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TECHNICAL REPORT ON

THE CHROMITE PROJECT

EC 1125 Kalimash and EC 1375 Zogaj

ALBANIA

FOR

GOLDEN TOUCH RESOURCES CORP.

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Effective Date: **10 February 2011**

Date Revised: **21 April 2011**

SUMMARY

This report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 for the purpose of providing an independent First Technical Report on technical and geological information following the acquisition of all the issued and outstanding shares and options of JAB Resources Limited (JAB) by Golden Touch Resources Pty Ltd (GOT) pursuant to a scheme of arrangement.

JAB is a mineral resources exploration company with a developing pipeline of projects in Albania, an emergent south east European country. In Albania, JAB has 129.9 square kilometres under Exploration Permits, within which the company is evaluating four mineral resource projects. This report discusses the Chromite Project – Exploration Concessions (ECs) 1125 and 1375. Exploration of EC 1376, which abuts EC 1375, is reported in a separate technical report on JAB's Platinum Project.

EC 1125, which covers an area of 15.1 square kilometres, and EC 1375, which covers an area of 76 square kilometres, are both held by Jab Resources SHPK a wholly owned Albanian registered subsidiary of Jab Resources Limited, a company domiciled in Australia. Golden Touch Resources Pty Ltd is a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of Golden Touch Resources Corp. (GOT). A company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. JAB and JAB Resources SHPK are now fully owned subsidiaries of GOT.

The ECs are in north-eastern Albania close to the border with Kosovo. EC 1125 is 13 km west-south-west of Kukes and EC 1375 is 25 km north-west of Kukes. Kukes is 200 km by road north-east of Tirana.

Both ECs contain numerous occurrences of chromite mineralization hosted by ultramafic rocks of the eastern ophiolite belt EOB of northern Albania. EC 1125 covers part of the Kukes Ultramafic Massif and EC 1375 covers part of the similar Tropoja Ultramafic Massif. The better mineralization in both areas occurs as zones of narrow, stratiform lenses and continuous bands of disseminated chromite with localised concordant semi-massive chromite sections associated with broader zones of disseminated chromite.

The Kalimash and Tropoja Ultramafic Massifs host numerous small individual chromite deposits. Many of the deposits have been partially exploited through artisanal mining. Some of the larger known deposits, located in the Kalimash district within the northern part of EC 1125, were partly mined by the State in the 1980-1990s. From Kalimash, around 1 million tonnes of chromite ore were extracted by underground methods and concentrated in an on-site processing plant. About 300,000 tonnes of concentrate were produced. The Kalimash Mine and the nearby Perroi Batres Mine are "Existing Mines" under Albanian Mining Law. As "Existing Mines" these mines are excluded from EC 1125.

Exploration at EC 1125 is at a resource delineation stage. From reconnaissance mapping and data review of EC 1125, JAB selected two target areas for drilling to determine a chromite resource to a depth of 100 m. These areas (Target 1 and 2) are located near the northern margins of the Kalimash Massif, in the more accessible part of EC 1125. Target 1 and Target 2 do not include the Perroi Batres and the old Kalimash workings where drilling and underground development by Albkrom has delineated several lenses and layers of high grade chromite mineralization.

Previous exploration and larger scale mining in the area was focussed on relatively thin layers of high grade mineralization (>20% Cr_2O_3). JAB has observed that, in some areas, these high grade bands lie close together separated by zones of lower grade disseminated chromite mineralization. JAB's exploration aimed at delineating zones where both massive and disseminated type chromite together bulk up to be viable open pit mining prospects. Such deposits were delineated by drilling at both Target 1 and Target 2 within EC 1125.

JAB is of the view that the opportunity exists for the company to develop a large scale modern mining and processing operation at Kalimash. As well as the mineralization at Target 1 and Target 2 delineated by JAB, additional chromite will be available from these old mines and the numerous relatively unexploited deposits nearby. JAB intended to continue the exploration and feasibility stages of the Chromite Project with the view to open cut and underground mining of a number of chromite deposits, and processing the ore within a centrally located beneficiation plant.

Exploration of EC 1375 is still at an early stage. Some reconnaissance sampling has been carried out and data compilation is in progress. Exploration activity by JAB was focussed on EC 1125.

This report was prepared by two authors from two different consulting firms. Mathison Geoscience Pty Ltd (MGPL) prepared sections on general information, geology and regional exploration and presented overall conclusions and recommendations for both ECs. Hellmann and Schofield Pty Ltd (H&S) prepared a resource estimate for the Kalimash Target1 and Target 2 mineralization within EC 1125 - with an associated review of the drilling and trench sampling results from these targets

H&S Summary

In 2008, JAB Resources ("JAB") requested that independent consulting geologists Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd of Sydney, Australia complete a new set of resource estimates for prospect areas at its Kalimash Chromite Project in Northern Albania. The reporting of these new resources is in accordance with the 2004 JORC Code. All resources are in the Inferred Resource category. No site visit was made by H&S.

Table 1 Kalimash Chromite Project - Inferred Resources

Target	Volume	Tonnes	Chromite %	Chromite Tonnes
Target 1	2,012,516	6,440,050	4.17	268,550
Target 2	87,930	281,375	8.68	24,423
Total	2,100,446	6,721,425	4.36	292,973

(2% chromite (Cr2O3) cut off; average density of 3.2t/m3; use of significant figures does not imply precision)

H&S understand that JAB plans to selectively mine the chromite deposits using an open pit operation and the resources have been classified on this assumption. The new resources are based on results from JAB's 2008 exploration campaign including RC drilling and surface channel sampling. Additional geological information from historical work has also been incorporated into the resource estimates.

The area consists of two prospects, Target 1 and Target 2, with the former being the larger deposit, whilst the latter has had some historical high grade chromite mining. There has been a large amount of historical drilling at Target 1 (up to 210 diamond drillholes) but unfortunately sampling of the core was restricted to narrow high grade zones only. These holes can be used to indicate the likely extent of the mineralisation but are unusable in the resource estimation.

The chromite mineralisation at Kalimash is hosted by weakly metamorphosed ultramafic units of a Jurassic-aged ophiolitic sequence. The mineralisation occurs as zones of narrow, stratiform lenses and continuous bands of disseminated chromite with localised concordant semi-massive chromite sections.

Modelling of the resources utilised 1m drillhole composites from the RC drilling in conjunction with Ordinary Kriging. Reporting of the resources used a 2% chromite cut off constrained within a notional 2% chromite mineralised shape.

A substantial amount of infill drilling is required to upgrade the categorisation of the resource estimate from Inferred to Measured and Indicated.

Exploration potential for Target 1 exists for similar style mineralisation to occur down dip to the west and at deeper 'stratigraphic' intervals.

Conclusions JAB's concept of developing a large tonnage of low grade chromite mineralization by drilling zones where stratiform layered chromite is associated with broader zones of disseminated mineralization was supported by the drilling results at Target 1 and 2. JAB undertook resource estimation and preliminary mining, metallurgical and environmental studies. These suggested an opportunity for further drilling to prove up a large scale open pit mining operation with a series of deposits feeding into a centralized treatment plant producing a chromite concentrate with a grade in excess of 40% Cr_2O_3.

MGPL consider that with persistent exploration and test work, a deposit or group of deposits can be delineated at and around Kalimash sufficient to feed a "Fit for Purpose" processing plant at Kalimash that could produce a saleable chromite concentrate Further exploration of the Chromite Project area is warranted.

Chromitites from EC 1375 are reported to be high grade and good quality. (AKBN 2008). Preliminary sampling for PGE at EC 1375 has reported anomalous Pt and Pd values from Pertace and Perroi Lajthises. Delineation of the approximate locations of all "Existing Mines" and further reconnaissance exploration for both chromite and PGE is warranted.

Recommendations. A two phase exploration program is recommended for both EC 1125 and EC 1375. The EC 1125 program addresses the recommendations made by H&S. It concentrates on the area within the wireframes designed by H&S and is aimed at delineating a larger resource; upgrading the existing resource estimate; upgrading the results of the 2008 exploration program; and improving JAB's knowledge of areas of chromite mineralization away from Target 1 and Target 2.

Phase 1 at EC 1125 aims at upgrading the confidence levels of the 2008 drilling and sampling programs. Reject sample material stored by JAB in Tirana should be re-assayed along with local standards, international certified standards and blanks at a number of laboratories. This is an essential first step towards establishing an effective QA/QC protocol for future drilling at Kalimash and Zogaj.

Phase 1 at Zogaj comprises data compilation and interpretation of the Gjeoalba data along with reconnaissance geological and geochemical exploration designed to locate areas for subsequent drill testing.

Proposed Exploration Program – EC 1125Kalimash

A two phase exploration program addresses the recommendations made by H&S. It concentrates on the area within the wireframes designed by H&S and is aimed at delineating a larger resource; upgrading the existing resource estimate; upgrading the results of the 2008 exploration program; and improving JAB's knowledge of areas of chromite mineralization away from Target1 and Target 2.

Phase 1

1. QA/QC upgrade of 2008 drilling results - purchase internationally recognized certified standards for chromite. Select 20 samples from pulps of 2008 drilling samples stored at ALS Laboratory in Romania.

Submit these samples (20), plus international standards (2), plus blanks (2) and local standards (6) to ALS and another certified laboratory for assay for Cr_2O_3. This comprises a total of 30 samples.

2. Prepare composite samples of chromite mineralization (+10% Cr_2O_3) from sample material stored on site. Chromite concentrates should be separated from these composites at the laboratory using heavy media separation following crushing, grinding and sieving, Concentrates should be assayed for Cr, Fe, Al, Mg, SiO2 and possible penalty elements recommended by a consultant metallurgist to confirm the quality of the chromite from Target 1, Target 2 and Target 3.

Estimated Budget EC 1125 ($CDN).

Table 2 Proposed Phase 1 Budget EC 1125

Item	Quantity	Cost Estimate	Includes	Comment
QA/QC sampling	30 samples	2,000	International standards	Assay for Cr_2O_3 at two certified laboratories.
Chromite concentrate	5 composites	2,000	Preparation and detailed analysis	
Overheads	1 lot	6,000	Reporting, head office, tenement rental.	
Sub-total Phase 1		$10,000		

Proposed Exploration program – EC 1375 Zogaj.

Phase 1.

1. Compile the METE data into an electronic data set. (In progress)
2. Compare the results of the JAB trench sampling with the Gjeoalba/Albkrom results.
3. Determine geological and geochemical parameters to assist with the delineation of the igneous layering of the area.
4. Determine and plot the locations of all pre-EC 1375 Mining Tenements and determine their ownership.
5. Plot the location of any "Existing Mines" within EC 1375. It is anticipated that these locations will be approximate only.

First decision point

Estimated Budget ($CDN).

Table 3 Proposed Phase 1 Budget EC 1375

Item Phase 1	Quantity	Estimate	Includes	Comment
Geological mapping and sampling	5 days	5,000	Personnel and logistics	Geochemical characterization of mineralized horizons
Overheads		5,000	Includes tenement rental	
Sub-total Phase 1		$10,000		

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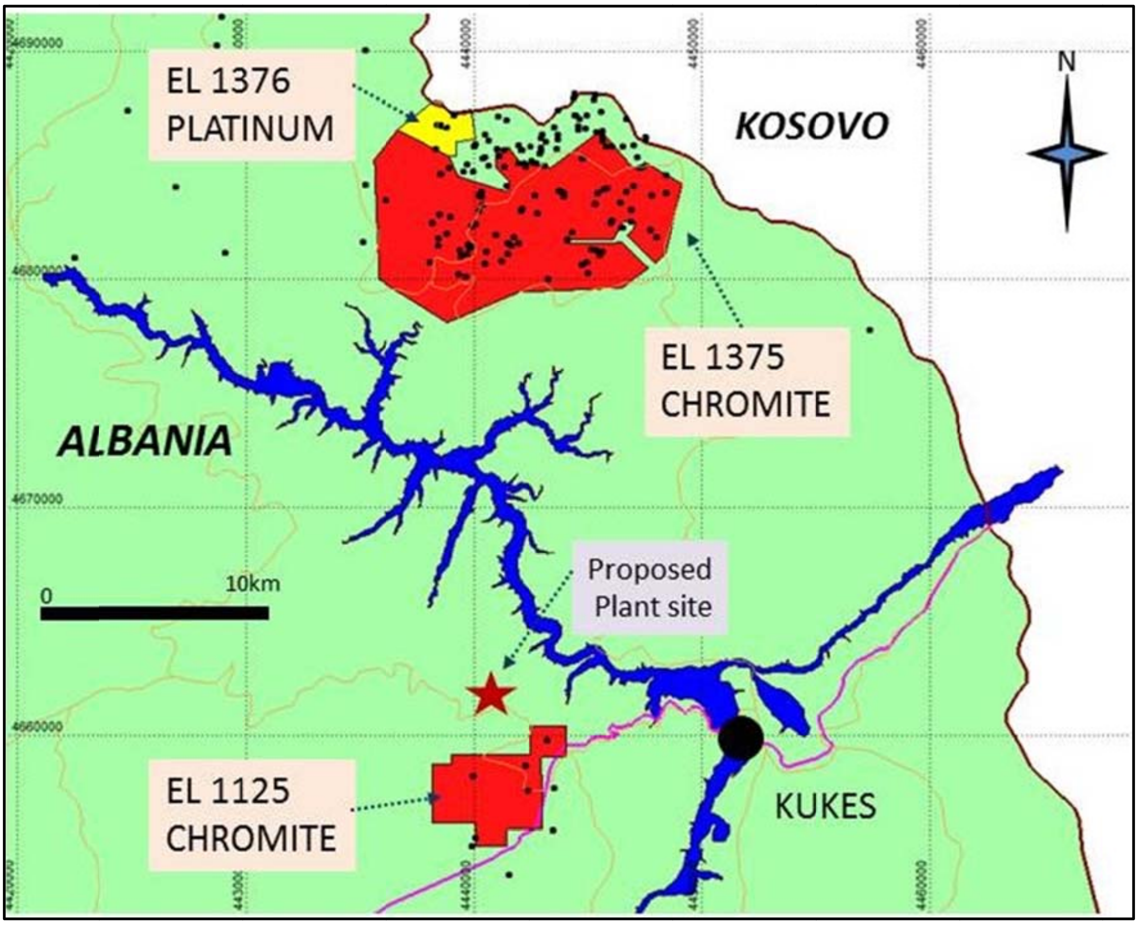


Fig 1 Chromite project Area.

Map by JAB. Black spots represent known chromite mineralization. EC area for EC 1125 is the 2010 area. An additional 10% of the original area was nominated for relinquishment in January 2011, but has not yet been formally accepted. Areas for ECs 1375 and 1376 are current. (February 2011)

Table 4 Some PGE and Chromite Terminology used in this report

Chromium (Cr) is a key component of stainless steel. Chromium is generally sold to stainless steel manufacturers as ferro-chrome. Metallurgical grade ferro-chrome contains 46-48% Cr_2O_3 with Cr: Fe >2.6.
Chromium (III) oxide - Cr_2O_3
Chromite – a mineral – general formula $(Fe^{2+},Mg)(Cr,Al,Fe^{3+})_2O_4$. Chromite is the only commercial source of Cr. Cr content is generally quoted as % Cr_2O_3. Good metallurgical grade chromite has a Cr:Fe ratio greater than 2.6.
Chromitite – a rock which predominantly consists of the mineral chromite (>50%). Generally 15 to 40% Cr_2O_3.
PGE – Platinum Group Elements. These are platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), iridium (Ir), osmium (Os), rhodium (Rh) and ruthenium (Ru).
PGM – Platinum Group Minerals.

Fig 2 Location of JAB's Albanian Exploration Permits (ECs)

Boundaries shown are those that will apply following January 2011 renewals of ECs 1123, 1124 and 1125.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Chromite Project is dominated by EC 1125, Kalimash, granted to JAB in January 2008. EC 1125 initially covered an area of 30 km^2 south-west of Kukes in north-eastern Albania. This area will be reduced to 15 km^2 after the January 2011 renewal is approved. The EC covers most of the western part of the Kalimash Ultramafic Massif. Additional chromite potential exists within the more recently granted ECs 1375 Zogaj and 1376 Bregu i Bibes. These cover parts of the Tropoja Ultramafic Massif.

The Kalimash and Tropoja Ultramafic Massifs host numerous small individual chromite deposits. Many of the deposits have been exploited in the past by artisanal mining. Currently, local miners are mining most of these deposits with large excavators, heavy trucks and explosives. Direct shipping chromite ore is sold to businessmen in Kukes who on sell it through the port of Durres.

Some of the larger known deposits, located in the Kalimash district within the northern part of EC 1125, were partly mined by the State in the 1980-1990s. From Kalimash, around 1 million tonnes of chromite ore were extracted by underground methods and concentrated in an on-site processing plant. About 300,000 tonnes of concentrate were produced. JAB is of the view that, as well as the mineralization at Target 1 and Target 2 delineated by JAB, additional chromite will be available from these old mines and the numerous relatively unexploited deposits nearby.

Chromite is the sole source of chromium, an essential component of stainless steel. About 19 million tonnes of chromite ore are mined globally and 90% of this amount is used in the production of ferro chrome, an intermediate step in the manufacture of stainless steel from chromite ore. Albanian chromite is generally high metallurgical grade chromite with Cr:Fe ratio around 3.0. Such chromite earns a premium over the price paid for South African chromite.

Albania was once the world's third largest supplier of chromite, but that supply has currently declined to almost nothing, largely as a result of the collapse of the communist regime. The current annual production of under 150,000 tonnes of high grade lumpy direct shipping chromite ore is obtained from small largely artisanal operations and one or two local companies. Typically villagers mine chromite, often in very dangerous situations, and sell the ore to middle men who then sell the ore through agents at the port of Durres. Albanian Chrome's chromite mine at Bulqiza and the refurbished ferro-chrome smelters at Elbasan are currently operating spasmodically as the market price of chromite fluctuates..

JAB is of the view that the opportunity exists to develop a large scale modern mining and processing operation at Kalimash.

The chromite deposits of the Kalimash Massif are concentrated within the basal ultramafic layers of a Jurassic ophiolitic sequence, typically within a layer of depleted peridotite. The deposits normally occur within dunite bodies, especially at the contact with the peridotite. The dunites, originally composed predominantly of olivine, are now often altered to serpentinite.

From initial reconnaissance mapping and data review, JAB selected two target areas for drilling to determine a chromite resource to a depth of 100 m. These areas (Target 1 and 2) are located near the northern margins of the Kalimash Massif, in the more accessible part of EC 1125. (See Fig 3). Target 1 and Target 2 do not include the designated "Existing Mines", Perroi Batres Mine and the old Kalimash Mine where drilling and underground development by Albkrom has delineated several lenses and layers of high grade chromite mineralization.

The prospective dunites cover most of EC 1125, including the mountainous and less accessible country to the south of Target 1 and 2. JAB is of view that further detailed exploration is likely to delineate additional targets within the EC.

The two targets selected each cover an area of about one square kilometre, within which numerous "podiform deposits" occur. Individual deposits comprise a mixture of massive banded chromite with intervening areas of disseminated nodular chromite. The podiform deposits typically range up to 100 m in length and 10 m in width. Within Target 1 the chromite deposits crop out at three different levels (zones) , each with a separation of about 50 m in RL, on steep north facing hill slopes, and dip at about 50° to the south. Previous drilling indicates good continuity at depth, down dip.

Within Target 1 and Target 2 JAB completed a program of sampling of old trenches at intervals of about 50 m along the strike of the three zones. Chromite mineralization exposed in access tracks and natural exposures were channel sampled. Over 400 samples were collected, all with visible chromite. These samples were assayed for Cr_2O_3 at ALS Chemex Laboratory in Romania. JAB also chip sampled old trenches at Target 3.

JAB completed a program of reverse circulation (RC) drilling within Target 1 and 2 with the objective of determining the resource available to 100 m depth. At Target 1, 39 RC drill holes for a total of 3,360m tested outcropping chromite mineralization at depth at a nominal spacing of 50m along strike. At Target 2, 18 RC drill holes totalling 474m tested for mineralization beneath the existing open cut. All samples from the drilling were collected at one metre intervals. Intervals with visible chromite mineralization were sent to the ALS Laboratory at Rosia Montana in Romania for analysis for Cr_2O_3.

JAB commissioned of H&S to reviews all available data from Target 1 and Target 2 and to prepare a new resource estimate for those parts of the deposit that had been delineated in sufficient detail. H&S estimated Inferred Mineral Resources of 6.44 million tonnes (Mt) at 4.2% Cr_2O_3 for Target 1 and 280,000t at 8.7% Cr_2O_3 for Target 2. In section 3.16, MGPL reconciles these resource estimates to comply with NI 43-101.

H&S also recognized partially tested Exploration Targets around Target 1. H&S's resource estimates do not include the mineralization already delineated and developed by Albkrom for underground extraction at Kalimash and Perroi Batres.

Preliminary metallurgical testing of a concentrate sample from the old treatment plant completed by EDI Downer in Australia has demonstrated that a high grade chromite concentrate of around 50% could be obtained through beneficiation of the ore by way of a fairly simple process comprising crushing, grinding and gravitational separation of the chromite from other minerals present. Based on the tests EDI Downer have completed a preliminary beneficiation plant flow sheet and a capital and operating cost estimate considered to be (±40%).

A representative bulk sample of around 800 kg was prepared from the Target 1 trench samples by ALS Chemex for more definitive metallurgical testing. This sample with a head grade of 10.4% Cr_2O_3 was delivered to EDI Downer in August 2008. EDI Downer found that a multi-stage wet gravity circuit integrated with stages of grinding is capable of producing a concentrate of >40% Cr_2O_3 at a recovery in the order of 77%. (Chand 2009a).

JAB plans to mine the chromite deposits using an open pit operation and the resources have been classified on this assumption. The new H&S resources are based on results from JAB's 2008 exploration campaign including RC drilling and surface channel sampling.

Terms of Reference and Purpose of This Report

Golden Touch Resources Limited. (GOT) has commissioned Mathison Geoscience Pty Ltd (MGPL) and Hellmann and Schofield (H&S) to revise, update and combine relevant sections of MGPL's independent technical geological reports, (Mathison 2009b) and H&S's independent technical geological report (Tear 2009).

The original MGPL report ,Mathison (2009b) reviewing and summarizing the geology, previous exploration data and mineral potential of four exploration projects in northern Albania was prepared for JAB Resources Limited (JAB) to support JABs proposed listing on the Toronto Ventures Stock Exchange. This listing was unsuccessful.

The original H&S report, Tear (2009), includes a comprehensive interpretation and review of all previous exploration of the Target 1 and Target 2 areas and presents resource estimates of those parts of the deposits where sufficient reliable information was available. This report was used by JAB to support an application for a Mining Lease (ML) over the mineralization delineated by JAB's 2008 drilling program.

GOT proposes to acquire all the issued and outstanding shares and options of JAB pursuant to a scheme of arrangement.

This report was prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and follows Form 43-101F1

Sources of Information

This report and the previous reports (Mathison 2009b and Tear 2009) are based on data, reports and other information made available by JAB and GOT, or otherwise obtained through publicly available sources. A draft copy of this report has been provided to GOT and H&S for comment as to errors of fact, omissions or incorrect assumptions. MGPL has no reason to believe that the information provided by JAB and GOT is misleading or that any material facts have been withheld.

MGPL based the assessment of JAB's tenements on technical and other information provided by JAB. Reference has been made to other sources of information, published and unpublished, including government reports where considered relevant. MGPL endeavoured, by making reasonable enquiries and tests, to ensure that the data available to MGPL was authentic, comprehensive and reliable and that MGPL had access to sufficient reliable data to make a professional assessment of the potential of the properties.

Field Visits

In March 2007, one of the authors of this report, Ian Mathison, visited the Kalimash chromite prospect (Now EC 1125) accompanied and assisted by JAB's Exploration Manager, Resmi Kamberaj. Mr Kamberaj interpreted relevant sections of the Albanian reports and also interpreted during meetings with ministers and senior professional staff of the Albanian Government.

The author again visited the Kalimash Project Area in July 2008 advising and assisting local geologists with RC chip logging, chip sampling and reporting. Project Manager Muhamet Elezi provided a guided tour of the area and demonstrated the methods used for trench sampling. Drill site logging procedures were reviewed and protocols and documentation for the handling, sampling and despatch of chip samples established.

In October 2008, sample procedures and protocols using a riffle splitter to split off assay samples and duplicates were established at Kalimash. The ALS Laboratory at Rosia Montana in Romania was inspected.

The author visited the Zogaj EC 1375 and the Perroi Batres area of EC 1125 in early April 2011. The extent of recent open cut extraction of chromite from Perroi Batres Mine, and from JAB's Target 1 and Target 2 was recognized and assessed. Excavator mining and prospecting of surface expressions of chromite mineralization are widespread in and around EC 1375. Only a few thousand tonnes of mineralization are estimated to have been removed from each area.

2.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The statements made in this report are given in good faith and have been derived from information believed to be reliable and accurate, supplemented by the author's own investigations. MGPL and H&S have relied on this information and have no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld from MGPL or H&S.

MGPL relied entirely on the legal opinion provided to JAB by its Albanian lawyers Kalo Associates with respect to the status and rights of JAB's Albanian subsidiary company (JAB Resources SHPK) within each of the Exploration Permits and the rights JAB may have in obtaining Mining Permits within those tenements. MGPL also relied on the legal advice given to GOT and JAB by Kalo Associates (2011) on the current status of the ECs.

PART A – EC1125 KALIMASH

A.3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Exploration Concession 1125 – Kalimash.

EC 1125 originally covered an area of 30 km^2 south-west of Kukes in north-eastern Albania. METE notified renewal of this EC for an extension one year on 8 February 2010. JAB applied for another one year extension on 10 November 2011. METE has not yet notified approval of this reduction. One more one year extension with a further prescribed reduction is available.

Table 5 JAB's Kalimash Exploration Permit (EC) 1125

Tenement Number	Locality Name	Date of Grant	Original Area km^2	Date of Renewal	Reduced Area km^2	Target
EC 1125	Kalimash	4/01/2008	30	4/01/2010	18	Cr
				2011 renewal	15	Cr

The Kalimash Mine and the Perroi Batres Mine are designated as "Existing Mines" under Albanian Mining law. As "Existing Mines" they are excluded from EC 1125. The location and size of the excluded area or areas is not clearly delineated. MGPL considers that the area would be sufficient to contain the mine workings, mine buildings and the mineral resource delineated by Albanian Government agencies. No map or detailed description of the "Existing Mine" area has been provided to JAB although formal requests have been forwarded to METE, the responsible Albania Government Ministry.

One more one year extension with a prescribed reduction is available after the completion of the current term. (3 January 2012). Unless the EC is relinquished prior to the end of the final term, the EC will expire on 3 January 2013.

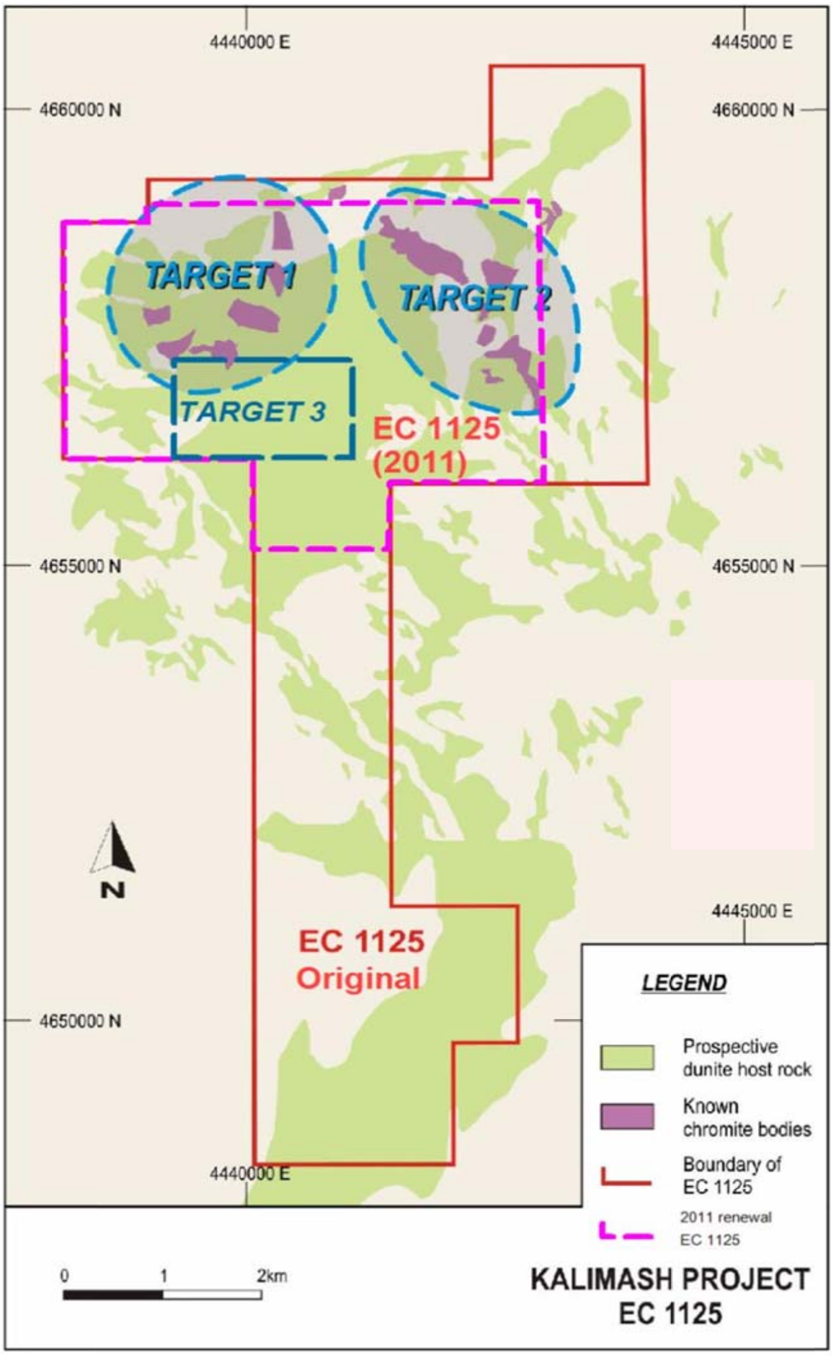


Fig 3 Simplified Geology EC 1125 Kalimash

Drawing modified from diagram provided by JAB. Proposed 2011 reduced EC area compared with original EC area.

Ownership of EC 1125

Exploration Permit 1125 is held by JAB RESOURCES SHPK a wholly owned Albanian registered subsidiary of JAB RESOURCES LIMITED, a company domiciled in Australia.

The Exploration Licence allows the company to undertake exploration including sampling, drilling and undertake feasibility studies into the development of mines.

Exploration Permits in Albania specifically exclude "existing mines". The impact of this exclusion on JAB and EC 1125 is dealt with in the Albanian legal report on the proposed listing of JAB Resources.

The Merger Implementation Agreement

On 21 December 2010 JAB Resources Limited (JAB), Golden Touch Resources Corp. (GOT) and Golden Touch Resources Australia Pty Ltd entered into a merger implementation agreement (the MIA) pursuant to which GOT agreed to acquire, by way of schemes of arrangement under Australian law, 100% of JAB's outstanding shares and options in consideration for the issuance by GOT of 1 GOT share for every 6 JAB shares held by JAB shareholders and 1 GOT warrant for every 6 JAB options held by JAB option holders and a cash payment of $200,000. The completion of the transaction contemplated by the MIA was subject to a number of conditions including receipt of a no objection letter from the Australian Securities & Investment Commission (ASIC), court approval of the schemes of arrangement, approval of the schemes of arrangement by JAB shareholders and JAB option holders and final approval of the TSX Venture Exchange (the TSXV).

TSXV approved the MIA on 21 March 2011 and the merger was finalized on 25 March 2011. GOT is now the effective owner of the Albanian company JAB Resources SHPK, the holder of EC 1125.

Surveying

Property boundaries have not been surveyed. Property boundaries of all tenements are defined by geographical metric coordinates expressed in the Albanian National Grid. This Grid is a transverse Mercator projection (Gauss-Kruger) of the Krassovsky ellipsoid using the Pulkovo 1942 datum, GK Zone 4 or Estonian O-series Zone 34.

Applicable Royalties and Rights

The tenement is a standard Albanian mining tenement. JAB has advised that it is subject to no agreements with other parties. The only royalties and payments are those applicable under Albanian Mining Legislation. This royalty rate was increased in 2008 as reported by Deloitte Albania in 2009:

> *The Decision of Council of Ministers, No. 1203, dated 27.08.2008, on "Calculating the precise value, as a percentage of the market value, of the royalty paid on mineral resources, for each mineral or group of minerals," made an amendment to the Law No. 9975, dated 28.07.2008 on "National Taxes." The new decision has changed the royalty tax on minerals from a flat rate of 2% to a range from 4% to 10%. According to the decision, the royalty tax would be calculated as a percentage of the price of the mineral as shown in the invoices. However, if the exporter is also the producer, then the royalty tax would be calculated as a percentage of the production unit cost for the extraction of the mineral. (Deloitte Albania 2009)*

Location of Known Mineralized Zones

JAB interpreted twelve areas within EC 1125 with concentrations of chromite mineralization. Interpretation was based on the exploration results from surface mapping, trenching, drilling and underground workings. Four of these were developed as mines by Albkrom. Kalimash 1 and 2 were worked as underground mines; Kalimash 3 was worked as an open cut mine; and Perroi Batres was developed as an underground mine. Kalimash 3 was reported by Albkrom to be worked out.

On the basis of the reported results and avoiding the "Existing Mines", JAB selected three target areas for further exploration. These were named Target 1, Target 2 and Target 3.

Mineralization delineated by JAB at Target 1 has been added to the map below.

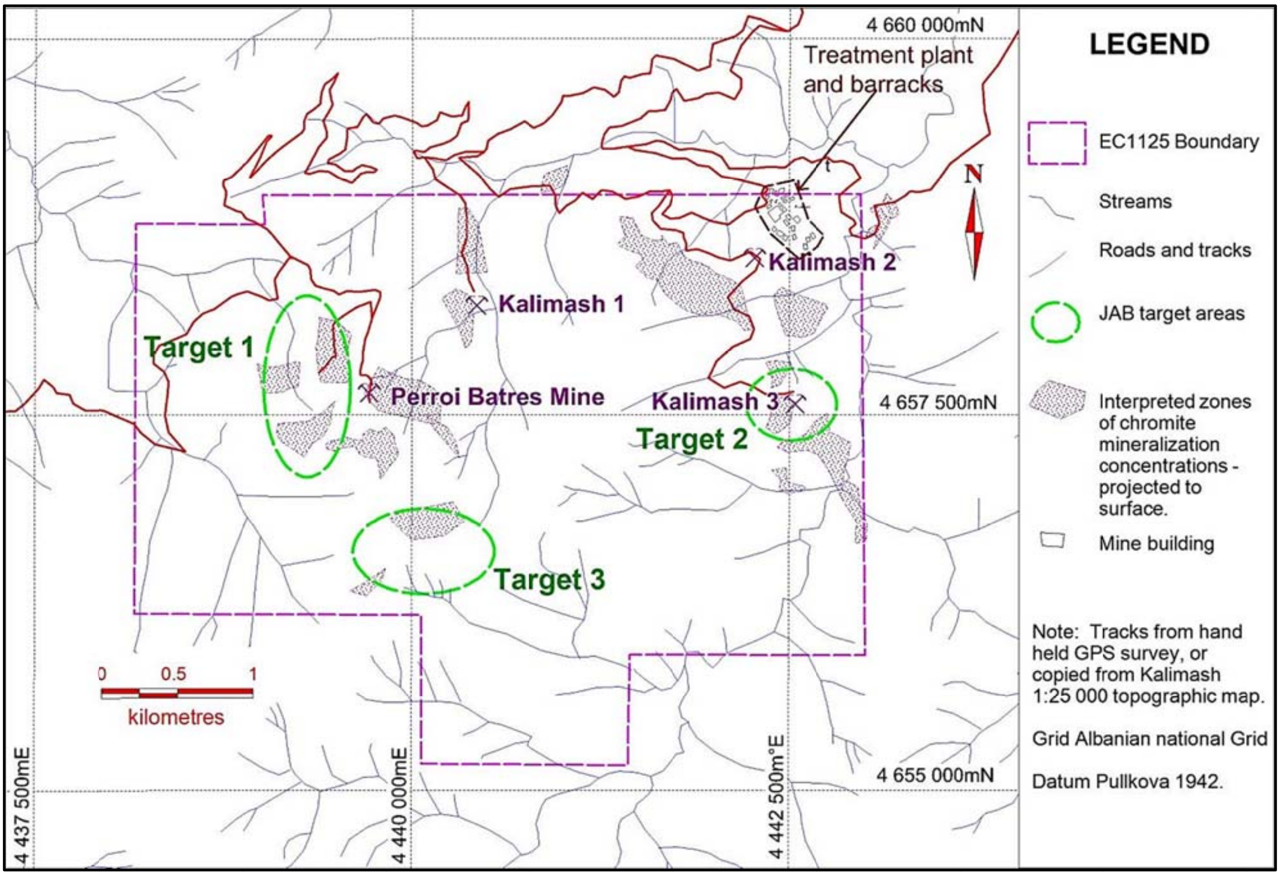


Fig 4 **EC 1125 - known mineralized areas and mining infrastructure**

Map modified from data provided by JAB. The mineralized are delineated by JAB at Target 1 has been added.

Known Environmental Liabilities

No environmental liabilities are included in the EC documents provided by JAB. Progression of Albania's proposed entry into the European Union make it likely that future mining operations will be subject to international environmental standards and rehabilitation requirements.

If an economic deposit is delineated within EC 1125, application for a Mining Lease will have to be lodged before any mining is attempted. It is probable than schedules for remediation or stabilization of localized environmental disturbance will need to be proposed in the Mining Plan and associated Environmental Management Plan which form part of the ML application.

Such an ML application could include the "Existing Mines".

Location of Known Mineralization and Environmental Disturbance.

There are no tailings, tailing ponds or large waste dumps on EC 1125. Waste rock from all areas mined by Albkrom or local miners has been dumped close to the worked area to cascade down the steep slopes. This waste material includes a high proportion of low grade chromite. Readily accessible waste material would provide some feed for the envisaged treatment plant at Kalimash.

Fig 5 Spoil from Perroi Batres Mine cascading down the slope.

Photo by MGPL April 2011. Note illegal miners and excavator working in open cut.

Mine infrastructure at Kalimash includes the mine workings, sheds to house concentrators, chromite concentrate storage sheds, workshops, offices and barracks. Many of these buildings are in poor repair. Others could possibly be repaired and refurbished. MGPL considers that the mine buildings at Kalimash 1, and the Kalimash1, Kalimash 2 and Perroi Batres waste dumps are probably excluded from EC 1125 as "Existing Mines".

Additional Permits Required

Under Albanian Mining Legislation, an Exploration Permit includes all necessary permits to carry out the proposed access preparation, trenching, drilling and ancillary activities on land held by Albanian Government Agencies within the permit area. Special individual agreements are necessary for all entry and exploration activities on privately owned land. JAB advises that no exploration on any privately owned land is proposed for the current program.

Recent (2008) access and drill site preparation at Kalimash required an environmental permit. JAB advised that, after the required application was submitted, the permit was granted in a timely manner.

