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Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Assessment Report

TOTAL COST: $ 128,339.00

AUTHOR(S): Barry J. Price M.Sc., PGEO; Jason K. McLaughlin, B.Sc. SIGNATURE(S): J. McLaughlin. Barry Price.

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2012

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5402256 2012/aug/29; 5402263 2012/aug/29;

PROPERTY NAME: OGK

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): BP1 to BP4 (4), BP6 to BP10 (5), DK1, DK2, DK3, DKSYN 14, DKSYN 15, DKSYN 17, DKSYN 18, DM 29, DM 43, HH!, HH2, HH3, HH4, HH5, HH7, HOGEM1 to HOGEM5 (5), NOVA, OS 1, OS 3, OS 4, + 5 unnamed tenures: 832423, 832412, 832416, 832399, 832426

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: REM (094C 097), FLAME (# 093N 176), HOGEM COPPER (#094C 050)

MINING DIVISION: Omineca NTS/BCGS: 94 C, 93 N

LATITUDE: 56 ° 02 ' 20 " LONGITUDE: 125 ° 33 ' 00 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) Donald K. Bragg, 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
6588 152 ST.
SURREY, B.C. V3S 3L1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Tajiri Resources Corp. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Suite 1450 – 409 Granville Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Porphyry, Copper, Gold, Hogem Batholith, Duckling Creek Syenite Complex, Potassic Alteration,

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
'EOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic		586990	
Electromagnetic		895697, 895713, 832412, 832416	
Induced Polarization		729862, 762982, 895705, 895701	
Radiometric		895692, 895666, 895683, 895679	
Seismic		729842, 729862, 832423, 832391	
Other		895691, 763042, 729802, 729822	
Airborne	505 line-km	832399, 895667, 895682, 895689,	100%
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
ORILLING (otal metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	

ASSESSMENT REPORT – AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

OGK COPPER GOLD PROPERTY, OSILINKA RIVER AND HAHA CREEK

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

MAPSHEETS 94 C AND 93 N

Event Numbers ID 5402256 and 5402263

Recorded Date 2012/aug/29

Work Start Date 2012/aug/01 Work Stop Date 2012/aug/29

Total Value of Work $ 128,339.00

FOR:

TAJIRI RESOURCES CORP.

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Prepared by:

BARRY J. PRICE, M.SC. P.GEO. and JASON MCLAUGHLIN, B.SC.

DATED DECEMBER 6, 2012

ASSESSMENT REPORT – AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

OGK COPPER GOLD PROPERTY, OSILINKA RIVER AND HAHA CREEK

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DATED DECEMBER 6, 2012

ASSESSMENT REPORT – AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

OGK Copper Gold Property,
Osilinka River And Haha Creek
Omineca Mining Division
Mapssheets 94 C And D

1.0 SUMMARY

This report summarizes and presents the results of work completed at Tajiri Resource Corp.'s OGK Property in central British Coumbia in August, 2012. The OGK Property comprises 39 claims totaling 13,773 hectares located approximately 280 kilometers northwest of Prince George B.C.

A Helicopter supported Airborne Geophysical Survey consisting of Magnetics, VLF/EM and Radiometric surveys was conducted by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. ("CMG") of Rockwood Ontario. Work at the property began on August 26th of 2012 and was completed a day later on August 27th. The survey consisted of four blocks totaling 505 line-kilometers (l-km) and with a line spacing of 100 meters (m). Geophysical data from the program was used to outline areas of interest for immediate follow up and continues to be used in conjunction with geochemical data collected in September to further advance understanding and interpretation of the OGK Project.

The OGK Property is contiguous to the northern boundaries of the Lorraine Copper Project, where a joint venture between Vancouver based Teck Corp. and its partner, Lorraine Copper Corp. are continuing to develop a NI43-101 compliant inferred resource of 28 Mt at 0.45 % Cu and 0.20 g/t Au. The 2012 airborne study successfully identified extensive areas of prospective potassic alteration, magnetic features and structural trends along strike with the Lorraine property.

The OGK project is an underexplored property with excellent potential to host significant porphyry-style copper mineralization. Additional exploration to more adequately define known mineralization on the Property and to explore anomalies identified by the 2012 helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer & radiometric survey is fully warranted.

NOTE: On filing the initial event (Appendix I) only one year of work was accepted, and the balance was unintentionally placed by the program into the PAC account of Don Bragg. This was not intended, and the second event was filed to apply the balance of the work as stated in the Itemized cost statement. In the course of two events (ID 5402256 and 5402263) a total of $109,269.11 has been applied to the 38 contiguous mineral tenures. The remainder ($ 19,069.89) is intended for the aforementioned PAC account.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

The authors have prepared this assessment report based on an airborne survey completed late in August 2012, supplemented by existing historical data. Work in August comprised a helicopter supported Airborne Geophysical Survey consisting of Magnetics, VLF/EM and Radiometric surveys. The program was conducted by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. ("CMG") of Rockwood Ontario and required two days at the property to complete. The survey consisted of four blocks totaling 505 line-kilometers (l-km) and with a line spacing of 100 meters (m). The work filing is outlined in Appendix I. A complete report describing the project in detail, as written by CMG, is presented in Appendix II.

Additional geological and geochemical sampling work will be filed at a later date.

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The OGK property is a large claim block located in the Omineca Mining Division of north central British Columbia, Canada, approximately 300 kilometers northwest of the City of Prince George. The property is within NTS mapsheets 094C and 093N, centered at Latitude 56 2' 20" N and Longitude 125° 33' 00" W; or UTM Zone 10, 341,000 East and 6,213,500 North (Figure 1).

The property lies along Osilinka River and its tributary Haha Creek west of Cat Mountain and East of Omineca River. The southeastern property boundary straddles the Osilinka River at its confluence with Haha Creek. The northern property boundary extends north of Haha Creek and West of Osilinka River. There is limited road access to the extremities of the property. Access to the east and central parts of the property is possible via the Finlay-Osilinka-Haha Creek forestry network from Mackenzie, BC. These roads are generally all-weather, well-constructed logging roads that are normally maintained by logging companies that are working in the area. The roads are generally snow-free from May until October unless plowed for winter harvesting. Access to all other parts of the property not accessible by road is via helicopter. Commercial helicopter services are available in Prince George, Fort St. James and Mackenzie.

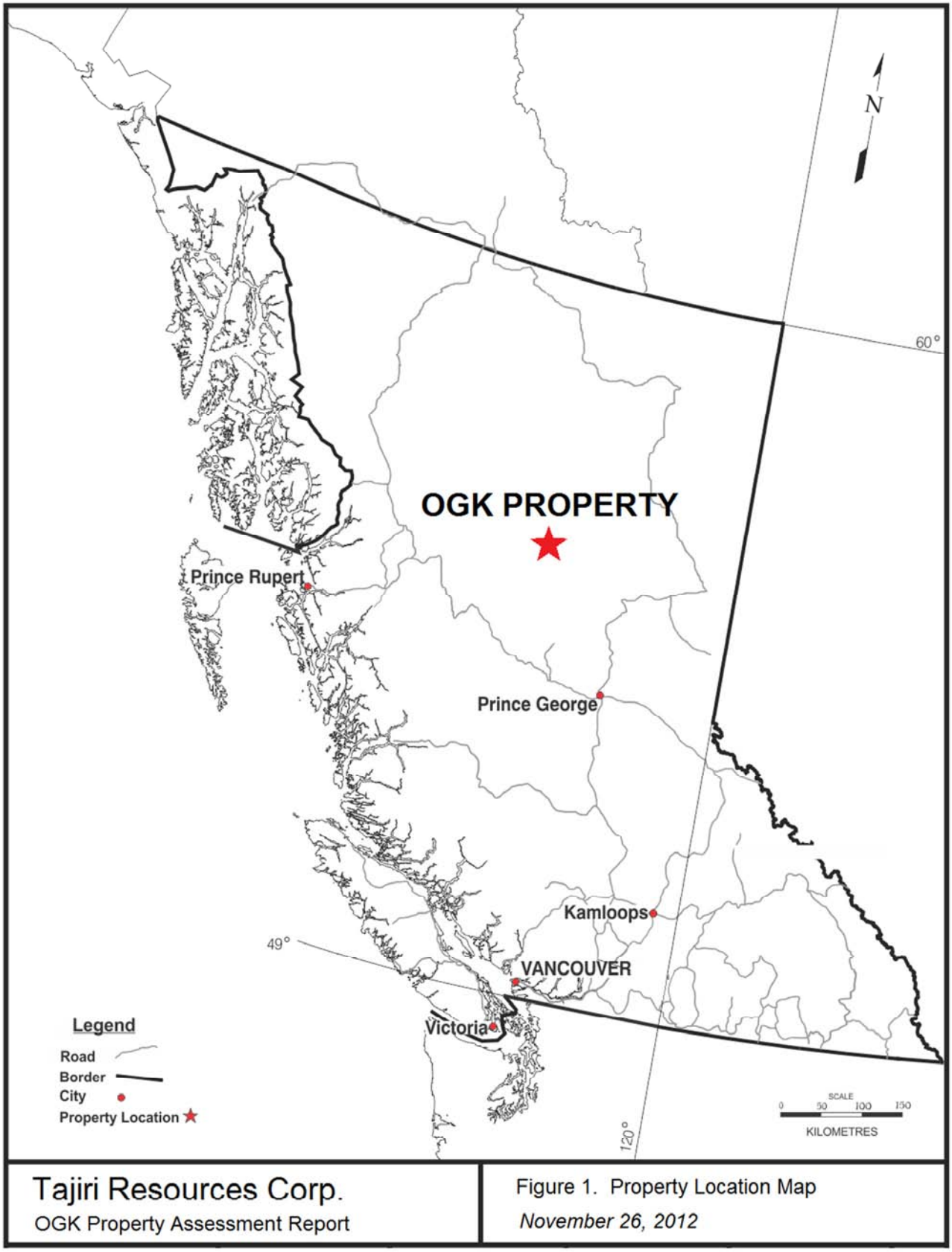

Figure 1 Property location.

2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located on the western side of the Swannell Range and covers mountains and valleys west of Cat mountain. The area ranges in elevation from about 2200 m ASL in the alpine areas dropping down to the Osilinka River valley at approximately 920 m ASL. Slopes are generally shallow at the base, rising to precipitous at the peak of both mountains. Outcrop is well exposed on the high higher peaks and in stream valleys. Talus development is extensive in some areas. The tree line is variable but in general can be found on mountain slopes at about 1,650 m ASL.

2.3 VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Vegetation is dominated by sub-alpine spruce and balsam trees that form a thick carpet over much of the mid-elevation areas, giving over to spruce and Lodgepole Pine at lower elevations and alpine shrubs and grasses on the peaks. Wildlife in the area includes goats, mountain sheep, mountain caribou, wolf, grizzly bear, black bear, deer, moose, elk, beaver, lynx, bobcat, and several species of birds. Moose are common in the upland forest and deer are found in areas where adequate grazing exists. The Osilinka River and its tributaries have trout and kokanee.

2.4 CLIMATE

The climate of this region is typically cool and moderate with warm moist summers and cold winters. The lower elevations of the claims are snow free from the end of April until the beginning of November. In the highest elevation regions of the claims, winter snow may linger until the end of June and occur again any time after the middle of September. Work is generally practical between late May and mid-October.

2.5 LOGISTICS

The area is isolated; there are no local supplies or services such as fuel, groceries or lodging. Most supplies are obtained at Prince George or Mackenzie almost a day travel time.

Prince George is the main regional economic centre and is a service and labour supply center for exploration including field supplies and diamond drilling services. There is an active open-pit mining operations being developed at Thompson Creek's Mt. Milligan Cu-Au mine (north of Fort St. James, under construction).

The property is located west of the Kemess power line, a private high capacity powerline that services the idled Kemess open-pit Cu-Au mine from the Kennedy substation located near Mackenzie, BC. The nearest active railhead to the property is also available at Mackenzie, and is approximately 250 road kilometers from the eastern edge of the property. There is sufficient water available for exploration and potential mining activities.

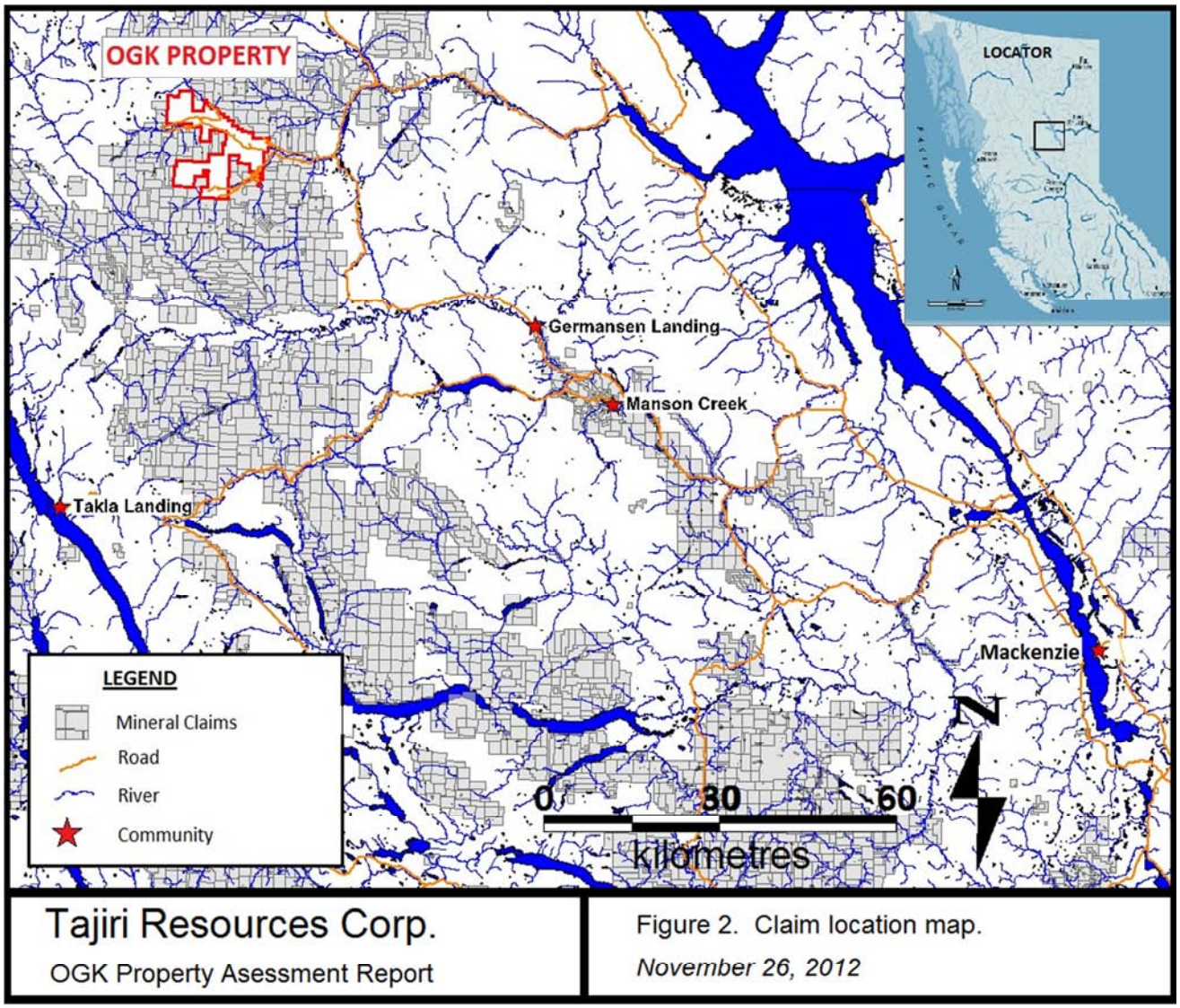

Figure 2 Claim location.

3.0 OWNERSHIP AND CLAIM STATUS

3.1 THE COMPANY

Tajiri Resources Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Company Act (British Columbia). The Company was a Capital Pool Company ("CPC") as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange and completed its qualifying transaction in accordance with Policy 2.4 of the Exchange on April 26, 2011. The Company changed its name on April 26, 2011 to Tajiri Resources Corp. The Company is an exploration stage public company and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSX"). The Company's principal business activities include acquiring and developing mineral properties. The Company is currently engaged in exploration and development of mineral properties in British Columbia (OGK property), Quebec (Gateau property), and Guyana (Kaburi property)

3.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property consists of consists of 38 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 13,842 hectares of unsurveyed crown land (Figure 2). The claims are owned 100% by registered owner Donald K. Bragg (Free Miner Certificate# 103083). Beneficial interest is held in the claims, after all expenses have been paid to Donald K. Bragg, by Donald K. Bragg (25%), Donald Mustard (25%), Peter Fox (25%) and Barry Price (25%).

3.3 MINERAL TITLES

Table 1 OGK Mineral Claim and Lease Tenure Status

Ref	Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area
1	586990	DK1	103083 (100%)	094C	2008/jun/27	2014/aug/31	397.8
2	586991	DK2	103083 (100%)	094C	2008/jun/27	2014/aug/31	415.9
3	586992	DK3	103083 (100%)	093N	2008/jun/27	2014/aug/31	217.1
4	729802	DKSYN 14	103083 (100%)	094C	2010/mar/17	2013/aug/31	433.3
5	729822	DKSYN 15	103083 (100%)	094C	2010/mar/17	2013/aug/31	451.4
6	729842	DKSYN 17	103083 (100%)	094C	2010/mar/17	2013/aug/31	451.4
7	729862	DKSYN 18	103083 (100%)	094C	2010/mar/17	2013/aug/31	433.4
8	762982	OS 1	103083 (100%)	094C	2010/apr/30	2013/aug/31	433.5
9	763042	OS 3	103083 (100%)	094C	2010/apr/30	2013/aug/31	433.2
10	763062	OS 4	103083 (100%)	094C	2010/apr/30	2013/aug/31	108.3
11	832391	DM 29	103083 (100%)	094C	2010/aug/30	2014/aug/31	434
12	832399		103083 (100%)	094C	2010/aug/30	2014/oct/31	434.1
13	832412		103083 (100%)	094C	2010/aug/30	2014/aug/31	433.8
14	832416		103083 (100%)	094C	2010/aug/30	2014/aug/31	433.8
15	832422	DM 43	103083 (100%)	094C	2010/aug/30	2014/oct/31	325.6
16	832423		103083 (100%)	094C	2010/aug/30	2013/aug/31	289
17	895666	HH!	103083 (100%)	093N	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	452.2
18	895667	BP1	103083 (100%)	094C	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	253.2
19	895679	HH2	103083 (100%)	093N	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	452.4
20	895682	BP2	103083 (100%)	093N	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	434.1
21	895683	HH3	103083 (100%)	093N	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	325.7
22	895689	BP3	103083 (100%)	093N	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	434.2
23	895691	BP4	103083 (100%)	093N	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	54.28
24	895692	HH4	103083 (100%)	093N	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	72.35
25	895697	BP6	103083 (100%)	094C	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	433.6
26	895699	HH5	103083 (100%)	093N	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	217.2
27	895701	BP7	103083 (100%)	094C	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	379.5
28	895705	BP8	103083 (100%)	094C	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	379.5
29	895707	HH7	103083 (100%)	093N	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	343.9
30	895711	BP9	103083 (100%)	094C	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	72.3
31	895713	BP10	103083 (100%)	094C	2011/aug/31	2014/aug/31	271
32	951894	HOGEM 1	103083 (100%)	094C	2012/feb/22	2014/feb/22	451.1
33	951897	HOGEM 2	103083 (100%)	094C	2012/feb/22	2014/feb/22	451.4
34	951898	HOGEM 3	103083 (100%)	094C	2012/feb/22	2014/feb/22	433.3

35	951899	HOGEM 4	103083 (100%)	094C	2012/feb/22	2014/feb/22	433.1
36	952449	HOGEM 5	103083 (100%)	094C	2012/feb/24	2014/feb/24	432.9
37	1011609	NOVA	103083 (100%)	094C	2012/jul/31	2014/jul/31	415
38*	1012748	HH6	103083 (100%)	094C	2012/sep/10	2013/sep/10	524.50
						TOTAL	13842.37

*HH6 was staked after the August 2012 filing and is held by Donald Bragg. No assessment credit from this work has been applied to Claim HH6.

Assessment credit was applied to a claim owned by Donald Bragg but not owned beneficially by Tajiri during the filing of work in order to make all claims above contiguous at the time of filing:

39	832426		103083 (100%)	093N	2010/aug/30	2014/oct/01	434.2

3.4 OPTION AGREEMENT

On July 5th, 2012, Tajiri announced that it has entered into a Letter of Intent ("LOI") with vendors Peter Fox, Don Bragg, Don Mustard, and Barry Price where the Company would have an option to earn 100% undivided interest in the OGK Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia in UTM Map Sheet 6210000N, 337500E, NTS 94C, D.

Subject to the terms of the letter and requisite exchange approvals the "Company" may earn 100% interest in the property by undertaking $850,000 in exploration expenditures, issuing 900,000 common shares and making cash payments to the vendors of $75,000 over a three year period.

