TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE
KANWEAKEN AND GEDABO
MINERAL EXPLORATION LICENSES

(Pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators)

Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee Counties, Republic of Liberia

Kanweaken centered at: 5°12'05"N, 8°03'09"W

Gedabo centered at: 4°47'49"N, 7°41'38"W

For

AFRICA WEST MINERALS CORP.

Suite 699—235 First Avenue

Kamloops, B.C., Canada V2C 3J4

Tel. 250-314-0186

By

Carl G. Verley, PGeo

Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.

2150 – 1851 Savage Road

Richmond, B.C., CANADA V6V 1R1

Tel. 604-821-1088

Effective Date: June 18, 2007

Revised: July 14, 2007

Revised: December 14, 2007

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

1.0 SUMMARY

The Government of the Republic of Liberia has granted to Africa West Minerals Corp.'s wholly owned subsidiary, Liberian Gold Corporation Inc., Exploration Licenses on 2 areas in southeastern Liberia through Mineral Exploration Agreements.

The **Kanweaken License** is located in Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee Counties, centered at latitude: 5° 12' 5"N and longitude: 8° 03' 9"W. It is situated 330 km southeast of Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, and 100 km north of the port city of Harper. The area of the Kanwea License is 1,000 square kilometres.

The **Gedabo License** is located in Maryland and River Gee Counties and is centered at latitude: 4° 47' 49"N; longitude: 7° 41' 38"W. It is 50 km north of Harper and 365 km southeast of Monrovia. The Gedabo License is approximately 955 square kilometres in area.

Figure 1. General location plan of Africa West Minerals Corp's Exploration Licenses

Both concessions are underlain by metamorphosed sediments, volcanics and intrusive rocks of Paleoproterozoic (or older?) age. The lithologies consist of a variety of gneissic and schistose metamorphic rocks including banded iron formation and amphibolite. Precambrian granitic rocks and Jurassic diabase dykes intrude the metamorphic units. Mineralization located to date consists of both alluvial and eluvial gold. The mineralization is believed to be indicative

of proximal bedrock gold mineralization. The geological setting is permissive for the location of gold deposits similar to those found in adjacent parts of West Africa, such as those in the Ashanti gold fields of Ghana, or in the Birimian of Guinea, Ivory Coast and Mali. Deposit models for this style of mineralization are typically referred to as greenstone-hosted gold, intrusion related gold or syn-orogenic gold deposits. The mineralized bodies can vary in form and grade from narrow high-grade shoots and lodes to large bulk mineable disseminated type deposits.

Africa West Minerals Corp. has completed an initial reconnaissance program of exploration that was designed to locate areas of active artisanal gold mining. In addition, all available public domain data has been acquired and compiled on behalf of Africa West Minerals Corp. by the writer in an effort to further define areas of interest and to guide further exploration of the Licenses. Geochemical soil sampling was completed in 2005 – 2006 on 3 grids: 2 on the Kanweaken License and 1 on the Gedabo License. More recently, additional soil sampling of an extension to Grid 3 was completed and the Kayes Village grid initiated. Soil grids (Glofarken, Kabuken and Karloken) were also established and sampled in the Gedabo License. Geochemical results have only been received for part of the Grid 3 Eastern Extension and the Kabuken Grid.

The results of the grid soil sampling have outlined areas of soil cover where the geochemical results indicate that statistically anomalous populations of gold values exist in soil. On Grid 3 in the Kanwea License significant gold anomalies with values averaging 680 ppb occur over substantial areas (600 metres in the case of anomaly 3). On grid 7 there are also areas anomalous in gold, some of which are still open to the southwest. On both grids 3 and 7 artisanal miners are actively exploiting alluvial/eluvial gold occurrences. On the Abuja Grid a gold anomaly extends for 400 metres to possibly 800 metres in a northeasterly direction. The anomaly is associated in part with alluvial gold occurrences that are currently being worked by artisanal miners. Testing by the writer confirmed the validity of the gold anomalies. It is believed that the anomalous areas located on the grids have a high probability of being underlain by gold-mineralized bedrock. Further work is therefore warranted in order to test the anomalous areas for bedrock gold mineralization.

A program of further exploration is recommended to continue evaluation of the gold potential of the Exploration Licenses. The work program, which is estimated to cost in the order of $US600,000 for the first phase, should initially include continued and detailed geochemical sampling on grids established over the known gold occurrences. Trenching and pitting should also be conducted in order to sample bedrock in the anomalous areas and test bedrock under areas of eluvial gold. Contingent upon the success of this work a second phase estimated to cost in the order of $US1,000,000 can be undertaken. This program will include drill evaluation of mineralized zones defined by the first phase of work.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of the directors of Africa West Minerals Corp., Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd. has been retained to prepare a report on the Exploration Licenses located in Grand Kru, River Gee and Maryland Counties, Liberia.

The purpose of the report is to provide a summary of work conducted to date on the Exploration Licenses, to draw conclusions and recommendations regarding mineral potential and the development thereof and to enable Africa West Minerals Corp. to meet technical reporting requirements for listing on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Background information for this report was sourced from US Geological Survey maps of the area, United Nations Development Program reports and reports prepared for the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy and references cited herein.

The author was on site in Liberia during the period January 19 to 30, 2005 and again during July 13 to 21, 2005 and again from April 11 to May 1, 2007. During 2005, in the company of geologists: Leslie I. Wright, PhD and Mr. Jefferson Wyllie, the writer visited several of the gold occurrences on the Exploration Licenses. In 2007 he was involved with the establishment of soil grids and soil sampling. Geologists Lawrence D. Bhollar and Allen Wayakollie greatly assisted in the work programs. Discussions with Mr. Jenkins Dorbor provided much background information concerning the history and development of mineral exploration in Liberia.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on the expert opinion of Mr. Moses Paegar, legal counsel to Africa West Minerals Corp.'s Liberian subsidiary, concerning the status of the Mineral Exploration Agreements and the legal title to Exploration Licenses derived there from.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Government of the Republic Liberia has granted mineral exploration rights for 2 Exploration Licenses, under the terms of a Mineral Exploration Agreement (MEA), to Africa West Minerals Corp. The Licenses include rights to all mineral commodities. License areas are granted on the basis of the selection of 10 by 10 kilometre square blocks chosen from the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy's designated grid system, which is based an UTM grid. There is no legal survey requirement for the licenses at this stage and no legal survey of the licenses has been conducted. Blocks making up the Exploration Licenses were chosen as a result of work conducted on Reconnaissance Licenses, which were previously granted to Africa West Minerals Corp. The Exploration Licenses are essentially a reduction in size of the Reconnaissance Licenses. A single Exploration License can comprise a maximum of 10 blocks.

The **Kanweaken Exploration License** is comprised of 1,000 square kilometres and is centered at latitude 5°12'05"N and longitude 8°03'09"W and is located in Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee Counties. The **Gedabo Exploration License** is centered at latitude 4°47'49"N and longitude 7°41'38"W and is situated in Maryland and River Gee Counties.

Table 1. Exploration License Location Co-ordinates

License & Corner*		Easting*	Northing
Kanweaken	1	620,000	590,000
	2	620,000	560,000
	3	590,000	560,000
	4	590,000	570,000
	5	580,000	570,000
	6	580,000	580,000
	7	590,000	580,000
	8	590,000	590,000
Gedabo	1	660,000	550,000
	2	660,000	520,000
	3	630,000	520,000
	4	630,000	540,000
	5	620,000	540,000
	6	620,000	550,000

*License corners proceed from the northeast corner clockwise around the license; Datum for Easting and Northing is WGS 84, zone 29 north.

The eastern side of the Gedabo License is defined by the border between Liberia and Ivory Coast or that part of the area lying to the west of UTM 660,000 mE and bounded to the north by UTM 550,000 mN and to the south by UTM 520,000 mN. Consequently the area of Gedabo License is comprised of approximately 955 square kilometres.

Under the terms and conditions of the Mineral Exploration Agreement (MEA) title to the Licenses is guaranteed by the Government of the Republic of Liberia subject to Africa West Minerals Corp. (the Operator) meeting requirements set forth in the MEA in order to maintain the tenure. The MEA has an initial term of three years (Exploration Period) from the Effective Date (March 22, 2005) and an extension of 2 years may be applied for at the option of the Operator. The Operator is required to reduce the size of the licenses by 50% at the end of the Exploration Period. If the Operator wishes to retain all of, or a part of the exploration area defined by the License, then it shall have the right to do so by applying for a Mineral

Development Agreement (MDA) in accordance with the Minerals and Mining Laws and Regulations of Liberia. During the Exploration Period the Operator shall expend not less than $US 2 per acre during each calendar year (i.e. $US 494,200 per year in the case of Kanweaken License and approximately $US 471,961 for Gedabo License). To the maximum extent feasible the Operator shall employ and train Liberians and shall employ at least 2 professionals from the Ministry of Lands and Mines. The Operator shall be subject to a 30% tax on income derived from operations. In addition, it shall pay a royalty of 3% on any gold or diamonds sold. Royalties on other commodities are to be negotiated. The operator shall pay an annual License renewal fee of $US 5,000 per Exploration License and annual rental fees of $US 0.18 per acre (i.e. total annual fees of $US 49,478 for Kanweaken and $US 47,476 for Gedabo). The Operator shall provide annual reports of its activities to the Ministry of Lands and Mines describing the work conducted on the Licenses. Work conducted by the Operator on the Licenses shall conform to Best Exploration Practices used by efficient operators in similar operations, elsewhere in the world. It is the writer's opinion that Africa West Minerals Corp and its subsidiary, Liberian Gold Corporation Inc., are in compliance with the rules and regulations concerning their Exploration Licenses in Liberia and that the titles to said licenses therefore are in good standing as of the effective date of this report.

The License areas are subject to no environmental liabilities that the writer is aware of. The MEA provides permission to explore to the Operator. No other permits are required to conduct exploration work on the Licenses. However, from a practical point, the Operator must inform local communities of its activities.

Africa West Minerals Corp.'s interest in the MEA's are held by its wholly owned Liberian subsidiary: Liberian Gold Corporation Inc., which is in good standing with the Government of Liberia in terms of fulfilling the terms and conditions of the MEA's as of the effective date of this report.

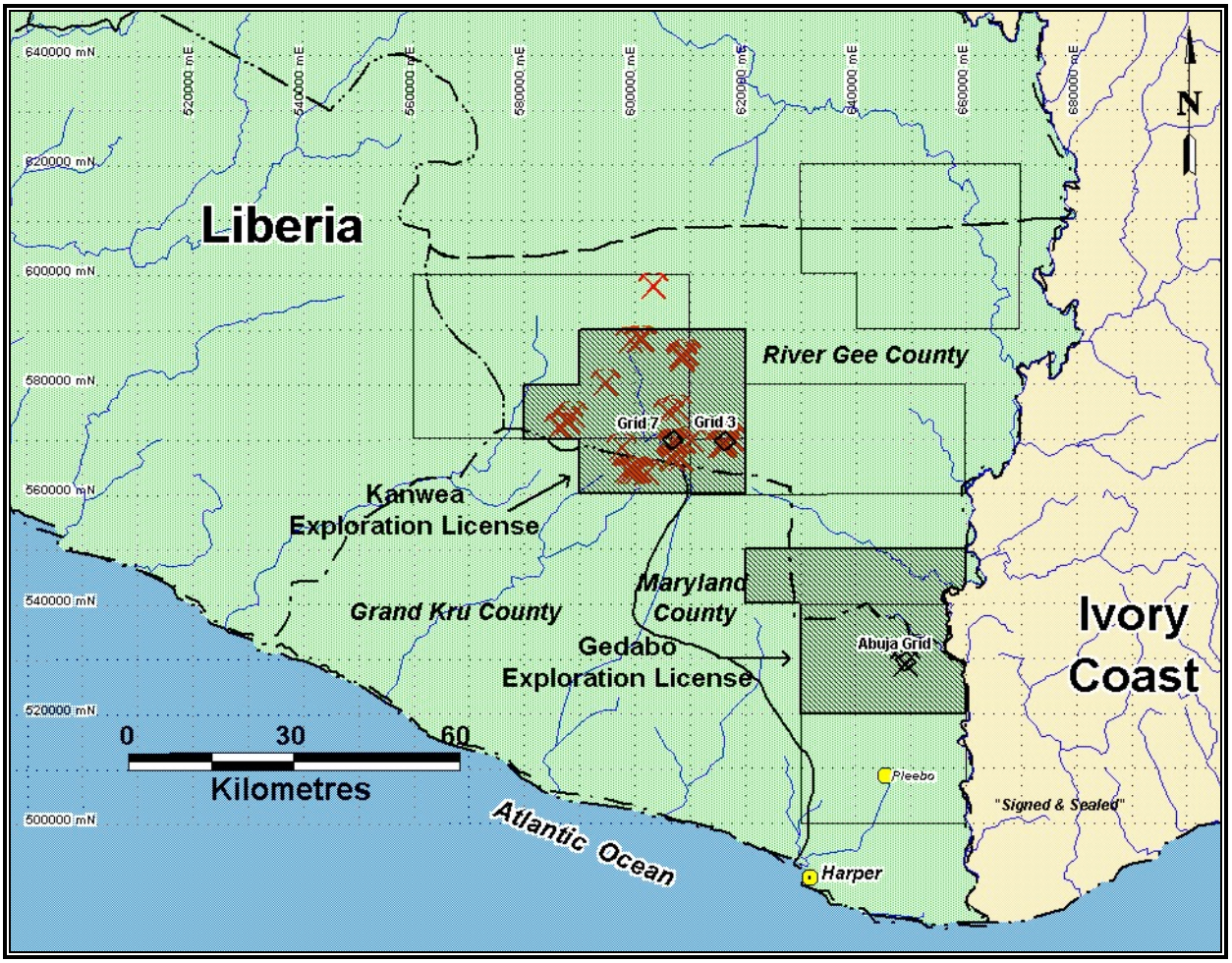


Figure 2. Location Map illustrating the Kanweaken and Gedabo Exploration Licenses.
Note: Diagonally hatched blocks represent the Kanweaken (or Kanwea) and Gedabo Exploration Licenses previously held Reconnaissance Licenses are outline in thin black lines; red crossed hammers represent areas were artisanal miners are active; Grid 3, 7 and Abuja grid are denoted by small black squares.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Kanweaken and Gedabo Licenses are accessible from Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, over paved and laterite roads by four-wheel drive vehicles. Travel time is approximately 18 hours at a road distance of approximately 520 kilometres. Secondary roads on the License provide access to most other areas; old logging roads, trails and footpaths provide access to the balance.

