

Report on
Geology and Geochemistry
on the

Jack Property
UTM: 598,500 E, 5,547,300 N, Zone 10
New Westminster Mining Division
British Columbia
Canada

for:

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SUMMARY

The Jack Property is located in the New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada approximately 26 km northwest of Boston Bar, BC (see Figure 1 & 2). The MTO Online website lists the property owned 100% by Leon Frank Anderson and is good standing until February 11, 2006.

The property is located along the northern boundary of the New Westminster Mining Division. Bedrock consists of Bridge River Group volcanic, sedimentary and phyllitic rocks. Several different deposit types have been explored for in the area of the Jack Claims which include: industrial minerals just as talc, precious metals such as gold and base metals such as nickel and chromium.

The most important deposit type noted during the short field review is the northwest trending quartz veins, variably mineralized with pyrite, arsenopyrite with trace galena and sphalerite. Low sulphidation epithermal and mesothermal gold-silver systems occur within the Bridge River Group rocks the most productive being the two mines at Gold Bridge, BC; the Bralorne-Pioneer mines. The Bralorne-Pioneer mines produced 4.1 million ounces gold between 1897-1971 with 7.2 million tonnes of 17.95 g/t gold with the by-products silver, zinc and lead.

In 1997 a silt and pan concentrate sediment sampling and prospecting program was carried out on the Jack Property to assess the potential for precious metals (Dunn & Delaney, 1998). The program included 25 stream pan concentrate duplicates and 27 whole rock samples of which one stream sample M349747 was found to be anomalous with 0.195 milligrams gold. This sample was taken from the headwaters of a small-unnamed creek within the western portion of the property. No follow up was conducted on the property until 2005. The 2005 review shows that in addition to the highly anomalous stream sediment sample taken in 1997 that at least one other stream adjacent to the anomalous stream noted in the 1997 study also carries anomalous gold in sediment. Float samples near the property show mineralized epithermal quartz veins anomalous in gold and arsenic.

It is suggested that a two-phase exploration program be implemented with the details of the second phase to be determined once the results from the first phase are received. The first phase of exploration could include mapping and prospecting in conjunction with detailed stream sediment sampling in the tributaries of Alley Creek within the property. Reconnaissance soil lines could be conducted on a north-south grid in the areas of the anomalous stream sediment samples. Six, one-kilometer lines at 200m line spacing and 25m sample spacing. The second phase of exploration would include trenching in the areas of anomalous metals identified during the first phase of work. Follow-up trench sampling would likely be required.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The authors were commissioned by Frank Anderson of LGR Resources Ltd. to provide geological services for a brief exploration program on the Jack property. A two-day geological reconnaissance of the property was conducted on June 22 and 27, 2005 within the Boston Bar Area. Figure 1 shows the location of the subject site. The purpose of this report is to: (1) summarize the results of the field review, and (2) provide a preliminary exploration program to follow up on the site visit. Freeman Smith, P. Geo, of Salmon Arm, BC conducted the fieldwork. The fieldwork included, prospecting and rock and stream geochemistry sampling.

2.0 DISCLAIMER

Historical information on the property is based on B.C. Government publications and assessment reports filed on the property as shown in References. These sources are deemed reliable. Different operators using different geoscientists carried out these programs. To date there has been only one small exploration program conducted on the property. Information on adjacent properties was collected to help discern the mineral potential for the Jack Property.

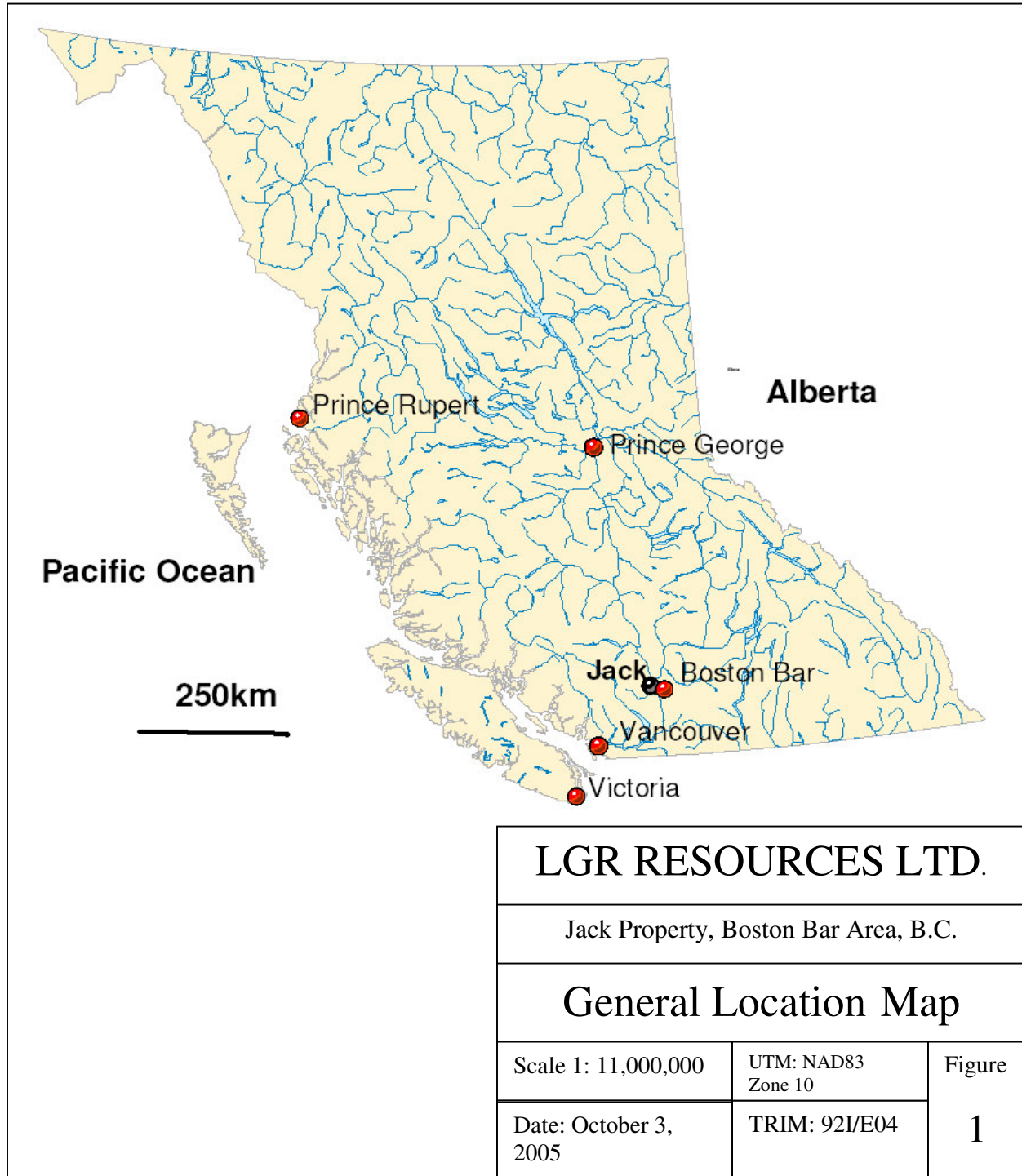
3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property is located in the New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada approximately 26 km northwest of Boston Bar, BC (see Figure 1). The centre of the property is located near UTM coordinates 598,500E, 5,547,300N, Zone 10. The Jack Property tenure number is 506788 and consists of 9 cells (186 hectares) mineral claims situated in the within NTS 1:50,000 scale map sheet 092I/E04.

The MTO Online website lists the property owned 100% by Leon Frank Anderson and is in good standing until February 11, 2006 (see Figure 2). There does not appear to be any option agreements between the listed owner and other parties.

Surface rights are presently held by the crown, with the main economic activity on the property being logging.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the property. It will be necessary to file a Notice of Work and Reclamation with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines to carry out the proposed exploration program as the old road leading into the property is no longer drivable with a pick up. The ministry has committed to respond within two weeks from the date of filing to such an application. Permits have not been obtained but no difficulties have been encountered permitting historic programs and none are foreseen in permitting the recommended program.



