Technical Report

-- on the --

ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY

Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia

-- for --

Orofino Minerals Inc.
#430 – 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3B6

Prepared By:

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November 2, 2009
(Amended April 26, 2010)

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SUMMARY

Orofino Minerals Inc. (Orofino) has entered into an agreement with Richard Billingsley, Dwayne Kress and Chris Dyakowski, whereby Orofino can earn up to a 100% interest in the ***Allison Lake Project****, an early stage exploration project with no known resource. This report summarizes all data available on the property. The property consists of 30 mineral claims (8929 hectares), located in the Similkameen Mining Division, 28 km north of Princeton, British Columbia. Well-maintained logging roads leaving Highway #5A north of Princeton and south of Merritt provide good access to all areas of the property.*

Copper mineralization on the property was discovered in 1962. It is believed that 57 drill holes were completed on the property, much of the data well-documented in the form of assessment reports. Several old trenches and drill site locations have been identified. There is evidence of old grids, with various geochemical and geophysical surveys documented in assessment reports.

The property is located in the Intermontane belt of Triassic volcanic rocks in central British Columbia. In the southern areas of the province, the dominant rock types are volcanic rocks of the Nicola group. The Nicola group is the principal rock group of the property and is the host rocks of most mineralization of value. Intruding the Nicola group are late Triassic and Jurassic felsic intrusive bodies, believed to be the mineralizing source. The structural setting of the property is a very complex set of faults, the main structure being the Summers Creek fault.

Eighteen mineral showings are reported on the property, four having been located and are discussed in detail in this report. The known mineralized showings are associated with faults, small shears and main intrusive contacts and occur in highly altered, sheared and brecciated rocks of both the volcanic and intrusive rocks. Strong alteration patterns of typical porphyry deposits (Rum showing) have been identified, mainly being phyllitic in nature, however propyllitic and argillic alteration is also present. Sulphide minerals identified are pyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite with lesser contents of pyrrhotite, marcasite, and bornite. Secondary oxide minerals include malachite and azurite.

The Sadim prospect area is a gold bearing quartz stock-work zone. The area has been identified over a length of 400 meters by 100 meters wide.

Max Investments Inc., on behalf of Orofino Minerals Inc., carried out the initial phase of an exploration program on the property during August, 2009. The program consisted of an 891 kilometer airborne geophysical survey, consisting of electromagnetics, magnetics and radiometrics. The survey was completed by Canadian Mining Geophysics of Rockwood, Ontario.

Results of the airborne geophysics combined with a review of historical data established a 12 square kilometer portion of the property that warrants detailed ground surveys. In total, a 68 kilometer grid is being recommended, providing 60 kilometers of cross-lines for 3D induced polarization and magnetic surveys, geochemical soil and rock-chip sampling, and geological mapping as a ***Phase I*** *exploration program. The program is estimated to cost* ***$285,000(Cdn)****.*

Kilometres

0 50

OROFINO MINERALS INC.

ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: NOVEMBER, 2009
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 1

INTRODUCTION

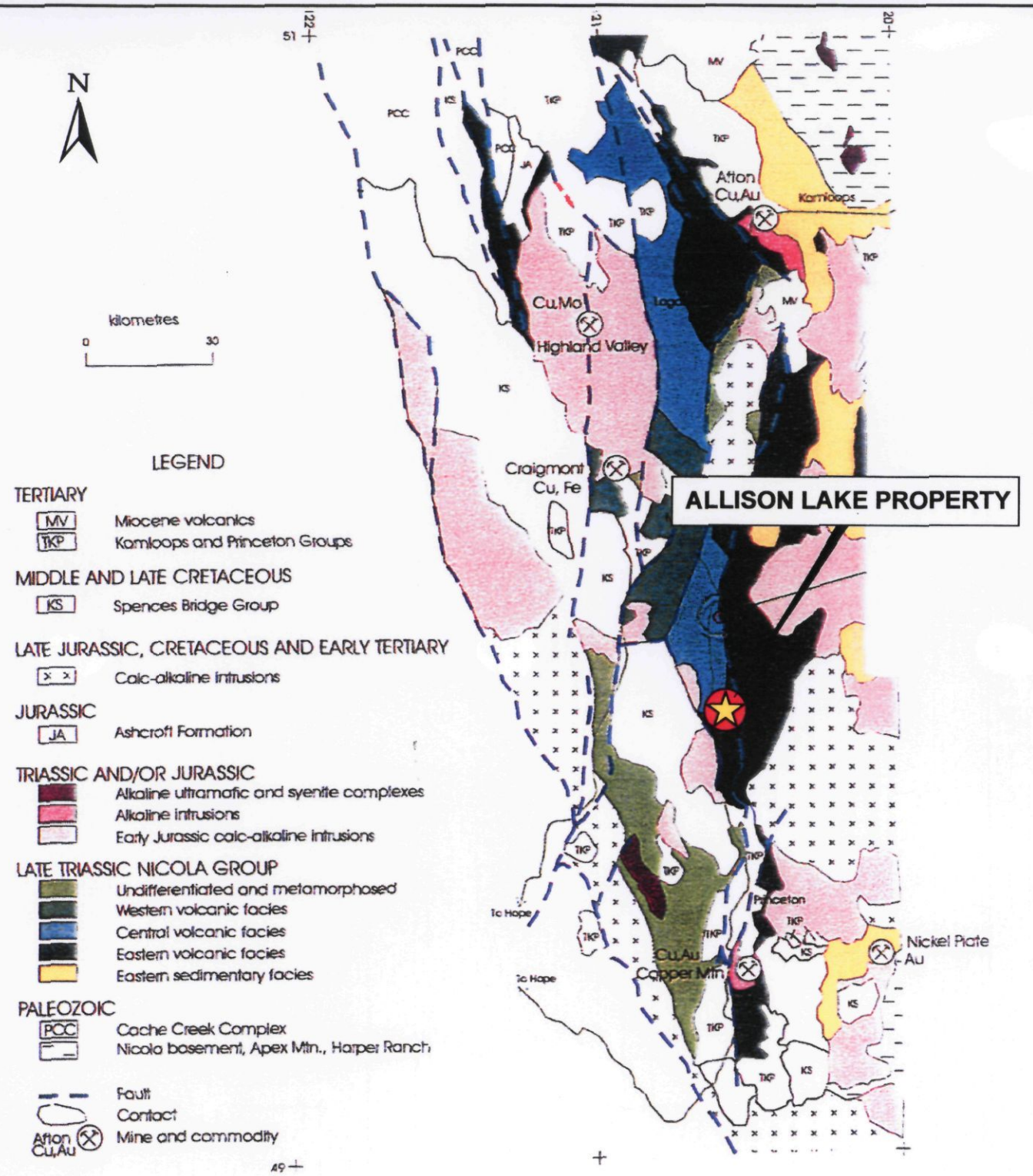
General Statement and Terms of Reference:

Richard Billingsley and Richard Kress currently the owners of 28 claims, have entered into an option agreement with Orofino Minerals Inc. (Orofino), dated August 10, 2009, to sell 100% interest in their claims. Mr. Chris Dyakowski, owner of two claims, has entered into an agreement with Orofino dated August 5, 2009, to sell 100% interest. The 30 claims comprise the Allison Lake Property. Mr. Chris Dyakowski, President of Max Investments Inc., requested on behalf of Orofino, that I examine the property, compile all available data and prepare this report to NI43-101 standards. The report is being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of Orofino. I visited the site on September 10, 2008 and August 13, 2009 and was a **Qualified Person**, as defined in NI 43-101, at the time of these property examinations. Data used for preparation of this report are cited in Appendix A – References.

The porphyry copper (gold, molybdenum) deposits of central British Columbia have been the main base/precious metal mining operations of the province for the past five decades. Exploration for these type of deposits were at a peak in the late 1960s and early 1970s, however by 1980 and mainly due to weak copper prices, much of the interest in porphyry deposits had ended, as emphasis was placed on exploration for precious metal deposits. Therefore, much of the exploration glamour of central British Columbia had shifted to other areas of North America and the rest of the world. Improvement in base and precious metal prices and recent advances in exploration tools, such as airborne geophysical systems, 3 dimensional induced polarization techniques, geochemistry, and drilling techniques, it is now time to revisit the porphyry deposits of British Columbia. Major changes to mining and recovery methods have vastly improved the efficiency of large-scale, open-pit mining operations. Coupled with a better geological understanding of the nature of porphyry deposits, the opportunity now exists to focus on this style of mineralization, applying new and advanced techniques of exploration, mining and recovery of the metals.

RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

This report is partially based on technical data that was collected in the 1960s through 1990s, and maintained by various property owners throughout the past 50 years. The writer relies on the quality of work of previous operators, their integrity of reporting, and has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the historical data. Title opinion and claim status data has been extracted from the British Columbia Mineral Titles office. There has been no legal land title search provided to the writer.



OROFINO MINERALS INC.

ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: NOVEMBER, 2009
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 2

To accompany a report by John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

PROPERTY

The Allison Lake property (Property) consists of thirty contiguous claims, comprising approximately 8929 hectares (see Figure 3 for details).

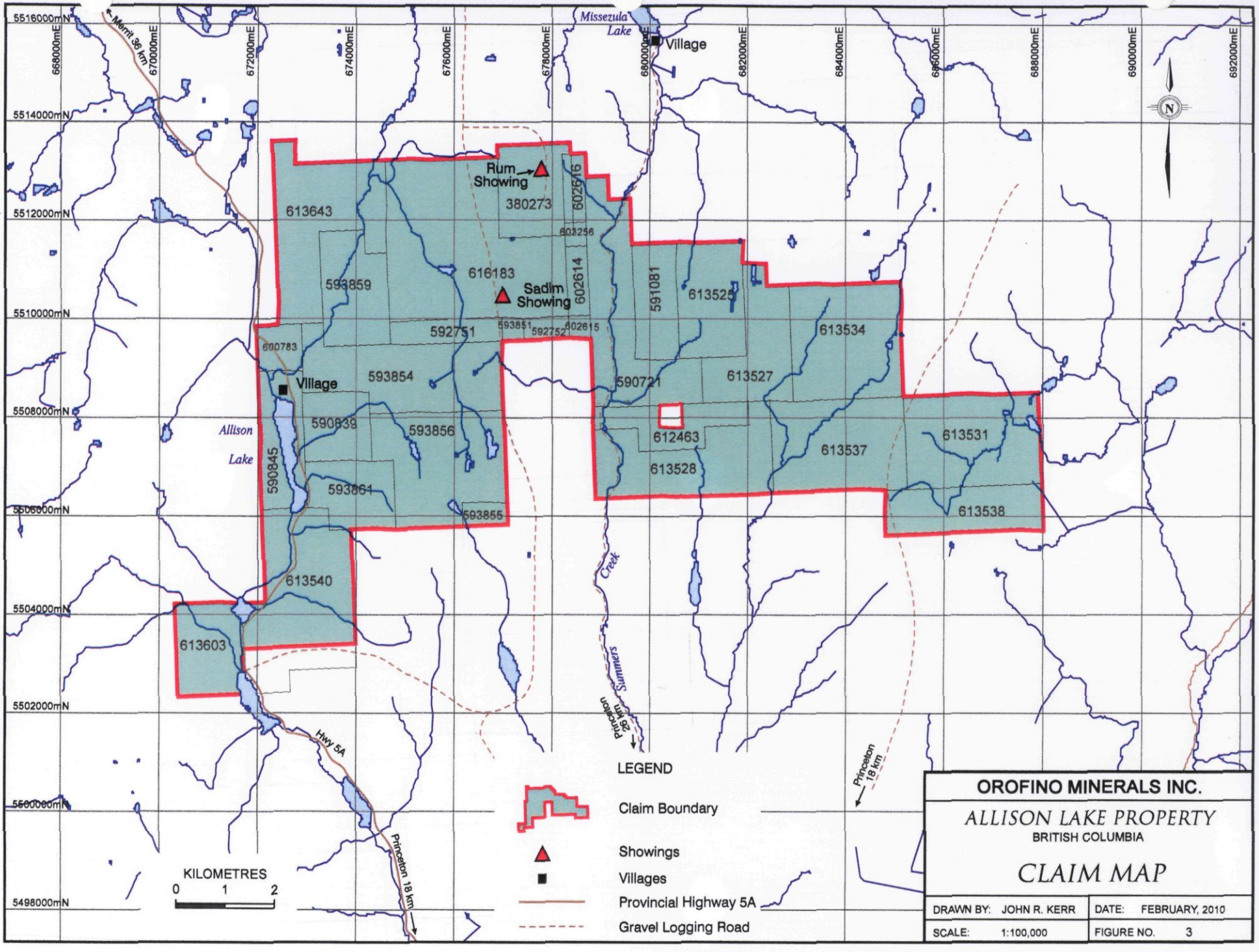
Thirteen of the claims are located in the Similkameen Mining Division and recorded in the name of Richard John Billingsley (Billingsley), and fifteen of the claims are recorded in the name of Dwayne Edward Kress (Kress). Billingsley and Kress have entered into an agreement dated August 10, 2009 with Orofino Resources Inc., whereby Orofino can earn a 100% interest in the property by paying $115,000 and issuing 200,000 shares to the vendors over a three year period. The claims are subject to a 2%NSR interest, which can be purchased during the initial 5 years of commercial production by Orofino for $2.0 million.

Two of the claims, also in the Similkameen Mining Division, are located in the name of Christopher Ian Dyakowski (Dyakowski). Dyakowski has entered into agreement dated August 5, 2009, whereby Orofino can earn a 100% interest in the property by paying $1,000 to the vendor and incurring exploration expenditures over a three year period. The claims are subject to a 3%NSR interest, with no stated buy out terms.

The following is a list of the thirty claims, with pertinent information regarding title, ownership, current term and size:

Tenure No:	Claim Name	Owner	MapNo:	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
590845	PINE 6	Billingsley	092H	2008/sep/05	2012/nov/30	251
593851	PINE 7A	Billingsley	092H	2008/nov/04	2012/nov/30	21
593856	PINE 2	Billingsley	092H	2008/nov/05	2012/nov/30	522
600783	PINE 6	Billingsley	092H	2009/mar/10	2012/nov/30	84
602615	PRIMER CONNECTION	Billingsley	092H	2009/apr/14	2012/nov/30	21
602616	PRIMER CONNECTION 1	Billingsley	092H	2009/apr/14	2012/nov/30	63
603256	PRIMER CONNECTOR 3	Billingsley	092H	2009/apr/22	2012/nov/30	21
613527	LOYAL 3	Billingsley	092H	2009/jul/31	2012/nov/30	313
613528	LOYAL 5	Billingsley	092H	2009/jul/31	2012/nov/30	460
613531	LOYAL 8	Billingsley	092H	2009/jul/31	2011/nov/30	502
613540	LOYAL 9	Billingsley	092H	2009/jul/31	2011/nov/30	523
613603	LOYAL 10	Billingsley	092H	2009/jul/31	2011/nov/30	251
613643	LOYAL 2	Billingsley	092H	2009/jul/31	2011/nov/30	522
590721	RENE 4	Kress	092H	2008/sep/03	2012/nov/30	522
590839	PINE 5	Kress	092H	2008/sep/05	2012/nov/30	188
591081	SUM 3	Kress	092H	2008/sep/09	2012/nov/30	209
592751	PINE 7	Kress	092H	2008/oct/11	2012/nov/30	104
592752	PINE 8	Kress	092H	2008/oct/11	2012/nov/30	42
593854	PINE 1	Kress	092H	2008/nov/05	2012/nov/30	522
593855	PINE ER	Kress	092H	2008/nov/05	2012/nov/30	42
593859	PINE 4	Kress	092H	2008/nov/05	2012/nov/30	292
593861	PINE 3	Kress	092H	2008/nov/05	2012/nov/30	229
602614	No name	Kress	092H	2009/apr/14	2012/nov/30	63
612463	No name	Kress	092H	2009/jul/27	2012/nov/30	188
613525	LOYAL 1	Kress	092H	2009/jul/31	2012/nov/30	313
613534	LOYAL 4	Kress	092H	2009/jul/31	2012/nov/30	522
613537	LOYAL 6	Kress	092H	2009/jul/31	2012/nov/30	502
613538	LOYAL 8	Kress	092H	2009/jul/31	2011/nov/30	293
380273*	RUM	Dyakowski	092H	2000/aug/28	2015/oct/10	300
616183	No name	Dyakowski	092H	2009/aug/07	2015/oct/10	1044
Grand Total:						**8929 Ha**

Expiry dates are as documented at Mining Recorder's records on October 29, 2009.
*RUM claim located under old MGS system. All other claims located under current CGS system.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686000mE
688000mE
690000mE
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Merritt 36 km
Missezula Lake
Village
Rum Showing
Sadim Showing
613643
380273
602616
603256
616183
593859
602614
591081
613525
592751
593851
592752
602615
613534
600783
Village
593854
590721
613527
590839
593856
612463
613531
Allison Lake
590845
613537
613528
593861
593855
613538
613540
613603
Creek
Summers
Princeton 28 km
Princeton 18 km
Hwy 5A
KILOMETRES
0 1 2
LEGEND
Claim Boundary
Showings
Villages
Provincial Highway 5A
Gravel Logging Road
N
OROFINO MINERALS INC.
ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
CLAIM MAP
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR
DATE: FEBRUARY, 2010
SCALE: 1:100,000
FIGURE NO. 3

Mineral Titles maps indicate one small claim (610323) that is not under agreement with Orofino and is entirely surrounded by the Property (see claim map – Figure 3). The claim is 21h/a, and is due to expire on July 22, 2010. Orofino has elected not to pursue agreement to option this tenure at the present time, and the proposed work program is not located and does not involve this tenure. There are no surface rights affecting the Property.

Environmental liabilities existing on the property include conflict of interest with private property in the Summers Creek and Allison Lake valleys. Proposed work programs do not affect these lands. Logging is the only other land use issue in the claim area, and much of the area of proposed work has been subjected to clear-cut logging. There are no apparent disturbances necessary to complete the proposed work program that would require obtaining permits.

LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located in south-central British Columbia, 28 kilometers north of Princeton. The geographic coordinates of the property are 120 33' west; and 49 44' north (NTS map 92H/10 and 11). The property is accessed along well-maintained roads from Princeton along Highway 5A to Allison Lake in the western portion of the property. The Summers Creek and Ketcham logging roads provides access to the central portion of the property and the Dillard Creek logging road provides good access to the eastern portion of the property. The principle showing areas are accessed from the Ketcham logging road. Spur roads provide access to all areas of the property.

Semi-arid weather conditions prevail in the Merritt/Princeton area of British Columbia, the property being located at the transition of the eastern margin of the Coast Mountains with the interior plateau. The property has generally moderate topography. River valleys are generally steep, the steepest being the Summers Creek valley cutting the central portion of the property in a north south direction. Overall relief is 1,100 meters, elevations ranging 800 – 1,900 meters (asl). Vegetation is typical interior light, irregular forest cover of fir, hemlock, balsam and pine, with open grasslands. Portions of the claims have been selectively logged.

The property is snow-free from April – October. Normal surface programs should be completed during this period. Drilling, mine development and mining can be completed 12 months of the year.

Infra-structure, including power, water, and labour are all located within 20 kilometers of the property. The property is well-facilitated for all aspects of a large mining operation, including adequate areas for plant, waste and tailing disposal, and other recovery designs.

HISTORY

Copper mineralization was discovered in the Merritt/Princeton area in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Some showings on the property were discovered during this period. This work is believed to have been completed in the 1910s and 1920s. At least eighteen various showings were identified in the area that now comprises the existing property. There is no reported production from any of the prospects.

The area remained dormant until the late 1950s, when the several operators located mining claims covering various mineral showing in the area. The following summarizes the work since 1958:

1962 - 1969: The principal showings that comprise the Rum and MDA prospects were discovered by Plateau Metals Ltd. in 1962. Plateau optioned the property to Asarco, who completed soil sampling, geological mapping, geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling. Five holes were drilled totaling 357 meters. The claims were allowed to lapse.

1970 - 1971: Amax staked the Rum showing and surrounding area in 1970 and completed additional soil geochemistry, a magnetic survey, induced polarization survey and geological mapping. Amax completed a nine hole percussion drill program totalling 573 meters.

1972 – 1979: Several small operators including Kalco Valley Mines, Bronson Mines, Ruskin Development, and Sheba Mines worked on the property. Sheba evidently is responsible for discovering the mesothermal gold-bearing quartz veins, that is now referred to as the Sadim showing. Four short diamond drill holes were evidently drilled during this period, however details are not documented.

1980 - 1982: Cominco acquired the ground in 1980 and completed additional magnetic and soil surveys.

1984 - 1990: Under new claim owners, Laramide Resources completed IP, EM, and magnetometer surveys, soil and rock geochemistry, trenching and a 15 hole diamond drill program totaling 730 meters. These holes tested the Sadim gold bearing quartz vein area.

1994 - 1995: Vanco Explorations Ltd., owner of the claims, and Harlow Ventures completed geological mapping, magnetic, VLF-EM and trenching. In addition, they drilled twelve diamond drill holes totaling 729 meters on the Sadim showing area.

No further work was completed through the 1990s.

2000 - 2005: Toby Ventures acquired the property, completing trenching and a twelve hole diamond drill program totaling 1,385 meters on the Sadim quartz vein zone and the Rum copper prospect. Results of this work are compiled in reports by John Ostler, P. Geo. and William J. Wilkinson, P. Geo. for Toby Ventures (see Appendix A for details).

2005 - 2009: The claims were purchased from Storm Cat Energy Corp. (formerly Toby Ventures) by Chris Dyakowski, acknowledging the underlying 3% NSR. Except for occasional property examinations, no work was completed during this period. In 2009, Dyakowski coordinated the acquisition of the large package of claims that comprise the Allison Lake property for Orofino. He also completed the 891 km airborne geophysical survey in August, 2009, with line spacing at 100 meter intervals over the entire property. The survey was completed by Canadian Mining Geophysics (CMG) Ltd. of Rockwood, Ontario, including magnetic gradiometer, VLF-EM and radiometric surveys.

In total, some 57 drill holes have been drilled on the property, totaling 3,900 meters and over 40 trenches excavated. All drilling and trenching were completed on the Rum and Sadim showing areas. Results report no economic contents of valuable mineral. Records are in a varied state from well-documented in assessment reports to summary intercepts of anomalous valuable mineralization. Further results are reported in the Alteration and Mineralization section of this report.

This report integrates the results of 2009 airborne geophysical program into historical data and provides the material to recommend ongoing work programs on the property.

GEOLOGY

Regional Setting

The project area lies within the Intermontane belt of Mesozoic rocks between Princeton and Merritt. This belt of rocks carries south into the United States and north into the Yukon Territory. The distinguishing and oldest rock group in this belt is the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Triassic Nicola group. Preto (Bulletin 69) has subdivided this group into the western, central, and eastern facies. The eastern facies is dominantly intermediate purple/gray/green flows, breccias, tuffs, lahar breccias, with minor sandstones and siltstones. The central facies is intermediate to basic flows, breccias and tuffs, with more dominant limestone, siltstone, argillite, and conglomerate. The western facies is acidic to intermediate flows, breccias and tuffs, with minor limestone.

Intruding the Nicola volcanics are numerous stocks, sills, small plutons, batholiths and dikes of various ages and of a varied composition. The largest intrusion in the area is the Jurassic Pennask batholith. The intrusive rocks are acidic to basic in composition, however most are alkalic in nature. The most dominant rock descriptions are diorite, monzonite and granodiorite.

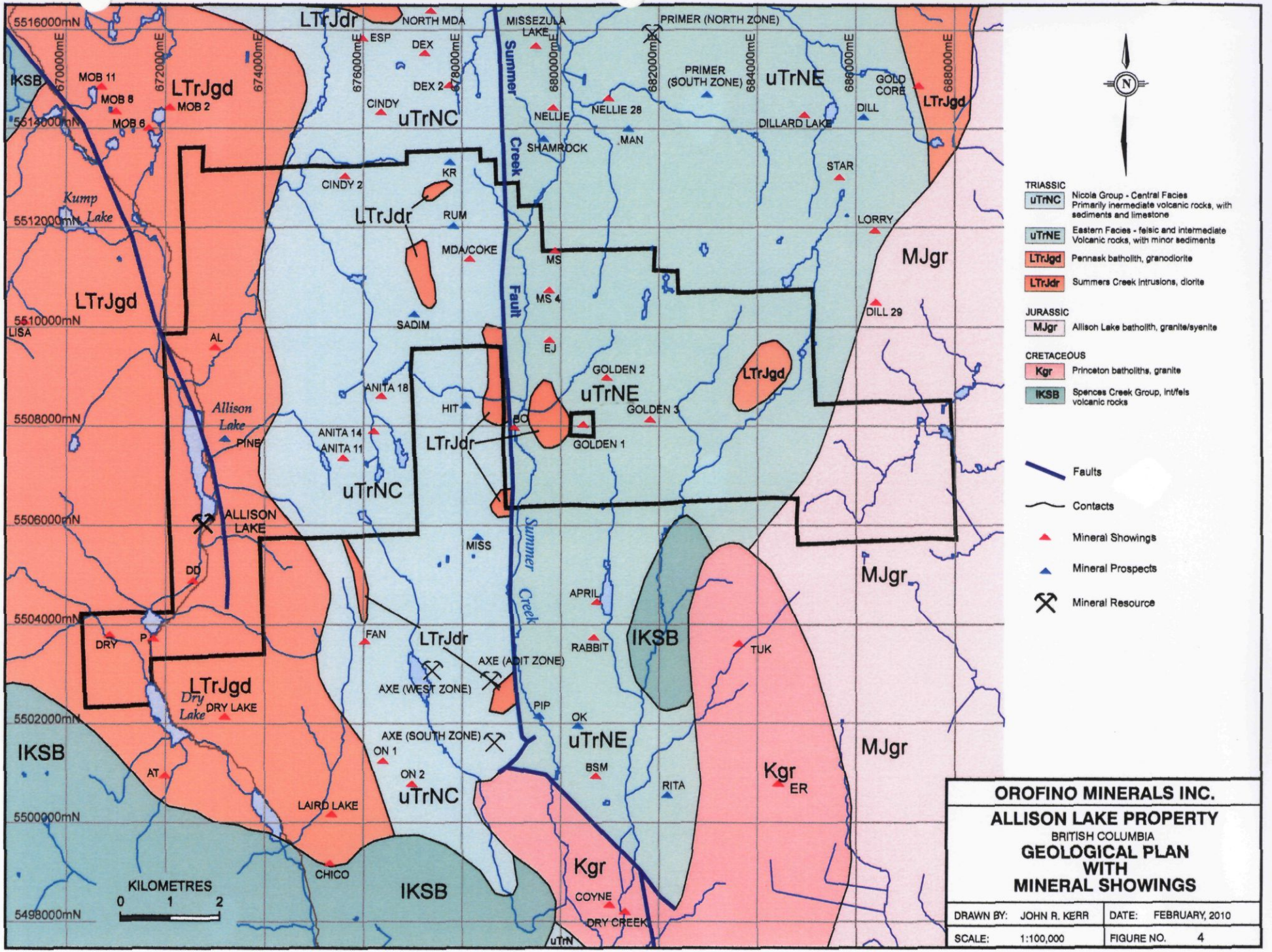
The Jurassic Ashcroft Formation of sedimentary rocks has been mapped in the area. These include mudstones, siltstone, shale and clastic rocks. The relationship to other rock units is not clear.

The lower Cretaceous Kingsvale group of mixed volcanic and sedimentary rocks unconformably overly the Nicola group and earlier intrusions. These rocks are intermediate to felsic flows, tuffs, ash flows, lahar breccias and clastic sediments. Overlying all rocks are Tertiary basalts, andesites and sediments of the Princeton group and sedimentary rocks of the Coldwater beds.

Property Geology

The dominant rock types of the property are volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the central and eastern facies of the Triassic Nicola group, and stocks and small batholiths of Triassic diorites and monzonites. The eastern facies is present to the east of Summers Creek and the central facies is to the west of Summers Creek. Summers Creek marks the north/south Summers Creek fault zone, the dominant structure of the claim area.

The central facies of the Nicola group has been subdivided into three basic units; flows, pyroclastics and sediments. The flows are most abundant and are described as purple/green amygdaloidal augite andesite with interbedded trachyandesite feldspar porphyry. The pyroclastic units are massive to finely bedded crystallithic andesite tuffs with interbedded siltstone and light gray/green dacite tuff. Graded bedding is locally identified, with occasional diagnostic lapilli sized fragments, common to explosive breccias and lahars.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TRIASSIC
uTrNC Nicola Group - Central Facies Primarily inermediate volcanic rocks, with sediments and limestone
uTrNE Eastern Facies - felsic and intermediate Volcanic rocks, with minor sediments
LTrJgd Pennask batholith, granodiorite
LTrJdr Summers Creek intrusions, diorite
JURASSIC
MJgr Allison Lake batholith, granite/syenite
CRETACEOUS
Kgr Princeton batholiths, granite
IKSB Spences Creek Group, int/fels volcanic rocks
Faults
Contacts
Mineral Showings
Mineral Prospects
Mineral Resource
KILOMETRES
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OROFINO MINERALS INC.
ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL PLAN WITH MINERAL SHOWINGS
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR
DATE: FEBRUARY, 2010
SCALE: 1:100,000
FIGURE NO. 4

The sediments are dominantly interbedded greywacke, siltstone and minor conglomerate and massive beds of gray to light brown limestone. All Triassic rocks are hornfelsic in nature near the contact of intrusions. Some of the sedimentary horizons have developed slaty and/or schistose cleavages.

The eastern facies is dominantly intermediate purple/gray/green flows, breccias, tuffs, lahar breccias, with minor sandstones and siltstones.

The intrusive rocks on the property have been classified as alkalic late Triassic to Jurassic granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz syenite, and are located as small stocks in all areas of the property. The large Jurassic Pennask batholith underlies the extreme southeast corner of the property. This batholith is described as a coarse-grained granodiorite with large crystals and phenocrysts of orthoclase. In the western limits of the property is the Jurassic Allison Lake pluton. This pluton measures 7 x 12 kilometers, and is described as a medium-grained, massive, relatively unaltered, pink quartz syenite. Alteration along portions of the eastern contact area is quite intense.

The property geology is summarized on Figure 4.

