WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.
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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

AIRBORNE VTEM AND MAGNETIC SURVEY
at the
KLUANE PROPERTY

ARC 1-74	YD09459-YD052
DELOR 1-10	YB37735 - YB37744
DELOR 11	YB38302
DELOR 12 - 24	YB38303 - YB38315
DELOR 25 - 48	YB47116 - YB47139
DELOR 49 - 80	YB54418 - YB54449
DELOR 81- 129	YB54450 - YB54498
MALOU 1 - 6	YB35901 - YB35906
MALOU 7-10	YB37727 - YB37730
MALOU 11 - 14	YB37731 - YB37734
MALOU 15 - 20	YB38136 - YB38141
MALOU 21 - 26	YB38218 - YB38223
MALOU 27 - 34	YB38316 - YB38323
MALOU 35 - 38	YB38324 - YB38327
MALOU 39 - 40	YB38328 - YB38329
MALOU 41 - 44	YB47140 - YB47143
MALOU 45 - 52	YB47144 - YB47151
SHUT 5	YB38330
WASP 47 - 58	YD09447 - YD09458

Latitude 61º12'N, Longitude 137º45'W
NTS 115H/4
in the
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory
for

WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.

Compiled by
Rav Mlait, MBA
July 2012

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

*follows

TABLES

INTRODUCTION

The Kluane property ("the property") covers an orogenic gold target located about 45 km north of Haines Junction in the Ruby Range, Yukon Territory. West Point Resources Inc. ("West Point") has an option to earn a 100% of the property from Rockhaven Resources Ltd. The claims Kluane claims were transferred from Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, to West Point in January 2012. Rockhaven will retain a 1.5% net smelter royalty (NSR) on the properties. This will be added to the 1% NSR that is currently held on claims subject to the Peter Ross Mining Claims Sales Agreement dated June 16, 2009 and NSR due under that Agreement.

This report describes work conducted between January 12 and 27, 2012 by West Point Resources Inc. The work consisted of a Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic survey (VTEM) and aero-magnetic survey over much of the Kluane property. The survey was flown by Geotech Ltd.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Kluane property is located in southwestern Yukon Territory at latitude 61º12'N and longitude 137º45'W on NTS map sheet 115H/4 (Figure 1). The claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder in the name of West Point Resources Inc. Claim registration data are listed in below while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

Claim Name	Grant No.	Expiry Date
ARC 1-74	YD09459-YD052	February 16, 2013
DELOR 1-10	YB37735 - YB37744	March 10, 2018
DELOR 11	YB38302	March 10, 2018
DELOR 12 - 24	YB38303 - YB38315	March 10, 2018
DELOR 25 - 48	YB47116 - YB47139	March 10, 2015
DELOR 49 - 80	YB54418 - YB54449	March 10, 2015
DELOR 81- 129	YB54450 - YB54498	March 10, 2015
MALOU 1 - 6	YB35901 - YB35906	March 10, 2018
MALOU 7-10	YB37727 - YB37730	March 10, 2018
MALOU 11 - 14	YB37731 - YB37734	March 10, 2018
MALOU 15 - 20	YB38136 - YB38141	March 10, 2018
MALOU 21 - 26	YB38218 - YB38223	March 10, 2018
MALOU 27 - 34	YB38316 - YB38323	March 10, 2018
MALOU 35 - 38	YB38324 - YB38327	March 10, 2018
MALOU 39 - 40	YB38328 - YB38329	March 10, 2018
MALOU 41 - 44	YB47140 - YB47143	March 10, 2018
MALOU 45 - 52	YB47144 - YB47151	March 10, 2015*
SHUT 5	YB38330	March 10, 2017
WASP 47 - 58	YD09447 - YD09458	February 16, 2013

* Note that the 2012 airborne survey covered all the claims above **except for MALOU 49-52.**

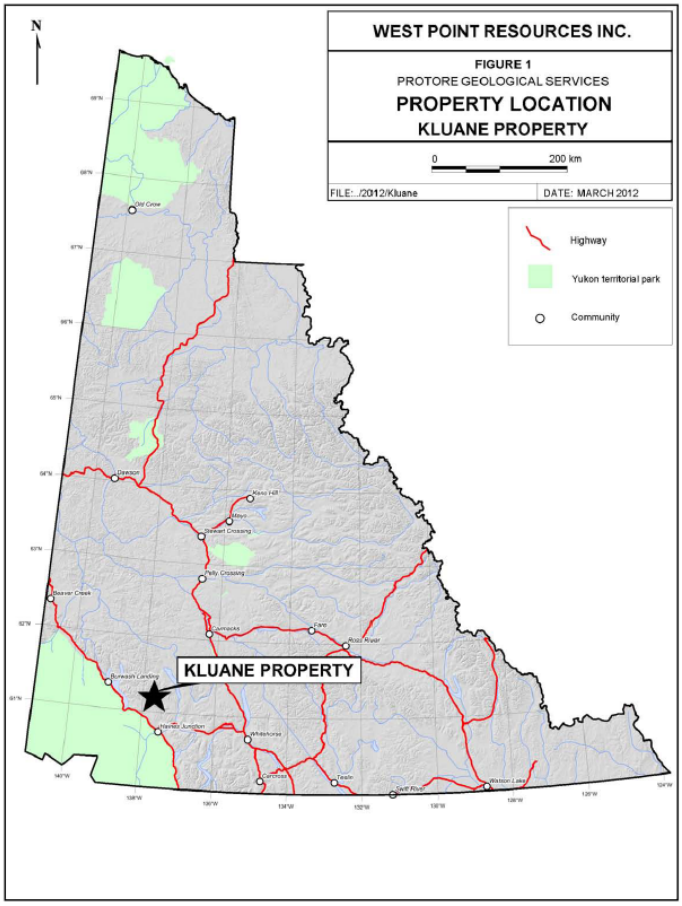
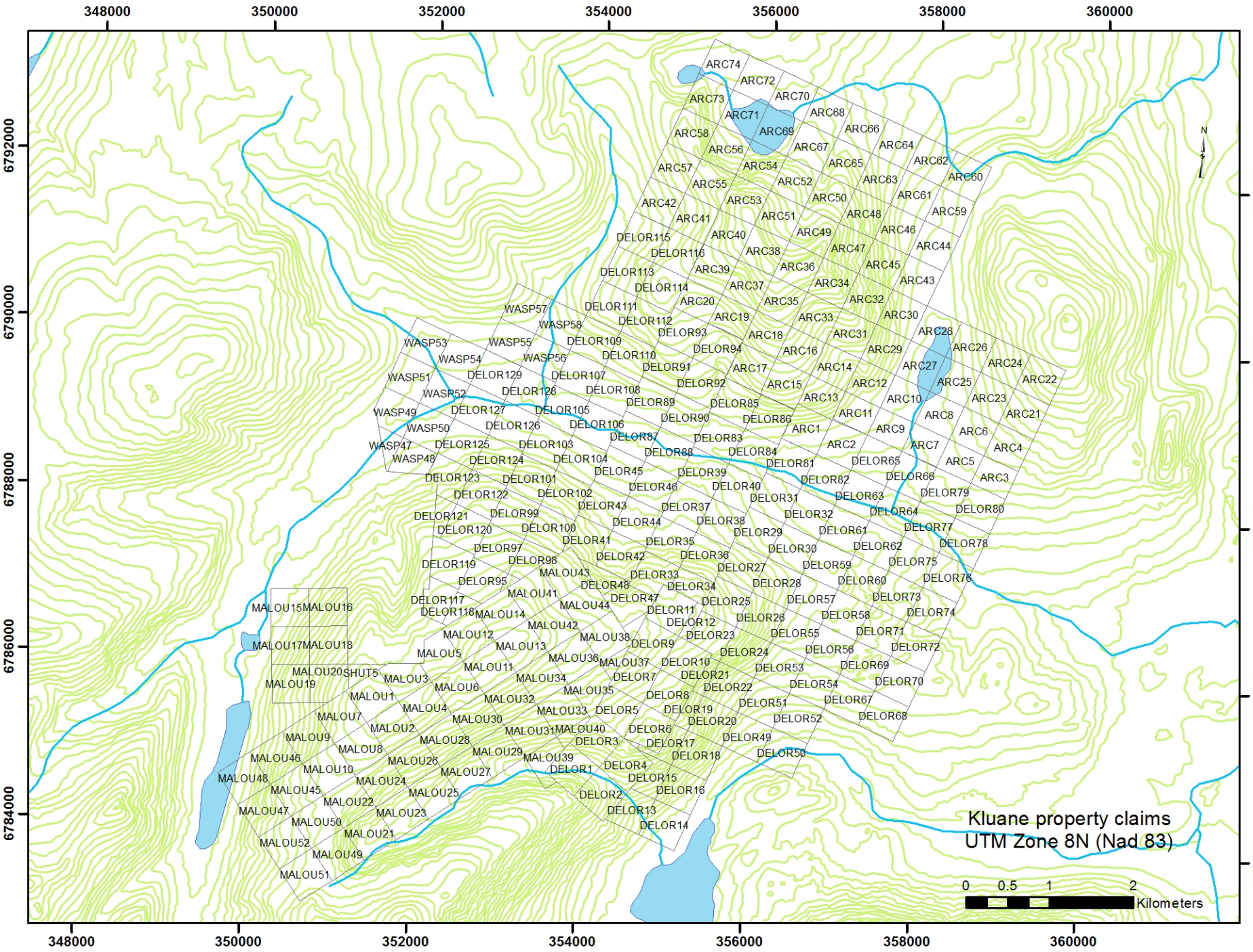


Figure 1. Kluane Property Location

The Kluane property lies approximately 148 km west-northwest of Whitehorse and 45 km northwest of Haines Junction. The closest road access is a local placer mining road that extends from the Alaska Highway to within six kilometres of the southwest corner of the property. The Aishihik Hydroelectric Dam is located 29 km east of the Kluane property.


348000
350000
352000
354000
356000
358000
360000
6792000
6790000
6788000
6786000
6784000
N
Kluane property claims
UTM Zone 8N (Nad 83)
0 0.5 1 2
Kilometers

HISTORY

Placer gold occurrences are documented on Ruby, Granite, Dixie, Fourth of July and Twelfth of July creeks to the south and west of the Kluane property. These creeks have been explored intermittently since the early 1900s. Gladstone Creek, which lies 30 km northwest of the property, is the most productive creek in the area reportedly producing 25,690 ounces of gold from 1978 to 2003. Fourth of July Creek reportedly produced 14,288 ounces of gold from 1978 to 2003 (LeBarge, 2007, Placer Mining Section 2004 and Mining Inspection Division, 1998). Complete production figures are not available for these creeks or other creeks in the area.

Hard rock exploration began after a Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) stream sediment survey of the Aishihik map sheet reported anomalous gold and arsenic values from several drainages in the Ruby Range (Hornbrook and Friske, 1985). Immediately following the release of the geochemical data Silverquest Resources Ltd. (which later changed its name to Cash Resources Ltd. and subsequently to Cash Minerals Ltd.) staked the Shut, Kil, Kin and Live claim blocks to cover four anomalous drainages while United Keno Hill Mines Limited staked four blocks of Ruby claims nearby. The Spruce, Cliff and Wall claim blocks were staked by independent prospector J. Peter Ross.

In 1986, Cash performed reconnaissance contour geochemical sampling and prospecting. A number of gold and arsenic anomalies in the vicinity of the Shut claims were identified but these results did not substantiate the GSC anomalies on the Kil, Kin and Live properties.

In 1987, Cash added 16 claims to the Shut claim block to cover the new soil geochemical anomalies. Work in 1987 comprised additional reconnaissance contour geochemical sampling and prospecting on and peripheral to the property. The best result from this work was a specimen of arsenopyrite bearing quartz-carbonate float that assayed 125 g/t gold (Main, 1988). That same year United Keno Hill performed soil sampling and prospecting, which outlined significant gold and arsenic anomalies on its Ruby 7-12 claims immediately south of the Shut claim block. Ross also staked a large block of Arc claims three kilometres to the northeast.

Also in 1987, DalBianco Exploration Syndicate made the first lode gold discovery on what would become the Kluane property. The discovery was made on the Lib claims and the showing is referred to as the DalBianco Zone (Figure 2). Four hand trenches were dug and exposed an arsenopyrite rich quartz-carbonate vein system for a strike length of 50 m. Selected specimens returned up to 89 g/t gold (Main, 1988). The Lib claims covered what is now the southeastern corner of the Kluane property.

