ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Assessment Report on the Indata Property, Omineca Mining Division

TOTAL COST: $100,240

AUTHOR(S**):** J.W. Morton
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NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX-13-111
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YEAR OF WORK: 2010

PROPERTY NAME: Indata

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Schnapps 1, Schnapps 2, Schnapps 4, Indata 2, Limestone

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Copper & nickel

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Omineca
NTS / BCGS: 093N034
LATITUDE: _____55_____ ° __23_____’ _____"
LONGITUDE: ___125_____ ° ____19_____’ _____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: NAD 83 EASTING: 353237 NORTHING: 6139892

OWNER(S): Eastfield Resources Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS: 110-325 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Oceanside Capital Corporation

MAILING ADDRESS:
700 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC.

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Ophiolitic mafic and ultramafic Cache Creek Group rocks host gold and nickel mineralization. Porphyry copper mineralization, located distal to both the gold and nickel mineralization, also occurs but may be unrelated.

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	5.4 km		
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization	5.4 km		
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil	471 Multi element		
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)	10 km		
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$100,240

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

INDATA PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NTS: 093N034 and 093N044
Latitude 55 0 23' N, Longitude 125 0 19' W
(centre)

for

Oceanside Capital Corp.

and

Eastfield Resources Ltd.

by

J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo

January 12, 2011

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1. SUMMARY

The Indata property is located approximately 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia. It is owned 89.9% by Eastfield Resources Ltd. ("Eastfield") and 10.1% by Imperial Metals Corporation ("Imperial"). Oceanside Capital Corp. ("Oceanside") has an option agreement with Eastfield that grants it the right to earn a 60% interest in the property by paying to Eastfield the aggregate sum of $160,000, by issuing and allotting to Eastfield an aggregate of $120,000 (value of) of shares of Oceanside and by expending an aggregate of $2,000,000 over a three year period ending on December 31, 2013.

The Indata property consists of 15 claim blocks comprising 3,041 hectares and is situated in a complex geological setting adjacent to the Pinchi Fault, a major structure separating the sedimentary dominated Cache Creek and mafic volcanic dominated Quesnel Terranes. Two types of mineralization have been discovered on the property; mesothermal polymetallic gold-silver veins and porphyry style copper mineralization hosted in mafic volcanic rocks and granodiorite dominant intrusions.

Approximately $2,450,000 has been spent exploring the Indata property since 1984, with work completed in 2007, 2008 and 2010. Exploration has included the collection of over 4,700 soil samples, the completion of over 58 kilometres of ground geophysics, including magnetics, VLF and induced polarization, over two kilometres of excavator trenching and the completion of 73 diamond drill holes (7,377 metres). The drilling has focused on porphyry copper style mineralization to the north and east of Albert Lake, and on mesothermal veins to the east of the porphyry drilling in the north-central portion of the property. These historical diamond drill programs tested only a small portion of the property and the results, which included 145.5 metres grading 0.20% Cu in hole 98-I-1 and 47.26 g/t Au over 4.0 metres in hole 88-I-11.

The 2010 work program entailed establishing ten kilometres of cut grid, completing 5.4 kilometres of induced polarization survey and collecting 471 soil samples. The soil samples are at the laboratory being analyzed at the time of this report and are not included in it.

2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

Mineral Claims of the Indata Property (Table 1)

Claim Name	Record #	Area in Hectares	Expiry Date
Indata 2	239379	375	Oct 18, 12
Indata 3	240192	500	Oct 18, 12
Schnapps 1	238722	500	Oct 18, 12
Schnapps 2	238723	500	Nov 14, 12
Schnapps 3	238859	200	Oct 20, 12
Schnapps 4	238860	250	Oct 18, 12
Schnapps 5	238893	100	Oct 18, 12
Schnapps 6	362575	25	Oct 20, 12
IN-6	362576	25	Dec 31, 12
IN-7	362577	25	Dec 31, 12
IN-8	362578	25	Dec 31, 12
IN-9	362579	25	Dec 31, 12
IN-10	362582	25	Dec 31, 12
IN-11	362583	25	Dec 31, 12
Limystone	556596	441	Apr 20, 12

Total area 3,041 hectares

The Indata mineral property is located within the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia.

3. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Indata property is located 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James, British Columbia (see Figure 1), within the Omineca Mining Division (NTS 093N/034 and 093N/044) at Latitude 55^0 23' N, Longitude 125^0 19' W). Access to the property is from Fort St. James via the Leo Creek Forestry Road to near Tchentlo Lake and thence on a road built by Eastfield to the northern part of the property. This road was built to Ministry of Forests logging road standards and provides good access for trucks and heavy machinery such as drill rigs and bulldozers. Away from this road access within the property boundaries is on foot only except for a few areas where helicopter-landing sites have been prepared.

The Indata property covers an upland area between Indata Lake to the east and Albert Lake to the west (see Figure 1). Whereas the central part of the property is of relatively low relief, the

topography slopes steeply down towards Albert and Indata Lakes. The area is covered by thick spruce, balsam and pine, in places of commercial grade, although low lying areas are usually swampy with a dense cover of alder and poplar. Elevations on the claims range from 1,000 metres (3,280 feet) to 1,290 metres (4,230 feet).

The Indata claims occur within a continental cool temperate climatic zone typified by moderate warm moist summers and cold winters. Permanent snow is usually on the ground from the middle of November until the beginning of May and can accumulate up to 1.5 metres in depth.

The nearest BC Hydro power grid is located approximately 60 kilometres to the south. The relatively flat to rolling nature of the landscape would offer numerous options for the construction of surface facilities and tailings impoundment sites and numerous sources of water are readily available.

4. HISTORY:

Exploration of the Indata property began in 1984 by Imperial Metals after staking part of the area during regional exploration of the Pinchi Fault zone. Following initial soil sampling and the staking of additional claims, a four-hole diamond drilling program was completed to explore copper mineralization observed in outcrop near the northeast side of Albert Lake. This program resulted in the discovery of low grade chalcopyrite mineralization; including 9.3 metres of 0.20% Cu in hole DDH-1. Hole depths were relatively shallow; to a maximum of 76.8 metres.

In 1986, Eastfield entered into a joint venture with Imperial and undertook a program of grid establishment, soil sampling and hand trenching and geophysical surveying. This was followed by diamond drilling in 1987, 1988 and 1989 and trenching with a bulldozer-mounted backhoe in 1989. The drilling programs resulted in the discovery of polymetallic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins some 500 metres east of the copper mineralization. These veins contained elevated precious metal values (commonly in the range of several hundred parts per billion gold to 6 grams/tonne with the most significant intercept being 47 grams/tonne gold over 4 metres). Most veins identified strike northerly and dip to the east, and are commonly enveloped by a zone of silicification in volcanic rocks and a thickening-downwards zone of talc-magnesite alteration in ultramafic rocks. To the north of Albert Lake one vein has been identified which strikes west northwest and is vertical.

In 1988 a heavy mineral sampling program was conducted on streams on the Indata claims. Most results were unimpressive, even those that drained the area of the precious metal bearing polymetallic vein mineralization, except for an east draining creek which returned a value of 3360 ppb Au (Fig. 11). This site is located over five kilometres south of the known polymetallic veins and has never been followed up.

In 1995, after construction of an access road through the southern part of the Indata property, built to standards for log haulage, a trenching program was completed near the northeast corner of Albert Lake, over the copper zone previously defined by soil sampling and the 1985 drilling. One of these trenches (Trench 7) returned analyses which averaged 0.36% copper over a length of 75 metres.

In 1996, Clear Creek Resources Limited ("Clear Creek") carried out a small diamond drilling program in the copper zone northeast of Albert Lake. Results confirmed the existence of copper mineralization identified in the 1985 drilling and encountered mineralization over significantly larger intervals, to 97.5 metres of 0.12% Cu in 96-I-1, and 21.0 metres of 0.23% Cu in hole 96-I-3. This program tested only a very small part of the area covered by anomalous soil copper geochemistry.

Clear Creek returned with another drill program in the copper zone area in 1998 which confirmed and exceeded the 1996 drilling results and also identified an altered granodiorite stock with copper mineralization adjacent to the eastern edge of Albert Lake. A new zone of copper mineralization was also discovered in a fan of three holes; 98-I-4, 5 and 9, located 350 metres southeast of the previous drill intercepts, halfway to the zone of polymetallic veins. Road construction exposed silicified volcanic rocks in a road cut in the southern part of the existing grid. Grab samples showed the presence of copper sulfides along with enriched gold, demonstrating for the first time an association of copper and gold at Indata.

A program of linecutting, soil sampling and induced polarization surveying was completed in 2003, funded by Castillian Resources Corp., with 11.2 line kilometres of induced polarization survey completed and 16 line kilometers of soil grid expansions established, with 304 soil samples collected. The bulk of this work was completed in the northwestern side of the

currently explored area. New anomalies consisting of anomalous arsenic and/or antimony soil values associated with a moderate induced polarization chargeability response were defined.

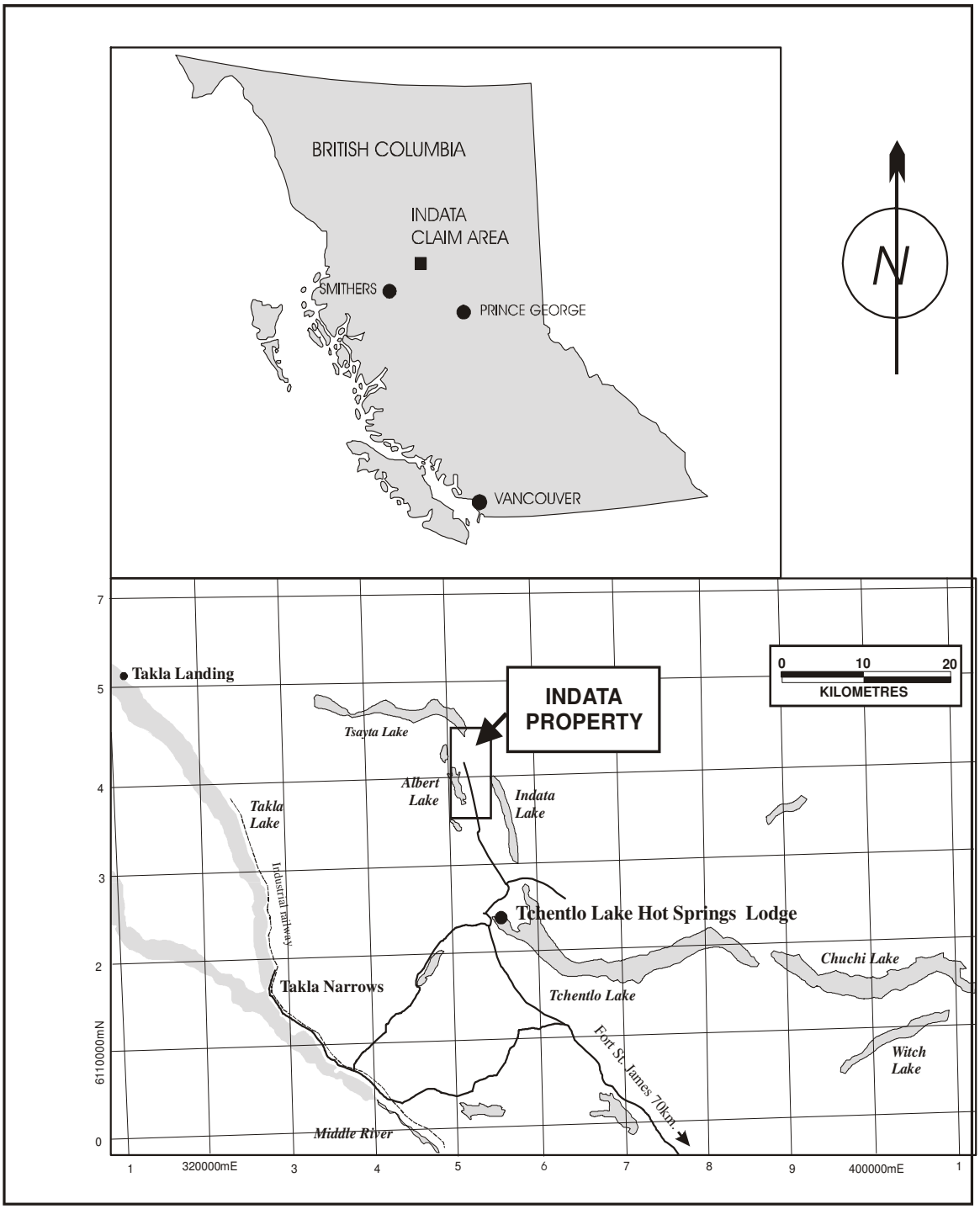
In 2005, two diamond drill holes were completed with a total meterage of 262 metres in a program funded by Aberdeen International Inc. The first hole of the 2005 program, hole 2005-I-1, was designed to test below hole 98-I-4 which returned 145.4 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37%. Unfortunately, significant drilling difficulties were encountered and this hole was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The rest of the 2005 drilling was located approximately 1400 metres to the south. Hole 2005-I-03, encountered narrow intervals of anomalous copper mineralization in a dioritic intrusive. A hole designated 05-02 was abandoned without successfully setting casing several metres from 05-03.