4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, ACCESSIBILITY, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

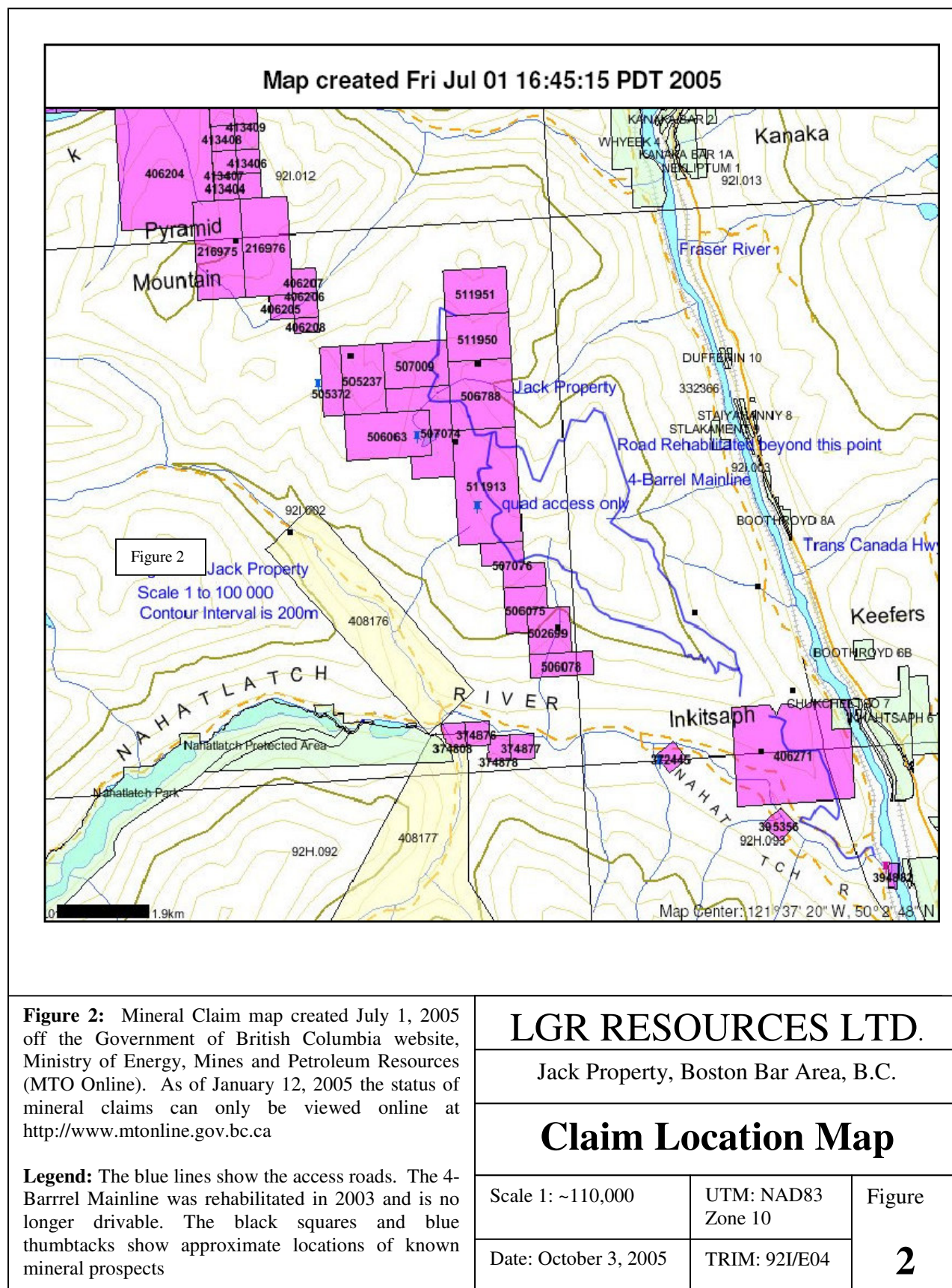
The Jack Property is located west of the Fraser River canyon within the Pacific Ranges of the Coastal Mountain Physiographic Region, 26 km northwest of Boston Bar, BC. The majority of the Jack Property is located within the Alley Creek drainage a mountainous tributary to the Fraser River between 920 and 1520m elevation part of the IDFww and ESFmw biogeoclimatic zones. Vegetation in eastern and central portion of the property consists of mature cedar, hemlock, Douglas fir grading into subalpine fir and spruce in the western-most portion of the property. Approximately 40% of the property had been clearcut harvested in the 1980s.

The property is located within the transition zone between wetter, coastal marine and drier, colder interior climate conditions. The Fraser valley forms a channel for southerly movement of cold arctic air while the Nahatlach River valley allows warm moist air from the coast to move into the area. The climate is typically mild with occasional periods of -20° C in the winter and cool summers with maximum temperatures of 25° C at the property elevation. Precipitation exceeds 2000 mm, much accumulating as snow at higher elevations in the winter. The effective exploration season is from mid-May to the end of October.

Direct access was formally via 18km of logging road from North Bend, BC, however the logging road was rehabilitated following a forest fire in 2003 and can now be driven to within 6km of the property. An older mining access road exists to the west of the logging road. This road is drivable with a pick-up to within about 6km of the property. From this point the property is only accessible by ATV or walking (1-hour ATV ride). The southwest corner is positioned at approximately 121 37'W, 50 3'N and the northeast corner is 121 36'W and 50 4'N.

Surface rights are held by the Crown (BC Government) but mineral claims in B.C. confer the right to access and develop mineral resources on the property. If sufficient resources can be outlined to justify a mining operation, application would be made to the B.C. government to convert the relevant mineral claims to mineral leases. A mineral lease confers surface rights sufficient to develop the mineral resources outlined. No impediment to the granting of leases is foreseen. Electrical power is available from the B.C. provincial grid 11 kilometers south of the property. Sufficient water for mining purposes is available from Alley and Mad Dog Creek, and a number of their tributaries on the property.

A mining-direct shipping operation has not been proposed at this time as no mineral resources are outlined yet on the property and the deposit types are not yet determined. The property is 18km by logging road to Highway 1 at Boston Bar.



5.0 HISTORY

5.1 1997 exploration

A mineral claim by the same name and owner were staked in the area in 1992. In 1997 a silt and pan concentrate sediment sampling and prospecting program was carried out to assess the potential for precious metals on the property (Dunn & Delaney, 1998). The program included 25-stream/pan concentrate duplicates and 27 whole rock samples of which one stream sample M349747 was found to be anomalous with 0.195 milligrams gold. This sample was taken from the headwaters of a small-unnamed creek within the western portion of the property. No follow up was conducted on the property until 2005.

5.2 MinFile Showings near Property, Figure 3:

Jack Showing

The *Jack* showing is shown as being located at the northern boundary to the Jack Claim; first discovered in the 1950s by Geological Survey of Canada geologists. In 1973, talc was first reported in the Talc Lake prospect while conducting surveys for nickel, chromite and talc. Low-grade nickel (0.2 per cent) was identified over a wide area and a zone of talc-magnesite mineralization was outlined. The zone is now referred to as the Talc Lake deposit (092ISW063). In 1989 and 1990, Highland Talc Minerals Ltd. began systematic geological mapping of the Talc Lake deposit. Four exploratory drillholes were completed in 1990. Between 1991 and 1992, detailed geological surveys, surface stripping, and four follow-up drillholes were completed. In 1993, a 100-kilogram bulk sample was taken from the South Talc deposit and a 120-tonne bulk sample was taken from the North Talc deposit shipped to Finland for Pilot Scale tests. In 1994, an additional 10 drillholes were completed on the South Talc deposit. In 1992, the area to the northwest was staked as the Jack claims by Pacific Talc Ltd. Prospecting was carried out in 1993 to determine the extent of talc mineralization (Assessment Report 23801).

South Talc Deposit

The South Talc Deposit is located 1.5km south of the Jack Property. In the area of the showing the Bridge River Complex and Relay Mountain Group are separated along the ridge by an intervening fault-bounded mass of serpentinite striking northwest for 5.9 kilometres. Since 1990, several systematic programmes were completed on the Talc Lake deposit that has included geological surveys, bulldozer stripping, trenching and drilling. A total of 8 drillholes totalling 746.3 metres have been drilled. The deposit consists of a steeply dipping, talc lens that has been traced along strike for at least 500 metres and varies in width from 50 to 120 metres. Drilling has tested the deposit to 128 metres depth and talc mineralization continues below. A relatively thin (0.5 to 3.0 metres) of overburden covers the deposit. Chlorite and minor pentlandite, pyrrhotite and magnetite are also present in the deposit. In 1994, a 100-kilogram composite sample was shipped to Finnminerals in Finland for pilot tests. Tests included were beneficiation from grinding, flotation, and micro-ionizing. Tests were also conducted on the chemical and physical properties of the talc, particle size distribution and paper-grade rheology tests (assessment report 22665).

The H Showing

The H showing is located 200m southwest of the Jack property. The showing covers a 900 metre wide serpentinized ultramafic body that trends northwest; a band of phyllite is preserved within the ultramafic body. Magnetite occurs with pentlandite, heazlewoodite and possibly millerite, as disseminations and veinlets and rims chromite. Nine sample assays averaged 0.19 per cent nickel (Assessment Report 4508).

