3.4
	36509 36510 36511 36512 36513	1.1 2.3 2.5 3.4 1.5
	RE 36513 RRE 36513 36514 36515 36516	- 2.1 1.3 1.5
	36517 36518 36519 36520 36521	2.9 3.7 1.8 2.7 4.6
	36522 36523 36524	3.3 3.5 3.9

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<u>J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth</u> File # A704786 1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 3Z3 Submitted by: Nick Ferris

Page 1

	SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	DupAu gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt	 	
	36408 36409 36410 36411 36412	519 513 515	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.01 .02 .01 .07 <.01	- - - -	.01 .02 .01 .07 <.01		
	36413 36414 36415 36416 36417	524 516 521	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01		<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01		
	36418 36419 36420 36421 36422	515 525 517	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	<.01 .02 <.01 .01 <.01	-	<.01 .02 <.01 .01 <.01		
	36423 36424 36425 36426 36427	505 517 519	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.02 <.01 .01 .03 .01		.02 <.01 .01 .03 .01		
	36428 36429 36430 36431 36432	511 513	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.01 <.01 .02 <.01 .02	- - - -	.01 <.01 .02 <.01 .02		
÷	36433 36434 36435 36436 36437	512 511 535	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.02 .02 .02 .01 .03	- - . 02	.02 .02 .02 .01 .03		
* 	RRE 36437 36438 36439 STANDARD SL20	526	<.01 <.01 <.01 -	.01 .02 .03 6.08		.01 .02 .03 6.08	 <u> </u>	

-AU : -150 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FROM -150 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY. - SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE M150

aug 2 † 2007



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DATE RECEIVED: JUL 10 2007 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....



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ACKE ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	DupAu gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt	
36440 36441 36442 36443 36443 36444	500 530 520 522 502	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 .03	.06 .54 .43 .03 .30		.06 .54 .43 .03 .36	
36445 36446 36447 36448 36448 36449	502 500 532	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.24 .17 .43 .79 .51		.24 .17 .43 .79 .51	
36450 36451 36452 36453 36453 36454	494 502	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 .20	.73 .13 .54 .02 1.72		.73 .13 .54 .02 2.12	
36455 36456 36457 36458 36459	500 502 524	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	- 08 - 01 - 02 - 02 - 07	- - - -	.08 .01 .02 .02 .07	
36460 36461 36462 36463 36463 36464	506 520 518	<.01 1.03 .02 <.01 <.01	.02 3.71 .09 .03 .07	- - - -	.02 5.75 .13 .03 .07	
36465 36466 36467 36468 36468 36469	484 482 486	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	<.01 .01 .02 .02 .82	- - - -	<.01 .01 .02 .02 .82	
36470 RRE 36470 36471 STANDARD SL20	496 504 480 -	.01 .02 .01	2.31 2.35 1.26 5.83	2.16	2.33 2.39 1.28 5.83	

Sample type: DRILL CORE_M150.

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Data___ FA



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			<u> </u>				
	SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	DupAu gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt	
	36472 36473 36474 36475 36476	500 495 500 490 500	<.01 <.01 <.01	.05		1.63 .18 .17 .05 .03	
	36477 36478 36479 36480 36481	490 490 490 490 510	<.01 <.01	1.87 .95 .03 .04 .03		1.93 .99 .03 .04 .03	
	36482 36483 36484 36485 36485 36486	490 495 490	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.01 .01 1.48 .01 .02		.01 .01 1.48 .01 .02	
	36487 36488 36489 36490 36491	500 500 500	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.11 .04 .13 .29 2.25	- - -	.11 .04 .13 .29 2.25	
	36492 36493 36494 36495 36495 36496	490 500 510	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.02 .02 .02 .01 <.01	- - - -	.02 .02 .02 .01 <.01	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5	36497 36498 36499 RRE 36499 36500	485 500 500	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.10 .09 .03 .05 .01	. 05	.10 .09 .03 .05 .01	
с.	36501 36502 36503 STANDARD SL20	500	<.01 <.01 <.01	<.01 .04 .03 5.98		<.01 .04 .03 5.98	

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150.

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Data___ FA



Page 4

			ALL AREINDA
	SAMPLE#	S.Wt NAu -Au DupAu TotAu gm mg gm/mt gm/mt gm/mt	
	36504 36505 36506 36507 36508	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
х. -	36509 36510 36511 36512 36513	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
	RRE 36513 36514 36515 36516 36516 36517	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
	36518 36519 36520 36521 36522	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
	36523 36524 STANDARD SL20	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150.

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Data___ FA

	 SAMPLE#	S.Wt NAu -Au TotAu gm mg gm/mt gm/mt	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	36461 36514 36517 36518 36519	538 .58 4.40 5.48 570 .25 4.55 4.99 520 .10 2.49 2.68 500 .27 6.14 6.68 500 <.01 17.97 17.97		
·	 36520 STANDARD SL20	520 6.36 11.34 23.57 6.02 6.02		
-AU : -150 AU BY FIR - SAMPLE TYPE: CORE	IPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED	FROM -150 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMP	PLE FIRE ASSAY.	
	P 26 2007 DATE REPOR	T MAILED: QCT. 1.2.2007		
				:
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				· · · · ·
			A 2007	

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	(ISO	9001	Accred	lited	Co.)	

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Page 1

J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth File # A705259 1449 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 323 Submitted by: John Harrop

SAMPLE#	Mo C									As					Cd			٧	Ca		La		Mg %p		Ti %	Al %	Na %		W g mag						
	dd 11dd	m p	pm p	×pnn ∣	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	bbu	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	opm	ppm	ppm	%	/o	ppm	ppiii	v F	pin	10	/c	70	/0	hhu h	իաթ	Pur P	-pan P		pin p	
36549 36550 36551 36552	14 6 6 6 11 4 5 1	4 6	24 13	45	1.6 .5	9 8 9 4	4 7	178 207	2.32 3.57	1146 2282 5547 544	<20 <20	<4		73 107	<.4	12 17 15 16	<5	94 60 101 5	1.44 .66 .69 .05	.077 .045 .077 .003	8 8 8 <2	21 17 19 14	.94 2 .50 1 .98 3 .04	47 342	.13	7.27 4.59 7.21 .50	.03 .10 .01	2.47 2.06 3.20 .21	13 20	3 4 <2			-	-	7 4 7 <1
36553	2 1		6		<.5	4		88	.68			<4	<2	25	<.4	<5	<5	3	.38	.002	<2	14	.02	7 <	.01	.20	.01	.08	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	<1
36554 36555 36556 36557 36558	<pre><2 3 4 2 2 1</pre>	1 6 3	<5 <5 9	53 55	<.5 <.5 <.5 <.5	10 9 6 9 9	8 <2 7	630 148 390	3.35	53 718	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4	2 <2 2	283 549 39 297 495	<.4 <.4 <.4	5 <5 5 <5 <5		97 6 96	2.17 2.91 .92 2.26 2.66	.087 .003 .077	14 10 <2 14 12	23 19	1.28 2 1.25 4 .04 1.13 2 1.02 4	02 11 298	.34 .01 .31	7.35 .30 8.08	2.80 .03	2.66 1.43 .12 1.94 1.74	24 14 <4 15 33	5 <2 4	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	7 7 2 7 6	5 6 <2 5 5	1 1 1 1	7 7 7 7 6
36559 36560 36561 36562 36563	2 3	0 8 8	51 6 <5	29 58 36 38 10	1.0 <.5 <.5	8 9 9 5	9 9 9	575 502 497	3.02 4.16 3.40 3.50 1.21	92 10 7	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4	3 <2 <2	582 676 695 473 159	<.4 <.4 <.4	<5 8 <5 <5 <5		101 98	3.02 1.46 3.19 2.73 .33	.066 .081 .080 .086 .018	9 10 9 11 2	_	1.05 5 1.43 5 1.24 5 1.29 4 .30 9	545 503 449	.38 .38 .36		3.27 3.27 3.17		19 4 5 <4 9	6	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	6 7 7 ~2	5 6 6 2	1 1 1 1<	6 8 7 2
RE 36563 RRE 36563 36564 36565 36565	7 1 2 3 3 1	8 5 4	6	9 9 36 53 51		5 5 228 8 9	2 16 7	138 466 679	1.21 1.14 3.08 2.85 3.21	115 63 18	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4	<2 <2 3	158 148 290 753 560	<.4 <.4 <.4	<5 <5 <5 <5 5	9 6 5 5 5 5	22 21 68 70 96	.33 .30 1.18 9.88 3.90	.017 .017 .055 .069 .079	2	188 20	29 9 27 8 3.42 3 1.18 1.15 3	360 312 153	.06 .23 .26	6.72	.41 1.96	3.40 3.27 1.17 1.07 1.13		<2 4 4		-		<1 <1 1 1	2 1 6 7
36567 36568 36569 36570 36571	8 2 3 9	28 24	83 9 <5	42 29 34 90 50	3.0 <.5 .5	8 8 22 16	8 8 18	455 452 838	3.44 3.06 3.10 5.63 4.15	184 47 15	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4	2 2 3		<.4 <.4 <.4	8 <5 <5 <5	63 <5 <5	80 89 187	2.99 3.71 3.02 3.71 4.17	.082 .069 .081 .180 .121	10 8 9 15 11	19 20 51	1.25 1.04 1.18 2.14 1.63	756 317 150	.27 .31 .60		2,23	1.16 1.14 1.27 1.45 1.33	5 10 15 21 10	4 3	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	7 6 6 12 9	6 4 5 8 5		8 6 15 10
36572 36573 36574 36575 36576	5 6 11 6 7 1	57 53 19	<5		<.5	17 16 20 6 5	12 16 <2	739 821 116	3.99 3.98 4.77 1.24 1.25	14 101		<4 <4 5	3 <2 <2	674 572 60	<.4 <.4 <.4 <.4 <.4	7 <5 9	<5	124 158 16	3.93 4.07 4.05 .53 1.41	.113 .106 .150 .008 .009	<2	37 47		363 405 37	.37 .49	8.50 8.23 8.42 1.03 .83	3.03 2.81 2.07 .04 .03	1.25 1.31 1.60 .36 .29	7 9 9 <4 4	6 6 7 <2 <2	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	8 10 <2 <2	-	1	10 10 13 1
36577 36578 36579 36580 STANDARD DST6	8 8 5 2 5 12	37 28 29	7 8 <5	45 48 15 47 162	.5 <.5 <.5	10 13 7 9 32	10 4 10	569 210 570	3.51 1.56 3.49	462	<20 <20 <20	<4	2 <2 2	294 85 761	<_4	6 5 <5	<5 <5 <5	112 38 112	3.13 3.94 1.11 3.56 2.22	.091 .087 .029 .099 .091	10 3 8	23	1.46 1.44 .43 1.36 1.07	204 45 468	.27 .09 .40	8.00 6.33 1.68 8.73 7.02	2.62 .78 .28 3.68 1.75	1.95 2.29 .52 1.35 1.44	10 13 38 9 10	3 6 2 5 56	<2 3 <2 2 5	5 8 2 5 14	4 <2 7 10	1 1 1 3	5 9 3 5 12

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Page 2

SAMPLE#	1		Cu pm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm		Co M ppm pp		Fe %	As ppm	U ppm		Th ppm			Sb ppm	Bi V ppm ppm	Ca %		La ppm		Mg B % pp		Al %	Na %	K %	M M	_				Be \$ pm p	
36581 36582 36583 36584	1	2 7 7	33 58 44 50	<5 5 <5 19	48 46 44	<.5	9 102 210	10 61 10 59 13 81	15 3 79 2 19 2	8.87 2.69 2.41	584 301 56	<20 <20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4	<2 2 <2	353 < 216 <	.4 <.4 <.4	7 <5 <5	<5 126 <5 108 <5 79 <5 66	4.02 2.24 1.13	.106 .058 .015	11 10 6	21 42 159	1.64 39 1.54 38 1.61 15 3.03 33	32 .37 53 .18 54 .11	7.77	3.28 2.85 3.30 1.41 3.02	1.29 1.72 1.33 .59 1.33	9 10 5 <4 6	5 4 5 5 5	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	7 7 4 3 3	7 5 3 2	-	9 10 4 3 3
36585 36586 36587 36588 36589 36590	3	2 9 7 2 0	22 68 29 17 31 25	<5 5 41 57 9 <5		1.0 2.2 <.5	12 9 10 8	6 30 10 67 7 42 9 64 6 36 3 28	74 3 28 2 42 3 51 2	8.61 2.86 3.45 2.50	6 52 41 44	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4 <4 <4 <4	2 2 2 3	360 < 677 < 400 < 628 297 < 236 <	<.4 <.4 .4 <.4	<5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5	<5 64 <5 127 <5 79 49 120 <5 68 <5 35	2.30 3.02 2.54	.046 .094 .085 .097 .059 .027	11 9 10	24 22 25 19	.95 27 1.48 40 1.01 25 1.14 30 .84 28 .55 12	07 .38 56 .26 04 .31 38 .21	9.39 7.49 7.14 7.12			5 9 <4 10 5	7 4 8 9	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	8 5 7 5 3	7 4 5 4 3	1111	9 5 8 5 2
36591 36592 36593 36594 36595	10	5 64 31		38 14 699 334 33	51 18 59	1.7 <.5 16.5 12.8 1.2	10 6 14	7 58 2 14 10 43	85 2 43 1 35 4	1.15 4.07	209 580 1247 5680 1212	<20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4	5 <2 <2	188 < 483 < 59 < 51 < 84 <	<.4 <.4 <.4	5 9 6 31 10	<5 89 <5 80 22 11 93 137 <5 33	3.77 .99 .50		18 <2 11	19 22 31	.92 1	70 .26 26 .02	8.04 .81	.47 2.68 .02 .03 .02	2.36 1.61 .36 4.19 .84	16 15 5 33 7	87 253	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	6 6 2 8 2	5	1 <1 2	6 6 1 11 2
36596 36597 36598 36599 RE 36599	7	8 5 8		10 58 10 130 130	56 62 100	1.6 <.5 2.3	10 9 7	5 30	11 3 83 3 09 2			<20 <20 <20		<2 3 2		<_4	<5 <5	<5 112 17 103 <5 100 <5 68 <5 66	3.48 3.24 2.07	.112 .093 .087 .062 .060	10 17 6	28 22 17	1.24 92 1.33 30 1.17 45 .86 19 .84 19	08 .34 76 .33 99 .21	8.71 6.50	2.77 2.90 1.19	1.29 1.47	14 14 8 8 12	5 7 5 5	~~~~~	8 7 4 4	6 4 6 3 4	1 1 1 1	9 9 8 4 3
RRE 36599 36601 36602 36603 STANDARD DST6	1	7 1 7	75 93 29 54	23 8 26	53	2.6 .6 <.5 <.6	1 1 10 7	10 67 11 60 6 40	22 3 52 3 57 2	3.94 2.81	24 7	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4 <4	3 3 2	202 489 638 537 324	<.4 <.4	19 14 6 7 7	<5 71 <5 111 <5 115 <5 86 7 100	3.59 3.49 2.59	.095 .104 .066	12 11 11	26 24	.90 20 1.38 30 1.54 41 1.06 31 1.07 6	69 .36 74 .37 70 .31	7.55 9.13 6.96	2.07 3.10	2.43 1.79 1.64 .96 1.46	15 11 <4	5 6 5 5 54	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <3 2<br <3	4 8 7 6 14	4 5 6 5 9	1 1 1 3	4 9 9 7 12

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

* [

Data/

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6

PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716

Page 1

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth File # A705259

1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 3Z3 Submitted by: John Harrop SAMPLE# S.Wt NAu -Au DupAu TotAu mg gm/mt gm/mt gm/mt qm .60 502 <.01 .60 36549 6.31 - 12.67 550 3.50 36550 1.13 1.13 36551 560 < .01548 9.11 11.35 27.97 _ 36552 4.62 490 1.24 2.09 -36553 .19 518 <.01 .19 36554 .02 .02 36555 400 < .01.02 .02 486 <.01 ---36556 .07 492 <.01 .07 -36557 .04 _ .04 36558 458 <.01 .01 36559 478 < .01.01 .01 .01 496 <.01 --36560 .01 502 <.01 .01 _ 36561 560 <.01 <.01 ---<.01 36562 474 <.01 .04 .03 .03 36563 .04 .04 506 <.01 RRE 36563 .02 .02 550 <.01 36564 _ .02 36565 548 <.01 .02 .01 506 <.01 .01 _ 36566 .01 504 <.01 .01 _ 36567 .10 .10 36568 508 <.01 -518 <.01 <.01 <.01 36569 .01 528 <.01 .01 -36570 .03 526 <.01 .03 -36571 <.01 520 <.01 <.01 _ 36572 532 <.01 512 <.01 .02 .02 36573 .08 .08 -36574 5.63 508 .06 5.51 ---36575 1.11 526 <.01 1.11_ 36576 .09 510 <.01 .09 36577 .08 .08 512 <.01 36578 510 <.01 .04 .04 36579 .02 .02 504 <.01 36580 6.01 STANDARD SL20 6.01 _ _ -

-AU : -150 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FROM -150 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY. - SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE M150

Data FA

ng 19/07 DATE RECEIVED: JUL 23 2007 DATE REPORT MAILED:



ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth File # A705259 Page 1 1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 323 Submitted by: John Harrop

SAMPLE#	Sample kg
36549 36550 36551 36552 36553	2.5 2.0 1.0 2.0 1.3
36554 36555 36556 36557 36557 36558	1.3 .7 2.2 1.6 1.8
36559 36560 36561 36562 36563	2.3 2.2 2.1 2.6 1.2
RE 36563 RRE 36563 36564 36565 36566	- 3.2 4.6 3.4
36567 36568 36569 36570 36571	5.2 3.0 3.8 3.2 4.3
36572 36573 36574 36575 36575 36576	3.4 4.5 2.8 1.6 2.4
36577 36578 36579 36580	3.2 2.6 3.0 2.6
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PF - SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE M150 <u>Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'P</u> Data FA DATE RECEIVED: JUL 23 2007 DATE REPORT MAIN	RET are Reject Reruns.

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.





ACME ANALYSE

	<u>.</u>					
SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	DupAu gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt	
36581 36582 36583 36584 36584 36585	520 512 514	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	<.01 .01 <.01 <.01 <.01	- - - -	<.01 .01 <.01 <.01 <.01	
36586 36587 36588 36589 36590	512 500 510	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.01 .04 .02 <.01 .11		.01 .04 .02 <.01 .11	
36591 36592 36593 36594 36595	528 504 524 526 506	.05 <.01 <.01 <.01 .01	2.03 .10 .16 .73 .54	- - -	2.12 .10 .17 .73 .56	
36596 36597 36598 36599 RRE 36599 RRE 36599	512 524 522	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	.01 <.01 <.01 .14 .15	- - .13 -	.01 <.01 <.01 .14 .16	
36601 36602 36603 STANDARD SL20	504	<.01 <.01 <.01	.06 <.01 .22 5.83		.06 <.01 .23 5.83	

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150.

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data____FA







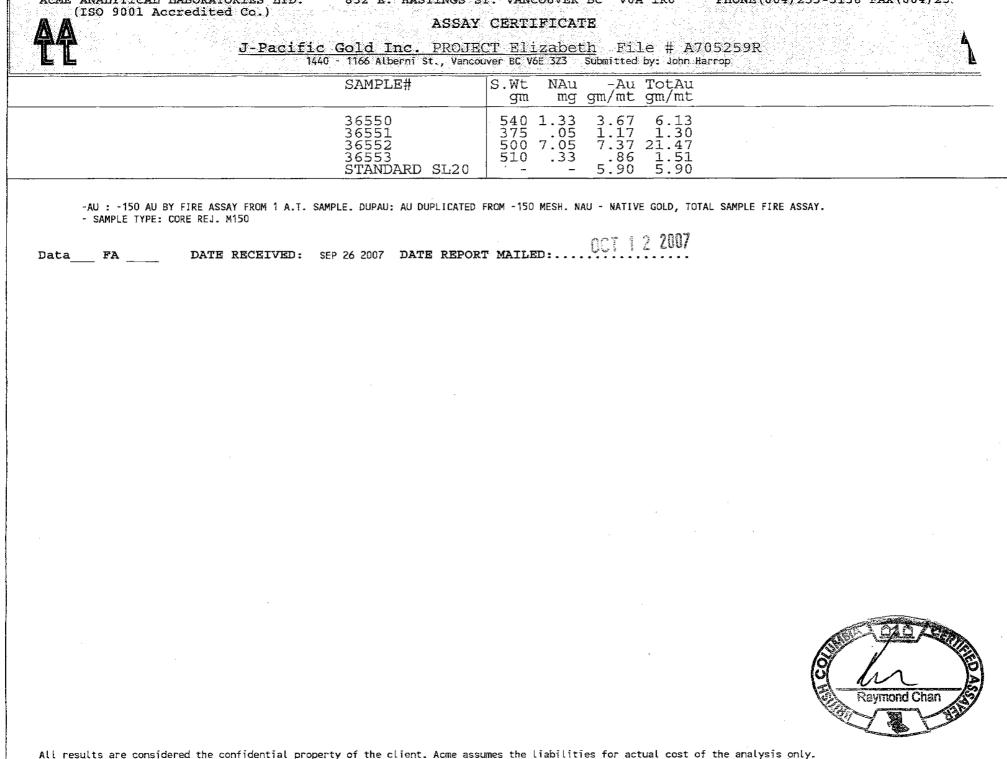
CRE ANALYTICAL	SAMPLE#	Sample kg	
	36581 36582 36583 36584 36584 36585	2.3 3.8 4.3 1.9 3.2	
	36586 36587 36588 36589 36590	3.8 3.6 1.9 4.4 3.7	
	36591 36592 36593 36594 36595	2.9 2.4 3.1 1.5 3.5	
	36596 36597 36598 36599 RE 36599 RE 36599	2.5 3.2 4.4 1.8	
	RRE 36599 36601 36602 36603	4.2 4.4 3.5	

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data FA

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	SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	DupAu gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt	
	36631 36632 36633 36634 36635	512 566 502 516	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 10.92	.01 .30 .25 .26 9.30		.01 .30 .25 .26 31.14	
	36636 RRE 36636 36637 36638 36639	559 472 494 574 448	.01 .01 .25 .31 <.01	.28 .30 3.35 1.00 .47	.26	.30 .32 3.86 1.54 .47	
·	36640 36650 26503 26504 26505	494 514 492 540 530	<.01 <.01 1.37 .71 <.01	.06 .07 18.32 4.36 .13		.06 .07 21.10 5.67 .13	
	STANDARD SL20			5.88		5.88	
U : -150 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE M150 FA DATE RECEI	1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLI VED: JUL 25 2007 DATE F				14 20	کر نہ ہے۔ ان کار نو کا	SAY.

esults are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

<u>J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth</u> File # A705320 1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 323 Submitted by: Hugh Samson

· · ·	SAMPLE#	Sample kg
	36631 36632 36633 36634 36634 36635	3.90 3.10 4.96 4.21 2.75
	36636 RE 36636 RRE 36636 36637 36638	2.38 - 2.78 2.87
	36639 36640 36650 26503 26504	1.92 3.66 2.67 3.56 4.44
	26505	5.02

2007

ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB - SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE M150 <u>Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.</u>

Data FA DATE RECEIVED: JUL 25 2007 DATE REPORT MAILED:

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results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

<u>J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Elizabeth</u> File # A705320 1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 323 Submitted by: Hugh Samson



SAMPLE#	Mo C ppm pp		Pb pm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %		U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V mqq	Ca %	P %	La ppm		Mg %	Ba ppm	Tī %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Zr ppm	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Be opm p	
G-1 36631 36632 36633	2 < 6 14 8 20 10 20	.7 13 10	20 17 6 5	48 55 41	<.5 <.5 <.5 <.5	10 18 20 15	9 11 11	296 282	2.67 2.97 2.66	33 1971 8323	<20	<4 <4 <4	3 <2 <2	683 306 223	<.4 <.4 <.4	69 169	<5 8 7 <5	51 93 98 74	2.56 3.46 2.51 3.10	.078 .078 .079 .067	9 7 8	138 12 11 11	.67 .96 .97 .91	1021 481 349 353	.27 .35 .34 .26	8.30 8.56 8.26 7.04	2.88 4.02 1.81 1.76	2.45 1.48 3.03 2.81	<4 5 19 26	9 18 14 12	2 <2 <2 <2	14 5 5 4	24 5 5 4	3 1 1	6 4 5 4
36634 36635 36636	7 18 31 11 7 12	0 1			.6 3.8 1.1	12 10 20	6	171	2.94 2.17 2.29	5049	<20	<4 7 <4		218 105 131		83 46 29	9 8 <5	75 55 62	2.73 1.62 1.33	.068 .046 .055	8 6 7	12 11 12	.90 .55 .78	320 311 397	.24 .15 .18	7.19 4.86 5.43	1.61 .52 .84	3.01 2.76 2.60	22 19 8	11 9 11	<2 <2 <2	4 3 3	3 2 2	1 1 1	4 3 3
RE 36636 RRE 36636 36637	8 12 7 12 9 3	26 21	40	122 109 56		20 20 14	9	185	2.35	3270 3211	<20 <20	<4 <4 <4	~~ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	136 137	.5 .5	26 28 23	<5 <5 <5	63 61 9	1.35 1.32 .38	.056 .052 .002	7 7 <2	13 13	.80 .77 .22	405 398 22	.19 .20 .01	5.49 5.46 .61	.85 .86 .02	2.64 2.58 .27	6 9 <4	11 11 <2	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	3 3 <2	3 3 <2	1 1 <1	3 3 <1
36638 36639 36640 36650 26507	16 47 30 13 3 17 4 7	10 10 12	67 09 <5 5 29	54 79	5.1 7.8 <.5 .5 4.2	12 81 19 20 31	13 11		3.71 3.08	1733 305 1824	<20 <20 <20	<4	-	228 711 255	.5 <.4 <.4	11 18 <5 21 17	<5 74 <5 6 <5	6 94 108 95 7	.25 2.58 3.33 1.38 1.08	-003 -067 -079 -074 -003	9 9 10	26 17 17	.12 .95 1.20 2.12 .78	16 141 408 278 16	.01 .23 .35 .36 .01	.44 6.88 7.77 8.35 .49	.01 1.41 3.61 1.77 .03	.22 2.30 1.17 2.87 .19	<4 20 9 11 <4	<2 10 9 10 <2	~? ~?~?~? ~?	<2 5 6 4 2	<2 3 5 5 2	<1 1 1 1 1	<1 6 6 1
26503 26504 26505 STANDARD DST6	3 4 4 4 11 35 11 11	7 51	52 7	11 48	4.2 1.6 .5 <.5		2 14	80 352	.85	130 278	<20	<4 <4	<2 <2	34	<.4 <.4	5 5 9	<5 <5	14 102 103	.57 2.71 2.20	.009 .076 .087	<2 7	13 29 221	.18 1.45 1.05	30 422 665	.03 .36 .40	1.22 7.63 6.74	.03 .17 3.58 1.71	.17 .52 1.45 1.47	<4 <4 8	<2 8 54	<2 <2 6	<2 5 14	<2 4 10	<1 1	1 8 12

GROUP 1E - 0.25 GM SAMPLE DIGESTED WITH HCLO4-HN03-HCL-HF TO 10 ML. (>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED/VOLATILIZED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY. ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. - SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE M150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA DATE RECEIVED: JUL 25 2007 DATE REPORT MAILED:...

results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

A A						2000-200 60-2000- 11-7690	<u>J - E</u>	<u>'ac</u> :	lfic	Go 1440	1 <u>d</u> - 116	<u>In</u> 6 Al	2. bern	<u>PRO</u> i St.	JE(, Var	<u>2T</u> ncouv	<u>Elj</u> er B	L <u>za</u> c v6	bet] E 323				A705 Hugh Sa		1000 Contractor (Contractor)	Pag	e 1						A .	Ľ
AMPLE#	Mo ppm		Pb ppm			Ni ppm		Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	-	Au ppning		Sr ppm		Sb ppm p			Ca %		La ppn	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba opm	Ti %	Al %	Na %					Y pmp		
-1 6604 6605 6606 6607	24 26 28	143	9	58 92 53	<.5 <.5 .7	31 12 11	8 9 7	344 271 313	2.27 2.59 2.69 2.47 1.09	28 181 73	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4	6 5 2 3 10	374 321 437	<.4 <.4 .9 <.4 <.4	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 11	73 72	2.55 1.29 1.15 1.52 .32		21 12 10 9 13	107 13 15 14 10	.67 1.07 .65 .71 .24	298 293 300	.25 .22 .25	8.23 7.07	2.76 3.19	2.96 1.36 1.30 1.00 .95	<4 9 7 4 <4	10	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	14 4 4 4 4	21 5 3 4 5	3 1 1 1
6608 6609 6610 6611 6612	62 10 8	147 131	16 7	43 84 1 16	2.9 <.5 <.5		6 13 13	263 486 519	2.25 2.34 3.55 3.69 4.31	658 114 288	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4	3 2 2 2 2 2	266 396 543		9 <5	64 <5 <5	60 105	1.62 1.34 2.53 2.45 .78	.032 .050 .100 .093 .004	11 10 8 8 7	12 18 21 21 889	1.01 .70 1.36 1.36 13.15	350 229 375	.19 .29 .37	5.88 8.11	3.21 2.24 3.14 3.67 .70	1.54 1.48	7 6 10 8 <4	7 7 7	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <	4 3 5 5 <2	4 3 4 5 <2	1 1 1 <1
6613 6614 66615 66616 66617	18 2 5	81 80 15 46 19	23 11 17	71	<.5 <.5 3.1	11 20 46 245 1085	10 3 13	449 66 292	2.01 2.99 .98 2.65> 3.71	792 2128	<20	<4 <4 5	<2	383 204 10 294 1167	<.4 <.4 <.4	7 8 30 79 52	<5 <5 <5 <5 <5	86 7	2.08 2.05 .08 2.41 6.01	.045 .075 <.002 .034 .003	12 10 <2 5	16 21 54 184 897	.64 1.37 .08 2.41 10.91	317 7	.25 .01 .15		3.42 1.59 .02 .02 .01	1.80 2.18 .16 2.52 .02	11 <4	17 13 <2 8 3	<2	5 8 <2 3 <2	2	2 1 <1 1 <1
36618 36619 36620 36621 36622	7310	36 48	11 18 <5	85 120 139	<.5 <.5 ×.5	1996	38 70 92	941 812 1126	3.41 2.99 3.84 5.04 3.90	497 178 46	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4	2 <2	1422	.4 .4	25 9	<5 <5	39	3.39 8.60 3.90 .67 5.28	.004 .003 .003 <.002 .027	5 4 5 4 5	878 667 1043 1086 771	10.21 6.77 12.62 17.88 9.66	125	.03	2.39 1.89 1.95 .63 2.78	.01 .01 .03 .55	.37 .40 .13 .02 .51	4 <4 <4	5 3 ~2 3	<2 <2	<2 <2	<2 <2	<1 <1 <1 <1 1
36623 36624 36625 36626 36627	13 7 29	121	24 <5 16 17 62	65 56 61	1.9 <.5 <.5 <.5 1.6	80 28 14 13 10	11 11 11	550 588 599	2.77 3.95 3.75 3.79 2.21	81 56 35	<20 <20 <20	<4 <4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	512 732 619	<.4 <.4 <.4 <.4 <.4	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	116 110 109	2.11 1.75 3.13 3.50 1.52	.024 .106 .086 .088 .039	10	45 31 28 31 28	.94 1.53 1.40 1.48 .51	491 544	.39 .37 .35	8.33 7.90	2.67	2.09 2.75	9	3 5 5 5 4	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	2 7 8 7 3	<2 6 5 2	1 1 1 <1
36628 RE 36628 RRE 36628 36629 36630	57 62 22	98 112 149	17 14 18 11 10	70 72 63	<.5	15 15 15 15 8	13 15 9	692 717 388	4.52 4.46 4.72 2.82 1.58	13 17 39	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20	<4 <4 <4	<2 <2 2 3 4	645 637 514	<.4 <.4 <.4 <.4 <.4	7 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	130 137 94	3.64 3.62 3.65 2.77 1.45	.110 .109 .118 .078 .032	11 13 13	38 43 42 18 12	1.78 1.75 1.87 1.04 .47	456 439 598	.42 .44 .34	7.72 7.55 8.33	2.81 2.65	1.33 1.24 1.47	<4 7 6	7 6 7 12 11	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <	9 9 10 5 3	6 5 6 5 4	1 1 1 1
36641 36642 36643 36644 36645	10 10 2	400 19	8 313 295 13 20	283 527 17	5.1 <.5	4	9 2 2	277 138 141	1.43 2.83 1.01 .97 .98	1190 608 27	<20 <20		9 9	594 164 172	<.4	-	<5 <5 <5	78 13 14	.72 .74	.026 .061 .010 .011 .017	8 19 18	13 17 14 10 15	.90 .16 .16	888	.06 .07	7.05 6.65 6.73	2.66 3.00 3.07	1.13 1.33 2.73 2.54 2.62	<4 4 4		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	4 4 4 4	3 4 4 5	1 1 1 1
STANDARD	12	122	39	165	<.5	31	12	976	3.97	24	<20	<4	7	340	6.1	9	<5	107	2.25	.094	26	221	1.10	686	.39	7.41	1.72	1.47	10	57	6	15	11	4

ATTACKED/VOLATILIZED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY. ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.

Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns. - SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE M150

FA

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Raymond Chan

ACTE AND VICAL					J-F	ac	ifi	c	Go.	ld	In	c.	PI	soj	EC.	ΓE	3liz	zabe	th	FI	LE	# A	7053	21		··	Pa	ıge	2					Ľ
SAMPLE#	Mo Cu Pl ppm ppm ppm			g N m pp		o Mi an ppi		Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm				Bi ppm		Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	8a ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Zr ppm	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Np Np		
G-1 36646 36647 36648 36649	2 39 0	4 4 6 3 8 5	4 <. 3 <. 1 <. 5 <.	5 1 5 1 5 1	9 1 5 1	4 84 8 26 3 20 0 48 9 51	61. 11. 93.	81 46 37	348 219 686	<20 <20	<4 <4 <4 <4	5 8 <2	422 208 527	<.4 <.4 <.4	<5 <5		71		.086 .067 .024 .083 .086	22 13 14 10 9	149 8 12 25 20	.72 .84 .41 1.31 1.20	1058 829 488 511 367	.28 .26 .12 .38 .33	8.91 8.89 7.38 8.83 8.72	2.87 3.32 3.62 3.36 2.36	3.14 2.95 1.69 1.79 2.37	<4 17 6 23 14	9 22 23 15 10	<2 <2 2 <2 <2 <2 <2	15 5 7 5	23 5 4 6 4	3 1 1 1	6 3 7 6
26506 26507 26508 26509 STANDARD DST6	147 131 2 23 179 27 99 < 16 237 < 11 122 4	5 3 5 2 5 5	4 < 8 1. 20 2. 50 <.	0 1 2 1 5 2	5 1 6 2 1	8 22	92. 82. 93.	58 07 59	2006 2929 52	<20 <20	<4 <4 <4	3 <2 <2	290 141 119 597 334	<.4 <.4 <.4	21 32 <5	<5 <5	74 59	2.91 2.57	.054 .058 .045 .078 .093		17 20 14 24 230	.81 .84 .55 1.34 1.11	521 155 94 266 692	.20 .21 .14 .34 .40	6.60	2.04 .96 .48 3.45 1.71	2.31 2.65 1.49 .81 1.44	9 17 <4 <4 8	9 11 7 14 55	<2 <2 <2 <2 <2 6	5 4 5 6 14	4 4 3 4 10	1 1 1 3	5 4 3 7 13

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150.

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6

PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716

AA

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

AA

SAMPLE#	S.Wt NAu -Au DupAu TotAu gm mg gm/mt gm/mt gm/mt
36604 36605 36606 36607 36608	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
36609 36610 36611 36612 36613	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
36614 36615 36616 36617 36618	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
36619 36620 36621 36622 36623	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
36624 36625 36626 36627 36628	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
RRE 36628 36629 36630 36641 36642	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
36643 36644 36645 STANDARD SL20	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$

- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE M150

Data FA

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Page 2

ALME AVALITISCAL					
	SAMPLE#	S.Wt NAu gm mg gm	-Au DupAu n/mt gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt	
	36646 36647 36648 36649 26506	512 <.01 518 <.01 534 <.01 520 <.01 534 <.01	.04 - .01 - .05 - .15 - .12 -	.04 .01 .05 .15 .12	
	26507 26508 26509 STANDARD SL20		.54 - .88 - .01 - .91 -	.54 .88 <.01 5.91	

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150.

(ISO 9001 Accredi	ted Co.) GEOCHEMICAL ANAL	ISIS CERTIFICATE
TT	J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT Eli: 1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC	zabeth File # A705321 Page 1 LTC
	SAMPLE#	Sample kg
	36604 36605 36606 36607 36608	3.44 3.92 2.70 3.20 4.94
	36609 36610 36611 36612 36613	2.28 4.56 3.96 2.56 3.96
	36614 36615 36616 36617 36618	4.12 2.14 2.84 4.12 4.72
	36619 36620 36621 36622 36623	3.90 4.94 4.98 4.90 3.84
	36624 36625 36626 36627 36628	3.26 2.66 4.18 2.86 3.10
	RE 36628 RRE 36628 36629 36630 36641	- 3.86 4.28 3.14
	36642 36643 36644 36645	1.74 2.76 2.80 4.62

ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB - SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE M150 <u>Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.</u> AUG 2 0 2007



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Data

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Δ	Δ
ACME AN	ALYTICA

SAMPLE#	Sample kg
36646	3.46
36647	3.96
36648	3.50
36649	2.56
26506	2.28
26507	3.98
26508	1.80
26509	5.78

Sample type: DRILL CORE M150.

APPENDIX C – Descriptive Drill Logs



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-37

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	530927	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number	
UTM Northing	5654155	Mine Grid E	4562	Start Date	20 Jun 07
Elevation (m)	2429	Mine Grid N	15045	Finish Date	22 Jun 07
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	W. Steeves	Reclaim Date	
Datum	NAD 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date	30 Jun 07

Length (m) 69.40 Azimuth 90 Dip -65

Target	Southwest vein

Stopped for: Lost hole in overburden.

Result Lost hole in overburden (Note: drillers records indicate 75.3m was the depth when the hole was abandonded.

0	69.40	Overburden
		Lost hole at 69.40m in the ultramafic till/rubble.
69.40	EOI	



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-38

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531422	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number	
UTM Northing	5654066	Mine Grid E	4999	Start Date	16 Jun 07
Elevation (m)	2308	Mine Grid N	15295	Finish Date	19 Jun 07
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	Hugh Samson	Reclaim Date	
Datum	Nad 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date	

Length (m) 217.63 Azimuth 180 Dip -65 Target Southwest vein

Stopped for: Reached target.

Result Either reached Southwest vein or a significant vein west of it. Intersection is geochemically anomalous in Au.

0 3.00 ovbd Overburden

No core recovered.

3.00 26.50 ovbd Ultramafic Till/Rubble



Very fragmented ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance. Broken core ranging from 10-40cm. The matrix seems to be sandy soil with only trace proportion of clay and 2mm-20mm, mostly angular to subangular with occasional rounded ultramafic fragments.

Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphroblasts) are medium grey with some showing greenish rims and are 2-5mm in size. Some have silky lustre and all are fairly hard. Dark grey, amorphous, magnetite veinlets (<0.25mm to 1mm) within the fragments are quite common, frequently forming a crackle breccia texture. Phenocrysts also contain dark coloured crackle breccia veining.

This interval correlates with what has been described as harzbergite in previous reports.

It is not clear what this interval represents. While it may be of glacial origin (i.e. a till), this is not entirely conclusive. The fragments are quite homogeneous in composition, but sit on a porphyry intrusive. Fragments are not significantly worked or rounded and there is a bimodal mixture of sizes (large fragments, smaller fragments in matrix) with the interstitial matrix containing sandy "soil". If this is not till then it could be frost broken ground where soils have developed and both soil and fragments are insitu. If that is the case then the ultramafic unit ends in a lower contact with the intrusive, rather than being overburden about bedrock. That would mean that ultramafics drape, or are domed by the intrusives.

Lower Cut is ambiguous and not visible in a single piece of core.

26.50 44.50 fp Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive

STATISTICS REAL

Feldspar phenocrysts, 1 - 4mm in size, are milky white with little variation in shade or colour, with the majority being subhedral to anhedral, sometimes displaying fractures. Phenocryst density varies from crowded (50-80% phenocrysts) with many phenocrysts almost touching (there is almost always a 0.1mm scale trace of aphanitic mafic groundmass) to sparse intervals where mafic groundmass dominates and supports <5% phenocrysts. The dark grey groundmass appears to have contained hornblende laths up to 1mm which are now largely chloritized. Proportion of mafic minerals/groundmass varies throughout the interval. The core is very broken and shows moderate levels of oxidation in patches. Quartz and albite? veinlets occasionally cut the intrusion at various angles, potential silicification/albitization associated with mentioned veinlets. Groundmass is variably altered to a brown colour from fresher dark grey to medium bluish grey.

Upper contact is broken/indistinguishable. Lower contact is gradual.

Fresher intervals are quite hard. More oxidized intervals are softer, possibly with some kaolinitization of the feldspars. Effectively no sulphides. Rare quartz eyes in proximity to veins are probably related to the vein and are not original.

Some fractures in feldspar porphyry are similar to vuggy, open spaces in veins, and are commonly oxidized. They tend to be more common in proximity to fractured, extensional veins. Attitudes are at variable angles to CA. Little filling has taken place unless carbonate has been subsequently removed. Minimal calcite was encountered in veining or elsewhere in the unit. Some 1mm and less width veinlets contained traces of calcite. Envelopes were seen on only one vein.



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31.5 35.3
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FΖ

A fault appears to run from 31.5-35.3m. Core is more broken and weathering/oxidation is much more intense, particularly as Fe-Mn oxide coatings on fracture surfaces. No slickensides were seen.