Soil sampling was conducted in 2007 to extend the grids to the west and north in the area north of the Lake Zone. A zone of anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and bismuth in soils was located in the northwest corner of the new sampling in an area underlain by recrystallized limestone which is in fault contact with volcanic rocks to the south. A short excavator trenching programme targeting 2003 IP and soil anomalies discovered a new polymetallic quartz vein well to the west of those previously known. The 10 centimetre vein returned assay values of 17.16 and 7.84 g/t Au. This work was funded by Redzone Resources Ltd.

Max Resource Corp. optioned the property in 2008 and funded a five hole 1056.2 metre diamond drill programme, focusing mostly on the polymetallic vein zone. Highlights included hole 08-I-2, which returned 8.20g/t Au over 0.3 metres and 08-I-3 which returned 209g/t Ag over 0.5 metres. Max returned the property the following year.

Oceanside Capital Corporation optioned a 60% interest in the indata property early in 2010 and completed ten kilometres of cut grid, completing 5.4 kilometres of induced polarization survey and collected 471 soil samples which are currently at the laboratory and are not included in this report.

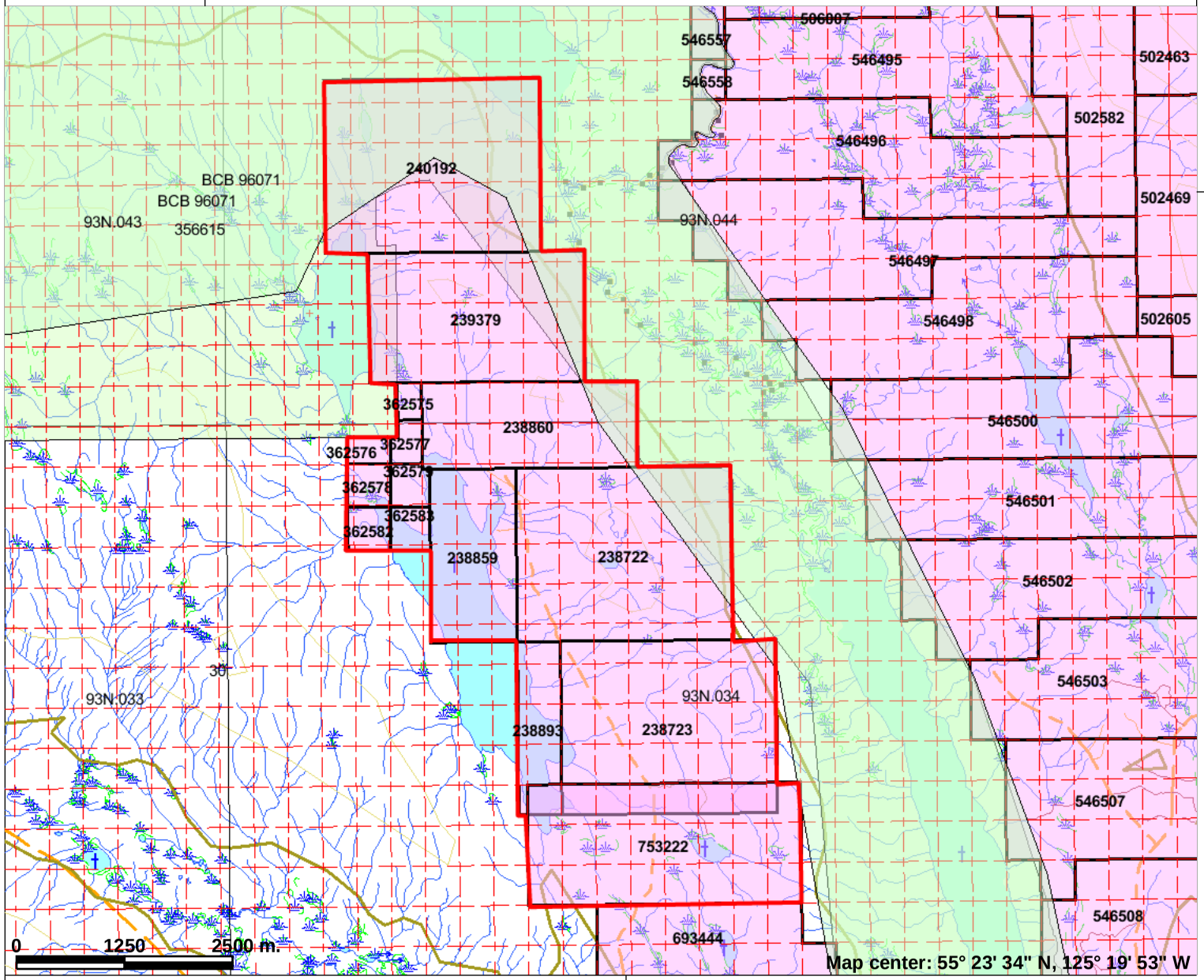
LOCATION MAP (Figure 1)



Location of the Indata property.

Figure 1

Indata Claims (June 10, 2010) Fig. 2



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks

MTO Grid (MTO)

- Blocked by MEM
- Other

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others

Survey Parcels

BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip

N

Scale: 1:69,083

5. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Indata property lies west of and along splay faults related to the contact of two major terranes of the Canadian Cordillera, the Quesnel Terrane to the east and the Cache Creek Terrane to the west. The contact between these terranes is marked by the Pinchi Fault Zone, a high angle reverse fault of regional extent with associated splay faults. Cache Creek strata to the west have been thrust over Takla strata to the east.

Most of the claim group is located within the Cache Creek strata which represents a Paleozoic ocean in which the full sequence of pelagic sediments/chert, limestone and some ultramafic rock represents an accretionary assemblage while some of the ultramafic bodies (the mantle derivatives) are ophiolites. Ophiolites (for review) are suites of mafic and ultamafic rocks generated in a mantle slab beneath oceanic crust. Under certain plate boundary conditions, slabs of oceanic crust detach (with mantle derived mafic and ultramafic components-"ophiolites") and override (obduct) continental margins. The combined assemblage of oceanic crust and its underlying mantle rocks are considered the accretionary assemblage as they collide in tact and accrete themselves to a pre-existing continental margin whereas the slabs of mafic and ultamafic rocks derive their positioning from a tectonic phenomenon (obduction) and are considered the ophiolite assemblage. Until recently these mafic and ultramafic bodies were interpreted to be intrusive into Cache Creek oceanic crust but are now interpreted to be in fault contact with the crust.

The Cache Creek Terrane in the region of the Indata property comprises mainly argillaceous metasedimentary rocks intruded by diorite to granodiorite plutons which may be part of the pre-Triassic age or Lower Cretaceous age and by small ultramafic bodies which are probably of ophiolitic origin. A northwest-striking fault bounded block adjacent to the Quesnel Terrane is underlain largely by limestone within which a sliver of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks is preserved. Both the limestone and volcanic rocks are considered here to be part of the Cache Creek Group but the evidence for this is equivocal as similar strata occur within the Takla Group elsewhere in the region. However, metamorphic grade of the Takla Group volcanic rocks is rarely higher than zeolite facies of regional metamorphism while that of the volcanic rocks underlying the Indata property is of greenschist grade, suggesting that these strata are of Cache

Creek affinity, not Takla Group. This having been said the proximity of the Indata claims to a major thrust fault may locally have raised the metamorphic grade as has been demonstrated further to south along the Pinchi fault at Pinchi Lake where metamorphic grade increases to blue schist grade near the fault.

The Quesnel Terrane in this region consists of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic – Lower Jurassic Takla Group intruded by a composite batholith, the Hogem Batholith, with intrusive phases which range in age from Lower Jurassic to Cretaceous. The dominant structural style of the Takla Group is that of extensional faulting, mainly to the northwest. In general Takla Group rocks are tilted but not folded. In contrast, strata of the Cache Creek Group have been folded and metamorphosed to lower to middle greenschist facies and, in argillaceous rocks, preserve a penetrative deformational fabric. However, extensional faults are also common within the Cache Creek Group and probably represent the effects of post-collision uplift. In addition to high angle extensional faults, thrust faults are inferred within the Cache Creek Group.

Property Geology

Lithologies

The Indata property is underlain by two main supracrustal assemblages: i) limestone with minor intercalated shale; and ii) andesitic volcanic rocks that were deposited under marine conditions. Limestone crops out as prominent hills and bluffs in the northern, western and southern parts of the area. Although generally massive, in places bedding is defined by thin shaley partings and by intraformational limestone conglomerate. Breccias formed by carbonate dissolution are displayed within a karst topography in the southwestern part of the Indata property area at the southern end of Albert Lake. A middle Permian foraminiferra assemblage has been collected from limestone of the Cache Creek Group to the west of the Indata property (Armstrong, 1946). Volcanic rocks underlying the Indata property are of andesitic composition and can be subdivided into two broad units. In the western part of the property, volcanic rocks consist of pillow lava, pillow breccia, coarse tuff breccia and fine-grained crystal lithic tuff. The dominant mafic mineral in these rocks is amphibole, now represented by tremolite/actinolite but was probably hornblende prior to alteration.

The second volcanic unit consists of massive to poorly bedded volcanic tuff with variable amounts of amphibole phenocrysts. Although commonly poorly bedded, bedding planes and fining upwards sequences can be recognized in places.

Igneous rocks recognized on the Indata property range in composition from ultramafic to granite and underlie the central part of the property area. Hornblende diorite occurs as a pluton which extends along part of the eastern side of the central part of the property and as dykes. The bulk of this pluton has a fine to medium-grained hypidiomorphic granular texture although both marginal phases of the pluton and the dykes are porphyritic. A small part of the pluton is of quartz diorite composition although primary quartz is generally absent. While diorite dykes are common within the volcanic rocks of the property, no diorite intrusions have been observed within the limestone unit, suggesting that the diorite and volcanic rocks are of similar age and are either older than the massive limestone or that the limestone is allochthonous with respect to the diorite and volcanic rocks.

