NTS 92 K/1 E, 92F/16 E
BCGS 092K.010, 092F.100
LAT. 50 03' N
LONG. 124 02' W

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT on ROX 1, 10, 12 & 14 MINERAL CLAIMS, MTO TENURES 567078, 562644, 599786 & 601246, WORK DONE ON 567078, 562644 JERVIS INLET, BC

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

For:

SUNSHINE GLOBAL MINING LTD.,
1801-610 GRANVILLE STREET,
VANCOUVER, BC V6C 3T3

By:

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DEC 15, 2009

Amended: May 23, 2010

4391708

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

...S DIVISION, MINERAL TITL...
VICTORIA, BC
DEC ... 0 2009
...E NO.
...G IN NO.

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geochemical — TOTAL COST: $9,156.78

AUTHOR(S): Andris Kikauka — SIGNATURE(S): A. Kikauka

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): no surface disturbance — YEAR OF WORK: 2009

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4391708

PROPERTY NAME: Rox

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Rox 1 (567078)
Rox 10 (562644)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au ± Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Cd

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: Rox

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver — NTS: 92 K/1 E BCGS 092 K.010

LATITUDE: 50 ° 03 . 00 " — LONGITUDE: 124 ° 02 . 00 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Fundamental Res. W Pfaffenberger 2)
FMC # 143363

MAILING ADDRESS
4-4522 Gordon Point Dr
Victoria BC V8N 6L4

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Sunshine Global Mining Ltd 2)

MAILING ADDRESS
1801-610 Granville St
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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Early Jurassic Bowen Island Grp volcanic+sedimentary rocks form a septa within Cretaceous-Eocene Coast Range intrusive complex. Volcanosedimentary strata are tightly folded with moderate to steep northerly plunge. Alteration is sericite and local garnet-epidote-chlorite-quartz. Mineralization is very massive, and stringer type 0.1-4m width

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: MEMPR-AR 11641, 13814, 9315, 8630, 3329, 2621

(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			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	10 samples rock 33 ICP-AES, Au SCREEN Fire Assay	567078, 562644	4,886.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic	2 sample H00N AR-1, 1+50N AR-7	567078, 562644	1,955.00
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic	35.2 + 5.6 Kg, 2 samples	567078, 562644	2,315.78
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	$9,156.78

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICIES

SUMMARY

The Rox Claim Group consists of 4 contiguous mineral tenures comprising 955.29 hectares (2,359.57 acres). The mineral tenures are located 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. near the headwaters of Lois River and No Man's Creek. A logging road that branches off Third Lake Road follows Lois River and gives access to the south portion of the claims. The claims lie within the Vancouver Mining Division. The mineral tenures are held by Fundamental Resources Corp. A purchase and sale agreement between Sunshine Global Mining Ltd (purchaser) and Fundamental Resources Corp (vendor) was signed April 30, 2009 whereby purchaser agrees to carry out exploration and development costs leaving vendor with a 20% carried interest to feasibility or a 2% NSR (net smelter royalty).

The Rox mineral tenures are underlain by mixed sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Lower Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group. This group is age equivalent to the Bonanza Group of Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group of the Central Coast Mountains. The Bowen Island Group forms an elongated 2 X 15 kilometre roof pendant within Cretaceous/Tertiary intrusive rocks of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Lithologies within the roof pendant consist of tuffaceous sandstone, argillaceous siltstone, andesite to basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, pillowed andesite flows, chloritic schist, carbonate, and chert. This sequence forms a roof pendant, representing a steeply dipping remnant of pre-Cretaceous strata deformed during emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Intense deformation has produced isoclinal folding with penetrative to fracture axial plane cleavage and greenschist grade metamorphism throughout the roof pendant. A portion of this roof pendant located near the headwaters of Lois River and No Man's Creek has been intermittently explored for base and precious metals for the past 65 years. As a result of work by 12 separate episodes of mineral exploration, numerous base and precious metal targets have been identified.

Located on the west edge of the Rox 10 (mineral tenure 562644) and east edge of Rox 1 (mineral tenure 567078), at an elevation of 1,100 metres (3,608 ft), and located near UTM grid 422,000 E (NAD 83), a gold bearing quartz vein (No Man's Creek Au) occurs in a shear zone that is exposed for a strike length of 475 metres. The No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein is exposed in five creekbeds. The vein/shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest (near-vertical dip). Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and native gold in a gangue of quartz and fault gouge clay. Width of mineralized quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.35 metres. Wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture filling sulphide mineralization ranging from 0.5-2.0 metres in width adjacent to the quartz vein. Assay values of 2.772 oz/t Au across 2.18 metres were obtained from trenched rock chip samples (sample # 9,54,55, 1991). Stream sediment samples from creeks that cut this zone returned geochemical values up to 133.0 ppm Au (Leriche, 1991).

In 2009, rock chip sampling of No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein was carried out by Sunshine Global Mining Ltd, in order to evaluate the samples for geochemistry, petrology and gold recovery tests. A summary of results are listed in the following tables:

(Note: rock chip sample true widths range from 0.25-0.35 m, average width of 0.31 m)

ALS Chemex certificate VA09111065 (ME-ICP 61, 30 element ICP, see Appendix A, B, C)

SAMPLE NO.	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn %
1+00N AR-1	82.6	826	248	733	7700	111	3.57
1+00N AR-2	29.5	199	80	265	2370	35	1.375
1+00N AR-3	14.9	4610	70	50.3	814	44	0.23
1+50N-AR-1	80.6	7710	483	865	5470	99	4.41
1+50N-AR-2	142	2360	545	818	7170	102	5.19
1+50N-AR-3	67.7	2190	198	353	2840	106	1.745
1+50N-AR-4	34.3	1115	126	370	1970	81	1.86
1+50N-AR-5	38.1	1520	153	261	2080	116	1.305
1+50N-AR-6	122	266	257	363	1170	123	1.895
1+50N-AR-7	80	1555	370	533	3910	145	2.81

ALS Chemex certificate VA09114599 (Au screen assay, Au-SCR24, 50 gm nominal sample, see Appendix A, E)

SAMPLE NO.	Au-SCR24 Au Total (+)(-) ppm	Au-SCR24 Au (+) ppm	Au-SCR24 Au (-) ppm	Au-SCR24 Au (+) mg	Au-SCR24 WT. + Frac g	Au-SCR24 WT. - Frac g	Au-AA26 Au ppm	Au-AA26D Au ppm	Au-GRA22 Au ppm
1+00N AR-1	124.5	243	96.5	15.078	61.95	259.8	99.1	93.8	
1+00N AR-2	50.7	120.5	39.2	5.264	43.67	262.9	40.4	37.9	
1+00N AR-3	40.5	66.3	36.4	3.918	59.11	371.6	36.7	36	
1+50N-AR-1	63	41.3	65.8	2.446	59.27	460.7	64.7	66.9	
1+50N-AR-2	92.9	178.5	83	8.886	49.77	429.7	82.9	83	
1+50N-AR-3	48.1	78.7	42.9	2.519	32.01	186.3	43.1	42.7	
1+50N-AR-4	17.8	19.65	17.5	0.693	35.23	219	17.25	17.7	
1+50N-AR-5	25	79.2	20.6	2.005	25.31	315.3	20.4	20.8	
1+50N-AR-6	615	7070	307	105.42	14.91	312.1	>100	>100	307
1+50N-AR-7	87.3	674	67.1	3.712	5.51	159.7	64.6	69.5	

In addition to 33 element ICP and Au screen fire assay, a 35.2 kilogram composite sample combining 1+50 N AR-1 to 7 and a 5.6 kilogram composite sample combining 1+00 N AR-1 to 3 was sent to TN Gold Inc for a gold recovery test. The two samples were ground to 20 mesh minus, wet gravity concentrated, subjected to many chemical scrubs and magnetic separation, and mercury amalgamation with nitric acid reduction, dried fluxed and fired finish. The results of the test are summarized as follows:

Sample No	Sample weight	Gold recovered	Ratio of gold recovered per metric tonne	Extrapolated value
1+50 N AR-1 to 7	35.2 kilograms	1.9 grams	54 grams/ 1000 kilograms	1.73 opt Au
1+00 N AR-1 to 3	5.6 kilograms	0.5 grams	89 grams/ 1000 kilograms	2.85 opt Au

Zones of massive sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and/or arsenopyrite occur within the south-central portion Rox 1 mineral tenure (number 567078), and northwest portion of Rox 14 (tenure number 601246). Several adits and trenches trace shear and stratigraphic controlled pods and lenses of significant Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au bearing sulphide mineralization. The Mt. Diadem Adit and the upper and lower adits of the Lois River contain significant Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values. Several zones of massive magnetite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite also occur on the south portion of the claims.

The upper and lower adit showings consists of massive and semi-massive Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au bearing sulphides associated with a linear and penetrative shear zone and a volcanic/sedimentary geological contact. A 2 phase follow up program of surface trenching/bulk sampling, and follow-up underground development work is warranted to determine the economic potential of precious and base metal bearing mineralization on the Rox mineral property.

A proposed budget of $500,000 is recommended to complete phase 1, including preliminary trenching and bulk sampling of No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz-sulphide fissure veins. Contingent on results of phase 1, a second phase of underground exploration is recommended. This would include collaring an adit to cross-cut, drift and stope on the quartz vein where it was intersected by drill hole RX 96-2 (0.531 opt Au across 1.01 meters at a depth of 88.69-89.70 meters) located at grid location 1+50 N, 0+80 E. The cost for the proposed second phase of underground exploration is estimated at $1,500,000.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Sunshine Global Mining Ltd to describe and evaluate the results of geochemical analysis of rock chip sampling, petrographic descriptions and gold recovery testing carried out on the No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein located on the subject property. The purpose of this technical report is to summarize geological and geochemical aspects of economic mineralization, in order to establish recommendations for future work leading to a positive feasibility study (.

The author has been on the property. This report is based on published and unpublished information, maps, reports, and field notes.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Rox mineral tenures are situated in the Vancouver Mining Division covering Mt. Diadem, which is located about 4 km west of Jervis Inlet near Brittain River. The Rox mineral tenures are situated approximately 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. (Figures 1 and 2).

The claims are located on map sheet NTS 92 F/16 E and 92 K/1 E (BCGS 092K.010 and 092F.100) at latitude 50 01' N, longitude 124 01' W, and UTM 5,540,400 metres N, 423,000 metres E.

Road access is via the Lois Lake logging road, Lang Bay. Road access is restricted during weekdays when active log hauling trucks use this road. Alternate access is via helicopter from Powell River Airport (Oceanview Helicopters).

The property is on mountainous terrain with moderate to steep slopes rising from 700 metres (2,310 feet) to 1,675 metres (5,610 feet) above sea level. Mature fir, hemlock, spruce, and cedar (red and yellow) are found below 1,100 metres (3,600 feet) elevation. Moss, lichen, and shrubs of the alpine tundra occur above this elevation.

The area is affected by a maritime coastal climate with abundant precipitation in the autumn and winter with moderate temperatures.

Recommended work season is April-November. Work can be extended into winter months at lower elevations below 1,100 m.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The property consists of 4 contiguous mineral tenures in the Vancouver Mining Division (Fig 2 & 3). Details of the tenures are as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Owner	Area (Hectares)	Expiry Date
Rox 1	567078	143363	311.46	2012/NOV/27
Rox 10	562644	143363	103.82	2012/NOV/27
Rox 12	599786	143363	103.82	2012/FEB/21
Rox 14	601246	143363	436.19	2012/MAR/17
		Total area=	955.29	

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Rox 1, Rox 10, Rox 12 & Rox 14 mineral tenures.