Option Terms	**Shares**	**Cash Payments**	**Expenditures**
Dates			**(Aggregate)**
On Exchange Approval		$10,000*	
On Signing of Definitive Agreement	100,000*	-	$NIL
On or before 1st Anniversary	100,000	$15,000	$250,000
On or before 2nd Anniversary	200,000	$25,000	$250,000
On or before 3rd Anniversary	500,000	$25,000	$350,000
Total Upon Completion (Tajiri 100%)	900,000	$75,000	$825,000
*Paid/Issued			

Table 2 OGK option agreement terms.

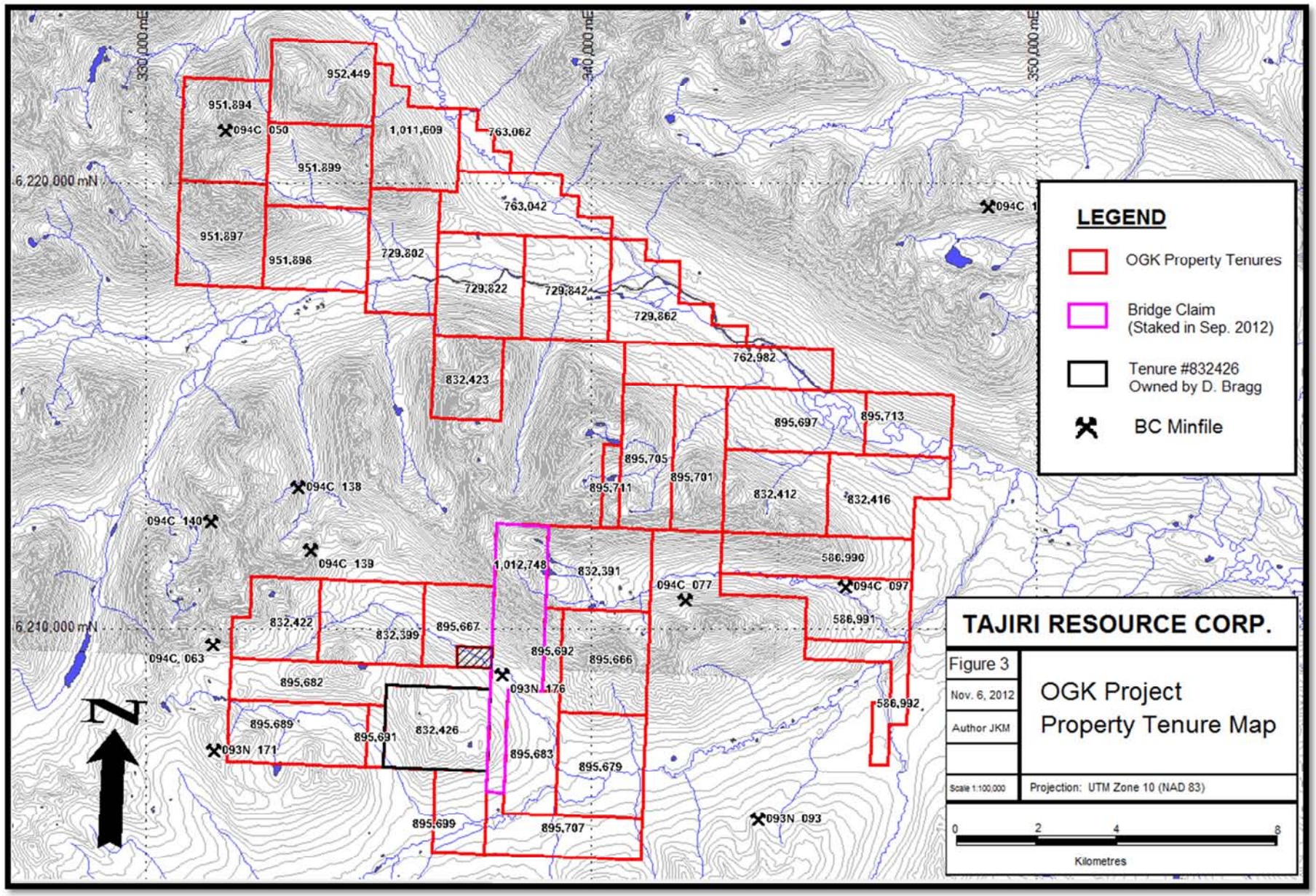

Figure 3 Property Tenure Map.

4.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Initial exploration in the area was in the times of the placer gold discoveries in the Omineca Area (Parsnip and Finlay Rivers (1861); Vital |Creek (1869) (Manson Creek, Germansen Landing (1870-71). The Lorraine copper-gold porphyry to the south was staked about 1930 and first explored by Cominco 1943-47 and then by Kennecott after restaking in 1947. The drilling of the Lorraine property led to scattered exploration throughout the area in the late 1960's, but access at that time was poor.

Gold is said to have been discovered in-situ on the summit area of Cat Mountain in the 1940s. Significant exploration at Cat mountain, east of the Tajiri property dates to 1957 when Croyden Mines completed trenching and two short drill holes on magnetite lodes exposed on the summit area of Cat Mountain. BP Minerals Ltd. staked the Cat Mountain property in 1975 and delineated a large copper anomaly covering the entire summit area, completed ground magnetic surveys and 6 km of IP work.

From 1969 – 1975, Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation Limited (UMEX) conducted programs of geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, IP and magnetic geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling (25 holes, 3629m) on the Boundary, Midway, Cirque and Fault targets situated to the south and east of Tajiri's claims . This work resulted in the definition of inferred (possible) reserves (pre 43-101) for the Boundary deposit of 7.2 million tonnes grading 0.55 percent copper and 4.11 grams per tonne silver (Dyson, 1974). The best drill hole from the Boundary deposit is 0.68% Cu over 179.8m in hole 74-6 from 3.7-183.5m including 1.59% Cu over 39.6m from 3.7-43.3m. Copper mineralization occurs both as fine

Within what is now the Tajiri claims, two showings known as Flame and Goat were explored in the 1970's. The Flame was held by L.M Hart and optioned to Thor Explorations Ltd.

Immediately adjacent to one of the Tajiri claims, drilling by Teck Corp. in 2006-07 intersected significant copper values in what is known as the Slide showing. The best of these drill holes, JTM-06-07, intersected 55 meters grading 0.72% Copper with anomalous Gold values. This area is interpreted by the Company, to represent the peripheries of an alkalic Duckling Creek type porphyry system that will form the focus of future exploration efforts on the Property.

5.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The OGK Property is located within the Hogem Batholith, an Upper Triassic to Lower Cretaceous composite intrusion emplaced into volcanic rocks of the late Triassic Takla Group, part of a larger, intra-oceanic tectonic assemblage known as the Quesnellia Trough. To the west, older, uplifted Cache Creek Group rocks, along with some minor Takla Group volcanics and other lithologies are separated from this belt by the Pinchi fault zone. To the east, the Manson fault zone separates this volcanic belt from older, uplifted rocks, primarily of the Wolverine Complex.

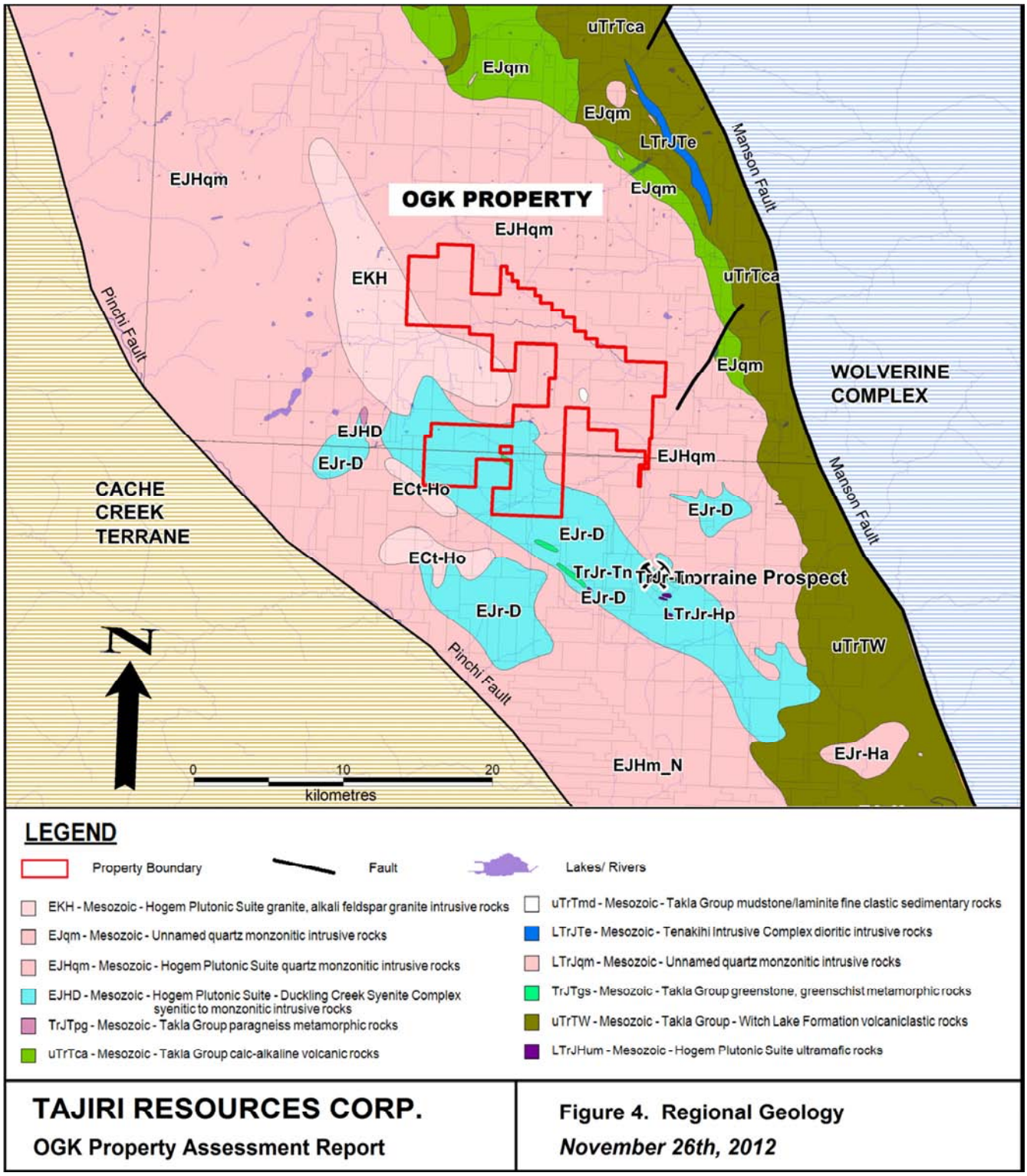

Figure 4. Regional Geology; adapted from 1:250,000 bedrock geology maps available from the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas. Geology to the east of the Manson Fault and to the west of the Pinchi Fault has been greatly simplified for readability.

The Hogem Batholith, as described by Barry J Price (Lysander Technical Report, 2006), is "*an elongate, north-west trending, semi-concordant, synorogenic, composite, mesozonal, plutonic complex".* Garnett (1978) subdivided emplacement of it into three distinct geochronological phases:

1. The main intrusive event, which yields K/Ar dates within the limits of 176 Ma to 212 Ma, is chemically divided into the Hogem basic suite and the Hogem granodiorite.
2. The Duckling Creek Syenite Complex (DCSC) and Chuchi syenite bodies which fall within the limits of 162 Ma to 182 Ma; despite the age overlap with Phase I, these are distinctly younger on the basis of field observations.
3. Granite, yielding K/Ar dates within the limits 108 Ma to 126 Ma, which occurs as relatively small, isolated bodies at four localities at the southern extents of the Hogem Batholith.

The DCSC is host to most of the alkalic porphyry copper gold deposits in the Hogem Batholith, including Lorraine, Tam, Dorothy, Elizabeth and numerous others. Extensive work done in the area by Lorraine Copper and Teck Resources at the adjacent Lorraine Property has produced a much greater understanding of the Duckling Creek lithologies. Summarizing from a description by Baxter (2008), the DCSC in this area is a multiple-stage dyke swarm intruded into older Hogem calk-alkaline intrusions that can be divided into three 'stages'. Stages 1 rocks comprise northwest-trending dyke swarms of pyroxenite-gabbro intrusive phases, melasyenite (feldspar-diopside-biotite rocks), and leucosyenite phases. Stage 2 rocks are a compositionally similar suite of pyroxenite, pyroxene-gabbros, melasyenites, monzonites, megacrystic syenites that obliquely cut the Stage 1 dykes. The two stages are temporally separated by a major tectonic event represented by local shear zones. Stage 3 consists of Northeast-trending quartz-phyric leucosyenite and K-feldspar pegmatite dykes that cut all earlier phases.

5.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Apart from minor Tackla Group volcaniclastic and volcanosedimentary rocks present as contained rafts, the OGK Property is entirely underlain by intrusive rocks of the Hogem Plutonic Suite. Limited mapping on the property has largely verified broad geological detail contained in bedrock maps available from the Ministry of Energy and Mines (Geofile 2005-1, by N.W.D. Massey, D.G. MacIntyre, P.J. Desjardins and R.T. Cooney): the northern parts of the property are dominated by granodiorite of Phase 1 Hogem Suite and the south is predominantly rocks of the DCSC.

As expected, when examined at a closer scale, the local geology is much more complicated than suggested by the regional government bedrock geology maps. A large, ultramafic body in contact with megacrystic syenite characteristic of Stage 2 DCSC is noted in the northwest of the property. The extents and contacts with the earlier granodiorite are as yet uncertain. In the south part of the map area, the Slide Zone in particular, all phases of the DCSC and several major structures are noted.

More detailed mapping is needed to further understanding of the mineralization control and potential at the OGK Property.

5.3 MINERALIZATION

Three distinct styles of mineralization are currently recognized at the OGK Project. At the Slide Zone, disseminated copper mineralization (chalcopyrite) is noted within monzonite of DCSC in conjunction with strong potassic alteration. Also in this area, quartz-sulfide veins bearing chalcopyrite and pyrite are seen with proximal disseminated sulphides. Gold values up to 2.99 g/t Au were sampled from a vein at the edge of a north-trending shear zone at the Slide.

In the Nova Zone (northwest project area) large quartz veins, traceable for up to 40 m, are found bearing minor sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena are found. Several high gold assays were obtained in samples from these veins.

5.4 DEPOSIT STYLES

The OGK property has a high potential to host an alkalic porphyry style copper-gold deposit and this has been the main target of recent exploration. All known deposits of this type in British Columbia are found within Quesnel and related Stikine Terranes which form a 1200-kilometre-long belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks that stretch from the U.S. to nearly the Yukon border across the centre of British Columbia. These deposits form within and proximal to intrusions that are generally characterized by large magnetic and potassium alteration signatures. Alkalic Porphyry deposits typically host relatively high concentrations of copper and gold with accessory silver, molybdenum, palladium and platinum. Many alkalic porphyry districts are characterized by multiple deposits and display strong structural controls. Several deposits may occur within an area of a few kilometres and may range in size from less than 10 to over 300 million tonnes

Several examples of this deposit type are the Galore Creek, Mt. Milligan and Mt. Polley copper-gold deposits. In close proximity to the OGK Project is the Lorraine Copper Deposit which is hosted in DCSC rocks similar to those found on the OGK Property. In 2012 Teck Resources Ltd. and Lorraine Copper Corp. issued a 43-101 compliant indicated resource containing 86,339 million pounds of copper and 47,000 ounces of gold (using a 0.2% Cu cut-off) at the Lorraine deposit.

Additionally, vein-hosted gold is found in the northwest of the property and suggests the potential for discovery of epithermal style gold.

5.5 MINFILES

Three Mineral Inventory Files are documented on the OGK Property and several others occur within close proximity. The locations of these are shown on the Property Tenure Map (Figure 3).

REM (094C 097)

Capsule Geology - Disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and rarely bornite are hosted in the Early to Middle Jurassic Duckling Creek Syenite Complex, a phase of the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous Hogem Intrusive Complex. Mineralization is assocciated with syenite, monzonite and diorite. Propylitic and potassic alteration is present in the area.

FLAME (# 093N 176)

Capsule Geology - The area is underlain by mesozonal plutonic rocks assigned to the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous Hogem Intrusive Complex which have been emplaced into volcanic rocks of the Middle Triassic-Lower Jurassic Takla Group, east of the Pinchi fault zone. The plutonic rocks form an elongate batholith, extending from Chuchi Lake, north to the Mesilinka River. The structural setting of the batholith and the intruded Takla Group is one of vertical tectonics associated with graben development (Bulletin 70).

Garnett (1978) shows the area as being entirely underlain by foliated migmatitic syenite of the Duckling Creek Syenite Complex, a Middle Jurassic phase of the Hogem Intrusive Complex.

Reports detailing work carried out in 1974 describe local chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite mineralization erratically distributed in outcrop throughout the area.

HOGEM COPPER (#094C 050)

Capsule Geology - The area is underlain by diorite, monzonite and granodiorite of the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous Hogem Intrusive Complex. This copper occurrence is noted on Geological Survey of Canada Map 1030A. No description is available.

6.0 2012 WORK PROGRAM

6.1 SUMMARY

Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. (CMG) has flown a helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer & radiometric survey for Tajiri Resources Corp. (TAJ) at their OGK Project located approximately 300 km north of Prince George, British Columbia. The survey consisted of four blocks totaling 505 line-kilometers (l-km) and with a line spacing of 100 meters (m). The survey began August 26th, 2012 and was completed August 27th, 2012. A map showing the location of survey grids is presented in Figure 5.

The survey was flown using the WGS84 Datum and UTM Projection, Zone 10 North. The CMG magnetic gradiometer consists of three (3) potassium magnetometer sensors separated approximately 3.0 m apart. Measured gradients include the vertical and transverse (cross-line) horizontal. The parallel (in-line) horizontal gradient is calculated and is possible because of the close separation of the magnetometer readings (~3 m) along the flight line. All technical information regarding the equipment used for the survey and how data was processed can be found in the technical report prepared by CMG for Tajiri which is included in Appendix II.

The following map products were delivered in hard-copy and digital (Geosoft Map & PDF) format. Each map product was colour shaded (except GRS) on a topographic backdrop with flight lines and contours:

- Magnetic Field: Analytic Signal (ASIG)
- Magnetic Field: Computed Vertical Gradient (CVG)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Potassium Count (GRS-K)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Total Count (GRS-TC)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Thorium Count (GRS-Th)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Uranium Count (GRS-U)
- Magnetic Gradient: Measured Cross-Line (MC-HMG)
- Magnetic Gradient: Measured In-Line (MI-HMG)
- Magnetic Gradient: Measured Vertical (MVMG)
- Magnetic Field: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)
- Elevation: Digital Terrain Model (DTM)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Potassium / Thorium Ratio (GRS-K/Th)

6.2 RESULTS

A full collection of the map products listed above are presented in Appendix II. The following description of results is largely summarized from the report provided by CMG upon completion of the program.

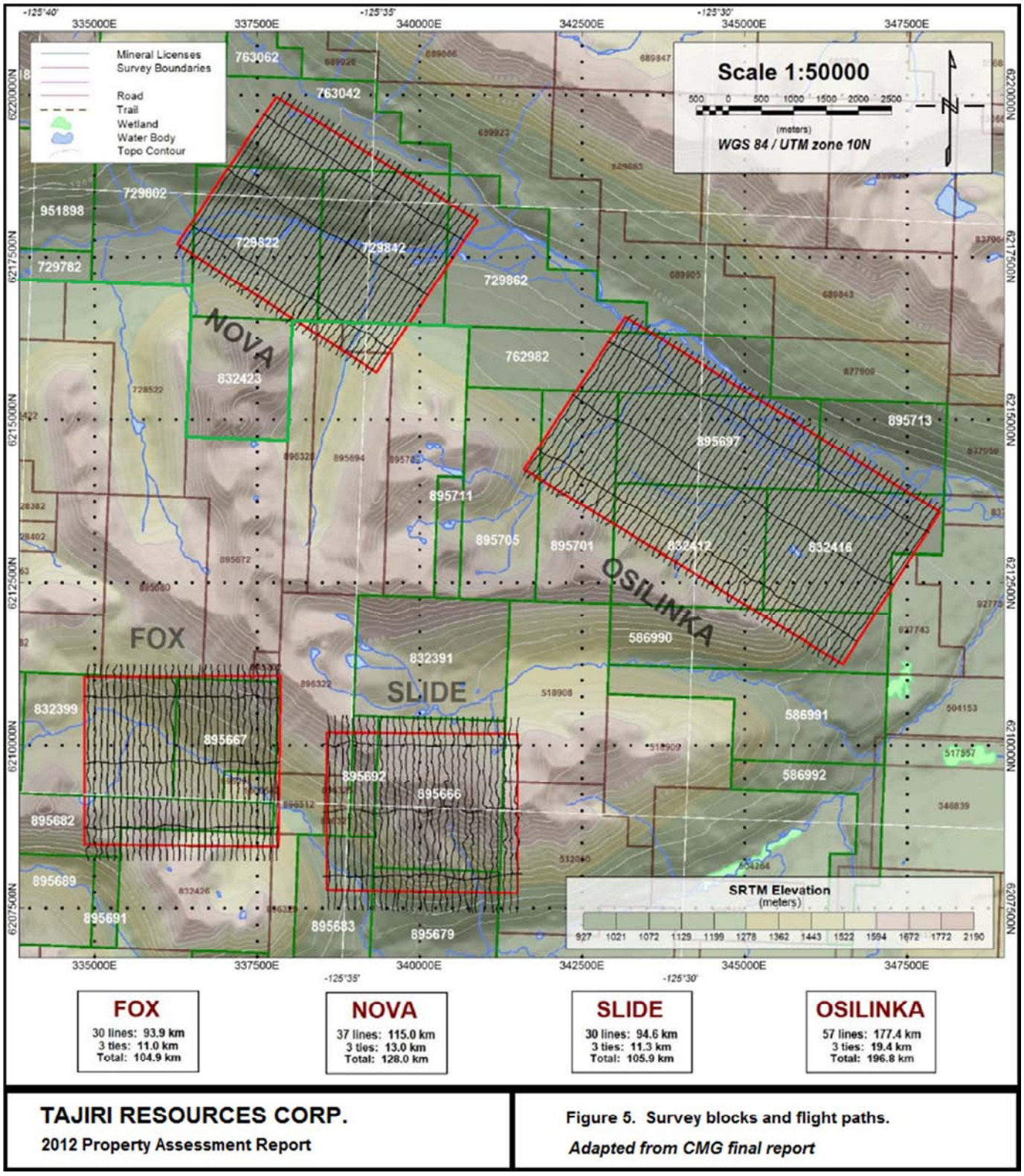

Figure 5 Location of survey blocks and flight lines.

