Assessment Report: Event # 4823928
Rock-Stream Geochemistry Reconnaissance on Western Boundaries of the Metla Property Covering Tenure Number 832466 Latitude 58° 23' 21". Longitude 132° 36' 08" West Trapper Lake Region, NTS 104K/07 Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Hydrothermal Breccia, Metla property

By
N.C. Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng
Geologist, FMC. 101024

For the Aspinall- Dawson Partnership

Date Field Work: 31st August 2010. Date Report: 29th March 2011.

Clive Aspinall Geological, 3A Diamond Way, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, Y1A 6G4,
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ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: **Assessment Report: Event # 4823928**
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TOTAL COST: $7,110.44

AUTHOR(S): N.C. ASPINALL, M.SC., P.ENG

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2010

PROPERTY NAME: WANN RIVER PROJECT

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Metla West#1 Tenure 832466

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au & Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: ATLIN
NTS / BCGS:
LATITUDE: ____58_____ ° _____23_____ ' ___21_____ " N
LONGITUDE: ____132_____ ° ____36_____ ' ____08____ " W(at centre of work)
UTM Zone 8v 638095 E 6474580 N

OWNER(S): Clive Aspinall and James Dawson

MAILING ADDRESS:
Box 22 Pillman Hill, ATLIN,BC. V0W 1A0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: **AS ABOVE**

MAILING ADDRESS: **AS ABOVE**

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

Lithology & Age

1) **Paleozoic to Lower Triassic** Stikine Assemblage, black argillaceous shales and associated micritic limestone, calcareous mudstones, metamorphosed amphibolites, phyllites and banded cherts. The black argillaceous host white carbonates veinlets where proximal to fault, geological contacts or hydrothermal breccias.
2) **Hydrothermal breccia plugs and affiliated alteration zones**. Three distinctive breccia plugs and four affiliated alteration zones are proximal to sedimentary lenses and are up to 50 cm in diameter and generally host massive sulphides in association with gold-silver-copper lead-zinc
3) **Andesite, featuring Upper Triassic Stuhini Group** andesite flows, andesite conglomerates, lapilli tuff, ash tuff, and volcano-sedimentary rocks.

Faulting

- Metla Creek Fault, striking NW, dipping vertical
- NNW steep dipping faults, best seen on south facing slopes
- NE striking faults

Alteration

- **Pyrite, first stage** ; **second stage**; **late stage,**
- **Calcite, (including ankerite), first stage second stage; late stage**,
- **Silica, first stage:; second stage**

Mineralization

Pyrite	Sphalerite	Arsenopyrite	Chalcopyrite
Galena	Magnetite	Tetrahedrite	Pyrrhotite
Gold/Electrum	Bornite	Niccolite	Gersdorffite
Hematite	Stibnite	Boulangerite	molybdenite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Aspinall, N.C., (2003). Geological Reconnaissance of Rock Types, Alteration and Structure on SW slopes of Metla Valley, Metla#1 mineral claim, Tenure 393212, Claim Tag 28816, Trapper Lake Region, NTS M 104/K037-038, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

Aspinall, N.C., (2007). Geochemistry and Petrology Report on the Metla Property Covering Tenures 393212, 510305, 408834, 408835, 408836, 409034, 510282, 510285, 510284,Trapper Lake Region, NTS M 104/K037-038, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, For Indico Technologies Ltd. 666 Post Street, San Francisco CA 94109, USA. Project Managed By J.M Dawson, M.Sc., P.Eng, Petrology by Dr. John Payne. Latitude 58° 22.714'N Longitude 132° 38.063' Field Work 11th august23 August 2006. Date Report 23rd April 2007

Aspinall, N.C., (2009). Assessment Report: Event # 425225 Geochemistry Report on the Metla Covering Tenure Numbers 393212, 510305, 408834, 408835, 408836, 409034, 510282, 510285, 510284 Trapper Lake Region, NTS 104K/07 Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The Aspinall-Dawson Partnership Pillman Hill Road Box 22, Atlin, BC. V0W 1A0

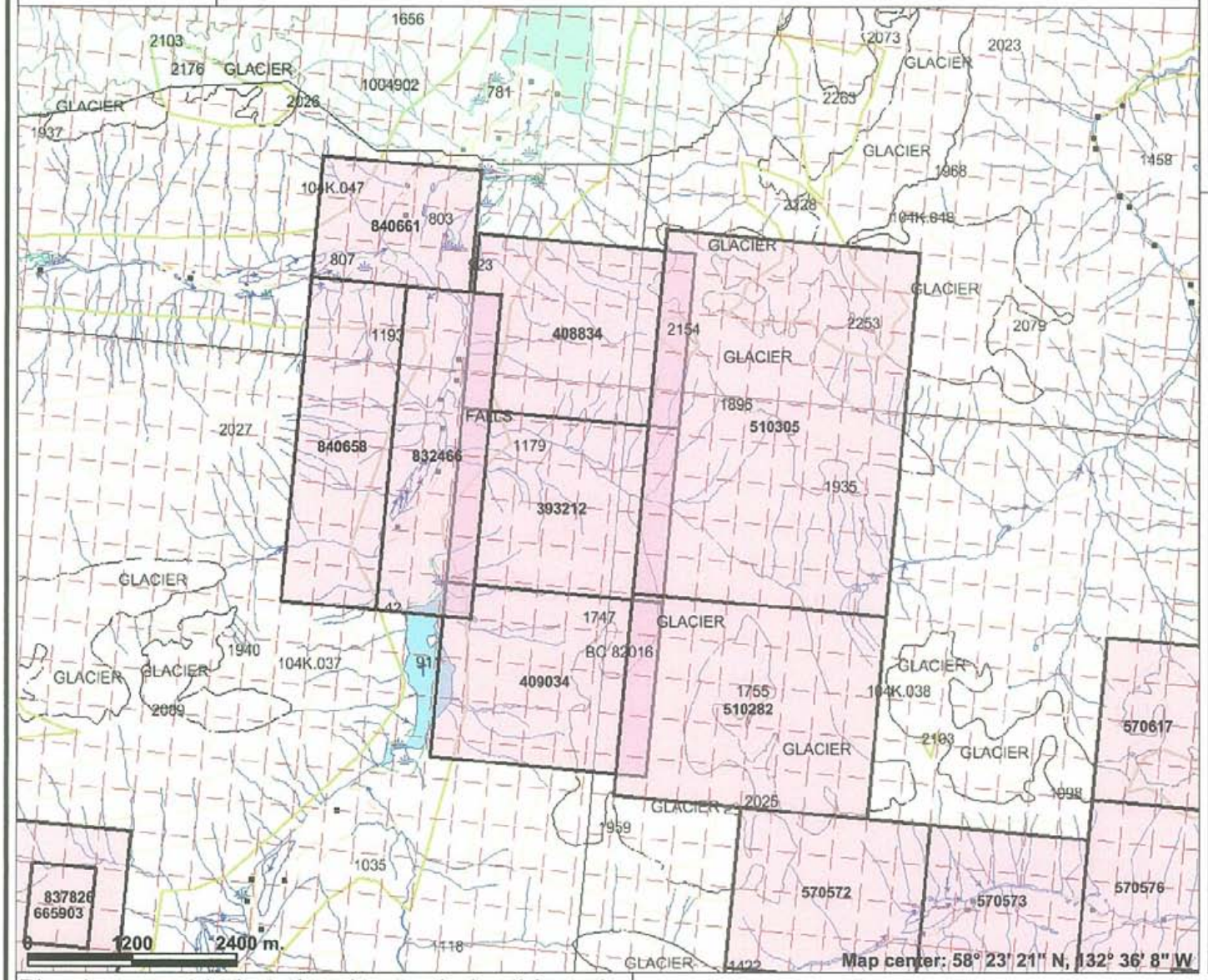
TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping,			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Silt 10		832466	See attached statement
Rock; 5 including rock float		832466	
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			

Trench (number/metres)		
Underground development (metres)		
Other		
	TOTAL COST	$7,110.44

Details attached

Cost Statement Metla 2010 Field work and Report	
Geologist, one day at $1500/day	$1,500.00
Helicopter To Atlin-Trapper Lake-hold-move-Return	$2,492.84
Geochemical analyses 5 rocks/$30.each	$150.00
Geochemical analyses 10 silts/27.50 each	$275.00
Vehicle, including transporting samples Atlin-Whithrse	$200.00
Report, Geologist, one day at $1500/da	$1,500.00
Drafting for Report, GeoDrafting Vancouver, BC.	$992.60
Total	**$7,110.44**

METLA CLAIMS AS OF 21/12/10



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks

MTO Grid (MTO)

- Blocked by MEM
- Other

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

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

Contours (1:250K)

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

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip

N

Scale: 1:68,118

Assessment Report: Event # 4823928
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Assessment Report: Event # 4823928
Rock-Stream Geochemistry Reconnaissance
on Western Boundaries of the Metla Property
Covering Tenure Number 832466
29th March 2011

Summary

The Metla property is a gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc property located in Northwest British Columbia, approximately 153 Kilometres southeast of Atlin, 89 kilometres northwest of Telegraph Creek and 133 kilometres west of Dease Lake, British Columbia.

Clive Aspinall, (FMC 101024) of Atlin B.C. and Jim Dawson, (FMC 106304) of Vancouver incrementally staked the property between May 2002 to March 2004, and have joint mineral title ownership to the property on a 50%-50% basis. The Metla property at time of writing consists of a combination of 8 legacy and electronically staked mineral claims, totaling 4,468.96 hectares. All 8 claims are contiguous. The Metla property falls with the Tahltan and Taku River First Nations traditional lands

Clive Aspinall, on behalf of the Aspinall-Dawson Partnership undertook a one day prospecting and stream soil sampling survey on tenure 832466 on 31st August 2010. The objectives were to investigate the main Trapper Lake drainage located 1.25 kilometres west of the main Metla gold-silver copper zones A-B-C-D-E-F and G.

