BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31677

Westridge Resources Inc.

A REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE FORTUNA CLAIM GROUP

BIG SICKER MOUNTAIN AREA, VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NTS Map 092BI3

SPECIFIC CLAIMS:

Claim Name	Tenure number
Fortuna	550890
Jane 2	553794
Jane 2	565021
Jane 3	566299
Jane 4	566300
Jane 5	566301
Duncan	566643
Halalt	573447

Claim Owner of Record: Westridge Resources Inc.
Operator: Westridge Resources Inc.
Consultant: Sadlier-Brown Consulting Ltd.
UTM Coordinates for the central part of the claim area: 0444,000E; 5412,000N.

by T.L. Sadlier-Brown, P.Geo
and T.W. Ruks, M.Sc., Ph.D. Candidate (Geology)

July 19th 2010

Westridge Resources Inc.

A GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE FORTUNA CLAIM GROUP BIG SICKER MOUNTAIN AREA, VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

by T.L. Sadlier-Brown, P.Geo

July 18th 2010

SUMMARY

Westridge Resources Inc. ("Westridge") holds 8 mineral titles comprising the Fortuna claim group ("the Fortuna property" or "the property"), including the Fortuna, Duncan and Halalt claims and the Jane Claim Group. The property is located in the vicinity of Big Sicker Mountain, southeastern Vancouver Island, approximately 9km northwest of the town of Duncan. The Fortuna property is underlain dominantly by rocks of the Sicker Group, a sequence of Devonian sedimentary and volcanic strata exposed within the Cowichan Uplift, a regionally extensive outcropping of Paleozoic stratigraphy.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries copper and base metals were discovered, developed and subsequently recovered from three underground mines in the Big Sicker Mountain area, including the Lenora, Tyee and Richard III Mines (MINFILE occurrences 092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003; MINFILE, 2010). The ore from these mines comprises stratabound syngenetic volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits hosted by rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, a stratigraphic component of the Sicker group which in the Cowichan Lake area, comprises largely felsic and mafic volcanic rocks with minor sedimentary components (argillite and chert). Two types of ore were mined form the Big Sicker Mountain deposits. These include: 1) a baritic ore consisting of a fine grained mixture of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena in a gangue of barite, quartz and calcite and; 2) quartz ore consisting of mainly quartz and chalcopyrite.

Westridge Resources acquired the claim under terms of an agreement with Mr. David A. Heyman who staked the properties in 2007. The historical data and results from recent exploration suggest that the Big Sicker Mountain area remains a compelling target for further exploration and, accordingly, in 2008 Westridge contracted Aeroquest International of Mississauga, Ontario to carry out an airborne electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic survey of the claim area. The survey identified several sub-surface conductive regions of which two were considered to be priority targets for follow-up exploration work: the Northeast Copper Zone and the Breen Lake area.

In June 2010 a program of detailed geological mapping and rock sampling was carried out in the two areas of interest with the objective of characterizing the lithological and structural settings of the target areas in preparation for a proposed diamond drilling program.

The Northeast Copper Zone area is underlain by a sequence of McLaughlin Ridge variably quartz-sericite-pyrite and chlorite altered rhyolitic tuffs mineralized by pervasive disseminated pyrite and by conformable lenses of massive pyrite accompanied by lesser

chalcopyrite. In the vicinity of the Fortuna adit (Figure 1; labelled Northeast Copper Zone) and the Northeast Copper Zone conductor, a package of interbedded chert and variably sericitized and chlorit felsic ash tuff contains abundant stockwork chalcopyrite mineralization, with grab samples grading up to 1.8% Cu with 4.6 g/t Ag.

The Breen Lake area, in the vicinity of the Breen Lake conductor, is underlain by a package of variably quartz-sericite-pyrite-chlorite altered felsic to intermediate tuffs. A new outcropping of pyrite-chalcopyrite massive sulphide was discovered on the eastern flank of this conductor in 2008 (Ruks et al., 2009). Sampling of this conductor (this study) has yielded assays grading 4.3% Cu, with 12.1 g/t Ag and anomalous Zn concentrations (273 ppm).

Figure 1: Location Map

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference and Scope

This report has been prepared at the request of the management of Westridge Resources Inc. (Westridge) of West Vancouver B.C. and is intended as an account of a program of geological mapping and rock sampling and a description of the geological setting of the Fortuna Claim Group in the Big Sicker Mountain area of Vancouver Island.

The information presented here is based upon geological field work carried out on the property by T. Sadlier-Brown and Mr. T. Ruks in March, May and June 2010 as part of an ongoing assessment of the geophysical targets identified by an airborne geophysical survey initiated by Westridge in 2008.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Tenure Description

The property under discussion comprises eight mineral claims totalling 3,443.251ha, more or less, which are recorded under the Mineral Titles Online system (MTO) in the Victoria Mining District, B.C. The claims are owned by Westridge Resources Inc. (Owner Number 212530) and were acquired under terms of a purchase agreement with Mr. David A. Heyman of Langley, B.C.

Title particulars and record data are shown in Table 1. Claim locations and configurations are depicted with topography and access routes in Figure 2 which is part of NTS Map 092BI3. For descriptive purposes the claims listed in Table 1 are referred to elsewhere in this report as the “Fortuna Claim Group”.

Table 1: Fortuna Claim Group Property Title Data

Claim Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Due Date	Area (ha)
550890	Fortuna	Feb 1/07	Sept 12 2012	1402.569
553794	Jane 2	Mar 7/07	Sept 12 2012	467.676
565021	Jane 2	Aug 24/07	Sept 12 2012	233.799
566299	Jane 3	Sep 20/07	Sept 12 2012	212.583
566300	Jane 4	Sep 20/07	Sept 12 2012	127.522
566301	Jane 5	Sep 20/07	Sept 12 2012	21.257
566643	Duncan	Sep 20/07	Sept 12 2012	531.567
573447	Halalt	Jan 10/08	Sept 12 2012	446.278
				3443.251

The Fortuna Claim Group lies in an area where surface rights are held both privately and, within some parts of the property, as Crown Granted Mineral Claims by the Municipal District of North Cowichan. In some cases the Crown Grants also convey base metal mineral rights – but not precious metal rights. For this reason it has been necessary to ascertain ownership of the private land tenures, identify the mineral commodities conveyed by the Crown Grants and notify the surface owners within the areas of interest. Research into Crown Grant ownership was performed by McElhanney Associates (B.C. Land Surveyors); title to the surface lots was determined by the writer with the assistance of West Coast Title Search Ltd. and, in compliance with the provisions of Section 19 of the Mineral Tenure Act, the owners of Sections 2 and 3, Range 3, Cowichan District and of Crown Granted lots DL 32, 33 and 97 have been notified.

2.2 Tenure Location and Access

The claim area is centred on Big Sicker Mountain about 9km northwest of the town of Duncan on southeastern Vancouver Island, British Columbia. UTM coordinates *(NAD 1983)* for the central part of the area of interest are: 444,000E; 5412,000N. The properties are accessible via several logging and mining roads leading from the Island Highway north of Duncan. Local infrastructure including roads, transmission lines and communication services are well developed. Accommodation, supplies and equipment are readily available in Duncan, Chemainus, Crofton and other nearby communities.

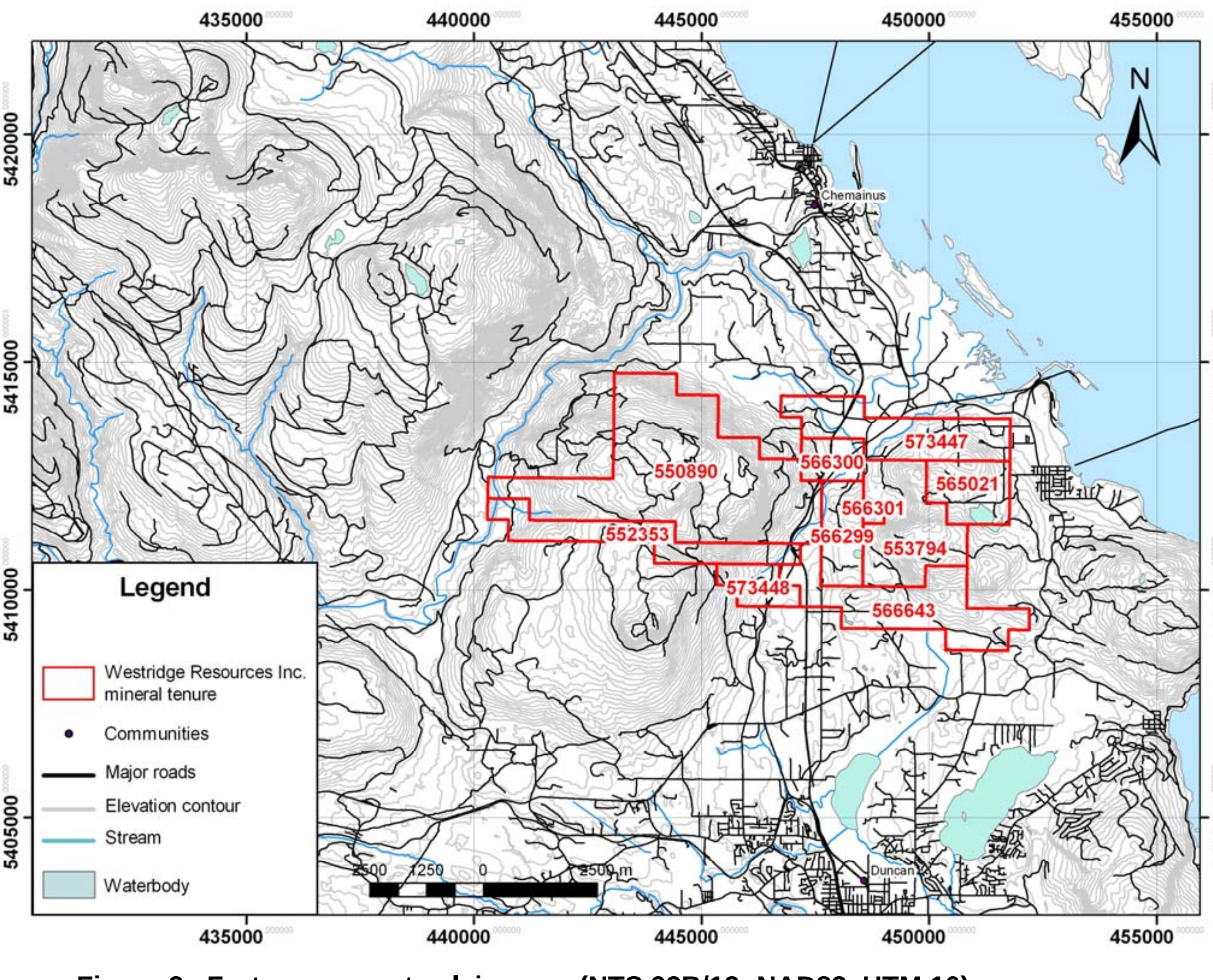

Figure 2. Fortuna property claim map (NTS 93B/13; NAD83, UTM 10)

2.3 Physiographic Setting and Climate

The claim group lies between elevations of 25 and 700 metres above sea level in moderate to rugged terrain. Forest cover is dominantly Fir, Hemlock and Cedar, much of it in second growth, and parts of the area are being actively logged.