Structural Geology

Three major linear structural features transect the property in a northwest to northeast direction. The main structure is the noth/south trending Summers Creek fault following the deeply incised Summers Creek valley. Several of the showing areas, including the Rum, Bo, MDA, Coke and Golden, are associated with this structure and offshoot shears. To the west of Summers Creek, the main structural fabric is in a general north to northwest direction, and to the east of Summers Creek, the main fabric trends to the northeast.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The geological environment is suited to host a number of deposit types. The principal targets are alkalic porphyry copper (gold/molybdenum) deposits similar in nature to the deposits of the Axe property, 10 km to the south and to the inferred deposits of the Christopher James holdings to the north. The Rum, Coke and MDA showings are probably the most representative of porphyry styles of mineralization.

Also of significance are the mesothermal gold/copper vein stock-work occurrences associated with the Sadim showing area. Other types of deposits that may occur on the property are skarn copper/gold and epithermal gold.

MINERALIZATION

Alteration and mineralization noted on the property are mainly related to the main structures and small intrusive bodies. In total, eighteen old mineral prospects are reported on the property, four having been located, examined and sampled. The following table summarizes the results of sampling, analytical data provided in Appendix B:

Sample No.	Showing	GPS Coords		Sample Description	Analytical Results
S-01	KR Showing	5512203N	678021E	Grab sample from old pit Visible malachite in altered andesite.	3,879ppm Cu
S-02	Rum Showing	5511728N	678074E	Chip sample from old trench. Malachite, py and cpy in alt Andesite or diorite	>10,000ppm Cu
S-03	MDA Showing	5510592N	678382E	Chip sample from old trench Altered andesite.	176ppm Cu
S-04	Coke Showing	5510576N	678346E	Chip sample road cut. Minor malachite	1042ppm Cu
S-05	Sadim Showing	5510118N	677192E	Chip sample selected quartz vein float, located in area of historical drilling and trenching	48,615ppb Au 3,000ppm Cu
S-06	Sadim Showing	5509908N	677046E	Chip sample selected quart Vein sub-outcrop from old trench	5,286ppb Au 116ppm Cu

The following is a brief description of the four main prospects on the property:

1) Rum: Located in the north/central portion of the property on the original Rum Claim. The showing area is partly exposed in old sloughed-in trenches, one trench exposing a large area of significant mineralization over an area of 10x12 meters. A chip sample (S-02) collected by the writer across 1.5 meter of highly mineralized rock indicated >10,000ppm (1%) copper and 362ppb (0.36g/t) gold. Rocks exposed in the trench are a highly altered coarse grained andesite of the Triassic Nicola group, however there are definite indications of intrusive granodiorite in the area of mineralization. Mineralization exposed is typical porphyry style mineralization, and includes disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite and malachite. Alteration includes chlorite, epidote, sericite, clay and quartz, typical of phyllic alteration zones of the porphyry copper deposits

   This area of the claims has commanded the most historical exploration on the property, having been tested by drilling, several old drill collars noted on and to the north and south of the mineralized outcrop. Results of historical drilling showed moderately to strongly anomalous contents of copper. Drill intersections reviewed did not approach the threshold of widespread economic contents of copper, even at today's copper value.

2) KR: The KR showing is 300 – 500 meters north of the Rum prospect, and consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, chalcocite and malachite exposed in old trenches in mainly an altered granodiorite. One chip sample collected from a trench (S-01) over a 1 meter width indicated a copper content of 3789ppm (.38%). There is evidence of old drill holes in the area of the trenches.

3) MDA/Coke: A long trench approximately 250 meters south of the Rum prospect is supposedly the area of the MDA/Coke showings. Historical records indicate widespread chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite in altered andesite and granodiorite. The trench was badly sloughed and no mineralization was observed. Two character samples (S-03 and S-04) of altered unmineralized rock were collected from various areas of the trench, carrying 177ppm and 1042 (0.1%) copper. There is evidence of at least one old drill hole on the road above this trench.

4) Sadim: The Sadim showing area is the mesothermal quartz vein stock-work system, the quartz veins carrying varying contents of gold. The origin of the term "Sadim" is "Midas" spelled backwards. To date, gold has only been found in quartz and not in the host wall-rock tuffs. Evidence of much historical work is noted over an area of 400 meters in a north/south direction and 100 meters in an east/west direction. 27 diamond drill holes are documented in this area as well as considerable trenching. The area has all been reclaimed, with very little exposed outcrop area with veins.

One sample collected by the writer (S-05) of float quartz vein material on top of the reclaimed area yields 48,615ppb gold (~1.4oz/t). A second sample (S-06) of sub-outcrop vein material from an old trench, 600 meters to the south of S-05, yields 5,286ppb gold (~.15oz/t).

A review of drill results indicated intercepts did not encounter significant contents of gold approaching economic thresholds. There was some concern of the nugget nature of the gold and drilling may have not encountered representative gold content. It was also felt that many of the drill targets could not penetrate a thrust fault, thereby not reaching the desired and interpreted depth of mineralization.

Fourteen additional mineral showings are documented on the claims including the Cindy 2, Golden 2, Golden 3, MS, MS 4, EJ, BO, Anita 11, Anita 14, Anita 18, Pine, Lake, AL, and Dry prospects. The Golden 1 prospect is located within the boundary of the main claim block, however, is located on mineral tenure owned by another party. Very little information is documented regarding these showings, eight documented in brief write-ups in government minfile records. The writer did not examine these other showing areas. Location of all mineral prospects are shown on the Geological Plan (Figure 4).

EXPLORATION

Pre – 2009 Exploration Programs:

Exploration Programs were conducted on the property during the period 1958 – 1995 by eleven various operators, and are detailed in the History of Exploration section of this report. In summary, 57 percussion and diamond drill holes were completed totaling some 3,900 meters. Extensive geophysics, geochemistry and geological mapping programs were also completed. Results of most of these programs are well documented as assessment reports. All historical work of any significance was completed on the Sadim gold zone and the Rum, Coke and MDA porphyry copper zones.

The historical data collected on this property is immense and exists as assessment reports at the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources library. Only a portion of this data has been reviewed for the purposes of drawing conclusions for this report. To amass this data is a major and expensive exercise and is being recommended as part of ongoing exploration programs.

The following summarizes the writer's opinion and conclusions of historical data:

1) Most work was very well done by very competent exploration teams.
2) All drilling and most work were completed on the four main showing areas. The drill campaigns amounted to a very significant amount of drilling.
3) Historic drilling has not indicated the presence of an economic mineral resource.
4) Geophysical techniques employed were mainly over showing areas and were using techniques common in the 1960s to early 1980s. There has been very little geophysics completed on the property since the early 1980s. Advancement in geophysical techniques regarding resolution and depth penetration is so much improved that geophysics will become a significant tool for ongoing programs.
5) It is the writer's opinion that ongoing work programs should focus 20% on re-evaluating known showing areas and 80% in other areas of the property that have been delineated by airborne geophysical interpretation.

2009 Exploration:

In August, 2009, Max Investments Inc., on behalf of Orofino, commissioned an 891 line kilometer airborne geophysical survey to Canadian Mine Geophysics (CMG) of Rockwood, Ontario. The survey covered the entire property area and was flown on lines spaced at 100 meter intervals. The survey was completed at the end of August, 2009. Collected data includes magnetic, VLF-EM and radiometric methods.

The purpose of the survey was to determine the geophysical signatures over known mineralized showings, to detect other areas of potential mineralization, and to provide data that may be useful in the interpretation of geology, including lithologies, structures and alteration zones. The interpretation of magnetic data is useful for understanding lithologies and structures as well as identifying potential magnetic bodies. The interpretation of electromagnetic data is useful in understanding geological structures, identifying electromagnetic anomalies and supporting magnetite content in identified magnetic anomalies. The interpretation of radiometric data is useful in identifying potassium rich intrusive bodies and zones of secondary K-feldspar.

The CMG magnetic gradiometer is based on GEM System potassium magnetometers. These sensors are preferred over the cesium optically pumped sensors because they have a lower effective noise level (better for gradient measurements) and a much lower heading error (less absolute correction required from line to line).

Three sensors are also preferred over the normal four sensor arrays featured on systems that measure all three magnetic gradients. CMG measures the vertical gradient from the top sensor and the average of the two bottom sensors located 2.95 m apart and the cross-line (or transverse) gradient from the two side sensors located 3.45 m apart. The in-line gradient is actually calculated from successive measurements of the average of the two side sensors given the fact that measurements along the flight line are acquired at approximately the same distance as the sensor separation of the bird.

The CMG gradiometer contains two VLF (very low frequency) EM receivers that can be tuned to any of the operational VLF transmitters worldwide. In general, two orthogonal stations are chosen such as Cutler Maine (24.0 kHz) and Jim Creek Seattle (24.8 kHz).

Measurements of the in-phase, quadrature-phase and total field are taken at a 10 Hz sample rate. The in-phase measurement is easily affected by variations in the sensor orientation and may not be useful in areas of rugged topography or where bird movement is significant. The quadrature-phase measurements are dependent on bird direction so alternating lines are sign inverted. The results can be gridded and provide the locations of weak conductors, given the high relative frequency of the transmitter station.

Collection of the radiometric data utilizes an RSX-5 digital airborne gamma-ray spectrometer, designed for the detection and measurement of low-level radiation from both naturally occurring and man-made sources. The RSX-5 is a fully integrated system that includes and individual Advanced Digital Spectrometer (ADS) for each crystal within the box. The ADS records high resolution, 1024 channel, digital data of naturally occurring radioactive elements (specific for this survey including Uranium, Thorium and Potassium).

The element of interest from the radiometric survey is Potassium, as it is the element most common to intrusive bodies and related alteration and mineralized zones. Of further interest is the Potassium/Thorium (K/Th) ratio, as this ratio may have a bearing on segregating the primary Potassium from the secondary Potassium (altered) contents.

Lines were spaced at 100 meters intervals and oriented in a north – south direction. Although, this direction parallels some of the major structures of the project area, this orientation was required to maintain quality and height control while traversing the steep Summers Creek valley.

The survey data were processed and compiled in the CMG office. Map products were provided indicating total magnetic field data, analytic signal grid, in-line and cross line gradient grid and VLF-EM results, all with lineament and structural interpretation. The full comprehensive geophysical report by CMG and dated September 30th, 2009 is the basis of this interpretation. The addendum report dated October 16, 2009 has been reviewed, and the results do not have any bearing on the interpretation and conclusions derived from the airborne geophysical survey.

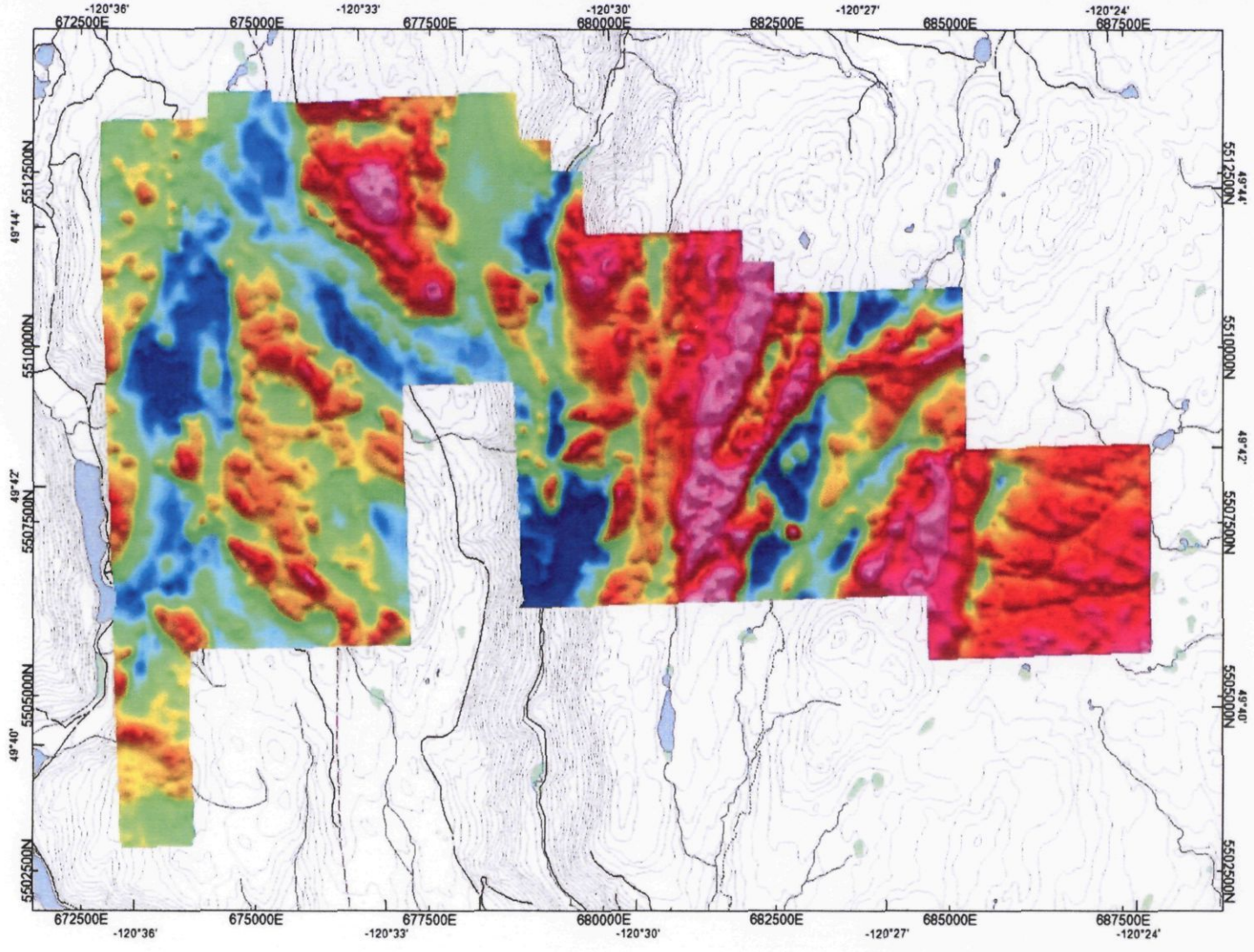
Four geophysical maps are included with this report (Figures 5A – 5D), that detail the magnetic (Total Field), the VLF-EM and Gamma Ray Spectrometry (K and K/TH ratios) results. Two geophysical maps show interpreted intrusive bodies and lineaments (Figure 5E) and areas of elevated radioactivity (Figure 5F). These six geophysical plans were copied directly from the CMG report, and interpretations provided were completed by the author of this report.

2009 Program Results:

The resolution and clarity of data from the airborne geophysical survey has given credence to a revised interpretation of potential mineralized targets within the property boundary. There is a definite correlation of the geophysical properties to the known mineral occurrences, and therefore gives a reasonable ability to focus on areas with good exploration potential. The following summarizes these interpretations:

1) The magnetic plans offer a good geological interpretation of the property. The magnetic total field (Figure 5A) relates well with the known intrusive bodies located within the property. The Allison Lake and Pennask batholiths are well identified in the eastern and western portion of the property by magnetic and supported by radiometrics.
2) Two intrusive bodies have been interpreted from Figure 5E. Although the geological plan only displays small stocks within these areas, the geophysics suggest these bodies may be larger at depth.
3) INT-01 in the north-central area of the property indicates an underlying intrusive body 2.5km wide by 4km long. It is interesting to note the relationship of the Rum, KR, Coke, MDA, Sadim and Cindy 2 showing areas along the periphery of this interpreted body. The showings are associated with N-S and NW trending lineaments interpreted from magnetic and VLF-EM data.
4) Superimposed on INT-01 is a K/Th radiometric anomaly (Figure 5D). The significance of K/TH ratio is that the high K relationship may reflect zones of high secondary potassic alteration, which would be part of a porphyry system. The relationship of the mineral showing along the periphery of this zone, all displaying typical phyllic alteration is further substantiation a major porphyry system may be present in this area. This anomalous area is considered a prime focus of continued exploration.

5) INT-02 in the east-central portion of the property indicates an underlying intrusive body 2km wide by 5km long. The Golden 1 and Golden 2 showings are located along the western periphery of this interpreted body. The Golden 3 showing is located within the body. All showings are associated with lineaments interpreted from magnetic and VLF-EM data.
6) Superimposed on INT-02 is a broad K/Th radiometric anomaly. Although this correlation is not as well-defined as INT-01, it is significant and offers a secondary target area for further exploration. Secondary potassic alteration in this area would be widespread.



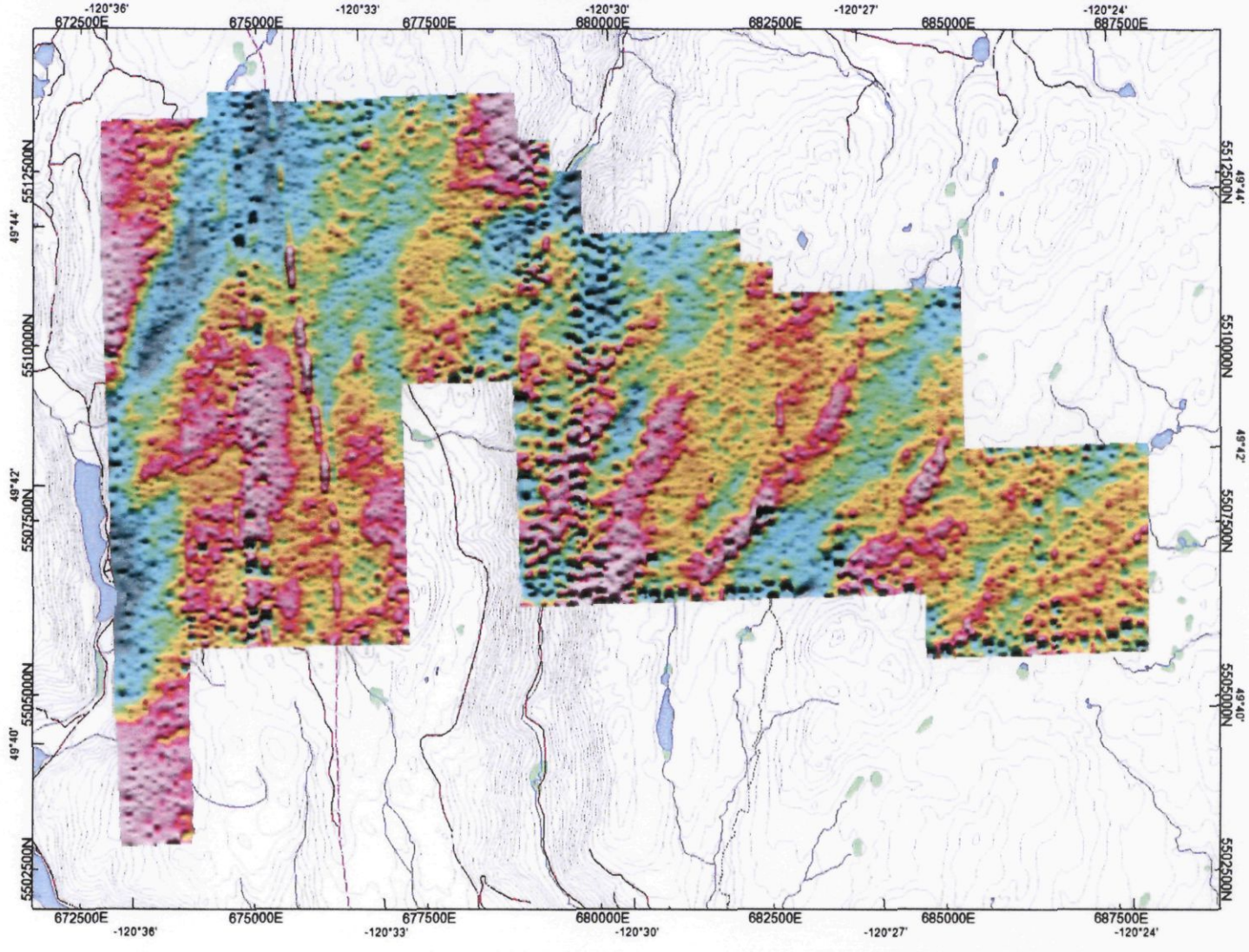
OROFINO MINERALS INC.

ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY

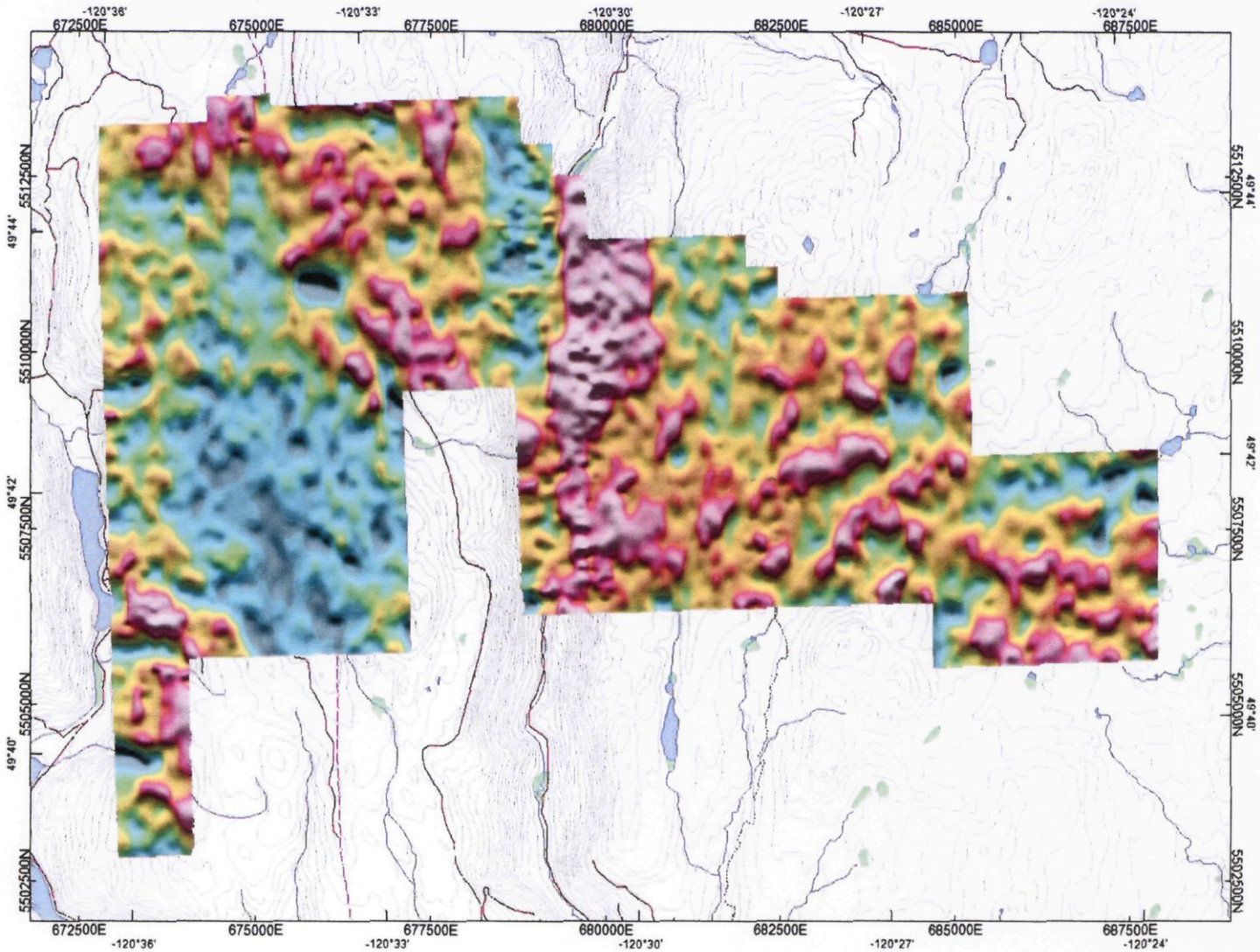
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOPHYSICAL PLANS
TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: NOVEMBER, 2009
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 5A



OROFINO MINERALS INC.	
ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY BRITISH COLUMBIA **GEOPHYSICAL PLAN** **VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC** **TOTAL FIELD**	
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: NOVEMBER, 2009
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 5B



OROFINO MINERALS INC.

ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY

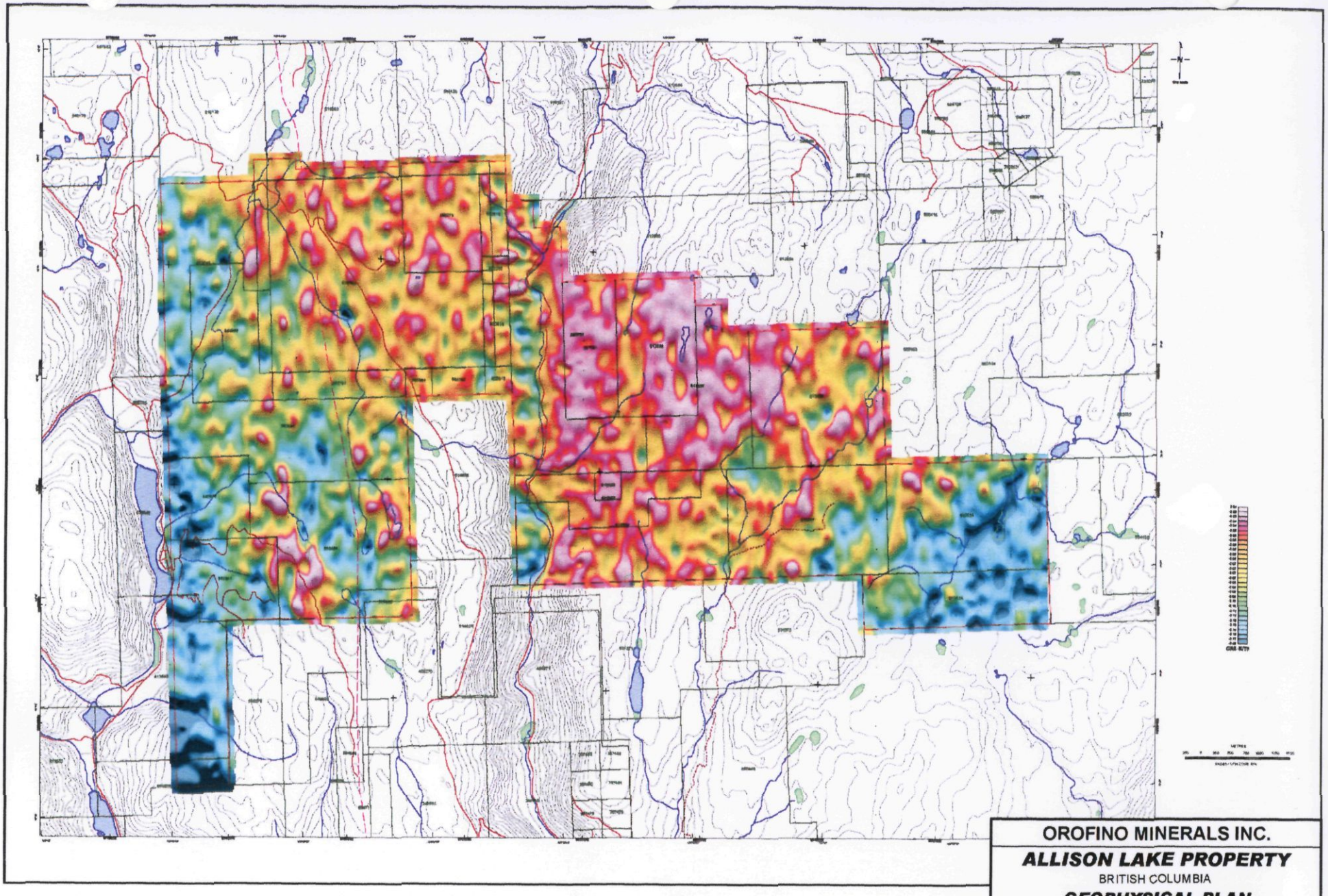
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOPHYSICAL PLAN

GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETRY

(Percent Potassium)

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: NOVEMBER, 2009
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 5C



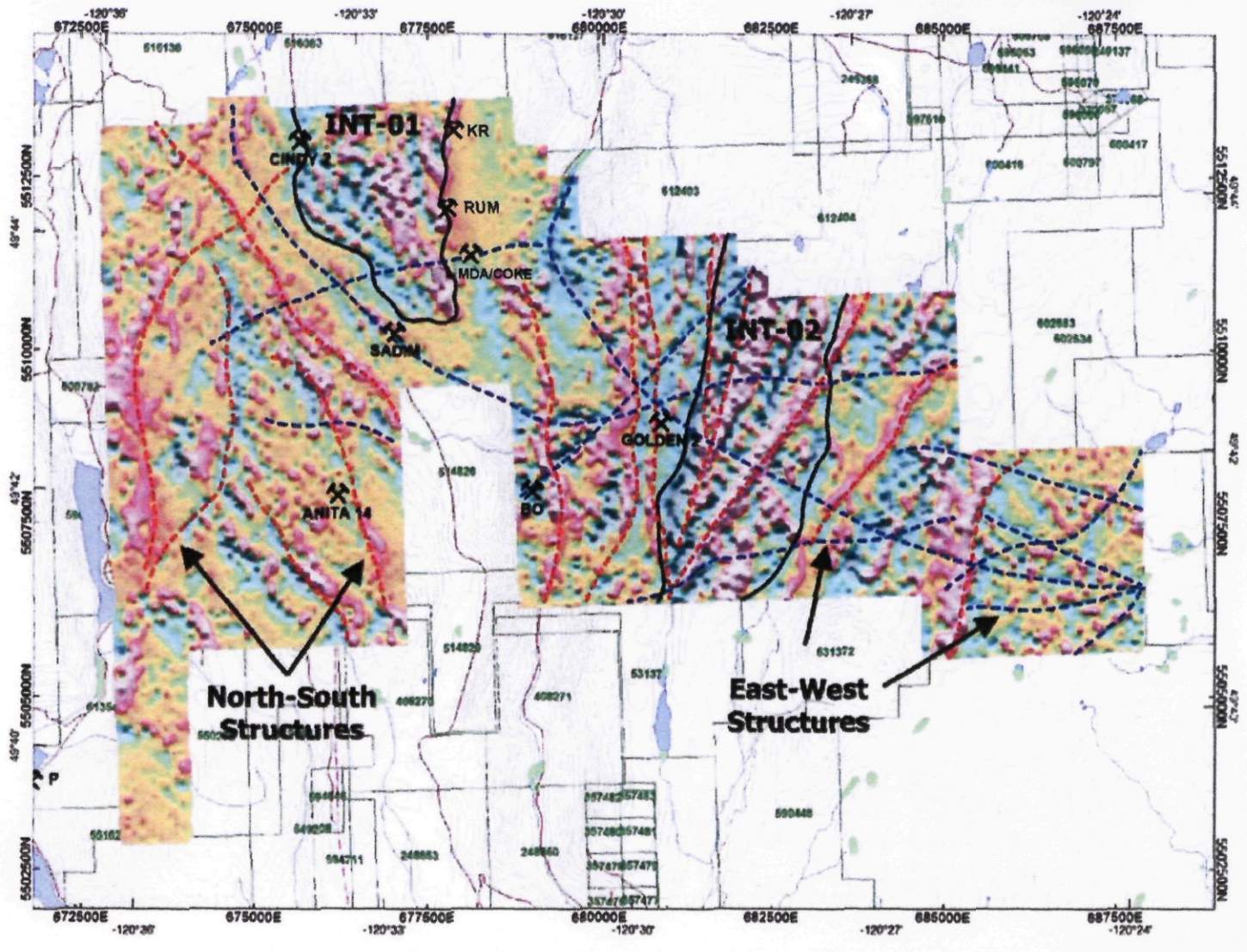
OROFINO MINERALS INC.

ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOPHYSICAL PLAN
GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETRY
(Potassium/Thorium Ratio)

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: NOVEMBER, 2009
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 5D



OROFINO MINERALS INC.

ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY

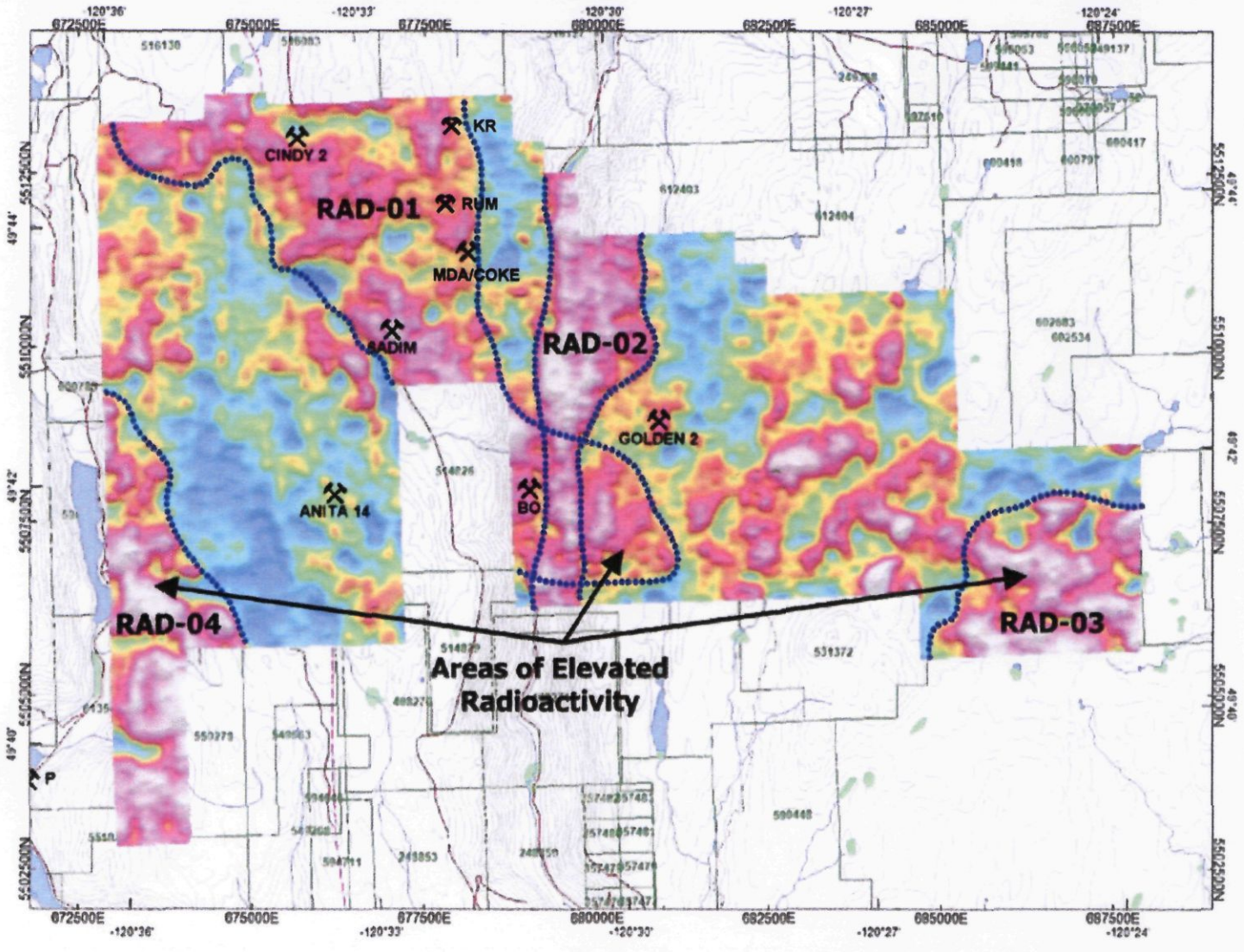
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOPHYSICAL PLAN

MAGNETIC CROSS-LINE GRADIENT

(Possible Intrusive Bodies and Interpreted Lineaments)

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: NOVEMBER, 2009
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 5E



OROFINO MINERALS INC.	
ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
GEOLPHYSICAL PLAN	
GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETREY	
Total Count	
(Zones of High Radioactivity)	
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: NOVEMBER, 2009
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 5F

DRILLING

There is recorded reference of historical diamond and percussion drilling having been completed on the Rum, KR, Coke, MDA and Sadim mineral showing areas. Results and data from these programs are in general well documented in the form of assessment reports. Results of these programs are summarized in most literature, and it is believed that they can be substantiated with a careful review of the original assessment reports. It is believed that 57 drill holes have been drilled on the property totalling some 3,900 meters. The nature and size of cores obtained from these programs are not available.

Details of historical drilling have not been reviewed for this report. The summary results have been reviewed and indications that intersected bodies of mineralization have not yielded economic contents of valuable minerals, therefore a resource in compliance with NI43-101 standards has not been discovered on the property to date.

SAMPLE METHOD and APPROACH

As the records of previous sampling and drill programs have not been reviewed in detail, the results are not being used in this evaluation. Details of the sampling methods and approach of historical programs are therefore not discussed. Only six samples of rock were collected and identified for use in this report.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

Details of historic sample preparation, analysis and security are not addressed in this report. The samples collected by the writer were submitted to the laboratories of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. for MS-1DX analysis of 36 elements. A description of this sample and analytical results are included as Appendix B. The analytical results presented by the laboratory document the processes used.

DATA VERIFICATION

Assay data verification is not addressed in this report. Historical data for this property is very poorly documented, the only known source are the 20 - 25 assessment reports referenced in provincial files. As much of the historic work was performed before 1970, the data base of early exploration does not exist. The data base of work completed in the 1970s and 1980s is only partially complete. Those assessment reports reviewed contain only partial sample and assay data, and are therefore regarded as incomplete.

The location of core and/or samples from early drill programs are unknown and are believed to be destroyed, therefore it is not possible to collect replicate samples from these programs to verify reported results. It is therefore impossible to verify any of the historical results.

A meeting was convened on September 15, 2009 with Messrs. Steve Balch and Sean Scrivens, P. Geol. of GMC, Mr. Chris Dyakowski of Orofino, and the writer to review the geophysical data, collection and interpretation. Mr. Scrivens is author of the geophysical report. The discussion was very detailed in reviewing methodology of the airborne geophysical system as it pertains to the quality of data collected. From these discussions, the writer was satisfied that the data is verified and of high quality.

The compilation of all public and private reports on this property is not a mandate for this report, and is being recommended as part of the initial phase of exploration.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The claims are surrounded by existing mineral tenure on the north and south sides. To the south the adjoining claims are owned by Weststar Resources Inc., an aggressive junior mining company, who have completed extensive surface surveys and diamond drilling over the past five years in search of a porphyry copper/gold resource. To the north, the bordering claims are owned by individual tenure holders, with no knowledge apparent of major exploration work. The ground is open to both the east and west.

METALLURGICAL TESTING and OTHER INFORMATION

There is no documented history of metallurgical testing on the property. There is no other relevant information pertaining to the property that the writer is aware of.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no documented reports of mineral resource estimates ever being completed on this property. A mineral resource has not been confirmed by sampling or drill testing.

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

A mineral resource has not been discovered on the property. For this reason, the property is considered an early stage exploration project, with excellent potential of discovering resource.

Historical drill results indicate only low-grade contents of valuable metal in areas of known showings, well below the threshold of economic content. For this reason, a grass-roots approach to exploration is being recommended for ongoing work on the property, based mainly on the magnetic and radiometric results of the airborne geophysical survey. Since most grass-roots exploration completed on the property was done in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, there is sufficient justification to incorporate updated and sophisticated methods into ongoing work programs to assist in locating new targets for potential resource.

One large grid area has been selected in the north-central portion of the property covering the Rum, KR, Sadim, Coke, MDA and Cindy 2 showing areas, based on historical data and the airborne geophysical results, to be used to conduct ground 3-dimensional induced polarization surveys, magnetometer surveys, soil geochemistry surveys and geological mapping. Although this area includes most of the historic exploration and drilling, the airborne magnetic and radiometric results have delineated a large broad potential area for potential discovery of resource. It is estimated the grid to have 60 kilometers of cross-lines for survey, and 10 kilometers of base and tie lines. Line intervals are spaced at 200 meters, with stations established at 50 meters along all lines.

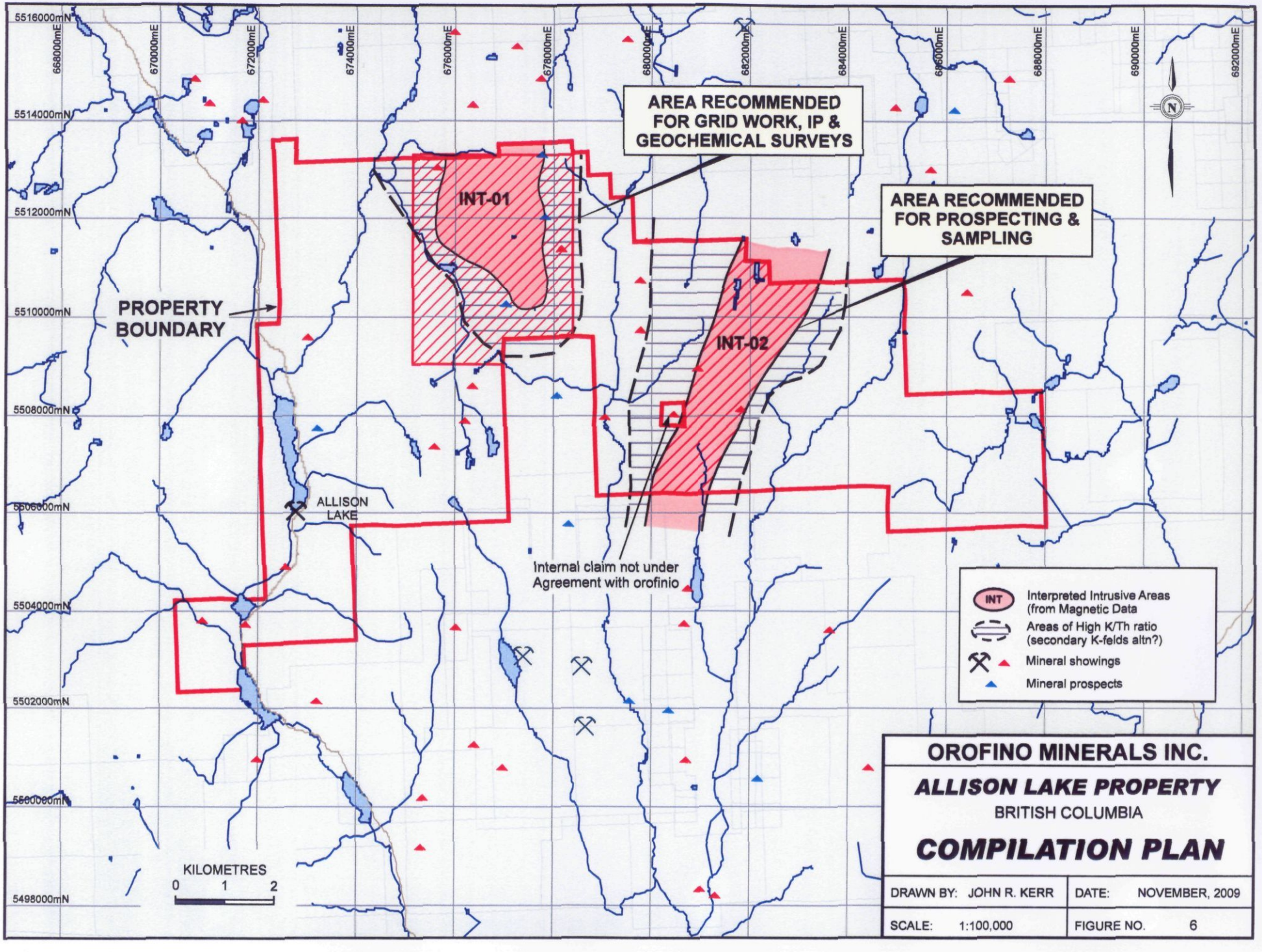
A secondary target area in the eastern portion of the property has been selected for reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, silt sampling and test soil traverses. Should this area be deemed favourable, detailed grid-work, including induced polarization surveys would thereby be recommended. Location of proposed work programs are shown on Compilation Plan (Figure 6).

Interpretation of results should focus on Cu (Au, Mo) porphyry, Cu (Au) skarn, and mesothermal gold-bearing quartz stockwork styles of mineralization, as these are the primary exploration targets expected in this geological terrain. Secondary focus should be epithermal precious metal style of mineralization.

Discussions and conclusions regarding the reliability and quality of all historical work programs have been discussed in previous sections of this report and need not be discussed again.

Interpretations and conclusions derived from the airborne geophysical survey are discussed in detail in the "**EXPLORATION RESULTS**" section of this report, and need not be discussed again. There are no uncertainties regarding the reliability of this data. The completed program met its original objectives.

In summary, the Allison Lake property is considered a property of merit, and is worthy of a significant initial phase of exploration.


AREA RECOMMENDED FOR GRID WORK, IP & GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS
AREA RECOMMENDED FOR PROSPECTING & SAMPLING
INT-01
INT-02
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
ALLISON LAKE
Internal claim not under Agreement with orofinio
5516000mN
5514000mN
5512000mN
5510000mN
5508000mN
5506000mN
5504000mN
5502000mN
5500000mN
5498000mN
668000mE
670000mE
672000mE
674000mE
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KILOMETRES
0 1 2
INT
Interpreted Intrusive Areas (from Magnetic Data
Areas of High K/Th ratio (secondary K-felds altn?)
Mineral showings
Mineral prospects
OROFINO MINERALS INC.
ALLISON LAKE PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
COMPILATION PLAN
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR
DATE: NOVEMBER, 2009
SCALE: 1:100,000
FIGURE NO. 6

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that initial exploration work be oriented at detailed grid work over a large 12 square kilometer area of the property, as shown on the compilation plan. The grid is estimated to consist of 60 km of cross lines and 8 kilometers of base and tie lines. Lines are spaced at 200 meter intervals, and stations established every 50 meters along all lines. The grid area is located in timber, with some of this area having been subjected to clear-cut logging. The lines would have to be power-sawed in areas of timber to access required geophysical equipment.

A 3-dimensional induced program is recommended over the entire grid area, with depth penetration capabilities to 300 meters. Concurrent with IP work, a ground magnetometer survey is recommended over the same grid area. Soil sampling is also recommended, soils collected at 50 meters along each line. Geological mapping is also recommended over the grid, with showing areas and trenches/adits/shaft areas being mapped in detail.

Reconnaissance prospecting, silt sampling, geological mapping, and reconnaissance soil traverses are recommended in the other area of the property, using historic data and airborne geophysics as reference.

It is also recommended that all historic assessment reports be researched and copied to form a library for the property. All historic drilling should be carefully reviewed and assessed prior to any future drill programs being initiated.

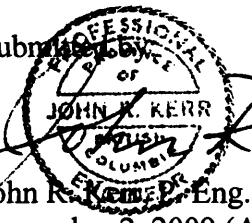
Sufficient access roads exist into all areas contemplated for grid-work, therefore building of roads is not necessary.

Anticipated costs of **Phase I** are as follows:

Research and Copying of Historic Reports:	10,000
Grid Preparation: 68 km @ 500/km	34,000
3D IP and Magnetic Survey: 60 km @ 2500/km	150,000
Geochemical Survey: Soil Collection	5,000
Analysis	20,000
Reconnaissance Sampling and Prospecting	10,000
Supervision and Geological Mapping	10,000
Room, Board, Truck and Miscellaneous Supplies	10,000
Additional Permitting and Bonding	10,000
Contingency (10%)	26,000
Total Phase I Costs	**$ 285,000**

Phase II incorporates exploration diamond drilling, to test priority targets delineated from the Phase I program. Additional expanded IP surveys would also be recommended in other areas of the property. As the amount and location of work is contingent on the results of Phase I, costs of the Phase II program are not estimated at this time.

Submitted by,



John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
November 2, 2009 (Amended April 26, 2010)

Appendix A – References

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1965 – 1984, Annual Reports and Mineral Inventory Files, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

1947, H.M.A. Rice, PhD – Memoir 243, Geological Survey of Canada Geology of the Princeton Area

Appendix B – Assay/Geochemical Data

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

Client: **Kerr, John**
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Submitted By: John Kerr
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: August 18, 2009
Report Date: August 31, 2009
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN09003620.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 2

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200	2	Crush, split and pulverize rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX15	2	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Kerr, John
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
RAYMOND CHAN
CHIEF ASSAYER

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

Client: **Kerr, John**
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 30, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08009261.1

Method		1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
Analyte		Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
Unit		%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
S-01	Rock	0.92	0.164	3	6	1.63	83	0.139	1	1.92	0.028	0.05	0.2	0.10	3.1	<0.1	0.22	7	3.3
S-02	Rock	1.17	0.174	3	6	1.82	31	0.151	3	2.22	0.030	0.04	0.2	0.07	3.8	<0.1	0.22	7	4.5
S-03	Rock	2.58	0.107	2	1	1.09	70	<0.001	<1	0.37	0.038	0.13	<0.1	0.02	2.9	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
S-04	Rock	1.26	0.009	4	12	1.22	99	0.010	2	1.74	0.047	0.11	<0.1	0.02	7.6	<0.1	<0.05	8	0.5
R-01	Rock	0.02	<0.001	<1	5	<0.01	4	<0.001	<1	0.02	0.002	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	0.2	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
R-02	Rock	0.06	<0.001	<1	8	0.01	28	<0.001	<1	0.03	0.004	0.01	<0.1	0.27	0.2	<0.1	<0.05	<1	13.2
R-03	Rock	1.65	0.013	<1	4	0.02	5	<0.001	<1	0.03	0.002	0.02	<0.1	0.28	0.2	<0.1	0.48	<1	5.0

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www.acmelab.com

Client: **Kerr, John**
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 30, 2008

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN08009261.1

Method	WGHT	G6	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
Unit	kg	gm/mt	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
S-01 Rock	0.38	N.A.	1.0	3789	6.9	111	1.7	4.8	17.8	742	3.81	17.7	0.2	360.5	0.6	121	0.7	1.2	<0.1	89
S-02 Rock	0.34	N.A.	1.0	>10000	3.3	168	1.7	6.5	26.5	906	3.96	17.9	0.2	361.8	0.6	165	2.2	1.5	<0.1	93
S-03 Rock	0.25	N.A.	1.7	176.6	12.0	40	<0.1	2.8	3.0	249	0.72	1.9	0.2	10.4	1.1	44	0.1	0.4	0.2	7
S-04 Rock	0.27	N.A.	2.5	1042	6.1	155	1.9	6.8	9.5	1059	4.93	2.4	0.1	14.1	0.5	29	0.1	0.4	<0.1	87
R-01 Rock	0.44	<0.01	0.2	21.5	2.6	9	<0.1	1.0	0.3	36	0.21	<0.5	<0.1	34.3	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2
R-02 Rock	0.30	19.98	0.3	207.2	1127	1195	5.8	0.9	0.7	42	0.24	3.2	<0.1	21046	<0.1	2	3.5	0.5	3.7	<2
R-03 Rock	0.35	72.25	0.5	3426	159.8	1725	14.9	11.9	3.5	149	0.70	10.8	<0.1	75024	<0.1	19	12.9	0.3	0.9	<2

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

Client: **Kerr, John**
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: August 31, 2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN09003620.1

Method		WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
S-05	Rock	0.33	3.2	3070	136.6	51	>100	2.1	5.6	199	2.30	1.9	0.3	48615	0.1	3	2.1	0.9	1.2	5	0.05
S-06	Rock	0.35	0.6	116.3	1513	52	55.2	1.9	0.8	119	0.47	12.8	<0.1	5286	<0.1	1	3.6	46.6	0.2	<2	0.03

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Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: August 31, 2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN09003620.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
S-05	Rock	0.006	<1	9	0.01	22	0.003	<1	0.06	0.003	0.04	<0.1	15.63	0.7	<0.1	0.21	<1	0.7
S-06	Rock	0.003	<1	15	<0.01	8	0.002	<1	0.02	0.003	<0.01	<0.1	2.46	<0.1	<0.1	0.08	<1	1.9

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Client: **Kerr, John**
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: August 31, 2009

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN09003620.1

	Method	WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard		18.8	104.1	58.0	350	0.8	54.5	9.2	570	2.30	41.8	4.1	59.3	3.3	59	5.4	4.7	3.8	80	0.93
STD DS7	Standard		21.1	105.1	62.8	372	0.8	56.7	9.6	577	2.30	42.4	4.3	63.1	3.6	61	5.7	4.9	4.1	80	0.95
STD DS7 Expected			20.5	109	70.6	411	0.9	56	9.7	627	2.39	48.2	4.9	70	4.4	69	6.4	4.6	4.5	84	0.93
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.3	4.9	3.3	44	<0.1	4.3	4.3	556	1.83	<0.5	1.8	1.1	4.9	45	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	35	0.46

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Project: None Given
Report Date: August 31, 2009

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN09003620.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
Reference Materials																		
STD DS7	Standard	0.070	10	189	1.00	333	0.108	31	0.94	0.071	0.39	3.4	0.17	2.1	3.7	0.19	4	3.3
STD DS7	Standard	0.070	12	190	1.01	358	0.112	33	0.97	0.081	0.40	3.7	0.18	2.1	3.8	0.19	4	3.4
STD DS7 Expected		0.08	12	179	1.05	370	0.124	39	0.959	0.089	0.44	3.4	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.19	5	3.5
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
Prep Wash																		
G1	Prep Blank	0.072	11	12	0.52	158	0.123	<1	0.88	0.063	0.44	<0.1	<0.01	1.6	0.3	<0.05	5	<0.5

Appendix C – Certificate of Qualified Person

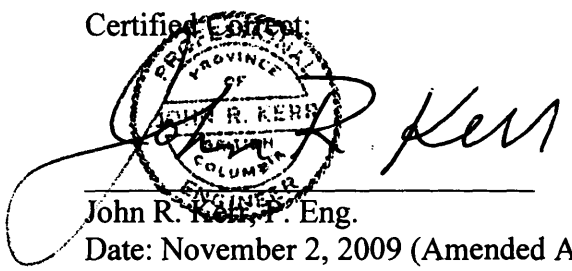
APPENDIX C – Certificate of Qualified Person

I, **John R. Kerr,** of the City of Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

1) I graduated with a BASc degree in geological engineering from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1964.
2) I am a consulting, contract geologist, with my address of business 208 - 515 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 6H5.
3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (#6858).
4) I have worked as a geologist continuously for 45 years since graduation.
5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6) I am responsible for the report entitled **TECHNICAL REPORT on the Allison Property, British Columbia,** and dated November 2, 2009, relating to the Rum et al mining claims. I visited the property on September10, 2008 and August 13, 2009. The purpose of these visits was for a site examination, assessment of various mineral showings and a general overview of property logistics.
7) There have been no material changes on the property since these inspections.
8) The author has had no prior direct involvement in work programs on the property, however has supervised work programs for Weststar Resources Inc. on the Axe property immediately to the south of the Allison Lake property.
9) I am not aware of any material fact or material change that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10) I am independent of the issuer applying all tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
11) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their web-sites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Certified Correct:



John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
Date: November 2, 2009 (Amended April 26, 2010)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM & Radiometric Survey	$80,000

AUTHOR(S) Sean Scrivens SIGNATURE(S)

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) YEAR OF WORK 2009

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) N/A

PROPERTY NAME Allison Lake

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) PINE 6, PINE 7A, PINE 2, PINE 6, PRIMER CONNECTION, PRIMER CONNECTION 1, PRIMER CONNECTOR 3, LOYAL 3, LOYAL 5, LOYAL 8, LOYAL 9, LOYAL 10, LOYAL 2, RENE 4, PINE 5, SUM 3, PINE 7, PINE 8, PINE 1, PINE ER, PINE 4, PINE 3, LOYAL 1, LOYAL 4, LOYAL 6, LOYAL 8, RUM

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Copper – Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092HNE037/049/106/116/229/239/240

MINING DIVISION Similkameen NTS 092H10

LATITUDE 51 ° 58 ' 12 " LONGITUDE 120 ° 34 ' 00 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Kress, Dwayne 2) Billingsley, Richard
Dyakowski, Christopher

MAILING ADDRESS

PO Box 2662, Garibaldi Highlands 11114 – 147A Street 3750 West 49th Ave
British Columbia V0N 1T0 Surrey, BC V3R 3W2 Vancouver, B.C. V6N 3T8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Orofino Minerals Inc. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

430 – 580 Hornby St.
Vancouver, BC V6N 3B6

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

This region along Summers Creek is underlain by the Eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising mafic to intermediate, augite and hornblende porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 26944, 26421, 23775, 16889

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne	922 line km	All Claims	$80,000
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$80,000

Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM & Radiometric Survey

Project Name: Allison Lake
Project Number: 2009-001

Client: OROFINO MINERALS INC.

Contractor: CMG Airborne

Date: September 30th, 2009

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1.0 Introduction

Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. (CMG) has flown a helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer, VLF-EM & radiometric survey for Orofino Minerals Inc. near Princeton, BC.

The survey, consisting of a total of 922 line-kilometers (l-km), was started on August 30th, 2009 and was completed on September 2nd, 2009.

The survey was flown using the WGS-84 Datum and UTM Projection, Zone 10 North. The final database was converted to the NAD-83 Datum and UTM Projection, Zone 10 North using Geosoft Oasis Montaj. All map products were processed and are presented in the NAD-83 Datum.

The CMG magnetic gradiometer consists of three (3) potassium magnetometer sensors separated approximately three (3) meters (m) apart. Measured gradients include the vertical and transverse (cross-line) horizontal. The parallel (in-line) horizontal gradient is calculated and is possible because of the close separation of the magnetometer readings (~3 m) along the flight line.

The CMG system also records two VLF-EM measurements from approximately orthogonal VLF transmitting stations – normally Cutler, Maine and Jim Creek, Seattle, both in the United States.

This report describes the Survey Area in Section 2, Survey Procedures & Personnel in Section 3, Equipment in Section 4, Deliverables in Section 5, Processing in Section 6, and Interpretation in Section 8.

Appendix A provides a Statement of Qualification of the author.

Appendix B contains a list of the survey outline points in NAD-83, Zone 10 N.

Appendix C contains a list of the digital database columns, the database of which is included with this report to Orofino Minerals Inc.

Appendix D contains a list of tenure numbers, owners and expiry dates of each claim within the survey area.

2.0 Property Description

The Allison property is located ~27 km north of Princeton, BC. There are several roads in the area surrounding the property allowing for easy access. The project area is in fairly rough terrain with elevations ranging from 900 to 1,250 meters. The survey area is centered at latitude 51° 58′ 12″ & longitude 120° 34′ 00″.

The survey polygon covered a number of mineral claims which are contiguous (Figure 2). The property claims (See Appendix D) are held by the following owners:

Dwayne Kress	Chris Dyakowski	Richard Billingsley
PO Box 2662	3750 West 49th Ave	11114 – 147A Street
Garibaldi Highlands	Vancouver, B.C.	Surrey, BC
BC V0N 1T0	V6N 3T8	V3R 3W2

The base of operations was at the Sandman Hotel, Princeton, BC which was located about 27 km south of the Allison survey area. The aircraft was fueled out of a mobile slip from the base of operations closer to the survey area.

3.0 Property Geology (from minfile 092HNE095)

The Sadim gold prospect is located 2.3 kilometres west of Summers Creek and 28.5 kilometres north of Princeton. This region along Summers Creek is underlain by the Eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, comprising mafic to intermediate, augite and hornblende porphyritic pyroclastics and flows, and associated alkaline intrusions. The intrusions vary from diorite to monzonite in composition and are thought to be comagmatic with the Nicola Group, ranging in age from Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. Much of the copper mineralization and associated alteration frequenting this portion of the Nicola belt can be attributed to the emplacement of such intrusions.

Locally, the area is underlain by a sequence of intermediate to mafic flows, breccias and tuff, and lesser argillite and limestone of the Nicola Group. These beds strike slightly west of north and dip moderately to steeply east. The volcanics and sediments are propylitized with abundant epidote- pyrite-chlorite-carbonate and host erratic copper-pyrite zones.

These rocks are cut by a major east-dipping shear zone, possibly a thrust fault, which trends north, and ranges up to 15 metres in width. The zone occurs along a dark grey carbonaceous limestone and separates andesitic flows and tuffs to the west from mixed tuffs to the east. The shear has caused intense fracturing and alteration in the adjacent tuffs, especially in the hangingwall. The tuffs are moderately to strongly carbonatized and variably silicified. A sample of an andesitic tuff contained plagioclase crystals and minor quartz in a fine-grained carbonate matrix.