The Paystreak Showing

The Paystreak showing is located in an old trench on the northeast side of Pyramid Lake, 6km northwest of the Jack Claim. At the showing an intensely sheared, northwest striking, steeply dipping belt of serpentinite, intermittently exposed over a 500 metre width, is in fault contact to the northeast with micaceous and graphitic phyllites, schists, quartzites Weakly chloritized hornblende diorite outcrops exist close to Pyramid Mountain where fine-grained diorite dykes are common. Phyllites are locally tightly folded.

Local alteration zones within the serpentinite commonly comprise tremolite and talc with ankerite veinlets. Fault gouge is limonite/ hematite stained. Quartz-carbonate-mariposite alteration occurs infrequently. Phyllites are pyritized. Fine-grained sparsely disseminated argentiferous tetrahedrite blebs and fracture coatings occur in quartz veins in sheared phyllite. Chalcopyrite with malachite and azurite staining is visible in boulders in the trench pile (northeast of Pyramid Lake). Quartz veins, up to 3 centimetres wide, are surrounded by pyrite/limonite zones up to 10 centimetres wide. Vein samples (1986) assayed up to 3.3 grams per tonne gold and 2.6 grams per tonne silver. A 3.0 metre chip sample of phyllite host assayed 5.96 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 15360).

The Natch Showing

The Natch gold zone occurs along a steep gully exposed in Latch Creek 4.5km south of the Jack property. The zone is mineralized and altered along a series of subparallel narrow shears. The 50-metre wide shear zone is ankerite-carbonate-talc altered with minor silicification and irregular quartz veinlets and sweats crosscut and parallel schistosity. The shear tends to carry higher gold values whereas the quartz veins tend to carry only minor pyrite and arsenopyrite with low gold values. Altered and sulphide-bearing lenses up to 3 metres wide occur between quartz veins and shears. Pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite comprise sulphides. Chlorite, biotite, potassium feldspar and albite comprise associated alteration minerals.

Drilling in 1984 (GL84-1), 2.2 kilometres north of Nahatlatch River, yielded values of 4.04 grams per tonne gold and 4.7 grams per tonne silver over a true width of 3.52 metres (Assessment Report 13634).

In 1991 six continuous chip samples and one grab sample were taken. Sample LG90-1C was taken across oxidized limonite shears and narrow quartz veins. The sample yielded 9.0 grams per tonne silver and 1.23 per cent arsenic (Assessment report 21926). Sample LG90-4, taken from a highly oxidized shear zone with 2 to 4 centimetre seams of pyrite, yielded 56.8 grams per tonne

silver, 1.90 per cent arsenic and 0.12 gram per tonne gold. Sample LG90-1A yielded 0.15 per cent copper (Assessment Report 21926).

The Serpentine Showing

The Serpentine showing is located in an old trench 3 kilometres northwest of the Jack property. At the showing, steep dipping, northwest trending, intensely foliated greenschist is intercalated with phyllites and argillites. This package is in fault contact with northwest trending serpentinized ultramafics and intruded by biotite quartz monzonite. Abundant finely disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and galena occur in greenschist wallrock immediately adjacent to massive quartz veins up to 1.5 metres wide, in a northwest trending shear zone. The shear zone occurs in greenschist parallel to an ultramafic dyke and close to the biotite quartz monzonite contact. Quartz-carbonate alteration minerals (siderite, ankerite, mariposite and quartz with sericite and actinolite) occur in the shear zone. The average strike of the quartz veins is 345 degrees (Assessment Report 16857).

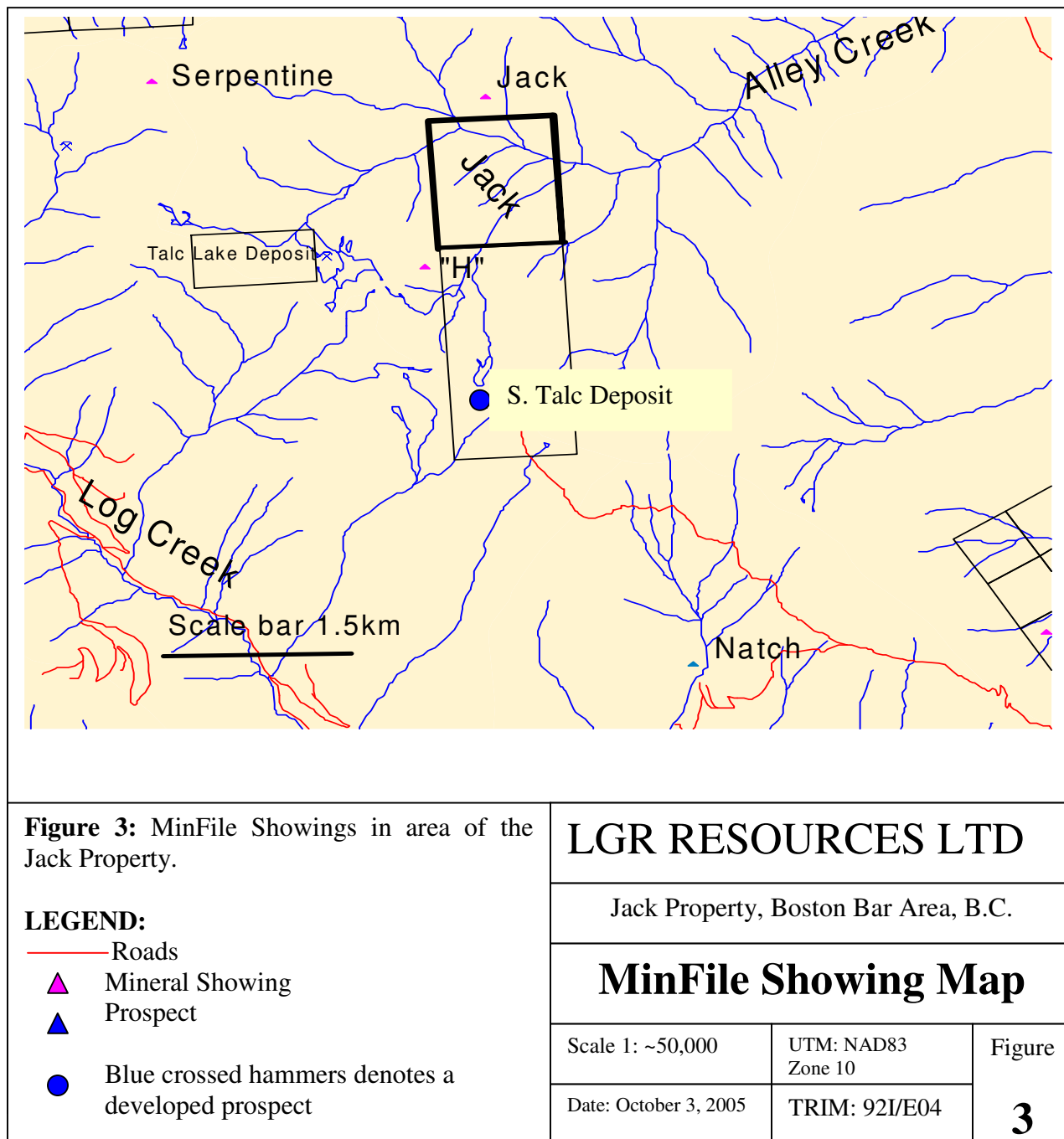
6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The regional geological setting is described by others as being a belt of ophiolitic rocks phyllite schist and foliated greenstone of the Permian to lower Cretaceous Bridge River Complex and phyllite schist and local conglomerate of the upper Jurassic to lower Cretaceous Relay Mountain Group. Pods of serpentinized ultramafics of the Bridge River Complex occur in fault and normal contact with both units. All units are intruded by stocks of late Cretaceous monzonite and granodiorite. The Bridge River Complex and Relay Mountain groups are separated along the ridge by an intervening fault-bounded mass of serpentinite striking northwest for 5.9km generally following the crest of the ridge and varying up to 900 metres in width (Monger, 1980-82). The ultramafic rock is dark green to black and weathers buff to reddish brown. The serpentinite consists of fine-grained, massive serpentine with minor carbonate and 5 per cent magnetite (see Figure 4).