The climate in the area is mild with an average winter temperature of 2.7° and an average summer temperature of 18.0°; average annual precipitation is 1,162.7mm. Exploration and development work is generally possible throughout most of the year although access to higher elevations may be hampered by snow during the winter months.

3.0 HISTORY

Polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization was first discovered at Big Sicker Mountain in 1897. The original prospects, which became the Lenora, Tyee and Richard III Mines, lie on the west slope of Big Sicker Mountain about 500 metres west of the present Fortuna Claim boundary (Figure 3). According to a comprehensive account by Sheppard (1968), surface and underground development work was under way at the Lenora and Tyee South ore bodies by 1888 and production commenced in 1889. Copper-lead-zinc sulphide ore with values in gold and silver was initially shipped to smelters at Vananda (Texada Island), Everett, Tacoma and, later, to Ladysmith and Crofton.

The Lenora Mine operated mainly between 1898 and 1903; the Tyee Mine was worked intermittently from 1901 to 1909 and the Richard III Mine between 1898 and 1907. By about 1909, however, the deposits were said to be largely depleted and little or no ore was produced for several years. Following several changes in ownership and consolidation of the individual properties, intermittent production resumed and continued through the 1920s and 1930s. Operators included Pacific Tidewater Mines, Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd. and Twin J Mines Ltd.

In 1949 the properties were taken over by Vancouver Island Base Metals Ltd. Mining and milling and exploration and underground repair work was carried out until about 1952. Sporadic production was also reported during the early 1960s by Mount Sicker Mines Ltd. Since that time, the Fortuna claim area has been the focus of a variety of surface surveys and drilling by different operators including, among others, Mt. Sicker Mines, Minnova Inc. (formerly Falconbridge Copper), Duncanex, Umex Corporation and Serem.

Along with prospecting done in the more distant past, this work has produced mineral discoveries in the area now covered by the Fortuna and Jane 2 claims with over 40 historic claims and fractions having been surveyed and Crown granted. For the most part, however, records of detailed exploration on the Fortuna and Jane 2 claims is either limited or not known to be available. Neither claim, however, has been explored to the extent of the resources described above on the adjoining properties.

In 2005, Dr. Jim Mortensen of the University of British Columbia initiated a study of the geology of the Sicker Group that has resulted in a number of revisions to the region's geology and the discovery of several sulphide occurrences that appear to have been either previously unknown or forgotten (Ruks & Mortensen, 2007; Ruks et al., 2008; Ruks et al., 2009). As a result of this work and the recent renewed market interest in base metals, the properties under discussion were acquired by Mr. Heyman in 2006 and 2007 and transferred to Westridge in November 2007.

In 2008 Westridge contracted AeroQuest International to carry out an airborne EM and magnetic survey of the entire mineral tenure. The Aeroquest survey identified several EM anomalies that were chosen for ground follow-up including detailed geological mapping and sampling.

During May and June of 2010, the program of geological mapping described in this report was carried out by Westridge Resources. This work focussed on the Northeast Copper Zone and, to a lesser extent, the Breen Lake – Crofton Reservoir area in the eastern part of the tenure.

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

4.1 Regional Geology

The area of interest at Big Sicker Mountain is underlain by the rocks of the Sicker Group, a sequence of Devonian volcanic and sedimentary rocks that comprise the base of the Wrangellia Terrane (Ruks & Mortensen, 2007). Rocks of the Sicker Group are exposed on Vancouver Island in four structurally-elevated or geanticlinal regions known as the Bedingfield, Buttle Lake, Cowichan Lake and Nanoose “Uplifts”. Two of these areas are of particular economic importance: the Buttle Lake Uplift which is the site of the volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits of the Myra Falls copper–base metals mine and the Cowichan Lake Uplift which is centred in the Big Sicker Mountain area.

The Cowichan Lake Uplift extends from the Port Alberni area east-southeasterly to Saltspring Island, a distance of about 130 km. The rocks comprising the Cowichan Lake Uplift are divided into two groups, older, volcanic stratigraphy of the Sicker Group and the overlying, predominantly sedimentary and carbonate strata of the Buttle Lake Group (Ruks et. al. (2007). Sicker Group rocks are divided into three formations. The oldest unit is the Duck Lake Formation which comprises dominantly basaltic volcanic rocks of probable Late Devonian age. These rocks are not exposed in the Big Sicker Mountain area but elsewhere, are overlain by Late Devonian mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Nitinat Formation, which are the oldest rocks in the area of interest. The Nitinat Formation is overlain by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, a Late Devonian assemblage of dominantly dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic rocks. Rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation are host to VMS mineralization of the Big Sicker Mountain area. Overlying rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation are those of the Buttle Lake Group, a Pennsylvanian through Permian package of sedimentary and carbonate rocks, which is locally represented by sedimentary rocks of the Fourth Lake Formation (Massey et al., 1988; Ruks and Mortensen, 2007; Ruks et al., 2008, 2009).

Late Devonian and Early Mississippian stratigraphy of the Cowichan uplift are intruded by similarly aged felsic plutonic rocks of the Saltspring Intrusions and Middle to Late Triassic gabbro sills of the Mt. Hall suite. Rocks of the Saltspring Intrusions are believed to be in part coeval with volcanic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. The youngest consolidated rocks in the project area are those of the upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group, an extensive sedimentary sequence which unconformably overlies Paleozoic and Triassic rocks.

In the claim area at Big Sicker Mountain, Sicker Group strata tend to strike east-southeast, dip steeply to vertically and are commonly offset by normal faulting parallel or sub-parallel to the regional fabric and by northeast-directed strike slip or oblique faulting. Mapping by Minnova (Wells, 1989) and Massey (1988) also depict a complex system of folding including a major east-southeast-striking anticlinal axis passing south of Nugget Creek and just north of the summits of Big Sicker and Little Sicker Mountains. Localized zones of folding are present on the property, including a northwest trending synform in the vicinity of the Fortuna EM anomaly.

The regional geology along with approximate locations of known mineral occurences, is summarized in Figure 3.

Mapping by the B.C. Geological Survey (Massey, 1988; Ruks et.al. 2007) and by Ruks (this report) indicates that the Fortuna and Jane Claims are underlain mainly by felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation and, in part, by extensive occurrences of Triassic gabbro and diabase sills and dykes. Areas of Nitinat Formation are depicted by Ruks et. al. (2007) on the north-facing slope of Little Sicker Mountain and by Wells (1989) along the Island Highway near the east boundary of the Fortuna Claim.

Layered rocks are aligned with an east-southeast striking, steeply dipping regional fabric. Tabular intrusive rocks tend to conform to this orientation but may crosscut it as well. Two or more prominent northeast-striking faults traverse the central part of the Fortuna Claim. These may offset the layered rocks and structures within them – including stratabound mineralization.

The Fortuna Claim lies east of, and partly surrounding, some of the Crown Granted or “heritage” claims covering the sites of the Lenora, Tyee and Richard III Mines. In its south-central region it may incorporate the easterly projection of the host rocks for these deposits.

4.2 Mineralization

The Lenora, Tyee and Richard III ore bodies are syngenetic, stratabound, volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits hosted by the rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation – dominantly in association with cherty tuffs and, locally, graphitic schists. Two types of ore were mined: 1) a baritic ore consisting of a fine grained mixture of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena in a gangue of barite, quartz and calcite and 2) quartz ore consisting of mainly quartz and chalcopyrite. The deposits have been described in detail by Ruks et.al. (2007) and in the B.C. Ministry of Mines’ Minfile and represent the likely models for the type mineralization that may be expected to occur in the Westbridge tenure area. Additional analogues to potential VMS mineralization on Westbridge tenure comprise the Lara and Myra Falls deposits, owned by Treasury Metals Inc. and Breakwater Resources Ltd., respectively. The Myra Falls deposit (Breakwater Resources Ltd.), located approximately 160 km northwest of the Westridge Resources Fortuna property, is hosted by Late Devonian felsic volcanic rocks of the Sicker Group. A 2002 estimate of global, pre-mining resources at Myra Falls comprises 41 million tonnes, with an average deposit size of 3.4 million tonnes grading 6.1% Zn, 0.5% Pb,1.8% Cu, 2.1 Au (g/t), and 49.0 Ag (g/t) (Chong et al., 2005). The Lara VMS deposit (Treasury Metals Inc.), located approximately 12 km to the west of the Fortuna property, comprises 1 146 700 tonnes at