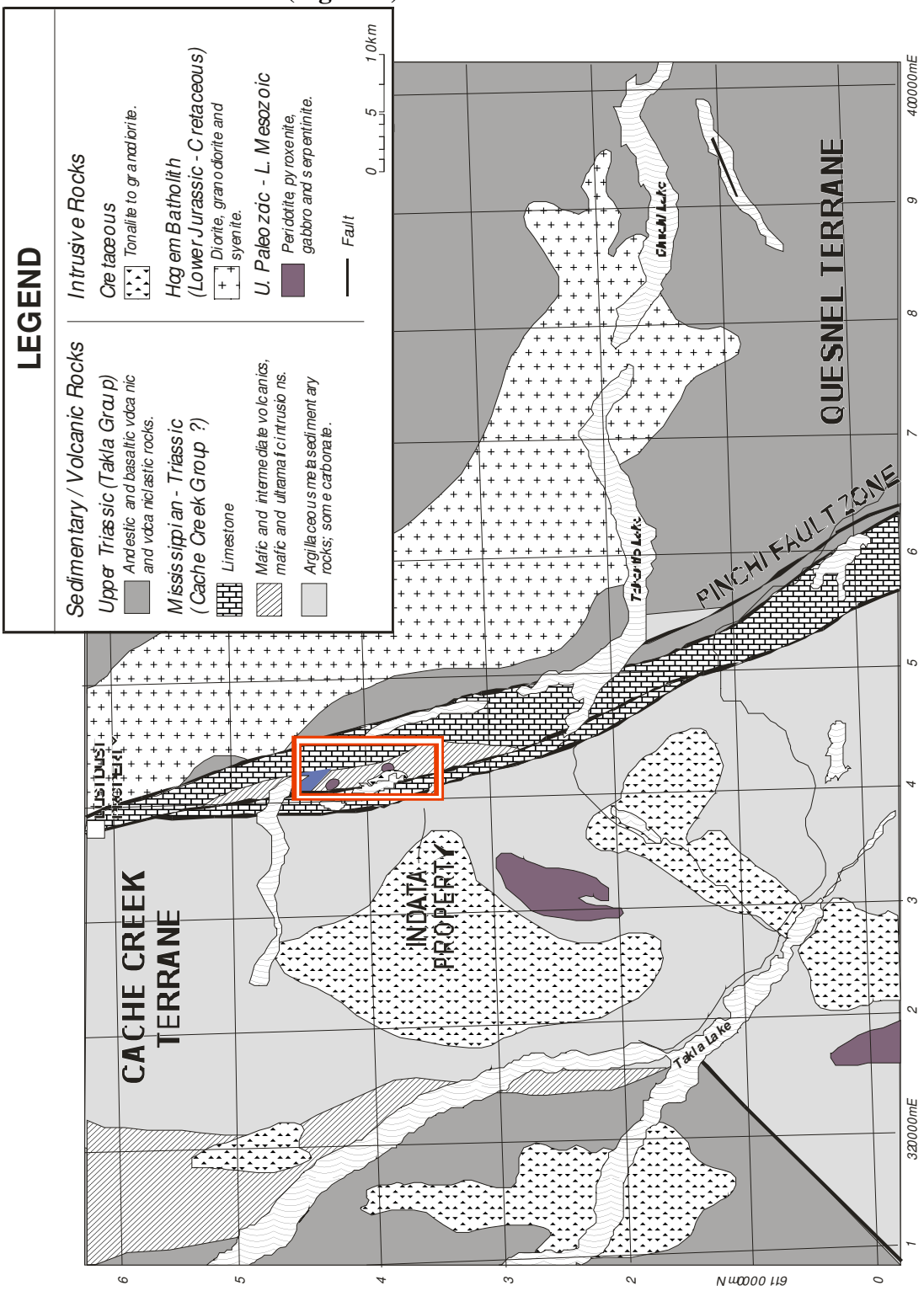
Intruding or faulted into both volcanic rocks and diorite are ultramafic bodies, serpentinized to varying degrees but which preserve textures suggesting that the original rock was peridotite and pyroxenite. Cross fibre chrysotile veins and veinlets occur throughout these bodies.

To the south of Radio Lake a differentiated and zoned ultramafic-mafic intrusion occurs, consisting of a coarse-grained clinopyroxenite core, surrounded by peridotite and, in turn, enclosed by medium to coarse-grained hornblende- clinopyroxene gabbro.

The youngest intrusive rocks of the Indata property consist of medium to coarse-grained grey and reddish grey biotite quartz monzonite and granite. Whereas all other intrusive rocks in the area have been emplaced only into volcanic strata, this unit also intrudes limestone of the Cache Creek Group.

A large part of the Indata property is covered by glacial and fluvioglacial deposits although drilling indicates that this cover is generally no more than several metres thick, even in low lying areas such as adjacent to Albert Lake. This having been said extensive areas of glacial derived clay in low-lying areas complicate geochemical soil results.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP (Figure 3)



Generalized Geological Setting of the Indata Property.

Structure and Metamorphism

The area covered by the Indata property can be divided into two structural domains: i) that area underlain by carbonate rocks which is characterized by concentric folds and the development of a penetrative fabric in finer grained clastic interbeds; and ii) that area underlain by volcanic strata which has undergone brittle deformation only. Contacts between carbonate and volcanic strata are obscured by young cover. Drilling and geological mapping in the central part of the Indata property has indicated the presence of a number of faults.

Carbonate rocks have generally been recrystallized with the common development of sparry calcite while fine grained clastic interbeds display a greenschist facies mineral assemblage. The assemblage actinolite/tremolite – chlorite – epidote within the matrix of volcanic rocks also suggests the attainment of greenschist grade metamorphism.

6. DEPOSIT TYPES

The thrust faults that caused obduction of mantle derived ultramafic bodies at Indata could provide important hydraulic conduits for precious metal bearing fluids. Examples of ophiolite related gold deposits include parts of the Motherlode region in California (particularly the Allegany District mines and the Idaho-Maryland mine at Grass Valley, the Bralorne-Pioneer Mine in British Columbia, several prospects in the Atlin District British Columbia and the Snowbird deposit located near Fort St. James in central British Columbia. The mines at Grass Valley California collectively produced approximately 10 million ounces of gold while the Bralorne Mine in British Columbia produced more then 4 million ounces.

In the ophiolite gold model the full range of the ophiolite assemblage forms the host rock for gold mineralization with the most competent units; argillite, basalt, and gabbro hosting the most continuous veins. Veins may also extend into adjacent competent felsic plutons that are intrusive into the package. The least favourable location for gold veins is the serpentinite where the veins often feather out. This having been said serpentinites are a critical component to the localization of gold mineralization. At the Bralorne Mine in

British Columbia some of the most extensive and richest ore shoots end against serpentinite bodies. An example of these shoots is provided by Cairnes in 1937 who writes “the west-end shoot rakes approximately with the intersection of the vein fissure and the serpentinite and extends back for several hundred feet from this intersection. This is a high-grade shoot and has provided exceptionally rich pockets. In a stope from 8-level, two tons alone produced 9,685 ounces of gold. Another pocket yielded 400 pounds (±5,000 ounces) gold from 900 pounds of ore.” A similar relationship where gold bearing veins develop exceptionally rich pockets at the contact with serpentinite is described for the Alleghany District in the Motherlode region of California.

Deep crustal faults with extensive carbonate alteration are clearly indicated by the presence of listwanite altered ultramafic rocks. Although gold-quartz veins are not generally hosted by the listwanite, the richest gold veins are almost always found in shoots close to the ultramafic rocks, usually within competent tectonic blocks of plutonic to hypabbysal crust in faulted contact with the listwanitic altered ultramafic rock. A definitive spatial and temporal relationship to high level felsic intrusive rocks is also either defined or suggested. Alteration progresses from serpentinite to a rock consisting of Fe/Mg carbonate (magnesite) and talc to a rock consisting of magnesite, quartz and green chrome mica (mariposite). Quartz veins (if present) are often located on the edge or slightly beyond the most intense alteration, often occurring with carbonate minerals and mariposite. It is this later carbonate stage that brings in most of the gold, particularly in sections of the vein where deformation is most intense. Gold mineralization occurred as large volumes of CO^2 rich fluids carrying gold in solution became unstable possibly because of sequestration of CO^2 as it reacted with magnesium in the olivine (serpentinite) creating magnesite.

Examples of exceptionally high grade ophiolite related gold pockets (not run of mine) include:

1.) Bralorne Mine, BC; - 9,685 ounces of gold from 2 tons rock in a high grade stope on 8 level (±5,000 oz/ton)

2.) Snowbird Property, BC; - 8,509.46 g/t Au (248 oz/ton gold) from 15 centimetre quartz vein in drill core.
3.) Oriental Mine, Allegany District, California; - 5 to 10 metre long ore shoots that routinely averaged ±100 ounces per ton gold.

The Stony Creek Fault, also in California, is a major terrane bounding structure which separates the Coast Range Ophiolite (largely serpentinite) sequence from the Great Valley sequence and is also comparable to the Pinchi Fault. In 1978 Homestake mining discovered the Mclaughlin deposit on the fault at a then mined out mercury mine. Gold at Mclaughlin is associated with siliceous mercury bearing hot spring sinter. A total resource of 24.3 million tonnes grading 4.49 g/t gold was defined at McLaughlin and the deposit has since been mined out.

Ophiolites have recently become recognized as potentially hosting an as of yet untapped source of nickel; namely in the alloy awaruite. First Point Minerals Corp. ("First Point") and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. ("Cliffs"), a major iron ore company based in Cleveland, Ohio, are exploring the Decar project located on the south slope of Mount Sydney Williams approximately 80 kilometres northwest of Fort St. James, BC. At Decar ultramafic ophiolite rocks host awaruite, a highly magnetic and dense nickel-iron alloy that is being explored as a potential new source of nickel (non sulphide). Rock samples at the Decar Project range from 0.13% to 0.24% nickel alloy. The composition of the alloy averages ±75% nickel with the remainder being iron and minor cobalt and copper. What creates the attractiveness of awaruite is that it would be amenable for direct usage in stainless steel production without requiring further processing.