6.2.1 Magnetic Survey

All four properties show distinct and anomalous magnetic field responses, generally with a southeast strike direction consistent with the topographic trends (Figure 6). The highest amplitude response occurs on the Nova Block and consists of a southeast trending feature of high amplitude (6,000 nT) above background. This feature is close to surface as evidenced by the gradients which also show high amplitude. The feature is located along the southwest edge of the survey boundary and having its outline substantially inside claim # 729822. While the feature appears to terminate at the southeast corner of the claim block, the feature reappears further to the southeast on claim # 895709.

Also within the Nova Block are three discrete magnetic features roughly 800 m in length that lie along the same strike direction trending southeast. The peak amplitude of these features is much lower than the above mentioned feature to the southwest.

The Osilinka Block reveals a major magnetic trend of low amplitude that appears to cross-cut the geological strike with a more southerly strike direction (Figure 20, Appendix II). This feature could be a late stage fault so discrete magnetic features adjacent to this structural feature would be of exploration interest as possible porphyry intrusions. One such feature is centered at 342,670 E and 6,214,930 N, located in the northern half of claim number # 895701 and is truncated along the structural trend. This feature is recommended for ground follow-up. Although this feature appears sub-vertical in the gradient data it probably dips to the south west at depth as suggested from the total magnetic intensity. The feature has a strike length of approximately 1.4 km.

The Fox and Slide Blocks share similar magnetic features that are likely part of the same geologic trend. Of particular interest is a second likely structural feature that interrupts the main magnetic zones and suggests a possible fault displacement. The feature of interest here is a large magnetic high centered at 336,875 E and 6,209,875 N located within claim # 895667 and appearing to be intersected by a structural trend (Figure 21, Appendix II). This feature is recommended for further work.

Within the Slide Block there are two features of interest. Firstly, located at the intersection of claim #'s 89562, 895666 and 895683 is a southeast trending magnetic feature that is situated along what appears to be a continuation of the structural feature defined above (Figure 21, Appendix II). Here the magnetic trend is located on the eastern side of the structural feature and centered at 339,200 E and 6,208,600 N. Further to the northeast is located another magnetic feature that also possibly occurs along a southeast trending structure. The magnetic feature is centered at 340,335 E and 6,209,310 N and is located adjacent to the structure on the eastern side.

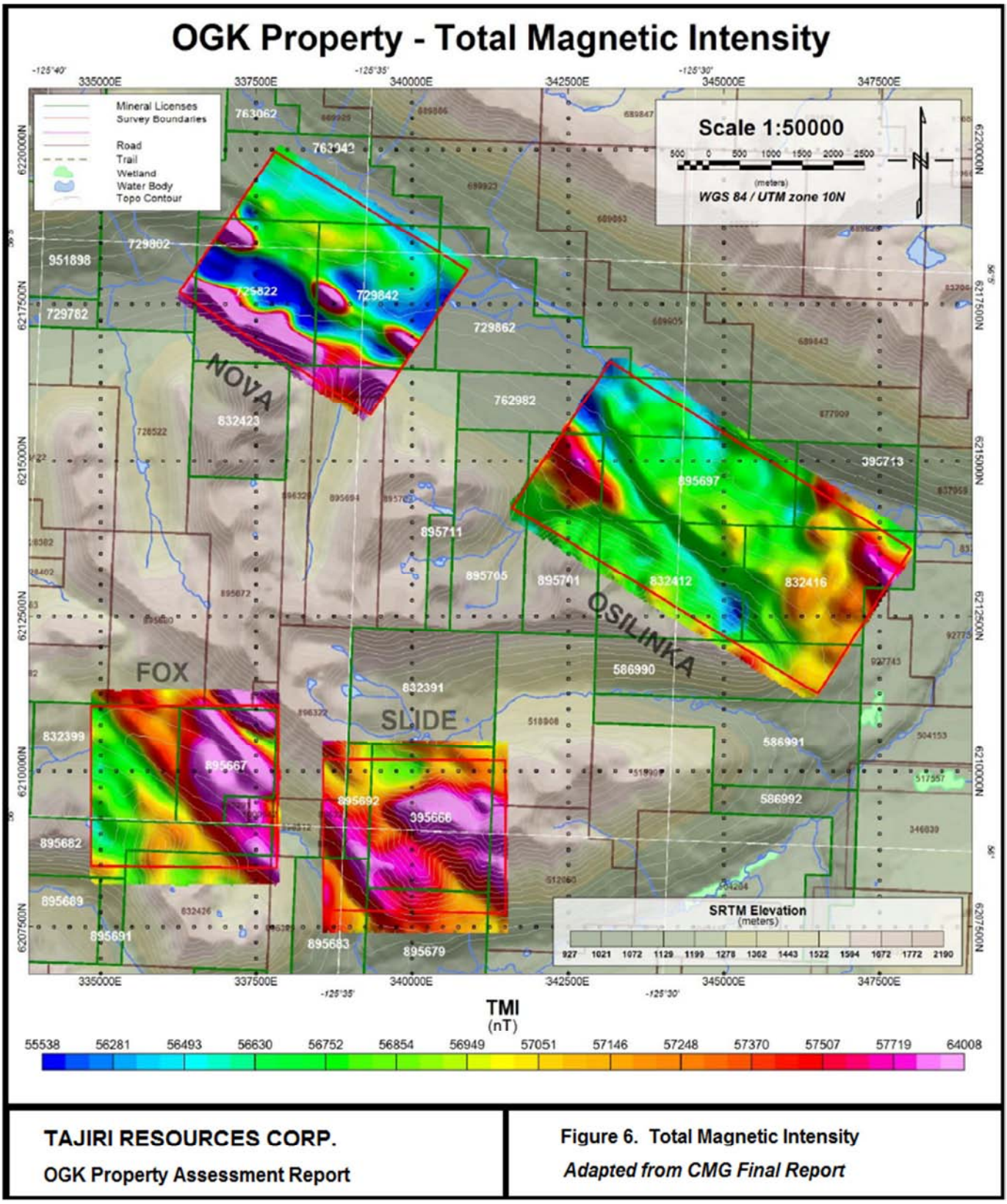

Figure 6 Total magnetic intesity as mapped by CMG in August, 2012.

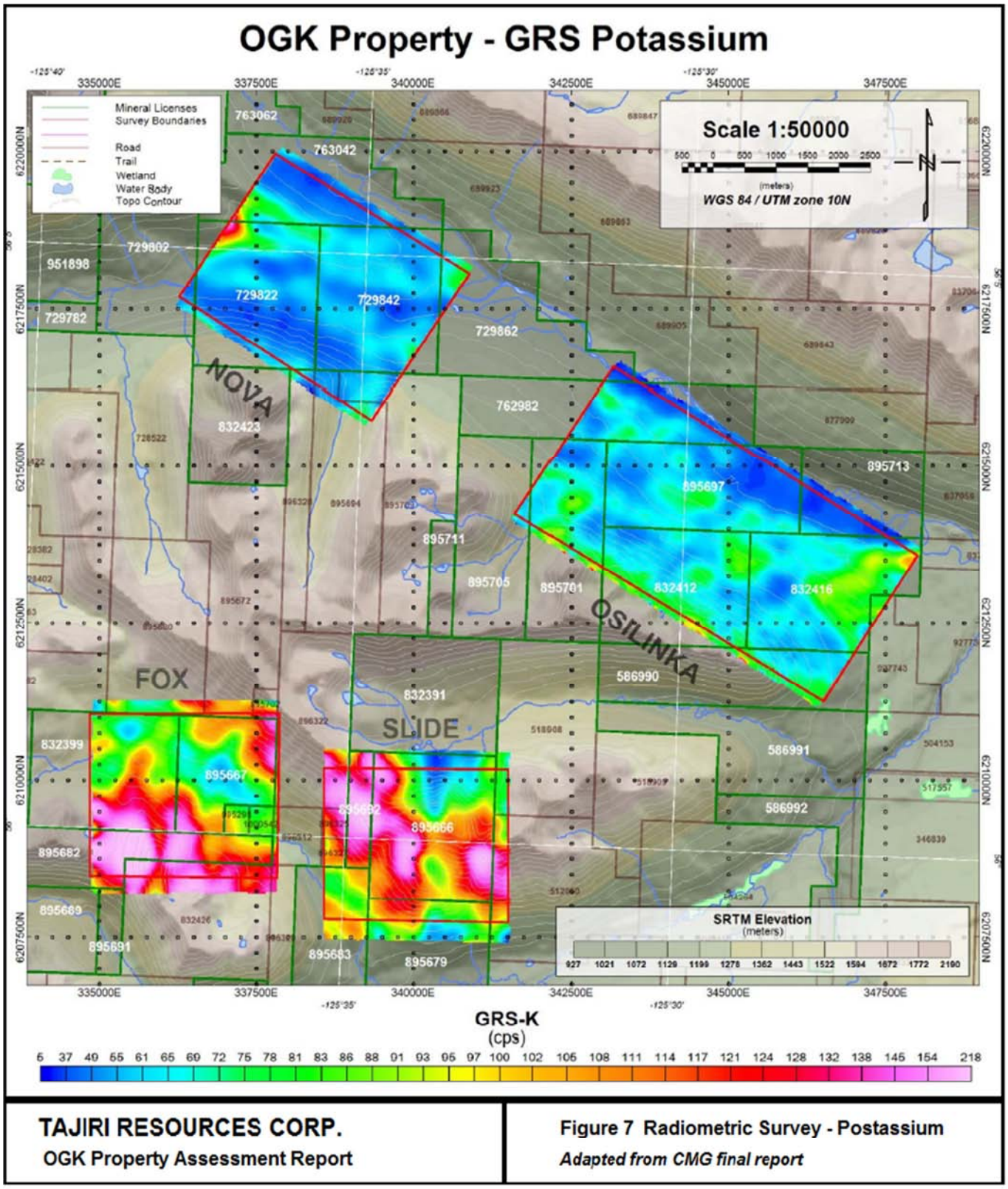

Figure 7 Total potssium count as measured by CMG in August, 2012.

6.2.2 Radiometric Survey

In general, low-contrast results for both Thorium and Uranium are noted throughout the OGK Property surveyed by gamma-ray spectrometer. In the area studied, the highest measurements obtained were 38.5 cps and 33 cps respectively for Thorium and Uranium (Figures 11 and 12, Appendix II). To some extent these results may be attributed to thick glacial cover throughout much the project area, but measurements of outcropping rock also returned low values and little variation.

Potassium measurements display much greater range and show distinct differences between survey blocks. Spectrometry indicates low levels of potassium encountered in both the Nova Block and the Osilinka Block whereas very high results for potassium were obtained for both the Fox and Slide areas with measurements exceeding 200 cps in each (Figure 7). The results do not line up to define a linear extension similar to the magnetic anomalies, but instead appear to be reflective of topography.

7.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

Based on limited grass-roots exploration, proximity to the Lorraine Deposit, and favourable geology, the OGK Property is considered highly prospective to host alkalic, porphyry style copper-gold deposits. These deposits form within and proximal to intrusions that are generally characterized by large magnetic and potassium alteration signatures and deposits often occur in clusters. Thus, airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys are a logical early-stage exploration tool for such targets.

The airborne geophysical survey undertaken at the OGK Property in August of 2012 successfully identified anomalously high magnetic response in several parts of the study area including a linear feature extending from the Fox Zone to the Slide Zone and a large area coincident with high potassium outlined by gamma-ray spectrometry. Deep glacial deposits in the lower elevations of this property hamper the effective use of radiometrics on the property and usable information is restricted to higher elevations. Strong response for potassium was measured throughout much of the Fox and Slide Zones however, and these areas appear to offer the greatest potential for deposit discovery.

From the results of this study, in conjunction with other available information, the OGK project is deemed to be an underexplored property with excellent potential to host significant porphyry-style copper mineralization. Additional exploration to more adequately define known mineralization on the Property and to explore anomalies identified by the 2012 helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer & radiometric survey is fully warranted.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTED BUDGET

8.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subsequent to the airborne magnetic/radiometric study which is the focus of this report, a property-wide reconnaissance geochemical investigation of the OGK property was undertaken. Three workers conducted prospecting, basic mapping and geochemical data collection from September 11th to 29th, for which a separate SOW and assessment report remain yet to be filed. The helicopter-assisted program prioritized work in areas identified by the airborne geophysics, and by previous work, to be the most prospective. Results of the September geochemical program in conjunction with prospective geophysical signatures outlined by the August airborne program suggest that OGK project remains an underexplored property with excellent potential to host significant porphyry-style copper mineralization. Additional exploration to more adequately define known mineralization on the Property and to explore anomalies identified by the 2012 helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer & radiometric survey is fully warranted.

A robust exploration program is recommended for 2013. This program should commence as soon as conditions permit such that, if warranted by results, activities can be expanded and continue into the fall season. The primary focus of expenditures in 2013 should be the Slide Zone. Suggestions for a 2013 campaign are:

1. A full compilation of all available data and preparation of base maps.

2. A focused 5-hole, 3000-metre drill program targeting copper mineralization at the Slide Zone. Depth of drilling may be as important to locating appreciable mineralization as lateral coverage at the OGK Property, hence drill holes to a minimum of 500 m are recommended. An initial 3 priority holes are presented in Figure 8. Current roads to this area approach within 500 m and should be utilized to avoid a costly helicopter-assisted drill program.

3. Concurrent with or prior to drilling, detailed alteration and structural mapping of the the Slide Zone, the new Bridge Claims and the Fox Zone should be undertaken. Interpretations from this, in conjunction with results from the first 3 drill-holes and fresh analysis of airborne geophysical results should be used to choose additional drill targets at that time.

4. Sampling and prospecting of the new Bridge Claims is required early in the 2013 season. Two known mineral occurrences, the Goat and the Flame, are covered by these claims and deserve immediate attention.

5. Immediate review of permitting requirements and submission of applications to obtain permits for all work above. Any work plans that include disturbance of the subsurface need to be reviewed and approved and will involve consultation of the public and First Nations. This application will include subsurface drilling, a camp, helicopter pads, and construction of access roads and thus the permitting process could be involved and lengthy. It is strongly recommended that the application for permits be organized and submitted as soon as possible.

6. An induced polarization survey, especially covering the Fox Zone, should be contemplated. Costs associated with this, including line-cutting and the cost of survey, are not included in the recommended budget presented below.

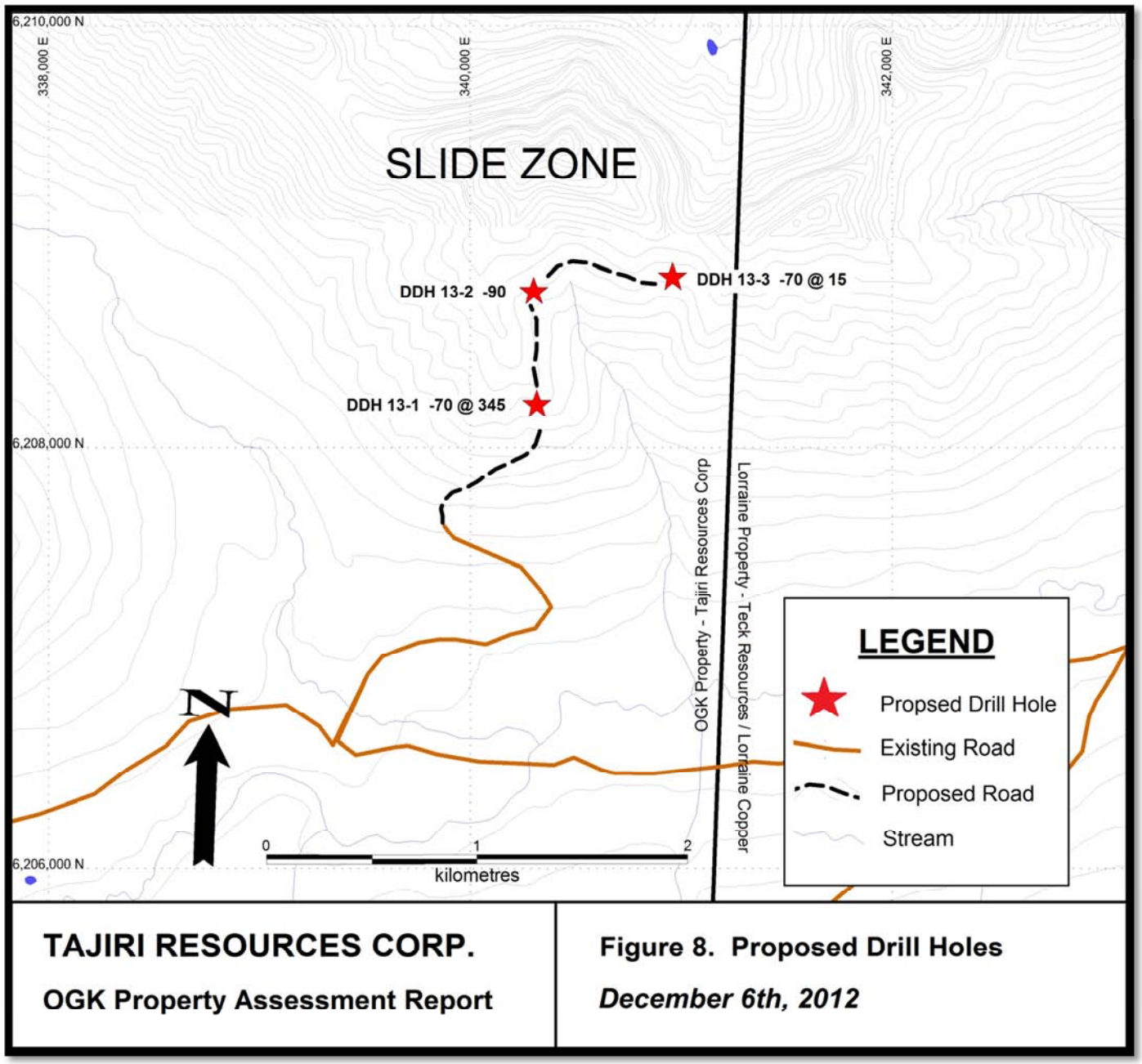

Figure 8 First three drill hole locations recommended for 2013 exploration program.

8.2 SUGGESTED BUDGET

DESCRIPTION	UNITS AND RATES	AMOUNT CAN$
Consulting Geologist	45 days x $700/day	$31,500
Junior Geologist/prospector	45 days x $300	$13,500
Camp manager/ expediter	45 days x $300	$13,500
Cook	30 days x $250	$7,500
Vehicle rental	2 x 45 x $100	$9,000
Camp building and maintenance		$10,000
Meals and accommodation	10 x 30 x $75	$22,500
Field equipment (radios, Sat Phone, computer)		$3,000
Diamond drilling	3000 m x $200/m	$600,000
Core assays	800 x $37.50	$30,000
Mobilization/Demobilization		$10,000
Helicopter support	40 hrs x $1500	$60,000
Reclamation bonding		$25,000
Geological Summary and Assessment reports		$5,000
Subtotals		$840,500.00
Contingency		$155,500
TOTAL COST ESTIMATED		$1,000,000

The authors do not guarantee that the program contemplated above can be completed for the amounts estimated. Budgeting should be reviewed and adjusted when contracts are let.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted

Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo. Qualified Person

Respectfully submitted

Jason K. McLaughlin, B.Sc.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 6th day of December, 2012.

REFERENCES

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Price, M.Sc. Barry James and Copeland, David J, P.Eng. (1990): Assessment Report, Lorraine Property, Omineca Mining Division, NTS 93N-14. Latitude 55°55'30"N Longitude, 125°26'W, prepared for owner: Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd. By C.E.C. Engineering Ltd., dated November 30,1990.

Price, Barry J, (2007); Technical Report Pinchi Copper-Gold Project, Hogem Batholith, Omineca Mining Division BC, Mapsheets 093N, 094C, Prepared for: Lysander Minerals Corporation by B.J. Price Geological Consultants Inc. dated December 15, 2007

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, BARRY JAMES PRICE, M.SC., P.GEO. do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of B.J. Price Geological Consultants Inc., with my office at Ste 831 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver BC., V6C 1V5.