Requirements to Retain EC 1125

To maintain the EC in good standing, JAB must continue active exploration as demonstrated by an adequate level of expenditure; must provide timely and comprehensive reports on the exploration conducted; must follow the prescribed relinquishment schedule; and must keep permit rental payments up to date.

Current Status of EC 1125 (At 10 February 2011)

EC 1125 is currently in good standing. Prior to the expiry of the initial two year term, JAB lodged an application for renewal of the EC with appropriate reductions. The EC was renewed for an extension of one year until 4 January 2011. An application for a second extension of the EC was lodged on 10 November 2010. METE has not yet advised acceptance of the proposed relinquishment.

A third one year extension with a prescribed reduction is available after the expiry of the current term (8 January 2012).

The Administration of Albania's Resource Industry

The issue of mining tenements in Albania is under the control of the Ministry of Economics, Trade and Energy. (METE)

All of the previous exploration carried out on JAB Exploration Permits was undertaken through the Institute of Geology, which is part of METE. Under the communist regime, the Institute conducted all the geological studies and was responsible for resource definition. All data is in hard copy only.

Albkrom is a state company which administers and formerly operated all the chromium mines, including closed mines, treatment plants, the ferro-chromium plants and chrome exports. It currently appears to have an advisory role.

Albbaker is the equivalent state company which administers and formerly operated all the copper mines, treatment plants and copper marketing.

A new Albanian mining law came into effect o n 28 August 2010. Renewals of tenements taken out under the old (1994) mining act are intended to be renewed under the new act. This is apparently causing difficulties as renewals of all current ECs are being delayed. Kalo Associates (2010) summarize the effects of new law as follows:

> **"New Mining Law:** The Albanian Parliament approved a new Mining Law (effective as from 28.08.2010) repealing the previous 1994 Law
>
> "The New Mining Law is an improvement on the Old Law and has introduced many changes however, some points of interest for investors not addressed, such as that related to offering security/collateral for financing projects in this sector and e.g. any possibility for registration of any third party interests over the mining permit itself
>
> **"Mining Permits Applications:** Under the Old Law there was effectively no competitive or bidding procedure met the criteria could simply apply. The New Law however now provides for three types of mining zones: (i) open areas (granted on a "first come first served" basis); (ii) competitive (subject to open tender procedures to be determined by the Council of Ministers); and (iii) areas granted under concession procedures pursuant to the Concession Law
>
> **"Types of Permits:** There are now only two types of mining permits (i) prospecting-exploration permits and (ii) exploitation permits. The activity of Prospecting and Exploration has now, for the purpose of applications, been merged into one
>
> **"Financial Guarantees:** Mining permits holders under this new law are now obliged to offer financial security to cover (i) rehabilitation of the environment; (ii) completion of the minimum working schedule; and (ii) completion of the investment plan. These three types of financial guarantees must also be provided by existing mining permit holders and by any new permit holder, with such guarantee to be deposited each year following the date of the grant of the permit
>
> **"Transitional Provisions:** It is arguable that the transitional provisions do not adequately provide for sufficient legal certainty for existing permit holders and how the very significant changes in the law will impact existing permit holders. In addition to that regarding the application of the financial guarantee the only other transitional reference to existing mining permits provides that any application for renewal of existing permits should be made pursuant to the provision of the New Mining Law
>
> "The Question remains as to how the different duration terms under the New Law shall apply (if at all)

"Other changes include limitations on surface size of mining areas granted to permit holders; change of the terms and conditions of mining permits; issuance of mining permits through the National Licensing Centre; new configuration of the groups of minerals etc"

A.4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Kalimash area is located in north-east Albania near the border with the Republic of Kosovo. It forms part of the district of Kukes within the Prefecture of Kukes. Kukes is 200 km by road from Tirana. Travel time is now approximately two and a half hours. The new road from Morine to Durres passes through Kukes and has significantly reduced the travel time to Tirana and the port of Durres.

Location, Access and Infrastructure

The Kalimash area is rugged and mountainous. Most travel within the target areas is by narrow tracks suitable for four wheel drive vehicles only. Hill slopes on these tracks reach 11 to 12˚. Access to these areas is by a network of local formed but unsealed mountain roads off the sealed road from Kukes to Fushe Arres. This network of mountain roads provides access to most parts of EC 1125. The sealed road itself is narrow, winding and in poor condition. The new road from Kukes to Tirana passes to the east of the EC.

Target 1 area is 13 km west-south-west of Kukes in a straight line or over 25 km by roads and tracks. Kukes is at an elevation below 350m RL and Target 1 is around 1400 m RL. Driving time from Kukes to Target 1 is over one hour. From Kukes the sealed road to Fushe Arres is followed westwards for 17 km. Local mountain roads are then followed southwards for 8 km to the edge of the drilling area. Travel within the drilling area is by single lane tracks cut into the sides of the hills. (See Fig 4)

Around EC 1125, scattered predominantly subsistence farms and farmlets have been established along the narrow relatively flat areas along the larger streams. A few small villages support these farms.

Tailings Dam Sites and Mine Infrastructure: Population centres and farming areas within EC 1125 are concentrated along the main stream valleys. Other areas are very sparsely populated. Locating suitable sites for tailings dams and mine infrastructure near any mineral deposit discovered within EC 1125 should not be difficult. During the EC phase, adequate space for any proposed development is available. Application for a ML over any mineral deposit delineated will require planning of all mine works and infrastructure and the obtaining of all required environmental and building permits.

Fig 6 Photo of Kalimash Project Area

Photo taken looking south-west by JAB Resources. Old Mine at 700 m RL, Target 2 at 800 m RL, Target 1 at 1300 – 1400 m RL and peak at 1583 m RL. Field of view approximately 5 km wide.

Regional Infrastructure

Albania is a small country situated in the Western part of the Balkan Peninsula, covering an area of 28,748 square kilometres. It is bordered by Montenegro and Kosovo to the north and north-east, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the east and Greece to the south. The immediate western neighbour is Italy, some 82km across the Adriatic Sea through the Strait of Otranto. Major cities include Tirana, the capital, as well as the ports of Durres and Vlora.

Air Access: The capital of Albania, Tirana is accessible by direct air services from a number of European cities, including London, Munich, Vienna, Milan, Rome, Athens and Istanbul.

Power Supply: - The Albanian electricity grid is supplied by hydro generated power. At times the water level in the supply dams has been low and at such times rolling blackouts and brownouts occur during times of peak usage. However, there is a major effort for the generation capacity to be lifted through government and private enterprise. JAB contemplates using grid power supplemented by standby diesel generators for any mining operation.

Water Supply: - There are a number of major river systems in Northern Albania. There is always a good flow in the main streams. JAB expects to be able to source a water supply from streams located close to their areas of operation.

Transport: - There is good access to truck fleets that are appropriate to the roads and the state of repair.

Labour: - There is an available labour force at modest cost in the manual to the highly skilled technical spectrum.

Port: - The Port of Durres is capable of taking ships to 10,000 tonnes capacity

Climate

The Kalimash area has a Mediterranean climate modified by the effects of elevation and the transitional zone to a more Continental climate. Annual rainfall at the Kukes weather station is just less than 1000 mm. January temperatures here average -2.9°C minimum to 3.8°C maximum while July temperatures average 15.6°C to 28.8°C (Hong Kong Observatory 2008). The mountain areas are much colder in winter

The old road from Tirana to Kukes was closed by snow and ice two or three times a year. Closure of the new road is expected to be rare. The highest parts of the project area, those parts above 1200 m RL, are inaccessible using current access roads and vehicles for three months per year.

Physiography

The topography of EC 1125 is mountainous and immature. Elevations range from 600m along the Kukes to Tirana road to 1856 m at Maja e Runjës, just west of the EC. Mountain slopes are steep and stream valleys are sharp. The old Kalimash Mine and processing plant are around 700 m RL, Target 2 at 800 – 900 m RL and Target 1 at 1300 – 1400 m RL.

Local Resources

Small scale agriculture, logging and chromite mining are important primary industries in the Kukes area. These are supplemented by tourism and service industries for the main traffic corridor from Kosovo to Tirana and Durres. Unemployment in the area is high. The extensive road works associated with the building of the new road from Kosovo to Durres temporarily alleviated unemployment in the Kukes district. This road has been completed.

A.5.0 HISTORY OF MINING – KALIMASH AREA

The chromite bodies discovered and exploited by Albkrom at Kalimash were predominantly the larger and higher grade podiform deposits comprising stratiform bands of between 0.5 and 2 m thick within a wider podiform deposit of lower grade layered chromite with zones of disseminated chromite nodules between the individual massive bands. The podiform deposits, including both high grade and low grade layers, are often 100 m long and up to 10 m wide.

The Kalimash Mine is located towards the north eastern part of EC 1125. The earliest mining is thought to have occurred during the 1930s when high grade outcrops of chromite ore were exploited by artisanal methods. Some underground mining occurred in the 1960s. However, the main mining activity was carried out by Albkrom, a subsidiary of METE and the Government of Albania, from 1979- 1999.

During this time mining was conducted within a number of high grade pods, collectively known as Kalimash 1, Kalimash 2 and Kalimash 3. The deposits were accessed from a main transport access drive at RL 700 m. The adit to the transport drive is located just above the old Kalimash processing plant, in the north eastern part of EC 1125.

A number of separate podiform deposits were mined at Kalimash 1 and 2. They were accessed from an adit at RL 700 m situated just above the plant. The ore was mined on several levels and carted by locomotive to a tipping station situated above the crushing feed bin. The ore was crushed by way of a primary jaw crusher and secondary gyratory crusher. The fine ore was feed to three rod mills where it was only coarsely ground before gravitating to a series of pulsating jigs, where most of the chromite concentrate was produced. The jig tails were distributed to tables based on size fraction for collection of an additional concentrate. JAB understands that the tables were fairly inefficient and a recovery of only 68-72% Cr_20_3 was achieved. JAB expects much higher recoveries from any new operation using modern gravity circuits.

The Kalimash Mine and associated concentrating plant extracted and treated around 1 million tonnes of chromite rich ore from the 1980s until the late 1990s. The ore processed had a grade of around 22% Cr_2O_3. The plant produced a concentrate with a grade of 45 - 50% Cr_2O_3.

The Kalimash Mine, comprising Kalimash 1 and 2, is located between JAB's Target 1 and Target 2. Kalimash 3 is located to the south-east of Kalimash 1 and was considered by METE to have been mined out. Kalimash 1 and Kalimash 2 were extensively mined by both small open pits and extensive underground workings. The largest production came from Kalimash 2. They both comprise a number of separate chromite pods. Some of the pods were extensively mined, others only were only partially mined and yet others again were either fully or partially developed ready for mining.

All the known pods typically dip in a southerly direction at around 10-40 degrees and varied from 0.5 - 10 metres thick. The grade of the ore mined varied from 14.5% to 32% Cr_2O_3.

The larger pods typically extend for about 100 m along strike, and down dip. Most pods have been drill tested to a depth around 100 m. However, either the known pods or additional pods could extend to considerable depth within the Chromite Zones. At the Bulqiza Massif, for example, chromite mining is being contemplated below 500 metres and there is no geological reason why the pods at Kalimash do not also extend to such a depth.

Previous Exploration by Albanian State Agencies

Government geologists carried out an intensive exploration program covering the entire Kalimash Ultramafic Massif both before and at the same time as the mining operations. The massif was mapped in detail; exposed chromite mineralization was trenched and sampled; any possibly economic deposits were drill tested; additional drill holes tested for concealed deposits in prospective areas; and bulk samples were collected from a series of adits and cross cuts. Significant mineralization was delineated at Perroi Batres and this area was blocked out by drilling and underground workings and fully developed for extraction. Mineral resource and mining reserve estimates were calculated and these estimates are quoted in government brochures and publications.

The Kalimash area was extensively explored by Gjeoalba and Albkrom in the 1980s. A large number of drill holes were drilled and selectively analysed for chromite. Numerous surface and sub-surface chromite layers, lenses and veins were mapped and delineated by a combination of detailed geological mapping, trenching, diamond drilling and underground workings. Unfortunately, none of the drill core from the drill holes has been preserved and no duplicate samples or sample residue remains. However, much of the exploration was thoroughly reported. Copies of the relevant reports have been purchased by JAB and the data converted into a digital data base.

The past drilling focussed on mineralized zones of higher grade (>15% Cr_2O_3). Lower grade intersections encountered were not usually assayed.

Fig 7 Local illegal mining on Target 1 area.

Photo taken by MGPL April 2011. MGPL estimates that approximately 100 000t of chromite have been excavated from this small open cut. Selected higher grade material has been loaded onto trucks while lower grade material has been dumped on site.

Local Mining 2011

Local miners are currently active in and around EC 1125. Miners are currently using large modern excavators, heavy dump trucks and explosives to extract high grade chromite ore from surface exposures at Kalimash 3, Perroi Batres Mine and JAB's Target 1 area. The open cast mining is highly selective producing large amounts of waste materials. These are dumped into any available open space or down the side of the mountain. Ore extracted by excavator is loaded onto the dump trucks and dumped beside the Kukes to Fushe Arres road. The quantity of material piled beside the road in early April 2011 was estimated at over 1,000t. This is reported to be from Kalimash 3. MGPL estimates that a few thousand tonnes of high grade chromite have also been selected from the estimated 100 000t of material extracted from the open cut excavated on Target 1.

A.6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Geology of Albania

Albania lies entirely within the Alpine Orogenic Belt; the belt of rocks deformed and uplifted by the mountain building episodes that formed the European Alps. In Albania, the belt comprises Palaeozoic sediments and metamorphic rocks; volcanic and plutonic rocks chiefly of Mesozoic age; and thick sequences of younger sedimentary rocks. The north-eastern portion of the belt within Albania is prospective for minerals, such as chromium, copper, zinc, nickel, gold and platinum group metals. The south-western portion of the belt is prospective for oil sands and gas.

The northern and eastern portion of the Alpine Orogenic Belt in Albania includes widespread ophiolite sequences. Albania's ophiolites represent a 4-8 km thick sheet of oceanic crust that was thrust up onto and over the adjacent continental crust during a collisional phase of the Alpine Orogeny. These ophiolites were emplaced during the Late Jurassic - Early Cretaceous.

Albanian Ophiolite Belts

The ophiolites are the sequence of rocks representing the oceanic plate and upper mantle that now overlie the rocks of the pre- Alpine Orogeny continental Europe.

The Albania ophiolites form two arcuate north-south belts:

(a) The Eastern Ophiolite Belt (EOB) is 20 to 30km wide and is situated close to the eastern border of Albania, extending from Macedonia in the south to Kosovo in the north-east, a distance of 150km. The EOB sequence is between 12 and 14km thick, and comprises an almost complete ophiolite sequence. The lower or mantle sequence consists of harzburgites and interbedded harzburgite and dunite ultramafics. Above these is a plutonic unit with ultramafics and layered gabbro intrusives, followed in turn by an upper plutonic unit of thick intrusive bodies including gabbros, quartz diorites and plagiogranites. A sheeted dyke complex overlies the intrusive complex and is finally topped by Middle to Upper Jurassic cherts, volcanoclastics and basalt – andesite – rhyolite volcanics. The EOB has the characteristics of ophiolites formed in oceanic supra-subduction zone. Here the original mineralization formed at the mid-ocean ridge may have been modified and enhanced by mineralization associated with magmas formed in the subduction zone.

(b) The Western Ophiolite Belt (WOB) is less extensive than the EOB. It extends from the Greek border to northern Albania and the Kosovo border, a distance of almost 200km. The east – west width of the WOB ranges from 10 to 15km. The ophiolitic sequence of the WOB is less complete than the EOB and it is less than 4km thick. The lower part of the sequence consists of ultramafics which are described as homogenous clinopyroxene bearing harzburgites, intruded by plutonic mafic rocks, gabbros, often represented by small massifs. The upper half of the ophiolite sequence consists of volcanic rock, predominantly basaltic pillow lavas and massive flows, with minor interlayered cherty sediments. The WOB has the characteristics of ophiolites that formed part of normal sea floor crust and underlying upper mantle and have not subsequently been modified by magmas and heat flow from a subduction zone. Most mineralization in this setting formed at or near the mid-ocean ridge where the original oceanic crust was formed.

At the margins of the nappe the ophiolites are covered by melange and flysch type sediments, sometimes hundreds of metres thick, which were deposited in front of the sliding oceanic plate as the uplifted plate and newly uplifted mountains rapidly eroded.

Mineralization Associated with Alpine Ophiolite Sequences

The ophiolite belts of Cyprus and Oman provide good examples of the mineralization to be anticipated in an Alpine belt ophiolite sequence. Similar mineralization occurs in Albania, but is not as well known. Mineralization styles known or anticipated in Albania include: podiform chromite lenses; nickel + copper + cobalt +PGM sulphide lenses and veins; titanium rich gabbroic intrusives and titano-magnetite bodies; quartz-sulphide veins with copper + gold + silver mineralization; disseminated and stockwork copper sulphide bodies; and copper + zinc Volcanogene Massive Sulphide (VMS) bodies. VMS sulphide mineralization occurring in ophiolites consists predominantly of pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Using the Troodos Ophiolite of Cyprus as an example and by adding in the known types of mineralization from Albania, a complete Mediterranean ophiolite sequence such as those in Albania is typically made up of the rock units listed in Table 6, each unit with its own distinctive mineralization. Fig 8 below is a diagrammatic representation of the sequence of rock units preserved in a complete ophiolite sequence.

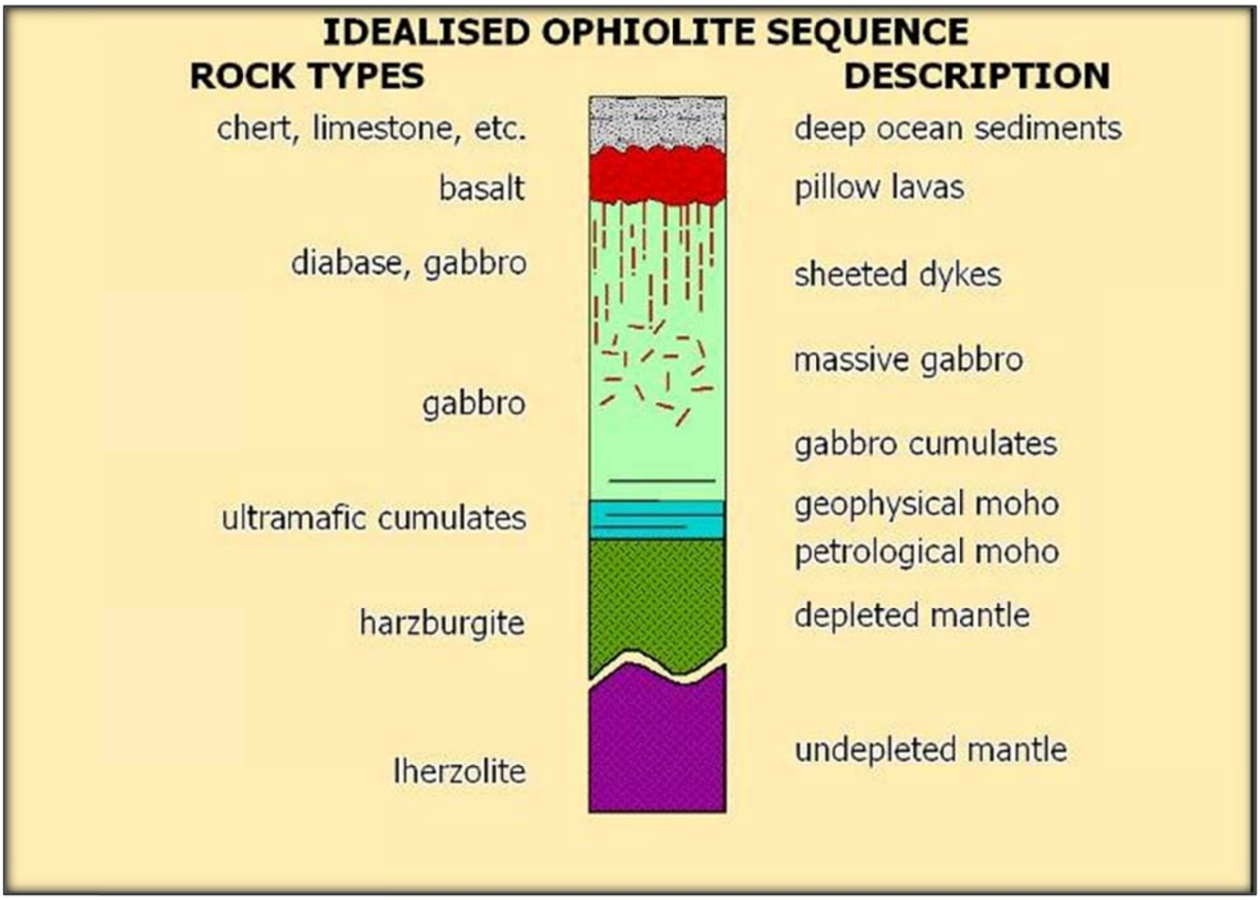


Fig 8 Rock units of a simplified, ideal and complete ophiolite sequence.

After Gass (1989)

Table 6 Complete Mediterranean ophiolite sequence with associated mineral deposit styles.

	Lithology	Genesis	Possible Mineralization
6	Melange	The chaotic mixture of rocks formed and deposited along the front of the moving nappe. Is associated with flysch type sediments. Portions of the melange and flysch can be over-ridden by the nappe and incorporated in parts of the basal detachment zone.	Can contain fragments or kilometre sized blocks of all rock types and styles of mineralization listed above.
5	Deep ocean sediments	Sediments which are deposited slowly in the open ocean – cherts, limestone and clays	VMS deposits at the base
4	Pillow Lava	Formed by molten magma flowing out as lava onto the sea floor on the top of the sequence. This occurs at the mid-ocean ridge where new ocean crust is continually forming.	VMS deposits – pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite. Disseminated and stockwork sulphide deposits
3	Sheeted Dykes	Feeder tubes that bring the magma from the magma chamber below up to the surface.	Minor fracture filling and vein style sulphide (±Au) deposits
2	Gabbros	Gabbro magma is generated by partial melting of peridotites of the upper mantle. This magma accumulates in magma chambers where it cools and crystallizes out or is extruded as lavas.	Titanium rich gabbroic intrusions. Minor vein style sulphide – gold deposits.
	Gabbroic cumulates	Layers of gabbro enriched by the precipitation of denser minerals which crystallized out of the gabbro magma above	Podiform chromite deposits at the base. PGE deposits associated with chromite rich layers or nickeliferous base metal sulphide layers within the ultramafic cumulates.
	Ultramafic cumulates	Layers of ultramafic composition formed by early precipitation of heavy ferro-magnesian silicates.	
1	Depleted ultramafics - harzburgite	Forms the lower part of the oceanic crust or the upper part of the mantle below the magma chamber. Depleted by partial melting forming gabbro magma	Podiform chromite and PGE deposits.
	Undepleted ultramafics -	Llerzholite – the normal peridotite of the upper mantle.	
Thrust fault or detachment zone.			
	Basal Continental Layers.	Top of the continental plate on which the nappe sheet of ophiolites now lie.	Independent of the ophiolite nappe.

Chromite deposits associated with supra-subduction zones (cf EOB) are larger and generally have better grade and metallurgical characteristics than those deposited at or near the mid-ocean ridge (cf WOB). Fig 9 below illustrates these relationships.

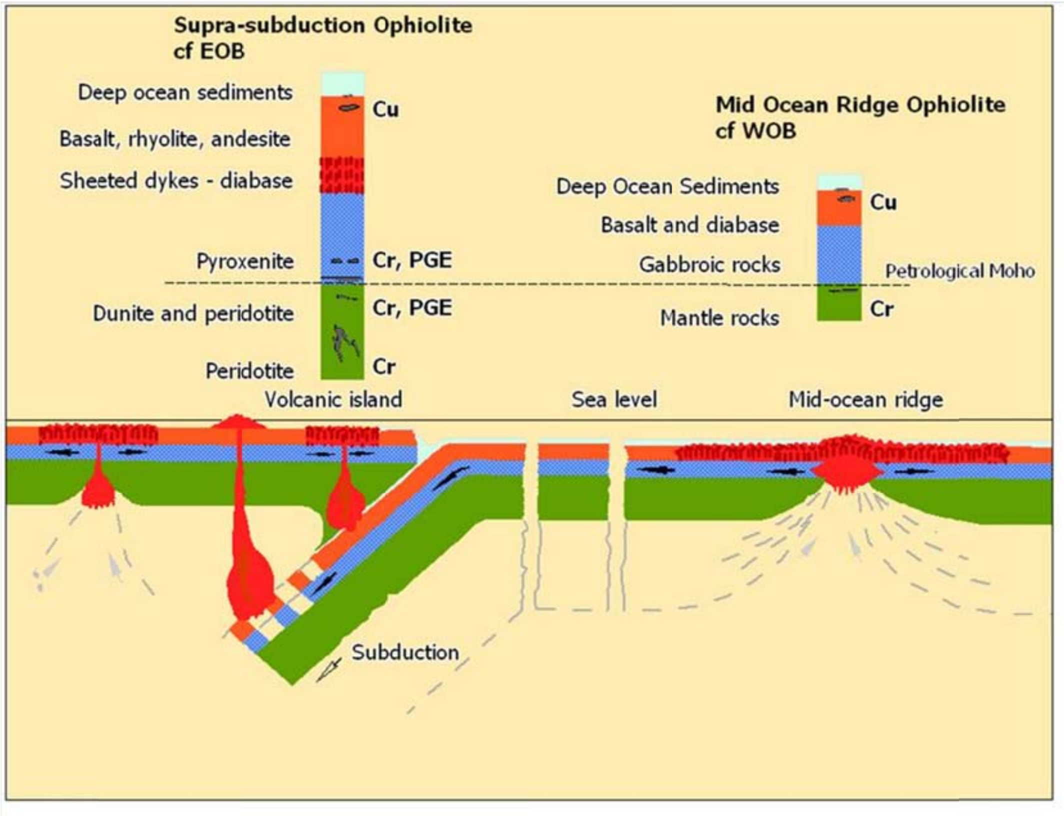


Fig 9 **A diagrammatic cross section of a supra-subduction zone and associated mineralization.**

Diagram is modelled on the EOB of Albania and a mid-ocean ridge and associated mineralization modelled on the WOB of Albania. (Modified from figure posted on the web-page of BGR Geozentrum Hannover)

Geology of the Kalimash area

The ultramafic rocks of the Kukes Massif dominate EC 1125. These include harzburgite, dunite and undifferentiated peridotite around the margins of the massif. Podiform chromite bodies occur within the ultramafic rocks, especially along contacts between dunite and underlying harzburgite.

Sedimentary rocks outcrop further to the south-east and are separated from the ultramafic rocks and gabbros of the massif by small outcrops of melange and flysch. Geology of this zone is partly obscured by the water of the hydro-electric dam on the Drin River.

The rocks of the massif were uplifted and exposed to subaerial weathering during the late Jurassic and early Cretaceous. This weathering resulted in the formation of nickel rich iron laterites on the surface of the ultramafic rocks. Subsequent subsidence of the area submerged the area beneath a shallow sea with erosion of some laterite and chemical modification of others. Limestone layers deposited in the shallow sea preserved some laterite bodies along the unconformity. Remnants of the Cretaceous limestone are preserved as three separate outliers on top of the Kukes Massif.

Gabbroic intrusives flank the massif to the north and west while restricted areas of volcanics and volcano-sedimentary rocks lie along the south-eastern margin.

A.7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Chromite Deposit Types of Albania

Albania was once the world's third largest producer of chromite. The main deposits are located in the EOB, close to the eastern border of Albania. There are about 1100 recorded occurrences of chromite in Albania, with 30 deposits having reported resources of between 500,000 - 1million tonnes.

Most Albanian chromite deposits are located in the north eastern and eastern parts of the country, predominantly within the Eastern Ophiolitic Belt, where the ultramafics were associated with a subduction zone emitting intensive magmatic activity. The key vertical controls on the location of chromite deposits are the physical parameters, such as temperature and oxygen fugacity. The most important chromite deposits are located within oxygen depleted harzburgites, typically 500m beneath the harzburgite transition zone boundary, known as the "petrographic Moho". The Albanian chromites are of good grade and characteristics. The Cr_2O_3: FeO ratio is close to 3:1, which is ideal for metallurgical use.

The relationship between the ore body structures and ductile structures of the surrounding peridotites is the main criterion distinguishing the structural type. Concordant, sub-concordant and discordant chromite ore bodies all occur. However, it is the sub-concordant and concordant types that are of interest, whilst the discordant chromites are small and of little or no economic interest. It is thought that the discordant bodies represent the original site of the chromite ore body. The mantle ductile deformation is thought to have caused the transposition of discordant ore bodies and their tectonic re-orientation more in conformity with the foliation and the lineation attitude to form the sub-concordant and concordant deposits.

Target Deposit Types

The tonnages contained within the podiform deposits are variable, ranging from several thousand to several million tonnes. Individual deposits, larger than 5 million tonnes are rare. There are over 1,000 individual podiform deposits known in Albania, but JAB is of the view that only the larger deposits and those where several deposits occur close together will be economic to extract.

Historically, typical mine cut off grades have been 10-15% Cr_2O_3 and normal mine grades 15-50% Cr_2O_3. However, JAB is of the opinion that, where several chromite layers occur close together separated by lower grade material, the package can be effectively and economically mined by bulk mining techniques.

A.8.0 MINERALIZATION OF EC1125 KALIMASH

Chemical composition, size of deposit and form of Albanian podiform chromite deposit vary according to their position within the ultramafic pile. JAB has delineated the following "Stratigraphic" layers at Kalimash.

Table 7 Lithological association of cchromite mineralization at Kalimash

Unit	Comments	Chromite Occurrences	
Dunite Zone	Thick unit	Minor chromite	
Harzburgite-Dunite Zone	Dunite lenses increase in thickness in the west (at Kalimash)	Main Kalimash chromite mineralization	

Harzburgite Zone	Rare dunite	Minor chromite	

Modified from JAB Resources (2009a).

The chromite bearing portion of the ultramafics is thought to be 1000-1200 metres thick. Within the Kalimash Massif most of the larger deposits occur near the northern boundary of the massif. Most of the Chromite Zones occurs within dunite lenses, located in the transition zone of mixed dunite and harzburgite rock, between the basal harzburgite and the overlying dunite zones of the ultramafic sequence.

At least 10 separate Chromite Zones have been recognized within the chromite bearing portion of the ultramafics. Most of the Chromite Zones are between 5-10 metres in thickness, but the recent drilling has indicated that the mineralized zones can be up to 40 metres thick. The Chromite Zones typically dip at around 15-30 degrees to the south and are concordant with the surrounding geology. Some zones have locally steeper dips, which are likely to be the result of offset across small faults within the country rock. If that is the case then the faulting would post date the mineralization.

The Chromite Zones comprise a combination of

(a) Higher grade podiform lenses of massive, banded or lenticular chromite (Pods)

(b) Broader zones of lower grade disseminated nodular “spotty” chromite (Disseminated)

The average grade of the pods is between 15-25% Cr_2O_3 (typical average 20%), whereas the average grade of the disseminated mineralization is between 4-8% Cr_2O_3.

The detailed exploration of the Kukes Ultramafic Massif by Albanian government geologists resulted in the discovery of numerous outcropping chromite deposits. These deposits were mined at the old Kalimash Mine, developed for mining at the Perroi Batres Mine and tested by trenches, drilling and underground workings at Target 1. Similar mineralization outcrops to the south at Marajth (Target 3). These have also been extensively explored by Albkrom by geological mapping, trenching and drilling. Several zones of outcropping chromitite have been mined by local artisanal miners.

EC 1125 has a potential for the discovery and delineation of mineralization around those podiform deposits that have previously been partially mined; for the discovery and delineation of chromite deposits associated with the outcrops mapped and partially tested by previous explorers; and for the discovery of completely new podiform chromite deposits yet to be located. The intensity of previous exploration has resulted in the mapping of numerous chromite rich outcrops and most outcropping chromite mineralization should have been discovered. Any additional high grade mineralization is likely to be concealed beneath soil, scree or barren rock

A.9.0 EXPLORATION BY JAB RESOURCES LIMITED

JAB has completed the following work within the Kalimash EC.

(a) Field geological reconnaissance and target selection.

(b) Compilation of old drilling and mining information

(c) Preliminary metallurgical test work from concentrate samples taken within the open cut at Target 2 and flow sheet design of the beneficiation plant.

(d) Preliminary metallurgical analysis of a bulk sample composited by ALS Chemex from coarse crusher rejects from JAB’s Kalimash trench sampling.

(e) Comminution test work on a sample from Kalimash.

(f) Qemscan mineralogical analysis of the above samples.

(g) Cleaning out of old trenches at two target areas within EC 1125, and collection of 408 trench and channel samples at Kalimash Targets 1 and 2.

(h) Cleaning out, mapping and sampling of old trenches at Marajth, Kalimash Target 3. Collection of 91 channel samples and assay of these samples for Cr_2O_3. (Mathison 2009)

(i) The preparation of 6 km of access to proposed drill sites

(j) The mobilisation of a reverse circulation rig from Turkey to complete a drilling program to delineate open cut resources at Target 1 and 2 for the first 5 - 10 years of mining operations.

(k) The drilling of 57 drill holes for 3834 metres

(l) Chip logging of samples from drill holes and assay for chromium of all samples in and around zones with visible chromite. A combined total of 3204 samples were sent to ALS Laboratory in Romania for chromite assay comprising 2763 originals samples and 441 duplicate and check samples.

(m) Commissioned the estimation of a Mineral Resource by Hellman and Schofield Pty Ltd based on the Target 1 and Target 2 drilling and trenching.

(n) Preliminary mine design and estimate of capital expenditure and operating for the preliminary flow sheet.

(o) Commissioned a preliminary environmental study of the area. The environmental studies were conducted by AustralAsian Resource Consultants. Environment testing was carried out by ALS Chemex laboratory in the Czech Republic.

(p) Prepared an in-house economic analysis and mining plan for the Target 1 resource to comply with the Albanian requirements for applying for a Mining Permit over Target 1.

JAB compiled the relevant historical drilling information, and undertook geological reconnaissance. Based on this initial work, JAB selected two target areas, Target 1 and target 2. Within both target areas, numerous podiform chromite deposits occur sufficiently closely together to be potentially extracted by an open cut mining operation.

JAB completed a trench sampling program over the outcrop, sampling old trenches across each of the zones at intervals of around 50 m apart. Samplers collected over 400 one metre channel samples, which were sent to ALS Chemex in Romania for analysis for chrome.

JAB completed a 57 hole reverse circulation drilling program designed to determine the open cut chromite resources down dip of the chromite outcrops to a depth of around 100 m. The holes were sited roughly 50 m apart along the strike of the three zones of chromite deposits identified and where possible 50 m down dip of the outcrop. However, the area drilled is quite steep and hence the exact position of the holes had to be locally altered to allow the safe placement of the large RC drilling rig and its associated compressor.

Metallurgical test-work and associated QEMSCAN mineralogical studies were carried out on two samples of chromite mineralization from Kalimash.

Trench Sampling – Target 3

Trench sampling and channel sampling at Target 1 and Target 2 were used in the resource calculations and are reported in Tear (2009) and section 3.11 of this report. In late 2008, old trenches at Target 3 were cleaned out, geologically mapped and sampled at one metre intervals. The 91 rock chip samples collected were sent to the ALS Chemex Laboratory in Romania for assay for Cr_2O_3. Geological mapping and assay results are summarized in Fig 10 as reported by Mathison (2009a).

This sampling was completed in November 2008, just before the area became inaccessible due to winter snowfalls.

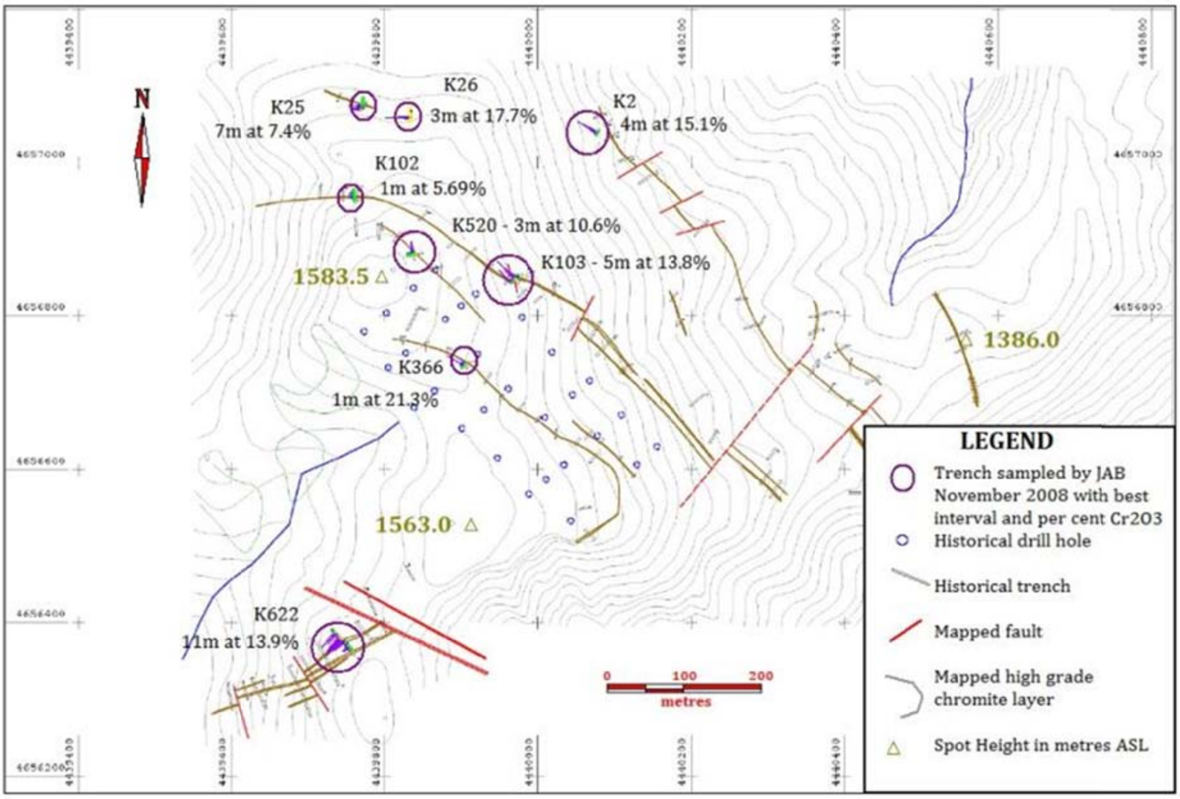
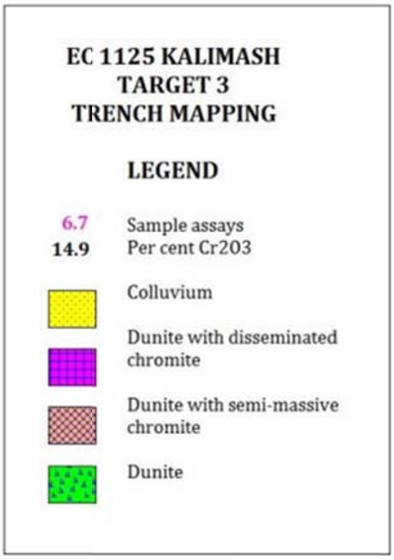


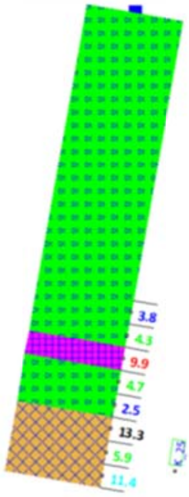
Fig 10 Location Target 3 trenches and summary of assay results.