The mineral tenures fall under the jurisdiction of Shishalh (Sechelt) First Nations, a part of the Coast Salish who inhabited the area about before the European's arrived 500 years ago. Permits, approvals, or decisions related to exploration and development work on mineral tenures will require the Province of British Columbia to meet applicable legal obligations to consult with and, if appropriate, accommodate affected First Nations source- MTO website, https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/

4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Mt.Diadem area of Jervis Inlet has received intermittent mineral exploration work since the 1920's. Brittain River Mining Co. excavated three short adits in 1927. These adits contain massive Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au bearing sulphide mineralization and are located 1-2 kilometres northwest of Mt.Diadem. In 1947-50, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines Ltd. excavated mineralized bedrock in the headwaters of No Man's Creek, performed some sluicing, cut trails, and fabricated a cabin. A gold bearing quartz vein was traced along strike for 800 feet and returned assay values up to 5.77 oz/t Au. The vein occurs in a narrow shear the strikes northeast and dips near vertical. Mineralization consists of sparse pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and native gold hosted by quartz, fractured wall rock, and clay-rich fault gouge (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1950).

1954: Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines performed geological mapping and prospecting on 19 claims located in the Mt.Diadem area.

1957: W.R.Bacon of the B.C.Dept. of Mines performed seven months of geological fieldwork in the area. This work is summarized in B.C.D.M. Bulletin No.39,"Geology of Lower Jervis Inlet".

1965: Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mt.Diadem called the Linda Group. In 1967 Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda Group. In 1970 Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda Group and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys.

1978: The claims were acquired by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and Reto Schmidt (Fox claim).

1982: Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. sampled stream sediments in the Rox claims area revealing a multi-element Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au geochemical high. Related pathfinder elements such as As-Sb-Bi-Mo also showed elevated geochemical values. In 1983-84 Anaconda performed 10 kilometres of GENIE-EM, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching, and diamond drilling which concentrated on the base metal showings of the upper and lower adits and performed a regional stream sediment and prospecting survey which included the Mount Diadem area (A.R. # 11,641).

In 1983 Anaconda optioned the Fox and Diadem claims as well as acquiring additional claims to the north. A seven man crew worked for five months performing geological mapping, trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys, line cutting, and diamond drilling. The focus of this program was the base metal showings near the adits. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods are localized along a sediment(siliceous black argillite)-volcanic (green chloritic andesite flow) contact. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact. The geophysical mag and EM survey focused on the Upper Trench, Upper Adit, and Lower Adit polymetallic mineralization (i.e. Ag-Au-Cu-Pb-Zn) Data results indicates there are numerous weak to moderate strength conductor axes that correlate well with the near vertically dipping pyrrhotite-rich polymetallic mineral zones and parallel sulphide zones adjacent to the showings (Appendix C-2 Claim Geophysics, A.R. 11,641, 1983). The nature and extent of parallel sulphide zones are poorly documented, but numerous conductive zones located north, south and northwest of the Upper Adit should be trenched and core drilled to test for the presence of massive/semi-massive sulphide mineral zones. The weak to moderate strength (200-500 nT) positive magnetometer anomalies, located mainly in the southeast portion of the surveyed grid, correlate with a magnetite/pyrrhotite bearing hornfels diorite/basalt contact zone that has zones of Cu- Zn-Ag bearing sulphide mineralization.

Rock chip samples taken by Anaconda personnel (1983) from several different exposures of the No Man's Creek gold-quartz vein returned the following values:

Location	Assay	Width
No Man's Ck.(el.1,100 m.)	24.3 g/t Au	16 cm.
"	27.0 g/t Au	8 cm.
"	30.4 g/t Au	7 cm.
"	9.4 g/t Au	30 cm.

Several occurrences of gold bearing pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite with assay values up to 5.5 g/t Au were located 200-500 metres northwest of No Man's Creek vein. The 1984 Anaconda report recommended follow up drilling in the area of the upper and lower adit. 1984: Anaconda drilled 9 holes through the upper adit zone (select intersects as follows):

HOLE	FROM	TO(m	WIDTH	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
#1	93	94	1.0m	2.02	0.01	0.06	47.1	0.07
#1	96.5	98	1.5m	0.27	1.5	1.22	44.1	0.07
#1	99.9	100.4	0.5m	2.32	0.02	0.16	46.6	0.01
#1	102.9	103.9	1.0m	0.06	1.19	3.76	17.8	0.12
#1	93	103.9	10.9m	0.33	0.4	0.53	14.2	0.03
#3	20.2	20.7	0.5m	0.05	0.04	6	24	0.01
#3	22.2	23.7	1.5m	0.34	0.51	2.1	76.1	0.11
#3	27.2	31.2	4.0m	2.14	7.92	2.45	359.4	0.05
#4	23.7	24.7	1.0m	0.05	0.03	7.47	13	0.01
#4	28.7	30.2	1.5m	0.05	0.84	3.72	41.7	0.07
#4	32.6	33.6	1.0m	0.19	0.04	0.39	33.6	0.05
#4	44.8	47.3	2.5m	0.34	0.48	1.48	49.3	0.07
#6	14.6	15.6	1.0m	7.15	0.01	0.49	319.2	0.8
#6	62.4	65.4	3.0m	1.2	0.31	0.41	123.9	0.01
#6	86.4	86.9	0.5m	0.06	1.24	8.4	93.9	0.12
#6	103.4	107.9	4.0m	0.57	0.04	0.63	51.9	0.03
#8	2.5	3.7	1.2m	3.25	0.01	0.18	86.7	0.02
#8	98.9	99.9	1.0m	1.62	0.28	1.2	175.2	0.04
#9	72.7	74.7	2.0m	0.04	1.08	2.78	19.1	0.02

GENIE-EM geophysics over the upper adit and upper trench zones outlined several weak and moderate conductors over the upper trench zone and immediately north of the upper adit and lower adit which have not been drill tested (Scott,83). Drill indicated continuity of polymetallic mineralization along a sheared volcanic-sediment contact combined with several well defined weak and moderate strength EM responses suggest the upper trench and upper/lower adit zones may host zones of massive sulphide to depth.
Isotope dating (Pb 207/U 235 ratios) combined with fossil correlations performed by the G.S.C. in 1989 has given the Mt. Diadem roof pendant a Lower to Middle Jurassic age date which is equivalent to the Bonanza Group on Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group on the Central Coast Mountains. (Freidman, 1990)

1991: White Channel Resources Inc. performed hand trenching along the No Man's Creek quartz vein. The Au assay values obtained from trench sampling are compiled as weighted averages from vein and wallrock sampling listed as follows;

Sample No.	Location	Au assay	Width
Trench 1 " 52	0 + 38 N	0.344 oz/t	0.95m.
Trench 5	0 + 60 N	0.526 oz/t	0.35 m.
Trench 6 " 53	1 + 10 N	1.013 oz/t	0.97 m.
Trench 8 " 54 " 55	1 + 57 N	2.770 oz/t	2.18 m.
Trench 10	4+75 N	0.280 oz/t	0.3 m.
Trench 57	2+50 N 2+25 W	0.277 oz/t	0.4 m.

Values of 0.9-133.0 ppm Au and relatively high Cu-Zn-Ag-As were obtained from stream sediment samples of drainages which cut trenches that contain significant Au values. The high values obtained by sample ST-5 1.01% Cu, 1.49% Zn, 185.8 ppm Ag, 133.0 ppm Au, 6968 ppm As confirms the presence of high grade mineralization encountered in trench 8 (which averaged 2.770 oz/t Au across 2.18 metres).

In 1993, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the Rox 1-5 property and performed rock sampling and geological mapping. The following results were obtained from the upper trenches and upper adit:

SAMPLE #	WIDTH (m.)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
427-P	1.0	0.02	0.82	1.34	23.2	0.31
427-Q	1.0	0.02	0.28	0.14	11.2	0.04
427-R	4.0	0.11	1.70	3.10	64.0	0.44
428-G	1.5	0.09	0.03	0.80	10.0	0.01
428-H	0.4	1.62	11.20	30.50	496.0	0.31
428-I	1.3	2.15	1.38	4.05	256.0	0.83
428-J	1.0	0.46	0.08	15.20	140.0	1.40

1996: Navarre Resource Corp drilled 8 holes totalling 1,200 ft of BQ core on the No Man's Creek gold bearing quartz vein.

ROX CLAIMS- NO MAN'S CK Au CORE DRILLING SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS
Core logging and drill core sampling for Navarre Resources Corp., July, 1996

Drill Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au ppb	Au opt
RX 96-2	70.41	70.87	0.46	420	0.012
RX 96-2	71.93	73.61	1.68	449	0.013
RX 96-2	**88.69**	**89.70**	**1.01**	**18,200**	**0.531**
RX 96-3	25.51	27.97	0.46	1,850	0.054
RX 96-4	30.93	31.24	0.31	1,980	0.058
RX 96-4	78.39	78.85	0.46	705	0.021
RX 96-5	64.31	64.92	0.61	910	0.027
RX 96-8	**28.16**	**28.32**	**0.16**	**25,300**	**0.739**
RX 96-8	37.18	37.49	0.31	330	0.010

Reference- Pioneer Labs Report No. 9681687, 9681671

1998: Stirrup Creek Gold Inc optioned the property from Navarre Res Corp. and carried out VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. Results from the geophysical program on the upper and lower adit zones are summarized as follows: VLF-EM results show good continuity of a weak conductive zone located immediately west of north trending fault zone in the upper adit grid (L 7+00 N to L 10+00 N). This weak VLF-EM response does not exhibit an associated magnetic anomaly which suggests that the pyrrhotite associated with the upper adit and trench showings is not massive. The upper adit conductive zone coincides with the trench trend of sulphide mineralization and previous GENIE-EM conductors identified by Anaconda's 1984 survey (Scott, 84). The lower adit grid (L 0+00 N to L 4+00 N) demonstrates moderate strength conductive zones at the lower adit and 100 metres NNW of the lower adit. This zone in the vicinity of the lower adit has never been drilled and is considered a high priority target based on the combination of VLF-EM in phase and quadrature response. Surface trenches and adits in this area coincide with EM conductor axes and total field mag highs at the lower adit.

A compilation of the present data combined with previous EM data generated by Anaconda in 1984 suggests that a program of core drilling focus on extending the upper adit zone to a depth of 150 metres, intersect the lower adit zone at depths ranging from 50-150 metres, and drill several holes in the intervening ground to establish continuity.

2001- Fundamental Resources Corp carries out VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys on the Upper and Lower Adit zones and takes 6 rock chip samples which are submitted to Acme Labs for assays and geochemical analysis (Appendix I-2, I-3, Upper and Lower Adit Rock Samples, A.R. 26,631). Also, 5 rock samples are submitted to Vancouver Petrographics for descriptions (Appendix I-4, Upper and Lower Adit Petrographic Descriptions, A.R. 26,631). The presence of garnet, tremolite and diopside suggests there are skarn mineral assemblages present in the Upper and Lower Adit mineral zones.

2002- Fundamental Resources Corp obtains petrographic descriptions of drill core from Anaconda's 1984 drill core that was stored on site (Appendix J-1, J-2, Upper and Lower Adit Petrographic Descriptions, A.R. 27,274).

5.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

Mixed volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks of Lower and Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group form a series of 2-15 kilometre long, elongated northwest trending roof pendants within the Cretaceous Coast Range Plutonic Complex. These pendants occur in the south end of Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet. The Bowen Island Group is coeval in part with the rocks of the Bonanza Formation on Vancouver Island to the west and the Harrison Lake Formation within the central Coast Mountains 75 kilometres to the east.

Roof pendants occur throughout the Cordillera and have been referred to "inclusions", "screens", "septa", "great xenoliths", and "leaves between batholith walls". The Bowen Island Group probably covered a larger area prior to deformation that occurred during Cretaceous emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. This deformation resulted in aligning the pre-Cretaceous strata into vertically oriented roof pendants.

The Bowen Island Group is volcanic rich in southwestern exposures and principally sedimentary to the northwest. This southeast to northwest change probably reflects age as well as facies variation. On Bowen Island, dark green, fine grained andesite is locally interbedded with thinly laminated to massive fine grained siliceous tuff, and minor laminated chert and argillite. In part this lamination is bedding, but elsewhere it is a tectonic fabric. On Mount Elphinstone, strongly foliated amphibolites are interlayered with green chloritic schist and felsic metavolcanics. On the summit ridges of the Sechelt Peninsula, massive andesite is interlayered with cherty tuff and foliated rusty pyritic argillites and minor carbonate. Near Foley Head, on the west side of Jervis Inlet, pillow basalt is separated by a breccia zone from a rusty weathering argillite with minor carbonate. Upwards in the section is a thin conglomerate horizon, with feldspar porphyry, diorite, quartz diorite, and limestone cobbles. In the area of the Rox 1-5

claims, near the northwest limit of the Bowen Island Group, the Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rich), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate.