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Degree in Honors Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1965, and in addition, I completed a M.Sc. In Geology from UBC in 1972.

3. I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (APEGBC No 19810 – 1992) and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 46 years since my graduation from university. My experience includes work on similar porphyry deposits elsewhere in Mexico, Panama, and Canada and the US and have a broad consulting experience since 1969 in many foreign countries on a variety of geological targets. My experience in the subject area includes a field season at the Lorraine property adjacent to Cat Mountain

5. This report is for Assessment purposes and is not intended to be a NI 43-101 compliant report. Nevertheless it has been prepared with care.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this report and have prepared the Statement of Costs assisted by Donald K. Bragg who was present during the survey and who compiled the expenses.

7. I have not visited the subject property, but have relied on numerous reports prepared by others.

8. I am not independent of the issuer Tajiri Resources Corp. as I am one of the participants in the vending group and a shareholder in the company.

respectfully submitted November 10, 2012

9. This report is intended solely for Assessment purposes and is not intended to compley in every way with the provisions of N 43-101.

B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

.....
Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo. Qualified Person

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 6th day of December, 2012.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, JASON K. MCLAUGHLIN, B.Sc., do hereby certify that:

1. During the time of the work described in this report I was the Principal of Jason K. McLaughlin Geological Consulting with its office at 51-2562 Whiteley Court, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, (1999) located in Vancouver, B.C., with a Bachelor of Science degree (Honours) in Earth Sciences.

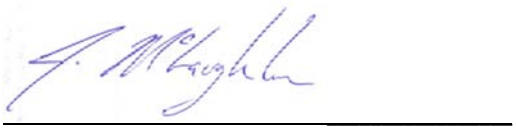
3. I have worked in the mineral exploration industry continuously since 2003. I have worked on base and precious metals exploration projects as a geologist in Canada, the United States, Asia, and South America.

4. I am familiar with, and have worked on, a variety of deposit types including the target deposit type currently being explored for at the OGK Property. I have visited the OGK Property multiple times and am familiar with the terrain and geology there.

5. I am a co-author of this report as a contractor for Tajiri Resources Corp.

6. This report is intended solely for Assessment purposes and is not intended to comply in every way with the provisions of NI 43-101.

JASON K. MCLAUGHLIN GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING



Jason K. McLaughlin, B.Sc.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 6th day of December, 2012.

APPENDIX I - EVENT NUMBERS AND APPLIED COSTS

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

DESCRIPTION	COST CAN $
CMG AIRBORNE Geophysical Survey and maps	$121,475.00
Support Costs, J. McLaughlin wages	$5,000.00
Expenses	$500.00
Cost of this report	$2,000.00
Total cost	$128,975.00
Cost as per Event # 5402256	$128,339.00

NOTE: On filing the initial event (Appendix I) only one year of work was accepted, and the balance was unintentionally placed by the program into the PAC account of Don Bragg. This was not intended, and the second event was filed to apply the balance of the work as stated in the Itemized cost statement. In the course of two events (ID 5402256 and 5402263) a total of $109,269.11 has been applied to the 38 contiguous mineral tenures. The remainder ($ 19,069.89) is intended for the aforementioned PAC account.

This may require an adjustment of the PAC account.

Both Events are reproduced on the next pages.

CMG Airborne

Invoice 12.003.003
DATE: Aug 24, 2012

BILL TO: Tajiri Resources Corporation
1450-409 Granville St
Vancouver. British Columbia
V6C 1T2

ATTENTION: Graham Keevil
REFERENCE: Airborne Survey - BC

Item	*Description*	*Contracted*	*Paid*	
Mag VLF-EM Rad	**Total estimated survey charge**	**$ 107,500.00**		
	Upon signing Agreement	$ 53,750.00	$ 53,750.00	
	Upon completion of flying	$ 43,000.00	$ 43,000.00	
	Upon delivery of final Data	$ 10,750.00	$ 10,750.00	
	Sub-total	**$ 107,500.00**	**$ 107,500.00**	
	HST # 100768365RT0001 ***13% HST***	**$ 13,975.00**	**$ 13,975.00**	
	Estimated Total	**$ 121,475.00**		
	Paid to Date		**$ 121,475.00**	

CANADIAN MINING GEOPHYSICS LTD
11500 Fifth Line, Rockwood, Ontario, N0B 2K0

APPENDIX 2 - REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC GRADIOMETER & RADIOMETRIC SURVEY, CANADIAN MINING GEOPHYSICS, 2012

Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer & Radiometric Survey

Project Name: OGK Property
Project Number: 2012-004

Client: Tajiri Resources Corp. TSX.V:TAJ

Contractor: CMG Airborne

Date: October 12th 2012

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List of Appendices

1.0 Introduction

Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. (CMG) has flown a helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer & radiometric survey for Tajiri Resources Corp. (TAJ), located approximately 170 km northeast of Smithers, British Columbia.

The survey consisted of four blocks totaling 505 line-kilometers (l-km) and with a line spacing of 100 meters (m). The survey began August 26th, 2012 and was completed August 27th, 2012.

The survey was flown using the WGS84 Datum and UTM Projection, Zone 10 North.

The CMG magnetic gradiometer consists of three (3) potassium magnetometer sensors separated approximately 3.0 m apart. Measured gradients include the vertical and transverse (cross-line) horizontal. The parallel (in-line) horizontal gradient is calculated and is possible because of the close separation of the magnetometer readings (~3 m) along the flight line.

In addition to the magnetic, a RSX-5 digital airborne gamma-ray spectrometer data has been collected for the detection and measurement of low-level radiation from both naturally occurring and man-made sources. The spectrometer was built by and purchased from Radiation Solutions Inc. consisting of four downward looking crystals and one upward.

This report describes the Property in Section 2.0, Property Geology in Section 3.0, Survey Procedures & Personnel in Section 4.0, Equipment in Section 5.0, Deliverables in Section 6.0, Processing in Section 7.0, Interpretation in Section 8.0 and Statement of Qualification in Section 9.0.

Appendix "A" lists the survey outline in WGS84 Datum and UTM Zone 10N Projection.

Appendix "B" lists the columns in the digital database.

Appendix "C" lists the system results.

2.0 Property Description

2.1 Location

The property is located in British Columbia, Canada. Figure 1 shows a regional location map for the survey areas. The closest major center is Smithers, located 170 km to the southwest. The approximate center of the property is:

- OGK Property, latitude 56° 02′ 05″ & longitude -125° 32′ 40″

Mineral claims for the property are shown in Figure 2 and survey lines are shown in Figure 3.

2.2 Access

The OGK Property Blocks were accessed by helicopter via the Omineca camp.

2.3 Base

The survey was based out of Omineca Camp. The crew and helicopter was based at the camp along with the helicopter and gradiometer. A refueling cache was established partway between the camp and the survey blocks. The fuel was purchased and cached by Valley Helicopters on behalf of CMG Airborne. The survey took 3 days to complete.

2.4 Topography

The survey area is rugged, having a sea level elevation that ranges from a low of 818 m in the central east to 2,388 m in the southwest. Topography generally trends to the southeast

3.0 Property Geology

The following description of the OGK Property was taken directly from the Tajiri Resources web-site:

http://www.tajiricorp.com/projects/ogk-property/

> ***"The OGK property is located approximately 280 kilometers northwest of Prince George BC and is contiguous to the northern boundaries of the Lorraine Copper Project, where a joint venture between Vancouver based Teck Corp. and its Partner Company have inferred a NI43-101 compliant resource of 28 Mt at 0.47 % Cu and 0.20 g/t Au. The Company plans to evaluate the OGK Property and its potential for alkalic porphyry style Copper, Gold mineralization. This resource is thought to be associated with and underlain by the Duckling Creek Complex which has been confirmed to underlay the majority of the OGK Claims. Recent porphyry deposit exploration models have been developed that focus on spatial prospectively within what is considered "7 km discovery halo" of these type of basement contacts adding to the discovery potential of the OGK."***

The Lorraine Copper Project is a joint venture between Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") and Lorraine Copper Corp ("Lorraine Copper"). Teck is the operator and 51% owner of the project. Sufficient drilling of this porphyry style copper deposit has led Lorraine Copper to commission a 43-101 compliant resource estimate of three zones known as the Upper Zone, the Lower Zone and the Bishop Zone. The Lorraine Property covers 39,046 Ha and represents more than 60 years of exploration since its initial discovery in 1947 by Kennecott Copper Corporation.

The OGK Property lies contiguous to the Lorraine Property (north and west) and is divided into four separate blocks – Fox, Slide, Nova and Osilinka. All four blocks were surveyed with high resolution magnetics and radiometrics.

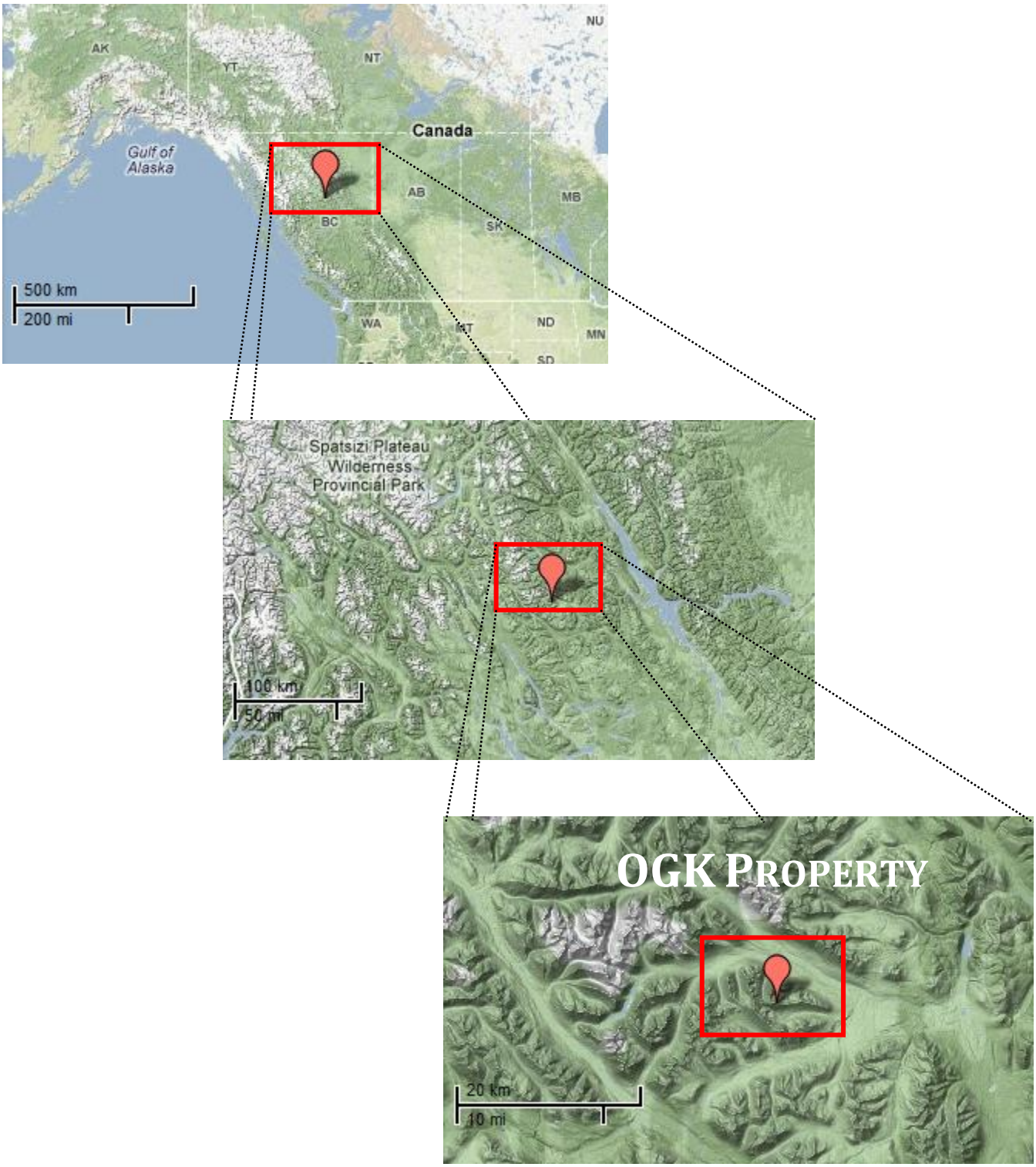


Figure 1 – Regional location of the OGK Property survey area.

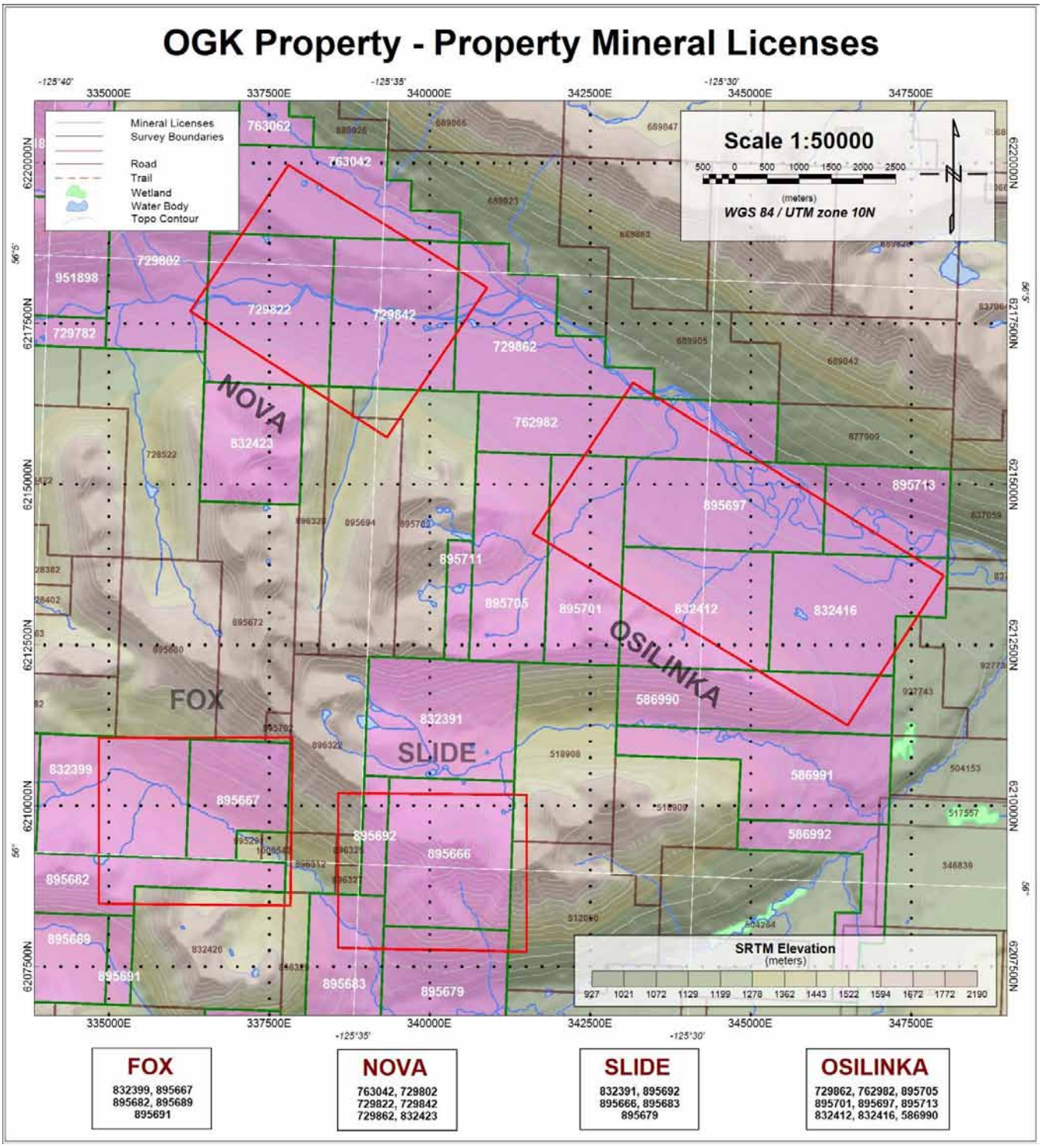


Figure 2 – OGK Property survey area with mineral claims.

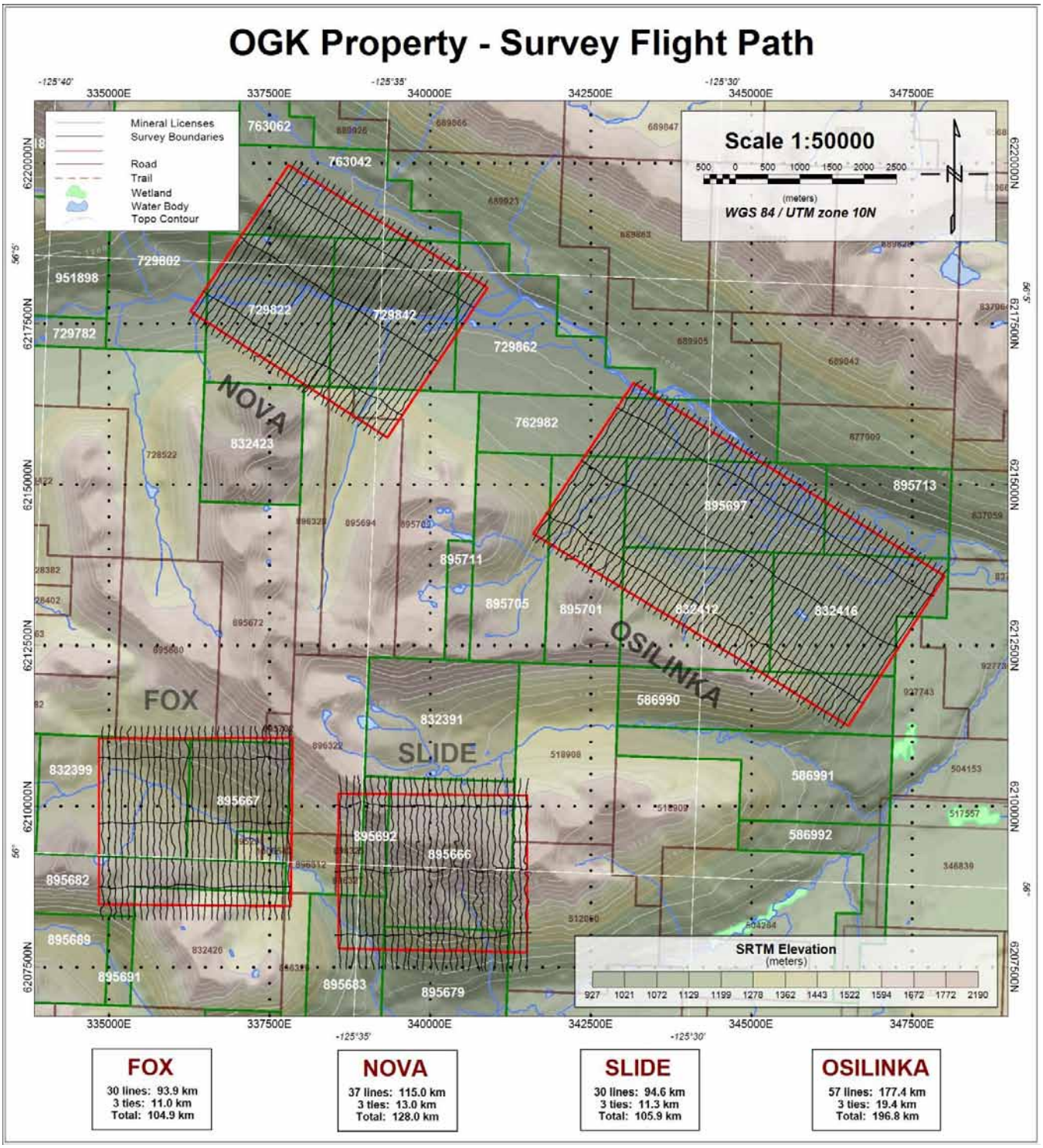


Figure 3 - Flight path & survey outline of the OGK Property survey area with area topography & mineral claims.

4.0 Survey Procedures & Personnel

The survey was flown according to the specifications outlined in the project contract. The survey lines (as flown) were trimmed within a Geosoft database to the survey polygon plus 100 m. This resulted in the number of l-km as described in Table 1. The survey lines are shown in Figure 3.

The nominal bird height for the survey was 60 m. In some cases the bird height was higher, especially in areas where the rough terrain made it difficult to climb and descend quickly. Over flatter areas, a bird height of 40 m was easily achieved.

The survey speed was approximately 100 km/hr except in rough terrain where climbing in altitude would slow the system. The sampling frequency of all recorded data, including GPS, occurred at 10 Hz. This resulted in a lateral distance between readings of approximately 2.5 – 3.5 m.

Real-time, helicopter navigation was possible using the AgNav system. GPS sensor positioning was provided using a Novatel 10-channel receiver set to the CD-GPS mode (western zone). This mode is considered the most accurate in Canada and provides real-time accuracy of ~ 1-5 m. The GPS antenna was installed on top of the gradiometer bird, near the center (length-wise) of the housing.

