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Number of Volumes: 1

Enclosures (indicate number of each):

CD-Roms:  
Diskettes:  
DVD's: 2  
Tapes:  
Transparencies:  
Paper Maps:  
Microfiche:  
Other:  

Received: 2010/06/15

Comments:

Signed: 
Date: July 5, 2010
By e-mail and courier

June 11, 2010

Department of Natural Resources
Mineral Lands Division
Natural Resources Building
50 Elizabeth Avenue
PO Box 8700
St. John’s, NL
A1B 4J6

Attn: Jim Hinchey

Re: Filing of Assessment Report for Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Mineral Licences #016248M & 016250M located in NTS: 14 D/08

Dear Sirs:

JAL Exploration Inc. ("JAL") would like to file the following work and expenditures as assessment in regard to Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Mineral Licences #016248M and 016250M located in NTS: 14 D/08 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reason for Expenditure</th>
<th>Amount of Expenditure</th>
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<th>Apply as Assessment work 0n 016250M</th>
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<td>Emerick Resources Corp.</td>
<td>Data purchase agreement</td>
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<td>Geophysical Work</td>
<td>$1,161.77 CDN*</td>
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<td>June 4, 2010</td>
<td>JP McGoran &amp; Associates</td>
<td>Report preparation</td>
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<td>$ 1,561.88</td>
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<td>June 7, 2010</td>
<td>HJM Consulting</td>
<td>Project management &amp; report preparation</td>
<td>$ 5,082.00</td>
<td>$ 2,541.00</td>
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<td>$4,683.26</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*$1,117.19 US converted to CDN $ @ 1.04
In support of this filing as assessment work and expenditures on the mineral licences please find attached the following documents:


2. A copy of the Data Purchase Agreement between Emerick Resources Corp. & James Lenec (the original holder of the mineral licences and President of JAL Explorations Inc.) dated May 19, 2009 which data purchase closed on August 10, 2009.


5. A copy the invoice from HJM Consulting Ltd. in regard to project management and preparation the 43-101 report and figures dated June 7, 2010.

I will also be couriering to you a hard copy of the above as well as a disk containing the above.

Please contact Alan Finlayson or myself if you have any questions or concerns in regard to this filing of work and expenditures as assessment.

Sincerely,

James Lenec
JAL Exploration Inc.

* Items 2 to 5 have not been included in the online .pdf

C. S.
June 14, 2010

BY COURIER

Department of Natural Resources
Mineral Lands Division
Natural Resources Building
50 Elizabeth Avenue
PO Box 8700, St. John’s, NL A1B 4J6

Attn: Jim Hinchey

Re: Filing of Assessment Report for Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Mineral Licences #016248M & 016250M located in NTS: 14 D/08
Assessment Work for 1st year of Currency of Licences

Dear Sirs:

RE: JAL Exploration Inc. (the “Company”)

Jim, this letter is further to our e-mail dated June 2, 2010 enclosed with which were materials in support of the claim by the Company for assessment work for the first year of the currency of Map Staked Licences 016248M and 016250M.

Our client’s letter set out a table of expenditures and the requested allocation between the two licences. Today, when we went to calculate the excess assessment work, we noted that although our client had listed the correct amount of invoice from Thomas Weis, our client had under allocated to each licence by $0.50 ($1.00 in aggregate). So, we set out below an amended Table of Expenditures. We also set out below our calculation of excess assessment work, which we understand will be applied towards that assessment work needed to be incurred in the second year of the currency of the licences.
REVISED ALLOCATION TABLE

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<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
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<th>Amount of Expenditure</th>
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<td></td>
<td>$33,376.71</td>
<td>$28,692.95</td>
<td>$4,683.76</td>
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CALCULATION OF EXCESS ASSESSMENT WORK

**Licence 016248M:**

016248M = 110 claims x $200 / claim = $22,000 of required assessment work in first year.
Assessment work claimed = $28,692.95
Less required assessment work – first year $22,000.00
Excess assessment work $6,692.95

**Licence 01650M:**

001650M = 18 claims x $200 / claim = $3,600 of required assessment work in first year.
Assessment work claimed – first year $4,683.76
Less required assessment work – first year $3,600.00
Excess assessment work $1,083.76

Total Excess assessment work: $6,692.95 + $1,083.76 = $7,776.71

**Upcoming Work Program**

Next, we advise that our client intends to conduct a work program in late July or early August. Our client will be filing shortly the required notice of intended work. The program at present is an airborne program. We are advised by our client that there will not be any ground disturbance. Our understanding is that because there is no ground disturbance, the program will not require Exploration Approval. Is our understanding correct?
Out of interest, if there were to be any ground disturbance, what is the average time between the filing of the notice of the intended word program and the Exploration Approval?

**Grouping Methods:**

Next, our client is considering grouping its three licences, 016248M, 01650M and 017016M. As the first anniversary date for the third licence is January 11, 2011 is in the future, it appears to us that our client cannot group the three licences at this time, but instead may proceed in one of the two following ways:

First Approach:
(a) Group now only two licences, being 016248 M and 016250M (each with a June 18 anniversary date); and
(b) On January 12, 2011 (being the day of the anniversary day of the third licence) then group the third licence with the previous resulting grouped licence; or

Second Approach:
Wait till the first anniversary of the all of the three licences has passed (January 11, 2011), being the first anniversary of the third licence) and then group all three licences.

**Dropping Considerations:**

Our client intends also to review the results of the upcoming exploration program and determine whether any claims should be dropped. So, it appears that our client may:
(a) wait till this year’s exploration results are in, but before the first anniversary of the third licence;
(b) then determine if any mineral claims are to be dropped,
(c) then drop accordingly;
(d) then file assessment work (but before January 11, 2011); and
(e) then following January 11, 2011 (the anniversary of the third licence), group the three licences in order to maximize the effect of the filing of the assessment work.

Our understanding is also that our client is not prejudiced by not doing any grouping at this time as long as it groups (a) after the first anniversary of each licence and (b) prior to the second anniversary of any licence. Do you agree with that understanding?
Enclosures:

Lastly, we enclose the following:

1. Letter dated June 11, 2010 from JAL Exploration Inc. to the Department of Natural Resources; and the enclosures to the letter being:


3. A copy of the Data Purchase Agreement between Emerick Resources Corp. & James Lenec (the original holder of the mineral licences and President of JAL Explorations Inc.) dated May 19, 2009 which data purchase closed on August 10, 2009.


6. A copy the invoice from HJM Consulting Ltd. in regard to project management and preparation the 43-101 report and figures dated June 7, 2010.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Alan Finlayson
AHF/ahf
Enclosures
e: JAL Exploration Inc., Attention: James Lenec, President

NTS: 14 D/8

Prepared for:
JAL Exploration Inc.
15492 Buena Vista Avenue
White Rock, BC
V4B 1Z1

By:
1985 Creelman Avenue,
Vancouver, BC
V6J 1B8

Professional Licence No: 19472

May 15th, 2010
on
The Voisey’s Bay West Property,
Voisey’s Bay Area, Labrador

MINERAL RIGHTS LICENCES
016248M, 016250M and 017061M

NTS: 14 D/8

Prepared for:
JAL Exploration Inc.
15492 Buena Vista Avenue
White Rock, BC
V4B 1Z1

By:
1985 Creelman Avenue,
Vancouver, BC
V6J 1B8

Professional Licence No: 19472

May 15th, 2010
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Figure 7  Grid Locations and Geophysical Anomalies – former Licence 798M
Figure 8  1996 Drill Hole Locations – West Grid – former Licence 798M
3.0 Summary

The Voisey’s Bay West Property is comprised of three Mineral Licences (016248M, 016250M and 017061M), for a total of 200 claims. All three licences are currently owned 100% by JAL Exploration Inc. (JAL), subject to a 2% NSR royalty. These are located at 56° 26' North and 62° 18' West, about 40 kilometers west-southwest of the village of Nain on the east coast of northern Labrador (Figure 1). Access is by float plane or by helicopter from Nain or Goose Bay. The Property adjoins the west side of the Voisey’s Bay Nickel Company’s property (now owned by Vale Inco Newfoundland & Labrador Ltd.) that was purchased from Diamond Fields Resources Inc., and is some 13.5 to 20 kilometers west of the main Voisey’s Bay discovery. The JAL licences are contiguous and cover a total area of 4,999.75 hectares in relatively rugged terrain. While vegetation is sparse, much of the Property is covered by alluvium and about 10% is covered by lakes.

The Vale Inco NL discovery is a world-class resource of massive sulfide mineralization which has an Inferred Resource of approximately 141 million tonnes, with grades in the range of 1.6% nickel, 2.0% copper and 0.12% cobalt. Within the Ovoid body of this deposit is a Proven Reserve of 31.7 million tonnes grading 2.83% nickel, 1.68% copper and 0.12% cobalt (Kerr, 2008).

The Property claims have been held by various operators over the last two decades and thus the licence areas and numbers have changed. Teracan Ventures Inc. were the vendors of the original property in 1994, following the announcement of the spectacular discovery of nickel-copper-cobalt mineralization by Diamond Fields Explorations Inc. at nearby Voisey’s Bay. Subsequently in 1994 Fleck Resources Ltd. (now Polymet Mining Corp.) acquired Mineral Licence 798M and Pacific Golden Spike Resources Ltd. acquired Mineral Licence 799M (which adjoined Licence 798M to the north) from Teracan Ventures. Both of these licences were subsequently acquired by Geocore Exploration Inc. (formerly Anvil Resources Ltd., now Emerick Resources Corp.) in 1998. In 2003 the two licences were amalgamated by Geocore to become Mineral Licence 009710M.

