GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL

REPORT on the

ELLEN PROJECT

Ellen 1-20: YA97362-66, YB26797-99, YB27078-89
Ellen 25-37: YB27094-96, YB35480-83, YB35844-49
Ellen 182, 41-81: YE69180-200, YE69369-89
Ellen 181, 82-141, 144-170: YE69401-61, 64-90
Ellen 172-180: YE69492-500

NTS: 115 A/13

Latitude 60°52'N Longitude 137°58'W

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon

Work performed on September 15, 2011

For

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1.0 Executive Summary

The 3,577 hectare Ellen Project, NTS map sheet 115 A/13, is located in the Whitehorse Mining District, approximately 27 km northwest of Haines Junction, which is 159 km by road from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory at a latitude of 60°52'N and a longitude of 137°58'W. The property comprises 172 Ellen claims, owned by Mr. Bill Harris and Mr. Ron Stack of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

The Ellen Project is primarily underlain by 110º/30º to 50º south trending andesitic volcanic rocks, with minor interbedded limestone and clastic beds, mapped as the Triassic Nicolai Group of the Wrangell Terrane. Diorite, andesite and fine grained peridotite sills of the Kluane mafic-ultramafic suite have been emplaced along thrust faults at the base of the Triassic volcanic sequence. The units are unconformably overlain by Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Dezadeash Group clastic sedimentary rocks in the southern property area.

The Kluane mafic-ultramafic suite hosts a number of magmatic nickel-copper-platinum group mineral occurrences in Wrangellia from Northern British Columbia, through Yukon and into Alaska. One of these occurrences, the Wellgreen Deposit, produced almost 200,000 tonnes of Ni-Cu-PGE ore in 1972 and 1973 and hosts reserves of 49.9 million tonnes grading 0.36% Ni, 0.35% Cu, 0.51 g/t Pt and 0.34 g/t Pd. The Kluane Belt nickel-copper-PGE occurrences are particularly enriched in the rarer platinum group elements osmium, iridium, ruthenium and rhodium.

Exploration on the Ellen Project, from 1954 to present, has involved approximately 1,214m of drilling in 17 holes, hand/blast trenching, rock and soil geochemistry, ground electromagnetic (very low frequency and horizontal loop) and magnetic geophysical surveys. The 2011 program on the Ellen Project consisted of the location of significant old hand trenches, with concurrent geological mapping and geochemical sampling.

The Ellen Project covers the Kloo Minfile drilled prospect and nickel-copper-PGE anomalies. The Kloo prospect consists of a volcanogenic massive sulphide showing, which appears to be consistent with the Cyprus type deposit model, possibly a feeder system with strong dark chlorite alteration and chalcopyrite stringers and breccia infilling. Results from previous drilling include 3.15% Cu over 5.2m in MC66-1, 1.64% Cu over 10.4m in MC66-2 and 1.96% Cu, 2.1 g/t Au over 2.1m in DDH 95-3. The drilling also intersected a serpentinite sill carrying low grade nickel values averaging 0.17% Ni over 12-15m (DDH 95-4 and 95-5). PGE mineralization is commonly associated with low grade nickel and higher grade copper throughout the Kluane Ultramafic Belt. Another sill is postulated in the southwestern property area based on the ground magnetic signature.

Mineralization at the Kloo prospect is exposed as intense malachite and azurite stained outcrops along the canyon of Ellen Creek, with several zones up to 10m wide consisting of high grade copper±gold bearing semi-massive pyrite and chalcopyrite layers (parallel to bedding and shear planes trending 110-125º/20-50ºS) crosscutting stringers and breccia zones with sulphide cement. Two horizons have been identified, the Main and

Lower horizons. Results in 2006 from the Main horizon include 7.23% Cu, 1.01 g/t Au with 1.01 g/t Pd over 2.5m. Chalcopyrite occurrences have been traced for 800m along strike to the southeast and 500m along strike to the northwest.

In 2011 significant copper-gold values were obtained from an unmapped open cut on the Lower horizon of the Kloo prospect, on the east side of Ellen Creek with 3.70% Cu, 1.19 g/t Au over 5.22m, including 6.25% Cu, 2.13 g/t Au over 2.5m. Pits 01-1 and 01-2, approximately 370m easterly on trend along the Lower horizon from the above open cut (on the bank of Ellen Creek), could not be located due to thick bush, but appear to lie further to the east than traversed.

Pit 02-2 was re-located in 2011 and appears to represent the continuation of the Main horizon, 400m along strike to the east of the exposure in Ellen Creek. The easterly trending and 35°S dipping mineralization returned 3.21% Cu, 92 ppb Au. A stringer zone was observed below the Lower horizon in this area with greenstone cut by chalcopyrite bearing quartz veins and chalcopyrite stringers carrying 6926 and 4475 ppm Cu, respectively. Pit 02-1, not located in 2011, appears to lie 220m further to the east along strike of the Main horizon with previous results of 5.65% Cu and 120 ppb Au.

Strong copper±gold soil geochemical anomalies (with maximum values of 4818 ppm Cu and 1340 ppb Au) were outlined in 1993, generally coincident with geophysical conductors outlined along the main zone of the Kloo prospect, 170m north of the Main horizon and 800m along strike to the southeast of the Kloo prospect.

The Kloo prospect lies 22 km to the east-southeast of the Telluride volcanogenic massive sulphide showing, of Klondike Star Mineral Corporation. The Telluride showing contains values of 3.23% Cu, 6.75% Zn, 17.8 Ag, 0.15 Au over 4m with 11.54% Cu, 1514 ppm Zn and 7.2 g/t Ag over 3m from the Nunatak zone, 3 km along strike to the southeast.

The Ellen Project constitutes a property of merit based on the presence of a significant volcanogenic massive sulphide showing on the property with high grade copper±gold±PGE values and the potential to trace the showing along strike as evidenced by the numerous chalcopyrite occurrences, anomalous copper-gold soil geochemistry and coincident geophysical anomalies.

A $200,000 Phase 2 program is proposed on the Ellen Project consisting of a 30 line km HLEM survey with additional mapping, access upgrading, rock geochemical sampling, detailed prospecting, infill soil geochemistry and minor trenching to trace copper-gold mineralization further to the northwest and southeast and to delineate areas of PGE potential. This should be followed by a 50% non-contingent 2,000m Phase 2 drill program expected to cost approximately $500,000.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. was commissioned by Mr. Bill Harris of Whitehorse, Yukon to examine and evaluate the geology and mineralization on the Ellen Project near Haines Junction and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. The report is required to fulfill assessment requirements of the Yukon Government.

The report is based on historical information and a geological and geochemical examination and evaluation of the property by the author on September 15, 2011. The author was assisted in the field by Mr. Ron Stack and Mr. Bill Harris, prospectors of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and vendors of the property.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and km (kilometres) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. GPS refers to global positioning system. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. VLF-EM refers to very low frequency electromagnetic and HLEM horizontal loop electromagnetic types of geophysical surveys. ATV refers to all terrain vehicle and TMI refers to total magnetic intensity.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include: gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), cobalt (Co), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), arsenic (As), manganese (Mn), palladium (Pd), platinum (Pt), platinum group elements (PGEs) sulphide (S) and oxide (O). Minerals found on the Ellen Project include pyrite (py) and pyrrhotite (po) (iron sulphides), chalcopyrite (cp), bornite and chalcocite (copper, iron sulphides), malachite and azurite (both hydrous copper carbonates).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include the available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at http://servlet.gov.yk.ca/ygsmin/index.do.
- Research of mineral titles at http://gysde.gov.yk.ca and http://maps.gov.yk.ca/imf.jsp?site=YGS.

- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://199.247.132.58:8000/cgi-bin/gw/chameleon.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessors.
- Published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the regional area having worked throughout the Kluane area for Ryan Gold Corporation in 2011 and on the nearby Ultra property of Klondike Star Mineral Corporation during August, 2006.
- Work on the property by the author on Sept 15, 2011 and prior work on the property between October 11 and 13, 2006.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work. Limited check samples collected in 2006 and 2011 are consistent with the tenor of mineralization previously reported by several operators but do not constitute detailed quantitative check analyses.

2.5 Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Ellen Project. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate and surrounding area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area.

The property was examined and evaluated by the author on September 15, 2011 and from October 11 to 13, 2006. Based on the literature review and property examination, recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, geophysical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon Territory.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

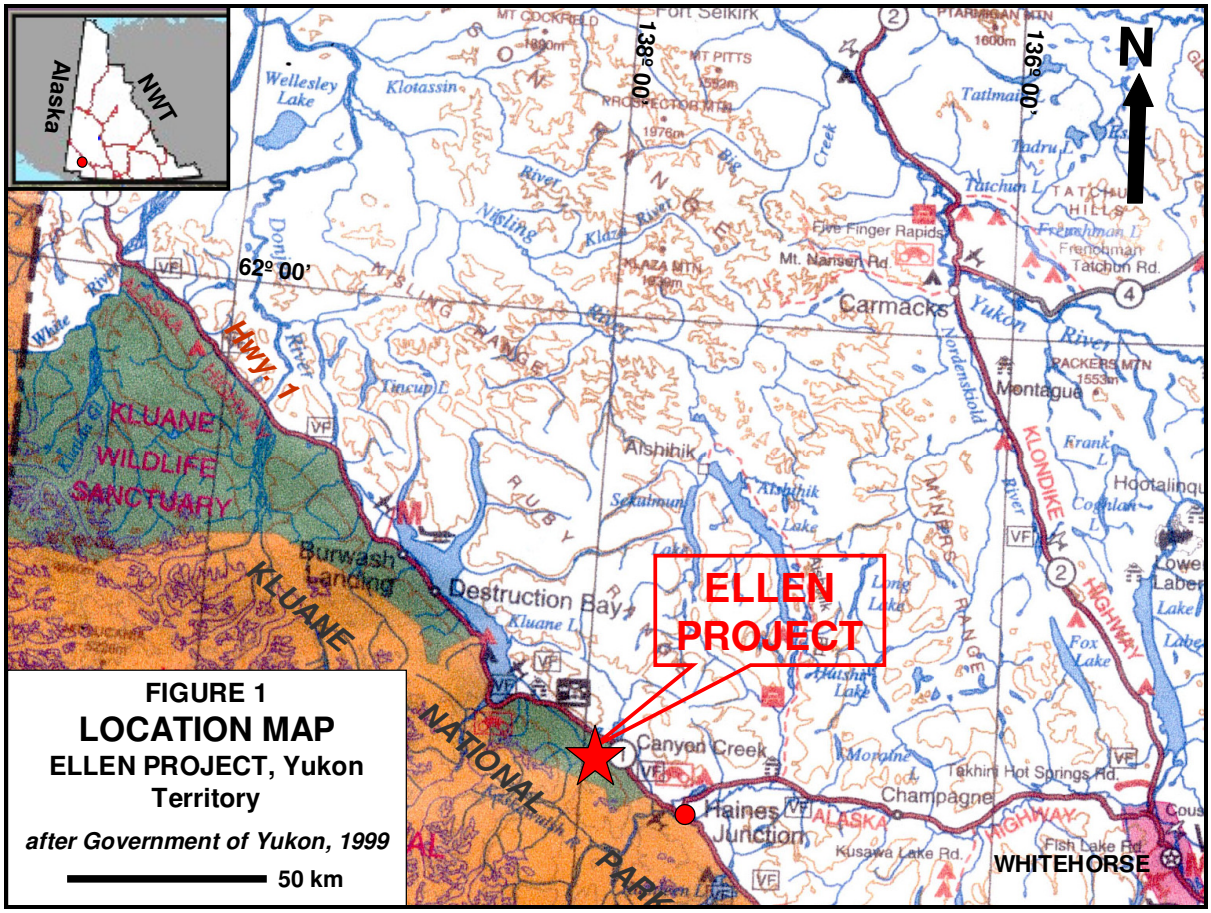
The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report as identified under section 2.3, “Source Documents” and section 20.0, “References”. Although the author personally collected samples to verify the tenor of mineralization exposed on the property, thorough checks to confirm the results of such prior work and reports has not been done. The author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports. Unless otherwise stated the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data.

