TITLE PAGE

REPORT ON THE BELLAS GATE PROJECT

JAMAICA

18^0 04' 11" NORTH LATITUDE
77^0 09' 50" WEST LONGITUDE

For

PAN CARIBBEAN MINERALS INC.

15420 CANOTEK RD—SUITE 103
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1J 1E9

By

Peter G. Folk, P. Eng.

February 23, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

SUMMARY

Located along the Central Inlier of Cretaceous island arc rocks in the eastern portion of the island country of Jamaica, the Bellas Gate Project, aggregating 84 km^2 consists of two Special Exploration Permits held by Clarendon Consolidated Minerals Ltd. (CCM). The area is populated with several villages and is road accessible; with land usage consisting mostly of grazing and small scale agriculture.

Porphyry copper-gold mineralization, thought to be of Cretaceous age or younger occurs primarily within volcanic strata and a granodiorite stock. These rocks have been affected by potassic, phyllic and propylitic hydrothermal alteration producing biotite-silica-magnetite-sulphide stockworks and disseminated copper bearing zones. The phyllic alteration assemblages are good indicators of potentially economic copper mineralization in the two relatively small areas tested to date. Widespread propylitic alteration and pyrite halos occur within the nearby volcanic rocks and form two linear northwest trending alteration zones encompassing the phyllic centers. The Connors deposit contains a well developed, supergene enriched "blanket" about 25 ft thick below a 100 ft leached capping. At the Camel Hill deposit, the second area to be well explored, the leached capping and enriched zone have both been eroded away. Both deposits exhibit distinctive soil geochemical (Cu-Au) anomalies, magnetic anomalies, and S-P anomalies. Aerial potassium spectrometry has also been used to indicate the potassic alteration zones which are associated with the known Cu-Au mineralization.

Exploration by previous operators and government agencies included regional stream sediment geochemistry, prospecting, trenching, soil and rock chip sampling, aerial and ground geophysics, and the drilling of 58 diamond core holes totalling 28,641.2 ft. There are also two historical underground Cu-Au mines on the property, and various other mine workings about which very little is known. These represent valid exploration targets, but are also hazards to public safety requiring immediate amelioration. Confirmed production from the two mines totals only 207 tons indicating that the mines, although consisting of extensive underground workings, were concerned mostly with exploration and development before being closed in the late 1800's.

Using verified and complete data from a 1992 drilling program at Camel Hill the author has calculated an inferred resource of 13,177,000 tonnes grading 0.35% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au using a 0.2% Cu cut-off grade or 4,193,000 tonnes grading 0.51% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au using a 0.4% Cu cut-off grade. Historical resource figures of similar magnitude quoted for the Connors deposit are not NI 43-101 compliant, and in any case are not relevant because the village of Connors, now situated over the deposit, impinges upon the mineability of the resource.

Exploration potential is considered to be excellent and the exploration concept consists of testing porphyry copper occurrences, epithermal Au-Cu veins occurring in old mines and other interesting Cu-Au anomalies and occurrences of unknown provenance. The best prospect is the Kola zone which is an untested Cu-Au soil anomaly at least 200 m by 500 m in extent occurring on the same northwest-southeast trend as the Connors deposit.

Quartz-sericite, sericite-clay, and biotite-silica-magnetite alteration has been mapped within the soil anomaly and anomalous values in Cu and Au have been returned from rocks within the zone.

It is concluded that exploration potential both in the area of the inferred resource and elsewhere on the concession is significant and that further work, involving diamond drilling, underground mine rehabilitation and other basic exploration is fully warranted. A recommended phase 1 budget of $1,213,000 plus a contingent $1,534,000 second phase are presented for a total of $2,747,000.

INTRODUCTION

The management of PAN CARIBBEAN MINERALS INC. (PCC) signed a letter agreement on November 9, 2007 whereby PCC will acquire, under certain conditions, 100% of the Bellas Gate property, Jamaica from CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINERALS LTD. (CCM). As part of the PCC due diligence, the author, being "an independent qualified person" under the terms of NI 43-101, was approached to write this technical report describing the Bellas Gate property, Jamaica, and to make recommendations for further work.

In the preparation of this report the Author has relied largely upon data, maps and reports generated by PRIME EXPLORATIONS for GOLDEN RING RESOURCES (JAMAICA) LTD. in 1992, by BHP MINERALS INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION INC. during the period 1992 to 1995 and by earlier work done by two companies (JAMAICA COPPER AND IRON and GEOPHYSICAL ENGINEERING) formerly related to what is now TECK COMINCO LTD. Most of this material is located in the offices of the Department of Mines and Geology in Kingston. The author wishes to acknowledge the advice of Gerry McArthur and Bill Bergey, both of whom directed field work and drill programs on the property in the past. Otherwise the author has relied on references cited in the "References" section.

The author was physically on the property for three days on January 8, 9, and 12, 2008 and has had no other experience on the property.

All dollar figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Except as referenced within this report the author has not relied on other experts in the preparation of this report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property, consisting of two Special Exclusive Prospecting Licences (SEPL 553 and SEPL 538), totals approximately 84 km^2 about 40 km northwest from Kingston on the island of Jamaica (Figure 1). Connors, the approximate center of the property is at 18^0

04’ 11” North Latitude, 77^0 09’ 50” West Longitude. On February 22, 2008 PAN CARIBBEAN MINERALS INC. (PCM) signed an agreement with CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINERALS LTD. (CCM) to acquire a 100% interest in the property in exchange for $150,000 plus 4 million treasury common shares of PCM. In addition CCM will retain a 1.5% NSR royalty. Upon the delivery of a bankable feasibility study PCM may purchase one third of the NSR royalty for $1,000,000 and CCM will receive an additional 1 million shares of PCM. The agreement does not include any surface rights.

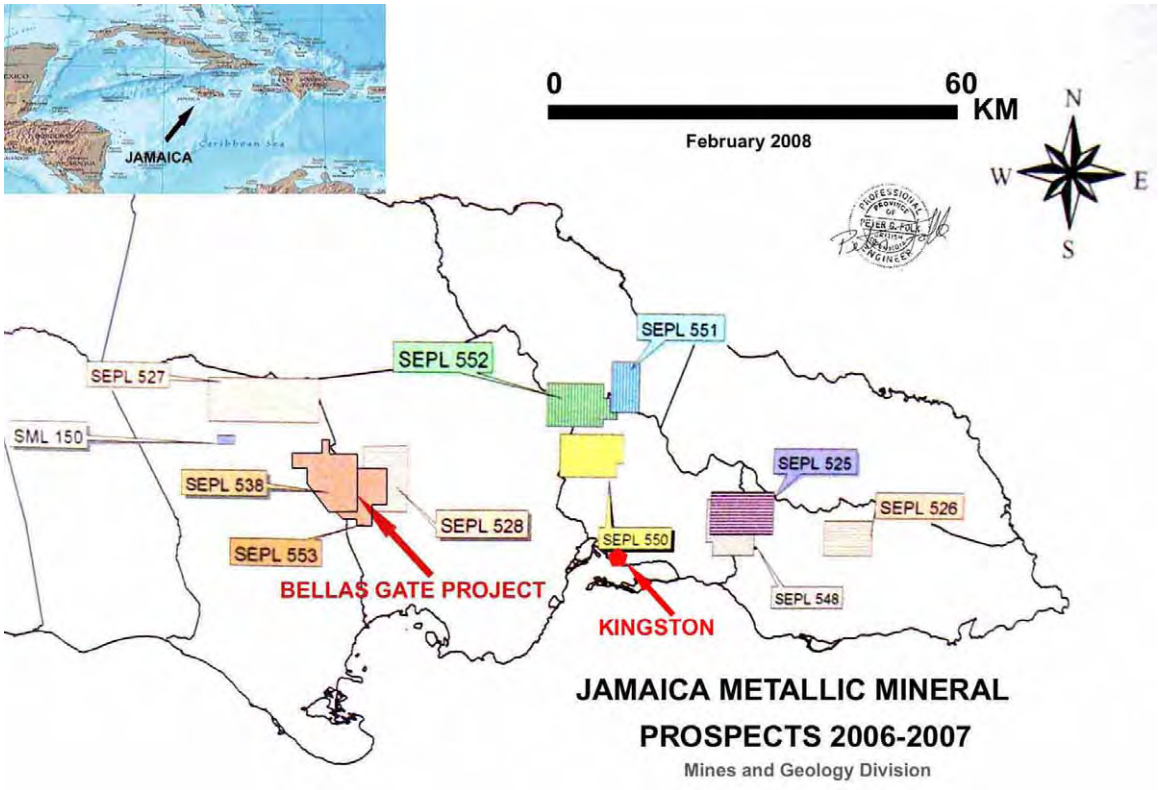


Figure 1 Location Map. Showing the exploration permits for metallic minerals in Jamaica and the location of the Bellas Gate Licences.

Special Exclusive Prospecting Licences are located by reference to a post or beacon usually set at convenient map coordinates by GPS devices. Boundaries are located from map coordinates by GPS devices or topographical maps. Licences require twice-annual prospecting reports to be filed and are renewable on a yearly basis at nominal cost. Licence details are listed in the following table:

LICENCE #	AREA	DUE DATE
SEPL 538	54 km^2	March 17, 2008
SEPL 553	30 km^2	November 29, 2008

Table 1 Licence Details

Metallic minerals in Jamaica are subject to a royalty of 5% of the commercial value of the metal produced. The property is also subject to other aspects of Jamaican mining law such as prior notification to commence work and compensation for land disturbances. Mining within towns or villages is proscribed and there are various safety regulations in effect. Permits to explore are not required, however local land owners must be notified and agreements for land disturbances must be made. Although the author has not researched surface land title, it is thought that much of the area is held under some kind of surface title. Insofar as the area was deforested many years ago and now is home to grazing and small-scale agriculture it is not thought that significant environmental liabilities are present. There are historical small-scale mining works, adits and shafts that constitute safety hazards which require immediate securing, but the cost of this amelioration is thought to be small. Figure 9 shows the property boundaries in relation to mineral occurrences and mines detailed in Table 4 and also to important natural features.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

On the property the terrain is rugged with many rounded hills up to about 800 m in elevation separated by incised stream valleys. About 80% to 90% of the land area is utilized for agriculture, either for grazing or for the cultivation of various crops. A network of roads and paths is widely distributed throughout the area. Populated settlements, of which there are several, normally follow roads along the ridge crests which form the preferred travel routes. The area was deforested unknown years ago resulting in large areas of grass, brush and secondary tree growth.

The area is easily accessible by car in one to two hours time from Kingston, Jamaica's capital city, using a new four-lane toll highway which passes along the southern coast of the island.

Climate is tropical with two rainy seasons (around May and from August to November). During the rains some of the dirt roads become difficult and small landslides can be common, while during dry periods water can become scarce. Most work can be carried out on a year-round basis.

Surface ownership is extensive in the area and requires individual negotiation for mining work to proceed. Exploration planning must allow for time necessary to notify and compensate landowners for disturbances, and where possible areas of lower population should be emphasized (Prime Explorations, 1992). Electricity for household use is available in the area, and there would appear to be potential tailings disposal and waste disposal areas on the property. Open-pit mining personnel and equipment are available in Jamaica because of a large, active bauxite mining industry, however there are likely to be few experienced underground mining personnel in the country.

HISTORY

The mining history of Jamaica starts in the 16th century with the Spaniards who, although failing to discover significant gold, discovered copper and developed copper mines at least as early as 1598. By the mid 1800's commercial copper production was recorded from several localities (Sawkins, 1869). On the subject property Wheal Jamaica Copper Co. shipped 207 tons of copper ore from the Charing Cross underground mine grading 14.7% Cu (Sawkins, 1869). At the same time the nearby Stamford Hill Prospect was explored by the Clarendon Consolidated Copper Mining Company of Jamaica by means of a shaft 622 ft deep with eight levels at about 75 ft intervals.

From 1906 to 1909 the Jamaica Consolidated Copper Company completed 4,356 feet of underground work in 10 separate locations as well as 2000 ft of open cuts and prospect pits in or near to the subject property (Brewster, 1991).

In the period 1954 to 1955 Base Metals Mining Corporation re-opened the Charing Cross mine and sampled the workings (Fenton, 1974).

During the years 1957 to 1970 Jamaica Copper and Iron, and Geophysical Engineering and Surveys Ltd., both formerly related to the Teck Group (now Teck Cominco Ltd.) emplaced lines 300 ft apart with stations at 50 ft intervals along the lines and conducted extensive soil geochemical (150.5 line miles), ground magnetic (42.5 line miles), self potential (129.5 line miles) and resistivity (40 line miles) surveys. This work led to diamond drilling of at least 23 diamond drill holes on porphyry copper targets at Camel Hill, Geo hill, Mab Hill and Connors (Brewster, 1991). An aeromagnetic survey was also completed. During this era about 2,000 ft of underground workings at the Charing Cross mine were re-entered by Jamaica Mining Ltd. and two underground diamond drill holes tested the vein (Bergey, 2008). References (Bergey, 1967) indicate that ASARCO optioned the property in 1963, did some wide spaced IP surveying and did a limited amount of drilling, but details are lacking.

The Mines and Geology Division of the Ministry of Mining and Natural Resources drilled two diamond core holes totalling 1109 ft at Camel Hill in 1973. The holes were drilled at the edge of the copper anomaly and results were modest (Rose, 1973).

In 1984 Hopkins reported that the JamaiCanada Syndicate collected 1700 soil samples which were analysed for Au and indicated anomalies in eight areas, the most important four of which were already known as copper anomalies.

Trevcorp acquired the property in 1989 and completed work to confirm previous sampling. By 1990 the result of this work was that an area of about 4 km by 5 km was covered by soil geochemistry at 200 foot intervals along lines 200 ft apart. Trevcorp also rehabilitated the No. 5 adit at the Charring Cross Mine and channel sampled the vein exposed through a distance of 300 feet. Results obtained showed an average grade of 9.16% copper and 0.22 oz. of gold per ton over an average width of 1.5 feet (Minroc, 1991).

In 1992 Golden Ring Resources initiated a program of diamond and auger drilling to evaluate the Camel Hill and Connors Porphyry Copper deposits that had been previously drilled. The company also did prospecting, trenching, and magnetometer surveys in specific areas. Sixty-one tractor-mounted auger drill holes totalling 1,277 ft and twenty-four diamond drill holes totalling 12,989 ft were completed (McArthur and Turnbull, 1992).

Between 1992 and 1995, BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc. (BHP) did extensive geochemical work (3,000 soil, 450 rock and 175 silt samples) and flew 400 km of airborne magnetic, multi-channel spectrometry and VLF-EM surveying on what is now the eastern half of the subject property. Two targets were developed, the Bull Snap zone and the Kola zone. A total of 5 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 1200 m (3,935 ft) on the Bull Snap zone. Results of this drilling were poor. BHP left Jamaica without drill testing the Kola Zone (Laird, 1997).

CIDA in 1993 published the results of a metallic mineral survey of Jamaica. Some of the geochemical and geophysical work covered the subject property.

Clarendon Consolidated Minerals Limited acquired the subject Special Exclusive Prospecting Licences in 2005 and 2006. Title documents are copied in Appendix 3.

.

Geochemistry–History

Large portions of the property have been the subject of several generations of repeated and overlapping soil geochemical work, some metric, but most in imperial format and often not registered well with recognized coordinate systems.

Figure 2 is a compilation map produced in 1991 by Trevcorp showing the results of the known soil geochemical surveys known at that time. The locations of later surveys by BHP are also shown. Insofar as the anomalies at the Bull Snap zone (Marlie Hill) about 1.5 km east of Connors were studied by BHP and drilled with poor results, the remaining pertinent portion of the BHP geochemical work (Kola zone) is shown on Figure 11 in the "Mineralization" section.

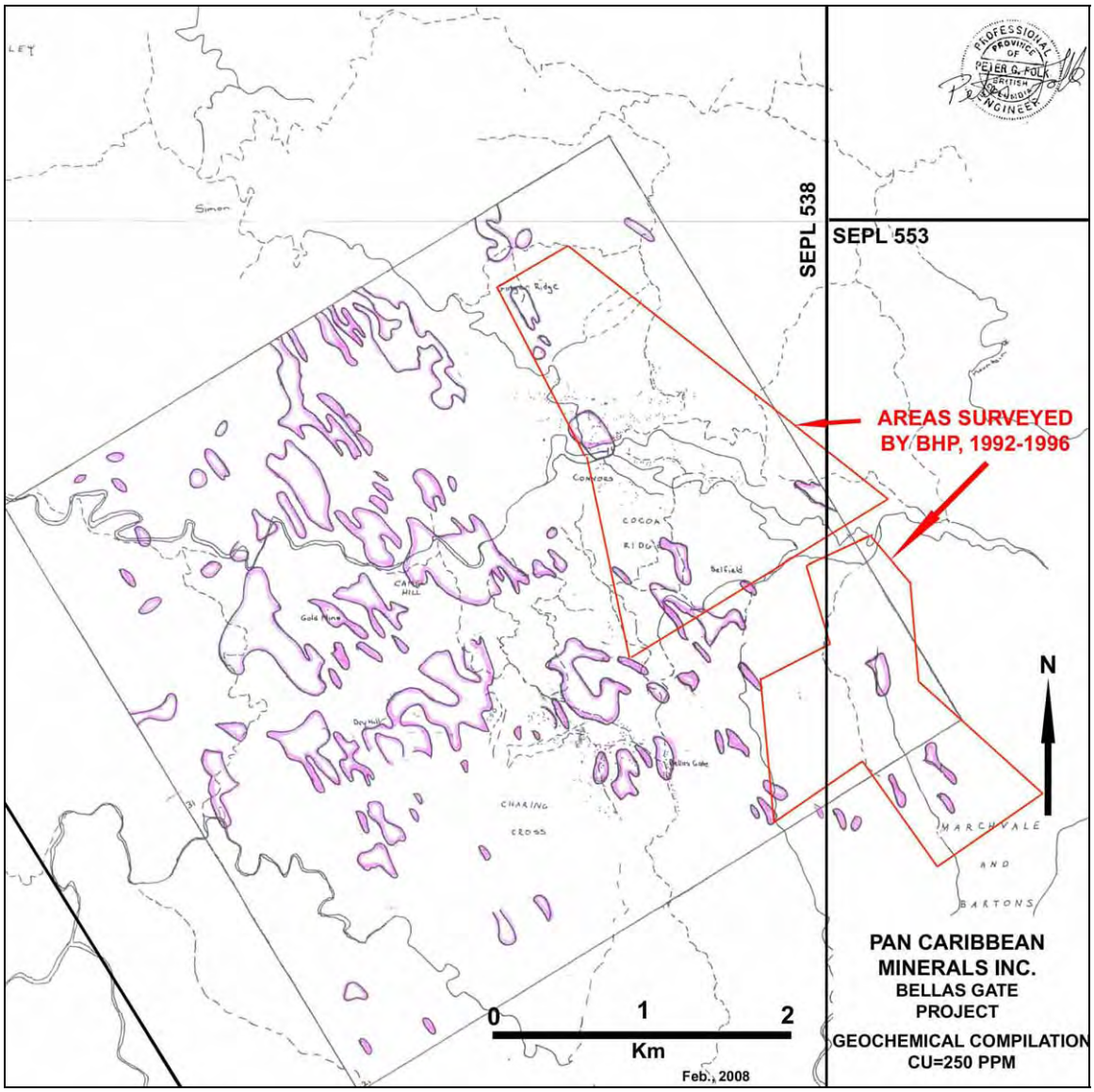


Figure 2 Geochemical Compilation, from Brewster, 1991. The map also shows in red the locations of later geochemical surveys completed by BHP.

