



Report on the 2010 Geochemical, Geophysical, and Geological work on the Whiskey Property

YD15301 – YD15480 (BEV 561 – 740)
YD43749 – YD43844 (COPPER 1 – 96)
YD43845 – YD43928 (ANGEL 1 – 84)
YD44401 – YD 44422 (RICO 219 – 240)
YD44423 – YD44490 (ANGEL 85 – 152)
YD44501 – YD45328 (REV 1 – 828)
YD45329 – YD45354 (COPPER 537 – 562)
YD45355 – YD45368 (BEV 79 – 92)
YD45401 – YD45478 (BEV 1 – 78)
YD45493 – 45900 (BEV 93 – 500)
YD45901 – YD46200 (COPPER 237 – 536)
YD46201 – YD46260 (BEV 501 – 560)
YD46261 – YD46400 (COPPER 97 – 236)
YD46401 – YD46502 (ANGEL 389 – 490)
YD46501 – YD46963 (RICO 337 – 799)
YD47803 – YD47942 (ANGEL 491 – 630)
YD48187 – YD48282 (RICO 241 – 336)
YD48283 – YD48500 (RICO 1 – 218)
YD49701 – YD49790 (ANGEL 153 – 242)
YD50407 – YD50430 (ANGEL 631 – 654)
YD50431 – YD50600 (ANGEL 219 – 388)

**1:50 000 NTS Map Sheet: 115J15, 115O02, 115O03, 115O06, 115O07, 115O10, 115O11
609750E 7019000N**

**Owners: Shawn Ryan
Dawson Mining District**

**Authors:
Dennis Arne AIG R.P.Geo.
David Benson P. Geo.
Olivia Brown
Chris Pennimpede**

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INTRODUCTION

Smash Minerals Corp. (SMC) is applying a multi-phase exploration strategy to the Whiskey Property in its search for gold mineralization systems (Figure 1). This strategy is similar to the very successful strategy utilized by Underworld Resources Inc. on the White Gold property. A simplified SMC exploration plan for the Whiskey Property is detailed below:

- 1) Compilation and interpretation of all historical data;
- 2) Property-wide ridge and spur geochemical soil sampling, follow-up stream sediment sampling and airborne magnetic and radiometric survey;
- 3) Interpretation and integration of initial geochemical results with historical data, in particular magnetic surveys, stream sediment sampling and available geology;
- 4) Prioritize and target anomalous areas based on (3);
- 5) Grid soil sampling, trenching, detailed geological mapping and rock sampling over anomalous areas based on (4);
- 6) Diamond drill priority targets identified from (3) through (5).

During the 2010 season, SMC compiled pre-existing geological data; undertook an extensive ridge and spur soil geochemistry program; conducted a preliminary bedrock/structural interpretation; contracted Eureka Consulting to analyze and interpret publicly available satellite and gravity data and made preliminary structural interpretations for the region; ground-truthed and prospected areas of interest determined from the initial results of the soil geochemistry program and initial structural interpretations and staked additional claims; and performed a critical geochemical review of the historical stream sediment sampling and integrated these results with the recently acquired soil and rock geochemistry.

A limited follow-up reconnaissance to the ridge and spur sampling was conducted in late September, 2010. 143 rock samples were taken and although only 4 of these samples had anomalous Au values but numerous anomalous 'pathfinder' element concentrations were identified through a review of lithogeochemistry. While the rock geochemical data do not show particularly elevated Au values, they are locally indicative of hydrothermal alteration and do show evidence of elevated pathfinder element concentrations known to be associated with the White Gold District. The field exploration team also identified 3 areas of strongly altered and sulphide-mineralized rocks that bear a strong resemblance to the host rocks of known deposits in the White Gold district.

The results of the 2010 exploration program and a summary of the geology and mineral potential of the Whiskey property was prepared in NI43-101 compliant format in late 2010. An amended version of this report was accepted by the British Columbia Securities Commission in 2011 (Benson and Arne, 2011).

Corporate Name Change

On October 28, 2010, SMC officially changed their corporate name from Encore Minerals Inc. to Smash Minerals Corp.

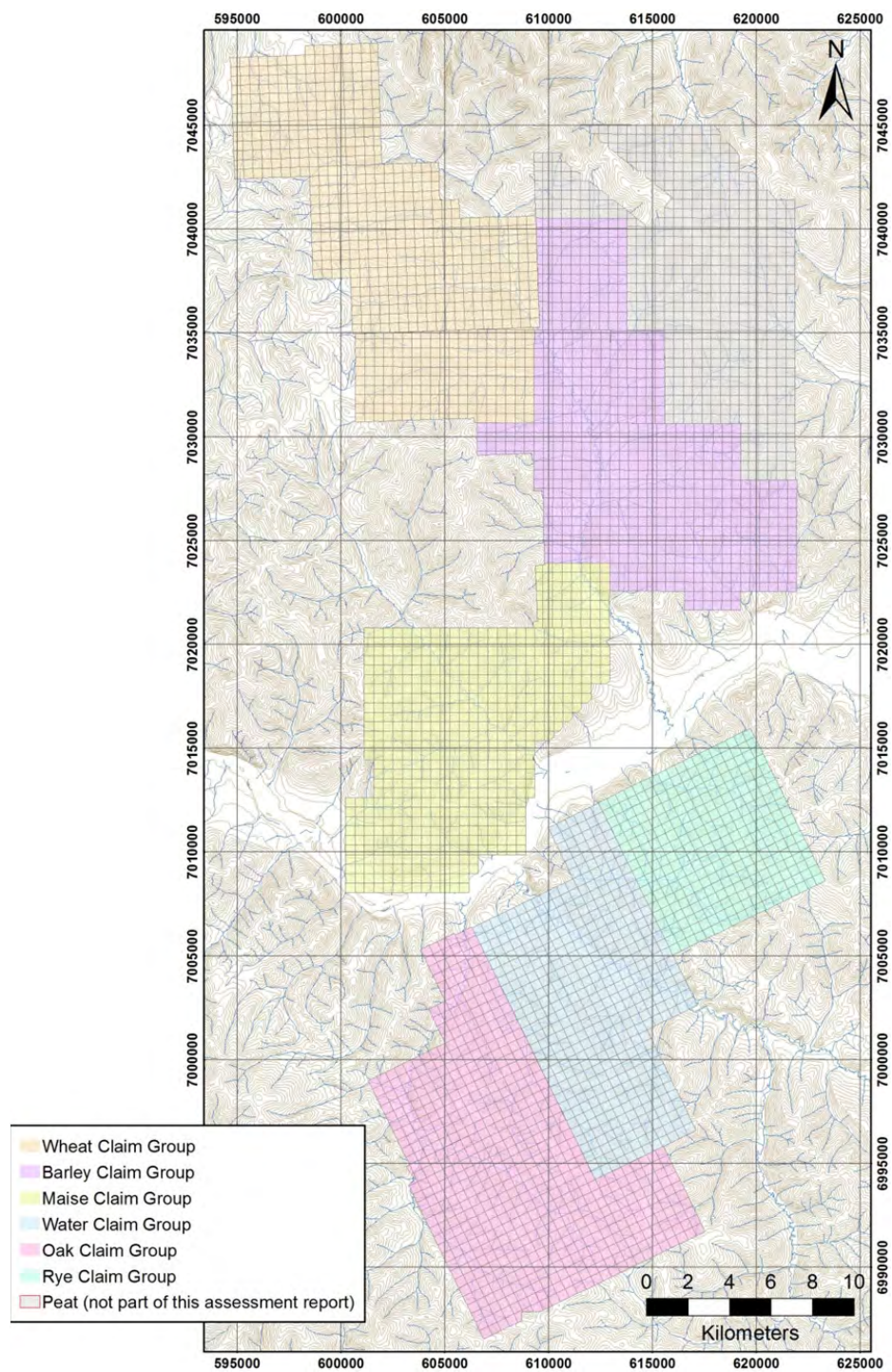


Figure 1: Whiskey project claim groups.

LIST OF CLAIMS

Please see Appendix 1.

CLAIM MAPS

Grant Numbers

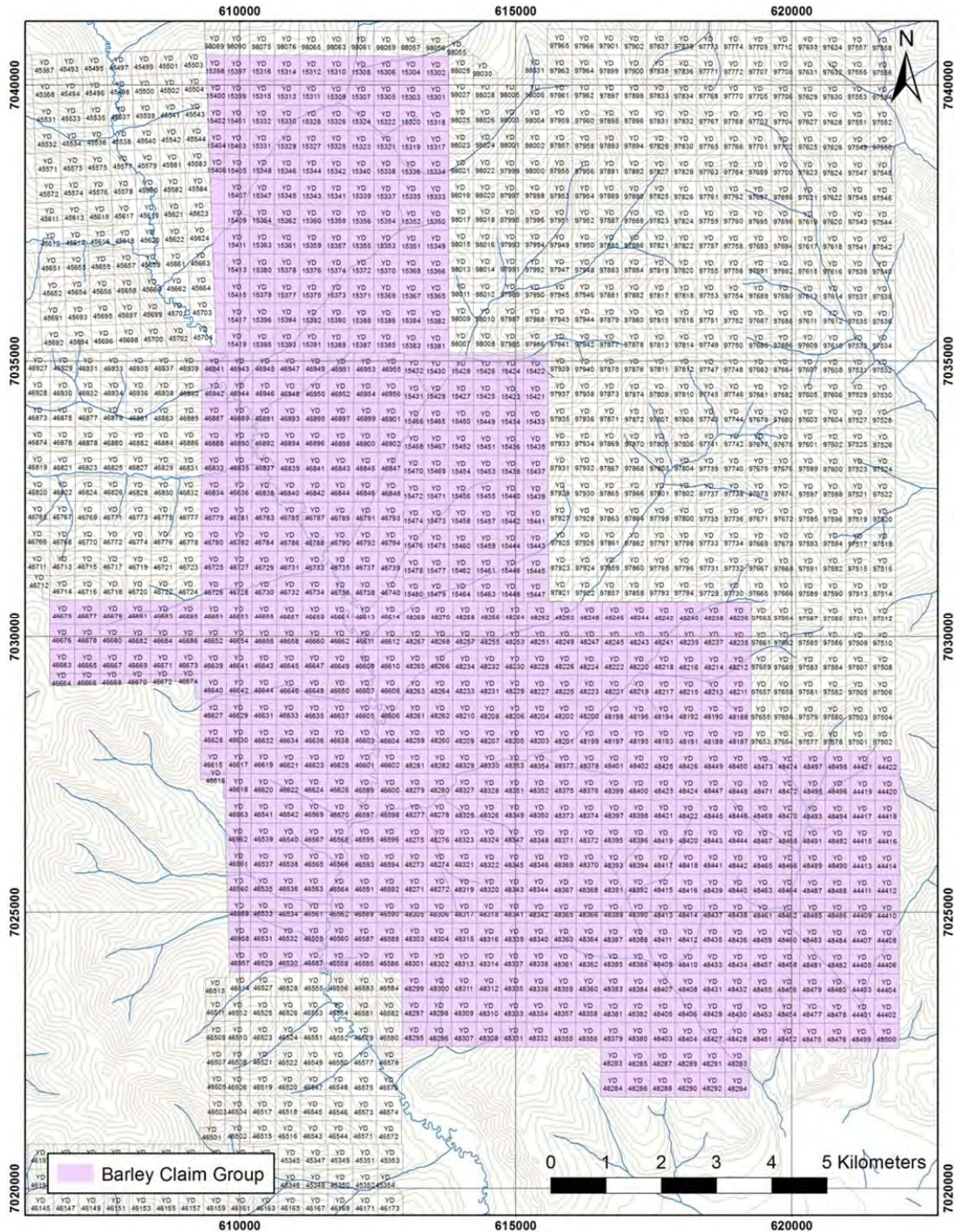


Figure 2: Barley claim group grant numbers.

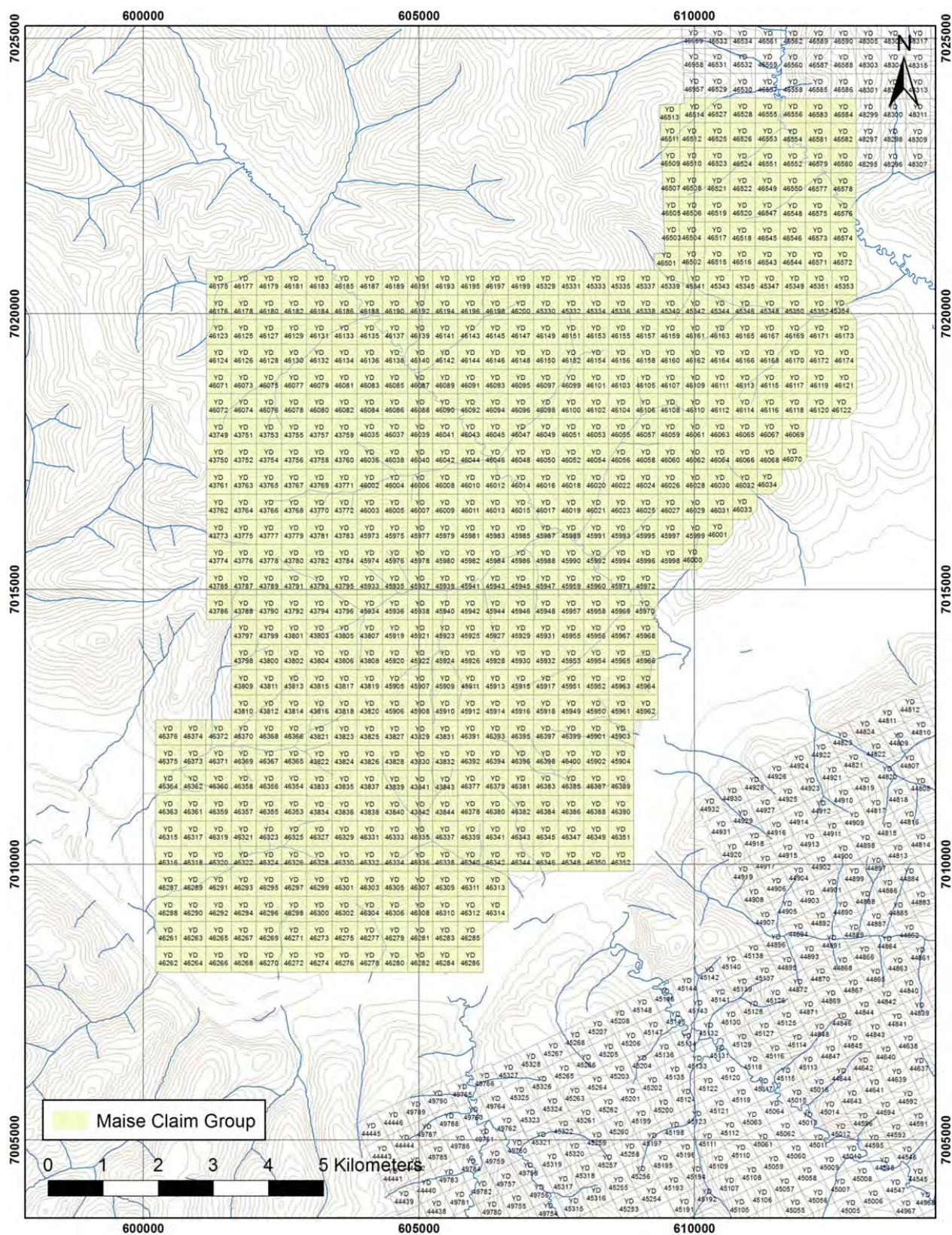


Figure 3: Maise claim group grant numbers

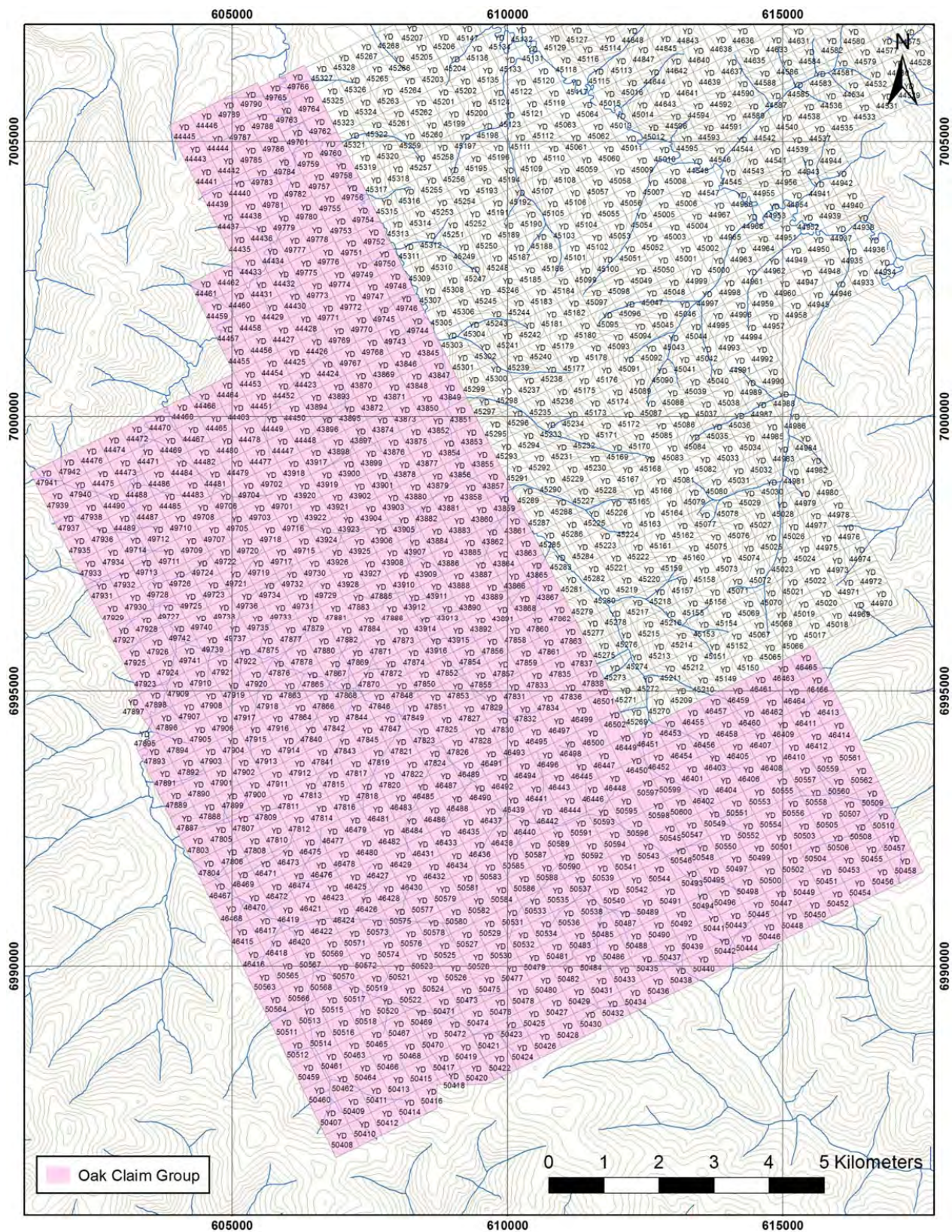


Figure 4: Oak claim group grant numbers

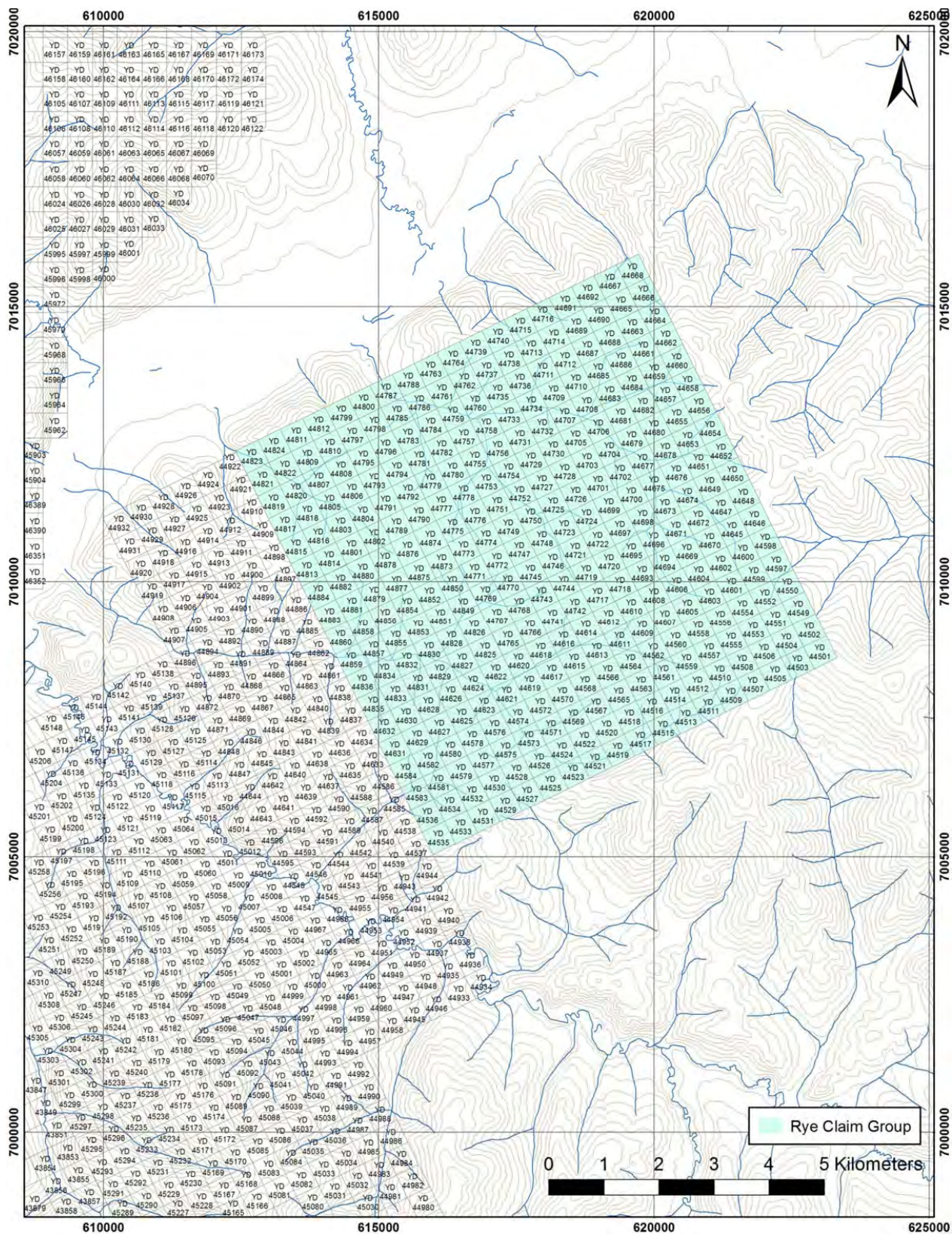


Figure 5: Rye claim group numbers

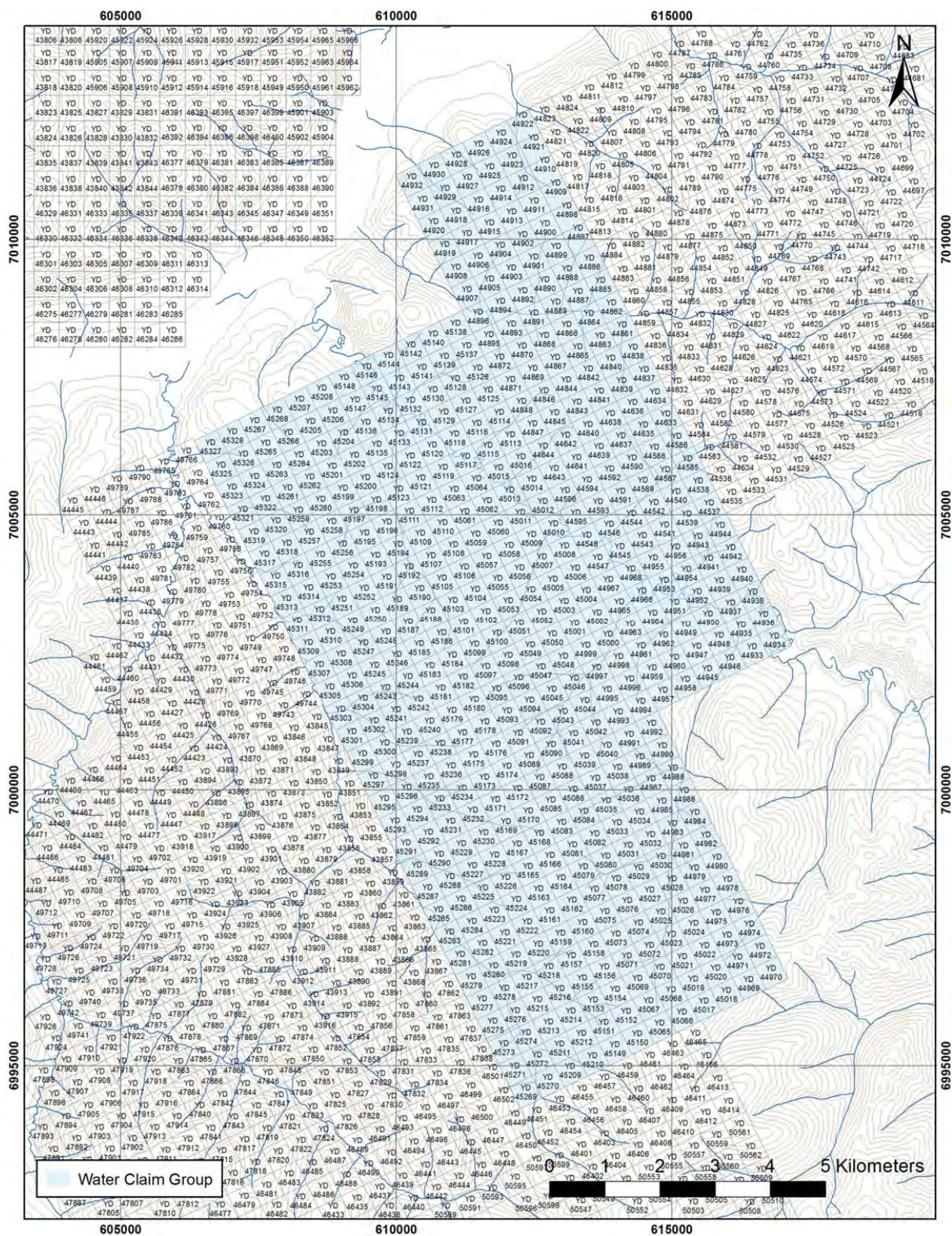


Figure 6: Water claim group grant numbers

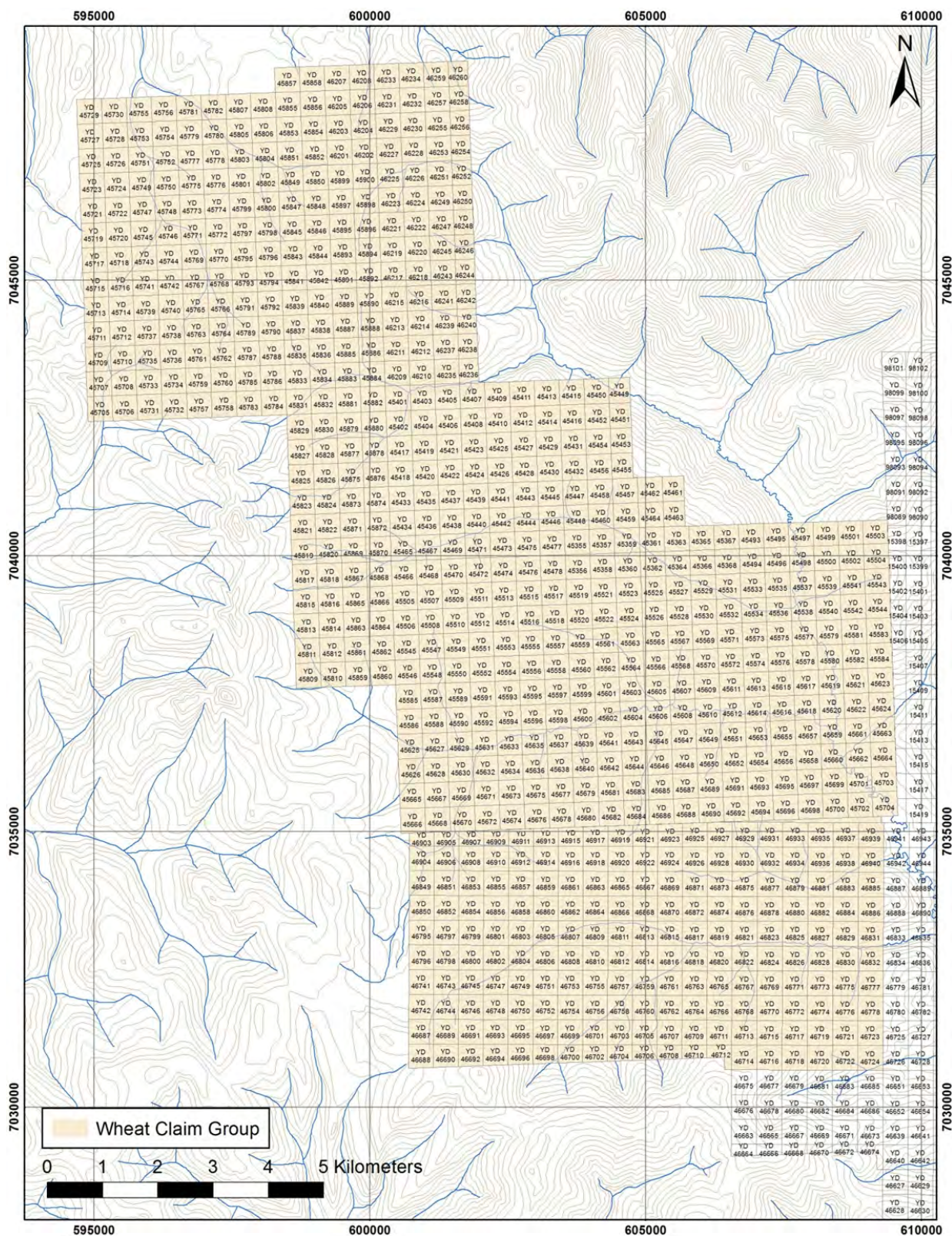


Figure 7: Wheat claim group grant numbers.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

General History

Very little mineral exploration has occurred on the Whiskey Property prior to SMC acquiring the option to the land package in 2010. Publicly available records from assessment reports and mineral inventory files available from the Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources at best indicate very sparse and undetailed accounts of mineral exploration from the late 1800's Klondike Gold Rush until the late 1960's when Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. initiated a regional reconnaissance exploration program. In the late 1990's, moderate interest renewed in the Whiskey Property area but very limited exploration was performed by non-governmental organizations.

In 1976, Andac Resources Ltd. conducted a 616 line-km airborne magnetometer survey over the McKinnon and Montana Creek areas in an attempt to map the distribution of rock types by their magnetic response. There are no reports of follow-up exploration from this survey.

In 1999, Nordling and Rudis (2000) collected 54 grab samples from the Henderson Dome area on expired quartz mining claims CHER 1-16 and BON 1-4. These results, with the best sample assaying 2280 ppb Au, 315 ppm Zn and 2696 ppm As, led them to conclude that there is a possible low sulphidation epithermal or deeper seated intrusive gold deposit based on the minerals found, the bleached/altered nature of the rocks and the widespread presence of barite within or adjacent to the areas covered by the claim groups.

Government and Academia

There exists a long history of geological work performed in the Whiskey Property area by government organizations, in particular the Yukon Geological Survey (and predecessors) and the Geological Survey of Canada. Most information can be accessed via open file reports. In 1996, Mortensen of the Exploration and Geological Service, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada produced a notable open file geological compilation: Geological Compilation Maps of the North Stewart Rive Map Area, Klondike and sixty-mile districts. This map more than adequately integrated and compiled previous geological mapping efforts.

Perhaps the greatest source of geological information was the initiation in 1999 by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the National Research Council (NRC) of the NATMAP – Ancient Pacific Margin Project. This multi-year, multi-disciplinary initiative aimed to elucidate the stratigraphic and tectonic framework of the belt of rocks that lies between ancestral North America and the oceanic/accreted terranes to the west – the pericratonic terranes. An ancillary goal of the project is to characterize the metallogenic potential of the pericratonic terranes. The northern portion of this initiative focused on the Yukon –Tanana Terrane covering the area of the Whiskey Property and all data is contained with GSC Open File 4308. In 2000 and 2001, multi-sensor airborne surveys (radiometry, magnetometer) were flown over approximately 75% of the Whiskey Property. As well, a robust geological mapping and geochronology program was initiated by Ryan and Gordey (2001) of the GSC that encompassed the entire Whiskey Property. Mapping was done at a 1:50,000 scale although the final map products were produced at 1:100,000. This map remains the best geological data source for the Whiskey Property to 2010.

Other notable geophysical work that encompassed at least parts of the Whiskey Property include the 500 metre line spacing McQuesten-Minto airborne magnetic survey (GSC open files 6106 to 6123) published in 2009 that covered the southern portion of the Whiskey Property and the 400 metre line spacing Lucky Joe airborne magnetic survey conducted in 2002 by Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. which covered a small portion of the northwestern half of the Whiskey Property.

Historic Mining

No historic hard rock mining has occurred on the Whiskey Property. However, the area has seen substantial placer mining operations from the 1800's Klondike gold rush to present day. The Whiskey Property falls within the Lower Stewart Placer Mining

District where placer gold is primarily produced from Black Hills, Henderson, Barker and Scroggie Creek and their many smaller tributaries.

AVAILABLE GEOLOGY

Regional

The Whiskey Property is situated within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), which spans part of the Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska. This terrane is part of the Intermontane superterrane, and is bounded to the northeast and southwest by the right-lateral Tintina-Kaltag and Denali-Farewell fault systems, respectively (Figure 8).

Between late Paleozoic and early Cenozoic the Canadian Cordillera was accreted to the western margin of the North American craton. Many of the accreted terranes consist of island-arc and oceanic juvenile rocks, but there are also terranes of older pericratonic affinity (Colpron, Nelson and Murphy 2006). The largest of these accreted pericratonic terranes is the YTT. The origin of these pericratonic terranes is not well understood, but they have isotopic and provenance ties to Archean and Proterozoic cratonic source regions. In the mid-Paleozoic, the YTT rifted southward and westward away from the north-west margin of Laurentia, in conjunction with the opening of the Slide Mountain Ocean (Nelson, et al. 2006, Berman, et al. 2007, Colpron, Nelson and Murphy 2006). Quartz-rich schists and gneisses are the result of continental margin-type deposition of sediments during this period.

Reversal of subduction and closure of the Slide Mountain Ocean began in the mid-Permian, with re-suturing of the YTT occurring near its point of origin in the early Mesozoic (Colpron, Nelson and Murphy 2007). The Laurentian margin and the YTT both host late Devonian to early Mississippian and Permian igneous rocks. Mid-Cretaceous intrusive rocks, also found intruding YTT, have commonly been associated with mineralization in the Tintina Gold Province, an arcuate zone that stretches across Alaska and western Canada hosting known mineral deposits like Pogo, Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch.

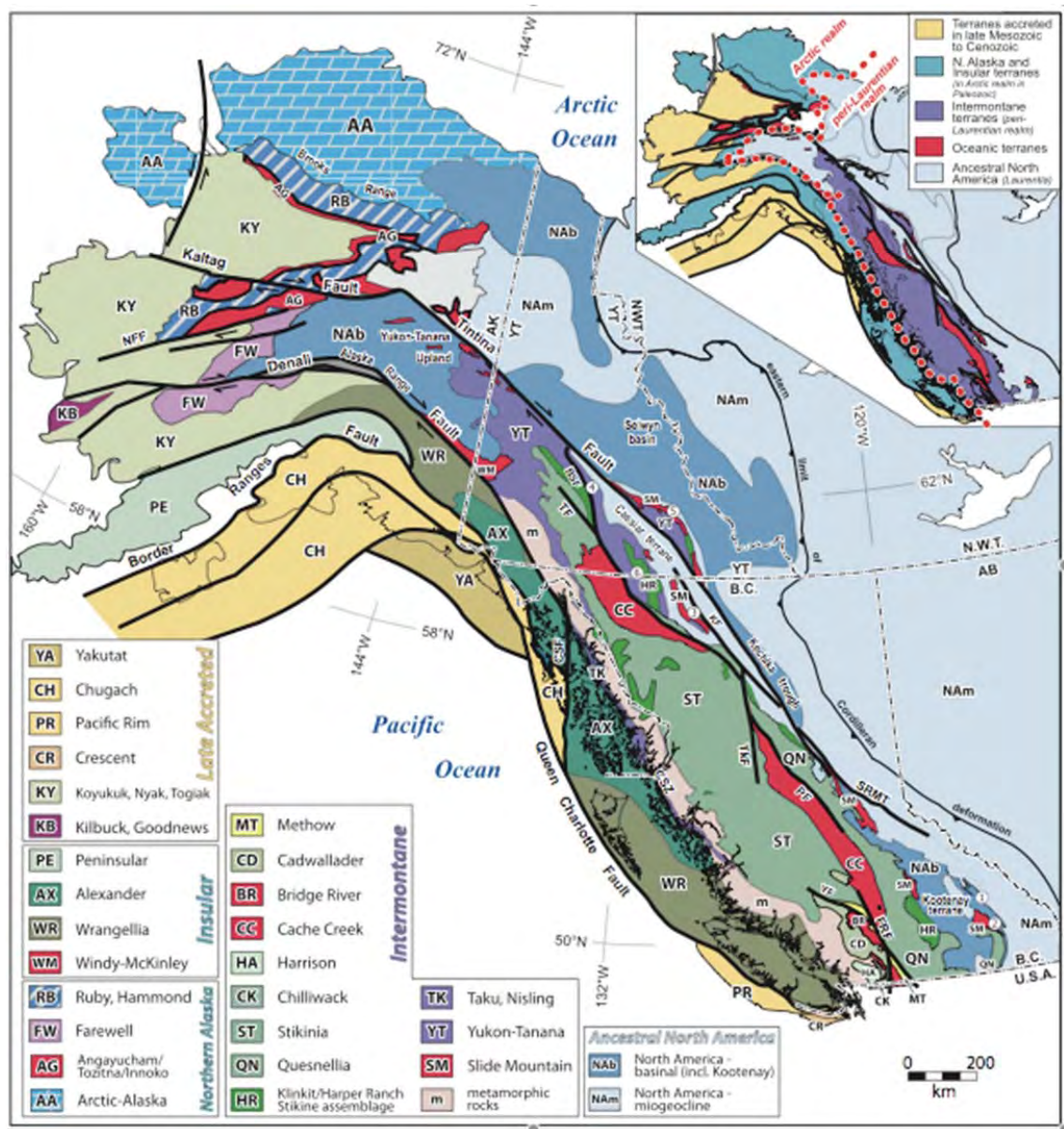


Figure 8: Tectonic setting of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (after Colpron, Nelson and Murphy, 2007).

Local

Until recently the YTT has been one of the most poorly understood terranes of the Canadian Cordillera due to its lack of exposure and complex geologic history (Ryan et al., 2003). However, in the last decade more geological mapping in the Stewart River area has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of Canada as a part of the NATMAP program, (Ryan and Gordey, 2004). This mapping provides the most recent, regional scale mapping effort around Whiskey Property (Figure 9, see Figure 10 for legend). A complete Stewart River Map with complete descriptions and legend can be found in Appendix 2.

The lowermost unit in the Stewart River map area is a Middle Paleozoic meta-siliciclastic rock unit dominated by psammites and quartzites correlating to the Snowcap assemblage elsewhere in the YTT (Colpron, Nelson and Murphy 2006, Berman, et al. 2007). The Snowcap assemblage is interpreted as a metamorphosed continental margin and consists mostly of meta-sedimentary

quartzites, psammites, pelitic calc-silicic schists along with amphibolites and minor ultramafic rocks (Ryan and Gordey, 2001). The basement was metamorphosed during the Permian. Jurassic thrusting created km-scale stacked thrust sheets marked along strike with thin m-scale lenses of commonly magnetic ultramafic rocks (MacKenzie 2008). This thrusting event was overprinted by a Permian metamorphic fabric and was followed by subsequent deformation associated with late Cretaceous normal faulting. Younger intrusive rocks include granodiorites of Jurassic and mid-Cretaceous age, and upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group consisting of dacites, andesite, basalt and minor rhyolite (Ryan et al., 2003).

Stratigraphically above the siliciclastic rocks a unit of intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks including amphibolites and orthogneisses represent a continental arc system. It has been suggested that the mafic orthogneisses and the potassic augen gneisses may comprise a subvolcanic intrusive complex of late Devonian to Mississippian granite, tonalite, diorite, monzogranite, and granodiorite intrusions (Ryan and Gordey 2001, Berman, et al. 2007). Other rocks include carbonaceous pelite, chert and minor quartzite of the Nasina assemblage (Colpron, Nelson and Murphy 2006). To the north of the Whiskey Property is the Permian Klondike schist. The Klondike schist is a highly fissile muscovite/chlorite-quartz schist primarily of volcanic protoliths (Mortensen 1992, Berman, et al. 2007).

Late brittle faulting has since affected the rocks, forming conspicuous linear features that cut across ridges. Locally along and adjacent to these brittle fault zones are patches of hydrothermal alteration that have developed where hydrothermal fluids have circulated through structurally favourable rocks.

Qz	Fluvial silt, sand and gravel
Ts	Conglomerate, sandstone, shale
DME	EARN GROUP? well bedded, black, grey and brown argillite, brown sandstone and pebble conglomerate
Er	PORTHYRY? Smokey quartz and K-feldspar phync rhyolite to rhyodacite stocks and dykes and possible rare flows
uKv	CARMACKS GROUP: rhyodacite and dacite, commonly biotite and hornblende phytic, dominated by lesser andesite and basalt; minor rhyolite
Kgd	GRANITE/GRANODIORITE: Kg, pink to grey, locally porphyritic syenogranite to monzogranite plutons and dykes; Kgd, biotite-hornblende bearing granodiorite, locally foliated
IKtg	TANTALUS(?) FORMATION: clast-supported pebble to cobble conglomerate with clasts of vein quartz and foliated quartzite
Edgd	GRANODIORITE: chlorite-altered hornblende and biotite-bearing granodiorite, monzogranite, quartz monzonite and quartz monzodiorite
LTm	PYROXENE MOUNTAIN BODY: medium to coarse-grained, massive, equigranular pyroxenite; minor hornblende
PMst	GABBRO: foliated to unfoliated metagabbro (locally garnet-bearing), diabase, metabasite
CD	DAWSON-CLINTON CREEK ASSEMBLAGE: greenstone, serpentinite, harzburgite
mPum	ULTRAMAFIC-GABBRO: foliated to unfoliated amphibolite facies metagabbro, metapyroxenite, serpentinite and talc-siderite schist; mPums, dominantly serpentinite
mPums	ULTRAMAFIC-GABBRO: foliated to unfoliated amphibolite facies metagabbro, metapyroxenite, serpentinite and talc-siderite schist; mPums, dominantly serpentinite
Pv	FOLIATED VOLCANIC: chlorite-altered weakly foliated intermediate to mafic aphanitic volcanic flows and tuffs, locally with clastic textures preserved
PKs	KLONDIKE SCHIST: muscovite-chlorite-quartz-feldspar schist, chlorite schist, chlorite phyllonite, local cleaved lapilli tuff with preserved primary texture, probably derived from Pv
Pg	JIM CREEK PLUTON (circa 252.4 Ma): granite to quartz monzonite, coarse grained, biotite-bearing, commonly K-feldspar megacrystic; lacks superposed structural fabric as seen in Pog (and DMog)
Pogg, Poga, Pog	ORTHOGNEISS (YOUNGER, 264-259 Ma): Pog, undivided orthogneiss; Pogg, pink to orange K-feldspar rich, granitic orthogneiss, commonly includes or associated with Poga; Poga, mainly K-feldspar augen orthogneiss, exhibits various states of strain
Pogt	ORTHOGNEISS (YOUNGER, 264-259 Ma): Pog, undivided orthogneiss; Pogg, pink to orange K-feldspar rich, granitic orthogneiss, commonly includes or associated with Poga; Poga, mainly K-feldspar augen orthogneiss, exhibits various states of strain
DMN	NASINA ASSEMBLAGE DMNq, fine-grained, dark-grey to black carbonaceous quartzite and metapelite; DMNi, marble
DMNq	NASINA ASSEMBLAGE DMNq, fine-grained, dark-grey to black carbonaceous quartzite and metapelite; DMNi, marble
DMog	Undivided DMog (ORTHOGNEISS (OLDER)) and DMa (AMPHIBOLITE)
DMoga, DMogg	ORTHOGNEISS (OLDER, 363-343 Ma): DMog, undivided orthogneiss; DMogg, pink to orange K-feldspar rich, granitic orthogneiss, commonly with biotite, banded to layered, commonly includes or associated with DMoga; DMoga, mainly K-feldspar augen
DMog	ORTHOGNEISS (OLDER, 363-343 Ma): DMog, undivided orthogneiss; DMogg, pink to orange K-feldspar rich, granitic orthogneiss, commonly with biotite, banded to layered, commonly includes or associated with DMoga; DMoga, mainly K-feldspar augen
DMa	AMPHIBOLITE: amphibolite schist and gneiss; metabasite; probably derived from mafic to intermediate volcanic or volcanoclastic rocks, locally associated with psammite or interlayered with orthogneiss
DMi	MAFIC SCHIST: biotite-hornblende +/- plagioclase +/- quartz metabasite?; generally associated with amphibolite; main locality on Thistle Mountain
DMc	MARBLE: marble (metacarbonate) derived from pure to impure limestone; associated calc-silicate schist derived from calcareous metapelite
DMtg	METACONGLOMERATE: pebble- to cobble-sized rounded clasts; mainly massive white vein quartz, but including some granitoid clasts (tonalite?); has an arkosic matrix; grades into quartzite; matrix supported
DMps	QUARTZ-MICA SCHIST: undivided metasedimentary rocks dominated by metapsammite, semipelite and metapelite; commonly quartz-garnet-biotite-muscovite schist possibly derived from siliceous siltstone; commonly finely interlayered with garnet metapelite
DMq	QUARTZITE: banded to massive, grey to white quartzite; apparently clastic in origin, or in part, possibly derived from metachert

Figure 10: Geological Legend for the Stewart River Map Area in Figure 8.

SAMPLE LOCATION MAPS

A total of 6858 soils samples and 121 rock samples were collected within the Barley, Wheat, Oak, Water and Rye claim groups. Over 90km of traverses were walked. The location of each sample and traverse in each claim group are shown in Figures 11 – 16. Length of traverses walked outside of SMC claim blocks were not included in the calculations of the application for a certificate of work or this assessment report.

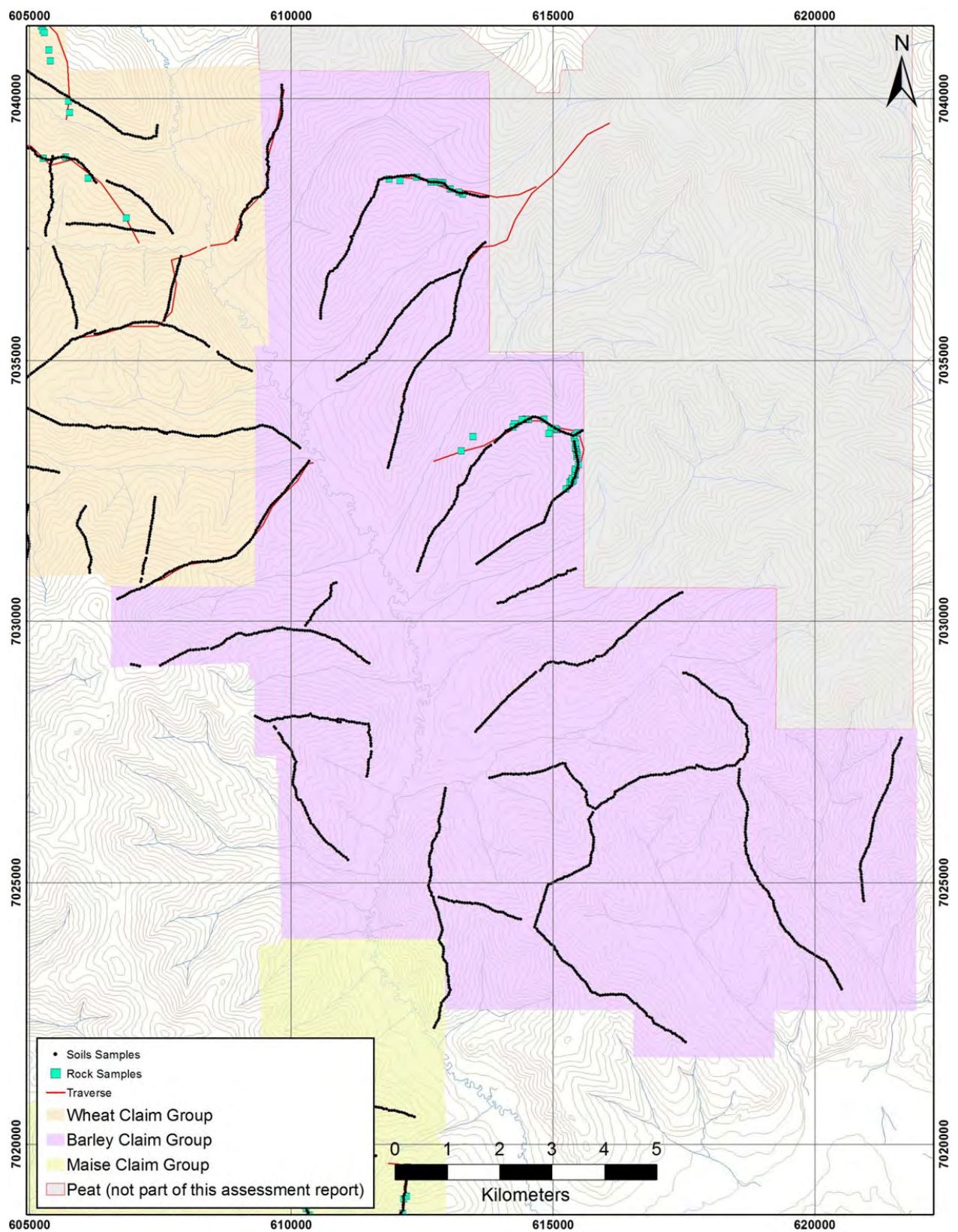


Figure 11: Soil samples, rock samples and traverses within the Barley claim group.

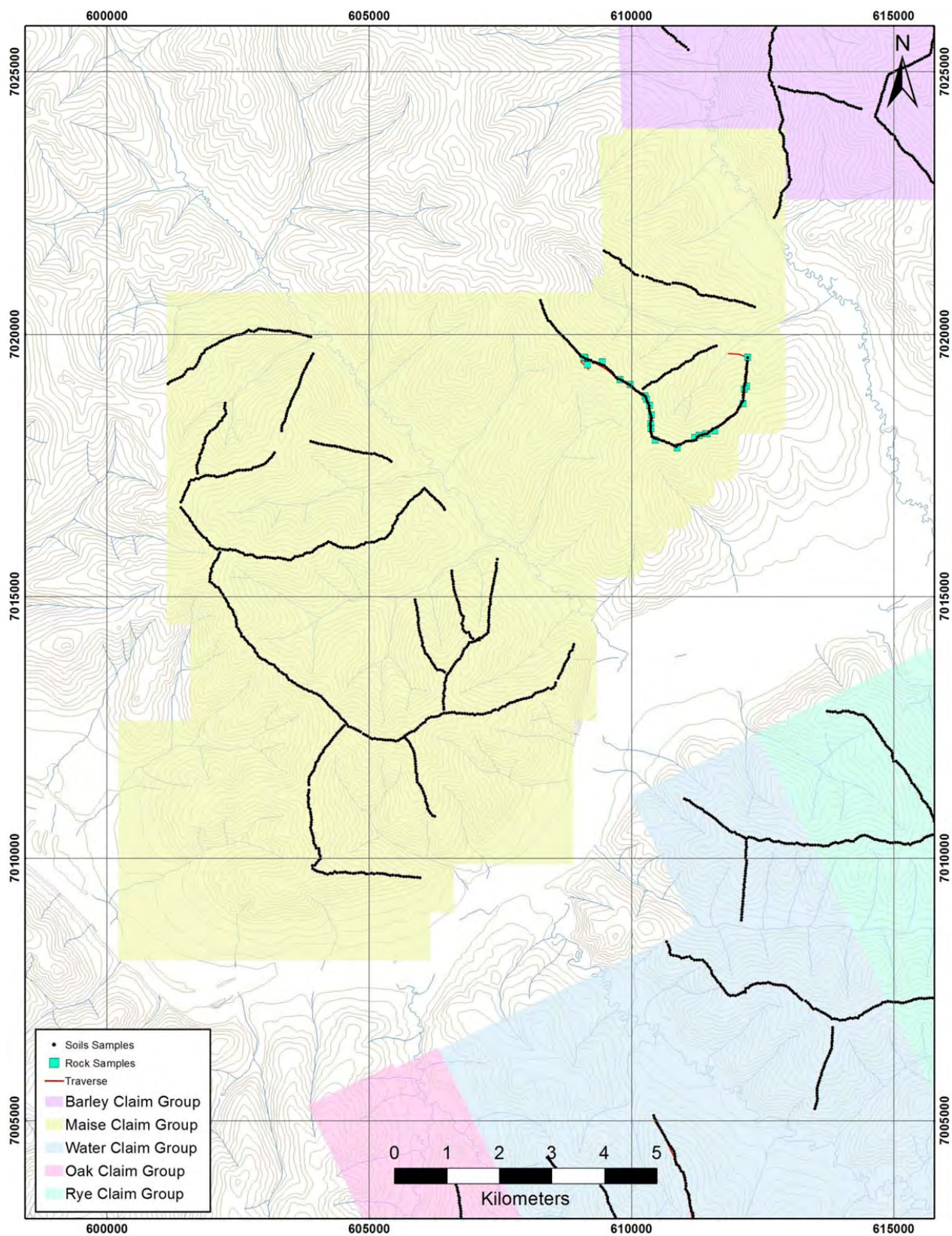


Figure 12: Soil samples, rock samples and traverses within the Maise claim group.