A quartz vein stockwork is developed in the hangingwall tuffs. The stockwork is comprised of quartz veins ranging from less than a millimetre to greater than 1 metre in width. Two prominent sets of veins comprise this stockwork. One set strikes 060 degrees and a second set strikes 120 degrees. All veins dip 50 to 70 degrees south.

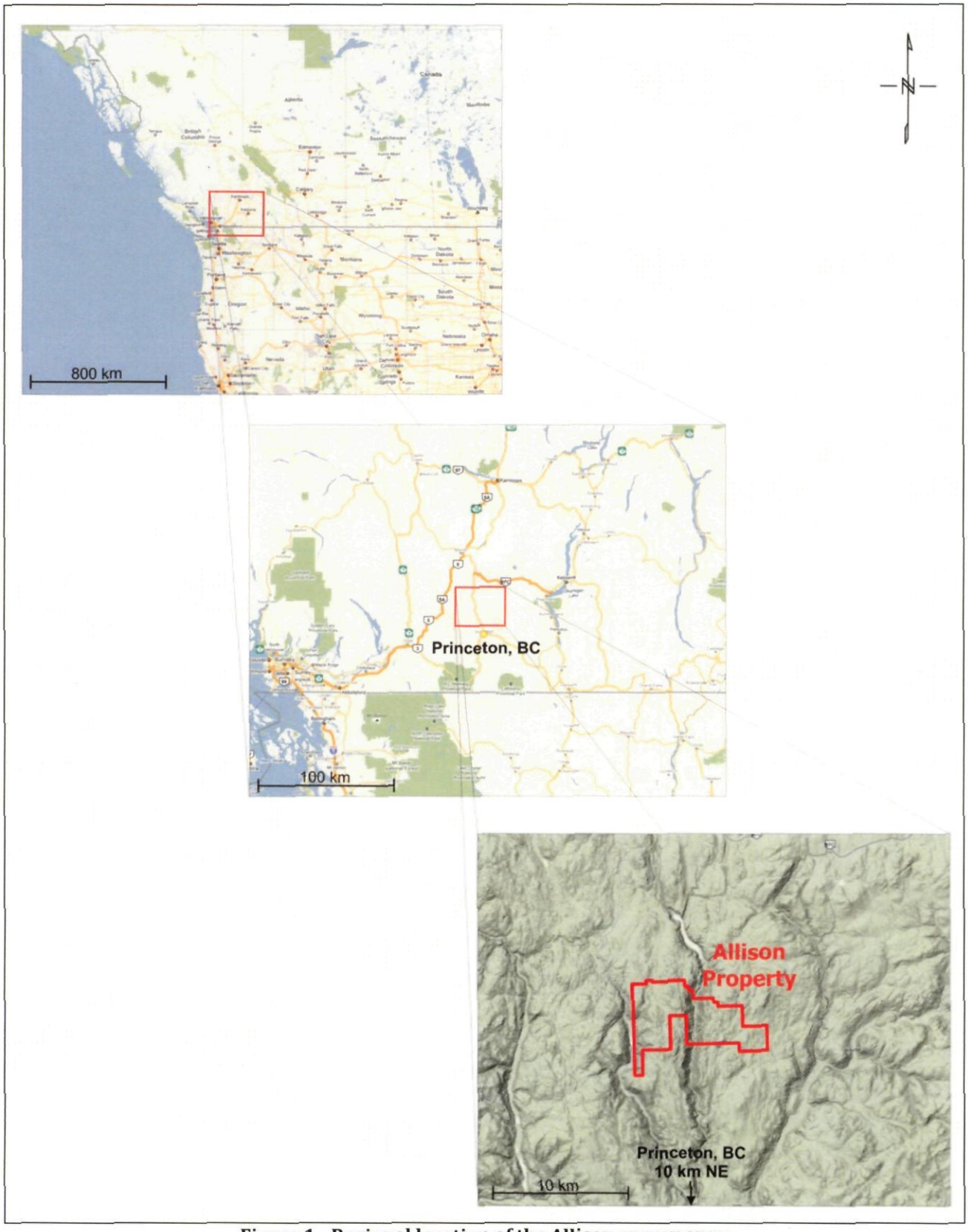


Figure 1 - Regional location of the Allison survey area.

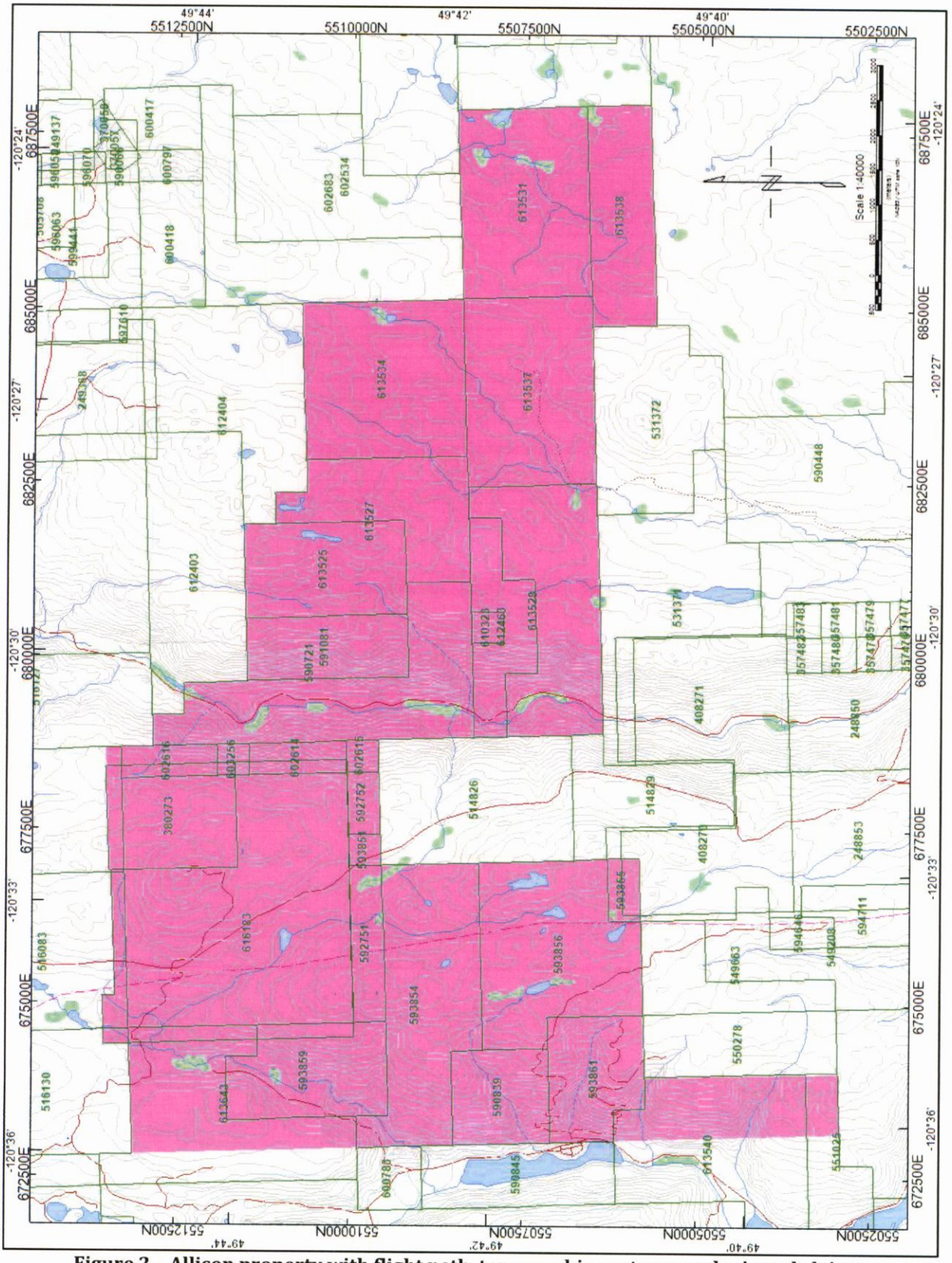


Figure 2 – Allison property with flight path, topographic contours and mineral claims.

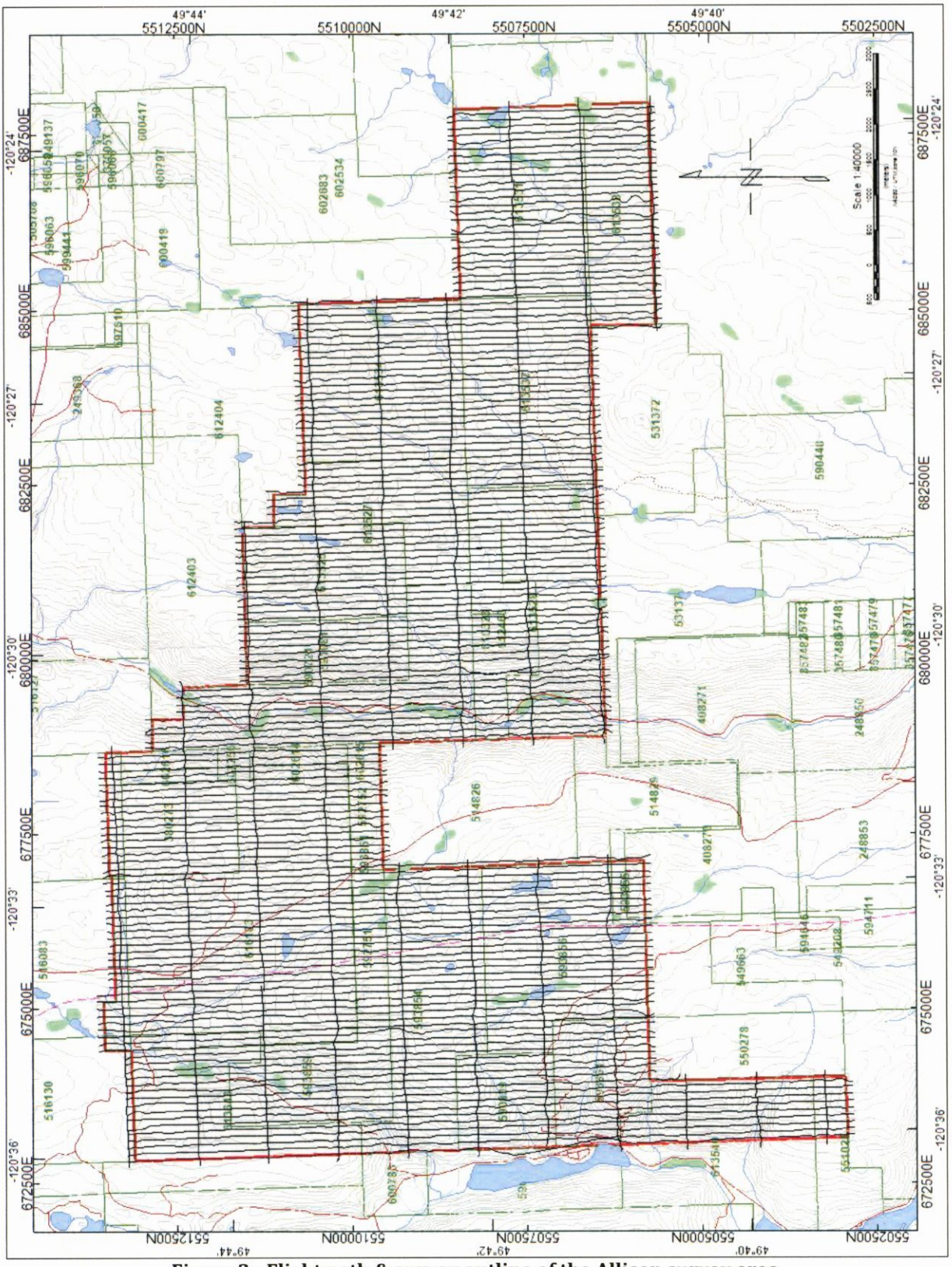


Figure 3 - Flight path & survey outline of the Allison survey area.

The quartz veins are erratically mineralized with disseminated sulphides, consisting mostly of pyrite and chalcopyrite, and lesser galena. Petrographic studies also indicate traces of sphalerite and lead and silver tellurides (altaite and hessite). The sulphides commonly occur along vuggy vein margins or in the centre of the veins. Chip sampling of trenches yielded gold values of 0.050 to 4.35 grams per tonne over 1 metre (Assessment Report 15969, page 9). The precious metals content of the stockwork is directly related to the intensity of quartz veining, fracturing and sulphide content. Galena is strongly associated with higher gold and silver values. Gold to silver ratios are remarkably constant at about 1 to 8 (Assessment Report 16889). The nature of this mineralization and alteration suggests the deposit is of mesothermal origin (Assessment Report 16889).

Diamond drilling and trenching have intersected two zones containing significant gold. The Main zone contains the bulk of the gold-bearing stockwork mineralization. The stockwork and associated alteration are best developed over a north-south distance of 100 metres. To the north, the zone grades into unaltered, barren tuff, while to the south, the zone is interpreted to be truncated at surface by a northeast-striking fault. It appears to be open downdip to the east. Drilling intersected gold mineralization in vein clusters and stockworks 2 to 24 metres thick. One section averaged 3.566 grams per tonne gold and 25.4 grams per tonne silver over 9.0 metres (Assessment Report 16889, Figure 11a, hole 87-6, 21.5 to 30.5 metres). Drilling indicates precious metal content increases from south to north.

A similar zone of shear-controlled alteration (East zone), trends north, parallel to and within 100 metres east of the Main zone. The zone contains several large quartz veins about 1 metre wide. One east-striking, steeply south-dipping quartz vein assayed 151.1 grams per tonne gold and 410.9 grams per tonne silver over 1.0 metre (Assessment Report 16889, page 10).

4.0 Survey Procedures & Personnel

The survey was flown according to the specifications outlined in Table One. The survey lines (as flown) were trimmed within a Geosoft database to the survey polygon plus 100m. This resulted in the number of l-km as described in Table One.

Nominal bird height was 60 m. In some cases the bird height was higher, especially in areas where the cliffs made it difficult to climb and descend quickly. Over flatter areas, the bird height was closer to 40 m.

Nominal survey speed was approximately 100 km/hr. Sampling of all data, including GPS, occurred at a 10 Hz rate. Therefore the approximate lateral distance between readings was 2.5-3.0 m.

Real-time helicopter navigation was possible using the AgNav system. GPS sensor positioning was provided using a Novatel 10-channel receiver set to the CD-GPS mode (western zone). This mode is considered the most accurate in Canada and provides real-time accuracy of ~ 1-5 m. The GPS antenna was installed on top of the gradiometer bird, near the center (length-wise) of the housing.

A radar altimeter was connected to the skid gear of the helicopter and provided a measurement of distance above ground for the pilot to navigate by. Inside the helicopter the radar altimeter had a digital readout attached to the dash board.

Approximately one hour before the survey began, the base station magnetometer initialized and a VLF sensor attached. All transmitting VLF stations were scanned and the two stations with the strongest signal selected. The selected stations were then relayed to the operator who set them in the helicopter data system for recording during flight. The base station was turned off after the crew landed and contacted the processor.

(Table 2 provides a listing of all personnel involved in the project, their respective positions and a brief description of their roles and responsibilities throughout the survey.

Final data processing was carried out under the supervision of:

Sean Scrivens
Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd.
Manager of Processing & Interpretation
7696 Fairhurst Dr., Kemptville, Ontario
Canada, K0G 1J0.

Table 1 - Survey Area Specifications

Area	Line Direction	Line Spacing	Number of km
Allison	N178°E	100 m lines	832 km
	N88°E	1000 m lines	90 km

Table 2 - List of Survey Personnel

Individual	Position	Description
Hilary Flora	Pilot	Flew the helicopter.
Rob Wittmack	Aircraft Mechanic	Ensure helicopter maintenance is performed.
Dan LeBlanc	Operator	In-flight quality control & maintenance of the system and ancillary equipment.
Steve Balch	Processor	On-site data processing.
Sean Scrivens	Final Processing & Reporting	Integration of field data into Geosoft database and generation of grids, profiles, map products and logistics report write-up.
Sean Scrivens	Interpretation	Final review of data interpretation write-up and recommendations
Chris Dyakowski	Client Representative	President & CEO of Max Investments on behalf of Orofino Minerals Inc.

5.0 Equipment

5.1 The Helicopter

The helicopter used was a Eurocopter AStar Aerospatial 350 B2 with registration C-GPWO, owned and operated by Vancouver Island Helicopters (VIH). An AStar B2 is shown in Figure 4.

Installation of the ancillary equipment was performed at VIH's hangar in Prince George, BC. Two short test flights were performed to ensure the system was operational. The bird was then towed to the Princeton, BC region where surveying commenced immediately.

The gradiometer system was attached to the helicopter by a 30 m long tow cable. The tow cable contains a Kevlar strength member and a weak link. The tow cable also contains the power and signal wires.

Figure 4 - The survey used an AStar B2 as shown above.

5.2 The Gradiometer

The CMG magnetic gradiometer (Figure 5) is based on GEM System potassium magnetometers. These sensors are preferred over the cesium optically pumped sensors because they have a lower effective noise level (better for gradient measurements) and a much lower heading error (less absolute correction required from line to line).

Three sensors are also preferred over the normal four sensor arrays featured on systems that measure all three magnetic gradients. CMG measures the vertical gradient from the top sensor and the average of the two bottom sensors located 2.95 m apart and the cross-line (or transverse) gradient from the two side sensors located 3.45 m apart. The in-line gradient is actually calculated from successive measurements of the average of the two side sensors given the fact that measurements along the flight line are acquired at approximately the same distance as the sensor separation of the bird.

Computing the in-line gradient as opposed to measuring it directly using an additional sensor has some important advantages. Firstly, and most importantly, by having only three magnetometer sensors, they can all be placed at the front of the bird and the magnetically noisy electronics (including the tow cable) can all be placed at the back of the bird so that the distance between sensors and electronics is maximized. Secondly, the computed in-line measurement has effectively no heading error (the readings are measured from the same sensors and are constant across such a short distance), and is relatively free from diurnal variations in the magnetic field, given the short time interval (0.1 sec) between readings.

Figure 5 - The CMG tri-axial magnetic gradiometer.

Table 3 - Specifications for the CMG Magnetometer Section

Sensitivity:	+/- 0.001 nT
Absolute accuracy:	+/- 0.5 nT over operating range maximum
Sample rate:	10 Hz (0.1 sec)
Dynamic range:	30,000 to 90,000 nT, 5,000 nT/m gradient
Heading error:	+/-0.15 nT maximum for all sensor orientations
Operating temperature:	-32° C to +40° C normally
Tuning method:	Dynamic re-starting at 30,000 nT
Volume of sensor:	70 mm^3

The magnetometer data is collected at a rate of 10 Hz. The frequency from each sensor is counted separately within the digital electronic section located approximately 4.5 m away from the sensors in the middle of the bird. The combined data stream (including mag, gps, vlf and radar information) is then sent up the tow cable to the data acquisition system in the helicopter. Specifications for the magnetometer sensors are given in Table 3.

5.3 The Magnetometer Bird

The magnetometer frame is constructed from fiberglass and the sensor housings are made from Kevlar. The horizontal displacement between magnetometer sensors is 3.45 m. The vertical separation is 2.95 m. The length of the bird is 5.3 m and weighs approximately 180 kg. The bird can be separated into two sections and the magnetometer arms removed for easy transportation.

5.4 The Spectrometer

The revolutionary RSX-5 digital airborne gamma-ray spectrometer (Figure 6) is designed for the detection and measurement of low-level radiation from both naturally occurring and man-made sources. The spectrometer was built by and purchased from Radiation Solutions Inc. The RSX-5 is a fully integrated system that includes an individual Advanced Digital Spectrometer (ADS) for each crystal within the box. The ADS records high resolution, 1024 channel, digital data of naturally occurring radioactive elements.

Key Features:

- 1024 channel resolution
- Individual crystal ADC and processing
- No distortion as each crystal output is fully linearized permitting multi-crystal summing without distortion
- Effectively no signal degradation
- No radioactive test sources required for system setup or system performance validation

- Extremely wide dynamic range
- High level of self-diagnostics
- Worldwide usability, fully multi-peak automatic gain stabilization on natural isotopes
- Data compression - individual crystal spectral data storage can be achieved with no effective increase in data volume

Figure 6 - Radiation Solutions RSX-5 Gamma Ray Spectrometer.

The recorded spectrometer data was transferred directly into the acquisition computer via high speed USB. The data was processed independently and merged with the magnetic data using GPS time stamp.

5.5 The VLF-EM System

The CMG gradiometer contains two VLF (very low frequency) EM receivers that can be tuned to any of the operational VLF transmitters worldwide. In general, two orthogonal stations are chosen such as Cutler Maine (24.0 kHz) and Jim Creek Seattle (24.8 kHz).

Measurements of the in-phase, quadrature-phase and total field are taken at a 10 Hz sample rate. The in-phase measurement is easily affected by variations in the sensor orientation and may not be useful in areas of rugged topography or where bird movement is significant. The quadrature-phase measurements are dependent on bird direction so alternating lines are sign inverted. The results can be gridded and provide the locations of weak conductors, given the high relative frequency of the transmitter station.

The measured VLF components are converted into a digital signal and then appended to the data string in the main magnetometer console. This entire data string is then transmitted up the tow cable to the data acquisition system in the helicopter.

5.6 The Magnetometer Base Station

A GSM-19 base station was used to record variations in the earth's magnetic field and referenced into the master database using GPS time stamp. This system is based on the Overhauser principle and records total magnetic field to within +/- 0.02 nT at a one (1) second time interval.

The GSM-19 is portable and can be placed in a remote location without the need for extra batteries or cabling. On this survey the unit was positioned at a magnetically quiet location at the mine site.

5.7 The Radar Altimeter

The CMG system uses two radar altimeters, both modulated frequency radio versions manufactured by Free Flight. The radar altimeter in the helicopter is used by the pilot to estimate terrain. The second altimeter, mounted directly on the bird, provides an accurate measurement of bird height. The approximate accuracy of these devices is +/- 2 m.

5.8 GPS Navigation

CMG uses the AgNav Incorporated (AgNav-2 version) GPS navigation system for real-time locating while surveying. The AgNav unit is connected to a Tee-Jet GPS system receiver that uses the WAAS system – considered to be a standard in aircraft navigation and accurate throughout a large portion of Canada.

5.9 Data Acquisition System

Data is collected by the main magnetometer console in the gradiometer bird and includes GPS timing and positional information, magnetometer readings, VLF readings, and radar altimeter. This information is digitized inside the console, all at a rate of 10 Hz. The resulting data string is transmitted in digital format along the tow cable into a laptop computer inside the helicopter that is running the GEM Systems DAS software. All data is stored on the hard-drive in ASCII format using a simple column by row format.

6.0 Deliverables

From the survey, a number of deliverable products are generated including a set of hard-copy maps, a final report (this document), and a digital archive of the data with digital copies of map products.

6.1 Hardcopy Products

Hardcopy map products are provided at 1:10,000 & 1:15,000 scale and include a topographic back-drop. Each map contains a scale bar, north arrow, coordinate outlines (easting & northing), flight lines with line number and direction and geophysical data.

The survey block consisted of 1 map plate customized to fit within the boundaries of a 42" plotter.

Each map contains a technical summary of specifications and a colour bar that describes the geophysical data.

6.2 Digital Products

The geophysical data is provided in a Geosoft GDB database. At the Client's request an xyz archive of the same database in ASCII format can also be provided.

The contents of the database are described more fully in Appendix C.

A copy of the GDB database is kept by CMG as a courtesy to the Client but can be deleted at the Client's request.

In addition to the GDB file database, copies of all geophysical grids are provided as GRD files (also in Geosoft format). The cell size used for gridding is nominally 1/5 of the flight line spacing.

Map files in Geosoft MAP format are also provided as deliverables. The Client can use a free viewer available from Geosoft Limited (www.geosoft.com) for viewing and plotting map files, but not for editing or changing them.

6.3 Delivered Products

The following map products were delivered in hard-copy and digital (Geosoft Map & PDF) format. Each map product was colour shaded on a topographic backdrop with flight lines and contours.

- Total magnetic field (TMI)
- Analytical signal (ASIG)
- Measured in-line horizontal field derivative (M-VMG)
- Radiometrics corrected total count (GRS-TC)
- Radiometrics Thorium-Potassium ratio (GRS_Th-K)

The following map products were delivered in digital (Geosoft Map & PDF) format only (in addition to those above). Each map product was colour shaded on a topographic backdrop with flight lines and contours.

- Measured cross-line horizontal magnetic field derivative (MC-HMG)
- Measured in-line horizontal magnetic field derivative (MI-HMG)
- Radiometrics percent Potassium (GRS-K)
- Radiometrics equivalent Uranium (GRS-U)
- Radiometrics equivalent Thorium (GRS-Th)
- Radiometrics Uranium-Potassium ratio (GRS_U-K)
- Radiometrics Uranium-Thorium ratio (GRS_U-Th)
- Radiometrics Thorium-Potassium ratio (GRS_Th-K)
- VLF Total Field – Jim Creek 24.8 khz (VLF-TF)

The following grid products were delivered in digital (Geosoft GRD) format only (in addition to those above).

- Digital Terrain Model (DTM)
- VLF In-Phase – Jim Creek 24.8 khz (VLF-IP)
- VLF Quadrature-Phase – Jim Creek 24.8 khz (VLF-QD)

The following additional products were delivered in digital format:

- Copy of this report in .pdf format
- Geosoft database GDB of all collected data
- Geosoft and Acrobat software utilities for data viewing

7.0 Processing

Preliminary data processing is performed using CMG proprietary methods. This includes calculation of the magnetic gradients from the three sensors (MAG1, MAG2 and MAG3), digital terrain model, bird height, and merging of the base station magnetic data (sampled at 1.0 sec) with the survey data (sampled at 0.1 sec).

7.1 Base Maps

All base maps are presented in the Datum and Projection defined in the Introduction of this report. All map coordinates refer to projected easting and northing in meters. All maps contain the actual flight paths as recorded during surveying and have been clipped to the survey polygon with a 100m extension.

The topographic vector data has been obtained from Natural Resources Canada.

Topographic shading has been derived from 90 m resolution digital elevation model (DEM) data provided by the NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) and shaded at an inclination and declination of 45°.

7.2 Flight Path

The helicopter used "ideal" flight lines as guidance during surveying as displayed on the real-time AgNav system with the aid of a helicopter mounted GPS. A separate GPS mounted to the bird was used to record actual position. The sample rate of the GPS was 10 Hz, the same as all the other data collected in flight.

The GPS outputted both latitude and longitude values and easting and northing values, all in the WGS84 Datum, using the UTM Projection Zone 10 North. There has been no interpolation of the positional data, nor has there been any filtering of the data.

7.3 Terrain Clearance

Two radar altimeters recorded data during the course of the survey: one located on the skid gear of the helicopter and the other on the base of the bird. The helicopter mounted radar altimeter was used to maintain terrain clearance by the pilot. A digital indicator was mounted on the dashboard of the helicopter. This work was performed by a licensed helicopter engineer provided by VIH.

The digital terrain model (DTM) was derived by subtracting the bird mounted radar altimeter value from the GPS z position (mean point above sea level). The DTM values were further corrected for a lag value of 1.0 sec. The DTM values are to be considered relative as they have not been tied into any surveyed geodetic point.

7.4 Magnetic Data Processing

The magnetic data were collected without any lag time, therefore a lag time correction was not applied. In areas where one magnetometer sensor has become unlocked, the total magnetic field values for that sensor were replaced with a dummy value ("*"). The lock and heater settings are both used for QC measures so it is easy to find the areas where one or more sensors lost lock or were not heating correctly. Locking errors occur almost entirely on turn-arounds.

The raw ASCII survey data files and basemag ASCII data files are imported into separate Geosoft databases. A QC check of the basemag data is made on a day to day basis, exported as a Geosoft Table file (TBL) and merged with the active database using built-in Geosoft routines.

Diurnal magnetic corrections were applied only to the channel that was used to generate a total magnetic field map. The MAG1, MAG2, and MAG3 sensor values were used to generate the gradients and do not require diurnal correction. The base station data was linearly interpolated from a 1.0 sec sample rate to 0.1 sec to correspond to the flight data.

The horizontal gradients are sensitive to line direction. Positive polarity is defined as to the north and east. On south- and/or west-facing lines the horizontal gradients are multiplied by -1.

The magnetic data from the individual sensors as well as the computed total magnetic intensity have no filtering applied. The computed gradients are lightly filtered to remove high frequency noise common in areas of rough terrain or flying conditions. The magnetic data grids were tie line-leveled if needed and the resulting grids micro-leveled.

7.5 VLF-EM Data Processing

The VLF data is strongly affected by motion of the bird (during ascent and descent during surveying) and by rough topography. The in-phase component (and hence the total field) is most affected. For this project the in-phase, quadrature-phase and total field components were processed, but only the total field used in the interpretation.

The VLF data is directional therefore alternate flight lines are inverted for polarity. The positive direction is considered north and east. Due to occasional data spikes and high frequency noise, a 5-pt non-linear filter and light low pass filter were applied to the VLF channels. Trends are easily recognized in the gridded VLF quadrature-phase and filtering makes little difference to the gridded data.

7.6 Radiometric Data Processing

The radiometrics data was processed using a variety of techniques used to strip out anomalous counts resulting from cosmic rays, aircraft and altitude. The data was stored on the RSX-5 spectrometer and imported directly into a separate Geosoft database. Here the data underwent a variety of corrections were applied, time lagged to match the magnetic data and exported to an ASCII XYZ. The file was converted in a table and merged with the master magnetic database. The radiometric data, collected a 1Hz, was merge using exact values and not interpolated to 10hz.

The cosmic background was identified by conducting a series of test flights at altitudes between 500m and 3000m at 500m increments. A linear regression of the cosmic window with each radioelement window produced an equation that accounted for aircraft background and cosmic scattering. These coefficients were stripped out of the data.

The stripping factors, unique for each spectrometer, were provided by Radiation Solutions and applied to the data. This correction removes the effects of Compton Scattering up and down the energy spectrum. The stripping coefficients were adjusted to compensate for aircraft altitude.

