Exploration, Geology, and Geochemistry

of the

La Liga Project

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory

NTS Map Sheets 105L/09, 15, & 16 and 105K/12, 13, & 14

For

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Part One – Introduction

1.1 Introduction

In June of 2012, a three week soil and rock sampling program took place on the La Liga property held by Inform Resources to build on work conducted in the fall of 2011 on the Galaxy and Twopete claim blocks, and perform initial reconnaissance on the Old Trafford and Premiership claim blocks. Work extended the existing soil grids on the Galaxy Block to the east and south of the Red Devil prospect, to the north and west of the Cottagers prospect, and to the west of the Barca prospect. Additional soil lines were run on unexplored ridges and spurs to the north, south and west of Red Devil and along the main ridges and spurs of the Old Trafford block. Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting was conducted simultaneously with soil sampling on the Galaxy and Old Trafford Blocks, and reconnaissance prospecting and rock sampling was performed on the Premiership and Twopete Blocks. In total 1069 soil and 81 rock samples were taken over all areas of the property.

The 2012 exploration program expanded known areas of mineralization on the Galaxy Block and discovered new areas of mineralization on the Old Trafford Block. Soil sampling on the Galaxy Block extended the Cottagers anomaly 300m north and 1000m west, and expanded the Red Devil prospect a further 200m to the west. Soil sampling and prospecting also identified geochemically anomalous zones of silver and zinc with rock grab samples up to 213 g/t Ag on the Old Trafford Block.

1.2 Location & Claims

The La Liga property is located approximately 65 km northwest of Faro, Yukon Territory. Faro is 340 km northeast of Whitehorse (Figure 1). The property is made up of 2,965 quartz claims over 6 claim blocks (Galaxy 1 - 3, Old Trafford, Premiership, and Twopete; Table 1), totaling 59,799 hectares. Claim maps for individual blocks can be found in Appendix A.

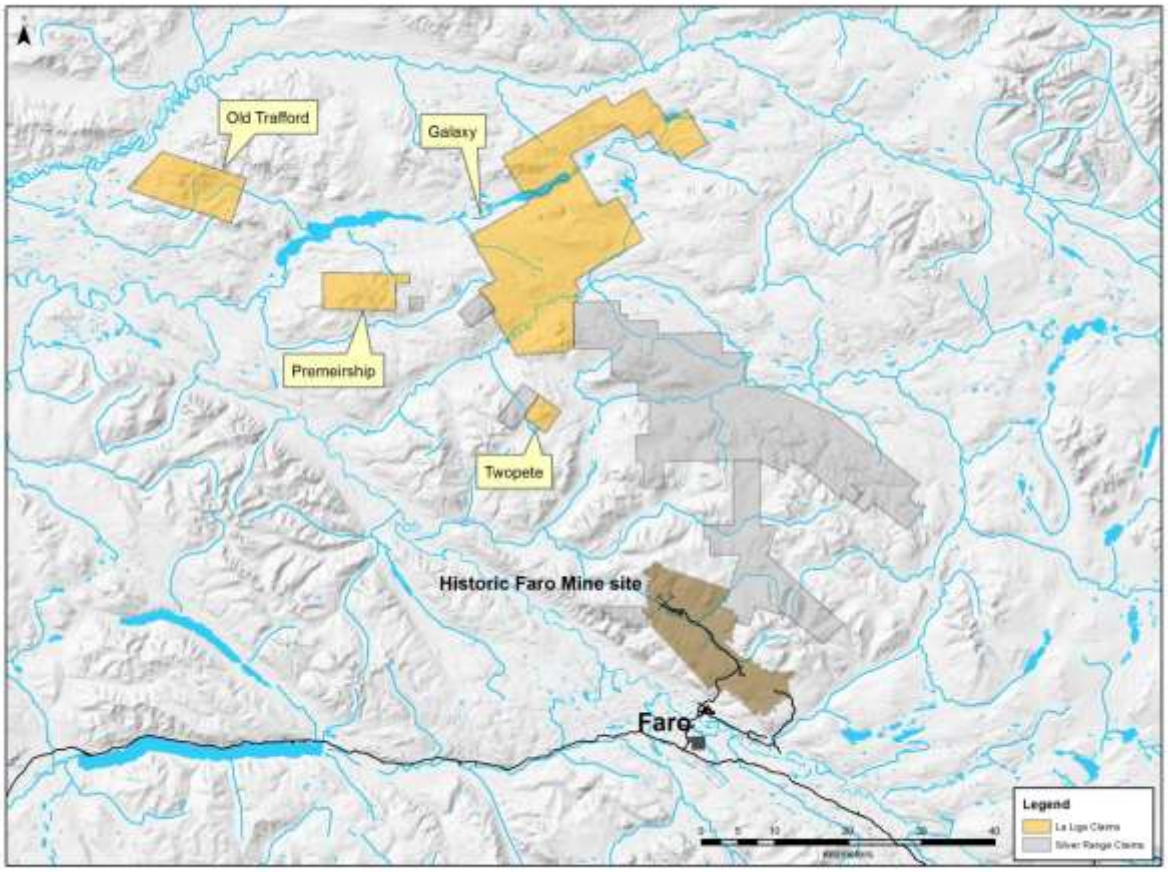

Figure 1: La Liga Project location map

Claim Block	Claim Names	Grant Numbers	Claim Holder
Premiership	DM1 - DM414	YF30701 - YF31114	Inform Resources Corp.
Old Trafford	LALIGA923 - LALIGA1176	YF32323 - YF32576	Inform Resources Corp.
TwoPete	TW1 - TW64	YF27601 - YF27664	Inform Resources Corp.
Galaxy1	SL25 - SL54	YF26125 - YF26154	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL79 - SL108	YF26179 - YF26208	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL133 - SL162	YF26233 - YF26262	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL187 - SL216	YF26287 - YF26316	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL241 - SL270	YF26341 - YF26370	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL295 - SL324	YF26395 - YF26424	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL349 - SL378	YF26449 - YF26478	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL403 - SL432	YF26503 - YF26532	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL457	YF26557	Inform Resources Corp.

Galaxy1	SL459	YF26559	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL461	YF26561	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 463	YF26563	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 465	YF26565	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 467	YF26567	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 469	YF26569	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 471	YF26571	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 473	YF26573	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 475	YF26575	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 477	YF26577	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 479	YF26579	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 481	YF26581	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 483	YF26583	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 485	YF26585	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL941 - SL1299	YF27241 - YF27599	Inform Resources Corp.
	LALIGA803 - LALIGA922	YF32203 - YF32322	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL1300 - SL1303	YF32580 - YF32583	Inform Resources Corp.
Galaxy2	SL1 - SL24	YF26101 - YF26124	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL55 - SL56	YF26155 - YF26178	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL109 - SL132	YF26209 - YF26232	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL163 - SL186	YF26263 - YF26286	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL217 - SL240	YF26371 - YF26340	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL271 - SL294	YF26371 - YF26394	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL325 - SL348	YF26425 - YF26448	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL379 - SL402	YF26479 - YF26502	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL433 - SL456	YF26533 - YF26556	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 458	YF26558	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 460	YF26560	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 462	YF26562	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 464	YF26564	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 466	YF26566	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 468	YF26568	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 470	YF26570	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 472	YF26572	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 474	YF26574	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 476	YF26576	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 478	YF26578	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 480	YF26580	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 482	YF26582	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL 484	YF26584	Inform Resources Corp.

Galaxy2	SL486 - SL692	YF26596 - YF26792	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL703 - SL746	YF26803 - YF26846	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL757 - SL800	YF26857 - YF26900	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL811 - SL940	YF26911 - YF27240	Inform Resources Corp.
	LALIGA713 - LALIGA802	YF32113 - YF32202	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL1304 - SL1307	YF32584 - YF32587	Inform Resources Corp.
Galaxy3	SL693 - SL702	YF26793 - YF26802	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL747 - SL756	YF26847 - YF26856	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL801 - SL810	YF26901 - YF26910	Inform Resources Corp.
	LALIGA1 - LALIGA712	YF31401 - YF32112	Inform Resources Corp.
	SL1308 - SL1311	YF32588 - YF32591	Inform Resources Corp.

Table 1: La Liga Property Quartz Claims

1.3 Logistics

Work at the La Liga property ran from June 1st-30th. Inform rented a house in Faro, YT for the duration of the project with the capacity to accommodate all members of the team. Meals were prepared by a cook who also stayed for the entirety of the program. Supplies for the program were sourced in Whitehorse and then driven the 400 km by highway to Faro. As the project area was not road accessible, an A-star B2 from TRK Helicopters was utilized for transportation to, from and around the project site. The program consisted of 11 crew members including two geologists, six field assistants/geo-technicians, and a GIS specialist.

1.4 History

Before the Canol Road was built during WWII the region saw little exploration aside from early 20th century placer work and the Geologic Survey of Canada in the 1930s (Wober, 1967). The Vangorda Deposit was the first significant regional find, discovered in 1953 by Prospector Airways. The next major discovery came 12 years later in 1965 when Dynasty Exploration and Cypress Mining Corp. Ltd. Found the Faro Deposit, causing a boom in staking and exploration in the region (Cathro, 1967).

Both of these previously mentioned deposits were of a SEDEX style, causing this deposit type to be the primary focus of exploration. Although few small deposits were found, regional exploration came failed to identify deposits of a size comparable to Faro. Exploration for SEDEX deposits continued in the region through the mid 1980's, virtually ignoring other deposits types, leaving much of the region open for new exploration and interpretation.

Large areas of the La Liga property have undergone moderate historic exploration. Portions of the Galaxy claim block were explored in the early to mid-1980's by Welcome North Mines in what was titled their '81 Basin Project (Crawford and Brock 1982).

During this program they conducted soil and rock sampling, geologic mapping, and an aeromagnetic survey and discovered several areas of silver, lead, and zinc mineralization over a 2km area including the Lady Di massive sulfide occurrence. The property was optioned by the Noranda Exploration Company in 1982, and 614 feet (187.15 meters) of BQ series core was drilled over three holes on the Lady Di occurrence. The results of the program were inconclusive as to the extent of silver, lead, and zinc mineralization developed on the property; though a 3 ft section of massive sulfide from DDH 3 assayed 9.5% Zn (Rogers 1983). It should be noted that Welcome North also discovered additional areas of "structurally controlled" silver-lead-zinc mineralization that was ignored because it was not SEDEX style mineralization. This includes the #49 showing that is described as shear related, silver bearing, quartz-arsenopyrite veins that assayed up to 22 opt silver (Crawford and Brock 1982).

Inform Resources followed up on the historic exploration at the Lady Di occurrence in September 2011, staked the initial La Liga claims in the area (Galaxy Block), and concurrently performed rock and soil sampling and geologic mapping. Five hundred thirty four soil samples and 104 rock samples were collected. Soil sampling results revealed four silver-lead-zinc +/- gold-copper targets within two major trends of anomalous silver, lead and zinc, with rock sampling identifying three high grade showings (Figures 2 & 3). Large areas of the trend remain unexplored, and the soil trends remain open for expansion. Highlights from the sampling program included:

Red Devil Zone: 877 g/t silver, 0.843 g/t gold, and 9.58% lead; 579 g/t silver and 4.84% lead; and 276 g/t silver, 0.802 g/t gold, and 4.06% lead. Silver in soil samples include 22.3 and 10.2 g/t silver.

Galactose Zone: 216 g/t silver, 9.94% lead, and 8.22% zinc; and 144 g/t silver, 0.72% lead, and 6.02% zinc.

Barca Zone: Up to16.2 g/t silver, up to 0.26% copper, and up to 8.0 % zinc.

Cottagers Zone: Soil samples up to 18.3 g/t silver.

The Red Devil and Galactose prospects occur along the southeast and northwestern extent of a 2km x 0.5km zone of strongly anomalous silver and lead in soils. Silver in soil samples ranges from 0.13 g/t to 22.3 g/t, averaging 1.63 g/t. Lead in soil samples ranges from 2.6 ppm to 995 ppm, averaging 95 ppm.

The Red Devil prospect occurs along the southeast extent of the eastern soil grid, and consists of a 250m x 70m area with a series of east west oriented zones of strongly fractured and altered chert and clastic sediments with disseminated, brecciated, and veined arsenopyrite – galena mineralization. Rock samples from the area assay from trace values up to 877 g/t silver, up to 1.02 g/t gold, and up to 9.58% lead.

32 samples were collected; 13 samples assay over 30 g/t silver, including:

- 877 g/t silver, 0.843 g/t gold, 9.58% lead
- 276 g/t silver, 0.802 g/t gold, 4.06% lead
- 579 g/t silver, 0.394 g/t gold, 4.84% lead
- 1.02 g/t gold

The Galactose prospect occurs at the northwest extent of the eastern soil grid, and consists of a 200m x 100m area with a series of massive sulfide bodies up to 3m thick. The massive sulfide bodies consist of coarse grained pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, and galena and occur within altered siltstones, argillite, and quartzite. Rock samples from the area assay from trace values up to 216 g/t silver, up to 9.94% lead, and up to 8.27% zinc.

11 samples were collected; 4 samples assay over 30 g/t silver, including:

- 216 g/t silver, 9.94% lead, 8.22% zinc
- 144 g/t silver, 0.72% lead, 6.02% zinc
- 125 g/t silver, 1.10% lead, 5.19% zinc

The Barca prospect occurs approximately 2km to the northwest of Galactose along an east west oriented ridgeline, and consists of 100m x 200m area of strongly altered and fractured chert, siltstone, and skarn with a series of massive sulfide bodies up to 3m thick. Silver in soil samples from the area range from 0.28 g/t to 4.05 g/t, averaging 0.977 g/t. Zinc in soils range from 37 ppm to 1420 ppm, averaging 403 ppm. The massive sulfide bodies consist of coarse grained pyrrhotite, pyrite, and sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite, and individual lenses have been traced from 75m along strike. Disseminated to fracture controlled pyrite, arsenopyrite, and sphalerite mineralization also occurs in the adjacent sediments and chert. Rock samples from the area assay from trace values up to 16.2 g/t silver, up to 0.26% copper, and up to 8.0 % zinc.

