Frontispiece. View from central part of Trapper Gold property main soil anomaly, looking northwest along km-scale gold-in-soil anomaly to east-facing slopes across Inlaw Creek; note orange-brown weathering Fe carbonate altered rocks marking margins of zone near ridgeline, to either side of break in slope.

2010 Exploration Program,

Trapper Gold Property,

Northern Boundary Ranges,

Tulsequah Map Area
(NTS 104K/07 & 10)

Atlin Mining Division, Northwestern British Columbia,

Latitude 58 28'N, Longitude 132 44'W

for

Constantine Metal Resources Ltd.,

by C.J. Greig (M.Sc. P.Geo.) and S.T. Flasha (M.Sc.)

January 28, 2011

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1.0 Summary

In late August, 2010, a four person crew mobilized by helicopter from Juneau, Alaska, spent a day on the Trapper Gold property prospecting and soil sampling. The purpose of the work was to examine and possibly extend the northwest-trending Au-in-soil geochemical anomaly on the eastern side of Inlaw Creek which was originally outlined in the early 1980's by Chevron Minerals. The possible northwestward continuation of the soil anomaly along-strike and across Inlaw Creek was accomplished by means of soil geochemical contour sample lines and a brief geological examination. In addition, the central part of the main soil anomaly on the eastern side of the creek was examined and prospected. In total, 26 rock, 95 soil, and 2 stream sediment samples were collected and sent for analysis to ALS-Chemex Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. The most significant results from the program were from the soil geochem lines, where fifteen samples in two lines returned greater than 100 ppb Au across distances of between 150 and 200 metres. The results strongly suggest that the Trapper property gold mineralized zone on the west side of Inlaw Creek lies at, and perhaps to the north of, the northern ends of the soil contour lines. There the best results are coincident with orange-brown weathering, strongly Fe carbonate altered mafic volcanic rocks, much as they are to the east of creek. Thus the 2010 soil sampling provides good evidence that the Au-bearing mineralizing system on the property is continuous over at least 2 km along a northwest trend.

On the basis of the positive results of the field program, Constantine commissioned a study of satellite imagery for the Trapper Gold property area. The study utilized Landsat TM, ASTER, and GeoEye images that were used to identify zones in the region of iron oxides, clay alteration, and silicification, all of which are known to be associated with gold mineralization on the property. The resultant interpretive images also include structural interpretations and create excellent targets for the next phase of exploration on the property and in the immediate vicinity.

Further work on the property is recommended. It should be based out of a camp on the property and should begin with the establishment of a cut-and-chained grid over the main geochemical anomaly. Systematic work across the grid should include prospecting, geologic mapping, and in-fill soil geochemical sampling. The grid should also serve as control for an Induced

Polarization (IP) and magnetometer/VLF-EM survey. At the same time, the camp might serve as a base for helicopter-supported work on the more distant parts of the property, as well as farther afield, following up targets generated by the satellite imagery study. Should the early stage work on the grid provide encouragement, a drill program utilizing a lightweight fly-drill should be considered.

2.0 Introduction

The Trapper Gold property, also known previously as the Trapper Lake, Check-Mate or Echo property, and originally as the Inlaw property, consists of nine tenures totalling 3756 hectares. It was staked for its precious metals potential. Previous soil sampling programs in the early 1980's by Chevron Minerals of Canada outlined a large-scale, high-tenor gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly. However, a program run in 2005 by Solomon Resources Ltd., which attempted to test the Chevron work, shed some doubt on the existence of the anomaly and its associated mineralization. Prior to staking the original claim of the Trapper Gold property group in 2007, the lead author came to the conclusion that Solomon's work did not adequately test the anomaly, and in fact, the only soil samples collected close to the main part of it actually returned highly anomalous results. In 2008, a soil sampling program was designed for Richfield Ventures Corp. to better test the Chevron anomaly. Over 200 samples were collected, as well as 13 rock samples and 5 stream sediment samples. The program proved fruitful as anomalous Au-in-soil values, typically between 100 ppb and +1000 ppb Au, extended over a kilometre in length and averaged 100-200 metres in width (Greig 2008). Associated Fe carbonate-silica alteration also suggested the presence of a large-scale hydrothermal system. Further work was recommended.

In spite of the positive results, the adverse economic climate of the latter half of 2008 led Richfield Ventures Corp. to drop the option on the Trapper Lake property and return it to Greig. In 2009, he came to an agreement with Constantine Metal Resources Ltd. and after expanding the property somewhat, exploration on what is now named the Trapper Gold property recommenced in 2010.

3.0 Location, Access, and Physiography

The Trapper Gold property, located in northwest British Columbia's Atlin Mining Division, lies within the northern Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains (Chechilda Range), immediately west of the Tahltan Highlands and Stikine Plateau (figs. 1 and 2). The property is centred on a north-south trending ridge system, and the southern and eastern slopes of the ridge drain into Tunjony Lake and the west-northwest shores of Trapper Lake (fig. 3). The western claims straddle the headwaters of a short tributary of what is known locally as "La Jaune Creek" (Baker and Simmons 2006). This tributary, informally named "Inlaw Creek" by Tupper (2005), flows northerly into La Jaune Creek, which in turn flows northerly into the Sutlahine River, a major tributary of the Inklin and Taku rivers. Elevations on the Trapper Gold property reach more than 2000 metres, and relief is greater than 1000 metres, with terrain generally relatively gently-sloping in the immediate vicinity of Inlaw Creek, with steeper rocky or grassy slopes, particularly in the central part of the claim group (Frontispiece). The property is most readily accessible by helicopter, from either Atlin (132 km to the northwest), Dease Lake (159 km to the east), or Juneau, Alaska (approx. 100 km to the west). The closest communities are Telegraph Creek (114 km to the southeast) and Juneau, which of course lies across the U.S. border. The Golden Bear mine road, 45 km south of the property, could provide ready access but is currently washed-out, and so practical road access is 110 km distant. As a consequence, the most suitable access is by air, specifically by helicopter, although Trapper and Tunjony lakes can be serviced by floatplane, and there are floatplane bases at Telegraph Creek, Dease Lake, Atlin, and Juneau.

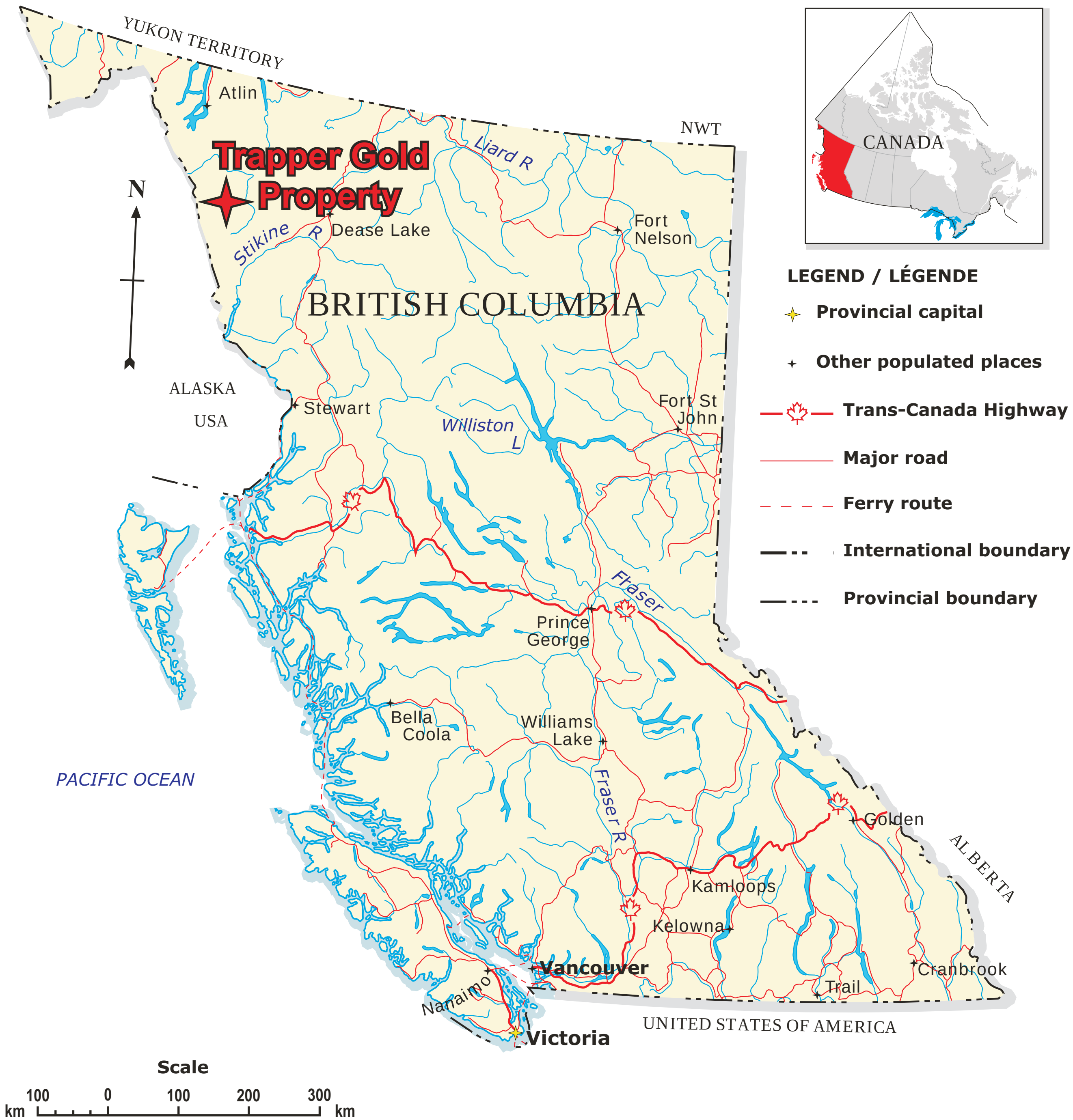

Figure 1. Location of the Trapper Gold property, northwestern British Columbia.

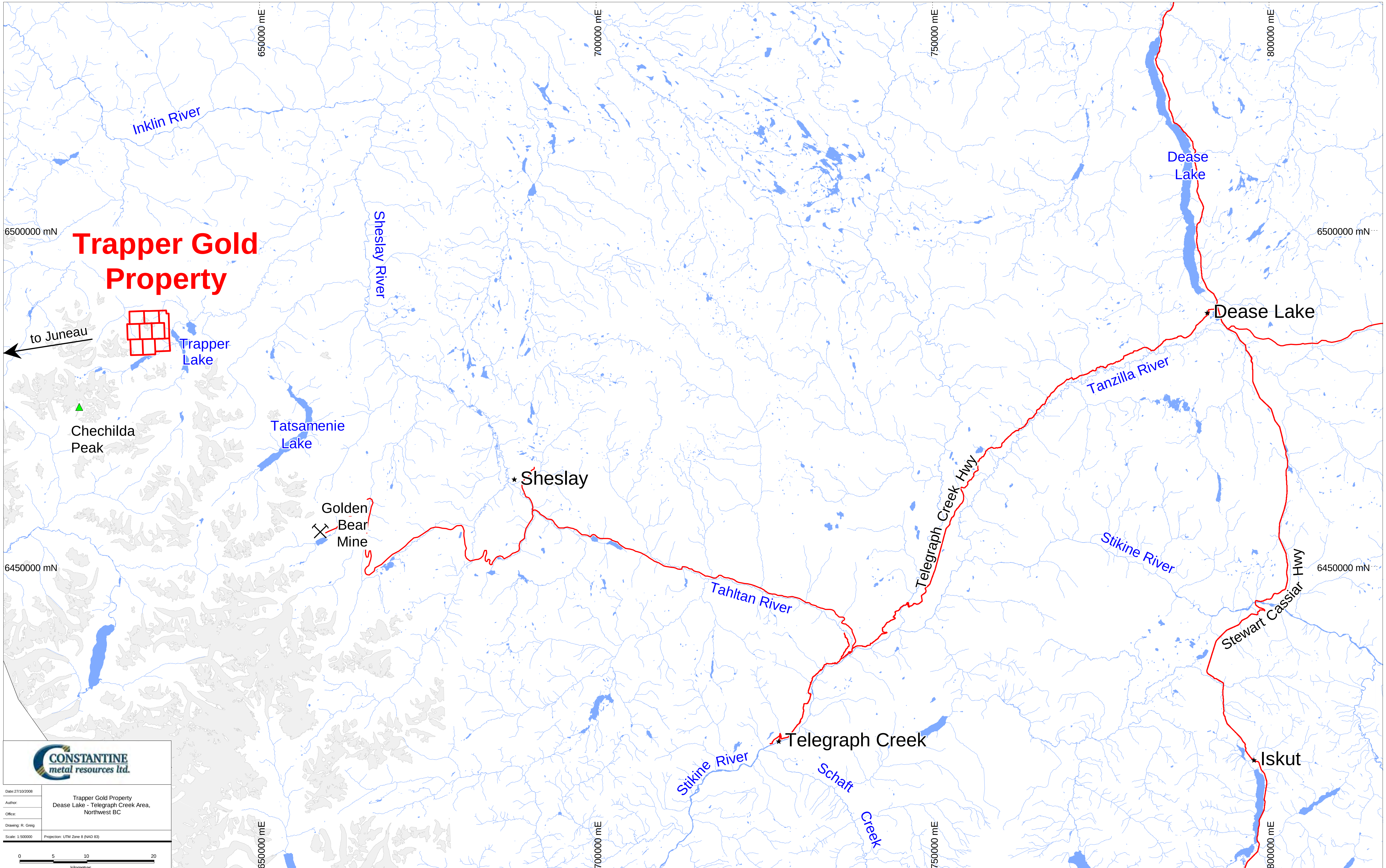

Figure 2. Location of the Trapper Gold property, northwestern British Columbia, showing location of the Golden Bear Mine access road.

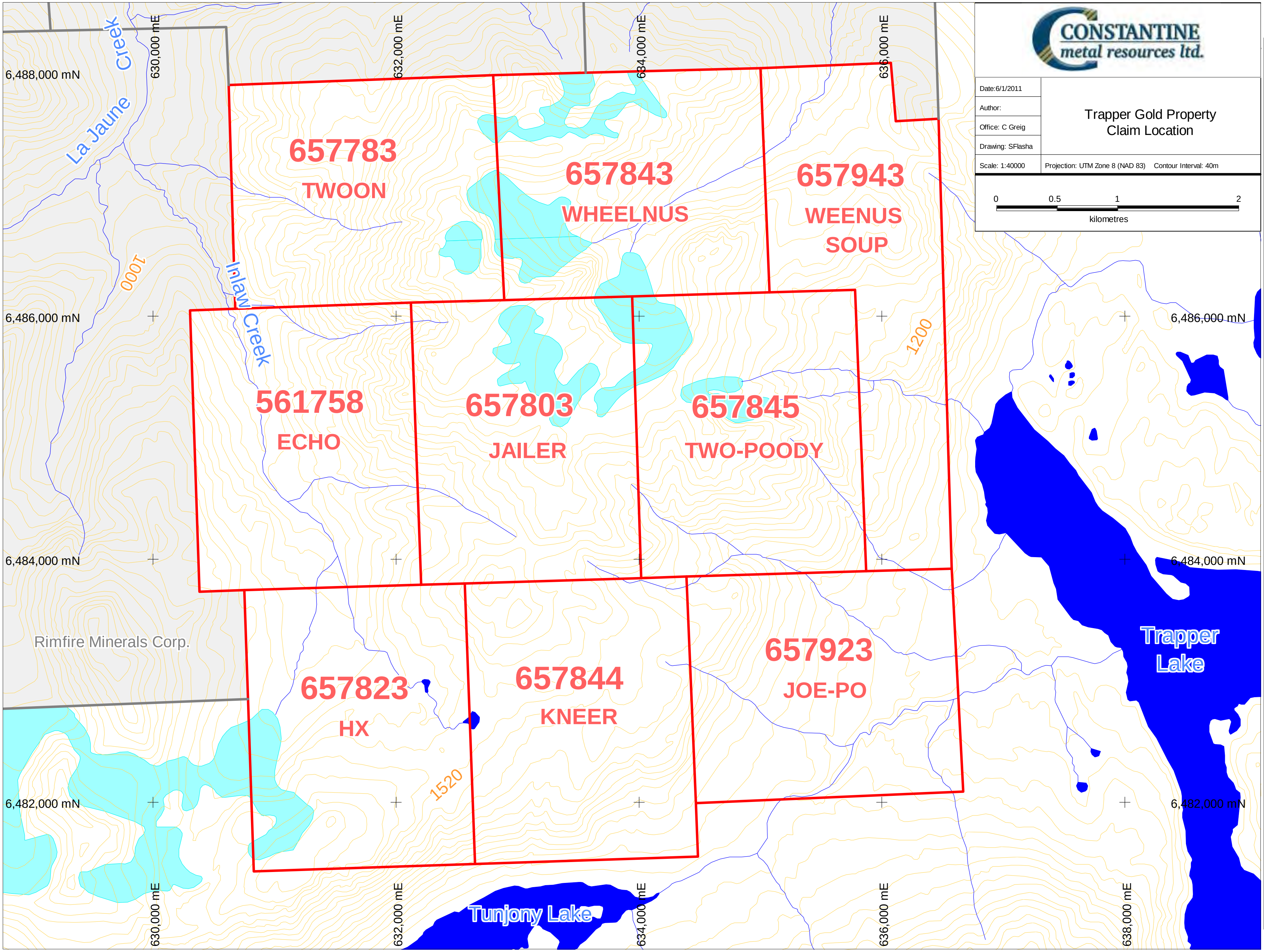

Figure 3. Trapper Gold property tenures, Atlin Mining Division, northwestern British Columbia.

4.0 Climate and Vegetation

The Trapper Gold property experiences moderate summers and cold winters. Temperatures typically range between 5˚C and 15˚C in summer and -30˚C and - 10˚C in winter. Precipitation is lowest in the spring months and snow accumulations in winter can be expected to exceed 1.5 metres. Its location on the lee side of the Coast Mountains results in a somewhat drier climate than areas nearer the Pacific coast. Below treeline, which lies between 1200 and 1400 metres, vegetation on the property consists primarily of thick dwarf balsam fir (alpine fir) with local willow and juniper, while at higher elevations, grasses and high alpine flora prevail. Outcrop is generally good, although unconsolidated fluvial deposits are common along the courses of Inlaw creek and its tributaries, and talus or scree mantles parts of the steeper slopes.

5.0 Claims

The property consists of nine mineral titles (fig. 3) encompassing an area of approximately 6.0 km (E-W) by 6.5 km (N-S), for a total of 3,756 hectares (Table 1). The original Trapper Gold property claim was staked in 2007, and was centred on Inlaw creek and the anomalous Au-in-soil values outlined by Chevron Minerals in the early 1980's. Additional claims were added to the surrounding

Table 1. Trapper Gold property tenure information.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
561758	ECHO	2007/JUL/01	2012/OCT/22	422.9864
657783	TWOON	2009/OCT/22	2012/OCT/22	405.856
657803	JAILER	2009/OCT/22	2012/OCT/22	422.9917
657823	HX	2009/OCT/22	2012/OCT/22	423.237
657843	WHEELNUS	2009/OCT/22	2012/OCT/22	405.857
657844	KNEER	2009/OCT/22	2012/OCT/22	423.2373
657845	TWO-POODY	2009/OCT/22	2012/OCT/22	422.9902
657923	JOE-PO	2009/OCT/22	2012/OCT/22	406.2874
657943	WEENUS SOUP	2009/OCT/22	2012/OCT/22	422.8671
			TOTAL	**3756.31**

area in 2009 after that ground came open. The claims are held by Charles Greig but they are currently 100% owned by Constantine Metal Resources Ltd., as per an agreement signed in May, 2010. The property is in good standing until October, 2012, pending acceptance of this report. Rimfire Minerals Corp. holds the titles adjacent to the western and northern parts of the property, and these titles are contiguous with a large block of Rimfire claims that cover the well-known Thorn property (fig. 4).

6.0 Geologic Setting & Mineral Occurrences

6.1 Regional Geologic and Geochemical Work

The only documented regional mapping undertaken in the immediate area of the Trapper Gold property was that by Souther (Map 1262A, 1971), who mapped the Tulsequah mapsheet (NTS 104K) at 1:250,000 scale. More recent and more detailed 1:50,000 scale mapping, in large part supported by the B.C. Geological Survey Branch (BCGSB), has been undertaken to the southeast of the property in the Tatsamenie Lake (e.g., Oliver and Hodgson 1989, Bradford and Brown 1993, Oliver and Gabites 1993, and Oliver 1995). Part of this more detailed work was focussed on Devonian and Permian lithologies associated with gold mineralization discovered near Muddy Lake by Chevron Minerals in the early 1980's. Similarly, to the northwest, the BCGSB has undertaken 1:50,000 scale mapping in the vicinity of the Tulsequah deposit in recent years (e.g., Mihalnyuk et al. 1994, Sherlock et al. 1994, Sebert et al. 1995). A 1:250,000 scale regional geochemical survey (RGS) was also undertaken by the GSC and BCGSB throughout the Tulsequah mapsheet in 1987.

