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LETTER REPORT

ISINTOK PROJECT AND BLOCK MODEL

for

JASPER MINING CORPORATION

Prepared by Qualified Persons

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jasper Mining Corporation ('Jasper') requested AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd ('AMC') to conduct a review of the data pertaining to the Isintok property and produce a geological model with a preliminary estimate. Upon completion of this preliminary block model ('block model') and acceptance of AMCs findings, Jasper would request AMC to submit a proposal to generate a NI 43-101 Technical Report for the property.

The project is located approximately 25 km west of the community of Summerland, British Columbia, Canada, approximately 20 km north of the Nickel Plate Mine at Hedley and, 40 km south of the former Brenda Mine.

The property is located within a large intrusive batholith that intrudes Nicola Group volcanics, which are predominantly basalts, tuffs and argillites. The batholith consists of at least seven plutonic units and locally, the property is underlain by hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite, cut by sporadic aplitic and minor mafic dykes.

Poor exposures and moss-covered outcrops have not allowed a systematic study of structural features. Most shear and fracture sets are subvertical to steeply dipping and trend in a northwest-southeast or north-northwest-south-southeast direction. Alteration increases in the presence of increased sulphide mineralization, which includes chalcopyrite, molybdenite, bornite, and pyrite. Molybdenite occurs alone or associated with copper sulphides. Pyrite is sparse and does not appear to exist in the presence of bornite which in turn appears to increase at depth. Sulphide mineralization occurs mainly as fracture fillings and less commonly as disseminations.

Jasper has drilled 58 holes for 15,507 metres over the period of 2005 through 2008. The programs were supervised by Dynamic Exploration Ltd. The 2008 drill core was only summary logged at time of drilling. In 2010-2011 the 2008 core was logged, sampled and assayed in its entirety, by TerraLogic Exploration Inc ('TerraLogic') who also carried out quality control insertions on the new samples. The drilling programs used to create the block model are summarized in Table 1 below. There has been drilling carried out by other parties, which is discussed later in the report.

Table 1

Table 1 Year	No. of Holes	Meterage	Type	Size
2005	4	700 m	Diamond	NQ
2006	16	4,935 m	Diamond	NQ
2008	38	9,872 m	Diamond	NQ
Subtotal	**58**	**15,507 m**	**Diamond**	**NQ**

A quality assurance program does not appear to have been implemented for the 2005 and 2006 drill core. The 2008 core was sent to and analyzed at Acme Labs of Vancouver BC with blanks, standards and duplicates in the sample stream. AMC accepted the data as received.

A block model was populated using the lithologic and assay data of 56 of the 58 drillholes in the table above. A large search ellipse was used and no variography applied. A copper equivalent value ('CuEq') was determined for each block in the model based on the copper,

molybdenum, gold, and silver assays. An estimate was made based on this value and the results are summarized in the Table 2. It should be noted that this CuEq is a gross value and does not take cognisance of the metal recoveries and hence real contributions of the additional metals.

Table 2

Tonnes (000)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	CuEq Average Grade
50 000 to 110 000	0.08 to 0.12	0.01 to 0.02	0.02 to 0.03	0.80 to 1.10	0.20 – 0.30

The potential quantity and grade in Table 2 is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration information collected, documented or utilized to define a mineral resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the Isintok project being delineated as a mineral resource.

However after a review of the data received, AMC believes that further compilation work be carried out incorporating all the relevant available exploration information. AMC has not reviewed the anomalies associated with the geophysics on the property and the extent of the drilling in regard to them but would be of the belief that if not all the anomalies have been explored they should be evaluated, ranked and testing should be carried out.

A full understanding of the relationship between the mineralization, alteration, structure with the geophysics would aid in planning a successful exploration program.

AMC will prepare a proposal for the preparation of a NI 43-101 document on the Isintok project.

Specific recommendations for the completion of a NI 43-101 Technical Report:

- Document the ownership of the property.
- Document the collar and downhole data and methods of collection are and validated.
- Incorporate into the block model a reliable source for the topographic surface.
- Incorporate the findings in the block model for this report into the geological understanding of the deposit.
- The validation of the assay database should be documented.
- Completion of the QA/QC analysis and documentation.
- A documented understanding of the geological characteristics based on the data collected on the property. A set of geological sections and/or plans be created once the benefit of a compilation program is completed.
- Research to find any missing assays that could be added to the dataset.
- A program of bulk density measurements is undertaken in any future drilling programs. Undertake and document a program on existing core that could be used for a resource estimate if available.
- A site visit by a QP which is mandatory

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1 INTRODUCTION

Jasper Mining Corporation ('Jasper') requested AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd ('AMC') to conduct a review of the data pertaining to the Isintok property and produce a geological model with a preliminary estimate. AMC proposed a two-phased approach to the project as the robustness of the underlying data was uncertain. Phase 1 involved a review of the data and reports pertaining to Isintok, creation of a block model and delivery to Jasper of a preliminary block model report. AMC would submit, shortly after Jasper had an opportunity to review the report, a proposal to complete a NI 43-101 report for the Isintok property.

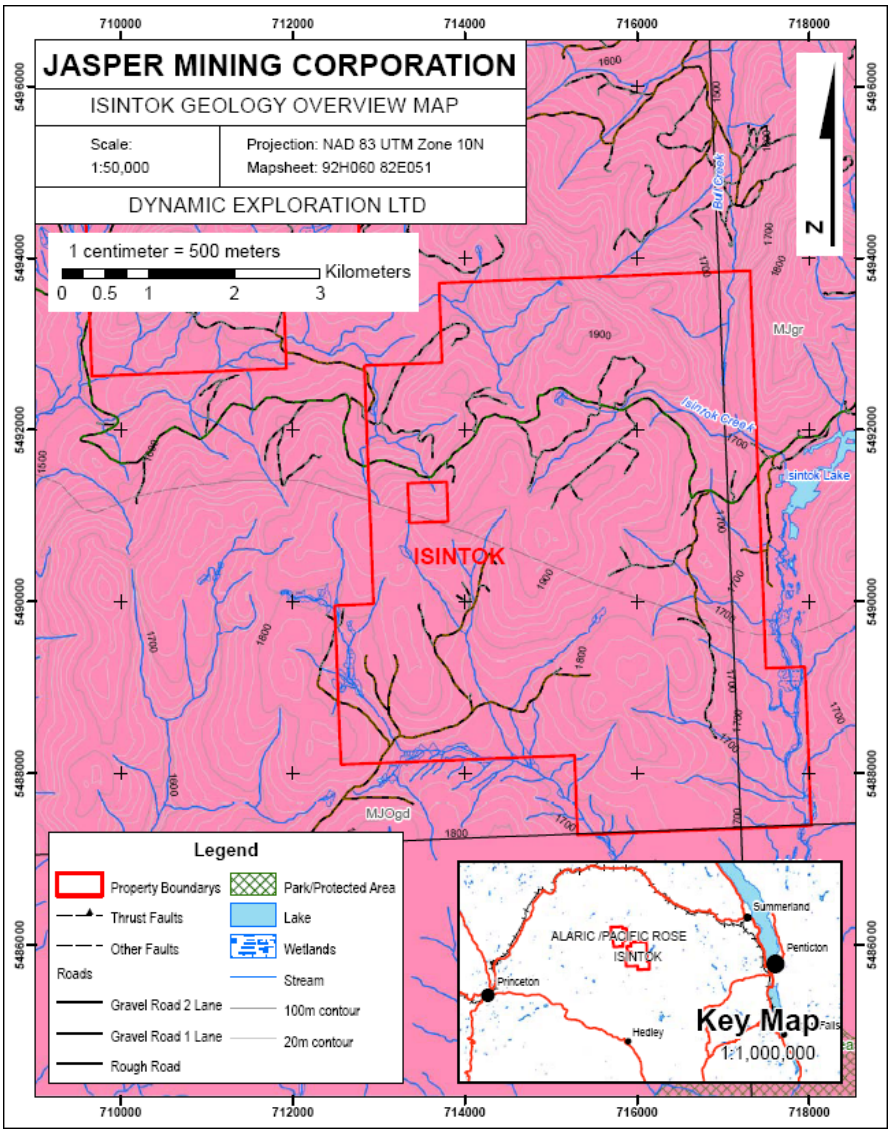
Although exploration work has been undertaken on the Isintok property since 1969, this report is focused mainly on the three diamond drill programs that Jasper conducted in 2005, 2006 and 2008. Jasper contracted Dynamic Exploration of Cranbrook BC, ('Dynamic'), to drill, log and sample the core generated from the programs. The 2008 program was halted prior to the completion of the logging and sampling. In 2010, TerraLogic Exploration Inc. ('TerraLogic') of Cranbrook BC was contracted to complete the logging and sampling of all remaining unsampled core.

Subsequently, AMC received two summary reports generated by TerraLogic on the 2005-2006 and 2008 drill programs. AMC has used additional documents for the purpose of this report. In addition, a dataset containing the previously unsampled intervals of the 2008 drilling and subsequently a more complete assay dataset. AMC later received the paper core logs for the three programs from TerraLogic so that AMC could supervise a third party contractor to complete the input of the lithological data into a digital format. The lithologic and assay data was then input into Datamine software and a geology model and block model generated as described later in this report.

2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Isintok property is discussed in a January 2009 report to Jasper by Dynamic to be composed of 19 mineral tenures and two legacy claims resulting in a property area of 3,195.34 hectares. The project is located approximately 25 km west of the community of Summerland, British Columbia, Canada, approximately 20 km north of the Nickel Plate Mine at Hedley and, 40 km south of the former Brenda Mine.

Figure 2.1 Claim Boundaries



Note: Map is sourced from Dynamic Exploration Ltd., 2009. Report on the Isintok Project, Soil Sampling

3 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Elevations on the property vary from approximately 1700m at the eastern edge of the property along Isintok Creek to 1940m. The property is located approximately 40 km south of the Okanagan Connector between Peachland and Merritt.

There is road access to the property via the McNulty Forest Service Road ('FSR') from Summerland. By proceeding west from Summerland along Prairie Valley Road to the Summerland-Princeton Highway then turning left on the Bathville Road and continuing past the dump to the Isintok/McNulty FSR at approximately kilometre 19.8, the road forks left towards Isintok Lake. The eastern property boundary is at approximately kilometre 26, approximately 1 km past the Isintok Lake Recreation Site.

Snow generally remains on the ground into mid-May, particularly north facing slopes and valleys, however, the roads are generally clear and well drained, allowing access to most of the property. Weather conditions in the area allow access to the property from approximately May to October in most years.

Vegetation in the area consists predominantly of coniferous trees with minor to moderate undergrowth comprised largely of small deciduous shrubs.

4 PROPERTY EXPLORATION

For the purpose of this section, AMC has combined the previous operator's exploration programs with Jasper's. AMC has not reviewed the historical exploration data and has written an exploration summary primarily based on the TerraLogic Exploration Inc., 2010. "Isintok 2008 Diamond Drill Program Synopsis". AMC concurs with the opinions contained in the documents referenced in this report in that the exploration programs have been completed with the objective of locating and broadly defining a low grade high tonnage copper-molybdenum ± silver ± gold porphyry style deposit similar to the Brenda Mine which is located approximately 40 km north of the Isintok property.

Previous operators have completed stream silt, and soil sampling, geological mapping, petrochemistry, and thin section work, 6.08 miles of IP and Mag surveying, 13.81 miles of IP and Resistivity surveys, a limited magnetometer survey; and diamond drilling programs up to 1997 as in Table 4.1.

Jasper has flown 16.47 line kilometres of airborne geophysics which included magnetic, radiometric, and resistivity surveying. A soil sampling survey and the drilling identified in the table post 2002 has also been completed by Jasper.

Table 4.1 History of Drilling

Year	No. of Holes	Meterage	Type	Size
1972	6	416 m	Percussion	2"
1981	34	2,805 m	Percussion	2.5"
1981	N/A	599 m	Diamond	BQ
1996	3	274 m	Diamond	N/A
1997	4	773 m	Diamond	BQTW
2005	4	700 m	Diamond	NQ
2006	16	4,935 m	Diamond	NQ
2008	38	9,872 m	Diamond	NQ

Note: Drillhole meterage has been rounded.

There are a number of possible bedrock linears on the property which have been identified by the magnetic and electromagnetic data, and potentially associated with mineralization. A review of the available information on the Brenda Mine suggested structures trending 045° and 070° that may be regional in extent, and host to high grade mineralization. Prominent linears on the Isintok property trend approximately 050° and may also be related to these mineralized regional structures at the Brenda Mine (Dynamic Exploration Ltd., 2006).

5 REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

AMC has summarized the geology in this section from Dynamic Exploration Ltd.. “Drilling Report on the Isintok Property” 2006.

The property is located within a large intrusive batholith that intrudes Nicola Group volcanics, comprised predominantly of lavas with intermixed tuffaceous and argillaceous layers and lenses. The batholith consists of at least seven plutonic units that intrude the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and are overlain by Tertiary volcanics.

Locally, the property is underlain by hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite, cut by sporadic aplitic and minor mafic dykes. Zones of shearing and fracturing are characterized by a foliation of mafic minerals and a weakly developed schistosity present within mineralized and hydrothermally altered areas.

Poor exposures and moss-covered outcrops did not allow a systematic study of structural features. Zones of shearing and fracturing characterized by planar orientation of mafic minerals and a weakly developed fabric are invariably present within mineralized and hydrothermally altered areas. Most shear and fracture sets are subvertical to steeply dipping and trend in a northwest-southeast or north-northwest - south-southeast direction.

A weak hydrothermal alteration replaces hornblende with secondary biotite. Narrow zones of silicification, K-spar replacement, biotization, chloritization, clay alteration, and epidote veining develop along fractures, shears and quartz veins.

Molybdenite occurs alone or associated with copper sulphides. Pyrite is sparse and does not appear to exist in the presence of bornite. Bornite appears to increase at depth. Sulphide mineralization occurs mainly as fracture fillings and less commonly as disseminations. Oxidation of near surface bedrock occurs to a depth of lo-40 meters. Oxide minerals include limonite, malachite, azurite, chalcocite, and native copper.

6 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization is described in the TerraLogic Exploration Inc. “Isintok 2008 Diamond Drill Program Synopsis” 2010, as follows:

The economic mineralization in the deposit is represented by a number of styles. The main styles consist of disseminated and fracture controlled copper mineralization and disseminated/vein associated molybdenum mineralization. All styles of mineralization are described below (from most important to least important):

- Disseminated chalcopyrite - found within darker-grey altered zones, in black mafics.
- Disseminated molybdenum - occurs on occasion where rock is silicified.
- Epidote filled fractures with chalcopyrite and bornite - chalcopyrite found interstitially with felted green epidote; often rimmed with bornite.
- Wispy grey fractures (biotite, chlorite, magnetite) with chalcopyrite and occasional bornite.
- Clear-grey quartz-veins with molybdenum and occasional chalcopyrite - molybdenum found along edges of veins, or within.
- Chloritized fractures with molybdenum - very fine disseminated molybdenum occasionally found within thin grey veins/fractures.
- Open or ‘healed’ fractures in less altered rock, with chalcopyrite and occasional bornite or with chalcopyrite +/- pyrite - occur as very fine fractures throughout the core, most likely a later stage of mineralization.
- Minerals identified from the zone of oxidation: limonite, goethite, malachite, azurite, and occasional native copper. This zone is generally located near surface, however open fractures stained with malachite have been observed to a lesser degree at depth.

7 DRILLING AND SAMPLING METHOD

Historical drilling is summarized in Table 4.1 of this report. Both percussion and core drilling of various sizes has been completed on the property. Only the drilling undertaken by Jasper was used to generate the geological and block models and thus is the only drilling discussed in this section of the report.

7.1 2005 Diamond Drill Program

The following summary is sourced from the description by Dynamic in Dynamic Exploration Ltd. “Drilling Report on the Isintok Property 2006. Jasper completed a short, preliminary diamond drill program on the property. Four NQ (2") core drill holes totaled 700.08m were drilled from three separate pads provide an initial assessment of several anomalies identified from a Fugro airborne geophysical survey completed earlier that year.

A prominent linear resistivity low (conductivity high), evident from the Fugro airborne survey, was the intended target for Hole 1. The second hole was located at the northern edge of a large resistivity high, in a transitional zone between the linear resistivity anomaly and a broad resistivity low. The third and fourth holes were located in the core of the resistivity high, immediately east of several mineralized holes documented by previous drill programs. The holes were initially drilled at an inclination of -90, drillhole 4, however, was drilled at an azimuth of approximately -75°, at an inclination of -45° to intersect the anomaly, (and mineralization), as opposed to drill into it.

An initial evaluation of the results of the 2005 drill program with respect to historically documented surface soil and sub-surface drill results, as well as the Fugro airborne geophysical survey data, was interpreted to represent a possible mineralized annulus. Under this working hypothesis a mineralized phase of the Early Jurassic Bromley Batholith was emplaced into surrounding host rocks (comprised of earlier phases of the Batholith. Subsequent erosion has removed the mineralized cap, leaving a mineralized ring (or annulus) as defined by both a resistivity high (conductivity low) and a magnetic high.

In addition to circular to elliptical, possibly mineralized annuli (representing possible concentrically zoned porphyry-style mineralization), there are a number of well defined geophysical linears, defined predominantly by the magnetic and electromagnetic data. These linears define up to three distinct trends, oriented west-southwest – east-northeast, north-south and north-northwest – south-southeast.

Of the linears evident, the strongest bisects the property, trending west-southwest – east-northeast. As it is a broad (approximately 300m wide), linear feature, it is not interpreted to be a porphyry-style target but rather a possible structure (i.e. fracture or fault) which may host mineralization derived from, and associated with, an interpreted adjacent porphyry.

The core was described and then sampled over the entire length of each hole at 10 foot (3.05 metre) intervals. The core was cut in half using a saw. Of note in the report was a discussion of sample mix-ups during the preparation of the drill core samples and a description of the corrective action is documented in the Dynamic, December, 2006 report.

7.2 2006 Diamond Drill Program

The following is summarized from the TerraLogic Exploration Inc. “Isintok 2005-2006 Diamond Drill Program Synopsis” 2011.

An additional 16 follow-up holes were drilled in 2006 based on the 2005 results. The 2006 drilling is dominantly drilled on an azimuth of ~050°, with inclinations of -45°. The results of the 2006 drill program were never formally documented in a report; however the program was most likely designed to target the mineralization trends identified in the 2005 drilling. The holes are for the most part drilled at the same angle as hole 4 of 2005 which was oriented based on the mineralized veinlets encountered in the early part of the 2005 program.

For the most part, the 2006 holes were continuously sampled in their entirety with an interval of 5 feet (~1.52m).

7.3 2008 Diamond Drill Program

The following is summarized from the TerraLogic Exploration Inc., 2010 “Isintok 2008 Diamond Drill Program Synopsis”.

Jasper continued drilling in 2008, with an additional 38 diamond drill holes on the Isintok property. Drilling was carried out by FB Drilling of Cranbrook, BC. The core was transported to Dynamic’s field house in Cranbrook where it was logged and sampled. Initially, higher grade intervals were selectively sampled, with variable sample lengths intermittently through the core. Approximately 38% of the core was described, logged, sampled and split by Dynamic’s geologists and technicians. The logging and sampling of the core, however was stopped in January 2009.

In the summer of 2010, TerraLogic Exploration was contracted by Jasper to resume and complete the logging and sampling of all remaining DDH core from the 2008 Isintok drill program. Through 2009 and 2010, some of the un-logged/un-sampled core was being stored at the Dynamic’s field house, and some was stored at FB Drilling’s field house, both in Cranbrook, BC. The core that had been completely sampled and described was, and still is stored in Jasper’s core storage lot in Cranbrook, BC

Samples were generally 1.5 metres in length, and an attempt to respect major lithological and alteration boundaries was made in the sample intervals. Unmineralized/unaltered sections were sampled over 2m intervals. The mafic dykes were also not sampled if their thickness exceeded 5m. Keel lines were scribed on intersections of core where moderate to strong mineralization was noted. Holes that had been previously un-logged and sampled were completed in their entirety. Holes that were partially sampled were logged in their entirety, and infill samples were taken as required.

8 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section of the report discusses the quality control reference material insertions (QA/QC), summary of the analytical method, and some conclusions on the QA/QC program.

AMC has relied on the TerraLogic synopses reports and Dynamic property reports for this section.

8.1 QA/QC for the 2005 and 2006 Programs

TerraLogic notes that during the 2005 and 2006 programs, no external standards were introduced into the chain of custody by Dynamic, however, internal QAQC samples were inserted during analysis by Acme Laboratories Ltd. The QAQC program is based primarily on visual analysis of XY regression charts and Stoddart charts of these internal standards. Complete statistical analysis of the QAQC data has not been completed at this time and these QAQC results should be considered preliminary.

AMC advises that the CIM August 2000 Best Practice Guidelines is to insert blanks, duplicates and standards into the sample stream prior to delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory.

8.1.1 Internal Preparation Blanks

A total of 116 internal prep blanks were added into the sample chain of custody by Acme Laboratories during the 2005 and 2006 sampling programs; all of which returned very low values of Cu and Mo. The maximum value for Mo was 1.6 ppm, which is well below the lower cutoff of 100 ppm for this study. One value for Cu was 77.5 ppm, but 98.3% of the samples fell below 8 ppm which is well below the lower cutoff of 1000 ppm for this study. Therefore, blanks show no sign of cross-contamination in the analytic labs preparation/analysis procedure.

8.1.2 Internal Resplits

A total of 199 resplits were analyzed by Acme Laboratories over the course of the sampling program. Only 9 out of 199 samples (4.5% of the population) varied more than +/- 20% from the original value for Copper. Regression analysis of the paired values shows that the majority of resplits that fail are below 500 ppm Cu with only one failing above this value. All results above 1000 ppm Cu were within the +/-20% criteria. For molybdenum, 51 out of 199 samples (25.6% of total population) were greater than +/- 20% from original value.

Again, visual analysis of the paired values on a regression chart shows all except for 2 resplits that fail for Mo are below 100 ppm. All resplits with values above 250 ppm Mo fell within the +/-20% criteria.

8.1.3 Internal Standards (Acme)

A total of 144 internal standards were introduced into the chain of custody and performance at the laboratory by Acme Labs. 128 of these standards were analyzed for copper and molybdenum; however we were only able to obtain the Accepted Value data for 117 of these standards that were used. The data from these 117 standards was analyzed by producing Stoddart charts from the accepted value and standard deviation derived from round robin analysis.

Any result within +/- two standard deviations of the accepted value is considered a pass and any result between +/- two standard deviations and +/- three standard deviations (`3SD`) is considered a warning. Data plotting greater than +/- three standard deviations is a fail.

8.1.4 Copper Standard Analysis

A total of 117 standards analyzed for Copper via Acme's 1DX and 1EX packages (AR/ICP-OES), all of which remained within the +/- two standard deviations of the accepted value. Table 2 contains the summary of the results of the Stoddart analysis:

Table 8.1 Stoddart Analysis of Copper Standards

Lab Number	Accepted Cu (ppm)	SD Cu (ppm)	Result	Count
DS7	109	10.91	Pass	109
DS7	109	10.91	Fail	0
DS7	109	10.91	Warning	0
DST6	129.7	12.9	Pass	8
DST6	129.7	12.9	Fail	0
DST6	129.7	12.9	Warning	0

8.1.5 Molybdenum Standard Analysis

A total of 117 external standards were analyzed for Molybdenum via Acme's 1DX and 1EX packages, all of which remained within the +/-2SD of the accepted value (AR/ICP-OES). The results of Stoddart Analysis are presented below:

Table 8.2 Stoddart Analysis of Molybdenum Standards

Lab Number	Accepted Mo (ppm)	SD Mo (ppm)	Result	Count
DS7	20.5	3.1	Pass	109
DS7	20.5	3.1	Fail	0
DS7	20.5	3.1	Warning	0
DST6	12.7	1.9	Pass	8
DST6	12.7	1.9	Fail	0
DST6	12.7	1.9	Warning	0

8.1.6 005 and 2006 Quality Control Conclusions

TerraLogic summarized the summarized the results as follows: The internal resplits performed extremely well above cutoff values of 500 ppm and 100 ppm and for Cu and Mo respectively. Two different standards with known “Accepted Values” were inserted into the sample chain of custody for copper and molybdenum, and they both performed well. The internal preparation blanks performed well for copper and molybdenum. The above stated, also was included, that the conclusions should be interpreted as preliminary and a complete statistical analysis should be completed on the dataset.

AMC advises that without the insertion of reference materials prior to delivery to the laboratory there would be a lowered confidence in classification in numeric blocks populated from the influence of these holes.

8.2 QA/QC for the 2008 Diamond Drill Program

TerraLogic reports in the 2010 document for the 2008 drill program synopsis that it designed a robust QAQC program and included 4 different copper/molybdenum standards and blank material into the chain of custody. Standard reference material was purchased from WCM minerals and included the following: Cu126, Cu134, Cu152, Cu170. Blank material was granite grit purchased from a local industrial supply store in Cranbrook, BC. Standards were inserted every 20th sample and blanks were inserted every 35th sample; assurance was made to include at least one standard and one blank for small shipments less totaling less than 35 samples.

Analysis of the external QAQC program was based primarily on visual analysis of XY regression charts and Stoddart charts. Complete geostatistical analysis of the QAQC data has not been completed and the QAQC results should be considered preliminary.

8.2.1 Blanks

A total of 82 external blanks were added into the sample chain of custody during the 2010 sampling program; all of which returned very low values of Cu and Mo. The maximum value for Mo was 1.5 ppm, which is well below the lower cutoff of 100 ppm for this study. The maximum value for Cu was 27.6 ppm which is well below the lower cutoff of 1000 ppm for this study. Therefore, blanks show no sign of cross-contamination in the analytic labs preparation/analysis procedure.

8.2.2 Resplits

A total of 180 resplits were analyzed by Acme over the course of the sampling program. 27 out of 180 samples (15.0% of the population) varied more than +/- 20% from the original value for Copper. Regression analysis of the paired values shows that the majority of resplits that fail are below 500 ppm Cu and only one fails above 1000 ppm. For molybdenum, 54 out of 180 samples (30% of total population) were greater than +/- 20% from original value. Again, visual analysis of the paired values on a regression chart, shows that the majority of resplits that fail for Mo are below 100 ppm with only one resplit failing above 500 ppm.

8.2.3 External Standards

A total of 150 external standards were introduced into the chain of custody and performance of the standards was analyzed by producing Stoddart charts from the accepted value and standard deviation (SD) derived from round robin analysis.

Any result within +/-2SD of the accepted value is considered a pass and any result between +/-2SD and +/-3SD is considered a warning. Data plotting greater than +/-3SD is a fail. A moving average of the dataset was utilized to monitor accuracy during the analytic program.

8.2.4 Copper Analysis

A total of 82 standards analyzed for copper via Acme's 1DX package (AR/ICP-OES). A synopsis of the results of the Stoddart analysis is in Table 9.3.

Table 8.3 Stoddard Analysis of Copper Standards Acme Code 1DX

Lab Number	Accepted Cu (ppm)	SD Cu (ppm)	Result	Count
Cu126	4310	90.3	Fail	4
Cu126	4310	90.3	Pass	23
Cu126	4310	90.3	Warning	5
Cu134	10700	102	Fail	12
Cu170	3493	60	Fail	16
Cu170	3493	60	Pass	16
Cu170	3493	60	Warning	6

Although Cu126 failed 4 times out of 32 times, the moving average remained within +/- 2SD of the accepted value.

Cu134

All 12 sample for standard Cu134 returned values well below the posted accepted value of round robin analysis. This is very likely a result of the accepted value being higher than the reported value as the reported values show very low variance.

Cu170

This standard showed the most variance in results and the moving average slowly trends below the -2SD warning line. Assuming that the standard reference material is truly homogeneous this causes some concern pertaining to the accuracy of Cu analysis at the ~ 3000 ppm range. The results of this standard should be looked at more closely utilizing thorough statistical techniques and internal reference material analyzed by Acme should also be reviewed. Are the same patterns evident in the internal standards?

A total of 63 standards were analyzed for copper via Acme's 7TD package (Total Digestion/AAS). Overall results for the 7TD analytic technique were much better, likely due to the fact that 7TD package is considered an assay grade analysis rather than a geochemical grade analysis. Results of Stoddart Analysis are presented in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Stoddard Analysis of Copper Standards Acme Code 7TD

Lab Number	Accepted Cu (ppm)	SD Cu (ppm)	Result	Count
Cu134	10700	102	Fail	5
Cu134	10700	102	Pass	19
Cu134	10700	102	Warning	4
Cu152	11600	300	Pass	33
Cu152	11600	300	Warning	1

Cu134

This standard failed 5 times out of 28 with some low spikes, all in all the results were acceptable as the moving average remained within +/- 2SD of the accepted value for the duration of the program. The low spikes should be investigated further.

Cu152

Only one result from Cu152 fell within the warning level and the moving average remained between +/- 2SD level for the duration of the program.

8.2.5 Molybdenum Analysis

A total of 147 external standards were analyzed for Molybdenum via Acme's 1DX package (AR/ICP-OES).

The results of Stoddart Analysis are presented in Table 9.5. Note the standards used are for both copper and molybdenum and thus the same name appears in both tables.

Table 8.5 Stoddard Analysis of Molybdenum Standards Acme Code 1DX

Lab Number	Accepted Mo (ppm)	SD Mo (ppm)	Result	Count
Cu126	820	13.37	Fail	9
Cu126	820	13.37	Pass	16
Cu126	820	13.37	Warning	7
Cu134	400	14	Fail	6
Cu134	400	14	Pass	17
Cu134	400	14	Warning	12
Cu152	1570	20	Fail	29
Cu152	1570	20	Pass	6
Cu152	1570	20	Warning	6
Cu170	935	25	Fail	9
Cu170	935	25	Pass	22
Cu170	935	25	Warning	8

Cu126

9 out of 32 standards analyzed for Mo failed and the data set showed a wide variance. Although the moving average remains within +/- 2SD further analysis should be completed on this dataset.