A radar altimeter was connected to the skid gear of the helicopter and provided a measurement of distance above ground for the pilot to navigate by. Inside the helicopter the radar altimeter had a digital readout attached to the dash board.

Approximately one hour before the survey began the base station magnetometer was initialized. The base station was turned off after the crew landed and contacted the processor.

Table 2 provides a listing of all personnel involved in the project, their respective positions and a brief description of their roles and responsibilities throughout the survey.

Table 1 - Survey Area Specifications

Area	Line Direction	Line Spacing	Number of km
FOX	N0°E	100 m lines	93.9
	N90°E	1000 m lines	11.0
SLIDE	N0°E	100 m lines	94.6
	N90°E	1000 m lines	11.3
NOVA	N34°E	100 m lines	115.0
	N122°E	1000 m lines	13.0
OSILINKA	N34°E	100 m lines	177.4
	N121°E	1000 m lines	19.4

Table 2 - List of Survey Personnel

Individual	Position	Description
Wade Robertson	Helicopter Pilot	Flew the helicopter.
Daryn Berry	Aircraft Mechanic	Ensure helicopter maintenance is performed.
Dan LeBlanc	Operator	In-flight quality control & maintenance of the system and ancillary equipment.
Greg Roman	Processor	On site data processing, integration of field data into Geosoft database and generation of grids and profiles.
Chris Balch	GIS Specialist	Base map generation and assemblage of final deliverables.
Stephen Balch	President CMG Airborne	Final Processing & Reporting
Peter Fox	Consultant Tajiri Resources	Client

5.0 Equipment

5.1 The Helicopter

The helicopter used was a Bell 407 with registration C-FAVY, owned and operated by Valley Helicopters Ltd. based in Hope, British Columbia. The Bell 407 is shown in Figure 4.

Installation of the ancillary equipment was performed at the base of operations. Two short test flights were performed to ensure the system was operational prior to survey commencement.

The gradiometer system was attached to the helicopter by a 30 m long tow cable. The tow cable contains a Kevlar strength member and a weak link. The tow cable also contains the power and signal wires.

Figure 4 - The survey used a Bell 407 (reg C-FAVY) as shown above.

5.2 The Gradiometer

The CMG magnetic gradiometer (Figure 5) is based on GEM System potassium magnetometers. These sensors are preferred over the cesium optically pumped sensors because they have a lower effective noise level (better for gradient measurements) and a much lower heading error (less absolute correction required from line to line).

Three sensors are also preferred over the normal four sensor arrays featured on systems that measure all three magnetic gradients. CMG measures the vertical gradient from the top sensor and the average of the two bottom sensors located 2.95 m apart and the cross-line (or transverse) gradient from the two side sensors located 3.45 m apart. The in-line gradient is actually calculated from successive measurements of the average of the two side sensors given the fact that measurements along the flight line are acquired at approximately the same distance as the sensor separation of the bird.

Computing the in-line gradient as opposed to measuring it directly using an additional sensor has some important advantages. Firstly, and most importantly, by having only three magnetometer sensors, they can all be placed at the front of the bird and the magnetically noisy electronics (including the tow cable) can all be placed at the back of the bird so that the distance between sensors and electronics is maximized. Secondly, the computed in-line measurement has effectively no heading error (the readings are measured from the same sensors and are constant across such a short distance), and is relatively free from diurnal variations in the magnetic field, given the short time interval (0.1 sec) between readings.

Figure 5 - The CMG tri-axial magnetic gradiometer.

Table 3 - Specifications for the CMG Magnetometer Section

Sensitivity:	+/- 0.001 nT
Absolute accuracy:	+/- 0.5 nT over operating range maximum
Sample rate:	10 Hz (0.1 sec)
Dynamic range:	30,000 to 90,000 nT, 5,000 nT/m gradient
Heading error:	+/-0.15 nT maximum for all sensor orientations
Operating temperature:	-32^{o} C to +40^{o} C normally
Tuning method:	Dynamic re-starting at 30,000 nT
Volume of sensor:	70 mm^{3}

The magnetometer data is collected at a rate of 10 Hz. The frequency from each sensor is counted separately within the digital electronic section located approximately 4.5 m away from the sensors in

the middle of the bird. The combined data stream (including mag, gps, and radar information) is then sent up the tow cable to the data acquisition system in the helicopter. Specifications for the magnetometer sensors are given in Table 3.

5.3 The Magnetometer Bird

The magnetometer frame is constructed from fiberglass and the sensor housings are made from Kevlar. The horizontal displacement between magnetometer sensors is 3.45 m. The vertical separation is 2.95 m. The length of the bird is 5.3 m and weighs approximately 180 kg. The bird can be separated into two sections and the magnetometer arms removed for easy transportation.

5.4 The Spectrometer

The revolutionary RSX-5 digital airborne gamma-ray spectrometer (Figure 6) is designed for the detection and measurement of low-level radiation from both naturally occurring and man-made sources. The spectrometer was built by and purchased from Radiation Solutions Inc. The RSX-5 is a fully integrated system that includes an individual Advanced Digital Spectrometer (ADS) for each crystal within the box. The ADS records high resolution, 1024 channel, digital data of naturally occurring radioactive elements.

Figure 6 - Radiation Solutions RSX-5 Gamma Ray Spectrometer.

Key Features:

- 1024 channel resolution
- Individual crystal ADC and processing
- No distortion as each crystal output is fully linearized permitting multi-crystal summing without distortion
- Effectively no signal degradation
- No radioactive test sources required for system setup or system performance validation
- Extremely wide dynamic range
- High level of self-diagnostics
- Worldwide usability, fully multi-peak automatic gain stabilization on natural isotopes
- Data compression - individual crystal spectral data storage can be achieved with no effective increase in data volume

The recorded spectrometer data was transferred directly into the acquisition computer via high speed USB. The data was processed independently and merged with the magnetic data using GPS time stamp.

5.5 The Magnetometer Base Station

A GSM-19 base station was used to record variations in the earth's magnetic field and referenced into the master database using GPS time stamp. This system is based on the Overhauser principle and records total magnetic field to within +/- 0.02 nT at a one (1) second time interval.

The GSM-19 is portable and can be placed in a remote location without the need for extra batteries or cabling. On this survey the unit was positioned at a magnetically quiet location at the mine site.

5.6 The Radar Altimeter

The CMG system uses two radar altimeter units, both modulated frequency radio versions manufactured by Free Flight. The radar altimeter in the helicopter is used by the pilot to estimate terrain. The second altimeter, mounted directly on the bird, provides an accurate measurement of bird height. The approximate accuracy of these devices is +/- 2 m.

5.7 GPS Navigation

CMG uses the AgNav Incorporated (AgNav-2 version) GPS navigation system for real-time locating while surveying. The AgNav unit is connected to a Tee-Jet GPS system receiver that uses the WAAS system – considered to be a standard in aircraft navigation and accurate throughout a large portion of Canada.

5.8 Data Acquisition System

Data is collected by the main magnetometer console in the gradiometer bird and includes GPS timing and positional information, magnetometer readings and radar altimeter. This information is digitized inside the console, all at a rate of 10 Hz. The resulting data string is transmitted in digital format along the tow cable into a laptop computer inside the helicopter that is running the GEM Systems DAS software. All data is stored on the hard-drive in ASCII format using a simple column by row format.

6.0 Deliverables

From the survey, a number of deliverable products are generated including a set of hard-copy maps, a final report (this document), and a digital archive of the data with digital copies of map products.

6.1 Hardcopy Products

Hardcopy map products are provided at 1:20,000 scale and include a topographic back-drop. Each map contains a scale bar, north arrow, coordinate outlines (easting & northing), flight lines with line number and direction and geophysical data.

The survey area consisted of 1 map plate customized to fit within the boundaries of a 42″ plotter.

Each map contains a technical summary of specifications and a colour bar that describes the geophysical data.

6.2 Digital Products

The geophysical data is provided in a Geosoft GDB database. At the Client's request an xyz archive of the same database in ASCII format can also be provided.

The contents of the database are described more fully in Appendix B.

A copy of the GDB database is kept by CMG as a courtesy to the Client but can be deleted at the Client's request.

In addition to the GDB file database, copies of all geophysical grids are provided as GRD files (also in Geosoft format). The cell size used for gridding is nominally 1/5 of the flight line spacing.

Map files in Geosoft MAP format are also provided as deliverables. The Client can use a free viewer available from Geosoft Limited (www.geosoft.com) for viewing and plotting map files, but not for editing or changing them.

6.3 Delivered Products

The following map products were delivered in hard-copy and digital (Geosoft Map & PDF) format. Each map product was colour shaded (except GRS) on a topographic backdrop with flight lines and contours.

- Magnetic Field: Analytic Signal (ASIG)
- Magnetic Field: Computed Vertical Gradient (CVG)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Potassium Count (GRS-K)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Total Count (GRS-TC)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Thorium Count (GRS-Th)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Uranium Count (GRS-U)
- Magnetic Gradient: Measured Cross-Line (MC-HMG)
- Magnetic Gradient: Measured In-Line (MI-HMG)
- Magnetic Gradient: Measured Vertical (MVMG)
- Magnetic Field: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)
- Elevation: Digital Terrain Model (DTM)
- Gamma Ray Spectrometry: Potassium / Thorium Ratio (GRS-K/Th)

The following additional products were delivered in digital format:

- Copy of this report in .pdf format
- Geosoft database GDB of all collected data

7.0 Processing

Preliminary data processing is performed using CMG proprietary methods. This includes calculation of the magnetic gradients from the three sensors (MAG1, MAG2 and MAG3), digital terrain model, bird height, and merging of the base station magnetic data (sampled at 1.0 sec) with the survey data (sampled at 0.1 sec).

7.1 Base Maps

All base maps are presented in the Datum and Projection defined in the Introduction of this report. All map coordinates refer to projected easting and northing in meters. All maps contain the actual flight paths as recorded during surveying and have been clipped to the survey polygon with a 100 m extension.

The topographic vector data has been obtained from Natural Resources Canada.

Topographic shading has been derived from 90 m resolution digital elevation model (DEM) data provided by the NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) and shaded at an inclination of 45° and declination of 0º.

7.2 Flight Path

The helicopter used "ideal" flight lines as guidance during surveying as displayed on the real-time AgNav system with the aid of a helicopter mounted GPS. A separate GPS mounted to the bird was used to record actual position. The sample rate of the GPS was 10 Hz, the same as all the other data collected in flight.

The GPS outputted both latitude and longitude values and easting and northing values, all in the WGS84 Datum, using the UTM Projection Zone 10 North. There has been no interpolation of the positional data, nor has there been any filtering of the data.

7.3 Terrain Clearance

Two radar altimeters recorded data during the course of the survey: one located on the skid gear of the helicopter and the other on the base of the bird. The helicopter mounted radar altimeter was used to maintain terrain clearance by the pilot. A digital indicator was mounted on the dashboard of the helicopter. This work was performed by a licensed helicopter engineer provided by Wisk Air.

The digital terrain model (DTM) was derived by subtracting the bird mounted radar altimeter value from the GPS z position (mean point above sea level). The DTM values were further corrected for a lag value of 1.0 sec. The DTM values are to be considered relative as they have not been tied into any surveyed geodetic point.

7.4 Magnetic Data Processing

The magnetic data were collected without any lag time, therefore a lag time correction was not applied. In areas where one magnetometer sensor has become unlocked, the total magnetic field values for that sensor were replaced with a dummy value ("*"). The lock and heater settings are both used for QC measures so it is easy to find the areas where one or more sensors lost lock or were not heating correctly. Locking errors occur almost entirely on turn-arounds.

The raw ASCII survey data files and basemag ASCII data files are imported into separate Geosoft databases. A QC check of the basemag data is made on a day to day basis, exported as a Geosoft Table file (TBL) and merged with the active database using built-in Geosoft routines.

Diurnal magnetic corrections were applied only to the channel that was used to generate a total magnetic field map. The MAG1, MAG2, and MAG3 sensor values were used to generate the gradients

and do not require diurnal correction. The base station data was linearly interpolated from a 1.0 sec sample rate to 0.1 sec to correspond to the flight data.

The horizontal gradients are sensitive to line direction. Positive polarity is defined as to the north and east. On south- and/or west-facing lines the horizontal gradients are multiplied by -1.

The magnetic data from the individual sensors as well as the computed total magnetic intensity have no filtering applied. The computed gradients are lightly filtered to remove high frequency noise common in areas of rough terrain or flying conditions. The magnetic data grids were tie line-leveled if needed and the resulting grids micro-leveled.

7.4.1 Magnetic Analytic Signal

The magnetic analytic signal (ASIG) is calculated by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of each of the 3 axis components of the gridding total magnetic intensity data. The equation for the analytic signal is:

$$\mathrm{ASIG} = \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{\mathrm{dT}}{\mathrm{dx}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{dT}}{\mathrm{dy}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{dT}}{\mathrm{dz}}\right)^2\right]}$$

Where dT/dx is the in-line gradient, dT/dy is the cross-line gradient and dT/dz is the vertical gradient of the total magnetic field.

In general, the analytic signal is a gradient product that ignores the effects of target orientation. This "turns" all responses, regardless of how they interact with the earth's magnetic field, into the positive direction. Therefore, both negative anomalies & dipole effects will appear positive centered of the target source.

The analytic signal can be used to map the edge of large magnetic bodies as well as bring to light anomalous trends that can appear insignificant in a TMI grid. The nature of the algorithm also strips out effects of deep regional responses and focuses more on the near surface.

7.4.2 Magnetic Tilt Derivative

The magnetic tilt derivative (TDR) combines all three gradients (X, Y and Z) to produce what is a called a tilt angle. This product highlights very subtle, near surface structures in the dataset where the zero contour line of the grid is said to represent geology contacts or edges of bodies.

The magnetic tilt derivative is calculated by the following equation:

$$\mathrm{TDR} = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{{}^{\mathrm{dT}}/_{\mathrm{dz}}}{\sqrt{\left({}^{\mathrm{dT}}/_{\mathrm{dx}}{}^{2} + {}^{\mathrm{dT}}/_{\mathrm{dy}}{}^{2}\right)}}\right]$$

Where dT/dx is the in-line gradient, dT/dy is the cross-line gradient and dT/dz is the vertical gradient of the total magnetic field.

7.5 Radiometric Data Processing

The radiometrics data was stored on the RSX-5 spectrometer and imported directly into a separate Geosoft database. Proprietary software provided by Radiation Solutions exported all data channels including windows counts per second for each radioelement, temperature, pressure and positional data.

8.0 Interpretation

All four properties show distinct and anomalous magnetic field responses, generally with a southeast strike direction consistent with the topographic trends (Figure 16). The highest amplitude response occurs on the Nova Block and consists of a southeast trending feature that could be iron formation given the high amplitude (6,000 nT) above background. This feature is close to surface as evidenced by the gradients which also show high amplitude. The feature is located along the southwest edge of the survey boundary and having its outline substantially inside claim 729822. While the feature appears to terminate at the southeast corner of the claim block, the feature reappears further to the southeast on claim number 895709.

Also within the Nova Block are three discrete magnetic features roughly 800 m in length that lie along the same strike direction trending southeast (Figure 19). The peak amplitude of these features is much lower than the above mentioned feature to the southwest. This may indicate that the three discrete features represent a different rock type (possibly ultramafics) or that they are composed of a thinner and less extensive iron formation unit that is only semi-continuous along the trend.

Still within the Nova Block the radiometric data shows low variation in all counts compared to the other grids (Figure 10). This is a result mainly of the thicker overburden cover on the Nova Block and to a lesser extent on the Osilinka Block, which shows low count rates to the northeast and higher count rates to the southwest as elevation increases and overburden thickness decreases or reaches zero. Unlike on the Nova Block, the Osilinka Block reveals a major magnetic trend of low amplitude that appears to cross-cut the geological strike with a more southerly strike direction (Figure 20). This feature could be a late stage fault so discrete magnetic features adjacent to this structural feature would be of exploration interest as possible porphyry intrusions. One such feature is centered at 342,670 mE and 6,214,930 mN, located in the northern half of claim number 895,701 and is truncated along the structural trend. This feature is recommended for ground follow-up. Although this feature appears sub-vertical in the gradient data it probably dips to the south west at depth as suggested from the total magnetic intensity. The feature has a strike length of approximately 1.4 km.

Magnetically the Fox and Slide Blocks share similar features that are likely part of the same geologic trend, which is not surprising because the Slide Block is on strike to the southeast of the Fox Block. Of particular interest is a second likely structural feature that interrupts the main magnetic zones and suggests a possible fault displacement. The feature of interest here is a large magnetic high centered at 336,875 mE and 6,209,875 mN located within claim 895,667 and appearing to be intersected by a structural trend (Figure 21). This feature is recommended for further work.

Within the Slide Block there are two features of interest. Firstly, located at the intersection of claims 89562, 895666 and 895683 is a southeast trending magnetic feature that is situated along what appears to be a continuation of the structural feature defined above (Figure 21). Here the magnetic trend is located on the eastern side of the structural feature and centered at 339,200 mE and 6,208,600 mN. Further to the northeast is located another magnetic feature that also possibly occurs along a southeast trending structure. The magnetic feature is centered at 340,335 mE and 6,209,310 mN and is located adjacent to the structure on the eastern side. Both of the above mentioned anomalies are recommended for further ground-truthing although in the Slide and Fox Blocks the topography may prove to be difficult.

9.0 Statement of Qualification

Stephen James Balch
11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, N0B 2K0
Tel. 905.407.9586
email: sbalch@cmgairborne.com

I, Stephen James Balch, do hereby certify that:

1. I have resided at 11500 Fifth Line, Rockwood, Ontario, N0B 2K0 since April 2005;
2. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with a degree in Honours Geophysics which was granted to me in October 1985;
3. I have been a practicing geophysicist for over 25 years;
4. I was a senior geophysicist with Inco Limited from 1995 to 2001;
5. I was President of Aeroquest Limited from 2002 to 2004 and of Aeroquest International Limited from 2004 to 2007;
6. I am currently the President of Canadian Mining Geophysics Limited (CMG Airborne) and have been so since 2007;
7. I have reviewed the report titled "Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer & Spectrometer Survey – OGK Property";
8. In my opinion the magnetic and radiometric data collected for this report were acquired and processed using industry standard practices;
9. I do not own any shares of Tajiri Resources Corp.

Signed on this day, October 12th, 2012.

Stephen James Balch
President, CMG Airborne

APPENDIX A
LIST OF SURVEY OUTLINE POINTS

The following survey polygon was produced by CMG and approved by the Client.

The Datum is WGS84.

The Projection is UTM, Zone 10 North.

Area	Easting	Northing
FOX	334846	6211050
	337857	6211067
	337830	6208448
	334840	6208474
NOVA	336264	6217695
	337800	6219970
	340894	6218065
	339335	6215736
SLIDE	338571	6210194
	341505	6210172
	341508	6207733
	338571	6207786
OSILINKA	341604	6214239
	343168	6216585
	348006	6213580
	346508	6211257

APPENDIX B
LIST OF DATABASE COLUMNS (GEOSOFT GDB FORMAT)

Channel Name	Description
x	X positional data (meters– WGS84, UTM Zone 10 north)
y	Y positional data (meters – WGS84, UTM Zone 10 north)
lon_wgs84	Longitude data (degree – WGS84)
lat_wgs84	Latitude data (degree – WGS84)
Lines	Line number
Flight	Flight number
Date	Flight date
gpstime	Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) measurement
gpsalt	Bird height above sea level (meters – ASL)
radalt	Bird height above ground (meters – AGL)
DTM	Digital Terrain Model (meters – ASL)
Basemag	Base station magnetic diurnal (nT)
Mag1	Sensor 1 - Total Magnetic field data (nT)
Mag2	Sensor 2 - Total Magnetic field data (nT)
Mag3	Sensor 3 - Total Magnetic field data (nT)
TMI	Leveled Total Magnetic field data (nT)
ASIG	Analytic Signal (nT/m)
CLMG	Measured Cross-Line Horizontal Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
ILMG	Calculated In-Line Horizontal Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
VLMG	Measured Vertical Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
Temp	Temperature record outside helicopter (ºC)
Pressure	Pressure reading outside helicopter (kPa)
Galt	Altitude ASL record by the spectrometer GPS (m)
TC	Total Count (cps)
K	Potassium Count (cps)
U	Uranium Count (cps)
Th	Thorium Count (cps)
K_Th	Potassium / Thorium Ratio (unitless)

APPENDIX C
LIST OF SYSTEM RESULTS

- The Magnetic Analytic Signal (ASIG) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 7.
- The Computed Vertical Gradient (CVG) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 8.
- The Potassium Count (GRS-K) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 9.
- The Total Count (GRS-TC) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 10.
- The Thorium Count (GRS-Th) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 11.
- The Uranium Count (GRS-U) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 12.
- The Cross-Line Magnetic Gradient (MC-HMG) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 13.
- The In-Line Magnetic Gradient (MI-HMG) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 14.
- The Vertical Magnetic Gradient (MVMG) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 15.
- The Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 16.
- The Digital Terrain Model (DTM) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 17.
- The Potassium / Thorium Ratio (GRS-K/Th) for the OGK Property Blocks is shown in Figure 18.
- The NOVA Total Magnetic Intensity with Magnetic Structures and Features is shown in Figure 19.
- The OSILINKA Total Magnetic Intensity with Magnetic Structures and Features is shown in Figure 20.
- The FOX and SLIDE Total Magnetic Intensity with Magnetic Structures and Features are shown in Figure 21.