Diagram modified from map provided by JAB.

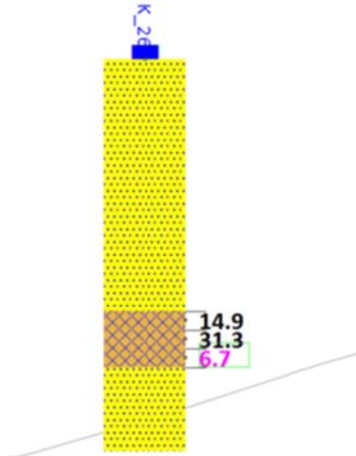
The widest zone sampled here is 11m at 13.9% Cr_2O_3 from trench K622. Most other zones are narrow and appear isolated. Maps of individual trenches are copied below.

Results from Target 3 are similar to those from Target 1. Target 1 is north of Target 3, occurs at a lower elevation and probably represents mineralization from a lower level layer in the igneous pile. No selective assaying of chromite separates to determine the quality of the chromite at Target 3 has yet been attempted by JAB.

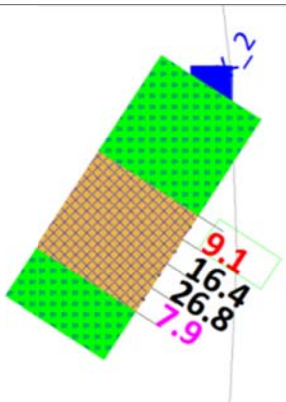




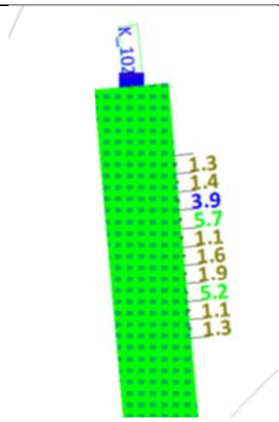
Logging of Trench K 25 and ALS Cr_2O_3 results



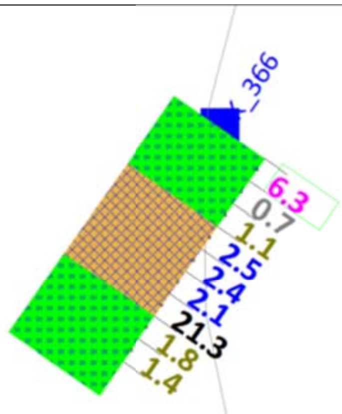
Logging of Trench K 26 and ALS Cr_2O_3 results



Logging of Trench K 2 and ALS Cr_2O_3 results

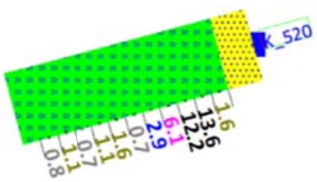


Logging of Trench K 102 and ALS Cr_2O_3 results

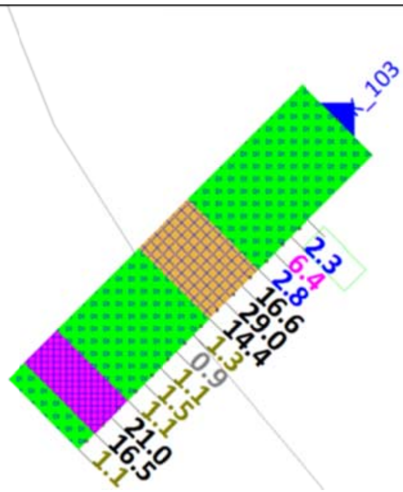


Logging of Trench K 366 and ALS Cr_2O_3 results

Logging for Trench K622 not available.



Logging of Trench K 520 and ALS Cr_2O_3 results



Logging of Trench K 103 and ALS Cr_2O_3 results

Fig 11 Geology and assay results, Target 3 trenches.

Maps from JAB Resources. Maps to varying scale. Sample intervals of one metre indicate scale.

Fig 12 JAB geologist in trench at Target 3

Trench is in southern part of Target 3 area, possibly K622. Photo taken looking north-east. Photo by Ian Mathison.

Relationship between sample length and true thickness

Insufficient exploration has been conducted to determine the relationship between the true thickness and the sample interval. In preliminary rock chip sampling, the orientation of the sample depends on the availability of rock exposures, the accessibility of rock exposures and the relationship between the orientation of the mineralization and the surface. All of these relationships vary irregularly during preliminary sampling.

A.10.0 DRILLING

A reverse circulation drilling program was completed in 2008. The drilling was undertaken by Spektra Jeotek, a reliable drilling contractor from Turkey. Drilling was completed at both Target 1 and Target 2. Where possible the holes were located around 50 m down dip from the chromite outcrop. However due to steep slope the location of individual drill holes has had to be moved locally at some sites. At Target 1 39 drill holes for 3360 metres were drilled and at Target 2 18 drill holes for 474 metres were drilled. Hole collar details are tabulated below. (Table 8)

Table 8 RC Drill Collars Kalimash Target 1

HoleID	east	north	elev	Tdepth	Company	Prospect	Year	Type	Azimuth	Dip
PB1	4,439,653.30	4,658,199.93	1248.85	98	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB2	4,439,685.01	4,658,165.53	1237.23	107	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	322	-85
PB3	4,439,688.09	4,658,213.93	1237.05	110	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90

HoleID	east	north	elev	Tdepth	Company	Prospect	Year	Type	Azimuth	Dip
PB4	4,439,618.40	4,658,171.55	1262.94	94	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	322	-89
PB5	4,439,640.52	4,658,120.38	1264.9	107	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	322	-88
PB6	4,439,485.77	4,657,770.93	1349.46	90	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB7	4,439,508.84	4,657,813.76	1344.15	70	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB8	4,439,449.60	4,657,678.92	1347.57	88	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	307	-89
PB9	4,439,442.11	4,657,624.49	1357.64	103	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	307	-77
PB10	4,439,529.89	4,658,075.27	1297.56	70	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB11	4,439,464.78	4,657,729.38	1347.75	70	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB12	4,439,408.63	4,657,610.97	1348.99	96	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB13	4,439,447.38	4,657,574.95	1369.47	90	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB14	4,439,424.20	4,657,544.33	1361.06	132	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB15	4,439,521.24	4,657,379.20	1417.59	84	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB16	4,439,443.65	4,657,445.44	1376.8	120	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB17	4,439,476.16	4,657,344.19	1410.4	75	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	360	-70
PB18	4,439,436.12	4,657,319.76	1406.06	75	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB19	4,439,373.81	4,657,200.46	1433.19	86	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB20	4,439,478.46	4,657,293.97	1421.18	110	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB21	4,439,442.56	4,657,264.21	1418.75	96	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB22	4,439,445.63	4,657,206.96	1440.99	120	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	35	-70
PB23	4,439,337.62	4,657,414.79	1371.69	108	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB24	4,439,294.36	4,657,437.66	1361.15	78	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB25	4,439,214.21	4,657,427.45	1368.82	95	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB26	4,439,169.95	4,657,398.79	1383.62	84	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB27	4,439,098.95	4,657,428.66	1372.17	80	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB28	4,439,044.18	4,657,448.13	1354.79	69	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB29	4,439,146.10	4,657,449.27	1357.51	64	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB31	4,438,906.48	4,657,553.26	1329.68	100	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	35	-70
PB33	4,438,947.51	4,657,527.32	1330.07	100	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB34	4,439,044.79	4,657,490.76	1346.91	37	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB35	4,438,934.44	4,657,585.05	1343.8	63	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB37	4,438,917.81	4,657,849.80	1301.1	62	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB38	4,438,930.98	4,657,914.45	1273.73	62	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB39	4,439,011.72	4,657,714.85	1279.97	60	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB40	4,439,058.13	4,657,702.34	1260.91	81	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB41	4,439,346.92	4,657,502.68	1330.77	51	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
PB42	4,439,361.82	4,657,471.35	1347.22	75	JAB	target_1	2008	RC	0	-90
K1	4,442,395.06	4,657,591.89	832.94	12	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K2	4,442,411.50	4,657,546.23	829.699	24	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K3	4,442,352.38	4,657,583.92	832.704	20	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K4	4,442,473.27	4,657,604.77	837.757	24	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K5	4,442,469.81	4,657,555.60	838.408	20	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K6	4,442,311.98	4,657,570.02	841.126	20	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K7	4,442,356.43	4,657,526.58	833.849	16	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K8	4,442,308.49	4,657,512.85	832.259	13	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90

HoleID	east	north	elev	Tdepth	Company	Prospect	Year	Type	Azimuth	Dip
K9	4,442,332.86	4,657,467.71	829.831	14	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K10	4,442,383.16	4,657,480.34	830.663	46	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K11	4,442,433.59	4,657,496.49	825.319	25	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K12	4,442,396.73	4,657,445.23	831.548	12	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K13	4,442,343.10	4,657,418.24	828.146	18	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K14	4,442,338.93	4,657,376.58	831.543	15	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K15	4,442,304.62	4,657,373.39	837.493	15	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K16	4,442,210.96	4,657,523.50	880.097	130	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K17	4,442,280.87	4,657,455.20	839.292	26	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90
K18	4,442,287.26	4,657,488.40	840.318	24	JAB	target_2	2008	RC	0	-90

Drill chips were weighed, geologically logged and selectively sampled. H&S entered all data into two Microsoft Access data bases.

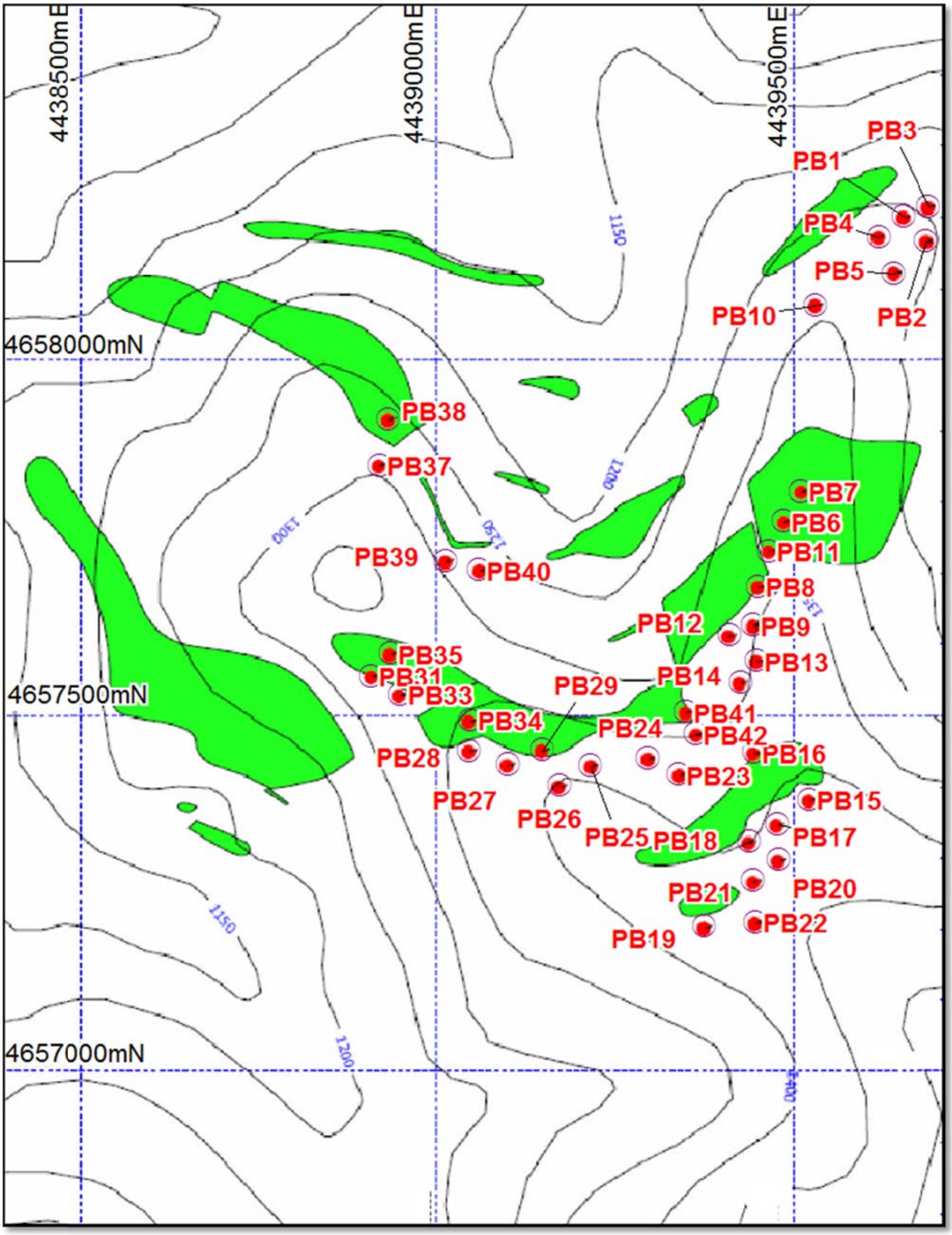


Fig 13 JAB RC Drillholes Collar Locations Target 1 Kalimash.

Figure modified from diagram provided by JAB. Green zones represent surface outcrop of chromite bearing layers.

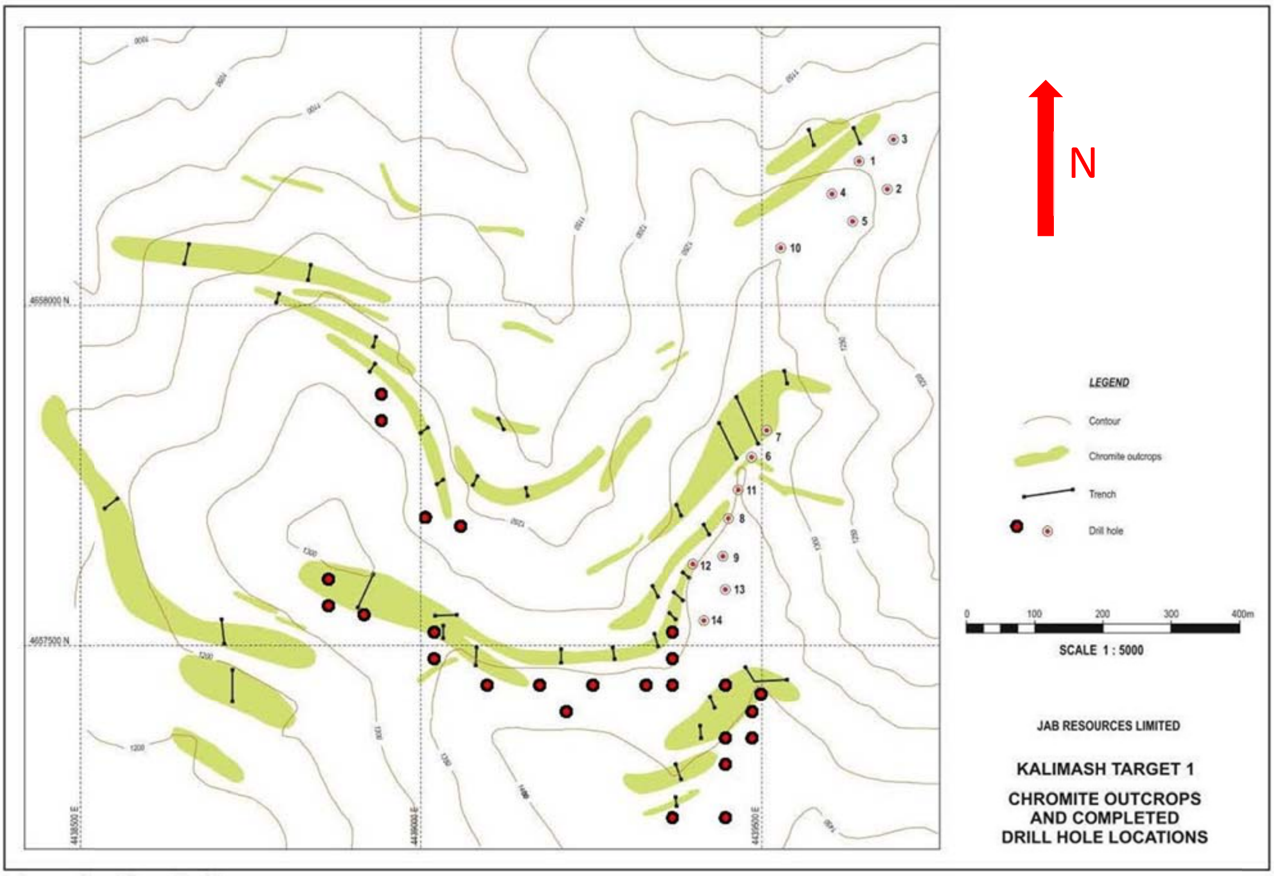
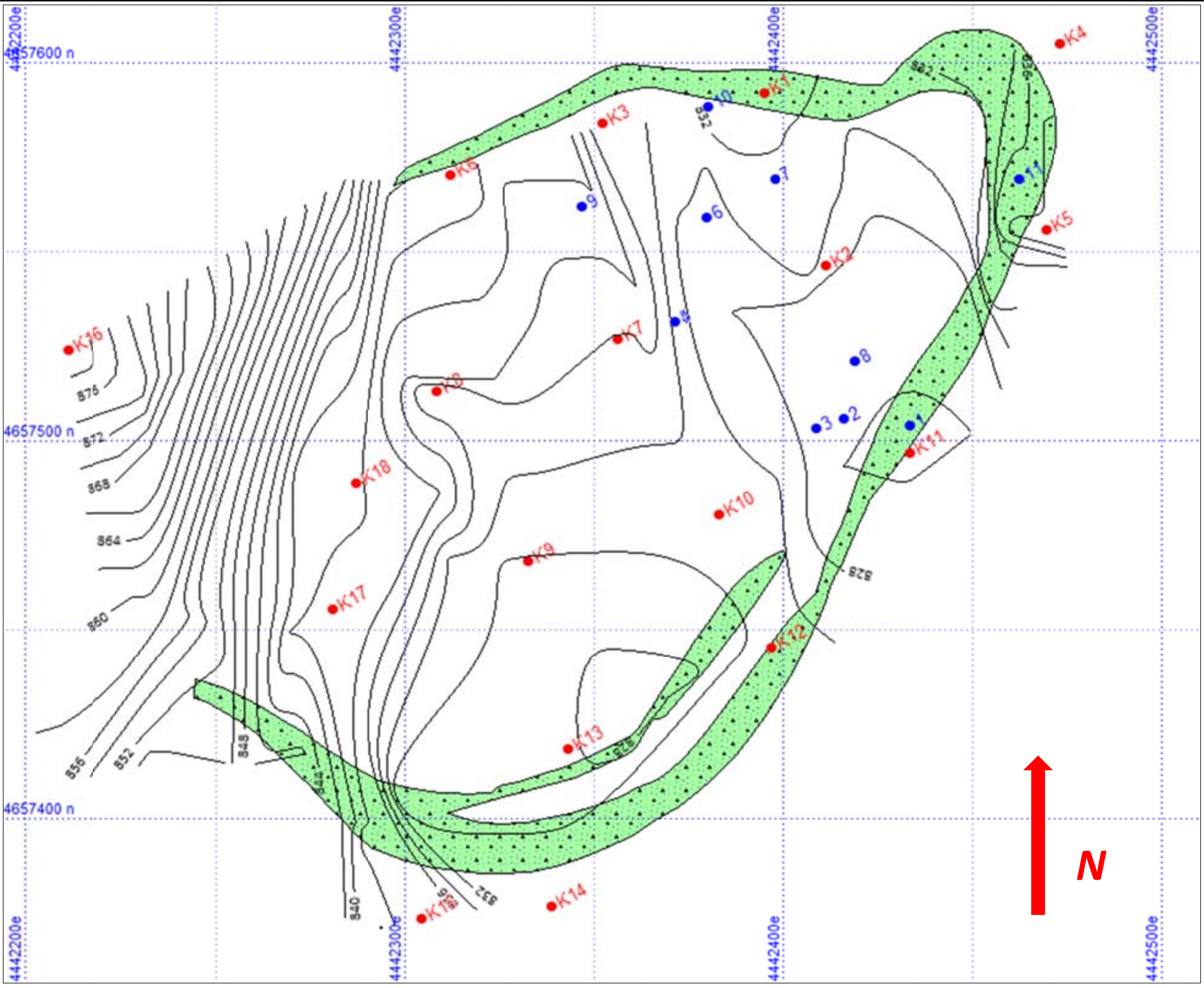


Fig 14 Target 1 – Chromite bodies with JAB drillholes and trenches. (H&S)



Legend

Chromite Outcrop *K18 Completed Drillhole* *3 Channel Sample*

Kalimash Target 2 - Geology Map – modified by H&S from diagram supplied by JAB.

Fig 15 Target 2 - Geology Map (H&*S)*

Target 2 is smaller than Target 1 but comprises similar mineralisation some of which has been mined by open pit methods (Fig 15). The target is a discrete 2-5m thick flat lying zone of unmined chromite mineralisation beneath a previously mined lode. Some of this latter lode remains in situ for possible exploitation. No historical exploration data was supplied apart from a surface map of the mined lode outcrop.

Historical Drilling & Mining

A substantial amount of historical diamond drilling was completed on the target 1 area in the 1970's and amounted to 210 holes for 50,530.4m (Fig 16). Unfortunately most of these holes have restricted sampling confined to high grade zones. This selective sampling has severely limited the useability of the information within the planned open pit operation by JAB. In effect the data can only be used to roughly indicate the likely width of the various zones of mineralisation with no numerical contribution.

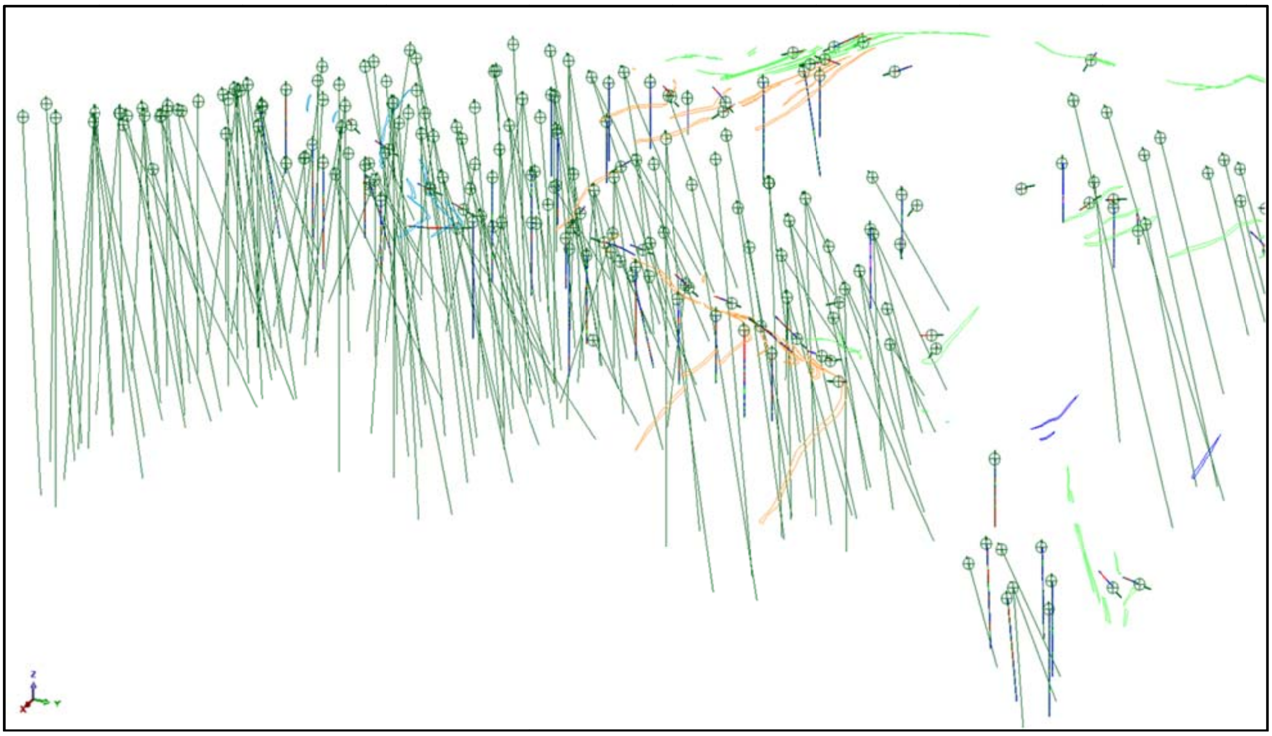


Fig 16 Target 1 - Historical Drilling (H&S)

(looking down and to WSW; Green traces = historical holes; holes with coloured traces = JAB drilling; coloured lines = historically mapped outcrop of chromite)

Underground sections of Target 1 have been developed for mining but as far as H&S understand there has been no mining. There has been nearby mining of high zones, away from the areas of the JAB drilling; this mining ceased in the late 1990's.

A.11.0 SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

Trench Sampling

The surface trench sampling followed clearing of rubble and vegetation from the trenches and the identification of zones of visible chromite mineralization. Over each zone of visible mineralization, one metre long samples were taken at an angle normal to the dip of the mineralization in the form of a continuous channel sample. The samplers used rock chisels, hammers and heavy bars to collect the samples.

Chromite mineralization at Target 1 occurs as layers within variably serpentinized dunite and pyroxenite. The rock is hard and compact and not easily broken with a hammer and chisel. It breaks most easily with some control when sampled perpendicular to the chromite layering. For this reason, JAB's samplers collected chip samples as a continuous channel perpendicular to the layering. Sample channels were one or more metres long, depending on exposure. When a channel could no longer be continued for another metre, a new sample was started at a point directly up the dip of the layering from the end of the previous sample. In areas of poor exposure, some metre intervals were made up of a composite of smaller length channels taken in the manner described above.

A composite sample of about 5-7 kg was collected over each metre and placed in uniquely marked sample bags. The samples were despatched to ALS Chemex in Romania for determination of chromite. At the laboratory, each sample was crushed to -12 mm and then split to produce three representative sub-samples. A nominal 0.5 kg spilt was taken and prepared for chemical determination of chromite at the laboratory. A second 2 kg split from each sample was used to produce a bulk composite sample weighing around 700-800 kg, and the residue was placed in temporary storage. The bulk sample was loaded into drums and shipped to Downer EDI Mining in Australia for metallurgical test work.

Limitations of Method

Samples were collected as continuous rock chip samples along old trenches excavated by Gjeoalba. Samples were collected along measured sections with a usual sample length of one metre. Sample intervals were modified wherever geological observations or the limits of exposure indicated that slightly longer or shorter sample intervals were more appropriate. The orientations of the sample traverses were dictated by the exposure. During preliminary reconnaissance sampling, the orientation of mineralization is generally not yet determined. The relationship between sample length and true thickness cannot normally be determined.

Preliminary rock chip sampling is neither comprehensive nor definitive. Sampling is aimed at locating areas where mineralization occurs and neither delineates nor exhaustively tests mineralization.

Sampling Bias and Significance

Sampling methods employed by the Albanian geologists and field technicians as observed by the author were effective and appropriate for preliminary geological investigation of the area. More resistant rock types predominate in the intervals sampled. Very soft and decomposed rocks would be unlikely to be exposed or sampled.

Good results from this style of sampling are positive indications for further work. Negative results are not necessarily definitive as sample coverage is far from complete.

Sample Density

Due to the limitations of surface rock chip sampling, sample density is low. Large areas are not represented in the sample set.

Fig 17 Target 1 – outcropping chromite mineralization.

(red dashed line = line of chromite mineralisation)(Photo supplied by JAB)

Fig 18 Target 2 - Stratiform Chromite Outcrop.

(Photo supplied by JAB)

A.12.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Trench Sampling.

Composite rock chip samples averaging 5 to 7 kg were collected by and under the control of Muhamet Elezi, JAB's Project Manager for the Kalimash Project. Samples were placed in large calico sample bags labelled with the trench identification number, with the ore zone designation and with a sequential three digit sample number. Sample locations and geology were recorded on suitably scaled sketches of the profile of the trench. No sample preparation was attempted by JAB personnel. Samples were retained in secure storage at JAB's Kukes office until transported to the ALS laboratory at Rosia Montana in Romania by licensed carrier.

On arrival at the laboratory in Romania, samples were logged in, dried, weighed, crushed to -2mm, riffle split to less than 1000g, pulverized, and a sub-sample for analysis (~20g) selected. This sub-sample was air freighted to the ALS laboratory in Vancouver for Cr_2O_3 determination. Reject material was stored in Romania for reference and security.

Reverse Circulation Drilling

The reverse circulation (RC) drill cuttings were bagged separately for each metre in large plastic sample bags marked with the drillhole number and the sample interval in metres down hole. A representative 0.5 kg sub sample was collected using a sampling spear and used for geological logging. The remainder of the sample was stored temporarily in secure storage.

Early in the program, bulk samples (approximate weight 25kg) with visible chromite were shipped to ALS Chemex for analysis for Cr_2O_3. Representative sub-samples of all bulk samples sent to the laboratory were collected using a sampling spear and retained on site for security. Duplicate samples from one bulk sample out of eleven were also collected using a sampling spear and despatched along with the bulk samples to the laboratory for assay for Cr_2O_3.

After a suitable riffle splitter became available on site, the bulk sample was riffle split to produce representative sub-samples of approximately 2kg. Duplicate samples of similar size were also riffle split from one in eleven bulk samples.

RC drill sampling was controlled by a sequential series of sample tickets starting from Sample Number (SNo) 200001. Sample tickets have a stub which remains in the sample ticket book and three identical detachable numbered tickets. Each bulk sample selected for assay was given a unique sample number. Details of the drill hole and the down hole interval were recorded on the sample ticket stub. Representative sub-samples taken directly from the bulk sample for assay purposes are given the same number.

Duplicate samples are given a separate unique sample number. The original sample number is recorded on the ticket stub.

RC Drill Chip Sampling. (First stage)

No sample preparation was carried out by JAB personnel for the first part of the Kalimash drilling program. RC drill samples were stored in secure storage at Kalimash until sampling was completed. Duplicate samples were collected from the bulk samples using a sampling spear and similar spear samples of all bulk samples submitted for analysis were retained on site for security.

Samples were then despatched from Kalimash to Romania by Albanian trucking companies. On arrival at the laboratory, samples were logged in and weighed. Sample identification numbers and bar codes were entered into the ALS tracking system. All subsequent sub-samples carry this same unique bar-code.

Bulk samples were split at the laboratory using a rotating sample splitter to produce a nominally 2kg sub-sample. This sample was dried and pulverized. A nominal 20g sub-sample of the totally homogenized pulp was then selected for shipping by air freight to the ALS Chemex Laboratory in Vancouver for assay for Cr_2O_3. Pulp residues were stored in secure storage at the laboratory. Rejects of the bulk samples were temporarily stored on site until composite bulk samples and local standards were selected. Remaining bulk rejects have since been dumped.

RC Drill Chip Sampling. (Second stage)

Approximately half way through the drilling program, JAB acquired a suitable 50:50 riffle splitter. A standard operating procedure and protocol for the splitting of the bulk samples using this riffle splitter was developed under the supervision of MGPL. Each bulk sample (~25kg) was split and re-split until a sub-sample of approximately 2kg was achieved. Duplicate samples were collected in the same way. All remaining rock chips were returned to the large sample bag for storage on site. Samples for analysis were placed in plastic bags labelled with a unique sample number

Original samples and any duplicates were given unique sample numbers based on the sample tickets. Sample details were recorded on the ticket stub, one sample ticket placed in the sample and another placed into the large bag with the reject material.

Samples for analysis were retained in secure storage until a consignment was ready. They were then despatched by licensed carrier to ALS laboratory in Romania for further preparation.

Analysis

On arrival at the laboratory, samples were logged in, weighed, dried, pulverized and a nominal 20g sub-sample selected for analysis. Reject material was stored on site. The 20g sub-sample was air freighted to the ALS laboratory in Vancouver for determination of Cr_2O_3 by ICP-AES after sodium peroxide fusion. (ALS method ME-ICP81)

All ALS laboratory sites adhere to the ALS custom LIMS (Laboratory Information Management System) in compliance with the requirements of the international standard ISO 9001:2000 according to QMI-SAI Global Management Systems registration.

The Vancouver facility has been accredited to ISO 17025 standards by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC).

In October 2008, the MGPL visited the ALS Chemex Laboratory at Rosia Montana in Albania to review laboratory practices, to discuss the preparation of standard samples, and to review the storage problems created by the large number of bulk samples despatched by JAB. The laboratory personnel were instructed to prepare a set of local standards by crushing and compositing selected bulk residues from the early phase of sampling. Tonnes of material were temporarily stored at the laboratory. Assay results for these samples were available. Local standards spanning the full range of Cr_2O_3 contents were prepared. These standards were too late for the Target 1 and Target 2 drilling programs, but have been inserted with some trench samples from Marajth submitted in November 2008. These standards are available for check sampling of the Target 1 and Target 2 resources and for future drilling programs.

A.13.0 DATA VERIFICATION

A.13.1 DATA VERIFICATION BY MGPL

Trench Sampling

Sampled trenches and road cuttings at Target 1 were examined by MGPL. The channels where samples were collected were obvious. Sample numbers for trench channel samples were allocated sequentially starting from 001. JAB's geologists recorded sample numbers and the trench identification on diagrams of trenches which were plotted in both plan and profile.

RC Sampling

JAB used a sampling protocol where duplicate samples were submitted along with the primary samples at a rate of 9 duplicates per 100 samples. No standards were available for submission. At the end of the drilling program, ALS Chemex in Romania prepared a range of local standards from Kalimash for subsequent QA/QC purposes. Standards were prepared to span the range of Cr_2O_3 values reported for Kalimash

Fig 19 is a scatter plot of reported Cr_2O_3 results for duplicates against reported results for original samples. Some variability of reported values is evident especially when the original sample was low grade. (< 2% Cr_2O_3). The sample duplicate reporting 9% Cr_2O_3 for an original assay of 1% is tentatively attributed to mis-labelling of the duplicate.

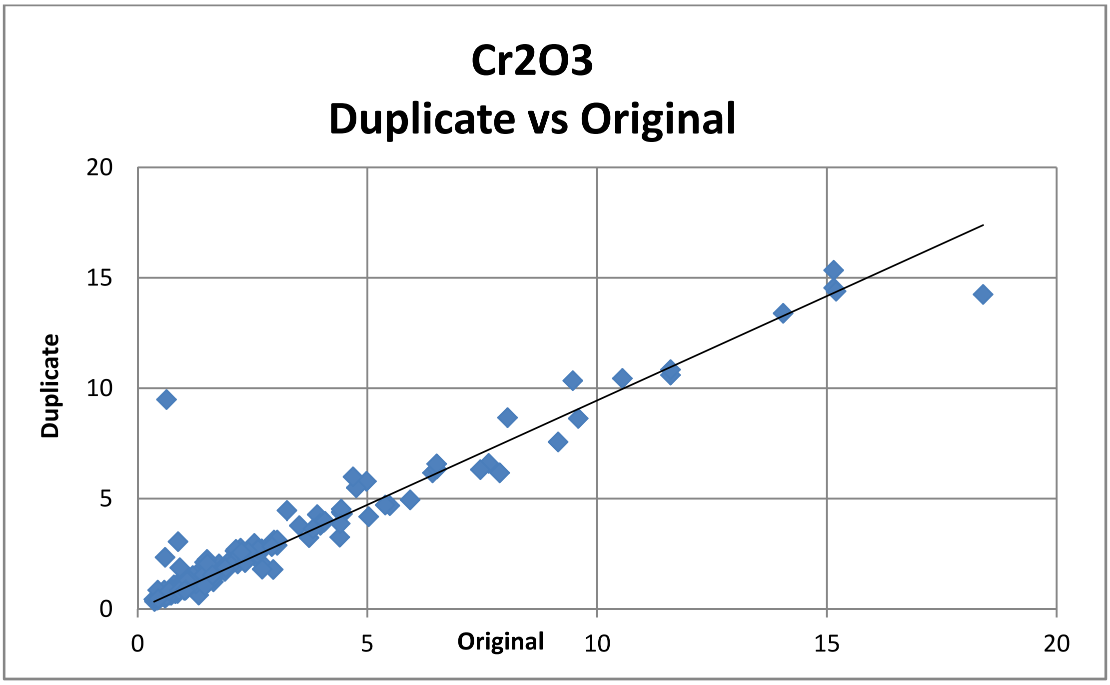


Fig 19 Comparison of original and duplicate sample results.

All duplicates from Target 1 and Target 2 included in plot - n = 240.

Comparison of duplicates with original samples reveals a statistical tendency for duplicates to report slightly lower values than the original samples. This is attributed to the known shortcomings of spear sampling. Tear (2009) considered that it did not materially affect his resource estimates.

Another 26 samples were re-assayed at the laboratory. This involved taking a second sample from the residue of prepared pulp held at the laboratory and re-assaying. Results are presented as Fig 20 below. This shows some variability in the reported values, especially in the lower values (<2% Cr2O3), but generally good one to one overall correlation.

Improvements can be made to the QA/QC programme that will improve the confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assays.

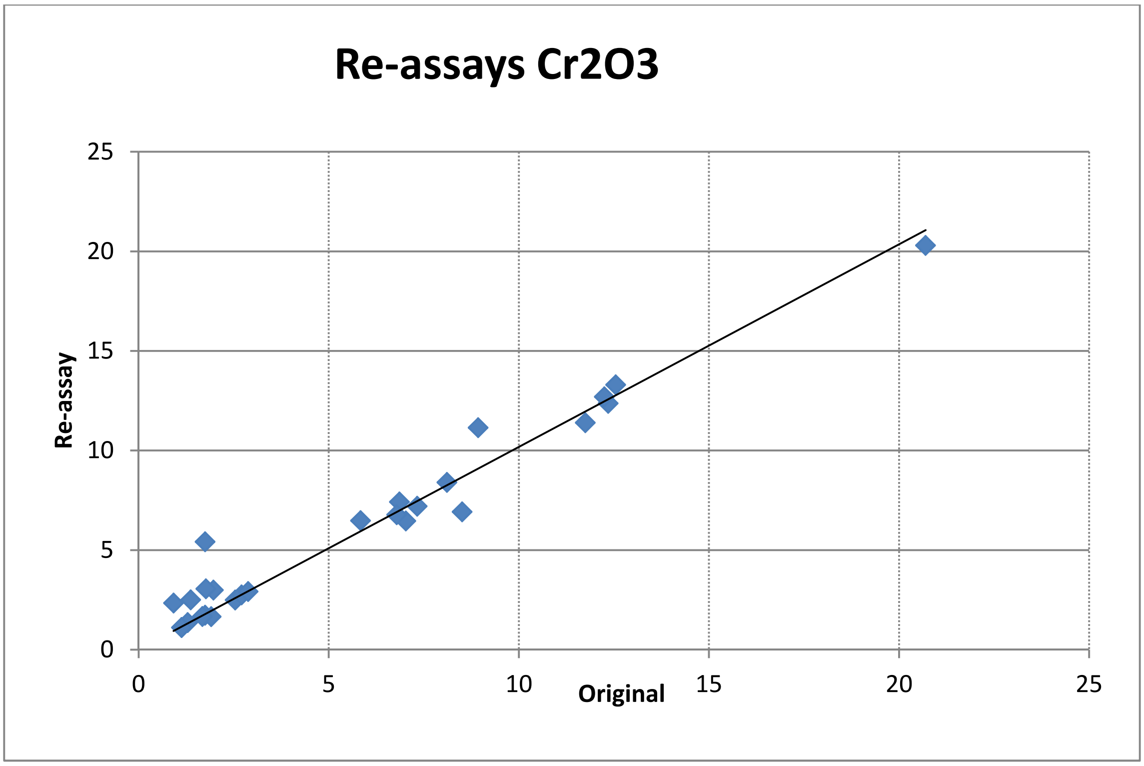


Fig 20 Comparison of original assays and re-assays of the same pulp.