At Kola the anomaly in copper also contains coincident Au anomalies both of which terminate to the south in post-mineral Tertiary limestone.

Two generations of auger sampling were completed with good effect at both Connors and Camel Hill, however in the light of subsequent diamond drilling the auger results are no longer considered to be relevant.

Geophysics–History

Ground magnetic, S-P, and reconnaissance I.P. surveys have been utilized in the history of the property, however these have been of relatively small scale and neither well

correlated with each other nor located according to any currently useful coordinate system. Jamaica Cu & Fe accumulated 129.5 line miles of S-P surveys, 42.5 line miles of magnetic surveys and 40 line miles of resistivity surveys. Details of these surveys and from an early airborne magnetic survey done by Jamaica Cu & Fe are lacking and the current information is incomplete.

In 1992 BGM Airborne Surveys Inc. was contracted by BHP to complete an aerial survey consisting of magnetics, electromagnetics and spectrometry over what is now the eastern portion of the property. Flight lines were spaced at 250 m with 100 m mean terrain clearance. A Scintrex magnetometer and Geometrics spectrometer were utilized. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the magnetism (reduced to pole) and potassium spectrometry of the eastern portion of the property. Both figures clearly show the outline of the "inlier" and the strong northwest-southeast trend passing through Connors to the Kola zone. Unfortunately, the data ends at the eastern edge of the Camel Hill zone so that the Geo Hill—Camel Hill trend is not covered.

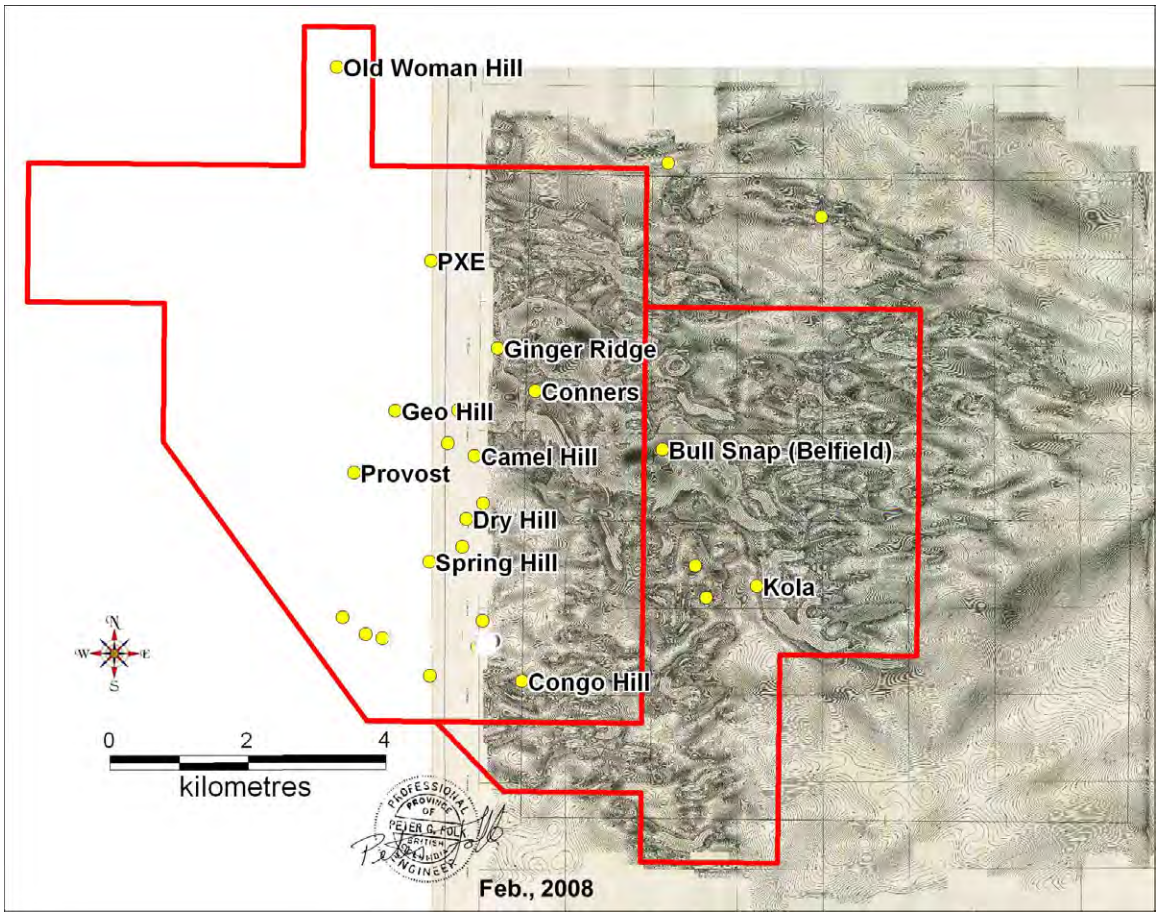


Figure 3 Aeromagnetic Survey—Total Magnetic Field, Reduced to Pole.
Data from BGM Airborn Surveys Inc., 1992, for BHP

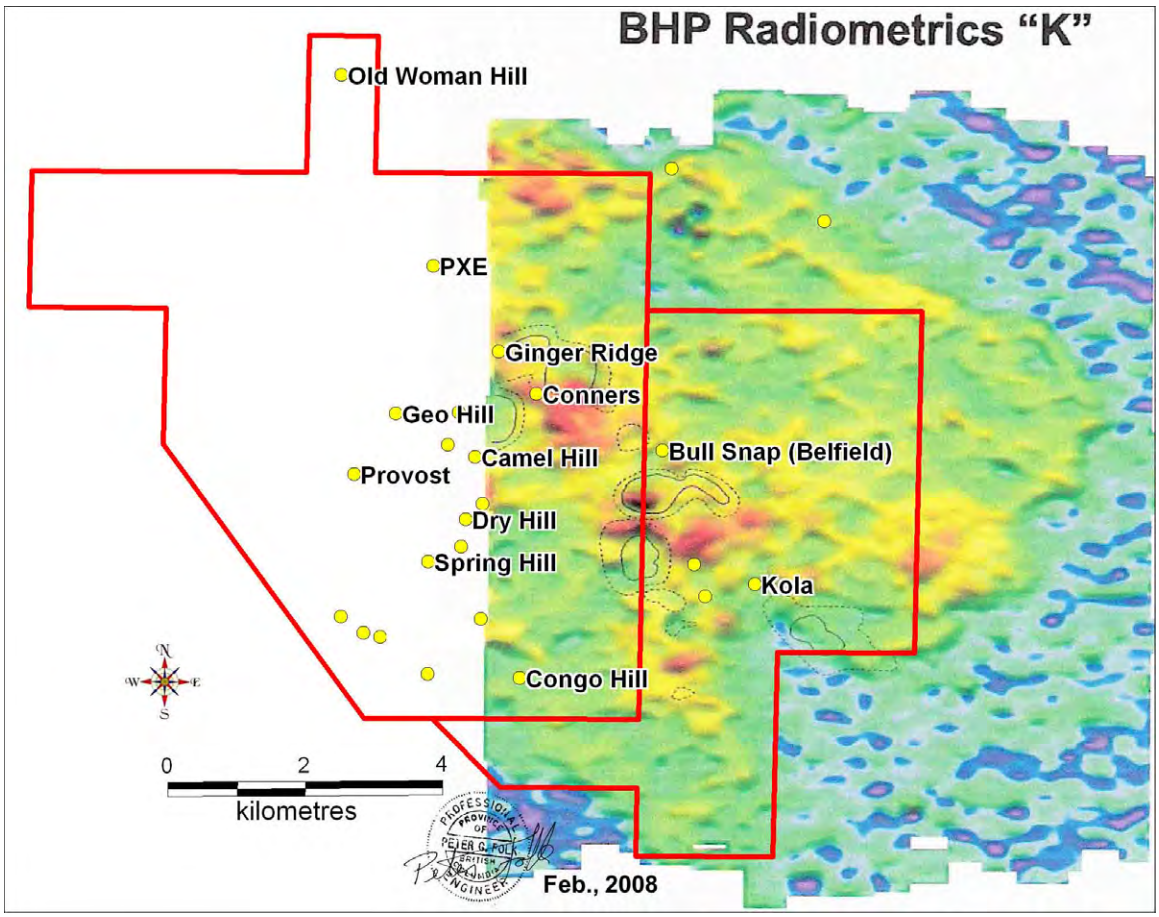


Figure 4 Radiometric Survey—K (Potassium).
Data from BGM Airborn Surveys Inc., 1992, for BHP

Insofar as the mineralization is magnetic, and related to potassic hydrothermal alteration, the geophysical surveys have been helpful in delineating areas of interest, and in showing major geological trends.

Discussion of the Reliability of the Historical Surficial Data

The author believes that all of the surficial data is useful, but the earlier data from before about1990 is not complete. Later data is more reliable and better documented although it needs registration and compilation into a common database before it can be fully utilized. Reports indicate that the most recent work was well done, and copies of the original assay sheets are available for computer entry and manipulation at some future time.

Drilling History (Table 2)

Documented diamond drilling in the Connors and Camel Hill areas mostly utilized NQ core (47.6 mm dia.) with the holes being collared with HQ tools (63.5 mm dia.), however about half of the core drilled in the Prime Exploration 1992 program utilized thin-wall B core (42 mm dia.). The BHP drill program used thin-wall B tools.

YEAR	COMPANY	HOLES	FEET	NOTES
1959	Jamaica Cu and Fe	18	6,459	C1 to C7 at Connors. CH1 to CH7 at Camel Hill, GR-1,2 GH-1,2
1969,70	Geophysical Eng.	9	4,149.2	CON 1,2,2a,3,4,5,6,7,8 at Connors
1973	Geological Survey	2	1,109	GM 1, 2 at Camel Hill
1991	CIDA			Relogged CON 1-8, selective assays
1992	Prime Explorations	24	12,989	Connors, Camel Hill, Mab Hill, Mountain Hill, Geo Hill
1994	BHP	5	3,935	Bull Snap zone, anomalous results
		58	28,641.2	Total drilled

Table 2 Drilling Summary

A compilation of the known engineering data for the drill holes is located in the appendix. The following is a table of significant drill results. True widths and the exact orientations of the disseminated mineralized zones encountered are not generally known.

HOLE	FROM (Ft)	TO (Ft)	INT. (Ft)	Cu %	Au OPT	NOTES
C1	110	141.5	31.5	1.28		Connors
	141.5	247	105.5	0.65		Connors
C2	100	126	26	1.34		Connors
	126	271	145	0.68		Connors
C3	110	124	14	1.02		Connors
	124	230	106	0.35		Connors
C4						Connors
C5	70	88	18	1.49		Connors
	88	254	166	0.85		Connors
C6	100?	122?	22	1.92		Connors
	122?	139?	17	0.43		Connors
C7	400	585	185	0.45		Connors
CH1			775	0.39		Camel Hill
CH2			499	0.44		Camel Hill
CH3			191	0.31		Camel Hill
CH4			219	0.24		Camel Hill
CH5			85.5	0.26		Camel Hill
CH6			181	0.39		Camel Hill, angle hole
CH7			560	0.21		Camel Hill
GH-1	254	381	127	0.28		Geo Hill
	401	425	24	0.41		Geo Hill
GH-2	86.5	133	46.5	0.22		Geo Hill
	330.5	393.6	63.1	0.37		Geo Hill
CON-1	100	200	100	0.29		Connors 1969
CON-2	90	110	20	0.76		Connors 1969 Supergene
	110	280	170	0.49		Connors 1969
	280	530	250	0.26		Connors 1969
CON-2A	50	84.2	34.2	0.18		Connors 1969
	84.2	105	20.8	1.36		Connors 1969 Supergene
	105	110	5	0.49		Connors 1969
CON-3	120	208	88	0.47		Connors 1969
	208	370	162	0.65	0.010	Connors 1969

	370	505	135	0.32		Connors 1969
CON-4	69	360	291	0.70	0.014	Connors 1969
	360	410	50	0.33		Connors 1969
CON-5						Connors 1970 N.S.V.
CON-6	580	644	64	0.33	0.004	Connors 1970
CON-7	400	585	185	0.45		Connors 1970
CON-8						Connors 1970 N.S.V.
CON92-01	35	470	435	0.56	0.014	Connors 1992
CON92-02	45	365	320	0.69	0.011	Connors 1992
	365	530	165	0.22	<0.001	Connors 1992
CON92-03	45	365	320	0.46	0.005	Connors 1992
CAM92-01	0	545	545	0.56	0.007	Camel Hill 1992
	545	770	225	0.25	0.003	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-02	0	275	275	0.47	0.007	Camel Hill 1992
	275	595	320	0.34	0.006	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-03	0	60	60	0.29	0.003	Camel Hill 1992
	60	110	50	0.44	0.007	Camel Hill 1992
	110	235	125	0.35	0.003	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-04	90	175	85	0.22	0.002	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-05	11	320	309	0.51	0.007	Camel Hill 1992
	320	505	185	0.31	0.006	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-06	45	70	25	0.25	0.003	Camel Hill 1992
	70	95	25	0.582	0.007	Camel Hill 1992
	95	1122	1027	0.277	0.004	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-07						Camel Hill 1992 N.S.V.
CAM92-08	10	145	135	0.257	0.003	Camel Hill 1992
	145	170	25	0.532	0.010	Camel Hill 1992
	170	300	130	0.242	0.003	Camel Hill 1992
	325	405	80	0.264	0.002	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-09						Camel Hill 1992 N.S.V.
CAM92-10	35	105	70	0.452	0.011	Camel Hill 1992
	105	215	110	0.293	0.006	Camel Hill 1992
	440	490	50	0.252	<0.001	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-11	24	52	28	0.261	0.003	Camel Hill 1992
	52	150	98	0.437	0.0045	Camel Hill 1992
	150	255	105	0.286	0.002	Camel Hill 1992
	315	350	35	0.227	0.001	Camel Hill 1992
	420	595	175	0.282	0.003	Camel Hill 1992
	715	747	32	0.32	0.006	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-12						Camel Hill 1992 N.S.V.
CAM92-13	105	120	15	0.37	<0.001	Camel Hill 1992
	225	240	15	0.337	0.010	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-14						Camel Hill 1992 N.S.V.
CAM92-15	44	194	150	0.33	0.006	Mab Hill
CAM92-16						Mountain Hill N.S.V.
DH92-01	45	105	60	0.34	<0.001	Dry Hill, Copper weed
DH92-02						Dry Hill N.S.V.
DH92-03						Dry Hill N.S.V.
GR92-01						Dry Hill N.S.V.
GEO92-01	130	529	399	0.35	0.005	Geo Hill
BD-01						Bull Snap Zone N.S.V.
BD-02						Bull Snap Zone N.S.V.
BD-03						Bull Snap Zone N.S.V.

BD-04						Bull Snap Zone N.S.V.
BD-05						Bull Snap Zone N.S.V.

Table 3 Summary of Significant Drilling Results. Data from Betmanis, 1969, 1970; Molloy, 1991; McArthur and Turnbull, 1992; and Laird and Vaskovic, 1995

The procedures for the pre-1992 drilling have not been well described, however drilling in 1992 and later was very well documented. Drill core that was produced during the Prime Explorations program in 1992 is in good condition and is in storage in Kingston at the department of Mines and Geology. It is not known what happened to either the older cores or the newer core produced by BHP.

During the 1992 program the core was transported to a facility in Bellas Gate where the core was logged, examined for % recovery and RQI and split with a mechanical splitter. The split core was bagged and sent directly to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, Canada. As far as can be ascertained none of the drilling utilized down-the-hole surveys and only a few drill collars were accurately surveyed.

Most of the historical drilling has been concentrated in the Connors and Camel Hill zones and have outlined relatively small porphyry copper style deposits. More detailed results are described in later sections of this report.

Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

Brewster (1991) calculated a “preliminary resource” of 6 million tons grading 0.5 % Cu for the Connors deposit. Earlier, in 1970 a resource of 3.9 million tons grading 0.5% Cu had been reported (Betmanis, 1970). Neither of these figures are NI 43-101 compliant, the author has not seen the parameters of the calculations, and has not done sufficient work to validate the estimates. Although these figures may have been relevant in the past they are no longer so because the village of Connors impinging upon the zone inhibits mineability and the historical estimates cannot be considered to be a current resource.

A review of data by the author led to the calculation of an inferred resource at the Camel Hill deposit which supplants any earlier calculations and is described in a later section.

Historical Production

According to Sawkins (1869) 207 tons of copper grading 14.7% Cu were produced from the Charing Cross underground mine in the last half of the 19th century.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

Jamaica forms a part of the Greater Antilles island arc system which is situated on the northern Caribbean Plate margin where it abuts the North American Plate. Figure 5A,

below shows the Caribbean Plate sliding eastward along the North American Plate. Figure 5B shows the various tectonic elements present in the area of Jamaica. The relationship between Nicaragua, Jamaica and the islands of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico is clearly shown and the three islands are now considered to be part of the Gonave Micro-Plate.