The regional geology, largely after Souther (1971), is shown in Figure 4, while Tupper (2005) has nicely summarized the economic significance of mineral deposits in the region. This

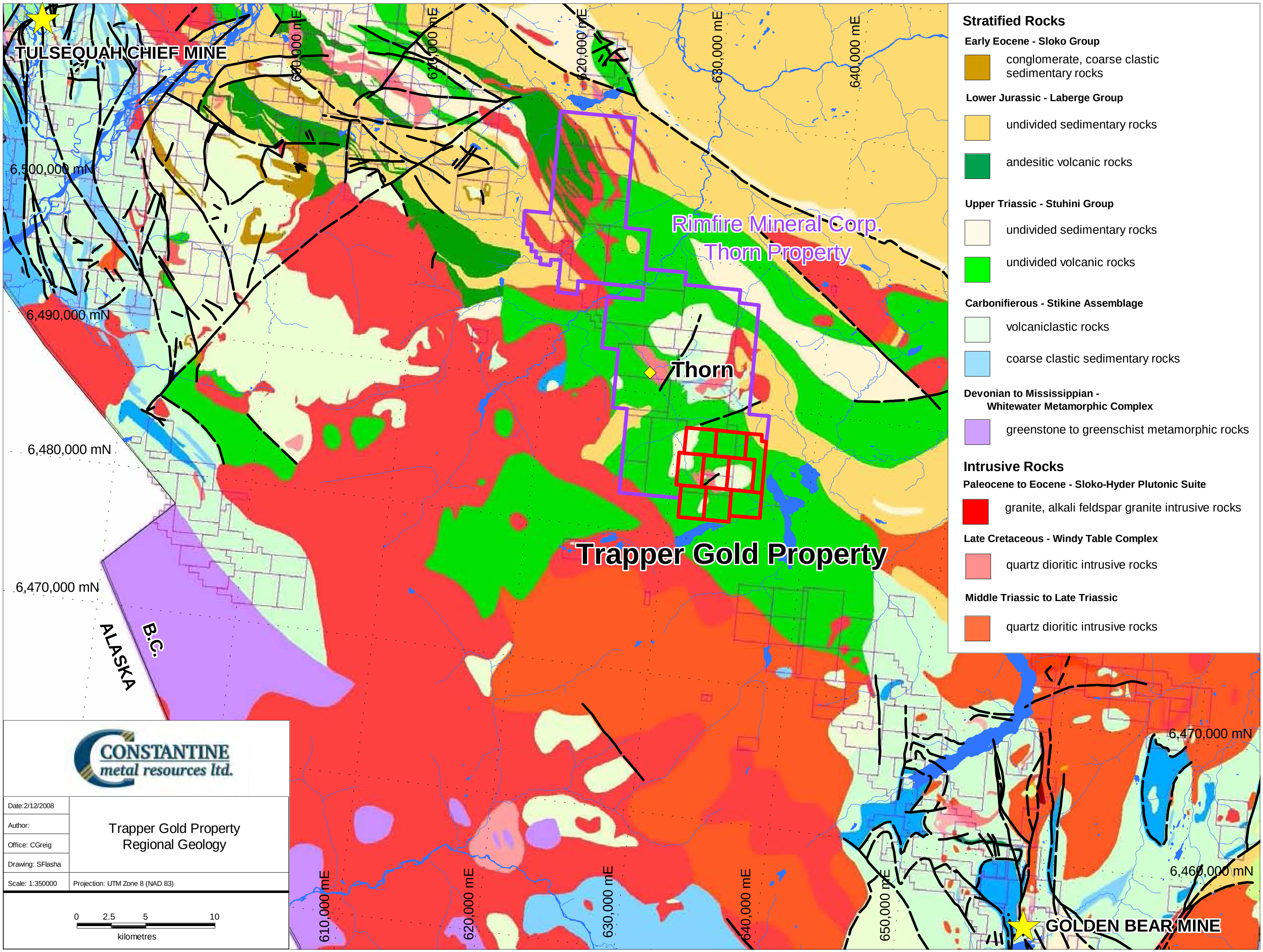

Figure 4. Regional geologic map, showing location of the Trapper Gold property, surrounding mineral tenures, and selected mineral occurrences.

part of British Columbia is underlain by rocks of the Stikine terrane, or Stikinia, a mid-Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic volcanic island arc terrane with a probable origin in the eastern Pacific. Stikinian rocks include both volcano-sedimentary successions and common coeval plutons. In the immediate area of the Trapper Gold property, there are few, if any, age-constraints on the volcanic or volcano-sedimentary rocks or on the intrusive rocks emplaced into them, although most of the stratified rocks have been assigned to the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group.

Rocks of the Stuhini Group were largely deposited in a submarine arc-type environment and comprise basalt and basaltic-andesite flows and pillow lavas, coarse fragmental rocks, and lapilli tuff. Many of these rocks may be augite-phyric, but feldspar-phyric varieties are also common. Subordinate limestone, argillite, and siltstone have also been observed locally (Bradford and Brown 1993, Mihalynuk 1994, Souther 1971). Large bodies of quartz diorite, strongly foliated diorite, and minor granodiorite, which Souther (1971) believed to be Lower or Middle Triassic in age, are found to the east and west of Tatsarnenie Lake. To the northwest of Trapper Lake, Souther (1971) mapped a belt of Laberge Group rocks consisting of well bedded Lower to Middle Jurassic greywacke, siltstone, silty sandstone, mudstone, and limey pebble conglomerate of the Inklin Formation, and granite-boulder and chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke, quartz sandstone, siltstone, and shale assigned to the Takwahoni Formation.

Intruded into and overlying the early to middle Mesozoic Stuhini and Laberge sequences are Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary intrusive and extrusive rocks of the Windy Table complex and the Sloko Group, respectively (Mihalynuk 1994). Rocks of the Windy Table Complex comprise feldspar porphyritic rocks and quartz diorite, while Sloko Group rocks include rhyolite, dacite and trachyte flows, pyroclastic rocks, and volcanic-derived sedimentary rocks, as well as felsic dykes.

6.2 Local Geology

A schematic map showing the geology of the Trapper Gold property is shown in Figure 5. As originally depicted by Souther (1971), most of the property was believed to be underlain by rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. Walton (1984), working for Chevron Minerals, outlined a broad northwest-trending zone of Fe carbonate-altered mafic volcanic rocks, approximately 600 to 1000 metres across, which hosts the gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly that was also first identified by Chevron, in 1983, and which has largely been the focus for subsequent exploration. The map in Figure 5 also shows two diorite stocks immediately to the south and east of the soil anomaly. They are somewhat elongate along northwest trends, with the western stock having a more irregular outline, a length of up to 600 metres, and a width of approximately 200 or 300 metres across. Walton (1984) also mapped a northeast-trending fault cutting the eastern stock, as well as a number of local north-, northeast-, and northwest-trending rhyolite porphyry dykes of probable Tertiary age.

As described by Walton (1984), Stuhini Group rocks on the property consist largely of dark green massive and locally augite-phyric flows and tuffaceous rocks. Flows locally display pillow structures and very local flow-banding, while tuffaceous rocks are typically lithic lapilli tuff, and local crystal-rich ash tuff. Bedding in the tuffaceous rocks suggested to Walton (1984) that the sequence dipped steeply to the east. He also observed the dioritic stocks, which he described as consisting of medium-grained, equigranular pale weathering diorite lacking significant sulphides, and exhibiting only local chlorite alteration of mafic minerals.

Aspinall (1998) also produced a schematic geologic map of the property. Although it differs in some respects from the map of Walton (1984), particularly with regard to the extent of Fe carbonate alteration, it lacks detail, as well as obvious points for registration, and therefore

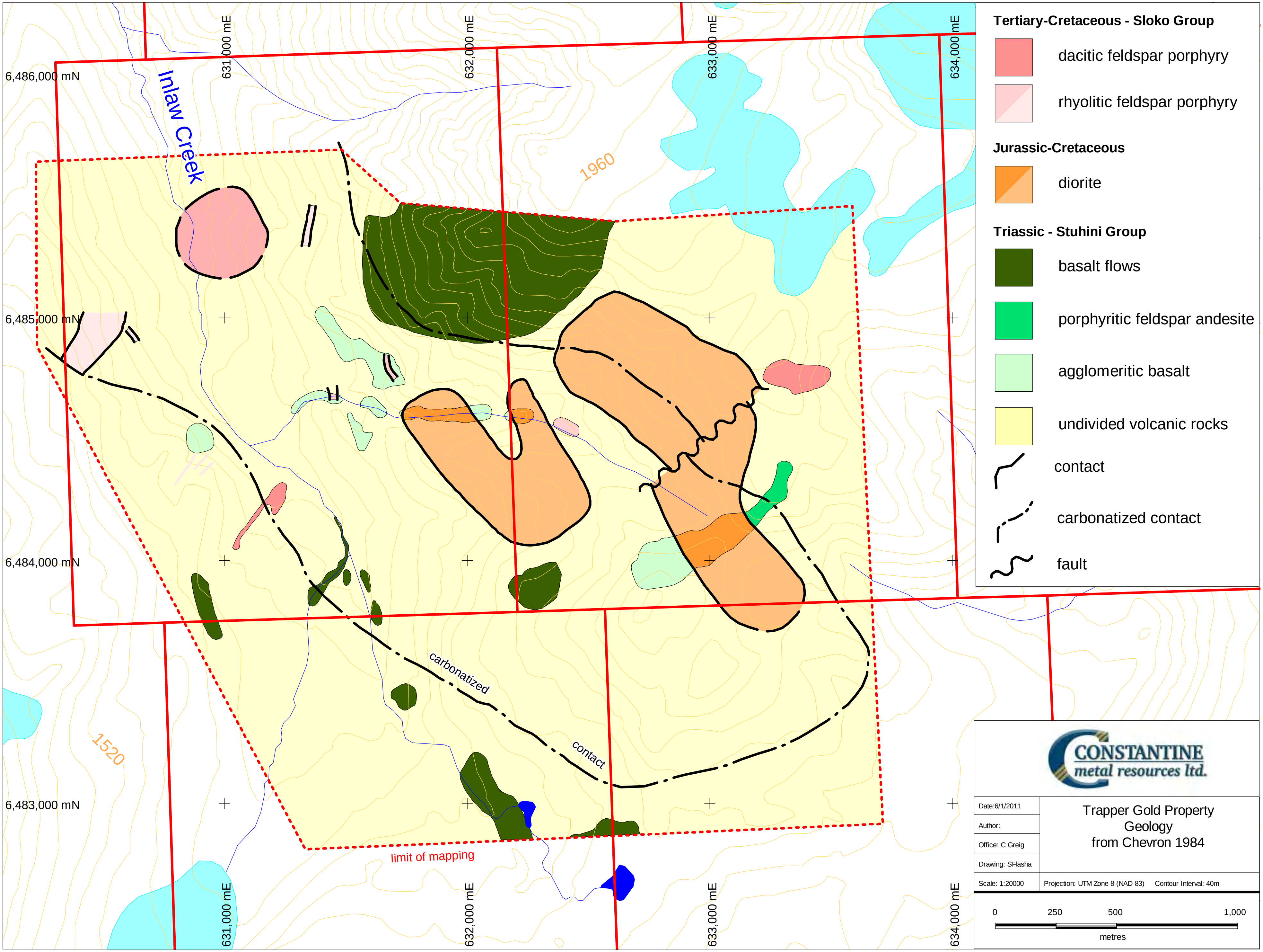

Figure 5. Property geology, Trapper Gold property, after Walton (1984).

integration of the two is problematic. Solomon's crew also made some geologic observations during their work on the property (Tupper 2005), but no significant changes were made to Walton's (1984) map.

Although no systematic geologic mapping was undertaken during Richfield's work on the Trapper Gold property in 2008, a number of geologic observations were made during the limited time spent prospecting and soil sampling the southwestern margin of Chevron's gold geochemical anomaly. For example, the well exposed orange-brown weathering rocks in the lower reaches of the tributaries to Inlaw Creek, which host the gold-in-soil anomaly, were described by Greig (2008) to largely represent strongly Fe carbonate altered and variably silicifed mafic tuffaceous rocks (figs. 6 and 7). Greig (2008) also observed that the mafic stratified rocks were intruded locally by alkalic intrusive rocks, and that the "diorites" mapped by Chevron and others may well be alkalic, because K-feldspar staining of the single sample collected from the dioritic intrusive rocks indeed suggests that the rocks are alkalic (fig. 8). Greig (2008) explained that

Figure 6. Constantine geologist, Darwin "Joe Po" Green, examining Fe carbonate altered mafic tuffaceous rocks, western slopes of Inlaw creek, Trapper Gold property.

Figure 7. Detail showing pervasively Fe carbonate altered matrix to mafic fine- to medium-grained lithic lapilli tuff, probably of Upper Triassic Stuhini Group; Inlaw Creek area.

Figure 8. Stained (left) and etched (right) slabs of hornblende(?)-pyroxene feldspar bearing fine- to medium-grained monzonite or monzodiorite; bars at base are 1 cm.

this may be taken to suggest that the intrusive rocks on the property may be as old as latest Triassic or earliest Jurassic, rather than Cretaceous or Tertiary, as had been suggested by previous workers, because alkalic intrusive rocks are common early to mid Mesozoic of this part of northern Stikinia (e.g., Brown et al.1996). If that is the case, this should be considered favourable, as alkalic intrusive rocks emplaced into Upper Triassic mafic volcanic rocks elsewhere within Stikinia (and Quesnellia) bear a common association with mineral deposits, and more significantly, those mineral deposits are commonly precious metals-rich (e.g., Galore Creek, Snippaker Creek, Silbak-Premier).

6.3 Previous Exploration

The Trapper Gold property was first staked as the Inlaw claim by Chevron Minerals Ltd. in 1982, when anomalous gold values were returned in soil geochemical samples collected along reconnaissance traverse lines (Walton 1984). Chevron geologists noted that both the reconnaissance-style soil geochemical sampling and subsequent grid-controlled soil sampling (700 samples; fig. 9) indicated that there was a large area of anomalous gold present on the property, and that within the anomaly there were a number of very high values. For example, in the grid geochemical work, between ten and fifteen individual soil samples yielded gold values greater than 1000 ppb, and two sites yielded >8000 ppb Au along the >1 km strike length of the anomaly. The anomaly also encompassed many supportive +100 ppb Au values, and it also appeared to be open to the west, near the valley bottom of Inlaw creek (fig. 9).

As follow-up to the grid soil geochemical work, bulk sampling and heavy mineral separation of soil collected at grid sample sites yielding the highest gold values (up to 8650 ppb) confirmed their location and high gold content, and showed that visible gold grains were likely

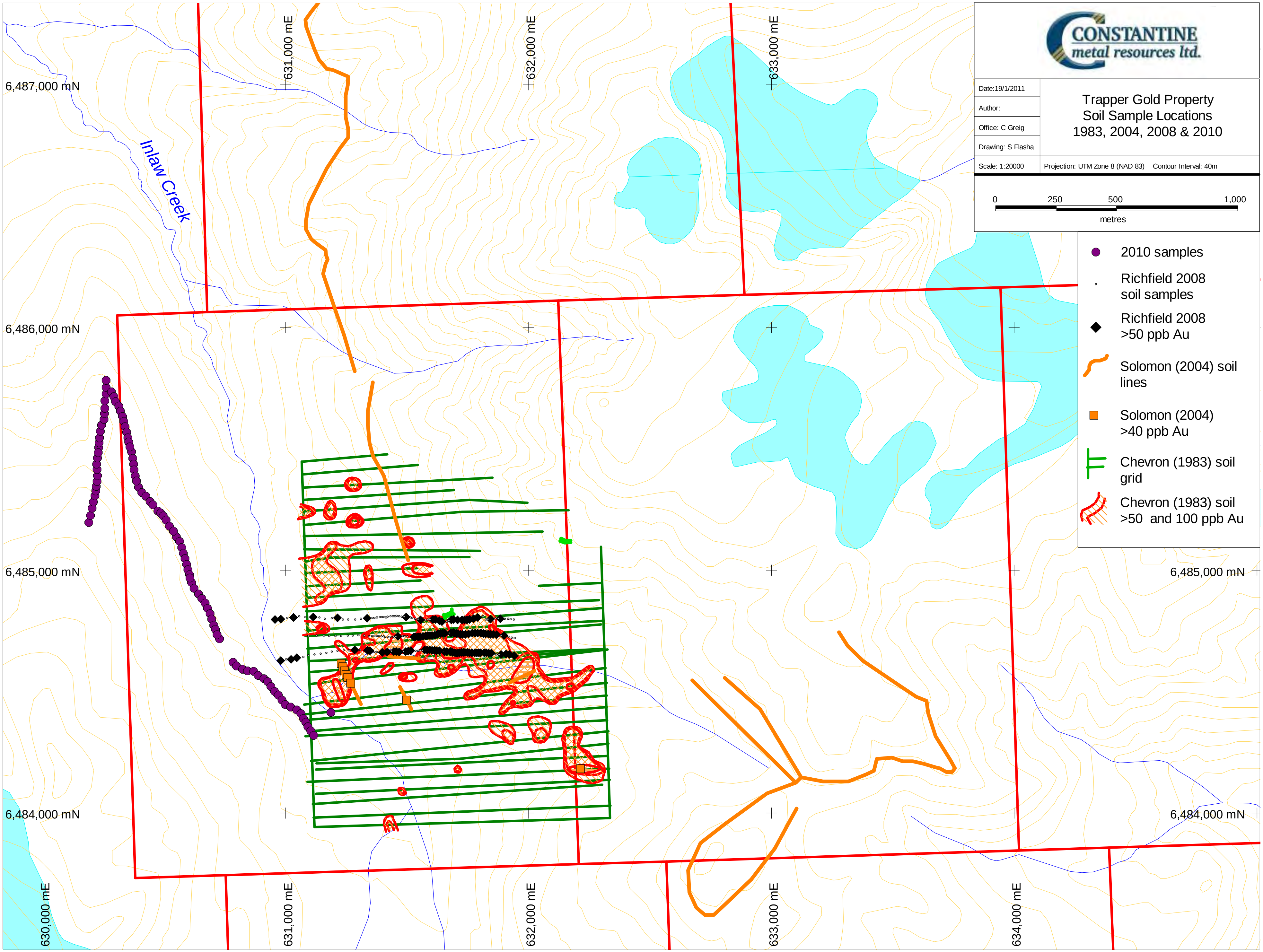

Figure 9. Trapper Gold property, overview map showing location of soil geochemical sampling reconnaissance traverses (Solomon Resources Ltd. 2004, Richfield Ventures 2008, and Constantine Metal Resources 2010), relative to Chevron Minerals' 1984 soil geochemical grid.

present on the property (Walton 1984). Walton (1984) also noted that there was a correlation between gold and As and Sb, and noted that the extensive As-Sb halo around the core of the Au anomaly suggested that the mineralizing system could be quite large.

The 1984 Chevron follow-up program also included preliminary mapping and prospecting, with over 30 grab samples and 11 channel samples collected. Grab samples included one sample which returned more than 10.0 g/t Au, and the channel samples, all collected from a single trench, returned up to 6.2 g/t Au. The trench excavated by Chevron measured approximately 3 x 8 metres, with the long dimension oriented perpendicular to the overall trend of the gold-in-soil anomaly. The trench was excavated in both altered tuffaceous rocks and in a silicified felsic dyke(?), and the eleven 1.0 metre chip samples all returned values greater than 0.3 g/t Au and 3.8 g/t Ag. As mentioned above, the sample returning the highest value was 6.2 g/t Au, along with 5.4 g/t Ag, and overall, the samples averaged 1.9 g/t Au and 9.0 g/t Ag, which suggests that altered wallrock on the property may provide good support for any higher-grade material encountered. According to Walton (1984), previous sampling in the area had returned grades in grab samples ranging up to 33 g/t Au. The trench sampling also apparently confirmed that the better grades were obtained from sulphide veins, as opposed to the silica flooding common in the trenched area. Furthermore, Walton (1984) noted that prospecting on the property continued to result in the discovery of more veins, in spite of the “rather sparse outcrop.”

Chevron geologists and prospectors also collected a considerable number of samples elsewhere on the Inlaw property. Although the samples were analyzed only for Au, Ag, Sb, and As, it is notable that As values up to and locally exceeding 1.0% were obtained. The high-arsenic samples also commonly returned elevated gold values. Several samples returning gold values were also apparently collected from within the bounds of one of the dioritic stocks (Walton 1984).

Although Chevron geologists recommended further work be done on the Inlaw property (Walton 1984), no further work appears to have been documented (e.g., Walton 1987), perhaps because Chevron was devoting most of its considerable energies to its gold discovery at nearby Muddy (Bearskin) Lake, which ultimately became the Golden Bear deposit (fig. 4).

In 1994 the Inlaw claim was allowed to lapse, but in 1998 it was restaked by Clive Aspinall as the Check-Mate 2 claims, and in the same year Aspinall collected a total of 51 rock, soil, and stream sediment samples, with the highest gold values returned being 2.054 g/t in a soil sample, 0.509 g/t from a stream sediment sample, and 0.704 g/t in a rock sample from float (Aspinall 1998). Aspinall also suggested that the Fe-carbonate alteration outlined by Chevron was much more extensive than indicated by the previous work, that alteration was closely associated with what he interpreted to be an unconformity, and that a high-sulphidation deposit model, such as had been applied to the nearby Thorn property, might be applicable to the Trapper Gold property.

In 2004, Aspinall optioned the property to Solomon Resources Ltd., and three additional claims were added to the north and east of Aspinall's original Check-Mate 2 tenure. Solomon's 2004 work program, totaling about 20 man-days, was designed to confirm the soil geochemical anomalies and bedrock sample results obtained by Chevron, as well as to evaluate the adjacent newly-staked claims using stream sediment geochemistry, reconnaissance soil sampling, prospecting, and geology. Solomon's crews collected a total of 58 rock samples, 223 soil samples, and 21 stream sediment samples (Tupper 2005).

The stream sediment samples collected by Solomon were collected primarily from west-flowing tributaries of Inlaw Creek. The results, together with those from other nearby streams, confirmed that the area was highly anomalous in Au, As, Sb, Hg, and Cu, as had been determined in the government Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS; BCGS 1989). In particular, the Solomon survey showed that the upper headwaters of Inlaw Creek were anomalous in Au, as were the tributaries draining westward into the creek from the anomaly outlined by Chevron (e.g., 141 ppb Au; 21 ppb Au; 67 ppb Au). These streams were also highly anomalous in As, Sb, Pb, Zn, and Cu. The results suggested to Tupper (2005) that there may be metal zonation within the hydrothermal system on the property, from Au+As+Pb in the south to As+Sb+Zn in the north, with Cu being most highly anomalous in between.

According to Tupper (2005), the 2004 soil geochemical work was designed to incorporate and augment the work by Chevron. Solomon completed a total of eight contour soil lines, including four detailed lines with close sample spacings, some of which were apparently intended to test the significant results from Chevron's 1984 soil geochemistry grid (fig. 9). The other detailed lines were intended to test for "potential bedrock mineralization," and four longer contour lines, with wider sample spacings, were intended to help fill gaps in Chevron's soil geochemical coverage, and to help evaluate the potential of the property overall (fig. 9). Eight additional isolated soil geochemical samples were collected during the course of prospecting traverses.

As noted by Tupper (2005), relatively few soil samples collected by Solomon yielded gold results above the detection limit. The exceptions included a short line of eleven samples marginal to the anomaly defined by Chevron, which yielded strongly anomalous gold and base metals geochemistry (averaging 158 ppb Au; fig. 9), and a string of samples from the northernmost limit of a short soil line farther to the west, near Inlaw Creek, which also overlapped the edge of the Chevron anomaly (fig. 9). One isolated soil geochemical sample collected on a prospecting traverse, south of the main Chevron anomaly, was also highly anomalous in base and precious metals, returning 5.36 g/t Au, 17.1 g/t Ag, 3,780 ppm As, 0.71% Pb, 0.11% ppm Zn, and 181 ppm Cu.

According to Tupper (2005), rock sampling by both Solomon in 2004 and Aspinall in 1998 failed to duplicate the results for gold from Chevron's trench. Tupper (2005) reported a high of only 26 ppb Au (with 32.7 ppm Ag). There is some doubt, however, as to whether or not Solomon's crews, or Aspinall for that matter, actually tested the Chevron trench. For one, Solomon's samples, although collected near to or along the creek from which Chevron's samples were collected (near the northeastern margin of the geochemistry anomaly), may well have been collected a significant distance uphill from the trench, as its location in Figure 10 suggests.