The DalBianco Exploration Syndicate optioned its Lib and Beth claims to Cash in March 1988. Cash, in turn, optioned the Lib and Beth claims along with its Shut claims to Pezgold Resource Corp. in June of the same year. Exploration that summer consisted of grid soil geochemical surveys and prospecting on the Lib and Shut claims. That work outlined coincident north-trending gold and arsenic anomalies on both properties and located additional arsenopyrite rich veins at the DalBianco Zone. In mid-summer Pezgold staked the Angus and Topgun claims to provide additional coverage around the anomalies on the Shut and Lib claim blocks.

In 1988, Ross added more Cliff claims on the east side of Killermun Lake and staked the Stroker claims adjoining his Arc claim block. Prospecting on the Arc claims discovered quartz-carbonate vein float that assayed 86 g/t gold (Main, 1988). In summer 1989, the Arc and Stroker claims were briefly optioned to Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd., which performed geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys. Although that exploration outlined widespread arsenic anomalies with sporadic gold values associated with recessive topographic linears, no significant mineral occurrences were identified and the option was dropped.

Between 1991 and 1993 Ross restaked the Ruby 7-12 and Beth claims as the Malou claims, and the Lib claims as the Delor claims. In late summer 1993, Cash optioned the Malou and Delor claims amalgamating them with its 100% owned Shut and Angus claim blocks to create the Ruby Range property. Exploration during summer 1994 included hand and excavator trenching, grid soil sampling, geophysical surveys, mapping and prospecting.

In fall 1994, the Arc and Stroker claims were added to the Ruby Range property to create the Ruby Range project. In spring 1995, NDU Resources Ltd. optioned the Ruby Range project from Cash. Work in summer 1995 was funded by NDU and consisted of claim staking, geological mapping, 934 m excavator trenching, 31.6 line km of grid Max-Min surveys and 1874 m of diamond drilling in 14 holes (Becker, 1996). Both companies later relinquished their options, leaving Ross with the Delor, Malou, Shut 5, Arc and Stroker claims and Cash with the Angus and remainder of the Shut claims.

In spring 2002, Cash re-optioned the Delor, Malou and Shut 5 claims from Ross and again combined them with its Shut and Angus claims. Exploration that summer consisted of additional prospecting and hand trenching (Eaton, 2003).

In fall 2004, Cash performed a 45.6 line km, Max-Min geophysical survey across the central and northern part of the property. This survey identified nine multi-line anomalies and three isolated anomalies that were interpreted to be caused by weakly conductive, steeply dipping tabular conductors. Most of the conductors were found to coincide with linear depressions associated with known veins or strong soil geochemical anomalies. The most extensive systems of conductors were identified in an area with little soil sample coverage in the northern part of the property (Eaton, 2004). Cash subsequently terminated the option.

In June 2009, Rockhaven Resources Ltd. purchased the Kluane property from the estate of J. Peter Ross.

In September 2009, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited conducted prospecting, soil sampling and hand trenching program on behalf of Rockhaven. It was completed by a crew of three people from a camp on the property.

In November 2011, West Point Resources Inc. optioned the property from Rockhaven and completed an airborne VTEM and aero-magnetic survey in January 2012 as described in this report.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The property is situated in the Ruby Range Mountains about 25 km northeast of the Shakwak Valley. The area lies in the rain shadow of the St. Elias Mountains, which are located to the southwest. Average annual precipitation is less than 50 cm. Creeks draining the property are tributaries of the Aishihik River, which flows into the Alsek River and eventually the Pacific Ocean.

Topography in much of the area is strongly influenced by Pleistocene to Recent valley and alpine glaciation (St. Elias ice sheet). The result is gently undulating uplands cut by broad, north trending U-shaped valleys flanked by hanging valleys ending in cirques. Valley bottoms in the vicinity of Killermun Lake, southeast of the claim block, are slightly below tree line at an elevation of about 1050 m. Lower slopes typically are covered by scattered buckbrush and moss while alpine grasses and open talus slopes predominate at higher elevations.

Bedrock exposures are rare on the valley floors due to a blanket of glaciofluvial outwash and till. Lower slopes are generally covered by lateral moraines up to 1500 m and bedrock is only seen where creeks have made deep incisions through this material. Relief between 1500 and 1800 m is moderate to steep and outcrops are common where slopes exceed 30º. Ridge crests and upland plateaus above 1800 m appear to have escaped glaciation and are capped with slabby felsenmeer boulder fields. Although outcrop is locally abundant, it comprises less than 5% of the property. Soil development is poor in all geomorphological zones.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kluane property lies within the Taku sub-terrane of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. This sequence contains metamorphic rocks, which were formerly called the Kluane Assemblage and are now referred to by the Yukon Geological Survey as an Unnamed Metamorphic Assemblage. These metamorphic rocks are bound to the southwest by the Denali Fault and to the northeast by a batholith belonging to the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite. Northeast of the batholith are metamorphic rocks of the Aishihik Assemblage, which belong to the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. Southwest of the Denali Fault are Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Alexander and Wrangellia Terranes.

The regional geology was mapped at 1:250,000 scale by the GSC in the early 1970s (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974). Figure 4 illustrates geology of the region. More recent studies in the area have focused on the metamorphic and intrusive history of the Taku sub-terrane. Two main lithological packages have been outlined in the vicinity of the property: a metamorphic assemblage and the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite, both of which are described below.

Metamorphic Assemblage (former Kluane Assemblage) comprises two relatively homogeneous units (biotite schist and muscovite-chlorite schist) separated by thrust faults. Both are graphitic, exhibit coarse schistosity and contain abundant blue-grey, sieve textured porphyroblasts of graphite filled andesine (Erdmer, 1991). Protoliths for the units are believed to be Mesozoic flysch derived from a westerly source (Erdmer and Mortensen, 1993). Biotite

schist is typically dark brown weathering with a purple hue. It contains garnet, staurolite and lesser tourmaline. Locally, lenses of marble (less than 100 m in length) occur within this schist. These lenses often exhibit silicification and occasionally garnet-diopside skarnification. Two regional scale, east-west trending, north dipping thrust faults have been identified within the assemblage. Fault traces can be intermittently marked by a series of elongate lenses of olivine-serpentine schist. Sillimanite-grade thermal overprinting observed in the schists is believed to be related to the emplacement of the Ruby Range Plutonic Suite.

Ruby Range Plutonic Suite includes the Ruby Range Batholith along the northeast side of the metamorphic assemblage and smaller satellite intrusions within it. This plutonic suite primarily consists of grey to light brown, medium to coarse grained, non-foliated biotite-hornblende granodiorite. The batholith appears to have been emplaced as a northeast dipping sheet parallel to the orientation of the regional metamorphic fabric. It is believed to be analogous to the Great Tonnalite Sill situated 400 km to the south in the Alaska Panhandle. Age constraints of crystallization are reportedly between 50 and 57 Ma, which suggest the batholith was a synmetamorphic pluton intruded during the latter stage of the terminal high grade metamorphic event in the region (Mortensen and Erdmer, 1992).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Systematic geological mapping on the property is limited by the relative lack of bedrock exposure. In most areas contacts are inferred from distribution of lithologies in talus and felsenmeer. Figure 5 shows the main outcrops and general property geology. Observations made during mapping are summarized below.

Lithology

The rock type underlying most of the property is a relatively homogeneous, coarse grained, graphitic quartz-biotite schist of the former Kluane Assemblage. This unit is blocky weathering and often rusty brown on fracture surfaces. Common accessory minerals include garnet and staurolite with lesser tourmaline. Foliations normally strike 90 to 145º and dip from 15 to 35º NE occasionally rolling to 30º SW. The main exception occurs south of Shut Creek in the western part of the property, where strikes are about 160º and dips sub-horizontal.

Marble lenses and occasional skarn zones are found within the schist on the east facing slope above Killermun Lake. Exposures of marble are typically white to pale green on both weathered and fresh surfaces, display weak silicification and range up to 7 m thick and 100 m long. Skarns consist of medium to coarse grained garnet and diopside. They are often rusty weathering making them difficult to distinguish from schist until the rock is broken.

Coarse grained granodiorite of the Ruby Range Batholith underlies the northern part of the property. The intrusive contact is on the floor of a broad valley and is mostly obscured by glacial till and glaciofluvial outwash. Where observed, the contact is sharp and the border phase granodiorite exhibits well developed foliation that parallels the contact and metamorphic textures in the schists. The foliation in the granodiorite gradually diminishes away from the contact until the rocks are non-foliated approximately 1.5 km away.

A few undeformed granodiorite outcrops have also been observed northeast near Killermun Lake and are believed to be part of a small plug. About 1600 m north, near the centre of the claim block, lies a 400 m diameter area of foliated, fine grained granodiorite talus that is believed to have been derived from another small plug.

Two sets of narrow (up to 1 m wide) unfoliated dykes have been noted in several areas within the schist. They are best distinguished by grain size. The finer grained dykes are andesitic, tan to medium grey and microcrystalline. They strike 160 to 190º, dip 60 to 70º W and occasionally follow north-trending shear zones. The other dyke set is fine to medium grained and dioritic in composition. These dykes are pale green-grey, strike 080 to 100º and dip steeply to the south or north.

The age relationship between the various intrusive phases is uncertain because no cross cutting contacts have been observed.

Structure

Airphoto analysis and ground mapping have recognized numerous small, north and northeast trending recessive topographic linears that cut across the claims. Where exposed in outcrop or trenches, these linears contain one or more gouge zones surrounded by a few metres of weakly altered wallrock exhibiting moderate to strong fracturing paralleling the trend of the linear. Quartz veins or andesitic dykes have been emplaced along several of the linears.

Three sets of veins have been identified on the property. Two sets are nearly conformable with foliation in the schists and appear to have been deposited from relatively high temperature metamorphic fluids. The third set, which is often gold bearing, is discordant and is believed to be derived from younger mesothermal solutions. These age relationships and temperature assumptions are based primarily on crosscutting relationships and mineralogical observations.

Quartz-carbonate veins are the most common type of vein on the property. They usually strike 110 to 125º, dip 40 to 80º northeast and range up to 1.5 m in width. The other conformable vein set exhibits a more complex assemblage including quartz, andalusite, amphibolite, garnet and/or tourmaline. They range up to 0.7 m in width and sometimes cut foliation at a shallow angle. Quartz typically forms glassy granular masses. Vein selvages often contain andalusite, muscovite and chlorite.

The third, discordant vein set hosts the gold mineralization. It consists of: quartz that is typically milky white, granular to massive and weakly to strongly fractured parallel to the vein walls; lesser carbonate that is tan to cream coloured where fresh and is often leached from surface samples leaving a white powdery residue in cavities; and minor muscovite. These veins cut foliation at a high angle, striking northerly and dipping moderately to steeply westward. In a few locations these veins cut the andesitic dyke set.

A few unmineralized faults appear to cut and slightly offset all three of the vein sets. The best exposed of these late faults crosses one of the gold bearing zones (the Rikus Zone) in the eastern

part of the property. That fault strikes northwesterly, dips steeply and has produced about 25 m of dextral offset.

MINERALIZATION

Prospecting and geochemical sampling have identified seven named showings over a 5500 by 3500 m area on the Kluane property. Mineralization is hosted almost exclusively in discordant quartz-carbonate veins with scorodite staining. Arsenopyrite is the only sulphide present in most veins, but traces of galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite have also been noted. Sulphides are generally one to four millimeters in diameter and occur as disseminations or in semi-massive to massive bands. Occasionally native gold grains have been found in oxidized and unoxidized veins. Individual veins range up to 0.85 m in width, and they can occur in swarms that are up to 9.5 m across, where sub-parallel veins are separated by narrow gouge zones. The gold bearing veins rarely outcrop and are usually marked by north-trending recessive topographic linears.

In 2009, a total of 56 rock samples were taken on the Kluane property. Descriptions of each of the seven zones (Rikus, DalBianco, Ross, Malou, Sack, Delor and Switchback) are provided in the following paragraphs.