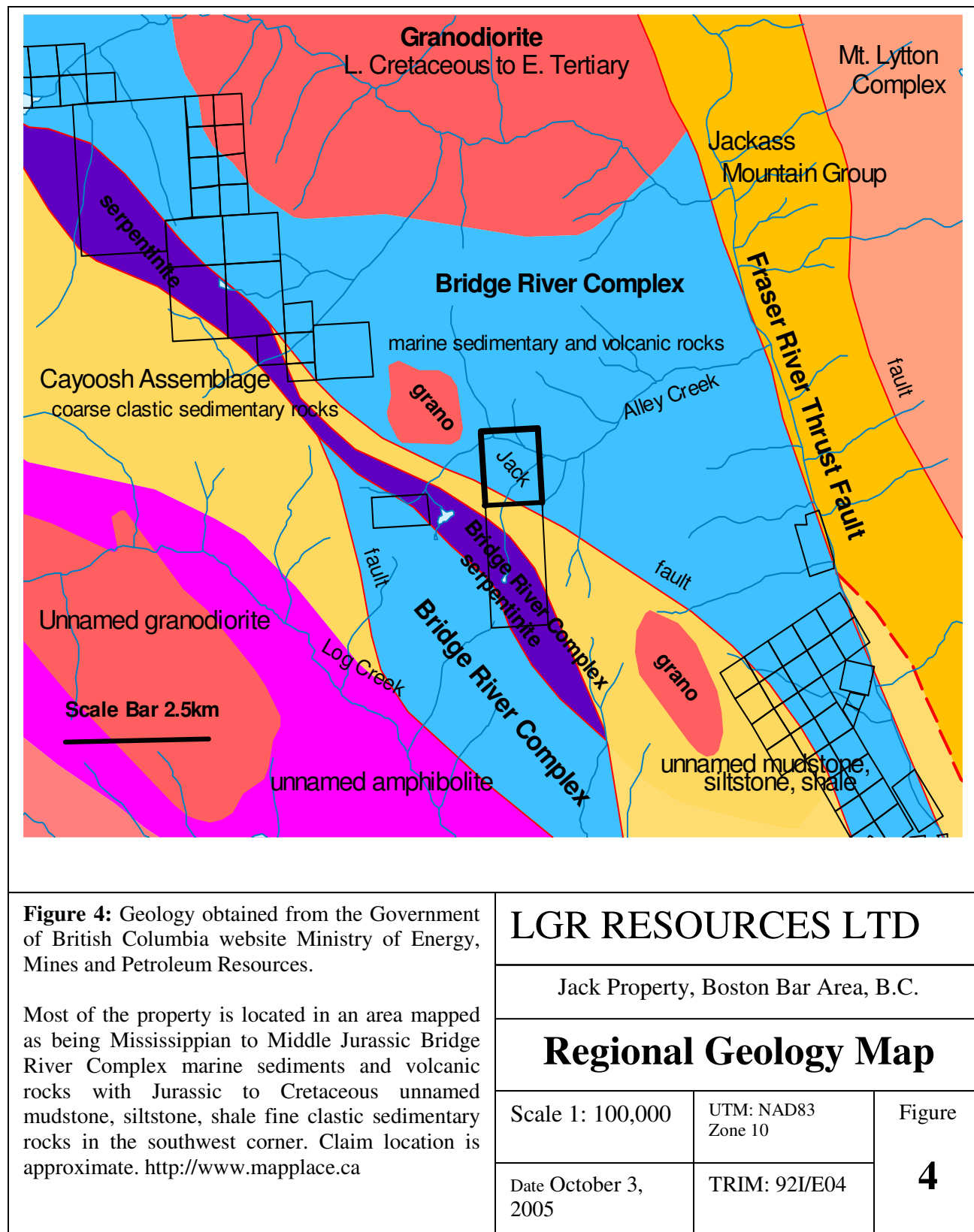
From observations made during the site visit the bedrock consists of phyllitic rocks of the Bridge River Group. The primary alteration minerals are epidote, chlorite and pyrite.

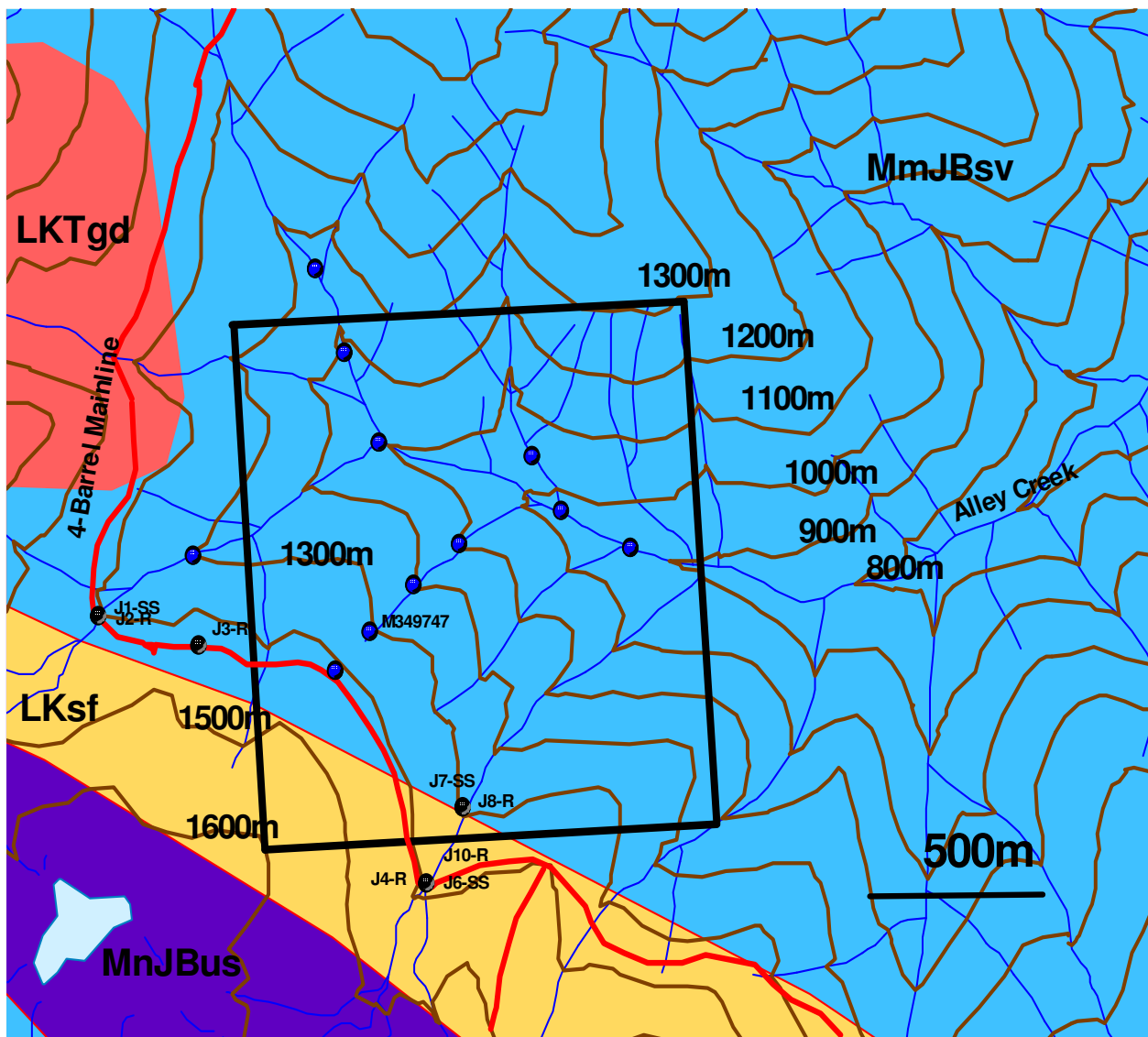
Bedrock in the western portion of the property comprises strongly foliated and jointed phyllites. The phyllites are typically dark gray in colour, fissile, and break down to sandy, silty clay. Narrow vein veins are noted regularly in the logging road cutslopes. Large 3m diameter blocks of quartzite were noted within the clearcut areas however quartzite was not observed in outcrop.

Bedrock within the area is typically covered by a mantle to veneer of glacial till generally less than 2m thick but as thick as 5m. Till comprises sandy silt with trace of gravel. Clasts and some boulders within the till comprise granodiorite suggesting that glacial movement in this area may have been from north to south down the Fraser River valley. A small circular body of granodiorite is mapped as existing 1km north of the property (see Figure 5).



Serpentinite float was noted within two creek channels. Serpentinite is pistachio green and pale green with bands of bronze mica, pyrite and a small black mineral likely magnetite but possibly chromite. Serpentinite material was not found in outcrop. One mineralized (sulphides) float specimen was sampled and analyzed and returned high nickel and chromium.





LEGEND:		LGR RESOURCES LTD.		
MmJBsv	Mississippian to Middle Jurassic Bridge River Complex serpentinite ultra mafic rocks	Jack Property, Boston Bar Area, B.C.		
LKsf	Jurassic to Cretaceous unnamed mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks	Jack Property Geology Map		
LKTgd	Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary unnamed granodiorite intrusive rock			
 Road  Fault Contact  Rock or Silt sample site from 2005 (i.e., JR-2)  Silt/pan sample site from 1997		UTM: NAD83, Zone	Scale 1: 20,000	Figure 5
		Date: October 3, 2005	TRIM: 92I/E04	

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Exploration for several different deposit types have occurred in the area of the Jack Claims which include: industrial minerals such as talc; precious metals such as gold, and base metals such as nickel and chromium. The bedrock geology also suggests that PGEs elements have the potential to be present.