In late July, 2008, Richfield Ventures Corp. sent a four person crew, consisting of one geologist and three soil samplers, to spend a day prospecting and collecting soil samples across the central part of the Chevron soil grid (Greig 2008). Over 200 soil samples were collected, along with 13 rock samples, and 5 stream sediment samples (figs. 9 and 10). The results were very encouraging, and they clearly supported Chevron's previous results. Two pieces of float collected from the main target area returned greater than 15 g/t Au. When the results for gold of the 2008 soil sampling were combined with those from Chevron's work, the high tenor soil anomaly, with common Au results >1000 ppb, and many supportive +100 ppb values, was found to be upwards of a kilometre in length, and it appeared to Greig (2008) to average as much as 100-200 metres in width. In addition, the associated Fe carbonate-silica alteration system suggested to Greig (2008) that it represented an hydrothermal system of significant extent.

7.0 2010 Constantine Metal Resources Ltd. Exploration Program

7.1 Soil & Stream Sediment Geochemical Sampling

Work in 2010 was limited to a single day in August, with a focus on testing the continuity of the Chevron-Richfield gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly westward across Inlaw Creek, where rusty-

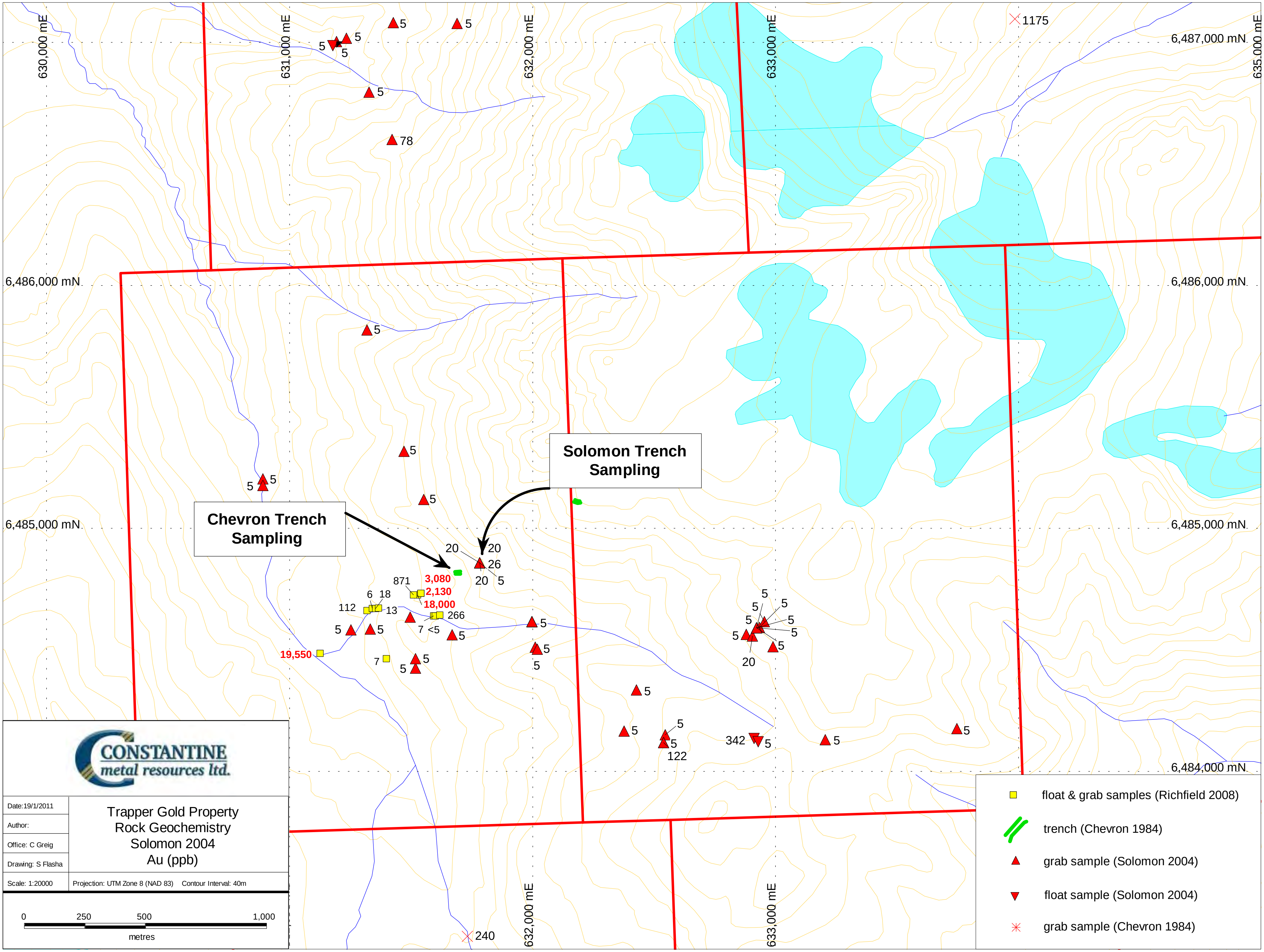

Figure 10. Previous rock sample geochemistry, Trapper Gold property, showing the location of the two short trenches excavated by Chevron Minerals and Solomon Resources.

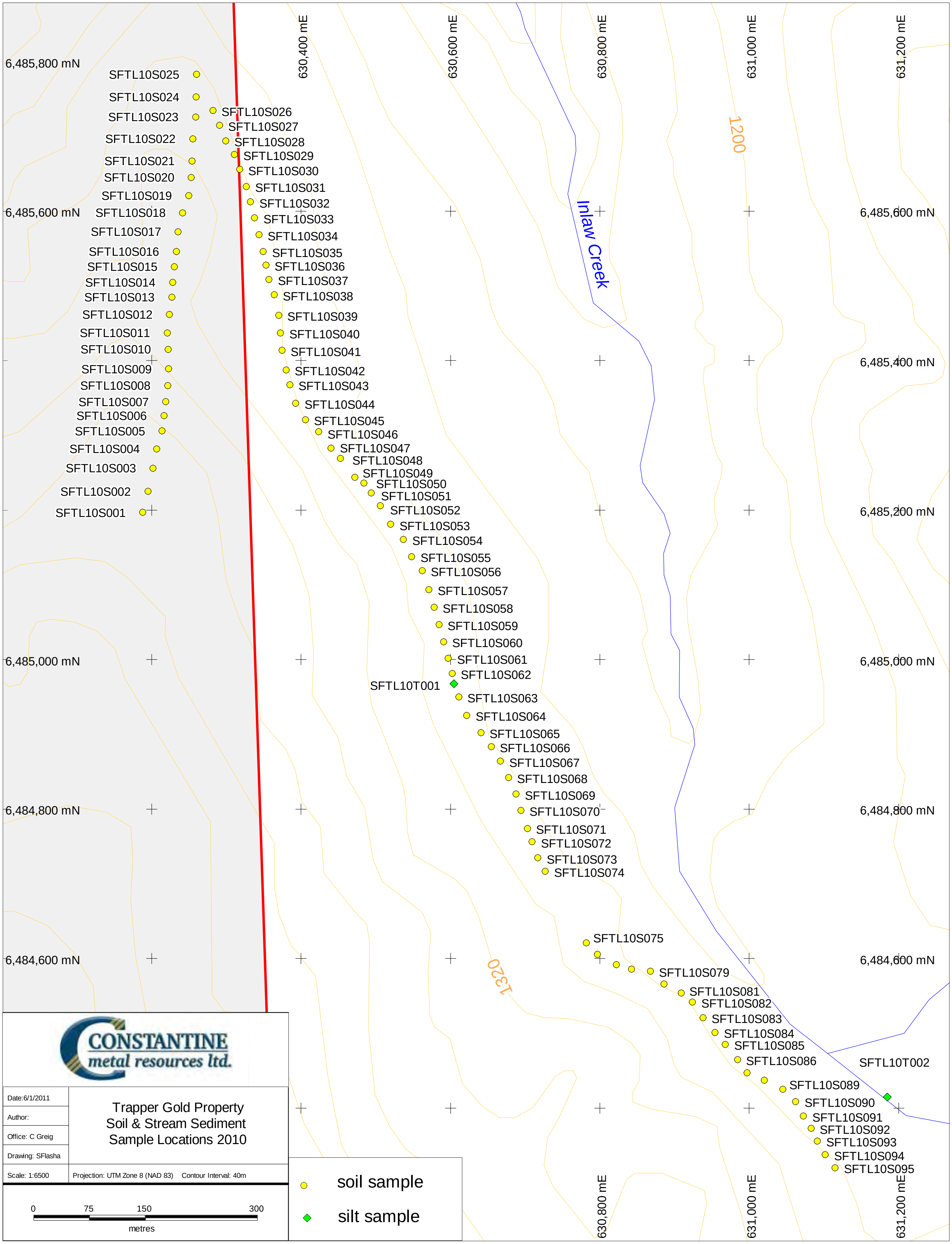

Figure 11. Soil and stream sediment sample locations, 2010 Constantine Metal Resources' program, Trapper Gold property.

weathering orange-brown and locally gossanous rock exposures suggested that the mineralized and altered zone was present (figs. 9, 11, 12, and Frontispiece). This was accomplished by sampling northward down along the ridgeline west of creek and along the western claim boundary, and then doubling back southward and contouring along the east-facing slope above the creek, at a lower elevation than the ridgeline (an elevation of between 1250 and 1300 metres; fig. 11). A total of 95 soil samples were collected at spacings of 25 metres along the soil contour lines (Appendix I). In addition, two stream sediment samples were collected where small drainages were encountered (fig. 11; Appendix I). Neither of the silt samples yielded highly anomalous results for gold, although one did return an anomalous value of 21 ppb Au, and that sample is anomalous in a number of the other

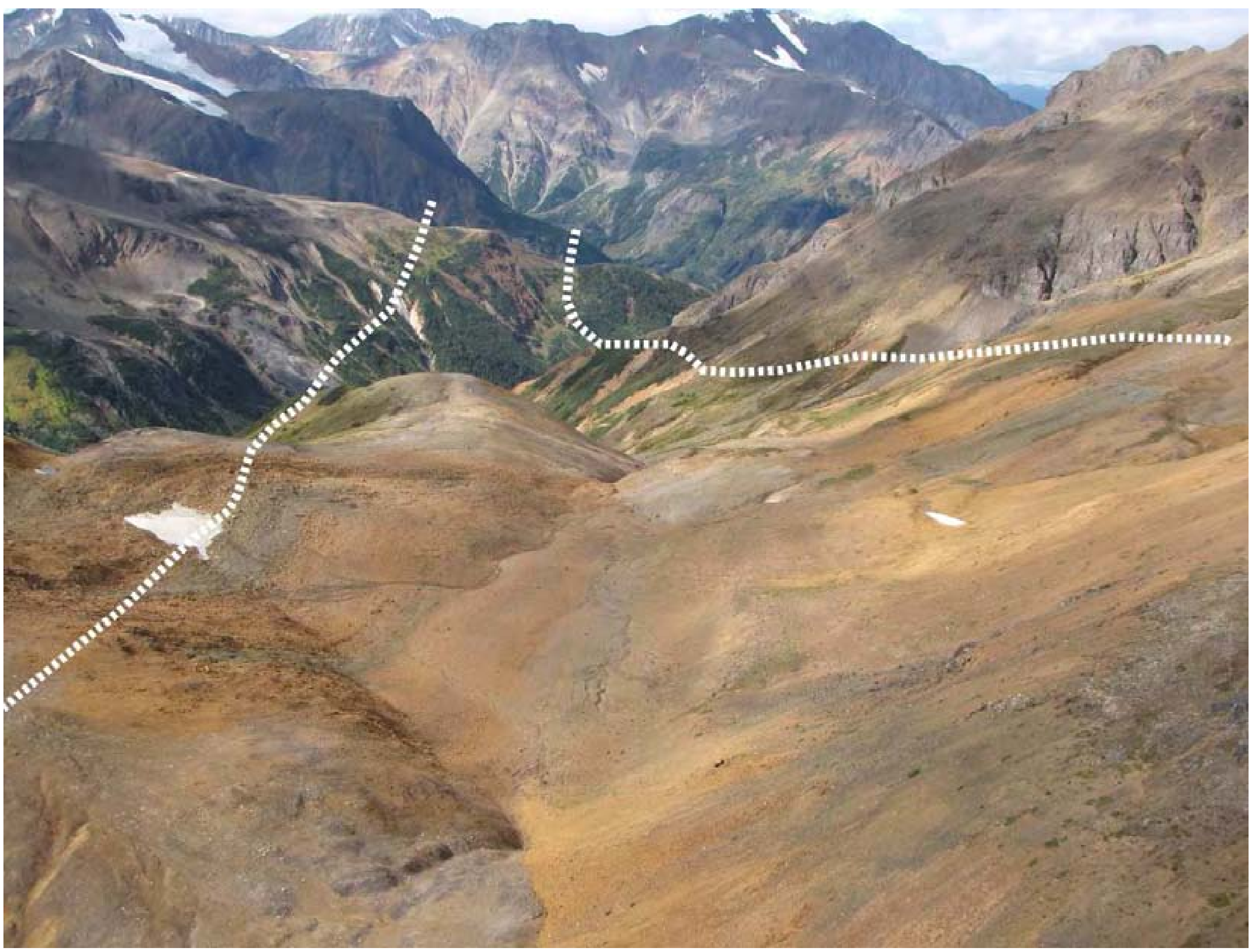

Figure 12. View northwest along the Fe carbonate alteration zone which hosts the approximately 2 km long gold-in-soil anomaly on the Trapper Gold property.

"pathfinder" elements, including copper, arsenic, and antimony. On the contrary, however, fifteen of the soil samples on the traverse returned Au values greater than 100 ppb, with five of those over 200 ppb Au and Au values ranging as high as 579 ppb Au (fig. 13; Appendix II). The higher Au-in-soil values concentrate near the northern end of the soil contour lines, where the Fe carbonate altered rocks and rusty-weathering outcrops are most notable and, it is important to note, where the traverse doubled back toward the south. This is important, of course, because the soil geochemical data indicates that the gold anomaly not only remains open to the west, but also to the north. As is clear in Figure 13, the soil contour traverses did not completely cross the trend of the main soil anomaly inferred by projecting the Chevron-Richfield "main" anomaly northwestward across Inlaw Creek. Assuming that the gold-in-soil anomaly west of Inlaw creek is indeed continuous with the main soil anomaly east of the creek, as both the 2010 soil geochemical data and the altered and mineralized rocks logically suggest, then the northwest-trending mineralizing system has a strike extent which is clearly greater than 1.5 or 2 km in length (fig. 14).

Unlike the 2008 data set, the anomalous samples in the 2010 data set do not show as strong a correlation between gold and the base metals, silver, and a number of pathfinder elements, such as As and Sb (Appendix II). That being said, however, the positive correlation does still generally exist and remains fairly strong, so at worst the mineralizing system appears simply to be weakening somewhat, or its core lies at a greater depth along this part of the mineralized trend. It is interesting to note that some samples, such as a group marginal to those which yield the highest gold values on the lower elevation line (samples SFTL10-044-052), yield very strongly anomalous values in pathfinder elements arsenic and antimony, as well as in copper. It is also interesting to remind oneself that the data set remains incomplete, since the gold geochemistry indicates that the

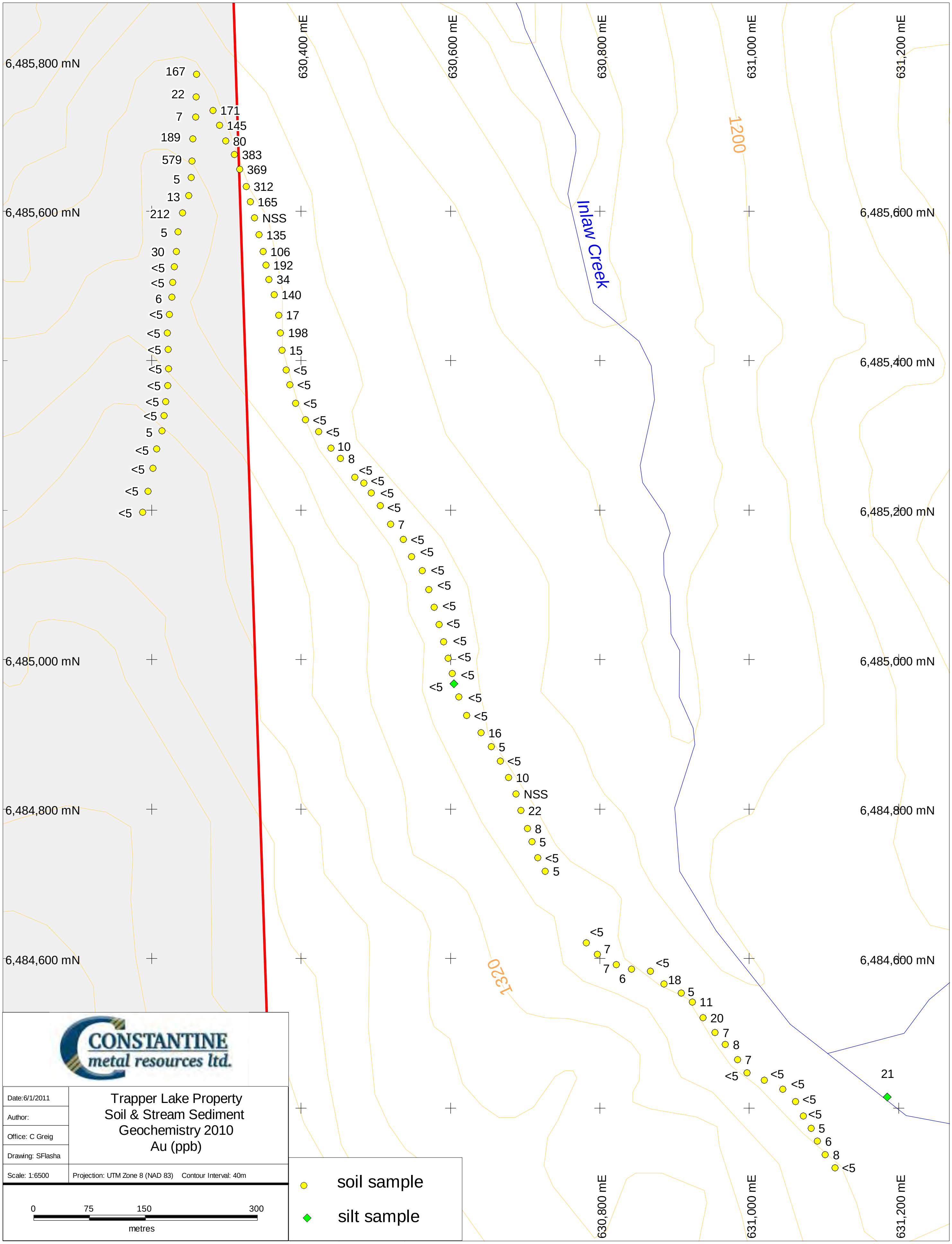

Figure 13. Gold geochemistry in soil and stream sediment samples, 2010 Constantine Metal Resources' program, Trapper Gold property.

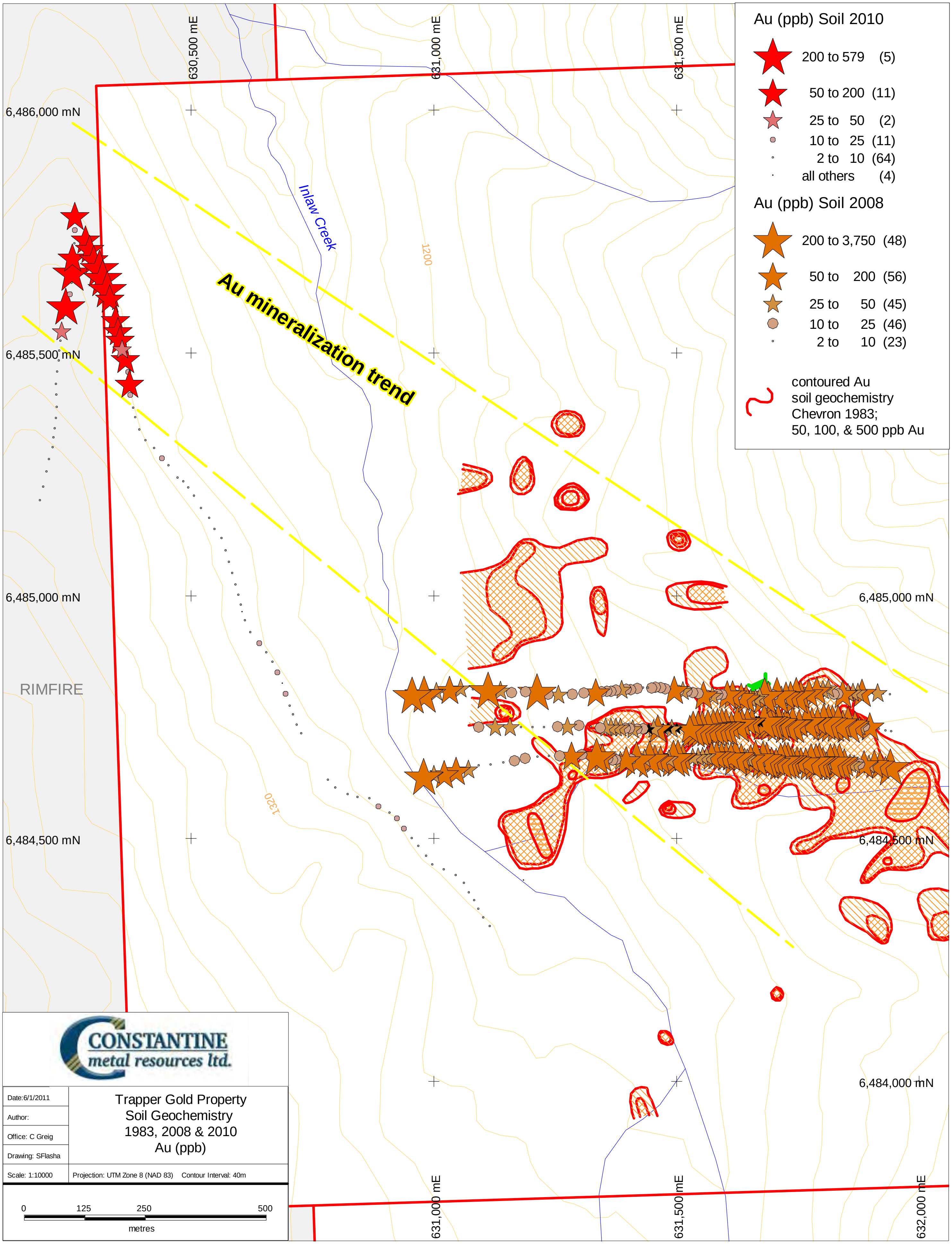

Figure 14. Idealized trend of gold mineralization on the Trapper Gold property, based on soil sample results from Chevron Minerals' 1983 program, Richfield Ventures' 2008 program, and those from Constantine Metals' 2010 program.

entire width of the anomaly may not have been traversed by the sample lines. Clearly, more data is necessary to fully outline the zone and to evaluate the metals zoning in and surrounding the core of the Trapper Gold hydrothermal system.