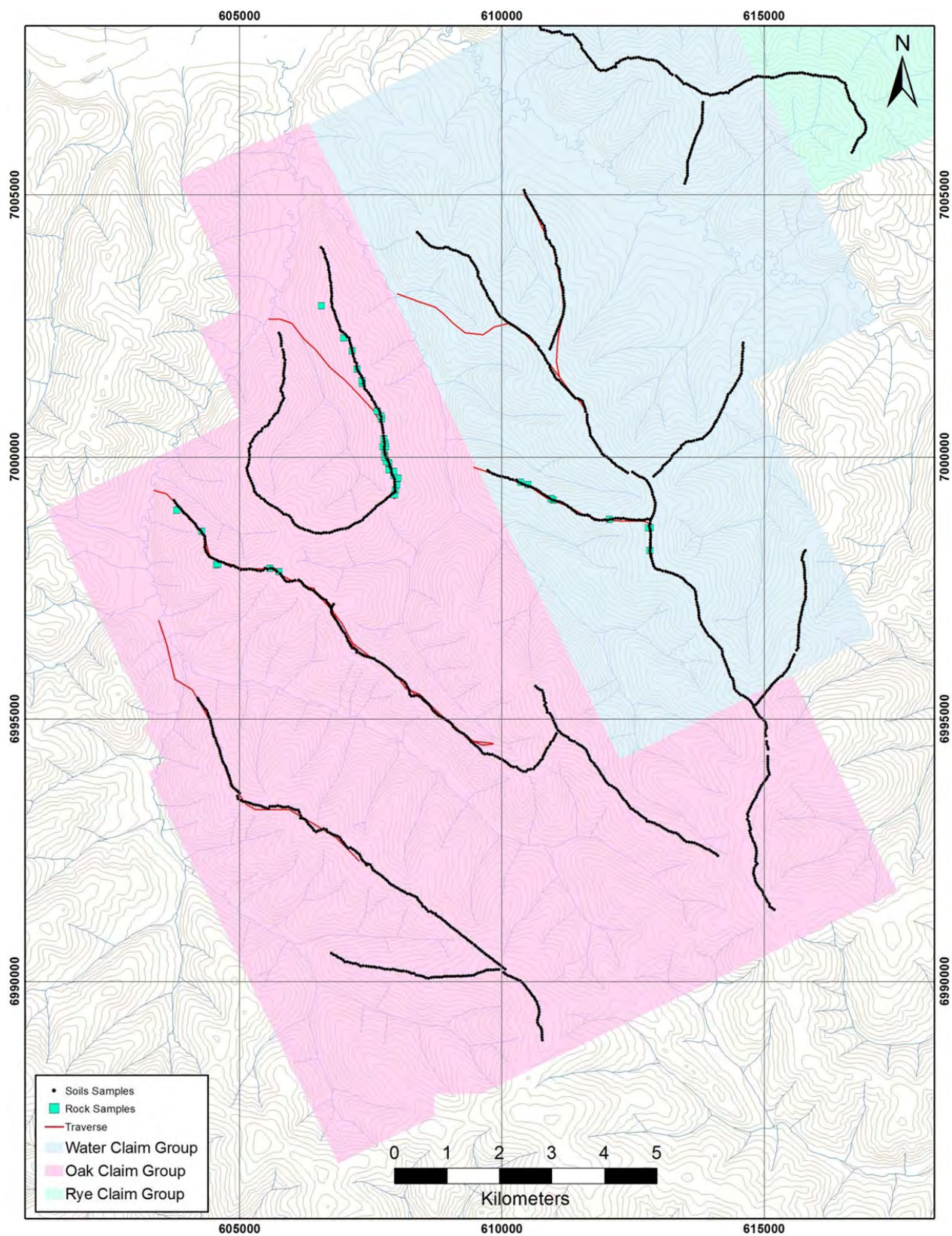


Figure 13: Soil samples, rock samples and traverses within the Oak claim group.

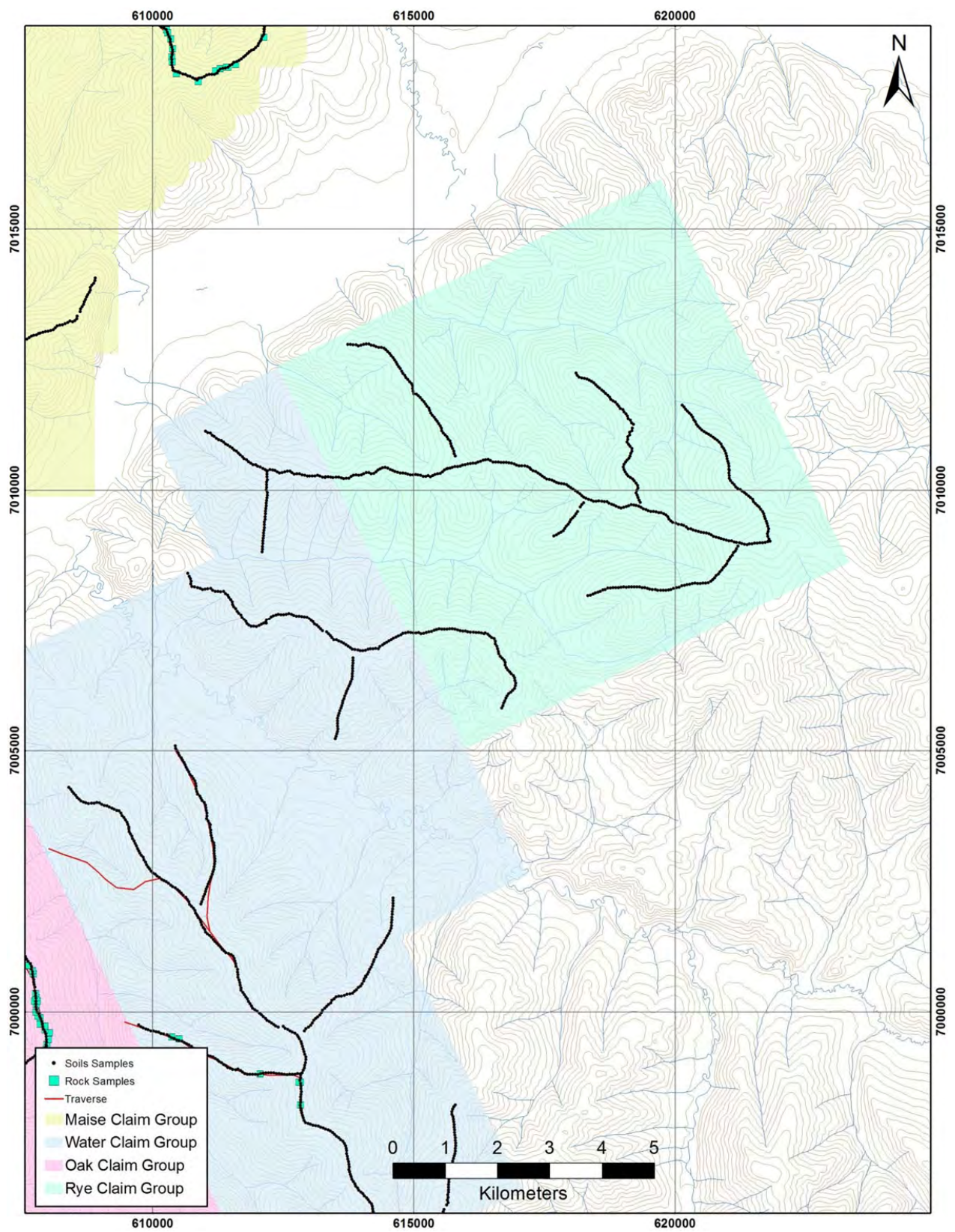


Figure 14: Soil samples, rock samples and traverses within the Rye claim group.

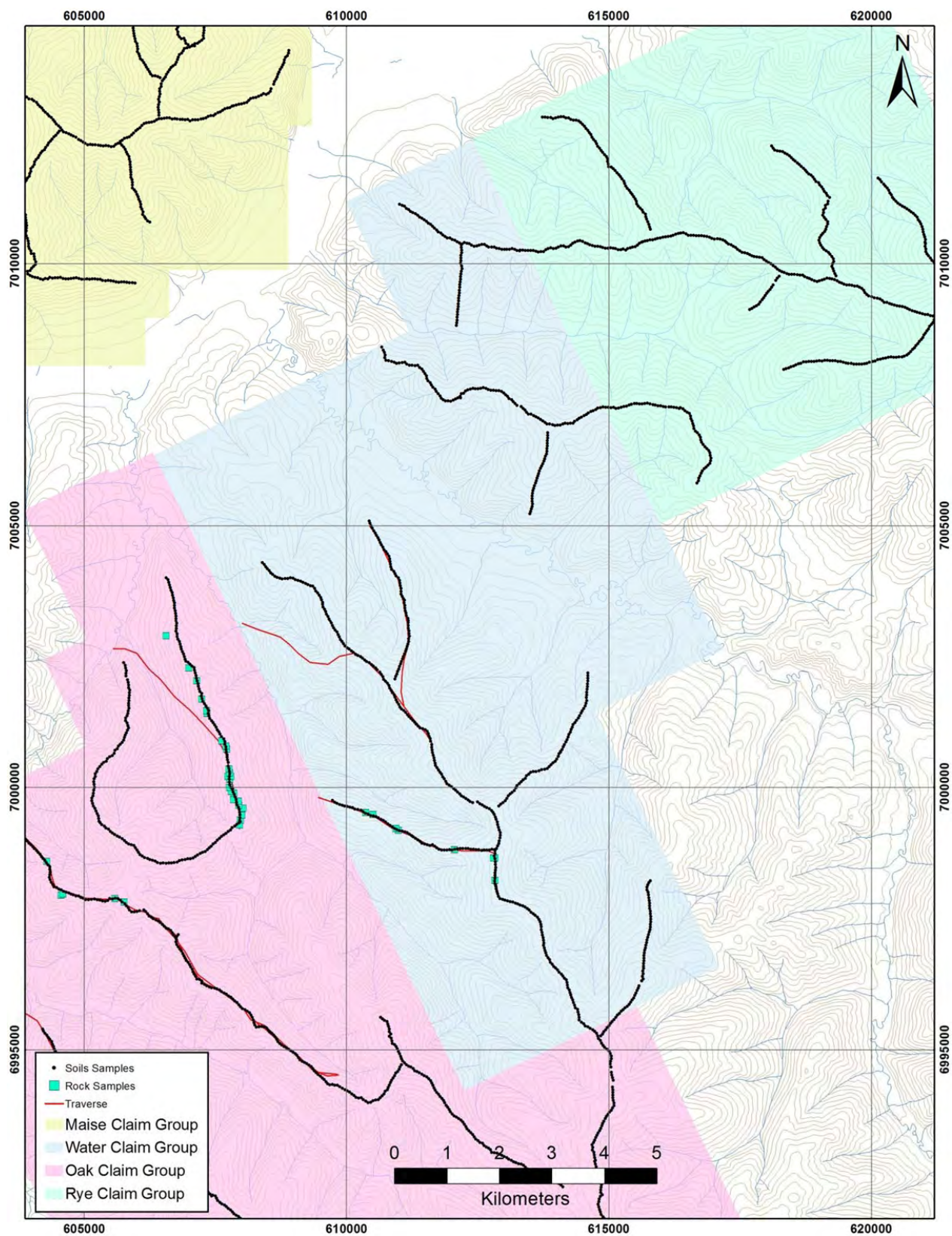


Figure 15: Soil samples, rock samples and traverses within the Water claim group.

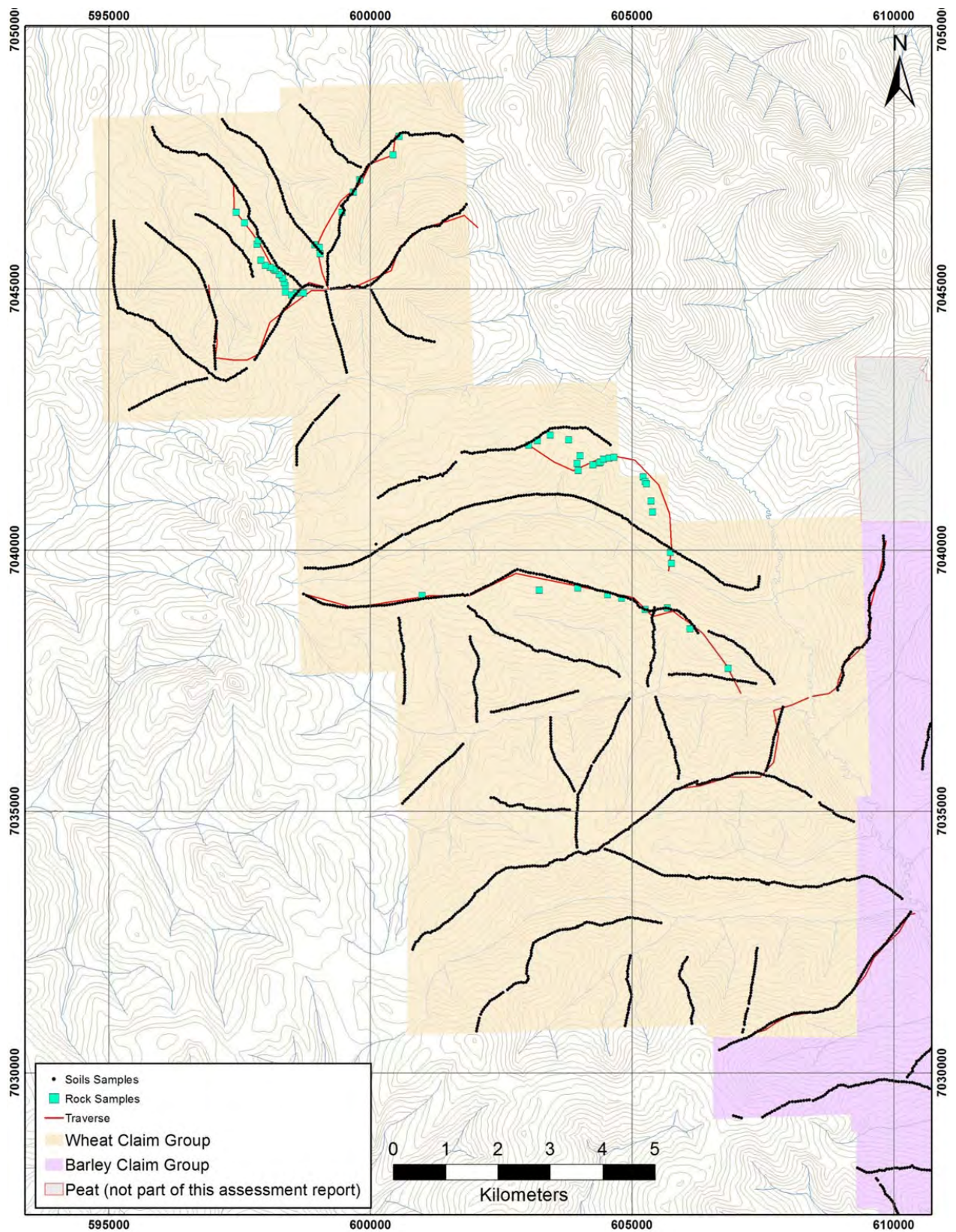


Figure 16: Soil samples, rock samples and traverses within the Wheat claim group.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS, EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

Ridge and Spur Soil Sampling

GroundTruth Exploration Inc. was contracted to conduct the ridge and spur sampling program for SMC. Sampling traverses were pre-determined by SMC and/or GroundTruth Exploration and sampling crews were transported via helicopter to, or as near to, traverse lines on a daily basis from either the GroundTruth Exploration base camp in Dawson City or a number of smaller exploration camps set up at locations on the Whiskey Property. Crews were equipped with all necessary equipment for soil sampling and recording of data: shovels, augers, pre-numbered sample bags, sample tags, flagging tape and metal tags to mark sample locations. Samples were taken along the pre-determined traverses at approximately 50 metre intervals with a protocol of a duplicate field sample taken at every 25th station. It should be noted that a field duplicate was not always taken at every 25th station but any variance was never more than +/- two sample stations. Generally, a soil sample and a rock chip sample representing weathered bedrock were taken from each sample location. Soil samples were collected preferentially from the C horizon, although about 1/6th of all samples collected were designated B horizon by the samplers. Soils were acquired using a "Dutch" style open faced auger. The sampler would auger down through the soil profile. The depth of each sample depended on the thickness of the soil profile that usually ranged from 50 to 70 cm depth but did range from <40 cm up to 1.10 metres. Each individual 'auger load' was brought to surface and laid out on plastic bags for identification. Where the 'B' or 'C' horizon was identified, approximately 600 grams of unsieved soil material was bagged individually in pre-marked sample bags. Location and other pertinent sample data such as primary soil colour, approximate slope, sample depth, vegetation cover at each site and notes on the composition of the soil material were collected on hand-held GPS at the sample location and this data was uploaded to an ACCESS™ database program in the evenings. Sample locations were clearly marked in the field with flagging tape attached to the nearest tree, a metal tag with the sample number clearly marked secured to the nearest vegetation (Figure 17) and assay lab tag sealed and placed in the vicinity of the actual auger hole (Figure 18). Data were checked for errors and corrected each evening by a GroundTruth Exploration field supervisor.

Soil samples from the northern half of the claim blocks were dried for approximately 3 days on racks at GroundTruth Exploration's base in Dawson City, Yukon Territory. Samples from the southern half of the claim block were dried and then transported from a field camp located near Thistle Creek by helicopter to Dawson City. Samples were prepared and dried at field camp locations, assembled into rice bags and transported periodically to the base camp in Dawson City via helicopter. Once in base camp, samples were organized in to lots of twelve and assembled into polypropylene bags, and stored in systematic order awaiting pickup by ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. Standard reference materials (SRMs) were inserted into the sample streams at base camp or on occasion at the field camp location. Acme Laboratories Ltd. picked up the samples from the base camp in Dawson City and transported the samples to their preparation lab in Whitehorse, Yukon. Receipt of samples was confirmed via email. Pulps and rejects remain at the laboratory, and will be stored there for 1 year.

The collection of soil samples is considered to have been representative and unbiased, as the samples were collected from pre-determined sample locations in areas for which there was no knowledge of pre-existing gold mineralization (i.e. greenfields exploration). Samples were collected by trained personnel and are considered to be of high quality. A copy of the digital data associated with the soil samples are included on the USB flash memory drive associated with this report.



Figure 17: Image depicting the markings left at a soil sample location site. In this instance, a metal tag was attached to the nearest tree limb. Note that “ENC” refers to the previous name of Smash Minerals Corp., Encore Minerals.



Figure 18: Actual soil sample auger location with assay lab tag sealed.

Rock Samples

Samples (grab, chip, and float) were collected by geologists during the reconnaissance field program in September 2010. Daily traverses were discussed and decided by the geological team on a daily basis; with most traverses following the same paths as the soil sampling crews to maximize the area covered. Samples were collected at the geologist's discretion with appropriate

information recorded at each sample site including location, sample type, and description. Samples were transported back to Dawson City on a daily basis and subsequently transported to Acme Laboratories facility in Whitehorse, Yukon.

The collection of grab, chip and float rock samples in greenfields exploration is inherently unrepresentative, as sample collection is biased towards existing rock exposures and concentrated in areas of suspected mineralization. Sampling is directed towards determining the presence or absence of anomalous concentrations of the target element and/or relevant pathfinder elements in the area, and no meaningful estimates of potential grade can be inferred from the data for such an early-stage reconnaissance program. No mineralized zones had been identified on the Property at the time of sampling, and so no systematic, representative sampling has been undertaken to date.

The rocks sampled were from a variety of metamorphic and igneous rock types, including mafic gneiss, quartzite, rhyodacite, amphibolite, quartz-biotite schist and quartz-muscovite schist cut by diorite and pegmatite. Some samples show varying degrees of silicification. The copy of the digital rock sample data is included on the memory stick associated with this report.

Table 1: Summary of reconnaissance rock samples having anomalous concentrations of Au, Hg and W.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Type	Description	AuFA_ppm	As_ppm	Au_ppb	Sb_ppm	W_ppm	Hg_ppm
139820	608759	7031209	Subcrop	Silicified amphibolite + qtz vein chips taken from pit dug into subcrop near 312ppb soil sample.	0.18	1	163.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.01
139951	616027	7039507	Float	Strongly silicified, brecciated quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss (orthogneiss - oGn) with Mn and limonite fracture fillings.	-0.005	3.6	-0.5	1.6	0.2	1.95
139954	615521	7039128	Float	Strongly silicified augen gneiss with crosscutting Mn and limonite fracture fillings.	0.006	2.3	-0.5	1.7	0.1	1.4
139907	613247	7033266	Float	Very quartz-rich, gray, well oxidized fractures, moderate fracturing, fine grained, quartzite.	-0.005	54	2.3	9.3	0.3	1.15
139988	616670	7039836	Float	30 cm quartz vein with oxidized cubic pyrite in contact with strongly quartz-sericite altered augen gneiss.	-0.005	3.1	-0.5	1.6	-0.1	1.08

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

Soils

Once the soil samples arrived at ACME in Whitehorse, they were further dried at 60 C and sieved to -80 mesh. Sieved pulps were then shipped to ACME's main laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. It is worth noting that the sieved pulps were not re-mixed upon arrival in Vancouver, raising the possibility that gravity settling of Au particles in the samples may have occurred during transport. This possibility was assessed in 2011 through re-mixing and re-assaying of selected pulps containing anomalous Au and was not found to be a significant source of error compared to the typical sampling errors associated with Au analyses. The samples were analyzed by Group 1DX2. 15 g of each sample was digested in dilute "aqua regia" (1 HCL: 1HNO₃: 1 H₂O) acid and the extract analyzed by ICP-MS.

Rocks

Once rock samples arrive at ACME in Whitehorse for sample preparation they were crushed to 80% less than 2 mm and a 200 to 250 g split was transported to ACME in Vancouver for pulverization. An aliquot of this material was analyzed by modified aqua regia digestion (1DX), followed by analysis by ICP-OES and ICP-MS, similar to the soil samples. A 50 g sample was also analyzed by fire assay for Au (GX-50).

ASSAY RESULTS

Complete assay results are available on the USB flash memory drive associated with this report.

DATA ANALYSIS

Geophysical

No geophysical surveys had been performed by SMC on the Whiskey Property prior to 2011. SMC contracted Eureka Consulting to acquire, analyze and interpret satellite gravity data and make a preliminary regional structural analysis of the White Gold District. Conclusions and interpretations from this report are as follows (Figure 19): 1) the main structural trends, both major and minor appear to be NW; 2) these lineaments appear to highlight a series of faulted (?) blocks; 3) a major NW feature located in the NE corner of the dataset has a number of parallel structures that intersect the SMC (and other landholders) claims; 4) some minor NW oriented faults and conjugate features extend across the SMC claims and could be prospective for mineralization although higher resolution groundwork would be required to validate and test this hypothesis. The complete report is in Appendix 3.

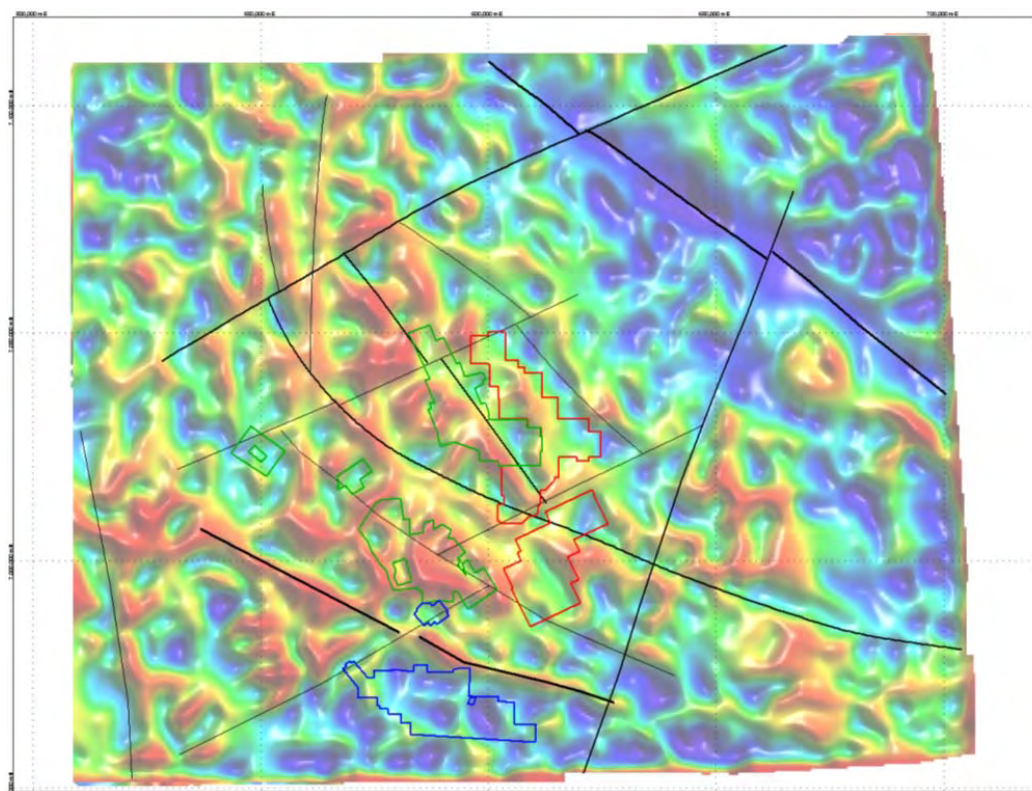


Figure 19: Computed Bouguer anomaly response with the main interpreted structural features. SMC claims outlined in red, Kinross claims outlined in green, Kaminak claims outlined in blue. Not shown on this figure are the additional claims added to the northeast in September-October, 2010.

Geochemical

SMC conducted an extensive, property-wide ridge and spur soil sampling program in 2010. A total of 6921 ridge and spur soil samples were collected by contractor, GroundTruth Exploration Inc. The quality of the ridge and spur soil sample data is considered to be high, although the Au data suffer from high field and analytical variances. The following description draws on a detailed exploratory data analysis of the data that is included as an appendix to this report as Appendix 4 and the reader is referred to this document for a detailed analysis of the data. Most relevant to the discussion of geochemical data is the presence of residual soils within the Dawson Range (Jackson et al., 1999) that link soil geochemical anomalies to proximal bedrock Au mineralization.

Approximately 85% of the samples were collected from C horizon soils at depths of between 0.4 and 1.1 m. The shallowest samples and those samples collected primarily from B horizon soils come from the northern claim blocks. The vast majority of samples were collected from oxidized soil horizons, based on the colour of the sample recorded at the time of collection. Subtle variations in metal content occur in oxidized and reduced soil categories, such that levelling of the data may be necessary when comparing pathfinder elements from all soil samples.

Arsenic and, to a lesser extent, Cu, display a positive association with Au in scatter plots, and this is supported by significant Spearman Rank correlation coefficients, although the positive association between Au and Cu is not supported by robust correlation coefficients. Spearman Rank coefficients have been used as most elements do not conform to normal distributions, particularly those that contain censored data (i.e. data below the lower limit of detection). The elements Sb, Mo and Pb also show significant positive correlations with Au, and thus represent a pathfinder element suite similar to that observed elsewhere in the White Gold district (MacKenzie et al., 2010). Cu shows a positive correlation with Fe whereas the other pathfinder elements for Au show no association with Fe content of the soil samples. Robust principal component analysis using log-transformed data and a correlation matrix supports this grouping of pathfinder elements (Au, As, Sb, Mo, Pb) and indicates that the first principal component (PCR1) from a limited array of trace elements and Fe would be a suitable indicator of proximity to Au enrichment in residual soils (Figure 20). The elevated pathfinder elements define a northwest-trending zone that is coincident in the northern part with a metamorphosed gabbroic body of Paleozoic and/or Mesozoic age (Ryan and Gordey, 2004). A similar conclusion holds for the levelled pathfinder elements and elevated Au described in the following sections.

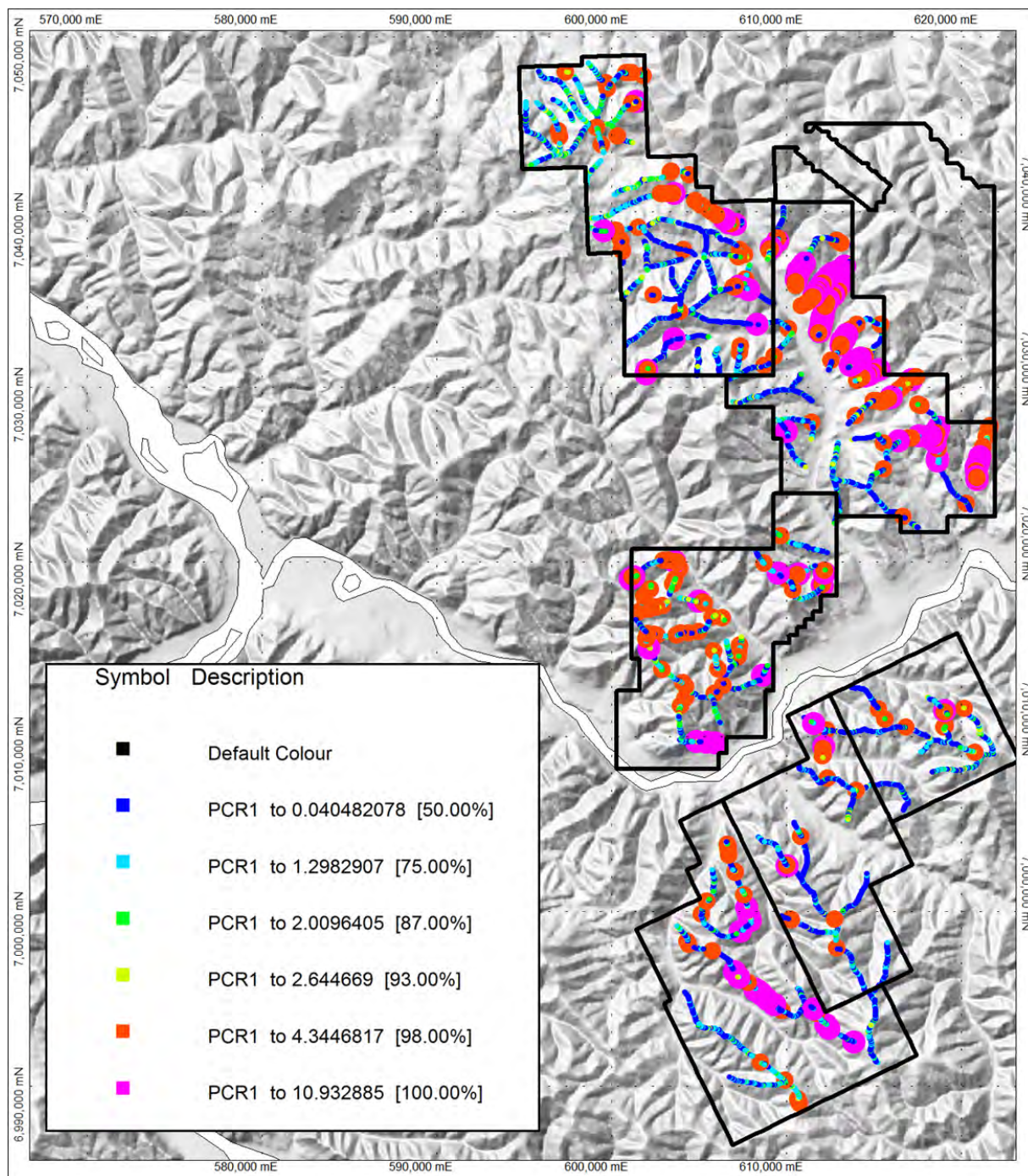


Figure 20: Thematic map of robust principal components. Pink represents the upper 98th percentile of PCR1 (robust principal components) values.

Z-score levelling log-transformed pathfinder data for redox state of the soils weights each of the elements equally, allowing for the calculation of an additive pathfinder index consisting of levelled Au + As + Sb + Pb + Mo (Figure 21). Those samples highlighted in red display anomalous combined pathfinder elements based on assessment of a probability plot (Appendix 4), and represent the highest concentrations of all the pathfinder elements. The area directly east of Black Hills Creek displays a concentration of samples containing highly anomalous pathfinder elements.

Although the Au data have analytical coefficients of variation (CV) of ~50%, they provide a useful guide for further exploration when used in isolation (Figure 22). Analysis of a probability plot of Au data suggests that values above 10 ppb represent weakly anomalous samples, whereas values above 100 ppb are highly anomalous (Appendix 4). These samples overlap with the upper 98th percentile of PCR1 values, as well as with the highly anomalous levelled pathfinder values, although there are differences in detail, as not all samples with elevated pathfinder elements contain anomalous Au. This may in part reflect the high analytical variance associated with the Au data.

There is some agreement between the open file stream sediment Au data and areas of elevated pathfinder concentration from the ridge and spur soil samples. The area to the east of Black Hills Creek in the northern claim block has elevated pathfinder elements and elevated Au, although this is not reflected in data from the open file regional geochemical survey (RGS) stream sediment data. This may in part be due to some of the catchment areas exceeding the preferred maximum size of approximately 20 km² thereby diluting the geochemical response of elevated metal values in the catchment. A small program of follow-up stream sediment sampling employing large samples for Au analysis and low detection limits for pathfinder elements taken from catchments having a maximum size of 10 km² may confirm areas of elevated Au and pathfinder elements in existing ridge and spur soil samples, as well as reveal new areas of anomalous metal concentration not previously detected by the soil program.

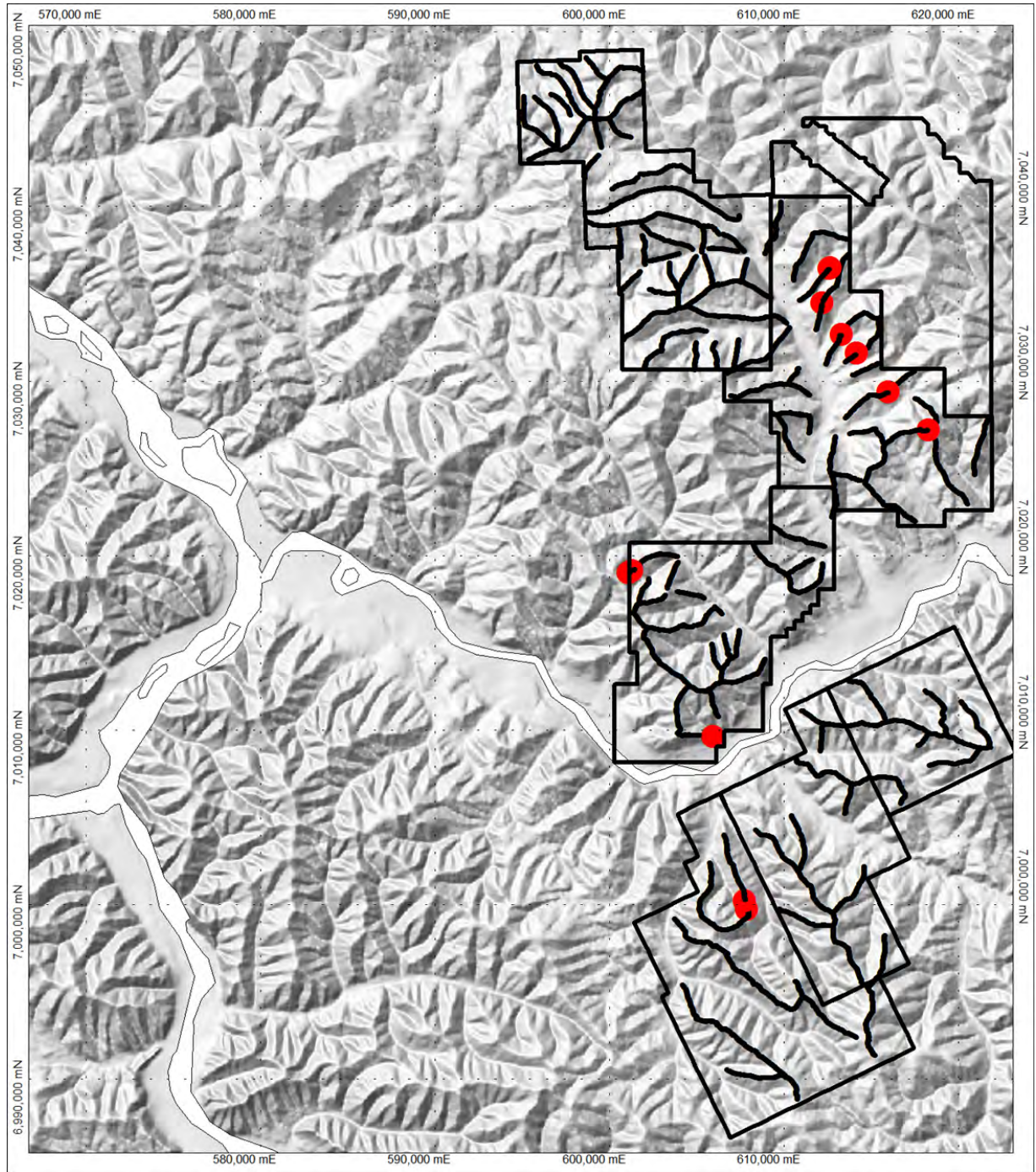


Figure 21: Map showing the distribution of anomalous pathfinder index (levelled Au+As+Sb+Mo+Pb) values in red.

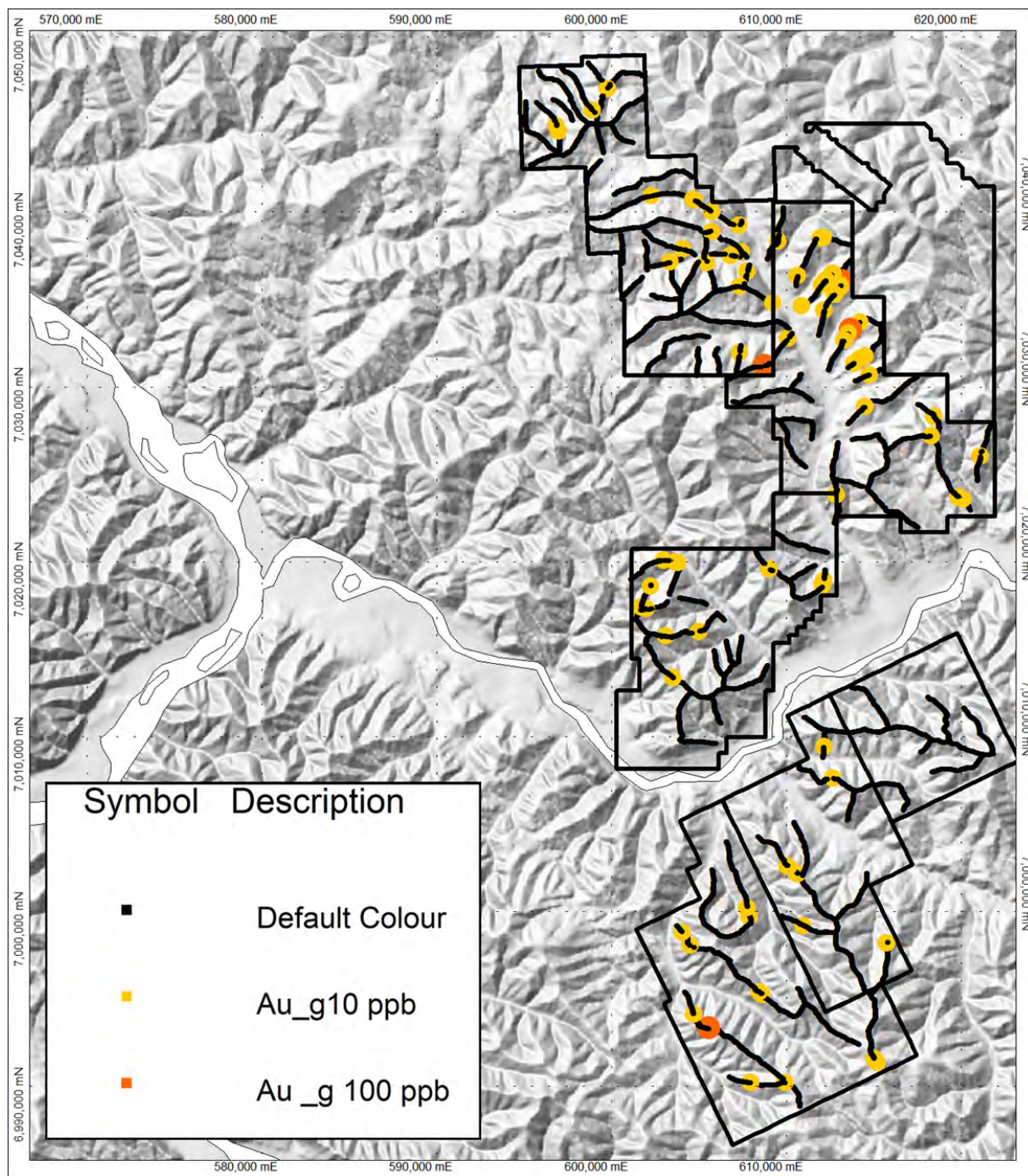


Figure 22: Samples containing weakly (Au > 10 ppb) and highly (Au > 100 ppb) anomalous soil samples.

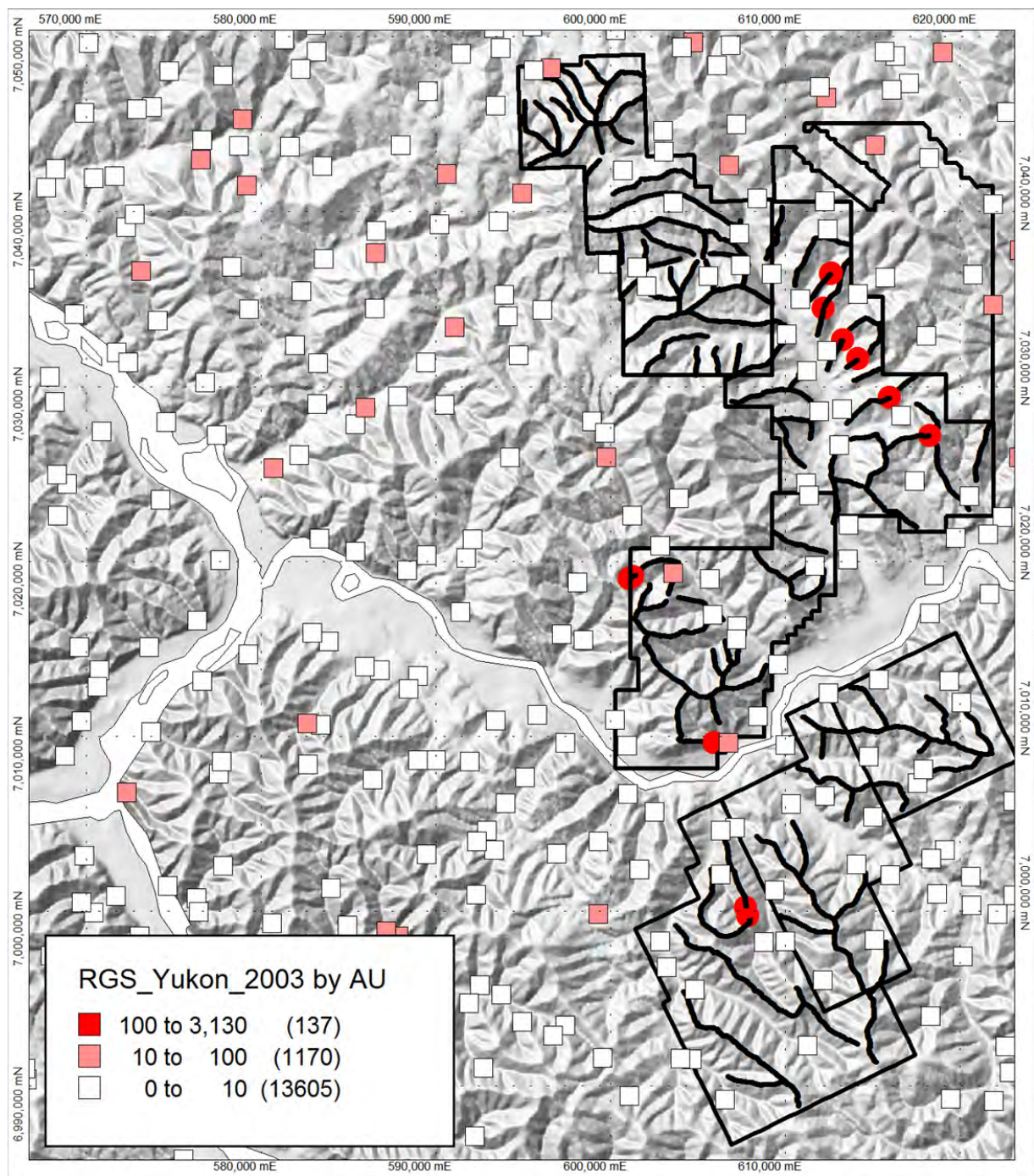


Figure 23: Elevated pathfinder element concentrations in soil samples (large red dots) compared to anomalous Au in stream sediment samples. All data are ppb. Note that there are no samples with Au > 100 ppb in the map area.

Stream Sediment Geochemical Review

The most recent compilation of open file regional stream sediment data (Héon, 2003) for the Yukon Territory has been evaluated for the White Gold district (Figure 24). Few samples from the area contain >10 ppb Au, and no samples contain >100 ppb. This may in part reflect the small sample size used (10 g) and a high sampling variance associated with particulate Au. Alluvial Au deposits are

widely distributed throughout the region, suggesting that higher Au values would be expected in the tributaries leading into alluvial workings if a sufficiently large sample or fine grain size is collected.

A more detailed analysis involving the calculation of catchment areas and levelling of pathfinder elements As and Sb for the dominant bedrock lithology in each catchment highlights several areas of elevated pathfinder elements and Au (Figure 25). One such area of interest occurs near the original White Gold discovery at the confluence of the White and Yukon Rivers (circled). Another occurs directly north of the Whiskey Property group of claims. A slightly anomalous sample also occurs within the most north-easterly group of claims (note that this group of claims was added in late 2010 and is not included in this assessment report). The uppermost portion of the catchment from which this stream sediment sample has been taken has yet to be tested by ridge and spur soil sampling.

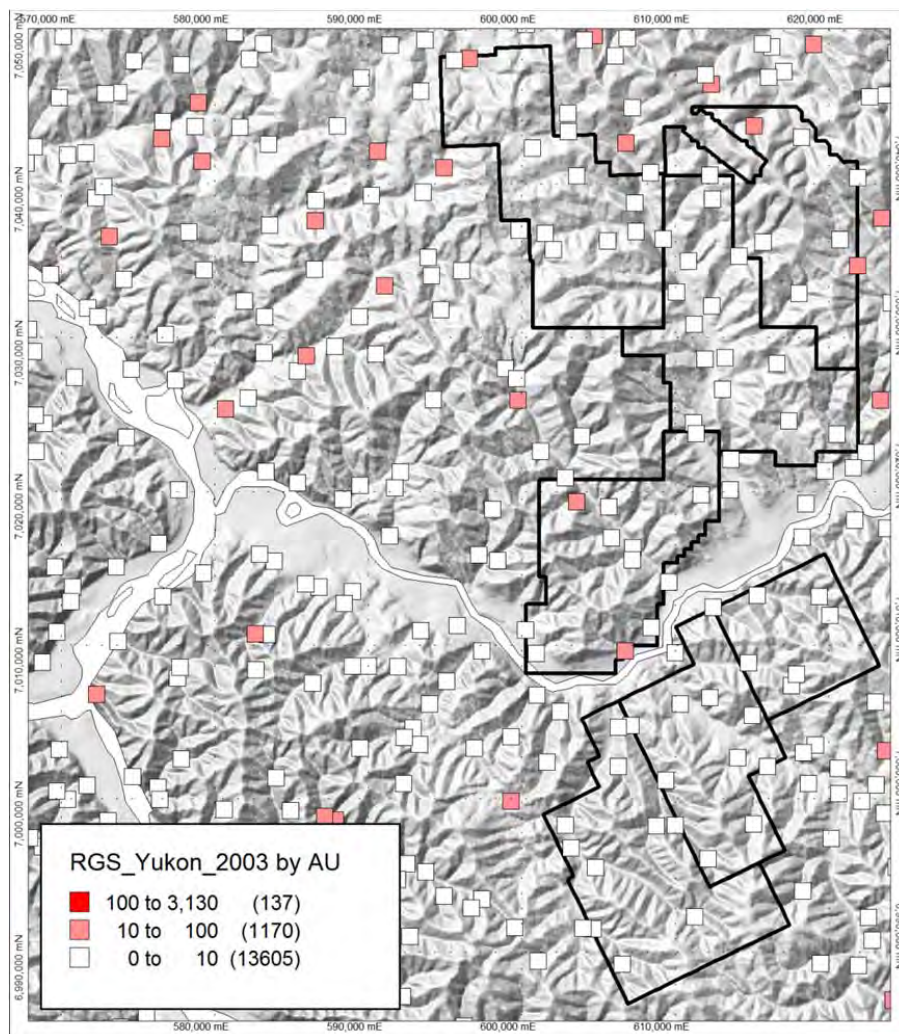


Figure 24: Open file stream sediment data showing samples from the White Gold district. All values are ppb. Note that there are no samples with Au > 100 ppb in the map area.

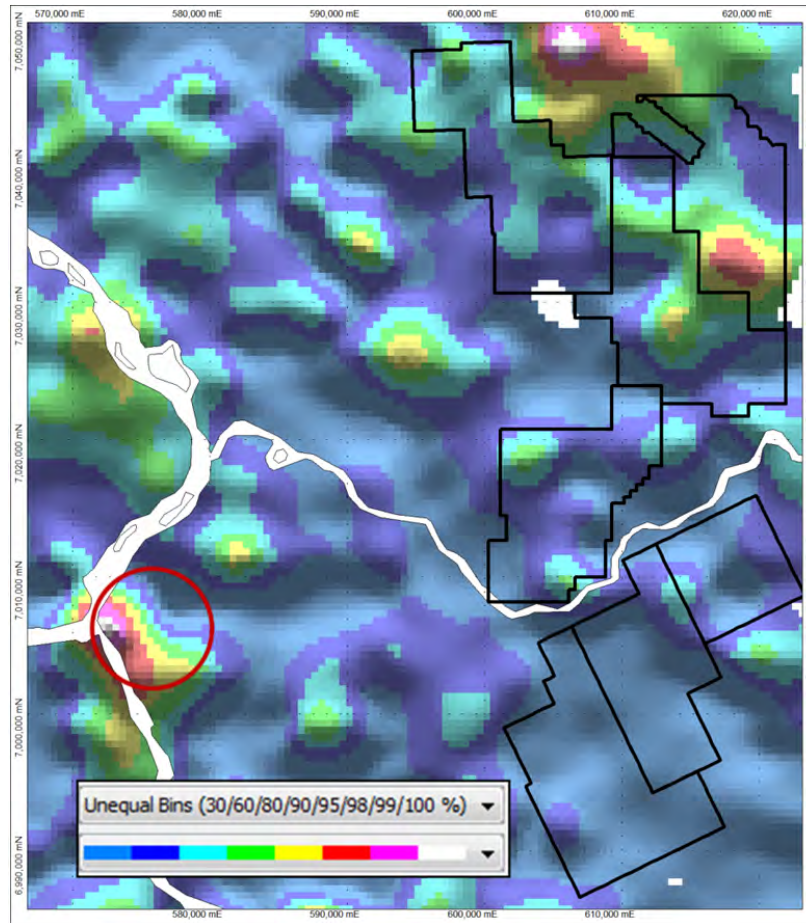


Figure 25: Gridded image of an additive index of Au+As+Sb leveled for the dominant bedrock lithology in each catchment. The area of Golden Saddle is indicated by the red circle.

Preliminary Structural Interpretation of the Whiskey Property

SMC contracted Colin Brodie, an independent, experienced exploration geologist, to provide a preliminary evaluation and structural interpretation of the Whiskey Property. Brodie generated sixteen preliminary targets (Figure 26) for the Whiskey Property following the Golden Saddle-White Gold type exploration model (for which he has previous experience in the White Gold District working for Underworld Resources in 2009) utilizing government-generated 1:250,000 geological mapping, widely-spaced aeromagnetic data and site visits of placer gold operations and anomalous stream sediment samples. The complete report is available in Appendix 5.