Samples for re-assay were selected from the reject pulp stored at Rosia Montana, n = 26.

A.13.2 DATA VERIFICATION BY H&S

The majority of the exploration work featured in this report has been completed by JAB in 2008 Exploration by JAB at Kalimash has comprised 57 RC drillholes of which 39 were on Target 1 and 18 on Target 2. Of the total of 39 holes for Target 1, 26 were used in the resource estimate with the remaining holes successfully targeting additional mineralisation away from the main focus area. These 13 holes offer exploration potential.

For both targets the drillhole spacing was at a nominal 50m with some surface channel sampling undertaken where possible. The geological interpretation and the estimates in this report are based on a combined total of approximately 3204 drillhole assays and 406 surface channel samples. In addition a total of 751 high grade samples from the historical diamond drilling at Target 1 were used to guide the geological interpretation. Details of the holes and channel samples used for each of the resource estimates are included in Table 9.

Table 9 Summary of Drillholes and Channel Sampling

Area	No of Holes	Metres	No of Costeans	Metres	Channel Traverses	Metres
Target 1	26	2246	23	479		
Target 2	18	474			11	35
Total	**44**	**2720**	**23**	**479**	**11**	**35**

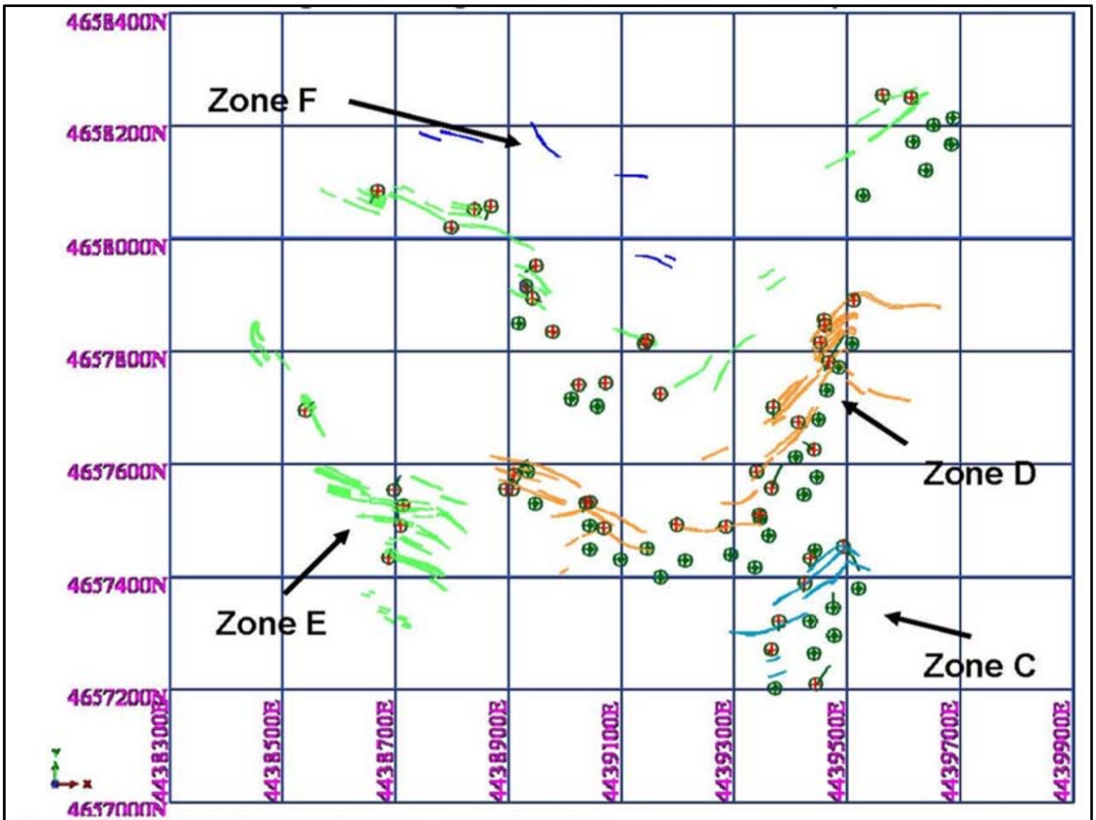
Collar Locations

JAB drill hole collars were surveyed by an Albanian surveyor using a differential GPS system and the historical holes are reported to have been surveyed by Albanian government surveyors. Trenches sampled and channel samples were located by hand held GPS. Elevations from hand held GPS would be at best ±10m.

A digital terrain model was supplied by JAB for both Target Areas but is of poor quality, being based on 20m contours for Target 1 and drillhole collars for Target 2. It was noticed that while most of the JAB drillhole collars appeared to lie close to the topographic surface, some areas of the trenching, with elevations based on hand held GPS surveys, showed a marked divergence between the collars and the topographic surface, up to 10m in some cases. In terms of the modelling the trench assay data was retained within the composited data but the wireframes were subsequently modified to abut the topographic surface. This could lead to a slight under-estimation of the resource size.

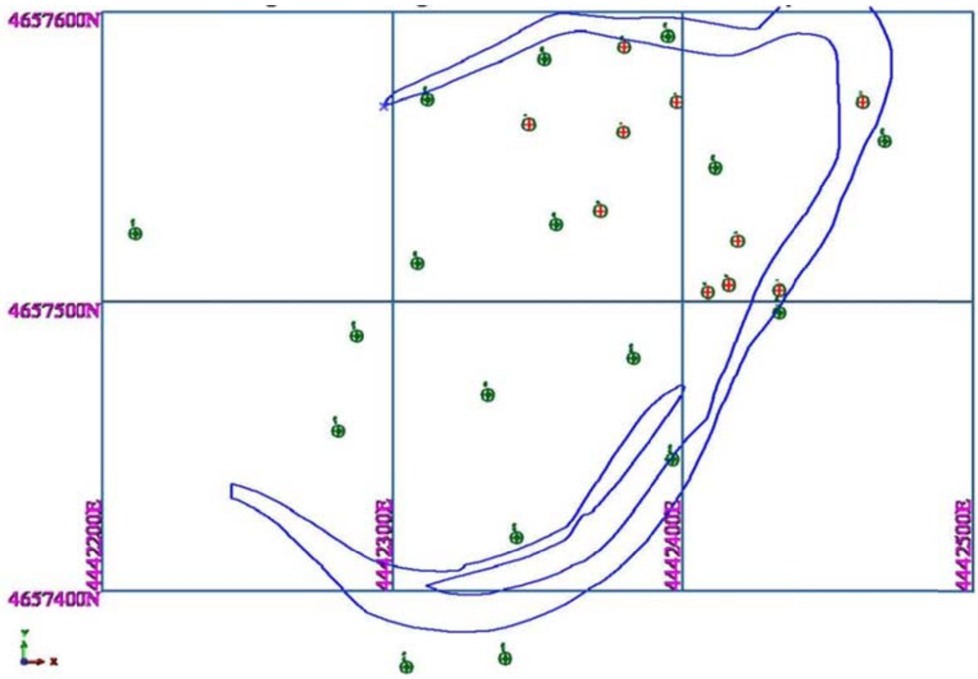
Fig 21 shows the JAB drillhole and trench locations for Target 1. Also included in the diagram is historical mapping of the stratiform bands of chromite coloured according to their zone number.

Fig 22 shows the JAB drillhole and channel sample locations for Target 2. Also included in the diagram is historical mapping of the main stratiform band of chromite.



(green circles = RC drillholes; red crosses = channel samples)

Fig 21 **Target 1 – Drillhole Location Map (H&S)**



(green circles = RC drillholes; red crosses = channel samples)

Fig 22 **Target 2 – Drillhole Location Map (H&S)**

Down hole surveys

No down-hole surveys were recorded for the JAB RC drill holes.

Geological Logging

Geological information from the drilling and sampling was supplied by JAB as a series of Excel spreadsheets and converted to two Access databases (Kalimash1.mdb and Kalimash2.mdb) for use with the Surpac Mining Software. A small amount of internal validation of the database was undertaken by H&S with a process of error detection and correction. H&S, however, has yet to undertake a complete verification of information such as a comparison of the physical core logs with those in the digital database and the issued lab assays with the supplied excel spreadsheets.

Sampling

Assay samples were delivered to ALS at Rosia Montana in Romania. The first batch of samples contained the whole RC sample which was split at the laboratory using a rotary splitter to produce a sub sample of ~1kg. Sample preparation included drying, crushing to -2 mm, riffle split 200g, pulverize to ≥85% passing -75 micron (200 mesh).

JAB then modified the procedure to have onsite riffle splitting to produce a ~2kg sample which was then sent as a second batch of samples to ALS in Romania.

There are no details for the historical core sampling or assay methodology.

Assays

For the JAB chromite analysis, 20g from each of the pulverized 1 or 2kg subsamples was placed into a Kraft sample packet with the samples then sent to ALS in Vancouver for ICP-AES following a lithium borate fusion (ME-ICP81)

There are small unsampled sections of the RC drilling which have been allocated an assay value of 0.5% chromite. This number was based on a review of the overall assay data, which suggested that 0.5% was the background chromite value for the ultramafic rocks. The lack of sampling is attributed to there being no indications of any significant chromite existing.

Quality Control

No data for analytical standards was supplied to H&S.

Assay data for 237 duplicate samples was supplied to H&S by JAB. Duplicate sampling initially consisted of a spear sample from selected RC samples prior to their despatch to ALS. The duplicate sampling procedure changed with the introduction of the onsite riffle splitter, which was used to subsequently generate the second batch of duplicates. The second method of duplicate sampling is the preferred method and should be adopted for all RC drillhole sampling.

There was no evidence of any significant bias in the duplicate check assaying. An example of the repeatability of the sampling is shown in Fig 23 as a plot of original samples against the duplicate sample using samples with a chromite value of >1% ie >10 times the lower detection limit (116 samples). There is some weak evidence that the original sample reported slightly higher for high grade values (>6% Cr_2O_3) but the number of samples is small ie 13 samples. Minor discrepancies between the duplicates for all grades are believed by JAB to be due to the two different sampling methods rather than some natural variation associated with the mineralisation.

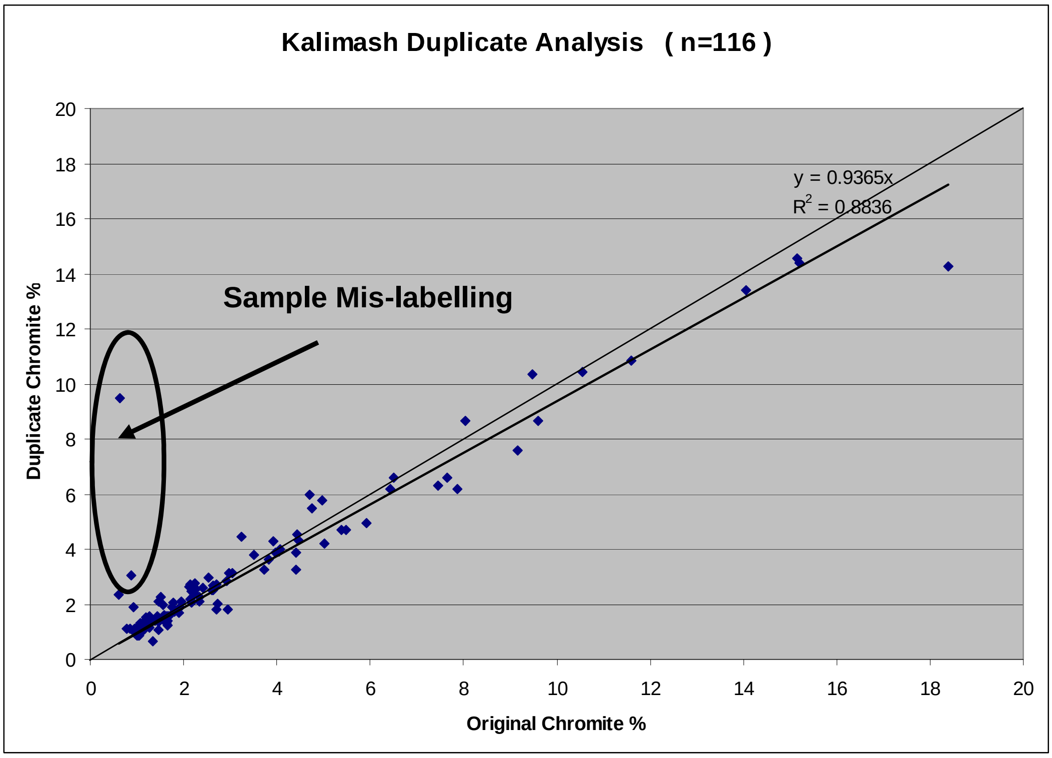


Fig 23 Duplicate Comparison Analysis

Improvements can be made to the QA/QC programme that will improve the confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assays.

Bulk Density Data

JAB supplied density information based on historical data for Target 1 and some field measurements of surface outcrop samples from the same area. A review of the data suggests that a mean density of 3.23t/m^3 is representative of the mineralised zone (Table 10). A review of the chromite grade associated with these samples suggests that the mean value maybe an overestimate but this is offset by the mean value for the JAB samples. It will be important for any future work to amass a more comprehensive and representative density dataset.

Table 10 Target 1 - Density Data

Deposit	Source	Mineral Style	Density	Chromite Grade
Target 1	Literature	xeh. I low grade	3.10	19.02
Target 1	Literature	xeh. Me pikz. Te very low grade	3.10	13.68
Target 1	Literature	disseminated & banded	3.00	22.50
Target 1	Literature	disseminated, banded, low grade	3.30	19.76
Target 1	Literature	xeh banded average grade	3.30	31.41
Target 1	Literature	xeh banded average grade	3.00	23.56
Target 1	Literature	xeh banded average grade	3.50	25.77
Target 1	Literature	xeh banded low grade	3.50	25.39
Target 1	Literature	xeh banded low grade	3.10	20.65
Target 1	Literature	xeh banded low grade	3.10	26.6
Target 1	JAB	n/a	3.23	n/a
Target 1	JAB	n/a	3.10	n/a
Target 1	JAB	n/a	3.65	n/a
Target 1	JAB	n/a	3.69	n/a
Target 2	JAB	n/a	3.07	n/a
Target 2	JAB	n/a	2.91	n/a
		Mean	**3.23**	
Target 1	Literature	Banded and semi-massive chromite	3.39	37.53
		Mean value (n=14)		

Sample Recovery

Recovery data for nine of the RC drillholes for Target 1 was supplied to H&S as original sample weights (as they left the rig). A hole diameter value of 114.5mm was also supplied by JAB. This figure was used in conjunction with a density of 3.2t/m^3 to calculate the expected weight of a 1m RC sample, and indicated an average sample recovery of 80%. The sample weights for the holes with recovery data appeared to be relatively consistent with no obvious zones of lost material. Inspection of the recoveries for the mineral zones relative to the overall recoveries shows the same percentage recovery figures and hence there is no recovery bias associated with the mineralisation.

Validation of Data Entry

Neither H&S nor MGPL compared the electronic data sets provided with the original hand written drill logs, sample logs and the laboratory certificates. Validation of data entry will be required as part of the steps for upgrading the category of the resource estimate at Kalimash.

Reliance on Data

H&S and MGPL have relied on the assay and drillhole data provided by JAB for the resource estimation. Tear (2009) considered that QA/QC procedures required upgrading by the insertion of international reference material standards with drill samples.

Historical Albkrom drilling assays have not been relied on. These are considered indicative only and are used to guide geological interpretation only. They have not been used in the estimation of the mineral resource.

A.14.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Kalimash EC 1125 covers most of one of three ultramafic massifs that occur in north-eastern Albania and within which significant chromite deposits occur. The other massifs are Tropoja to the north of Kalimash and Bulqiza to the south. Some of the chromite deposits in both areas are the subject of mining concessions granted mostly to local firms or small European companies. TSXV listed Empire Mining Corporation holds a Prospecting Permit over that part of the Bulqiza Massif not held under prior mining concessions.

The area to the east and west of Kalimash is prospective for copper. TSXV Listed Tirex Resources holds two exploration concessions west of the Kalimash area and are drilling for copper and gold. Within the same area Turkish company Ber-Oner Madencilik, operating as Ber-Alba is mining copper ore from the Munella mine.

Since February 2007, Albanian Chrome ACR, a joint venture between Austrian company DECOmetal GmbH (DCM) and a Russian mining company Terwingo, has produced high grade lumpy ore containing 40 – 45% chromite from the Bulqiza Mine within the Bulqiza Massif. ACR has reopened and refurbished three ferro-chrome furnaces at the Elbasan plant and have produced a limited amount of high carbon ferro-chrome. ACR have recently publicized plans to build a modern ferro-chrome furnace at Elbasan which will produce low carbon ferro-chrome and plans to increase production of fines and lumpy ore from Bulqiza to 200,000 tonnes per year. Several recent serious and fatal mining accidents at Bulqiza may hinder these plans.

MGPL has been unable to verify this information. The mineralization at Tropoja, Bulqiza and Munella is not necessarily indicative or the mineralization within EC 1125.

The Kalimash Mine and the Perroi Batres Mine lie within EC 1125. As "Existing Mines" they are excluded from EC 1125.

Albkrom made estimates of the mineral reserves available from Kalimash and Perroi Batres using economic, socio-economic and mining parameters that MGPL and JAB consider are no longer applicable. MGPL considers that the mineral resources used to determine these mineral reserves are inferred historical estimates only. However, they were calculated by experienced professional geologists using the strict rules followed by Albkrom and hence are considered to be good indications of the grade and tonnage of high grade mineralization intersected.

Perroi Batres has been developed for underground mining, but, other than some illegal mining by local operators, no systematic mining has occurred. Cakaj (1985) reported the mineral reserves as:

Perroi Batres – Historical Estimates

Preparation with adits, 5 ore bodies

C_1 396,310t @22.20 Cr_2O_3 *C_2 124,320t @ 22.93 Cr_2O_3*

Planned to be mined by sub-level.

The resources reported here are not NI 43-101 compliant and should not be relied on. They do not use the appropriate terminology, as defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM 2005). They are, however, based on rigorous standards developed in the Soviet Union and widely used in the then communist countries. All the data used for the resource calculation and the methodology are clearly tabulated in the report by Cakaj (1985).

C1 category resources are those delineated by a spacing of drill hole intersections or underground exposures between 40 and 50m. C2 category resources are delineated by a spacing of up to 100m. The higher level categories A and B are used for resources blocked out and partly or completely developed for mining and have a very high level of confidence. Current versions of the Russian (CIS) categories have been accepted as directly comparable to the CIM categories. This comparison is illustrated by Table 11 below.

Table 11 Comparison of Russian and CIM categories of mineral resources

Modified from Kavun and Denisov (2005).

Economic Viability Groups	**Reserves/resources of explored and preliminarily assessed deposits**			
CIS categories	**A**	**B**	**C1**	**C2**
CIM categories	**Measured Resources**		**Indicated Resources**	**Inferred Resources**

MGPL has been unable to verify the Perroi Batres resource information. **The mineralization at Perroi Batres is not necessarily indicative or the mineralization within the remainder of EC 1125**

JAB has attempted no exploration in the Perroi Batres area and no resources from Perroi Batres are included in the mineral resource estimated for Target 1.

Kalimash is also an old mining area and is fully developed for underground mining. Reported production from Kalimash is 2.3 million tonnes (METE 2008). The author has not been able to locate an authoritative estimate of the remaining mineral resource at Kalimash 1 and 2.

MGPL has been unable to verify this information. **The mineralization at Kalimash is not necessarily indicative or the mineralization within the remainder of EC 1125**

JAB has attempted no exploration over Kalimash Mine and no mineral resources from the Kalimash Mine area are included in the estimate of mineral resources at Target 1 and Target 2

A.15.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Preliminary Metallurgical evaluation of a 40 kg sample of the concentrate from the old Kalimash Plant was undertaken by EDI Downer. The sample tested contained around 40% Cr_2O_3. This work was reported by Chand (2007).

More detailed laboratory test work was performed on a 750kg bulk sample of crushed rock material (<12mm) derived from trench sampling at Target 1. The composite bulk sample was prepared by ALS Chemex in Romania from the reject material from trench samples submitted for sample preparation and analysis. Head grade of this sample was 10.4% Cr_2O_3. The aim was to produce a chromite concentrate with a grade of 40% Cr_2O_3. Processes applied include laboratory test-work followed by computer modelling.

Based on the feed material provided by JAB, Chand (2009a) concluded that a multi stage wet gravity circuit integrated with stages of grinding is capable of producing a concentrate of > 40% Cr_2O_3 at a recovery around 77%. He also reported that processing the feed to produce concentrates at grades of 42% and 45% resulted in lower Cr_2O_3 recoveries of 75% and 73% respectively.

Downer EDI Mining on the request of JAB also modelled the predicted effects of processing similar material with head grades of 5%, 7.5%, 10% 12.5% and 15% Cr_2O_3 to produce a 40% Cr_2O_3 concentrate. Table 12 below summarizes the results. (Chand 2009b)

Table 12 Modelled per cent recovery for various head grades.

Feed Grade % Cr_2O_3	5.0	7.5	10.o	12.5	15.0
Cr_2O_3 recovery %	64	72	77	81	83
Mass to concentrate %	8.0	13.5	18.5	25.0	31.0

Mineralogy

A mineralogical study of the concentrate was completed by SGS Laboratories using the QEMSCAN technique. This work was reported by Brand (2008). SGS also completed a QEMSCAN analysis of three samples of the bulk sample as provided to EDU Downer. These samples proved similar to the previous concentrate sample. Results of this second study were reported by Moore (2008). The samples represented three different size fractions of the bulk sample after grinding. Fractions were A2691 (-2500 to +300µ), A2692 (-300 to +106µ) and A2693 (-106µ). Samples predominantly consisted of the minerals olivine, serpentine and chromite. The degree of chromite liberation is inversely proportional to the particle size. The finest grained sample had the largest proportion of liberated chromite particles (63 wt %) while the coarsest fraction had the smallest (45 wt %). Grain analysis showed that chromium is exclusively hosted by the chromite grains.

Quality of Chromite Concentrate

The Cr:Fe ratio of chromite is one of the measures of the quality of chromite and its suitability for processing. JAB has not routinely measured the Cr:Fe ratio of chromite from the areas drilled. Only the samples sent to Downer EDI Mining have had any chromite specific assays determined. Densimetric separation using Clerici solution (SG >4.05) of a sub-sample of the +45µ fraction of the concentrate sample from the Kalimash mill site reported a Cr:Fe of 3.15. This is high grade.

Samples from the trenches at Target 1 were lower grade with Cr:Fe ratios of from 2.2 to 2.5.

Table 13 Chemical composition of chromite from Kalimash. (Brand 2008)

Sample Reference	Cr_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	CaO	MgO	MnO	P_2O_5	SO_3	SiO_2	TiO_2
Concentrate Chand 2007	58.7	18.2	9.99	ND	12.6	ND	0.006	0.013	0.68	ND
Trench +500µ Chand 2009	51.8	20.8	11.4	0.1	12.8	0.02	0.003	0.02	2.5	0.19
Trench -500- +150µ Chand 2009	52.8	22.4	12.0	0.1	11.6	0.18	0.006	0.01	1.43	0.22
Trench - 150µ Chand 2009	52.8	23.5	11.7	0.1	10.7	0.19	0.006	0.02	1.1	0.22

The concentrate sample was collected from the Kalimash treatment plant. Other samples are of different size grinds of the composite trench sample sent from Target 1. Mineral content material of SG >4.05 is assumed to be predominantly chromite with only minor attached silicate particles.

A.16.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

DATA ANALYSIS (H&S)

Geological Interpretation

JAB supplied a digital geological interpretation which has been substantially modified by H&S with JAB personnel in attendance and snapped to drillholes. H&S completed some modifications due to a more in depth 3D interpretation, including topography and surface mapping, and the use of the historical drillholes. The shapes were extrapolated approximately 40m beyond the limiting drillhole for both the down dip and along strike directions. Table 14 contains the list of wireframe shapes created.

Table 14 Summary of Wireframes

Target	Name	Definition	Comment
1	target1_revised_chromite_109.dtm	2% Chromite Shapes	From JAB work
1	target1_revised_topo190109_ext.dtm	Topography	Edited 20m Contours
1	kal1_exp_targs2.dtm	Exploration Potential	Historical drilling
1	high_grade_lodes209.dtm	High Grade Lodes	Not snapped to holes
1	high_grade_lodes_snap209.dtm	High Grade Lodes	Snapped to holes
1	fxpe_44_shell24.dtm	Pit Shell	Supplied by AMDAD
2	revised_target2_lower1.dtm	Residual & Main Lodes	From JAB work
2	target2_mined_lode1.dtm	Historical Mined Lode	From surface outcrop

2	target2_topo150109.dtm	Topography	From collars only

For Target 1 there are two distinct zones of mineralisation, an upper (Zone C) and lower one (Zone D), each of which appear to have steep offset faulting (Table 15). The two zones appear to have a modest dip of about 15-25^{o} to the south. The design of the lode shapes was based on the JAB drilling and channel sampling to a notional 2% chromite cut off with the historical holes used as a rough guide in the absence of JAB drillholes. Use of the historical drillhole data can either under- or overestimate the width of the mineralised zone as any shape margin based on this data was based on the position of high grade intercepts only.

Target 2 has two flat lying parallel zones of mineralisation separated by 2-4m of barren material (Table 15). The upper one has been the subject of historical mining and has been designed from JAB drilling and channel sampling to merge with the original surface outcrop, whilst the lower unit has been created from the JAB drilling only using a notional 2% chromite cut off. The mineralisation zones are discrete and can be mined selectively.

Table 15 Mineralization Shapes - Approximate Dimensions

Area	**Lode**	**Strike (m)**	**Dip (m)**	**Ave Thickness (m)**	**Volume (m^3)**
Target 1	Upper	240	200	30.5	1,464,619
Target 1	Lower	520	250	42.0	5,518,341
Target 2	Mined	150	90	2.4	32,140
Target 2	Lower	290	110	3.2	103,170

No account of any oxidation surface was taken into account in the shape design as the exposed rocks are relatively fresh at surface (refer back to Figs 17 and 18) and chromite is a resistive mineral.

A plan view of the wireframes for Target 1 is included below as Fig 24.

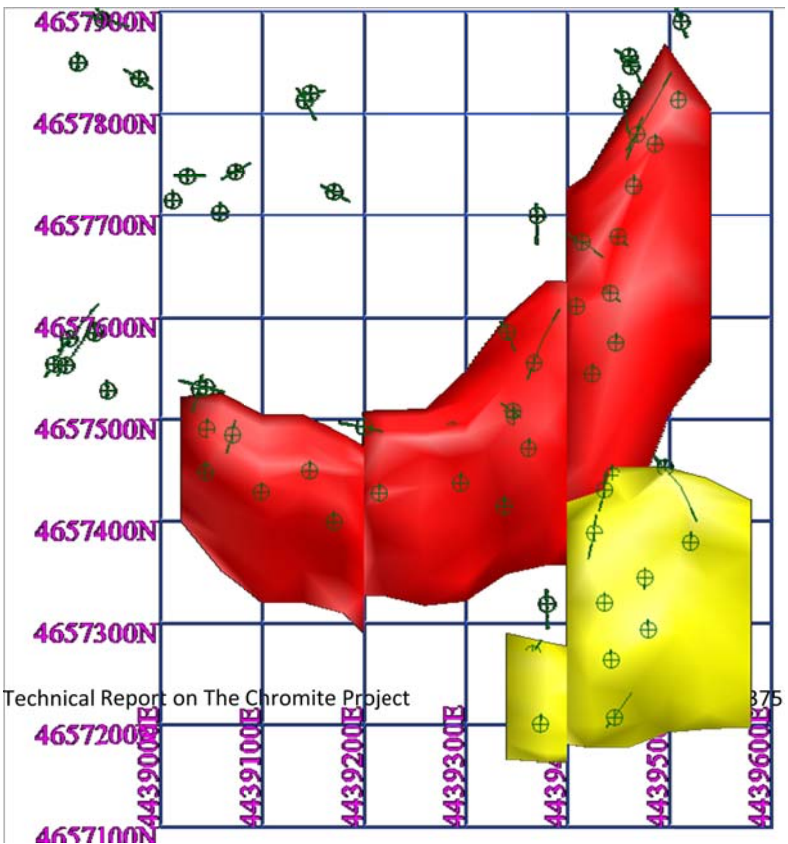


Fig 24 Target 1 - Geological Wireframes

(red = lower lode = Zone D; yellow = upper lode = Zone C; green crosses = JAB drillholes)

An example of the Zone C mineralisation with some JAB holes is included as Fig 25.

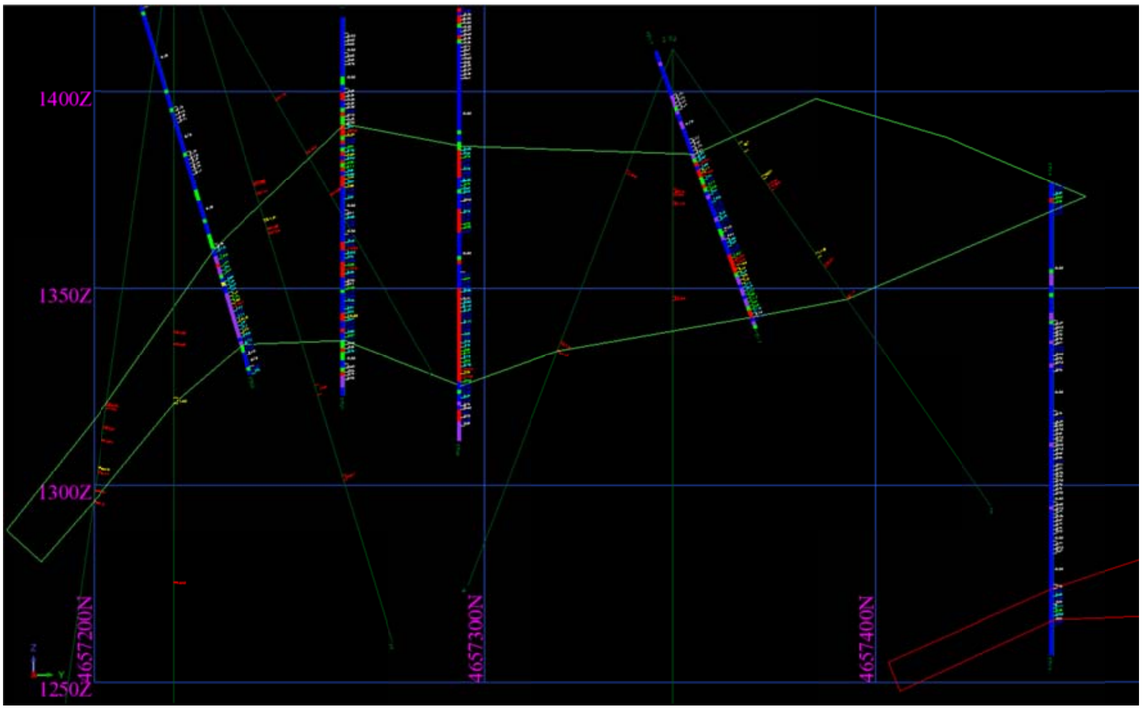


Fig 25 Target 1 Drillhole Section 4439460E

(green hole traces are the historical holes with the red sections on these holes being high grade zones)

Fig 26 is an example of the chromite grade variation in the Zone D mineralisation.

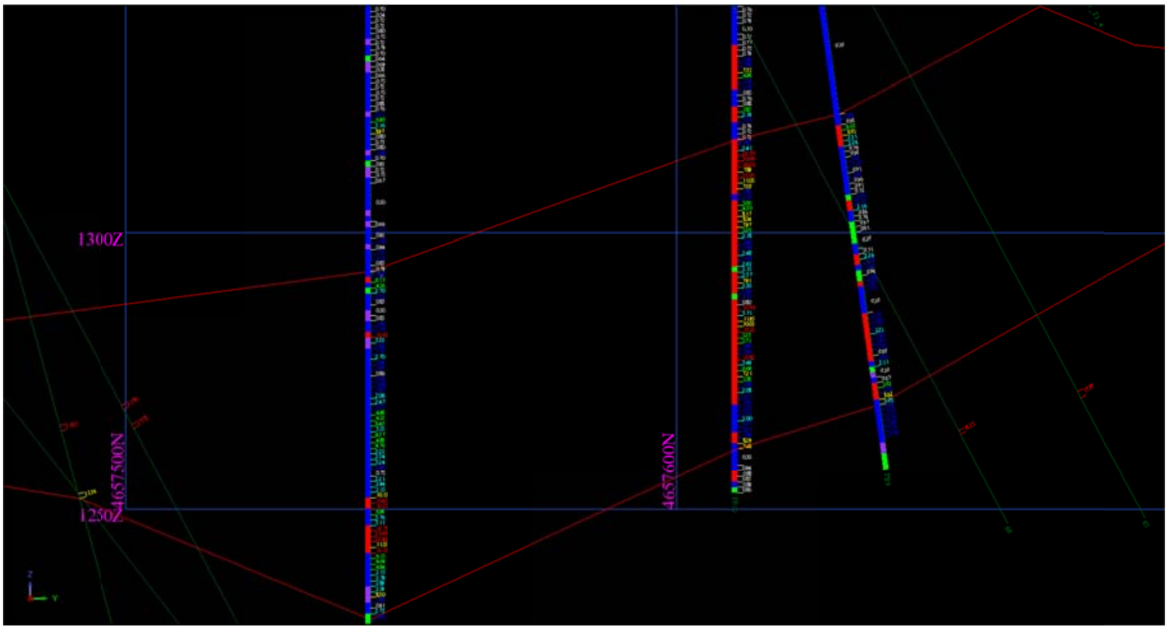


Fig 26 Target 1 Drillhole Section 4439420E

(green hole traces are the historical holes with the red sections on these holes being high grade zones)

A plan view of the wireframes for Target 2 is included below as Fig 27.

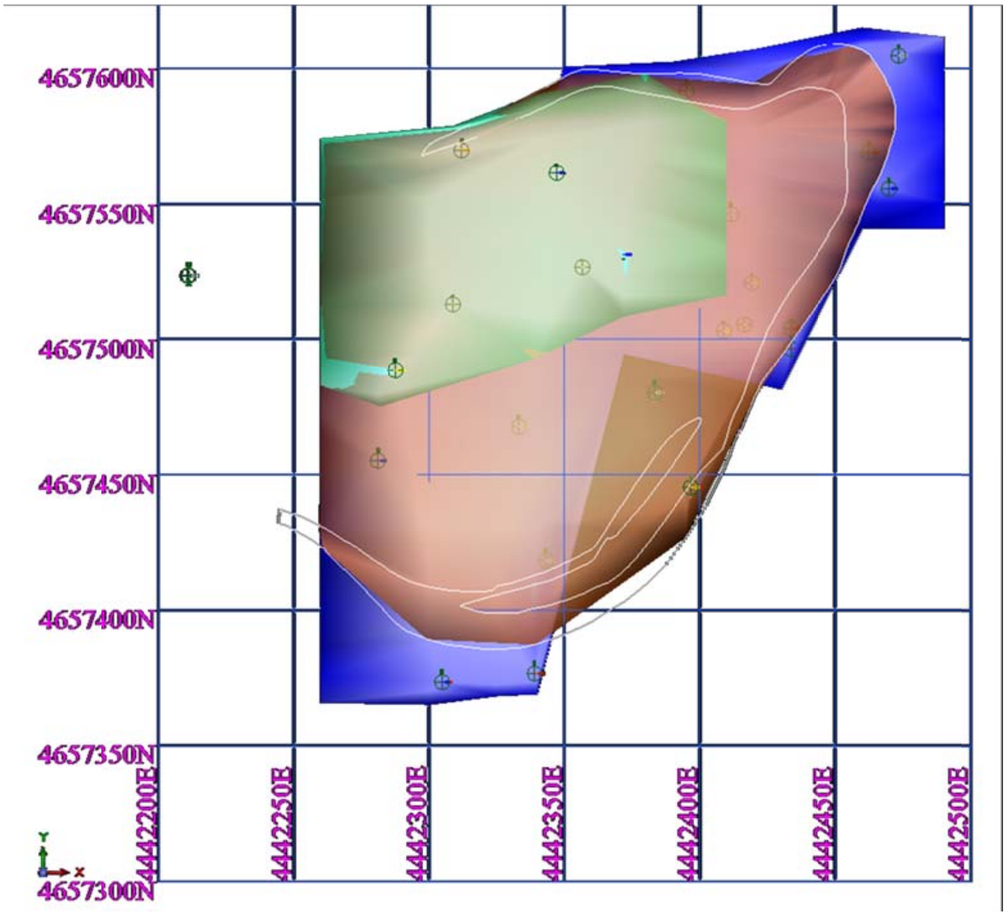


Fig 27 Target 2 - Geological Wireframes

(brown = mined lode; green is the residual part of the mined lode; blue = the lower lode; with drillhole collars)

Composite Data

The drillhole assays for chromite were extracted from within the mineralisation shapes and then composited to 1m intervals in Surpac. The two datasets for the Target 1 lodes were combined into a single file for modelling purposes. The composites for the Target 2 lodes were modelled separately. Composite intervals are listed in Appendix 2

Univariate Analysis

A review of the Target 1 summary statistics for the total composite data showed a moderate coefficient of variation for chromite (Table 16). This indicates that Ordinary Kriging ("OK") is a suitable resource modelling technique for this style of mineralisation.

The data also indicates that the trench data is a separate population with a higher grade bias, possibly due to incomplete sampling for some of the trenches. However the number of samples associated with the trenching was relative small (7%), and bearing in mind the relative small dataset, it was decided to retain the data. The similar overall statistics for the Zone C and Zone D justifies the combining of the datasets.

Table 16 Target 1 - Summary Statistics for Composited Data

	All	Zone D	Zone D	Zone D	Zone C All	Zone C RC
	Cr2O3	Cr2O3	Cr2O3	Cr2O3	Cr2O3	Cr2O3
Mean	4.06	4.06	3.66	9.58	4.09	3.79
Median	2.25	2.11	2.00	8.04	2.81	2.62
Mode	0.5	0.5	0.5	10.2	0.5	0.5
Standard Deviation	4.83	5.12	4.73	6.91	3.93	3.79
Sample Variance	23.31	26.21	22.33	47.76	15.48	14.35
Coeff of Variation	1.19	1.26	1.29	0.726	0.96	1.00
Kurtosis	8.19	7.97	10.35	1.246	6.21	6.86
Skewness	2.62	2.65	2.97	1.12	2.22	2.37
Range	32.3	32.3	32.3	31.2	23.6	23.3
Minimum	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.5
Maximum	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.4	24.1	23.8
Count	1237	904	843	61	333	294

A histogram plot of all the composites is included as Fig 28. The spike at ~-0.2 Log Cr2O3 corresponds to the assumed chromite value of 0.5% for unsampled intervals.