Access to this claim tenure was gained by helicopter from Atlin.

Ten silts and five rock samples were collected. Six silt samples ranged from 40ppb Au to 95ppb Au; one rock float sample returned 174 g/t Au, 378g/t Ag and 1134 ppm Zn; an adjacent in-situ sample rock returned 21.7 g/t Ag and 5814 ppm Cu and 1488 Zn. A second in-situ rock sample returned 4.2 g/t Ag, 1546 ppm Cu and 1210 ppm Zn.

Prospecting indicated the argillite unit hosting gold-silver-copper breccia plug and alteration zones A-B-C-D-F extends a further 1.25 kilometres west into the "Trapper Lake Creek", and is still open to the north and west. One sample collected from in-situ rusty argillite returned 0.06 g/t Au. A proximal Stuhini age andesite dike associated with 50 cm wide composite quartz vein within the tenure is anomalous in copper and silver, with traces of gold.

Geochemical silt and float rock sampling suggests the upper headwaters of "Trapper Lake Creek" is anomalous in gold and silver, and that quartz veins associated with andesite dikes hosted in Coast Range diorites on the west side of the Trapper Lake valley within the claim area are anomalous in copper-zinc-silver with traces of gold, and therefore similar to Zone G to the east at the Metla Main showing

Further geochemical lode gold-silver-copper-zinc prospecting. with the "Trapper Lake Creek" valley is highly recommended. A minimum budget would be $9,000.00 using Atlin BC as starting point to spend on prospecting the area. To explore the area in detail, including drilling selected targets, a minimum budget of $1,000,000 would be appropriate.

Table of Contents

Introduction and Terms of Reference

With respect to the Metla property, pre-requisite reading should include Cominco reports, (Mawer, 1988, 1989, 1990,) Blackwell 1991, Tupper 2005, and Aspinall's assessment reports of 2003, 2006 and 2009. The summary of 2010 work described herein focuses on the western boundaries of the property and does not include details of the Metla Main Zone 1.5 kilometres to the East.

In order to keep the key claims active, the author carried out a one day helicopter supported geochemical prospecting survey on 31st August 2010. This report summarizes results of this survey.

The Metla property falls with the Tahltan and Taku River First Nations traditional lands. It is understood the exact boundaries to these traditional lands are still under discussion by both peoples. There are no known artifacts or known archaeological sites within the immediate area.

Reliance on Other Experts

James Martin Dawson of Dawson Geological consultants Ltd, Vancouver, provided technical and administrative support from Vancouver.

Since 2003, with the help of Mr. Dawson, considerable geological data including excellent detailed maps by prospector Mr. Bruce Mawer, (formally of Cominco Ltd) became available to the Aspinall-Dawson partnership. These maps and other Metla geological data, kindly provided free by Teck-Cominco Ltd, are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

All Petrographic work done for Aspinall-Dawson cited in this report was carried out by Dr. John Payne of Vancouver Petrographics Ltd on rock samples collected from the Metla property by the author in 2006, and described in detail in previous assessment reports.[1]

Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography.

Commercial flights operate daily between Whitehorse and Vancouver, as well as several times a week between Whitehorse, Edmonton and Calgary. Whitehorse is a modern Canadian city with a population of approximately 23,000 people, and has most modern conveniences as other Canadian cities. A 160 kilometres road leads to Atlin, a two hour journey via the paved Alaska Highway to Jakes corner. The Atlin highway leading from Jakes Corner is mostly gravel surfaced.

Access to the property for exploration purposes can be gained by helicopter from Atlin 153 kilometres to the northwest. Helicopter access can also be made via Dease Lake 133 kilometres to the east, to Telegraph Creek 89 kilometres to the southeast.

Grocery supplies for mining camps can be purchased in Atlin, Dease Lake or Telegraph Creek, and accommodation is available in all three communities.

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[1] Aspinall, 2007

A now "closed" road leads from Gold Bear mine, 25 kilometres directly south of the Metla property, to Telegraph Creek, then to Dease Lake and the Stewart Highway, Figure 2. Non-road accessible mine exploration and development projects are located at New Polaris and Tulsequah Chief 60 kilmetres to the Northwest.

Summer temperatures are reported to range between 5 degrees centigrade to 15 degrees centigrade and -10 degrees centigrade to -30 degrees centigrade in winter. Snow falls in winter are heavy and expected to exceed 100 cm.

Property Description and Local Culture

The property consists of 8 contiguous claims. The total area of the claim block is exactly 4,468.96 hectares, Figures 1 and 2. Claim data as of 29th March 2011 is as follows:

Table 1. Claim Holdings

CLAIM HOLDINGS ASPINALL-DAWSON PARTNERSHIP AS OF 29TH March 2011

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
393212	METLA #1	101024 (100%)	104K037	2002/may/21	2013/jan/01	500
408834	METLA #3	101024 (100%)	104K037	2004/mar/17	2011/jun/14	500
409034	METLA #6	101024 (100%)	104K037	2004/mar/24	2011/jun/14	500
832466	METLA WEST #1	101024 (100%)	104K	2010/aug/30	2013/jan/01	407.1597
840658	METLA WEST #2	101024 (100%)	104K	2010/dec/11	2011/dec/11	407.1598
840661	METLA WEST #3	101024 (100%)	104K	2010/dec/11	2011/dec/11	254.3109
510282		106304 (100%)	104K	2005/apr/06	2011/jun/14	679.046
510305		106304 (100%)	104K	2005/apr/07	2011/jun/14	1221.281
Total ha						**4,468.96**

History

In 1957 Cominco prospectors working out of a camp near Trapper Lake located a "brecciated feldspar porphyry dyke" mineralized with pyrite-sphalerite and galena near the outlet of Metla Creek, where it flows into "Trapper Lake Creek". A reported sample from this showing assayed 0.32 Oz Au, 1.4 Oz Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.2% Pb, and 1.0% Zn. This location is now assumed to have been from Zone D. Zones A, B, C, E, F and G to the southeast and up glacier, are reported to have been covered by glacial ice and snow fields in 1957.

In 1988, during follow-up of RGS release data released for the Tatsamenie-Trapper Lake area, a second visit was made by Cominco prospectors to the Metla Creek valley. Prospecting the more recent de-glaciated indicated numerous mineralized float boulders and a number of outcrops of mineralized

breccia. The Cominco prospectors staked a claim over these mineralized areas, currently the area of Metla#1, tenure #393212, Figures 2 & 3. Preliminary boulder and outcrop grab sampling indicated gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc anomalous values over an area of 300 metres wide by 1200 metres long.

In 1989 Cominco Ltd commissioned a program of detailed prospecting, 1:500 scale geological mapping and trenching over the property. This work confirmed gold values over the extent of the known breccia zones and further work was recommended.

During 1990 Cominco Ltd continued with detailed prospecting, and the completion of 1:500 scale geological mapping. A ground geophysical program of electro-magnetic and magnetometer surveys were also undertaken and completed over the zones of interest. The prospecting and mapping located additional outcrops of mineralized rock and delineated the areas of brecciation and various rock types.

The Cominco ground geophysical work outlined at least four zones with weak conductors. These conductors correlated with a possible source of mineralized float. A drilling program was recommended.[2]

Galico Resources INC, a Murray Pezim (Equity) group company negotiated an option on the property the following year. On March 15th 1991, a news release stated an agreement had been finalized allowing Galico to earn a 60% interest in the property[3].

In the spring of 1991 consultants with Blackwell Mineral Exploration Consultants Limited and OreQuest wrote qualifying geological reports on Metla for Galico. Both these reports are based on the 1988-1990 Cominco and RGS surveys. (A copy of this report was obtained by the writer in 1991 while visiting Vancouver. From 1991 the writer monitored Metla claim status until 2001, when the claim was finally forfeited by Cominco Ltd).

During 1991, Galico arranged for Aerodat Ltd[4] of Mississauga Ontario to fly a combined Magnetic-Electromagnetic-VLF survey over the Metla property and adjacent Trapper Lake area. These surveys confirmed a resistivity anomaly within the central part of the current Metla #1 claim.

Early in September 1991 Galico drilled ten diamond drill holes (1075m) on the property, These holes were drilled into zone A, B, C, E, and F. Zones D and G were not drilled. Several 1991 Equity memoranda suggest concern about the late timing of the drill program due to the coming cold weather, especially as other Equity work programs were still underway in regions surrounding Metla. The Galico drill program was carried out successfully, but no assessment reports and records were available after Mr. Pezims demise. Galico drill core was professionally split and logged at a base camp near Tunjony Creek distributary into Trapper Lake, where the core remains today.

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[2] Bruce Mawer, Cominco Ltd.
[3] Prime Equities News Release, March 15, 1991. Also Vancouver Stockwatch, March 19, 1991.
[4] A/R 21757

In early 1992[5] the Vancouver Stockwatch advised the Metla property agreement had been terminated, and the property returned to Cominco Ltd.

During the fall of 1991, a British Columbia NDP government was elected into office. Given the history of previous BC-NDP governments, junior mining and exploration companies decided to flee the province in the spring of 1992 rather than do business under a notorious anti-mining administration. At the same time, Murray Pezim's health was beginning to fail, and his mining interests began to collapse. Possibly because of these events and the following ten years of lean exploration in the province, Galico 1991 original core logs, geological mapping and sampling records were never recorded for the Metla property. Indeed, such records have never been found by the Aspinall-Dawson partnership.

The original Cominco mineral claim was forfeited on 25th August 2001. This claim was re-staked by the writer on 21st May 2002 as Metla#1, and a second mineral claim, Metla#2, (now the southern half of tenure 510305) on 14th June 2002 was staked by the writer on behalf of Jim Dawson, and the Aspinall-Dawson partnership was formed.