Height attenuation correction was applied to the data using a set of coefficient also supplied by Radio Solutioins. The radar altitude data was imported in the spectrometer database from the radar unit on the magnetometer and converted in standard temperature-pressure (STP). Attenuation coefficients were applied to each energy window as well as the total count.

Following all data corrections, each energy window was converted into their ground concentrations using supplied coefficients. This converts the potassium counts into %K, and the thorium and uranium counts into equivalent ground concentrations.

A set of radiometric ratios were also calculated using the final corrected data. These include a thorium-potassium ratio, a uranium-thorium ratio and a uranium-potassium ratio. All corrected data and ratios were included in the final database.

8.0 Results

The following images are shown in the corresponding figures. Each image has been color shaded with a sun angle of 45° inclination and 0° declination to enhance regions of high gradient. All grid products are processed independently and lightly micro leveled for the final product.

- The total magnetic field (TMI) is shown in Figure 7.
- The measured vertical magnetic gradient (M-VMG) is shown in Figure 8.
- The measured in-line horizontal magnetic gradient (MI-HMG) is shown in Figure 9.
- The measured cross-line horizontal magnetic gradient (MC-HMG) is shown in Figure 10.
- The calculated magnetic analytical signal (ASIG) is shown in Figure 11.
- The digital terrain model (DTM) is shown in Figure 12 with an elevation color transform.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer corrected total count is shown in Figure 13.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer percent Potassium is shown in Figure 14.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer equivalent Uranium is shown in Figure 15.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer equivalent Thorium is shown in Figure 16.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer Thorium – Potassium ratio is shown in Figure 17.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer Uranium – Potassium ratio is shown in Figure 18.
- The Gamma Ray Spectrometer Uranium – Thorium ratio is shown in Figure 19.
- The VLF Total Field is shown in Figure 20

9.0 Interpretation

In the current survey, CMG has acquired high resolution magnetic gradiometer data and radioelement profiles. The vertical magnetic gradient provides a more accurate estimate of magnetic boundaries. The cross-line horizontal gradient highlights structures that may be oriented sub-parallel to the flight direction. The vector sum of the three magnetic gradients – known as the analytic signal – produces highs directly over magnetic sources that are independent of the direction of the earth's magnetization vector. The radiometric data measures primary radioelement concentrations that map surface radioactivity that can be used for direct uranium mapping or associations such as potassic alteration common in many geologic settings.

9.1 Showings (from MINFILE records)

Of the 7 MINFILE records for the area, 6 are located within the block boundary and 1 occurs just outside the north edge. The showings can be used as an aid to identify mineralized structures that appear in the magnetic data. Below is a list of each showing identified in Figure 17:

Showing #1 – MINFILE 092HNE037

Name: CINDY 2

Location: 675646 E 5513009 N

Description: The Cindy 2 showing is 6 to 7 kilometres north-northwest of the summit of Missezula Mountain and 1 kilometre southeast of Ketchan Creek.

Pyrite, chalcopyrite and traces of chalcocite occur in autobrecciated andesitic and basaltic flows of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). These sulphides occur in scattered outcrops over an area 600 metres long and 400 metres wide. Minor copper mineralization is also present in several narrow northwest-striking diorite dikes.

Showing #2 – MINFILE 092HNE116

Name: P

Location: 671773 E 5503766 N

Description: The P showing is exposed in a pit on the east bank of Allison Creek near Highway 5, immediately south of the south end of Borgeson Lake.

Minor amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite occur along fractures in biotite hornblende granite and quartz monzonite of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Allison Lake pluton.

The showing was soil sampled and prospected by Northwind Mines Ltd. in 1972 and Nufort Resources Inc. in 1980.

Showing #3 – MINFILE 092HNE049

Name: GOLDEN 2

Location: 680890 E 5508946 N

Description: The Golden 2 showing is 1.6 kilometres east of Summers Creek, 8.35 kilometres due north of the confluence of Swanson and Rampart creeks.

Chalcopyrite and malachite occur together with quartz, calcite and epidote in an outcrop of tuff breccia and lahar deposits of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Eastern belt, Bulletin 69).

Showing #4 – MINFILE 092HNE095

Name: SADIM

Location: 677019 E 5510240 N

Description: The Sadim gold prospect is 2.3 kilometres west of Summers Creek and 28.5 kilometres north of Princeton.

Diamond drilling and trenching have intersected two zones containing significant gold. The Main zone contains the bulk of the gold-bearing stockwork mineralization. The stockwork and associated alteration are best developed over a north-south distance of 100 metres. To the north, the zone grades into unaltered, barren tuff, while to the south, the zone is interpreted to be truncated at surface by a northeast-striking fault. It appears to be open downdip to the east. Drilling intersected gold mineralization in vein clusters and stockworks 2 to 24 metres thick. One section averaged 3.566 grams per tonne gold and 25.4 grams per tonne silver over 9.0 metres (Assessment Report 16889, Figure 11a, hole 87-6, 21.5 to 30.5 metres). Drilling indicates precious metal content increases from south to north.

Showing #5 – MINFILE 092HNE239

Name: SOUTH MDA

Location: 678124 E 5511359 N

Description: This occurrence outcrops 1 kilometre west of Summers Creek and 4.9 kilometres north-northeast of the summit of Missezula Mountain.

The South MDA showing is hosted in andesitic flows and pyroclastics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). These volcanics are cut by several small dike-like bodies of fine-grained diorite in the vicinity of mineralization.

The showing is comprised of scattered copper occurrences lying in a 900 by 250 metre area. Mineralization consists of disseminated and fracture controlled chalcopyrite in the intrusives and volcanics, often accompanied by magnetite and epidote. Chalcocite and malachite are also reported. This mineralization tends to be associated with the diorite.

The showing was mapped by Sheba Copper Mines Ltd. in 1972.

Showing #6 – MINFILE 092HNE229

Name: ANITA 14

Location: 676193 E 5507895 N

Description: The Anita 14 showing outcrops on the east bank of Allison Creek, 1.7 kilometres northwest of the summit of Missezula Mountain.

Pyrite and chalcopyrite occurs in bedded tuff and lithic tuff of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69). The showing lies along the west flank of a northwest-striking diorite dike. This dike contains chalcopyrite and pyrite 330 metres south-southeast of the previous showing.

This occurrence was mapped and prospected by Bronson Mines Ltd. in 1973 and 1974.

Showing #7 – MINFILE 092HNE106

Name: BO

Location: 679018 E 5507957 N

Description: The BO showing occurs along the west bank of Summers Creek, 23 to 26 kilometres north of Princeton.

Sparse bornite and chalcopyrite occur in discontinuous calcite veins in andesitic pyroclastics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Central belt, Bulletin 69).

The showing was mapped and soil sampled by Texas Gulf Sulfur Company Ltd. in 1971.

9.2 Geophysics

The magnetic fabric of the area is complex and defines features that appear related to structures such as faults, veins, and fractures as well as intrusive outlines.

The magnetic field responses vary considerably in both amplitude and character. For example, the broad and low gradient features likely represent deeper seated bodies whereas sharp and high gradient responses are related to near surface features.

The primary targets of interest, based on the previous geological findings in the area, are thought to be vein-like structures that have the potential to host economic mineralization. However, based on this magnetic survey it appears as though a number of the showings occur at or near the margins of intrusive features as well.

In some cases, mineralized veins may not have an association with magnetite and therefore will not be visible in the magnetic data. In these cases the magnetic data can be used to identify nearby structures, such as folds and faults that are magnetic. This association provides an estimate of the orientation and possible extent of the non-magnetic mineralized structures.

The total magnetic intensity (TMI) grid is shown in Figure 21 in conjunction with the known showings (depicted by a yellow symbol and named). The showings were acquired from MINFILE reports provided by the BC government. The geology of each showing varies in structure such as vein structures, fracture zones, and volcanic rocks.

The individual gradient products have been referenced in order to better define the numerous structures throughout the area. The three magnetic gradients reveal more subtle features that are not usually obvious in the TMI. For example, the in-line horizontal magnetic gradient (MI-HMG) emphasizes subtle magnetic features perpendicular to the line direction and the cross-line gradient (MC-HMG) better resolves structures parallel to the flight lines. The magnetic analytic signal (ASIG) is the calculated vector sum of the three magnetic gradients and produces a grid that is both independent of the effect of orientation of magnetic bodies and of the earth's magnetic field vector.

The ASIG grid (Figure 22) defines the outlines of two likely volcanic intrusions (named as INT-01 & INT-02) that appear to be located close to surface (based on the high relative amplitude and sharp nature of the magnetic response). The Cindy 2 showing occurs at the western contact of INT-01, SADIM occurs just outside of the south contact and South MDA occurs well outside of the east contact. The Golden 2 showing occurs west of INT-02 while Anita 14 and BO do not occur near any intrusive outline.

The measured vertical gradient (Figure 23) highlights a number of east-west trending linear features. Of particular interest is the Sadim showing which occurs along a linear trend having significant strike extent and with a location just outside the INT-01 intrusion. The South MDA and Golden 2 showings also appear along east-west (or northwest to southeast) linear features.

The cross-line gradient (Figure 24) highlights north-south trending features of which there are several within the survey area. When both north-south and east-west features are shown together (N-S in red, E-W in blue in Figure 24) it can be shown that all the known showings are located either along a linear trend or at an intrusive contact. In the case of Cindy 2, mineralization occurs where a linear magnetic feature intersects an intrusive contact.

The total count image is shown in Figure 25 and highlights all naturally occurring radioactive sources that emit gamma radiation including potassium, uranium and thorium. There are four such areas,

marked in Figure 25 as RAD-01 to RAD-04. The RAD-02 feature is characterized by its high relative amplitude and reflects the fact that this area is completely exposed (not covered by overburden). This feature likely represents the eastern contact of the Summers Creek fault.

The Thorium channel (Figure 26) shows the RAD-03 and RAD-04 zones to be anomalous in Thorium and suggests these two zones share a similar composition. The two other zones (RAD-01 and RAD-02) have mainly potassium as the radioactive element. Given that the known showings are located toward the centre of the survey block in areas of potassium-rich rock units, the outer zones marked by RAD-03 to the east and RAD-04 to the west could represent bounding limits to the extent of the mineralization.

The Sadim showing appears to be associated with a prominent magnetic linear that trends from northwest to southeast and is adjacent to the INT-01 feature. The minfile description suggests that the Sadim mineralization is fault-limited to the south, grades into non-mineralized tuff to the north and has a north-south strike direction and extent of 100 m. Based on the magnetic fabric in the area that shows northwest to southeast trends it is possible that the Sadim showing continues to the southeast and is not fault-limited. Additional trenching and sampling to the southeast of the known mineralization is warranted.

The Cindy showing is located along the northwest margin of INT-01 along a northwest trending feature that intersects the intrusion. Sulphides occur over a large 600 m by 400 m wide area with copper mineralization also present in northwest trending diorite dikes. Given the style of mineralization it is likely that sulphide mineralization was present when the original intrusions formed but was later remobilized when the faulting (and dikes) was introduced. This suggests that higher grade zones of mineralization could exist within the diorite dikes and parallel faults. The linear magnetic trends can be used to extend the limits of the mineralization both to the northwest and to the southeast for subsequent follow-up.

The Golden 2 showing (chalcopyrite and malachite) occurs outside of the INT-02 showing and is situated along a major linear trend that strikes northwest to southeast. The mineralization is described as occurring within quartz-, calcite- and epidote-rich tuff-breccia outcrops. Given the geological setting this showing is likely structurally controlled with sulphide mineralization being re-deposited along open fractures within the porous tuff. The magnetic trend could be used as a marker horizon to hopefully extend the strike extent of this mineralization in both directions.

The P showing is described as chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization within an exposed pit on the east side of Highway 5. While this showing occurs at the margins of the survey area there does appear to be a northeast trending structure (as seen in the magnetic image of Figure 27) that connects this zone to the Anita 14, Sadim and South MDA showing. This feature also correlates closely with topography (water drainage specifically) a possible indication of alteration and subsequent weathering.

9.3 Summary

The known showings occur along two major magnetic trends, one oriented to the northwest and one to the northeast. The northwest structures are known to be mineralized as described by the minfile summaries.

Some of the showings are located close to the boundaries of intrusions but this is thought to be of secondary importance. The Cindy 2 and Golden 2 showings are good examples.

Virtually all of the showings occur along linear magnetic features and therefore it seems that the mineralization is structurally controlled and likely post-dates the intrusions.

Knowing the trend of the magnetic features and the location of the existing showings it should be possible to extend the outline of the mineralization by following the strike direction of the magnetic features away from the mineralization in both directions. Of particular interest is the Sadim showing which has previously been interpreted to be faulted off to the south. This zone of significant mineralization could in fact continue to the southeast beyond the mapped fault.

10.0 Recommendations

1) The Sadim showing outline and mineral exposure should be accurately located with a GPS and imported into the magnetic image database.

2) The approximate location and extent of the Cindy 2 diorite dikes should be mapped with GPS and the linear trends compared to the magnetic linear features from the airborne survey to ensure the magnetic features are directly correlated with the mineralization and host structures.

3) The Sadim showing should be further excavated to the southeast along the trend of the linear magnetic feature beyond the interpreted fault limit.

Respectively Submitted,

Sean Scrivens P.Geo.
Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd.
September, 2009

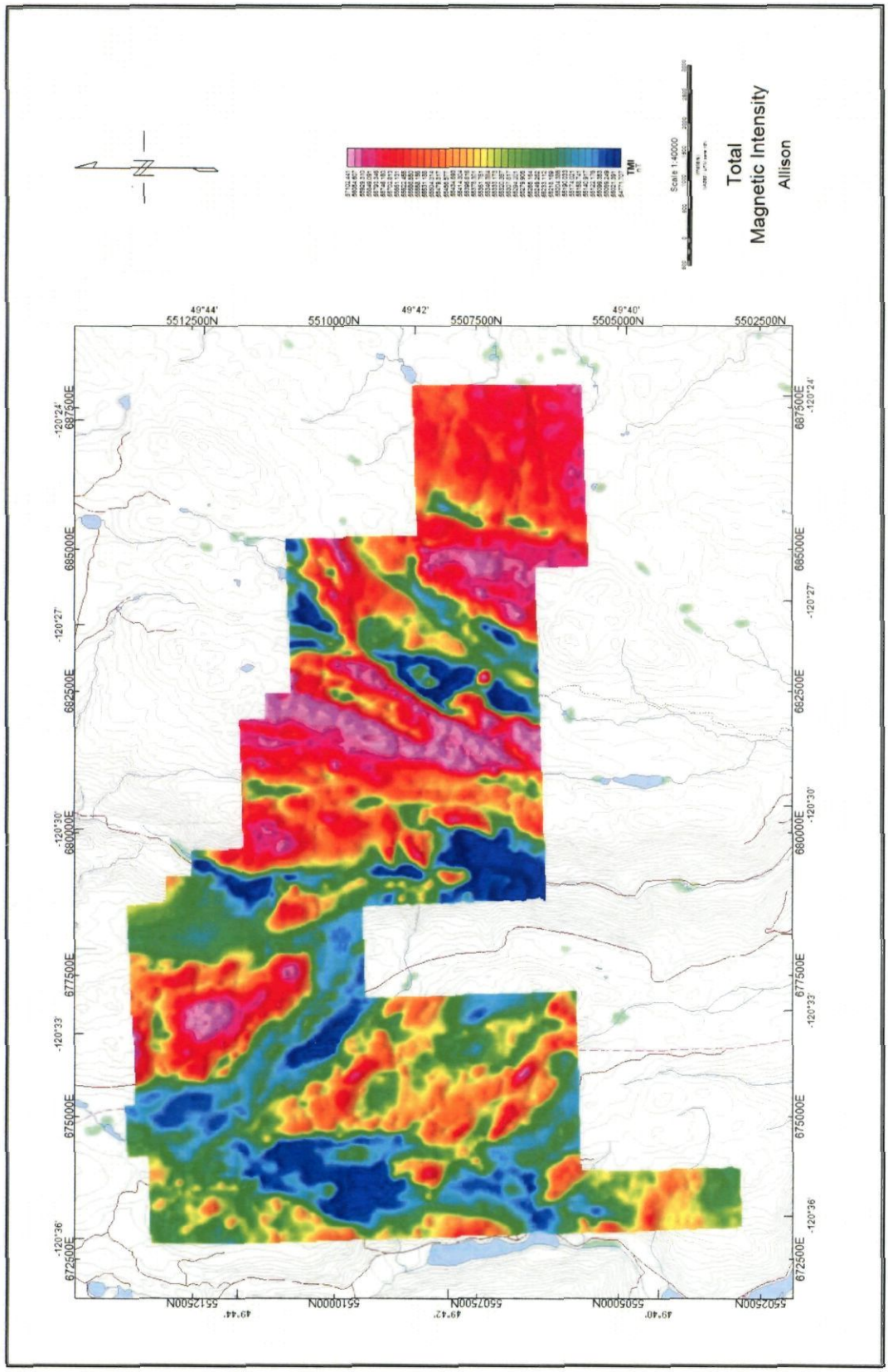


Figure 7 - Shaded image of the total magnetic field intensity (TMI) over the Allison survey area.

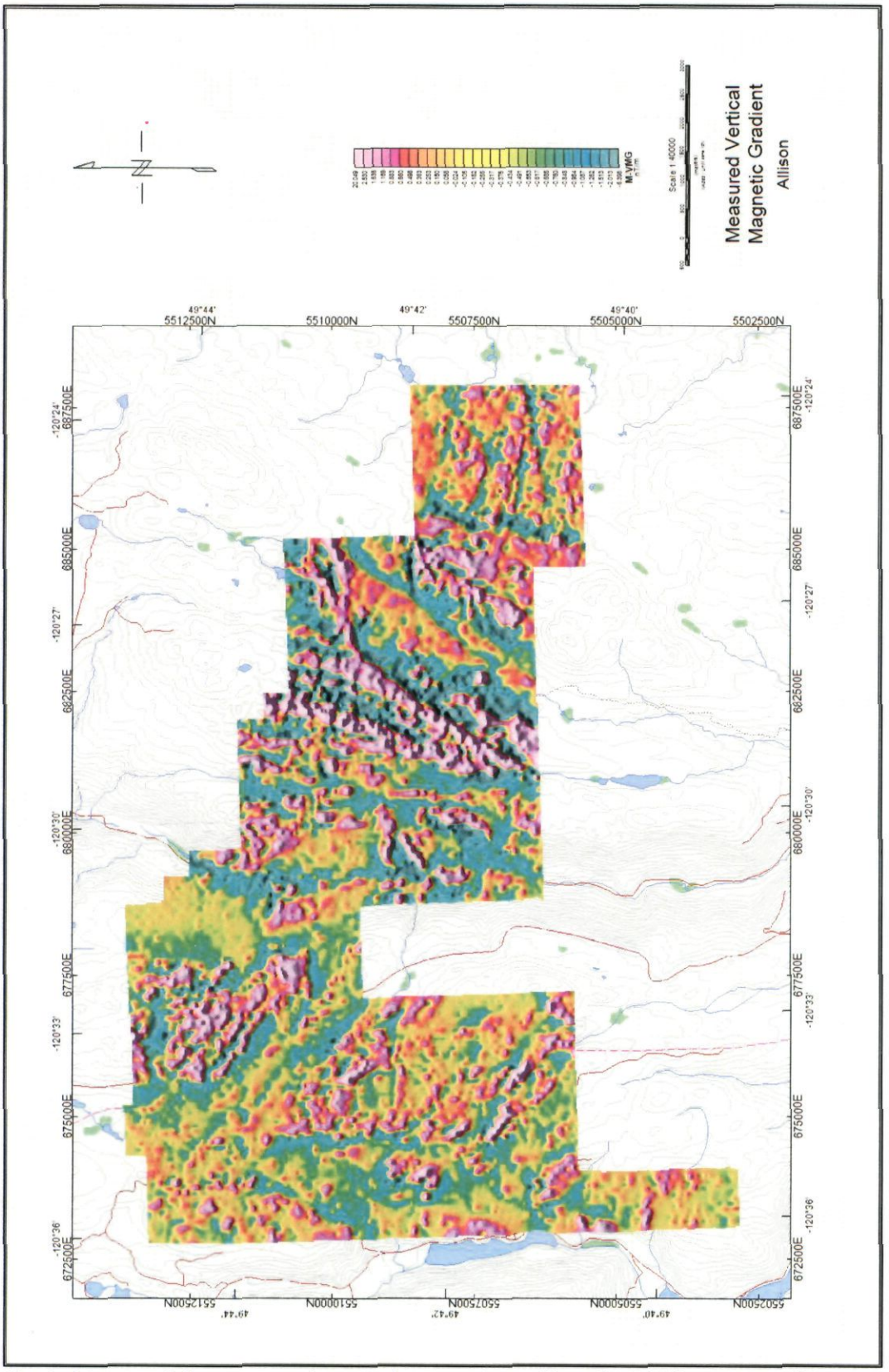


Figure 8 - Shaded image of the measured vertical magnetic gradient (M-VMG) over the Allison survey area.

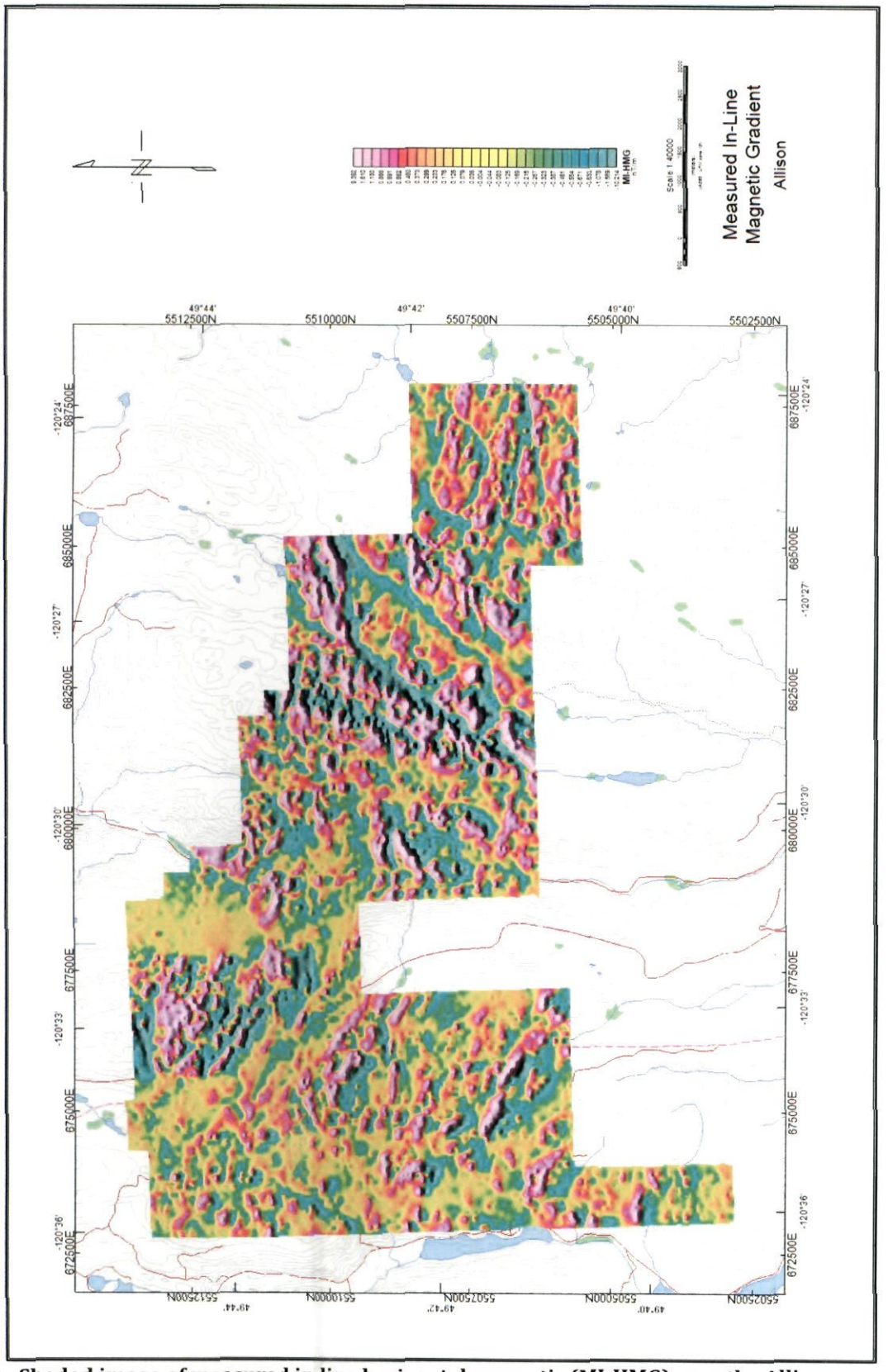


Figure 9 - Shaded image of measured in-line horizontal magnetic (MI-HMG) over the Allison survey area.

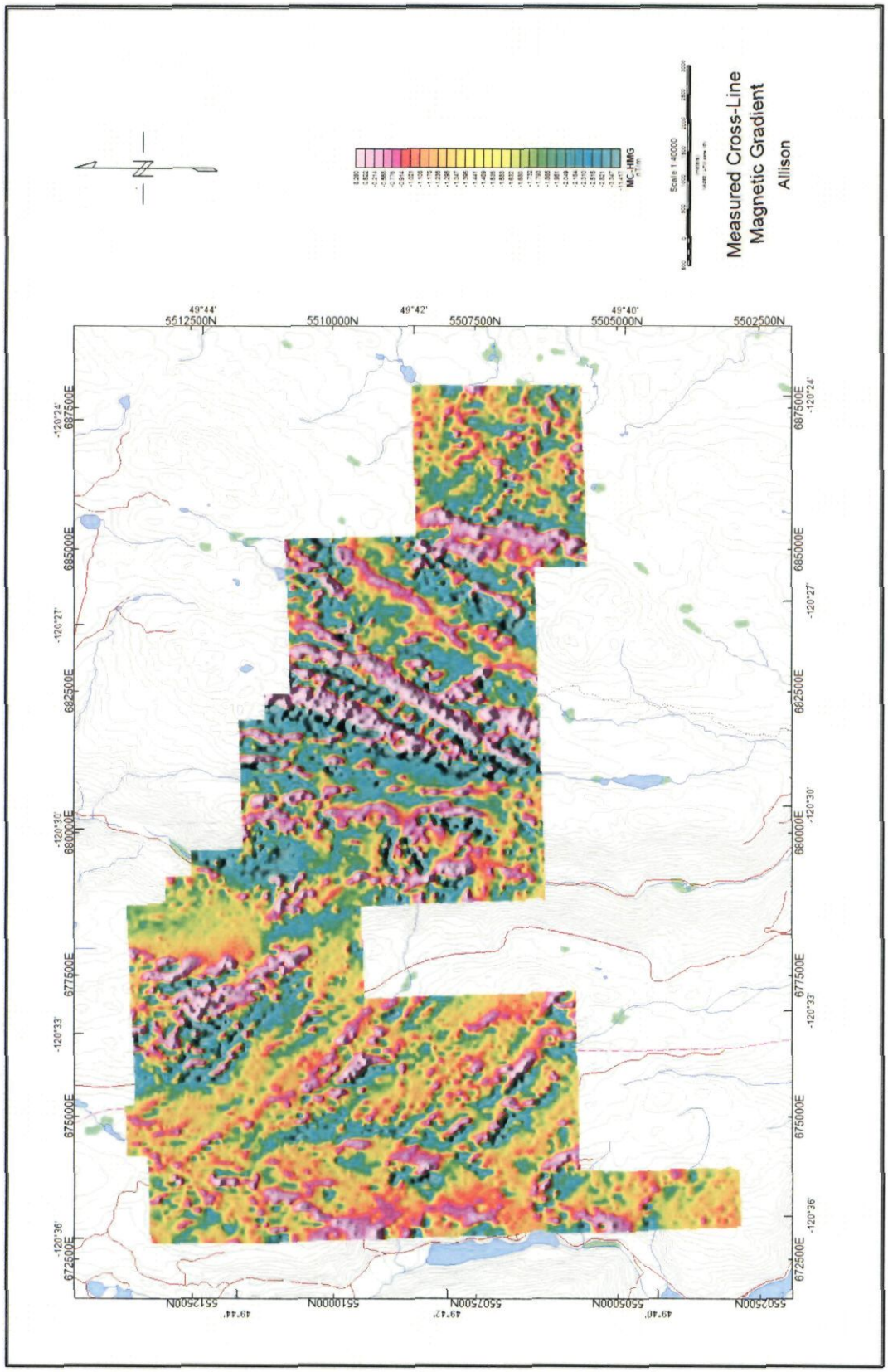


Figure 10 - Shaded image of the measured cross-line gradient (MC-HMG) over the Allison survey area.

