REPORT ON THE

2011 GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION

OF THE

MOUNT ANDERSON PROPERTY

QUARTZ CLAIMS: YC53501-53506, YC78352-78357, YC82847-82854, YC83140-83143, YC97658-97693, and YE45203-45263, YE45269

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

NTS 105 D 03

LATITUDE 60° 12' 30"

LONGITUDE 135° 11' 00"

REGISTERED OWNERS: GOLD WORLD RESOURCES and LARRY BRATVOLD

WORK PERFORMED: JUNE 7TH and AUGUST 11TH, 2011

AUTHORS: QUENTIN GALL, Ph.D and DALLAS DAVIS, P.Eng

NOVEMBER 23, 2011

SUMMARY

The Mount Anderson property is located in southwestern Yukon Territory approximately 55 km south of Whitehorse within the Whitehorse Mining District. The northern boundary of the property runs along the Wheaton River. Geologicaly, the Mount Anderson property is located in the eastern margin of the northwest-trending Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex within the Intermontane superterrane. The main lithologies within the property are, in decreasing areal extent, the Cretaceous Mt. Anderson hornblende granodiorite, the Proterozoic Nisling metasedimentary assemblage, the Triassic Bennett Granite, and Eocene (?) "andesite" and "andesite-rhyolite" dikes.

The property hosts two previously-recognized types of mineralization: Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au skarn mineralization associated with the Proterozoic Nisling assemblage pelitic to calcsilicate metasediments, and Ag-Au-Pb-Zn-Cu epithermal to mesothermal quartz vein mineralization that is typically coincident with intermediate to mafic dikes and dissect the Mount Anderson granodiorite. The mineralized quartz veins may be coeval and cogenetic with significant gold-silver orebodies that have been discovered and developed by companies working immediately west of the Mt. Anderson property.

Gold World Resources Inc.'s 2011 exploration program consisted of property-wide prospecting and soil sampling. The prospecting program confirmed skarn type Au-Ag-Cu-Zn mineralization in the Rob and Fleming-Lampert trenched areas. New mineralization was not found outside of the existing trenched Rob skarn area. However, in the Fleming-Lampert trenched area new mineralization was found over an 800 m by 450 m area that extended beyond the existing trenches. The highest grade skarn mineralization samples from the 2011 prospecting program came from diopside schist in the Rob area, with an assay of 0.9 g/t Au, 120.6 g/t Ag, 4.52% Cu, 6.04% Zn, 0.14% W and 0.63% Bi. Soil sampling did not identify metal anomalies directly over the two skarn zones, but a strong east-west oriented Sb-Ag-As anomaly, flanked by Cu and Zn anomalies, was identified immediately south of the Fleming-Lampert trenched area.

A number of Ag-Au-Pb (+/- Zn and Cu) mineralized quartz veins were sampled across Mt. Anderson, but particularly along its northwest-trending western flank. Here the mineralized quartz veins have an average northwest-trend and appear to occur within a zone that has a minimum strike length of 1100 m and an 1100 m width. Massive to irregular patches of galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in the veins and, as more disseminated mineralization within silicified, clay-rich zones adjacent to the veins. The highest grade samples collected during the 2011 prospecting program were from the 47 trench. Eleven samples returned an average grade of 30.51 g/t Au, 532 g/t Ag, 0.51 % Cu, 9.09 % Pb and 6.50 % Zn. This zone of mineralized

quartz veins is coincident with strong northwest-trending Au-Ag-As and Au-Ag-Zn-Pb soil anomalies.

The geochemical soil sampling program was successful in identifying a number of extensive, strong metal anomalies. A strong Sb-Ag-As anomaly south of the Fleming-Lampert trenched area, and larger Au-Ag-Pb (+/- As, Zn, Cu) anomalies along the western flank of Mt. Anderson, to the north of Mt. Anderson and connecting the mineralized 47 and Adanac trenches on Mt. Anderson, are all considered to be defining areas of buried and exposed mineralized quartz veins and altered granodiorite along dyke margins.

The combined 2011 prospecting and soil sampling exploration program on the Mt. Anderson property has resulted in the identification of at least four areas which warrant focused follow-up exploration that targets Au-Ag-Pb quartz vein mineralization and associated alteration zones.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
INTRODUCTION	5
PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	6
EXPLORATION HISTORY	8
PROPERTY	11
GEOLOGY	
REGIONAL	16
LOCAL	17
2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM	
PROSPECTING	21
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY	28
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	36
REFERENCES	38
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	40
STATEMENT OF COSTS	42
APPENDIX I (Rock grab samples)	
APPENDIX II (Soil samples)	

INTRODUCTION

The Mount Anderson property is located in southwestern Yukon Territory approximately 55 km south of Whitehorse within the Whitehorse Mining District. The northern boundary of the property runs along the Wheaton River. Lead-silver-gold-antimony and copper-zinc mineralization was discovered in the Wheaton District over a century ago and, more recently, significant gold-silver orebodies have been discovered by companies working immediately west of the Mt. Anderson property. These discoveries, together with silver-lead and base metal mineralization described in recent assessment reports on the Mt. Anderson property and the results of this year's exploration efforts described herein, show that the Mt. Anderson property has a high potential to host ore bodies.

This report documents assessment work on the Mt. Anderson property during the summer of 2011, and serves to satisfy assessment requirements of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act (1989). The assessment work described herein was performed on 54 quartz mining claims, as required for year one of a binding Option Agreement between Gold World Resources Inc. (Toronto, Ontario) and Larry Bratvold (Carcross, Yukon) and Kenneth Wilburn (Whitehorse, Yukon), and 72 additional quartz claims staked and recorded for Gold World Resources Inc. from April to August, 2011.

Between June 7th and August 11th, 2011, a property-wide exploration program was undertaken in order to assess the mineral potential on the whole property, and to locate areas of mineralization in which targeted follow-up exploration programs could be focused in the future. To this end, the 2011 exploration program consisted of property-wide prospecting and soil sampling.

PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Mt. Anderson property described in this report is located in southwestern Yukon Territory, within NTS area 105 D/03 (Figure 1). The geographic coordinates of the approximate centre of the property are 60° 12’ 30” North and 135° 11’ 00” West, and is approximately 55 km south of Whitehorse and 25 km west of Carcross. The locally east-west oriented Wheaton River flows along the northern boundary of the property; northwest-flowing Partridge Creek forms the eastern boundary of the property and northerly-flowing Becker Creek follows the western property boundary before bisecting the property and joining the Wheaton River (Figure 2).

Access to the Mt. Anderson property is via the Annie Lake Road, which joins Highway #2 (Klondike Discovery Trail) 18 km from its junction with the Alaska Highway (Figure 1). The Annie Lake Road is a maintained, all-season paved and gravel road between Hwy. 2 and the bridge over the Wheaton River, after which it is a rougher gravel road that is only maintained by exploration companies working further west in the Mt. Skukum area. The Mt. Anderson project camp was located beside the Wheaton River approximately 34 km along the Annie Lake Road. Four-wheel drive and ATV trails branch off the Annie Lake Road and following the Partridge Creek and Becker Creek valleys, respectively allow access to property claims at the top of Mt. Anderson and around the Fleming showings area to the west of Mt. Anderson. The property can also be accessed by helicopter.

The Mt. Anderson Project area lies in the glaciated mountainous eastern side of the Coast Range Mountains, within the geological entity known as the Coast Plutonic Complex. Elevations in the project area vary between 884 m along the Wheaton River to 1,707 m on Mt. Anderson. The steep (~35°) west, north and east slopes of Mt. Anderson, and north slope of the Fleming area, lie within the project area and most of the rock exposure is on the crest and slopes of these elevated areas. The majority of the unvegetated top and slopes of Mt. Anderson, and vegetated Becker Creek valley, are blanketed by Quaternary colluvial deposits and glacial till. The Partridge Creek valley and the north slope of the Fleming area are blanketed by till; while the glaciated U-shaped Wheaton River valley is covered by fluvial and organic accumulations. Mixed spruce, pine and aspen-treed valleys give way to shrubs and grasses at higher elevations on Mt. Anderson.

Extended daylight hours occur from approximately the beginning of June to the end of August. Approximate mean high and low temperatures are 20° C and 8° C in July and -13° C and -22° C in January. Average precipitation varies between approximately 41 mm in July and 7 mm in April.

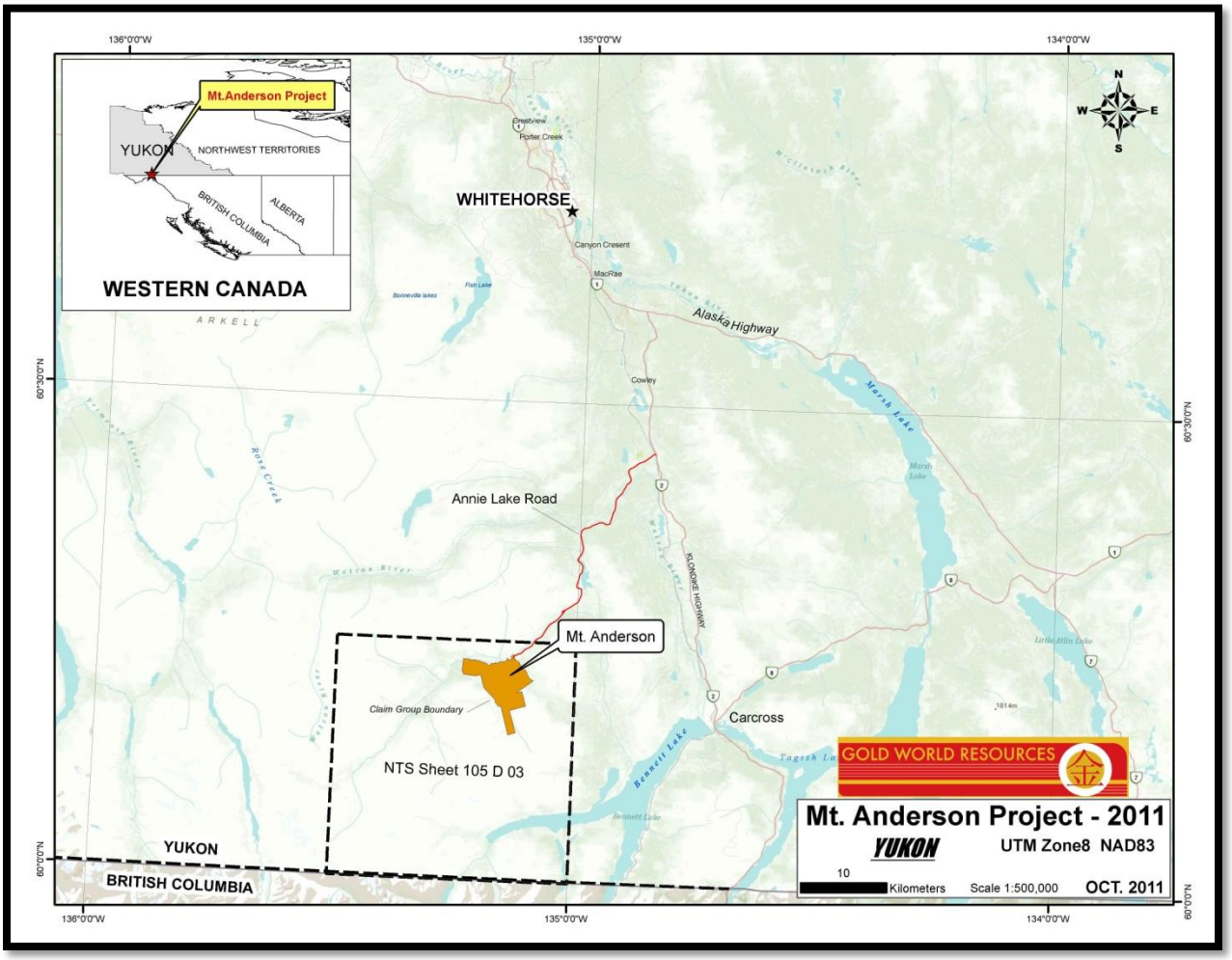


Figure 1. Mount Anderson Project location map

EXPLORATION HISTORY

As first summarized by Cairnes (1912, 1916) in his survey of the Wheaton District, gold-silver veins were being developed by Theodore Becker and Howard Cochran (Becker-Cochran property) on the west face of **Mt. Anderson** starting in 1906. The Whirlwind and Mountain Sheep groups of claims encompassed the main mineralized veins. Most development was on a northwest-trending, near vertical argentiferous-galena-quartz vein in the Whirlwind group. This was accessed by the "No. 1" or "lower tunnel" and the "No. 2 tunnel." More mineralized quartz veins, or perhaps offsets of the main vein, were discovered to the east and south, including the "big showing" on the Mountain Sheep group claims. At least four adits were driven to crosscut and drift in on the veins. Sample assays report silver, lead and gold, and an unrecorded amount of ore was extracted, milled and stockpiled.

After 1918, the same property and additional adjacent claims were owned and worked by a variety of operators with negligible results. In 1947, a local syndicate contracted Keno Hill Mining Co. to evaluate the enlarged Mt. Anderson property. This resulted in the shipping of a bulk sample of ore to the Trail smelter in British Columbia, which assayed 34.3 g/t Au, 432.0 g/t Ag, 11.6% Pb and 5.2% Zn.