The License areas are situated in a seasonal tropical rain forest environment. Vegetation consists of tropical trees attaining heights of 30 to 40 metres above the forest floor. The trees are typically surrounded in vines. The under-story of the forested areas is relatively open. However, cut blocks used for agriculture or previously logged areas rapidly become choked with dense second growth. Thick stands of bamboo are common in some areas. Elevations on the property range from approximately 200 to 300 metres above sea level.

The climate in the southeastern part of Liberia is tropical, with temperatures ranging from the low 20^{o}C's during the rainy season – July to September – to warm (low 30^{o}C's) during the dry season. During the height of the rainy season (August through September) regional exploration programmes can experience intermittent accessibility problems on the laterite roads.

Africa West Minerals Corp.'s Licenses in Liberia provide very large areas for the development of mining infrastructure, tailings storage, waste disposal and processing plants should economic deposits be found on any of these. There is adequate water and potential for small-scale hydropower development suitable for a mining operation on some of the rivers. The base camp for exploration of the Kanweaken Licence is the town of Kanweaken, which in former times was the site of one of Liberia's presidential summer homes. The town of Karloken serves as the site for the base camp for exploration of the Gedabo Licence. There are adequate facilities in the towns for early stage exploration programs.

6.0 HISTORY

There is very little recorded history concerning mineral exploration or resource development in eastern Liberia. According to Dorbor (2004) the local oral history of residents of the Boken Jide area (immediately to the west of the Kanweaken License and covering the southern part of the Dugbe shear zone) states that artisanal mining, comprising mainly placer working of alluvial and laterite (eluvial) deposits, has taken place since at least the 1920's. Local people are also reputed to have smelted iron from the Putu Hills region to form farm and hunting implements. It was not until the late 1920's that trade in mineral commodities with foreigners began. In the late 1930's the Holland Syndicate conducted geological and mineral exploration programs in the region. T.P. Thayer, in the mid-1940's led a group of American geologists on reconnaissance geologic and mineral investigations in the region. The Liberian Geological Survey, in the 1960's, in collaboration with the United States Geological Survey conducted a joint Geological Exploration Resources Appraisal (GERA) Program in the region – funded by the United States Agency for International Development. In the 1960's, William H. Muller and Company – a German exploration entity – conducted exploration work in eastern Liberia (Van Griesthuysen, 1970). In the 1970's, Bentley International Trading Company (BITC) was granted an exploration concession in the Boken Jide area. Results of Bentley's work are not known. BITC lost the concession in 1998 to Freedom Gold Limited an entity lead by American televangelist M.G. "Pat" Robertson. Other than artisanal miners, with limited rights under the Mining Laws of Liberia, there are no other mineral property owners that have held the license areas of Liberian Gold Corporation.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology:

Africa West Minerals Corp's properties are situated in the West African craton – an amalgam of Archean to late Proterozoic metamorphic and intrusive rocks. Archean age greenstone belts in granitic gneissic terrains constitute the Man shield – a proto-continent that accreted to Africa 2.1 billion years ago in a collisional event that resulted in the collapse of Paleoproterozoic Birimian volcanic arc and sedimentary basinal successions that now mantle the Man shield from the north to the east (Milési, J-P, 1992). The Birimian successions are host to most major gold deposits in West Africa, such as Ashanti in Ghana, Loulo, Morila, Sadiola and Tabakoto in Mali, Siguiri in Guinea and Yaouré in Ivory Coast (Figure 3). There is still some debate as to the distribution of the Birimian in southern Liberia. Until detailed dating studies are undertaken the possibility exists that Archean age rocks may underlie more of southern Liberia than illustrated in Figure 3.

7.2 Local And Property Geology:

Regional geological mapping campaigns were carried out cooperatively between the Liberian Geological Survey and the US Geological Survey in the late 1960's and early 1970's. This work (Figure 4) has documented several structural domains within the areas of the Africa West Minerals Corp's Licences. Major shear zones separate these domains. A northwestern domain that is separated by the Dugbe Shear consists of leucocratic gneisses and intercalated iron formation. There are 2 rubidium-strontium age dates reported from rocks in this domain: 1950 and 2230 million years old (Hurley et al., 1971), clearly placing these in a Paleoproterozoic age range compatible with ages for Birimian rocks. To the south of this domain is a belt consisting of steep dipping and isoclinally folded quartz diorite and granite gneisses and biotite quartz diorite gneiss with amphibolite and quartzite. A major crustal shear – the Dube shear – separates this domain from a region of mica schist to the south. The Kanweaken Licence straddles the Dugbe shear and the Gedabo licence straddles part of the Dube shear and another shear zone to the south. It is speculated that the shears and associated splays may have acted as structural channel ways for auriferous hydrothermal solutions, which deposited gold in suitable structures or chemical traps invariably associated with dilatant zones in these belts.

Preliminary investigations by the writer indicate that the properties of Africa West Minerals Corp. are underlain by highly deformed schistose and gneissic rocks which have been intruded by granitic plutons and lastly by northwesterly trending diabase dykes. Exposure on the licenses is poor. However, bedrock is exposed on many of the low hills and also is common in streambeds. Lateritic duricrust or ferricrete is still preserved on some hilltops. In general erosion has broken through the duricrust into saprolite in many areas, making geochemical prospecting an effective means for testing these areas.

Detailed geological mapping of the License areas has not been undertaken at the present time. However, preliminary reconnaissance of the gridded areas has located a number of exposures of schistose and gneissic rocks which have been intruded by granitic bodies as well as Jurassic diabase dykes.

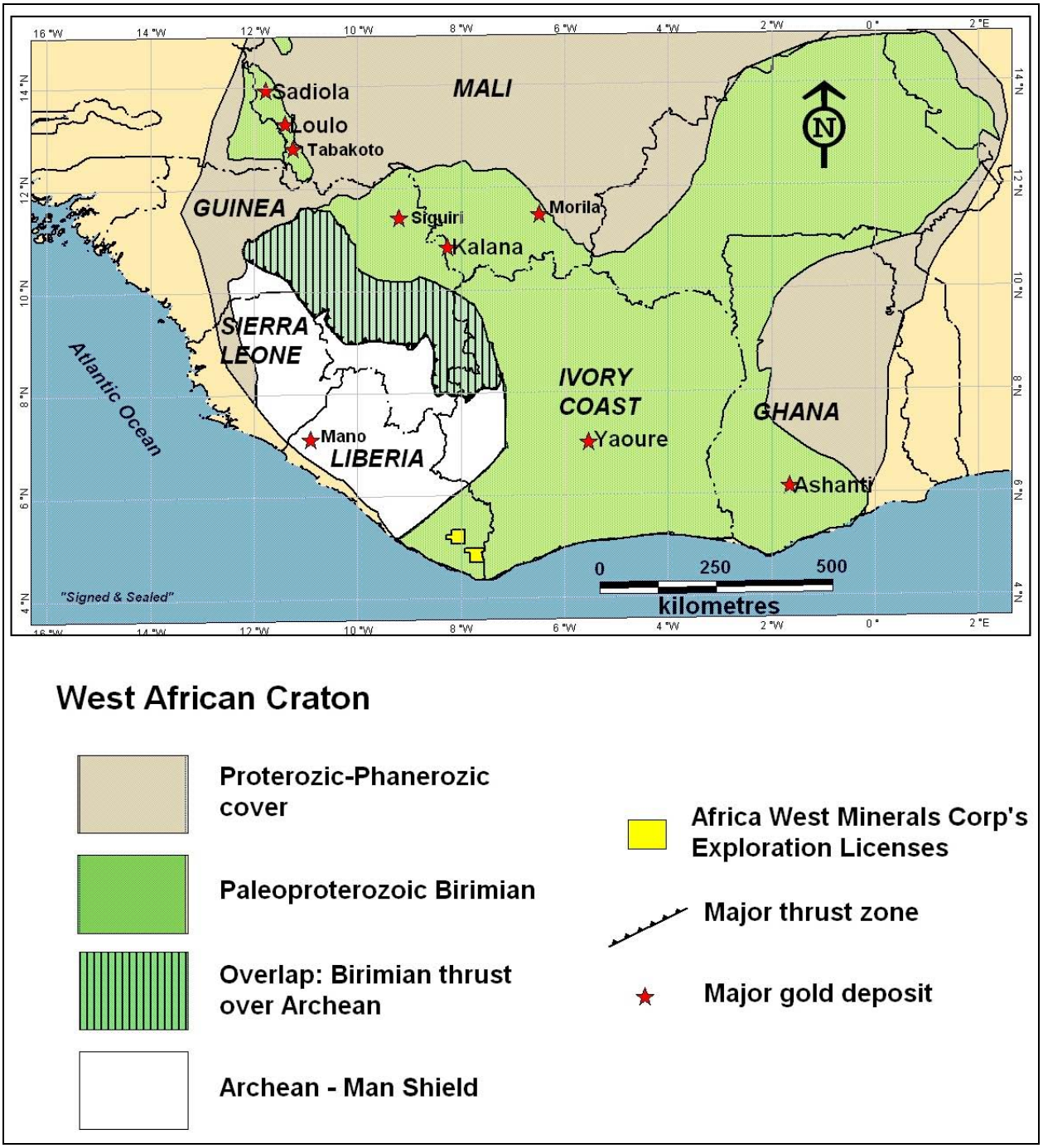
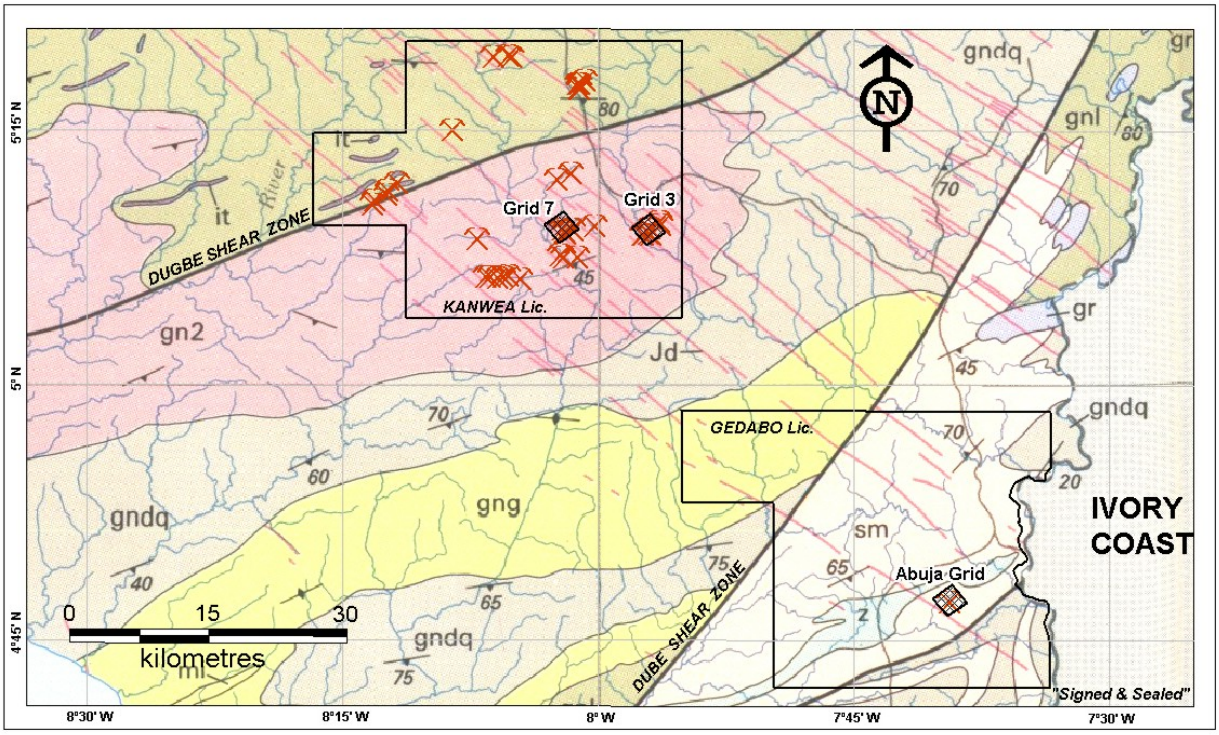


Figure 3. Regional Geological Setting



LEGEND

Jurassic

- Jd — Diabase dykes

Precambrian:

- gr — Granitic rocks, undivided
- sm — Mica schist
- z — Composite unit: predominantly schist, but also amphibolite, quartzite
- gn2 — Composite gneiss unit: mainly boitite quartz diorite with amphibolite + quartzite
- gnl — Leucocratic gneiss: contains oxide facies iron formation (itabirite)
- gndq — Quartz diorite gneiss
- gng — Granite gneiss

- Exploration License Boundary
- Location of Soil grid
- Local gold mining area
- Shear zone

NOTE: geology base from USGS Map: IMAP 1480

Figure 4. Local Geological Setting, Kanweaken and Gedabo MEA Licenses.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Africa West Minerals Corp.'s exploration effort is focused primarily on gold deposits in metamorphic belts (Groves et al., 2003). In the metamorphic environment there are a number of possible gold deposit types. In addition, the License areas are clearly permissive for the location of iron deposits and polymetallic (copper-zinc-lead-gold-silver) massive sulphide deposits associated with greenstone belts (amphibolite terrains), although little exploration has been conducted for these.