Cu134

6 out of 35 standards analyzed for Mo failed although the moving average remained constant just above the lower 2SD warning level showing slight negative bias.

Cu152

29 out of 41 samples failed for Mo analysis and the moving average showed a distinct downward trend over the duration of the program which appears to be related to drift of Acme's analytic equipment. Again, this is of concern, and should be investigated further.

Cu170

9 out of 39 standards analyzed failed and the dataset shows a very high variance. This is similar to what is seen with copper analysis and is possibly consistent with the reference material being inhomogeneous.

A total of 21 standards were analyzed for Molybdenum via Acme's 7TD technique. Overall, the 7TD package performed much better than the 1DX package.

Table 8.6 Stoddard Analysis of Molybdenum Standards Acme Code 7TD

Lab Number	Accepted Mo (ppm)	SD Mo (ppm)	Result	Count
Cu134	400	14	Pass	9
Cu152	1570	20	Fail	1
Cu152	1570	20	Pass	8
Cu152	1570	20	Warning	3

Cu134

All analysis for molybdenum fell within +/-2SD and therefore passed and the overall dataset has very low variance as well.

Cu152

One standard out of 12 failed and the dataset shows relatively high variance, but the moving average remains within +/- 2SDs of accepted value.

8.2.6 QAQC Conclusions

Terralogic reports the following in the TerraLogic Exploration Inc., 2010 “Isintok 2008 Diamond Drill Program Synopsis.

- Blanks showed no sign of cross-contamination in the prep lab
- Resplits performed extremely well above cutoff values of 100 ppm and 1000 ppm for Mo and Cu respectively
- Repeats performed extremely well above cutoff values of 100 ppm and 1000 ppm for Mo and Cu respectively
- Four different base metal standards were inserted into the sample chain of custody
    - 7TD analysis performed much better than 1DX for all standards

  - Performance of copper analysis is generally much better than Mo
  - Moving averages for most of the standards remained within +/-2SD of accepted values
    - exceptions included copper analysis for Cu134 which likely has an incorrectly reported accepted value
    - copper analysis of Cu170 consistently returned data with a high variance and is likely due to poor homogenization of SRM
    - molybdenum analysis of Cu152 showed a distinct downward trend
- These conclusions should be interpreted as preliminary and a complete statistical analysis should be completed on the dataset

8.3 Method of Assay Laboratory Sample Preparation and Analysis

The method of sample analysis differed for the 2005 and 2006 drill core samples. The methods are described below.

8.3.1 2005 Program

The following summary from the 2006 Dynamic Exploration drilling report on the Isintok Project has been edited by AMC for clarity. A total of 183 samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver BC. Sample preparation of the drill core was completed using the Acme R150 process. Analysis completed by the Group 1EX analysis package procedure.

Sample preparation consisted of crushing of each sample so 70% passed 10 mesh, with 250 g split and subsequently pulverized so 95% passed 150 mesh.

The Group 1EX package combines "... a strong 4-acid digestion that dissolves most minerals with ... ICP-MS analysis ... (for a) highly cost-effective near-total determinations with low to very low detection limits". A 0.25 g split is heated in HNO3-HClO4-HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue is dissolved in HCl. Solutions are analysed by ICP-MS. Group 1EX provides 41 element ICP analysis of each sample and was chosen to provide information regarding any metal and/or element associations accompanying mineralization.

8.3.2 2006 Program

TerraLogic reports in the 2011, 2005-2006 diamond drill program synopsis that the Acme IDX ICP analysis was used for the core sample analysis in 2006. The sample preparation method was not mentioned but the Acme literature describes the analysis method as follows: "Prepared sample is digested with a modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated HCl, HNO_3 and DI H_2O for one hour in a heating block of hot water bath. Sample is made up to volume with dilute HCl. Sample splits of 0.5g, 15g or 30g can be analyzed." The instrumentation method of the assay determination is by ICP-MS.

8.3.3 2008 Program

The core was split, and samples were shipped to Acme Labs in Vancouver for analysis. The analytical package consisted of 1DX geochem analysis which involved AquaRegia digestion and ICP-OES analysis. Samples running over detection we re-analyzed utilizing the 7TD assay package that involves a four acid total digestion and AAS finish.

9 MODELLING AND ESTIMATION

9.1 Data

AMC received a dataset from TerraLogic which contained the sample intervals that had been previously unlogged and/or unsampled from the 2008 drill program. To assemble a complete dataset of all the lithologic data, a third party was supervised by AMC to enter the lithological component of the data into a digital format using the paper core logs provided by TerraLogic for the lithology. The assay data was composed of copper, molybdenum, gold and silver assays. AMC accepted the assay data as received; no validation of the assay data was undertaken. AMC did observe that there was not a complete set of gold assays, missing assays were assigned a default grade of 0.002 g/t.

The lithologic and assay data was prepared in digital files and loaded into Datamine. Four files were created for the purpose of the data input, one each for assay, lithology, collar location and downhole survey.

9.2 Validation

Datamine has a number of checks that are run by the software as the data is imported and processed. The *from*, *to*, and *assay* intervals all appear to have passed. The down hole survey data has a pass or fail field based on the variation between readings. There was found to be a large amount of variation in the downhole survey data. These were noted but left as is for the purpose of this block model but should be validated for a resource model.

Figure 9.1 displays the spatial distribution of the drilling from the three programs in plan view. AMC has not validated the collar information and accepted it as received. The drillholes are clustered with more widely spaced drilling on the fringes of the block model. Further analysis would be required but typically a kriging estimation method would deal with the de clustering of such drill data.

A QA/QC program appears only to have been applied to the 2008 drill program.

9.3 Geology Modelling

Lithological wireframes were constructed based on the drilling. A broad quartz monzonite wireframe, which encompassed all but two of the drillholes is seen in Figure 9.2. An overburden wireframe was constructed based on the collar and casing data in the drill logs. The former also was used for topography to trim from the model blocks above surface elevation. An attempt was made to construct wireframes for the dykes that were intersected with the drilling. The continuity of the dyke wireframes posed problematic due to the apparent irregular occurrence of the dykes in the drilling. The dykes were included within the broader quartz monzonite wireframe.

Figure 9.1 Spatial Distribution and Lithology

9.4 Block Model

For comparative purposes for the preliminary block model and to understand the deposit for a NI 43-101 report. AMC constructed two different sized block models using two different estimation methods for each. The two sized models are presented in Table 9.1 and shown in Figure 9.1. The two methods of estimating block grades were nearest neighbour (NN) and inverse distance squared to the second power (ID^2). From The statistically better option of the four possible options was the smaller Jasper_V2 block model, encompassing the cluster of diamond drillholes with the ID^2 estimation method. This combination had the lowest standard deviation, the lowest variance yet the highest mean grade. In order to maximize the potential of the data, the larger Jasper_V2 block model was used with the ID^2 estimation method to report the potential quantity and quality of the Isintok project. This option will be the topic of discussion for the remainder of this report.

Figure 9.2 Block Model Parameters

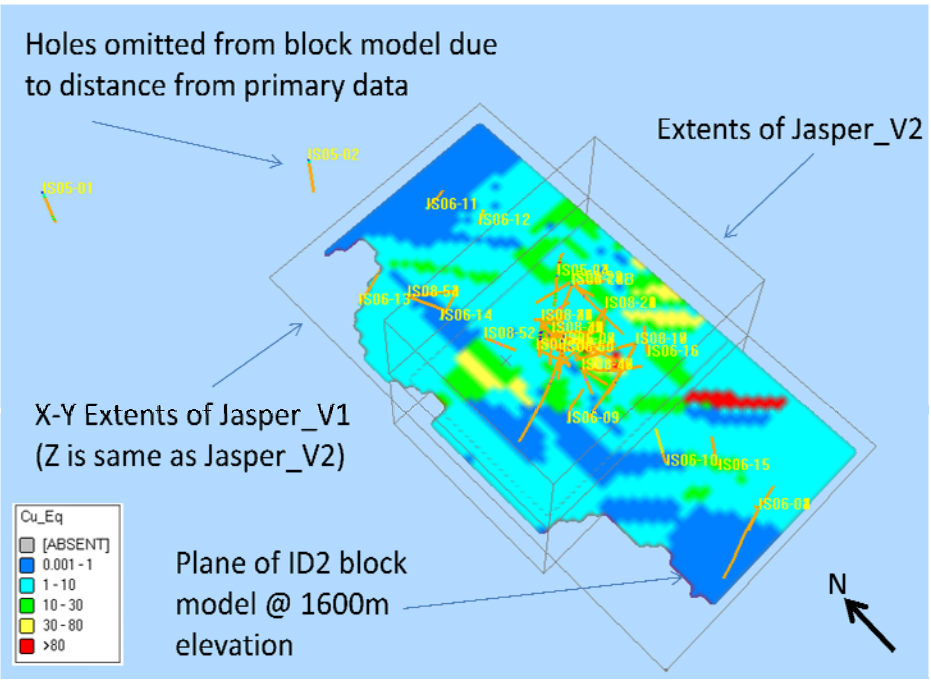


Table 9.1 Block Model Parameters

The block model coordinates are established from the dataset supplied to AMC and are assumed to be a UTM system, the specific system is not clearly documented. The block sizes are metric.

Model	Jasper_V1	Jasper_V2
X origin	716430	716470
Y origin	5488570	5488970
Z origin	1340	1340
X size m	20	20
Y size m	20	20
Z size m	15	15
X # cells	37	35
Y # cells	67	27
Z # cells	34	34

A block model was developed by AMC based on 56 of the 58 drillholes. The drillholes are clustered therefore AMC populated the blocks with the grades and lithology in three passes. Each successive pass had a larger search ellipse filling unfilled blocks with the increased search. The initial search was 50X50X50 metres the second was 100X100X100 metres and the third was 200X200X200 metres.

For the purpose of this preliminary block model, no assays were capped and values were used as presented. Two metre composites were made down hole for the estimate. The blocks were trimmed below an estimated topography which was constructed based on the collar coordinates. Missing gold assays were given a below detection limit value of 0.002 ppm.

Given that there are four metals which can potentially contribute to the value of a block, a copper equivalent (CuEq) was determined for each composite initially and ultimately for each block and the total. This is based on the copper, molybdenum, gold and silver assays.

For consistency with previously reported CuEq values, the formula contained in the Jasper press release dated March 18, 2011 was used in the block model with the exception of reporting quantity in metric tonnes. A validation process was completed to ensure consistent results in the formulas. An adjustment to the factor used to convert Mo to MoO3 was then made. It should be noted that this CuEq shown below is a gross value and does not take cognisance of the metal recoveries and hence real contributions of the additional metals. The formula also does not take cognisance of any site costs, refinery, or transportation costs.

$$CuEq = [[Cu\% * 22.04 * \$Cu] + [Mo\% * 22.04 * 1.50 * \$MoO_3] + [Au\ (g/t) * (\$Au/31.1035)] + [Ag\ (g/t) * \$Ag/31.1035]]/[\$Cu * 22.04]$$

The commodity price assumptions were sourced from the Jasper press release dated March 18, 2011are listed in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2 Commodity Price Assumptions

Cu	$3.40/lb
MoO_3	$15.50/lb
Au	$1275/oz
Ag	$22.00/oz

10 POTENTIAL QUANTITY AND GRADE OF A MINERAL DEPOSIT

The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration information collected, documented or utilized to define a mineral resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in Isintok project being delineated as a mineral resource. The disclosed potential quantity and grade is based on the parameters stated previously in this section.

Table 10.1 Potential Quantity and Grade of Isintok Project

Tonnes (000)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	CuEq Average Grade
50 000 to 110 000	0.08 to 0.12	0.01 to 0.02	0.02 to 0.03	0.80 to 1.10	0.20 – 0.30

Notes 1 The contribution to the CuEq by copper is approximately 40%
2 The CuEq does not take cognisance of the recoverability of the additional metals

In areas of a paucity of drilling, drillhole assay intersections can be continuous (smeared) for approximately 75 metres until the influence of another drillhole intersection. This is true for both high and very low grade assay intersections.

11. Conclusions and Recommendations

In 2011, AMC received a dataset of 58 drillholes which were drilled between 2005 and 2008. In 2009 the logging, sampling, and analysis was stopped. The process was begun again in 2010. Although Jasper has undertaken geophysics and soil sampling programs at Isintok, this information has not been considered in the block model; neither has the exploration information from previous operators.

AMC has not made a site visit and accepted the drillhole data as is for the purpose of this block model.

However, after a review of the limited data received, AMC believes that further compilation work be carried out incorporating all the available exploration information. AMC has not reviewed the anomalies associated with the geophysics on the property and the extent of the drilling in regard to them but would be of the belief that if not all the anomalies have been explored they should be evaluated, ranked and testing should be carried out.

A full understanding of the relationship between the mineralization, alteration, structure with the geophysics would aid in planning a successful exploration program.

AMC will prepare a proposal for the preparation of a NI 43-101 document on the Isintok project.

Specific recommendations for the completion of a NI 43-101 Technical Report:

- Document the ownership of the property.
- Document the collar and downhole data recording methods and validate.
- Incorporate into the block model a reliable source for the topographic surface.
- Incorporate the findings in the block model for this report into the geological understanding of the deposit.
- The validation of the assay database should be documented.
- Completion of the QA/QC analysis and documentation.
- A documented understanding of the geological characteristics based on the data collected on the property. A set of geological sections and/or plans be created once the benefit of a compilation program is completed.
- Research to find any missing assays that could be added to the dataset.
- A program of bulk density measurements be undertaken in any future drilling programs. Undertake and document a program on existing core that could be used for a resource estimate if available.
- Preparation of a site visit by a QP, which would be mandatory.

11 REFERENCES

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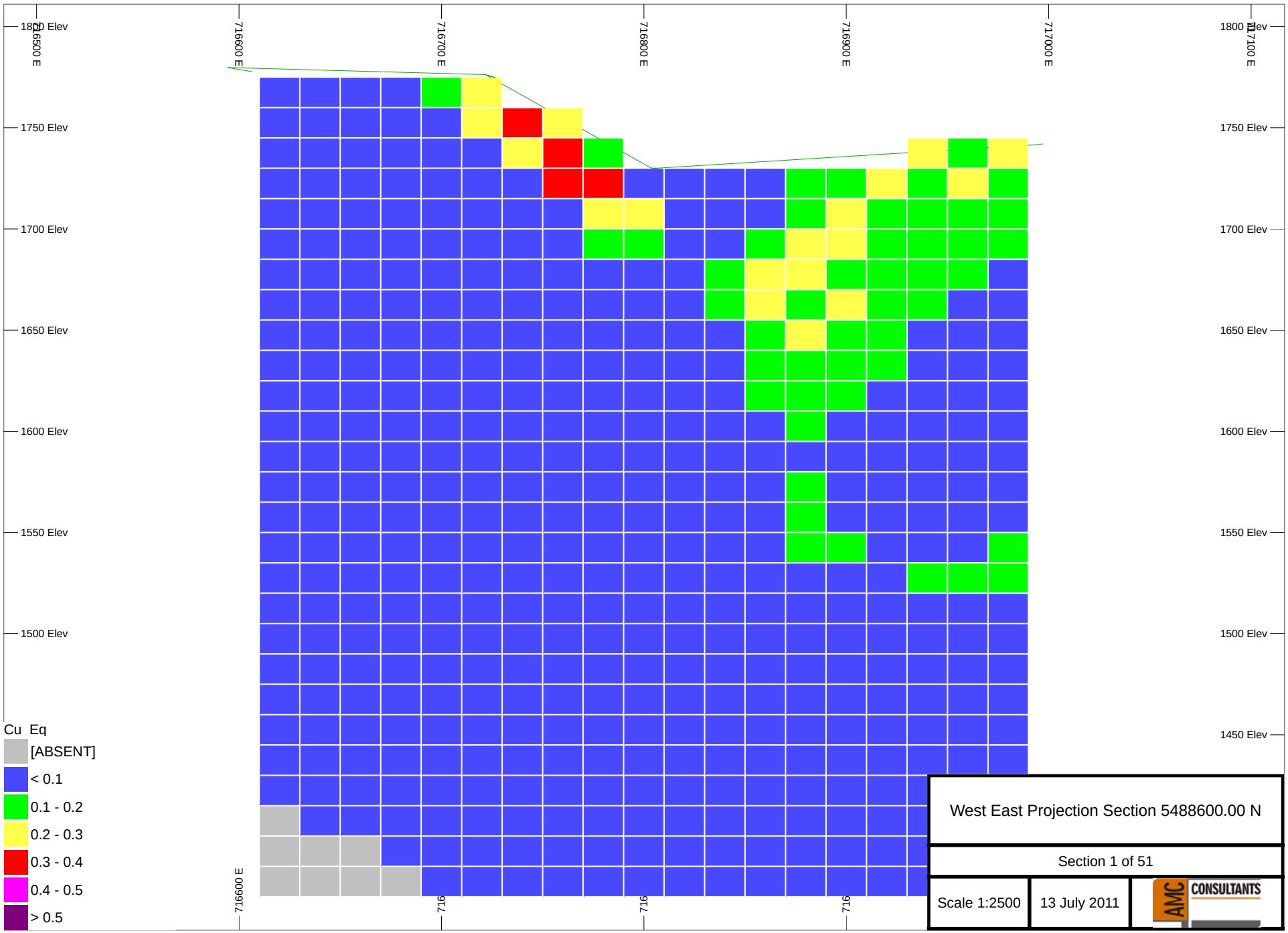
APPENDIX A