In 1968, Adanac Mining and Exploration Ltd. excavated a number of trenches on Mt. Anderson. One trench, approximately 500 m to the east of the bulk-sampled vein, exposed a 0.9 m wide by 15 m long quartz vein with an average assay of 62.2 g/t Au and 171 g/t Ag. From 1973 (Adonis Mines Ltd.) to 1977 (D. Bernier), staking and minimal exploration was conducted with negligible results. In 1979 and 1980, W. Kuhn carried out trenching, soil geochemistry and magnetometer surveys over the Tam claims. Similarly, W.Hyde carried out magnetometer, VLF-EM and soil geochemistry surveys, trenching and 167.6 m of drilling between 1981 and 1986 on the Tycon claims. The drill core intersected silicified material with up to 0.4 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag over 2.9 m.

Between 1984 and 1986, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. conducted a soil geochemistry survey across the main original Whirlwind and Mountain Sheep claims area, geophysical IP, VLF-EM and magnetometer ground surveys and some trenching. In 1985, using the results from these surveys, seven diamond drill holes (528.7 m total) were drilled to test the Whirlwind vein(s) and a quartz vein system approximately 500 m south of the bulk-sampled vein where a pyrite-galena-chalcopyrite float sample assayed 111.6 g/t Au and 9.6 g/t Ag. Geological mapping and rock sampling were carried out in 1986.

In 1988, Noranda Inc. optioned the Tam claims to Total Erikson Resources Ltd. They resampled the "lower tunnel", outlining 15 mineralized shoots which averaged 7.5 g/t Au, 83 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb and 0.03% Zn over 1.28 m. Two holes (318 m total) were also drilled from a

single setup to intersect the Whirlwind vein(s), but the resultant core contained quartz veins with minor pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

The **Rob** claims were staked by Walhala Exploration Ltd. in 1984, and then transferred to Anina Resources Inc. who carried out mapping, soil geochemistry and VLF-EM surveys until 1987. Vuggy quartz float samples assayed 215 g/t Au and 521.5 g/t Ag. Trench samples contained sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite and bismuthinite, returning assays up to 7.1 g/t Au, 0.1 g/t Ag, 4.5% Zn, 1.1% Cu, 0.4% Bi and 0.14% WO_3. The Rob claims were then acquired by JBD Management Services who transferred them to Adda Minerals Co. Ltd. From 1989 to 1993, Harmen Kayser, working for Adda Minerals Co., mapped, sampled and trenched across the elevated areas of Mt. Anderson, including the skarn mineralization on the Rob claims. Trench chip samples returned 2.0 g/t Au and 50.4 g/t Ag over 40 cm, and 2.91% Zn and 1.2 g/t Au over 3.2 m.

In 2008, further staking by prospectors Larry Bratvold and Ken Wilbern brought the largest area of Mt. Anderson, and the Fleming zone to the northwest, under one ownership. They actively prospected this unified area until optioning their claims to Gold World Resources Inc. in 2010, with the definitive agreement signed on 1 March 2011.

The area now occupied by the Carol claims, was originally known as the **Fleming** property. In 1906, H. Porter and W. Fleming staked six claims "on the western or northwestern face of Carbon Hill" (Cairns, 1912, 1916). Antimony (stibnite)-silver +/- gold +/- lead veins were discovered in the area while trenching uncovered massive specularite, bornite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. In 1965, the Yukon Antimony Corp. Ltd. restaked and trenched the area; and then further staking was carried out between 1966 and 1974 by various individuals.

In 1977, D. Lampert restaked and trenched the main occurrences on the original Fleming property for New Ridge Mines Ltd. The Lampert trench was excavated in 1978. In 1979, New Ridge Mines Ltd. carried out further trenching and a magnetometer survey; then an EM geophysical survey and drilled seven percussion holes (530.4 m total) in 1980 and further restaking, mapping and sampling in 1985. The drilling of a magnetic anomaly at the Lampert trench in 1980 returned sample assays up to 0.6% Zn and 0.05% Pb.

Further staking was tied on to the core Fleming area to the south, north, west and northeast by Walhalla Exploration Ltd., Shakwak Exploation Ltd. and Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd. between 1984 and 1985, which enabled oriented soil sampling surveys, mapping and prospecting over a larger area. In the same general area, between 1986 and 1991, Berglynn Resources Ltd., Northern Natural Resources Services Ltd., Aquiline Resources Inc., Kennco Exploration (Canada) Ltd. and G. Davidson, restaked and transferred the same claims and carried out mapping, trenching and rock and soil sampling.

The Fleming occurrence was again restaked in 1992 by R. Hulstein, and some Tech and Ridge claims were transferred to 276 Taurus Ventures. By 1999, Omni Resources Inc. was owner of the Tech claims; and then in 2000 amalgamated with Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. to form Tagish Lake Gold Corp. In 2006, L. Bratvold staked the Carol claims over the original Fleming property.

PROPERTY

The Mt. Anderson property lies within the Whitehorse Mining District, claim sheet number 105 D 03. During the period of exploration, reported herein, the property consisted of 126 quartz mineral claims, 91 two-post surveyed claims and 35 surveyed fractional claims (Figure 2) staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, and totaling approximately 2361 ha (5832 acres). Claim data is shown in Table 1. Larry Bratvold and Gold World Resources Inc. are the registered claims owners, and Gold World Resources Inc. is the project operator. Thirty-seven additional claims (approximately 500 ha) have since been staked by Gold World Resources Inc. along Becker Creek.

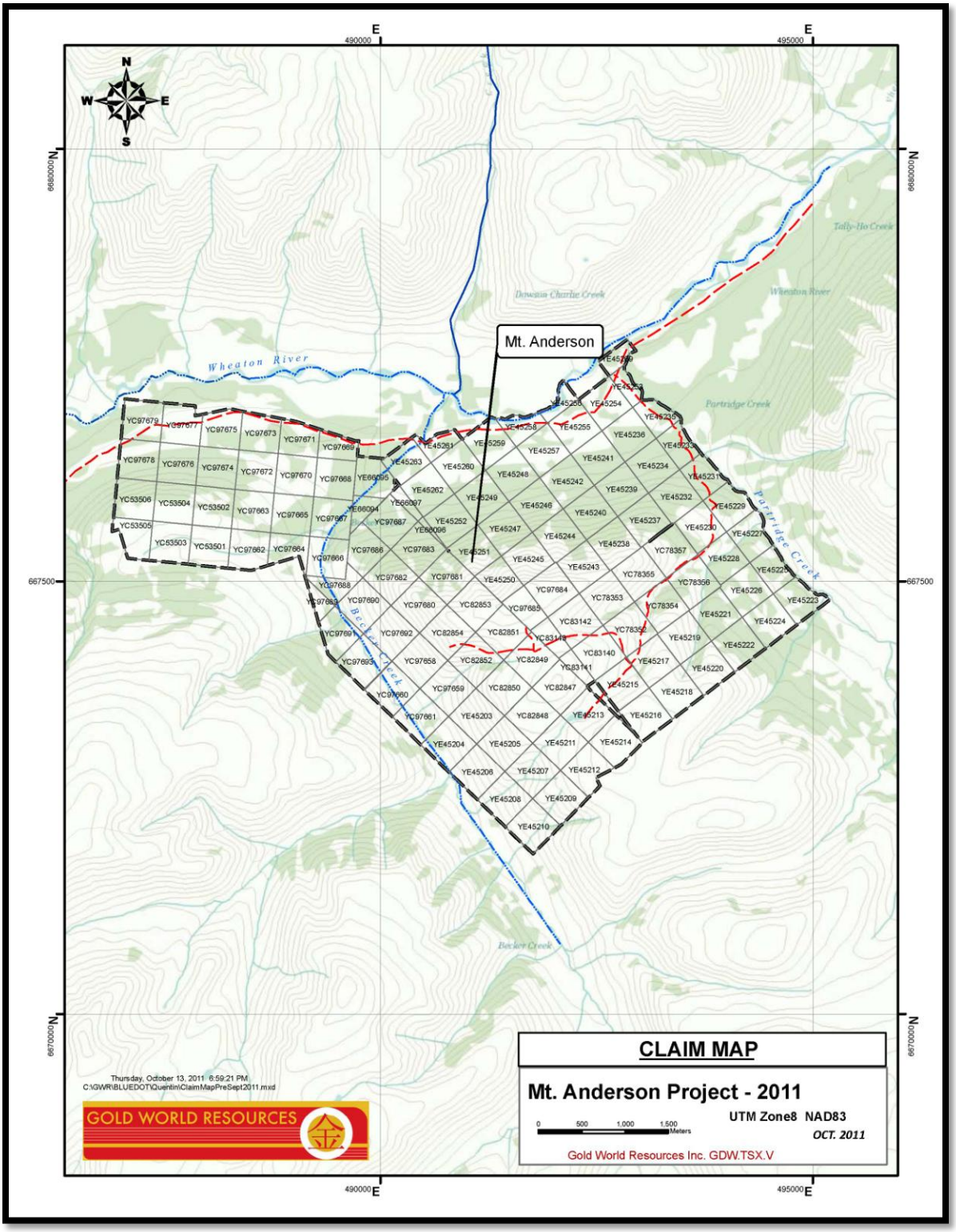


Figure 2. Mt. Anderson property claim map

Table 1. Claim data

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
CAROL 1	YC97662	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 2	YC97663	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 3	YC53501	02/08/2006	June 15 2016
CAROL 4	YC53502	02/08/2006	June 15 2016
CAROL 5	YC53503	02/08/2006	June 15 2016
CAROL 6	YC53504	02/08/2006	June 15 2016
CAROL 7	YC53505	02/08/2006	June 15 2016
CAROL 8	YC53506	02/08/2006	June 15 2016
CAROL 11	YC97664	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 12	YC97665	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 13	YC97666	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 14	YC97667	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 15	YC97668	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 16	YC97669	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 17	YC97670	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 18	YC97671	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 19	YC97672	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 20	YC97673	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 21	YC97674	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 22	YC97675	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 23	YC97676	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 24	YC97677	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 25	YC97678	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
CAROL 26	YC97679	16/06/2010	June 15 2016
RIDGE 1	YC97680	20/08/2010	Aug. 19 2016
RIDGE 2	YC97681	20/08/2010	Aug. 19 2016
RIDGE 3	YC97682	20/08/2010	Aug. 19 2016
RIDGE 4	YC97683	20/08/2010	Aug. 19 2016
RIDGE 5	YC97686	20/08/2010	Aug. 19 2016
RIDGE 6	YC97687	20/08/2010	Aug. 19 2016
ANNI 1	YC82847	29/07/2008	July 29 2013
ANNI 2	YC82848	29/07/2008	July 29 2013
KW 1	YC82849	29/07/2008	July 29 2014
KW 2	YC82850	29/07/2008	July 29 2014
KW 3	YC82851	29/07/2008	July 29 2014
KW 4	YC82852	29/07/2008	July 29 2014
KW 5	YC82853	29/07/2008	July 29 2014
KW 6	YC82854	29/07/2008	July 29 2014
KW 7	YC97658	14/09/2009	Sept. 14 2012
KW 8	YC97659	14/09/2009	Sept. 14 2012
KW 9	YC97660	14/09/2009	Sept. 14 2012

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
KW 10	YC97661	14/09/2009	Sept. 14 2012
DOMINION 1	YC78354	07/07/2008	July 6 2012
DOMINION 2	YC78355	07/07/2008	July 6 2012
DOMINION 3	YC78356	07/07/2008	July 6 2012
DOMINION 4	YC78357	07/07/2008	July 6 2012
CANADA 1	YC78352	07/07/2008	July 6 2012
CANADA 2	YC78353	07/07/2008	July 6 2012
CANADA 3	YC83140	05/09/2008	Sept. 4 2016
CANADA 4	YC83141	05/09/2008	Sept. 4 2016
CANADA 5	YC83142	05/09/2008	Sept. 4 2016
CANADA 6	YC83143	05/09/2008	Sept. 4 2016
CANADA 6	YC97684	20/08/2010	Aug. 20 2013
CANADA 7	YC97685	20/08/2010	Aug. 20 2013
RIDGE 7	YC97688	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
RIDGE 8	YC97689	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
RIDGE 9	YC97690	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
RIDGE 10	YC97691	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
RIDGE 11	YC97692	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
RIDGE 12	YC97693	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 1	YE45203	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 2	YE45204	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 3	YE45205	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 4	YE45206	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 5	YE45207	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 6	YE45208	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 7	YE45209	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 8	YE45210	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 9	YE45211	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 10	YE45212	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 11	YE45213	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 12	YE45214	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 13	YE45215	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 14	YE45216	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 15	YE45217	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 16	YE45218	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 17	YE45219	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 18	YE45220	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 19	YE45221	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 20	YE45222	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 21	YE45223	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 22	YE45224	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 23	YE45225	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 24	YE45226	04/04/2011	April 4 2012

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
GW 25	YE45227	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 26	YE45228	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 27	YE45229	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 28	YE45230	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 29	YE45231	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 30	YE45232	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 31	YE45233	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 32	YE45234	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 33	YE45235	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 34	YE45236	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 35	YE45237	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 36	YE45238	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 37	YE45239	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 38	YE45240	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 39	YE45241	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 40	YE45242	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 41	YE45243	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 42	YE45244	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 43	YE45245	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 44	YE45246	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 45	YE45247	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 46	YE45248	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 47	YE45249	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 48	YE45250	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 49	YE45251	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 50	YE45252	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 51	YE45253	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 52	YE45254	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 53	YE45255	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 54	YE45256	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 55	YE45257	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 56	YE45258	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 57	YE45259	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 58	YE45260	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 59	YE45261	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 60	YE45262	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
GW 61	YE45263	04/04/2011	April 4 2012
Roswitha 1	YE45269	20/06/2011	June 19 2012
GW 62	YE66094	16/08/2011	August 16 2012
GW 63	YE66095	16/08/2011	August 16 2012
GW 64	YE66096	16/08/2011	August 16 2012
GW 65	YE66097	16/08/2011	August 16 2012

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL

The Coast Plutonic Complex stitches the allochthonous rocks of the Insular superterrane in the west to the Intermontane superterrane to the east. The Insular superterrane has been subsequently separated from the Intermontane superterrane by the northwest-trending Denali Fault (Monger et al., 1982; Wheeler et al., 1988).