The most prominent feature of the Bowen Island Group roof pendant in the area of the Rox 1-2 claims is the near vertical attitude of bedding and cleavage. W.R.Bacon (1957) suggests that the term pendant is misleading. He states that "these belts are not wedge shaped, but are more likely to be steeply-dipping leaves between batholith walls". This suggests a deep down dip vertical extension of strata in the Mt.Diadem area in contrast to smaller, patchy remnants of strata in the Sechelt Peninsula. Another feature is the thickening of mafic flows, pillow lavas and tuffs in a 3 X 2 km area elongated northwest of Mt. Diadem. The thickening of the mafic volcanics also coincides with most of the base metal showings.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Rox claims are underlain by Lower/Middle Bowen Island Group. The Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rich), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate. The east portion of the claims are intruded by Cretaceous Coast Range Complex diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, and granite.

The detailed description of the Lithologies are summarized as follows:

CRETACEOUS

5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex- quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, granite.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

4 Argillaceous siltstone (banded), sandstone, & laminated chert, minor lapilli tuff and carbonate interbeds.

4a Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills.

3 Argillaceous siltstone- the bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds.

3a) Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.

2 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone (chlorite rich), interbedded coarse lapilli tuff.
2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vesicular flows, and tufaceous sandstone and siltstone.
2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.
2c) Pillowed andesitic flows.

1 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite and chloritic schist.
1a) Andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist.
1b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and/or intrusive.

Rusty weathering argillaceous siltstone of unit 3 is characterized by a thin bedded and laminated appearance with minor graphite coated slickensides. Unit 4 is a well banded siltstone, sandstone, chert, tuff, and carbonate sequence.

Unit 5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex exhibits a fine grained to porphyritic texture near the contact with the pendant to a medium-coarse grain massive texture away from the contact.

Alteration occurs near mineralized shear zones and consists of silicification, and clay minerals developed in shear zones. Widespread epidote and pyrite or pyrrhotite fracture filling occurs throughout felsic rocks within the roof pendant. Zones up to 20 metres in width contain 10-15% magnetite-pyrrhotite with 0.1-0.3% Chalcopyrite occur immediately west of Mt. Diadem in a 210 degree azimuth creek bed.

Shear zones in the area of the upper and lower adit and No Man's Creek vein are believed to be continuous for a vertical and horizontal extent of several hundred metres. The strike length of the upper adit and lower adit combined form a 1.0 kilometre long zone (Figure 4). Shearing generally trends 340-350 degrees (with a steep east dip) in the upper and lower adit zones, and 100 degrees (with a steep north dip) in the Mt.Diadem adit zone.

The area of the upper and lower adits contain base metal mineralization with minor amounts of precious metals. These showings consist of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphically controlled mineralized lenses appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

There is a correlation between increased sulphide mineralization and thickening of unit 2 (chloritic tuff-flow, & diorite) within the central part of the Upper Adit Zone. Minor fold axes in meta-sediments near and adjacent to the contact with unit 2 plunge and converge north at moderate to low angles, suggesting that the thickening of the sulphide zone may follow a thickening of unit 2 in a north direction. To date, there has not been any drilling north of the Upper Adit Zone sulphide mineralization. The parasitic fold axes (found on the fold-limbs, and around the hinge-zone of major fold) which occur in the meta-sediments suggests some drilling 200-1,000 meters north of the Upper Adit Zone is warranted.

The Upper Adit Zone also contains numerous EM conductive zones in the area between 1,200-1,300 meters elevation which were outlined in work done by Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. These EM conductive zones are located approximately 200-1,000 meters north-northwest of the Upper Adit (roughly following a 340 degree trend) and are shown and discussed in assessment report 11,641 (Riccio, et.al., 1983).

There is also a possible south extension of the Upper Adit sulphide zone based on the identification of magnetite bearing diorite intrusive at the base of the cliff 100 meters south of DDH 84-2 (in the southeast portion of the Upper Adit Zone. Another total field magnetometer positive anomaly occurs approximately 250-450 m southeast of the Lower Adit, and this zone is known to have massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurring as fracture fillings and late-stage cross-cutting veins and veinlets, associated with epidote-chlorite-iron carbonate-silica alteration. In May, 2005, Fundamental Resources personnel established a 250 X 250 m area of detailed

mapping, soil sampling and magnetometer geophysics on the "Southeast Zone". The objective of this fieldwork was to identify and describe potential for southeast extension of mineralization from the "Lower Adit Zone" (located 250-450 meters northwest of the "Southeast Zone") . A rock chip sample (05-ROX-1) taken across a width of 0.3 meters from an outcrop located 95 meters southeast of the Lower Adit was geochemically analysed and returned values of 1.24% Pb, 28.1% Zn, 47.9 ppm Ag. No rock chip samples were taken in the area of the "Southeast Zone" due to cliff access problems and poor bedrock exposure.

7.0 2009 FIELDWORK
7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein system is well exposed in 5 creek gullies at 1,100 meters elevation. Bedrock surface exposure of the quartz vein is located 2 to 9 meters SW of creek gully 1+00 N and 1+50 N (Fig. 5, 6). A sledge hammer and chisel were used to channel sample across 0.25 to 0.4 meters true width of the quartz vein at 1 meter intervals along the surface trace of the exposed quartz-sulphide vein shear zone structure. The following table lists the true width of sample taken perpendicular to the strike of the quartz-vein:

Sample number	Width
1+00N AR-1	0.25 cm
1+00N AR-2	0.25 cm
1+00N AR-3	0.30 cm
1+50N-AR-1	0.30 cm
1+50N-AR-2	0.30 cm
1+50N-AR-3	0.30 cm
1+50N-AR-4	0.35 cm
1+50N-AR-5	0.35 cm
1+50N-AR-6	0.35 cm
1+50N-AR-7	0.35 cm

Approximately 1 kilogram of acorn sized rock chips were placed in marked poly bags and shipped to ALS Chemex Labs Ltd, North Vancouver, BC for ME-ICP61 (30 element ICP) and Au analysis by 1,000 gram screen fire assay (duplicate assays on undersize, and assay entire oversize fraction, with calculation and report of total gold content, individual assays, weight fractions, and screening to 100 micron, 50 grams, nominal sample weight).

In addition to taking a 1 kilogram sample for assay, a 5 kilogram sample was taken at each exposure as well for metallurgical testing at RMS Ross Inc, Chiiliwack, BC. The 7 rock chip samples taken at creek 1+50 N (total weight about 35 kilograms) were combined to form a single sample for metallurgical testing at RMS Ross Inc. As well, the 3 rock chip samples at creek 1+00 N (total weight about 15 kilograms) were combined to form a single sample for metallurgical testing at RMS Ross Inc (the 2 samples that RMS Ross Inc tested are 35 kilograms from 1+50 N creek and 15 kilograms from 1+00 N creek).

In addition to assay and metallurgical evaluation of the gold-bearing quartz vein, two 800-1200 gram, 10 X 10 X 10 cm sized rock samples of quartz-sulphide bedrock from the 1+50 N creek (sample 1+50 N AR-1) and the 1+00 N creek (sample 1+00 N AR-7) were shipped to Vancouver Petrographic Ltd., Langley, BC for thin/polished section descriptions.

7.2 GEOCHEMISTRY

The following table lists significant results from ALS Chemex Labs Ltd (see Appendix B):

Select elements- ALS Chemex certificate VA09111065 (ME-ICP 61, 30 element ICP)

SAMPLE NO.	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn %
1+00N AR-1	82.6	826	248	733	7700	111	3.57
1+00N AR-2	29.5	199	80	265	2370	35	1.375
1+00N AR-3	14.9	4610	70	50.3	814	44	0.23
1+50N-AR-1	80.6	7710	483	865	5470	99	4.41
1+50N-AR-2	142	2360	545	818	7170	102	5.19
1+50N-AR-3	67.7	2190	198	353	2840	106	1.745
1+50N-AR-4	34.3	1115	126	370	1970	81	1.86
1+50N-AR-5	38.1	1520	153	261	2080	116	1.305
1+50N-AR-6	122	266	257	363	1170	123	1.895
1+50N-AR-7	80	1555	370	533	3910	145	2.81

(see APPENDIX A)

ALS Chemex certificate VA09114599 (Au screen assay, Au-SCR24, 50 gm nominal sample)

SAMPLE NO.	Au-SCR24 Au Total (+)(-) ppm	Au-SCR24 Au (+) ppm	Au-SCR24 Au (-) ppm	Au-SCR24 Au (+) mg mg	Au-SCR24 WT. + Frac g	Au-SCR24 WT. - Frac g	Au-AA26 Au ppm	Au-AA26D Au ppm	Au-GRA22 Au ppm
1+00N AR-1	124.5	243	96.5	15.078	61.95	259.8	99.1	93.8	
1+00N AR-2	50.7	120.5	39.2	5.264	43.67	262.9	40.4	37.9	
1+00N AR-3	40.5	66.3	36.4	3.918	59.11	371.6	36.7	36	
1+50N-AR-1	63	41.3	65.8	2.446	59.27	460.7	64.7	66.9	
1+50N-AR-2	92.9	178.5	83	8.886	49.77	429.7	82.9	83	
1+50N-AR-3	48.1	78.7	42.9	2.519	32.01	186.3	43.1	42.7	
1+50N-AR-4	17.8	19.65	17.5	0.693	35.23	219	17.25	17.7	
1+50N-AR-5	25	79.2	20.6	2.005	25.31	315.3	20.4	20.8	
1+50N-AR-6	615	7070	307	105.42	14.91	312.1	>100	>100	307
1+50N-AR-7	87.3	674	67.1	3.712	5.51	159.7	64.6	69.5	

The 30 element ICP analysis and Au screen fire assay results are discussed with respect to select individual elements:

Au: Au screen fire assay results of >100 micron (+) and <100 micron (-) sized fraction indicate that certain higher grade gold samples (e.g. sample 1+50 AR-6) contained gold as coarse grain sized >100 microns. This result suggests there are certain portions of the No Man's Creek gold bearing quartz vein that contain coarser grained sized gold, but in general most of the gold occurs as <100 micron grain size. The average Au assay values for 1+00 N AR-1 to 3 is 71.9 g/t Au (2.097 opt Au), and for 1+50 N AR-1 to 7 the average value is 135.6 g/t Au (3.955 opt Au) correlates well with the values obtained from TN Gold Inc's metallurgical test of the same sample material (Appendix A,E,G).

Ag: Silver values correlate well with gold values. Silver/gold ratios for rock chip samples 1+00 N AR-1 to 3 & 1+50 N AR-1 to 7 are summarized in the following table:

Sample No.	Ag/Au ratio for individual sample	Arithmetic average of Ag/Au ratio for 3 samples at 1+00 N	Above (+) or below (-) average
1+00N AR-1	0.66	0.53	+
1+00N AR-2	0.58	0.53	+
1+00N AR-3	0.36	0.53	-
Sample No.	Ag/Au ratio for individual sample	Arithmetic average of Ag/Au ratio for 7 samples at 1+50 N	Above (+) or below (-) average
1+50N-AR-1	1.28	1.26	+
1+50N-AR-2	1.53	1.26	+
1+50N-AR-3	1.41	1.26	+
1+50N-AR-4	1.93	1.26	+
1+50N-AR-5	1.52	1.26	+
1+50N-AR-6	0.20	1.26	-
1+50N-AR-7	0.92	1.26	-

Samples with high gold values (e.g. 1+50 N AR-6, and 1+00 N AR-1) contain less silver than gold (i.e. Ag/Au < 1). Samples that have Ag/Au ratios > 1 are 1+50 N AR-1 to 5. Generally speaking, the Ag/Au ratio is close to 1 and this suggests that the silver content may be of economic significance if it can be recovered from milled concentrate. High silver values correlate well with copper, and to a lesser degree with zinc. Silver does not correlate with lead, probably due to sparse amount of Pb (i.e. 35-145 ppm).