During the summer of 2002 a 5 day program of prospecting was carried out by the author, giving the property a two year assessment credit. One day was also spent logging the Galico core at Trapper Lake in 2003.

In January 2004 Solomon Resources Ltd showed interest the property, and funded the acquisition by staking of eight more claims prior to agreeing to option and to carrying out field work on the property in 2004. In 2005, Dawson opted to convert his 5 Metla legacy claims into four electronically staked claims, (tenures 510282, 510285, 510284, 510305). Aspinall opted to retain all his Metla claims, (Metla 1,3,4,5 and 6) as legacy claims, Figure 2.

During 2004 Solomon conducted a 130 person day program of geological, geochemical and prospecting surveys over the entire claim group from 13th July to 20th August of that year.

The 2004 Solomon sampling program consisted of collecting 200 chips, grab, and float rock samples, in addition to 234 glacial till samples. Solomon re-logged the Galico core lodged near Tunjony Creek by Trapper Lake. Total expenditures amounted to $109,574.00. Sampling was mainly carried out over precious metal or base metal barren areas and /or recent glacial gravels which resulted in poor analytical returns, consequently the property was downgraded and returned to Aspinall and Dawson early in 2005.

The property was immediately optioned by Indico Technologies Ltd. Between 11 August and 23 August 2006, the Aspinall-Dawson partnership assisted by Prospector Brad White of Atlin, launched a rock geochemistry and petrology study in the area, funded by Indico Technologies Ltd to the amount of $70,000.00

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[5] Vancouver Stockwatch, @ February 1992.

During the spring of 2008 Indico Technologies Ltd opted to discontinue the Metla option but paid for a limited 2008 program, the amount being $40,000.00. In August 2008, the writer along with assistant Roger Gallagher of Atlin completed a 7 day geochemical program, on behalf of the Aspinall-Dawson partnership. Ninety soils, ten silt and nineteen rock samples were collected during the program, Figure 3.

On 31st August 2010, the author spent on day on the property, specifically within the "Trapper Lake Creek" south of Trapper Lake, Figures 3,4,5 and 6. This survey was funded by the Aspinall-Dawson partnership. Expenditure details are included in the appendices, and this survey is summarized in the following pages.

Regional Geological Setting

Souther mapped the area from 1958 to 1960 and reported the details in Memoir 362, published in 1971[6]. Souther's geology map 104K for the Metla region show geology units falling into three main broad groups. These are:

1. The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, consisting of andesite and basalt flows, pillow lava, volcanic breccia and agglomerate, lapilli tuff, minor volcanic sandstone, greywacke and siltstone, (part of Stikine Terrane, ST).

2. Lower or Middle Triassic (?) fine to medium grained strongly foliated diorite, quartz diorite, minor granodiorite, (Coast Plutons, CP).

3. Pre-upper Triassic rocks, consisting of intensively folded and sheared fine grained dark clastic sedimentary rocks and intercalated volcanic rocks. Often these rocks indicate slaty cleavage and foliation, (representing rocks of Stikine Assemblage, SA).

The evolution of the Stikine Terrane is also accepted as being part of a continuous 1,400 kilometres island arc, (Note: the Stikine Terrane does not equal Stikine Arch)[7] that formed on the western side of ancestral North America along a northwest trending subduction zone during and prior to Late Carboniferous.

Within the Trapper Lake region, strata of the Stikine Terrane form a northwesterly trending belt extending from the Golden Bear mine region to the Tulsequah area.

Interpretation by the writer is that central Metla Creek valley argillaceous and associated rocks are a wedge between the Stikine Terrane to the northeast and Coastal Plutonic rocks to the southeast, forming a narrow slice of Stikine Assemblage rocks. This assemblage is considered Paleozoic by the author and constitutes older portions of the Stikine Assemblage. Within the Metla#1 claim, these rocks host to three hydrothermal breccia plugs, (Zones A,C,D) and three affiliated altered zones B,E and F.

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[6] Souther, J.G., Geology and Mineral Deposits of Tulsequah Area. British Columbia, GSC Memoir 362, 1971.
[7] Ibid

On the west side of the Metla claims lie plutonic rocks ranging in age from Lower to Middle Triassic. According to Souther, these rocks can be sub-divided into three main classes, and are:

1. Coast plutonic rocks, quartz diorite, granodiorite
2. Minor intrusions
3. Ultramafic intrusions

The ultramafic rocks and associated diorite listed here were identified by Souther at Tulsequah some 72 kilometres to the northwest. Souther suggests ultramafic rocks there are localized along major faults. Similar intrusions occur along the recently identified Metla Creek Fault.

Souther also mapped Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Sloko Group stocks, sills and dykes of quartz monzonites, diorites and granodiorite, present in the Metla property and elsewhere in the Tulsequah area.

Property Geology, (Metla #1 claim, tenure 393212)
The Main Zone lies to the east of the Trapper Lake valley. Geological interpretations of rocks types given below have been up dated in 2011, and may not correspond to previous assessment reports by this author.

- **Quaternary to Recent glacial tills and rubble**, in addition to lateral moraines and debris

- **Paleozoic to Lower Triassic** Stikine Assemblage, black argillaceous shales and associated micritic limestone, calcareous mudstones, metamorphosed amphibolites, phyllites and banded cherts. The black argillaceous host white carbonates veinlets where proximal to fault, geological contacts or hydrothermal breccias. Occasionally, they are also host to pyrite-marcasite lenses up to 20 cm thick, black chert lenses, grey chert lenses, siliceous grits, and siliceous pebbly conglomerates. Strike of the black argillaceous shale is variable, but within limits generally has approximate azimuth of 130˚/88˚North. Other rock types include pale to dark grey banded cherts, generally as metamorphosed beds and highly deformed showing folds, drag folds and brecciation. Includes cherty silica beds with lesser chlorite and abundant porphyroblasts of calcite; metamorphosed calcareous mudstone; grey micritic limestone. Within the Paleozoic to Lower Triassic Stikine Assemblage argillic rocks, folding, drag folding and dislocations crop-out in many places within the Metla#1 claim.. Within this Stikine Assemblage are hosted 3 hydrothermal breccia plugs, and four affiliated alteration zones, as described below.

- **Hydrothermal breccia plugs and affiliated alteration zones**. Three distinctive breccia plugs and four affiliated alteration zones are proximal to sedimentary lenses and are up to 50 cm in diameter and generally host massive sulphides in association with Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn. Up to the present, this type of breccia and alteration is only know on Metla #1claim, but recent 2010 exploration work suggests they may extend in to the Trapper Lake Valley. Within the Main zone the hydrothermal breccias zones host abundant fragments of quartz and quartz aggregates,

argillite and lesser ones of chert and calcite-rich rocks in a matrix of cherty to extremely fine grained quartz with porphyroblastic patches of calcite and patches and seams of chlorite. Pyrite forms disseminated grains and a few clusters of grains. These hydrothermal breccia zones, are designated as Zones A, C, D, with affiliated altered Zones B, E, and F. Mineralization consisting of massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena and sphalerite with analytical gold and silver occurs as fracture fill and sedimentary lens replacements up to 50 cm thick i.e. Zone C, D, B, but also seen as massive sulphides boulders in the area of zone A. These seven zones extend for over 1500 metres, trending southeasterly and generally following an assumed structural weakness and contact fault, hereby named the Metla Creek Fault. Other Cu-Au-Ag mineralized zones, likely to be small in scale, are now being recognized in the adjacent Coast Plutonic rocks, one of which was recognized by the author in 2006, (Zone G). A second zone of similar type was also found by the author in 2010 on the east facing slopes of Trapper Lake Valley, (within tenure 832466) 1.25 kilometres west of the Main Zone, (see below).

- **Andesite, featuring Upper Triassic Stuhini Group** andesite flows, andesite conglomerates, lapilli tuff, ash tuff, and volcano-sedimentary rocks.[8] These rocks range from light green to dark green. These rocks lie to the north of the hydrothermal breccia zones

- **Lower to Middle Triassic** (?) rocks of the Coast Range Plutonic complex. Quartz diorite and granodiorite

- **Post Stuhini** rhyolite dikes, fine grained, leucocratic, with disseminated pyrite.

- **A Lower to Middle Triassic? Gabbro sill** (formally classified as a dike) and other diorite/gabbro intrusives. The gabbro dyke is dark green in colour. Within its footwall and over its northern sector has un-crowded stock work of skarn filled fractures with specularite and/or hematite, and occasional traces of chalcopyrite? These dykes and intrusives may also be post Stuhini group volcanics.

The structural and metamorphic geology of Metla #1 does not go beyond the greenschist metamorphic rank.

There are several identified faults within the claim group
- Metla Creek Fault, striking NW, dipping vertical
- NNW steep dipping faults, best seen on south facing slopes
- NE striking faults

Mineralization

[8] ibid

Petrographic work of some 67 polished sections[9] of in-situ rock and rock samples collected by Cominco, identified the following minerals in order of relative abundance, from left to right:

Table 2 Mineralization

Pyrite	Sphalerite	Arsenopyrite	Chalcopyrite
Galena	Magnetite	Tetrahedrite	Pyrrhotite
Gold/Electrum	Bornite	Niccolite	Gersdorffite
Hematite	Stibnite	Boulangerite	molybdenite

Within Zones A-B-C-D-E-F-G there are tentatively 3 recognized styles of sulphide mineralization, as recognized by the writer, these are:

Type 1. Hydrothermal breccia, fragments include but not limited to altered sedimentary rocks/micritic limestone/chert/black argillaceous shales and hydrothermal breccias. Mineralization consisting of massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena and sphalerite with analytical gold and silver occurs as fracture fill and sedimentary lens replacements up to 50 cm thick, especially noted in Zones A, C, D.

Type 2. Zones of sedimentary micritic limestone, bedded chert, black argillaceous shales. These are associated with contact aureoles to a thick gabbro dyke. Sulphide mineralization is generally present, i.e zones A and B.