44.50	52.30	fd	Felsic Dyke?
			Maria Caller Call
			Fine grained, light grey felsic dyke with almost no mafic minerals. Upper contact is gradually increasing with stringers. The core is quite vuggy and fractured; the orientation of the open spaces seem to follow a few general trends. Mafic minerals are occasionally chloritized. Rare quartz veining.
			46.40 48.30 Core appears to be less oxidized. Magnetite is rarely altered to hematite. Stringers of the felsic dyke occasionally cut this interval. Contacts are ~45 degrees to CA.
			48.70 50.70 Appears to be a lens of the host feldspar porphyry. Feldspar phenocrysts are occasionally a very pale green colour.
52.30	58.30	fp	Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive
			TO TRUNDARY OF
			Chilled margin associated with the felsic dyke. An alteration halo presents in the last 0.3m of this interval; likely related to faulting/veining, textural and compositional alteration? This altered core is relatively soft and looks highly weathered. Phenocrysts are commonly orange in colour.
58.30	60.60	QV	Quartz Vein
			MARCHIEL /
			The vein is a milky white to grey colour showing oxidation along fractures. Upper contact is 45 degrees to CA; lower contact is broken/gradual. Frequent parallel fractures. Vein becomes more broken and brecciated with depth. Very soft green/grey mineral (sericite?) occasionally filling small fractures. The vein intrudes into and thins out of the lower serpentinite unit.
59.5	62.80	FZ	The fragments consist of both the quartz vein and the serpentinite. The core is very well broken; the softer serpentinite is much more broken and frequently seen as gouge. Slickensides can be seen on a 60

			degree to CA fracture, measuring ~90 degrees from vertical.
60.60	68.10	ser	Serpentinite
			Contraction of the second
			Soft and dark green coloured with patchy orange alteration. Frequently displays a web-like texture. Abundant off-white carbonate veinlets throughout interval. Rock is magnetic due to the presence of magnetite veining.
68.10		fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			6 Contraction of the second
			See 26.50 to 44.50 for unit description. Trace to 1-2% pyrite throughout.
			The set of
68.10	68.40	QV	Light grey to grey coloured quartz vein with dark fracture filling veinlets, possibly sulphides. Upper and lower contacts are broken. Sample # 36408.
68.40	72.90		 Grey to green-grey, oxidized; oxidation is more prominent in but not limited to fractures. A well fractured, brecciated/rehealed interval containing quartz and carbonate veins up to 1cm size. Fine to medium grained (hematitic?) blebs, are frequently seen tracing fractures/veins. This is potentially rock within a fault zone. Both hornblende and biotite are present. 70.00 70.70 Altered rock (cataclasite?), greenish grey. Feldspar rimmed with brown mineral, possibly being
			replaced by biotite, mafics being chloritized?
71.50	72.90		Hanging wall rock. Last 40cm relatively soft approaching vein. Sample # 36409

				7	CIPPO NULL
				No. 8	the second of the second
72.90	74.75	QV	interval	l, potentia	ey showing oxidation along fractures. Dark flecks and a few dark veinlets throughout lly sulphides. Occasional rust spots, rare pyrite within. Abundant open space fractures, d by a soft greenish mineral. Sample # 36410-36411
74.75	76.85				whed, containing quartz stringers including one 5cm thick vein near the end of the # 36412-36413
			76.85	81.60	3-5% quartz veins. Intervals with up to 70% plagioclase. 1-2% disseminated/vein pyrite. +/- weakly oxidized intervals. Rarely occurring grey veinlets of unknown composition.
			81.60	84.00	Weakly to locally strongly bleached core; strongly bleached intervals are white. Quartz veins decreasing in size and abundance.
					17
			84.00	97.40	Strongly chlorite altered, greyish green groundmass. +/- rare bleaching. Darker groundmass than previous; less feldspar present.
			87.25	88.55	Interval with fewer mafics containing up to cm sized feldspar phenocrysts with grey, siliceous groundmass. Inclusions of host porphyry throughout.
			92.60	93.5	10 and 20 cm interval containing two grey quartz veins displaying a chlorite/sericite alteration halo.
			94.45	95.15	Abundant quartz veining, bleaching and oxidization. Veins are grey to grey-white and around 50-60 degrees to CA. Weakly fractured. Sample # 36414
			95.15	98.15	Frequent quartz veins up to 1cm throughout interval. Minor carbonate veining cross-cutting quartz veins at ~98.0m
98.15	99.30		Hangin	g wall. In	ncrease in quartz veining, up to 1cm, 10cm interval of bleached core. Sample # 36415
			P	X	The second second
99.30	100.15	QV	Grey to	white. S	oft green mineral occasionally present in fractures and vugs. Rare chlorite and

			weathered pyrite. Sample # 36416 100.15 100.60 Up to 1cm quartz veining, locally oxidized and bleached. Sample # 36417
100.60	101.10	QV	Similar to previous vein. 20cm of well broken, oxidized vein. Sample # 36418
101.10	102.9	~ '	Stockwork. Veins are up to 5cm and oxidized. Sample # 36419-36420 102.9 103.7 Locally oxidized and bleached porphyry. Finer grained, more felsic intervals, similar to 87.25-88.55. Sample # 36421
103.7	104.45		Stockwork. Veins up to 10cm. Sample # 36422
104.45	105.17	QV	Grey to light grey, oxidized. Trace pyrite. Porphyry lenses within vein, oriented ~45 degrees to CA. Sample # 36423.
105.17	113.35		 Stockwork. Quartz veins range from 0.5-10cm in width, varying in orientation from 45-60 degrees to CA. Sample # 36424-36432. 106.0 106.40 Zone of intense veining/brecciation. Albite and chlorite veins present with the quartz veins. 113.15 113.25 Largest quartz vein, 10cm, within interval. Appearance is similar to other veins in the stockwork. Trace weathered pyrite.
113.35	122.70		Stockwork. Locally bleached and oxidized. Oxidation prominent in and around abundant carbonate veining. Quartz veins vary in size up to 10cm. Sample # 36433-36438122.70130.70Core generally appears fresher than previous intervals, likely due to decrease in veining. Locally bleached; oxidation mostly limited to fractures. Grain size of porphyry seems to fine further down the interval. Quartz/quartz carbonate veins up to a few cm in size. Sample # 36439
130.70	192.30		Interval is very strongly feldspar-phyric with feldspar phenocrysts comprising of rarely 50% to commonly 70-80% of the unit. Groundmass is dark green, moderately chlorite, +/- subtle calcite altered with rarely occurring, weak envelope chlorite alteration of feldspar phenocrysts. Feldspar phenocrysts are very white, possibly indicating albite alteration/replacement. Oxidation is weak and only along fractures. 1-2% pyrite as disseminations and as veinlets. Throughout this interval, there are two distinct vein styles. 1-3% of the rock is comprised of dark grey, commonly 5-10 mm thick, quartz veins at 35-45 degrees to CA. The second vein type is white, 3-5 mm thick calcite-carbonate veins occurring 50-80 degree to CA. In most cases, the calcite-carbonate veins cut the grey quartz veins.

- 139.55 140.20 Interval with strongly fractured, rubbly, oxidized core, with one or more, greyish-white, cm-size quartz veins. Sample #36440
- 145.09 145.55 15 cm thick, chalky white quartz>>calcite vein at 40 degree to CA. Vein is oxidized along edges and in fractures within. Sample #36441
- 159.65 159.85 2-3 mm thick calcite-carbonate vein at 60 degree to CA with greenish chlorite, +/- sericite alteration halo decreasing in intensity with distance to vein.
- 160.15 160.20 4 cm in diameter xenolith within the porphyry.
- 174.20 174.54 25 cm thick, white quartz vein with minor, mm size, yellow calcite-carbonate veins throughout. Sample #36442
- 181.80 182.40 Interval of strong silica flooding and silica alteration. Alteration does not penetrate core, suggesting that the drill hole only intercepted a tip of a small pod of alteration.

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
139.55	140.20	0.65	36440	20	47	0.8	49	511	5	7	111	10	0.06
140.20	145.09	4.89	36441	147	77	1.9	66	1183	<5	<5	80	8	0.54
174.20	174.54	0.34	36442	9	22	<.5	25	2376	14	<5	34	5	0.43

192.30193.71HW to the southwest vein zone.

Similar to above interval. Sample #36443

193.71 203.14 QV SW vein zone.



This zone consists of several white to greyish-white, cm to dm-size quartz veins and quartz stockwork. Veins range in size up to 35 cm in thickness and veins in stockworks are commonly 2-5 cm in thickness. Along the edges of quartz veins and within fractures is a dark greenish-grey, soft mineral, likely chlorite, in 1 to 2 mm thick bands and local stockworks. Veins are locally sulphide rich, with local occurrences of

pyrite and arsenopyrite. In between quartz-rich areas is strongly silica altered feldspar porphyry with local, subtle calcite alteration of groundmass and moderate chlorite alteration of groundmass and phenocrysts.

193.71	194.65	Interval with 60-70%, thick, greyish-white quartz veins with chlorite rims. Strongly bleached porphyry between veins. 2-4% pyrite in veins, and trace arsenopyrite? Sample #36444
194.65	196.21	Two, dm thick, white quartz veins with 5% pyrite hosted within the large veins. The rest is porphyry. Sample #36445
196.21	196.95	Locally strongly fractured interval with quartz>>chlorite stockworks and veins. 2-4% pyrite. 20% quartz. Sample #36446
196.95	197.75	35 cm thick, opaque white quartz>>yellow stained carbonate vein. Between FW to vein is a 15 cm thick, quartz>chlorite stockwork. Sample #36447
197.75	198.80	Decimeter size, white quartz veins and stockwork with black chlorite/carbonate? bands within the veins. Strongly oxidized along fractures. 1-2% arsenopyrite within the quartz veins. Sample #36448
198.80	200.54	3-4 cm thick, white quartz vein with banded black chlorite and/or carbonaceous material, hosted in strongly silicified feldspar porphyry. 3-5% arsenopyrite within the quartz vein. Sample #36449
200.54	201.21	35 cm thick, white quartz, + minor yellow carbonate vein. Sample #36450
201.21	202.69	Strongly silicified feldspar porphyry with 5-7%, cm-thick white quartz veins at 40 degrees to CA. Sample #36451
202.69	203.14	40 cm thick, white quartz, + minor yellow carbonate vein. Strongly oxidized along fractures. Sample #36452

То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
194.65	0.94	36444	6	46	0.8	40	1642	<5	8	81	10	0.36
196.21	1.56	36445	7	86	<.5	8	783	<5	<5	113	12	0.24
196.95	0.74	36446	34	73	<.5	8	364	<5	<5	115	17	0.17
197.75	0.80	36447	5	48	<.5	14	1686	15	<5	64	15	0.43
198.80	1.05	36448	6	60	0.6	24	3120	13	6	86	17	0.79
200.54	1.74	36449	20	69	<.5	13	1565	14	<5	106	13	0.51
201.21	0.67	36450	8	43	0.8	56	3789	21	<5	51	13	0.73
202.69	1.48	36451	6	46	0.6	5	743	6	<5	116	16	0.13
203.14	0.45	36452	31	59	1.4	33	1566	12	26	75	15	0.54

203.14	204.41	fp	Feldspar	Porphy	yry					
			FW to SW	V vein z	one. Similar to underlying feldspar porphyry. Sample #36453					
204.41	217.63		Same as 1 pervasive		0 to 192.30 m depth. Increase in chlorite-sericite alteration of groundmass to moderate,					
			206.40 2	07.85	Interval with strong chlorite-sericite alteration of groundmass and feldspar phenocrysts. Core is weakly fractured with oxidized planes and there are several (3-5%), white to greyish-white, 5-10 mm thick quartz veins. Chlorite-sericite alteration is likely part of an alteration halo to this small vein system.					
			212.50 2	12.60	10 cm alteration halo around a 5-7 mm thick carbonate vein at 45 degree to CA.					
			215.70 2	15.90	5 cm thick, grey quartz>>carbonate vein occurring at 25 degree to CA.					
217.63		EOH								



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-39

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting 5	531125	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number	
UTM Northing 5	5653745	Mine Grid E	4978	Start Date	?
Elevation (m) 2	2388	Mine Grid N	14859	Finish Date	June 25, 2007
UTM Zone 1	10 U	Logged By	Wes Steeves, Hugh Samson	Reclaim Date	
Datum N	Nad 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date	June 30, 2007

Length (m) 154.53 Azimuth 90 Dip -65 TargetPrimary: two parallel, splay veins west of the Southwest vein.Secondary:Southwest vein

Stopped for: Either reached second target, or was getting too deep on structure to hit zone

Result First target reached although on vein was not found. Second target (Southwest vein may have been reached – ambiguous).

0	3.66	ovbd	Overburden
			No core recovered.
3.66	5.26	ovbd	Ultramafic till/rubble
			Moderately broken core, ranging from 5-50cm. Fragments are mostly ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance; the last 50cm contains porphyry fragments. The matrix seems to be sandy soil with only modest proportion of clay and 2mm-20mm, mostly angular to subangular with occasional rounded ultramafic fragments.
			Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greenis rims and are $2 - 5$ mm in size. Some have silky lustre and all are fairly hard. Dark grey, amorphous, magnetite veinlets (<0.25mm to 1mm) within the fragments are quite common, frequently forming a crackle breccia texture. Phenocrysts also contain dark coloured crackle breccia veining.
			This interval correlates with what has been described as harzbergite in previous reports.
			Lower cut is ambiguous and not visible in a single piece of core.
5.26		fp	Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive
			MARKEN VARA
			Feldspar phenocrysts, $1 - 4$ mm in size, are milky white with little variation in shade or colour, with the majority being subhedral to anhedral, sometimes displaying fractures. Phenocryst density varies from crowded (50-80% phenocrysts) with many phenocrysts almost touching (there is almost always a 0.1m

scale trace of aphanitic mafic groundmass) to sparse intervals where mafic groundmass dominates and supports <5% phenocrysts. The dark grey groundmass appears to have contained hornblende laths up to 1mm which are now largely chloritized. Proportion of mafic minerals/groundmass varies throughout the interval. The core is well broken at shallow levels, gaining integrity with depth and shows moderate

levels of oxidation in patches. Quartz and albite? veinlets occasionally cut the intrusion at various angles, potential silicification/albitization associated with mentioned veinlets. Groundmass is variably altered to a brown colour from fresher dark grey to medium bluish grey. Chlorite/sericite veining and associated alteration halos occasionally cut the porphyry, this alteration seems to become more frequent and intense with depth, affected phenocrysts and groundmass are softer and display a greenish colour.

Upper contact is broken/indistinguishable. Lower contact is gradual.

Fresher intervals are quite hard with more oxidized intervals being softer, possibly with some kaolinitization of the feldspars. Pyrite less frequently seen at shallower depths. Rust spots seen in the core are most likely weathered pyrite. Rare quartz eyes in proximity to veins are probably related to the vein and not original.

Some fractures in feldspar porphyry are similar to vuggy, open spaces in veins and are commonly oxidized. They tend to be more common in proximity to fractured, extensional veins. Attitudes are at variable angles to CA. Little filling has taken place unless carbonate has been subsequently removed. Carbonate levels tend to increase with depth.

5.25	8.23	Well broken, oxidized core. A 2cm quartz vein runs near parallel to CA. Slickensides, generally running ~90 degrees, are present on fracture surfaces of various angles.
8.23	11.28	Core is again well broken and oxidized. A 1cm quartz vein runs near parallel to CA through the first half of this interval, a fracture runs near parallel to CA for the last half of the interval.
11.28	14.10	More competent, fresher looking core.
14.10	18.30	Well broken core. 1cm quartz vein running parallel to CA through first half of interval. 5cm quartz vein at 16.77m, rubble up to 2cm and minor gouge precede the vein.



18.30 21.95

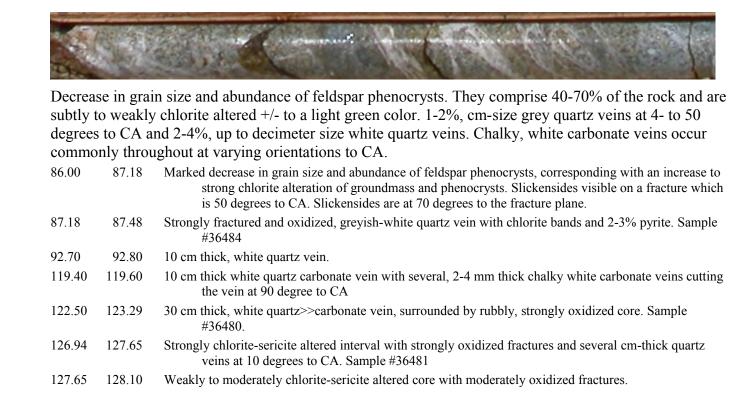
FΖ

Very well fractured/broken core. A 30cm white quartz vein can be seen at 20.10m. Slickensides can be found on low angle fracture surfaces at ~30 degrees from horizontal. The broken porphyry fragments are well oxidized locally bleached and display a brecciated/rehealed appearance.



E07-39 Elizabeth

		32.62	35.67	throughout entire interval. It is a light grey to grey colour with rust spots in and around the vein itself (weathered pyrite?). The vein is also fracturing the core along the same orientation, slickensides measuring ~30 degrees from the horizontal along these fractures can be seen. Well broken core. Occasional quartz stringers up to 0.5 cm width cutting core at around 45 degrees to CA, still tracking low angle vein and fractures. Veins and core displaying more open space fractures and vugs.
35.67	43.98	1 0		cut by carbonate veins and occasionally cut by carbonate/epidote/sericite veins up to e has a greenish grey colour.
		43.98	48.41	Low angle up to 1cm quartz veinlets and fracturing throughout. Core contains abundant open space fractures/vugs, commonly at high angle to CA. Carbonate and chlorite/sericite/epidote veining throughout interval.
		48.41	52.90	Frequent carbonate veins up to 1cm, low angle fracturing and quartz vein still present. Weathered pyrite in quartz vein.
		52.90	68.80	Frequent low angle quartz vein + fracture, rare chlorite/sericite
68.80 、	77.46	rock and	d are extremed arbonate vein	e and abundance of feldspar phenocrysts. Phenocrysts comprise up to 80-90% of the ly white. May be an interval of stronger alibitization of the core. Additionally, there as, as have been observed in abundance both above and below this interval. In thick, white quartz vein running parallel to CA.
77.46	79.01 QV	Quartz	vein and alter carbonate veir	y, white quartz vein surrounded by a strongly chlorite-sericite altered alteration halo. ration halo are weakly to moderately oxidized. Likely a shear zone. 5-7% white ns and/or fracture fills. 0 cm thick, rubbly white quartz vein. Rest of interval is strongly fractured and oxidized with minor rubbly core. Sample #36477
		78.41	79.01 Foot	twall to vein. Weakly oxidized with abundant fracture-fill carbonate. Sample #36478
	FromTmn77.4678.78.4179.	n m 41 0.95	Elements Sample ID 36477 36478	MoCuAgPbAsSbBiVWAuppmppmppmppmppmppmppmppmgm/mt10871.21612269<5





143.62 146.34

79.01

145.30

- QV Interval with abundant, white quartz veins comprising 10-15% of the interval. Quartz veins are cm-thick and flat lying to 20 degrees to CA, therefore giving the appearance of greater thickness. Strong bleaching of the groundmass and phenocrysts to white in the vicinity of the veins.
 - 143.62 145.30 Interval with flat lying to 20 degrees, white quartz veins and strongly bleached surrounding halo. Sample #36483
 - 145.30 146.34 Strongly broken and fractured core with abundant white quartz veins. Sample #36484

154.53		EOH	
152.60	152.85		Greyish white, fine grained felsic dyke at 40 degrees to CA. Contacts are sharp.
146.34	154.53		Same as 79.01 to 143.62 m.



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-40

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531125	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number	
UTM Northing	5653745	Mine Grid E	4978	Start Date	June 25, 2007
Elevation (m)	2388	Mine Grid N	14859	Finish Date	June 28, 2007
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	HS and WS	Reclaim Date	
Datum	Nad 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date	June 28, 2008

Length (m) 166.73 Azimuth 149 Dip -52 Target SW vein

Stopped for: Reached SW vein

Result

0	3.65	ovbd	Overburden No core recovered.
3.65	5.25	ovbd	Ultramafic till/rubble
			Moderately broken core, ranging from 10-40cm. Fragments are almost entirely ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance. The matrix seems to be sandy soil with only modest proportion of clay and 2mm-20mm, mostly angular to subangular with occasional rounded ultramafic fragments.
			Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangy-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphyroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greenist rims and are 2 – 5mm in size. Some have silky lustre and all are fairly hard. Dark grey, amorphous, magnetite veinlets (<0.25mm to 1mm) within the fragments are quite common, frequently forming a crackle breccia texture. Phenocrysts also contain dark coloured crackle breccia veining.
			This interval correlates with what has been described as harzburgite in previous reports. Lower cut is ambiguous and not visible in a single piece of core.

5.25 98.50

fp

Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive



Feldspar phenocrysts, 1 - 4mm in size, are milky white with little variation in shade or colour, with the majority being subhedral to anhedral, sometimes displaying fractures. Phenocryst density varies from crowded (50-80% phenocrysts) with many phenocrysts almost touching (there is almost always a 0.1mm scale trace of aphanitic mafic groundmass) to sparse intervals where mafic groundmass dominates and supports <5% phenocrysts. The dark grey groundmass appears to have contained hornblende laths up to

Imm which are now largely chloritized. Proportion of mafic minerals/groundmass varies throughout the interval. The core is well broken at shallow levels, gaining integrity with depth and shows moderate levels of oxidation in patches. Quartz and albite? veinlets occasionally cut the intrusion at various angles, potential silicification/albitization associated with mentioned veinlets. Groundmass is variably altered to a brown colour from fresher dark grey to medium bluish grey. Chlorite/sericite veining and associated alteration halos occasionally cut the porphyry, affected phenocrysts and groundmass are softer and display a greenish colour.

Upper contact is broken/indistinguishable. Lower contact is gradual.

Fresher intervals are quite hard with more oxidized intervals being softer, possibly with some kaolinitization of the feldspars. Pyrite less frequently seen at shallower depths. Rust spots seen in the core are most likely weathered pyrite. Rare quartz eyes in proximity to veins are probably related to the vein and not original.

Some fractures in the feldspar porphyry are similar to vuggy, open spaces in veins and are commonly oxidized. They tend to be more common in proximity to fractured, extensional veins. Attitudes are at variable angles to CA. Little filling has taken place unless carbonate has been subsequently removed. Carbonate levels tend to increase with depth.

8.75	Well broken core. oxidation limited to fractures.
25.90	Minor quartz veining, occasional chlorite/sericite envelope alteration, rare carbonate veining. Moderately broken core, oxidation along fractures. Rare 2-3cm xenoliths.
26.10	Phenocrysts altered to a brownish colour, rock is brecciated/broken.
30.30	Highly oxidized, strong carbonate content, low angle fractures to CA.
33.00	Occasional felsic dyke stringers ranging from 1-4cm in width.
	25.90 26.10 30.30

33.00

37.19 FZ Well broken core, minor gouge, fragments are brecciated. Core is comprised of porphyry and quartz veins and is well oxidized with local bleaching. The quartz is a milky white to light grey in colour on fresher surfaces. 35.25-36.50m – Sample # 36454.

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	gm/mt								
35.25	36.5	1.25	36454	8	211	5.5	220	202	<5	22	76	8	2.12

37.19 48.15 Occasional dyke stringers up to 3cm in width, quartz/quartz carbonate veins up to 3cm and carbonate filling fractures.

48.15	49.25	Quartz veining. White to light grey quartz veins locally bleaching intervals of porphyry. Oxidation along fractures, minor carbonate and pyrite. Sample # 36455
49.25	57.20	High carbonate/quartz carbonate vein content. Whitish quartz 0.5cm quartz vein with a vuggy appearance and abundant weathered pyrite. Grey to light gray quartz stringers, up to 2cm in size. Occasional felsic dyke stringer.
57.20	58.80	Locally oxidized around up to 2cm quartz veins. Potential increase in pyrite content. 10cm felsic dyke with contacts ~45 degrees to CA, chlorite/sericite alteration extends into dyke. Sample # 36456
58.80	59.40	Felsic dyke ~ 35 degrees to CA. Rust spots, up to 3cm in size, showing pyrite. Sample # 36457
59.40	60.35	Felsic dyke. Same as above.
60.35	65.10	Porphyry containing frequent dyke stringers up to 15cm width at \sim 45 degrees to CA. White quartz veins up to 3cm. Frequent carbonate veins up to 0.5cm
65.10	65.45	5cm white quartz vein and associated alteration envelope. Phenocrysts within altered zone are a deep brown colour and quite soft.
65.45	71.55	Quartz veins up to 3cm, darker grey veins as well as the rusted white veins. Carbonate veins are up to 1cm. Dyke stringers are up to 10cm. Chlorite/sericite alteration seen in dyke.
71.55	73.50	30cm dyke to start interval, contains weathered pyrite, contacts are ~35-45 degrees to CA. Quartz veinlets, 1-2mm in width within dyke? Carbonate veins at various angles throughout. Interval ends in a white 15cm quartz vein, oxidized on fractures. Sample # 36458
73.50	74.15	Carbonate veins, up to 1cm in width. Core becoming more greenish brown (chlorite/sericite?)
74.15	74.60	Well broken white quartz vein running at a low angle, 3-5cm width? Oxidized in fractures Sample # 36459.
74.60	79.65	Low angle up to 10cm dyke stringers throughout interval. White 5cm quartz vein at ~78.15m.
79.65	80.85	Dyke. Appears to be cut at high angle by a white quartz vein at \sim 79.85m. Dyke abruptly ends in contact with a green/grey altered porphyry in close proximity to a 3-4cm carbonate vein. Sample # 36460
81.45	81.95	30cm white quartz vein, oxidized in fractures. Sample # 36461.

Fro	m	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	1	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
81.4	45	81.95	0.5	36461	13	20	0.6	27	1593	<5	<5	36	<4	5.75

81.95 85.95 Occasional dyke stringers up to 5cm, low angle quartz veins up to 1cm.

85.95 87.10 30cm long carbonate vein ~2cm width. Groundmass altered to a brownish colour in close proximity. Less mafic minerals in last 40cm of interval, finer grained. Sample # 36462.

87.10	88.25	Well broken/fractured, oxidized core. Dominant fracture runs along core axis with a 1-2cm quartz vein. A 15cm dyke at ~88.0m is followed by an interval of well oxidized porphyry. Sample # 36463
88.25	88.90	Low angle, white, very well fractured/oxidized quartz vein in contact with the porphyry. The interval is well brecciated. Potential hematite staining on quartz fracture surfaces. Abundant weathered pyrite in quartz? Sample # 36464
88.90	93.50	Dyke stringers up to 10cm, carbonate veins up to 3cm. Carbonate filled low angle fracture.
93.50	95.15	3cm white quartz vein running almost parallel to CA. Sample # 36465
95.15	98.50	5cm quartz vein at \sim 45 to CA. Vein is in lower and upper contact with carbonate rich zone. Associated altered porphyry is dark brown, phenocrysts are orange-brown. Dyke stringers up to 5cm occasionally cut the porphyry at 35-45 degrees to CA.

98.50 101.58 fd Felsic dyke



Upper and lower contacts are 30-40 degrees to CA. Carbonate veining throughout entire dyke. Sample # 36466 at 98.70-99.60m.

101.58	166.73	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			101.58108.30Porphyry with a few 2cm dyke stringers, thin grey quartz veining throughout interval. Locally chlorite/sericite altered, locally bleached. White 3cm quartz vein cut by a chlorite/sericite vein, 1cm pyrite cluster within quartz vein.
108.30	108.80	FZ	Well broken with hematite staining on fractures. Rubble consists of quartz vein and porphyry.
			108.80 110.50 Chlorite/Sericite altered porphyry, locally bleached. 10cm dyke stringer at ~35 to CA.
			110.50 111.40 Oxidized interval containing 2 small white quartz veins about 5cm in width. Interval is brecciated

		due to what looks to be chlorite veining. 20cm of bleached+quartz flooded? porphyry. Alteration envelopes associated with quartz veins. Sample # 36467
111.40	112.98	Porphyry interval brecciated by carbonate and chlorite veining. Oxidation associated with fractures and small 1-2cm quartz veins. Altered rock associated with quartz veins is intensely oxidized. Possible clay alteration following the lower contact of the second quartz vein.
112.98	133.20	Interval of moderate, local (pervasive) chlorite(possibly epidote?) altered feldspar porphyry. Feldspar phenocrysts are chlorite altered with the phenocrysts being partially to completely stained to an emerald green color. There are also commonly occurring, chlorite or epidote? Alteration envelopes around carbonate veins. Again, there are at least 3 distinct vein styles. i) thick white quartz>carbonate veins, ii) grey quartz veins at 40-50 degrees to CA, and iii) narrow carbonate veins at high angle to CA. 1-2% disseminated pyrite.
133.20	134.75	Increase in chlorite alteration of groundmass to strong. There are several, strongly oxidized fractures as well.
142.70	145.50	In this interval, the groundmass and the phenocrysts are moderately to locally strongly bleached white. May be albitization of feldspars? 2-3%

147.54 150.04 Hanging wall to the SW Vein Zone.

HW to the main vein zone consists of strongly silicified feldspar porphyry. The feldspar phenocrysts are partially altered/replaced with light green, chlorite? Near the contact with the main vein, there is weak bleaching and strong oxidation along the contact. There is a 10 cm thick, white quartz vein at 45 degrees to CA. 148.44-150.04 Sample #36468

147.54 148.44 Possible visible copper within carbonate altered fractures and veinlets. Sample #36562

150.04 157.13 QV SW vein zone.



This zone consists of a strongly fractured, heavily quartz veined interval. Quartz occurs both as veins, commonly 10-40 cm thick, and as what appears to be fracture fills. The quartz veins consists of white quartz with a spider-webbed oxidation of small fractures with a soft brown, oxidized mineral, rarely filling fractures. The intervals with fracture fill are intensely fractured and rehealed with white to greyish white quartz, and spider-web texture of chlorite, a grey very fine grained sulphide >> and the soft brown mineral. The entire interval is moderately to locally strongly fractured with clay alteration and strong

oxidation along the fractures. There is trace amounts of pyrite throughout the fracture-fill intervals, +/- rarely occurring arsenopyrite.

The lower part of the vein intercept consists of rubbly, strongly oxidized and stained quartz vein and feldspar porphyry.

- 150.04 151.40 30 cm thick quartz vein and smaller, fracture fill veins. Sample #36469
- 151.40 152.10 20 cm thick quartz vein and quartz-chlorite-grey sulfide filled fractures. Sample #36470
- 152.10 153.50 40 and 20 cm thick quartz veins and minor quartz-chlorite-sulfide filled fractures. Sample #36471
- 153.50 154.94 50 cm thick white quartz vein. 2-3% arsenopyrite. Sample #36472
- 154.94 155.93 Spider-web chlorite and grey sulphide. Strongly fractured and re-healed quartz. Sample #36473

155.93	157.13	Rubbly, oxidized core with	h up to 5 cm thick	quartz veins. Sample #36474

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
150.04	151.4	1.36	36469	19	70	0.9	30	1651	6	<5	65	5	0.82
151.4	152.1	0.70	36470	49	94	1.3	30	882	<5	<5	82	6	2.33
152.1	153.5	1.40	36471	63	58	1.5	27	3629	16	6	65	7	1.28
153.5	154.94	1.44	36472	53	56	1.6	40	6268	16	6	48	10	1.63
154.94	155.93	0.99	36473	42	98	1.1	43	2996	11	<5	75	12	0.18
155.93	157.13	1.2	36474	139	111	0.8	30	1168	6	<5	73	9	0.17

157.13	166.73	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
157.13	159.40		 Footwall to SW vein. Consists of strongly silicified feldspar porphyry. The feldspar phenocrysts are partially altered/replaced with dark green, chlorite? Near the contact with the main vein, there is weak bleaching and strong oxidation along the contact. The upper part of the contact consists of rubbly, oxidized core. 10%, up to 5 cm thick, white quartz veins at 50 degrees to CA. 157.13 157.60 Rubbly, strongly oxidized core. Sample #36475 157.60 158.78 Strongly silicified, competent core with 10-15%, up to 5 cm thick white quartz veins. Sample #36476 158.78 159.40 3 cm thick, grey quartz vein occurring at high angle to CA. Pyrite along the edges of the vein has bled
			out into the surrounding feldspar porphyry. Sample #36561
158.78	166.73		Weakly chlorite altered, feldspar phyric porphyry. Weakly silicified.
166.73		EOH	



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-41

Area: Southwest Vein Area

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531220	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number	
UTM Northing	5653773	Mine Grid E	5032	Start Date	June 28/07
Elevation (m)	2418	Mine Grid N	14941	Finish Date	July 1/07
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	Hugh Samson, Wes Steeves	Reclaim Date	
Datum	NAD 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date	July 2/07

Length (m) 136.55 Azimuth 165 Dip -65

Target	Southwest vein

Stopped for: Reached target depth

Result Did not intersect Southwest vein.

0	3.05	ovbd	Casing
			No core recovered.
3.65	23.73	ovbd	Ultramafic till/rubble - Overburden
			Moderately broken core, ranging from 10-40cm. Fragments are almost entirely ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance. The matrix seems to be sandy soil with only modest proportion of clay and 2mm-20mm, mostly angular to subangular with occasional rounded ultramafic fragments.
			Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphyroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greenish rims and are 2 – 5mm in size. Some have silky lustre and all are fairly hard. Dark grey, amorphous, magnetite veinlets (<0.25mm to 1mm) within the fragments are quite common, frequently forming a crackle breccia texture. Phenocrysts also contain dark coloured crackle breccia veining.
			This interval correlates with what has been described as harzbergite in previous reports. Lower cut is ambiguous and not visible in a single piece of core.
23.73	136.56	fp	Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive



Overburden to 27.43m. Feldspar phenocrysts, 1 - 4mm in size, are milky white with little variation in shade or colour, with the majority being subhedral to anhedral, sometimes displaying fractures. Phenocryst density varies from crowded (50-80% phenocrysts) with many phenocrysts almost touching (there is almost always a 0.1mm scale trace of aphanitic mafic groundmass) to sparse intervals where mafic groundmass dominates and supports <5% phenocrysts. The dark grey groundmass appears to have

contained hornblende laths up to 1mm which are now largely chloritized. Proportion of mafic minerals/groundmass varies throughout the interval. The core is well broken at shallow levels, gaining integrity with depth and shows moderate levels of oxidation in patches. Quartz and albite? veinlets occasionally cut the intrusion at various angles, potential silicification/albitization associated with mentioned veinlets. Groundmass is variably altered to a brown colour from fresher dark grey to medium bluish grey. Chlorite/Sericite veining and associated alteration halos occasionally cut the porphyry, affected phenocrysts and groundmass are softer and display a greenish colour.

Upper contact is broken/indistinguishable.

Fresher intervals are quite hard with more oxidized intervals being softer, possibly with some kaolinitization of the feldspars. Pyrite less frequently seen at shallower depths. Rust spots seen in the core are most likely weathered pyrite. Pyrite, in general, is more rare in this hole than previously seen. Rare quartz eyes in proximity to veins are probably related to the vein and not original.

Some fractures in feldspar porphyry are similar to vuggy, open spaces in veins and are commonly oxidized. They tend to be more common in proximity to fractured, extensional veins. Attitudes are at variable angles to CA. Little filling has taken place unless carbonate has been subsequently removed. Carbonate levels tend to increase with depth.

23.73 43.16 Well fractured core. Oxidation on fractures surface. Relatively fresh looking core with rare green-grey alteration associated with local chlorite alteration. Grey to light grey quartz stringers up to 3cm throughout, occasionally containing weathered pyrite and occasionally larger stringers display associated alteration halo. Visible slickensides on fracture surfaces. Rare xenolith.

35.25 35.35 3cm wide quartz vein with associated alteration halo.



49.91 61.80 open space fractures. Rare xenoliths.
49.91 61.80 Core is relatively more competent than previous intervals. Much of the core displays the green-greyish alteration. Carbonate veining increasing. Rare xenoliths.

53.00 53.30 Cross cutting quartz veinlets up to 3cm, whiter veins are more vugged and contain rust spots (weathered pyrite).

61.80 65.25 Well fractured core, otherwise similar to previous interval. Possible fault zone from 61.85-64.01m, rubbly core with minor gouge.



65.25

70.03

QV Moderately fractured interval of quartz veining. Porphyry is similar to previous interval where not affected by veining. Oxidation on fracture surfaces.

65.25	65.65	25cm white to light grey quartz vein. Possible chlorite within fractures. Sample 36485
65.65	66.60	Altered porphyry. Brownish groundmass. Sample 36486
66.60	67.17	Light grey to white vein, lightly oxidized. Sample 36487
67.17	67.95	Altered porphyry with rare quartz stringers containing weathered pyrite. Sample 36488
69.50	70.03	Quartz veining displaying orange-brown alteration halo. Sample 36489



70.03 79.82 Competent core containing occasional quartz stringers. Increase in chlorite veining, carbonate veins reaching larger widths. Core still has a green-grey appearance.

79.00 79.82 Core looks to be brecciated/rehealed, groundmass and phenocrysts begin to change to a brownish colour, both becoming softer as well. Increase in open space fracturing.

79.8287.80Increase in chlorite/sericite/epidote veining. Pervasive green-grey alteration. Thick carbonate veining,
up to 3cm width. Occasional quartz vein.

- 79.82 80.50 Broken quartz vein. Oxidized and containing rust spots. Sample 36490
 87.80 99.50 Slight decrease in green-grey appearance, carbonate veining and chlorite veining, core carries a
 - stronger light brown to grey appearance. Occasional quartz vein up to 5cm throughout.
- 88.95 89.70
 4cm quartz vein. Core encompassing the vein is highly altered, chlorite and carbonate veining in close proximity. The vein has a rusted rim and has some small dark flecks found in vugs or oxidized areas. The porphyry is altered to a dark green-brown colour and is relatively soft. Sample 36491.

91.84 91.99 Green-brown soft, altered, brecciated porphyry. Appears to be rehealed by thin carbonate veinlets.

	From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
	m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	gm/mt								
8	88.95	89.7	0.75	36491	4	72	1.7	20	40	<5	<5	94	4	2.25



99.50110.06Core has a more orange-brown colour, getting more intense approaching a quartz veined interval.
Decrease in chlorite veining and associated alteration.

- 110.06 113.23 Fresher looking core, oxidized on fractures, otherwise similar to previous descriptions.

			and the second of the second for the
113.23	120.32	0 1 1	phyry, locally oxidized. Oxidation associated with carbonate and chlorite veining. tz veins up to 2cm in width. Core is fairly brecciated due to veining.
		113.23 114.34	Brecciated quartz veining. Intense chlorite veining within and around quartz. Sample 36493
		114.34 115.76	Quartz stringers up to 2cm. Sample 36494
		115.76 116.79	Fresher, less veined core. Sample 36495
		116.79 117.82	Occasional quartz stringer, core more oxidized than previous interval. Sample 36496
		117.82 119.47	Well broken/brecciated, possibly sheared core. Fracturing is generally parallel at 30-40 degrees to CA, visible slickensides. Core is softer and more altered. Likely a shear/fault zone. Sample 36497
		119.47 119.97	Sheared/brecciated quartz veining. Intense carbonate and chlorite veining, similar to veining in the 113.23-114.34 interval. Sample 36498

		119.97	120.32	Well fractured core still displaying shearing. Footwall. Sample 36499
120.32	136.55	U	2	appears fresher. Locally oxidized, colouring phenocrysts a brown-orange. Green-grey ed to chlorite/sericite alteration are much less pervasive.
		120.32	122.10	Fresher looking core, occasional quartz, chlorite, carbonate veining. Sample 36500
		122.10	122.56	White quartz vein containing a few chlorite veinlets. Sample 36509
		122.56	123.75	Porphyry frequently cut by carbonate veinlets up to 0.5cm. Sample 36501
		123.75	124.10	Brecciated, well oxidized quartz vein. Dark veining/spots within quartz are likely chlorite. Sample 36502
		124.10	124.75	Oxidized, altered core with few quartz stringers. Sample 36503
		124.75	125.62	White quartz vein, oxidizing on fractures, becoming more fractured/brecciated with depth. Sample

- 36504
- 125.62 126.92 Oxidized, rare quartz stringer, frequent carbonate stringers. Sample36505
- 126.92 129.05 Oxidized rubbly core, rare quartz vein. Sample 36506



- 130.57- 131.12 Grey to white quartz vein, rare chlorite. Sample 36507
- 131.12 -132.47 Footwall, altered porphyry, oxidized on fractures, orange-brown colour. Sample 36508
- 132.47- 136.55 Fresher looking core than previous interval. Mild oxidation, occasional quartz and carbonate stringers.

136.55

EOH



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-42

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531220	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number	
UTM Northing	5653773	Mine Grid E	5032	Start Date	July 1, 2007
Elevation (m)	2418	Mine Grid N	14941	Finish Date	July 3, 2007
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	Hugh Samson, Wes Steeves	Reclaim Date	
Datum	Nad 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date	July 3, 2007

Length (m) 90.53 Azimuth 157 Dip -55 Target Southwest vein

Stopped for: Reached target and drilled through vein

Result Intercepted an 11 m wide zone of alteration and veining, likely the SW vein

0	7.62	ovbd	Casing
			No core recovered.
7.62	25.15	ovbd	Ultramafic till/rubble – Overburden
			TORRES TO
			Moderately broken core, ranging from 10-50cm. Fragments are almost entirely ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance. The matrix seems to be sandy soil with only modest proportion of clay and 2mm-20mm, mostly angular to subangular with occasional rounded ultramafic fragments.
			Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphyroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greenish rims and are $2-5$ mm in size. Some have silky lustre and all are fairly hard. Dark grey, amorphous, magnetite veinlets (<0.25mm to 1mm) within the fragments occur commonly, frequently forming a crackle breccia texture. Phenocrysts also contain dark coloured crackle breccia veining.
			This interval correlates with what has been described as harzburgite in previous reports. Lower cut is ambiguous and not visible in a single piece of core.
25.15	90.53	fp	Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive

Overburden to 29.10m. Feldspar phenocrysts, commonly 3 - 7mm in size, are milky white to light green in color, with the majority being subhedral to anhedral, sometimes displaying fractures. Phenocryst density varies from crowded (50-80% phenocrysts) with many phenocrysts almost touching (there is almost always a 0.1mm scale trace of aphanitic mafic groundmass) to sparse intervals where mafic groundmass dominates and supports <10% phenocrysts. The dark grey groundmass appears to have contained hornblende laths up to 2mm which are now largely chloritized. Proportion of mafic

			minerals/groundmass varies throughout the interval. The core is well broken at shallow levels, gaining integrity with depth and shows moderate levels of oxidation in patches. Quartz and rarely albite? veinlets occasionally cut the intrusion at various angles, potential silicification/albitization associated with mentioned veinlets. Groundmass variably altered to a brown colour from fresher dark grey to medium bluish grey. Chlorite/Sericite veining and associated alteration halos occasionally cut the porphyry, affected phenocrysts and groundmass are softer and display a greenish colour.
			Upper contact is broken/indistinguishable.
			 Fresher intervals are quite hard with more oxidized intervals being softer, possibly with some kaolinitization of the feldspars. Pyrite less frequently seen at shallower depths. Rust spots seen in the core are most likely weathered pyrite. Pyrite, in general, is more rare in this hole than previously seen. Rare quartz eyes in proximity to veins are probably related to the vein and not original. 25.15 29.10 Feldspar porphyry overburden. Consists of fractured and rubbly core. Strongly oxidized along fracture planes.
29.10	32.80		Moderately fractured upper interval of the feldspar porphyry. Strongly oxidized fracture planes. Core is fairly fresh with weak, patchy, pale green chlorite? alteration of feldspar phenocrysts. Dark green chlorite replacement of hornblende phenocrysts. White and grey quartz veins are rare, comprising 1-2% of the rock +/- small alteration halos. No carbonate veins.
32.80	43.90		Similar to above interval; however, there is no light green chlorite? alteration of feldspar phenocrysts. Additionally, there are no chlorite +/- sericite alteration halos around rarely occurring quartz veins.
43.90	48.65		 Marked increase in the abundance of grey quartz veins. Veins are commonly 10-15 mm thick, up to 10 cm, occur at 40-50 degree to CA, and comprise 7-10% of the rock. 46.15 46.25 7 cm thick grey quartz vein at 50 degree to CA.
			A CONTRACTOR
48.65	51.40	FZ	 Fault zone. Strongly sheared and oxidized feldspar porphyry with rubbly core/gouge intervals. More competent core is a dark greyish-green, likely strongly chlorite altered feldspar porphyry. 51.40 55.40 Core is moderately fractured with strong oxidation along fracture planes. Feldspar phenocrysts exhibit patchy, weak light green chlorite? alteration. Rarely occurring, mm thick grey quartz veins

comprising 1-2% of the interval have small, green chlorite alteration halos.

55.40	61.15		Increase in chlorite alteration of core to moderate-strongly pervasive. Feldspar phenocrysts are a pale green to green color. 1-10 mm thick, chalky white carbonate veins occur for the first time in this hole, occurring rarely to commonly throughout the interval. 56.00 56.10 10 cm thick, milky white quartz vein occurring at 40 degree to CA.
61.15	63.00		Interval containing several, up to decimetre thick, white quartz veins. Veins are +/- rubbly with strongly oxidized fractures and occur at roughly 40 to 50 degree to CA (where possible to distinguish contact).61.1562.0062.0063.00Decimeter size, +/- rubbly white quartz veins comprising 25% of the interval. Sample #36511
63.00	72.68		Interval of strong, pervasive chlorite alteration. Groundmass and feldspar phenocrysts are strongly altered to a green to dark green color. There are common, mm- size, chalky white carbonate veins. Common, strong chlorite-sericite alteration halos around grey quartz veins.
72.68	73.93		HW to SW vein zone.
			Interval is strongly to locally intensely chlorite altered and silicified. Rock appears to be locally, strongly sheared and healed and there is clay alteration along fractures. Sample #36512
73.93	84.75	QV	SW Vein Zone
			CASH DECRET

This is the main target for the hole. It consists of several, up to m long quartz veins hosted within a strongly sheared, chlorite altered and oxidized feldspar porphyry.

The quartz veins are opaque, white to greyish-white, of varying thickness (mm-size up to 1 m thick), have only trace amounts of carbonate, and contain a weak spider web of oxidation along crystals/fractures. There are trace sulphides, likely rusty pyrite within the veins.

The areas in between the quartz veins are highly sheared cataclasites, comprised of feldspar porphyry and quartz +/- carbonate eyes and veinlets. These intervals are strongly oxidized, stained to a tan-orange to reddish-brown color. Additionally, the feldspar porphyry is strongly chlorite altered to a green and the fractures are clay altered.