In 2005, Evolving Gold Corp. entered into an Option Agreement with Geocore on Mineral Licence 009710M, as well as staking Mineral Licence 011037M, which consisted of a further 124 claims adjoining the Geocore Mineral Licence to the west. In 2006 Evolving Gold terminated the Option Agreement with Geocore and allowed Mineral Licence 009210M to lapse/expire.

In 2007, Geocore replaced Mineral Licence 009710M with Mineral Licence 014493M. In doing so they surrendered the northern block of 100 claims and kept the southern block of 92 claims (previously Mineral Licence 798M). Subsequently in 2009 Geocore allowed Mineral Licence 014493M to lapse/expire.

In 2009, James Lenec staked Mineral Licences 016248M, 016250M and 017061M and in 2010 he sold all three licences to JAL Exploration Inc. These licences comprise the Voisey’s Bay West Property and cover a portion of the claims held by previous mineral licences 798M, 09710M and 011037M. The current mineral licences also cover a portion of a licence formerly held by a Joint Venture between NDT Ventures and Primero Industries Inc.
Figure 2 shows the Voisey’s Bay West Property location and its relation to the historical licences described above.

The Property is situated in the northeastern part of the Canadian Shield at the junction of two major structural provinces, the Archean Nain Province on the east and the Paleoproterozoic Churchill Province on the west (Figure 3). These rocks are principally granulite and amphibolite gneisses. The Nain Plutonic Suite, comprising anorthosite, troctolite, diorite and granite, intruded the boundary between the two structural provinces in the Middle Proterozoic. Rocks of troctolite composition (Reid Brook Troctolite Intrusion) are host to the Ni-Cu-Co mineralization on the Voisey’s Bay (Vale Inco NL) discovery. Mapping in 1995 and 1996 confirmed the Property is underlain in part by anorthosite of the Nain Plutonic Suite, which shows compositional layering, and has been intruded by wide, northwesterly trending troctolite or anorthosite dykes along the length of former Licence 798M and in the southern half of former Licence 799M. A northerly trending antiform or domal structure may exist on the east central part of former Licence 798M.

Prior to the acquisition of the Property by Teracan Ventures in 1994 there is no recorded history of exploration on the Property. Between 1995 and 1997 work programs totaling in excess of $1,000,000 were conducted on historical licences 798 and 799 by Fleck Resources Ltd., Pacific Golden Spike Resources Ltd. and Anvil Resources Ltd. This work included airphoto and satellite imagery studies, geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical soil and rock surveys, geophysical surveys consisting of ground magnetometer, VLF-EM, Horizontal Loop EM and airborne Dighem V EM surveys, and shallow diamond drilling.

The 1995 exploration program on Licence 798M consisted of gossan identification from Landsat TM imagery, prospecting, geological mapping, sampling and airborne Dighem V geophysical (magnetometer, EM and resistivity) surveys. Numerous gossans on the claims were located from Landsat TM Imagery and were investigated by prospecting and sampling. The airborne geophysical survey detected 62 EM anomalies of which 9 were possibly caused by "discrete bedrock conductors". The 1996 program consisted of geological mapping, sampling and 4,418 feet (1,347 meters) of AQ diamond drilling in 13 holes. No massive sulfide mineralization was encountered. Exploration in 1997 consisted of grid preparation, soil sampling for enzyme leach analysis and geophysical surveys. Insufficient soil samples were collected to interpret the geochemical data. Coincident magnetometer and VLF-EM anomalies, possibly caused by shallow conductors, are reported on the Center and South Grids. To date all exploration on this part of the property has been directed to the discovery of a relatively shallow source of mineralization.

On former Mineral Licence 799M, the 1995 program consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and rock geochemical sampling, in addition to ground VLF-EM, Crone Pulse EM and magnetometer surveys. The next work done was in 1997 when 3,795 feet of AQ diamond drilling in 7 holes was completed from 6 sites to test EM geophysical anomalies. No significant mineralization was intersected. Again, all exploration was directed to the discovery of a relatively shallow mineralized body.

Further exploration is recommended on all three Mineral Licences (017061M, 016250M and 016248M) to locate any potentially economic, deeper lying mineralization. A two phase geophysical exploration program designed to target massive nickel-copper sulfide deposits is warranted, as previous exploration has been restricted to locating shallower
targets. Phase I would consist of an airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey that covers all three of the licence blocks in a short time period. Contingent upon the success of this Phase I program in locating anomalous targets, indications of deeper lying mineralization or mineralization warranting follow-up, a ground program with improved depth of exploration and improved lateral resolution should be conducted to identify possible drill targets.

4.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report has been written at the request of JAL Exploration Inc. and describes the geology and historical work conducted on, or adjacent to, the three Mineral Licences (016248M, 016250M and 017061M) which comprise the Voisey’s Bay West Property. The Property itself and the area immediately north-west were historically known as Mineral Licences 798M and 799M during the 1995, 1996 and 1997 field seasons and subsequently became Mineral Licences 011037M and 09710M in 2005. For purposes of clarity and convenience, the old mineral licence numbers will be used in this report in reference to descriptions and to past work programs and results. This property is in an exploration state, no economic ore reserves have yet been discovered on it. To avoid confusion with the nearby Voisey’s Bay deposit owned by Vale Inco NL, the property described in this report is termed the “Voisey’s Bay West Property” (or “The Property”).

This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided in NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, dated December 23, 2005. The Qualified Person responsible for this report is John P. McGoran, B.Sc. P.Geo, of Vancouver, BC.

Units of measurement used in this report are in both Metric and Imperial systems. Analytical results of elements are stated in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb) or percentage (%). Element abbreviations used in this report include Cu (copper), Ni (nickel), Co (cobalt) and Fe (iron).

5.0 Reliance on Other Experts

Much of this report draws upon an earlier report prepared and submitted on behalf of Anvil Resources Ltd. by Michael H. Sanguinetti, P.Eng., and dated May 20th, 2003. Edits and additions were made by the current Author.

This report is also based on other private and public reports. With regard to Mineral Licence 016248M, this report contains results of work programs by Anvil Resources Ltd. (formerly Geocore Exploration Inc, now Emerick Resources Corp.), Fleck Resources Ltd. (which became Polymet Mining Corp.) and Pacific Golden Spike Resources Ltd. These work programs were conducted under the professional supervision of and reported on by David P. Taylor, P.Eng/P.Geo., John P. McGoran, P.Geo., Fred J. R. Syberg, B.Sc. and David G. Mark, P.Geo. With regard to Mineral Licences 017061M and 016250M, work was conducted between 1995 and 1998 by NDT Ventures Ltd., acting as operator on behalf of a Joint Venture between NDT Ventures Ltd. and Primero Industries Ltd. when this licence formed a small part of a larger, but now expired, property. The Author has been unable to determine the details of the work or results conducted on Mineral Licences 017061M and 016250M which adjoin the west side of former Mineral Licences 798M and 016248M.
For more information on previous exploration programs the reader is referred to the earlier assessment and company reports as listed in Section 17.0.

Regarding the current status of the mineral licences, the Author has reviewed the relevant Mineral Rights Inquiry Reports from the Newfoundland and Labrador Mines & Energy Dept., which indicate that the claims are in good standing. The required assessment work or cash in lieu of work is due by June 18th, 2010 for Mineral Licences 016248M and 016250M and January 11th, 2011 for Mineral Licence 017061M. Licence boundaries shown on the figures in Appendix E have been downloaded as ESRI shape files from the Newfoundland and Labrador Mines & Energy Dept. website. Mineral Rights Inquiry Reports for the three claims are provided in Appendix B.

The Author has a personal knowledge of the Property area from several historical work programs he conducted on a portion of the claims covered by the Property. He has worked on the Property in 1995, 1996 and 1997 under the employment of former Licence owner Fleck Resources and has supervised drill programs on former Licence 798M. He is also the author of several exploration reports on the Property, written in 1996, 1997 and 1998 and referenced in Section 17.0. To the Author’s knowledge, no further exploration work has been conducted on the Property since that time.

Geological descriptions in this report are in part extracted from work published by geologists of the Newfoundland & Labrador Department of Mines and Energy.

Graphical representations of property geology, geophysical grids, anomalies, drill holes etc, as shown on Figures 4, 7 and 8, are based on figures from earlier reports. In many of the earlier reports coordinate systems and projections were not specified but were assumed to be UTM NAD 27 and have been re-projected to NAD 83 datum in the figures in Appendix E, unless specified otherwise. The exact accuracy of these locations can therefore not be wholly relied upon.

6.0 Property Description and Location

The Voisey’s Bay West Property is comprised of three Mineral Licences (016248M, 016250M and 017061M), for a total of 200 claims. All three licences are currently owned 100% by JAL Exploration Inc. (JAL), subject to a 2% NSR royalty. They are located at 56° 26’ North and 62° 18’ West, about 40 kilometers west-southwest of the village of Nain on the east coast of northern Labrador (Figure 1). The licences adjoin the west side of the Voisey’s Bay Nickel Company’s property (now owned by Vale Inco NL) that was purchased from Diamond Fields Resources Inc. and are some 13.5 to 20 kilometers west of the main Voisey’s Bay discovery. The Voisey’s Bay West licences are contiguous and cover a total area of 4,999.75 hectares.

The Property claims have been held by various operators over the last two decades and thus the licence areas and numbers have changed. Teracan Ventures Inc. were the original vendors of the Property in 1994, following the announcement of the spectacular discovery of nickel-copper-cobalt mineralization by Diamond Fields Explorations Inc. at nearby Voisey’s Bay.

