TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE BLACKDOME MINE PROPERTY, BC

PREPARED FOR J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

Report for NI 43-101

Author:
David W. Rennie, P. Eng.

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RPA
ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.
Toronto, Ontario.
Vancouver, B.C.

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RPA

ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.

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1 SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) has been retained by J-Pacific Gold Inc. (JPN) to review the geological data for the Blackdome Property, construct 3D models of the veins, compile the data into a GIS system to facilitate review and ongoing exploration work, and prepare a report outlining exploration targets for the property.

The Blackdome Property is located in south-central British Columbia approximately 250 air-km due north of Vancouver. The property consists of two blocks, Blackdome and Blackdome South, located in the Clinton Mining Division, on NTS Map Sheets M92O7E, M92O8W, M92O02E, and M92O1W, at latitude 51^0 19' 26" N and longitude 122^0 29' 19" W. Property tenure for the Blackdome Property consists of 36 Mineral Claims, 10 Crown Grants, and 2 Mining Leases, all 100% owned by JPN, through a 100% ownership of No 75 Corporate Ventures. The Blackdome South property consists of 54 staked claims, 100% owned by JPN. Access to the property is gained via 80 km of good gravel road, which intersects BC Highway 97 at 58 Mile, just north of Clinton, BC.

Blackdome is a low-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag-bearing system characterized by low temperature deposition of quartz veining, clay alteration, bleaching, and silicification. The ore bodies are observed to be relatively high grade small shoots located along fault zones, often in proximity to branches or in zones of steepening of the host structures. Mineralization consists of fine- to medium-grained disseminated and fracture-filling electrum and Ag sulphide (acanthite, acanthite-aguilarite), with minor Ag sulphosalts in a gangue of quartz, adularia, pyrite, and carbonate.

The property is underlain by a Tertiary flows and volcaniclastic rocks derived from volcanic-arc-type calc-alkaline volcanism. Most of the rocks are Middle Eocene age (ca 47 to 50 Ma) flows, tuffs, and breccias ranging from andesite to rhyolite in composition. The Eocene strata are disconformably overlain by post-ore Lower Miocene basalt flows (ca 20 to 25 Ma). Andesitic and rhyolitic dykes intrude the Eocene rocks along the same trend as the ore-bearing structures. Transecting the property in a NE-SW strike direction

are a series of faults that range from vertical to moderately westerly dipping. These faults are the principal host structures for Au-Ag mineralization. The No. 1 and No. 2 Veins were the principal producers for the mine, although there are many others that contain significant Au-Ag mineralization.

Blackdome commenced production at a rate of 250 tpd in 1986, and ran continuously until January of 1991. Shortly after startup, refinements to the mine and mill resulted in an increase in throughput to 300 tpd. The Mineral Reserves were exhausted by 1991, and the mine was closed. Claimstaker Resources re-opened the mine in 1998 but closed the following year. Production for the period 1986 to 1991 totalled 7,213.7 kg Au and 25,589.2 kg Ag from 336 Kt milled. An additional 41.3 kg Au and 134 kg Ag were produced in 1998 from an unknown number of tonnes.

RPA has compiled much of the geological information for the property into computer databases in order to support future exploration programs. JPN personnel entered the drilling data into a Gemcom database and RPA used this database to construct 3D solid models of the vein systems. RPA also supervised the scanning and compilation of the surface geological mapping into a GIS database. These solid models and databases provide very powerful tools for developing exploration targets.

RPA makes the following observations regarding the principal characteristics of the ore at Blackdome:

- Ore shoots are high-grade and relatively small, with highly variable grades.

- Shoots are located in dilatant zones along the principal fault structures; most notably, the No. 1 and 2 Vein structures. These dilatant zones occur primarily where the fault zones change strike or dip.

- Further to the above, the formation of ore is localized in zones of steepening of the principal host faults caused by refraction of the shear as it passes through relatively more competent stratigraphy (i.e. the Rhyolite Unit).

- Shoots are located in proximity to splays of the principal fault structures.
- Other dilatant zones occur as near-vertical tension fractures developed in the wall of the No. 1 Vein.
- Ore grade and continuity appears to diminish with distance from the South Mine area.

In RPA's opinion the Blackdome property is highly prospective for high-grade epithermal Au-Ag mineralization. RPA has reviewed the geological data for the Blackdome Mine and has defined three priority target areas. RPA recommends that these targets should be investigated by sampling, geological mapping, trenching, and diamond drilling. RPA further recommends that geological mapping and reconnaissance coverage be extended to the northeast and southwest along the projected trends of the principal vein systems.

RPA's recommended exploration program is summarized in Table 1-1 below:

TABLE 1-1 PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAMS
J-Pacific Gold Inc. Blackdome Mine Property

Phase I	**Target**	**Program**	**Est Cost ($C)**
Target 1	Deep Intersection of No. 1 and 2 Veins	4800 m Diamond drilling	$375,000
Target 2	South Extension of No. 1 Vein	Prospecting, trenching	$15,000
Target 3	Northern Extension of No. 1 Vein	3000 m Diamond drilling	$231,000
General	Reconnaissance and Mapping		$15,000
	Camp, general, contingency		$234,000
Subtotal			$870,000
Phase II			
Target 1	Deep Intersection of No. 1 and 2 Veins	7500 m Diamond drilling	$581,000
Target 2	South Extension of No. 1 Vein	1500 m Diamond drilling	$116,000
Target 3	Northern Extension of No. 1 Vein	4000 m Diamond drilling	$310,000
	Camp, general, contingency		$229,000
Subtotal			$1,236,000
Total	**Phase I and II**		**$2,106,000**

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) has been retained by J-Pacific Gold Inc. (JPN) to review the geological data for the Blackdome Property, construct 3D models of the veins, compile the data into a GIS system to facilitate review and ongoing exploration work, and prepare a report outlining exploration targets for the property.

The Blackdome Mine is a former Au and Ag producer that operated in the latter half of the 1980's and again briefly in 1998-99. Historical production totaled 7,255 kg Au and 25,723 kg Ag. A 300 tpd gravity and flotation processing facility remains on the site. JPN estimates that the tailings impoundment area contains 335,000 t of tails from the operations. Auger sampling of this material indicates that there are significant Au grades in the tailings and JPN is investigating re-treatment using cyanidation. JPN also reports that there are 124,000 t of Inferred Resources grading 12.8 g/t Au and 33.7 g/t Ag remaining at the site. RPA notes that the Inferred Resources are described in a Technical Report entitled Geological Modeling, and Preliminary Review of the Resource Estimate for the Blackdome Gold-Silver Property, British Columbia (Lee and Michaud, 2001), available to the public on SEDAR. The tailings have not been quantified as a Mineral Resource as defined by NI43-101, and the results of the sampling are quoted here for historical reference only. The sampling program is described in a report entitled, Mine Tailings Sampling Program on the Blackdome Property, Clinton Mining, Division, British Columbia (Gruenwald, 2002,), which is available also on SEDAR.

RPA notes Blackdome is a former producing mine that has been shut down for several years, that there are no Mineral Reserves known to exist on the property, and as such, it is an exploration stage project. RPA did not visit the property. The author of this report, David Rennie, worked at Blackdome for period of five years, from 1984 to 1989, and is very familiar with the property. In RPA's opinion, there has been no changes to the property that would impact the exploration programs discussed in this report.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

µ	micron	km^2	square kilometre
°C	degree Celsius	kPa	kilopascal
°F	degree Fahrenheit	kVA	kilovolt-amperes
µg	microgram	kW	kilowatt
A	ampere	kWh	kilowatt-hour
A	annum	l	liter
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour	l/s	litres per second
CFM	cubic metres per minute	m	metre
Bbl	barrels	M	mega (million)
Btu	British thermal units	m^2	square metre
C$	Canadian dollars	m^3	cubic metre
Cal	calorie	min	minute
Cm	centimetre	masl	metres above sea level
cm^2	square centimetre	mm	millimetre
D	day	mph	mile per hour
dia.	diameter	MVA	megavolt-amperes
Dmt	dry metric tonne	MW	megawatt
Dwt	dead-weight ton	MWh	megawatt-hour
Ft	foot	m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
ft/s	foot per second	opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
ft^2	square foot	oz	troy ounce (31.1035g)
ft^3	cubic foot	oz/dmt	ounce per dry metric tonne
G	gram	ppm	part per million
G	giga (billion)	psia	pound per square inch absolute
Gal	Imperial gallon	psig	pound per square inch gauge
g/l	gram per litre	s	second
g/t	gram per tonne	st	short ton
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute	stpa	short ton per year
gr/ft3	grain per cubic foot	stpd	short ton per day
gr/m3	grain per cubic metre	t	metric tonne
Hr	hour	tpa	metric tonne per year
Ha	hectare	tpd	metric tonne per day
Hp	horsepower	US$	United States dollar
In	inch	USg	United States gallon
in^2	square inch	USgpm	US gallon per minute
J	joule	v	volt
K	kilo (thousand)	w	watt
kcal	kilocalorie	wmt	wet metric tonne
Kg	kilogram	yd^3	cubic yard
Km	kilometre	yr	year
km/h	kilometre per hour		

All monetary units in this report are CDN$
unless otherwise specified.

3 DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) for J-Pacific Gold Inc. (JPN). The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and,
- data, reports, and opinions supplied by JPN and other third party sources (listed below). RPA does not guarantee the accuracy of conclusions, opinions, or estimates that rely on third party sources for information that is outside the area of technical expertise of RPA.

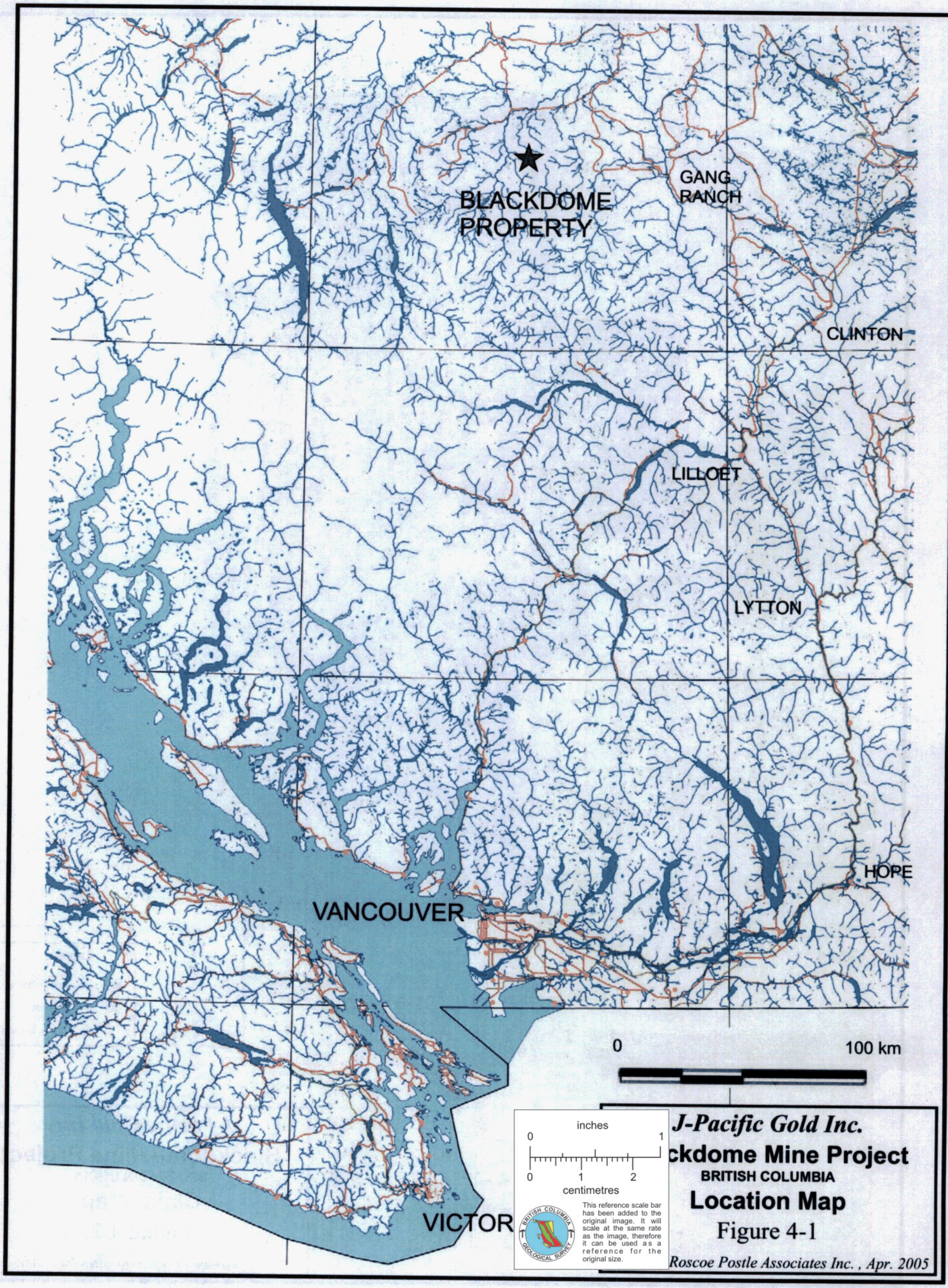
RPA relied on JPN and other third party sources for information on tenure, land agreements, permitting, and any outstanding environmental orders (see References section).

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Blackdome Property is located in south-central British Columbia approximately 250 air-km due north of Vancouver (see Figure 4-1). The property is in the Clinton Mining Division, on NTS Map Sheets M92O7E, M92O8W, M92O02E, and M92O1W at latitude 51^0 19' 26" N and longitude 122^0 29' 19" W.