The Mt. Anderson property is located in the eastern margin of the Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex. More specifically, the Mt. Anderson property is surrounded by a northwest-trending batholith of the Coast Plutonic Complex within the Intermontane superterrane, which also contains the allocthonous Nisling, Cache Creek and Stikine terranes. Apart from intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex, only elements of the much older Nisling terrane are found within the Mt. Anderson property (Hart and Radloff, 1990; Colpron, 2011). Dominant regional faulting has a northwest trend and is strongly influenced by the northwest-trending Denali fault to the west, and Tally-Ho and Teslin faults to the east, respectively, of the Mt. Anderson property. However, smaller northeast- and easterly-trending faults are common and dissect all lithologies.

The geology in the Wheaton River region has been thoroughly described by Cairns (1912), Wheeler (1961), Doherty and Hart (1988) and Hart and Radloff (1990). In the region, the Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex consists of a variety of massive to foliated granitoid rocks intruding older metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. The Proterozoic Nisling assemblage metasedimentary rocks occur as enclaves (roof pendants) within the granitoid rocks of the complex, batholithic Coast Plutonic Belt. To the west of the property, Early Paleogene Skukum Group volcanic rocks form part of the Eocene Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex and Bennett Lake Cauldron Complex (Lambert, 1974; Smith, 1983; Doherty and Hart, 1988). The former complex and peripheral faults in adjacent lithologies host the the past-producing Mt. Skukum gold mine, Skukum-Creek gold-silver deposit, Goddell Gully gold-antimony prospect, Becker-Cochran antimony prospect and numerous other gold, gold-silver, lead-zinc and copper showings (e.g., Deklerk and Traynor, 2005; Lang et al., 2003; Soloviev, 2007). The Tally-Ho Fault zone to the west of the property hosts a number of Au-Ag-polymetallic vein occurrences.

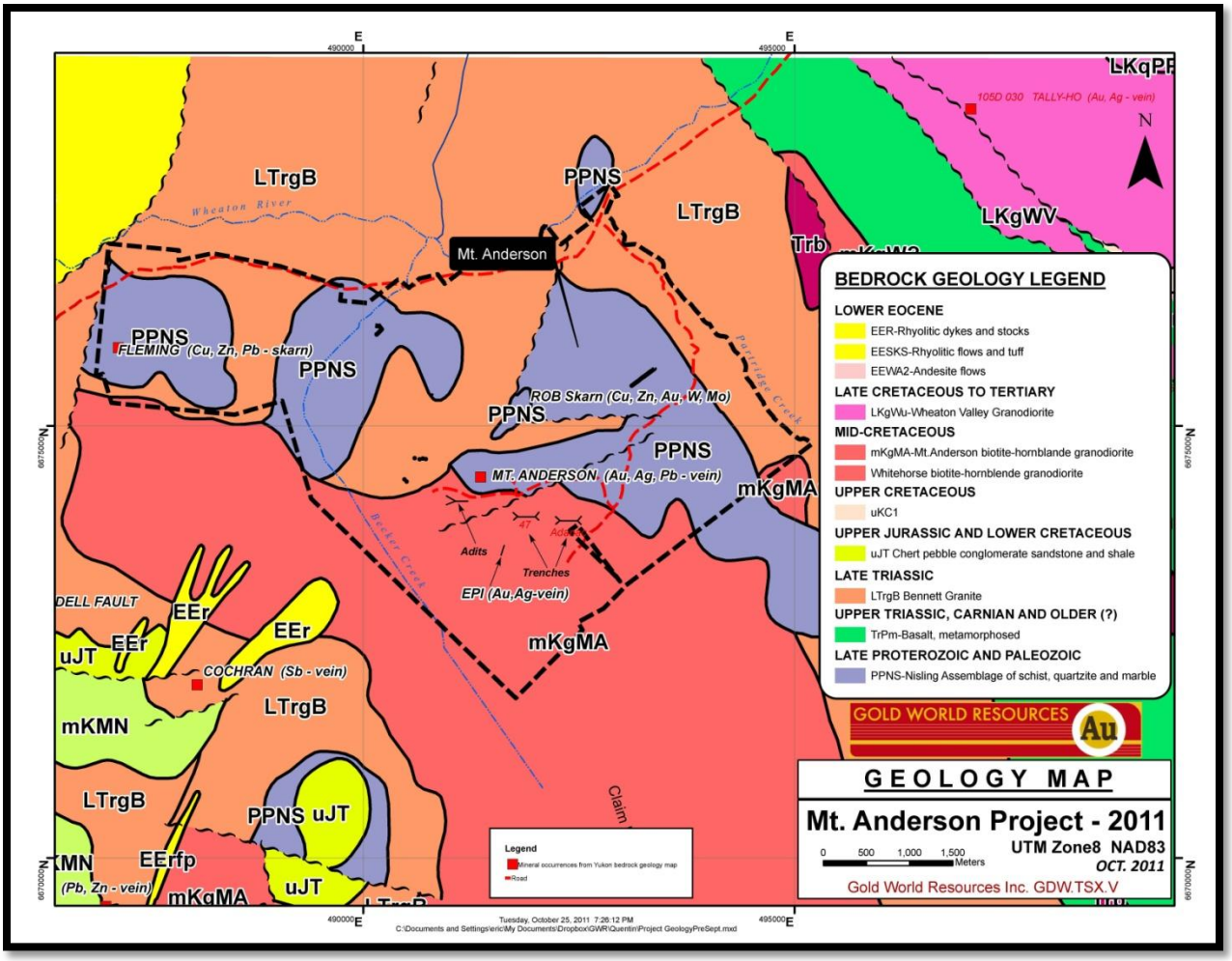


Figure 3. Mt. Anderson property geology (after Hart et al. in Hart and Radloff, 1990)

LOCAL

The local Mt. Anderson property geology has most recently been described by Hart and Radloff (1990) and the accompanying 1:50 000 geology map by Hart et al. The most recent surficial geology of the project area is shown in a 1:50 000 map by Bond et al. (2005). The most recent assessment report descriptions of the Mt. Anderson property has been by Bratvold (2007, 2009, 2009a, 2009b).

Figure 3 depicts the property geology based on the geology map by Hart et al. in Hart and Radloff (2009). From oldest to youngest, the lithologies within the property are: Proterozoic (Rb-Sr model age) Nisling assemblage, Triassic Bennett Granite, Cretaceous Mt. Anderson Pluton and Eocene (?) “andesite” and “andesite-rhyolite” dikes.

Perhaps the best exposure of the Nisling assemblage is about the Rob skarn on the east side of the property. Here it consists of rusty weathered interlayered biotite-quartz-feldspar schist (psammite), calc-silicate schist (diopside, grossular, calcite, actinolite, phlogopite bearing) and schistose marble. All the lithologies have been folded as has foliation-parallel quartz venation. Cross-cutting epidote alteration is also developed in some outcrops. Disseminated to semi-massive sulphides (chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite) and malachite alteration is particularly evident in the psammite and calcisilicate layers. Small exposures of diorite were also found in the area. Exposures of the Nisling assemblage in the Fleming area on the west side of the property are similar but contain more magnetite, hematite as well as calcite and epidote veinlets parallel to schistosity. In areas where the Nisling assemblage was observed it is not extensively exposed, contains skarn-type mineralization and areas of dioritic melt material and, particular in the Fleming skarn zone, adjacent outcrops are Mt. Anderson granodiorite. These features suggest that the bodies of Nisling assemblage rocks are enclaves or roof pendants within Coast Pluton Complex intrusions.

Outcrops of massive to locally sheared Bennett Granite were found from the narrow ridge on the northwest corner of Mt. Anderson to the west flank of the high ridge at the top of Mt. Anderson. It is characterized by euhedral, white to pink alkali feldspar megacrysts, up to 4 cm long, in a coarse quartz-feldspar +/- hornblende +/- biotite matrix. The unit appears to be primarily granite in composition, although locally it may be granodiorite in composition. Local disseminations of pyrite were observed, particularly near mafic dykes. Lithologic contacts with other major lithologies were not seen. However, near the top of Mt. Anderson, the Bennett Granite appeared to be in thrust fault contact with a klippe of highly sheared dioritic rock of unknown stratigraphic affinity.

The top of Mt. Anderson is occupied by highly deformed dioritic (feldspar > quartz) rock containing a pervasive flat shear fabric, mylonitic in places, that contains folded quartz veins and blocks of brecciated mafic rock that may have been dikes. Disseminated pyrite and rusty, iron-coated fractures are common in the blocks of mafic rock and the surrounding deformed dioritic rock. In places the dioritic rock displays feldspar 'eyes' which may be a blastomylonite texture. The highly deformed dioritic rock and mafic blocks appear to be contained within a folded thrust fault with a north-trending synformal axis (a klippe).

The Cretaceous Mt. Anderson pluton underlies most of Mt. Anderson, the upper reaches of Becker Creek and in the Fleming-Lampert trenched area (Figure 3). Generally it is a gray, massive coarse- to medium-crystalline granodiorite, with plagioclase > quartz > alkali feldspar, abundant hornblende and less biotite phenocrysts. Minor pyrite may also be present, and is frequently associated with the hornblende phenocrysts. Adjacent to some mineralized quartz veins, such as the 47 trench veins, the granodiorite appears silicified and contains up to

7% pyrite and chalcopyrite. Locally, the Mt. Anderson granodiorite contains rounded zenoliths of finer hornblende-biotite granodiorite to diorite. As well, unmineralized centimeter-scale quartz veins cut the granodiorite as well as the zenoliths. The quartz vein anastomose and show crystal orientation (inward fibrous growth) that suggests they were also dilational. Centimetre- to millimeter-scale chloritized shear zones also locally dissect the granodiorite and cause quartz and feldspar crystal diminution.

Dissecting the Mt. Anderson granodiorite and Bennett Granite, and commonly coincident with the argentiferous quartz veins, are Eocene (?) mafic to felsic dikes. These have been previously referred to as “andesite” or “andesite-rhyolite” dikes, but because they are not extrusive in origin their reference here is based on whether they have dominant mafic or felsic mineralogy. Most of the dikes were found along the western edge of Mt. Anderson, between the intersection with the north face of Mt. Anderson and the “epi-vein” area about 1.5 km to the southeast. They are typically vertical and strike between 189° and 360° (average 260°). The dikes are up to three metres wide.

Some dikes are mafic to intermediate in composition (diabasic gabbro to quartz diorite); others have a composite mafic to felsic composition. Some composite dikes appear to have a felsic core and an intermediate to mafic margin; while a few contain concordant zones in the core or margin with abundant oxidized calcite amygdules, vesicles and/or quartz and feldspar phenocrysts. These zones are interpreted as areas of late magmatic fluid streaming. A few dikes also have finer, darker chilled margins. The host granodiorite is commonly fractured and chloritized adjacent to the dikes. On Mt. Anderson, the dikes serve as a rare indicator of fault displacement. The greatest faulted dike offset observed, between two abandoned adits on the west face of Mt. Anderson, is approximately three metres.

A number of the mafic to intermediate dikes are also adjacent to, or within, the mineralized (argentiferous-sulphide) quartz veins. Commonly the mineralized quartz veins are, individually, 20 cm or less wide, but are bound by a decimeters- to metres-thick alteration zone that may or may not contain a mafic to intermediate dike. The vein alteration zones are chloritized, siliceous and contain disseminated sulphides (mostly pyrite).

Previous descriptions (e.g., Webster, 1986; Keyser, 1990) of the rocks along a narrow ridge forming the junction of the north- and west-face of Mt. Anderson suggested that “mafic flows” and “rhyolite dikes” were exposed along the ridge. The author found exposures up to 30 metres wide of light brown, equigranular quartz-feldspar rich rock containing a pervasive shear fabric, and is in vertical contact with altered, friable granodiorite containing calcite veinlets. The highly fractured quartz-feldspar rich rock commonly contains secondary iron leisegang banding, dendrites and iron oxide fracture lining. Feldspars appear albitized. The equigranular, altered and sheared quartz-feldspar rich rock is considered to be mylonitized granodiorite, and

demarcate zones where faults dissected the granodiorite. The same faults are likely responsible for the steep north- and west-faces of Mt. Anderson and roughly parallel Wheaton River and Becker Creek respectively. Generally, throughout the Mt. Anderson property high-angle faults dissect all lithologies and, as suggested by local elevations changes and shearing, have westerly to northeasterly trends.