Type 3. Massive pyrite-chalcopyrite with analytical gold and silver, sourced to white milky -grey quartz wide slip zones. These are hosted in an andesite-basalt dike complex associated with Coastal diorite intrusions. Malachite is present in some cases. Majority of mineralized quartz found to date is in boulder trains and talus fragments, Zone G.

Most distinctive classes of alteration associated with these types of sulphide mineralization, as seen in the field and petrographically[10] are interpreted from 2006 thin section work follows:

- **Pyrite, first stage** (without precious/base metals), disseminated in Lower-Middle Triassic diorites and as stockworks in gabbro; **second stage** disseminated in Cretaceous? hydrothermal breccia matrix (without precious/base metals), also as fracture fill stockworks in hydrothermal breccia where adjacent to Metla Creek Fault; **late stage,** associated with precious/base metals within contact zones and faults, associated with hydrothermal breccias, gabbro dyke and Stikine Assemblage black argillaceous shales.

- **Calcite, (including ankerite), first stage** associated with Lower-Middle Triassic gabbro, gabbro/ diorites and Cretaceous? hydrothermal breccia matrix (without precious/base metals);

[9] McLeod, 1990.
[10] Petrographic work done by Dr.John Payne, and included in Aspinall 2007 A/R.

second stage, associated with precious/base metals within contact zones and faults, associated with hydrothermal breccias, gabbro, and gabbro/diorite and Stikine Assemblage black argillaceous shales; **late stage**, associated with Stikine Assemblage black argillaceous shales as veins and veinlets, generally bedding cleavage related.

- **Silica, first stage:** (without precious/base metals) associated along gabbro and gabbro/diorite contacts; **second stage,** associated with precious/base metals within contact zones and faults, associated with hydrothermal breccias, gabbro, and gabbro/diorite and Stikine Assemblage where proximal to these intrusives.

The paragenesis of sericite and chlorite as alteration are not understood at the present time. Magnetite, hematite, specularite and ankerite are related to gabbro rocks. Fuchsite alteration, is observed within Stikine Assemblage rocks.

Exploration 2010

The Objectives of the 2010 survey were to complete assessment work requirements on the Metla#1 and Metla West # 1 claims, (tenures 393212, 832466).

To this end the Aspinall-Dawson Partnership funded a rapid rock-silt geochemical reconnaissance of the western boundaries of Metla property. Ten stream silt samples and three in-situ rock and two rock float were collected during a one day survey, and then sent for analysis. In order to cover the ground as quickly as possible, one helicopter stop, (Re-Samples 7R 65115, 7R65116, 10MW#1, 10MW#2) was made on the east facing slopes of Trapper Lake valley, Figure 4.

Subsequently the same day a walking traverse was made down "Trapper Lake Creek. This creek is a 100 metre wide to 250 metres braided channel, (Re- 7R65117, 7R65118, 7R65119, 10MW#3 to 10MW#10), Figure 4, and drains a large terminal moraine and waning glacier to the southwest of the valley.

Estimated creek flow during the survey was about 5,000 gallons a minute. The braided channels exhibited abundant diorite boulders up to 30 centimetres in diameter. Outcrops within the upper section sampled exhibited glaciated Coast Pluton diorites, and the lower section exhibited variable rusty andesite volcanics and variable rusted rhythmically bedded cherts and argillites.

The one helicopter stop made on the east facing slopes of "Trapper Lake Creek" was fortuitous to made proximal to a 30 cm thick east-west trending composite quartz veins hosted within an andesite dike complex in association with Coastal Plutonic diorites. This complex is visible on a ravine wall, the west part of which was covered by talus boulders while the upper surface is covered by overburden. Fresh rock samples displayed visible chalcopyrite in association with azurite and malachite in quartz. Rock samples 7R 65115 and 7R65116 were taken from talus boulders immediately below the composite quartz veins. Analyses are tabulated in appendices B, indicate anomalous silver, copper, zinc and traces

of gold. Adjacent stream silt samples 10MW#1 and 10MW#2 are not anomalous, suggest mineralization to be local.

Although not a significant discovery by itself, the geology and mineralization is similar to that found at Zone G within the Metla Main Zone. Based on other assessment report records from the region, in addition to those on the Metla property, it can be surmized the Coast Plutonic rocks where affiliated with andesite dike complexes in the region of the Trapper Lake valley, are prospective for base and precious metals.

Silts collected from "Trapper Lake Creek" (10MW#3 to 10MW#10), suggest a potential gold-silver source to lie up stream of sample 10MW#3. A small well travelled quartz fragment bearing oxidized sulphides and (Sample 7R65118) found in the main stream down creek returned 174 ppm gold and 378 ppm silver would tend to support this assumption, figures 4,5, & 6.

Insitu rock sample was collected from an outcrop of rusty argillite returning 60 ppb Au. This outcrop also featured NW trending vertical dipping banded cherts. There is little doubt this unit is part of the Paleozoic to Lower Triassic Stikine Assemblage central to the Metla Main Zone located 1.25 km to the east. Any further extensions would be prospective Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization associated with breccia plugs and affiliated alteration zones.

Sampling Preparation, Analysis and Security

After the sampling program, on 7th September 2010 all samples were packed and driven in the writer's vehicle to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and deposited with the senior technician at the Eco-Tech Laboratory Sample Preparation Laboratory. Until delivered to the laboratory, samples were kept under the writer's custody.

Samples were processed into pulps and rejects at this laboratory before the pulps being shipped to the main Eco Tech Laboratory at 10041 Dallas, Drive Kamloops, British Columbia, V2C 6T4.

Analytical data pertaining to this survey are lodged in appendices B.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl: HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit. Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a

coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stages crushed to minus 10 meshes and a 250 gram sub-sample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 meshes. The sub-sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GOLD ASSAYS

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). A sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize. Concentrates are processed in the labs concentrate sample prep area.A 10 to 30g sample run in triplicates is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. Concentrates are fused in a dedicated furnace to ensure no cross contamination.
The resultant Dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on an AA instrument.

Appropriate standards (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

SILVER AND BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram sub sample. The sub sample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a pre numbered bag.
A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.
Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

Drilling

No drilling has been carried out by the Aspinall-Dawson partnership. The Galico 1991 drill core from Metla property is located on the east side of Trapper Lake, at Tunjony Creek tributary.

Data Verification

The geochemical analyses carried out on this project were done by qualified and respected professionals in the industry.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

During 2010 there was no metallurgical work done on mineralized material from the project.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Metla property is not at mineral reserve estimate stage.

Other Relevant Data

To the best of my knowledge there are no recognized mineral showings or relevant geological/geophysical/analytical data within the Metla Au-Ag-cu Project, other than those already mentioned in this report.

Adjacent Properties

The most important and now depleted gold deposit within the area is the Golden Bear Mine. This former mine is located 25 air kilometres southeast of the Metla property. Golden Bear Mine was a Carlin type deposit associated with Permian limestone and rocks of Triassic and Pre-Triassic age greenstone.

Reported former reserves were 300,830 tonnes grading 16.37 g/t Au from open cast operations and underground reserves were 296, 235 tonnes grading 20.94 g/t Au[11]. New ore reserves found subsequent to 1994 were 94,522 ounces gold, were mined out and depleted by 2000[12].

The Thorn gold-silver-copper property 20 kilometres to the north of Metla has been a focus of exploration activity between 2002-2007. Thorn is a gold-silver-lead-zinc and copper prospect. The Thorn and Metla properties are located proximal to inferred Late Cretaceous Windy Table volcanoplutonic complexes and both have similar suites of mineralization. The Metla property is speculated by this writer to have a similar geological environment to the Thorn and Golden Bear properties.

Other mineral deposits in the region are those at Tulsequah, located 72 kilometres northwest of Metla. At Tulsequah there are three medium tier metallic deposits. These are:

1. Tulsequah Chief
2. New Polaris Taku
3. The Big Bull

Interpretation and Conclusions

Interpretations and conclusions are as follows:

1) Based on assessment report records from the region, in addition to those on the Metla property, the Coast Plutonic rocks where affiliated with andesite dike complexes in the region of the Trapper Lake valley, are prospective for base and precious metals.

---

[11] Blackwell, J.D., 1991
[12] Canadian Mines Handbook, 2001-02

2) The outcrop of rusty argillites and banded charts located at site 10MW#10 was a key discovery, as these rocks are central to the Metla Main Zone 1.25 km to the east. Such rocks are considered highly prospective Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization associated with breccia plugs and affiliated alteration zones.

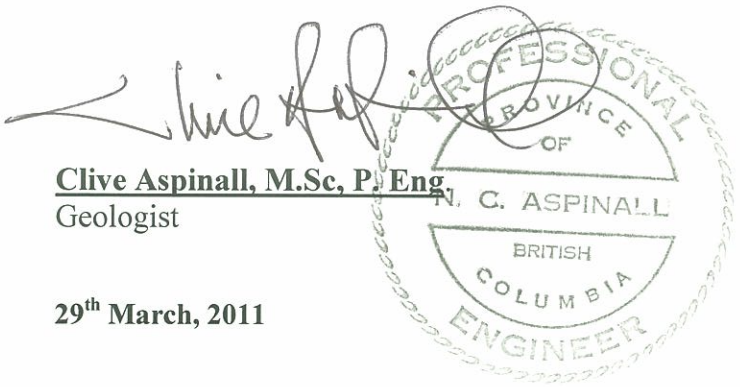
3) Silts collected from "Trapper Lake Creek" (10MW#3 to 10MW#10), suggest a potential gold-silver source to exist up stream of sample 10MW#3. A small well travelled quartz fragment bearing oxidized sulphides, (Sample 7R65118) found in the main stream down creek returned 174 ppm gold and 378 ppm silver would tend to support this assumption.

4) Key claims within the Metla property as known at present are: Metla#1, tenure 393212, Metla West#1, tenure 832466, and as well as tenures 840658, 840661.