Other known mineral occurrences within the region includes epithermal mercury mineralization in carbonate rocks such as occurs at the former producing Bralorne-Takla Mercury Mine and Pinchi Mine and several varieties of copper-molybdenum porphyry and copper-gold porphyry occurrences (notably Kwanika Creek owned by Serengeti Resoruces Inc.) and at least one carbonate hosted zinc, copper and precious metal rich

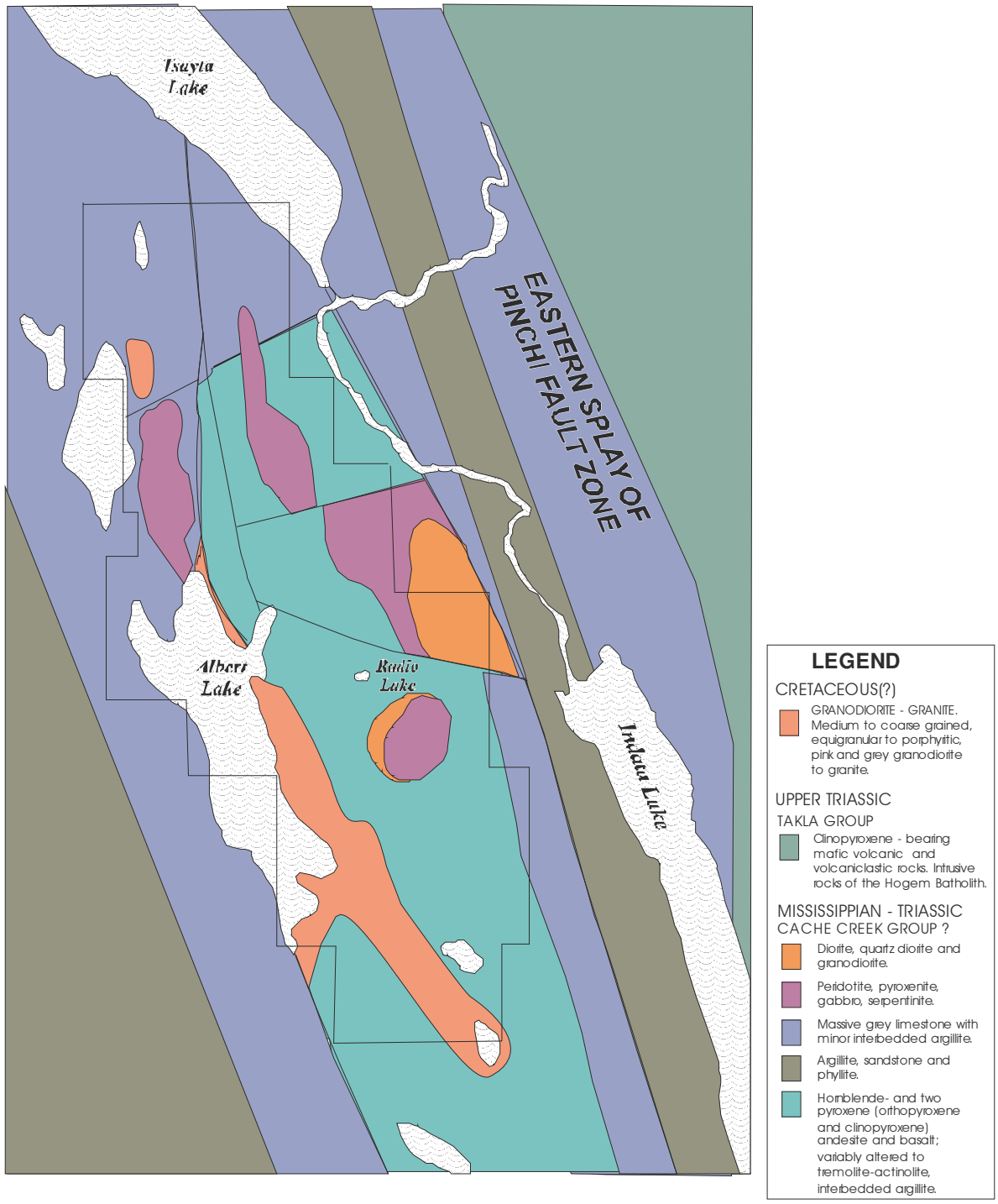
skarn (Lustdust). Results published at the Lustdust, located to the north of the Indata claims and currently being explored by Alpha Gold Corp., include 0.80% copper and 0.67g/tonne gold over 59 metres and 2.19% copper and 24.04 g/tonne gold over 15 metres.

7. MINERALIZATION

Historical exploration on the Indata property has resulted in the discovery of both porphyry copper type and mesothermal gold type mineralization. A number of metallic mineral occurrences have been identified and can be divided into two main types: (i) pyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite-gold-silver (polymetallic) mineralization in quartz and quartz-carbonate veins; and (ii) disseminated and fracture controlled chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization of porphyry-type within a granodiorite stock and enclosing volcanic rocks.

Polymetallic veins have been recognized in the central part of the property within andesitic volcanic rocks and serpentinized ultramafics. Where drilled, the veins generally occupy a northerly-striking fault zone dipping shallowly to the east and which, in ultramafic rocks, shows intense carbonate and talc alteration ranging in width from a few metres to over 50 metres in deeper and more easterly parts of the fault. Proximal to the veins in volcanic rocks, especially adjacent to ultramafic contacts, alteration is dominated by silicification and the formation of quartz-carbonate veinlets. Silicification is not common within ultramafic rocks. Polymetallic veins often exhibit a subtle banded appearance with bands of quartz dominant material interrupted with sulphide rich sections where the sulphide content can exceed 50%. Sulphides are dominantly pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and stibnite with lesser pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Veins average approximately 1.5 metres in width but vary between 0.5 and 5.6 metres. Trace amounts of gersdorffite (a nickel arsenide), bismuthinite (a bismuth telluride), pentlandite (a nickel sulphide) and free gold have been documented in petrographic samples taken from high-grade intercepts. A review of 24 diamond drill intercepts where an intercept grading at least 1.0 g/tonne gold occurs indicates that the average vein intercept is 1.54 metres wide with an average grade of 8.41 g/tonne gold and 52.43 g/tonne silver. It must however be

PROPERTY SCALE GEOLOGY (Figure 4)



noted that the very high grade intercept in hole 88-11 biases this number such that if it is removed from the calculation then the remaining 23 drill intercepts have and average thickness of 1.43 metres with an average grade of 3.06 g/tonne gold and 59.40 g/tonne silver.

Mesothermal stibnite-gold veins occur in, or adjacent to shears, fault zones and brecciated rocks in sedimentary or metasedimentary sequences. Typically the key pathfinder elements are arsenic and antimony. The veins are typically high value, in that they host high grade metal values, making them attractive exploration targets.

Disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization occurs in a zone extending along the northeastern side of Albert Lake for several kilometres where it coincides with a well defined induced polarization anomaly. The relationship between this style of mineralization and the polymetallic veins has yet to be established although it is possible that the polymetallic vein mineralization represents an outer zone to a central, copper-dominated part of the same hydrothermal system. Hydrothermal alteration related to this zone of copper mineralization appears to be that of a propylitic mineral assemblage although, because the volcanic rocks hosting this mineralization appear to have been metamorphosed to greenschist grade of regional metamorphism, it is difficult to distinguish between pervasive propylitization and the matamorphic greenschist mineral assemblage. Because of poor outcrop and the paucity of drilling within the copper zone and in areas away from the polymetallic veins, a regional hydrothermal zonation has not yet been adequately interpreted within the Indata property.

8. EXPLORATION

General Statement

Unlike many mineralized areas of British Columbia which have a long history of prospecting and exploration, mineralization of the Indata property was not discovered until 1984 following regional exploration along the Pinchi Fault system. At that time initial work was undertaken to define the zone of copper mineralization adjacent to Albert Lake in the western part of the property. The polymetallic veins remained undetected until a zone of limonitic soil to the east of the copper zone was sampled and found to be extremely anomalous in arsenic. Subsequent trenching and diamond drilling in 1987 resulted in the recognition of the polymetallic vein system.

From 1984, when metallic mineralization was first discovered on the Indata property, to the present time, approximately 3,000 metres of trenching (±50 trenches) and 7,377 metres of diamond drilling (73 holes) have been completed.

In addition, approximately 58 line kilometres of induced polarization, ground magnetic and EM16 (VLF-EM) electromagnetic surveying, 4,700 soil samples collected and analyzed, geological mapping of about 10 km^2 and prospecting have been carried out. Total exploration expenditure amounts to approximately $2,450,000.

1983 – 1990 Exploration

In 1983 Imperial Metals staked the Schnapps 1 and Schnapps 2 claims during regional exploration of the Pinchi Fault zone, to cover an inferred splay of the Pinchi Fault. In 1984 Imperial staked additional claims following the release of geochemical data by the Ministry of Energy which indicated anomalous copper, silver and mercury in a stream sediment sample collected from a channel draining Radio Lake. At this time, Imperial also conducted a preliminary soil sampling program which indicated the presence of anomalous copper in soils to the north and east of Albert Lake. This program was followed in 1985 by additional soil sampling, six line-kilometres of induced polarization surveying and the drilling of four diamond drill holes totaling 231 metres. Holes 1 and 2 intersected copper mineralization grading approximately 0.1% - 0.2% in the better sections in andesitic volcanics.

In 1986, Eastfield entered into a joint venture with Imperial Metals and assumed operatorship of the project. Eastfield expanded the soil geochemical and geophysical coverage and carried out limited hand trenching. Soil sampling carried out by Eastfield extended the copper anomaly adjacent to Albert Lake and established several areas of anomalous arsenic in soils to the east of the copper anomaly in the central northern part of the property. The grid was also extended to as far as 30+00 north although limited work as been carried out in this area. Geophysical surveying of the Indata property during this period consisted of VLF-EM, magnetometer and induced polarization surveying. Anomalous VLF-EM results generally reflect topography and interpreted bedrock response from this survey is equivocal. Magnetic surveying (total field) defined ultramafic bodies extremely well, especially those serpentinized intrusions which have magnetite as an alteration product. Induced polarization surveying (time domain pole – dipole method) carried out by Eastfield also outlined the ultramafic bodies where, in this case, the chargeability response appears to be related to magnetite, not sulfide, content although some sulphide rich

veins are present. In addition, a moderate to high chargeability response is evident along the western side of a zone of anomalous copper in soils and which subsequent drilling in 1996 suggested that it reflects disseminated and fracture controlled sulphide mineralization.

In 1987, Eastfield undertook a six-hole diamond-drilling program (306 metres) in an area in which anomalous arsenic, silver and gold were detected in soils. This drilling program intersected quartz – sulphide veins with significant gold values in places (up to 0.32 oz/ton over 1.2 metres) and silver in amounts typically between one and three ounces per ton. Sulphide minerals were mainly pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz and carbonate.

Additional drilling was conducted on this vein system in 1988 and 1989, returning values as high as 47.260 g/tonne (1.38 ounces per ton) gold over an interval of four metres (a true width of ±3.5 metres) in drill hole 88-I-11. Values in other holes ranged from several hundred to several thousand parts per billion. Interestingly, silver values obtained from samples collected from the 1988 and 1989 drilling programs were generally lower than those obtained from the 1987 program excepting hole 89-6 which returned a 3.2 m intercept of 354.1 g/t silver (10.33 oz/ton).

In 1989, 42 trenches, totaling 2,211 metres, were excavated in areas of anomalous soil geochemistry, using a Caterpillar D3 bulldozer with a backhoe attachment. In most cases where bedrock was exposed the geochemical anomalies were found to be caused by sulphide mineralization with elevated precious metals in quartz veins similar to the ones which had been intersected in drill holes. Vein-hosted mineralization defined during this program has been traced over a strike length of about 900 metres to date with individual vein segments varying from 50 metres to over 300 metres in length bounded by westerly-striking extensional faults. Average vein width is 1.5 metres but varies from less than 0.5 metres to a maximum determined so far of 5.6 metres. As well as drilling and trenching, geological mapping at a scale of 1:2000 was carried out over the northern two thirds of the property (excluding the Indata 1 claim and most of the Schnapps 2 and 5 claims) and prospecting was undertaken over the northern part of the property. This latter work indicated the presence of anomalous copper and gold in “grab” samples of rocks collected to the north of Albert.

In 1990 the entire Indata property was covered by an airborne magnetic survey flown at 200 metre line spacings in an east-west direction.

1995 – 1996 Exploration

Following the period 1983 – 1989, no further exploration of the Indata property was undertaken until 1995 when a program of trenching the copper zone (now referred to as the "Albert Lake Zone") to the north and east of Albert Lake was undertaken. This program was facilitated by the construction of 17 kilometres of road from the Tchentlo Lake forestry road in the south, allowing an excavator to be transported to the northern part of the Indata property. Results of this program included an excavator trench intercept of 0.36% copper over a length of 75 metres.