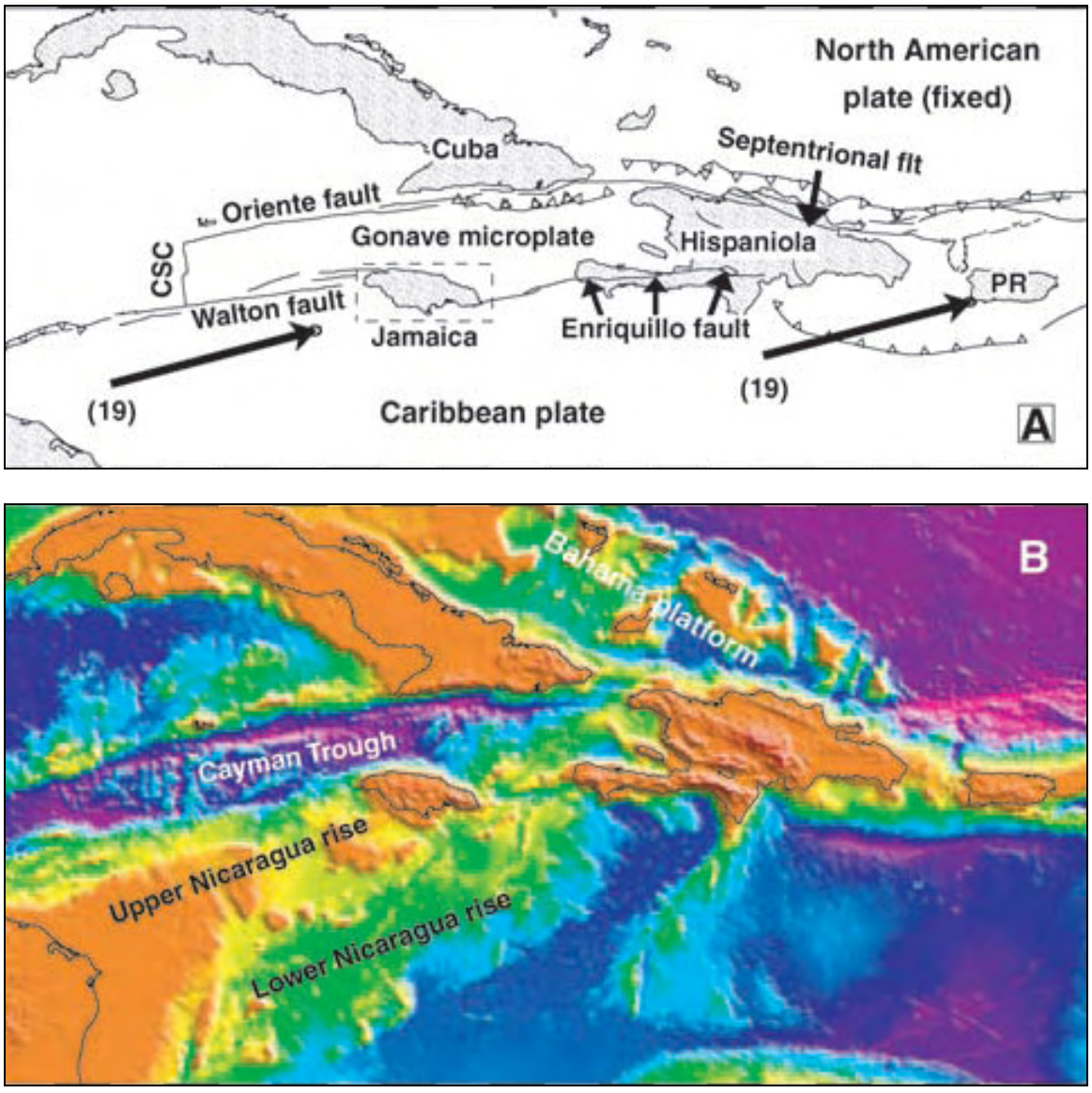


Figure 5 Caribbean Plate Tectonics. From DeMets, C. and Wiggins-Grandison, M., 2007

It is likely that the stratigraphy of Jamaica correlates with that of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico and there could easily be similarities in the metallogeny of these three islands. Jamaica can therefore be considered to have potential for porphyry Cu deposits, such as occur in Puerto Rico, and major gold deposits such as Pueblo Viejo in the Dominican Republic. For reference, the metallogeny of Jamaica is shown on Figure 6 below.

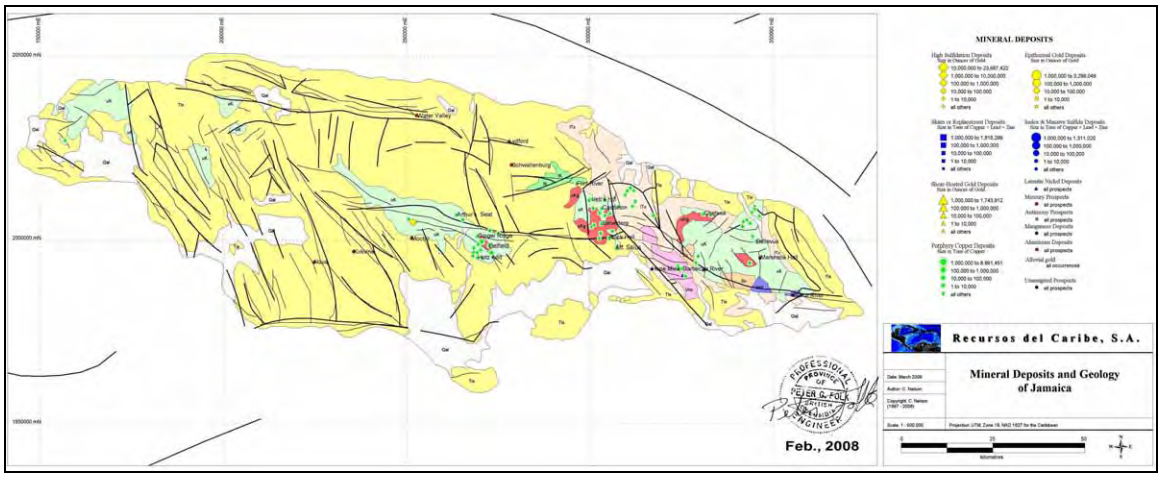


Figure 6 Metallogeny of Jamaica. Numerous, widespread occurrences of copper suggest that significant porphyry copper deposits may be present. Data from Nelson, 2006.

Tertiary limestones cover more than 70% of the surface geology of Jamaica leaving Cretaceous 'inliers' or eroded windows of Cretaceous stratigraphy scattered over the island. These "inliers" are composed of volcanic rocks, volcaniclastics, coarse sediments and intrusive rocks of a Cretaceous island arc complex. The granitoid intrusions were emplaced during deformation of the Early and Mid Cretaceous volcanic arc.

Island stratigraphy has been deformed resulting in a well developed east-west anticlinal structure modified by rift boundaries and block faulting in a NNW direction (Brewster, 1991). A 30 million year period of quiescence occurred from the mid Eocene to late Miocene during which the gradual subsidence of the island was accompanied by deposition of several thousand feet of platform carbonates which cover much of Jamaica today. Present morphology is dominated by features resulting from Late Miocene to present left lateral transcurrent tectonics (Figure 5A) and related northeast-southwest normal faults overprinted upon earlier northwest-southeast complex reverse faults.

Local Geology

The subject property covers a part of the Central Inlier, a 45 km by 15 km area of Cretaceous rocks postulated to be a northwest-southeast anticlinal structure divided by the Crawle River left lateral fault system (Figure 7). Sedimentological evidence indicates that erosional unroofing of the Cretaceous inlier began in the Mid Miocene, about 9 million years ago (McArthur and Turnbull, 1992).

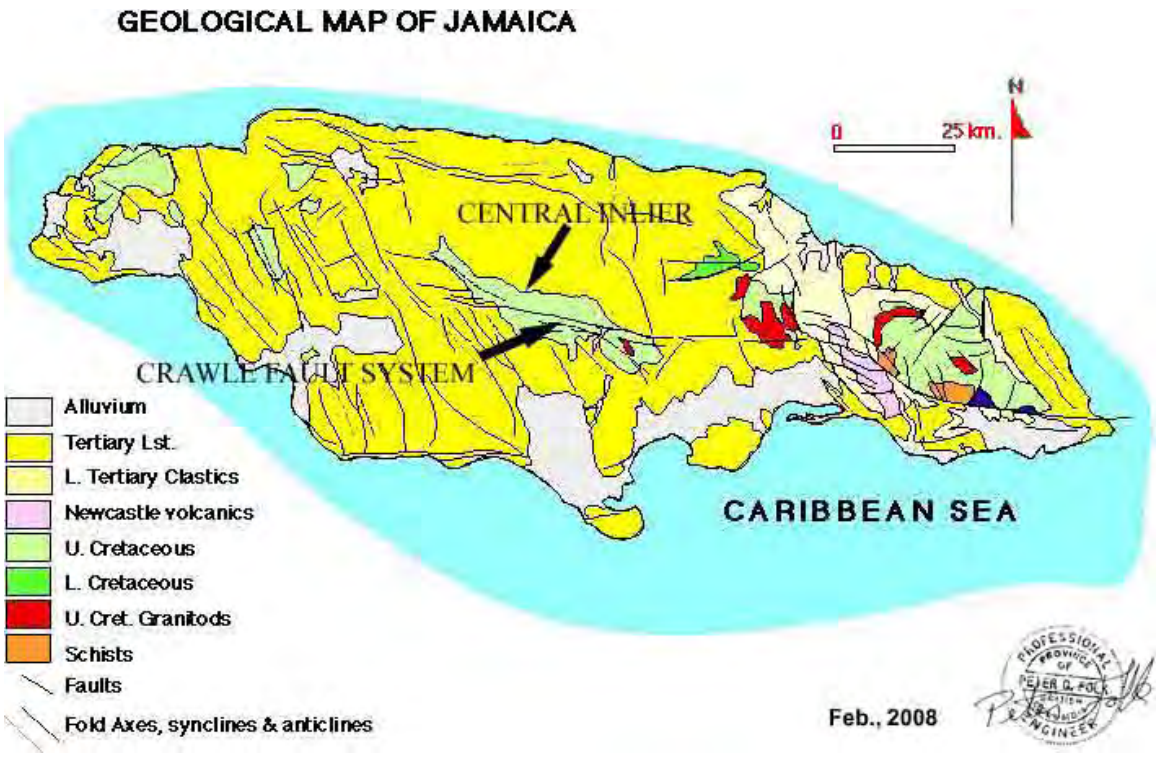


Figure 7 Geological Map of Jamaica. The map shows the Central Inlier and the Crawle River left lateral fault system. Map from the Jamaican Department of Mines and Geology.

The property hosts the following rock units, from oldest to youngest (Figure 8):

- Early to Mid Cretaceous (Santanian) Arthur's Seat Formation volcanics (locally known as the Gold Mine or Connors Volcanics) consisting of andesitic and lesser basaltic flows, breccia, pyroclastics and interbedded volcaniclastic sediments are commonly propylitically altered or metamorphosed to the greenschist facies.
- Mid Cretaceous (Santanian to early Campanian) Peter Hill Formation shale and limestone overlies the Arthur's Seat Formation and occurs on some of the hilltops.
- Younger (mid-late Campanian) Bull Head Formation—Main Ridge Volcanics are located on the northeastern portion of the property.
- The foregoing have been intruded by a diverse sequence of small plutons, stocks and dykes with compositions ranging from basalt to granite.

The most significant of these intrusive bodies, the Ginger Ridge Stock (dated at 83 million years), is a large, bulbous-shaped northwest trending granodiorite body about 3 km long. It has been postulated that northwest trending fault zones flank the Ginger Ridge Stock in the Connors-Camel Hill area and these faults form the loci for younger intrusive activity, hydrothermal alteration and porphyry copper mineralization.

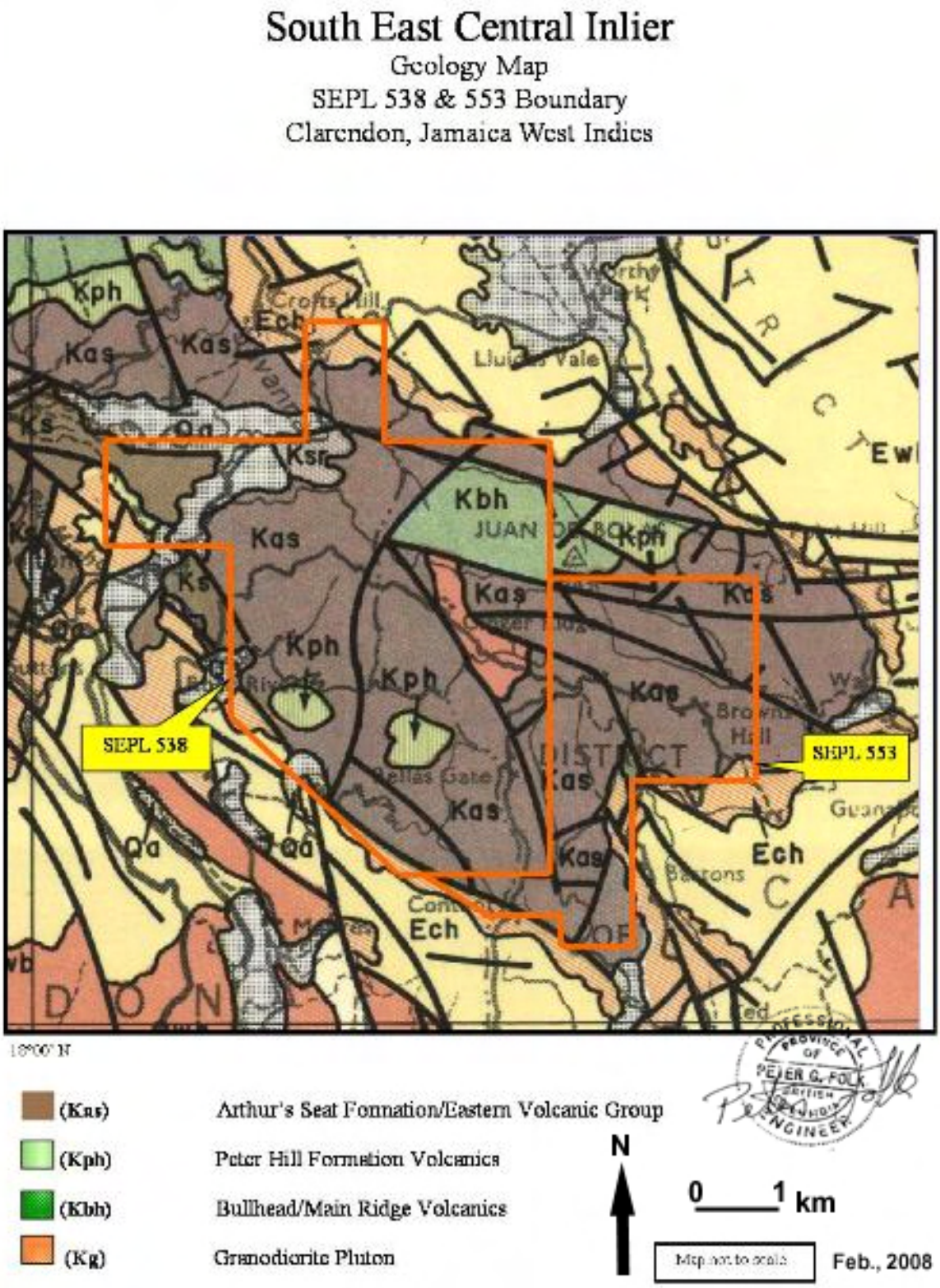


Figure 8 Property Geology Map. Shown is the eastern part of the Central Inlier and the subject SEPL's. Taken from the Jamaican Department of Mines and Geology.

DEPOSIT TYPES

At the present time the only metal mining in Jamaica is for aluminum (bauxite). Both porphyry copper (+/- Au, Ag, Mo) and epithermal gold (+/- Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) deposits occur on the subject property and have been the object of historical exploration programs.

Porphyry copper deposits are usually mined by open-pit methods. They are normally associated with multiple intrusions and dykes with porphyritic textures and associated breccia zones. Fractures are often filled or coated by Cu-bearing sulphides or by quartz veins with sulphides. Disseminated mineralization also occurs. A central potassic zone of secondary biotite and Kspar alteration is commonly associated with the ore and may be overprinted or pass outward into a quartz-sericite alteration zone and then further outward into epidote-chlorite alteration. Huge volumes of pyrite are often associated with porphyry deposits as a halo around the central zone. Geochemistry, geophysics (I.P surveys) and the recognition of alteration patterns are used in porphyry exploration.

Epithermal gold (Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu) deposits are formed within 1 to 2 km of the earth's surface and are deposited from hot fluids (from about 100^0 C to 300^0 C). They can be formed peripheral to porphyry copper deposits as veins and in shear zones and normally are mined with underground mining techniques.

MINERALIZATION

Many historical mineral occurrences having been documented on the property. A set of historical data and reports is available at the Jamaican Department of Mines and Geology in Kingston and these are detailed in the References section at the end of this report. Table 4 below represents a compilation taken from various historical sources. The summary is not meant to be complete, but represents what the author considers to be the most interesting prospects. Figure 9 shows the locations of the various occurrences.

Name	SEPL	Work Done	Drilling	Results	Remarks
Kola	553	Soils, mapping, aerial geophysics		Cu-Au anomaly 500m by 200m, good alteration	Porphyry Cu target, drill ready.
Woodhall (Weeber)	553	Soils, mapping, aerial geophysics		Ba, Pb, Zn soil anomalies plus small Cu showings	Could represent the roof of porphyry Cu
Camel Hill	538	Soils, mag, S.P. auger	24 holes, 13,239 ft	13,177,000 Tonnes @ 0.35% Cu inferred.	Some potential at depth and in area.
Geo Hill	538	Soils, mag	3 holes	399 ft @ 0.35% Cu drilled in 1992. Zone is open	Warrants follow-up.
Mab Hill	538	Soils, mag	3 holes	150 ft @ 0.33% Cu drilled in 1992.	Located between Geo Hill and Camel.
Old Woman Hill	538	2.9 % Cu, 0.717 opt Au grab sample		Follow up of CIDA Au anomalies	Warrants follow-up prospecting,
Stamford Hill Mine	538	Old underground mine developed on 8 levels		Grades of 5% Cu reported	Closed in 1863. No data. Follow-up
Charing Cross Mine	538	Old mine with 6 adit levels. Closed 1859		Re-opened in 1959 and 1990	Poor data. Follow-up
Connors	538	Soils, mag., S.P, auger	19 holes, 7,893 ft	Cu resource under town	Not currently viable due to settlement
Ginger Ridge	538	Soils, mag, mapping	3 holes,	No significant results	Low priority

Bull Snap (Marlie Hill)	538	Soil grid, rock sampling, aerial geophysics	5 holes, 1,200 m	Poor results, max 0.1% Cu, good alteration.	No further work recommended
Bellas Gate-Grants area	538	Prospecting, trenching, sampling 1992		Cu mineralization along dykes.	No further work recommended
Dry Hill, Cu Weed	538	Trenching, sampling	3 holes	60 ft @ 0.34% Cu drilled in 1992	Possibility for follow-up
Victoria, Sylvia, etc.	538	Several old mine workings. Cu –Au-Ag		Cu-Au-Ag veins	
Congo Hill	538	4365 ft old mine works		Cu veins	

Table 4 Prospects of Interest.