Greenstone-hosted gold deposits (Robert et al, 1990) are one of the principal targets on the Licenses. Gold in these deposits is hypothesized to have been emplaced into dilational zones formed by faults or fold hinges during fluid flow in high strain zones marked by shears and/or intensely foliated zones. Such environments are characterized by either ductile deformation or in some cases the ductile-brittle transition zone. The gold is believed to have come in as gold sulphide complexes in the hydrothermal solutions which may in part have been sourced from underlying anatectic granitic plutons, now evidenced by small plutons, as well as pegmatitic and granitic dykes that intrude the metamorphic succession. Where the gold-bearing solutions came in contact with magnetite (i.e. Fe source) a coupled oxidation – reduction reaction resulted in the deposition of native gold and pyrrhotite (± arsenopyrite) in the magnetite-rich zones, which are primarily found in the ultramafic schists. Prominent examples of such deposits some of which rank as large, world class deposits are: Golden Mile at Kalgoorlie, Australia, Kerr-Addison mine in Ontario, Canada, Homestake mine in the United States. Such a model drives exploration efforts to prospect old, highly deformed terrains such as the Archean Man shield. In northwestern Liberia, Mano River Resources has identified gold resources in such an environment (Verley, 2005).

Intrusion-related gold deposits, where gold deposition is spatially related to granitic intrusions, is a possible model for mineralization of the Licenses. An example of these are the deposits of Moto Goldmines Limited in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where gold is also associated with structurally controlled quartz-albite-carbonate-pyrite alteration zones in regionally metamorphosed sediments adjacent to intrusives (Jones, 2005).

Gold deposits formed in a deformational environment where the gold mineralization is emplaced in veins filling shatter zones or secondary splays off major shears in rock units that have undergone brittle failure as opposed to ductile deformation (Colvine et al., 1988) is another style of mineralization that may occur on the licenses. Examples of such deposits may include the Siguiri gold mine of AngloGold Ashanti in Guinea or the Tabakoto deposit of Nevsun near Kenieba, Mali. The key to exploring for these types of deposits is defining structural trends and testing these with thorough sampling programs.

Another gold deposit type, that may be applicable to mineralization on the Licences, is that found in the Birimian terrain in association with chemical sediments (Leube et al., 1990) such as tourmaline-bearing sandstone at the Loulo deposit in Mali (Dommanget et al., 1993) or siliceous exhalative horizons.

The form of the gold mineralized zones can be variable, ranging from narrow, high-grade (15+ grams/tonne gold) shoots or lodes of several thousand to hundreds of thousands of tonnes in

size, to large, low-grade (1-3 grams/tonne gold) zones of hundreds of thousands to millions of tonnes in size. Mining methods for extracting gold from such deposits will vary depending on the form, mineralization character and size and will range from underground to open pit operations.

Gold in significant concentrations in laterite is also a potential target type. The Siguiri gold mine operated by AngloGold in Guinea is an example of a deposit that also contains this style of gold mineralization in laterite overlying the Birimian rocks. Exploration programs must be vigilant for the different environments as well as structural styles, which may contain gold and therefore should be thoroughly tested.

The exploration concept for Africa West Minerals Corp.'s programs hinges on the assumption that alluvial gold is derived from a bedrock or lode gold source. In West Africa, artisanal gold mines serve as a prominent geochemical indicator to gold bearing areas. Pinpointing these areas has been the thrust of Africa West Minerals Corp.'s initial work. A program of geochemistry involving either stream or soil sampling can then be designed to more precisely target potential bedrock gold sources. Airborne geophysical surveys, although only indirect indicators of gold, can be utilized to target areas within a geochemically anomalous region that may have potential for hosting gold mineralization. Once located, detailed soil sampling programs are generally the first method used to target bedrock gold source areas. The distinction between alluvial and eluvial gold occurrences is one of the first challenges that must be overcome. By examining the catchment areas up stream from alluvial occurrences, it is possible to determine if the gold is derived from a proximal or distal source. The morphology of the gold grains can in some cases provide further evidence as to distance from source or whether in fact the gold is eluvial in origin. Systematic trenching and sampling of the anomalous areas, then drill testing mineralized zones encountered, follow this.

By designing geochemical programs and supplementing these with geophysical surveys, areas of potential bedrock gold mineralization can be outlined which will then require drill testing to confirm potential. Further drilling campaigns will be necessary to define the extent of the mineralization and underground sampling may also be necessary in order to prove up a resource.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization located to date on the Licenses consists of gold occurrences that are currently being worked by artisanal miners. The nature of the gold in these occurrences in some instances is alluvial, being associated with pebble and cobble bearing horizons in the lateritized valley bottoms. These areas probably represent paleochannels where gold has accumulated. In other instances fine angular gold grains recovered by the artisanal miners from laterite suggests that the gold accumulated in situ through the weathering of bedrock sources.

9.1 Kanweaken License:

On the Kanweaken License 32 areas of active artisanal mining were identified. Of these 2 were chosen for more detailed work: Grid 3 and Grid 7.

Grid 3:

An area referred to as “Grid 3” is located to the east the village of Tartuoken and south of the village of Taiken. Artisanal miners have worked 4 zones within the gridded area, several of which are quite extensive. Local mining area 3 extends across 200 metres of valley bottom. A gold sample recovered by the miners in the presence of the writer has angular and rounded forms suggesting that it is proximal to source.

Local mining area 4 also on Grid 3 covers a zone approximately 300 metres in length that has been and still is actively exploited for gold by artisanal miners. Gold recovered in the presence of the writer from a panned sample of lateritic material contained angular gold grains, again suggestive of a proximal source. Dumps at the workings contain abundant angular grey and white quartz clasts suggesting that vein, pegmatites or silicified zones are associated with the gold. The quartz clasts may have accumulated in colluvial lenses or in paleochannels.

Grid 7:

Grid 7 is located 1.5 kilometres southwest of the town of Kileaken. Local miners have worked an area, approximately 600 metres in length in a northwesterly direction, in a valley bottom in the south central part of the grid. Gold samples collected there, in the presence of the writer, are very similar to that found on Grid 3 and are believed to reflect nearby bedrock sources.

9.2 Gedabo License:

Abuja Grid:

The Abuja Grid area was examined by the writer on January 27, 2005. A brief inspection of an area where local miners were active was undertaken. The area consists of a coarse colluvial cover of muscovite-biotite schists. The miners reported that the area they worked on a hillside produced coarse gold. Ilmenite was also found in the heavy mineral concentrates panned at this location. A proximal bedrock source – possibly a mineralized shear zone – is a probable explanation for this occurrence.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Africa West Minerals Corp. started work assessing the potential of Reconnaissance Exploration Licenses that were granted to it by the Government of Liberia in early 2004. A geologist (Mr. Jefferson Wylie) and assistant undertook an assessment of where the local miners were most active. The work resulted in the location and documentation of 33 “local mining areas” (LMA). Subsequently, the Reconnaissance Exploration Licenses were reduced to the current 2 MEA license areas to cover the most promising areas.

Initial exploration of the MEA license areas commenced in early 2005. The work focused on establishing grids and soil sampling those areas thought to have the most potential for locating bedrock gold mineralization, based on the amount of work and activity of the local miners. Grids were established using Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) technology. Lines were cut and brushed out every 200 metres. Samples were collected at 50 metre intervals along lines. Local Liberian labour under contract to the Company and supervised by Liberian Geologists, Mr. Jefferson Wylie, Lawrence Bhollar and Allen Wayakolie carried out the soil surveys, also under contract to the Company. More recently additional soil grids on both the Kanweaken and Gedabo Licenses were established and sampled.

10.1 Kanweaken License:

Initially, on the Kanweaken License 2 grids were established: Grid 3 and Grid 7.

Grid 3:

On Grid 3 a total of 628 soil samples were collected. The results of the analyses of the soil samples are tabulated below (Table 2). Gold in soils ranged from below detection limit to 2,844 ppb. Correlation of gold with other elements is not significant and probably reflects the extreme degree of leaching in the laterite environment. Cumulative frequency distributions of gold analyses can be interpreted to indicate that there are 3 populations: one representing a background group of samples (Background) and the others (Anomalous1 and Anomalous2) believed to represent the expression of mineralized bedrock.

The samples anomalous in gold are distributed across the grid in at least 10 recognizable clusters (Figure 5). One such group of samples (anomaly 1) extends across approximately 500 metres in an easterly direction from line 8, sample 30 (279 ppb) to line 9, sample 28 (1,872 ppb Au) and then on to line 10, sample 26 (610 ppb). This trend may bend in a southerly direction and continue to anomaly 2 on line 12, sample 18 (375 ppb). Anomaly 3 is a southeasterly trending band of anomalous gold in soils that extends from line 8, sample 21 (1,989 ppb) to line 9, sample 12 (1,728 ppb) and then on to line 10, sample 9 (1,034 ppb) for distance of 800 metres. Further to the east, anomaly 4 extends from line 12, samples 10 (2,328 ppb) and sample 11 (1,135 ppb) to line 13, sample 8 (2,007 ppb), a distance of 250 metres. A group of anomalous gold samples (area 5) follows a drainage flowing to the southeast from the central part of the grid. The zone starts on line 6, sample 19 (380 ppb) extends south along this line then trends to the southeast across to line 7 where at sample 6 the highest gold in soil value (2,844 ppb) occurs. The zone continues on to line 9, sample 2 (1,494 ppb) for a total distance of approximately 1,300 metres. It is believed that the series of anomalous samples reflected in this trend may be the result of fluvial dispersion from a gold-bearing source in the upper part of the drainage at anomaly 1 or on the right limit of the creek at anomaly 3. Anomaly 5 could also reflect eluvial

gold. A series of 3 northeasterly trending gold anomalies (areas 6, 7 and 8) occur in the southwest part of the grid. Anomalous gold values in soils range from 92 to 2,097 ppb in these zones. Intense single sample gold anomalies occur at area 9, line 3, sample 34 (708 ppb) and area 10, line 12, sample 36 (549 ppb).

The initial sampling is wide spaced and will require more detailed infill sampling at intervals of 25 metres along lines 50 metres apart in order to fully delineate the anomalous areas. Lines should be added to the east in order to close off anomalies 2 and 4 as well as to the west to close off anomaly 8. Lines should also be extended to the south to close off anomalies in this regional.

Table 2. Grid 3 – Soil Geochemistry Summary

Element:	**Au[1]**	**Ag**	**As**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Ba**	**Li**	**Ce**	**Ni**	**Ti**	**Fe**
Maximum	2844	1.5	167	385	38	59	217	441	38	258	448	7081	38.5
Percentiles													
98	765.96	0.6	51.5	256.9	8.0		97.9	284.9	27.3	142.7	80.6	3977.9	31.8
95	218.1	0.25	34.0	179.0	6.0	22.8	86.8	213.0	21.7	99.7	51.0	3255.3	17.5
90	75.3	0.25	19.0	120.5	5.0	20.0	76.0	144.8	14.0	78.3	41.0	2586.3	12.5
75	15	0.25	8.0	72.0	3.0	16.0	59.0	52.5	5.1	54.0	24.5	1635.3	10.0
50	5	0.25	5.0	37.9	2.3	13.0	40.0	22.0	3.0	28.0	14.0	1034.0	7.4
Thresholds[2]													
Anomalous1	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Anomalous2	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Background	27	-	13	385	38	59	217	42	11	258	448	7081	2
Correlation	**Au**	**Ag**	**As**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Ba**	**Li**	**Ce**	**Ni**	**Ti**	**Fe**
Au	1												
Ag	-0.03	1											
As	**0.03**	**0.14**	1										
Cu	-0.09	**0.18**	-0.03	1									
Mo	-0.08	**0.48**	**0.19**	-0.02	1								
Pb	-0.04	0.04	0.09	**0.27**	0.14	1							
Zn	-0.13	0.09	-0.06	**0.58**	-0.09	**0.32**	1						
Ba	-0.03	-0.08	-0.06	**0.21**	-0.20	**0.21**	**0.57**	1					
Li	-0.04	-0.10	-0.08	0.10	-0.18	**0.27**	**0.53**	**0.90**	1				
Ce	**0.12**	-0.12	-0.04	0.11	-0.12	**0.34**	0.16	**0.38**	**0.41**	1			
Ni	-0.08	-0.01	-0.09	**0.37**	-0.16	0.05	**0.64**	**0.40**	**0.28**	**0.20**	1		
Ti	-0.13	-0.02	-0.14	**0.77**	-0.16	**0.30**	**0.68**	**0.59**	**0.53**	**0.20**	**0.39**	1	
Fe	-0.16	**0.57**	0.08	**0.56**	**0.37**	**0.21**	**0.46**	-0.12	-0.16	**-0.33**	**0.25**	**0.30**	1

Note: 1. Element values are in parts per billion (ppb) for Au, parts per million (ppm) for the other elements with the exception of Fe which is reported in percent (%).