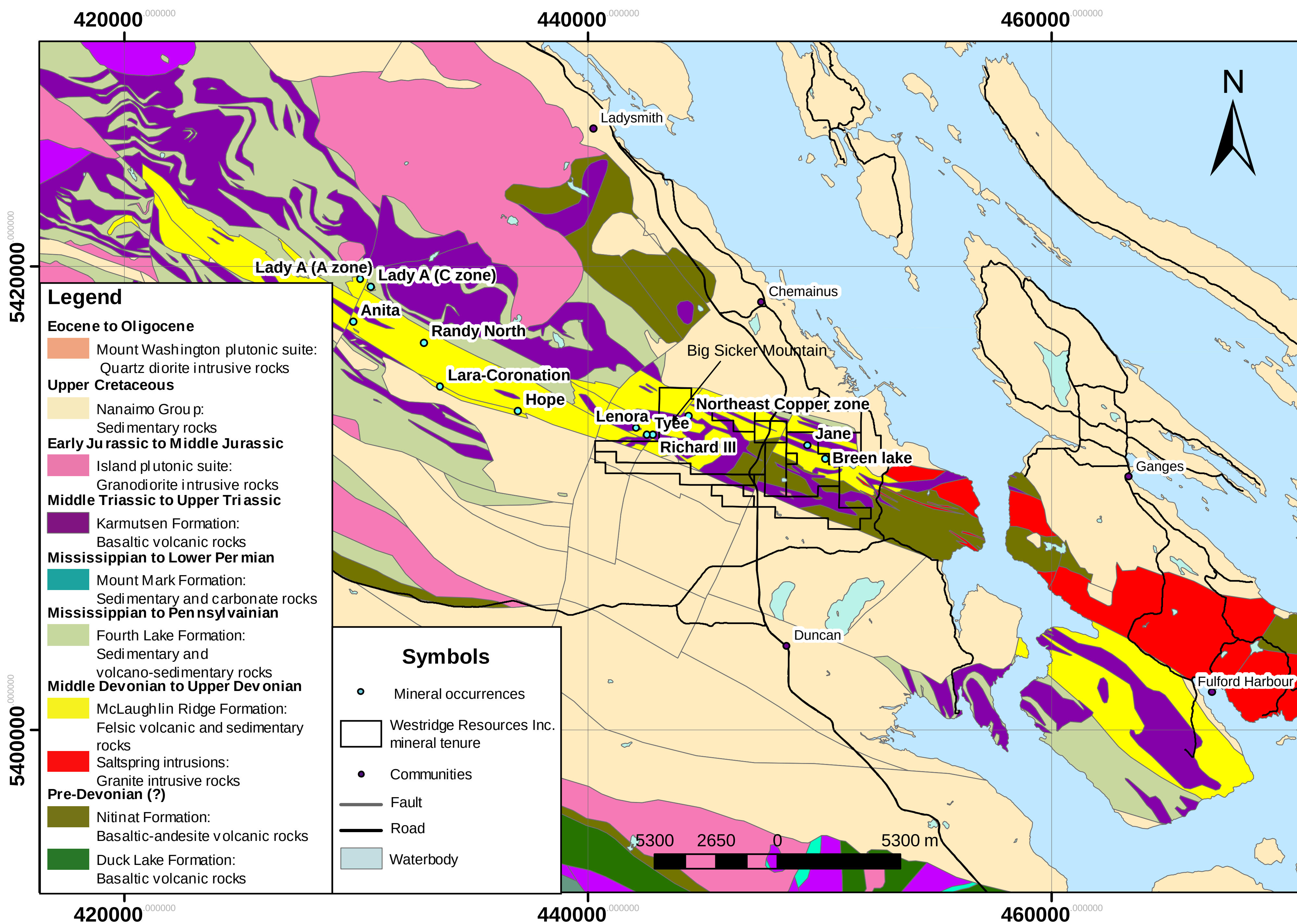

Figure 3. 1 to 200 000 scale regional geology and VMS occurrences of the Cowichan area, in the vicinity of Westridge Resources Inc.'s Fortuna property (NAD83, UTM 10). Geology after Massey et al. (2005).

3.01% Zn, 1.05% Cu, 0.58% Pb, 32.97 g/t Ag and 1.97 g/t Au (Kelso et al., 2007). Recent geological mapping and U-Pb (zircon) geochronology conducted on felsic volcanic host rocks to VMS mineralization at both the Lenora/Twin J/Richard III occurrences, Fortuna and Lara properties indicates they are Late Devonian age, similar to the age of felsic volcanic host rocks and VMS mineralization of the Myra Falls deposit (Ruks et al., 2009b). This information suggests the potential on the Fortuna property for VMS deposits similar to those comprising the Lara, Lenora/Twin J/Richard III and Myra Falls deposits.

The principal exploration target and the focus of the current program on the Fortuna property is a strong airborne EM anomaly on the Fortuna Claim centred in an area referred to in the past as the **Northeast Copper Zone** (MINFILE 092B 099). This general area has been the target of past exploration by SEREM (Ronning;1980) and Minnova (Wells, 1997-90) including geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and a limited amount of drilling. The current work consisted of detailed geological mapping in the immediate area of the airborne EM anomaly. Its objective was to characterize the lithological and structural setting of the conductive zone in preparation for a program diamond drilling.

To the east of the Fortuna Claim are the Jane, Duncan and Halalt Claims. These claims lie within a strong elongate airborne EM anomaly in an area that was the focus of an exploration program by Falconbridge described by Pattison (1988) and evaluated by Ruks (this report). The area is referred to here as the **Breen Lake Zone** and represents a secondary exploration target.

4.3 Northeast Copper Zone

Geology and Mineralization

The priority exploration target and the focus of the work described in this report is an EM conductor in the general area of the Northeast Copper Zone. It extends over a strike length of approximately 800 metres from UTM 444150E; 5413650N to 444750E; 5413500N and immediately up-slope from the geochemical anomalies described by Ronning (1980) and may delineate their source.

Surface geophysical surveys have been performed in the general area in the past as described by Ronning (1980) and Sheppard (1965). Follow-up work consisting of limited drilling in three holes as described by Wells (1987, 1988) and some surface trenching and stripping was carried out. None of the holes, however, appear to have intersected the core area of the airborne EM conductor.

1 to 2000 scale geological mapping of the Northeast Copper zone area, with emphasis on resolving geology in the vicinity of the Northeast Copper zone conductor, was conducted over the course of 7.5 days in May and June, 2010. A 1 to 5000 scale geological map of the Northeast Copper zone area is presented in figure 4.

The geology of the Northeast Copper zone comprises an east-west striking, moderately to steeply dipping, folded package of variably altered and sulphide mineralized rhyolite, interbedded felsic ash tuff and chert, and intermediate tuffaceous volcanic rocks (figure 4). Due to alteration and the development of a pervasive folation, younging directions for the stratigraphy remain undetermined. Coherent, weakly quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) altered flow banded rhyolite (map unit 1, figure 4) is prevalent in the southern part of the map area. Flow banding, locally folded, strikes roughly east-west, dipping moderately to steeply to the north/northeast.

To the north, felsic volcanic rocks become increasingly quartz-feldspar phyric, coarse grained, QSP +/- chlorite altered and sulphide mineralized (map unit 2, figure 4). Due largely to its coarser grained nature, this unit perhaps constitutes the subvolcanic roots or core of a rhyolite flow-dome complex. Alteration and mineralization in this unit comprises three types: 1) intense silicification and abundant disseminated pyrite mineralization (region A, figure 4); 2) strong chlorite alteration with associated chalcopyrite stringer stockwork veining (region B, figure 4); 3) strong chlorite alteration associated with pods of massive magnetite and pyrite, with localized zones of extreme silicification and pyrite mineralization (region C, figure 4) and; 3) intense QSP alteration associated with abundant pyrite +/- chalcopyrite pods up to 15 cm thickness (region D: figure 4). Variable quartz-sericite-pyrite mineralization is ubiquitous throughout quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolite in the field area, with localized variations in alteration associated with dramatic changes in sulphide content. At the north end of the map area, a zone of intensely silica altered rhyolite containing up to 20% disseminated pyrite is found in outcrop along a road crossing the northern flank of Big Sicker mountain (region A, figure 4). To the east of this zone, chlorite alteration becomes increasingly prevalent. Here, strongly chlorite altered quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolite contains abundant chalcopyrite stringer mineralization, with grab samples from the area containing up to 1.59% Cu and 9.6 g/t Ag (region B, figure 4). Just meters to the east, strongly chlorite altered quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolite contains pods of massive magnetite up to 1 m thickness (region C, figure 4). These magnetite pods are flanked by zones of intense chlorite alteration, are cored by medium to coarse grained semi-massive pyrite, and can be traced for several meters in outcrop. Approximately 670m west of this zone, strong to intensely QSP altered quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolite is exposed in an exploration shaft and nearby roadcrop (region D, figure 4), and contains abundant pyrite and trace chalcopyrite mineralization in the form of disseminations (1-2%) and stringers up to 15 cm in thickness. Massive pyrite with trace chalcopyrite was found in the mine dump below this shaft. Samples of this material contained up to 0.39% Cu, 5.7 g/t Ag and 0.82 g/t Au.