14 samples were collected; 4 samples assay over 0.1% zinc including:

- 11.20 g/t silver, 0.18% copper, 8.0% zinc
- 16.20 g/t silver, 0.26% copper, 0.17% zinc
- 10.15 g/t silver, 0.21% zinc

The Cottagers Prospect is dominantly overburden covered with limited bedrock exposure. A cluster of strongly anomalous values; silver range from 0.2 to 18.8 g/t, averaging 1.82 g/t; lead in soils values range from 10.2 ppm to 339 ppm, averaging 43.0 ppm.

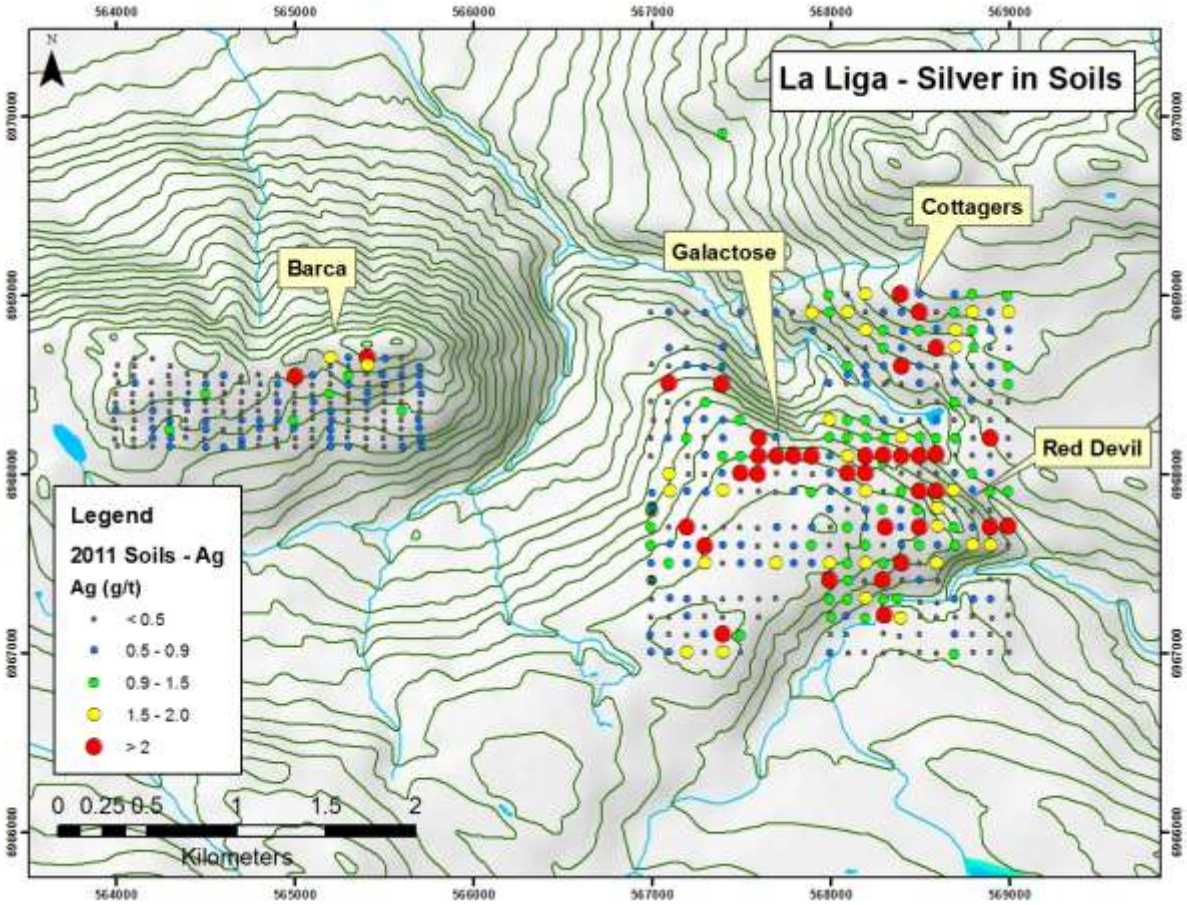

Figure 2: 2011 soil samples on the Galaxy Block, La Liga Property

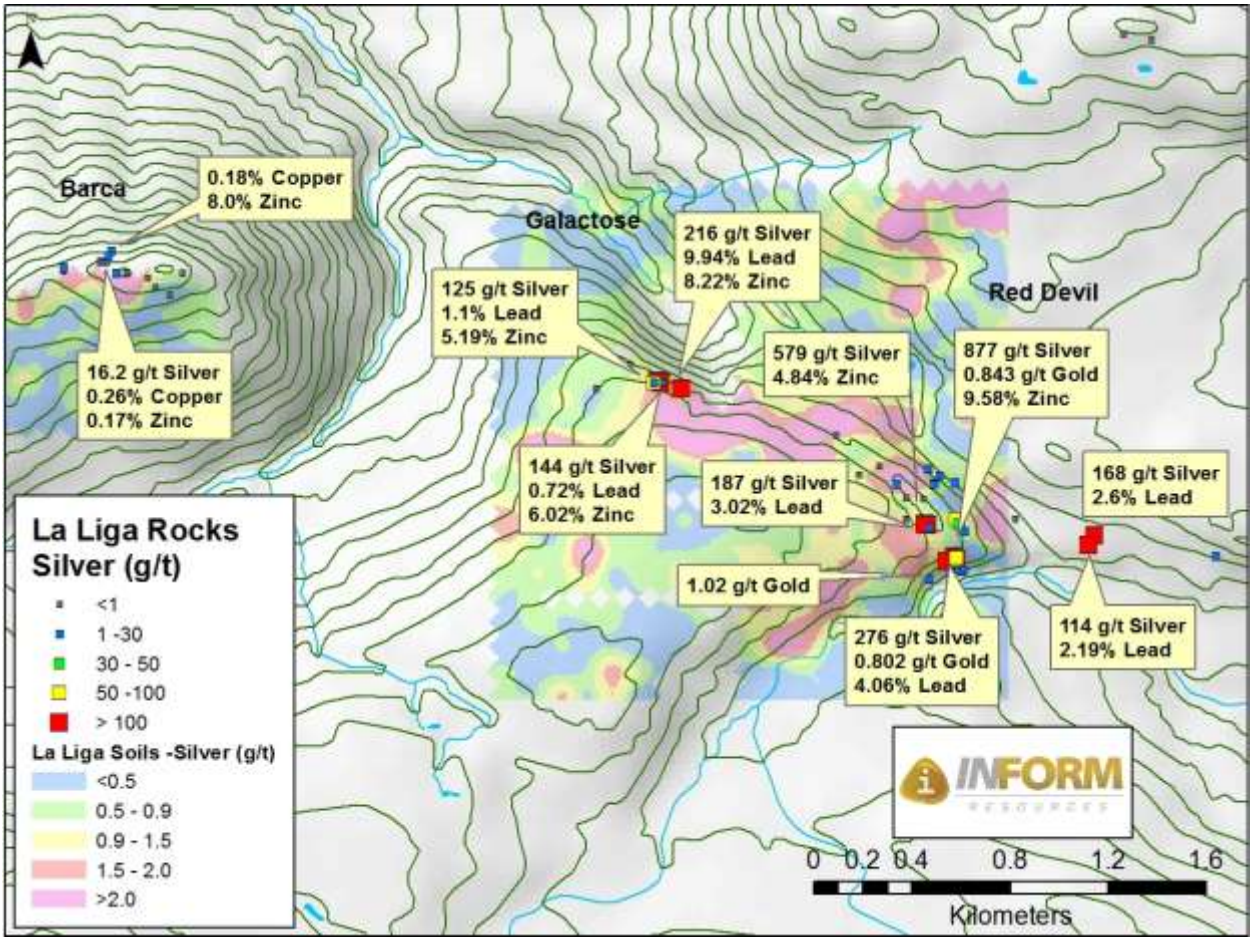

Figure 3: 2011 rock samples on the Galaxy Block, La Liga Property

Portions of the Old Trafford Block have been intermittently explored for SEDEX style silver-lead-zinc by various companies since the early 1980's including Anaconda (1981 – 1982), Dromedary Exploration Company Ltd. (1988 – 1990), and Blackstone Ventures (1996 – 1998). Previous work includes 3,808 meters of historic diamond drilling, geologic mapping, soil sampling, and geophysical surveys. Highlights from diamond drilling performed in the 1990's by Blackstone Ventures on the Francois grid includes 5.48% zinc, 6.13% lead, and 136.7 g/t silver over 0.8m from FRN96-02 and 8.42% zinc, 2.43% lead, and 29.8 g/t silver over 2m from FRN96-04. Blackstone also noted zones of strongly anomalous gold and PGE mineralization from some of their drill holes. Numerous additional zones of sulfide mineralization with anomalous silver-lead-zinc +/- copper-gold are noted across the property; a majority of which have seen only minor exploration (Jones 1999).

The Premiership Block also underwent minor exploration for SEDEX style mineralization by Anaconda in 1981 – 1982. Previous exploration included soil and rock sampling, geologic mapping, and geophysical surveys. Previous operators discovered zones of disseminated to fracture controlled arsenopyrite – sphalerite – galena mineralization within chert, anomalous silver, lead, and zinc in soil samples, and a zone of massive barite up to 20m thick traceable over 5.5km.

1.5 Climate and Physiography

The region of the La Liga project has a Sub-Arctic Continental climate, with long cold winters and short mild summers. Temperatures can reach up to 26°C in the summer and drop to as low as - 50°C in the winter. The project covers an area of low mountains often cut by steep gorges through the thick layer of glacial till. Most of the region is (was) heavily vegetated with very little alpine or sub-alpine terrain. The topography has been molded by glaciation (Figure 4). Permafrost is often found on steep north facing slopes as well as in low lying areas with thick sphagnum moss.

The topography of the area has a great effect on vegetation. Thick spruce growth can be found on the south facing slopes and within the larger stream valleys, the undergrowth is dominantly dwarf birch and mountain alder. There are large areas that have been affected by historic forest fires, leaving swaths of burned vegetation thick with deadfall. The secondary growth in these areas is dominantly birch and alder, with small patches of willow. Even on flat or lightly sloped terrain the downed trees can make movement tough.

There is a fair amount of outcrop in the region, often occurring within steep stream valleys or on hill tops. The region is generally dry, but swampy areas do occur on plateaus as well as in low lying drainage areas.

Figure 4: La Liga Property, Galaxy Block; overlooking Stokes Lake

Part Two – Geology

2.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The La Liga property is located within the Selwyn Basin (Figure 5) a geological province comprising deep water clastic rocks, chert and minor carbonate units accreted along the continental margin of North America during Paleozoic time. The property lies just to the northeast of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and is bound to the northeast by the Mackenzie Platform, a carbonate platform, which formed the near-shore facies of ancient North America (Abbott et al, 1986). Deformation and metamorphism associated with this terrain began during the Jurassic culminating in the Cretaceous (Tempelman-Kluit, 1979). More recently, strike slip faulting occurred along the Tintina Fault, resulting in about 450 km of northwest/southeast movement during the late Cretaceous to early Tertiary (Till et al., 2007).

The rocks in the vicinity of the property comprise various Paleozoic-age strata that have been juxtaposed by a complex series of Jurassic to Cretaceous high angle and thrust faults. Structure in the area is dominated by moderately southwest-dipping or flat-lying strata that are imbricated by several large northwest-trending, northeast directed thrust faults (Figure 6; Yukon Geological Survey, 2010b).

The Paleozoic strata are sandwiched between two major Mid-Cretaceous igneous bodies the Anvil Batholith to the southwest and the Teddy Caldera to the northeast. The Anvil Batholith belongs to Selwyn Plutonic Suite, which consists of intermediate (biotite quartz monzonite, granodiorite and minor diorite) to more felsic (biotite± hornblende± muscovite granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite) compositions. The Teddy Caldera is part of South Fork Volcanics, which comprise biotite-quartz-hornblende-feldspar crystal tuff. Both igneous bodies are elongated parallel to the regional northwest to southeast structural trend.