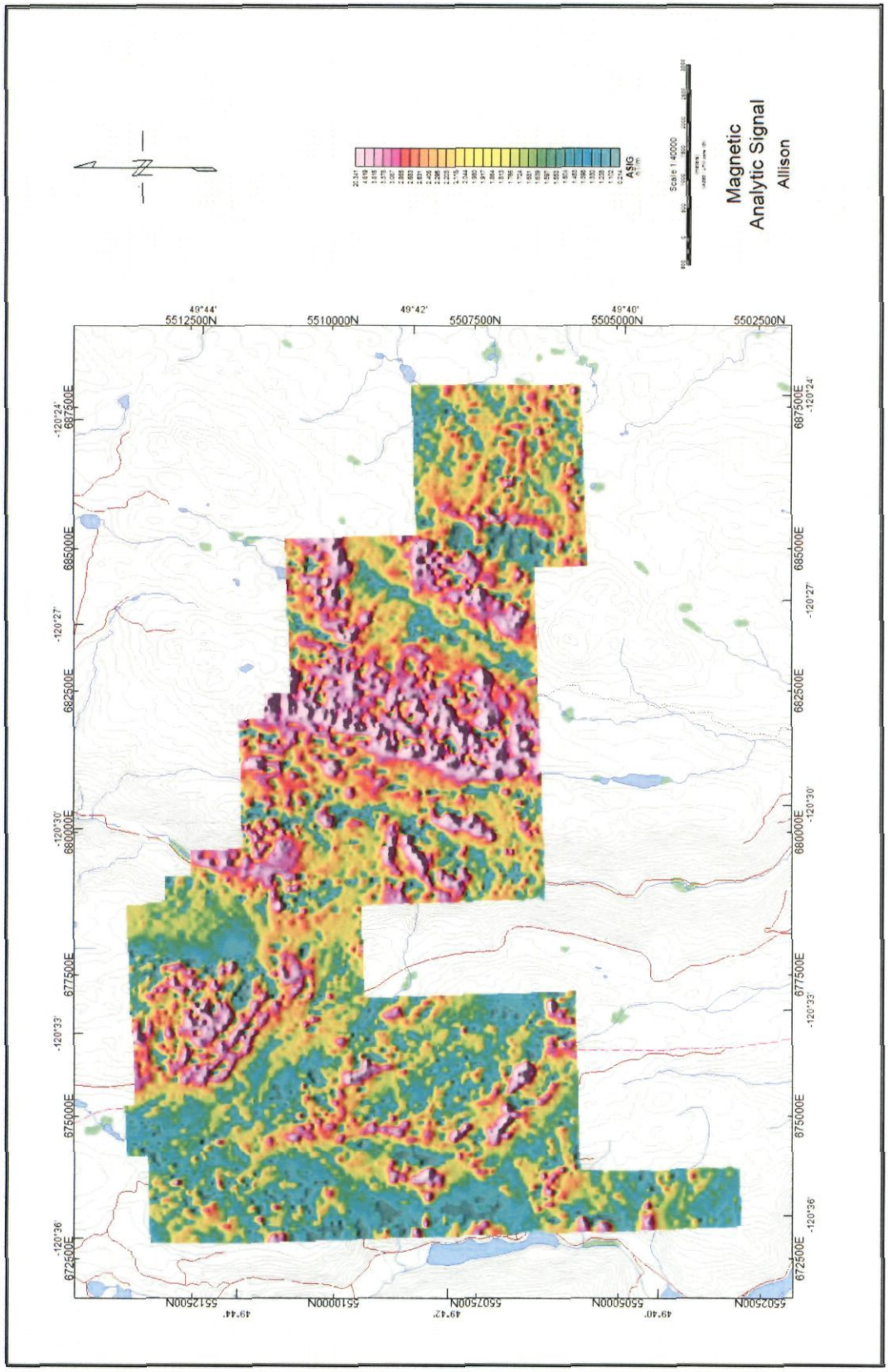


Figure 11 - Shaded image of the magnetic analytical signal (ASIG) over the Allison survey area.

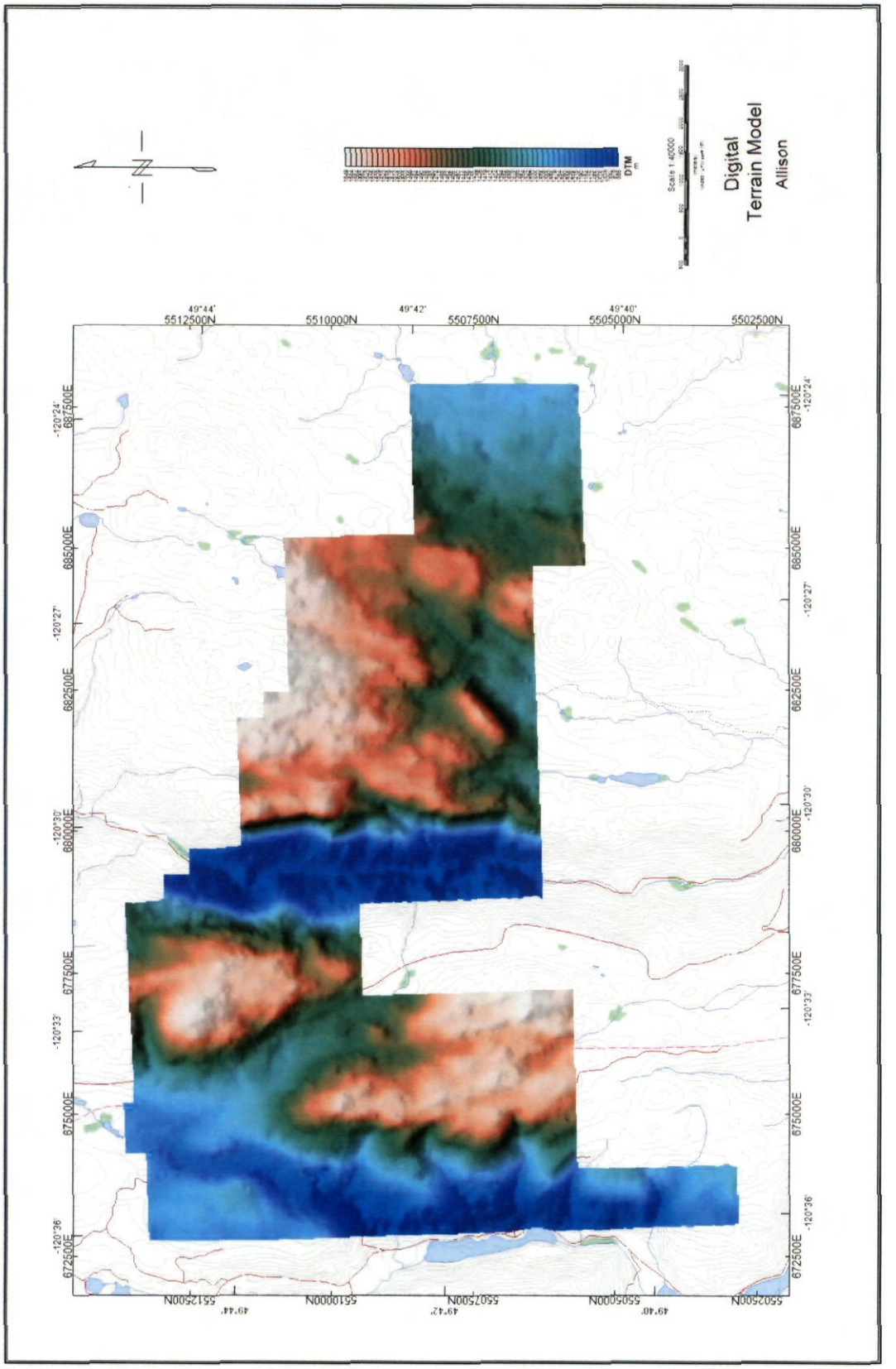


Figure 12 - Shaded image of the digital terrain model (DTM) over the Allison survey area.

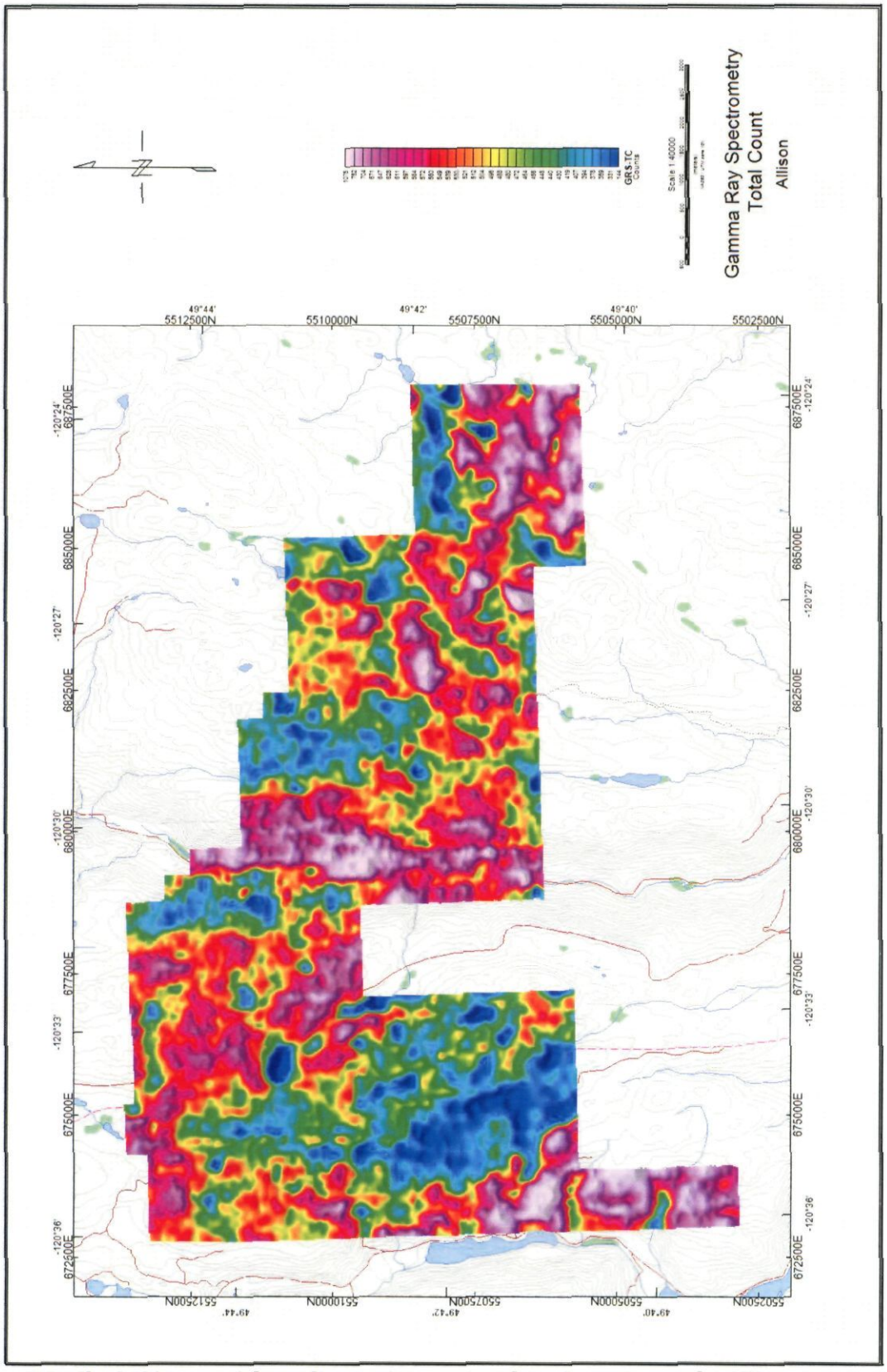


Figure 13 - Shaded image of the radiometrics corrected total count over the Allison survey area.

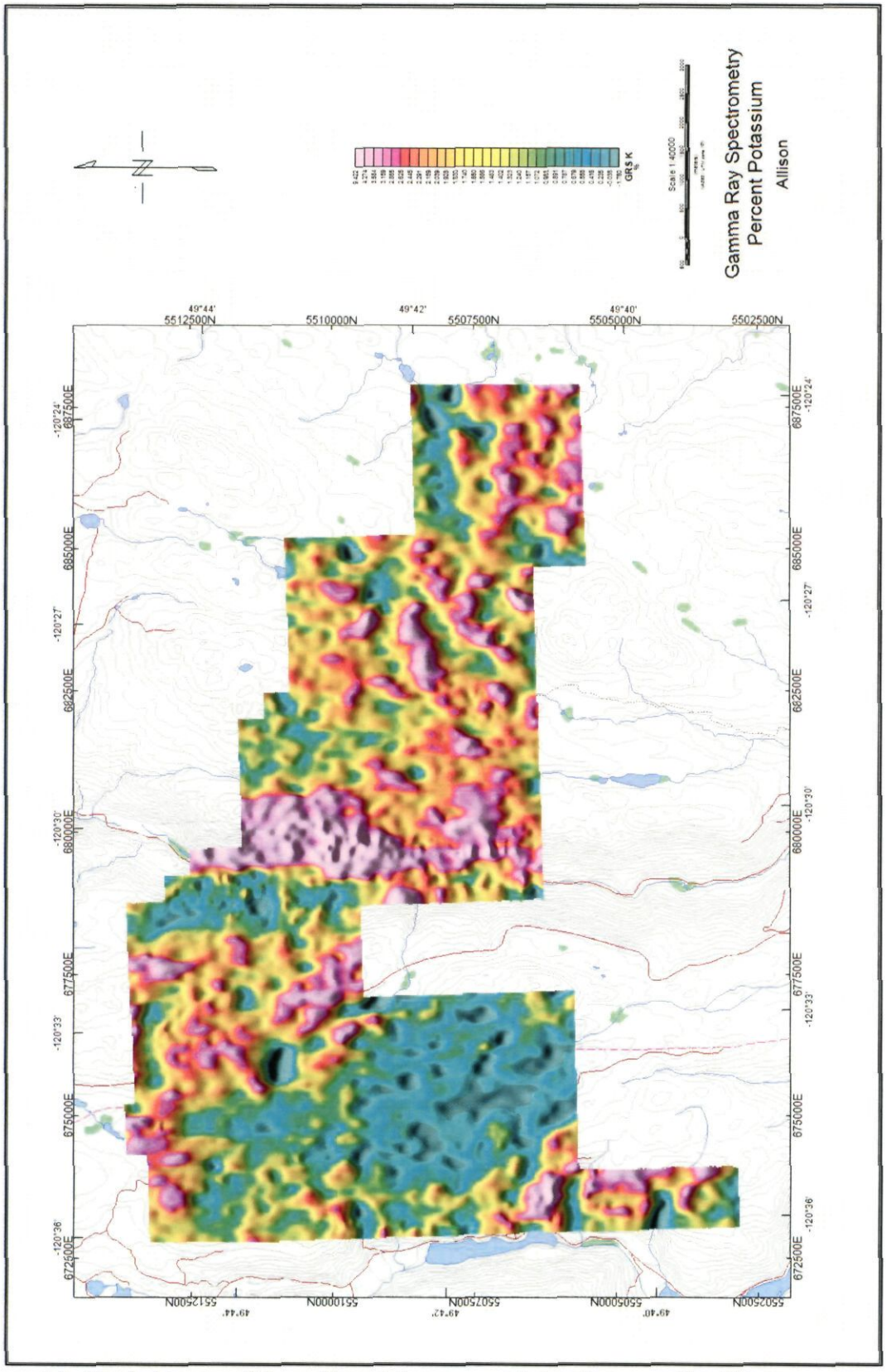


Figure 14 - Shaded image of the radiometrics percent Potassium over the Allison survey area.

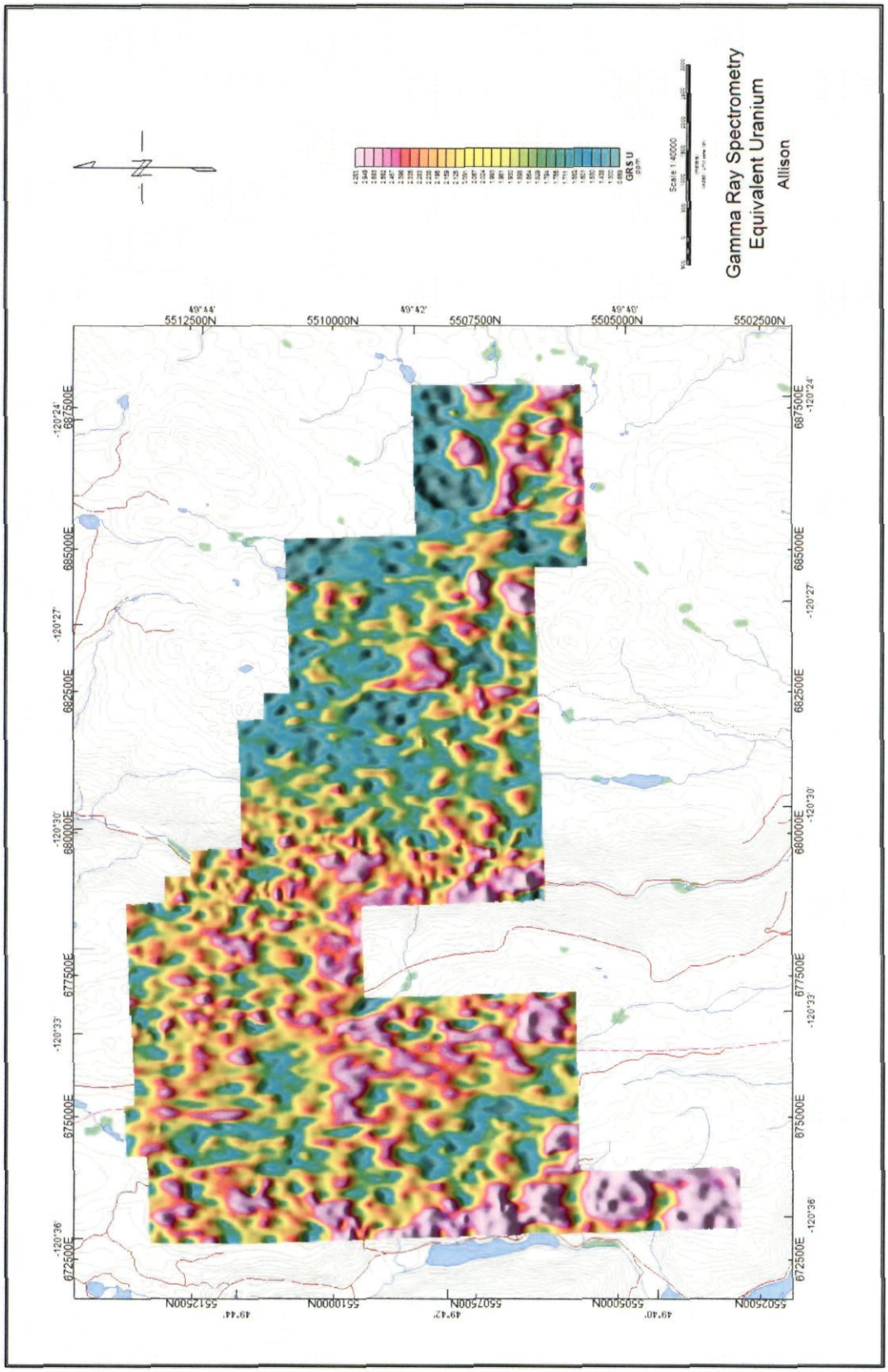


Figure 15 - Shaded image of the radiometrics equivalent Uranium over the Allison survey area.

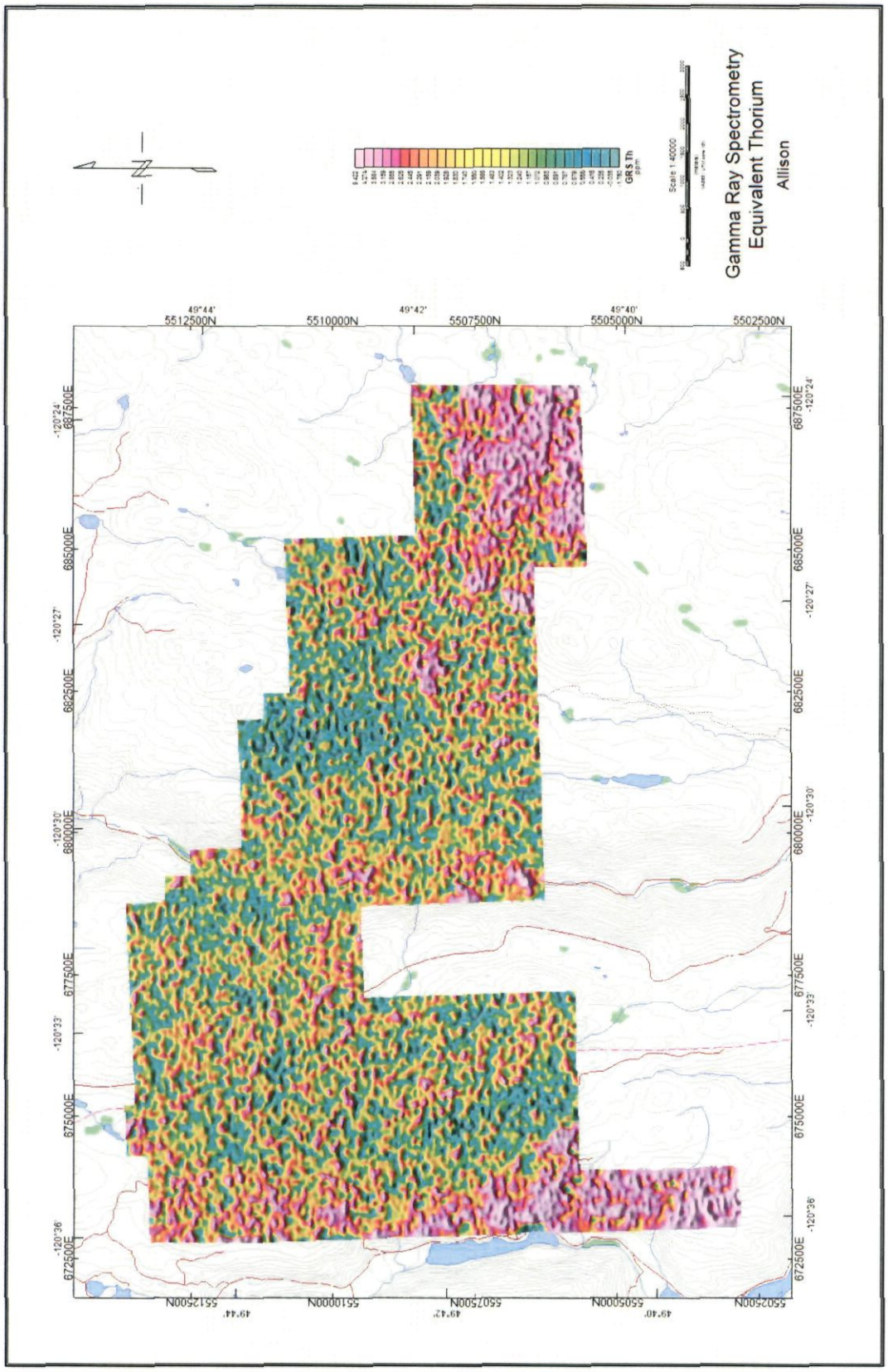


Figure 16 - Shaded image of the radiometrics equivalent Thorium over the Allison survey area.

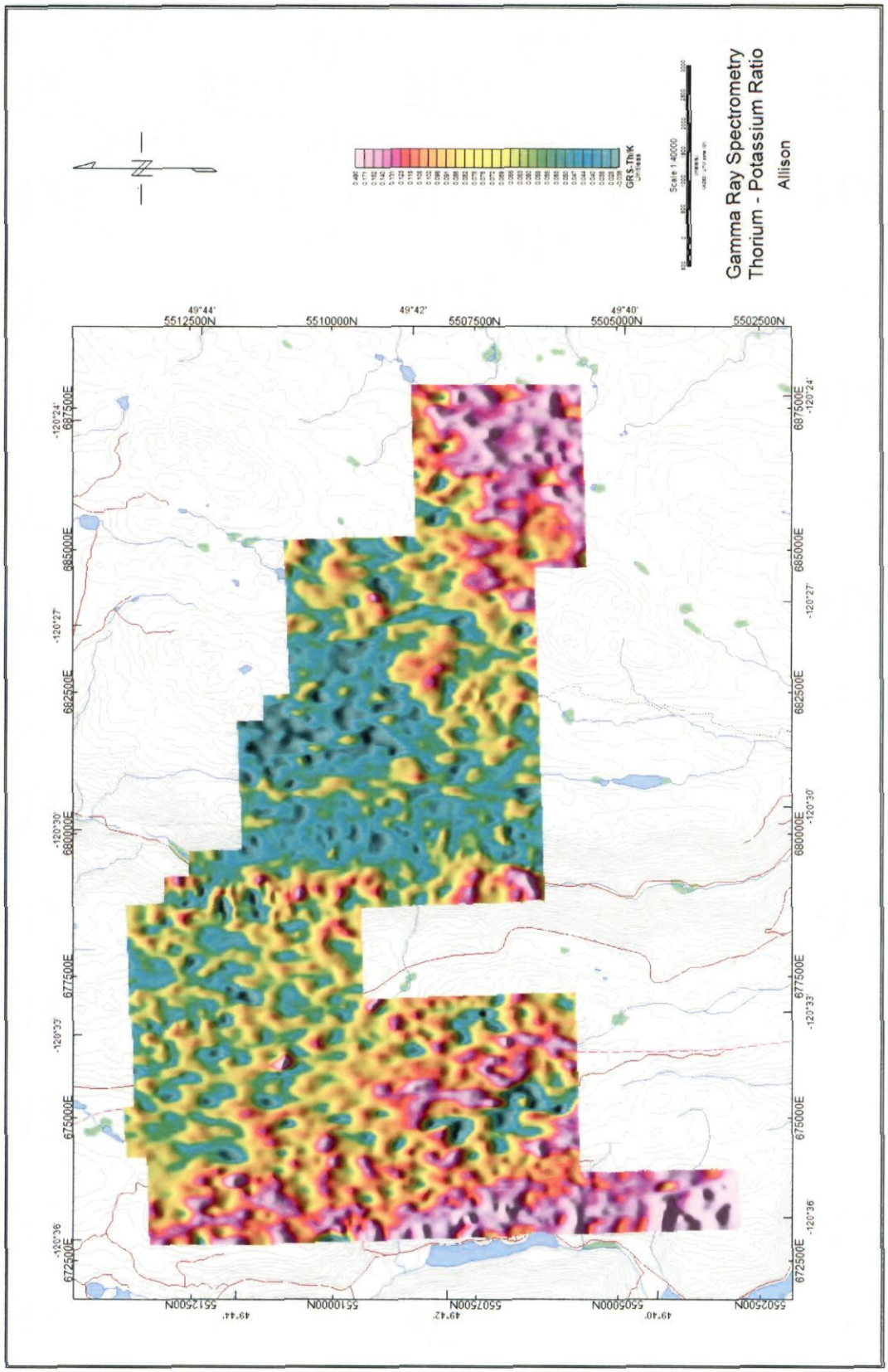


Figure 17 – Shaded image of the radiometrics Thorium – Potassium ratio over the Allison survey area.

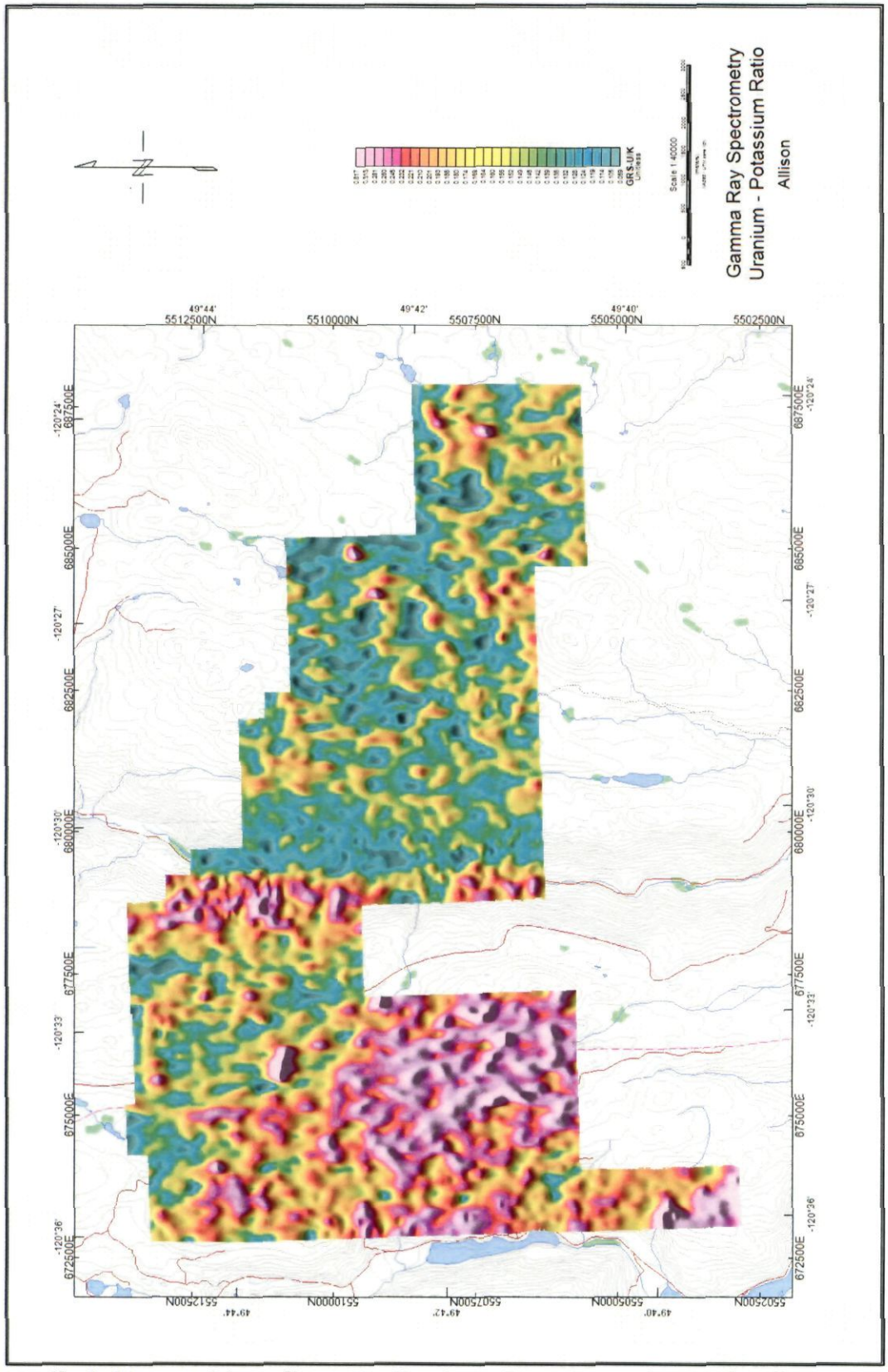


Figure 18 – Shaded image of the radiometrics Uranium – Potassium ratio over the Allison survey area.