1996 Exploration

In 1996, Clear Creek optioned the Indata property from Eastfield and financed the drilling of nine diamond drill holes, totaling 650.8 metres, in and adjacent to, the Albert Lake Zone; three of these holes were not completed owing to difficult drilling conditions. Three holes were completed in the area of Trench 7 (holes 96-I-1, 2 and 3) while three were collared from a drill pad constructed about 300 metres to the southeast (holes 96-I-4, 5 and 9). Holes 96-I-6, 7 and 8 were not completed. Table 2 lists the significant results of this program.

1998 Exploration

Clear Creek undertook additional diamond drilling in 1998. This drilling was mainly carried out to the west of the 1996 drilling on the western end of the grid adjacent to the northern part of Albert Lake although one hole (I998-10) was attempted on the southwestern part of the Indata grid in the area of a magnetic anomaly indicated in the 1990 airborne survey. Whereas drill holes completed in 1996 were mainly in volcanic rocks, the westernmost holes of the 1998 drilling program intersected both volcanic and granodiorite intrusive rocks. In addition to the diamond drilling program, during construction of an access road in the extreme south of the grid area, copper mineralization was discovered in altered volcanic rocks exposed in a road cut. Fourteen "grab" samples collected from this area confirmed the existence of copper (<0.01% to 6.7%) as well as anomalous gold (<0.1 gram/tonne to 1.7 grams/tonne).

2003 Exploration

In 2003 Castillian Resources Corp. established sixteen (16) kilometres of grid on which 11.2 kilometres of induced polarization survey was completed. Soil sampling was completed on the 16-kilometre grid on a 50-metre sample spacing. 304 soil samples were collected and analyzed using multi-element techniques plus gold. A review of the results of the 2003 program in unison with other soil data derived between 1984 and 1998 indicates a number of localized arsenic and

antimony anomalies, both pathfinder elements for the precious metal veins known in drill intercepts located further to the east. Arsenic values in the 2003 soil samples range from 4.9 to 1146.1 ppm and antimony values between 0.7 and 183.2 ppm. The higher end ranges of both elements are significantly anomalous (200 ppm arsenic and 20 ppm antimony are normally considered anomalous for the Indata property.

2005 Exploration

In 2005 Aberdeen International funded the drilling of two NQ diamond drill holes with a third hole abandoned at 8.8 metres before casing could be set. Total meterage drilled was 261.9 metres. The first hole, 2005-01, was designed to test below the level reached in drill hole 1988-04 which had returned 145.4 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37%. Unfortunately, significant drilling difficulties were encountered and hole 2005-01 was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The second hole, 2005-03, drilled approximately 1400 metres to the south of 2005-01 encountered narrow intervals of anomalous copper mineralization. Hole designated 2005-02, located close to 2005-03 was abandoned shortly after being collared.

2007 Exploration

Redzone Resources Ltd. funded a program that included soil sampling and mechanical trenching in the northwest quadrant of the property with several of the grid lines cut preparatory to surveying at a later date. Approximately 1600 metres of new access road was constructed to enable this program to be completed. The highlight of the 2007 program was the discovery of a 10 centimetre wide quartz vein (with arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite) in trench 900A (centred approximately at L9+00N, 2+00W). Although discontinuous the vein was mapped trending at 150° and was observed on the bottom and north side of the trench. Two samples of the vein material, one grading 17.16 g/t gold and the other 7.84 g/t gold were sampled. The vein material was also found to be highly anomalous in arsenic, bismuth, antimony, mercury, selenium and tellurium providing a signature for gold mineralization of this type. A significant new soil anomaly trending through L19+00N, 11+00W to L21+00N, 11+00W was discovered.

2008 Exploration

In 2008 Max Resource Corp. completed five diamond drill holes totaling 1,052 metres at Indata. Four of the holes targeted lode gold mineralization while one hole targeted porphyry copper mineralization. The precious metal target was tested over a distance of 1,500 metres following the uphill trace of a soil arsenic anomaly believed to define a structural feature which has previously returned a number of gold-silver intercepts (arsenic, antimony and bismuth have

historically accompanied gold mineralization). Highlight of the 2008 drilling included 8.20 g/t gold over 0.3 m and 209.0 g/t silver over 0.5 m.

2010 Exploration

In 2010 ten kilometres of new grid was established and cut, 5.4 kilometres of induced polarization survey was competed and 471 soil samples collected and which are currently being analyzed and the results from which are not included significantly in this report.

General Overview 1983 to 2010

Exploration started at Indata in 1984 after a porphyry copper style target was interpreted from results obtained in a regional gold exploration program along the Pinchi Fault system. Since that time, a number of exploration campaigns have occurred at Indata alternating back and forth between porphyry copper and gold and both target types remain prospective.

An analysis of the databank for Indata indicates an arithmetic mean values for copper of 90 parts per million, for arsenic of 91 parts per million and for antimony of 10 parts per million. It must be recognized however that the geology of the Indata property is highly variable and different bedrock types i.e. ultramafic versus limestone will influence the background values for these elements. For practical application values greater than 200 parts per million for copper and arsenic and 20 parts per million for antimony are considered anomalous. Where comparable anomalous arsenic and antimony values were found in surveys completed previous to 2003 and 2007 (located further to the east) they were often caused by quartz-carbonate precious metal veins generally close to the anomalous soil response. Gold values in soil samples have traditionally been subtle on the Indata property, even for those soil samples collected over gold bearing veins. This subtle gold response may be caused by the relatively uniform cover of transported clay rich glacial till which allows soluble solutions containing arsenic, antimony and copper originating from bedrock to infiltrate the soil more effectively than is the case for gold.

Tight spaced induced polarization surveying (25 metre spaced dipoles on a four or six dipole array) have prove to be effective in accurately defining precious metal veins within larger more diffuse soil geochemical anomalies.

9. DRILLING (1983- 2008)

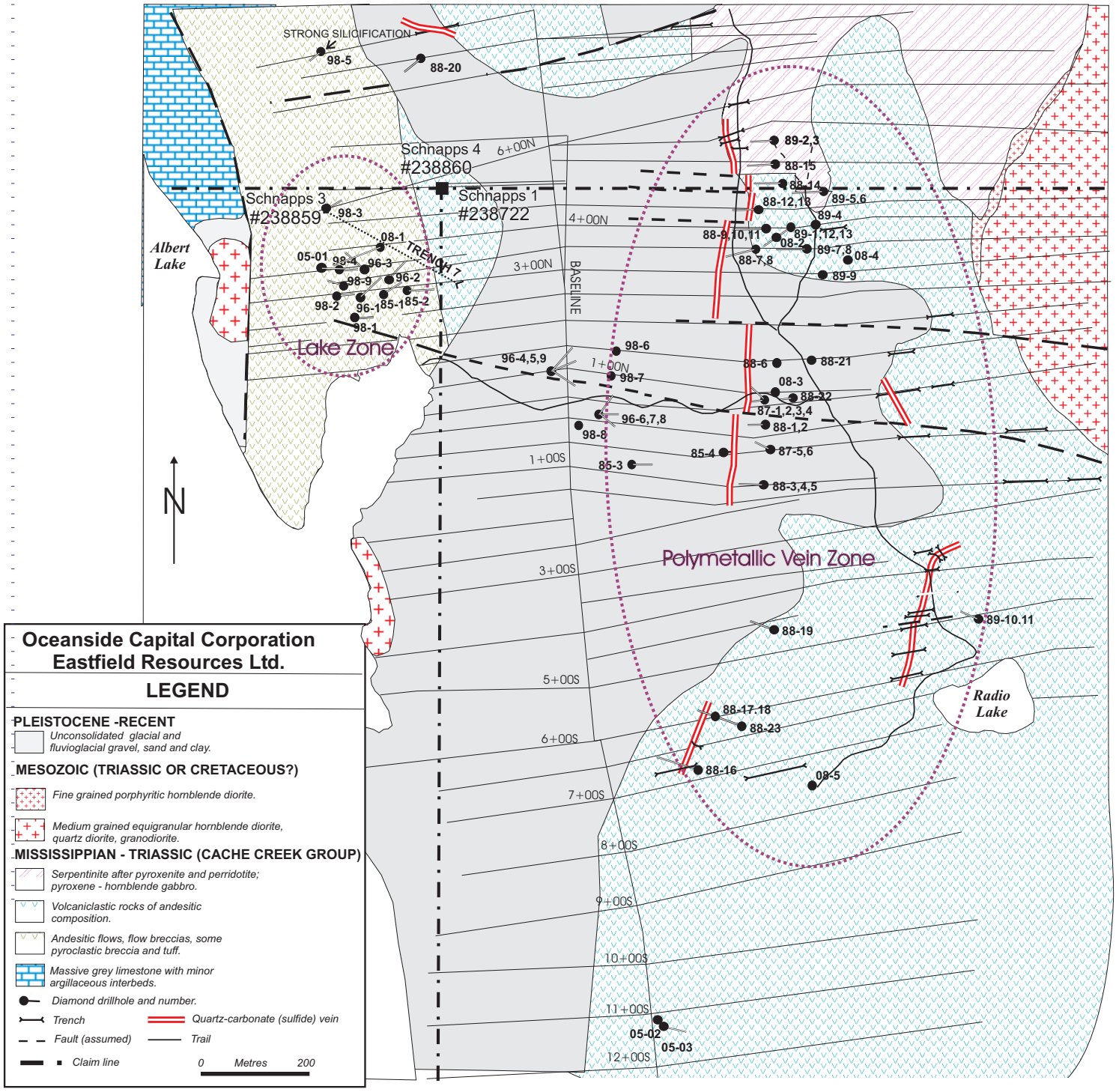
From 1985 to 2008 a total of 73 diamond drill holes, totaling 7376.59 metres have been drilled on the Indata Property. Programs in 1985, and 1987-89 were helicopter supported while the 1996, 1998 and 2005 programs were bulldozer supported. In the 2008 programme drill moves were done by helicopter, but shift changes were done via roads and trails. All of the logging of the drill core was carried out by accredited geologists and sampling was conducted according to industry standards. Geochemical analyses of the drill samples were conducted by Acme Analytical Laboratories and Chemex Labs (now ALS Chemex), both of which were accredited and respected analytical facilities during this period of time. Drill core from all of the programmes has been stored on the property, generally at the drill sites, but only that from 2005 and 2008 is of much use. A listing of results is as follows:

Table 2; Indata Property Drill Summary

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
1985	DDH-1	63.09	-45	60	350N/400W	1024	1.9	7.1	6.2			0.15
	and						37	46.3	9.3			0.2
	and						48.5	50.3	1.8			0.15
	and						57.1	63.1	5.6			0.22
	DDH-2	76.81	-45	90	345N/350W	1049	12.2	14.7	2.5			0.1
	DDH-3	56.99	-45	90	050S/150E	1121		No Intercept				
	DDH-4	33.83	-45	90	047N/343E	1169		No Intercept				
1987	87-I-1	50.6	-45	295	075N/425E	1174	18.9	20.7	1.8	1320	0.2	<0.05
	and						23.8	26.2	2.4	1647	55.2	0.28
	and						26.2	27.4	1.2	500	41.8	0.31
	and						27.4	29.9	2.5	1805	114.4	0.44
	87-I-2	46.63	-90	-	075N/425E	1174		No Intercept				
	87-I-3	52.73	-45	325	075N/425E	1174	24.1	28.3	4.2	3245	126.6	0.32
	87-I-4	53.64	-45	265	075N/425E	1174	24.2	26.2	2	1496	124.4	0.31
	and						27.7	28.3	0.6	950	51.3	0.19
	and						29.9	31.1	1.2	9835	51.4	0.51
	87-I-5	54.25	-45	295	050S/440E	1189	42.5	44.5	2	1209	104.5	0.85
	and						44.5	45.7	1.2	5000	56.2	0.35
	and						45.7	46.6	0.9	510	48.1	0.3
	87-I-6	47.55	-90	-	050S/440E	1189	41.9	44.5	2.6	761	52.9	0.51
1988	88-I-01	51.51	-45	270	025N/422E	1179	31.7	33.2	1.5	309	69.9	0.22
	88-I-02	54.56	-90	-	025N/425E	1179	33.5	35	1.5	310	49.2	0.12
	88-I-03	79.55	-45	270	100S/422E	1196		No Intercept				