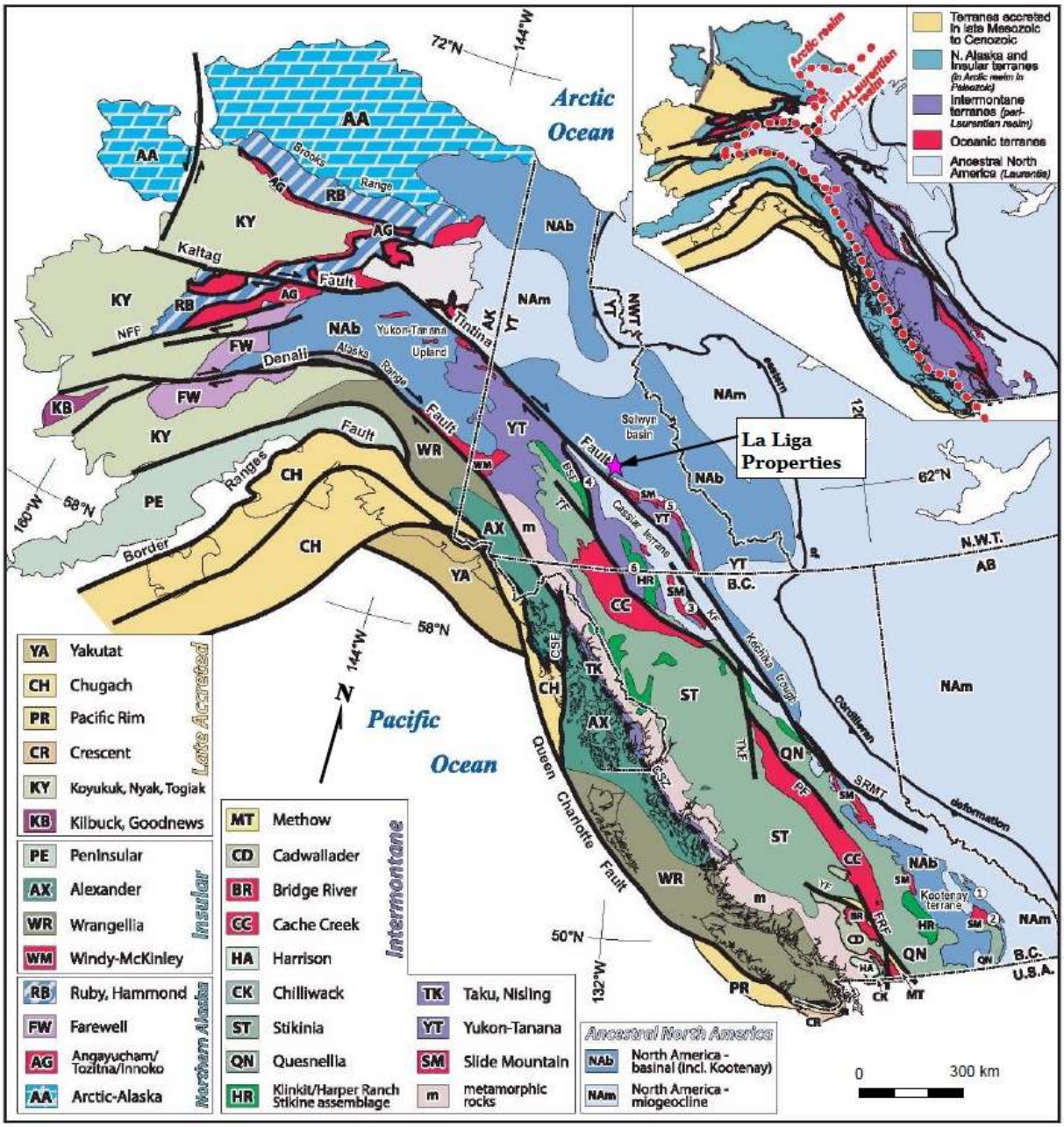

Figure 5: Tectonic map of the Northern Cordillera of Alaska, Yukon Territory and British Columbia with the La Liga project area (after Colpron et al., 2007)

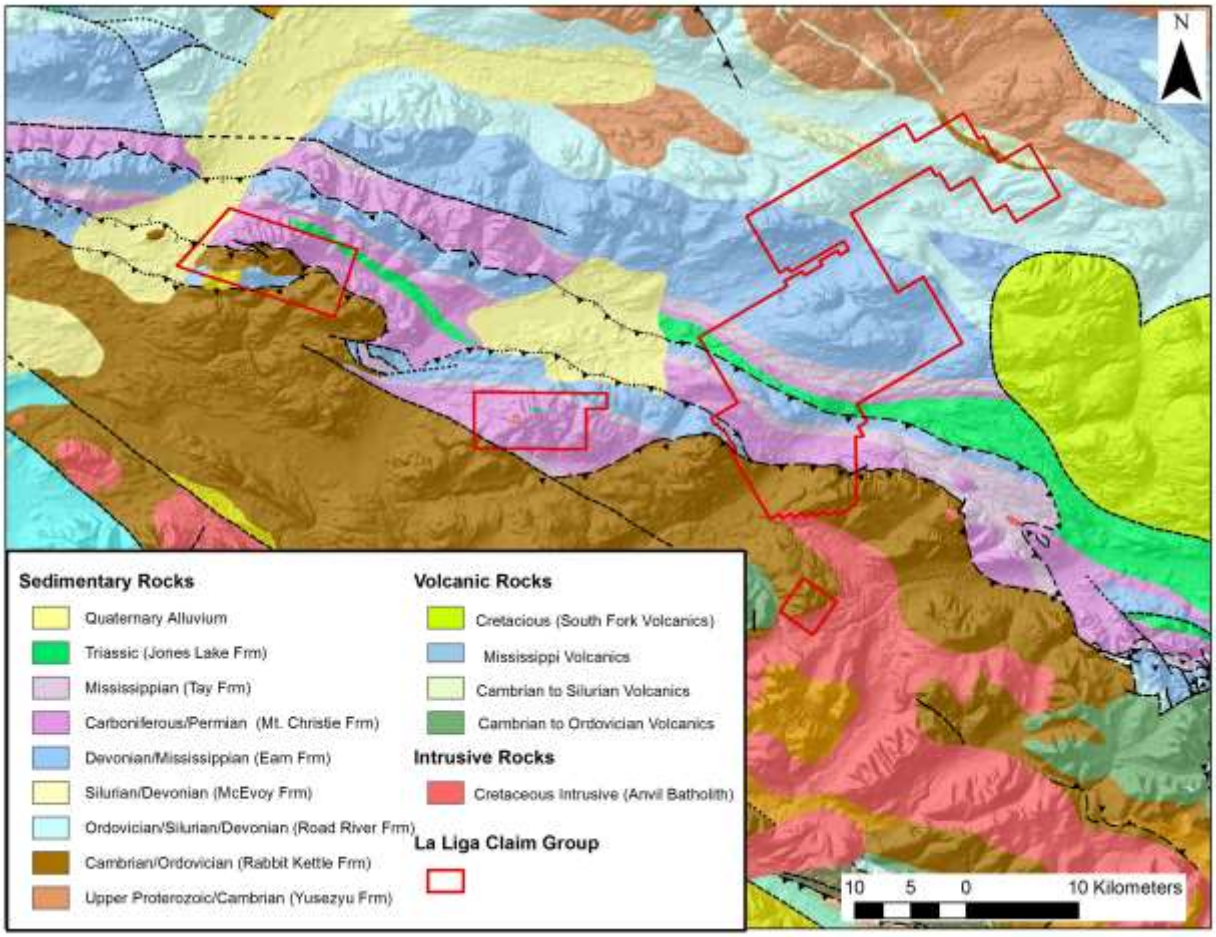

Figure 6: Geology of the La Liga region (from the Yukon Geological Survey)

2.2 Property Geology

The Galaxy Block (Galactose, Red Devil, Cottagers, and Barca prospects) is underlain by a sequence of non-metamorphosed Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian clastic sedimentary rocks of the Earn Group (DME(1,2)) the description of which is located within Table 2, and corroborates with the information gathered in the field (Figure 7; Cooley, 2011). Observed units within the project area consist of a stratigraphic sequence from top to bottom of coarse siliceous conglomerate, mudstone/siltstone, a thin limestone unit and a greywacke consisting of coarse to medium grained sandstones and minor conglomerates. The dip of the bedding is generally gentle to moderate, and the strike of bedding across the project area trends roughly NW-SE thought the dip direction locally switches between NE and SW. The northern region of the Galaxy block is underlain by a strongly deformed sequence of chert, siltstone and shale of Ordovician to Lower Devonian age while the rocks in the south consist of a doubled up sequence of deep water Devonian to Triassic sedimentary units separated by the Stokes Thrust. Glacial deposits fill many of the valley bottoms.

The Old Trafford block is underlain by Cambrian to Orodovcian aged siltstones and limestones of the Rabbitkettle Formation and Carboniferous to Permian aged chert, shale and siltstone of the Mount Christie Formation separated from the older Cambrian rocks by a south dipping thrust fault. Both these units have undergone local hornfels and skarn alteration and are intruded by small intrusive bodies likely of Cretaceous age.

The Premiership block is underlain primarily by a fault bounded block of the Rabbitkettle Formation though minor a thin sequence of Tay Formation is noted along the northern margin of the block.

Unit Name	Age	Map Name	Description
Jones Lake Formation	Triassic	TrJ	brown to buff weathering, calcareous fine-grained sandstone, argillite and shale; extensive ripple cross-lamination and bioturbation; massive, light grey weathering, fine crystalline, dark grey limestone; minor orange weathering platey limestone
Mount Christie Formation	Carboniferous to Permian	CPmc	light grey-brown, black and maroon, thin to medium bedded chert with minor interbeds of grey siltstone; maroon thin bedded siltstone
Tay Formation	Mississippian	MT (1,2)	Recessive, dark brown weathering, thin to medium bedded, calcareous, dark grey to brown siltstone and shale, commonly burrowed; thin to thick inter-beds of fine crystalline, dark grey limestone; minor quartz arenite.
Earn Group	Devonian and Mississippian	DME1	Complex assemblage of submarine fan and channel deposits. Thin bedded, laminated slate with thin to thickly inter-bedded fine to medium grained chert-quartz arenite and wacke; thick members of chert pebble conglomerate; black siliceous siltstone; nodular and bedded barite; rare limestone
Road River Group	Ordovician to Lower Devonian	ODR	Black shale and chert overlain by orange siltstone or buff platy limestones
Rabbit Kettle Formation	Cambrian to Ordovician	COrt	dark grey and grey-brown, laminated and thin-bedded, quartzose siltstone with minor shale horizons; buff weathered, dark grey, laminated, fine-grained sandstone and siltstone, laminations may be defined by pyrrhotite
Yusezyu Formation	Precambrian	PCH1	Consists of several-kilometer-thick succession of medium- to coarse- grained quartzose sandstone and grit to quartz pebble conglomerate, with interbedded shale and siltstone. Upper part of the formation is variably calcareous

Table 2: Stratigraphy of the 105L and 105K map sheets, Yukon Territory

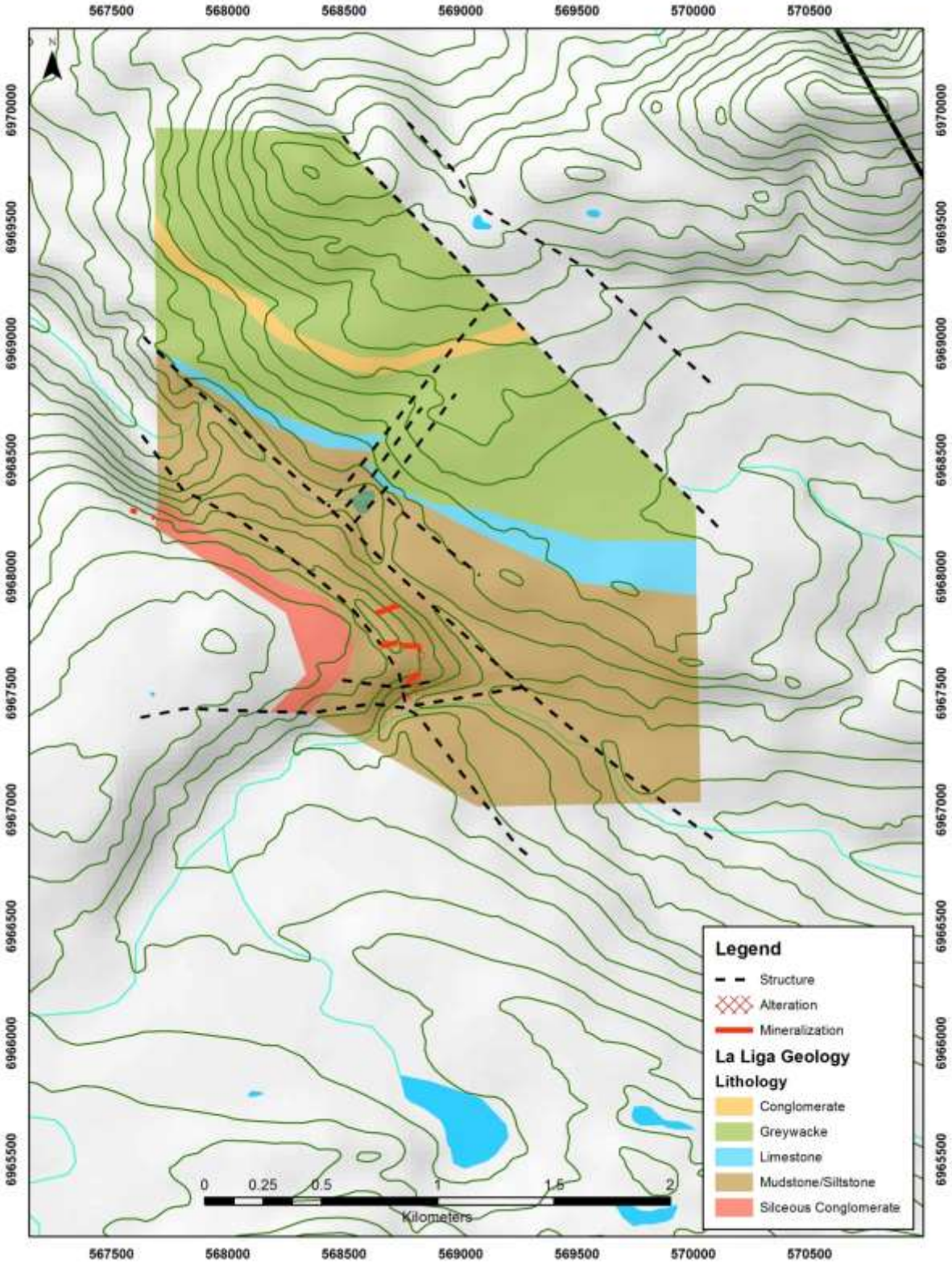

Figure 7: Local geology of the Galaxy Block, La Liga Project. Geology based on mapping conducted in the fall of 2011 by M. Cooley

2.3 Deposit Types and Mineralization

The Selwyn Basin hosts a wide variety of prospective mineral occurrences and deposit types. These include sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) Zn-Pb-Ag; volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS); multiple varieties of skarn including copper-gold skarns; distal vein; carbonate replacement deposits; and intrusive- and hornfels-hosted gold (Yukon Geological Survey, 2010). The Galaxy Block is located approximately 40Km to the northwest of the Silver Range Resources Keg deposit. To date Silver Range has identified an inferred resource of 39.76Mt grading 30.25 g/t Ag, .77% Zn, .26% Pb, .15% Cu, 226ppm Sn and 5.77 ppm at the Keg (Drechsler et al 2012). Mineralization is controlled by a combination of structure and stratigraphy and is hosted within stockworked fractures that cross-cut intensely silicified, fine grained clastic sediments and chert. Disseminated mineralization is also present within calc-silicate skarn horizons. Sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena occur in varying amounts with pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite and rare stannite. The sulphide minerals are generally coarse grained. They typically comprise 1 to 10% of the rock, often increasing to between 20 and 50% over meter-scale intervals within skarnified horizons (Stoshein 2011).