2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2011 exploration program consisted of property-wide prospecting and soil sampling.

PROSPECTING

Between June 7th and August 11th, 2011, an ATV-supported property-wide prospecting program was undertaken in conjunction with soil-sampling traverses and during inspection of rock outcrops. The sample localities are shown in Figures 4 to 7. Following brief description and identification of the samples, they were sealed in numbered, labeled rice bags. A total of 110 grab samples were collected and submitted for analyses to Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd. (101 samples) and Activation Laboratories Ltd. (9 samples). All samples were crushed, split and pulverized to 200 mesh size, and their metal content determined by four-acid digestion and ICP-MS analysis. Samples where critical metal content was greater than the upper detection limit were reanalyzed using lead collection fire assay fusion and a gravimetric finish (Ag), four-acid digestion and ICP-ES finish (Cu, Pb, Zn) or Aqua Regia digestion and ICP-ES finish (Ag, Pb). The nine samples submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd. were subjected to a four-acid total digestion and a ICP-OES or INAA finish. The quality of the analytical results was checked by using duplicate samples and internal laboratory standards and a blank. The certified results for the grab samples are presented in Appendix I (Certificate of Analysis – grab samples). Appendix I also includes a list which correlates the rock grab sample number to the UTM coordinate for the sample locality.

Two types of mineralization are recognized on the property: Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au skarn mineralization associated with the Proterozoic Nisling assemblage pelitic to calcsilicate metasediments; and Ag-Au-Pb-Zn-Cu epithermal to mesothermal quartz vein mineralization that is typically coincident with intermediate to mafic dikes, both of which dissect the Mount Anderson granodiorite. Gold World Resources Inc. is pleased to report that property-wide prospecting discovered that both types of mineralization have a greater distribution than previously reported and that many 2011 samples contain elevated metal concentrations. The following highlights analyses of skarn mineralized samples collected from the Fleming-Lampert trenched area and Rob area, respectively west and east of Mount Anderson, and quartz vein type mineralization on Mount Anderson.

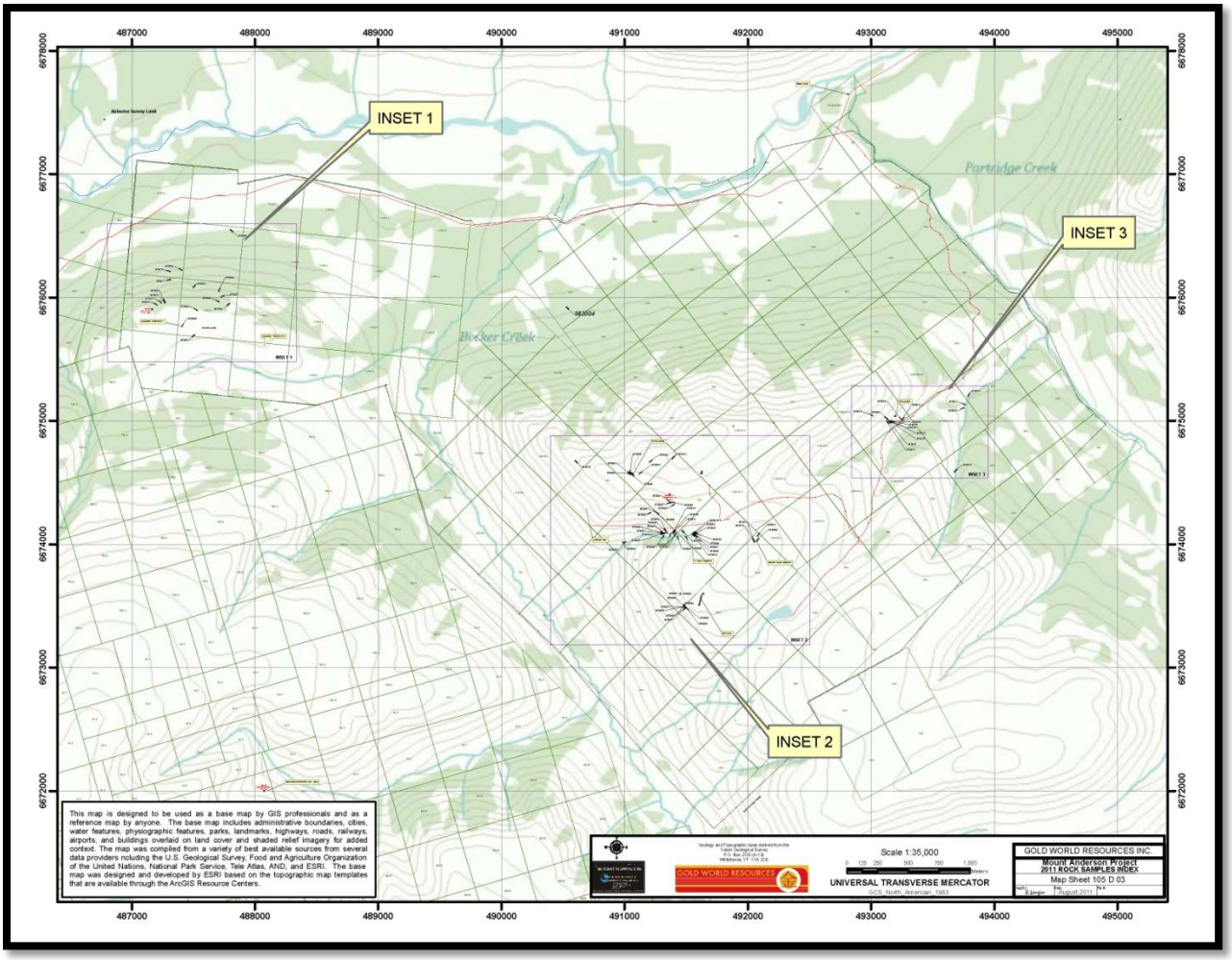


Figure 4. General grab sample locality map with locations of three detailed grab sample locality maps (Figure 5, 6 & 7).

Skarn mineralization- Fleming-Lampert trenched area

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
579520	0.1	5.8	0.15	<0.01	<0.01
579521	<0.1	1.3	0.07	<0.01	<0.01
579551	<0.1	1.0	0.03	0.07	0.04
579552	<0.1	3.8	<0.01	0.64	0.79
579571	<0.1	10.7	<0.01	1.37	0.01

Table 1. Selected grab sample assays from the Fleming-Lampert trenched area.

2011 grab samples collected in the Fleming-Lampert trenched area (Figure 5) contain stringer to semi-massive chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite hosted by locally-

folded and brecciated magnetite calc-silicate to psammitic schist of the Nisling assemblage. Magnetite is common and often massive. Visible sulphides are commonly located in breccia zones adjacent to foliation-parallel quartz and calcite venation. Mineralization was found over an 800 m by 450 m area, well beyond the historical trenched area. Table 1 contains assays of the most mineralized samples collected in 2011. Appendix I contains the certified analyses for the 2011 grab samples from the Fleming-Lampert trenched area.

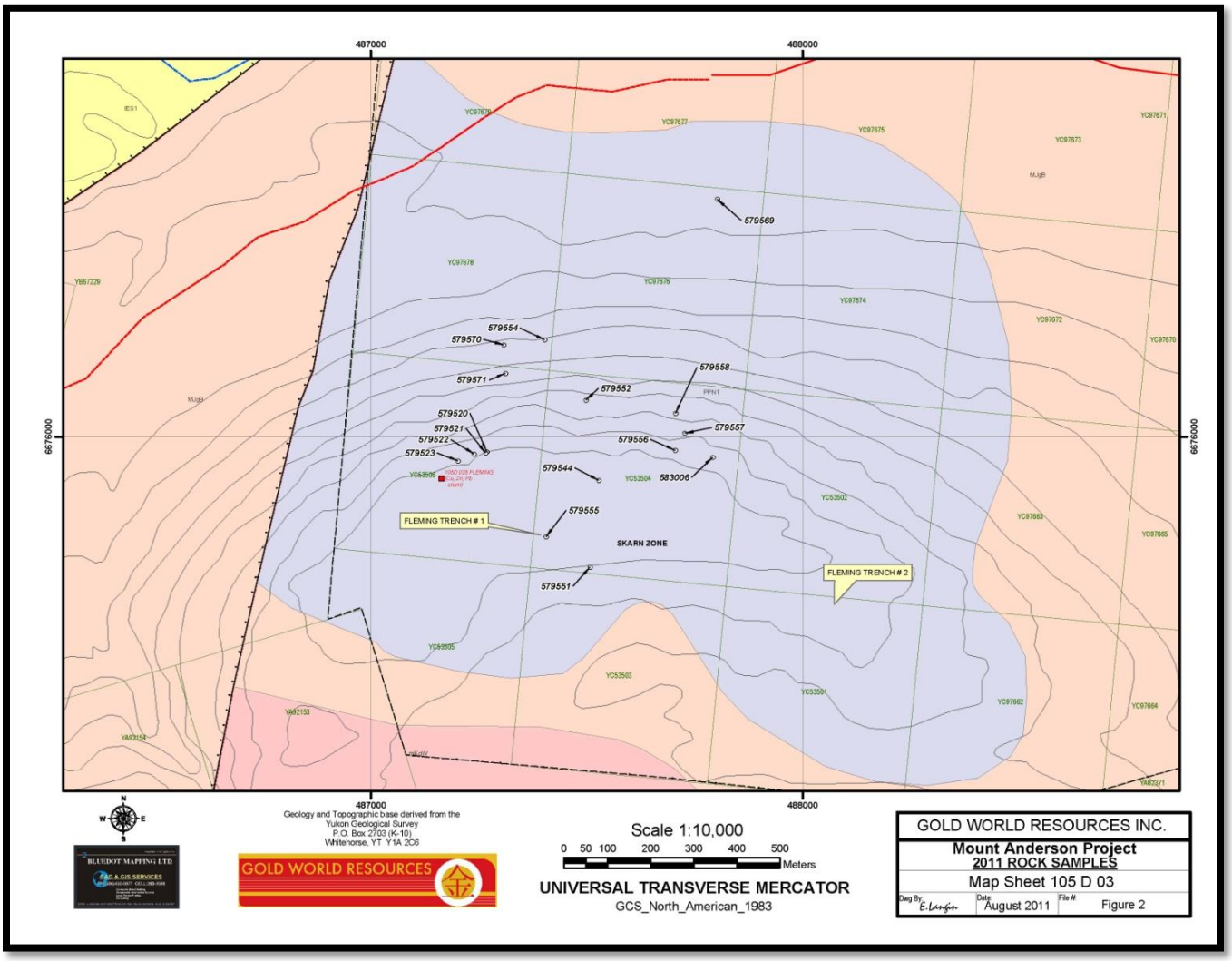


Figure 5. Fleming area (Inset 1, Fig. 4) grab sample localities.

Quartz-vein mineralization- Mt. Anderson area

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
579504	0.4	130.9	0.29	1.53	0.56
579505	<0.1	3.7	0.02	0.02	0.01
579506	0.8	52.7	0.12	0.39	2.56
579507	0.9	29.8	0.06	1.68	0.10
579508	<0.1	36.4	0.17	2.10	0.09
579509	<0.1	10.5	0.02	0.26	0.03
579511	0.2	19.9	0.01	0.48	0.23
579519	<0.1	3.0	<0.01	0.04	0.12
579539	<0.1	2.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
579543	<0.1	30.1	<0.01	0.11	0.11
579545	0.3	351.0	0.01	4.71	<0.01
579547	1.9	295.0	0.38	8.51	6.61
579548	<0.1	6.5	0.01	0.11	0.07
579561	<0.1	5.7	<0.01	0.09	0.08
579562	1.4	67.2	0.08	0.95	0.98
579563	4.8	827.0	1.46	26.28	11.79
579565	<0.1	2.7	0.01	0.04	0.02
579566	0.4	40.6	0.09	1.80	0.35
579568	1.3	85.0	<0.01	0.42	0.02
579584	0.4	65.7	0.27	0.09	0.05
579585	1.5	267.0	0.25	0.15	0.06
579586	0.6	9.8	0.03	<0.01	<0.01
579589	0.3	2.1	0.15	0.11	0.09
579590	0.3	52.9	0.44	0.04	0.02
579591	0.5	3.5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
579592	6.9	122.9	0.12	6.02	0.78
579593	3.4	80.4	0.14	5.34	2.16
579594	1.9	39.3	0.09	1.69	1.20
579600	0.2	26.9	0.04	0.56	0.17
583008	0.3	559	<0.01	5.18	0.03
583009	<0.1	1.6	<0.01	0.02	0.03
583011	1.3	2265	0.59	19.20	0.08
583012	<0.1	20.6	0.04	0.27	0.13
583013	<0.1	6.0	<0.01	0.05	<0.01
583015	0.2	9.3	0.02	0.02	0.05
Average	**1.3**	**158.1**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**1.0**

Table 2. Selected grab sample assays from the Mt. Anderson area.