Fleck Resources Ltd. (name changed to Polymet Mining Corp.) acquired Mineral Licence 798M from Teracan in 1994 (licence issuance date 1994.12.22), following the
September 1993 announcement of the Diamond Fields discovery. Mineral Licence 799M, which adjoined Licence 798M to the north, was acquired by Pacific Golden Spike Resources Ltd in 1994. An option was granted to Anvil Resources Ltd. to acquire a 50% interest in the property by incurring exploration expense of $1.35 million by October 31st, 1999 on this property and also on Mineral Licence 799M (licence issuance date 1994.12.22) of Pacific Golden Spike Resources Ltd. (also held under option).

Both Mineral Licences 798M and 799M were subsequently acquired by Geocore Exploration Inc. (formerly Anvil Resources Ltd., now Emerick Resources Corp.) in 1998. The two licences were amalgamated in 2003 to become Mineral Licence 009710M by Geocore.

In 2005, Evolving Gold Corp. entered into an Option Agreement with Geocore on Mineral Licence 009710M, as well as staking Mineral Licence 011037M, which consisted of a further 124 claims adjoining the Geocore Mineral Licence to the west. In 2006 Evolving Gold terminated the Option Agreement with Geocore and allowed Mineral Licence 009210M to lapse /expire.

In 2007, Geocore replaced Mineral Licence 009710M with Mineral Licence 014493M. In doing so they surrendered the northern block of 100 claims and kept the southern block of 92 claims (previously Mineral Licence 798M). Subsequently in 2009 Geocore allowed Mineral Licence 014493M to expire.

In 2009, James Lenec staked Mineral Licences 016248M, 016250M and 017061M and in 2010 he sold all three licences to JAL Exploration Inc. These licences comprise the Voisey’s Bay West Property and cover a portion of the claims held by previous mineral licences 798M, 09710M and 011037M. The mineral licences also cover a portion of a licence formerly held by a Joint Venture between NDT Ventures and Primero Industries Inc.

Figure 2 shows the Voisey’s Bay West Property location and its relation to the historical licences on which exploration work was conducted. Details of the three claims that comprise the current property are given below.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Mineral Licence</th>
<th>No of Claims</th>
<th>Total Area (ha)</th>
<th>Issuance Date</th>
<th>Assessment Work Due Date</th>
<th>Required Expenditure (by Assessment Work Due Date)</th>
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<td>$14,400</td>
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As previously noted, for descriptive purposes the old mineral licence numbers will be used in reference throughout this report, pertaining to descriptions of past work programs and results.

Mineral rights in Labrador are acquired by "map staking" of Mineral Licences composed of claim units, within which each claim measures 500 meters north-south by 500 meters east-west (25 hectares). A mineral exploration licence is issued for a term of twenty years. In order to maintain the licence in good standing for the twenty year term, it is
necessary to carry out and report on exploration assessment work, and renew the licence every five years. The minimum amount of annual assessment work required to be done on each licence varies as follows:

- $200/claim in the first year
- $250/claim in the second year
- $300/claim in the third year
- $350/claim in the fourth year
- $400/claim in the fifth year
- $600/claim/year for years six to ten (inclusive)
- $900/claim/year for years eleven to fifteen (inclusive)
- $1200/claim/year for years sixteen to twenty (inclusive)

The renewal fee is:

- Year 5: $25/claim
- Year 10: $50/claim
- Year 15: $100/claim

An Application for Exploration Approval and Notice of Planned Exploration Work with a detailed description of the activity must be submitted to the Department of Mines and an Exploration Approval from the department received before any activity causing ground disturbance is begun.

Appendix C is a document prepared by the Mineral Claims Recorder’s Office at the Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland & Labrador, which gives further details on the process of acquiring mineral rights and managing Mineral Exploration Licences in the province.

7.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the Property is by helicopter or float plane from the village of Nain, about 44 kilometers to the east-northeast or by float plane from Goose Bay, 320 kilometers to the south. Fuel and supplies for the previous field programs were sent to Nain by ship container where they were unloaded and ferried to the properties by helicopter. Communications from Goose Bay and Nain with the camps was by satellite telephone powered by a 3,000 watt generator system. In the field walkie-talkies were used for communicating between crews and with helicopters. Field personnel were hired from Goose Bay; very little in the way of field personnel or supplies are available at Nain. There are no known environmental liabilities resulting from past work on the Property.

Terrain in this area of Labrador is relatively rugged with up to 450 meters of relief. Elevation varies from 60 meters ASL on Ikadlivik Brook, which crosses the centre of former Licence 798M, to high points of 460 meters ASL at the southern end of the Property.
Climate in the area is typical of a northern coastal location with severe, cold, wet winters lasting from October to May and relatively wet, cool summers. The exploration season is restricted by the inclement climate. High winds are a common feature of the northern Labrador coast, as is frequent fog and mist.

Vegetation is sparse consisting of mosses, tundra and a few stunted willows and brushes. About 10% of the claims are underlain by lakes.

8.0 History

Mineral Licences 798M and 799M were acquired by Teracan Ventures Inc., the original vendors, in 1994 following the September 1993 announcement of the spectacular discovery of nickel-copper-cobalt mineralization by Diamond Fields Explorations Inc. at nearby Voisey’s Bay. Prior to that time there is no recorded history of exploration on the properties.

In early 1995 a computer enhanced gossan anomaly map was derived from Landsat imagery for former Licence 798M. Using the evaluation of gossans noted on this map as a starting point, a program of geological mapping, rock and sediment sampling and prospecting was carried out by personnel of Fleck Resources Ltd. An airborne Dighem V geophysical survey was carried out on Licence 798M in June 1995 and reported on in December 1995. Expenditures in 1995 totaled $86,612.84.

In 1996, geological mapping and sampling were conducted on former Licence 798M on an extensive grid and rock samples were collected from 128 surface exposures and gossans. A zone with coincident geophysical anomalies and containing a series of gossans, with varying amounts of oxidized pyrrhotite and magnetite was located on the west central area of the Property. This area was partly tested by 4,418 feet (1,347 meters) of AQ diamond drilling in 13 holes. Expenditures during the 1996 program totaled $456,508.41.

The 1997 program on former Licence 798M consisted of preparation of two grids (Center and South), a Pulse EM survey on the Center Grid (Crone Geophysics), a magnetometer and VLF-EM survey on the Center and South Grids and soil sampling for enzyme leach analysis on the Center and South Grids. A total of $242,857.95 was spent on the 1997 program.

In 1995 work on former Licence 799M consisted of prospecting and ground VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. In addition, geological mapping was conducted along with rock-geochemistry in the central portion of the grid. Expenditures during 1995 totaled $110,731.50 on this licence. No field work was conducted in 1996. During 1997 a total of seven AQ-sized diamond drill holes at six sites, for a total of 3,795 feet (1,157 meters), were completed to test anomalies indicated by the 1995 Crone geophysical surveys. All mineralized sections were sampled and assayed. Reported expenditures for 1997 totaled $224,020.38; no work has been conducted on former Licence 799M since 1997.

In 1995 a portion of the area covered by Licence 16250M and 17061M was owned by the Joint Venture of NDT Ventures Ltd. (The Northaire Group) and Primero Industries Ltd. Work consisted of electromagnetic and magnetic surveys followed by diamond
drilling. The work targeted EM conductors adjacent to an anorthosite/gneiss contact. The first target was to test a series of geophysical anomalies in an area of relative high conductance with anomalous Ni-Cu values (NDT Ventures Ltd., Press Release #95-33, Nov. 2, 1995). Details of the work and results from exploration on this property (Fraser Claims) are not known.

9.0 Geological Setting

The properties are situated in the Nain Plutonic Complex on the northeastern part of the Canadian Shield. A simplified geological map showing the locations of the Voisey’s Bay deposit and many other examples of magmatic sulfide mineralization was published by the Geological Survey of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (Kerr, 2008) and is presented in Figure 3. Within this region of the Canadian Shield is the junction or collision boundary of two major structural provinces, the Archean Nain Province on the east and the Paleoproterozoic Churchill Province on the west. In this part of the shield these structural provinces are composed principally of granulite and amphibolite gneisses. However, in the vicinity of Nain, massive volumes of magma invaded along the collisional boundary zone between 1,350 and 1,290 million years ago resulting in a series of Middle Proterozoic Plutons collectively referred to as the Nain Plutonic Suite (NPS). The main divisions of the Suite are anorthosite, troctolite, diorite and granite.

Field relationships between plutonic rocks indicate that the gabbroid plutons are intruded by the intermediate plutons; both are intruded by the granitoid plutons. There seems to be a gradation from anorthosite gabbros to monzogabbros of the intermediate plutons and a further gradation from intermediate plutons to rapikivi (hornblende-biotite) granite which suggests the coexistence of three different magmas (Sampson, 1994).