CROSS SECTIONS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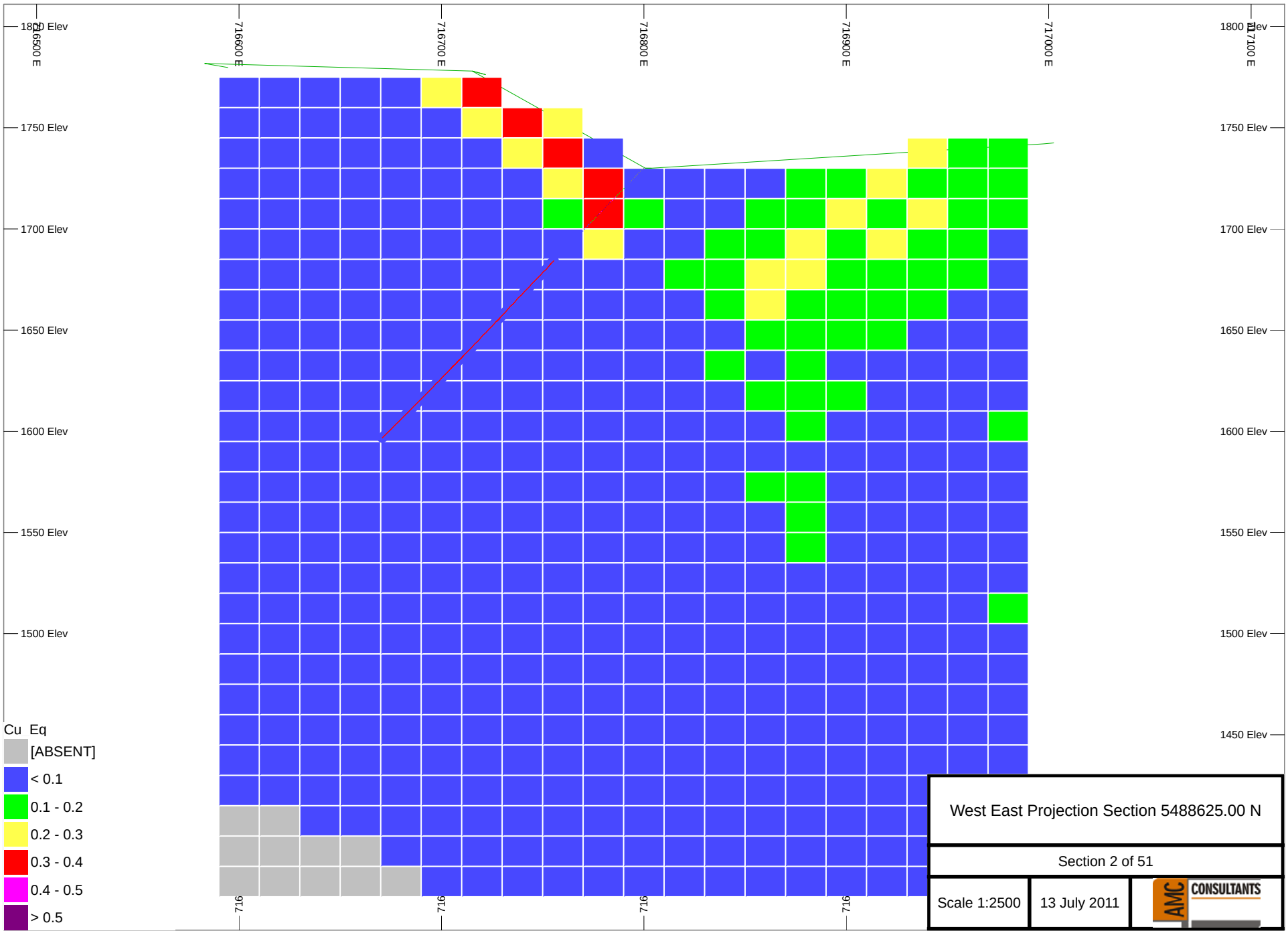
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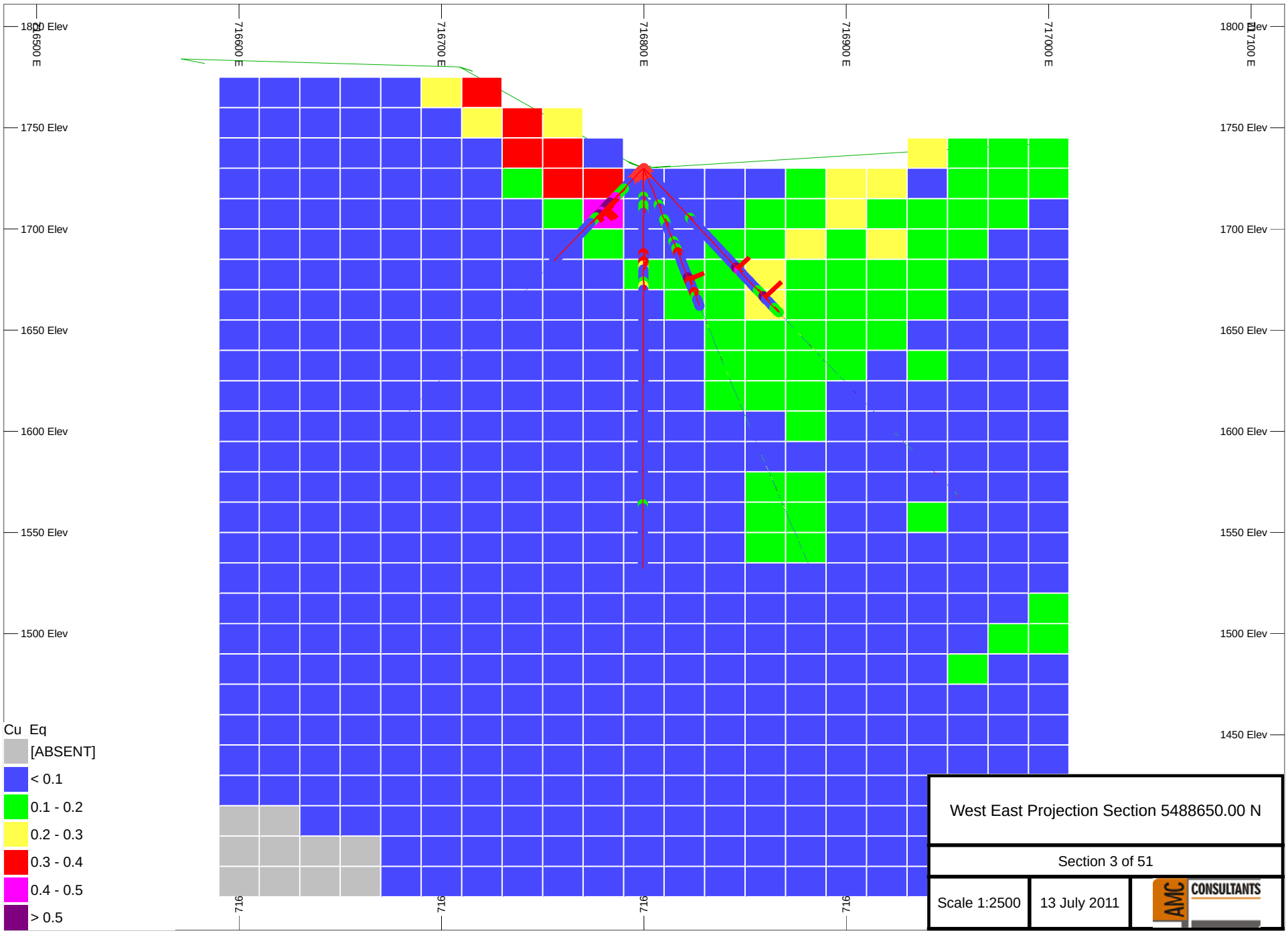
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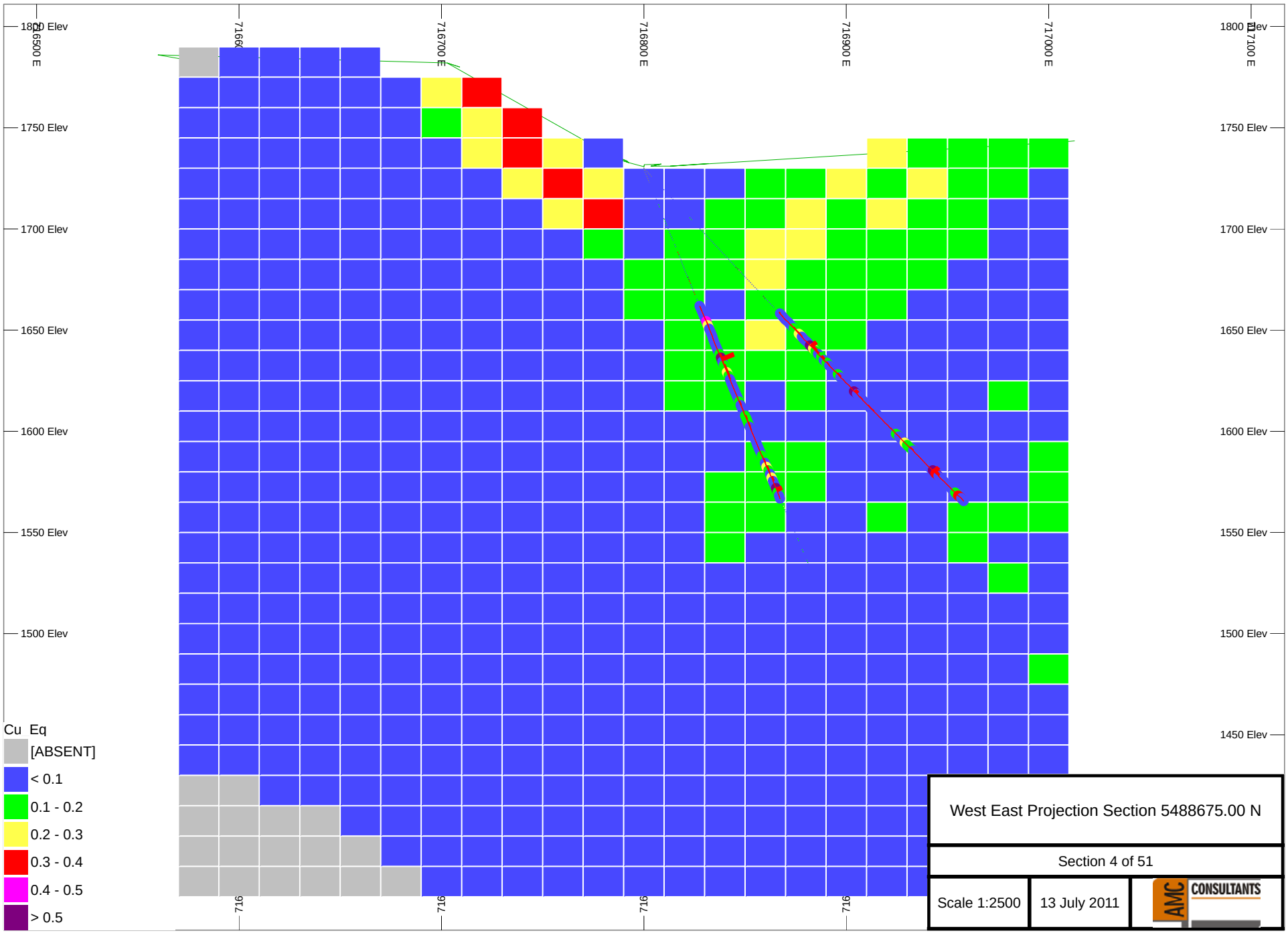
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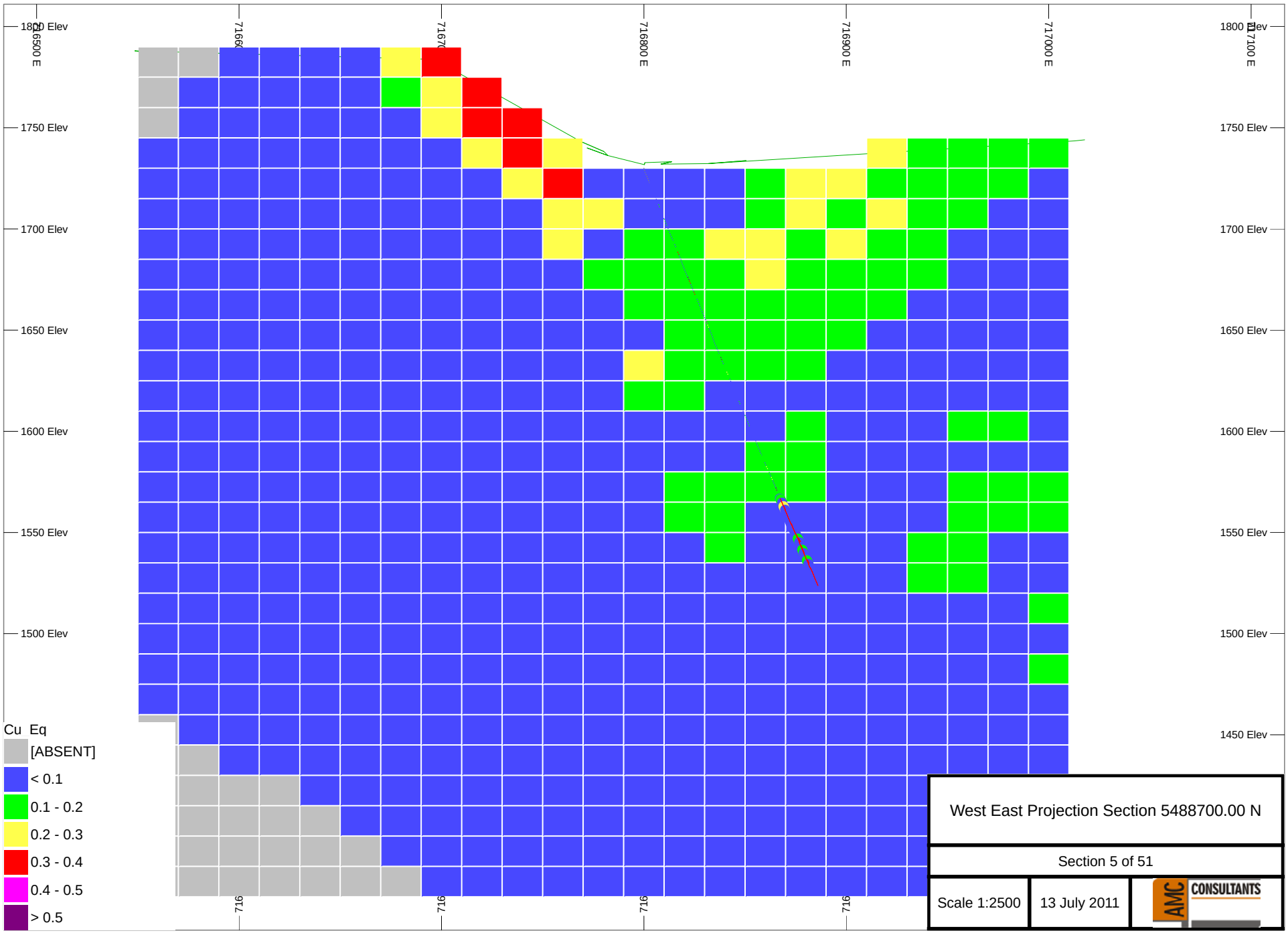
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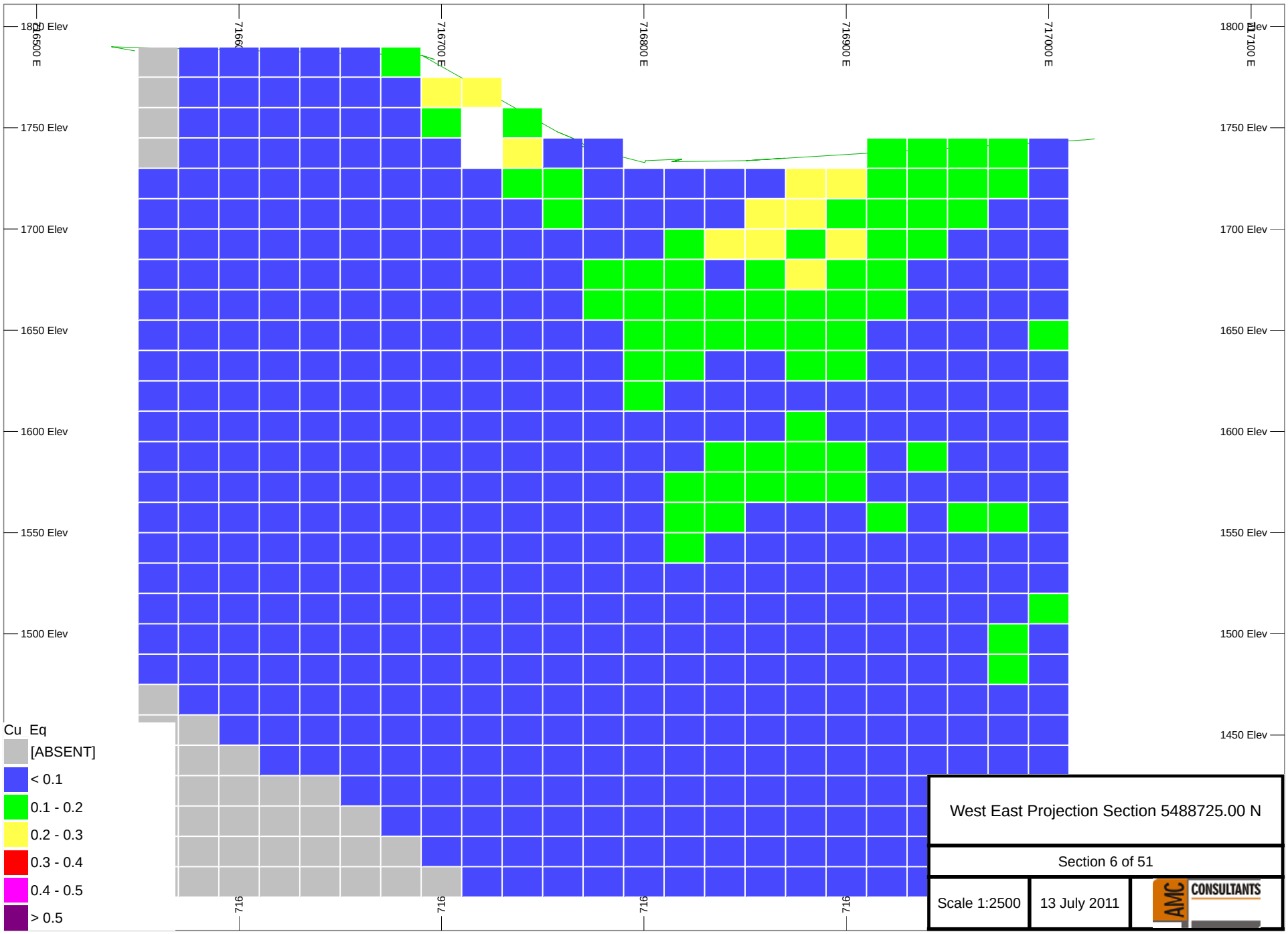
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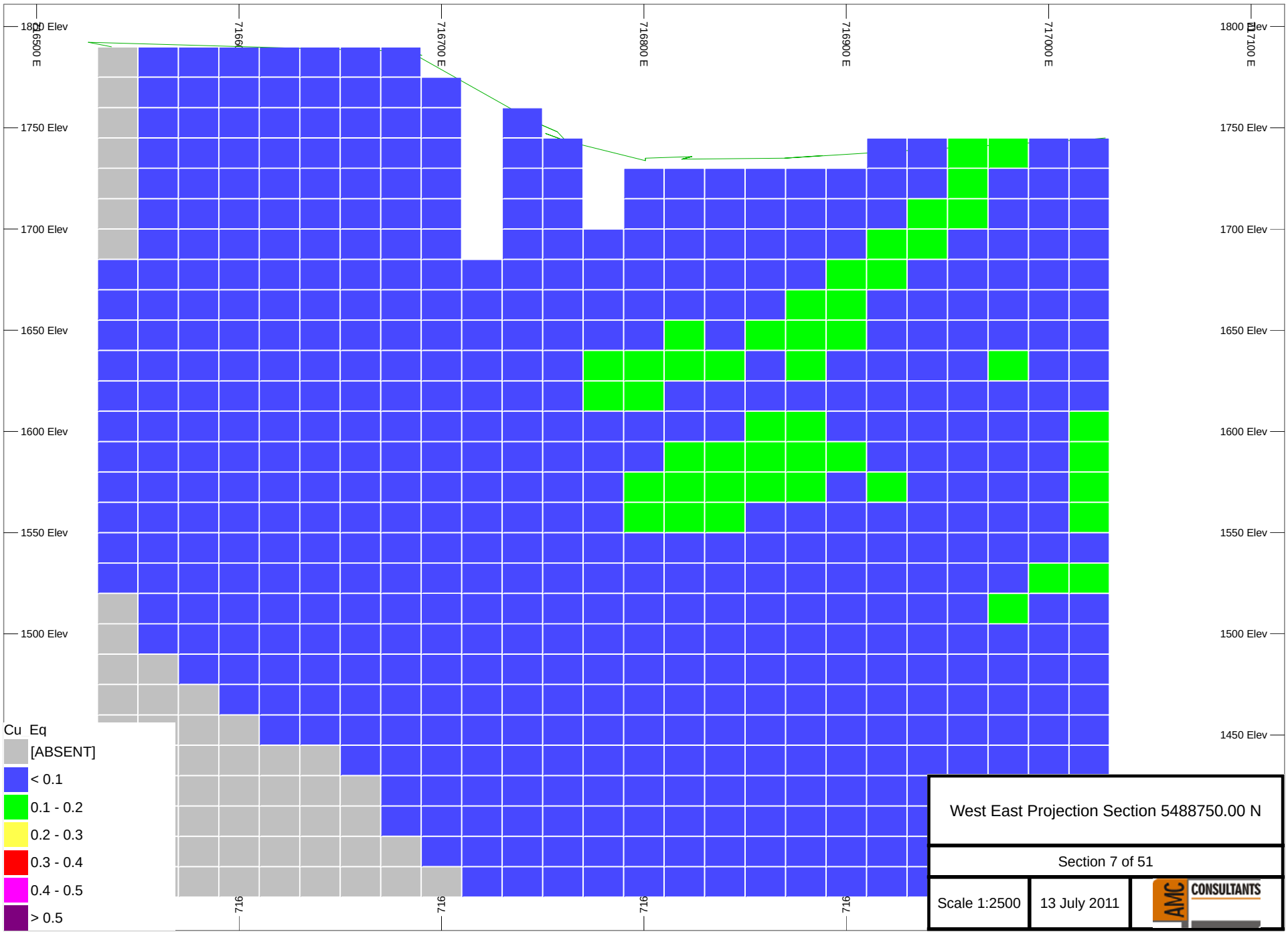
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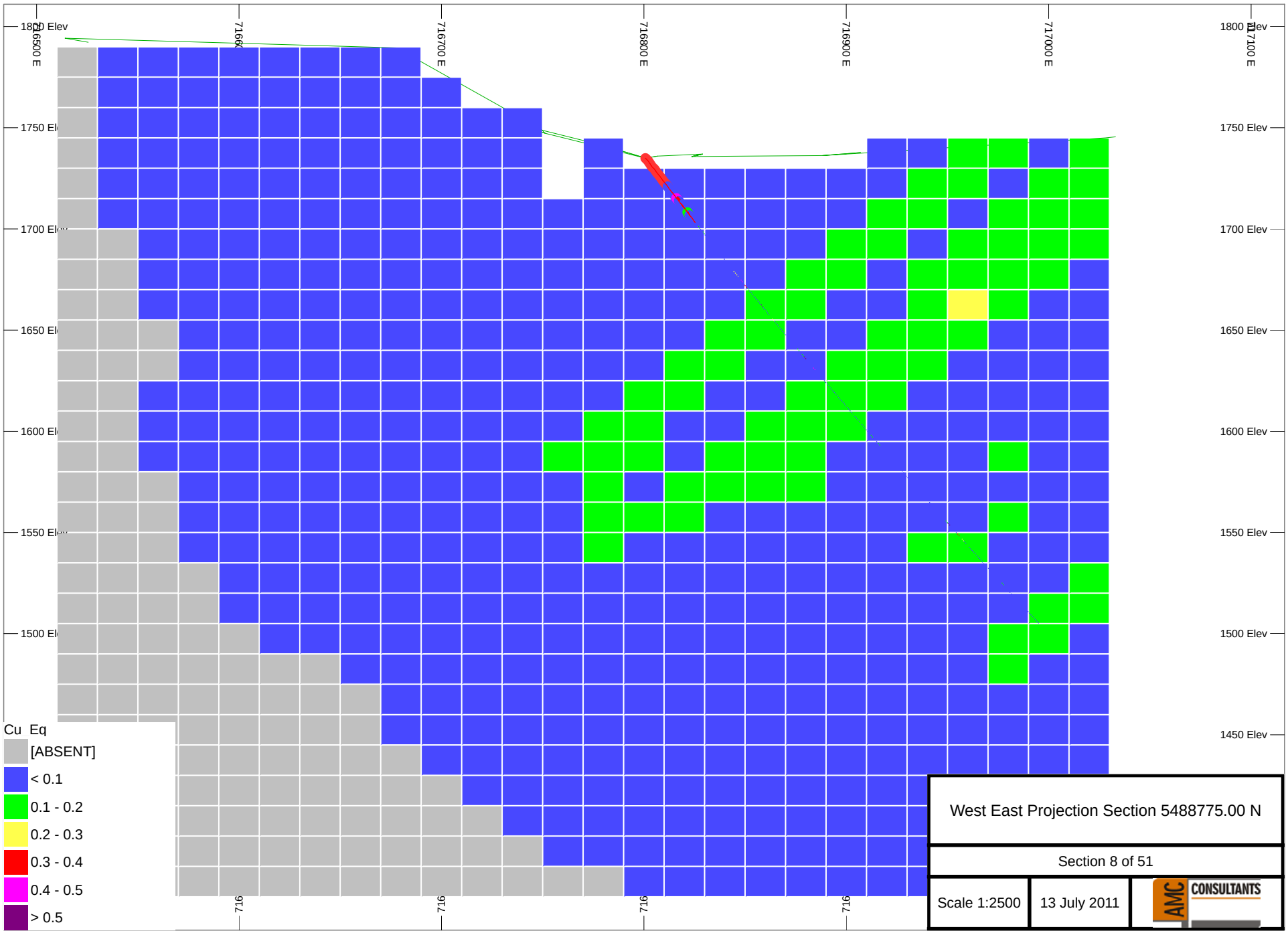
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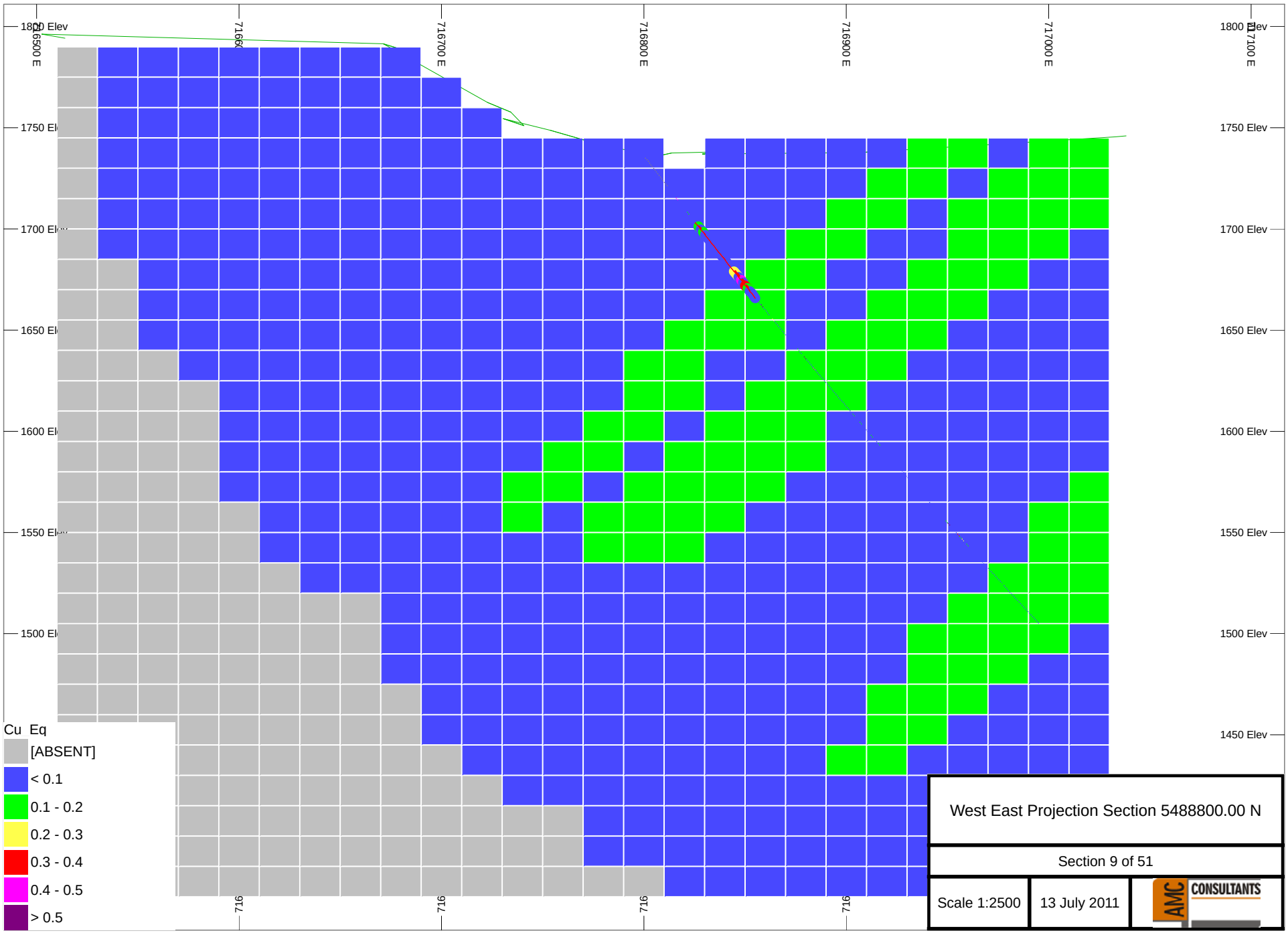
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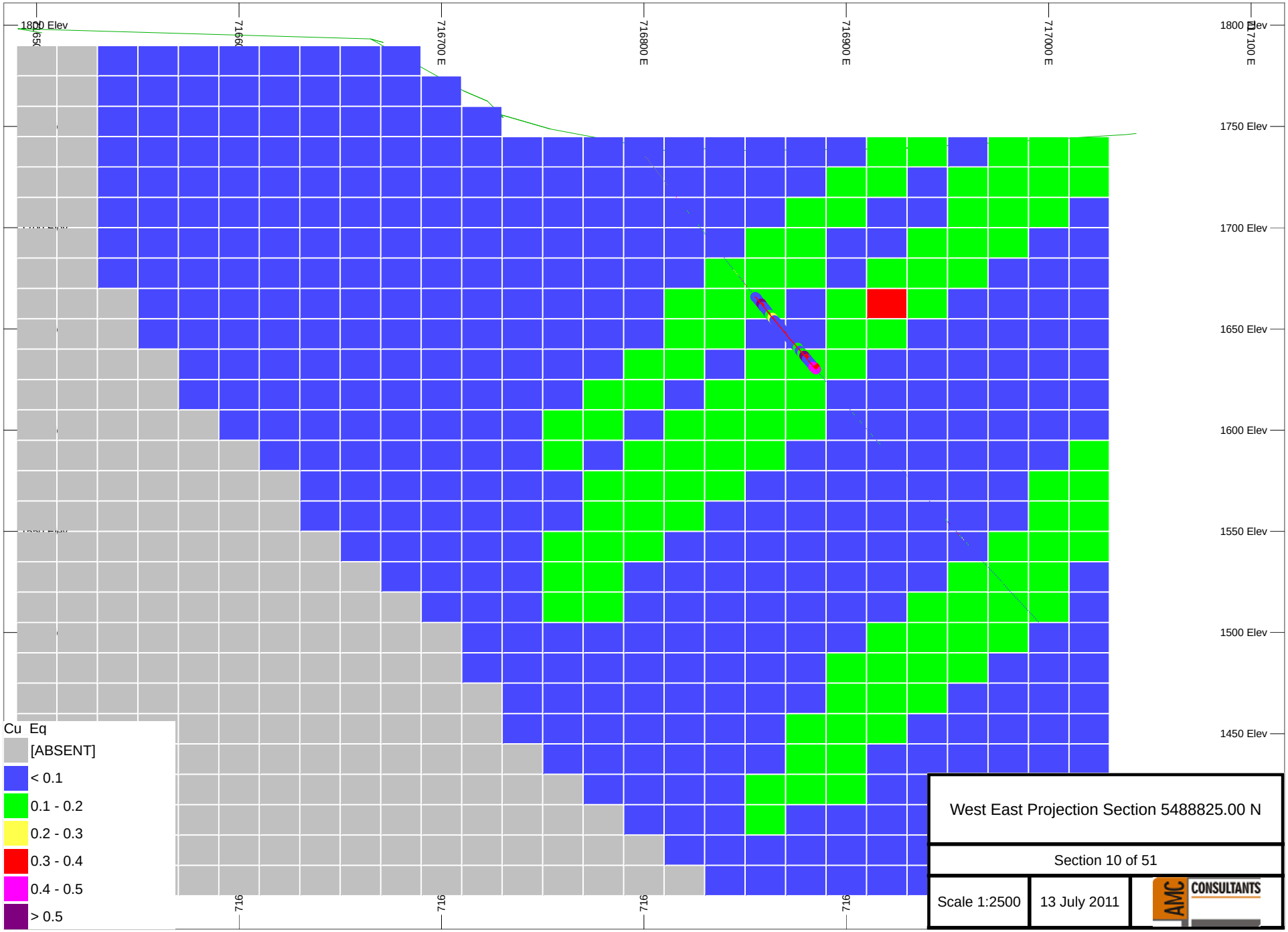
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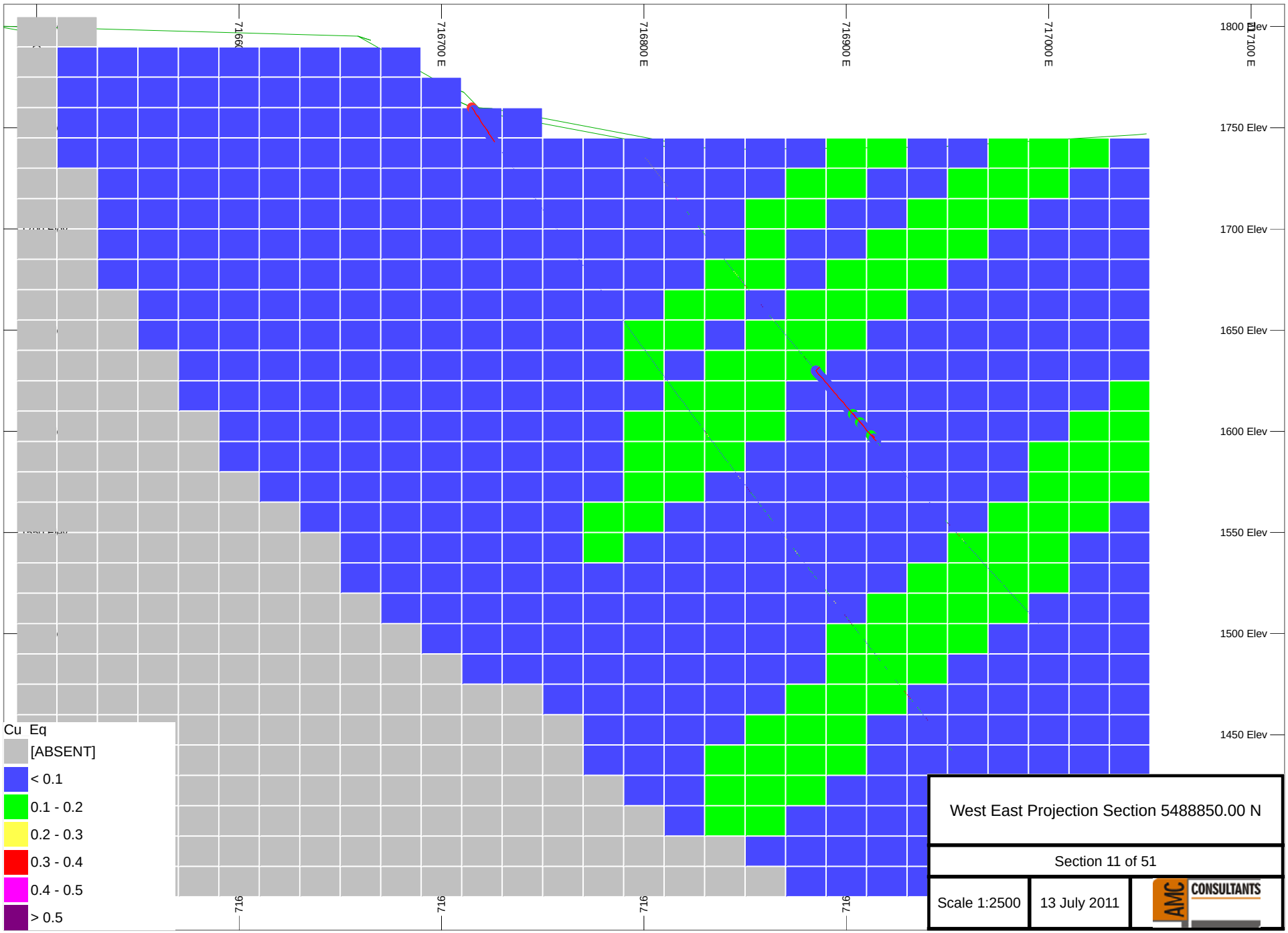