The property comprises two blocks: Blackdome and Blackdome South. The Blackdome claims consist of 36 Mineral Claims, 10 Crown Grants, and 2 Mining Leases, all 100% owned by JPN (see Figure 4-2). The Blackdome South property consists of 54 staked claims, 100% owned by JPN. The various claims and leases are listed in Appendix 1.

RPA reviewed the claims records online at the BC Ministry Mines website and confirmed the information provided by JPN. However, RPA did not conduct a rigorous review of the land tenure and does not provide any warranty as to the validity of the claims.


BLACKDOME
PROPERTY
GANG
RANCH
CLINTON
LILLOET
LYTTON
HOPE
VANCOUVER
VICTOR
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centimetres
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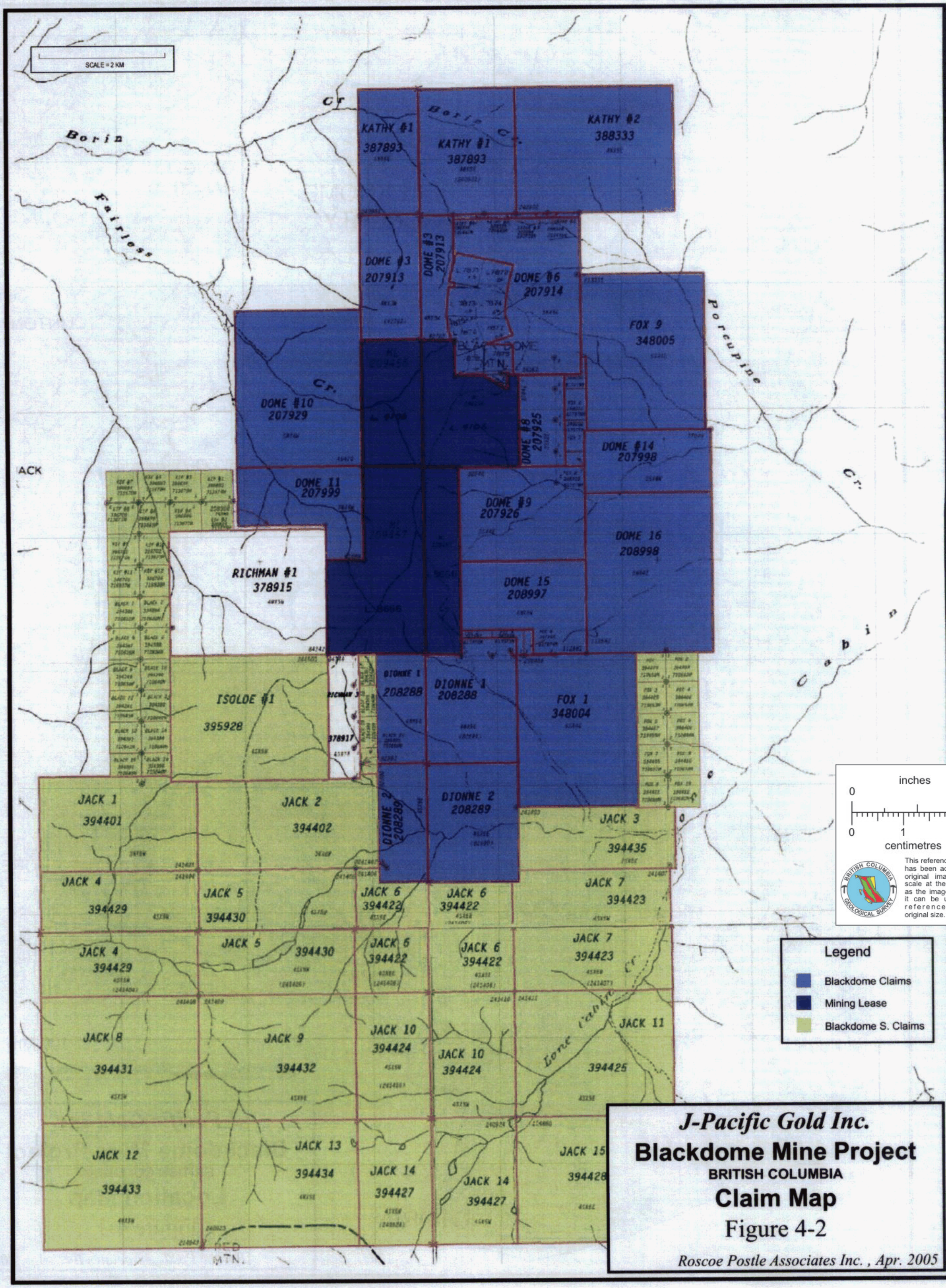
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
J-Pacific Gold Inc.
ckdome Mine Project
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Location Map
Figure 4-1
Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. , Apr. 2005



J-Pacific Gold Inc.

Blackdome Mine Project

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Claim Map

Figure 4-2

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., Apr. 2005

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is gained via 80 km of good gravel road, which intersects BC Highway 97 at 58 Mile, just north of Clinton, BC. This road heads westward from Highway 97, and crosses the Fraser River at the Gang Ranch.

The property is situated in the Chilcotin Plateau region of BC, and encompasses Blackdome Mtn., which is an isolated peak measuring approximately 2,400 masl. The surrounding terrain is forestland of relatively modest relief, comprising low rolling hills with the occasional deeply incised creek valley.

Principal land uses in the area are ranching and forestry. The property resides within land operated by two ranches: the Empire Valley Ranch to the south and the Gang Ranch to the North. There is limited recreational use, consisting of snowmobiling and hunting, and very little fishing owing to the relative lack of fish-bearing streams or lakes in the immediate mine area. In the 1980's and 90's, one individual operated a trapline in the area but at the time of writing, it is not known whether this activity is ongoing.

Climate in the region is typical of the Interior Plateau, with moderate to light annual precipitation, warm, dry summers, and cold winters. The mine site is just below treeline, at an elevation of approximately 1950 masl, so the local climate is somewhat cooler, and more typical of the far north. Snowfalls are common from October to May, and snow has been recorded in all months of the year.

6 HISTORY

Lode Au was first discovered and staked on Blackdome Mtn. by L. Frenier in 1947. Empire Valley Gold Mines Ltd. acquired the property in 1952 and built a road to the property, carried out surface trenching, as well as limited underground development on the Redbird Vein. Silver Standard Mines Ltd. optioned the claims the following year and continued trenching, along with limited drifting on the Redbird and Giant Veins.

In 1977, Barrier Reef Resources acquired the property and staked the surrounding ground, in what is now more or less the present Blackdome Property (Blackdome South was staked in 2002 by JPN). The property was vended into another company, Blackdome Exploration Ltd., in 1979. Barrier Reef, and later Blackdome, conducted surface mapping, sampling, diamond drilling and geophysics on the property, and collared an exploration adit on the 1960 m level. Heath Steele Mines Limited optioned the property in 1982, carried out more diamond drilling, followed by underground exploration in another adit collared on the 1960 m level to the north of the Barrier Reef adit.

Heath Steele dropped the option in 1983, and Blackdome Exploration resumed development work the following year. This work led to a feasibility study and production decision in 1985. Blackdome Exploration became Blackdome Mining Corporation, and production commenced in 1986, at a rate of 200 tpd. MFC Mining Finance Corporation acquired a controlling interest in Blackdome in 1986, and operated the mine until 1989, when they merged with MinVen Gold Corp. The mine continued to operate under MinVen's ownership until 1991, when the reserves were exhausted, and operations ceased.

Claimstaker Resources Ltd. purchased the property in 1994 and attempted to resume production, under joint venture agreements with Jipangu Inc. and Aurizon Mines Ltd. Production recommenced late in 1998, but low metal prices, operating problems, and high costs forced closure the following year.

Prior to 2002, the property was 50% owned by Jipangu and 50% by No. 75 Corporate Ventures (which was, in turn, owned by Claimstaker). Claimstaker was renamed J-Pacific Gold Inc., and in 2002, JPN acquired Jipangu's 50% interest in No. 75 Corporate Ventures, which owns the Blackdome property. JPN also staked a block of ground adjoining the Blackdome property to the south (Blackdome South). Through 2003, JPN carried out reconnaissance work, geological mapping, and geochemical soil sampling on the Blackdome South property.

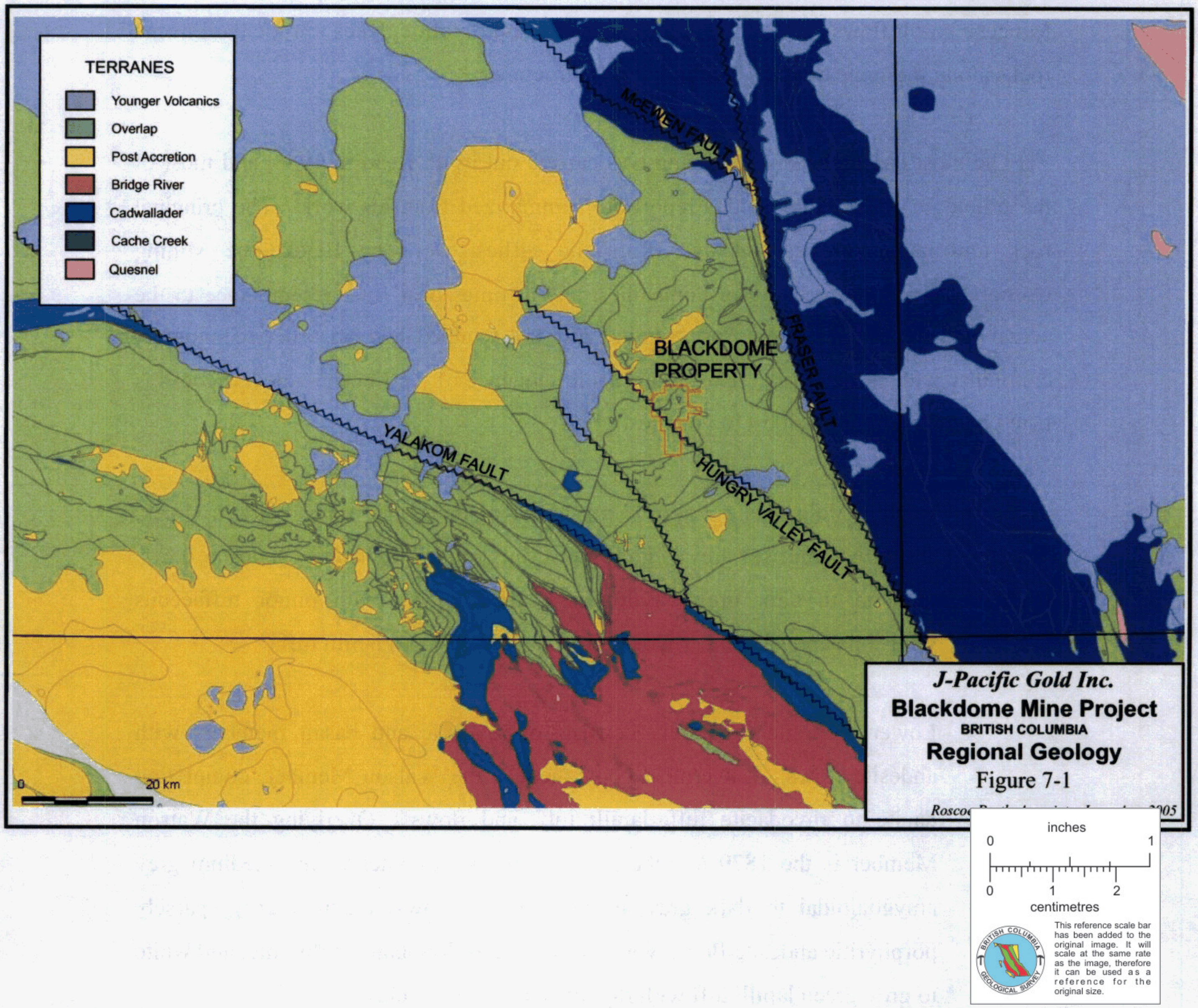
When Blackdome commenced production, it was one of the highest grade Au mines in the country. Pre-production exploration and construction expenses were returned in the first 16 months of operation. Production for the period 1986 to 1991 totalled 7,213.7 kg Au and 25,589.2 kg Ag from 336 Kt milled (source: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/cf/minfile). An additional 41.3 kg Au and 134 kg Ag were produced in 1998 from an unknown number of tonnes.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The rocks in the Blackdome area comprise Paleozoic through Cenozoic units mantled by post-accretionary Tertiary volcanic rocks (see Figure 7-1). Blackdome itself is underlain by Eocene flows and tuffs, and Miocene age basaltic flows and associated tephras.

The geology throughout most of BC has been largely shaped by a prolonged period of collisonal tectonism beginning at approximately 200 ma. Subduction of the Farallon Plate and associated compressive stress were primarily oriented east-west throughout the Mesozoic. Late in the Mesozoic (ca 85 ma), rifting developed in the Farallon resulting in the development of the Kula Plate, and a change to a more northerly trending drift direction (ca 65 ma). This imparted a more transverse shearing stress regime which invoked dextral strike-slip displacement along a series of large fault zones such as the Rocky Mtn Trench, Fraser Fault system, and Queen Charlotte–Fairweather Fault. The faulting along the Fraser and its associated splays such as the Yalakom and Hungry Valley Faults has juxtaposed large blocks of temporally distinct accreted terranes (see Figure 7-1).