The most important deposit type noted in the area during the short field review is northwest trending quartz veins, variably mineralized with pyrite, arsenopyrite with trace galena and sphalerite. Low sulphidation epithermal and mesothermal gold-silver systems occur within the Bridge River Group rocks. The Bralorne-Pioneer mines the biggest gold producers in the history of the Province are hosted in the Bridge River Group rocks. The Bralorne-Pioneer mines produced 4.1 million ounces gold between 1897-1971 with 7.2 million tonnes of 17.95 g/t gold with the by products silver, zinc and lead.

During the government sponsored Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) stream sediment survey a sample was taken from the base of Alley Creek upslope from the Fraser River (see Figure 6). This sample was high in arsenic suggesting the potential for epithermal precious metal deposits.

8.0 MINERALIZATION

The property and surrounding area has been explored extensively for talc. Several advanced epithermal gold prospects are located within the immediate vicinity. The Natch showing located 4.5km to the south of the Jack Property has experienced diamond drilling. The Paystreak showing 6 km to the northwest is an advanced gold project.

The primary exploration target on the property is judged to be an epithermal style of mineralization. Narrow sweat veins are noted regularly in the logging road cutslopes, throughout the property. These veins are typically parallel to foliation and as such are discontinuous and limited in strike length. These veins are typically massive white and lack textures or sulphide mineralization. These sweat veins are parallel to foliation striking 55° to 100° and dipping 30° to 85° (S-SW) and consist of massive white quartz largely absent of sulphide mineralization. The alteration envelop on these veins is narrow with chlorite and actinolite noted in some exposures. These sweat veins are generally limited in strike length typically less than 15m and usually 10 to 50cm in width.

At two stream crossings a different mode of quartz vein mineralization was noted. In Mad Dog Creek several large angular boulders are noted at the upper road crossing (1500m elevation). The quartz veins in this area show banding and crossing cutting veins with wall rock brecciation. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are noted to be disseminated throughout the vein material and are seen replacing the brecciated clasts. Float sample J2-R just west of the property returned 115bbp gold, 0.2ppm silver, >10,000ppm arsenic, and 49ppm zinc. Another chip quartz vein sample returned anomalous arsenic with a trace of gold. **This style of mineralization is considered the best target type given the bedrock geology and anomalous gold in stream sediment samples. No epithermal mineralization of this nature was noted in outcrop on the property.**

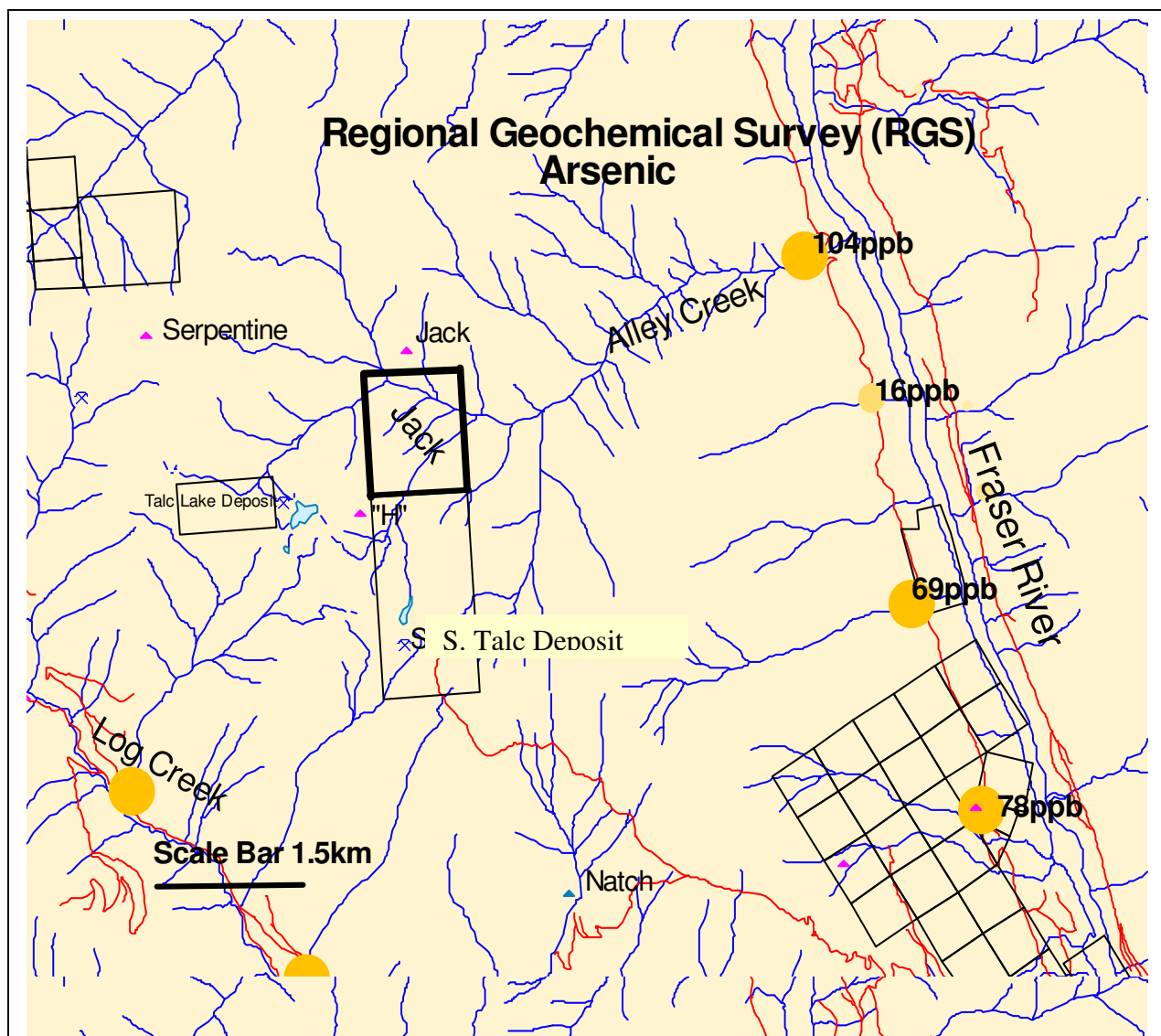


Figure 5: Plot of Arsenic within the *Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS)* conducted by the BC Geological Survey in the 1980s. The survey shows that arsenic within Alley Creek is high as was evident from fieldwork and older assessment reports. Nickel and Antimony also show high values at these sample locations, while Gold shows moderate values typically around 20ppb in the drainages within the area.
<http://www.mapplace.ca>

LGR RESOURCES LTD

Jack Property, Boston Bar Area, B.C.

RGS Arsenic Values

Scale 1: ~70,000

UTM: NAD83
Zone 10

Figure

Date October 3, 2005

TRIM: 921/E04

6

9.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

No diamond drilling has taken place on the property. Exploration for talc has occurred near the property where some drilling has taken place.

10.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The author collected 3 types of samples during the site visit on the Jack property. The following describes the sampling procedures for each type.

Chip Samples

Chip samples were collected from mineralized zones on surface exposures in road cuts or creeks. Normally, a representative line of continuous rock and mineralization chips or fragments of approximately equal size are collected over a specified length. The chips may vary from 0.5 to 3.0 cm in size with occasionally larger pieces. Sample lengths were typically 0.5 long. Samples were collected in plastic sample bags. The sample size usually depends on the sample length, but it also depends on the level of difficulty by which chips could be recovered from the rock surface. Average sample weight is about 3.0 to 4.0 kg.

Grab Sample

A grab sample usually consists of a random one chunk or several pieces of mineralized material. There is no systematic method or specific sample line from which the sample is collected. The size of the chunk or pieces may be several centimetres and up to 10 or 20 cm in size. The sole objective of collecting grab samples is to determine if certain metals or elements are present. The large sample or specimen does provide an opportunity to examine the material in more detail upon returning from the field. In most instances a grab sample is collected from a well-mineralized zone or vein, and as a result, it is not a representative sample of the full width of the mineralization. A grab sample is an uncontrolled sample, and if it is collected from a select part of a mineralized zone or vein, the analyses will provide an extremely biased presentation of the mineralization.