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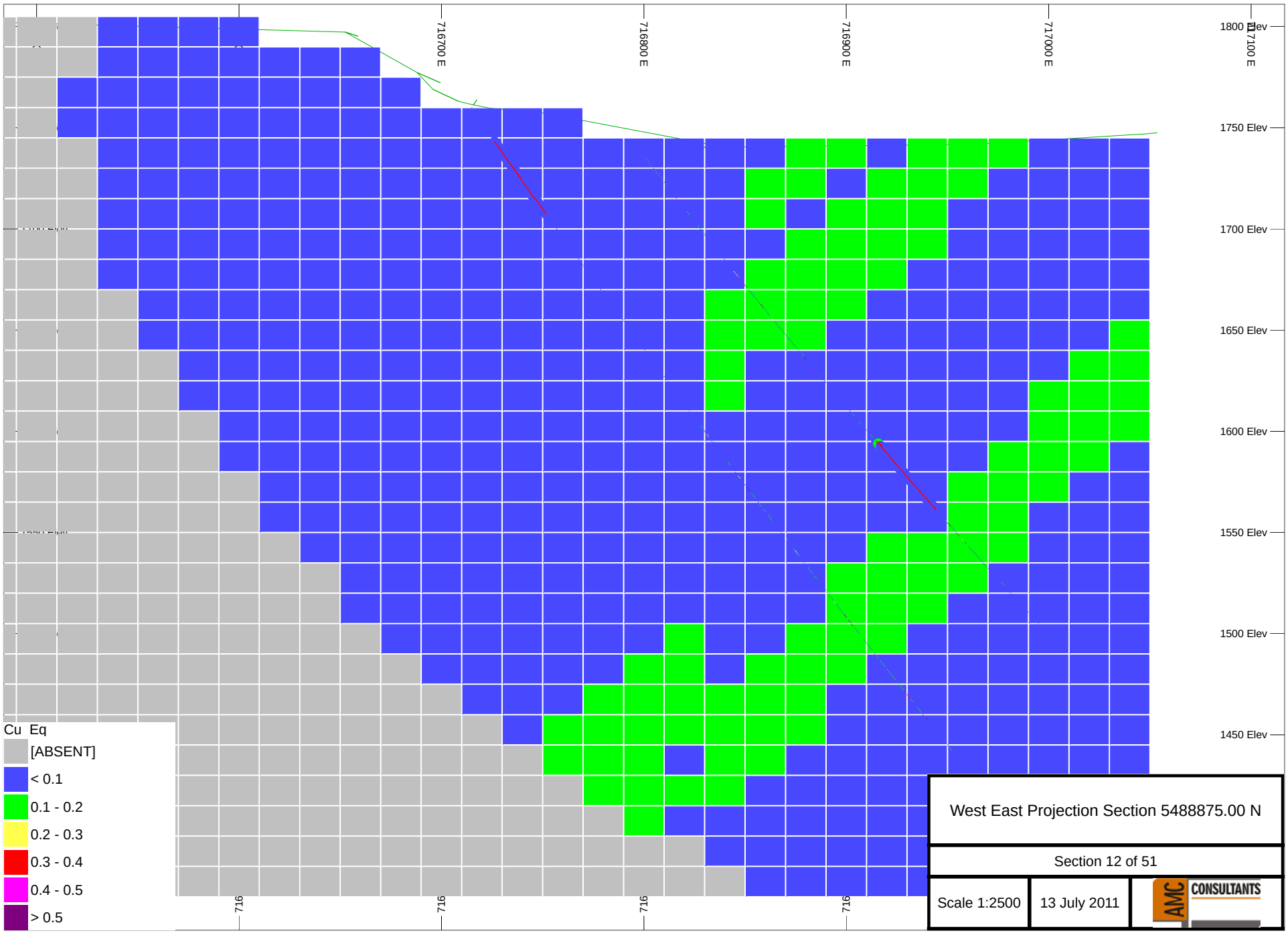
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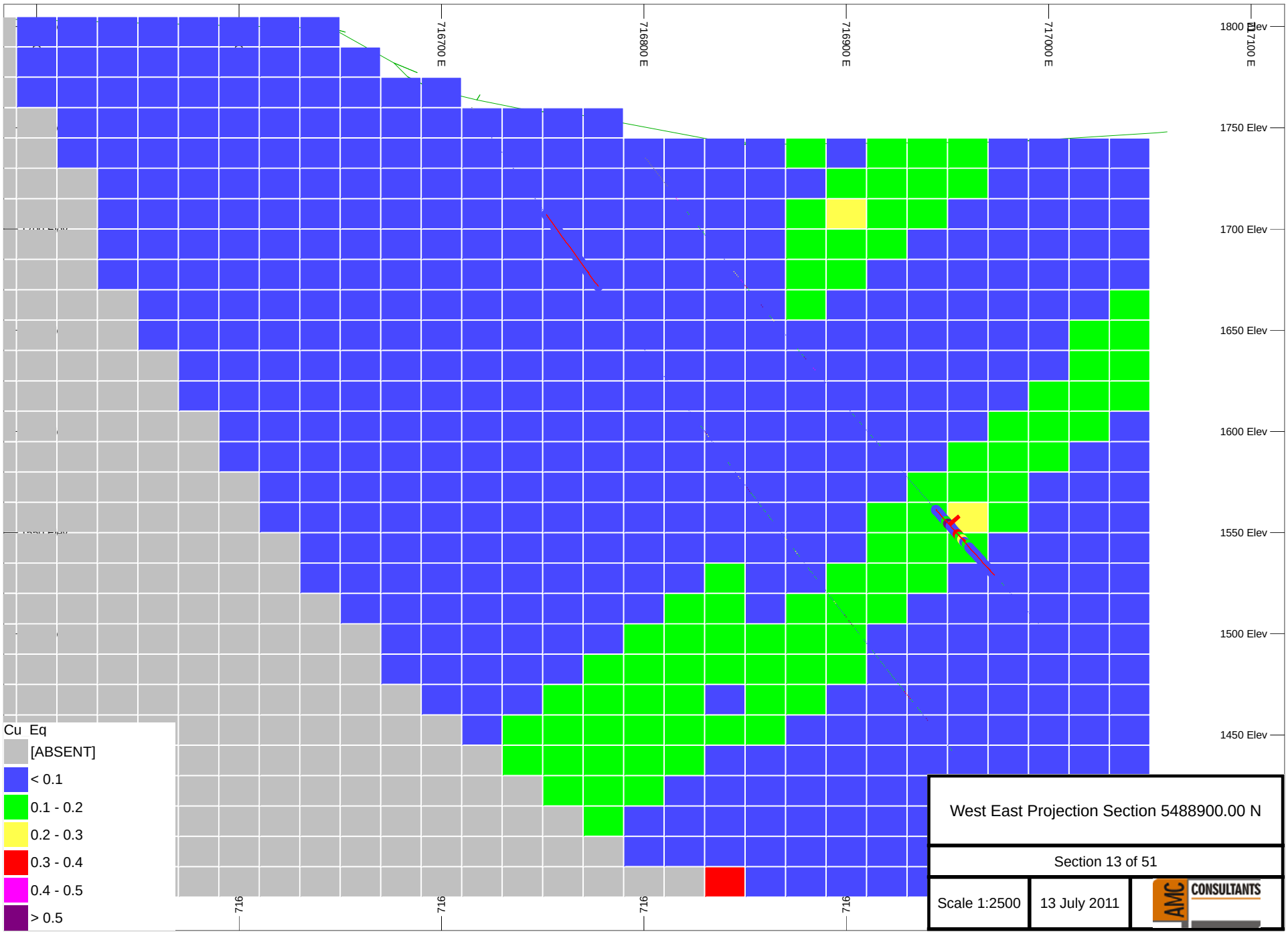
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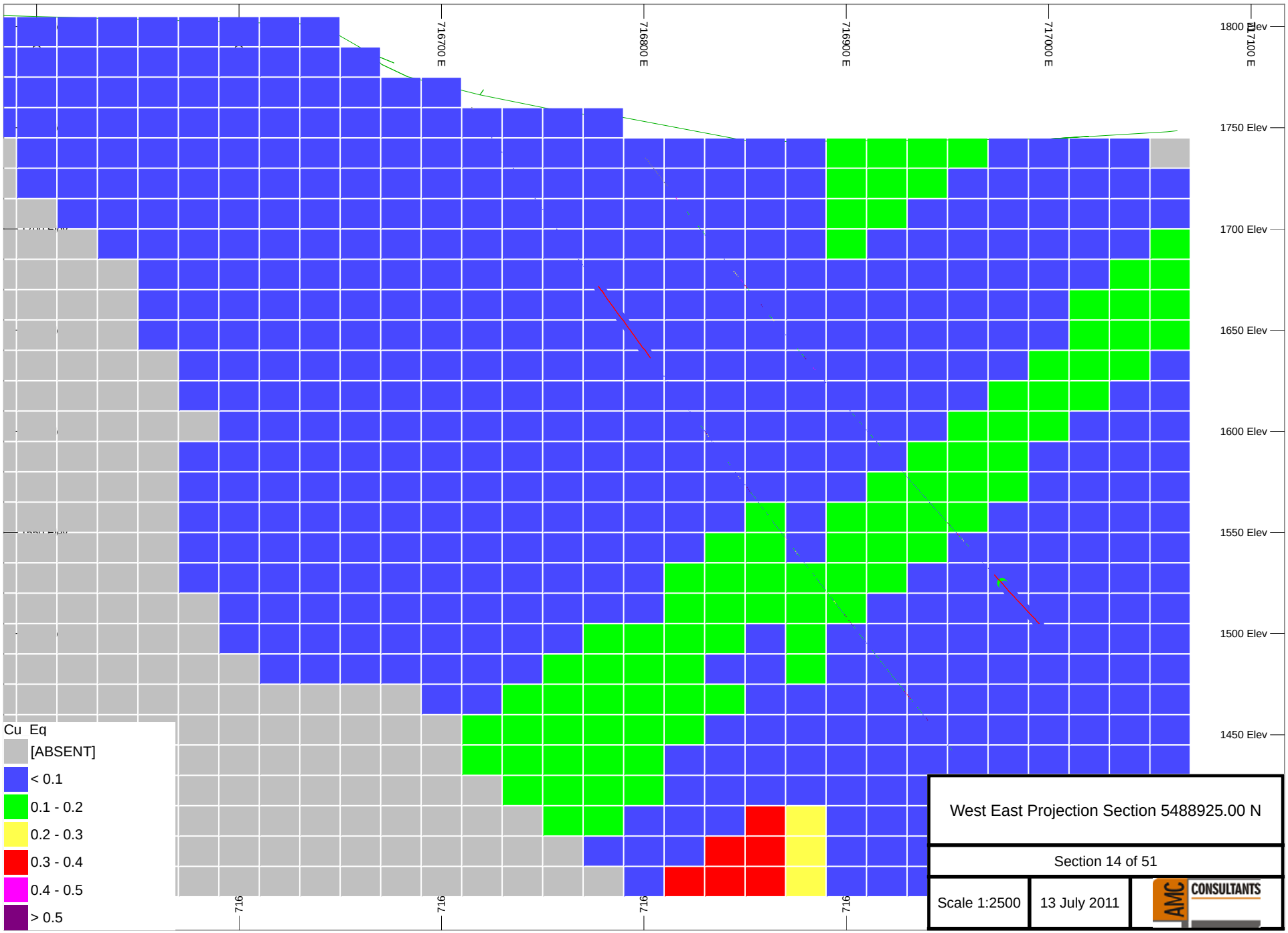
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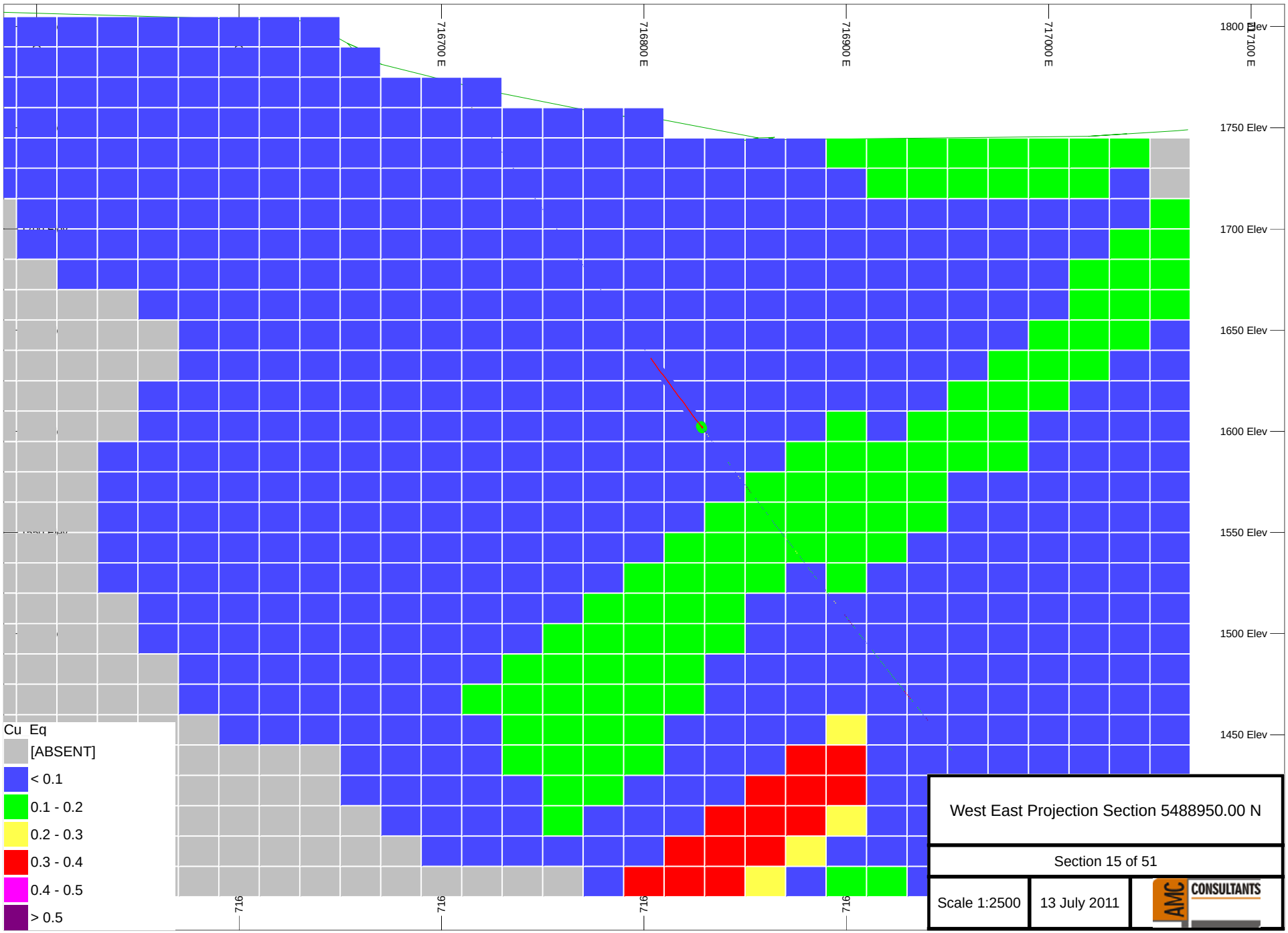
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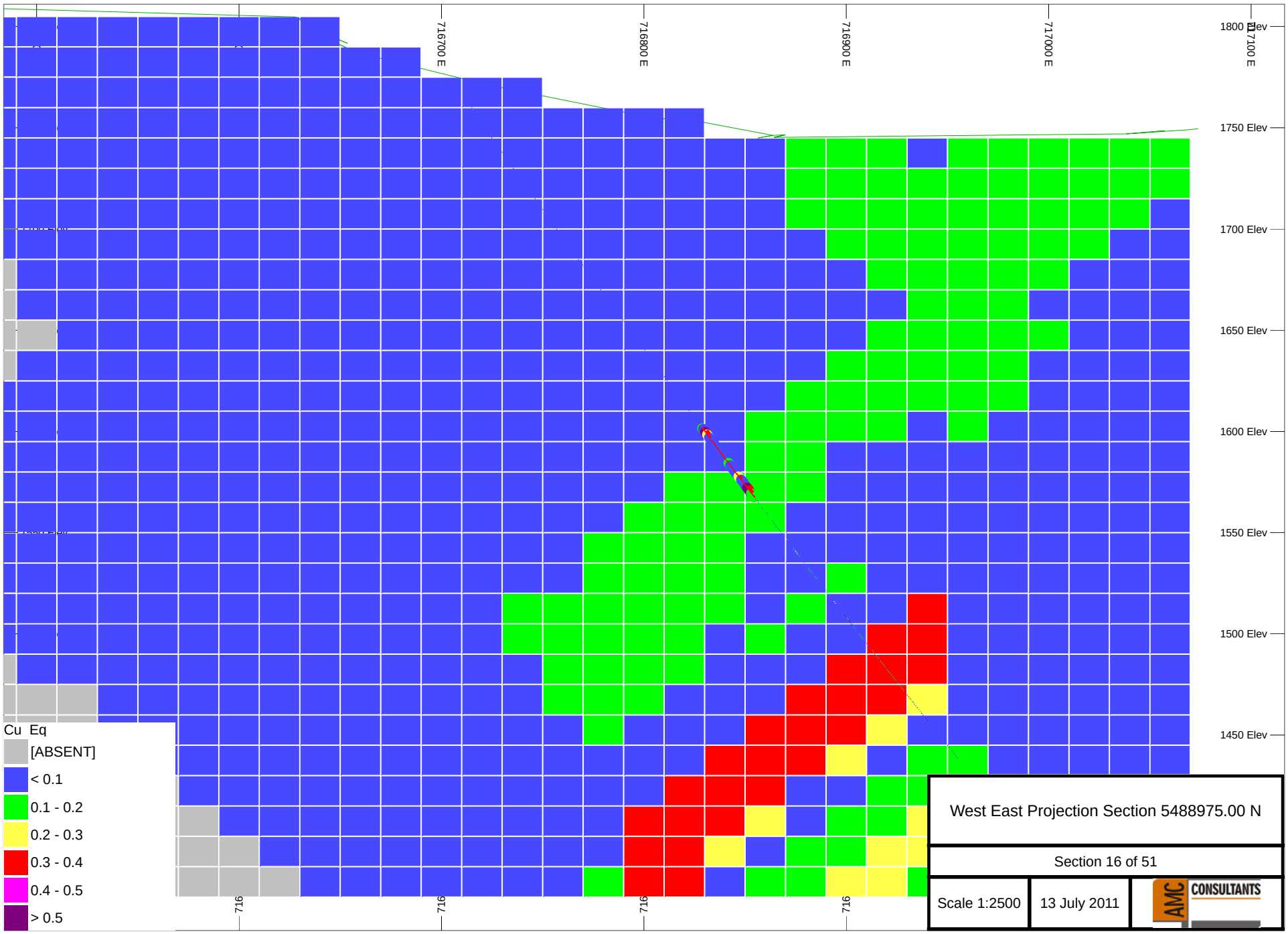
AMC CONSULTANTS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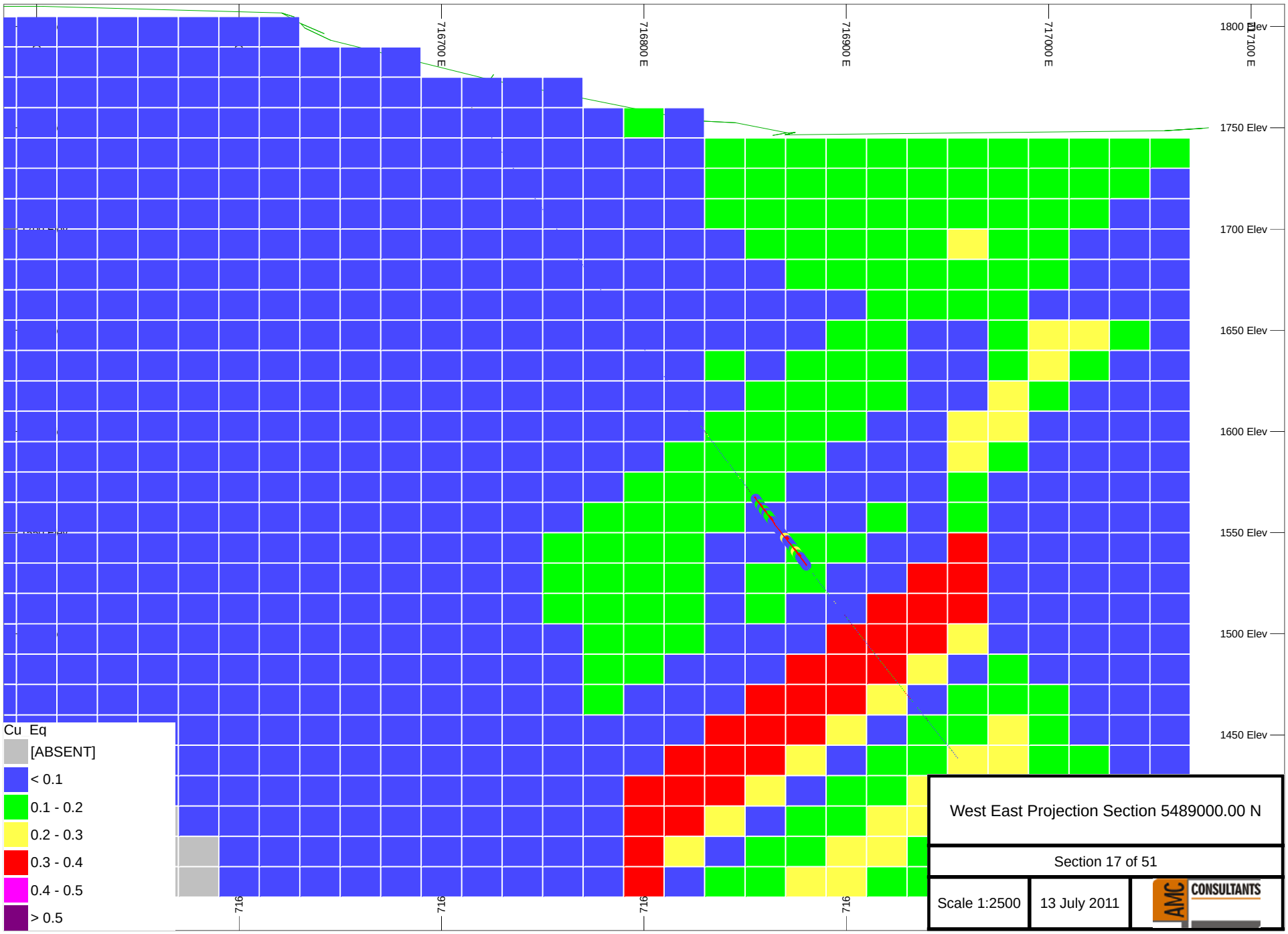
West East Projection Section 5488975.00 N
Section 16 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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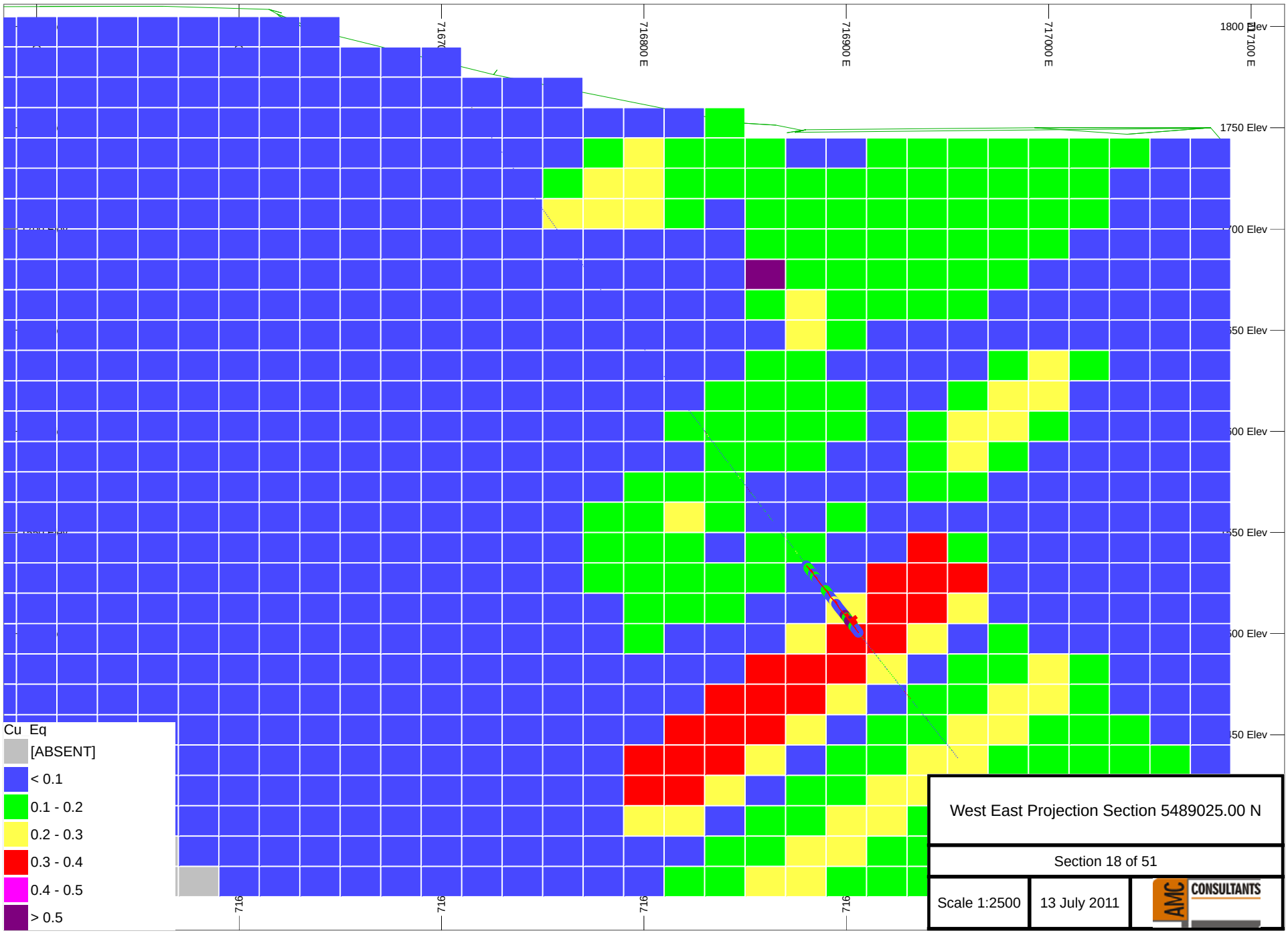
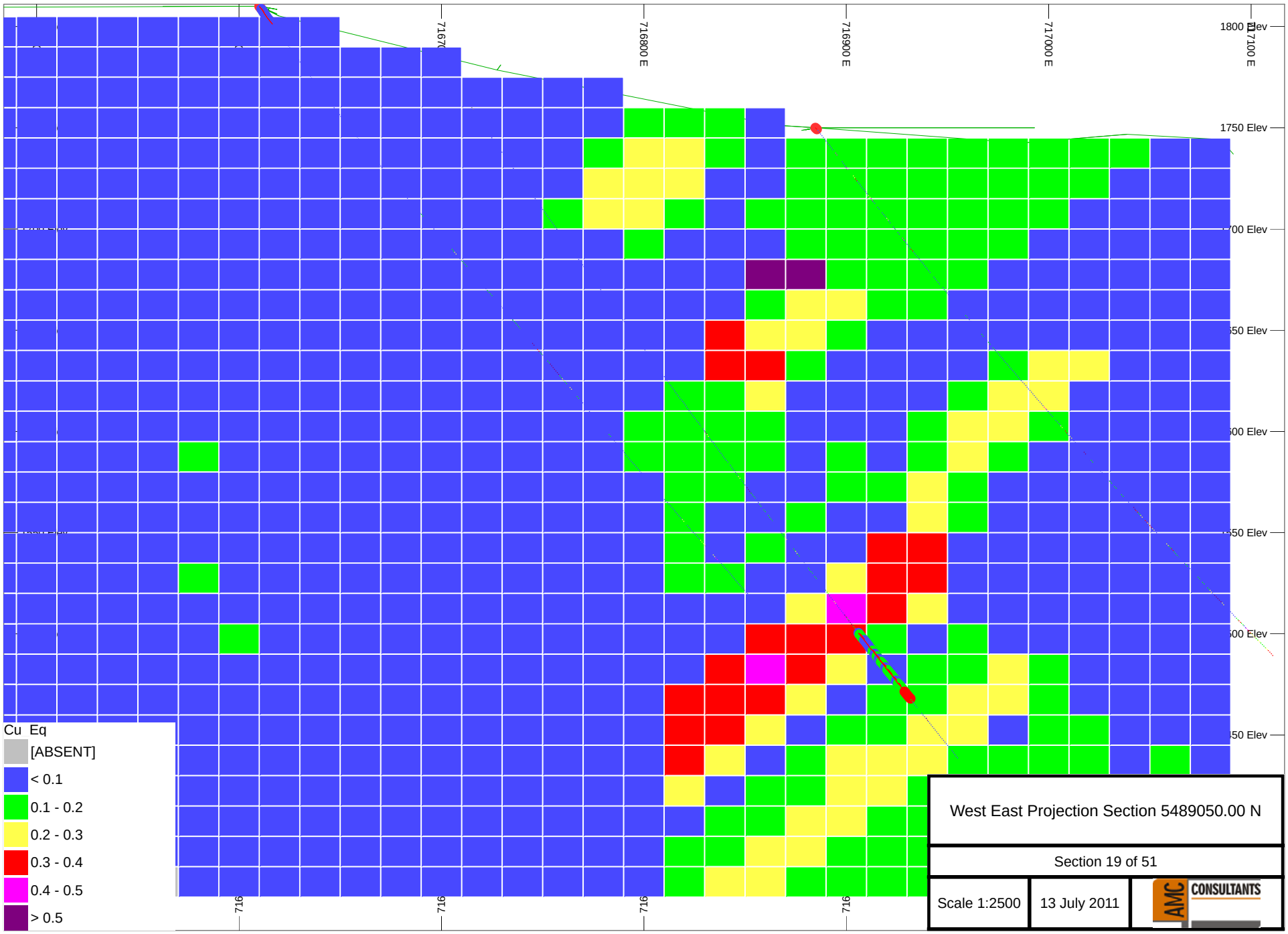
West East Projection Section 5489000.00 N
Section 17 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS



West East Projection Section 5489025.00 N

Section 18 of 51

Scale 1:2500 | 13 July 2011 | AMC CONSULTANTS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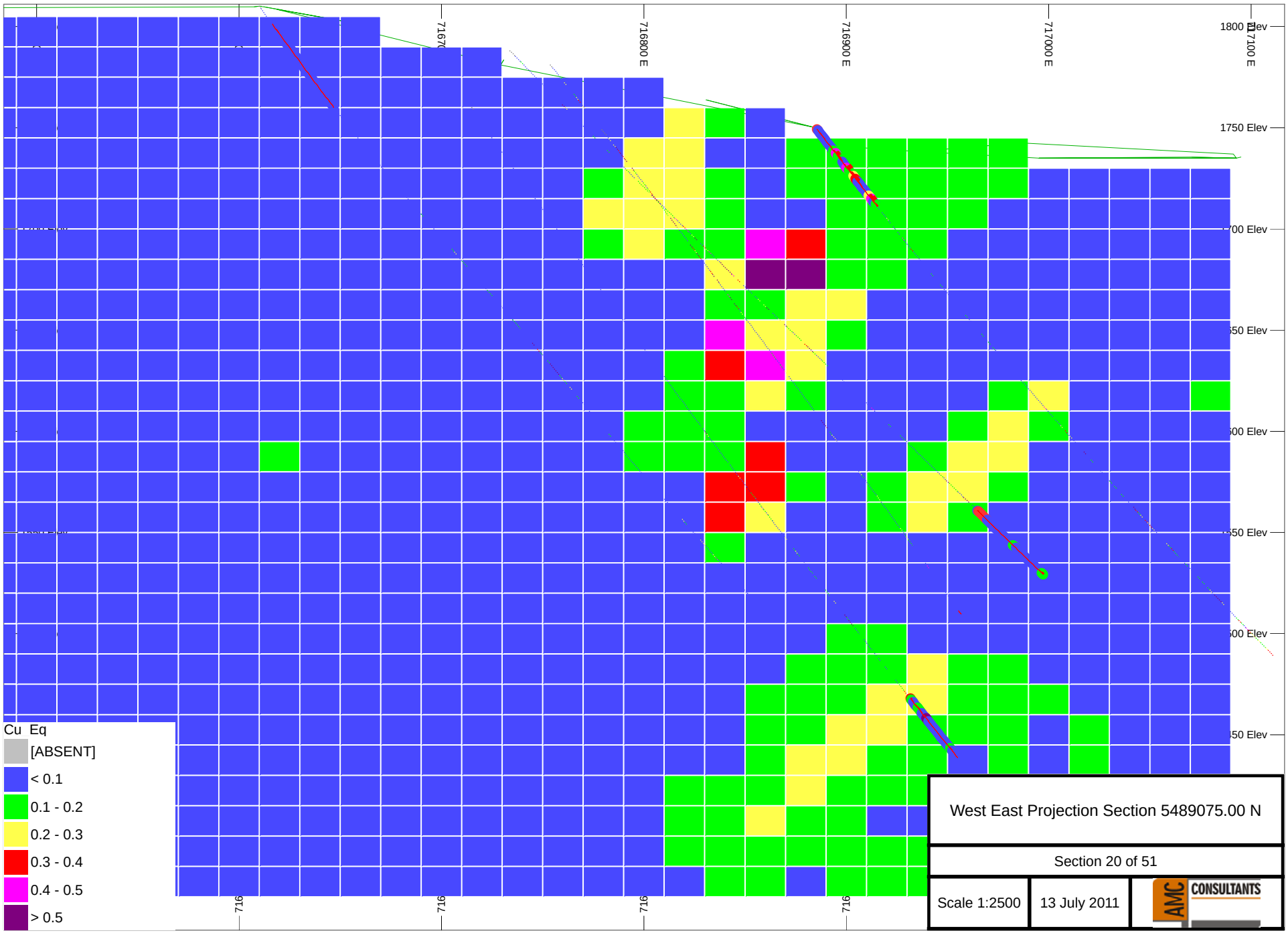
West East Projection Section 5489050.00 N
Section 19 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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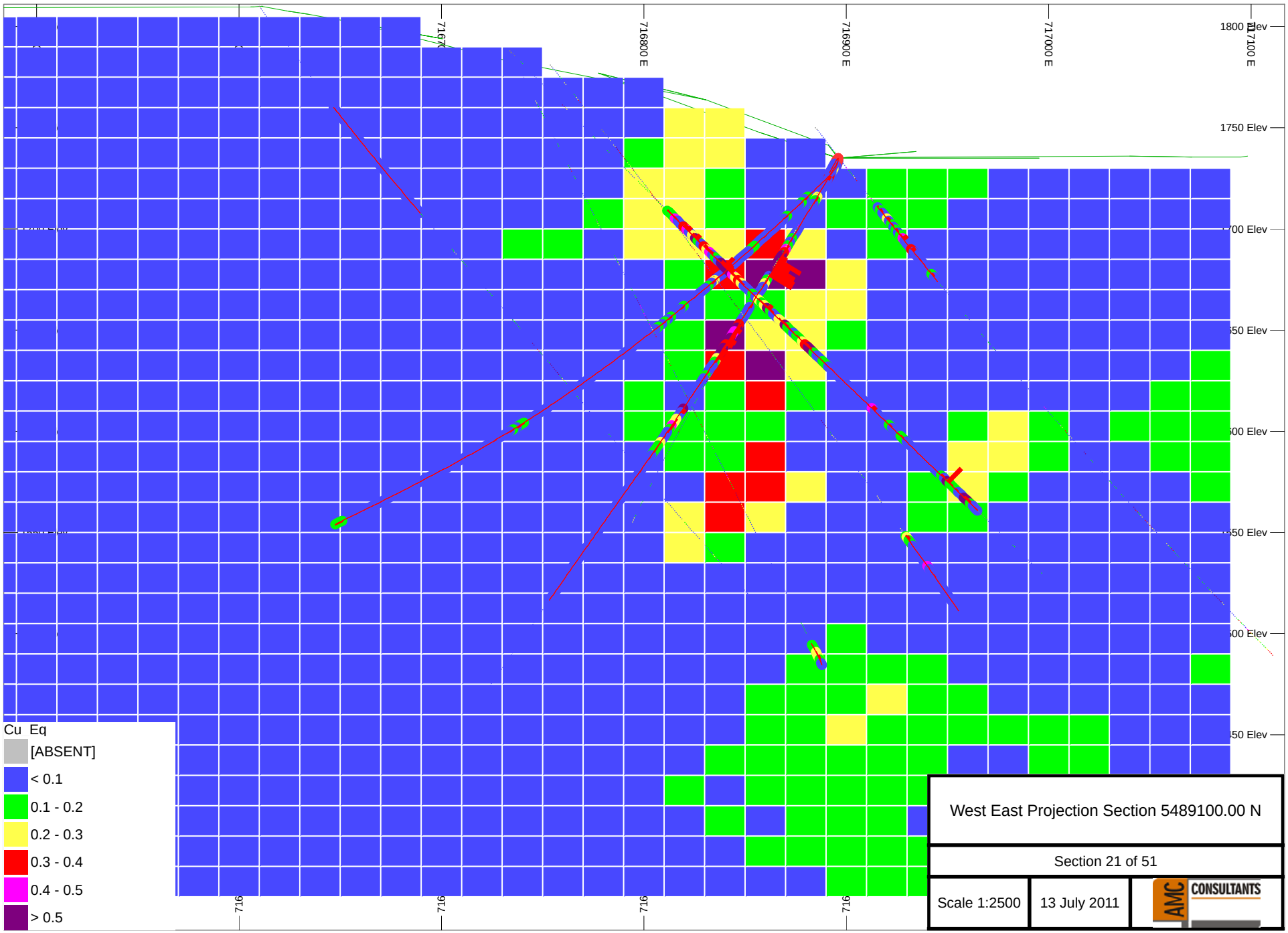
West East Projection Section 5489075.00 N
Section 20 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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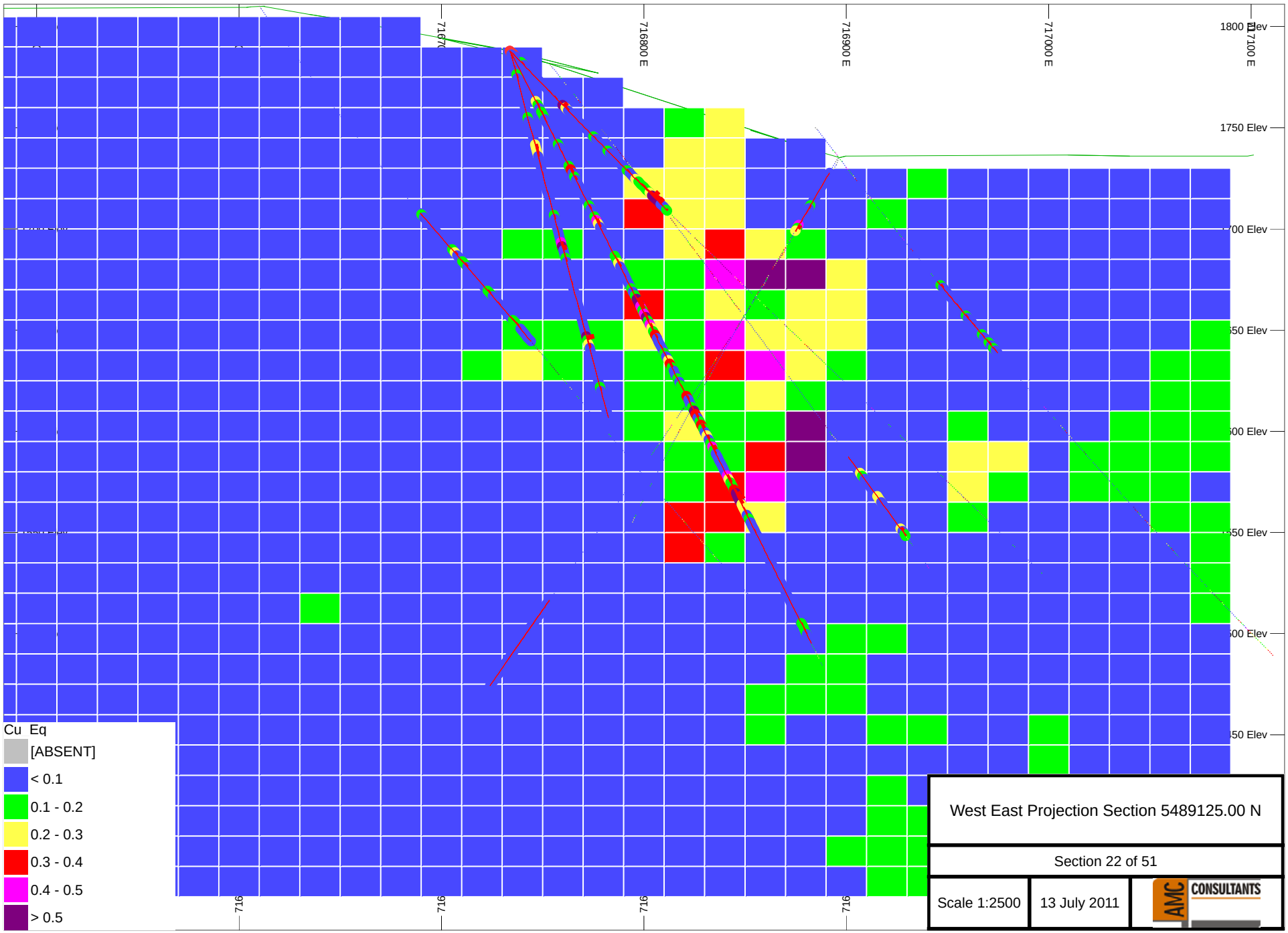
West East Projection Section 5489100.00 N
Section 21 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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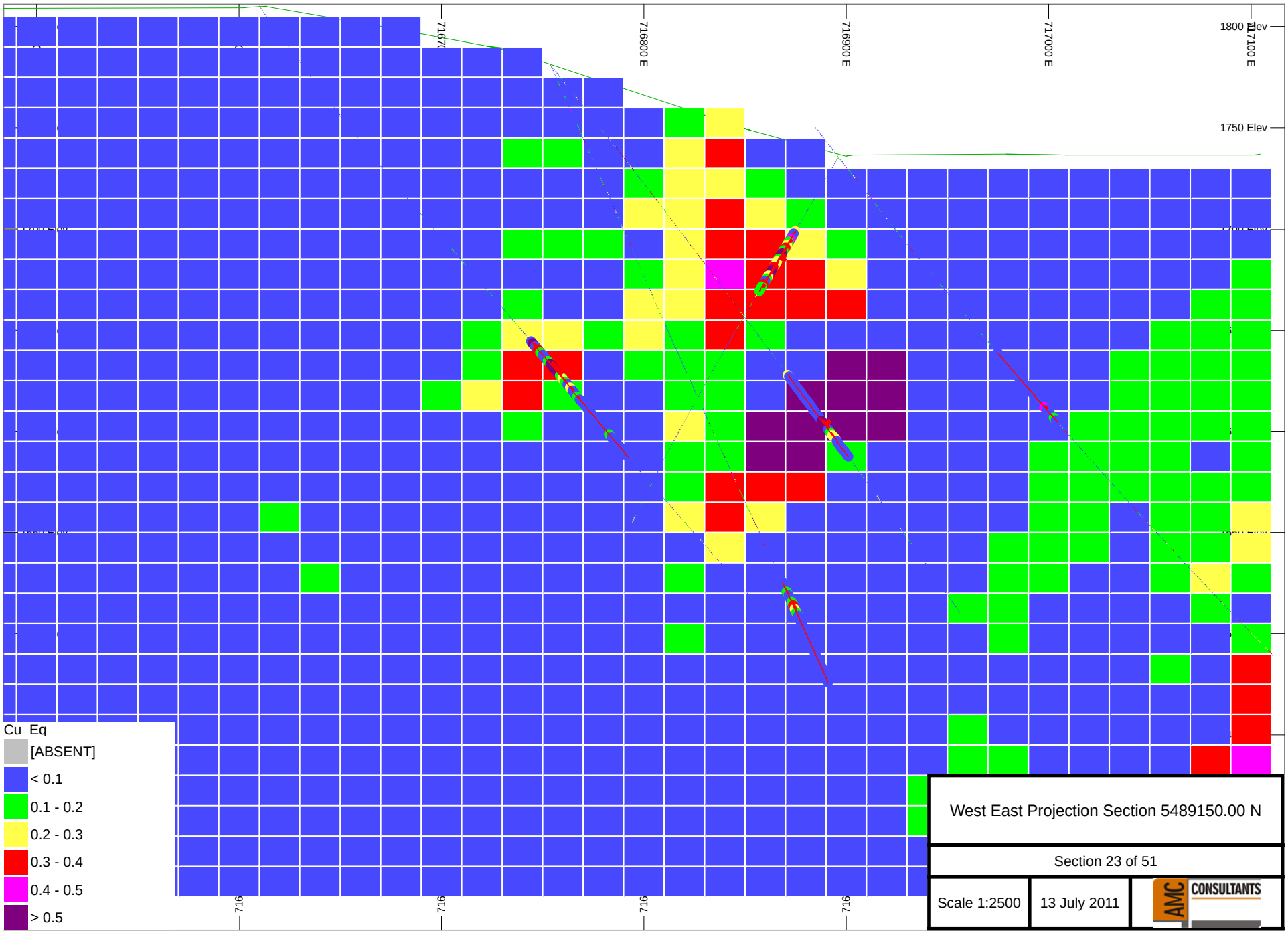
West East Projection Section 5489125.00 N
Section 22 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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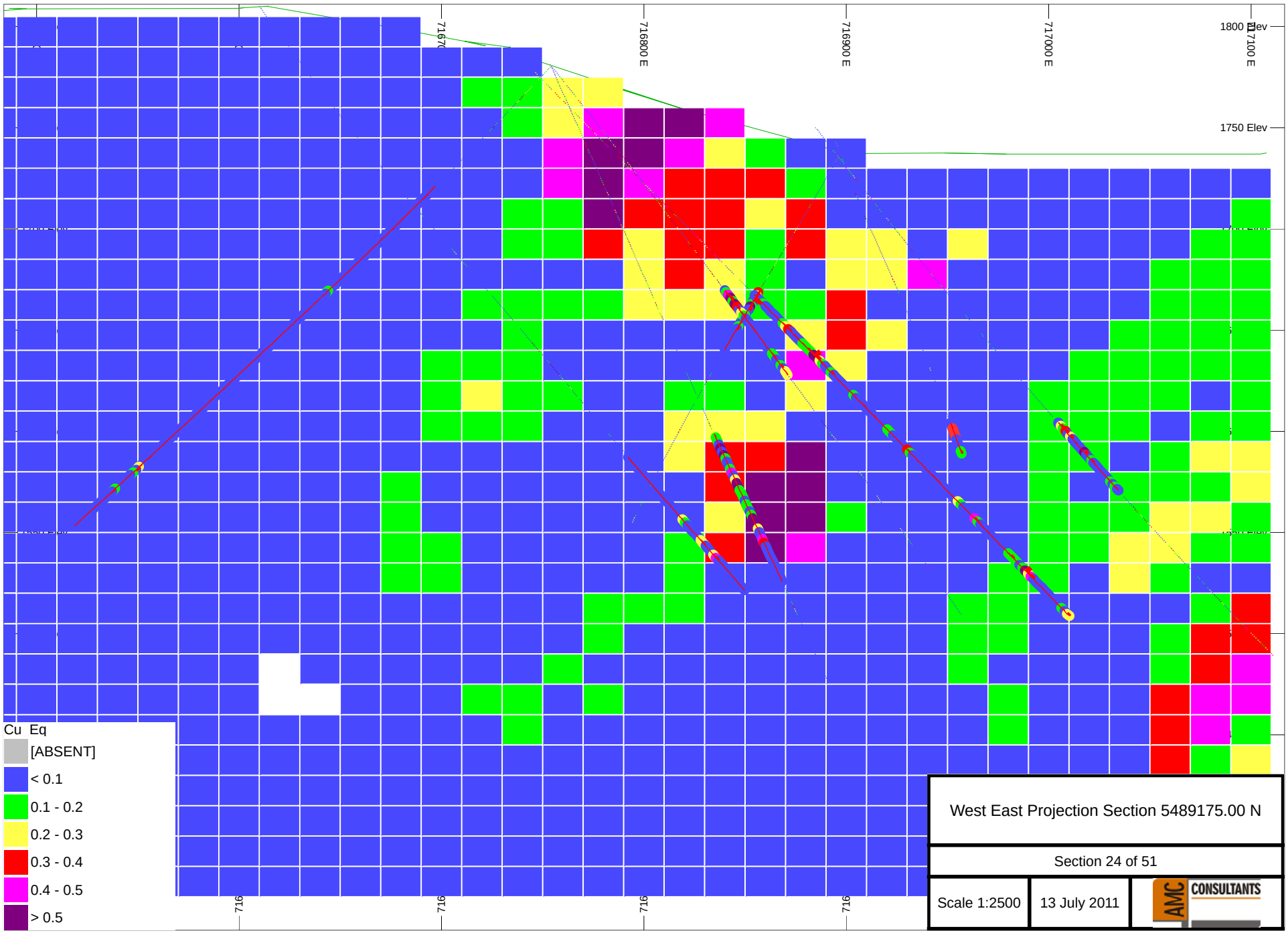
West East Projection Section 5489150.00 N
Section 23 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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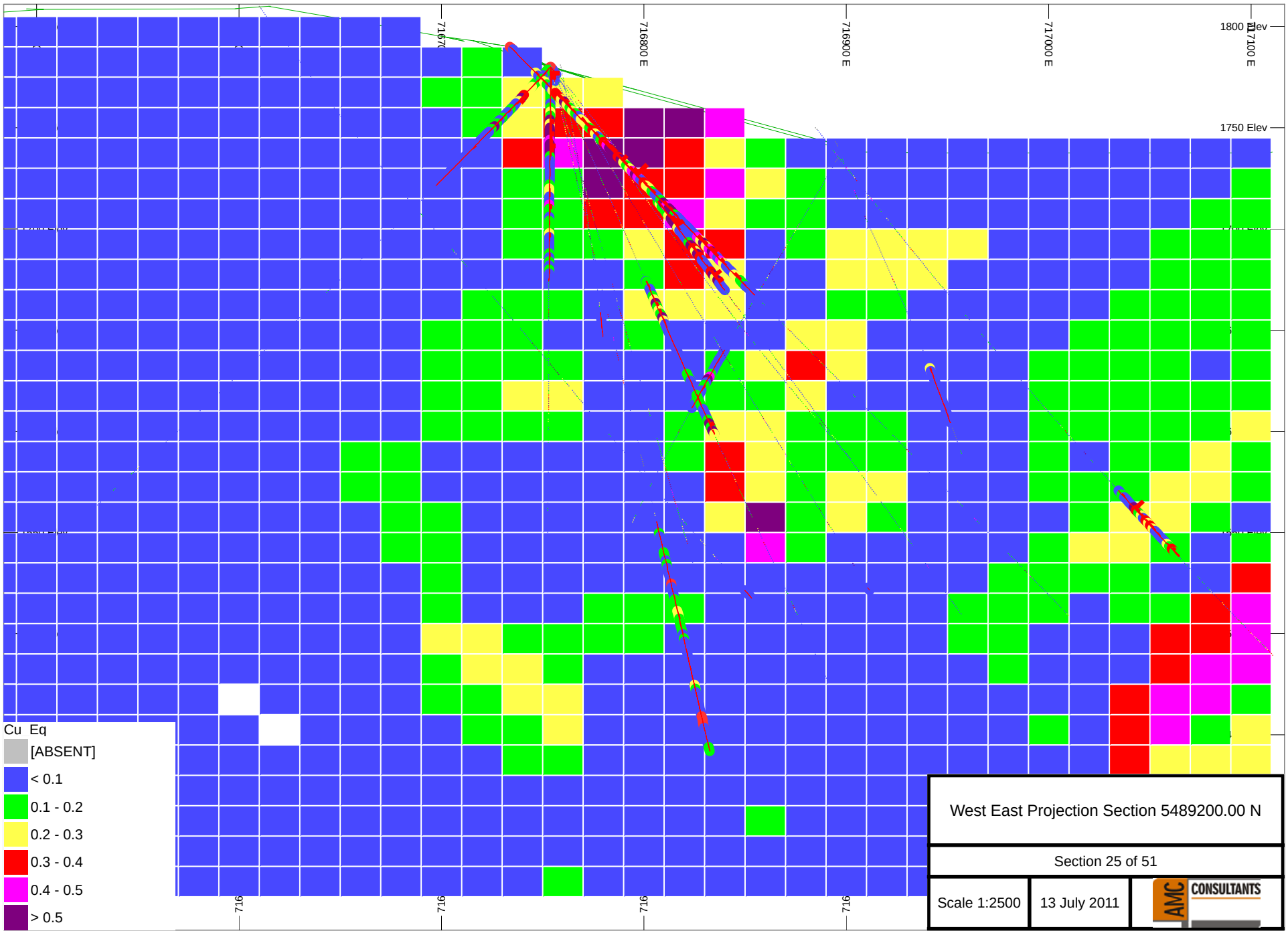
West East Projection Section 5489175.00 N
Section 24 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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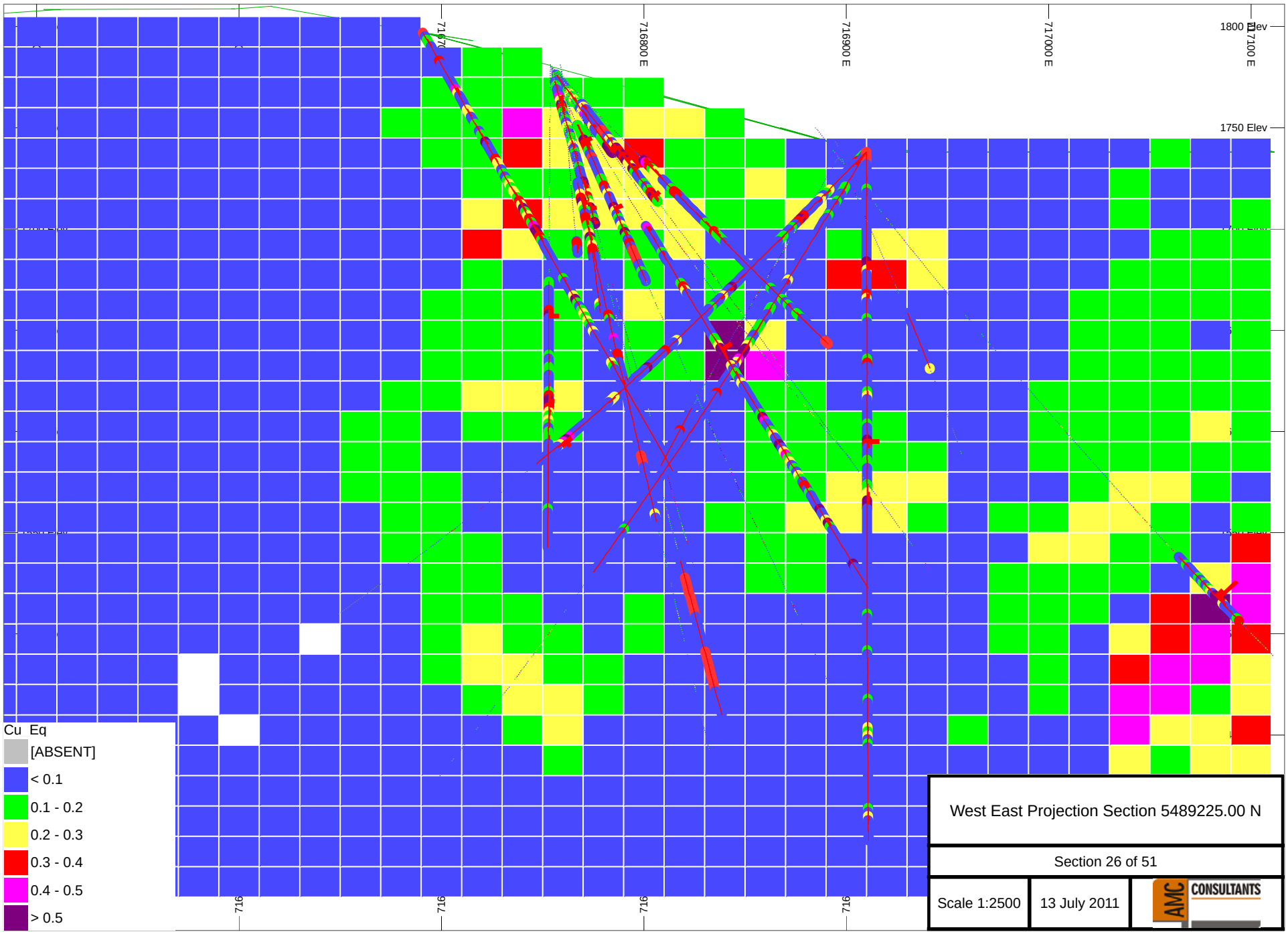