73.93	74.53	Intensely sheared and chlorite altered HW to quartz veins. Strong oxidation and clay alteration of fractures. Sample #36513
74.35	75.35	White quartz vein with narrow, black chlorite veins. Sample #36514
75.35	75.85	Strongly chlorite-sericite altered, moderately competent feldspar porphyry. Locally sheared with weak carbonate alteration. Sample #36515
75.85	76.40	30 cm thick white quartz vein hosted in strongly sheared, strongly oxidized feldspar porphyry. Sample #36516
76.40	77.50	Sheared and oxidized, reddish brown feldspar porphyry with 7-10%, cm-size white quartz veins and eyes. Sample #36517
77.50	78.90	Sheared and oxidized, reddish brown feldspar porphyry with 7-10%, cm-size white quartz veins and eyes. Sample #36518
78.90	79.70	60 cm thick white quartz vein with a quartz stockwork consisting of cm-thick quartz cement. Sample #36519
79.90	80.90	1 m thick, white quartz vein. Sample #36520
80.90	82.35	Sheared and oxidized, reddish brown feldspar porphyry with 5-7%, cm-size white quartz veins and eyes. Sample #36521
82.35	83.65	Sheared and oxidized, reddish brown feldspar porphyry with 5-7%, cm-size white quartz veins and eyes. Sample #36522
83.65	84.75	1 m thick, white quartz vein. Rare rusty pyrite blebs. Rare, thin chlorite bands. Sample #36523

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
73.93	74.53	0.6	36513	6	30	0.6	13	993	69	8	51	8	0.15
74.53	75.35	0.82	36514	13	49	4.9	195	601	9	<5	34	5	11.18
75.35	75.85	0.5	36515	4	276	1.1	9	274	<5	<5	124	22	0.26
75.85	76.4	0.55	36516	12	49	1.2	16	891	8	<5	74	12	0.61
76.4	77.5	1.1	36517	16	101	1.1	18	1379	7	<5	136	16	1.86
77.5	78.9	1.4	36518	4	84	1.6	18	5891	14	<5	94	12	6.11
78.9	79.7	0.8	36519	2	37	3	10	3463	14	<5	22	<4	16.87
79.7	80.9	1.2	36520	7	39	2.9	30	1994	6	<5	31	6	12.47
80.9	82.35	1.45	36521	4	86	1	8	4331	9	<5	111	29	0.79
82.35	83.65	1.3	36522	2	76	0.6	6	4327	9	<5	97	36	0.35
83.65	84.75	1.1	36523	6	62	1	8	1018	<5	11	32	>200	0.19

84.7590.53fpFeldspar PorphyryFW to SW vein zone. Moderate to locally strongly chlorite altered and silicified feldspar porphyry. Rare,
narrow quartz and chalky white carbonate veins. Sample #36524

90.53 EOH



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-43

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531220	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number	
UTM Northing	5653773	Mine Grid E	5032	Start Date	July 3/07
Elevation (m)	2418	Mine Grid N	14941	Finish Date	July 6/07
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	Hugh Samson, Wes Steeves	Reclaim Date	
Datum	Nad 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date	July 6/07

Length (m) 111.86 Azimuth 180 Dip -55 Target Southwest vein, spacing approximately 20 m between hole 41 and planned hole 44. The planned elevation of the intercept is approximately 2320 m.

Stopped for: Reached target and drilled through vein.

Result Intersected Southwest vein from 83.10-101.90 m depth, with several, fine grained to very fine-grained visible gold occurrences.

0	3.05	Ovbd	Overburden / Casing
			No core recovered.
3.65	23.60	Ovbd	Ultramafic till/rubble - Overburden
			Well broken core, ranging from 5-60cm. Fragments are almost entirely ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance. The matrix seems to be sandy soil with only modest proportion of clay and 2mm-20mm, mostly angular to subangular with occasional rounded ultramafic fragments.
			Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphyroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greenish rims and are $2-5$ mm in size. Some have silky lustre and all are fairly hard. Dark grey, amorphous, magnetite veinlets (<0.25mm to 1mm) within the fragments are quite common, frequently forming a crackle breccia texture. Phenocrysts also contain dark coloured crackle breccia veining.
			This interval correlates with what has been described as harzbergite in previous reports. LC is ambiguous and not visible in a single piece of core.
23.60	111.86		Feldspar porphyryFeldspar Porphyry Intrusive

Overburden to 26.95m. Feldspar phenocrysts, 1 - 10mm in size, are milky white with variation in shade and colour to a light pale green, with the majority being subhedral to anhedral, sometimes displaying fractures. Phenocryst density varies from crowded (50-80% phenocrysts) with many phenocrysts almost touching (there is almost always a 0.1mm scale trace of aphanitic mafic groundmass) to sparse intervals where mafic groundmass dominates and supports <5% phenocrysts. The dark grey groundmass appears to have contained hornblende laths up to 10 mm, which are now largely chloritized. Proportion of mafic minerals/groundmass varies throughout the interval. The core is well broken at shallow levels, gaining integrity with depth and shows moderate levels of oxidation in patches. Quartz and rarely albite? veinlets commonly cut the intrusion at various angles, potential silicification/albitization associated with said veinlets. Groundmass variably altered to a brown colour from fresher dark grey to medium bluish grey. Chlorite/sericite veining and associated alteration halos occasionally cut the porphyry in the vicinity of quartz veins Affected phenocrysts and groundmass are softer and display a greenish colour.

Upper contact is broken/indistinguishable.

Fresher intervals are quite hard with more oxidized intervals being softer, possibly with some kaolinitization of the feldspars. Pyrite less frequently seen at shallower depths. Rust spots seen in the core are most likely weathered pyrite.

Some fractures in feldspar porphyry are similar to vuggy, open spaces in veins and are commonly oxidized. They tend to be more common in proximity to fractured, extensional veins. Attitudes are at variable angles to CA. Little filling has taken place unless carbonate has been subsequently removed. Carbonate levels tend to increase with depth.

26.95	44.81	Moderately broken porphyry core, oxidized on fracture surfaces. Locally displaying the previously observed green-grey chlorite/sericite alteration. Occasional quartz stringer up to 3cm, locally bleached core. Rare xenoliths.
30.19	30.29	Possible dyke. Light grey, felsic, fine grained
41.19	41.24	3cm quartz vein, bleached and rusted on edges, extending briefly into the porphyry.
44.81	55.83	Moderately well broken porphyry, frequently oxidized on fractures. Occasional quartz veinlets up to 2cm. Frequent open space fractures Increasing chlorite/sericite alteration. Core locally bleached. Rare xenoliths.
54.63	55.43	Core is altered to a grey-green colour and appears to be brecciated by chlorite and carbonate veinlets. Well fractured.
0	· ·	s green-grey alteration visible. Phenocrysts frequently orange-brown colour. Rust in size throughout interval.

E07-43 Elizabeth

55.83

60.50

60.50	69.65		 Locally strong green/grey chlorite/sericite/epidote veining/alteration, frequently in close relation to carbonate veining. Occasional white quartz veins up to 15cm in thickness. Core is moderately broken. 62.49 62.59 White quartz vein with open space fractures/vugs. 67.63 67.83 Vugged white quartz containing weathered pyrite. 69.15 69.20 Possible felsic dyke stringer.
69.65	81.80		Core appears more altered than previous interval, green-grey alteration fairly pervasive. Chlorite and carbonate veining increasing down the interval. Occasional xenolith, rare dyke stringer. Carbonate may have undergone clay alteration? Some of the carbonates are stained yellow, others appear as the normal grey-white. Core becomes more brecciated and carbonate rich with depth. 79.05 79.12 Felsic dyke finger
81.80	83.10		Hanging Wall
			Abundant carbonate veins, up to 0.5cm. Core is a brownish colour, oxidized on fractures, phenocrysts are a brown-green and has a brecciated appearance. Frequent chlorite veining. Sample 36525
83.10	101.90	Qtz	SW Vein Zone
			 Well broken, brecciated, oxidized quartz displaying faulted/sheared contacts. Porphyry in contact with the vein is very well oxidized and sheared, primary textures are destroyed. Gouge is occasionally present, all rock in close proximity to the vein is fairly soft. The vein itself is generally white with oxidized fractures. Carbonate stringers are frequently seen throughout the interval. Soft, dark brown coloured chlorite veinlets commonly brecciate the quartz. Dark grey sulphide bands can be observed throughout the vein, frequently accompanied by visible gold. The gold appears as small, commonly no more than 1mm, flecks and one occurrence of a small mm sized nugget. Occasional to rare pyrite/weathered pyrite. Rare Malachite can be seen in the upper and lower sections of this interval (possibly mariposite?). 83.10 84.35 Quartz vein. Oxidized on fractures, sheared appearance, core is gouged and brecciated near sheared

zone. Sample 36526

- 84.35 85.05 Quartz vein. Malachite (mariposite?). Grey sulfide bands, trace visible gold. Sample 36527
- 85.05 86.00 Quartz vein. Grey sulfide banding quite common, visible gold present in close proximity to bands. Sample 36528
- 86.00 88.10 Brecciated/sheared quartz and porphyry. Well oxidized. Rare slickensides present. Sample 36529
- 88.10
 88.85
 Sheared/brecciated/broken vein and porphyry. Abundant, thin black chlorite veining, rare sulphide bands. Possible visible gold. Sample 36530
- 88.85 90.53 Sheared/brecciated/broken vein and porphyry. Carbonate veins up to 1cm in quartz. Rare sulfide bands consisting of fine-grained grey sulfide +/- pyrite. Sample 36531



Figure 1: Visible gold in quartz; Sample 36528

- 90.53 92.28 Brecciated porphyry, well oxidized. Occasional brecciated quartz veins up to 3cm throughout.. Brownorange colour. Chlorite and carbonate veining common. Sample 36532
- 92.28 93.20 Quartz vein. Rare sulphides, less common carbonate/chlorite veining. Sample 36533
- 93.20 94.13 Quartz vein. Same as previous. Sample 36534

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
84.35	85.05	0.7	36527	6	181	2.7	125	1471	12	<5	16	<4	16.89
85.05	86	0.95	36528	2	115	32	291	4617	18	<5	9	4	338.4
86	88.1	2.1	36529	29	79	0.5	14	2240	17	<5	101	9	0.86
88.1	88.85	0.75	36530	9	23	5.2	35	7233	19	<5	37	6	44.32
88.85	90.53	1.68	36531	30	59	1.7	18	933	10	<5	94	14	1.77
90.53	92.28	1.75	36532	7	81	<.5	<5	982	10	<5	110	17	2.03
92.28	93.2	0.92	36533	2	15	1.1	13	623	<5	<5	9	<4	9.49
93.2	94.13	0.93	36534	2	11	1	<5	575	<5	<5	6	<4	8.47
94.13	95.53	1.4	36535	3	40	2.9	57	2179	5	<5	5	<4	31.8
95.53	97.2	1.67	36536	35	75	0.6	29	931	7	<5	97	9	0.1

94.13 95.53 QV Quartz vein. Sulphide banding + visible gold. Vein is fairly well brecciated, moderate levels of chlorite/ carbonate veinlets. Sample 36535

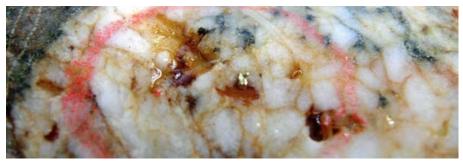


Figure 2: mm-size gold nugget; sample 36535

95.53	97.20	Well broken, oxidized, altered porphyry with occasional quartz veins up to 2cm. Phenocrysts range from brown-grey to dark brown. Carbonate veins up to 1cm. Sample 36536	Figure 3: Visible Gold in sample 36535
97.20	98.55	Grey-brown grey porphyry, locally oxidized. Phenocrysts are grey to brown. Carbonate veins up to 1cm in thickness. Sample 36537	
98.55	99.50	Same as previous, brecciated/sheared in last 20cm. Sample 36538.	1 . 1
99.50	100.90	Quartz vein. Trace pyrite and malachite. Fairly vuggy and broken unit, high concentration of carbonate veining. Sample 36539.	Shade - d
100.90	101.90	Quartz vein. Abundant carbonate veining and rare, thin chlorite veining. Sample 36540	

101.90 111.86 Porphyry.

Well oxidized. Where not oxidized core is a green grey colour, otherwise the phenocrysts range from dark brown to light orange. Occasional quartz vein up to 3cm. Trace pyrite. Frequent carbonate veining.

111.86		ЕОН			
105.77	111.86	inter	lore competent porphyry. Locally oxidized on and around fractures. Core looks fresher than previous terval. Occasional quartz veins up to 2cm. Colour ranges from light brown to grey-green. Common arbonate veining.		
		104.0	68 105.77	7 Mostly oxidized, frequent carbonate/chlorite veinlets. Sample 36543	
		103.2	28 104.68	B Locally oxidized, occasional quartz vein up to 2cm. Sample 36542	
		101.9	90 103.28	Footwall. Core is well oxidized and altered. Phenocrysts range from brown green to dark brown. Frequent quartz and carbonate veinlets. Sample 36541	
		Rela	atively sof	ì.	



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-44

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531220	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number	
UTM Northing	5653773	Mine Grid E	5032	Start Date	July 6/07
Elevation (m)	2406	Mine Grid N	14941	Finish Date	July 8/07
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	Hugh Samson, Wes Steeves	Reclaim Date	
Datum	NAD 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date	July 8/07

Length (m) 139.29 Azimuth 194 Dip -55 Target Southwest vein

Stopped for: Reached Target

Result Intersected Southwest vein

0	3.05	ovbd	Casing
			No core recovered.
3.05	25.37	ovbd	Ultramafic till/rubble – Overburden
			20-48
			Well broken core, ranging from 5-60cm. Fragments are almost entirely ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance, occasional porphyry fragment. The matrix seems to be sandy soil with only modest proportion of clay and 2mm-20mm, mostly angular to subangular with occasional rounded ultramafic fragments.
			Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brow colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greeni rims and are $2 - 5$ mm in size. Some have silky lustre and all are fairly hard. Dark grey, amorphous, magnetite veinlets (<0.25mm to 1mm) within the fragments are quite common, frequently forming a crackle breccia texture. Phenocrysts also contain dark coloured crackle breccia veining.
			This interval correlates with what has been described as harzbergite in previous reports. Lower cut is ambiguous and not visible in a single piece of core.
25.37	113.30	fp	Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive



Overburden to 28.63m. Feldspar phenocrysts, 1 - 4mm in size, are milky white with little variation in shade or colour, with the majority being subhedral to anhedral, sometimes displaying fractures. Phenocryst density varies from crowded (50-80% phenocrysts) with many phenocrysts almost touching

(there is almost always a 0.1mm scale trace of aphanitic mafic groundmass) to sparse intervals where
mafic groundmass dominates and supports <5% phenocrysts. The dark grey groundmass appears to have
contained hornblende laths up to 1mm which are now largely chloritized. Proportion of mafic
minerals/groundmass varies throughout the interval. The core is well broken at shallow levels, gaining
integrity with depth and shows moderate levels of oxidation in patches. Quartz veinlets occasionally cut
the intrusion at various angles, potential silicification associated with said veinlets. Groundmass variably
altered to a brown colour from fresher dark grey to medium bluish grey. Chlorite/Sericite veining and
associated alteration halos occasionally cut the porphyry, affected phenocrysts and groundmass are softer
and display a greenish colour.

Upper contact is broken/indistinguishable.

Fresher intervals are quite hard with more oxidized intervals being softer, possibly with some kaolinitization of the feldspars. Pyrite less frequently seen at shallower depths. Rust spots seen in the core are most likely weathered pyrite. Rare quartz eyes in proximity to veins are probably related to the vein and not original.

Some fractures in the feldspar porphyry are similar to vuggy; open spaces in veins and are commonly oxidized. They tend to be more common in proximity to fractured, extensional veins. Attitudes are at variable angles to CA. Little filling has taken place unless carbonate has been subsequently removed. Carbonate levels tend to increase with depth.

- 28.6356.00Moderately well broken core displays a patchy grey-green chlorite/sericite alteration. Frequent grey to
white quartz stringers up to 2cm in width. Light bleaching associated with some of the whiter quartz
veins. Rare xenoliths up to 5cm in diameter.
 - 39.55 41.00 Well broken, rubbly core, predominantly porphyry with a few quartz stringers and a 15cm felsic dyke at around 40.70m.
 - 49.99 56.00 Well broken, rubbly core, oxidized on fractures. Occasional quartz stringer up to 1cm. Evidence of movement, indicating a fault.
 - 51.10 51.18 Phyllic altered porphyry. Soft white clay-like material.



59.43

Phenocrysts are a much brighter white in this interval and are not stained orange due to

56.00

		oxidation. Core is locally oxidized, creating a patchy orange appearance.				
		56.0556.10 Phyllic alteration on fracture surface.				
		57.4457.64 Possible fine grained dyke of similar composition of the host rock.				
		59.8060.10 Similar to previous.				
59.43	111.86	Green-grey chlorite/sericite +/ epidote alteration pervasive throughout entire interval. Alteration is more intense than at shallower depths. First signs of carbonate veining seen at the top of this interval, increasing in frequency and size (up to 3cm wide) with depth. Occasional white quartz veins up to 25-30cm; grey quartz veins up to 1cm, veins are commonly vuggy. Core becomes more oxidized/brecciated in lower depths of the interval. Rare xenoliths. Occasional <i>phyllic-style</i> alteration on fracture surfaces.				
		62.30 62.95 Brecciated porphyry hosting a 25cm wide white quartz vein. Open space fracturing/vugs persist throughout interval. Sample 36544				
		65.90 66.40 Small fault zone.				
		69.60 69.70 White quartz vein, lower contact at 40-45 degrees to CA.				
		71.40 71.63 White quartz vein, lower contact at 40-45 degrees to CA.				
		75.90 76.70 Well broken core. A 2cm wide quartz vein runs through this interval.				
		78.70 80.60 Two 20-25cm wide white quartz veins separated by the porphyry. Interval ends in a very well broken rubble consisting of quartz and porphyry. Sample 36545				
		81.58 81.68 Intense chlorite and carbonate veining.				
		85.23 85.33 Same as previous				
		90.58 90.68 10cm light grey-white quartz vein showing phyllic alteration of carbonate on fractures?				
		91.00 102.72 Increasing oxidation, carbonate veining and brecciation of core.				

106.38

Reduced to BQ core

- 102.72 111.86 Decrease in oxidation and carbonate vein abundance.
- 110.20 111.86 Probable fault zone. Marked by rubbly, strongly oxidized core with minor fault gouge.



111.86 113.30 Hanging wall to main SW vein intercept. Core is pervasively, strongly chlorite-sericite? altered.

E07-44 Elizabeth

Fracture planes are strongly oxidized. Sample #36546

113.30 127.10 QV SW Vein Zone



This is the main quartz vein intercept in the hole and is likely the SW vein. This zone consists of 3 distinct intervals of quartz veining, ranging in size from 30 cm to 2.80 m in thickness. In between the quartz vein intervals are competent to locally strongly sheared feldspar porphyry sections. The more competent sections are moderately to strongly chlorite altered and strongly silicified. The sheared intervals are commonly strongly oxidized and display distinct shear textures. Fractures and strongly oxidized intervals are +/- clay altered.

The first quartz vein intercept is approximately 30 cm wide and consists of solid white, opaque quartz with 2-3% cross-cutting, chalky white carbonate veins. Re-healed fractures within the vein are stained a yellowy orange due to oxidation. There is 2-3%, black tarnished mineral that is likely pyrite.

The second quartz vein interval is 1.30 m wide and consists of chalky white quartz with abundant bands of grey sulphides-chlorite>pyrite. These bands comprise 15-20% of the quartz vein. There are commonly occurring, up to 7 mm in diameter vugs within the vein.

The final quartz vein intercept is a 2.15 m thick, opaque white quartz vein. There is rarely occurring, yellowish-orange stain along re-healed fractures in the vein and minor, thin black chlorite veins. 1-2%, very fine grained pyrite throughout. Possible very fine grained visible gold at 121.80 m?

- 113.30 113.68 First quartz vein intercept. See above. Sample #36547
- 113.68 115.25 Competent feldspar porphyry. Strongly silicified. Sample #36548
- 115.25 117.86 Weakly to strongly sheared feldspar porphyry. Abundant white quartz eyes. Strong chlorite alteration. Sample #36549
- 117.86 119.17 Second main quartz vein intercept. See above. Sample #36550
- 119.17 120.26 Strongly sheared and oxidized feldspar porphyry with abundant quartz eyes. +/- banded grey sulphides. Sample #36551
- 120.26 121.53 3rd quartz vein intercept. See above for description. Sample #36552
- 121.53 122.39 Continuation of 3rd quartz vein. Possible very fine grained visible gold. Sample #36553
- 122.39 123.80 Strongly oxidized rubbly core. Sample #36554

- 123.80 124.06 30 cm thick, opaque white quartz vein. Sample #36555
- 124.06 125.29 More competent feldspar porphyry with minor rubbly core and quartz veins. Sample #36556
- 125.29 127.10 Strongly fractured feldspar porphyry with rubbly core and quartz veins. Sample #36557

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
115.25	117.86	2.61	36549	14	67	<.5	11	1146	12	<5	94	17	0.6
117.86	119.17	1.31	36550	6	64	1.6	24	2282	17	<5	60	13	12.67
119.17	120.26	1.09	36551	11	46	0.5	13	5547	15	<5	101	20	1.13
120.26	121.53	1.27	36552	5	12	1.5	56	544	16	<5	5	<4	27.97
121.53	122.39	0.86	36553	2	10	<.5	6	198	<5	<5	3	<4	4.62
122.39	123.8	1.41	36554	<2	31	<.5	<5	1396	5	<5	99	24	0.19



127.10 139.29 fp **Feldspar Porphyry** FW to SW vein zone. Consists of weakly chlorite +/- sericite altered feldspar porphyry that is moderately silicified. 3-4% greyish white quartz veins, up to 2 cm thick. 127.10 128.91 Sample #36558 128.91 130.11 Sample #36559 130.11 139.29 Feldspar phenocrysts are +/- pale green coloured. 2-3%, mm to cm size grey quartz veins and commonly occurring, thin carbonate veins. Weakly fractures with oxidized fracture planes. 139.29 EOH



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-45

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting 531220	Drill Contractor Full force Drilling	Pad Number
UTM Northing 5653773	Mine Grid E 5032	Start Date July 8/07
Elevation (m) 2406	Mine Grid N 14941	Finish Date July 11, 2007
UTM Zone 10 U	Logged By Hugh Samson, Wes Steeves	Reclaim Date
Datum NAD 83 Canada	Core Type/Size NQ	Log Date July 10, 2007

Length (m) 142.16 Azimuth 180 Dip -62 Target Southwest vein, intersecting in the same area as the VG intercept, at a lower elevation.

Stopped for: Intersected SW vein and drilled past it, attaining our goal.

Result At depth 128.90-133.95, the SW vein was intercepted.

0	4.57	ovbd	Casing
			No core recovered.
4.57	28.00	ovbd	Ultramafic till/rubble – Overburden

Well broken core, ranging from 5-60cm. Fragments are almost entirely ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance, occasional porphyry fragment. The matrix seems to be sandy soil with only modest proportion of clay and 2mm-20mm, mostly angular to subangular with occasional rounded ultramafic fragments.

Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangy-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greenish rims and are 2 - 5mm in size. Some have silky lustre and all are fairly hard. Dark grey, amorphous, magnetite veinlets (<0.25mm to 1mm) within the fragments are quite common, frequently forming a crackle breccia texture. Phenocrysts also contain dark coloured crackle breccia veining.

This interval correlates with what has been described as harzbergite in previous reports.

28.00 142.16 fp Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive



Overburden to 32.31m. Feldspar phenocrysts, 1 – 10mm in size, are milky white with little variation in shade or colour, with the majority being subhedral to anhedral, sometimes displaying fractures. Phenocrysts density varies from crowded (50-80% phenocrysts) with many phenocrysts almost touching (there is almost always a 0.1mm scale trace of aphanitic mafic groundmass) to sparse intervals where mafic groundmass dominates and supports <5% phenocrysts. The dark grey groundmass appears to have contained hornblende laths up to 5-7mm in length which are now largely chloritized. Proportion of mafic minerals/groundmass varies throughout the interval. The core is well broken at shallow levels, gaining integrity with depth and shows moderate levels of oxidation in patches. Quartz veinlets occasionally cut the intrusion at various angles, potential silicification associated with mentioned veinlets. Groundmass variably altered to a brown colour from fresher dark grey to medium bluish grey. Chlorite/Sericite veining and associated alteration halos occasionally cut the porphyry, affected phenocrysts and groundmass are softer and display a greenish colour.

Upper contact is broken/indistinguishable.

Fresher intervals are quite hard with more oxidized intervals being softer, possibly with some kaolinitization of the feldspars. Pyrite less frequently seen at shallower depths. Rust spots seen in the core are most likely weathered pyrite. Rare quartz eyes in proximity to veins are probably related to the vein and not original.

Some fractures in feldspar porphyry are similar to vuggy, open spaces in veins and are commonly oxidized. They tend to be more common in proximity to fractured, extensional veins. Attitudes are at variable angles to CA. Little filling has taken place unless carbonate has been subsequently removed. Carbonate levels tend to increase with depth.

- 32.31 43.80 Moderately to locally strongly fractured core. Fracture planes are commonly oxidized. Feldspars are white and fairly fresh. 1-2%, thin grey quartz veins occur throughout the interval at 40 to 50 degrees to CA. In the vicinity of the veins, there are +/-, small chlorite+/-sericite alteration halos where feldspar are weakly chloritized to a pale green color. Trace to 1%, oxidized, rusty pyrite.
 - 37.70 37.80 10 cm thick, greyish-white, broken quartz vein.
 - 43.10 43.20 5 cm thick, Rubbly, whitish-grey quartz vein.
 - 43.90 44.00 10 cm thick, strongly bleached, white felsic dyke occurring at 65 degree to CA.



43.80 53.75 Increase in chlorite alteration of phenocrysts and groundmass to pervasively weak to moderate. Feldspar phenocrysts are partially chloritized to a pale green to green color. Thin, chalky white carbonate veins begin to occur; however, they are rare.

		The Part State Sta
		THE RALL PROPERTY OF
53.75	57.60	 Probable fault zone, marked by several intervals of strongly fractured and rubbly core. There are decimetre size intervals of competent feldspar porphyry within this zone. 55.75 56.35 3 cm thick, white quartz vein occurring at 30 degrees to CA. Contains abundant (5-10%) oxidized pyrite that spreads into surrounding porphyry.
57.60	59.65	Increase in abundance of mm-size, chalky white carbonate veins. They occur commonly throughout the interval. Groundmass in weakly to moderately, pervasively chlorite altered with varying intensity chloritization of feldspar phenocrysts.
59.65	66.60	Much fresher looking porphyry. Feldspar phenocrysts are almost bleached white with +/- minor pinkish- red stain. This stain is likely oxidation, but may be K-spar alteration of feldspars. Interval is moderately

to locally strongly fractured.

66.60 85.70 Increase in chlorite alteration of groundmass and feldspars. Chlorite alteration is pervasively weak to moderate and feldspar phenocrysts are partially to completely stained to a pale green color. There are commonly occurring, up to 1 cm thick chalky white carbonate veins. Locally strong chlorite +/- sericite alteration halos occur around some quartz +/- carbonate veins. Carbonate veins are commonly at high angle to CA. Silicification increases to weak to moderate.

- 69.60 71.40 Fault zone. Marked by strongly fractured and rubbly core. Includes:
- 70.60 71.10 Approximately 40 cm thick, +/- rubbly, greyish milky white quartz vein hosted within a shear zone. Sample # 36563
- 82.30 83.15 Several? greyish-milky white quartz veins, possibly hosted in a shear zone. Quartz is mostly rubbly. Sample #36564



85.70	100.05	Moderate to strong, pervasive chlorite alteration of core. Moderate to strong silicification. White quartz veins, commonly 1-3 cm thick, comprise 2 to rarely 15% of the unit. Quartz veins occur commonly at 40 to 50 degrees to CA.				
		91.43 93.10 12-15%, chalky white quartz veins, up to 5 cm thick, occurring at 50 degree to CA. Sample #36565				
100.05	108.30	Weak quartz stockwork interval. Whitish-grey, mm-cm size quartz veins comprise 8-10% of the interval. Core is strongly chlorite altered and strongly silicified. Pyrite occurs as disseminations and is associated with quartz veins; comprises 2-3%.				

Samples 36566-36568

107.20 108.30 30 cm wide shear zone with 30% grey quartz eyes and strongly fractured veins. Sample #36568

108.30115.45Fresher feldspar porphyry. Locally weak chloritization of feldspars. Weakly silicified. 1-2% quartz veins.
Weak oxidation along fracture planes.

			TA BORNELLE
115.45	123.13		Moderately chlorite altered, moderately silicified feldspar porphyry. There are commonly (2-4%) occurring grey quartz veins at varying orientations to CA. Quartz veins have +/- bleached and chlorite-sericite altered chlorite-sericite alteration halos. Samples 36569-36573
			116.80 118.11 Decrease in abundance and size of feldspar phenocrysts. Comprise 15-30% of the rock. Groundmass is dark greyish-green color, likely strongly chlorite altered.
			118.11119.21Similar to above unit. 2-3%, veined and disseminated pyrite. Quartz veins are white to grey, +/- thin banded chlorite. Sample #36570
123.13	127.90		Pervasive subtle to weak chlorite alteration of core. Decrease in abundance of quartz veins and decrease in silicification.
127.90	128.90		Hanging wall to SW vein zone.
			Consists of strongly to intensely sheared and oxidized feldspar porphyry+ trace white quartz eyes in the shear zone. Shearing and oxidation intensity increase towards vein. Sample /36574
128.90	133.95	QV	Southwest Vein Zone

Consists of 2, meter scale in size quartz veins. The first main quartz vein consists of a slightly greyishwhite, opaque quartz vein with minor, think black chlorite bands. 1-2%, fine grained grey sulphide and 1-2% pyrite. In between quartz veins is strongly silicified, moderately chlorite altered, +/- local bleaching, +/- locally oxidized feldspar porphyry. The lower feldspar porphyry part is strongly sheared with thick, several cm thick, white quartz veins. The second main quartz vein intercept is similar to the first vein; however, chlorite and grey sulphide bands are less common, and there are small intervals of rubbly vein.

- 128.90 129.69 First main vein intersection. See above. Sample 36575
- 129.69 130.65 First main vein intersection. See above. Sample 36576
- 130.65 131.75 Competent feldspar porphyry. Sample 36577
- 131.75 132.77 Strongly sheared feldspar porphyry. 15% white quartz. Sample 36578
- 132.77 133.95 Second main quartz vein. See above. Sample 36579

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
128.90	129.69	0.79	36575	7	19	1.4	19	884	9	<5	16	<4	5.63
129.69	130.65	0.96	36576	6	15	0.6	14	2472	<5	<5	15	4	1.11
130.65	131.75	1.1	36577	9	42	<.5	<5	1044	<5	<5	104	10	0.09

133.95	142.16	Feldspar Porphyry
		Strongly silicified footwall to the SW vein. Core is weakly chlorite altered with common, whitish-grey quartz veins. Quartz veins are oxidized along the edges and carry pyrite. Pyrite has bled into surrounding rock and there is 2-3% pyrite throughout the interval. Rare, narrow carbonate veins. Samples 36580-36580
136.97	142.19	Moderate, pervasive chlorite alteration of core. Phenocrysts are a pale green color. 2-3% greyish-white quartz veins with minor pyrite. Minor, narrow chalky white carbonate veins.
142.16		COH



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-46

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531132	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number
UTM Northing	5653691	Mine Grid E	5018	Start Date July 11, 2007
Elevation (m)	2365	Mine Grid N	14822	Finish Date July 13, 2007
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	Hugh Samson	Reclaim Date
Datum	NAD 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date July 13, 2007

Length (m) 111.86 Azimuth 115 Dip -50 Target Southwest vein

Stopped for: Reached target

Result Intersected vein.

0	4.50	ovbd	Casing
			No core recovered.
4.50	9.10	ovbd	Ultramafic till/rubble?
			I CONTRACTOR IN A CONTRACTOR ON A CONT
			LAND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND
			Very fragmented ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance. Broken core ranging from 5-20cm. Intense oxidation and limonite stain obscure most primary textures and compositions. This may be overburden?
			Groundmass is medium to dark grey, weathering to a brown to orangy-brown colour, fine to very fine grained, . Phenocrysts (or possibly porphroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greenish rims and are $2 - 5$ mm in size.
9.10	24.40	fp	Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive
			AND BE AND AND AREAD
			CARLE AND AND AND
			Ealdsnor phonosprate 1 10mm in size, are miller white with little veriation in shade or colour, with the

Feldspar phenocrysts, 1 – 10mm in size, are milky white with little variation in shade or colour, with the majority being subhedral to anhedral, sometimes displaying fractures. Variation in color is due to overprinting chlorite alteration. Phenocryst density varies from crowded (50-80% phenos) with many phenocrysts almost touching (there is almost always a 0.1mm scale trace of aphanitic mafic groundmass) to sparse intervals where mafic groundmass dominates and supports <5% phenocrysts. The dark grey groundmass appears to have contained hornblende laths up to 5-7mm in length which are now largely chloritized. Proportion of mafic minerals/groundmass varies throughout the interval. The core is well broken at shallow levels, gaining integrity with depth and shows moderate levels of oxidation in patches. Quartz veinlets occasionally cut the intrusion at various angles, potential silicification associated with

said veinlets. Groundmass variably altered to a brown colour from fresher dark grey to medium bluish grey. Chlorite/Sericite veining and associated alteration halos occasionally cut the porphyry; affected phenocrysts and groundmass are softer and display a greenish colour.

Upper contact is broken/indistinguishable.

Fresher intervals are quite hard with more oxidized intervals being softer, possibly with some kaolinitization of the feldspars. Pyrite less frequently seen at shallower depths. Rust spots seen in the core are most likely weathered pyrite. Rare quartz eyes in proximity to veins are probably related to the vein and not original.

Some fractures in feldspar porphyry are similar to vuggy, open spaces in veins and are commonly oxidized. They tend to be more common in proximity to fractured, extensional veins. Attitudes are at variable angles to CA. Little filling has taken place unless carbonate has been subsequently removed. Carbonate levels tend to increase with depth.

9.1014.85This interval of feldspar porphyry is well broken and strongly oxidized and limonite stained and locally
bleached. Silicification is moderate to strong and feldspar phenocrysts white +/- common k-spar?
Orangey-red alteration +/- rare pale greyish-green chlorite alteration.

9.10 10.86 Strongly oxidized and silicified feldspar porphyry. Abundant, mm to cm size, greyish-white quartz veins and replacements. + rare, narrow carbonate veins. Sample #36583



- 14.8520.42Decrease in the size and abundance of feldspar phenocrysts. Matrix is dark greenish-grey, fine grained,
and appears to have a strong mafic content. Feldspar phenocrysts are 2-4 mm in diameter and are chalky
white. Interval is well broken with oxidation of fracture planes and minor rubbly core intervals. Rare, mm
to 1 cm thick greyish-white quartz +/- carbonate veins.
- 20.42 24.40 Interval with varying feldspar abundance and size. There are minor intervals of the more classic crowded

feldspar porphyry within a dominantly more mafic, less plagioclase-phyric groundmass (similar to above). Unit is well broken with abundant rubbly core intervals.

24.40	35.00	UM	Ultramafic
			Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greenish rims and are $2 - 5$ mm in size. Some have silky lustre and all are fairly hard. Dark grey, amorphous, magnetite veinlets (<0.25mm to 1mm) within the fragments are quite common, frequently forming a crackle breccia texture. Phenocrysts also contain dark coloured crackle breccia veining. Unit is very soft and unsilicified.
			This interval correlates with what has been described as harzbergite in previous reports.
			24.40 25.10 Strongly fractured interval, possible shear zone, with one or more? Whitish-grey quartz veins. Bottom of interval consists of clay gouge and rubbly core. Sample 36584.
			29.20 29.35 Minor fault. Marked by clay gouge at 25 degrees to CA and minor rubbly core.
32.40	35.00	FZ?	Probable fault zone. Marked by strongly fractured core with intervals of rubbly core and clay gouge. Bottom 1.2 m of the interval is strongly clay altered and the groundmass is pervasively overprinted by a reddish alteration.
35.00	84.43	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			and a for the state of the stat

Same as 9.10-24.40 m.

- 35.00 38.71 Moderately to strongly silicified and bleached feldspar porphyry. 5-7%, cm size greyish-white quartz veins occurring at 20-30 degrees to CA. Core is pervasively weakly to locally moderately oxidized with oxidized rims along quartz and carbonate veins, as well as rims on feldspar phenocrysts. 37.50 38.71 Abundant reddish mineral within groundmass. May be tarnished pyrite. Sample 36585
- 38.71 44.00 Strongly broken, strongly oxidized and orange stained interval. There appears to be a significant amount of cream-white felsic dyke material in this interval, however it is difficult to determine percentage due to locally intense oxidation and fractured core. Interval is strongly silicified.



44.00 46.58 Strongly silicified and pyritic interval. Groundmass and phenocrysts are fairly fresh. There are 3-5% greyish white quartz veins with up to decimeter size, strongly bleached and oxidized halos. Groundmass is very pyritic, locally to 5-7%.

44.00	45.25	Locally, strongly pyritic groundmass. Strongly silicified core. Sample 36586
45.25	46.58	Strongly silicified interval with local bleaching. 15 cm thick, white, opaque quartz vein. Sample 36587

- 46.58 57.00 Strong decrease in oxidation and silicification of groundmass. Looks more like the typical feldspar porphyry form previous holes. Phenocrysts are subtly to weakly, locally chloritized. There are local, weak chlorite-serpentinite alteration halos around quartz veins. Rarely occurring, up to decimeter size, felsic dyke fingers.
 - 48.50 48.80 Bleached, white felsic dyke.
 - 52.38 53.08 15-20 cm thick, greyish-white, partially rubbly quartz vein with narrow, black (pyrite?) stringers. Sample 36588
 - 54.70 55.35 10 cm thick, +/- rubbly, greyish-white quartz vein hosted in small shear zone. Sample #56599



- 57.0063.09Fresher looking feldspar porphyry. Subtle, local chloritization of feldspars. There are rarely occurring,
flat lying grey, 1-2 cm thick quartz veins with 2-3% pyrite.
- 63.09 64.50 Interval with decreased abundance and size of feldspar phenocrysts. Comprise 15-30% of the rock. Local chlorite alteration halos around veins.
- 64.50 69.90 Feldspar porphyry with crowded nature. Size and abundance of feldspar returns to typical proportions. Unit is locally, weakly chlorite altered with +/- pale green stain of feldspar phenocrysts. Local chlorite alteration halos around veins.
 - 69.20 69.50 Strongly bleached, white felsic dyke occurring at 40 degrees to CA. Common grey quartz eyes within dyke.
- 69.9076.60Increase in chloritization of groundmass and feldspar phenocrysts. Pervasive, weak to moderate chlorite
alteration. Rarely occurring, flat lying and steeper, white quartz veins. +/- rare chlorite alteration halos.71.9072.25Likely a felsic dyke. Interval is strongly bleached and chlorite altered.



76.60 84.43

Hanging wall to southwest vein zone. This interval consists of shared intervals and competent feldspar porphyry. Competent feldspar porphyry intervals are strongly silicified and strongly chlorite altered with locally strongly bleached halos. There are quartz veins with oxidized rims +/- chlorite alteration halos, occurring throughout. The sheared zones are strongly oxidized and contain abundant quartz veins and/or eyes.

- 76.60 78.15 15 cm thick, greyish-white, opaque quartz vein occurring within a +/- rubbly, oxidized shear zone. Sample #36601
- 78.15 79.70 Strongly silicified feldspar porphyry. Local bleached halos around +/- oxidized, white quartz veins.

		Interval is pyrite-rich with 2-4% pyrite as disseminations and associated with quartz veins. Sample #36602
79.70	81.28	Strongly silicified and bleached felsic dyke and feldspar porphyry (approximately 50-50). Local oxidation along fractures and rimming veins. 1-3 cm thick, white quartz veins comprise 7-10% of the interval and occur at 20 to 50 degrees to CA. Sample #36589
81.28	82.60	Strongly silicified and bleached felsic dyke. Local oxidation along fractures and rimming veins. 1-3 cm thick, white quartz veins comprise 5-7% of the interval and occur at 20 to 50 degree to CA. Sample #36590
82.60	83.65	Two, 10 to 15 cm thick white quartz veins hosted within strongly sheared, oxidized and clay altered rock (may be dyke material?) with abundant quartz eyes. Quartz vein material is similar to the SW vein material. Sample #36591
83.65	84.43	Strongly to intensely bleached and silicified feldspar porphyry. Bleaching overprints most primary textures. Minor rubbly core indicating a shear zone. 2-3% disseminated pyrite. Sample #36592

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	gm/mt								
82.60	83.65	1.05	36591	29	72	1.7	38	209	5	<5	89	16	2.12
83.65	84.43	0.78	36592	45	29	<.5	14	580	9	<5	80	15	0.1

84.43 87.70 QV Southwest Vein Zone



This zone consists of two, meter scale quartz veins hosted within a shear zone. The quartz veins are similar in thickness and in habit. They are comprised of opaque, mildly greyish white quartz with weakly oxidized, yellow stained iron-carbonate altered fractures within the vein. There are rarely occurring bands of thin, black chlorite throughout the veins. There are varying amounts (1-4%) of pyrite and grey sulphide throughout the veins.

In between the veins, as well as in the immediate hanging wall and footwall, is a shear zone that is strongly oxidized and very soft (due to hydrothermal clay alteration?). These intervals have quartz eyes and bits of quartz that is similar to the vein material. May be sheared off bits of the vein.

84.43 85.66 1st quartz vein. 1-2% disseminated grey sulphides. Malachite stain along fractures. See above for further

description. Sample #36593

85.66 86.55 Strongly oxidized and clay altered shear zone. Consists of rubbly core and clay gouge. Sample #36594

86.55 87.70 2nd quartz vein. Part of vein is strongly fractured and rubbly. Strongly oxidized and clay altered along fractures. Sample #36595

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
84.43	85.66	1.23	36593	26	463	17	699	1247	6	22	11	5	0.17
85.66	86.55	0.89	36594	103	159	13	334	5680	31	93	137	33	0.73
86.55	87.70	1.15	36595	15	42	1.2	33	1212	10	<5	33	7	0.56

87.70	111.86	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Footwall to SW vein zone. Upper half of interval consists of strongly sheared and oxidized zone with quartz flooding and thin, black chlorite bands. The lower half of the interval consists of locally strongly bleached and oxidized, strongly silicified feldspar porphyry. Sample #36596
88.65	93.60		 Moderate to strong, pervasive chlorite alteration of core. Feldspar phenocrysts are chloritized to a pale green to green color. Interval is moderately silicified and there are 2-3% greyish white quartz veins and common, narrow, chalky white carbonate veins. Local oxidation along fractures. 90.20 91.33 5-7 cm thick, greyish-white quartz vein. Similar material as SW vein, occurring at 45 degrees to CA. Oxidized halo. Sample #36597
			A Contraction of the second se
93.60	111.86		Core is locally, weakly to moderately chlorite altered with local pale green to green chloritization of feldspars. Majority of core appears fresher than previous intervals with white, fresh feldspar phenocrysts. Greyish-white quartz veins comprise 3-5% of the interval, are up to 2-3 cm thick, and occur at varying orientations to CA. Quartz veins commonly have brownish-orange, decimetre size oxidized halos. Veins are commonly pyritic.

- 102.20 103.70 3 cm thick, pyrite-rich, oxidized quartz vein at 40 degrees to CA. Several oxidized halos around other narrow quartz veins. Sample #36598
- 105.05 106.35 3 cm thick, whitish-grey quartz + pyrite vein at 20 degree to CA. Sample #36603

111.86

EOH



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-47

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531132	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number
UTM Northing	5653691	Mine Grid E	5018	Start Date July 13, 2007
Elevation (m)	2365	Mine Grid N	14822	Finish Date July 14, 2007
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	Hugh Samson	Reclaim Date
Datum	NAD 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date July 15, 2007

Length (m) 121.00 Azimuth 140 Dip -55 Target Southwest Vein

Stopped for: Reached target

Result Intersected vein.

0	7.00	ovbd	Casing
			No core recovered.
7.00	17.07	ovbd	Ultramafic till/rubble?
			A LORD DOWN WATCH AND
			Very fragmented ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance. Broken core ranging from 10-40cm. Intense oxidation and limonite stain obscure most primary textures and compositions.
			Groundmass is fine to very fine grained, medium to dark grey, weathering to a brown to orangy-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphroblasts) are generally medium grey with some showing greenish-grey alteration, and are 2-10 mm in size. Greenish-grey alteration may be sericite alteration. Rock is very soft and there are several intervals of rubbly core.
17.07	32.30	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			TROM HERE AND TROMAND

Porphyritic diorite unit. Rock is comprised of medium to coarse-grained feldspar phenocrysts and medium-grained hornblende phenocrysts in a fine-grained, grey to greenish-grey matrix. Feldspar phenocrysts are locally crowded in texture and comprise 20 to 70% of the rock. They are sub to euhedral, are 2-10 mm in size, and are creamy white to greyish-white in color. Hornblende phenocrysts are up to 3-4 mm in size, anhedral to subhedral, and comprise <5% of the rock.

This unit appears to be the same as the feldspar porphyry found in other holes and at depth in this hole; however, it is less fresh, locally strongly bleached, strongly broken, and oxidized. The unit is locally, weakly to moderately silicified.