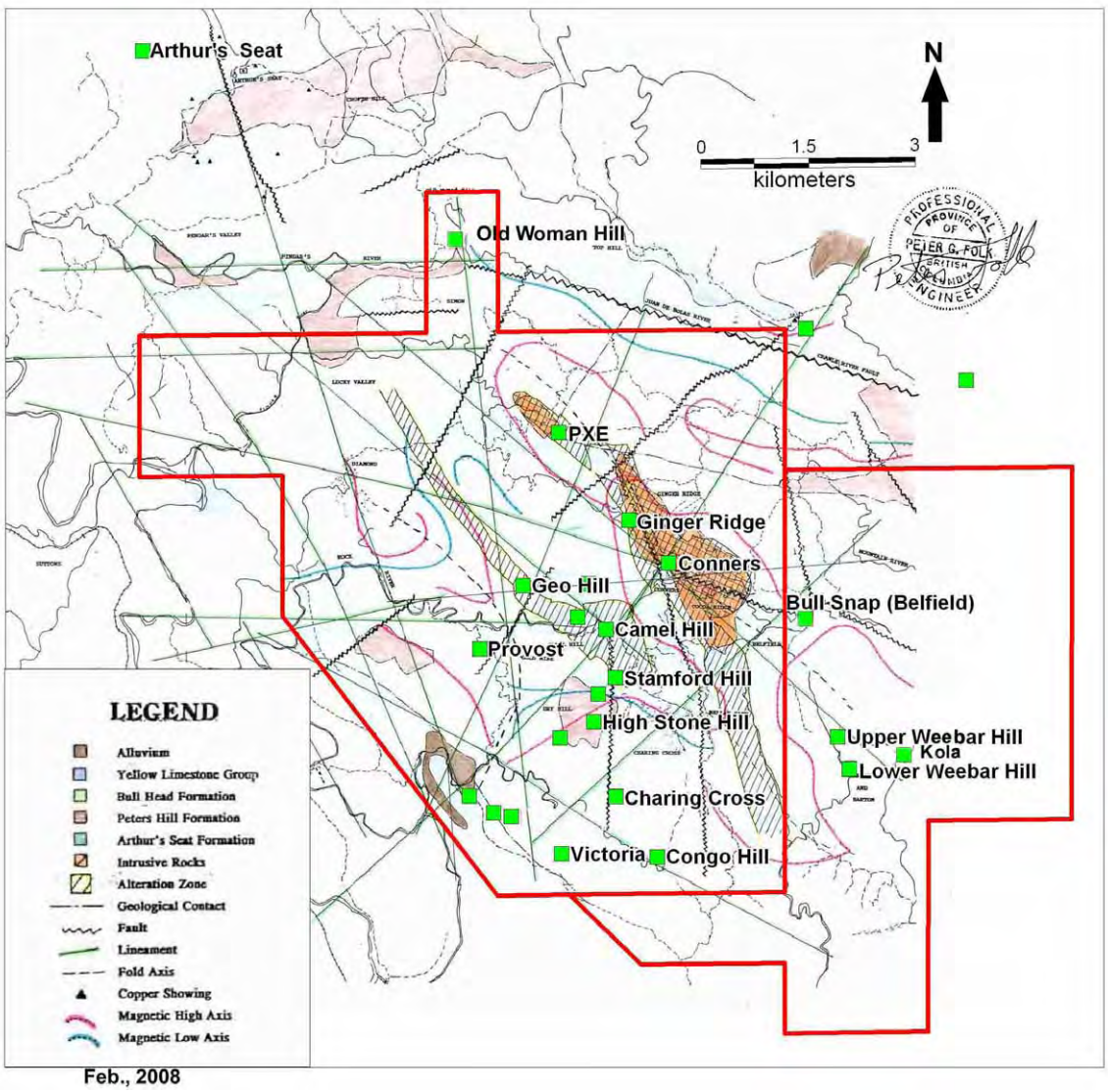


Figure 9 Geology, Structure and Mineral Occurrences of the Bellas Gate Project. Data from Brewster, 1991

Porphyry Copper prospects

The Central Inlier contains enough copper occurrences, geochemical anomalies, and porphyry-related alterations zones to suggest that significant undiscovered porphyry copper deposits may be present. It is also possible that deposits were formed but have been eroded away, which is one interpretation of the Bull Snap Zone east of Connors (Laird and Vaskovic, 1995). It is the economic nature of porphyry deposits that they be either of a remarkably high grade to sustain underground mining, or more commonly, be encountered relatively near to the surface to allow for open-pit mining. In the context of Jamaica the presence of a town on top of porphyry type mineralization would seriously inhibit the exploration of and the mineability of a deposit containing normal Cu grades. This is the situation at Connors, where a few houses at a road junction in the 1950's when the copper mineralization was first discovered (Bergey, 2008) have become a town of perhaps a hundred houses at the present time.

Topography is an important consideration in porphyry exploration. Not only is topography important from an engineering point of view where stripping ratios need to be calculated, but relief, combined with geochemistry and geological observations can yield clues as to the depth and position of a porphyry target. This is the case at the Kola zone which is located at a relatively low elevation, yet may represent the upper portions of a porphyry deposit.

Porphyry copper prospects on the subject property are within two northwest-southeast trending linear alteration zones (Figure 9) which contain feldspar (plagioclase) porphyry dykes. These dykes and related alteration and mineralization post-date a granodiorite stock (Ginger Stock) which is a conspicuous part of the northern alteration zone and is also likely related to an anticlinal axis which passes through this part of the Central Inlier.

Alteration consists of central biotite-silica-magnetite, outer chlorite-carbonate-epidote-pyrite and intermediate quartz-sericite and sericite-clay assemblages. Porphyry mineralization is usually found in areas of complex structural intersections and this can be noted on Figure 9 where cross-faults are mapped in the area of both the Connors and the Camel Hill deposits.

More detailed descriptions of the historical porphyry deposits follow.

Connors Deposit

Within the northern alteration zone, the Connors Deposit, discovered by geochemistry in the 1950's covers a surface area of about 500 ft by 600 ft centered upon the village of Connors. Historically 19 holes totalling almost 8,000 ft of core drilling has explored the deposit (Figure 10) which contains a supergene enriched zone about 25 ft thick below a leached capping about 100 ft thick. Many of the holes ended in weakly mineralized material except for the notable exception of CON92-3 which was terminated in mineralization a 365 feet due to drilling difficulties (McArthur and Turnbull, 1992). A "preliminary reserve" calculation by Brewster (1991) of 6 million tons grading 0.5 % Cu

(non NI 43-101 compliant figure) is no longer considered to be relevant because the deposit is located under the village of Connors. Although the deposit has some depth possibilities and may have some additional potential along strike, further work is not recommended due to the practical difficulties of dealing with a concentrated population located on top of the deposit.

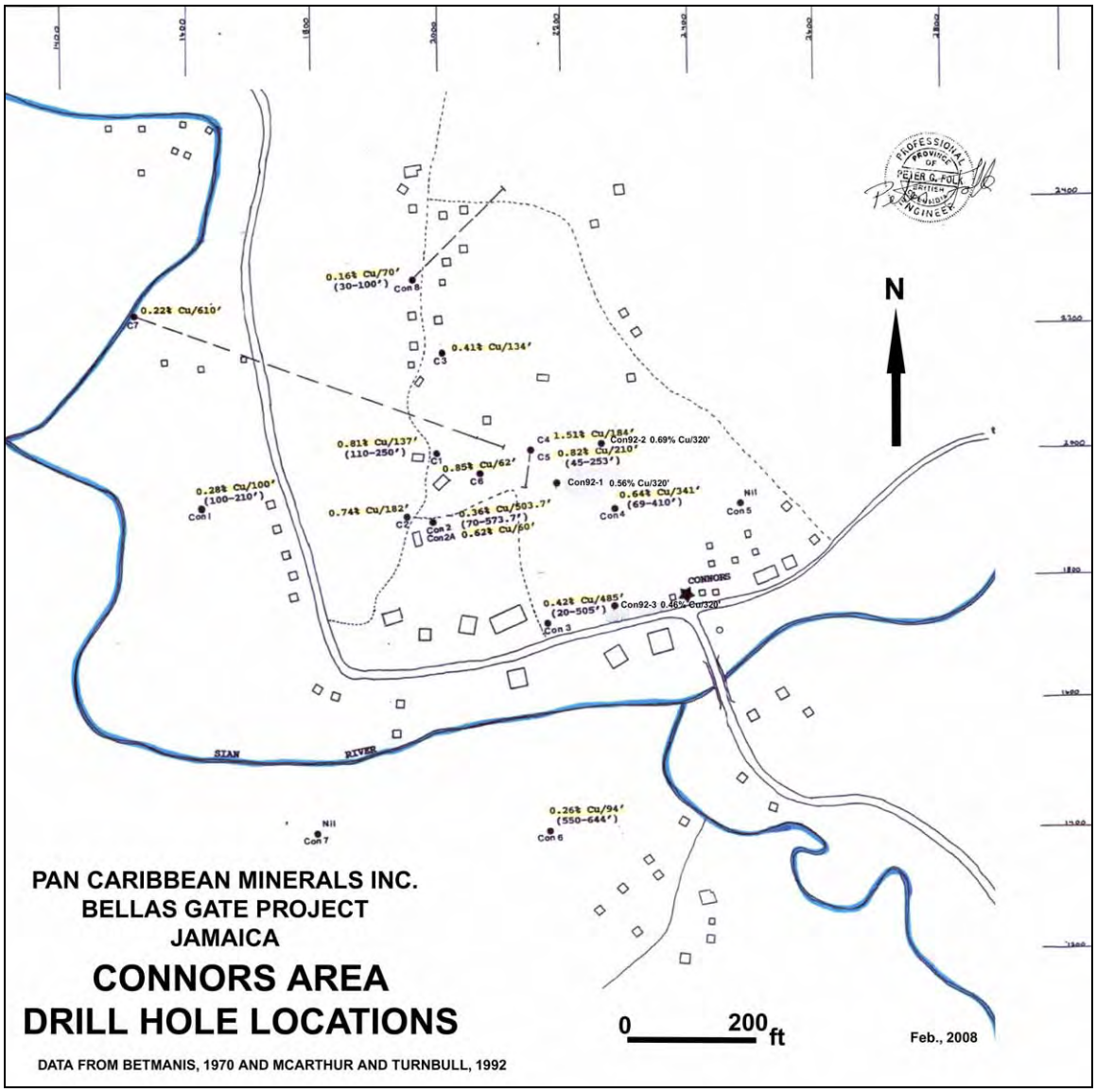


Figure 10 Connors Area Drill Hole Locations.

Bull Snap

Discovered by BHP in the 1990's by soil geochemistry and aerial geophysics (magnetics, potassium spectrometry) the Bull Snap anomaly, related to the northern alteration zone, was tested with five drill holes with anomalous, but uneconomic results. The center of the anomaly consists of potassium (Kspar) altered and weakly mineralized granodiorite

within a soil anomaly at the 250 ppm Cu level about 300 m in diameter. It was concluded that the zone may represent the roots of a porphyry copper system (Laird and Vaskovic, 1995). Further work is a low priority.

Kola

The Kola zone occurs on the south-eastern extension of the anticlinal structure which passes through the Connors area and the Ginger stock. The zone abuts the overlapping Tertiary limestone at a low elevation in comparison to the other porphyry occurrences listed. Discovered by BHP in the 1990's by soil geochemistry and prospecting, the zone is an elongated northwest trending area about 500 m by 200 m with greater than 290 ppm Cu in soils (Figure 11). The soils are also anomalous in Au at the 30 ppb level. Rock samples from the zone range up to 4,509 ppm Cu with 590 ppb Au. Alteration assemblages seen in outcrop within the anomaly are quartz-sericite, sericite-clay and biotite-silica-magnetite. Ba, Pb, Zn soil anomalies and sporadic Cu occurrences at the Weebar area to the west and higher in elevation may represent peripheral zonation to a center at Kola. The Kola zone represents a good, untested drill target.

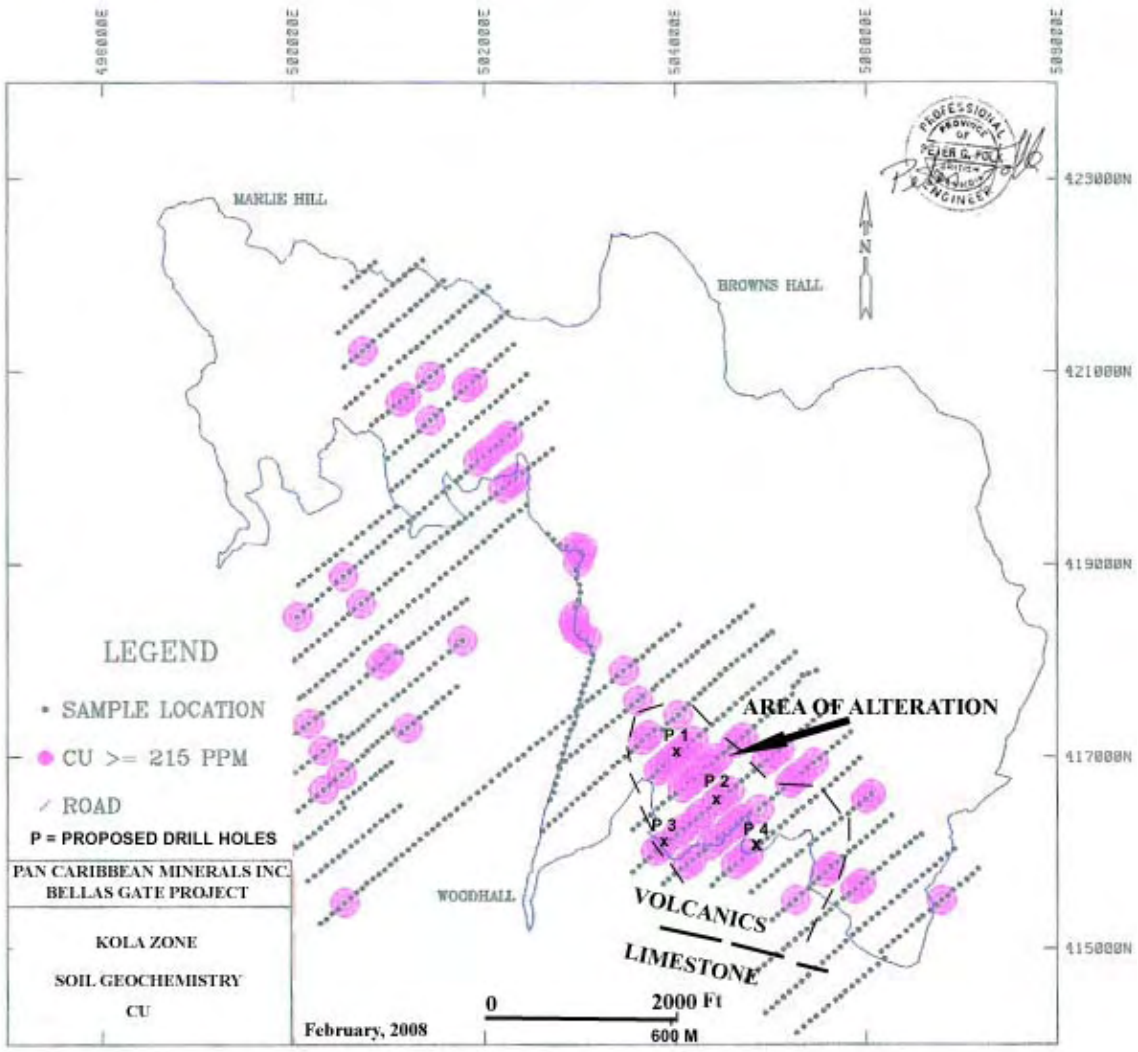


Figure 11 Kola Zone Cu Geochemistry. Also shown is the area of mapped hydrothermal alteration and the volcanic-limestone contact. Data from Laird, 1997.

Camel Hill (Geo Hill, Mab Hill)

The Camel Hill zone, located within the southern alteration zone, was discovered by soil geochemistry in the 1950's and has been tested by 23 core holes aggregating 12,637 ft (Figure 12). A coincident Cu-Au soil anomaly at the 50 ppb Au—500 ppm Cu level is about 1,000 ft by 1,000 ft in extent. A central magnetic high is related to hydrothermal magnetite and the better Cu mineralization in a phyllic to potassic alteration center. A large pyrite-chlorite-epidote propylitic zone surrounds the deposit. While most of the holes decrease in value with depth, hole CAM92-6 was still in material grading about 0.3% Cu at a depth of 1122 ft. A north-northeast trending structure defines the southwest limits of the deposit which may have been dropped down several hundred feet to the southeast. A resource calculation by the author using the 1992 drill data resulted in an inferred resource of 13,177,000 tonnes grading 0.35 % Cu, 0.17 g/t Au. The details of the calculation are described in a later section of this report.