Further, while title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study, it does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figure 1)

The Ellen Project, NTS map sheet 115 A/13 is located approximately 27 km northwest of Haines Junction, which is 159 km by road from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. The project area is centered at a latitude of 60° 52'N and a longitude of 137°58'W.



4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2)

The Ellen Project consists of 172 Ellen Quartz Claims and covers an area of approximately 3,577 hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District. The property size is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The claims were staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheet 115A/13, available for viewing in the Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office.

The Ellen 1-5, 9-20, 25-27 and Ellen 32-37 claims are registered in the name of Mr. Ron Stack and the remainder of the claims are registered in the name of Mr. Bill Harris, both of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Pertinent claim data is summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Claim data summary

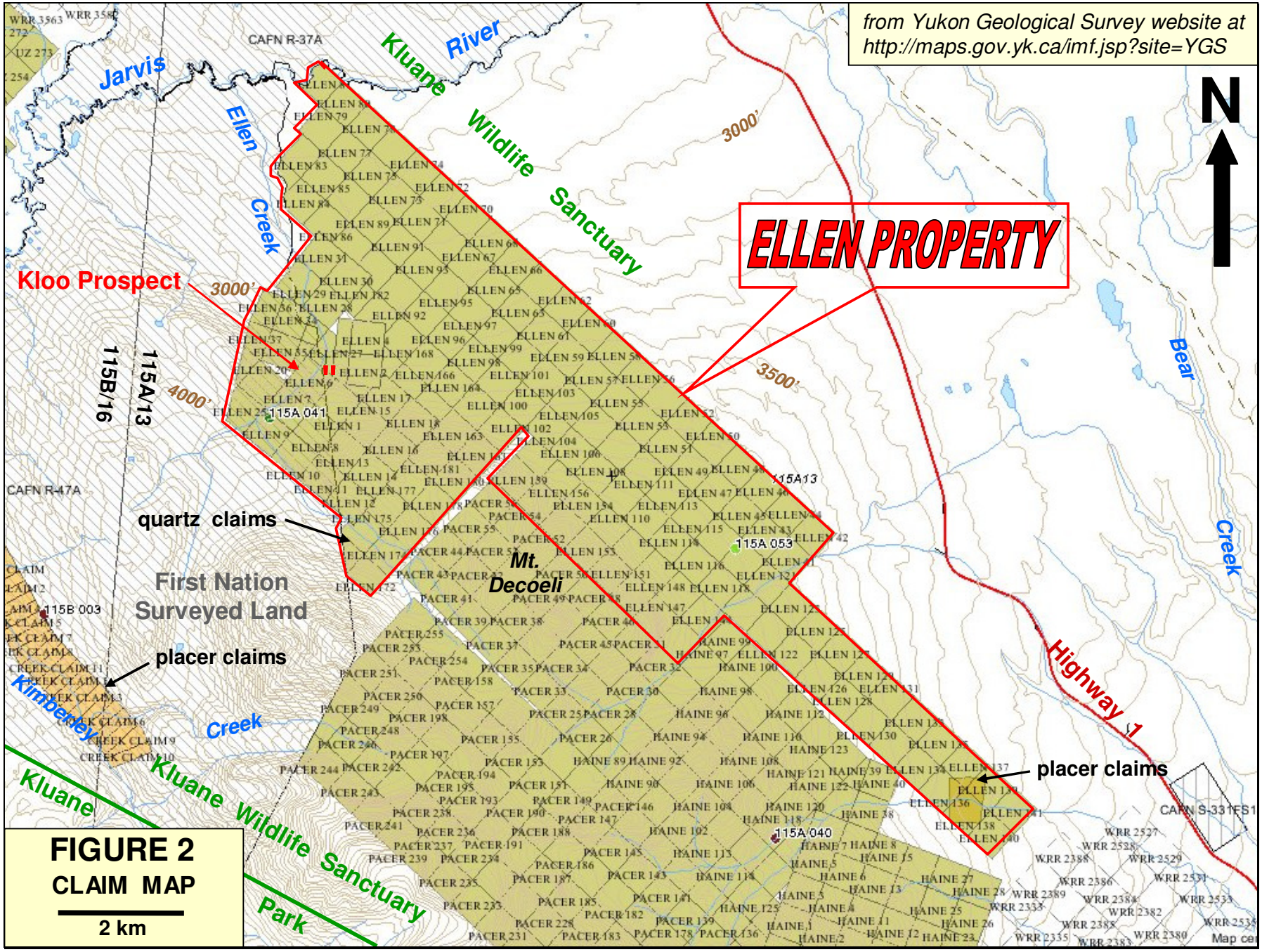
Claim Name	Grant No.	No.	Owner	Old Expiry	Expiry Date
Ellen 1-5	YA97362-66	5	Ron Stack	14/11/11	14/11/14*
Ellen 6-8	YB26797-99	3	Bill Harris	29/9/12	29/9/15*
Ellen 9-20	YB27078-89	12	Ron Stack	11/12/11	11/12/13*
Ellen 25-27	YB27094-96	3	Ron Stack	11/12/11	11/12/13*
Ellen 28-31	YB35480-83	4	Bill Harris	22/10/11	22/10/13*
Ellen 32-37	YB35844-49	6	Ron Stack	12/08/12	12/08/14*
Ellen 182, 41-60	YE69180-200	21	Bill Harris	18/08/11	18/08/12*
Ellen 61-81	YE69369-89	21	Bill Harris	18/08/11	18/08/12*
Ellen 181, 82-141	YE69401-61	61	Bill Harris	18/08/11	18/08/12*
Ellen 144-170	YE69464-90	27	Bill Harris	18/08/11	18/08/12*
Ellen 172-180	YE69492-500	9	Bill Harris	18/08/11	18/08/12*
TOTAL		**172**			

* based on acceptance of report for assessment

The Ellen property is situated within the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary within which exploration and mining is permitted *(Figures 1 and 2)*. Kluane National Park lies approximately 6 km to the south *(Figure 2)*. First Nations have settled their land claims in the area with the western portion of the property occurring within Champagne-Aishihik First Nations surveyed land *(see Figure 2)*. The claims are grandfathered and do not revert to the First Nation unless claims lapse. The remaining land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land. The mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). A permit is not currently in place for the Ellen Project but will be applied for as needed. To the author’s knowledge, the Ellen Project area is not subject to any environmental liability.


from Yukon Geological Survey website at http://maps.gov.yk.ca/imf.jsp?site=YGS
ELLEN PROPERTY
N
Kloo Prospect
3000'
3500'
4000'
Jarvis
Ellen Creek
Kluane River
Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary
Bear Creek
Highway 1
115B/16
115A/13
115A 041
115A 053
115A 040
CAFN R-37A
CAFN R-47A
CAFN S-331ES1
quartz claims
placer claims
placer claims
Mt. Decoeli
First Nation Surveyed Land
Kimberley Creek
Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary Park
FIGURE 2
CLAIM MAP
2 km

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The project area is accessible from Haines Junction via the Alaska Highway (Highway 1), which is followed northwest to approximately one km northwest of the Jarvis River Bridge. At this point a gravel road heads southerly following the Jarvis River to active placer mine sites on Kimberley Creek. An old tote road connects the Ellen claims to the Kimberley Creek road approximately 250m west of (prior to) the crossing of the Jarvis River. The 1990 camp, with an intact 14 by 16 foot tent frame is situated at UTM coordinates 6751729m N, 339596m E, Nad 83, Zone 8. Helicopter charter services are available from Haines Junction on a year-round basis. A large helicopter clearing is located proximal to the camp at UTM coordinates 6751594m N, 339585m E, Nad 83, Zone 8.

Haines Junction is the closest town, with a population of approximately 800. Facilities include a grocery store, health centre, ambulance service, RCMP, service stations and restaurants. The town is on the power grid with diesel backup. Complete services are available in Whitehorse. Haines Junction is the gateway to Kluane National Park and lies 255 km via Highway 3 from the seaport of Haines, Alaska.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure

The project lies along the west margin of the Shakwak Valley in the Kluane Ranges of the St. Elias Mountains, in southwestern Yukon *(Figure 3)*. The Shakwak Valley is a deep northwest-southeast oriented depression stretching for several hundred kilometers from northwestern British Columbia to Alaska. In the Jarvis River area the valley is 8 to 10 km wide, bounded on the west side by the rugged Kluane Ranges which rise to 2588m.

The property is located at the northern end of Mt. Decoeli *(Figure 2)* covering an alpine plateau incised by a deep creek gully (Ellen Creek, a tributary of the Jarvis River). The plateau is bounded on the east by a steep north facing slope which descends to the low lying Shakwak Valley floor. Elevations on the property range from 2675 feet along the Jarvis River in the north to 5700 feet on the north flank of Mt. Decoeli.

The copper showings are located in a rugged steep sided gully, oriented perpendicular to the Shakwak Valley. Outcrop is abundant in the gully and on steeper slopes, however the surrounding uplands are covered with glacial till. Vegetation below the alpine plateau consists of spruce and poplar forest with moderate to thick ground cover broken by tundra. Water is available from tributaries of the Jarvis River.

The Haines Junction area has a northern interior climate strongly influenced by the St. Elias Mountains. The area is known for high winds which constantly blow from the mountains into the Shakwak Valley. Winter temperatures average –20º Celsius while

summer temperatures average 20º Celsius but range up to 30º Celsius. The exploration season extends from mid May to October.

6.0 HISTORY

Exploration on the Ellen Project, undertaken from 1954 to 2006, has involved approximately 1,214m of drilling in 17 holes, hand/blast trenching, rock and soil geochemistry, ground electromagnetic (VLF-EM, and horizontal loop) and magnetic geophysical surveys.

A summary of the work completed by various operators, as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Deklerk, 2009)*, various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and the Geological Survey of Canada and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government) is tabulated below:

before 1950 Discovery of chalcopyrite in greenstone in tributary of Jarvis River *(Davidson, 1995)*.

1953-5 An electromagnetic survey, construction of road to within 500m of showing and diamond drilling of 323m in 5 holes in 1954, all by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company under option from Mr. R. Reber *(Deklerk, 2009)*.

1965-71 Program of geochemistry, geological mapping and ground geophysics *(Baird, 1969),* completion of road to showing, 101m of diamond drilling in 4 holes in 1966 (with results of 3.15% Cu over 5.2m and 2.2% Cu over 6.4m reported) and 333m in 4 additional holes in 1969 (with results of 1.1% Cu over 0.9m from MC-5 and 0.66% Cu over 4.3m from MC-6, 61m along strike to the northwest) *(Canadian Barranca Mines Limited, 1969)*. Work was performed by Canadian Barranca Mines Limited under option from Mr. T. Worbetts.

1987-1990 Hand/blast trenching, geological mapping, prospecting, soil and rock geochemistry and a horizontal loop electromagnetic geophysical survey by Mr. Ron Stack and Mr. Harris, delineating volcanogenic massive sulphide copper±gold mineralization over a strike length of 75m *(Davidson, 1988-1990)*.

1993-1996 Geological and geochemical surveys, horizontal loop electromagnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys, excavator and hand trenching and diamond drilling of 457m in 5 holes by Probe Resources Limited under option.