The **Rikus Zone** lies on a moderately steep, south-facing slope in the eastern part of the claim block. It is one of three zones that have been drilled. The zone consists of two sub-parallel veins located about 50 m apart, plus smaller veins and veinlets in the adjacent wallrocks. The two main veins comprise massive milky white quartz bands with vein parallel microfractures. Quartz bands range in width from 0.08 to 0.75 m and contain trace to 20% fine grained arsenopyrite with minor pyrite and occasional native gold grains. Although the quartz bands are often narrow, they are generally high grade. At surface, veins are highly fractured and clay altered with scorodite and limonite after sulphides. Weakly clay altered halos up to two metres wide envelope well mineralized quartz veins. Mineralization has been traced over a 700 m length and the zone is open to extension in both directions along strike.

In 1995, eight diamond drill holes were completed on five section lines spaced 100 m apart in the north-central part of this zone. All eight of the holes drilled intersected one or more mineralized intervals. Table I shows drilling highlights from 1995.

Table I: Significant drill intersections from the Rikus Zone

Hole	Coordinates		Length	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Width	Uncut Grade
Number	N	E	(m)	(º)	(º)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Gold (g/t)
95-1	10+000	10+000	162.76	090	-50	36.45	37.45	1.00	4.20
						45.94	49.99	4.05	2.92
including						46.94	47.07	0.13	80.00
						54.56	56.08	1.52	1.19
						79.44	80.44	1.00	1.89
Hole	Coordinates		Length	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Width	Uncut Grade
Number	N	E	(m)	(º)	(º)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Gold (g/t)

						84.17	93.43	9.26	1.03
including						92.15	93.43	1.28	4.79
95-2	9+900	10+023	141.43	090	-50	32.07	34.75	2.68	1.32
						39.32	40.23	0.91	4.49
						64.55	68.88	4.33	2.11
						81.99	82.99	1.00	1.50
95-3	9+900	10+022	170.08	090	-75	32.92	35.96	3.04	1.05
						46.63	48.62	1.99	2.49
						68.27	75.07	6.80	2.83
including						71.32	74.07	2.75	5.32
& including						73.97	74.07	0.10	54.00
95-4	10+105	9+984	148.44	090	-50	31.78	35.58	3.80	2.29
						61.87	65.19	3.32	2.72
including						65.11	65.19	0.08	48.60
95-5	10+192	9+982	134.72	090	-50	48.46	50.44	1.98	1.69
95-12	9+785	9+976	145.39	090	-50	32.38	33.57	1.19	4.56
including						32.38	32.57	0.19	29.19
						68.05	69.15	1.10	1.49
including						69.05	69.15	0.10	10.60
						71.69	72.89	1.20	1.87
including						71.69	71.89	0.20	9.26
95-13	10+001	9+900	224.64	090	-50	99.27	100.44	1.17	2.01
						150.47	154.54	4.07	1.95
including						150.47	151.47	1.00	4.69
95-14	10+105	9+939	156.36	090	-60	72.11	74.25	2.14	1.63
						142.64	144.12	1.48	3.06

In drill core, the veins are up to 0.20 m thick and contain up to 20% arsenopyrite. Altered wallrocks are bleached, chloritized and typically exhibit finely disseminated arsenopyrite and calcite. Intensity of alteration is directly proportional to the degree of fracturing and abundance of quartz veinlets.

The highest grade intercept was 80.00 g/t gold over 0.13 m in Hole 95-1. Five other intervals graded between 9.26 and 54.00 g/t gold across widths of 0.08 to 0.20 m. The thickest intervals were 2.83 g/t gold over 6.80 m in Hole 95-3 and 1.03 g/t gold over 9.26 m in Hole 95-1. Fourteen core samples of altered wallrock taken on either side of the quartz veins returned a weighted average of 0.93 g/t gold over 1.35 m.

In 2002, mapping and sampling determined that the best mineralized vein intervals occur adjacent to an unmineralized cross fault. On the south side of the cross fault, the vein widens to 75 cm of massive quartz. A chip sample across this vein exposure assayed 22.40 g/t gold. On the north side of the fault the vein bifurcates into a swarm of sub-parallel, 0.5 to 2 cm veinlets. A chip sample across the vein swarm returned 7.37 g/t gold over 9.5 m.

In 2009, confirmation chip sampling was done in four previously dug hand trenches. The trenches were cleaned, mapped and sampled. This work focused on mineralization on the north side of the cross fault described in the previous paragraph. Table II lists significant intervals from 2009 sampling at the Rikus Zone[1].

Table II: 2009 Trench highlights from the Rikus Zone

Trench	From (mW)	To (mW)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TR-KL-09-01	1.70	2.88	1.18	9.49
including	1.70	1.89	0.19	25.60
TR-KL-09-02	1.00	5.72	4.72	3.18
including	1.76	1.84	0.08	31.50
& including	4.90	5.11	0.21	38.40
TR-KL-09-03	1.50	3.60	2.10	6.67
including	3.18	3.38	0.20	36.50
TR-KL-09-04	0.00	2.29	2.29	3.72
including	1.00	1.29	0.29	13.05

The **DalBianco Zone** is situated about 1000 m southwest of the Rikus Zone. No drilling has been done at this zone, but hand trenching was completed between 1987 and 2000. The DalBianco Zone comprises three sub-parallel veins, about 100 m apart that have been traced for up to 350 m along strike. Veins consist of barren to weakly mineralized quartz-carbonate gangue with a one to three metre wide, weakly silicified and rusty alteration halo that hosts minor disseminated arsenopyrite. Mineralization within the quartz-carbonate gangue occurs as 5 to 35 cm veins of semi-massive to massive, coarse grained arsenopyrite. Gold assays from halos typically return between 0.20 and 1.00 g/t but have yielded up to 2.26 g/t. Chip samples of arsenopyrite rich quartz assayed up to 41.07 g/t gold across 0.15 m, but most returned less than 9 g/t. Gold to arsenic ratios in this zone are the lowest on the property.

In 2009, confirmation sampling was done in three previously dug hand trenches. One trench was cleaned and chip sampled over a length of 3.15 m. Table III lists significant sample intervals from this trench.

[1] Tuner, Matthew, March 2010 Report on Geological Mapping and Geochemical Sampling on Kluane Claims; Assessment report for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Table III: 2009 Trench highlights from the DalBianco Zone

Trench	From (mW)	To (mW)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TR-KL-09-06	0.00	2.07	2.07	1.16
including	1.00	1.41	0.41	3.76

A grab sample was collected from each of the other two trenches. One of these samples yielded 2.02 g/t gold, while the other returned a background gold value[2].

The **Ross Zone** is located 2100 m west of the Rikus Zone. This zone is marked by a small soil geochemical anomaly. In 1995, two excavator trenches tested the soil anomaly and three diamond drill holes were drilled to test the down-dip extension of mineralization encountered during trenching. Trenching exposed a mineralized structure consisting of a one metre wide, light grey to dark brown clay gouge band containing small, quartz clasts and angular wallrock fragments. The first trench returned 19.06 g/t gold over one metre, but the other trench, which is situated 100 m to the south, failed to intercept significant mineralization.

Three diamond drill holes tested the down-dip extension of the mineralized structure beneath the first trench. Hole 1 was abandoned short of the zone. Hole 2 was drilled from the same drill setup as Hole 1, but at a slightly steeper angle. It intersected a section of clay gouge with quartz clasts, which assayed 4.16 g/t gold over 1.44 m. Only 27% of the material from this interval was recovered. Hole 3 was collared 50 m west of the other holes. This hole intersected weak vein structures near the top of the hole, which correlate with weak structures encountered in the first two holes, but it failed to intersect the main vein.

The **Malou** Zone lies between the Ross and Rikus zones. It is defined by two areas of anomalous soil geochemical response and three recessive topographic linears. In 1995, nine excavator trenches and three diamond drill holes tested mineralization at this zone. Trenching identified a 0.3 m wide band of stockworked quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets within strongly altered wallrock. At surface the altered wallrock comprises weathered white clay gouge surrounding one to five centimetre wide quartz bands with up to 15% coarse grained arsenopyrite. One trench across the zone returned 1.39 g/t gold over 0.3 m, but two other trenches, which lie 105 m and 250 m to the north, failed to intersect the mineralized structure.

Two diamond drill holes tested the down-dip projection of the vein described above. Hole 1 intersected strongly altered biotite schist hosting a stockwork of <1 mm wide quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets, which returned 2.74 g/t gold over 0.33 m. Hole 2 intersected quartz-arsenopyrite veins and stockwork veinlets within weakly altered wallrock, but returned near background gold values.

The second topographic linear is located 600 m east of the previously described vein. Bedrock beneath this linear host a one metre wide band of altered and brecciated wallrock containing a stockwork zone of narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets and a three to five centimetre wide quartz-arsenopyrite vein. A composite sample of five vein specimens collected in the vicinity of

[2] Tuner, Matthew, March 2010 Report on Geological Mapping and Geochemical Sampling on Kluane Claims; Assessment report for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

this linear returned 5.31 g/t gold. A sample of mineralized vein material collected during trenching returned only slightly anomalous gold values. A drill intercept of altered and brecciated biotite schist with a 3.5 cm wide quartz-arsenopyrite vein and narrow veinlets returned 1.06 g/t gold over 1.13 m. Two other trenches located 100 m north and south failed to intersect mineralization. Trenches dug on the third recessive linear and other geochemical anomalies at the Malou Zone failed to intersect significant mineralization and returned low gold assays. This zone was not visited in 2009.

The **Sack Zone** lies 1400 m east of the Rikus Zone and is the easternmost zone on the property. It is located on a broad hummock separating two glacial valleys. In 1995, mineralized vein float was discovered along a series of poorly exposed linears. No mineralization has been observed in bedrock. Mineralized specimens are typically less than 15 cm thick and returned assays ranging from 3 to 9 g/t gold. The Sack Zone is more arsenopyrite rich than other zones.

The **Delor Zone** is situated about 2000 m west-northwest of the Rikus Zone and 1000 m north along strike from the Ross Zone. This zone covers an area about 300 by 200 m, which comprises boulders of quartz-carbonate vein material and mineralized biotite schist wallrock. It received only cursory exploration by previous operators, mainly because it lies on a frozen north-facing slope with no exposed bedrock. In 1995, vein fragments collected from frost heaves yielded up to 193.57 g/t gold.

In 2009, hand trenching targeted a previously unexplored recessive linear that was traced for a length of over 200 m. Trenching failed to reach bedrock, but boulders of quartz vein and mineralized biotite-schist wallrock were sampled prior to sloughing of trench walls. Seven specimen samples of quartz-carbonate vein with scorodite and arsenopyrite returned between 8.61 and 50.20 g/t gold[3].

The **Switchback Zone** is located 700 m north of the Delor Zone and lies on a vegetated north facing slope. This zone comprises a small talus train of weakly mineralized quartz vein and altered biotite schist. There is no outcrop in the area. Twelve samples of weakly mineralized vein and wallrock were collected. These samples yielded 0.15 to 10.15 g/t gold.

AIRBORNE VTEM AND MAG SURVEY (JAN 2012)[4]

Description of Survey

In January 2012 West Point Resources Inc. contracted Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario to carry out a helicopter-borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic survey (VTEM) and aero-magnetic survey over the Kluane Property. The survey consisted of a total 600 line-kilometres of flight lines flown in an east-west orientation with lines spaced at 100 metres. There were a total of 104 flight lines and nine tie-lines in the survey. The survey covered an area of 64 square kilometres.

[3] Tuner, Matthew, March 2010 Report on Geological Mapping and Geochemical Sampling on Kluane Claims; Assessment report for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

[4] Stroshein, Robert W. P. Eng., Qualifying Report on the Kluane Property, Yukon, Canada" dated March 8, 2012, prepared for the Company by in accordance with NI 43-101

The VTEM system utilizes a proprietary receiver design using modern digital electronics and signal processing delivering low noise levels. Coupled with a high dipole moment transmitter the system delivers high resolution and depth penetration in precise electromagnetic measurements. The system is capable of penetrating to depths of 800 metres, has a low base frequency for penetration of conductive cover, a spatial resolution of two to three metres, resistivity determination and detection of weak anomalies that is relatively easy to interpret and can be used directly to locate drill holes.

The aero-magnetic survey used a Geometrics split-beam total field magnetic sensor.

The survey uses a real time differential GPS system that has a position accuracy of +/- 1.8 metres, an altimeter interfaced with the Geotech Ltd. data acquisition system provides an accuracy of 1.0 metres in the vertical dimension.