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
	88-I-04	21.64	-90	-	100S/423E	1196		No Intercept				
	88-I-05	84.43	-65	270	100S/423E	1196	37	38	1	443	21.6	0.13
	and						40	41	1	524	0.1	<0.05
	88-I-06	114	-45	270	150N/449E	1183		No Intercept				
	88-I-07	110.34	-56	260	350N/417E	1210	48.5	49	0.5	1020	1.3	0.14
	88-I-08	149.96	-75	260	350N/419E	1194	41.5	42	0.5	3845	1.3	0.11
	88-I-09	122.22	-46	270	400N/449E	1202	44.8	45.3	0.5	320	1.3	0.06
	and						55.5	56.5	1	548	1.9	0.16
	and						58.5	59.5	1	3922	1.7	0.13
	and						59.5	60.5	1	347	1.6	0.16
	88-I-10	128.62	-65	270	400N/450E	1202	53	53.5	0.5	2605	2.8	0.06
	and						53.5	54.5	1	470	6	0.43
	and						55	55.5	0.5	2875	1.1	0.08
	and						56	58	2	677	0.7	0.09
	88-I-11	103	-90	-	400N/451E	1202	66	67	1	6150	4	0.43
	and						76	80	4	47260	2	<0.05
	88-I-12	85.34	-45	270	450N/431E	1202	54	54.5	0.5	653	5.9	0.08
	and						61.1	61.6	0.5	462	1.9	0.15
	and						64.3	65	0.7	372	1.7	0.19
1988	88-I-13	81.38	-90	-	450N/436E	1202		No Intercept				
	88-I-14	91.74	-45	270	510N/495E	1204	59.5	60.3	0.8	358	21.6	1.32
	88-I-15	110	-45	270	550N/481E	1195	20.4	21.4	1	494	0.9	0.05
	and						81	83	2	1355	2.9	0.11
	88-I-16	119.2	-45	290	700S/200E	1143		No Intercept				
	88-I-17	61.26	-45	290	605S/269E	1160		No Intercept				
	88-I-18	60.4	-75	290	605S/270E	1160		No Intercept				
	88-I-19	76.5	-45	290	470S/395E	1184	26	26.7	0.7	420	9.2	0.17
	88-I-20	67.35	-45	240	808N/247E	1110		No Intercept				
	88-I-21	111.6	-45	270	150N/525E	1190	81.8	82.3	0.5	270	34.3	0.1
	88-I-22	137.5	-55	265	062N/485E	1188	57.7	59.1	1.4	1229	42.9	0.25
	88-I-23	76.5	-45	290	620S/307E	1156	32.7	33.1	0.4	585	41	<0.05
1989	89-I-01	122.22	-90	-	402S/503E	1212	33.9	34.1	0.3	2157	15.5	0.78
	and						106	107	1	576	1.4	<0.05
	89-I-02	103.94	-60	270	600N/480E	1203	93.8	95	1.2	559	1.6	<0.05
	89-I-03	110.03	-90	-	600N/480E	1035		No Intercept				
	89-I-04	152.7	-90	-	404N/553E	1211		No Intercept				
	89-I-05	154.22	-90	-	468N/580E	1217		No Intercept				
	89-I-06	140.51	-60	270	468N/580E	1217	19.6	22.8	3.2	10	354.1	0.12
	89-I-07	183.18	-90	-	417N/350E	1210	110.4	112.4	2	1335	1.7	0.12
	and						138.8	139.4	0.6	988		0.98
	89-I-08	138.68	-60	270	417N/349E	1210	106.1	107	0.9	653	1.1	0.07
	and						125.1	126.1	1	872	0.2	
	89-I-09	209.09	-90	-	290N/550E	1206	133.9	134.2	0.3	429	1.3	0.11

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
	and						159.4	160.1	0.7	1903	7.2	0.11
	and						161.6	162.4	0.8	4837	3.1	0.23
	and						172.2	172.7	0.5	7209	6.7	0.67
	89-I-10	83.21	-60	295	505S/322E	1234	188	200.8	12.8	269	0.2	<0.05
	89-I-11	91.74	-90	-	505S/322E	1234	48.8	49.8	1	138	10.5	<0.05
	89-I-12	175.56	-60	270	402N/503E	1212	98	99	1	331	28.4	<0.05
	and						102.7	104.4	1.7	1825	23.3	<0.05
	89-I-13	152.7	-62	230	398N/505E	1212	92.7	93.7	1	261	0.5	0.06
1996	96-I-1	108.8	-60	48	255N/420W	1024	11.3	108.8	97.5			0.12
	incl.						11.3	57.3	46			0.17
	and						87.3	108.8	21.5			0.15
	96-I-2	151.5	-60	45	350N/380W	1024	3	151.5	148.5			0.09
	incl.						17	38	21			0.13
	96-I-3	73.15	-50	315	350N/450W	1036	5.2	73.2	68			0.1
	incl.						17	38	21			0.23
	96-I-4	78.6	-45	60	100N/025W	1086	8.2	78.6	70.4			0.09
	incl.						14	43.6	29.6			0.15
	96-I-5	84.42	-75	60	100N/025W	1086	6.1	54	47.9			0.1
	96-I-6	26.52	-47	90	015N/100E	1122		No Intercept				
	96-I-7	26.5	-50	120	015N/100E	1122		No Intercept				
	96-I-8	17.7	-50	60	015N/100E	1122		No Intercept				
	96-I-9	83.8	-60	120	100N/025W	1086	11.2	48	36.8			0.09
1998	I-98-1	96.3	-60	90	150N/450W	1036	18	58.2	40.2			0.09
	I-98-2	27.7	-60	90	300N/625W	1036		No Intercept				
	I-98-2A	42.4	-70	60	300N/613W	1034	30.5	36.5	6			0.13
	I-98-3	80.5	-60	60	500N/525W	1035		No Intercept				
	I-98-4	162.5	-60	90	350N/525W	1031	12.2	157.4	145.4			0.2
	incl.						133.3	157.4.	24.1			0.37
	I-98-5	64	-70	235	1000N/510 W	1079	15	18	3			0.12
	I-98-6	99.4	-90	-	180N/120E	1160		Not sampled				
	I-98-7	88.4	-90	-	050N/160E	1135		No Intercept				
	I-98-8	77.4	-60	280	050N/125W	1052		No Intercept				
	I-98-9	149.4	-60	285	320N/563W	1031	29.2	87.5	58.3			0.23
	I-98-10	67.1	-90	-	1980S/100E	1055		No Intercept				
2005	2005-I-1	99.11	-60	90	350N/575W	1031		No Intercept				
	2005-I-2	8.8	-45	115	1105S/110E	1064		Hole	lost			
	2005-I-3	153.92	-45	115	1110S/135E	1064	18.4	30.8	12.4			0.12
2008	08-I-1	280.42	-65	250		1041	18.3	181.7	163.4			0.14
	Incl.						123	150	27			0.27
	08-I-2	156.36	-90	-		1204	76.5	76.8	0.3	8200	4.4	0.18
	08-I-3	85.96	-90	-		1183	36.7	38.3	1.6	420	79.9	0.14
	includin g						37.2	37.7	0.5	400	209	0.13
	08-I-4	274.32	-90	-		1207		No Intercept				
	08-I-5	259.11	-90	-		1184		No Intercept				
Total metres		**7376.6**										



Drill hole and trech locations shown with geology of
the central part of the Indata property (hole 98-10 located south of this figure is not sho

Fig 5

10. SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED IN 2010

In September-October 2010 Oceanside Capital Corporation completed the establishment and cutting of 10 kilometres of new grid and the completion of 5.4 kilometres of induced polarization surveying. (471 soils samples were also collected and are currently being analyzed and are consequently not included or costed in this report). The geophysical report is included in the appendix of this repot.

11. 2010 EXPENSE STATEMENT

Professional Fees	J.W. Morton, P.Geo, 5 days @ $680	$3,400	July 1, July 2, July 16, Aug 5, Oct 7, 2010
Professional Fees	R. Johnson, P.Geo 15.5 days @ $680	$10,540	May 20, 21, 24-28, June 1-4, June 16, July 13-15 & 19, 2010
Professional Fees	C. Russell, P.Geo 5.5 days @ $680	$3,740	May and June, 2010
Field Personnel	Francois Larocque 3.5 days @ $420	$1,470	Sept 18, 19 & 21, 2010
Field Personnel	J.P. Charbonneau 0.5 days @ $420	$210	Nov 25, 2010
Field Personnel	Jacques Perreault, 21 days @ $420	$8,820	Sept 18, 19 & 21, Oct 4-21, 2010
Field Personnel	M. Kozenko, 3 days @ $310	$930	Sept 18, 19 & 21, 2010
Field Personnel	G. Parent, 3 days @ $360	$1,080	Sept 18, 19 & 21, 2010
Field Personnel	Sky Perrault, 16 days @ $420	$6,720	Oct 5-20, 2010
Field Personnel	B. Collier, 10 days @ $290	$5,220	Oct 16-23, 2010
Field Personnel	J. Costello, 18 days @ $290	$5,220	Oct 16-23, 2010
Field Personnel	Morgan West, 13 days @ $360	$4,680	Oct 5-9 & 12-19, 2010
Field Personnel	V. Mowatt, 14 days @ $310	$4,340	Oct 7-20, 2010

Total Personnel	$55,950.00
Truck Rental, K. Miller Enterprises,	$290.01
Truck Rental, J. Perreault, 20 days, @ $80	$1,600.00
Truck Rental, Morgan West 3 days, @ $80 day	$240.00

Truck and Equipment Rental, V. Mowatt,	$350.00
ATV Rental, (Val Geo Tech) 17 days @ $75 each per day,	$3,825.00
Chainsaw Rental, Larocque, 1 day @ $25 day,	$25.00
Chainsaw Rental, S. Perreault, +8 days @ $25 day,	$200.00
Chainsaw Rental, J. Perrault, 11 days @ $25day,	$275.00
Chainsaw Rental, Victor Mowatt, 2 days @ $25 day,	$50.00
GPS Rental, Larocque, 2 days @ $5 day,	$10.00
GPS Rental, S. Perrault, 12 days @ $5 day,	$60.00
GPS Rental, J. Perrault, 12 days @ $5 day,	$60.00
GPS Rental (Mincord), 16 days @ $5 day,	$80.00
Consumables and Field Equipment,	$780.44
Freight,	$60.11
Travel Expenses,	$1,819.78
Analytical Costs, 5 samples @ $26.74	$133.70
Sat Phone Rental, Mincord, 16 days @ $10 day	$160.00
Food,	$1,080.70
Radio Rental, Mincord (4 units), 19 days @ $5 each,	$300.00
Radio Rental, J. Perrault, 12 days @ $5 day,	$60.00
Radio Rental, S. Perrault, 12 days @ $5 day,	$60.00
Accommodation	$10,465.00
Scheduled Flights,	$1,455.30
Helicopter, Interior Helicopters, 2.2 hours @ $1,073.20 hr	$2,361.04
Geophysical Subcontractor,	$18,068.54
Subtotal	**$100,239.62**
HST (GST),	$5,948.60
Grand Total	**$106,188.22**

12. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Two target types exist on the Indata Project: precious metal veins associated with arsenic, antimony and bismuth and porphyry copper such as is exemplified in several drill holes on the northeast side of Albert Lake.