To the west of this shaft, a unit of variably altered (QSP +/- chlorite) and mineralized (pyrite +/- chalcopyrite), interbedded sedimentary rocks and felsic tuffs becomes prevalent (map unit 3, figure 4), perhaps reflecting a transition from a nearby flow-dome complex (map unit 2, figure 4) to a more clastic environment on its flanks. Map unit 3 is characterized by interbedded cherts and felsic ash tuffs. Chert beds are numerous in this unit, in places reaching thicknesses up to 50 cm, and often containing pyrite and chalcopyrite stringers. Felsic tuffs are interbedded with cherts, and are ubiquitously, but variably QSP altered, with local zones of chlorite alteration and associated chalcopyrite stringer mineralization. At the northern end of a stripping, approximately 140 m west of the shaft, sericite altered, grey-green felsic ash tuff contains blebby chalcopyrite and pyrite stringers, as well as disseminations (region E, figure 4). Samples of this material grade up to 1.01% Cu and 3.4 g/t Ag. The southern end of the Northeast Copper zone EM conductor is located approximately 140m to the northwest of this trench. Here, interbedded chert and felsic tuff contains abundant sulphide mineralization. Rusty patches up to 30 cm by 40 cm in dimension are abundant in chert, and comprise blebby pyrite and chalcopyrite. A sample of chert taken from the roadbed contains abundant chalcopyrite mineralization in the form of 4-5% blebby, chalcopyrite stringers, a sample of which returned grades of 1.88% Cu, and 4.6 g/t Ag. Strongly chlorite altered ash tuff in this area contains appreciable chalcopyrite mineralization, with 20-30% disseminated and stringer pyrite and chalcopyrite in places and samples containing up to 0.8% Cu and 3.6 g/t Ag (region F, figure 4). Map unit 3 has been observed to extend to the interior of the Northeast Copper zone EM anomaly, where it is variably altered and mineralized throughout. VMS deposits associated with abundant felsic volcanic rocks are often situated proximal to contact zones between rhyolite flow dome complexes and flanking sedimentary/volcanosedimentary rocks (e.g. DeWolfe et al., 2009). The Northeast Copper zone EM anomaly occupies such a zone, and the presence of variably altered, strongly chalcopyrite mineralized interbedded chert and felsic tuff within the EM anomaly itself suggests a high prospectivity for buried VMS deposits.

Map unit 4 comprises a package of felsic volcaniclastic rocks, ranging in composition from crystal through lapilli tuffs. Sericitic alteration is ubiquitous throughout this unit, but is generally weak to moderate, and increasing in intensity towards the east.

Map unit 5 (Figure 4) comprises a unit of intermediate, chloritic ash tuff., which is locally interbedded with argillite. This unit is similar to intermediate ash tuffs to the north of VMS mineralization of the Lara and Randy North occurrences (Fig. 3). These ash tuffs are host to exhalative iron formations of the Lady A occurrence, and other similar occurrencres to the southeast. In VMS districts worldwide, exhalative iron formations are found to stratigraphically overlie VMS mineralization (e.g. Bathurst; Franklin et al., 2005). As such, stratigraphy in the Northeast Copper zone is interpreted to young to the north.

Map unit 6 comprises quartz-feldspar porphyritic, unaltered rhyolite porphyry of the Saltspring intrusive suite. Previous workers have interpreted these units to be coeval subvolcanic intrusions to Late Devonian felsic volcanic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge formation. However, recent U-Pb (zircon) geochronology by Ruks and Mortensen (personal communication) indicates that many of these intrusions are Earliest Mississippian in age, post dating felsic volcanism and VMS mineralization in the area.

Map unit 7 comprises gabbro of the Mt. Hall intrusive suite. These gabbros are interpreted to represent the subvolcanic feeders to Middle Triassic pillow lavas of the Karmutsen Formation. In the map area, these gabbros form sills that appear to dilate Sicker Group stratigraphy.

Structure

A strong, roughly east-west striking, steeply dipping foliation is pervasive throughout Paleozoic rocks in the map area. Bedding-folation relationships were only observed in the vicinity of the Northeast Copper EM anomaly (Figure 4), where variably altered and sulphide mineralized interbedded sedimentary and volcanic rocks are in abundance (Map unit 3). Here, a northwest striking, steeply to moderately dipping foliation cross cuts west-northwest striking, moderately dipping interbedded chert and felsic ash tuff. Roughly parallel, east-southeast striking bedding and foliation in the northern part of the map area exhibits a moderate to steep dip, indicating the presence of an east-west trending fold axis (or multiple fold axes), existing between the Northeast Copper zone EM anomaly and the northern part of the map area.

4.4 Breen Lake Zone

A second priority target lies in the Breen Lake area of the Jane 2 Claim. This is an elongate airborne EM conductor partly explored by a diamond drilling program carried out

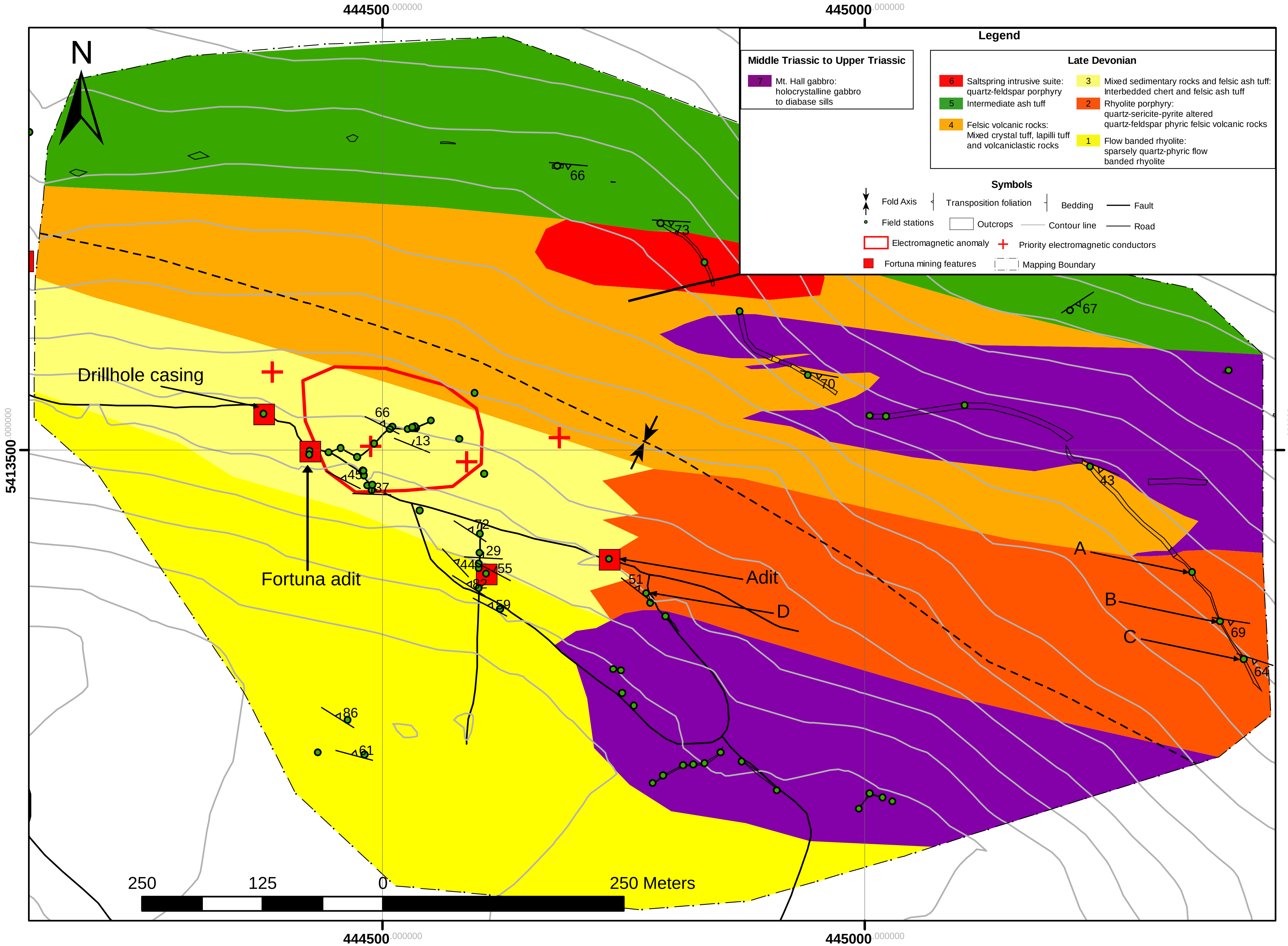

Figure 4. 1 to 5000 scale geology of the Northeast Copper zone (NAD83, UTM 10). Geological contacts are inferred, except where observed along roads. See text for region descriptions.

by Falconbridge in 1987 (Pattison & Money, 1987). The conductor persists over a strike length of about 3.5 km east-southeasterly from about UTM coordinates 448500E; 5412000N to 452000E; 5411000N as shown in Figure 5. Significant mineralization associated with this EM anomaly includes polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization of the Jane showing (Figure 5; MINFILE 092B 084). The Jane showing consists of two adits reported to intersect several massive sulphide lenses (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite) up to 0.46 m wide and 1.52 m long, of which a 0.91 m sample assayed 16.1% Zn (Fyles, 1950; Pattison and Money, 1988).

Geology and Mineralization

2008 reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling in the Breen Lake area by Ruks et al. (2009) discovered a new polymetallic massive sulphide occurrence in the Breen Lake area (the “Breen Lake occurrence”), located approximately 470 m west of the Jane showing. This showing comprises fine to medium grained massive pyrite +/- chalcopyrite exposed in a new roadcut over an area of 1 m^2. The massive sulphides are hosted in chlorite rich sandy to ash tuff, which is cross cut by abundant stockwork pyrite +/- chalcopyrite, and associated zones of silicification. Due to abundant overburden cover in the area, the true extents of this new massive sulphide occurrence are not known. The Breen Lake VMS occurrence was revisited in 2010 (this work), during which reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling was conducted over the course of 1 day. In addition, drill hole sites of previous operators were located in order to facilitate the integration of previous datasets into Westridge Resources exploration model for the property. Grab sampling of Breen Lake occurrence massive sulphide mineralization has yielded grades of 4.26% Cu, and 12.1 g/t Ag. Reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling of the area indicates that the bedrock geology of the Breen Lake area is strikingly similar to that of the Big Sicker Mountain and Northeast Copper zone areas, located approximately 5.5 km to the west. Variably altered felsic to intermediate tuffaceous units dominate in the area, comprising mainly ash tuffs. Tuffaceous units are typically variably quartz-sericite-pyrite altered, with zones of enhanced alteration corresponding with abundant pyrite +/- chalcopyrite mineralization, typically as stringers and disseminations. Alteration is most intense in the vicinity of the Breen Lake occurrence, where silicification and potential chlorite alteration of intermediate tuff is strong, and associated with stringer to disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Gabbroic sills of the Mt. Hall intrusive suite are abundant in the area, often forming topographic highs.

