SKIVIK HOLDING CO. LTD.
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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

at the

ROSIE PROPERTY

TYR 1-106 YD90931-YD91036
107-186 YD72347-YD72426

NTS 115H/12 & 115G/09

Latitude 61°37´N; Longitude 137°56´W

located in the

Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Skivik Holding Co Ltd.

for

TARSIS RESOURCES LTD.

by

W.A.Wengzynowski, BA.Sc., P.Eng.
June, 2012

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INTRODUCTION

The Rosie property covers a high level gold-silver-copper prospect located in southwestern Yukon. It is owned 100% by Tarsis Resources Ltd.

This report describes a multiphase program conducted at the Rosie property intermittently between June 10 and August 20, 2011. Phase one comprised two days of reconnaissance-scale stream sediment sampling and orientation prospecting by Tarsis personnel. Phase two consisted of a grid soil geochemical sampling. The author visited the property in mid August and has reviewed all the data gathered during the 2011. His Statement of Qualifications appears in Appendix I.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Rosie property consists of 186 contiguous mineral claims, which are located on NTS map sheet 115H/12 and 115G/09 at latitude 61°37′ north and longitude 137°56′ west (Figure 1). The property covers an area of approximately 3900 ha. The claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder in the name of Tarsis. Specifics concerning claim registration are tabulated below, while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

Table I – Claim Data

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
TYR 1-106	YD90931-YD91036	February 15, 2016
107-186	YD72347-YD72426	February 15, 2016

* Expiry date include 2011 work that has been filed for assessment credit.

The Rosie property is located 62 km northeast of the Destruction Bay on the Alaska Highway and 100 km north of Haines Junction. All season access is possible from Whitehorse via the paved and/or chip sealed Alaska Highway to the main destinations previously mentioned. Helicopter support was used to access the property between June and August during the 2011 exploration campaign using Capital Helicopters based out of Whitehorse and Trans North based out of Haines Junction.

Two and four wheel drive access is possible along the Aishihik Lake road which connects to a limited use trail at Albert creek to the north. This trail was likely used to access a nearby minfile occurrence explored historically by Hudson Bay Mining. The Aishihik/Albert creek road/trail system traverses within 7 km of the property but the current condition is unknown.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

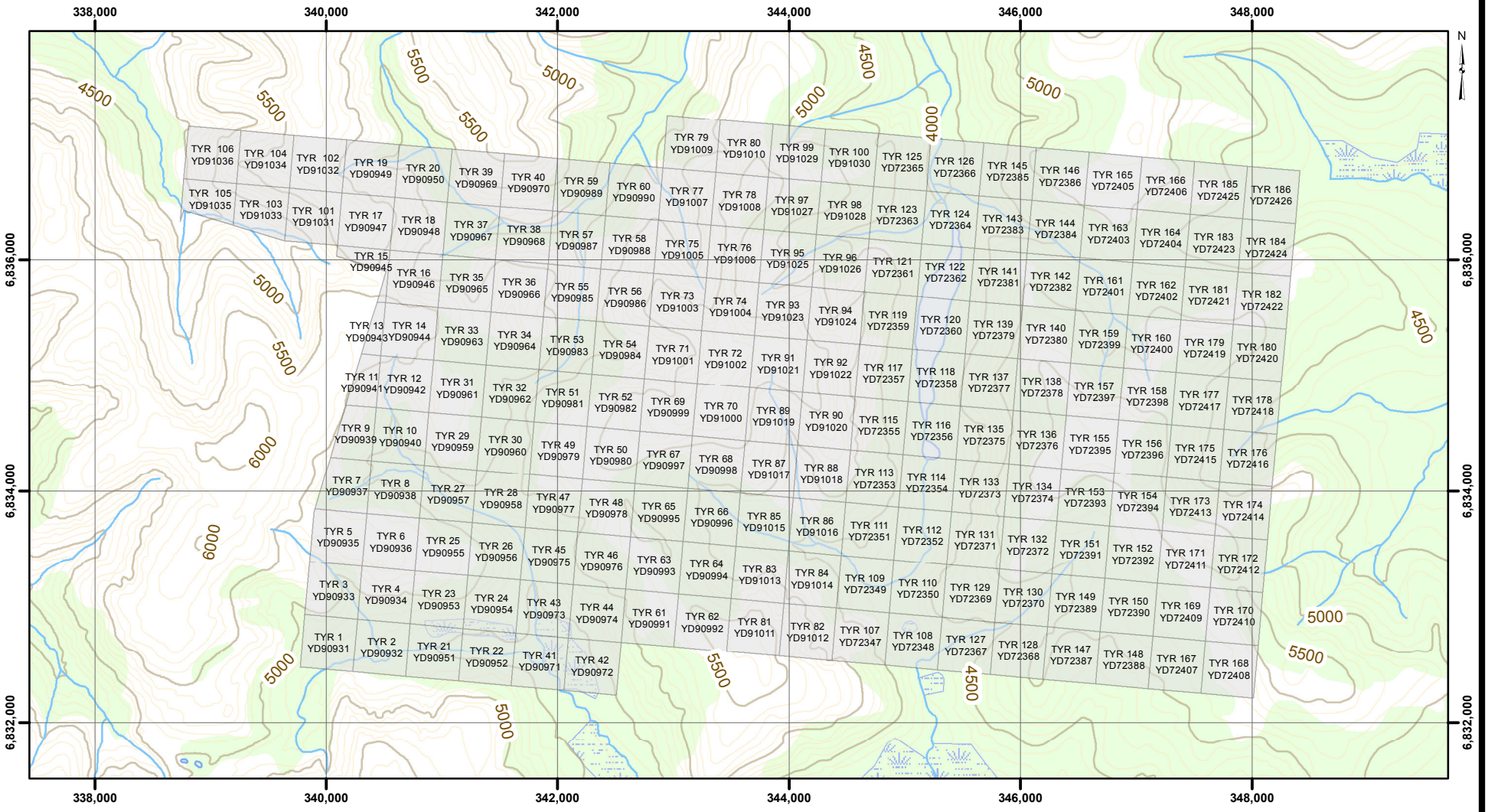
The Rosie property does not cover any known Minfile occurrences, however, documented occurrences in the vicinity of the property (within 15 km) are of two signatures reported to represent possible copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry style mineralization and gold-bearing quartz vein style mineralization. The most significant occurrence near the property (15 km

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie				Rosie Property Location
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: Yukon Albers				
Drawn By:	Date: June, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 1

Map Notes:
1. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Property_Location_Map.mxd



0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 Meters

1:50,000

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Claim_Map.mxd

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: **Rosie Project**				**Rosie Project Claim Location Map**
Datum: **GCS North American 1983**				
Projection: **NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N**				
Drawn By:	Date: **June, 2012**	Approved By:	Version: **A**	Fig No: **2**

southeast) is the 115H 026, referred to as the Thatch, where Hudson Bay Mining drilled a sheeted vein target overprinting earlier skarn and stockwork style mineralization. The drilling encountered narrow quartz veins that reportedly yielded up to 6.89 g/t Au and 13.7 g/t Ag across 0.20 m (YGS 115H 026, 2012). A similar occurrence, the Al, was identified 5 km south of the claims by Kerr Addison Mining Limited (115H 045). The occurrence is described as quartz veinlets developed in silicified and brecciated schist and gneiss in zones up to 25 m wide. A specimen of silicified quartz schist reportedly assayed 2.5 g/t Au (YGS 115H 045, 2012).

The only record of previously reported work on the property is from a Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) regional stream sediment sampling program that was conducted in 1986 where a number samples returned elevated responses for copper (53 ppm), gold (31 ppb), molybdenum (7 ppm) and lead (36 ppm) (Friske *et al.,* 1986). These values are all within the 95th percentile of anomalous sample results reported from this survey in the region.

GEOMORPHOLOGY AND CLIMATE

The Rosie property lies west of Aishihik Lake within the Nisling Range of the Kluane Plateau. Elevations range from 750 m in valley bottoms to 1750 m atop ridge crests in the central portion of the claim block (Figure 2).

The glacial history of this portion of the Aishihik map sheet is summarized quite concisely by Hughes, 1989a, b, c and d and 1990. The following is a paraphrasing of the surficial geology within this portion of the Kluane Plateau.

"The Kluane Plateau was glaciated by ice originating from the Coast and St. Elias Mountains. A complex network of ice tongues invaded the valleys, often coalescing with cirque and ice cap glaciers occupying the higher elevations, and to the east with Cassiar lobe ice. Landforms associated with the McConnell ice are well defined and consist of moraine ridges, ice contact deposits, and meltwater channels. Ice elevation averaged 1585 m. Maximum ice thickness was 1065 km and average ice thickness was approximately 710 m. Moraine deposits are common, and consist mainly of gravelly diamicton with a silty to sandy matrix with a low clay content, and a clast content of 20% to 40%. Solifluction lobes, frost shattered rocks, and sorted polygons are common on moraine and colluvium covered slopes. Glaciofluvial deposits are associated with the ice retreat in most valleys. These gravelly sands are well drained and provide stable surfaces, as they are usually free of ice-rich permafrost.