7.1.1 Soil Geochemical Sampling Procedure & Analytical Techniques

Soil samples were collected by digging a hole down to the B horizon using a mattock, where soil was collected at an average depth of approximately 10 to 15 centimetres. The soil was placed in standard Kraft paper soil sample bags that were labelled with sample numbers. Similarly, stream sediment samples, consisting of fresh silt, silty sand, or locally silty mud, collected by hand, were also placed in labelled Kraft paper sample bags. Control on all locations was provided by hand-held GPS, and sample sites were marked with flagging tape labelled with sample numbers. The soil and stream sediment samples were dried, split, and crushed at ALS Chemex Laboratories in Whitehorse, Yukon, and analyzed at ALS Chemex Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. The preparatory work utilized a -180 micron screen, while chemical dissolution was accomplished using a four acid digestion. Analytical work utilized an ICP-MS system yielding results for a 33 element exploration package, while gold analyses utilized a 30 gram fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrophotometry finish.

7.2 Rock Geochemical Sampling

A total of 26 rock samples were collected on the Trapper Gold property in 2010, including 7 grab samples, 11 samples of float, and 8 samples making up a continuous chip across an outcrop of 24 metres (fig. 15; Appendices III & IV). The bulk of the samples were collected from within the large gold-in-soil anomaly outlined by Richfield Ventures and Chevron Minerals. Seven samples

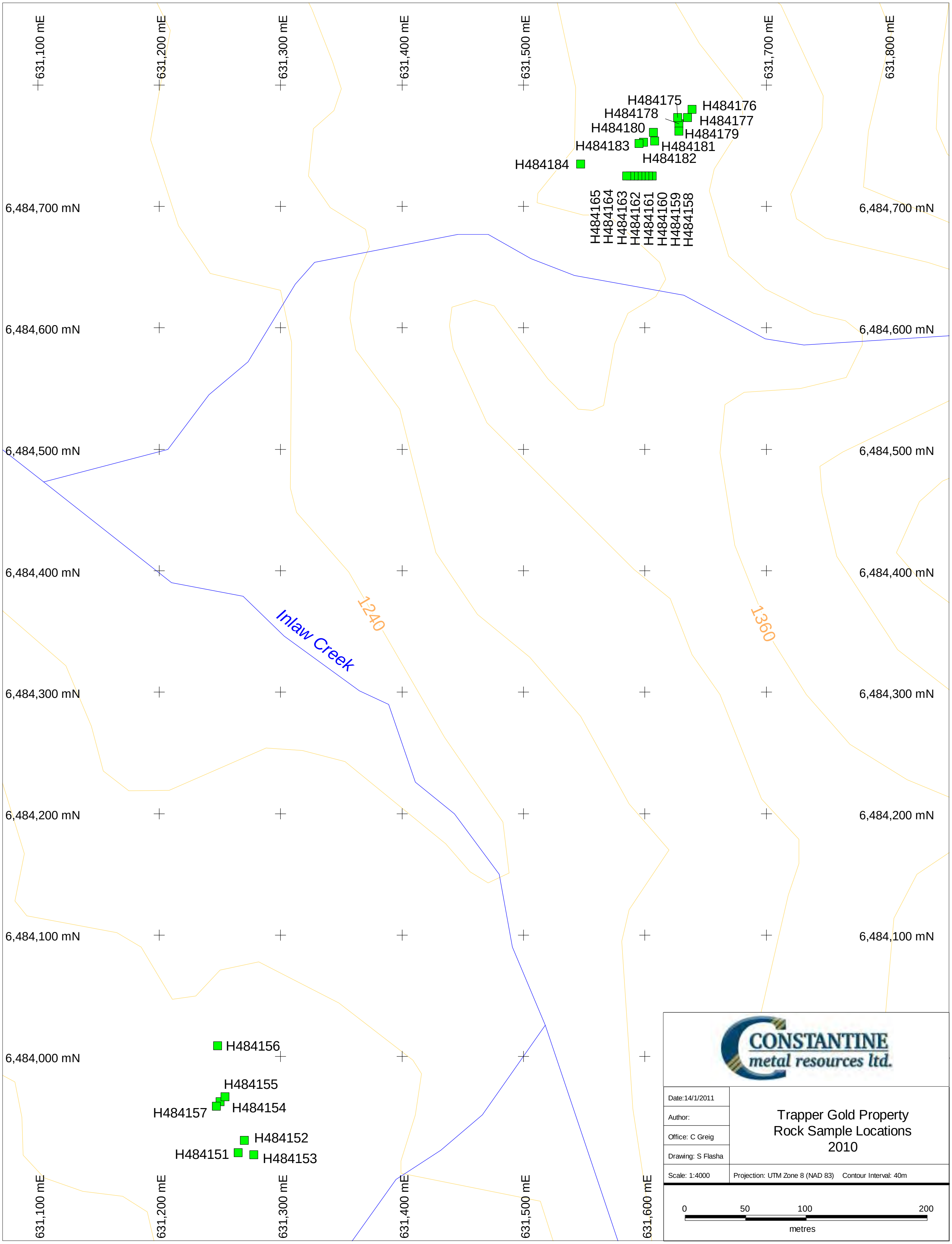

Figure 15. Rock sample locations, 2010 Constantine Metal Resources' program, Trapper Gold property.

were from veins and Fe carbonate-altered and silicified rocks encountered in an area southwest of the main anomaly, where there had been little previous sampling.

Three samples collected from angular float blocks, and clearly not far from source, were collected only 75 metres upslope from Richfield's sample from float that yielded 18.0 g/t Au in 2008, returned gold values greater than 1 g/t (fig. 16). Of those samples, the two yielding the highest gold grades were collected close to one another and yielded 6.03 g/t Au and 4.34 g/t Au, and both yielded 13.1 g/t Ag in addition to the gold. Like the higher-grade samples collected by Richfield, these rocks were mafic volcanic rocks cut by quartz Fe carbonate veinlets containing pyrite along with minor galena, and possible sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The mafic rocks were also pyrite- and chlorite-altered. The third higher-grade sample, which returned 1.5 g/t Au and 96.4 g/t Ag, and located only 30 metres from the other two, was a thoroughly oxidized and silicified rock containing abundant boxwork and limonite, much like the sample collected by Richfield which yielded 18.0 g/t Au.

A number of other samples collected in this program are worthy of note. In particular, two samples collected from very angular dcm-scale blocks which were darker brown in colour than the typical Fe carbonate altered rocks, and which were very siliceous, and which contained up to 5% sulphides as veinlets and disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite, may be significant. This is because the samples, H484176 and H484177, not only returned appreciable precious metals (0.576 g/t Au and 7.2 g/t Ag for 176, and 0.484 g/t Au and 5.1 g/t Ag for 177), but also because they exhibit near-complete replacement of mafic volcanic rock matrices and phenocrysts by silica and sulphides. While the precious metals values in these samples were not as high as expected, the precious metals results, their association with elevated base metals and pathfinder elements such as

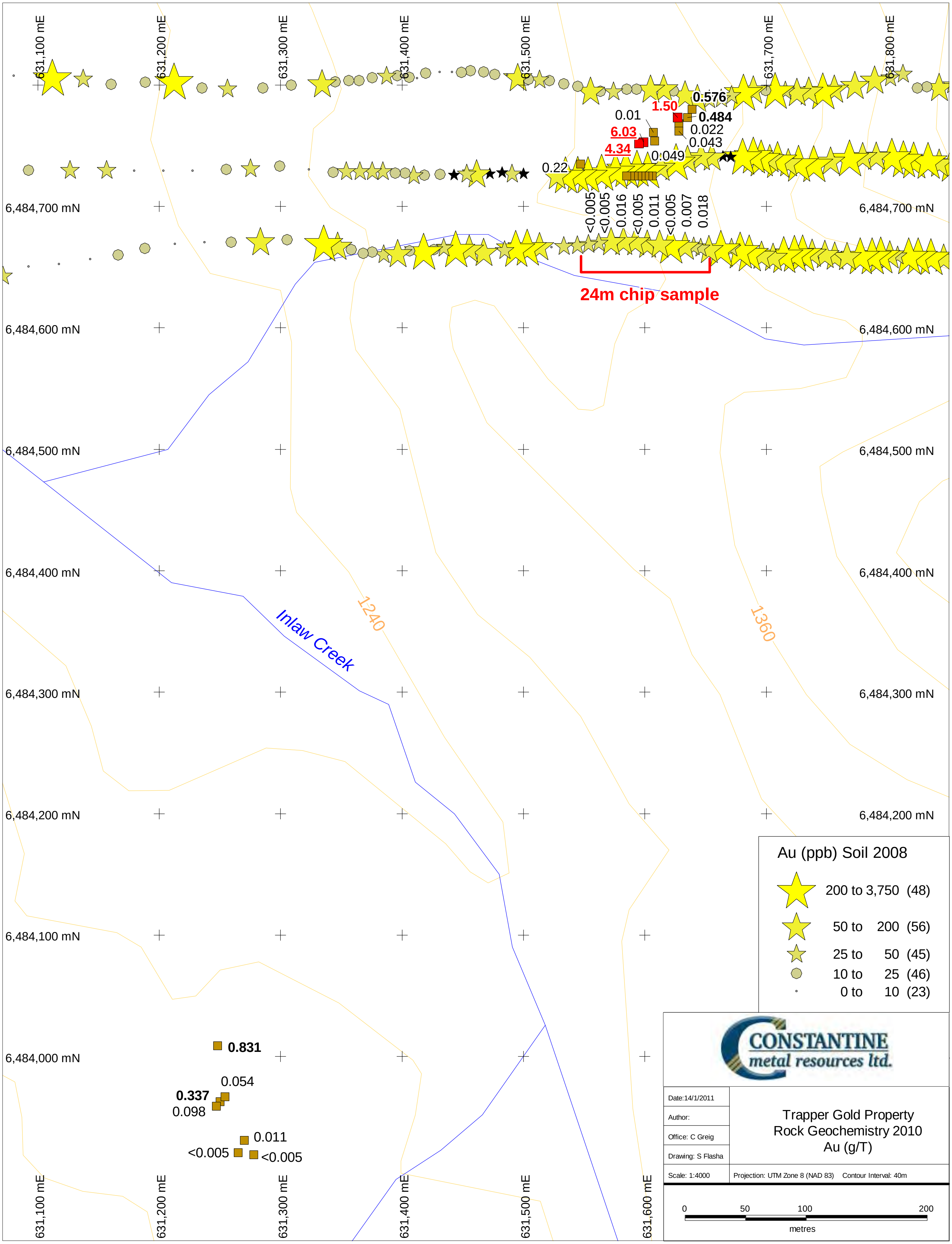

Figure 16. Gold geochemistry of rock samples from 2010 Constantine Metal Resources' program, showing gold-in-soils data from Richfield 2008 sampling, Trapper Gold property.

arsenic and antimony, and the wholesale replacement by silica does attest to the strength of the hydrothermal system, and to its depth potential.

The eight 3 metre continuous chip samples (total 24 m; H484158 to H484165), collected from a small spur-ridge of outcrop within the Au-in-soil anomaly, are also of note. They yielded somewhat disappointing results, as the pyrite-bearing, quartz and calcite veined, Fe carbonate altered mafic rocks returned no gold values greater than 20 ppb Au (fig. 16).

Two grab samples from an area southwest of the main soil anomaly across Inlaw Creek also yielded intriguing results, as one, collected from a 0.5 to 1.0 metre thick discontinuous Fe carbonate-quartz vein-breccia zone, returned 0.83 g/t Au, and another, collected from the chalcopyrite-rich part of an Fe carbonate-quartz vein, returned 0.337 g/t Au as well as 13.1 g/t Ag and 3.23% Cu (figs. 17 and 18). These results, which were returned from samples collected over 800 metres from the main soil anomaly, indicate that further reconnaissance exploration work is warranted on the property well beyond the limits of the main target area. Limited helicopter reconnaissance elsewhere on the claims, such as southeastward along the trend of the main soil geochemical anomaly, strongly supports such recommendations (e.g., fig. 19).

7.2.1 Rock Geochemical Sampling Procedure & Analytical Techniques

Rock geochemical samples collected in the field were placed in strong, well-labelled plastic bags, which were sealed with flagging tape. As with the soil samples, sample sites were marked with flagging tape labelled with sample numbers. The samples were dried, crushed, pulverized, and split at ALS Chemex Laboratories in Whitehorse, Yukon, and analyzed at ALS Chemex Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. The analysis consisted of a four acid digestion with a 33 element “exploration

Figure 17. Old man (Charles "Two-Poody" Greig) attempting to sample Fe carbonate-quartz vein west of Inlaw Creek; grab sample H484154, see detail in fig. 18.

Figure 18. Detail of chalcopyrite-rich grab sample H484154, from vein shown in fig. 17 containing 0.337 g/t Au, 13.1 g/t Ag, and 3.23% Cu.

Figure 19. Well exposed Fe carbonate alteration zone continuous to the southeast with main Trapper Gold mineralizing system and truncated by unconformity with overlying reworked(?) Tertiary(?) volcanic rocks; near eastern limit of property, on Two Poody and Weenus Soup tenures.

package" ICP-MS finish, plus fire assay for gold of a 30 gram split, with an atomic absorption spectrophotometry finish (Appendix IV).

8.0 Satellite Imagery and Interpretation

Based on the encouraging gold potential manifest in the attractive gold geochemical anomaly on the Trapper Gold property, and the relative lack of available alteration-related geological information on it and the surrounding area, Constantine Metal Resources made the decision to use satellite imagery to aid in the exploration process. In the fall of 2010, Image2Map Services of Colorado, USA, were hired to acquire and interpret Landsat TM (Thematic Mapper), ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer), and GeoEye images of the property. An interpretive report was prepared and submitted by Ming-Ho Du in January, 2011, and is included as Appendix V. The images outline the intensity of local iron oxide development and clay alteration, and also identify areas of silicification. The interpreted presence of eight separate hydrothermal alteration minerals (e.g., alunite, chlorite + calcite, sericite + illite) were distinguished as well. In addition, ineaments and other structural features were identified.

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2010 exploration program has demonstrated that significant potential remains for the discovery of a large gold deposit on the Trapper Gold property. The new soil geochemical data strongly suggests the possibility that the northwest trending gold mineralizing system is as much as 2.0 kms or more in strike extent; it also remains open to the northwest and southeast. While no systematic geologic or alteration mapping was undertaken, our preliminary observations, along with those from previous work, indicate that the hydrothermal system is characterized by Fe carbonate alteration of mafic country rocks, and that the gold-bearing core to the zone is characterized by the presence of carbonate-quartz veining and silicification accompanied by sulphides (chiefly pyrite), with the highest gold values closely associated with the presence of the base metals sulphides galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite.

As the 2010 program was limited in both time and area covered, the recommendations made in 2008 by Greig remain valid. He suggested that a systematic program of soil sampling, prospecting, and reconnaissance mapping be undertaken across the property, and that a grid-controlled geochemical and geophysical survey be completed along the length of the main soil anomaly. Such a grid should have a baseline which parallels the length of the northwest-southeast trending mineralized system, and crosslines, spaced every fifty metres, running perpendicular. The grid would provide control and access for in-fill soil geochemical sampling, geologic mapping, and ground geophysical surveys (Magnetometer, Induced Polarization (IP), and possibly VLF-EM). While the magnetometer work would aid greatly in mapping, and the VLF-EM may help to detect structures, the IP survey would be particularly useful, since there is a known association on the property of gold with sulphide veins and there is a probable association of gold with silica-pyrite flooded rhyolitic intrusions (Greig 2008) and silicification of mafic rocks. This strongly suggests that IP would be a very useful tool for targeting larger zones, whether they be stockwork zones, closely-spaced sheeted veins, or mineralization associated with disseminated and/or fracture-controlled sulphides (Greig 2008). The IP work should be particularly helpful on the more poorly-exposed lower parts of the property, in the vicinity of Inlaw Creek.

Given that the Trapper Gold property is now almost ten times larger than when Greig (2008) made these recommendations, and given that a number of zones of alteration have been outlined in the satellite imagery, careful consideration should also be given to conducting more regional-scale work in the next phase of exploration. The interpretations given in the appendix to this report, which describe the satellite imagery, provide a first-order tool for focussing these efforts, and further stream sediment sampling of the many drainages in the area surrounding the Trapper property may be an effective way of supplementing the satellite imagery data.

In support of both the property- and more regional-scale programs, a camp should be established on the property, with mobilization by floatplane to either Trapper or Tunjony lakes, and subsequently by helicopter to the property. From there, the grid could be cut and the subsequent geological, geochemical, and geophysical work could be largely undertaken by foot traverses.

Following establishment of the camp, supplies could be replenished using chopper flights out of Dease Lake, Atlin, or perhaps Juneau. The more regional-scale work would of course necessitate daily helicopter support.

10.0 References

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Appendix I
Soil & Stream Sediment Sample Locations

Sample Number	Easting NAD 83	Northing Zone 8
Soil Data		
SFTL10S001	630188	6485197
SFTL10S002	630195	6485225
SFTL10S003	630202	6485256
SFTL10S004	630207	6485282
SFTL10S005	630214	6485306
SFTL10S006	630216	6485327
SFTL10S007	630219	6485345
SFTL10S008	630221	6485367
SFTL10S009	630223	6485389
SFTL10S010	630222	6485415
SFTL10S011	630221	6485437
SFTL10S012	630224	6485462
SFTL10S013	630227	6485485
SFTL10S014	630228	6485505
SFTL10S015	630230	6485526
SFTL10S016	630233	6485546
SFTL10S017	630236	6485572
SFTL10S018	630241	6485598
SFTL10S019	630250	6485621
SFTL10S020	630253	6485645
SFTL10S021	630254	6485667
SFTL10S022	630255	6485697
SFTL10S023	630259	6485726
SFTL10S024	630260	6485753
SFTL10S025	630260	6485783
SFTL10S026	630282	6485735
SFTL10S027	630291	6485715
SFTL10S028	630299	6485694
SFTL10S029	630311	6485676
SFTL10S030	630318	6485656
SFTL10S031	630327	6485633
SFTL10S032	630332	6485612
SFTL10S033	630338	6485591
SFTL10S034	630344	6485568
SFTL10S035	630349	6485546
SFTL10S036	630353	6485528
SFTL10S037	630357	6485509
SFTL10S038	630364	6485488
SFTL10S039	630370	6485461
SFTL10S040	630373	6485437
SFTL10S041	630375	6485414
SFTL10S042	630380	6485388
SFTL10S043	630385	6485368
SFTL10S044	630393	6485343
SFTL10S045	630406	6485321
SFTL10S046	630424	6485305
SFTL10S047	630440	6485283
SFTL10S048	630453	6485269
SFTL10S049	630472	6485244
SFTL10S050	630484	6485236

Sample Number	Easting NAD 83	Northing Zone 8
SFTL10S051	630494	6485223
SFTL10S052	630506	6485206
SFTL10S053	630520	6485181
SFTL10S054	630537	6485161
SFTL10S055	630548	6485138
SFTL10S056	630562	6485119
SFTL10S057	630571	6485094
SFTL10S058	630578	6485070
SFTL10S059	630585	6485047
SFTL10S060	630591	6485024
SFTL10S061	630597	6485002
SFTL10S062	630602	6484982
SFTL10S063	630611	6484950
SFTL10S064	630622	6484925
SFTL10S065	630641	6484902
SFTL10S066	630655	6484884
SFTL10S067	630667	6484864
SFTL10S068	630678	6484842
SFTL10S069	630688	6484820
SFTL10S070	630694	6484798
SFTL10S071	630703	6484774
SFTL10S072	630709	6484756
SFTL10S073	630717	6484735
SFTL10S074	630727	6484717
SFTL10S075	630782	6484621
SFTL10S076	630796	6484605
SFTL10S077	630822	6484592
SFTL10S078	630842	6484586
SFTL10S079	630868	6484583
SFTL10S080	630886	6484566
SFTL10S081	630909	6484554
SFTL10S082	630924	6484542
SFTL10S083	630938	6484521
SFTL10S084	630954	6484501
SFTL10S085	630968	6484485
SFTL10S086	630984	6484465
SFTL10S087	630997	6484447
SFTL10S088	631020	6484437
SFTL10S089	631045	6484425
SFTL10S090	631062	6484409
SFTL10S091	631072	6484389
SFTL10S092	631083	6484373
SFTL10S093	631091	6484356
SFTL10S094	631102	6484338
SFTL10S095	631115	6484320

Silt Data		
SFTL10T001	630603	6484980
SFTL10T002	631187	6484419

Appendix II
Soil & Stream Sediment Sample Geochemical Data

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

ALS Minerals

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

CERTIFICATE WH10129111

Project: Trapper Lake

P.O. No.: TL2010-01

This report is for 97 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 1-SEP-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

DARWIN GREEN	GARFIELD MACVEIGH	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
ATTN: DARWIN GREEN
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