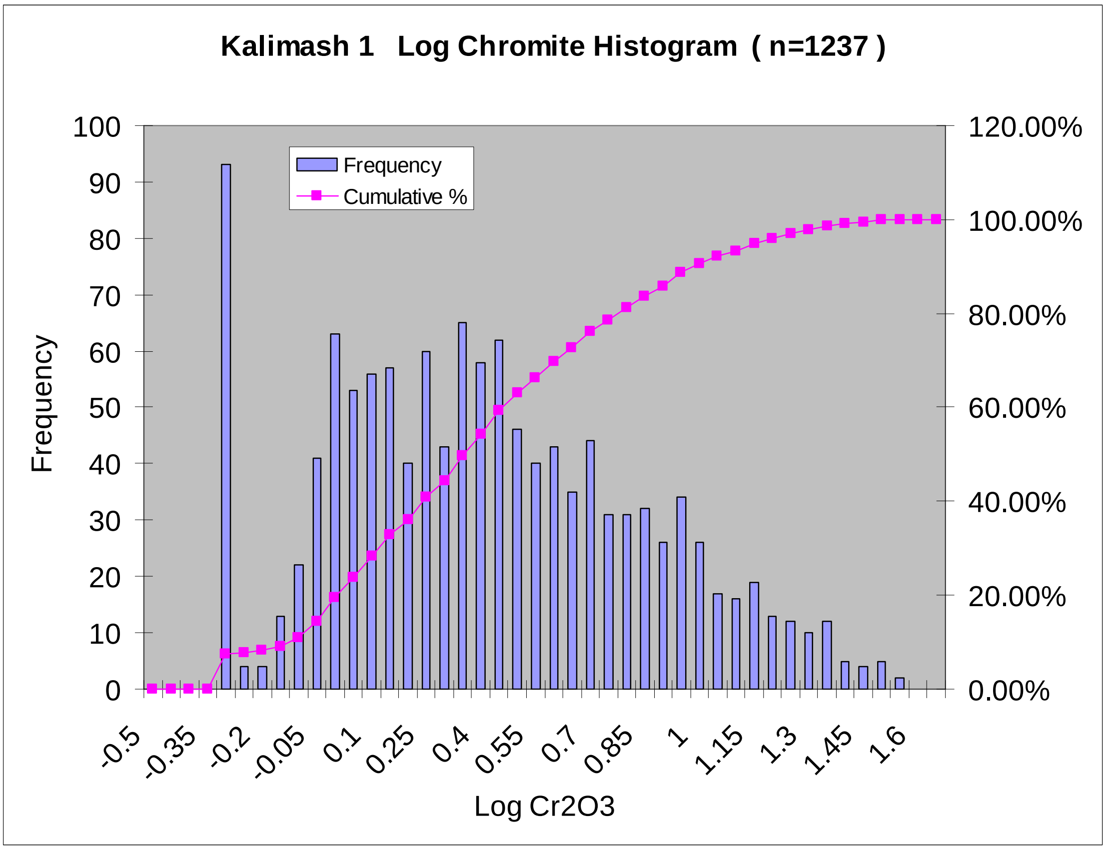


Fig 28 Target 1 - Summary Statistics for Chromite

Summary statistics for Target 2 indicate a slightly higher mean for the channel sampling composites as opposed to the RC drillhole data (Table 17). The channel sampling mean is similar to the trench sampling mean in Target 1.

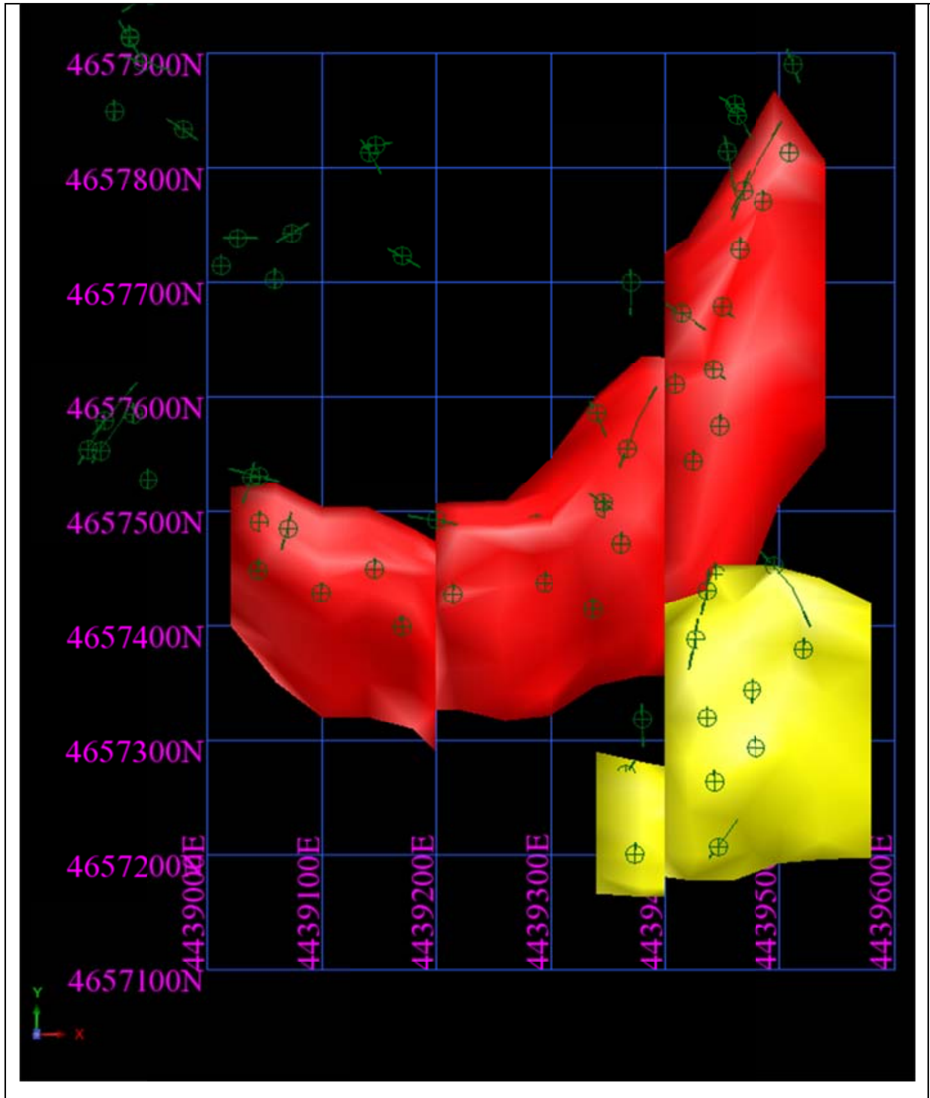
Table 17 Target 2 - Summary Statistics for Composited Data

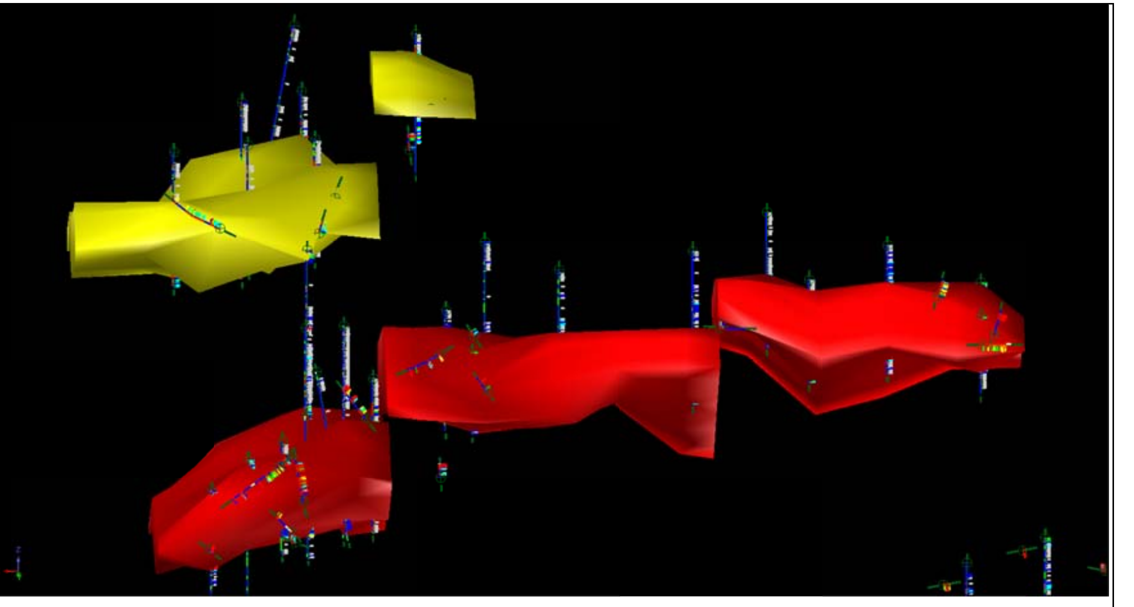
	Lower Lode All	Lower Lode RC	Lower Lode Channel	Mined Lode All
	Cr2O3	***Cr2O3***	***Cr2O3***	***Cr2O3***
Mean	8.18	7.79	9.52	11.89
Median	7.44	6.38	9.47	10.1
Standard Dev	5.31	5.50	4.26	8.11
Sample Variance	28.15	30.29	18.11	65.74
Coeff of Variation	0.65	0.71	0.45	0.68
Kurtosis	0.09	0.45	-0.42	-1.33
Skewness	0.72	0.96	-0.25	0.41
Range	23.61	23.61	15.7	24.24
Minimum	0.59	0.59	1.1	1.56
Maximum	24.2	24.2	16.8	25.8
Count	83	65	19	16

Zone and Domain Characterisation

Target 1 at Kalimash contains at least three zones of stratiform chromite mineralisation as per Fig 14. Within these zones there are indications from the historical drilling of clusters of individual bands of higher grade chromite mineralisation, generally between 0.5 and 2m thick with up to four clusters per zone. Naming of the zones has been by alphabetical letter descending down slope and hence the stratigraphy (Fig 29). If there is a break in the continuity of a zone eg offsetting by vertical faulting, then a number is added to the zone letter to identify the separate bodies beginning with 1 as the topographically highest part of the zone, 2 is the next subzone down etc.

The labelling of the high grade clusters within the zones adds to the complexity of the lode nomenclature. The high grade clusters are labelled with the suffix a, b c etc descending down the stratigraphy depending on which zone and sub-zone they belong to eg D2b is the second uppermost high grade cluster within the second highest sub-zone of Zone D.





(looking south)

Yellow = Zone C, the upper lode is C1 and the lower larger one is Lode C2

Red = Zone D, the upper lode is D1, the middle one is Lode D2 and the lower one is Lode D3

Fig 29 Target 1 - Labelling of Zones for Resource Estimate

Spatial Analysis

A review of the spatial distribution of the composite points for both zones from Target 1 indicates that there is insufficient data for anything other than the most rudimentary of models, which carries a corresponding increase in the risk. Downhole variography indicates a reasonable level of continuity as would be expected (Fig 30). Directional variography is not well defined due the small number of samples, the wide spaced drilling and possible directions available (Fig 31). However there is some structure to the data and hence some grade continuity, which can allow for the use of OK as the modelling technique. The variogram model is detailed in Appendix 3.

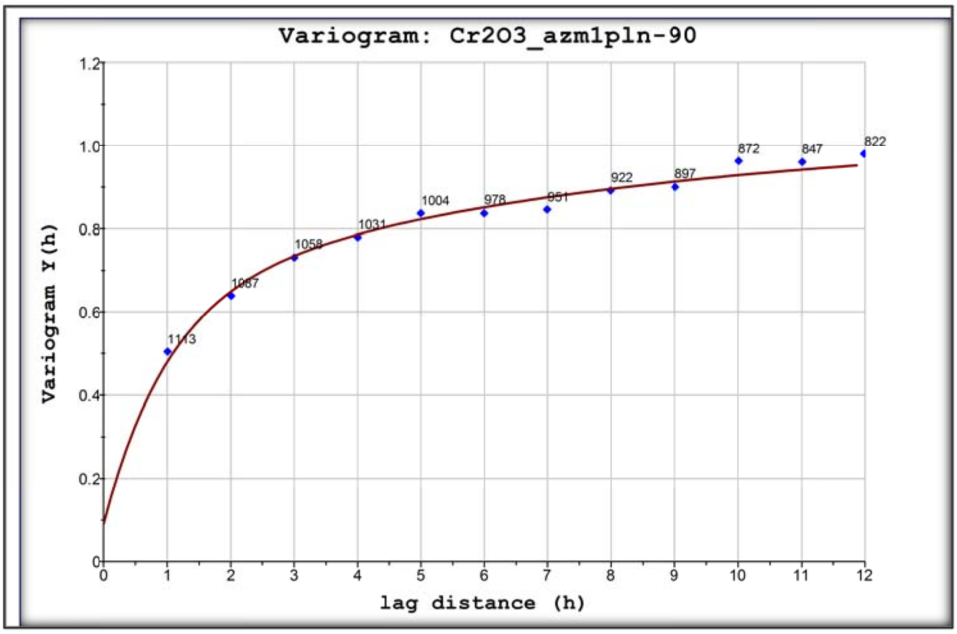


Fig 30 Target 1 - Downhole Variography

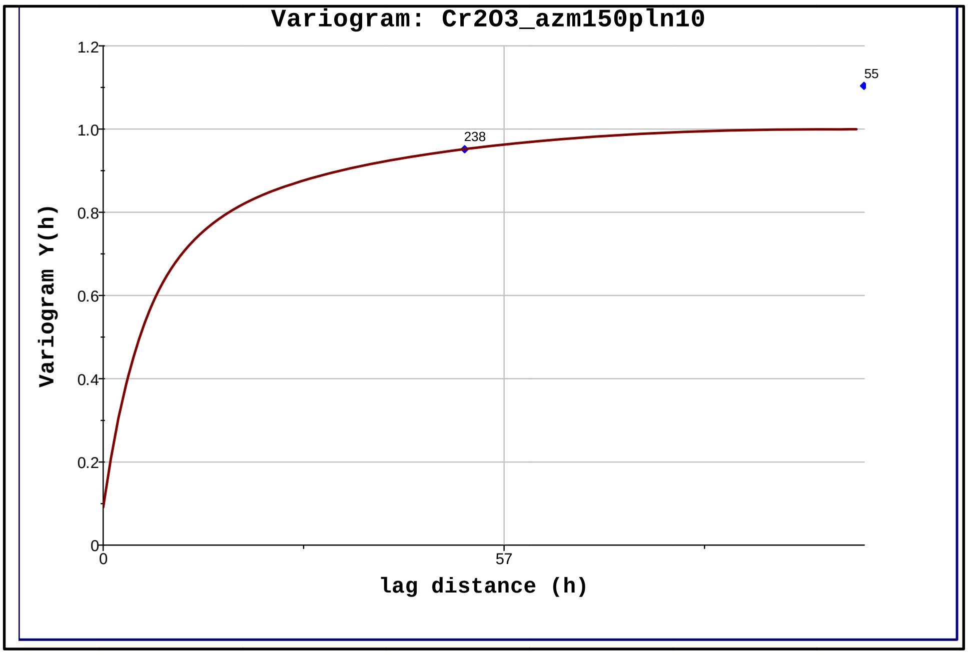


Fig 31 Target 1 - Directional Variography

ESTIMATION (H&S)

From the above data analysis and the geological understanding of the type of mineralisation, Ordinary Kriging is the chosen method of modelling. Modelling utilized H&S's in-house GS3M software.

Grade Estimation

Block model definition and block size details for the two target areas are listed in Table 18. Details of the block model attributes are listed in Appendix 4.

Table 18 Targets 1 & 2 - Block Model Details

Albanian coordinates used; no sub-blocking

Target 1			
kal1_201009.mdl	**Y**	**X**	**Z**
Minimum Coordinates	4657030	4438740	997.5
Maximum Coordinates	4658230	4440020	1602.5
User Block Size	20	20	5
Min. Block Size	20	20	5
Rotation	0	0	0
Target 2			
kal2_ 131009.mdl			
Type	**Y**	**X**	**Z**
Minimum Coordinates	4657195	4442195	748
Maximum Coordinates	4657695	4442595	902
User Block Size	10	10	2
Min. Block Size	10	10	2
Rotation	0	0	0

Search parameters for the modelling are supplied in Table 19 and search ellipse orientations are included in Table 20.

Table 19 Targets 1 & 2 - Search Parameters

Search 1 with 50% Expansion	**Pass No 1**	**Pass No 2**	**Pass No 3**
X	35m	52.5m	52.5m
Y	35m	52.5m	52.5m
Z	5m	7.5m	7.5m
Composite Data Requirements			
Min Data	12	12	6
Max Data	32	32	16
Octants	4	4	2

Table 20 Targets 1 & 2 - Search Ellipse Orientations

Mineralisation	X axis	Y axis	Z axis
Kalimash 1	20	0	0
Kalimash 2	0	0	0

(trigonometrical parameters)

The OK models were loaded into a Surpac block model for each of the two target areas (attribute cr2o3ok). For Target 1 a second attribute (cr2o3oktrim) was created for trimmed data using the volume adjustment attribute (partialpc) generated from the mineralisation wireframe. The relatively wide spaced drilling and the diffuse margins to the deposit meant that the wireframe shapes may be too restrictive; modelling therefore was unconstrained by any shape with the reporting of the resource done by using either cr2o3ok or cr2o3oktrim accordingly.

Density Model

Due to insufficient data for modelling purposes an arbitrary density value of $3.23t/m^3$ was used in the resource estimate reporting (refer to section A.12.2 – Bulk Density Data).

Resource Classification

All the resources are classified as Inferred. Aspects that impact negatively on the confidence of the estimates and hence their classification are listed below:

- The wide drillhole spacing and the resulting lack of data points
- The lack of density data
- The absence of diamond drillhole information
- The lack of topographic control and hence collar location/mineral shape issues
- The suitability of some of the sampling techniques eg along strike channel sampling
- The absence of an appropriate QA/QC programme (eg no inserted standards)
- The nature of the mineralisation being discontinuous lenses
- The lack of geological detail eg surface mapping for fault confirmation

Recoverable metal has not been estimated.

Estimation Results

JAB has informed H&S that the current concept is to selectively mine Target 1 and 2 resources via two open pit operations.

Reporting of the resources from the cr2o3ok attribute used no chromite cut off with no area restrictions (Table 21). The reporting of the resource unconstrained (except by the topography) is considered worthy of undertaking because the mineralisation zone boundaries are poorly defined. Reporting of the resource from the cr2o3oktrim attribute was constrained by using mineralisation shape with the volume adjustment attribute (partialpc) set to >0 with a 2% chromite cut off grade. This will be consistent with JAB's plan to selectively mine the chromite mineralisation by an open pit method. This latter figure is the preferred resource estimate figure.

Table 21 Target 1 - OK Inferred Resource Estimates

Attribute	Cr2O3 Cut off %	Volume	Tonnes	Chromite %	Chromite (T)
cr2o3ok	0	3,678,000	11,769,600	3.76	442,537
cr2o3oktrim	2	2,012,516	6,440,050	4.17	268,550

(cr2o3oktrim is constrained by the 2% chromite shape; average density of 3.2t/m3; use of significant figures does not imply precision)

An example of the distribution of all the Target 1 modelled block grades within the mineralised shape for the cr2o3oktrim attribute and the associated drillholes is included as Fig 32.

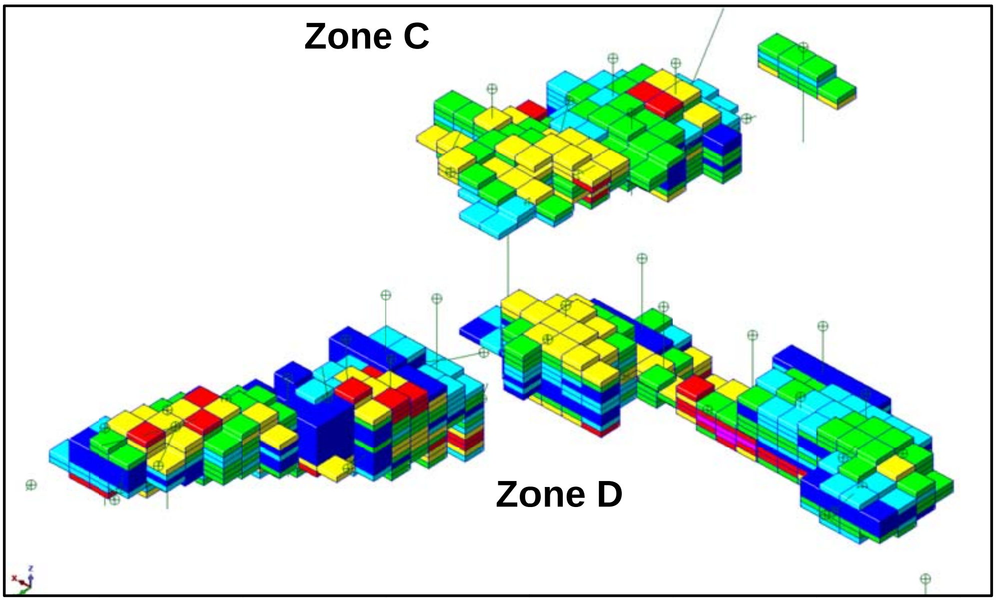


Fig 32 Target 1 - Block Grade Distribution & Drillholes

(View looking slightly down and to south east. Block grades blue = 0-2% Cr2O3; cyan = 2-3; green = 3-5; yellow = 5-8; red 8-15; magenta = >15% Cr2O3.)

An example section showing block grade distribution and the drillhole composite grades for Target 1 is included as Fig 33. This figure shows a reasonably good match up between block grade and composite grade which provides some element of validation to the modelling

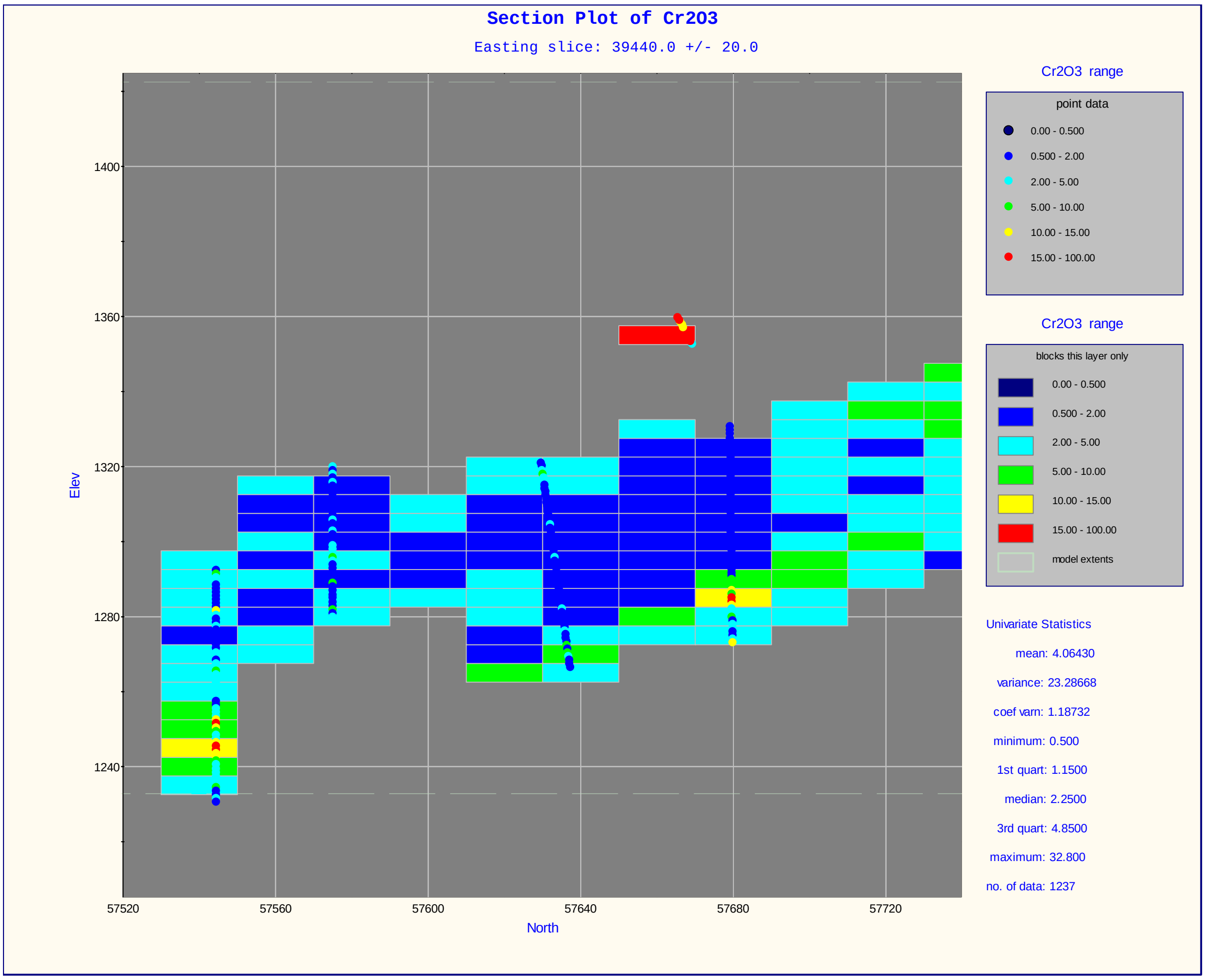


Fig 33 Target 1 - Block Grade Distribution & Composites - 4439440mE

A set of grade-tonnage figures for differing chromite cut off grades (cr2o3oktrim attribute) for Target 1 is included as Table 22, with the results represented as a graph in Fig 34.

Table 22 Target 1 - Grade-Tonnage Values for a Constrained Block Model

Cut Off Chromite Grade %	Tonnes	Chromite %	Chromite Tonnes
0	8,231,000	3.56	293,024
1	7,853,838	3.69	289,807
2	6,440,050	4.17	268,550
3	4,132,200	5.11	211,155
4	2,545,238	6.14	156,278
5	1,436,363	7.46	107,153

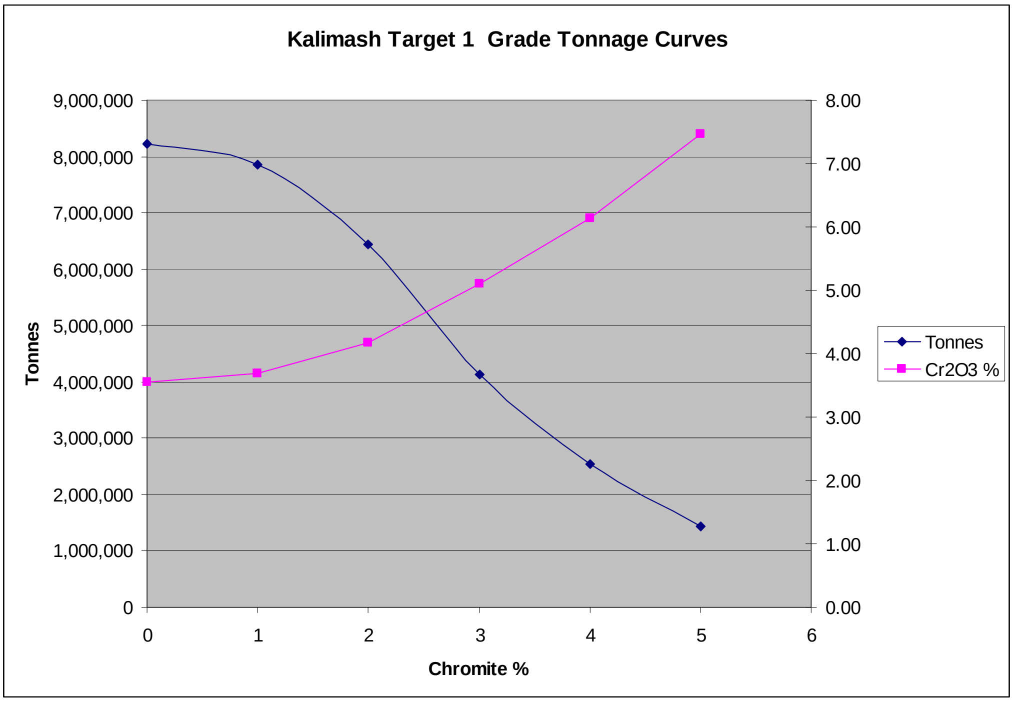


Fig 34 Target 1 - Grade/Tonnage Curves

A significant amount of the likely mined material exists at the lower cut offs.

An Inverse Distance Squared ("ID2") check for the OK work significantly overstated the resource tonnage, due to the wide drill spacing and the absence of using octants as opposed to the requirements needed with the OK modelling. Details of the search parameters are listed in Appendix 5.

The Inferred Resource estimates for Target 2 are listed in Table 23. The resources are reported using the mineralisation shape with the volume adjustment factor and with no chromite cut off grade. The volume adjustment factor is a function of the notional 2% chromite lode shape.

Table 23 Target 2 - OK Inferred Resource Estimates

Resource	Volume	Tonnes	Cr_2O_3 %	Chromite (T)
Lower Lode	75,394	241,261	8.08	19,494
Residual Lode	12,536	40,114	12.26	4,918
Total	87,930	281,375	8.68	24,423

(constrained by the 2% chromite shape; average density of 3.2t/m3; use of significant figures does not imply precision)

An example of the distribution of the block grades and the drillholes for Target 2 is included as Fig 35. There is a remnant of high grade material from the upper Mined Lode.

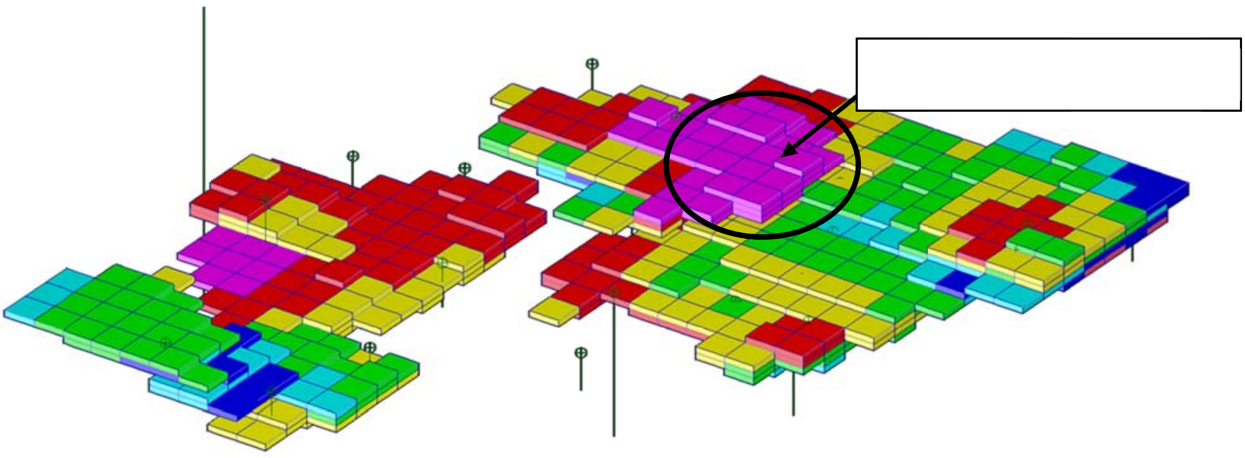


Fig 35 Target 2 - Block Grade Distribution & Drillholes

(View looking slightly down and to north-west. Block grades blue = 0-4% Cr2O3; cyan = 4-5; green = 5-7; yellow = 7-10);

FUTURE WORK (H&S)

The following work is necessary to upgrade the resource classification at Kalimash and to test the Inferred Resource potential of the exploration targets, where insufficient information was available to delineate a resource.

Infill drilling

1. A substantial amount of infill diamond and RC drilling is required on both target areas to improve the quality of the resource. The current resource is at the low end of the Inferred Resource category.
2. Hole twinning using diamond drilling is required to confirm the 2008 RC drilling results.
3. Surface channel sampling needs to be improved with continuous sampling being perpendicular to strike and passing into background.
4. Diamond drilling will allow for:
   - A better understanding of the geological model including resolution of any faulting and/or folding
   - A better appreciation of the chromite distribution within the mineralised zones
   - A much better method of density determination and its distribution for both mineralisation and host rocks
   - A measure of recoveries
   - Samples for metallurgical testwork
5. Multi-element assays could be used to improve the geological model in particular identifying the igneous 'stratigraphy'. Some elements to include are Al, Ca, Mg, Fe, K, As, Ni, S and SiO_2. In addition metallurgical advice is recommended on likely penalty elements which may need to be included in any future assay suite, particularly iron and vanadium.
6. A review the logging procedures is required in conjunction with the establishment of a more substantial drillhole database. Data validation is also required for the existing data.

Exploration Potential

The main areas of exploration potential are listed below:

1. Infill of the current mineralisation wireframes at Target 1 and Target 2 (Fig 36 & 37);
2. Down dip extensions of the Target 1 Zones C & D as defined in this report (based on the historical drilling) and shown in Fig 38;
3. Three mineralised zones stratigraphically below the currently defined zones in Target 1 (based on the historical drilling) and shown in Fig 39;
4. A small zone of Target 1 mineralisation encountered in JAB drillholes north east of the main mineralisation (Fig 40).

Exploration targets are listed below in Table 24 and shown in Figs 36 to 40. The assumption for the exploration targets is that mineralisation is of a similar style and grade to that already drilled by JAB. The grade for the exploration targets is based on the overall grade for the currently reported lodes assuming a 0% chromite cut off grade.

Table 24 Targets 1 & 2 - Exploration Targets

Target Area	Lode	Tonnage	Grade	Comment
1	C2	2.2 to 2.3Mt	3.6 to 3.9%	Within the mineral wireframe
1	D1-D3	7.1 to 7.2Mt	3.3 to 3.6%	Within the mineral wireframe
1	C1	0.35 to 0.4Mt	3.3 to 4.0%	Within the mineral wireframe
1	D2-D3	6.0 to 7.0Mt	3.3 to 4.0%	Within the mineral wireframe
1	D4	5.0 to 6.0Mt	3.3 to 4.0%	Within the mineral wireframe
1	E1	2.5 to 3.0Mt	3.3 to 4.0%	Within the mineral wireframe
1	E2	5.0 to 6.0Mt	3.3 to 4.0%	Within the mineral wireframe
1	D5	2.0 to 2.5Mt	3.3 to 4.0%	Within the mineral wireframe
2	Lower Lode	75,000 to 80,000t	9.3 to 9.4%	Within the mineral wireframe
2	Residual Lode	60,000 to 65,000t	13 to 13.5%	Within the mineral wireframe

(assuming 0% chromite cut off and a density of 3.2t/m3)

Fig 36 shows the Target 1 mineralisation shapes with modelled block grades. The areas within the wireframes that have no block grades represent exploration targets. Fig 37 shows the Target 2 wireframes with blocks of no grade which represent exploration targets.

The envisaged tonnage and grade of these exploration targets are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in all or any of the target zones being delineated as a mineral resource.