The Ag-Au-Pb-(+/- Zn) mineralization in the Mt. Anderson area occurs in, and immediately adjacent to, decimeter-wide, vertical quartz veins. Visible mineralization consists of massive galena and pyrite and subordinate chalcopyrite and malachite. Assays from 35 grab samples yielded an average of 1.3 g/t Au, 157.4 g/t Au, 0.20 % Cu, 2.70 % Pb and 0.80 % Zn. The majority of the mineralized quartz veins on Mt. Anderson have a northwest trend and dissect massive granodiorite. Mafic to intermediate dikes are adjacent and parallel to many of the mineralized quartz veins. The mineralized quartz veins are parallel or subparallel to one another within a zone that has a minimum strike length of 1100 m and an 1100 m width. Generally, across the Mt. Anderson area, the quartz veins strike between 290° to 032° (average 320°, n=11). Not all quartz veins are mineralized. Figure 6 shows the grab sample localities for the Mt. Anderson area. Appendix I contains the complete analyses for these samples.

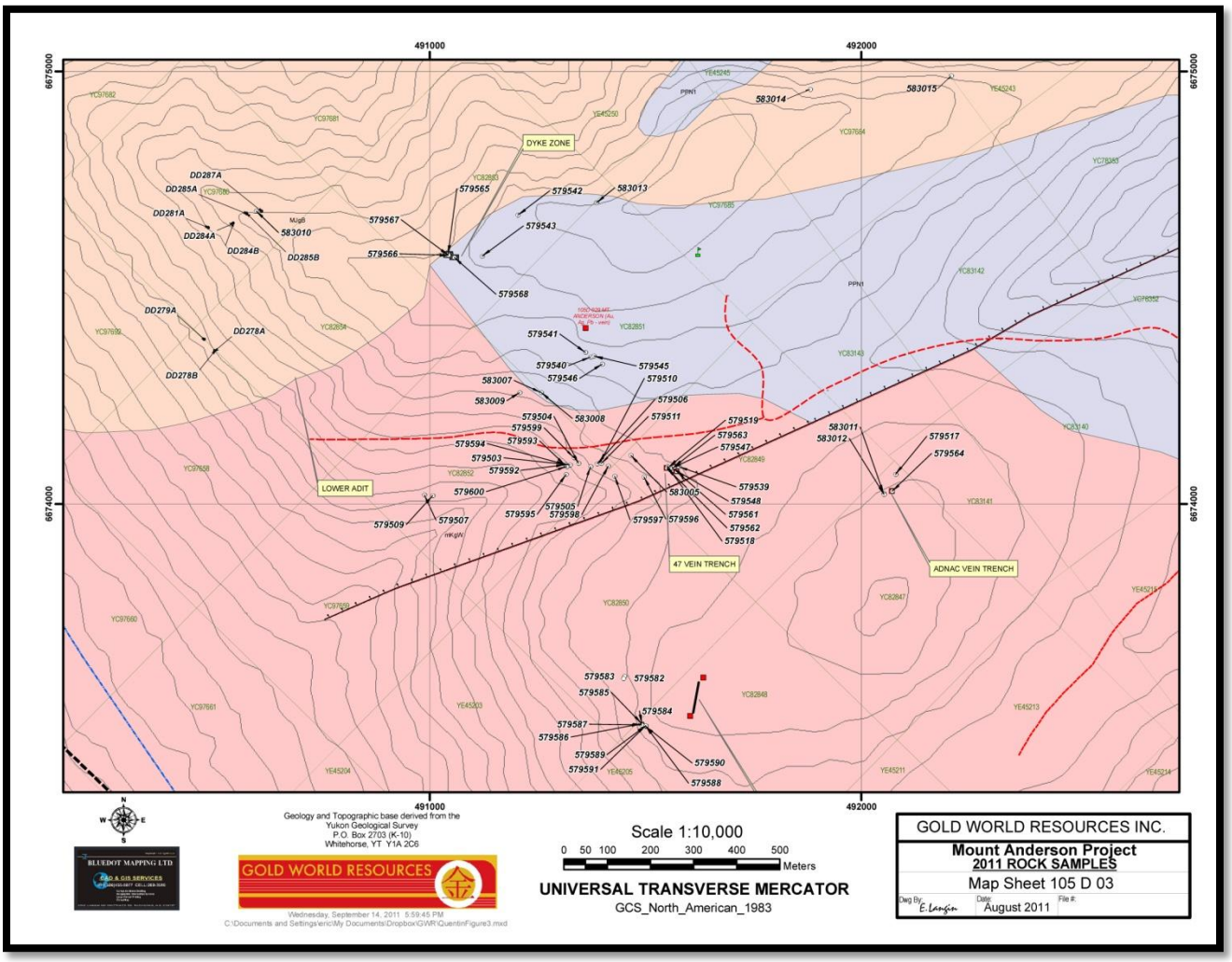


Figure 6. Mt. Anderson area (Inset 2, Fig. 4) grab sample localities.

Mineralized quartz vein samples on strike with the massive mineralization reported from the 47 trench (August 18, 2011, Press Release: average assay 30.51 g/t Au, 532 g/t Ag, 0.51 % Cu, 9.09 % Pb and 6.50 % Zn), suggest that the anastomosing, or fault displaced, 47 trench veins have a strike length of at least 750 m. Figure 7 shows the distribution of samples collected in and adjacent to the 47 trench. Samples 579549, 579550, 579524 to 579528, 579529 and 583001 to 583003 are subsamples of the 1000 lb mini-bulk sample collected from two excavated pits along the Ag-Au-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralized quartz veins in the 47 trench, and reported in the August 18, 2011, Press Release. Samples from the 47 trench also returned the highest Cd and Sb values in the Mt. Anderson area; with up to 0.45% Cd (sample 579529) and 0.26% Sb (sample 579550). It is unclear at this point whether the three mineralized quartz veins depicted in Figure 7 are connected or en echelon. These quartz veins are up to 20 cm wide and contain massive galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Either side of the near-vertical mineralized quartz veins are siliceous clay alteration zones (chlorite-rich) that are at least 30 cm wide and contain disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.

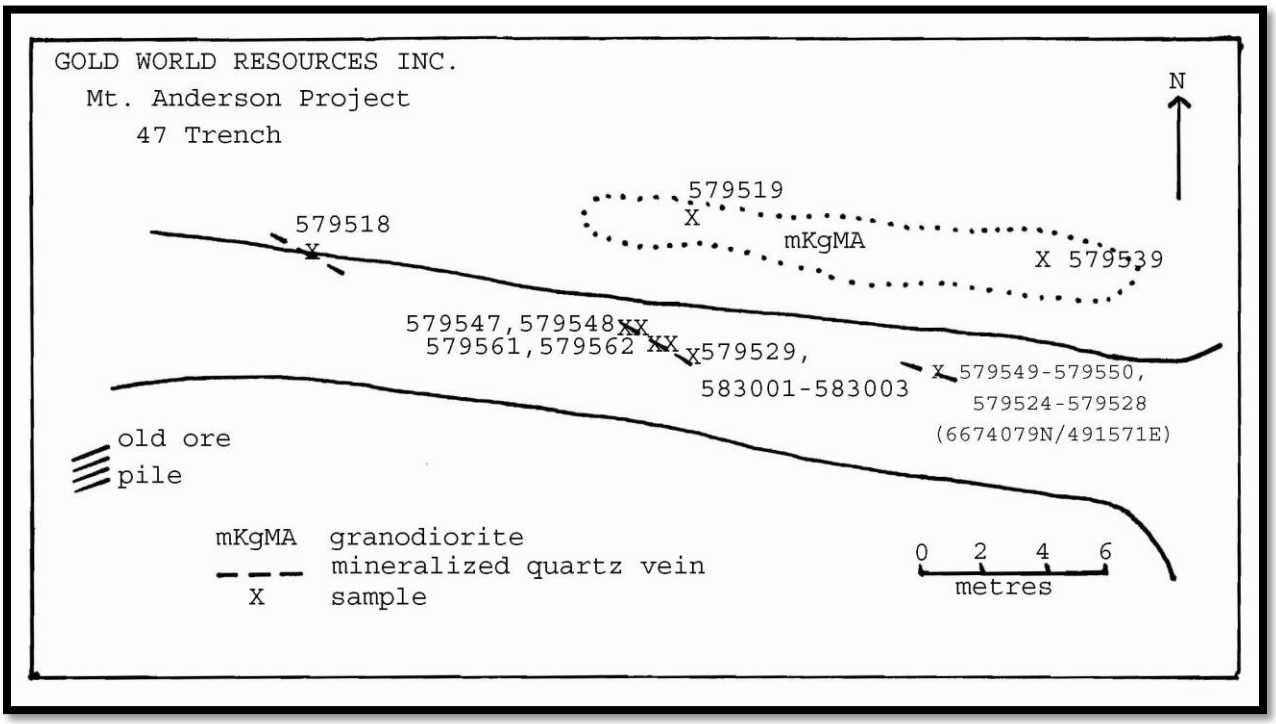


Figure 7. 47 trench mineralized sample localities.

Skarn mineralization- Rob area

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
579513	0.4	3.3	0.22	0.01	0.01
579531	0.9	120.6	4.52	<0.01	6.04
579535	0.2	1.6	0.01	<0.01	0.92
578536	1.0	8.6	0.05	<0.01	8.36
579537	<0.1	2.1	0.03	0.01	0.04
579538	<0.1	14.7	0.63	<0.01	0.08
539560	<0.1	0.5	0.32	<0.01	0.89

Table 3. Selected grab sample assays from the Rob skarn area.

2011 grab samples collected in the Rob area contain disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite, malachite, sphalerite and pyrite hosted in folded and fractured calc-silicate and psammitic schists and, to a lesser extent, marble of the Nisling assemblage. The mineralized zone is approximately 30 m by 5 m in extent. Table 3 highlights the most mineralized samples collected in the Rob area. A diopside schist (sample 579531) returned the highest metal values with 0.9 g/t Au, 120.6 g/t Ag, 4.52% Cu, 6.04% Zn, 0.14% W and 0.63% Bi. A grossular-diopside schist (sample 578536) contained the greatest Zn, W and Bi with 8.36% Zn, 0.85% W, 0.92% Bi as well as 8.6 g/t Ag and 1.0 g/t Au. Figure 8 shows the sample localities for the Rob area samples; Appendix I contains the certified analyses for these samples.

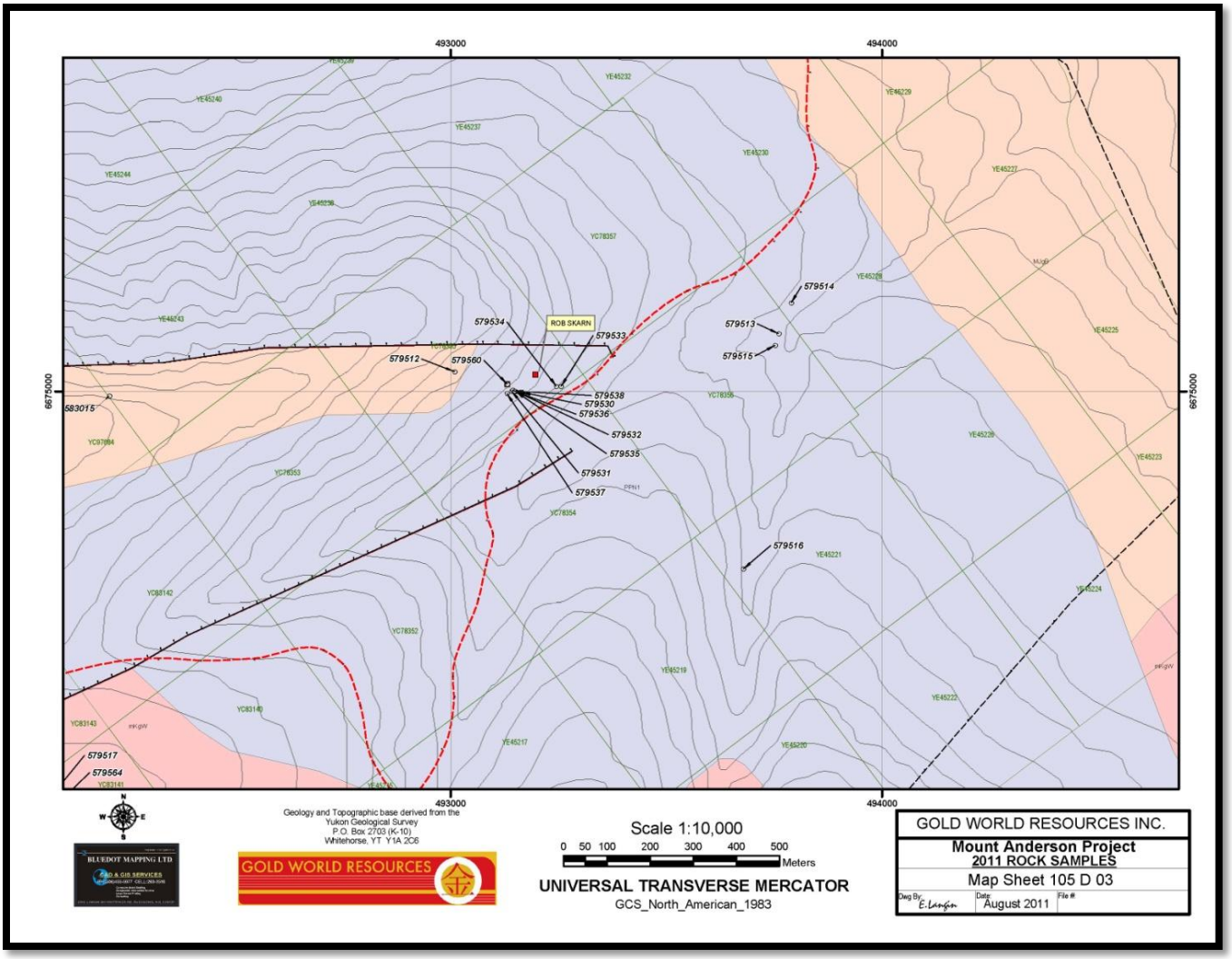


Figure 8. Rob area (Inset 3, Fig. 4) grab sample localities.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

Between June 9th and August 10th, 2011, an ATV-supported geochemical soil-sampling program was undertaken over most of the Mt. Anderson property. Keats' Global Exploration Services Ltd. was contracted to carry out the geochemical soil-sampling program for Gold World Resources Inc. Figure 9 shows the sample collection localities, which were property-wide and untargeted.