Mineralization identified on the La Liga Property to date appears to consist dominantly of polymetallic breccia, vein, and disseminated (Ag – Pb – Zn +/- Au and/or Cu) occurrences and local massive – disseminated skarn (Ag-Pb-Zn) occurrences.

Three outcropping polymetallic vein and skarn occurrence have been identified to date on the Galaxy Block.

The *Red Devil* zone appears to be a polymetallic vein system (Ag – Au –Pb) associated with a northwest trending fault zone. This zone is comprised mainly of steeply to moderately dipping quartz + arsenopyrite +/- pyrite +/- galena veins and disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, and galena mineralization within sandstone, siltstone, and chert pebble conglomerates (Cooley, 2011). Locally, veins are up to 0.5m thick and appear to be associated with E-W oriented dilatancy zones associated with a series of NW oriented strike-slip faults.

The *Galactose* and *Barca* zones (Ag – Pb - Zn – Cu) consist of massive sulfide showings, locally up to 3m thick, and consists of massive pyrrhotite/sphalerite/ galena surrounded by patchy and disseminated sulfides. The massive sulfide bodies appeared to be strataform, suggesting either syndepositional origin or lithological control, however they also appear to be coarsely recrystallized and are associated with calc-silicate skarn and hornfels alteration in the surrounding sediments.

Areas of strongly quartz-sericite-pyrite altered clastic sediments and fractured chert with veined, disseminated, and locally massive lenses of pyrite and arsenopyrite are associated with geochemical anomalies on the Old Trafford Block.

Calc-silicate skarn and hornfels alteration with strong pyrite, pyrrohtite, and/or arsenopyrite mineralization occurs over large areas on the Twopete block. The alteration/mineralized sediments in the area appear to be associated with the Cretaceous aged Anvil Batholith.

Part Three – Exploration Methodology

3.1 Exploration

The purpose of the 2012 exploration program at the La Liga property was to expand and build on the encouraging results discovered on the Galaxy Block in 2011 and cover unexplored ground within newly staked areas of the property.

3.2 Sample Method and Approach

Reconnaissance style soil and rock sampling was performed by the Inform Resources crew at the La Liga property in June of 2012. The sampling was performed in the industry standard approach. Work was performed by a collection of experienced and novice geologists and geological technicians. It is the author's opinion that the sample collection method was sound and done with high quality.

Samples were stored in a secure location in camp until time for shipment. All sample shipments were taken by Inform Resources personnel to SGS Labs in Whitehorse. Samples were then prepped and sent to SGS Labs in Vancouver, BC. Individual sample bags were sealed on site, and rice bags were sealed prior to leaving Faro.

3.3 Soil Samples

Soil samples were collected by Inform Resources geologists and assistants at the C horizon or as deep as possible using hand augers and shovels. Samplers were instructed to try and collect at least 500g of sample material. This was not always possible; permafrost was encountered in some areas and a sample was not able to be collected, or samples were smaller than 500g. Samples were put in labeled cloth soil bags with a unique numbered sample tag. Bags were sealed at the sample site and brought back to Faro to be dried before being shipped in rice bags and delivered to the analytical prep lab in Whitehorse. Sample locations were marked using a Garmin 60Csx GPS. Sample locations and descriptions were also written down in a sample book. At the end of each field day sample location and attribute data were input into a Microsoft Access database to merge with assays.

3.4 Rock Samples

Rock samples were collected by Inform Resources geologists and placed in numbered cloth sample bags with a unique sample tag. Locations were marked using a Garmin GPS and/or Trimble Juno and recorded in the sample book and the geologist's field notebook along with a detailed rock description. Bags were sealed at the sample site and brought back to Faro. Location data and descriptions were later input into a Microsoft

Access database to merge with assays. Samples were placed in rice bags and delivered to the analytical prep lab in Whitehorse.

3.5 Analyses

All 2012 rock and soil samples were prepped and analyzed by SGS Labs Canada. Samples were prepped at the Whitehorse lab then sent to SGS Labs in Vancouver, BC. The prep and analysis packages used were as follows:

For soil samples:

DRY10 – Dry sample <3.0 kg, 105°C

SCR30 – Dry screening to -180, <1 kg

GE ICP14B – Two acid aqua regia digestion with 34 element ICP-AES finish

GE FAA313 – 30g Fire assay (Au), AAS finish

For rock samples:

PRP85 – Weigh, dry (<3.0 kg), crush to 75% passing 2mm, split 250 g, pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns

DRY11 – Dry samples >3.0 kg, 105°C

CRU24 – Crush >3.0 kg to 75% passing 2mm, split 250 g, pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns

GE ICM14B – Two acid aqua regia digestion with 52 element combined ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish

GE FAA313 – 30g Fire assay (Au), AAS finish

GO FAG303 – 30 g Fire assay (Au), Gravimetric finish

3.6 QA/QC

Alternating referenced standard and blanks were inserted in the soil and rock samples approximately every 25 samples to monitor lab precision, accuracy, and contamination. The same reference material was used for both the soil and rocks sampling in 2012, and was provided by CDN Laboratories in Langley, BC. The blank material (CDN-BLK) consisted of fine grained silica sand, and a gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc reference

sample was used as the standard (CDN-ME-1205; see table 3). No QA/QC issues were noted with the 2012 analyses.

Gold	*2.20 g/t*	±	*0.28 g/t*	*Certified value*
Silver	*25.6 g/t*	±	*2.4 g/t*	*Certified value*
Copper	*0.218 %*	±	*0.012 %*	*Certified value*
Lead	*0.130%*	±	*0.004 %*	*Certified value*
Zinc	*0.369 %*	±	*0.030 %*	*Certified value*

Table 3: CDN-ME-1205 reference sample certified values

Part Four – Exploration and Results

4.1 Galaxy Block

4.1.1 Soils

Soil sampling on the Galaxy Block was designed to follow up and expand on strong silver and lead soil anomalies discovered during 2011. Additionally, ridge and spur soil samples were placed to test un-explored portions of the property. In all, 1069 soil samples were taken over the Galaxy Block in 2012.

Gridded soil samples in the central Galaxy Block area define two parallel silver and lead anomalies. (Figures 8 - 10). The "southern" anomaly consists of a 1600m x 300m west-northwest trending zone of strongly anomalous silver (up to 22.3 g/t) and lead (up to 995 ppm), and coincident arsenic, bismuth, copper, and antimony. The Red Devil and Galactose prospects occur at the southeastern and northwestern ends of the trend.

The "northern" anomaly consists of the Cottagers prospect, occurs approximately 600m north of the southern anomaly, and consists of a 1700m x 300m west-northwest trending zone of strongly anomalous silver (up to 29.3 g/t) and coincident lead (up to 596 ppm) and zinc (up to 1160 ppm). The trend is open to the north-west and east.

Additionally, other smaller soil anomalies occur on the property. A spotty silver and zinc anomaly over a 500m x 500m area occurs at the southeastern edge of the soil grid (approximately 570569 mE, 6967394 mN) and is on trend with the southern anomaly 1.2km to the southeast. A 400m northwest oriented trend of strongly anomalous zinc (up to 1420 ppm) occurs in the area around the Barca prospect. Strongly anomalous, bismuth, copper, and antimony also occur in the area. Lastly, a 1.5km trend of weak to moderately anomalous silver (up to 3.8 g/t) occurs along a ridge line on the northern arm of the Galaxy Block (Figure 11).

