

1/10

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD

December 28, 2011

Revised Assessment Work Submission of Submission Number : 2.49423

Original Transaction Number : W1180.0189

For Claims: 4240796, 4240797, 4240798

To: MNDM, Geosciences Assessment Office, 933 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury ON P3E 6B5

From: Donald Empey, Pacific Comox Resources Ltd.,

Suite 2300, One Dundas St. West,

Toronto ON M5G 1Z3

2.49423

Subject: Revised Assessment Work Submission For Work Performed, Signed Form and Report Submission

Original Submission Due: September 13, 2011

Revised Submission Due: December 29, 2011



Table of Contents

Summary	page 3
Location and Access	page 3
Claim Status	page 3
Regional Location Map	page 4
Log Lake West Claims Location Map	page 5
Regional Geology	page 6
Geological Review	page 6
Work Investigation Program	page 7
Excavating & Sampling	page 8
Recommendations	page 12
Previous Work	page 14
References	page 14
<hr/>	
Table 1: Samples taken for assay	page 8
Table 2: Summary data on sampling pits dug by Pacific Comox	page 9
Table 3: Daily log of field activities	page 12
<hr/>	
Figure 1: Log lake west claims location map	page 4
Figure 2: Location of Comox's Log Lake West Claims in Matachewan area	page 5
Figure 3: Details of location of Mowat & five test pits	page 10
Figure 4: Details of inspection lines and test pits	page 11

Geological Observations

Summary

The geological aspect of the assessment work consisted of two phases:

Phase 1: The review of the geochemical soil survey for copper and molybdenum over the area of the claims prepared by J. R. Mowat & Associates in 1965 for Pax International Mines Ltd. and other geophysical data available.

Phase 2: A reconnaissance survey of the three claims was planned to test the area to the east and north of one of the higher grade molybdenum assays reported by Mowat from sample # 1825. A pit to expose fresh rock at the estimated location of sample #1825 reported diabase and no quartz vein structure. As there is no trend of molybdenum anomalies which includes sample 1825 it has been assumed that the source should be near the sample point location. Five sample points to the east, north-east of sample 1825 were selected as there is a slight rise in elevation to the east and two samples from each location for a total of 10 were collected and submitted for assay.

Location and Access

The property is accessible from the town of Matachewan with year round roads, by going west on Highway 566 about 5 km. A logging trail provides access from Highway 566 to the area of the three claims.

Claim Status

JKate Explorations Inc. transferred 100% interest in claims 4240796, 4240798, 4240799, & 4240800 to Pacific Comox on Nov. 24, 2008 and 100% interest in claim 4240797 on Aug. 4, 2009. Pacific Comox has until September 13, 2011 to file an Assessment Work report for the five claims.

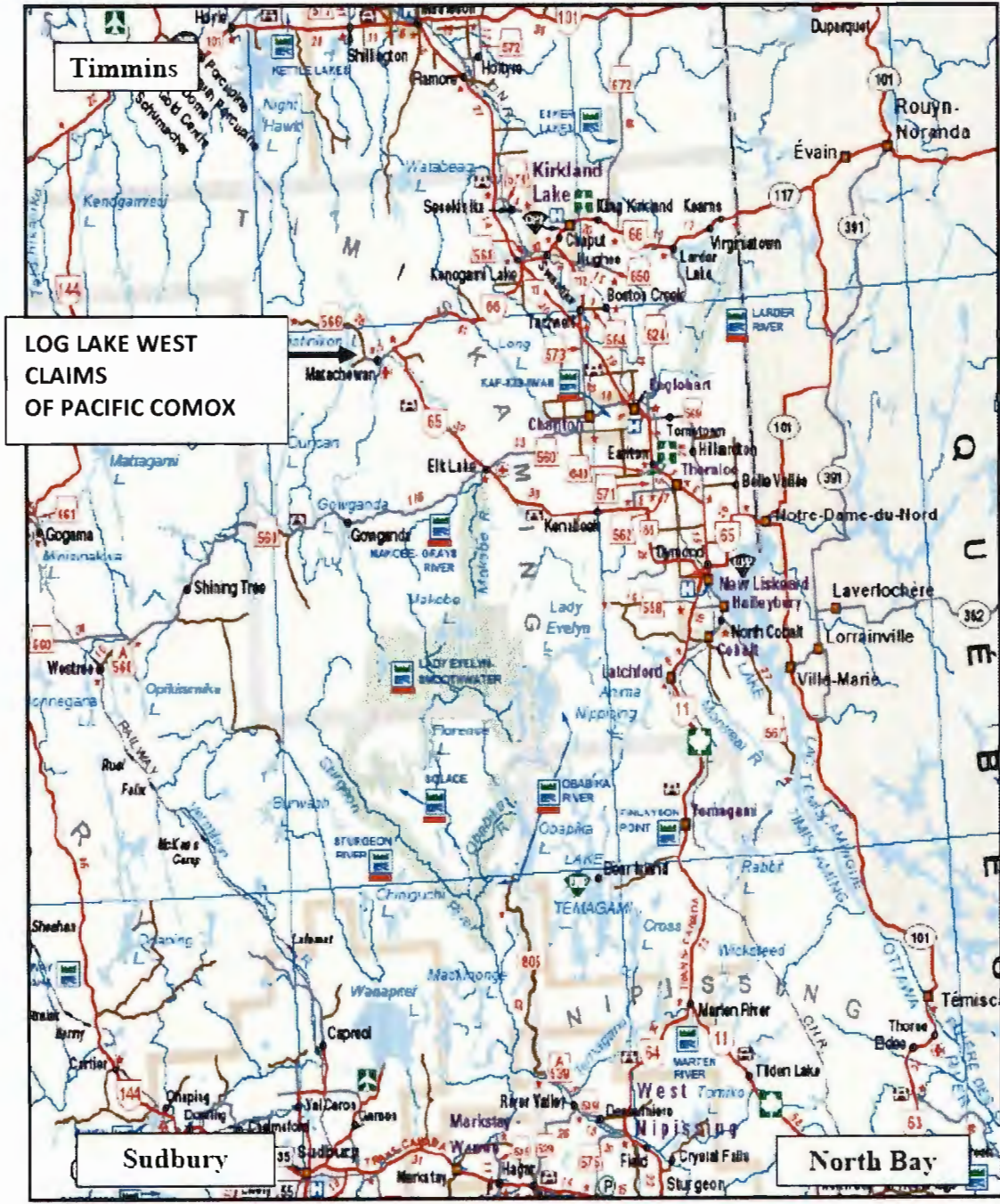
Regional Map

The regional location of the five claims is given on Figure 1.

The local map of the claims is given in Figure 2.

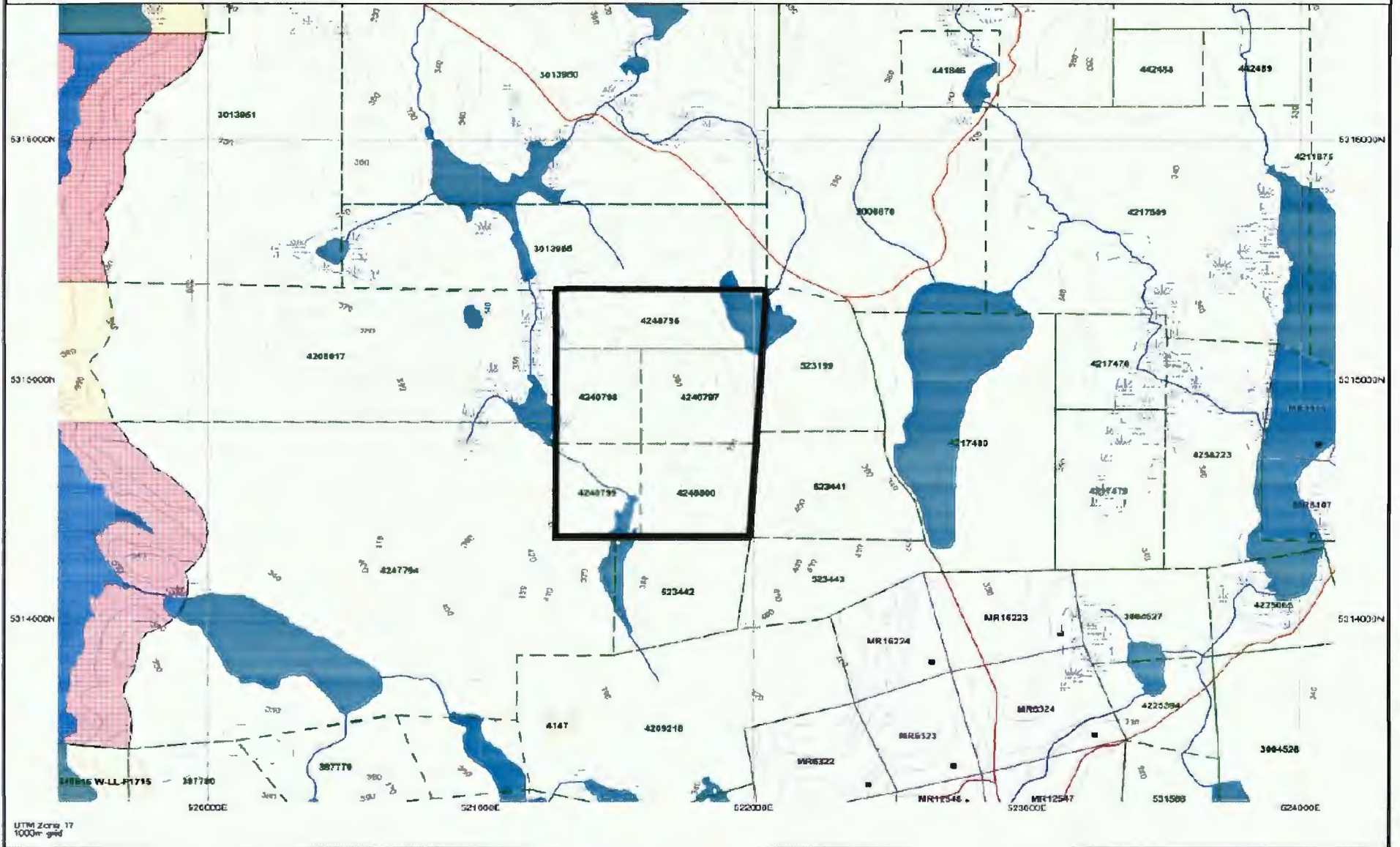
PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD

Figure 1: Log Lake West Claims Location Map



PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 2: Location of Comox's Log Lake West Claims In The Matachewan Area



Regional Geology

Introduction

The Ryan Lake – Log Lake area has a complex structural and intrusive history. The area is bounded by the Montreal River-Narrow Lake and Mistinikon Lake faults to the east and west respectively and may be related to the western extension of the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Break. In Powell Township, tight folding appears to have repeated a succession of volcanic and Timiskaming type sedimentary rocks along an east-west axis. This steeply dipping sequence is intruded by a large number of dikes, sills and stocks of felsic to intermediate composition. A swarm of later “Matachewan” diabase dikes follow north trending fracture zones .

Local Geology

The Log Lake West claims area is reported to have occurrences of acid intrusive red syenite porphyry similar to the porphyry seen in the Young-Davidson and the former copper-molybdenum producer at Ryan Lake to the south(1). The area is bounded on the north and west by Timiskaming type sediments and on the south by Keewatin volcanic. All the rocks types are dissected by Matachewan diabase dikes.

Topography

The area consists of outcropping hills alternating with relatively flat lying sections often associated with swampy depressions. The lakes are usually associated with swampy areas.

Geological Review

Introduction

The Mowat geochemical soil survey on claims 4240799 and 4240800 produced copper anomalies which had an east-west trend. The Mowat survey also reported a relatively strong molybdenum anomaly on claim 4240797. The east-west trend reported was in contradiction to the trend of mineralized veins exposed and assayed by Pacific Comox on claim 523199 (reported in Work Submission Number 2.42547) to the northeast and Mr16224 and MR6323 to the southeast on the east side of the ridge which extends between these two claim groups and generally parallels the eastern side of claim 4240800. The Assessment Work Submission 2.46206 by Pacific Comox did not find evidence to support the east-west trend reported by Mowat. However, the complex relationship between topography, mineralized

outcrops, glacial debris, soil chemistry and sampling technique adds to the challenge of determining the significance and possible relevance of the east-west trending anomalies reported by Mowat.

Work Investigation Program

This program tested for the source of the high copper and molybdenum assays reported for sample 1825 by Mowat.

1. Inspection of Mowat # 1825 Sample Site

The program was started on September 4, 2011 with the field assessment of the area of sample # 1825. The approximate location of the Mowat geochemical anomalies in the field was interpolated by placing a UTM grid on the Mowat maps. No outcrop or visible source of the anomaly was detected.

2. Inspection of Area to East of Mowat sample # 1825

The area about 200 meters east and extending almost 300 meters north and south of sample 1825 was examined over a 1 day period with 3 inspection lines to detect outcropping mineralization which could be a possible source of rubble which could generate Mowat's geochem anomaly from sample # 1825. Three north-south lines with the first line 60 meters east of sample # 1825, the second line 120 meters east of the sample and the third line 180 meters east of the sample were established and with a minimum of clearance of brush were inspected for obvious outcrops, loose debris, or rubble trains for visible mineralization or alteration which might be associated with mineralization. No obvious sources of the mineralization were detected. With no east-west molybdenum anomaly trend reported by Mowat and no rubble trains detected by Comox, the evidence suggested sample 1825 is from a discrete local source.

3. Excavation of Sample Pits

To detect localized structures which might cause the anomaly four pits were excavated approximately 95 meters east of the # 1825 sample location with a north-south spread of approximately 150 meters. Another pit was located approximately 125 meters north of the # 1825 sample. The location of the sampling pits dug by Pacific Comox to test the bedrock in the areas of the geochem anomaly # 1825 are given in Figure 3 and in more detail on Figure 4. The description of the pit depth, soil conditions, topography, and the bedrock sampled is given in Table 2 following.

Topographical Factors

The elevation difference of Mowat sample 1825, and the gentle rise in the surface to the east is about 10 meters over 200 meters. There is a possibility of this slope allowing mineralized material from an outcrop at a higher elevation to be channelled down the slope and giving rise to the high assay. The Mowat geochem sampling lines were approximately 200 feet or 61 meters apart, so that a train of debris coming down the slope to sample location 1825 should have reported as an anomaly at more than one location. There are several north-south geochem sample lines which did not have an anomalous sample on a trend with the anomalous sample noted.

Results

Overall, Pacific Comox did not detect visible molybdenum mineralization in any of the pits. Syenite porphyry with a fine web of quartz veining was located in the sample pits 797.2, 797.3, 797.4 and 797.5 but no mineralization was present.

This is in contrast to the syenite porphyry which displays visible copper and molybdenum mineralization on claim 523199 and MR 16224 and MR 6323.

Conclusion

Visually, the sample areas 797.3 and 797.4 are most encouraging because of a slightly higher density of quartz veins and warrant further testing with mechanical excavators for molybdenum and for copper mineralization since all deposits found by Pacific Comox on adjoining claims have reported some copper with molybdenum mineralization.

Due to hand digging the pits to expose the bedrock, small areas were exposed and while the bedrock found is prospective, a larger area needs to be exposed using mechanical excavators to determine the size of the syenite porphyry intrusion and test a larger percentage of the area of the syenite porphyry for visible mineralization.

Excavating and Sampling

The program was started on September 4, 2011 with the field assessment of the area to the east of sample location 1825. After determining the estimated location of the anomaly, suitable locations for the sample points were determined by attempting to minimize the depth of overburden. Two samples were taken at each hand excavated sample location. The 10 samples, two from each location were collected during September 5, 6, and 7.

Aside from the outcrops along stream beds the reconnaissance program located a number of smaller outcrops. The overburden thickness was variable from nil to several meters thick.

The UTM Coordinates of the individual samples take are given in Table 1. The assay results for the samples were not received at the date of this report but are listed in Table 1.

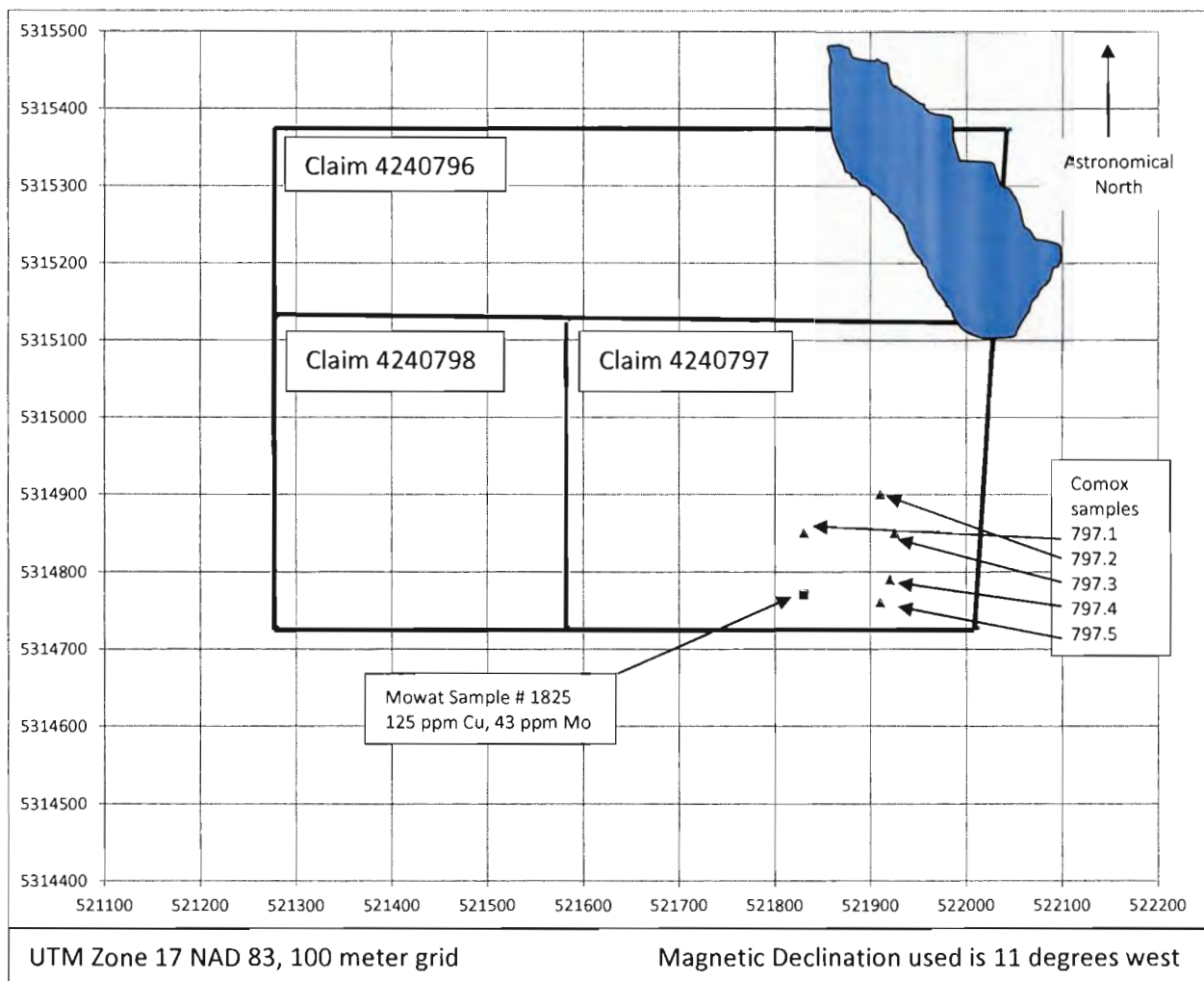
PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD							
Table 1: Samples Taken For Assay							
Sample	UTM Coordinates		Copper	Molybdenum	Gold	Silver	
Number	Easting	Northing	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	Comment
797.1.1 &2	521830	5314850					diabase
797.2.1 &2	521910	5314900					quartz veins/syenite
797.3.1 &2	521925	5314850					quartz veins/syenite
797.4.1 &2	521920	5314850					quartz veins/syenite
797.5.1 &2	521910	5314760					quartz veins/syenite

The summary of data on the sample excavations is given in Table 2. Log of daily activities in field given in Table 3. A summary of the rock characteristics at each location is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary Data On Sampling Pits Dug By Pacific Comox					
Sample Number	Topographical Condition	Excavation Depth	Soil Development	Bedrock Characteristics	Date of Work
797.1.1 & 2	Flat lying gravel area, no outcrops	1.3 meters -water seep into hole	Almost no soil development, detritus, gravel, stunted brush cover	diabase, some fractures, Samples did not show alteration, samples taken from 0.8m x 0.6m washed bedrock	05/09/2011 Brush cleared, 6 hours to dig pit with shovel and pick
797.2.1 & 2	Flat lying gravel area, no outcrops	0.9 Metes -no water seep	Almost no soil development, muck, detritus, gravel, brush cover	syenite, some fractures, Samples did not show alteration, samples taken from 0.6m x 0.6m washed area	06/09/2011 Brush cleared, 3 hours to dig pit with shovel and pick
797.3.1 & 2	Moderate slope rising to east, moderate terrain, no outcrops	1.0 meters	Some soil formation, one meter, some gravel and clay interlayered 0.5 meters, softwood cover	Syenite porphyry, no visible mineralization samples taken from 1.0m x 0.5m washed area	06/09/2011 Brush cleared, 4 hours to dig pit with shovel and pick
797.4.1 & 2	Slope rising to east, moderate terrain, few outcrops	0.8 meters	Some soil formation, gravel and clay interlayered 0.5 meters, softwood cover	Syenite porphyry, no visible mineralization, fine quartz vein net, samples taken from 0.6m x 0.6m washed area	07/09/2011 Brush cleared, 5 hours to dig pit with shovel and pick
797.5.1 & 2	Slope rising to east, moderate terrain, more numerous outcrops	1.0 meters	Some soil formation, 0.5 meter, gravel and clay interlayered 0.5 meters, softwood cover	Syenite porphyry, no visible mineralization, fine quartz vein net, samples taken from 1.0m x 0.5m washed area	07/09/2011 Brush cleared, 3 hours to dig pit with shovel and pick

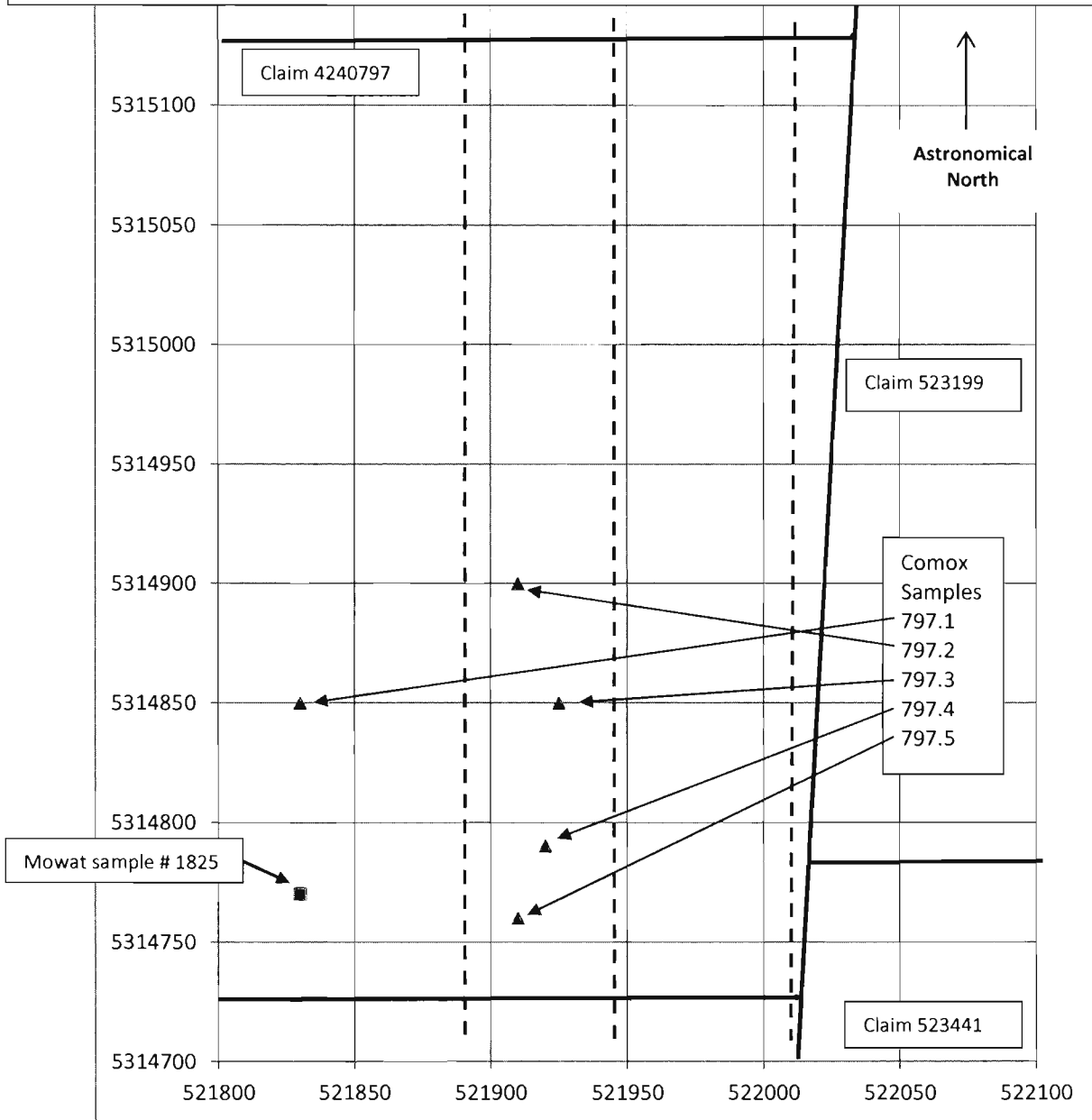
Figure 3: Claim Group Optioned By Pacific Comox Showing Details Of Two Claims On Which 5 Geochem Samples Were Taken To Test Area Where A Strong Geochem Anomaly Was Previously Reported

(The copper and molybdenum geochemical soil anomalies were reported by J. R. Mowat & Associates in their 1965 report prepared for Pax International Mines Ltd.)



Prepared by Pacific Comox September 10, 2011

Figure 4: Details of Inspection Lines And 5 Test Pits TO Obtain Samples For Inspection And Assay



UTM Zone 17 NAD 83, 50 meter grid Magnetic Declination used is 11 degrees west
 Prepared by Pacific Comox December 23, 2011

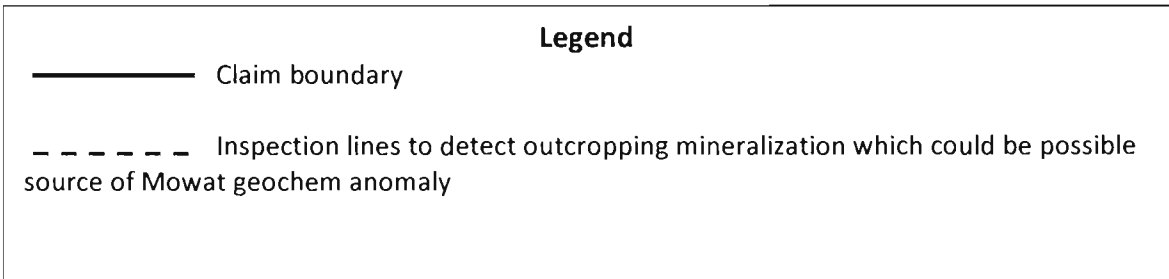


Table 3: DAILY LOG OF FIELD ACTIVITIES

Table 3: DAILY LOG OF FIELD ACTIVITIES	
Date	
September 4, 2011	
	Determine Mowat #1825 sample location in field
	Search #1825 area for possible source of geochem anomaly
	Locate 3 inspection lines in field, clearing brush for traverse as necessary, using compass walk lines to locate and inspect outcrops and rubble trains for possible sources of mineralization
September 5, 2011	
Sample 797.1 1&2	Determine appropriate location for sample site, clear site, excavate 1.3 meter pit with shovel and pick, wash bedrock 0.8m X 0.6m, geologist inspect new excavated rock rubble for data, geologist inspects remove fresh bedrock sample, logs sample, select part of sample for assay
September 6, 2011	
Sample 797.2 1&2	Determine appropriate location for sample site, clear site, excavate 0.9m meter pit with shovel and pick, wash bedrock 0.6m X 0.6m, geologist inspect new excavated rock rubble for data, geologist inspects remove fresh bedrock sample, logs sample, select part of sample for assay
Sample 797.3 1&2	Determine appropriate location for sample site, clear site, excavate 1.0m meter pit with shovel and pick, wash bedrock 0.6m X 0.6m, geologist inspect new excavated rock rubble for data, geologist inspects remove fresh bedrock sample, logs sample, select part of sample for assay
September 7, 2011	
Sample 797.4 1&2	Determine appropriate location for sample site, clear site, excavate 0.8m meter pit with shovel and pick, wash bedrock 0.6m X 0.6m, geologist inspect new excavated rock rubble for data, geologist inspects remove fresh bedrock sample, logs sample, select part of sample for assay
Sample 797.5 1&2	Determine appropriate location for sample site, clear site, excavate 1.0m meter pit with shovel and pick, wash bedrock 1.0m X 0.5 m, geologist inspect new excavated rock rubble for data, geologist inspects remove fresh bedrock sample, logs sample, select part of sample for assay, deliver samples to lab

Recommendations

The assay results from samples taken are not available at the date of this report.

Visually, several sample areas were encouraging with numerous quartz veins and subject to the assay results are expected to warrant further testing for base metal and gold mineralization.



REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
B. P. SINGH
PROVINCE OF GUJARAT
Bhagwat Singh P. Eng.
B P Singh.

PREVIOUS WORK

Pacific Comox has not completed exploration work on the Log Lake West claims 4240796, 4240797, and 4240798 other than reported in this filed Assessment Work submission.

REFERENCES

1. Jagodits, F. L. (1974) Report On Ground Geophysical Surveys On A Property In Powell Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario for Gold Acres Mines Limited, by Barringer Research Limited.
2. Lovell, H. L. (1967) Geology Of The Matachewan Area, Geological Report 51, Ontario Department of Mines.
3. Mowat, J. R. (1965) Report On Results Of Geochemical Soil Survey For Copper And Molybdenum, On Pax International Mines Ltd., North Claims Group In Powell Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, For Pax International Mines Ltd..
4. Mowat, J. R. (1965) Geological Report On Pax International Mines Ltd., North Claims Group, In Powell Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, For Pax International Mines Ltd..