Mapping of the original licence areas was conducted and published by Ryan, Lee and Corriveau in the 1991 Open File Map 91-46, Ryan and Lee in 1994 and by Ryan, Wardle, Gower and Nunn in 1995. Mapping in 1995 by J. P. McGoran on former Licence 798M and by D. P. Taylor on former Licence 799M confirmed the accuracy of earlier government mapping. Licence 011037M was reportedly mapped by geologists of NDT Resources Ltd. in 1995. The Property is underlain by rocks of the Nain Plutonic Suite, primarily by norite, leuconorite and anorthosite (Unit 11) showing compositional layering which dips at low angles of 10° to 35° to the north-northeast and south-southwest. On former Licence 798M (Figure 4) a wide gabbroic dyke (Unit 17) which trends north-northwest along the length of this licence has been offset for short distances by two sets of east-westerly trending faults. Intervals of troctolitic composition were reported from diamond drill core recovered during the 1996 program on former Licence 798M but no troctolitic material was reported in company mapping of outcrops on either Licence 798M or 799M. An occurrence of labradorite has been mapped near the centre of former Licence 798M. Based on the dips and strikes measured on the layered anorthosites, the possibility of a NNW trending antiform or a shallow domal structure may occur in the east-central area in the vicinity of 6247500 N and 542500 E. The possibility of locating deeper seated mineralization resulting from this westerly plunging structure cannot be discounted. On former Licence 799M adjoining on the north, an arcuate band of intermediate plutons of gabbronorite to hornblende-clinopyroxene quartz monzonite composition has been mapped crossing the centre of Licence 799M from southwest to northeasterly. A small 2 kilometer long body of tonalite (Unit 3) is exposed in the northeast corner of the licence west of Annakhtalak Bay.
10.0 Deposit Type and Mineralization

The mineralization sought in the Voisey’s Bay area of Labrador is Cu-Ni-Co sulfide mineralization within Middle Proterozoic mafic rocks of the Nain Plutonic Suite. Rocks of troctolite composition are the host to the Ni-Cu-Co mineralization found on the Diamond Fields (now owned by Vale Inco NL) discovery. This mineralization is contained within a troctolitic dyke of a layered and massive troctolitic mafic intrusion, the Reid Brook Intrusion. Massive and disseminated sulfide mineralization is located within troctolitic rocks that represent both feeder dykes and associated magma chambers. A plan map of the target areas and cross-sections showing the sulfide mineralization within the troctolite at the gneiss contact is attached (Figure 5) as are other (Ripley, Li, & Shin, 2002) geologic plans and sections (Figure 6) as published in “Economic Geology”. The section shows the section plunging to depth to the west. The resource figures published by the Government of Newfoundland state that the orebody contains 141 million tonnes grading 1.6% nickel and that the Ovoid Zone contains a Proven Reserve of 31.7 million tonnes of 2.83% nickel (Kerr, 2008). A prominent gossan zone, hosted by the dyke, is the deeply weathered surface expression of the major sulfide body within the dyke. It is noted that although this weathered capping was sampled and assayed by government geologists prior to the discovery, no anomalous metal concentrations were detected (Ryan, Wardle et al, 1995).

In 1995, numerous gossans on the former Licence 798M, which were located from a study of a Landsat TM Image, were investigated by prospecting and sampling. The gossan images were defined in comparison to the color of iron oxides at the Discovery Hill gossan of the Voisey’s Bay discovery. Prospecting of these gossan sites revealed varying amounts of oxidized pyrrhotite and magnetite in anorthosite. Analytical results of rock samples from fifteen of the gossans sampled indicated above background values for copper, nickel and/or cobalt. These values extend up to 1,088 ppm copper, 682 ppm nickel and 228 ppm cobalt (McGoran, 1996).

On the former Licence 799M no gossans were reported in the anorthosites, however rock geochemical sampling was carried out. This sampling resulted in locating above background values for copper, nickel and/or cobalt. These values extended up to 1,523 ppm copper, 1,057 ppm nickel and 287 ppm cobalt (Taylor, 1996). Diamond drill testing on former Licence 798M of coincident geophysical and geological targets on the west grid area during the 1996 program consisted of 13 shallow AQ drill holes. The rock intersected in the holes is mostly fresh appearing, coarse-grained anorthosite. Sulfide mineralization in drill hole VW-1 occurs in a dark, even-textured, medium-grained magnetic rock, identified in thin section as picrite (olivine bearing gabbro). The best assay values in the drill program are in hole VW-1, from 78 to 81.5 feet with values of 1,844 ppm copper, 4,693 ppm nickel and 323 ppm cobalt.

Diamond drill testing on Licence 799M was intended to test shallow VLF-EM anomalies outlined in the 1995 exploration program. Seven holes were drilled during the 1997 field season, however, no sulfides of economic interest were intersected during this program. Results of exploration on former Licence 011037M, which covers the southeastern portion of the “Fraser Project” held by NDT Ventures Ltd. and Primero Industries Ltd., are not available.
11.0 Exploration

11.1 Former Mineral Licence 798M

11.1.1 1995 work program

The 1995 work program consisted of the identification of gossans from a Landsat image, prospecting and geological mapping, rock and sediment sampling, and airborne magnetic and EM geophysical surveys (Dighem V) (Figure 7).

Landsat Imagery

A Landsat image was compiled by R.G.I. and the color of the iron oxide gossan at the Discovery Hill of the Voisey's Bay discovery was used as an image control to compare gossans on former Licence 798M. Twenty one sites were selected as probable iron oxide sites and 154 were selected as possible iron oxide sites. Field work follow-up was on foot or by helicopter.

Prospecting and Sampling

A three man crew traversed much of the area of the property to examine gossan sites and to sample any mineralized outcrop or float. Sample site locations were determined by GPS. When the preliminary results of the airborne geophysical survey were made available in late August, a helicopter was used to investigate the preliminary (Redball) anomaly sites. Where mineralization was visible, samples for analysis were collected.

Airborne Geophysical Survey - Dighem V

An airborne Dighem V geophysical survey, covering 230 line-kilometers, was flown by helicopter in June 1995 to detect zones of conductive mineralization and to assist in the mapping of the geology and structure of the area. The Dighem report noted "...several inferred bedrock conductors that are associated with EM-magnetite responses which appear to warrant further investigation ..." (McConnell, 1995).

The interpretation of the survey results expressed in the Dighem report inferred several conductors near the west edge of the north-central section of the survey area which may be due to conductive mineralization associated with magnetite-rich host rock (D or B categories). In addition, 11 "Redball" or preliminary inspection anomalies were noted. These were selected on a first pass of the preliminary data to assist field crews before the final map and interpretation was issued. The conclusion reached from the Dighem V survey results was that the work was successful in locating a few conductors which may warrant additional work as they coincide with EM magnetite anomalies. This, and some profile shapes, suggest a bedrock conductor source rather than surficial material. Further investigation was recommended (McConnell, 1995).

11.1.2 1996 work program

The 1996 field program consisted of extensive 100 meter grid preparation (West Grid), geological mapping and sampling, and 13 AQ diamond drill holes.
Mapping and Sampling

Geological mapping and sampling were conducted throughout the 1996 season with rock samples collected from 128 surface exposures and gossans. No strongly anomalous values were noted; the highest values reported are in sample MK106 with 143 ppm Cu, 38 ppm Ni, 42 ppm Co and 10.73% Fe, and in sample MK 013 with 93 ppm Cu, 115 ppm Ni, 23 ppm Co and 2.34% Fe. The highest iron value is 16.03% Fe (sample MK 108) with 38 samples reporting values of more than 10.0% Fe. The iron content of these samples reflects the reported presence of oxidized pyrrhotite and magnetite.

Diamond Drilling

A total of 4,418 feet (1,347 meters) of drilling was completed in 13 angle holes in the area of the west grid (Figure 8). The purpose of these holes was to test an area of coincident geophysical anomalies and gossans. Follow-up work recommended included deep EM and magnetometer surveys and an enzyme leach soil survey.

11.1.3 1997 work program

The 1997 field program consisted of grid preparation (South, Center and East Grids), a Pulse Time Domain Electromagnetic (DEEP EM) survey, ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys and soil sampling for enzyme leach analysis.

Geophysical Surveys

A total of 25.85 kilometers of Pulse Time Domain Electromagnetic surveying was conducted by Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd. on the East Grid. This geophysical method provides good depth penetration for conductors with dips of 45° or more. The survey covered an area of approximately 1500 meters E-W by 2200 meters N-S. No anomalies were detected by this survey.

Ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were completed over the Center and South (J) Grids by Labrador Exploration Services Ltd. with the results plotted and interpreted by Quantec Consulting Ltd. These surveys consisted of approximately 12 line kilometers of surveying, comprised of 11 lines surveyed at 25 meter stations along lines spaced 200 meters apart. The VLF-EM fields from Cutler and from Seattle were measured and both Total Field and Vertical Gradient magnetic measurements were collected. The source-depths of the magnetic anomalies were determined using the GEOSOFT MAGMOD3 interactive magnetic anomaly inversion program which modeled the data into two geometrical shapes. These shapes are a) a thick, flat-topped, dipping dyke, infinite strike and depth extent, and b) a thick, flat-topped, dipping dyke, finite-fixed strike length, finite-variable depth.

The interpretations by Quantec indicate similar causes for both grids. At the Center Grid, the magnetic anomalies intersected on lines 5+00W and 7+00W at 0 S to 1+10N were determined to be caused by a source in the cap-rock, possibly a diabase dyke or banded iron formation (as judged by conductive nature shown on the VLF-EM results). At the South Grid, three possible magnetic lineaments were recorded which cut across the survey area. The inverse-model results showed that the anomalies are not deep seated, but represent low to moderately magnetic, moderately (50 - 70°) west dipping, narrow (<10m) dyke-like bodies which subcrop at less than 5 meters (Legault, 1997).
These ground follow-up data from airborne magnetic results confirm that the source of the anomalies on both Center and South Grids are shallow, not deep seated.

The data from the Pulse EM and the magnetometer-VLF-EM surveys were also examined by geophysicist Fred J. R. Syberg. He reports no anomalies on the Pulse EM survey on the East Grid. On the South Grid, the VLF-EM responses in the northern part of the grid “…warrant continuation of the survey to the north with 100 meter line spacing, including fill-in with lines 500N and 700N.” (Syberg, 1998). On the Center Grid, seven easterly striking anomalies are reported. The two best targets selected are east-west striking conductors. The first, Conductor A, is a coincident anomaly with magnetics and both VLF-EM stations and is located at about 0N to 1S between 400W and 900W. Syberg has recommended drill testing of this after geological data on the site has been obtained. The second is a (conductor style) response, Conductor B, from only one of the EM transmitters (Cutler) and lies between 200N and 300N and between 300W and 900W. This is considered a secondary target by Syberg which should be evaluated on the basis of geological information (Syberg, 1998).