As: The arsenic values from 10 rock chip samples taken at 1+00 N and 1+50 N creek exposures range from 199 to 7710 ppm, suggesting that trace amounts of arsenopyrite and/or sulphosalt minerals are present in quartz vein gangue.

Bi: The bismuth values from 10 rock chip samples taken at 1+00 N and 1+50 N creek exposures range from 70 to 545 ppm, suggesting that trace amounts of bismuthinite are present in quartz vein gangue.

Cd: The cadmium values from 10 rock chip samples taken at 1+00 N and 1+50 N creek exposures range from 50.3 to 865 ppm, suggesting that trace amounts of greenokite are present in the quartz vein gangue, and closely related to high zinc values.

Cu: The copper values from 10 rock chip samples taken at 1+00 N and 1+50 N creek exposures range from 814 to 7700 ppm, suggesting that significant amounts of chalcopyrite are present in the quartz vein gangue, and closely related to high silver values.

Pb: The lead values from 10 rock chip samples taken at 1+00 N and 1+50 N creek exposures range from 35 to 145 ppm, suggesting that significant amounts of galena are not present in the quartz vein gangue. This is in contrast to the base metal-silver mineralization present in the area located 0.5-1.5 km west of the No Man's Creek quartz vein where high lead values contain potential economic concentrations of silver.

Zn: The zinc values from 10 rock chip samples taken at 1+00 N and 1+50 N creek exposures range from 0.23% to 5.19%, suggesting that sphalerite is the main sulphide mineral present in the quartz vein gangue, and weakly related to high silver values.

7.3 PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS

1+00 N AR-1: The petrographic description of quartz vein 1+00 N AR-1 indicates that there is 93% quartz, 5% sulphides (mostly sphalerite, lesser chalcopyrite and trace pyrrhotite), and 2% limonite (mostly jarosite and lesser goethite) as a late-stage fracture filling. The grain size range (50-500 microns) of the monominerallic vein-type quartz present in rock sample 1+50 N AR-1 suggests there may be crude zoning (i.e multiple versus simple phase equilibrium), during formative stages of quartz vein development.

1+50 N AR-7: The petrographic description of quartz vein 1+50 N AR-7 indicates that there is 83% quartz, 10% sericite, 7% sulphides (sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite). Similar to sample 1+00 N AR-1, the quartz in 1+50 N AR-7 is monominerallic vein-type and the grain size ranges from 100-500 microns. The sericite present in sample 1+50 N AR-7 is intergrown with microgranular quartz and appears to occur as an inclusion within the No Man's Ck quartz vein (Appendix F).

7.4 METALLURGICAL TESTING

The sample material tested for metallurgy consists of a 5.6 and 35.2 kilogram rock chip sample that was taken from the 1+00 N and 1+50 N creek exposure for metallurgical testing at RMS Ross Inc, Chilliwack, BC. Seven rock chip samples taken at creek 1+50 N (total weight 35.2 kilograms) were combined to form a single sample for metallurgical testing at TN Gold Inc. As well, 3 rock chip samples at creek 1+00 N (total weight 5.6 kilograms) were combined to form a single sample for metallurgical testing at TN Gold Inc (Appendix G). The 35.2 kilogram composite sample combining 1+50 N AR-1 to 7 and the 5.6 kilogram composite sample combining 1+00 N AR-1 to 3 were ground to 20 mesh minus, wet gravity concentrated, subjected to many chemical scrubs and magnetic separation, and mercury amalgamation with nitric acid reduction, dried fluxed and fired finish. The results of the test are summarized as follows:

Sample No	Sample weight	Gold recovered	Ratio of gold recovered per metric tonne	Extrapolated value
1+50 N AR-1 to 7	35.2 kilograms	1.9 grams	54 grams/ 1000 kilograms	1.73 opt Au
1+00 N AR-1 to 3	5.6 kilograms	0.5 grams	89 grams/ 1000 kilograms	2.85 opt Au

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The Rox Claim Group has numerous significant polymetallic prospects and an area of gold bearing quartz veins that warrant detailed exploration. Located in the northeast portion of the Rox Claim, at an elevation of 1,100 metres, a gold bearing quartz vein occurs in a shear zone that is exposed in five creek beds at the headwaters of No Man's Creek. The vein/shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest. The zone can be traced for a strike length of 475 metres. Width of mineralized quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.3 metres. Wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture filling sulphide mineralization ranging from 0.5-2.0 metres in width adjacent to the quartz vein. Assay values of 7.268 oz/t Au across 0.2 metres were obtained from trenched rock chip samples of the No Man's Creek quartz-gold vein.

Geochemical and geological data gathered from the No Man's Creek gold bearing quartz vein suggests there is potential to contain 10,000 to 100,000 ounces of gold. Additional core drilling and bulk sample testing of surface exposures of the vein system is recommended.

Base metals and silver-gold showings (upper & lower adits, and upper trenches) are considered to be the primary exploration targets because of tonnage potential. Previous drilling by Anaconda in 1984 suggest that this target contains economically significant grade (>.3 opt Au equivalent) and width (2-5 metres) to a depth of over 50 metres, strike length of over 100 metres, and is worthy of a systematic program of core drilling. Mineralization consists of massive and semi-massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphic controlled mineralized lenses are spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

9.0 CONCLUSION

The Rox claim group has potential to host an economic mineral deposit of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc based on the following facts:

1) No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein system was drilled in 1996 and DDH RX 96-2 intersected 0.531 opt Au across 1.01 m, and DDH RX 96-8 intersected 0.739 opt Au across 0.16 m. Surface sampling of the quartz vein returned assay values up to 33.50 opt Au across 0.18 m

2) Drill hole values of 2.14% Cu, 2.45% Pb, 7.92% Zn, 359.4 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au across 4 meters were obtained by Anaconda Canada Expl Ltd in 1984 on the Upper

Adit polymetallic mineral zone

3) Well defined volcanic-sediment contact zone mineralization is traceable for 1,600 metres (from lower and upper adit to upper trench). Deposit type is listed as polymetallic veins and Kuroko/Noranda type massive sulphide. Geological mapping indicates tabular and stratiform morphology and nature of precious and base metal bearing sulphides with extensive down dip extension of the mineralized zones.

4) Mineral zones are oriented vertically which is well suited to shrinkage stope mining methods.

5) Access to the property has been enhanced by logging roads up the Lois River which terminate at the base of Mt. Diadem.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A program of trenching, bulk sampling, shipping and processing ore from No man's Creek gold-bearing quartz-sulphide vein system is recommended. Trenching would be to a depth of 15 feet (4.57 meters) and targeted along No Man's Creek grid baseline (which follows NE trending gold-bearing quartz vein) at 1) 1+50 N, 2) 1+00 N, and 3) 0+00 N. Along this strike length of 150 meters (492 feet), the No man's Creek quartz vein is about 0.305 meters (1 ft) wide. The calculated volume of material (i.e. gold-bearing quartz vein material) targeted for surface extraction is about 209.08 cubic meters.

Proposed fieldwork includes:
1) geological mapping and contact control preceeding drilling.
2) drilling with pluggers to a depth of 5 feet.
3) blasting with forcite, beeline and safety fuse.
4) hand mucking/sorting broken material and packing for heli-lift shipment
5) ship broken ore to facility, crush and use centrifugal concentrator

The completion of this proposal to extract and ship off site for processing with centrifugal concentrator used to recover gold (e.g. Nelson, Falcon), would require an approximate budget of $500,000. This includes mob, assays, food, accommodation, helicopter charters, explosives, ore processing and concentration, technical reports, and bond.

Contingent on the results of trenching and bulk sampling, a program of underground development is recommended. The underground development work would target the area about 300 ft (91.44 meters) below the 1+50 N creek where DDH RX 96-2 intersected 0.531 opt Au across 1.01 m. In order to complete several hundred feet of underground cross-cut, drifting, stoping and bulk sampling for processing, an approximate budget of $1,500,000 is required.

The writer perceives that this proposed program of exploration and development work would lead to a decision of whether or not commercial production of gold-bearing mineralization on the No Man's Creek occurrence is economically feasible.

11.0 REFERENCES

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andris Kikauka, of 4901 East Sooke Rd., Sooke B.C. V0S 1NO am a self employed professional geoscientist. I hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.
2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.
4. I have practiced my profession for twenty years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.
5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in the Geochemical Report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject properties during Oct 6-10, 2009 during which time a technical evaluation consisting of systematic geological mapping of mineral zones located on the subject property was carried out by the writer.
6. I was employed as an independent consultant for Sunshine Global Mining Ltd.
7. As at the date hereof, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Geochemical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make it not misleading.
8. Recommendations in this report are guidelines. The listed recommendations contained within this report are not intended for public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

Andris Kikauka

December 15, 2009

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-

ROX PROJECT- SUNSHINE GLOBAL MINING LTD,
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL FIELDWORK
Start date: October 6-10, 2009
BCGS 092K.010, NTS 092 K/1 E, VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION
Work carried out on MTO tenure number: 562644 & 567078

FIELD CREW:

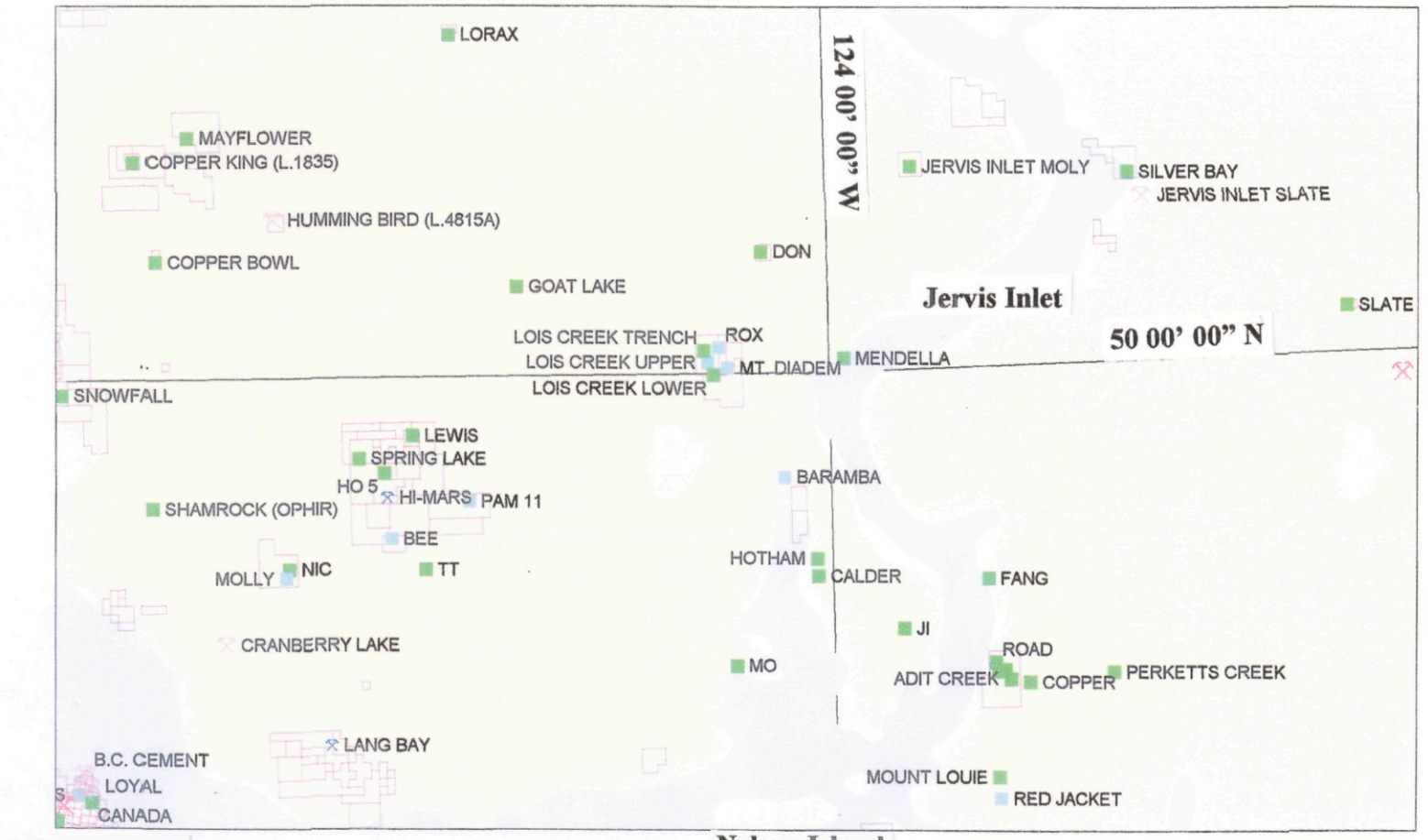
A. Kikauka (Geologist) 5 Days	$ 2,000.00