Results of Survey

The preliminary results of the VTEM survey are displayed in **Figure 3** and the aero-magnetic survey results are displayed in **Figure 4** with the locations of the mineralized occurrences.

The VTEM survey results indicate a north trending conductive zone with multiple bifurcating conductors across the southern and central portion of the Property. The zone correlates with the multiple vein structures explored to date and indicate the potential for additional structural target zones as indicated on the Figure. The lack of response in valley separating the southern and northern portions of the Property may be the result of the survey coverage. The survey results in the northern portion of the Property give a weaker indication of discontinuous anomalous on the projected extension of the strong southern anomalies.

The total magnetic intensity (TMI) plot indicates very high total magnetic intensity across the northern portion of the Property. There is only minor conductivity displayed on the VTEM plot in the northern portion of the Property but the moderately high magnetic response in the central portion of the Property corresponds to a strongly conductive zone this area is on the northern flank of the mineralized zones and gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies. The third magnetic anomaly is of moderate is a low response in the southwestern area of the Property in the area of the Shut zone[5].

[5] Stroshein, Robert W. P. Eng., Qualifying Report on the Kluane Property, Yukon, Canada" dated March 8, 2012, prepared for the Company in accordance with NI 43-101

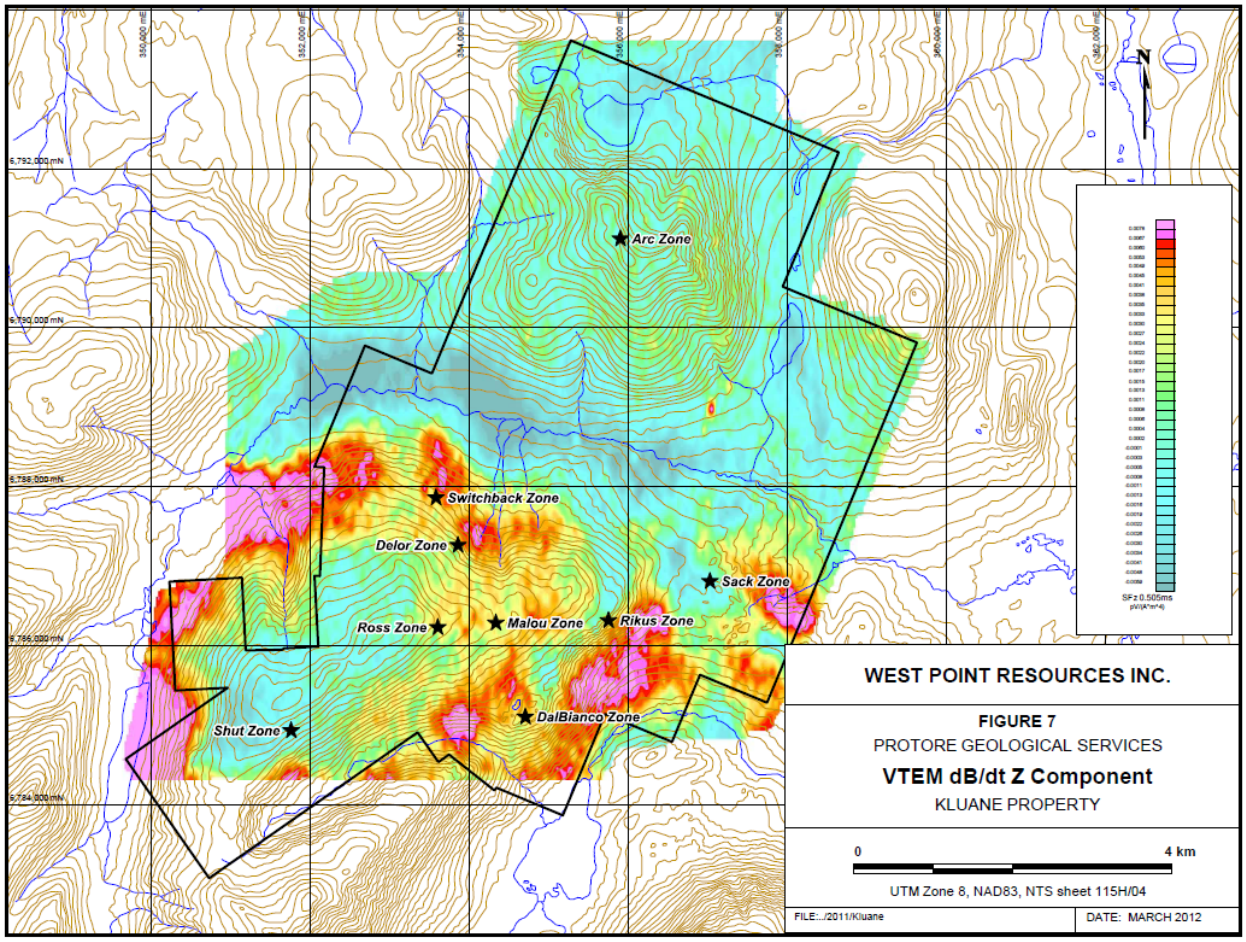


Figure 3. VTEM plot

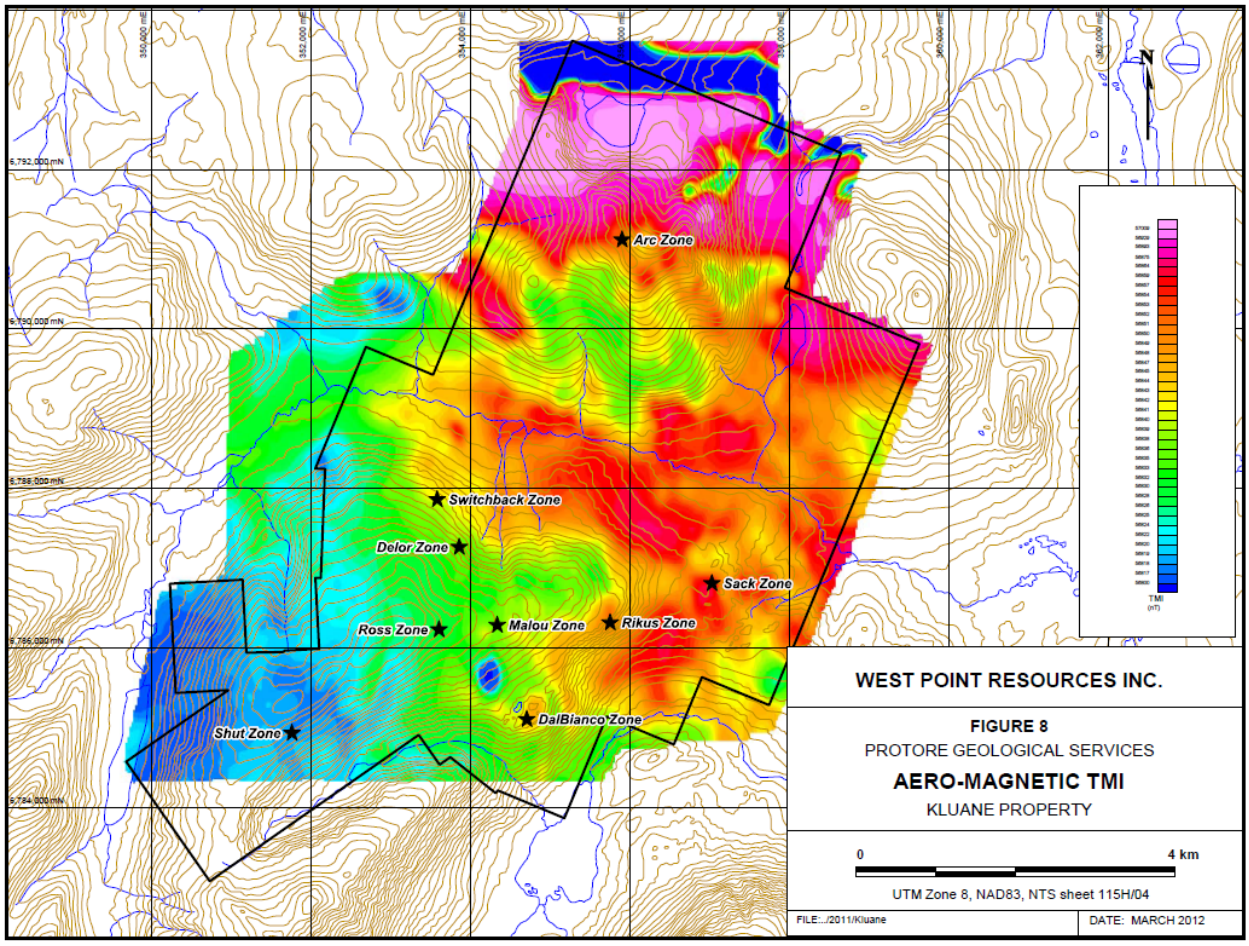


Figure 4. TMI Plot

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2012 work program conducted a Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic survey (VTEM) and aero-magnetic survey over much of the Kluane property.

Future exploration is recommended to test trends of known mineralization to test along the length of the various conductors, particularly near suspected structural junctions, where HLEM response indicates wide (>10metres) targets and in areas that produced strongly anomalous soil geochemical results. The exploration should consist of several widely spaced, relatively shallow diamond drill holes with a small helicopter- or hand-portable drill. The purpose of the program is to confirm the location of vein structures and then identify well mineralized zones for follow-up deep drilling on the most favorable vein intersections. The drill program to include three holes at the DalBianco zone at 125 metres each and at least one drill hole at 225 metres. The holes situated to test the mineralized showing immediately beneath the trenched vein and at 50 metres to each side. The deep hole located to test below the best intersection of the three shallow drill holes. An additional five drill holes at 125 metres to test the remaining showings and geochemical/structural anomalies with one or two additional drill holes to follow up on the

strongest mineralized intersections. Good drilling conditions and careful management of the drilling program may allow for additional metreage within the contingency allowance. Correlation of gold-quartz veins and competent host rock units to determine orientation is required to define potential ore shoots to determine overall grades and tonnage for future development is essential.

It is also recommended to establish a sample quality control program that includes systematic standard, blank and duplicate samples for the diamond drilling program[6].

Respectfully submitted,

WEST POINT RESOURCES INC.

Rav Mlait, MBA

[6] Stroshein, Robert W. P. Eng., Qualifying Report on the Kluane Property, Yukon, Canada" dated March 8, 2012, prepared for the Company in accordance with NI 43-101

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APPENDIX 1 - STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Rav Mlait, with business address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Burnaby, British Columbia and residential address in Coquitlam, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the Royal Roads University in 2010 with a Masters of Business Administration Degree.

2. From 2003 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration as a Director and Officer of several exploration companies working in British Columbia, Quebec and since 2011 in the Yukon Territory.

Rav Mlait, MBA

APPENDIX 2 - SURVEY AND SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

The Block is located approximately 46 kilometres northwest of Haines Junction, Yukon Territory (Figure 2).