Structure

Similar to rocks of the Northeast Copper zone, rocks of the Breen Lake area exhibit a pervasive east-west striking, moderately to steeply dipping foliation. Due to the paucity of exposure in the Breen Lake area, bedding was only confidently identified in the immediate vicinity of the Breen Lake occurrence, where, similar to foliations measured in the area, intermediate tuffaceous volcanic rocks dip steeply to the north and south. Similar to the Northeast Copper zone, folding is evident in the area, but additional geological mapping is required in the area in order to constrain the trace of fold axes.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Aeroquest airborne EM and magnetic survey carried out in February 2008 identified several conductive features of which two are considered to be viable targets for follow-up

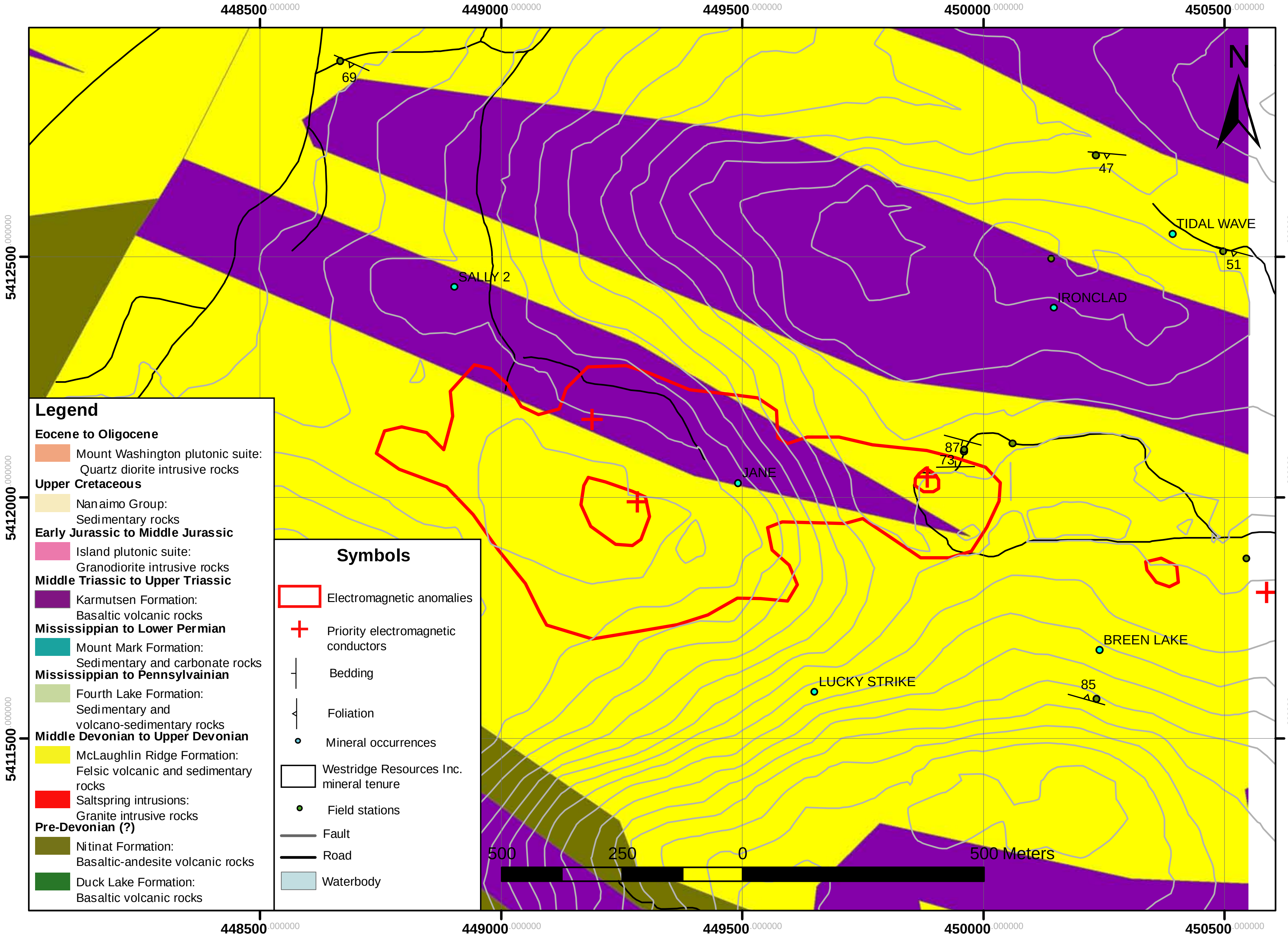

Figure 5. 1 to 10000 scale geology and mineral occurrences of the Breen Lake area (NAD83, UTM 10). Geology modified from Massey, et al. (2005).

exploration work. These are: 1) the EM anomaly associated with the base metal soil anomalies in the Northeast Copper Zone and 2) an EM anomaly traversing the Jane 2 Claim west of Breen Lake.

The Northeast Copper zone EM anomaly is underlain by variably altered and sulphide mineralized interbedded chert and felsic tuff, which is flanked to the east by a highly QSP altered and sulphide (pyrite +/- chalcopyrite) mineralized quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolite, which is interpreted as a felsic dome complex. The geological setting of the Northeast Copper zone EM anomaly, coupled with the presence of strong alteration (QSP and chlorite) and sulphide mineralization comprising abundant chalcopyrite stringers and disseminations, indicates that the Northeast Copper zone contains the remnants of a fossil hydrothermal system similar to those associated with VMS deposits. Similar evidence supports the presence of VMS hydrothermal activity in the vicinity of the Breen Lake EM anomaly, which, owing to the discovery of Breen Lake VMS occurrence, is now associated with two exposures of high grade, polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization. As such, both the Northeast Copper zone and Breen Lake EM anomalies represent strong targets for high grade VMS mineralization, similar to that associated with the Lenora/Twin J/Richard III, Lara, and Myra Falls deposits.

Current geological mapping of the Northeast Copper zone and Breen Lake areas is being facilitated by the ongoing construction of new logging roads which are improving the access to parts of the property and producing new exposures of bedrock. This has resulted in the discovery or re-discovery of several mineral occurrences that do not appear to have been evaluated by the surveys performed during the 1970s and 1980s and may be expected to provide a more detailed understanding of the VMS depositional environment than was formerly available.

Drilling has been carried out in both areas in the past. Copper mineralization was intersected In the Northeast Copper Zone but none of the three holes drilled appear to have intersected the core area of the airborne EM anomaly which is considered to be an attractive exploration target. At Breen Lake, drilling by Falconbridge Ltd. was focussed in the eastern part of the airborne anomaly, reportedly because of ownership uncertainties respecting the claims further to the west. Consequently there is a 500 metre-long segment of the EM anomaly west of the Falconbridge project area that apparently remains untested, including the area of the newly discovered Breen Lake occurrence, and prospective geology between it and the Jane occurrence, located approximately 500 m to the west. In addition, although a number of Falconbridge drill holes intersected sub-economic sulphide mineralization, the intercepts appear to be offset to the north of the airborne anomaly. This may imply that there is potential for stronger mineralization at depth further to the south and beneath the conductive zone.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF COSTS (to June 29 2010)

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING:		
CONSULTING FEES & WAGES; field work		
T.L. Sadlier-Brown: May 26–30; Jun 25/10; 5.5 days@$880/diem	4,840.00	
Tyler Ruks: May 27-June 3,24,/10; 7.5days@$600/diem	4,500.00	
W. Ruks: Prospecting and sampling; May 28-June 3/10; 6 days@$340/diem	2,040.00	
Sub-total; fees & wages	11,380.00	11,380.00
ACCOMMODATION:		
Sadlier-Brown Consulting Ltd. (SBC)	1,445.15	
Discovery Consultants personnel	132.75	
MEALS: May 27 – June 3, 24/10 (3 persons)	233.27	
Sub-total: meals & accommodation (17 man-days @ $106/diem)	1,811.17	1,811.17
TRANSPORTATION		
SBC Vehicle 1 (4x4): 5 days @$100/diem (May 27– 30; June 24/10)	500.00	
Discovery Consultants: Vehicle 2 (4x4 truck): 2 days (May 27 – June 3/10)	202.50	
Fuel	62.50	
Ferry fares (X6)	166.40	
Sub-total: transportation	931.40	931.40
ANALYTICAL COSTS: ALS Chemex (N.Vancouver, B.C.)	834.84	
Acme Labs (Vancouver, B.C.)	57.49	
Sub-total: analytical costs	892.33	892.33
FIELD PROJECT ADMINISTRATION COSTS (incl. Section 19 notice costs)**:**		
FEES; permitting, title research (incl. Sect. 19 notice), report preparation		
T.L. Sadlier-Brown: Jan 4-8, 11-15,19; 25% prorate: 5.1hrs@$110/hr	561.00	
Feb 9,10/10: 50% prorate: 4.5 hrs@$110/hr	495.00	
June 11,4,23,25,28,29/10: 12hrs@$110/hr	1,320.00	
T. Ruks: June 23, 25, 28, 29, /10: 10hrs@$80/hr	800.00	
Discovery Consultants: management fee re:secretarial & office. direct charge	200.77	
GST (Discovery Consultants)	356.56	
LAND/MINERAL TITLE SEARCH & CONFIRMATION: McElhanney Assoc.	2,023.74	
Sub-total: administration	5,757.07	5,757.07
TOTAL PROGRAM COST		**20,771.97**

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE AND STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Timothy L. Sadlier-Brown, of suite 306 126 East 12th Street, North Vancouver, B.C., am a Professional Geoscientist and exploration geologist.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada;

I was educated at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario; Faculty of Geological Sciences, B.Sc. requirement in Geology; 1964, and have practiced my profession continuously since that time.