Stream Sediment Samples

A stream sediment sample consist of a random sample of fluvial sediment within a significant stream draining a small enough area that the source of any anomalous elements can be located following positive results. There is no systematic method or specific sample line from which the sample is collected. The streams within the property are steep (10 to 40%) and fast. There are no meanders or point bars. Moss is typically absent from stream banks due to the cross-stream yarding and deposition of woody debris during logging activities. The stream sediment was placed and sieved through ASTM Sieve #20 (0.850mm) screen in the field and placed in cloth bags. Average sample weight is about 2.0 kg.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

All the Jack samples were delivered to Eco Tech Laboratories at Kamloops for sample preparation, analysis and assaying. The procedures for handling samples, sample shipment, Eco Tech Laboratories' sample preparation and analytical/assaying methods are outlined in the following sections.

11.1 On-site Sample Preparation

Sample preparation procedures were established for handling stream sediment and rock samples from the field to the Laboratories located in Kamloops. There were no quality control procedures implemented for these early exploration stage samples.

- i All samples were air-dried for several days in a heated hotel room.
- ii Sample numbers were checked, inventoried and then double-checked for errors against field notes.
- iii Samples were packaged in large durable shipping bags by sequential sample numbers. Rock samples were double bagged, as were the stream sediment samples. As there were only 8 samples they were placed individually in the front of a truck and hand delivered to Eco Tech by the author where they were handed over to the prep lab technician. The sample shipment and requisition for analytical work forms were completed and given to the lab technician on site.

11.2 Laboratory Procedures

Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. is a *certified proficient* laboratory by both CAEAL and CANMET. They provide several sample preparation procedures, analytical packages and specialized assaying methods and procedures by which geochemical and rock samples can be treated. Eco Tech routinely performs their own internal quality control and data verification methods for monitoring their in-house analytical and assaying accuracy and precision. The analytical and assay results are attached as Appendix B.

The author delivered stream sediment rock samples to Eco Tech, and requested specific analytical and assaying methods for different suites of samples. Eco Tech's laboratory procedures, methods and specification for sample preparation, analysis and assaying are appended to this report in Appendix B.

Eco Tech's methods are identified and referenced on the Assay Certificates by Group designation and are described in their procedure documents.

Sample Type	Analytical/Assaying Methods	Description
Stream	BICP11 (28 element ICP), BPPAFG24 (gold, Pd)	Basic 28 element ICP Mass Spec analysis with AA for Gold, Palladium and Platinum
Rock	BAUFG11 (ICP), BPPAFG24 (gold, Pd)	Basic 28 element ICP Mass Spec analysis. AA for Gold, Palladium and Platinum

The author did not visit Eco Tech Laboratories for the single purpose of conducting an audit of their sample preparation, analytical and assaying facilities, check assaying procedures and data management/reporting methods.

11.3 Security and Chain of Custody

The samples were collected by Freeman Smith, P.Geo. (the author) packaged and delivered to Eco Tech Labs directly from the site by the author.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Exploration data from the Jack project consists principally of analytical results of geochemical stream sediment and rock samples from three areas. As these are early-stage samples no systematic quality control or data verification program have been implemented to confirm the integrity of the data. None of this data will be applied in any future resource evaluation.

The analytical and assay data for the geochemical soil and rock samples should be reliable and substantially error-free as most of the data have been electronically transported into the database from analytical data in digital format from Eco Tech Laboratories. The author has not systematically verified the data for possible errors other than to examine and ensure that sample numbers, location and corresponding analytical results are plotted accurately in relation to topography, geographic features and known rock exposures.

Sampling, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures conformed to or exceeded industry standards for this stage of the project.

12.1 Results of Samples

The author collected three chip and one float sample(s) of quartz vein material. One float sample was also taken of serpentinite material. In addition 3 stream sediment samples were taken. Results of these rock samples for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, zinc, chromium, nickel, palladium and platinum are tabulated below. See Appendix C for rock sample descriptions.

Sample No.	Au (bbp)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)
J2-R	115	0.2	>10,000	7	49	122	9	n/a	n/a
J3-R	15	<0.2	15	5	8	207	10	n/a	n/a
J4-R	40	<0.2	1075	5	5	235	6	n/a	n/a
J8-R	15	1.8	190	20	39	219	13	n/a	n/a
J10-R	n/a	<0.2	15	10	9	923	1677	<5	<5

Three chip samples (J3-R, J4-R, J8-R) were collected from three different quartz veins exposed in road cuts or creek draws. The veins were typically less than 0.5m wide. Grab sample J2-R comprised angular float material found west of the claim. Grab sample J10-R comprised rounded float material comprising serpentinite. See Figure 7 for sample site locations.

Results of these stream sediment samples for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, zinc, chromium, nickel, palladium and platinum are tabulated below for the rock samples.

Sample No.	Au (bbp)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)
J1-SS	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<5	<5
J6-SS	45	<0.2	440	37	101	66	87	<5	<5
J7-SS	40	<0.2	610	39	90	62	80	<5	<5

12.2 2005 Field review:

The 2005 exploration fieldwork was initiated on June 22nd and 27th during spring-like conditions. Heavy rain and fog prevented a visual assessment of the area. Access to the property during the 1997 fieldwork by others was via the 4-Barrell mainline 300 Road maintained by JS Jones Lumber Ltd. of Aggasiz, BC. Following a large forest fire in the area in 2003 the mainline road leading into the property was rehabilitated. Rehabilitation consisted of pulling back the road fill and placing it against the cutslopes preventing the use of the road for vehicle or foot access.

An older forestry/mining road exists to the west of the 4-Barrel mainline. This older road is driveable by 4-wheel drive to the old forest service forest fire lookout past this point the road is only driveable using ATV (Quad). An ATV is required to drive the remaining 6km to access the property (about 1 hour journey). In order to locate the old road a local backcountry guide, Mark deKonning was contacted regarding access. Mr. deKonning spent one-day clearing the old road with a chainsaw helping to gain access to the property. The old mining road joins the 4-Barrel Mainline within the property. Once within the property the 4-Barrel Mainline is drivable by quad although numerous cross ditches have been installed and the bridges have been deactivated. Several logging cutblocks exist within the property that were harvested some time in the 1980s. Brush and small trees within the clear-cuts are about 1m in height making prospecting within the clear-cuts difficult.

The 2005 fieldwork concentrated on one area within the southwest corner of the property where stream sediment sample #25 returned 300 ppb gold in a small tributary drainage to Alley Creek south of Mad Dog Creek.

Jack Exploration Summary Table:

Exploration Activity	Objective	Expected Result	Time Frame	Impact on Project
Stream Sediment Sampling	To reproduce past high stream sediment values and to locate other possible anomalous sites	Confirm past results.	½ day	Confirmed anomalous gold in stream
Prospecting	To locate and sample quartz veins in and around the areas of past high stream sediment values.	Have identified extensions, offset or parallel structures.	1 day	Was able to locate several small vein features however none were 1m wide as described in the Dunn 1997 Report