The intricate system of glaciers had a marked impact on the drainage in the area blocking and diverting the local streams. For example, the Aishihik lowland used to drain towards the north via the Nisling, White and Yukon Rivers, and now drains south and westwards via the Aishihik, Dezadeash and Alsek Rivers. The formation of glacially dammed lakes also resulted from drainage blockage. Lake Sekulmun-Aishihik, the largest glacial lake in the area, formed during the retreat of McConnell ice. The highest elevation of shoreline related to this lake is believed to be located at 1130 m which is 216 m above present lake-level. Well sorted silt and clay deposits of this lake are found at the north shore of present-day Aishihik Lake and in the West Aishihik River valley. Drilling of the glaciolacustrine sediments at the north end of the Aishihik Lake confirmed the presence of thick ice-rich permafrost in such deposits.

The Reid advance is not well documented in this map area. It is believed that the northern limit of the Reid ice is located a few kilometres beyond to McConnell ice limits. The Reid ice was probably thicker and would have, in general, similar flow patterns than McConnell ice. Glacial lakes were likely associated with these glaciers as well, but they have not been documented. Signs of pre-Reid ice are not reported in this area. Hughes (1990) assumes that the limits of the older glaciations would be more extensive than that of the Reid, based on observations in adjoining map areas but to date there is no evidence of older glaciations in the area."

Vegetation at the Rosie property consists of stunted black spruce, willow and birch with thick moss in valley bottoms and on lower slopes. Higher elevations are characterized by steep (about 30°) slopes with grass and moss cover. Outcrops occur on most ridge crests and spines and along actively eroding creek cuts.

Creeks draining the property flow into both Aishihik and Kluane lakes. Waters of the Aishihik Lake system flow southwestward into the Gulf of Alaska portion of the Pacific Ocean via the Aishihik, Dezadeash and Alsek rivers while waters of the Kluane watershed flow northward in the Yukon River and eventually into the Bering Sea.

The climate in this part of Yukon is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, mild summers. Although summers are relatively mild, arctic cold fronts often cover the area and snowfall can occur in any month. The property is mostly snow free from late May to late September.

GEOLOGY

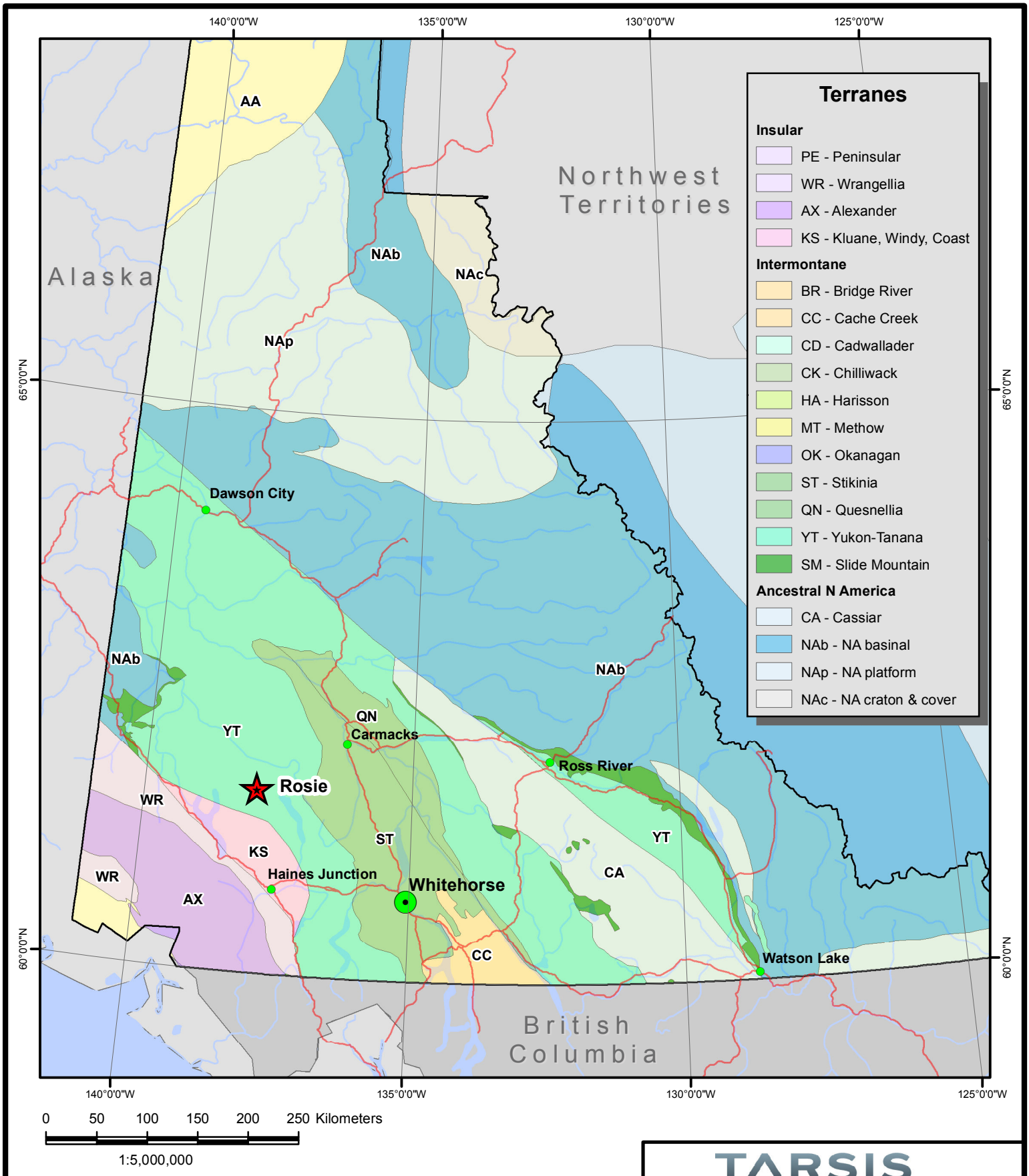
The Rosie property is situated with the Intermontane Belt (Wheeler et al., 1991) and largely underlain by rocks of the Yukon Tanana Terrane (Figure 3). Reconnaissance mapping in the general area of the Aishihik Lake map sheet was broadly conducted by Cockfield in 1927 and later by Templeman-Kluit in 1974. Israel and Westberg conducted a detail geological compilation of the area including the rocks underlying the Rosie claim block in 2010 and 2011. The following descriptions and paraphrases are based largely on the most recent work by Israel and Westberg.

The Rosie claims area is largely underlain by Proterozoic to Mississippian schist, marble, and metavolcanic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane which are intruded and overlain by the Paleocene Ruby Range batholith and Rhyolite Creek complex, respectively (Figure 4).

Yukon Tanana Terrane (DMF)

The Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian Finlayson assemblage outcrops in a number of the higher elevation active drainages on the claims. Parts of the assemblage were observed on the property while others are described as part of the complete package described by Israel.

"The assemblage is characterized by carbonaceous quartzite and schist, marble and amphibolite. Schists are mainly psammitic in composition with locally abundant interlayered pelitic material. The schist almost ubiquitously weathers a dark grey to black, owing to the high carbon content.



TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie				Rosie Terrane Map
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: Yukon Albers				
Drawn By:	Date: June, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 3

Map Notes:
1. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

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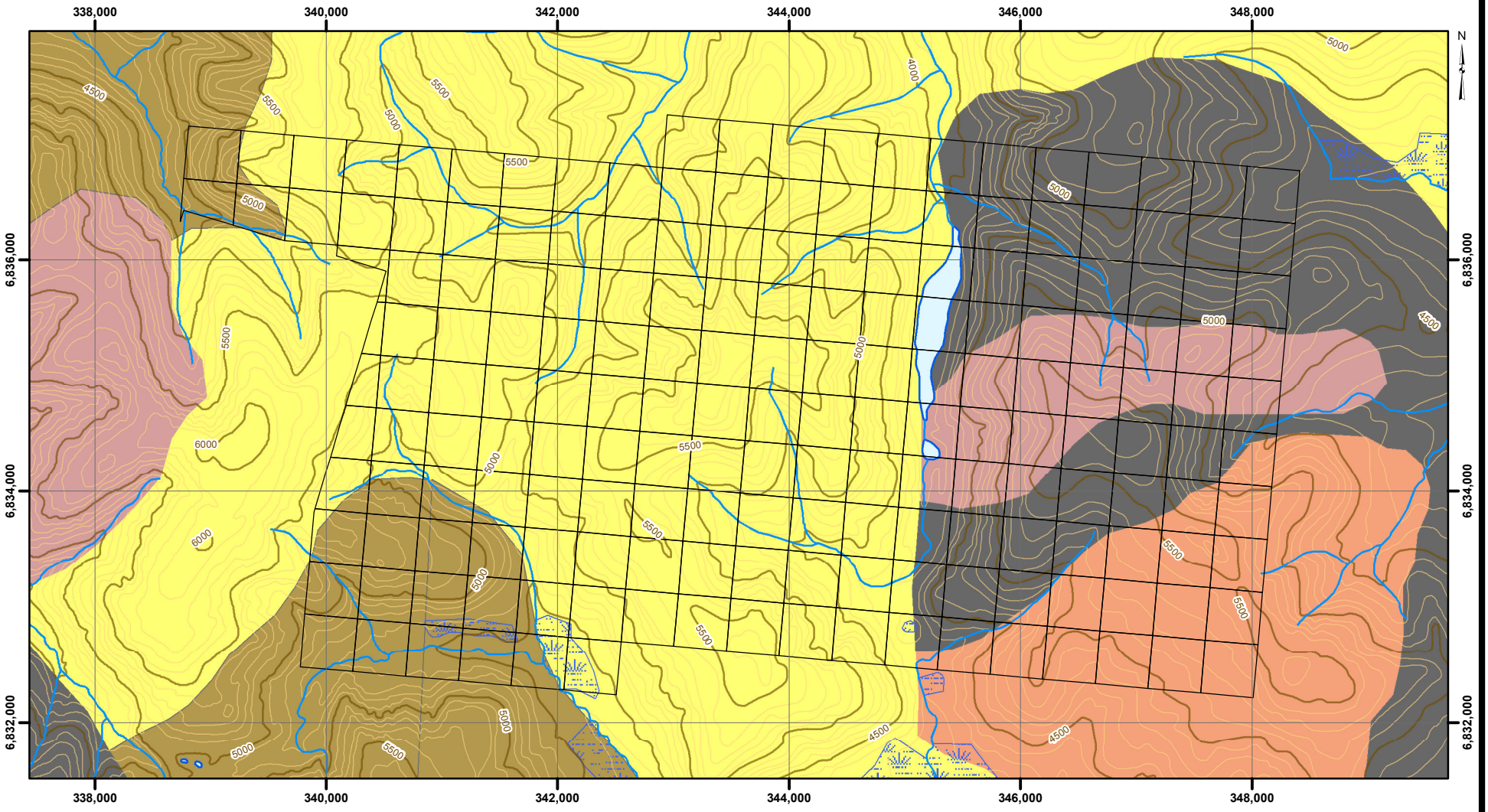

Rock Unit

DMf	ETRp	PDs
EH	KSb	PRp
ETR	KSg	PRv
ETRC	KSm	PYT
ETRf	KSu	Q

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 Meters

1:50,000

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Geology_Map.mxd

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project				Rosie Project Geology Map
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N				
Drawn By:	Date: June, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 4

Quartzite is fine to medium grained and weathers a dark to light grey. Marble is found as interlayered units within the schist and quartzite, generally on the metre-scale, but can be up to several metres thick. Marble weathers white to light grey and is massive to banded showing varying amounts of deformation and recrystallization. Amphibolite is only locally observed, usually in association with the marble. The amphibolite probably represents strongly deformed and metamorphosed basalt or basaltic intrusions. It is fine grained, dark green to black, and locally contains abundant centimetre-scale garnet. The age of the Finlayson assemblage is Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian (Murphy *et al.*, 2006)."

Ruby Range Batholith (ETR – ETRf)

The Ruby Range batholith, includes intrusive rocks of quartz diorite, tonalite and granodiorite compositions. They are mapped separately from the porphyritic rocks of the Rhyolite Creek complex but are likely comagmatic with respect to the complex. The Ruby Range batholith rocks are generally equigranular, fine to medium grained and include biotite and/or hornblende. Magnetite is a common accessory mineral, making some of the intrusions strongly magnetic in character. Miarolitic cavities are found throughout indicating emplacement at high crustal levels. The age of the batholith is *ca.* 64-57 Ma (Murphy and Israel, *unpublished data*).

Rhyolite Creek Complex (ETRp)

The Rhyolite Creek complex is here defined as including Paleocene mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and age equivalent high-level porphyritic intrusions. The complex is named for exposures of volcanic rocks and porphyries found near Rhyolite Creek with preliminary Paleocene (*ca.* 57 Ma) U-Pb zircon ages (Murphy, *unpublished data*). Regionally the complex includes rocks assigned to the Mount Creedon volcanics (Johnston and Timmerman, 1994), rocks south of the Nisling River previously included in the Mount Nansen Group, and varicoloured acid tuffs east of Aishihik Lake described by Tempelman- Kluit (1974). Extensive exposures of the complex occur throughout the claims where it comprises light grey to purple quartz-feldspar porphyry.

The Rhyolite Creek complex is co-magmatic with the younger phases of the Ruby Range batholith exhibited by mutual crosscutting relationships between the high-level porphyry and the granodiorite to quartz diorite intrusive bodies.

2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2011 exploration program consisted of stream sediment sampling in mid June to follow up the Regional Geological Survey copper-gold-molybdenum-lead results from the 1986 survey. This work was done contemporaneously with reconnaissance prospecting primarily within the western uplands of the claim block. In July, a three person soil sample crew conducted grid soil sampling in the vicinity of elevated silver-gold prospecting data generated from the first assessment. Two additional days of prospecting were done in August following the collection of the grid soil samples. Results of the 2011 program are described in detail in the following paragraphs.

Soil Geochemistry

In 2011, a total of 561 soil samples were taken from a roughly 2500 by 1000 m area in the central part of the property (Figure 5). Results for gold, copper and arsenic are thematically plotted on Figures 6, 7, and 8 respectively. Certificates of Analysis are in Appendix II. Soil samples were collected at 50 m spacing on lines spaced 100 m apart along a northerly oriented grid.

Soil sample locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units. Sample sites are marked by aluminum tags inscribed with the sample numbers and affixed to 0.5 m wooden lath that were driven into the ground. A hand held soil auger was used to collect material from as deep in the soil profile as ground conditions allowed, which was typically about 30 to 60 cm depth. Samples were placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags. The soil samples were sent to ALS Chemex, where they were dried, screened to -180 microns, digested in aqua regia solution in a graphite heating block. After cooling the resulting solution is diluted with de-ionized water, mixed and analysed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic spectrometry for 51 elements (ME-MS41). An additional 30 g charge of the homogenized pulp was further analysed for trace level gold by fire assay fusion and atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA23).

Gold-in-soil geochemistry was generally subdued across the grid with the exception of one small cluster of anomalous response in the southwestern portion of the grid coincident with a west facing slope. A peak gold value of 269 ppb defines the two sample anomaly which in turn defines a crude northeasterly trend. One strongly anomalous arsenic sample lies further along the trend with a value of 117 ppm.

Intermittent anomalous clusters of arsenic and copper response occur within the northern portion of the grid roughly paralleling an east flowing drainage for approximately 1100 m. The anomaly is defined by peak copper and arsenic responses of 111 ppm and 140 ppm, respectively.

Mineralization and Rock Geochemistry

There is no record of previous mineralization on the Rosie property. The following descriptions are based on observations made by Dr. Phil Seccombe and Marc Blythe during two separate prospecting traverses.

In 2011, 54 rock samples were collected from the Rosie property and assayed. Certificates of Analysis are provided in Appendix II and rock sample descriptions appear in Appendix III. Rock sample locations from 2011 are shown on Figure 9, while thematic data for gold and copper are illustrated on Figures 10 and 11, respectively.

Rock sample sites on the property were marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number. The location of each sample was determined using a handheld GPS unit. Multi-element analyses for rock samples were carried out at ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C. The samples were dried, fine crushed to better than 70% passing -2mm and then a 250 g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 micron. All samples were initially analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (Au-AA23) and ore grade samples were

analyzed by fire assay and gravimetric finish (Au-GRA21). All samples were also analyzed for 51 other elements by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ME-MS41). Samples with ore grade values for silver and copper were further analyzed by aqua regia digestion (Ag/Cu-OG46).