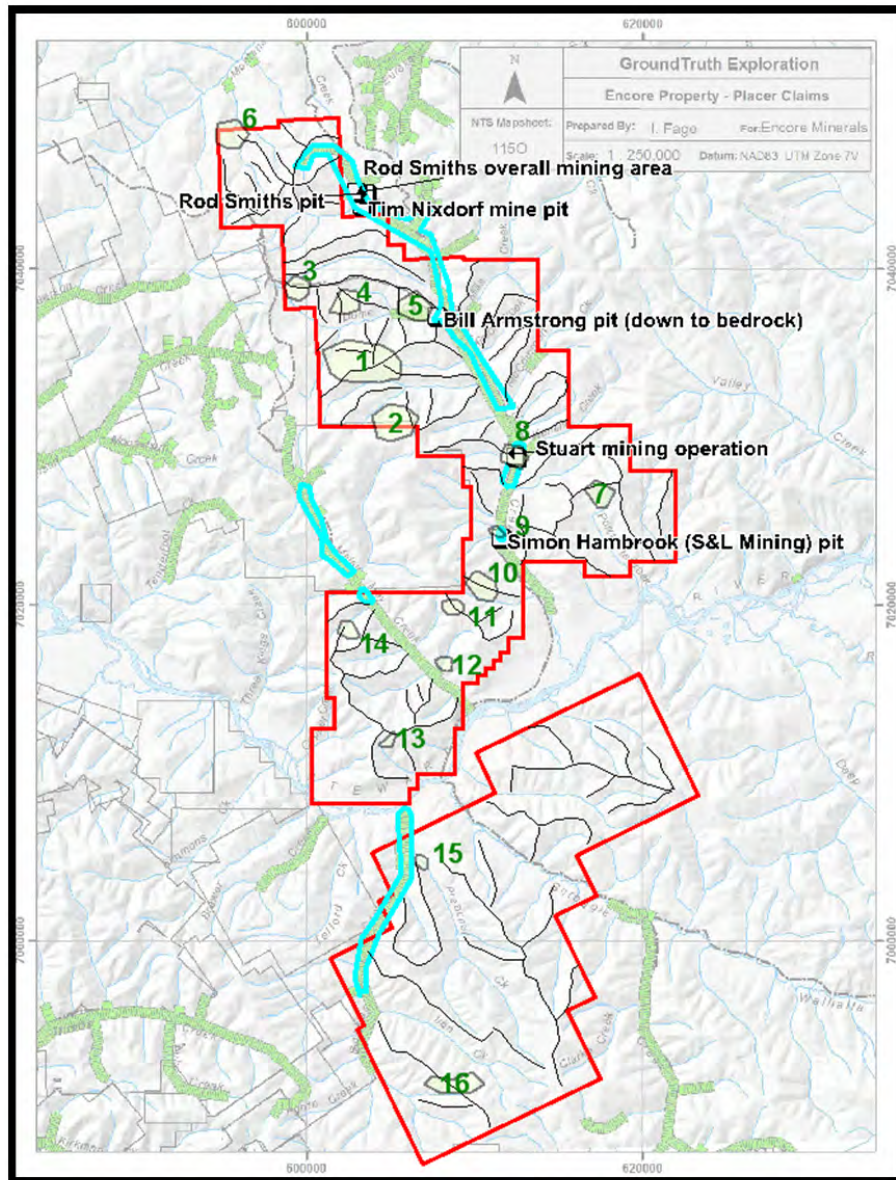


Figure 26: Topographic map overlain by Whiskey Property boundaries in red. Pale green numbered polygons represent targets. Not shown on this figure are the additional claims staked to the northeast in September-October, 2010.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

Group Barley Detail Statement of Work

Work started 29 July 2010- Completed August 24, 2010:

1629 Ridge-Spur Soil samples (see map) worked performed by Ground Truth Exploration Inc. @ \$20/sample

(including man days, camp rental costs, and sample preparation) = \$32580.00

Soil Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$17.76/sample = \$28931.04

Worked performed by Full Metal Minerals and other consulting Geologists Started September 1, 2010 – Completed September 10, 2010:

Rock Sampling: 21 samples (Including geologist man days, sample preparation, mapping, prospecting field assistant man days) = \$3234.00

Rock Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$16.50/sample = \$346.50

Helicopter costs 27.0 hours at \$1500/hour = \$41069.87

Worked started September 21, 2010-October 26, 2010

Geophysical Interpretation (for entire property) by Eureka Consulting = \$402.76

Work Started July 25-July 31 (plus office time for data compilation)

Structural Interpretation (for entire property) by Colin Brodie = \$2693.27

Work started August 1, 2010 – Completed January 2, 2011

Geochemical Interpretation for Whiskey property (based on Soil and Creek sampling) by Revelation Geoscience = \$5677.93

Airstrip/Camp and Road Construction Worked performed by Albert Rudis (July 27, 2010- Nov 20, 2010)

Worked suggested and approved by Jim Leary. = \$15821.58

Other Costs (portion of total spread across entire property):

Chartered flights Dawson-Camp for personnel = \$1319.50

Flights within the Yukon (Whitehorse-Dawson, Whitehorse-Camp) for personnel = \$2089.33

Accommodation costs for Geologists and Field Assistants = \$3019.58

Compilation and data analysis by Geologist = \$2800.00

Total Other Costs = \$9228.41

Total = \$139985.40

Group Maise Detail Statement of Work

Work started 29 July 2010- Completed August 24, 2010:

1140 Ridge-Spur Soil samples (see map) worked performed by Ground Truth Exploration Inc. @ \$20/sample

(including man days, camp rental costs, and sample preparation) = \$22800

Soil Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$17.76/sample = \$20246.40

Worked performed by Full Metal Minerals and other consulting Geologists Started September 1, 2010 – Completed September 10, 2010:

Rock Sampling: 4 samples (Including geologist man days, sample preparation, mapping, prospecting field assistant man days) = \$616

Rock Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$16.50/sample = \$66

Helicopter costs 24.5 hours at \$1500/hour = \$36842.55

Worked started September 21, 2010-October 26, 2010

Geophysical Interpretation (for entire property) by Eureka Consulting = \$402.76

Work Started July 25-July 31 (plus office time for data compilation)

Structural Interpretation (for entire property) by Colin Brodie = \$2693.27

Work started August 1, 2010 – Completed January 2, 2011

Geochemical Interpretation for Whiskey property (based on Soil and Creek sampling) by Revelation Geoscience = \$5677.93

Airstrip/Camp and Road Construction Worked performed by Albert Rudis (July 27, 2010- Nov 20, 2010)

Worked suggested and approved by Jim Leary. = \$15821.58

Other Costs (portion of total spread across entire property):

Chartered flights Dawson-Camp for personnel = \$330.50

Flights within the Yukon (Whitehorse-Dawson, Whitehorse-Camp) for personnel = \$1096.33

Accommodation costs for Geologists and Field Assistants = \$3019.58

Compilation and data analysis by Geologist = \$2800.00

Total Other Costs = \$7246.88

Total = \$112413.40

Group Oak Detail Statement of Work

Work started 29 July 2010- Completed August 24, 2010:

746 Ridge-Spur Soil samples (see map) worked performed by Ground Truth Exploration Inc. @ \$20/sample

(including man days, camp rental costs, and sample preparation) = \$14920

Soil Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$17.76/sample = \$13248.96

Worked performed by Full Metal Minerals and other consulting Geologists Started September 1, 2010 – Completed September 10, 2010:

Rock Sampling: 25 samples (Including geologist man days, sample preparation, mapping, prospecting field assistant man days) = \$3850

Rock Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$16.50/sample = \$412.50

Helicopter costs 15.5 hours at \$1500/hour = \$23263.55

Worked started September 21, 2010-October 26, 2010

Geophysical Interpretation (for entire property) by Eureka Consulting = \$402.76

Work Started July 25-July 31 (plus office time for data compilation)

Structural Interpretation (for entire property) by Colin Brodie = \$2693.27

Work started August 1, 2010 – Completed January 2, 2011

Geochemical Interpretation for Whiskey property (based on Soil and Creek sampling) by Revelation Geoscience = \$5677.93

Airstrip/Camp and Road Construction Worked performed by Albert Rudis (July 27, 2010- Nov 20, 2010)

Worked suggested and approved by Jim Leary. = \$15821.58

Other Costs (portion of total spread across entire property):

Chartered flights Dawson-Camp for personnel = \$330.50

Flights within the Yukon (Whitehorse-Dawson, Whitehorse-Camp) for personnel = \$1096.33

Accommodation costs for Geologists and Field Assistants = \$3019.58

Compilation and data analysis by Geologist = \$2800.00

Total Other Costs = \$7246.88

Total = \$87537.43

Group Rye Detail Statement of Work

Work started 29 July 2010- Completed August 24, 2010:

792 Ridge-Spur Soil samples (see map) worked performed by Ground Truth Exploration Inc. @ \$20/sample

(including man days, camp rental costs, and sample preparation) = \$15840

Soil Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$17.76/sample =\$14065.92

Helicopter costs 13.0 hours at \$1500/hour =\$19316.02

Worked started September 21, 2010-October 26, 2010

Geophysical Interpretation (for entire property) by Eureka Consulting =\$402.76

Work Started July25-July 31 (plus office time for data compilation)

Structural Interpretation (for entire property) by Colin Brodie =\$2693.27

Work started August 1, 2010 – Completed January 2, 2011

Geochemical Interpretation for Whiskey property (based on Soil and Creek sampling) by Revelation Geoscience
=\$5677.93

Airstrip/Camp and Road Construction Worked performed by Albert Rudis (July 27, 2010- Nov 20, 2010)

Worked suggested and approved by Jim Leary. =\$15821.58

Other Costs (portion of total spread across entire property) :

Chartered flights Dawson-Camp for personnel = \$330.50

Flights within the Yukon (Whitehorse-Dawson, Whitehorse-Camp) for personnel = \$1096.33

Accommodation costs for Geologists and Field Assistants = \$3019.58

Compilation and data analysis by Geologist=\$2800.00

Total Other Costs =\$7246.88

Total =\$81064.36

Group Water Detail Statement of Work

Work started 29 July 2010- Completed August 24, 2010:

788 Ridge-Spur Soil samples (see map) worked performed by Ground Truth Exploration Inc. @ \$20/sample

(including man days, camp rental costs, and sample preparation) = \$15760

Soil Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$17.76/sample = \$13994.88

Worked performed by Full Metal Minerals and other consulting Geologists Started September 1, 2010 – Completed September 10, 2010:

Rock Sampling: 17 samples (Including geologist man days, sample preparation, mapping, prospecting field assistant man days) = \$2618

Rock Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$16.50/sample = \$280.50

Helicopter costs 12.0 hours at \$1500/hour = \$17895.04

Worked started September 21, 2010-October 26, 2010

Geophysical Interpretation (for entire property) by Eureka Consulting = \$402.76

Work Started July 25-July 31 (plus office time for data compilation)

Structural Interpretation (for entire property) by Colin Brodie = \$2693.27

Work started August 1, 2010 – Completed January 2, 2011

Geochemical Interpretation for Whiskey property (based on Soil and Creek sampling) by Revelation Geoscience = \$5677.93

Airstrip/Camp and Road Construction Worked performed by Albert Rudis (July 27, 2010- Nov 20, 2010)

Worked suggested and approved by Jim Leary. = \$15821.58

Other Costs (portion of total spread across entire property):

Chartered flights Dawson-Camp for personnel = \$330.50

Flights within the Yukon (Whitehorse-Dawson, Whitehorse-Camp) for personnel = \$1096.33

Accommodation costs for Geologists and Field Assistants = \$3019.58

Compilation and data analysis by Geologist = \$2800.00

Total Other Costs = \$7246.88

Total = \$82390.84

Group Wheat Detail Statement of Work

Work started 29 July 2010- Completed August 24, 2010:

2400 Ridge-Spur Soil samples (see map) worked performed by Ground Truth Exploration Inc. @ \$20/sample

(including man days, camp rental costs, and sample preparation) = \$48,000

Soil Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$17.76/sample = \$42624

Worked performed by Full Metal Minerals and other consulting Geologists Started September 1, 2010 – Completed September 10, 2010:

Rock Sampling: 39 samples (Including geologist man days, sample preparation, mapping, prospecting field assistant man days) = \$6032.36

Rock Assaying Performed by Acme Laboratories \$16.50/sample = \$643.50

Helicopter costs 27.5 hours at \$1500/hour = \$41,200

Worked started September 21, 2010-October 26, 2010

Geophysical Interpretation (for entire property) by Eureka Consulting = \$402.76

Work Started July 25-July 31 (plus office time for data compilation)

Structural Interpretation (for entire property) by Colin Brodie = \$2693.27

Work started August 1, 2010 – Completed January 2, 2011

Geochemical Interpretation for Whiskey property (based on Soil and Creek sampling) by Revelation Geoscience = \$5677.93

Other Costs (portion of total spread across entire property):

Chartered flights Dawson-Camp for personnel = \$330.93

Flights within the Yukon (Whitehorse-Dawson, Whitehorse-Camp) for personnel = \$1096.33

Accommodation costs for Geologists and Field Assistants = \$3019.58

Compilation and data analysis by Geologist = \$2800.00

Total Other Costs = \$7246.88

Total = \$15420.70

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The initial phase of exploration by SMC yielded considerable evidence for the potential of the Whiskey Property to host gold mineralization. Key interpretations and results are as follows:

- Preliminary structural analysis by Brodie yielded 16 structural targets that may represent gold-bearing structures. However, the magnetic data is far too coarse to properly resolve secondary and tertiary structures likely to host gold mineralization. It is recommended to upgrade the geophysical database with either airborne magnetometer or ground magnetic surveys at substantially tighter line-spacings (<200 m) and integrate these data with the geochemistry and geology.
- The ridge and spur sampling geochemistry produced multiple anomalous values or zones of enrichment in both Au and common pathfinder elements for Au. These results, can in most part, be correlated with the limited reconnaissance mapping and stream sediment data but clearly there are large gaps in the data that must be mitigated to properly assess the validity and target potential of the anomalous ridge and spur Au and pathfinder responses.
- Satellite gravity structural interpretation depicts a minor, but prominent NW structural feature proximal to the additional claims staked on the NE side of the Whiskey Property. This shows promise as a lot of the anomalous soil Au and pathfinder anomalies (with associated stream sediment anomalies) and initial geological interpretations for the area (substantial alteration) occur very proximal to this feature. Minor structures extending to the west-southwest of this structural feature not identified to date (but can be easily hypothesized) could be Au-bearing and the source for the anomalous responses.
- The NE corner of the Whiskey Property (Area 1 from the reconnaissance program) clearly has the highest initial target ranking with the presence of strongly altered augen gneiss and numerous Au and pathfinder anomalies and a proximal major structure immediately to the east-northeast.

It is the authors' opinion that the scientific and technical data obtained by SMC on the Whiskey Property in 2010 is more than adequate enough in terms of density and reliability to warrant additional exploration on the Property. Sampling of geological materials by contractors to SMC in 2010 is considered to have followed standard industry protocols. However, no independent certified reference materials were submitted by SMC to the laboratory, and there were no quality control samples submitted with the rock samples. The authors' consider the QAQC protocols adopted to be adequate for an early stage exploration program, and believe SMC is committed to following industry "best practice" QAQC protocols for future exploration programs.

Based on the key interpretations and observations listed above, the authors' have concluded that the Whiskey Property is a property of merit and fully endorse SMC to advance mineral exploration on the Whiskey Property. The geological similarities to adjacent mineral discoveries along with newly acquired geochemical data, observations and preliminary interpretations suggest that the Whiskey Property may host substantial, undiscovered gold mineralized systems.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

Dennis Arne

12185 232B Street

Maple Ridge, Canada, V2X 0X1

Telephone: 604 681 6000 Fax: 604 684 6024

Email: darne@revelationgeo.com

I, Dennis Arne, P.Geo. (AIG R.P.Geo 10064), do hereby certify that:

1. I have prepared portions of and have reviewed all the items within the Report titled: "Report on the 2010 Geochemical, Geophysical, and Geological work on the Whiskey Property";
2. I graduated from the University of Regina in 1982 with a Bachelor's of Science Honours Degree in Geology; from Lakehead University in 1986 with a Master of Science in Geology; from the University of Melbourne in 1990 with a PhD in Geology; and from the University of Technology – Sydney in 2006 with a Graduate Diploma in Hydrogeology and Groundwater Management.
3. I am a current member in good standing with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (R.P. Geo #10064), as well as a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), member # 34686;
4. I have at least 5 years experience in the mineral exploration industry working as a geoscientist;
5. I have experience relevant to those aspects of the preparation of this report for which I have been responsible – specifically specialist knowledge in exploration geochemistry;
6. To the best of my knowledge, this Report contains all the scientific and technical information required to be disclosed, that there has been no material change in any of the information presented herein and that all information is accurate.

Dated September 18th, 2011

SIGNED



"Dennis Arne"

Dennis Arne, PGeo. (AIG R.P. Geo 10064)

David Benson

5 Jaguar Place

Brandon, Manitoba, Canada R7B 3P1

Telephone: 204 717 0658 Cell: 204 223 2281

Email: dbenson@revelationgeo.com

I, David Benson, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I have prepared portions of and have reviewed all items except the Statement of Work within the Report titled: "Report on the 2010 Geochemical, Geophysical, and Geological work on the Whiskey Property";
2. I graduated from the University of Manitoba in 2001 with a Bachelor's of Science First Class Honours Degree in Geology;
3. I am a current member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (APEGM), member # 25701;
4. I have at least 10 years experience in the mineral exploration industry working as a geoscientist;
5. I have experience relevant to those aspects of the preparation of this report for which I have been responsible as I was co-author on the Report "NI43-101 Amended Technical Report on Smash Minerals Corp. Whiskey Property, Dawson City, Yukon For Smash Minerals Corp.;
6. To the best of my knowledge, this Report contains all the scientific and technical information required to be disclosed, that there has been no material change in any of the information presented herein and that all information is accurate.

Dated September 18th, 2011

SIGNED



"David Benson"

David Benson P.Geo (MB. #25701)

REFERENCES

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- Benson, D. and Arne, D., 2011, NI43-101 Amended Technical Report on Smash Minerals Corp. Whiskey Property, Dawson City, Yukon For Smash Minerals Corp., 79 p.
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Claims

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Operator	Claim Name
YD15301	BEV 561	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15302	BEV 562	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15303	BEV 563	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15304	BEV 564	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15305	BEV 565	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15306	BEV 566	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15307	BEV 567	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15308	BEV 568	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15309	BEV 569	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15310	BEV 570	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15311	BEV 571	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15312	BEV 572	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15313	BEV 573	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15314	BEV 574	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15315	BEV 575	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15316	BEV 576	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15317	BEV 577	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15318	BEV 578	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15319	BEV 579	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15320	BEV 580	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15321	BEV 581	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15322	BEV 582	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15323	BEV 583	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15324	BEV 584	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15325	BEV 585	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15326	BEV 586	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15327	BEV 587	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15328	BEV 588	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15329	BEV 589	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15330	BEV 590	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15331	BEV 591	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15332	BEV 592	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15333	BEV 593	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15334	BEV 594	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15335	BEV 595	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15336	BEV 596	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15337	BEV 597	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15338	BEV 598	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15339	BEV 599	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15340	BEV 600	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley
YD15341	BEV 601	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Barley

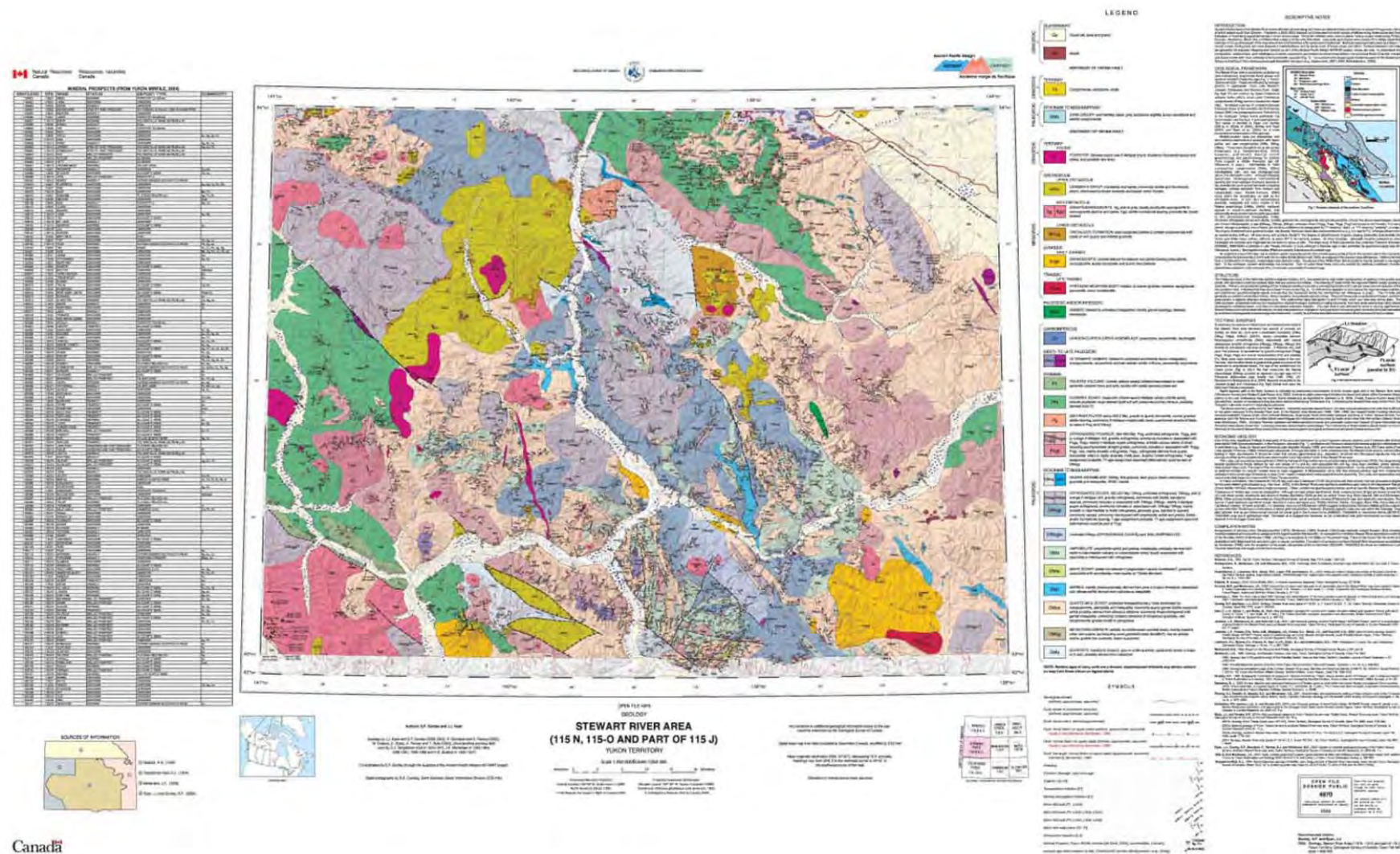
[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

YD50577	ANGEL 365	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50578	ANGEL 366	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50579	ANGEL 367	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50580	ANGEL 368	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50581	ANGEL 369	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50582	ANGEL 370	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50583	ANGEL 371	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50584	ANGEL 372	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50585	ANGEL 373	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50586	ANGEL 374	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50587	ANGEL 375	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50588	ANGEL 376	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50589	ANGEL 377	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50590	ANGEL 378	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak

YD50591	ANGEL 379	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50592	ANGEL 380	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50593	ANGEL 381	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50594	ANGEL 382	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50595	ANGEL 383	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50596	ANGEL 384	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50597	ANGEL 385	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50598	ANGEL 386	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50599	ANGEL 387	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak
YD50600	ANGEL 388	Shawn Ryan 100%	Smash Minerals Corp.	Oak

Appendix 2: Stewart River Geology (Ryan, J.J., and Gordey, S., 2004)



Appendix 3: White Gold Prospect Satellite Gravity Processing and Interpretation Report.



White Gold Prospect Satellite Gravity Processing and Interpretation Report

White Gold District, Yukon, Canada

For

Encore

October 2010

1.0 Introduction

Processing of satellite gravity data was undertaken over an area 100 km SSE of Dawson, Yukon, Canada. The area of the data coverage is shown in **Figure 1** and covers a region of approximately 185 x 165 km.

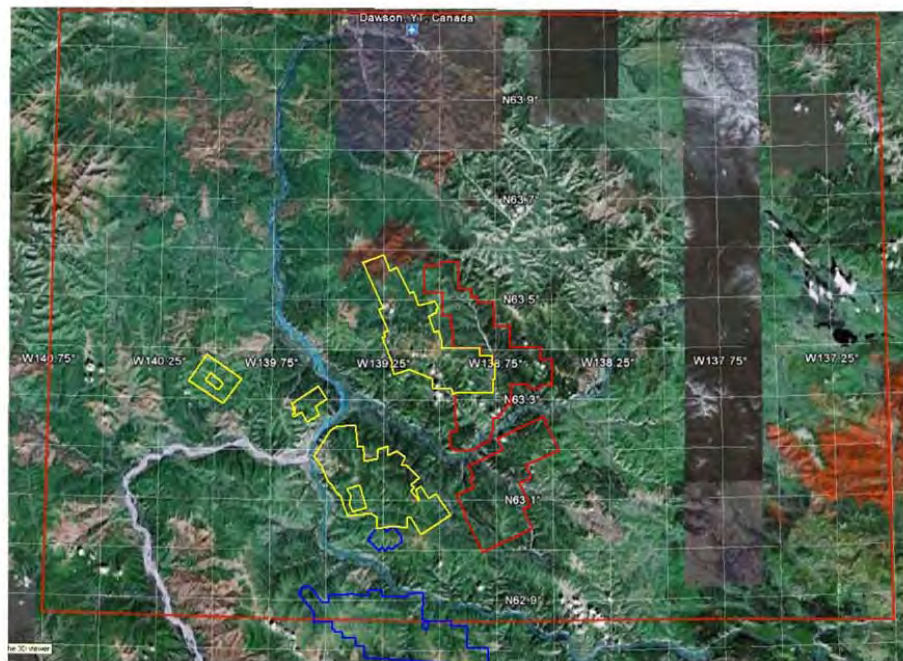


Figure 1. Region of satellite data acquisition with Encore claims (in red), Kinross (in yellow) and Kaminak claims (in blue). Note Dawson at top of figure.

The area contains a number of claimed properties. Shown in **Figure 1** are claimed properties of Encore, Kaminak and Kinross.

Data from satellite recorded gravity is available to analyse structure and regional gravity and interpret geology. The gravity data is available from the Geosat and ERS-1 altimetry and gravity sensors and is supplemented by globally available ship-track and land based gravity network surveying (Sandwell and Smith, 2009).

Data can be downloaded as Free Air gravity with the elevation information required to calculate Bouguer terrain corrections. This was undertaken using a regional Bouguer density adjustment of 2.67 gm/cm³. Reference to this data is available globally and can be viewed using Google Earth at:

ftp://topex.ucsd.edu/pub/global_grav_1min/global_grav_1min_V18.1_terra.kmz

Analysis of the corrected Bouguer gravity data was undertaken to determine the predominant structural trends in the White River prospect area. The interpretation and data should be further used to supplement known geology and geophysics in the region.

1.1 Satellite Gravity Data and Processing

The satellite gravity data once downloaded, has been processed to Free Air gravity but still has the effects of terrain and variable density within the data. The Free Air gravity dataset is shown in **Figure 2**. A WGS 84 Transverse Mercator (UTM Zone 7 North) metric projection has been used in displaying the data but the original dataset is referenced to Latitude/Longitude projection and so a slight offset is noticed around the display margins. Also shown in the figure are the claim areas of Encore.

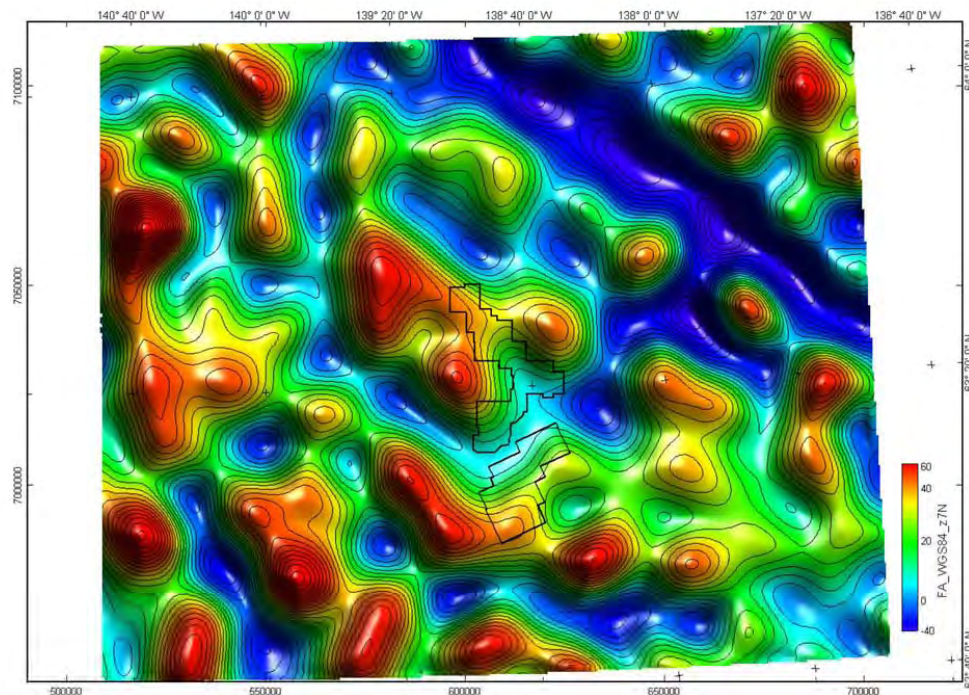


Figure 2. Free Air gravity satellite data using a 5.0 mGal contour interval.

To the west but adjacent the Encore tenements are some isolated gravity high anomalies and these lie absent from any trend or lineament although their western and SW boundaries are terminated by lineaments. The generally predominant gravity trend of the region is to the NW, especially with a major lineament being noted in the NE portion of the area and continuing towards Dawson.

The Free Air satellite gravity data is predominantly affected by the terrain elevation and a

second dataset of higher spatial resolution was therefore obtained to allow the elevation effects and ongoing processing to be undertaken. Processing of the terrain effects involves using a DEM with suitable resolution and a triangulated data model to be created such that a 'slab' earth model is created that is extended from the digital terrain surface, down to a level which is everywhere lower than the terrain of the dataset. From this terrain model, a theoretical gravitational response is calculated by adopting a suitable regional density (typically about 2.67 gm/cm³).

The terrain model for the same area was created from the available Shuttle Radar Terrain Modelling project data (SRTM) and then decimated to a suitable resolution to match that of the Free Air gravity. The SRTM topographic data is shown in **Figure 3**.

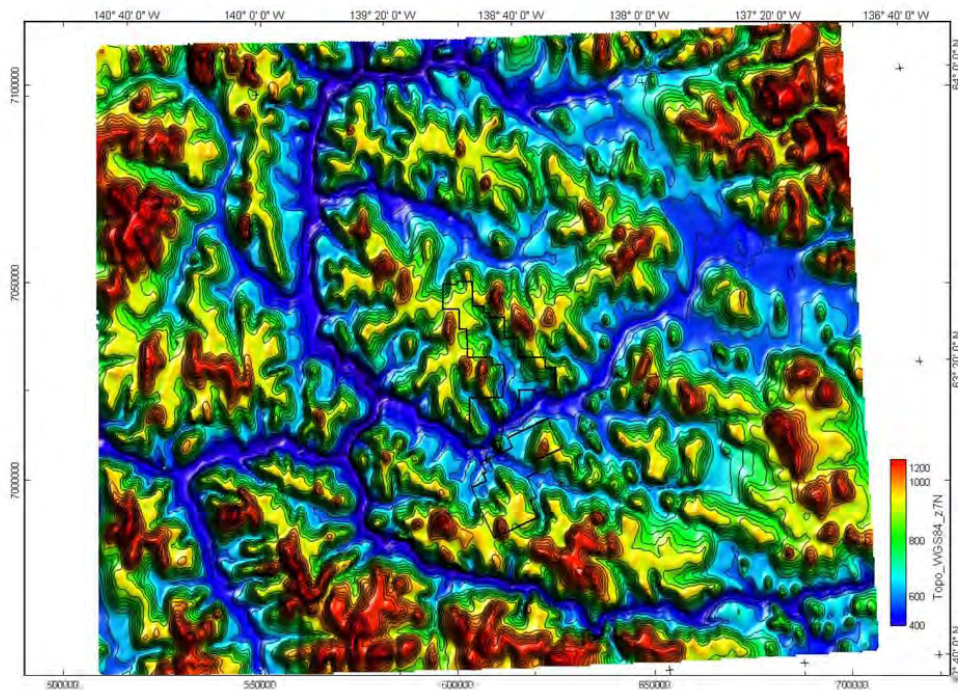


Figure 3. Digital elevation data using a 50.0 metre contour interval derived from the SRTM project.

The main drainage valleys are indicated by the low zones and the linear nature of some of these may reflect structural controls. The White River valley is evident west of the Encore tenements.

Subtraction of the theoretical gravity response from the terrain model away from the Free Air gravity results in an approximate Bouguer Anomaly gravity response. The theoretical Bouguer Density adopted for the terrain correction was 2.67 gm/cm³. There is some obvious influence of the terrain in the calculated result and this is due to:

- An inappropriate selection of Bouguer Density in some areas. Other areas, where no direct correlation is noted, the density selection appears appropriate.
- The higher resolution terrain data introduces some higher frequency responses. This has been dealt with by applying a low pass (5,000 metre) filter. The resultant display is therefore a reasonable approximation of the Bouguer Gravity that would result by a higher resolution surveying method.

The calculated Bouguer Anomaly data is shown in **Figure 4**.

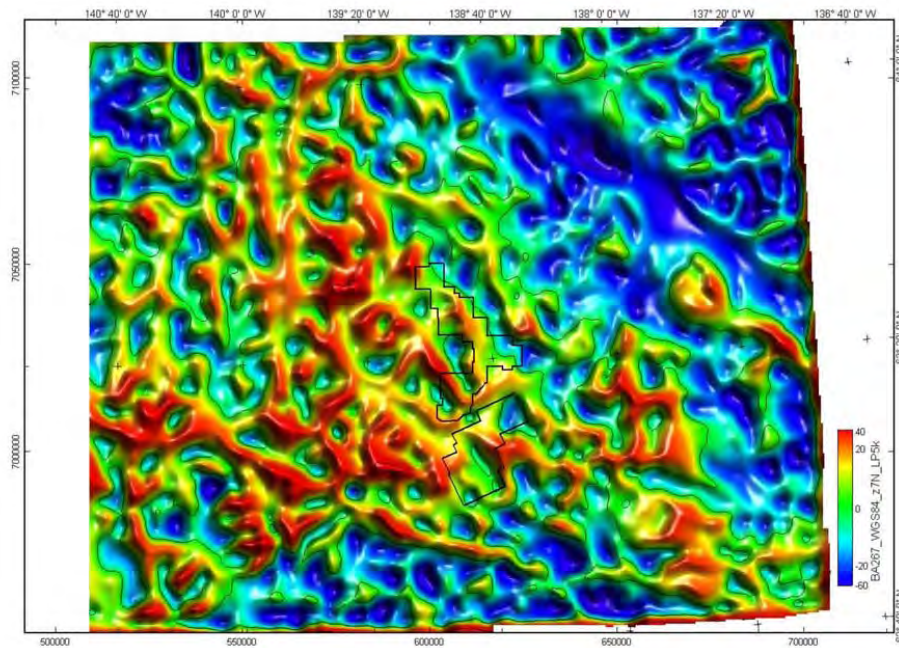


Figure 4. Computed Bouguer Anomaly response map (mGals) derived from the Free Air gravity and terrain response.

A number of linear trends are evident in the Bouguer Anomaly gravity data and these are highlighted in the interpretation section.

2.0 Interpretation

Based on the computed satellite Bouguer Anomaly gravity data, the main structural trends appear to be NW. These trends, both major and minor are shown in **Figure 5**.

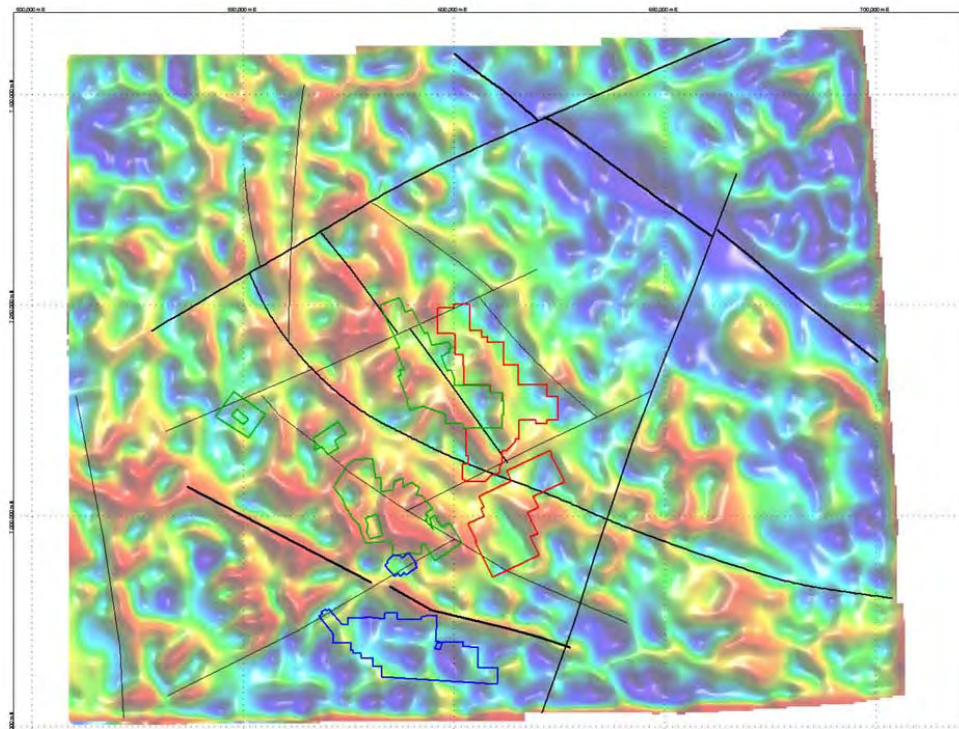


Figure 5. Computed Bouguer Anomaly response map with the main interpreted structural features.

The lineaments indicated in the interpretation appears to highlight a series of faulted (?) blocks. In most cases the margins of these blocks is reflected in the terrain, but not in all cases. Major structures are indicated by thicker and bolder linework than minor lineaments. In most instances the interpreted trends are believed to define primary structural faulting as would be expected by such regional data.

The major structure trending to the NW in the NE of the area extends across the dataset and continues to lie just north of Dawson. The feature is evidenced by a significant gravity low and is reflected by the topography in the vicinity.

The above feature has a number of parallel structures to the SW and intersecting the Encore, Kinross and Kaminak tenements. A curvilinear fault appears to trend NW in its SE portion but then the orientation migrates to the NNW at its western end before being terminated by a significant NE structure. This feature is mirrored by the White River

valley but its gravity response suggests that the trend is structurally controlled.

Some minor NW oriented faults and conjugate features appear to be present and extend across the Encore tenements. The intersections of these features could offer some exploration potential but additional, higher resolution groundwork would be required to validate and test any potential.

3.0 Summary

Satellite gravity has been obtained and used in this analysis and interpretation. It needs to be stated that satellite gravity is not a direct measure of the ambient gravitational field near surface, but rather an approximation which is derived from satellite altimetry and advanced potential field theory. The approach taken here has been shown to be quite accurate elsewhere and the assumption used in this study is that the satellite gravity is a reasonable approximation of the gravitational field as would be measured at or near the geoid surface in the region of the White Gold prospect.

Corrections to the satellite Free Air gravity computations have been undertaken using the established SRTM elevation data. The correction used assumed a Bouguer density of 2.67 gm/cm³ and this resulted in a Bouguer data product suitable for mapping and interpretation at regional scale.

The interpretation of the Bouguer Anomaly data has highlighted a range of significant structural features many of which are evidenced

A major structural feature is highlighted in the NE corner of the AOI and its influence appears to extend to Dawson in the NW. Additional NW and NE structural features are evident in the data and in many cases these are mirrored by the terrain.

Increased geophysical definition would be a benefit by the acquisition of airborne geophysical coverage. Aeromagnetics rather than aerogravity (due to the rugged terrain) is strongly recommended as a precursor to additional ground work. Such higher resolution data would assist in determining a better understanding of the nature of the structural features and any likely intrusive in the region.

Peter Gidley
Principal Geophysicist

Eureka Consulting Pty Ltd.

Appendix 4: Review of Soil and Rock Geochemistry by Revelation Geoscience Ltd.

Smash Minerals Corp. Whiskey Property, Yukon Territory

Review of Soil & Rock Geochemistry

Dr. Dennis Arne
Principal Consultant - Geochemistry

Outline

- Executive summary
- Recommendations
- Review of open file regional stream sediment samples
- Review of QAQC data
 - Ridge & spur soil samples
 - Rock samples
- Review of soil geochemistry results
- Review of rock geochemistry results

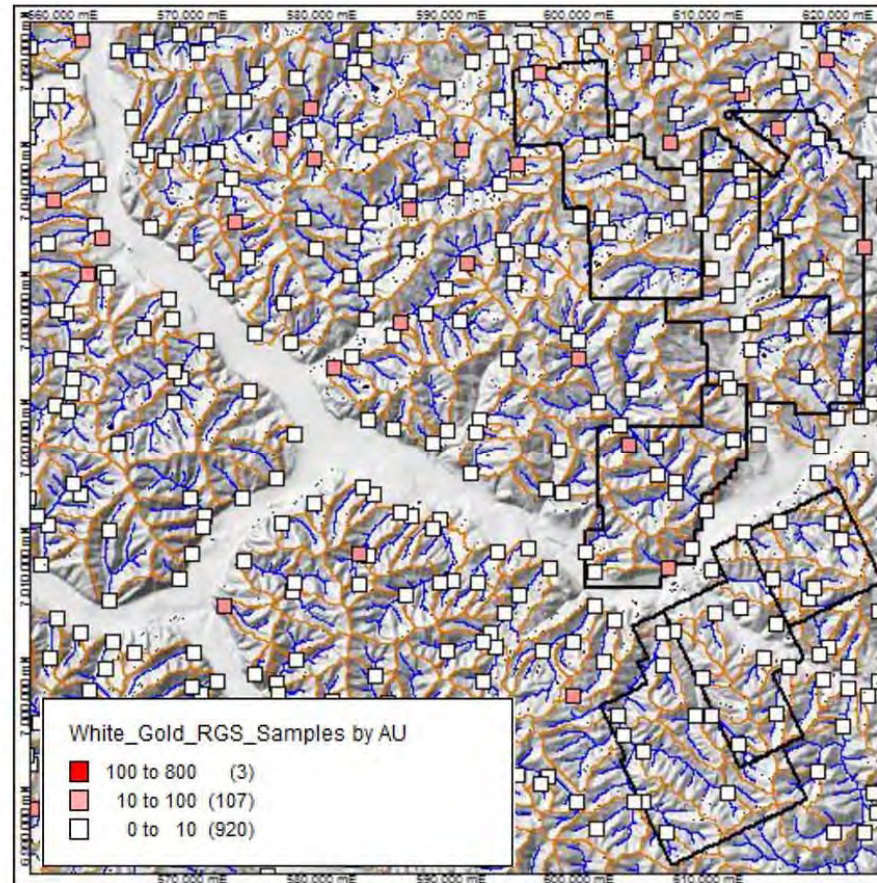
Executive Summary

- Regional government stream sediment data indicate the presence of weak Au anomalies in stream sediments in the northern claim blocks of the Whiskey Project. Au + As + Sb levelled for dominant catchment lithology suggest elevated pathfinder elements in part of the northern claim block.
- The quality of the ridge & spur soil data is considered to be good, although the Au data has high variance typical of its particulate nature in the area.
- 87 soil samples contain anomalous Au values >10 ppb, with 4 having values greater than 100 ppb. The highest Au value in soil is 310 ppb.
- Principal component analysis indicates a grouping of As, Sb, Mo, Pb & W as potential pathfinder elements for Au mineralization. These correspond in most, but not all, cases with those samples having elevated Au.
- Four rock samples contain elevated Au values >10 ppb, one sample contained >100 ppm W and eight sample contain > 1 ppm Hg. The Au in rock samples is poorly correlated with potential pathfinder elements typical of the White Gold district, although the dataset is small.

Recommendations

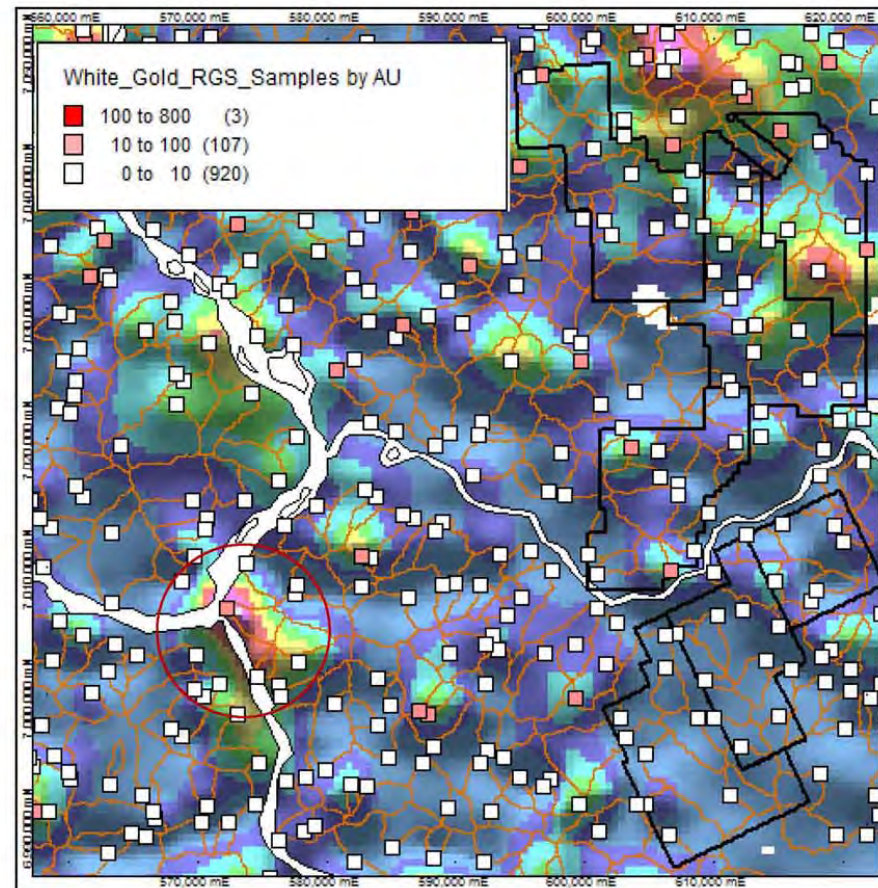
- Future sampling programs should incorporate a QAQC program involving certified reference materials.
- Transported sieved soil from Whitehorse should be re-mixed prior to sub-sampling and analysis in Vancouver, unless testing indicates it is unnecessary.
- The soil sample grain size should be reduced from -80 to -230 mesh in order to reduce analytical variance for Au and consideration should be given to increasing sample size from 15 to 30 g.
- Areas of anomalous ridge & spur samples should be grid sampled and the upslope edge of anomalous soil areas should be trenched to bedrock if possible. Ridge & spur sampling should be extended into the northeast claim group that has yet to be sampled. This claim group is associated with weakly anomalous Au and pathfinder elements in stream sediments.
- Some catchment areas have not been adequately sampled by government survey – a small directed program of sampling catchments down to a maximum size of 10 km² is recommended where alluvial workings have not disrupted the drainage.

Open File Stream Sediment Samples



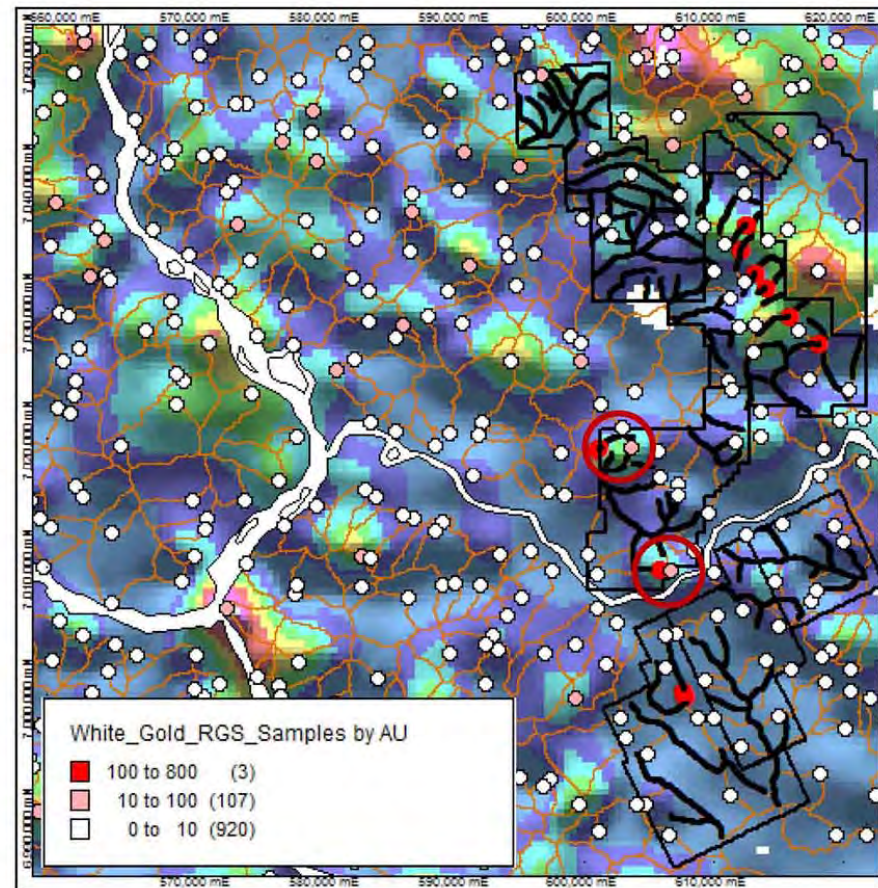
The northern claim blocks contain a number of samples with greater than 10 ppb Au, indicating elevated Au in their catchments, which are defined by orange boundary lines on the DEM. Note that no samples with Au > 100 ppb are present in this field of view.

Levelled Stream Sediment Data



Gridded image of additive index of Au+As+Sb levelled for dominant catchment bedrock lithology. Note that samples to the east of the northern claim box were not included in the analysis. The White Gold deposit area is circled.

Stream vs Soil Coverage

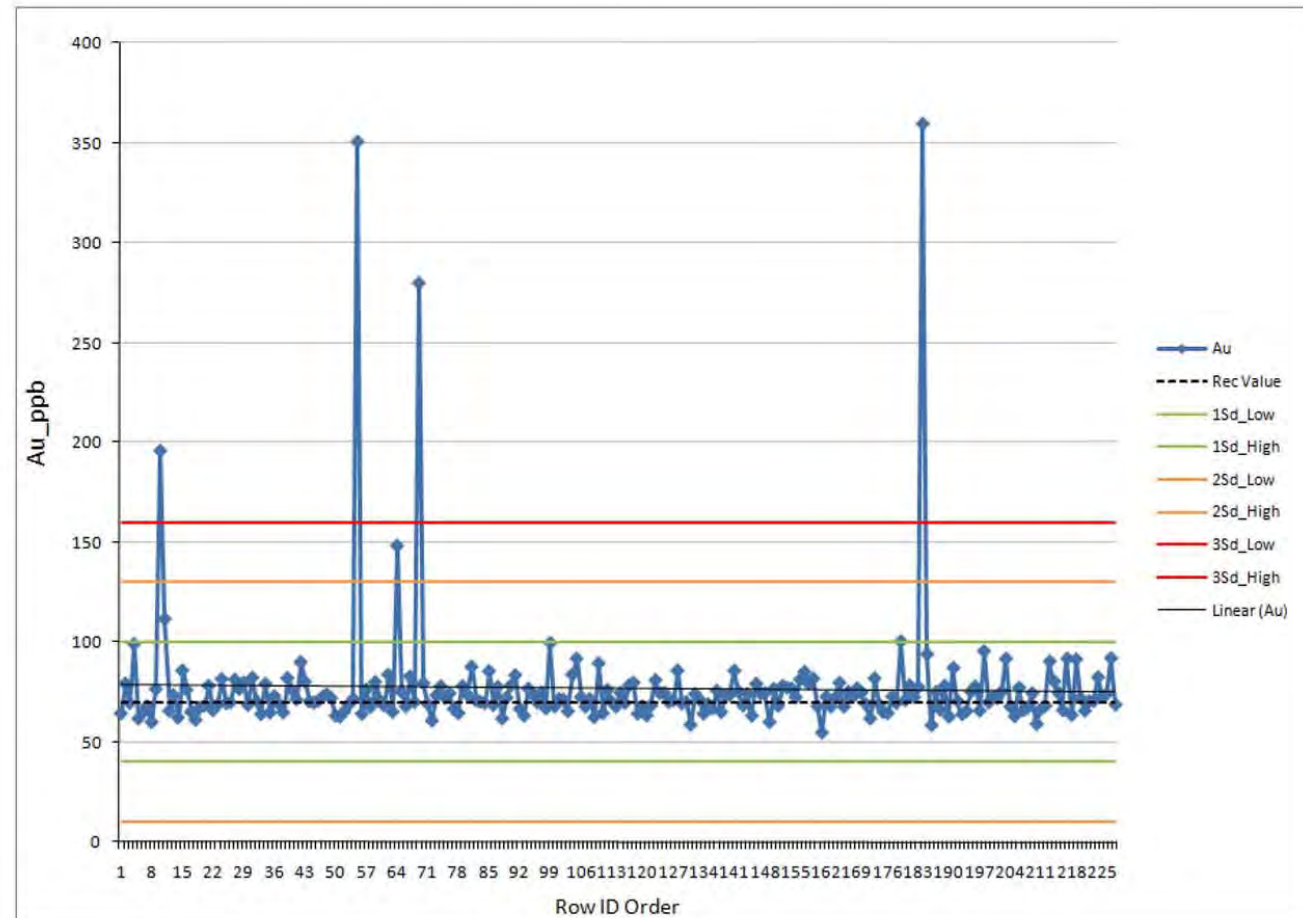


Existing ridge & spur soil sample coverage with anomalous pathfinder element concentrations is shown relative to regional stream sediment data. Note coincide soil anomalies in catchments with anomalous Au.

Soil Sample Quality Control

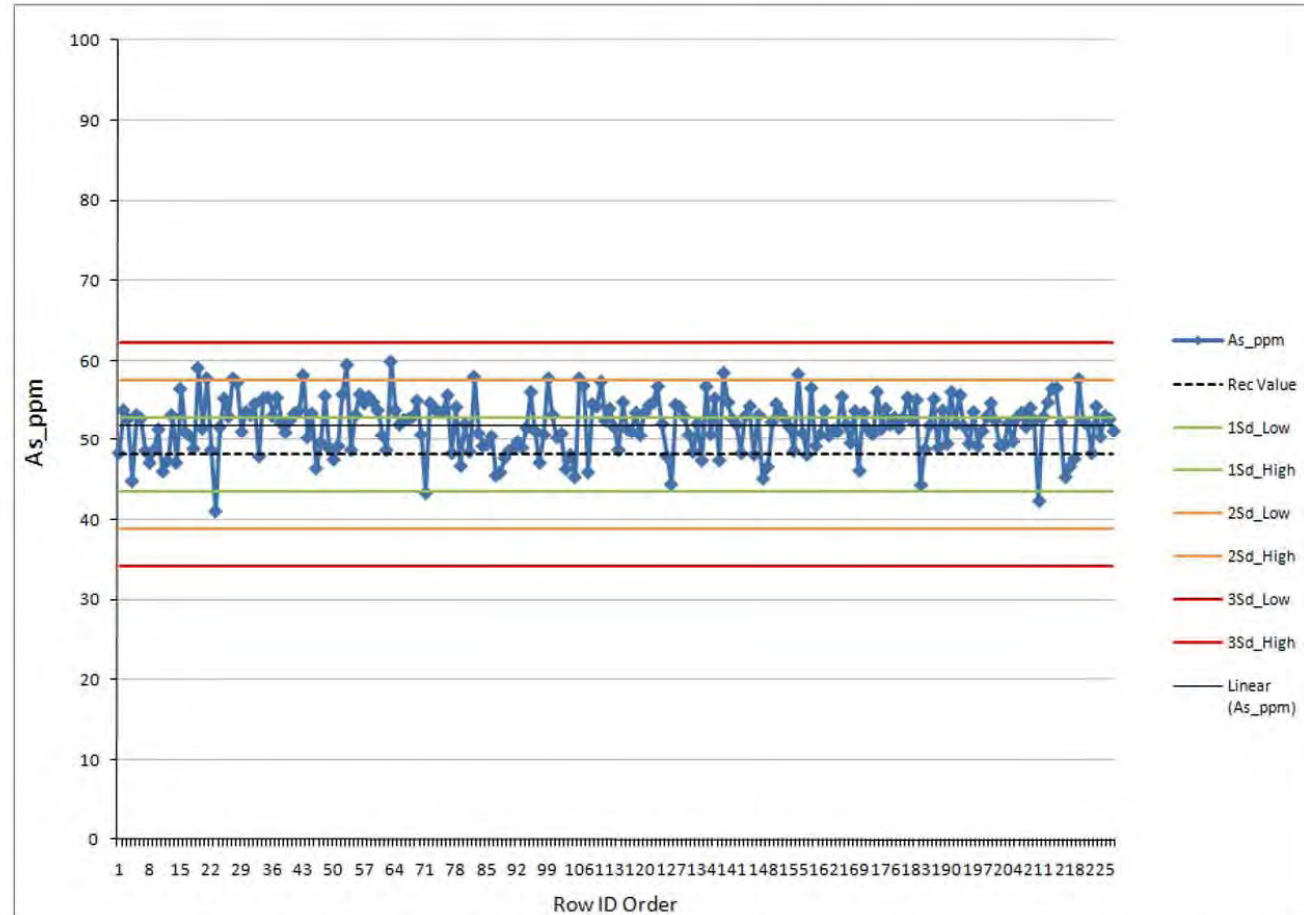
Accuracy

ACME STD - Au



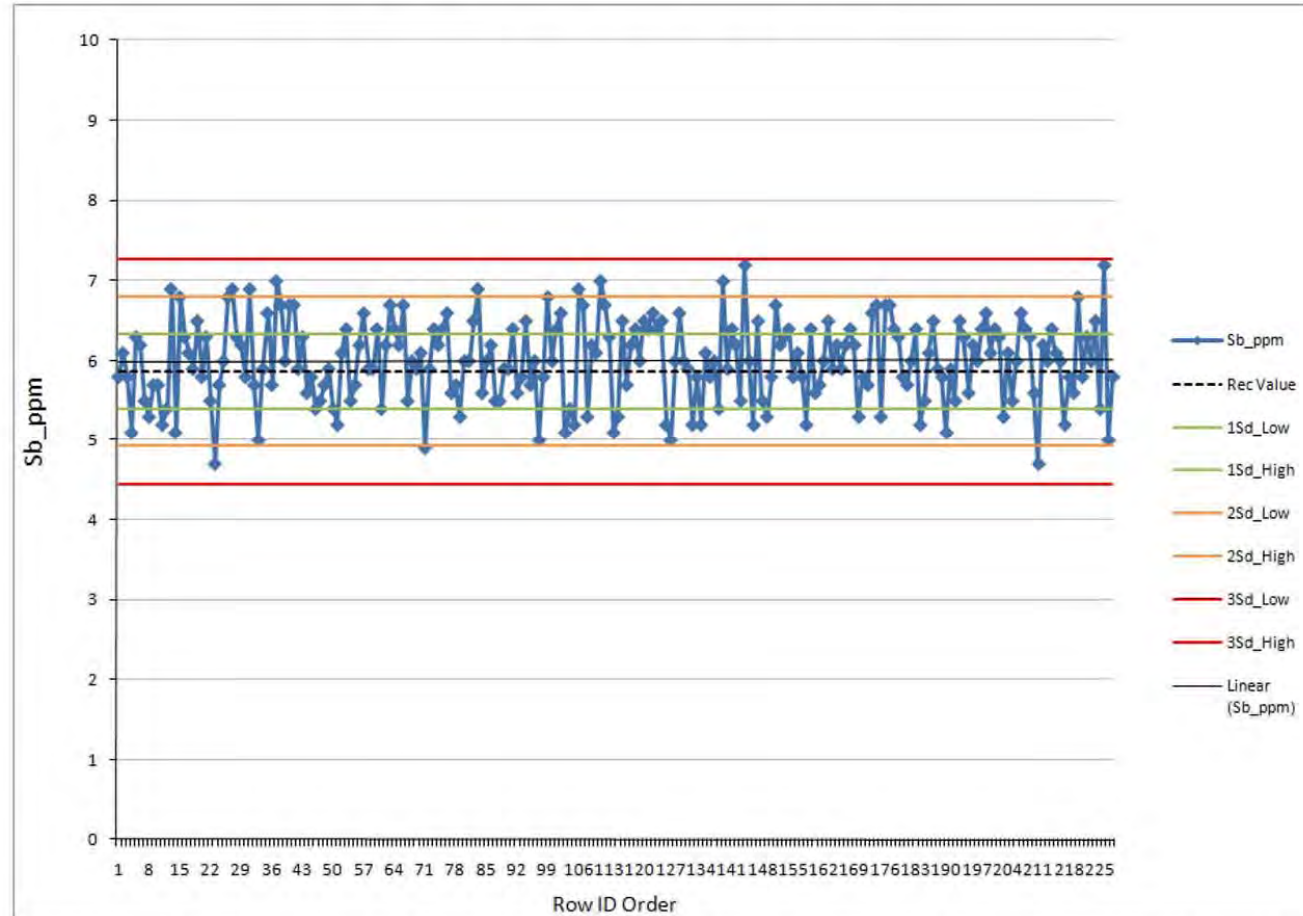
This standard reference material contains particulate Au and is therefore not suitable as a control on Au analyses.