The drill program intersected 1.76% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au over 5.5m in DDH 95-1 and 1.96% Cu, 2.1 g/t Au over 2.1m in DDH 95-3. A 12 to 15m wide intersection of a serpentinite sill in DDH 95-4, -5 returned an average of 0.17% Ni. The surface program outlined strong copper geochemical anomalies coincident with geophysical conductors around the main zone, located widespread concordant chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz mineralization downstream and along strike from the main showing and delineated new showings to the southeast *(Davidson, 1993* and *1995)*.

2001-2006 Prospecting, geochemical sampling and hand trenching on new showings by Mr. Bill Harris and Mr. Ron Stack and by the author in 2006 *(Craig, 2001, 2002, 2005, and Pautler, 2007).* Results from 2006 include 7.23% Cu, 1.01 g/t Au and 1.01 g/t Pd over 2.5m *(Pautler, 2007)*.

6.1 Previous Geochemistry

Canadian Barranca Mines Limited completed rock and soil geochemistry over the showing in 1966 returning results from rock samples of 3.0% Cu over 9.1m on the northwest side of the creek and 2.0% Cu over 4.6m on the southeast side *(Deklerk, 2009).* Soil results could not be found.

Minor rock sampling was completed by Mr. Glen Harris and Mr. Ron Stack in 1987, which is discussed under the "Previous Trenching" section of this report.

From 1989 to 2001, inclusive, 85 rock samples are documented from the property. In 1989 chip samples from the main Kloo showing returned values of 8.55% Cu over 2m and 4.68% Cu, 780 ppb Au over 1m *(Davidson, 1989)*. Rock sampling in 1990 traced the main zone for a 75m strike length, with maximum values from grab samples of 18.3% Cu and 6.63 g/t Au *(Davidson, 1990)*.

Probe Resources Limited conducted a 682 sample soil geochemical survey (collected at 50m spacings on lines 100m apart on a 36 line km grid with a 110º trending baseline) and collected 51 rock samples in 1993. The soil survey returned maximum values of 4818 ppm Cu and 1340 ppb Au and outlined strong copper±gold geochemical anomalies generally coincident with conductors outlined in the geophysical survey along the main zone, 170m north of the main zone and 800m along strike to the southeast of the main zone *(Davidson, 1993*). *(Refer to Figure 4.)*

In 1994 four chip samples were collected, three from the west side of the main zone (maximum 9.79% Cu, 1.741 g/t Au over 1.5m) and one from the east side (5.82% Cu, 0.373 g/t Au over 1.2m). A float sample was collected 500m to the northeast, downslope of the showing, returning 27.3% Cu, 0.715 g/t Au *(Craig, 2001- Figure 5)*.

TABLE 2: Summary of significant results from Kloo prospect

Year	Sampler	Cu %	Au g/t	width m	Sample Description
1966	Can. Barranca	3.0		9.1	Main Kloo showing, west
1966	Can. Barranca	2.0		4.6	Main Kloo showing, east
1989	Mr. Bill Harris	4.68	0.78	1.0	Main Kloo showing
1989	Noranda	8.55	0.35	2.0	Main Kloo showing, west
1989	Noranda	1.81	0.25	1.5	Main Kloo showing, east
1989	Total Energold	1.5	0.68	1.5	Main Kloo showing, west
1989	Total Energold	2.26	0.22	1.5	Main Kloo showing, east
1993	Probe Resources	4.27	1.65	2.8	Main Kloo showing, west
1993	Probe Resources	2.8	0.84	1.5	Main Kloo showing, east
1994	Probe Resources	9.79	1.74	1.5	Main Kloo showing, west
1994	Probe Resources	5.82	0.37	1.2	Main Kloo showing, east

6.2 Previous Geophysics

An electromagnetic survey was carried out by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited in 1954 *(Deklerk, 2009)*, but results of the survey could not be located. In 1967 Canadian Barranca Mines Limited completed an electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey over the property *(Deklerk, 2009)*, but again results of the survey could not be located.

A 35 line km fluxgate magnetic survey was completed in 1969 over a grid with northeasterly trending lines by Canadian Barranca Mines Limited. They reported that no anomalies characteristic of vein-like deposits containing pyrrhotite or magnetite were uncovered, but no increased magnetic response was obtained over the known showing. One area of increased magnetic intensity in the northwest property area was interpreted to be due to the occurrence of a basic intrusive rock type *(Baird, 1969)* and appears to correspond to the sill intersected in holes MC66-4 and DDH 95-4 and -5.

A 28 line km Omni magnetic survey and a 7 line km electromagnetic survey (2 line km HLEM and 5 line km VLF-EM) was carried out in 1990 over portions of a 30.1 line km grid utilizing a 110º trending baseline. The horizontal loop electromagnetic survey outlined a conductor tracing the main zone 100m to the east. Two similar parallel conductors were outlined on the upland 300m southeast of the main showing along strike *(Davidson, 1990)*.

Geophysical surveying entailing 25 line km of VLF-EM and 11 line km of HLEM was conducted in 1993 by Probe Resources Limited *(Figure 4)*. Three conductors were outlined, along the main zone for a 200m total strike extent, 170m north of the main zone, and 700m along strike to the southeast of the main zone *(Davidson, 1993*). Conductors A and B remained open to the west and Conductor C to the east due to limitations of the grid.

6.3 Previous Trenching (Figures 4 to 6)

Several deep pits were excavated by Canadian Barranca Mines Limited between 1966 and 1969. Grab samples from the pits by Mr. Glen Harris and Mr. Ron Stack in 1987 returned values up to 2.67% Cu, 55 ppm Co and 70 ppb Au *(Davidson, 1988*).

Blast trenching on the Kloo prospect in 1989 by Mr. Ron Stack exposed copper±gold mineralization over a strike length of 50m, including a continuous 10m exposure. Results include 4.68% Cu and 0.78 g/t Au over 1.0m from the east side of the creek. Sampling during property exams by Noranda and Total Energold at this time returned 1.81% Cu, 0.25 g/t Au and 2.26% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au respectively over 1.5m from the east side of the creek and 8.55% Cu, 0.35 g/t Au over 2.0m and 1.5% Cu, 0.68 g/t Au over 1.5m respectively from the west side *(Davidson, 1989*). A total of 15 samples were collected *(Craig, 2001)*.

In 1990, 60m^3 of material was excavated by blast trenching (TR90-1 to TR90-5). The trenches are located at the main Kloo prospect *(Figure 6 - Davidson, 1990*), except for one trench 200m along strike to the southeast which exposed a 3m wide zone of chalcopyrite bearing quartz hosted by siliceous tuff returning 0.3% Cu with trace gold *(Figure 5 - Craig, 2002)*. A total of 15 samples were collected but assays were not reported *(Davidson, 1990*).

In 1993, 110m^3 of material was excavated from one excavator trench and five hand/blast trenches by Probe Resources Limited *(Figure 6)*. A blast pit 100m northwest of the main zone exposed patchy mineralization, including a quartz-calcite-chalcopyrite vein, over a width of 10m with maximum values of 1.1% Cu, > 0.67 g/t Au. Additional pits excavated on chalcopyrite occurrences in several steep gullies, 500-700m further to the southeast *(Figure 5)* returned maximum values of 1.8% Cu *(Davidson, 1993*). A pit testing the conductor 170m northeast of the main zone returned anomalous 0.1% nickel *(Craig, 2002)*. This is the area of the sills encountered in DDH 95-4 and -5.

In 1995, 100m^3 of material was excavated by hand/blast trenching by Probe Resources Limited exposing several showings to the southeast of the Kloo prospect, but no assays were reported *(Davidson, 1995*).

Minor hand trenching was undertaken in 2001, 2002 and 2004 by Mr. Ron Stack and Mr. Bill Harris (accompanied by Mr. Ron Robertson in 2004) exposing quartz veins, malachite, azurite, disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite *(Craig, 2002, 2003*, 2005*)*. Significant results are tabulated below. New showings were located up dip of the Kloo prospect and to the southeast, with results of 10.4% Cu, 510 ppb Au approximately 300m east of the lower zone and 4.75% Cu, 1.26 g/t Au from mineralized breccia 75m south and up slope of the lower zone *(Figure 5)*. Quartz float 500m northwest and up dip of the main zone returned 19.5% Cu, 185 ppb Au and may represent stringer zone mineralization or remobilized sulphide from an underlying sulphide lens *(Figure 4)*.

Table 3: Significant trench results

Trench No.	Cu (%)	Au (ppb)	Horizon	Northing mN	Easting mE
Pit 01-1	0.78	15	Lower	6751281	339836
Pit 01-1	10.4	510	Lower	6751281	339836
Pit 01-2	0.36	10	Lower	6751261	339814
Pit 01-3*	6.88	3.24 g/t	Lower	6751211	339535
Pit 01-3*	0.21	10	Lower	6751211	339535
Pit 02-1	5.65	120	Main	6751165	339967
Pit 02-2*	1.28	2	Main	6751194	339751
Pit 02-3	4.75	1.26 g/t	Lower?	6751193	339589

* examined by author, remaining GPS co-ordinates are approximate

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 3)

The regional geology of the area has been summarized from Gordey and Makepeace (2003), Israel and van Zeyl (2005) and Israel and Cobbett (2008).

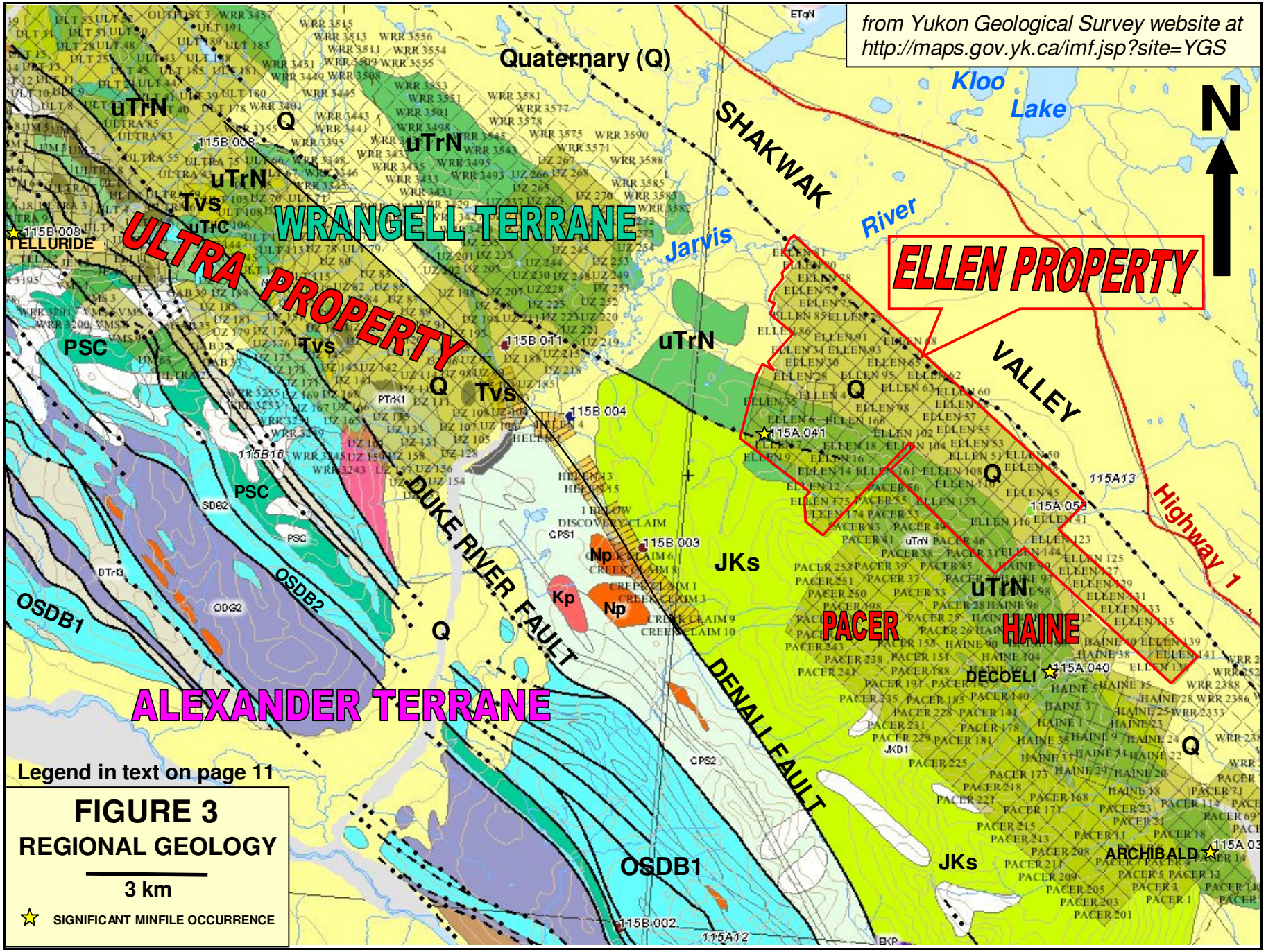
The Ellen Property is situated between the Denali Fault and the Shakwak Valley in a wedge of Triassic volcanic rocks overlain by the Dezadeash clastic succession (**JKs**) within the accreted Wrangell Terrane (**WR**), part of the Insular Super Terrane *(Figure 3)*. The Wrangell and Alexander terranes were together by the mid-Jurassic and formed the basement beneath at least part of Wrangellia by Early Pennsylvanian time *(see Israel and van Zeyl, 2005)*.