2. Thresholds represent the levels which separate different populations with the least classification errors and were estimated from cumulative probability plots.

05CVLGC071S
LM4
05CVLGCXXXM
Line 11
Line 9
Line 7
Line 5
Line 3
Line 1
Sample 45
Sample 40
Sample 35
Sample 30
Sample 25
Sample 20
Sample 15
Sample 10
Sample 5
05CVLGC062S
05CVLGC062M
05CVLGC066Mb
05CVLGC066M
"Signed & Sealed"
571000 mN
570000 mN
569000 mN
614000 mE
615000 mE
616000 mE
617000 mE
618000 mE
619000 mE
0 500 1,000
metres

LEGEND

- Soil sample site with gold values in ppb
- other samples (rocks, silts, soils) collected by writer
- Inferred anomalous trends
- Local mining area
- Trail
- Road
- Village

Note: topography from Feloke map-sheet, Series: LIB 50, Sheet: 3035/111, Edition: 1-LCS/OSD 1989. Contours: 20 metre interval, Datum: WGS 84, z29

Gold in Soils

Percentile / ppb

Africa West Minerals Corp.

Gold in Soils

GRID 3 - KANWEAKEN LICENSE

Kanweaken area, River Gee County
Republic of Liberia

Figure 5.

Grid 7:

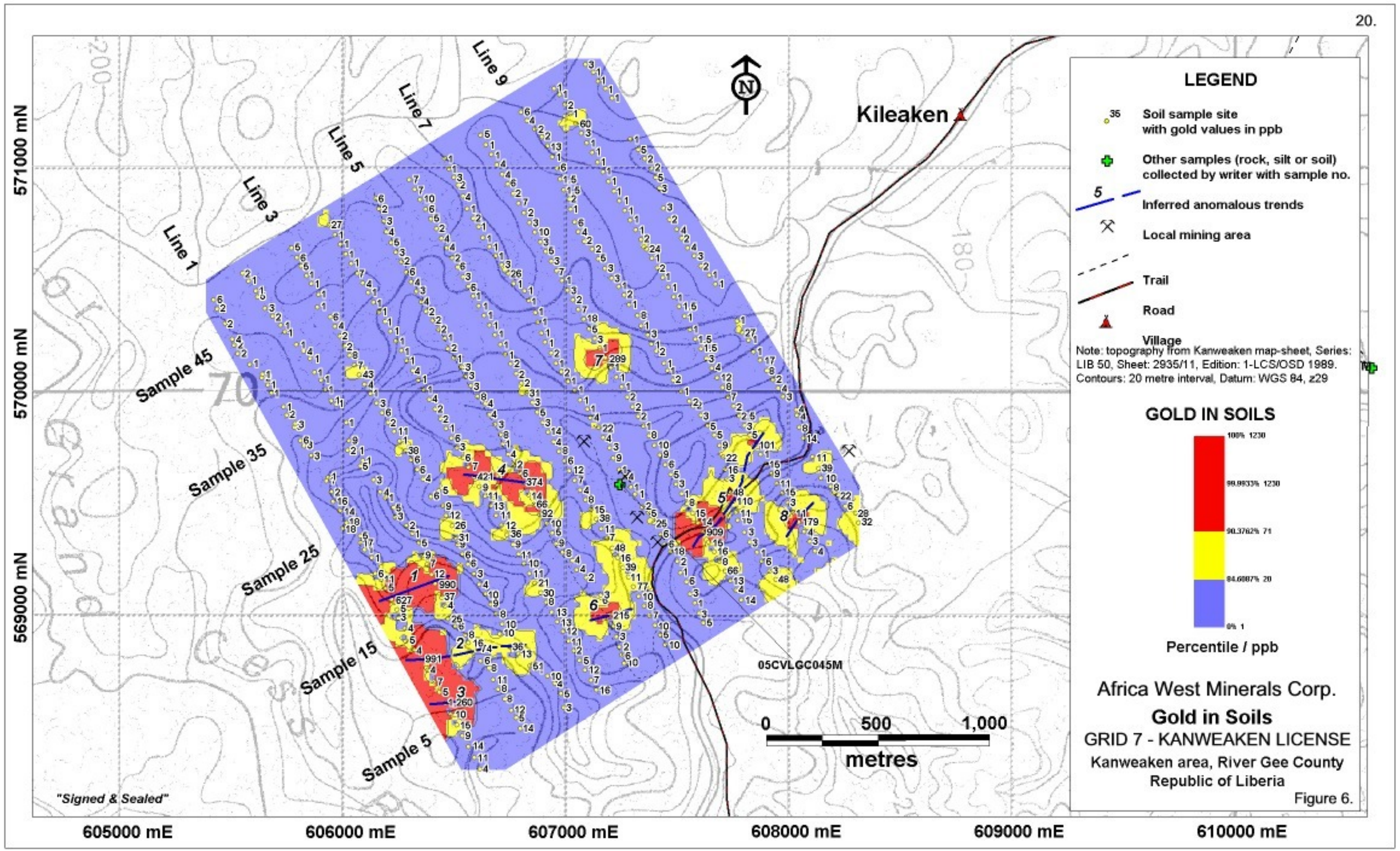
On Grid 7 a total of 531 soil samples were collected. The results of the analyses of the soil samples are tabulated below (Table 3). Gold in soils ranged from below detection limit to 1260 ppb. Cumulative frequency distributions for gold analyses again are interpreted to indicate that there are 3 populations: one representing a background group of samples and the others believed to represent the expression of mineralized bedrock. Soil samples anomalous in gold are distributed across primarily the southern half of the grid in at least 8 clusters (Figure 6). The highest gold (1,260 ppb) in soil occurs in area 3 in the extreme southern part of the grid (line 1, sample 7) and is essentially a single point anomaly. To the north of this, also on line 1 at sample point 10 another high gold value (990 ppb) occurs as part of a possible easterly trending anomaly: area 2. A similar east-northeasterly trending anomaly occurs at area 1 extending across a distance of 250 metres from line 1, sample 16 (627 ppb) to line 2, sample 15 (990 ppb). The area in the southwestern part of the grid defined by anomalies 1, 2 and 3 is open to the southwest. Geochemical sampling should therefore be extended in this direction to close off these anomalies. Area 4 is an easterly trending gold anomaly that extends a distance of 300 metres from line 4, sample 22 (421 ppb) to line 5, sample 18 (374 ppb). Other gold anomalies occur on Grid 7 and warrant follow-up sampling in conjunction with work undertaken on the grid in order to determine the source and extent of the gold mineralization.

Table 3. Grid 7 – Soil Geochemistry Summary

Elememt:	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Ba	Li	Ce	Ni	Ti	Fe
Maximum	1260	1.5	213	262	31	40	207	556	73	231	56	6823	34.4
Percentiles													
98	105	0.25	26	108	8	31	102	295	36	124	44	3371	17
95	38	0.25	16	87	6	27	84	223	22	102	36	2952	11
90	16	0.25	12	70	5	24	64	122	13	85	27	2204	8
75	8	0.25	8	37	3	18	39	57	6	56	16	1053	7
50	4	0.25	3	15	2	13	25	25	3	22	9	596	6
Thresholds													
Anomalous1	>71	-	24	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	1338	19
Anomalous2	20 - 71	-	4	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	408	6
Background	<20	1.5	3	26	31	40	65	47	14	23	15	138	1

Table 3 continued. Grid 7 – Soil Geochemistry Summary

Correlation	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Ba	Li	Ce	Ni	Ti	Fe
Au	1												
Ag	0.07	1											
As	-0.02	0.05	1										
Cu	0.09	0.04	**0.24**	1									
Mo	0.01	**0.49**	**0.24**	**0.26**	1								
Pb	0.04	-0.01	**0.19**	**0.52**	**0.26**	1							
Zn	**0.16**	0.10	**0.18**	**0.73**	**0.20**	**0.53**	1						
Ba	**0.13**	-0.05	0.08	**0.50**	-0.01	**0.37**	**0.74**	1					
Li	**0.15**	-0.06	0.09	**0.54**	0.01	**0.39**	**0.77**	**0.89**	1				
Ce	**0.10**	-0.09	**0.16**	**0.53**	0.11	**0.64**	**0.51**	**0.43**	**0.46**	1			
Ni	**0.13**	0.02	**0.13**	**0.74**	0.12	**0.55**	**0.87**	**0.82**	**0.80**	**0.52**	1		
Ti	0.09	-0.01	0.08	**0.75**	0.09	**0.52**	**0.75**	**0.70**	**0.71**	**0.48**	**0.84**	1	
Fe	0.02	**0.58**	**0.25**	**0.42**	**0.63**	**0.33**	**0.37**	0.04	0.04	0.07	**0.32**	**0.32**	1


Line 9
Line 7
Line 5
Line 3
Line 1
Sample 45
Sample 35
Sample 25
Sample 15
Sample 5
Kileaken
N
571000 mN
570000 mN
569000 mN
605000 mE
606000 mE
607000 mE
608000 mE
609000 mE
610000 mE
05CVLGC045M
0
500
1,000
metres
"Signed & Sealed"
LEGEND
Soil sample site with gold values in ppb
Other samples (rock, silt or soil) collected by writer with sample no.
Inferred anomalous trends
Local mining area
Trail
Road
Village
Note: topography from Kanweaken map-sheet, Series: LIB 50, Sheet: 2935/11, Edition: 1-LCS/OSD 1989. Contours: 20 metre interval, Datum: WGS 84, z29
GOLD IN SOILS
100% 1230
99.9933% 1230
90.3762% 71
84.6887% 20
0% 1
Percentile / ppb
Africa West Minerals Corp.
Gold in Soils
GRID 7 - KANWEAKEN LICENSE
Kanweaken area, River Gee County
Republic of Liberia
Figure 6.

10.2 Gedabo License:

On the Gedabo License one grid was established, namely the Abuja Grid, in an area where artisanal miners were active.

Abuja Grid:

On the Abuja Grid (Figure 7) a total of 418 soil samples were collected. The results of the analyses of the soil samples are tabulated below (Table 4). Gold in soils ranged from below detection limit to 245 ppb. Correlation of gold with other elements was not significant. Cumulative frequency distributions for gold analyses indicate that there are 3 populations: one representing a background group of samples and the others believed to represent the expression of mineralized bedrock. The thresholds above which anomalous values are defined relative to background values are much lower than those for Grids 3 or 7. However, these "anomalous" levels do seem to reflect gold mineralization. The lower thresholds may reflect the difference in the bedrock on the Abuja grid in comparison with bedrock on the other grids. The most prominent trend of anomalous gold samples is in a northeasterly direction across the grid from line 2, sample 18 (245 ppb) to line 5, sample 16 (31 ppb) and then on to line 7, sample 15 (25 ppb). This anomaly is associated with a local mining area ("Abuja") where miners have recovered relatively coarse gold in the overburden.

Table 4. Abuja Grid – Soil Geochemistry Summary

Element:	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Ba	Li	Ce	Ni	Ti	Fe
Maximum	245	1.7	345	131	6	61	113	399	194	166	100	2594	27.3
Percentiles													
98	14	0.25	125	93	2	37	60	206	109	108	56	2050	7.4
95	9	0.25	87	73	2	32	48	161	76	87	50	1853	6.8
90	6	0.25	66	58	2	26	38	122	55	74	43	1663	6.4
75	3	0.25	23	38	1	21	26	59	28	53	23	1220	5.6
50	1	0.25	3	19	1	16	18	22	8	35	10	695	4.5
Thresholds													
Anomalous1	9	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Anomalous2	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Background	2	-	5	131	6	61	113	47	13	166	15	-	1

Table 4 continued. Abuja Grid – Soil Geochemistry Summary

Correlation	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Ba	Li	Ce	Ni	Ti	Fe
Au	1												
Ag	-0.01	1											
As	0.01	-0.02	1										
Cu	0.05	-0.04	**0.30**	1									
Mo	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.17	1								
Pb	-0.03	-0.07	-0.14	0.08	**0.20**	1							
Zn	0.06	-0.06	0.02	**0.53**	-0.14	0.13	1						
Ba	0.02	-0.03	0.15	**0.61**	-0.24	0.04	**0.71**	1					
Li	0.06	-0.04	0.07	**0.58**	-0.25	0.04	**0.82**	**0.83**	1				
Ce	0.04	-0.06	**0.16**	**0.64**	-0.15	**0.33**	**0.45**	**0.49**	**0.50**	1			
Ni	0.03	-0.05	0.12	**0.73**	-0.26	0.08	**0.79**	**0.89**	**0.87**	**0.54**	1		
Ti	0.05	-0.07	**0.22**	**0.83**	-0.26	0.08	**0.67**	**0.74**	**0.72**	**0.66**	**0.85**	1	
Fe	0.03	-0.11	**0.28**	**0.51**	**0.19**	0.04	**0.34**	**0.30**	**0.25**	**0.30**	**0.44**	**0.30**	1

Arsenic is statistically anomalous in the gridded area. Anomalous concentrations of arsenic (>30 ppm) are localized in the southeastern part of the grid and may reflect a lithology underlying this area that has a higher arsenic background than lithologies underlying the rest of the grid. Arsenic does not appear to correlate with gold.