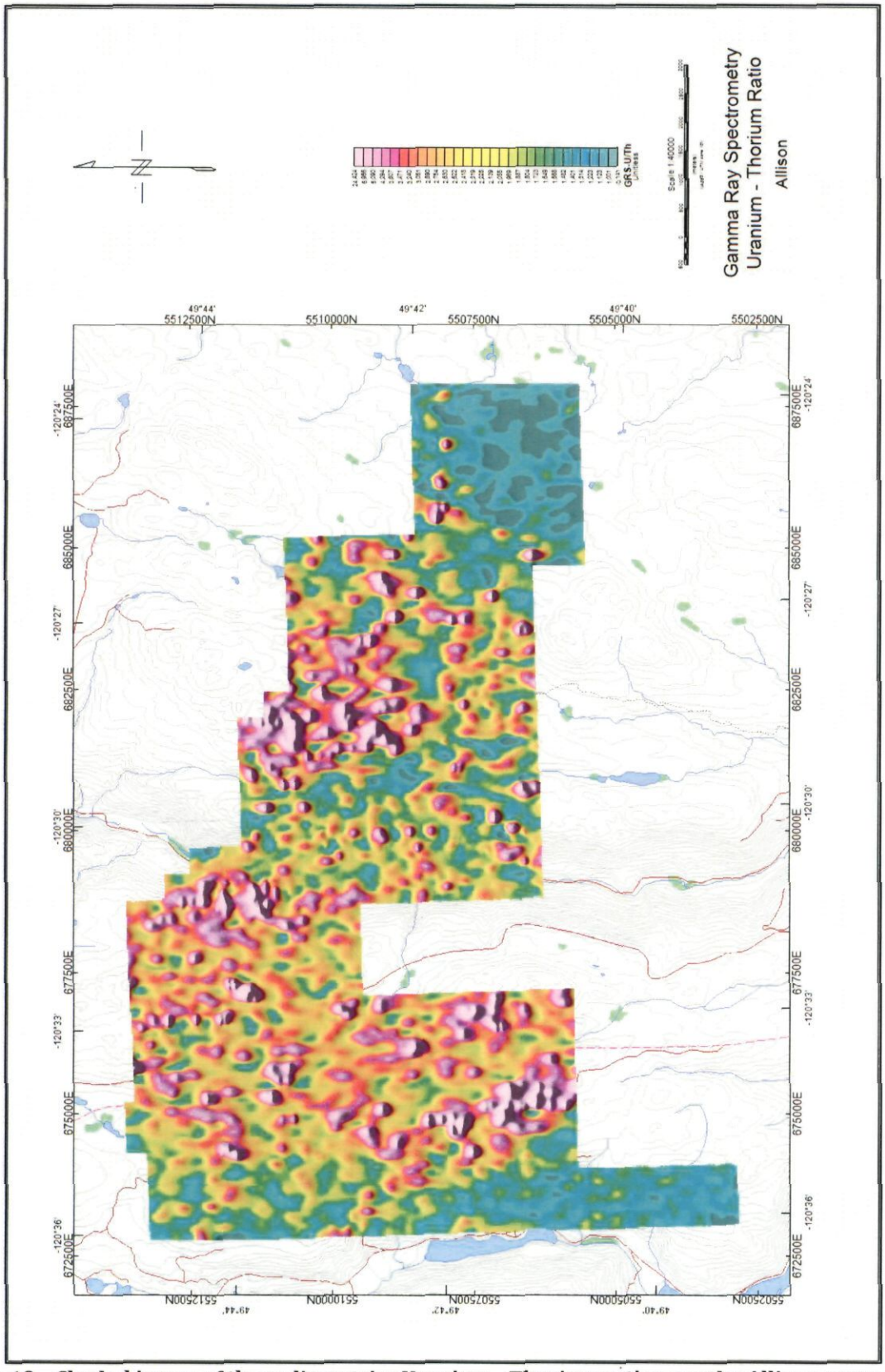


Figure 19 – Shaded image of the radiometrics Uranium - Thorium ratio over the Allison survey area.

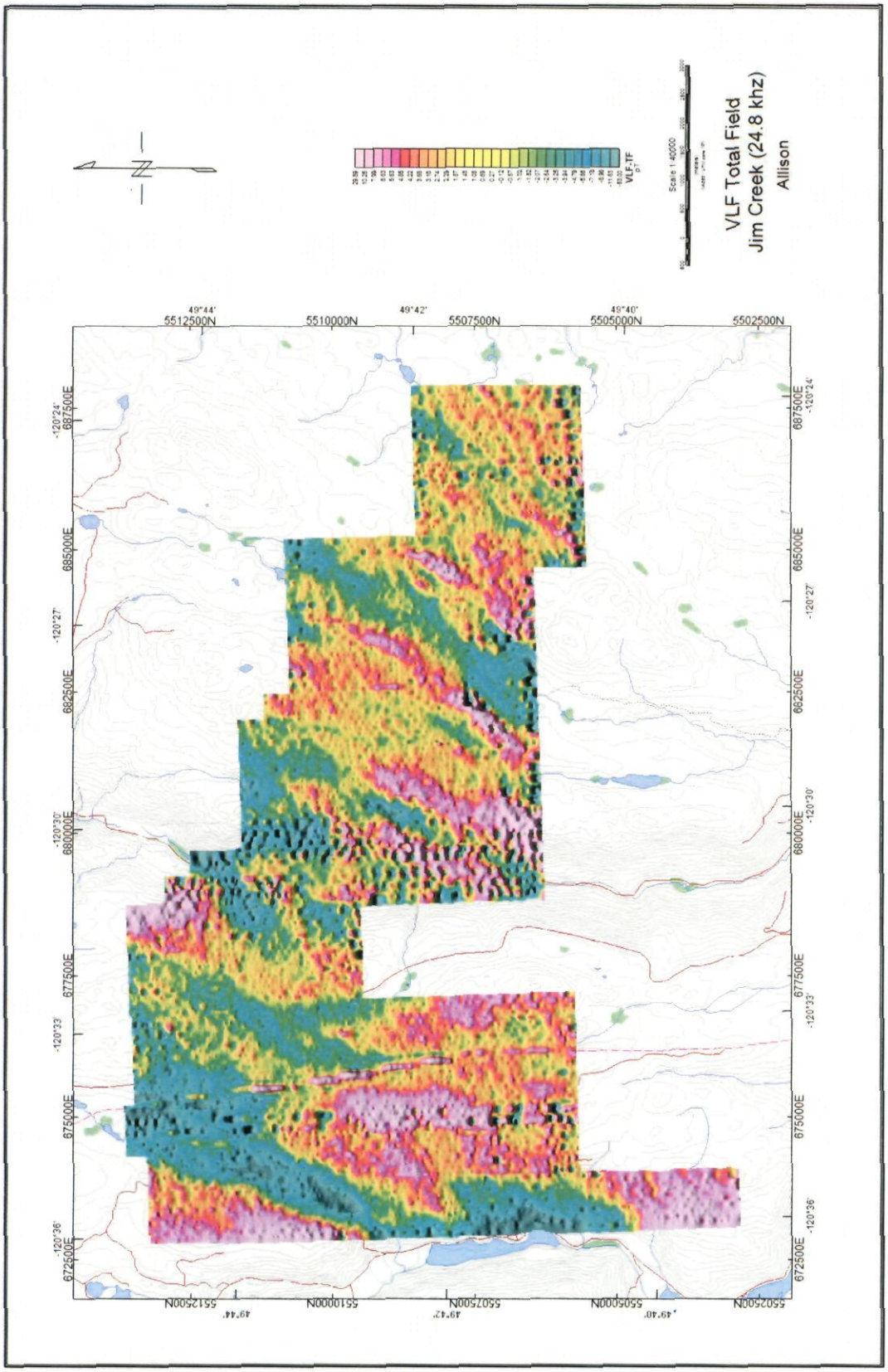


Figure 20 – Shaded image of the VLF Total Field over the Allison survey area.

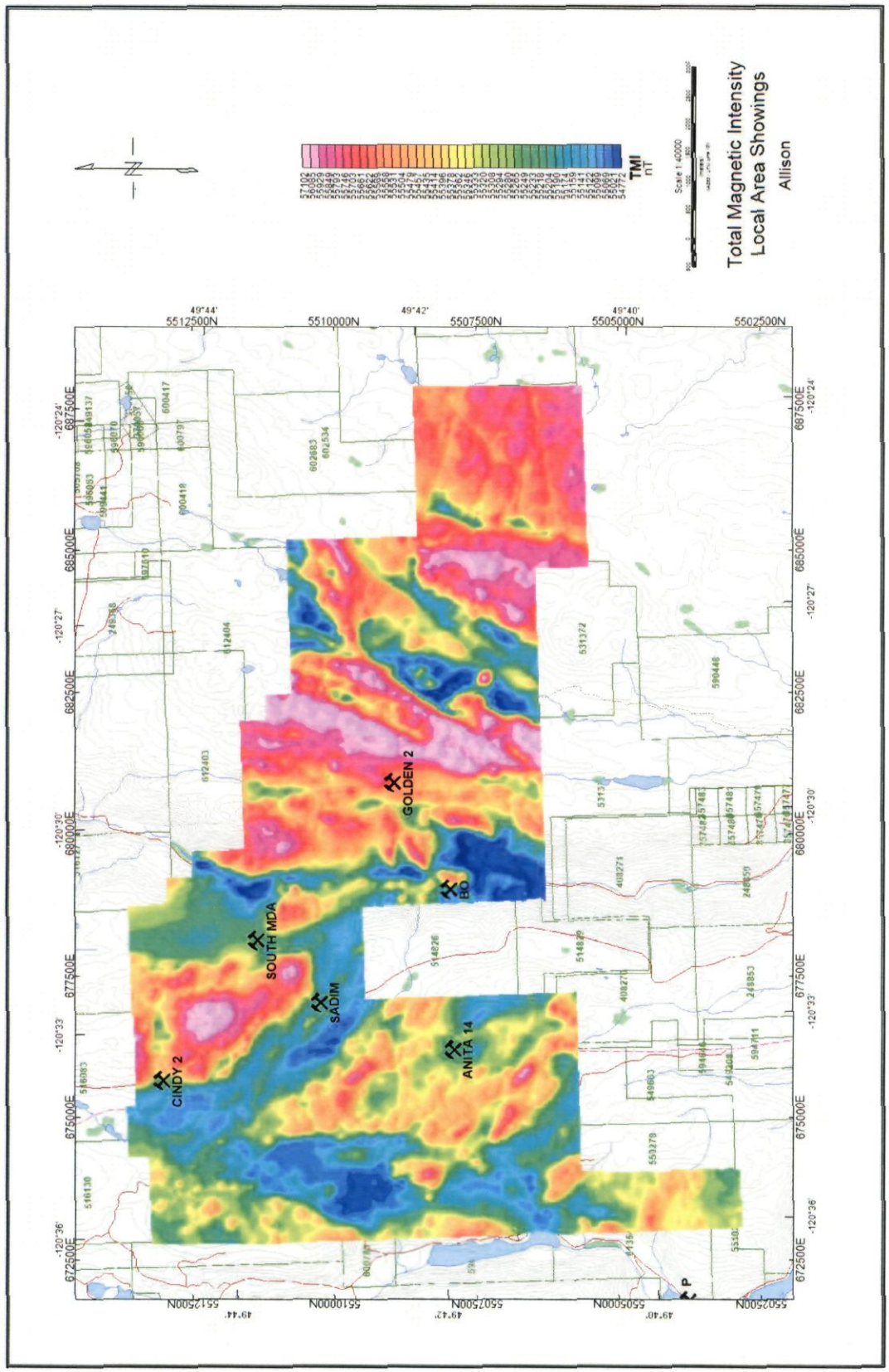


Figure 21 – Total magnetic intensity grid with the location of local area showings.

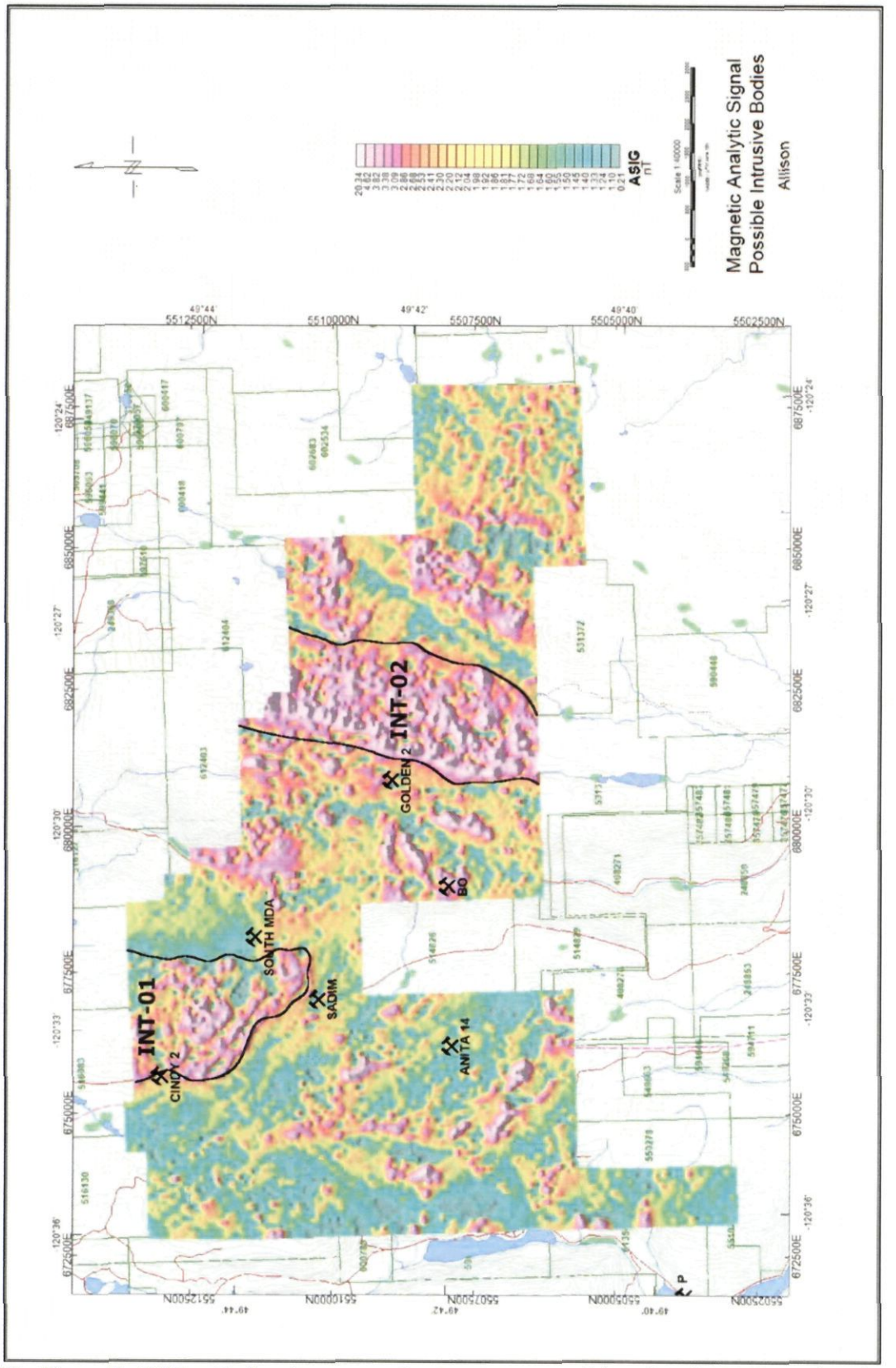


Figure 22 – Magnetic ASIG grid showing magnetic structures possibly related to near surface intrusion.

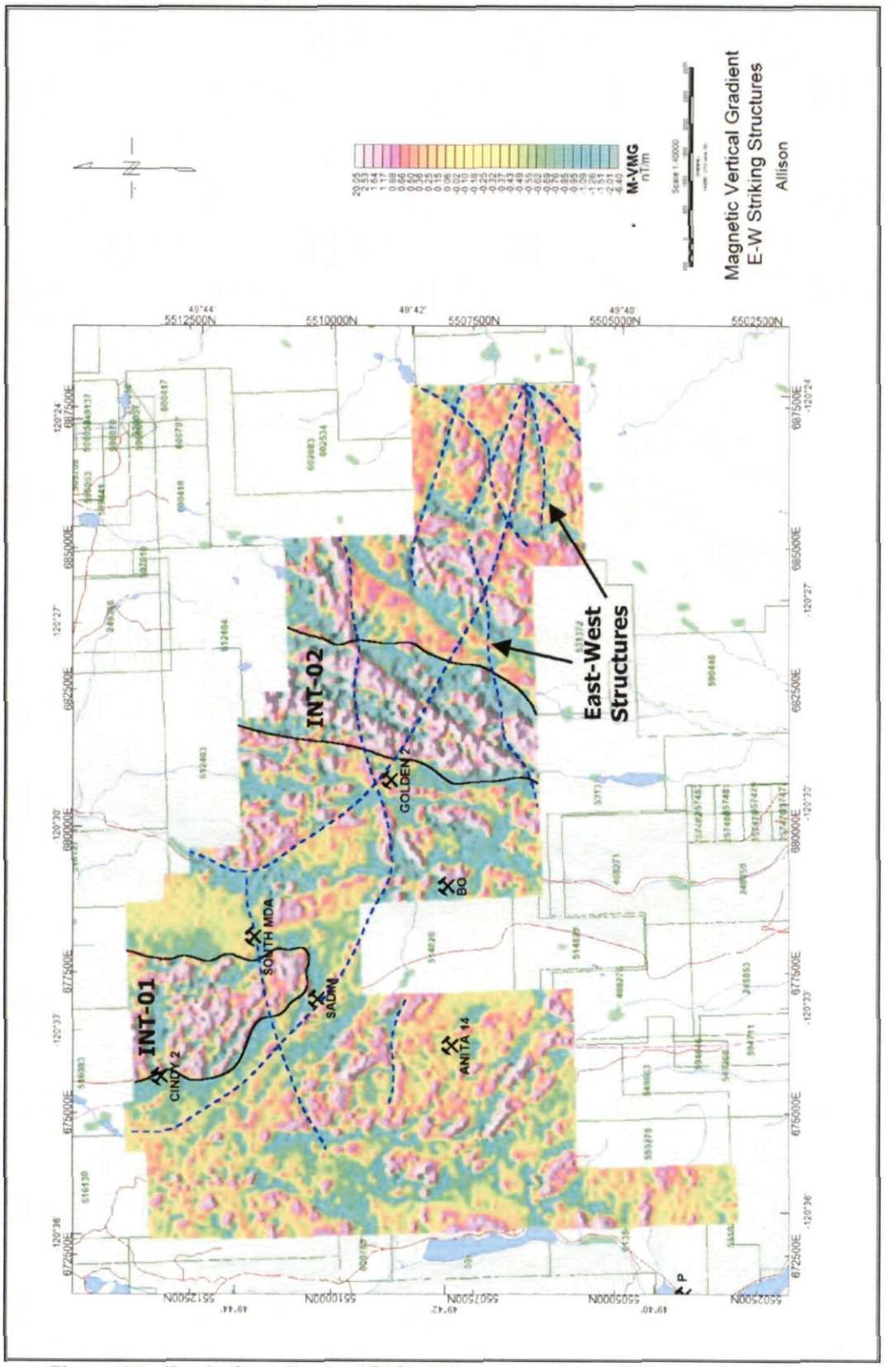


Figure 23 –Vertical gradient grid identifying numerous E-W structures (Blue).

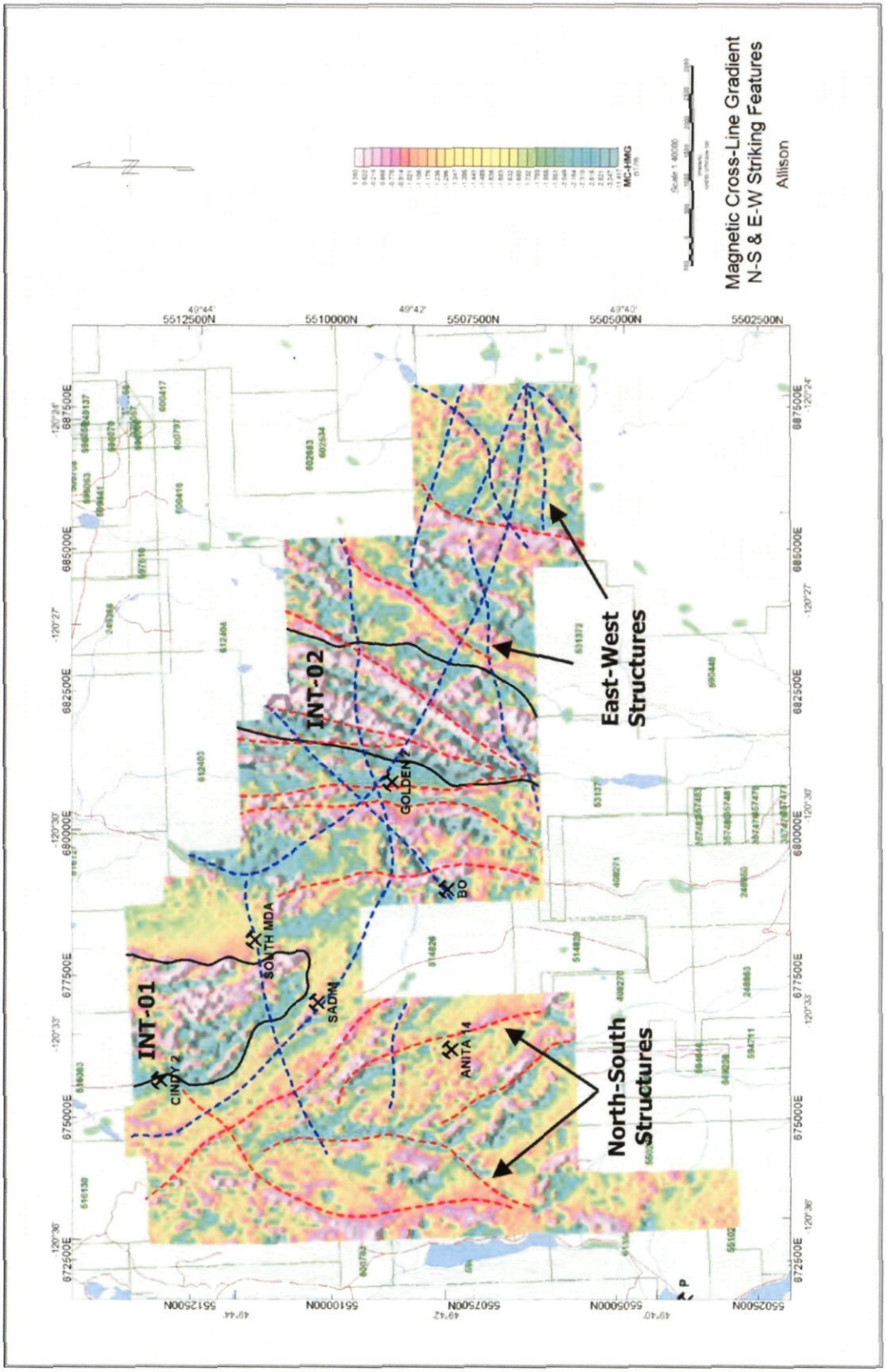


Figure 24 – Cross-Line gradient grid identifying additional N-S structures (Red).

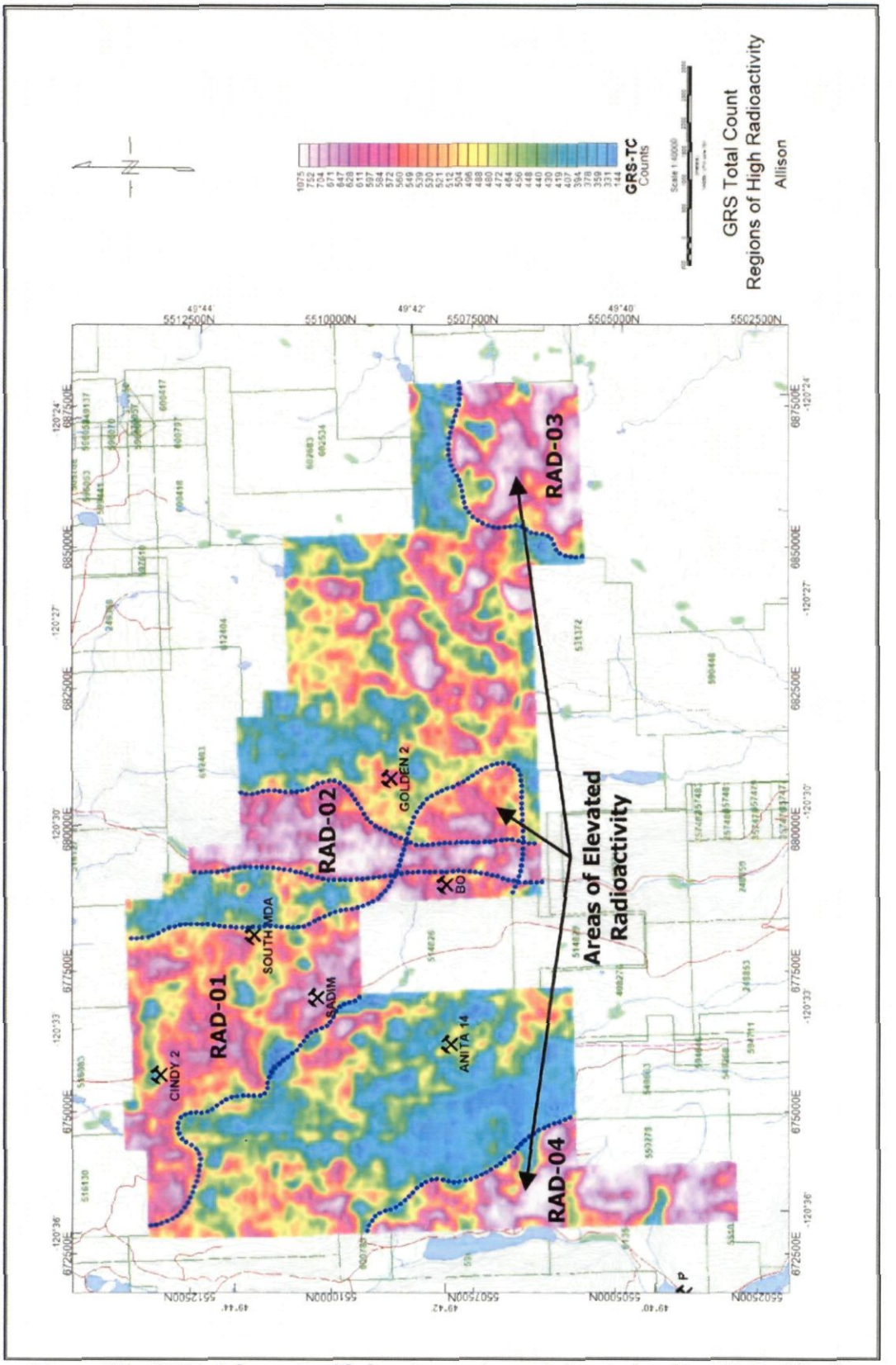


Figure 25 – GRS total count grid showing regions of elevated radioactivity (Blue).

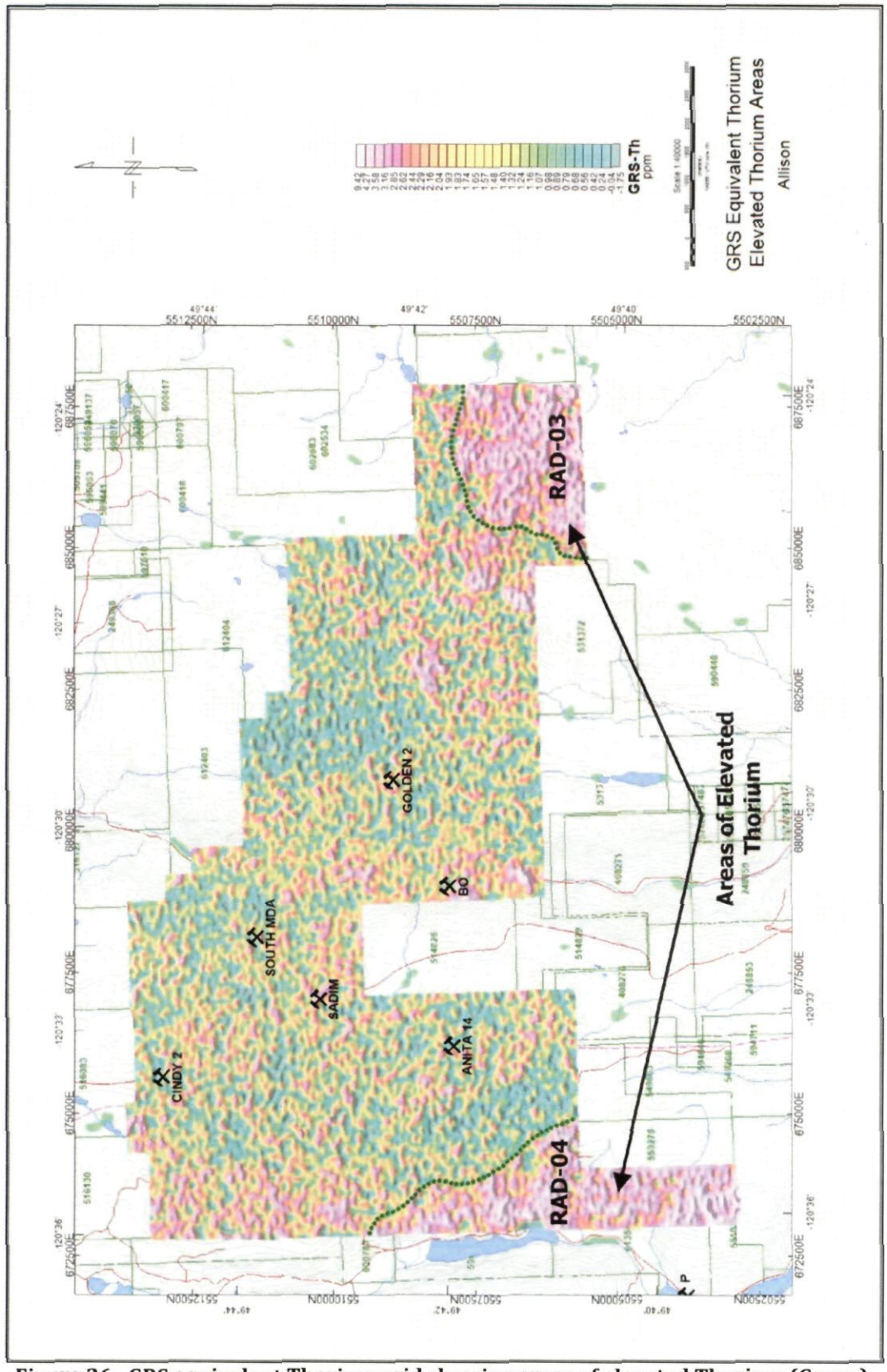


Figure 26 –GRS equivalent Thorium grid showing areas of elevated Thorium (Green).