ACME STD - As



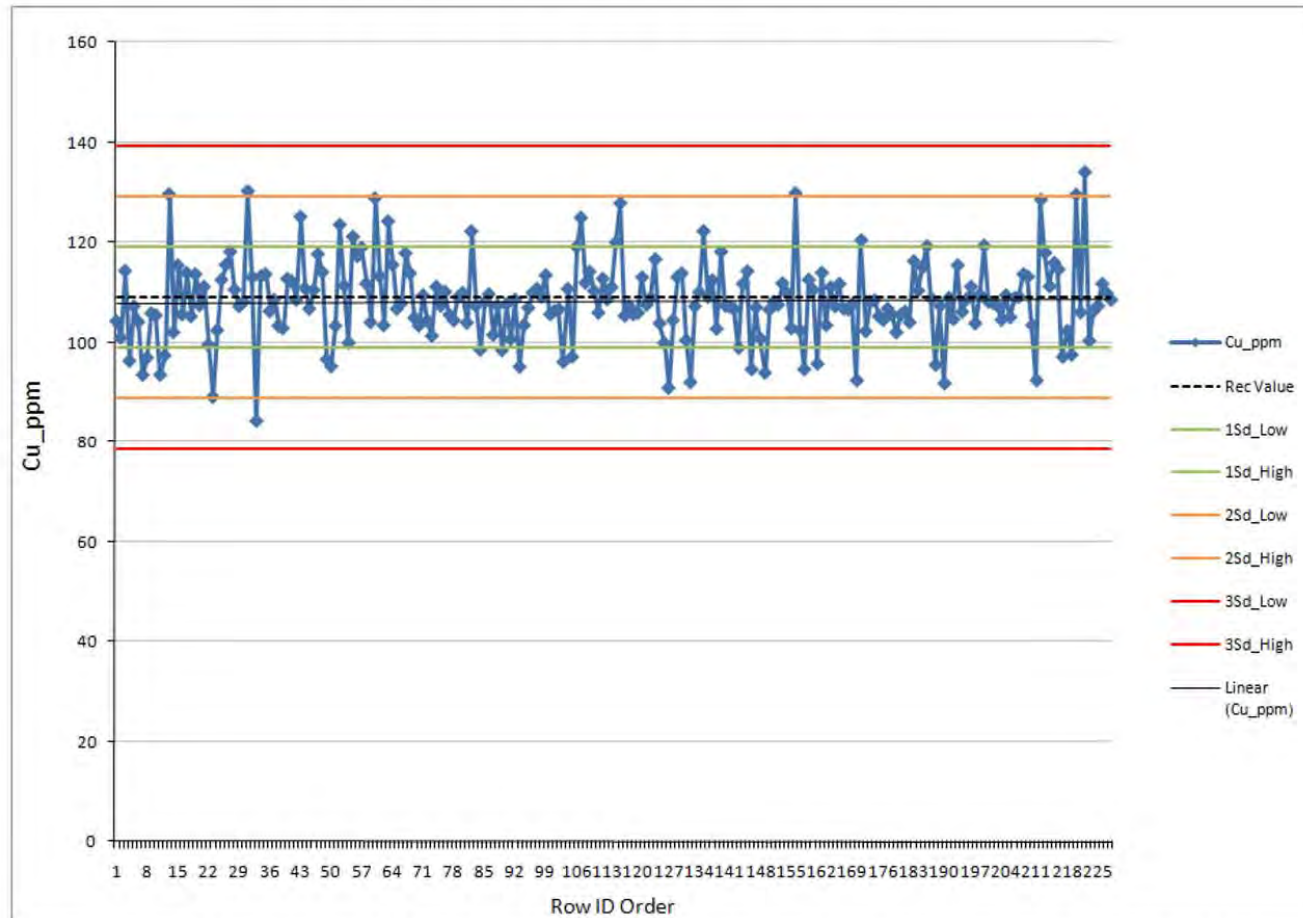
A slight positive bias is apparent in the As data, although all data are within 3 standard deviations of the expected value.

ACME STD - Sb



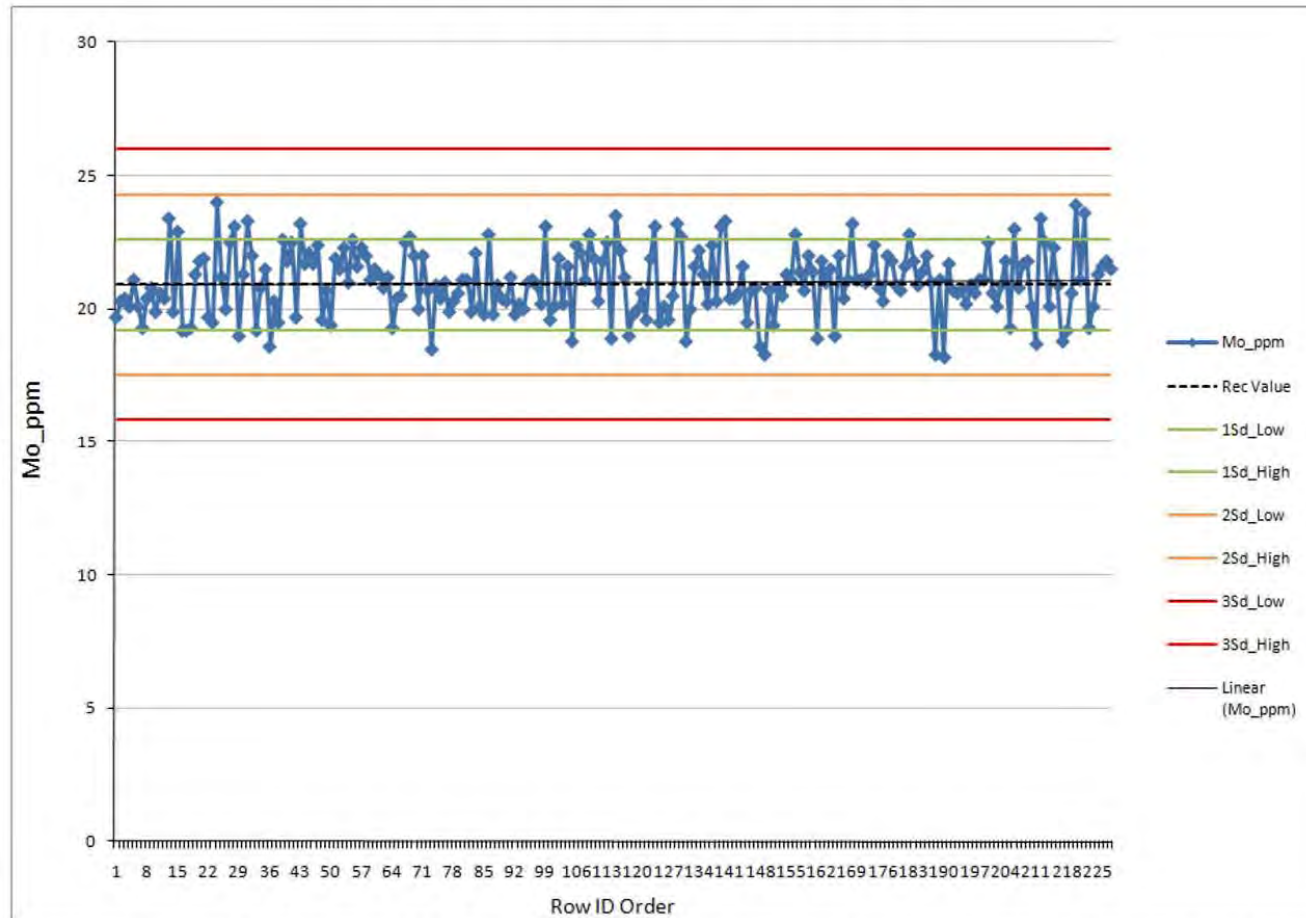
The Sb data show some variation beyond 2 standard deviations of the expected value, although all data are acceptable.

ACME STD - Cu



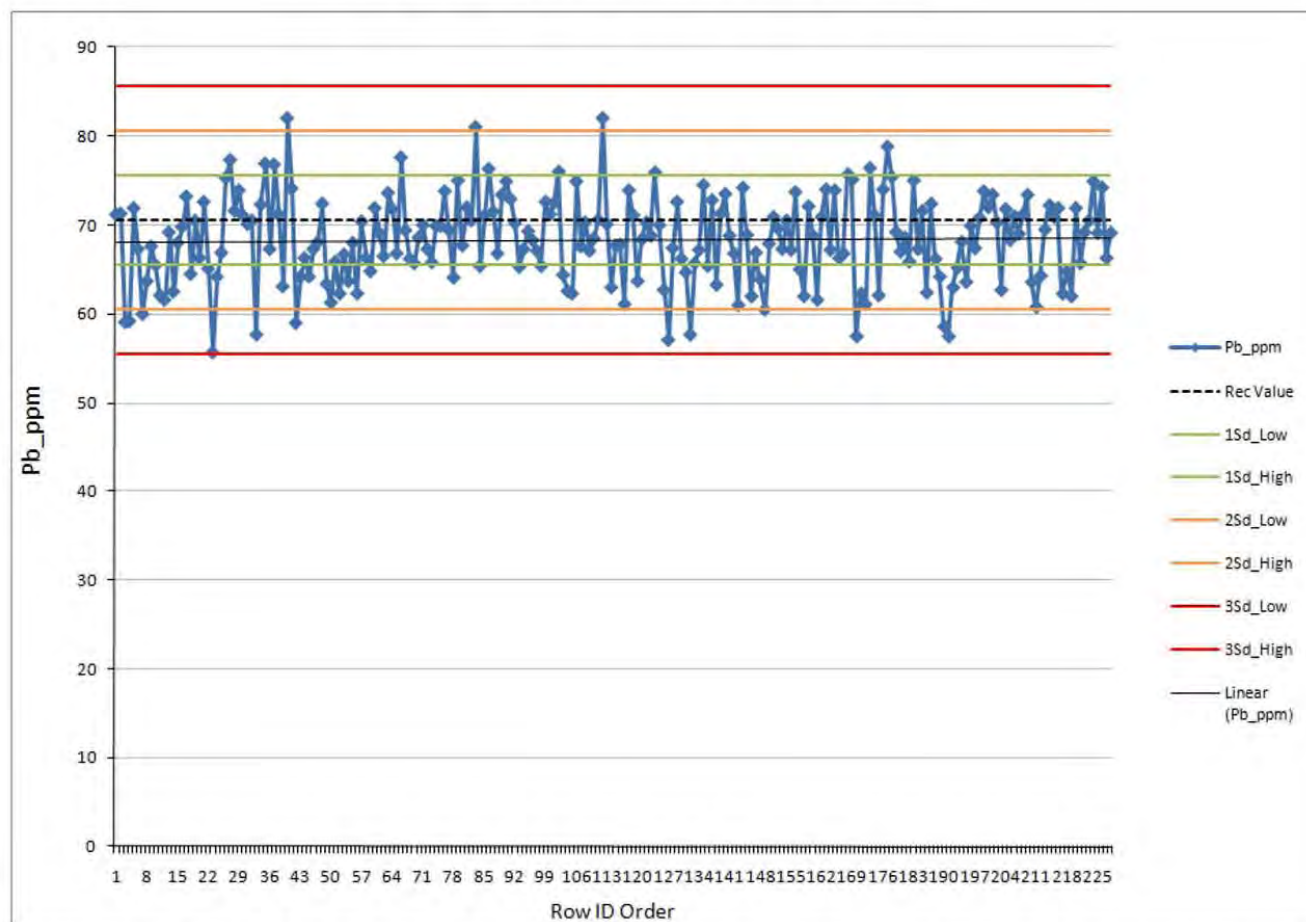
The Cu data show no bias, and all data are within 3 standard deviations of the expected value.

ACME STD - Mo



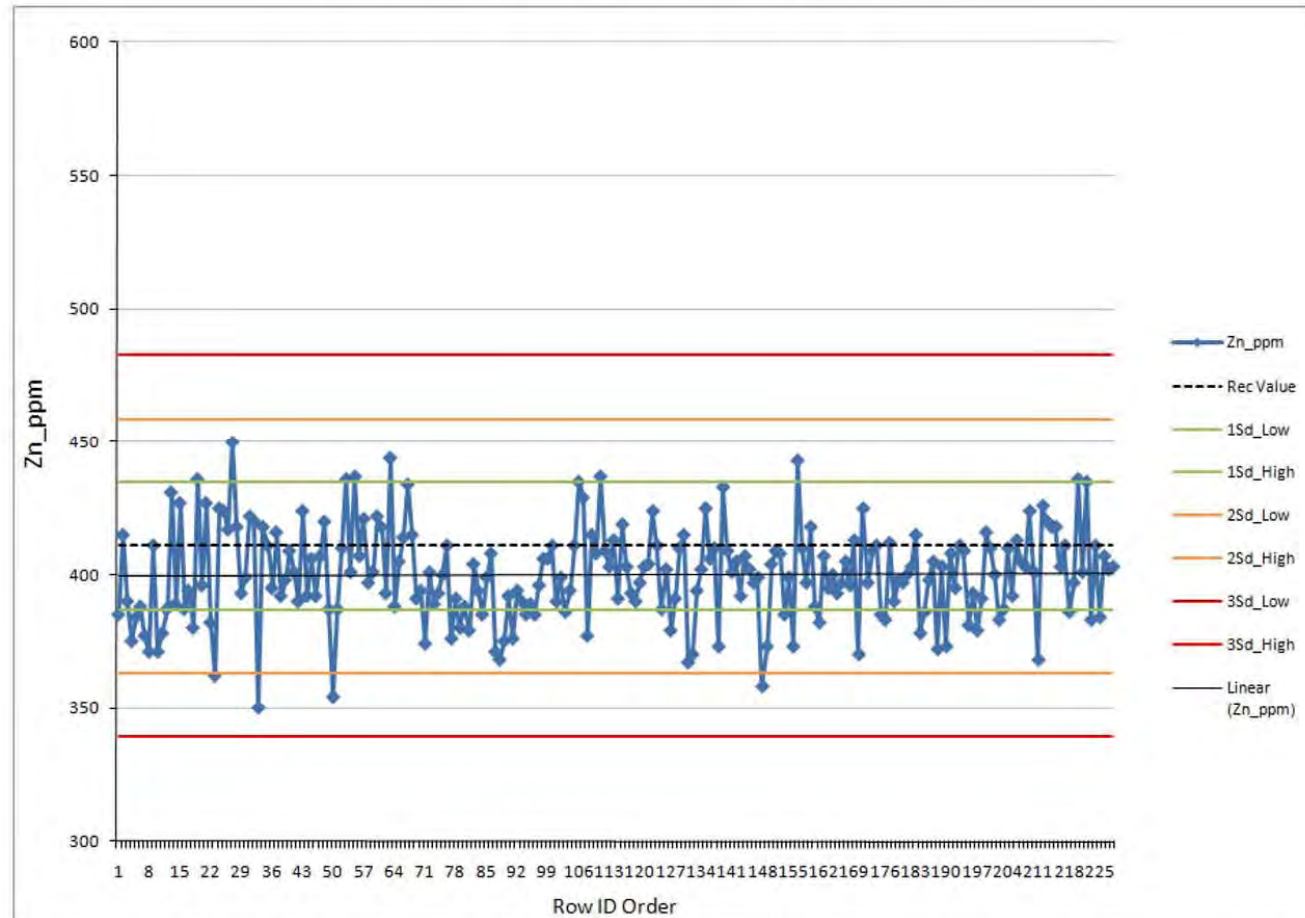
The Cu data show no bias, and all data are within 3 standard deviations of the expected value.

ACME STD - Pb



A slight positive bias is apparent in the Pb data, although all data are within 3 standard deviations of the expected value.

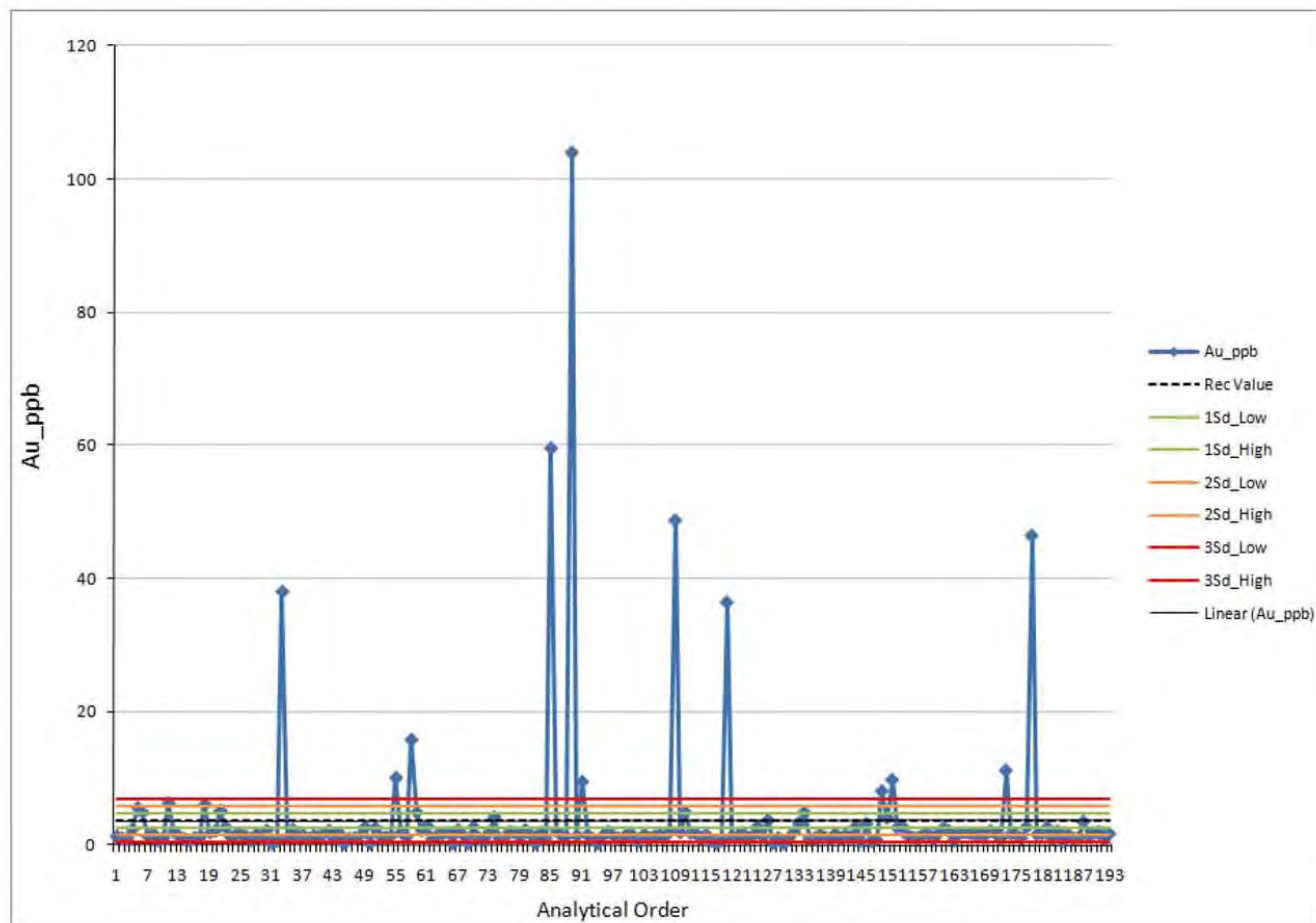
ACME STD - Zn



A slight negative bias is apparent in the Zn data, although all data are within 3 standard deviations of the expected value.

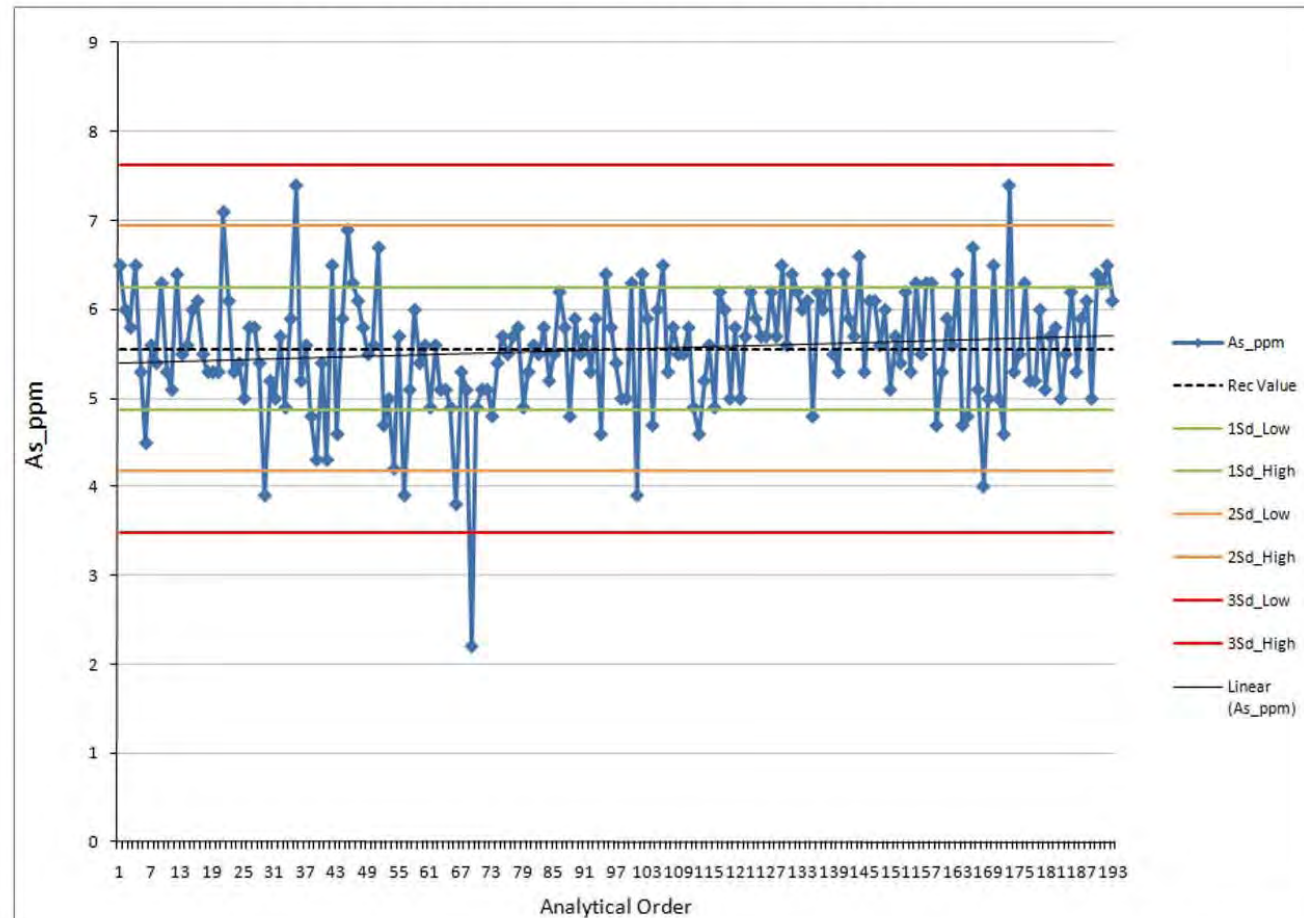
Reproducibility

SMASH SRM - Au



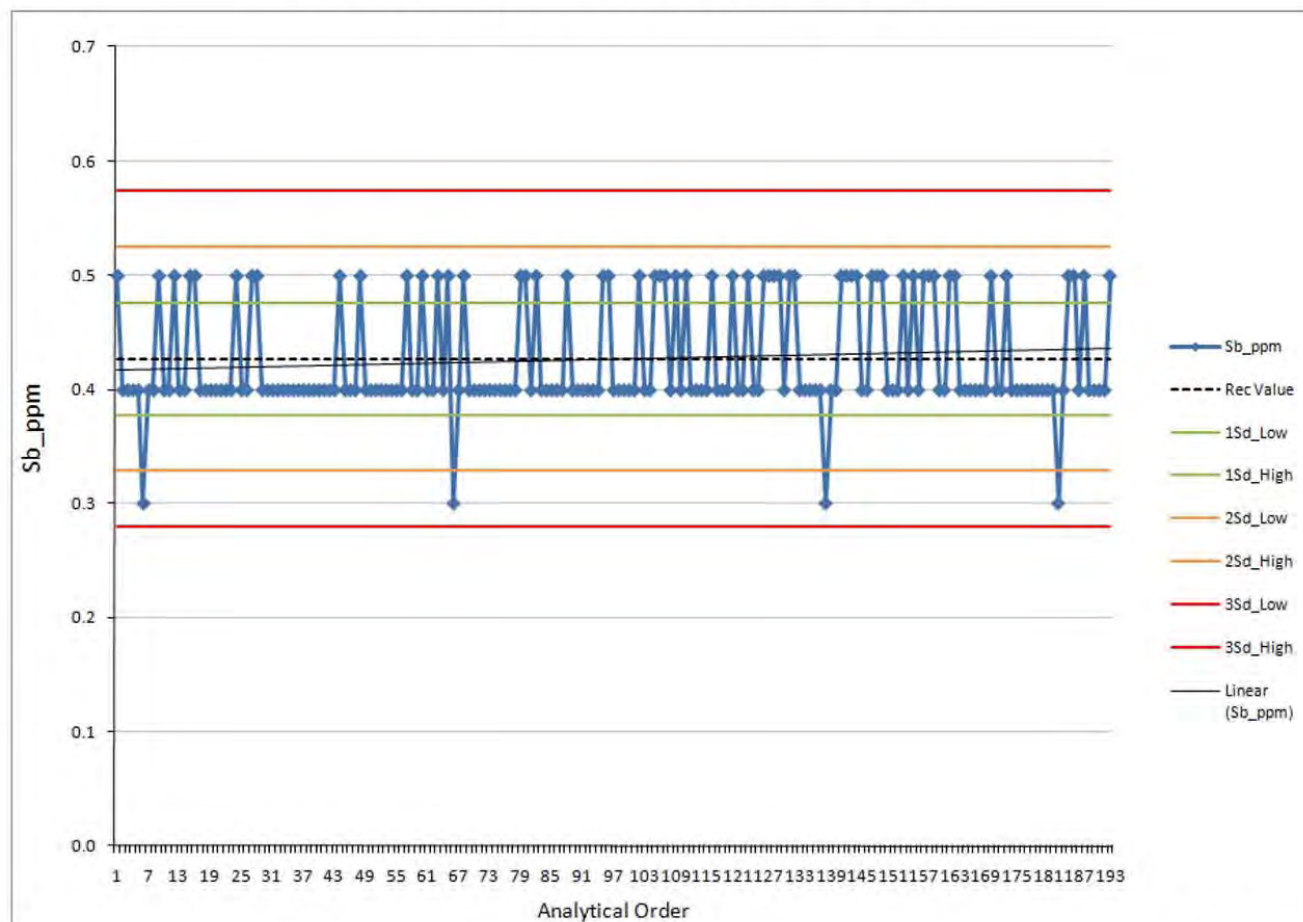
This standard reference material also contains particulate Au and is therefore not suitable as a control on Au analyses.

SMASH SRM - As



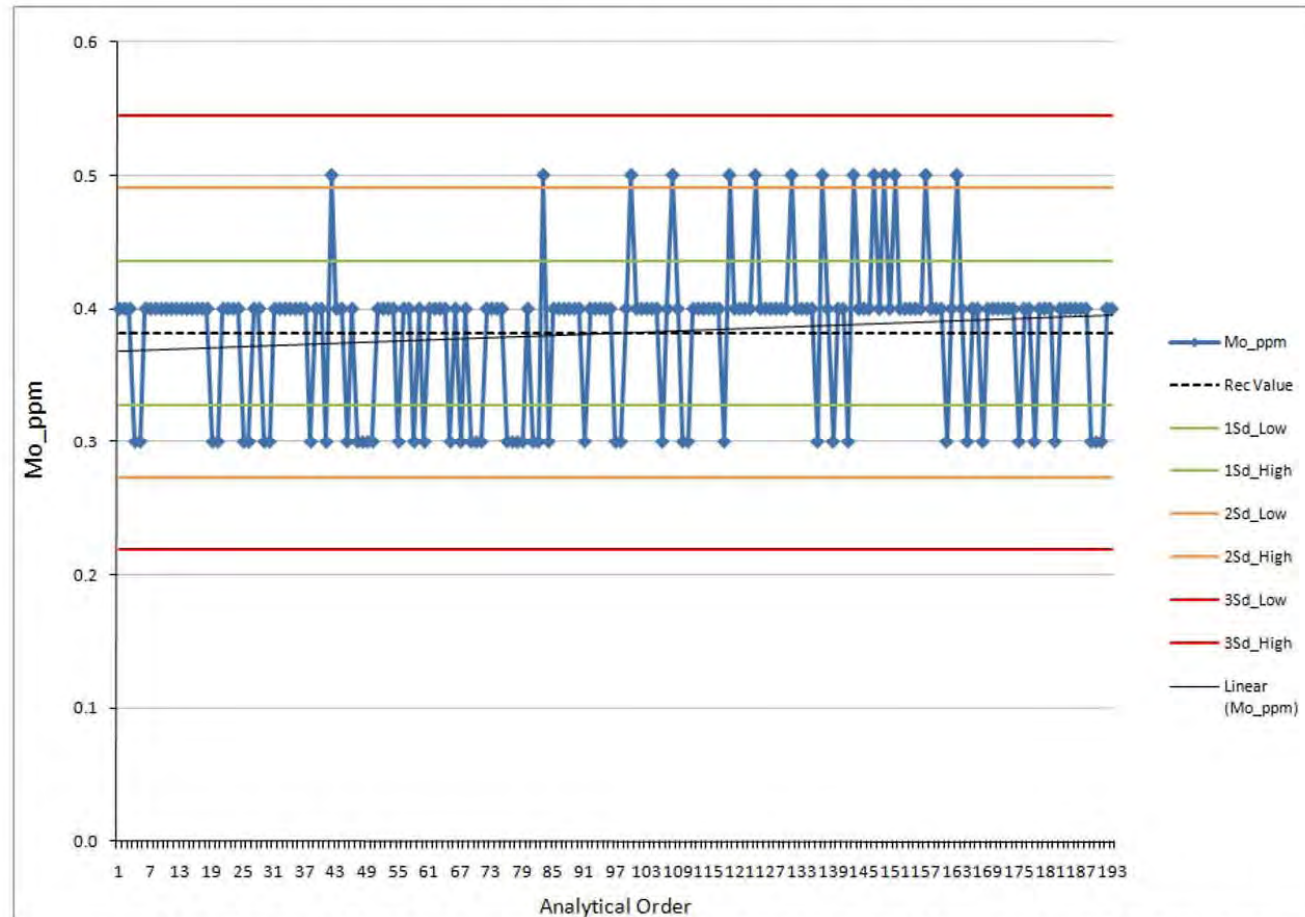
This standard reference material shows a single control failure, but otherwise, all data lies within 3 standard deviations from the mean value.

SMASH SRM - Sb



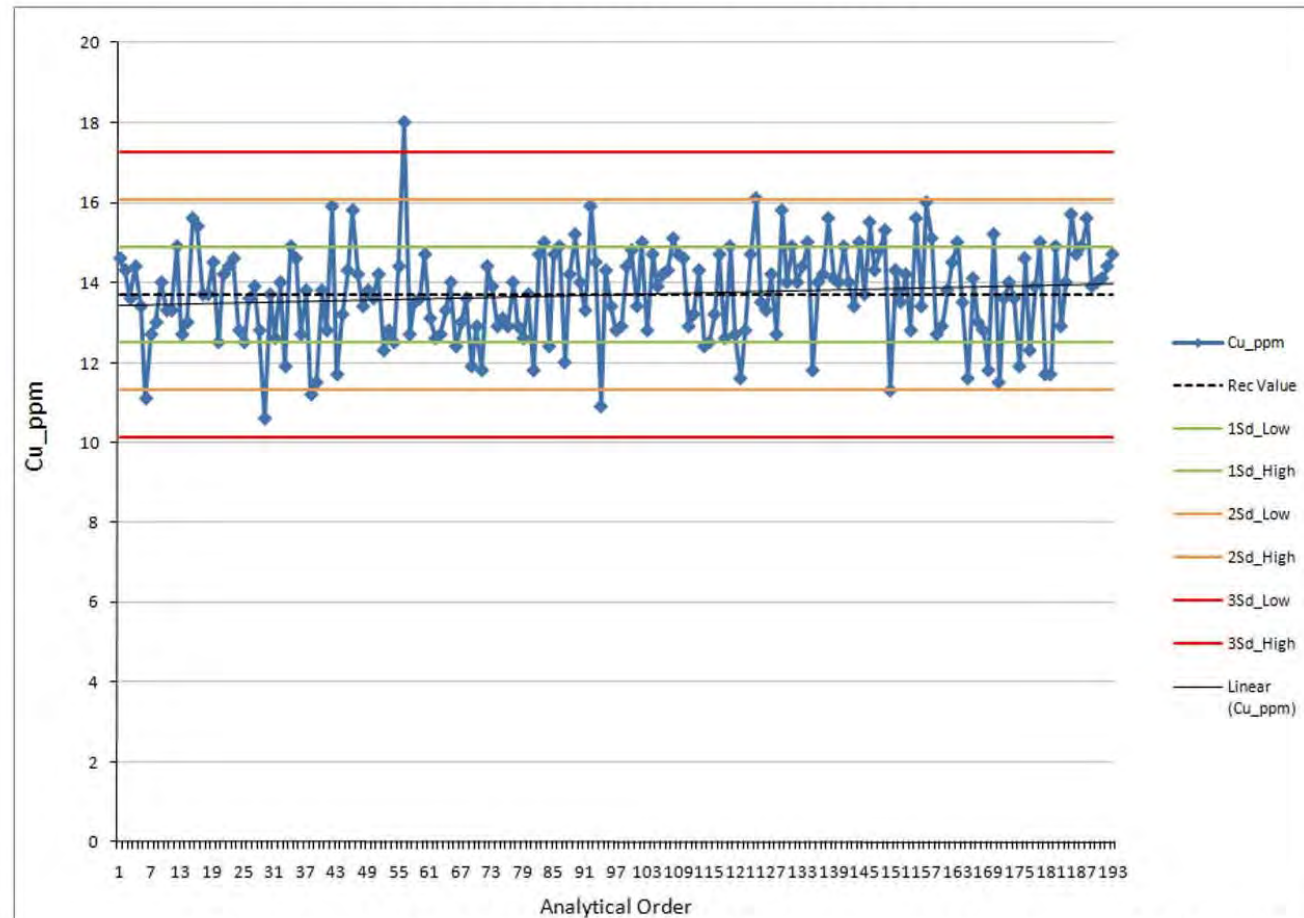
This Sb data are close to the lower limit of detection, and so the data are imprecise. Nonetheless, all data lies within 3 standard deviations of the mean value .

SMASH SRM - Mo



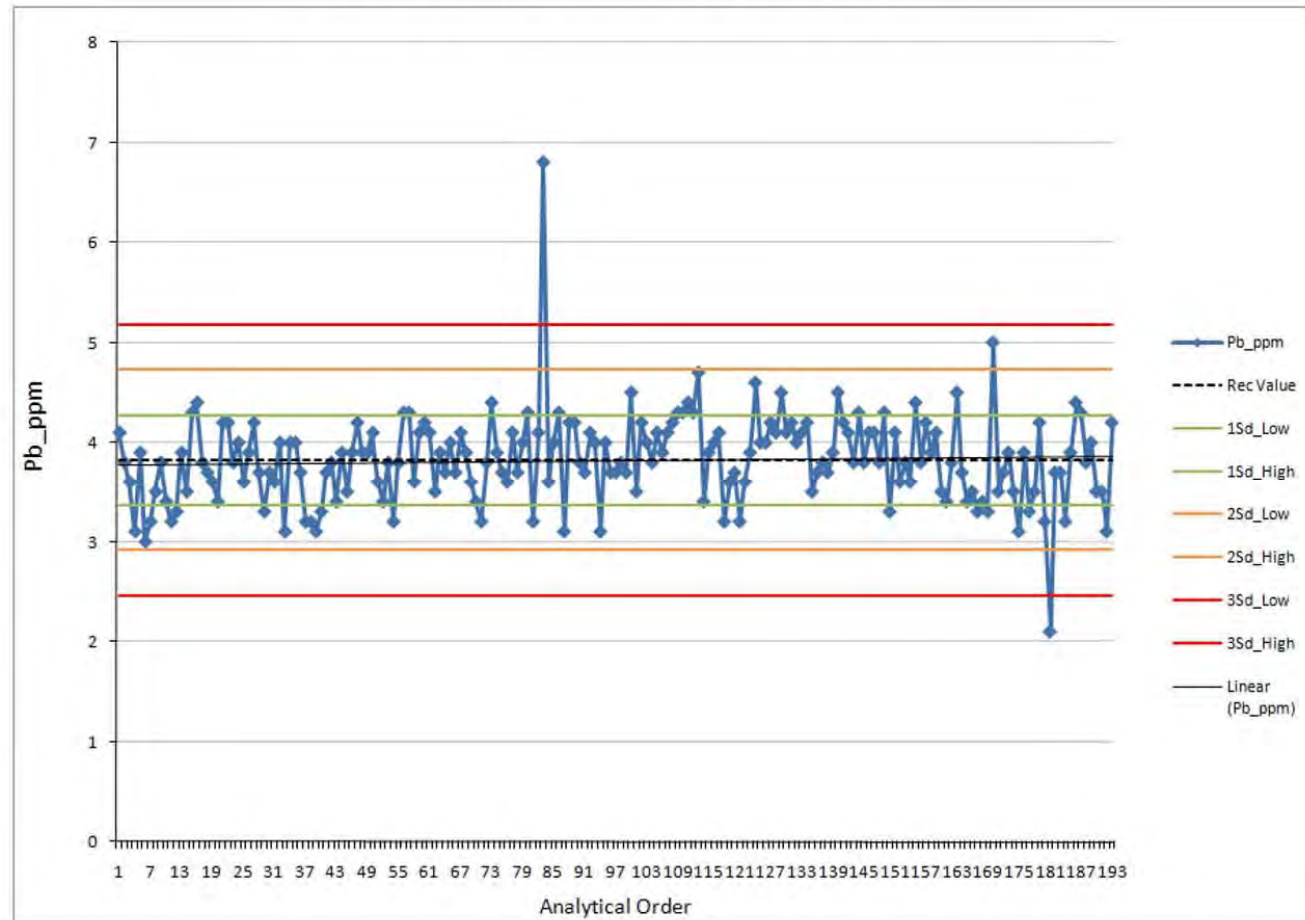
This Mo data are close to the lower limit of detection, and so the data are imprecise. Nonetheless, all data lies within 3 standard deviations of the mean value .

SMASH SRM - Cu



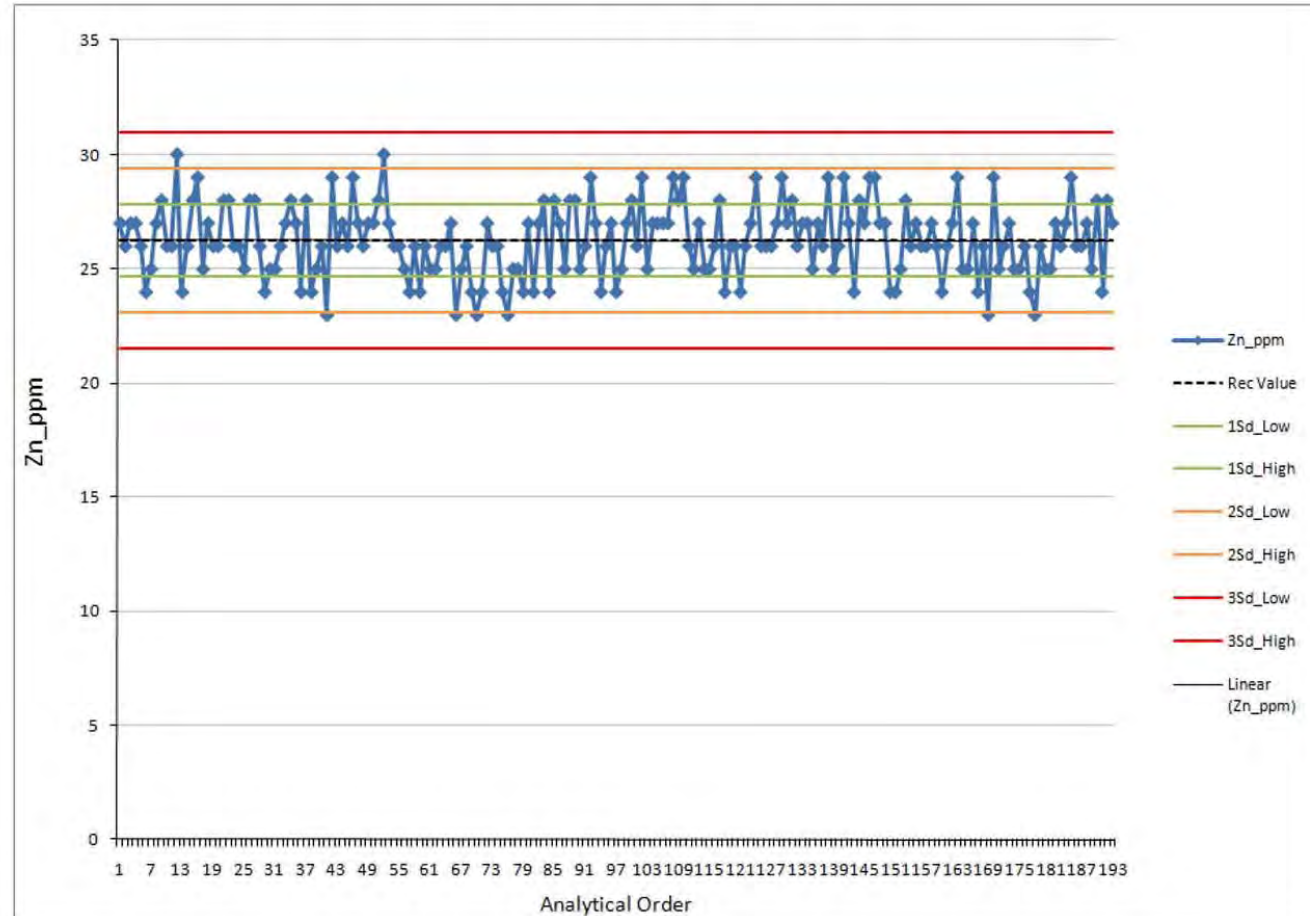
This standard reference material shows a single control failure, but otherwise, all data lies within 3 standard deviations from the mean value.

SMASH SRM - Pb



This standard reference material shows a couple of control failures, but otherwise, all data lie within 3 standard deviations from the mean value.

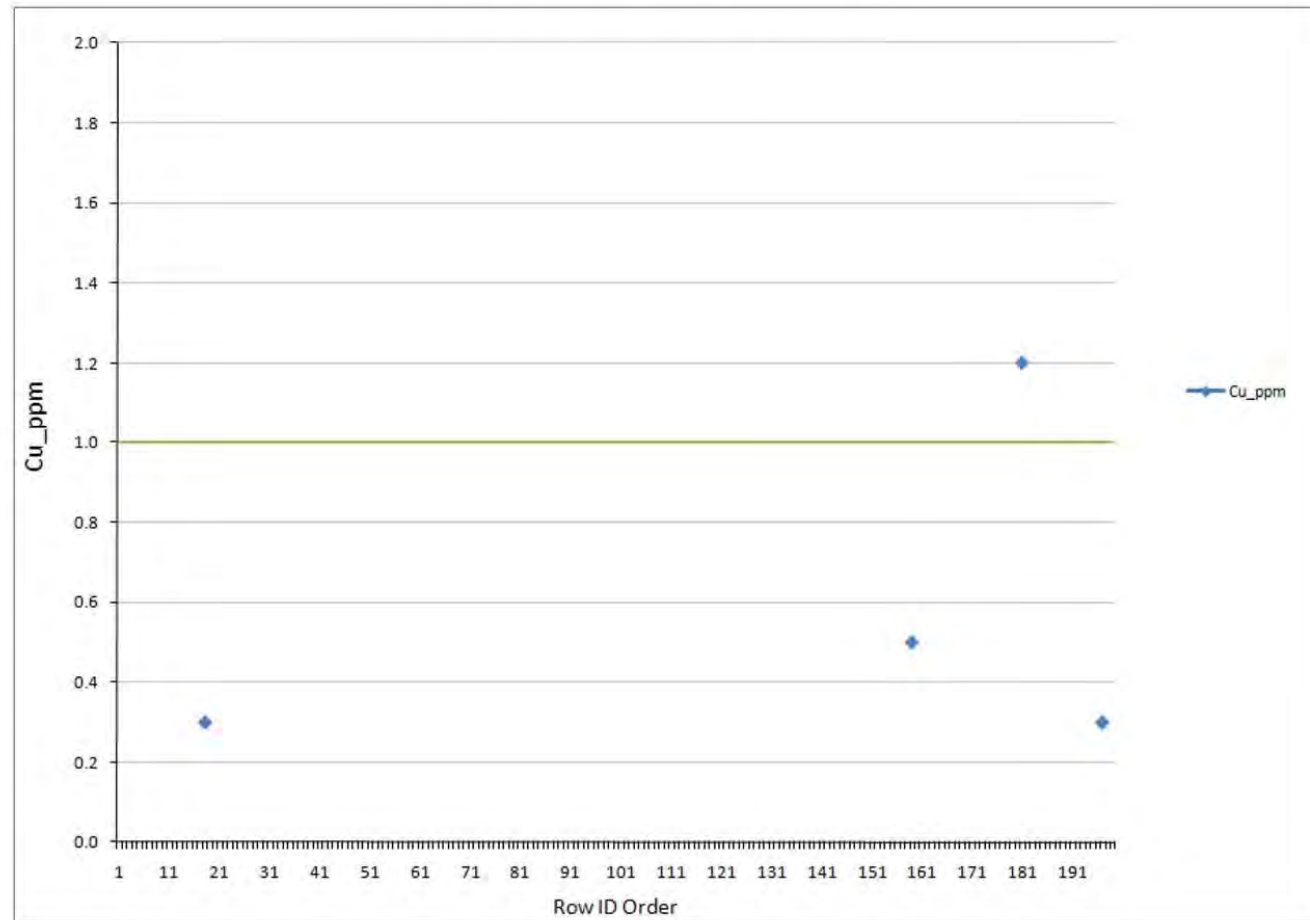
SMASH SRM - Zn



All Zn data lie within 3 standard deviations from the mean value.

Contamination

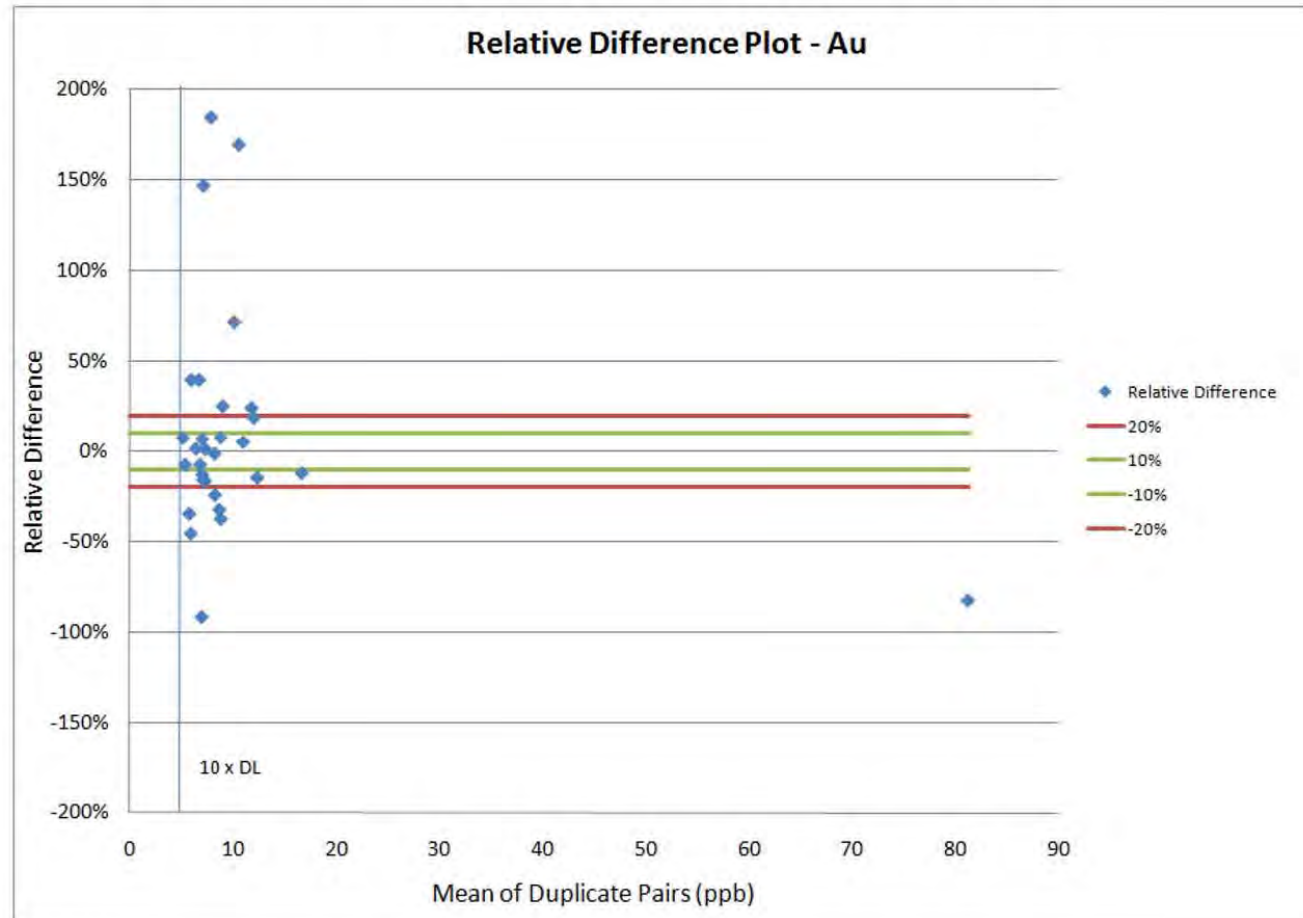
ACME BLANK- Cu



The only element of interest to show evidence of possible contamination is Cu.