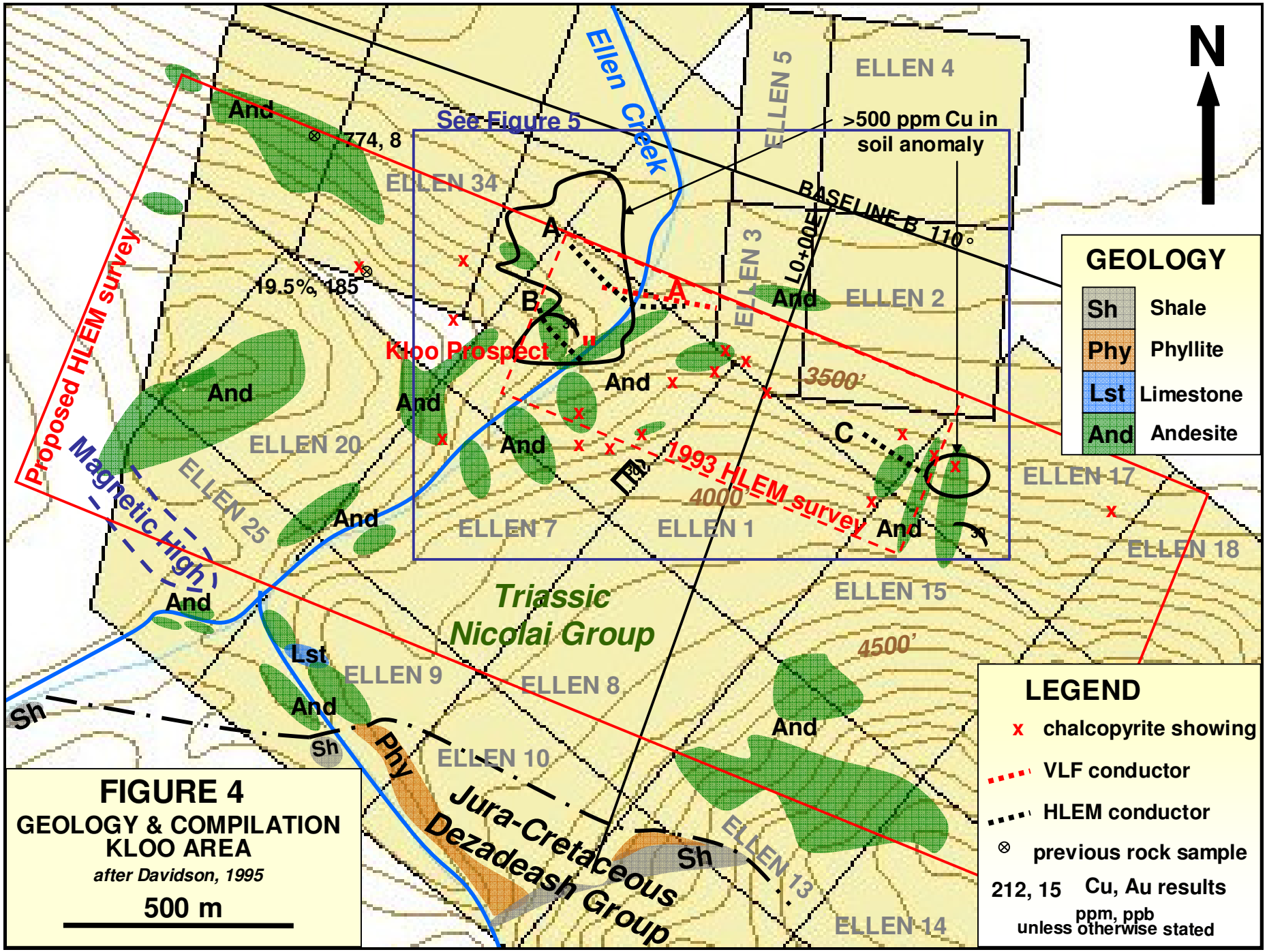
Regionally, the Wrangell Terrane consists of Devonian to Permian arc volcanic, clastic and platform carbonate rocks overlain by Triassic oceanic rift tholeiitic basalt (**uTrN**), and carbonate rocks and associated igneous bodies of the Kluane mafic-ultramafic complex, thought to represent feeders to the Triassic flood basalts. The Alexander terrane here is composed of lower Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks (**CPS1**, **ODG2** and **OSDB**). The latter includes a large package of limestone (**OSDB1**).

Post accretionary units include Jura-Cretaceous sedimentary rocks (**JKs** - Dezadeash Group), overlapping Wrangellia and Alexander Terranes, and Tertiary felsic to mafic volcanic rocks with interbedded terrestrial sedimentary rocks (**Tvs**). Post accretionary intrusions in the region include Jura-Cretaceous (**JKp**), Cretaceous (**Kp**) and Neogene plutons (**Np**).

The major structural feature of the area is the Denali Fault, a large fault zone that lies southwest of the property. It is a northwest trending strike-slip fault with a dextral sense of motion with an offset in the order of 350 km. The northwest trending Duke River Fault separates Wrangellia from the Alexander Terrane.

The area mapped as Upper Triassic Nicolai Group (**uTrN**) and Dezadeash Group (**JKs**), northeast of the Denali Fault (including on the Ellen, Pacer and Haine properties), appear to be distinct units that are derived from Alaska *(Steve Israel, personal communication)*.


from Yukon Geological Survey website at http://maps.gov.yk.ca/imf.jsp?site=YGS
Quaternary (Q)
Kloo Lake
N
SHAKWAK VALLEY
Jarvis River
ELLEN PROPERTY
WRANGELL TERRANE
ULTRA PROPERTY
uTrN
Q
Tvs
uTrC
PSC
115B 008
TELLURIDE
115B 011
115B 004
115A 041
115A 052
115A13
Highway 1
115B16
SD02
DUKE RIVER FAULT
115B 003
JKs
Np
Kp
PACER
HAINE
DECOELI
115A 040
OSDB1
OSDB2
ODG2
DTr3
ALEXANDER TERRANE
DENALI FAULT
CPS1
CPS2
JKD1
ARCHIBALD
115A 03
115B 002
115A12
Legend in text on page 11
FIGURE 3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
3 km
SIGNIFICANT MINFILE OCCURRENCE


N
Ellen Creek
ELLEN 4
ELLEN 5
ELLEN 3
ELLEN 2
ELLEN 34
ELLEN 20
ELLEN 25
ELLEN 7
ELLEN 1
ELLEN 17
ELLEN 18
ELLEN 15
ELLEN 9
ELLEN 8
ELLEN 10
ELLEN 13
ELLEN 14
See Figure 5
>500 ppm Cu in soil anomaly
BASELINE B 110°
L0+00E
774, 8
19.5%, 185
Kloo Prospect
A
A'
B
B'
C
3500'
4000'
4500'
Proposed HLEM survey
1993 HLEM survey
Magnetic High
Triassic Nicolai Group
Jura-Cretaceous Dezadeash Group
And
Lst
Sh
Phy
GEOLOGY
Sh Shale
Phy Phyllite
Lst Limestone
And Andesite
LEGEND
x chalcopyrite showing
VLF conductor
HLEM conductor
previous rock sample
212, 15 Cu, Au results ppm, ppb unless otherwise stated
FIGURE 4
GEOLOGY & COMPILATION
KLOO AREA
after Davidson, 1995
500 m

7.2 Property Geology (Figures 3 and 4)

The entire Ellen property has not been mapped in detail, but regionally it is shown to be underlain by a thick sequence of layered mafic volcanic rocks consisting of andesite flows, andesitic and mafic tuffs, and thin layers of tuffaceous argillite that are mapped as the Upper Triassic Nicolai Group. Approximately 30% of the property, surrounding the Kloo showing area, has been mapped and is summarized below, primarily from Davidson (1995). The remainder of the property is primarily underlain by extensive areas of Quaternary unconsolidated sediments.

The property is primarily underlain by a thick sequence of layered mafic volcanic rocks consisting of andesite flows, andesitic and mafic tuffs, and thin layers of tuffaceous argillite that are mapped as the Upper Triassic Nicolai Group. A limestone interbed was previously noted within the volcanic succession in the southern property area. Diorite, andesite and fine grained peridotite sills occur within the volcanic rocks and have been emplaced along thrust faults at the base of the Triassic volcanic sequence. *(From Davidson, 1995)*. The units strike 110º/30º to 50º south.

The volcanic rocks have been variably foliated and altered forming quartz sericite schist and narrow bands of black chlorite schist. Epidote and quartz banding is common. Serpentinization is common towards the base of the volcanic section *(Davidson, 1995)*.

The volcanic rocks are unconformably overlain by deformed clastic sedimentary rocks (phyllite), containing sections of green tuffaceous volcanic rocks, and shale at the south end of the claim block that belong to the Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Dezadeash Group. Narrow quartz carbonate veins cut the sedimentary rocks *(Davidson, 1995)*. The deformation may be related to a fault contact between the Nicolai and Dezadeash Groups.

Ultramafic sills were intersected in the 1969 and 1995 drill programs approximately 200m northeast and down section of the Kloo volcanogenic massive sulphide prospect. A sill is also postulated in the southwestern property area based on a strong magnetic anomaly *(Figure 4)*.

Fault zones with mylonite, talc and graphitic gouge were reportedly intersected in the 1995 drill program in the main showing area. Cyprus type volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization is typically controlled and aligned near steep normal faults.

7.3 MINERALIZATION (Figures 3 to 6)

The Ellen property covers the Kloo volcanogenic massive sulphide drilled prospect as documented by the Yukon Geology Program as Minfile Number 115A 041 *(Deklerk, 2009)*. The BH Minfile occurrence Minfile Number 115A 053 occurs in the central property area, but no information is available *(Deklerk, 2009)*. It may have been staked to cover an occurrence of malachite.