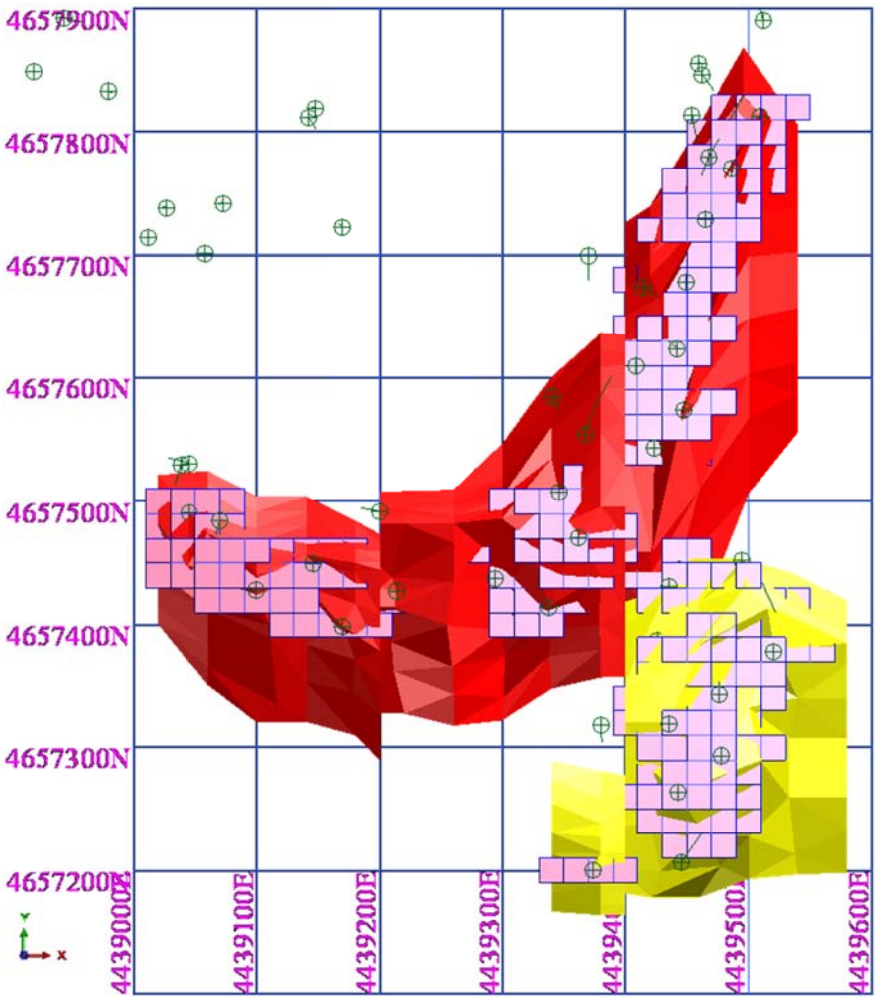


Fig 36 Target 1 - Infill Exploration Potential

(green crosses = JAB drillhole locations)

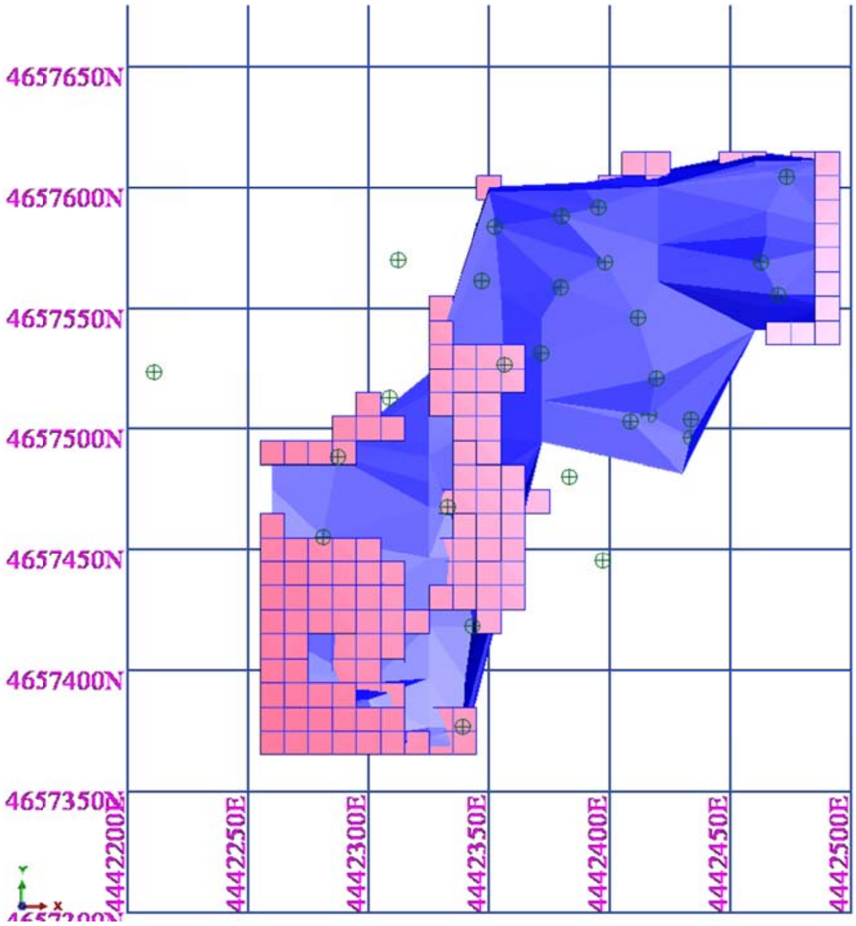


Fig 37 **Target 2 - Infill Exploration Potential**

(green crosses = JAB drillhole locations)

Fig 38 **Target 1 - Down Dip Exploration Potential**

(brown areas = down dip extensions)

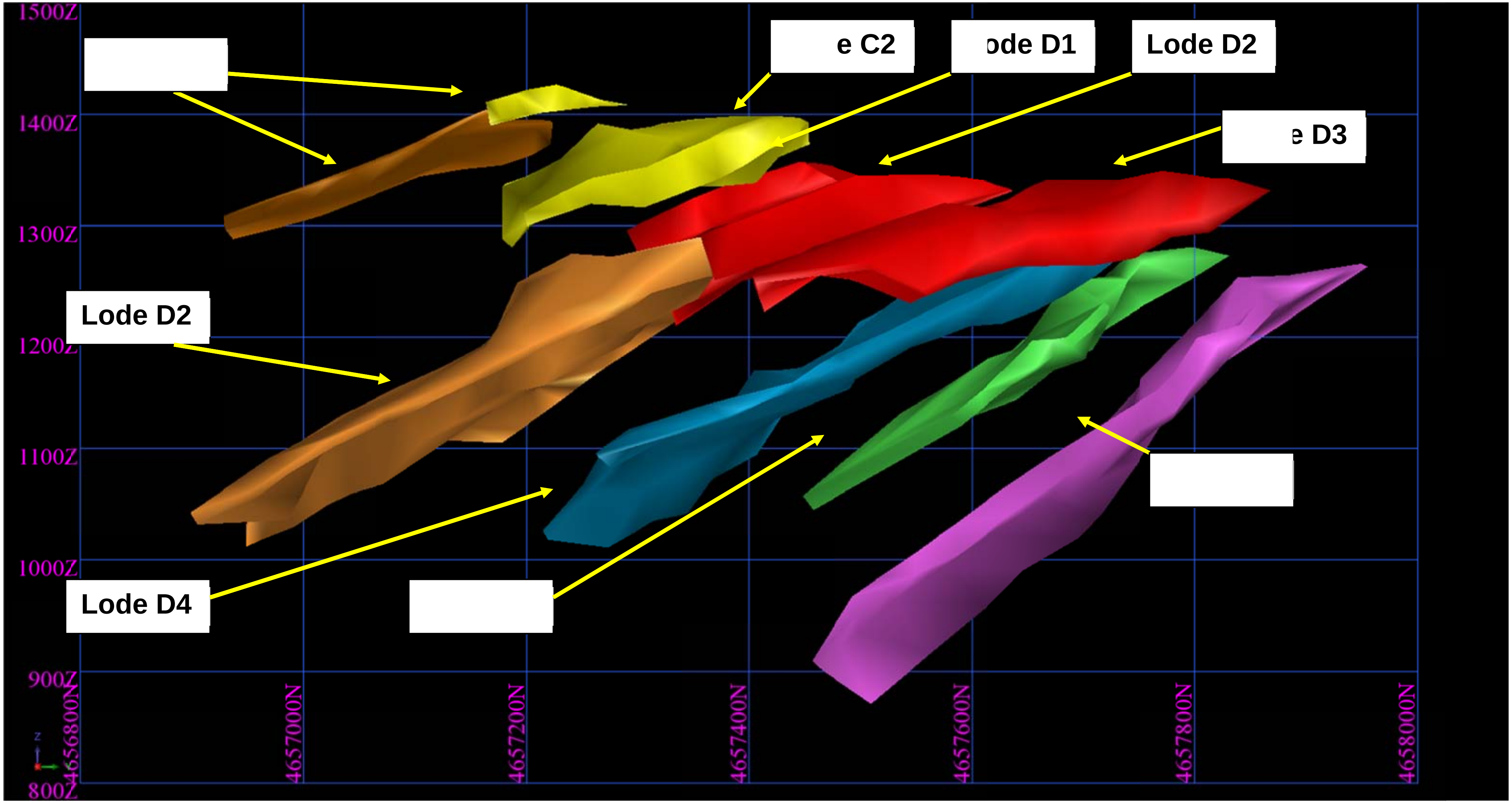


Fig 39 **Target 1 - Down Dip & Deeper 'Stratigraphic' Exploration Potential**

(The north east target has been omitted but belongs to Lode E)

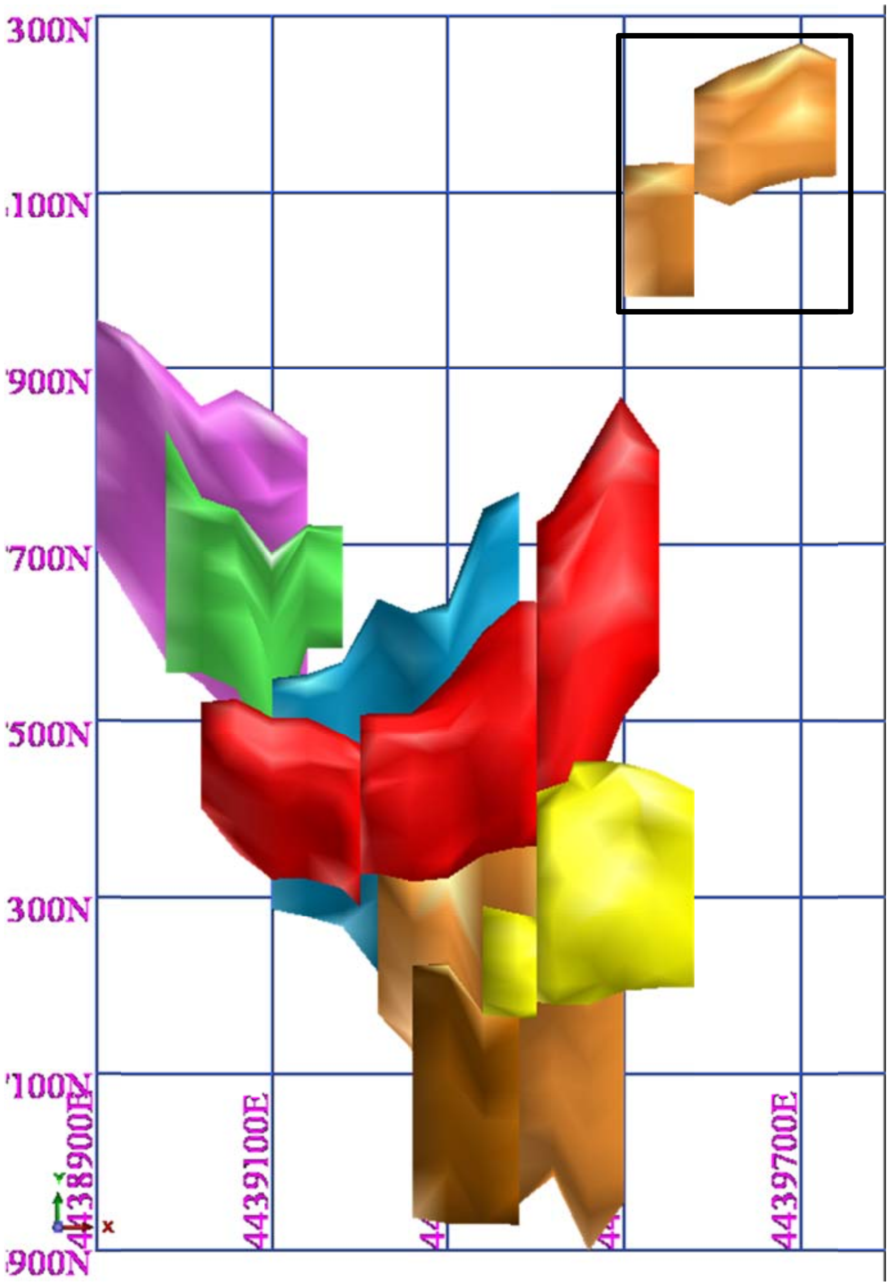


Fig 40 Target 1 - NE Target (D5) - Exploration Potential

(target in black box)

From historically mapped outcrops of chromite mineralisation and isolated JAB drillholes there is considerable scope for additional resources as along strike extensions of the current resources.

Digital Elevation Model

A more accurate topographic dataset is required eg 2m contours.

Database Validation

An independent database validation exercise will be required

An improved QA/QC programme needs to be in place with constant monitoring. This should include standards, blanks and check assays.

Surface Mapping

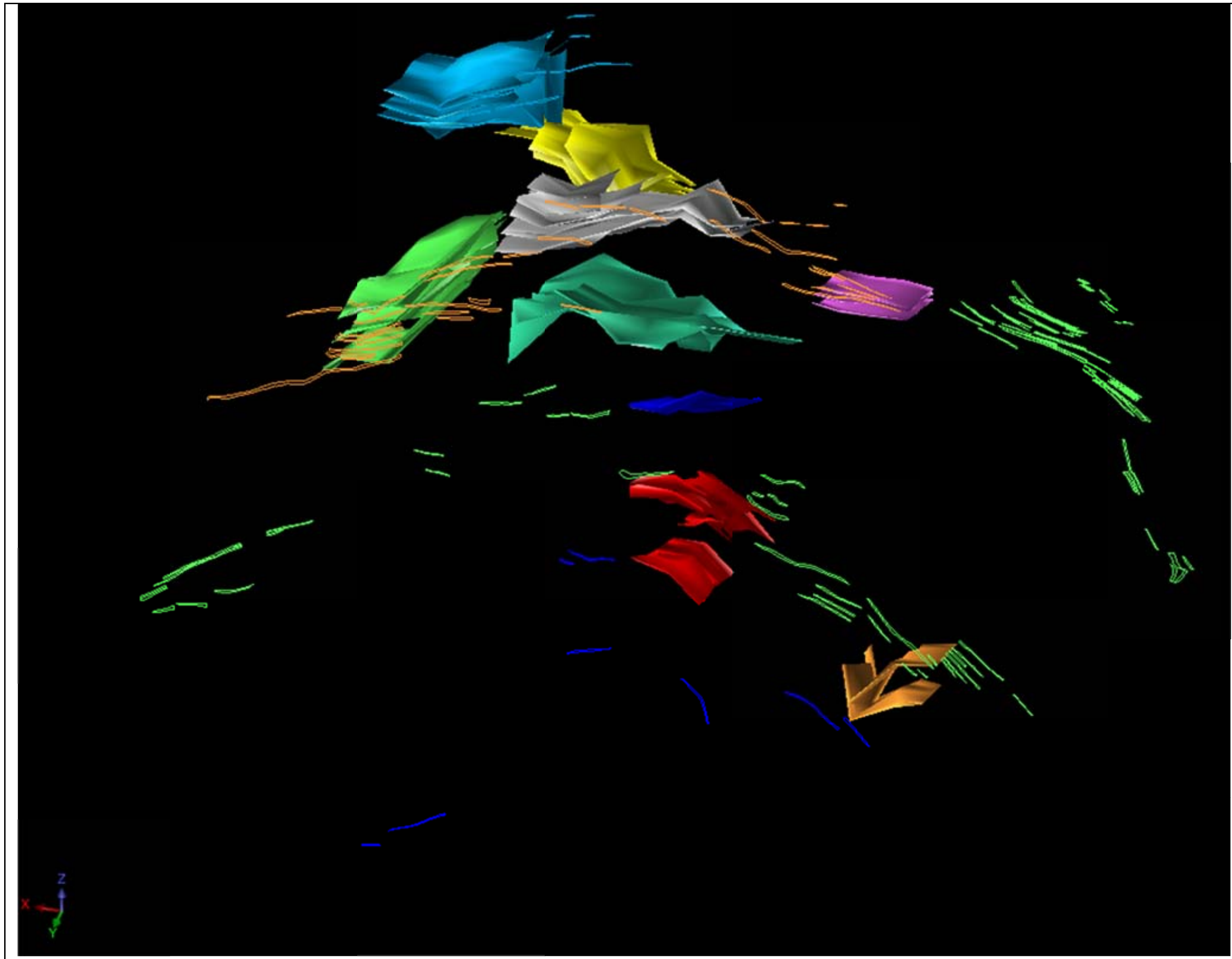
It is strongly recommended that detailed surface mapping is undertaken for both target areas. This should include field inspection and air photo interpretation. This work should provide a better framework for the geology of the mineralisation in particular its relationship with both the faulting and its strike extent.

Historical Data

There is considerable scope based on the historical drilling and the surface mapping for additional stratabound zones to exist, in conjunction with extensions of the existing resources. Fig 40 shows the interpreted lodes, and their labels, in relation to the historical surface mapping. Reconnaissance diamond or RC drilling of these exploration targets is recommended.

JAB also requested details of the high grade clusters (lodes) of individual bands of chromite mineralisation. This was restricted to interpreting the drillhole data to produce a number of continuous high grade lodes within the relevant zones. Analysis of the individual lodes comprised measuring the downhole width and ascribing a weighted average chromite grade for each lode intercept. These intercepts were then averaged for each lode with the number of intercepts for averaging varying for each lode with the outcomes of this work listed in Table 25. It should be noted that interpreting the continuity of the high grade lodes was very difficult due to a lack of drillhole sampling and geological information and consequently there is a high level of risk attached to the size of the lodes listed in Table 25. In order to achieve some level of continuity on some lodes, the lode interpretation had to cut across holes that had no assay reported, even though it may be surrounded by intercepts in the same hole or other holes. The lack of a reported intercept may be due to no sampling as the mineral position was of a lower grade, or there could have been faulting that had dislocated the bands, or the mineralisation simply didn't exist. Converting paper drill logs (if they exist) to digital data may assist in any future interpretation. It is also apparent from data supplied by JAB that historical sectional interpretation indicates a substantial number of steeply dipping faults with minor offsets of the chromite bands.

From the data in Table 25 it can be seen that the average thickness of the higher grade lodes is 1.35m with an average chromite grade of 19%. It must be noted that the thicknesses are based on downhole intervals and that taking into account the shallow dip angle of the bands and the non-perpendicular nature of the drillholes to the bands; it means that the true thicknesses will be less, possibly by as much as 15%. The average grade is similar to the reported mine grades of the old workings and to the Albanian resource estimate figures cited in Mathison, 2008.



High Grade Lodes

Cyan = Lode C2 with high grade lodes C2c, C2b & C2c in descending order

Green = Lode D3 with high grade lodes D3c, D3b & D3a in descending order

Silver = Lode D2 (& D1) with high grade lodes D2, D2c, D2b & D2a in descending order

Yellow = exploration potential for Lode D2 (& D3) down dip with high grade lodes D2d, D2c, D2b & D2a in descending order

Purple = Lode D5 (could be D4) with high grade lodes D5c, D5b & D5a in descending order

Dark Green = Lode D4 with high grade lodes D4b & D4a in descending order

Blue = with high grade lode E1a

Red = E2 with high grade lodes E2c, E2b & E2a in descending order. It is possible that E2a will become an F1 Lode

	Brown high grade lodes need redoing but will be split into E2 and F1

Fig 41 Target 1 - High Grade Lodes

Cyan outcrop = Lode C; Brown outcrop = Lode D; Green outcrop = Lode E; Blue outcrop = Lode F

Table 25 Target 1 - High Grade Lode Intercepts

JAB Lode	Ave Grade	Ave Width	Wt Ave	Data Source
F1b	17.59	0.57	10.10	Historical Holes Only
F1a	21.87	1.32	28.78	Historical Holes Only
D5c	11.26	1.00	11.26	JAB Holes Only
D5b	6.44	1.00	6.44	JAB Holes Only
D5a	13.14	1.67	21.89	JAB Holes Only
D4b	26.81	1.04	27.94	Historical Holes Only
D4a	18.66	1.35	25.12	Historical Holes Only
E1c	25.41	0.96	24.41	Historical Holes Only
E1b	19.38	0.67	12.90	Historical Holes Only
E1a	20.16	1.03	20.73	Historical Holes Only
D3c	15.73	2.51	39.54	Historical & JAB Holes
D3b	17.11	1.32	22.50	Historical & JAB Holes
D3a	17.08	2.03	34.73	Historical & JAB Holes
E1a	18.83	0.69	12.95	Historical Holes Only
D2d	19.08	1.57	29.98	Historical & JAB Holes
D2c	18.62	1.62	30.16	Historical & JAB Holes
D2b	16.60	1.41	23.47	Historical & JAB Holes
D2a	13.17	0.93	12.18	Historical & JAB Holes
C2c	17.26	0.93	16.05	Historical & JAB Holes
C2b	12.36	1.07	13.18	Historical & JAB Holes
C2a	14.64	1.00	14.68	Historical & JAB Holes
D2c	24.91	2.12	52.70	Historical Holes Only
D2b	25.77	1.93	49.61	Historical Holes Only
D2a	21.58	1.05	22.75	Historical Holes Only
D3b	22.47	1.62	36.40	Historical Holes Only
D3a	24.86	2.64	65.53	Historical Holes Only
Column Average	18.49	1.35	25.61	
Column Sum		35.03	665.98	
Weighted Average Grade	19.01	1.35		

(Note these are downhole widths, true widths will be less by 10-15% generally)

CONCLUSIONS (H&S)

JAB Resources completed in 2008, a substantial exploration programme on their Kalimash Chromite Project, Northern Albania, including a significant amount of RC drilling and surface channel sampling. The results of this work have been incorporated into a new drilling database for the purpose of developing new resource estimates for the project.

The area consists of two prospects, Target 1 and Target 2, with the former being the larger deposit, whilst the latter has had some historical high grade mining. There has been a large amount of historical drilling at Target1 (up to 210 diamond drillholes) but unfortunately sampling of the core was restricted to narrow high grade sections only. These holes can only be used to indicate the likely extent of the mineralisation and are unusable in the resource estimation.

Mineralisation is described as disseminated chromite (Cr_2O_3) occurring as clusters of narrow (<0.25m) stratiform bands and lenses within a mineralised zone hosted by layered dunite. Some bands can have variable thickness and continuity, including several metre-thick semi-massive pods as well as discontinuous lenses. Disseminated chromite can also occur in between the bands. The mineralised zones have substantial strike and dip continuity (>100's of meters) and there appears to be up to four zones within the dunite sequence. The current resources refer to sub-sections of two of the zones i.e. Zones C and D.

New resource estimates were based on 1237 and 83 1m composites for Target 1 and 2 respectively, from the JAB work. The composites were constrained by mineralisation wireframes at a notional 2% chromite cut off. Basic statistical analysis and variography indicated that Ordinary Kriging would be a suitable modelling method. The following estimates were generated and reported using a 2% chromite cut off within the constraining wireframes.

Table 26 Estimated mineral resources at Kalimash.

Target	Volume	Tonnes	Chromite %	Chromite Tonnes
Target 1	2,012,516	6,440,050	4.17	268,550
Target 2	87,930	281,375	8.68	24,423
Total	2,100,446	6,721,425	4.36	292,973

(2% chromite (Cr2O3) cut off; average density of 3.2t/m3; use of significant figures does not imply precision)

The reporting of these new resources is in accordance with the 2004 JORC Code. All resources are in the Inferred Resource category. No site visit was made by H&S.

H&S understand that JAB plans to selectively mine the chromite deposits using an open pit operation and the resources have been classified on this assumption.

H&S recommend a substantial amount of infill diamond and RC drilling for the two target areas in order to upgrade the Inferred Resources to Measured and Indicated. In addition further drilling including some RC drilling is required to test areas of exploration potential. These areas appear to exist down dip, along strike and stratigraphically below the current resources.

Other recommendations include acquiring a detailed digital terrain model, undertaking detailed surface mapping and air photo interpretation, carrying out multi-element analysis of the mineralisation for geological and metallurgical benefit and completing an independent database validation exercise.,

Historical Resources Not Included (MGPL)

H&S's resource estimate does not include the Historical Resources calculated by Albkrom for the remaining resources at Kalimash mine area and the resource developed for underground mining at Perroi Batres. These resources are widely promulgated by the Albanian Government agencies Albkrom and METE and are discussed previously in section 3.4.1.

COMPETENCY OF PERSON PREPARING MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (H&S)

The data in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Kalimash Deposits is based on information evaluated by Mr Simon Tear who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Tear is a full-time employee of Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd and he consents to the inclusion in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear.

RECONCILIATION OF KALIMASH RESOURCE ESTIMATE (MGPL)

Effective date February 2009. All resources estimated were categorized in the Inferred category. Tear (2009) summarizes these resources as:

Table 27 Kalimash Chromite Project – Inferred Resources (JORC)

Target	Volume m^3	Tonnes	Cr_2O_3 %	Cr_2O_3 Tonnes
Target 1	2,012,516	6,440,050	4.17	268,550
Target 2	87,930	281,375	8.68	24,423
Total	**2,100,446**	**6,721,425**	**4.36**	**292,973**

(2% Cr2O3 cut off; average density 3.2t/m3; use of significant figures does not imply precision

This resource estimate was prepared for JAB Resources Limited; a company incorporated in Australia and refer to properties in Albania. These resources were estimated and reported according to the JORC (2004) guidelines and have been reconciled to CIM (2005) by MGPL. JORC (2004) categories and confidence levels are the same as the equivalent CIM (2005) categories and the terminology employed has the same meaning. Mr Tear is both a Competent Person for JORC (2004) and a Qualified Person for CIM (2005). The author has reviewed Tear's report and considers its methodology and conclusions to be appropriate.

An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral

A.17.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

MGPL is of the view that there is at the time of completing this report, there is no relevant data or information that has come to its knowledge that should have been included in this report. Preliminary in-house financial modelling of the Kalimash Target 1 and Target 2 mineralization completed by JAB as part of the Albanian requirements for application for a mining permit does not meet the criteria for a NI 43-101 report.

A.18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Detailed exploration of the Target 1 and Target 2 areas by Albanian Government geologists up until the early 1990s provides a good basis for JAB's aggressive exploration program. The 2008 drilling and development program was aimed at delineating an area where concentrations of higher grade chromite and the lower grade material between the layers could be mined to produce feed for a local plant which would process a saleable chromite concentrate. JAB's achievements to date have included:

- The delineation of an Inferred Mineral Resources at Target 1 and Target 2 of 6.72 million tonnes at a grade of 4.36% Cr_2O_3 for a chromite cut off of 2%.
- The identification of additional exploration targets along strike and down dip of the Inferred Mineral Resource. These zones were partially tested by JAB's 2008 drilling program, but are not delineated sufficiently well to be included in a Mineral Resource. Exploration target zones at Target 1 have a target range of 30 to 35 million tonnes at a grade between 3.3% and 4% Cr_2O_3. Exploration zones at Target 2 have a target range of 135,000 to 145,000 tonnes at a grade between 9 and 13% Cr_2O_3.
  The envisaged tonnage and grade of these exploration targets are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in all or any of the target zones being delineated as a mineral resource.
- Completion of metallurgical testing and mineralogical studies indicating that a concentrate with a grade of 40% Cr2O3 can be produced with 77% recovery from the Kalimash Target 1 mineralization with a head grade of 10%.

The Inferred Mineral resource at Target 1 has a grade of 4.36% Cr2O3. It is likely that this grade can be improved by in-pit grade control by either visual estimation of chromite content or by direct chemical analysis of Cr_2O_3 using a portable hand held XRF tool such as the Niton Handheld XRF Analyser.

The quality of the chromite from Target 1 and Target 2 and its suitability for the open market needs to be confirmed. This can be achieved by XRF determination of selected element concentrations in a chromite concentrate.

The aim of the 2008 exploration program was to follow up the field exploration, metallurgical studies, engineering studies, environmental studies and socio-economic studies with a preliminary feasibility study. The classification of the mineral resource at Kalimash Target 1 and 2 as an Inferred Mineral Resource prevented this. Upgrading the knowledge base of the mineralization to allow the delineation of a Mineral Resources of the higher confidence Indicated or Measured categories will require additional exploration and assaying.

An exploration program designed to upgrade the knowledge base and the confidence in the understanding of the geology and mineralization to a level to allow delineation of higher category resources is summarized below.

MGPL consider that with persistent exploration and test work, a deposit or group of deposits can be delineated at Kalimash sufficient to feed a “Fit for Purpose” processing plant at Kalimash that could produce a saleable chromite concentrate.

Feasibility Studies

Under the rules of NI 43-101, only resources in the Indicated and Measured categories may be used in reported Feasibility Studies. Only Inferred Resources are available for the Kalimash Target 1 and Target 2 deposits.

In 2009, JAB lodged a Mining permit Application with METE. Under Albanian Mining Law, a Mining Plan must be prepared and submitted with an application for a Mining Permit. JAB carried out economic modelling as part of the preparation of the Mining Plan for the Target 1 resource. JAB’s preliminary economic estimates do not comply with the NI 43-101 rules and are not reported here.

Preliminary Environmental Studies were conducted to aid in the development of an Environmental Management Plan.

A.19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS - KALIMASH

Tear (2009) recommends a diamond drilling program at Kalimash as a first step in upgrading the resource. In particular he states that:

- Infill diamond and RC drilling is required on both target areas to improve the quality of the resource. Hole twinning using diamond drilling is required to confirm the 2008 RC drilling results.
- Diamond drilling will allow for
  - A better understanding of the geological model including resolution of any faulting and/or folding
  - A better appreciation of the chromite distribution within the mineralized zones
  - A much better method of density determination and its distribution for both mineralization and host rocks
  - A measure of recoveries
  - Samples for metallurgical test-work
- Multi-element assays could be used to improve the geological model by identifying the igneous ‘stratigraphy’. Some elements Tear recommends are Al, Ca, Mg, Fe, K, As, Ni, S and SiO_2. In addition metallurgical advice is recommended on likely penalty elements which may need to be included in any future assay suite, particularly iron and vanadium.
- A review of the logging procedures is required in conjunction with the establishment of a more substantial drillhole database. Data validation is also required for the existing data.
- Acquisition of a more detailed topographic data set, eg 2m contours.
- Independent validation of the existing data set

Proposed Exploration Program – EC 1125Kalimash

The following two phase exploration program addresses the recommendations made by H&S. It concentrates on the area within the wireframes designed by H&S and is aimed at delineating a larger resource; upgrading the existing resource estimate; upgrading the results of the 2008 exploration program; and improving JAB's knowledge of areas of chromite mineralization away from Target1 and Target 2.

Phase 1

3. QA/QC upgrade of 2008 drilling results - purchase internationally recognized certified standards for chromite. Select 20 samples from pulps of 2008 drilling samples stored at ALS Laboratory in Romania. Submit these samples (20), plus international standards (2), plus blanks (2) and local standards (6) to ALS and another certified laboratory for assay for Cr_2O_3. This comprises a total of 30 samples.
4. Prepare composite samples of chromite mineralization (+10% Cr_2O_3) from sample material stored on site. Chromite concentrates should be separated from these composites at the laboratory using heavy media separation following crushing, grinding and sieving, Concentrates should be assayed for Cr, Fe, Al, Mg, SiO2 and possible penalty elements recommended by a consultant metallurgist to confirm the quality of the chromite from Target 1 and Target 3.

Phase 2

Phase 2 program and expenditure are dependent on favourable results from Phase 1. Unfavourable results from Phase 1 would lead to modification of Phase 2.

1. Diamond core drilling twinning existing RC holes (500m) and infill diamond and RC drilling of the Target 1 resource (500m) as recommended by Tear (2009). A total of 15 drill holes for 1,700 metres is recommended. Locations of proposed holes are shown as Fig 42 and specifications of all drill holes are tabulated below the map. Diamond core should be NQ2 and RC drill holes 133mm diameter.
2. Local geological staff will require training in handling, sampling and logging diamond drill core to maximize the quality of geological and geotechnical information recorded.
3. 3D interpretation of the geology of Target 1 using all drill hole and surface information.

All activities listed above are permitted activities under EC 1125. None of these activities are dependent on the granting of an MP.

Estimated Budget EC 1125 ($CDN).

Table 28 Proposed Phase 1 Budget EC 1125

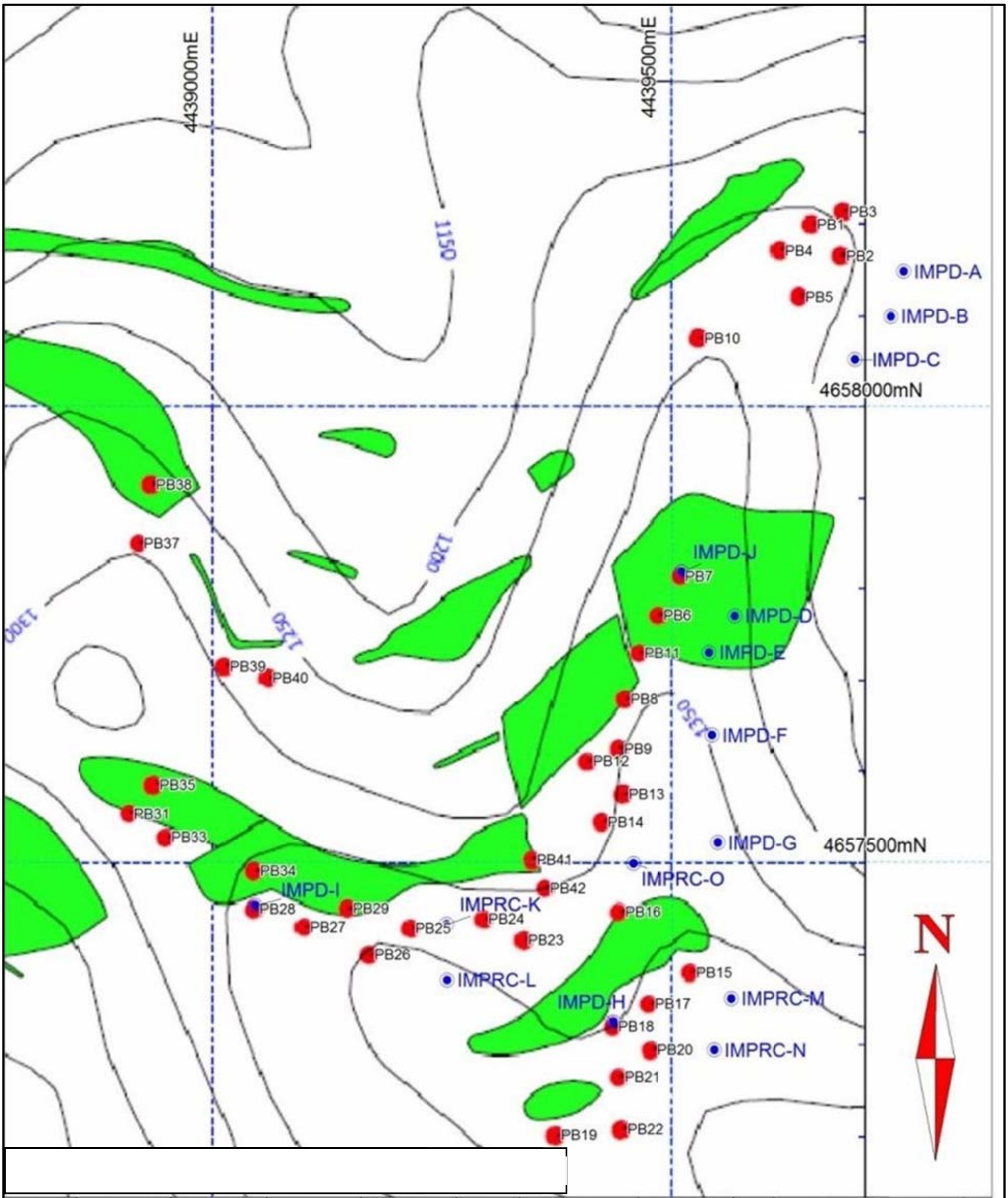
Item	**Quantity**	**Cost Estimate**	**Includes**	**Comment**
QA/QC sampling	30 samples	2,000	International standards	Assay for Cr_2O_3 at two certified laboratories.
Chromite concentrate	5 composites	2,000	Preparation and detailed analysis	
Overheads	1 lot	6,000	Reporting, head office	
Sub-total Phase 1		$10,000		

Table 29 Proposed Phase 2 Budget EC 1125

Item	Quantity	Cost Estimate	Includes	
RC Drilling	700metres	90,000		
Diamond drilling	1000metres	200,000	Mobilization and assays	
Staff training	5 days	20,000		Develop
Supervision and labour	60 days	130,000	Accommodation, vehicles	
Supplies and equipment	1 lot	50,000	Core saw, core storage	
Overheads		100,000	Reporting, head office	
Sub-total Phase 2		$590,000		

A.20.0 STATEMENT OF MERIT – EC 1125 Kalimash

It is the opinion of the author that the Kalimash property EC 1125, as part of the Chromite Project, is of sufficient merit to justify the exploration program and budget as outlined above. This is a worthwhile exploration expenditure for Golden Touch Resources Corp.



holeid	east	north	elev	Tdepth	Company	Prospect	Year	Type	Azimuth	Dip
IMPD-A	4,439,753.51	4,658,147.47	0	130			0	DD	315	-60
IMPD-B	4,439,739.82	4,658,097.85	0	130			0	DD	315	-60
IMPD-C	4,439,700.35	4,658,050.34	0	130			0	DD	315	-60
IMPD-D	4,439,568.77	4,657,769	0	60			0	DD	315	-60
IMPD-E	4,439,540.88	4,657,728.89	0	70			0	DD	270	-60
IMPD-F	4,439,544.01	4,657,638.1	0	150			0	DD	270	-60
IMPD-G	4,439,550.28	4,657,519.86	0	150			0	DD	270	-60
IMPD-H	4,439,436.08	4,657,322.97	0	70			0	DD	0	-90
IMPD-J	4,439,510.93	4,657,817.56	0	70		T	0	DD	0	-90
IMPD-I	4,439,044.82	4,657,451.24	0	50			0	DD	0	-90
IMPRC-K	4,439,253.89	4,657,430.3	0	100			0	RC	0	-90
IMPRC-L	4,439,254.55	4,657,369.2	0	150			0	RC	0	-90
IMPRC-N	4,439,546.09	4,657,292.47	0	150			0	RC	0	-90
IMPRC-M	4,439,565.05	4,657,348.82	0	150			0	RC	0	-90
IMPRC-O	4,439,458.22	4,657,497.51	0	150			0	RC	0	-90

PART B - EC 1375 ZOGAJ

B.3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Exploration Permit 1375 – Zogaj.

EC 1375 covers an area of 76 km^2 north-north-west of Kukes in north-eastern Albania.

Table 30 EC 1375 Zogaj

Tenement Number	Name	Date Granted	Area km^2	Nominated Target	Project
EC 1375	Zogaj	24/6/2009	76	Cr	Chromite

Location

The Zogaj area is located in north-east Albania one to two kilometres south of the border between Albania and the Republic of Kosovo. The EC surrounds the small village of Zogaj and lies within the districts of Tropoje and has in the Prefecture of Kukes. Zogaj is 15km NNW of the town of Kruma, the capital of Has District and 26km NNW of the town of Kukes, the main Albanian town in the area. Road access from Kukes to the EC is along 45 to 60km of winding mountain road.

Ownership of EC 1375

Exploration Permit 1375 is held by JAB RESOURCES SHPK a wholly owned Albanian registered subsidiary of JAB RESOURCES LIMITED, a company domiciled in Australia.

The Exploration Licence allows the company to undertake exploration including sampling, drilling and undertake feasibility studies into the development of mines.

Exploration Permits in Albania specifically exclude "existing mines". The impact of this exclusion on JAB and EC 1375 is dealt with in the Albanian legal report on the proposed listing of JAB Resources.

The Merger Implementation Agreement

On 21 December 2010 JAB Resources Limited (JAB), Golden Touch Resources Corp. (GOT) and Golden Touch Resources Australia Pty Ltd entered into a merger implementation agreement (the MIA) pursuant to which GOT agreed to acquire, by way of schemes of arrangement under Australian law, 100% of JAB's outstanding shares and options in consideration for the issuance by GOT of 1 GOT share for every 6 JAB shares held by JAB shareholders and 1 GOT warrant for every 6 JAB options held by JAB option holders and a cash payment of $200,000. The completion of the transaction contemplated by the MIA was subject to a number of conditions including receipt of a no objection letter from the Australian Securities & Investment Commission (ASIC), court approval of the schemes of arrangement, approval of the schemes of arrangement by JAB shareholders and JAB option holders and final approval of the TSX Venture Exchange (the TSXV).

TSXV approved the MIA on 21 March 2011 and the merger was finalized on 25 March 2011. GOT is now the effective owner of the Albanian company JAB Resources SHPK, the holder of EC 1375.

Surveying

Property boundaries have not been surveyed. Property boundaries of all tenements are defined by geographical metric coordinates expressed in the Albanian National Grid. This Grid is a transverse Mercator projection (Gauss-Kruger) of the Krassovsky ellipsoid using the Pulkovo 1942 datum, GK Zone 4 = Estonian O-series Zone 34.

Applicable Royalties and Rights

The tenement is a standard Albanian mining tenement. JAB has advised that it is subject to no agreements with other parties. The only royalties and payments are those applicable under Albanian Mining Legislation. This royalty rate was increased in 2008 as reported by Deloitte Albania in 2009:

> *The Decision of Council of Ministers, No. 1203, dated 27.08.2008, on "Calculating the precise value, as a percentage of the market value, of the royalty paid on mineral resources, for each mineral or group of minerals," made an amendment to the Law No. 9975, dated 28.07.2008 on "National Taxes." The new decision has changed the royalty tax on minerals from a flat rate of 2% to a range from 4% to 10%. According to the decision, the royalty tax would be calculated as a percentage of the price of the mineral as shown in the invoices. However, if the exporter is also the producer, then the royalty tax would be calculated as a percentage of the production unit cost for the extraction of the mineral. (Deloitte Albania 2009)*

Known Environmental Liabilities

No environmental liabilities are included in the licence documents provided by JAB. Progression of Albania's proposed entry into the European Union make it likely that future mining operations will be subject to international environmental standards and rehabilitation requirements.

If an economic deposit is delineated within EC 1375, application for a Mining Lease will have to be lodged before any mining is attempted. It is probable that schedules for remediation or stabilization of localized environmental disturbance will need to be proposed in the Mining Plan and associated Environmental Management Plan which form part of the ML application

Location of Known Mineralization and Environmental Disturbance.