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

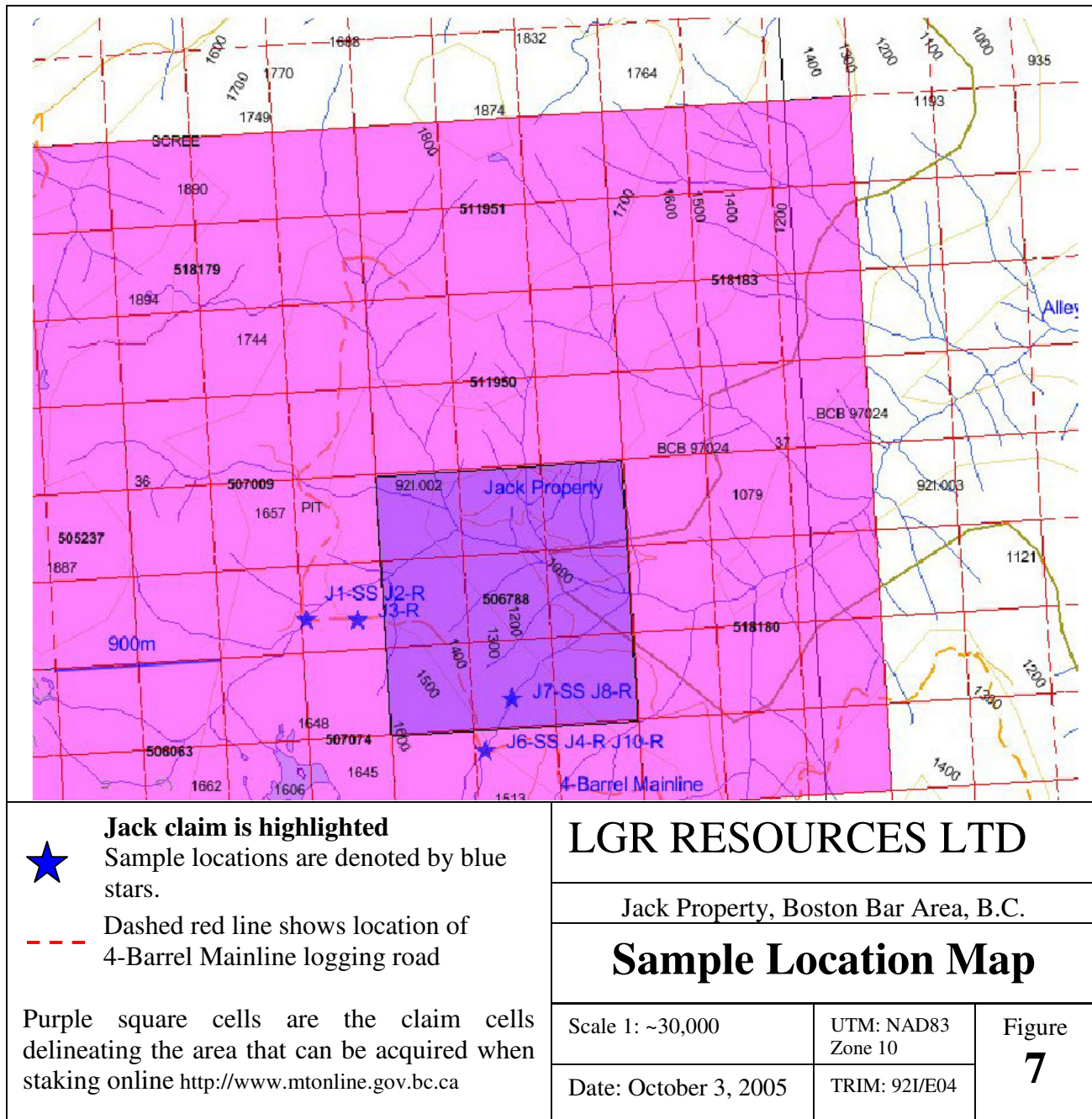
No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on the mineralization on the property.

14.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

No resource or reserve calculations have been conducted on the property.

15.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is aware of no other relevant data or information.



16.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The property is located within favorable geological units for hosting several types of mineral deposits. The 1997 stream sediment survey identified anomalous gold in one of the smaller streams within the property. The June 2005 fieldwork confirmed that gold does occur at anomalous levels. Arsenic and gold were found within samples in the area of the property. Nickel and chromium are also found in float of anomalous values. The property has not received enough exploration activities to properly evaluate the mineral potential that may exist.

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the positive results in both the 1997 and 2005 stream sediment surveys it appears that further sampling is warranted to determine the gold source within these small streams. It is suggested that a two-phase exploration program be implemented with the details of the second phase to be determined once the results from the first phase are received. The first phase of exploration could include mapping and prospecting in conjunction with detailed stream sediment sampling in the tributaries of Alley Creek within the property. Reconnaissance soil lines could be conducted on a north-south grid in the areas of the anomalous stream sediment samples. Six, one-kilometer lines at 200m line spacing and 25m sample spacing would result in about 240 samples and would cover the property.

Some repairs to the existing access road are required prior to commencing fieldwork. Presently the old road is not drivable by pick-up due to excessive windfall, brush growth and cutslope sloughing covering the road. It is suggested that a backhoe/excavator be contracted to repair the road to pick-up standards and widths. This will result in significant timesavings in travel and sample handling. A permit will be required to do the minor excavator work.

The second phase of exploration would include trenching in the areas of anomalous metals identified during the first phase of work. Follow-up trench sampling will likely be required. See Appendix A for an estimate of costs for the two-phase program.

The Jack property is an early stage exploration property with a limited amount of exploration work to date. It is located within the same bedrock type that hosts the Bralorne-Pioneer mines which are world class mesothermal precious metal deposits. The best exploration target type of the property is judged to be epithermal precious metal vein type deposits. There are nearby epithermal deposits noted on the BC Government's MinFile documents north and south of the Jack property. It is in the qualified persons' opinions that the Jack property is of sufficient merit to justify the program being proposed.

18.0 REFERENCES

- Cardinal, Daniel G. (1987) Prospecting Assessment Report on the Gold Ridge Group. Assessment Report 16857.
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- Chamberlain, J. A. (1973) Geological Report "H" Claims, Nahatlatch Area, BC; H-5, H-7, H-9, H-11-H19 inclusive, Assessment Report 04508
- Dunn, D. St. C. Delaney J. B. (1998) Jack 1,2,3,4 Claim Group Report on Prospecting/Geochemical Sampling Programs
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- Monger, JWH. (1980-82) Bedrock Geology of Ashcroft 92I Map Area, Scale 1:250,00 GSC.
- Taylor, K.J (1985) Prospecting Report NATCH 1-2 for Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Assessment Report 13643.

Appendix A

Estimated Costs of Recommended Program

These estimates were calculated using the assumption that the crew will take room and board in Boston Bar and travel each day to the site from Boston bar. The exploration program should include 2 phases.

APPENDIX A: ESTIMATED COSTS OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

Phase 1 Exploration

Activity	Description	Rate	Totals
Road access	Excavator clearing of old road accessing site	36 hours days \$120/hour	\$4,500
Geology	Prospecting/mapping Geological support:	Geologist 21 days @ \$500/day	\$10,500
Geochemistry	Stream sediment sampling 25 samples	6 days @ \$450/day (2 technicians)	\$4,050
Geochemistry	Soil geochemistry/grid preparation (6.0km = 240 samples).	9 days @ \$450/day (2 technicians)	\$5,400
Room	Green Canyon Motel Boston Bar	21 days (\$60/day) 3 rooms	\$3,780
Food	21 days	\$50/day/man (5 men)	\$5,250
Transportation	ATV rentals. If road is not fixed ATV rentals will be required	\$140/day 21 days	\$4,000
Transportation	Truck mileage	21 days @ \$60/day	\$1,260
Analysis	ICP Assays	285 samples @ \$30/sample	\$8,550
Reporting	Writing and map preparation	Geologist 8 days @ \$500/day	\$4,000
Drafting	Figure preparation		\$1,500
Personnel	Transportation and communication		\$1,000
Expendables	Field Supplies		\$1,000
		Subtotal	\$54,790
Contingency			\$8,000
		TOTAL	\$62,790

APPENDIX-A, CONTINUED

Phase 2 Exploration			
Activity	Description	Rate	Totals
Trenching	Excavator clearing and prepared ground and trenching	80 hours days \$120/hour	\$9,600
Mapping	Prospecting/mapping Geological support	Geologist: 10 days @ \$500/day	\$5,000
Sampling	Trench sampling	10 days @ \$200/day (1 technician)	\$2,000
Room	Green Canyon Motel Boston Bar	10 days (\$60/day) 2 rooms	\$1,200
Food	10 days	\$50/day/man	\$1,000
Transportation	Truck mileage	10 days @ \$60/day	\$600
Analysis	ICP Assays	100 samples @ \$30/sample	\$3,000
Reporting	Writing and map preparation	Geologist 8 days @ \$500/day	\$4,000
Drafting	Figure preparation		\$1,500
Personnel	Transportation and communication		\$1,000
Expendables	Field Supplies		\$1,000
		Subtotal	\$29,900
Contingency			\$4,000
		TOTAL	\$33,900

Appendix B

Analytical Methods and Sample Results

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE ASSESSMENT REPORT: ECO TECH LABORATORIES KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Stream silts are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -150 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

GOLD, PLATINUM, PALLADIUM GEOCHEMISTRY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram sub sample is achieved. The sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

A 30 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument for Gold and Palladium. Platinum is analyzed by ICP.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

APPENDIX-B CONTINUED

MULTI- ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H2O) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards).

K:Methods/methicp

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

The sample is weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards).