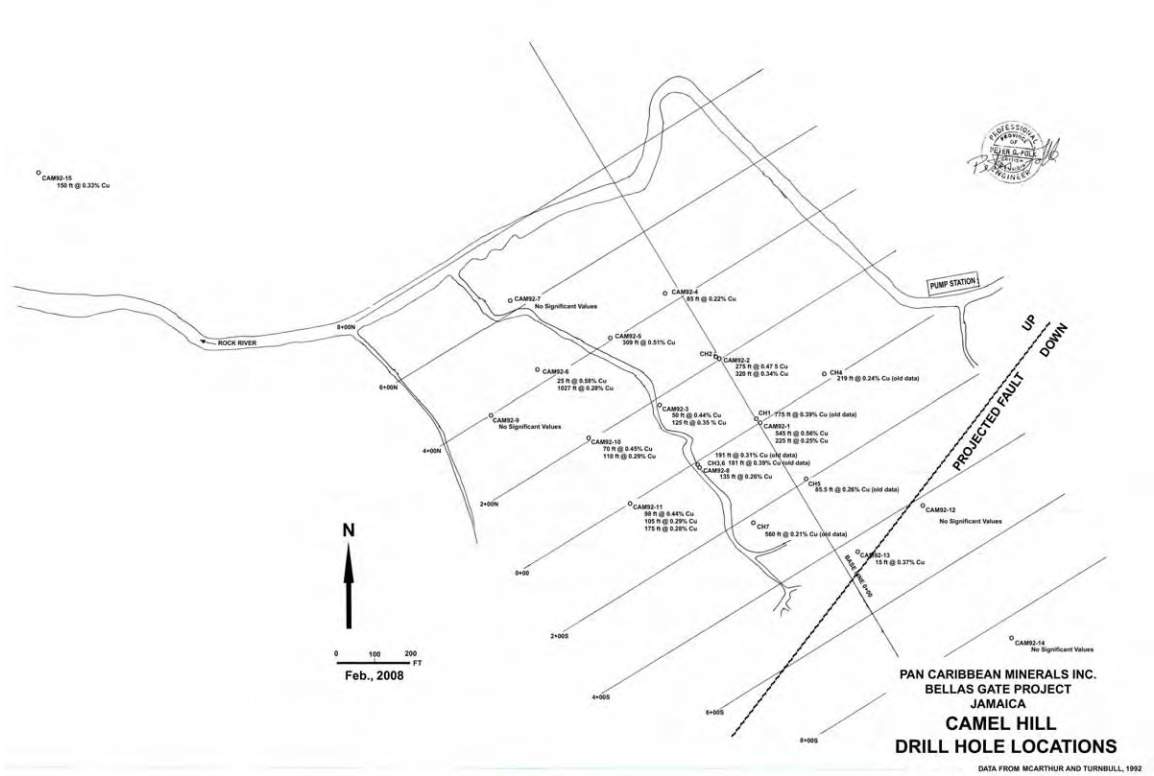


Figure 12 Camel Hill Drill Hole Locations.

The best area to increase the mineralization is to expand upon the Geo Hill drilling to the northwest which returned 399 ft of 0.35 % Cu in hole GEO92-1. The geochemistry of this area is shown on the next two figures (Figures 13 and 14) which outline the Cu and Au anomalies between Camel Hill and Geo Hill. It should be noted that the Cu-Au anomalies at Camel Hill are overlapping, whereas at Geo Hill the elements diverge. This divergence could very well be an effect of weathering and topography. In tropical environments Au is less mobile in the surficial environment than is Cu, therefore depending on local conditions the distinctive Au anomaly northeast of Geo Hill could be close to a mineralizing center, whereas the Cu anomaly could be some distance away from the main area of interest. In any case 399 ft of 0.35% Cu in a drill hole requires follow-up drilling.

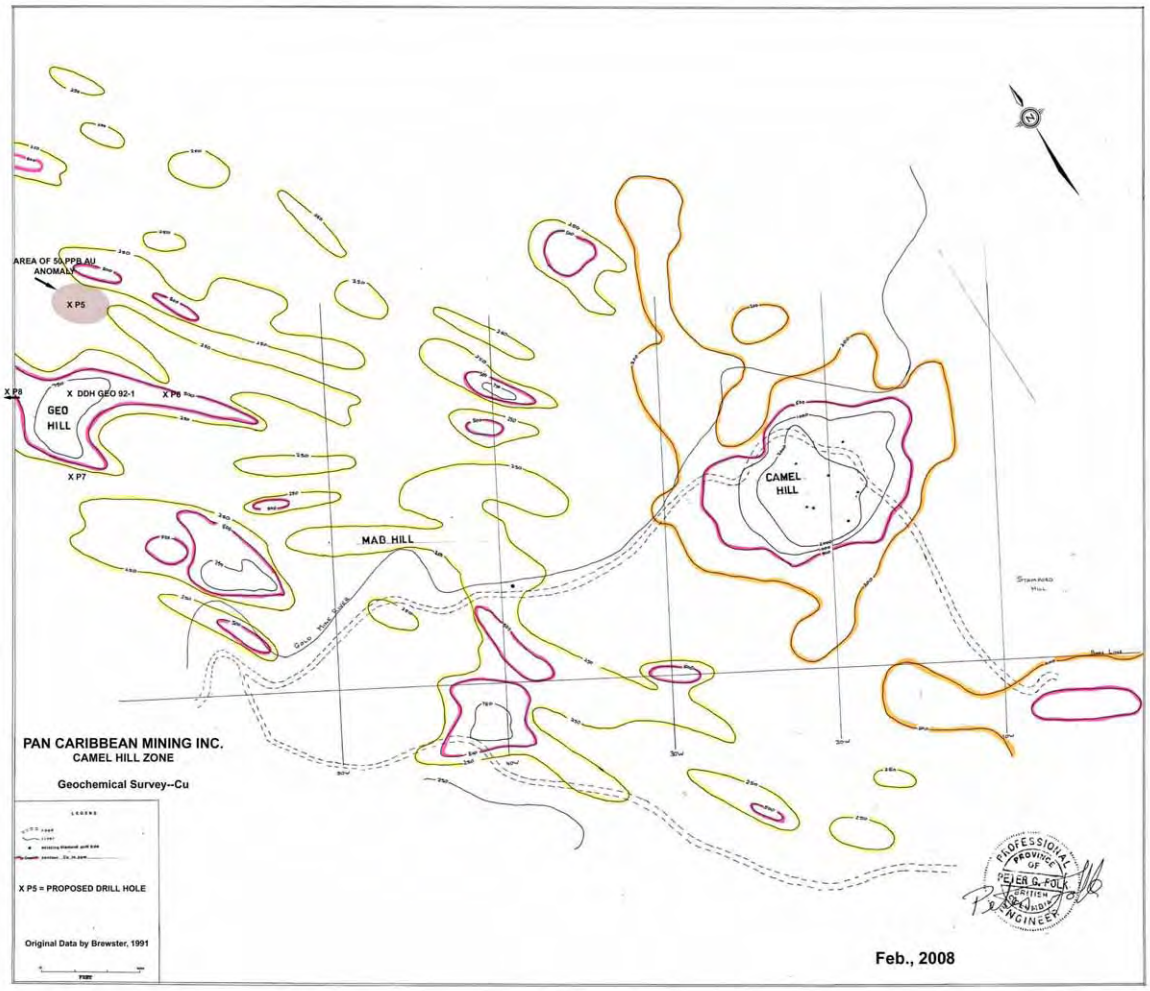


Figure 13 Cu Geochemistry in the Camel Hill—Geo Hill Area
Also shown are the proposed locations of four diamond drill holes in the Geo Hill area, marked P5 to P8.

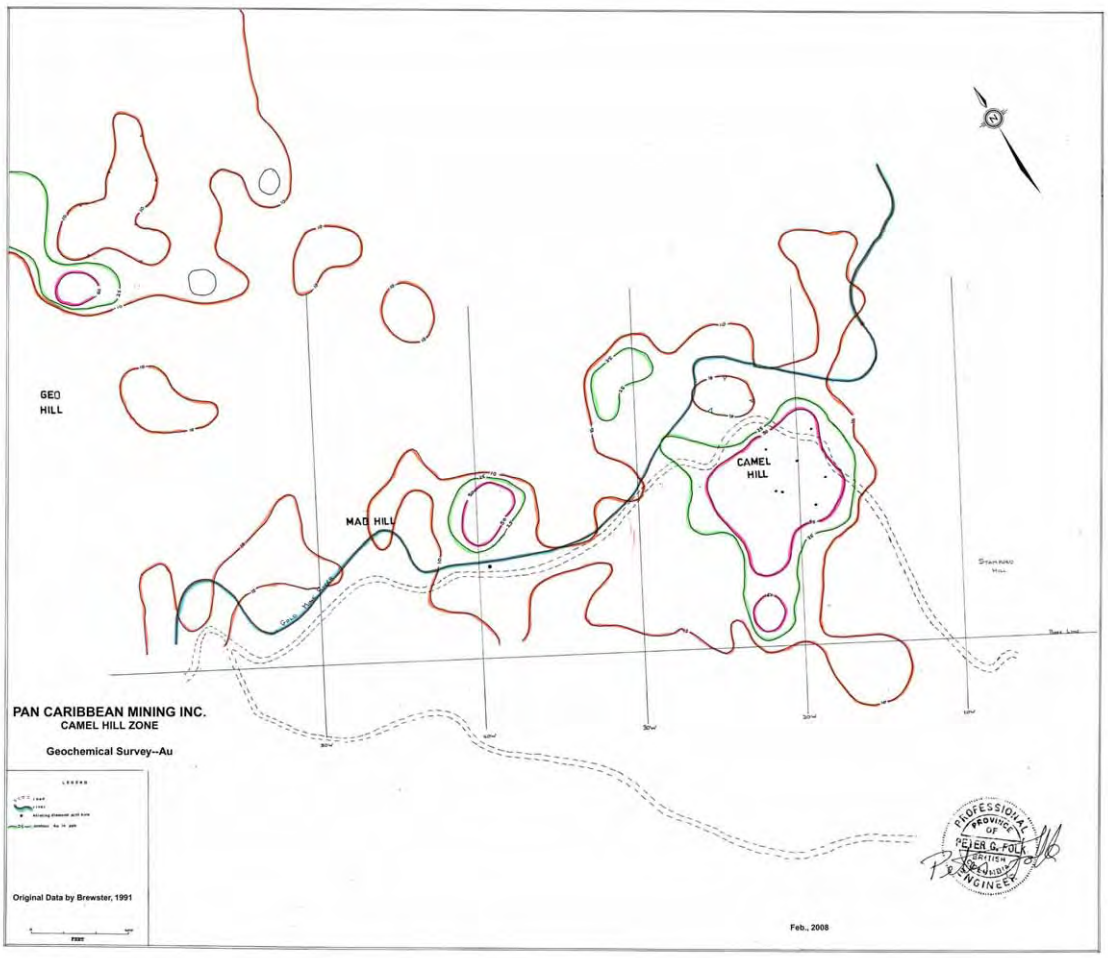


Figure 14 Au Geochemistry in the Camel Hill—Geo Hill Area. The divergence in the Au-Cu values near Geo Hill suggests that the Cu anomaly in soils may have been mobilized to the southwest from a source in the vicinity of the Au anomaly.

Epithermal Vein and Other Prospects

References to many other prospects, predominantly epithermal Cu-Au-Ag veins or shear zones or dyke related copper showings can be found in the literature. The following are thought to be the most significant of these that warrant further work.

Charing Cross Mine

An old underground mine with 6 adit levels was explored until closure in 1859. The only reference to production states that 207 tons of copper ore from the Charing Cross underground mine graded 14.7% Cu. A portion of the mine was re-opened in the 1950's (Bergey, 2008) and then again in 1990. The No. 5 adit was reported to average 9.16% Cu, 0.22 opt Au over an average width of 1.5 ft and a strike length of 300 ft (Molloy, 1991). The surficial extent of the vein is said to be 1,500 ft. Further work is recommended with a view to underground mine Au-Cu production.

Stamford Hill Mine

Grades of 5% Cu were reported in this mine which ceased operation in 1863. Little is known about the mine except that eight levels were opened up at about 75 ft intervals utilizing a shaft operated by a steam hoist and two adit levels. Entrances to the mine are now blocked. Further work is warranted to evaluate the mine.

Old Woman Hill

Following up on a CIDA geochemical anomaly, prospecting encountered interesting samples in the area of Old Woman Hill. In 1992 Prime Explorations reported one high grade sample (0.716 opt Au, 2.91% Cu) and other interesting copper bearing samples. The high grade sample was from a zone 4 ft wide trending 20 degrees azimuth which was described as being a zone of altered intrusive rock. As far as is known no further work was undertaken in the area. High grade Au-Cu mineralization in an intrusive rock where no intrusive rock has been previously mapped is a sufficiently interesting occurrence to warrant further examinations, such as soil geochemistry and prospecting.

EXPLORATION

The issuer has conducted no exploration on the property. Historical exploration is discussed under the caption “History”.

DRILLING

The issuer has conducted no drilling on the property. Previous drilling is discussed under the caption “History”.

SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

The issuer has not completed any significant sampling, aside from verification sampling described under the caption “Data Verification”. Historical sampling methods are described below.

Soil and Silt Geochemistry

Soil sample surveys have been utilized on the property since the late 1950’s when Jamaica Iron and Geophysical Engineering completed extensive soil surveys over the areas of interest. Over 150 line miles of sampling were done with samples every 200 feet. The assay work for these surveys was done in a company laboratory purchased for the project and used geochemical techniques for copper analysis (biquinoline method) common at the time. Analyses for Au were not normally done (Bergey, 2008). Other details of the sampling procedures are not available to the author.

Geochemical work by Trev Corp beginning in 1989 concentrated on the gold content of the soils and covered what are called the North and South alteration zones. Samples were collected in "B" horizon material and were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver, Canada for 31 element ICP analyses plus Au by AA analysis. The author is not sure what the certification of this laboratory was in the period in question, however it was well renowned then and is now ISO 9001 certified.

Geochemical samples (3,175 soil and silt samples) taken by BHP in the mid 1990's were analyzed by Chemex Labs Inc., Sparks, Nevada (now ALS Chemex) and by Bondar Clegg in Ottawa or Vancouver. Standard 29 or 32 element ICP analysis plus Au by FA-AAS. Both Chemex and Bondar Clegg were world renowned analytical companies at the time. Reports describe that because of a lack of soil development "C" horizon material was sampled and the samples were prepared in Kingston before a 250 gram split was sent to North America for assay

Drilling

The 1992 drilling by Prime Explorations, which the author has relied upon, was well executed and data includes evaluation of the % core recovery and a rock quality index. There are occasional notations of poor recovery in the drill logs, however recovery was generally good to excellent and the author can detect no factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

In general the author believes that the samples are representative and can see no reason to expect any serious bias in the Prime Exploration database which contains 1,435 drill-core samples.

A summary of the significant drill sample intervals is included in table 3. The "porphyry" nature of the mineralization is such that Cu mineralization encountered in the drill holes crosses all rock types encountered such as andesite, diorite, quartz feldspar porphyry and granodiorite and is both disseminated throughout and found along fractures and veins regardless of rock type. Width of mineralization is therefore dependant upon assays and a regular sampling interval (five foot intervals) was therefore correctly utilized. It should be noted that geometry and true widths of the mineralized zones are imperfectly known.

Drilling by BHP in 1993 and 1994 totalled 1200 m in five NQ sized diamond drill holes. Core was sampled in geological intervals not usually in excess of 2 m in length. The split core was analyzed at Bondar Clegg in Vancouver or Ottawa. No potentially ore grade intervals were intersected.

The sampling and analytical details of early drilling by Jamaica Cu & Fe and Geophysical Engineering are not known.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

No aspect of the historical sample preparation was conducted by employees, officers, directors, or associates of either Pan Caribbean Minerals Inc. or Clarendon Consolidated Minerals Ltd.

During the Prime Explorations 1992 drill program (on which the author has mostly relied upon in the preparation of this report), drill core was split by a mechanical core splitter and one half was sent by air to the TSL laboratory in Saskatoon, Canada for Au-Cu assay (Au fire assay) plus ICP analysis. The author does not know the certification of this laboratory in 1992; however it was an internationally respected laboratory at the time and now has ISO/IEC 17025 certification. Otherwise, a summary of sample preparation and analyses of historical drill programs is documented in the following table.

Company	Sample Prep	Laboratory	Certified	Assay Technique
Jamaica Cu-Fe	In Jamaica	Company Lab	No	Not known
Geophysical Eng	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Not known
BHP	Kingston Jamaica	Bondar Clegg, Chemex	Yes	ICP plus FA+AA
Prime Explorations	None	TSL, Saskatoon	ISO/IEC 17025	Au-Cu assay plus ICP

Table 5 Details of Sample Preparation and Analyses of Historical Drill Programs

The 1992 work by Prime Explorations included documented quality control measures and check assays (McArthur and Turnbull, 1992). In general the lab re-assayed the gold content in approximately 12% of the core samples. Results were uniformly good. In addition a program of check sampling was carried out where the rejects from a total of 62 core samples were re-assayed. The results, which are displayed in the chart below show good correlation between the original and repeat analyses.

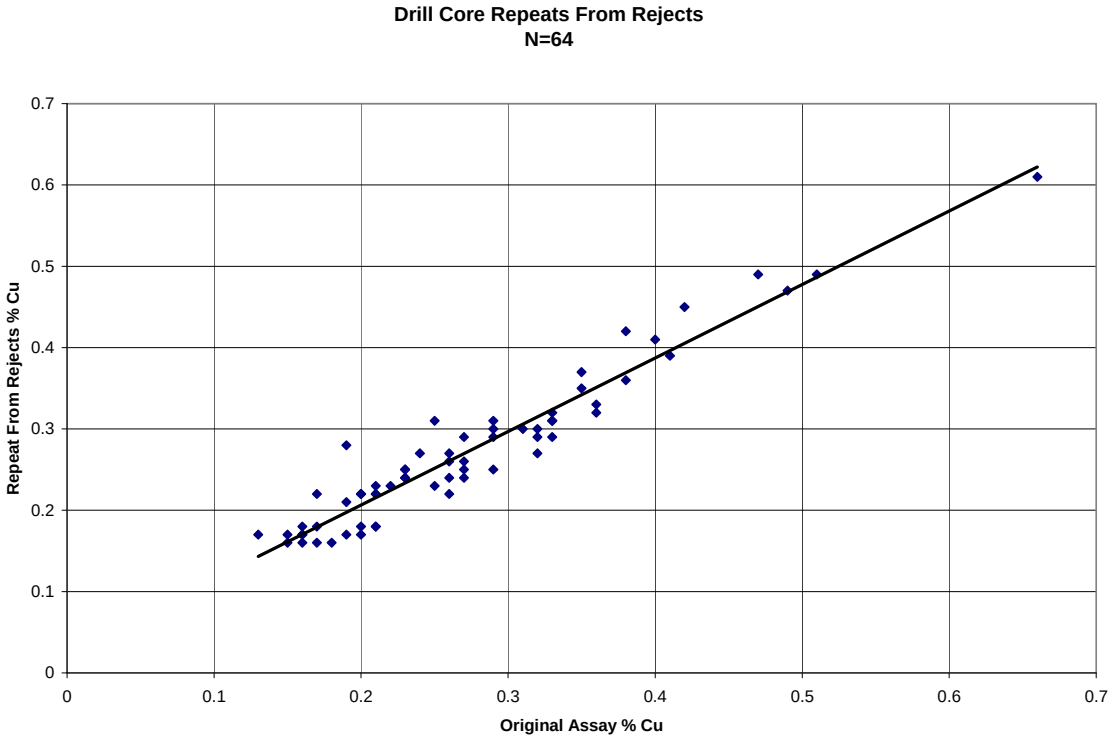


Figure 15 Drill Core Check Samples Camel Hill Zone. Data from McArthur and Turnbull, 1992.