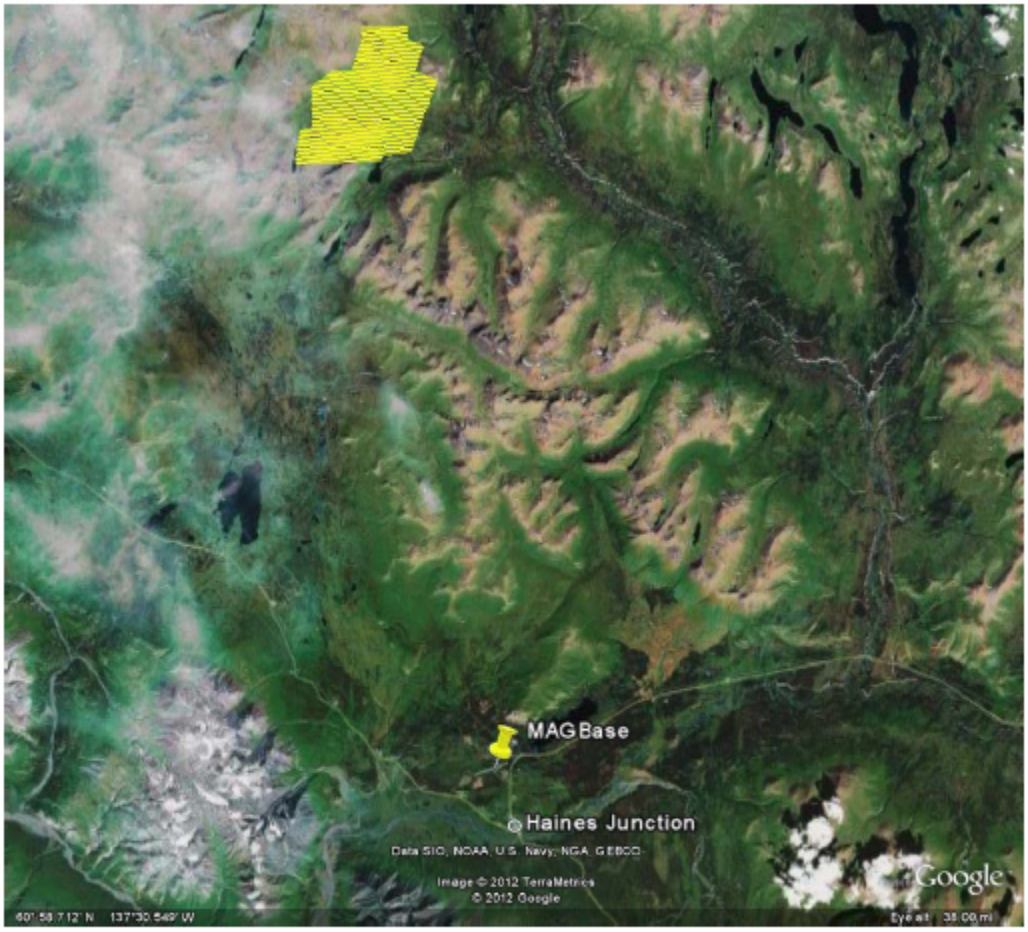


Figure 2: Survey area location on Google Earth

The block was flown in an east to west (N 90° E azimuth) direction with traverse line spacing of 100 metres as depicted in Figure 3. Tie lines were planned perpendicular to the traverse lines at a spacing of 1000 metres (N 0° E azimuth) however they were not flown due the project being stopped before completion.

APPENDIX 3 - TOPOGRAPHIC RELIEF AND CULTURAL FEATURES

Topographic Relief and Cultural Features

Topographically, the block exhibits a high relief with elevations ranging from 1017 to 2094 metres above mean sea level over an area of 62 square kilometres (Figure 3).

There are various rivers and streams running through the survey area which connect various lakes and wetlands. There no visible signs of culture such as roads, trails and buildings throught out the survey.

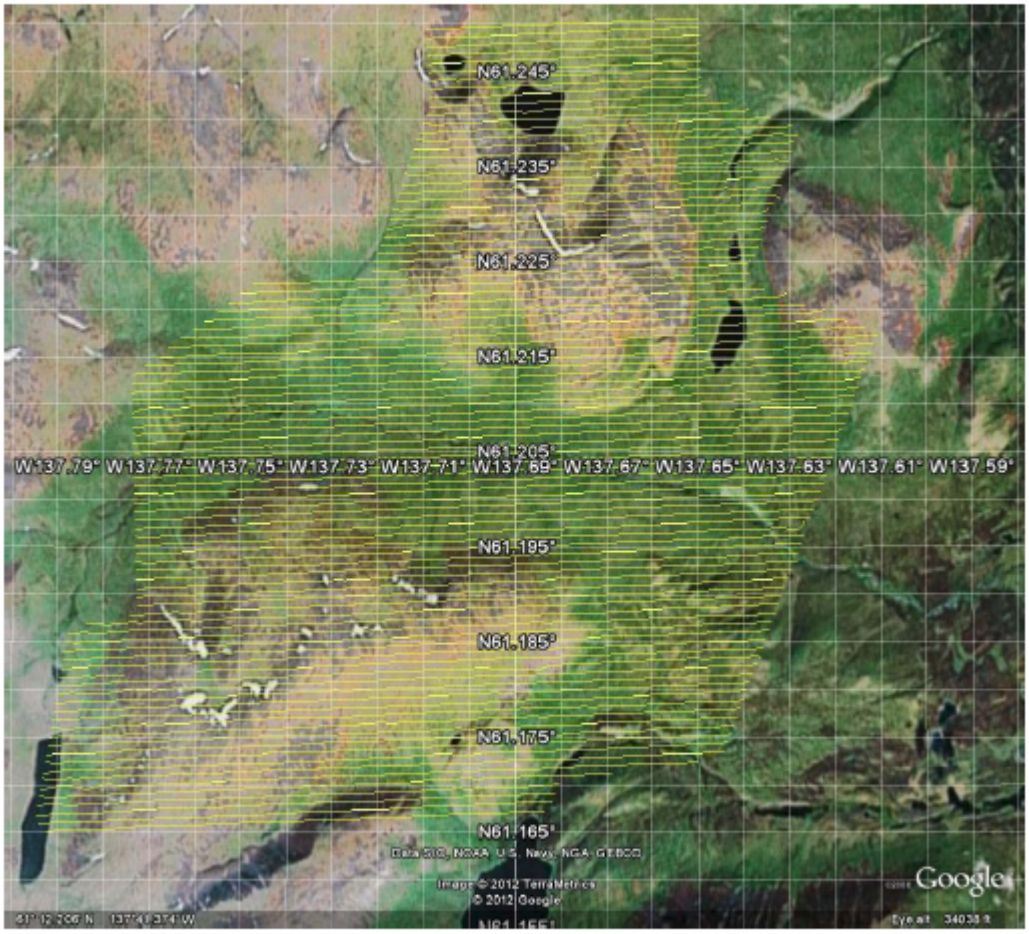


Figure 3: Flight path over a Google Earth Image

The survey area is covered by numerous mining claims, which are shown in Appendix A, and are plotted on all maps. The survey area is covered by NTS (National Topographic Survey) of Canada sheets 115H04 and 115H05.

APPENDIX 4 – SURVEY AREA & OPERATIONS & ELECTROMAG SYSTEM

Survey block	Traverse Line spacing (m)	Area (Km^2)	Planned[1] Line-km	Actual Line-km	Flight direction	Line numbers
Kluane	Traverse: 100	62	644.5	600	N 90° E / N 270° E	L1000-L1890
	Tie: 1000		65	n/a	N 0° E / N 180° E	T1900-T1930
TOTAL		62	709.5	600		

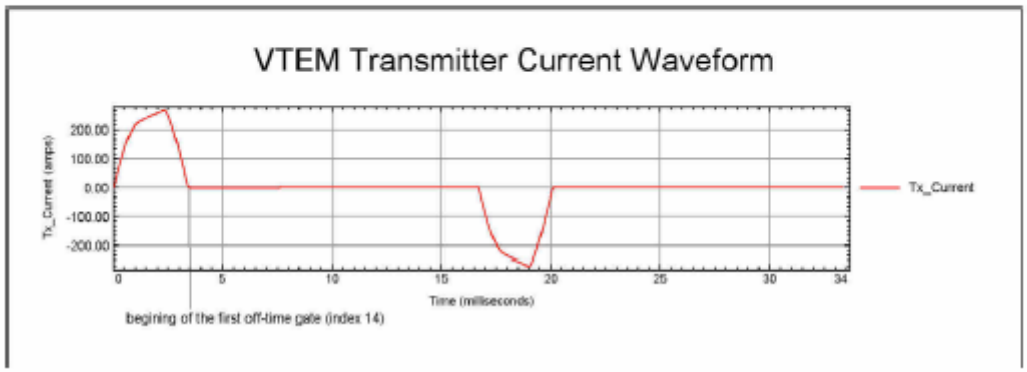
Survey operations were based out of Haines Junction from January 12th, to January 27th, 2012. The following table shows the timing of the flying.

Table 2: Survey schedule

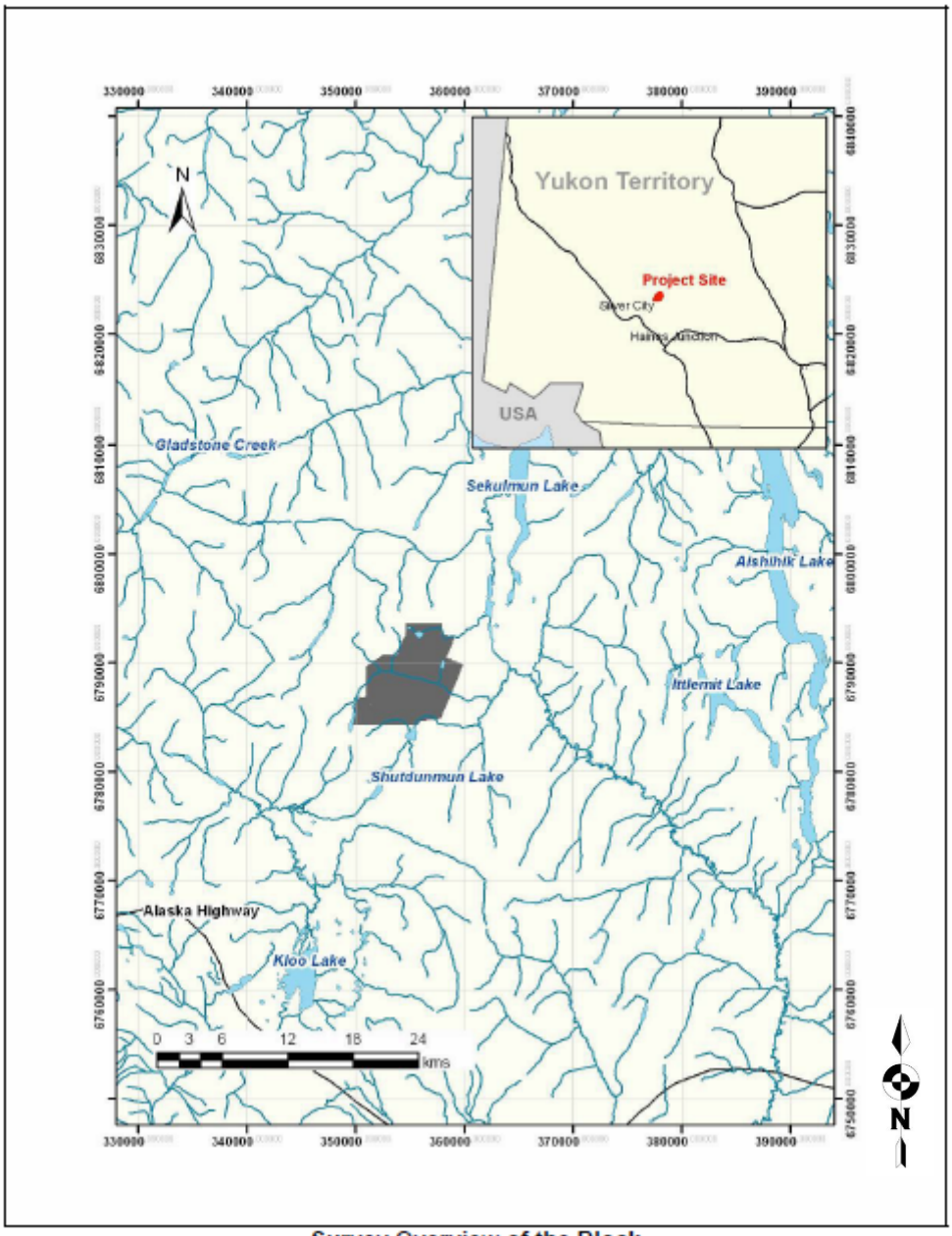
Date	Flight #	Flow km	Block	Crew location	Comments
12-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to weather
13-Jan-2012	1	18	kluane	Haines Junction,YT	18km flown limited production due to damage loop
14-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to weather
15-Jan-2012	2	130	kluane	Haines Junction,YT	130km flown
16-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to weather
17-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to weather
18-Jan-2012	3	187	kluane	Haines Junction,YT	187km flown
19-Jan-2012	4	32	kluane	Haines Junction,YT	32km flown limited production due to technical issues
20-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to technical issues
21-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to technical issues
22-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to technical issues
23-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to technical issues
24-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to weather
25-Jan-2012				Haines Junction,YT	No production due to weather
26-Jan-2012	5	16	kluane	Haines Junction,YT	16km flown limited production due to weather
27-Jan-2012	6	210	kluane	Haines Junction,YT	210km flown – terminated as per cost agreement

The electromagnetic system was a Geotech Time Domain EM (VTEM) system. VTEM, with the serial number 17 had been used for the survey. The configuration is as indicated in Figure 5.