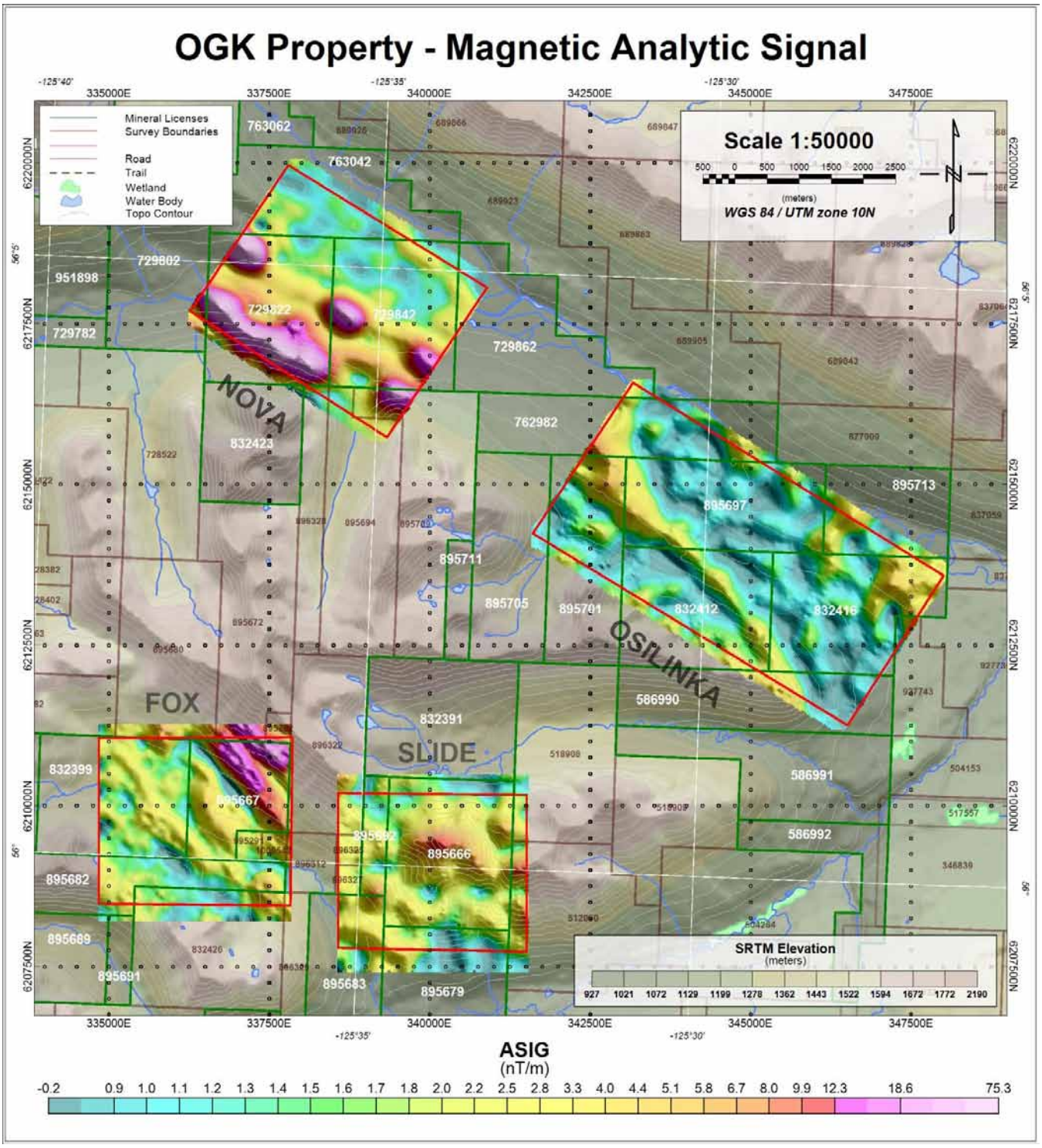


Figure 7 - Shaded image of the Magnetic Analytic Signal (ASIG) over the OGK Property survey area.

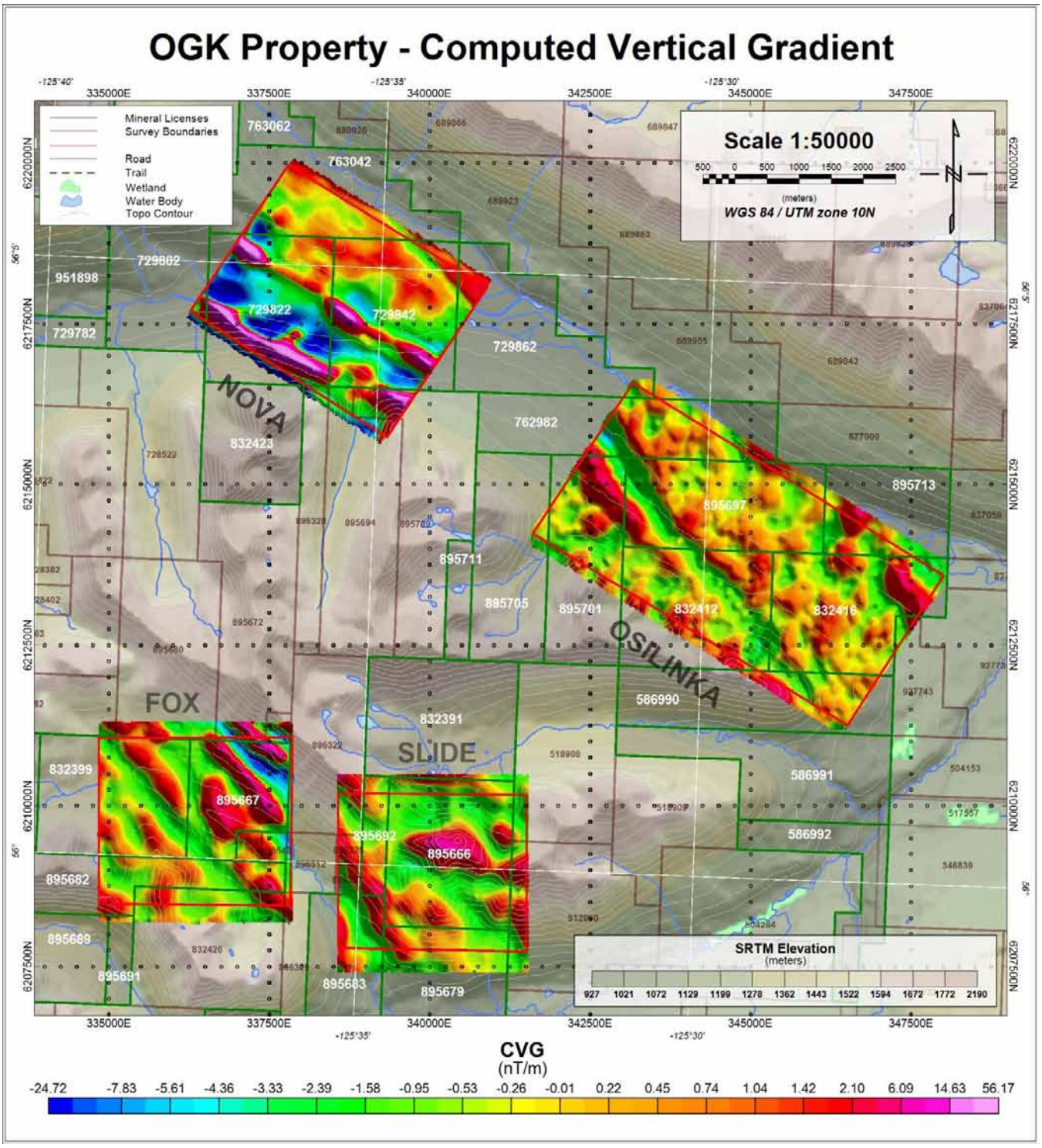


Figure 8 - Shaded image of the Computed Vertical Gradient (CVG) over the OGK Property survey area.

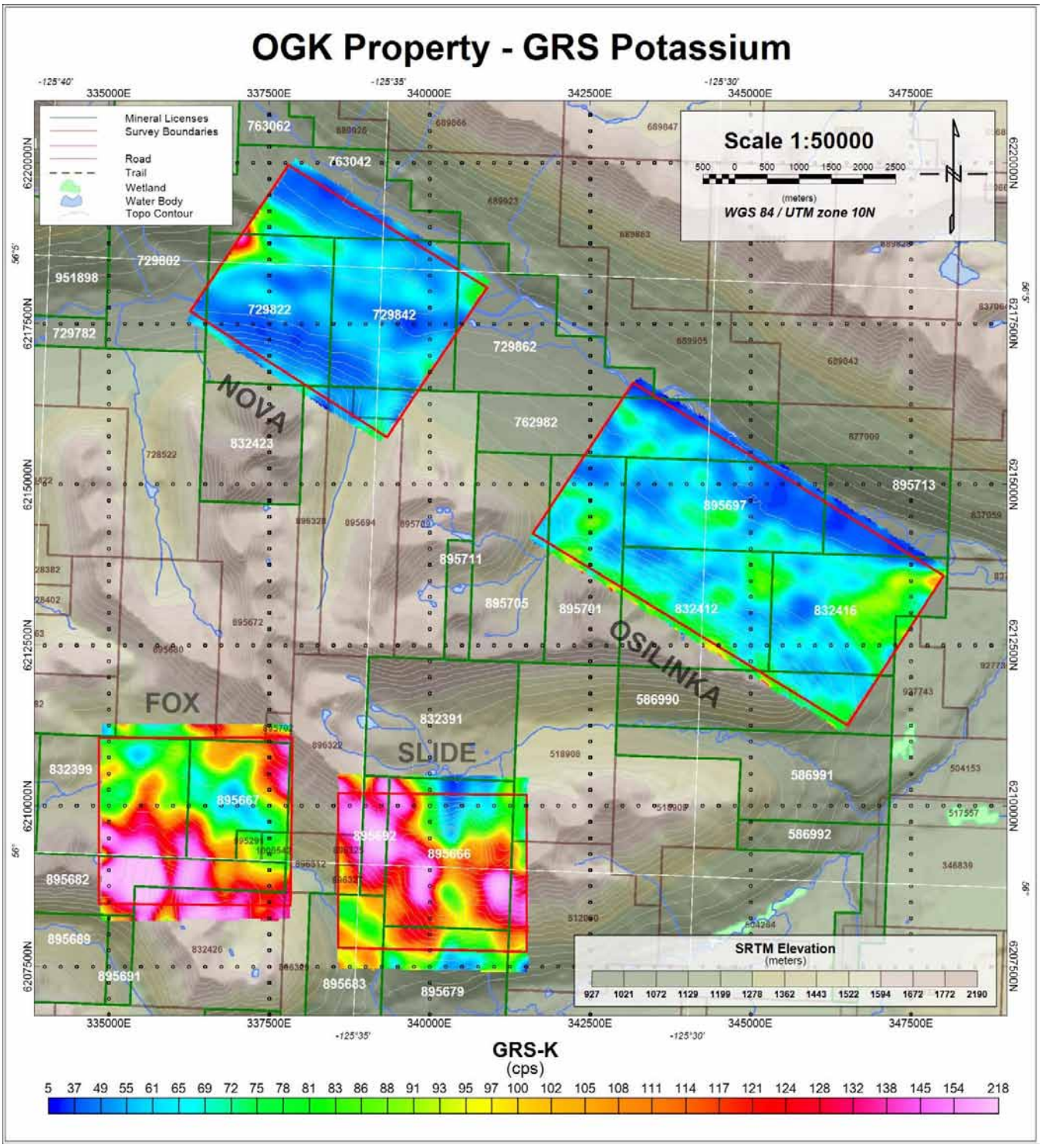


Figure 9 - Image of the Potassium Count (GRS-K) over the OGK Property survey area.

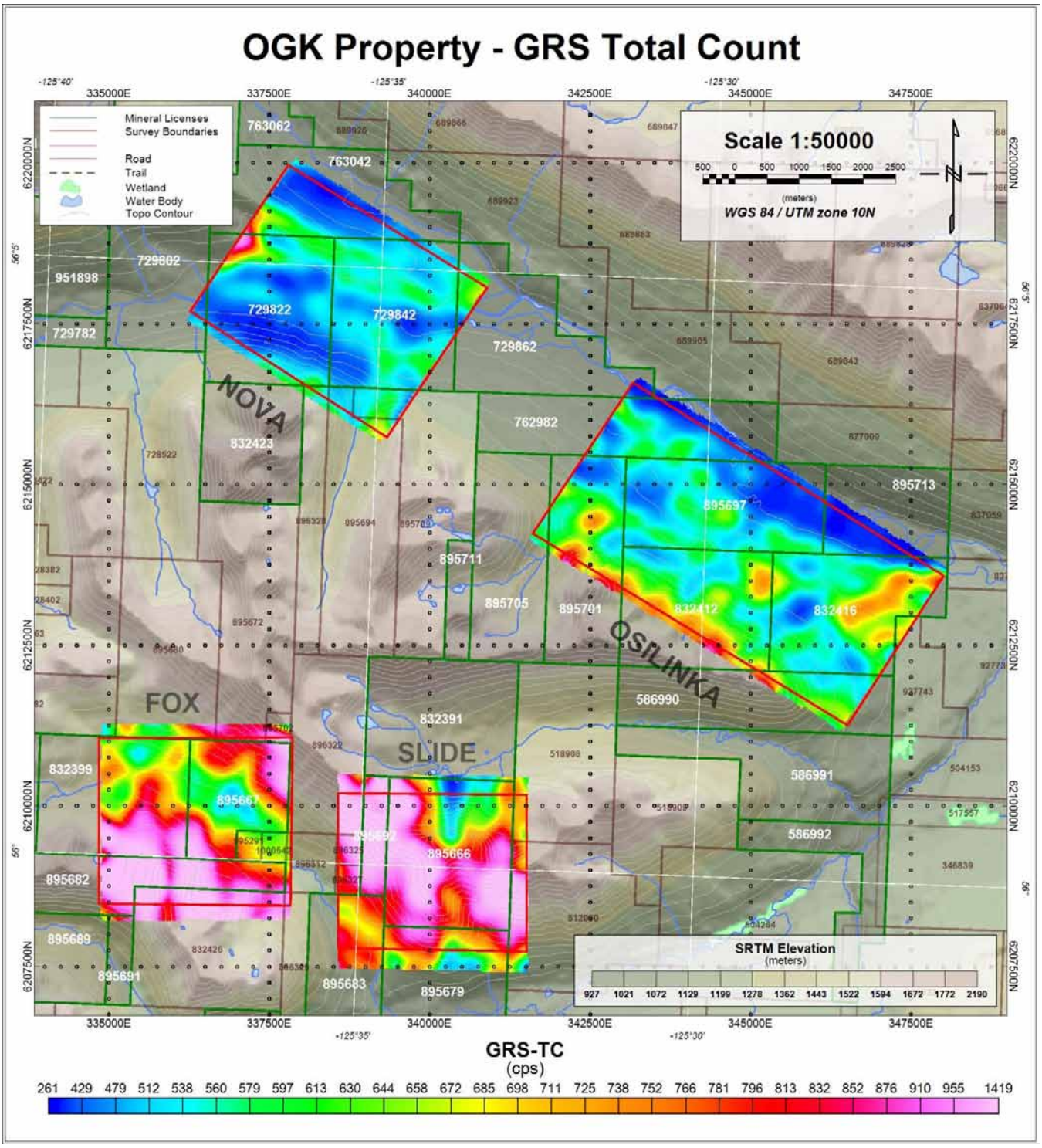


Figure 10 – Image of the Total Count (GRS-TC) over the OGK Property survey area.

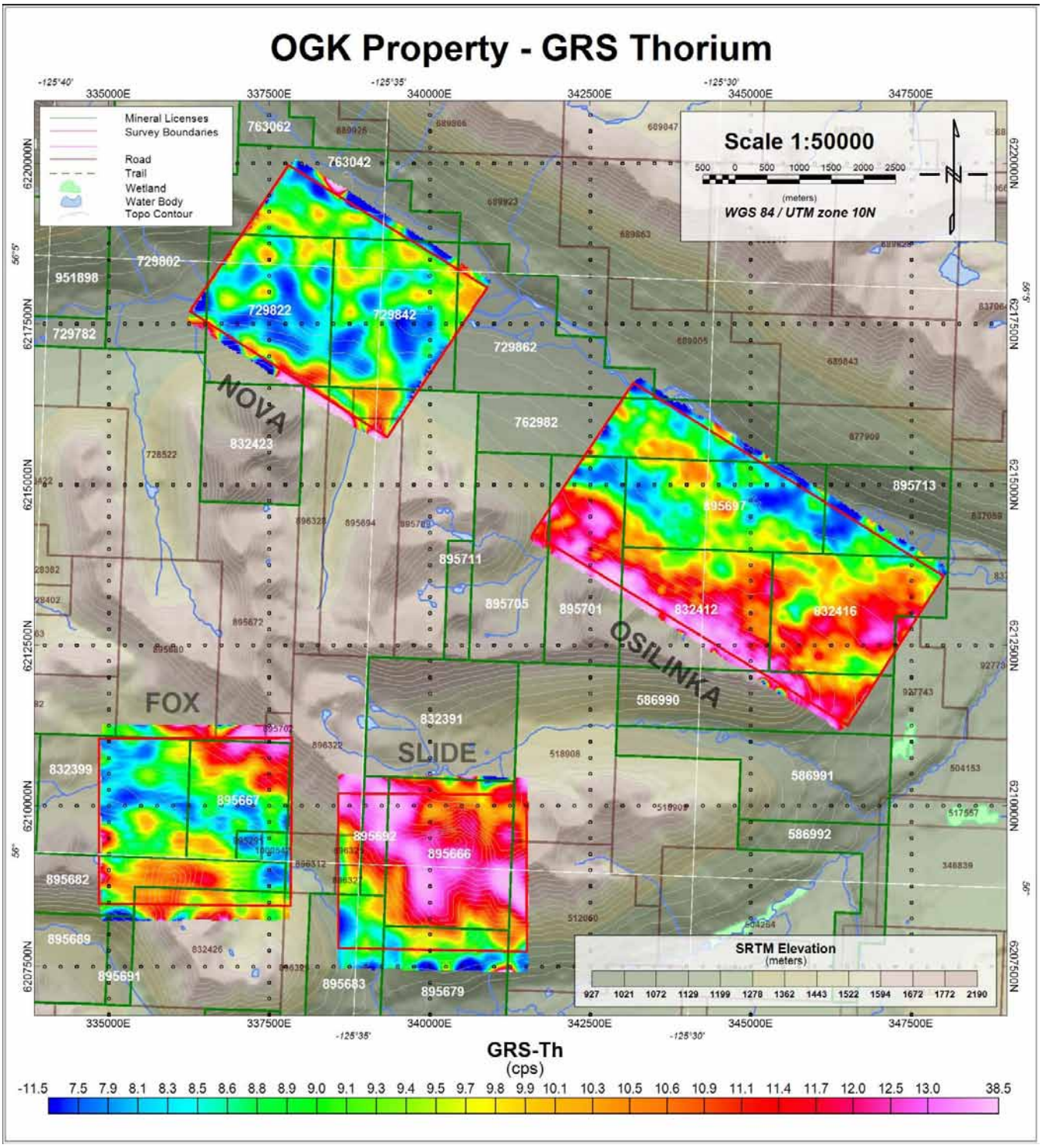


Figure 11 – Image of the Thorium Count (GRS-Th) over the OGK Property survey area.