There is local, narrow carbonate veining and quartz veins comprise 1-10% of the unit. Quartz veins are greyish white, vary in size and occur dominantly at 40-50 degrees to CA.

17.0720.80Strongly fractured and rubbly core. Fractures are strongly oxidized and limonite stained. There is
approximately 30% of creamy-grey felsic dyke material within this interval. It is difficult to determine
exact proportions or distinguish contacts due to the rubbly nature of the core.

20.80 32.30 More competent feldspar porphyry. Strong oxidation along fracture planes. Groundmass is grey, with local oxidation and/or bleaching, to creamy-red. Locally occurring thin carbonate veins. Minor rubbly core.



26.50 28.10 Strongly quartz flooded, bleached feldspar porphyry with an approximately 10 cm rubbly, white quartz vein. Sample #36605

28.10 29.45 10-15 cm thick, rubbly white quartz vein in fresher, grey feldspar porphyry. Sample #36606

32.30	37.90	fd	Felsic Dyke
			3.16
			Greyish cream to cream colored felsic dyke with small intervals (up to 25 cm thick) of feldspar porphyry. Groundmass is fine grained and there is trace rusty dissembled pyrite. The lower part of the dyke has a spider-web veining texture of oxidized, orange iron-carbonate veins. 1-5% grey and chalky white, 5-10 mm quartz veins.
			32.30 33.65 2-3%, whitish-grey, pyrite-rich quartz veins at 20 degrees to CA. Sample #36607
			33.9035.60Felsic dyke and strongly bleached and silicified feldspar porphyry. 3-5%, grey and chalky white quartz veins. 1-2% pyrite as veins and disseminations. Sample #36608
36.10	37.90		Strongly fractured interval with rubbly core and clay alteration of fractures. Minor clay gouge. Likely a faulted lower cut.
37.90	40.30	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Same as 17.07 to 32.30.
			39.1040.30Strongly silica flooded and bleached feldspar porphyry. Groundmass is locally altered to a red color. Sample #36604

40.30	53.80	UM	Ultramafic
			41.3C
			Ultramafic rock with dark grey to black, fine grained groundmass. 5-10 mm, rounded phenocrysts or porphyroblasts comprise 40-60% of the rock. They are of unknown composition as they are largely black and non-distinct; however, they may be olivines, as is suggested in previous reports.
			The unit is +/- locally oxidized with rare to locally common, narrow iron-carbonate veinlets.
			Much of the unit is strongly magnetic with a spider-web network of magnetite veins.
40.30	43.89		Upper contact of unit, contains several minor faults marked by rubbly core and clay gouge/alteration of fractures. Groundmass and fractures are +/- strongly oxidized.
43.89	48.50		Black groundmass, rarely oxidized. Spider-web network of magnetite veins.
43.89	53.80		Locally well broken core. Local strong oxidation of groundmass and fracture planes. Minor clay gouge intervals.
53.80	66.95	fp	Feldspar Porphyry



Dioritic intrusive with a porphyritic to locally crowded texture. This unit is comprised of several intervals of feldspar porphyry with a crowded feldspar texture, where feldspar phenocrysts are large, (up to 10 mm), and comprise 50-70% of the rock, and other intervals of a porphyritic diorite in which feldspar are

smaller (3-5mm) phenocrysts comprise 10-20% of the rock.

Groundmass is fine grained and grey. Phenocrysts in both intervals are white to cream white with little variation in color. The unit is weakly to locally moderately silicified and is subtly to locally weakly bleached.

2-3%, up to 1 cm thick, grey to white quartz veins and rare, narrow, chalky white carbonate veins occur throughout. Both vein types are commonly oxidized to an orangey color.

- 56.90 57.80 25 cm thick, opaque white quartz vein hosted in feldspar porphyry. 2-3% pyrite. Sample #36609
- 57.80 58.30 Interval of ultramafic with a faulted UC, marked by 25 cm of rubbly core and clay gouge.
- 60.40 62.00 Moderately silicified, weakly to moderately bleached, non-crowded feldspar porphyry. Pyrite in grey quartz veins. Sample 36610
- 62.00 63.45 Same as 60.40-62.00. Sample 36611

66.95 73.45 UM Ultramafic



Ultramafic rock with a dark grey to black groundmass. Unit is rarely, locally oxidized.

Common, spider-web texture of thin, black magnetite veins.

2-3%, narrow, white quartz veins, +or- epidote at varying orientations to CA.

69.20 70.60 Interval of feldspar porphyry with a crowded texture.

70.60 70.90 Interval of serpentinite ultramafic. 5-10 cm of rubbly clay altered core, possibly indicating a minor fault.

73.45	76.00	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Classic feldspar porphyry, similar to feldspar porphyry encountered in previous holes, has a crowded texture with 3-10mm in diameter, sub to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts comprising 50-80% of the unit, hosted in a fine grained groundmass.
			Core is weakly to moderately silicified and feldspar phenocrysts are have undergone pervasive, weak chloritization giving them a greenish-grey color.
			74.25 74.85 Interval of ultramafic within the feldspar porphyry. Ultramafic is similar to above and below ultramafic units.
76.00	79.50	UM	Ultramafic
			Same as 66.95 to 73.45
			77.5078.33White quartz veins and flooding. Sample 36612
79.50	94.35	fp	Feldspar Porphyry

Classic feldspar porphyry, similar to feldspar porphyry encountered in previous holes, has a crowded texture with 3-10mm in diameter, sub to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts comprising 50-80% of the unit, hosted in an fine grained groundmass.

Core is weakly to moderately silicified and feldspar phenocrysts are have undergone pervasive, weak to moderate chloritization giving them a greenish-grey color.

3-5%, grey to greyish white quartz veins, commonly occurring at 40-50 degrees to CA. The quartz veins have +or- oxidized rims, are 5-20 mm thick, and are weakly pyritic.

Throughout the upper part of the unit, in the hanging wall to the SW vein zone, there are commonly occurring felsic dyke fingers. These fingers are grey with a fine grained groundmass, and are cm to decimeter in size, increasing in abundance towards SW vein zone.

89.58 92.18 Hanging wall to SW vein zone. Consists of strongly silicified, locally bleached feldspar porphyry with abundant felsic dyke fingers. 5-10% greyish white and white quartz veins.

90.78 92.18 HW to SW vein. 10-15% white and grey quartz veins and replacements. Strongly silicified with several felsic dyke fingers. Sample 36614

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	gm/mt								
89.58	90.78	1.20	36613	2	81	<.5	8	569	7	<5	50	5	0.35
90.78	92.18	1.40	36614	18	80	<.5	23	792	8	<5	86	11	0.05

92.18 93.10 QV Southwest Vein



Massive, opaque, white quartz vein. Trace pyrite and grey sulphides. Sample 36615

93.10 94.35 Strongly silicified feldspar porphyry. Quartz vein cemented breccia stockwork, cemented by greyishwhite to white quartz veins in a crackle breccia texture. Abundant mariposite. 5-7% grey sulphide, 1-2% pyrite. Sample 36616

^{89.58 90.78} Hanging wall to SW vein. Moderately to strongly silicified, 3-5% grey quartz veins, several cm to dm felsic dyke fingers. Sample 36613

ſ	From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
	m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
ſ	92.18	93.10	0.92	36615	2	15	<.5	11	2128	30	<5	7	<4	0.8
	93.10	94.35	1.25	36616	5	46	3.1	17	>10000	79	<5	77	24	3.19

94.35 103.90 UM Ultramafic



Continuation of SW vein zone. Interval consists of intensely sheared ultramafic that appears to have been re-healed by abundantly occurring, 3-10 mm thick white quartz veins. The ultramafic material is soft and un/weakly silicified, and primary textures and compositions have been obscured by the intense shearing and quartz veining.

Throughout the interval, there is local mariposite that occurs in association with the white quartz veins.

94.35	95.45	30 cm of clay gouge, followed by intensely silica flooded, sheared ultramafic. Sample 36617
95.45	97.10	Strongly shared ultramafic with 5-7%, white quartz veins. Sample 36618
97.10	98.60	Intensely silica flooded ultramafic. White quartz veins and andesite eyes comprise 50% of interval. Abundant mariposite. 1-2% pyrite, trace grey sulphide. Sample 36619
98.60	100.28	Strongly shared ultramafic with 5-7%, white quartz veins. Sample 36620
100.28	102.08	Strongly shared ultramafic with 5-7%, white quartz veins. Sample 36621
102.08	103.90	Strongly sheared, silica flooded ultramafic with 1 m of rubbly, strongly oxidized core at the base. Sample 36622

ſ	From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
	m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	gm/mt								
	94.35	95.45	1.10	36617	3	19	<.5	11	840	52	<5	32	<4	0.02
	95.45	97.10	1.65	36618	<2	22	<.5	8	511	21	<5	38	<4	0.01

103.90	121.00	Feldspar Porphyry
		Classic feldspar porphyry, similar to feldspar porphyry encountered in previous holes. Has a crowded texture with 3-10mm in diameter, sub to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts comprising 50-80% of the unit, hosted in an feldspar porphyry groundmass.
		Core is weakly to moderately silicified and feldspar phenocrysts are have undergone pervasive, weak to moderate chloritization giving them a greenish-grey to pale green color.
		3-5%, grey to greyish white to grey quartz veins, commonly occurring at both flat lying and at high angles to CA. The quartz veins have +/-, rare oxidized rims, are 5-20 mm thick and are weakly pyritic. Some veins contain chalcopyrite blebs, previously unseen in other holes this year.
103.90	105.80	QV Continuation of SW vein zone.
		Intensely sheared and oxidized, quartz rich zone. Several quartz veins throughout this sheared interval, including one white quartz vein, 25 cm thick with 1-2% grey sulphide and minor rusty pyrite. Sample 36623
	From m 103.90	To Width Elements Mo Cu Ag Pb As Sb Bi V W Au m m Sample ID ppm fm

105.80	121.00	fp	Feldspa	r Porpl	hyry
			Footwall Sample 3		vein zone. Consists of weakly oxidized, weakly chlorite-altered feldspar porphyry.
106.90	121.00			•	feldspar porphyry. Weak to moderate, pervasive chloritization of feldspar phenocrysts, een to green color.
			106.90	108.12	Weakly chloritized feldspar porphyry. 7-10 cm thick, oxidized white quartz vein. 1-2% pyrite. Sample 36625
			108.12	109.60	Subtly to weakly chloritized, weakly silicified feldspar porphyry. Sample 36626
			109.60	111.00	Two, 20 to 30 cm thick opaque white quartz veins with iron-carbonate veins within. Several blebs of chalcopyrite, comprising 2-3% of vein material. 50-60% quartz. Sample 36627
			113.80	114.91	Flat lying grey quartz vein of unknown thickness. Vein is very pyrite-rich, with trace chalcopyrite blebs Sample 36628

EOH



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-48

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531108	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number
UTM Northing	5653668	Mine Grid E	5014	Start Date July 14, 2007
Elevation (m)	2344	Mine Grid N	14789	Finish Date July 16, 2007
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	Hugh Samson	Reclaim Date
Datum	NAD 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date July 21, 2007

Length (m) 119.49 Azimuth 146 Dip -50 Target Southern extent of SW vein. Hole is to test SW vein further south form Hole 04-10.

Stopped for: Reached SW vein at depth 99 m

Result Intersected SW vein at 99 m depth. Approximately 3 meters of solid quartz. One, fine-grained visible gold occurrence.

0	5.00		Casing/Overburden
			No core recovered/overburden.
5.00	52.45	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Porphyritic diorite unit. Rock is comprised of medium to coarse-grained feldspar phenocrysts and medium-grained hornblende phenocrysts in a fine-grained, grey to greenish-grey matrix. Feldspar phenocrysts are crowded in texture and comprise 50 to 70% of the rock. They are sub to euhedral, 5-10 mm in size, and creamy white to greyish-white in color. Hornblende phenocrysts are up to 3-4 mm in size, anhedral to subhedral, and comprise <5% of the rock.
			This unit appears to be the same as the feldspar porphyry found in other holes and at depth in this hole; however, it is less fresh, locally strongly bleached, strongly broken, and oxidized. The unit is patchily, weakly silicified and much of the unit is clay altered.
			There are thin, chalky white carbonate veins and up to cm thick white quartz veins comprising 1-2% of the interval.
	5.00	42.80	Strongly fractured feldspar porphyry with abundant intervals of rubbly/clay altered core. Moderately to strongly oxidized both along fracture planes and within groundmass.
	42.80	48.80	More competent, unoxidized feldspar porphyry. Core is weakly silicified and groundmass is weakly chlorite altered. Common clay alteration along fractures and still minor intervals of rubbly core.
	48.80	52.45	Strongly oxidized, strongly fractured and rubbly/clay altered feldspar porphyry.

52.45 74.40 UM Ultramafic/Ultramafic Sandy Silt



This unit is comprised mostly of sand to silt size, rubbly and clayey ultramafic. There are minor intervals (approximately 30%) of competent ultramafic rock.

The competent ultramafic rock has a grey to dark grey to black groundmass, is rarely oxidized/limonite stained, and is strongly magnetic with a spider-web texture of thin magnetite veins. Rarely occurring, yellowish-white, thin carbonate veins.

The sandy/clayey/silty material is of Ultramafic origin, is strongly magnetic, and is dark grey to black.

74.40 81.88 fp Feldspar Porphyry



Dioritic intrusive with a porphyritic to locally crowded texture. This unit is comprised of several intervals of feldspar porphyry with a crowded feldspar texture, where feldspar phenocrysts are large, (up to 10 mm), and comprise 30-50% of the rock, and other intervals of a porphyritic diorite in which feldspars are smaller (3-5mm) phenocrysts and comprise 10-20% of the rock.

Groundmass is fine grained and grey. Phenocrysts in both intervals are white to cream white with little variation in color. The unit is moderately to locally strongly silicified and is subtly to locally weakly bleached.

2-3%, up to 1 cm thick, grey to white quartz veins and rare, narrow, chalky white carbonate veins occur throughout. Both vein types are rarely oxidized to an orangey color.

Unit is strongly dyked with commonly occurring felsic dyke fingers. Dyke fingers are cm to dm wide and comprise 10-25% of the rock. The dykes have a very fine grained to fine grained, whitish-grey to grey groundmass.

79.80 80.40 10 cm thick, white, weakly oxidized quartz vein. Minor chalcopyrite and galena. Sample #36642

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
79.80	80.40	0.60	36642	10	187	4.4	313	1190	<5	<5	78	<4	0.08

81.88 84.00 fd Felsic Dyke



Grey to greyish-green cream colored felsic dyke. Dyke groundmass is very fine grained and strongly silicified. Within the dyke is partially digested feldspar porphyry, as evidenced by rare, white feldspar phenocrysts. Upper and lower contacts are sharp with the lower contact at 40 deg to CA.

81.88	82.96	3-4 cm thick greyish white quartz vein at 40 deg to CA. 3-5% chalcopyrite, 2-3% grey sulfide, likely
		galena. Sample 36643

82.96 84.00 Felsic dyke with trace disseminated pyrite. Sample 36644

84.00	95.72	fp	Feldsp	ar Porpl	hyry
			Same a	s 74.40 -	- 81.88.
			90.32	91.95	Strongly silicified felsic dyke material and grey feldspar porphyry. 3-5% quartz veins and replacements. Sample 36645
			91.95	93.27	Strongly silicified felsic dyke material and grey feldspar porphyry. 3-5% quartz veins and replacements. Minor rubbly core. Sample 36646
			93.27	94.65	Strongly silicified felsic dyke material and grey feldspar porphyry. 7-10% quartz veins and replacements.

Sample 36647

94.65 95.72 Strongly silicified felsic dyke material and grey feldspar porphyry. 3-5% quartz veins and replacements. Sample 36648

1233

9

12

108

14

0.15

6

 95.72	119.49	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			The state of the second
			A REAL CONTRACTOR AND A REAL AND A
			The second se
			Classic feldspar porphyry, similar to feldspar porphyry encountered in previous holes. Has a crowded texture with 3-10mm in diameter, sub to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts comprising 50-70% of the unit, hosted in a fine grained groundmass.
			Core is weakly to moderately silicified and feldspar phenocrysts are have undergone local, subtle to weak chloritization giving them a greenish-grey color. There are rare chlorite +/- serpentinite alteration halos around grey and greyish white quartz veins. Overall, unit looks fairly fresh.
			Oxidation along fracture planes and +/- rimming quartz veins. Rare, very narrow, 1mm, carbonate veins.
95.72	97.85		Hanging wall to Southwest vein zone . Consists of moderately to strongly oxidized, +/- sheared feldspar porphyry.
			95.72 96.53 Moderately oxidized, moderately fractured feldspar porphyry. Sample 36649
			96.53 97.85 Strongly sheared and oxidized immediate hanging wall to SW vein. 2-3% white quartz eyes and sheared quartz veins. Sample 36650
	Fro	mГт	o Width Elements Mo Cu Ag Pb As Sb Bi V W Au

3

83

<.5

m

96.53

m 95.72 m

0.81

36649

97.85	101.09	QV	Southwest Vein
			The second part of the second second
			Consists of a 3.24 m thick, opaque white quartz vein.
			Moderate to locally intense spider-web texture of mm-size, orange-brown ankerite? veins. Local spider- web texture of black chlorite veins in the white quartz vein. Fractures within the vein are strongly oxidized with clay alteration. Rare pyrite, and 1 occurrence of a fine grained, visible gold speck hosted in a small vug.
			97.8599.37Fine-grained speck of visible gold within a vug. Rare spider-web black chlorite veins. Sample 2650399.37101.09Opaque, white, sulfide barren quartz vein. Moderate spider-web texture of ankerite veins. Sample 26504
101.09	107.39	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Strongly silicified, grey feldspar porphyry. 2-3%, up to 5 cm thick greyish-white quartz veins. Quartz veins commonly have oxidized rims.
101.09	102.62		Footwall to Southwest vein zone. Strongly silicified grey feldspar porphyry. Sample 26505
			106.57107.3910 cm thick, white quartz vein at 65 degrees to CA. Minor, thin black chlorite bands. 1-2% pyrite. Sample #26506
107.39	109.60	fd	Felsic dyke.
			Contacts are sharp at 30 degrees to CA. Grey to cream color. Partially digested feldspar porphyry within dyke as evidenced by feldspar phenocrysts.
	108.45	109.60	Increase in chlorite alteration to moderate. 3-5% white quartz veins, minor felsic dyke material.
109.60	111.60	QV	Continuation of Southwest vein zone.
			Consists of several, up to 25 cm thick, opaque white quartz veins and white quartz replacements. Veins have rare chlorite bands occurring at 45 degrees to CA. There are trace amounts of dyke material within

grey, strongly chlorite altered, silicified feldspar porphyry.

- 109.60 111.00 Two, 20 cm thick white quartz veins. 1-2% pyrite, minor grey, very fine grained sulfides. Sample #26507
- 111.00 111.60 25 cm thick, white quartz vein and abundant white quartz replacements. 1-2% pyrite, minor grey sulfides. Sample #26508

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
109.60	111.00	1.40	26507	23	179	1	5	2006	21	5	74	17	0.54
111.00	111.60	0.60	26508	27	99	2.2	<5	2929	32	<5	59	<4	0.88

111.60 119.49 fp Feldspar Porphyry

Grey feldspar porphyry. Weak crowded feldspar texture with feldspar phenocrysts comprising 35-60% of the interval. Weakly silicified. 2-4%, grey to white quartz veins, up to 5 cm thick. Oxidation along fracture planes.

111.60 113.70 5%, whitish-grey quartz veins with minor pyrite. Sample #26509

119.49



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-49

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting 531108	Drill Contractor Full force Drilling	Pad Number
UTM Northing 5653668	Mine Grid E 5014	Start Date July 16, 2007
Elevation (m) 2344	Mine Grid N 14789	Finish Date July 17, 2007
UTM Zone 10 U	Logged By Hugh Samson	Reclaim Date
Datum NAD 83 Canada	Core Type/Size NQ	Log Date July 23, 2007

Length (m) 44.50 Azimuth 146 Dip -60 Target Southern extent of SW vein. Hole is to test SW vein at further depth.

Stopped for: Rods stuck, cannot continue hole

Result Drilled to depth 44.50 m, hole was lost as the rods were stuck.

0 4.82 ovbd Casing/Overburden No core recovered/overburden.

4.82 8.10 fp Feldspar Porphyry



Porphyritic diorite unit. Rock is comprised of medium to coarse-grained feldspar phenocrysts and medium-grained hornblende phenocrysts in a fine-grained, grey to greenish-grey matrix. Feldspar phenocrysts are crowded in texture and comprise 50 to 70% of the rock. They are sub to euhedral, 5-10 mm in size and creamy white to greyish-white in color. Hornblende phenocrysts are up to 3-4 mm in size, anhedral to subhedral, and comprise <5% of the rock.

This unit appears to be the same as the feldspar porphyry found in other holes and at depth in this hole; however, it is less fresh, locally strongly bleached, strongly broken, and oxidized. The unit is patchily, weakly silicified and much of the unit is clay altered.

8.10 15.00 UM Ultramafic



Well broken core, ranging from 5-60cm in size. Fragments are ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance. Intense oxidation and limonite stain obscure most primary textures and compositions.

Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphroblasts) are seen rarely due to intense oxidation, are generally medium grey with some showing greenish-grey alteration, and are 2-10 mm in size. Minor greenish-grey alteration may be serpentinite alteration. Rock is very soft and there are several intervals of rubbly core.

Unit is not magnetic.

15.00 32.00 ser? Serpentinite? (Sandy/Rubbly Ultramafic)



This unit is comprised almost entirely of sand to silt size, rubbly and clayey ultramafic. There are minor intervals (less than 20%) of competent ultramafic rock.

The competent ultramafic rock has a grey to dark grey to black groundmass, is rarely oxidized/limonite stained, and is strongly magnetic with a spider-web texture of thin magnetite veins. Common, yellowish-white, thin carbonate veins.

The sandy/clayey/silty material is of ultramafic origin, is strongly magnetic, and is dark grey to black.

32.00 44.50 UM Ultramafic



Well broken core, ranging from 5-60cm in size. Fragments are ultramafic rock with a spotty appearance. Intense oxidation and limonite stain obscure most primary textures and compositions.

Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brown colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphroblasts), are seen rarely due to intense oxidation, are generally medium grey with some showing greenish-grey alteration, and are 2-10 mm in size. Minor greenish-grey alteration may be serpentinite alteration. Rock is very soft and there are several intervals of rubbly core.

Unit is not magnetic.

44.50



Elizabeth Project 2007

Drill Hole Name: E07-50

Area: Southwest Vein

Drill Log

UTM Easting	531108	Drill Contractor	Full force Drilling	Pad Number
UTM Northing	5653668	Mine Grid W	5014	Start Date July 17, 2007
Elevation (m)	2344	Mine Grid N	14789	Finish Date July 19, 2007
UTM Zone	10 U	Logged By	Hugh Samson	Reclaim Date
Datum	NAD 83 Canada	Core Type/Size	NQ	Log Date July 19, 2007

Length (m) 114.61 Azimuth 140 Dip -55 Target Southern extent of SW vein. Hole is to test SW vein at further depth.

Stopped for: Reached SW vein at depth 100 m

Result Intersected SW vein at 100 m depth. Approximately 8 meters of alteration and veining. Visible gold at top and bottom of intercept.

0	4.87	ovbd	Casing/Overburden
			No core recovered/overburden.
4.87	12.40	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Porphyritic diorite unit. Rock is comprised of medium to coarse-grained feldspar phenocrysts and medium-grained hornblende phenocrysts in a fine-grained, grey to greenish-grey matrix. Feldspar phenocrysts are crowded in texture and comprise 50 to 70% of the rock. They are sub to euhedral, are 5-10 mm in size, and are creamy white to greyish-white in colour. Hornblende phenocrysts are up to 3 mm in size, anhedral to subhedral, and comprise <5% of the rock.
			This unit appears to be the same as the feldspar porphyry found in other holes and at depth in this hole however, it is less fresh, locally strongly bleached, strongly broken, and oxidized. The unit is patchily, weakly silicified and is much of the unit is clay altered.
			There are thin, chalky white carbonate veins and up to cm thick white quartz veins comprising 1-2% of the interval.
12.40	17.40	UM	Ultramafic
			Well broken core, ranging from 5-60cm in size. Fragments are ultramafic rock with a spotty appearar Intense oxidation and limonite stain obscure most primary textures and compositions.
			Groundmass is medium to dark grey, fine to very fine grained, weathering to a brown to orangey-brow colour. Phenocrysts (or possibly porphyroblasts), are seen rarely due to intense oxidation, are general medium grey with some showing greenish-grey alteration, and are 2-10 mm in size. Minor greenish-g alteration may be sericite alteration. Rock is very soft and there are several intervals of rubbly core.

17.40	57.10	UM	Sandy/Rubbly Ultramafic
			This unit is comprised almost entirely of sand to silt size, rubbly and clayey ultramafic. There are minor interval (less than 20%) of competent ultramafic rock.
			The competent ultramafic rock has a grey to dark grey to black groundmass, is rarely oxidized/limonite stained, and is strongly magnetic with a spider-web texture of thin magnetite veins. Common, yellowish-white, thin carbonate veins.
			The sandy/clayey/silty material is of ultramafic origin, is strongly magnetic, and is dark grey to black.
57.10	59.80	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Classic feldspar porphyry, similar to feldspar porphyry encountered in previous holes. Has a crowded texture with 3-10mm in diameter, sub to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts comprising 50-80% of the unit, hosted in an fine grained groundmass.
			Core is weakly to moderately silicified and groundmass has undergone pervasive, weak to moderate chloritization giving it a greenish-grey to green colour.
			Oxidation occurs along fractures.
59.80	61.00	UM	Ultramafic
			This competent ultramafic rock has a grey to dark grey to black groundmass, is rarely oxidized/limonite stained, and is strongly magnetic with a spider-web texture of thin magnetite veins. Rarely occurring, yellowish-white, thin carbonate veins and replacements.
			Core is moderately fractured with strong oxidation along fractures planes.

61.00	63.50	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Dioritic intrusive with a porphyritic to locally crowded texture. This unit is comprised of several intervals of feldspar porphyry with a crowded feldspar texture, where feldspar phenocrysts are large, (up to 10 mm), and comprise 30-60% of the rock, and other intervals of a porphyritic diorite in which feldspars are smaller (3-5mm) phenocrysts comprise 10-20% of the rock.
			Groundmass is fine grained and grey. Phenocrysts in both intervals are white to cream white with little variation in colour. The unit is moderately to locally strongly silicified and is subtly to locally weakly bleached.
			2-3%, up to 1 cm thick, grey to white quartz veins and rare, narrow, chalky white carbonate veins occur throughout. Both vein types are rarely oxidized to an orangey colour.
			Unit is strongly dyked with commonly occurring felsic dyke fingers. Dyke fingers are cm to dm wide and comprise 10-15% of the rock. The dykes have a very fine grained to fine grained, whitish-grey to grey groundmass, and occur at 40 to 60 degree to CA.
63.50	64.50	fd	Felsic Dyke
			Felsic dyke with a fine-grained, grey to whitish-grey groundmass. Unit is strongly silicified and locally bleached. Upper and lower contacts are sharp at 40 degree to CA. One, 1 cm thick greyish white quartz vein at 40 degree to CA. Trace, very thin white carbonate veins.
64.50	66.25	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Same as 61.00 – 63.50 m.

68.70	UM	Ultramafic
		Same as 59.80 – 61.00 m.
		Lower contact is marked by a 5 cm thick, strongly chlorite altd shear zone, marked by clay gouge.
74.35	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
		Same as 61.00 – 63.50 m.
76.65	fd	Felsic Dyke
		Felsic dyke with a fine-grained, strongly silicified, grey to light greenish-grey groundmass. At contacts of dyke, there are up to 5 cm in diameter, xenoliths of the surrounding diorite. Within the dyke, it appears that there are large amounts of partially digested dioritic material. Trace disseminate pyrite.
78.65	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
		Same as 61.00 – 63.50 m.
		77.30 78.65 Strongly silicified interval with a 40 cm thick felsic dyke. 2-3% disseminated pyrite. Sample #36629
81.30	fd	Felsic Dyke
		 Felsic dyke with a fine-grained, strongly silicified, grey to light greenish-cream groundmass. Contacts of dyke are embayed, trending at 40 degree to CA. Within the dyke, it appears that there are large amounts of partially digested dioritic material. 1-3% pyrite as disseminations and as up to 5 mm thick pyrite veinlets. Moderate oxidation on and around fractures. 78.65 80.35 Pyrite, strongly silicified felsic dyke. Sample #36630 80.35 81.30 Pyrite, strongly silicified felsic dyke. Sample #36641
	74.35 76.65 78.65	74.35 fp 76.65 fd 78.65 fp

81.30	86.30	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Same as 61.00 – 63.50 m.
84.40	84.80		Felsic dyke. Similar to previous descriptions. Strongly silicified with 10%, greyish-white, cm thick quartz veins. Contacts are at 30 degree to CA and are weakly oxidized.
86.30	87.30	UM	Ultramafic
			Same as 59.80 – 61.00 m.
87.30	114.61	fp	Feldspar Porphyry
			Classic feldspar porphyry, similar to feldspar porphyry encountered in previous holes. Has a crowded texture with 3-10mm in diameter, sub to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts comprising 50-80% of the unit, hosted in an fine grained groundmass.
			Core is weakly to moderately silicified and feldspar phenocrysts are have undergone pervasive, weak to locally strong chloritization giving them a greenish-grey colour.
			Felsic dyke fingers occur rarely throughout the unit. Fingers are dm in size, are at 40-60 degree to CA, commonly have oxidized contacts, and are grey to greenish-cream in colour.
87.30	93.60		Weakly silicified feldspar porphyry. Subtle to weak chloritization of feldspar phenocrysts. Common, up to 25 cm thick felsic dyke fingers. 3-4%, greyish-white quartz veins.
93.60	94.90		Increase in silicification to moderate to strong. Hornblende phenocrysts are strongly chlorite altered. Fractures are weakly oxidized. Groundmass is pyrite with 2-3% disseminated pyrite. Sample #36631
94.90	99.10		Hanging wall to Southwest Vein zone. This intervals consists of strongly chlorite altered, strongly to intensely silicified feldspar porphyry. 7-10% 1-3 cm thick, opaque white quartz veins. Rims of veins are oxidized and stained an orangey brown colour. 2-3% disseminated and veined pyrite. 2 to locally 5%, disseminated and banded grey sulfides. (possibly arsenopyrite?). Intervals with banded grey sulfides are quartz flooded with intense chlorite alteration.

94.90	96.00	Strongly silicified hanging-wall with 2-3% white quartz veins. 2% disseminated pyrite, trace disseminated grey sulfide. Sample #36632	El preser
96.00	97.55	Intensely silicified feldspar porphyry with 10% white quartz veins. 2-3% pyrite and minor grey banded sulfides. Sample #36633	1 the seat
97.55	99.10	Strongly silicified feldspar porphyry with 5-7% white quartz veins. 2-3% pyrite and trace grey banded sulfides. Sample #36634	Figure 1: Grey banded sulfides in Sample 36633

From	То	Width	Elements	Мо	Cu	Ag	Pb	As	Sb	Bi	V	W	Au
m	m	m	Sample ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/mt
94.90	96.00	1.10	36632	8	203	<.5	6	1971	69	7	98	19	0.30
96.00	97.55	1.55	36633	10	200	<.5	5	8323	169	<5	74	26	0.25
97.55	99.10	1.55	36634	7	182	0.6	36	4236	83	9	75	22	0.26

99.10 103.93 QV SW Vein zone



This interval consists dominantly of abundant, opaque white quartz veins, up to 2.90 m in thickness. The quartz veins contain a minor spider-web texture of thin ankerite? Veins and rare to common, thin chlorite bands. There are also locally occurring disseminated and banded grey sulfides and 1-2% pyrite. There are local occurrences of visible gold both at the top and the bottom of the interval, at depths 99.30 m and 103.63 m respectively.

Other intervals consists of intensely silicified and chlorite altered feldspar porphyry with quartz cemented breccia stockworks. These strongly oxidized intervals contain 3-4%, fine grained disseminated pyrite and 1-2% disseminated grey sulfides.

99.10 100.25 20 cm thick white quartz vein. Minor, thin banded



Figure 2: VG in sample 36635

					silici		rtz cem	ented b							elow vein is intensel ninated and veined						
		1	00.25	101.05 Intensely silicified quartz cemented breccia stockwork and a 25 cm thick, white quartz vei disseminated pyrite. Sample #36636							rtz vein. 2-4%										
		1	01.05	102.68 2.90	2.90 m thick, opaque white quartz vein. Rare, thin bands of chlorite. Trace disseminated pyrite and grey sulfide. Sample #36637Continuation of 2.90 m thick white quartz vein. Fine-grained visible gold at 103.60 m depth. Increase in abundance of chlorite bands and thin ankerite veins in the vicinity of the visible gold. Minor mariposite, trace chalcopyrite and pyrite. Sample #36638																
		1	02.68	103.93 Cont																	
103.93	114.61	fp F	eldspar	· Porphyry																	
								and sh	eared H	FW to S	SW ve	in. We	eakly s	Footwall to SW vein. Strongly oxidized and sheared FW to SW vein. Weakly silicified with white quartz fragments and veins. Sample #36639							
104.65114.61Classic looking feldspar porphyry. Feldspar-phyric, 50-80% feldspar phenocrysts with a green to groundmass. Core is pervasively weakly to locally moderately chloritized with white to pale gree feldspar phenocrysts. Local chlorite-sericite alteration halos around quartz veins. Weakly silicit 104.65106.00Bottom of FW to SW vein. Moderately silicified, 1-2% disseminated pyrite. Oxidized along feldspare																					
104.65	114.61	g fe	roundm eldspar j	ass. Core is p phenocrysts.	pervas Local om of F	ively v chlori	veakly e-seric V vein.	to loca	ally mo eration	derate halos	ly chlo arouno	oritized d quart	d with tz vein	white to s. Weakl	pale green y silicified.						
104.65	114.61 From	g fe	roundm eldspar j	ass. Core is p phenocrysts.	pervas Local om of F	ively v chlori W to SV	veakly e-seric V vein.	to loca	ally mo eration	derate halos	ly chlo arouno	oritized d quart	d with tz vein	white to s. Weakl	pale green ly silicified.						
104.65		g fe 1	roundm eldspar j 04.65	ass. Core is p phenocrysts. 106.00 Botto	bervas Local om of F Samp	ively v chlori W to SV ole #366	veakly e-seric V vein. 40	to loca cite alt Modera	ally mo eration ately silio	derate halos cified, 1	ly chlo arouno -2% dis	oritized d quart ssemina	d with tz vein ted pyri	white to s. Weakl te. Oxidize	pale green ly silicified.						
104.65	From	g fi 1 To	roundm eldspar j 04.65 Width	ass. Core is p phenocrysts. 106.00 Botto Elements	bervas Local om of F Samp Mo	vely v chlori W to SV ble #366 Cu	veakly e-seric V vein. 40 Ag	to loca cite alt Modera Pb	ally mo eration ately silio As	oderate halos cified, 1 Sb	ly chlo arouno -2% dis Bi	oritized d quart ssemina V	d with tz vein ted pyri W	white to s. Weakl te. Oxidize Au	pale green ly silicified.						
104.65	From m	g fi 1 To m	roundm eldspar j 04.65 Width m	ass. Core is p phenocrysts. 106.00 Botto Elements Sample ID	Dervasi Local om of F Samp Mo ppm	ively v chlori W to SV ble #366 Cu ppm	veakly e-seric V vein. 40 Ag ppm	to loca cite alt Modera Pb ppm	ally mo eration ately silio As ppm	oderate halos cified, 1 Sb ppm 46 29	ly chlo arouno -2% dis Bi ppm	oritized d quart ssemina V ppm	d with tz vein ted pyri W ppm	white to s. Weakl te. Oxidize Au gm/mt	pale green ly silicified.						
104.65	From m 99.10	g fi 1 To m 100.25	roundm eldspar j 04.65 Width m 1.15	ass. Core is p phenocrysts. 106.00 Botto Elements Sample ID 36635	Dervasi Local om of F Samp Mo ppm 31	ively v chlori W to SV ole #366 Cu ppm 110	veakly e-seric V vein. 40 Ag ppm 3.8	to loca cite alt Modera Pb ppm 182	ally mo eration ately silio As ppm 5049	oderate halos cified, 1 Sb ppm 46	ly chlo around -2% dis Bi ppm 8	oritized d quart ssemina V ppm 55	d with tz vein ted pyri W ppm 19	white to s. Weakl te. Oxidize Au gm/mt 31.14	pale green ly silicified.						
104.65	From m 99.10 100.25 101.05 102.68	g fr 1 To m 100.25 101.05 102.68 103.93	roundm eldspar j 04.65 Width m 1.15 0.80 1.63 1.25	ass. Core is p phenocrysts. 106.00 Botto Elements Sample ID 36635 36636 36637 36638	bervasi Local om of F Samp Mo ppm 31 7 9 16	ively v chlori W to SV ole #366 Cu ppm 110 124 35 474	veakly e-seric V vein. 40 Ag ppm 3.8 1.1 1.8 5.1	to loca cite alt Modera Pb ppm 182 32 56 167	Ally mo eration ately silio As ppm 5049 3249 1332 747	oderate halos cified, 1 Sb ppm 46 29 23 11	ly chlo around -2% dis Bi ppm 8 <5 <5 <5	v ppm 55 62 9 6	d with tz vein ted pyri W ppm 19 8 <4 <4	white to s. Weakl te. Oxidize Au gm/mt 31.14 0.30	pale green ly silicified.						
104.65	From m 99.10 100.25 101.05	g fr 1 To m 100.25 101.05 102.68	roundm eldspar j 04.65 Width m 1.15 0.80 1.63	ass. Core is p phenocrysts. 106.00 Botto Elements Sample ID 36635 36636 36637	Dervasi Local om of F Samp Mo ppm 31 7 9	ively v chlori W to SV ble #366 Cu ppm 110 124 35	veakly e-serio V vein. 40 Ag ppm 3.8 1.1 1.8	to loca cite alt Modera Pb ppm 182 32 56	Ally mo eration ately silio As ppm 5049 3249 1332	oderate halos cified, 1 Sb ppm 46 29 23	ly chlo arouno -2% dis Bi ppm 8 <5 <5	v ppm 55 62 9	d with tz vein ted pyri W ppm 19 8 <4	white to s. Weakl te. Oxidize Au gm/mt 31.14 0.30 3.86	pale green ly silicified.						