Mineralization at the main showing is exposed as intense malachite and azurite stained outcrops along the canyon of Ellen Creek, with several zones up to 10m wide consisting

of high grade copper±gold bearing semi-massive pyrite and chalcopyrite layers (parallel to bedding and shear planes trending 110-125º/20-50ºS) crosscutting chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite stringers and breccia zones with sulphide cement, hosted in a series of thick andesite flows and tuffs of Triassic age. There are two horizons of chalcopyrite rich mineralization that cross the creek, an upper or main horizon and a lower horizon, 10-15m below the main horizon.

The east side of the Main horizon consists of three distinct layers of stringer mineralization. The lowest one is about three meters thick while the upper two are approximately one meter thick. The west side of the Main horizon consists of a single 10m thick zone of chalcopyrite stringer mineralization. The Lower horizon is not well exposed and difficult to access due to the cliff type exposure, but appears to consist of 1-2 bands of 1m wide chalcopyrite rich horizons.

The zones have an associated hydrothermal alteration assemblage that commonly consists of massive dark green to black chlorite proximal to intense areas of stringer mineralization that are up to 30 centimeters thick. Pervasive weak chlorite and sericite alteration occurs up to 10 meters around the stringer zones while patches of pervasive epidote alteration with associated quartz-carbonate-epidote veinlets occur over the extent of the 75m long Kloo prospect.

Minor chalcopyrite veins and stringers continue along the walls of the Ellen Creek gully for 150m downstream of the main zone.

A weakly mineralized horizon 0.5 to 3.0m wide outcrops on both sides of the creek approximately 75m north of the main zone. The mineralization consists of argillaceous tuff and greenstone containing blebs and veins of chalcopyrite in a quartz stringer zone and can be traced for 100m along strike. The sulphide mineral content of this zone ranges from 1 to 2%. Several 10-30 cm wide well mineralized quartz veins occupy fractures concordant with bedding.

The 1995 drilling indicated a cross-cutting relationship of the stringer zones to the host stratigraphy. This relationship, the high grade copper±gold values and the intense black chlorite alteration suggest that the mineralization may represent part of a feeder system with a source area down dip to the south. Potential exists for massive lenses along strike from the main Kloo prospect.

Additional chalcopyrite stringer mineralization and associated quartz-chalcopyrite veins, generally less than one meter thick and less intensely mineralized than the main showing, have been traced up to 500m to the northwest and 800m to the southeast along the same stratigraphic horizon along strike and up dip of the Kloo prospect. This demonstrates continuity to the mineralization. The quartz-chalcopyrite veins are typical within the underlying stringer zones in Cyprus type volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

The Ellen property also has potential for copper-nickel-PGE±gold mineralization. Previous drilling on the property (DDH 95-4 and 95-5), which targeted a strong HLEM anomaly down section of the main showing, intersected graphitic siltstone and schist hosting a

serpentinite sill carrying low grade nickel values. This sequence marks a thrust fault underlying the mafic volcanic rocks. Thrust faults found throughout the Kluane Ultramafic Belt are good targets for both high and low grade copper-nickel-PGE±gold mineralization. The presence of low grade nickel mineralization in the previous drill holes, which averaged 0.17% Ni over 12-15m, is significant in that PGE mineralization is commonly associated with low grade nickel and higher grade copper throughout the Kluane Ultramafic Belt *(Craig, 2002)*.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The main style of mineralization on the Ellen property as exposed at the Kloo Minfile prospect is volcanic hosted copper-gold massive sulphide with potential for flood basalt associated nickel-copper-PGE mineralization. The author has not been able to independently verify the following information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Ellen Project which is the subject of this report.

8.1 Volcanic Hosted Copper-Zinc-Silver-Gold Massive Sulphide

The main deposit model for the Ellen property is volcanic hosted copper-gold massive sulphide, possibly of the Cyprus type. The following characteristics of the Cyprus massive sulphide deposit model are primarily summarized from Höy (1995).

Deposits of this type typically comprise one or more concordant lenses of massive pyrite and chalcopyrite (sometimes brecciated or banded) hosted by mafic volcanic rocks, underlain by a well developed pipe-shaped stockwork zone. The stockwork zone consists of a cross-cutting zone of intense alteration with disseminated, vein and stockwork mineralization and hydrothermally altered wallrock. The lenses may be overlain by or associated with chert layers, locally brecciated and containing disseminated sulphides.

Lenses commonly occur in tholeiitic or calcalkaline marine basalts, commonly pillowed, near a transition with overlying argillaceous sediments generally within ophiolitic complexes formed at oceanic or back-arc spreading ridges and possibly within marginal basins above subduction zones or near volcanic islands within an intraplate environment. Many lenses appear to be structurally controlled, aligned near steep normal faults.

Ore mineralogy includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, sphalerite, with lesser marcasite, galena, pyrrhotite, cubanite, stannite-besterite, and hematite in a gangue of talc, chert, magnetite and chlorite.

Alteration consists of chlorite, talc, carbonate, sericite and quartz veins in the core of the stringer zone, sometimes with an envelope of weak albite with illite alteration. Goethite alteration of the top of the sulphide layer may occur. Pyritic horizons occur distally and can be useful regional indicators.

Published average grade and tonnage figures are 1.6 million tonnes containing 1.7% Cu, 0 to 33 g/t Ag, 0 to 1.9 g/t Au, 0 to 2.1 % Zn. Examples in British Columbia include Chu Chua with reserves of 1.043 million tonnes of 2.97% Cu, 0.4% Zn, 8.0 g/t Ag, 1.0 g/t Au and Anyox with 0.2 to 23.7 million tonnes of approximately 1.5% Cu, 9.9 g/t Ag and 0.17 g/t Au. Associated deposit types include vein and stockwork copper (±gold) mineralization, manganese and iron rich cherts and massive magnetite (±talc) deposits.

8.2 Flood Basalt Associated Nickel-Copper-PGE

The singularly most important mineral resource in the Kluane Range, Yukon Territory is the nickel-copper-PGE±gold mineralization type with twenty-five documented occurrences. The deposit model is consistent with that of flood basalt associated nickel-copper-PGE deposits. The following description of the mineralization is summarized from the "*Metallogeny of the Kluane Ranges*" by Carnes (2003).

The nickel-copper-PGE occurrences are genetically and geographically linked to a number of relatively large sill-like mafic-ultramafic intrusions of Triassic age, the Kluane Ultramafic Suite, which occurs within the Wrangell Terrane and extends from northern British Columbia, through Yukon and into Alaska. The most significant occurrence is the former producing Wellgreen Mine, which is hosted by the Quill Creek Mafic-Ultramafic Complex. Wellgreen currently contains the largest resource of nickel-copper-PGE mineralization in the North American Cordillera. Due to weak metal prices, excessive dilution and erratic distribution only 171,652 tonnes of ore were mined between 1972 and 1973 with an average grade of 2.23% Ni, 1.39% Cu, 0.073% Co and 2.15 grams/tonne Pt and Pd. Wellgreen hosts reserves of 49.9 million tonnes grading 0.36% Ni, 0.35% Cu, 0.51 g/t Pt and 0.34 g/t Pd *(Hulbert, 1997)*.

The Quill Creek Mafic–Ultramafic Complex is a highly serpentinized and moderately deformed 16.5 km long northwest-trending group of sill-like bodies that vary in thickness from 10 to 600m. These intrude the host sedimentary-volcanic sequence in a variety of settings ranging from upper Station Creek Formation to lower Nikolai Assemblage levels. Generally, non-cumulus gabbro forms the floor along much of the west part of the Wellgreen segment of the complex, with repeated injections of gabbro and chilled margins at the contacts, grading more mafic upwards to much more volumetric pyroxenites and peridotites containing disseminated sulphides.

The gabbros commonly contain disseminated to heavily disseminated sulphide minerals and schlieren or lenses of massive sulphide mineralization displaying classic sulphide-silicate melt immiscibility features. Massive sulphide mineralization and better grades of disseminated sulphide mineralization are often spatially associated with irregular footwall contacts of the sills.

The major ore minerals include pyrrhotite and pentlandite followed by chalcopyrite and magnetite. Trace amounts of cobaltite-gersdorffite, covellite, arsenopyrite, ullmannite, chromite, ilmenite, violarite, galena, sphalerite, barite, Au-Ag alloy, and altaite are also present. Platinum group elements are present in a number of diverse minerals as fine-grained disseminations, dominantly in magnetite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite-violarite and chalcopyrite.

The Wellgreen mineralization contains high levels of the rare PGE's rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, and iridium, comparable to the near age-equivalent Noril'sk deposits in Russia as indicated by a 1986 chip sample across the discovery outcrop at Wellgreen, which returned an average grade of 2.44% Ni, 2.07% Cu, 0.94% Co, 2400 ppb Pt, 2200 ppb Pd, 1020 ppb Au, 560 ppb Rh, 650 ppb Ru, 440 ppb Os, and 550 ppb Ir over 9.8m. In addition, high-grade PGE mineralization can be associated with relatively thin sill-like apophyses of the main ultramafic body in the Wellgreen area.

9.0 2011 EXPLORATION (Figures 4 to 6)

The 2011 program on the Ellen Project consisted of the location of significant old hand trenches, with concurrent geological mapping and geochemical sampling. Control was provided by property scale topographic maps, compass and GPS. The author was assisted in the field by Mr. Ron Stack and Mr. Bill Harris, prospectors of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and vendors of the property. Mr. Ron Stack was instrumental in re-locating old hand trenches with significant values which he had previously excavated. The trenches, which have a significant impact on the potential of the Kloo prospect, could not be found during the author's 2006 property visit. A total of 3 man-days were spent on the Ellen property on September 15, 2011.

The geological mapping is discussed under the "Property Geology" and "Mineralization" section of this report. Geochemical procedure and sample results are discussed under the respective sections below. Results of the prospecting program are discussed under section 9.1.2, Results. Sample locations and locations of old workings are primarily shown in Figure 5 and in Figure 6 for the Kloo prospect area. Occasional samples and working locations outside of the more detailed area shown in Figure 5 have been plotted on Figure 4 with the geology. Sample descriptions with select results are tabulated in Appendix I and complete results are shown in Appendix II.

9.1 Geochemistry (Figures 5 and 6)

9.1.1 Procedure

Seven rock samples were collected by the author in 2011 to confirm significant previous results, to verify the grade and tenor of mineralization on the property and to gain information with which to focus continued exploration. All samples were located and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83, Zone 8 projection.

The samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia and analyzed for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, B, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Ga, Au, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Hg, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, K, Sc, Sr, S, Tl, Th, Ti, Sn, W, U, V and Zn by ICP-MS, a 36 element ICP package which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion using 15g (1DX-15) and a mass spectrometry finish. Gold, platinum and palladium were analyzed by Acme's Group 3B-ES, 30g analysis, which involves a fire assay pre-concentration with an ICP-emission spectrometry (ICP-ES) finish. Due to high values, three assays were completed for copper by acid digestion (Acme's Group 7TD). Acme is an IS0 9001:2008

accredited facility, certificate number FM 63007. Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and repeat analyses.

The rock samples primarily consisted of grab and chip samples of altered and sulfide bearing zones and vein, stockwork and stringer mineralization, exposed as subcrop, outcrop and local float. The samples were placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field.