TERRANES
Younger Volcanics
Overlap
Post Accretion
Bridge River
Cadwallader
Cache Creek
Quesnel
McEWEN FAULT
FRASER FAULT
BLACKDOME PROPERTY
YALAKOM FAULT
HUNGRY VALLEY FAULT
0
20 km
J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blackdome Mine Project
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Regional Geology
Figure 7-1
inches
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BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by Tertiary flows and volcaniclastic rocks derived from volcanic-arc-type calc-alkaline volcanism (see Figure 7-2). Most of the rocks are Middle Eocene age (ca 47 to 50 ma) flows, tuffs, and breccias ranging from andesite to rhyolite in composition. The Eocene strata are disconformably overlain by post-ore Lower Miocene basalt flows (ca 20 to 25 ma). Andesitic and rhyolitic dykes intrude the Eocene rocks along the same trend as the ore-bearing structures.

The most comprehensive mapping was carried out by P. Read in 1988, and most of the lithologic descriptions in this report are summarized from his work. The principal rock unit names are carried over from the earliest work by Blackdome Mining Corporation and its predecessor companies, and at times bear little resemblance to the actual rock types. They are "mine units" and are retained here in order to maintain continuity with earlier work. The stratigraphic sequence of the Eocene volcanic rocks is listed below in order of oldest to youngest:

- Fairless Volcanics – Exposed northwest of the mine, along Fairless Creek. The unit comprises grey to grey-green fine-grained (aphanitic) andesite flows, medium to dark grey basalt flows, rhyolite ash with minor tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone, rhyolite crystal-lithic tuff and lapilli tuff.

- Lower Andesite – Largely consists of rhyolitic and basalt members with andesite flows. Lowermost component is the Watson Member, comprising dacite to rhyodacite tuff, lapilli tuff, and flows. Overlying the Watson Member is the 1870 Member, which consists of interlayered medium grey amygdaloidal to dark grey aphanitic basalt flows, medium grey sparsely porphyritic andesite flows, white massive and flow-banded rhyolite, and white to grey-green lapilli tuff with rhyolite and andesitic clasts.

- Rhyolite – From top to bottom: buff to grey-green rhyodacite to dacite flows with minor lapilli tuff, white to grey-green lapilli tuff with rhyolite and andesite clasts, white to grey-green flow-layered and locally spherulitic rhyolite, lapilli tuff comprising rhyolite and dacite clasts, and undifferentiated lapilli tuffs and flows. There is a wide range of breccia textures, clast size, and relative proportion of lapilli in the volcanic sequence. The rhyolite flows are observed underground to be auto-brecciated in places. Individual components of the volcanic stratigraphy are sometimes complexly interlayered, indicative of a chaotic depositional environment typical of a rhyolitic volcanic centre (or centres). Fossilized graphitic remains of vegetation have also been reported in some localities within the tuffaceous members.

- Upper Andesite – Comprises three members: the lowermost Lexington Member, which is a package of medium grey-green dacite flows; the Noranda Member, which consists of flow-layered dacite flows overlying a basal green and maroon dacitic tephra; and the uppermost Redbird Member, which is a basal lapilli tuff and volcanic breccia overlain by porphyritic dacite flows with hornblende granodiorite inclusions.

Near the top of Blackdome Mtn., at the uppermost contact of the Upper Andesite, is a rusty weathered erosional disconformity marking a 25 million year hiatus in volcanic activity. Above this contact lies the Miocene basalt, which consists of medium to dark grey aphanitic basalt, with red oxidized and grey unoxidized basaltic tephra. The peak of Blackdome Mtn is the only locality on the property for this uppermost unit. The Eocene erosion surface is strongly weathered to a reddish colour. At the contact between the basalt and Upper Andesite, it is possible to pry chunks of basalt off of the regolith and find pebbles and cobbles embedded in the basaltic lava. The Miocene flows are post-ore and obscure traces of the veins. However, fracturing associated with the faults that host the veins have been observed to progress upwards into the basalt (Read, 1989, and Lee and Michaud, 2004), which indicates that movement along these faults continued into the Miocene.

The Eocene strata are warped into a broad anticline centred roughly along the NE-SW trend of the main ore-bearing structures, and plunging gently northeastwards. This imparts a shallow dip to the SE and NW for the volcanic rocks, although locally there can be wide variations due to the faulting that has occurred. Individual horizons within the stratigraphy have been observed to undulate, probably reflecting local topography at the time of deposition.

Transecting the property in a NE-SW strike direction are a series of faults that range from vertical to moderately westerly dipping. These faults are the principal host structures for Au-Ag mineralization. The faults anastomose, and form symoid loops. Most of the faults and their associated veins strike at approximately 030^0 and dip 45^0 to 75^0 northwest (see Figure 7-2). The Watson and Southwest veins dip at more moderate angles, in the range of 30^0 to 50^0 to the northwest. The No. 11, 18, and 19 structures are almost vertical and appear to represent a different fracture set than for the rest of the deposit.

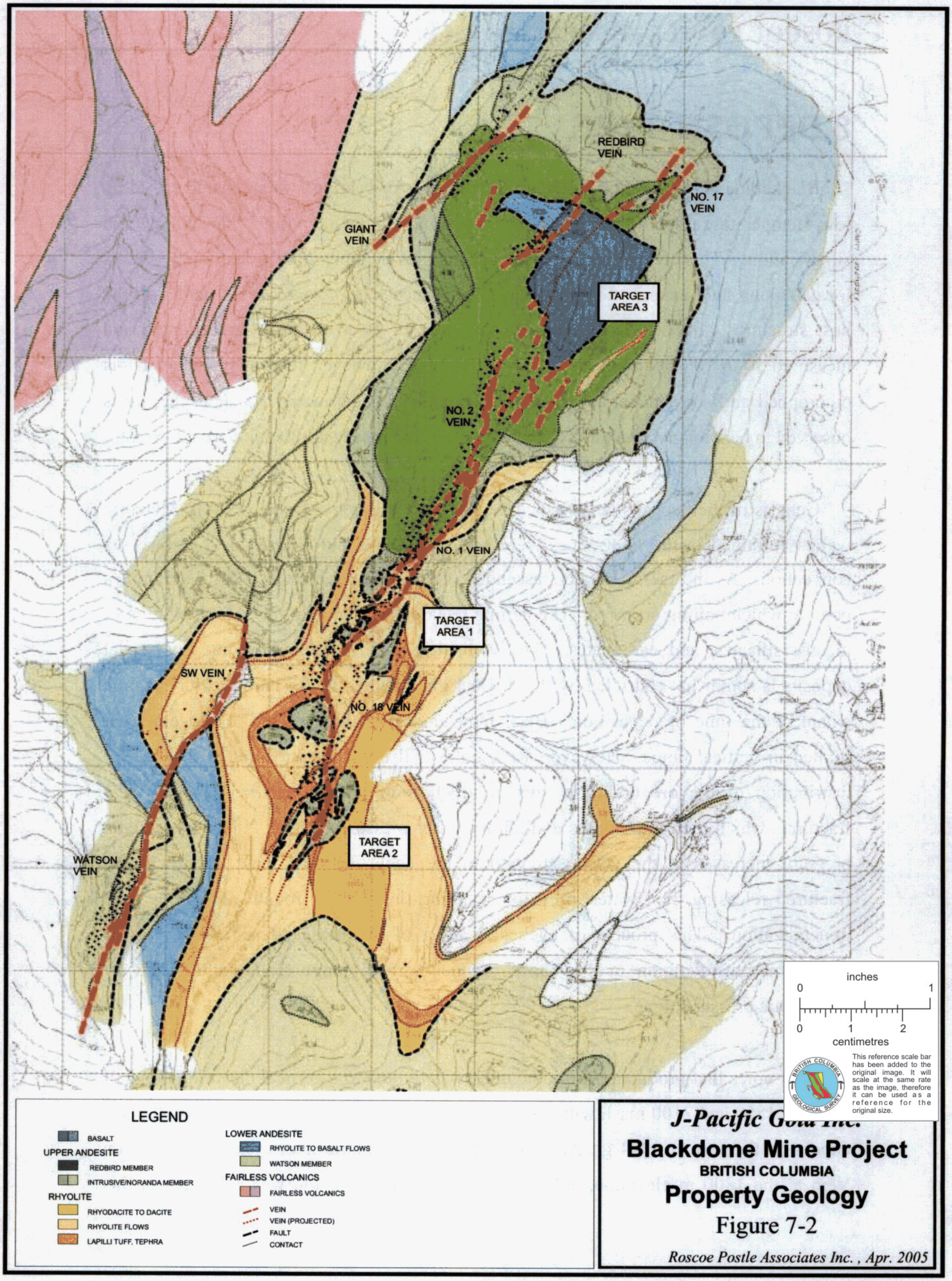
The No. 1 and No. 2 Veins were the principal producers for the mine, and these zones merge in the central part of the mine at about section 12075N. About 250m to the south of this intersection, the No. 1 Vein veers abruptly southwards (see Figures 7-2 and 18-3). The point at which the No. 1 Vein changes strike is coincident with a significant topographic break that was thought by mine geological staff to indicate the presence of a crossing fault zone. South of the change in strike, the No. 1 Vein flattens and was much less productive in terms of ore content. There is evidence from the surface mapping of a cross-structure striking northwards along the same trend as the No.1 Vein system south of the bend. In RPA's opinion, this suggests that there is a reasonable probability that the No. 1 Vein has been faulted, and that the continuation of the No. 1 Vein on the opposite side of this fault would be an attractive exploration target.

Kinematic indicators suggest different senses of movement across the main faults. The most recent movement on the No.1 Vein structure was primarily normal dip-slip displacement in the order of up to 50 or so metres, although other faults often show only a few metres of apparent displacement. There is slickenside evidence to suggest that the movement of some of the faults was reverse at some point, and modest strike-slip movement in a dextral sense is indicated as well (Read, 1989). The extent of strike displacement is not precisely known but appears from stratigraphic relationships to be relatively small.

Fault movement occurred prior to, and for some time after mineralization. Initially, the fault structures served as conduits for hydrothermal solutions. Crushed and deformed quartz veins entrained within the fault zones and Au-bearing fault gouge point to movement contemporaneous with and post mineralization. Peter Read (1989) mapped the fault zone from the Redbird fault system in the overlying Miocene basalt suggesting that faulting continued well into the Miocene.

The ore-bearing fault zones were originally thought to be caused by doming of the volcanic sequence overlying the source magma chamber. Faulting is now interpreted by SRK geologists to be related to a tensional stress regime imparted by regional dextral strike-slip movement along the Fraser and associated splays, such as the Hungry Valley Fault. Regional patterns of movement suggest that normal dip-slip and dextral strike-slip movement would have developed along the principal ore-bearing structures, resulting in dilatant zones. Blackdome Mine geological staff observed that ore bodies preferentially occur in steeper dipping zones due to refraction of the shears as they propagate through horizons of contrasting competency. In the light of more recent understanding of the regional structural context, SRK geologists expanded on this concept to include dilatancy developed along the sections of faults striking more closely to the 030 direction. This would include the steeper structures such as the 11, 17, and 18 Veins, which branch off of the No. 1 zone in the southern extremity of the mine and are interpreted to be tension fractures developed from this extensional stress.

The fault zones consist of fractures containing up to several metres of gouge, crushed rock, quartz veining, and broken material. The texture and competency of the fault material ranges from blocky to crumbly, on down to very fine clayey material resembling plasticine. Ground conditions in the faults are often quite poor, and this impacts both mining and drill core recovery. Small cavities, often filled with rubble and rusty weathering residue were commonly encountered underground in the fault zones. Water flows in the mine were moderate and tended to diminish rapidly (usually in a matter of a few days or weeks) on exposure underground. There is, however, significant seasonal recharge of the water in the fractures, and the mine's water supply is from a well drilled through the No.1 fault zone.



J-Pacific Gold Inc.

Blackdome Mine Project

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Property Geology

Figure 7-2

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. , Apr. 2005

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

Blackdome is a low-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag-bearing system characterized by low temperature deposition of quartz veining, clay alteration, bleaching, and silicification. The ore bodies are observed to be relatively high grade small shoots located along fault zones, often in proximity to branches or in zones of steepening of the host structures. Shoots were usually in the order of 30 to 60 m in strike length and measured 50 to 100 m up and down dip. RPA notes, however, that many of the shoots outcropped and some material was almost certainly eroded away. As such, the ore is observed to be strongly structurally controlled and, apparently, limited in vertical extent.

Genesis of the deposits is described in a Masters thesis by Vivian (1988). Meteoric waters entrained in the fault zones were heated at depth and circulated to surface via convection. As the thermal waters ascended the hydrostatic pressure decreased until a point at which boiling occurred. The boiling released CO_2 and prompted precipitation of metals, silicates, and carbonates. The vertical range of boiling in some epithermal deposits is somewhat restricted by the thermal gradient and hydrostatic pressure regime extant at the time of deposition. Blackdome mineralization appears to be somewhat limited in vertical range. However, RPA notes that this apparent limit to the vertical distribution of the ore bodies is subject to question. Mineralization tends to seal fractures, which then traps fluids and allows water pressures to rise. If the hydrostatic pressure increases to the tensile strength of the enclosing rock mass, the rock will fracture, releasing the water pressure resulting in a new round of boiling and mineralization. This process of cyclical healing of fractures and re-fracturing often results in mineralization over a much broader vertical range than that dictated by hydrostatic pressure alone.

RPA notes that production from the mine was limited to a vertical elevation range of between 1850 and 2100 masl, with the bulk of the best ore between 1890 and 2000 masl. Grades in the order of 1-2 g/t Au were obtained in drillhole intercepts on the Watson Vein at the 1800 m elevation, although no sustained production was achieved on this structure. This implies that the vertical range of mineralization is approximately 350 m, perhaps 400 m if the drillhole intercepts in the Watson Vein are included.