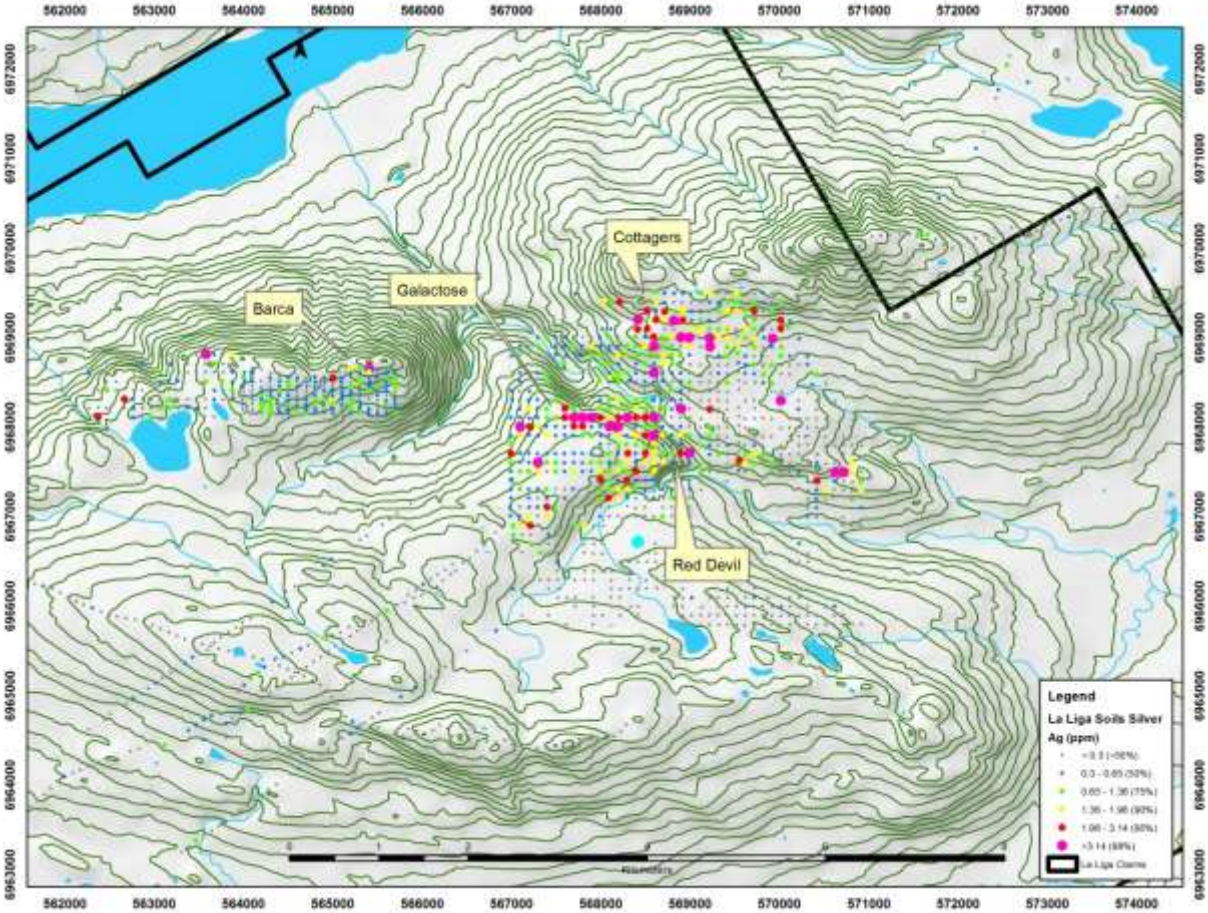

Figure 8: Silver in soils in the central Galaxy Block, La Liga Project

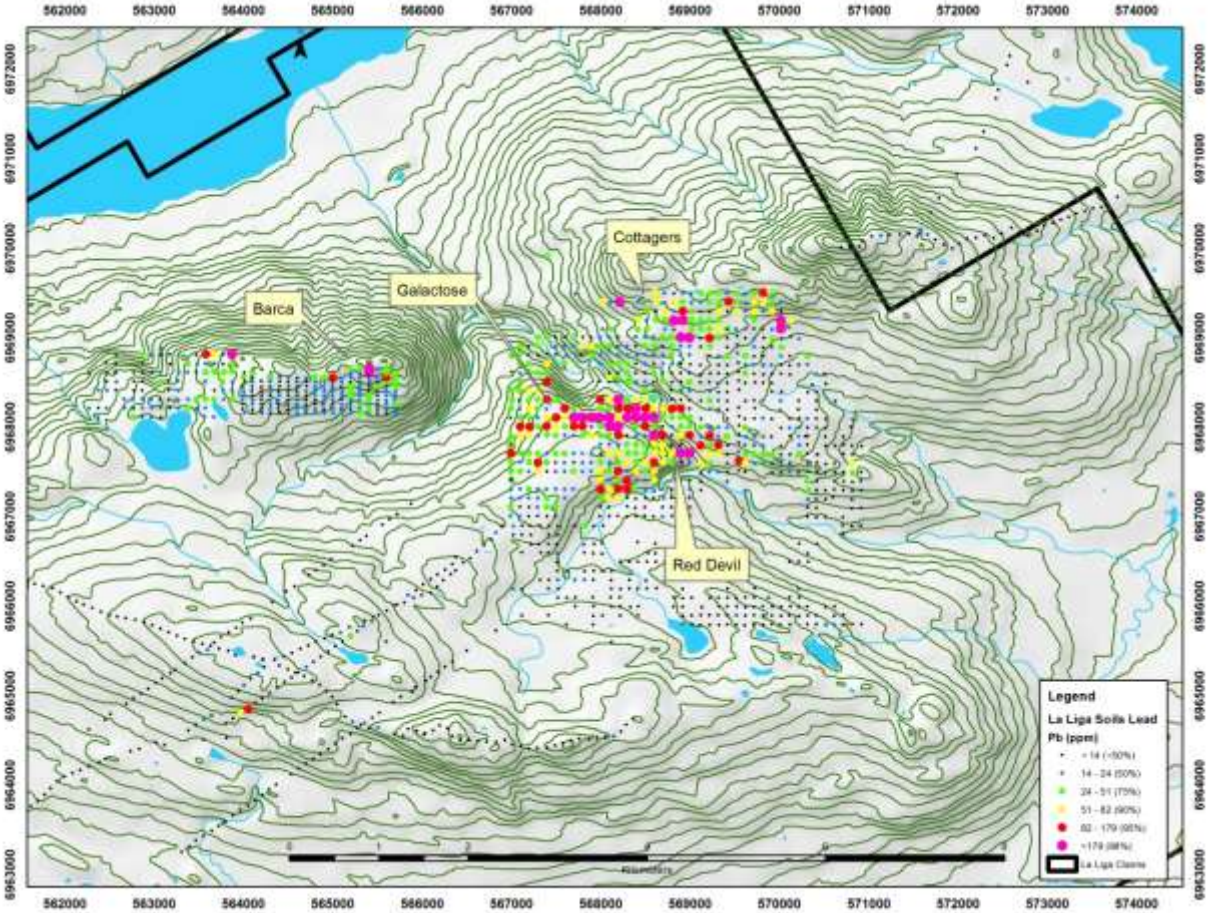

Figure 9: Lead in soils in the central Galaxy Block, La Liga Project

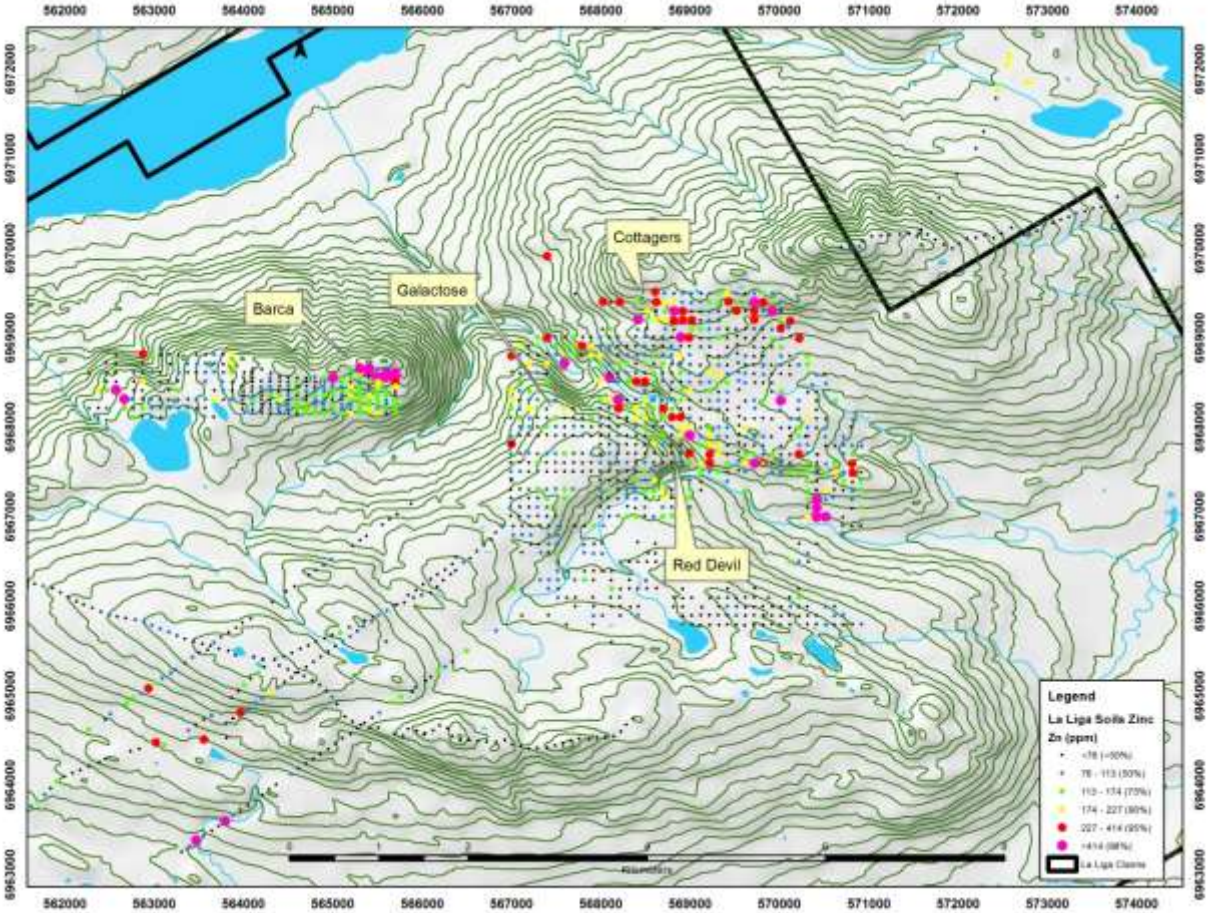

Figure 10: Zinc in soils in the central Galaxy Block, La Liga Project

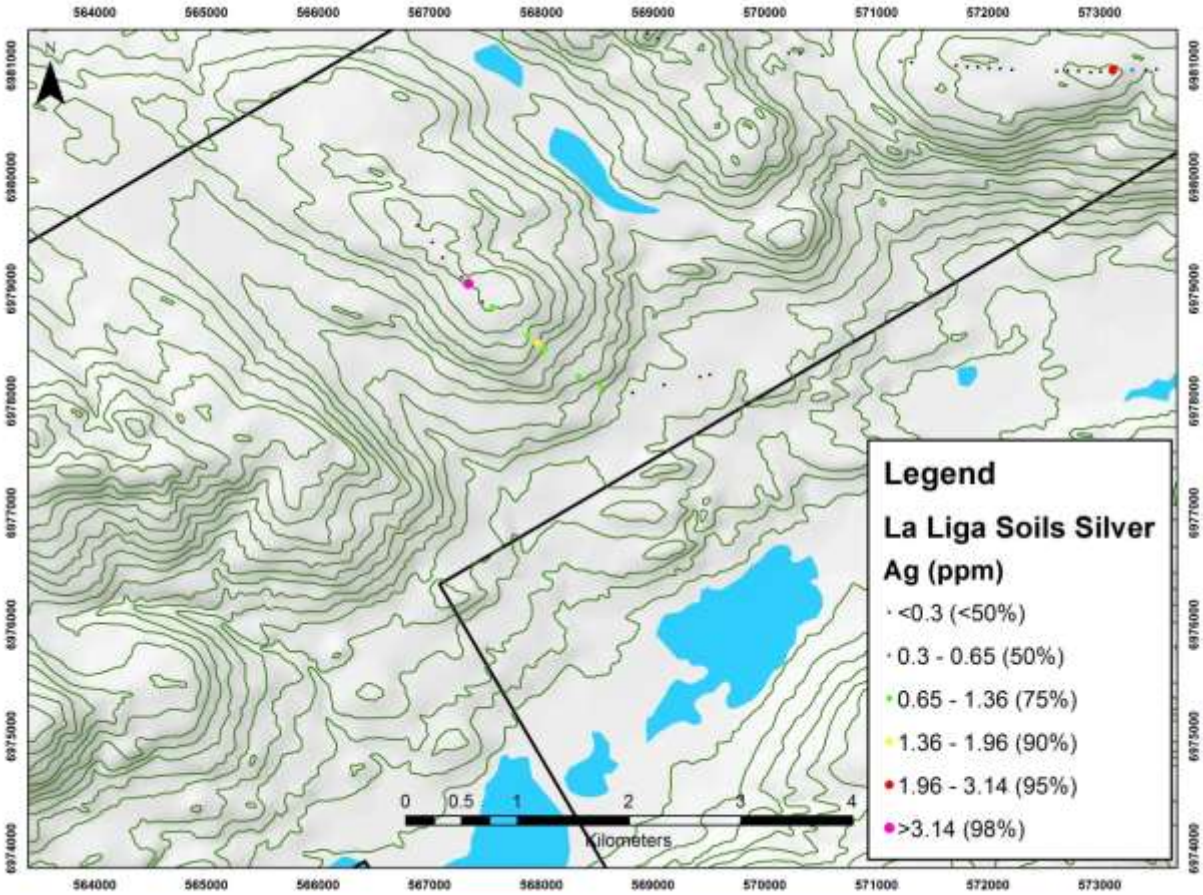

Figure 11: Silver in soils in the north Galaxy Block, La Liga Project

4.1.2 Rocks

Rock sampling on the Galaxy Block consisted of 41 grab samples collected during reconnaissance/prospecting traverses across the property (Figure 12 - 14). A few of the samples were collected within the vicinity of the Red Devil, Galactose, and Barca prospects. No significant results were generated from the 2012 rock sampling.