5) The Metla property is remote with no infrastructure close at hand, seasonally has a short "window" in which to explore in addition to heavy snow falls and mountainous terrain, all which mean very high exploration budgets. The area is however, very prospective for precious metals and base metals.

Recommendations

Further geochemical lode gold-silver-copper-zinc prospecting with the "Trapper Lake Creek" valley is highly recommended. A minimum budget would be $9,000.00 using Atlin BC as starting point to spend on prospecting the area. To explore the area in detail, including drilling selected targets, a minimum budget of $1,000,000 would be appropriate.



Clive Aspinall, M.Sc, P. Eng.
Geologist

29th March, 2011

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Redfern Resources Ltd Web Site

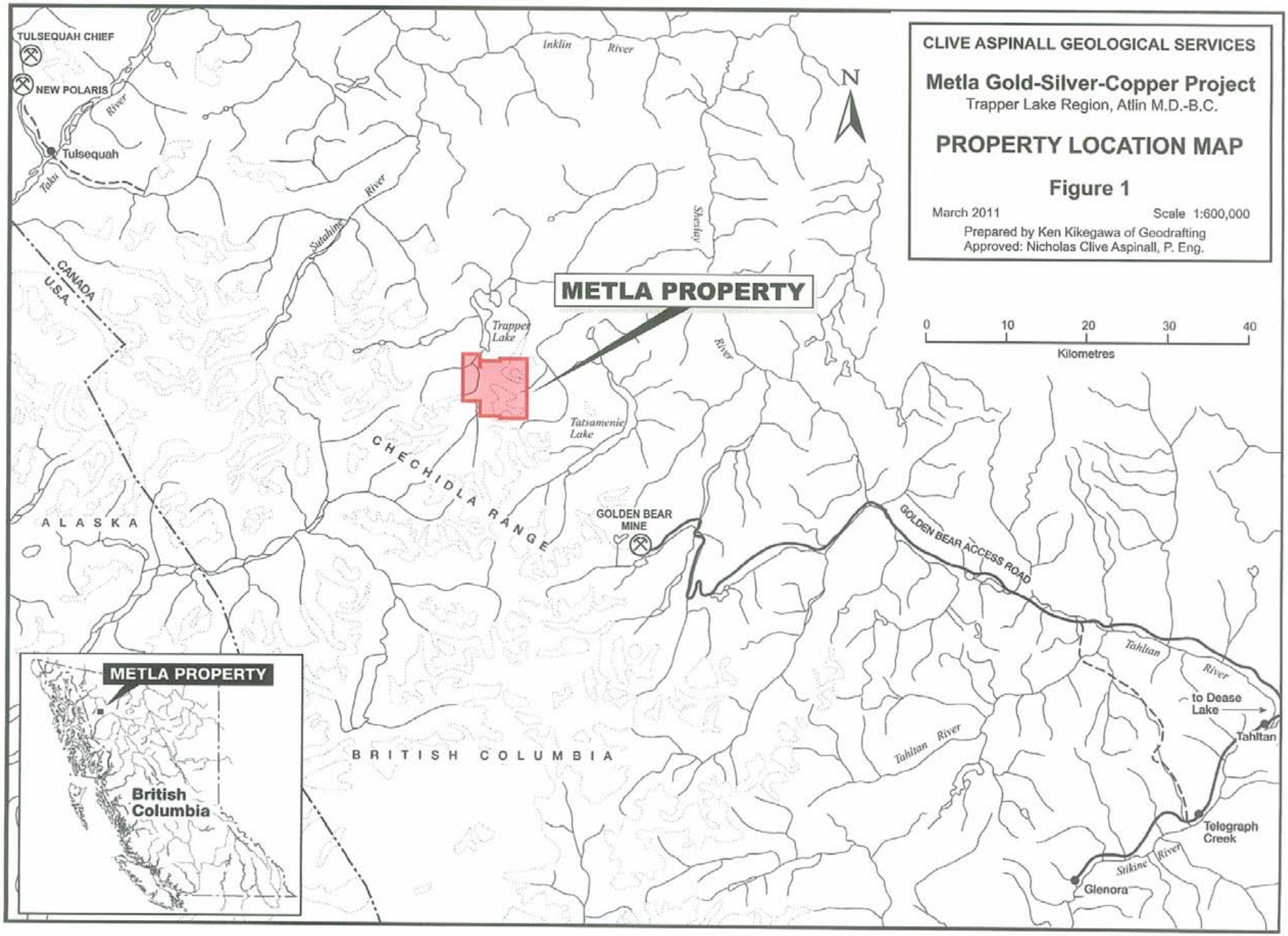
Canarc Resources Corporation Web site

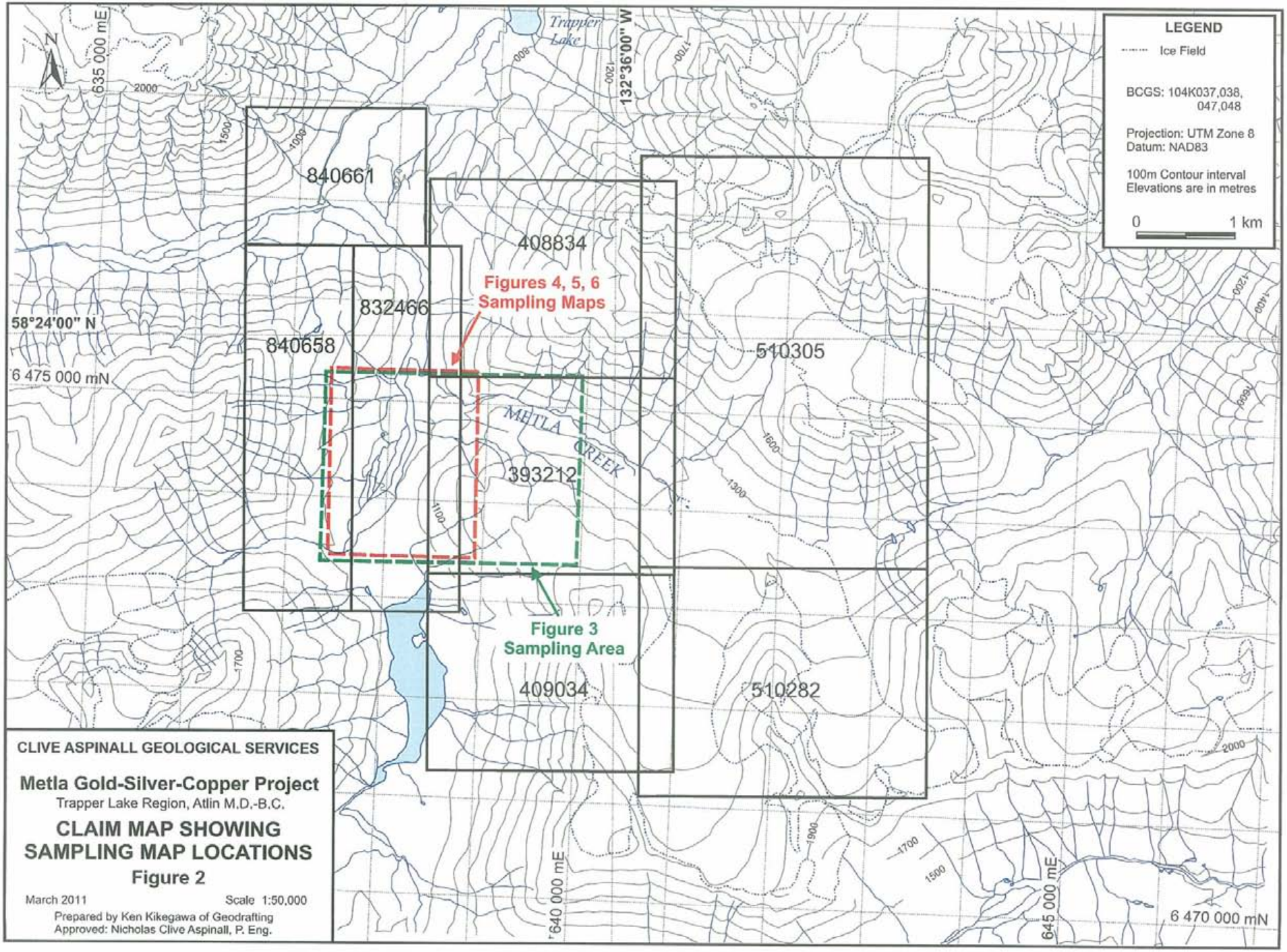
Various Stockwatch editions, 1991-1992

Appendices A

Figures

Figure 1: Property Location Map
Figure 2: claim map Showing Sampling Map Locations
Figure 3: Overview Sampling Area
Figure 4: 2010 Sample Location Map
Figure 5: 2010 Silts Au-Ag-Cu
Figure 6. 2010 Rocks Au-Ag-Cu-Zn


CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES
Metla Gold-Silver-Copper Project
Trapper Lake Region, Atlin M.D.-B.C.
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Figure 1
March 2011
Scale 1:600,000
Prepared by Ken Kikegawa of Geodrafting
Approved: Nicholas Clive Aspinall, P. Eng.
TULSEQUAH CHIEF
NEW POLARIS
Tulsequah
Taku River
Inklin River
Sheslay River
Sutahina River
CANADA
U.S.A.
METLA PROPERTY
Trapper Lake
Tatsamenie Lake
CHECHIDLA RANGE
ALASKA
GOLDEN BEAR MINE
GOLDEN BEAR ACCESS ROAD
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Tahltan River
to Dease Lake
Tahltan
Telegraph Creek
Stikine River
Glenora
N
0 10 20 30 40
Kilometres
METLA PROPERTY
British Columbia



CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Metla Gold-Silver-Copper Project

Trapper Lake Region, Atlin M.D.-B.C.