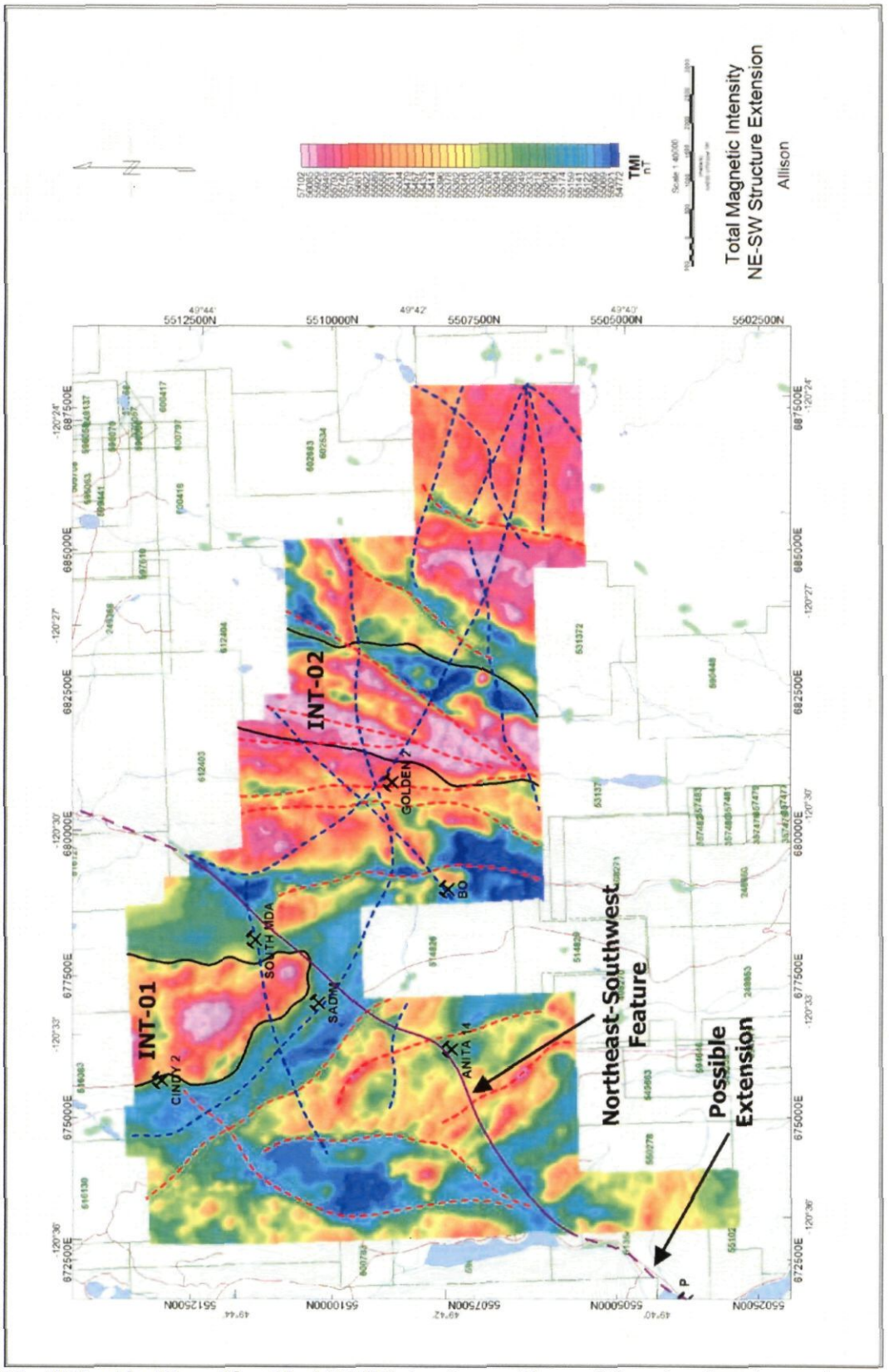


Figure 27 – TMI grid with an identified NE-SW structure with possible extensions beyond survey area.

APPENDIX A
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

Sean Scrivens
Professional Geoscientist
7696 Fairhurst Dr.
Kemptville, ON, K0G1J0
Telephone: 613-324-4556
Email: sscrivens@cmgairborne.com

I, Sean Scrivens P.Geo. (APGO #1623) do hereby certify that:

I have reviewed all the items within the Report titled: "Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM & Radiometric Survey"

I am a graduate of the Carleton University and hold a BSc (with honors) in Computational Geophysics (2004).

I am a current member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), member # 1623;

I have been a practicing geophysicist in the mineral exploration and environmental sectors for over 5 years and as a Professional Geoscientist for 1 year.

I am currently the Manager of Processing and Interpretation for Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd.

I currently own no common shares or share options with Orofino Minerals Inc.

Dated September 30th, 2009.

APPENDIX B
LIST OF SURVEY OUTLINE POINTS

The following survey polygon was produced by CMG and approved by the Client.

The Datum is NAD-83.

The Projection is UTM, Zone 10 North.

Allison

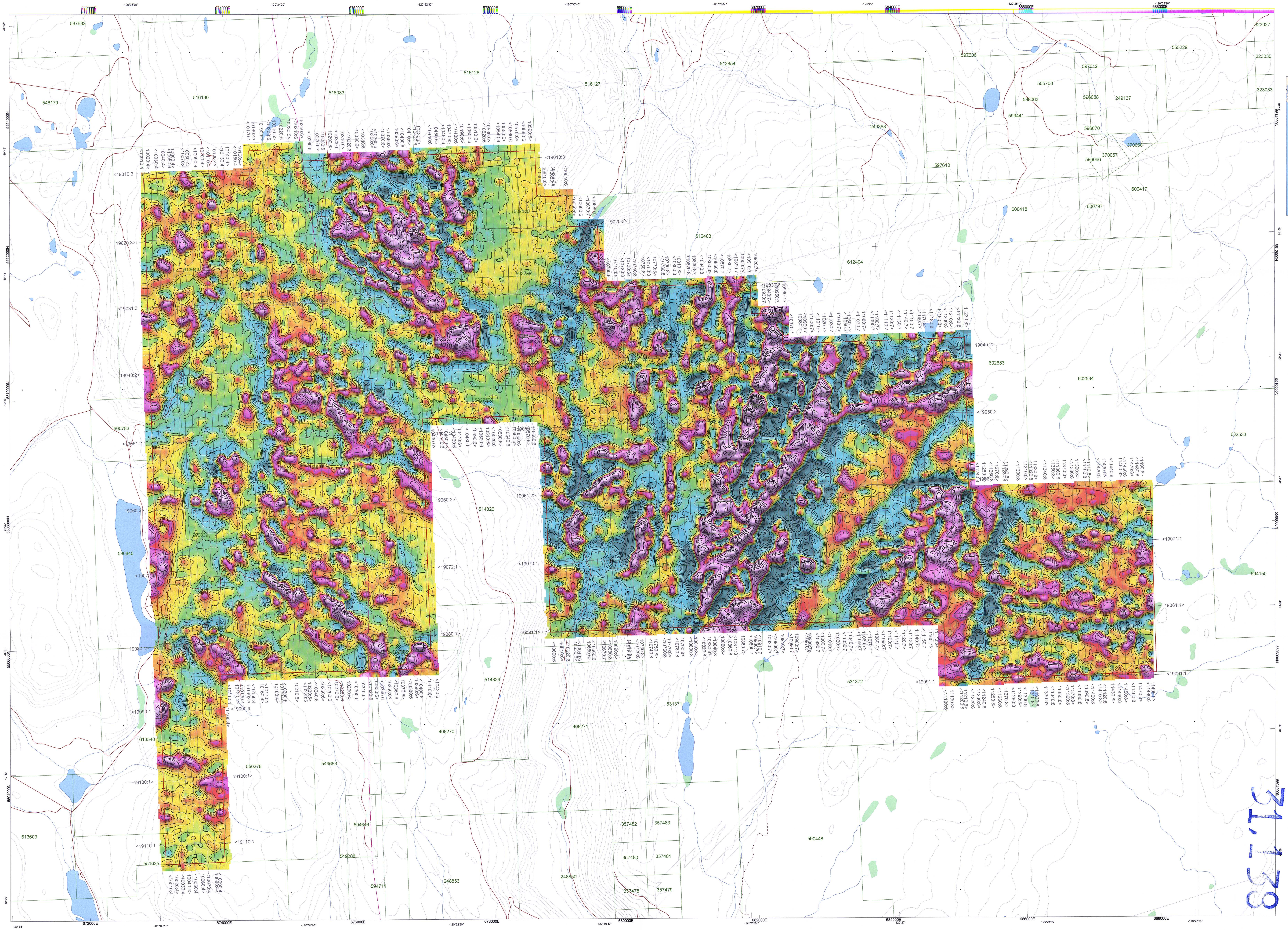
Easting	Northing
672811	5513116
674395	5513167
674384	5513532
675090	5513561
675090	5513378
676885	5513435
676885	5513464
678657	5513526
678686	5512843
679130	5512854
679141	5512398
679592	5512410
679626	5511487
681876	5511561
681893	5511099
682349	5511111
682355	5510649
685072	5510744
685142	5508428
687846	5508516
687934	5505742
684781	5505628
684763	5506561
678881	5506368
678784	5509600
676978	5509547
677102	5505830
673937	5505754
674010	5502957
673132	5502922
672811	5513116

APPENDIX C
LIST OF DATABASE COLUMNS (GEOSOFT GDB FORMAT)

Channel Name	Description
x	X positional data (metres – NAD83, UTM Zone 10 north)
y	Y positional data (metres – NAD83, UTM Zone 10 north)
lon_wgs84	Longitude data (degree – WGS84)
lat_wgs84	Latitude data (degree – WGS84)
Lines	Line number
Flight	Flight number
Date	Flight date
gpstime	Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) measurement
gpsalt	Bird height above sea level (metres – ASL)
radalt	Bird height above ground (metres – AGL)
DTM	Digital Terrain Model (metres – ASL)
Basemag	Base station magnetic diurnal (nT)
Mag1	Sensor 1 - Total Magnetic field data (nT)
Mag2	Sensor 2 - Total Magnetic field data (nT)
Mag3	Sensor 3 - Total Magnetic field data (nT)
TMI	Leveled Total Magnetic field data (nT)
ASIG	Magnetic analytical signal (nT)
MC_HMG	Measured Cross-Line Horizontal Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
MI_HMG	Measured In-Line Horizontal Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
M_VMG	Measured Vertical Magnetic Gradient (nT/m)
Temperature	Temperature record outside helicopter (°C)
Pressure	Pressure reading outside helicopter (kPa)
Spec_GPSAlt	Altitude ASL record by the spectrometer GPS (m)
TC_Corr	Corrected GRS Total Counts (Counts)
pK	Percent Potassium (%)
eU	Equivalent Uranium (ppm)
eTh	Equivalent Thorium (ppm)
Th_K_Ratio	Thorium / Potassium Ratio (ppm/%)
U_K_Ratio	Uranium / Potassium Ratio (ppm/%)
U_Th_Ratio	Uranium / Thorium Ratio
VLF_TF	VLF Total Field (Jim Creek 24.8 khz)
VLF_IP	VLF In-Phase (Jim Creek 24.8 khz)
VLF_QD	VLF Quadrature Phase (Jim Creek 24.8 khz)

APPENDIX D
LIST OF MINERAL TITLES

Tenure #	Claim Name	Owner	Map No.	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date
590845	PINE 6	Billingsley (100%)	092H	250.78	2012/nov/30
593851	PINE 7A	Billingsley (100%)	092H	20.89	2012/nov/30
593856	PINE 2	Billingsley (100%)	092H	522.51	2012/nov/30
600783	PINE 6	Billingsley (100%)	092H	83.57	2012/nov/30
602615	PRIMER CONNECTION	Billingsley (100%)	092H	20.89	2012/nov/30
602616	PRIMER CONNECTION 1	Billingsley (100%)	092H	62.64	2012/nov/30
603256	PRIMER CONNECTOR 3	Billingsley (100%)	092H	20.88	2012/nov/30
613527	LOYAL 3	Billingsley (100%)	092H	313.39	2012/nov/30
613528	LOYAL 5	Billingsley (100%)	092H	459.82	2012/nov/30
613531	LOYAL 8	Billingsley (100%)	092H	501.59	2011/nov/30
613540	LOYAL 9	Billingsley (100%)	092H	522.74	2011/nov/30
613603	LOYAL 10	Billingsley (100%)	092H	250.97	2011/nov/30
613643	LOYAL 2	Billingsley (100%)	092H	522.05	2011/nov/30
590721	RENE 4	Kress (100%)	092H	522.25	2012/nov/30
590839	PINE 5	Kress (100%)	092H	188.08	2012/nov/30
591081	SUM 3	Kress (100%)	092H	208.89	2012/nov/30
592751	PINE 7	Kress (100%)	092H	104.45	2012/nov/30
592752	PINE 8	Kress (100%)	092H	41.78	2012/nov/30
593854	PINE 1	Kress (100%)	092H	522.34	2012/nov/30
593855	PINE ER	Kress (100%)	092H	41.81	2012/nov/30
593859	PINE 4	Kress (100%)	092H	292.42	2012/nov/30
593861	PINE 3	Kress (100%)	092H	229.93	2012/nov/30
602614		Kress (100%)	092H	62.66	2012/nov/30
612463		Kress (100%)	092H	188.08	2012/nov/30
613525	LOYAL 1	Kress (100%)	092H	313.33	2012/nov/30
613534	LOYAL 4	Kress (100%)	092H	522.30	2012/nov/30
613537	LOYAL 6	Kress (100%)	092H	501.60	2012/nov/30
613538	LOYAL 8	Kress (100%)	092H	292.67	2011/nov/30
380273	RUM	Dyakowski (100%)	092H	300.00	2015/oct/10
616183		Dyakowski (100%)	092H	1044.19	2015/oct/10



The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data (www.geogratis.ca)
Background shading is derived from NASA SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) data
Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database (www.geocomm.com)

Grid North

Scale 1:10,000,000

Survey Specifications:

Base: Princeton, BC
Date Flown: August 30 - Septmeber 2, 2009
Aircraft: AStar B2
Registration: C-GPWO
Flight Line Spacing: 100 m
Flight Line Direction: N45°E
Tie Line Spacing: 1000 m
Tie Line Direction: N135°E
Nominal Bird Height: 45 m
Sensor Position: 30 m below aircraft

Instrumentation:

Data Acquisition: CMG DAS
System: Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM, Radiometrics
Magnetometers: 3 GEM Potassium Total Field
Vertical Separation: 2.95 m
Horizontal Separation: 3.45 m
Sensitivity: +/- 0.001 nT
Heading Error: +/- 0.15 nT or less
Gradient Tolerance: 5,000 nT/m maximum
VLF Station # 1: LaMoure 25.2 kHz
VLF Station # 2: Jim Creek Seattle 24.8 kHz
VLF Sensitivity: +/- 5 pT
Radar Altimeter: Freeflight TRA 3500 @10 Hz, +/- 5%
GPS System: Novatel v4.0 @10 Hz, 1-5 m
Base station Unit: GSM-19 @1 Hz, +/- 0.01 nT
Spectrometer: Radiation Solution RS-500
Crystals: 4 Downward Looking & 1 Upward Looking
GRS Acqusition: 1024 Channel Resolution at 1Hz

Navigation:

System: CD-GPS (Canadian differential)
Equipment: AgNav Guia and Tee-Jet Receiver
Elevation: Freeflight TRA 3500 mounted in helicopter

Data Processing:

Total Magnetic Field: Diurnal correction, tie-line, micro-leveling
Magnetic Gradients: Heading error, micro-leveling
VLF: DC bias, line direction

Coordinate System:

Datum: NAD83

Major Axis: 6378737.000
Eccentricity: 0.81819191
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10
Central Meridian: 123°W
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting: 500,000 mE

M-VMG nT/m
20.05
2.53
1.64
1.17
0.88
0.66
0.50
0.36
0.25
0.15
0.06
-0.02
-0.10
-0.18
-0.25
-0.32
-0.37
-0.43
-0.49
-0.55
-0.62
-0.69
-0.76
-0.85
-0.95
-1.09
-1.26
-1.51
-2.01
-6.40

Countour Intervals (nT/m)

0.25
0.50
1.00
2.00
4.00
8.00

Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

31138

Dicovery Ventures Inc.
Princeton, BC

Measured Vertical Magnetic Gradient

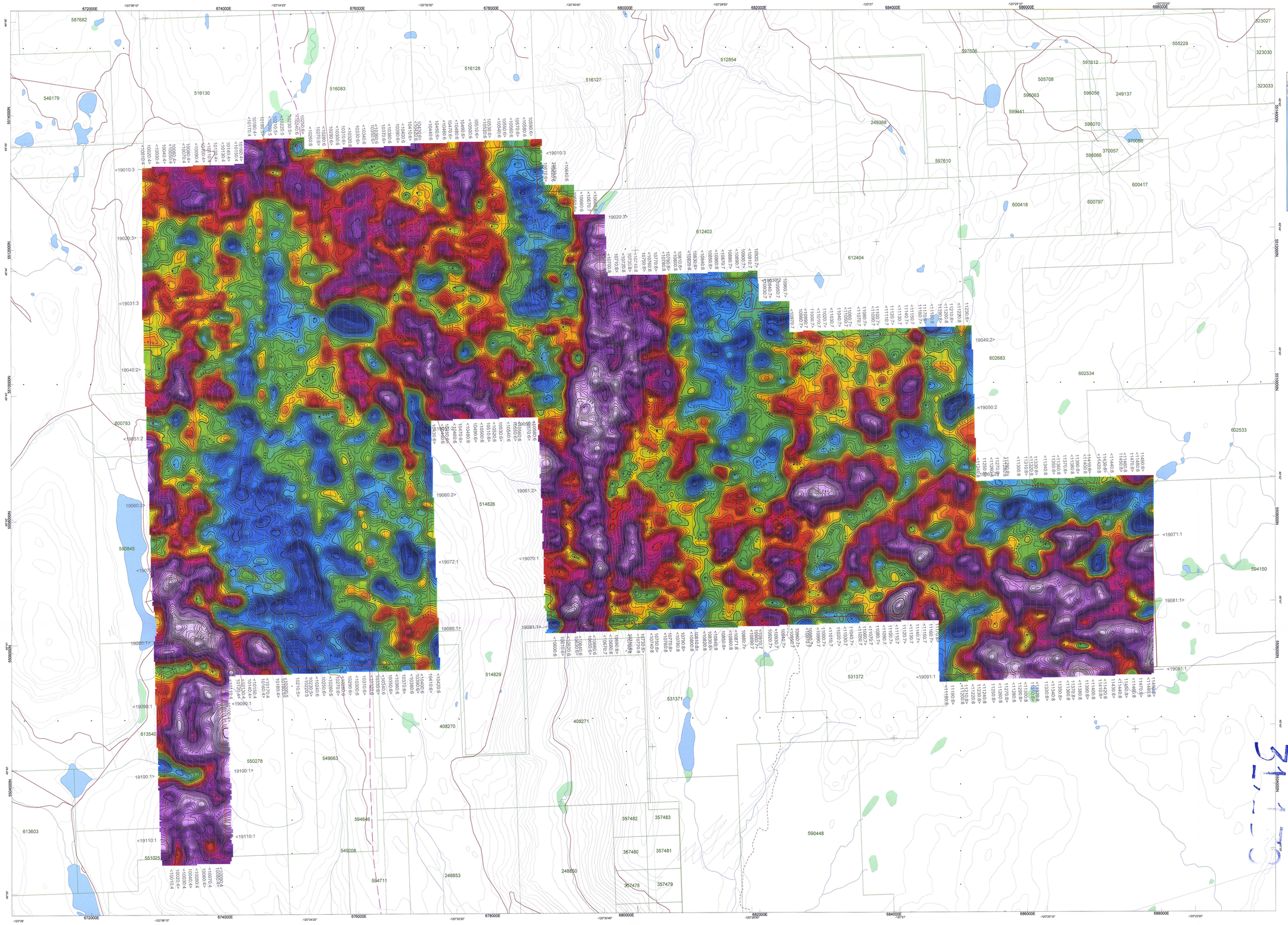
Allison

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
www.cmgairborne.com

Plate 1

CMG Project # 2009-01



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Sensor Position: 30 m below aircraft

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Vertical Separation: 2.95 m
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GRS Acquisition: 1024 Channel Resolution at 1Hz

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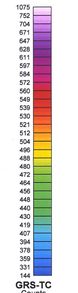


Countour Intervals (nT/m)

10
20
40
80
160
320

Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Scale 1:20000

0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Dicovery Ventures Inc.
Princeton, BC

Gamma Ray Spectrometry
Corrected Total Count

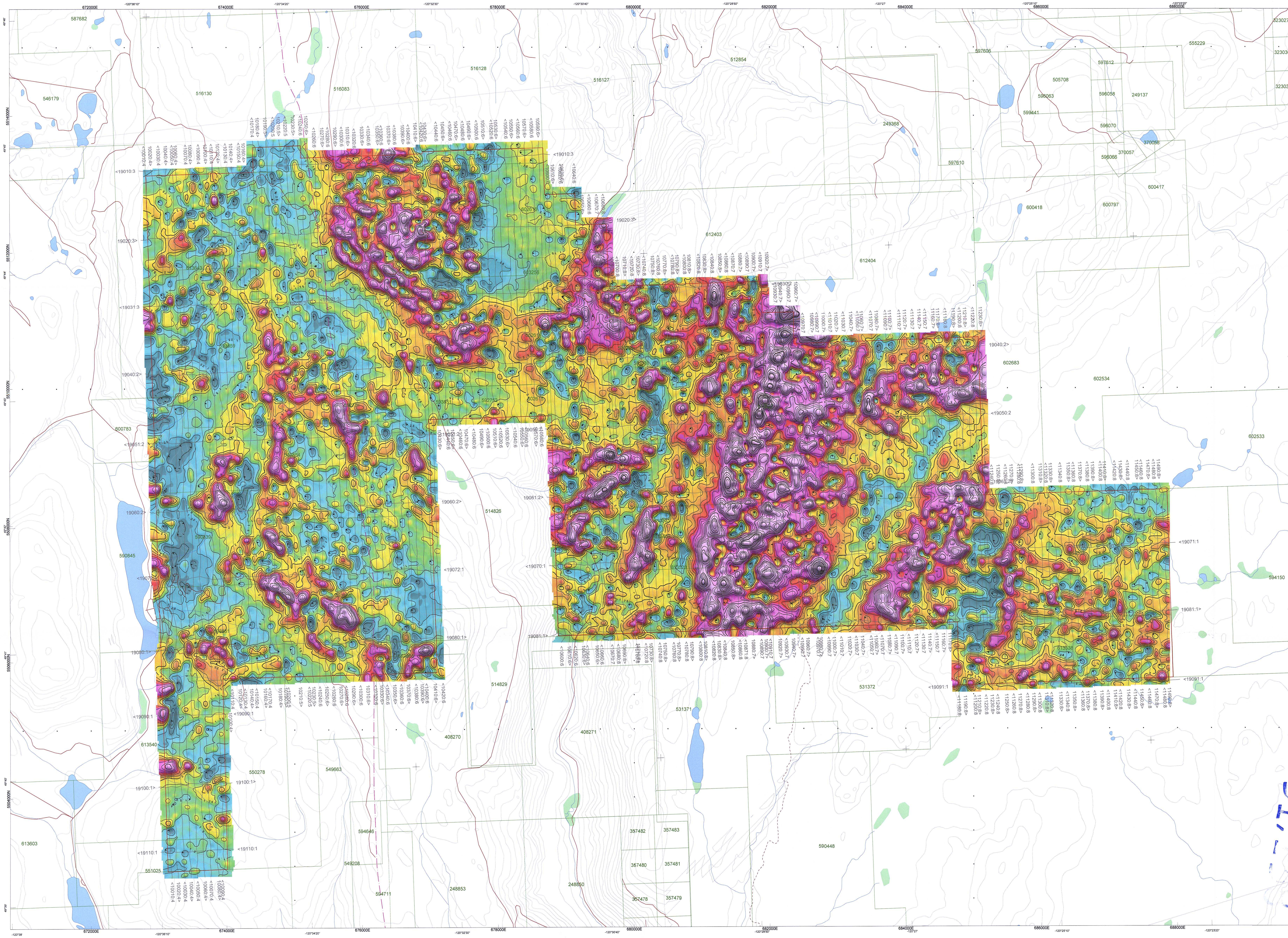
Allison

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
www.cmgairborne.com

CMG Project # 2009-01

Plate 1



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Scale 1:10,000,000

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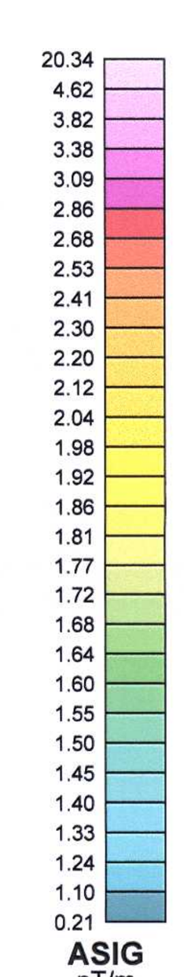

ASIG
nT/m

Countour Intervals (nT/m)

0.25
0.50
1.00
2.00
4.00
8.00

Scale 1:20000
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Dicovery Ventures Inc.
Princeton, BC

Magnetic Analytic Signal

Allison

CMG Airborne

11500 Fifth Line
Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, N0B 2K0
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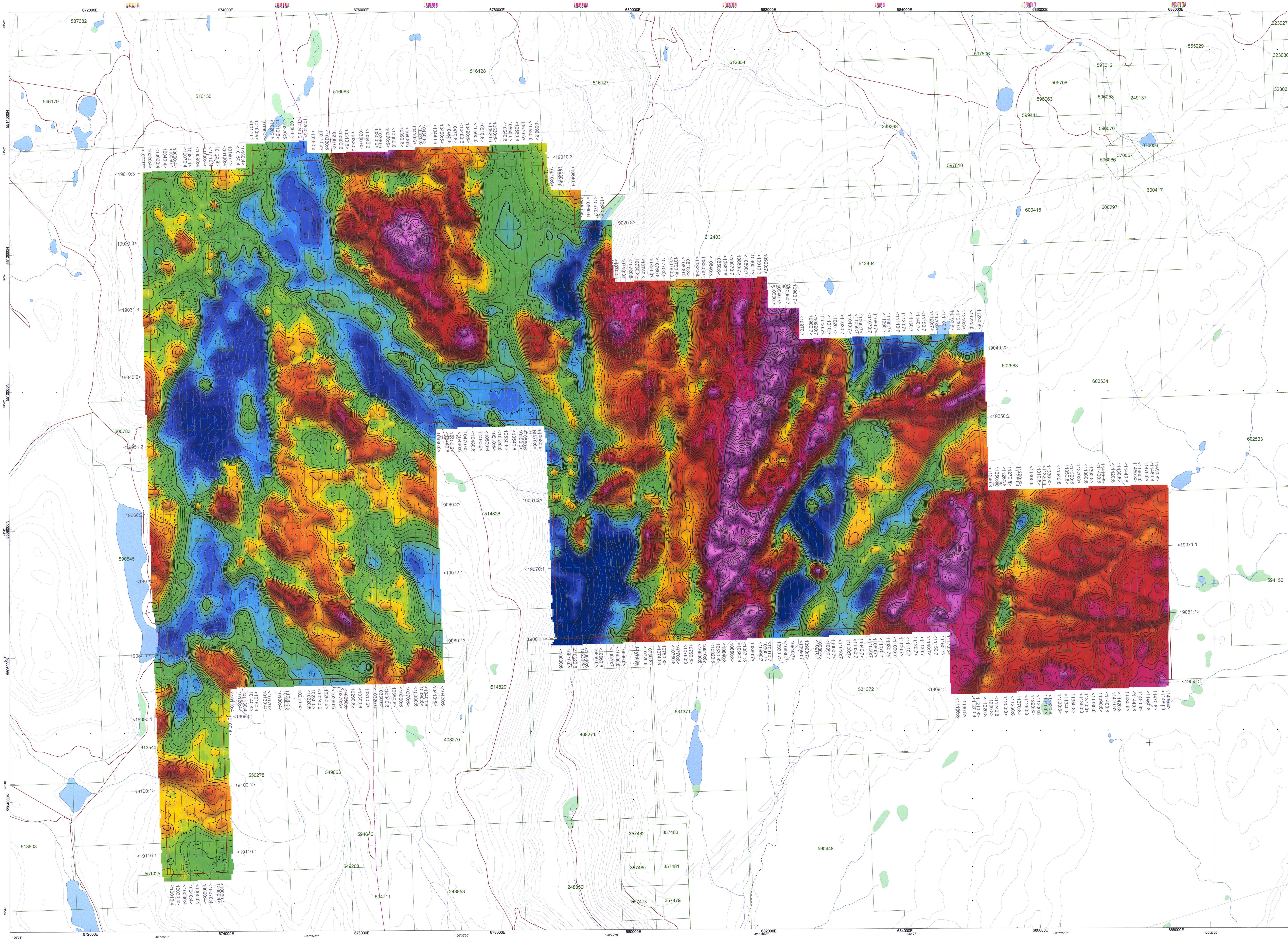
Plate 1

CMG Project # 2009-01



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Central Scale Factor: 0.9996

False Easting: 500,000 mE

57102
56085
55929
55849
55793
55746
55703
55661
55622
55589
55558
55531
55504
55479
55457
55435
55414
55396
55378
55362
55346
55333
55320
55308
55294
55280
55265
55249
55233
55218
55204
55190
55174
55159
55141
55122
55099
55069
55021
54772

TMI
nT

Countour Intervals (nT)

25
50
100
200
400
800

Power Line
Road
Trail
Wetland
Water Body
Topo Contour

Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Dicovery Ventures Inc.
Princeton, BC

Total Magnetic Intensity

Allison

CMG Airborne

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Plate 1

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