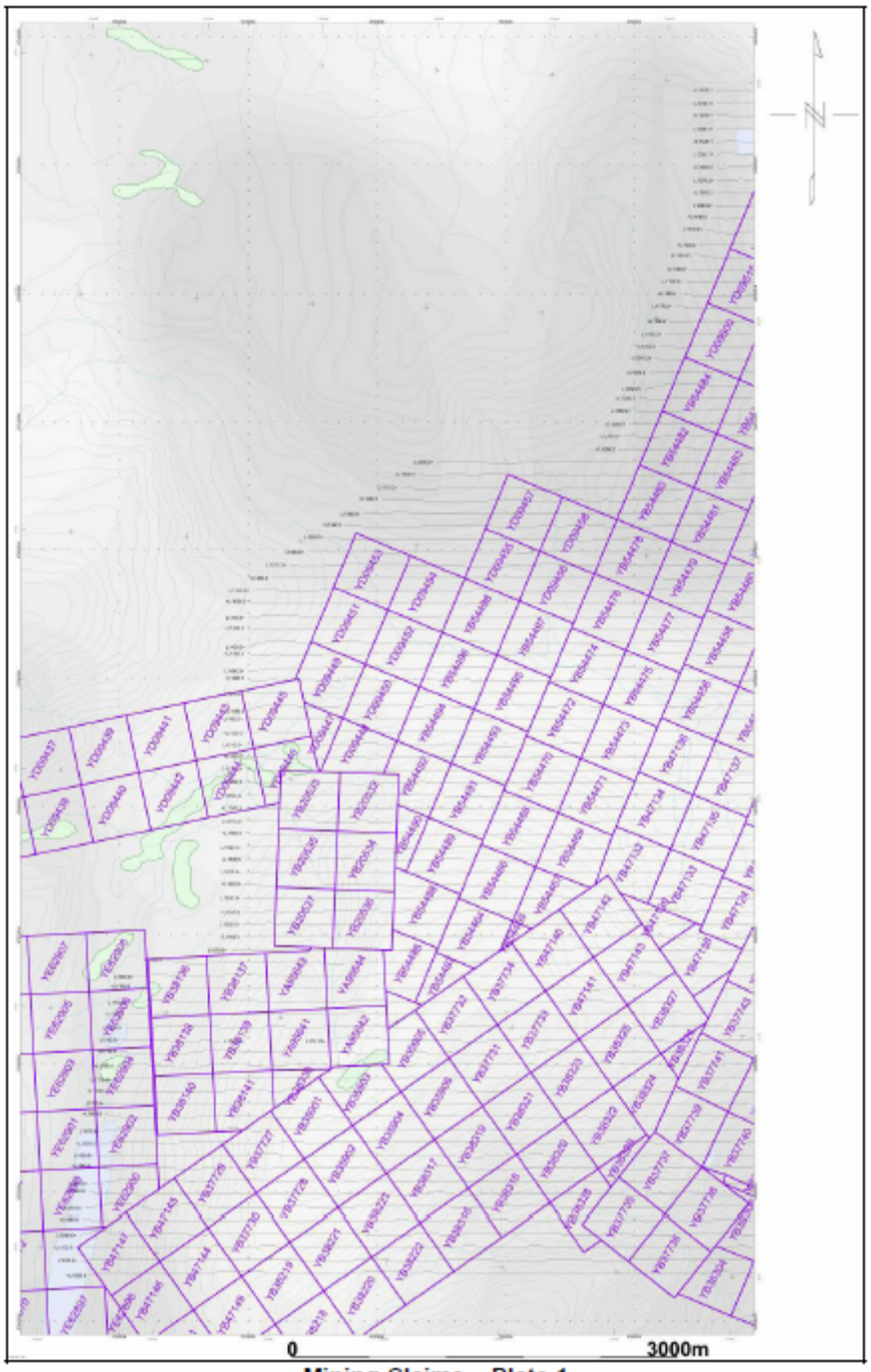
The VTEM Receiver and transmitter coils were in concentric-coplanar and Z-direction oriented configuration. The EM bird was towed at a mean distance of 35 metres below the aircraft as shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6. The receiver decay recording scheme is shown diagrammatically in Figure 4.