9.1.2 Results

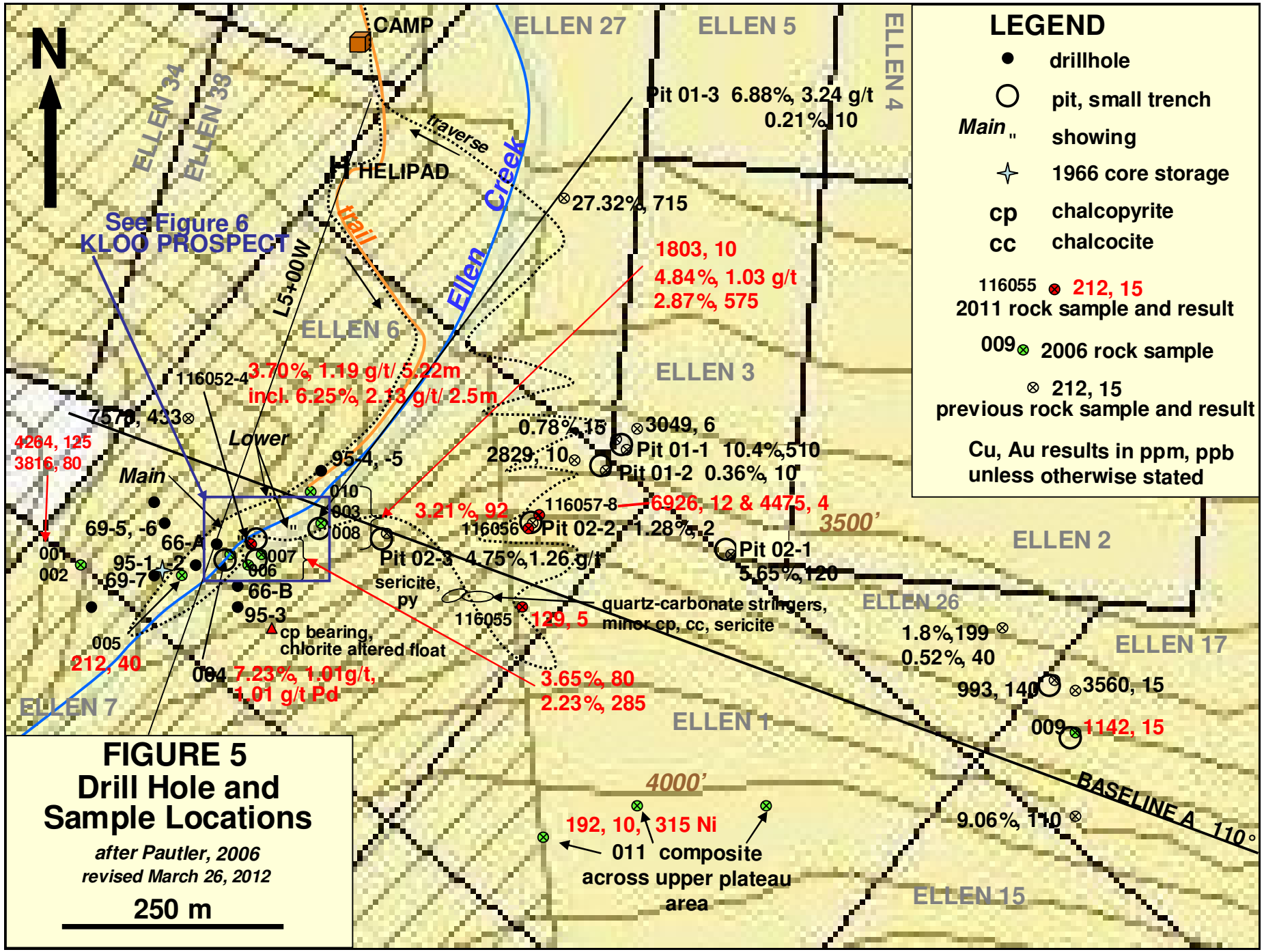
Samples collected from the Kloo prospect in 2011 and 2006 confirmed previous results and verified the presence of high grade copper and copper-gold values. Detailed results for the Kloo prospect are shown on Figure 6. The remainder of the samples are plotted on Figure 5. The trace element signature for the Kloo prospect includes high cobalt (>40 ppm), iron (>10%), molybdenum, magnesium, manganese and enhanced silver and gold, which is common in Cyprus type volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

In 2011 significant copper-gold values were obtained from an unmapped open cut on the Lower horizon of the Kloo prospect, on the east side of Ellen Creek *(Figures 5 and 6)* with 3.70% Cu, 1.19 g/t Au over 5.22m as a weighted average (Samples 116052-53) including 6.25% Cu, 2.13 g/t Au over 2.5m (Sample 116052).

Pit 02-2 was found in 2011 in tall, thick buckbrush at 6751194mN, 339751mE, Nad 83, Zone 8 *(Figure 5)*. The hand pit was extensively sloughed but a 10 cm easterly trending band, dipping 35°S, of semi-massive chalcopyrite was observed, hosted by rusty and malachite stained greenstone. Due to incomplete exposure a grab sample was collected which returned 3.21% Cu, 92 ppb Au (Sample 116056), comparing favourably to the original grab sample which returned 1.28% Cu and 2 ppb Au *(Table 3 on page 10)*. This pit appears to represent the continuation of the Main horizon, 400m along strike to the east of the exposure in Ellen Creek *(Figure 5)*. Pit 02-1, not located in 2011, appears to lie 220m further to the east along strike of the Main horizon at approximately 6751165mN, 339967mE with previous results of 5.65% Cu and 120 ppb Au *(Table 3 on page 10)*.

An outcrop of malachite stained greenstone was observed 20m further to the east of Pit 02-2, and an exposure of greenstone cut by chalcopyrite bearing 1 cm wide quartz veins and chalcopyrite stringers (stringer zone type mineralization) occurs 15m below (northerly from) the pit. A sample of the quartz veined greenstone returned 6926 ppm Cu with 12 ppb Au (Sample 116057) and the greenstone with chalcopyrite stringers returned 4475 ppm Cu with 4 ppb Au (Sample 116058).

Pits 01-1 and 01-2, approximately 370m easterly on trend along the Lower horizon from Samples 116052-4 (on the bank of Ellen Creek), could not be located due to thick bush, but appear to lie further to the east than traversed with approximate co-ordinates of 6751281mN, 339836mE and 6751261mN, 339814mE, respectively. Pit 02-3 appears to lie 115m easterly on trend of Samples 116052-4, along the Lower horizon at approximately 6751193mN, 339589mE, Nad 83, zone 8.


N
CAMP
ELLEN 27
ELLEN 5
ELLEN 4
ELLEN 34
ELLEN 39
traverse
HELIPAD
trail
Ellen Creek
See Figure 6
KLOO PROSPECT
L5+00W
ELLEN 6
ELLEN 3
ELLEN 2
ELLEN 26
ELLEN 17
ELLEN 7
ELLEN 1
ELLEN 15
Pit 01-3 6.88%, 3.24 g/t
0.21%, 10
27.32%, 715
1803, 10
4.84%, 1.03 g/t
2.87%, 575
3.70%, 1.19 g/t/ 5.22m
incl. 6.25%, 2.13 g/t/ 2.5m
116052-4
7578, 433
4264, 125
3816, 80
Lower
Main
95-4, -5
010
003
008
007
006
001
002
69-5, -6
66-A
95-1, -2
69-7
66-B
95-3
005
212, 40
004
7.23%, 1.01g/t,
1.01 g/t Pd
cp bearing,
chlorite altered float
0.78%, 15
3049, 6
Pit 01-1 10.4%,510
2829, 10
Pit 01-2 0.36%, 10
3.21%, 92
116056
116057-8
6926, 12 & 4475, 4
Pit 02-2 1.28%, 2
Pit 02-3 4.75%,1.26 g/t
sericite,
py
116055
129, 5
3.65%, 80
2.23%, 285
Pit 02-1
5.65%,120
quartz-carbonate stringers,
minor cp, cc, sericite
3500'
1.8%,199
0.52%, 40
993, 140
3560, 15
009
1142, 15
4000'
192, 10, 315 Ni
011 composite
across upper plateau
area
9.06%, 110
BASELINE A 110°
LEGEND
drillhole
pit, small trench
Main showing
1966 core storage
cp chalcopyrite
cc chalcocite
116055 212, 15
2011 rock sample and result
009 2006 rock sample
212, 15
previous rock sample and result
Cu, Au results in ppm, ppb
unless otherwise stated
FIGURE 5
Drill Hole and
Sample Locations
after Pautler, 2006
revised March 26, 2012
250 m

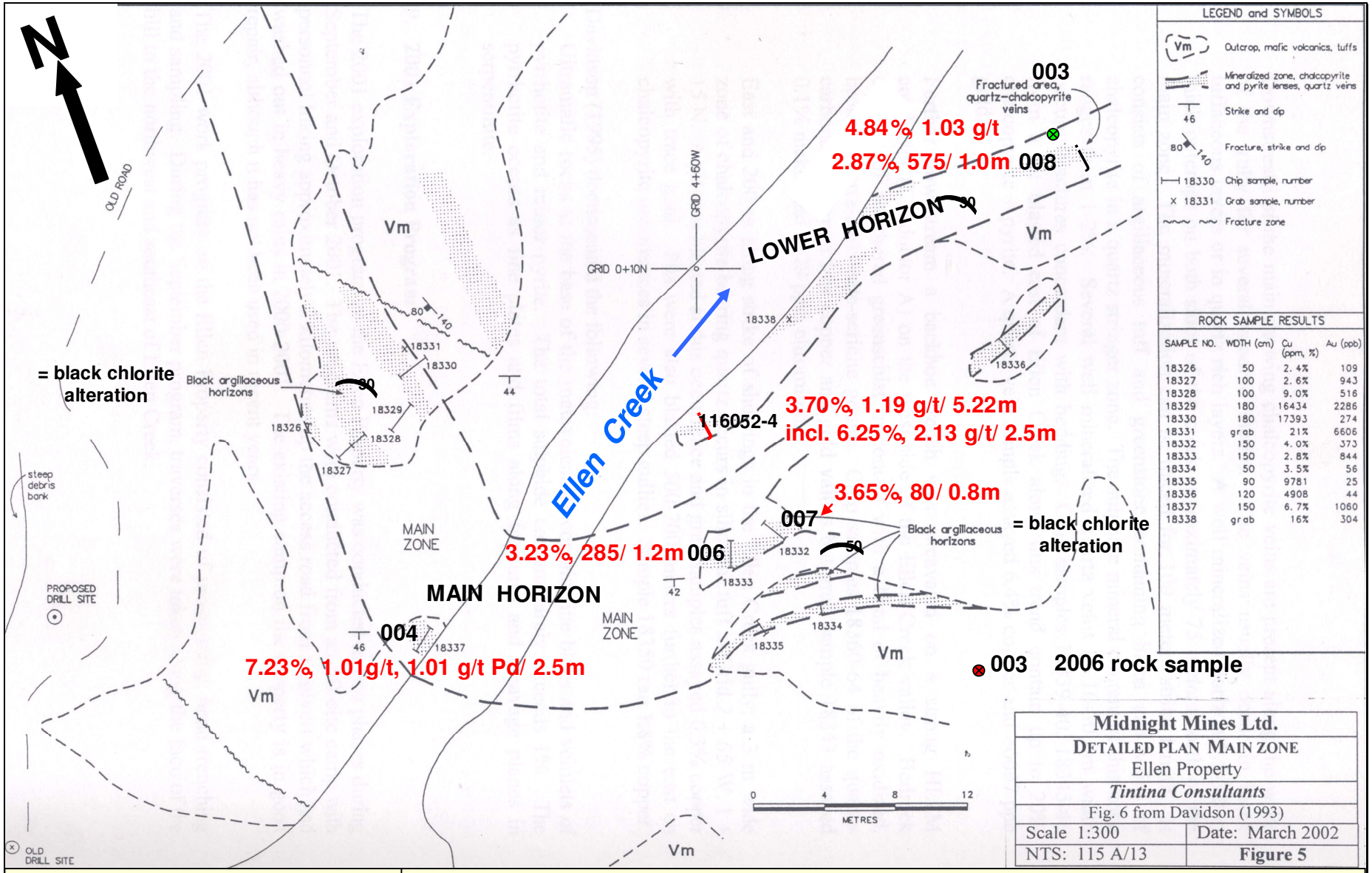


FIGURE 6
KLOO PROSPECT DETAIL

after Craig, 2002 and Davidson, 1993
revised March 26, 2012

15 m

LEGEND

003 , 008 2006 rock, chip sample

116055 , 116052 2011 rock, chip sample

RESULTS

212, 15/ width in metres

Cu, Au results in ppm, ppb unless otherwise stated

10.0 DRILLING (Figure 5)

Four diamond drill programs, totaling 1,214 metres in 17 holes, were previously completed on the Ellen property between 1954 and 1995. Table 4 below summarizes the drill programs.