West East Projection Section 5489200.00 N
Section 25 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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Section 26 of 51
Scale 1:2500
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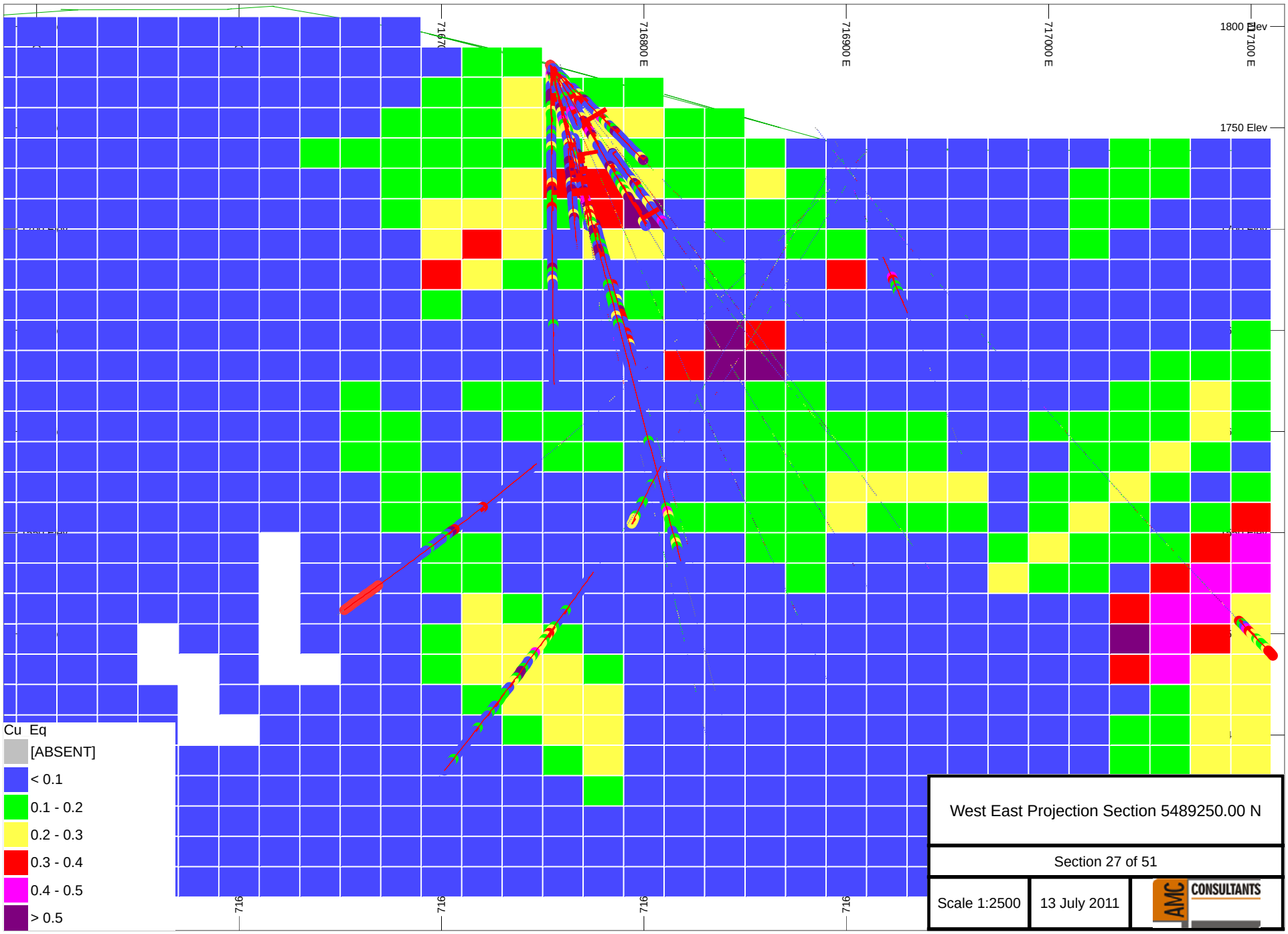
AMC CONSULTANTS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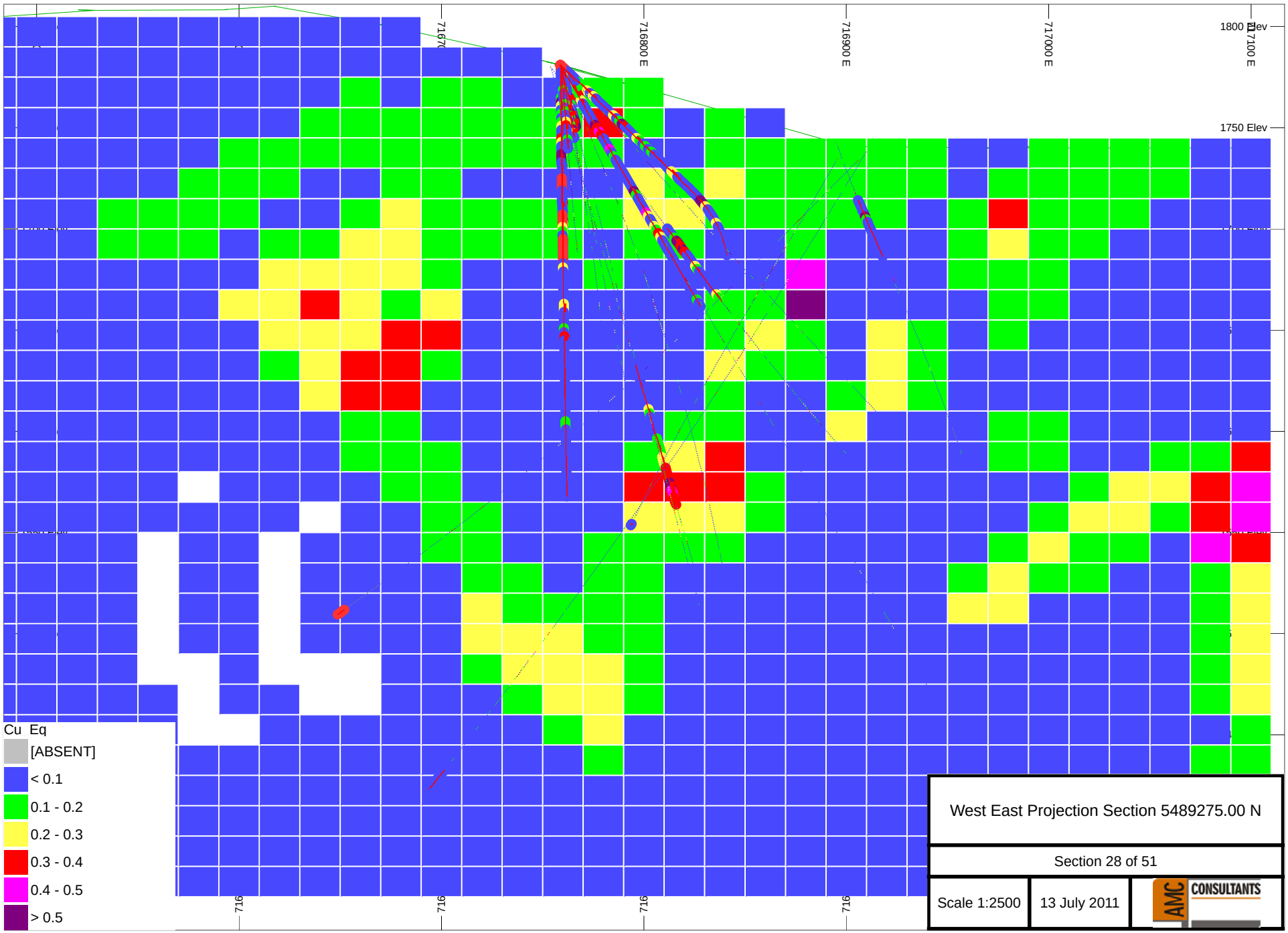
Section 27 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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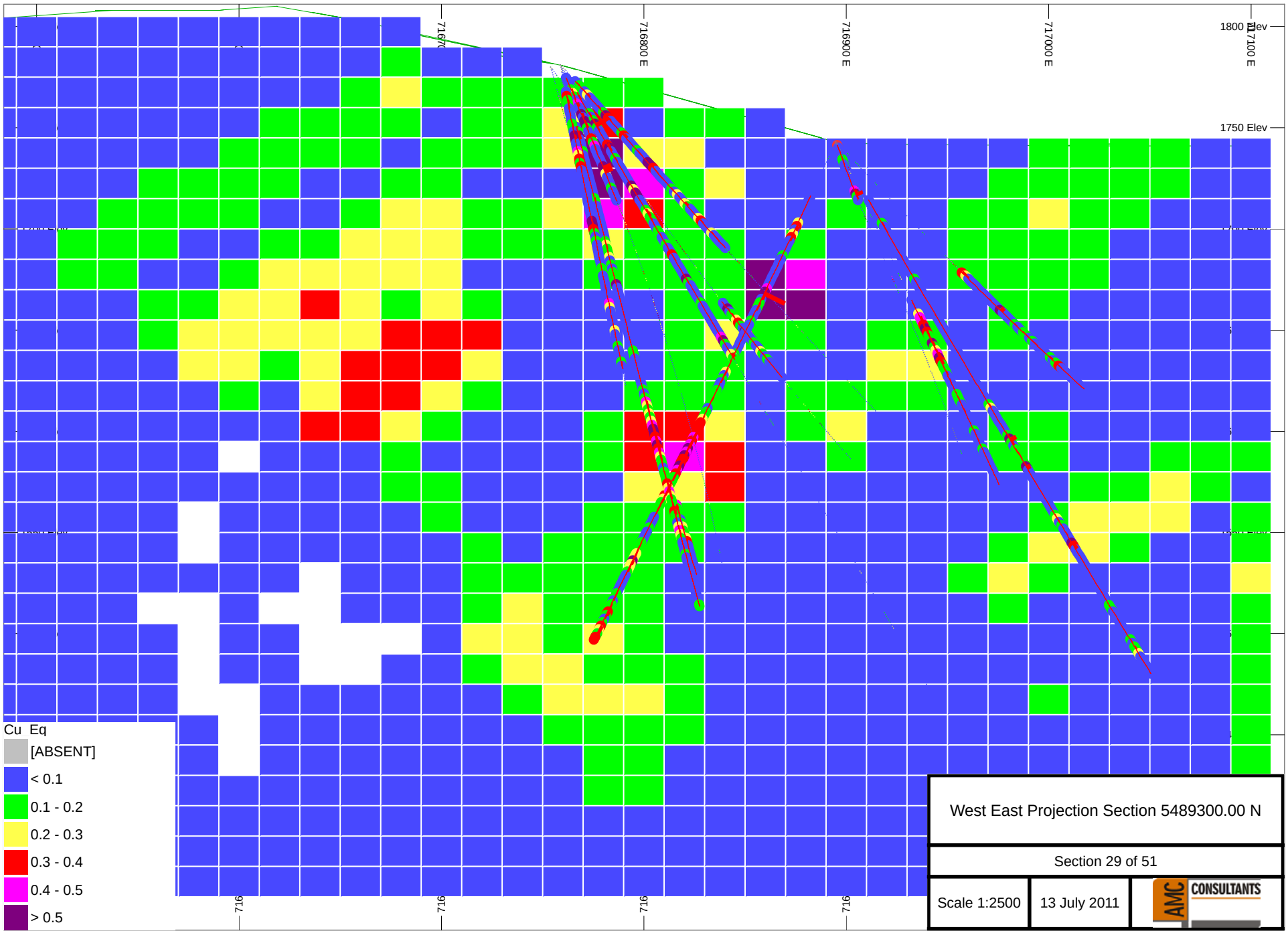
West East Projection Section 5489275.00 N
Section 28 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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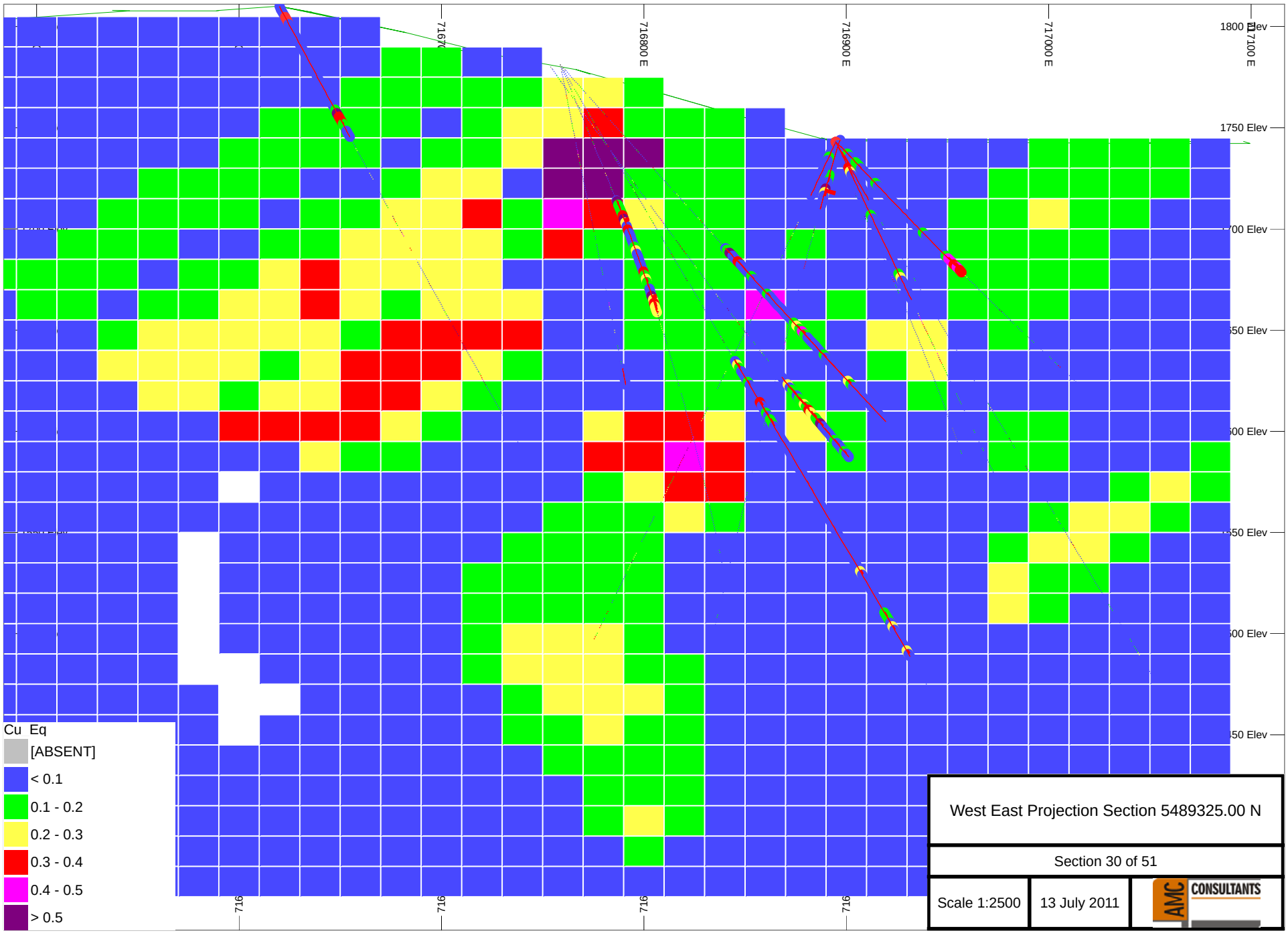
West East Projection Section 5489300.00 N
Section 29 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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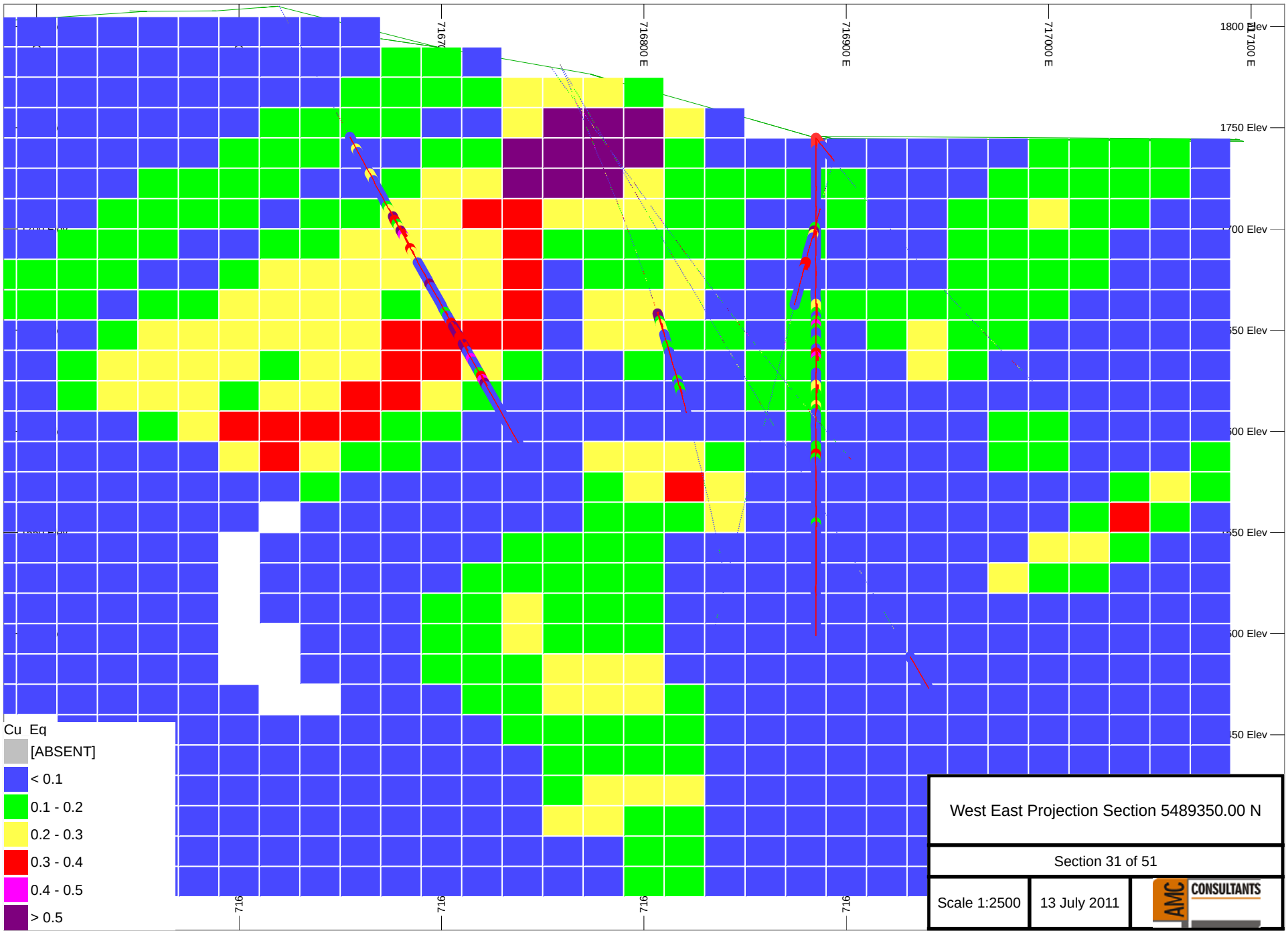
West East Projection Section 5489325.00 N
Section 30 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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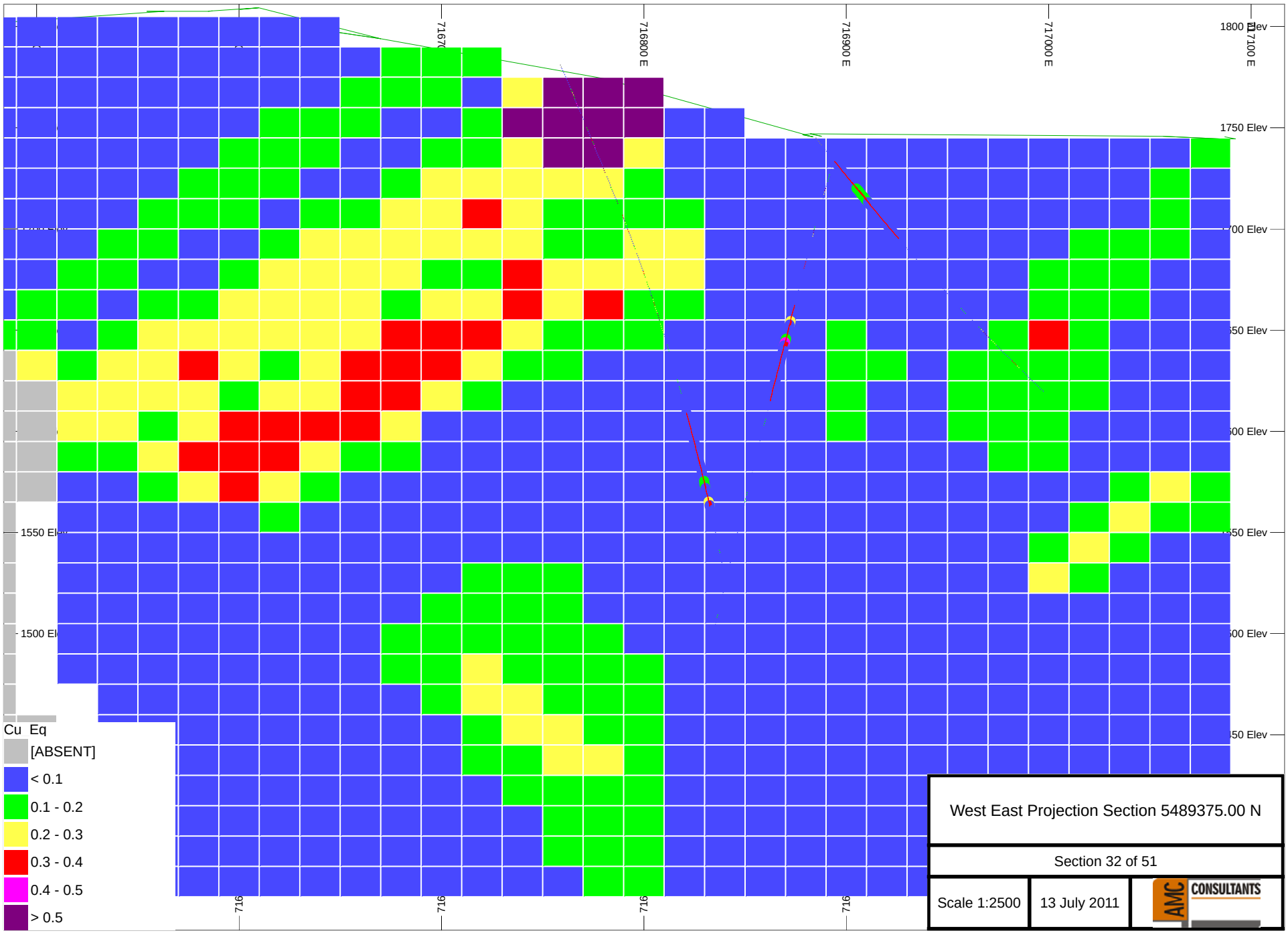
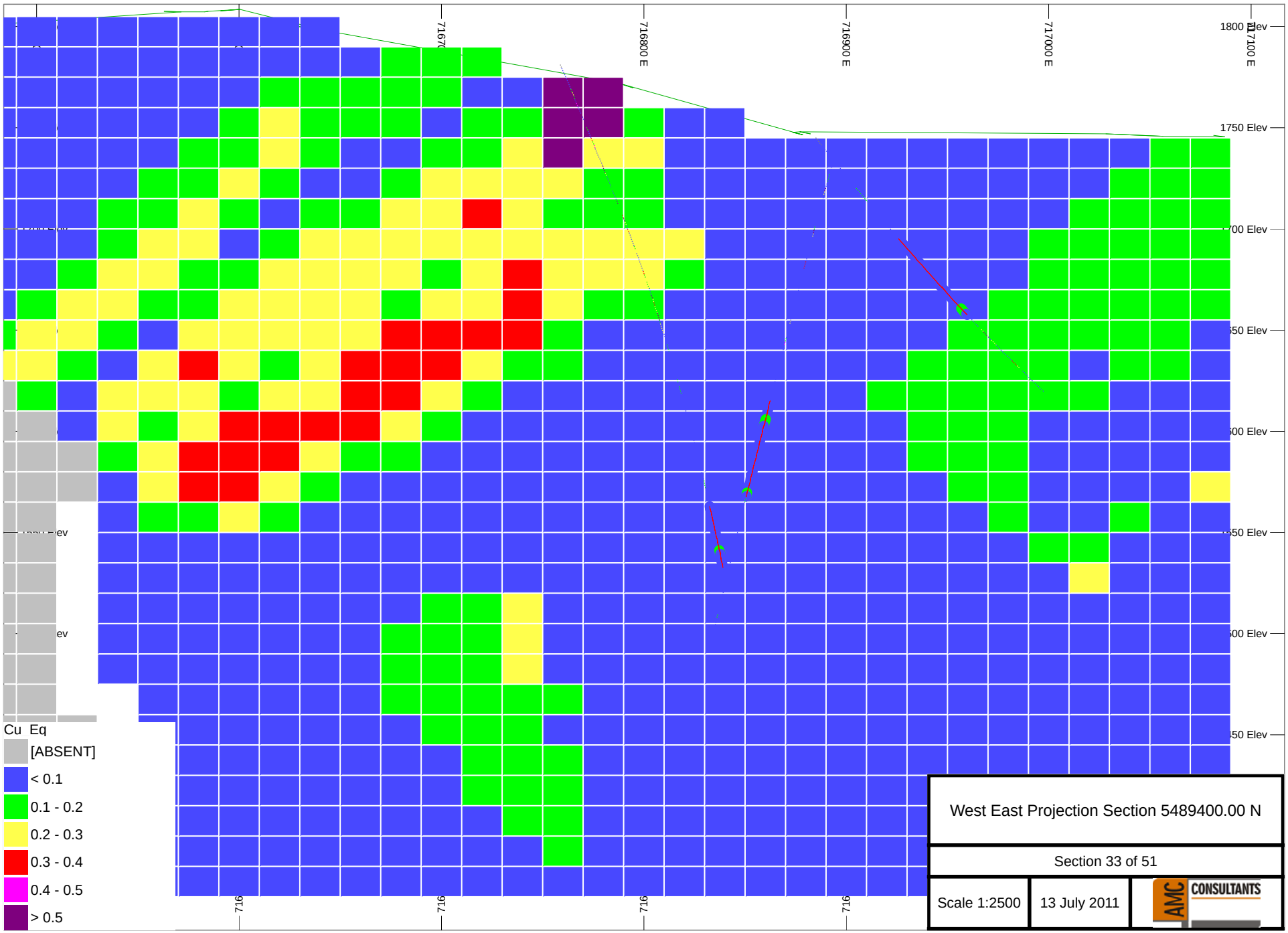
West East Projection Section 5489350.00 N
Section 31 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS



West East Projection Section 5489375.00 N

Section 32 of 51

Scale 1:2500 | 13 July 2011 | AMC CONSULTANTS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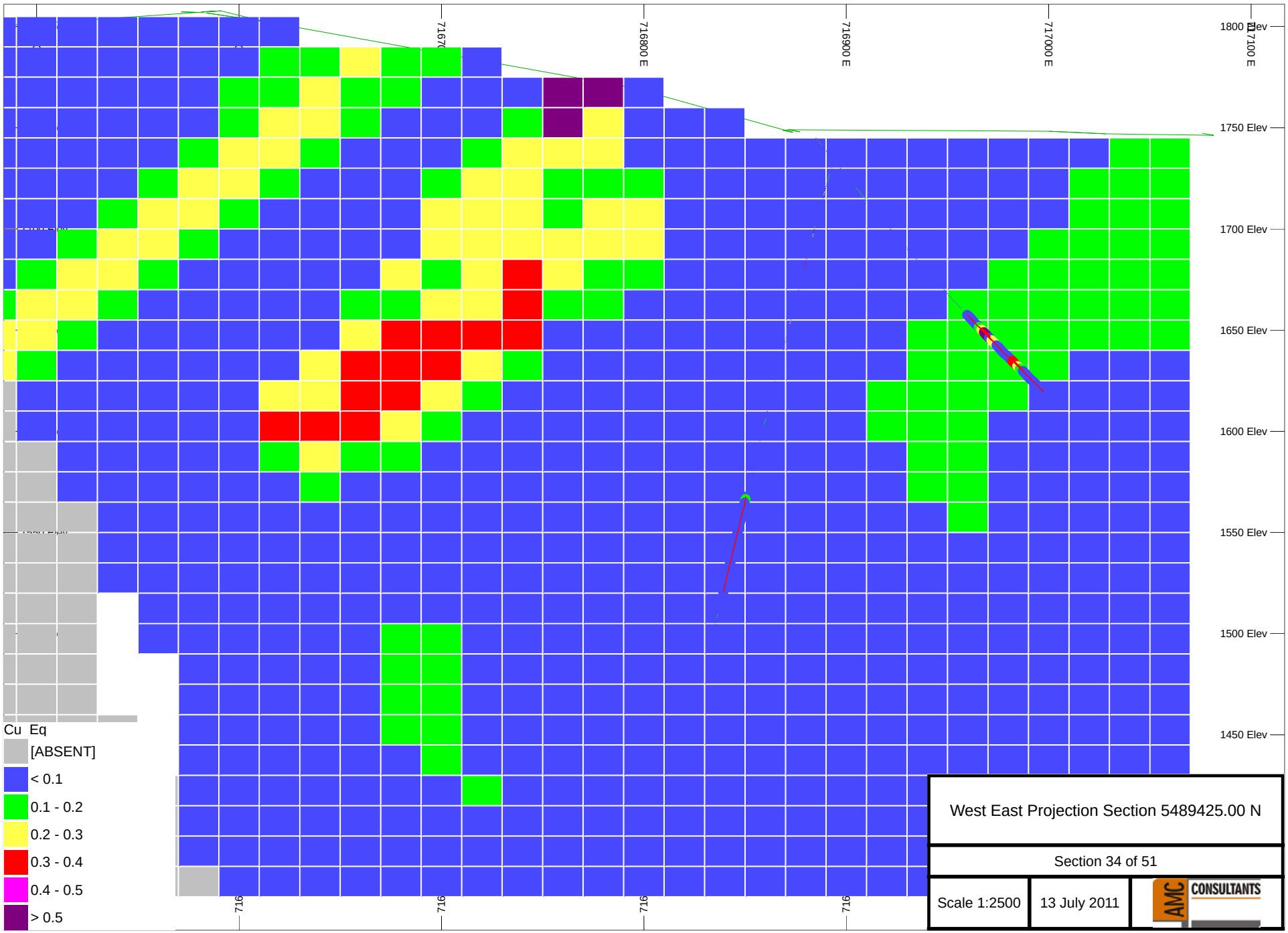
West East Projection Section 5489400.00 N
Section 33 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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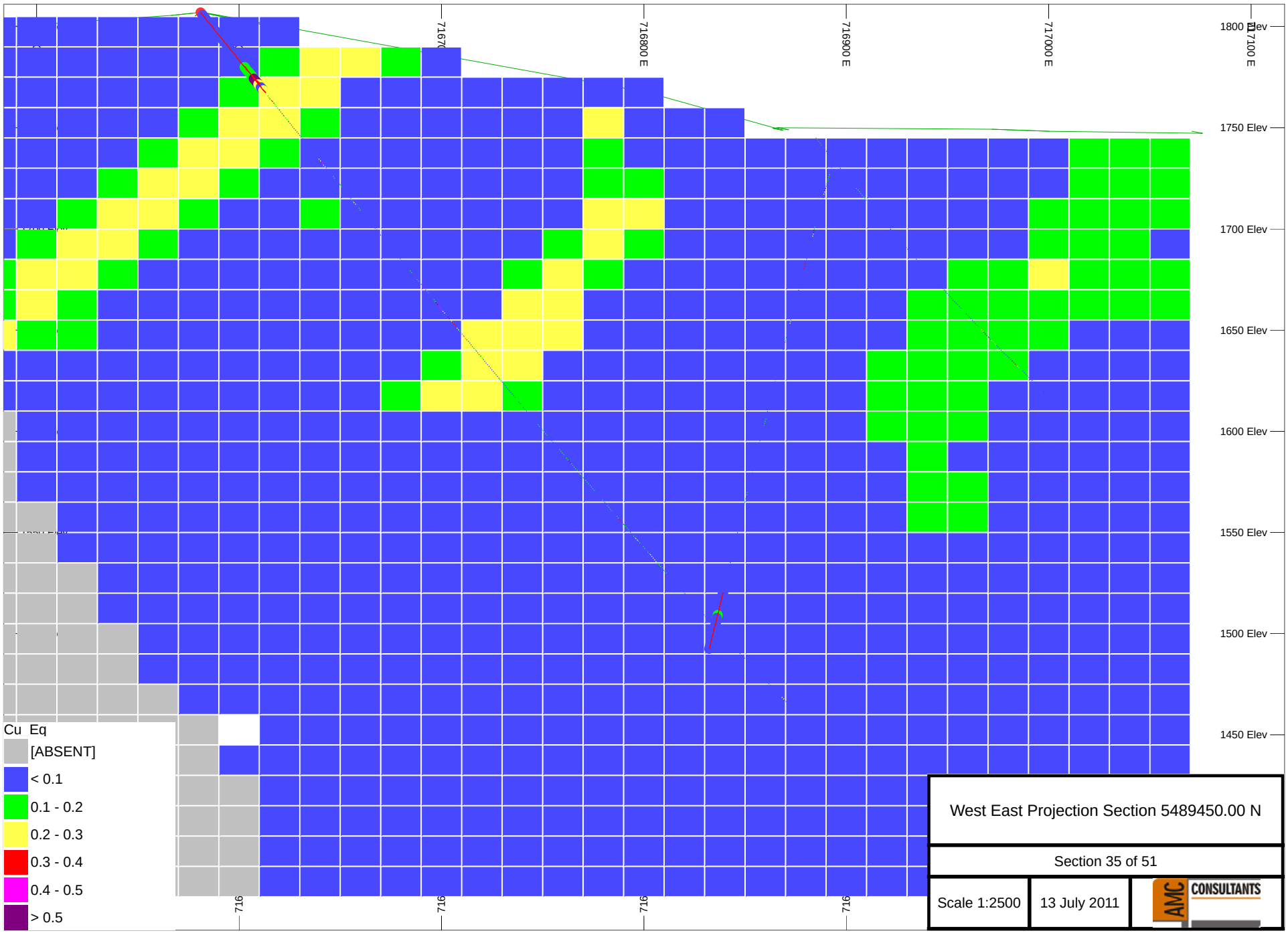
West East Projection Section 5489425.00 N
Section 34 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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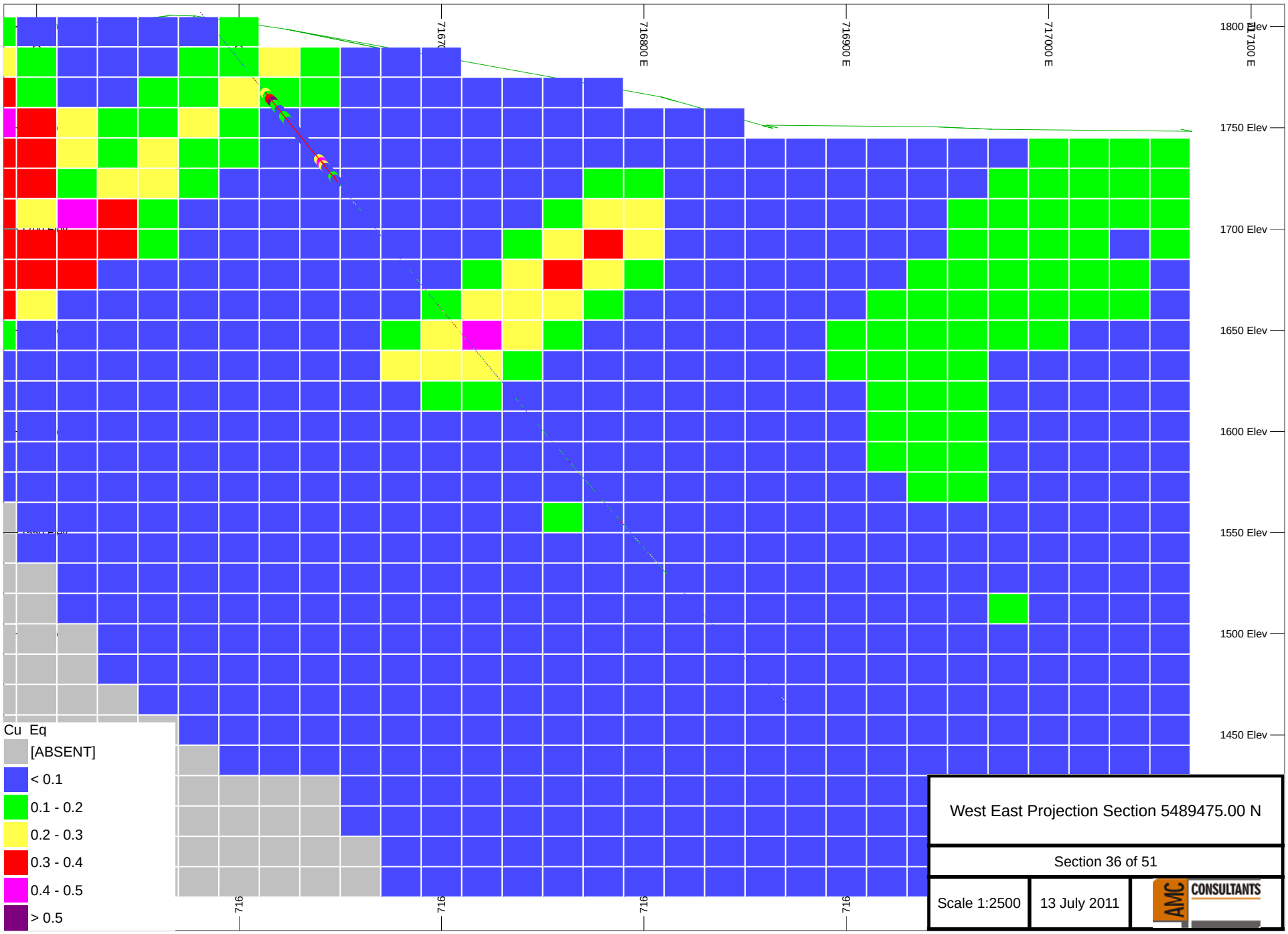
Section 35 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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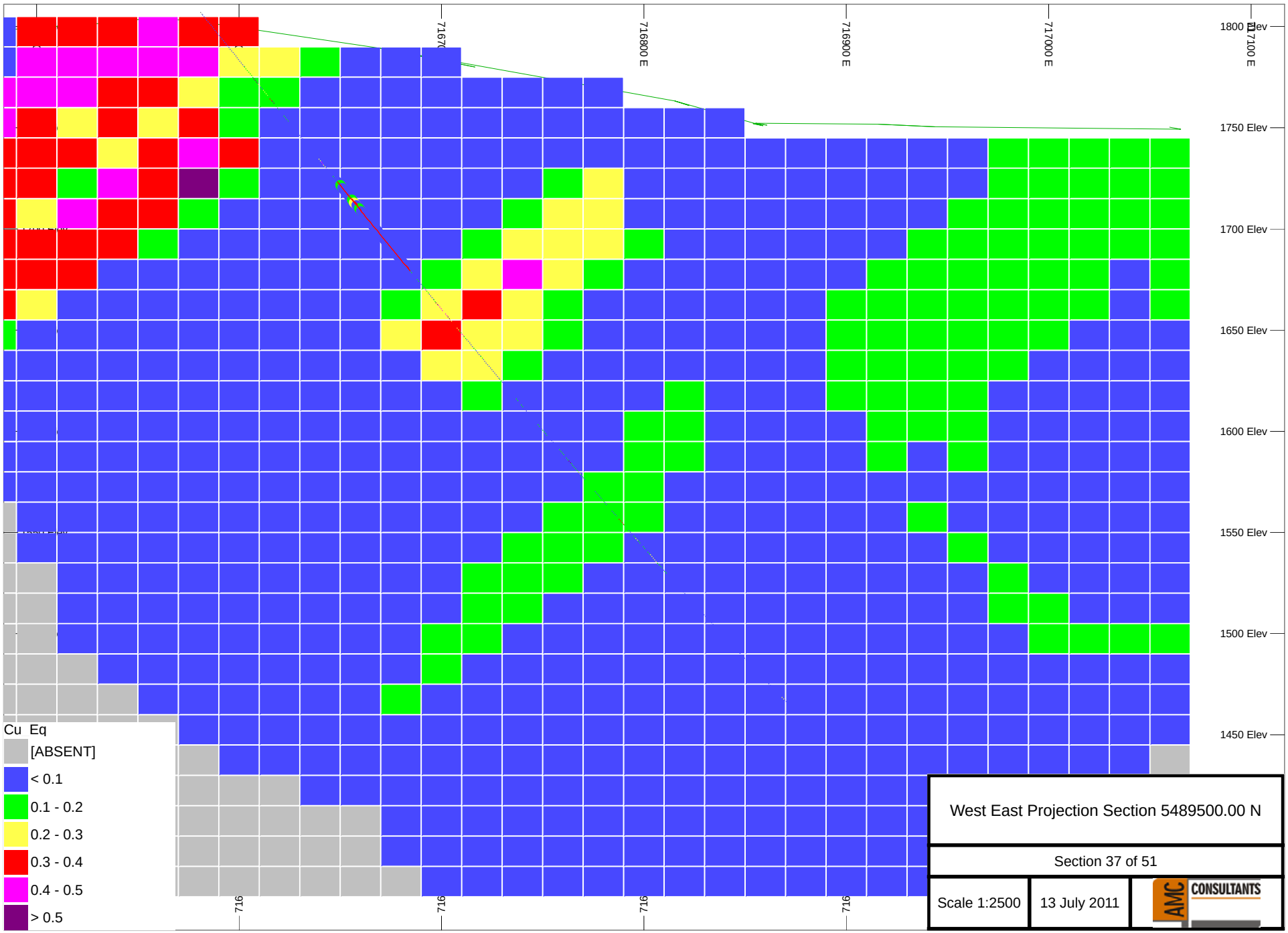
Section 36 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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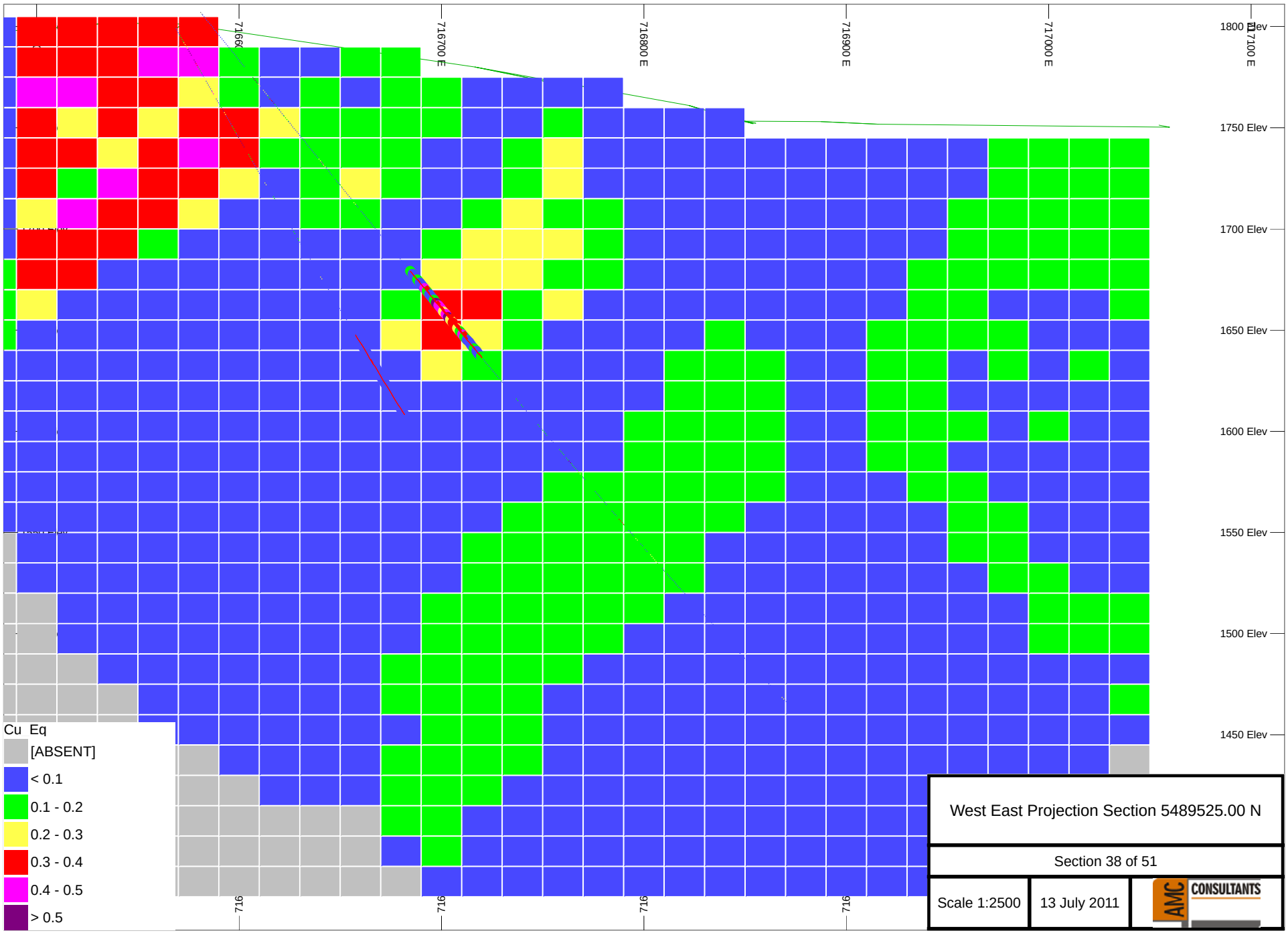
West East Projection Section 5489500.00 N
Section 37 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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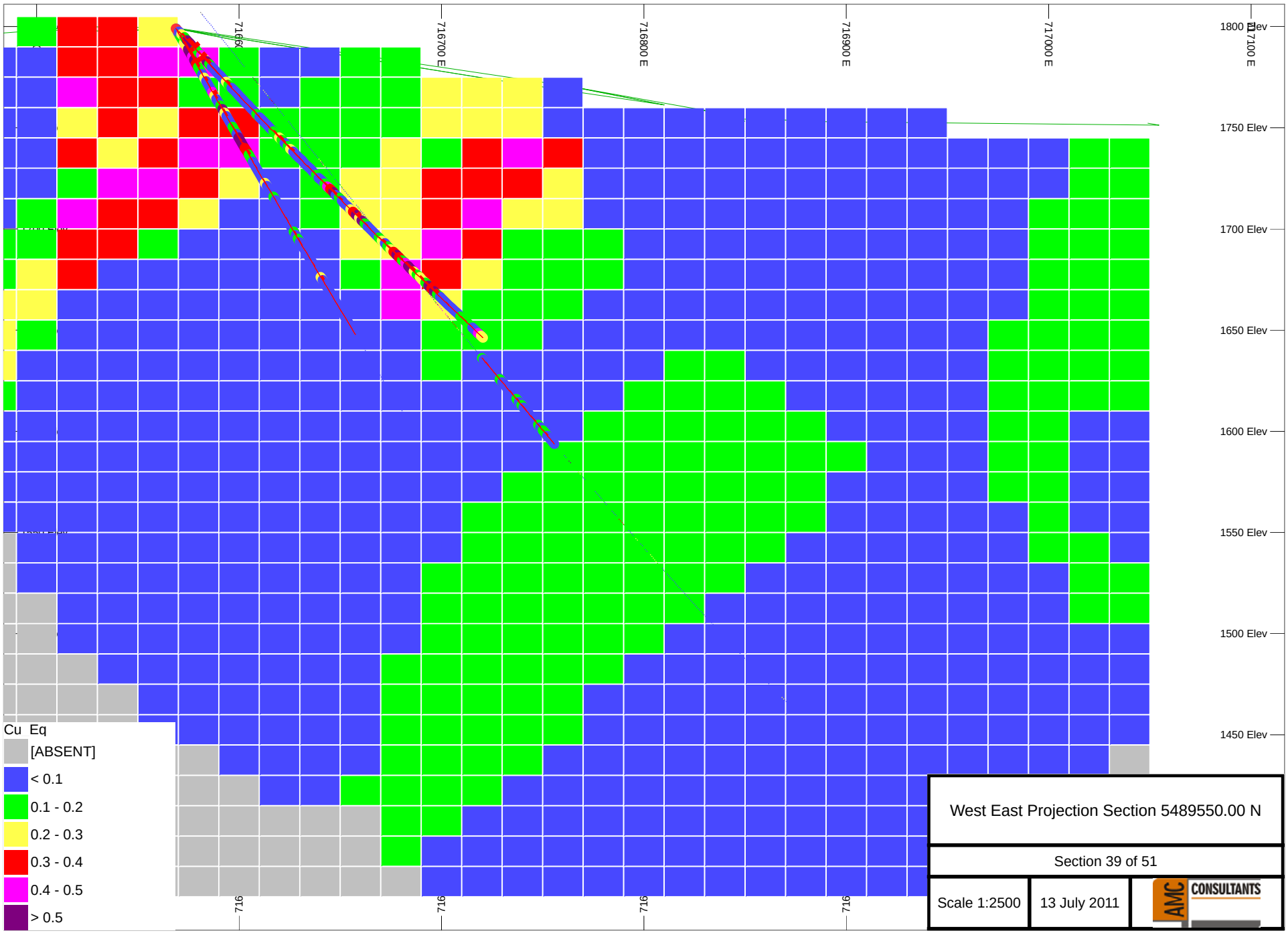
West East Projection Section 5489525.00 N
Section 38 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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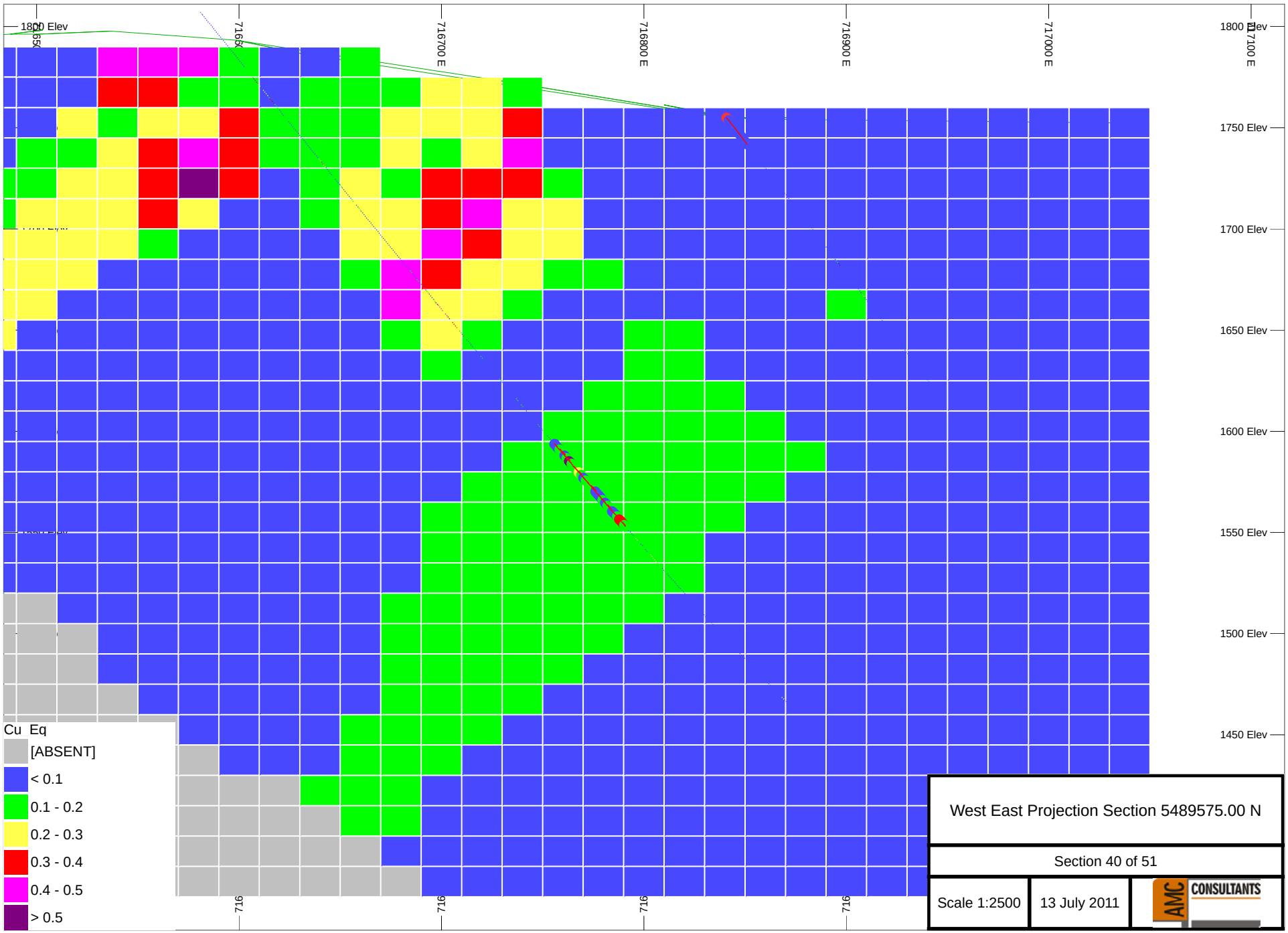
West East Projection Section 5489550.00 N
Section 39 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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West East Projection Section 5489575.00 N
Section 40 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
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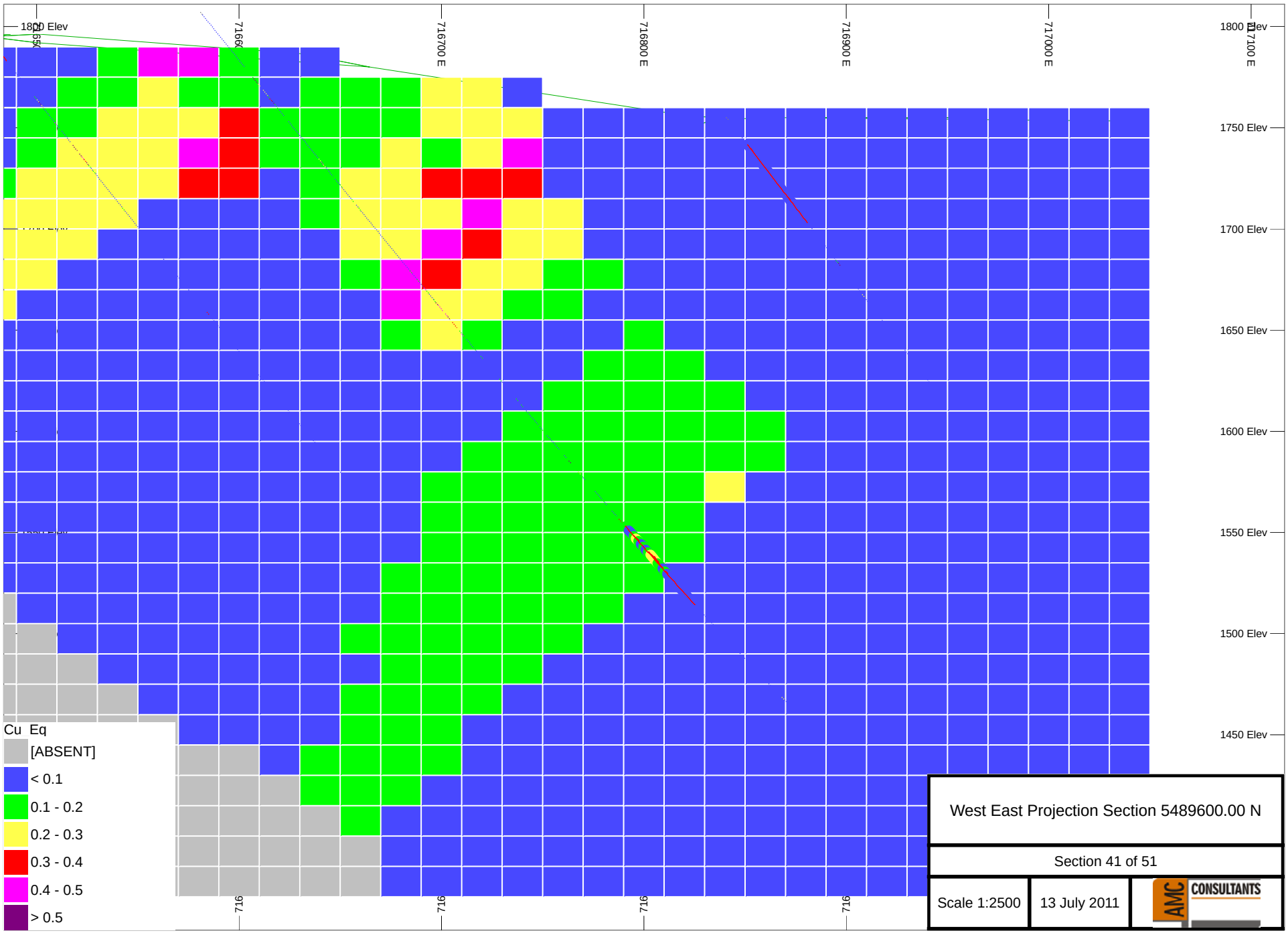
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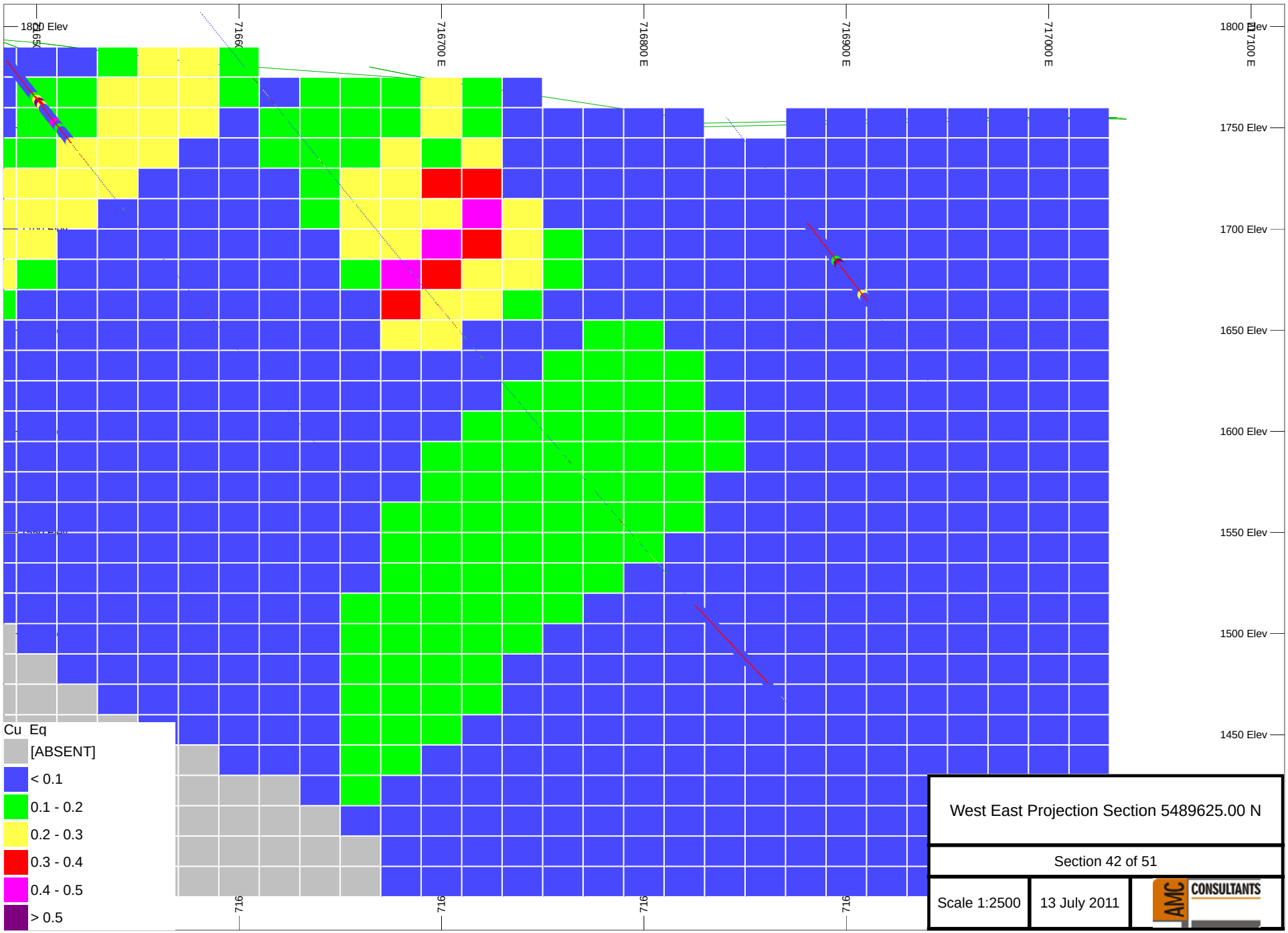
West East Projection Section 5489600.00 N
Section 41 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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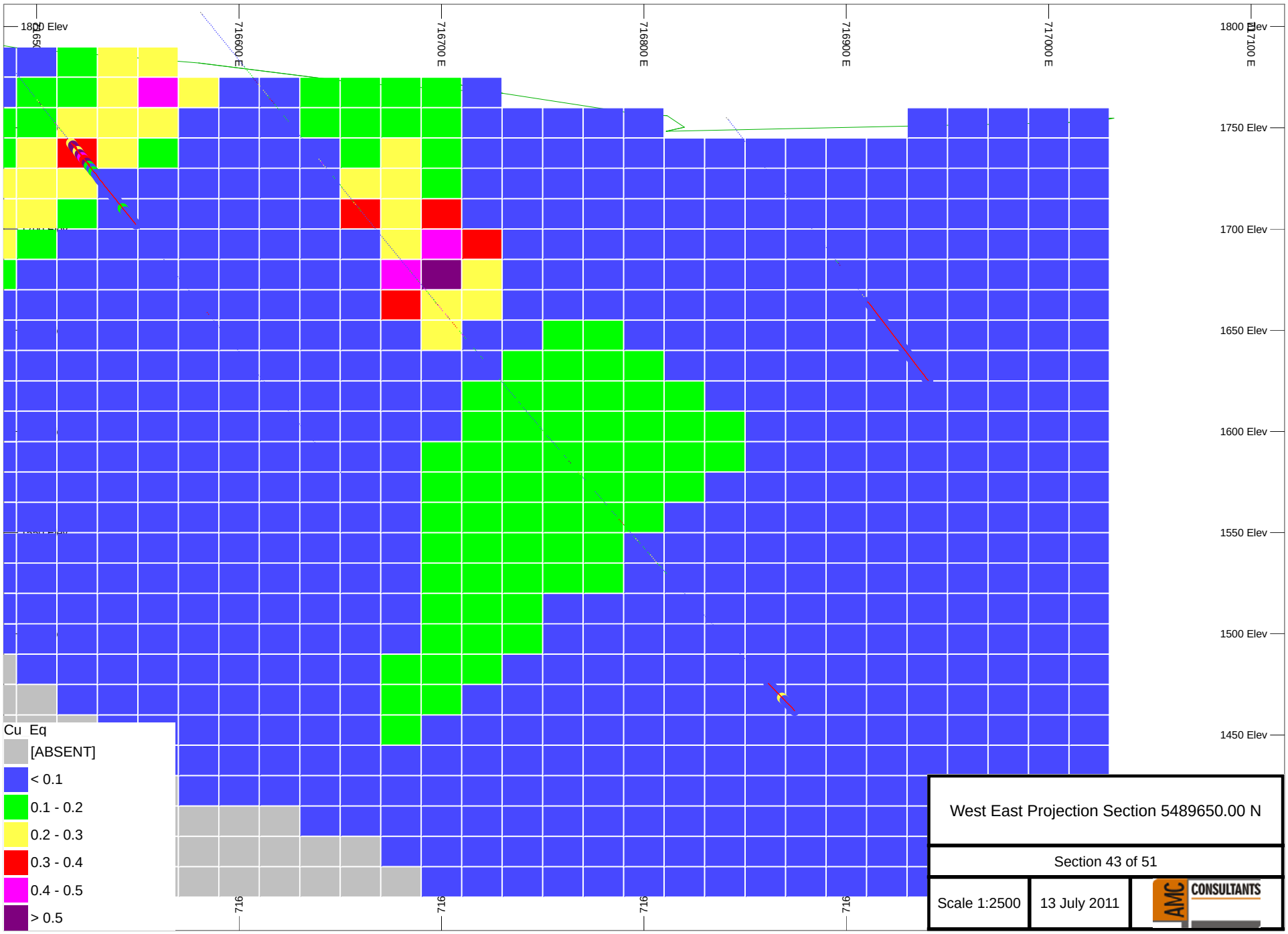
West East Projection Section 5489625.00 N
Section 42 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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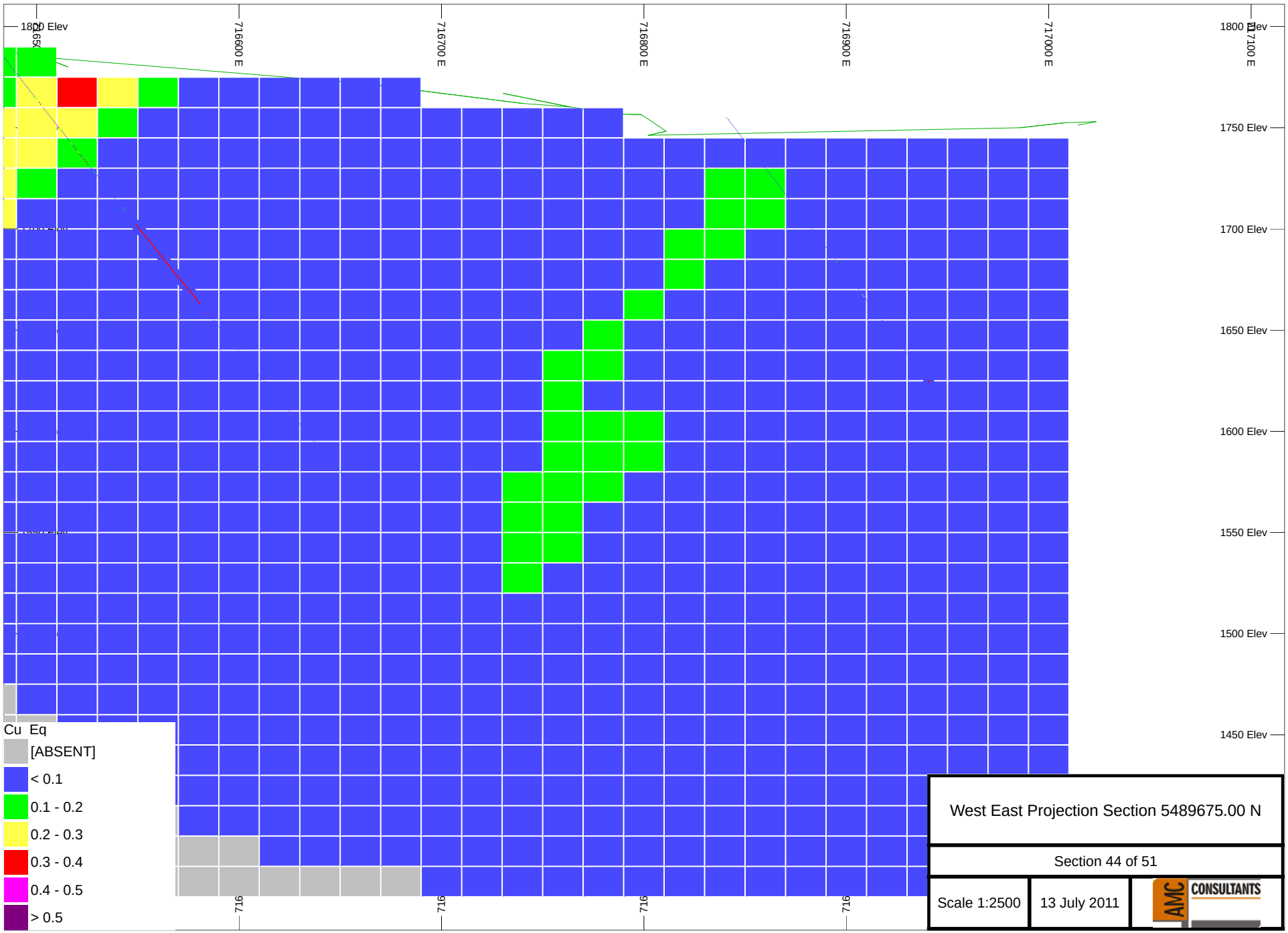
West East Projection Section 5489650.00 N
Section 43 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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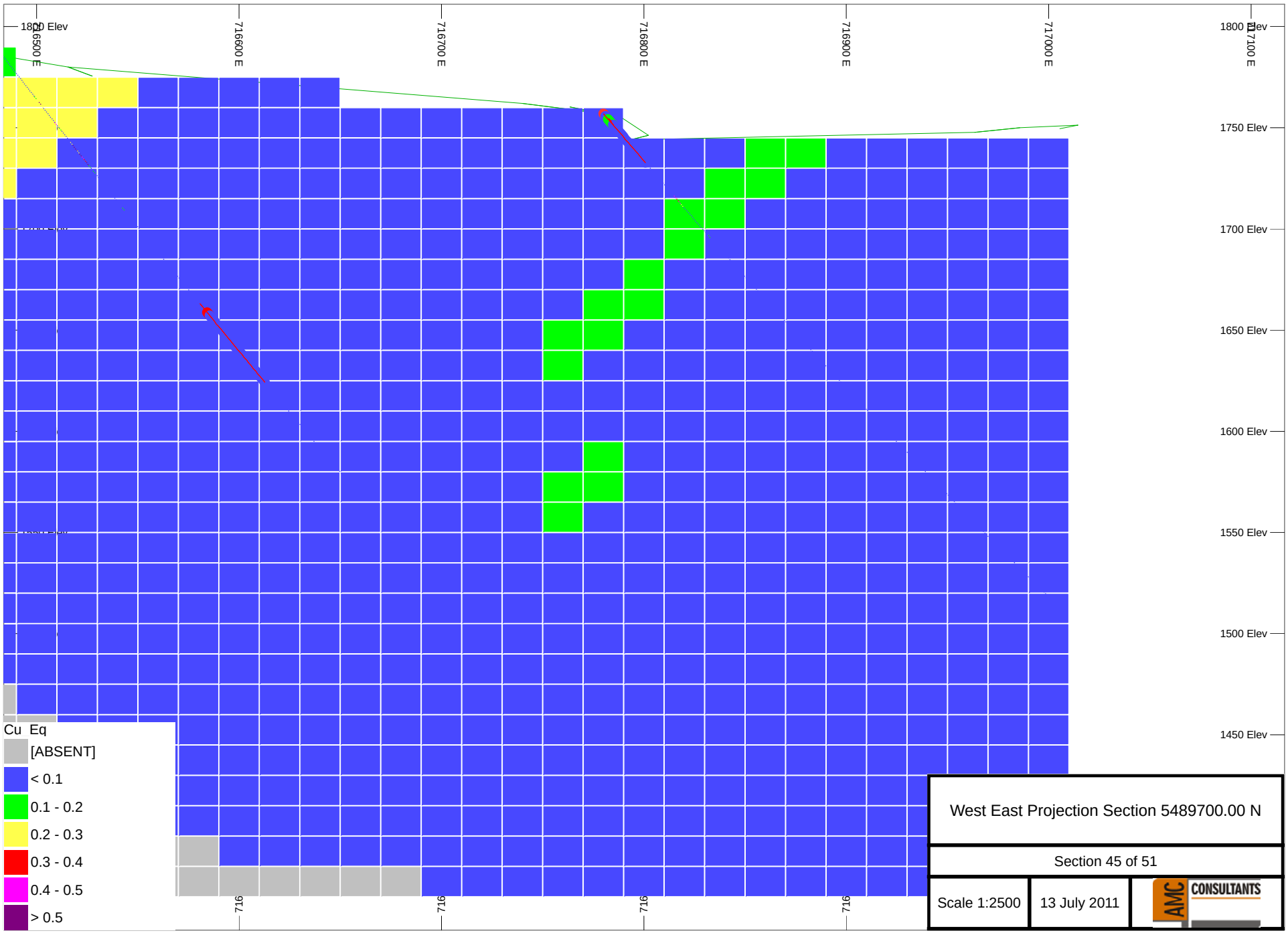
West East Projection Section 5489675.00 N