The writer is confident that the data generated by the sampling programs is reliable.

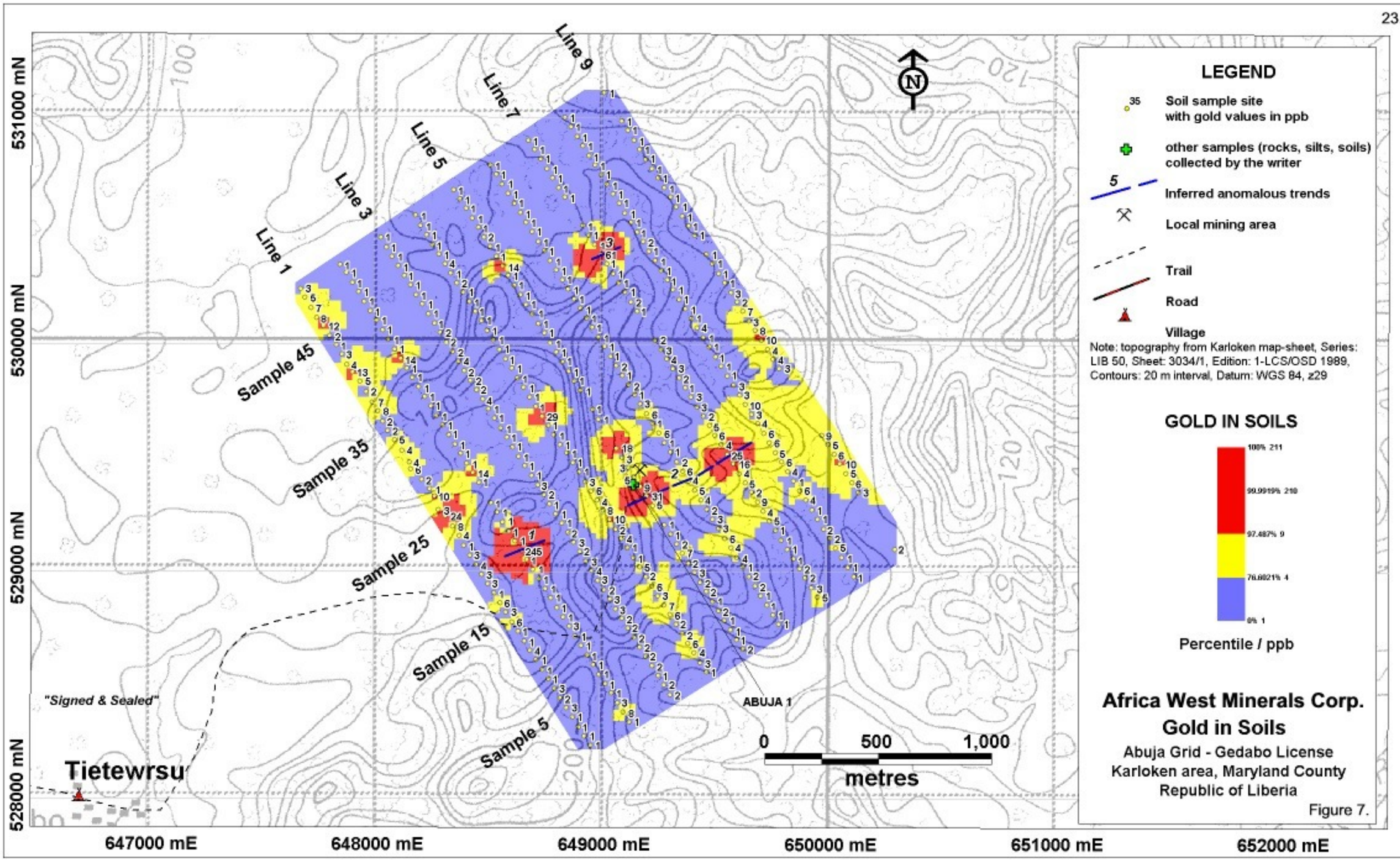

531000 mN
530000 mN
529000 mN
528000 mN
647000 mE
648000 mE
649000 mE
650000 mE
651000 mE
652000 mE
Line 9
Line 7
Line 5
Line 3
Line 1
Sample 45
Sample 35
Sample 25
Sample 15
Sample 5
ABUJA 1
"Signed & Sealed"
Tietewrsu
0
500
1,000
metres
N
LEGEND
Soil sample site with gold values in ppb
other samples (rocks, silts, soils) collected by the writer
Inferred anomalous trends
Local mining area
Trail
Road
Village
Note: topography from Karloken map-sheet, Series: LIB 50, Sheet: 3034/1, Edition: 1-LCS/OSD 1989, Contours: 20 m interval, Datum: WGS 84, z29
GOLD IN SOILS
100% 211
99.9919% 210
97.487% 9
76.8821% 4
0% 1
Percentile / ppb
Africa West Minerals Corp.
Gold in Soils
Abuja Grid - Gedabo License
Karloken area, Maryland County
Republic of Liberia

Figure 7.

10.3 Recent Exploration Work

Since the completion of the initial exploration of the Kanweaken and Gedabo Licenses in southeastern Liberia, the establishment of additional soil grids has occurred and soil sampling has been completed on some of these (Table 5 and Figure 8 below). Soil samples collected have been shipped to a sample preparation facility in Monrovia, and prepared samples have been shipped from Monrovia to the OMAC Laboratory in Ireland for gold and trace element analysis. With the exception of alternate lines on the extension to Grid 3 and the Karbuken Grid, no new soil geochemical results have been released to the Company or the author. The primary reason for carrying on with soil sampling work on the Licenses was to ensure that the Corporation's obligations under the MEA's between the Corporation's Liberian subsidiary, Liberian Gold Corporation Inc., and the Government of Liberia are met. OMAC has been instructed by the Company not to release further results until the listing process for the Company is complete in order not to trigger material change issues and not to incur expenses that the Company has not obtained financial resources to cover.

The writer was on site from April 11 to May 1, 2007 and inspected the sampling of the soil grids. The samples sites were found to be accurately located and samples were collected from the appropriate depths. Determination of the source for the soil anomalies will require trenching in order to test the gold content of the bedrock or saprolite underlying the anomalous areas. This work should be used to develop drill targets, once gold-bearing bedrock has been located by trenching. Multiparameter (combined magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveys) geophysical surveys may be effective in this environment for mapping variations in lithology as well as defining structural breaks, which may have served as channel ways for mineralizing solutions.

Table 5. Work undertaken since August 15, 2006

Grid	Sample line Length (m)	Sample Interval (m)	No. of lines	Total length (km)	No. of Samples Taken to Date	No. of Samples Results Received
Kanwea License						
Grid 3 Ext.	2,400	50	5	12.2	245	147
Kayes Village	2,400	50	14	33.60	55	0
Gedabo License						
Glofarken	1,600	50	9	21.60	432	0
Kabuken	2,400	50	14	33.60	634	240
Karloken	2,000	50	17	30.00	600	0