FIELD COST:

Mob and Demob	$ 375.67
Equipment and Supplies	190.00
Geochemical analysis ICP 30 element & Au screen assay, on: 10 rock chip samples (ALS Chemex Laboratories)	1,079.17
Helicopter charter Oceanview Helicopters (1.3 hours total)	1,902.94
Petrographic descriptions (Vancouver Petrographics)	420.00
Gold recovery test TN Gold Inc, Chilliwack, BC	1,500.00
Food	349.00
Accommodation	370.00
Fuel	150.00
Communication	30.00
Report	790.00
Total amount=	$ 9,156.78

Sunshine Global Mining Ltd ROX No Man's Ck Project Claim Location

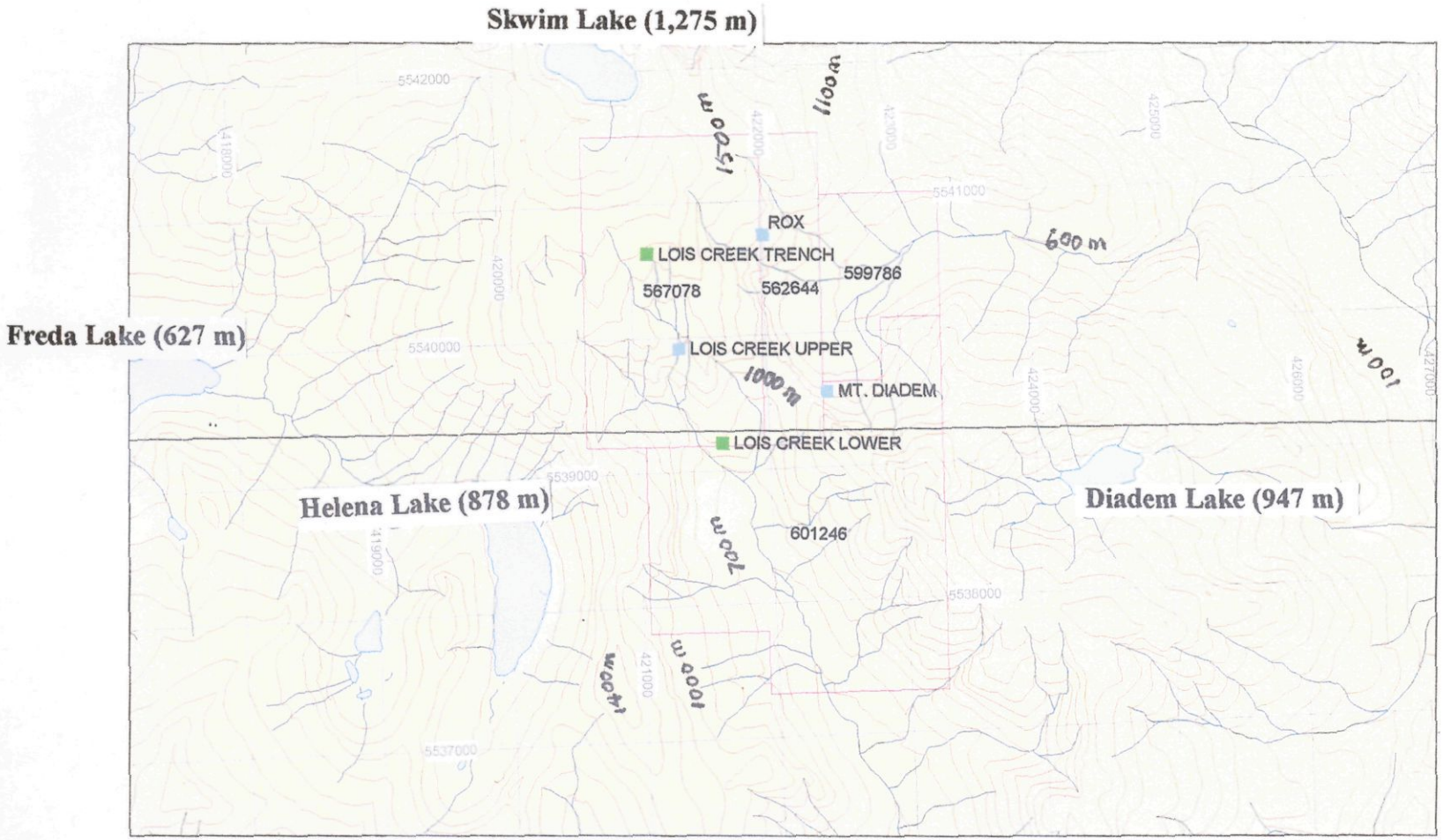
FIG. 1 General Location Map

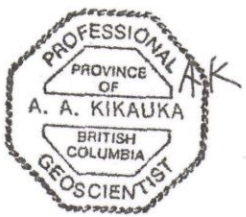


PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA

Sunshine Global Mining Ltd No Man's Ck Au Project Claim Location

FIG. 2 Rox Claim Location Map **UTM NAD 83 (6 digit number for easting, 7 digit number for northing)**





SCALE 1 : 50,000

5,000 0 5,000 10,000 15,000

FEET

0 1 Km

N

LEGEND

MINFILE Status

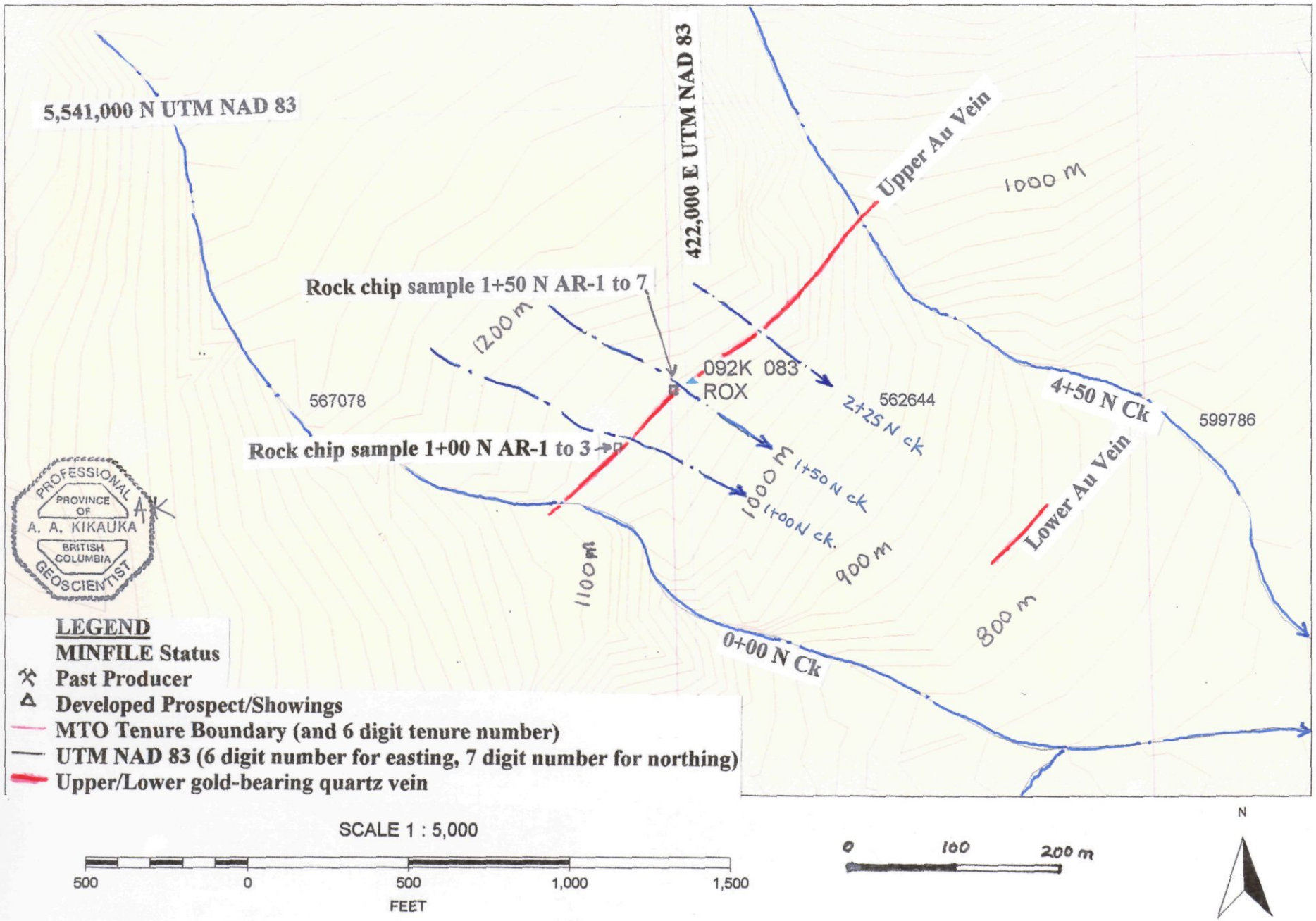
Past Producer

Developed Prospect/Showings

MTO Tenure Boundary (and 6 digit tenure number)