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

ALS Minerals

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129111

Sample Description	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LOR	0.02	0.005	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
SFTL10-T001	0.40	<0.005	<0.5	9.71	30	1680	1.4	<2	0.98	<0.5	15	78	23	3.71	20
SFTL10-T002	0.44	0.021	<0.5	7.12	25	490	0.8	<2	2.43	<0.5	38	150	136	6.73	10
SFTL10-S001	0.22	<0.005	<0.5	6.79	31	530	1.0	<2	0.74	<0.5	25	228	65	4.91	10
SFTL10-S002	0.24	<0.005	<0.5	6.16	17	360	0.6	<2	0.47	<0.5	14	143	26	4.25	10
SFTL10-S003	0.30	<0.005	<0.5	5.92	20	520	0.6	<2	0.51	<0.5	15	218	30	4.14	10
SFTL10-S004	0.26	<0.005	<0.5	5.19	14	1590	0.6	<2	3.65	<0.5	73	1970	20	8.24	10
SFTL10-S005	0.48	0.005	<0.5	5.50	47	320	0.7	<2	2.29	<0.5	86	2060	74	8.70	10
SFTL10-S006	0.22	<0.005	<0.5	5.01	70	200	0.5	<2	1.75	<0.5	88	1700	85	8.55	10
SFTL10-S007	0.38	<0.005	<0.5	4.87	12	210	<0.5	2	0.60	<0.5	90	1880	83	8.72	10
SFTL10-S008	0.30	<0.005	<0.5	5.92	24	310	0.7	<2	0.57	<0.5	91	1580	95	9.56	10
SFTL10-S009	0.32	<0.005	<0.5	5.74	27	360	0.8	<2	0.66	<0.5	65	1560	82	8.84	10
SFTL10-S010	0.28	<0.005	<0.5	5.90	14	460	0.6	<2	0.66	<0.5	66	840	161	9.25	10
SFTL10-S011	0.38	<0.005	<0.5	5.21	18	240	0.6	<2	0.83	<0.5	61	1600	64	7.72	10
SFTL10-S012	0.32	<0.005	<0.5	5.56	21	340	0.7	<2	1.20	<0.5	45	1100	77	6.83	10
SFTL10-S013	0.28	0.006	<0.5	5.43	35	570	0.7	<2	1.45	<0.5	34	778	48	5.85	10
SFTL10-S014	0.28	<0.005	0.7	5.70	15	270	<0.5	<2	0.95	<0.5	18	569	25	4.19	10
SFTL10-S015	0.24	<0.005	<0.5	5.56	43	350	<0.5	<2	1.07	<0.5	11	453	21	2.86	10
SFTL10-S016	0.22	0.030	<0.5	6.21	83	200	0.6	<2	0.25	0.5	35	1420	49	12.60	10
SFTL10-S017	0.32	0.005	0.5	6.18	61	260	<0.5	<2	1.05	<0.5	20	814	30	4.54	10
SFTL10-S018	0.32	0.212	<0.5	6.81	82	390	0.5	<2	0.75	0.5	28	657	47	6.33	10
SFTL10-S019	0.24	0.013	<0.5	5.53	30	270	<0.5	<2	0.79	<0.5	14	788	32	4.52	10
SFTL10-S020	0.26	0.005	0.6	6.85	24	440	0.6	<2	0.68	<0.5	13	322	20	4.35	20
SFTL10-S021	0.36	0.579	1.6	7.13	68	460	0.9	<2	1.10	2.8	37	870	77	7.55	10
SFTL10-S022	0.28	0.189	0.6	7.48	34	450	0.6	<2	0.63	<0.5	7	371	17	2.81	20
SFTL10-S023	0.34	0.070	<0.5	6.35	33	340	0.5	<2	0.82	<0.5	14	336	18	4.11	10
SFTL10-S024	0.24	0.022	<0.5	7.03	52	450	0.6	<2	0.70	<0.5	13	246	38	4.53	10
SFTL10-S025	0.36	0.164	<0.5	7.91	84	460	0.7	<2	0.58	<0.5	20	315	47	5.89	20
SFTL10-S026	0.20	0.171	0.6	6.61	66	370	0.6	<2	0.64	<0.5	16	341	33	5.85	10
SFTL10-S027	0.34	0.145	0.6	6.48	78	340	0.6	<2	0.85	0.6	19	513	41	5.95	10
SFTL10-S028	0.24	0.070	<0.5	7.15	53	340	0.8	<2	0.84	<0.5	16	669	40	4.32	10
SFTL10-S029	0.28	0.383	<0.5	6.68	66	490	0.6	<2	0.69	<0.5	13	451	28	4.53	10
SFTL10-S030	0.22	0.369	<0.5	7.52	70	410	0.6	<2	0.54	0.5	13	487	31	5.37	20
SFTL10-S031	0.34	0.312	<0.5	7.48	46	560	0.7	<2	0.74	1.4	11	294	19	4.42	20
SFTL10-S032	0.24	0.165	0.9	6.13	49	350	0.5	<2	1.05	0.5	19	810	31	4.82	10
SFTL10-S033	0.30	NSS	1.5	4.91	56	270	0.5	<2	0.57	0.8	30	483	42	5.43	10
SFTL10-S034	0.28	0.135	<0.5	6.41	74	350	0.7	<2	0.56	1.4	15	432	34	5.70	10
SFTL10-S035	0.36	0.106	0.7	5.80	65	320	0.6	<2	0.74	1.1	23	524	50	6.06	10
SFTL10-S036	0.24	0.192	1.1	6.35	84	320	0.6	2	0.77	0.7	19	592	53	5.80	10
SFTL10-S037	0.28	0.034	0.7	5.60	47	310	0.5	<2	0.82	0.5	18	640	41	6.04	10
SFTL10-S038	0.26	0.140	<0.5	6.59	75	360	0.6	<2	0.60	1.3	12	470	37	5.40	20

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

ALS Minerals

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129111

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01
SFTL10-T001		2.85	20	0.72	1045	1	0.78	44	1370	28	0.05	6	10	230	<20	0.30
SFTL10-T002		1.19	10	2.42	1210	3	1.57	51	1250	13	0.66	7	24	293	<20	0.47
SFTL10-S001		1.00	10	1.65	1070	1	1.18	61	540	14	0.02	5	17	157	<20	0.36
SFTL10-S002		0.81	10	0.98	477	1	0.84	29	1470	8	0.04	<5	13	113	<20	0.36
SFTL10-S003		0.89	10	0.92	591	1	0.74	51	1780	8	0.07	<5	14	144	<20	0.36
SFTL10-S004		1.33	10	2.80	2780	<1	0.06	879	620	14	0.05	<5	37	358	<20	0.18
SFTL10-S005		1.19	10	3.98	1265	<1	0.27	840	960	13	0.10	16	33	214	<20	0.33
SFTL10-S006		0.49	10	9.08	2000	<1	0.17	815	850	9	0.03	10	31	166	<20	0.28
SFTL10-S007		0.16	10	11.05	1815	<1	0.14	777	820	4	0.01	<5	31	83	<20	0.27
SFTL10-S008		0.52	10	5.52	1920	1	0.46	713	960	8	0.02	<5	36	105	<20	0.31
SFTL10-S009		0.58	10	3.26	1110	1	0.50	551	1060	9	0.03	6	36	98	<20	0.30
SFTL10-S010		0.59	10	7.70	2180	<1	0.30	317	1020	8	0.02	<5	32	76	<20	0.45
SFTL10-S011		0.47	10	5.22	1505	<1	0.48	316	1980	6	0.05	<5	22	89	<20	0.29
SFTL10-S012		0.65	10	4.67	750	<1	0.64	286	1450	11	0.05	<5	32	154	<20	0.29
SFTL10-S013		0.74	10	3.40	591	1	0.72	204	2180	10	0.12	<5	28	197	<20	0.31
SFTL10-S014		0.52	10	1.56	367	<1	0.70	139	1620	7	0.05	6	18	104	<20	0.37
SFTL10-S015		0.76	10	1.06	1040	1	0.84	44	1270	15	0.01	7	16	140	<20	0.46
SFTL10-S016		0.29	10	1.27	1680	<1	0.22	277	1690	73	0.03	29	19	45	<20	0.33
SFTL10-S017		0.77	10	2.21	432	<1	0.69	103	1510	16	0.05	7	18	117	<20	0.41
SFTL10-S018		0.80	10	1.68	1580	<1	0.61	121	1290	106	0.02	16	16	113	<20	0.38
SFTL10-S019		0.63	10	0.96	772	<1	0.69	59	1990	53	0.02	12	16	111	<20	0.48
SFTL10-S020		1.23	10	1.25	489	1	0.91	46	1110	34	0.03	<5	15	130	<20	0.41
SFTL10-S021		0.74	10	2.36	2050	<1	0.64	200	1400	346	0.05	10	30	123	<20	0.32
SFTL10-S022		1.06	10	0.91	175	1	0.62	29	900	61	0.02	7	11	119	<20	0.42
SFTL10-S023		0.81	10	1.54	684	<1	0.65	51	1280	71	0.02	<5	14	113	<20	0.37
SFTL10-S024		0.98	10	1.30	502	1	0.82	42	1080	35	0.03	5	14	143	<20	0.41
SFTL10-S025		1.00	10	1.59	1075	<1	0.56	74	1290	274	0.02	8	13	97	<20	0.33
SFTL10-S026		0.85	10	1.21	940	1	0.70	53	1400	192	0.03	7	13	116	<20	0.38
SFTL10-S027		0.81	10	1.80	1100	1	0.71	71	1500	187	0.04	7	16	125	<20	0.36
SFTL10-S028		1.09	20	1.82	678	1	0.72	75	1410	197	0.04	8	17	125	<20	0.39
SFTL10-S029		0.98	10	1.27	615	1	0.56	53	1640	130	0.03	7	12	101	<20	0.38
SFTL10-S030		1.20	10	0.88	1005	1	0.55	39	1750	247	0.04	11	12	97	<20	0.37
SFTL10-S031		1.84	10	0.94	690	<1	0.39	38	2250	103	0.06	5	13	83	<20	0.28
SFTL10-S032		0.91	10	1.60	1355	1	0.75	74	2250	120	0.05	5	18	131	<20	0.41
SFTL10-S033		0.74	10	1.70	1405	1	0.55	138	1790	202	0.05	8	14	93	<20	0.28
SFTL10-S034		1.14	10	1.09	710	1	0.49	56	1760	300	0.07	6	14	94	<20	0.34
SFTL10-S035		0.78	10	1.52	1010	1	0.70	88	1510	324	0.05	7	15	118	<20	0.36
SFTL10-S036		0.78	10	1.42	868	1	0.66	86	1790	325	0.03	8	15	121	<20	0.37
SFTL10-S037		0.72	10	1.48	806	1	0.72	80	1860	110	0.04	7	15	114	<20	0.37
SFTL10-S038		0.96	20	0.75	537	1	0.47	39	1590	168	0.02	6	13	100	<20	0.41

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ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

ALS Minerals

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129111

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2
SFTL10-T001		<10	<10	102	<10	101
SFTL10-T002		<10	<10	194	<10	96
SFTL10-S001		<10	<10	141	<10	63
SFTL10-S002		<10	<10	126	<10	49
SFTL10-S003		<10	<10	149	<10	47
SFTL10-S004		<10	<10	179	<10	100
SFTL10-S005		<10	<10	187	<10	115
SFTL10-S006		<10	<10	178	<10	92
SFTL10-S007		<10	<10	185	<10	80
SFTL10-S008		<10	<10	191	<10	96
SFTL10-S009		<10	<10	186	<10	92
SFTL10-S010		<10	<10	262	<10	91
SFTL10-S011		<10	<10	179	<10	91
SFTL10-S012		<10	<10	187	<10	77
SFTL10-S013		<10	<10	208	<10	82
SFTL10-S014		<10	<10	160	<10	53
SFTL10-S015		<10	<10	160	<10	46
SFTL10-S016		<10	<10	231	10	353
SFTL10-S017		<10	<10	160	<10	97
SFTL10-S018		<10	<10	180	<10	208
SFTL10-S019		<10	<10	186	<10	95
SFTL10-S020		<10	<10	156	<10	80
SFTL10-S021		<10	<10	173	<10	561
SFTL10-S022		<10	<10	145	<10	57
SFTL10-S023		<10	<10	136	<10	123
SFTL10-S024		<10	<10	137	<10	88
SFTL10-S025		<10	<10	133	<10	322
SFTL10-S026		<10	<10	146	<10	284
SFTL10-S027		<10	<10	145	<10	300
SFTL10-S028		<10	<10	136	<10	224
SFTL10-S029		<10	<10	135	<10	249
SFTL10-S030		<10	<10	139	<10	288
SFTL10-S031		<10	<10	127	<10	212
SFTL10-S032		<10	<10	165	<10	198
SFTL10-S033		<10	<10	130	<10	254
SFTL10-S034		<10	<10	131	<10	379
SFTL10-S035		<10	<10	144	<10	400
SFTL10-S036		<10	<10	155	<10	456
SFTL10-S037		<10	<10	173	<10	221
SFTL10-S038		<10	<10	182	<10	380

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ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

ALS Minerals

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129111

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
SFTL10-S039		0.28	0.017	1.1	5.48	37	410	0.6	<2	1.16	1.5	22	588	34	4.77	10
SFTL10-S040		0.32	0.198	2.7	6.44	51	770	1.0	<2	1.24	11.1	24	483	90	6.04	10
SFTL10-S041		0.28	0.015	0.9	4.94	58	540	0.5	2	0.81	6.6	24	616	31	4.92	10
SFTL10-S042		0.24	<0.005	<0.5	4.87	28	270	0.5	<2	0.79	<0.5	97	2410	104	10.05	10
SFTL10-S043		0.36	<0.005	<0.5	5.52	40	350	0.6	<2	0.61	<0.5	67	1630	91	8.50	10
SFTL10-S044		0.28	<0.005	<0.5	5.36	135	400	0.6	<2	0.62	<0.5	61	1470	84	8.33	10
SFTL10-S045		0.34	<0.005	<0.5	5.43	62	400	0.6	<2	0.61	<0.5	75	2250	103	9.09	10
SFTL10-S046		0.32	0.005	<0.5	5.57	264	350	0.7	2	0.57	<0.5	82	2440	101	9.63	10
SFTL10-S047		0.36	0.010	<0.5	6.69	375	680	0.8	<2	1.10	<0.5	127	1670	126	8.99	10
SFTL10-S048		0.34	0.008	0.8	4.85	5700	320	0.5	2	0.45	20.2	68	1800	105	10.25	10
SFTL10-S049		0.44	<0.005	<0.5	5.69	338	280	0.8	<2	1.59	<0.5	113	2590	112	9.44	10
SFTL10-S050		0.32	<0.005	<0.5	5.93	110	300	0.8	<2	0.50	<0.5	80	1990	95	8.94	10
SFTL10-S051		0.30	<0.005	<0.5	5.60	64	240	0.6	<2	0.30	<0.5	61	1490	65	7.36	10
SFTL10-S052		0.32	<0.005	<0.5	6.96	135	440	0.9	<2	0.78	<0.5	89	1630	113	8.70	10
SFTL10-S053		0.38	0.007	<0.5	6.75	37	370	0.9	<2	0.91	<0.5	67	1410	105	8.97	10
SFTL10-S054		0.18	<0.005	<0.5	5.49	32	240	<0.5	<2	0.52	<0.5	20	565	41	7.78	10
SFTL10-S055		0.24	<0.005	<0.5	5.93	53	300	0.6	<2	0.66	<0.5	43	851	43	6.84	10
SFTL10-S056		0.28	<0.005	<0.5	6.45	117	160	0.5	<2	0.25	<0.5	35	1350	60	5.40	10
SFTL10-S057		0.24	<0.005	<0.5	7.10	34	530	0.6	<2	0.83	<0.5	23	277	41	5.00	20
SFTL10-S058		0.18	<0.005	<0.5	9.01	60	250	<0.5	<2	0.31	<0.5	27	56	143	8.57	20
SFTL10-S059		0.32	<0.005	<0.5	6.89	94	220	<0.5	<2	0.19	<0.5	24	427	91	10.30	20
SFTL10-S060		0.24	<0.005	<0.5	4.61	11	130	<0.5	<2	0.30	<0.5	62	1600	49	8.58	10
SFTL10-S061		0.26	<0.005	<0.5	4.66	17	210	<0.5	<2	0.63	<0.5	13	1400	21	4.23	10
SFTL10-S062		0.28	<0.005	<0.5	8.31	25	710	1.8	<2	0.54	<0.5	24	317	38	4.13	20
SFTL10-S063		0.30	<0.005	<0.5	9.23	35	530	1.2	<2	0.17	<0.5	21	142	24	4.20	20
SFTL10-S064		0.34	<0.005	0.8	10.30	40	1700	1.5	<2	0.64	<0.5	16	59	38	3.94	20
SFTL10-S065		0.30	0.016	0.5	5.85	17	270	0.6	<2	0.39	<0.5	25	197	34	4.06	10
SFTL10-S066		0.30	0.005	<0.5	6.89	31	330	0.8	<2	0.79	<0.5	27	690	60	5.49	10
SFTL10-S067		0.26	<0.005	<0.5	5.42	25	350	0.5	<2	0.76	<0.5	15	607	26	4.22	10
SFTL10-S068		0.28	0.010	<0.5	6.44	28	360	0.6	<2	0.71	<0.5	12	174	33	5.37	10
SFTL10-S069		0.28	NSS	<0.5	5.84	40	440	0.6	2	0.64	<0.5	15	240	45	5.99	10
SFTL10-S070		0.34	0.022	<0.5	6.46	34	450	1.0	<2	0.65	<0.5	19	177	61	4.01	10
SFTL10-S071		0.40	0.008	<0.5	6.79	33	440	0.9	2	0.86	<0.5	25	299	80	4.81	10
SFTL10-S072		0.30	0.005	<0.5	4.85	24	310	0.7	<2	0.64	<0.5	11	186	55	3.54	10
SFTL10-S073		0.30	<0.005	<0.5	5.56	16	470	0.6	2	1.70	<0.5	38	635	59	5.46	10
SFTL10-S074		0.40	0.005	<0.5	7.69	19	900	1.7	2	0.58	<0.5	18	118	52	4.04	20
SFTL10-S075		0.24	<0.005	<0.5	7.58	<5	560	0.9	<2	0.13	<0.5	10	45	26	4.50	20
SFTL10-S076		0.34	0.007	<0.5	8.37	25	1380	2.0	5	0.54	<0.5	13	80	46	3.12	20
SFTL10-S077		0.34	0.007	<0.5	6.61	10	260	0.5	<2	1.43	<0.5	36	501	59	5.00	10
SFTL10-S078		0.30	0.006	<0.5	6.44	16	240	0.5	<2	1.81	<0.5	43	571	66	5.70	10

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129111

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01	ME-ICP61 La ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP61 P ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP61 S % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME-ICP61 Ti % 0.01
SFTL10-S039		1.17	10	1.34	1090	1	0.79	54	1220	146	0.04	6	18	133	<20	0.43
SFTL10-S040		1.11	20	2.05	884	1	1.03	112	1570	3690	0.07	7	26	217	<20	0.36
SFTL10-S041		0.80	10	2.07	593	1	0.60	196	1950	126	0.09	5	16	129	<20	0.29
SFTL10-S042		0.65	10	6.54	1940	1	0.14	682	930	11	0.02	5	33	89	<20	0.32
SFTL10-S043		0.88	10	3.07	1460	<1	0.24	435	1310	12	0.06	14	32	87	<20	0.34
SFTL10-S044		1.06	10	1.82	1720	<1	0.26	346	1950	16	0.08	19	36	99	<20	0.33
SFTL10-S045		1.27	10	2.03	1480	<1	0.21	477	1180	9	0.03	13	37	118	<20	0.37
SFTL10-S046		1.14	10	2.97	1765	<1	0.28	531	1110	16	0.04	14	36	137	<20	0.35
SFTL10-S047		1.81	10	1.68	4420	1	0.17	578	1050	22	0.05	54	37	135	<20	0.33
SFTL10-S048		1.51	<10	1.40	1250	2	0.09	456	640	141	0.52	115	27	214	<20	0.22
SFTL10-S049		1.80	10	1.97	2330	<1	0.09	587	1260	17	0.04	47	37	197	<20	0.33
SFTL10-S050		1.46	10	1.11	2010	<1	0.29	459	1100	14	0.02	19	38	81	<20	0.34
SFTL10-S051		1.21	10	0.79	1640	<1	0.32	275	1430	10	0.04	8	26	100	<20	0.32
SFTL10-S052		1.70	10	1.33	2660	<1	0.44	402	1050	18	0.01	23	35	124	<20	0.37
SFTL10-S053		0.95	10	3.36	2180	<1	0.59	425	1030	24	0.01	6	35	183	<20	0.37
SFTL10-S054		0.60	10	1.03	737	<1	0.56	103	1470	15	0.03	5	16	90	<20	0.41
SFTL10-S055		0.60	10	1.62	1610	1	0.62	302	1480	14	0.04	<5	19	100	<20	0.34
SFTL10-S056		1.38	10	0.96	825	<1	0.30	318	1220	4	0.04	<5	21	53	<20	0.34
SFTL10-S057		1.14	10	0.89	1990	1	1.08	54	1930	16	0.03	9	23	154	<20	0.45
SFTL10-S058		1.25	<10	0.46	1775	<1	1.56	38	1670	11	0.02	18	21	128	<20	0.52
SFTL10-S059		1.18	<10	0.46	1335	1	0.73	126	1140	16	0.02	14	20	71	<20	0.39
SFTL10-S060		0.27	<10	4.46	1525	<1	0.16	421	2400	8	0.06	<5	14	33	<20	0.27
SFTL10-S061		0.54	10	1.25	320	<1	0.48	110	690	9	0.01	<5	12	90	<20	0.49
SFTL10-S062		2.38	20	1.08	1205	1	0.70	142	830	59	0.02	5	17	132	<20	0.32
SFTL10-S063		2.43	20	0.45	1575	1	0.34	43	1070	24	0.03	6	14	87	<20	0.32
SFTL10-S064		3.06	20	0.55	1210	2	0.57	25	930	30	0.05	<5	14	207	<20	0.35
SFTL10-S065		1.01	10	1.31	816	1	0.79	78	1810	9	0.08	<5	12	78	<20	0.27
SFTL10-S066		1.02	10	2.19	735	1	0.91	221	1360	12	0.03	<5	24	115	<20	0.37
SFTL10-S067		0.99	10	1.07	781	1	0.88	62	1190	13	0.03	<5	15	119	<20	0.45
SFTL10-S068		1.09	10	1.04	763	1	1.07	34	2720	10	0.05	<5	12	117	<20	0.36
SFTL10-S069		0.99	10	0.93	726	1	0.79	40	3640	17	0.06	<5	14	128	<20	0.33
SFTL10-S070		1.24	10	1.05	699	2	0.73	37	1200	13	0.05	<5	17	127	<20	0.32
SFTL10-S071		1.09	20	1.73	1185	<1	1.11	92	1340	16	0.03	7	20	164	<20	0.38
SFTL10-S072		0.68	10	1.03	329	<1	0.70	52	2100	11	0.07	<5	12	111	<20	0.27
SFTL10-S073		0.66	10	5.08	1180	<1	0.72	303	1510	7	0.06	<5	18	126	<20	0.29
SFTL10-S074		1.84	30	1.05	2130	<1	1.01	35	1170	28	0.02	5	18	132	<20	0.40
SFTL10-S075		1.39	20	0.50	419	<1	0.52	13	1080	16	0.03	<5	8	48	<20	0.33
SFTL10-S076		2.15	30	0.55	963	2	1.04	29	1110	27	0.03	8	14	150	<20	0.41
SFTL10-S077		0.70	10	4.87	814	<1	0.83	278	1560	7	0.04	<5	20	135	<20	0.36
SFTL10-S078		0.58	10	5.91	989	<1	0.85	339	940	8	0.04	<5	20	158	<20	0.32

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.
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To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129111