11.2 Former Mineral Licence 799M

Field programs were conducted on former Licence 799M only during the 1995 and 1997 field seasons.

The program conducted during the 1995 field season consisted of 94.67 kilometers of grid preparation, prospecting, geochemical rock sampling, geological mapping and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys over the prepared grid (Taylor, 1996).

Prospecting, Geological Mapping, Geochemical Sampling

Following staking, a program of prospecting, combined with geological mapping was carried out with tie-ins to the newly set up grid. No anomalous occurrences of sulfides were reported during the course of prospecting. The geological mapping confirmed the status of the existing published government mapping. A total of 125 rock samples collected from the central part of the licence between 2500N and 4000N, mostly between 0E and 1050E were submitted for analysis to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. A review of the results of this rock geochemical sampling program showed a number of samples (46) which were moderately anomalous in copper, nickel and cobalt in the general area from 2500N to 3300N between 500E and 1000E. Maximum values of 1523 ppm copper, 1057 ppm nickel and 287 ppm cobalt were reported from these rock samples. Fifty two samples were selected for analysis for platinum, palladium and rhodium. The highest value in platinum received is 174 ppb in a sample with 25 ppb palladium and <5 ppb rhodium. A separate sample containing the highest palladium value of 32 ppb only carried <3 ppb platinum and <5 ppb rhodium. No highly anomalous samples were reported.

Geophysical Surveys

Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, conducted over a total of 94.675 line kilometers on a semi-regular grid, recorded the total magnetic field and the secondary VLF-EM responses from the Cutler, Rugby or Seattle transmitters. Nominal line spacing was 100 meters and nominal station spacing was 25 meters covering a measured survey area of 3 by 4 kilometers. The interpretation of the geophysical surveys featured mainly northerly-striking faults and contact/fault signatures. A coincident total magnetic field
gradient striking NNW was observed which was coincident with a northerly striking VLF-EM anomaly. Of the anomalous areas observed, anomalies between lines 2600N and 3400N were considered worthy of further exploration while anomalies between lines 1000N and 2000N are probably secondary targets (Syberg, 1996). Based on the correlation of geophysical and rock geochemical results, six sites were selected for testing by later diamond drilling (Taylor, 1996).

Exploration work on 799M in the 1997 field season consisted of diamond drilling seven AQTK-sized holes based on indicated geophysical anomalies. No work was done in the 1996 field season.

**Diamond Drilling**

Seven shallow AQTK-sized holes totaling 3795 feet (1156.72 meters) were diamond drilled along a small east-west trending valley to test various arcuate and straight linear VLF-EM anomalies (Taylor, 1996; McGoran, 1998). No mineralization of economic interest was reported.

**11.3 Former Mineral Licence 011037M**

Field programs were reportedly conducted during the 1995 and 1996 field seasons on the land which presently occupies Licences 017061M and 016250M. Work was undertaken by NDT Ventures Ltd. as operator of a joint venture with Primero Ventures Ltd. Their property occupied 23 mineral licences. This work consisted of geological mapping, geochemical surveys, both airborne and ground geophysical surveys (magnetic and EM) followed by limited shallow diamond drilling. In 1995 they drilled one diamond drill hole to a depth of 95 meters and in 1996 drilled 3 holes totaling 507 meters. The locations of these holes, and on which licence they were drilled, are not known.

Details of the work conducted and the results are not known. Their licences expired and a part of the area was subsequently acquired by Evolving Gold Corp. in 2005, which formed Licence 011037M.

**12.0 Diamond Drilling**

Shallow diamond drilling was carried out on Mineral Licences 016248M, 016250M and 017061M during the period 1995 to 1997. The complete records of the drilling on former Licence 798M are available. However, drilling data on former Licence 011037M, if any, is not available.

Diamond drilling carried out during the 1996 field season on Licence 798M consisted of 13 shallow AQTK holes drilled to test coincident geophysical anomalies and gossan areas (Figure 8). During the 1997 field season seven shallow AQTK holes were drilled on Licence 799M to test VLF-EM geophysical anomalies in an area of above-background rock geochemical samples (Taylor, 1996; McGoran, 1998).

The 1996 diamond drilling program on Licence 798M totaled 4,418 feet (1,346.61 meters). Most of the core is fresh-appearing anorthosite, a dark greyish green mottled rock composed of medium- to coarse-grained greenish feldspar (>85%) with 10%
anhedral mafic material, mainly in interstitial areas. Sporadic sulfides occur about mafic material in interstitial areas. The rock with the most mineralization is troctolitic or ferrodioritic which is more magnetic than the anorthosite. Sections of troctolitic material are reported from holes VW-1, -2, -3 and -4 with locally higher magnetic sections logged in holes VW-9, -10 and -11. Sections of orthoclase-rich material are reported in drill hole VW-12 which are thought to represent inclusions of intruded rocks. In drill hole VW-1, a thin section analysis of core from the 80 foot depth was identified as picrite troctolite (clinopyroxene 45 - 50%, olivine 20 - 25%, plagioclase 12 - 15%, ilmenite 5 - 7%, plus accessories and sulfides). Samples for assay were collected from anorthosite where sulfides were visible and from nearly all the troctolitic material. Few of the samples had values greater than 75 ppm Cu, 25 ppm Ni and 30 ppm Co. The highest assay values are from drill hole VW-1, from 78 to 81.5 feet, with values of 1844 ppm Cu, 4693 ppm Ni and 323 ppm Co (McGoran and Stanley, 1997).

The 1997 diamond drilling program on Licence 799M consisted of 3,795 feet (1,156.72 meters) drilled in seven holes. The holes were located in the area between 2573N to 3150N and 225E to 1361E and were drilled to intersect shallow EM anomalies outlined in the 1995 assessment report. All rock intersected in the holes is described as anorthosite, streaky anorthosite, coarse anorthosite or plagioclase with infrequent accessory sulfide mineralization and local concentrations of mafic minerals. However, no sulfides of economic interest were intersected during this work (McGoran, 1998). A total of 45 samples were submitted for assay; none were anomalous.

### 13.0 Sampling Method and Approach

During the 1995 field season irregular traverses were made over Licence 798M to collect rocks and panned stream sediment concentrates for analysis. Samples were collected from gossans identified from the Landsat interpretation and during prospecting. Samples were described and sent to Acme Analytical laboratories in Vancouver for ICP analysis (McGoran, 1996). Rock samples were collected for analysis during traversing during the 1996 field season. A total of 128 samples were sent to Acme Analytical for ICP analysis. Soil sampling and frost boil sampling were conducted on Licence 798M during the 1997 field season over portions of the Center Grid and the South (J) Grid. Soil samples were collected at either 50m or 100m intervals along lines spaced at 100m. At the same time frost boils were sampled at 100m intervals along lines spaced at 200m. Samples were air dried when possible and sent to Activation Laboratories of Toronto for enzyme leach. Samples were not collected over a wide enough area for interpretation by Actlabs (McGoran, 1998).

On Licence 799M a total of 125 rock samples were collected for analysis during the 1995 field season for Pacific Golden Spike Resources Ltd. These samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Limited for ICP analysis.

Diamond drill core samples for former Licence 798M in 1996 and former Licence 799M in 1997 were sent to Acme Analytical for ICP geochemical analysis. The methods of sample preparation, shipping, identification or handling by Fleck or Pacific Golden Spike crews are not known.
Geochemical surveys (soils) were reportedly conducted over portion of the area covered by former Mineral Licence 011037M in 1995 and 1996. The locations of these surveys, the methods of sample handling and analysis and the results are not known at this time.

14.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses & Security

The details of the analytical methods employed for standard ICP analysis by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. for geochemical samples collected on former Licence 798M was “ … 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3ml 3-1-2 HCl –HNO₃ -H₂O at 95°C for 1 hour and is diluted to 10 ml with water.” (Acme Analytical certificate).

During the 1996 surface drilling program supervised by the Author, core was split lengthways with a diamond saw, intervals were bagged and sealed in a carton and flown to the assayer.

Analysis was conducted using standard assay procedure. Rock samples were sealed in boxes by the Author and sent by air to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, an accredited assayer.

15.0 Data Verification

The location of any remaining core from earlier drill programs is not known therefore no further verification of the drill assays has been possible. During the 1996 surface drilling program, standards and blanks were assayed at 20m sample intervals, under the supervision of the Author, but the whereabouts of this data is also not known.

16.0 Adjacent Properties

Mineral Licences 016248M, 016250M and 017061M adjoin the west side of the established Vale Inco NL property which contains a significant nickel-copper-cobalt deposit. This deposit was discovered in 1993 by Diamond Fields Resources Inc, but is now owned and operated by Vale Inco NL. Within this deposit a resource of massive sulfide mineralization has been inferred, which is reportedly in the 141 million tonne range, with grades in the range of 1.6% nickel, 2.0% copper and 0.12% cobalt. From east to west the major sulfide deposits are the Eastern Deepes Zone (47 million tonnes of 1.39% Ni, 0.6% Cu and 0.009% Co), the Ovoid Zone (32 million tonnes of 2.83% Ni, 1.68% Cu and 0.12% Co), the Discovery Hill zone (13 million tonnes of 1.0% Ni, 0.8% Cu and 0.06% Co) and the Reid Brook Zone (17 million tonnes of 1.46% Ni, 0.65% Cu and 0.1% Co) (Kerr, 2008). The mineralized bodies are some 13.5 to 20 kilometers east of the Voisey’s Bay West Property boundary. A conceptual model of the deposits is described in Diamond Fields/Voisey’s Bay Nickel Company publications and is illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. These are discussed under “Deposit Type and Mineralization” in Section 10.0 of this report. Mineralization discovered on the Voisey’s Bay Nickel property is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Voisey’s Bay West Property.
17.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been undertaken at the Voisey’s Bay West Property.