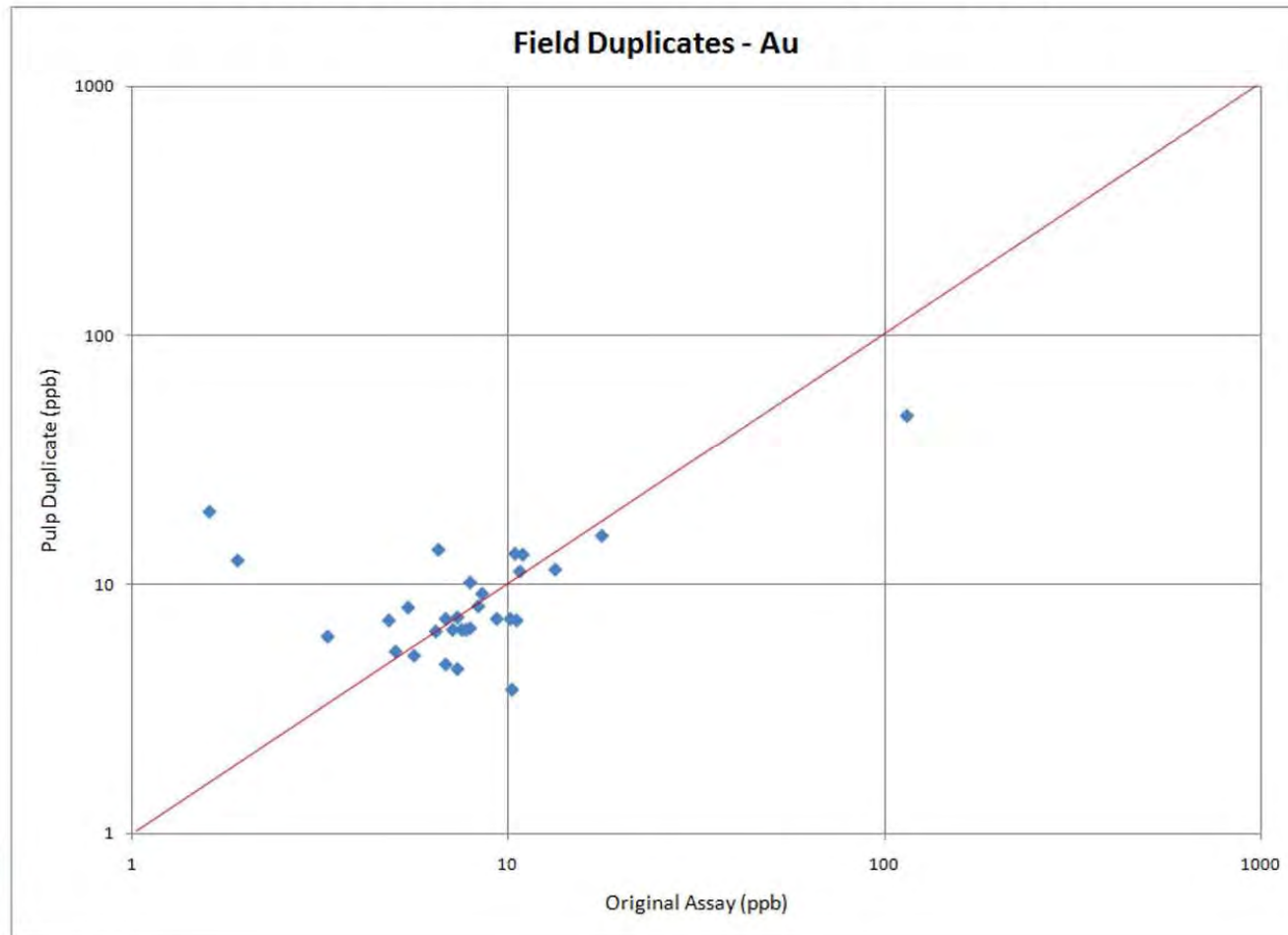
Variance

FIELD DUPLICATES - Au

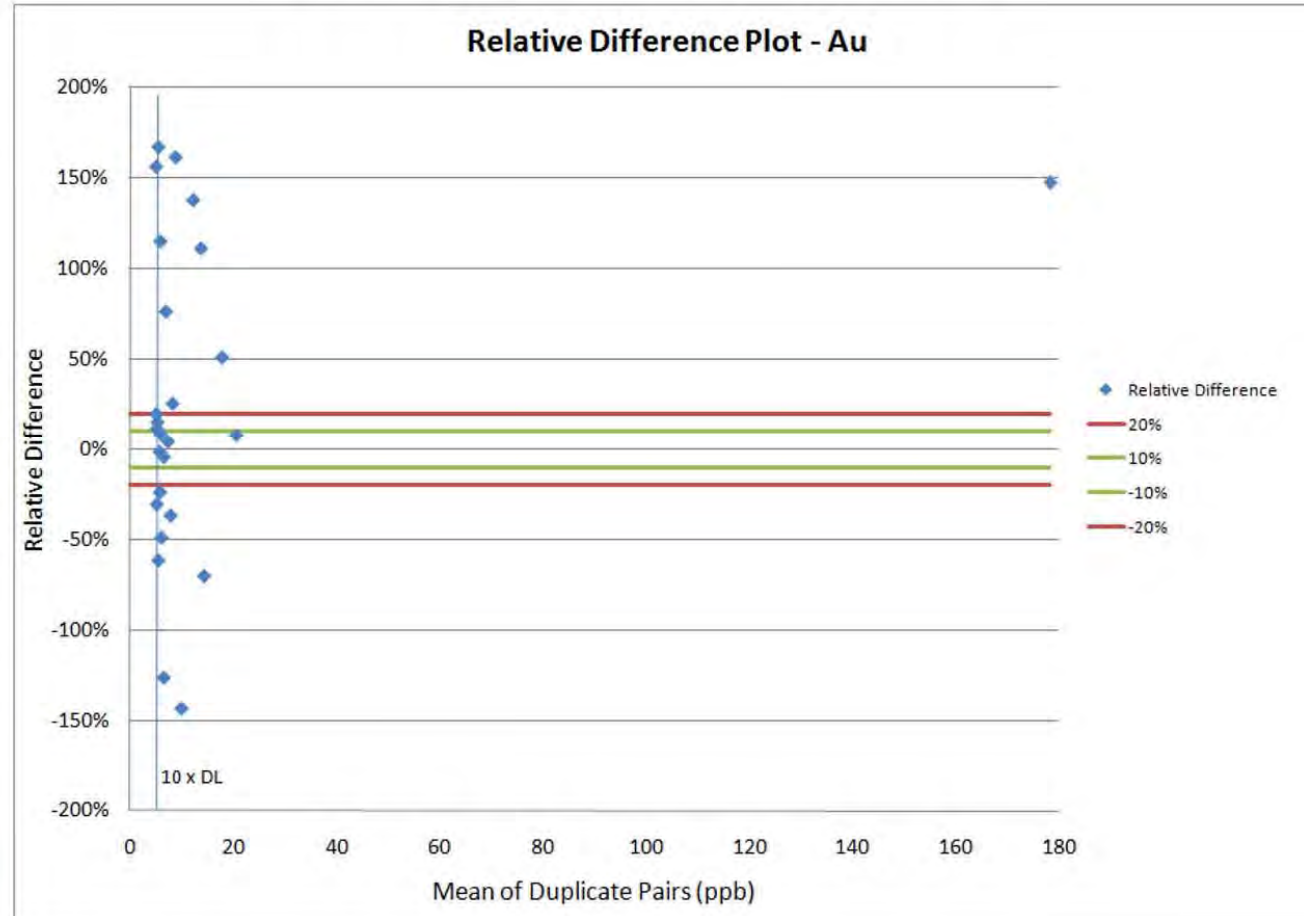


RMS CV = 44% - samples were not sieved in field

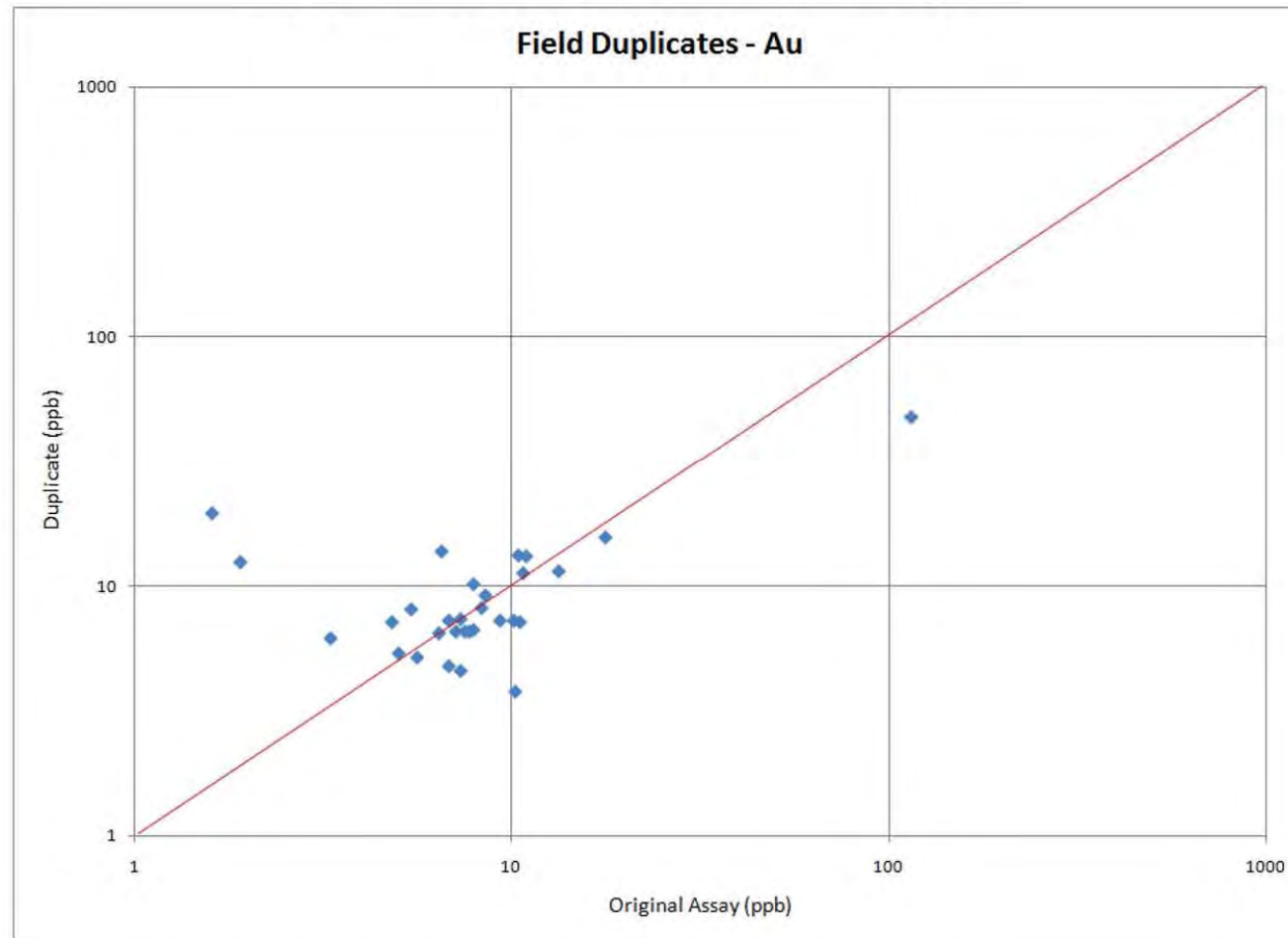
FIELD DUPLICATES - Au



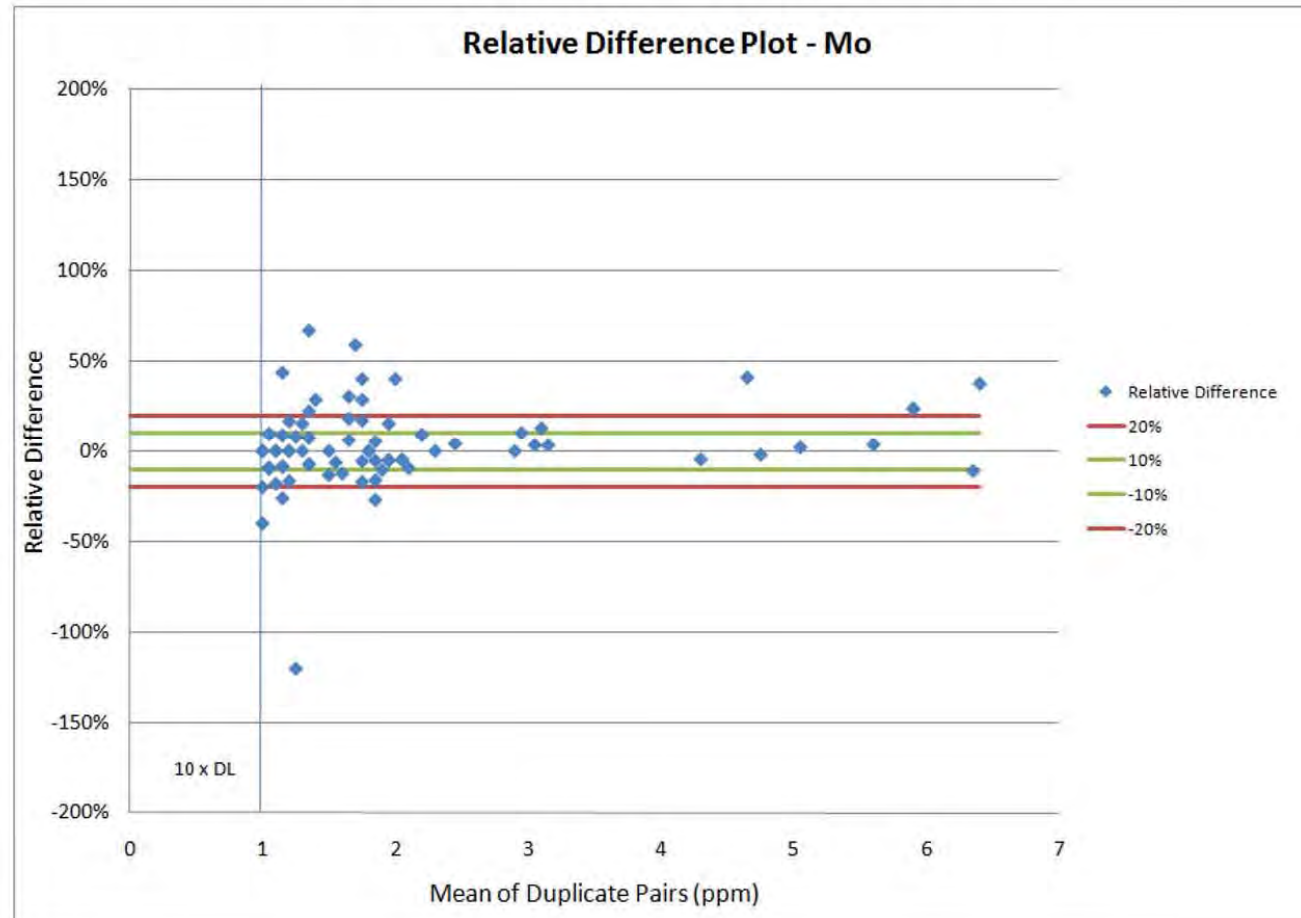
PULP REPEATS- Au



PULP REPEATS - Au

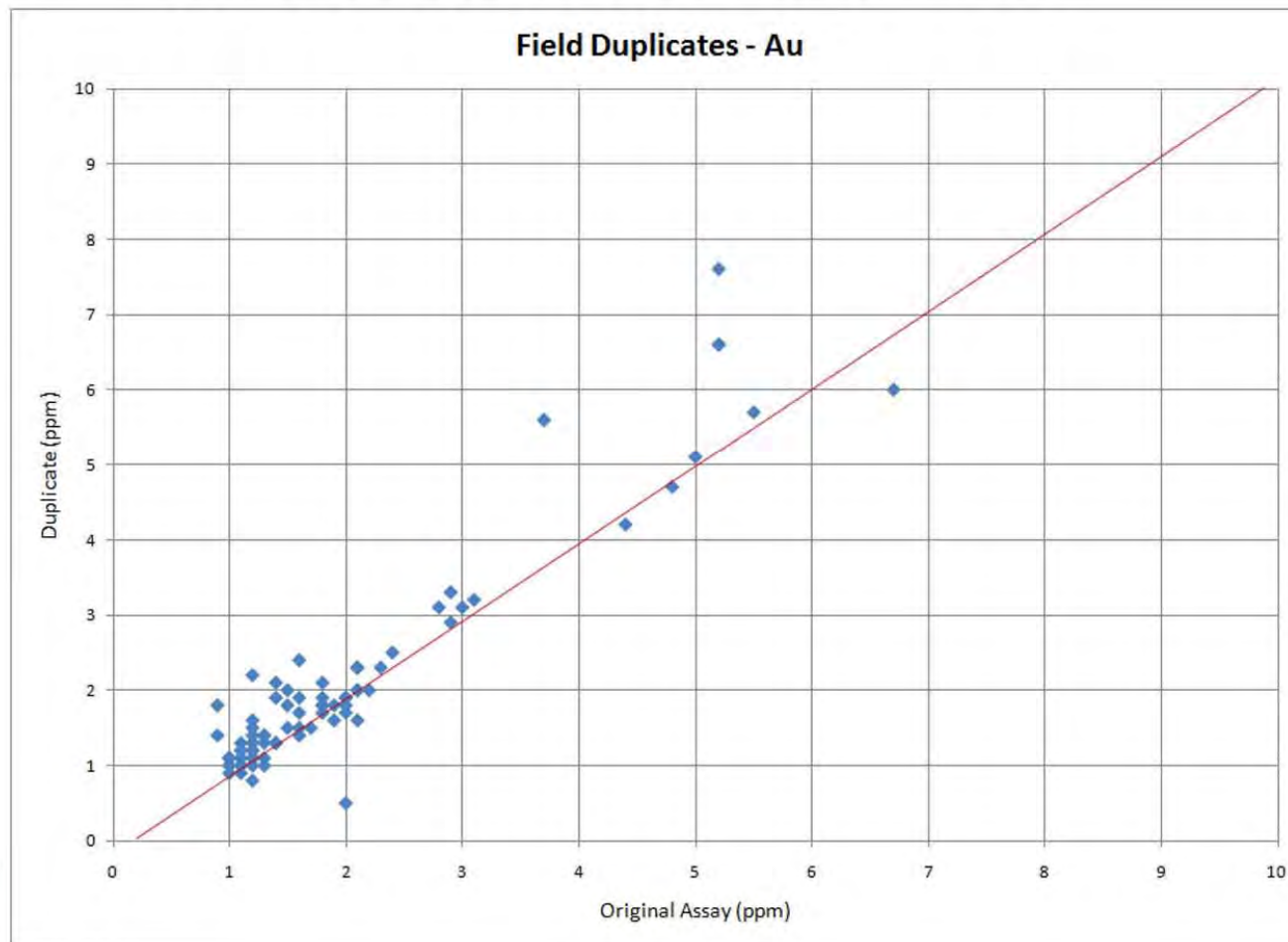


FIELD DUPLICATES - Mo

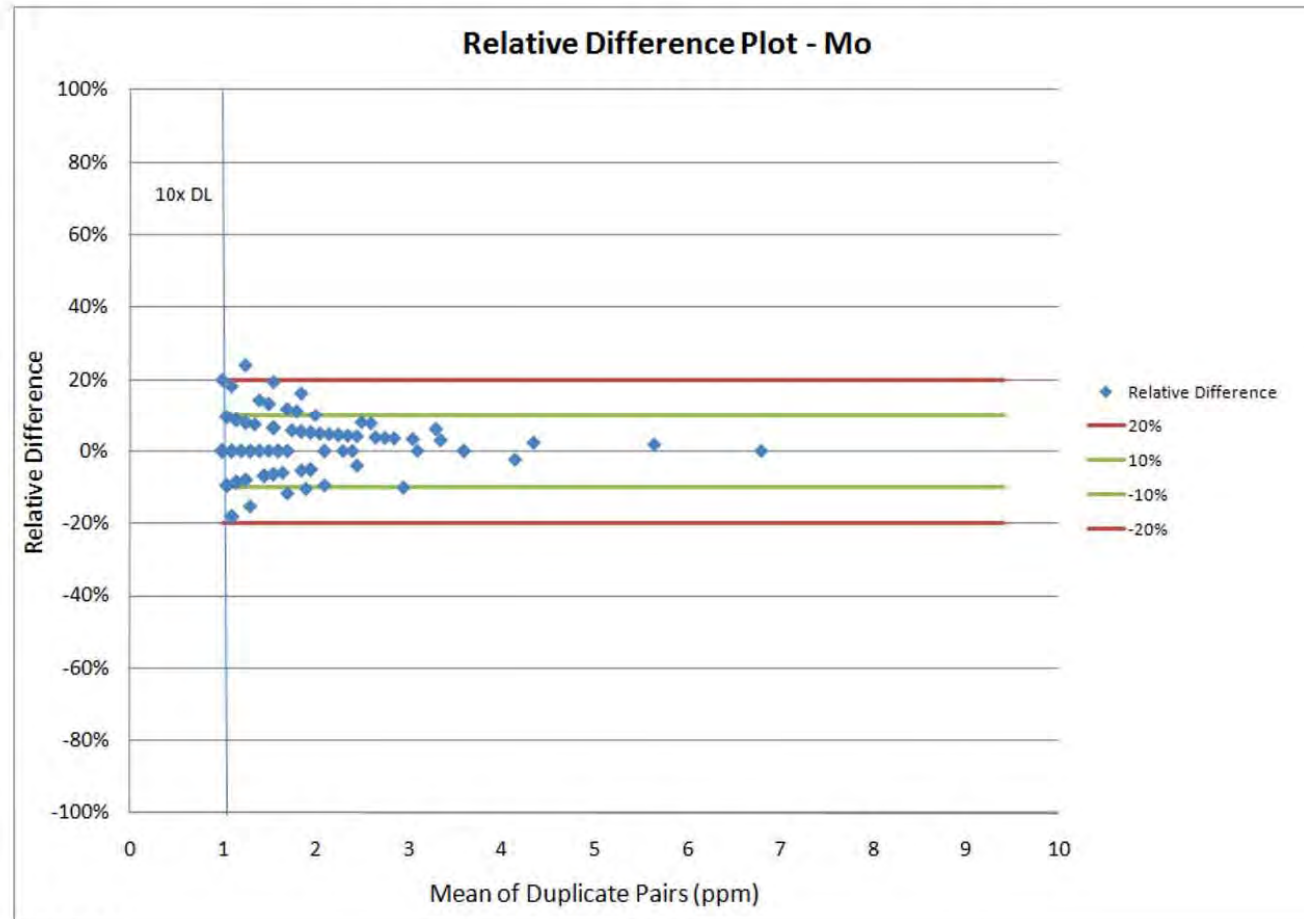


RMS CV = 16% - samples were not sieved in field

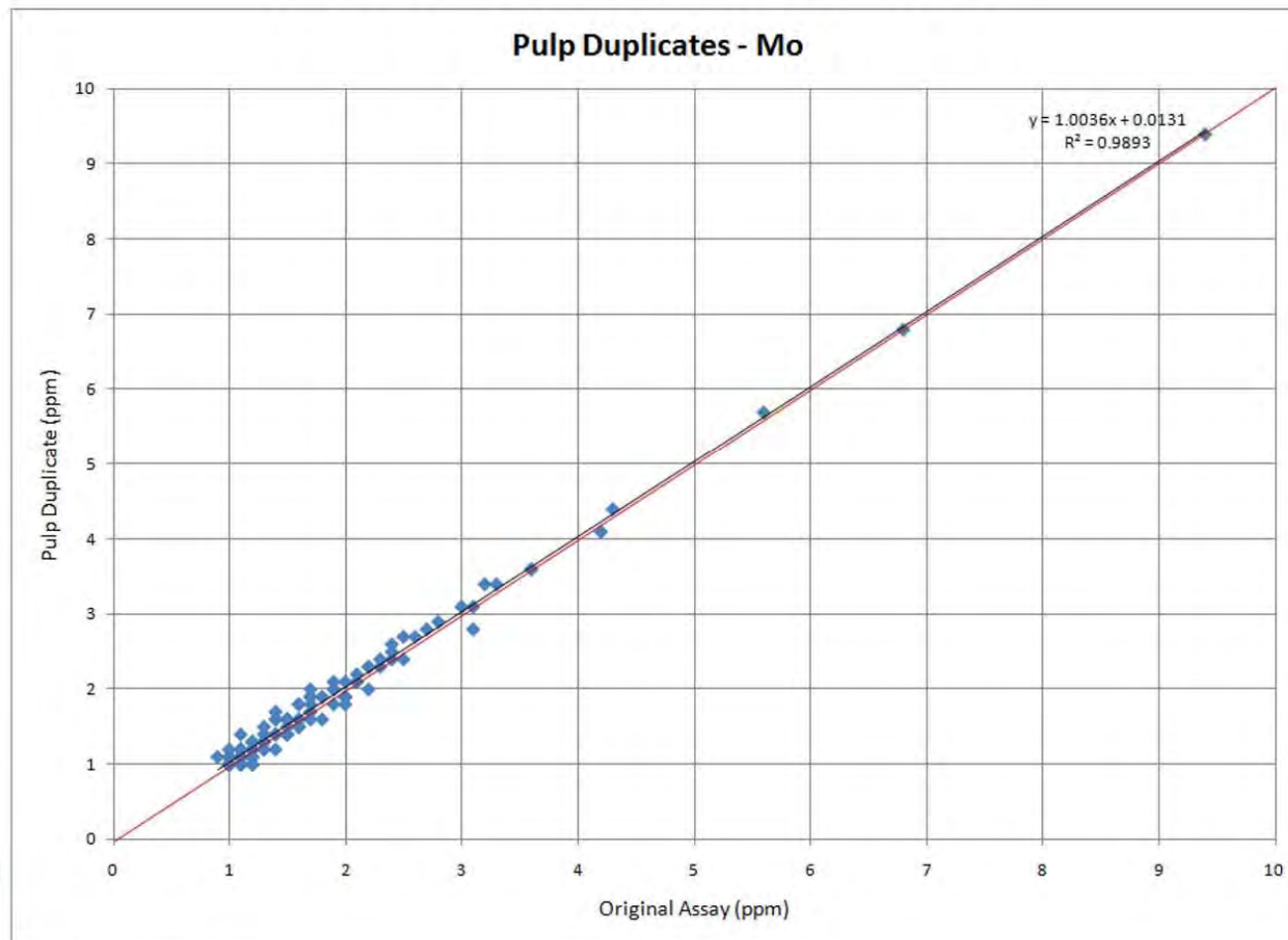
FIELD DUPLICATES - Mo



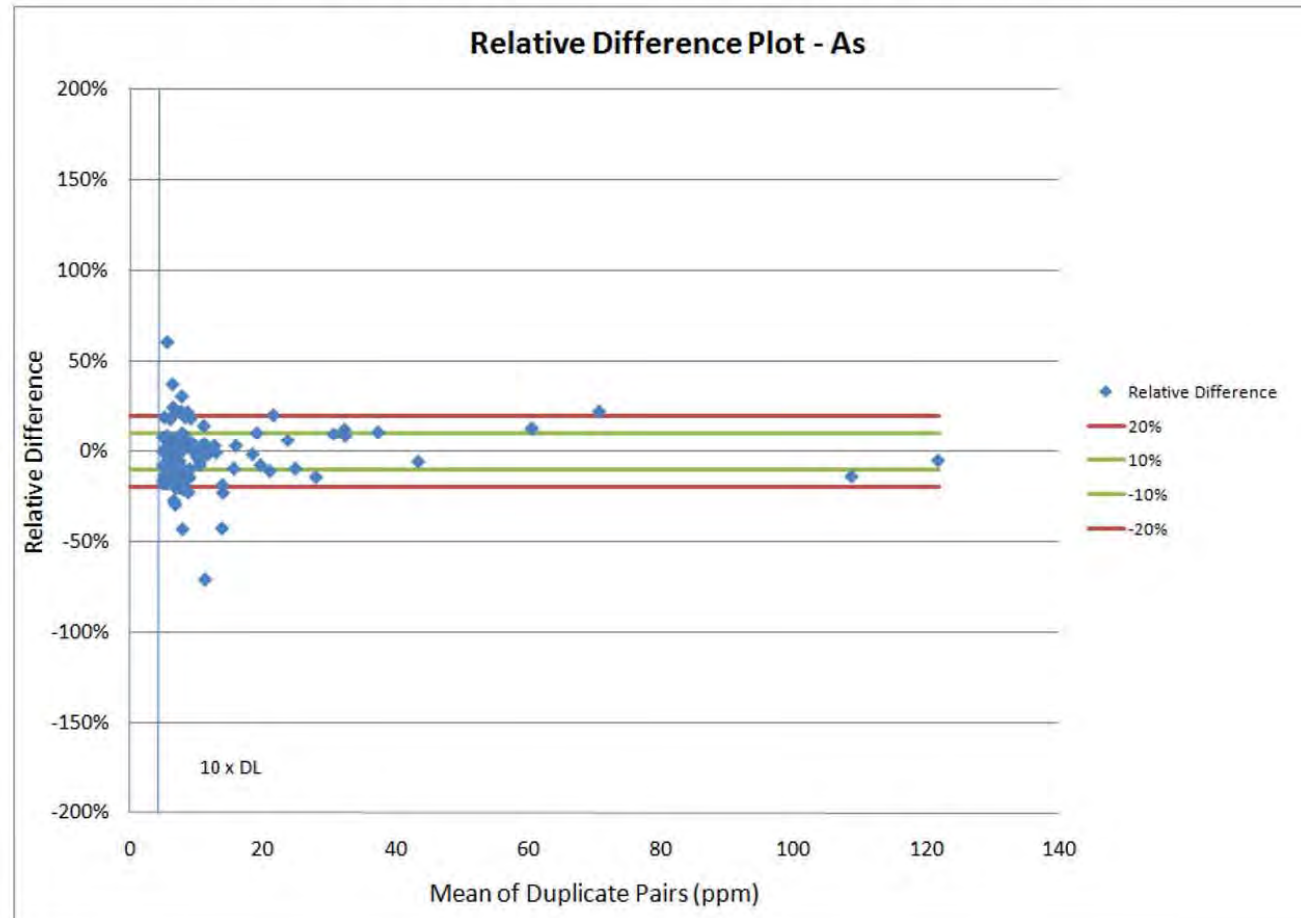
PULP REPEATS- Mo



PULP REPEATS- Mo

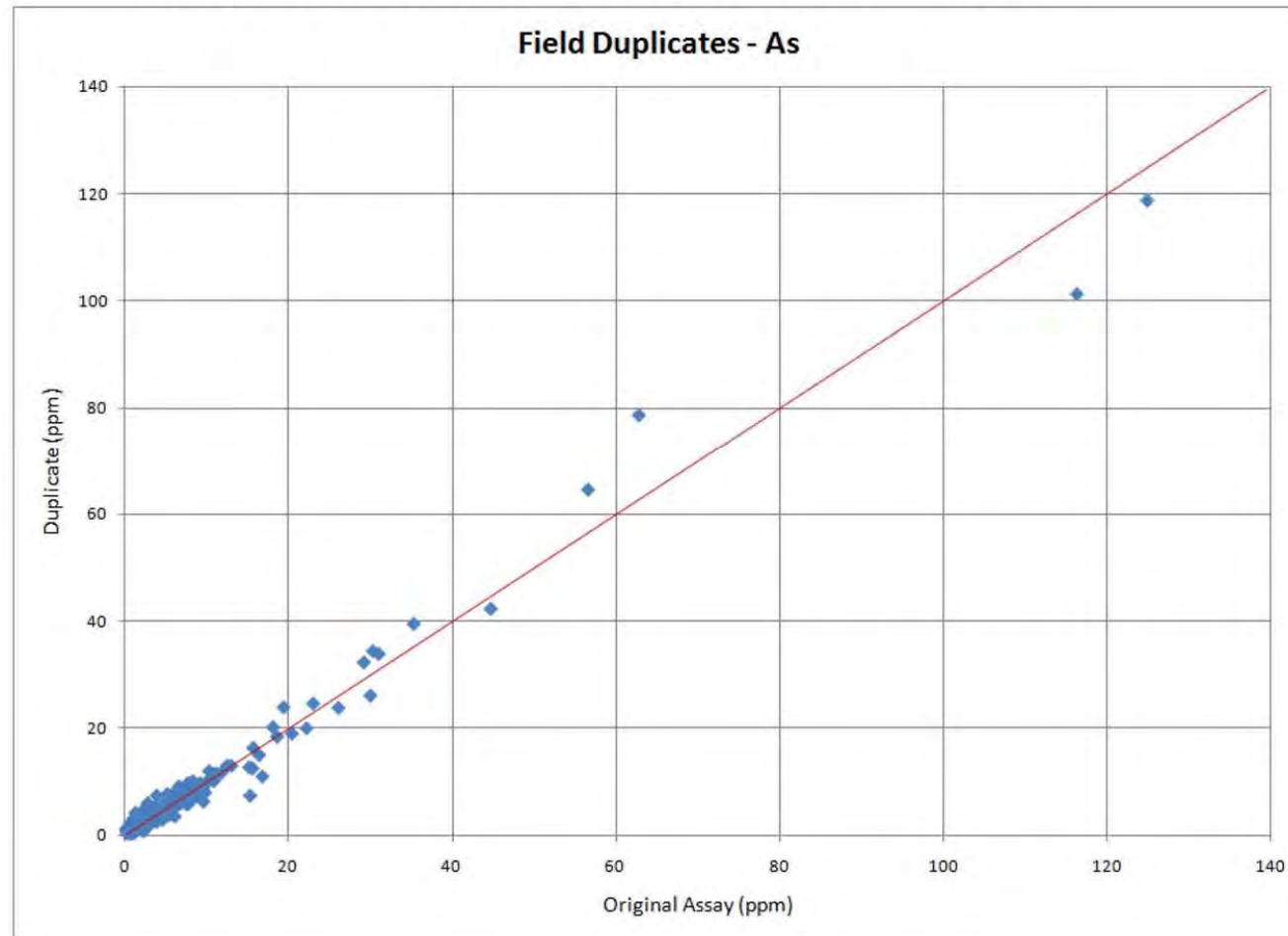


FIELD DUPLICATES - As

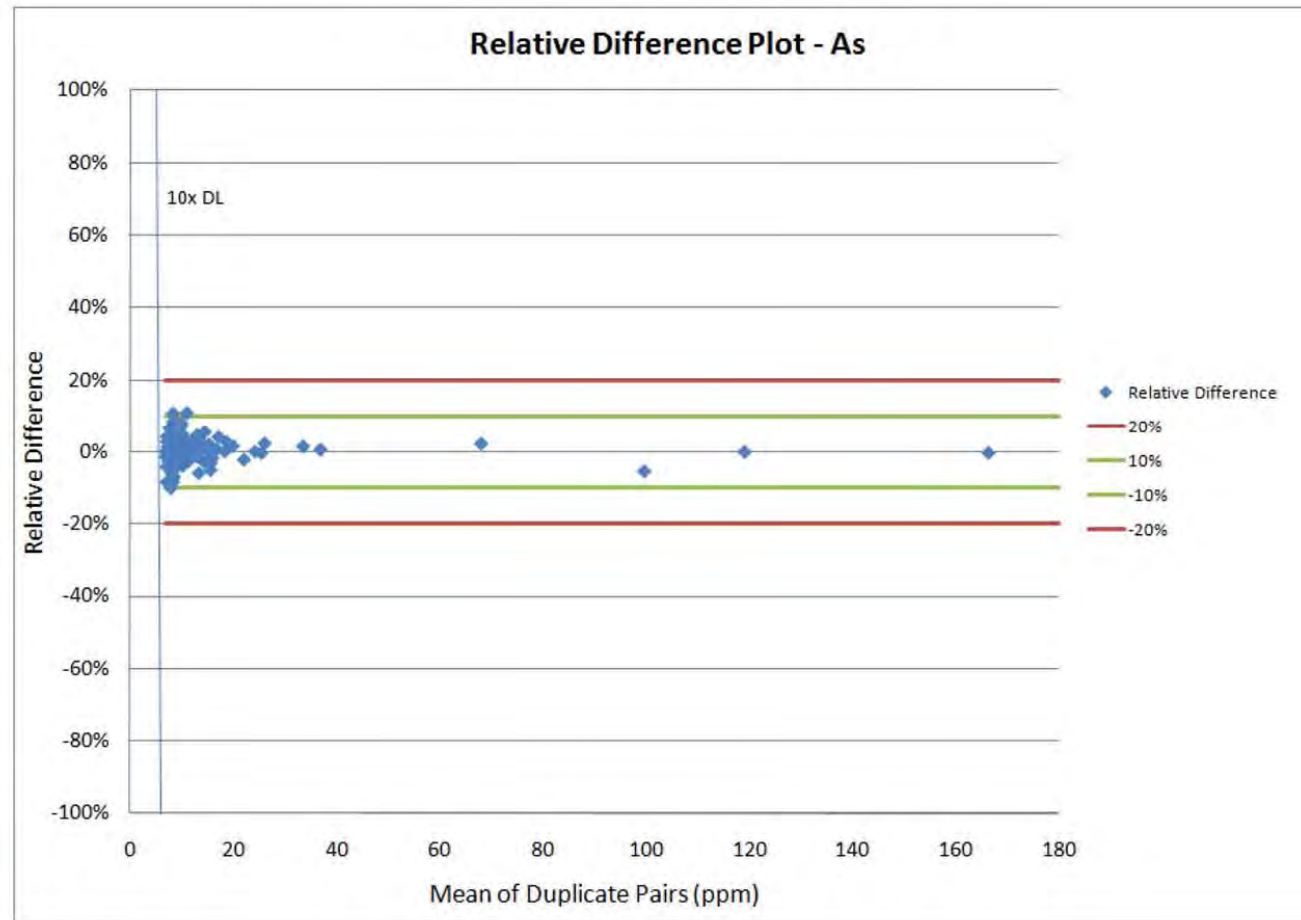


RMS CV = 12% - samples were not sieved in field

FIELD DUPLICATES - As

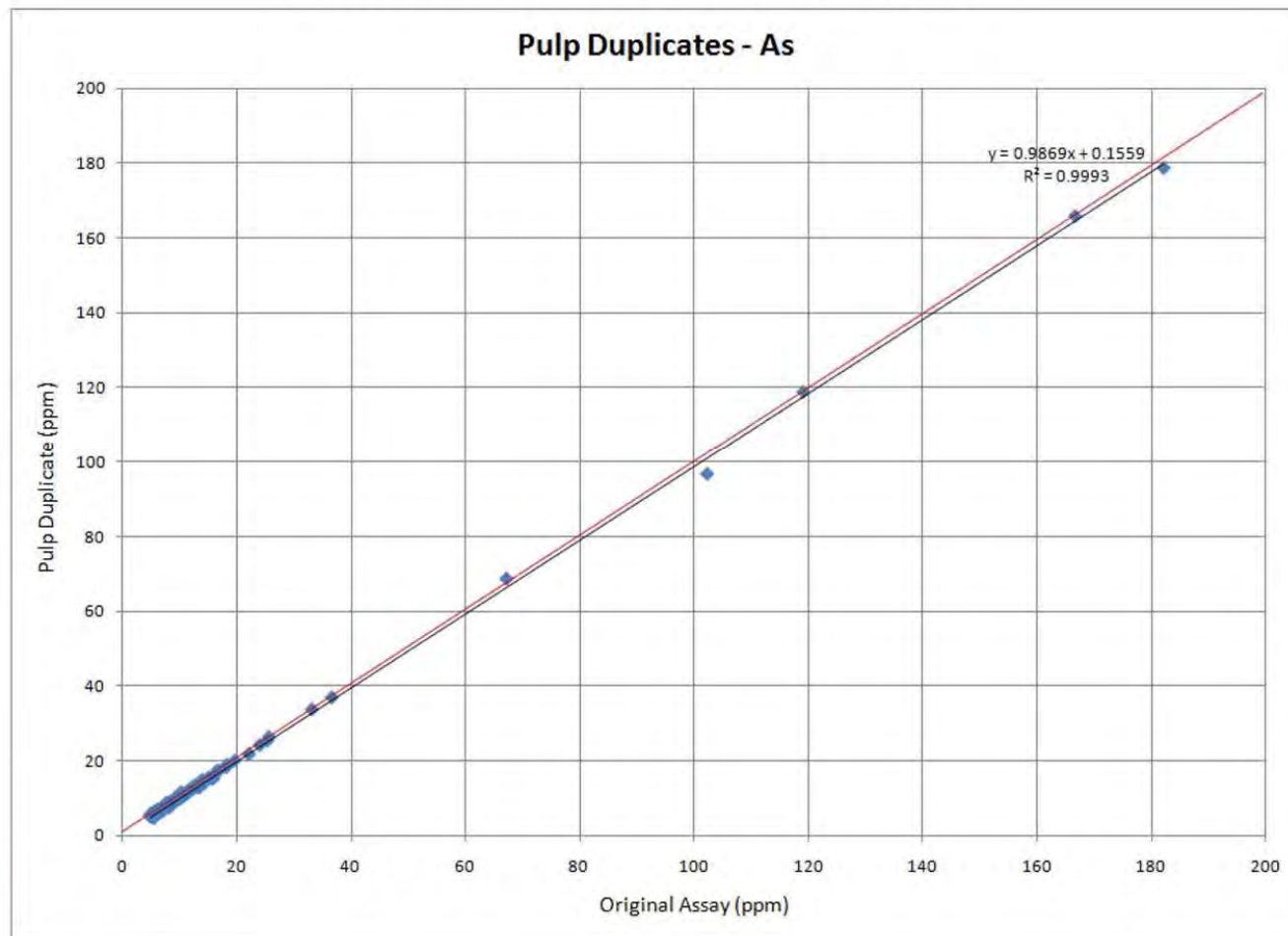


PULP REPEATS- As

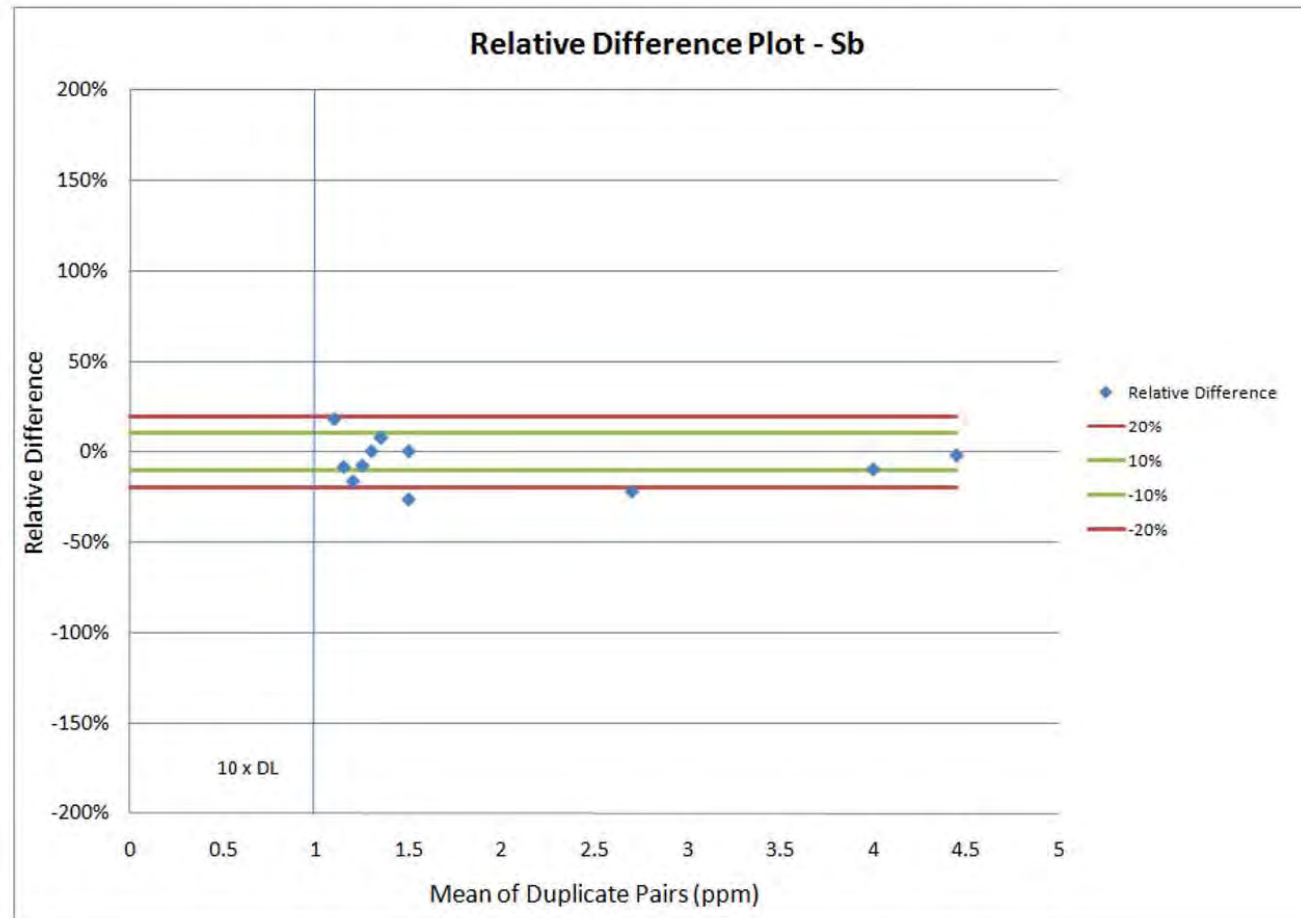


RMS CV = 3% - samples sieved to -80 mesh; 15 g charge

PULP REPEATS- As

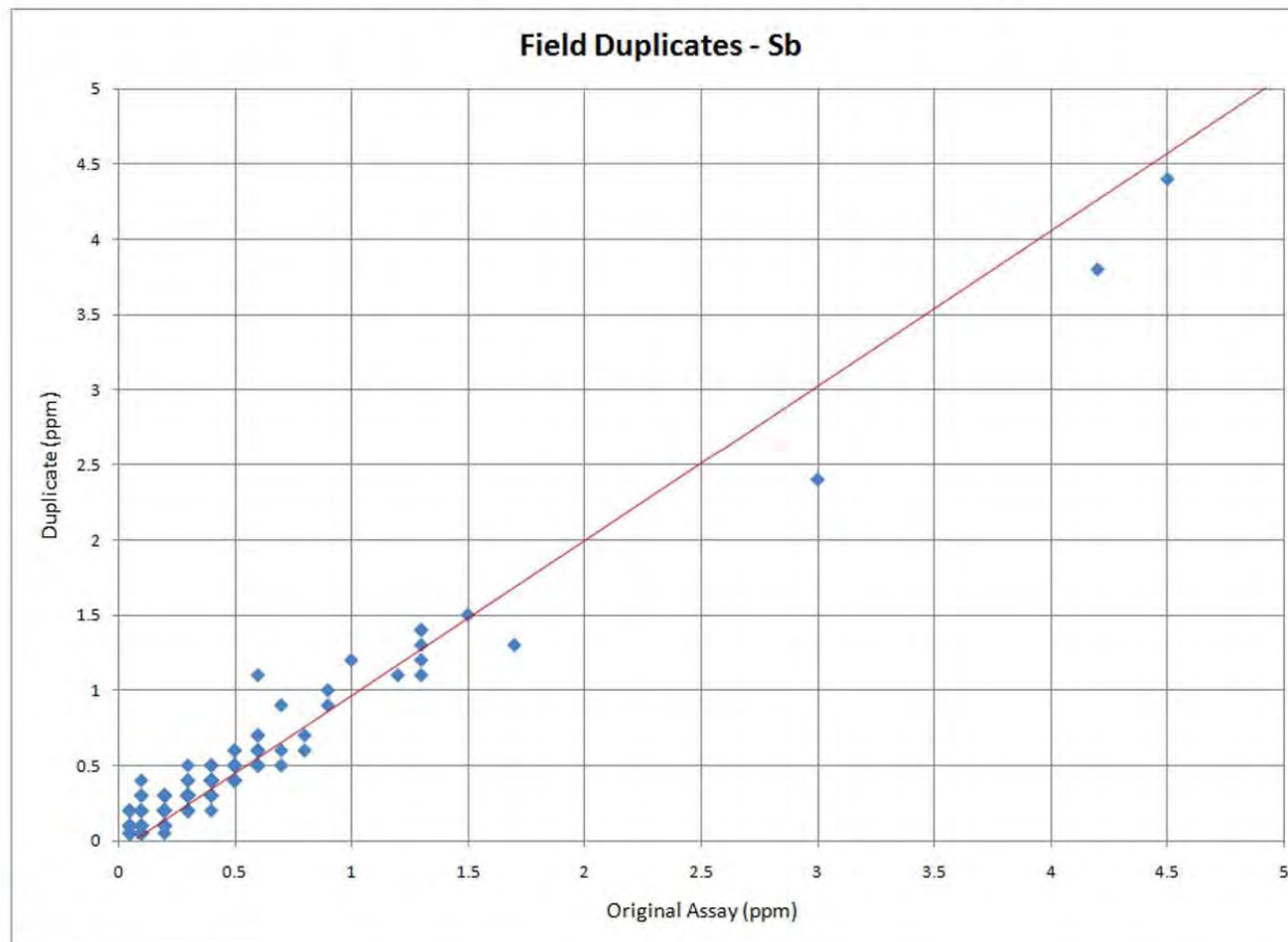


FIELD DUPLICATES - Sb

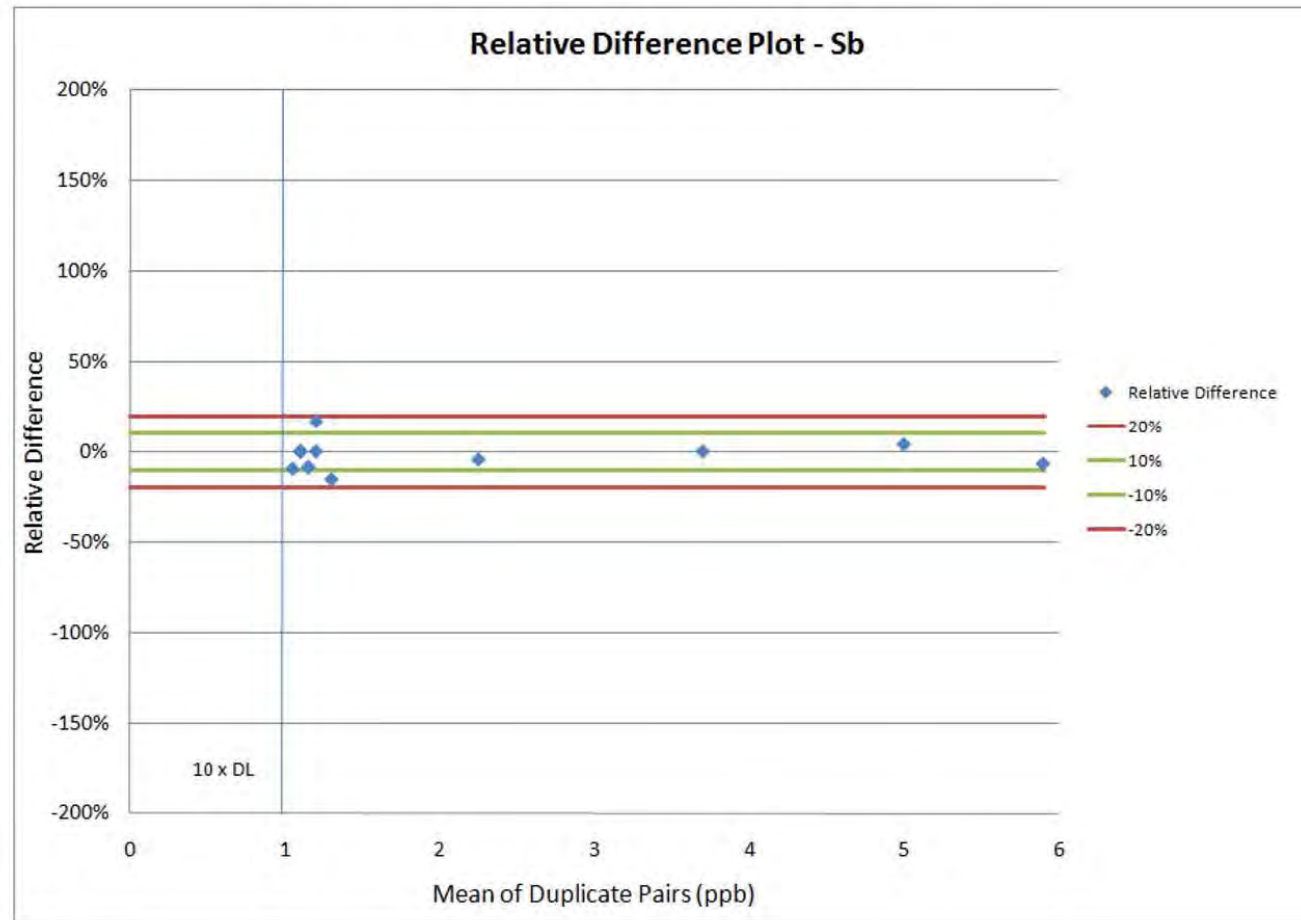


RMS CV = 10% - samples were not sieved in field

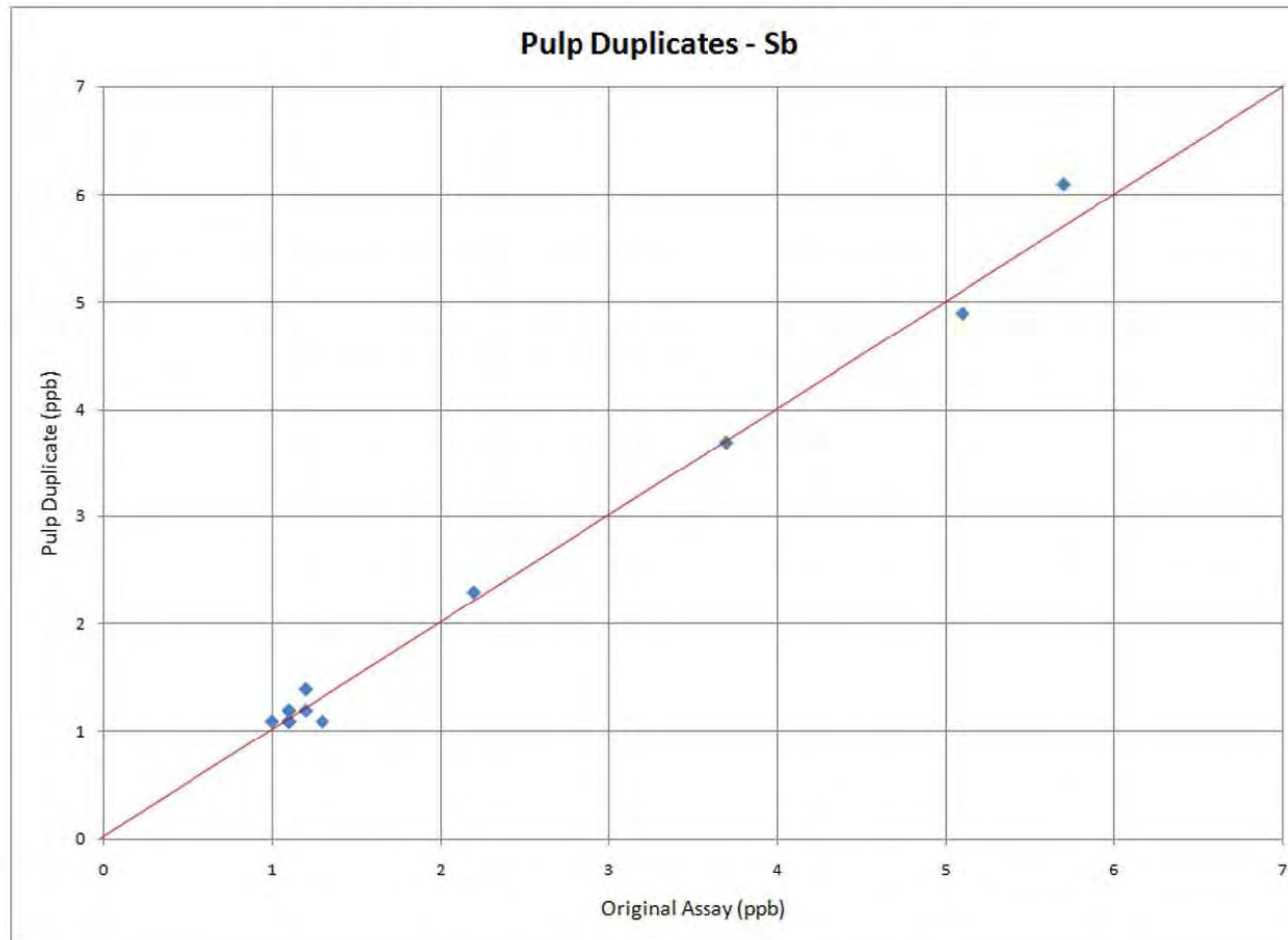
FIELD DUPLICATES - Sb



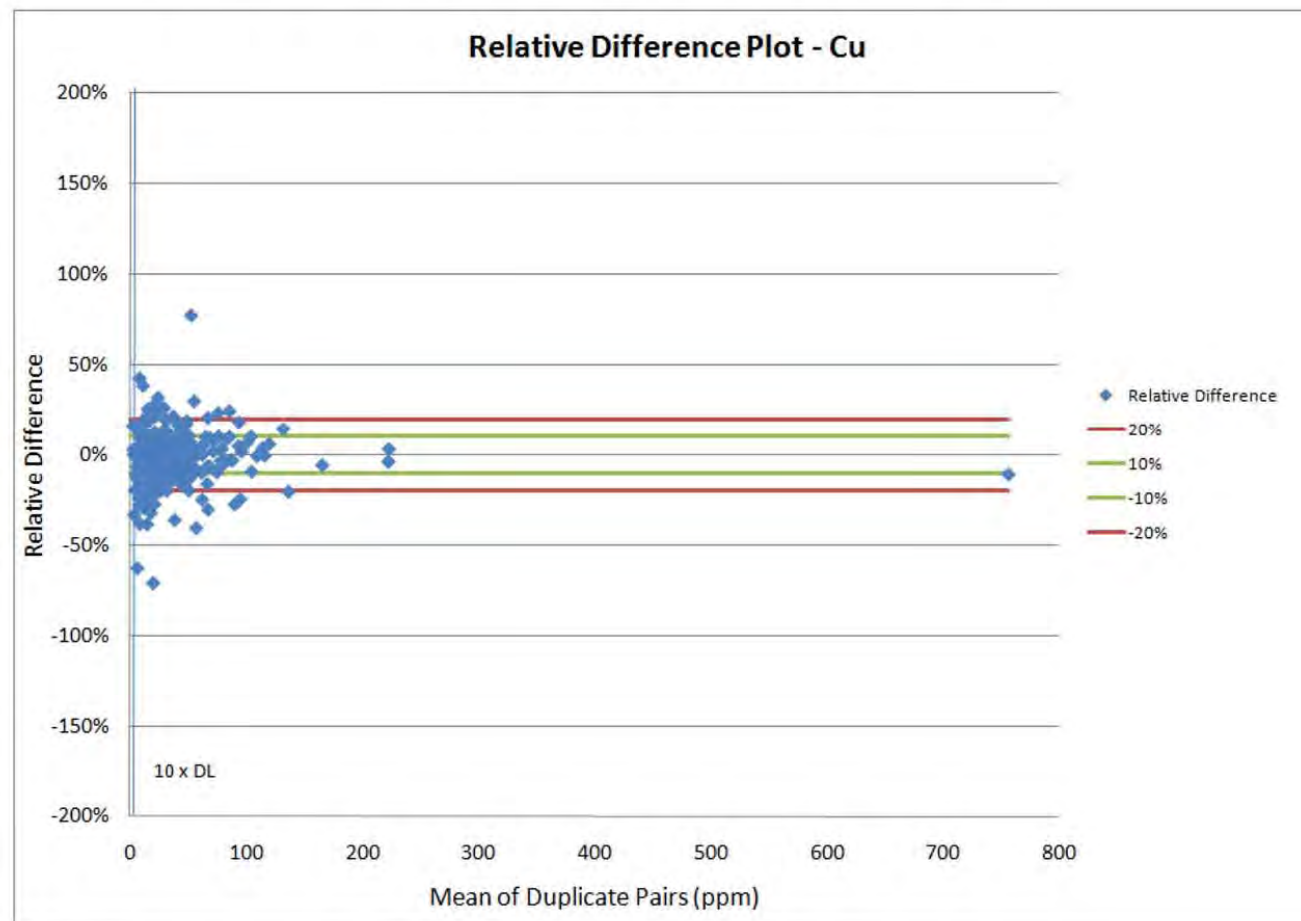
PULP REPEATS- Sb



PULP REPEATS- Sb

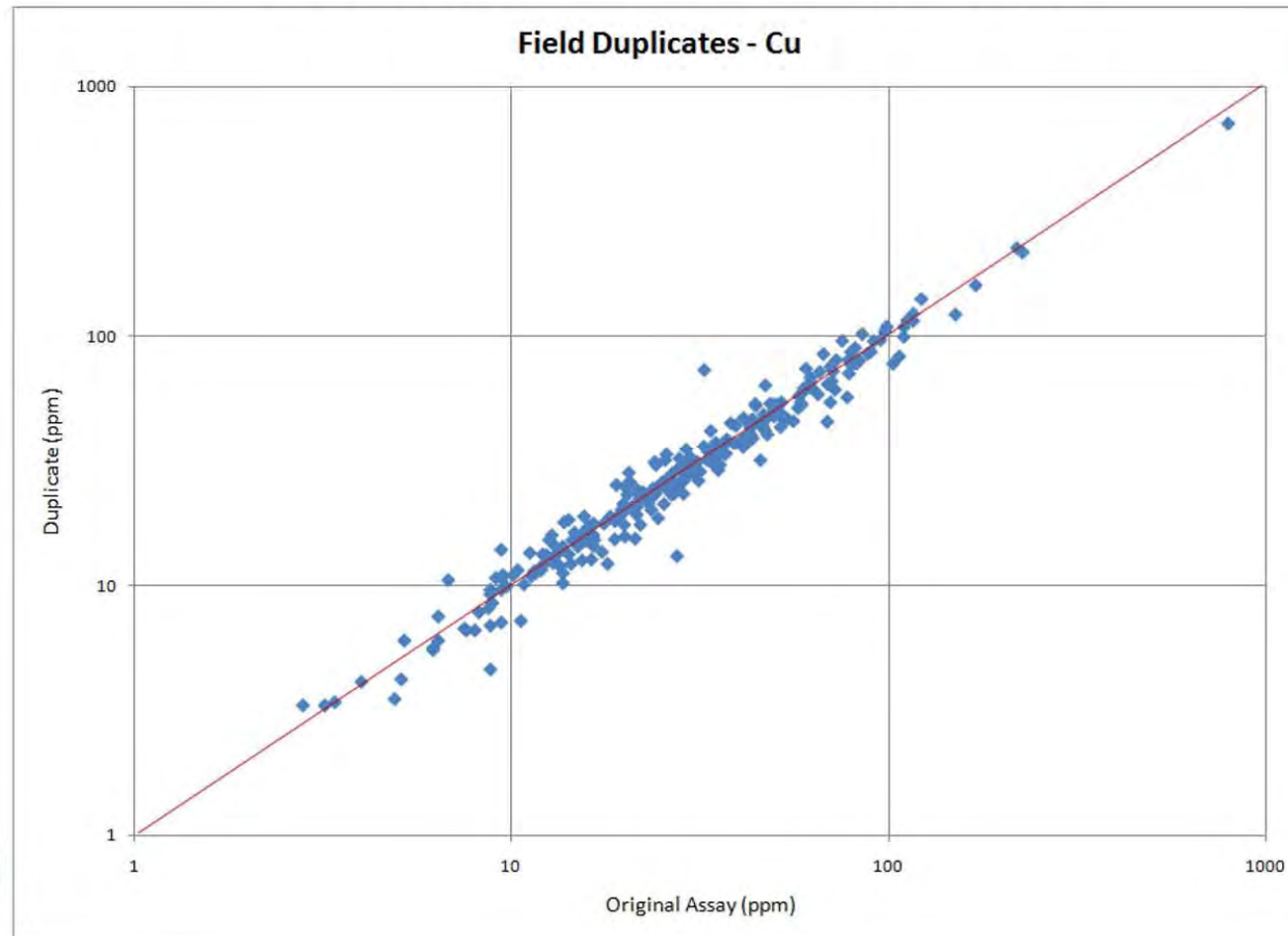


FIELD DUPLICATES - Cu

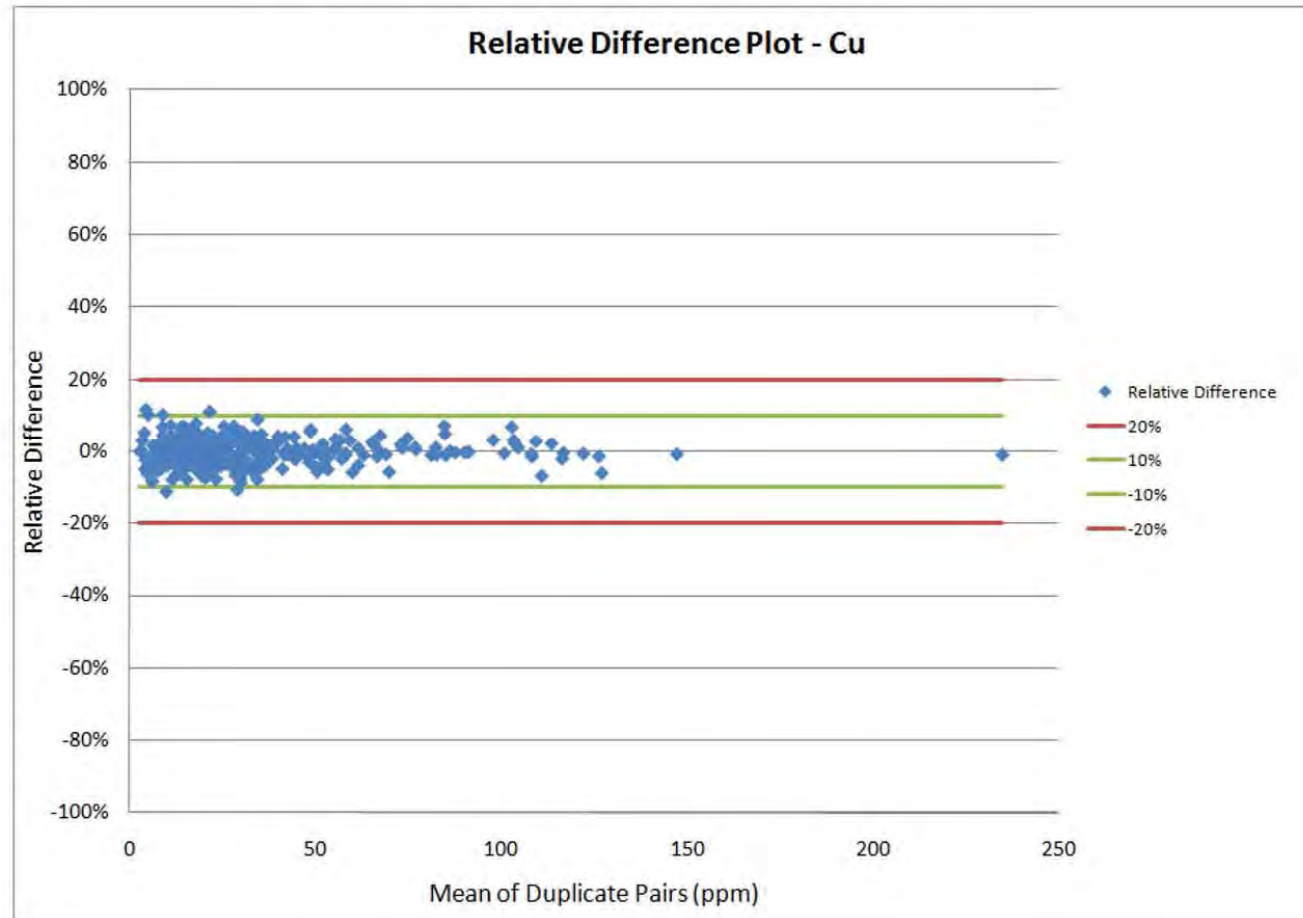


RMS CV = 11% - samples were not sieved in field

FIELD DUPLICATES - Cu

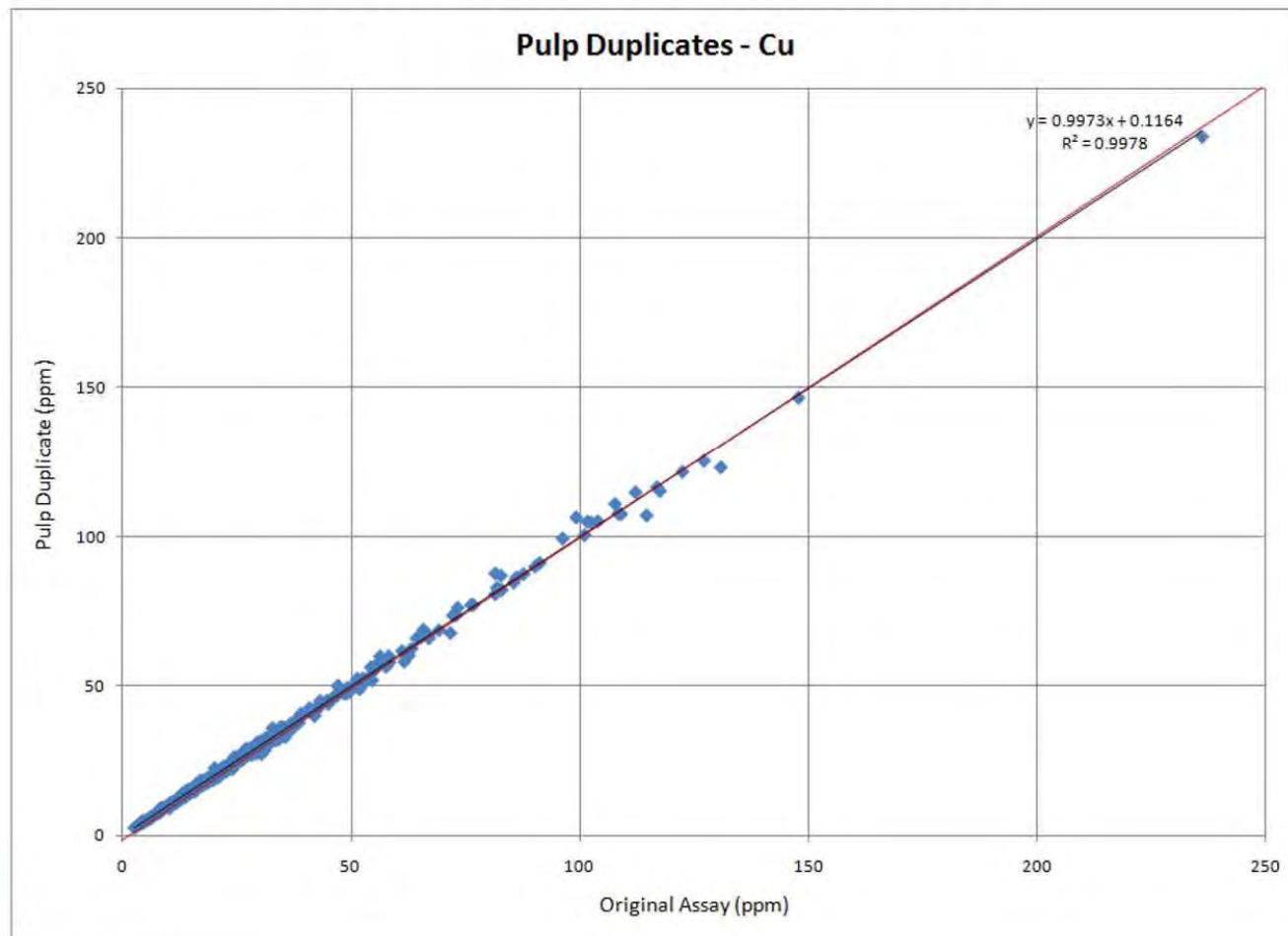


PULP REPEATS- Cu

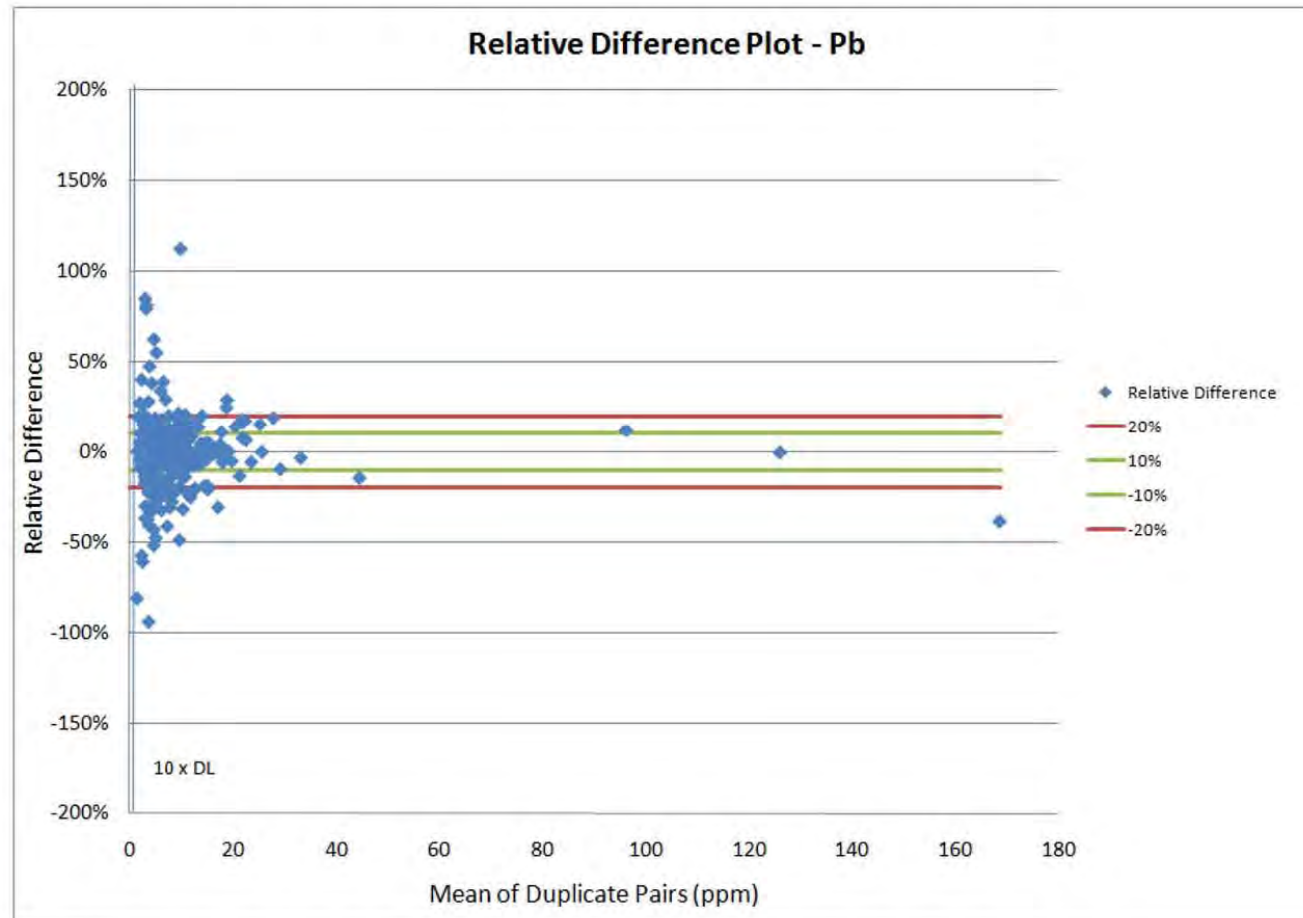


RMS CV = 3% - samples sieved to -80 mesh; 15 g charge

PULP REPEATS- Cu

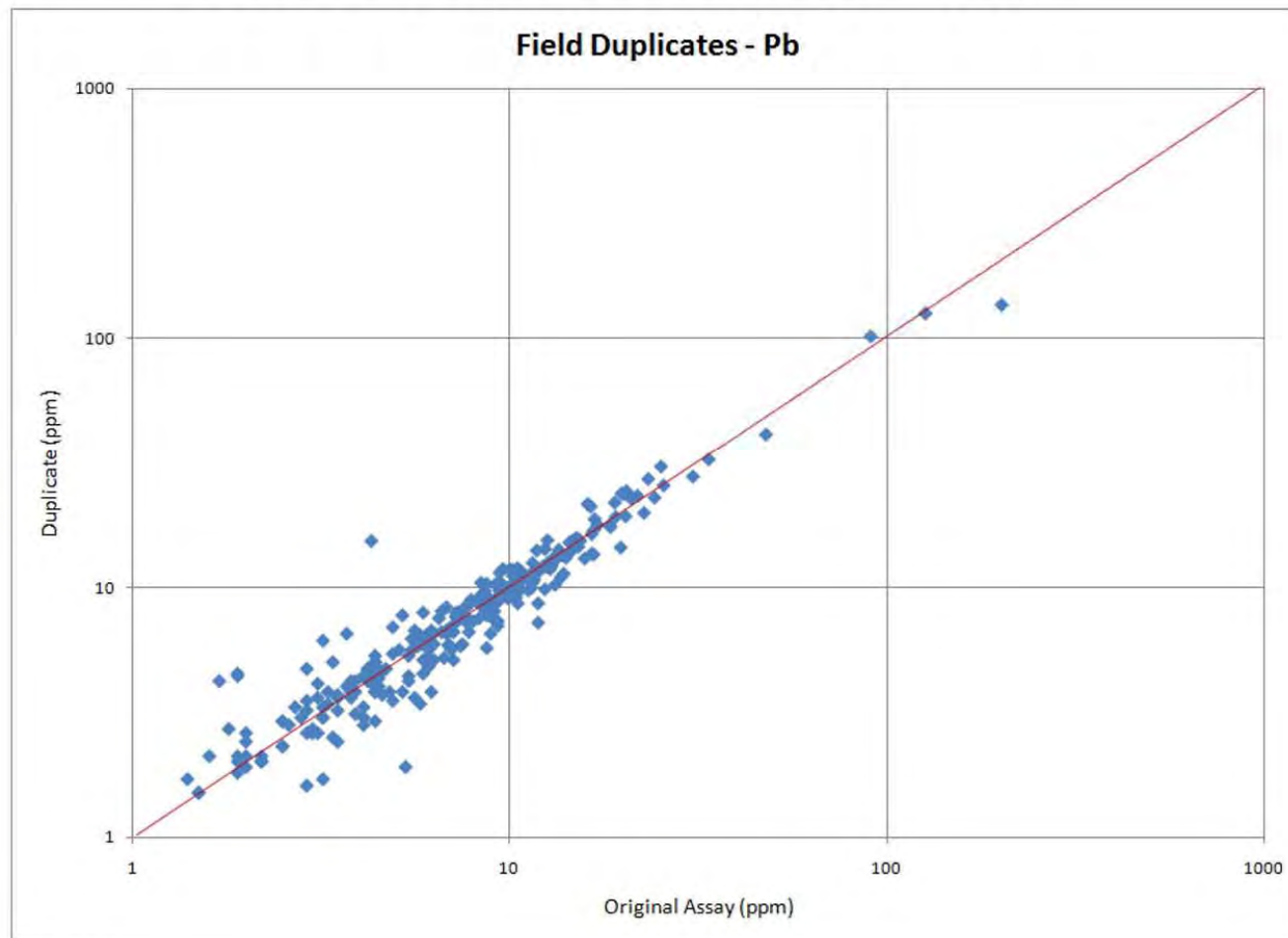