Nine of the samples collected comprised a variety of quartz vein material variably mineralized with patchy disseminated pyrite, limonite, galena and malachite. These samples all contained elevated silver and gold response. Six of the samples were collected in close proximity to the two sample gold-in-soil anomaly in the southwestern portion of the soil grid while the remaining three samples were collected off the grid approximately 1400 m to the southeast. Table II lists the results for these samples in addition to several typical elevated pathfinder elements.

Table II – Significant Rock Geochemistry

Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
Samples collected 1400 m southeast of the grid						
L562519	0.23	1190	11.0	2830	766	36.3
L562518	0.18	394	11.5	1215	642	91.7
L562521	0.01	277	17.5	289	520	1.23
Samples collected within the gold-in-soil grid anomaly						
L563175	3.65	84.9	142	0.21	8690	76
L563279	1.06	24.7	12.6	0.39	3140	1.3
L563213	0.18	20.0	282	0.84	2890	10.2
L563177	0.15	19.9	7.8	2.47	9880	1.81
L563277	1.33	13.3	125	0.06	2500	14.7
L563176	0.31	12.2	106	0.15	2930	3.42

The results suggest two populations of mineralization as denoted by: 1) a strong silver-bismuth-antimony signature with a very high silver:lead ratio; and 2) a good to modest gold-silver-lead-arsenic signature where the silver:lead ratio is more typical of sulphide bearing veins.

One of the vein samples collected within the soil grid contained visible malachite along one of the selvages and yielded 0.34% copper.

Silt Geochemistry

Fourteen stream sediment samples were collected from the main creeks draining the uplands of the existing claim block. Samples were sent to ALS Chemex, where they were dried, screened to -180 microns, digested in aqua regia solution in a graphite heating block. After cooling the resulting solution is diluted with de-ionized water, mixed and analysed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic spectrometry for 51 elements (ME-MS41). An additional 30 g charge of the homogenized pulp was further analysed for trace level gold by fire assay fusion and atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA23).

Sample location are illustrated on Figure 12 while the results for gold, copper and arsenic are thematically illustrated on Figures 13 through 15, respectively. The strongest copper-arsenic

response was obtained from the drainage covered by the northern portion of the soil grid which highlighted the intermittent clustering of elevated copper-arsenic response along an approximately 1100 m portion of the drainage. Gold response was subdued with the exception of one drainage roughly 1500 m east of the anomalous arsenic-copper creek described. The gold-in silt value from this drainage yielded 15 ppb and was not followed up during the 2011 program.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Rosie property covers a structurally hosted gold-silver prospect akin to several other historical Minfile occurrences nearby. Prospecting results have identified two populations of mineralization denoted by strong silver-bismuth-antimony signatures with a very high silver:lead ratios and gold-silver-lead-arsenic signatures with low silver:lead ratios.

The mineralization identified to date is thus far focused in two discrete locations on the property but has not been prospected to source. At this time it is also unclear whether there are preferential hosts for this style of mineralization and what the relationship of the mineralizing populations is.

Mapping within the boundaries of the property is insufficient at this time to comment on the extent of hydrothermal alteration, however, elemental signatures of the veins prospected is suggestive of possible epithermal style mineralization. Additional follow-up exploration is warranted to fully delineate and assess the existing vein prospects. Further work should also be conducted within the drainage east of the soil geochemical grid to follow up the anomalous gold-in-silt response.

This work should be done on a low priority basis as the results are interesting but not unusually compelling.

Respectfully submitted,

SKIVIK HOLDING CO. LTD.

William A. Wengzynowski, BaSc. Geological Engineering, P.Eng.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William A. Wengzynowski, geological engineer, with business address in Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address at 301 Fairway Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7G 1L4 do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of Skivik Holding Co. Ltd.

2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1993 with a B.A.Sc in Geological Engineering, Option l, mineral and fuel exploration.

3. I registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia on December 12, 1998 (Licence Number 24119).

4. From 1983 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, northern British Columbia and Mexico.

5. I have personally participated in and supervised the fieldwork reported herein.

William A. Wengzynowski, B.A.Sc., P. Eng.

Statement of Expenditures
Tyr 1-186 Mineral Claims (Rosie Property)
October 4, 2011

Labour

Skivik Holdings Ltd.	$560.00
Michael Cooley Consulting	$2,520.00
Rio Minerals Ltd.	$33,267.43
Lamont Leatherman	$1,456.00
	37,803.43

Expense

Capital Helicopters	$29,144.75
Trans North Helicopters	$14,165.28
Fireweed Helicopters	$1,722.00
Als Chemex Laboratories	$19,170.47
	64,202.50

Total	$102,005.93

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

See data folder for assay certificates

APPENDIX III

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sam_Num	UTM_E	UTM_N	Desc
L995687	346063	6833771	open space quartz with large crystals and black coatings
L562518	345392	6833108	
L562519	345338	6833079	
L562520	345224	6833193	
L562521	345256	6833163	
L563168	343885	6835375	mod feo stained por w tr py, feld alt to lim, feo filled hair line fract
L563169	343872	6835391	fine gr green mafic dike, 1-2% py/po, heavy feo stain
L563170	343848	6835423	large brnish grey qtz vn w lim and poss fecab, v hard
L563171	343847	6835435	f gr feld por, mod silicified, occ mm scale silica vn, mod feo stain
L563172	343707	6835443	polymict breccia, angular cm scale clasts, siliceous matrix, mod feo stain , tr py
L563173	344061	6835968	graphitic qtzite, w tr cpy and 7 % py, silicified
L563174	344178	6836006	silicified qtz feld porphry
L563175	344471	6834636	gossanous qtz vn material, mod lim stain, .5 cm patches of galena and tr py, loc boxwk, sericite alt in vn
L563176	344470	6834638	same qtz vn mat as 563175 but more gossanous, tr weathered galena
L563177	344434	6834657	cm scale vn x cutting grdiorite, - qtz + black min, diorite is alt - silicified, malachite and azurite along vn margin
L563178	344388	6835038	mm vning to cm patches of gtey silica - irregular, patchy lim stain w drusy silica in open spaces
L563210	344133	6835138	Rosie prospect, crackle brecciated felsic volcanic contact w/ mu schist, locally silicified w/ limonite staining fractures
L563211	344155	6835036	Rosie prospect, brecciated felsic flow w/ siliceous matrix, traces oxidized pyrite in silica
L563212	344323	6834668	float boulders sericite altered intrusive cut by coarse crystalline epithermal quartz veins w/ coarse cubic pyrite in veins and host rock
L563213	344320	6834670	float boulder 40 cm thick qz pyrite vein w/ thin scab sericite altered gneiss
L563214	344597	6834569	qz vein w/ chlorite + coarse cubic pyrite
L563215	344596	6834571	chlorite altered host rock intrusive w/ galena blebs in fractures. 1.5 metre float boulder
L563216	344594	6834572	qz vein 20 cm thick on side of chlorite altered intrusive same 1.5 metre boulder as previous sample. chlorite + trace pyrite
L563251	343828	6835224	Rusty quartz with grey metallic clasts on schist
L563252	343495	6835151	rusty fractures on bleached intrusive rock
L563253	343413	6835035	Rusty boxwork in intrusive porphyrytic rock
L563254	343126	6834763	Green colour siliceous intrusive with rusty surfaces
L563255	343053	6834718	quartz veining through intrusive
L563256	343064	6834754	rusty boxwork in beige quartz eye porphyry
L563257	343351	6835087	chloritic altered siliceous rock
L563258	343338	6835452	siliceous flow banded rhyolite with rusty fractures
L563259	343381	6835570	black/brown coating on fine grained rock (volc)
L563260	343441	6835809	Rusty quartzite/schist
L563261	343441	6835809	rusty stained green fine grained qtz eye porphyrytic rock
L563262	343565	6836444	rusty graphitic quartzite, rusty boxwork and veinlets
L563263	343896	6836684	rusty, fractured volc with black shiny metallic mineral
L563264	343961	6836658	vuggy black rock
L563265	344780	6834958	FeO veins in porphyrytic rock
L563266	344805	6835029	quartz carbonate on intrusive
L563267	344149	6836108	rusty and scorodite stained quartzite/schistose outcrop
L563268	344148	6836118	rusty quartzite with yellow gouge and quartz vein
L563269	344159	6836102	rusty quartzite with yellow gouge and quartz vein with sulphide

L563270	344159	6836102	breccia with rusty vugs and coarse clasts
L563271	344309	6836156	rusty siliceous porphyrytic rock
L563272	344429	6836214	porphyrytic rock altered with silicification, minor Fe and minor black looking sulphide and boxwork
L563273	344340	6835766	breccia with pyritic boxwork
L563274	345073	6835879	breccia with vuggy limonitic silica
L563275	344876	6834719	possible chloritic altered rock with rusty vuggy quartz veins 1cm wide
L563276	Lamont showing		
L563277	Lamont showing		
L563278	344357	6834604	biotite and quartz veining
L563279	344346	6834620	rusty vuggy quartz vein
L995688	345976	6833641	rusty quartz
L995689	345647	6833351	jasperoid quartz with minor limonitic veins