114.61

APPENDIX D – Attribute Drill Logs

Sample Des	cription L	og	Elizabeth Pr	oject 2007	DDH: E07-Legend
Lithology					
	0	vb overburden		fd felsic dyke	
		fp feldspar porphyry (diorite)	um ultramafic (unspecific	2)
	G	V quartz vein		FZ fault zone	
	S	er serpentinite		dk dyke (unspecific)	
Mineralization					
	% py	% pyrite, usually disse	eminated		
	Au/electrum	Gold or electrum			
Alteration		Scale	Texture	Assemblage	Notes
	L1	Local	replacement	chlorite, albite(?)	probably propylitic
	L2	Local	replacement	Silicification	
	E1	Envelope		Chlorite, sericite	
	E2	Envelope		Bleaching	
		Alteration in	tensity:		
		0 none		3 moderate	
		1 subtle		4 strong	
		2 weak		5 intense	
Quartz veining /ein Type Count	% qtz vn		proportion of quartz in vein re recorded as count withi	s and breccias in the interval. n interval	
/ein abundance/m	actor				
	IELEI	1 1/int		4 8-10/int	
		2 2-4/int		5 11+/int	
		3 5-7/int		6 spider veining	
		5 5-7/III			

Elizabeth Project 2007

						neralization			ration					dance Recovery	Competence
From (m)	. ,	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Ру	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	% qtz	mag	carb	alb	
0.00	26.50		Overburden/till												
26.50	29.60		feldspar porphyry	fp	0.0	0	2				2.0			1	
29.60	32.60			fp	0.0	0	2				2.0			2	
32.60	35.70			fp	0.0	0	2				0.1			2	
35.70	38.70			fp	0.0	0	2				0.1			1	
38.70	41.70			fp	0.0	0	2				0.1				
41.70	44.50			fp	0.0	0	2				0.1				
44.50	47.80		felsic dyke	fd	0.0	0	0				0.1				
47.80	50.90			fd	0.0	0	0				0.1				
50.90	52.30			fd	0.0	0	0				0.1				
52.30	53.90		feldspar porphyry	fp	0.0	0	2				0.1			2	
53.90	56.30			fp	0.0	0	2				0.1			2	
56.30	57.50	36401		fp	0.0	0	2				0.1				
57.50	58.30	36402		fp	0.0	0	2				0.1				
58.30	59.70	36403	quartz vein	QV	0.0	0	0				100.0				
59.70	60.60	36404		QV	0.0	0	0				100.0				
60.60	62.80	36405	serpentinite	ser	0.0	0	0					6	6		
62.80	66.10			ser	0.0	0	0					6	6		
66.10	68.10			ser	0.0	0	0				3.0	6	6		
68.10	68.40	36408	Feldspar porphyry contact	fp	1.0		0	5	0	4	10.0		4		Good
68.40	71.50			fp	1.0			3	0	2	3.0		3	1	Good
71.50	72.90	36409	HW to gtz vn	fp	1.0			2	2?	2	3.0		3	0	Good
72.90	73.88	36410	Main gtz vn	QV	2.0			5	0	3	98.0		6		
73.88	74.75	36411	Main qtz vn	QV	2.0			5	0	3	98.0		6		
74.75	75.80	36412	FW to gtz vn	fp	2.0		2	4	0	4	15.0		3		
75.80	76.85	36413		fp	2.0		2	4	0	4	15.0		3		
76.85	81.38	00110		fp	1.0		2	4	Ŭ	2	15.0		3		
81.38	84.43		Increase in bleaching	fp	1.0		2	4		4	5.0		2		
84.43	87.48		increase in bleaching	fp	1.0		2	3		2	3.0		3		
87.48	90.53		Light, finer grained groundmass	fp	1.0		2	3	2	3	2.0		2		
90.53	90.55		Light, filler grained groundmass	fp	1.0		2	2	2	2	4.0		3		
94.45	95.15	36414	Several gtz vns	fp	3.0		1	3	0	2	15.0		2		
94.45 95.15	98.15	30414			1.0		2	3	0	2	7.0		2		
95.15	99.30	36415	HIM to attain	fp fp	1.0		2	3	0	2	7.0		2		
99.30	100.15	36416	HW to qtz vn	QV	2.0		0	5	0	2	98.0		3		
99.30 100.15	100.15	36410	Main qtz vn		2.0		3	3	0	3 1	98.0 10.0		2		
			Intvl between veins	fp				5	0	3			2		
100.60	101.10	36418	Second thick qtz vn	QV	2.0		0	5 4	0	3 2	98.0		3 1		
101.10	102.10	36419	Start of qtz-stockwork zone	fp	1.0		2		0	2	3.0				
102.10	102.90	36420	Qtz stockwork	fp	1.0		2	4			10.0		2		
102.90	103.70	36421		fp	1.0		2	4	0	4	3.0		1		
103.70	104.45	36422		fp	1.0		3	4	0	1	20.0		3		
104.45	105.17	36423		fp	2.0		2	5	0	2	70.0		4		
105.17	105.77	36424		fp	1.0		2	4	0	2	20.0		3		
105.77	106.40	36425		fp	1.0		2	4	0	2	20.0		3		
106.40	107.20	36426		fp	1.0		3	3	0	3	5.0		3		
107.20	107.75	36427		fp	3.0		2	5	0	3	40.0		3		
107.75	108.55	36428		fp	2.0		2	3	0	3	15.0		3		
108.55	109.80	36429		fp	2.0		2	4	0	2	25.0		3		
109.80	111.15	36430		fp	2.0		2	3	0	2	10.0		2		
111.15	112.75	36431		fp	2.0		2	3	0	2	7.0		2		
112.75	113.35	36432	10 cm thick vn	fp	3.0		2	4	0	2	20.0		3		
113.35	115.10	36433		fp	3.0		3	3	0	3	10.0		4		
				-											

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					Mine	eralization		Alter	ation		% qtz vein/vei	in abundance	Recovery	Competence
From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Py	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	%qtz mag	carb alb	-	•
115.10	117.00	36434		fp	3.0		2	4	0	3	10.0	4		
117.00	118.50	36435		fp	3.0		2	4	0	2	7.0	5		
118.50	119.55			fp	2.0		2	4	0	3	10.0	5		
119.55	120.85			fp	4.0		2	4	0	3	7.0	5		
120.85	122.76			fp	2.0		2	4	0	2	12.0	4		
122.76	125.55		End of qtz stockwork	fp			3	2	0	2	4.0	1		
125.55	125.90		5 cm thick qtz vn	fp			2	3	0	4	30.0	3		
125.90	130.15			fp			2	2	0	1	4.0	2		
130.15	133.20		Feldspar porphyry contact	fp	2.0		2	2		1	5.0	3		
133.20	136.25			fp	2.0		2	2		1	5.0	3		
136.25	139.55			fp	2.0		2	2		1	2.0	2		
139.55	140.20		Fault zone + quartz vein	QV	2.0		2	3		2	50.0	2		
140.20	145.09			fp	2.0		2	2	2	1	3.0	3		
145.09	145.55		quartz vein	QV	1.0		2	4		1	80.0	2		
145.55	148.44			fp	2.0		2	2			5.0	3		
148.44	151.49			fp	2.0		2	2	2		5.0	3		
151.49	154.54			fp	2.0		2	2			5.0	3		
154.54	157.59			fp	2.0		2	3		1	5.0	3		
157.59	160.63			fp	3.0		2	2	2		5.0	3		
160.63	163.68			fp	3.0		2	2	2	1	5.0	3		
163.68	166.73			fp	3.0		2	2		1	5.0	2		
166.73	169.78			fp	2.0		2	2		2	5.0	2		
169.78	174.20			fp	2.0		2	3		2	8.0	2		
174.20	174.54		quartz vein	QV	0.1		1	4			95.0	2		
174.54	178.91			fp	2.0		2	2		1	3.0	2		
178.91	181.96			fp	2.0		2	2		1	3.0	2		
181.96	185.01			fp	1.0		2	2		2	5.0	2		
185.01	188.06			fp	1.0		2	2		1	5.0	3		
188.06	192.30			fp	1.0		2	2		1	3.0	3		
192.30	193.71			fp	1.0		2	2		1	3.0	3		
193.71	194.65		quartz vein	QV	2.0		1	4		3	50.0	2		
194.65	196.21			fp	2.0		2	4		2	15.0	2		
196.21	196.95		quartz vein	QV	2.0		2	4	_	3	25.0	2		
196.95	197.75		quartz vein	QV	2.0		2	4	2	2	85.0	1		
197.75	198.80		quartz + altered porphyry	QV	2.0		2	3	3	_	30.0	2		
198.80	200.54			fp	2.0		2	2	3	2	15.0	2		
200.54	201.21		quartz vein	QV	2.0		2	3	4		80.0	2		
201.21	202.69			fp	2.0		2	2	4		10.0	3		
202.69	203.14		quartz vein	QV	2.0		2	3		2	60.0	2		
203.14	204.41			fp	2.0		2	2	~	1	1.0	1		
204.41	209.39			fp	1.0		2	2	3		3.0	2		
209.39	212.43			fp	1.0		2	2	•		3.0	2		
212.43	215.48			fp	1.0		2	2	2		3.0	2		
215.48	217.63			fp	1.0		2	2			5.0	2		
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From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	Min % Py	eralization Au/electrum	L1	Alter L2	ration E1	E2	% qtz veir % qtz m		ice Recovery	Competence
0.00	5.26	3	Casing/Overburden											
5.26	8.23			fp	0.1		2	2		2	3.0			
8.23	11.28	3		fp	0.1		2	2		2	3.0			
11.28	14.10)		fp	0.1		2	2	2		3.0			
14.10	18.30)		fp	0.1		2	2	2		5.0			
18.30	21.95	5	Fault zone	fp	0.1		2	3	1	2	15.0			
21.95	26.52	2		fp	1.0		2	2			5.0			
26.52	32.62	2		fp	1.0		2	2		2	5.0			
32.62	35.67	,		fp	1.0		2	2		2	5.0			
35.67	38.72	2		fp	1.0		2	2			5.0	2		
38.72	41.76	3		fp	1.0		2	2	2		5.0	3		
41.76	43.98	3		fp	1.0		2	2			5.0	3		
43.98	48.41			fp	2.0		2	2	2	3	5.0	2		
48.41	52.90)		fp	1.0		2	2	2		5.0	2		
52.90	57.00)		fp	1.0		2	2	2	2	5.0	2		
57.00	60.05	5		fp	1.0		2	2	2		5.0	2		
60.05	64.47	7		fp	1.0		2	2	2		5.0	2		
64.47	69.19	9		fp	1.0		2	2	2		5.0			
69.19	72.24		coarse grained fp	fp	1.0		2	2	2		3.0			
72.24	75.29	9	coarse grained fp	fp	1.0		2	2	2		3.0			
75.29	77.46	6	coarse grained fp	fp	1.0		2	2			10.0			
77.46	78.41	36477	hanging wall	fp	1.0		2	2			5.0	1		
78.41	79.01	36478	qtz vein	fp	1.0		2	3			40.0	1		broken
79.01	80.48		footwall	fp	1.0		2	3	3		5.0	3		
80.48	84.43			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	3		
84.43	87.18		Darker core, finer grained	fp	1.0		3	1			3.0	2		
87.18	87.48		30cm qtz vein	QV	0.1		2	2			80.0	1		broken
87.48	93.57			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	3		
93.57	96.62			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	2		
96.62	99.67			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	2		
99.67	102.72			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	2		
102.72	105.77			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	2		
105.77	108.81			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	2		
108.81	111.86			fp	1.0		2	2	_		3.0	2		
111.86	114.91			fp	1.0		2	2	2		3.0	3		
114.91	117.96			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	4		
117.96	122.50			fp	1.0		2	2			10.0	2		
122.50	123.29		quartz vein	QV	0.1		2	4			80.0	2		
123.29	126.94			fp	1.0		2	2	2		5.0	3	good	good
126.94	127.65		altered fp with qtz veining	fp	1.0		2	3	2		10.0	2	good	good
127.65	130.15			fp	1.0		2	2	2		5.0	2	good	good
130.15	133.20			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	2	good	good
133.20	136.25			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	2	good	good
136.25	139.30			fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	3	good	good fractured
139.30	143.62		2 Form attacking	fp	1.0		2	2			1.0	2	good	fractured
143.62	145.30		35cm qtz vein	fp	1.0		2	3			40.0	2	good	good
145.30	146.34		3cm wide qtz vein parallel to CA	fp	1.0		2 2	3	1		10.0	2	good	broken
146.34 151.49	151.49 154.53			fp	1.0 1.0		2	2 2	1		5.0 3.0	2 3	good	good
	104.00 0H)		fp	1.0		2	2			3.0	3	good	good

Sample	Descripti	on Log		Eliza	beth I	Project 2	<u>200</u>	7						DDH: E07
					Mine	ralization		Alter	ation		% qtz vein/	vein abunda	nce Recovery	Competence
rom (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Ру	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	% qtz ma	g carb a	lb	Fracture Intensity
0.00	3.70		Casing/Overburden											
3.70	8.60		Overburden/till-harzburgite & fp											
8.60	10.67		Oxidized fracts	fp	1.0	0	2	2	0	0	1.0	0	Good	Moderately fractured
10.67	13.87			fp	1.0	0	2	2	2	0	1.0	0	Good	Weakly fractured
13.87	17.37			fp	1.0	0	2	2	2	0	1.0	0	Good	Weakly fractured
17.37	22.40			fp	1.0	0	2	2	2	0	3.0	0	Good	Weakly fractured
22.40	26.5			fp	1.0	0	2	2	3	0	1.0	0	Good	Weakly fractured
26.51	29.56		Cm-thick, grey qtz vns	fp	1.0	0	2	1	2	0	4.0	0	Good	Weakly fractured
29.56	32.67			fp	2.0	0	2	1	2	0	4.0	2	Good	Moderate to strongly frac
32.61	35.25	5	Strongly fract, rubbly core	fp	3.0	0	2	3	0	2	2.0	3	Good	Rubbly core and fractd
35.25	36.50	36454	Up to 10 cm thick, rubbly, oxidized qtz vns	fp	3.0	0	3	4	0	4	40.0	5	Good	Rubbly core and fractd
36.50	38.7	1		fp	1.0	0	3	2	2	0	3.0	4	Good	Good
38.71	41.76	6		fp	1.0	0	3	2	1	0	3.0	4	Good	Good
41.76	44.8	1		fp	1.0	0	3	2	1	0	3.0	4	Good	Good
44.81	48.15	5		fp	1.0	0	3	2	1	0	3.0	4	Good	Good
48.15	49.25	5 36455	Greyish-white, 1-3 cm qtz vns	fp	3.0	0	2	2	1	0	15.0	2	Good	Minor rubbly qtz vn
49.25	53.95	5		fp	2.0	0	3	2	1	0	3.0	2	Good	Good
53.95	57.20	D		fp	2.0	0	3	2	1	0	3.0	3	Good	Good
57.20	58.80	36456	Oxidized and pyritic HW to dyke	fp	3.0	0	3	2	3	2	7.0	4	Good	Good
58.80	59.40	36457		fd	3.0	0	0	3	2	0	0.0	4	Good	Weakly fractured
59.40	63.10		70 cm, felsic dyke	fd/fp	3.0	0	2	3	0	2	5.0	4	Good	Weakly fractured
63.10	66.15		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	fp	3.0	0	3	2	2	0	5.0	4	Good	Good
66.15	69.19			fp	3.0	0	3	2	2	0	5.0	3	Good	Good
69.19	71.5		Minor dyke fingers	fp	2.0	0	3	3	2	Ő	5.0	3	Good	Weakly fractured
71.55	73.50		10 cm white gtz vn and 20 cm felsic dyke	fp	2.0	õ	3	3	1	2	10.0	3	Good	Moderately fractured
73.50	76.00			fp	2.0	0 0	3	3	2	0	3.0	3	Good	Good
74.15	74.60		Rubbly white qtz vns	QV	2.0	õ	2	4	1	0	40.0	3	Good	Strongly fractured
74.60	79.65		Rubbly white qiz vh3	fp	2.0	õ	2	3	1	0	10.0	3	Good	Moderately fractured
79.65	80.85		Qtz veins and a felsic dyke	QV/fd	2.0	õ	2	3	2	3	15.0	3	Good	Weakly fractured
80.85	81.45			fp	2.0	0	3	3	2	0	10.0	3	Good	Weakly fractured
80.85 81.45	81.95		20 om thigk white attabath yn	QV	3.0	0	2	5	0	3	80.0	5	Good	
81.95	85.95		20 cm thick, white qtz>>carb vn		2.0	0	2	3	2	2	3.0	3	Good	Moderately fractured
			Strongly oxidized fracts	fp	3.0	0	2	3	2	2		2		Moderately fractured
85.95	87.10		Cm-size vn, parrallel to CA	fp fr:/fd		0	2	3 3	1	0	15.0	2	Good	Moderately fractured
87.10	88.25		Cm-size vn, parrallel to CA, in felsic dyke	fp/fd	3.0	0		-	0	0	5.0	2 5	Good	Moderately fractured
88.25	88.90		Oxidized, 10 cm white qtz vn @ 15 deg to CA	QV	10.0	0	2	4 3			50.0	5 4	Good	Weakly fractured
88.90	93.50			fp	2.0	•	3		2	0	10.0		Good	Good
93.50	95.1		2-3 cm thick,flat lying qtz vn	fp	2.0	0	3	2	2	0	15.0	5	Good	Good
95.15	98.70			fp	2.0	0	2	2	2	2	5.0	3	Good	Good
98.70	99.60		Fg, felsic dyke	fd	1.0	0	0	4	0	0	0.0	5	Good	Moderately fractured
99.60	101.56			fd	1.0	0	0	4	0	0	0.0	5	Good	Moderately fractured
101.56	105.75			fp	3.0	0	3	3	3	0	7.0	4	Good	Good
105.75	110.50			fp	3.0	0	3	3	3	0	7.0	4	Good	Good
110.50	111.40		2, 3-4 cm thick, white qtz vns @ 50 deg CA	fp	3.0	0	3	4	3	3	10.0	4	Good	Good
111.40	114.90			fp	3.0	0	2	3	2	0	7.0	3	Good	1
114.90	117.95			fp	3.0	0	3	2	2	0	7.0	3	Good	1
117.95	121.00			fp	3.0	0	3	2	2	0	5.0	3	Good	1
121.00	124.05	5		fp	3.0	0	3	3	2	0	7.0	3	Good	1
124.05	127.10	D		fp	3.0	0	3	3	2	0	7.0	3	Good	1
127.10	130.15	5		fp	3.0	0	4	3	2	0	5.0	4	Good	1
130.15	133.20	C		fp	3.0	0	3	3	2	0	5.0	4	Good	1
133.20	136.25			fp	3.0	0	4	3	3	0	7.0	4	Good	1

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				Mineralization			Alter	ation		% qtz vein/vei	n abune	dance Recovery	Competence	
From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Py	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	% qtz mag	carb	alb	Fracture Intensity
136.25	139.30	1		fp	3.0	0	3	3	3	0	5.0	3	Good	2
139.30	142.34			fp	3.0	0	3	3	2	1	5.0	3	Good	1
142.34	146.00	1		fp	3.0	0	3	3	2	4	7.0	3	Good	1
146.00	147.54			fp	3.0	0	3	3	2	1	5.0	2	Good	1
147.54	148.44	36562	Possible visible copper?	fd	3.0	0	3	3	2	1	3.0	2	Good	1
148.44	150.04	36468	HW to SW vn zone	fp	3.0	0	3	4	4	2	10.0	3	Good	2
150.04	151.40	36469	SW vein zone	QV	5.0	0	3	5	0	3	75.0	4	Good	3
151.40	152.10	36470	SW vein zone	QV	5.0	0	3	5	0	3	50.0	4	Good	4
152.10	153.50	36471	SW vein zone	QV	5.0	0	3	5	0	3	75.0	4	Good	4
153.50	154.94	36472	SW vein zone	QV	5.0	0	3	5	0	3	75.0	4	Good	3
154.94	155.93	36473	SW vein zone	QV	5.0	0	3	5	0	3	75.0	4	Good	4
155.93	157.13	36474	SW vein zone	QV	5.0	0	3	5	0	3	75.0	4	Good	4
157.13	157.60	36475	Rubbly, oxidized FW to SW vn	fp	3.0	0	2	3	0	1	25.0	4	Good	5
157.60	158.78	36476	FW to SW vn	fp	3.0	0	2	2	0	0	10.0	3	Good	5
158.78	159.40	36561	Py-rich, 3 cm wide grey qtz vn	fd	4.0	0	2	3	0	0	5.0	2	Good	1
159.40	163.68	1		fp	3.0	0	2	2	0	0	5.0	3	Good	2
163.68	166.73			fp	3.0	0	2	2	0	0	5.0	3	Good	1
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	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	Min % Py	eralization Au/electrum	14		ation E1	E2	% qtz vein/vei % qtz mag	n abundance carb alb	Recovery	Fracture Intensity
From (m)	10 (11)	Sample No.	Description	Litticode	/0 F Y	Au/electrulli		LZ	-	62	// qtz mag			
0.00	3.05		Casing/No core											
3.05	23.77		Ultramafic Till/Overburden											
23.77	27.43		Feldspar porphyry overburden						_	_				_
27.43	31.55		Moderately fract, w/oxidized fracts	fp	1.0		1	1	0	0	2.0	0	100	
31.55	34.75		Fresh looking FP	fp	1.0		1	1	0	0	4.0	0	100	3
34.75	39.01			fp	1.0		1	1	0	0	3.0	0	90	2
39.01	42.06			fp	1.0		1	1	1	0	3.0	0	100	2
42.06	45.11			fp	1.0		2	1	1	0	3.0	0	100	2
45.11	48.16		Inc in chl + si altn, +/- carb veining	fp	1.0		2	2	1	0	3.0	2	100	3
48.16	51.21			fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2	100	2
51.21	54.26			fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2	100	2
54.26	57.30			fp	1.0		3	2	2	0	3.0	3	100	1
57.30	60.35			fp	1.0		2	2	1	0	2.0	2	100	1
60.35	63.40		Flt zone	FZ	1.0		4	2	2	0	2.0	1	100	4
63.40	65.25			fp	1.0		3	2	3	0	2.0	3	100	3
65.25	65.65	36485	20 cm thick, white qtz vn	QV	1.0		2	5	2	3	50.0	3	100	3
65.65	66.60	36486		fp	1.0		2	2	1	2	2.0	2	100	3
66.60	67.17	36487	25 cm, whitish-grey qtz vn	QV	2.0		2	5	1	3	75.0	4	100	4
67.17	67.95	36488	FW to veins	fp	1.0		3	3	2	3	20.0	3	100	3
67.95	69.50			fp	1.0		3	3	2	0	3.0	1	100	1
69.50	70.03	36489	3, dm thick qtz vns	fp	1.0		3	4	2	0	25.0	1	100	1
70.03	72.54			fp	1.0		3	2	2	0	4.0	1	100	2
72.54	75.57			fp	1.0		3	2	2	0	4.0	2	100	1
75.57	79.82			fp	1.0		4	2	2	0	4.0	2	100	3
79.82	80.50	36490	15 cm thick qtz vn	QV	1.0		4	4	2	2	40.0	4	100	1
80.50	84.72			fp	1.0		4	2	3	0	4.0	2	100	1
84.72	88.95			fp	1.0		3	2	3	0	4.0	2	100	1
88.95	89.70	36491	4 cm thick, ch-qtz vn	fp	1.0		4	3	4	2	20.0	4	100	1
89.70	93.88			fp	1.0		3	3	1	0	5.0	2	100	2
93.88	96.93			fp	1.0		2	3	1	0	5.0	2	100	1
96.93	99.98			fp	1.0		2	2	1	0	5.0	2	100	1
99.98	103.03			fp	1.0		2	2	1	0	5.0	2	100	1
103.03	106.08			fp	1.0		2	2	1	0	7.0	2	100	2
106.08	109.50			fp	1.0		2	3	1	0	7.0	2	100	1
109.50	110.00	36492	10 cm thick, white qtz vn	fp	1.0		2	3	2	0	7.0	2	100	1
110.00	112.18			fp	1.0		2	3	2	0	7.0	2	100	1
112.18	113.23			fp	1.0		2	3	2	0	5.0	2	100	1
113.23	114.34	36493		fp	1.0		2	3	2	0	10.0	2	100	2
114.34	115.76	36494		fp	1.0		2	3	1	2	10.0	2	100	2
115.76	116.79	36495		fp	1.0		2	2	0	0	3.0	2	100	2
116.79	117.82	36496		fp	1.0		2	2	0	2	5.0	2	100	2
117.82	119.47		30-40 degree to CA fracturing.	fp	1.0		2	1	0	2	3.0	2	100	4
119.47	119.97		sheared qtz vein zone?	QV	1.0		2	3	2	0	40.0	2	100	2
119.97	120.32			fp	1.0		2	2	0	0	5.0	2	100	4
120.32	122.10			fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2	100	2
122.10	122.56		white gtz vein	QV	1.0		2	3	1	0	60.0	1	100	3
122.56	123.75		4	fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2	100	2
123.75	124.10		brecciated gtz vein	QV	1.0		2	3	2	0	50.0	2	100	2
124.10	124.75			fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2	100	2
124.75	125.62		white qtz vein	QV	1.0		2	3	2	0	70.0	2	100	2
	126.92			fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2	100	

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				Mineralization			Alter	ration		% qtz vein/vei	n abun	dance	Recovery	Fracture Intensity	
From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Py	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	% qtz mag	carb	alb		
126.92	129.05	36506		fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2		100	4
129.05	130.57	,		fp	1.0		2	2	0	0	3.0	2		100	2
130.57	131.12	36507	white qtz vein	QV	1.0		2	3	0	0	95.0	1		100	2
131.12	132.47	36508		fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	5.0	2		100	2
132.47	136.55	5		fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2		100	2
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D	DH:	E0	7-42
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				Mineralization Lithcode % Py Au/electru		eralization		Alter	ation		% qtz vein	/vein abundand	e Recovery	Fracture Intensity
From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Py	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	% qtz ma	ag carb alb		
0.00	29.10	0	Casing/Overburden											
29.10	32.6	1	Patchy chl altn of phenos	fp	1.0		2	1	2	0	1.0	0	100	3
32.61	35.60	6	More fresh fp	fp	1.0		1	1	1	0	1.0	0	100	3
35.66	38.7	1			1.0		1	1	1	0	1.0	0	100	3
38.71	41.7	5			1.0		1	1	1	0	1.0	0	100	2
41.75	44.8	1			1.0		1	1	1	0	1.0	0	100	3
44.81	47.8		Increase in abundance of qtz vns		1.0		1	1	1	1	8.0	0	100	3
47.85	50.90		Shear zone	fp	1.0		3	0	0	0	1.0	0	100	4
50.90	53.9		Ptachy, weak chl altn of phenos		1.0		2	1	2	0	1.0	0	100	4
53.95	57.00		Inc in chl altn		1.0		3	2	2	0	1.0	2	100	3
57.00	61.1				1.0		3	2	2	0	1.0	3	100	3
61.15	62.00		Dm size, white qtz vns		1.0		2	4	1	1	40.0	3	100	3
62.00	63.00				1.0		2	4	1	1	25.0	3	100	3
63.00	66.14		Storng, pervasive chl altn		1.0		4	3	2	0	3.0	2	100	2
66.14	69.19				1.0		4	3	2	0	3.0	2	100	2
69.19	72.68				1.0		4	3	2	0	3.0	2	100	2
72.68	73.93				1.0		4	3	2	0	3.0	2	100	3
73.93	74.53		HW to Sw vn		2.0		4	3	2	3	5.0	2	100	3
74.53	75.3		Sw vn zone		2.0		2	5	0	0	98.0	2	100	2
75.35	75.8		Sw vn zone		2.0		4	4	2	3	5.0	2	100	3
75.85	76.40		Sw vn zone		2.0		2	5	0	0	60.0	2	100	2
76.40	77.50		Sw vn zone		2.0		4	3	0	0	8.0	2	100	3
77.50	78.90	0 36518	Sw vn zone		2.0		4	3	0	0	8.0	2	100	4
78.90	79.70	0 36519	Sw vn zone		2.0		2	5	0	0	75.0	2	100	4
79.70	80.90	36520	Sw vn zone		2.0		2	5	0	0	98.0	2	100	4
80.90	82.3	5 36521	Sw vn zone		2.0		4	3	0	0	5.0	1	100	3
82.35	83.6	5 36522	Sw vn zone		2.0		4	3	0	0	5.0	1	100	3
83.65	84.7	5 36523	Sw vn zone		2.0		2	5	0	0	98.0	1	100	3
84.75	86.1	5 36524	FW to sw vn		1.0		3	3	2	2	3.0	1	100	2
86.15	90.53	3			1.0		3	3	2	2	3.0	1	100	2
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DD	H: E	07-43
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From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	Min % Py	eralization Au/electrum	L1	Alter L2	ration E1	E2	% qtz vein/ve % qtz mag	ein abundan carb al	b Recovery	Fracture Intensity
0.00	26.9	5	Casing/Overburden											
26.95	31.09		ő	fp	0.1		2	2	2	2	3.0		50	3
31.09	35.60	6		fp	0.1		2	2	2	2	3.0		100	3
35.66	38.7	1		fp	0.1		2	2	2	2	3.0		100	2
38.71	41.70	6		fp	0.1		2	2	2	2	3.0		100	3
41.76	43.13	3		fp	0.1		2	2	2	2	3.0		100	3
43.13	47.86	6		fp	0.1		2	2	2	1	2.0		100	3
47.86	50.9	1		fp	0.1		2	2	2	1	2.0		100	3
50.91	53.96	6	Mod, light green chl altn of felds	fp	0.1		3	2	2	1	2.0		100	3
53.96	57.0	1	Chalky white carb veins	fp	0.1		3	2	1	2	3.0	2	100	3
57.01	60.0	5		fp	0.1		2	2	1	2	2.0	2	100	3
60.05	63.09	9		fp	0.1		2	2	1	1	5.0	2	100	2
63.09	66.14	4		fp	0.1		3	2	2	1	3.0	2	100	2
66.14	69.19	9		fp	0.1		3	2	3	1	7.0	2	100	2
69.19	71.93	3		fp	0.1		2	2	3	1	4.0	2	100	2
71.93	74.98	8		fp	0.1		2	2	2	1	3.0	2	100	2
74.98	78.33	3		fp	0.1		3	2	3	1	3.0	3	100	2
78.33	81.80	0		fp	0.1		4	3	3	2	3.0	4	100	2
81.80	83.10	0 36525	HW to Sw vein zone	fp	0.1		4	3	3	2	3.0	4	100	3
83.10	84.3	5 36526	25 cm thick qtz vn w/rubbly oxidized qtz	QV	1.0		3	5	1	1	40.0	2	100	3
84.35	85.0	5 36527	VG in rubbly white, banded qtz w/malachite	QV	1.0	0.1	3	5	1	1	98.0	2	100	5
85.05	86.00	0 36528	VG	QV	1.0	1	3	5	1	1	98.0	2	100	2
86.00	88.10	0 36529	Sheared and oxidized qtz and fp	QV/fp	1.0		3	2	0	0	40.0	2	80	5
88.10	88.88	5 36530	Rubbly wite qtz vn	QV	1.0		3	5	0	0	80.0	2	100	5
88.85	90.53	3 36531	20 cm thick qtz vn	fp	1.0		3	3	0	0	25.0	2	100	5
90.53	92.28	8 36532	Oxidized shear zone	fp	0.5		2	2	0	0	5.0	4	100	3
92.28	93.20	0 36533	White qtz vn w/oxidized fracts	QV	2.0		2	5	0	0	98.0	3	100	4
93.20	94.13	3 36534	White qtz vn w/oxidized fracts	QV	2.0		2	5	0	0	98.0	3	100	5
94.13	95.53	3 36535	VG in banded, white qtz vn	QV	2.0	1	3	5	0	0	98.0	3	100	2
95.53	97.20	0 36536	Oxidized shear zone	fp	0.5		3	2	0	0	5.0	3	100	4
97.20	98.5	5 36537	Non-sheared, fp	fp	0.5		3	3	2	0	3.0	3	100	2
98.55	99.50	0 36538		fp	0.5		3	3	2	0	3.0	3	100	2
99.50	100.90	0 36539	+/- rubbly, white qtz vn	QV	3.0		2	5	0	0	98.0	4	100	4
100.90	101.90	0 36540	White qtz vn	QV	3.0		2	5	0	0	98.0	4	100	3
101.90	103.28	8 36541	Locally, strongly oxidized fp footwall to SW vn	fp	2.0		3	4	2	2	7.0	2	100	3
103.28	104.68	8 36542	Locally, strongly oxidized fp footwall to SW vn	fp	2.0		3	4	2	0	5.0	2	100	2
104.68	105.7	7 36543	Locally, strongly oxidized fp footwall to SW vn	fp	1.0		3	3	2	0	3.0	2	100	3
105.77	108.8	1		fp	0.1		2	2	2	1	2.0	2	100	2
108.81	111.80	6		fp	0.1		2	2	2	1	2.0	2	100	2
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DD	H:	E0	7-44
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From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	Min % Py	eralization Au/electrum	L1	Alter L2	ration E1	E2	% qtz veir % qtz m		nce Recovery	Fracture Intensity
0.00	28.63	3	Casing/Overburden											
28.63	32.62	2	Weakly chl altered, white to light green fp	fp	0.5		2	2	2	0	3.0	0	100	2
32.62	35.66	6		fp	0.5		1	2	2	0	2.0	0	100	2
35.66	38.7	1		fp	0.5		2	2	2	0	2.0	0	100	3
38.71	40.84		20 cm, white felsic (aplite?) dyke	fp	0.5		2	2	1	0	1.0	0	100	4
40.84	43.89	9		fp	0.5		1	2	1	1	1.0	0	100	2
43.89	46.94			fp	0.5		1	2	1	0	1.0	0	100	
46.94	49.99			fp	0.5		2	2	3	0	1.0	0	100	2
49.99	53.95		Flt zone- Minor phyllic altn of fracture	fp	0.5		2	1	2	0	0.5	0	100	4
53.95	55.93	3	Flit zone – rubbly core	fp	0.5		1	1	1	0	0.5	0	100	4
55.93	58.83	3	Several fingers of a white, bleached dyke	fp	0.5		1	2	1	2	0.5	0	100	3
58.83	62.30	D	Several fingers of a white, bleached dyke	fp	0.5		1	2	1	2	0.5	1	100	2
62.30	62.95	5 36544	25 cm thick, opaque white qtz vn	QV	0.5		2	4	3	0	50.0	0	100	2
62.95	66.14	4	Minor flts	fp	0.5		3	2	2	0	2.0	1	100	
66.14	69.19	9	Minor flts	fp	0.5		3	1	2	0	2.0	1	100	3
69.19	72.24	4		fp	0.5		3	2	3	0	3.0	1	100	
72.24	75.29	9	Chl-epidote vns and altn halos	fp	0.5		3	1	4	2	3.0	2	100	2
75.29	78.70	C		fp	0.5		3	1	3	1	3.0	3	100	3
78.70	80.60	36545	2, 20 cm thick white qtz vns	QV	2.0		4	3	3	1	20.0	2	100	3
80.60	84.43	3		fp	0.5		4	1	3	1	3.0	5	100	2
84.43	87.48			fp	0.5		4	1	4	2	3.0	5	100	2
87.48	90.53	3		fp	0.5		3	2	3	1	3.0	3	100	1
90.53	93.57	7		fp	0.5		3	2	4	1	4.0	3	100	
93.57	96.62	2	Common epidote vns	fp	0.5		4	3	3	0	4.0	4	100	2
96.62	99.67	7	Strongly oxidized fracts	fp	0.5		4	3	2	0	3.0	2	100	2
99.67	102.72			fp	0.5		4	3	2	0	3.0	2	100	3
102.72	105.77			fp	0.5		3	3	2	0	3.0	2	100	
105.77	108.8			fp	0.5		3	3	2	0	3.0	2	100	3
108.81	111.86	6		fp	0.5		3	2	2	0	3.0	2	90	4
111.86	113.30		hanging wall	fp	0.5		3	2	2	0	3.0	2	100	3
113.30	113.68			QV	0.5		0	4	1	0	95.0	2	100	2
113.68	115.25			fp	0.5		3	3	2	0	5.0	2	100	3
115.25	117.86			fp	1.0		3	2	2	0	5.0	2	100	
117.86	119.17			QV	2.0		2	3	2	0	70.0	2	100	3
119.17	120.26		shear zone	fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	15.0	2	100	4
120.26	121.53			QV	1.0		0	4	1	0	95.0	1	100	2
121.53	122.39		Possible VG	QV	1.0		0	4	1	0	95.0	1	100	2
122.39	123.80			fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2	100	5
123.80	124.06			QV	1.0		0	4	1	0	95.0	1	100	2
124.06	125.29			fp	1.0		2	2	1	0	10.0	2	100	4
125.29	127.10			fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	3.0	2	100	4
127.10	128.9			fp	1.0		2	2	2	0	5.0	2	100	4
128.91	130.1			fp	1.0		3	2	2	0	3.0	3	100	3
130.11	135.34			fp	1.0		2	2	2	2	3.0	2	100	2
135.34	139.29	9		fp	0.5		2	2	3	2	2.0	3	100	2

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E07-45

From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	Min % Py	eralization Au/electrum	L1	Alter L2	ration E1	E2	% qtz v % qtz	bundance arb alb	e Recovery	Fracture Intensity
0.00	32.31	1	Casing/Overburden											
32.31	35.36	5	Mod to strongly fractd, fresher fp	fp	0.5		1	2	2	0	2.0		100	2
35.36	38.71	1		fp	0.5		1	2	2	0	3.0		100	3
38.71	43.80)	10 cm, felsic dyke	fp	0.5		1	2	2	0	3.0		100	4
43.80	48.16	6		fp	0.5		2	2	1	0	2.0	1	100	3
48.16	51.21	1		fp	0.5		2	2	1	0	2.0	1	100	3
51.21	53.75	5		fp	0.5		2	2	1	0	2.0	1	100	3
53.75	55.75		Flt zone	FZ	0.5		3	2	1	0	2.0	1	100	4
55.75	56.35		3 cm thick, py-rich qtz vn	fp	2.0		3	2	2	0	5.0	1	100	2
56.35	57.60			FZ	0.5		2	2	1	0	2.0	1	100	4
57.60	60.35			fp	0.5		2	2	2	0	1.0	3	100	2
60.35	63.39		Fresher fp	fp	0.5		1	2	0	0	1.0	1	100	3
63.39	66.44			fp	0.5		1	2	0	0	1.0	1	100	3
66.44	70.60			fp	0.5		2	2	1	0	1.0	2	100	2
70.60	71.10		40 cm, +/- rubbly qtz vn	QV	2.0		1	4	2	3	75.0	1	100	4
71.10	75.59			fp	0.5		2	2	2	1	2.0	2	100	1
75.59	78.64			fp	0.5		3	2	2	1	2.0	3		1
78.64	82.30			fp	0.5		2	3	3	2	2.0	3	100	2
82.30	83.15		Strongly fract, greyish-white qtz vn	QV	2.0		2	4	2	1	50.0	3	100	4
83.15	87.78			fp	1.0		3	3	3	2	3.0	3	100	3
87.78	91.43			fp	1.0		4	3	3	2	3.0	3	100	2
91.43	93.10		Abundant, cm size, white qtz vns	fp	1.0		4	4	3	2	15.0	3	100	2
93.10	96.93			fp	1.0		4	3	3	2	5.0	4	100	2
96.93	100.05		.	fp	1.0		4	3	2	2	5.0	2	100	3
100.05	101.30		Minor qtz stockwork	fp	2.0		4	4	2	1	10.0	2		2
101.30	103.03		Minor qtz stockwork	fp	2.0		4	4	2	1	10.0	2	100	2
103.03	107.20		Minor qtz stockwork	fp	2.0		4 4	4	2	1	10.0	2	100	2
107.20	108.30		Minor qtz stockwork	fp	2.0		4	4	2 1	1 1	12.0	2	100	2
108.30 112.17	112.17 115.45		Decrease in chl altn	fp	1.0 1.0		4	2 2	1	1	2.0 2.0	2 2	100 100	2 2
				fp fn			3	2	3	2		2		2
115.45 116.80	116.80		Decrease in size and chundenes of folds	fp fn	2.0 2.0		3 3	3 3	3 3	2	5.0 2.0	2	100 100	3
118.11	118.11 119.21		Decrease in size and abundance of felds	fp fp	2.0		3	3 4	3	2	3.0	2	100	2
119.21	120.35		Increase in felds to normal size and abundance	fp	2.0		3	3	3	3	4.0	2	100	2
120.35	120.50			fp	2.0		3	3	3	3	4.0	2	100	2
120.55	123.13			fp	2.0		3	3	3	3	4.0	2	100	2
123.13	127.90			fp	1.0		2	2	2	1	2.0	2	100	1
123.13	127.90		Intensely sheared intvl	fp	1.0		3	3	1	1	10.0	0	100	2
128.90	129.69		SW vein	QV	4.0		2	5	1	3	98.0	0	100	2
129.69	130.65		SW vein	QV	4.0		2	5	1	3	98.0	0	100	3
130.65	131.75		Competent fp	fp	2.0		4	4	3	3	5.0	0	100	2
131.75	132.77		Sheared and gtz veined fp	fp	4.0		2	4	1	3	25.0	0	100	2
132.77	133.95		SW vein	QV	4.0		2	5	1	3	98.0	0	100	4
133.95	134.83		FW to vein zone	fp	3.0		2	3	2	3	7.0	1	100	2
134.83	135.69		FW to vein zone	fp	3.0		2	3	2	3	7.0	1	100	2
135.69	136.97		FW to vein zone	fp	3.0		2	3	2	2	7.0	1	100	2
136.97	142.16		Moderately chl altd felds phenos	fp	2.0		2	2	2	2	3.0	2		2
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-	escriptio			ے Mineralization Alteration % gtz vein/vein abundance Recovery Frac													
rom (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	Min % Py		L1	Alter L2	ation E1	E2	% qtz v % qtz		n abundance carb alb	Recovery	Fracture Intensity		
0.00	4.50		Casing/Overburden														
4.50	9.10		Oxidized ultramafic, well broken	um	0.1		0	0	0	0	0.5	4		100			
9.10	10.86	36583	Qtz rich, oxidized fp	fp	0.5		3	3	2	4	7.0		1	100	2		
10.86	14.33		Oxidized fp	fp	0.5		1	2	1	2	2.0		2	100	3		
14.33	17.37		Decrease in felds size and abundance	fp	0.1		1	1	0	0	1.0		2	100	3		
17.37	20.42			fp	0.5		1	1	0	0	2.0		1	100	3		
20.42	24.40		Strongly fract, rubbly core	FZ	0.5		1	1	1	1	2.0		1	100	4		
24.40	25.10	36584	Qtz-rich shear zone	um	0.1		0	2	0	0	30.0	0	0	100	4		
25.10	32.40		Oxidized ultramafic	um	0.1		1	0	1	0	0.5	6	1	100	2		
32.40	35.00		Minor flt	um	0.1		1	0	1	0	0.5	6	1	100	3		
35.00	37.50		Silicified, oxidized fp	fp	0.5		1	3	1	1	7.0		0	100	2		
37.50	38.71	36585	Red altd groundmass w/qtz vns	fp	0.5		1	4	1	2	7.0		0	100	2		
38.71	44.00		+/- rubbly, oxidized core	fp	0.5		1	2	1	2	3.0		0	100	4		
44.00	45.25	36586	Py-rich gorundmass, oxidized qtz vns	fp	5.0		1	3	1	1	3.0		0	100	1		
45.25	46.58	36587	12 cm thick qtz vn	fp	2.0		1	3	2	2	10.0		0	100	2		
46.58	49.68		Felsic dyke fingers	fp/fd	0.5		2	2	2	1	1.0		0	100	2		
49.68	52.38		Rare felsic dyke fingers	fp	0.5		2	2	2	1	1.0		1	100	2		
52.38	53.08		15 cm thick, whitish-grey, opaque qtz vn	fp	3.0		2	3	2	2	30.0		0	100			
53.08	54.70		·····	fp	0.5		2	3	1	1	3.0		0	100	3		
54.70	55.35		8 and 8 cm thick, +/ rubbly,wqtz vn	fp	2.0		2	3	1	1	30.0		0	100			
55.35	57.00		, · ·,, · ·,	fp	2.0		2	2	2	0	2.0		0	100			
57.00	60.05		Fresher looking fp	fp	2.0		1	2	2	0	2.0		0	100			
60.05	63.09		······································	fp	2.0		1	2	2	0	2.0		0	100			
63.09	66.14		Decrease in felds size and abundance	fp	2.0		1	2	2	õ	2.0		1	100			
66.14	69.19			fp	1.0		1	2	1	0	3.0		1	100			
69.19	72.24		Inc in chloritization of core	fp	2.0		2	2	1	0	3.0		1	100			
72.24	76.60			fp	2.0		2	2	1	0	3.0		1	100			
76.60	78.15		15 cm thick qtz vn, minor grey sulfide	QV	2.0		3	3	2	0	25.0		1	100			
78.15	79.70		Hanging wall to SW vein	fp	2.0		3	3	3	3	8.0		2	100			
79.70	81.28			fp	2.0		3	3	3	3	8.0		2	100	2		
81.28	82.60		Felsic dyke	fd	2.0		3	3	3	4	5.0		2	100			
82.60	83.65		Qtz vns within a shear zone	QV	3.0		2	4	0	0	40.0		2	100			
83.65	84.43		QLZ VIIS WILLIN A SHEAT ZONE	fp	3.0 4.0		2	4	3	4	40.0		2	100			
84.43	85.66		SW vein	QV	4.0		2	4	0	0	98.0		2	100			
85.66	86.55		Sheared, oxidized intvl	fp	4.0		2	1	0	0	2.0		2	100			
86.55	87.70		Sileared, oxidized inter	QV	4.0		2	4	0	0	98.0		2	100			
86.55 87.70	87.70		FW to southwest vein	fp	4.0 3.0		2	4	3	4	98.0 10.0		2	100			
88.65	90.20			fp	2.0		2	3	3	1	2.0		2	100			
90.20	90.20		5-7 cm thick, greyish-white, opaque gtz vn	fp	2.0		2	3	3	1	2.0		2	100			
90.20 91.33	91.33		5-7 cm mick, greyisn-white, opaque qtz vil	fp	2.0		2	3	3	1	2.0		2 1	100			
91.33 93.60	93.60 96.62			ip fp	1.0		3 1	3 2	3 2	0	2.0		1	100			
							1	2	2	0			1				
96.62	99.67			fp	1.0		•			0	2.0		1	100			
99.67	102.20		Durich utiliah arou at	fp	1.0		1	2	2		2.0		-	100			
102.20	103.70		Py-rich whitish-grey qtz vn	fp	2.0		2	2	2	1	4.0		1	100			
103.70	105.05		Du siele annu sterre	fp	1.0		1	2	1	0	2.0		1	100			
105.05	106.35		Py-rich, grey qtz vn	fp	2.0		1	2	1	1	4.0		1	100	2		
106.35	111.86			fp	1.0		1	2	1	0	2.0		1	100	1		

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пμ	• E	07.	.17

					Min	eralization		∆lte	ration		% atz v	ein/ve	in ahun	dance Re	coverv	Fracture Intensity
From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Py	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	% qtz		carb	alb	covery	The cure mensicy
			···· P···													
0.00	7.00		Casing/Overburden													
7.00	11.27		Well broken, oxidized ultramafic	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	2.0		2		100	3
11.27	14.33			um	0.0		0	0	0	0	2.0		2			2
14.33	17.00			um	0.0		0	0	0	0	2.0		2		100	4
17.00	20.80		30%, creamy grey felsic dyke material	fp	0.5		1	2	0	3	2.0		1		100	5
20.80	23.47			fp	0.5		1	2	0	2	2.0		1		100	3
23.47	26.50			fp	0.5		1	2	0	4	2.0		1		75	3
26.50	28.10		10 cm, rubbly white qtz vn	fp	1.0		1	3	0	4	15.0		0		100	4
28.10	29.45		10-15 cm, rubbly qtz vn in fresher, grey fp	fp	1.0		1	2	0	1	10.0		1		100	4
29.45	32.30)		fp	0.5		1	3	0	4	7.0		2		100	2
32.30	33.65	36607	Whitish-grey py-rich qtz vns	dk	2.0		0	3	0	4	5.0		1		100	3
33.65	33.90)		fp	0.5		1	2	0	1	1.0		1		100	1
33.90	35.60	36608		dk	3.0		0	4	0	4	5.0		1		100	2
35.60	37.90)	Faulted LC	dk	1.0		0	3	0	3	3.0		1		100	5
37.90	39.10)		fp	0.5		1	2	1	2	2.0		1		100	4
39.10	40.30	36604	Strongly si flooded and bleached fp	fp	2.0		1	4	1	4	3.0		1		100	2
40.30	43.89)	Faulted UC with minor rubbly core	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0		1		100	4
43.89	46.94		Spider-web, mag vns	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0	6	1		100	3
46.94	50.90		Strong, local ozidation of groundmass	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0	6	2		100	3
50.90	53.80		<u>,</u>	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0		2		100	4
53.80	56.90			fp	0.5		1	2	1	1	2.0		1		100	2
56.90	57.80		25 cm thick, opaque white qtz vn	QV	2.0		1	4	0	0	40.0		3		100	3
57.80	58.30		Small block of UM, within flt zone	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	1.0		2		100	4
58.30	60.40			fp	0.5		1	3	0	3	3.0		2		100	2
60.40	62.00		Non crowded fp	fp	0.5		1	3	0	3	3.0		2		100	2
62.00	63.45		Non crowded fp	fp	0.5		1	3	0	3	3.0		2		100	2
63.45	66.95		····· •· • • • • • • •	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	2.0	6	2		100	2
66.95	69.20			um	0.0		Ő	Ő	0	0	2.0	6	2		100	2
69.20	70.60		Small fp intvl in UM	fp	1.0		1	3	1	2	3.0	-	1		100	2
70.60	70.90		Serpentinized UM	um	0.0		0	Ő	0	0	2.0		0		100	4
70.90	73.45			um	0.0		0	Ő	0	0	2.0	6	1		100	2
73.45	76.00		Crowded fp	fp	1.0		1	3	1	2	3.0	•	1		100	2
76.00	77.50			um	0.0		0	Ő	0	0	2.0	6	2		100	2
77.50	78.33		White qtz vns and flooding	um	0.0		0	2	0	0	20.0	6	2		100	2
78.33	79.50		trine que trie ana nocality	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	2.0	6	2		100	2
79.50	84.42			fp	1.0		1	3	1	2	3.0	Ŭ	2		100	1
84.42	89.58			fp	1.0		2	3	1	2	3.0		2			1
89.58	90.78		HW to vn, several felsic dyke fingers	fp	2.0		2	3	2	2	5.0		0		95	2
90.78	92.18		Qtz vns and dyke fingers	fp	2.0		3	4	2	2	15.0		õ		95	2
92.18	93.10		SW gtz vn	QV	1.0		õ	5	0	0	98.0		1		100	1
93.10	94.35		SBS with mariposite and grey sulfide	fp	3.0		3	5	2	1	35.0		1		100	2
93.10	94.30		Intensely sheared UM	um	0.5		0	4	0	0	30.0		2		100	4
94.35 95.45	97.10		Strongly sheared Um, 5-7% qtz	um	0.5		0	2	0	0	6.0		2		100	2
95.45 97.10	97.10		Mariposite and qtz flooding	QV	3.0		0	5	0	0	50.0		2		100	2
98.60	100.28		Strongly sheared Um, 5-7% qtz		0.5		0	2	0	0	6.0		2		100	2
				um			0	2	0	0			2			
100.28	102.08		Strongly sheared Um, 5-7% qtz	um	0.5		-				6.0				100	2
102.08	103.90		Lin to 05 am thick at a una in fa	um	0.5		0	0	0	0	6.0		2		100	2
103.90	105.80		Up to 25 cm thick qtz vns in fp	QV	3.0		2	4	2	1	50.0		1		100	4
105.80	106.90		Weakly oxidized fw to SW vn	fp	1.0		1	3	1	0	3.0		2			1
106.90	108.12		Classic looking fp, 7-10 cm thick vn	fp	2.0		2	3	2	0	10.0		2		100	1
108.12	109.60) 36626		fp	1.0		1	2	1	0	3.0		1		100	2