18.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There is not yet sufficient information to project a mineral resource at the Voisey’s Bay West Property.

19.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

The entire Voisey’s Bay West Property area is situated to the west of Vale Inco NL’s Voisey’s Bay Ni-Cu-Co sulfide deposits and is underlain by similar aged rocks of the Nain Plutonic Suite. Rocks of troctolitic composition (olivine and plagioclase), which are host to the mineralization at the Voisey’s Bay deposit, have been observed on the Property in historical drill core on Mineral Licence 016248M (formerly part of Licence 798M). Based on mapping and structure, the compositionally layered anorthosite unit (Unit 11, Figure 4), underlies much of this licence and has possibly been deformed by a NNW trending antiform or shallow domal structure noted in mapping on former Licence 798M. Such structure could host sulfide mineralization at depth and warrants detailed mapping and possible follow-up by deep probing EM surveys. While no significant sulfide mineralization has been discovered at surface on the licences to date, sufficient indications and targets from earlier work exist which warrant a follow-up exploration program.

Coincident magnetometer and VLF-EM anomalies from earlier geophysical surveys on the South (J) and Center Grids, possibly caused by shallow conductors, exist on this property, on former Licence 798M. These existing grids should be covered by fill-in lines as well as being extended, and should be surveyed by VLF-EM, magnetic and Horizontal Loop EM surveys to assist in defining and confirming of the existing anomalies.

Insufficient soil samples were collected during the 1997 program on these two grids to be able to interpret the results of enzyme leach analysis. This geochemical survey warrants completion as well as detailed geological mapping in the area of the projected antiform.

Continued exploration work is recommended on Mineral Licences 016248M, 016250M and 017061M in order to locate indications of potentially economic mineralization and to determine if sufficient potential exists to warrant an extensive exploration program.

A phased, success-contingent exploration program is recommended for the property area which would consist of an initial airborne EM survey to cover all three licence blocks quickly. This would be designed to target massive Ni-Cu sulfide deposits similar to and along strike from the Voisey’s Bay deposit. A ground follow-up program would then be conducted to improve both depth of exploration and lateral resolution allowing identification of possible drill targets. Further details and cost breakdown for this proposed two-phase geophysical program are provided in Appendix A. The Author has
reviewed this document and is fully in agreement with the planned program details/budget and recommendations.

Initial literature searches of exploration conducted between 1995 and 1998 on a portion of former Mineral Licence 011037M suggest that the earlier work was wide spaced and only penetrated to a shallow depth. Research and compilation of all previous work on this licence should be conducted prior to initiation of any fieldwork. This would include geological mapping, prospecting and deep probing EM geophysical surveys.
20.0 References

Baldry, J. and Butler, S., 1995: Diamond Fields Resources Inc., Voisey Bay - Field of Dreams in Mining Research, Nesbitt Burns.


21.0 Date and Signature

The effective date of this report is May 15th, 2010.

Signed:

Date of Signature:
Certificate of Qualified Persons

I, John P. McGoran, B.Sc., P.Geo, of 1985 Creelman Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6J 1B8, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a consultant geologist by: JAL Exploration Inc., 15492 Buena Vista Avenue, White Rock, BC, V4B 1Z1.

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from Carleton University in 1972.

3. I have worked as an economic geologist for the past thirty eight years.

4. I spent twelve years prospecting for economic minerals prior to 1972.

5. I am a member in good standing with British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, with a P.Geo designation. My professional licence number is 19472.

6. I am a member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME) for 20+ years (Member ID: 2123450).

7. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in the National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.


9. I have had significant prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report, having supervised various exploration programs on former Licence 798M (now part of Licence 016248M) during 1995, 1996 and 1997. I was last on the property in October, 1998.

10. I am independent of the issuer with regard to the criteria set out in section 1.4 of the National Instrument 43-101.

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

12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.
Dated this 15th day of May, 2010

John P. McGoran  B.Sc. P.Geo

Printed Name
Geophysical Proposal, West Voisey’s Bay Project, Reid Brook Property, Labrador, Canada

- EMAIL MEMORANDUM FROM TOM WEIS DATED MAY 4TH, 2010
- Resume for Tom Weis
The following is the proposed geophysical program for the JAL Exploration Inc’s West Voisey’s Bay Project in Labrador Canada. The licenses to be explored include 016248M, 016250M, and 017061M located 40 kilometers southwest of Nain, Labrador. They are shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

The geophysical exploration program is designed to target massive Ni-Cu sulfide deposits similar and along strike from the Voisey’s Bay deposits held by CVRD-Inco. The massive Ni-Cu sulfide bodies are conductive and should be mappable with airborne and ground electromagnetic systems.

The 2010 geophysical program will consist of two parts. First an airborne EM survey to cover all three license blocks quickly. Second a ground follow-up program with improved depth of exploration and improved lateral resolution for designing drill targets.

**Airborne Electromagnetic/Magnetic Program**

- Geotech VTEM helicopter Time Domain EM system.
- 565 line kilometers of TDEM and Magnetic data acquisition.
- Line direction N-S
- Line spacing 100 metres; Tie line spacing 980 metres.
- Costs from proposal:
  - Basic Survey Charge per line kilometer: C$145.00
  - Estimated 565 line kilometers: C$79,100.00
  - Crew and Equipment mob/demob to Nain: C$30,000.00
  - Helicopter mob/demob to Nain: C$6,000.00
  - Daily ferry Nain to Block (4days @ $1500/day): C$6,000.00
Fuel and positioning (estimated 4800 L): C$8,400.00

- minimum TOTAL Charges: C$129,500.00

- There are additional charges such as standby, fuel management fees and taxes that result on the above being a minimum charge. I would recommend we have C$150,000 set aside for all possibilities.

- At the present the survey is scheduled in August. It is being run in conjunction with other surveys in the area in an attempt to lower the mob/demob charge. **Note that 95% of the payment is due prior to mobilization** (i.e. we pay for the survey before it is flown). Figure 4 flight path plan.

See attached Proposal and Services Agreement. These are preliminary until miss-spellings and incorrectly typed cost estimates are fixed. Don’t sign this copy.

This will result in excellent geophysical coverage (EM and Mag) with a depth of exploration of from 500 to 800 metres. There is a chance we could drill from this data set.

I would expect to see final map products in September which means we will not get a crew on the ground for follow-up in 2010.

**Ground Electromagnetic Program**

The proposed ground crew is an Abitibi Geophysics ground TDEM crew. Abitibi Geophysics was selected based on my knowledge of personnel. The crew cost is C$3,000.00/day. An estimate of 15 days at C$45,000.00 with a crew mob/demob cost of C$10,000.00. The Abitibi group can take care of the camp, line cutting and permitting at cost plus 15%. When we get serious about putting a ground crew on the ground we can get an estimate for this number.

**Geophysical Program Goal**

The goal of this geophysical program is to map bedrock lithology and structure over the entire land block quickly using aeromagnetic data and identify any conductive features interpreted to be massive Ni-Cu bodies to a depth of 500 to 800 metres over the entire land block. It is possible that drill targets might be selected from this data set. The ground geophysical data set would be used for better lateral resolution and increased depth of exploration that could better target drill holes in the project area. The improved depth of exploration for the ground TDEM survey may be important in the vicinity of a large deposit like Voisey’s Bay Ni-Cu deposit. The need for the ground data set will be evaluated on completion of the airborne survey.
Figure 1 – License 016248M
Figure 2 – License 016250M
Figure 3 – License 017061M
B2. Detailed Flight Plan Image

B3. Flight line Specifications and Corner Coordinates

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<tr>
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WGS 84 Zone 20 N

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Project #10050  Proposal for a VTEM Survey for UNICON EXPLORATIONS INC.  March 4, 2010

Figure 4 – Flight Path Plan
At your request I am currently evaluating work completed in the Voisey’s Bay area in the past by competitors. The proposed program is consistent with carrying the work forward with a new generation of geophysical tools. The goal is to extend mineralization to the west from the main Voisey’s Bay property.

Thomas V Weis

Thomas V Weis and Associates

7200 East Dry Creek Road, Suite F-203

Centennial, Colorado 80112 USA

720 254-4695 (cell)

tvweis@gmail.com
RESUME

Thomas V. Weis
Geophysicist – Consultant

May 4, 2009

Work and Education Experience

2006 to Present  Consulting Geophysicist, minerals exploration, engineering and environmental applications. Denver Colorado USA.

2002 to 2006  Chief Geophysicist, Newmont Mining Company. Denver Colorado, USA.

2000 to 2002  Manager of Geophysical Operations, Newmont Mining Company. Denver Colorado USA.


1993 to 1994  Senior Exploration Geophysicist, Newmont Mining Company, Reno Nevada USA.

1992 to 1993  Visiting Scientist, Kansas Geological Survey, Lawrence Kansas USA.

1991  Senior Exploration Geophysicist, Normandy Poseidon Exploration Ltd. Adelaide/Tennant Creek Australia.

1985 to 1991  Senior Exploration Geophysicist, Newmont Mining, Danbury CT, Tucson AZ, Denver CO, Elko NV, USA

1983 to 1985  University of Utah PhD program. Offered position by Newmont so left program.

1977 to 1982  Project Geophysicist, Exxon Minerals Company, Denver CO USA.

1975 to 1976  Masters Degree in Geophysics, Michigan Technological University, Houghton MI, USA.

1975  Los Alamos Labs, Summer Student work, Los Alamos New Mexico.

1974  Student Geological Engineer, Tenneco Oil Company, Oklahoma City USA.

1971 to 1975  B.S. in Geology, Michigan Technological University, Houghton MI USA.