9 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization consists of fine- to medium-grained disseminated and fracture-filling electrum and Ag sulphide (acanthite, acanthite-aguilarite), with minor Ag sulphosalts in a gangue of quartz, adularia, pyrite, and carbonate. Occasionally, minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite have been observed. Silica is the principal gangue mineral and occurs as veins, stockworks, breccia-fillings, and pervasive silicification in the fault zones and adjacent walls. Multiple stages of brecciation and veining are evident but not uniform throughout the mine. Colliform banding occurs, especially in the core area of the No.1 and 2 Veins where the bulk of the mining took place.

Typically, the ore zones contained irregular bodies and sheets of quartz up to 0.5 m in width although generally cm-scale. Tectonic and hydraulic breccias are common constituents, with much evidence of multiple phases of brecciation (i.e. "brecciated breccias"). Pervasive silicification of fragments and wall rocks adjacent to the veins is also common. Generally, the degree of silicification gradually diminishes out into the walls, and along strike, with the veinlets becoming narrower, ultimately dwindling to near hairline fractures. The width of both mineralization and the fault zones varies significantly along strike and up and down dip over distances of a few metres, although the principal host faults are observed to be very persistent.

Wall rock alteration comprises clay-sericite alteration, bleaching, and silicification. The bleaching can be quite intense in places and obscures the original rock characteristics. Clay minerals in the fault zones are principally illite and kaolinite (Vivian, 1988). Kaolinite originated both from hydrothermal and supergene processes. Weak propylitic alteration occurs throughout the property, and silicification is also widespread. RPA notes that mapping and logging of alteration was not consistently carried out throughout the mine life. RPA further notes that it is important to understand the distribution and type of alteration in order to better predict ore occurrences. RPA recommends that future exploration work include detailed and rigorous logging/mapping of alteration styles and intensity.

Vivian (1988) analyzed fluid inclusions in mineralized material from Blackdome, and observed that the veins were derived from boiling of low salinity solutions at temperatures in the range of 260^0 to 295^0 C. Depth of mineralization ranged from 0.5 to 1.1 km below surface. Fluids comprised meteoric waters entrained within convection cells driven by the thermal gradient surrounding the volcanic system and associated magma chamber.

Weathering and oxidation were very common characteristics of the veins, and in particular, the ore zones. Rusty brown limonitic material coated most fractures and often visible Au grains occurred along with the limonite. The possibility of supergene enrichment was broached early in the mine life. However, the significance of supergene Au was not widely appreciated that that time, and this hypothesis was never pursued. RPA notes that the presence of oxidation in the core area of the mine was widespread and particularly strong in some of the better shoots. Limonite was often absent or diminished in the portions of the veins that did not carry mineable grades. RPA recommends investigating the possibility that supergene processes have affected the distribution of Au at Blackdome, and that weathering and oxidation data be collected in future exploration programs.

The character of the mineralization changes with distance north and south from the core production area, which was from about 11500N to 12400N (see Figure 18-1). At the extreme south end of the No. 1 Vein, where the 11, 18, and 19 veins splay off, the wall-rocks are not as strongly altered nor are the alteration zones as wide as in the core area. These zones are developed at the deepest levels of the mine (ca 1825 masl) and weathering of the vein material is not well-developed. Grades are reportedly similar in these zones to the highest grade shoots in the No. 1 and 2 Veins.

To the south and west, the Watson-Southwest vein system displays much wider zones of silicification and veining (up to 12 m in the Watson, and 50 m in the Southwest), but with lower grades overall. No sustained production has been achieved on these zones as yet.

The Redbird and Giant Veins returned drillhole intercepts in the 20 – 30 g/t range, which is similar to those in the core production area. However, open pit material mined from the Giant Vein tended to be low grade (in the order of 10 g/t Au), and underground exploration in the Redbird was unsuccessful. The veins in this area tend to be "tighter" with less faulting and narrower zones of alteration. Breccia clasts are often observed to be relatively unaltered, with fracture-filling white quartz and occasion occurrences of amethyst. Silicification and quartz-flooding is not as intense as in the core area.

Au distribution is nuggety with visible grains common in both drill core and hand specimen. An indication of the nuggety nature of the ore is seen in that approximately 65% of the Au recovery was achieved in the gravity circuit in the mill. For this reason, prediction of ore grades from drillholes is not reliable and ore definition requires underground development and closely spaced sampling. Regular chip sampling of each lift in the stopes was required for grade control and even that did not preclude occasional inaccurate ore-waste discrimination. In RPA's opinion, the irregular grade distribution will also affect the confidence level of Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates.

10 MINING

Blackdome commenced production at a rate of 250 tpd in 1986, and ran continuously until January of 1991. Shortly after startup, refinements to the mine and mill resulted in an increase in throughput to 300 tpd. The Mineral Reserves were exhausted by 1991, and the mine was closed. Claimstaker Resources re-opened the mine in 1998 but closed the following year.

Mining was primarily from underground with some from open pit. There are 20,988 m of trackless underground development on 3,750 m of strike length. Most of the development and production was from the No. 1 and 2 Veins, with minor amounts from the Giant, Watson, Redbird, and No. 17 Veins.

All workings were driven using trackless equipment. Underground mining was overhand cut-and-fill using a mixture of dry and cemented backfill. This comparatively high unit-cost method of mining was made necessary by the ground conditions in the fault zones. Lifts were drilled and blasted using either uppers or by breasting, and then scraped with slushers to steel-lined mill-holes. Dry backfill material was quarried from surface and dumped into the stopes via a series of raises. The top ½ metre or so of fill material comprised cemented tails that were first prepped in a plant located beside the mill, and then pumped via pipelines to the stopes. The cement cap for the backfill provided a hard base to scrape to, which minimized inadvertent dilution of the ore with backfill. It also provided a hard even floor to prevent loss of fines. The fines were swept off of the top of the backfill after scraping.

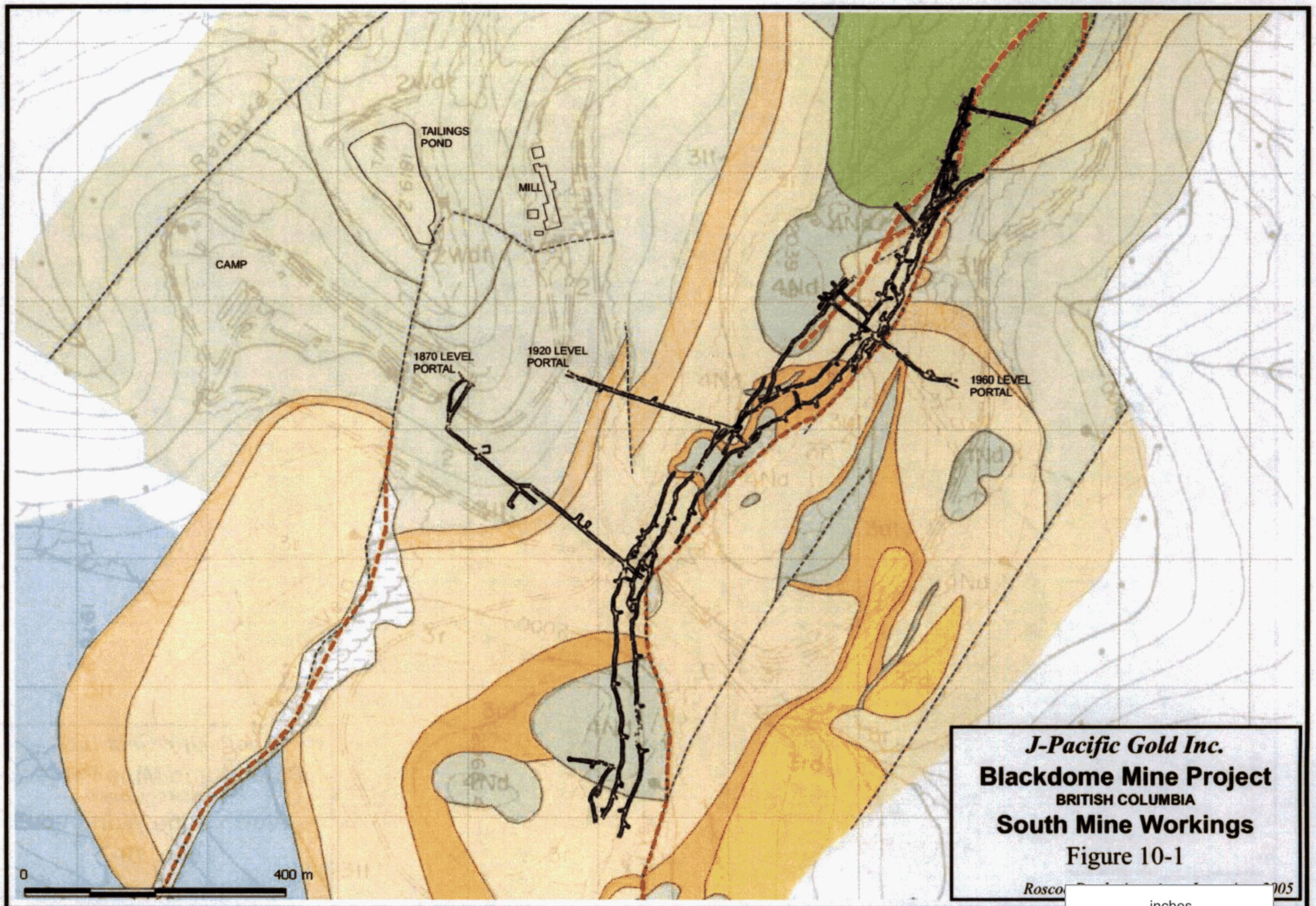
Ore grade control was based on chip samples taken at regular intervals along the stope backs of every lift. Chips were taken using a rock hammer, which was usually relatively easy owing to the broken nature of the ground. The mine geologists and samplers attempted to ensure that a proportionally equal volume of material was taken along the entire sample line. RPA notes, however, that there were hard sections of the veins that would likely have been under-represented. Maximum sample length was nominally 1.5 m, with breaks at rock type or vein boundaries. Initially, chip lines were spaced 1.5 m apart but this was extended to 3 m to reduce the number of samples handled by the lab as well as the time spent in taking the samples.

When drifting along veins, each face was mapped and sampled by the geologist. The muck was piled at the portals and sampled again. On return of the assay results, a mine technician or geologist would mark the piles to be pushed over the waste pile or transported to the mill.

The mine is informally divided into the south and north mine areas (see Figures 10-1 and 10-2). In the south mine the No. 1 and No. 2 Vein systems have been developed from level access on the 1960, 1920, and 1870 levels (named for elevation). Ramps in two localities access the 1850 level. In the north mine area, there is development on the 1960 and 2050 levels. Adits have also been established on the Watson, Redbird, and No. 17 Veins (see Figures 10-1 and 10-2).

Open pit mining was done using an airtrack and backhoe. Typically, the top 5 to 10 m or so of the ore shoots would be mined in this fashion from a narrow slot opened along the surface trace of the veins. Virtually all of the surface traces of the No. 1 Vein shoots were mined in open pits, particularly in the north mine area. A small amount was mined from the Watson and Giant Veins in this manner as well.

Disturbed areas were reclaimed by re-contouring the surface, followed by application of top-soil along with a seed mix configured for the elevation and climate of the property. Much of the disturbed area along the vein traces has been reclaimed. At the time of writing, the underground workings were reportedly accessible. RPA did not inspect the mine workings and cannot confirm this.



J-Pacific Gold Inc.

Blackdome Mine Project

BRITISH COLUMBIA

South Mine Workings

Figure 10-1

Rosco

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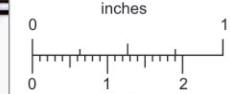
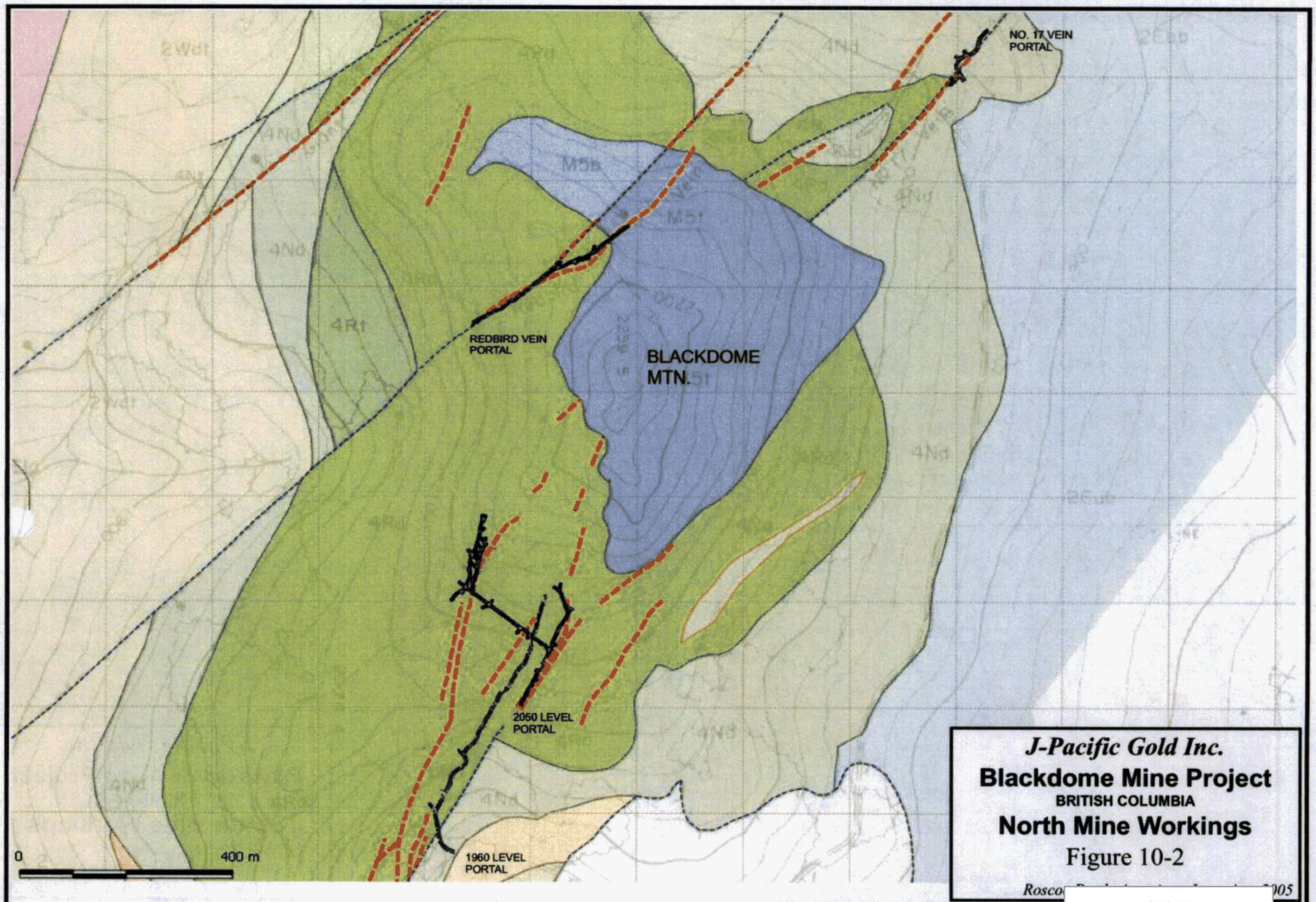