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					Min	eralization		Alter	ation		% qtz vein/ve	in abun	dance	Recovery	Fracture Intensity
From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Py	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	% qtz mag	carb	alb		
109.60	111.00	36627	Blebs of cpy within thick qtz vns	QV	3.0		2	4	2	2	55.0	3		100	2
111.00	113.80			fp	1.0		2	2	2	1	3.0	2		100	2
113.80	114.91	36628	Flat lying grey qtz, cpy and py	fp	3.0		3	3	2	1	7.0	2		100	2
114.91	117.96			fp	1.0		3	2	2	1	2.0	1		100	1
117.96	121.00			fp	1.0		3	2	2	1	2.0	1		100	1
E	он														

Sample [Description	on Log		Eliza	beth	Project 2	200	/							DDH: E0
From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	Min % Py	eralization Au/electrum	L1	Alter L2	ation E1	E2	% qtz v % qtz			dance Recovery alb	Fracture Intensity
0.00	5.00		Casing/Overburden												
	42.80		Strongly fractd, oxidized fp w/intvls of rubbly core	fp	0.5		0	1	0	0	1.0		1	90	4 to 5
42.80	48.80		More competant, weakly chloritized fp. No oxidation	fp	0.5		1	2	1	0	1.0		3	100	3
48.80	52.45		Strongly fractd, oxidized fp w/intvls of rubbly core	fp	0.5		0	1	0	0	1.0		1	100	4 to 5
52.45	74.40		Dominantly sandy/silty fp w/competant UM	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0	6	0	80	5
74.40	79.80		Crowded and non-crowded fp	fp	0.5		0	2	0	1	3.0		2	100	2
79.80	80.40	36642	10 cm thick white qtz vn, minor cpy and PbS	fp	1.0		0	2	0	2	20.0		0	100	1
80.40	81.88			fp	0.5		0	2	0	1	3.0		2	100	1
81.88	82.96	36643	3 cm gtz vn with cpy and PbS	dk	1.0		0	3	0	2	4.0		1	100	1
82.96	84.00	36644	Felsic Dyke	fd	0.5		0	3	0	2	3.0		1	100	1
84.00	87.17			fp	0.5		0	3	0	1	2.0		2	100	1
87.17	90.32		Grey fp w/minor felsic dyke fingers	fp	0.5		0	3	0	1	2.0		2	100	2
90.32	91.95	36645	Dyke material and fp	fp/dk	1.0		0	4	0	3	5.0		0	100	2
91.95	93.27	36646	Dyke material and fp	fp/dk	1.0		0	4	0	3	5.0		0	100	3
93.27	94.65	36647	Dyke material and fp	fp/dk	1.0		0	4	0	3	8.0		0	100	2
94.65	95.72	36648	Dyke material and fp	fp/dk	1.0		0	4	0	2	3.0		0	100	2
95.72	96.53	36649	Mod oxidized and fractd fp	fp	1.0		1	2	1	0	2.0		1	100	3
96.53	97.85	36650	Sheared and oxidized HW to SW vn	fp	0.5		0	2	0	0	3.0		1	100	3
97.85	99.37	26503	One speck of VG	QV	1.0	0.1	2	5	0	0	98.0		4	100	1
99.37	101.09	26504	SW vein	QV	1.0		2	5	0	0	98.0		3	100	1
101.09	102.62	26505	FW to SW vein, grey fp	fp	1.0		0	3	0	1	2.0		0	100	2
102.62	106.57			fp	1.0		1	3	2	0	4.0		0	100	
106.57	107.39	26506	10 cm thick qtz vn, banded chl, minor py	fp	3.0		1	3	1	0	20.0		0	100	
107.39	108.45		Felsic Dyke	dk	1.0		1	4	0	2	3.0		0	100	
108.45	109.60		Inc in chl atln	fp	1.0		3	3	2	0	3.0		0	100	1
109.60	111.00	26507	2 nd SW vein zone	QV	2.0		4	4	3	0	30.0		0	100	2
111.00	111.60	26508	2 nd SW vein zone	QV	2.0		4	4	3	0	60.0		0	100	2
111.60	113.70	26509	FW to SW vein, grey fp	fp	1.0		3	3	2	0	5.0		0	100	2
113.70	119.49			fp	1.0		1	2	2	0	3.0		0	100	2

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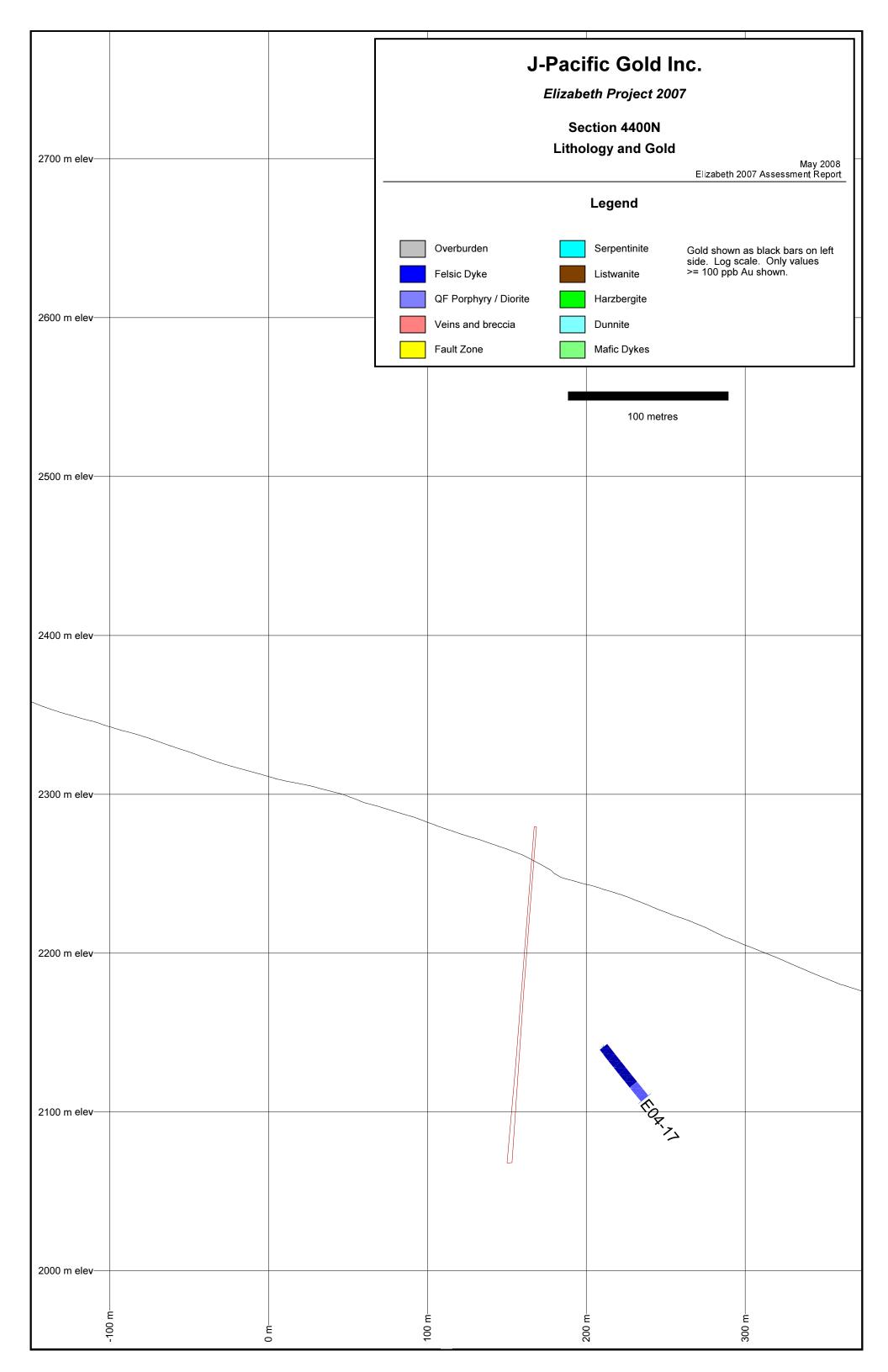
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DD	п.	EU	1-43

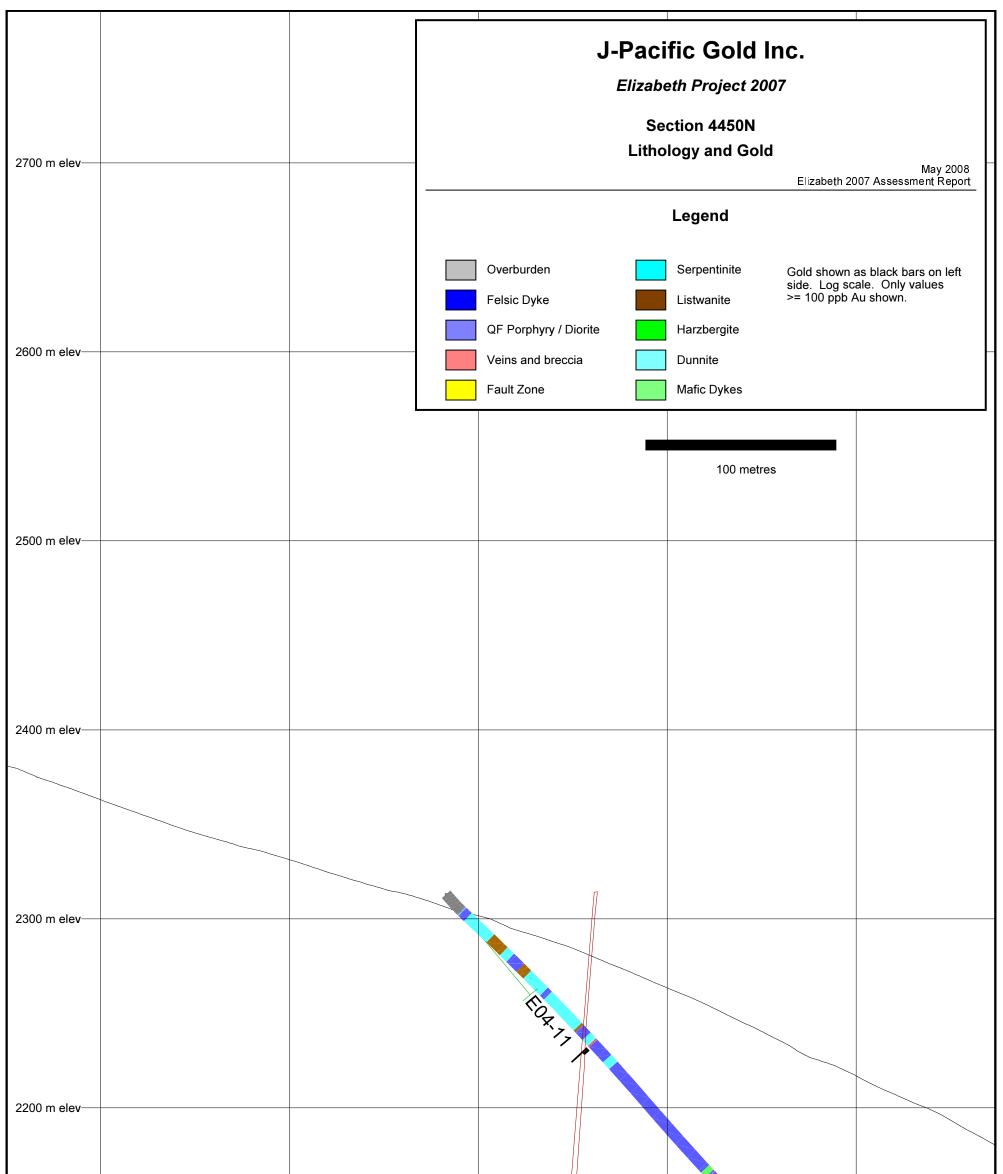
					Min	eralization		Alter	ation		% qtz v	ein/vei	n abun	dance	Recovery	Fracture Intensity
From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Py	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	% qtz	mag	carb	alb		
0.00	4.82	2	Casing/Overburden													
4.82	8.10)	Strongly broken, oxidized fp	fp	0.1		0	1	0	0	1.0				100	5
8.10	15.00)	Non-magnetic, oxidized UM	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0		2		95	4
15.00	32.00)	Magnetic, competant and sandy UM	um/ums	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0	6	1		95	5
32.00	44.50)	Non-magnetic, oxidized UM	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0		2		95	4
EC	ЭН		-													

Sample Description Log

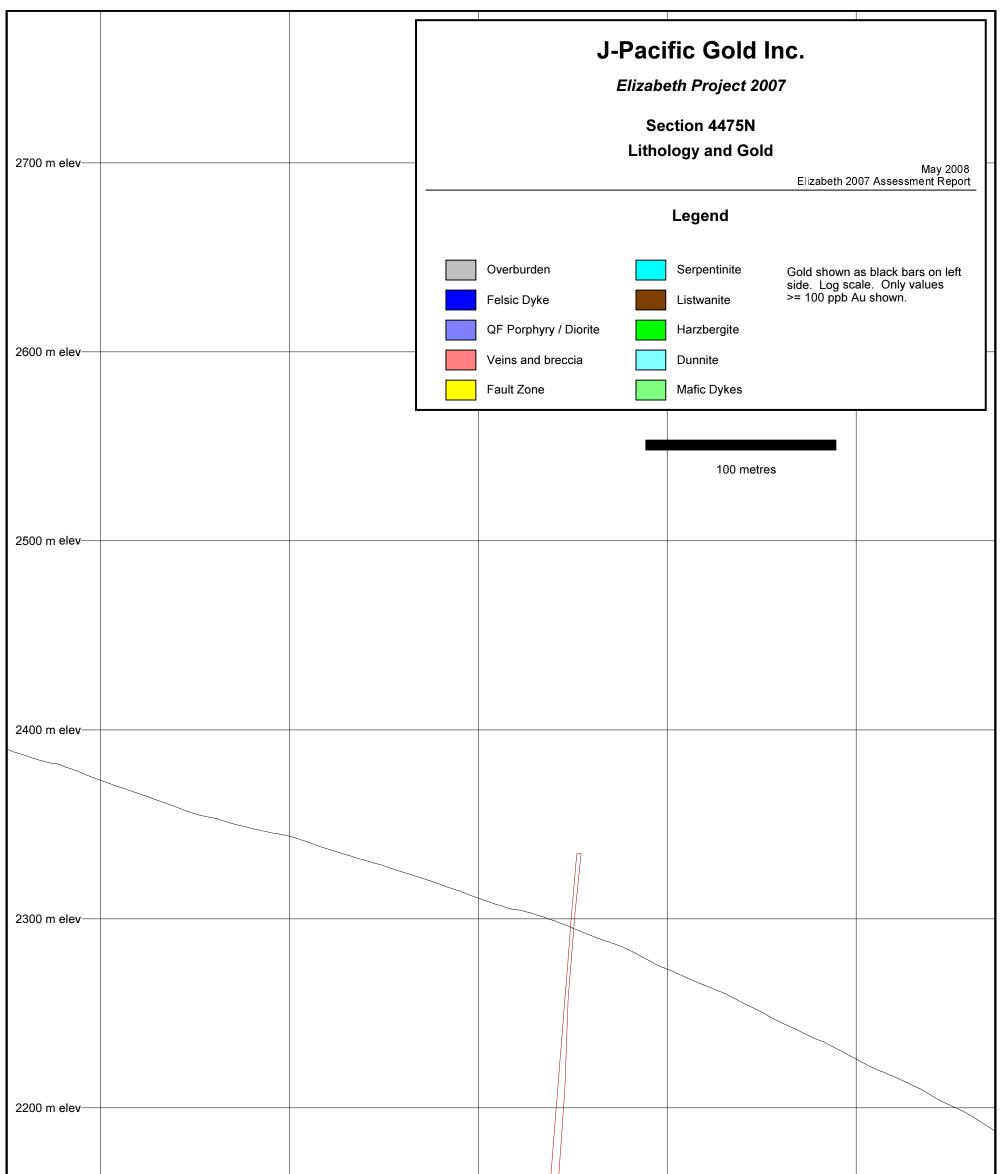
					Min	eralization		Alter	ration		% atz v	ein/vei	n abundai	nce Recovery	Fracture Intensity
From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Description	Lithcode	% Py	Au/electrum	L1	L2	E1	E2	% qtz			lb	
0.00	4.87		Casing/Overburden												
4.87	7.97		Well-broken, oxiidzed fp	fp	0.5		0	1	0	0	1.0		2	100	4
7.97	12.40			fp	0.5		0	1	0	0	1.0		2	100	4
12.40	17.40		Oxidized, competant fp	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	1.0		1	100	3
17.40	57.10		Sandy/rubby, magnestic UM	ums	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0	6	1	80	5
57.10	59.80		Classic fp	fp	0.5		2	2	1	0	2.0		2	100	3
59.80	61.00		Spider web, mag vns	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0	6	1	100	3
61.00	63.50		Finer grained, less abundant felds phenos	fp	1.0		1	2	0	2	2.0		2	100	2
63.50	64.50		Felsic Dyke	dyk	1.0		0	3	0	3	3.0		2	100	1
64.50	66.25		Finer grained, less abundant felds phenos	fp	1.0		1	2	0	2	2.0		2	100	1
66.25	68.70		Spider web, mag vns	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0	6	1	100	2
68.70	74.35		Finer grained, less abundant felds phenos	fp	1.0		1	2	0	2	2.0		2	100	1
74.35	76.65		Felsic Dyke	dyk	1.0		0	4	0	3	2.0		1	100	1
76.65	78.85		Strongly silcifed w/40 cm dyke	fp	2.0		1	4	0	2	2.0		2	100	1
78.85	80.35	36630	Pyritic, strongly silicified dyke	dyk	3.0		0	4	0	3	3.0		0	100	1
80.35	81.30	36641	Pyritic, strongly silicified dyke	dyk	3.0		0	4	0	3	3.0		0	100	1
81.30	86.30			fp	1.0		1	3	1	2	3.0		0	100	1
86.30	87.30		Spider web, mag vns	um	0.0		0	0	0	0	0.0	6	1	100	2
87.30	93.60		Common felsic dyke fingers	fp	2.0		1	3	1	2	3.0		2	100	2
93.60	94.90	36631	Weakly oxidized fracts	fp	3.0		2	4	2	2	3.0		2	100	2
94.90	96.00	36632	HW to SW vein	fp	3.0		4	4	0	0	3.0		0	100	2
96.00	97.55	36633	2-3% banded and dissem grey sulfides	fp	4.0		4	5	0	0	15.0		0	100	2
97.55	99.10	36634	Trace grey sulfides	fp	3.0		4	4	0	0	6.0		0	100	1
99.10	100.25	36635	VG in 20 cm thick vn, SBS below	QV	4.0	1	4	5	0	2	40.0		2	100	1
100.25	101.05	36636	SBS and 25 cm thick, white qtz vn	QV	4.0		4	5	0	2	35.0		2	100	1
101.05	102.68	36637	2.90 m thick, opaque white qt vn	QV	1.0		2	5	0	0	98.0		2	100	3
102.68	103.93	36638	VG in 2.90 m thick vn	QV	2.0	1	2	5	0	0	98.0		2	100	1
103.93	104.65	36639	Oxidized and sheared FW to vn	fp	0.0		0	2	0	0	5.0		0	100	3
104.65	106.00	36640	Bottom of FW to vn	fp	2.0		1	3	1	1	3.0		1	100	1
106.00	111.56		Moderately chloritized feldspars	fp	1.0		3	2	2	1	2.0		1	100	1
111.56	114.61			fp	1.0		3	2	2	1	2.0		1	100	1

APPENDIX E – Drill Sections

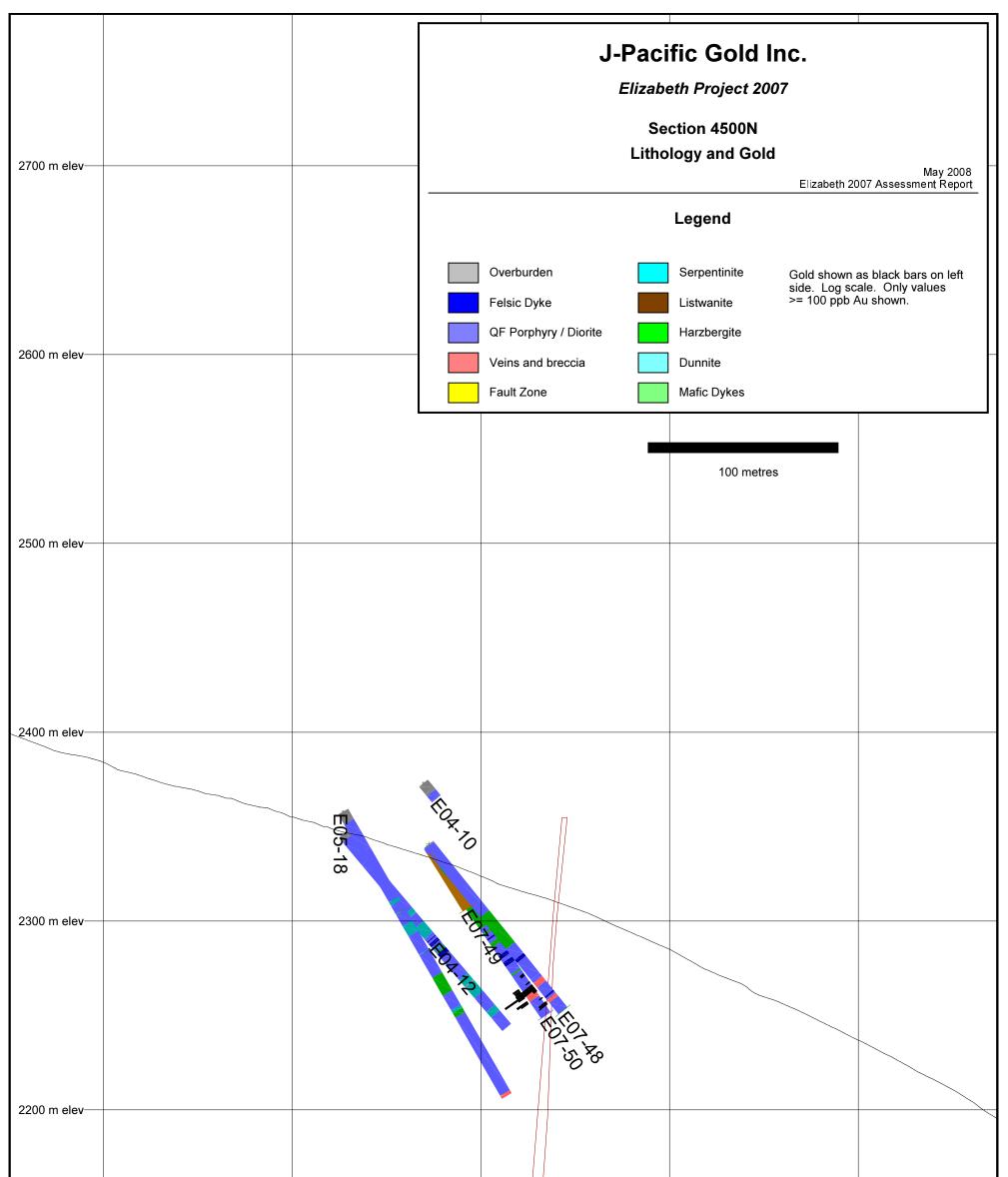




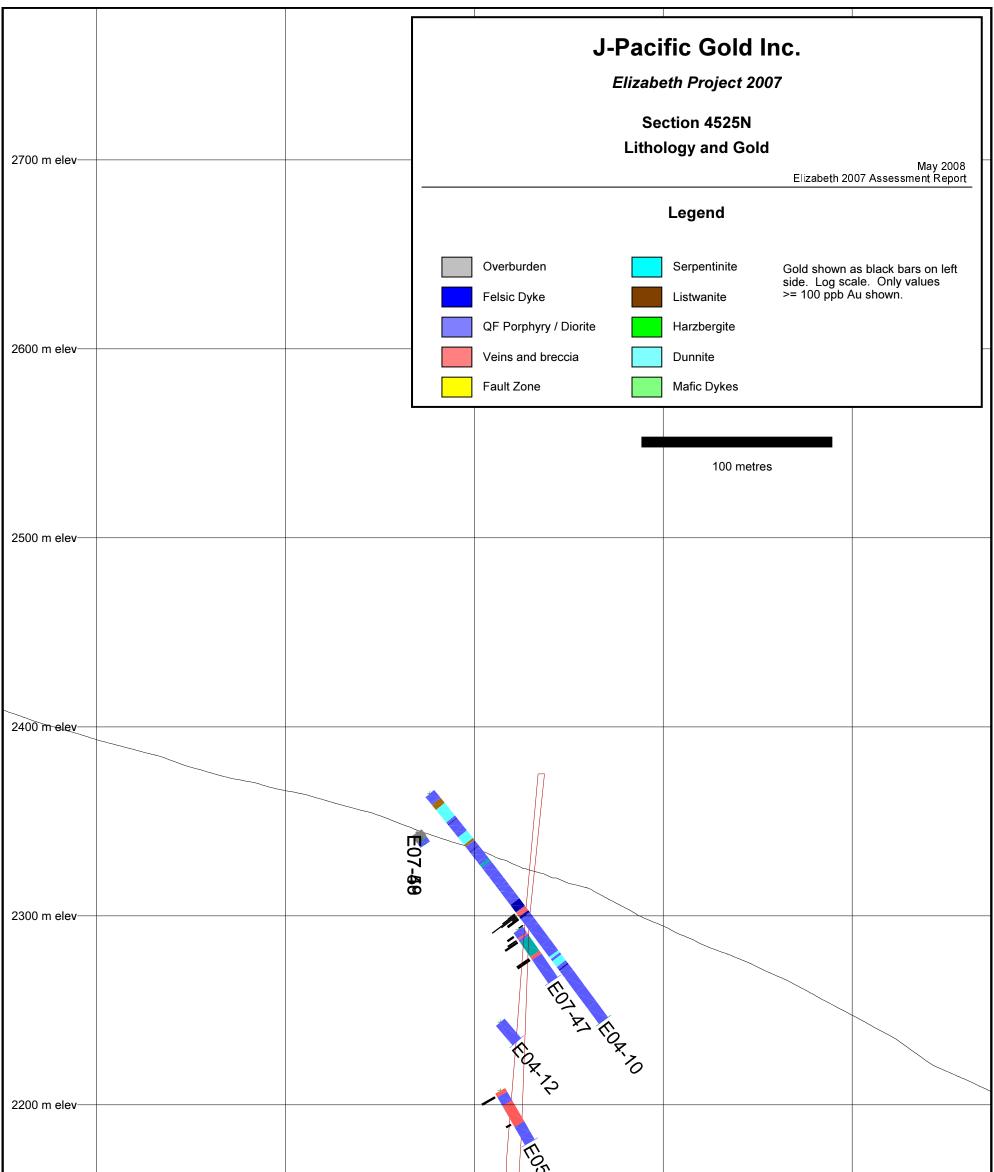
2100 m elev—			Fog 73	
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
2000 m elev—				
		100 m m	200 m	E



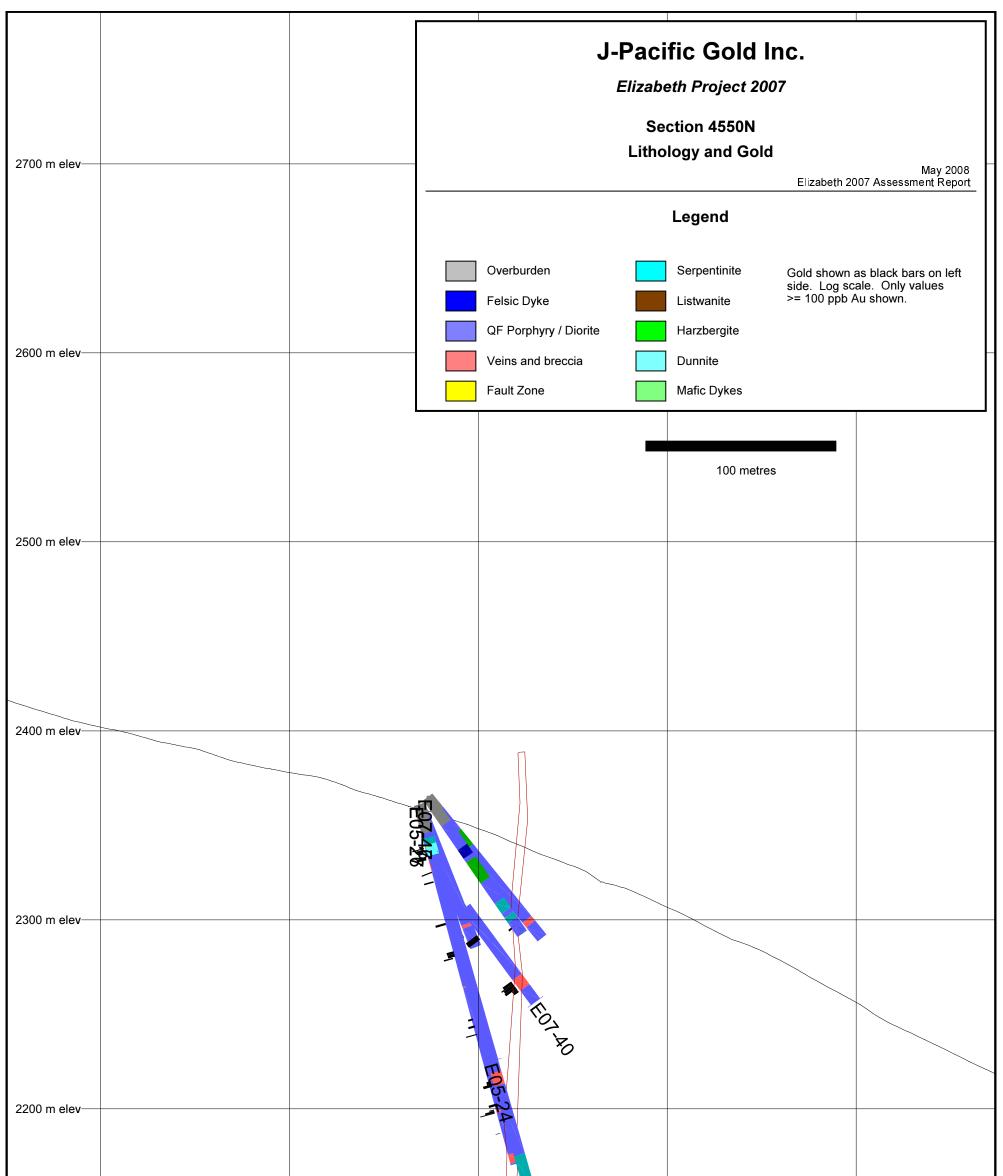
2100 m elev—			tog	^{3,7} 74
2000 m elev—	100 			



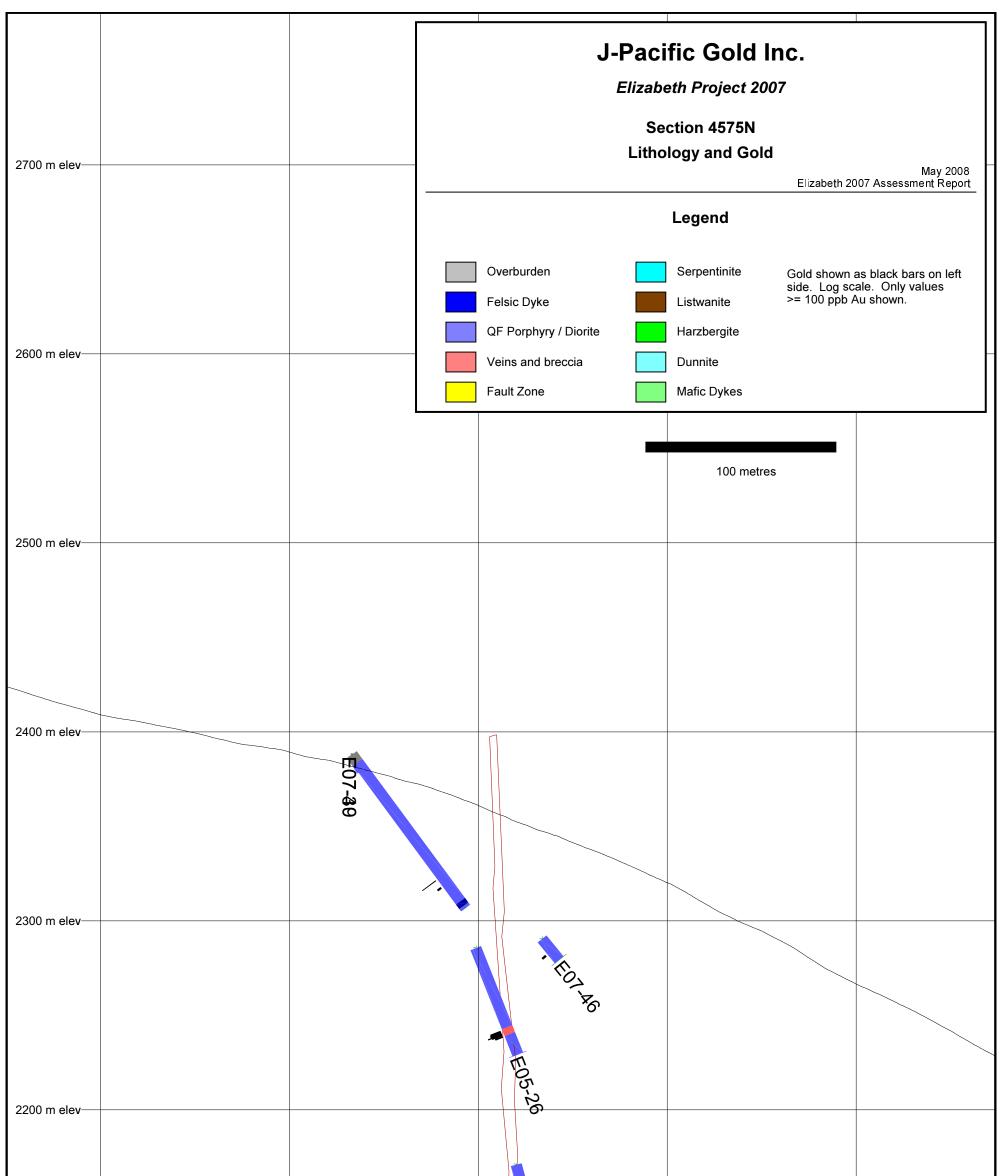
2100 m elev			
2000 m elev			
-100 m	 E O	 200 m-	300 m-



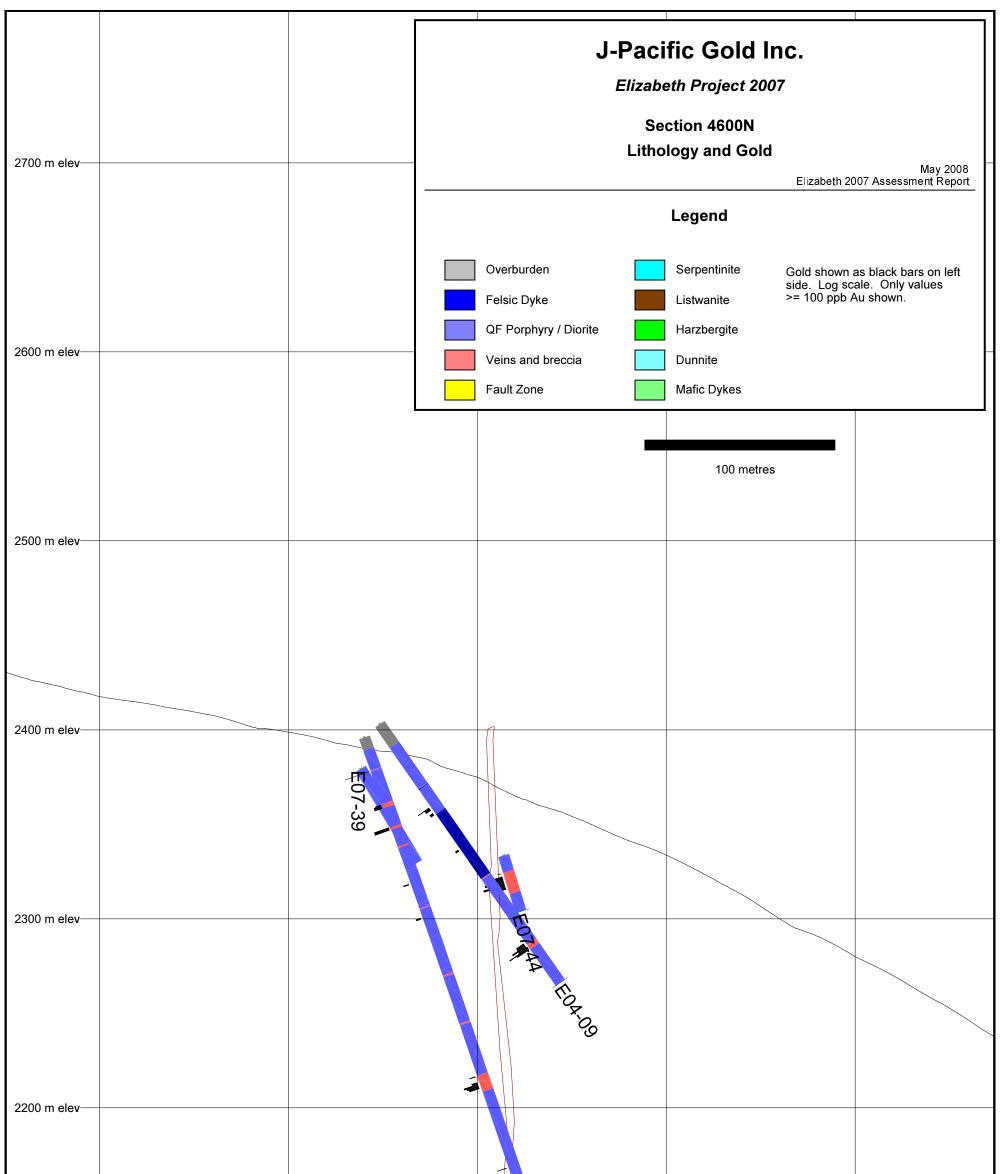
2100 m elev			
2000 m elev E O V	0 3		E 000



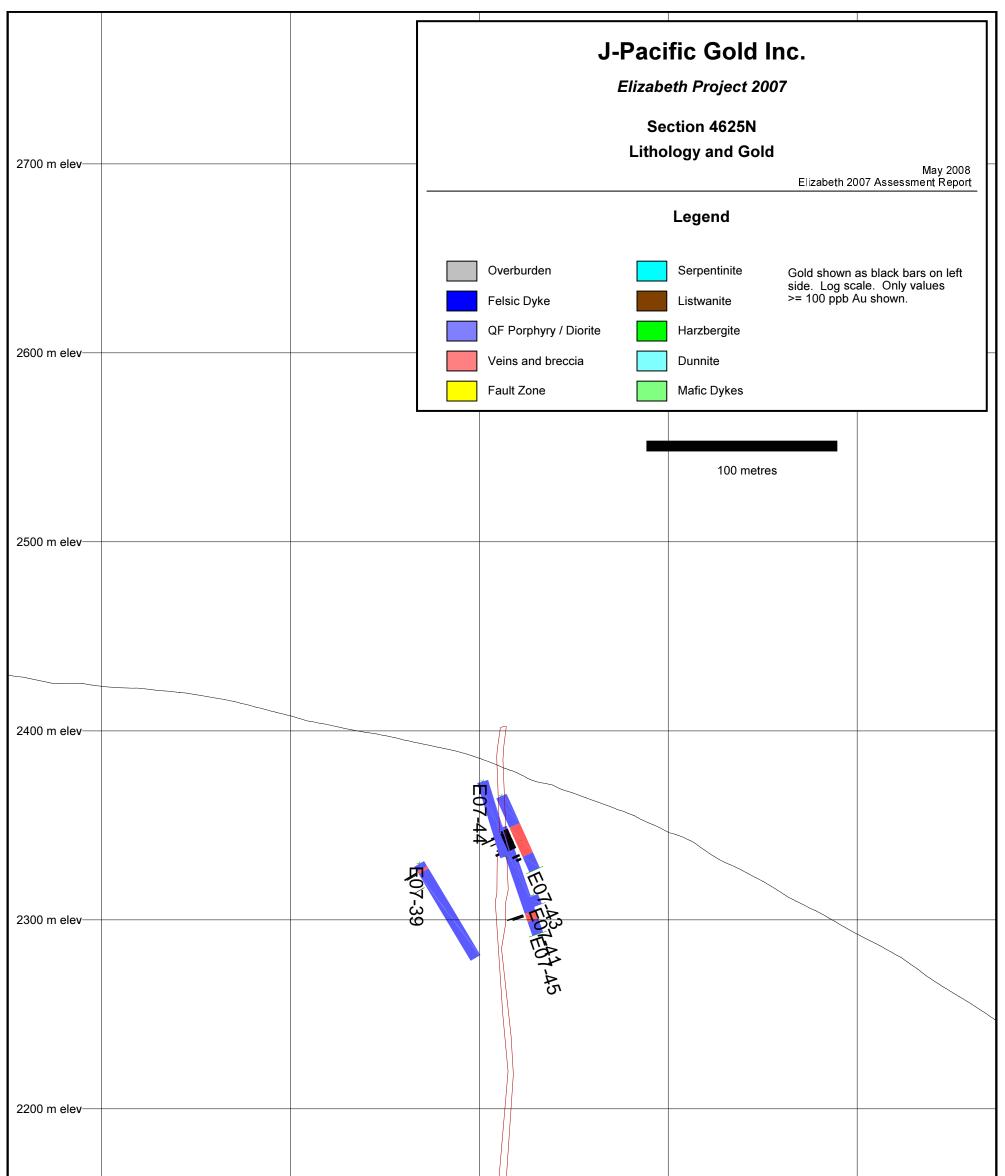
2100 m elev—			- E05-25		
2000 m elev—	E 00-	E	200 	200 m	300 m