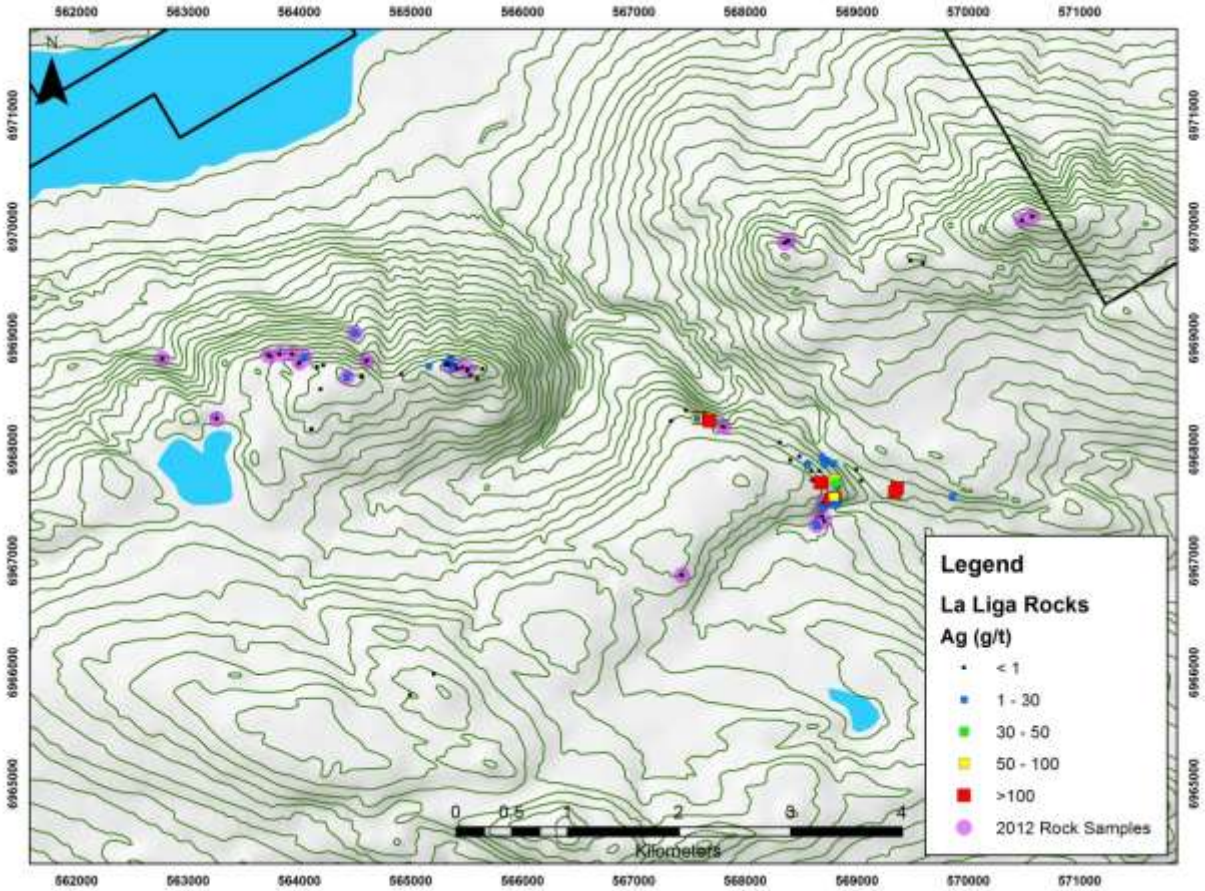

Figure 12: Rock sampling in the central Galaxy Block

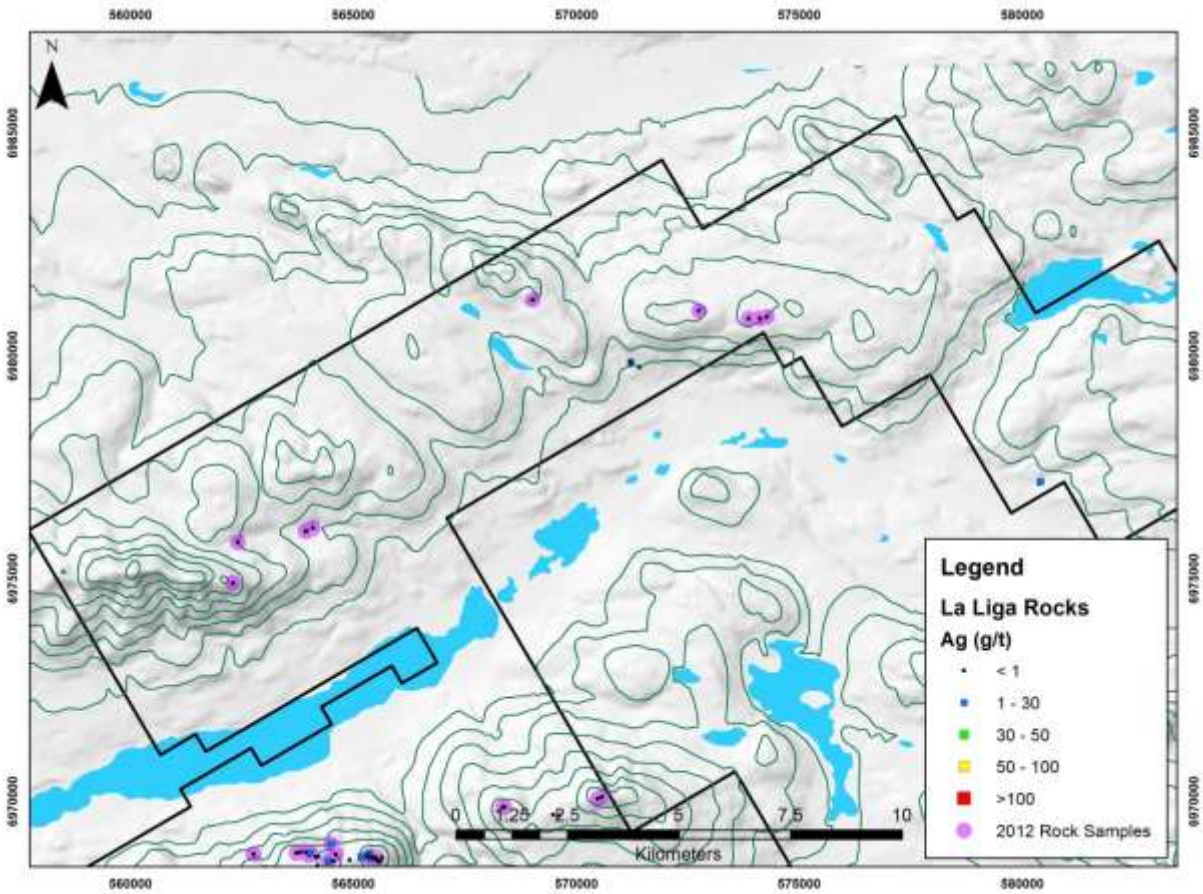

Figure 13: Rock sampling in the northern Galaxy block

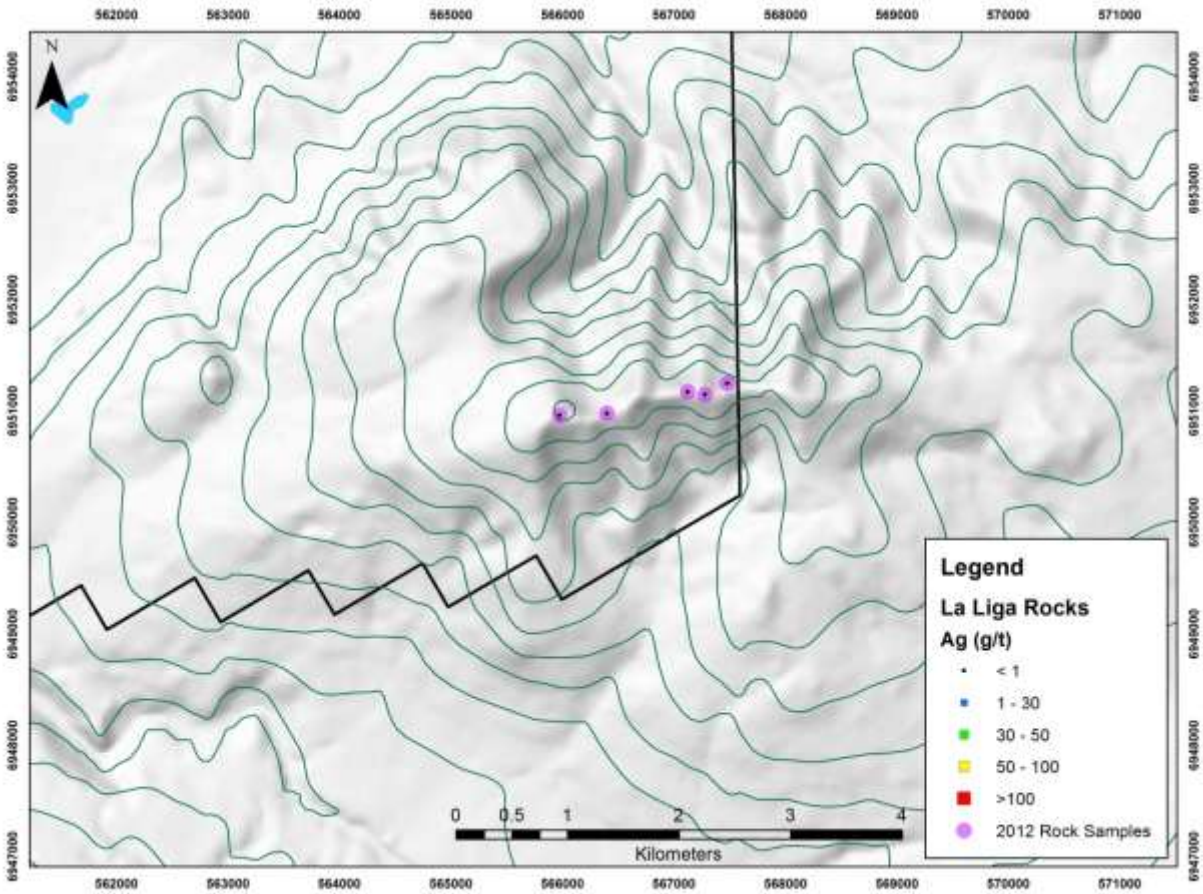

Figure 14: Rock sampling in the southern Galaxy block

4.2 Old Trafford Block

4.2.1 Soils

Sixty-six ridge soil samples were taken along the central NE-SW oriented ridgeline of Dromedary Mountain. A discontinuous zone of anomalous silver occurs over a 450m area near the northern boundary of the property. Individual assays are up to 5 g/t silver and average 2.6 g/t silver (n=5; Figure 15). Spotty zones of anomalous zinc also occur along the ridge line, locally assaying up to 638 ppm zinc (Figure 16).

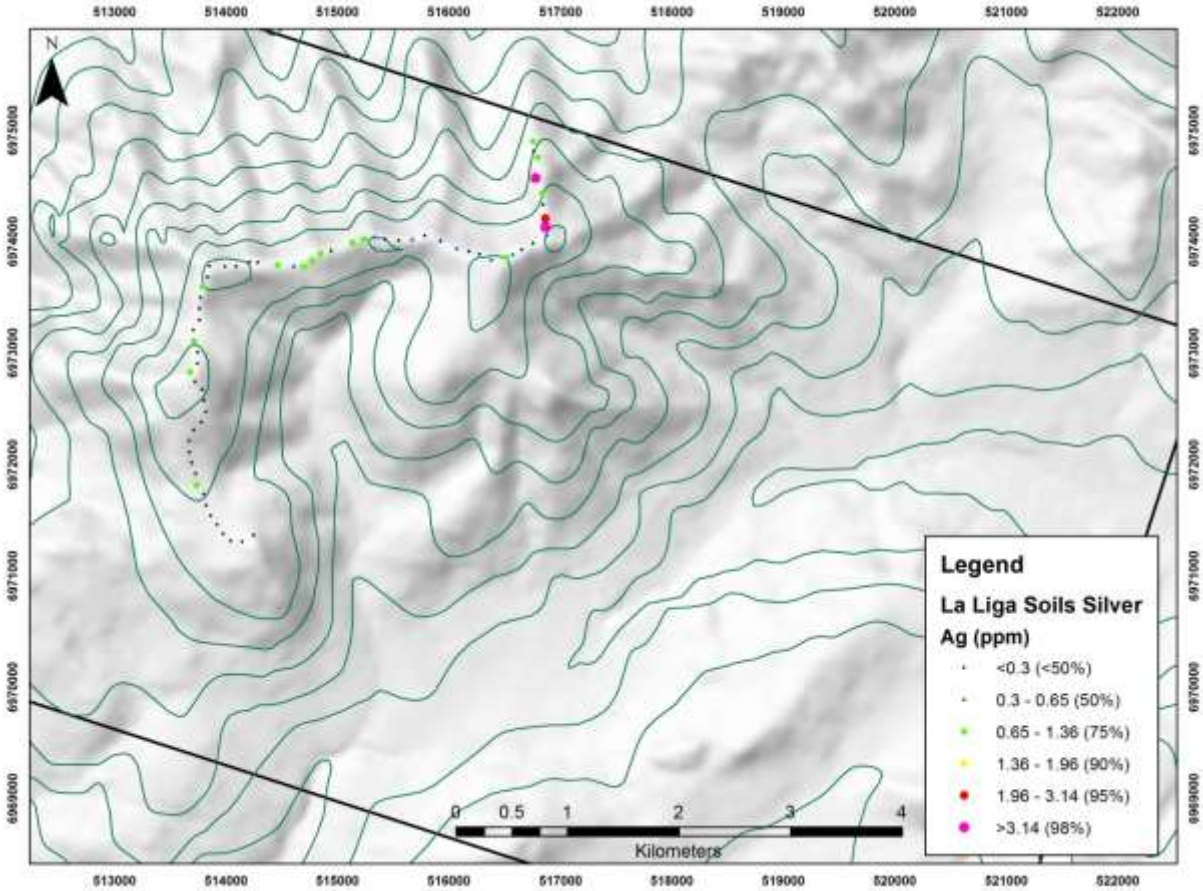

Figure 15: Silver in soils, Old Trafford Block

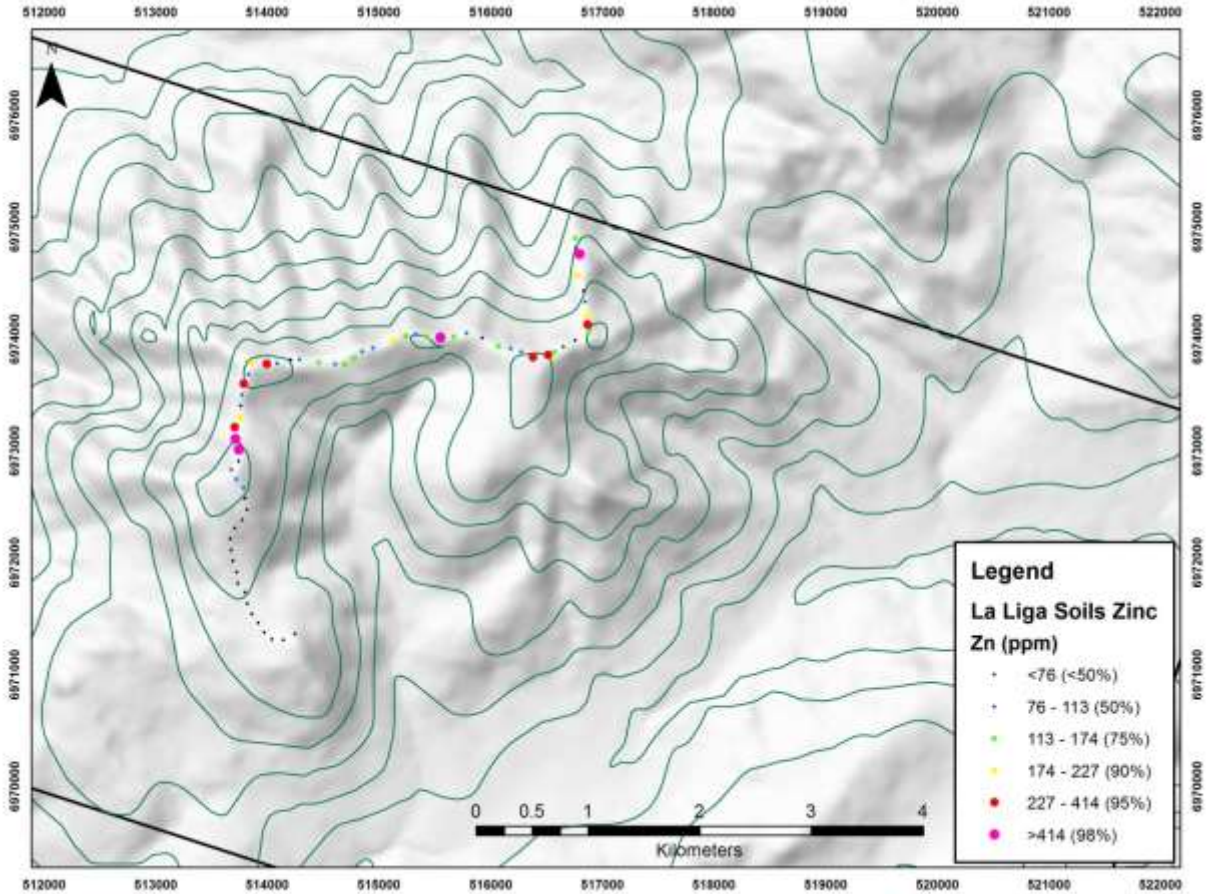

Figure 16: Zinc in soils, Old Trafford Block

4.2.2 Rocks

Reconnaissance exploration on the Old Trafford claim block consisted of ridge and spurs traverses and identified areas of strongly quartz-sericite-pyrite altered clastic sediments and fractured chert with veined, disseminated, and locally massive lenses of pyrite and arsenopyrite. Twenty-four rock grab samples were collected and assayed up to 213 g/t Ag and >1% Pb. One sample of vuggy, gossanous massive sulfide near the eastern boundary of the claim block also ran 0.99 g/t gold (Figure 17).