Section 44 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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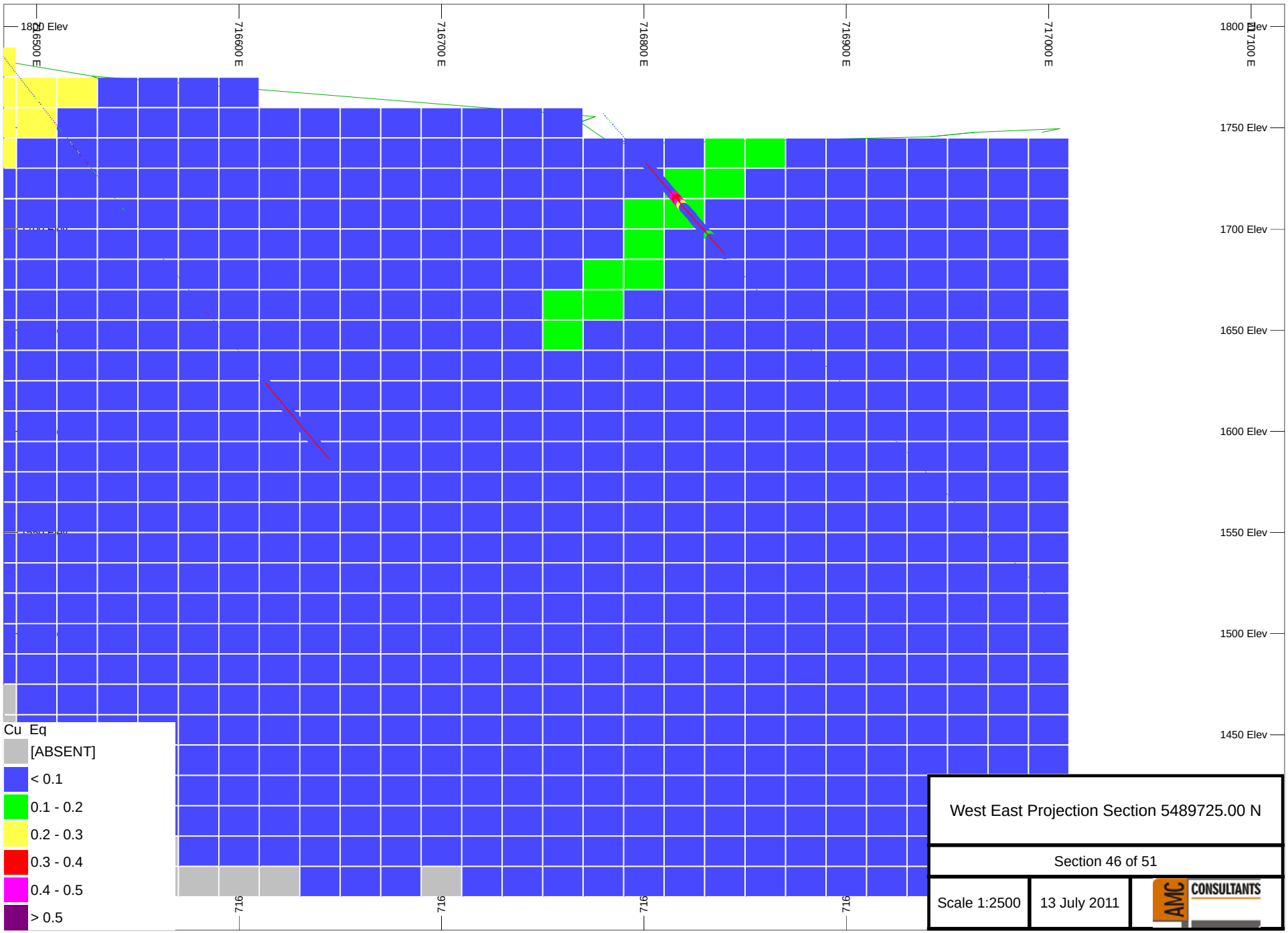
West East Projection Section 5489700.00 N
Section 45 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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1700 Elev
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1600 Elev
1550 Elev
1500 Elev
1450 Elev
Cu Eq
[ABSENT]
< 0.1
0.1 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.3
0.3 - 0.4
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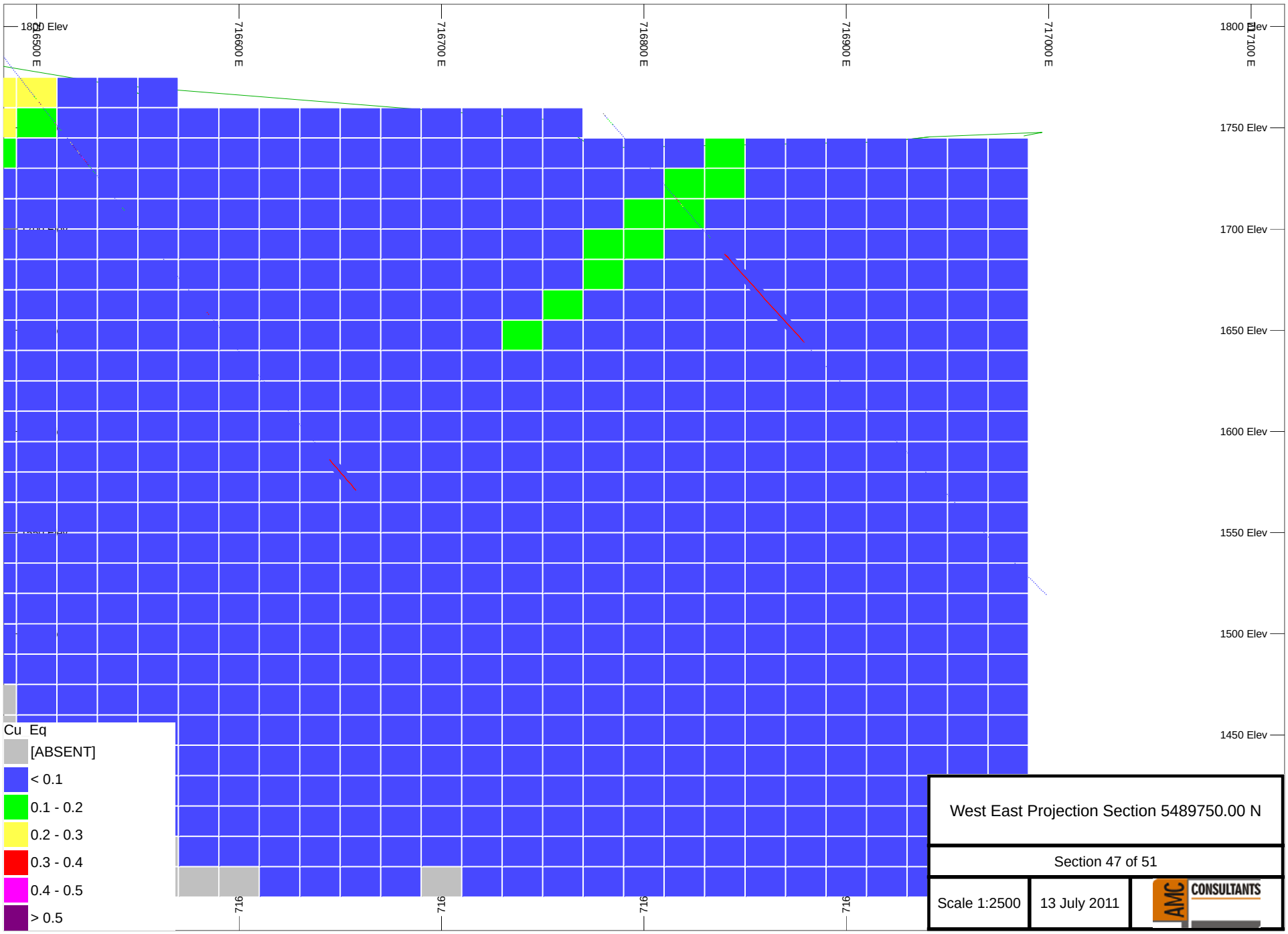
> 0.5
West East Projection Section 5489725.00 N
Section 46 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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1500 Elev
1450 Elev
Cu Eq
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0.2 - 0.3
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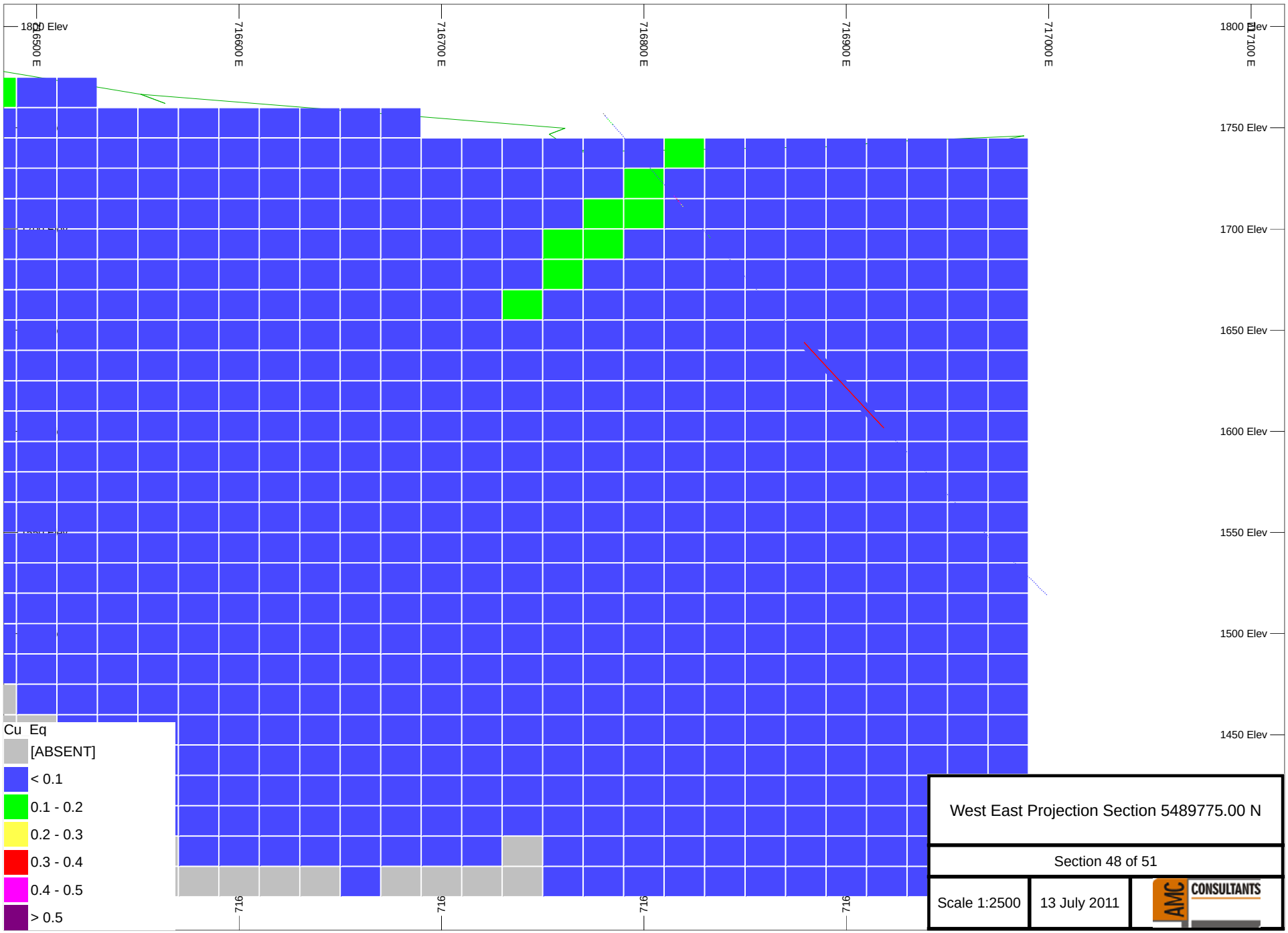
West East Projection Section 5489750.00 N
Section 47 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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1500 Elev
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Cu Eq
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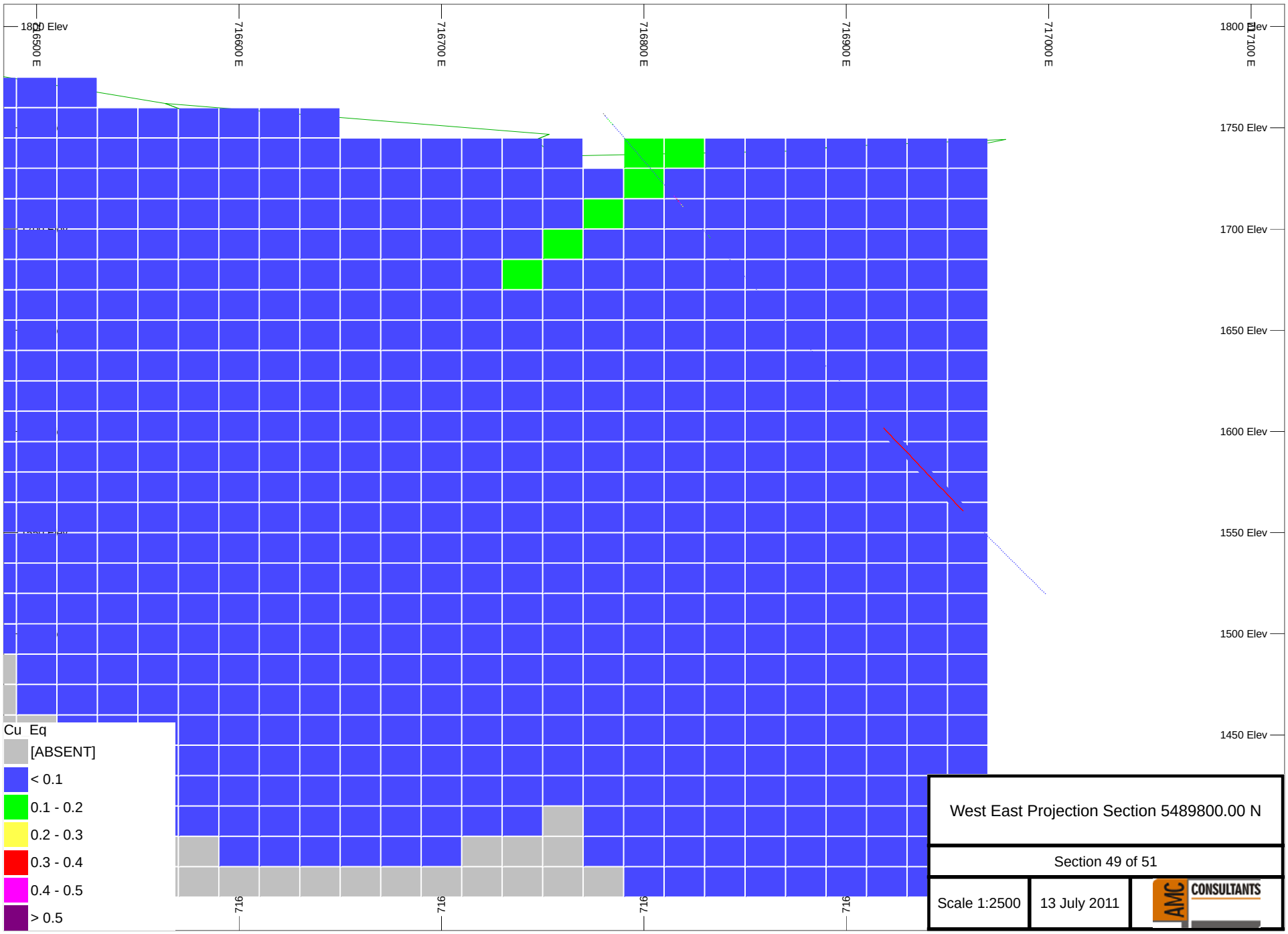
West East Projection Section 5489775.00 N
Section 48 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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1500 Elev
1450 Elev
Cu Eq
[ABSENT]
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0.2 - 0.3
0.3 - 0.4
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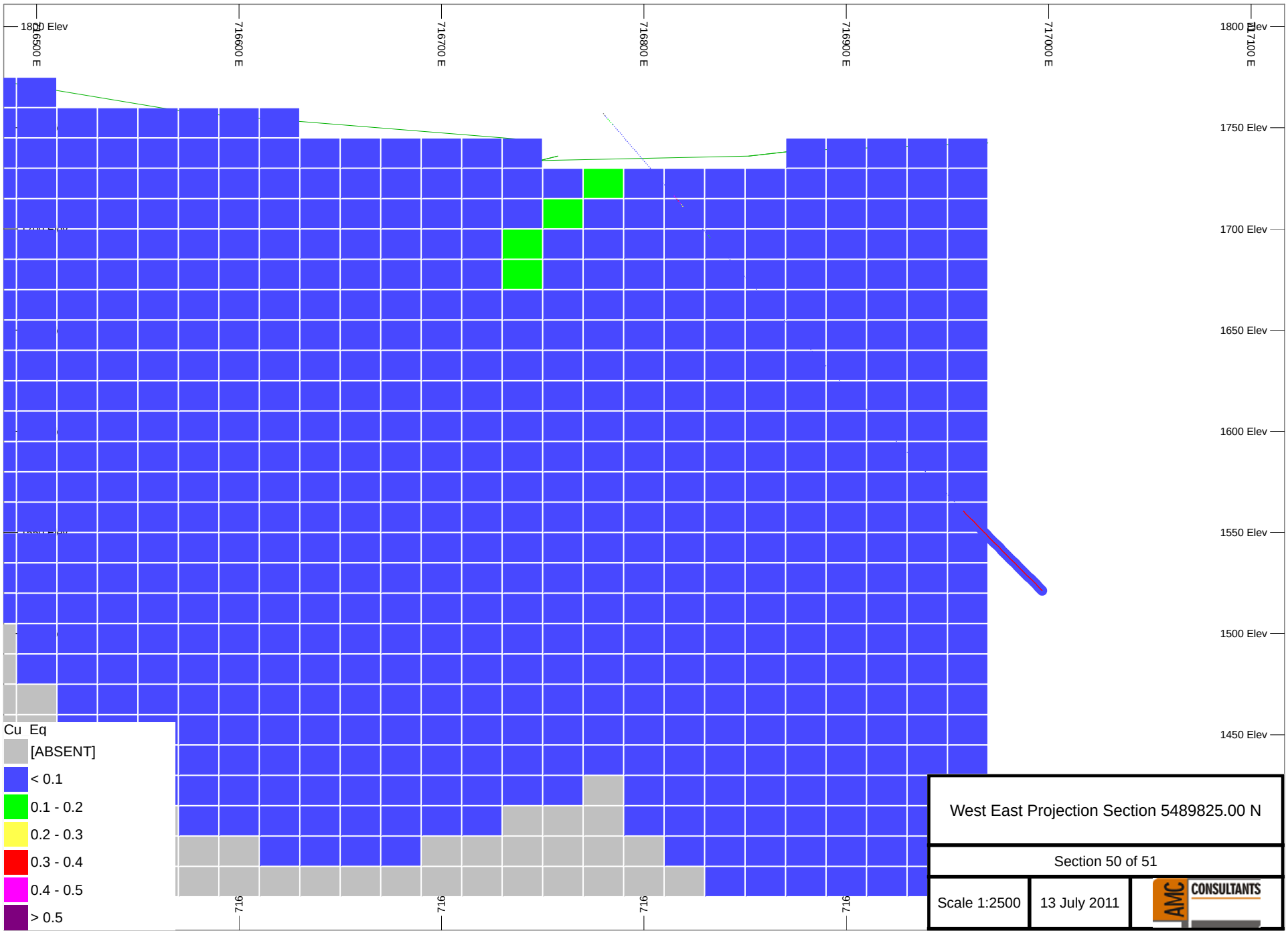
> 0.5
West East Projection Section 5489800.00 N
Section 49 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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1500 Elev
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Cu Eq
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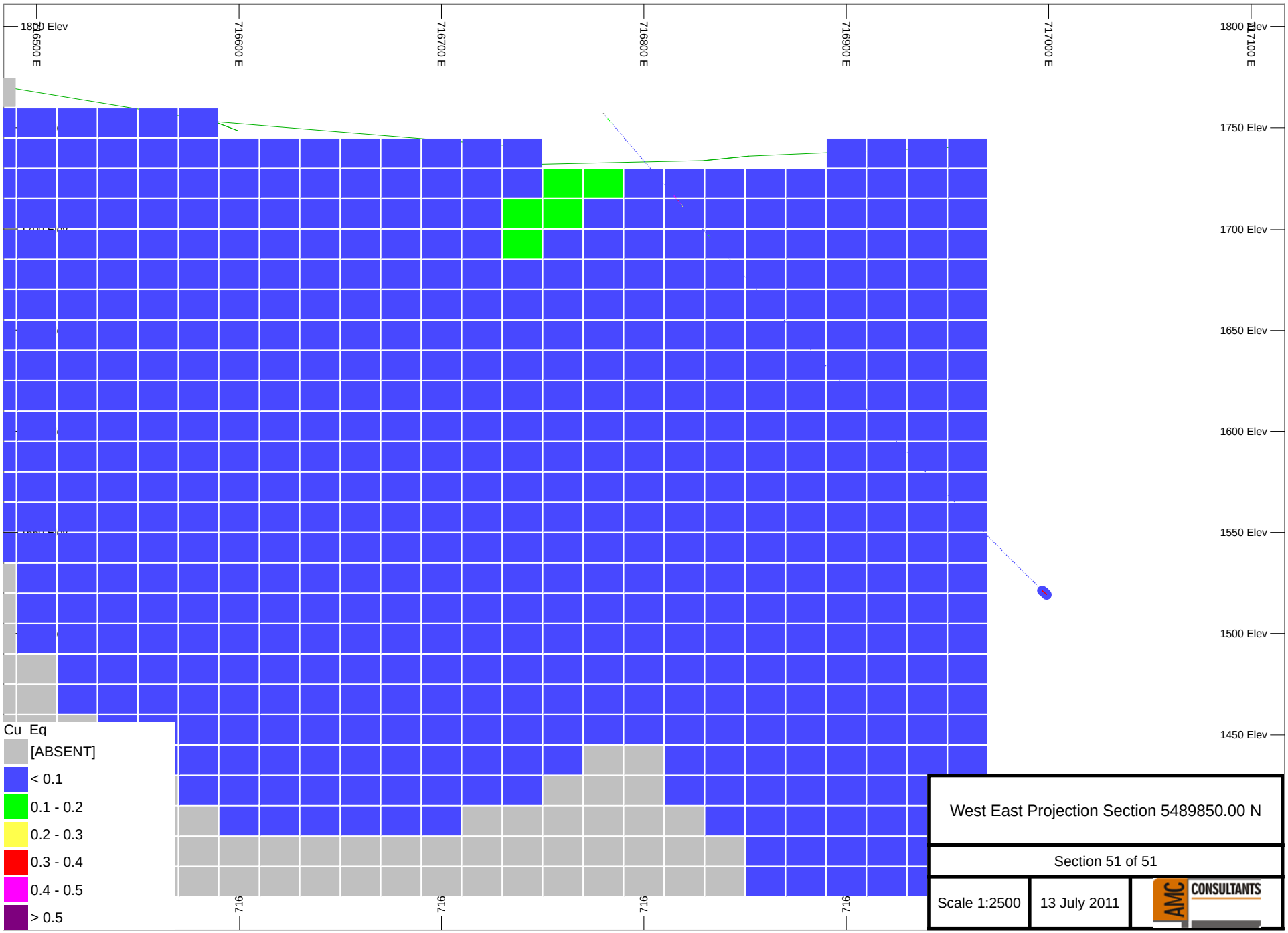
> 0.5
West East Projection Section 5489825.00 N
Section 50 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
AMC CONSULTANTS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1600 Elev
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1500 Elev
1450 Elev
Cu Eq
[ABSENT]
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0.1 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.3
0.3 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.5
> 0.5
West East Projection Section 5489850.00 N
Section 51 of 51
Scale 1:2500
13 July 2011
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