FIELD DUPLICATES - Pb

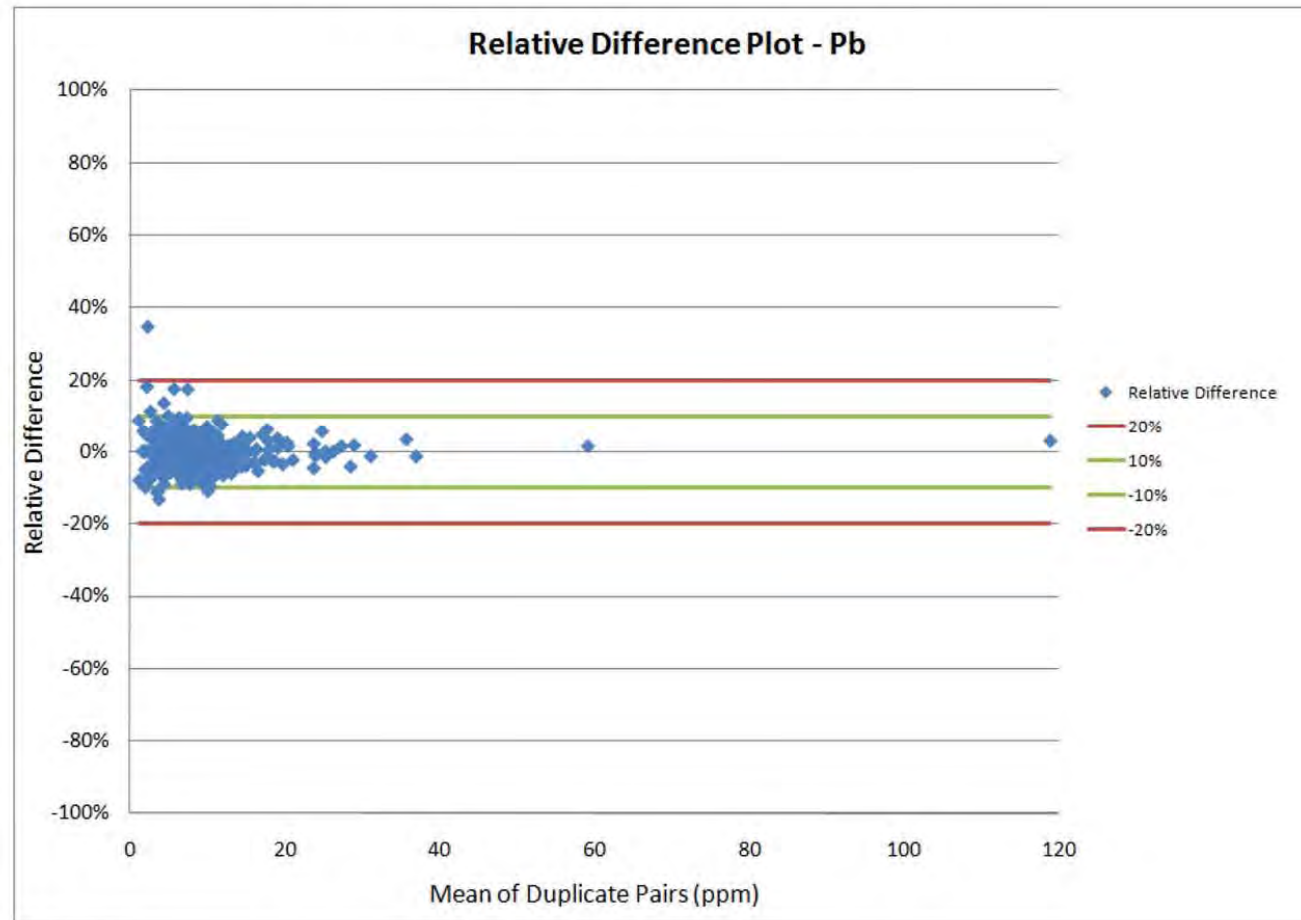


RMS CV = 16% - samples were not sieved in field

FIELD DUPLICATES - Pb

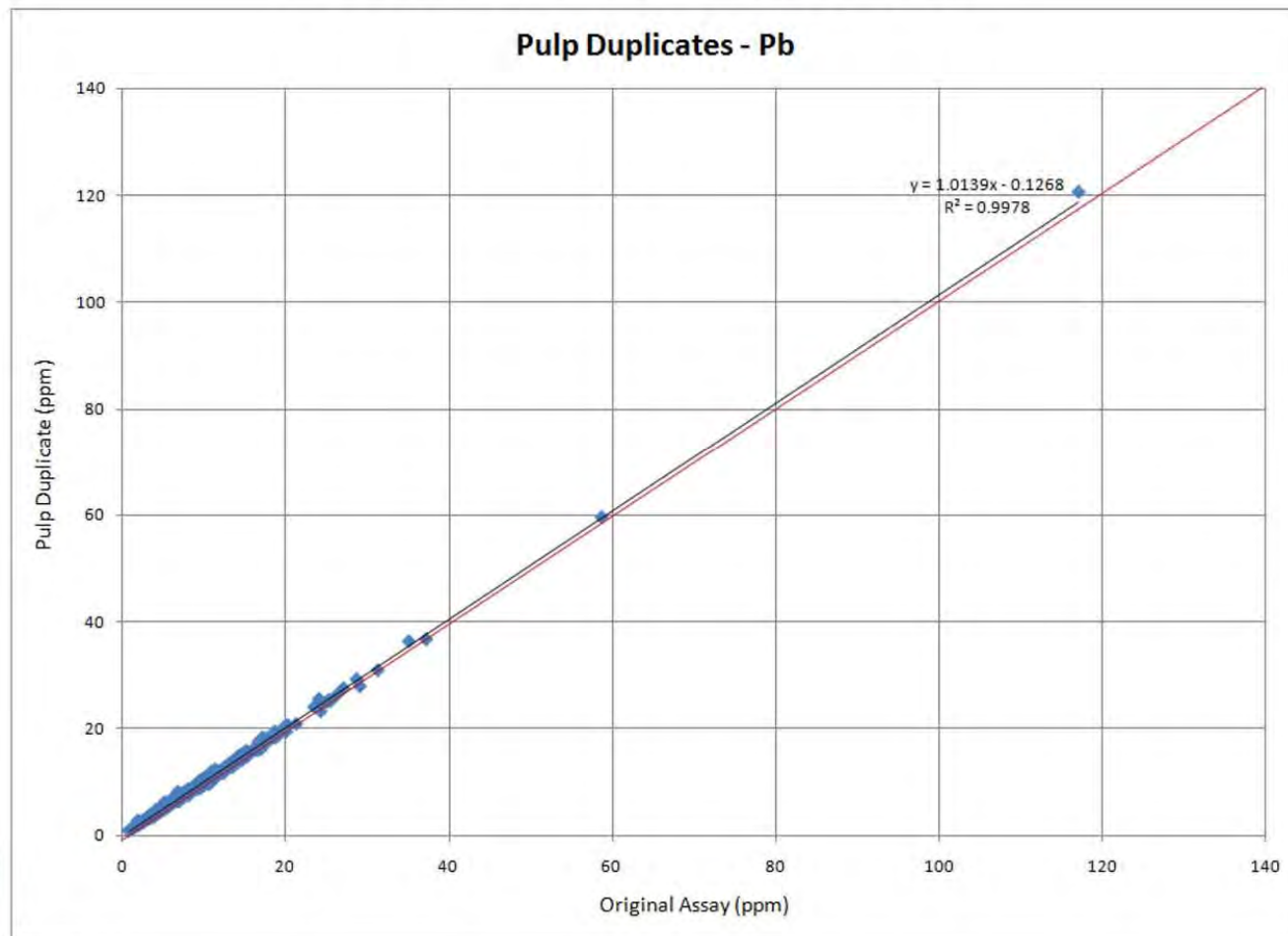


PULP REPEATS- Pb



RMS CV = 3% - samples sieved to -80 mesh; 15 g charge

PULP REPEATS- Pb



Soil Quality Control Summary

Element	Au	As	Sb	Mo	Cu	Pb
Field Variance	0.1936	0.0144	0.01	0.0256	0.0121	0.0256
Analytical Variance	0.3969	0.0009	0.0025	0.0036	0.0009	0.0009
Sampling Variance	n/a	0.0135	0.0075	0.022	0.0112	0.0247
Sampling RMS CV (%)	n/a	11.6	8.7	14.8	10.6	15.7
Average Bias	7.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	-0.8	-2.2

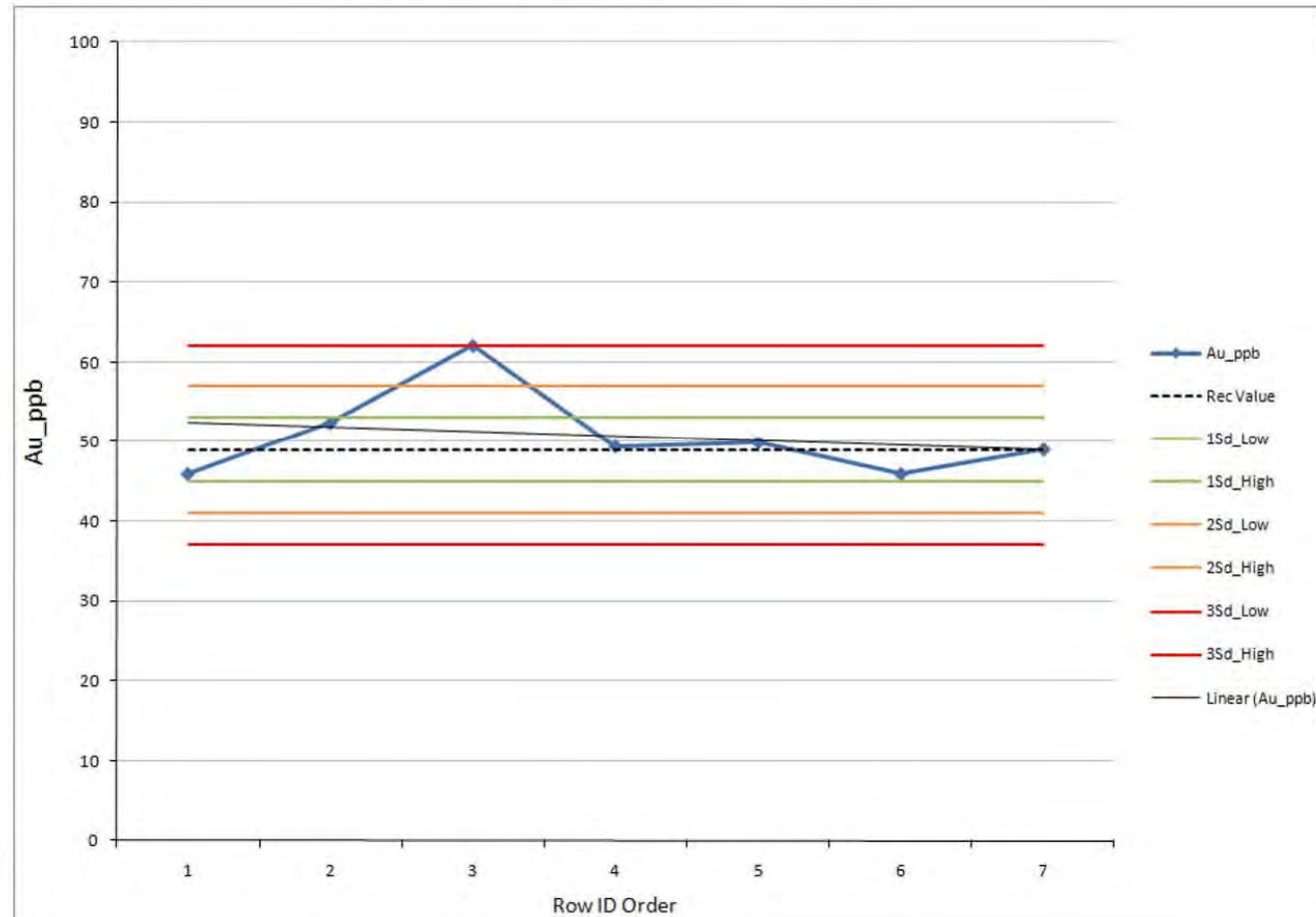


In all cases, with the exception of Au, the sampling variance is the main source of uncertainty in the analyses.

Rock Sample Quality Control

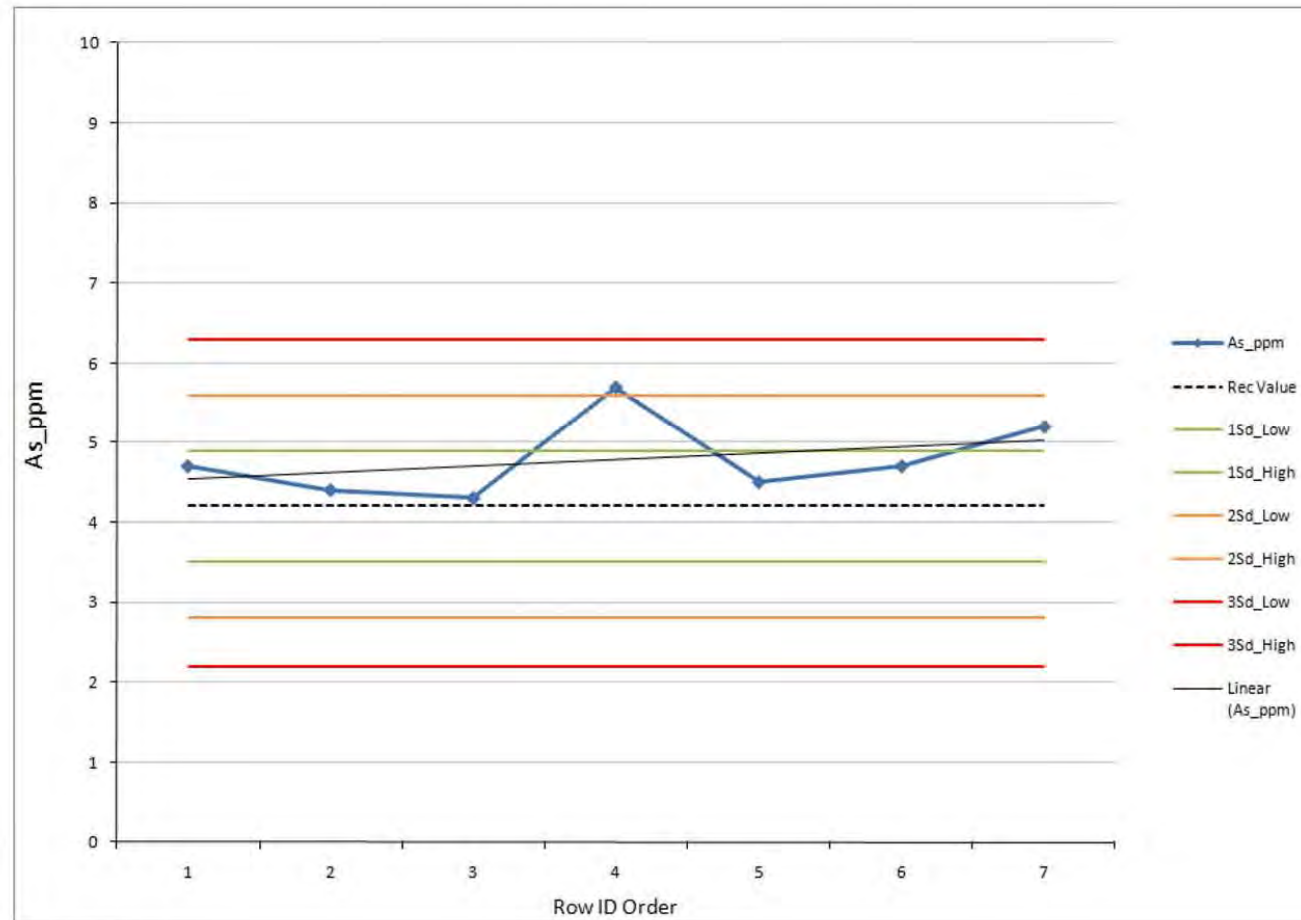


Oreas 45P - Au



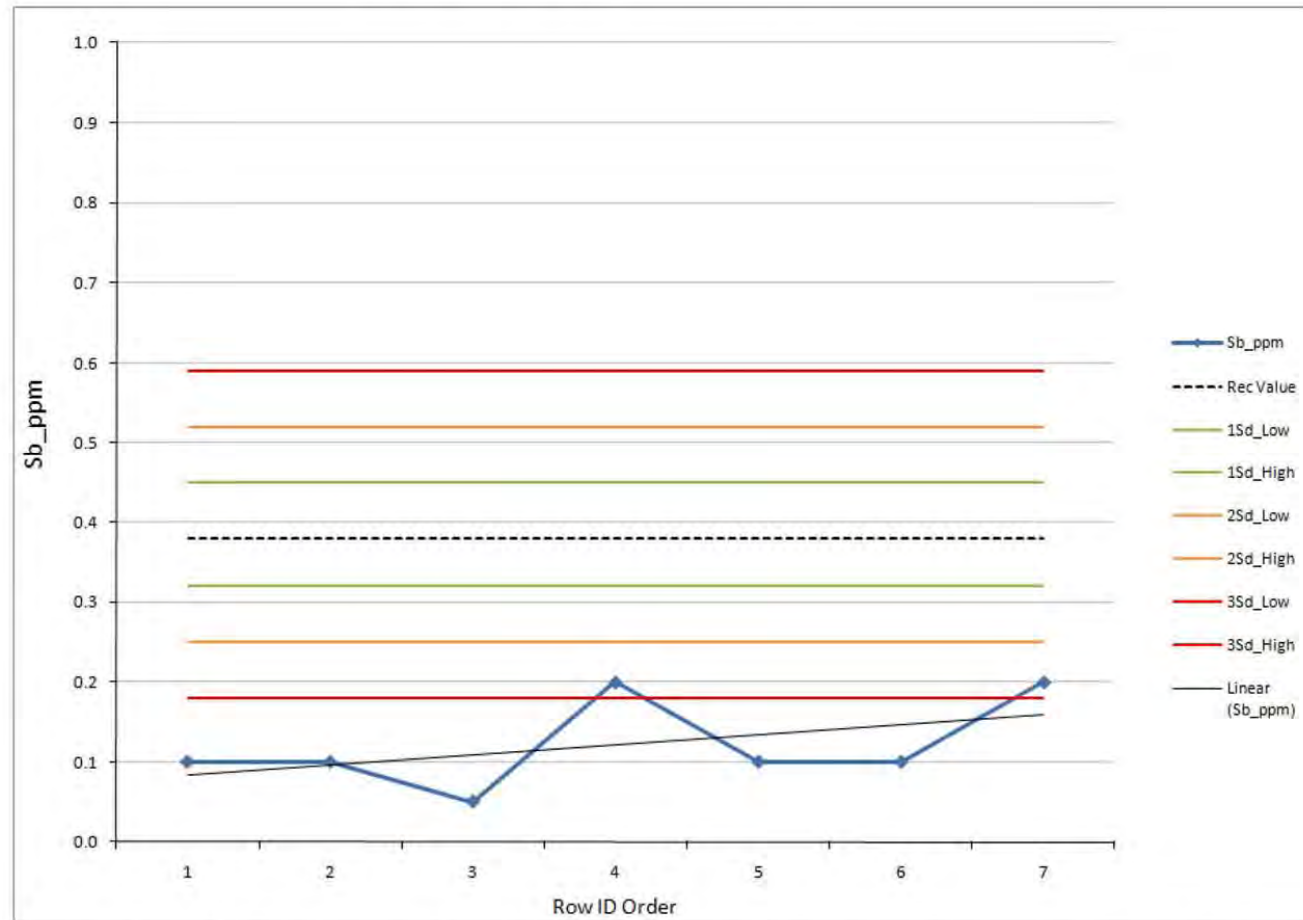
All Au control data lie within 3 standard deviations from the mean value.

Oreas 45P - As



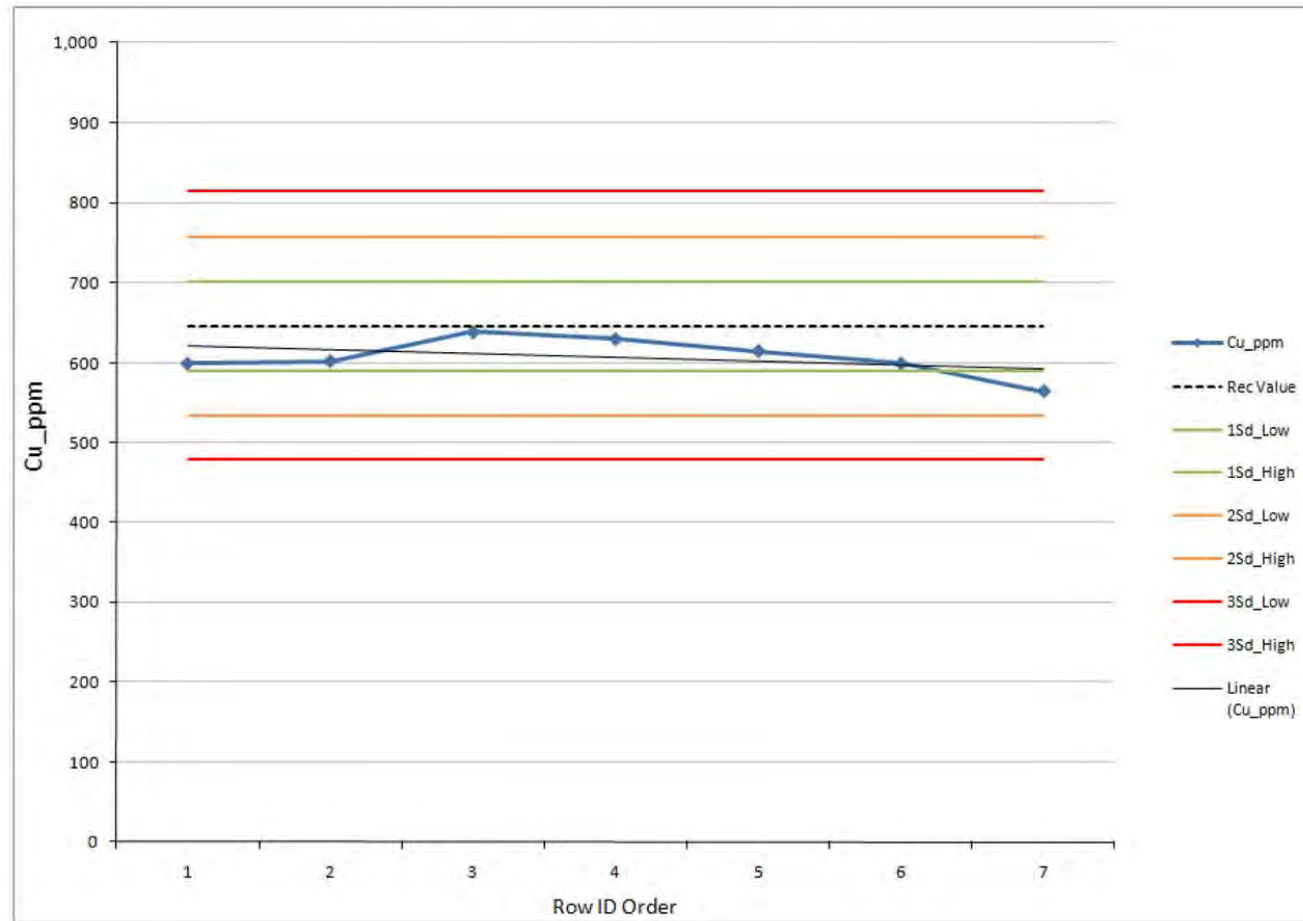
All As control data lie within 3 standard deviations from the mean value.

Oreas 45P - Sb



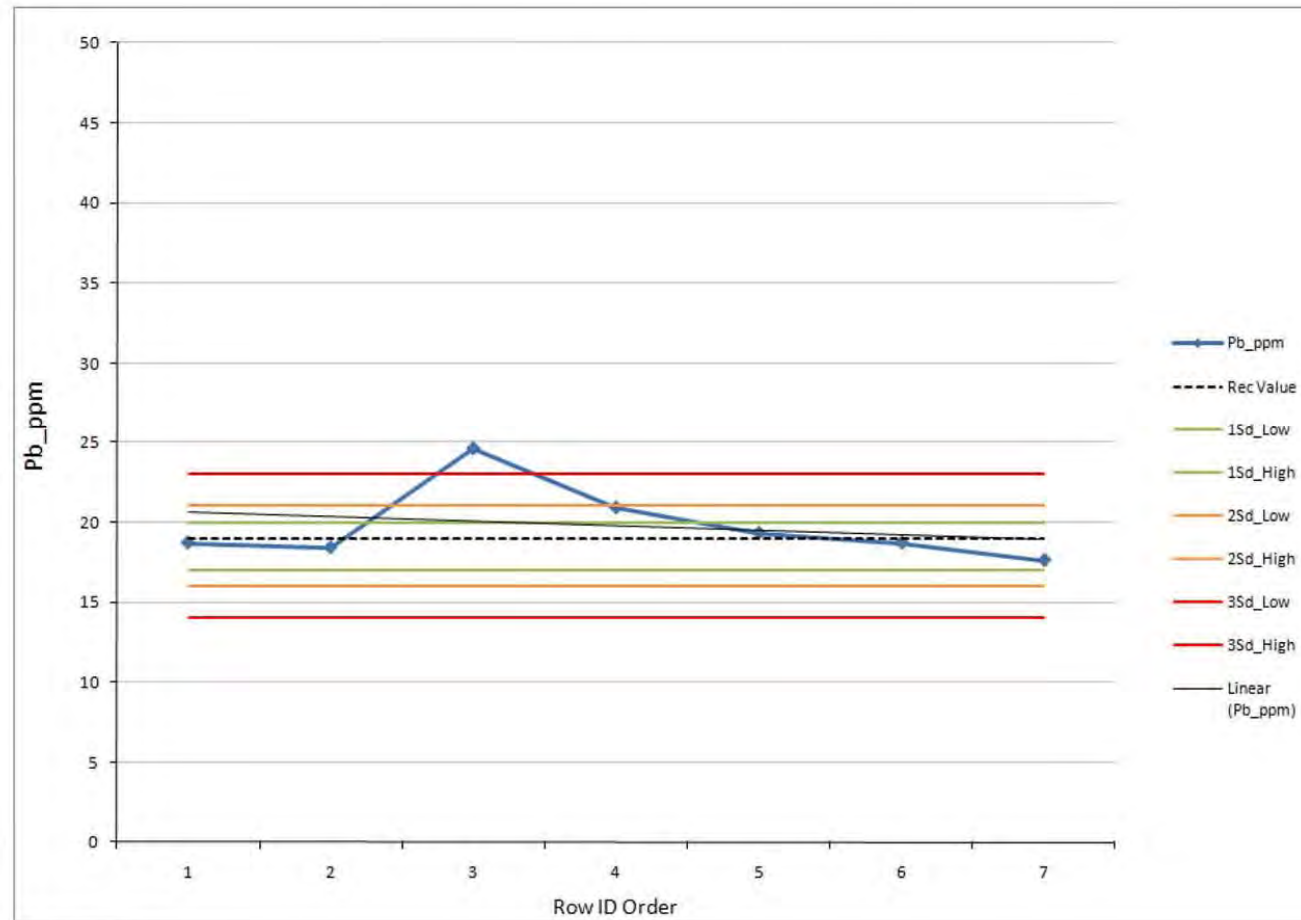
Most Sb control data lie outside 3 standard deviations from the mean value and show a slight negative bias. However, the values are close to the lower limit of detection and so will be imprecise.

Oreas 45P - Cu



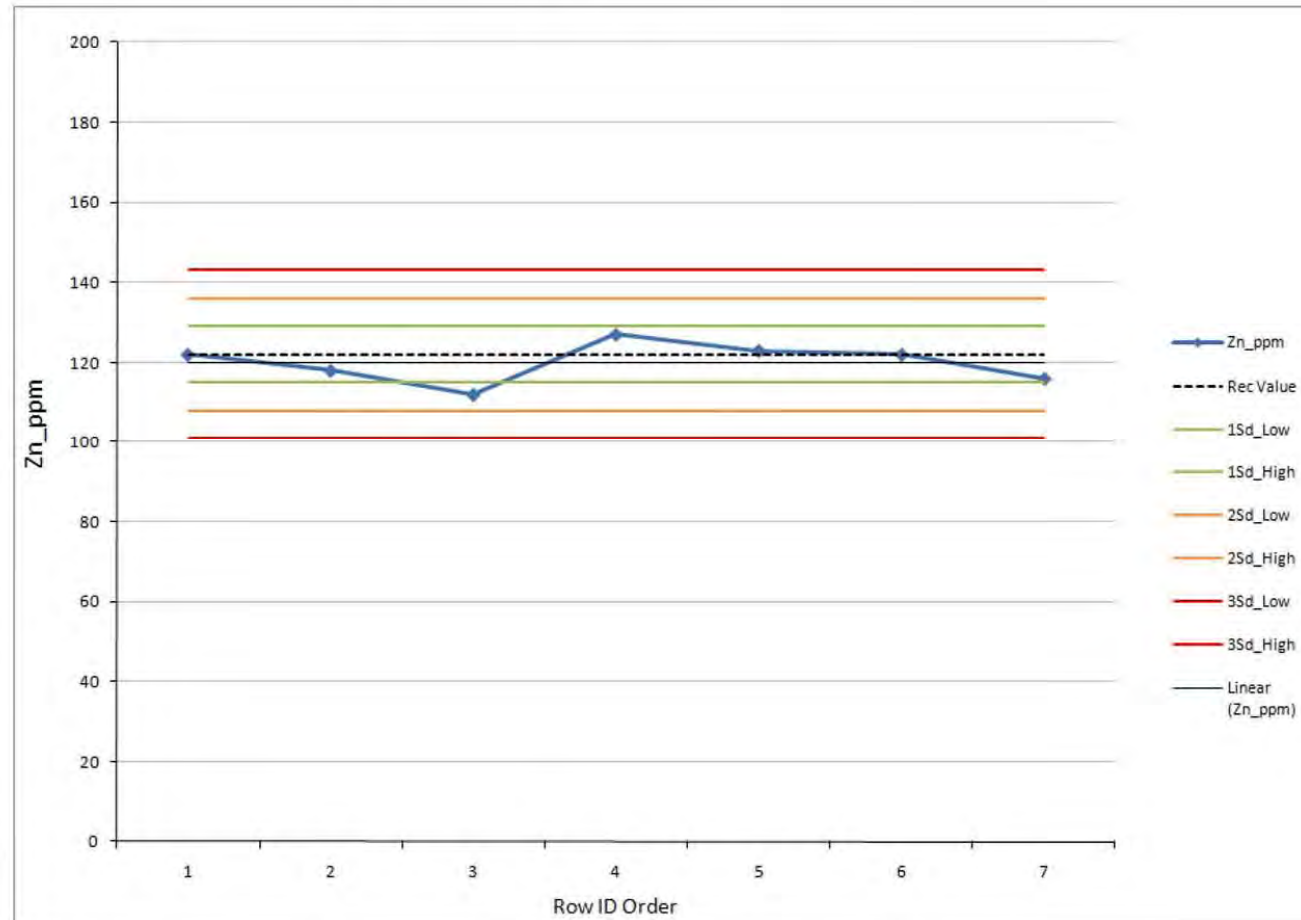
All Cu control data lie within 3 standard deviations from the mean value.

Oreas 45P - Pb



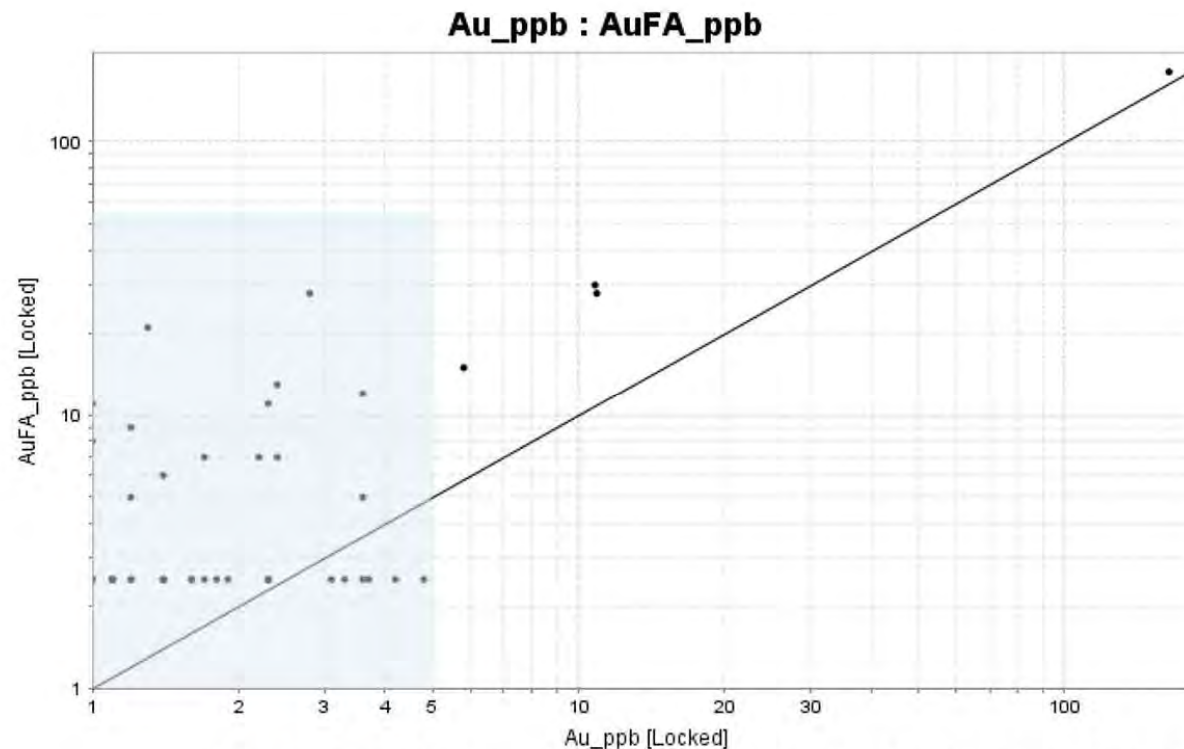
Aside from one result, all Pb control data lie within 3 standard deviations from the mean value.