343,000 344,000 345,000 346,000

6,836,000 6,835,000 6,834,000

4500 4000 5000 5500

N

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

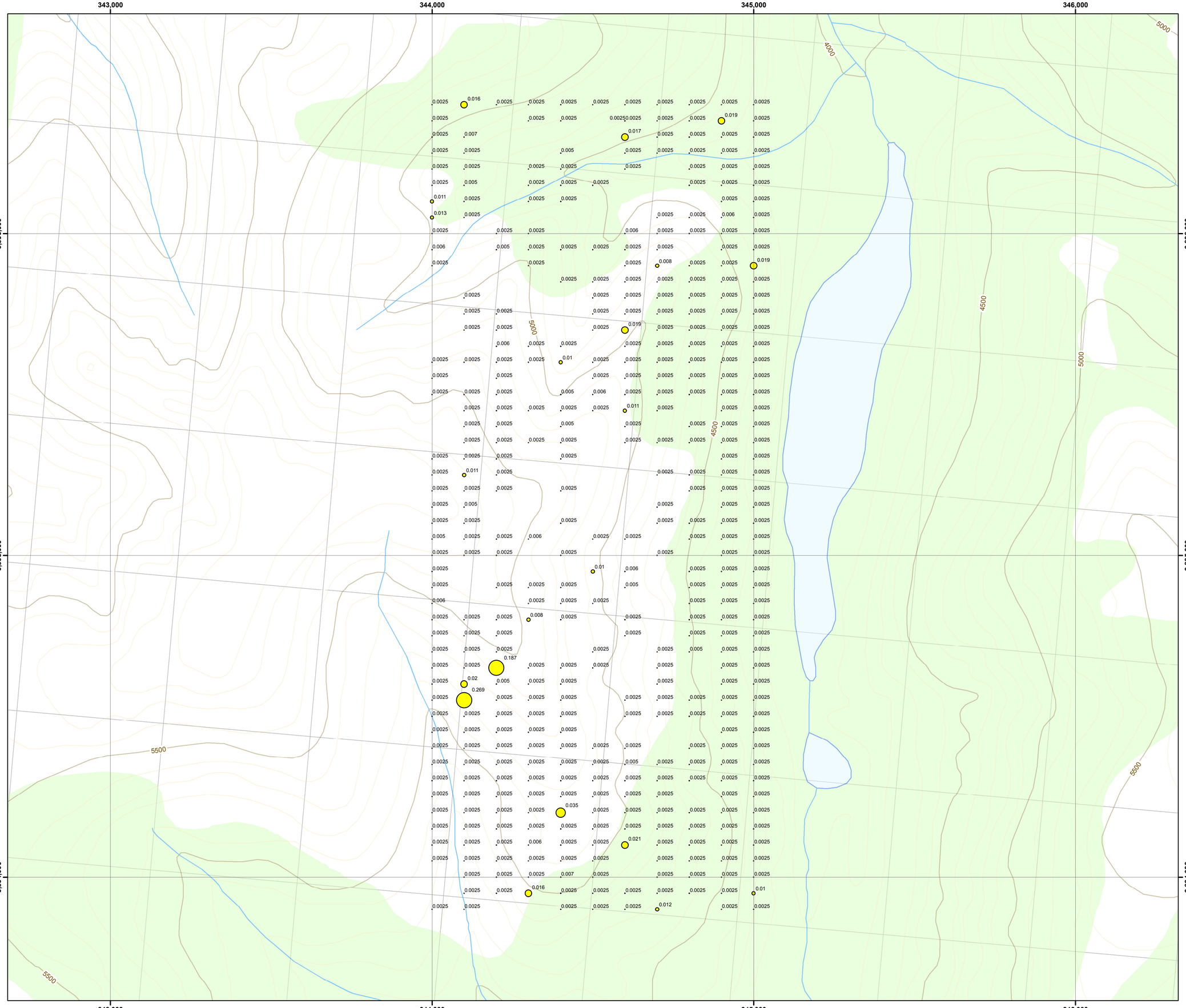
Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Soil_Geochem_Locations.mxd

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

1:7,500

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project	Rosie Project Soil Geochemistry Sample Locations
Datum: GCS North American 1983	
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N	
Drawn By:	Date: July, 2012
Approved By:	Version: A
	Fig No: 5



Gold Soil Geochemistry (ppm)

- 0.003 - 0.007
- 0.008 - 0.015
- 0.016 - 0.030
- 0.031 - 0.060
- 0.061 - 0.120
- 0.121 - 0.269

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Gold_Soil_Geochem.mxd

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TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project	Rosie Project Gold Soil Geochemistry
Datum: GCS North American 1983	
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N	
Drawn By:	Approved By:
Date: July, 2012	Version: A
	Fig No: 6

343,000 344,000 345,000 346,000

6,836,000 6,835,000 6,834,000

N

Copper Soil Geochemistry (ppm)

- 3.5 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 200.0

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

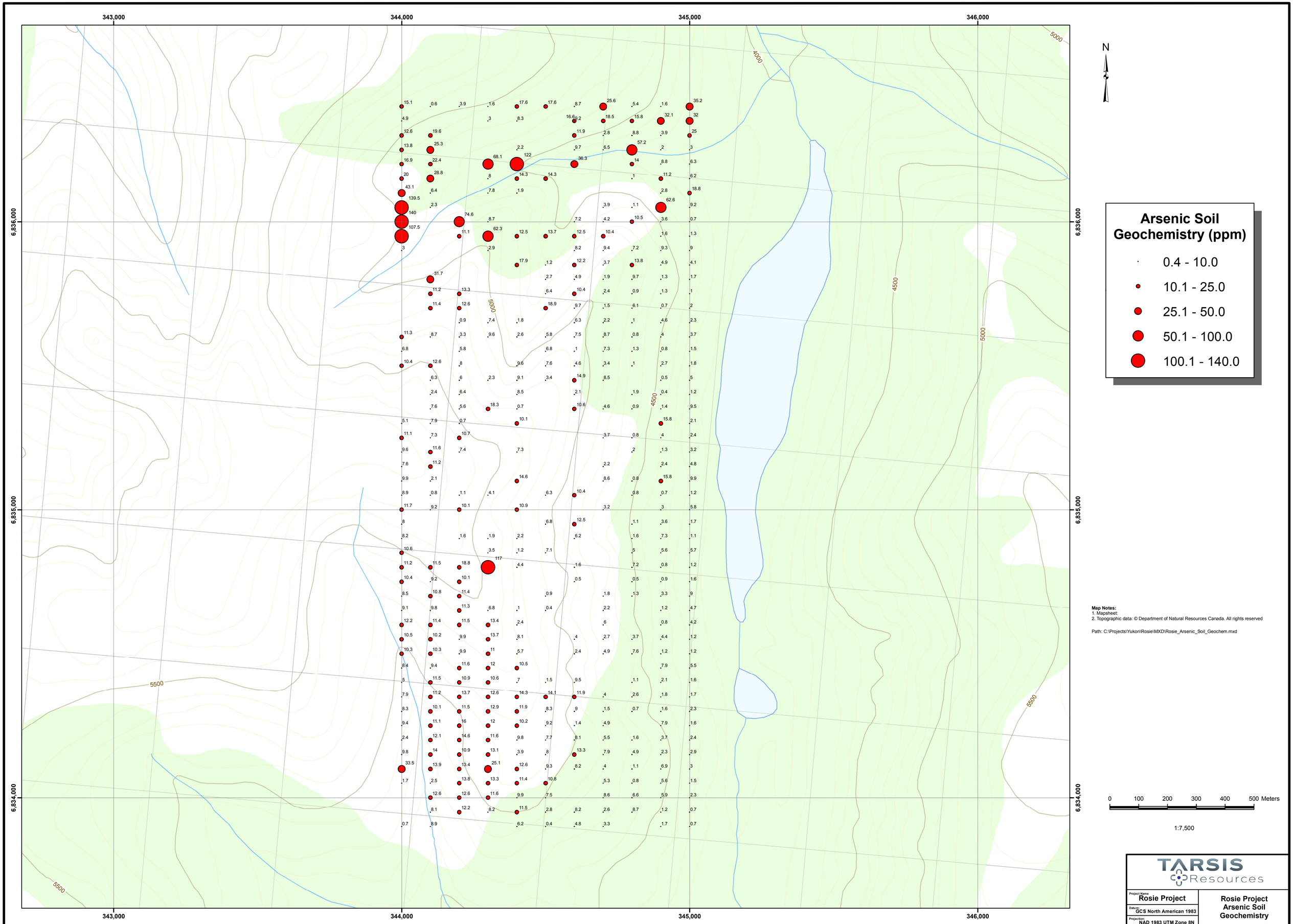
Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Copper_Soil_Geochem.mxd