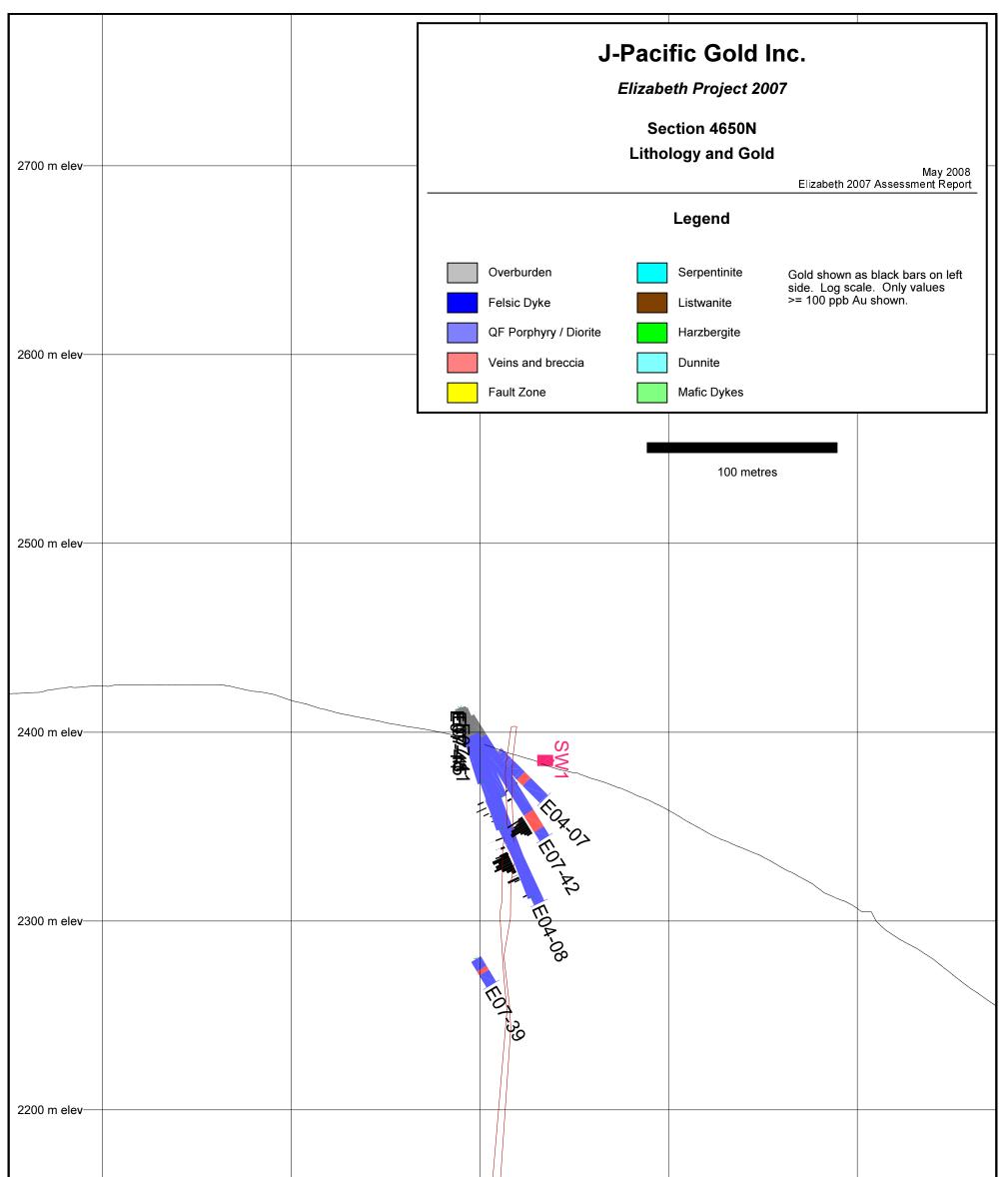
2100 m elev—			
		E05-27	
2000 m elev—			E 000



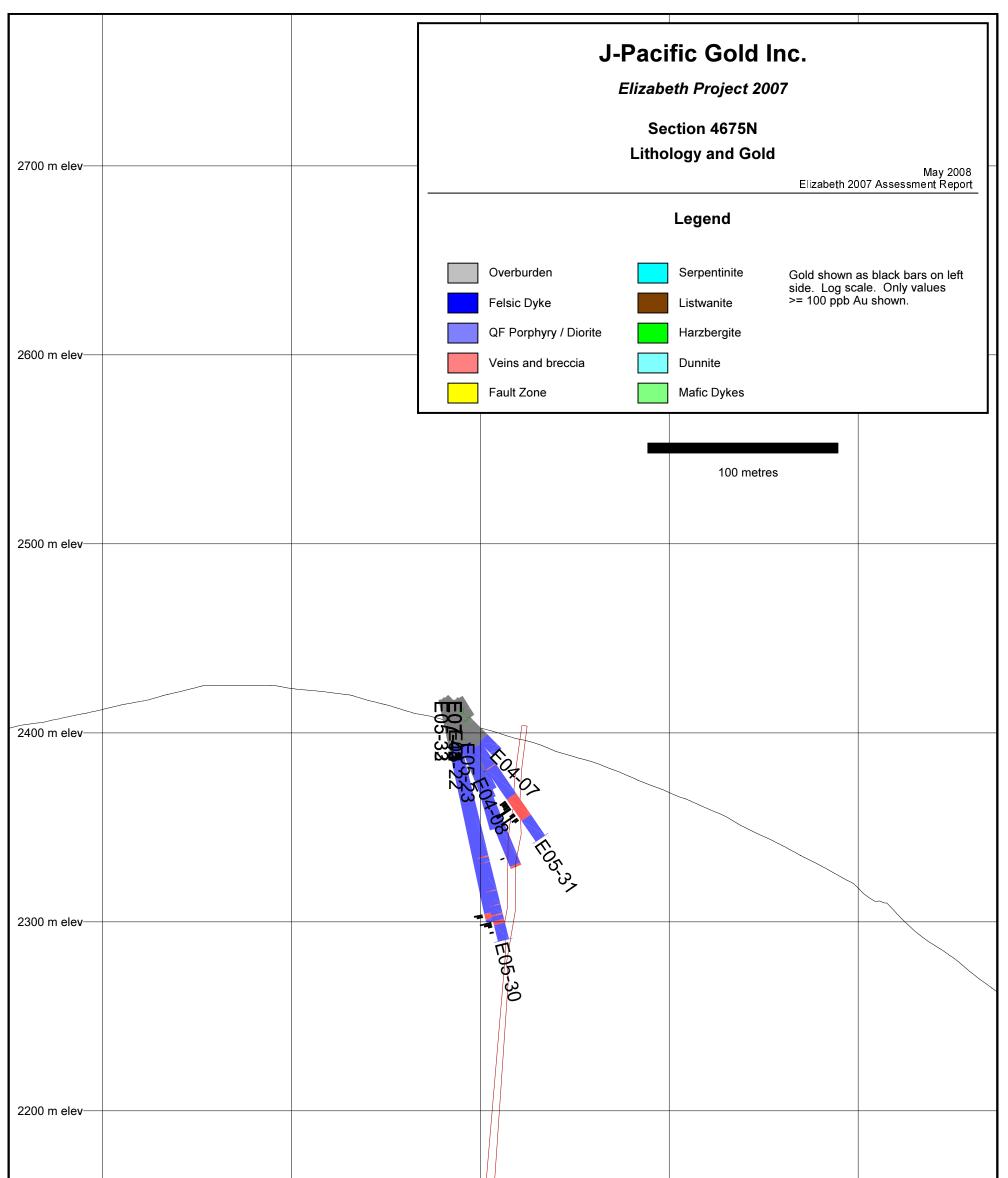
2100 m elev—		E05-19	
2000 m elev	=		
60 50 51			



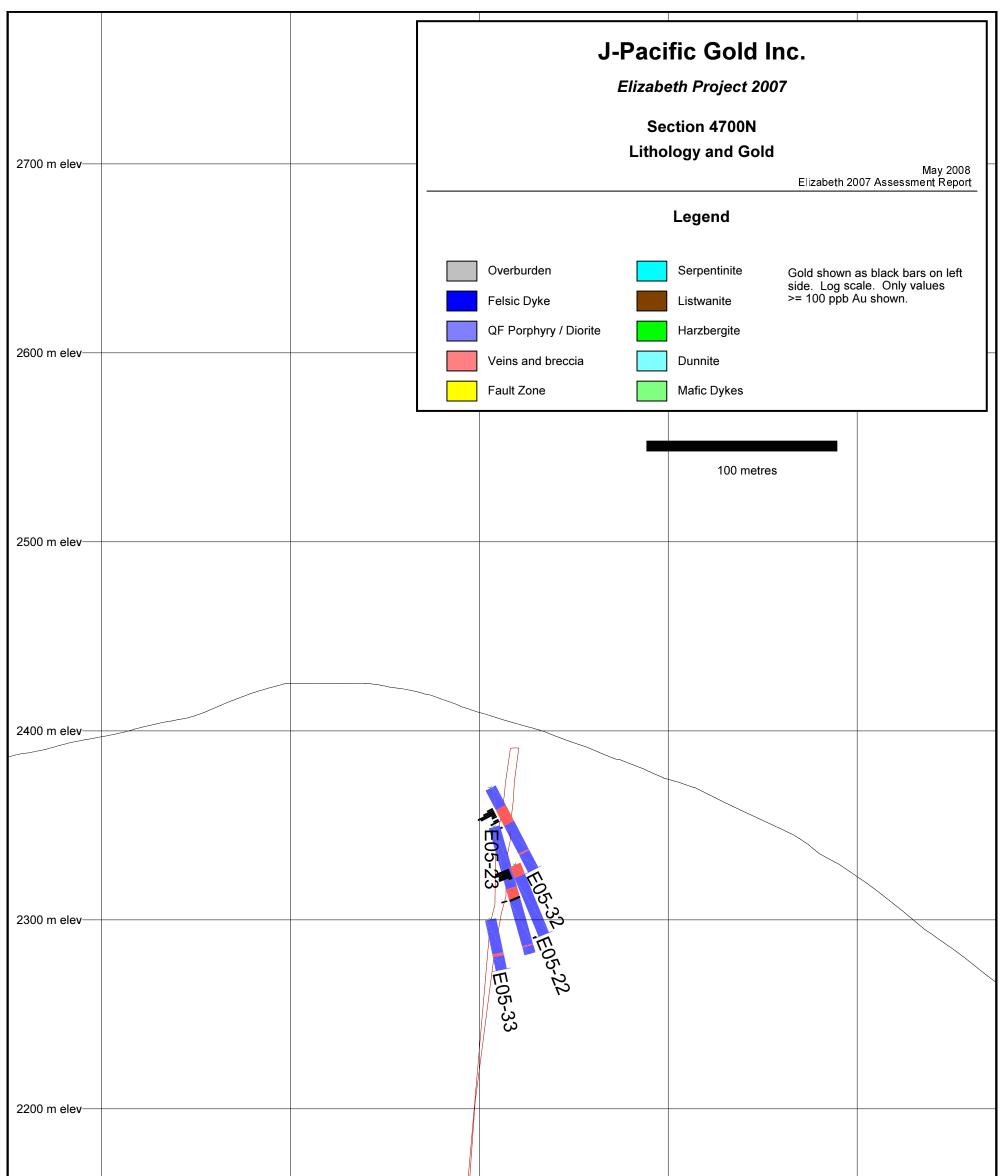
2100 m elev				
2000 m elev				
-100 m_	E O	100 m — m	200 m-	300 m



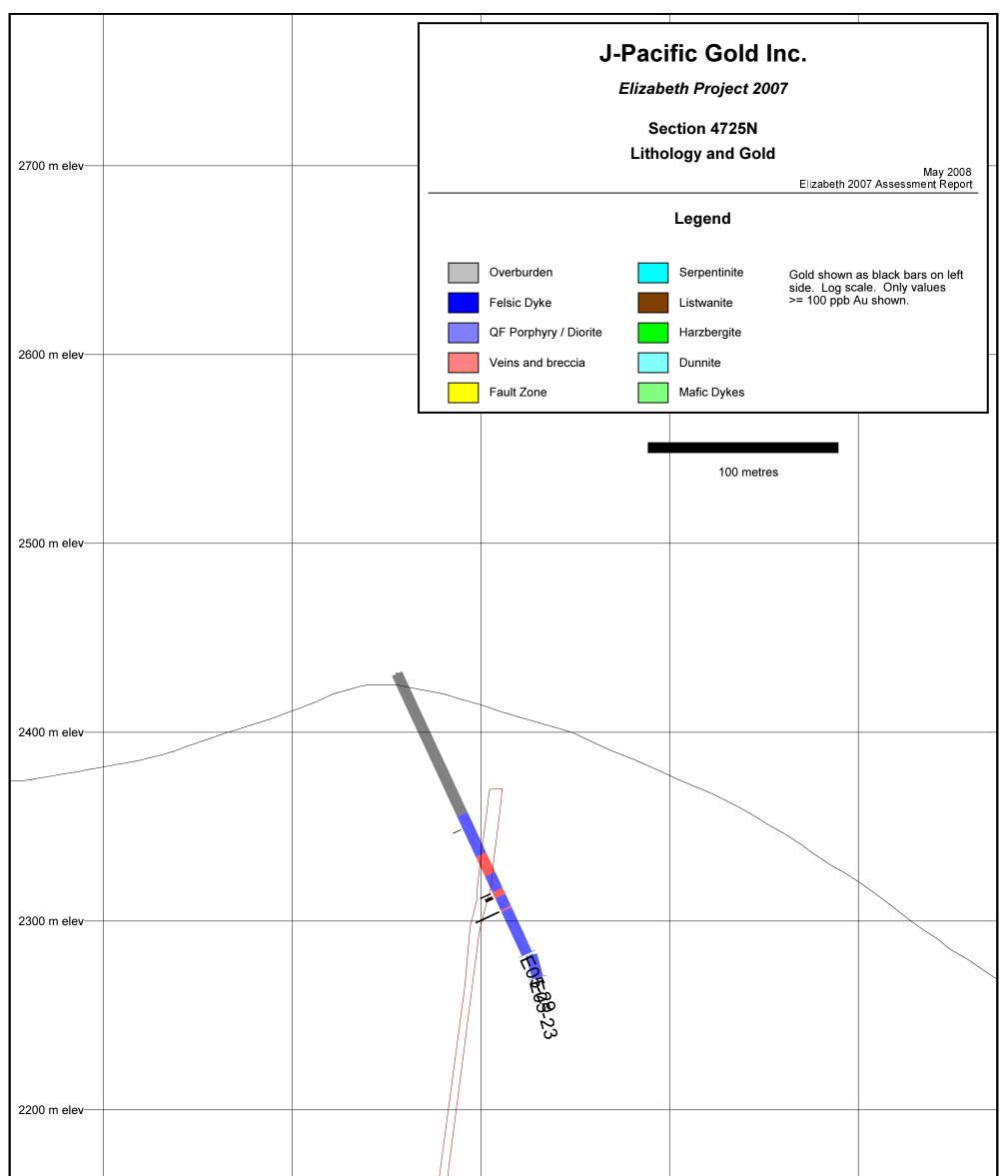
2100 m elev				
2000 m elev				
-100 m _	E	 3 9 7		



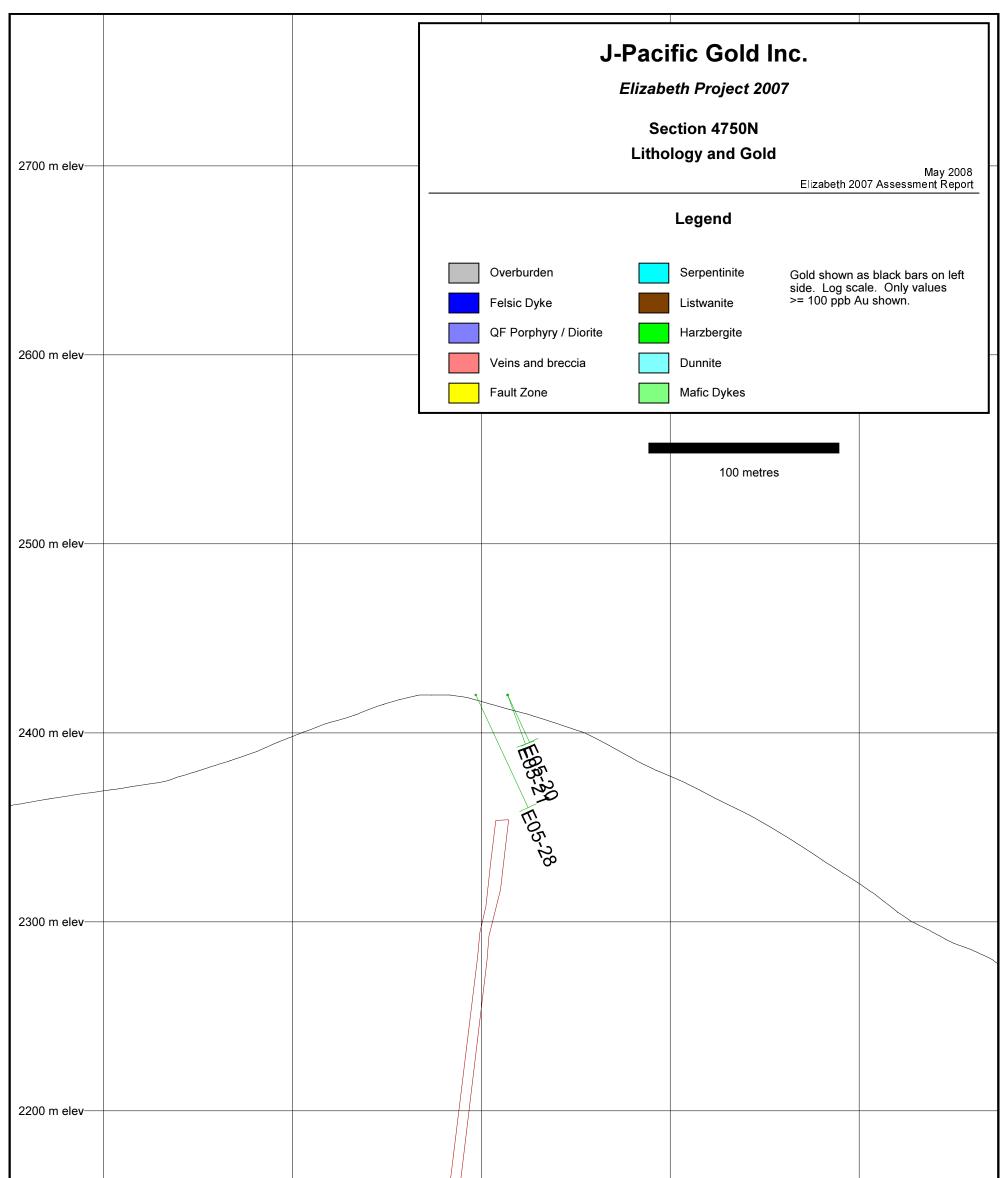
2100 m elev				
2000 m elev E O V	E	100 m	200 m	300 m



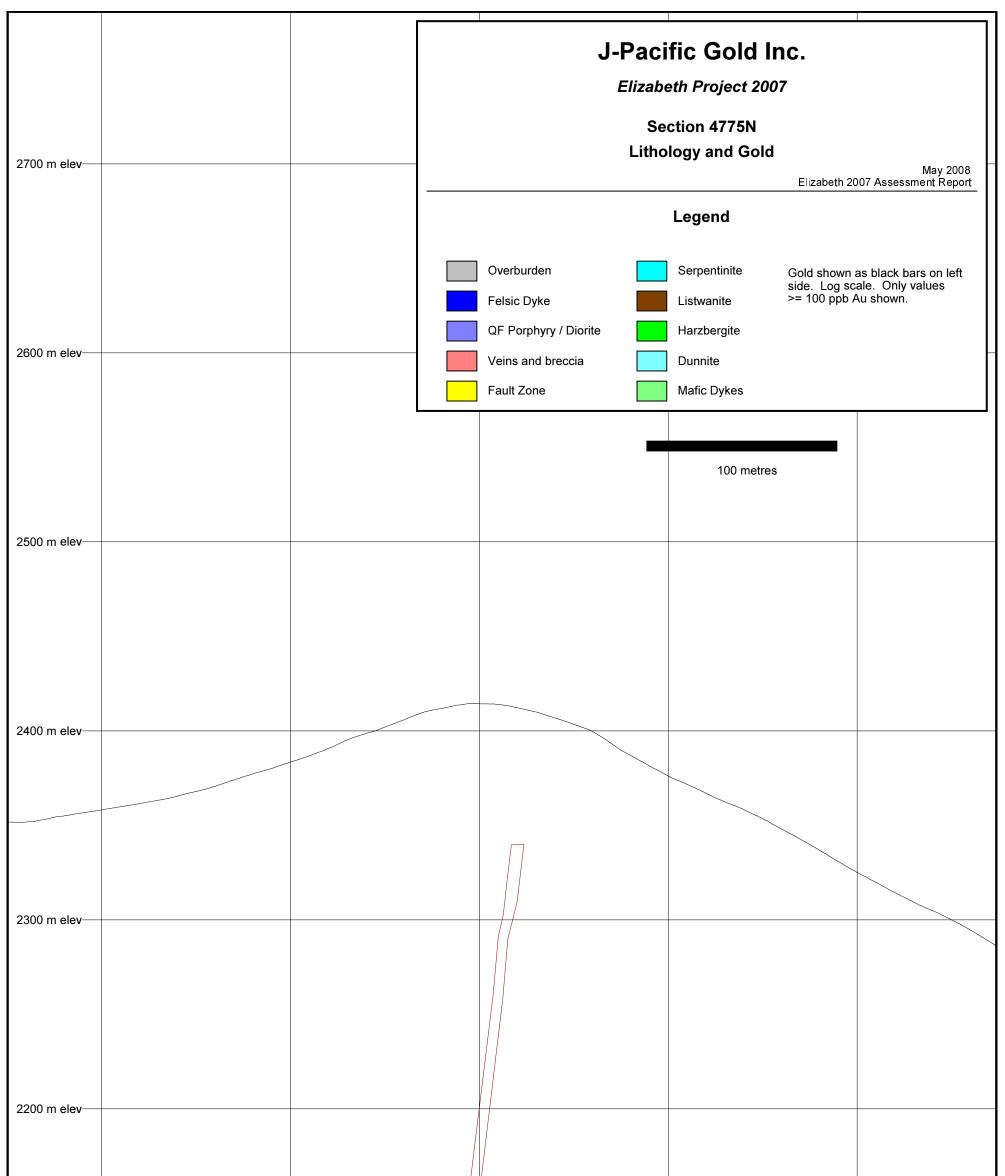
2100 m elev			
2000 m elev——			
-100 m	ŝ		



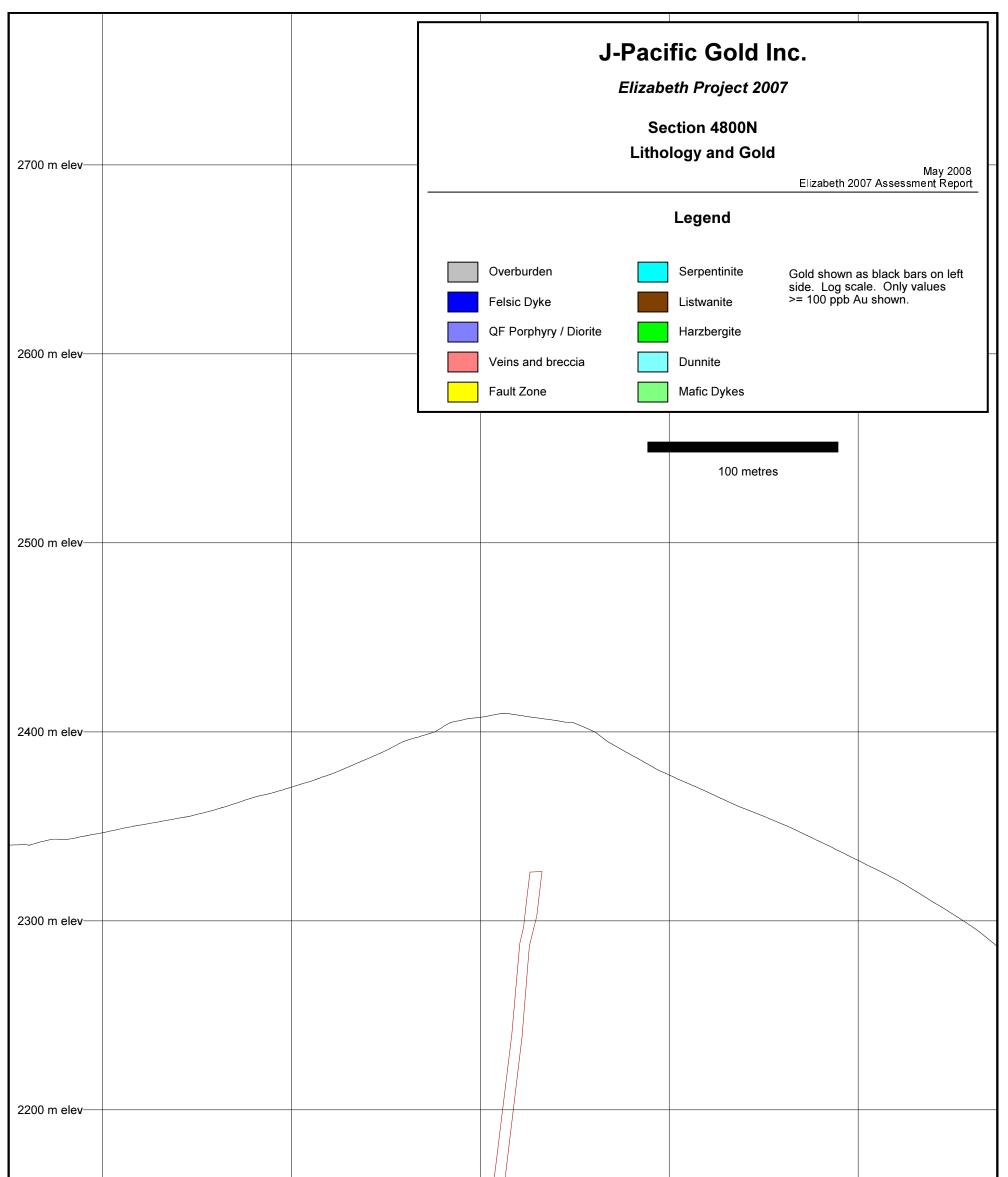
2100 m elev—			
2000 m elev—			
8			



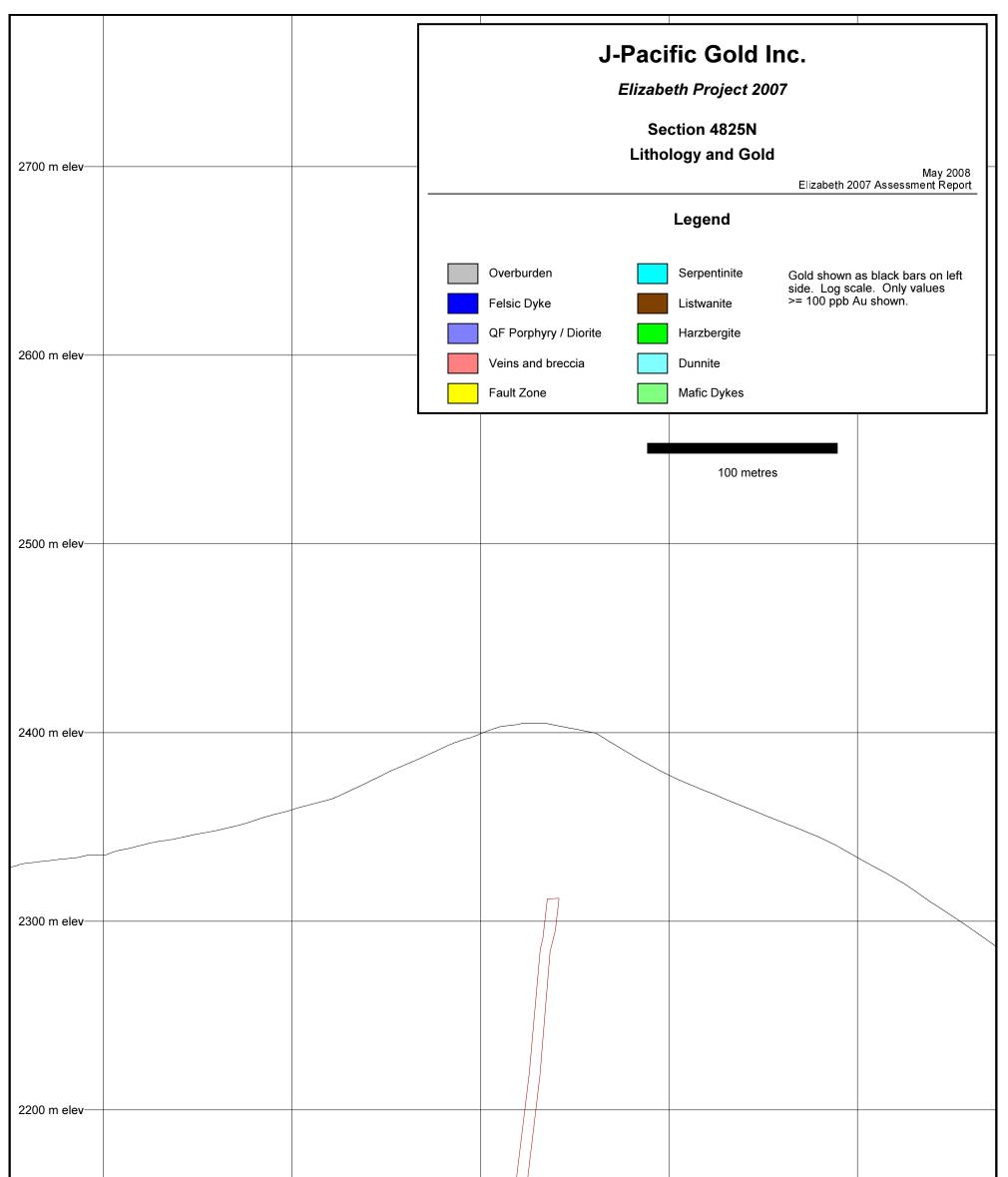
2100 m elev			
2000 m elev——			
-100 m			



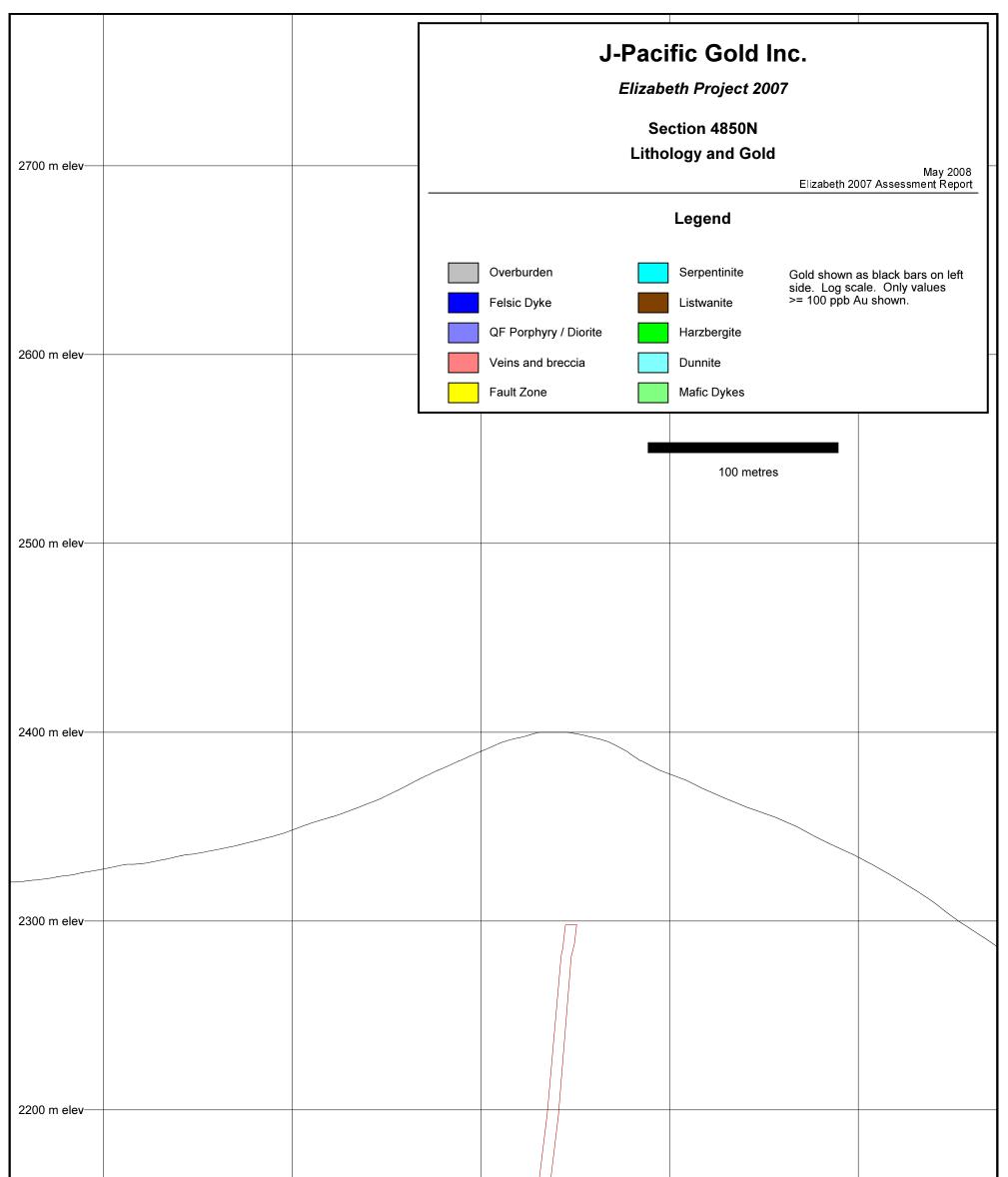
2100 m elev—			
2100 11 664			
2000 m elev—			
55			



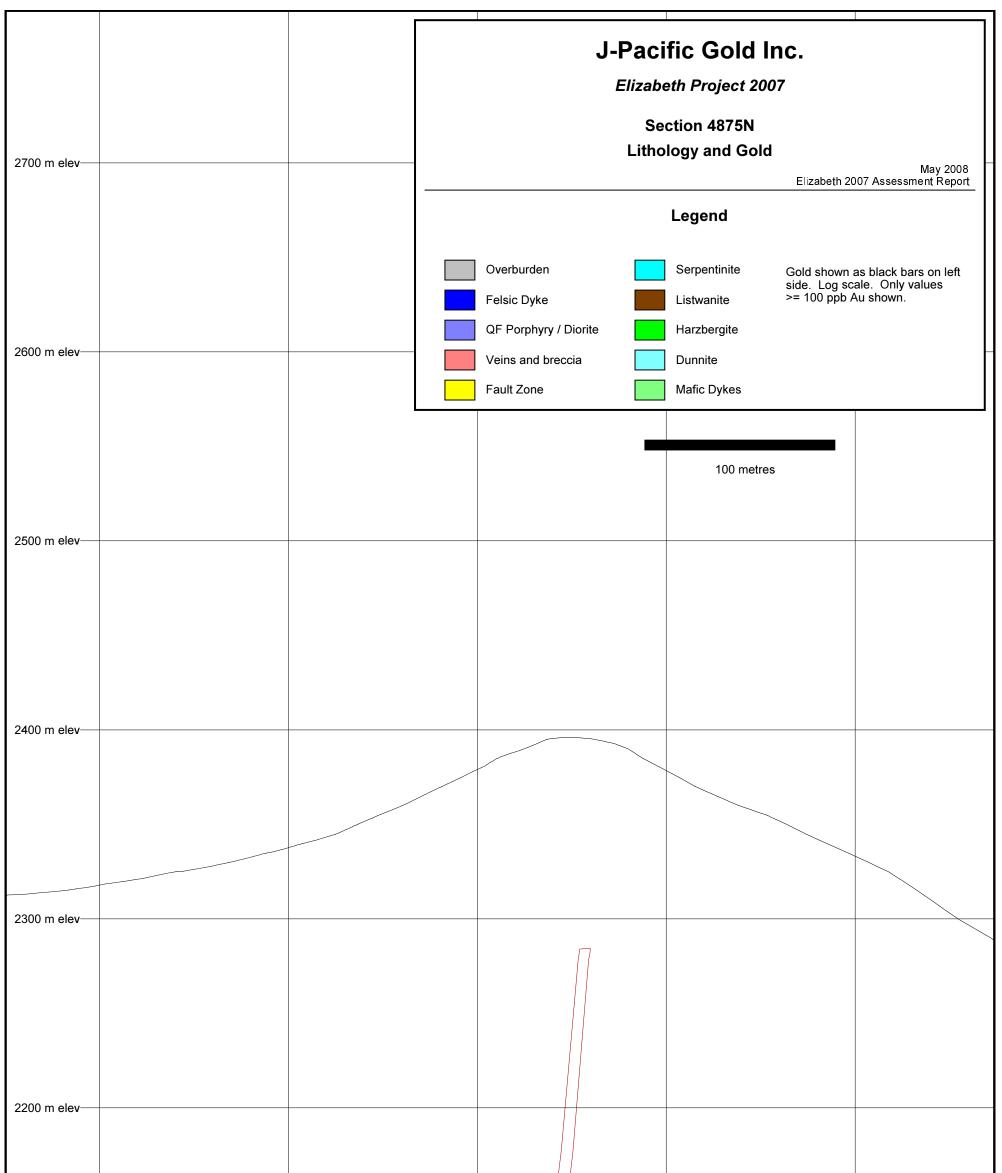
2100 m elev				
2000 m elev	E	100 m	200 m	300 m



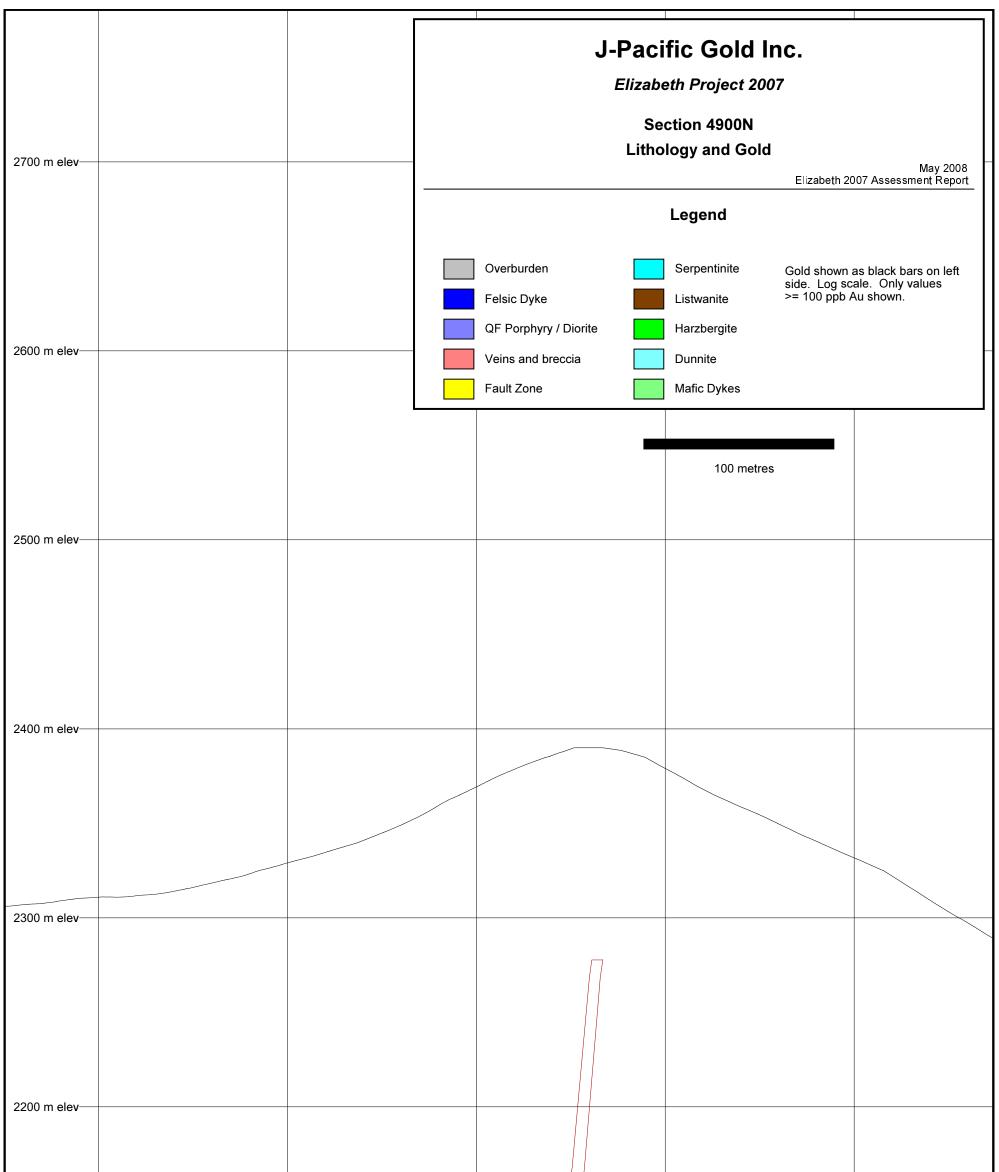
2100 m elev				
2000 m elev				
-100 m	– E O	100 m	200 m	ш 300 ш 300



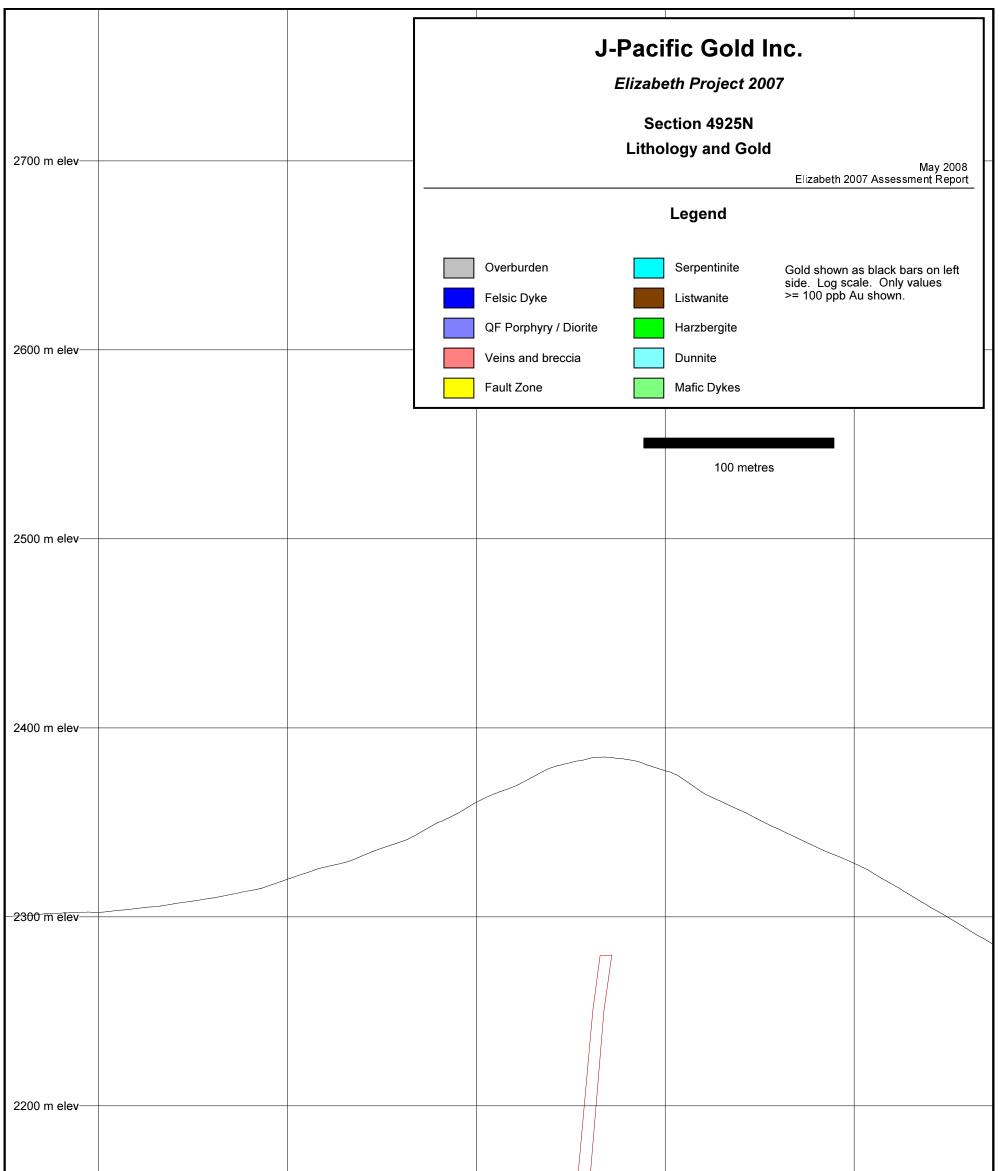
2100 m elev				
2000 m elev	EO	100 m	200 m	300 H