Technical Experience – Geophysics

Experience with tools listed below includes survey planning acquisition, processing and interpretation of resulting data sets. Primary usage has been in gold, base metals, industrial minerals, diamond exploration. Also in engineering and environmental work.

Gravity:  Primarily ground with small exposure to airborne.
Magnetic:  Ground, airborne and borehole.
Time Domain EM:  Ground, airborne and borehole.
Frequency Domain EM:  Ground and airborne.
Electrical Techniques:  IP/resistivity, CSAMT, Mise a la Masse, VLF-R.
Radiometric:  Ground, airborne and borehole.
Seismic:  Shallow, high resolution reflection seismic for engineering and minerals exploration.
GPR:  Ground penetrating radar for engineering.
### Mineral Rights Inquiry Report

**Thursday, May 13, 2010**

| Last Updated: | 2010/05/13 |
| Licence Number: | 016248M |
| File Number: | 775:0272 |
| Original Holder: | Lenec, James |
| Licence Holder: | JAL Exploration Inc |
| Address: | 15492 Buena Vista Avenue  
| | White Rock, BC  
| | Canada, V4B 1Z1 |
| Licence Status: | Issued |
| Location: | Reid Brook |
| Electoral Dist.: | 01 Torngat Mountains |
| Recorded Date: | 2009/05/19 |
| Issuance Date: | 2009/06/18 |
| Renewal Date: | 2014/06/18 |
| Report Due Date: | 2010/08/17 |
| Org. No. Claims: | 110.0000 |
| Cur. No. Claims: | 110.0000 |
| Recording Fee: | $1,100.00 |
| Receipt(s): | 56659515 (2009/05/19) $1,100.00 |
| Deposit Amount: | $5,500.00 |
| Deposit: | 56659515 (2009/05/19) $5,500.00 |
| Map Sheet No(s): | 14D/08 |

**Comments:**

**Mapped Claim Description:**

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the herein described parcel of land, and said corner having UTM coordinates of 6 252 000 N, 541 000 E; of Zone 20; thence
South 4,000 metres, thence East 1,000 metres, thence South 5,000 metres, thence
West 3,500 metres, thence North 9,000 metres, thence East 2,500 metres to the
point of beginning. All bearings are referred to the UTM grid, Zone 20. NAD27.
Reserving nevertheless out of the above described area: Specified Materials as
defined in Chapter 1 of the Labrador Land Claims Agreement, parcel(s) 4C-17;
Carving Stone as defined in Chapter 1 of the Labrador Land Claims Agreement.

**Land Claims (effective 2005/12/01):**

LISA: 0.00%  
LIL: 100.00%  
VBP: 0.00%  
Crown: 0.00%

**Extensions:**  
None

**Work Reports:**  
None

$22,000.00 to be expended on this license by 2010/06/18

**Licence Transfers:**

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**Partial Surrenders:**  
None

**This Licence replaces Licence Number(s):**  
None

**This Licence is replaced by Licence Number(s):**  
None

**Work Report Descriptions:**  
None

**Detailed breakdown of projected required expenditure:**

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Disclaimer/Copyright/Privacy Statement

http://gis.gov.nl.ca/mrinquiry/License.asp?License=016248M
Mineral Rights Inquiry Report

Thursday, May 13, 2010

Last Updated: 2010/05/13
Licence Number: 016250M
File Number: 775:0274
Original Holder: Scott, Susan
Licence Holder: JAL Exploration Inc
Address: 15492 Buena Vista Avenue
White Rock, BC
Canada, V4B 1Z1
Licence Status: Issued
Location: Reid Brook
Electoral Dist.: 01 Torngat Mountains
Recorded Date: 2009/05/19
Issuance Date: 2009/06/18
Renewal Date: 2014/06/18
Report Due Date: 2010/08/17
Org. No. Claims: 18.0000
Cur. No. Claims: 18.0000
Recording Fee: $180.00
Receipt(s): 56659517 (2009/05/19) $180.00
Deposit Amount: $900.00
Deposit: 56659517 (2009/05/19) $900.00
Map Sheet No(s): 14D/08

Comments:

Mapped Claim Description:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the herein described parcel of land, and said corner having UTM coordinates of 6 252 000 N, 538 500 E; of Zone 20; thence
South 9,000 metres, thence West 500 metres, thence North 9,000 metres, thence East 500 metres to the point of beginning. All bearings are referred to the UTM grid, Zone 20. NAD27. Reserving nevertheless out of the above described area: Specified Materials as defined in Chapter 1 of the Labrador Land Claims Agreement, parcel(s) 4C-17; Carving Stone as defined in Chapter 1 of the Labrador Land Claims Agreement.

**Land Claims (effective 2005/12/01):**

- LISA: 0.00%
- LIL: 100.00%
- VBP: 0.00%
- Crown: 0.00%

**Extensions:**

None

**Work Reports:**

None

$3,600.00 to be expended on this license by 2010/06/18

**Licence Transfers:**

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**Partial Surrenders:**

None

**This Licence replaces Licence Number(s):**

None

**This Licence is replaced by Licence Number(s):**

None

**Work Report Descriptions:**

None

**Detailed breakdown of projected required expenditure:**

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Mineral Rights Inquiry Report

Thursday, May 13, 2010

| Last Updated:       | 2010/05/13 |
| Licence Number:     | 017061M    |
| File Number:        | 775:0731   |
| Original Holder:    | Lenec, James |
| Licence Holder:     | JAL Exploration Inc |
| Address:            | 15492 Buena Vista Avenue White Rock, BC Canada, V4B 1Z1 |
| Licence Status:     | Issued     |
| Location:           | Reid Brook |
| Electoral Dist.:    | 01 Torngat Mountains |
| Recorded Date:      | 2009/12/11 |
| Issuance Date:      | 2010/01/11 |
| Renewal Date:       | 2015/01/11 |
| Report Due Date:    | 2011/03/14 |
| Org. No. Claims:    | 72.0000    |
| Cur. No. Claims:    | 72.0000    |
| Recording Fee:      | $720.00    |
| Receipt(s):         | 56794545 (2009/12/11) $720.00 |
| Deposit Amount:     | $3,600.00  |
| Deposit:            | 56794545 (2009/12/11) $3,600.00 |
| Map Sheet No(s):    | 14D/08     |

Comments:

Mapped Claim Description:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the herein described parcel of land, and said corner having UTM coordinates of 6 252 000 N, 538 000 E; of Zone 20; thence
South 9,000 metres, thence West 2,000 metres, thence North 9,000 metres, thence East 2,000 metres to the point of beginning. All bearings are referred to the UTM grid, Zone 20. NAD27. Reserving nevertheless out of the above described area: Specified Materials as defined in Chapter 1 of the Labrador Land Claims Agreement, parcel(s) 4C-17; Carving Stone as defined in Chapter 1 of the Labrador Land Claims Agreement.

Land Claims (effective 2005/12/01):
LISA: 0.00%  LIL: 100.00%  VBP: 0.00%  Crown: 0.00%

Extensions: None

Work Reports: None

$14,400.00 to be expended on this license by 2011/01/11

Licence Transfers:

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Partial Surrenders: None

This Licence replaces Licence Number(s): None

This Licence is replaced by Licence Number(s): None

Work Report Descriptions: None

Detailed breakdown of projected required expenditure:

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Acquiring Mineral Rights and Managing Your Mineral Exploration Licence in Newfoundland & Labrador
ACQUIRING MINERAL RIGHTS
AND
MANAGING YOUR MINERAL EXPLORATION LICENCE

Prepared by
Mineral Claims Recorder’s Office
March, 2009
**STAKING**

**GENERAL**

The acquisition of Mineral Rights in the province is by online map staking using the Province’s Mineral Rights Administration System-Miriad.

Every natural person, nineteen years of age or more, and every corporation has the right to obtain mineral exploration licences.

All persons or corporations intending to stake claims must be registered with the Mineral Claims Recorders office. Registration forms @ http://www.gov.nl.ca/mines&en/ must be completed in full and mailed. Activation of staking accounts will be completed in one to two days. Upon account activation the Mineral Claims Recorder’s office will supply a client number, user name and user password. Note that all stakers will be required to change their user password when first accessing the system.

**MAP STAKING ON LINE**

The basic unit in map staking is the claim. In map staking, a claim is a 500 metre square being one quarter of a UTM grid square - bounded by one corner of a UTM grid square. The UTM grid square referred to is the one thousand metre grid used on the 1:50,000 National Topographic Map Series NAD 27.

There is no restriction on the shape of an area being applied for; an application for a Map Staked Licence can be for a maximum of 256 claims and all the claims in the electronic application must be coterminous.

Details on the procedures to stake claims online as well as descriptions of the navigational tools to be used can be reviewed using the online staking help page www.claimstaking.gov.nl.ca.

**FEES**

A fee of $60/claim is required and must be paid online using either Visa or Mastercard. Note that credit card numbers are never saved by Miriad.

The $60/claim fee consists of a $10/claim staking recording fee and a $50/claim staking security deposit.

The staking security deposit is refunded upon submission and acceptance of the report covering the first year work requirements. However, designated prospectors may stake up to thirty claims in no more than five licences in a calendar year without posting a staking security deposit.
MAINTENANCE

GENERAL

A mineral exploration licence is issued for a term of five years. However a mineral exploration licence may be held for a maximum of twenty years provided the required annual assessment work is completed and reported upon and the mineral exploration licence is renewed every five years.

The minimum annual assessment work required to be done on a licence is:

- $200/claim in the first year
- $250/claim in the second year
- $300/claim in the third year
- $350/claim in the fourth year
- $400/claim in the fifth year
- $600/claim/year for years six to ten inclusive
- $900/claim/year for years eleven to fifteen inclusive
- $1200/claim/year for years sixteen to twenty inclusive.