NO. 17 VEIN
PORTAL
REDBIRD VEIN
PORTAL
BLACKDOME
MTN.
2050 LEVEL
PORTAL
1960 LEVEL
PORTAL
0
400 m
J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blackdome Mine Project
BRITISH COLUMBIA
North Mine Workings
Figure 10-2

11 PAST EXPLORATION

Pre-production exploration work comprised geochemical soil and rock sampling and prospecting, which led to trenching and diamond drilling, and ultimately drifting. Underground development on the 1960 level eventually resulted in definition of sufficient Mineral Resources to warrant a Feasibility Study and production decision.

Following commencement of production, the exploration activities were carried out in much the same sequence, albeit on a different scale. Exploration was staged to allow for sequential development of targets ranging from in-mine definition to more distal reconnaissance-type work. Target areas were prioritized to pursue near-mine, easily developed targets first, gradually moving farther and farther afield as the targets were either eliminated or developed and mined. Work progressed simultaneously on exploration targets in the full range of development stages; from reconnaissance to definition.

Exploration strategy evolved over the life of the mine. Initially, the strategy was simply to explore along strike of known structures. As experience was gained on the property, and through detailed analysis of exploration data, broader approaches were applied. It was determined through contour plots of the structures that ore shoots were preferentially developed at the intersection of fault zones, and in steeper sections of the faults. The steepening appeared to occur most commonly where the fault zones transected the Rhyolite Unit. In RPA's opinion, this hypothesis remains valid.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

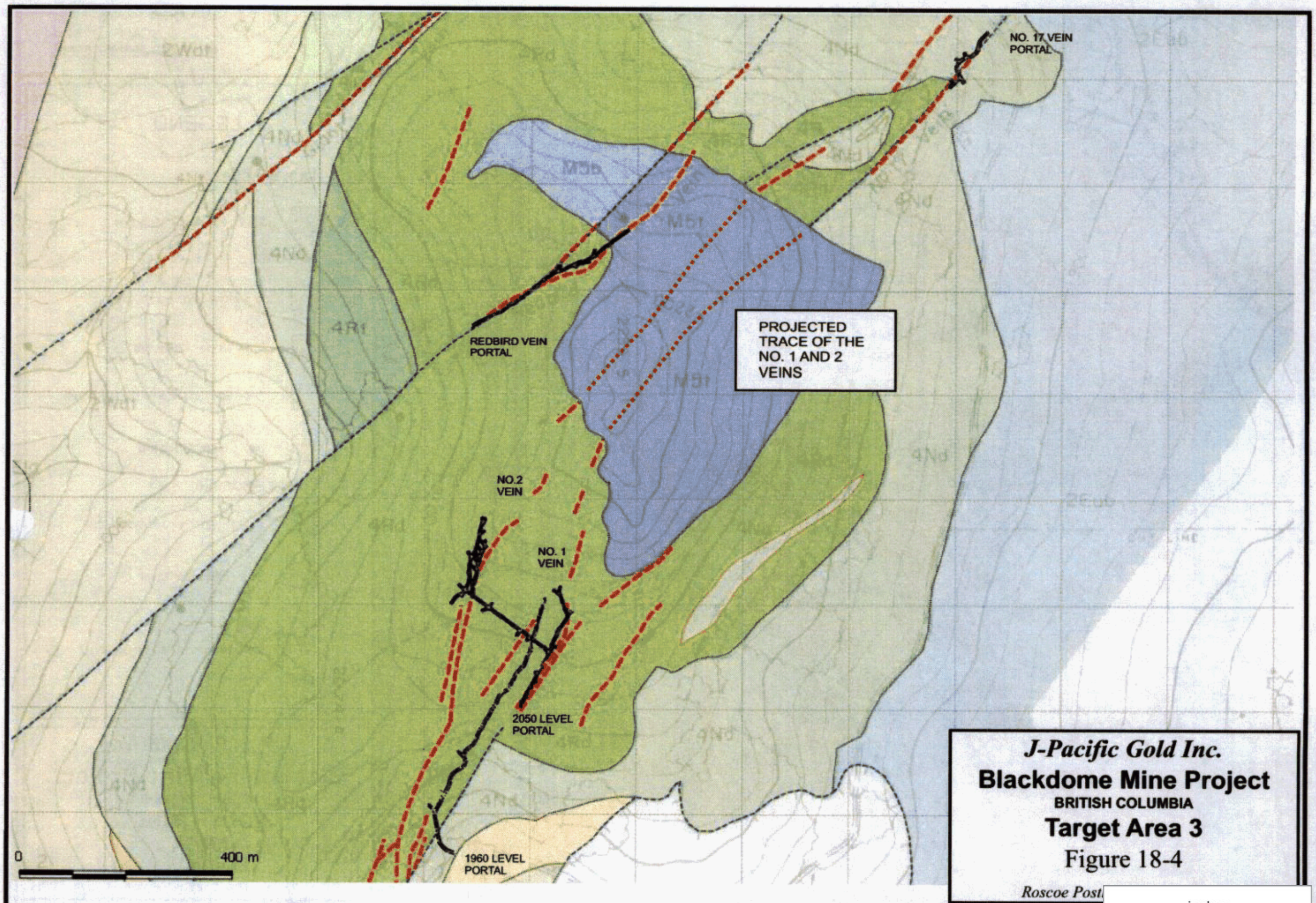
Grid-based geochemical soil-sampling was the primary exploration tool on the property. Samples were taken at 10 m intervals along lines spaced 50m or 100 m apart. The grids were expanded annually to encompass successively more ground, usually over projected trends of known veins. The Blackdome deposit is observed to contain elevated levels of Se, Cu, Sb, Pb, and Zn. A number of elements were tested over the years for use in the geochemical sampling, including As, Sb, Pb, Zn, and Cu, but usually the most effective were found to be Au and Ag. The ultimate extent of the grid-based soil-sampling is shown in Figure 11-1.

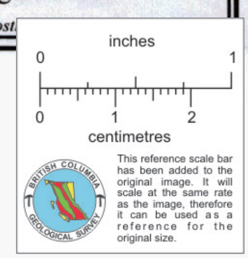
RPA notes that the grid-based geochemical sampling was most effective along the trend of the principal vein systems. Coincidentally, these structures outcrop along the top of a ridge extending southwest from Blackdome Mtn., where overburden depths are moderate to shallow. On the flanks of the ridge, the overburden thickens considerably and the effectiveness of soil sampling is likely substantially diminished. RPA recommends that, before additional sampling grids are established on the property, that a review be carried out to assess the effectiveness of soil sampling in areas of deep overburden. If warranted, revisions should be made to the sampling strategy and procedures. The extent of reconnaissance sampling and prospecting is also shown on Figure 11-1.

TRENCHING

Reconnaissance outside of the sampling grid comprised prospecting, mapping, and soil-sampling on contour lines to pick up boulder trains or other signatures of vein material. Anomalous samples were confirmed, then subjected to limited grid-based sampling and, if warranted, back-hoe trenching. If veins of encouraging width and grade were encountered in the trenching, then diamond drilling was carried out. Veins discovered with this strategy include the Watson and No. 17 Veins.

Prior to production, trenching was a very important exploration tool. Trenches were excavated using a bulldozer, and then cleaned off using a combination of compressed air and water. This provided a very good exposure for mapping and sampling. The bulldozer trenching was later supplanted with back-hoe trenching because the back-hoe inflicts less ground disturbance, which is less environmentally damaging, and is easier and cheaper to reclaim. RPA recommends that all trenching be carried out with a backhoe where practicable.


NO. 17 VEIN
PORTAL
REDBIRD VEIN
PORTAL
PROJECTED
TRACE OF THE
NO. 1 AND 2
VEINS
NO.2
VEIN
NO. 1
VEIN
2050 LEVEL
PORTAL
1960 LEVEL
PORTAL
0
400 m
J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blackdome Mine Project
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Target Area 3
Figure 18-4
Roscoe Post


inches
0
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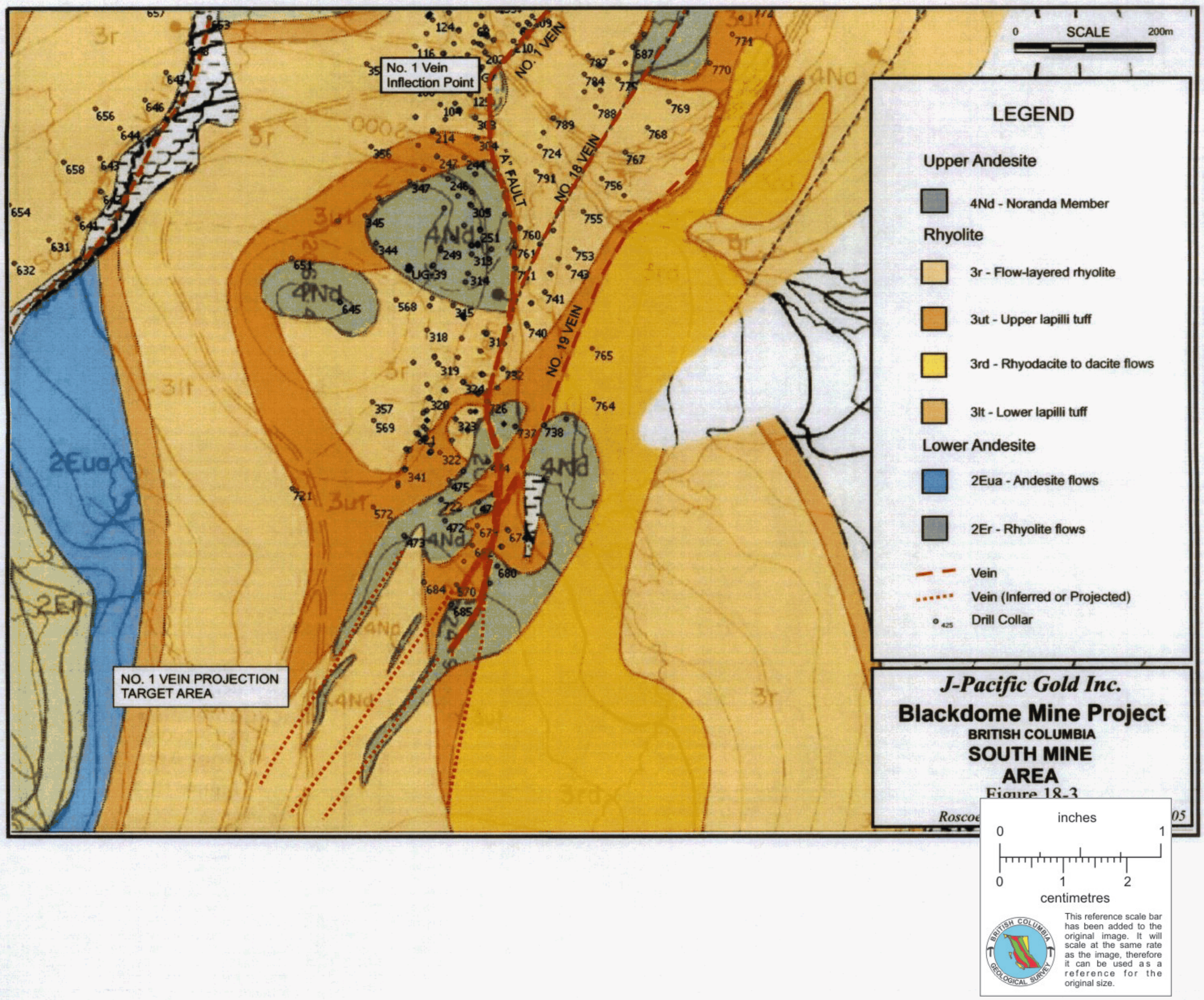
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY


No. 1 Vein
Inflection Point
NO. 1 VEIN
NO. 18 VEIN
NO. 19 VEIN
"A" FAULT
NO. 1 VEIN PROJECTION
TARGET AREA
SCALE
0
200m
LEGEND
Upper Andesite
4Nd - Noranda Member
Rhyolite
3r - Flow-layered rhyolite
3ut - Upper lapilli tuff
3rd - Rhyodacite to dacite flows
3lt - Lower lapilli tuff
Lower Andesite
2Eua - Andesite flows
2Er - Rhyolite flows
Vein
Vein (Inferred or Projected)
Drill Collar
J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blackdome Mine Project
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SOUTH MINE
AREA
Figure 18-3
inches
0
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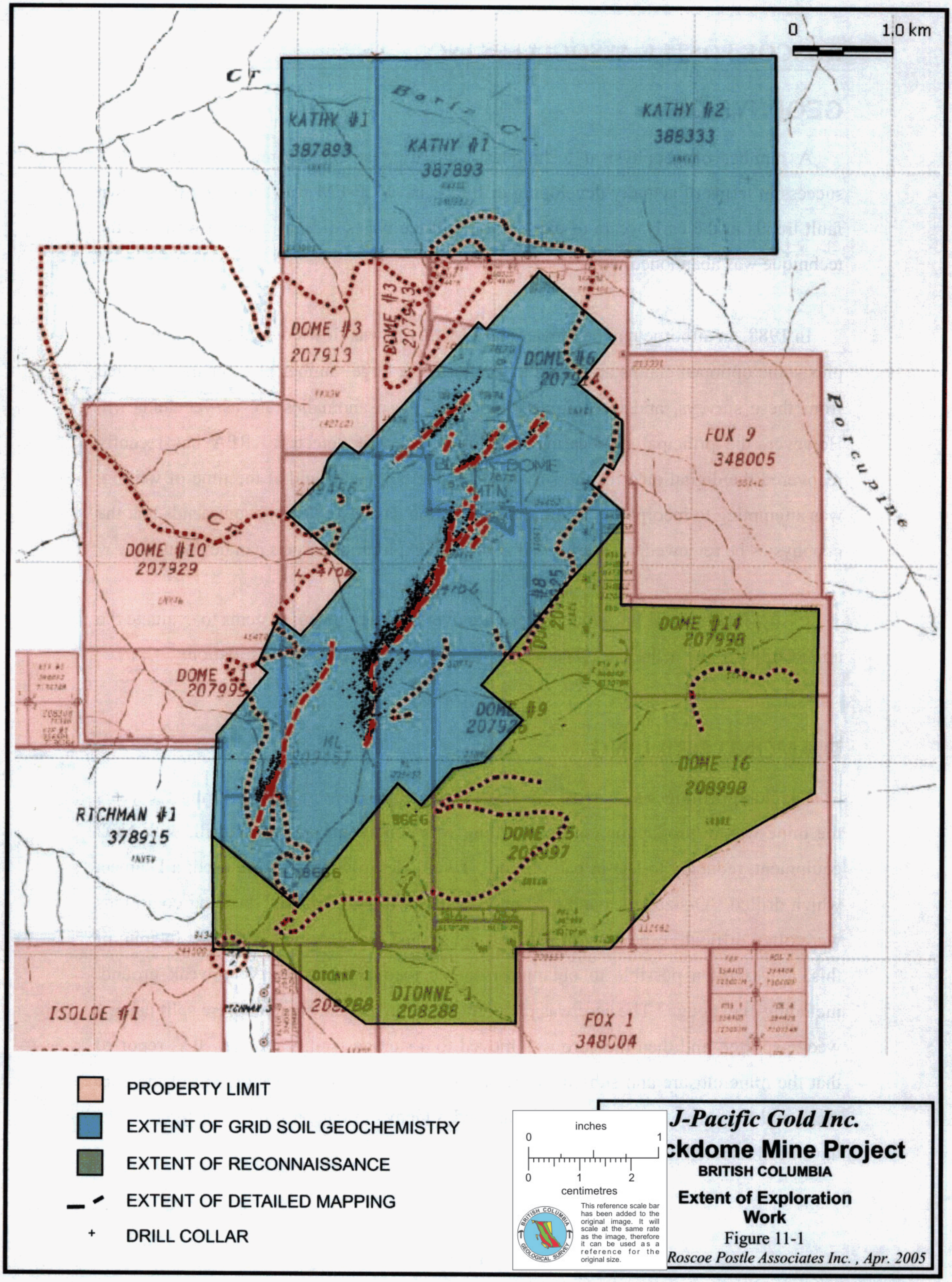
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



0 1.0 km
KATHY #1
387893
KATHY #1
387893
KATHY #2
388333
DOME #3
207913
BOME #3
DOME #6
FOX 9
348005
Porcupine
DOME #10
207929
DOME #14
207998
DOME #9
DOME 16
208998
RICHMAN #1
378915
DOME 15
DIONNE 1
208288
ISOLDE #1
FOX 1
348004
PROPERTY LIMIT
EXTENT OF GRID SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
EXTENT OF RECONNAISSANCE
EXTENT OF DETAILED MAPPING
DRILL COLLAR
inches
0 1
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BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
J-Pacific Gold Inc.
ckdome Mine Project
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Extent of Exploration Work
Figure 11-1
Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., Apr. 2005

GEOPHYSICS

A number of geophysical techniques were tried at Blackdome, all with limited success in terms of actually developing drill targets. VLF-EM was tried over the known fault trends in the early years of exploration, but the zones did not respond well and the technique was abandoned.

In 1988, an airborne magnetometer and EM survey was flown over the entire property plus some optioned claims adjoining to the north. A large number of anomalies resulted from these surveys, and the origins of most of these anomalies are as yet unknown. However, the principal ore-bearing structures were not detected. RPA has recently recovered the digital data for the surveys from the contractor and at the time of writing, was attempting to incorporate it into the exploration database. RPA recommends that the geophysics be reviewed to determine if additional exploration targets can be defined.

Lastly, in 1989, test lines of I.P. were run over the known vein systems to evaluate the applicability of the technique. The results did not warrant further investigation.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond drilling was carried out from surface and underground. During the years the mine was in production, surface drilling was done using an Acker drill, with NQ2 equipment, reducing to BQ in bad ground. Two underground rigs were used: a Diamec, which drilled BQ-size holes and a Gopher, which drilled AQ holes. Drilling conditions were often difficult, especially in the fault zones, and recovery was variable. In spite of this, it was often possible to obtain reasonable recovery in some very weak ground, including clay gouge. The core was photographed and logged, samples were split using a wedge-splitter, and then the core was moved to a storage facility on-site. It is reported that the mine closure and subsequent reclamation resulted in the destruction of the core racks and burying of the core. Drill logs and a Gemcom database of all drilling results have been retained.

Drill samples were assayed on-site for Au and Ag using fire assay. RPA notes that QA/QC protocols for most of the sampling throughout the production and pre-production exploration phases was virtually absent by today's standards, and that the reliability of much of the sampling may be suspect. RPA recommends that future exploration work incorporate industry standard sampling and assay QA/QC procedures.

12 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

At present, there is little reported exploration activity in the Blackdome area. Throughout the 1990's, a number of operators conducted exploration work on adjacent claim groups. A summary of public-domain assessment reports compiled for J-Pacific by Gruenwald (2002) lists 11 projects on 6 claim groups. Many of the claims on which work is recorded have been allowed to lapse, and in some cases have been re-staked and are within the Blackdome South property limit. For the most part, however, none of the work advanced beyond the preliminary exploration stage.

From 1988 to 1989, Lexington Resources Ltd. carried out geological mapping, geochemical rock and soil sampling, trenching, and diamond drilling on the Lynx and Bobcat claims. These claims have lapsed and been re-located as the Richman #1 and Isolde #1 claims, respectively (see Figure 4-2). Lexington drilled 12 holes totaling 2006.6 m on the Lynx claims but did not encounter significant Au-Ag mineralization or quartz veining.

In RPA's opinion, the primary exploration target in the area remains the immediate vicinity of the Blackdome Mine.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The mill at site was originally designed as a 200 tpd gravity and flotation plant but the actual capacity ultimately was closer to 300 tpd. The plant consists of a 18" x 30" jaw crusher, 3' cone crusher, screen, 7' x 13' ball mill, jig, shaker table, flotation cells, concentrate thickener, filter, dryer and bullion furnace. Power was supplied via three 500kw diesel generators.

Tailings were impounded behind a rock and earthfill dam located down slope from the mill (see Figure 10-1). A plant was also added to classify and dewater a portion of the tails, and incorporate cement for use as backfill. The backfill was then pumped on a batch basis back into the mine (see section of this report entitled, Mining).

The ore at Blackdome is non-refractory, largely free-milling, and environmentally benign, with relatively little in the way of deleterious components. The majority (approximately 60% - 70%) of the Au reported to the gravity circuit. This material was collected in a jig, passed over a shaker table, with the product then processed into doré bars. The tail from the jig was passed through flotation cells, and the concentrate from this circuit was thickened, dried, and bagged for shipment to a smelter. The mill was able to achieve Au recoveries of approximately 92% and Ag recoveries in the mid-80% range.

The mill remains on site, although JPN reports that the original diesel generators have been removed.

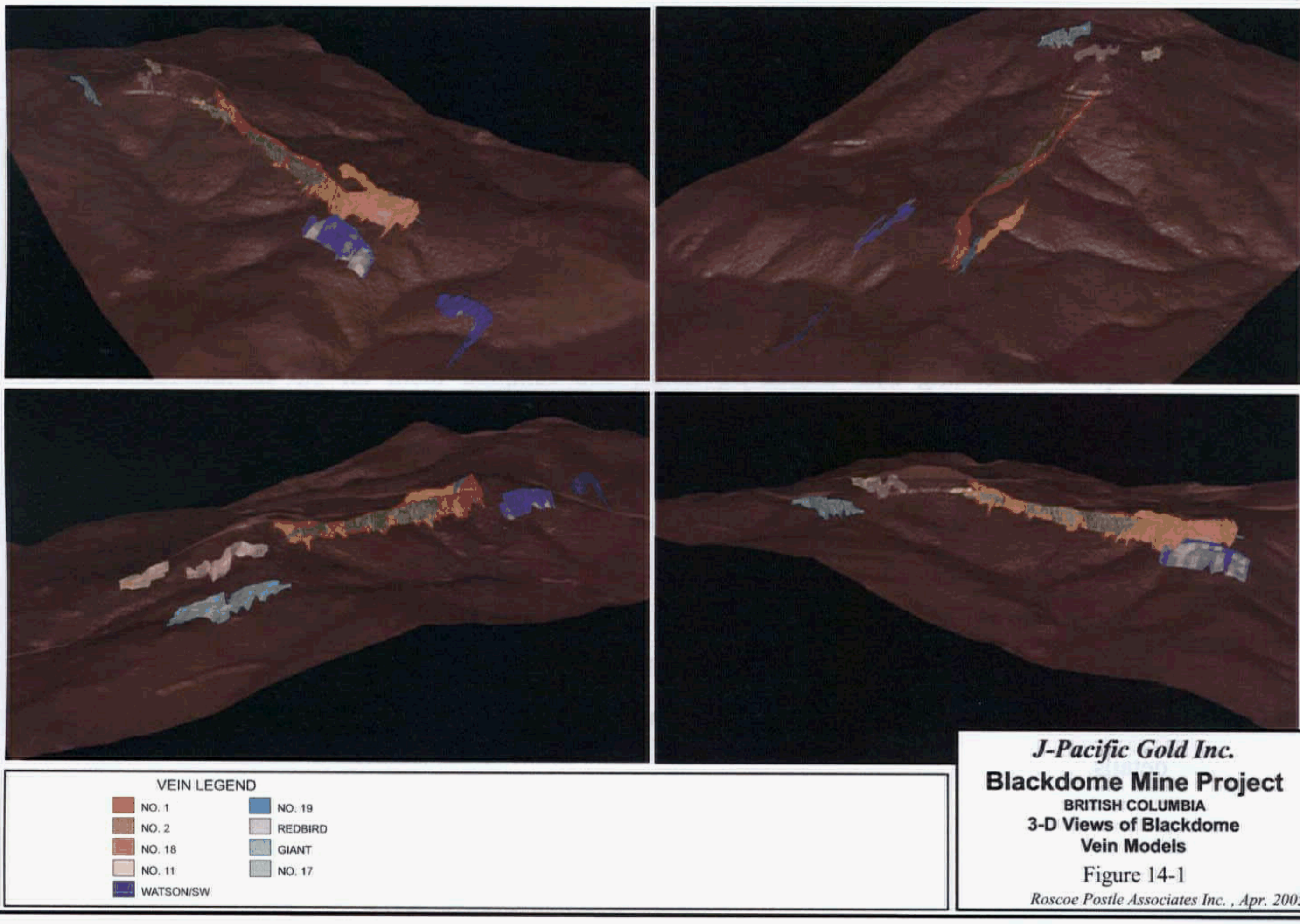
14 GEOLOGICAL DATABASE

RPA has compiled much of the geological information into computer databases in order to support future exploration programs. JPN personnel entered the drilling data into Gemcom. RPA used this Gemcom database to construct 3D solid models of the vein systems (see Figure 14-1). These solid models provide very powerful visualization tools for predicting vein traces, developing exploration targets, and guiding future underground drifting.

RPA also supervised the scanning and compilation of the surface geological mapping into a GIS database. Preliminary scanning and data collection was carried out by Ian Cassidy of CasCAD Mapping & GIS Services. Configuration of the GIS database, georeferencing of scanned maps, and preparation of preliminary compilation plans was carried out by John Harrop of Cyberquest Geoscience Ltd. The GIS database was constructed using Manifold. The database incorporates maps from a variety of sources including government regional geology, MINFILE records, claim maps, and public domain satellite imagery. It also contains detailed property scale surface and underground geology maps and geophysical data.

During the production and pre-production exploration phases of the operation, property surveys were based on a local grid known as the Frenier Grid. The baseline for this grid was oriented at approximately 040^0, which is roughly parallel to the vein strike, with perpendicular section lines. Drilling and grid-based geochemistry and geophysics were all oriented on these sections. All elements of the GIS database have been referenced to both the UTM coordinate system and the Frenier Grid to allow for relatively seamless integration. References made to section lines and northings throughout this report are based on the Frenier coordinates.