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

1:7,500

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project				Rosie Project Copper Soil Geochemistry
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N				
Drawn By:	Date: July, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 7

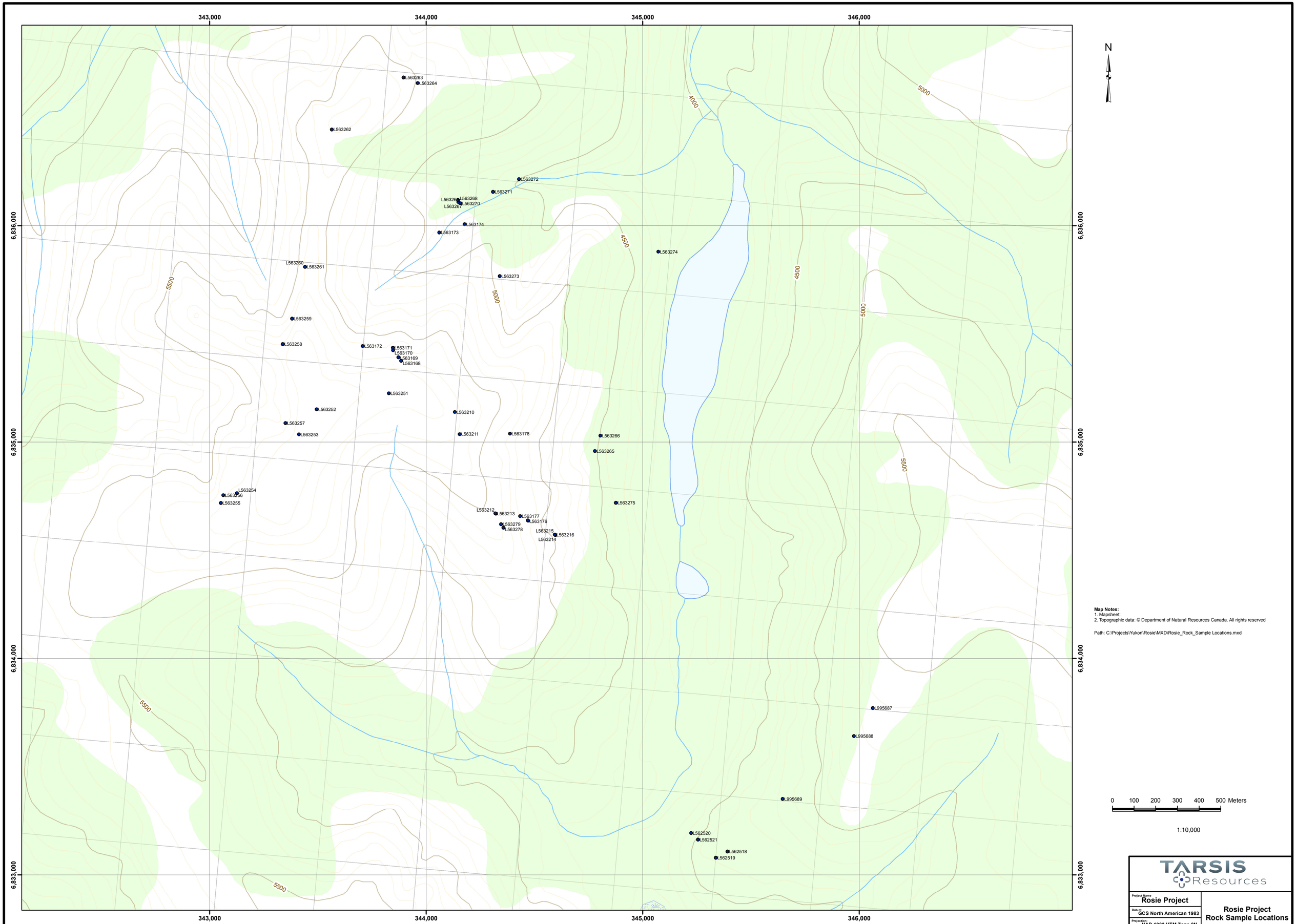


Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Arsenic_Soil_Geochem.mxd

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project				Rosie Project Arsenic Soil Geochemistry
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N				
Drawn By:	Date: July, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 8

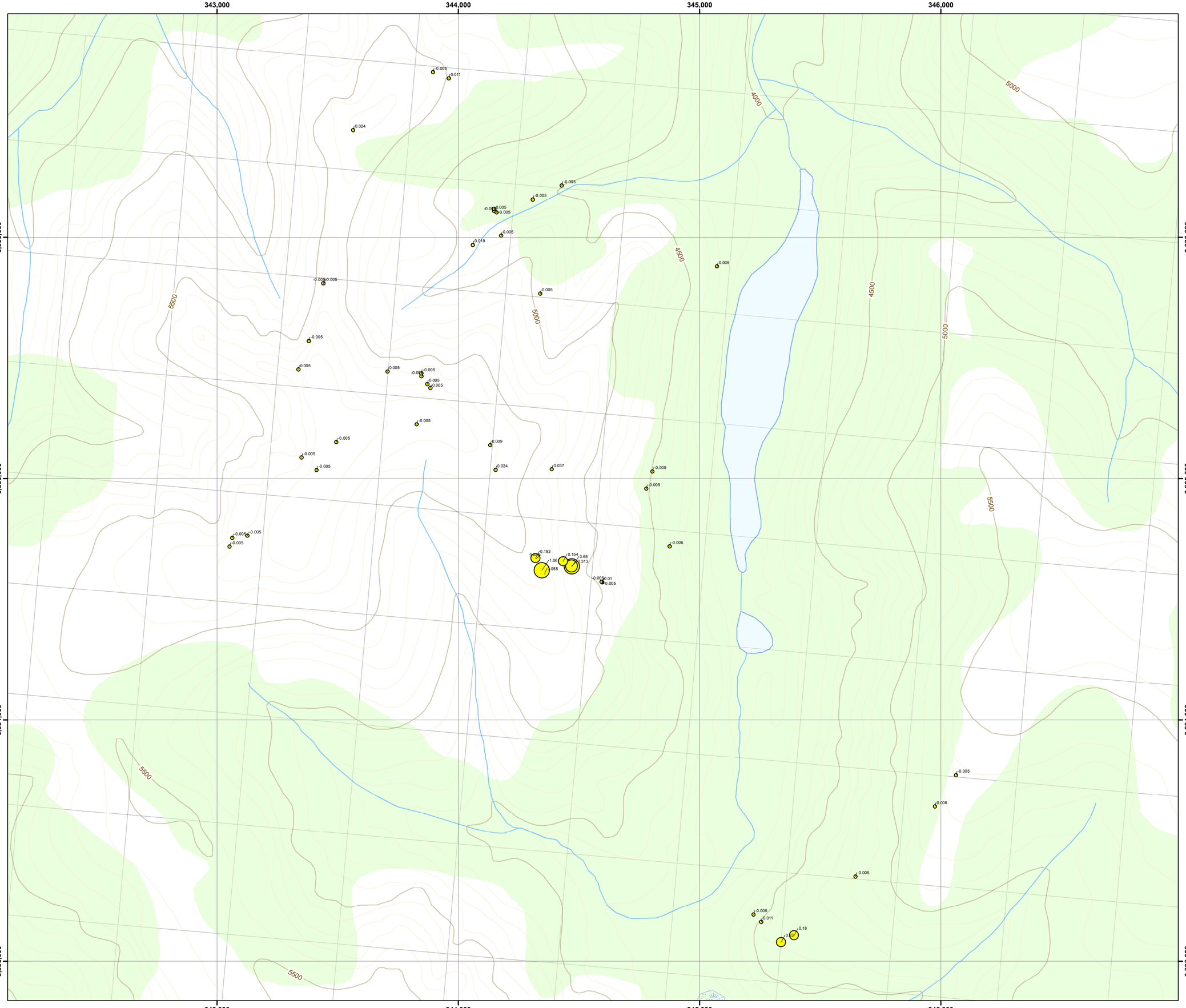


Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Rock_Sample Locations.mxd

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project				Rosie Project Rock Sample Locations
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N				
Drawn By:	Date: July, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 9



Rock Samples Gold (ppm)

Au_ppm

- -0.005 - 0.050
- 0.051 - 0.100
- 0.101 - 0.250
- 0.251 - 1.000
- 1.001 - 3.650

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Rock_Gold_Geochem.mxd

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

1:10,000

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project				Rosie Project Rock Samples Gold Values
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N				
Drawn By:	Date: July, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 10