CLAIM MAP SHOWING SAMPLING MAP LOCATIONS

Figure 2

March 2011 Scale 1:50,000

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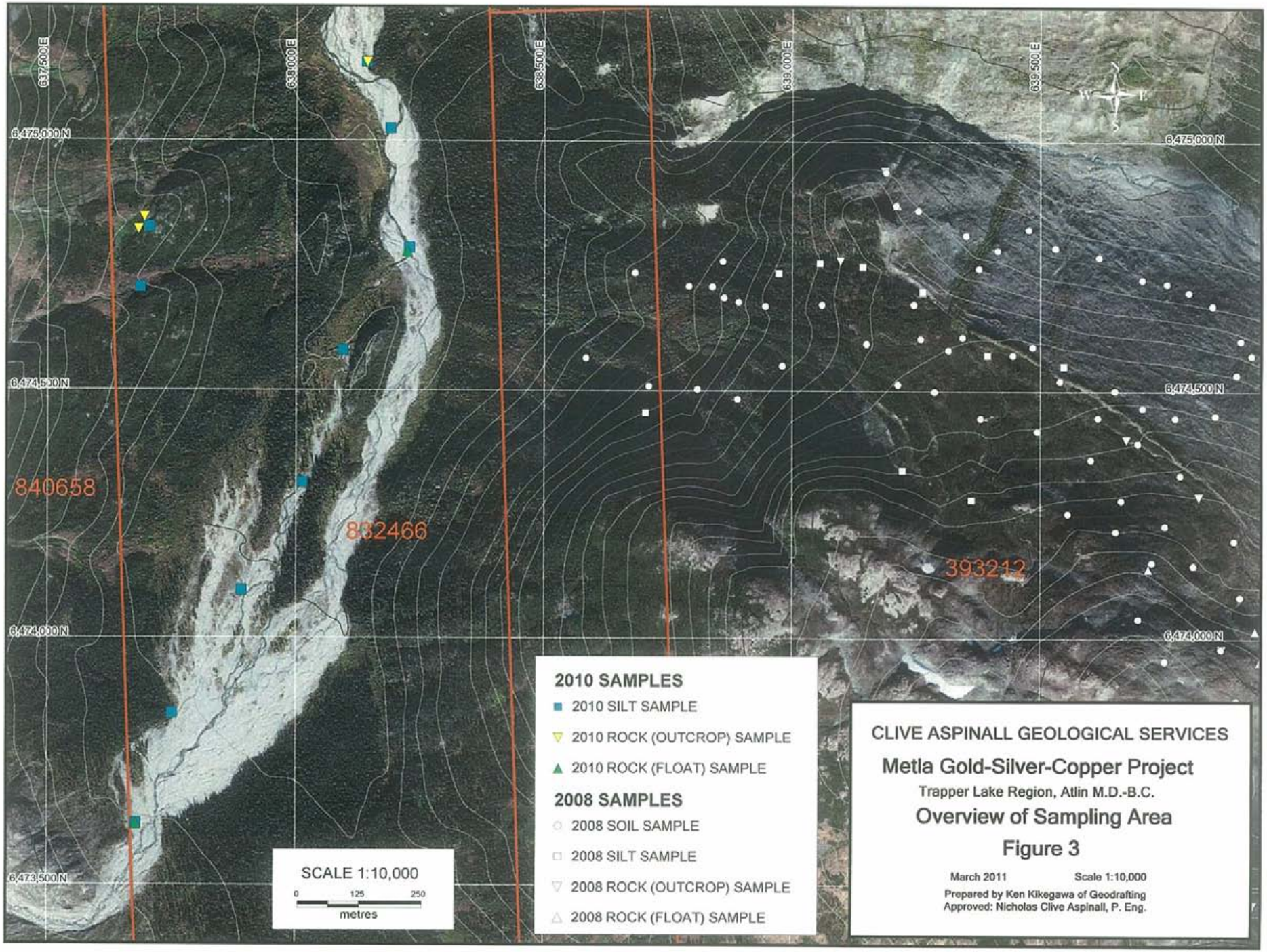
Approved: Nicholas Clive Aspinall, P. Eng.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638,000 E
638,500 E
639,000 E
639,500 E
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6,474,500 N
6,474,000 N
6,473,500 N
840658
832466
393212
SCALE 1:10,000
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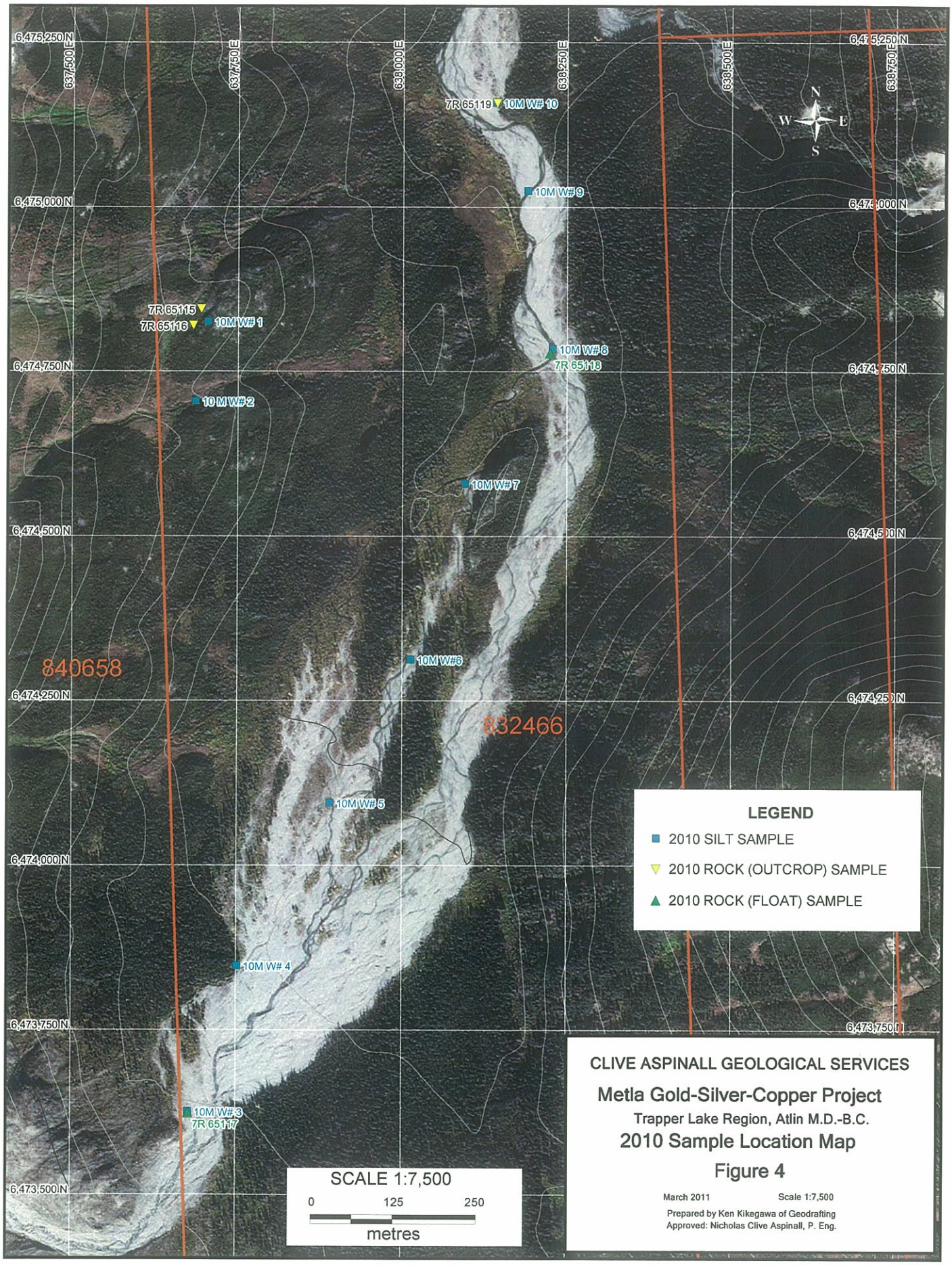
metres
2010 SAMPLES
2010 SILT SAMPLE
2010 ROCK (OUTCROP) SAMPLE
2010 ROCK (FLOAT) SAMPLE
2008 SAMPLES
2008 SOIL SAMPLE
2008 SILT SAMPLE
2008 ROCK (OUTCROP) SAMPLE
2008 ROCK (FLOAT) SAMPLE
CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES
Metla Gold-Silver-Copper Project
Trapper Lake Region, Atlin M.D.-B.C.
Overview of Sampling Area
Figure 3
March 2011
Scale 1:10,000
Prepared by Ken Kikegawa of Geodrafting
Approved: Nicholas Clive Aspinall, P. Eng.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7R 65119
10M W# 10
10M W# 9
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7R 65115