In RPA's opinion, the compilation of the exploration data provides a good basis for generation of exploration targets. RPA recommends that as the exploration work progresses that all information collected be incorporated into the database.



J-Pacific Gold Inc.

Blackdome Mine Project

BRITISH COLUMBIA

3-D Views of Blackdome Vein Models

Figure 14-1

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. , Apr. 2005

15 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

In 1999, JPN reported an "Inferred Reserve" of 124 kt grading 12.8 g/t Au and 33.7 g/t Ag. SRK reviewed this estimate in 2001, and re-classified the Reserve to Inferred Mineral Resources, in keeping with the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. The SRK report is filed in the public domain on SEDAR and the reader is referred to this report for details as RPA has not audited the Mineral Resource estimate. RPA notes further that there are no known Mineral Reserves on the property and that additional exploration and development work is required before production can resume.

In 2002, JPN conducted an auger-sampling program on the tailings impounded at site. Geoquest Consulting Ltd. drilled 51 holes, and sampled them on 1.5 m intervals (Gruenwald, 2002). A total of 266 samples were taken, with a mean, uncut grade of 1.89 g/t Au. Geoquest estimated that there are 335 kt of material stored in the tailings pond, and concluded that there was potential for economic Au recovery from re-treatment of the tails. JPN is investigating the feasibility of cyanidation of the tailings. RPA has not reviewed the results of this sampling work in detail and notes that the tailings do not comprise a Mineral Resource, as defined by NI43-101. The report on this sampling work is available to the public on SEDAR, and the reader is referred to this report for further details.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

JPN reports that all reclamation commitments are up-to-date, and there are no outstanding environmental issues. JPN also reports that the Mining Lease expires in 2008, and they are presently working towards acquiring an extension to this lease.

RPA is not aware of any other relevant information.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

EXPLORATION STRATEGY

RPA notes that there are several key observations regarding the location of ore shoots that should guide exploration work. RPA makes the following observations regarding the principal characteristics of the ore at Blackdome:

- Ore shoots are high-grade and relatively small, with highly variable grades.
- Shoots are located in dilatant zones along the principal fault structures; most notably, the No. 1 and 2 Vein structures. These dilatant zones occur primarily where the fault zones change strike or dip.
- Further to the above, the formation of ore is localized in zones of steepening of the principal host faults caused by refraction of the shear as it passes through relatively more competent stratigraphy (i.e. the Rhyolite Unit).
- Shoots are located in proximity to splays of the principal fault structures.
- Other dilatant zones occur as near-vertical tension fractures developed in the wall of the No. 1 Vein.
- Ore grade and continuity appears to diminish with distance from the South Mine area.

RPA notes that there appear to be untested targets of the type listed above. Specifically, the intersection of the No. 1 and No. 2 Veins has not been exhaustively tested at depth, to the north of the South Mine area (see Figures 10-1 and 10-2). RPA further notes that there is evidence to suggest that the No. 1 Vein system appears to be faulted off, and that the extension of this vein to the south represents a primary exploration target. There is also untested strike extension of the No. 1 Vein to the north. The various target areas are discussed in more detail in the section of this report entitled, Recommendations.

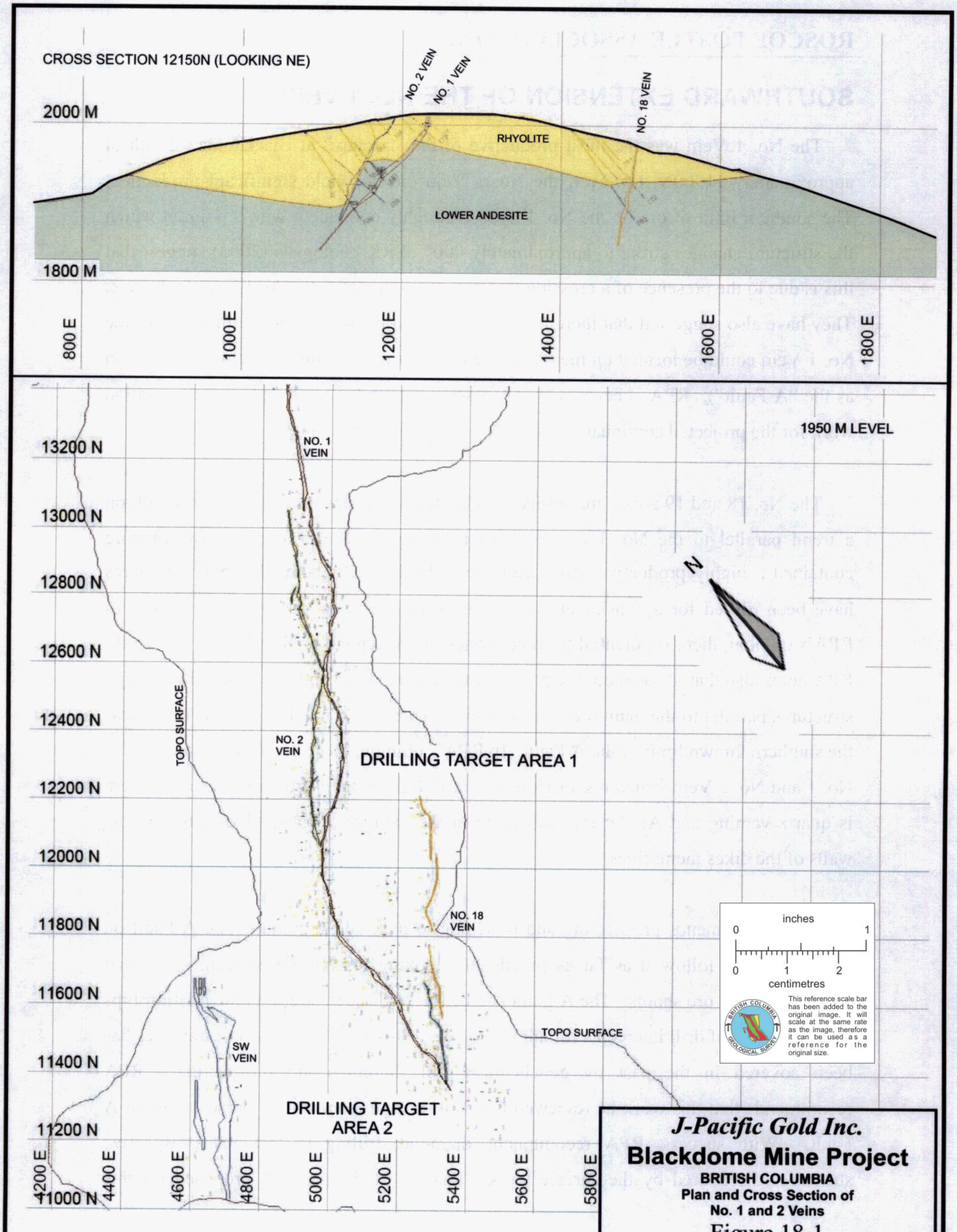
18 RECOMMENDATIONS

In RPA's opinion the Blackdome property is highly prospective for high-grade epithermal Au-Ag mineralization. RPA has reviewed the geological data for the Blackdome Mine and has defined three target areas. RPA recommends that these targets should be investigated by sampling, geological mapping, trenching, and diamond drilling. RPA further recommends that geological mapping and reconnaissance coverage be extended to the northeast and southwest along the projected trends of the principal vein systems. Detailed discussion of the target areas and proposed work programs is provided below.

INTERSECTION OF NO. 1 AND 2 VEINS

Much of the early mine production came from stopes in the vicinity of an intersection of the No. 1 and No. 2 Veins. The No 1 and 2 fault zones are actually branches of two cymoid loop structures that extend between 12075N and 13050N (see Figure 18-1). The No. 2 Vein dips steeper than the No. 1 Vein, and so the two veins are projected to intersect at depth. A few holes were drilled during the 1980's to test this zone of intersection but were inconclusive. RPA recommends drilling along the trace of projected intersection of these loop structures. Proposed drilling areas are shown on long section in Figure 18-2. RPA determined the trace of the target area line of intersection using the 3D vein models constructed in Gemcom.

RPA proposes that the drilling be staged in two phases. Phase I would comprise testing the projected zone of intersection on 25 m intervals down to an elevation of 1800 masl. With success, Phase II would then consist of grid-pattern drilling around higher grade intercepts to trace the extent of the mineralization back up to the present limit of drilling and/or development. RPA notes that, at the depths contemplated by this program, the drillholes will be in the order of 150 to 250 m in length. RPA estimates that Phase I will require 21 holes totalling 4800 m of drilling. An additional 7500 m of drilling are proposed for Phase II, but the number of hole, target locations, and total lengths cannot be determined until Phase I is complete.



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Plan and Cross Section of No. 1 and 2 Veins

Figure 18-1

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. , Apr. 2005

SOUTHWARD EXTENSION OF THE NO. 1 VEIN

The No. 1 Vein was the most productive of the structures at Blackdome. South of approximately 11900N, however, the No. 1 Vein did not yield significant production. The southern limit of ore on the No. 1 Vein is roughly coincident with a point at which the structure changes strike to approximately 000^0. SRK geologists (2003) suggest that this is due to the presence of a crossing structure that intersects the No. 1 Vein fault zone. They have also suggested that there is a possibility that the southward continuation of the No. 1 Vein could be located on the other side of the crossing fault (henceforth referred to as the "A Fault"). RPA concurs with this assessment, and recommends that exploration work for the projected continuation of the No. 1 Vein be carried out.

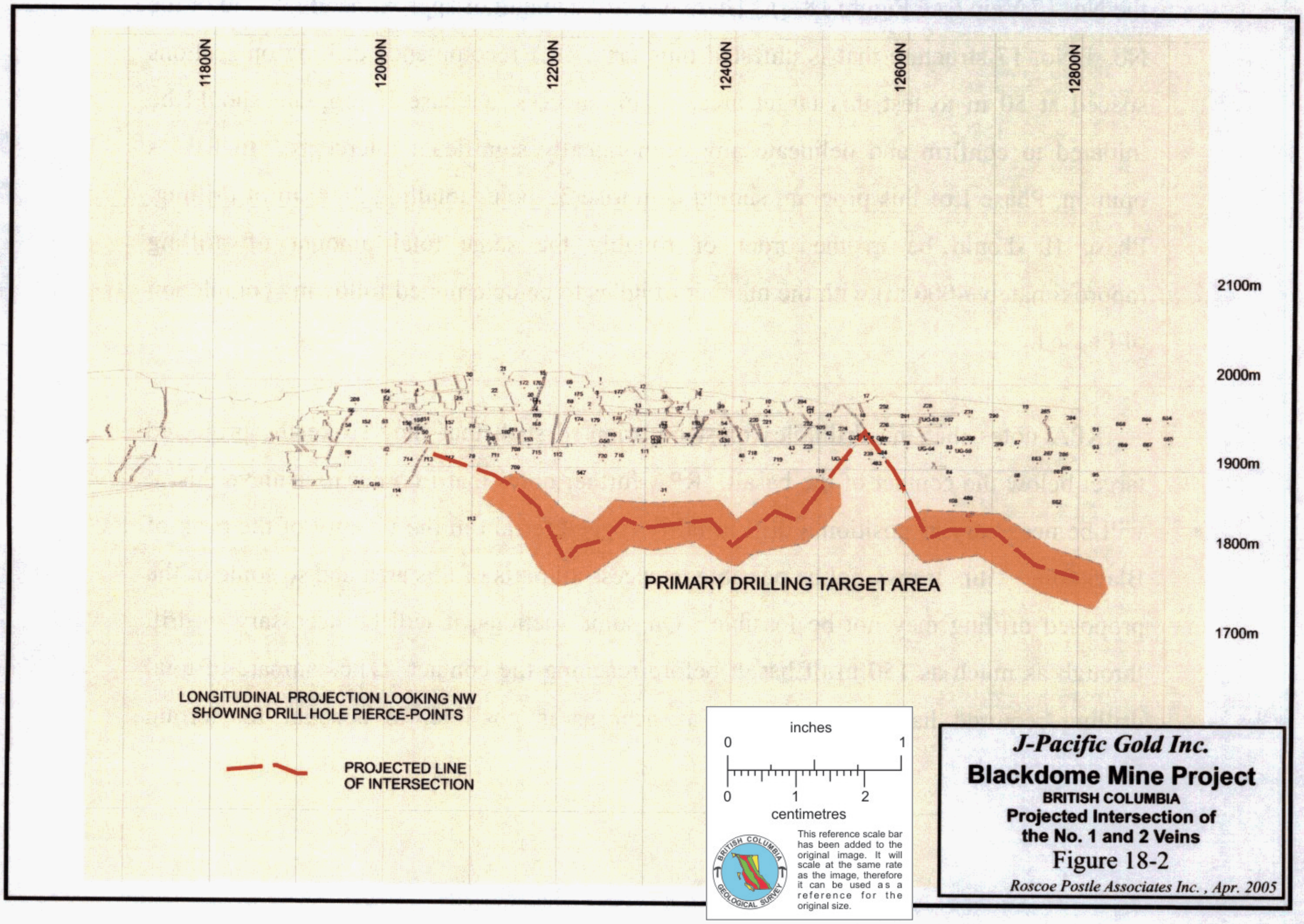
The No. 18 and 19 zones are observed to branch northeastwards from the A Fault, on a trend parallel to the No. 1 and 2 Veins (see Figure 18-3). The No. 18 structure contained a highly productive shoot near the A Fault. RPA notes that both structures have been drilled for a considerable distance to the northeast with modest results. In RPA's opinion, there is potential for other zones of this type in both walls of the A Fault. RPA notes also that, throughout the property, there are several andesitic dikes that occupy structures parallel to the main ore-bearing zones. There are a number of these dikes near the southern known limit of the A Fault. In RPA's opinion, these dikes may represent the No. 1 and No. 2 Vein structures, or similar zones. It is apparent from drill data that there is quartz veining and Au-Ag mineralization in the vicinity of these dikes, often in the walls of the dikes themselves.