A total of 4625 samples were collected for assay. Samples were collected using 50-metre sample spacing along 100 metre-spaced, north-south oriented lines. Sample spacing was reduced to 25 metres and 10 metres in areas were mineralized quartz veins had been

previously found or potentially underlay the glacial overburden. Sampling was guided, and sample coordinates determined, using hand-held GPS units. Gaps in the north-south oriented sampling lines represent areas where there was no soil and/or the terrain was too steep to traverse. Only two lines were sampled in the eastern quarter of the property.

Soil samples were collected using a Dutch auger from approximately 40 cm below the surface, and then characterized. Care was taken to ensure the samples were taken below any organic layer and did not contain any organic material. No pre-analytical sample preparation was made. Samples were shipped to SGS Canada Ltd. (North York, Ontario) on a weekly basis. Sample were analyzed using the Mobile Metal Ion (MMI^{TM}) technique, initially for 53 elements (first 342 samples) and then for eight elements. Following partial extraction of mobile metal ions, sample solutions were analyzed by ICP-MS. Laboratory QA/QC was ensured using internal blanks, standards and repeat analyses. Appendix II contains the Certificate of Analysis for the soil samples. Appendix II also includes a list which correlates the soil sample number to the UTM coordinate for the sample locality.

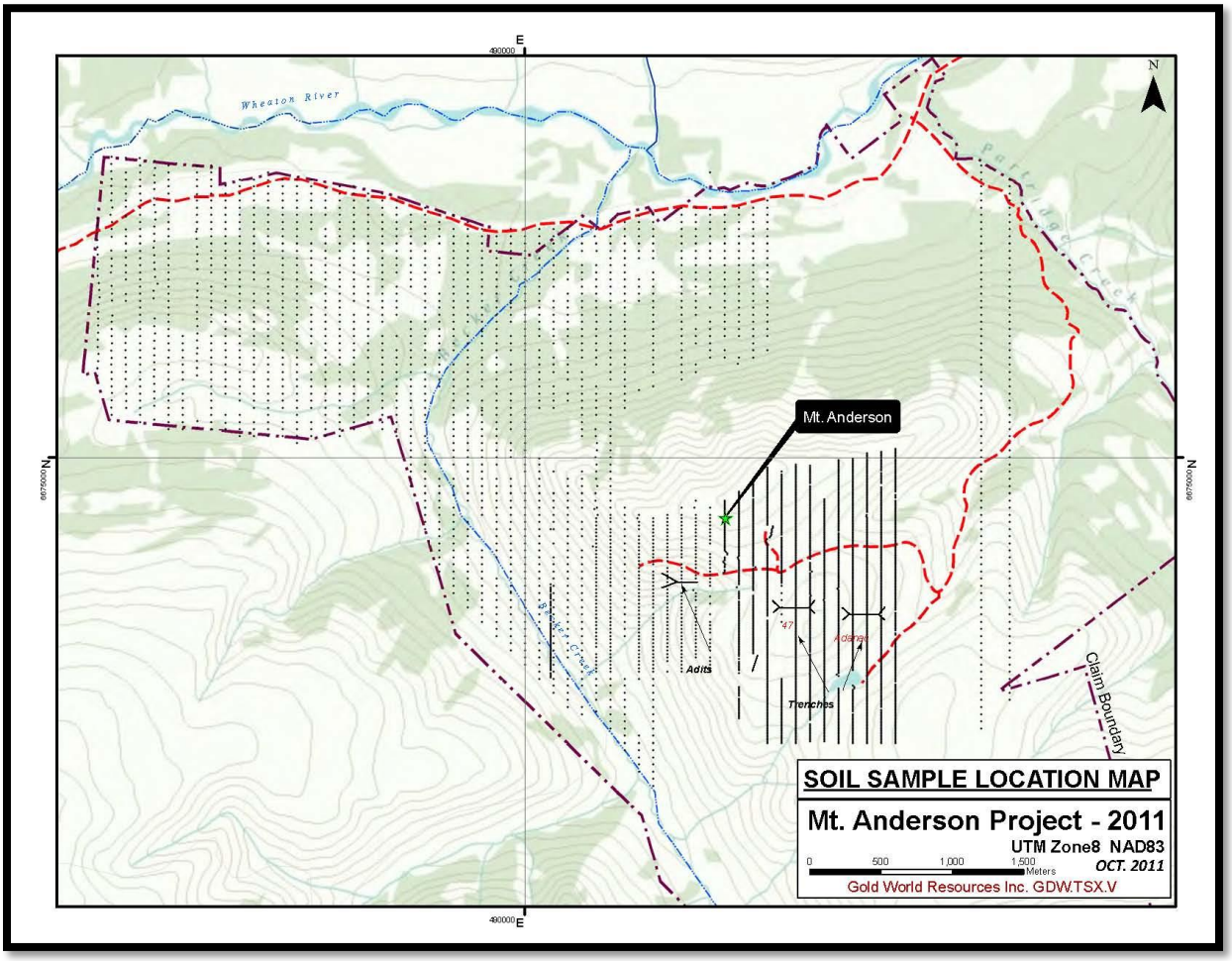
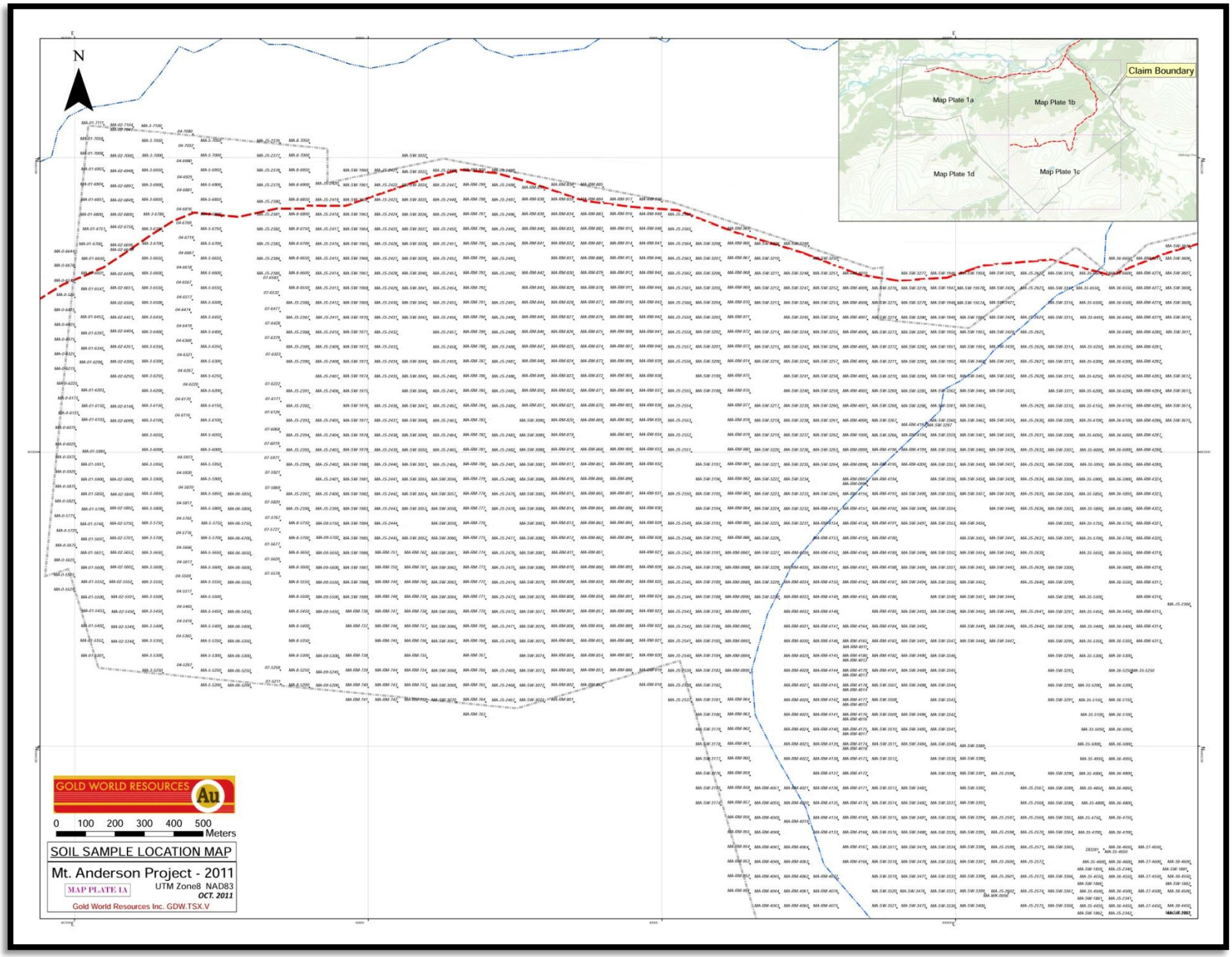
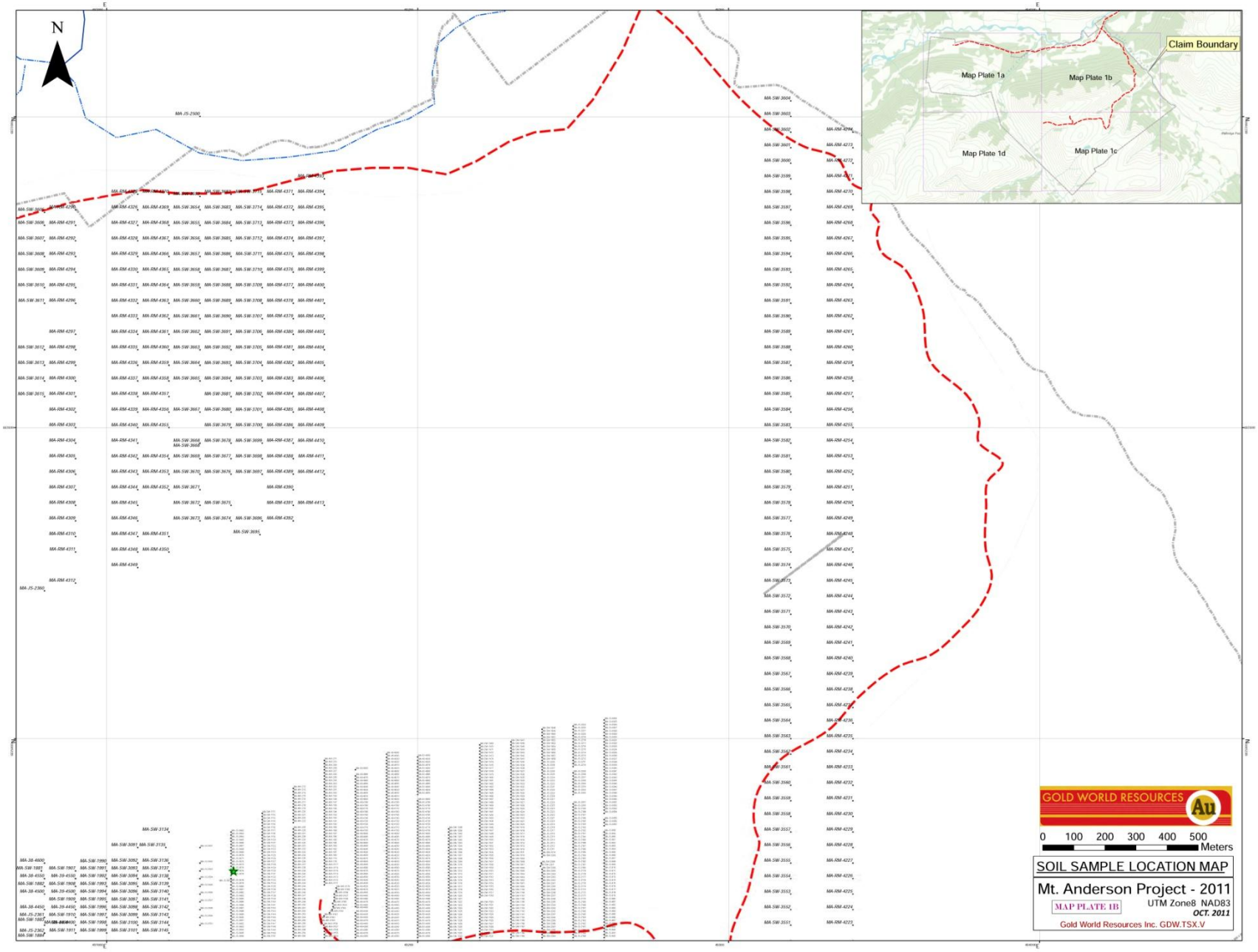
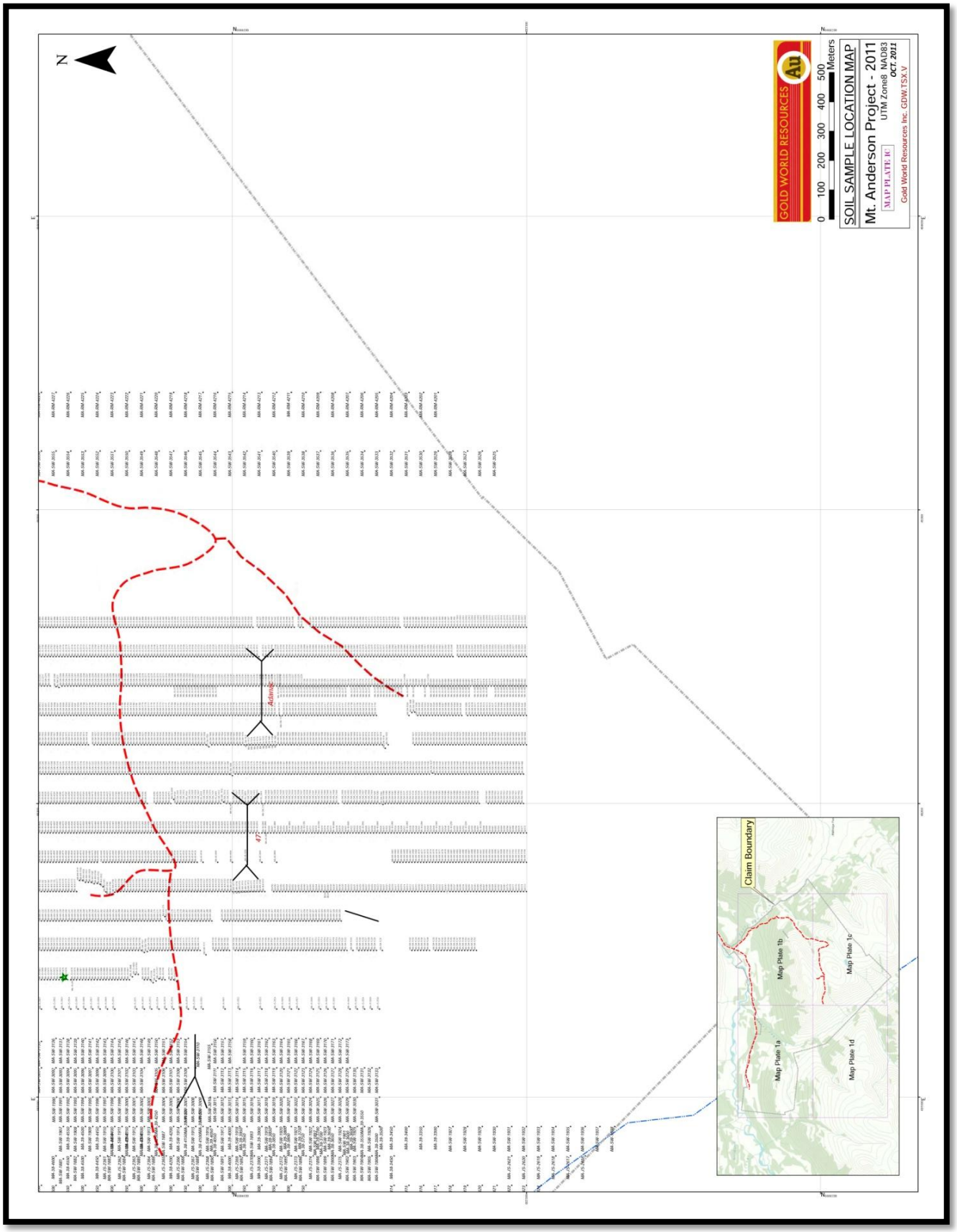
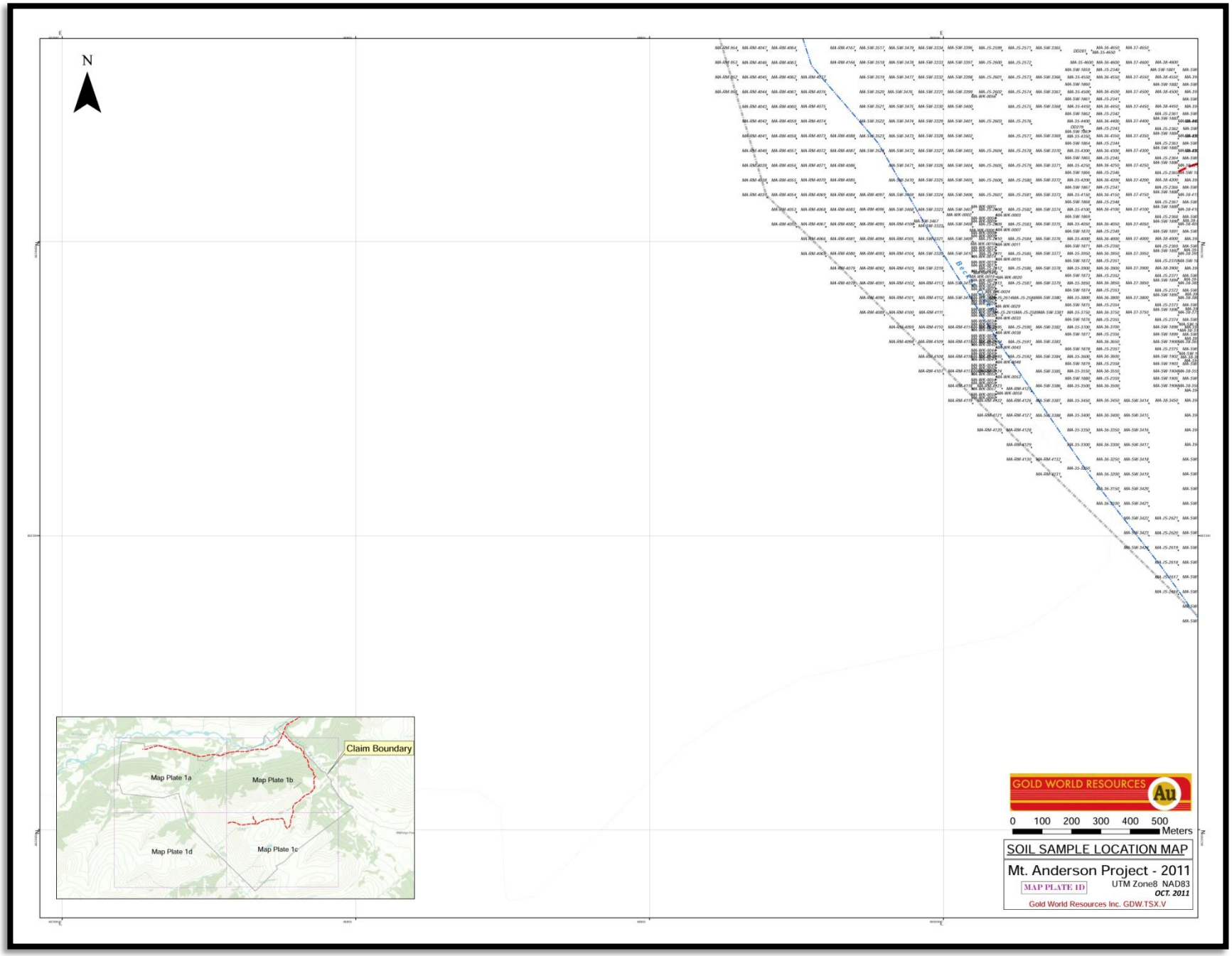