7R 65116
10M W# 1
10M W# 8
7R 65118
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840658
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10M W# 3
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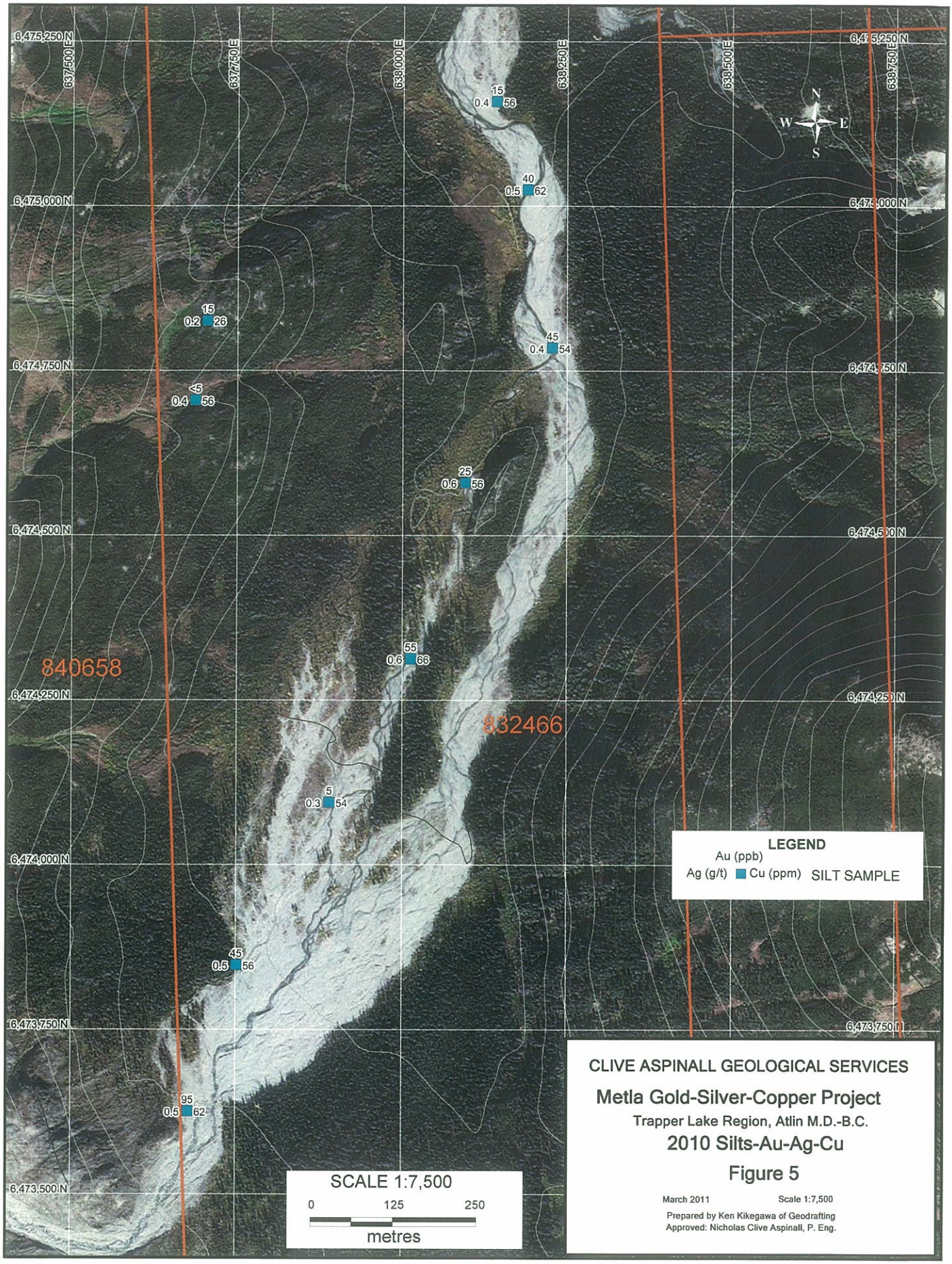
LEGEND
2010 SILT SAMPLE
2010 ROCK (OUTCROP) SAMPLE
2010 ROCK (FLOAT) SAMPLE
SCALE 1:7,500
0
125
250
metres
CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES
Metla Gold-Silver-Copper Project
Trapper Lake Region, Atlin M.D.-B.C.
2010 Sample Location Map
Figure 4
March 2011
Scale 1:7,500
Prepared by Ken Kikegawa of Geodrafting
Approved: Nicholas Clive Aspinall, P. Eng.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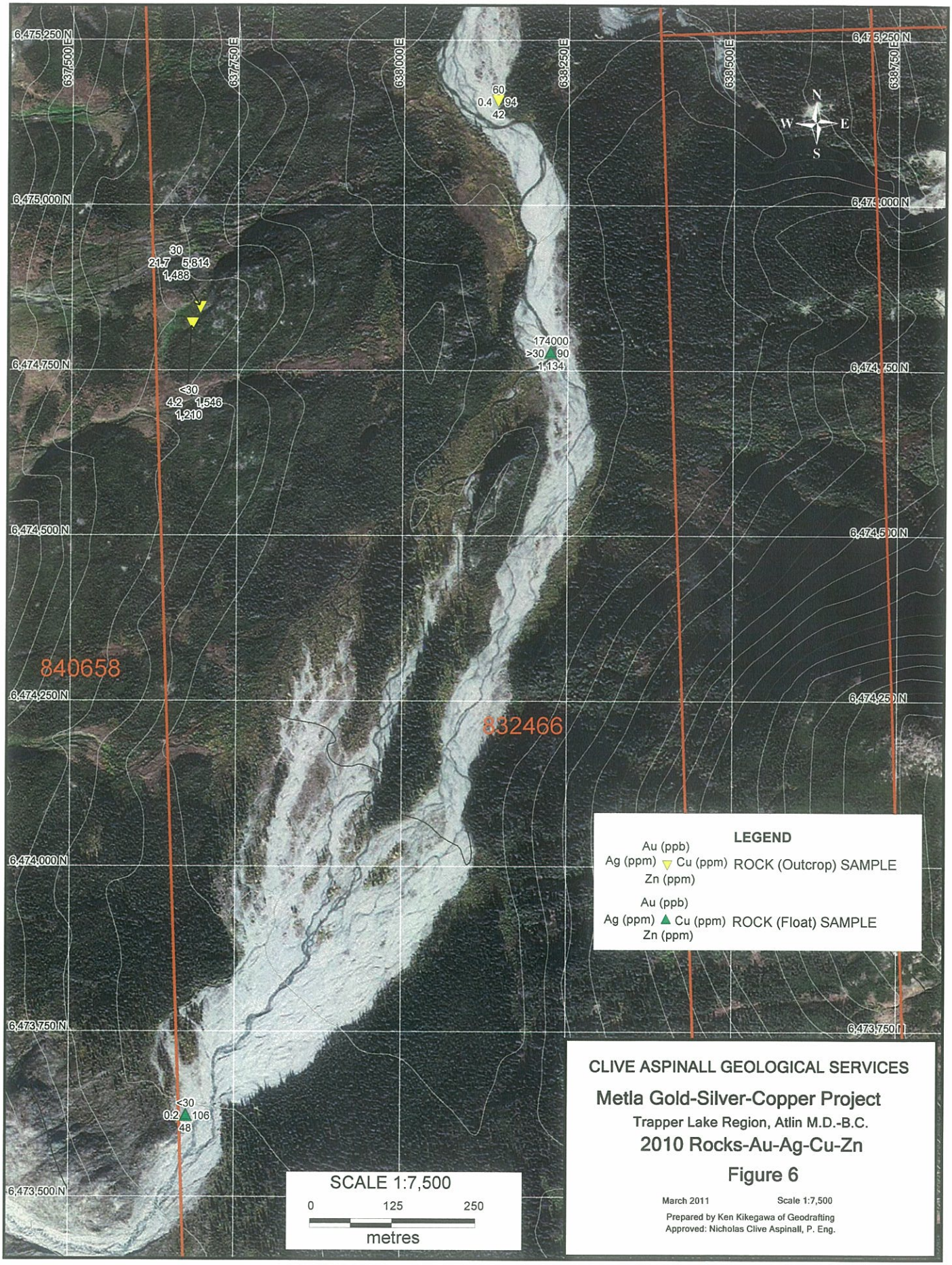
0.5
62
6,473,500 N
LEGEND
Au (ppb)
Ag (g/t)
Cu (ppm)
SILT SAMPLE
SCALE 1:7,500
0
125
250
metres
CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES
Metla Gold-Silver-Copper Project
Trapper Lake Region, Atlin M.D.-B.C.
2010 Silts-Au-Ag-Cu
Figure 5
March 2011
Scale 1:7,500
Prepared by Ken Kikegawa of Geodrafting
Approved: Nicholas Clive Aspinall, P. Eng.


6,475,250 N
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637,750 E
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6,473,750 N
6,473,500 N
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42
30
21.7 5,814
1,488
174000
>30 90
1,134
<30
4.2 1,546
1,210
<30
0.2 106
48
840658
832466
LEGEND
Au (ppb)
Ag (ppm) Cu (ppm) ROCK (Outcrop) SAMPLE
Zn (ppm)
Au (ppb)
Ag (ppm) Cu (ppm) ROCK (Float) SAMPLE
Zn (ppm)
SCALE 1:7,500
0 125 250
metres
CLIVE ASPINALL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES
Metla Gold-Silver-Copper Project
Trapper Lake Region, Atlin M.D.-B.C.
2010 Rocks-Au-Ag-Cu-Zn
Figure 6
March 2011 Scale 1:7,500
Prepared by Ken Kikegawa of Geodrafting
Approved: Nicholas Clive Aspinall, P. Eng.

Appendices B

Analytical Tables and Returns

Metla Silts and Rocks Collected on 31 AUGUST 2010																
Datum Nad 83																
Item	Sample ID	Sect	Easting	Northing	Date/time	Elev. M	Au (ppb)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag ppm	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Description
1	10M W# 1	8V	637704	6474826	31/08/2010 11:40	977.2	15				0.2		5	26	24	Silts
2	10 M W# 2	8V	637686	6474705	31/08/2010 12:49	960.1	<5				0.4		5	56	60	Silts
3	10M W# 3	8V	637678	6473626	31/08/2010 13:18	941.8	95				0.5		10	62	56	Silts
4	10M W# 4	8V	637751	6473848	31/08/2010 13:40	918.4	45				0.5		10	56	54	Silts
5	10M W# 5	8V	637891	6474095	31/08/2010 14:00	900.1	5				0.3		10	54	60	Silts
6	10M W#6	8V	638013	6474313	31/08/2010 14:10	885.4	55				0.6		10	66	56	Silts
7	10M W# 7	8V	638095	6474580	31/08/2010 14:27	874.8	25				0.6		10	56	56	Silts
8	10M W# 8	8V	638228	6474785	31/08/2010 14:49	864.7	45				0.4		10	54	56	Silts
9	10M W# 9	8V	638190	6475025	31/08/2010 15:01	855.9	40				0.5		10	62	52	Silts
10	10M W# 10	8V	638142	6475159	31/08/2010 15:22	851.6	15				0.4		10	56	54	Silts
11	7R 65115	8V	637694	6474845	31/08/2010 12:13	985.1		0.03	0.001	21.7			10	5814	1488	Qtz Vn insitu
12	7R 65116	8V	637682	6474820	31/08/2010 12:14	983.9		<0.03	<0.001	4.2			5	1546	1210	Qtz Vn insitu
13	7R 65117	8V	637678	6473624	31/08/2010 13:30	940		<0.03	<0.001	0.2			15	106	48	Rusty Float
14	7R 65118	8V	638224	6474778	31/08/2010 14:49	866.9		174	5.074	>30	378	11.02	225	90	1134	Qtz Float
15	7R 65119	8V	638143	6475158	31/08/2010 15:22	851.9		0.06	0.002	0.4			125	94	42	Rusty Argillite

30-Sep-10

Stewart Group
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2010- 8136

Clive Aspinall Geological
3A Diamond Way
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6G4

No. of samples received: 10
Sample Type:Soil/Silt
Project: Metla
Shipment #:1
Submitted by: Clive Aspinall

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	Hg	K%	La	Li	Mg%	Mn	Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	S%	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	10MW#1	0.2	1.86	5	28	<1	<5	0.15	<1	6	26	26	2.73	<5	0.02	4	10	0.42	195	1	0.02	10	530	12	0.03	<5	2	<10	<5	14	0.05	<5	84	<5	2	24
2	10MW#2	0.4	1.40	5	104	<1	<5	0.57	<1	11	26	56	2.30	<5	0.05	8	18	0.89	665	4	0.04	21	1010	15	0.05	<5	2	<10	<5	64	0.04	<5	54	<5	8	60
3	10MW#3	0.5	0.79	10	98	<1	<5	1.07	<1	11	8	62	3.79	<5	0.04	12	12	0.71	655	1	0.02	6	2360	24	0.10	<5	2	<10	<5	50	0.03	<5	94	<5	8	56
4	10MW#4	0.5	0.73	10	100	<1	<5	1.66	<1	9	6	56	3.06	<5	0.04	14	12	0.65	645	1	0.02	5	2530	24	0.07	<5	2	<10	<5	88	0.02	<5	72	<5	8	54
5	10MW#5	0.3	0.70	10	92	<1	<5	1.83	<1	8	6	54	2.31	<5	0.04	12	12	0.64	640	<1	0.02	4	1970	21	0.08	<5	2	<10	<5	98	0.02	<5	50	<5	7	60
6	10MW#6	0.6	0.71	10	84	<1	5	1.66	<1	12	8	66	5.47	<5	0.04	14	12	0.64	655	1	0.02	5	2500	36	0.19	<5	2	<10	<5	84	0.02	<5	146	<5	8	56
7	10MW#7	0.6	0.70	10	88	<1	<5	1.56	<1	9	6	56	2.97	<5	0.04	12	12	0.64	605	1	0.02	5	2170	18	0.11	<5	2	<10	<5	82	0.02	<5	70	<5	7	56
8	10MW#8	0.4	0.70	10	82	<1	<5	1.65	<1	9	6	54	3.26	<5	0.04	12	12	0.65	615	<1	0.02	5	2220	18	0.12	<5	2	<10	<5	90	0.02	<5	80	<5	8	56
9	10MW#9	0.5	0.71	10	72	<1	<5	1.53	<1	11	6	62	3.58	<5	0.04	12	12	0.66	620	1	0.02	5	2230	24	0.20	<5	2	<10	<5	80	0.02	<5	86	<5	8	52
10	10MW#10	0.4	0.71	10	86	<1	<5	1.78	<1	10	6	56	3.12	<5	0.04	12	12	0.64	645	1	0.02	5	2360	21	0.12	<5	2	<10	<5	94	0.02	<5	72	<5	8	54
QC DATA:																																				
Repeat:																																				
1	10MW#1	0.2	1.88	5	28	<1	<5	0.15	<1	6	26	26	2.65	<5	0.02	4	10	0.42	185	1	0.02	10	530	15	0.03	<5	1	<10	<5	14	0.05	<5	82	<5	2	22
Standard:																																				
Till-3		1.5	1.03	75	36	<1	<5	0.58	<1	11	58	22	1.95	<5	0.08	12	18	0.58	310	<1	0.03	30	450	18	0.01	<5	3	<10	<5	18	0.07	<5	36	<5	6	40

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.

NM/nw
df/2_6257S
XLS/10

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2010- 8136

Clive Aspinall Geological
3A Diamond Way
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6G4

29-Sep-10

No. of samples received: 10
Sample Type:Soil/Silt
Project: Metla
Shipment #:1
Submitted by: Clive Aspinall

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)
1	10MW#1	15
2	10MW#2	<5
3	10MW#3	95
4	10MW#4	45
5	10MW#5	5
6	10MW#6	55
7	10MW#7	25
8	10MW#8	45
9	10MW#9	40
10	10MW#10	15

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	10MW#1	10
3	10MW#3	80
6	10MW#6	70
10	10MW#10	15

Standard:

OXE74	615

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

NM/nw
XLS/10

12-Oct-10

Stewart Group
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2010- 8150

Clive Aspinall Geological
3A Diamond Way
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6G4

No. of samples received: 5
Sample Type:Rock
Project: Melta
Shipment #: 2
Submitted by: Clive Aspinall

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ti	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	7R65115	21.7	0.26	10	8	<1	<5	0.05	9	19	178	5814	2.38	<5	0.02	<2	4	0.16	175	19	0.01	7	40	<3	0.69	<5	<1	<10	<5	4	<0.01	<5	12	<5	<1	1488
2	7R65116	4.2	0.53	5	42	<1	<5	0.11	4	13	184	1546	1.61	<5	0.02	<2	10	0.56	800	9	<0.01	7	90	72	0.06	<5	<1	<10	<5	8	<0.01	<5	24	<5	2	1210
3	7R65117	0.2	1.32	15	26	<1	<5	1.84	<1	15	54	106	4.14	<5	0.08	8	20	1.23	680	2	0.07	5	2050	9	0.89	<5	4	<10	<5	58	0.11	<5	110	<5	7	48
4	7R65118	>30	0.04	225	6	<1	<5	0.01	7	2	286	90	1.57	5	0.02	<2	<2	<0.01	85	16	<0.01	7	60	297	2.22	10	<1	<10	<5	4	<0.01	<5	4	<5	3	1134
5	7R65119	0.4	1.96	125	22	<1	<5	1.00	<1	14	172	94	3.58	<5	0.05	2	18	0.70	185	10	0.25	75	400	99	1.36	5	4	10	<5	80	0.10	<5	68	<5	7	42
QC DATA:																																				
Repeat:																																				
1	7R65115	21.9	0.28	10	8	<1	<5	0.05	9	20	180	5860	2.43	<5	0.02	<2	4	0.17	185	20	0.01	7	40	<3	0.70	<5	<1	<10	<5	4	<0.01	<5	14	<5	<1	1514
Resplit:																																				
1	7R65115	21.7	0.26	10	6	<1	<5	0.05	9	19	170	5816	2.41	<5	0.02	<2	4	0.16	175	19	0.01	7	40	<3	0.68	<5	<1	<10	<5	4	<0.01	<5	12	<5	<1	1534
Standard:																																				
Pb129a		12.9	0.84	5	70	<1	<5	0.50	60	6	10	1488	1.63	<5	0.11	4	<2	0.71	360	3	0.03	5	430	6213	0.83	15	<1	<10	<5	32	0.05	<5	18	<5	2	>10000

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.
Ag : Aqua Regia Digest / AA Finish.

NM/sa
df/6282S
XLS/10

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AW 2010- 8150

Clive Aspinall Geological
3A Diamond Way
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 6G4

10-Oct-12

No. of samples received: 5
Sample Type:Rock
Project: Melta
Shipment #: 2
Submitted by: Clive Aspinall

ET #.	Tag #		Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	7R65115		0.03	0.001		
2	7R65116		<0.03	<0.001		
3	7R65117		<0.03	<0.001		
4	7R65118	*	174	5.074	378	11.02
5	7R65119		0.06	0.002		
QC DATA:						
Repeat:						
1	7R65115		<0.03	<0.001		
4	7R65118	*	167	4.870	386	11.26
Resplit:						
1	7R65115		<0.03	<0.001		
Standard:						
OXK79			3.50	0.102		
GBM908-14					303	8.84

**** Gravimetric Finish***

NM/sa
XLS/10

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

Appendices C

Qualifications of Writer

I, **N. Clive ASPINALL,** of Pillman Hill, the community of Atlin, British Columbia, and the City of Whitehorse Y.T do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist with private offices within the above community and City
- I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, with B. Sc degree in Geology (1964), and a Masters degree (1987) from the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England, in Mining Geology.
- I am registered member of the Associations of Professional Engineers in the province of British Columbia.
- I have practiced mineral exploration for 46 years since graduation,, in countries such as Libya, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Morocco, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, USA, and Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Canada.
- I hold 50% interest in the Metla property; my partner J.M Dawson holds 50% interest.
- I carried out 2010 field work and I am author of Assessment Report: Event # 4823928

Rock-Stream Geochemistry Reconnaissance on Western Boundaries of the Metla Property Covering Tenure Number 832466 Latitude 58° 23' 21". Longitude 132° 36' 08" West Trapper Lake Region, NTS 104K/07 Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Signed and sealed in Whitehorse, YT, 29th March 2011

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
N. C. ASPINALL

N. CLIVE ASPINALL, M.Sc, P.Eng.
Geologist