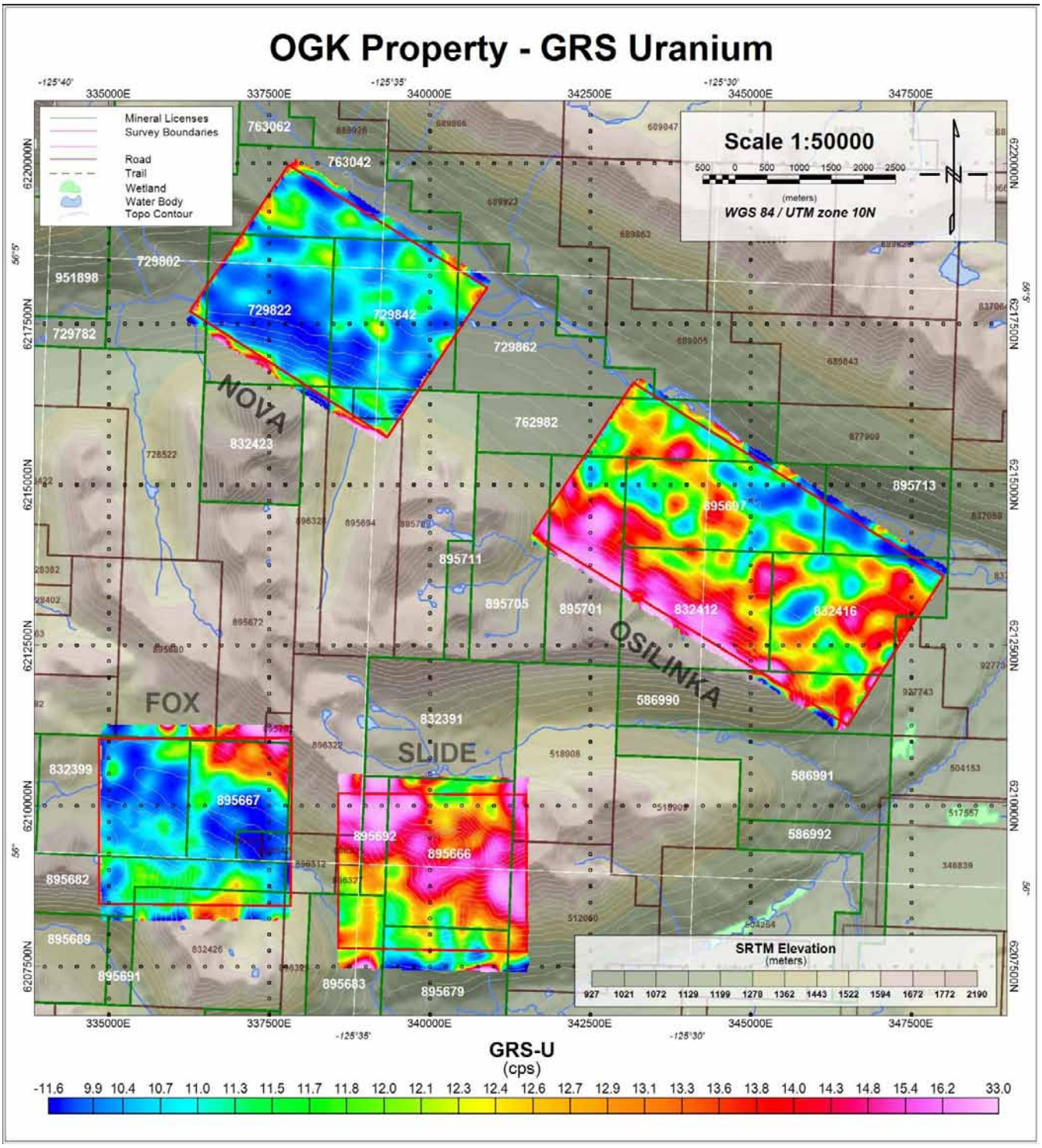


Figure 12 – Image of the Uranium Count (GRS-U) over the OGK Property survey area.

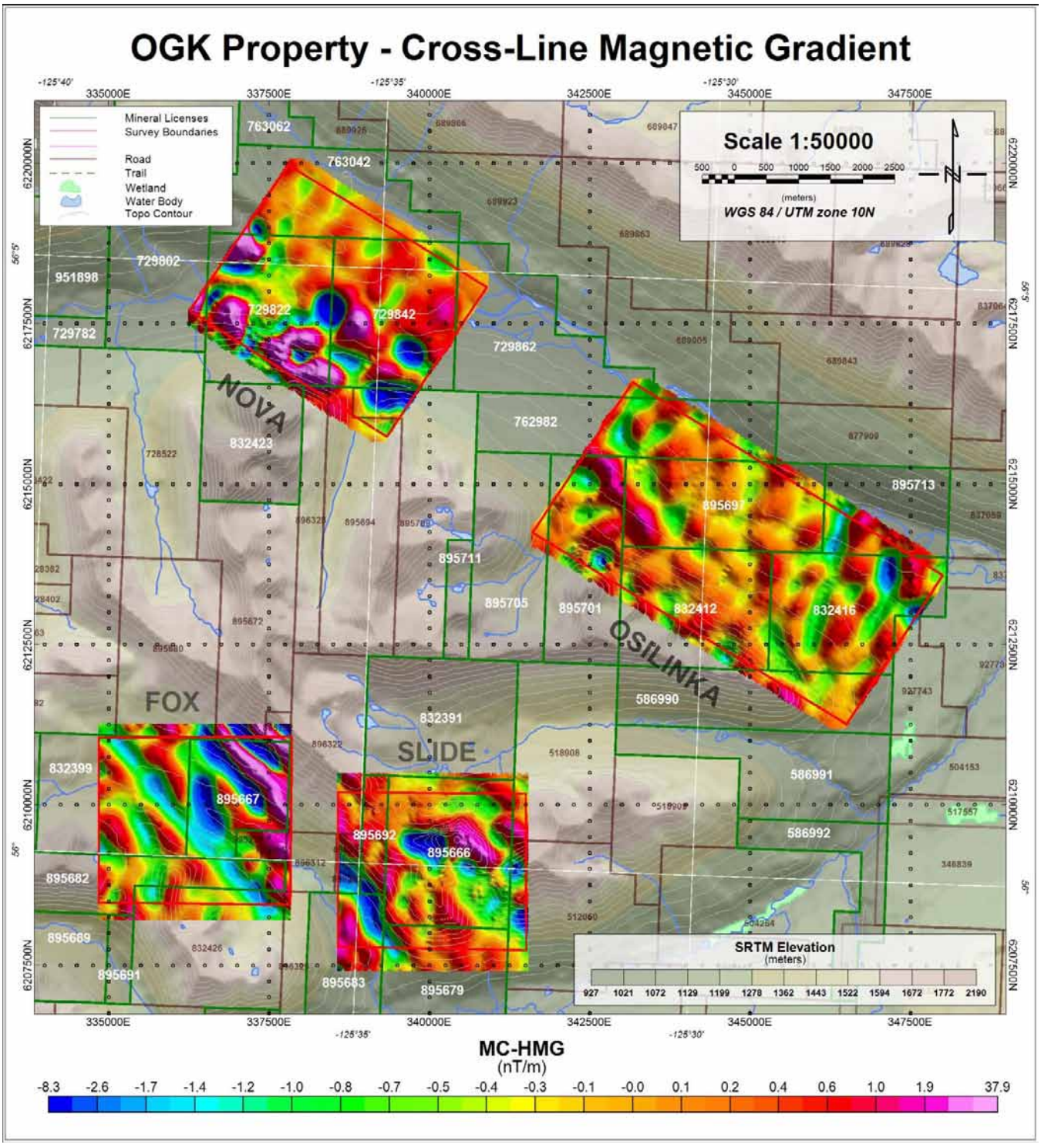


Figure 13 - Shaded image of the Cross-Line Magnetic Gradient (MC-HMG) over the OGK Property survey area.

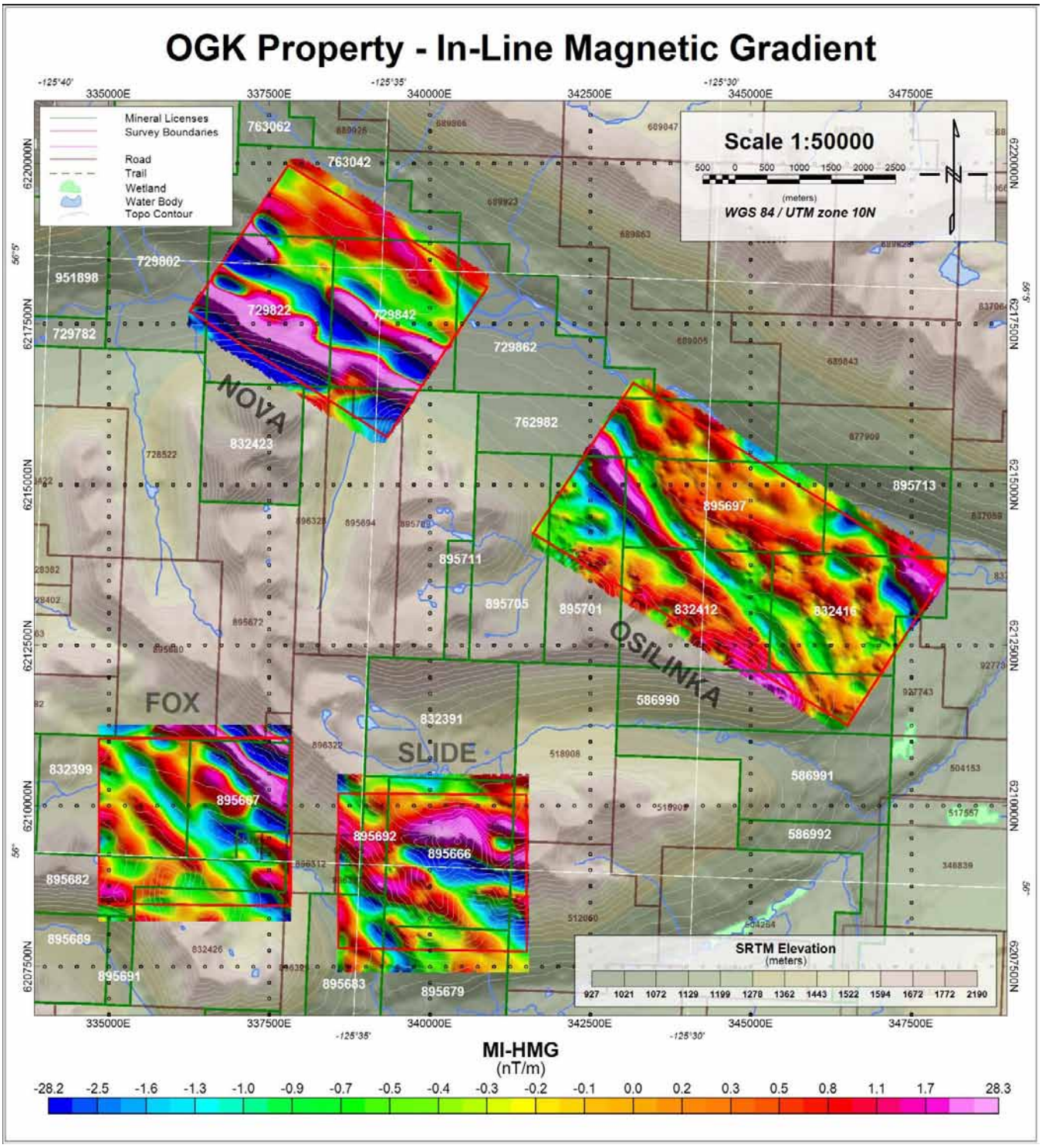


Figure 14 - Shaded image of the In-Line Magnetic Gradient (MI-HMG) over the OGK Property survey area.

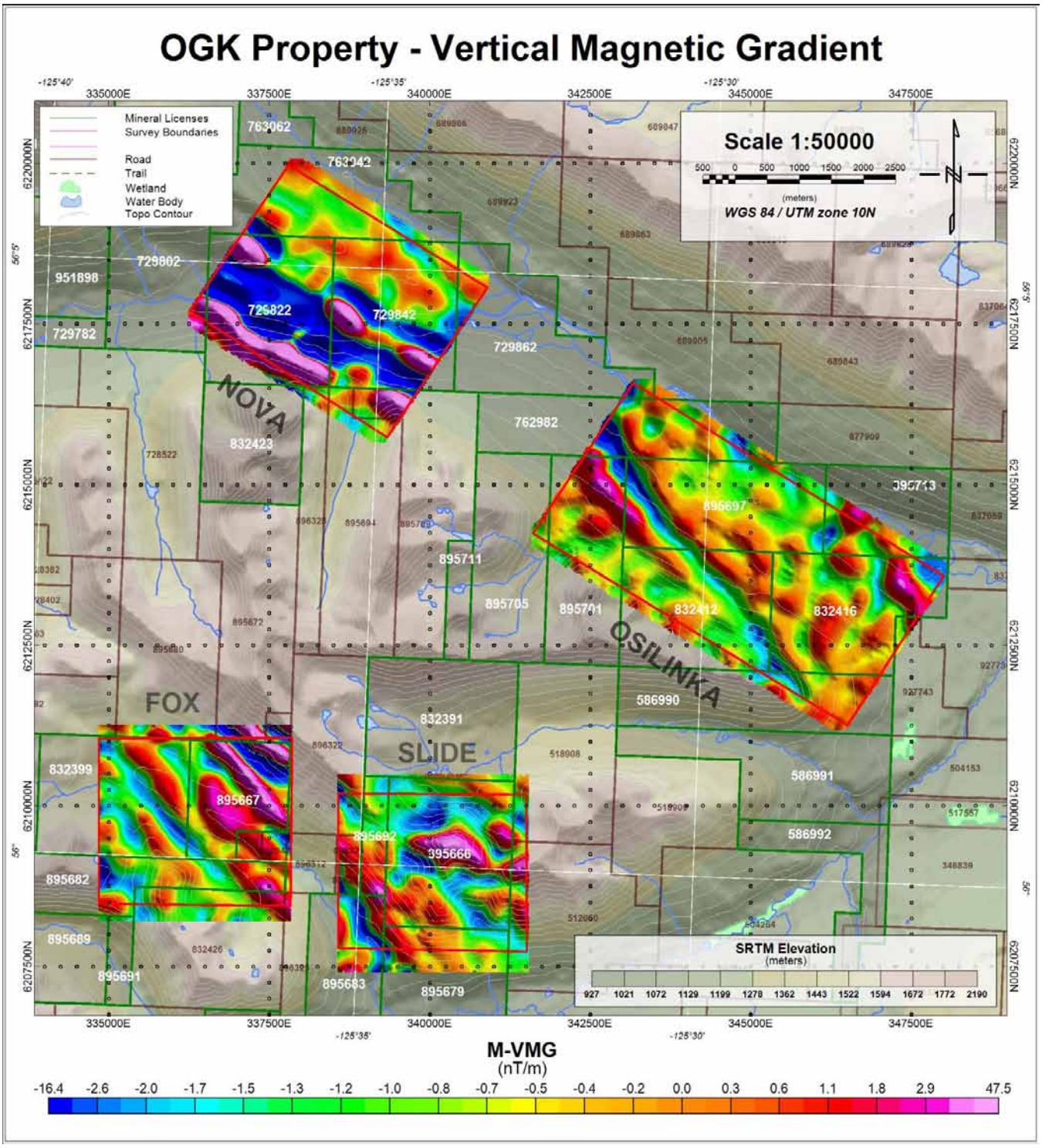


Figure 15 - Shaded image of the Vertical Magnetic Gradient (MVMG) over the OGK Property survey area.

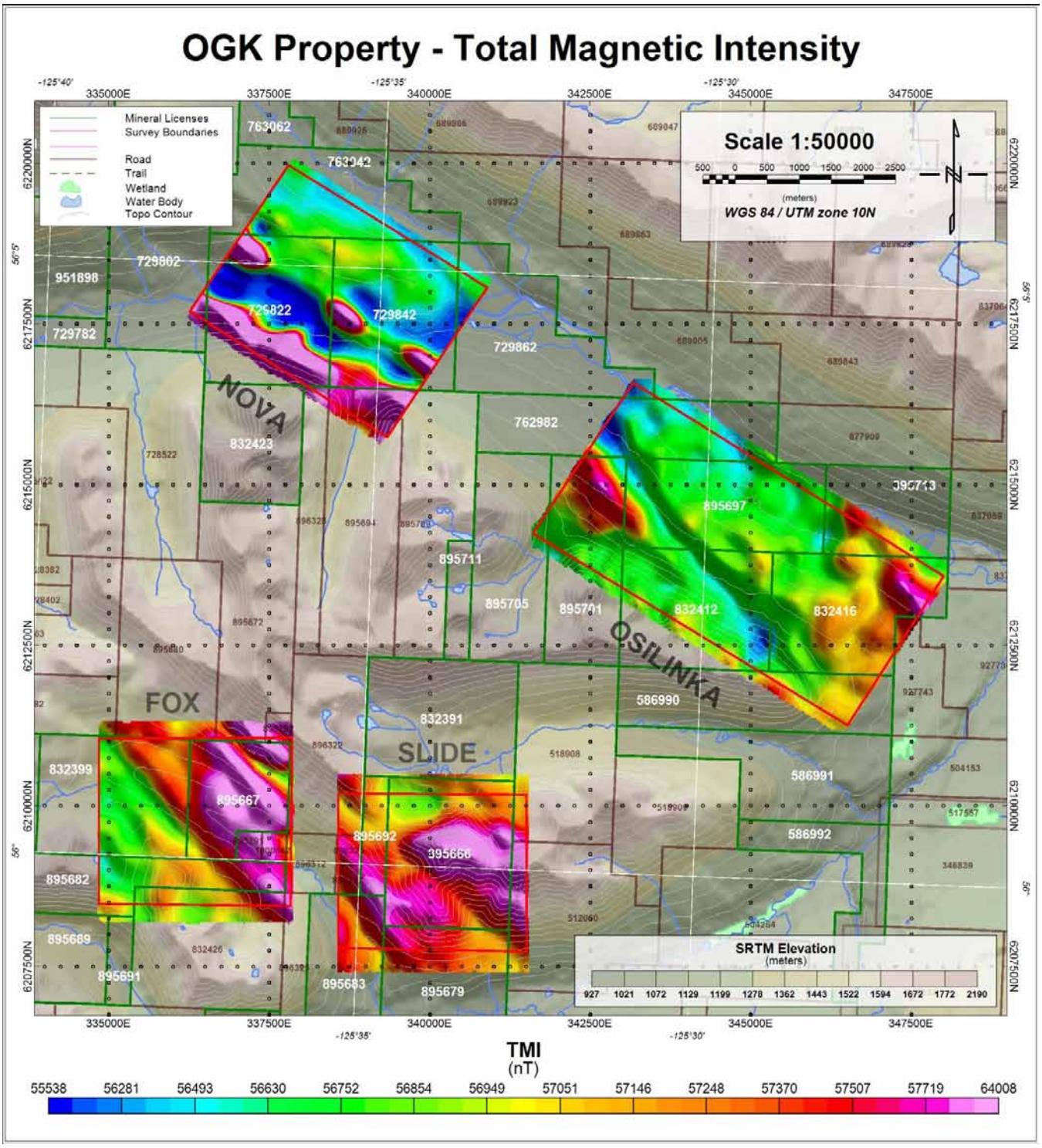


Figure 16 - Shaded image of the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) over the OGK Property survey area.

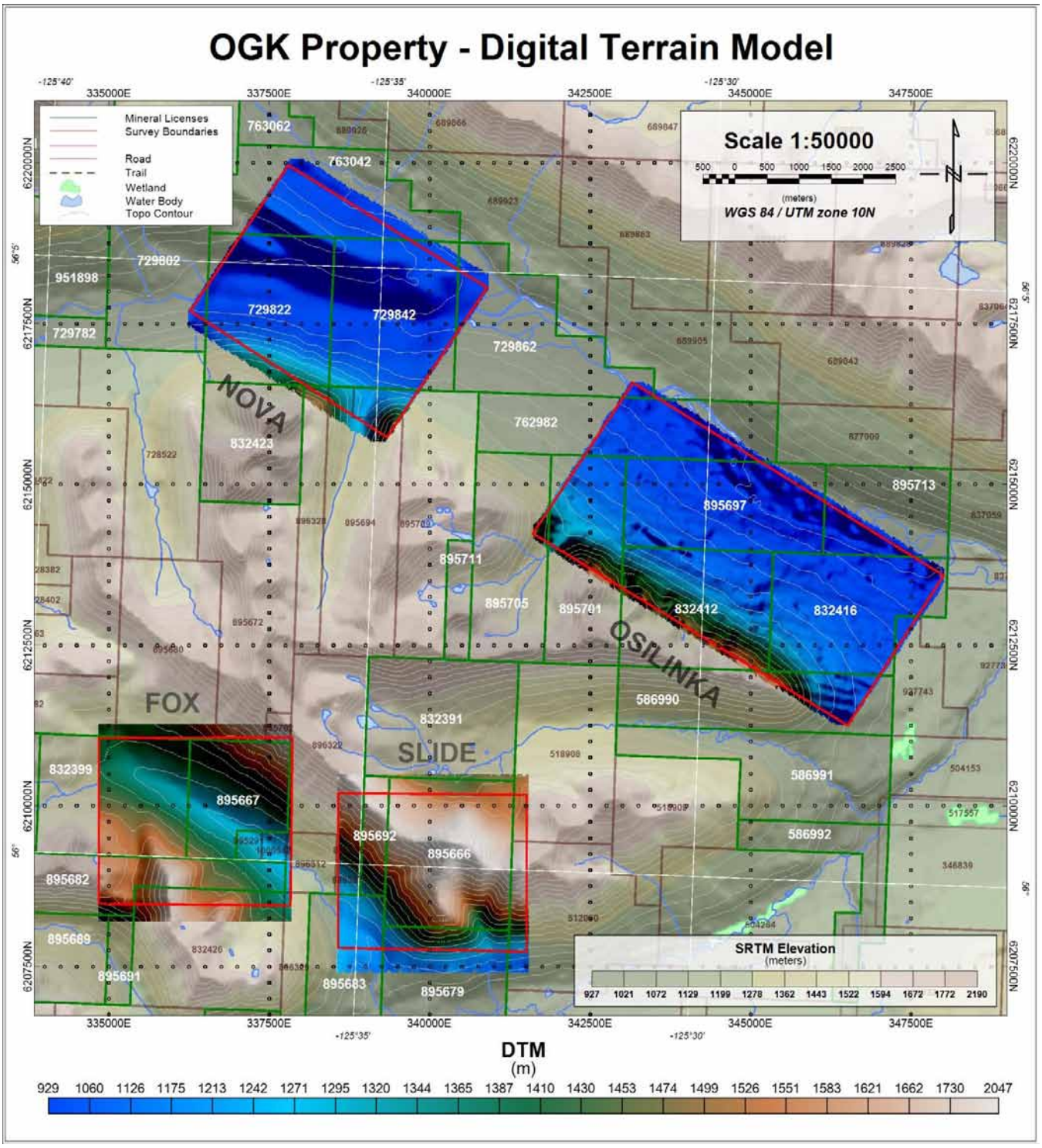


Figure 17 - Shaded image of the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) over the OGK Property survey area.