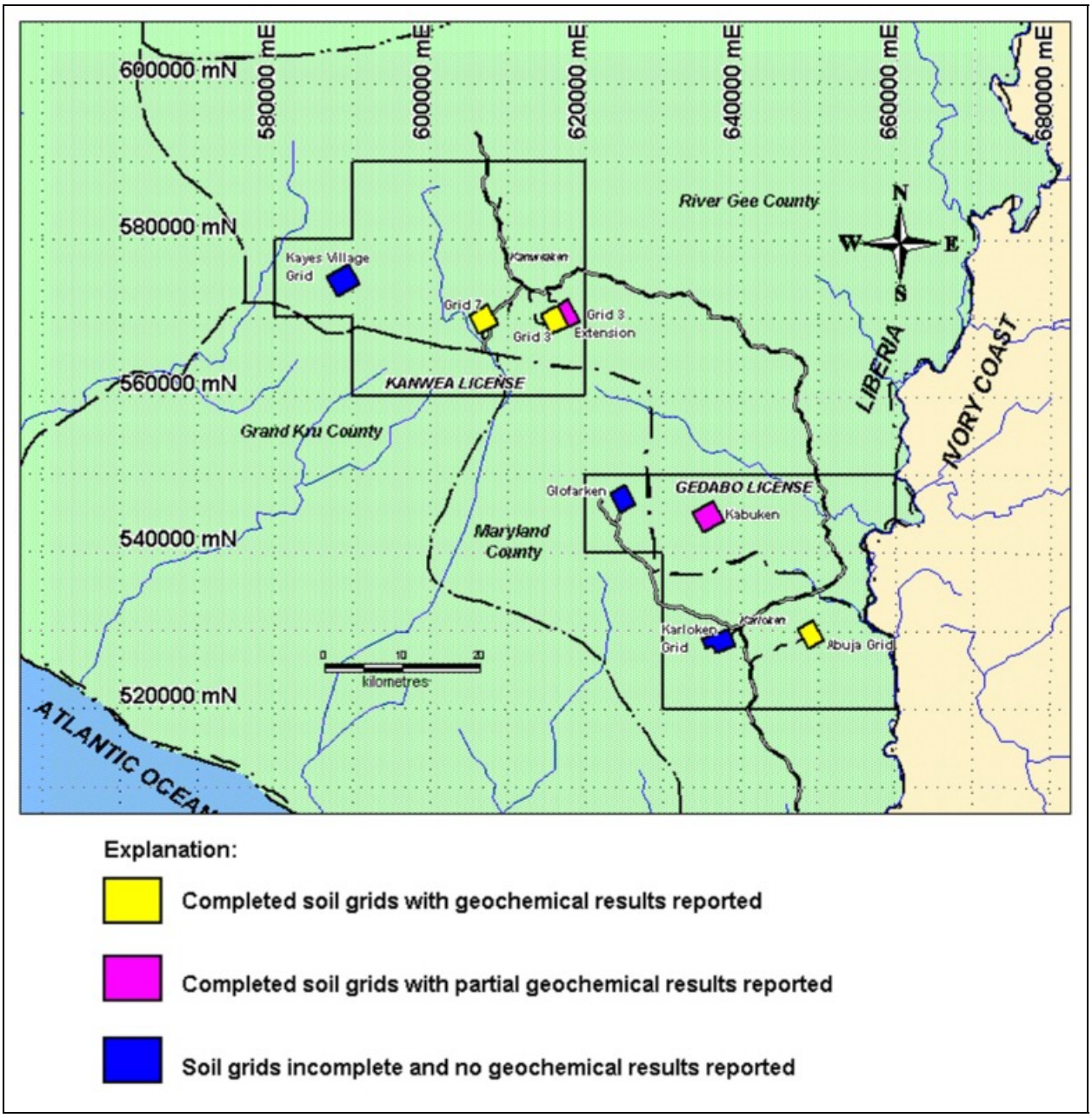


Figure 8. Soil Grid Location Map

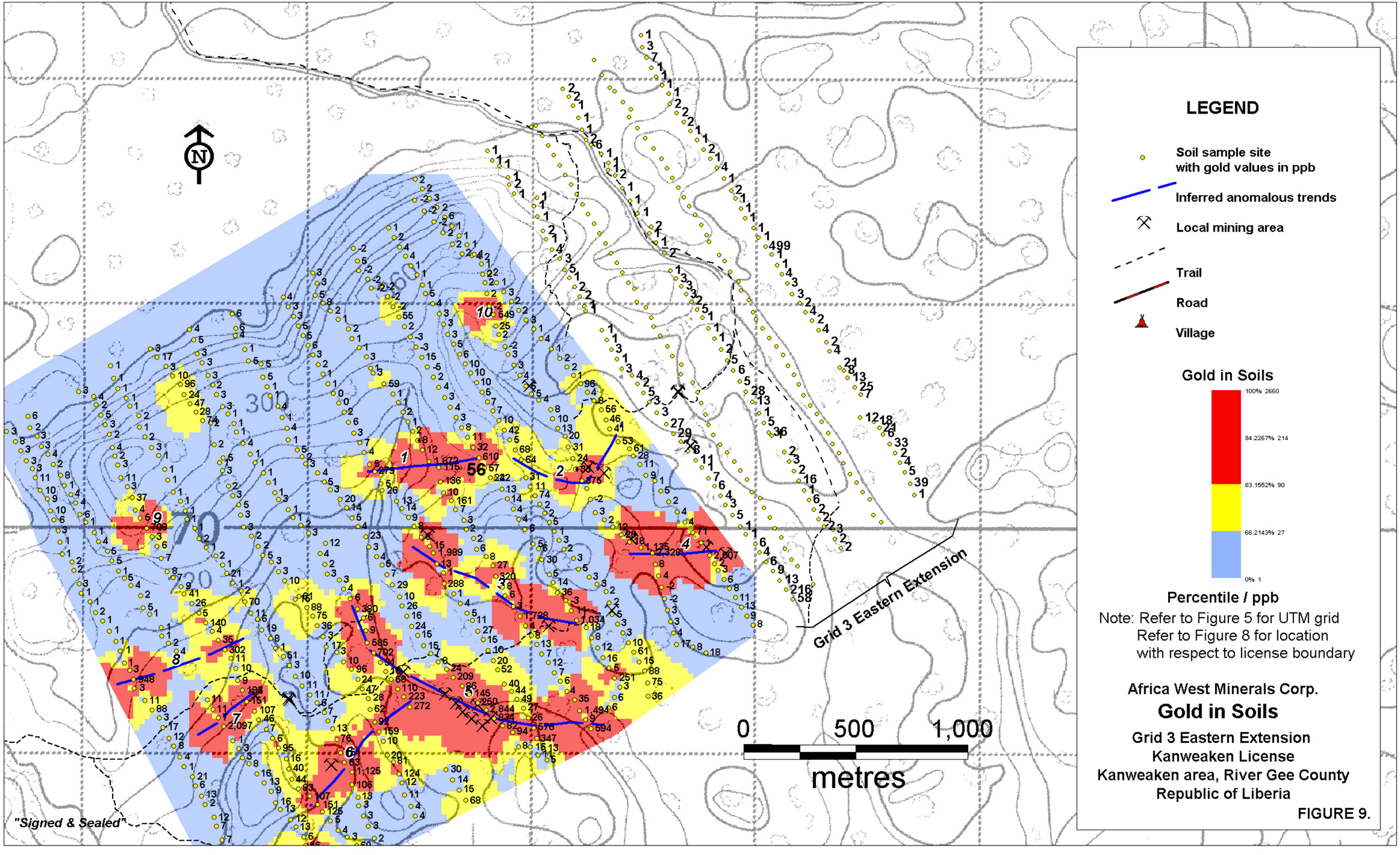
The results of the soil samples analysed and reported by OMAC to the Company for Grid 3 Extension and Kabuken Grid are illustrated below in Figures 9 and 10.

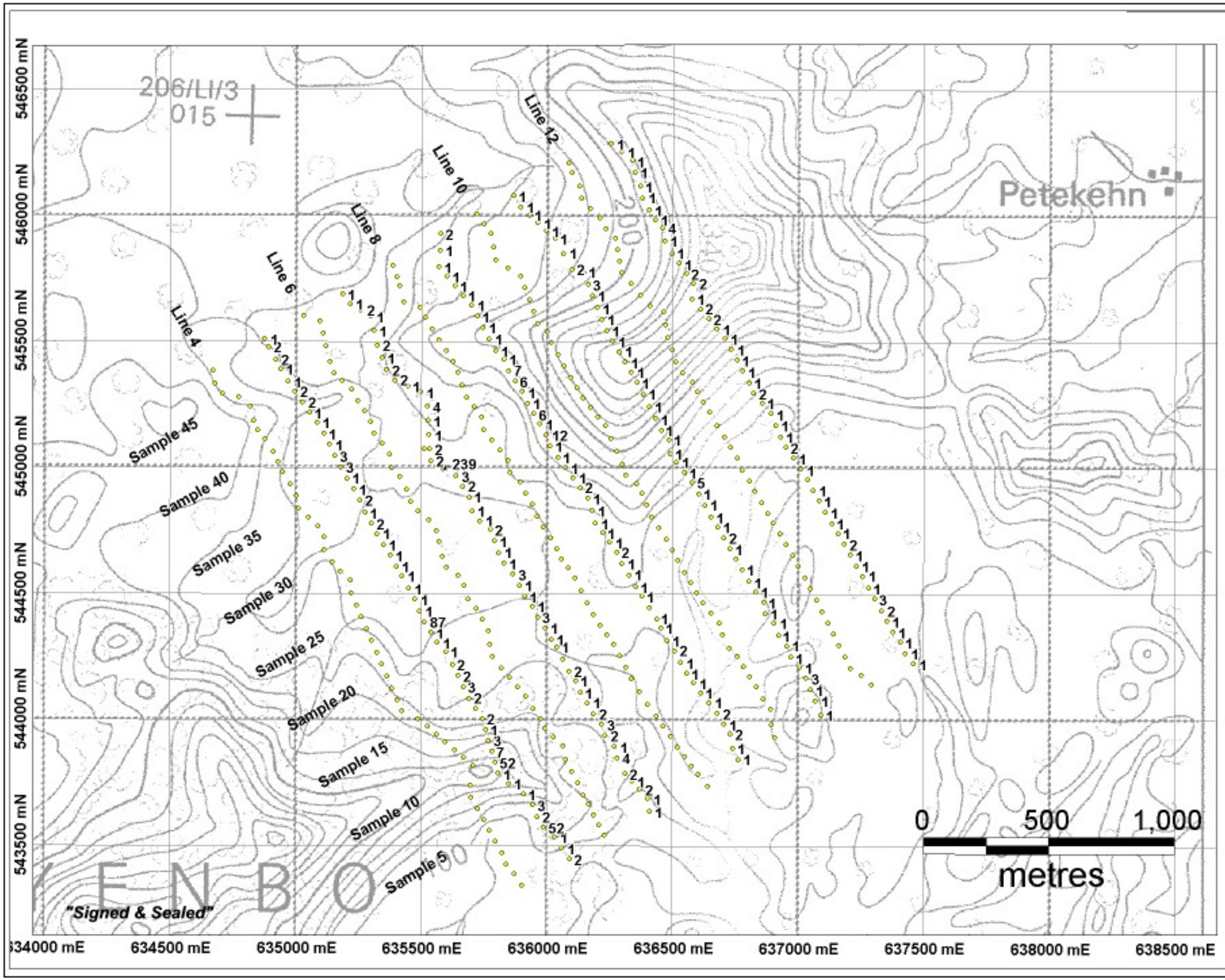
Grid 3 Eastern Extension

On the Kanweaken License, a total of 245 soils were collected along 5 line running parallel and east of existing Grid 3 lines; of these, results were received for 147 samples. The gold values in soils range from below detection limit to 499 parts per billion (ppb) gold. Based on previous sampling on Grid 3, gold values in soil above 90 ppb are considered to be anomalous. There are two such anomalies of the eastern extension grid: one at Sample 1, Line 14 (216 ppb Au), which may represent an extension of anomaly 4 on Grid 3, and one at Sample 26, Line 18 (499 ppb Au).

Kabuken Grid

On the Gedabo License, a soil grid was established to the north of the village of Kabuken. There a total of 634 soil samples were collected along 10 northwesterly trending lines, of these results were received for 241 samples on alternate lines. The results for these samples show gold values in soil ranging from below detection limit to 239 ppb gold (at Sample 32, Line 7). In addition, two samples on Line 5 contained 52 ppb gold (samples: 3 and 9).


N
Grid 3 Eastern Extension
0
500
1,000
metres
"Signed & Sealed"
LEGEND
Soil sample site with gold values in ppb
Inferred anomalous trends
Local mining area
Trail
Road
Village
Gold in Soils
100% 2660
94.2267% 214
83.1552% 90
66.2143% 27
0% 1
Percentile / ppb
Note: Refer to Figure 5 for UTM grid
Refer to Figure 8 for location with respect to license boundary
Africa West Minerals Corp.
Gold in Soils
Grid 3 Eastern Extension
Kanweaken License
Kanweaken area, River Gee County
Republic of Liberia
FIGURE 9.



N

W E

S

LEGEND

52 Soil sample site with gold values in ppb

Local mining area

Trail

Road

Village

Note: topography from Grobaken map-sheet series:
LIB-50 3034/IV 1-LCS/OSD 1989

Contours 20 metre interval;
Map Datum: WGS84, zone 29N

Africa West Minerals Corp.

Gold in Soils

Kabuken Grid - Gedabo License
Karloken area, Maryland County
Republic of Liberia

Figure 10.

11.0 DRILLING

To date no drilling has been conducted on the Licenses by Africa West Minerals Corp.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Soil samples were collected from pits approximately 30 by 40 centimetres in size and dug to a depth of 50 centimetres. Each sample site was marked with a picket and a tag, designating the gridline and sample number, affixed to the picket. A 2 kilogram soil sample was collected from the bottom of each pit. The sampled material was placed in a cotton sample bag. Samples were transported back to the base camp at the end of each day.

On the Kanweaken License a total of 628 soil samples were collected from Grid 3, covering an area of approximately 668 hectares; From Grid 3 Eastern Extension 245 samples across 434 hectares were collected; from Grid 7 a total of 531 samples were collected over an area of 550 hectares and on the Kayes Village grid one line was sampled (55 samples). On the Gedabo License, 418 samples were collected from an area of 426 hectares on the Abuja grid; a total of 432 samples across 610 hectares were taken on the Glofarken grid; 634 samples were collected across 827 hectares on the Kabuken grid and 600 samples over 730 hectares were collected from the Karloken grid.. Grid lines were oriented in a northwesterly direction in order to cross cut the northeasterly striking metamorphic fabric of the country rock.

On the whole the samples collected are representative of the areas sampled. Factors that may have resulted in sample biases are sampling depth and consistency of sample material. A review of the analytical data indicates that some sample results reflect anomalously low levels of certain elements, in particular this was noted in arsenic, copper, lead and iron where 5 to 15% of the sample population was very low, in fact values appeared to be depleted relative to values of other populations. These results could reflect biases that have arisen due to samples not being collected at deep enough levels. These sample sites should be examined in the field and measures taken to ensure that future samples are taken at sufficient depth in order to get below the leached or depleted upper zone in the soil profile.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

After field collection by contractors, soil samples were taken back to base camp and placed in a locked building until transport to Monrovia was available.

In Monrovia the soil samples were taken to a preparation facility managed by ASA-OMAC an ISO 17025 certified laboratory. The samples were reduced in size after drying and, crushing in the case of hard clayey material, by splitting the material in a Jones splitter. Half of the split sample was retained at the preparation facility as a "sample reject" the other half was sieved and a –80 mesh fraction was retained for analytical purposes. After export permits had been secured, a portion of the –80 mesh material was shipped via DHL courier service to the OMAC laboratory in Loughrea, Ireland. There the samples were analysed for gold using a standard geochemical method (Au1) where 25 grams of sample are dissolved in an acid solution (aqua regia). Gold content of the solution is determined by atomic absorption methods. Additionally, 10 gram aliquots of the sample material were also dissolved in aqua regia and analysed using inductively coupled plasma measuring atomic emission spectra (ICP-AES) for a suite of 41 elements.

At the OMAC laboratory in Ireland standards and blanks were inserted into each sample run. In addition a selection of samples pulps was forwarded from OMAC to Pioneer Laboratories Inc for testing as further verification of the data quality.

In the writer's opinion the sample security, preparation and analytical procedures were adequate for this stage of exploration work.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Original analytical data was sent directly from the OMAC laboratory to the writer for verification. The writer during the course of site visits to the Licenses collected his own GPS location data The GPS location data confirm and coincide with the data provided for the location of the grids. In addition the writer collected duplicate soil samples at some sites on Grids 3 and 7. The results of analyses, conducted by Pioneer Laboratory Inc – an industry recognized laboratory – are within acceptable ranges for deviation for analyses of this type and deviation is close to the detection limit. Furthermore, pulps from some 32 samples were shipped from OMAC to Pioneer for further comparative testing and a series of duplicate samples were made from rejects of 52 samples and shipped to Pioneer for testing. The results of this work indicated that the analyses of up to 250 ppb were reasonably consistent between the 2 laboratories. However, there was a sharp divergence in the repeatability of high values (>500 ppb). This may be a reflection of metallic gold in such samples or it could reflect on sample preparation techniques. These types of verification procedures are sufficient at this stage of exploration, however a broader quality control and quality assurance program will need to be implemented as work on the Licenses progresses. Future sampling will have to address the issue of high values, by possibly taking larger samples (>50 grams) and ensuring sample preparation is thorough.

Table 6. Analyses of duplicate samples collected by the Writer.

		LGC's samples	Writer's samples	
SampleNo	**LocGrid_1**	**OMAC_Au***	**Pioneer_Au***	**Difference**
05CVL101	G7G5P23	3	3	0
05CVL102	G7G5P24	8	5	3
05CVL103	G7G5P25	4	1	3
05CVL104	G7G5P26	4	1	3
05CVL105	G7G5P27	8	1	7
05CVL106	G7G5P28	3	3	0
05CVL107	G7G5P46	3	1	2
05CVL108	G3G4SA21	19	13	6
05CVL109	G3G4SA23	11	12	-1
05CVL110	G3G4SA25	2	14	-12
05CVL111	G3G4SA28	1	5	-4
05CVL112	G3G4SA30	1	3	-2
05CVL113	G3G4SA32	1	2	-1
05CVL114	G3G4SA34	1	11	-10

*values in parts per billion (ppb)

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is no information available that is in the public domain, concerning adjacent properties.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted by Africa West Minerals Corp. on material from the Licenses.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Currently there are no known mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates for mineralization situated on either of the Licenses.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

18.1 Geochemistry:

The writer collected a series of rock, silt and soil samples during the course of the first trip to the Licenses (January 2005). The descriptions of these samples and analytical results are tabulated below (Tables 7 and 8). The samples were shipped to Pioneer Laboratories Inc in Richmond, B.C. where they were prepared and analysed for gold by standard wet geochemical methods as well as 30 elements by ICP-AS methods. For soil and silt samples some attempt was made to check the variation in gold reporting to different size fractions. It was found that the –80 mesh fraction was sufficient to locate gold anomalous areas. However, a slightly coarser fraction would sometimes report higher gold values. Of the samples of quartz vein or pegmatite found on the dumps left by the artisanal miners none were found to contain gold. This implies that while silica is generally regarded as pathfinder for gold, in these cases gold is either not directly associated with quartz or the gold is readily liberated from the quartz, by mechanical or chemical means, in this environment. A peculiar sample (05CVLGC045M) of what appeared to be iron sulphide found in one of the artisanal workings contained relatively high molybdenum (63 ppm), nickel (633 ppm), cobalt (387 ppm) and iron (28.41%) values. One sample (05CVLGC071Sa) also contained elevated (864 ppm) copper values.