Precious Metal Target Type.

Gold mineralization at Indata is localized within fault zones which are probably related to ophiolitic rocks and possibly proximity to the Pinchi Fault system, one of the pre-eminent structural features in central British Columbia extending in a north-south orientation for more than 450 kilometres. Current hot spring activity on the Pinchi Fault at Tchentlo Lake, located 12 kilometres to the south of the Indata property, confirms that the long lived Pinchi Fault system continues to be active.

Porphyry Copper Target Type.

Porphyry copper style mineralization has been exposed in several drill holes and along access roads at the northeast end of Albert Lake. Mineralization in this area is spatially associated with a local magnetic high which may be satellite feature to a more robust magnetic anomaly contiguous to it to the east. A strong and relatively cohesive soil copper anomaly exists for at least 1500 metres to the south of the known porphyry copper mineralization in a generally low lying and wet landscape only partially surveyed by induced polarization that will have to be drill tested for meaningful evaluation.

Awaruite Nickel Alloy Target Type.

At the Decar project located 50 kilometres to the south of Indata (owned by First Point Minerals Corp. and under option to Cliffs Natural Resources Inc.) ultramafic ophiolite rocks host awaruite, a highly magnetic and dense nickel-iron alloy that is being explored as a potential new source of nickel (non sulphide). At Indata an area to the south of Radio Lake contains a number of reconnaissance soil sample results from work completed in 1983 by Imperial Metals Corporation that indicate an area with high soil concentrations of nickel (to 1,227 ppm) and magnesium (to 9.40%) most likely caused by nickel mineralization in serpentinized rocks.

13. AUTHOR QUALIFICATIONS

I, J.W. Morton am a graduate of Carleton University Ottawa with a B.Sc. (1972) in Geology and a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a M. Sc. (1976) in Graduate Studies.

I, J.W Morton have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of BC (P.Geo.) since 1991.

I, J.W. Morton have practiced my profession since graduation throughout Western Canada, the Western USA and Mexico.

I, J.W Morton supervised the work outlined in this report.

Signed this 12th day of January, 2011

J.W. (Bill) Morton

14. REFERENCES

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LOGISTICAL REPORT

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

INDATA PROPERTY, FORT ST. JAMES AREA, B.C.

on behalf of

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
Suite 110 – 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1Z7

Survey performed: October 17 to 24, 2010

by

Alan Scott, Geophysicist
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

November 19, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix

Accompanying Maps (map roll and CD)

Chargeability/Resistivity Pseudosections with Magnetometer Profiles
Lines 170E, 420E, and 670E (1:2500)
Line 1250E (1:2500)

Chargeability contour plan – UTM coordinates (1:5000)
Resistivity contour plan – UTM coordinates (1:5000)

Magnetometer contour plan – UTM coordinates (1:5000)
Magnetometer profiles – Grid coordinates

Accompanying Data Files

One (1) compact disk with all survey data and maps

1. INTRODUCTION

Induced polarization (IP) and magnetometer surveys were performed at the Indata Property, Fort St. James Area, B.C., within the period October 17 to 24, 2010.

The surveys were performed by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. This report describes the instrumentation and procedures, and presents the results of the surveys.

2. SURVEY COVERAGE AND PROCEDURES

A total of 5.4 km of IP survey and magnetometer survey were performed at the Indata Property. The survey was discontinued due to a washout of the access road.

The pole dipole array was used for the IP survey with an "a" spacing of 25 metres and "n" separations of 1 to 5. The on line current electrode was located to the south of the current electrode on all survey lines.

The chargeability and resistivity results are presented on the accompanying pseudosections and contour plan maps. The magnetometer survey results are presented as profiles on the pseudosections and as contour and profile plans.

3. PERSONNEL

Gordon Stewart was the crew chief on the survey on behalf of Scott Geophysics Ltd. Bill Morton was the representative on behalf of Eastfield Resources Ltd.

4. INSTRUMENTATION

A GDD Grx8 receiver and GDD TxII transmitter were used for the IP survey. Readings were taken in the time domain using a 2 second on/2 second off alternating square wave. The chargeability values plotted on the accompanying pseudosections and plan maps is for the interval 690 to 1050 msecs after shutoff (mid point 870 msec). A Scintrex ENVI was used for the magnetometer survey. All data was corrected for diurnal drift with reference to an ENVI base station cycling at 10 second intervals.

Respectfully Submitted,

Alan Scott, Geophysicist

Statement of Qualifications

for

Alan Scott, Geophysicist

of

4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

I hereby certify the following statements regarding my qualifications and involvement in the program of work on behalf of Eastfield Resources Ltd., at the Indata Property, Fort St. James Area, B.C., and as presented in this report of November 19, 2010.

The work was performed by individuals qualified for its performance.

I am a shareholder and director in Eastfield Resources Ltd. which has a material interest in the property under consideration in this report.

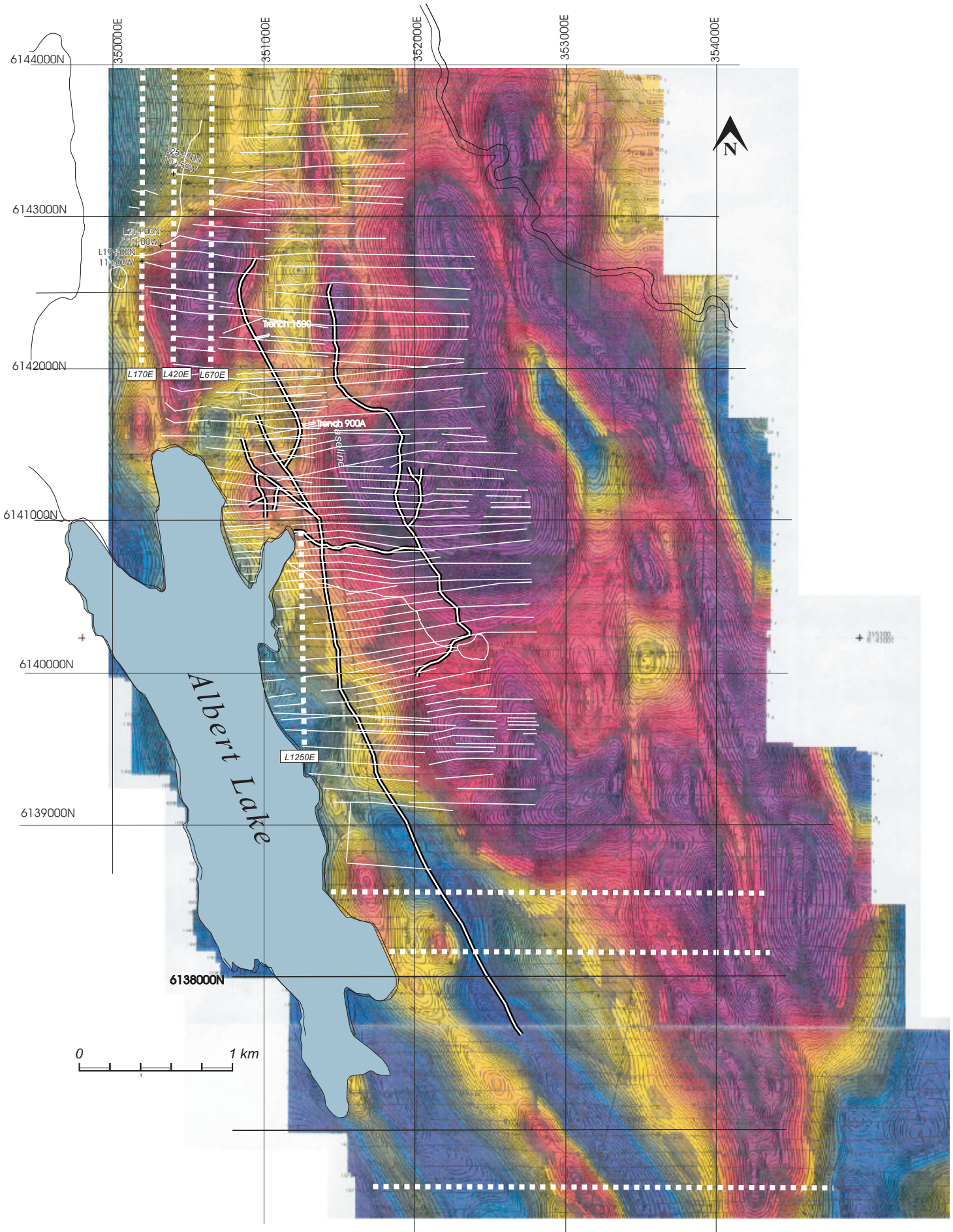
I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree (Geophysics) in 1970 and with a Master of Business Administration in 1982.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I have been practicing my profession as a Geophysicist in the field of Mineral Exploration since 1970.

Respectfully submitted,

Alan Scott, P.Geo.



Airborne Total Field Magnetics

Blue hue from 57650 nT Mauve hue to 62150 nT

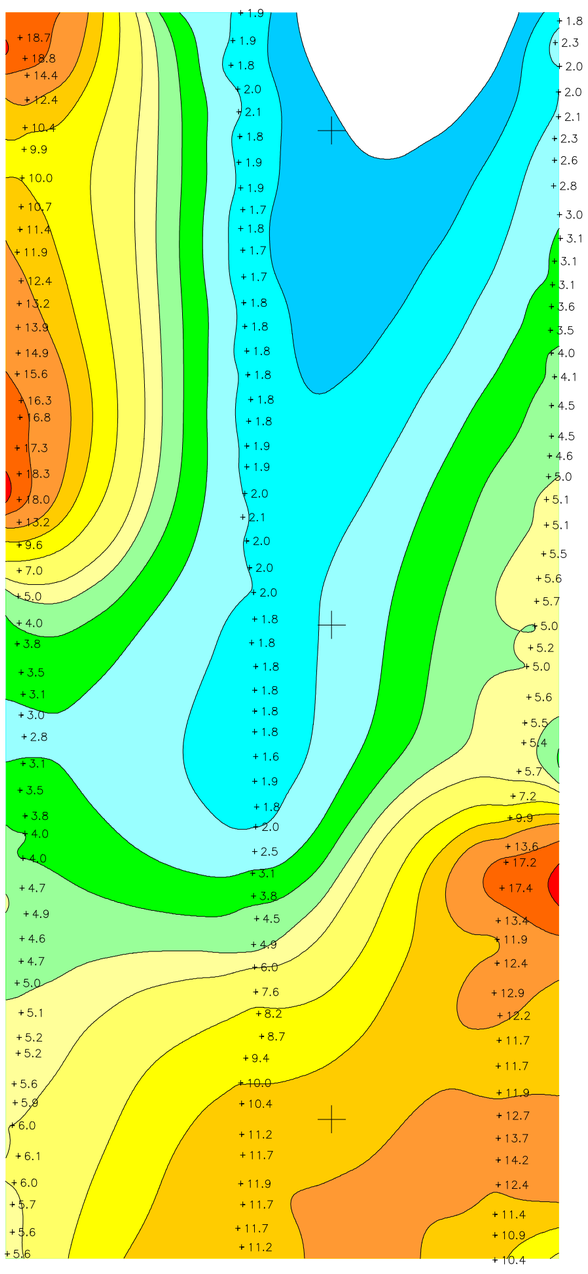
known veins in red, 2008 drill holes and 98-4 and 88-11

IP Line Locations

L170E, L420E, L670E & L1250E

350000E 350500E 351000E 351500E

6143500N 6143000N 6142500N 6142000N 6141500N 6141000N 6140500N 6140000N 6139500N



Chargeability (mV/V)

60.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
16.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

survey performed	Oct/2010
receiver	GDD Rx8
transmitter	GDD TxII
pulse time	2 seconds
Mx receive window	690–1050 msec
mid point	870 msec
array	pole dipole
a spacing	25 metres
n separations	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
current electrode	S of potentials

Contoured value Filtered chargeability
Filtered values n = 1 to 5

Note: The filter applied to this data is the standard Fraser triangular filter whereby one value is selected at n=1, two values at n=2, three values at n=3, etc. The plotted value is the average of the average values of the n separations and is plotted at the n=1 data point.