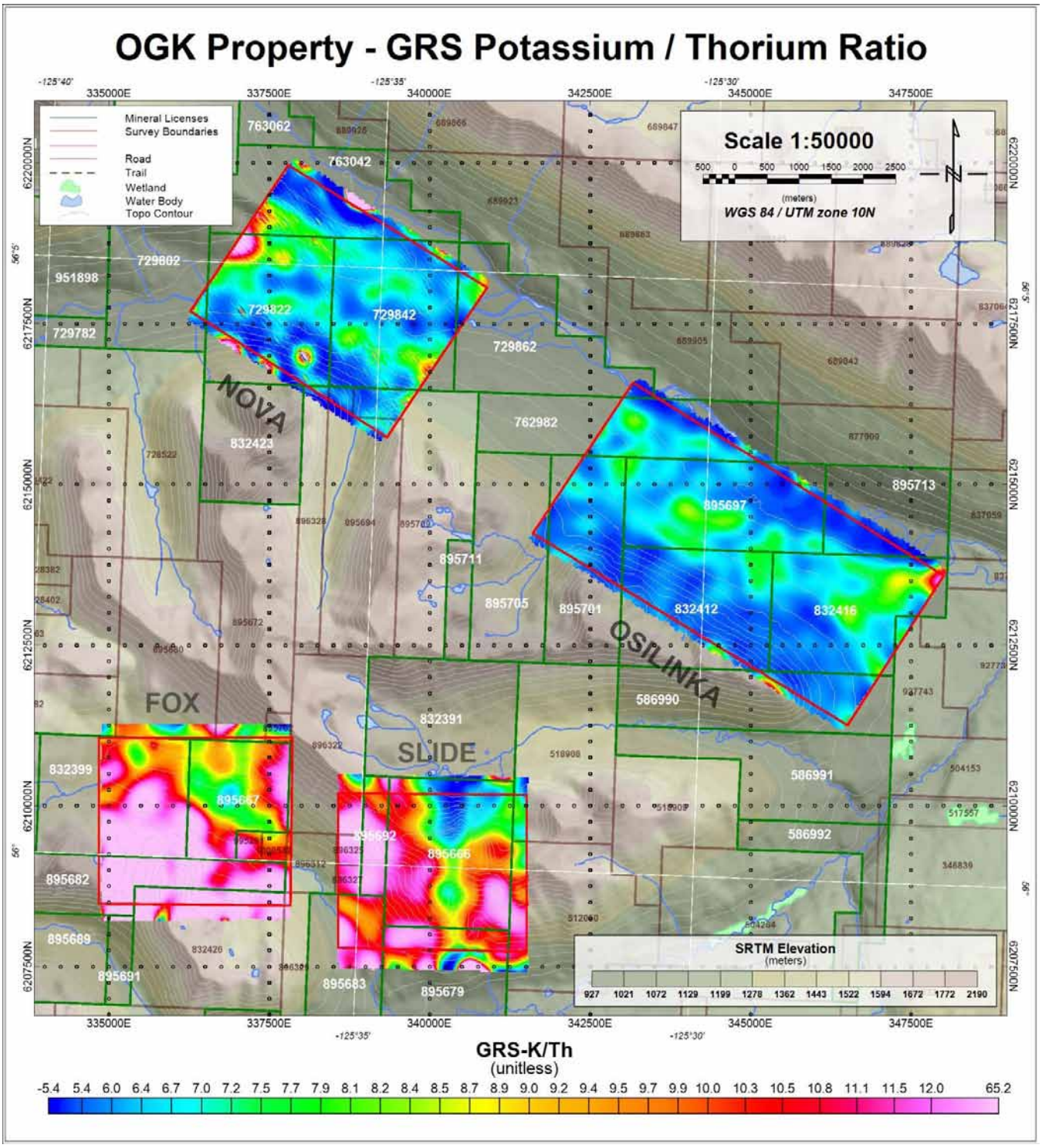


Figure 18 - Image of the Potassium / Thorium Ratio (GRS-K/Th) over the OGK Property survey area.

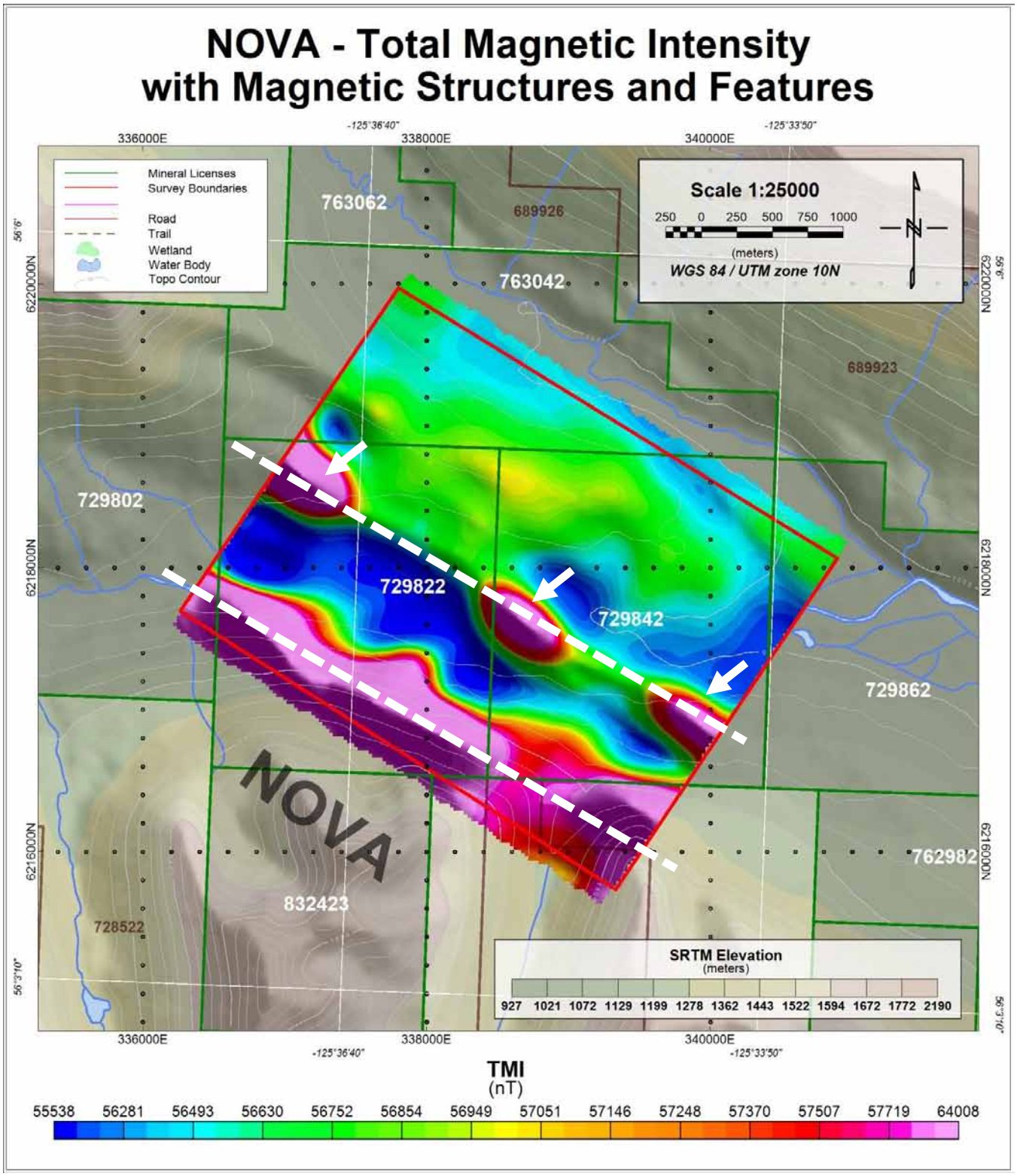


Figure 19 – The Nova Block may contain an iron formation to the southwest. Three distinct magnetic features further to the northeast my represent ultramafic intrusion or smaller discrete iron formation occurrences.

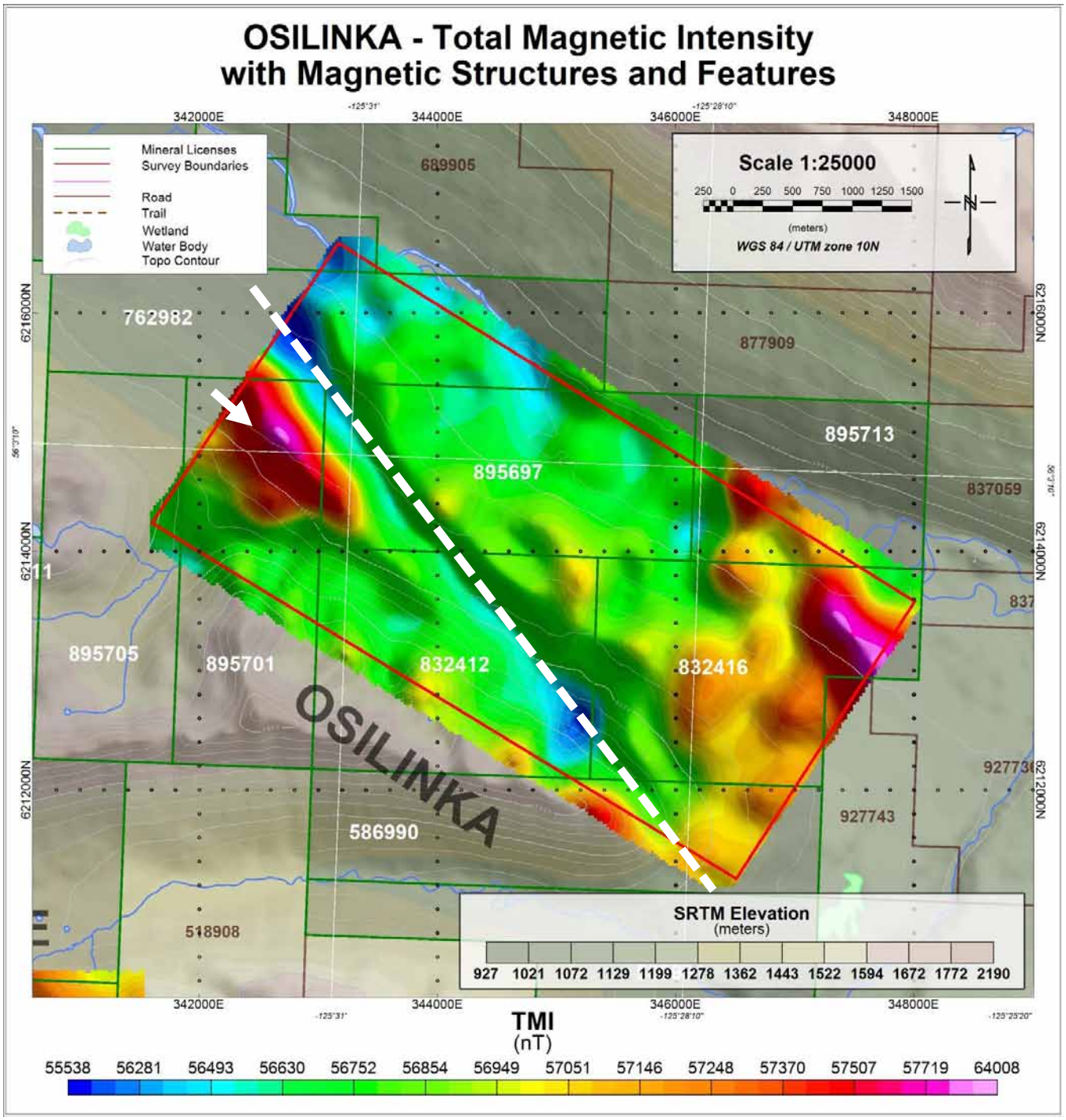


Figure 20 – The Osilinka Block contains a major structural feature having low magnetic intensity. On the southwest boundary of this structure is located a magnetic source (claim 895701) that is recommended for ground follow-up.

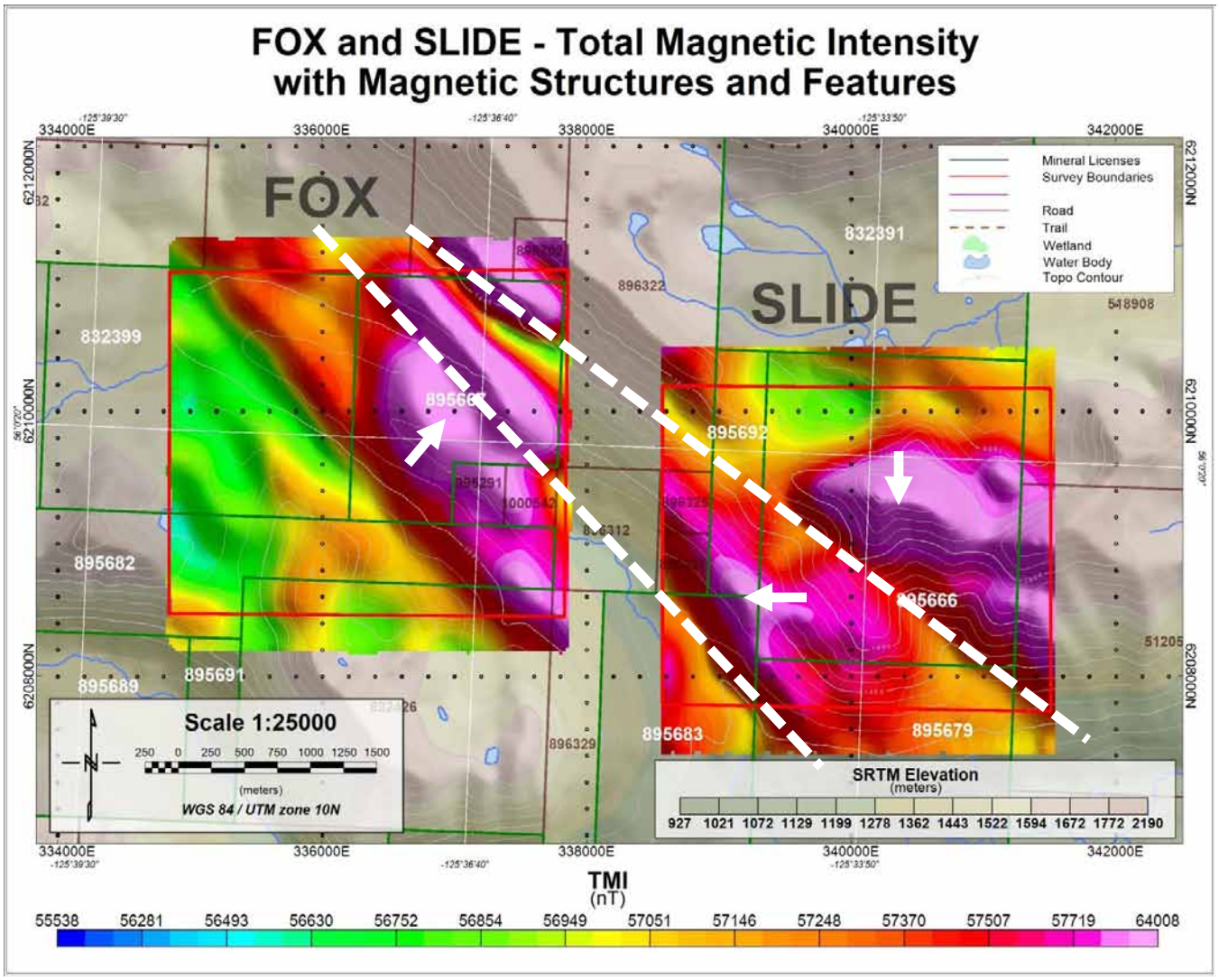


Figure 21 – The Fox and Slide Blocks have two prominent magnetic linear features that appear structural with associated magnetic sources nearby that warrant follow-up.

325000 m 327500 m 330000 m 332500 m 335000 m 337500 m 340000 m 342500 m 345000 m 347500 m 350000 m

6220000 m 6217500 m 6215000 m 6212500 m 6210000 m 6207500 m 6205000 m 6202500 m

N

Index Map

951899 763042 953171 951897 951898 729802 729822 729842 729782 729762 729862 762982 832423 862461 862460 729642 862459 862458 729622 729602 895693 895713 895705 895701 895711 832412 832416 586990 832391 586991 832422 832399 895667 862455 895682 895666 895692 895689 895691 895683 895679 895699 896707

NE GRID
70 KM

FOX GRID
75 KM

SLIDE GRID
70 KM

HAHA GRID
60 km:
50% Tajiri
50% Sointula

TAJIRI RESOURCES
PROPOSED SURVEY
OGK PROPERTY

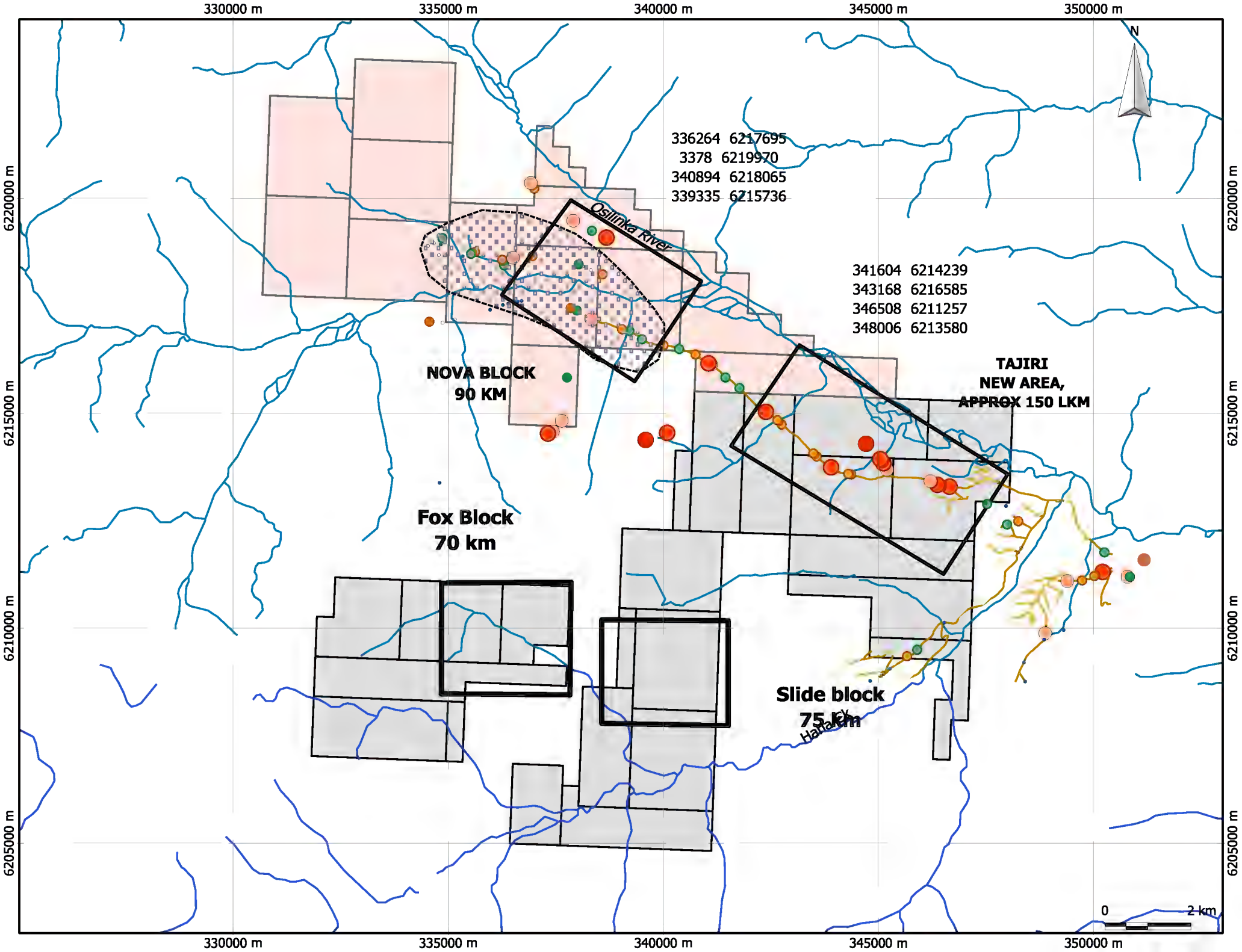
Survey areas

Osilinka claims area

0 2 km

DRAFT 7/2012

World Geodetic 1984 (WGS84) 1:100000


330000 m
335000 m
340000 m
345000 m
350000 m
6220000 m
6215000 m
6210000 m
6205000 m
N
336264 6217695
3378 6219970
340894 6218065
339335 6215736
Osiinka River
341604 6214239
343168 6216585
346508 6211257
348006 6213580
NOVA BLOCK
90 KM
TAJIRI
NEW AREA,
APPROX 150 LKM
Fox Block
70 km
Slide block
75 km
Hanakix
0
2 km