For the data depended upon for this report the author believes that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate to provide reliable results. Some of the early historical drilling results from the 1960's may have had some analytical problems (Bergey, 2008) and the author has not relied upon these suspect results.

DATA VERIFICATION

The author has verified the data relied upon in this report by:

1. visiting the property and confirming the geology as reported
2. field checking the locations of several drill holes
3. examining the drill core from the Prime Exploration 1992 program which is stored at the department of Mines and Geology in Kingston
4. sampling the outcrops and re-sampling drill core
5. reviewing analytical data for check samples

Verification samples were personally delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories, in Vancouver, B.C. for analysis by standard assay techniques for Au and Cu. Acme has an ISO 9001:2001 certification. The results are summarized below:

Sample No.	Type	Cu %	Cu% original	Au g/t	Au g/t original	Notes
PF 08-1	GRAB	1.75		0.04		Altered Porph.
PF 08-2	GRAB	0.08		>0.01		
PF 08-3	GRAB	0.02		>0.01		Porphyry dyke, river
PF 08-4	3 M	0.01		>0.01		Si altered volc., river
PF 08-5	GRAB	2.27		0.14		Browns Hall, Weebar
64222-R	CORE	0.684	0.70	037	0.23	DDH CAM92
64223-R	CORE	0.917	0.83	0.38	0.38	DDH CAM92
64224-R	CORE	1.546	1.80	0.41	0.14	DDH CAM92
64225-R	CORE	1.009	1.08	0.36	0.41	DDH CAM92
64226-R	CORE	0.573	0.63	0.23	0.30	DDH CAM92
64227-R	CORE	1.034	1.06	0.40	0.41	DDH CAM92

Table 6. Verification Assays

The assays clearly verify the presence of copper in outcrop and confirm the tenor of the prior drill core assays.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent or nearby properties which could have a bearing on the subject property.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

As far as is known mineral processing and metallurgical studies have not been carried out on material from the property.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Resource Classification

The current classification of mineral resources was enacted in Canada in 1988. National Instrument 43-101 and technical report requirements 43-101F1 were put in-place as of February 1, 2001. The mineral resource definitions are based on the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's (CIM) definitions which were adopted on August 20, 2000.

Under these definitions:

> *A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a **Mineral Resource** are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.*

*The term **Mineral Resource** covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of technical, economic, legal, environmental, socio-economic and governmental factors. The phrase 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction' implies a judgement by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. A **Mineral Resource** is an inventory of mineralization that under realistically assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions, might become economically extractable. These assumptions must be presented explicitly in both public and technical reports. (43-101CP, CIM, 2001)*

There are three subdivisions within the mineral resource category which are based on decreasing geological confidence (Measured, Indicated and Inferred). At present the author feels that the Bellas Gate—Camel Hill mineral resource belongs in the inferred category.

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

Due to the uncertainty which may attach to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Inferred Mineral Resources must be excluded from estimates forming the basis of feasibility or other economic studies (43-101CP, CIM, 2001).

Camel Hill Resource Calculation

Using the data generated by Prime Explorations in 1992 the author, an independent professional engineer, calculated an inferred resource at the Camel Hill deposit. **By definition an inferred resource is not of sufficient quality to allow for any kind of economic analysis. In the case of the Camel Hill mineralization, it is likely that economic viability would ultimately depend, amongst other factors, on expanding the scale of the mineralization with future exploration.** The results of the polygonal calculations using cross sections are as follows:

Cut Off Grade	Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t
0.2 % Cu	13,177,000	0.35	0.17
0.4 % Cu	4,193,000	0.51	0.24

The calculation used a specific gravity of 2.65 and projected values a maximum of 100 ft (30.5 m) from the drill hole both along and parallel to the sections. A 0.2% cut-off grade would be considered to be the minimum grade ultimately mineable under most metal price—mining cost scenarios. Drill sections showing average Cu grades are appended. Although the data used was taken from prior operators, the author, having verified the data by examining the drill core and taking check samples, has established a good degree of confidence in the data. The author does not believe that any environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, mining, metallurgical, infrastructure or other factors will materially affect the resource estimate. The main factors which could affect the calculations are:

- The specific gravity used, although an average figure based on experience in porphyry deposits, has not been determined by testing.
- The metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization have not been considered, neither has the mineralization been separated into oxide and sulfide portions.
- Surface land title has not been researched. There are a few houses and a small church on the site.

Although references to Mo content can be found in the literature, and one core sample assayed 92 pp Mo, there is little evidence in the drilling database for a content of Mo with economic consequences. Likewise, Ag is found only in trace amounts in the drill database. The statistical behavior of the Cu content within the 1992 diamond drilling database is shown in Figures 16 and 17 below.

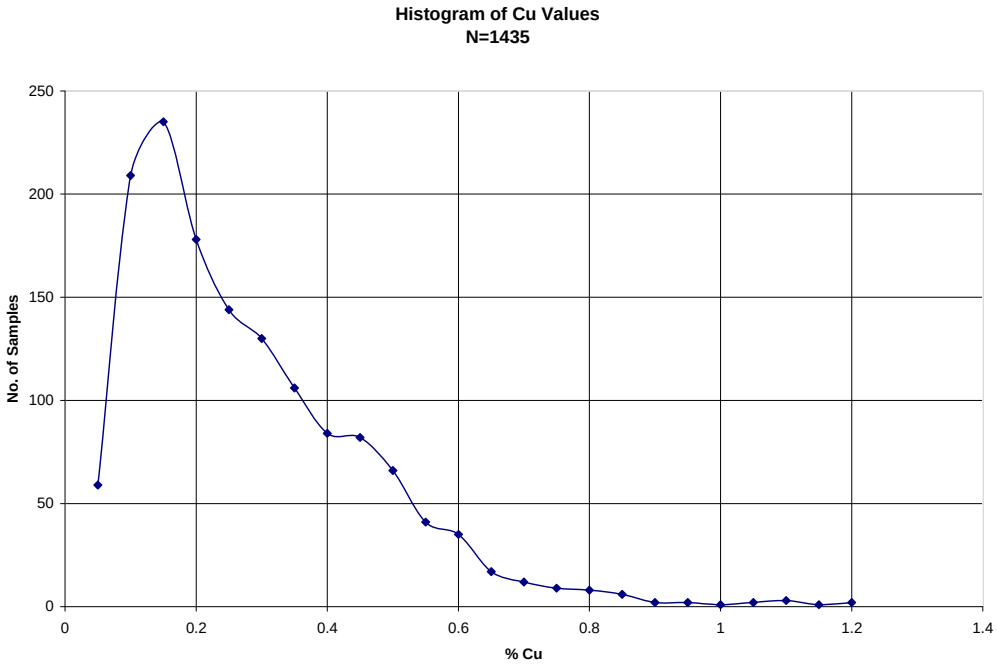


Figure 16 Histogram of Cu Values in Drill Core from Camel Hill. Original data form McArthur and Turnbull, 1992

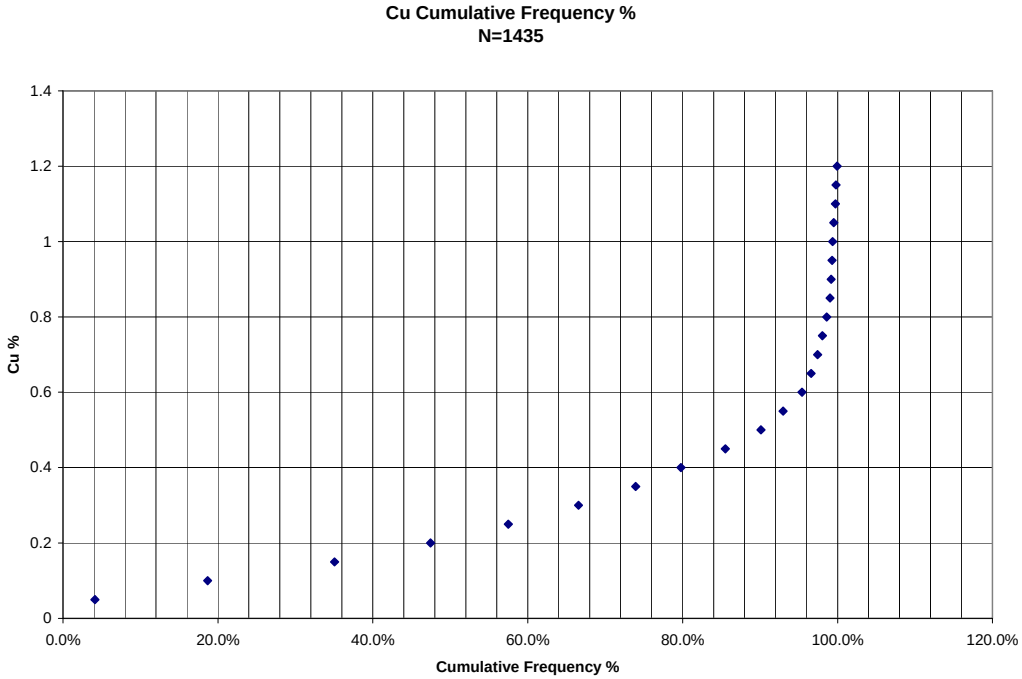


Figure 17 Cu Cumulative Frequency % in Drill Core from Camel Hill. Original data form McArthur and Turnbull, 1992

The mean value of samples in excess of 0.2% Cu is 0.41% Cu.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other data which would make a material difference to the quality of this report or make it more understandable, or without which the report would be incomplete or misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Copper occurrences, known deposits, and geochemical anomalies are distributed over a large area within the Central Inlier and the Bellas Gate property. The regional setting contains examples of porphyry copper deposits, for example in Puerto Rico, and there are enough indications present to suggest the possibility of significant porphyry copper deposits in Jamaica.

Camel Hill

The database used in this report is, as far as can be ascertained, reliable and there is a sufficient density of samples to calculate an inferred resource at Camel Hill although uncertainties, primarily regarding specific gravity, topography, and drill hole locations, do exist. An "inferred resource" 13,177,000 tonnes grading 0.35% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au using a 0.2% Cu cut-off grade or 4,193,000 tonnes grading 0.51% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au using a 0.4% Cu cut-off grade has been calculated by the author using diamond drill results generated by previous operators.

Drilling to expand the resource in the Camel Hill area is warranted especially to the northwest in the vicinity of Geo Hill. A single hole at Geo hill grading 0.35% Cu over a core length of 399 ft is an intercept worthy of follow-up drilling. There is also potential to go deeper. In addition the property has both local and regional exploration potential which requires further attention.

Kola Zone

The most intriguing target that has resulted from the author's review of the property is the Kola zone where a Cu-Au soil anomaly occurs at the south-western edge of the Central Inlier along an anticlinal axis which also contains the Connors deposit. Geological mapping of the zone has shown similar hydrothermal alteration assemblages to those seen at Connors and Camel Hill. The author considers this target to be at the drill stage requiring only minor preliminary work and negotiations with local landholders for permission to temporarily occupy the land.

Connors, Bull Snap, Ginger Ridge

These areas have been well explored with overlapping generations of soil surveys, geophysical surveys mapping and drilling. Results near Connors have been modest, and since the best mineralization occurs directly under the village of Connors further work is not recommended in this area. The Bull Snap area has been examined and drilled with

weak results as has the Ginger Ridge area. Further work is not recommended in these areas.

Historical Underground Mines

The current cycle of demand for minerals, combined with concerns regarding the environment and land use which are now an integral part of open-pit mine development, have resulted in an economic situation where vein deposits exploitable by underground mining methods are increasingly viable exploration targets. Both the Charing Cross and the Stamford Hill mines have been inaccessible for years. Old information for the Charing Cross mine contains references to potentially economic Au-Cu grades which warrant evaluation. The Stamford Hill mine is less well known and may not have been entered for over a century. At the Stamford Hill Mine old references to disseminated and vein copper mineralization suggest that an underground examination is warranted. Both mines should be cleaned out, re-entered, mapped and sampled.

It is essential that underground work be done under the supervision of a person qualified to do the work. Not only is this a safety and legal requirement, but it is an economic requirement—occasionally the re-opening of old mines becomes such a difficult operation that it is better to abandon the effort in favour of diamond drilling from surface. Somebody with experience must be available to make these types of decisions. The author has examined the blockage of the Stamford Hill adit and suspects that the work to clean out the adit will not be unduly difficult, however there are likely to be other blockages further into the mine which will also demand experienced evaluation.

Other Mineral Occurrences

Various mineral occurrences have been described in the literature and these warrant review in the field. Examination of known occurrences and further prospecting on the concession is clearly warranted and forms a part of the following recommendations.

Of particular interest is the area of Old Woman Hill which has returned Cu-Au values of potentially economic interest in what may be an interesting geological environment. Further prospecting and geochemical surveys are warranted in this area.

Data Compilation

More than 50 years of modern exploration work under the direction of professional geologists has resulted in a large collection of exploration data. Unfortunately the data is not in digital format and it contains a mixture of imperial and metric measurements. Time needs to be spent organizing and digitizing the pertinent data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is imperative, for public safety, that the shaft at the Stamford Hill mine be immediately fenced off and that any other open mine workings on the property be made secure.

An essential part of the indicated program is a $200,000 annual budget for community affairs. This is intended to include the cost of negotiations within the various communities to allow for work-related surface disturbances, mining agreements and social programs. These negotiations will also take time which must be taken into account.

In the author's opinion the character of the property is of sufficient merit to justify the following recommended program of work. A staged program is envisaged:

Phase 1

1. All known mineral showings, and geochemical anomalies on the concession should be examined, mapped and sampled. Of specific interest is the Old Woman Hill area which warrants a soil sampling survey and a careful geological evaluation.
2. The Stamford Hill and Charing Cross mines should be cleaned out, re-entered, surveyed, mapped and sampled. It is essential that this work be done under experienced supervision. Existing data should be organized, compiled and digitized.
3. Existing data should be organized, compiled and digitized.
4. A 2,600 m drill program is recommend directed primarily at the Kola zone and the Geo Hill area. In preparation for this program negotiations with local landholders for temporary occupancy of the land must be finalized in advance. Table 7 below shows the details of the proposed program with the approximate collar locations shown on figures 11 and 13.

Hole #	Location	Dip	Length (m)	Notes
P1	504,000E 417,000N BHP Coords	vert	325	Kola, North-Central part of Cu anomaly
P2	200 m @140^0 from P1	vert	325	Kola, Center of Cu anomaly
P3	200 m @230^0 from P2	vert	325	Kola, South part of Cu anomaly
P4	200 m @140^0 from P2	vert	325	Kola, South west part of Cu anomaly
P5	200 m @30^0 from GEO 92-1	vert	325	Geo Hill, test gold anomaly
P6	200 m @120^0 from GEO 92-1	vert	325	Geo Hill, southeast of GEO 92-1
P7	200 m @210^0 from GEO 92-1	vert	325	Geo Hill, southwest of GEO 92-1
P8	200 m @300^0 from GEO 92-1	vert	325	Geo Hill, northwest of GEO 92-1

Table 7 Details of Proposed Drill Holes

Phase 2 (Contingent on the Phase 1 Program)

A second phase program would depend on the results of the property wide exploration program:

1. A further program of 4,000 m of diamond drilling would provide data for further resource calculations and provide initial tests of exploration targets detailed in the first phase
2. Preliminary mineralogical and metallurgical scoping studies should be undertaken on selected portions of the new drill core.
3. Baseline environmental studies should be initiated.

A successful program as outlined above would see the establishment of further mineral resources, would outline further targets for exploration, and would give a preliminary indication of the metallurgical and environmental characteristics of the mineralization.

BUDGET in $CAD

It is the nature of mineral exploration that it is impossible to exactly predict what the results, best methods and expenditures will be, these being entirely dependant on factors at the exploration site, the timing of the work, and various contract costs at the time. For the best results it will be necessary to employ an experienced underground mine supervisor and qualified field geologists to carry out the work recommended. Although the writer has prepared this estimate of expenditures with care, he does not guarantee that the program can be completed for the amounts estimated. Further budgeting is recommended to be done in Jamaica at the time that various parts of the program are put to tender.

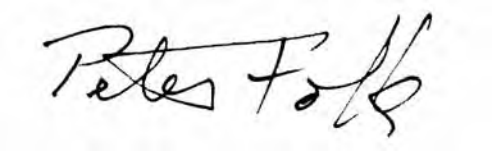
Phase 1

Community program 1 year, actual expenditures		100,000
Administration of community program and negotiations for work		100,000
Diamond drilling	2600m @ $110/m	286,000
Assays, rock, core,	2,600 @ $32	80,000
Assays, soil	1,000 @ $22	22,000
Sample shipping		10,000
Chief geologist	12 mo. @$10,000/mo	120,000
Project geologist	12 mo. @$6,000/mo	72,000
Labour	12@$500/mo. x 6 mo.	36,000
Mine rehabilitation	supervision 4 mo	48,000
Mine rehabilitation	labour 6@ $500/mo. x 4 mo.	12,000
Mine rehabilitation	supplies, assays	20,000
Mine rehabilitation	machinery rental, and purchase	20,000
Food, supplies		10,000
Communications, technical support		20,000

Non-camp lodging and food		7,000
Vehicles (2), fuel		12,000
Field supplies		5,000
Office costs		10,000
Airfare and other travel		20,000
Consultants, mining, geology		20,000
Drafting, computer, reports		25,000
		1,055,000
Contingency 15%		158,000
Phase 1 Total		$1,213,000

Phase 2 (Contingent upon the results of phase 1)

Diamond drilling	4000 m @ $110/m	440,000
Assays	3,000@$32	96,000
Sample shipping including metallurgical samples		30,000
Chief geologist	12 mo. @$10,000/mo	120,000
Project geologist	12 mo. @$6,000/mo	72,000
Labour	12@$500/mo. x 12 mo.	72,000
Food and camp supplies		10,000
Communications, technical support		30,000
Consultants, geology, mining, metallurgy, environment		60,000
Metallurgical scoping study		50,000
Non-camp food and lodging		16,000
Vehicles (2) including fuel		12,000
Field supplies		11,000
Office costs		10,000
Airfare and other travel		30,000
Drafting, computers, reports		30,000
Environmental baseline study		45,000
Community program 1 year		100,000
Administration of community program and negotiations		100,000
		1,334,000
Contingency 15%		200,000
Phase 2 Total		$1,534,000
GRAND TOTAL		$2,747,000



REFERENCES

Anon, 1995, Jamaica Metallic Mineral Exploration Programme SEPL 379, 380, 400, 446. Unpublished report prepared for BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc., dated January 1995, 8 p.

Bergey, W. R., 1967; Summary Report Connors Area, Jamaica. Dated 19 October, 1967.