Table 4: Summary of diamond drill programs on Kloo showing

Year	Company	Core	Holes	Depth (m)
1954	Hudson Bay Mining		5	323
1966	Canadian Barranca Mines	EXT 7/8"	3	101
1969	Canadian Barranca Mines		4	333
1995	Probe Resources Ltd.	BQ 1.4"	5	457
TOTAL			**17**	**1,214**

The 1966 core storage was located on the property in 2006 at UTM coordinates 6751122mN, 339382mE, Nad 83, Zone 8 but, although in fair condition, labels and footage markers cannot be read. The core from the 1995 drill program is stored in the Bostock Core Library on Range Road in Whitehorse. Most of the drill hole collars were located in the field, GPS co-ordinates collected, tabulated below with drill hole specifications and shown on Figure 5. The 1966 holes tested the showing from creek level, so one site would be at 6751148mN 339452mE. Another old site is shown on a previous map below DDH 95-3 on the east side of the creek that may correspond to one of the 1966 drill holes *(Davidson, 1993)*. Drill hole specifications are tabulated below.

TABLE 5: Drill hole specifications

DDH	UTM Nad 83,	Zone 8	Az.	Dip	Depth
No.	**Northing**	**Easting**	**(°)**	**(°)**	**(m)**
MC 66-1			058	-45	25.6
MC 66-2			-	-90	40.2
MC 66-3			023	-45	35.05
MC 69-4	road	Near 95-4?	040	-45	91.75
MC 69-5 B	6751181	339389	050	-45	76.2
MC 69-6 B	6751181	339389	-	-90	91.45
MC 69-7 C	6751115	339373	050	-60	73.75
95-1	6751130	339430	030	-50	76.2
95-2	6751130	339430	-	-90	69.8
95-3	6751090	339478	040	-70	122.2
95-4	6751236	339564	020	-50	97.5
95-5	6751236	339564	020	-77.5	92.0

The 1954 drill program is rumored to have intersected only minor copper mineralization hosted by graphitic shale *(Deklerk, 2009),* but no data could be located from this program. The 1966 drill program tested the main showing from the creek level. In 1969 DDH MC-4 tested an electromagnetic and magnetic anomaly down section from the main showing, MC-5 and -6 tested the main showing 61m along strike to the northwest of the main showing and DDH MC-7 tested the down dip extent of the main showing (*Canadian Barranca Mines Ltd., 1969* and *Deklerk, 2009)*. Significant results from the drill programs are summarized in Table 6, below.

Table 6: Significant Diamond Drill Results

Hole	From-To	Length	Cu	Ni	Au
No.	Feet	(m)	(%)	(%)	(%)
MC 66-1	59-76	5.2	3.15	NA	NA
MC 66-2	90-124	10.4	1.64	NA	NA
including	103-124	6.4	2.20	NA	NA
MC 66-3	80-97	5.2	1.20	NA	NA
MC 69-4	51-53	0.61	NA	0.11	NA
and	145-151	1.8	NA	0.11	NA
MC 69-5	203-206	0.9	1.10	NA	NA
MC 69-6	205-219	4.3	0.66	NA	NA
MC 69-7	213-217	1.5	0.17	NA	NA
and	230-235	1.5	0.73	NA	NA
DDH 95-1	87-105	5.5	1.76	NA	296
including	87-91	1.2	3.47	NA	803
DDH 95-2	145-170	7.6	0.88	NA	36
and	190-200	3.05	0.25	NA	21
DDH 95-3	175-250	22.9	0.50	NA	205
including	197-204	2.1	1.96	NA	2098
DDH 95-4	230-280	15.2	NA	0.166	24
DDH 95-5	260-300	12.2	NA	0.177	91

NA: not analyzed

DDH MC-1 to -3 intersected the main mineralized zone down dip from the showing in the creek. DDH MC-5 and -6 intersected the zone 61m along strike to the northwest and down dip. DDH MC-7 did not intersect significant mineralization down dip of DDH MC-1 to -3 in the creek. The electromagnetic anomaly in MC-4 appeared to be related to graphitic schist and the magnetic anomaly, ultramafic sills. Since graphitic shales are referred to in the 1954 drill program by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited it is probable it targeted the same area as in MC-4, down section from the main showing.

It should be noted that poor core recovery (only 60-70% overall and 50-60% through the mineralized zone) was obtained in the 1966 program, utilizing standard equipment and no mud. Only 14 samples were collected for analysis. Better core recovery was obtained overall in the 1969 program averaging 85% in holes MC-5 and -6, but only 35% recovery was reported from the mineralized zone in MC-5, with only five samples analyzed from holes MC-5 to -7, and it appears that only 42% recovery was obtained from MC-4, with only two samples analyzed.

Despite the poor recovery, the 1966 program returned 3.15% Cu over 5.2m in MC-1, 1.64% Cu over 10.4m in MC-2 and 1.20% Cu over 5.2m in MC-3. In the 1969 drilling, MC-7 intersected only 0.8% Cu over 1.5m below the 1966 holes, but 61m along strike to the northwest MC-5 returned 1.1% Cu over 0.9m, with extremely poor recovery from the mineralized zone, and 0.6% Cu over 4.3m down dip in MC-6. MC-4 intersected two bands of serpentine, 7.9m and 9.4m thick containing nickel values up to 0.11%.

In the 1995 program a total of 76 samples were split and sent to Northern Analytical Labs Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory for analysis. Holes DDH 95-1 to -3 intersected the mineralized zone with grades of 1.76% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au over 5.5m in DDH 95-1, 0.88% Cu over 7.6m in DDH 95-2, down dip of DDH 95-1 and 1.96% Cu and 2.1 g/t Au over 2.1m in DDH 95-3. A 12 to 15m wide intersection of a serpentinite sill in holes DDH 95-4 and -5, 200m northeast of the main showing, possibly near MC-4, returned an average of 0.17% Ni, but PGE's were not analyzed. Core recovery averaged 85%. Future drill programs should utilize NQ (1.87") or HQ (2.5") wireline tools to facilitate better core recovery.

11.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The current geochemical data was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory and company inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats). There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

12.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figures 2 and 3)

The southern Ellen property area is adjoined by the Pacer property of Solomon Resources Limited which contains the Archibald gold quartz vein showing (Minfile Number 115 036), further to the southeast. The Haine property of Ryan Gold Inc, which hosts the Decoeli copper-nickel-PGE showing (Minfile Number 115 040), adjoins the southeastern Ellen property area. Mineralization at Decoeli includes chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in rusty silicified argillite, with reported values of 17 g/t Au, in the hanging wall of a gabbro sill *(Heon, 1990)*. Peridotite and gabbro sills have returned nickel values as high as 2480 ppm *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Disseminated chalcopyrite occurs within quartz veins and metavolcanic rocks, further south of the sill *(Deklerk, 2009)*.

Similar mineralization occurs at the Archibald showing on the adjacent Pacer property, with a specimen from the main showing assaying 19.7 g/t gold hosted by a quartz-carbonate stockwork with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite cutting rusty siliceous argillite in the hanging wall of a 150m thick and at least 4 km long serpentinized gabbro-peridotite sill. The lower chilled margin of the sill contains visible sulphides and anomalous copper, chromium and nickel. *(From Deklerk, 2009)*.

High grade copper (specimens assayed up to 6.3% Cu) was found in foliated greenstone boulders in the creek at the south end of the property. A 1.5 km long and 200m wide gold soil anomaly was outlined by Noranda in 1990, with values up to 1270 ppb Au, within which 2 zones of >200 ppb Au coincide with a 100m wide zone of anomalous copper. Rock samples assayed up to 3.1 g/t Au and 2.3% Cu *(Heon, 1990)*.

The Ultra property, owned by Tom Morgan and Vern Matkovitch and their company, 19651 Yukon Limited, is centred approximately 15 km west-northwest of the Ellen property on NTS map sheet 115 B/16. The Ultra Project covers the Telluride volcanogenic massive sulphide showing, the nickel-copper-PGE Frohberg showing and Jesse anomaly, and the Jennifer copper-silver vein/stockwork showing *(Pautler, 2006)*.

The most significant showing on the Ultra Project is the Telluride volcanogenic massive sulphide showing, which appears to be consistent with the Cypress type deposit model. The massive sulphide horizon trends 130-140º/ 45-70ºS, ranges from 0.5 to 4m wide, has been traced for 200m and remains open along strike. The central portion overlies a 35m stockwork zone. The showing itself contains significant values, up to 13.4% Cu, 6.75% Zn, 56 ppm Ag and 0.25 ppm Au with 3.23% Cu, 6.75% Zn, 17.8 Ag, 0.15 Au over 4m. The system has been traced 6 km to the southeast and appears to continue beneath glacier cover to the northwest. The Nunatak zone, 3 km along strike to the southeast, carries 11.54% Cu, 1514 ppm Zn and 7.2 g/t Ag over 3m *(Pautler, 2006)*.

The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Ellen Project which is the subject of this report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Ellen property is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient drilling on the Ellen property to undertake a resource calculation or to delineate the limits of mineralization in any direction.

15.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

16.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ellen Project constitutes a property of merit based on the presence of a significant volcanogenic massive sulphide showing on the property with high grade copper±gold±PGE values and the potential to trace the showing along strike as evidenced by the numerous chalcopyrite occurrences, anomalous copper-gold soil geochemistry and coincident geophysical anomalies.

The most significant showing on the Ellen property is the Kloo volcanogenic massive sulphide prospect, which appears to be consistent with the Cyprus type deposit model. The massive sulphide horizon trends 115-125º/ 30-50ºS. The 75m exposure at the Kloo prospect exhibits strong dark chlorite alteration and chalcopyrite and pyrite bands, stringers and breccia infilling, associated with significant copper-gold± palladium values. Two horizons have been identified, the Main and Lower horizons. Results in 2006 from the Main horizon include 7.23% Cu, 1.01 g/t Au with 1.01 g/t Pd over 2.5m. Chalcopyrite occurrences have been traced for 800m along strike to the southeast (including values of 10.8% Cu, 510 ppb Au) and 500m along strike to the northwest (returning up to 19.5% Cu), suggesting continuity to the system with potential to locate a significant len(s).

In 2011 significant copper-gold values were obtained from an unmapped open cut on the Lower horizon of the Kloo prospect, on the east side of Ellen Creek with 3.70% Cu, 1.19 g/t Au over 5.22m, including 6.25% Cu, 2.13 g/t Au over 2.5m. Pits 01-1 and 01-2, approximately 370m easterly on trend along the Lower horizon from the above open cut (on the bank of Ellen Creek), could not be located due to thick bush, but appear to lie further to the east than traversed.

Pit 02-2 was re-located in 2011 and appears to represent the continuation of the Main horizon, 400m along strike to the east of the exposure in Ellen Creek. The easterly trending and 35ºS dipping mineralization returned 3.21% Cu, 92 ppb Au. A stringer zone was observed below the Lower horizon in this area with greenstone cut by chalcopyrite bearing quartz veins and chalcopyrite stringers carrying 6926 and 4475 ppm Cu, respectively. Pit 02-1, not located in 2011, appears to lie 220m further to the east along strike of the Main horizon with previous results of 5.65% Cu and 120 ppb Au.