Figure 9. Geochemical soil survey sample localities.


N
Claim Boundary
Map Plate 1a
Map Plate 1b
Map Plate 1c
Map Plate 1d
GOLD WORLD RESOURCES
Au
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
Mt. Anderson Project - 2011
MAP PLATE 1A
UTM Zone8 NAD83
OCT. 2011
Gold World Resources Inc. GDW.TSX.V


N
Claim Boundary
Map Plate 1a
Map Plate 1b
Map Plate 1c
Map Plate 1d
GOLD WORLD RESOURCES
Au
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
Mt. Anderson Project - 2011
MAP PLATE 1B
UTM Zone8 NAD83
OCT. 2011
Gold World Resources Inc. GDW.TSX.V


N
GOLD WORLD RESOURCES
Au
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
Mt. Anderson Project - 2011
UTM Zone8 NAD83
OCT. 2011
MAP PLATE 1C
Gold World Resources Inc. GDW.TSX.V
Claim Boundary
Map Plate 1a
Map Plate 1b
Map Plate 1c
Map Plate 1d


N
Claim Boundary
Map Plate 1a
Map Plate 1b
Map Plate 1c
Map Plate 1d
GOLD WORLD RESOURCES
Au
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meters
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
Mt. Anderson Project - 2011
MAP PLATE ID
UTM Zone8 NAD83
OCT. 2011
Gold World Resources Inc. GDW.TSX.V

In order to present MMI™ ppb results in a way that is comparable from element to element and indicative of the degree to which values are anomalous, a response ratio was determined. The response ratio is the ratio of the ppb result to the 25% quartile background for a particular element. Preliminary synthesis of the geochemical soil survey data indicate that there are a number of areas in which in-soil metal anomalies do exist on the Mt. Anderson property. The main in-soil anomalies are identified in Figure 10, and are:

(A) This strong coincident Au-Ag-As anomaly has a northwesterly trend that follows the western flank of Mt. Anderson, and is approximately 1,250 m NW-SE and up to 750 m SW-NE. It occurs on portions of claims YC97692, YC97680, YC97681, YC97658, YC82854 and YC82853.

(B) The strongest coincident Au-Ag-Zn-Pb anomaly on the property also has a northwesterly trend extending along the western flank of Mt. Anderson for approximately 500 m NW-SE and 500 m SW-NE. This anomaly is also coincident with the mineralized quartz veins of the Adit zone / Whirlwind zone. The anomaly occurs on portions of claims YC97659, YC82852, YE45203 and YC82850.

(C) An east-west trending strong, coincident Ag-Ag-Pb (Zn-Cu) anomaly extends as a narrow apophysis from the southeast corner of (B). It is approximately 1,200 m E-W and 100 m N-S. It is also coincident with the 47 trench and Adanac trench mineralized quartz veins. The anomaly occurs on narrow portions of YC82849, YC83141, YC83142 and YC83140.

(D) North of Mt. Anderson, a strong, coincident Au-Ag-Pb-As anomaly, with an approximate north trend, occurs on claims YE45260, YE45262, YE45252 and YE66096. It extends approximately 800 m N-S and 400 m E-W.

(E) South of the Fleming-Lampert trenched area, in low wetland, an east-west oriented Sb-Ag-As anomaly exists surrounded by a Cu anomaly and, on its north flank, a Zn anomaly. These concentric anomalies primarily occur on claims YC53505, YC53503 and YC53501; and extend approximately 875 m E-W and 400 m N-S.

(F) At a lower elevation on the steep western flank of Mt. Anderson, where a tributary enters Becker Creek, there is a circular Au-Ag-Pb anomaly approximately 200 m in diameter. Given its location on a high gradient tributary whose up-slope origin drains the 47 trench area, there is a possibility that the anomaly reflects mineralized colluvial material from the 47 trench area.

Other, weaker in-soil anomalies are:

- North of the Fleming-Lampert trenched area, an irregularly shaped Cu anomaly, containing and adjacent to isolated Au anomalies, occurs on claims YC97675, YC97674 and YC97672. It extends approximately 875 m N-S and 750 m E-W.
- North of Mt. Anderson, to the east of anomaly (D), a coincident Au-Ag-Zn anomaly occurs on claims YE45249 and YE45247. It extends approximately 300 m N-S and 630 m E-W.