RPA recommends prospecting and trenching to pick up the trend of the A Fault on surface, and to follow it as far as practicable, looking for NE-SW-striking zones that could be host to ore shoots. The A Fault can be traced through stratigraphic relationships and projection of drill intercepts for approximately 1500 m. The area that it traverses has been covered in the past by geochemical soil sampling and prospecting. RPA recommends that this work be reviewed in detail to try to confirm the presence of the A Fault. With success, RPA recommends diamond drilling to test any prospective structures discovered by the surface work. Phase I of the program proposed for this target area consists of prospecting, sampling and trenching. Phase II will consist of a diamond drilling program totalling 3000 m.

NORTHWARD EXTENSION OF THE NO. 1 VEIN

The No. 1 Vein is known to extend northwards, under the basalt cap that forms the peak of Blackdome Mtn. On the northeast flank of Blackdome, the structure emerges as the No. 17 Vein (see Figure 18-4). There is a strike length of approximately 900 m of the No. 1/No. 17 structure that is untested thus far. RPA recommends drilling on sections spaced at 50 m to test this target area. With success, a Phase II program should be initiated to confirm and delineate any economically significant intercepts. In RPA's opinion, Phase I of this program should comprise 32 holes totalling 3000 m of drilling. Phase II should be in the order of roughly the same total amount of drilling (approximately 4000 m) with the number of holes to be determined following completion of Phase I.

RPA notes that the drillholes must be oriented such that they strike the projected target below the contact of the basalt. RPA further notes that in order to achieve this, it will be necessary to position a drill in fairly rugged terrain in the vicinity of the peak of Blackdome Mtn. It may not be possible to access all parts of this area and so some of the proposed drilling may not be feasible. On some sections, it will be necessary to drill through as much as 150 m of basalt before reaching the contact. The estimate of total drilling required has been adjusted, as near as is possible, to account for terrain constraints.



J-Pacific Gold Inc.

Blackdome Mine Project

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Projected Intersection of the No. 1 and 2 Veins

Figure 18-2

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., Apr. 2005

RECONNAISSANCE AND GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Geological mapping conducted in 1988 by Blackdome Mining Corporation provided considerable insight into the origin of Au-Ag mineralization and is valuable tool for focussing exploration efforts. Detailed mapping encompassed the immediate mine area and north and south along known vein trends (see Figure 11-1). In RPA's opinion, this mapping should be extended to the northeast and southwest in order to provide a basis for developing additional exploration targets. RPA further recommends that this work include reconnaissance prospecting and sampling of both soil and rock. Some of the proposed work area has already been covered by reconnaissance sampling, and any additional programs should be planned to avoid duplication of this work.

RPA recommends that most of the reconnaissance and mapping be carried out to the south of the mine. Exploration potential to the south is limited by the Hungry Valley fault, but this structure is located some 4.8 km south of the presently known extent of the No. 1 Vein. To the north, there is no real known limit to prospective terrain. However, RPA notes that grid-based geochemical soil sampling on the claims adjoining to the north did not produce significant anomalies. In RPA's opinion, review of this work is warranted but RPA does not recommend expending much effort in the northern part of the property.

EXPLORATION BUDGET

The costs and total amount of work are summarized in Tables 18-1 and 18-2 below. All dollar amounts are quoted in Canadian currency.

TABLE 18-1 PHASE I EXPLORATION BUDGET
J-Pacific Gold Inc. Blackdome Mine Property

		Amount			Rate	Cost
Phase I						
Target 1						
	Geologist	1.0	months	@	$10,500	$10,500
	Technician/Prospector	1.0	months	@	$6,000	$6,000
	Trenching	5	days	@	$500	$2,500
	Drilling	4800	m	@	$70	$336,000
	Analyses	320		@	$12	$3,840
	Camp	210	man-days	@	$75	$15,750
	Sub-total					**$374,590**
Target 2						
	Geologist	0.5	months	@	$10,500	$5,250
	Technician/Prospector	0.5	months	@	$6,000	$3,000
	Trenching	5	days	@	$500	$2,500
	Analyses					$2,000
	Camp	35	man-days	@	$75	$2,625
	Sub-total					**$15,375**
Target 3						
	Geologist	0.6	months	@	$10,500	$6,563
	Technician/Prospector	0.6	months	@	$6,000	$3,750
	Drilling	3000	m	@	$70	$210,000
	Analyses	200		@	$12	$2,400
	Camp	112	man-days	@	$75	$8,381
	Sub-total					**$231,094**
Reconnaissance & Mapping						
	Geologist	1.0	months	@	$10,500	$10,500
	Analyses	200		@	$12	$2,400
	Camp	30	man-days	@	$75	$2,250
	Sub-total					**$15,150**

General						
	Camp & Office Improvements, Core Shack, etc.					$50,000
	Supervision	2.1	months	@	$16,500	$35,063
	Vehicles	4.0	x 2.5 mo.	@	$2,000	$20,000
	Reporting					$50,000
	Sub-total					**$155,063**
Total						**$791,271**
	Contingency (10%)					$79,127
Grand Total						**$870,000**

TABLE 18-2 PHASE II EXPLORATION BUDGET
J-Pacific Gold Inc. Blackdome Mine Property

Phase II						
Target 1						
	Geologist	1.6	months	@	$10,500	$16,406
	Technician/Prospector	1.6	months	@	$6,000	$9,375
	Drilling	7500	m	@	$70	$525,000
	Analyses	500		@	$12	$6,000
	Camp	328	man-days	@	$75	$24,609
	Sub-total					**$581,391**
Target 2						
	Geologist	0.3	months	@	$10,500	$3,281
	Technician/Prospector	0.3	months	@	$6,000	$1,875
	Drilling	1500	m	@	$70	$105,000
	Analyses	100		@	$12	$1,200
	Camp	66	man-days	@	$75	$4,922
	Sub-total					**$116,278**
Target 3						
	Geologist	0.8	months	@	$10,500	$8,750
	Technician/Prospector	0.8	months	@	$6,000	$5,000
	Drilling	4000	m	@	$70	$280,000
	Analyses	267		@	$12	$3,200
	Camp	175	man-days	@	$75	$13,125

	Sub-total					**$310,075**
General						
	Supervision	2.7	months	@	$16,500	$44,688
	Reporting					$50,000
	Vehicles	4.0	x 2.7 mo.	@	$2,000	$21,600
	Sub-total					**$116,288**
Total						$1,124,031
	Contingency (10%)					$112,403
Grand Total						**$1,236,000**
Total Phase I and II						$2,106,000

The total estimated cost of Phase I and II is $(CDN)2.11 million.

19 REFERENCES

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20 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Blackdome Mine Property, BC", dated April 12, 2005, was prepared by and signed by the following author:

Dated at Vancouver, BC
April 12, 2005

David W. Rennie, P.Eng.
Sr. Consulting Geological Engineer
Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

21 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS – D. RENNIE

I, David W. Rennie, P. Eng., do hereby certify that:

As an author of this **TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE BLACKDOME MINE PROPERTY, BC**, dated April 12, 2005, I hereby make the following statements:

1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Geological Engineer by:
   Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.
   Suite 2000, 1066 West Hastings Street
   Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
   V6C 3X2

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering from the University of British Columbia in 1979.

3. I am a member of the Professional Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Reg. No. 13572).

4. I have worked as a geological engineer for a total of 26 years since my graduation from university.

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 fulfill 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 Blackdome Mine Property, and dated April 12, 2005.

7. I worked on the Property as an employee of Blackdome Mining Corporation for a period of 5 years, from 1984 to 1989. At the conclusion of my period of employment, I held the position of Chief Geologist and Chief Engineer at the mine.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101FI, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Signed and dated this 27th day of April, 2005 at Vancouver, British Columbia.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF D. W. RENNIE BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER

David W. Rennie, P. Eng.

22 APPENDIX 1

MINERAL TITLES

Not included in the following list are the Crown Granted Mineral Claims (which are not listed on the BC Mineral Titles web site). These are District Lots 7871 to 7880, inclusive. Refer to Figure 4-2 for the location of these claims.

TABLE 22-1 MINERAL TITLES
J-Pacific Gold Inc. Blackdome Mine Property

Property	Claim Name	Number	Owner	Type of Tenure	Units	Expiry Date	Tag No.
Blackdome	DOME #3	207913	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	12	2011.12.27	42762
Blackdome	DOME #6	207914	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	20	2011.12.27	36053
Blackdome	DOME #8	207925	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	6	2011.12.27	37041
Blackdome	DOME #9	207926	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	12	2011.12.27	30742
Blackdome	DOME #10	207929	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	20	2011.12.27	45470
Blackdome	DOME #14	207998	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	8	2011.12.27	37046
Blackdome	DOME 11	207999	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	12	2011.12.27	61698
Blackdome	DIONNE 1	208288	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	20	2011.12.27	82591
Blackdome	DIONNE 2	208289	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	20	2011.12.27	82590
Blackdome	LAURIE FR.	208308	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2010.12.27	75386
Blackdome	DOME 15	208997	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	16	2012.12.27	112581
Blackdome	DOME 16	208998	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	20	2011.12.27	112582
Blackdome	ML 209456	209456	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mining Lease	n/a	2005.03.12	
Blackdome	ML 209457	209457	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mining Lease	n/a	2005.12.08	
Blackdome	FOX 2	347997	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	617072M
Blackdome	FOX 3	347998	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	617073M
Blackdome	FOX 4	347999	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	617074M
Blackdome	FOX 5	348000	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	617075M
Blackdome	FOX 6	348001	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	617076M
Blackdome	FOX 7	348002	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	617077M
Blackdome	FOX 8	348003	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	617078M
Blackdome	FOX 1	348004	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	20	2011.12.27	200855
Blackdome	FOX 9	348005	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	20	2011.12.27	213331
Blackdome	KATHY #1	387893	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	20	2011.12.27	240901
Blackdome	KATHY #3	387894	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	690701M
Blackdome	KATHY #2	388333	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	20	2011.12.27	240902
Blackdome	KATHY #4	388334	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	705445M
Blackdome	KATHY #5	388335	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	705446M
Blackdome	KATHY #6	388336	No. 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.	Mineral Claim	1	2011.12.27	705447M

Blackdome South	BLACK 1	394385	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.14	710631M
Blackdome South	BLACK 2	394386	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.14	710632M
Blackdome South	BLACK 5	394387	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.14	710635M
Blackdome South	BLACK 6	394388	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.14	710636M
Blackdome South	BLACK 9	394389	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.14	710639M
Blackdome South	BLACK 10	394390	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.14	710640M
Blackdome South	BLACK 11	394391	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.14	710641M
Blackdome South	BLACK 12	394392	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.14	710642M
Blackdome South	BLACK 13	394393	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.14	710643M
Blackdome South	BLACK 14	394394	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.14	710644M
Blackdome South	BLACK 15	394395	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.14	710645M
Blackdome South	BLACK 16	394396	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.14	710646M
Blackdome South	BLACK 17	394397	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.18	710647M
Blackdome South	BLACK 18	394398	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.18	710648M
Blackdome South	BLACK 19	394399	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.18	710649M
Blackdome South	BLACK 20	394400	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2007.06.18	710650M
Blackdome South	JACK 1	394401	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	15	2007.06.12	241401
Blackdome South	JACK 2	394402	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	18	2007.06.11	0241402
Blackdome	FOX	394403	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710651M

South Blackdome							
South Blackdome	FOX 2	394404	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710652M
South Blackdome	FOX 3	394405	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710653M
South Blackdome	FOX 4	394406	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710654M
South Blackdome	FOX 5	394407	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710655M
South Blackdome	FOX 6	394408	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710656M
South Blackdome	FOX 7	394409	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710657M
South Blackdome	FOX 8	394410	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710658M
South Blackdome	FOX 9	394411	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710659M
South Blackdome	FOX 10	394412	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.06.15	710660M
South Blackdome	JACK 6	394422	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.18	241406
South Blackdome	JACK 7	394423	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.19	241407
South Blackdome	JACK 10	394424	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.19	241410
South Blackdome	JACK 11	394425	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.19	241411
South Blackdome	JACK 14	394427	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.19	240924
South Blackdome	JACK 15	394428	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.19	214850
South Blackdome	JACK 4	394429	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.12	241404
South Blackdome	JACK 5	394430	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.13	241405
South	JACK 8	394431	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.19	241408

Blackdome South	JACK 9	394432	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.19	241409
Blackdome South	JACK 12	394433	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.16	214843
Blackdome South	JACK 13	394434	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2006.06.16	240923
Blackdome South	JACK 3	394435	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	10	2007.06.15	241403
Blackdome South	ISOLDE #1	395928	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	20	2007.08.19	244500
Blackdome South	KIF #1	396693	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713674M
Blackdome South	KIF #2	396694	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713675M
Blackdome South	KIF #3	396695	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713676M
Blackdome South	KIF #4	396696	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713677M
Blackdome South	KIF #5	396697	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713678M
Blackdome South	KIF #6	396698	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713669M
Blackdome South	KIF #7	396699	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713670M
Blackdome South	KIF #8	396700	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713671M
Blackdome South	KIF #9	396701	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713672M
Blackdome South	KIF #10	396702	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	713673M
Blackdome South	KIF #11	396703	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	715837M
Blackdome South	KIF #12	396704	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	Mineral Claim	1	2006.09.19	715838M