Previous drill results from the Kloo prospect include 3.15% Cu over 5.2m in MC66-1, 1.64% Cu over 10.4m in MC66-2 and 1.20% Cu over 5.2m in MC66-3 with 1.1% Cu over 0.9m from MC69-5, 61 m along strike to the northwest and 0.6% Cu over 4.3m down dip in MC69-6, despite poor recovery. The economic grade copper values were confirmed and significant gold values were encountered in the 1995 drill program with grades of 1.76% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au over 5.5m in DDH 95-1 and 1.96% Cu and 2.1 g/t Au over 2.1m in DDH 95-3.

A 12 to 15m wide intersection of a serpentinite sill in holes DDH 95-4 and -5, 200m northeast of the main showing, possibly near MC69-4 (containing nickel values up to 0.11% from two 7.9m and 9.4m thick bands of serpentinite), returned an average of 0.17% Ni, but PGE's were not analyzed. The Ellen project covers intrusions with the same age and chemistry as those that host the nickel-copper-PGE deposit at the former Wellgreen Mine.

Strong copper±gold soil geochemical anomalies (with maximum values of 4818 ppm Cu and 1340 ppb Au) were outlined in 1993, generally coincident with geophysical conductors outlined along the main zone of the Kloo prospect, 170m north of the main zone and 800m along strike to the southeast of the Kloo prospect.

The Kloo prospect lies 22 km to the east-southeast of the Telluride volcanogenic massive sulphide showing. The Telluride showing contains values of 3.23% Cu, 6.75% Zn, 17.8 Ag,

0.15 Au over 4m with 11.54% Cu, 1514 ppm Zn and 7.2 g/t Ag over 3m from the Nunatak zone, 3 km to the southeast.

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS and BUDGET

A more thorough (approximately 30 line km) HLEM survey is proposed along the favourable stratigraphy with abundant chalcopyrite mineral occurrences to trace the extent of existing conductors and to delineate new zones covered by overburden. The approximate boundaries of the survey area are outlined in Figure 4. Line spacing should be 100m. The access to the Kloo prospect area will require upgrading and is expected to cost $10,000.

Additional mapping, rock geochemical sampling, detailed prospecting and infill soil geochemistry is also warranted to trace copper-gold mineralization further to the northwest and southeast and to delineate areas of PGE potential. The possible sill in the southwestern property area has not been explored and most of the located mineralization on the property has not been analyzed for PGEs. Any additional samples should be analyzed for PGEs. Existing and additional anomalies should be followed up by blast trenching.

The above Phase 1 program should be followed by a 2,000m drill program initially targeting the open northwest and southeast strike extensions of the main zone, down dip extensions, and proceeding to other targets delineated in Phase 1. Approximately half of the Phase 2 program is non-contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program since valid drill targets exist, but there is good potential to outline additional drill targets in Phase 1. Drilling should utilize NQ or HQ wireline equipment to facilitate high core recovery.

Based on the above recommendations, the following two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed:

Phase 1:

• wages (soil, geology crew, supervision, cook)	$ 30,000
• accommodation/camp	6,000
• groceries and meals	3,000
• field supplies	2,000
• geochemistry: (100 rocks, 1000 soils @ $35/ea, freight)	40,000
• geophysics, grid preparation: (30 line km @ $2000/ line km, mob)	65,000
• trenching and trail repair	15,000
• communication	1,000
• transportation	3,000
• preparation, report and drafting	15,000
• contingency	20,000
Subtotal:	**$ 200,000**

Phase 2:

• wages (geologist, supervision, cook)	$ 40,000
• accommodation/camp	10,000
• groceries and meals	4,300
• field supplies	2,000
• geochemistry: (100 rocks @ $35/ea, freight)	3,700
• drilling: (2000m @ $200/m all in)	400,000
• communication	2,000
• transportation	4,000
• preparation, report and drafting	20,000
• contingency	14,000
Subtotal:	**$ 500, 000**
TOTAL Phase 1 and 2 :	**$ 700,000**

18.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted, Effective Date: March 28, 2012

"Jean Pautler" Signing Date: March 28, 2012

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to Bill Harris.

19.0 REFERENCES

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20.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for this report entitled "Geological and geochemical report on the Ellen property", dated March 28, 2012.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with more than 30 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd., experience working on and evaluating volcanogenic massive sulphide prospects and deposits in the North American Cordillera such as Telluride, Yukon Territory and Avalanche and Langs Creek, British Columbia and PGE prospects such as the Frohberg in the Kluane Range, Yukon Territory.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 19804.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.

5) This report is based upon work conducted on the Ellen property on September 15, 2011.

6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

7) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

8) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of Bill Harris, Ron Stack and the Ellen property.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 28th day of March, 2012,
"Signed and Sealed"

"Jean Pautler"

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

21.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
Sample Descriptions

ELLEN PROJECT, YT
2011 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS - JP

Cu in red in %

SAMPLE	Nad 83, Zone 8		ELEV.			Au	Ag	Cu	Fe	Pt	Pd
NUMBER	EASTING	NORTHING	(m)	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ppb	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppb
116052	339481	6751147	1087	2.5m chip	rusty malachite >>> azurite stained dark, chloritic greenstone on west side of Ellen Creek	2134	6.2	6.25	21.73	5	17
116053	339481	6751147	1087	2.5m chip	rusty malachite and azurite stained dark, chloritic greenstone on west side of Ellen Creek, below and contiguous with 116052	342	0.6	9371	17.12	5	16
116054	339481	6751147	1087	0.22 cm chip	strongly siliceous andesite with malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite, below and contiguous with 116053	175	5.8	6.08	13.02	<3	7
116055	339734	6751107	1161	rock grab	few cm wide quartz-carbonate veins with trace chalcopyrite, cutting sericite altered greenstone	5	<0.1	129	1.32	3	5
116056	339751	6751194	1126	rock grab	10cm zone of semi-massive chalcopyrite within rusty, malachite stained greenstone dipping 35 into hill from sloughed hand pit	92	1.6	3.21	11.77	9	17
116057	339758	6751206	1119	rock grab	greenstone with 1 cm quartz veinlets with chalcopyrite and malachite	12	0.2	6926	1.62	<3	4
116058	339758	6751206	1119	rock grab	greenstone with chalcopyrite stringers and minor vugs of quartz with chalcopyrite and malachite	4	1	4475	3.57	6	14

APPENDIX II
Geochemical Procedure and Results

Analytical Method for

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 10/15/30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GOLD and PGE ASSAYS

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram subsample is achieved. The subsample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

For gold, a 1/2 or 1.0 assay ton sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Determinations for Au, Pt and Pd are completed by classical lead-collection fire assay on a 1 assay ton sample (30g). Analysis is by ICP after digestion of the dore bead.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with aqua regia which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample. The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

K:Methods/methicp K:methods/methauas

ACME ANALYTICAL LABOR Final Report

Client:	Bill Harris
File Created:	01-Mar-2012
Job Number:	WHI11001795
Number of Samples:	7
Project:	Ellen
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number:	
Received:	23-Sep-2011

	Method	WGHT	3B	3B	3B	1DX15	1DX15	DX15	.DX15	DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	DX15	1DX15	DX15	)X15	)X15	DX15	DX15	DX15
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	KG	PPB	'PB	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
	MDL	0.01	2	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
Sample	**Type**																					
116052	Rock	3.21	2134	5	17	101.9	>10000.	7.3	128	6.2	50.9	78.6	1895	21.73	22.5	1752.6	0.2	2	0.4	0.3	6.4	248
116053	Rock	3.05	342	5	16	8.6	9370.7	1.7	133	0.6	79.4	94.1	2108	17.12	1.9	1320.7	0.2	3	<0.1	0.1	1.1	247
116054	Rock	1.04	175	<3	7	36.5	>10000.	1.2	149	5.8	49.4	50.8	1028	13.02	38.1	186.9	0.1	1	0.5	1.1	1.8	112
116055	Rock	1.37	5	3	5	0.2	128.9	0.6	15	<0.1	9.5	10.2	210	1.32	<0.5	18.9	<0.1	76	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	42
116056	Rock	1.56	92	9	17	30.0	>10000.	1.7	88	1.6	32.2	35.4	934	11.77	2.2	63.1	0.1	19	0.1	6.9	1.5	146
116057	Rock	14.98	12	<3	4	0.4	6926.2	0.8	20	0.2	11.3	6.5	303	1.62	<0.5	13.7	<0.1	36	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	49
116058	Rock	1.68	4	6	14	0.5	4474.9	0.6	45	1.0	40.1	17.8	490	3.57	0.6	10.8	0.1	39	0.1	0.2	0.1	88

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	(15	)X15	1DX15	)X15	1DX15	X15	1DX15	1DX15	IDX15	DX15	1DX15	DX15	)X15	IDX15	'X15	1DX15	)X15	7TD
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Cu
	Unit	%	%	PM	PPM	%	PPM	%	'PM	%	%	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	'PM	PPM	PPM	%
	MDL	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	0
Sample	**Type**																				
116052	Rock	0.27	0.053	2	132	3.55	14	0.237	<1	6.07	<0.001	0.02	<0.1	1.69	16.6	<0.1	3.16	17	>100.0	0.6	6.246
116053	Rock	0.45	0.058	2	180	4.37	24	0.287	<1	7.02	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	0.13	16.2	<0.1	0.46	17	16.1	<0.2	
116054	Rock	0.27	0.028	<1	76	2.28	15	0.227	<1	3.33	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	1.12	8.7	<0.1	3.80	9	>100.0	0.4	6.081
116055	Rock	2.17	0.049	<1	24	0.32	6	0.258	<1	1.02	0.118	<0.01	<0.1	0.01	2.8	<0.1	<0.05	4	0.6	<0.2	
116056	Rock	0.43	0.062	2	114	2.24	45	0.292	<1	2.70	0.071	0.05	<0.1	1.93	4.0	<0.1	2.38	8	>100.0	<0.2	3.212
116057	Rock	1.89	0.022	<1	33	0.41	6	0.216	<1	0.95	0.048	<0.01	<0.1	0.04	2.7	<0.1	0.06	3	1.8	<0.2	
116058	Rock	1.45	0.049	1	88	1.25	24	0.459	<1	1.90	0.023	<0.01	<0.1	0.14	4.4	<0.1	0.27	7	9.4	<0.2	

Appendix III
Ellen Property 2011
Statement of Expenditures

Wages:	J. Pautler	1 day @ 850.00/day	$850.00	
	Ron Stack	1 day @ 450.00/day	450.00	
	Bill Harris	1 day @ 500.00/day	500.00	
		Total: 3 man-days		**$ 1,800.00**
Mobilization/Demobilization:				**500.00**
Geochemistry:	7 rocks	@ 75/ea.	Au, ICP, PGE	275.00
	5 assays	@13/ea.	Au, Cu	65.00
	freight			50.00
		Total: (includes shipping)		**390.00**
Equipment Rental:	Trucks	2x1 day @ 100/day	200.00	
	ATV	3 md @ 100/md	300.00	
	Sat Phone	1 day @20.00/day	20.00	
	Radios	3 md @ 10/each	30.00	
		Total:		**550.00**
Fuel:				**275.00**
Meals and Accommodation:	3 man days @ $150/md			**450.00**
Field Supplies:	(flagging tape, batteries, sample bags, markers)			**50.00**
Maps and Copies:				**50.00**
Report & Drafting:				**3,400.00**
GRAND TOTAL:				**$7,465.00**
Total applied for assessment:				**$7,400.00**