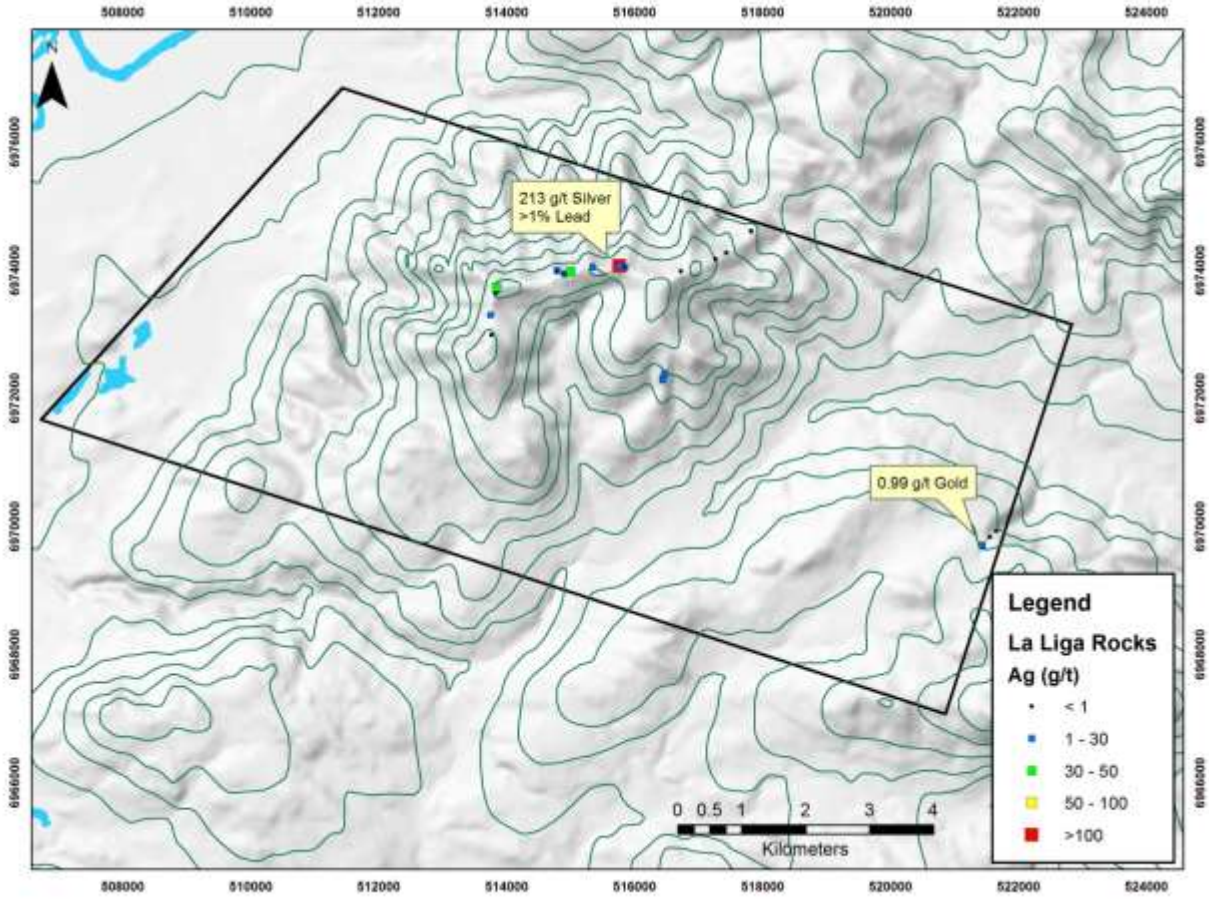

Figure 17: Rock sampling at the Old Trafford block

4.3 Premiership Block

Four rock samples were collected from the Premiership block in 2012 and did not return any results of interest (Figure 18). Weak alteration and hornfelsed sediments with trace disseminated sulfides (pyrite) were noted in the area near a small intrusive plug. A large, stratabound, horizon (+/-20m) of massive barite does occur on the northern boundary of the property (see MINFILE occurrence 105L 052), but doesn't appear to be associated with any significant sulfide mineralization.

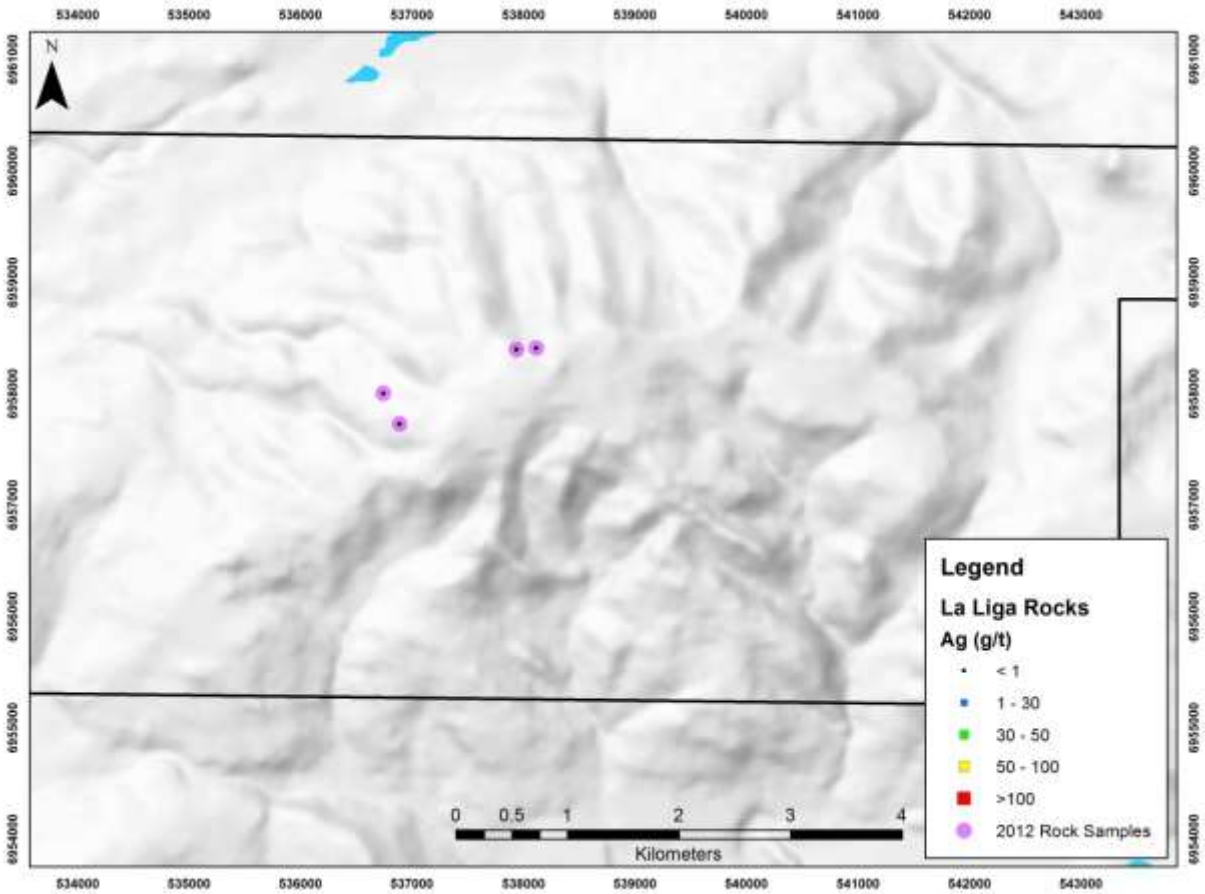

Figure 18: Rock sampling in the Premiership block

4.4 Twopete Block

Disseminated and locally massive sulfide mineralization consisting dominantly of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and trace chalcopyrite associated with hornfelsed sediments and calc-silicate skarns is common on the Twopete block. The most interesting results to date, including 12 rock samples collected during 2012, are samples taken from a 1m zone of stratabound massive sulfide lenses over a 7m area that assayed up to 0.23% copper; averaging 0.15% copper (n=5; Figure 19).

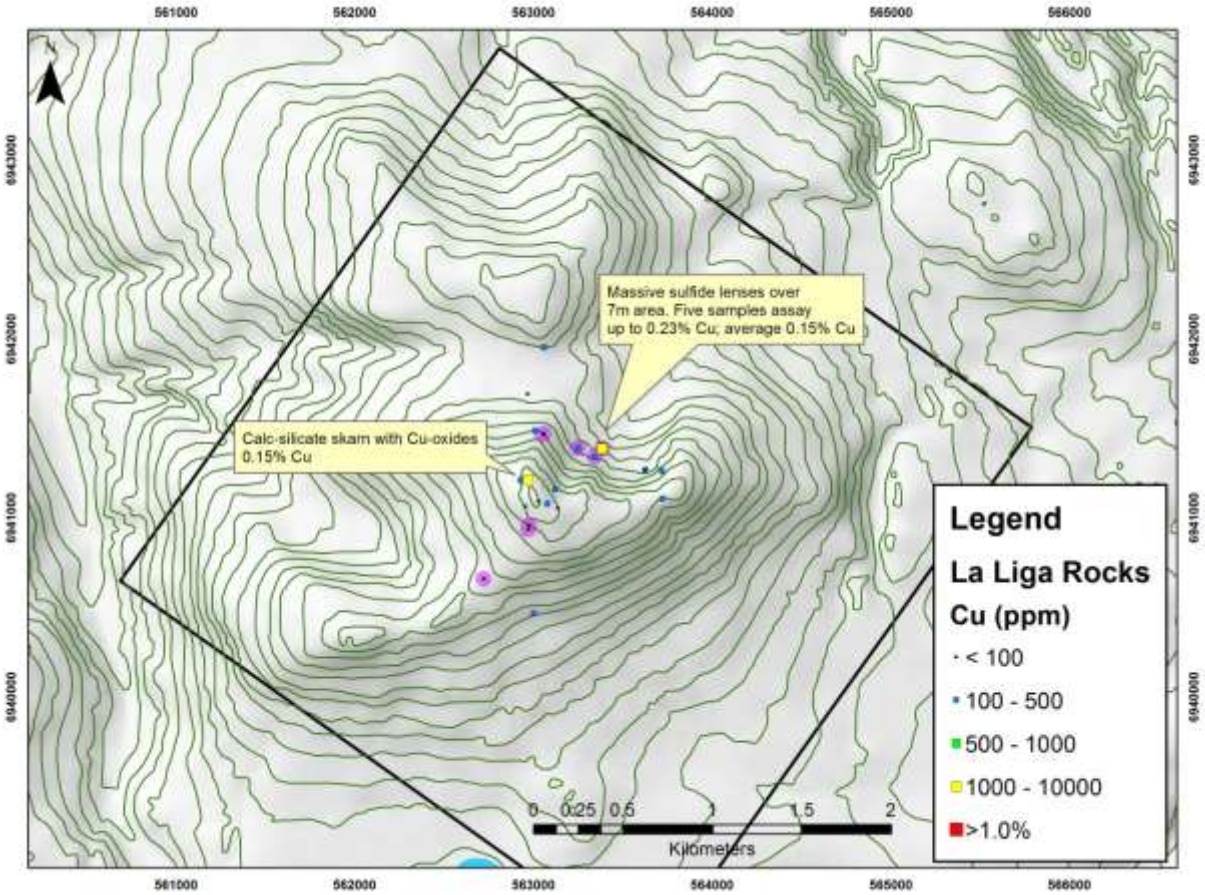

Figure 19: Rock sampling at the Twopete block

4.5 Interpretation & Conclusions

Rock sampling, soil sampling, and geologic mapping indicate the potential for significant silver-lead-zinc (+/- gold-copper) mineralization within the central Galaxy claim block on the La Liga property. 2011/12 soil sampling in the area have defined two large silver in soil anomalies in the area, and rock sampling has identified strong silver, lead, and/or zinc mineralization at surface in 3 locations (Red Devil, Galactose, and Barca prospects). The "southern" soil anomaly consists of a 1600m x 300m west-northwest oriented zone of strongly anomalous silver in soils (Figure 20). The soil anomaly is coincident with anomalous Pb, As, and Sb; and is anchored by the Red Devil and Galactose prospects at its southeastern and northwestern extents, respectively. Geologic mapping in the Red Devil and Galactose areas suggest that mineralization and alteration is focused along east-west oriented dilant zones/faults associated with a series steeply dipping NW oriented strike-slip faults. The style and intensity of mineralization appears to be variable and is controlled by the rheology, permeability, and chemistry of

host lithologies. Within strongly siliceous and competent lithologies (siliceous conglomerate and chert) mineralized quartz veins and sulfide filled fractures are common while disseminated sulfide mineralization with alteration occurs within permeable sandstone, greywacke, and conglomerate units (i.e. Red Devil). Calcareous units (limestone, siltstone, etc.) contain disseminated to locally massive pods of sulfide mineralization associated with calc-silicate (skarn) alteration. Lithologic contacts within deformation zones also appear to be favorable locations for massive sulfide development (i.e. Galactose). It should also be noted that the strongest soil anomalies appear to be focused on areas mapped as conglomerate units. Additional mapping and exploration efforts should focus on these areas to determine if these conglomeratic units are actual lithologic units that are favorable to mineralization or if they represent gouge/breccia zones associated with large scale structures (thrust faults?).