Oreas 45P - Zn



All Zn control data lie within 3 standard deviations from the mean value.

Rock Sample Primary Reassays

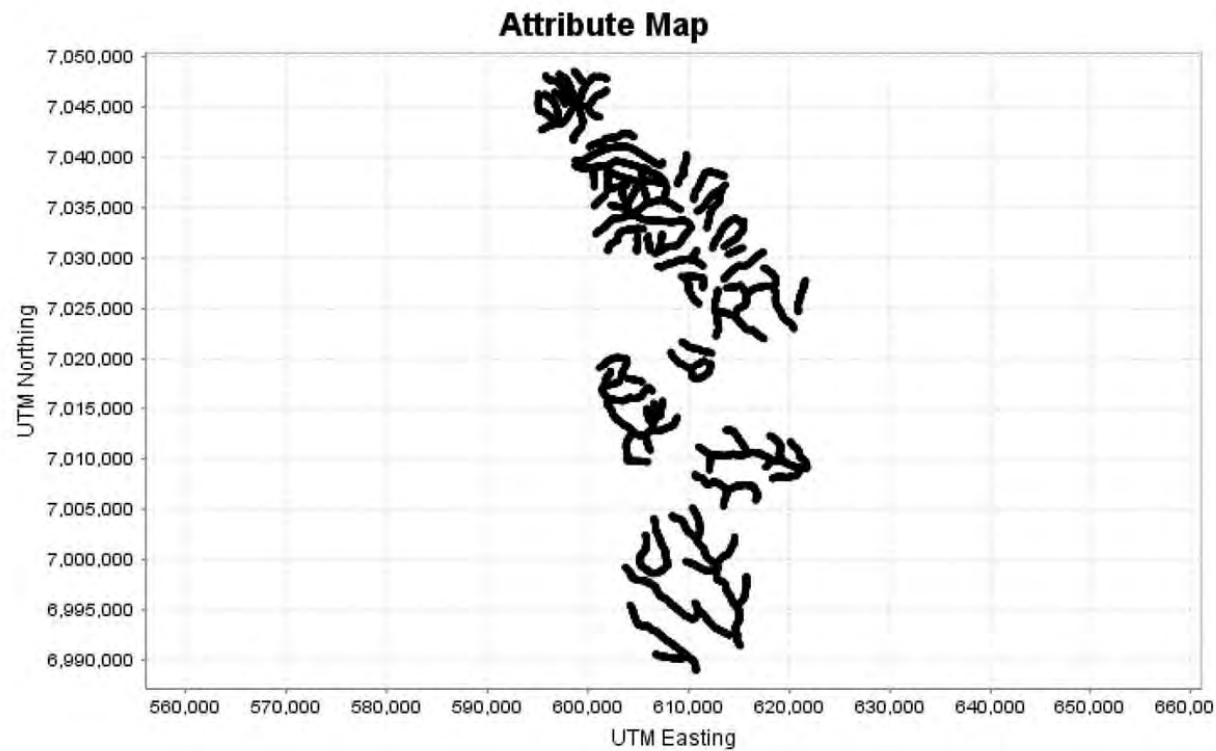


Au in the rock samples was analyzed by both aqua regia digestion (method 1DX) and by 50 g fire assay (method G6-50). While there is a suggestion that the fire assays are systematically higher, most data lie within 10 x the detection limit of their respective analysis (shaded area) and so are inherently imprecise.

Interpretation of Soil Geochemical Results

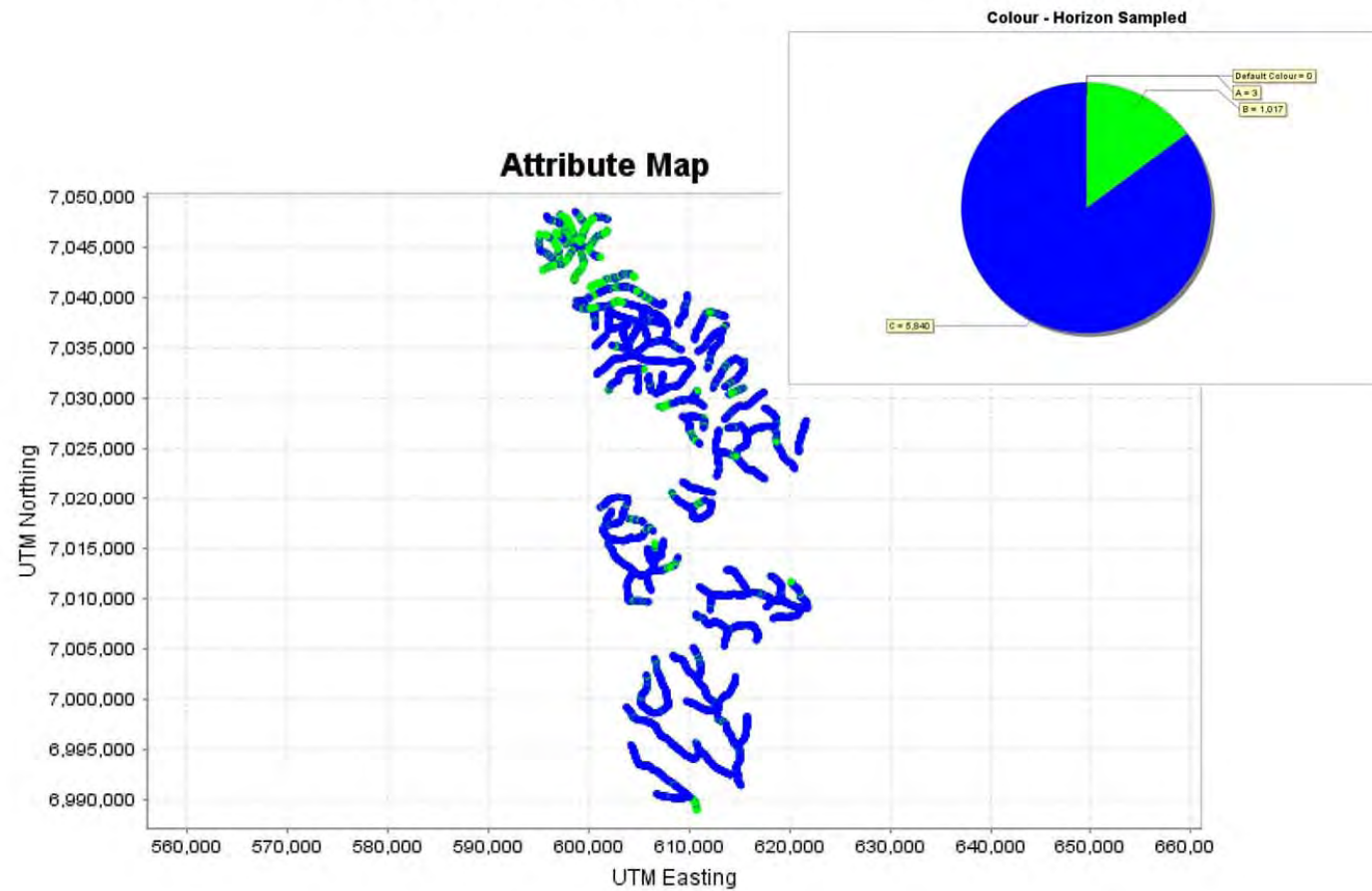


Sample Locations



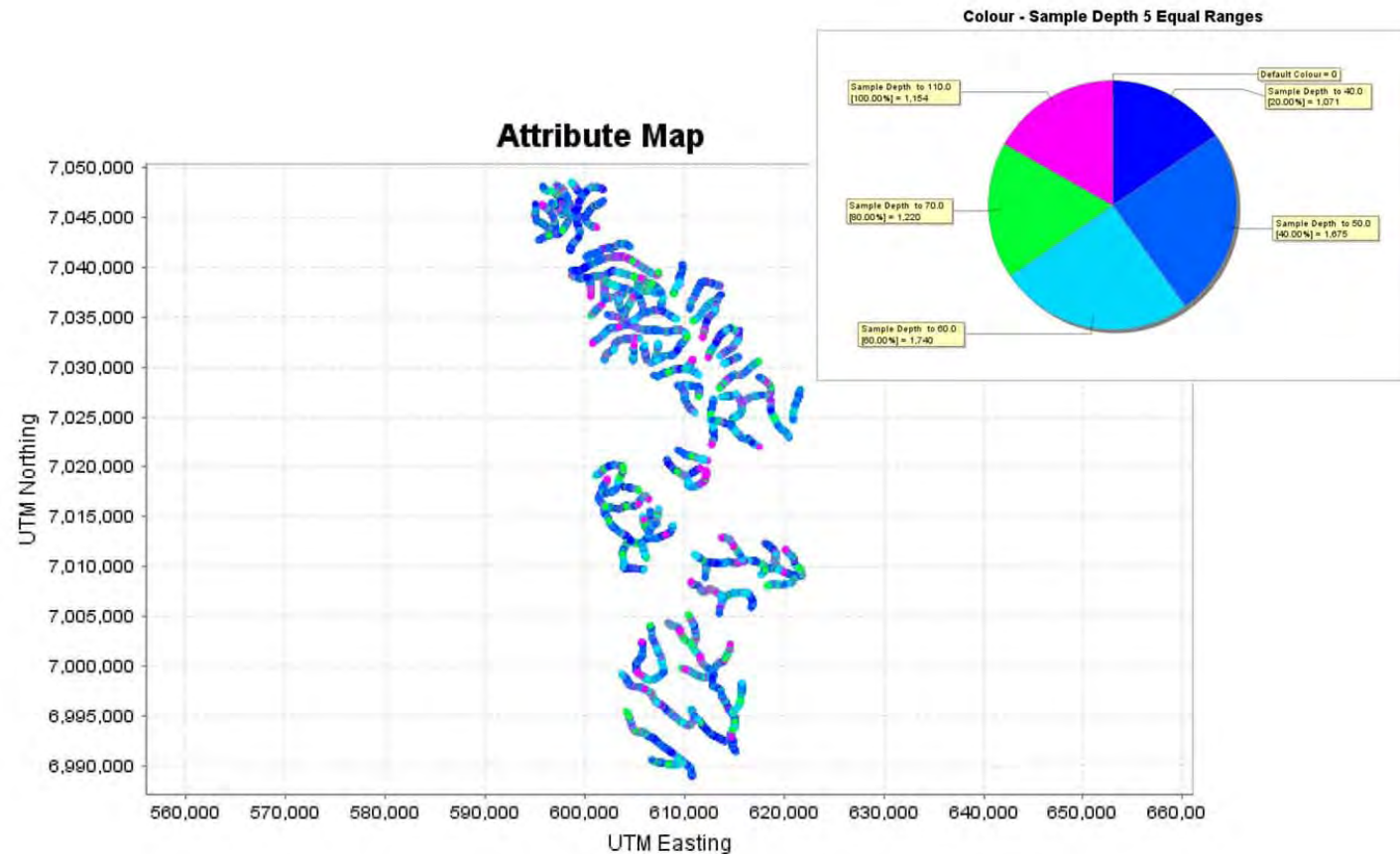
All sample locations appear consistent with the ridge & spur sampling program.

Soil Horizon



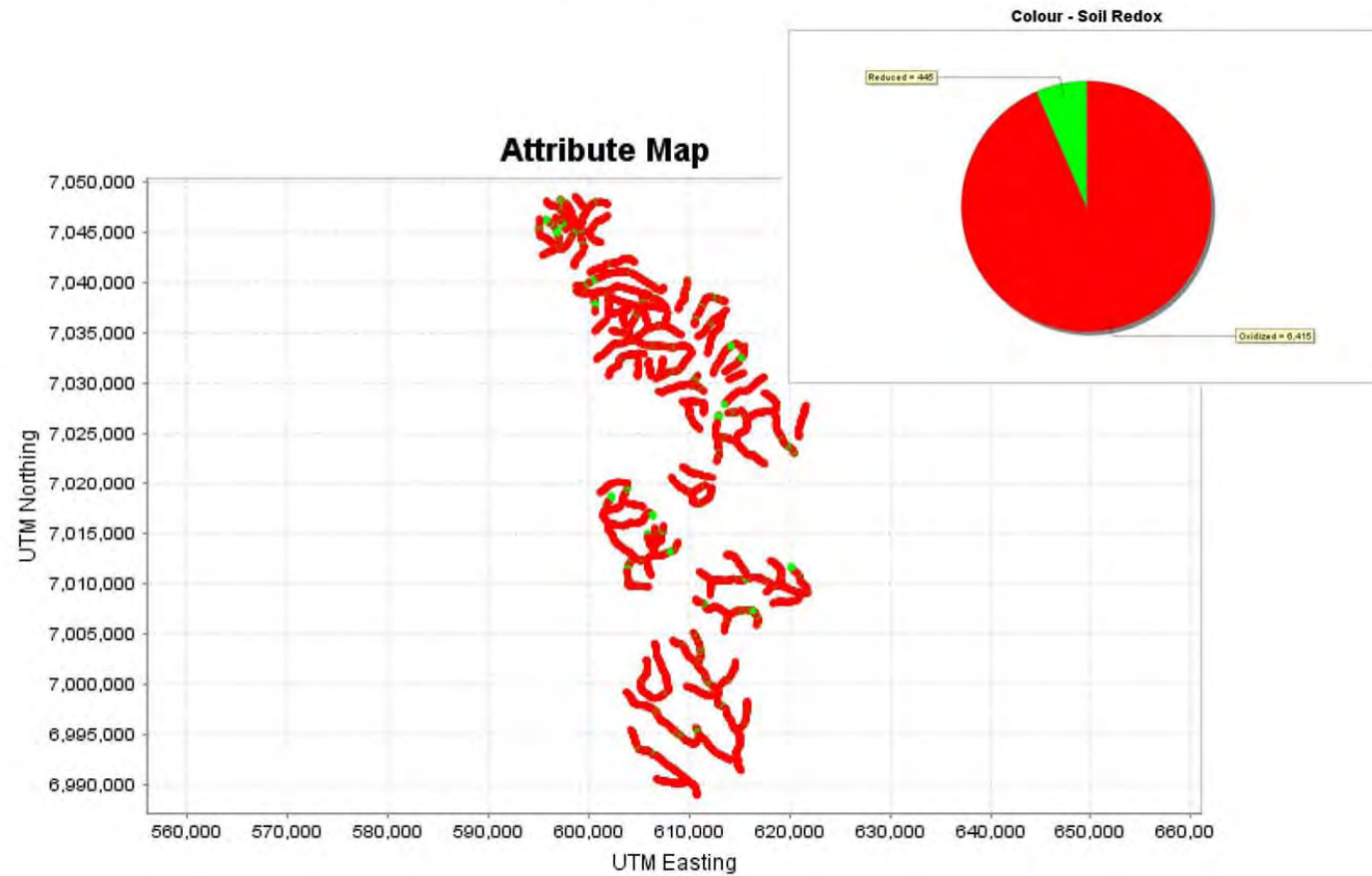
The vast majority of samples are from the C horizon.

Soil Depth



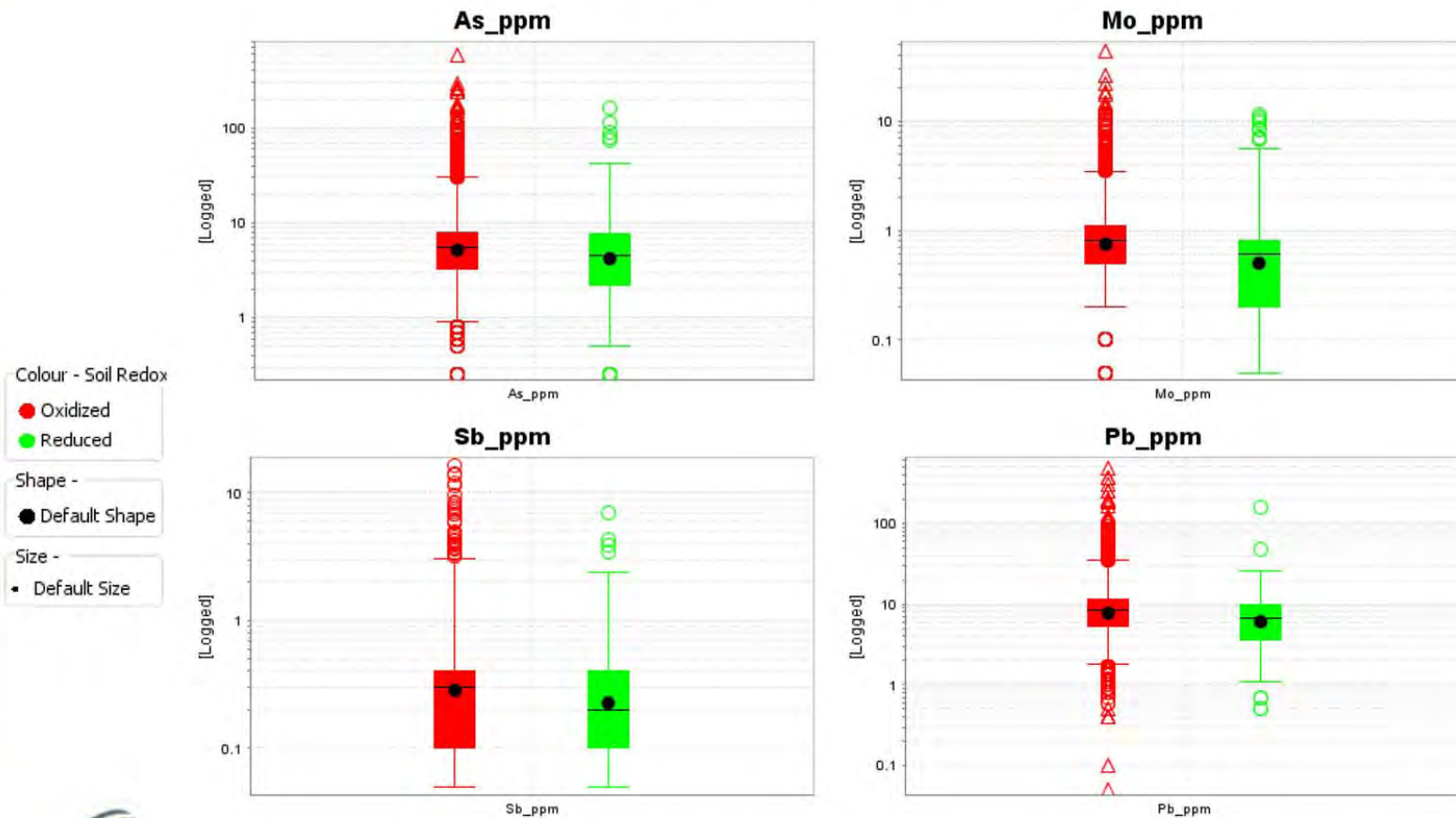
Soil depth varied from 0.4 to 1.1 m, with some of the shallowest samples coming from the northern claims where the B horizon was mainly sampled.

Soil Redox



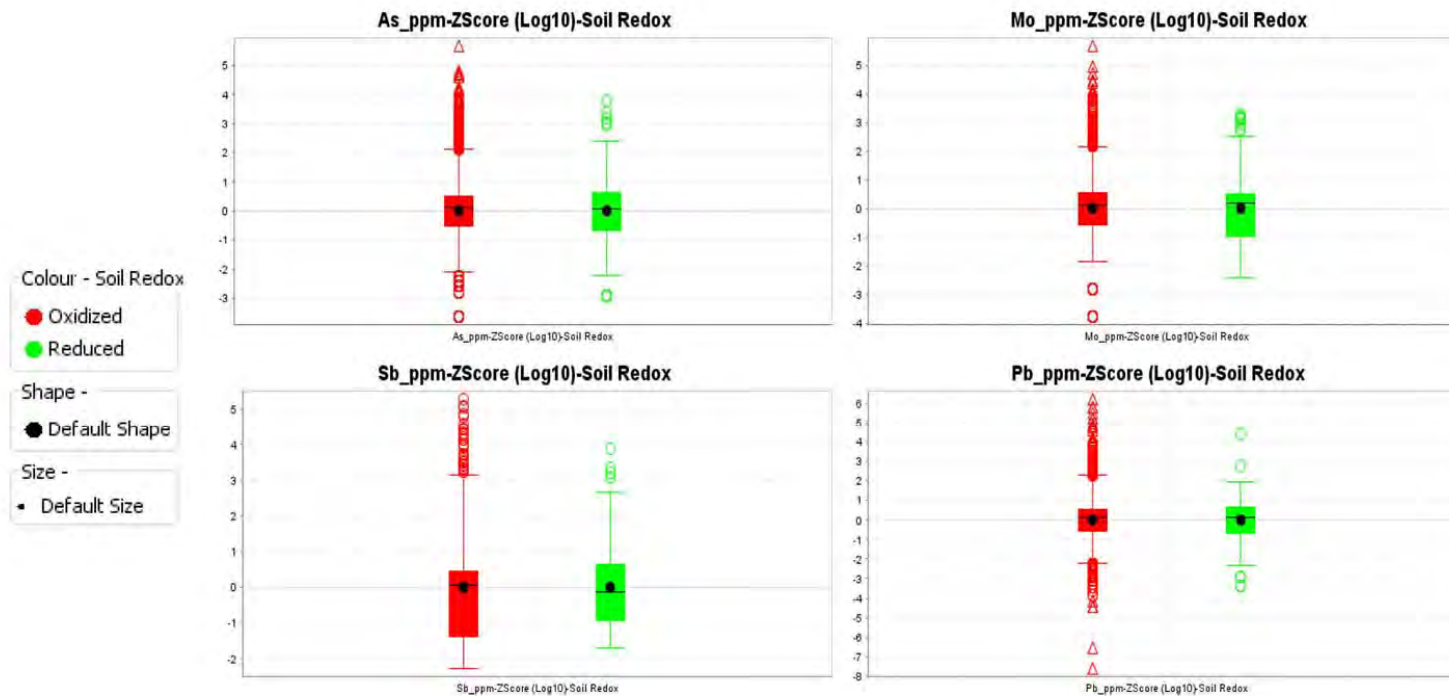
Soil redox state was inferred from soil colour. Most samples are oxidized.

Element Behaviour



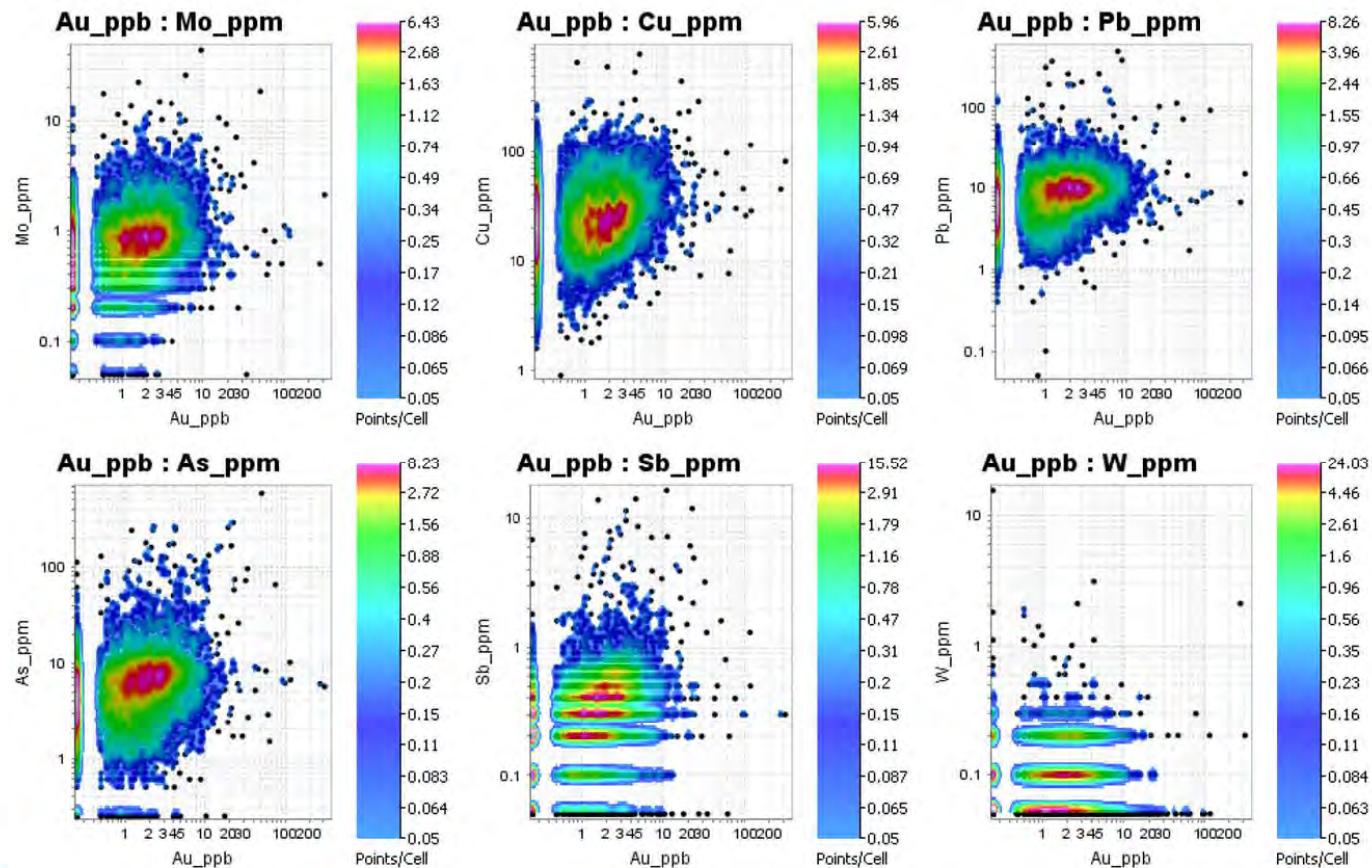
The oxyanions, As, Mo & Sb, are elevated in the oxidized soil samples, as are some of the base metals. These data should be levelled for redox state of the soil.

Levelled Pathfinders



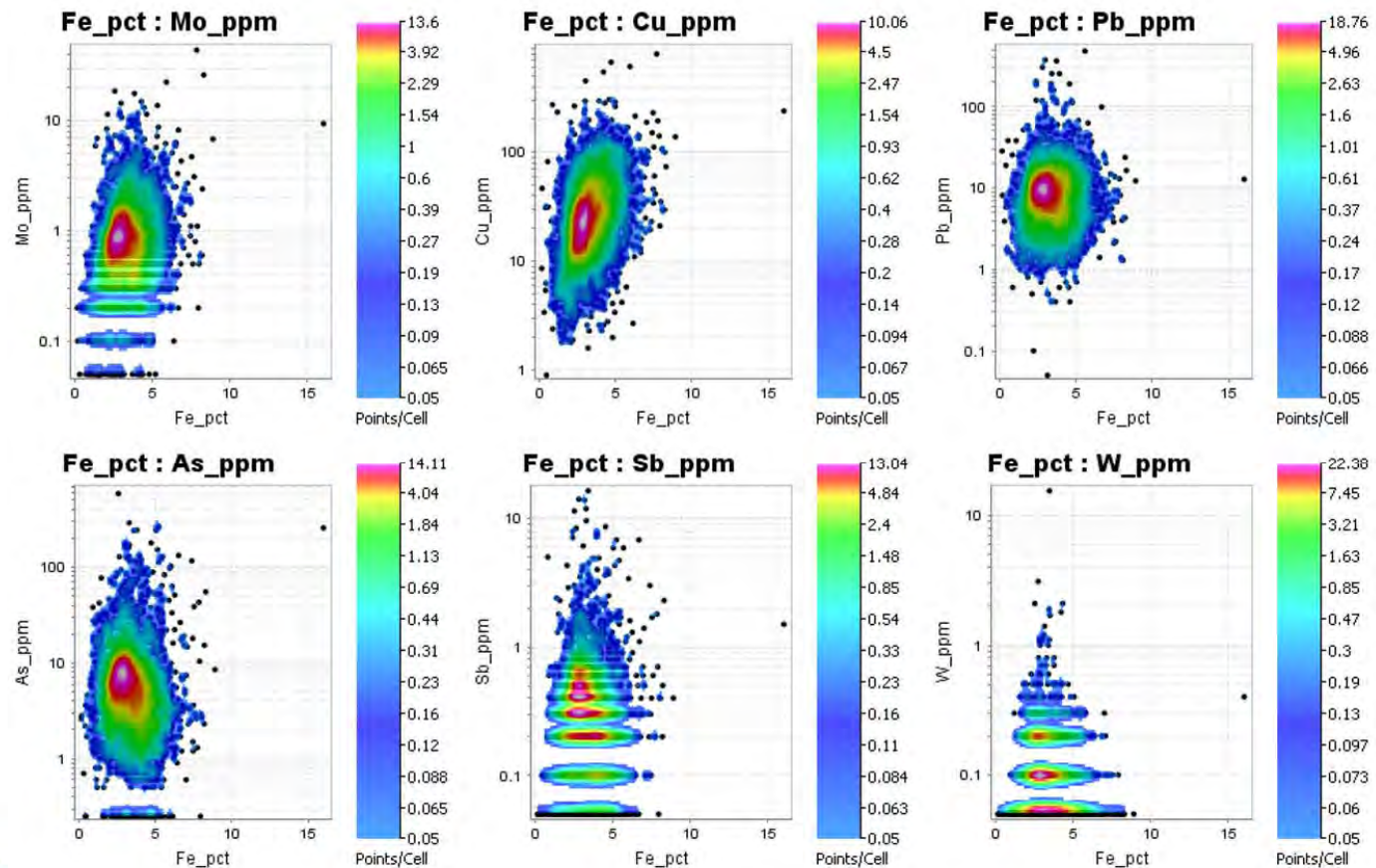
Levelling (Z-score) the pathfinder elements allows data from reduced and oxidized soil profiles to be plotted together.

Au Pathfinder Associations



Only As & possibly Cu show a positive association with Au. Data quality for Sb & W is too poor to assess any associations.

Fe Associations



Cu & Zn (not shown) shows a clear positive association with Fe, indicating that these data need to be corrected for Fe content of the samples to be used effectively.

Spearman Rank Correlation

Spearman	Fe_pct	Zn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Au_ppb	Sb_ppm	W_ppm
Fe_pct	1	0.58	0.16	0.41	0.024	-0.19	0.32	-0.027	-0.14	-0.1
Zn_ppm	0.58	1	0.14	0.23	0.19	-0.059	0.22	-0.0063	-0.057	-0.075
Mo_ppm	0.16	0.14	1	0.31	0.5	0.48	0.074	0.3	0.52	0.21
Cu_ppm	0.41	0.23	0.31	1	0.12	0.05	0.23	0.25	0.07	-0.09
Pb_ppm	0.024	0.19	0.5	0.12	1	0.44	-0.035	0.32	0.47	0.24
As_ppm	-0.19	-0.059	0.48	0.05	0.44	1	-0.05	0.33	0.77	0.32
Ba_ppm	0.32	0.22	0.074	0.23	-0.035	-0.05	1	0.081	-0.012	0.053
Au_ppb	-0.027	-0.0063	0.3	0.25	0.32	0.33	0.081	1	0.38	0.17
Sb_ppm	-0.14	-0.057	0.52	0.07	0.47	0.77	-0.012	0.38	1	0.35
W_ppm	-0.1	-0.075	0.21	-0.09	0.24	0.32	0.053	0.17	0.35	1



Non-parametric methods, such as Spearman Rank correlation coefficient may be more appropriate where key elements, such as Au, Mo, Sb and W contain censored data. Significant correlations are highlighted in red.

Robust Correlation Coefficients

Robust Correlation	Fe_pct	Zn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Au_ppb	Sb_ppm	W_ppm
Fe_pct	1.00	0.66	0.07	0.41	-0.08	-0.21	0.27	-0.12	-0.22	-0.20
Zn_ppm	0.66	1.00	0.13	0.30	0.18	-0.09	0.30	-0.02	-0.08	-0.08
Mo_ppm	0.07	0.13	1.00	0.23	0.54	0.57	0.02	0.25	0.56	0.21
Cu_ppm	0.41	0.30	0.23	1.00	0.02	0.05	0.23	0.17	0.07	-0.13
Pb_ppm	-0.08	0.18	0.54	0.02	1.00	0.55	-0.04	0.32	0.54	0.27
As_ppm	-0.21	-0.09	0.57	0.05	0.55	1.00	-0.03	0.36	0.82	0.37
Ba_ppm	0.27	0.30	0.02	0.23	-0.04	-0.03	1.00	0.05	-0.01	0.04
Au_ppb	-0.12	-0.02	0.25	0.17	0.32	0.36	0.05	1.00	0.40	0.21
Sb_ppm	-0.22	-0.08	0.56	0.07	0.54	0.82	-0.01	0.40	1.00	0.36
W_ppm	-0.20	-0.08	0.21	-0.13	0.27	0.37	0.04	0.21	0.36	1.00



Robust correlations indicate an association between Fe, Zn, Cu and Ba, as well as an association between Mo, Cu, Pb, Au, As, W & Sb. Note that Au, Mo, Sb and W contain censored data.

Principal Component Analysis

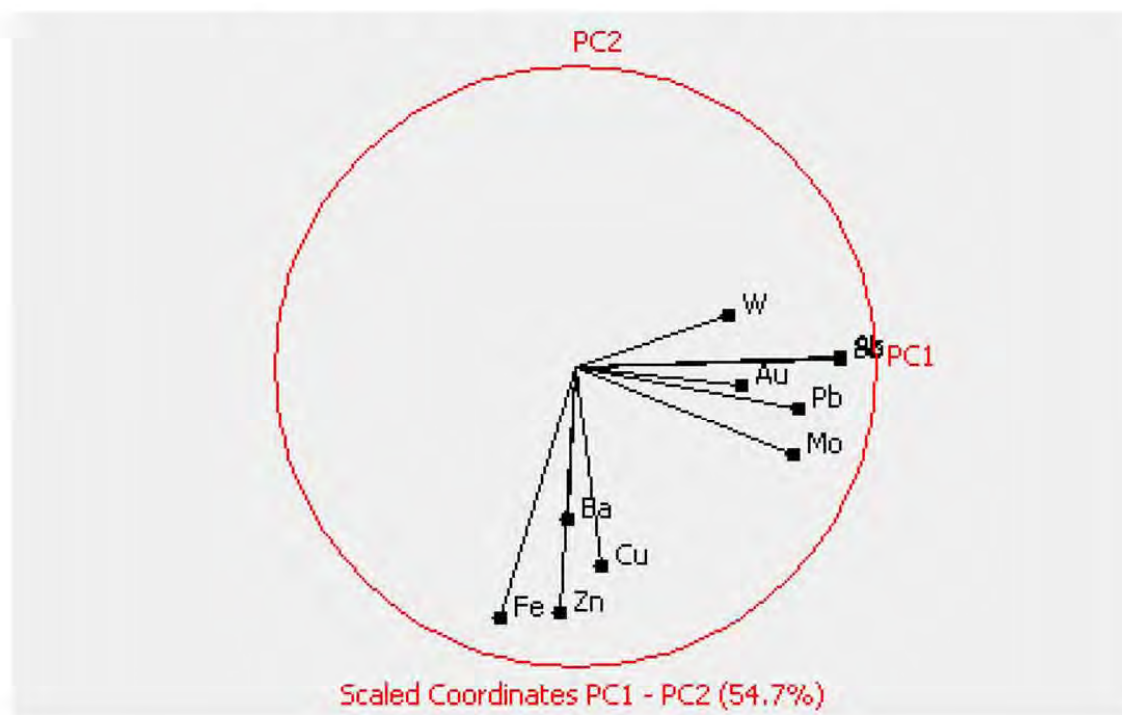
	Eigenvalues	Percent	Cumulative %
PC1	3	33	33
PC2	2	22	55
PC3	1	10	64
PC4	1	9	74

Eigenvectors	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Fe_pct	-0.14	-0.56	0.11	0.15
Zn_ppm	-0.03	-0.55	0.05	0.37
Mo_ppm	0.40	-0.20	0.28	0.05
Cu_ppm	0.05	-0.45	0.07	-0.57
Pb_ppm	0.41	-0.09	0.20	0.28
As_ppm	0.49	0.03	0.05	-0.01
Ba_ppm	-0.02	-0.34	-0.72	-0.01
Au_ppb	0.30	-0.04	-0.25	-0.52
Sb_ppm	0.49	0.02	0.01	-0.05
W_ppm	0.28	0.12	-0.52	0.39



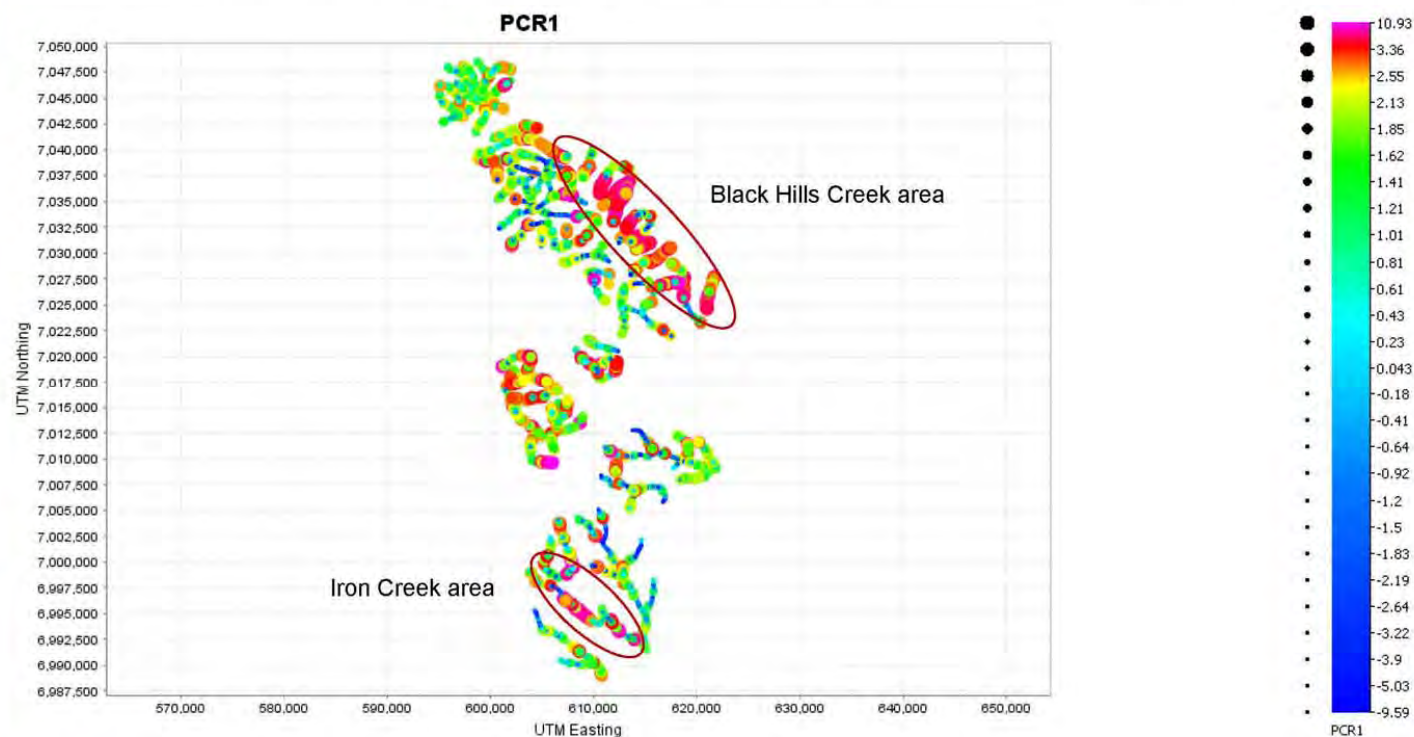
Robust principal component analysis indicates the first 4 principal components are responsible for 74 % of the observed variation between these elements. PC1 represents a Au pathfinder suite.

Scaled Coordinates



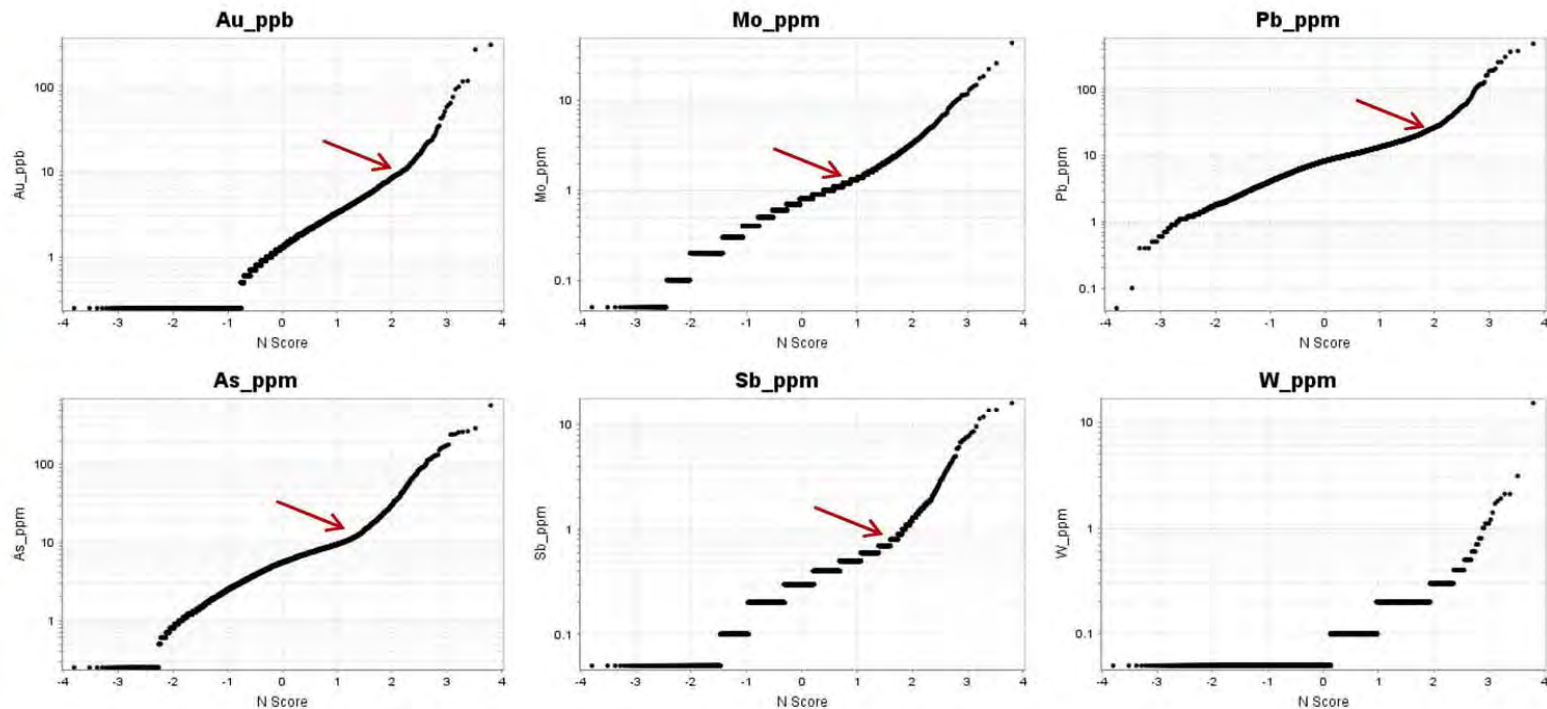
The two main groups of potential pathfinder elements are readily apparent in a scaled coordinate plot. Similar plots for the other principal components emphasize the close association of As + Sb and Mo + Pb. Cu is strongly associated with Fe.

Distribution of Elevated PC1 Values



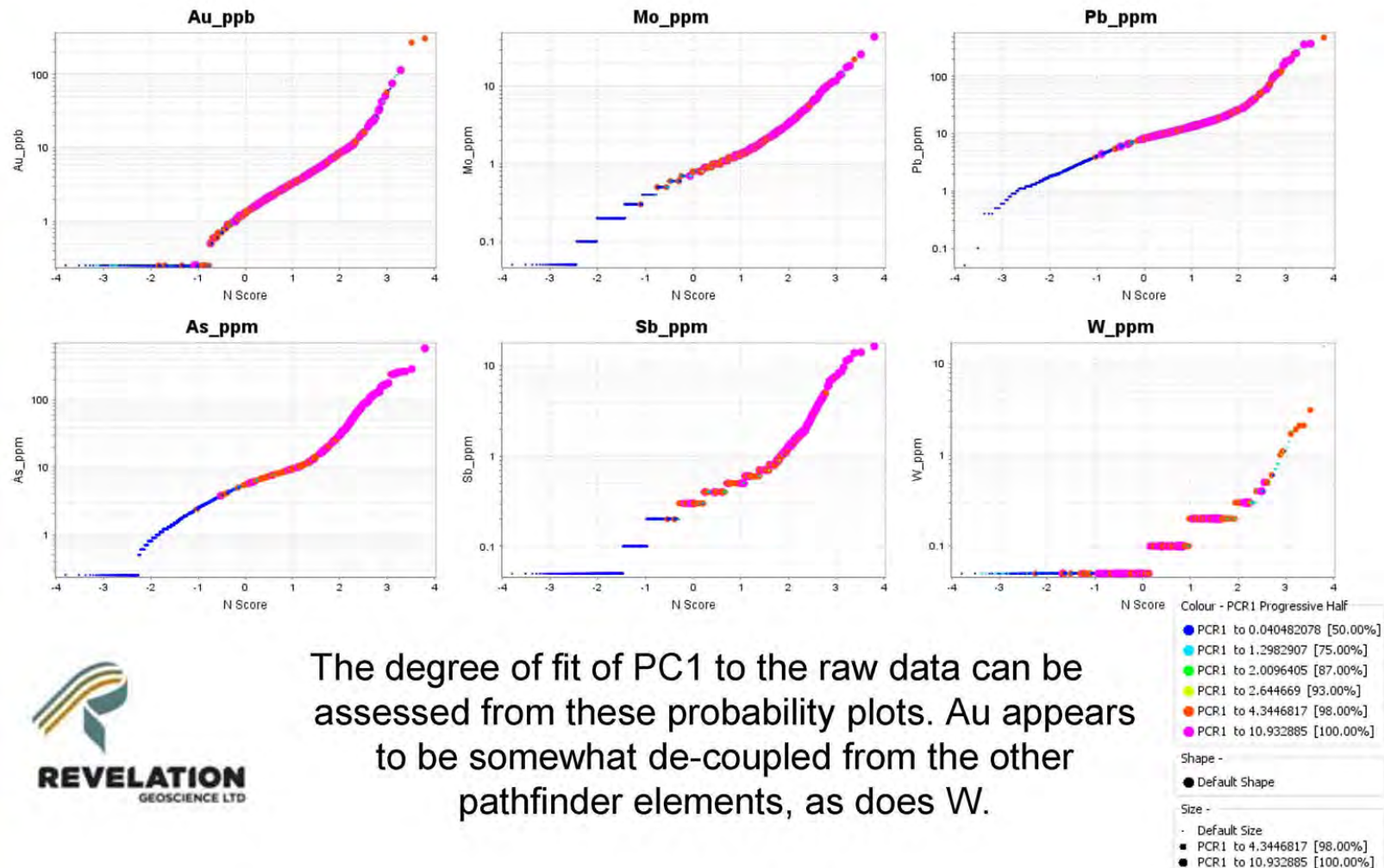
PC1, the Au pathfinder association, highlights several areas of elevated pathfinder elements, particularly near upper Iron Creek and to the east of Black Hills Creek (circled).

Raw Threshold Values

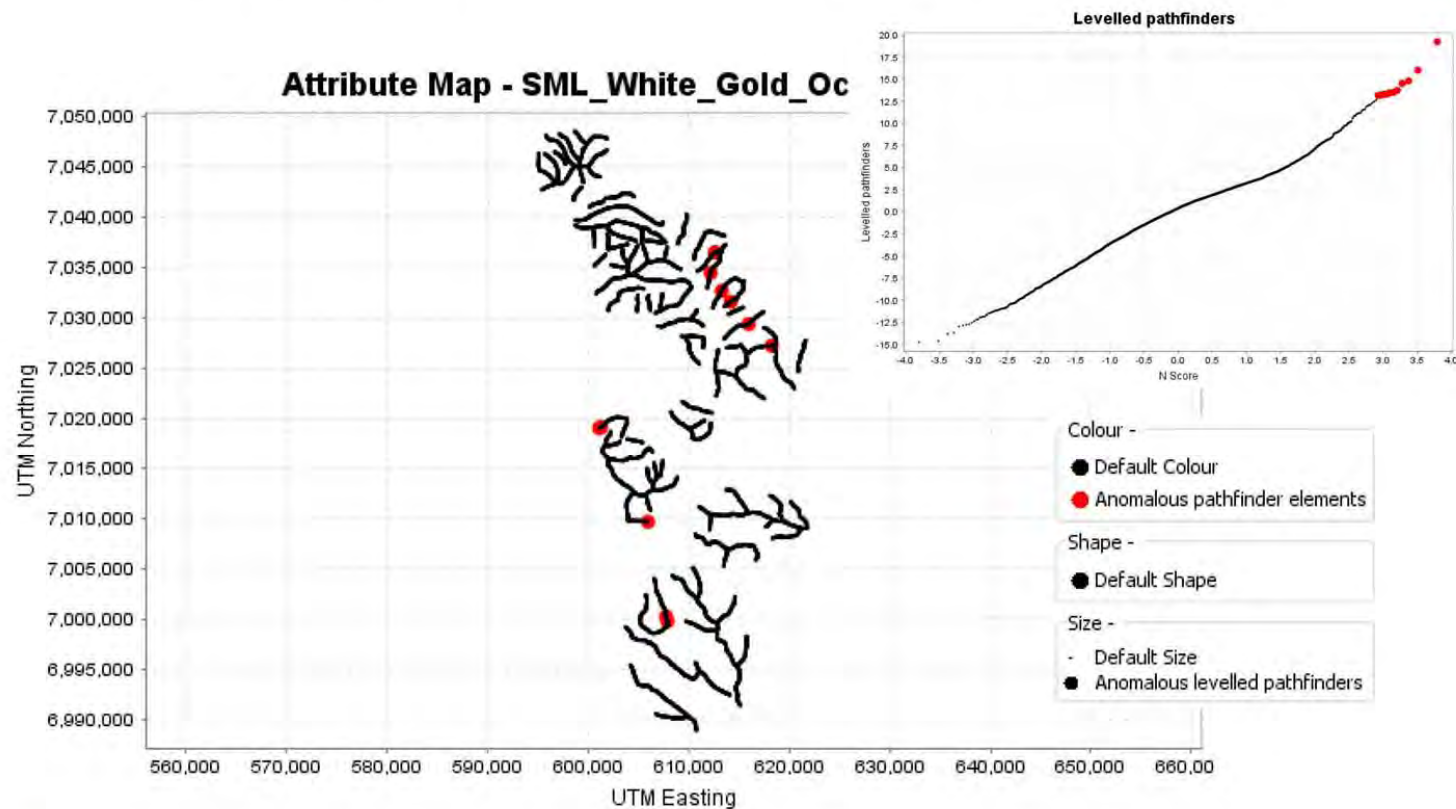


Raw data threshold values include 10 ppb for Au, 1 ppm for Mo, 25 ppm for Pb, 10 ppm for As and 0.8 ppm for Sb. W values are too low to reliably pick threshold values.