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	10	1	10	2
SFTL10-S039		<10	<10	186	<10	360
SFTL10-S040		<10	<10	143	10	3100
SFTL10-S041		<10	<10	140	<10	379
SFTL10-S042		<10	<10	205	<10	102
SFTL10-S043		<10	<10	198	<10	94
SFTL10-S044		<10	<10	225	<10	114
SFTL10-S045		<10	<10	233	<10	102
SFTL10-S046		<10	<10	225	<10	125
SFTL10-S047		<10	<10	217	<10	180
SFTL10-S048		<10	<10	202	<10	717
SFTL10-S049		<10	<10	234	<10	172
SFTL10-S050		<10	<10	222	<10	121
SFTL10-S051		<10	<10	186	<10	84
SFTL10-S052		<10	<10	232	<10	138
SFTL10-S053		<10	<10	232	<10	102
SFTL10-S054		<10	<10	215	<10	63
SFTL10-S055		<10	<10	191	<10	77
SFTL10-S056		<10	<10	192	<10	75
SFTL10-S057		<10	<10	209	<10	86
SFTL10-S058		<10	<10	367	<10	110
SFTL10-S059		<10	<10	354	<10	120
SFTL10-S060		<10	<10	192	<10	88
SFTL10-S061		<10	<10	190	<10	38
SFTL10-S062		<10	<10	114	<10	91
SFTL10-S063		<10	<10	125	<10	78
SFTL10-S064		<10	<10	130	<10	114
SFTL10-S065		<10	<10	126	<10	64
SFTL10-S066		<10	<10	163	<10	82
SFTL10-S067		<10	<10	195	<10	47
SFTL10-S068		<10	<10	135	<10	52
SFTL10-S069		<10	<10	166	<10	65
SFTL10-S070		<10	<10	129	<10	66
SFTL10-S071		<10	<10	146	<10	75
SFTL10-S072		<10	<10	103	<10	44
SFTL10-S073		<10	<10	146	<10	61
SFTL10-S074		<10	<10	126	<10	63
SFTL10-S075		<10	<10	98	<10	62
SFTL10-S076		<10	10	115	<10	71
SFTL10-S077		<10	<10	139	<10	75
SFTL10-S078		<10	<10	153	<10	76

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129111

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
SFTL10-S079		0.38	<0.005	<0.5	7.15	24	230	0.5	6	2.27	<0.5	49	737	83	6.74	10
SFTL10-S080		0.44	0.018	<0.5	6.70	25	310	0.5	3	2.00	<0.5	38	720	50	5.89	20
SFTL10-S081		0.38	0.005	<0.5	6.59	37	390	0.7	5	1.49	<0.5	27	437	85	5.24	10
SFTL10-S082		0.26	0.011	<0.5	5.51	24	270	0.5	<2	1.34	<0.5	21	329	34	5.33	10
SFTL10-S083		0.32	0.020	<0.5	6.98	70	320	0.8	5	0.74	<0.5	24	340	88	8.34	10
SFTL10-S084		0.34	0.007	<0.5	7.96	33	780	1.2	2	0.64	<0.5	19	182	68	4.49	20
SFTL10-S085		0.34	0.008	<0.5	8.27	54	340	0.7	3	0.31	<0.5	39	278	121	8.32	20
SFTL10-S086		0.26	0.007	<0.5	8.06	55	420	0.7	4	0.54	<0.5	38	251	120	8.81	20
SFTL10-S087		0.32	<0.005	<0.5	7.31	31	380	0.6	2	0.58	<0.5	22	206	65	5.44	20
SFTL10-S088		0.32	<0.005	<0.5	6.72	56	420	0.7	3	1.02	<0.5	21	288	43	4.95	10
SFTL10-S089		0.26	<0.005	<0.5	6.50	46	440	0.8	2	0.81	<0.5	20	234	52	4.61	10
SFTL10-S090		0.30	<0.005	<0.5	5.68	79	410	0.8	3	0.85	<0.5	16	194	60	4.49	10
SFTL10-S091		0.24	<0.005	<0.5	5.96	38	420	0.6	2	0.68	<0.5	11	162	41	3.69	20
SFTL10-S092		0.34	0.005	<0.5	6.83	42	450	0.7	2	0.78	<0.5	13	210	43	3.92	20
SFTL10-S093		0.32	0.006	<0.5	6.15	76	450	0.8	3	0.79	<0.5	20	187	67	5.56	10
SFTL10-S094		0.28	0.008	<0.5	6.43	60	560	0.9	2	0.66	<0.5	27	139	66	4.97	10
SFTL10-S095		0.34	<0.005	<0.5	6.19	54	570	0.7	2	0.49	<0.5	10	134	28	3.61	10

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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ALS Minerals

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129111

Sample Description	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
LOR	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01
SFTL10-S079	0.53	10	7.53	1100	<1	0.87	438	820	4	0.02	<5	24	158	<20	0.35
SFTL10-S080	0.60	10	5.17	859	<1	0.76	308	1110	6	0.05	<5	22	181	<20	0.35
SFTL10-S081	0.91	10	3.28	694	<1	0.94	195	2150	8	0.04	6	25	196	<20	0.35
SFTL10-S082	0.60	10	2.00	822	<1	0.67	78	1820	6	0.07	6	19	128	<20	0.32
SFTL10-S083	1.14	10	1.50	1360	<1	0.55	70	1930	11	0.08	9	30	101	<20	0.31
SFTL10-S084	1.56	20	1.23	784	<1	0.89	49	1300	11	0.03	<5	23	144	<20	0.38
SFTL10-S085	1.63	10	0.87	1890	3	0.42	74	1630	9	0.06	18	34	71	<20	0.38
SFTL10-S086	1.47	10	1.04	1515	1	0.52	72	1320	9	0.05	14	34	90	<20	0.38
SFTL10-S087	1.45	10	0.96	726	<1	0.55	54	1310	8	0.05	9	23	94	<20	0.36
SFTL10-S088	0.94	10	1.98	811	<1	0.87	59	1220	8	0.04	<5	17	145	<20	0.38
SFTL10-S089	1.10	10	1.30	1110	<1	0.74	66	1380	11	0.05	5	19	134	<20	0.34
SFTL10-S090	0.77	20	1.16	661	<1	0.75	52	1310	11	0.06	5	17	141	<20	0.32
SFTL10-S091	0.88	10	1.06	368	<1	0.78	38	1690	9	0.06	<5	15	130	<20	0.35
SFTL10-S092	0.97	10	1.34	453	<1	0.84	49	1730	8	0.05	7	16	141	<20	0.40
SFTL10-S093	1.12	10	1.27	1070	<1	0.70	49	3060	10	0.08	7	19	131	<20	0.34
SFTL10-S094	1.30	20	1.00	2020	<1	0.69	37	1520	12	0.05	6	18	130	<20	0.38
SFTL10-S095	1.27	20	0.64	810	<1	0.59	22	2710	10	0.08	5	12	127	<20	0.36

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 17-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129111

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2
SFTL10-S079		<10	<10	177	<10	84
SFTL10-S080		<10	<10	170	<10	78
SFTL10-S081		<10	<10	145	<10	111
SFTL10-S082		<10	<10	148	10	55
SFTL10-S083		<10	<10	234	<10	101
SFTL10-S084		<10	<10	153	<10	75
SFTL10-S085		<10	<10	287	<10	95
SFTL10-S086		<10	<10	280	10	95
SFTL10-S087		<10	<10	217	<10	68
SFTL10-S088		<10	<10	163	<10	61
SFTL10-S089		<10	<10	150	<10	76
SFTL10-S090		<10	<10	131	<10	63
SFTL10-S091		<10	<10	132	<10	63
SFTL10-S092		<10	<10	146	<10	67
SFTL10-S093		<10	<10	157	<10	86
SFTL10-S094		<10	<10	163	<10	74
SFTL10-S095		<10	<10	129	<10	57

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Appendix III
Rock Geochemical Sample Descriptions and Locations

Sample Number	Easting NAD 83	Northing Zone 8	DESCRIPTION
H484151	631265	6483921	Fe-carb breccia - structural zone in creek - within dense FP porphyry basalt - chopstick porphyry
H484152	631270	6483931	0.5 m boulder of siliceous breccia with Fe-carb matrix 1% py
H484153	631278	6483919	hematite-limonite-silica-Fe cb along fracture (frc/vein=88/087 (dip direction))
H484154	631250	6483963	cpy-rich part of Fe cb (subordinate)-qz vein (photos), 0.5 to 1.0 m thick (locally) and exposed discontinuously over 5-10 m; cuts acicular fs porphyry; vein=122/44 (dip direction); hand specimen collected (HS 154)
H484155	631254	6483967	silica-pyrite rich part of same vein as sampled in H484154, approx 5m to NE; some dark grey quartz (py-rich) and some well-developed quartz-limonite boxwork (HS 155)
H484156	631248	6484009	5 cm thick grab from py-silica-bearing vein-breccia zone (134/37=Vbx; dip direction)
H484157	631247	6483959	vuggy quartz with thin streaks of sulphide at east edge of 0.5-1.0 m wide quartz vein
H484158	631606	6484725	start of horizontal chip line (east edge) along top of small spine above strong gold in soils - chips all 3 m in length - this sample mod green and lesser fe-carb altered w/ pyx phenos - wk-mod perv fe-carb altd coarse baslatic fragmental
H484159	631603	6484725	3m chip - pervasive fe-carb alt'd basalt fragmental w/ mm scale carb +/- qtz veinlets, 0.5-2% py
H484160	631600	6484725	3m chip - pervasive fe-carb alt'd basalt fragmental w/ mm scale carb +/- qtz veinlets, 0.5-2% py
H484161	631597	6484725	3m chip - pervasive fe-carb alt'd basalt fragmental w/ mm scale carb +/- qtz veinlets, 0.5-2% py
H484162	631594	6484725	3m chip - less pervasive fe-carb than H484159-161, and more friablwe alt'd basalt fragmental w/ mm scale carb +/- qtz veinlets, 0.5-2% py
H484163	631591	6484725	3m chip - less pervasive fe-carb than H484159-161, and more friablwe alt'd basalt fragmental w/ mm scale carb +/- qtz veinlets, 0.5-2% py
H484164	631588	6484725	3m chip - stubby FP in an aphanitic matrix. wk to negligible and no obvious veining
H484165	631585	6484725	end of horizontal chip line - 3m chip - stubby FP in an aphanitic matrix. wk to negligible and no obvious veining
H484175	631627	6484773	float of thoroughly oxidized siliceous rock, from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; abundant boxwork and yellowish to brownish limonite
H484176	631639	6484780	float from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; possibly siliceous high-level porphyritic intrusive rock or perhaps silicified mafic (pyroxene-phyric) fragmental (actually almost certainly the latter); contains moderately abundant "replacement" disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite and local veinlet-hosted sulphides in amounts of up to approximately 5%; very siliceous; darker-brown weathering than typical Fe cb altered rocks; LIKE THIS ROCK VERY MUCH!
H484177	631635	6484773	float from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; more or less the same as H484176: possibly siliceous high-level porphyritic intrusive rock or perhaps silicified mafic (pyroxene-phyric) fragmental (actually almost certainly the latter); possibly siliceous high-level porphyritic intrusive rock or perhaps silicified mafic (pyroxene-phyric) fragmental (actually almost certainly the latter); contains moderately abundant "replacement" disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite and local veinlet-hosted sulphides in amounts of up to approximately 5%; very siliceous; darker-brown weathering than typical Fe cb altered rocks; LIKE THIS ROCK VERY MUCH!
H484178	631628	6484768	float from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; dead-looking white cm-scale cc vein with Fe cb altered wall rocks and local (isolated?!) Cu-stained (malachite or chrysocolla?) subround "pebble" (?!) of unusual appearance
H484179	631628	6484762	float from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; weakly silicified (siliceous) moderately pyritized (up to 2%; some aspy?) rocks; moderately limonitic (less silicified equivalent of 176 and 177?)
H484180	631607	6484761	float from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; <1% pyrite in variably qz-py veined and altered mafic(?) rocks (HS 180)
H484181	631608	6484754	float from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; even less pyrite than H484179 (none?), plus local silica in variably Fe cb altered mafic(?) rock

Sample Number	Easting NAD 83	Northing Zone 8	DESCRIPTION
H484182	631599	6484753	float from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; qz Fe cb alteration and veining (typically <0.5 cm) cutting mafic(?) rocks, with sparse but common associated pyrite (HS 182)
H484183	631595	6484752	float from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; mafic rocks, still green and relatively unaltered, with only local qz-cc-py-gl veining
H484184	631547	6484735	float from loose rubble near base of spine of outcrop paralleling part of gold-in-soil anomaly; qz vein with very minor pyrite; up to 5-7 cm thick and cut by mm-scale Fe cb veinlets which are more or less perpendicular to the qz vein
SFTL10R0(	630438	6485282	Grab; sample taken from 10 cm wide goassanous zone in rusty area; mm-scale veinlets and seams of aspy? and py; Fe-carbonate alteration? Fine-grained volcanic rock?

Appendix IV
Rock Geochemical Sample Data

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

CERTIFICATE WH10129110

Project: Trapper Lake Project

P.O. No.: TL2010-01

This report is for 26 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 1-SEP-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

DARWIN GREEN	GARFIELD MACVEIGH	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	VARIABLE
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
ATTN: DARWIN GREEN
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

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

ALS Minerals

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 18-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129110

Sample Description	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LOR	0.02	0.005	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
H484151	1.31	<0.005	<0.5	4.46	<5	100	0.5	<2	6.95	<0.5	18	42	98	5.39	<10
H484152	1.90	0.011	<0.5	2.38	71	160	<0.5	<2	6.50	<0.5	10	25	139	3.87	<10
H484153	1.23	<0.005	<0.5	5.18	7	330	0.5	<2	3.22	<0.5	20	82	41	6.26	10
H484154	3.62	0.337	13.1	0.45	352	50	<0.5	9	0.07	0.6	80	20	>10000	4.85	<10
H484155	1.17	0.054	0.6	1.40	631	790	<0.5	<2	0.14	<0.5	15	31	147	5.22	<10
H484156	1.52	0.831	<0.5	3.92	489	440	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	6	48	20	2.29	10
H484157	4.20	0.098	<0.5	0.36	38	30	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	16	27	638	1.16	<10
H484158	3.45	0.018	0.7	2.82	43	90	<0.5	<2	8.03	3.2	63	968	84	6.12	<10
H484159	2.51	0.007	<0.5	2.71	11	640	<0.5	<2	8.72	1.8	55	856	55	5.68	10
H484160	2.29	<0.005	<0.5	2.87	8	820	<0.5	2	7.58	<0.5	69	950	57	6.61	<10
H484161	2.24	0.011	<0.5	3.34	26	540	0.5	<2	6.46	<0.5	74	1180	81	7.14	<10
H484162	1.79	<0.005	<0.5	5.31	32	760	0.7	<2	5.16	<0.5	39	674	21	5.15	10
H484163	2.79	0.016	<0.5	7.33	8	960	1.0	<2	4.59	<0.5	12	39	5	3.81	10
H484164	2.89	<0.005	<0.5	7.80	<5	750	1.0	<2	3.17	<0.5	9	11	14	3.51	20
H484165	2.42	<0.005	<0.5	6.92	11	860	0.9	<2	3.07	<0.5	8	5	6	3.22	10
H484175	1.31	1.500	96.4	1.44	1085	230	<0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	4	598	24	4.69	<10
H484176	3.14	0.576	7.2	3.90	7280	60	<0.5	3	1.65	4.9	79	1330	42	7.66	10
H484177	1.62	0.484	5.1	3.40	8630	50	<0.5	<2	2.03	1.8	73	1200	28	7.37	<10
H484178	1.01	0.022	0.6	1.65	77	590	<0.5	<2	13.5	2.1	44	646	26	5.14	<10
H484179	1.38	0.043	2.4	3.60	832	50	<0.5	<2	2.59	0.7	84	1440	69	9.22	<10
H484180	1.00	0.010	<0.5	3.30	100	200	0.6	<2	7.77	<0.5	84	1170	53	8.74	<10
H484181	1.27	0.049	6.5	3.53	1070	50	<0.5	<2	4.14	1.3	79	1440	19	5.59	10
H484182	1.36	6.03	13.1	2.44	225	130	<0.5	<2	4.43	107.5	62	805	363	7.16	<10
H484183	1.34	4.34	13.1	2.50	252	140	<0.5	<2	4.54	109.5	63	822	378	7.36	<10
H484184	1.43	0.220	1.4	1.56	309	430	<0.5	<2	1.20	1.4	32	607	60	2.66	<10
SFTL10 I10R001	0.90	0.021	<0.5	2.70	751	220	<0.5	<2	0.57	1.7	69	1130	40	7.57	<10

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

ALS Minerals

To: CONSTANTINE METAL RESOURCES LTD.
1500-800 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2V6

Finalized Date: 18-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129110

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01	ME-ICP61 La ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP61 P ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP61 S % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME-ICP61 Ti % 0.01
H484151		1.02	<10	1.49	1350	<1	0.13	29	610	3	0.02	13	14	127	<20	0.25
H484152		0.77	<10	1.73	1435	2	0.02	12	350	4	0.48	18	9	128	<20	0.13
H484153		1.24	<10	1.63	1265	<1	1.18	39	750	3	0.01	8	18	125	<20	0.29
H484154		0.09	<10	0.05	150	4	0.01	67	120	7	3.31	566	3	3	<20	0.03
H484155		0.36	<10	0.11	172	105	0.03	14	230	48	0.62	195	3	129	<20	0.06
H484156		1.20	<10	0.05	37	128	0.16	9	150	73	1.82	133	6	28	<20	0.27
H484157		0.06	<10	0.02	151	5	0.02	7	40	3	0.09	44	5	5	<20	0.01
H484158		0.03	10	7.24	1675	<1	0.01	417	670	112	0.44	10	21	409	<20	0.18
H484159		0.15	<10	6.09	1595	<1	0.01	370	600	58	0.18	12	19	507	<20	0.16
H484160		0.13	10	7.68	1315	<1	0.01	444	620	20	0.18	<5	21	426	<20	0.18
H484161		0.20	10	6.21	1695	<1	0.01	488	710	29	0.33	<5	24	338	<20	0.21
H484162		2.06	10	1.98	1565	1	0.03	164	770	64	2.35	15	16	160	<20	0.23
H484163		3.03	20	1.25	1320	1	0.05	33	960	21	0.65	14	9	152	<20	0.27
H484164		2.58	20	1.12	1085	<1	0.21	12	960	13	0.06	9	8	167	<20	0.27
H484165		2.04	10	0.87	925	1	0.53	8	910	16	0.07	12	7	279	<20	0.26
H484175		0.25	<10	0.07	59	4	0.02	23	190	942	0.34	138	5	41	<20	0.10
H484176		0.13	<10	2.82	3460	4	0.02	464	800	532	2.25	39	25	122	<20	0.24
H484177		0.10	<10	3.38	3370	4	0.02	428	710	357	1.97	36	23	181	<20	0.20
H484178		0.01	<10	7.46	2330	<1	0.01	283	210	89	0.16	6	14	908	<20	0.12
H484179		0.09	<10	3.81	3180	1	0.02	495	800	50	1.85	22	27	969	<20	0.21
H484180		0.18	10	7.06	2100	<1	0.01	594	740	28	0.71	9	24	338	<20	0.20
H484181		0.44	<10	3.58	4410	20	0.02	386	640	236	0.30	28	23	137	<20	0.22
H484182		0.02	10	6.64	1815	<1	0.01	399	580	8170	3.74	7	17	234	<20	0.15
H484183		0.03	<10	6.79	1855	<1	0.01	409	580	8390	3.86	5	17	233	<20	0.15
H484184		0.30	<10	2.13	535	<1	0.03	237	270	84	0.48	230	10	76	<20	0.09
SFTL10 I10R001		1.03	<10	0.79	2000	1	0.02	412	240	121	1.21	204	17	45	<20	0.15

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Finalized Date: 18-SEP-2010
Account: COMERE

Project: Trapper Lake Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10129110

Sample Description	ME-ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2	Cu-OG62 Cu % 0.001
H484151	<10	<10	195	<10	54	
H484152	<10	<10	116	<10	30	
H484153	<10	<10	191	<10	65	
H484154	<10	<10	26	<10	130	3.23
H484155	<10	<10	50	<10	18	
H484156	10	<10	161	<10	<2	
H484157	<10	<10	15	<10	12	
H484158	<10	<10	123	<10	392	
H484159	<10	<10	117	<10	227	
H484160	<10	<10	127	<10	145	
H484161	<10	<10	141	<10	133	
H484162	<10	<10	115	<10	103	
H484163	<10	<10	95	<10	73	
H484164	<10	<10	94	<10	66	
H484165	<10	<10	86	<10	63	
H484175	<10	<10	57	<10	21	
H484176	<10	<10	169	<10	582	
H484177	<10	<10	148	<10	307	
H484178	<10	<10	147	<10	187	
H484179	<10	<10	157	<10	126	
H484180	<10	<10	143	10	281	
H484181	<10	30	156	<10	165	
H484182	<10	<10	102	<10	7250	
H484183	<10	<10	106	<10	7520	
H484184	<10	<10	71	<10	267	
SFTL10 I10R001	<10	<10	113	<10	343	

Appendix V
Satellite Imagery Interpretation; Report by Ming-Ho Du

Ming-Ho Du
President/Consulting Geologist
Image2Map Services, Inc.
7045 Newhall Drive
Highlands Ranch, Colorado 80130 - USA
Tel: (303) 470-8189 - Fax: (303) 470-0723
E-Mail: ming@image2map.com

Memorandum

To: Darwin Green, VP Exploration, Constantine Metal Resources Ltd.

From: Ming-Ho Du, Image2Map Services, Inc.

Subject: Satellite imagery interpretation of the Trapper Gold Project Area, Northern B.C., Canada

Date: January 13, 2011

Introduction

On behalf of Constantine Metal Resources Ltd., three types of satellite imagery data were acquired and interpreted over the Trapper Gold Project Area, Northern British Columbia, during the interim September 20 to October 19, 2010. The satellite imagery data included Landsat TM (Thematic Mapper), ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer), and GeoEye. The Landsat TM data was interpreted for potential occurrences of clay and iron oxide alteration. Lineament and circular features were also interpreted to delineate possible regional structures. The ASTER data was interpreted for potential occurrences of seven alteration minerals, iron oxide and silicification. In addition, lineaments and circulars observed from the ASTER data but not in the Landsat TM were mapped. The GeoEye data was orthorectified and georeferenced to provide a detailed base image map at 50-centimeter resolution.

Table of Contents

Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) Data

Raw Data

The raw Landsat TM data utilized was part of the Landsat 5 Path 57 Row 19 captured on September 17, 1995. The data was downloaded free of charge from the USGS EarthExplorer site at http://edcsns17.cr.usgs.gov/EarthExplorer/

Data Processing and Interpretation

1) The raw data was reprojected to UTM Zone 8N, NAD83 datum for all TM bands except band 6 (thermal) which was not utilized.
2) A false-color 742 image was generated to provide a background imagery for the entire project region. The image is composed of TM band 7, 4 and 2 in red, green and blue colors, respectively. Color and contrast enhancement were performed to highlight features in the image. The false-color image is attached as Figure 1.
3) Potential iron oxide alteration was interpreted from the TM data. Three levels of intensity were delineated: weak FeOx, medium FeOx and strong FeOx. The FeOx alteration was overlaid on a gray-scale image as shown in the Figure 2.
4) Potential clay alteration was interpreted from the TM data. Three levels of intensity were delineated: weak clay, medium clay and strong clay. The clay alteration was overlaid on a gray-scale image as shown in the Figure 3.
5) Structural interpretation was carried out by delineation of linear and circulars features utilizing the false-color 742 image as the base. Manual interpretation was carried out for structural features potential related to geologic faults and contracts. The lineaments and circulars were overlaid on the false-color image as shown in the Figure 4.