APPENDIX 5 – 2012 AIRBORNE SURVEY BLOCK , CLAIM AREA & RESULTS



Survey Overview of the Block



Mining Claims – Plate 1

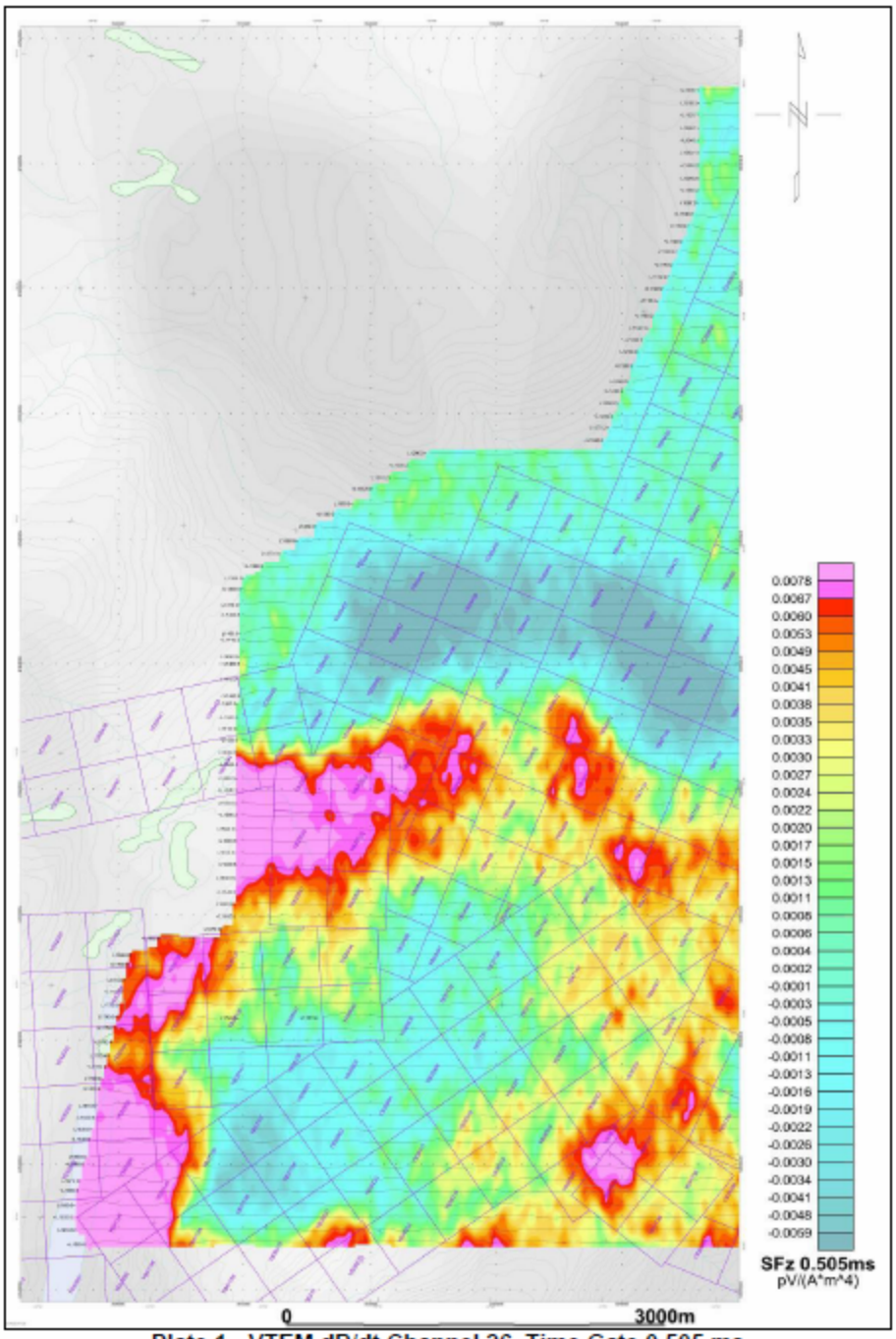


Plate 1 - VTEM dB/dt Channel 26, Time Gate 0.505 ms

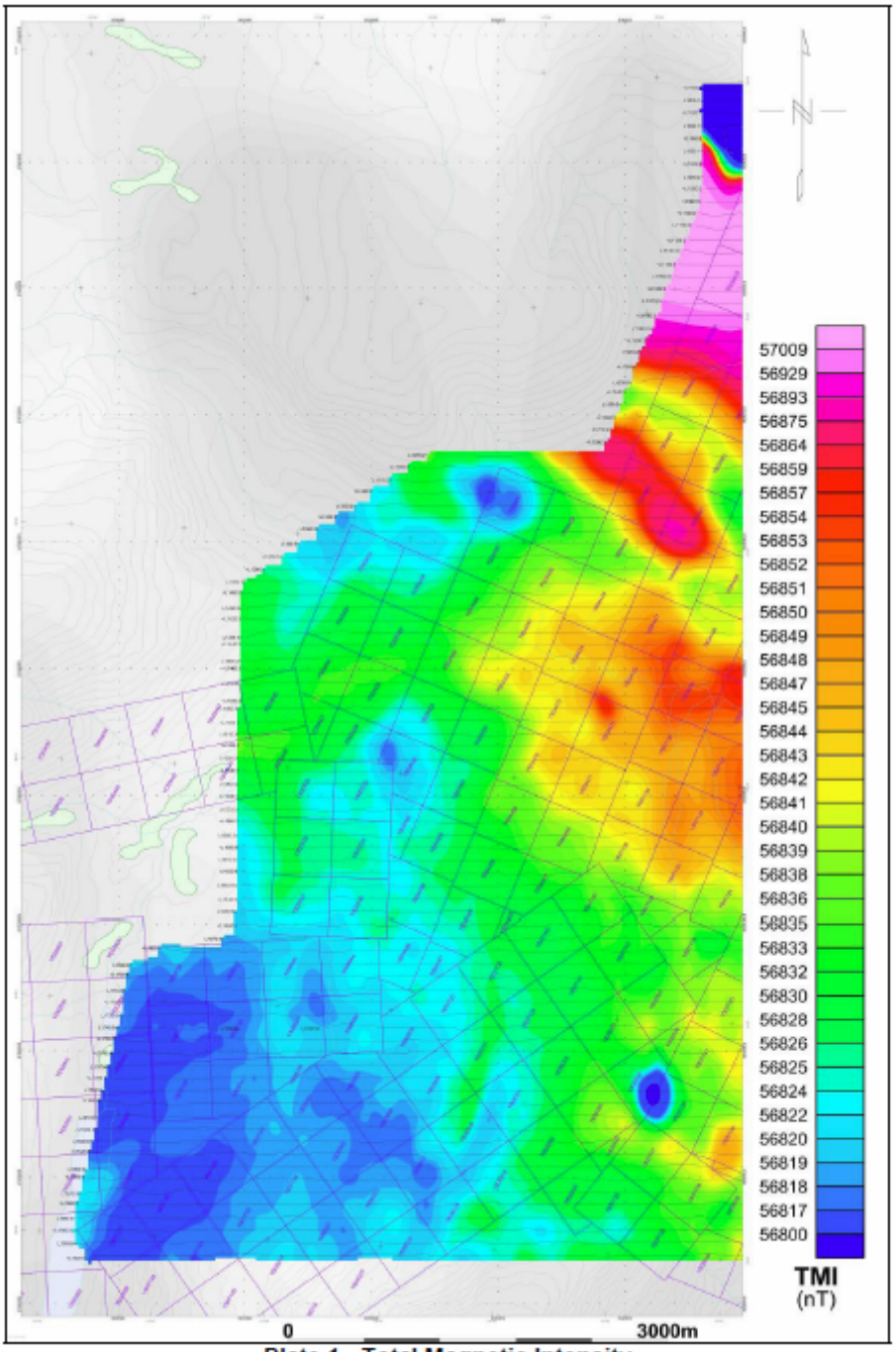


Plate 1 - Total Magnetic Intensity

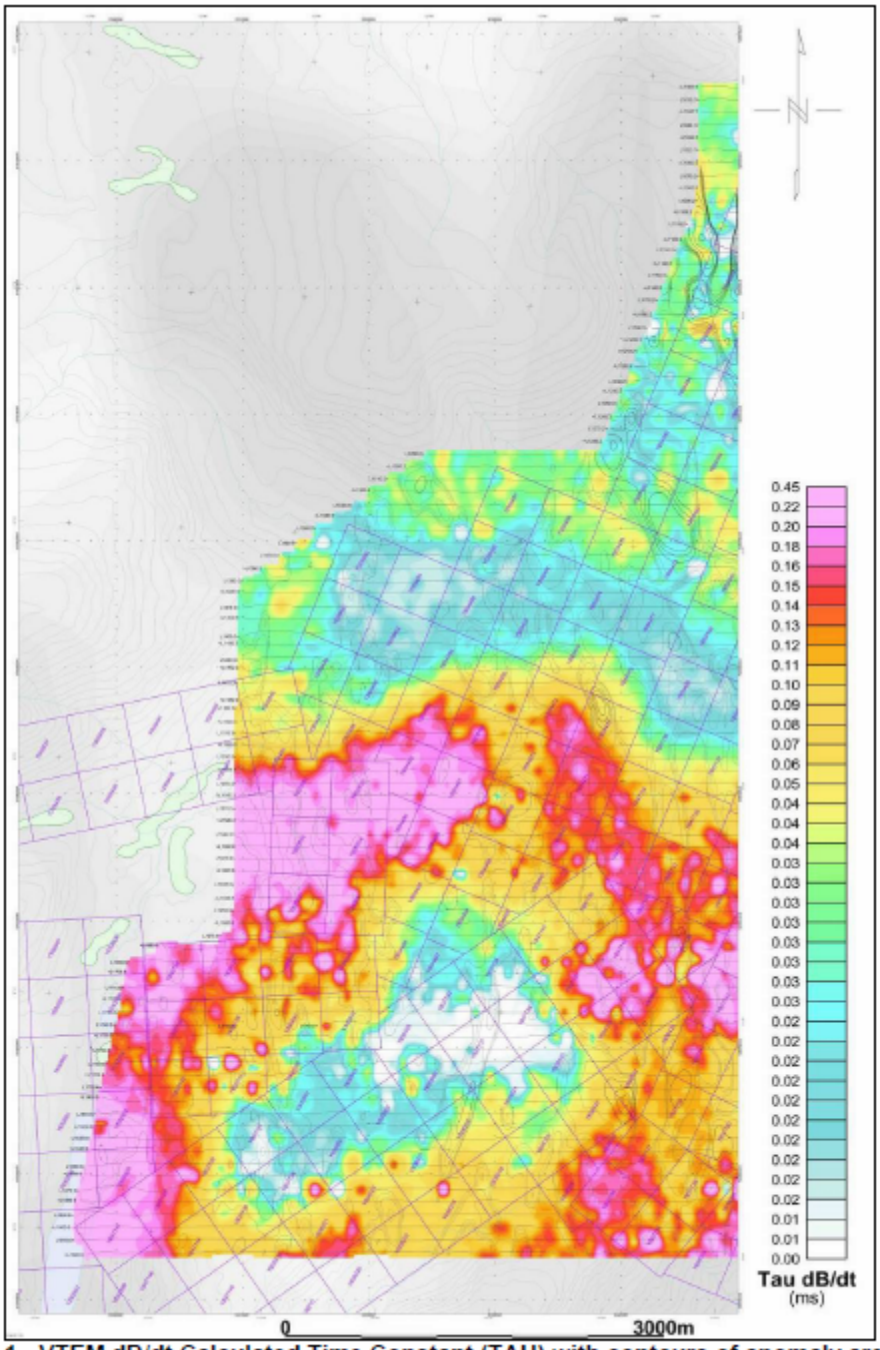
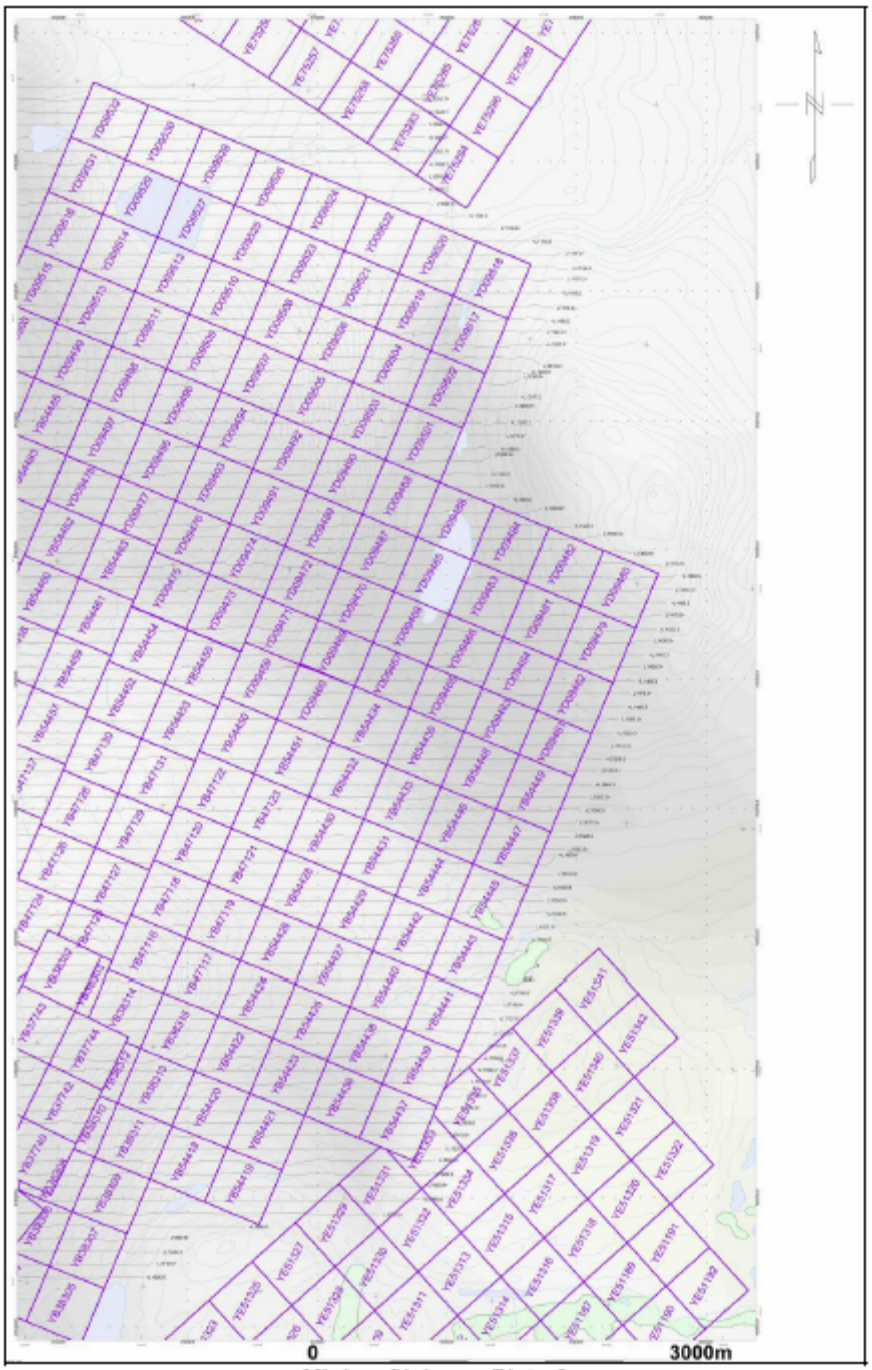


Plate 1 - VTEM dB/dt Calculated Time Constant (TAU) with contours of anomaly areas of the Calculated Vertical Derivative of TMI