Comparison to PC1

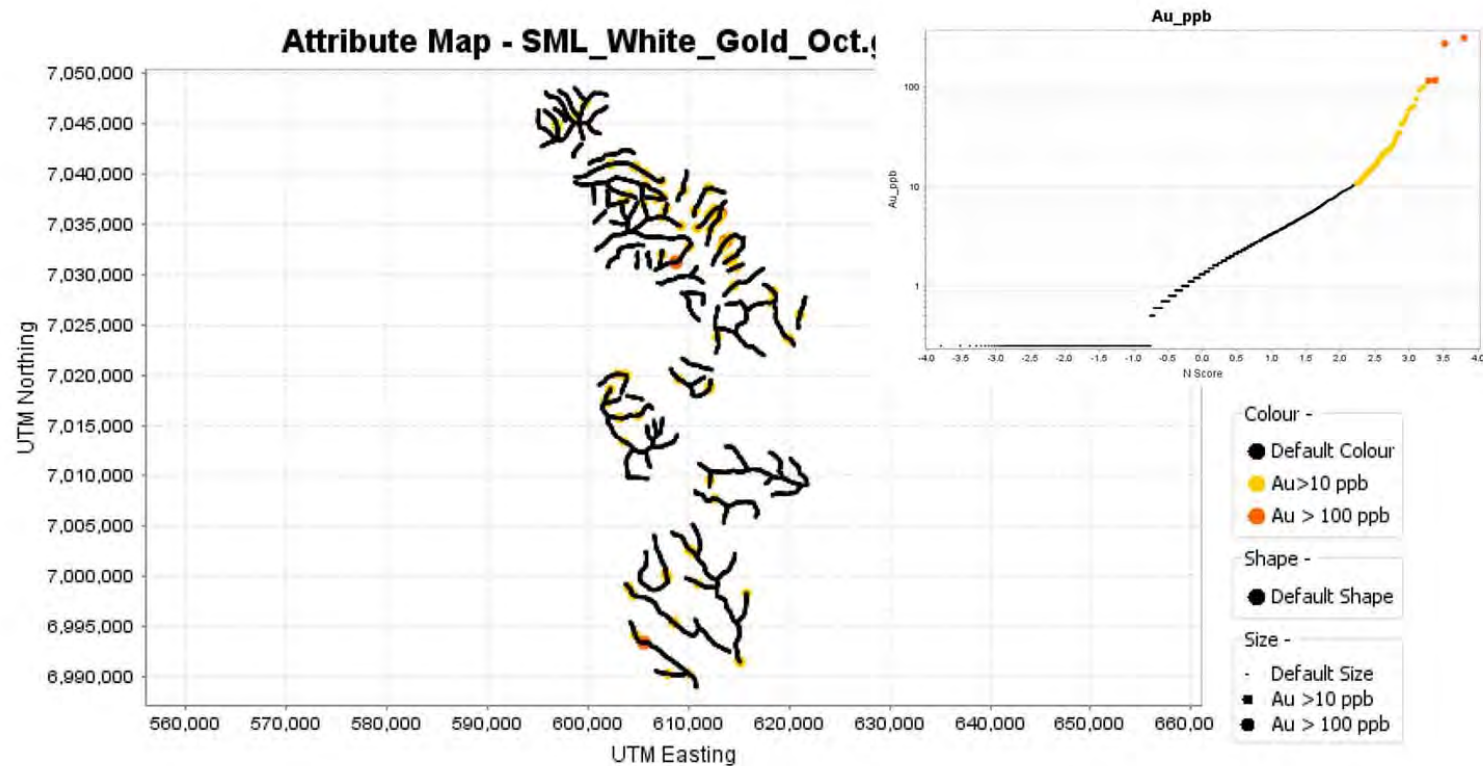


Levelled Pathfinder Elements



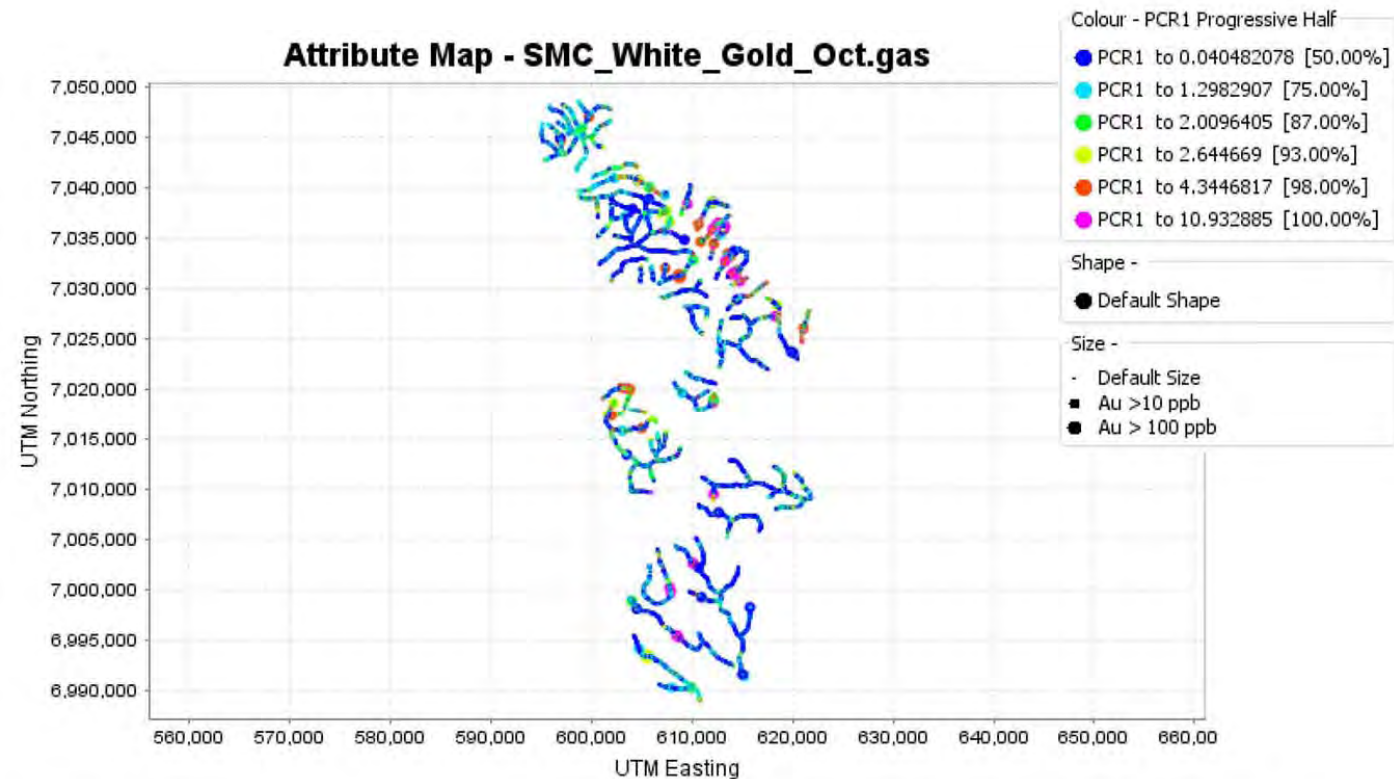
Use of Au, As, Sb, Mo & Pb data levelled for redox state of the soil indicates similar areas of interest, although the Iron Creek area is down graded using this approach.

Anomalous Au in Soils



Anomalous Au values define some samples that are not strongly supported by pathfinder elements.

PCA & Au Combined



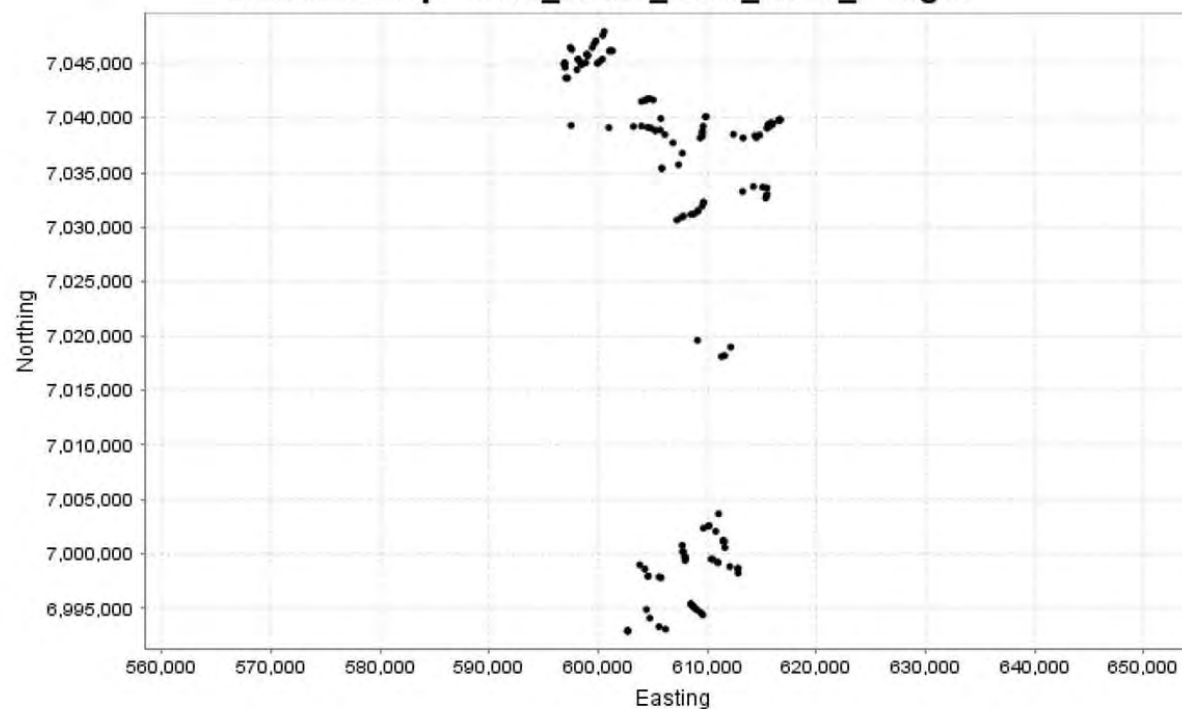
The first principal component (pathfinders) can be combined with anomalous Au values to highlight areas of interest for further investigation.

Rock Geochemical Results

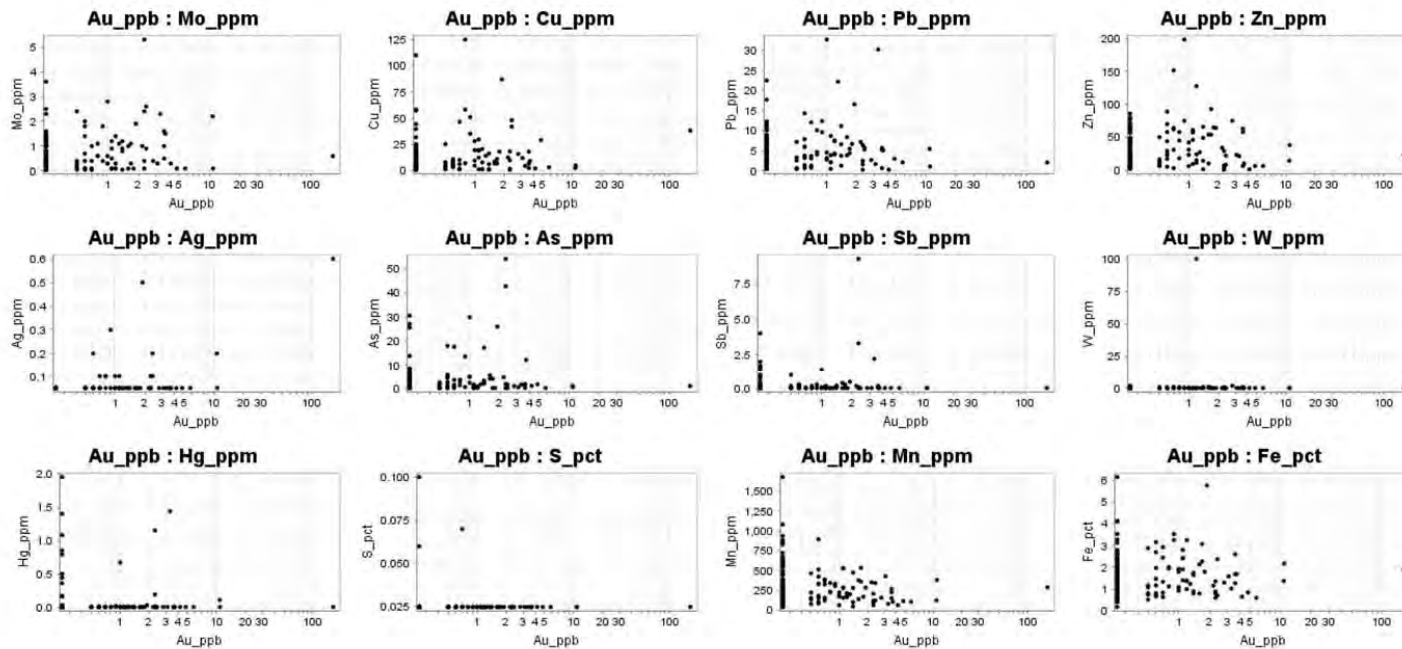


Distribution

Attribute Map - SMC_White_Gold_Rock_Oct.gas



Au Associations



Au does not show a clear association with any other of the selected elements, although data quality is poor for some elements due to values close to the lower limit of detection.

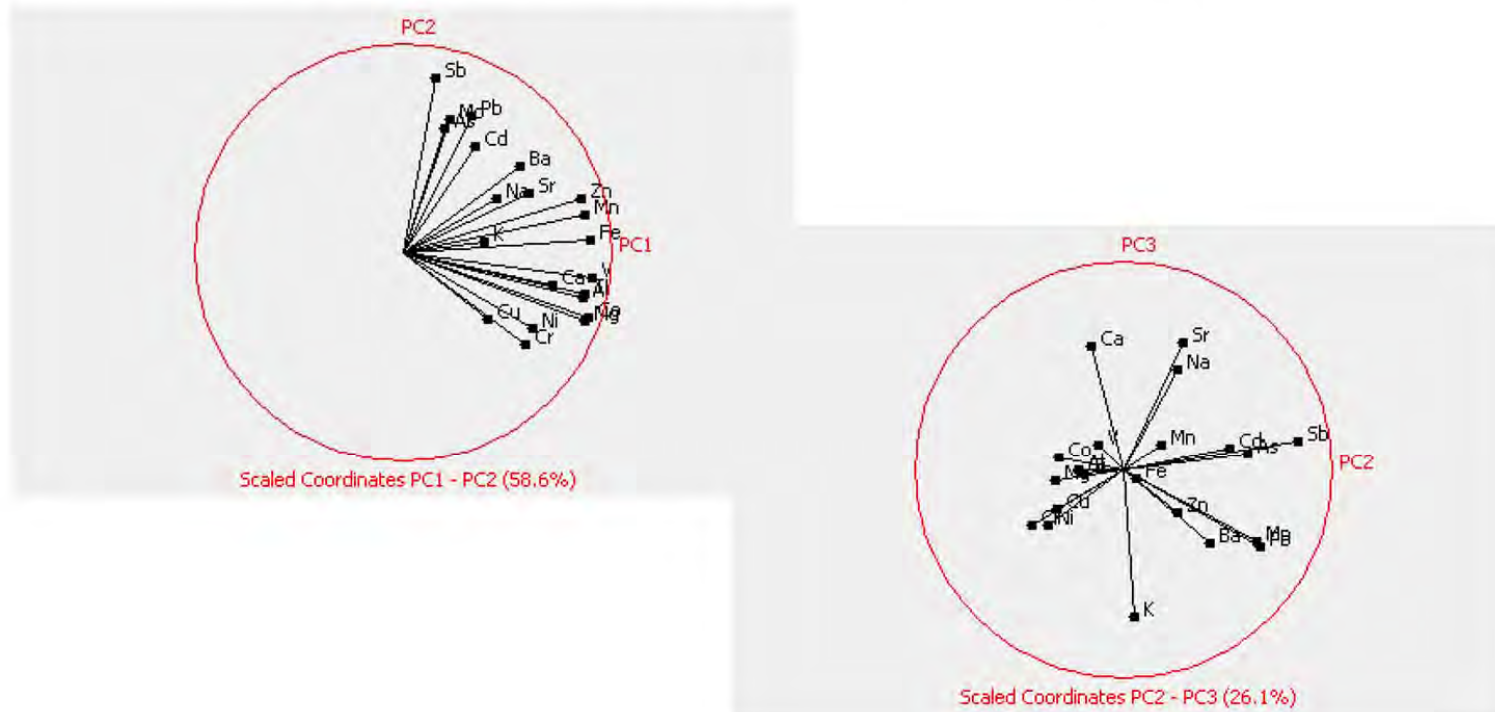
Spearman Rank Correlation

Spearman	Au_ppb	Mo_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Sb_ppm	W_ppm	Hg_ppm	S_pct	Mn_ppm	Fe_pct
Au_ppb	1	0.17	0.13	0.0045	0.057	0.34	-0.065	-0.12	0.035	-0.0072	-0.062	-0.12	0.079
Mo_ppm	0.17	1	0.18	0.56	0.19	0.33	0.3	0.46	0.35	0.48	-0.0033	-0.035	0.24
Cu_ppm	0.13	0.18	1	0.17	0.3	0.22	-0.016	-0.21	0.15	-0.13	-0.025	0.24	0.49
Pb_ppm	0.0045	0.56	0.17	1	0.4	0.12	0.36	0.43	0.36	0.29	0.054	0.15	0.31
Zn_ppm	0.057	0.19	0.3	0.4	1	0.04	0.2	0.13	0.42	-0.13	-0.036	0.75	0.83
Ag_ppm	0.34	0.33	0.22	0.12	0.04	1	0.015	0.048	-0.074	0.25	0.12	-0.016	0.092
As_ppm	-0.065	0.3	-0.016	0.36	0.2	0.015	1	0.59	0.32	0.14	0.079	0.19	0.098
Sb_ppm	-0.12	0.46	-0.21	0.43	0.13	0.048	0.59	1	0.39	0.56	0.011	0.093	0.049
W_ppm	0.035	0.35	0.15	0.36	0.42	-0.074	0.32	0.39	1	0.11	-0.085	0.3	0.33
Hg_ppm	-0.0072	0.48	-0.13	0.29	-0.13	0.25	0.14	0.56	0.11	1	-0.064	-0.29	-0.089
S_pct	-0.062	-0.0033	-0.025	0.054	-0.036	0.12	0.079	0.011	-0.085	-0.064	1	0.026	0.035
Mn_ppm	-0.12	-0.035	0.24	0.15	0.75	-0.016	0.19	0.093	0.3	-0.29	0.026	1	0.72
Fe_pct	0.079	0.24	0.49	0.31	0.83	0.092	0.098	0.049	0.33	-0.089	0.035	0.72	1



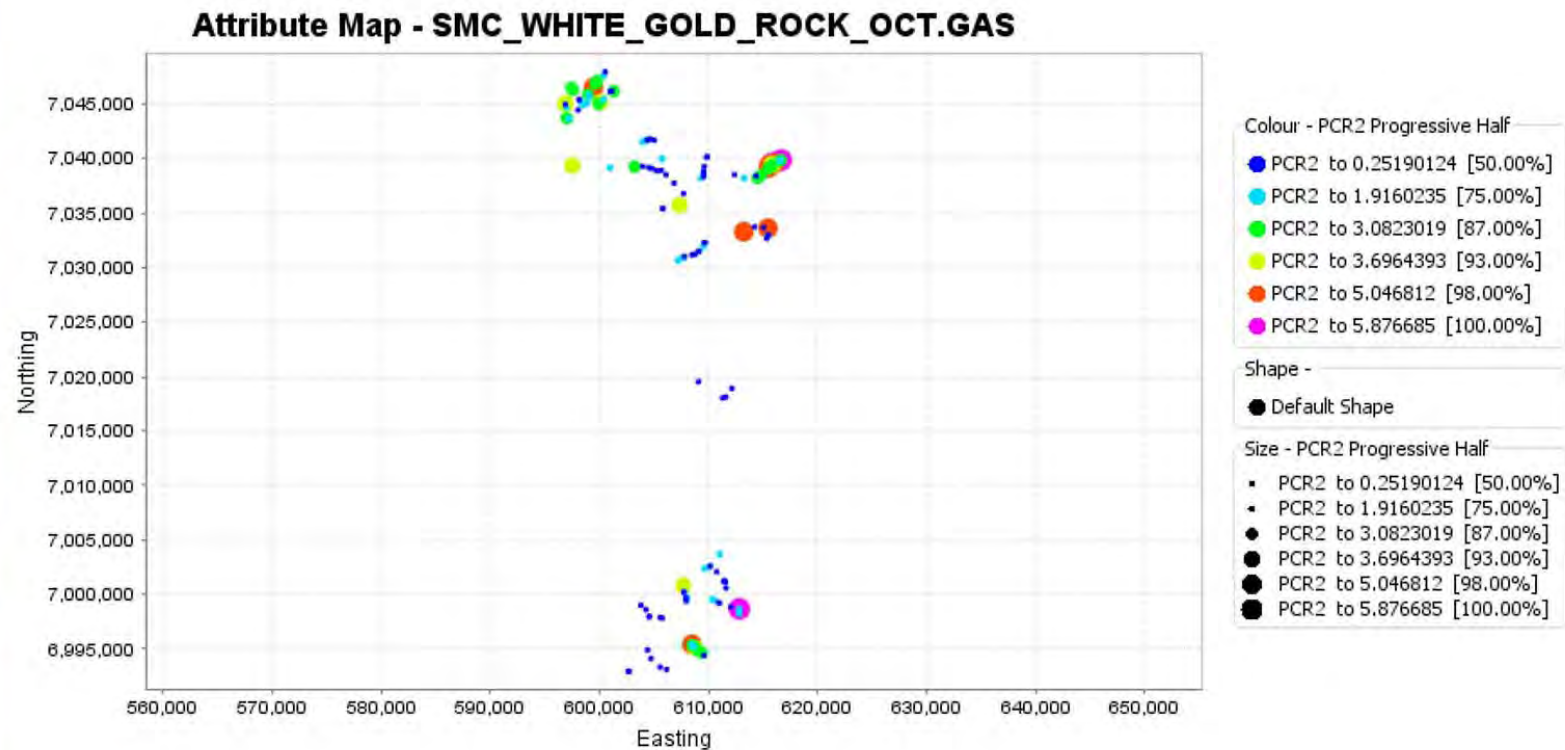
Significant correlations for n = 144 are shown in red.

Principal Component Analysis



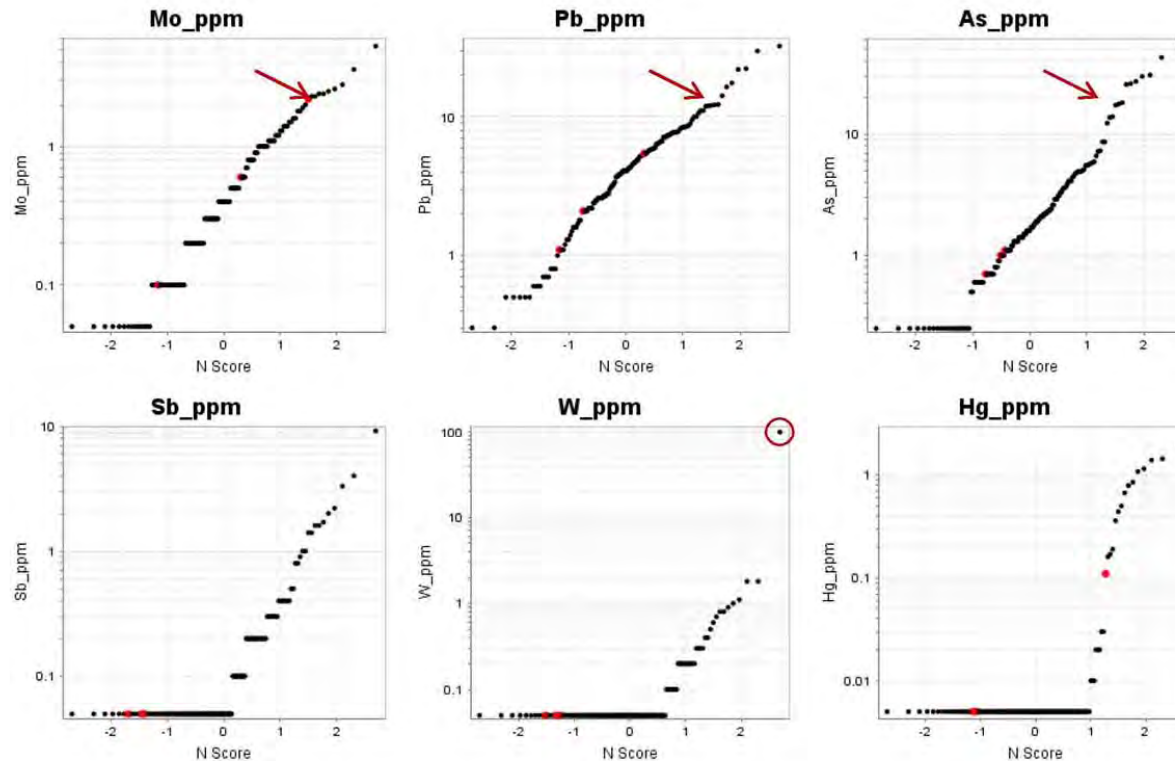
The first 5 principal components account for 80% of variation in the data. PC1 represents a variety of base metals associated with V, Mn and Fe. PC2 is a pathfinder suite consisting of As, Sb, Pb, Mo, Ba and Cd.

PC2 – Pathfinder Suite



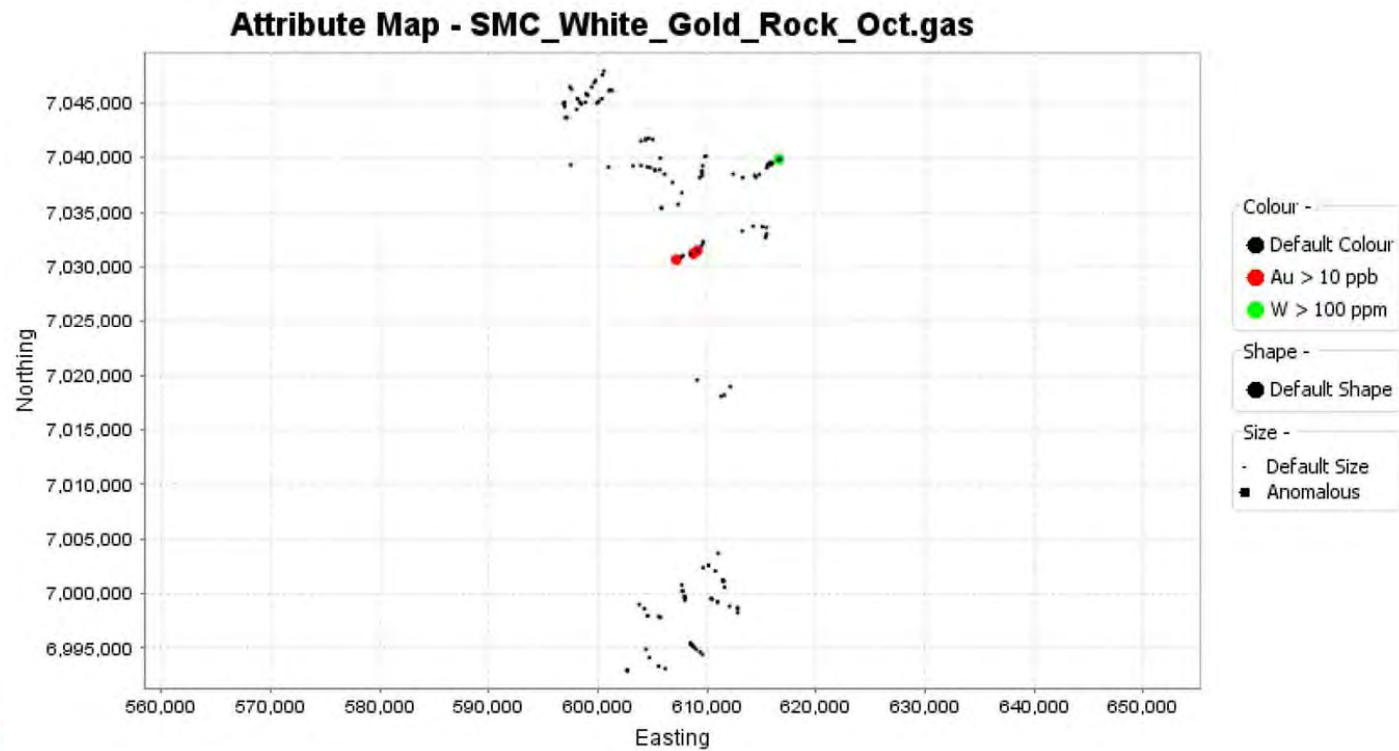
The distribution of PC2 reflects areas of elevated pathfinder elements in the rock samples.

Pathfinder Probability Plots

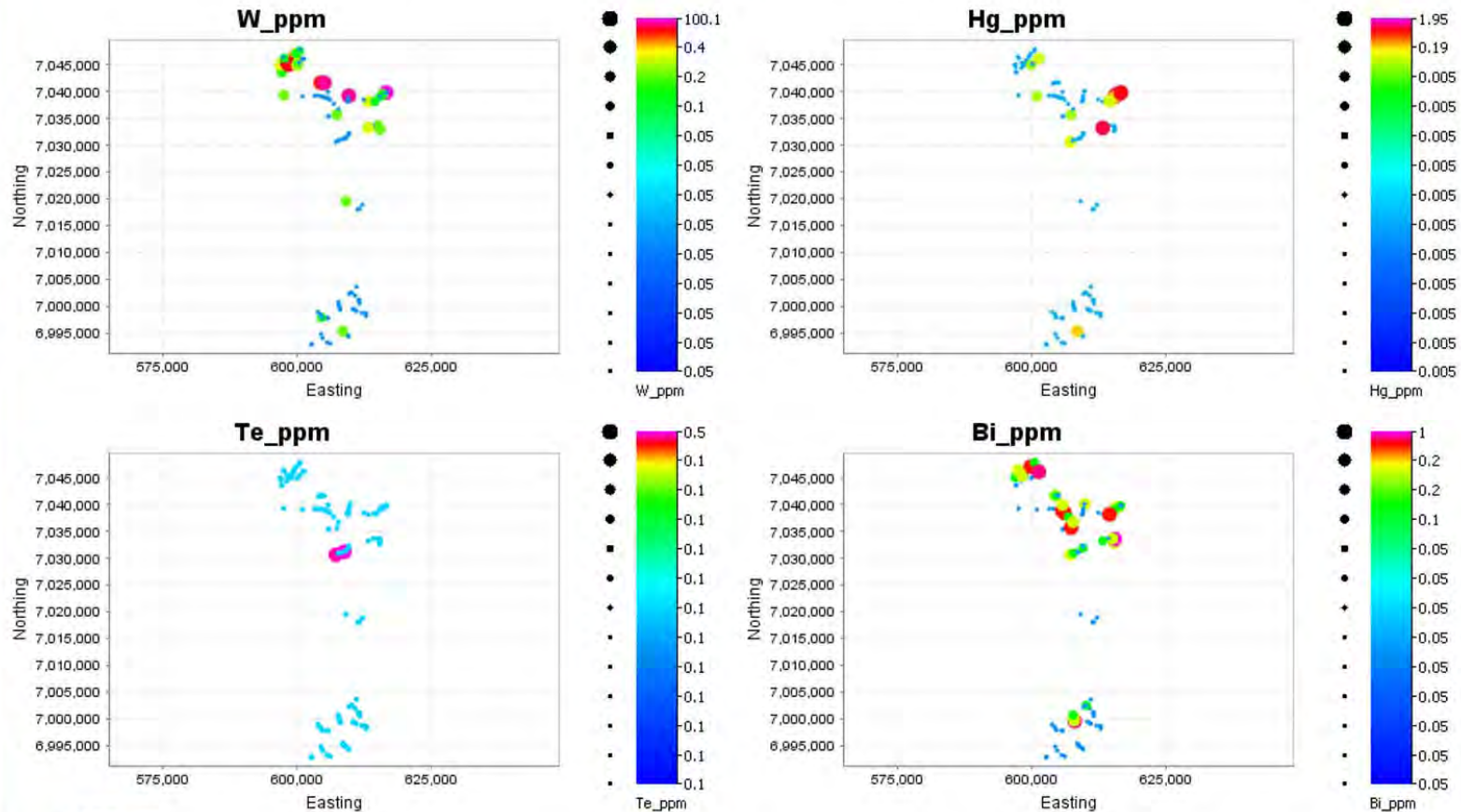


Data for Sb, W and Sb are strongly left-censored. Possible threshold values occur at 2 ppm Mo, 12 ppm Pb and 20 ppm As. One sample contains a very obvious W outlier (circled). Au values >10 ppb are shown in red.

Distribution of Anomalous Samples

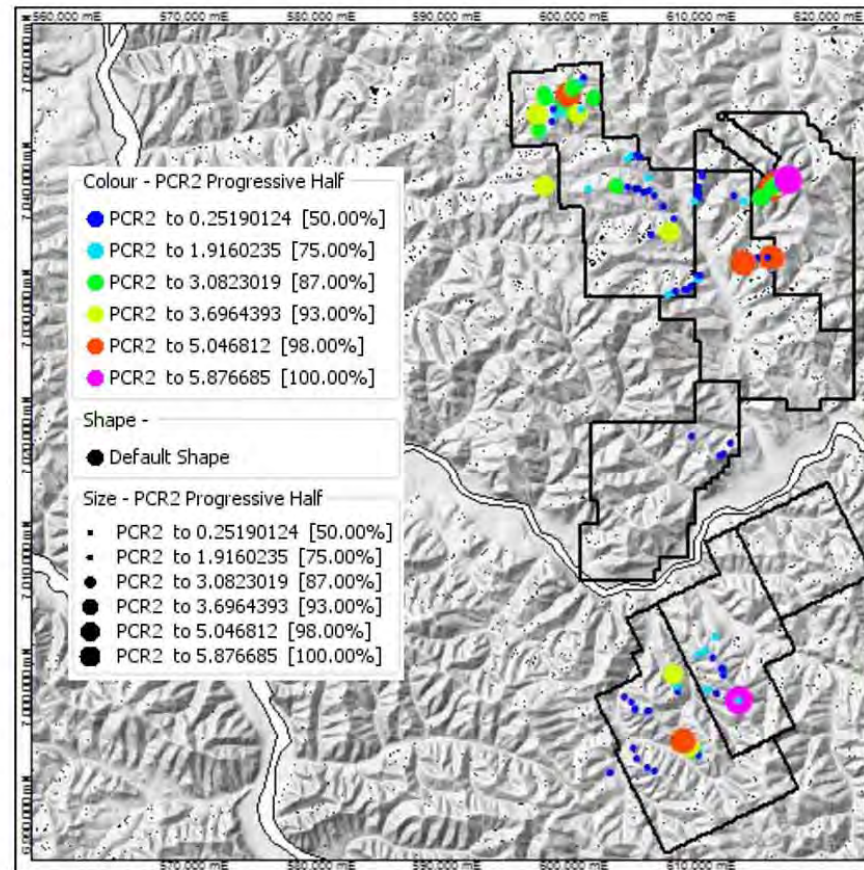


Igneous Indicator Elements



Although they do not appear to directly correlate with Au, rock samples in the northern claim block are elevated in W, Hg and Bi, all suggestive of igneous-associated mineralization. Note that elevated Te (i.e. detectable) is associated with the highest Au values.

Distribution of PC2



Principal component analysis indicates elevated pathfinder elements (As, Sb, Mo, Pb) coincident with elevated W, Hg and Bi in the northeastern claim block

Potential Geological/Geophysical target areas within Encore Properties - August 2010

by Colin Brodie

Summary

Preliminary targets were generated for the Encore ground in the Yukon on the basis of a Golden Saddle-White Gold type model using mapped geology, aeromagnetic data and location of placer gold and anomalous stream sediment samples as the main tools. A total of sixteen were generated, fourteen of which were in the northern block of properties. Less targets were generated in the south, but this may simply reflect the lower resolution of geophysical data in the south and lesser quantity of placer mines.

The only immediate action that has been taken has been to prioritise two groups of samples for more rapid analysis, these are: 1) samples around a cluster of targets in the northern area and 2) the catchment area for Barker Creek, which has coarse placer gold (2-3oz nuggets) that is assumed to have had little transport from its source area.

Introduction

A preliminary evaluation using a White Gold type model of the ground held by Encore has been made to identify zones that could have potential for precious metal mineralisation. Key elements of this model that can be identified at this stage are:

- Late (post-metamorphic) fault zones e.g. the Golden Saddle structure that hosted the main zone of mineralisation in the White Gold property, which was approximately east-west striking.
- Sites where these late faults have cut zones of changing lithologies that form bands with differing rheological properties at a high angle to the mineralising structure.
- Felsic gneisses of igneous origin are considered particularly favourable host rocks, but in a general sense contacts between mafic gneisses or ultramafics and more felsic units are regarded as favourable.

The late faults are not directly mapped on the published geology map, but their locations can be guessed at using regional airborne magnetic data and by carefully examining the geological map for truncated lithological units and abrupt changes in foliation direction. However such features on geological maps often can also be explained by earlier structural/intrusive events or syn-depositional lateral facies changes.

The presence of placer gold was taken as an indication of a possible source area in the catchment and considered encouraging, as were elevated gold values in the silt samples documented in the public domain database.

Data used for this analysis was:

- Airborne magnetic data from the Stewart River survey (400m ? line spacing), the Lucky Joe (1000m line spacing) and McQuesten River (250m?) line spacing survey. Radiometric data is also available for the Stewart River survey.
- The published Stewart River map sheet (scale 1:250,000) and its digital version.
- Placer gold operation locations based on over-flights in a fixed wing aircraft and helicopter, our aerial photos taken during these flights and field work by Albert Rudis and myself.
- Topographic maps.
- Geochemical data from silt samples available from the Yukon Geological survey.
- Some prior knowledge of the geology due to work in adjacent areas to the west in 2009.
- Information sheets from the Yukon Placer Database which Bill Leplage gave me during my last visit to the Yukon. This enabled plotting of locations of historical placer workings and some gold fineness data in MapInfo (see Appendix 1).

More targets were generated in the northern part of the area than in the southern part, but it must be remembered that the aeromagnetic data critical to the analysis has much lower resolution in the southern area than in the north part, so structures with signatures as subtle as those associated with the post-metamorphic faults would easily be missed.

Given the sparseness of the available information no attempt has been made to make any ranking or detailed prioritisation.

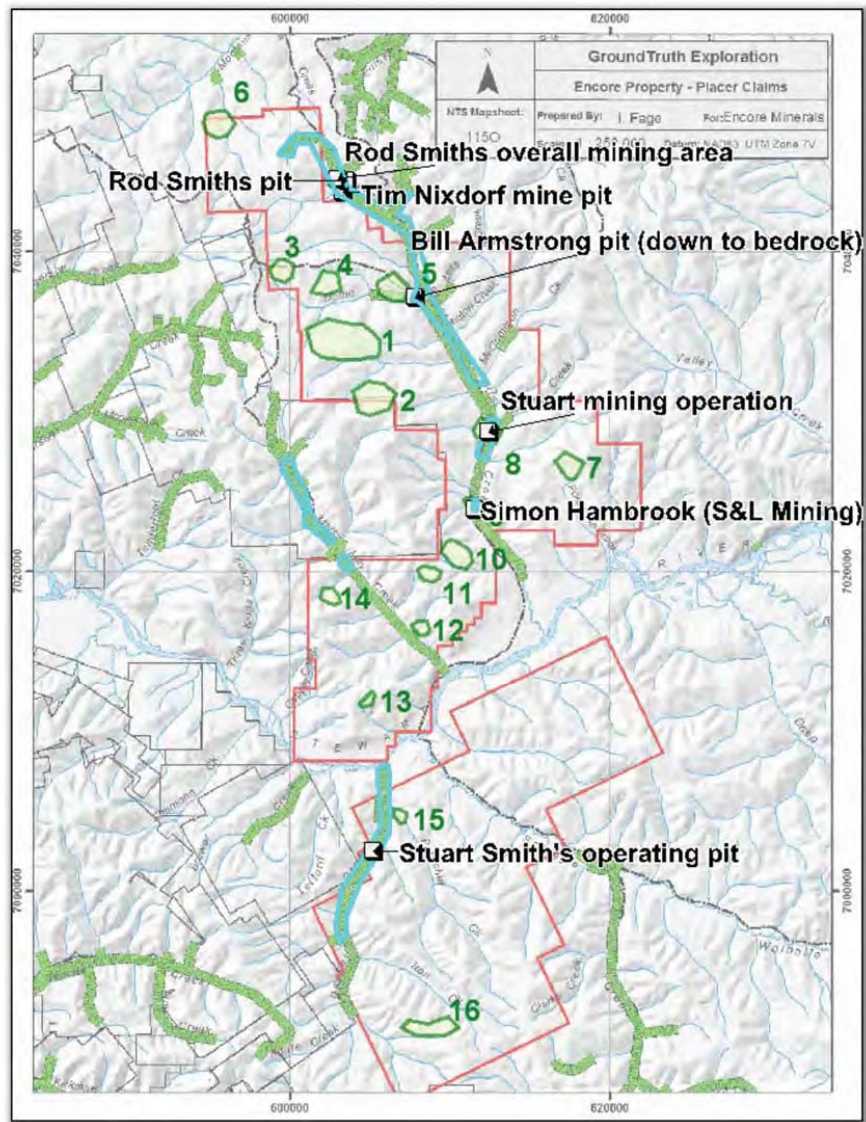


Figure 1 Topographic map overlain by Encore property boundaries in red. Pale green numbered polygons represent the targets identified in this study. The pale blue polygons represent areas with historical placer workings, labelled grey squares show most currently active placer operations. Thin black lines represent the soil lines as planned. Grid squares are 10km.

Targets

Preliminary target areas are described below in order from north to south.

Target 6

Target 6 consists of a complex intersection between a ENE striking structure interpreted from aeromagnetic data and a NNW trending magnetic unit, which appears to be de-magnetised or truncated at the intersection, as illustrated in figure 2.

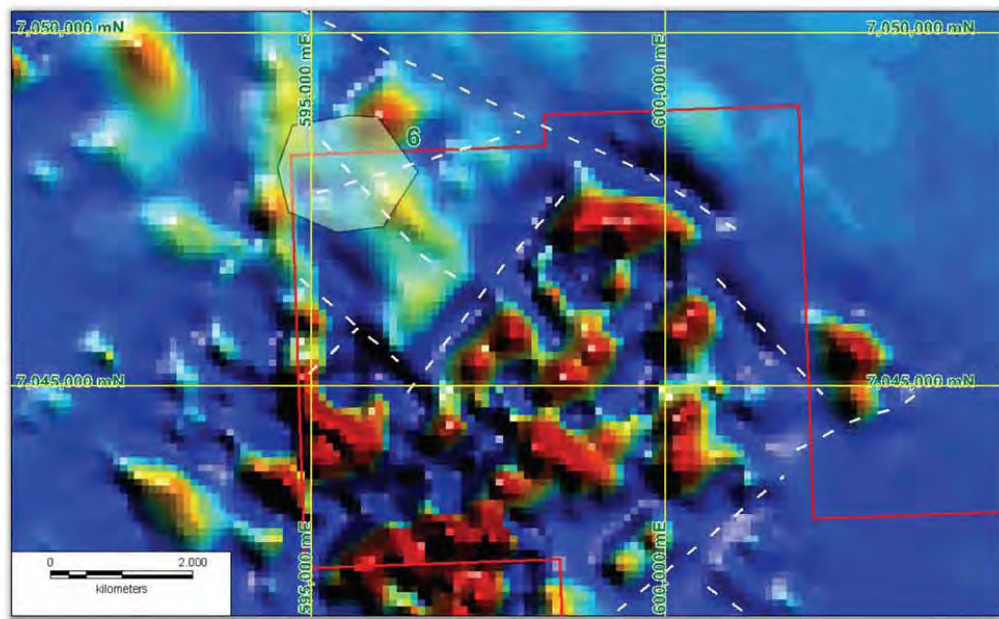


Figure 2 Aeromagnetic data overlain by the property outline (red) magnetic interpretation (white dashed line) and target - green outline with transparent fill. Grid is UTM NAD83 Zone 7N. The strongly magnetic bodies to the south of the target are mapped as Carmacks Volcanics.

Target 3

This target is characterised by alteration seen in the field on the contact between Carmacks Group and basement contact (with alteration affecting both), a historical sample taken with $> 2\text{g/t Au}$, a flat magnetic signature that may be due to alteration (see figs 3 and 4). It is also a potential source area for placer gold found in Dome Creek.

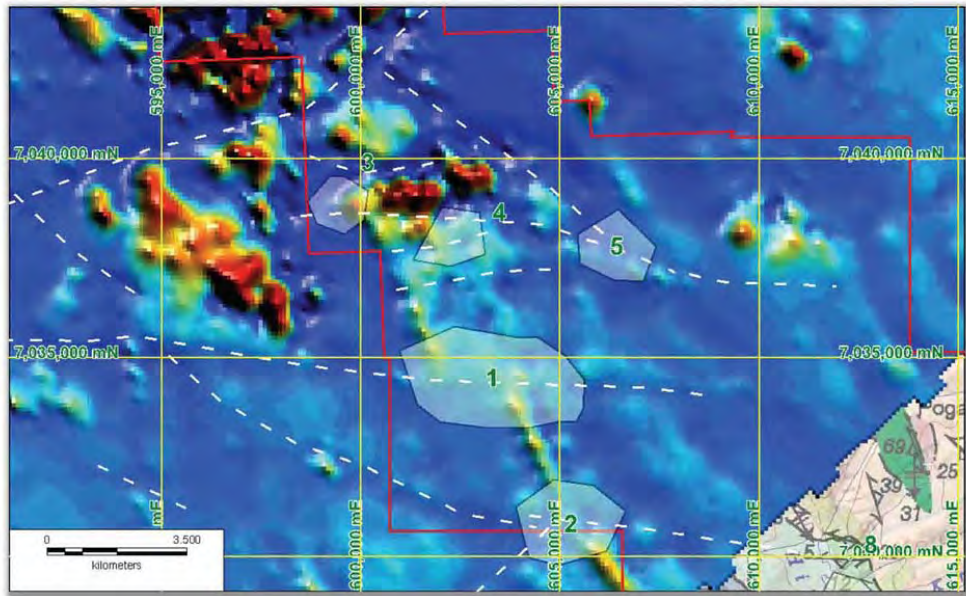


Figure 3 Airborne magnetic data overlay by property boundaries, magnetic interpretation and targets with the same colour schemes as fig 1. Targets 3,4,5, 1 and 2 shown.

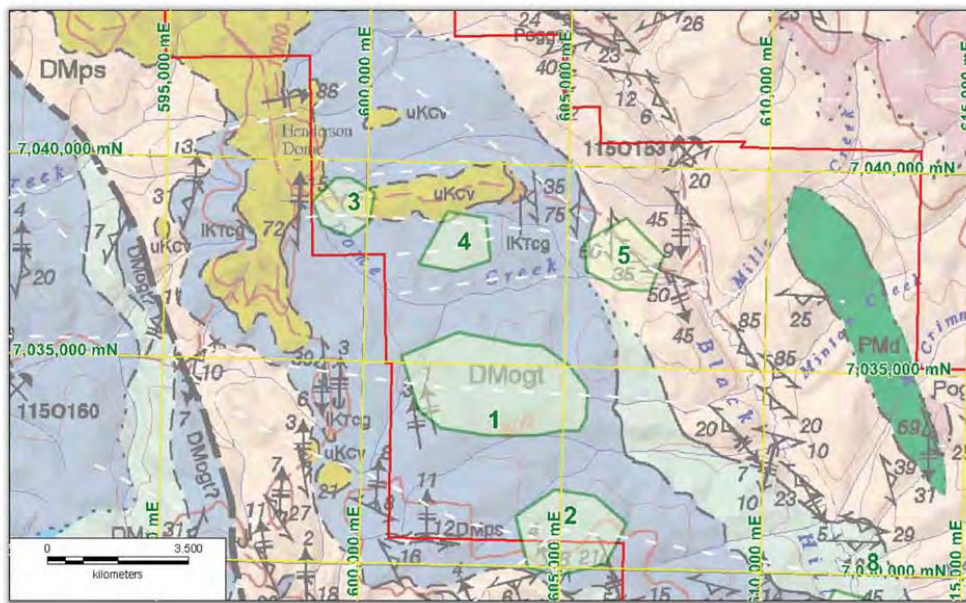


Figure 4 As in fig 3, with published Stewart River 1:250,000 geology map shown as background.

Target 4

Two E-W striking structures are interpreted from the aeromagnetic data (fig3), the target is chosen where these structures cross the contact between a NNW striking, slightly magnetic unit and less magnetic units, assuming that this will be a zone of rheological contrast.

Target 5

Structural intersections were (fig 3) interpreted from aeromagnetic data, this could be also close to the placer gold being mined in the lower part of Dome Creek.

Target 1

An east-west striking fault is clearly seen to have off-set NNW trending units that are more magnetic than background (amphibolites/thin ultramafics??) see fig 3. The targets envisaged are where the structure cuts these units and rheological contrasts could cause deflection of the fault trace and dilation. The clear definition of the east-west fault and the NNW trending magnetic body and position upstream from placer workings in Black Hills Creek suggest that this should be a high priority target.

Target 2

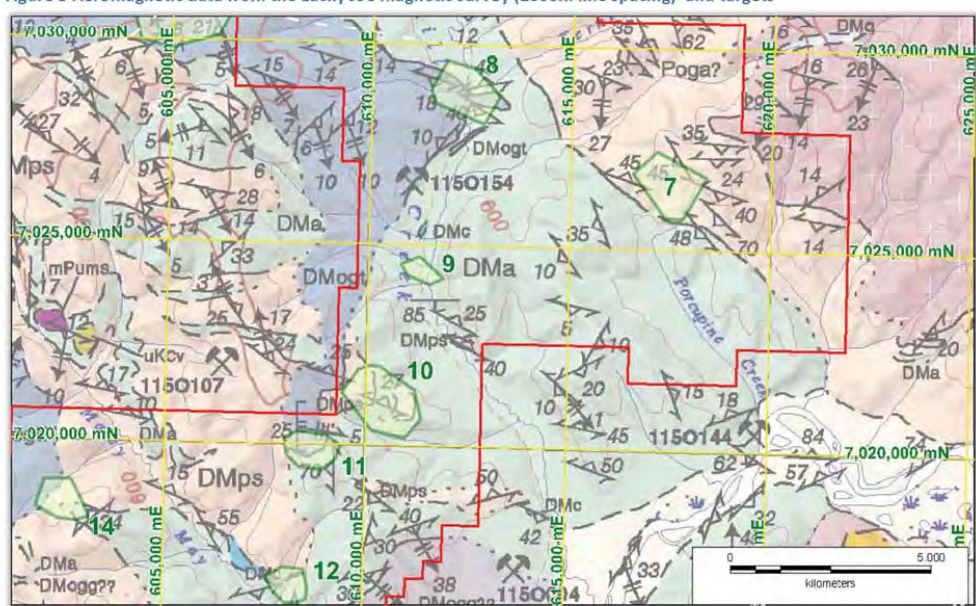
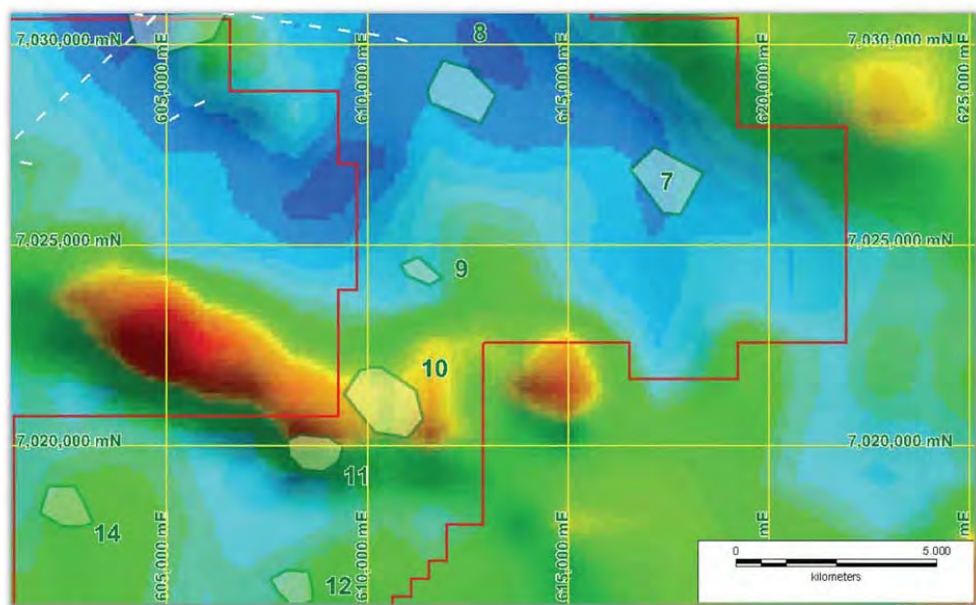
Here a less magnetic sector is clearly seen on a NNW striking magnetic unit. This could be interpreted as alteration along an E-W structure seen in the aeromagnetic data, which also intersects here with a north-east striking structure.

Target 8

An antiformal fold nose is mapped here on the Stewart River geological map sheet, there should also be a rheological contrast between orthogneiss and amphibolite (see fig 6). Placer miners who were operating in this area showed us a quartz vein hosted in amphibolite on the western side of Black Hills Creek. We sampled this vein (sample number 4).

Target 7

This zone is targeted on the basis of an E-W inflection in the foliation (see fig 6), which could be caused by a late fault and on the contact between amphibolites and quartz-mica schist. It is regarded as a lower priority target.



Target 9

This is targeted on the basis of our field work where we saw altered, pyritic amphibolite with quartz veins near Simon Hambrook's placer operation (sample 5). Simon told us that he exposed quartz veins in the basement when he was mining - these are now water covered.

Target 10

This target area appears on the published geology map (fig 6) as a zone of structural complexity within amphibolites. However the magnetic data indicates that there is a strongly magnetic WNW trending zone (fig 5) which may be a concealed ultramafic, that here appears to be slightly offset (on a N-S oriented structure) and possibly demagnetised.

Target 11

Good target - mapped as orthogneiss, but concealed ultramafics are interpreted from the magnetic data (figs 5 and 6). There is a mapped change in the strike of the foliation from ESE to N-S across the apparently south dipping near E-W (fault??) contact with amphibolite.

Target 14

The catchment area for a silt sample with anomalous gold was evaluated for favourable geology that could generate mineralisation. This target area is mapped on the Stewart River map sheet as an antiformal fold nose with a discordant orthogneiss intrusive in a quartz-mica schist and amphibolite sequence.

Target 12

A change in foliation strike from north-south to near-west is mapped in the contact zone between DMps (quartz-mica schist), amphibolite and marble. This could be caused by faulting or alternatively by folding, which would be unlikely to have generated mineralisation. Regarded as a lower priority target.

Target 13

As at target 14 a search was made for a potential source for gold in the catchment area of an anomalous silt sample. The target identified is an inflection in foliation on the contact between quartz-mica schist to amphibolite contact, which could be a faulted contact (see fig 7).

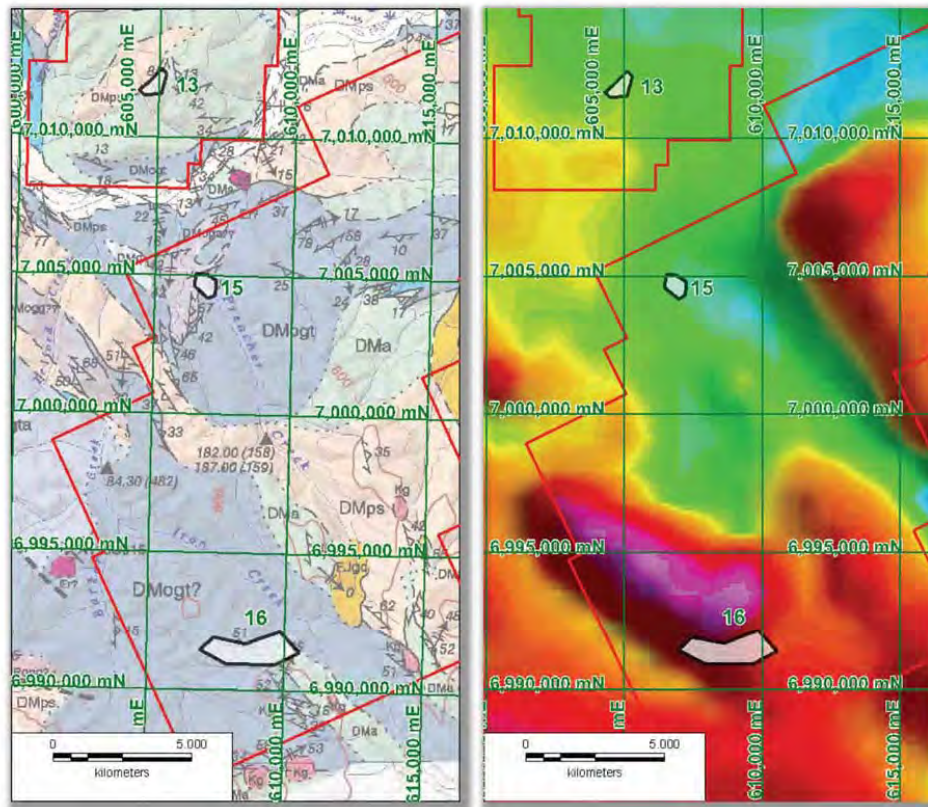


Figure 7 Geology (Stewart River 1:250,000 sheet (L) and magnetic data (R)(Lucky Joe aeromagnetic survey).

Target 15

Fold axis (synformal) within an area with multiple phases of intrusion (all pre-metamorphism). This is within the catchment area for Barker Creek placer gold but is considered a lower priority target.

Target 16

This area was targeted on a change in the mapped foliation direction, truncation of a concealed ultramafic(?) or other magnetic unit. It is also within the catchment area for the Barker Creek placer gold.

Discussion and Conclusions

The target generation has been focused on identifying areas with similar characteristics to White Gold, using this an empirical model in the absence of other information. However the Coffee prospect, held by Kaminak, appears to be another White Gold style prospect, but may not have all the elements that Golden Saddle has (e.g. it seems that part of the deposit is wholly contained within intrusive rocks and may lack the lithological contrasts characteristic of Golden Saddle). As a consequence It is quite likely that zones not identified in the target generation analysis could host significant mineralisation. The only action taken at this stage to follow up this target generation was to put ridge and spur samples around the cluster of targets including 1,2,3,4 and 5 and the samples in the catchment area of Barker Creek (which has coarse gold that may come from nearby) on "Super rush" status to enable follow up this

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Mapped data from historic placer records