ASTER Data

Raw Data

The raw ASTER data utilized was part of the ASTER scene captured on September 14, 2006. A full ASTER scene covers an area of 60 by 60 km. The data was purchased from the ERSDAC (Earth Remote Sensing Data Analysis Center) ASTER site in Japan at http://imsweb.aster.ersdac.or.jp/ims/html/MainMenu/

Data Processing and Interpretation

1) A false-color 321 image was generated to provide background imagery for the entire project area. The image is composed of the ASTER band 3, 2 and 1 in red, green and blue colors, respectively. Color and contrast enhancement were performed to highlight features in the image. The false-color image is attached as Figure 5.
2) Potential clay alteration was interpreted from the SWIR (ShortWave InfraRed) portion of the ASTER data. The interpretation includes delineation of eight potential hydrothermal alteration minerals: alunite, chlorite+calcite, sericite+illite, jarosite, kaolinite+alunite, montmorillonite, kaolinite and smectite. The clay alteration minerals were overlaid on a gray-scale image as shown in the Figure 6.
3) Potential iron oxide alteration was interpreted from the VNIR (Visible Near InfraRed) portion of the ASTER data. Three levels of intensity were delineated: weak FeOx, medium FeOx and strong FeOx. The FeOx alteration was overlaid on a gray-scale image as shown in the Figure 7.
4) Potential silicification alteration was interpreted from the TIR (Thermal InfraRed) portion of the ASTER data. Three levels of intensity were delineated: weak SiO2, medium SiO2 and strong SiO2. The SiO2 alteration was overlaid on a gray-scale image as shown in the Figure 8.
5) Structural interpretation was carried out by delineation of linear and circulars features utilizing the false-color 321 image as the base. Manual interpretation was carried out for structural features potential related to geologic faults and contracts. The lineaments and circulars were overlaid on a gray-scale image as shown in the Figure 9.
6) The interpreted data was reprojected to UTM Zone 8N, NAD83 datum.

GeoEye Data

Raw Data

The raw GeoEye data utilized was part of the GeoEye-1 scene captured on July 30, 2009. The data was purchased from the eMap International, a reseller of the GeoEye Corporation based in Thornton, Colorado. The GeoEye-1 data purchased contains 10 by 10 km coverage. The purchased data is a pan-sharpened, 50-cm, 4-band, ortho ready standard product. More information about the GeoEye-1 data can be found on the company website at http://www.geoeye.com/

Data Processing and Interpretation

1) The raw GeoEye data was orthorectified using the rational polynomial coefficient (RPC) provided in the data and the digital elevation model (DEM) raster data derived from gridding the topographic contour data provided by the client.
2) The orthorectified image was then georeferenced to improve accuracy using ground controls points (GCP) from the drainage and road vectors also provided by the client.
3) A false-color 432 image was generated to provide detailed background imagery for the entire project area. The image is composed of the GeoEye band 4, 3 and 2 in red, green

and blue colors, respectively. Color and contrast enhancement were performed to highlight features in the image. The false-color image is shown as the Figure 10.

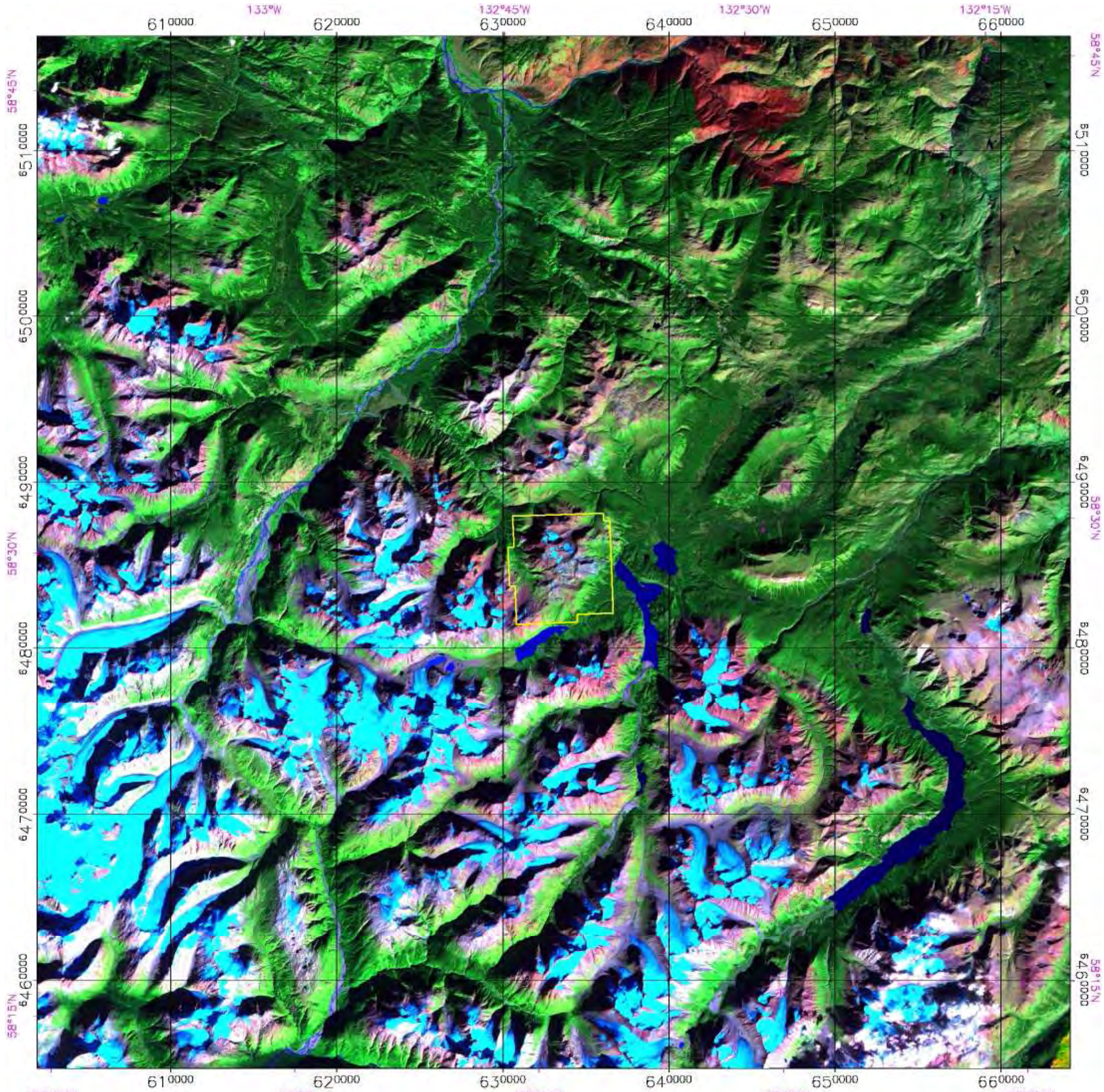

Figure 1 – Landsat TM False-Color Image of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada

Notes:
1) Projection: UTM Zone 8N, NAD83
2) Claim Block outlined in yellow

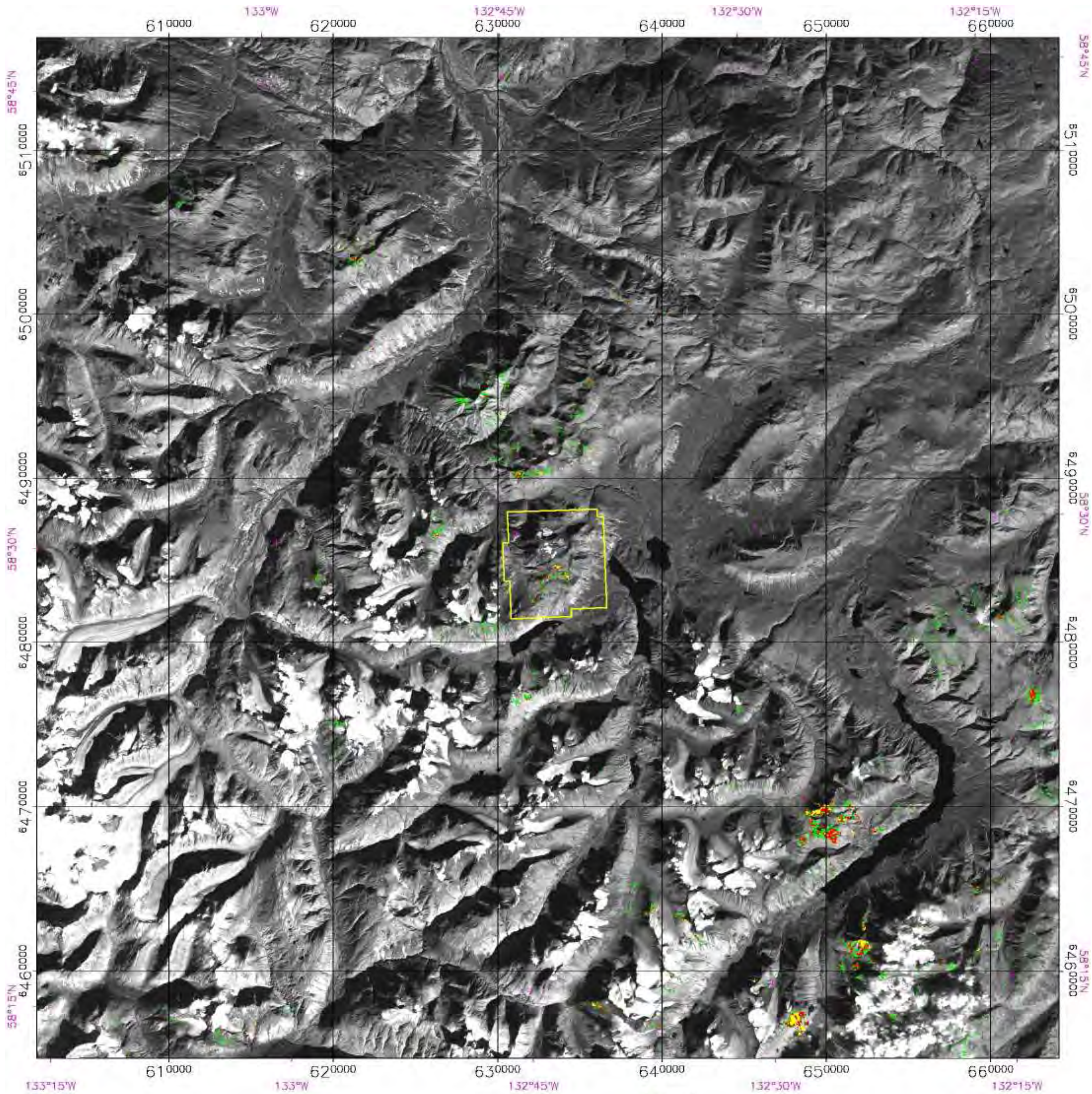

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Figure 2 – Landsat TM-Interpreted Clay Alteration Occurrences of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada

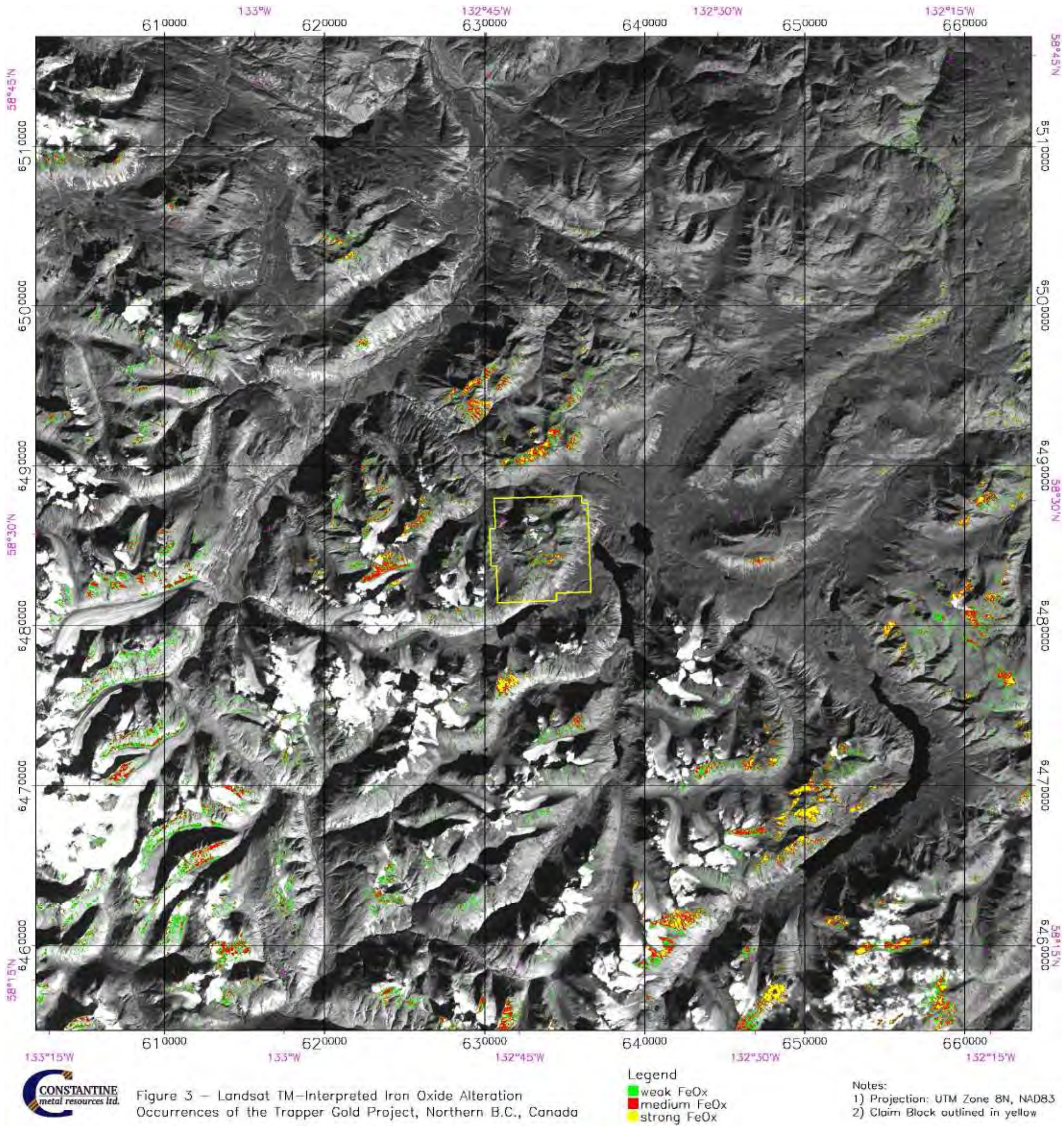

Figure 3 – Landsat TM–Interpreted Iron Oxide Alteration Occurrences of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada

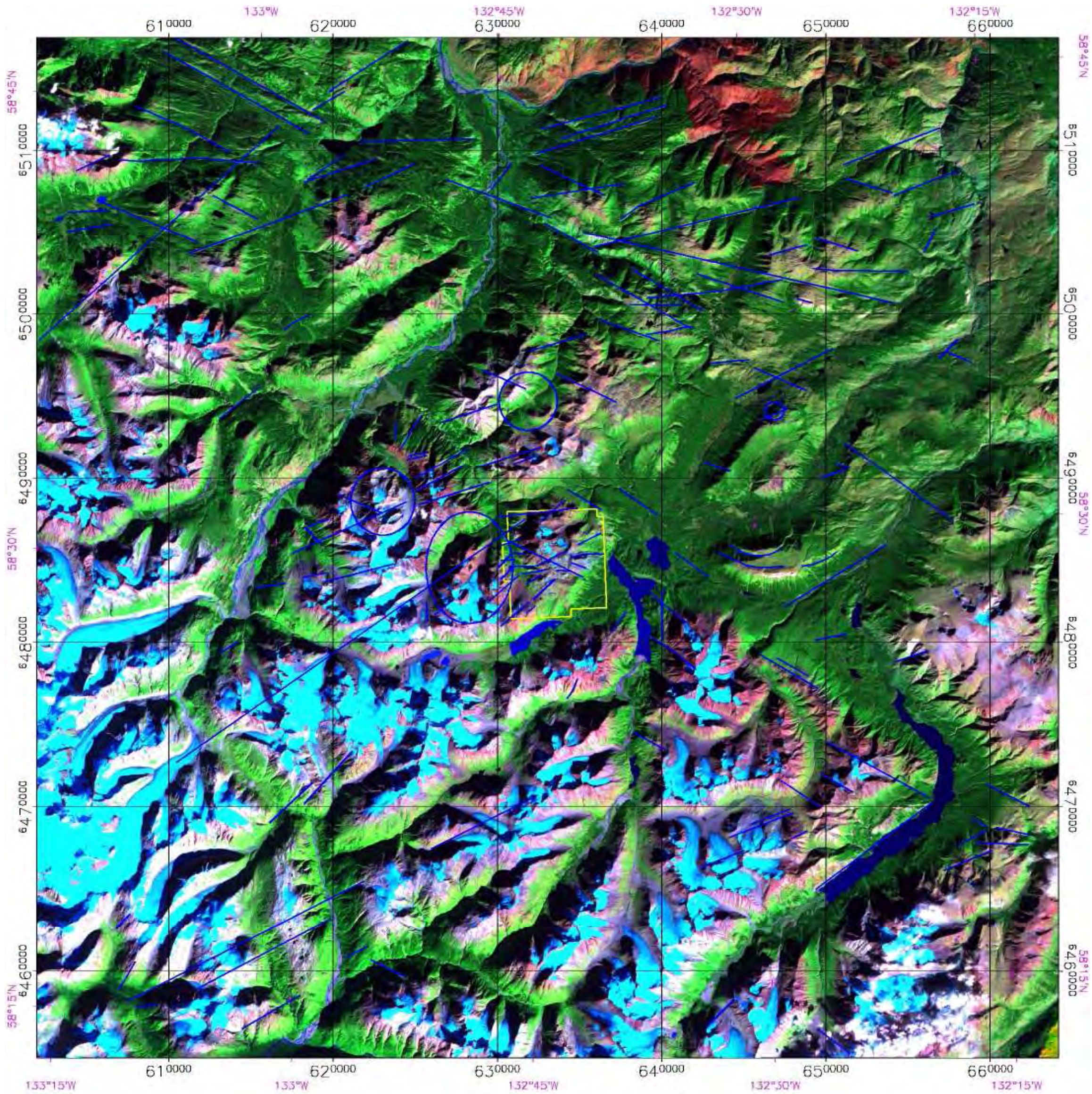

Figure 4 – Landsat TM-Interpreted Lineaments and Circulars of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada

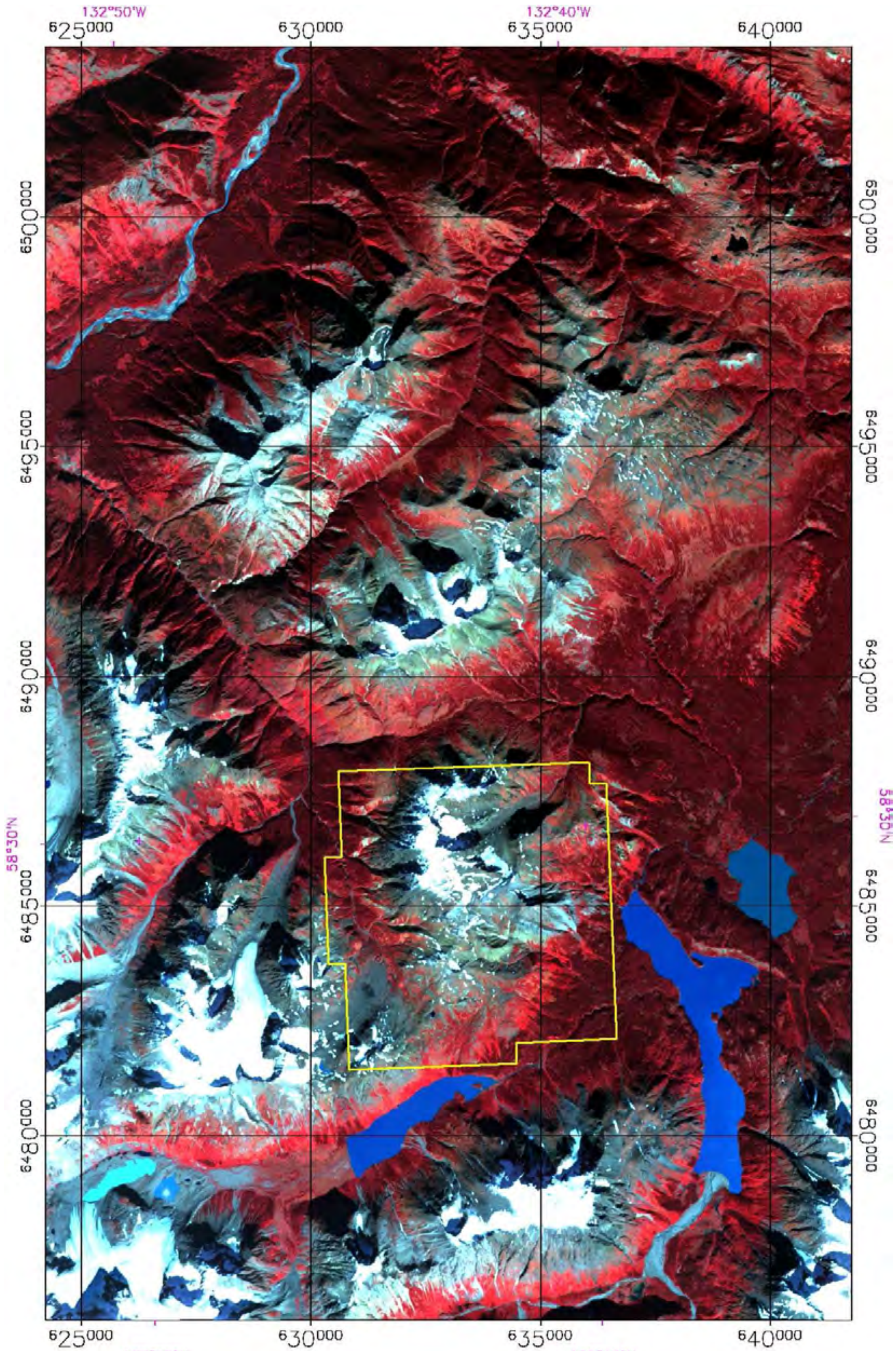

Figure 5 – ASTER False–Color Image of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada

Notes:
1) Projection: UTM Zone 8N, NAD83
2) Claim Block outlined in yellow

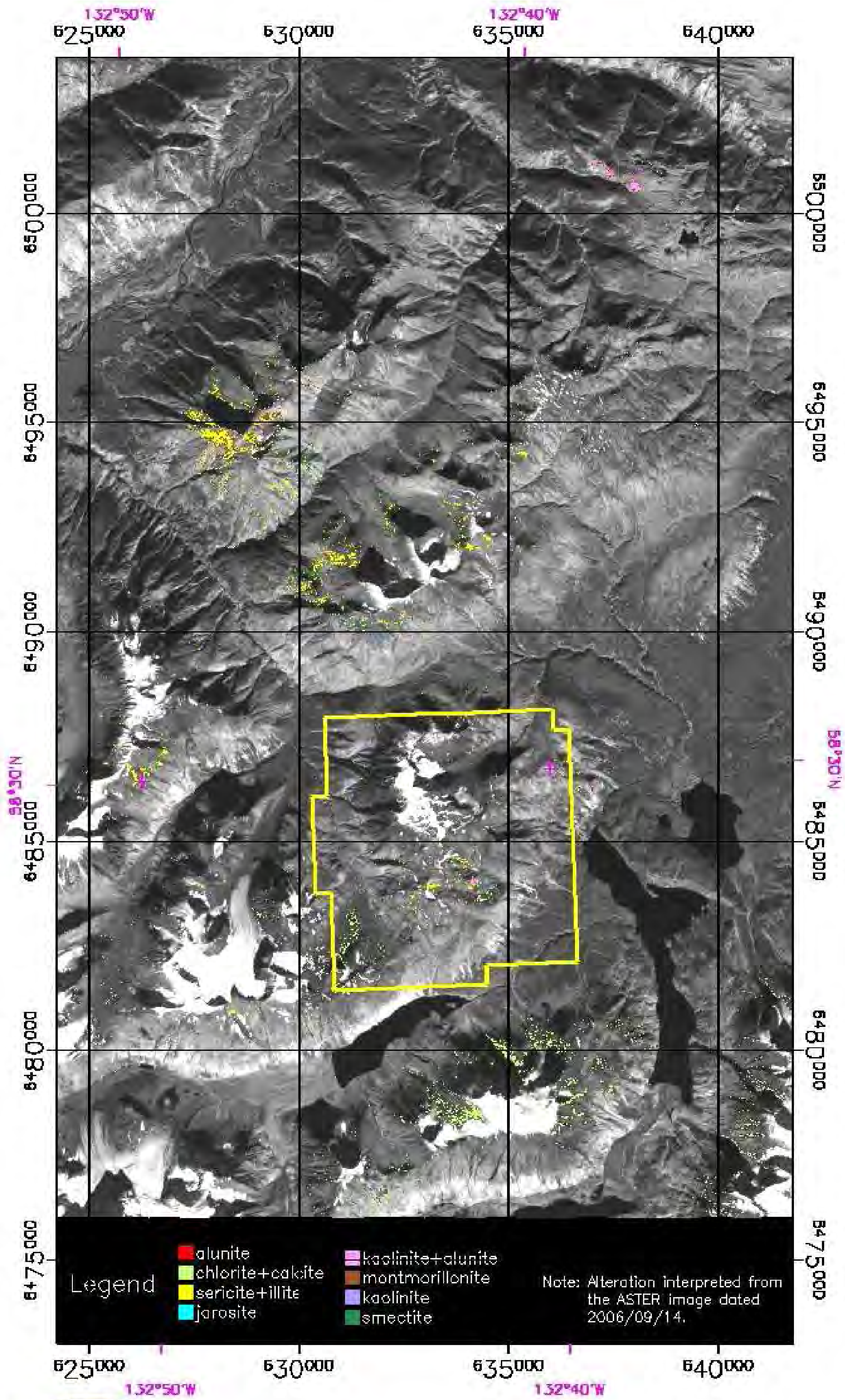

Figure 6 – ASTER-Interpreted Alteration Mineral Occurrences of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada

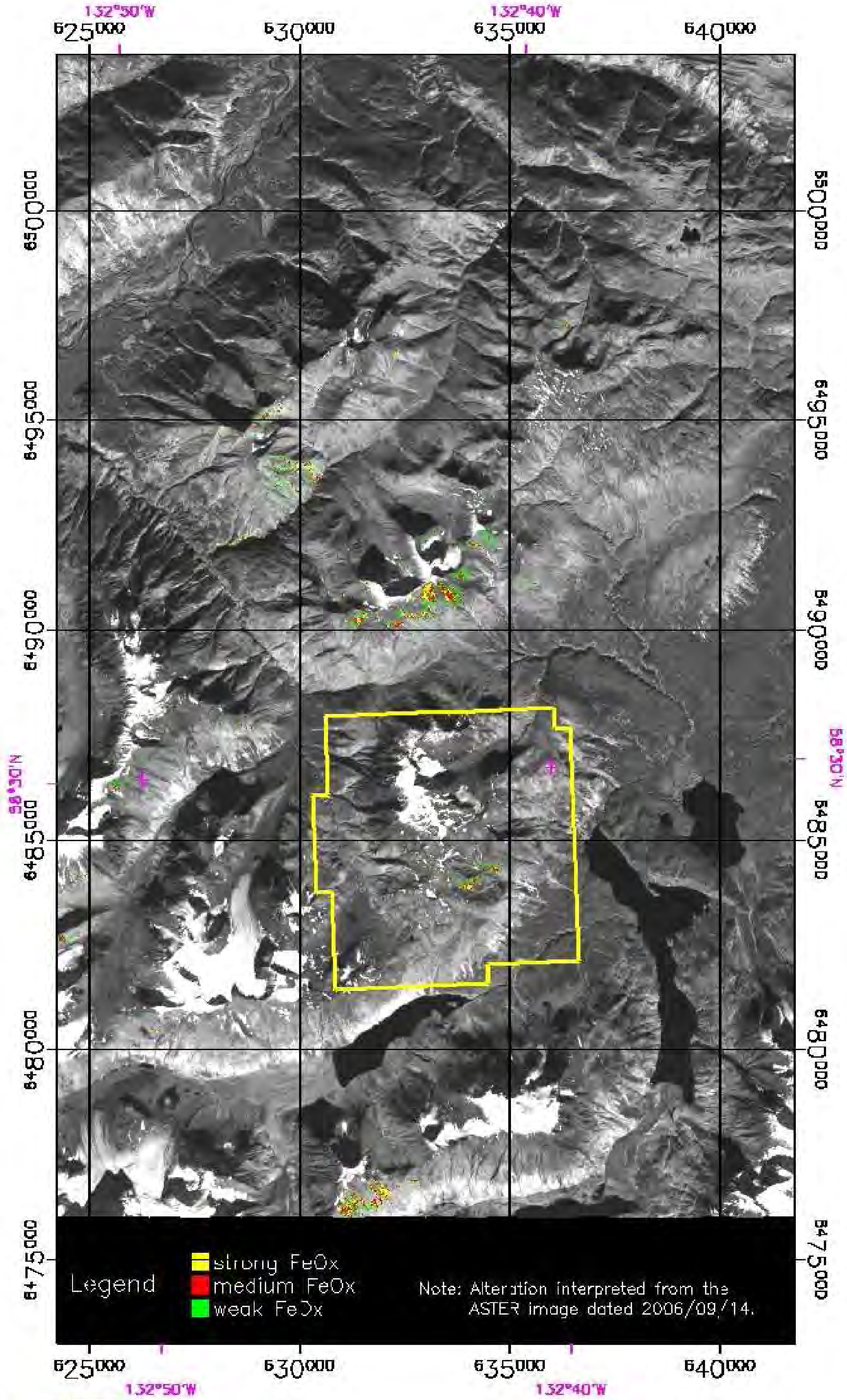

Figure 7 – ASTER–Interpreted Iron Oxide Alteration Occurrences of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada

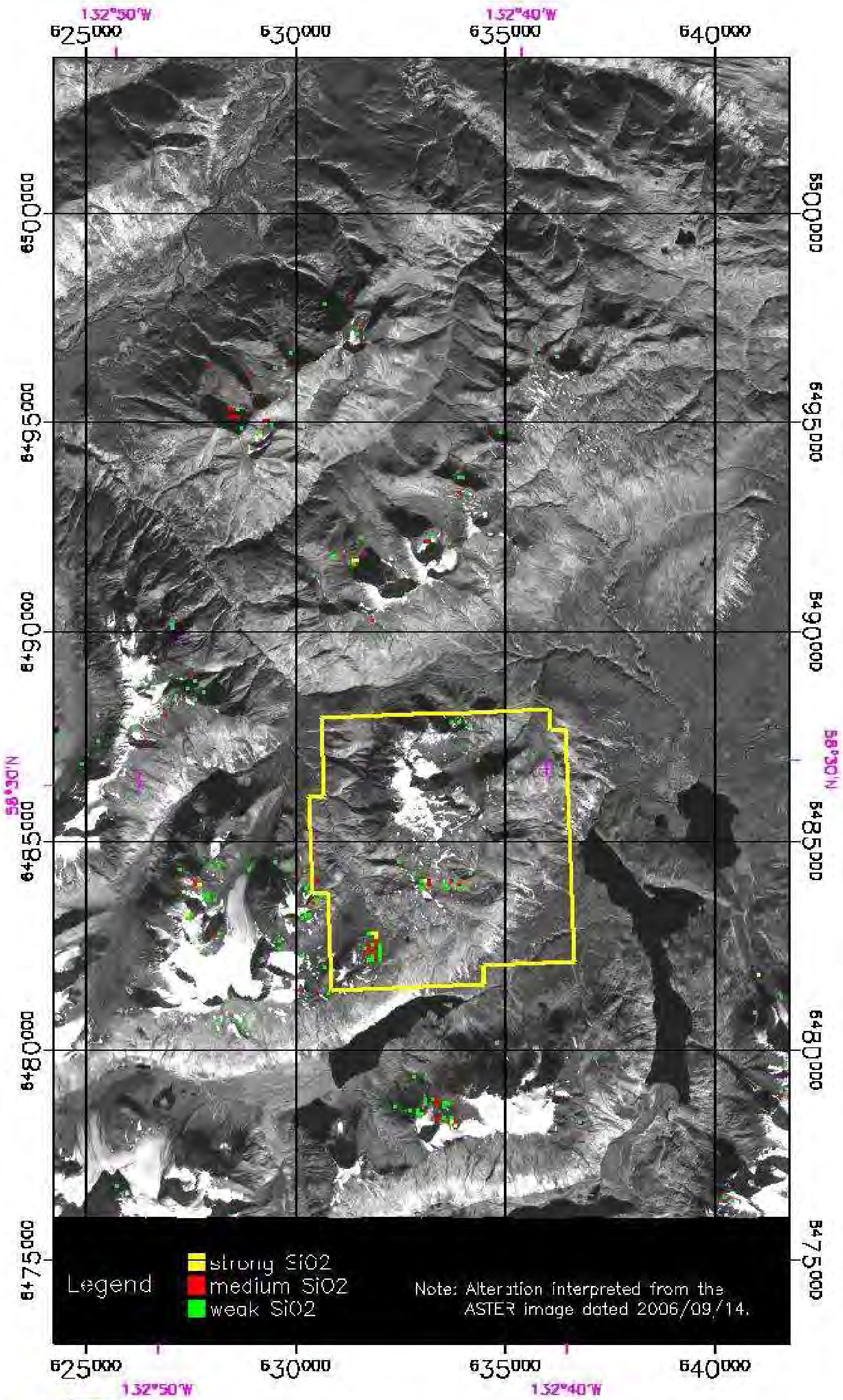

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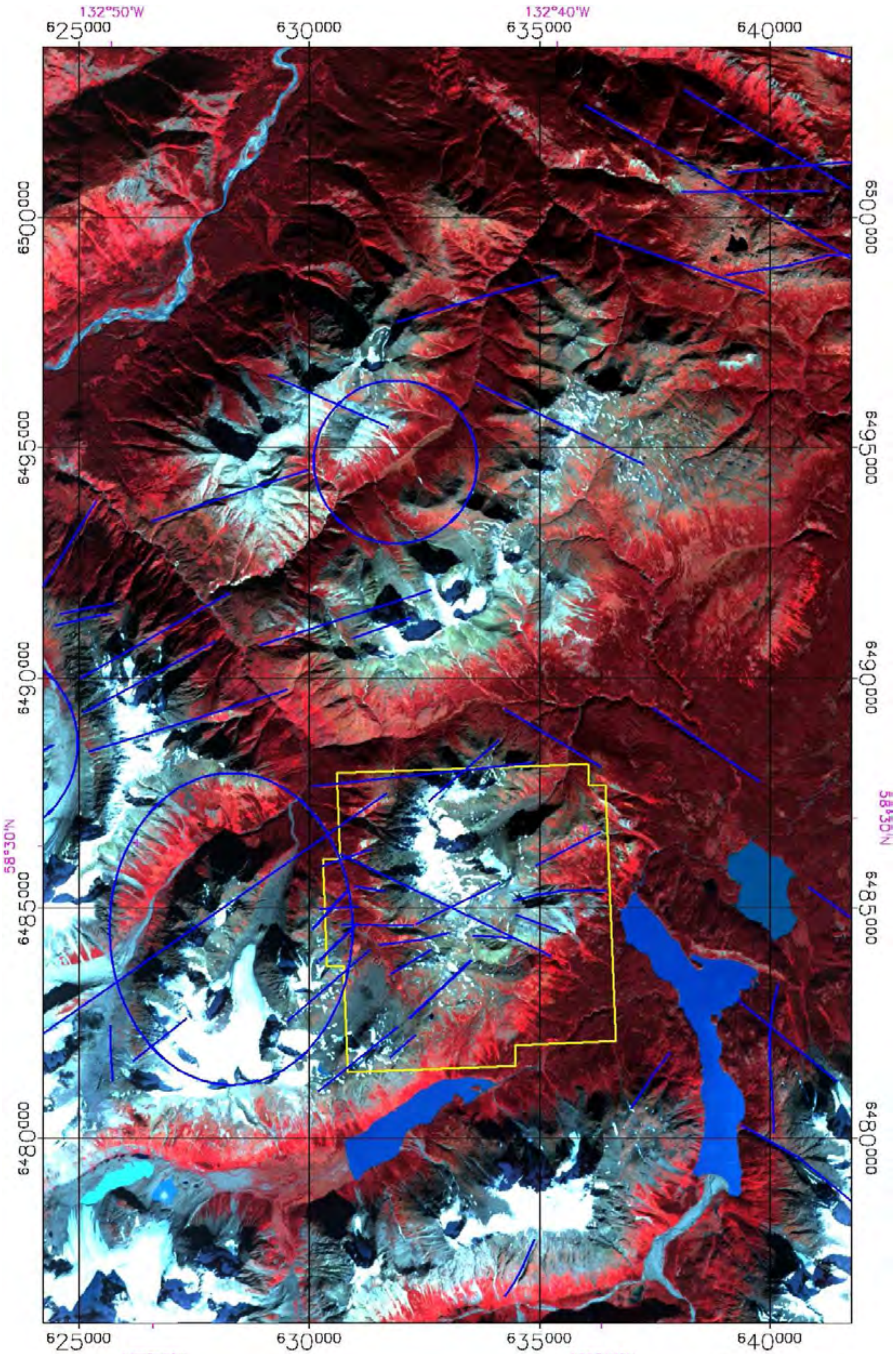
Figure 8 — ASTER-Interpreted Silicification Occurrences of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada



Legend: Lineament, Circular

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Figure 9 – ASTER-Interpreted Lineaments and Circulars of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada

Notes:
1) Projection: UTM Zone 8N, NAD83
2) Claim Block outlined in yellow

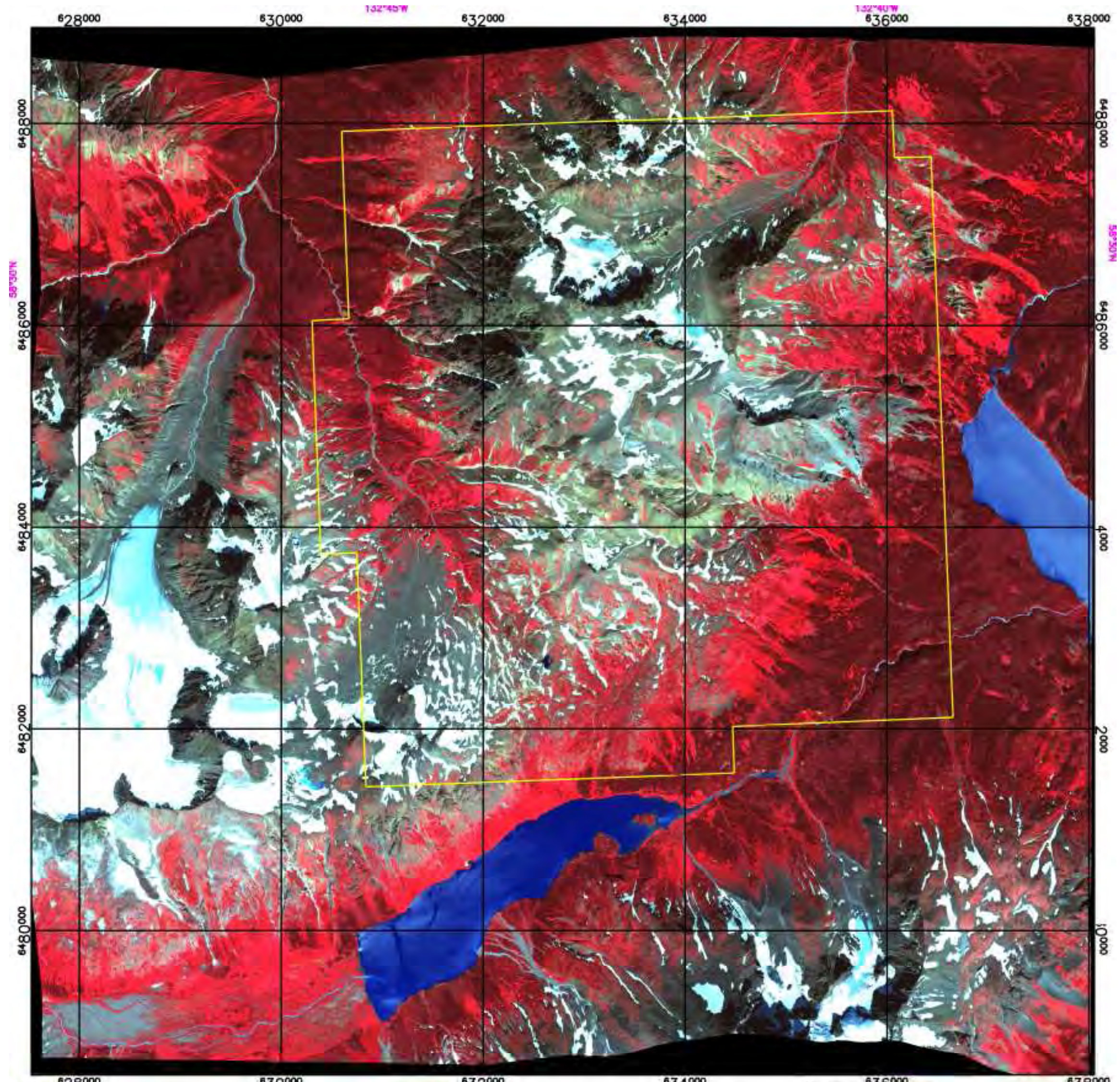

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Figure 10 – GeoEye False-Color Image of the Trapper Gold Project, Northern B.C., Canada

Notes:
1) Projection: UTM Zone 8N, NAD83
2) Claim block outlined in yellow

Appendix VI
Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Darwin Green/ Geologist	28-Aug	1	$500.00	$500.00	
Melvin Rissanen/ Soil Sampler	28-Aug	1	$400.00	$400.00	
Charles Greig/ Geologist	28-Aug	1	$650.00	$650.00	
Susan Flasha/ Geologist-sampler	28-Aug	1	$450.00	$450.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$2,000.00	**$2,000.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
			$0.00	$0.00	
Darwin Green (Geo)	Database comp., GIS, research	3.0	$500.00	$1,500.00	
Susan Flasha (Geo)	download gps, digitize notes	1.0	$450.00	$450.00	
Melvin Rissanen (sampler)	sample prep/shipment	1.5	$400.00	$600.00	
Charles Greig (Geo)	report writing and editing	0.5	$650.00	$325.00	
Report preparation	figure creation, writing and editing,	4.0	$450.00	$1,800.00	
	final compilation			$4,675.00	
				$9,350.00	**$9,350.00**
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
Aerial photography			$0.00	$0.00	
LANDSAT, ASTER, Geoeye acquisition and processing				$10,150.00	
Satellite Image Interpretation				$750.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$10,900.00	**$10,900.00**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**				
Prospect	D. Green and C.Greig	*2.0*			
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Stream sediment		2.0	$27.50	$55.00	
Soil		95.0	$27.50	$2,612.50	
Rock		26.0	$29.35	$763.10	
				$3,430.60	**$3,430.60**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Airfare	Alaska Air - Juneau/Vancouver	3.00	$666.67	$2,000.01	
Airfare	Wings of Alaska - Skagway/Juneau	4.00	$123.15	$492.60	
truck rental			$0.00	$0.00	
kilometers			$0.00	$0.00	
ATV			$0.00	$0.00	
fuel			$0.00	$0.00	
Astar Helicopter (hours/wet rate)	Coastal Helicopters, Juneau, AK	2.5	$1,520.00	$3,800.00	
Other					
				$6,292.61	**$6,292.61**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel	Super 8 - Juneau	2.00	$188.41	$376.82	
Hotel	Extended Stay Deluxe - Juneau	2.00	$156.65	$313.30	
Meals	Per diem rate	4.00	$50.00	$200.00	
				$890.12	**$890.12**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	sampling bags & flagging		$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$32,863.33**

Appendix VII
Statement of Qualifications

I, Charles James Greig, of 250 Farrell St., Penticton, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Comm. (1981), a B.Sc. (Geological Sciences, 1985), and an M.Sc. (Geological Sciences, 1989), and have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

2. I have been employed in the geoscience industry for over 25 years, and have explored for gold and base metals in North, Central, and South America, and Africa for both senior and junior mining companies, and have a number of years of experience in regional-scale government geological mapping.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (license #27529).

4. I am a "Qualified Person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

5. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading.

6. I am the President and sole shareholder of C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd., a privately owned British Columbia corporation.

7. I am the author of the report entitled: "2010 Exploration Program, Trapper Gold Property," dated January 2011. I worked on the work program reported on herein. I am the sole owner of the mineral titles constituting the Trapper Gold property.

Dated at Penticton, British Columbia, this 28th day of January, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,
"Charles James Greig"

Charles James Greig, M.Sc. P.Geo

I, Susan Teresa Flasha, of 764 Government St., Penticton, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Okanagan University with a B.Sc. (Earth & Environmental Sciences, 2003), and Queen's University with a M.Sc. (Geological Sciences, 2010), and have practiced my profession continuously since 2003.

2. I have been employed in the geoscience industry for 7 years, and have explored for gold and base metals in Canada and Mexico for senior and junior mining companies.

3. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading.

4. I am an author of the report entitled: "2010 Exploration Program, Trapper Gold Property," dated January 2011. I worked on the work program reported on herein.

Dated at Penticton, British Columbia, this 28th day of January, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,
"Susan Teresa Flasha"

Susan Teresa Flasha, M.Sc.