There are no tailings dams or tailing ponds or large waste dumps on EC 1375. Restricted areas of environmental disturbance around Kam where prospecting activities by Gjeoalba and mining by Albkrom have left open trenches and limited spoils heaps. (See Fig 46). Other spoils heaps lie adjacent to the numerous surface occurrences of chromite tested or worked by local miners. Current mining and prospecting in EC 1375 are adding to these heaps. (See Fig 43)

Ruined barracks and offices associated with the Kam Mine remain in the southern part of EC 1375.

No rehabilitation of this environmental disturbance is required under the terms of EC 1375.

Additional Permits Required

Under Albanian Mining Legislation, an Exploration Permit includes all necessary permits to carry out the proposed access preparation, trenching, drilling and ancillary activities on land held by Albanian Government Agencies within the permit area. Special individual agreements are necessary for all entry and exploration activities on privately owned land. JAB advises that no exploration on any privately owned land is proposed for the current program.

Recent access and drill site preparation at Gjazuj (EC 1124) required an environmental permit. JAB advised that, the drilling contractor who constructed the access obtained the necessary permit without difficulty. Any site or access preparation proposed on EC 1375 will require similar environmental permits.

Requirements to Retain EC 13725

To maintain the EC in good standing, JAB must continue active exploration as demonstrated by an adequate level of expenditure; must provide timely and comprehensive reports on the exploration conducted; must follow the prescribed relinquishment schedule; and must keep permit rental payments up to date.

Current Status of EC 1375 (At 10 February 2011)

EC 1375 is currently in good standing. A renewal application will need to be lodged with METE before June 2011. Under the 1994 Mining Act, the EC would expire on 24 June 2014.

B.4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Location Access and Infrastructure

The Zogaj area is located in north-east Albania one to two kilometres south of the border between Albania and the Republic of Kosovo. The EC surrounds the small village of Zogaj and lies within the districts of Tropoje and has in the Prefecture of Kukes. Zogaj is 15km NNW of the town of Kruma, the capital of Has District and 26km NNW of the town of Kukes, the main Albanian town in the area. Road access from Kukes to the EC is along 45 to 60km of winding mountain road.

The nearest large town to EC 1375 is Gjakove (Population 90,000) in Kosovo, 13km to the ENE

The Zogaj area is rugged and mountainous. Most travel within the target areas is by narrow tracks suitable for four wheel drive vehicles only. These provide vehicle access to most parts of EC 1375. (See Fig 44)

Land Mines

Land mines were laid along the Kosovo/Albanian border during the Kosovo war. United Nations mine clearance teams are active in Kosovo adjacent to the area. Before working on the Pode area of the adjoining EC 1376, JAB contacted the local UN officials. A UN clearance team cleared access to the Pode area and all proposed exploration areas nearby before JAB field crews entered the areas. The parts of EC 1375 closest to Kosovo are one kilometre from the border. (See Fig 44). Most parts of the EC are well away from the border.

Climate.

The Zogaj area has a Mediterranean climate modified by the effects of elevation and a transition to a more Continental climate. The area lies just to the east of the Albanian Alps. Snow is common during the winter.

Fig 43 Spoil dumps from old chromite mines (Zogaj 3) in the Zogaj area.

Photo from JAB

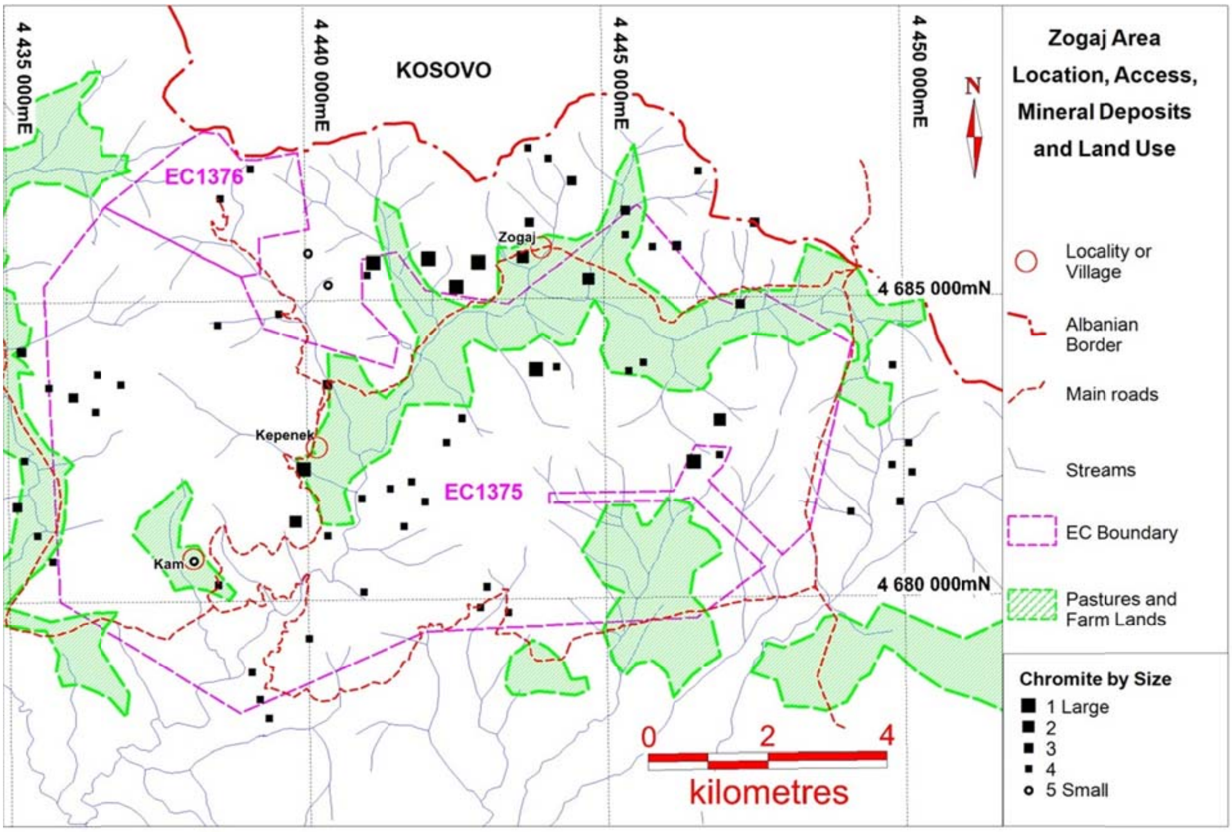


Fig 44 Farming and Mining Areas in and around EC 1375.

Farm areas sketched from 1:25 000 scale topographic maps.

Physiography

The topography of EC 1375 is mountainous and immature. Elevations range from less than near the village of Kam in the south of the EC to 1104m ASL at Maja e Fushave in the central-western part of the EC. Maj e

Plashit (1043m) is another peak within the EC. Mountain slopes are steep and stream valleys are sharp. Broad intra-montane valleys are used as pastures in the topographically lower areas (See Fig 45)

Fig 45 Broad intra-montane valley at Zogaj, just north of EC 1375.

Photo taken by MGPL looking north-east. Scars on hills in background are spoils dumps from chromite workings.

Local Resources

Chromite mining, small scale pastoral industries and associated agriculture are important primary industries in the Zogaj area. These are supplemented by tourism. Parts of the area are still affected by the aftermath of the hostilities between Serbians and Kosovars.

B.5.0 HISTORY OF MINING – ZOGAJ AREA

The medium to small podiform chromite deposits have been mined intermittently since the 1970s. High grade lump chromite is trucked to Durres for sale. Until the processing plant at Deva in Kosovo closed (1991), lower grade material was trucked there for concentrating.

Previous Exploration by Albanian State Agencies:

Numerous outcrops of chromite have been located by local prospectors and prospecting teams from Gjeoalba and Albkrom. Initial surface sampling was followed up by trenching and drilling. Many of these chromite deposits were mined during the 1970s and 80s. Data acquired by Gjeoalba was comprehensively reported and hard copies are held by the responsible government agency. These reports and associated data along with similar reports and data from the PGE bearing chromite deposits in the adjacent Bregu i Bibes EC are available for purchase from the government . JAB has acquired some of this data.

Mining by Local Miners

With the current high price of chrome, most of the known surface exposures of chromite are being worked by miners with large excavators and heavy dump trucks. This has been a cyclical activity for many years with mining dependent on the price of chromite. Some of these workings are on valid mining tenements. Many others are illegal mining activities.

Fig 46 Small spoils dumps adjacent to mine workings at Kam.

Photo taken by MGPL looking north. Vehicle is parked on the loading pad used for temporary storage of chromite. Road behind vehicle crosses EC 1375 from south to north. Several spoils dump are visible across the sparsely vegetated hill slope behind.

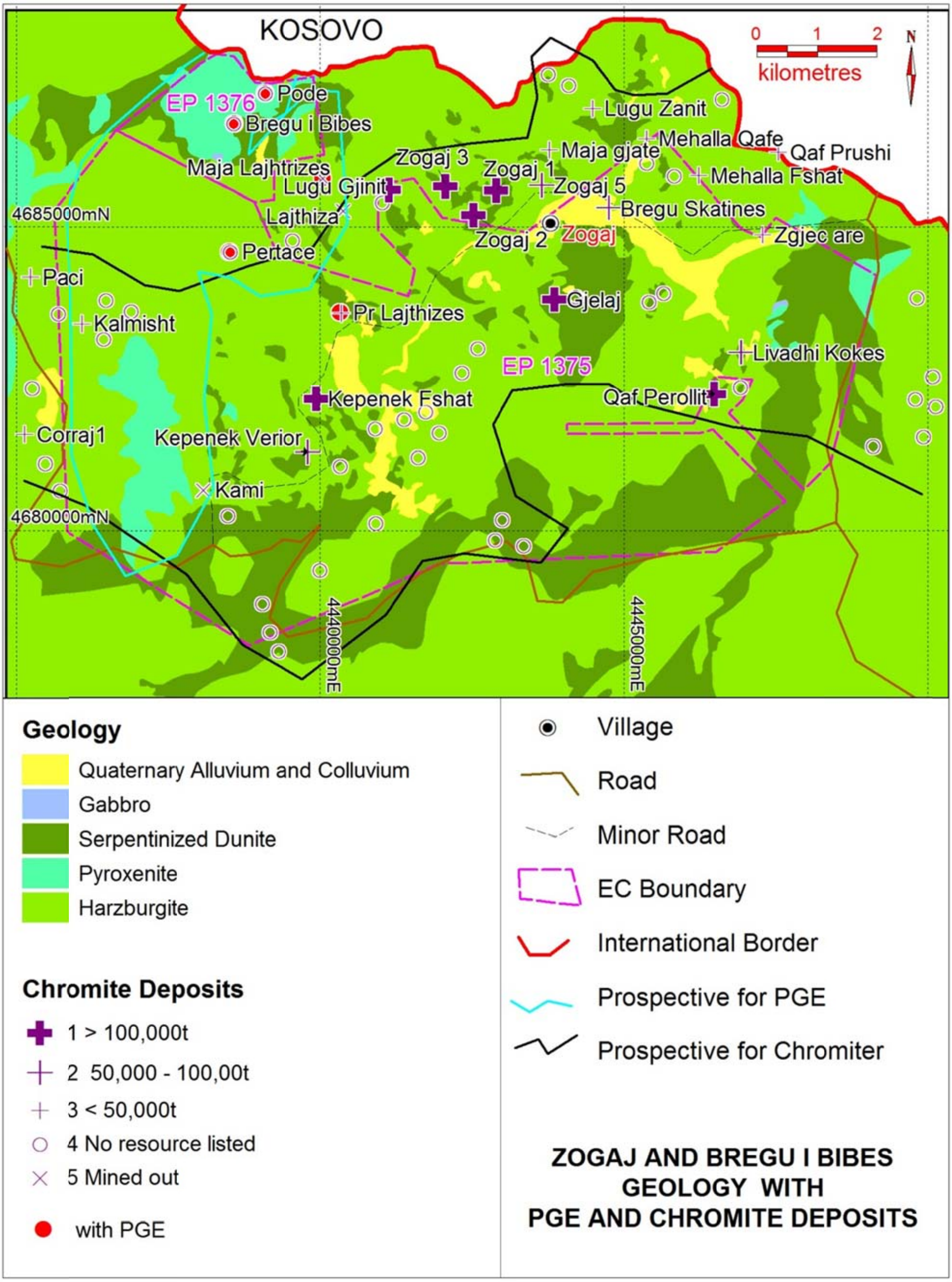


Fig 47 Compiled government geological mapping EC 1375

Modified from figure provided by JAB

B.6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Geology of Albania and the Regional Geology are discussed in section A.6.0 of this report.

Geology of the Zogaj area

EC 1375 covers part of the Tropoje Ultramafic Massif. A compilation of government mapping of the area is presented as Fig 47. Rock types mapped include variably serpentinized harzburgite, pyroxenite and dunite intruded by small gabbros. These units outline a broad igneous “stratigraphy” with three layers. Best Pt values occur within chromitites of the upper sequence - BB = Bregu i Bibes deposit. Best chromite deposits are hosted by the lower “Zogaj” level.

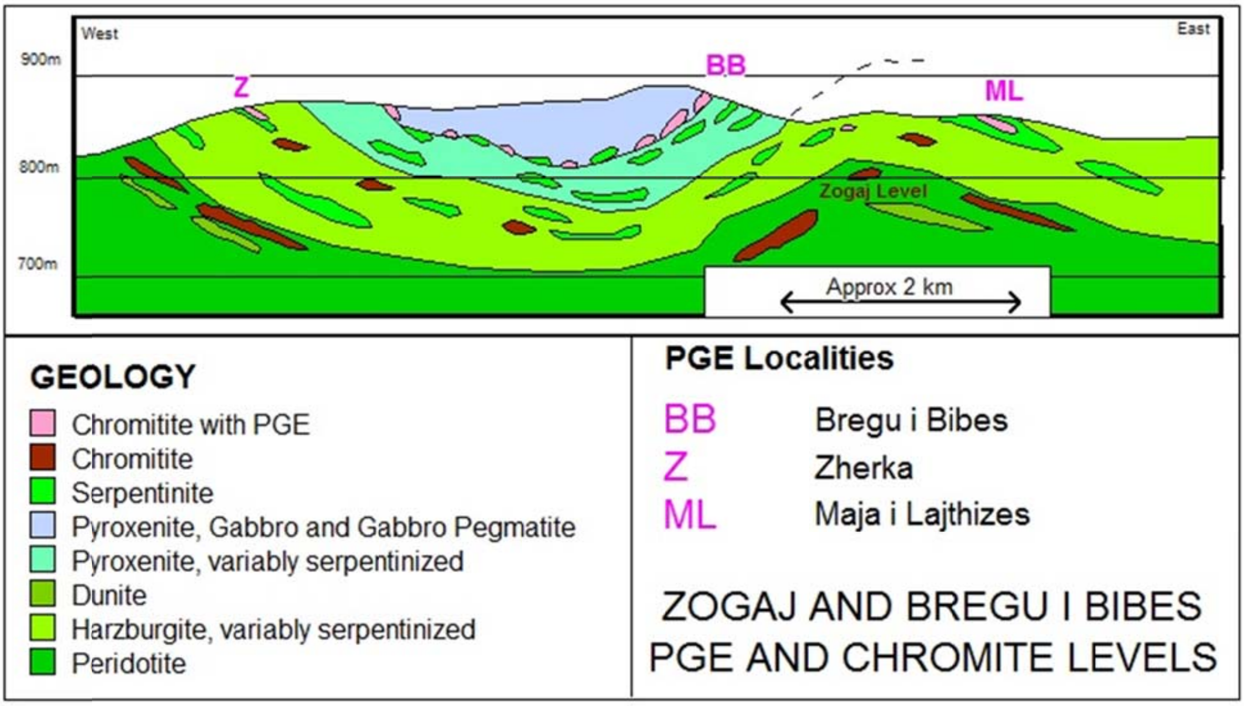


Fig 48 Sketch profile across part of the Tropoja Ultramafic Massif

Figure modified from a sketch provided by JAB. Three sequences are inferred by researchers from the Geological Research Institute

Thin recent alluvial deposits are preserved in some stream valleys.

B.7.0 TARGET DEPOSIT TYPES - ZOGAJ

Known chromite mineralization within the Tropoja Massif are small to medium sized podiform chromite deposits. Tonnages reported range from a few hundred tonnes to over a hundred of thousand tonnes. Grades are medium to high and quality is high. Most high grade and high tonnage deposits in the area have been mined or are currently being mined and are not available for exploration by JAB under EC 1375. The opportunity exists for JAB to delineate a larger deposit around a poorly explored “small deposit’ or to locate a shallowly buried concealed deposit. Material from any such deposits delineated by JAB would be trucked to JAB’s proposed concentrating plant at Kalimash.

Potential also exists for a PGE rich deposit such as Bregu i Bibes associated with chromitite. Government geologists consider the Bregu i Bibes deposit to have been emplaced a stratigraphically higher level within the Tropoja ultramafic succession than the podiform chromite deposits.

B.8.0 MINERALIZATION OF EC 1375 ZOGAJ.

Over thirty known chromite outcrops occur within EC 1375. (Fig 47) Most of these have been tested by shallow trenches an pits excavated by local miners. Gjeoalba have conducted prospecting and some detailed exploration including trenching, drilling and underground workings. This exploration has resulted in the delineation of many small, but high grade and high quality chromite deposits within and around the EC. PGE mineralization is also reported from Pertace and Perroi Lajthises within the EC. Several of the known chromite deposits have been effectively mined out during the time of the communist regime. Within EC 1375 the deposits considered exhausted by Albkrom are the Lajthiza and Kam deposits. Production figures and estimated resources for the Zogaj deposits have not been sighted by MGPL

As an indication of the size of these deposits, within the whole Tropoja Massif, Neziraj (2002) reports over 300 indications and occurrences containing some 8 Mt of chromitite averaging 32% Cr_2O_3. This indicates an average size of 30 000t. However, several deposits, including Kepenek Fshat and Gjelaj within the EC are reported to have over 100,000t of chromitite.

Low grade PGE mineralization is reported from the Pertace and Perroi Lajthizes. This is discussed further in the Platinum Report.

B.9.0 EXPLORATION BY JAB RESOURCES LIMITED – EC1375

JAB has completed the following work within the Zogaj EC.

(a) Field geological reconnaissance and sampling mineralization from old workings.

(b) PGE and chrome assay of selected samples

(c) Rock chip sampling of old trenches from the Pertace and Perroi i Lajthizes areas. Assay of samples for Au, Pt and Pd. (Reported in the PGE Project Report)

Table 31 Results of preliminary reconnaissance sampling from chromite mineralization

Sample No	Location	Cr %	Pt ppm	Pd ppm	Ir ppm	Os ppm	Rh ppm	Ru ppm	Au ppm
1	Kepenek fsht kanal,Tropoje	22.9	0.008	<0.001	0.018	0.016	0.006	0.042	0.001
5	Trupi 1 kam ,Tropoje	29.4	<0.005	<0.001	0.017	0.021	0.004	0.046	0.001
15	Kepenek fshat kryesori,Tropoje	29.3	<0.005	0.001	0.041	0.042	0.011	0.098	0.001

Table 32 Results of channel sampling Pertace.

SampleID	Weight	Method PGM-ICP23		
		Au	Pt	Pd
PRT117	2.06	<0.001	0.009	0.019
PRT118	2.96	<0.001	0.009	0.007
PRT119	2.68	<0.001	0.006	0.003
PRT120	3.50	<0.001	0.171	0.047
PRT121	3.52	0.001	0.555	0.08
PRT122	2.80	<0.001	0.355	0.028
PRT123	3.44	<0.001	0.043	0.032
PRT124	3.24	<0.001	0.098	0.098
PRT125	2.88	0.004	0.505	0.368
PRT126	2.06	<0.001	0.017	0.018
PRT127	4.14	<0.001	0.011	0.018
PRT128	3.22	<0.001	<0.005	0.006
PRT129	2.26	<0.001	0.008	0.005
PRT130	2.60	0.001	0.008	0.011
PRT131	2.90	<0.001	<0.005	0.008

Fig 49 Portal Perroi Lajthises sampled by JAB

Photo from JAB.

Table 33 Results of channel sampling Perroi Lajthises

SampleID	Weight	Method PGM-ICP23				SampleID	Weight	Method PGM-ICP23		
		Au	Pt	Pd				Au	Pt	Pd
LJT132	3.82	<0.001	0.011	0.005		LJT172	4.14	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT133	3.68	<0.001	0.021	0.003		LJT173	3.4	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT134	2.62	<0.001	0.005	0.001		LJT174	3.02	<0.001	<0.005	0.004
LJT135	2.96	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT175	4.12	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT136	3.66	0.006	0.025	0.008		LJT176	4.14	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT137	4.42	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT177	4.72	<0.001	<0.005	0.001
LJT138	4.48	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		LJT178	4.12	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT139	3.98	<0.001	0.004	0.004		LJT179	5.14	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT140	3.6	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT180	4.74	<0.001	<0.005	0.004
LJT141	3.6	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		LJT181	4.4	<0.001	<0.005	0.004
LJT142	4.42	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		LJT182	4.52	<0.001	<0.005	0.004
LJT143	4.94	<0.001	<0.005	0.001		LJT183	3.94	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT144	5.36	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT184	4.18	<0.001	0.004	0.004
LJT145	4.46	<0.001	<0.005	0.002		LJT185	3.46	0.004	0.004	0.004
LJT146	3.6	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT186	5.14	<0.001	0.004	<0.001
LJT147	4.68	0.004	<0.005	0.004		LJT187	2.68	<0.001	0.004	0.004
LJT148	3.48	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT188	3.2	<0.001	<0.005	0.001
LJT149	3.96	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT189	3.04	<0.001	0.01	0.001
LJT150	4.18	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT189	3.42	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT151	4.24	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT190	3.82	<0.001	<0.005	0.002
LJT152	3.82	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT191	4.68	<0.001	0.004	0.004
LJT153	3.62	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT192	4.82	<0.001	0.004	0.004
LJT154	3.14	<0.001	<0.005	0.002		LJT194	4.78	0.004	<0.005	0.004
LJT155	2.8	<0.001	<0.005	0.001		LJT195	3.42	<0.001	<0.005	0.001
LJT156	4.16	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT196	3.68	0.004	<0.005	0.004
LJT157	4.62	<0.001	0.005	<0.001		LJT197	3.64	0.001	<0.005	0.001
LJT158	2.88	<0.001	<0.005	0.004		LJT198	4.66	0.004	0.004	0.004
LJT159	3.52	0.004	0.004	0.004		LJT199	2.58	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT160	3.78	<0.001	<0.00!	0.001		LJT200	3.34	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT161	4.88	<0.001	0.004	0.004		LJT201	2.82	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT162	2.38	<0.001	0.007	0.003		LJT202	2.88	<0.001	<0.005	0.004
LJT163	3.84	<0.001	0.065	0.005		LJT203	4.56	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT163	2.96	<0.001	0.005	0.004		LJT204	3.4	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT164	2.8	<.0.001	<0.005	0.003		LJT205	3.92	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001
LJT165	3.6	<0.001	0.041	0.004		LJT206	4.24	<0.001	0.011	0.001
LJT166	3.18	<0.001	0.006	0.003		LJT207	4.28	0.004	<0.005	0.004
LJT167	3.46	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		LJT208	4.04	0.004	<0.005	0.004
LJT168	3.74	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		LJT209	3.08	<0.001	0.009	0.006
LJT170	3.08	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		LJT210	3.34	0.004	<0.005	0.004
LJT171	3.68	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001						

Fig 50 Slot at Perroi Lajthises sampled by JAB.

Photo from JAB.

Interpretation

Sampling for PGE at Pertace and Perroi Lajthises has reported scattered occurrences of weakly anomalous to anomalous Pt and Pd. Insufficient data is available to MGPL to determine any geological associations for these anomalous samples. Results indicate further exploration is justified but more mapping control is essential to guide further exploration.

B.10.0 DRILLING

JAB has not yet attempted any drilling on EC 1375. All drill holes in the EC were completed by Gjeoalba. Underground workings were also excavated by Gjeoalba, with some underground workings and small open cuts excavated by local chromite miners. Data from Gjeoalba are recorded as plans, maps, sections and tables in comprehensive reports.

B.11.0 SAMPLING METHODS

The first reconnaissance samples collected by JAB were of obviously chromite rich samples from dumps around old workings. Trench samples are systematic rock chip samples collected at regular measured intervals along exposures in old trenches.

On the basis of the historical results JAB selected several exposures at Pertace and Perroi Lajthises for systematic rock chip sampling. In 2008, field crews sampled these trenches. Fifteen samples were collected from Pertace and 75 from Perroi Lajthises.

Sampling was designed as reconnaissance sampling. A one metre interval was selected as the preferred sample interval. Semi-continuous rock chip sampling across a one metre interval produces a sample of 2.5 to 5kg in weight, which is a good size for precious metal sampling. Samplers are trained to ignore variations in rock type and mineralization so that the sample is as representative as possible. Every effort is made to make sure that the very hard rocks are sampled as well as softer rocks that are easier to break. Rock types in the areas sampled ranged from chromitite to pyroxenite.

No quality control samples were submitted with the samples and no duplicate samples were collected. This is standard industry practice for preliminary reconnaissance rock chip sampling programs.

Limitations of Method

Bedrock exposure in the EC 1375 area is limited. Samples were collected as continuous rock chip along old trenches and adit portals excavated by Gjeoalba. Samples were collected along measured sections with a usual sample length of one metre. Sample intervals were modified wherever geological observations or the limits of exposure indicated that slightly longer or shorter sample intervals were more appropriate. The orientations of the sample traverses were dictated by the exposure. During preliminary reconnaissance sampling, the orientation of mineralization is generally not yet determined. The relationship between sample length and true thickness cannot normally be determined.

Preliminary rock chip sampling is neither comprehensive nor definitive. Sampling is aimed at locating areas where mineralization occurs and neither delineates nor exhaustively tests mineralization.

Sampling Bias and Significance

Sampling methods employed by the Albanian geologists and field technicians as observed by the author were effective and appropriate for preliminary geological investigation of the area. Sampling was biased towards mineralized areas reported by Gjeoalba. No systematic coverage of the area has been attempted.

Good results from this reconnaissance sampling are positive indications for further work. Negative results are not necessarily definitive as sample coverage is irregularly distributed and far from complete.

Sample Density

Due to the limitations of surface rock chip sampling, sample density is low. Large areas are not represented in the sample set.

B.12.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No aspect of the sample preparation was carried out by JAB personnel. Initial samples were retained by the JAB geologist until they could be submitted to the ALS laboratory in Brisbane. At the laboratory, samples were logged in to the ALS tracking system, dried, weighed, crushed to -2mm, riffle split to <1000g and pulverized. Sub-samples for analysis were extracted from the thoroughly homogenized pulverized sample. Reject material was stored at the laboratory for reference and security. Analytical methods are tabulated below.

Table 34 Analytical methods PGE

Elements	ALS Code	Method	Comment
Pt, Pd, Ir, Os, Rh, Ru, Au	PGM-MS26	Fire assay, nickel sulphide collection and ICP-MS finish	
Pt, Pd, Au	PGM-ICP23	Fire assay and ICP-AES finish	
Pt	PGM-ICP27	Fire assay and ICP-AES finish	High grade (>10ppm)
Cr	ME-ICP81x	ICP-AES after peroxide fusion	
Cr	ME-CON02		For high grade (>30%)

All ALS laboratory sites adhere to the ALS custom LIMS (Laboratory Information Management System) in compliance with the requirements of the international standard ISO 9001:2000 according to QMI-SAI Global Management Systems registration.

The Brisbane facility has been accredited to ISO 17025 by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).

Rock chip samples were secured in the JAB office in Kukes until despatch by licensed international road transport to the ALS Laboratory in Romania for sample preparation. Sub-samples were sent to ALS Vancouver for analysis for Pt, Pd and Au. (Method PGM-ICP23)

The Vancouver facility has been accredited to ISO 17025 standards by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC).

B.13.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has relied upon the results reported by ALS. Results of grab sampling are qualitative estimates of the mineralization and must be considered indicative only.

JAB added no duplicates or standards for QA/QC control as the sample results reported herein are for preliminary reconnaissance grab samples and channel samples.

B.14.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

JAB holds EC 1376 Bregu i Bibes to the north-west of EC 1375. Numerous small Mining Permits (MP) cover chromite deposits to the north of EC 1375, within EC 1375 and within the excised area in the eastern part of the EC. These MPs are held by individuals and small companies.

One of the main mining areas here is the Zogaj group of workings just north of EC 1375. (See Fig 47). For these three mines, METE and Albkrom report an exploration target of 1 – 1.5 million tonnes of chromitite grading from 24 to 28% Cr_2O_3. (AKBN 2008). The Zogaj 1, Zogaj 2 and Zogaj 3 Mines are currently active. Historical production is reported as 520,000t at a similar grade. (AKBN 2008)

MGPL has been unable to verify this information. **The mineralization at Zogaj 1, Zogaj 2 and Zogaj 3 is not necessarily indicative or the mineralization within EC 1375.** The Exploration target for these three deposits is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource. It is uncertain whether such exploration and test-work would result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

The Qaf Perollaj Mine (also Qaf Perollit) lies within the excised are in the eastern part of EC 1375. (See Fig 47). Reported production from 1989 to 2006 is 60 000t with 30-34% Cr_2O_3. (AKBN 2008).

MGPL has been unable to verify this information. **The mineralization at Qaf Perollaj Mine is not necessarily indicative or the mineralization within EC 1375.**

B.15.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Exploration of EC 1375 is still at an early stage. No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out by JAB. MGPL has no knowledge of mineral processing or metallurgical testing carried out by Gjeoalba.

B.16.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates for any of the chromite deposits within EC 1375 have been sighted by MGPL. Insufficient reliable data exists for valid estimations to be attempted at this time.

B.17.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

MGPL is of the view that there is at effective date of this report, there are no relevant data or information that has come to its knowledge that should have been included in this report. Active exploration of the area is in progress.

B.18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS - EC1375

Notwithstanding the large amount of mining and exploration completed by Albanian Government agencies and prospectors, EC 1375 is still considered by MGPL as an early stage exploration project. Which, if any, of the old mining areas such as Gjelaj that lie within the EC can be converted into a Mining Permit (MP) are not defined; the quality of the chromite produced has not been determined by chemical analysis; and all of the large amount of exploration data purchased from METE has not been compiled and validated. The current program of trench sampling is an essential first test of the project area and the data.

The shortcomings of the sampling techniques from Kalimash should not be transferred to Zogaj. Standards and duplicates within all sample sets submitted; detailed sampling and lithological logs should be entered into digital data bases; and an independent data manager should be selected. The rigorous checking of all data by an experienced data manager is an important aspect that gives confidence to outside consultants using the data,

The Zogaj group of deposits just north of the EC are of a size and grade sufficiently large to provide feed for the proposed treatment plant at Kalimash. Exploration for similar deposits within EC 1375 at the appropriate level of igneous "stratigraphy" has a good chance of success.

PGE mineralization already known within EC 1375 is the less prospective and generally lower grade Ir+Os dominated type, rather than the more prospective Pt + Pd style of Bregu i Bibes. The Pt + Pd mineralization occurs at a higher level in the stratigraphy than the Ir+Os style. If the prospective Bregu i Bibes horizon is found to extend into EC 1375, detailed exploration of this horizon is warranted.

B.19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A phased exploration program for the next two years of tenure is proposed.

Proposed Exploration program – EC 1375 Zogaj.

Phase 1.

1. Compile the METE data into an electronic data set. (In progress)
2. Compare the results of the JAB trench sampling with the Gjeoalba/Albkrom results.
3. Determine geological and geochemical parameters to assist with the delineation of the igneous layering of the area.
4. Determine and plot the locations of all pre-EC 1375 Mining Tenements and determine their ownership.
5. Plot the location of any "Existing Mines" within EC 1375. It is anticipated that these locations will be approximate only.

First decision point

Phase 2

Phase 2 program and expenditure are dependent on favourable results from Phase 1. Unfavourable results from Phase 1 would lead to modification of Phase 2.

1. Geological mapping and rock sampling to locate and delineate the outcrop across the EC of the layer that hosts the larger and higher grade deposits such as Zogaj with detailed mapping and sampling of chromite outcrops within this prospective layer.
2. Systematically channel sample old trenches from chromite mineralized areas not excluded from the EC. Note Tear's (2009) recommendations that channel samples should be continuous and extend past the main mineralized zones whenever possible. (In progress)
3. Drill testing of selected chromite outcrops.
4. Geochemical determination of the grade and quality of chromite mineralization intersected.

Second decision point.

Estimated Budget ($CDN).

Table 35 Proposed Phase 1 Budget EC 1375

Item Phase 1	Quantity	Estimate	Includes	Comment
Geological mapping and sampling	5 days	5,000	Personnel and logistics	Geochemical characterization of mineralized horizons
Overheads		5,000	Includes tenement rental	
Sub-total Phase 1		$10,000		

Table 36 Proposed Phase 2 Budget EC 1375

Item Phase 2	Quantity	Estimate	Includes	
Geological mapping and sampling	10 days	20,000		Locate outcrop of prospective horizons
Trench sampling	400 samples	25,000	Supervision and labour	
RC Drilling	800 metres	100,000	Includes mobilization	
Supervision and labour	20 days	30,000		
Overheads		30,000		
Sub-total Phase 2		$205,000		

B.20.0 STATEMENT OF MERIT – EC 1375 Zogaj

It is the opinion of the author that the Zogaj property EC 1375, as part of the Chromite Project, is of sufficient merit to justify the exploration program and budget as outlined above. This is a worthwhile exploration expenditure for Golden Touch Resources Corp.

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22.0 CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORS

22.1 Certificate of Author – Ian Mathison

To accompany the report entitled:

"Technical Report on The Chromite Project EC 1125 Kalimash and EC 1375 Zogaj, Albania"
Effective date: 10 February2011
Revised date: 21 April 2011.

I, Ian James Mathison, hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 35 Wyndarra Street, Kenmore, Queensland 4069, Australia
2. I am a professional geologist and the principal geological consultant for Mathison Geoscience Pty Ltd (MGPL) (ACN 62 095 210 236).
3. I hold a BSc (Hons Geology) degree from the University of Queensland awarded in 1972.
4. I am a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM), member number 106222.
5. I have worked as a geologist for over 30 years and have worked on mineral exploration and mineral development projects in Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Iran and Albania.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined by NI 43-101, and past and current relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I provided geological advice and specialist training for JAB's Albanian personnel during the period 2007 to 2009. These professional services were provided as a specialist consultant and standard commercial fees were charged for these services. MGPL earned less than 20% of its total income over the past three years from JAB.
8. I have no direct or indirect interest in properties or securities of JAB Resources Limited (JAB) or Golden Touch Resources Limited (GOT); hold no position in JAB or GOT; and have no interests in any properties in the vicinity if JAB's Albanian properties. I am "independent" of JAB and GOT as defined in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
9. I am responsible for all parts of this report, except for section A.12.2, section A.15.0 and the part of the Summary attributed to H&S.

10. I visited JAB's EC 1125 several times between 2007 and 2008 as part of my professional services to JAB. My most recent visit was in April 2011 when the Target 1 area of EC 1125 and EC 1375 were checked.

11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

12. I have no personal knowledge as at the date of this certificate of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report.

13. I consent to the filing of this report by JAB or GOT with any stock exchange or other regulatory body for compliance purposes.

Dated this 21st day of April 2011.

Signed
Ian James Mathison, MAusIMM
21 April 2011.

22.2 *Certificate of Author – Simon Tear*

To accompany the report entitled:

"Technical Report on The Chromite Project EC 1125 Kalimash and EC 1375 Zogaj, Albania"
Effective date: 10 February2011
Revised date: 21 April 2011.

I, Simon Tear, hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 30 Alton Terrace, The Gap, Qld 4061, Australia

2. I am a professional geologist and an employee of Hellmann & Schofield Pty Ltd.

3. I hold a BSc (Hons) degree in Mine Geology from the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, London awarded in 1983.

4. I am a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM

1. I have worked as a geologist for over 27 years and have worked on mineral exploration and mineral development projects in Australia, Ireland, Scotland, Portugal, Finland, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay, Vietnam, Indonesia, Iran and Albania.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined by NI 43-101, and past and current relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I provide geological services for the mining industry including geological modelling, property assessment and resource estimation. I have completed a resource estimation exercise for JAB Resources Kalimash chromite deposits in early 2009. These professional services were provided as a specialist consultant and standard commercial fees were charged for these services. H&S earned less than 20% of its total income over the past three years from JAB.

7. I have no direct or indirect interest in properties or securities of JAB Resources Limited (JAB) or Golden Touch Resources Limited (GOT); hold no position in JAB or GOT; and have no interests in any properties in the vicinity if JAB's Albanian properties. I am "independent" of JAB and GOT as defined in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

8. I am responsible for the mineral resource estimate for Kalimash Target 1 and Target 2 and an associated data verification and assessment of the results of the channel sampling, trench sampling and drilling data provided by JAB. This comprises section A.12.2, section A.15.0 and the part of the Summary attributed to H&S.

9. I have not visited any of JAB's properties in Albania.

10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

11. I have no personal knowledge as at the date of this certificate of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report.

12. I consent to the filing of this report by JAB or GOT with any stock exchange or other regulatory body for compliance purposes.

Dated this 21st day of April 2011.

Signed

Simon Tear, MAusIMM

21 April 2011.

23.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

23.1 Date and Signature Page – Ian Mathison

To accompany the report entitled:

"Technical Report on The Chromite Project, EC 1125, Kalimash and EC 1375 Zogaj, Albania"
Effective date 10 February 2011.

This report was initially presented on 18 February 2011.

Revised report submitted on 21 April 2011.

In accordance with Section 5.2 of National Instrument 43-101 effective 30 December 2005, I am the qualified person responsible for all parts of this report except for section A.12.2, section A.15.0 and the part of the Summary attributed to H&S.

Signed by Ian James Mathison MAusIMM

Date of signing: 21 April 2011

23.1 Date and Signature Page – Ian Mathison

To accompany the report entitled:

"Technical Report on The Chromite Project, EC 1125, Kalimash and EC 1375 Zogaj, Albania" Effective date 10 February 2011.

This report was initially presented on 18 February 2011.

Revised report submitted on 21 April 2011.

In accordance with Section 5.2 of National Instrument 43-101 effective 30 December 2005, I am the qualified person responsible for section A.12.2, section A.15.0 and the part of the Summary attributed to H&S.

Signed

Simon Tear, MAusIMM

Date of signing 21 April 2011.

24.0 GLOSSARY OF GEOLOGICAL TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

This glossary includes many technical terms commonly used by geologists. While the list of technical terms has been chosen to assist in understanding the terms actually used in this report, the inclusion of a term in this glossary does not necessarily mean that it appears in the body of this report. No imputation should be drawn from the presence of a term in this glossary or the absence of a technical term from this glossary. Investors are referred to more comprehensive dictionaries of geology for a complete glossary.