Sunshine Global Mining Ltd ROX No Man's Ck Au Project

FIG. 3 Rock Chip Sample Location



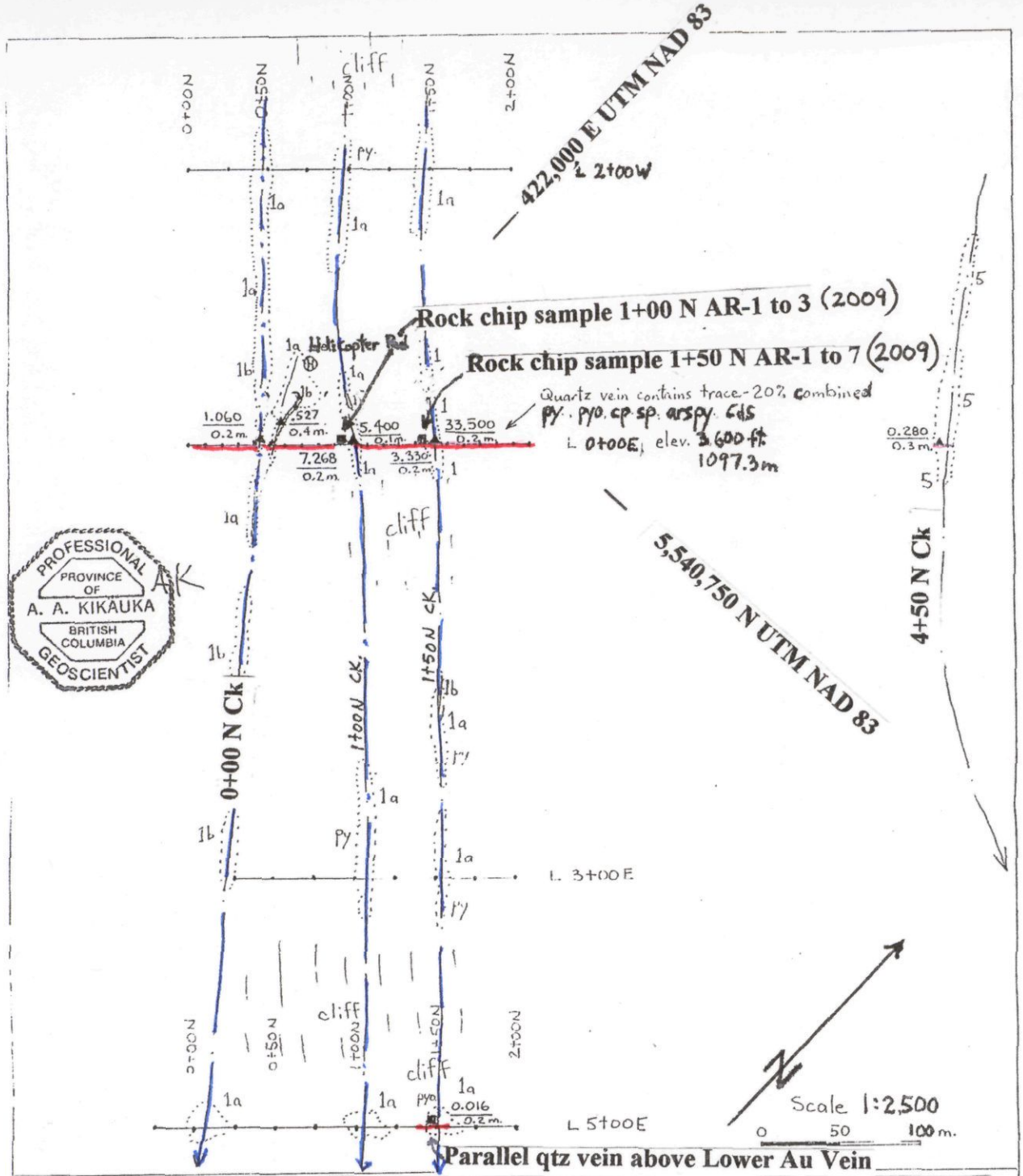


FIG. 4 No Man's Ck Geology & 1991-95 Rock Chip Sample Compilation

LEGEND

5 CRETACEOUS
Coast Range Plutonic Complex- quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, granite.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

2 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone (chlorite rich), interbedded coarse lapilli tuff. 2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vessicular flows, and tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone. 2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusives. 2c) Pillowed andesitic flows.

1 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite and chloritic schist. 1a) Andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist. 1b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and/or intrusives.

33.500 / 0.2 m. = oz/t Au / width in meters

▲ 1991 Rock sample

■ 1995 Rock Sample

FAULT — FOLIATION — BEDDING

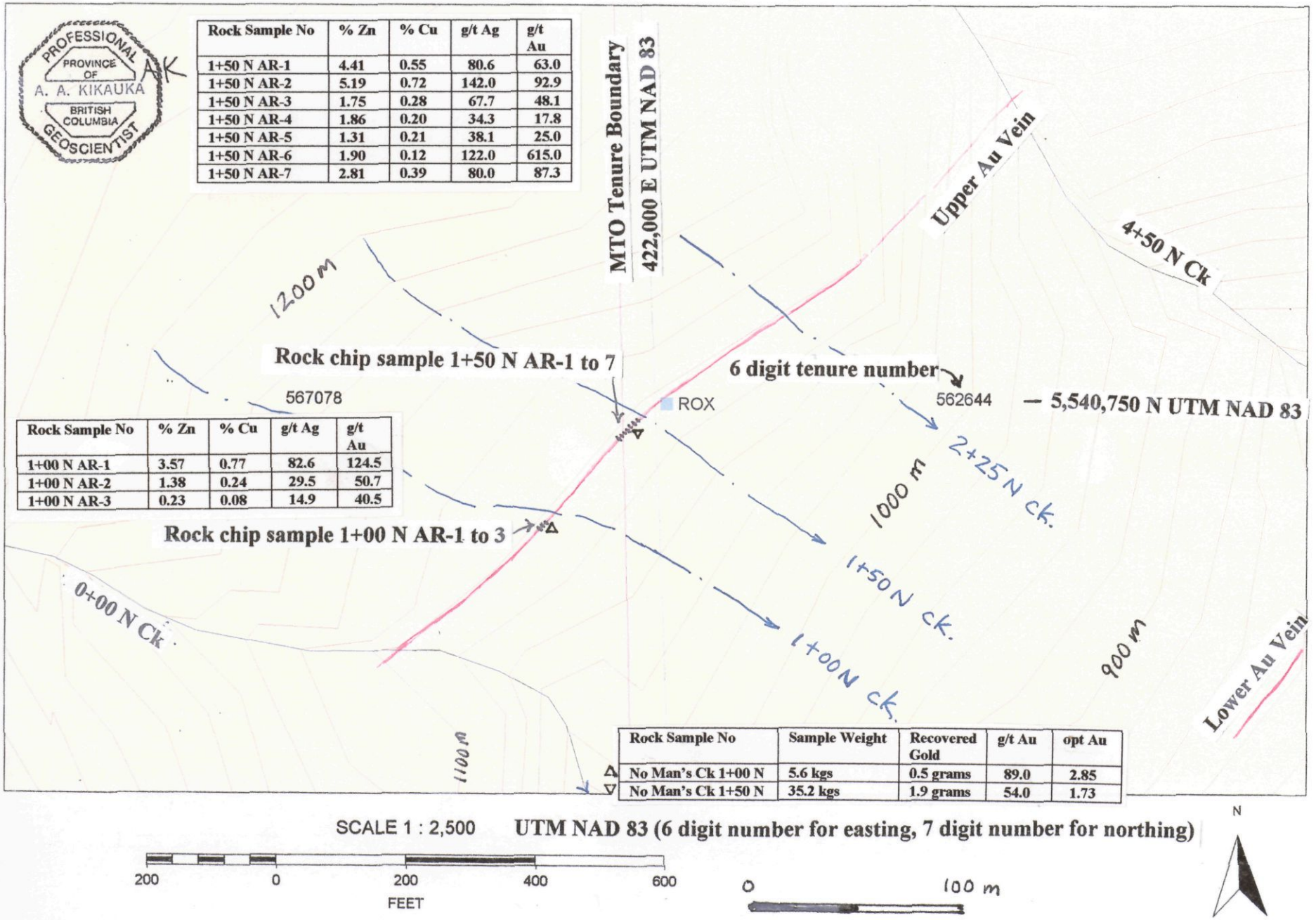
OUTCROP — CREEK — HAND TRENCH

py.-PYRITE cp.-CHALCOPYRITE sp.-SPHALERITE arspy.-ARSENOPYRITE
pyo.-PYRRHOTITE cds.-GREENOKITE (CADMIUM SULPHIDE)

UTM NAD 83 (6 digit number for easting, 7 digit number for northing)

Sunshine Global Mining Ltd ROX No Man's Ck Au Project

FIG. 5 No Man's Ck Rock Chip Sample Locations



Rock Sample No	% Zn	% Cu	g/t Ag	g/t Au
1+50 N AR-1	4.41	0.55	80.6	63.0
1+50 N AR-2	5.19	0.72	142.0	92.9
1+50 N AR-3	1.75	0.28	67.7	48.1
1+50 N AR-4	1.86	0.20	34.3	17.8
1+50 N AR-5	1.31	0.21	38.1	25.0
1+50 N AR-6	1.90	0.12	122.0	615.0
1+50 N AR-7	2.81	0.39	80.0	87.3

Rock Sample No	% Zn	% Cu	g/t Ag	g/t Au
1+00 N AR-1	3.57	0.77	82.6	124.5
1+00 N AR-2	1.38	0.24	29.5	50.7
1+00 N AR-3	0.23	0.08	14.9	40.5

Rock Sample No	Sample Weight	Recovered Gold	g/t Au	opt Au
No Man's Ck 1+00 N	5.6 kgs	0.5 grams	89.0	2.85
No Man's Ck 1+50 N	35.2 kgs	1.9 grams	54.0	1.73

SCALE 1 : 2,500 UTM NAD 83 (6 digit number for easting, 7 digit number for northing)

200 0 200 400 600
FEET

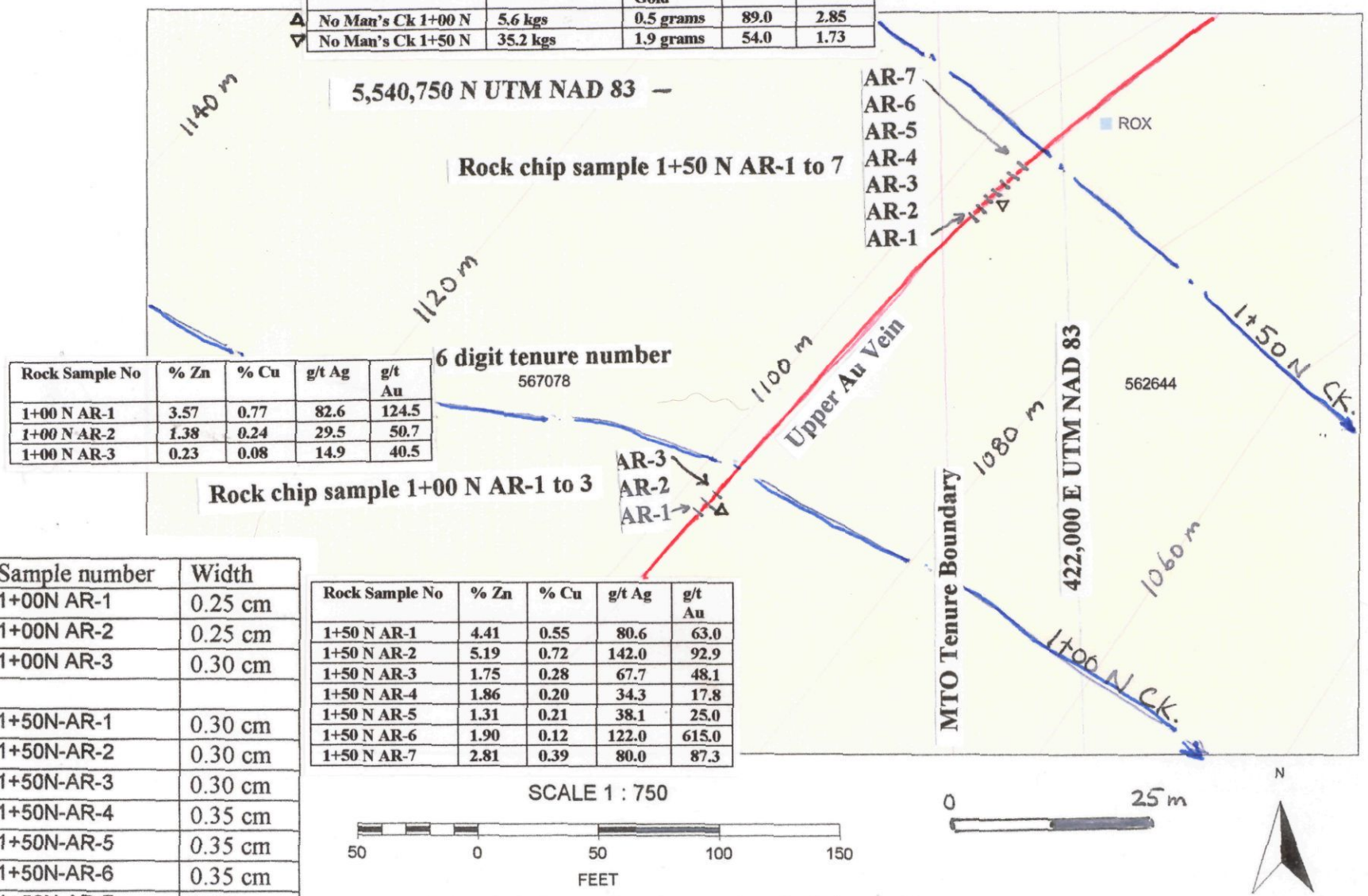
0 100 m

N

Sunshine Global Mining Ltd ROX No Man's Ck Au quartz vein sample Locations

FIG. 6 No Man's Ck Rock Chip Sample

Rock Sample No	Sample Weight	Recovered Gold	g/t Au	opt Au
No Man's Ck 1+00 N	5.6 kgs	0.5 grams	89.0	2.85
No Man's Ck 1+50 N	35.2 kgs	1.9 grams	54.0	1.73