Table 7. Writer's sample descriptions

SAMPLE	Grid	Size Fraction	Comment
05CVLGC028M	-		grab of washed qtz vein material frm dump. LMA 11, Joquiken
05CVLGC045M	7		grab of banded sulphide flt, LMA 7E
05CVLGC062M	3		grab of washed qtz vein material frm dump. LMA 3A
05CVLGC030M	-		grab of washed qtz vein material frm dump. LMA 7
05CVLGC066M	3		grab of washed qtz vein material frm dump. LMA 4
05CVLGC066Mb	3		Sample of mineralized laterite
05CVLGCXXXM	3		grab of quartz stringers with tourmaline envelope
LM4	3		Grab of oxide iron formation, LMA 4B
05CVLGC062Sa	3	-80 mesh	Silt sample
05CVLGC062Sb	3	+80 to -60 mesh	Silt sample
05CVLGC062Sc	3	+60 to -35 mesh	Silt sample
05CVLGC071Sa	3	-80 mesh	Silt sample LMA 4B
05CVLGC071Sb	3	+80 to -60 mesh	Silt sample LMA 4B
ABUJA 1a	Abuja	-80 mesh	Silt sample
ABUJA 1b	Abuja	+80 to -60 mesh	Silt sample
ABUJA 1c	Abuja	+60 to -35 mesh	Silt sample

Table 8. Writer's sample analyses

		Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As
SAMPLE	Size Fraction	Ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
05CVLGC028M		1	9	4	3	4	0.4	3	1	21	0.23	2
05CVLGC045M		1	63	55	3	1	0.3	633	387	8	28.41	36
05CVLGC062M		1	10	5	3	1	0.3	8	3	22	0.39	5
05CVLGC030M		1	11	17	3	1	0.3	9	4	26	0.39	2
05CVLGC066M		2	9	4	3	1	0.3	5	1	24	0.26	2
05CVLGCXXXM		10	14	92	12	7	0.3	40	14	102	0.74	2
LM4		4	1	235	5	335	0.4	41	1	117	>40	72
05CVLGC062Sa	-80 mesh	720	1	88	17	66	0.3	23	8	74	2.79	2
05CVLGC062Sb	+80 to -60 mesh	17	1	39	10	34	0.3	11	4	40	1.49	2
05CVLGC062Sc	+60 to -35 mesh	14	1	25	3	23	0.3	8	3	27	1.03	3
05CVLGC071Sa	-80 mesh	10	1	864	15	206	0.5	40	27	879	6.77	2
05CVLGC071Sb	+80 to -60 mesh	5	1	87	4	68	0.4	24	14	422	3.99	5
05CVLGC071Sc	+60 to -35 mesh	4	1	45	6	53	0.6	19	10	306	3.26	5
05CVLGC066Mba	-80 mesh	1150	1	64	5	34	0.3	5	1	14	0.11	2
05CVLGC066Mbb	+80 to -60 mesh	4260	1	22	4	16	0.3	3	1	8	0.06	2
05CVLGC066Mbc	+60 to -35 mesh	12	1	20	4	9	0.3	2	1	6	0.05	5
ABUJA 1a	-80 mesh	4	1	47	5	54	0.5	43	18	241	3.93	7
ABUJA 1b	+80 to -60 mesh	2	1	36	4	51	0.3	40	17	199	3.45	4
ABUJA 1c	+60 to -35 mesh	1	2	39	7	54	0.5	41	17	216	3.69	5

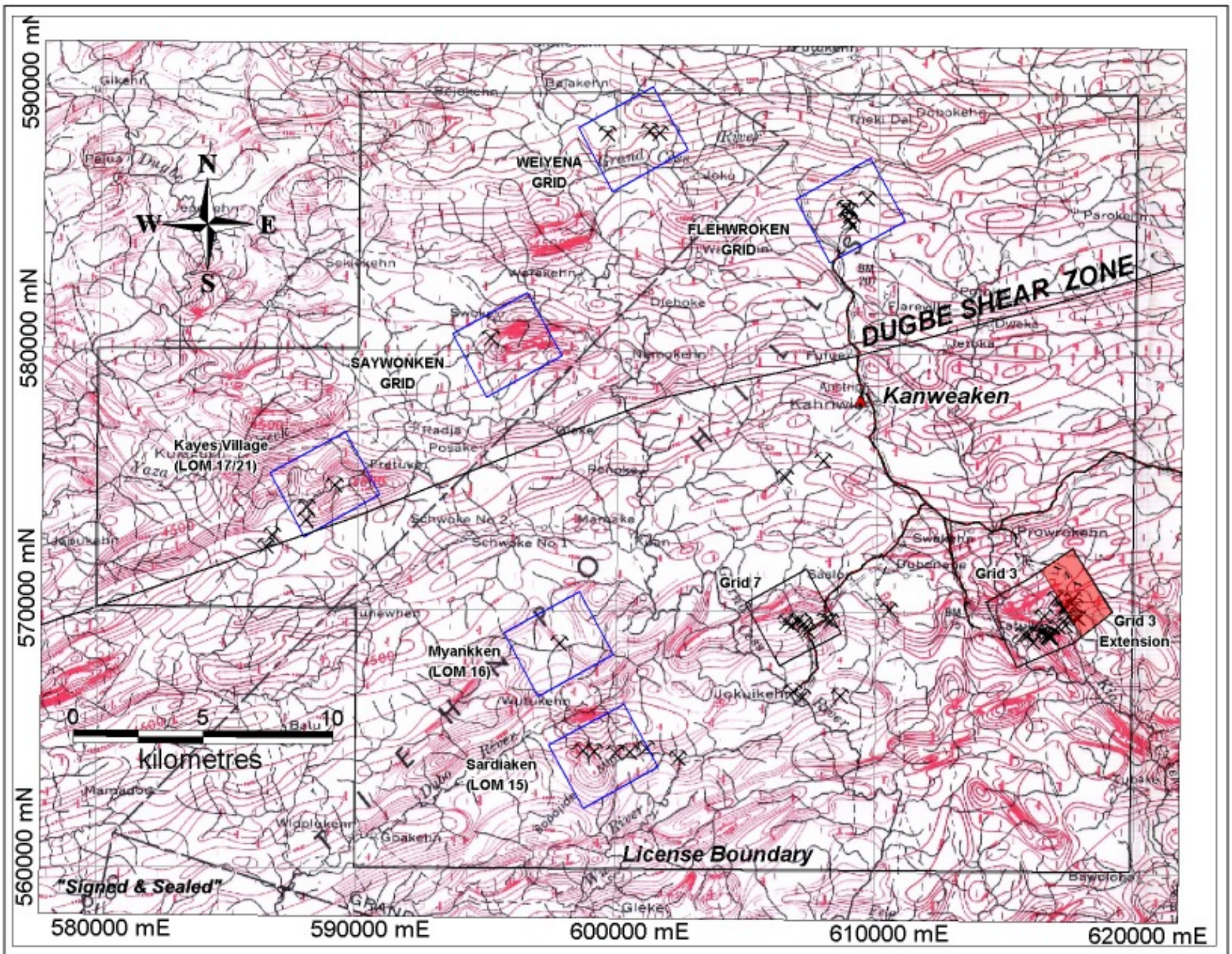
18.2 Aeromagnetic Survey

Aeromagnetic surveys of the Juazohn and Harper quadrangles were flown by Lockwood, Kessler and Barlett in 1967 and 1968 under contract to the Liberian Geological Survey in a program cooperatively undertaken by the Liberian Geological Survey and the U.S. Geological Survey under the auspices of the Liberian Government and the Agency for International Development, U.S. State Department.

The surveys were flown along north-south lines mostly 0.8 kilometres apart at 150 metres above mean terrain using continuous photography and Doppler navigation for horizontal control. The instrumentation and survey control, while providing a basic view of the magnetic properties of the License areas are not up to the standards of modern surveys and do not provide the resolution that can be achieved by new survey instrumentation. In this respect it is recommended that the License areas be re-flown using multi parameter (magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric) airborne geophysical surveys.

For the Kanweaken License area (Figure 11) northeasterly trending linear magnetic highs and lows are prominent features. The Dugbe shear zone follows this trend through the center of the license. The area to the south of the Dugbe shear zone is marked by a zone of little magnetic variation for approximately 5 to 7 kilometres from the shear, but shows pronounced variation further south. Grid 7 is marked by a northeasterly trending magnetic low that has been checked in the field by the writer and determined to be a granitic intrusion. It is speculated that this body may have served as a heat source and thereby mobilized gold-bearing fluids into adjacent favourable structures where is it conceivable that gold may have been deposited. Grid 3 shows a more complex magnetic pattern that may also be related to adjacent granitic intrusions as well as iron formation. To the north of the Dugbe shear the bedrock magnetic signature is quite variable and shows some pronounced linear lows that may be due to magnetite-bearing iron formation. Several of these are associated with areas of known artisanal gold mining. These areas are recommended for additional soils grids. In addition, some areas are associated with more subtle magnetic features that may be indicative of small granitic intrusions. These features may also be associated with bedrock gold mineralization and therefore should be grid soil sampled.

The central part of the Gedabo License (Figure 12), between the northeasterly striking Dube shear and an unnamed shear in the south of the License, shows subtle variations in magnetic response that are marked by northeasterly trending linear highs and lows. In the vicinity of the Abuja grid the intensity of the variations becomes more pronounced possibly reflecting presence of magnetite-bearing iron formation. To the north and west of the Dube shear zone the magnetic response is highly variable. A soil grid is recommended for an area near the village of Grobaken.



LEGEND

- Exploration License Boundary
- Soil grid - completed
- Soil grid - proposed
- Local gold mining area
- Major Shear zone

NOTE: total field aeromagnetic map
from USGS Map: I-780-B, 1974
Contour interval: 10, 50, 250 & 1000 nT

AFRICA WEST MINERALS CORP.

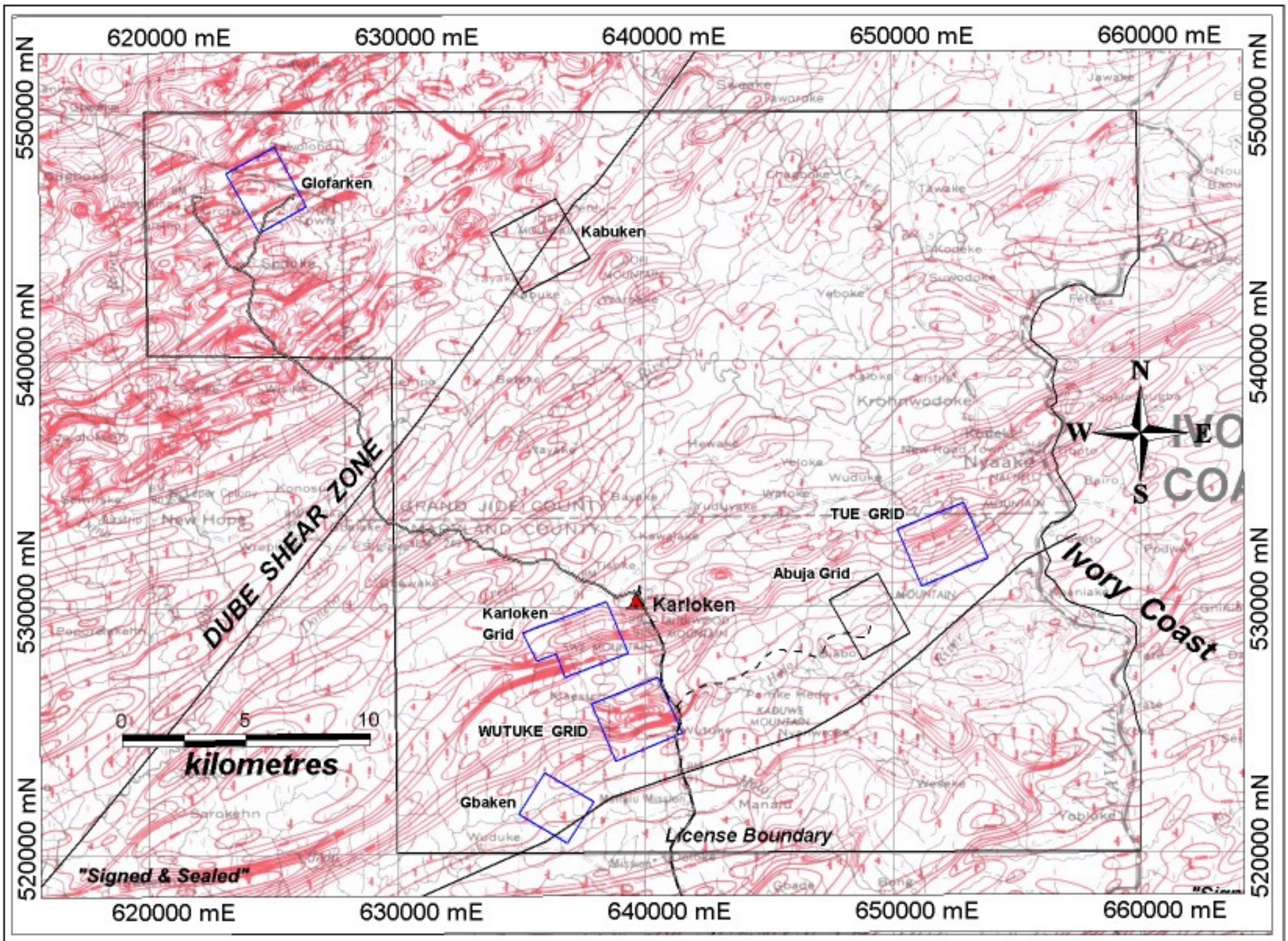
Liberian Gold Corporation Inc.