The renewal fees are:

- for year five $25/claim
- for year ten $50/claim
- for year fifteen $100/claim.

In each year of the licence the minimum annual assessment work must be completed on or before the anniversary date. The assessment report must then be submitted within 60 days after the anniversary date. If a report cannot be completed and submitted on schedule, a partial report acceptable to the Mineral Claims Recorder may be submitted and a (Condition 3) sixty day extension of time applied for in order to submit the completed report. The partial report, at a minimum, must contain a title page, a table of contents, a brief description of work completed and a ballpark statement of expenditures. Excess assessment work completed in any one year is carried forward for a maximum of nine years and it is automatically credited to the licence. Excess assessment work credit is the amount of work completed and reported above what is required to be done during any twelve-month period of the licence.

When a licence holder is unable to complete the assessment work required to be done in any twelve month period an application for a (Condition 2) twelve month extension of time in which to complete the work may be approved. An extension of time does not relieve a licence holder from performing and reporting the assessment work for the ensuing twelve months on schedule.
An extension of time (Condition 2) requires that the licence holder post a security deposit in the form of cash, cheque or an irrevocable letter of credit for the amount of the deficiency. The security deposit must be delivered to the Mineral Claims Recorder prior to the anniversary date of the year for which the extension is requested. When the deficient work is completed and accepted the security deposit will be refunded, otherwise, the security deposit will be forfeited.

For map staked licences, a (Condition 2) twelve month extension of time for the first year will result in the staking security deposit of $50/claim being refunded.

Where approved work cannot be completed in any year and the delay is caused by environmental considerations imposed under the exploration permit, the requirement for delivery of the security deposit for a (Condition 2) twelve month extension of time shall be waived at the request of the licencee. Note that the staking security deposit of $50/claim will not be refunded in this situation.

SECURITY DEPOSIT

The security deposit submitted with the application for a map staked licence will be refunded to the current licence holder upon the completion and acceptance of the first year assessment work. As well, if a map staked licence has been partially surrendered in the first year and the assessment work required to be done has not been completed, a portion of the deposit, in proportion to the partial surrender shall be forfeited. As well, if a map staked licence is cancelled or surrendered in the first year, the security deposit is forfeited.

EXPLORATION APPROVAL

Any person who intends to conduct an exploration program must submit prior notice with a detailed description of the activity to the Department of Natural Resources. An exploration program that may result in major ground disturbance or disruption to wildlife or wildlife habitat must have an Exploration Approval from the department before the activity can commence.

ASSESSMENT WORK

Expenditures on the following, within the area of the licence, shall be credited as assessment work when carried out for the purpose of exploration.

(a) prospecting
(b) trenching, pitting and stripping
(c) line cutting and flagging
(d) surface and underground geological surveys
(e) airborne, surface underground geochemical surveys
(f) airborne, surface, underground geophysical surveys and borehole geophysical surveys.
(g) photogeological and remote imagery interpretations
(h) drilling, and core transportation to storage facilities of the Department of Natural Resources
(i) land surveys
(j) topographic surveys
(k) shaft sinking and other underground exploration work
(l) engineering evaluation reports
(m) benefication studies, analysis, assays and microscopic studies, and
(n) others as may be approved by the Minister

Note: Staking costs are not an acceptable assessment expenditure

PARTIAL SURRENDERS

Portion(s) of a map staked licence may be surrendered at any time during its currency. This is accomplished for mapped staked licences by submitting a request containing a sketch of the area clearly showing what claims are surrendered versus the claims being retained.

Note: There are no recording fees payable when submitting applications for partial surrender. The assessment work requirements will be reduced for the twelve-month period during which the partial surrender is made; the work requirements will be based on the number of claims retained in the licence(s). Areas retained need not be coterminous and may result in more than one reduced licence being issued. Excess assessment credit will be proportioned over the area of the separate licences.

GROUPING

Any number of coterminous map staked licences may be grouped to form a single licence provided that the number of claims grouped does not exceed 256. Only licences which have passed their first anniversary date or have first year assessment reports submitted and accepted and are in good standing are eligible to be grouped. There is no formal application form; a letter of request containing the licences to be grouped is sufficient.

The issue date for the new licence will be the same as the issue date of the earliest licence in the group. The excess assessment credit for the grouped licence, if any, is calculated by taking the actual expenditure on each licence in the group and applying it to the grouped licence as if it were spent on the grouped licence from year one.

SPLIT LICENCES

A map staked licence may be split by submitting new sketches for the split areas. Excess assessment credit will be applied proportionally to all new licences produced.

The effective date of any partial surrender, grouping and splitting is the date the request is received by the Mineral Claims Recorder. Retroactive requests will not be accepted.
MINING LEASES

At any time during its currency, provided the equivalent of the first three years assessment work has been completed and acceptable reports submitted, a licence holder has a right to a mining lease for the minimum area necessary to cover an identified mineral resource. As well, the applicant for a mining lease must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Minister of Natural Resources, that a mineral resource exists under the area of application that is of significant size and quality to be potentially economic. This must be confirmed by a qualified person. A qualified person is 1) an engineer or geoscientist with at least 5 years experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment or a combination of these; 2) has experience relevant to the subject matter of the project and the technical report, and 3) is a member in good standing of a professional association of engineers and geoscientists. An application for a mining lease made pursuant to a map staked licence is to be accompanied by a legal survey of the area being applied for. Two original copies of the legal survey, description and sketch is required. The surveyor’s notes must also be submitted.

An annual rental of $80/ha is payable with respect to a mining lease. The first such rental being payable upon issuance of the lease.

SURFACE LEASES

In order to develop a mineral resource it is also necessary to obtain title to the surface rights to the area of the mining lease and areas for siting the required infrastructure incidental to the mineral development. The application for a surface lease is to be accompanied by a legal survey; two original copies of the legal survey description and sketch is required. The surveyor’s notes must also be submitted. Upon receipt of an application the Minister of Natural Resources in consultation with the Minister appointed to administer the Lands Act shall issue a surface lease.

TRANSFERS AND OPTIONS

A licence may be transferred at any time during its currency by completing and forwarding to the Mineral Claims Recorder a duly executed transfer. As well, all options and agreements relating to minerals or rights to or in respect of minerals must be registered in registries maintained by the Mineral Claims Recorder’s office, Department of Natural Resources. Otherwise the transaction is not valid and has no effect in law.

Note: For the purposes of document registration all instruments must comply with the requirements for formal validity set out in the Registration of Deeds Act. These rules for formal validity require, at a minimum, that instruments show original execution by the party from whom an interest passes or by whom an obligation is undertaken and that the execution be “proved” before a person authorized to administer oaths. Persons authorized to administer oaths include a) the Registrar of Deeds, b) a judge of the Court of Appeal or the Trial Division, c) an officer appointed under the Registration of Deeds Act, d) a commissioner of the Supreme Court, e) a justice of the peace, f) a notary public under his/her official seal or g) a commissioner of oaths in and for the province.
This brochure is prepared for convenient reference only, the Mineral Act, RSN 1990, Chapter M-12 and the Mineral Regulations should be consulted for purposes of interpreting and applying the law.
APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY

Amphibolite gneiss
A crystalline textured gneissic rock consisting mostly of amphibole and plagioclase. Quartz is generally absent.

Anorthosite
A plutonic rock composed almost wholly of plagioclase.

EM or Electromagnetic Survey
A geophysical method of prospecting employing the generation of electromagnetic waves at the earth’s surface. When the waves penetrate the surface and impinge on a conductive body they induce currents in the conductors which are the source of new waves from the conductors which are detected at surface. The VLF EM survey employs very low frequency waves generated by distant transmitters.

Granulite Gneiss
A high temperature metamorphic rock containing mica and hornblende and which has alternating coarse and fine bands producing a regular schistosity.

Troctolite
A gabbroic intrusive rock composed of olivine and plagioclase (labradorite) with little or no pyroxene.
APPENDIX E

FIGURES

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Figure 1: Voisey’s Bay West Property, Labrador - Location Map
Mineral Licences 798M and 799M were grouped into a single licence by Geocore Exploration Inc. in 2003.

Figure 2: Voisey's Bay West Property, Labrador - Property Map
Figure 3. Simplified geological map of Labrador; showing the locations of major nickel (± copper, cobalt) occurrences. Inset shows the details for the area of the Nain Plutonic Suite in northern Labrador.
Figure 4: Voisey's Bay West Property, Labrador - Property Geology

Legend
- Voisey's Bay West Property
- Historical Licence Boundaries
- Inclusions in Plutonic Rocks
- Veins and Dykes of Younger Plutonic Material
- Faults
- Geological Contacts

11: Anorthosite, layered
14: Gabbronorite, to Quartz Monzogabbroinite
17: Troctolite or Anorthosite dykes

(Base Geology From Ryan, B., and Lee, D., 1995)
Figure 5a: Geology of the Voisey’s Bay area

Figure 5b: Generalized longitudinal cross-section through the Voisey’s Bay Deposits, with igneous rocks projected onto a vertical plane

Figure 5c: North-south cross-section across the northern part of the Eastern Deeps chamber, Voisey’s Bay

Figure 5: Generalized Plans and Sections of the Voisey’s Bay Deposits & Mineralization (Naldrett & Li, 2007)
Figure 6: Geological Plan and Cross-Sections of the Voisey's Bay Nickel Company Deposit

A. Plan view of the Voisey's Bay Intrusion

B. Section 100W

C. Section

D. Simplified section, Eastern Deeps

Source: Ripley, Li and Shin, 2002
Figure 7: Voisey's Bay West Property, Labrador - Grid Locations and Geophysical Anomalies
Figure 8: Voisey's Bay West Property, Labrador - 1996 Drill Hole Locations, West Grid (after McGoran, 1997)