APPENDIX-B CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-593

LGR Resources

815 Hornby St.

Vancouver, BC

V6Z 2E6

8-Jul-05

Attention: Frank Anderson

No. of samples received: 6

Sample Type: Stream Sediment

Submitted by: F. Smith

Project #: Jack

ET #.	Tag #	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
1	J1-SS	<5	<5
2	J6-SS	<5	<5
3	J7-SS	<5	<5

QC DATA:

Standard:

PG114

370

770

JJ/ga
XLS/05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse

B.C. Certified Assayer

APPENDIX-B CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-594

LGR Resources
815 Hornby St.
Vancouver, BC
V6Z 2E6

6-Jul-05

Attention: Frank Anderson

No. of samples received: 6
Sample Type: Stream Sediment
Submitted by: F. Smith
Project #: Jack

ET #.	Tag #	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
6	J10-R	<5	<5

QC DATA:

Repeats:

6	J10-R	<5	<5
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Standard:

PG114	370	770
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JJ/ga/bs
XLS/05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

6-Jul-
05

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

10041 Dallas Drive

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-593

LGR Resources

815 Hornby St.

Vancouver, BC

V6Z 2E6

Attention: Frank Anderson

*Values in ppm unless otherwise
reported*

No. of samples received:3

Sample Type: Stream Sediment

Submitted by: F. Smith

Project #: Jack

Et #.	Tag #	Au	Mg																											
		(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	%	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	J1-SS	10																												
2	J6-SS	45	<0.2	1.95	440	95	<5	0.31	<1	21	66	37	5.04	<10	1.64	731	<1	<0.01	87	810	14	<5	<20	12	0.09	<10	73	<10	4	101
3	J7-SS	40	<0.2	1.56	610	90	<5	0.27	<1	20	62	39	4.47	<10	1.27	657	<1	<0.01	80	760	12	<5	<20	10	0.07	<10	63	<10	4	90

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1 J1-SS 10

Standard:

GEO

'05 140 1.5 1.36 70 145 <5 1.37 <1 17 56 87 3.90 <10 0.73 584 <1 0.02 29 650 22 <5 <20 52 0.11 <10 60 <10 10 79

APPENDIX-B CONTINUED

**ECO TECH LABORATORY
LTD.**

10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

**ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-
594**

LGR Resources
815 Hornby St.
Vancouver, BC
V6Z 2E6

Attention: Frank Anderson

*No. of samples
received:6
Sample Type: Stream
Sediment
Submitted by: F.
Smith*

Project #: Jack

**Values in ppm unless otherwise
reported**

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	J2-R	115	0.2	0.18	>10000	20	<5	2.15	<1	8	122	7	2.25	<10	0.65	601	3	0.07	9	1890	4	<5	<20	125	<0.01	<10	12	<10	12	49
2	J3-R	15	<0.2	0.12	15	10	<5	0.02	<1	2	207	5	0.56	<10	0.05	245	<1	0.03	10	90	6	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	8
3	J4-R	40	<0.2	0.06	1075	<5	<5	0.09	<1	2	235	5	0.55	<10	0.06	89	<1	<0.01	6	40	<2	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	5
4	J8-R	15	1.8	0.24	190	30	10	0.09	<1	5	219	20	1.53	<10	0.15	155	4	0.04	13	150	42	<5	<20	2	0.02	<10	27	<10	<1	39
6	J10-R		<0.2	0.09	15	15	5	<0.01	<1	77	923	10	5.75	<10	6.22	245	<1	<0.01	1677	<10	<2	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	24	<10	<1	9

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	J2-R	115	<0.2	0.18	>10000	20	<5	2.12	<1	8	122	6	2.21	<10	0.66	582	3	0.07	11	1880	4	<5	<20	124	<0.01	<10	12	<10	12	46
---	------	-----	------	------	--------	----	----	------	----	---	-----	---	------	-----	------	-----	---	------	----	------	---	----	-----	-----	-------	-----	----	-----	----	----

Resplit

1	J2-R	100	<0.2	0.17	>10000	15	<5	1.99	<1	7	122	6	1.97	<10	0.61	563	3	0.07	7	2040	4	<5	<20	116	<0.01	<10	10	<10	14	39
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Standard:

GEO '05		135	1.5	1.36	65	145	<5	1.32	<1	20	55	88	3.74	<10	0.72	569	<1	0.02	28	610	22	<5	<20	54	0.11	<10	69	<10	9	72
---------	--	-----	-----	------	----	-----	----	------	----	----	----	----	------	-----	------	-----	----	------	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	------	-----	----	-----	---	----

JJ/ga/bs df/58 XLS
4 /05

Jutta
Jealousie
B.C. Certified
Assayer

Appendix C

Rock Sample Descriptions

Appendix C: Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample #	UTM N	UTM E	Claim	Type	Length	Host Rock	Color	text1	text2	attn1	occur	min%	attit. type	Meas.
J1-SS	5547???	597???	West of Jack	Stream Sed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
J2-R	5547???	597???	West of Jack	float	n/a	Phyllite	white/cream	banding	open space filling	sericite	pervasive	Py 1%	vein	n/a
J3-R	5547087	597766	Out	chip	0.2m	Phyllite	white	massive	open space filling	hematite/chlorite	selective	0%	vein	108/85SW
J4-R	5546334	598351	Jack	chip	0.4m	Phyllite	white	massive	n/a	hematite/chlorite	selective	0%	vein	055/30S
J6-SS	5546334	598351	Jack	Stream Sed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
J7-SS	5546600	598508	Jack	Stream Sed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
J8-R	5546600	598508	Jack	chip	0.2	Phyllite	white	massive	n/a	hematite/chlorite	selective	0%	vein	nc
J10-R	5546334	598351	Jack	float	n/a	Serpentinite	pale/ dark green	banding	n/a	pyrite	selective	tr	n/a	n/a

Sample # Comments

J1-SS	Sample location is 25m above road. Bedload comprises sandy, gravelly boulders. The creek gradient is 25%. GPS stations do not fit description of the orientations of streams on provided maps. Sample is believed to be taken west of the claim
J2-R	Angular float material to 1m in diameter with breccia clasts to 10cm. Pyrite stringers and disseminated Pyrite and arsenopyrite. Episodic veining, crosscutting veins. GPS stations do not fit description of the orientations of streams on provided maps. Sample is believed to be taken west of the claim
J3-R	Mica alteration an clays, hematite noted. No pyrite
J4-R	The vein is traceable along strike for 20m and then hidden underneath overburden to east and west
J6-SS	Sample location is 10m upslope from road. The stream is 3m wide, 0.2m deep and has a sandy gravel bedload. No moss noted.
J7-SS	The stream is 5m wide, 0.3m deep and steep 35%. No moss. Bedload is gravelly boulders with some sand.
J8-R	Narrow vein located 15m upslope of stream sediment sample J6-SS
J10-R	Serpentinite with pyrite and a black mineral, chromite?

Appendix D

Authors Statements of Qualifications

Appendix D: Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Freeman R Smith, P.Geo. am a Professional Geoscientist residing at 2090 12th Street SW, in the City of Salmon Arm in the Province of British Columbia, and do hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. A fellow Member of the Geological Association of Canada.
2. I am a graduate (1991) of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
3. I have practiced as an exploration geologist and consulting geologist for 14 years in Canada and Mexico.
4. In accordance with definitions and qualifications of a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101, I certify that based on my educational training, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience as outlined above, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I am acting as an independent Qualified Person and consulting geologist for LGR Resources Ltd. I have not had prior involvement with LGR Resources Ltd. Jack property project that is the subject of the Technical Report. 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 content of this Report. My remuneration from LGR Resources Ltd. has not exceeded 50% of my personal income during the past 36 months. I do not hold or expect to receive any direct or indirect interest in the company or the property.
6. I conducted geological fieldwork on the Jack property in the Boston Bar area of southern British Columbia during the period 22 & 27 June 2005 as a consulting geologist.
7. I am a co-author responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report titled "Geological and Geochemical Report on the Jack Property, Chilliwack Mining Division, B.C." dated 3 October 2005.
8. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Signed:

Dated: October 3, 2005
Salmon Arm, British Columbia

"Freeman Smith"
F.R. Smith, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

Appendix D: Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, David St. Clair Dunn, Professional Geoscientist, with a business address of 1154 Marine Drive, Gibsons, B.C., Canada, certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. and hold a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology and have practiced my profession as a prospector and geologist for 35 years.
2. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia APEGBC, (Reg. # 18479). I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists, the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, the Honorary Advisory Board to the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines, the Society of Economic Geologists and the Mining Exploration Group. I am the qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 in reference to this report.
3. I have based my conclusions and recommendations in this report based on direct supervision of the 1997 fieldwork and a thorough review of the 2005 program on the Jack.
4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change from the information in this report that would make the report misleading.
5. I have read NI 43-101 and have prepared this report to comply with the Instrument and Form 43-101F.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I am acting as an independent Qualified Person and consulting geologist for LGR Resources Ltd. I have not had prior involvement with LGR Resources Ltd. Jack property project that is the subject of the Technical Report. 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 content of this Report. My remuneration from LGR Resources Ltd. has not exceeded 50% of my personal income during the past 36 months. I do not hold or expect to receive any direct or indirect interest in the company or the property.
7. I am a co-author and review geologist of the Technical Report titled "Geological and Geochemical Report on the Jack Property, Chilliwack Mining Division, B.C." dated 3 October 2005.
8. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.
9. I do not hold any direct interest in the Jack Property.

Signed:

Dated: October 3, 2005
Gibsons, British Columbia

"David St. Clair Dunn"
David St. Clair Dunn, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist