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TSX-V: TCC



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Tarsis Capital Corp.

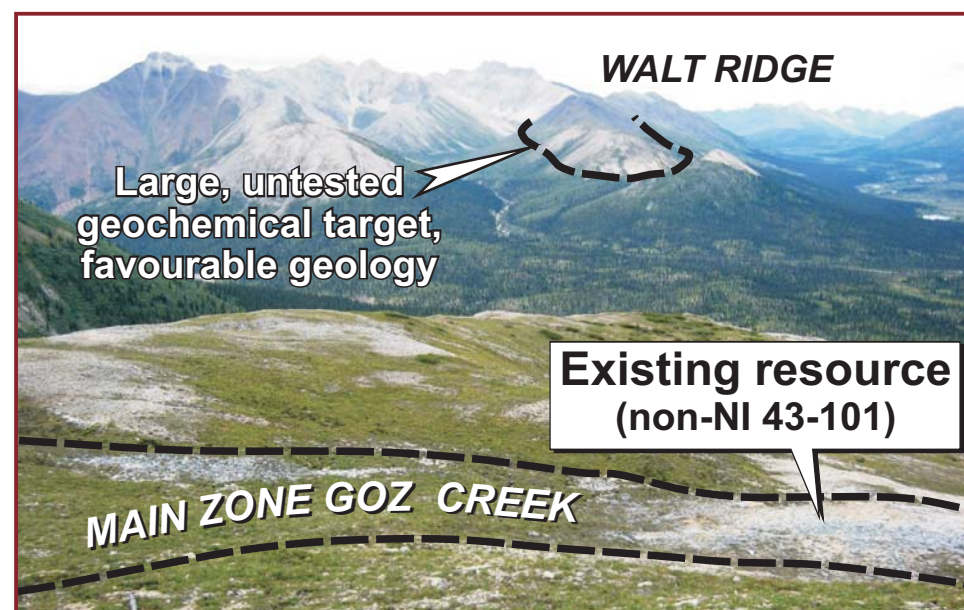
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The property was expanded in 2007 to approximately 1900 hectares to cover favourable stratigraphy peripheral to the pre-existing claim block. Boulders of high grade sphalerite collected during staking from the main surface showing at the east end of the mineralized trend returned up to 49.4% Zn and 24.2 g/t Ag. Cursory prospecting at the western end of the trend, just beyond the limits of the detail diamond drilling discovered a float train of massive galena cobbles and boulders. Samples of this material yielded 78.34% Pb and 434 g/t Ag.



A separate claim block was staked to cover another MVT target (Walt Ridge) located 4 km east of Goz Creek. These claims are underlain by the same favourable stratigraphy and cover historical soil geochemical surveys, which outlined an anomaly approximately 2 km long with zinc-in-soil values up to 1.7%. Scattered mineralized outcrops are noted on historical maps. A diamond drill program proposed to test the Walt Ridge anomaly in 1976 was never carried out.

Tarsis has commenced geological modelling required to upgrade the Goz Creek resource estimate to NI 43-101 compliance. This will likely require confirmation diamond drilling, which Tarsis intends to carry out in conjunction with a drill program at the Walt Ridge target.

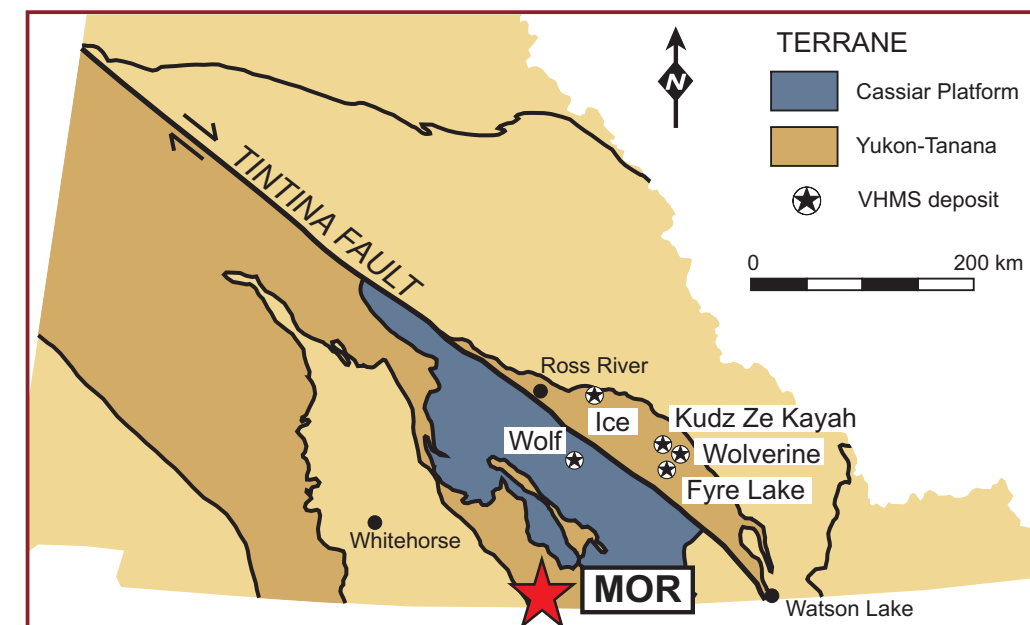


Tarsis Capital Corp. is a newly formed, tightly held junior mineral exploration company focused on the discovery of base metal deposits. It is currently exploring properties in Yukon and Mexico and is aggressively pursuing additional opportunities. Tarsis' most advanced projects are in Yukon and are the Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) MOR prospect and the Goz Creek Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) deposit.

Historically, Canada has been a prolific setting for VHMS mineralization hosting over 350 deposits and major occurrences. The mean average of the Canadian Deposits is 7.31 Mt grading 4.88% Zn, 1.62% Cu, 1.64% Pb, 63 g/t Ag and 1.65 g/t Au and among these are a number of "Super Giants" including the Kidd Creek, Brunswick #12 and Windy Craggy Deposits, each with reserves between 100 Mt and 300 Mt.

Creek, Brunswick #12 and Windy Craggy Deposits, each with reserves between 100 Mt and 300 Mt.

Remarkably little exploration was done in Yukon during the 20th Century, despite the promising geology. Most of the known VHMS deposits in Yukon were discovered in the past decade within the evolving Finlayson Lake District, located in the southeastern part of the territory. These deposits are hosted within Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), which comprises a composite collage of middle Paleozoic-age bimodal metavolcanic, metasedimentary and meta-igneous units. Regional geological mapping initiatives by the Yukon Geology Program have designated a vast area of Yukon to be underlain by YTT including the area occupied by the MOR prospect.



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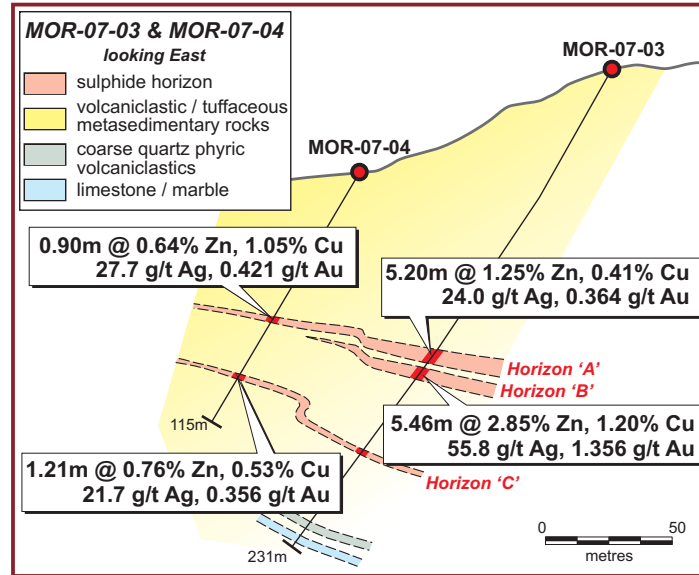
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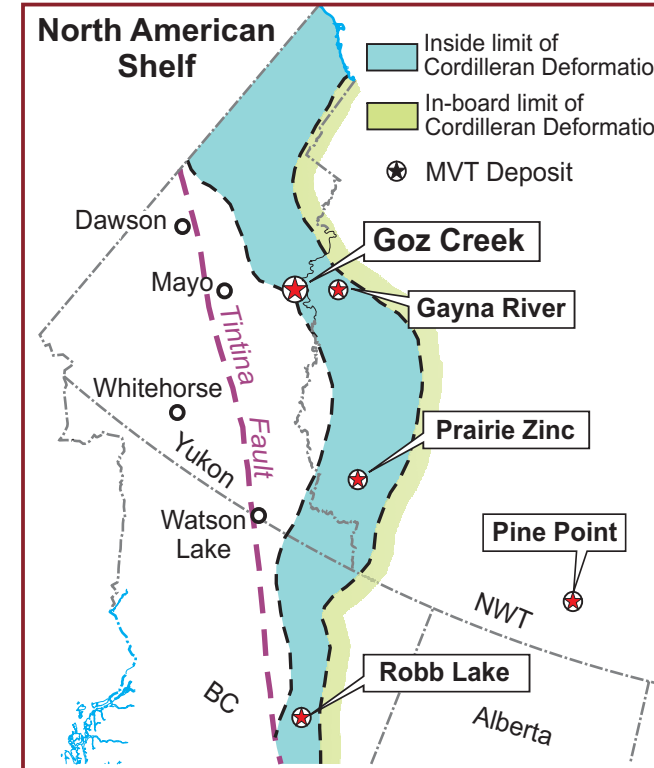
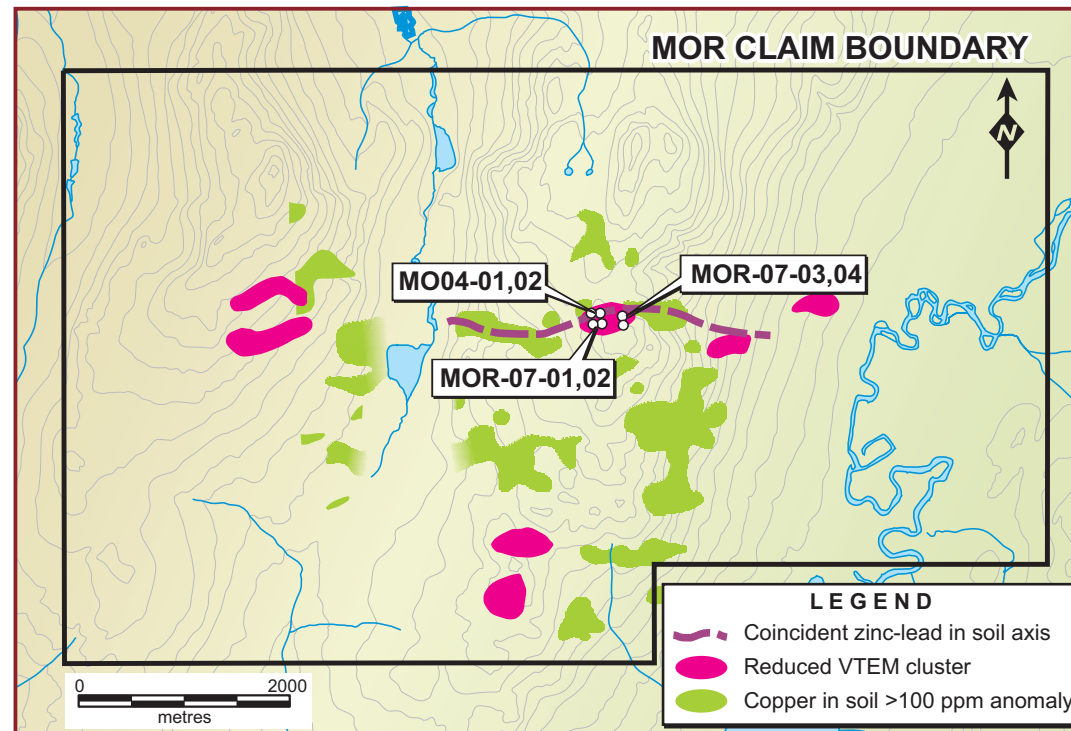
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The MOR property is situated in southern Yukon, only 8 km north of the paved Alaska Highway and covers newly discovered Kuroko-style VHMS mineralization. Diamond drilling in 2007 intersected massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralization in multiple stacked horizons along a 300 metre strike length marked by one of a number of much broader multi-element soil geochemical anomalies. The sulphide horizons strike easterly and dip shallowly down slope to the south. They are up to 7.8 m thick and include grades exceeding 4% Zn, 2% Cu, 98 g/t Ag and 2 g/t Au. The thickest and richest grades are generally from the deepest intersections.

VTEM surveys conducted in 2007 at the MOR property identified a number of EM conductors of variable intensity. Detail interpretation shows three of the conductors occur along a well defined, 2 km long east trending magnetic anomaly, with peak conductivity in areas of strongest magnetic response. The westernmost conductor directly coincides with the area of known VHMS mineralization, but this conductor is considered weak compared to others on the property. The favourable VHMS trend is also marked by a semi-continuous lead-zinc-copper soil geochemical anomaly that extends an additional 1000 m to the west. The strongest VTEM conductor identified from the survey is situated 2 km south of the VHMS occurrence and is again spatially associated with a positive magnetic anomaly.



MVT deposits are part of a larger family of deposits known as Carbonate Replacement Deposits. They are epigenetic, stratabound and structurally hosted bodies composed predominantly of sphalerite>galena>iron sulphide>carbonate derived from low temperature brines. MVT deposits typically form in platform carbonate settings and are generally found in clusters. Canada's largest MVT producer, the Pine Point District in Northwest Territories, consisted of over 100 ore bodies totaling about 64 Mt at average grades of 6.95% Zn and 3% Pb.

The Goz Creek property is located in east-central Yukon near the edge of the Mackenzie Platform. The underlying geology consists largely of shallowly dipping Proterozoic to Cambrian carbonates, the youngest of which hosts the Goz Creek MVT Deposit. A 55 hole drill campaign performed by Barrier Reef Resources Limited between 1974 and 1975 outlined a resource of 2,893,000 tons grading 11.25% Zn.

This resource estimate predates the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 guidelines and should not be relied upon.

Historical diamond drill intercepts include impressive thicknesses and grades such as 29.9 metres of 33.75% Zn and 49.4 metres of 22.92% Zn. Ore zones are typically irregular in shape and occur within discordant to stratabound breccias and mantos plus lesser stratiform accumulations. Sulphide mineralization is dominated by low iron sphalerite. Secondary zinc carbonate (smithsonite) is developed near surface generally above the sulphide accumulations. The highest-grade mineralization is concentrated along steeply dipping structural zones associated with silica breccias.