Rock Sample No	% Zn	% Cu	g/t Ag	g/t Au
1+00 N AR-1	3.57	0.77	82.6	124.5
1+00 N AR-2	1.38	0.24	29.5	50.7
1+00 N AR-3	0.23	0.08	14.9	40.5

Rock Sample No	% Zn	% Cu	g/t Ag	g/t Au
1+50 N AR-1	4.41	0.55	80.6	63.0
1+50 N AR-2	5.19	0.72	142.0	92.9
1+50 N AR-3	1.75	0.28	67.7	48.1
1+50 N AR-4	1.86	0.20	34.3	17.8
1+50 N AR-5	1.31	0.21	38.1	25.0
1+50 N AR-6	1.90	0.12	122.0	615.0
1+50 N AR-7	2.81	0.39	80.0	87.3

Sample number	Width
1+00N AR-1	0.25 cm
1+00N AR-2	0.25 cm
1+00N AR-3	0.30 cm
1+50N-AR-1	0.30 cm
1+50N-AR-2	0.30 cm
1+50N-AR-3	0.30 cm
1+50N-AR-4	0.35 cm
1+50N-AR-5	0.35 cm
1+50N-AR-6	0.35 cm
1+50N-AR-7	0.35 cm

UTM NAD 83 (6 digit number for easting, 7 digit number for northing)

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA A. A. KIKAUKA GEOSCIENTIST

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Appendix A

To: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS
406 - 4901 E. SOOKE RD.
SOOKE BC V9Z 1B6

Finalized Date: 29-OCT-2009
Account: KIKAND

CERTIFICATE VA09114599

Project: Rox-No Mans Ck

P.O. No.:

This report is for 10 Other samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 8-OCT-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-03	Find Reject for Addn Analysis
SCR-21	Screen to -100 um
PUL-21	Pulverize entire sample
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
Au-SCR24	Au Screen FA Double Minus -50g	WST-SIM
Au-AA26	Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
Au-AA26D	Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA Dup	AAS

To: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS
406 - 4901 E. SOOKE RD.
SOOKE BC V9Z 1B6

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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SOOKE BC V9Z 1B6

Finalized Date: 29-OCT-2009
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox-No Mans Ck

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09114599

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Au-SCR24 Au Total ppm 0.05	Au-SCR24 Au (+) F ppm 0.05	Au-SCR24 Au (-) F ppm 0.05	Au-SCR24 Au (+) m mg 0.001	Au-SCR24 WT. + Fr g 0.01	Au-SCR24 WT. - Fr g 0.1	Au-AA26 Au ppm 0.01	Au-AA26D Au ppm 0.01	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05
1+00N AR-1		124.5	243	96.5	15.078	61.95	259.8	99.1	93.8	
1+00N AR-2		50.7	120.5	39.2	5.264	43.67	262.9	40.4	37.9	
1+00N AR-3		40.5	66.3	36.4	3.918	59.11	371.6	36.7	36.0	
1+50N-AR-1		63.0	41.3	65.8	2.446	59.27	460.7	64.7	66.9	
1+50N-AR-2		92.9	178.5	83.0	8.886	49.77	429.7	82.9	83.0	
1+50N-AR-3		48.1	78.7	42.9	2.519	32.01	186.3	43.1	42.7	
1+50N-AR-4		17.80	19.65	17.50	0.693	35.23	219.0	17.25	17.70	
1+50N-AR-5		25.0	79.2	20.6	2.005	25.31	315.3	20.4	20.8	
1+50N-AR-6		615	7070	307	105.420	14.91	312.1	>100	>100	307
1+50N-AR-7		87.3	674	67.1	3.712	5.51	159.7	64.6	69.5	

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Appendix B

Finalized Date: 25-OCT-2009
This copy reported on 29-OCT-2009
Account: KIKAND

CERTIFICATE VA09111065

Project: Rox-No Mans Ck

P.O. No.:

This report is for 10 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 8-OCT-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ANDRIS KIKAUKA

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Zn-OG62	Ore Grade Zn - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Ag-OG62	Ore Grade Ag - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES

To: KIKAUKA, ANDRIS
406 - 4901 E. SOOKE RD.
SOOKE BC V9Z 1B6

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 25-OCT-2009
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox-No Mans Ck

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09111065

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP61 As ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01
1+00N AR-1		0.54	82.6	0.27	826	20	<0.5	248	0.04	733	53	8	7700	5.37	<10	0.05
1+00N AR-2		0.54	29.5	1.68	199	140	<0.5	80	0.54	265	20	12	2370	4.35	10	0.22
1+00N AR-3		0.70	14.9	0.55	4610	20	<0.5	70	0.04	50.3	6	16	814	3.04	<10	0.06
1+50N-AR-1		0.74	80.6	0.41	7710	20	<0.5	483	0.02	865	37	8	5470	10.05	<10	0.04
1+50N-AR-2		0.72	>100	0.88	2360	120	<0.5	545	0.40	818	40	10	7170	9.93	<10	0.15
1+50N-AR-3		0.44	67.7	0.65	2190	50	<0.5	198	0.19	353	19	9	2840	6.38	<10	0.11
1+50N-AR-4		0.50	34.3	1.36	1115	150	<0.5	126	0.40	370	16	14	1970	4.86	<10	0.33
1+50N-AR-5		0.60	38.1	0.79	1520	90	<0.5	153	0.20	261	17	13	2080	5.00	<10	0.18
1+50N-AR-6		0.56	>100	0.91	266	230	<0.5	257	0.05	363	14	25	1170	3.20	<10	0.38
1+50N-AR-7		0.40	80.0	0.85	1555	70	<0.5	370	0.23	533	32	12	3910	7.04	<10	0.15

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Finalized Date: 25-OCT-2009
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox-No Mans Ck

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09111065

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01	10
1+00N AR-1		<10	0.04	102	1	0.02	6	20	111	5.84	167	<1	4	<20	0.01	<10
1+00N AR-2		<10	0.63	356	<1	0.30	3	340	35	2.17	68	11	38	<20	0.43	<10
1+00N AR-3		<10	0.26	135	1	0.01	1	50	44	0.44	51	2	2	<20	0.04	<10
1+50N-AR-1		<10	0.13	178	1	0.01	3	10	99	>10.0	43	1	<1	<20	<0.01	<10
1+50N-AR-2		<10	0.17	214	2	0.08	3	80	102	>10.0	112	2	17	<20	0.04	<10
1+50N-AR-3		<10	0.07	202	2	0.03	2	40	106	4.97	39	1	5	<20	0.02	<10
1+50N-AR-4		<10	0.17	467	3	0.09	2	180	81	2.47	28	3	10	<20	0.09	<10
1+50N-AR-5		<10	0.10	383	2	0.02	2	80	116	2.61	27	2	4	<20	0.03	<10
1+50N-AR-6		<10	0.06	90	<1	0.02	10	80	123	2.95	23	2	2	<20	0.03	<10
1+50N-AR-7		<10	0.10	245	5	0.02	5	70	145	5.39	61	2	4	<20	0.03	<10

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Finalized Date: 25-OCT-2009
Account: KIKAND

Project: Rox-No Mans Ck

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09111065

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2	Ag-OG62 Ag ppm 1	Zn-OG62 Zn % 0.001
1+00N AR-1		<10	7	10	>10000		3.57
1+00N AR-2		<10	133	40	>10000		1.375
1+00N AR-3		10	43	10	2300		
1+50N-AR-1		<10	17	<10	>10000		4.41
1+50N-AR-2		<10	20	<10	>10000	142	5.19
1+50N-AR-3		<10	13	40	>10000		1.745
1+50N-AR-4		<10	31	40	>10000		1.860
1+50N-AR-5		<10	21	30	>10000		1.305
1+50N-AR-6		<10	22	40	>10000	122	1.895
1+50N-AR-7		<10	20	<10	>10000		2.81

Appendix C

ALS Chemex

Geochemical Procedure – ME-ICP61
Trace Level Methods Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition: HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl digestion, HCl Leach (GEO-4ACID)

Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

NOTE: Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term "*near-total*" is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.5	100	Ag-OG62
Aluminum	Al	%	0.01	50	
Arsenic	As	ppm	5	10000	
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10000	
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.5	1000	
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	2	10000	
Calcium	Ca	%	0.01	50	
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.5	500	
Cobalt	Co	ppm	1	10000	Co-OG62
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10000	
Copper	Cu	ppm	1	10000	Cu-OG62

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50	
Gallium	Ga	ppm	10	10000	
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10	
Lanthanum	La	ppm	10	10000	
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	50	
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	100000	
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	1	10000	Mo-OG62
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10	
Nickel	Ni	ppm	1	10000	Ni-OG62
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10000	
Lead	Pb	ppm	2	10000	Pb-OG62
Sulphur	S	%	0.01	10	
Antimony	Sb	ppm	5	10000	
Scandium	Sc	ppm	1	10000	
Strontium	Sr	ppm	1	10000	
Thorium	Th	ppm	20	10000	
Titanium	Ti	%	0.01	10	
Thallium	Tl	ppm	10	10000	
Uranium	U	ppm	10	10000	
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10000	
Tungsten	W	ppm	10	10000	
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10000	Zn-OG62

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Elements listed below are available upon request

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Lithium	Li	ppm	10	10000	
Niobium	Nb	ppm	5	2000	
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	10	10000	
Selenium	Se	ppm	10	1000	
Tin	Sn	ppm	10	10000	
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	10	10000	
Tellurium	Te	ppm	10	10000	
Yttrium	Y	ppm	10	10000	
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	5	500	

ALS Chemex Appendix D

Assay Procedure – ME-OG62
Ore Grade Elements by Four Acid Digestion Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition: HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl Digestion (ASY-4A01)
Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)*

Assays for the evaluation of ores and high-grade materials are optimized for accuracy and precision at high concentrations. Ultra high concentration samples (> 15 -20%) may require the use of methods such as titrimetric and gravimetric analysis, in order to achieve maximum accuracy.

A prepared sample is digested with nitric, perchloric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids, and then evaporated to incipient dryness. Hydrochloric acid and de-ionized water is added for further digestion, and the sample is heated for an additional allotted time. The sample is cooled to room temperature and transferred to a volumetric flask (100 mL). The resulting solution is diluted to volume with de-ionized water, homogenized and the solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma - atomic emission spectroscopy or by atomic absorption spectrometry.

***NOTE**: ICP-AES is the default finish technique for ME-OG62. However, under some conditions and at the discretion of the laboratory an AA finish may be substituted. The certificate will clearly reflect which instrument finish was used.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Silver	Ag	ppm	1	1500
Arsenic	As	%	0.01	30
Bismuth	Bi	%	0.01	30
Cadmium	Cd	%	0.0001	10
Cobalt	Co	%	0.001	20

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Chromium	Cr	%	0.002	30
Copper	Cu	%	0.001	40
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	100
Manganese	Mn	%	0.01	50
Molybdenum	Mo	%	0.001	10
Nickel	Ni	%	0.001	30
Lead	Pb	%	0.001	20
Zinc	Zn	%	0.001	30

ALS Chemex Appendix E

Fire Assay Procedure – Au-SCR24
Precious Metals Analysis – Screen Metallics Gold, Double Minus

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUS05)
Analytical Method: Gravimetric

The sample pulp is passed through a 100 μm (Tyler 150 mesh) stainless steel screen. Any material remaining on the screen (+) 100 μm is retained and analyzed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish and reported as the Au (+) fraction. The material passing through the screen (-) 100 μm fraction) is homogenized and two sub-samples (50g) are analyzed by fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA26 and Au-AA26D). The average of the two AAS results is taken and reported as the Au (-) fraction result. All three values are used in calculating the combined gold content of the plus and minus fractions.