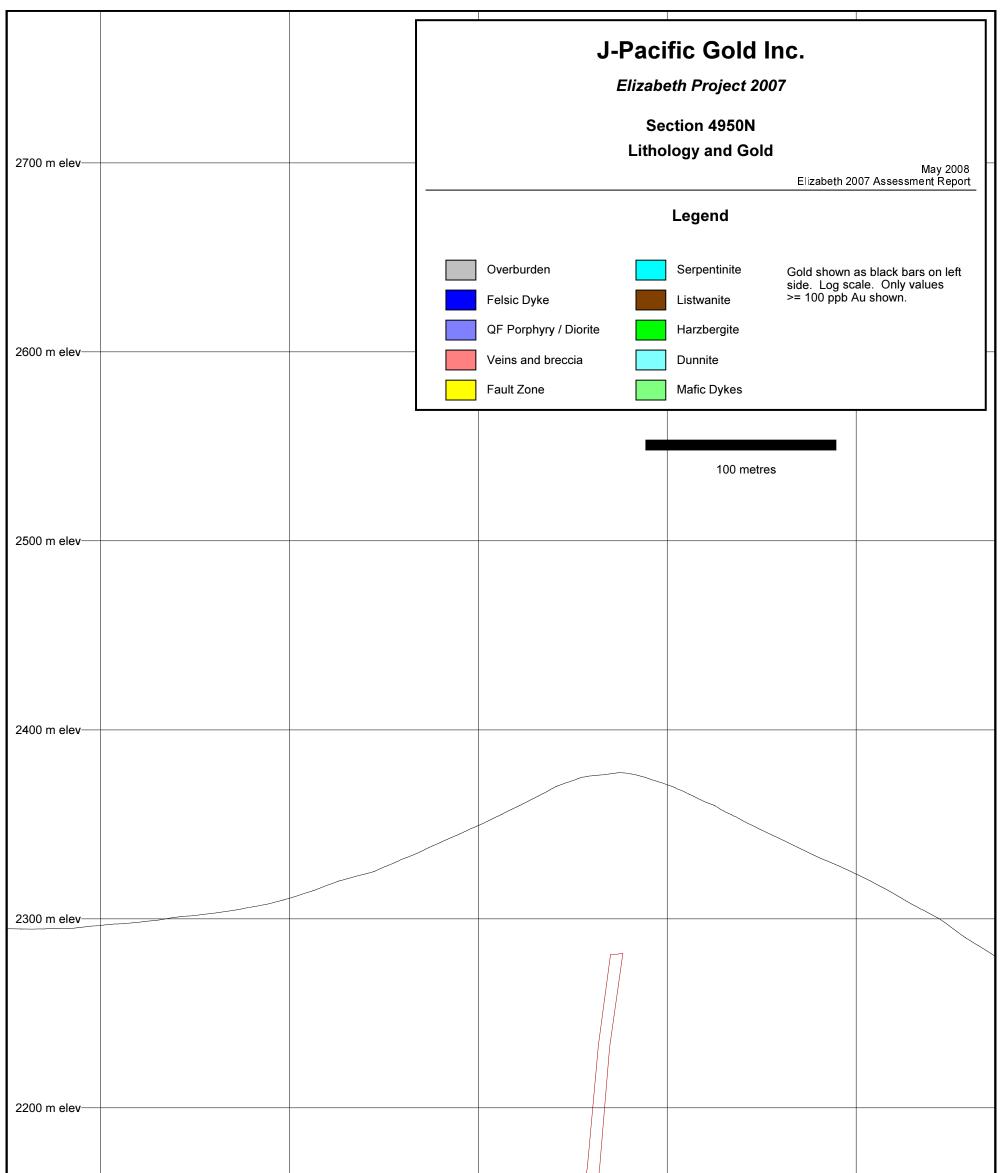
2100 m elev—			
	UG-DDH	k	
2000 m elev—			
55		200 m	300 m



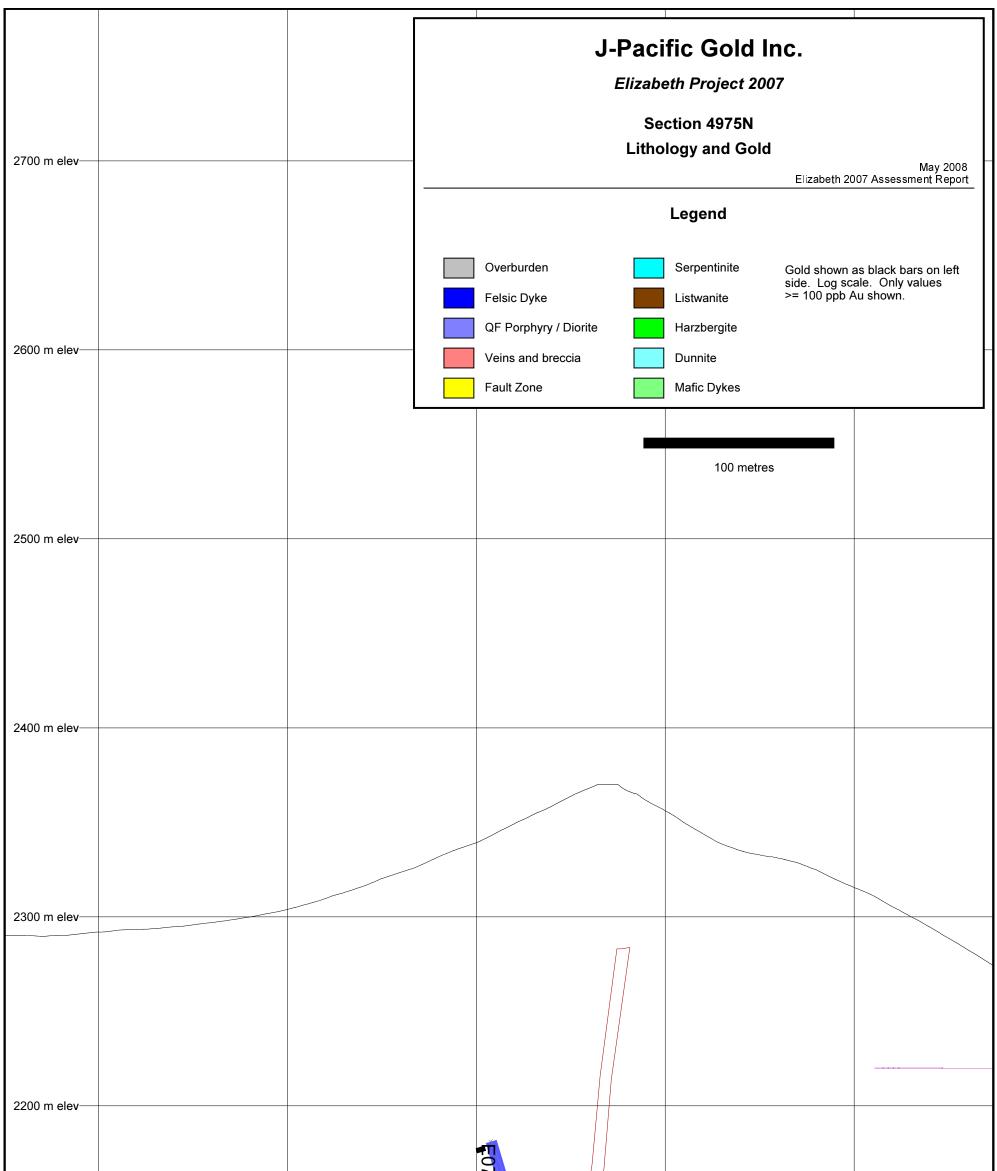
2100 m elev—			
	UG-DDH	E02-14	
2000 m elev—			



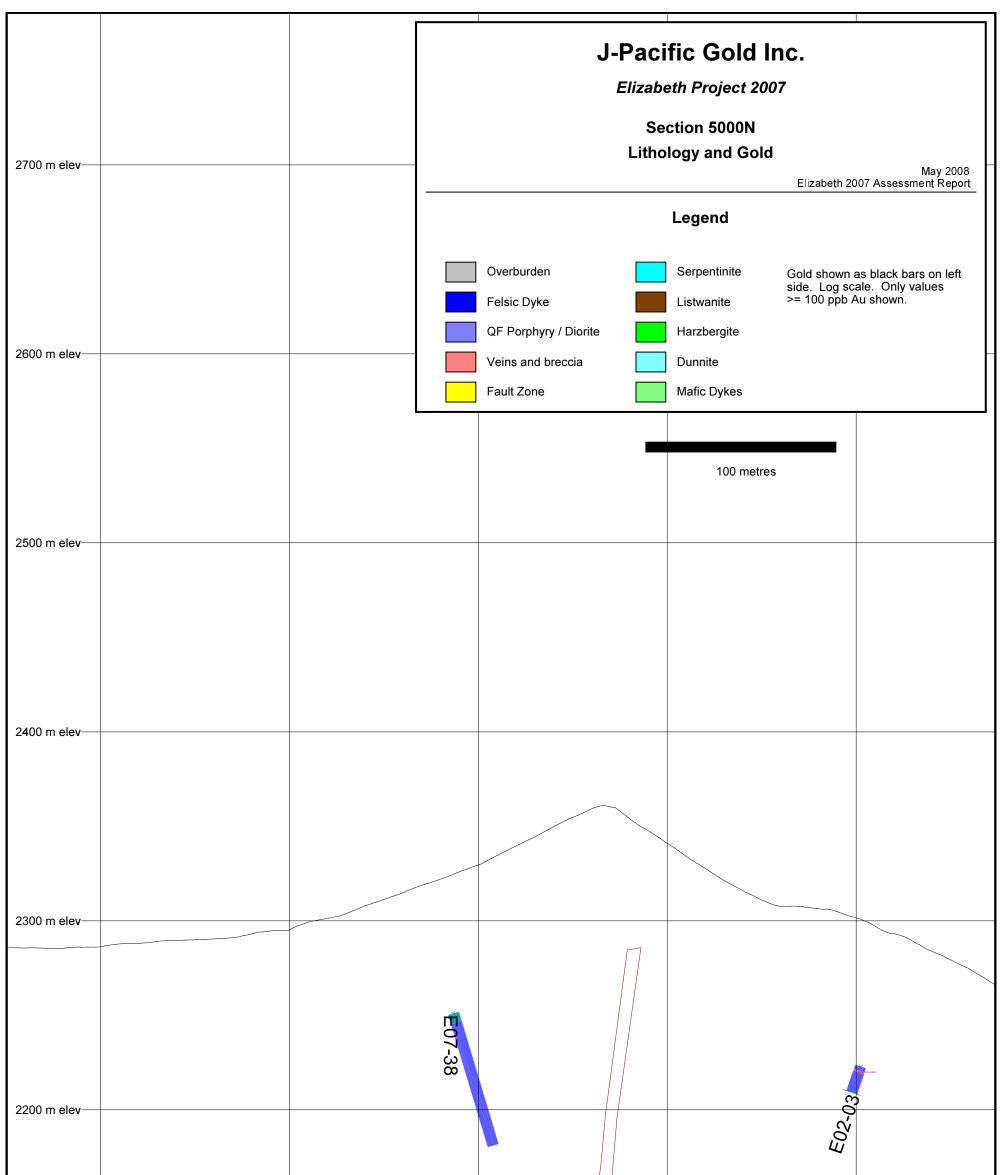
2000 m elev—			300 H
		UG-DDH	
2100 m elev—			



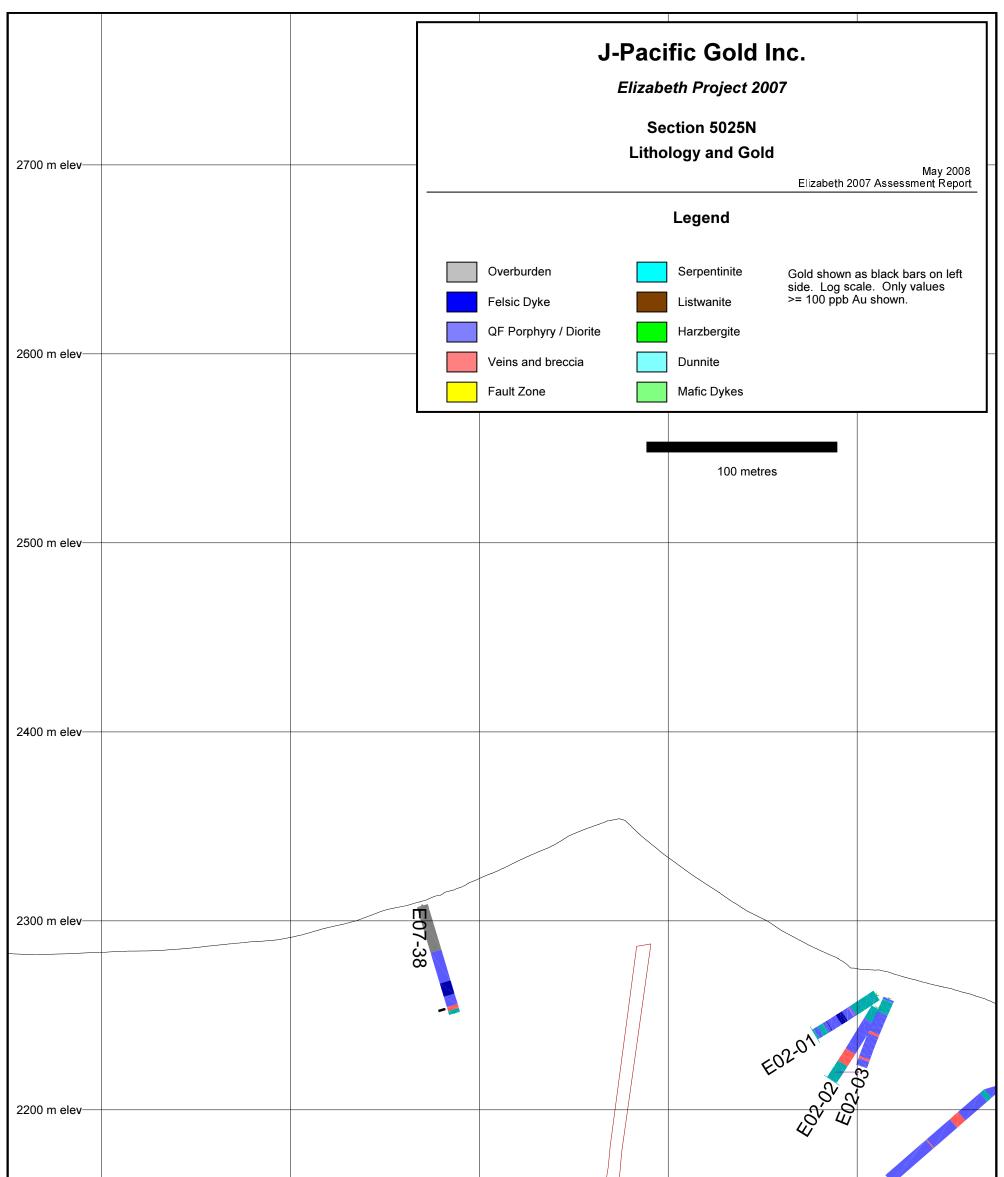
2100 m elev—		E		
		E07-38	UG-DDH	
2000 m elev—	E			300 m



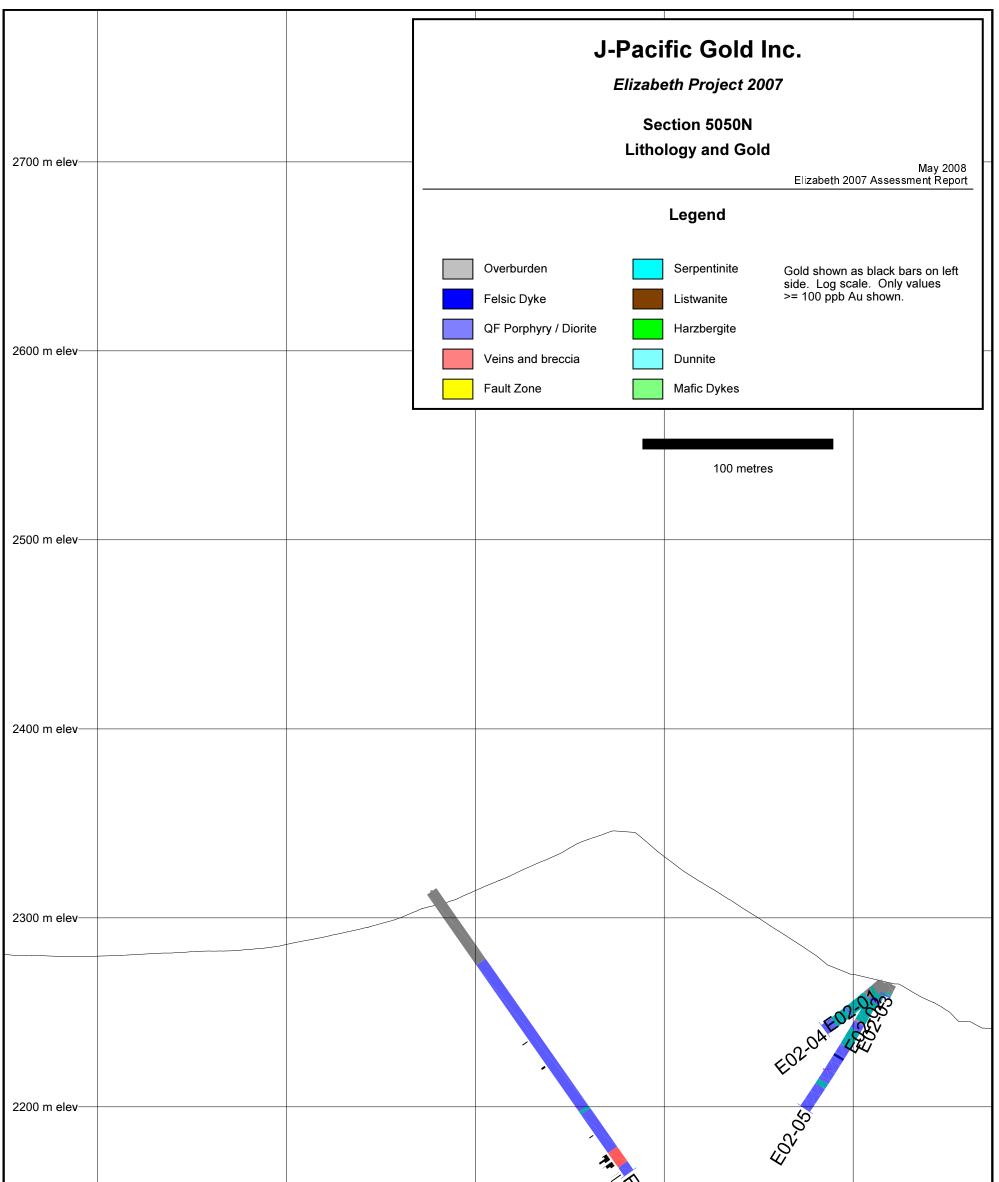
2100 m elev—		7-38		
			UG-DDH	
2000 m elev	E 2 -		E	ш 300 ш 300



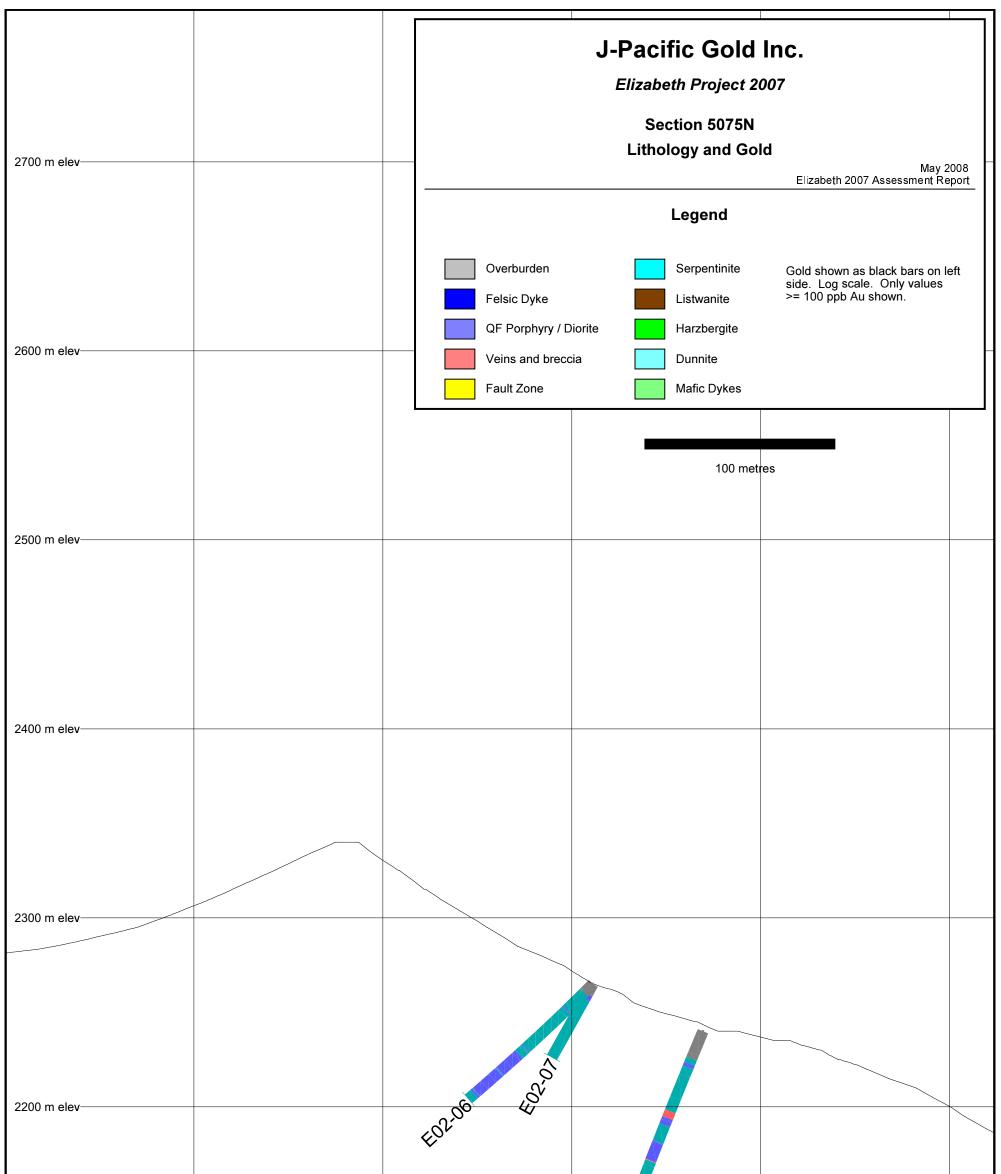
2100 m elev—		¢Ó	213
2000 m elev—			
		200 m	300 m



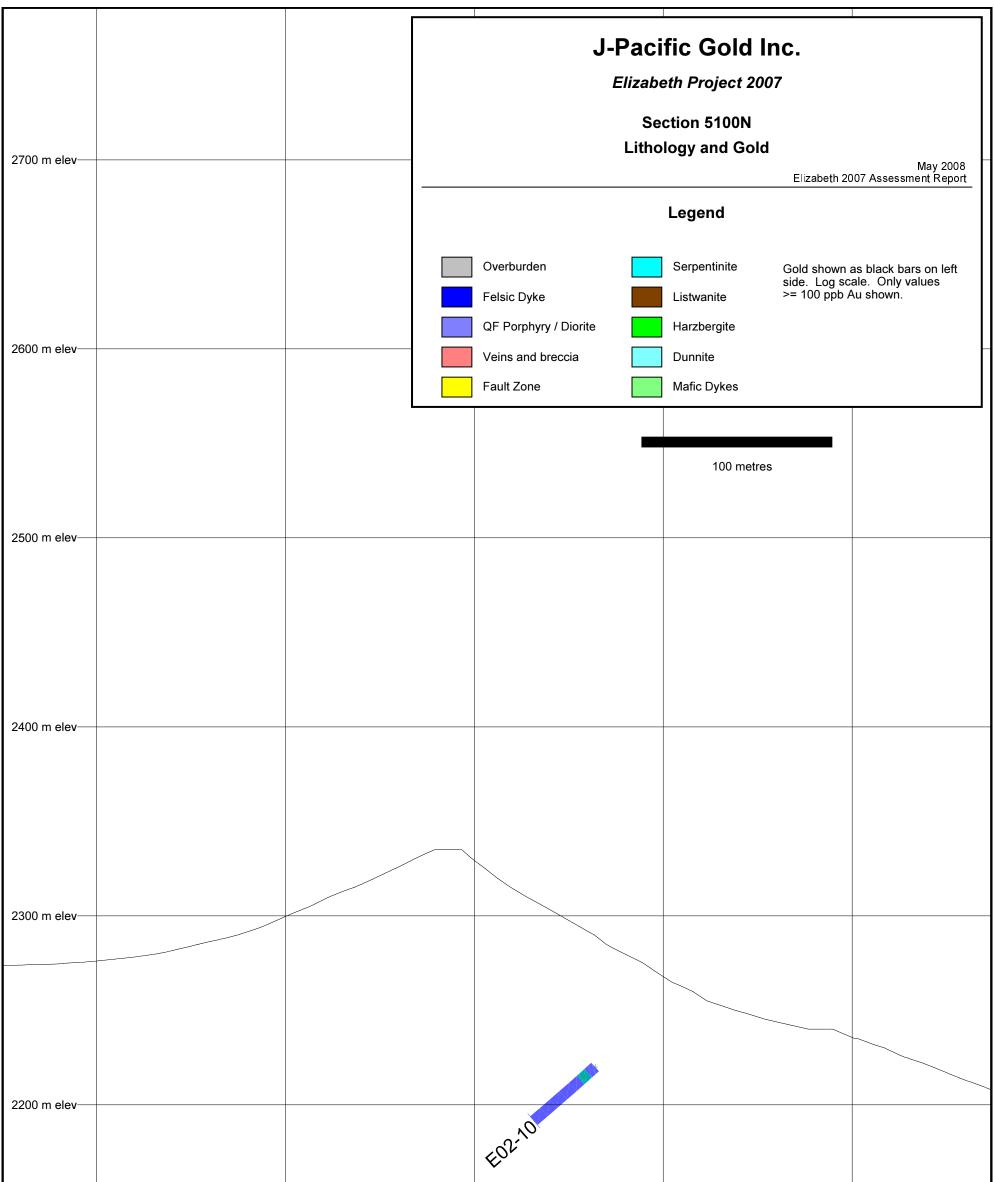
2100 m elev—					
2000 m elev—	-100 m	EO	100 m	200 m	 300 m



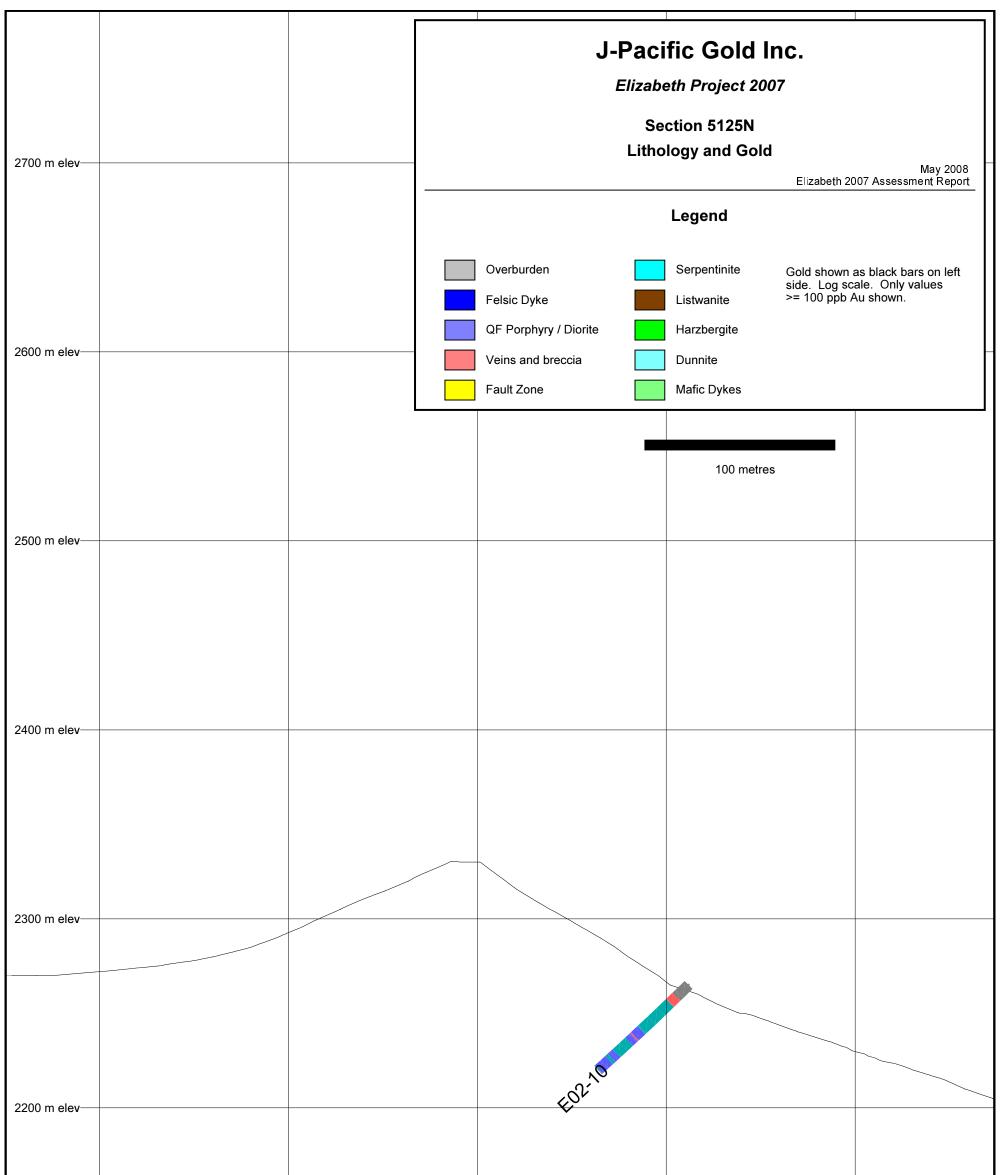
		FOS-30	
2100 m elev—			
2000 m elev—	E	100 E	E OD



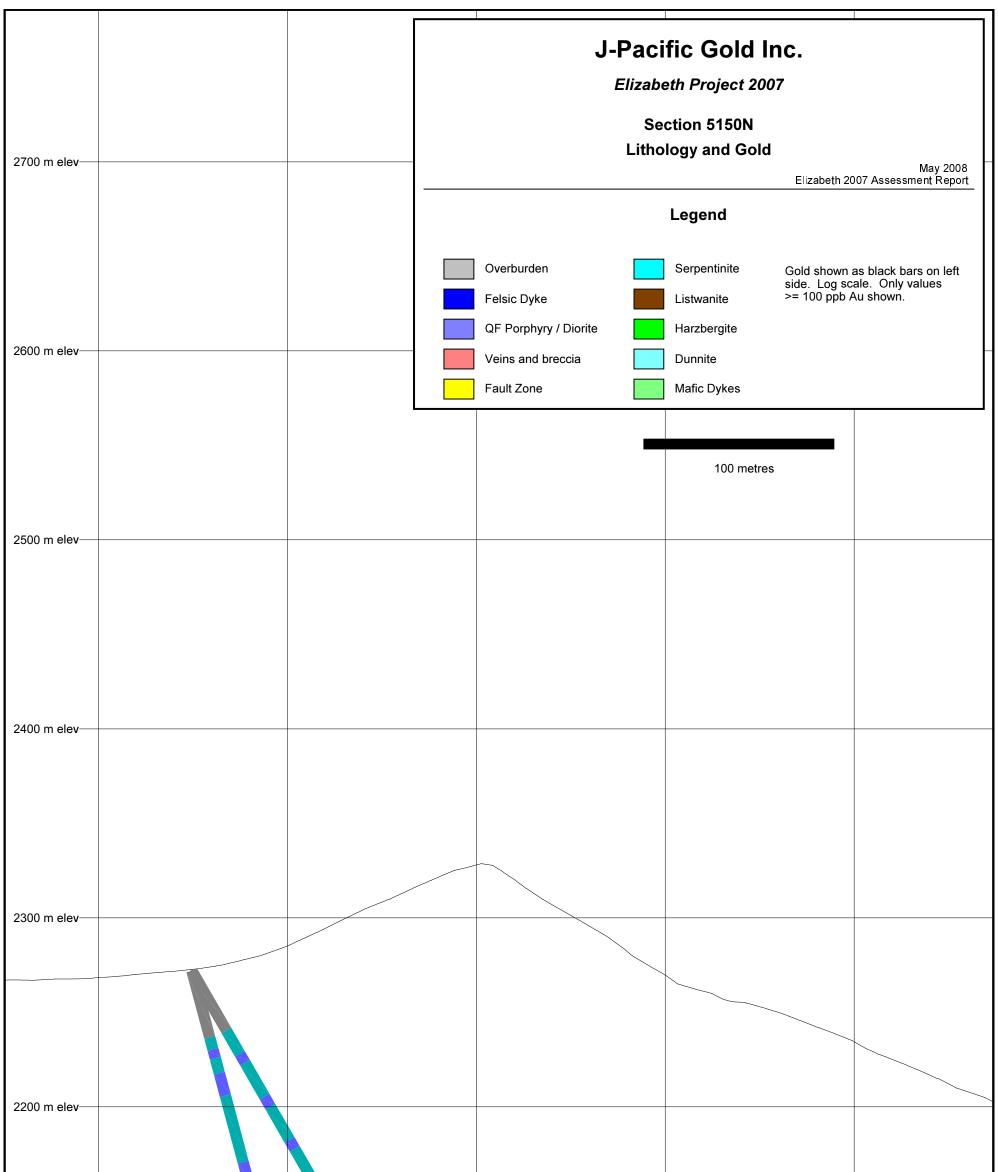
2100 m elev		E02-11	
2000 m elev			
E O	100 m		200 B



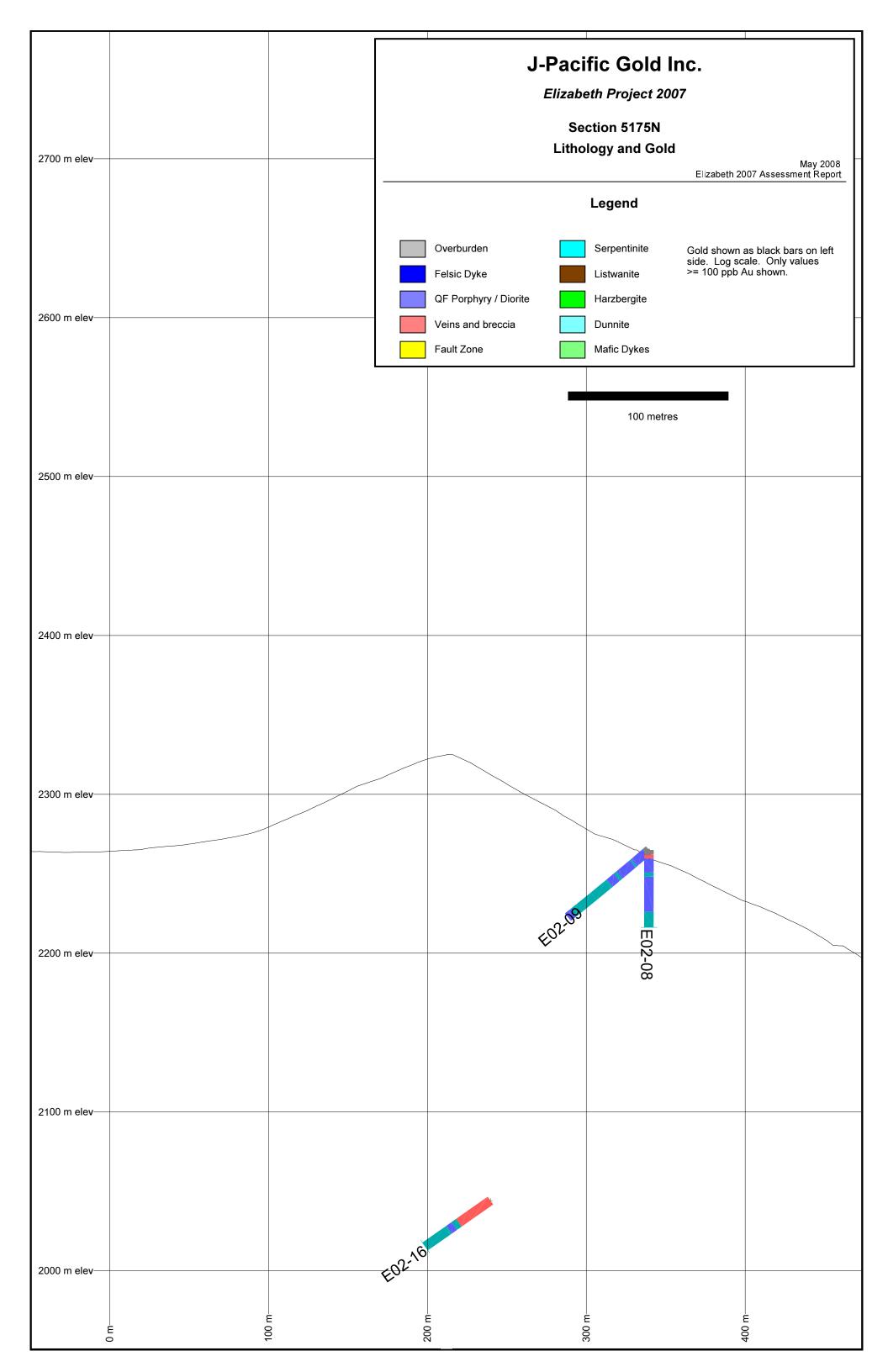
2100 m elev—				
2100 11 6160				
2000 m elev—				
		200 m	E 8	

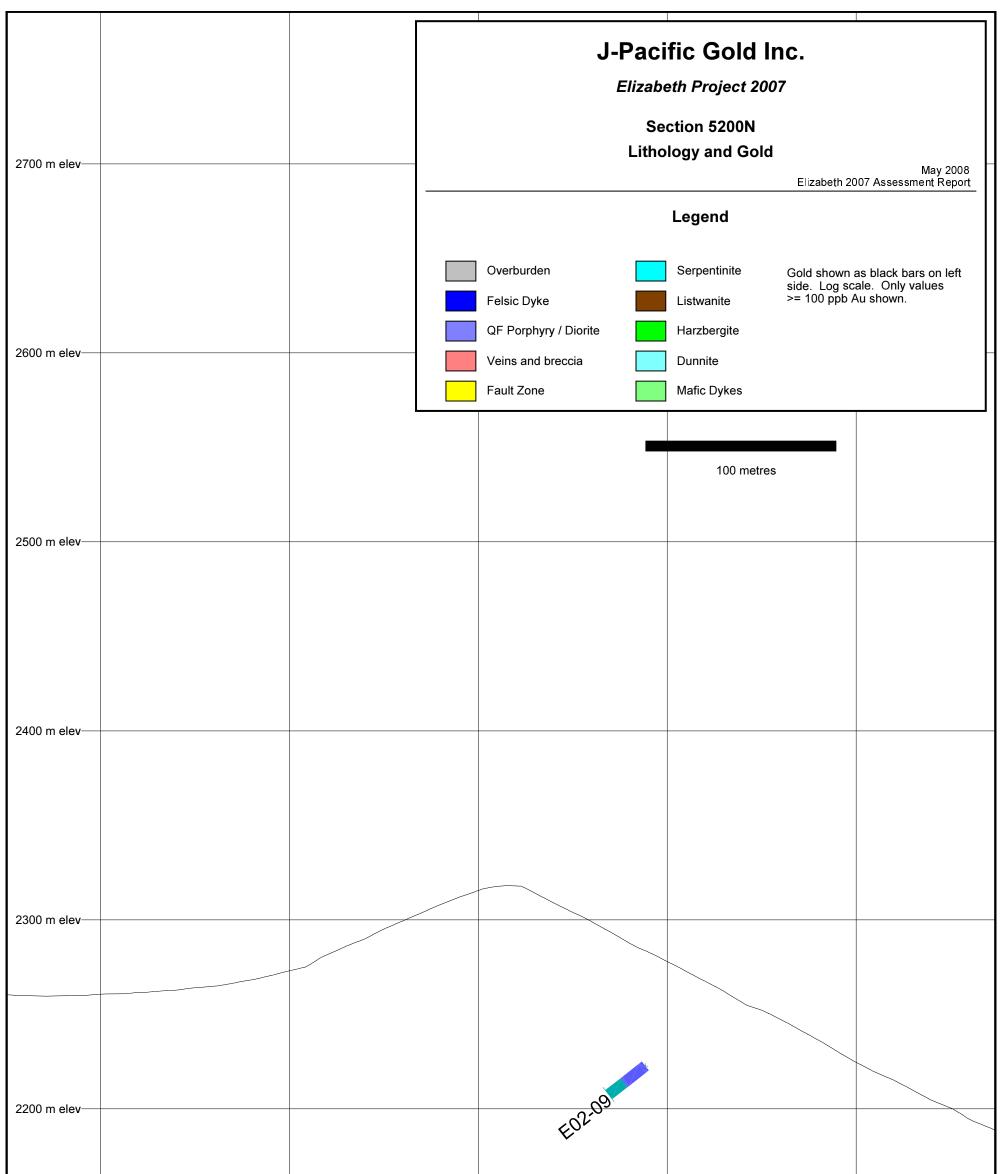


2100 m elev—				
		-	_	
2000 m elev—				

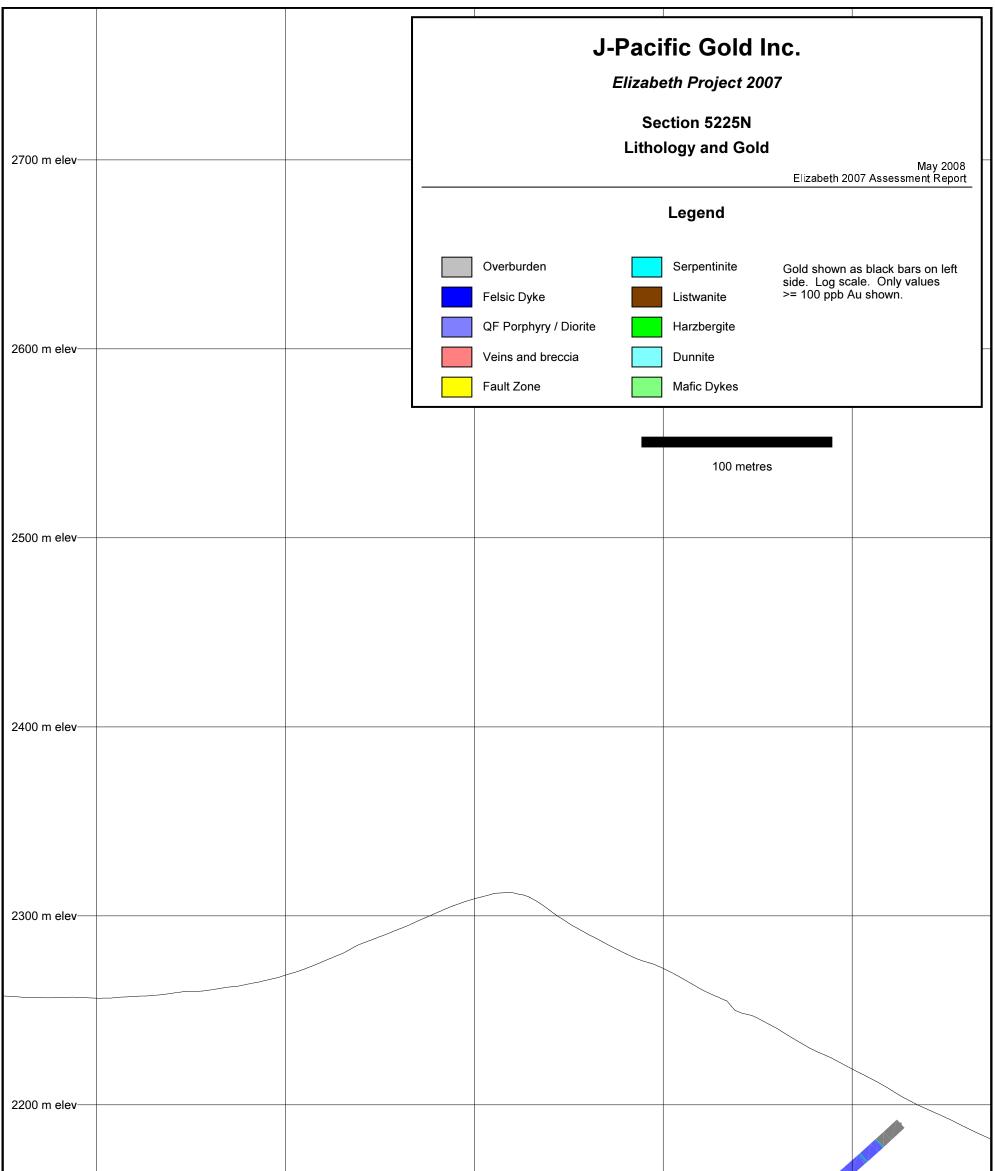


2100 m elev—	-	E05-34		
2100 111 6160	E o o	105-35		
2000 m elev—				





2100 m elev—				
		E02-16		
2000 m elev—			={23}	



2100 m elev—		E02-16	
		£0	
2000 m elev—-			
{			