Mining Claims – Plate 2

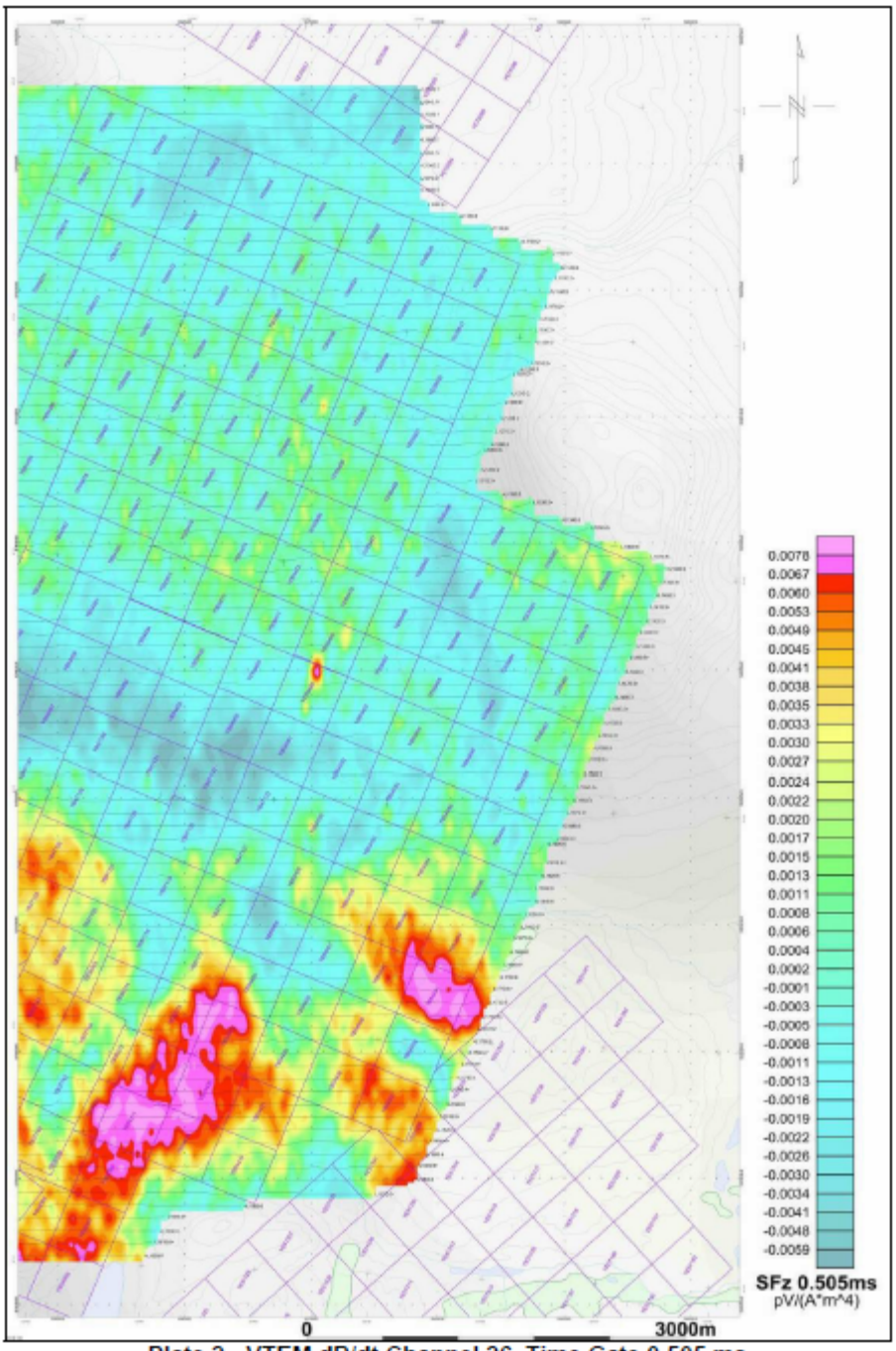


Plate 2 - VTEM dB/dt Channel 26, Time Gate 0.505 ms

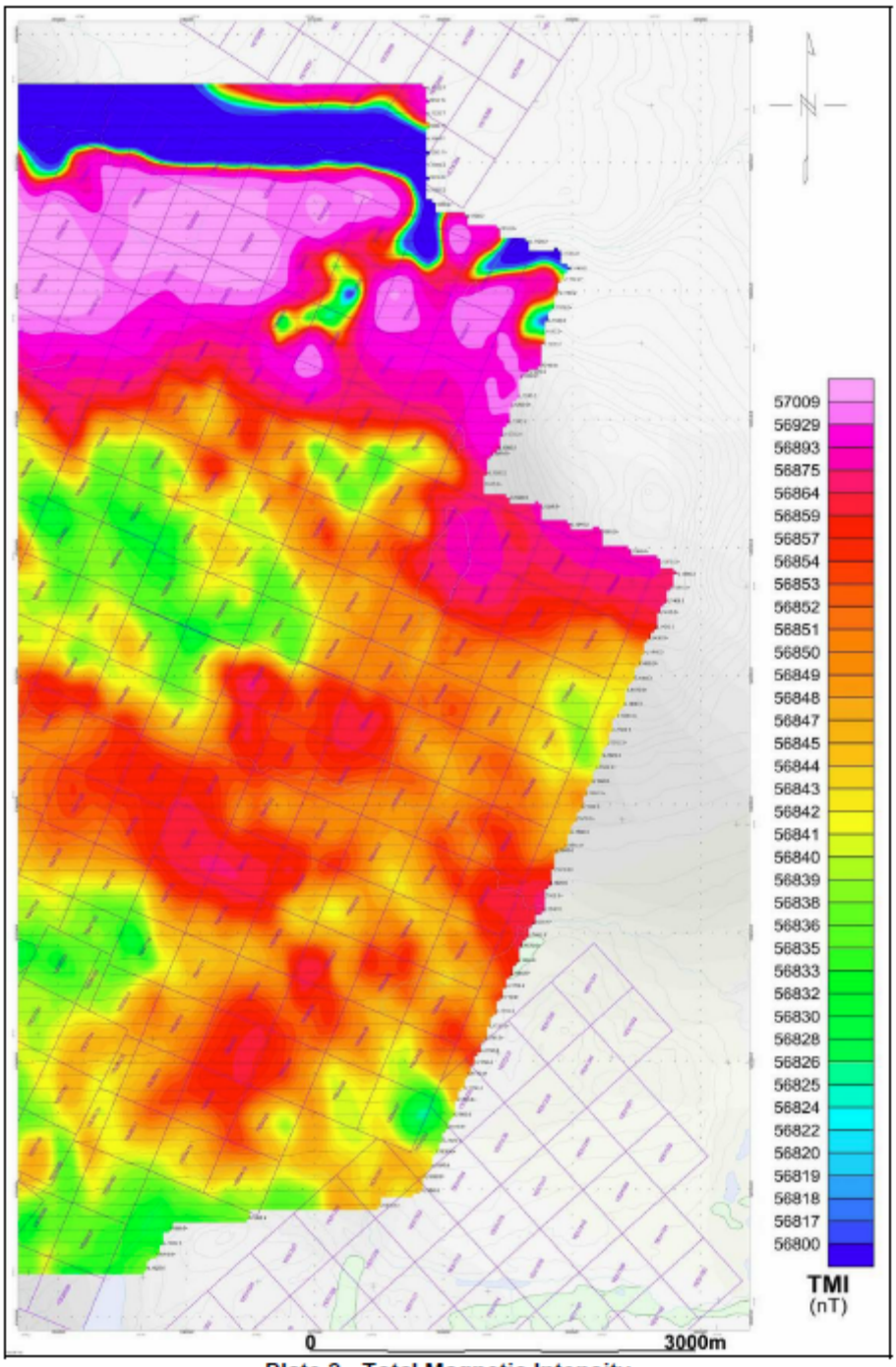


Plate 2 - Total Magnetic Intensity

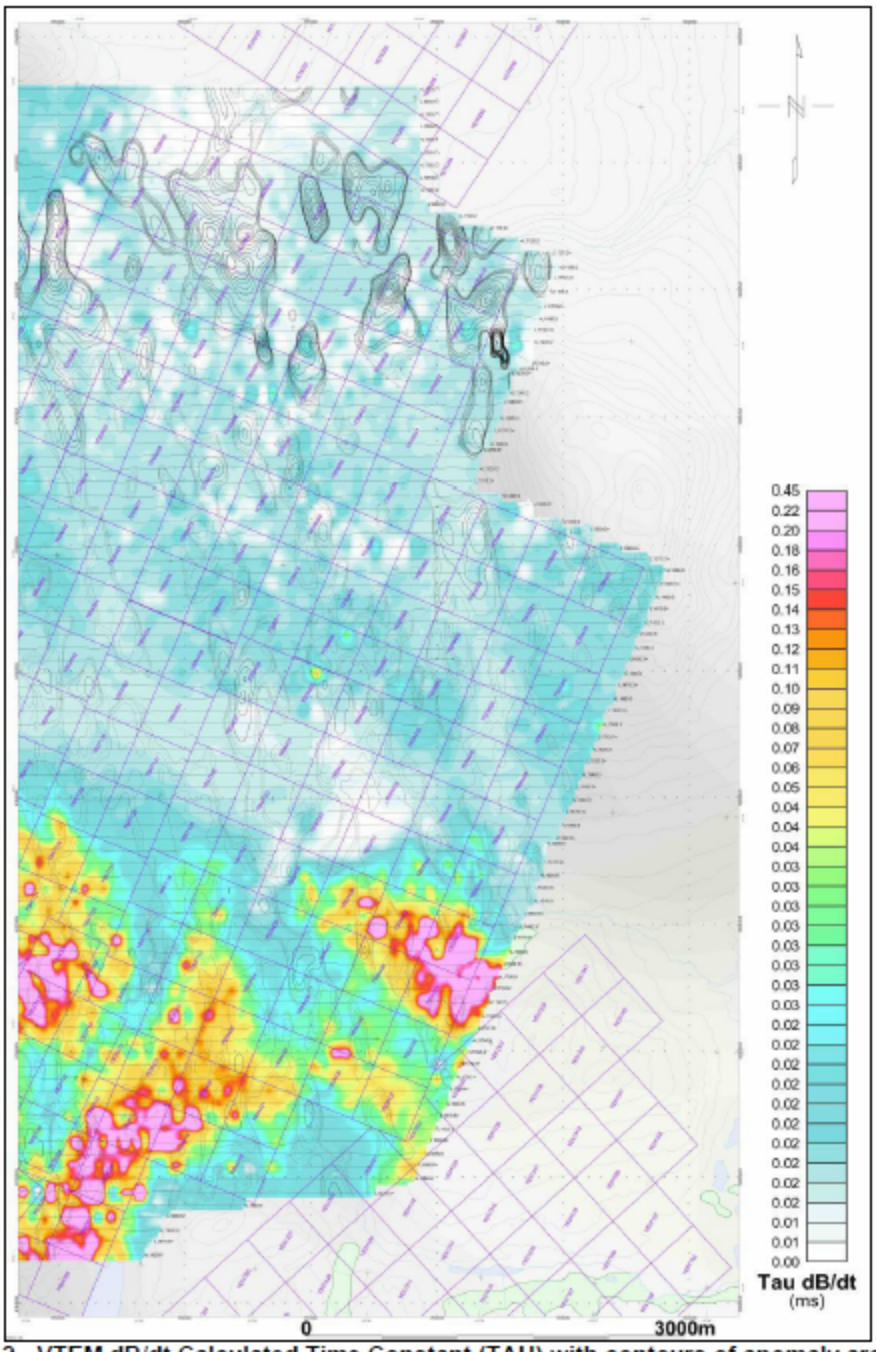


Plate 2 - VTEM dB/dt Calculated Time Constant (TAU) with contours of anomaly areas of the Calculated Vertical Derivative of TMI

APPENDIX 6– AIRBORNE SURVEY BLOCKS COORDINATES

SURVEY BLOCK COORDINATES
(WGS 84, UTM Zone 8 North)

X	Y
353953.8	6790724.8
354739.2	6792705.9
354739.2	6793582.8
357739.2	6793582.8
357739.2	6792705.9
358866.4	6792248.5
358173.3	6790475
359702.1	6789822.8
357663.7	6784910.2
355768	6784726.8
355176.9	6783768.7
354996.5	6783828.8
353261.4	6783810.2
353261.4	6783250.5
350261.4	6783250.5
350261.4	6783810.2
349754.7	6784538.2
350243.9	6786739.7
351059.3	6786902.8
351100.1	6789659.7
352649.3	6790740

APPENDIX 7 –STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Airborne Survey Dates: January 12-27, 2012

Helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic
geophysical survey with VTEM system over
Kluane Block, Yukon

Contractor: Geotech Ltd. 45 Industrial Parkway North
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4

Client: West Point Resources Inc. 7934 Government Road
Burnaby, B.C. V5A 2E2

Total Cost **$110,246.17**

Final invoice copy from Geotech showing the 100% total survey charge is provided on the next page.

Geotech Ltd.

245 Industrial Parkway North, Aurora, Ontario L4G 4C4
Tel: (905) 841-5004 Fax: (905) 841-0611 email: accounting@gmasl.ca

Date	Invoice #
2/21/2012	993784

Invoice To

West Point Resources Inc.
7934 Government Road
Burnaby, BC
V5A 2E2

Terms	Project
Due on receipt	11356

Description		Qty	Rate	Amount	Tax
Helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic geophysical survey with VTEM system					
Final Billing - One Hundred Percent (100%) minimum payment plus GST is due before delivery of final products.					
Contract (Kluane Block, Yukon)					
Crew & Equipment prorated Mob/Demob Charges			3,220.00	3,220.00	GST
Helicopter prorated Mob/Demob Charges			460.00	460.00	GST
For 600 line km VTEM survey @$130.00/km		600	130.00	78,000.00	GST
Daily ferries to Kluane Block: 3 days@ $2,500.00/day		3	2,500.00	7,500.00	GST
100% Minimum Survey Charge	$89,180.00				
Plus					
Standby days 7 @ $5,000.00/day		7	5,000.00	35,000.00	GST
Discount for Standby days (4) @ $5,000.00/day		-4	5,000.00	-20,000.00	GST
Fuel			3,764.70	3,764.70	GST
Fuel positioning			1,750.00	1,750.00	GST
10% Handling fee			551.47	551.47	GST
100% Total Survey Charge	$110,246.17				
Less Previous Billing					
Inv#993594 (50%)			-54,890.00	-54,890.00	GST
Inv#993749 (95%)			-50,360.00	-50,360.00	GST
Business Number: 110859469					

Please Remit By Bank Transfer To:
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
3300 Highway# 7 West,
Suite 100, Concord
Ontario L4K 4M3
SWIFT: ROYCCAT2
TRANSIT# 00192
ACCOUNT# 1114834

Subtotal	CAD 4,996.17
GST/HST	CAD 249.81
TOTAL	CAD 5,245.98

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

QUARTZ MINING ACT FORM 4 SECTION 56

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF WORK

Version française

Office Date Stamp

I, Rav Mlait, CEO of West Point Resources Inc. ,

of 850 Kinsac St, Coquitlam, B.C.

Phone 604-551-7831

make oath and say that:

1. I am the owner, or agent of the owner, of the mineral claim(s) to which reference is made herein.

2. I have done, or caused to be done, work, on the following mineral claim(s): (Here list claims on which work was actually done by number and name)

See attached list, page 2

situated at Killerman Lake area Claim sheet No. 115H04

in the White Horse Mining District, to the value of at least $110,264 dollars,

since the 12th day of January 20 2012 ,

to represent the following mineral claims under the authority of Grouping Certificate No. _____.
(Here list claims to be renewed in numerical order, by grant number and claim name, showing renewal period requested).

ARC 1-74	YD09459-YD052	1 YEAR RENEWAL	February 16, 2014
WASP 47 - 58	YD09447 - YD09458	1 YEAR RENEWAL	February 16, 2014

3. The following is a detailed statement of such work: (Set out full particulars of the work done indicating dates work commenced and ended in the twelve months in which such work is required to be done as shown by Section 56).

Helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic geophysical survey with VTEM system over Kluane Block, Yukon

Airborne Survey Dates: January 12-27, 2012

Phone 604-551-7831

make oath and say that:

1. I am the owner, or agent of the owner, of the mineral claim(s) to which reference is made herein.

2. I have done, or caused to be done, work, on the following mineral claim(s): (Here list claims on which work was actually done by number and name)

See attached list, page 2

situated at Killerman Lake area Claim sheet No. 115H04

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Helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic geophysical survey with VTEM system over Kluane Block, Yukon

Airborne Survey Dates: January 12-27, 2012

Total Cost $110,246.17

Sworn before me at Burnaby, B.C. this 2nd day of August 20 12 .

KANWAR S. HERR
BARRISTERS & SOLICITOR
#604-4980 Kingsway
Burnaby, BC V5H 4K7

Notary Public

Owner or Authorized Agent

Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act