The gold values for both the (+) 100 and (-) 100 micron fractions are reported together with the weight of each fraction as well as the calculated total gold content of the sample.

Calculations:

$$Au^{-}avg(ppm) = \frac{Au^{-}(1) + Au^{-}(2)}{2}$$

$$AuTotal(ppm) = \frac{(Au^{-}avg(ppm) \times Wt.Minus(g)) + (Au^{+}(ppm) \times Wt.Plus(g))}{(Wt.Minus(g) + Wt.Plus(g))}$$

Determination Reported	Description	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Au Total (+)(-) Combined	Total gold content of sample as determined by metallics calculation above.	ppm	0.05	1000
Au (+) Fraction	Gold content of plus fraction determined by Au-GRA22.	ppm	0.05	100,000
Au (-) Fraction	Gold content of minus fraction. Reported as average of two sub-samples.	ppm	0.01	1000
Au-AA26	Gold content of first minus fraction subsample.	ppm	0.01	1000
Au-AA26D	Gold content of second minus fraction subsample.	ppm	0.01	1000
Au (+) mg	Weight of gold in plus fraction.	mg	0.001	1000
WT. (+) Fraction Entire	Weight of plus fraction.	g	0.01	1000
WT. (-) Fraction Entire	Weight of minus fraction.	g	0.1	100,000

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

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Website: www.vanpetro.com

Appendix F

Report for: Andris Kikauka,
406-4901 East Sooke Road,
SOOKE,B.C. V9Z 1B6

Report 090646
October 24,2009

PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF ROCK SAMPLES FROM THE ROX PROPERTY OF SUNSHINE GLOBAL MINING LTD.

Introduction:

Two samples, numbered as below, were submitted by Andris Kikauka:

AR-1 (1+00N)
AR-7 (1+50N)

Typical portions of each sample were prepared as polished thin sections.

Descriptions:

Sample AR-1 Mineralized Quartz Vein

Estimated mode:

Quartz	93
Limonite	2
Sphalerite	4.5
Chalcopyrite	0.4
Pyrrhotite	0.1

This sample is of simple composition, consisting largely of monomineralic vein-type quartz. The latter shows a notably wide grain-size range, clumps of small grains in the 50-500 microns range being developed throughout a coarser matrix of interlocking, anhedral/elongate grains, 1 - 10 mm in size.

Sample AR-1 (cont'd)

Grain boundaries, local microfractures and a vuggy porosity in the quartz aggregate are often stained by films of limonite.

The only mineralization is manifested as a group of dark pockets, 1 - 10 mm in size, at one extreme end of the sectioned area. These are found, in reflected light microscopy, to consist of red-brown, marmatitic (Fe-rich) sphalerite which is host to rather evenly distributed, small, irregular/elongate inclusions of chalcopyrite, 10 - 200 microns in size. In a few cases the inclusions are simple composites of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.

No gold could be located in this polished thin section.

Sample AR-7 Mineralized Vein

Estimated mode:

Quartz	83
Sericite	10
Sphalerite	2
Chalcopyrite	1
Pyrrhotite	2
Pyrite	2
Arsenopyrite	trace

This sample resembles AR-1 in that it consists essentially of a varigranular aggregate of anhedral quartz of grain size 1 -5 mm in which are developed interstitial networks and pockets of a finer variant of grain size 100 - 500 microns.

One difference is that one end of the sectioned area incorporates a sharply differentiated zone composed of minutely microgranular quartz and intergrown sericite; this may possibly be of xenolithic character. This unit hosts a couple of wisps of fine-grained sulfides - in this case consisting of secondary-type pyrite (after pyrrhotite) and minor associated sphalerite.

In addition a local cluster of sulfide pockets up to 4mm in size occurs within the "normal" quartz matrix proximal to the sericitic zone. These consist of polymineralic intergrowths of marmatitic sphalerite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite in varied proportions.

Pyrrhotite,chalcopyrite and pyrite are of substantially greater abundance relative to sphalerite in Sample AR-7 compared with AR-1. Rare traces of arsenopyrite were also observed but, again, no gold could be found.

Photomicrographs:

The attached photographs illustrate the sulfide

mineralogy as described in the text. The long dimension of the photos equals approximately 2.0 mm.

Sample AR-1

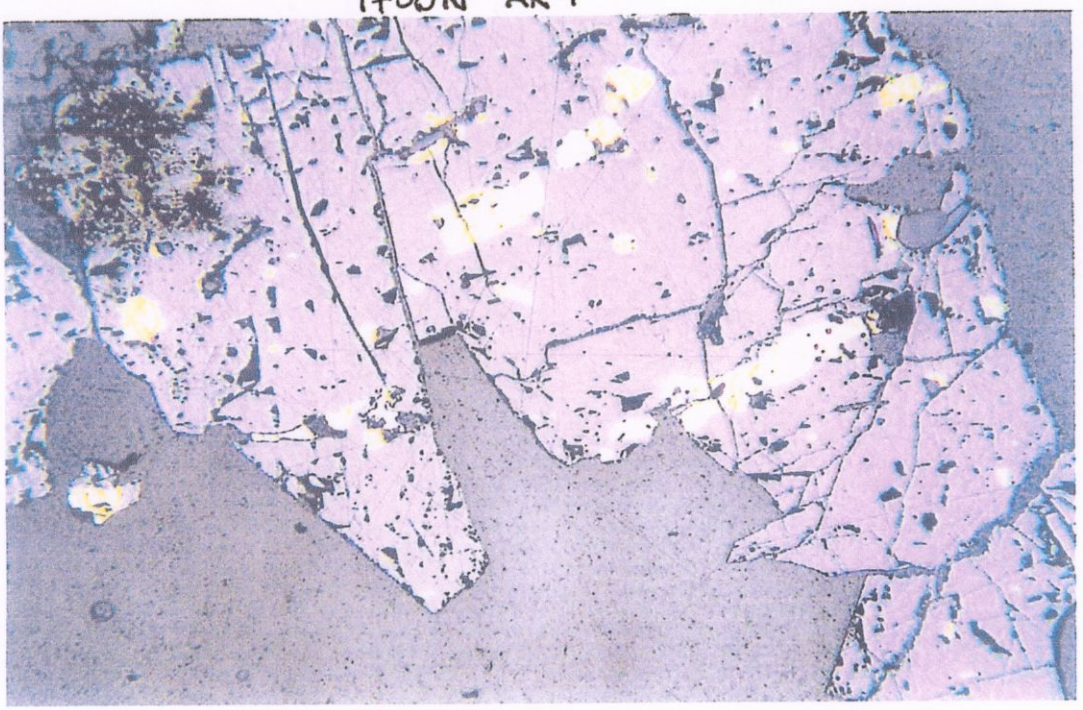
Photo IMG-1552: Reflected light. Typical sulfides, consisting of marmatitic sphalerite (mauvish grey) with minor inclusions of chalcopyrite (light yellow) and rare pyrrhotite (buff colour; center).

Sample AR-7

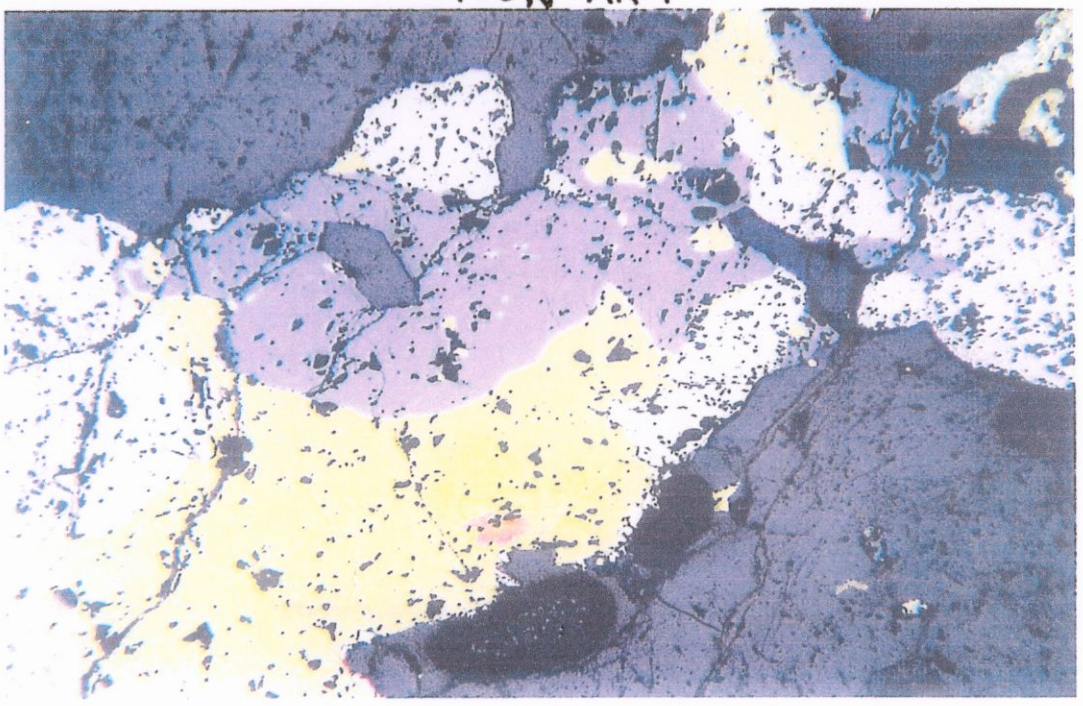
Photo IMG-1553: Reflected light. Shows the polymineralic character typical of the sulfides in this sample. Battleship-grey is sphalerite; yellow is chalcopyrite; buff colour is pyrrhotite. Dark matrix is the quartz.

J.F.Harris, Ph.D.

1+00N AR-1



1+50N AR-7



APPENDIX G

TN GOLD INC

Chilliwack, BC Canada

Date	November 30, 2009
Directed to	RMS Ross
Project	No Mans Creek - Jarvis Inlet
Sample Name	No Mans Creek 1 + 100 N
Sample Weight	35.2 Kg

Method Employed	Ore was ground to approx 20 Mesh Minus, Wet Gravity Concentration, Ma ny Chemical Scrubs, Magnetic Separation, Amalgamation Recovery, Nitric Acid Reduction, Dried, Fluxed and Fired.
Comments	Gold is associated in Sulphonics of Arsenic Group, Native Mercury, Telluride. These associations will rebuff Fire-Assay attempts.

Gold Recovered	1.9 Grams from 35.2 Kg sample
Extrapolated Valnes	$\frac{1.9 \text{ grams}}{35.2 \text{ Kg}}$ $\frac{54 \text{ grams}}{1000 \text{Kg}}$ = 1.73 Oz per Tonne

Invoice :	Crushing, Milling, Concentrating, Recovery : $ 750.00

Trusting this is of service to you,

Yours Truly,

Jonny Savige

TN GOLD INC

Chilliwack, BC Canada

Date	November 30, 2009
Directed to	RMS Ross
Project	No Mans Creek - Jarvis Inlet
Sample Name	No Mans Creek 1 +50 N
Sample Weight	5.6 Kg

Method Employed	Ore was ground to approx 20 Mesh Minus, Wet Gravity Concentration, Ma ny Chemical Scrubs, Magnetic Separation, Amalgamation Recovery, Nitric Acid Reduction, Dried, Fluxed and Fired.
Comments	Gold is associated in Sulphonics of Arsenic Group, Native Mercury, Telluride. These associations will rebuff Fire-Assay attempts.

Gold Recovered	0.5 Grams from 5.6Kg sample
Extrapolated Values	$\frac{0.5 \text{ grams}}{5.6 \text{ Kg}} \quad \frac{89 \text{ grams}}{1000 \text{Kg}}$ = 2.85 Oz per Tonne

Invoice :	Crushing, Milling, Concentrating, Recovery : $ 750.00

Trusting this is of service to you,

Yours Truly,

Jonny Savige