Bergey, W. R., 2008; Personal communications, January, 2008.

Betmanis, A. I., 1969; Summary Report Connors Drilling Phase 1, Jamaica. Report for Geophysical Engineering and Surveys Limited, dated 30 September, 1969.

Betmanis, A. I., 1970; Summary Report Connors Drilling Phase 2, Jamaica. Report for Geophysical Engineering and Surveys Limited, dated 12 June, 1969.

Bondar-Clegg and Company, Ltd., 1988, Jamaica Metallic Mineral Survey – Phase I Geochemical Survey. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) project no. 504/0012280, 244 p.

Brewster, N. E., 1989, Report on the Bellas Gate Property. Unpublished report for Trevcor Oil and Gas Company, Ltd., dated October 3, 1989.

Brewster, N. E., 1991; Exploration Report Bellas Gate Property Jamaica. Report for Trevcorp, dated February, 1991.

Fenton, A. D., 1974; Geology of the Connors Porphyry Copper Prospect, St. Catherine, Jamaica. Masters Thesis, Department of Geology, University of Toronto.

Fenton, A. D., 1976; The Bellas Gate Copper Prospects. Report for the Geological Survey Division dated July, 1976; 31p.

Fenton, A. D., 1979; Copper Prospects of Jamaica. A Geological Review, Bulletin #9, JGSD, MMNR.

Fenton, A., 1981; The Mineral Resources of Jamaica. Geological Survey Division bulletin no. 8, second edition, 104 p.

Geofine Exploration Consultants, 1991; Exploration Proposal Trev Corp's Bellas Gate Property, Jamaica. Unsigned report for Trev Corp dated July, 1991.

Golder Associates Inc., 1996; Environmental Impact Assessment In Support of the Central Inlier Gold Project, Clarendon, Jamaica. Report for Ausjam Mining (pty) Ltd., dated August, 1996.

Hopkins, A., 1984; Fourth Progress Report to Jamaicanada Syndicate, dated 31 March, 1984.

Hylton, H. A., 1987, The mineral springs of Jamaica. Geological Survey Division bulletin no. 11, 69 p.

Laird, B., 1994; Jamaica Metallic Mineral Exploration Programme, SEPL 379, 380, 400, 446. Report for BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc., dated January, 1994.

Laird, B., Vaskovic, M., 1994; Jamaica Metallic Mineral Exploration Programme, SEPL 379, 380, 400, 446. Report for BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc., dated July, 1994.

Laird, Bruce and Vaskovic, Marcela, 1995, Brown's Hall Porphyry Copper-Gold Project, unpublished report prepared for BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc., 28 p.

Laird, B., 1997, Jamaica Metallic Mineral Exploration Programme, SEPL 379, 400. Unpublished report for BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc., dated January, 1997.

Williams, L., 1993, Geological Map of Connors Study Area. Map made by the Geological Survey Division as part of CIDA Metallica Mineral Project 504/12713-142061, dated June 1993.

McArthur, G. F. and Turnbull, D. S., 1992; The Half Yearly Exploration Report on the Exploration and Diamond Drilling Activities Initiated on Special Prospecting License 400 from February 10, 1992 to August 10, 1992. Unpublished report for Prime Explorations, dated September 15, 1992.

McDonough, M. R., 1995; Assessment Report: Progress Report on SEPL #349, SEPL #411, and SEPL #400, Bellas Gate Area, Jamaica. Report for Orogrande Resources, dated 17 December, 1995.

Mallo, D.W., 1992, The Half Yearly Exploration Report on The Geochemical Prospecting Activities Initiated on Special Prospecting Licence 411 Bellas Gate Property, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. Unpublished report for Golden Ring Resources Ltd. prepared by Prime Explorations – a division of Prime Equities International Corp., dated March 13, 1992.

Minroc Management Limited (compilers), 1991; The Stamford Hill Mine Exploration Report. Unsigned, unpublished report for Trevcorp dated 1991.

Minroc, 1991, Charing Cross Prospect, Exploration report. Unpublished, unsigned report prepared by Minroc Management Ltd. for Clarendon Consolidated Minerals Inc.

Minroc, 1991, The Congo Hill Prospect, Exploration Report. Unpublished report prepared by Minroc Management Ltd. for Clarendon Consolidated Minerals, Inc.

Molloy, D. E., 1991; Exploration Proposal Trevcorp's Bellas Gate Property, Jamaica. Dated July, 1991.

Molloy, D. E., 1991; Qualifying Report on Bellas Gate Property, Jamaica. Geofine Exploration Consultants, dated Sept. 28, 1991, 54 p.

Molloy, D. E., 1991; Summary Report on the Phase 1, 2 and 3 Exploration programs Recommended for the Bellas Gate property, Jamaica. Dated November 12, 1991.

Nelson, C. 2006; Mineral Deposits and Geology of Jamaica. Map for Recursos de Caribe, S.A., dated March, 2006.

Orogrande Resources Inc., 1997; Geological Geochemical Appraisal of the Lucky Valley Area. Unsigned report for Orogrande Resources Inc., dated February 10, 1997.

Pfau, M. I., 2006; Examination and Recommendations for the Bellas Gate and Browns Hall Copper Properties, Jamaica, West Indies. Dated 17 December, 2006.

Pyle, P. F. 1992; Jamaica Metallic Mineral Exploration Program, SEPL 348, 355, 379, 380, 381. Report for BHP-Utah International Exploration Inc. dated February, 1992.

Pyle, P. F. 1992; Jamaica Metallic Mineral Exploration Program, SEPL 348, 355, 379, 380, 381. Report for BHP-Utah International Exploration Inc. dated August, 1992.

Pyle, P. F. 1993; Jamaica Metallic Mineral Exploration Program, SEPL 348, 355, 379, 380, 381. Report for BHP-Utah International Exploration Inc. dated August, 1993.

Rose, D. K. B., 1973; Geochemical Soil Survey of an Area Near Bellas Gate, St. Catherine. Report for the Mines and Geology Division, Ministry of Mining and Natural Resources, dated July 4, 1973.

Rose, D. K. B., 1973; Core hole Investigation of Gold Mine Copper Prospect, Clarendon. Report for the Mines and Geology Division, Ministry of Mining and Natural Resources, dated July 25, 1973; 13 p.

Sawkins, J. G., 1869; Reports on the Geology of Jamaica. Mem. Geol. Surv. U.K., Published by Longmans, Green & Co., London; 399 p.

Siriunas, J. M., Aratram, M., Williams, L., 1993; Metallic Mineral Survey-Jaimaca, Phase II, CIDA Project No. 504/12713-142061. Report No. OF-26. Index to Mining Assessment Files and Geoscientific Documentation at Geological Survey Division, Ministry of Production, Mining and Commerce, Jamaica. Report dated 12 Feb, 1993.

Valone Logan, M., A., 1991; Final Report – Porphyry Copper Samples. Petrographic report for Geofine Explorations, dated July 19, 1991.

Zans, V.A., 1951, Economic Geology and Mineral Resources of Jamaica. Geological Survey Division, Ministry of Mines and Natural Resources, bulletin no. 1, 61p.

DeMets, C. and M. Wiggins-Grandison, M., 2007; Deformation of Jamaica and motion of the Gonˆave microplate from GPS and seismic data. *Geophys. J. Int.* (2007) **168,** 362–378.

Peter G. Folk, P. Eng.
280 Wood Dale Drive, Comp. 47, Site 21, Mayne Island, B. C., V0N 2J0
Ph. 604-678-5617
peterfolkmail@yahoo.com

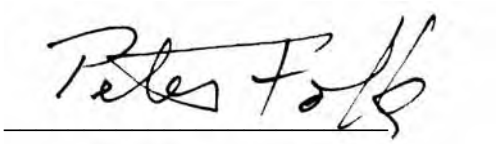
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Peter G. Folk, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geological engineer and Canadian citizen residing on Mayne Island in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.
2. I hold a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering conferred by the University of British Columbia in 1971.
3. I am a member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Canada.
4. I have been practicing my profession related to mining and mineral exploration for over 30 years in a wide variety of locations in North, South, and Central America and China. Specific to the content of this report are several years of employment in underground mines of a similar size to those described herein, and several years of field work concerned with porphyry copper deposits in the Americas.
5. I fulfill the requirements to be an "independent qualified person" as defined under "National Instrument 43-101".
6. I visited the Bellas Gate Property on the 9th, 10th and 12th of January, 2008. I am entirely responsible for the report entitled "REPORT ON THE BELLAS GATE PROJECT, JAMAICA for PAN CARIBBEAN MINERALS INC." Dated February 23, 2008.
7. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the technical report.
8. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.
9. I am independent of PAN CARIBBEAN MINERALS INC. applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

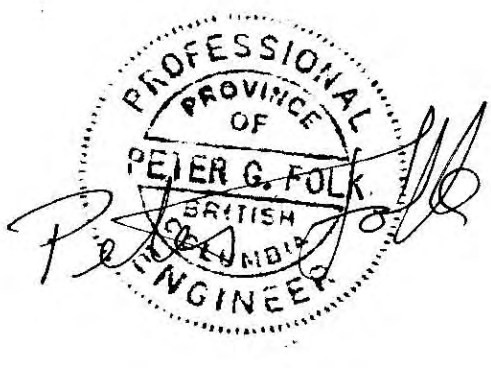
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 2008



Signature of Qualified Person

Peter G. Folk, P. Eng.



Seal of Qualified Person

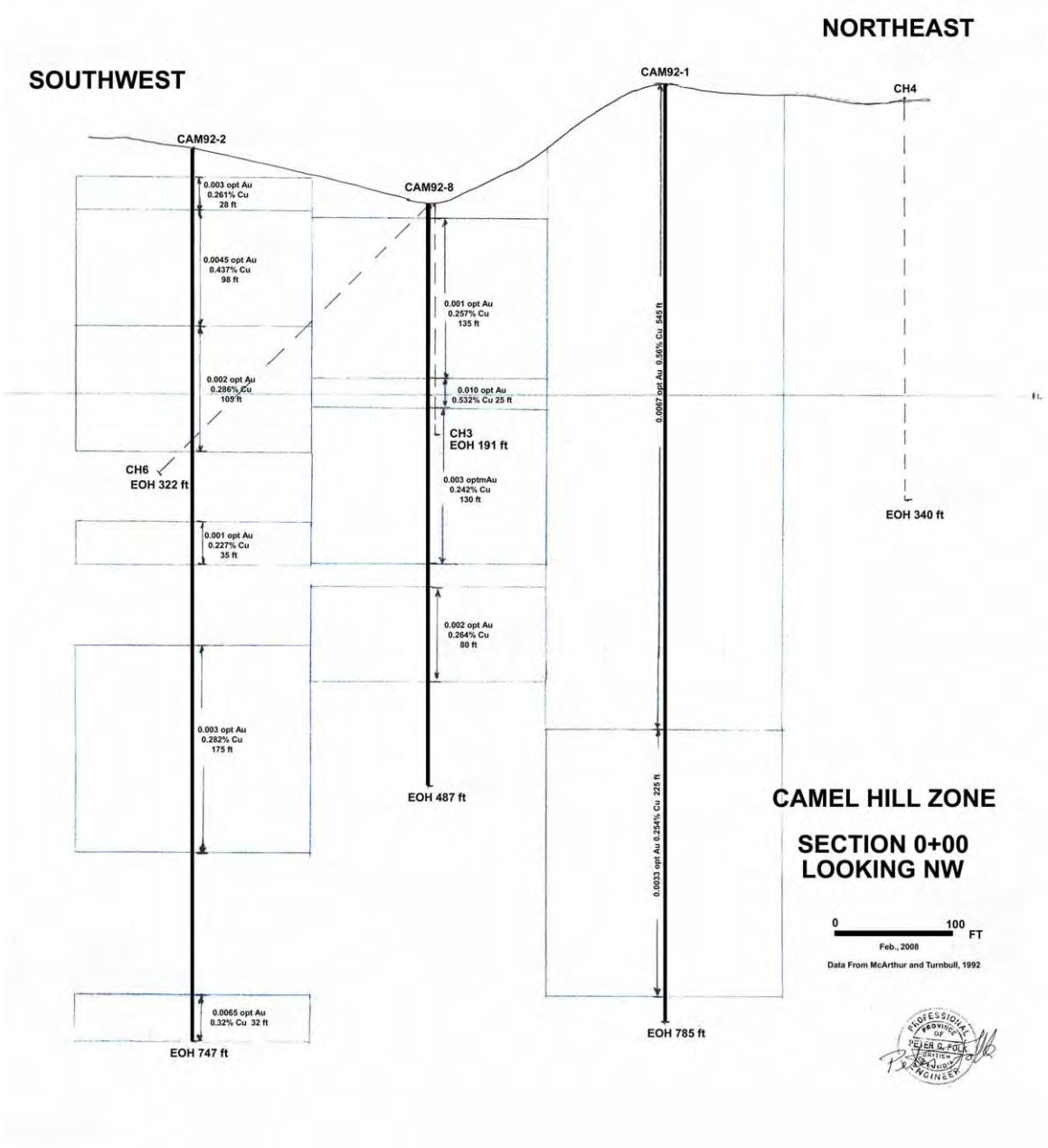
APPENDIX 1

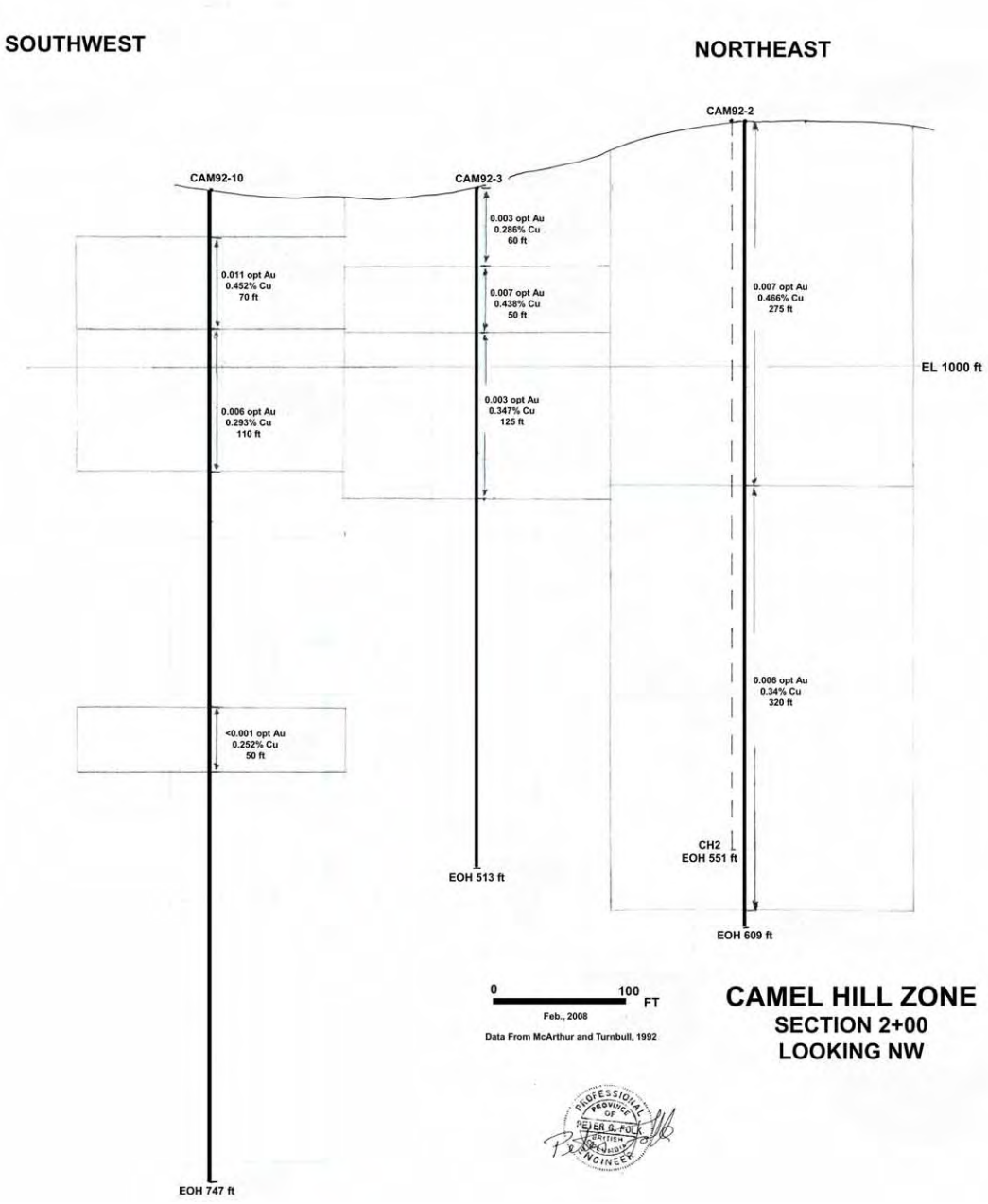
Drill Hole Engineering Data, in feet unless otherwise stated.