I have been employed in the mineral exploration industry in positions of responsibility since 1965 and have extensive experience in metallic and industrial mineral exploration throughout Canada, the western U.S., Mexico and in Central and South America.

Since 1972, I have been a partner in the firm of Sadlier-Brown Consulting Ltd. (formerly Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd.), Consulting Geologists, of Suite 1209, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This report is based on the results of a program of geological mapping performed by me and by T. Ruks, MSc., during the course of field work on the property carried out between May 27th and June 24th 2010.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of September 2010

Timothy L Sadlier-Brown, P. Geo

Statement of Qualifications

I, Tyler W. Ruks, of the municipality of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. (Earth and Ocean Sciences; Honours) from the University of Victoria in 2002, and graduated with an M.Sc. (Geology) from Laurentian University in 2004. I am currently a Ph.D. (Geology) candidate at the University of British Columbia.

2. Under the supervision of professional geologists, I have been practicing geology since 1999.

3. This report is based on the results of a program of geological mapping performed by T. Sadlier-Brown, P.Geo., and I during the course of field work on the property carried out between May 27th and June 24th 2010.

Dated this 30th day of September, 2010, at Vancouver, British Columbia.

____

Tyler Ruks, M.Sc., Ph.D. Candidate (Geology)

Appendix C

Table 2: Sample Descriptions (NAD 83, UTM 10)

Sample	Easting	Northing	Description	Zn	Cu	Pb	Au	Ag
				ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
C401259	445364	5413332	488	257	1.59	3	0.029	9.6
C401260	445385	5413290	499	44	0.13	<2	0.014	2.4
C401261	444095	5413657	diss pyrite in cherty rhyolite - at adit portal	43	0.02	8	0.019	0.4
C401262	444095	5413657	massive black earthy Mn Ox? pod in rhyolite at adit portal	236	0.03	5	0.002	0.2
C401263	449975	5412086	massive pyrite; road east of Jane adits	273	4.26	4	0.047	12.1
C479632	444602	5413413	Chalcopyrite rich stringers in sericitized felsic ash tuff	63	1.01	<2	0.015	3.4
C479633	444735	5413387	Massive pyrite plus chalcopyrite bands in silicified rhyolite, from mine dump by shaft.	23	0.39	4	0.823	5.7
C479634	444485	5413463	Chlorite altered felsic ash tuff with trace quartz eyes and 0.5-1% chalcopyrite blebs and stringers	88	0.61	<2	0.047	2.3
C479635	444480	5413478	Float sample of chert cross cut by thick veins/stringers of blebby chalcopyrite and pyrite. Up to 4-5% chalcopyrite. Probably derived from outcrop just meters to south.	50	0.94	5	0.019	2.5
C479636	444534	5413524	Cherty tuff with pyrite stringers	22	0.02	4	0.014	<0.2
C479637	444425	5413499	Chalcopyrite stringer bearing chlorite schist from Fortuna adit mine dump.	165	0.27	<2	0.014	1
C479638	444480	5413478	Resampled C479635 chert with thick chalcopyrite stringers	53	1.881	4.9	0.0305	4.6
C479639	444425	5413495	Chlorite altered tuff/schist from within Fortuna adit, containing 5-10% disseminated pyrite (sheared grains).	175	0.00534	6.6	0.0051	<0.1
C479640	444490	5413464	Chlorite schist/chl altered tuff found in roadbed containing up to 20-30% disseminated and stringer chalcopyrite and pyrite. Similar lithology to that found in outcrop next to road.	142	0.83305	6.5	0.0402	3.6

Appendix D
Assay Certificates

ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: SADLIER-BROWN CONSULTING LTD.
1209 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1T2

Finalized Date: 18-JUN-2010
Account: GT

CERTIFICATE VA10075706

Project: Fortund

P.O. No.:

This report is for 11 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 12-JUN-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

TIMOTHY SADLIER-BROWN		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
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
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

To: **SADLIER-BROWN CONSULTING LTD.**
ATTN: TIMOTHY SADLIER-BROWN
1209 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1T2

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

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: SADLIER-BROWN CONSULTING LTD.
1209 - 409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1T2

Finalized Date: 18-JUN-2010
Account: GT

Project: Fortund

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10075706

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Cu-OG46 Cu % 0.001
C401259		0.80	0.029	9.6	70	>10000	3	257	1.590
C401260		1.04	0.014	2.4	40	1335	<2	44	
C401261		0.56	0.019	0.4	60	194	8	43	
C401262		0.78	0.002	0.2	180	340	5	236	
C401263		0.50	0.047	12.1	10	>10000	4	273	4.26
C479632		0.56	0.015	3.4	60	>10000	<2	63	1.010
C479633		2.52	0.823	5.7	10	3850	4	23	
C479634		0.72	0.047	2.3	70	6090	<2	88	
C479635		2.22	0.019	2.5	<10	9370	5	50	
C479636		0.38	0.014	<0.2	90	200	4	22	
C479637		1.30	0.014	1.0	<10	2650	<2	165	

AcmeLabs 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: **Sadlier-Brown Consulting**
1209 - 409 Granville St.
Vancouver BC V6C 1T2 Canada

Submitted By:	T. Sadlier-Brown
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	June 25, 2010
Report Date:	July 07, 2010
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10002926.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	FORTUNA
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	3

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.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	3	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX2	3	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
7AR	1	1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion ICP-ES Finish	0.4	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Sadlier-Brown Consulting
1209 - 409 Granville St.
Vancouver BC V6C 1T2
Canada

CC:

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.

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Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
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Client: **Sadlier-Brown Consulting**
1209 - 409 Granville St.
Vancouver BC V6C 1T2 Canada

Project: FORTUNA
Report Date: July 07, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10002926.1

	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
C479638	Rock	2.12	0.3	>10000	4.9	53	4.6	10.9	5.2	507	5.61	8.7	0.2	30.5	0.3	7	0.9	0.3	1.1	46	0.45
C479639	Rock	1.43	1.0	53.4	6.6	175	<0.1	16.3	44.6	3542	13.34	17.4	<0.1	5.1	0.1	3	<0.1	<0.1	4.8	290	0.22
C479640	Rock	1.34	0.8	8330	6.5	142	3.6	9.9	46.5	2318	19.25	23.5	<0.1	40.2	<0.1	3	0.5	<0.1	4.1	225	0.19

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.

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Project: FORTUNA
Report Date: July 07, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10002926.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	7AR
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Cu
	Unit	%	ppm	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	0.2	0.001
C479638	Rock	0.244	<1	31	1.22	2	0.004	<1	0.99	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	0.08	1.9	<0.1	4.24	3	2.5	1.2	1.881
C479639	Rock	0.108	<1	4	9.48	2	0.013	<1	7.36	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	0.26	23.1	<0.1	5.27	17	1.1	1.1	
C479640	Rock	0.113	<1	4	6.80	3	0.010	<1	5.68	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	0.04	17.9	<0.1	>10	13	8.9	2.8	

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.

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Client: **Sadlier-Brown Consulting**
1209 - 409 Granville St.
Vancouver BC V6C 1T2 Canada

Project: FORTUNA
Report Date: July 07, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10002926.1

	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
Pulp Duplicates																					
C479638	Rock	2.12	0.3	>10000	4.9	53	4.6	10.9	5.2	507	5.61	8.7	0.2	30.5	0.3	7	0.9	0.3	1.1	46	0.45
REP C479638	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard		20.1	116.9	71.7	452	1.2	60.6	10.7	650	2.47	58.2	5.1	64.1	4.4	77	7.5	6.7	5.1	87	0.95
STD DS7	Standard		22.2	117.7	75.7	436	1.0	60.2	10.8	667	2.53	61.8	5.5	71.8	4.7	86	7.1	6.6	5.2	89	1.02
STD GC-7	Standard																				
STD R4A	Standard																				
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
STD GC-7 Expected																					
STD R4A Expected																					
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
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	3.9	3.1	50	<0.1	1.1	3.6	591	2.07	<0.5	1.8	<0.5	6.0	63	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	39	0.44

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.