AEROMAGNETIC MAP

KANWEAKEN LICENSE

Kanweaken area
Grand Cru, Maryland & River Gee Counties
Republic of Liberia

Figure 11.



LEGEND

- Exploration License Boundary
- Soil grid - completed
- Soil grid - proposed
- Local gold mining area
- Major Shear zone

NOTE: total field aeromagnetic map
from USGS Map: I-780-B, 1974
Contour interval: 10, 50, 250 & 1000 nT

AFRICA WEST MINERALS CORP.

Liberian Gold Corporation Inc.

AEROMAGNETIC MAP

GEDABO LICENSE

Karloken area
Maryland and River Gee County
Republic of Liberia

Figure 12.

18.3 Proposed Soil Grids

A series of additional soil grids are proposed to be sampled in areas of known artisanal mining activity. The locations of these grids are illustrated in Figure 13 and the details concerning number of samples per grid is summarized below in Table 9.

Table 9. Proposed Soil Grids

Grid Name	Sample line Length (m)	Sample Interval (m)	No. of Samples	No. of lines	Total length (km)
Kanweaken License					
Weiyena	2,400	50	672	14	33.6
Flehwroken	2,400	50	672	14	33.6
Saywonken	2,400	50	672	14	33.6
Mayankken	2,400	50	672	14	33.6
Sardiaken	2,400	50	672	14	33.6
TOTALS			**3,360**		**271.4**
Gedabo License					
Gbaken	2,400	50	672	14	33.6
Wutuke	2,400	50	672	14	33.6
Tue	2,400	50	672	14	33.6
TOTALS			**2,016**		**207.6**

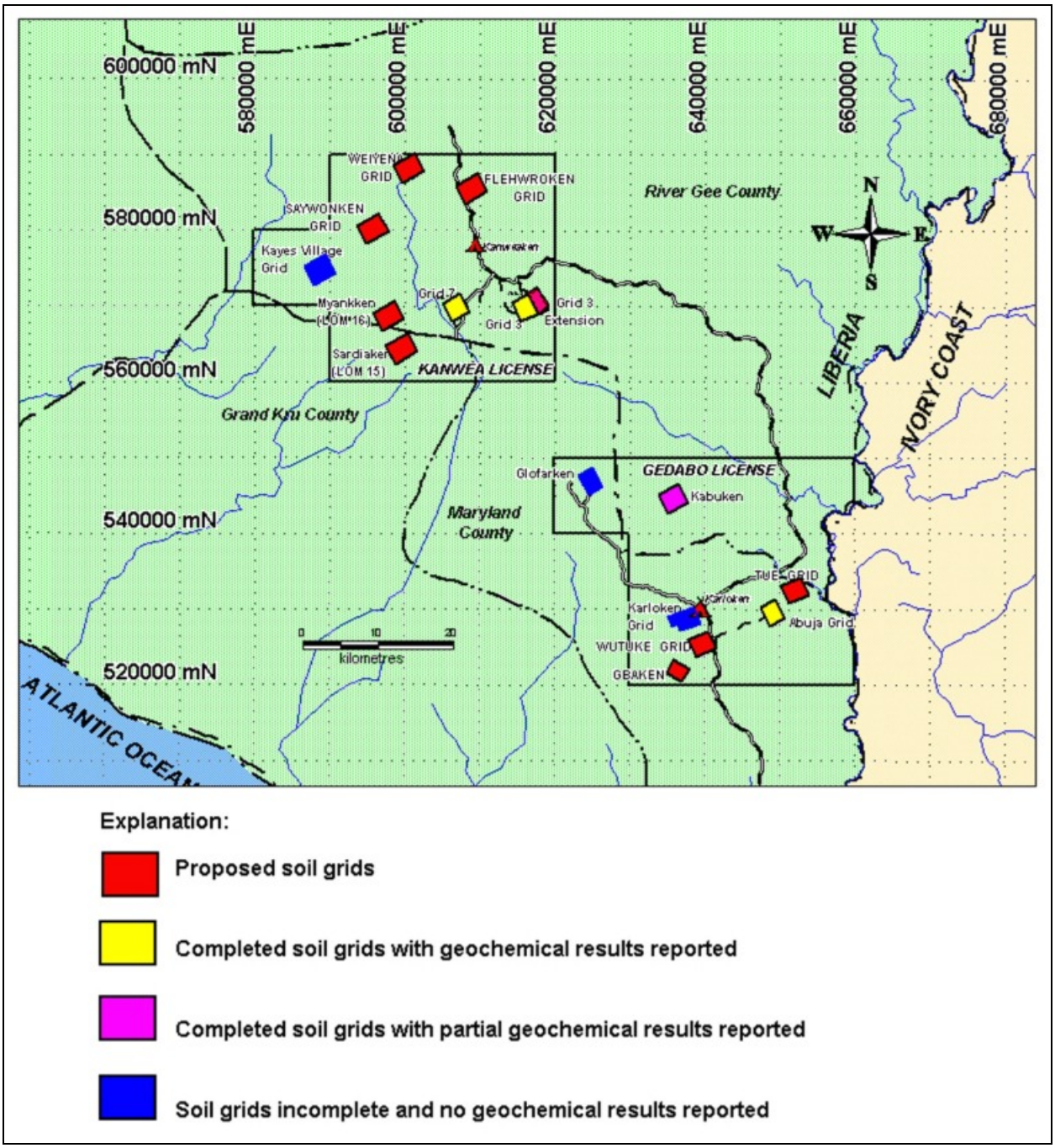


Figure 13. Proposed Soil Grids

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Africa West Minerals Corp. through its whole owned Liberian subsidiary: Liberian Gold Corporation Inc. holds a 100% interest in two Exploration Licenses granted by the Government of Liberia under Mineral Exploration Agreements.

The Licenses are located in southern Liberia and consist of 1000 square kilometres in the case of the Kanweaken License and approximately 955 square kilometres in the case of the Gedabo License.

Paleoproterozic (and older?) metamorphic schists and gneisses underlie the license areas and include bands of iron formation and amphibolite. Precambrian intrusives ranging from granite to diorite and northwesterly striking Jurassic age diabase dykes intrude the metamorphic succession.

Work conducted to date on the Licenses has successfully located areas of active artisanal gold mining. Liberian Gold Corporation established cut grids over 7 areas and collected a total of 3,543 soils samples on these grids.

The results of the soil sampling indicate that gold-in-soil anomalies exist on all of the grids. In particular, strong anomalies occur on Grid 3, Kanweaken License, where a number of areas tested in excess of 1000 ppb gold. Testing of the sample data and independent sampling by the writer supports the validity of the anomalies.

The exploration information indicates that the area is permissive for the location of gold deposits. It is believed that the types of gold deposits, should they be proven to exist, would be analogous to those found in adjacent parts of West Africa, such as the world-class gold mines at Ashanti in Ghana, Loulo in Mali or Siguiri in Guinea.

The exploration work conducted by Africa West Minerals Corp. was successful in meeting the original objectives and goals of conducting a preliminary reconnaissance of the mineral potential of its Licenses. Further exploration is warranted. Included in this work should be detailed follow-up sampling on the existing grids in order to better define the extent of the known gold anomalies and establishing new grids in other areas on the Licenses where reconnaissance work has indicated there is gold potential.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the writer's opinion that the character of Africa West Minerals Corp's properties in Liberia are of sufficient merit to justify further exploration of the License areas. The object of the first phase of recommended work will be to define the extent and nature of the gold-in-soils anomalies located to date by in-fill sampling and trenching. In conjunction with this work exploration consisting of establishing soil grids over other favourable areas should be undertaken. Contingent upon the success of this work a second phase of additional follow-up of targets generated by the first phase and drill testing of these targets should be undertaken.

The estimated cost of the first phase exploration program is $US600,000 The preliminary estimate for the second phase of exploration work will also be in the order of $US1,000,000.

Phase 1:

Project consultants	$66,000
Project Geologists	$67,000
Labour	$42,750
Logistical support staff	$19,200
Field expenses	$77,000
Capital purchases (2 vehicles)	$90,000
Communications (satellite link)	$18,600
Assay & analyses	$120,000
Travel	$48,000
Contingency	$51,450
Total Phase 1	**$US 600,000**

Phase 2 (success contingent upon Phase 1):..... $US 1,000,000

Respectfully submitted,
Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.

Signed "Carl G. Verley"

Carl G. Verley, P.Geo.

Richmond, B.C.
Effective Date: June 18, 2007 Signed: December 14, 2007

21.0 REFERENCES

Behrendt, J.C. and C.S. Wotorson, 1974: Aeromagnetic Map of the Harper Quadrangle, USGS Map I-780-B

Brock, M.R. and A.H. Chidester, 1977: Folio of the Harper Quadrangle, Liberia, U.S. Geological Survey publication: I-780

Colvine, A.C., J.A. Fyon, K.K. Heather, P.M. Soussan Marmont, P.M. Smith and D.G. Troop, 1988: Archean lode gold deposits in Ontario: Ontario Geological Survey, Misc. Paper 139, pp 136.

Dorbor, J.k., 2004: Geology and the Potential for Gold and Associated Minerals of the Dugbe Shear Zone and Its Environs, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, Monrovia, Liberia

Dommanget, A., J.P. Milesi and M. Diallo, 1993: The Loulo gold and tourmaline-bearing deposit, Mineralium Deposita, vol. 28, p.253 – 263.

Groves, D.I., R.J. Goldfarb, F. Robert and C.J. Hart, 2003: Gold Deposits in Metamorphic Belts: Overview of Current Understanding, Outstanding Problems, Future Research, and Exploration Significance, Economic Geology, Vol. 98, pp. 1-29.

Hearn, P., T. Hare, P. Schruben, D. Sherrill, C. Le Man, P. Tsushima, 2000: Global GIS Database: Digital Atlas of Africa, Compact Disc publication DDS-62-B, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Hirdes, W., D.W. Davis, G. Ludtke and G. Konan, 1996: Two generations of Birimian (Paleoproterozic) volcanic belts in northern Cote d'Ivoire (West Africa): consequences for the 'Birimian controvesy', Precambrian Research, vol. 80, p. 173-191

Hurley, P.M., G.W. Leo, R.W. White and H.W. Fairbairn, 1971: Liberian age province and adjacent provinces in Liberia and Sierra Leone, Geol. Society of America, Bulletin, vol. 82, No. 12, p. 3483-3490.

Jones, Colin, 2005: Independent Technical Report on the Moto Project, prepared by RGS Global on behalf of Moto Goldmines Limited. Sedar filed report.

Leube, A., W. Hirdes, R. Mauer and G.O. Kesse, 1990: The Early Proterozoic Birimian Supergroup of Ghana and some aspects of its associate gold Mineralization, Precambrian Research, Vol. 46, p. 139 – 165.

Milési, Jean-Pierre, P. Ledru, J.-L.Feybesse, A. Dommanget and E. Marcoux, 1992: Early Proterozoic ore deposits and tectonics of the Birimian orogenic belt, West Africa, Precambrian Research, vol. 58, p. 305-344.

Robert, F., and P. A. Sheehan, 1990: Greenstone Gold and Crustal Evolution, NUNA Conference Volume, Geological Association of Canada, *Edited by: F. Robert, P.A. Sheahan, and S.B. Green, 252 pp*.

Tysdal, Russel G., et al., 1974: Folio of the Juazohn Quadrangle, Liberia, U.S. Geological Survey publication: I-779.

Van Griesthuysen, W.H., 1970: Mineral Exploration of W. H. Muller and Co. in Eastern Liberia, Geological , Mining and Metallurgical Society of Liberia, Bulletin, V. 4, p. 88-95

Verley, C.G., 2005: Technical Report on Mano River Resources Inc Gold Properties in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, report for Mano River Resources Inc.

Wotorson, C.S. and Behrendt, J.C., 1974: Aeromagnetic Map of the Juazohn Quadrangle, USGS Map I-779-B.