343,000 344,000 345,000 346,000

6,836,000 6,835,000 6,834,000 6,833,000

N

Rock Samples Copper (ppm)

Cu_ppm

- 1.5 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 200.0
- 200.1 - 3420.0

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Rock_Copper_Geochem.mxd

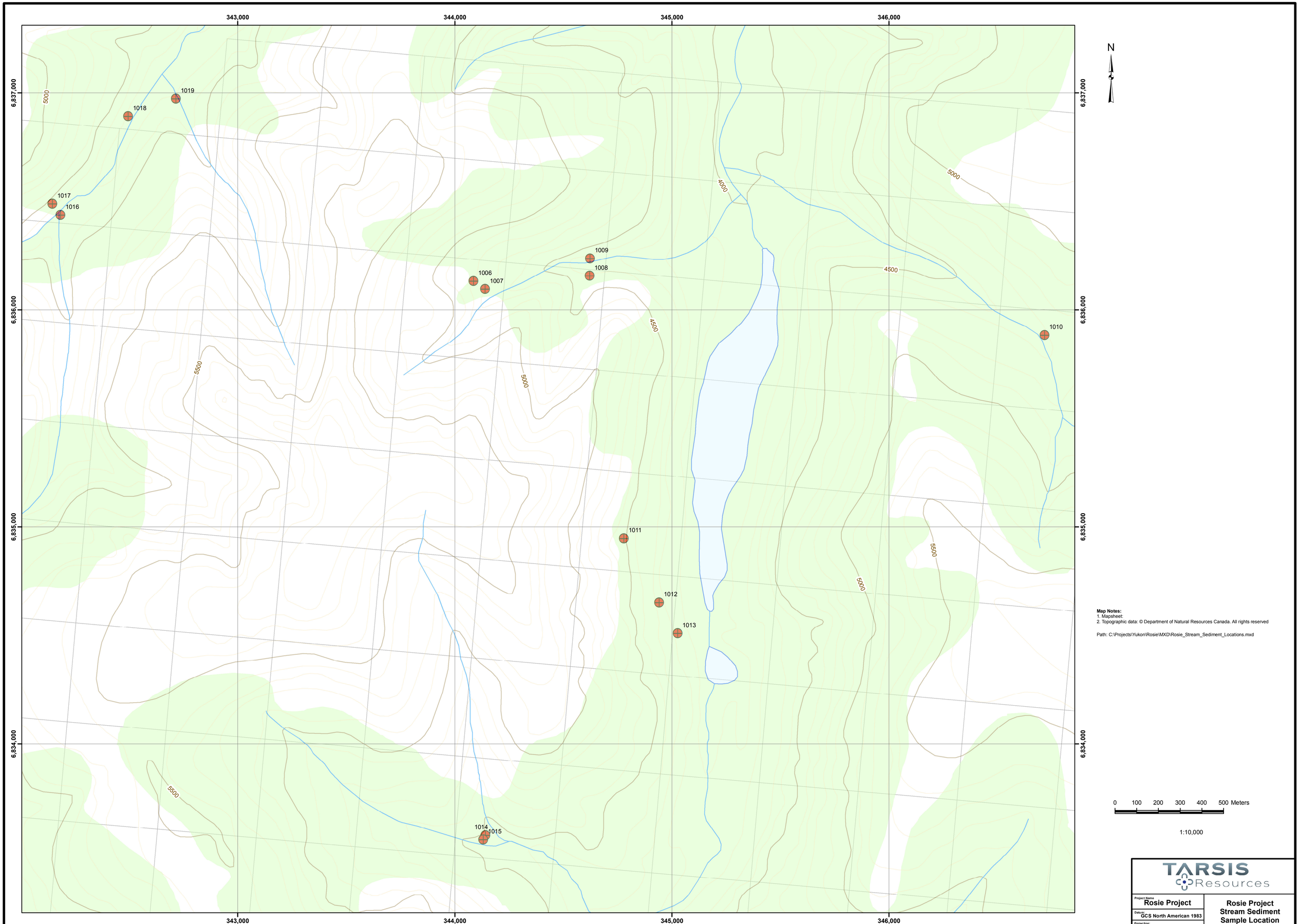
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

1:10,000

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project	Rosie Project Rock Samples Copper Values
Datum: GCS North American 1983	
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N	

Drawn By:	Date	Approved By:	Version	Fig No
	July, 2012		A	11



Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

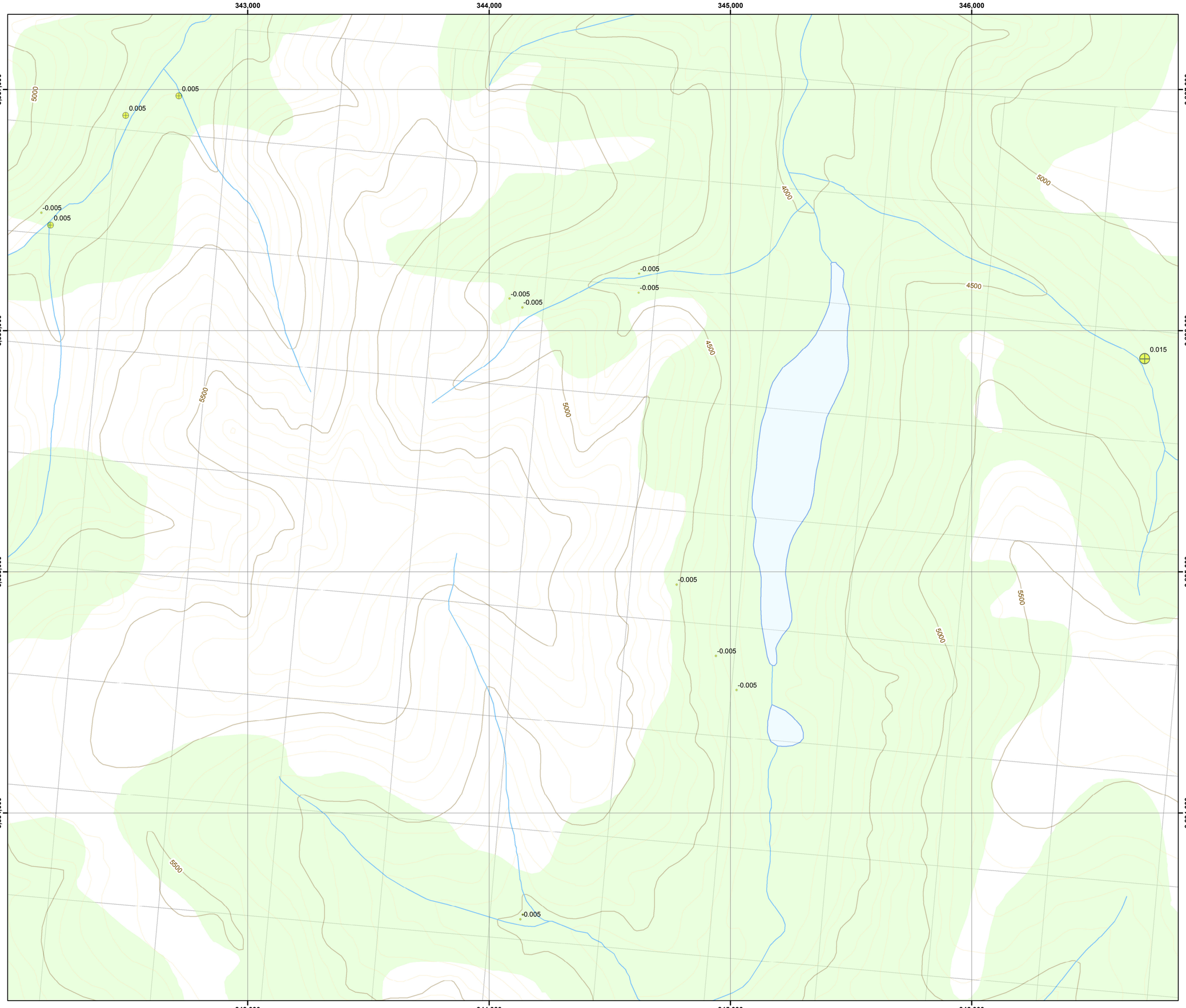
Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Stream_Sediment_Locations.mxd

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

1:10,000

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project		Rosie Project Stream Sediment Sample Location		
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N				
Drawn By:	Date: July, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 12



Stream Sediment Samples Gold (ppm)