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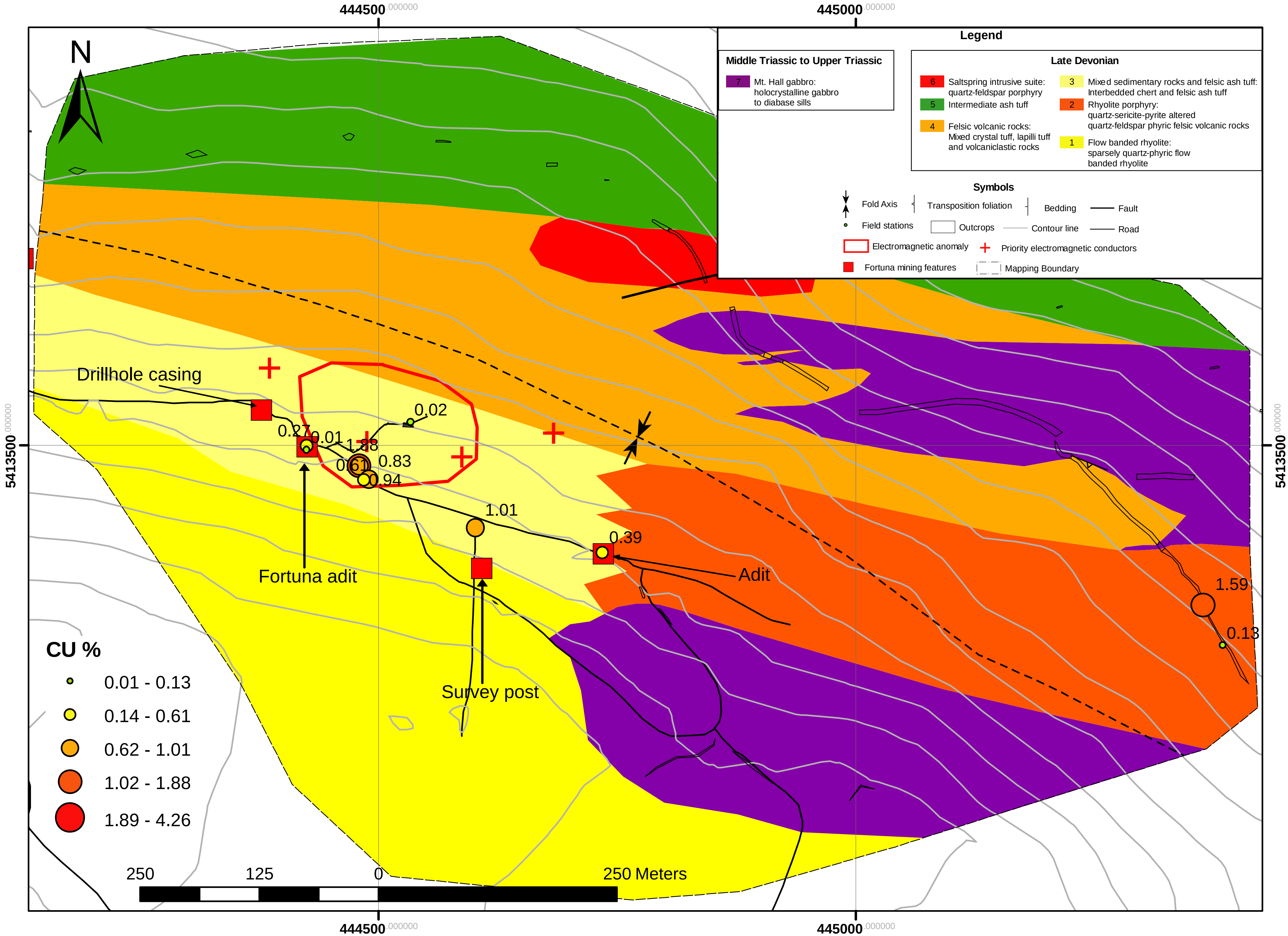
Project: FORTUNA
Report Date: July 07, 2010

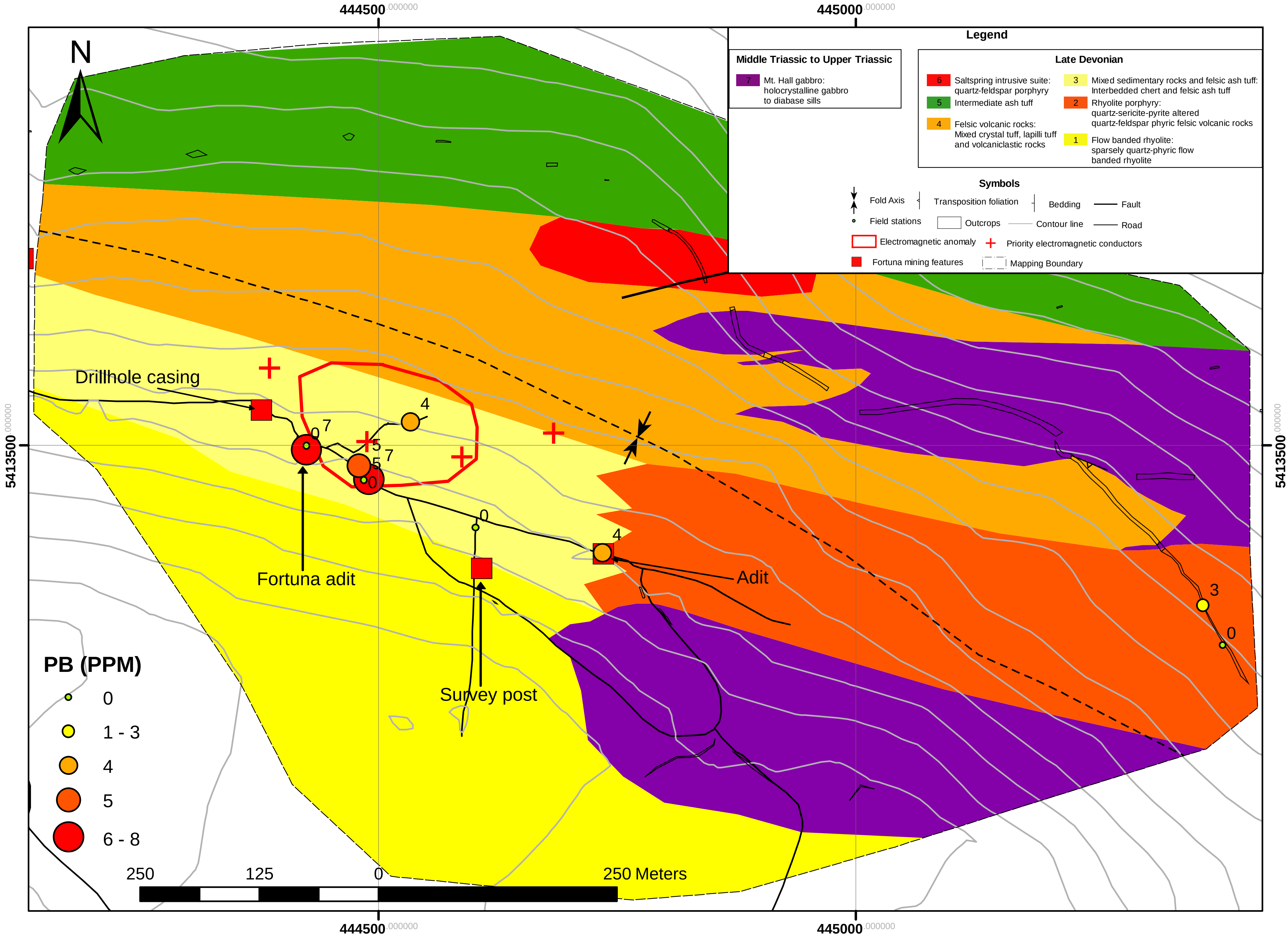
QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10002926.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	7AR
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Cu
	Unit	%	ppm	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	0.2	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																				
C479638	Rock	0.244	<1	31	1.22	2	0.004	<1	0.99	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	0.08	1.9	<0.1	4.24	3	2.5	1.2	1.881
REP C479638	QC																			1.876
Reference Materials																				
STD DS7	Standard	0.089	12	197	1.08	406	0.116	39	1.03	0.093	0.49	4.0	0.23	2.4	4.3	0.19	5	3.8	1.6	
STD DS7	Standard	0.086	14	195	1.11	440	0.123	42	1.11	0.103	0.49	4.0	0.24	2.5	4.5	0.21	5	3.6	1.1	
STD GC-7	Standard																			0.573
STD R4A	Standard																			0.521
STD DS7 Expected		0.08	12	179	1.05	410	0.124	39	0.959	0.089	0.44	3.4	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.19	5	3.5	1.08	
STD GC-7 Expected																				0.555
STD R4A Expected																				0.502
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	<0.2	
BLK	Blank																			<0.001
Prep Wash																				
G1	Prep Blank	0.094	15	6	0.45	131	0.108	1	0.87	0.114	0.47	<0.1	<0.01	1.7	0.4	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	

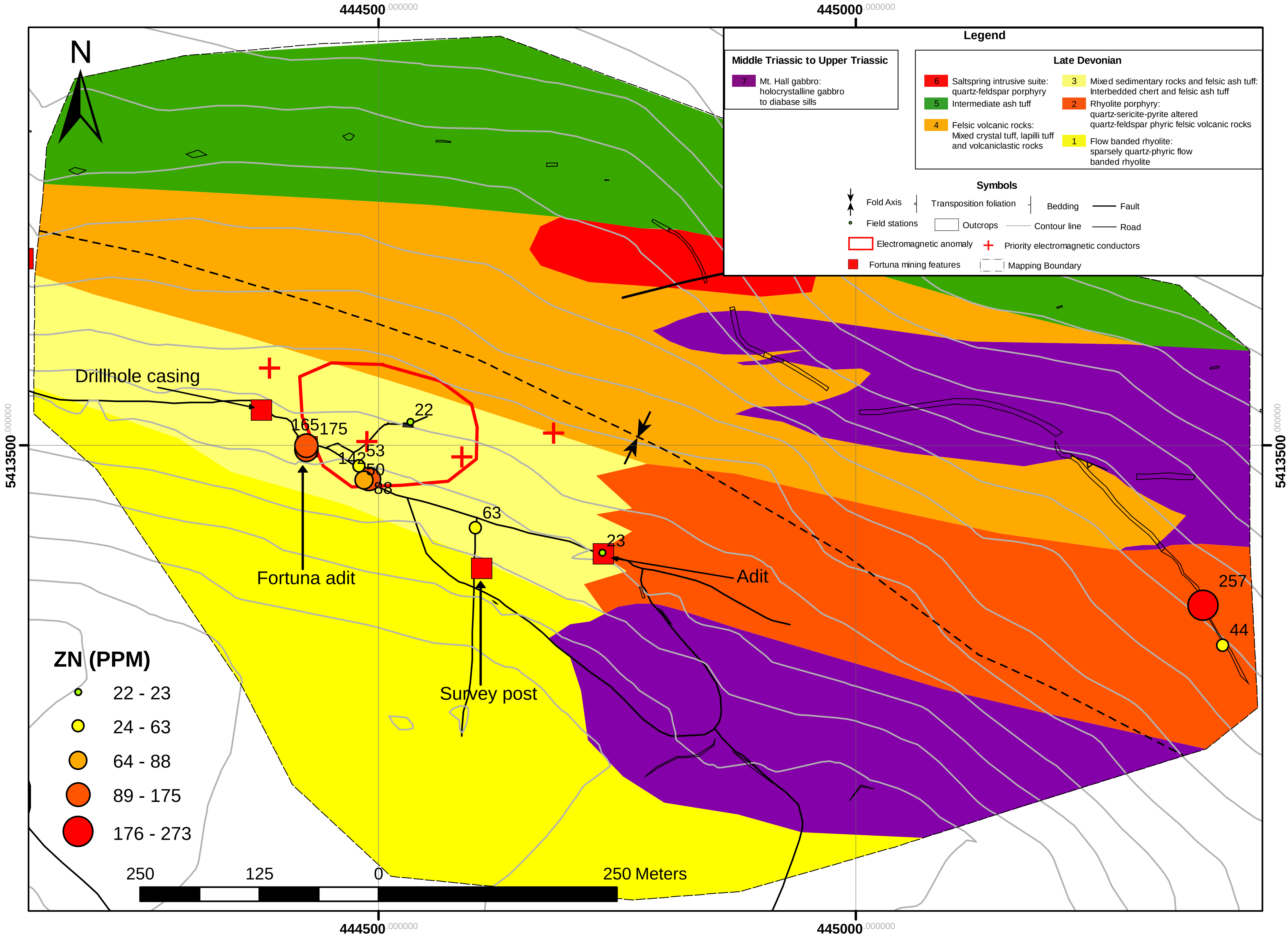
This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.