Term	**Meaning**
Ag	Chemical symbol for silver
Agglomerate	A coarse volcanic breccia formed close to volcanic vents
Alluvial	Sediments deposited by recent streams
Alteration	The change in mineral composition of a rock due to hydrothermal activities
Alpine	Highland areas above the tree line.
Amphibole	A mineral group of variable composition comprising calcium, magnesium, sodium, iron-dominant silicates
Amphibolite	A metamorphic rock, composed predominantly of amphibole and plagioclase
Anastomosing	Irregularly branching veins or veinlets forming a net-like appearance
Andesite	Volcanic rock consisting of phenocrysts of sodic plagioclase and one or more of the mafic minerals (biotite, hornblende, pyroxene) in a fine-grained groundmass
Anomaly/ adj: anomalous	An area distinguished by geological, geochemical or geophysical features/values which are different from the surrounding areas
Anticlinorium/ adj. anticlinorial	A very large scale regional upward arching of layered rocks
Au	Chemical symbol for gold
Basalt	Dark, fine-grained volcanic rock composed of feldspar and mafic minerals
Batholith	Large igneous intrusions of >100km^2 in surface exposure
Breccia / adj: brecciated	A rock containing abundant angular fragments in a finer grained matrix
Calcite	A mineral composed of calcium carbonate
Calcareous	A calcite – rich rock.
Carbonaceous	Containing abundant carbon
Carbonate	Mineral consisting of the carbonates of calcium, magnesium and/or iron and manganese.
Chlorite / Chloritised	Altered by the formation of the mineral chlorite (a green to black aluminium-iron-magnesium silicate)
Chromite	The ore mineral of chromium. General formula $(Fe^{2+},Mg)(Cr,Al,Fe^{3+})_2O_4$

Term	Meaning
Chromitite	A rock rich in chromite.
Clinopyroxene	A ferro magnesian mineral, a subgroup of the pyroxene group.
Co	The chemical symbol for cobalt
Coeval	Of same age
Concordant	Parallel to bedding or layers in a rock
Conductor	Electrical conductive body – most sulphides are conductors
Cr	Chemical symbol for chromium.
Cr_2O_3	Chemical formula for chromium (III) oxide
Cretaceous	The geological age covering the time span of 135 to 65 million years ago.
Cu	Chemical symbol for copper
Cumulate	Rocks, often layered, which form by the precipitation of denser crystals which crystallised out in early stages of the crystallisation of a slowly cooling magma.
Cupriferous	Containing copper
Dip	The angle that a bed of rock, a rock unit or any planar feature is inclined from the horizontal
Diabase	A fine grained mafic intrusive igneous rock altered by the effects of circulating sea water
Disseminations / disseminated	Scattered distribution of fine grained minerals throughout a rock
EM survey / Electromagnetic survey.	Exploration method based on electrical properties which is used to explore for ore bodies with moderate to high concentrations of sulphide mineralization
Exploration Concession (EC) or Exploration Permit (EP)	Under Albanian Law, an Exploration Concession confers the right to drill bore holes, to dig trenches and pits, to excavate exploratory tunnels and to collect all samples necessary to delineate a mineral deposit. Maximum size is 200km^2 and the maximum term is five years. The initial term is for two years with three possible extensions, each of one year. Extensions require active exploration to be continuing and trigger statutory relinquishments of part of the EC. (See definition on page 7 of the Technical Report)
Fault	A fracture or fracture zone in the earth in which there has been relative displacement of the bodies of rock on either side.
Fe	The chemical symbol for iron
Feldspar	Group of silicate minerals with variable contents of sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium
Felsic	A generally light coloured volcanic or intrusive igneous rock with crystals of feldspar and other minerals which may include quartz and subordinate dark

Term	Meaning
	coloured minerals
Fluvial/Fluviatile	Deposited in and by a river or stream.
Gabbro	A coarse-grained igneous rock, low in silica composed of feldspar and a high proportion of mafic minerals
Geochemistry	Exploration technique which measures the content of certain elements in soil, sediments or rocks and thus delineates anomalies for further testing
Geophysics / Geophysical	Exploration technique which measures the physical properties of rocks (magnetism, conductivity, density, etc.) and thus delineates anomalies for further testing
Grade	Average quantity of metal in a rock eg. % by weight, grams per tonne
Granite	Igneous rock consisting largely of quartz, feldspar and mica
Harzburgite	An ultramafic rock consisting predominantly of olivine and orthopyroxene.
Hydrothermal	Descriptive of hot aqueous solutions of magmatic origin which may transport metals and minerals in solution
Intrusive	An igneous rock that has been emplaced within pre-existing rock
Ir	Chemical symbol for iridium
IP survey	Induced Polarisation survey. An exploration method based on electrical properties which can detect low to moderate levels of sulphide mineralization.
Limonite / adj: limonitic	Field term for a group of yellow or brown hydrous ferric oxide minerals formed by weathering (oxidation) of iron-bearing metals
Lherzolite	An ultramafic rock consisting of olivine, orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene with minor garnet. Partial melting of lherzolite in the mantle forms a solid residue of harzburgite and a gabbroic magma.
Mafic	Descriptive of an igneous rock consisting predominantly of dark coloured ferromagnesian minerals and plagioclase.
Magnetics	A type of geophysical survey that measures the earth's magnetic field at a place and thus delineates anomalies for further testing.
Magma	Molten rock within the earth.
Magnetite	The magnetic iron oxide mineral Fe_3O_4
Malachite	The copper carbonate mineral $Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2$, an ore of copper formed through the oxidation of copper sulphides
Matrix	The finer grained part of a rock occupying the spaces between much coarser grains.
Metamorphic	Relating to the process of metamorphism, ie the mineralogical, chemical and structural changes to solid rocks due to heat and pressure
Metasomatic	Relating to the process of metasomatism, ie the mineralogical and chemical

Term	Meaning
	changes in rocks due to the addition or removal of chemicals in solution
Mineralization	The process of emplacement of ore minerals by geological processes.
Mining Permit (MP)	Under Albanian mining law, a Mining Permit confers the right to exploit a mineral deposit to the permit holder. Maximum size is 15 km^2 and the initial term is for five years. This term can be extended to a total of 20 years with three renewals, each of five years. (See definition on Page 7 of the technical Report)
Montane	Highland area below the tree line.
Nappe	A large sheet of rock that has been moved by faulting or folding a large distance from its original position. A nappe may be the hanging wall of a low-angle thrust fault, or it may be a large recumbent fold. Both processes can emplace older rocks over younger rocks.
Ni	Chemical symbol for nickel.
Olivine	A green or dark green ferromagnesian mineral
Orogeny	An episode of mountain formation, involving folding, faulting and igneous intrusion
Orthopyroxene	A ferromagnesian mineral, a subgroup of the pyroxene group.
Os	Chemical symbol for osmium.
Outcrop	In-situ rock which is exposed at the earth's surface
Pb	Chemical symbol for lead
Pd	Chemical symbol for palladium
Peridotite	General name for a dark coloured coarse grained ultramafic rock of the upper mantle or lower oceanic crust. Composed of olivine with subordinate orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene.
Pegmatite / adj: pegmatitic	Coarse grained igneous rock, similar to granite in composition, and generally occurring in veins
PGE	Platinum Group Elements
PGM	Platinum Group Minerals
Plagioclase	A sodium-calcium sub-group of the feldspar mineral group
Plagiogranite	A coarse grained, plagioclase rich intrusive rock resembling granite but associated with mafic and ultramafic rocks
Pt	Chemical symbol for platinum
Pyrite / adj: pyritic	The yellow iron sulphide mineral FeS_2
Pyritisation	The process of impregnating a rock with pyrite.
Pyroxene	A dark coloured ferromagnesian mineral.
Pyroxenite	A dark coloured ultramafic rock rich in pyroxene.

Term	Meaning
Reconnaissance	Descriptive of the earliest stage of exploration in which brief field inspections and sampling programs are carried out
Recumbent fold	A very tight fold where one limb of the fold overlies the other limb. The axis of the fold is near horizontal
Resource	An estimate on the tonnage and grade of mineralization before the application of mining dilution and recovery factors
Rh	Chemical symbol for rhodium
Rhyolite / adj: rhyolitic	Volcanic rock comprising quartz and alkali feldspar phenocrysts in a fine-grained groundmass
Ru	Chemical symbol for ruthenium
Sedimentary	A type of rock formed by the lithification of clastic or organic matter (sediments)
Serpentinite	An altered ultrabasic rock where the pyroxene and olivine have been replaced by serpentine minerals.
Shear	Zone in which rocks have been deformed by lateral slip movement along parallel planes
Si	The chemical symbol for silicon
Silicification	The process whereby silica (SiO_2) impregnates and replaces a rock
Siltstone	Sedimentary rock formed by the lithification of silt
Soil sampling	Geochemical exploration method in which samples are taken of soil which are chemically analysed for selected elements thus delineating anomalous areas for further testing
Stratigraphy	The sequence of rocks according to their respective ages of deposition
Subduction zone	A zone where the full thickness of the oceanic crust is descending beneath an overlying plate of either oceanic crust or continental crust.
Sulphide	Mineral composed of sulphur and a metal, e.g. Pyrite, iron sulphide, FeS_2
Supra-subduction zone	That portion of oceanic crust within a subduction zone that overlies the descending plate. The oceanic crust in this zone is thickened by the addition of magma derived by partial melting of the descending plate and associated sediments.
Tectonic	Pertaining to the forces involved in movement in the earth's crust
Tenement	General term for an area of land over which an exploration or mining licence or permit has been granted by the Government. The permit allows exploration or mining activities to be carried out within the tenement.
Tenure	Pertaining to a tenement or tenements held or controlled by a person or company
Tertiary	Period of time covering from around 65 million years to 1.8 million years ago
Thrust	A generally low angled major regional fault where the overlying rocks, the hanging

Term	Meaning
	wall, has moved over the lower rocks of the foot wall
Ti	Chemical symbol for titanium.
Ultramafic (synonym ultrabasic)	A dark coloured, medium to coarse grained igneous rocks composed predominantly of olivine and pyroxene. Dunite, pyroxenite, peridotite, harzburgite and lherzolite are examples of ultramafic rocks.
Vein	A mineral infill of a crack or small opening in a rock
Volcanic rock	Rock formed by volcanic processes
Zn	Chemical symbol for zinc

APPENDIX 1

Duplicate Analysis data

holeid	sampno	Dupe sno	Dupe sno2	afrom	ato	Chromite %	Dupe CR2O3	dupe2 CR2O3	Diff	% Diff
K1	300112	300111		3	4	1.46	1.43		0.03	2.1
K10	300263	300255	300266	11	12	0.99	0.99	0.99	0	0.0
K10	300276	300288	300277	23	24	0.47	0.53	0.5	-0.06	-12.0
K10	300294	300299	300311	39	40	0.91	0.88	0.85	0.03	3.4
K12	300319	300322	300333	2	3	1.1	0.99	0.98	0.11	10.5
K16	300363	300366	300377	10	11	0.37	0.39	0.35	-0.02	-5.3
K17	300393	300388	300399	8	9	0.41	0.42	0.42	-0.01	-2.4
K17	300406	300411	300422	20	21	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.03	7.1
K18	300434	300433		19	20	10.55	10.45		0.1	1.0
K2	300138	300122	300133	15	16	1.8	1.75	1.75	0.05	2.8
K2	300152	300144	300155	5	6	11.6	10.85	10.6	0.75	6.7
K4	300165	300166	300177	5	6	2.35	2.26	2.25	0.09	3.9
K5	300199	300188		1	2	14.05	13.4		0.65	8.8
K7	300215	300211	300222	5	6	0.73	0.76	0.76	-0.03	-4.0
K9	300241	300233	300244	3	4	0.36	0.44	0.44	-0.08	-20.0
PB1	200009	200011		35	36	0.87	0.71		0.16	20.3
PB1	200016	200022		41	42	5.49	4.69		0.8	15.7
PB1	200386	200377		8	9	0.91	0.83		0.08	9.2
PB1	200391	200388		12	13	0.88	0.8		0.08	9.5
PB1	200406	200399		26	27	0.88	0.85		0.03	3.5
PB1	200408	200411		60	61	1.01	1.11		-0.1	-9.4
PB1	200425	200422		75	76	1.2	1.27		-0.07	-5.7
PB1	200440	200433		89	90	0.94	0.93		0.01	1.1
PB1	200442	200444		91	92	0.78	0.82		-0.04	-5.0
PB10	200758	200755		20	21	1.27	1.56		-0.29	-20.5
PB10	200762	200766		28	29	0.88	0.92		-0.04	-4.4
PB10	200774	200777		39	40	0.84	0.88		-0.04	-4.7
PB10	200787	200788		51	52	4.4	3.26		1.14	29.8
PB10	200802	200799		64	65	0.8	0.99		-0.19	-21.2
PB11	200808	200811		2	3	0.85	1.11		-0.26	-26.5
PB11	200820	200822		13	14	2.7	2.73		-0.03	-1.1
PB11	200832	200833		24	25	1.65	1.24		0.41	28.4
PB11	200845	200844		35	36	1.01	0.86		0.15	16.0
PB11	200857	200855		46	47	2.54	2.98		-0.44	-15.9
PB11	200869	200866		57	58	1.39	1.43		-0.04	-2.8
PB12	200878	200877		1	2	0.6	0.64		-0.04	-6.5
PB12	200887	200888		10	11	0.79	0.91		-0.12	-14.1
PB12	200896	200899		20	21	4.98	5.79		-0.81	-15.0
PB12	200907	200911		30	31	0.72	0.72		0	0.0
PB12	200929	200933		50	51	1.46	2.12		-0.66	-36.9
PB12	200940	200944		60	61	1.13	1.3		-0.17	-14.0
PB12	200951	200955		70	71	1.9	1.71		0.19	10.5
PB12	200962	200966		80	81	1.75	1.9		-0.15	-8.2
PB13	200978	200977		1	2	0.82	0.7		0.12	15.8
PB13	200989	200988		17	18	0.72	0.66		0.06	8.7
PB13	201001	200999		31	32	0.63	0.63		0	0.0
PB13	201013	201011		42	43	0.61	0.63		-0.02	-3.2
PB13	201025	201022		56	57	0.98	1.13		-0.15	-14.2
PB13	201037	201033		67	68	1.77	2.05		-0.28	-14.7
PB13	201049	201044		82	83	0.86	0.94		-0.08	-8.9

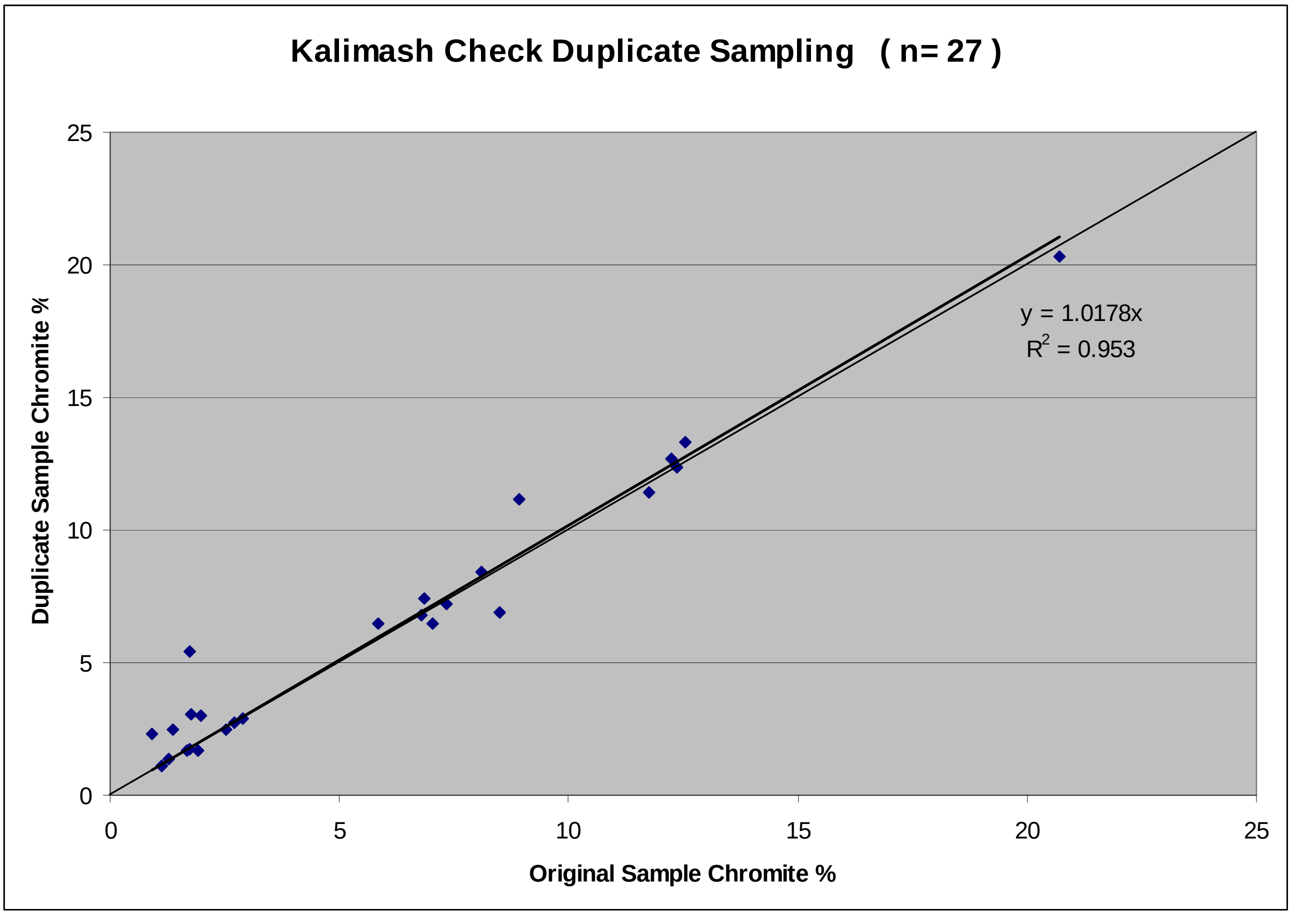
holeid	sampno	Dupe sno	Dupe sno2	afrom	ato	Chromite %	Dupe CR2O3	dupe2 CR2O3	Diff	% Diff
PB14	201054	201055		1	2	0.8	0.82		-0.02	-2.5
PB14	201067	201066		13	14	0.67	0.63		0.04	6.2
PB14	201079	201077		24	25	0.8	0.85		-0.05	-6.1
PB14	201091	201088		35	36	0.75	0.8		-0.05	-6.5
PB14	201103	201099		46	47	1.48	1.45		0.03	2.0
PB14	201115	201111		64	65	1.55	1.97		-0.42	-23.9
PB14	201127	201122		77	78	1.96	2.1		-0.14	-6.9
PB14	201139	201133		88	89	1.08	1.08		0	0.0
PB14	201151	201144		99	100	4.76	5.5		-0.74	-14.4
PB14	201174	201166		120	121	4.69	5.99		-1.3	-24.3
PB14	201185	201177		130	131	1.65	1.4		0.25	16.4
PB15	201187	201188		8	9	0.57	0.67		-0.1	-16.1
PB15	201200	201199		29	30	0.63	9.49		-8.86	-175.1
PB15	201223	201222		54	55	9.47	10.35		-0.88	-8.9
PB16	201906	201911		4	5	5.39	4.72		0.67	13.3
PB16	201914	201922		38	39	0.83	0.97		-0.14	-15.6
PB16	201925	201933		58	59	0.79	1.1		-0.31	-32.8
PB16	201938	201944		71	72	0.81	0.85		-0.04	-4.8
PB16	201951	201955		85	86	0.68	0.72		-0.04	-5.7
PB16	201960	201966		103	104	1.51	2.25		-0.74	-39.4
PB17	201328	201333		13	14	0.54	0.58		-0.04	-7.1
PB17	201364	201366		54	55	1.1	1.13		-0.03	-2.7
PB17	201380	201377		68	69	4.46	4.31		0.15	3.4
PB18	201256	201255		1	2	0.55	0.57		-0.02	-3.6
PB18	201267	201266		11	12	0.36	0.45		-0.09	-22.2
PB18	201289	201288		31	32	0.92	1.88		-0.96	-68.6
PB18	201300	201299		41	42	2.21	2.41		-0.2	-8.7
PB18	201313	201311		53	54	9.15	7.57		1.58	18.9
PB18	201323	201322		69	70	0.6	0.53		0.07	12.4
PB19	201386	201388		1	2	0.94	0.99		-0.05	-5.2
PB19	201409	201411		23	24	6.42	6.17		0.25	4.0
PB19	201421	201422		37	38	0.69	0.83		-0.14	-18.4
PB19	201434	201433		49	50	3.91	4.28		-0.37	-9.0
PB19	201447	201444		61	62	0.96	1.07		-0.11	-10.8
PB2	200047	200044		17	18	0.7	0.75		-0.05	-6.9
PB2	200054	200055		24	25	0.81	0.83		-0.02	-2.4
PB2	200063	200066		32	33	0.8	0.73		0.07	9.2
PB2	200078	200077		45	46	0.85	0.89		-0.04	-4.6
PB2	200093	200099		59	60	1.09	1.02		0.07	6.6
PB2	200332	200333		6	7	0.73	0.75		-0.02	-2.7
PB2	200336	200344		69	70	0.6	0.56		0.04	6.9
PB2	200357	200355		88	89	0.42	0.42		0	0.0
PB2	200373	200366		103	104	0.98	0.96		0.02	2.1
PB20	201457	201455		2	3	0.52	0.61		-0.09	-15.9
PB20	201468	201466		12	13	0.6	0.5		0.1	18.2
PB20	201479	201477		39	40	1.68	1.58		0.1	6.1
PB20	201490	201488		49	50	1.4	1.39		0.01	0.7
PB20	201501	201499		69	70	1.26	1.33		-0.07	-5.4
PB20	201512	201511		79	80	2.18	2.05		0.13	6.1
PB20	201523	201522		89	90	5.93	4.95		0.98	18.0
PB21	201542	201544		5	6	0.6	2.35		-1.75	-118.6

holeid	sampno	Dupe sno	Dupe sno2	afrom	ato	Chromite %	Dupe CR2O3	dupe2 CR2O3	Diff	% Diff
PB21	201553	201555		23	24	1.62	1.34		0.28	18.9
PB21	201564	201566		33	34	2.72	2.03		0.69	29.1
PB21	201575	201577		43	44	1.59	1.62		-0.03	-1.9
PB21	201597	201599		68	69	5.03	4.19		0.84	18.2
PB21	201608	201611		78	79	1.08	1.32		-0.24	-20.0
PB22	201620	201622		2	3	0.73	0.63		0.1	14.7
PB22	201631	201633		48	49	0.58	0.86		-0.28	-38.9
PB22	201642	201644		85	86	0.88	0.86		0.02	2.3
PB22	201654	201655		96	97	2.97	3.13		-0.16	-5.2
PB22	201668	201666		108	109	9.59	8.64		0.95	10.4
PB23	201681	201677		3	4	0.61	0.66		-0.05	-7.9
PB23	201692	201688		13	14	0.75	0.91		-0.16	-19.3
PB23	201703	201699		55	56	0.95	1.06		-0.11	-10.9
PB23	201714	201711		69	70	2.63	2.51		0.12	4.7
PB23	201725	201722		79	80	1.08	1.22		-0.14	-12.2
PB23	201736	201733		89	90	1.33	0.64		0.69	70.1
PB23	201747	201744		99	100	2.95	1.8		1.15	48.4
PB23	201753	201755		105	106	7.64	6.6		1.04	14.6
PB24	201760	201766		5	6	0.85	0.86		-0.01	-1.2
PB24	201767	201777		30	31	0.82	0.79		0.03	3.7
PB24	201782	201788		46	47	0.92	0.94		-0.02	-2.2
PB24	201790	201799		53	54	0.96	1.13		-0.17	-16.3
PB24	201803	201811		65	66	4.05	3.93		0.12	3.0
PB25	201974	201977		4	5	0.48	0.63		-0.15	-27.0
PB25	201981	201988		30	31	0.72	0.84		-0.12	-15.4
PB25	201995	201999		44	45	0.54	0.63		-0.09	-15.4
PB25	202003	202011		55	56	0.86	0.9		-0.04	-4.5
PB25	202012	202022		63	64	2.18	2.47		-0.29	-12.5
PB25	202027	202033		77	78	18.4	14.25		4.15	25.4
PB25	202039	202044		88	89	3.73	3.24		0.49	14.1
PB26	202301	202299	202311	4	5	0.82	0.84	0.81	-0.02	-2.4
PB26	202335	202322	202333	51	52	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.1	3.9
PB26	202346	202344	202355	61	62	0.95	0.94	0.91	0.01	1.1
PB27	202387	202366	202377	15	16	1.58	1.52	1.59	0.06	3.9
PB27	202395	202388	202399	22	23	2.62	2.7	2.7	-0.08	-3.0
PB27	202418	202411	202422	43	44	3.04	3.13	2.89	-0.09	-2.9
PB27	202443	202433	202444	68	69	0.91	0.95	0.91	-0.04	-4.3
PB28	202132	202122	202133	16	17	1.45	1.36	1.42	0.09	6.4
PB28	202154	202144	202155	36	37	0.49	0.5	0.49	-0.01	-2.0
PB28	202173	202166	202177	56	57	0.87	0.81	0.84	0.06	7.1
PB29	202050	202055		3	4	0.44	0.86		-0.42	-64.6
PB29	202061	202066		13	14	0.95	0.98		-0.03	-3.1
PB29	202072	202077		23	24	2.24	2.76		-0.52	-20.8
PB29	202083	202088		35	36	7.88	6.17		1.71	24.3
PB29	202109	202111		59	60	1.27	1.14		0.13	10.8
PB3	200112	200111		32	33	0.84	0.84		0	0.0
PB3	200140	200133		58	59	1.65	1.57		0.08	5.0
PB3	200148	200155		65	66	1.05	1.01		0.04	3.9
PB3	200153	200144		70	71	0.63	0.66		-0.03	-4.7
PB3	200275	200266		13	14	0.76	0.8		-0.04	-5.1
PB3	200284	200277		21	23	0.63	0.56		0.07	11.8

holeid	sampno	Dupe sno	Dupe sno2	afrom	ato	Chromite %	Dupe CR2O3	dupe2 CR2O3	Diff	% Diff
PB3	200291	200288		78	79	0.6	0.58		0.02	3.4
PB3	200300	200299		86	87	0.76	0.73		0.03	4.0
PB3	200303	200322		89	90	0.7	0.64		0.06	9.0
PB3	200314	200311		99	100	0.85	0.99		-0.14	-15.2
PB31	201820	201822		5	6	1.2	1.52		-0.32	-23.5
PB31	201831	201833		19	20	0.72	0.86		-0.14	-17.7
PB31	201841	201844		28	29	3.52	3.78		-0.26	-7.1
PB31	201856	201855		41	42	2.12	2.64		-0.52	-21.8
PB31	201868	201866		52	53	0.79	0.81		-0.02	-2.5
PB33	202262	202255		16	17	2.14	2.71		-0.57	-23.5
PB33	202289	202277		53	54	0.95	1.01		-0.06	-6.1
PB34	201874	201877		3	4	1.44	1.56		-0.12	-8.0
PB34	201900	201899		33	34	3.25	4.47		-1.22	-31.6
PB37	202529	202522	202533	40	41	1.92	1.88	1.86	0.04	2.1
PB38	202558	202544	202555	33	34	3.98	3.89	3.8	0.09	2.3
PB38	202574	202566	202577	48	49	0.73	0.72	0.79	0.01	1.4
PB39	202593	202588	202599	11	12	0.85	0.84	0.87	0.01	1.2
PB39	300026	300011	300022	54	55	2.14	2.2	2.23	-0.06	-2.8
PB4	200171	200166		12	13	2.41	2.6		-0.19	-7.6
PB4	200173	200177		28	29	2.22	2.45		-0.23	-9.9
PB4	200184	200188		38	39	0.95	0.92		0.03	3.2
PB4	200200	200199		52	53	2.71	1.81		0.9	39.8
PB4	200207	200211		63	64	0.84	0.89		-0.05	-5.8
PB4	200240	200233		22	23	0.64	0.66		-0.02	-3.1
PB4	200251	200244				1.01	0.95		0.06	6.1
PB4	200260	200255		81	82	0.87	0.91		-0.04	-4.5
PB40	202472	202455	202466	28	29	1.17	1.1	1.13	0.07	6.2
PB40	202495	202477	202488	55	56	1.06	1.08	1.2	-0.02	-1.9
PB40	202508	202499	202511	72	73	6.51	6.58	6.34	-0.07	-1.1
PB41	300035	300033	300044	6	7	4.43	4.53	4.39	-0.1	-2.2
PB41	300061	300055	300066	44	45	15.15	14.55	15.35	0.6	4.0
PB42	202187	202188		3	4	0.77	0.72		0.05	6.7
PB42	202216	202222		33	34	0.88	3.06		-2.18	-110.7
PB42	202243	202233		60	61	3.82	3.64		0.18	4.8
PB5	200462	200455		21	22	0.77	0.71		0.06	8.1
PB5	200474	200466		36	37	0.83	0.78		0.05	6.2
PB5	200486	200477		64	65	0.63	0.58		0.05	8.3
PB5	200498	200488		77	78	0.45	0.47		-0.02	-4.3
PB5	200523	200511		99	100	2.92	2.83		0.09	3.1
PB6	200538	200533		10	11	7.46	6.32		1.14	16.5
PB7	200583	200577		8	9	0.77	0.8		-0.03	-3.8
PB7	200596	200588		25	26	1.47	1.06		0.41	32.4
PB7	200604	200599		34	35	1.14	1.29		-0.15	-12.3
PB7	200606	200611		36	37	2.34	2.11		0.23	10.3
PB7	200614	200622		43	44	4.41	3.88		0.53	12.8
PB8	200629	200633		18	19	1.08	1.26		-0.18	-15.4
PB8	200641	200644		36	37	0.69	0.82		-0.13	-17.2
PB8	200653	200655		47	48	1.05	0.88		0.17	17.6
PB8	200675	200677		70	71	4.08	3.98		0.1	2.5
PB9	200686	200688		5	6	1.52	2.06		-0.54	-30.2
PB9	200697	200699		40	41	8.05	8.67		-0.62	-7.4

holeid	sampno	Dupe sno	Dupe sno2	afrom	ato	Chromite %	Dupe CR2O3	dupe2 CR2O3	Diff	% Diff
PB9	200708	200711		50	51	0.91	0.85		0.06	6.8
PB9	200719	200722		63	64	2.26	2.57		-0.31	-12.8
PB9	200731	200733		78	79	1.63	1.55		0.08	5.0
PB9	200743	200744		91	92	1.03	0.85		0.18	19.1
PB21	201586	201588		55	56	15.2	14.4		0.8	5.4

Additional check sampling by JAB used a second pulp sample from the original sample. In some instances a second riffle split was taken.



holeid	afrom	ato	sampno	chromite_pc	dupe_sno2	dupe2_CR2O3	Diff	% Diff
PB1	56	57	200032	2.54	200032	2.49	0.05	2.0
PB2	58	59	200092	6.86	?	7.42	-0.6	-7.8
PB4	83	84	200218	20.7	200218	20.3	0.4	2.0
PB6	20	21	200549	5.84	200549	6.48	-0.6	-10.4
PB6	30	31	200560	12.35	200560	12.37	-0	-0.2
PB6	51	52	200572	8.93	200572	11.15	-2.2	-22.1
PB8	60	61	200664	12.55	200664	13.3	-0.8	-5.8
PB12	40	41	200918	7.03	200918	6.46	0.57	8.5
PB14	110	111	201163	12.25	201163	12.7	-0.4	-3.6
PB15	40	41	201212	1.75	201212	5.42	-3.7	-102.4
PB15	65	66	201235	8.51	201235	6.92	1.59	20.6
PB15	76	77	201247	2.71	201247	2.75	-0	-1.5
PB18	21	22	201278	1.75	201278	1.73	0.02	1.1
PB17	32	33	201340	8.11	201340	8.4	-0.3	-3.5
PB17	43	44	201352	1.29	201352	1.36	-0.1	-5.3
PB19	12	13	201397	11.75	201397	11.4	0.35	3.0
PB20	102	103	201537	1.91	201537	1.66	0.25	14.0
PB21	55	56	201583	1.37	210583	2.5	-1.1	-58.4
PB34	20	21	201885	2.88	201885	2.92	-0	-1.4
PB29	48	49	202097	1.97	202097	2.99	-1	-41.1
PB33	31	32	202273	7.33	300440	7.2	0.13	1.8
PB33	2	3	202250	1.13	300439	1.11	0.02	1.8
PB42	44	45	202228	1.68	300443	1.67	0.01	0.6
PB42	15	16	202196	6.79	300442	6.78	0.01	0.1
PB35	8	9	300079	0.92	300088	2.34	-1.4	-87.1
PB42	24	25	202206	1.77	300441	3.06	-1.3	-53.4
			300185	1.13	300444	1.11	0.02	1.8

APPENDIX 2

Composite Intervals

Kalimash Target 1

Lower Lode Zone D

Hole_Id	From	To	Intersection Code
K13_T3	0	12	8
K45_T3_4	0	23	8
PB11	7	55	8
PB12	32	88	8
PB13	49	90	8
PB14	68	131	8
PB16	103	111	8
PB23	61	108	8
PB24	60	78	8
PB25	63	95	8
PB26	38	77	8
PB27	23	72	8
PB28	0	31	8
PB29	7	64	8
PB34	0	35	8
PB41	0	49	8
PB42	10	64	8
PB6	0	55.39	8
PB7	1	50	8
PB8	15.37	75	8
PB9	37	94.09	8
skrug1_T3	0	15	8
skrug2_T3_4	0	56	8
skrug3_T3	25.37	50	8
skrug4_T3	0	17	8

Upper Lode Zone C

Hole_Id	From	To	Intersection Code
PB15	31	71	6
PB16	0	7	6
PB17	28	72	6
PB18	16	56	6
PB19	11	32	6
PB20	35	96	6
PB21	27	82	6
PB22	86	112	6
SIP2_T15	0	7	6
skrug1_T15	0	15	6
skrug2_T15	0	10.56	6
skrug3_T15	0	15	6

Kalimash Target 2

Lower Lode

Hole_Id	From	To	Intersection Code
1	1.04	2	2
10	0	2	2
11	0	5	2
2	0	1	2
3	0	4	2
6	0	2	2
7	0	2	2
8	0	2	2
K1	0	3	2
K11	0	8	2
K13	8	10	2
K14	7	11	2
K15	0	7	2
K17	12	18	2
K18	14	20	2
K2	0	9	2
K3	3	5	2
K4	1	6	2
K5	0	8	2
K7	8	10	2
K9	9	11	2

Residual Lode

Hole_Id	From	To	Intersection Code
4	1	4	4
9	2	7	4
K18	0	4	4
K6	0	1	4
K7	0	2	4
K8	0	1	4

APPENDIX 3

Variogram Model

		Kalimash Target 1			all_cr2O31.vmod	
Metal		**Nugget**	**c1**	**c2**	**c3**	
Chromite			exp	exp	sph	
	variance	0.09	0.53	0.27	0.11	
	range - X		24	65.5	160	
	range - Y		6.5	18	53	
	range - Z		3	16.5	18	
	Z Rotation					-25
	Y Rotation					2
	X Rotation					-3

APPENDIX 4

Block Model Attributes

Target1

Block Model Summary				kal1_working_200109.mdl
Revised Kalimash target 1 Block Model				
Type	Y	X	Z	
Minimum Coordinates	4657030	4438730	997.5	
Maximum Coordinates	4658230	4440010	1602.5	
User Block Size	20	20	5	
Min. Block Size	20	20	5	
Rotation	0	0	0	
Total Blocks	32411			
Storage Efficiency %	93.02			

Attribute Name	Type	Decimals	Background	Description
cr2o3ok	Float	2	-999	Ordinary Kriging of Chromite Unconstrained; Trimmed to surface
cr2o3trimok	Float	2	-999	Ordinary Kriging of Chromite constrained by wireframe; Trimmed to surface
density	Float	3	-999	Density, blank field at this stage; Density of 3.2t/m3 used in reporting
id2cr2o3	Float	2	-999	Inverse Distance Squared chromite unconstrained; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3avs	Float	2	-999	Inverse Distance Squared average distance to sample; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3dns	Float	2	-999	Inverse Distance Squared distance to nearest sample; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3lower	Float	2	-999	Lower Lode Inverse Distance Squared chromite unconstrained; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3loweravs	Float	2	-999	Lower Lode Inverse Distance Squared average distance to sample; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3lowerdns	Float	2	-999	Lower Lode Inverse Distance Squared distance to nearest sample; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3nos	Float	-	-999	Inverse Distance Squared number of sample points; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3upper	Float	2	-999	Upper Lode Inverse Distance Squared chromite unconstrained; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3upperavs	Float	2	-999	Upper Lode Inverse Distance Squared average distance to sample; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3upperdns	Float	2	-999	Upper Lode Inverse Distance Squared number of sample points; Trimmed to surface
id2lowernos	Integer	-	-99	Lower Lode Inverse Distance Squared number of sample points; Trimmed to surface
id2uppernos	Integer	-	-99	Upper Lode Inverse Distance Squared number of sample points; Trimmed to surface
partiallower	Float	3	-999	Volume adjustment field partial percent lower lode; Trimmed to surface
partialpc	Float	3	-999	Volume adjustment field partial percent all lodes; Trimmed to surface
partialupper	Float	3	-999	Volume adjustment field partial percent upper lode; Trimmed to surface
rescatok	Float	-	-999	Ordinary Kriging resource category unconstrained; Trimmed to surface
rescattrimok	Float	-	-999	Ordinary Kriging resource category constrained; Trimmed to surface
resource	Float	-	-999	Lode Category

Target 2

Block Model Summary kal2_dummy_130109.mdl

Kalimash Target 2 Block Model

Type	Y	X	Z
Minimum Coordinates	4657195	4442195	748
Maximum Coordinates	4657695	4442595	902
User Block Size	10	10	2
Min. Block Size	10	10	2
Rotation	0	0	0

Total Blocks	6132
Storage Efficiency %	96.01

Attribute Name	Type	Decimals	Background	Description
cr2o3ok	Float	2	-999	Ordinary Kriging of Chromite Unconstrained; Trimmed to surface
density	Float	2	-999	Density, blank field at this stage; Density of 3.2t/m3 used in reporting
id2avs	Float	2	-999	Inverse Distance Squared average distance to sample; Trimmed to surface
id2cr2o3	Float	2	-999	Inverse Distance Squared chromite unconstrained; Trimmed to surface
id2dns	Float	2	-999	Inverse Distance Squared distance to nearest sample; Trimmed to surface
id2nos	Float	-	-999	Inverse Distance Squared number of sample points; Trimmed to surface
nos	Integer	-	-99	Ignore
partialmain	Float	3	-999	Volume adjustment field partial percent main/lower lode; Trimmed to surface
partialresid	Float	3	-999	Volume adjustment field partial percent residual lode; Trimmed to surface
rescatok	Float	-	-999	Ordinary Kriging resource category unconstrained; Trimmed to surface
resource	Float	-	-99	Lode Category
totpartial	Float	3	-999	Volume adjustment field partial percent all lodes; Trimmed to surface

APPENDIX 5

Inverse Distance Squared Parameters

MODEL NAME : kal1_working_200109.mdl

CONSTRAINT VALUES USED

Data Constraints
Unconstrained

Model Constraints
Unconstrained

SEARCH PARAMETERS

ROTATION CONVENTION
Surpac ZXY LRL

ANGLES OF ROTATION

First Axis	90.00
Second Axis	0.00
Third Axis	-15.00

ANISOTROPY FACTORS

Semi_major axis	1.00
Minor axis	7.00

OTHER INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

Max search distance of major axis	52.500
Max vertical search distance	999.000
Maximum number of informing samples	32
Minimum number of informing samples	6