GPS derived UTM coordinates – WGS84

0 100 200 300 400

METERS

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

INDATA PROPERTY

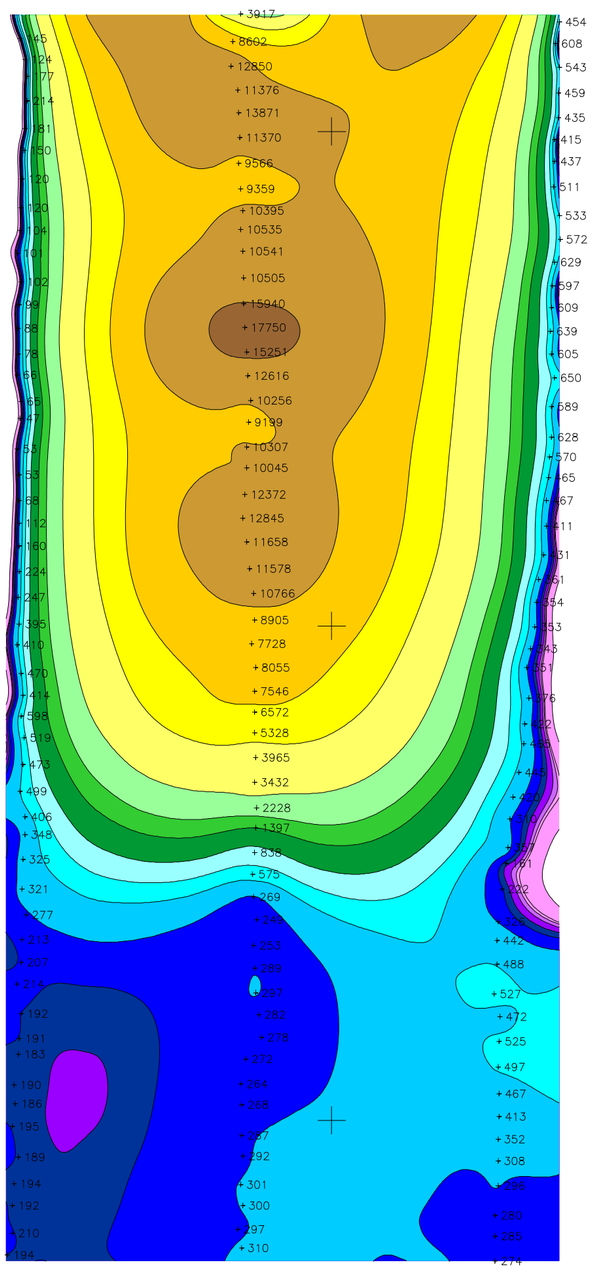
FORT ST. JAMES AREA, B.C.
Chargebability Contour Plan
Triangular Filtered Values
First to Fifth Separations

DRAWN BY: ars | DATE: Nov/2010

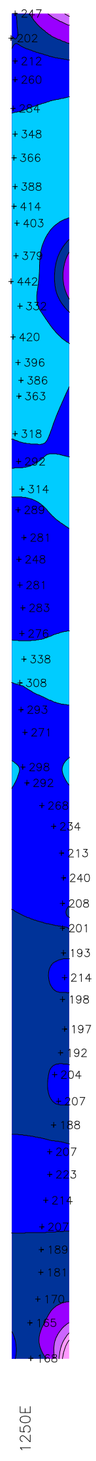
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.

350000E
350500E
351000E
351500E

6143500N
6143000N
6142500N
6142000N
6141500N
6141000N
6140500N
6140000N
6139500N



L 170E
L 420E
L 670E



L 1250E

Resistivity (ohm-m)

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

survey performed	Oct/2010
receiver	GDD Rx8
transmitter	GDD TxII
pulse time	2 seconds
Mx receive window	690–1050 msec
mid point	870 msec
array	pole dipole
a spacing	25 metres
n separations	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
current electrode	S of potentials

Contoured value Filtered resistivity
Filtered values n = 1 to 5

Note: The filter applied to this data is the standard Fraser triangular filter whereby one value is selected at n=1, two values at n=2, three values at n=3, etc. The plotted value is the average of the average values of the n separations and is plotted at the n=1 data point.

GPS derived UTM coordinates – WGS84

0 100 200 300 400
METERS

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

INDATA PROPERTY

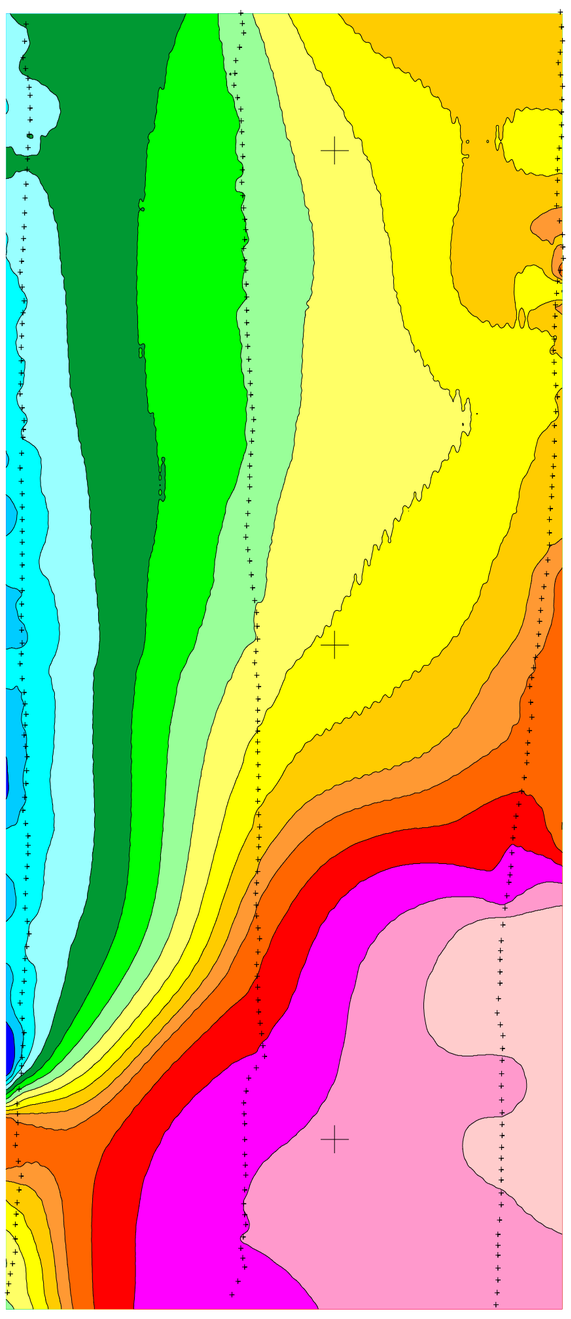
FORT ST. JAMES AREA, B.C.
Resistivity Contour Plan
Triangular Filtered Values
First to Fifth Separations

DRAWN BY: ars | DATE: Nov/2010

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.

350000E
350500E
351000E
351500E

6143500N
6143000N
6142500N
6142000N
6141500N
6141000N
6140500N
6140000N
6139500N



Magnetometer (nT)

59000
58000
57500
57300
57200
57150
57100
57050
57000
56950
56900
56850
56800
56750
56700
56600

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

survey performed	Nov/2010
survey magnetometer	Scintrex ENVI
base magnetometer	Scintrex ENVI
type	proton
measurement	total field
units	nanoTeslas
diurnal corrections	base station
data interval	12.5 metres

GPS derived UTM coordinates – WGS84

0 100 200 300 400

M E T E R S

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

INDATA PROPERTY

FORT ST. JAMES AREA, B.C.
Magnetometer Survey
Contour Plan

DRAWN BY: ars | DATE: Nov/2010

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Chargeability (mV/V)

60.0 40.0 30.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 10.0 8.0 6.0 5.0 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0

Resistivity (ohm-m)

100000 30000 20000 15000 10000 7000 5000 3000 2000 1500 1000 700 500 300 200 150 100 70 50

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

INDATA PROPERTY, FORT ST JAMES AREA, B.C.

LINE: 170E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
Oct/10

Pole-Dipole Array
GDD Rx8
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

Current electrode South of potential electrodes (array heading N)
Mx chargeability = 690-1050 msec after shutoff
Magnetometer Survey: Scintrex ENVI base plus field magnetometers

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

INDATA PROPERTY, FORT ST JAMES AREA, B.C.

LINE: 420E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
Oct/10

Pole-Dipole Array
GDD Rx8
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

Current electrode South of potential electrodes (array heading N)
Mx chargeability = 690-1050 msec after shutoff
Magnetometer Survey: Scintrex ENVI base plus field magnetometers

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

INDATA PROPERTY, FORT ST JAMES AREA, B.C.

LINE: 670E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
Oct/10

Pole-Dipole Array
GDD Rx8
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

Current electrode South of potential electrodes (array heading N)
Mx chargeability = 690-1050 msec after shutoff
Magnetometer Survey: Scintrex ENVI base plus field magnetometers

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

INDATA PROPERTY, FORT ST JAMES AREA, B.C.

LINE: 1250E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY — Pole-Dipole Array

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD. — GDD Rx8

Oct/10 — Pulse Rate: 2 sec

Current electrode South of potential electrodes (array heading N)

Mx chargeability = 690-1050 msec after shutoff

Magnetometer Survey: Scintrex ENVI base plus field magnetometers

0 25 50 100 150 METERS

TOTAL FIELD (nT)

60500
57000
56500

CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)

APPARENT RESISTIVITY (Ohm-m)

o n

25 1 —
25 2 —
25 3 —
25 4 —
25 5 —

1375S 1350S 1325S 1300S 1275S 1250S 1225S 1200S 1175S 1150S 1125S 1100S 1075S 1050S 1025S 1000S 975S 950S 925S 900S 875S 850S 825S 800S 775S 750S 725S 700S 675S 650S 625S 600S 575S 550S 525S 500S 475S 450S 425S 400S 375S 350S 325S 300S 275S 250S 225S 200S 175S 150S 125S 100S 75S 50S 25S

Contours

4 5 6 8 10 12 16 20

Contours

100 150 200 300 500

LINE: 1250E

Chargeability (mV/V)

60.0 40.0 30.0 20.0 16.0 12.0 10.0 8.0 6.0 5.0 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0

Resistivity (ohm-m)

100000 30000 20000 15000 10000 7000 5000 3000 2000 1500 1000 700 500 300 200 150 100 70 50