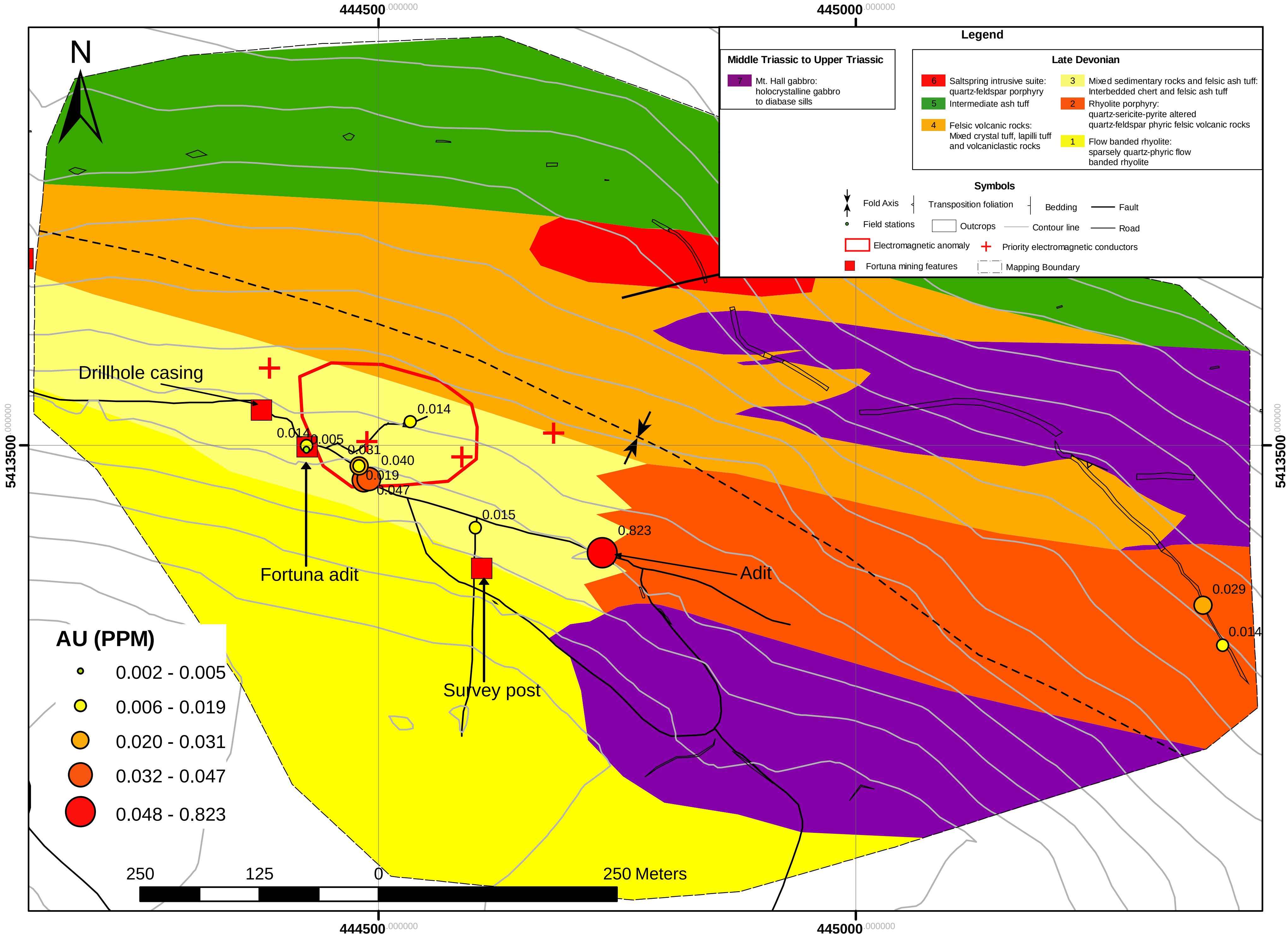
Appendix E: 1 to 5000 scale sample location map for the Northeast Copper zone, showing copper grades for samples collected during the 2010 program (NAD83, UTM 10). Geological contacts are inferred, except where observed along roads.



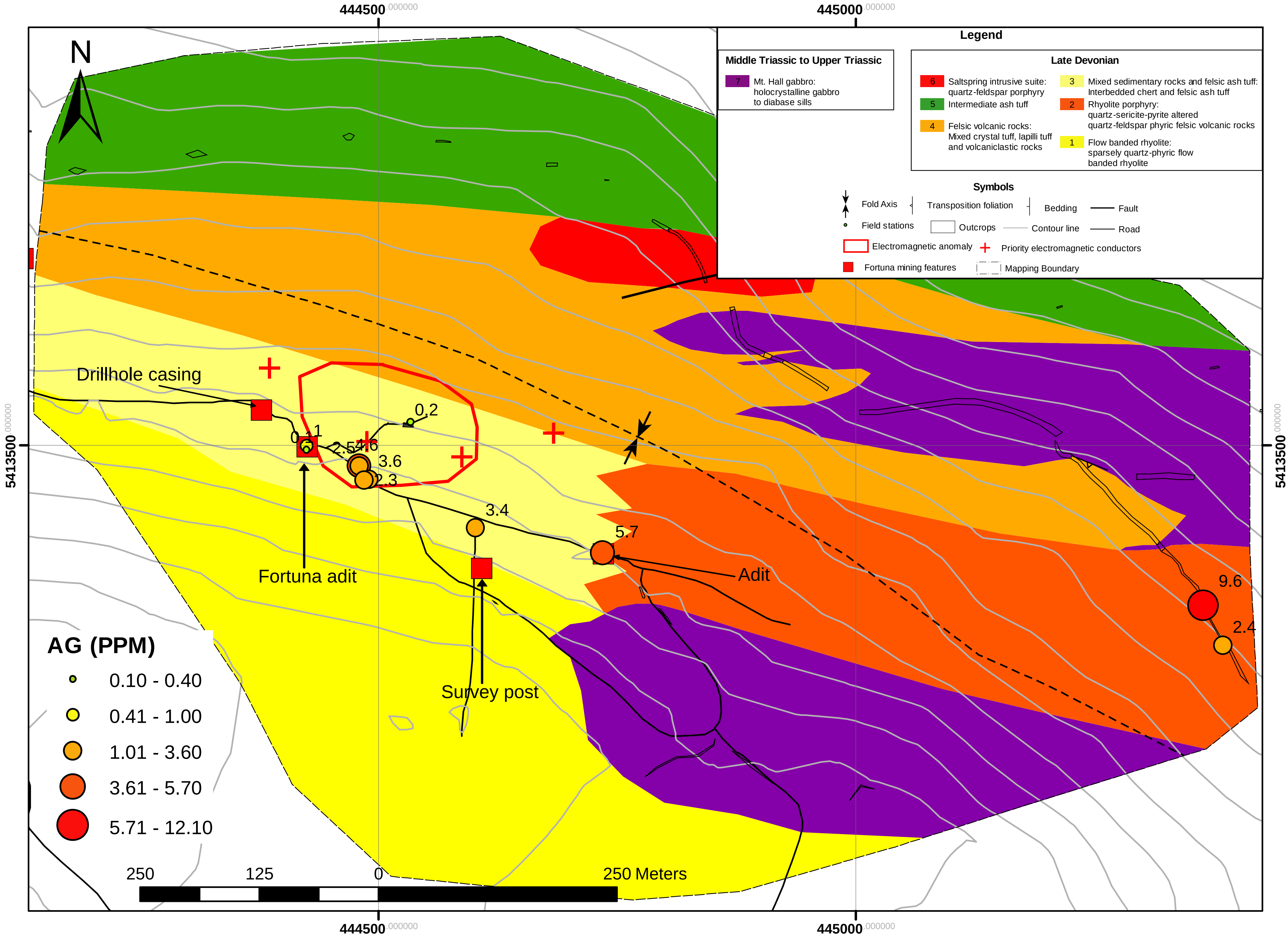
Appendix F: 1 to 5000 scale sample location map for the Northeast Copper zone, showing lead grades for samples collected during the 2010 program (NAD83, UTM 10). Geological contacts are inferred, except where observed along roads.



Appendix G: 1 to 5000 scale sample location map for the Northeast Copper zone, showing zinc grades for samples collected during the 2010 program (NAD83, UTM 10). Geological contacts are inferred, except where observed along roads.



Appendix H: 1 to 5000 scale sample location map for the Northeast Copper zone, showing gold grades for samples collected during the 2010 program (NAD83, UTM 10). Geological contacts are inferred, except where observed along roads.



Appendix I: 1 to 5000 scale sample location map for the Northeast Copper zone, showing silver grades for samples collected during the 2010 program (NAD83, UTM 10). Geological contacts are inferred, except where observed along roads.