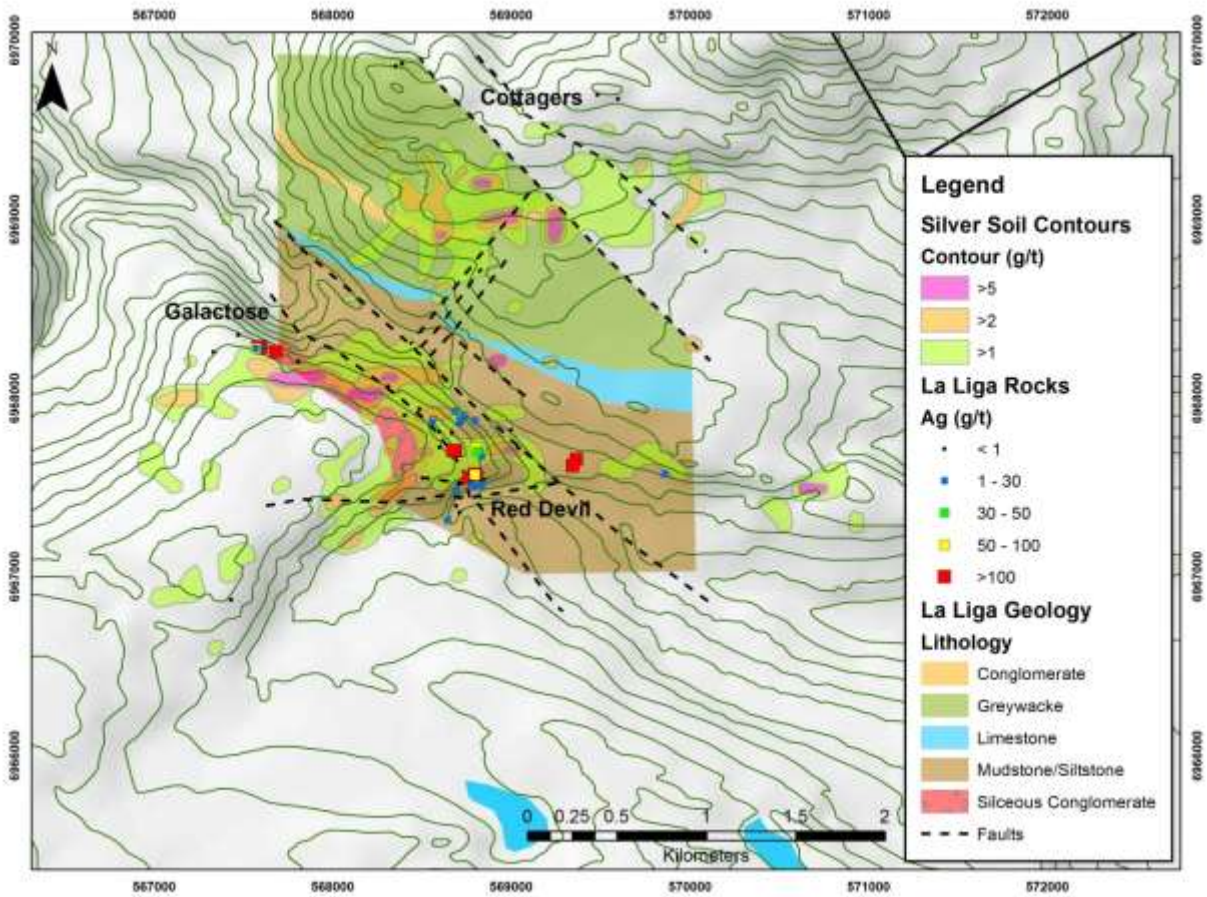

Figure 20: Silver in soil contours and rock samples over geology from the central Galaxy block

Structurally controlled silver-lead-zinc style mineralization is common in sedimentary basins around the world, and is well documented. The veins are typically hosted in a monotonous sequence of clastic rocks, are associated with crustal scale faults, and are often geographically associated with SEDEX districts (Paiement et al 2012). Overall, the mineralization on the Galaxy block appears to be strongly structurally controlled and is likely associated with Cretaceous aged deformation and intrusive activity in the area. Some of the massive sulfide occurrences noted on the property (Barca & Galactose) may have originated as SEDEX style/age mineralization; however, the sulfide occurrences are coarse, show evidence of recrystallization, and are associated with a calc-silicate alteration assemblage indicated they were overprinted by a later hydrothermal event. Early structures (thrust faults) may also occur in the area and, if so, are likely associated with mineralization.

Zones of alteration and mineralization with locally high grade silver (up to 216 g/t) and coincident silver and lead in soil anomalies were noted on the Old Trafford block based on limited reconnaissance sampling. Additional work needs to be performed including soil sampling, rock sampling, and geologic mapping to assess the potential for the area.

Part Five - Recommendations

Future work on La Liga should focus on further interpretation and defining drill targets in areas of known mineralization on the Galaxy Block (Red Devil, Galactose, and Cottagers). Detailed geologic mapping and trenching should be conducted in the Red Devil, Galactose, and Cottagers prospects and focus on recognition and refinement of the structural controls on alteration and mineralization. A ground magnetic survey over the area would also help define structures and zones of sulfide mineralization. Furthermore, large areas of the claim block are un-explored and additional prospecting and soil sampling should be conducted in these areas; focusing on areas interpreted as faults and/or geophysical anomalies (magnetic highs).

Additional prospecting, geologic mapping, and prospecting should be conducted on the Old Trafford block to follow up on zones of alteration and mineralization discovered in 2012. No additional work is recommended for the Premiership and Twopete Blocks at this time.

A specific budget is not for proposed exploration will not be included in this report because future exploration activities (2013 season) in the area will have to be customized to fit the funds available given current market conditions.

Part Six – Statement of Qualifications

1) I, Jodie Lynn Gibson, Chief Geologist of McLeod Williams Capital Corp., Suite 1500-409 Granville Ave., Vancouver, BC.., authored and am responsible for this report entitled "Exploration, Geology, and Geochemistry of the La Liga Project", dated April 29, 2013.

2) I am a graduate of Indiana State University with a M.Sc. degree in geology (May, 2006) with 7 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes serving as Project Manager for Underworld Resources White Gold Project in 2009, and several property examinations and field work throughout the Yukon and Alaska with Full Metal Minerals Inc., McLeod Williams Capital Corp., and Inform Resources Corp., 2007 to present.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 162701.

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

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

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 2nd day of May 2013.

"Signed and Sealed"

Jodie Gibson, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 162701)

McLeod Williams Capital Corp.

Suite 1500 – 409 Granville St.

Vancouver, BC V6C 1T2

Part Seven – Statement of Expenditures

La Liga Project - Statement of 2012 Expenditures

Galaxy 1 Claim Block				
Category	**Item**	**Cost**	**Units**	**Total**
Personnel				
	Cooper Quinn (Geologist)	$495.00	5	$2,475.00
	Mike Tedeschi (Geologist)	$461.00	3	$1,383.00
	Jake Schell (Field Assistant)	$258.75	6	$1,552.50
	Leah Brulotte (Field Assistant)	$258.75	6	$1,552.50
	Peter Smidt (Field Assistant)	$230.00	6	$1,380.00
	Henry Wright (Field Assistant)	$287.50	5	$1,437.50
	Mike Grant (Field Assistant)	$258.75	5	$1,293.75
	Richard Carter (GIS)	$321.00	5	$1,605.00
	Christophe Dupont (Field Assistant)	$230.00	5	$1,150.00
	Cook	$475.00	4	$1,900.00
Samples	Rock	$43.31	13	$563.03
	Soil	$31.06	299	$9,286.94
Helicopter (wet)	Matrix Aviation	$2,077.20	16	$33,235.20
Lodging	Far-O Way Guest House	$3,138.91		$3,138.91
Food/Expediting		$3,093.28		$3,093.28
Office	Cooper Quinn	$495.00	6	$2,970.00
(Report Writing, Etc.)	Mike Tedeschi	$461.00	3	$1,383.00
	Jodie Gibson	$732.00	2	$1,464.00
	Richard Carter	$321.00	2	$642.00
Truck Rental	K & K Truck Rentals	$1,440.00		$1,440.00
Travel		$1,820.91		$1,820.91
Total Galaxy1 Block Expenditures				**$74,766.52**

Galaxy 2 Claim Block				
Category	**Item**	**Cost**	**Units**	**Total**
Personnel				
	Cooper Quinn (Geologist)	$495.00	4	$1,980.00
	Mike Tedeschi (Geologist)	$461.00	6	$2,766.00

	Jake Schell (Field Assistant)	$297.56	8	$2,380.50
	Leah Brulotte (Field Assistant)	$297.56	8	$2,380.50
	Peter Smidt (Field Assistant)	$264.50	5	$1,322.50
	Henry Wright (Field Assistant)	$330.63	4	$1,322.50
	Mike Grant (Field Assistant)	$297.56	5	$1,487.81
	Richard Carter (GIS)	$321.00	6	$1,926.00
	Christophe Dupont (Field Assistant)	$264.50	5	$1,322.50
	Cook	$475.00	4	$1,900.00
Samples	Rock	$43.31	19	$822.89
	Soil	$31.06	544	$16,896.64
Helicopter	Matrix Aviation	$2,077.20	12	$24,926.40
Lodging	Far-O Way Guest House	$3,269.70		$3,269.70
Food/Expediting		$3,222.09		$3,222.09
Office	Cooper Quinn	$495.00	7	$3,465.00
(Report Writing, Etc.)	Mike Tedeschi	$461.00	2	$922.00
	Jodie Gibson	$732.00	2	$1,464.00
	Richard Carter	$321.00	3	$963.00
Truck Rental	K & K Truck Rentals	$1,500.00		$1,000.00
Travel		$1,896.78		$1,896.78
Total Galaxy2 Block Expenditures				**$77,636.81**

Galaxy 3 Claim Block

Category	**Item**	**Cost**	**Units**	**Total**
Personnel				
	Cooper Quinn (Geologist)	$495.00	4	$1,980.00
	Mike Tedeschi (Geologist)	$461.00	6	$2,766.00
	Jake Schell (Field Assistant)	$297.56	5	$1,487.81
	Leah Brulotte (Field Assistant)	$297.56	5	$1,487.81
	Peter Smidt (Field Assistant)	$264.50	4	$1,058.00
	Henry Wright (Field Assistant)	$330.63	4	$1,322.50
	Mike Grant (Field Assistant)	$297.56	6	$1,785.38
	Richard Carter (GIS)	$321.00	3	$963.00
	Christophe Dupont (Field Assistant)	$264.50	6	$1,587.00
	Cook	$475.00	3	$1,425.00

Samples	Rock	$43.31	10	$433.10
	Soil	$31.06	144	$4,472.64
Helicopter	Matrix Aviation	$2,077.20	19	$39,466.80
Lodging	Far-O Way Guest House	$3,269.70		$3,269.70
Food/Expediting		$3,222.09		$3,222.09
Office	Cooper Quinn	$495.00	4	$1,980.00
(Report Writing, Etc.)	Mike Tedeschi	$461.00	3	$1,383.00
	Jodie Gibson	$732.00	1	$732.00
	Richard Carter	$321.00	3	$963.00
Truck Rental	K & K Truck Rentals	$1,500.00		$1,500.00
Travel		$1,896.78		$1,896.78
Total Galaxy3 Block Expenditures				**$75,181.61**

Old Trafford Claim Block

Category	**Item**	**Cost**	**Units**	**Total**
Personnel				
	Cooper Quinn (Geologist)	$495.00	3	$1,485.00
	Mike Tedeschi (Geologist)	$461.00		$0.00
	Jake Schell (Field Assistant)	$297.56		$0.00
	Leah Brulotte (Field Assistant)	$297.56		$0.00
	Peter Smidt (Field Assistant)	$264.50	4	$1,058.00
	Henry Wright (Field Assistant)	$330.63	4	$1,322.50
	Mike Grant (Field Assistant)	$297.56	3	$892.69
	Richard Carter (GIS)	$321.00	3	$963.00
	Christophe Dupont (Field Assistant)	$264.50	3	$793.50
	Cook	$475.00	3	$1,425.00
Samples	Rock	$43.31	24	$1,039.44
	Soil	$31.06	66	$2,049.96
Helicopter	Matrix Aviation	$2,077.20	12.5	$25,965.00
Lodging	Far-O Way Guest House	$1,961.82		$1,961.82
Food/Expediting		$1,933.30		$1,933.30

Office	Cooper Quinn	$495.00	3	$1,485.00
(Report Writing, Etc.)	Mike Tedeschi	$461.00		$0.00
	Jodie Gibson	$732.00	1	$732.00
	Richard Carter	$321.00	1	$321.00
Truck Rental	K & K Truck Rentals	$900.00		$900.00
Travel		$1,138.07		$1,138.07
Total Old Trafford Block Expenditures				**$45,465.28**

Premiership Claim Block

Category	**Item**	**Cost**	**Units**	**Total**
Personnel				
	Cooper Quinn (Geologist)	$495.00	2	$990.00
	Mike Tedeschi (Geologist)	$461.00	2	$922.00
	Jake Schell (Field Assistant)	$297.56		$0.00
	Leah Brulotte (Field Assistant)	$297.56		$0.00
	Peter Smidt (Field Assistant)	$264.50	2	$529.00
	Henry Wright (Field Assistant)	$330.63	2	$661.25
	Mike Grant (Field Assistant)	$297.56		$0.00
	Richard Carter (GIS)	$321.00	2	$642.00
	Christophe Dupont (Field Assistant)	$264.50		$0.00
	Cook	$475.00	3	$1,425.00
Samples	Rock	$43.31	4	$173.24
	Soil	$31.06	0	$0.00
Helicopter	Matrix Aviation	$2,077.20	7	$14,540.40
Lodging	Far-O Way Guest House	$1,177.09		$1,177.09
Food/Expediting		$1,159.98		$1,159.98
Office	Cooper Quinn	$495.00	3	$1,485.00
(Report Writing, Etc.)	Mike Tedeschi	$461.00	1	$461.00
	Jodie Gibson	$732.00	1	$732.00
	Richard Carter	$321.00	0.5	$160.50
Truck Rental	K & K Truck Rentals	$540.00		$540.00

Travel		$682.84		$682.84
Total Premeirship Block Expenditures				**$26,281.30**
	Two Pete Claim Block			
Category	**Item**	**Cost**	**Units**	**Total**
Personnel				
	Cooper Quinn (Geologist)	$495.00	1	$495.00
	Mike Tedeschi (Geologist)	$461.00		$0.00
	Jake Schell (Field Assistant)	$297.56		$0.00
	Leah Brulotte (Field Assistant)	$297.56		$0.00
	Peter Smidt (Field Assistant)	$264.50	1	$264.50
	Henry Wright (Field Assistant)	$330.63		$0.00
	Mike Grant (Field Assistant)	$297.56		$0.00
	Richard Carter (GIS)	$321.00		$0.00
	Christophe Dupont (Field Assistant)	$264.50		$0.00
	Cook	$475.00	1	$475.00
Samples	Rock	$43.31	4	$173.24
	Soil	$31.06	0	$0.00
Helicopter	Matrix Aviation	$2,077.20	2	$4,154.40
Lodging	Far-O Way Guest House	$261.58		$261.58
Food/Expediting		$257.77		$257.77
Office	Cooper Quinn	$495.00	2	$990.00
(Report Writing, Etc.)	Mike Tedeschi	$461.00		$0.00
	Jodie Gibson	$732.00	1	$732.00
	Richard Carter	$321.00	0.5	$160.50
Truck Rental	K & K Truck Rentals	$120.00		$120.00
Travel		$151.74		$151.74
Total Twopete Block Expenditures				**$8,235.73**

Total La Liga Project 2012 Expenditures $307,567.25

Part Eight – References

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Part Nine – Appendices

Appendix A: Claim Block Maps

Appendix B: Rock Samples with Assays

Appendix C: Soil Samples with Assays

Appendix D: Certified Assay Certificates