Hole	East	North	Elev.	Dip	Az.	Length	Notes
C1	2000	2010	1435	vert		240	Connors
C2	1950	1895	1405	vert		284	Connors
C3	2010	2150	1450	vert		234	Connors
C4	2155	2000	1375	?	?	184?	Connors
C5	2155	2000	1375	vert		260	Connors
C6	2070	1970	1390	?	190^0	150?	Connors
C7	2215	2215	1290	-45^0	110^0	900	Connors
CH1	00	00	1278	vert		825	Camel Hill
CH2	200 N	10 S		vert		551	Camel Hill
CH3	200 W	10 S		vert		191	Camel Hill
CH4	220 E	10 N		vert		338	Camel Hill
CH5	30 E	200 S		vert		141	Camel Hill
CH6	00	00		-45^0	205^0	181?	Camel Hill
CH7	00	00		vert		560?	Camel Hill
CON-1	1622	1911	1310	vert		497	Connors 1969
CON-2	1995	1888	1400	vert		573.7	Connors 1969
CON-2A	1995	1895	1400	vert		110	Connors 1969
CON-3	2178	1727	1318	vert		505	Connors 1969
CON-4	2283	1908	1334	vert		410	Connors 1969
CON-5	2485	1915	1330	vert		454.1	Connors1970
CON-6	2179	396	1337	vert		644	Connors1970
CON-7	1808	1396	1340	vert		538.5	Connors1970
CON-8	1967	2272	1442	-60^0	45^0	416.9	Connors1970
GM-1,2						1109	Camel Hill, Geol. Survey
CON92-1		19+50N		vert		526	Connors1992
CON92-2		20+00N		vert		601	Connors1992
CON92-3		17+00N		vert		365	Connors1992
CAM92-1	0+00E	0+00N	1278	vert		785	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-2		2+00N	1264	vert		609	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-3		2+00N	1135	vert		513	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-4		4+00N		vert		501	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-5		4+00N	1107	vert		618	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-6	4+00W	4+00N	1099	vert		1122	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-7	4+00W	6+00N		vert		551	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-8	2+00W	0+00N	1160	vert		487	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-9	6+00W	4+00N		vert		425	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-10	4+00W	2+00N		vert		747	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-11	4+00W	0+00N		vert		747	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-12	2+00E	4+00S		vert		627	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-13	0+00E	4+00S		vert		597	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-14	4+00E	8+00S		vert		515	Camel Hill 1992
CAM92-15		16+00N		vert		507	Mab Hill 1992
CAM92-16				vert		499	Camel Hill 1992
GH-1	1+25W	28+00N		-45^0	55.5^0	618	Geo Hill 1964
GH-2	1+50W	29+50N		-45^0	55.5^0	442	Geo Hill 1964
GEO92-1		42+00N		vert		529	Geo Hill 1992
DH92-1				vert		304	Dry Hill, Copper Weed

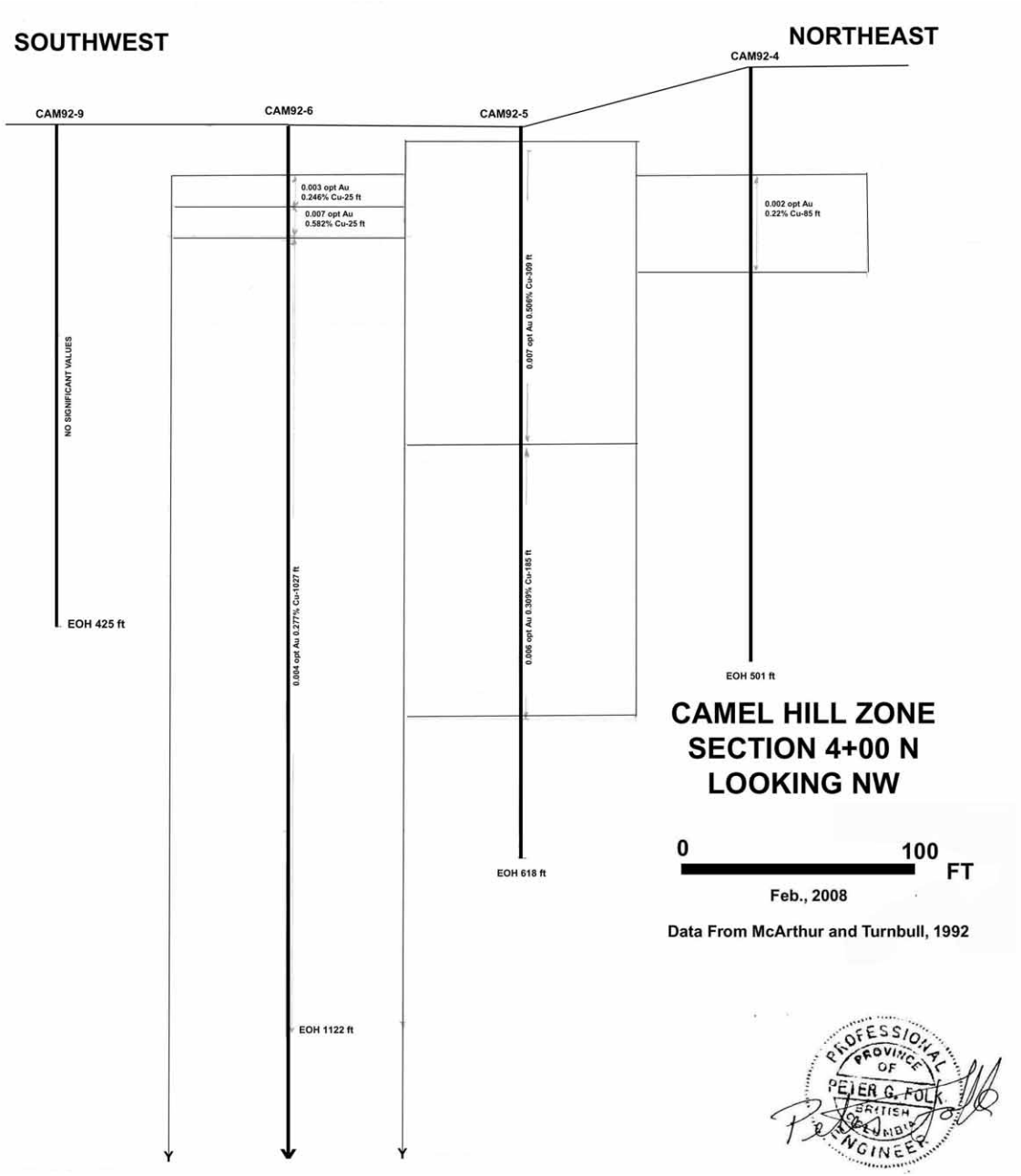
DH92-2				vert		269	Dry Hill 1992
DH92-3				vert		169	Dry Hill 1992
GR-1				-45^0	240^0	215	Ginger Ridge, 1964
GR-2				-45^0	54^0	145	Ginger Ridge, 1964
GR92-1				vert		376	Ginger Ridge 1992
BD-1			581.9 m	-88	224	499	Bull Snap
BD-2			522.1	-88	144	470	Bull Snap
BD-3			578.9	vert		491	Bull Snap
BD-4			581.9 m	-65	224	1147	Bull Snap
BD-5			489.6 m	-55	165	1328	Bull Snap

APPENDIX 2
CROSS SECTIONS CAMEL HILL ZONE




SOUTHWEST
NORTHEAST
CAM92-2
CAM92-10
CAM92-3
0.003 opt Au
0.286% Cu
60 ft
0.011 opt Au
0.452% Cu
70 ft
0.007 opt Au
0.438% Cu
50 ft
0.007 opt Au
0.466% Cu
275 ft
EL 1000 ft
0.006 opt Au
0.293% Cu
110 ft
0.003 opt Au
0.347% Cu
125 ft
0.006 opt Au
0.34% Cu
320 ft
<0.001 opt Au
0.252% Cu
50 ft
CH2
EOH 551 ft
EOH 513 ft
EOH 609 ft
EOH 747 ft
0
100 FT
Feb., 2008
Data From McArthur and Turnbull, 1992
CAMEL HILL ZONE
SECTION 2+00
LOOKING NW
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PETER G. FOLK

d


SOUTHWEST
NORTHEAST
CAM92-4
CAM92-9
CAM92-6
CAM92-5
0.003 opt Au
0.246% Cu-25 ft
0.007 opt Au
0.582% Cu-25 ft
0.002 opt Au
0.22% Cu-85 ft
NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES
0.007 opt Au 0.506% Cu-309 ft
0.006 opt Au 0.309% Cu-185 ft
0.004 opt Au 0.277% Cu-1027 ft
EOH 425 ft
EOH 501 ft
EOH 618 ft
EOH 1122 ft
CAMEL HILL ZONE
SECTION 4+00 N
LOOKING NW
0
100
FT
Feb., 2008
Data From McArthur and Turnbull, 1992
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE
OF
PETER G. FOLK
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

APPENDIX 3
Title Documents

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINERALS LIMITED

FORM No. 6 (Regulation 10)

THE MINING REGULATIONS, 1947

SPECIAL **EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE** No. 538

SPECIAL

THE EXCLUSIVE LICENCE, subject to the provisions of the Mining Act and of the Regulations thereunder, now in force or which may come into force during the continuance of this Licence or any renewal thereof, for One Year from the 17TH day of MARCH 2005 subject to the Special Conditions hereunder written, is hereby granted to* JAMES R. WOOD
St. Gabriel Catholic Church
Balaclava, St. Elizabeth

to prospect for the following mineral COPPER within the following limits** An area of approximately 54 km² including Lucky Valley, Charing Cross, Connors, Retreat, Ginger Ridge and Simon areas in the parishes of Clarendon and St. Catherine.

LOCATION BEACON	-	consists of metal sheeting and is situated approximately at the Intersection of false coordinates 161 000 North 225 000 East on sheet No. 12 – 1:50,000 metric series of the topographical map of Jamaica.
FIRST CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 161 000 North and 229 000 East approximately 4000 metres from the location beacon on an approximate grid bearing of 90 degrees.
SECOND CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 163 000 North and 229 000 East approximately 2000 metres from the first corner on an approximate grid bearing of 180 degrees.
THIRD CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 163 000 North and 230 000 East approximately 1000 metres from the second corner on an approximate grid bearing of 90 degrees.
FOURTH CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 161 000 North and 230 000 East approximately 2000 metres from the third corner on an approximate grid bearing of 180 degrees.

as delineated approximately on the plan attached hereto and coloured RED

This 17TH day of MARCH 2005

Minister

ENDORSEMENT

Under subsection 4 of section 21 of the Mining Act, the Minister has directed the inclusion in this Licence of Gold and Silver.

Minister

*Here insert name, address and description of licensee

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. (a) The Licensee shall give 14 days notice in writing to the Commissioner of Land and the Conservator of Forest of any intention to commence or cease prospecting of any parcel of Crown Lands and/or declared Forest Reserves.

   (b) A copy of each such notice shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Mines.

2. (a) With each half-yearly report required under Regulation 37 (1) (II) of the Mining Regulations, 1947, and on termination of this Special Exclusive Prospecting Licence, the Licensee shall render to the Commissioner of Mines complete reports, including copies of raw data and the interpretation of geochemical, geophysical, drilling, mapping and all other forms of prospecting. Drill cores shall be kept for examiantion.

   (b) The Licensee shall submit with these reports the following area:-

      (i) the island's 1/50,000 topographical sheet showing the specific areas over which prospecting operations have been carried out;

      (ii) a map of scale not smaller than 1/5,000 showing the outlines and the positions of all sample pits and boreholes.

3. The Licensee shall give fourteen (14) days notice to owner of or occupier of lands not owned by him before commencing prospecting operations thereon.

4. The Mines and Geology Division of the Ministry of Land and Environment should be afforded free access to all parts of the area to carry out geological investigations on behalf of the Government of Jamaica.

5. Ecologically sensitive and archeologically important sites should be avoided as far as possible.

.....
Minister

Date MARCH 17, 2005

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINERALS LIMITED

FORM No. (gulation 10)

THE MINING REGULATIONS, 1947

SPECIAL/ EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE

NO. SEPL 553

SPECIAL
THE/EXCLUSIVE LICENCE, subject to the provisions of the Mining Act and of the Regulations thereunder, now in force or which may come into force during the continuance of this Licence or any renewal thereof, for One Year from the 29th day of November 2006 subject to the Special Conditions hereunder written, is hereby granted to* JAMES R. WOOD
St. Gabriel Catholic Church
Balaclava, St. Elizabeth

to prospect for the following mineral COPPER within the following limits** An area of approximately 30 km² located in the Woodhall, Macca Tree and Marlie Hill region of the parish of St. Catherine.

LOCATION BEACON	-	consists of metal post and is situated approximately at the intersection of false coordinates 159 000 North and 234 000 East on sheet No. 12 – 1: 50,000 metric series of the topographical map of Jamaica.
FIRST CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 159 000 North and 238 000 East approximately 4000 metres from the location beacon on an approximate grid bearing of 90 degrees.
SECOND CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 154 000 North and 238 000 East approximately 6000 metres from the first corner on an approximate grid bearing of 180 degrees.

as delineated approximately on the plan attached hereto and coloured

This 29th day of November 2006

Minister

ENDORSEMENT

Under subsection 4 of section 21 of the Mining Act, the Minister has directed the inclusion in this Licence of Gold, Silver, Molybdenum, Lead, and Zinc.

Minister

*Here insert name, address and description of licensee.
**If... insert boundaries of area

1. (a) The Licensee shall give 14 days notice in writing to the Commissioner of Land and the Conservator of Forest of any intention to commence or cease prospecting of any parcel of Crown Lands and/or declared Forest Reserves.

(b) A copy of each such notice shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Mines.

2. (a) With each half-yearly report required under Regulation 37 (1) (II) of the Mining Regulations, 1947 and on termination of this Special Exclusive Prospecting Licence, the Licensee shall render to the Commissioner of Mines complete reports, including copies of raw data and the interpretation of geochemical, geophysical, drilling, mapping and all other forms of prospecting. Drill cores shall be kept for examination.

(b) The Licensee shall submit with these reports the following area:-

(i) the island's 1/50,000 topographical sheet the specific showing the specific areas over which prospecting operations have been carried out;

(ii) a map of scale not smaller than 1/5,000 showing the outlines and the positions of all sample pits and boreholes.

3. The Licensee shall give fourteen (14) days notice to owner of or occupier of lands not owned by him before commencing prospecting operations thereon.

4. The Mines and Geology Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands should be afforded free access to all parts of the area to carry out geological investigations on behalf of the Government of Jamaica.

.....
Minister

Date 29 NOVEMBER 2006

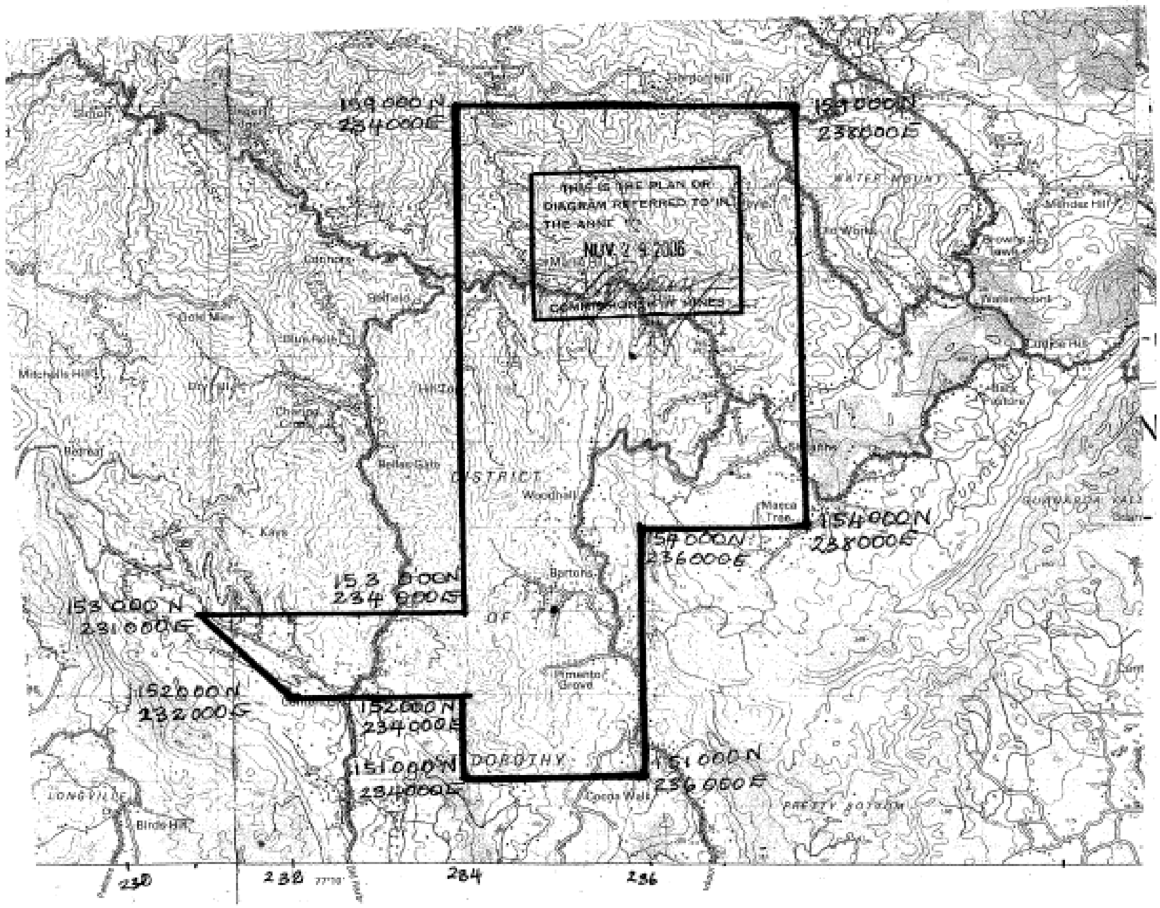
PLAN

ENDORSEMENT NO. 1 - TRANSFER

Transferred to Clarendon Consolidated Minerals Limited with the consent of the Minister of Agriculture and Lands. Consent document dated June 21, 2007 and registerd as Mining Document No. 246 in the Mining Register Part F.

.....
Clinton Thompson
Commissioner of Mines

THIRD CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 154 000 North and 236 000 East approximately 2000 metres from the second corner on an approximate grid bearing of 270 degrees.
FOURTH CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 151 000 North and 236 000 East approximately 3000 metres from the third corner on an approximate grid bearing of 180 degrees.
FIFTH CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 151 000 North and 234 000 East approximately 2000 metres from the fourth corner on an approximate grid bearing of 270 degrees.
SIXTH CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 152 000 North and 234 000 East approximately 1000 metres from the fifth corner on an approximate grid bearing of 360 degrees.
SEVENTH CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 152 000 North and 232 000 East approximately 2000 metres from the sixth corner on an approximate grid bearing of 270 degrees.
EIGHTH CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 153 000 North and 231 000 East approximately 1000 metres from the sixth corner on an approximate grid bearing of 315 degrees.
NINTH CORNER	-	is situated approximately at the intersection of the false coordinates 153 000 North and 234 000 East approximately 3000 metres from the seventh corner on an approximate grid bearing of 90 degrees and is 6000 metres to the location beacon on an approximate grid bearing of 360 degrees.


THIS IS THE PLAN OR
DIAGRAM REFERRED TO IN
THE ANNE
NOV 2 9 2006
COMMISSIONER OF MINES
159 000 N
234 000E
159 000N
238000E
154 000N
238000E
154 000N
236000E
153 000N
234 000E
153 000 N
231 000E
152000N
232000E
152000N
234000E
151000N
234000E
151 000N
236 000E
DISTRICT
OF
DOROTHY
Woodhall
Bartons
Pimento Grove
Cocoa Walk
Mitchells Hill
Retreat
Kays
Bellas Gate
Gold Mine
Dry Hill
Colliers
Charity Green
Longville
Birds Hill
Pretty Bottom
Mocca Tree
Kellits
Brown's Hall
Water Mount
Mendez Hill
Watermount
Cudjoe Hill
Grandfield
Retreat
230
232
234
236