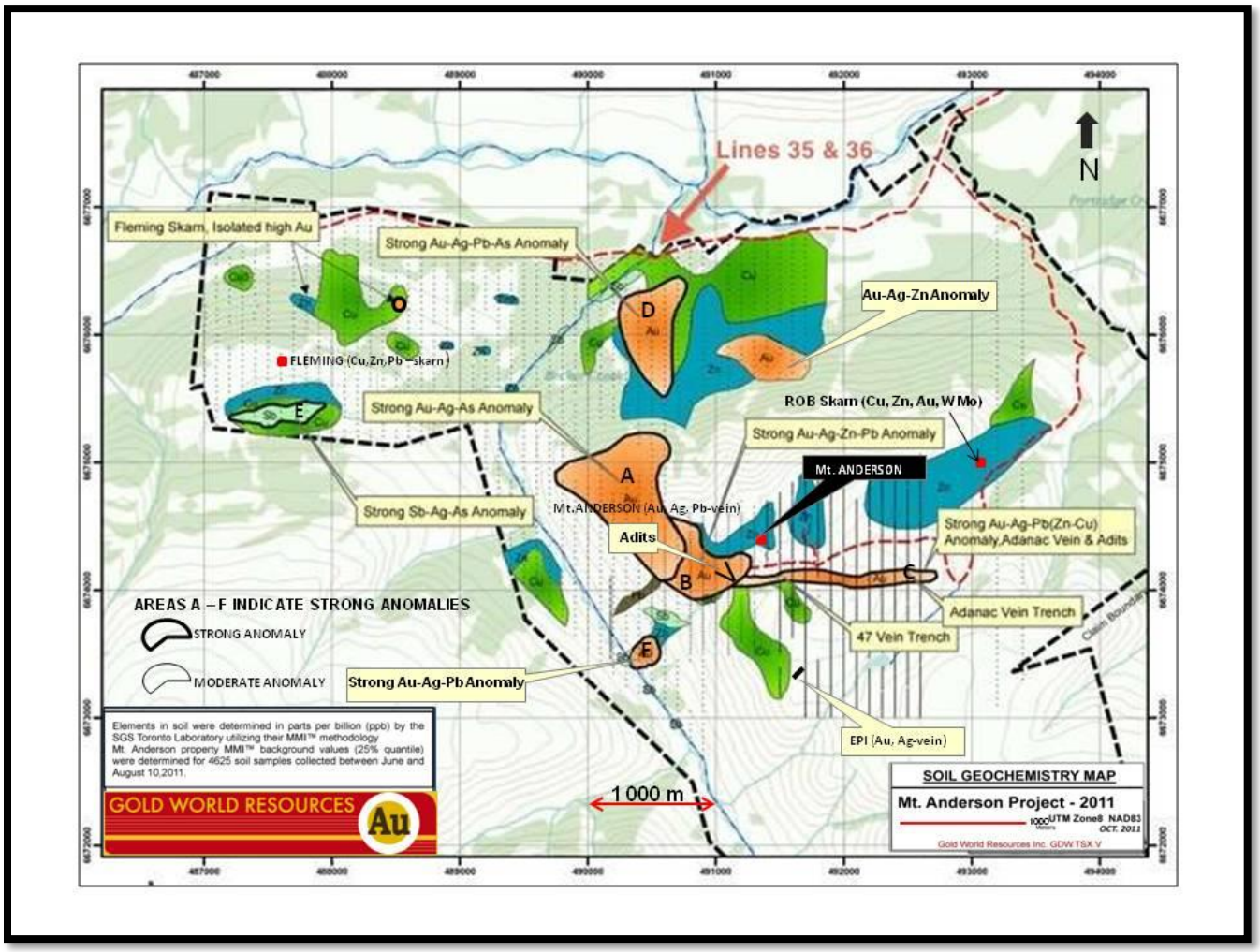


Figure 10. In-soil geochemical anomalies.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mt. Anderson property in southwestern Yukon Territory is located in the eastern margin of the northwest-trending Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex within the Intermontane superterrane. The main lithologies within the property are, in decreasing areal extent, the Cretaceous Mt. Anderson hornblende granodiorite, the Proterozoic Nisling metasedimentary assemblage, the Triassic Bennett Granite, and Eocene (?) “andesite” and “andesite-rhyolite” dikes. The property hosts two previously-recognized types of mineralization: Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au skarn mineralization associated with the Proterozoic Nisling assemblage pelitic to calcsilicate metasediments, and Ag-Au-Pb-Zn-Cu epithermal to mesothermal quartz vein mineralization that is typically coincident with intermediate to mafic dikes and dissect the Mount Anderson granodiorite.

Gold World Resources Inc.’s 2011 exploration program was the first of a multi-year program, whose intent was to assess the property-wide mineral potential and to identify targets for follow-up exploration. To this end the 2011 exploration program consisted of property-wide prospecting and soil sampling. The 2011 exploration program was successful in that a number of targets were identified for more focused follow-up exploration.

The prospecting program confirmed skarn type Au-Ag-Cu-Zn mineralization in the Rob and Fleming-Lampert trenched areas. New mineralization was not found outside of the existing trenched Rob skarn area; whereas in the Fleming-Lampert trenched area new mineralization was found over an 800 m by 450 m area that extended beyond the existing trenches. The highest grade skarn mineralization samples from the 2011 prospecting program came from diopside schist in the Rob area, with an assay of 0.9 g/t Au, 120.6 g/t Ag, 4.52% Cu, 6.04% Zn, 0.14% W and 0.63% Bi. Soil sampling did not identify metal anomalies directly over the two skarn zones, but a strong east-west oriented Sb-Ag-As anomaly, flanked by Cu and Zn anomalies, was identified immediately south of the Fleming-Lampert trenched area.

A number of Ag-Au-Pb (+/- Zn and Cu) mineralized quartz veins were sampled across Mt. Anderson, but particularly along its northwest-trending western flank. Here, the mineralized quartz veins have an average northwest-trend and appear to occur within a zone that has a minimum strike length of 1100 m and an 1100 m width. Massive to irregular patches of galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in the veins and, as more disseminated mineralization within silicified, clay-rich zones adjacent to the veins. The highest grade samples collected during the 2011 prospecting program were from the 47 trench. Eleven samples returned an average grade of 30.51 g/t Au, 532 g/t Ag, 0.51 % Cu, 9.09 % Pb and 6.50 % Zn. The anastomosing and/or en echelon mineralized quartz veins exposed in the 47 trench are, individually, up to approximately 20 cm wide and, together, have a strike length of approximately 750 m. This

zone of mineralized quartz veins is coincident with strong northwest-trending Au-Ag-As and Au-Ag-Zn-Pb soil anomalies.

The geochemical soil sampling program was successful in identifying a number of extensive, strong metal anomalies. A strong Sb-Ag-As anomaly south of the Fleming-Lampert trenched area, and larger Au-Ag-Pb (+/- As, Zn, Cu) anomalies along the western flank of Mt. Anderson, to the north of Mt. Anderson and connecting the mineralized 47 and Adanac trenches on Mt. Anderson, are all considered to be defining areas of buried and exposed mineralized quartz veins.

The combined 2011 prospecting and soil sampling exploration program on the Mt. Anderson property has resulted in the identification of at least four areas which warrant focused follow-up exploration that targets Au-Ag-Pb quartz vein mineralization. These areas are best defined by the in-soil metal anomalies, and are (1) south of the Fleming-Lampert trenched area, (2) north of Mt. Anderson, (3) along the western flank of Mt. Anderson and (4) from the 47 trench to the Adanac trench. It is recommended that:

(1) A ground EM survey could be conducted in these areas, generally perpendicular to anomaly trends, in order to better define the lateral- and vertical-extent of mineralized quartz veins.
(2) Concurrently, further excavation of the 47 and Adanac trenches will potentially increase exposure and facilitate more sampling of the high grade mineralized quartz veins in those trenches. Backhoe trenching could be continued between the trenches in an attempt to expose more quartz vein mineralization and, perhaps, define a contiguous mineralized vein system.
(3) Once well defined targets are identified through ground geophysics and trenching, a selective diamond drilling program is recommended.
(4) Because of the success of the 2011 geochemical soil sampling program, it is also recommended that the soil sampling takes place in those areas that were not sampled in 2011.

REFERENCES

Bond, J.D., Morison, S.R. and McKenna, K., 2005. Surficial geology of Fenwick Creek (1:50,000 scale). Yukon Geological Survey, Geoscience Map 2005-3.

Bratvold, L., 2007. Assessment report Carol 3-8 YC53501 to YC53506 Whitehorse Mining District Yukon. Yukon Territory Assessment Report 09000.

Bratvold, L., 2009. Geological and geochemical report quartz claims Canada 1-2 YC78352-YC78353 Dominion 1-4 YC78354-YC78357 Mt Anderson Yukon. Yukon. Yukon Territory Assessment Report.

Bratvold, L., 2009a. Geological and geochemical report Mt Anderson project quartz claims Kw 1-6 YC82847-YC82854 Anni 1-2 YC82847-YC82848 Canada 3-6 YC83140-YC83143. Yukon Territory Assessment Report.

Bratvold, L., 2009b. Fleming project Whitehorse Mining District Yukon Carol 3-6. Yukon Territory Assessment Report.

Cairns, D.D., 1912. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 31, p. 153.

Cairns, D.D., 1916. Wheaton District, southern Yukon. Geological Survey of Canada, Summary Report 1915, pp. 36-49.

Colpron, M., 2011. Geological compilation of Whitehorse trough. Yukon Geological Survey, Geoscience Map 2011-1 (1:250,000).

Deklerk, R. and Traynor, S., 2005. Yukon MINFILE- a database of mineral occurrences. Map 105D- Whitehorse area. Yukon Geological Survey, 1:250,000 scale.

Doherty, R.A. and Hart, C.J.R., 1988. Preliminary geology of Fenwick Creek (105D/3) and Alligator Lake (105D/6) map areas. D.I.A.N.D. Open File 1988-2, 65 p.

Hart, C.J.R. and Radloff, J.K., 1990. Geology of Whitehorse, Alligator Lake, Fenwick Creek, Carcross and part of Robinson map areas (105D/11, 6, 3, 2, & 7). Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs, Open File 1990-4, 113 p, 1:50,000 scale map.

Keyser, H.J., 1990. Report on the 1989 exploration work on the Rob claims. Adda Minerals Co. Ltd. Yukon Territory Assessment Report 092874.

Lambert, M.B., 1974. The Bennett lake cauldron subsidencecomplex, British Columbia and Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 227.

Lang, J., Rhys, D. and Naas, C., 2003. Structure and alteration related to gold-silver veins at the Skukum Creek deposit, southern Yukon. Indian and Northern Affairs, Yukon Region. Yukon Exploration and Geology 2002, pp. 267-280.

Monger, J.W.H., Price, R.A. and Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1982. Tectonic accretion and the origin of the two major metamorphic and plutonic welts in the Canadian Cordilleran. Geology, v. 10, pp. 70-75.

Smith, M.J., 1983. The Skukum volcanic complex, 105D SW: Geology and comparison to the Bennett Lake cauldron complex. D.I.A.N.D., Yukon Exploration and Geology 1982, pp. 68-72.

Soloviev, S., 2007. New data on the geology and mineralization of the Skukum Creek gold-silver deposit, southern Yukon (NTS 105D/3). Yukon Geological Survey, Yukon Exploration and Geology 2006, pp. 253-268.

Webster, M.P., 1986. Mt. Anderson property assessment report, 1985, on the TAM 1-8 claims and MAT 1, 2, 4-16 claims. Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. Yukon Territory Assessment Report 091846.

Wheeler, J.O., 1961. Whitehorse map-area, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 312, 156 p.

Wheeler, J.O., Brookfield, A.J., Gabrielse, H., Monger, J.W.H., Tipper, H.W. and Woodsworth, G.J., 1988. Terrane map of the Canadian Cordilleran. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1894.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Quentin Gall, am co-author of this report on the Mt. Anderson Project in the Yukon Territory for Gold World Resources Inc., do hereby certify that:

I am a geological consultant working for Gold World Resources Inc. of Toronto, Ontario, and reside in Ottawa, Ontario

I have received the following degrees in geology:

B.Sc. (Honours) (1981) Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario

M.Sc. (1984) Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland

Ph.D. (1994) Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario

I have practised my profession continuously since obtaining my Ph.D. in geology in 1994

I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Gold World Resources Inc.

I am co-author of this report, which is based on fieldwork carried out under my supervision and involvement during the period July 2 to August 6, 2011.

Quentin Gall

_____

Quentin Gall, Ph.D. Geology

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Dallas Wayne Davis, of 407 Dufferin St., Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 3A8, do certify that:

1. I have co-authored this report and have served as consultant to Gold World Resources Inc. since May 2011 for conception and management of the exploration program for base and precious metals on the Mount Anderson Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon.

2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with a Bachelor of Science degree (geology major, 1965) and The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, with a Master of Arts degree (geology, 1966).

3. I am a qualified geologist and have practiced in the fields of mineral exploration (30 years), mine geology (2 years) and public mineral policy (13 years), nationally and internationally.

4. I have been a registered Professional Engineer since 1971, initially in Ontario and, since 1973, in New Brunswick, with periodic authorization to practice as a Professional Geologist in other provinces and territories, and, have been a Fellow of Engineers Canada since 2008.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in Gold World Resources Inc. or in any mining property which they hold or in which they have an interest.

6. The monies expended for purposes of assessment work on the claims described in this report are true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge.

Signed this 21st day of November 2011

Dallas Wayne Davis, P. Eng., FEC
Consulting Geologist

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The Statement of Costs applies to property-wide exploration (all claims) between June 7th and August 11th, 2011. The costs include expenditures that were necessary to support the exploration, such as used trailer purchases, camp costs, vehicle rental and fuel.

Man days → 436 (total). June = 148, July = 218, August = 70.

Labour …….. $265,318.20

Vehicle rental (4X4 truck, van (ambulatory), 4 ATVs, backhoe) ……. $41,297.76

Fuel (camp & vehicle) …… $25,246.62

Camp costs (food, supplies, communication rentals) …… $33,888.96

5 trailer purchases (accommodation) …….. $21,910.14

Sample analyses

Rock …… $10,882.30

Soil …….. $167,951.60

TOTAL …… **$566,495.58**