Surface_Silt_Assays Events

Au_AA_ppm

- -0.005
- -0.004 - 0.005
- 0.006 - 0.015

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

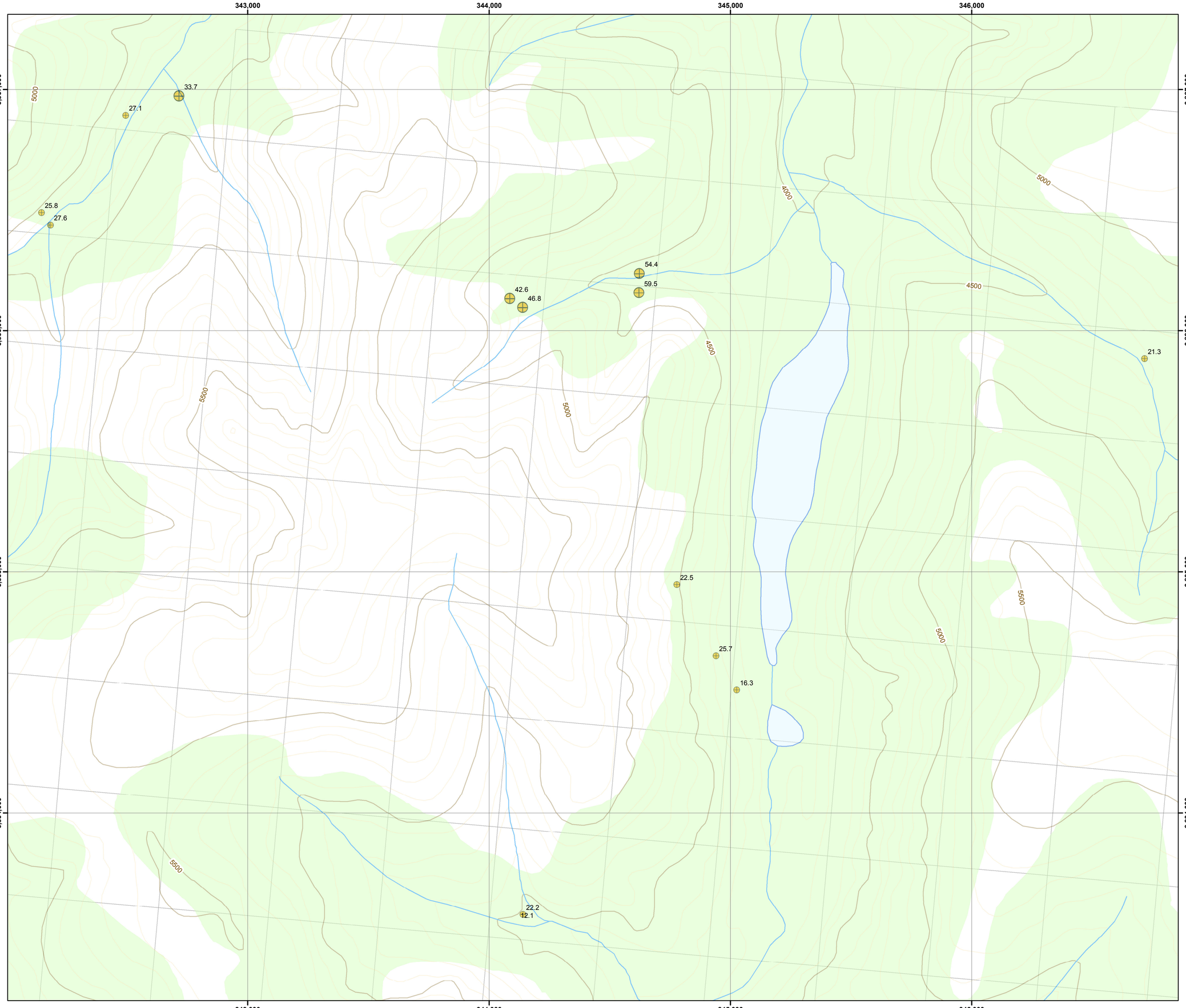
Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Stream_Sediment_Gold.mxd

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

1:10,000

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project				Rosie Project Stream Sediment Gold Values
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N				
Drawn By:	Date: July, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 13



Stream Sediment Samples Copper (ppm)

Surface_Silt_Assays Events

Cu_ICP_ppm

- 12.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 30.0
- 30.1 - 59.5

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

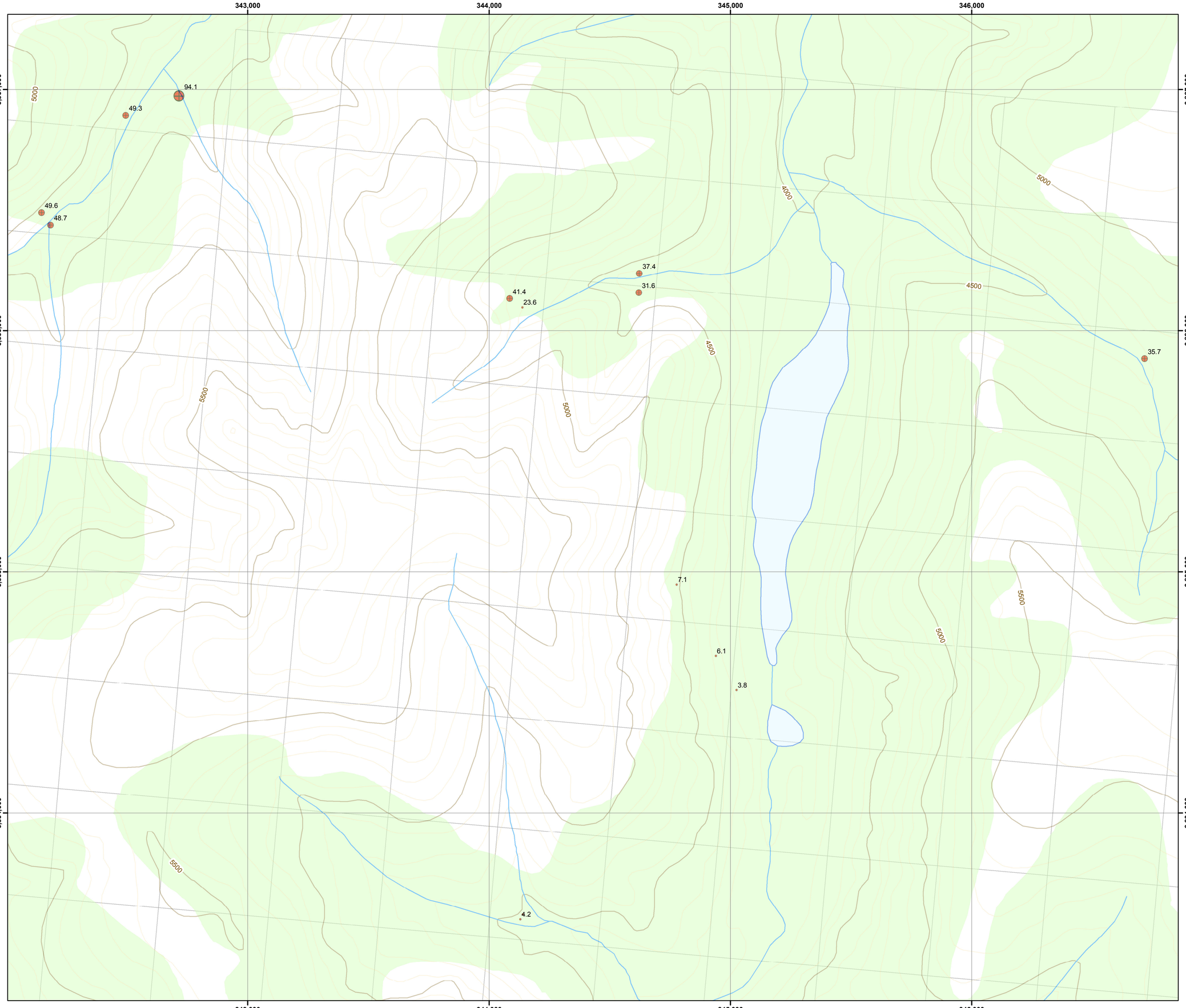
Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Stream_Sediment_Copper.mxd

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

1:10,000

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project				Rosie Project Stream Sediment Copper Values
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N				
Drawn By:	Date: July, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 14



Stream Sediment Samples Arsenic (ppm)

Surface_Silt_Assays Events

As_ICP_ppm

- 3.8 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 94.1

Map Notes:
1. Mapsheet:
2. Topographic data: © Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved

Path: C:\Projects\Yukon\Rosie\MXD\Rosie_Stream_Sediment_Arsenic.mxd

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

1:10,000

TARSIS Resources

Project Name: Rosie Project				Rosie Project Stream Sediment Arsenic Values
Datum: GCS North American 1983				
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N				
Drawn By:	Date: July, 2012	Approved By:	Version: A	Fig No: 15