ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

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

TOTAL COST: $54,902.20

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PROPERTY NAME: Indata

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Schnapps 2 and

Limestone

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Copper & nickel

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

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

OWNER(S): Eastfield Resources Ltd.

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

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

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700 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC.

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

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

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

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	8.1 km		
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization	8.1 km		
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	27		
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	$54,902.2

SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

INDATA PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION AND A REVIEW AND DISCUSSION OF THE 2011 PROGRAM

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

for

Oceanside Capital Corp.
and
Eastfield Resources Ltd.

by

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

December 15, 2011

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Induced Polarization / Magnetometer Pseudosection Line 300 S
Induced Polarization / Magnetometer Pseudosection Line 1850 S
Induced Polarization Procedures
Analytical Certificates

1. SUMMARY

The Indata property is located approximately 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia and is owned 90.7% by Eastfield Resources Ltd. ("Eastfield") and 9.3% by Imperial Metals Corporation ("Imperial"). Oceanside Capital Corp. ("Oceanside") has an option agreement with Eastfield that grants it the right to earn a 60% interest in the property by paying to Eastfield the aggregate sum of $160,000, by issuing and allotting to Eastfield an aggregate of $120,000 of fully paid non-assessable shares of Oceanside and by expending an aggregate of $2,000,000 on the Indata Property over a three year period ending on December 31, 2013.

The Indata property consists of 22 claim blocks comprising 6,157 hectares and is situated in a complex geological setting adjacent to the Pinchi Fault, a major structure separating the oceanic derived Cache Creek Terrane and mafic volcanic, island arc derived, Quesnel Terrane. Two types of mineralization have been historically been explored on the property; mesothermal polymetallic gold-silver veins and porphyry style copper mineralization hosted in mafic volcanic rocks and granodiorite dominant intrusions. A third type of mineralization; ophiolite (serpentinite) hosted nickel which is interpreted to be similar to that which is being explored by First Point Minerals Corp. and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. on the Decar property located 50 kilometres to the south has recently become a new focus.

Approximately $2,465,000 has been spent exploring the Indata property since 1984, with the most recent work completed in 2010 and 2011. Exploration has included the collection of over 4200 soil samples, the completion of over 40 kilometres of ground geophysics, including magnetics, VLF and induced polarization, over two kilometres of excavator trenching and the completion of 73 diamond drill holes (7,377 metres).

This report includes work completed in 2010 and 2011 although work completed in each year is distinguished and only costs for 2011 are stated. A report documenting the 2010 program has previously been filed and consequently results from this program while summarized are stated without the detailed attachments such as the 2010 analytical certificates. The program described in this report was initiated in the fall of 2010 and completed in 2011. It entailed 13.5 km of grid establishment followed by soil sampling and induced polarization surveying. Three areas of work consisting of three lines in the Northwest Grid area, one line in the Central Grid area and three lines in the South Grid area were completed. Each of the three areas focused on a different target types. The Northwest target area is particularly prospective for precious metal lode style mineralization but also has porphyry copper attributes. The Central area is prospective for porphyry copper style mineralization. The south grid is primarily prospective for serpentinite hosted nickel mineralization. Work completed in 2011 consisted of completing 8.1 kilometers of induced polarization and total field magnetic surveying in the South Grid area and completing some rock sampling in the same area. Results of rock sampling in 2011 (18 samples) included three samples returning 0.20% nickel which are currently being metallurgically assessed to determine if the nickel alloy awaruite is

present. A number of geophysical targets including several unexpected ones were defined by the combined surveys completed in 2010 and 2011 and are discussed individually.

2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Indata Mineral Property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of central British Columbia and consists of 22 claims covering 6,157 hectares. These claims are all recorded in the name of Eastfield Resources Ltd. The claim boundaries are shown in Figure 2. All of the known zones of mineralization located within the boundaries of the Indata Property claims.

The initial claims were staked by Imperial Metals Corp. in 1983. These claims were sold by Imperial to Eastfield under the terms of an agreement dated March 3, 1986, which also included the sale of other of Imperial Metals properties, for a total sum of $1.00, subject to a number of terms, which included the right of Imperial to purchase at prorated cost up to a 30% interest in the property at a later date. On February 25, 1988 Imperial did acquire (by purchase) a 30% interest in the Indata Property from Eastfield and the two parties entered into a Joint Venture. Imperial Metals has not participated in exploration funding in recent years and its interest in the Indata Joint Venture has been diluted. As of 2011 the Imperial Metals Corporation interest stands at 9.3% while Eastfield retains the remaining 90.7% interest.

On May 14, 2010, Eastfield entered into an option agreement with Oceanside Capital Corp. which grants Oceanside the exclusive right to earn a 60% interest in the Indata property by expending an aggregate sum of $2,000,000 on exploration on the property within a three year period, ending on December 31, 2013. As well, Oceanside must pay an aggregate sum of $160,000, and issue an aggregate of $160,000 worth of fully paid non-assessable shares of Oceanside to Eastfield, also by December 31, 2013.

Table 1; Indata Property Claims

Claim Name	**Record #**	**Area**	**Expiry**
Indata 2	239379	375	18-Oct-14
Indata 3	240192	500	18-Oct-14
Schnapps 1	238722	500	18-Oct-14
Schnapps 2	238723	500	14-Nov-14
Schnapps 3	238859	200	20-Oct-14
Schnapps 4	238860	250	18-Oct-14
Schnapps 5	238893	100	18-Oct-14
Schnapps 6	362575	25	31-Dec-14
IN-6	362576	25	31-Dec-14
IN-7	362577	25	31-Dec-14
IN-8	362578	25	31-Dec-14
IN-9	362579	25	31-Dec-14

IN-10	362582	25	31-Dec-14
IN-11	362583	25	20-Dec-14
Limestone	753222	441	20-Apr-14
Blackjack	846460	387	14-Feb-12
Blackjack 2	846462	461	14-Feb-12
Blackjack 3	846463	461	14-Feb-12
Blackjack 4	846464	461	14-Feb-12
Blackjack 5	846466	424	14-Feb-12
Indata Jones	846467	461	14-Feb-12
Indata Jones 2	846468	461	14-Feb-12
Total		**6,157**	

3. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTUREAND PHYSIOGRAPHY

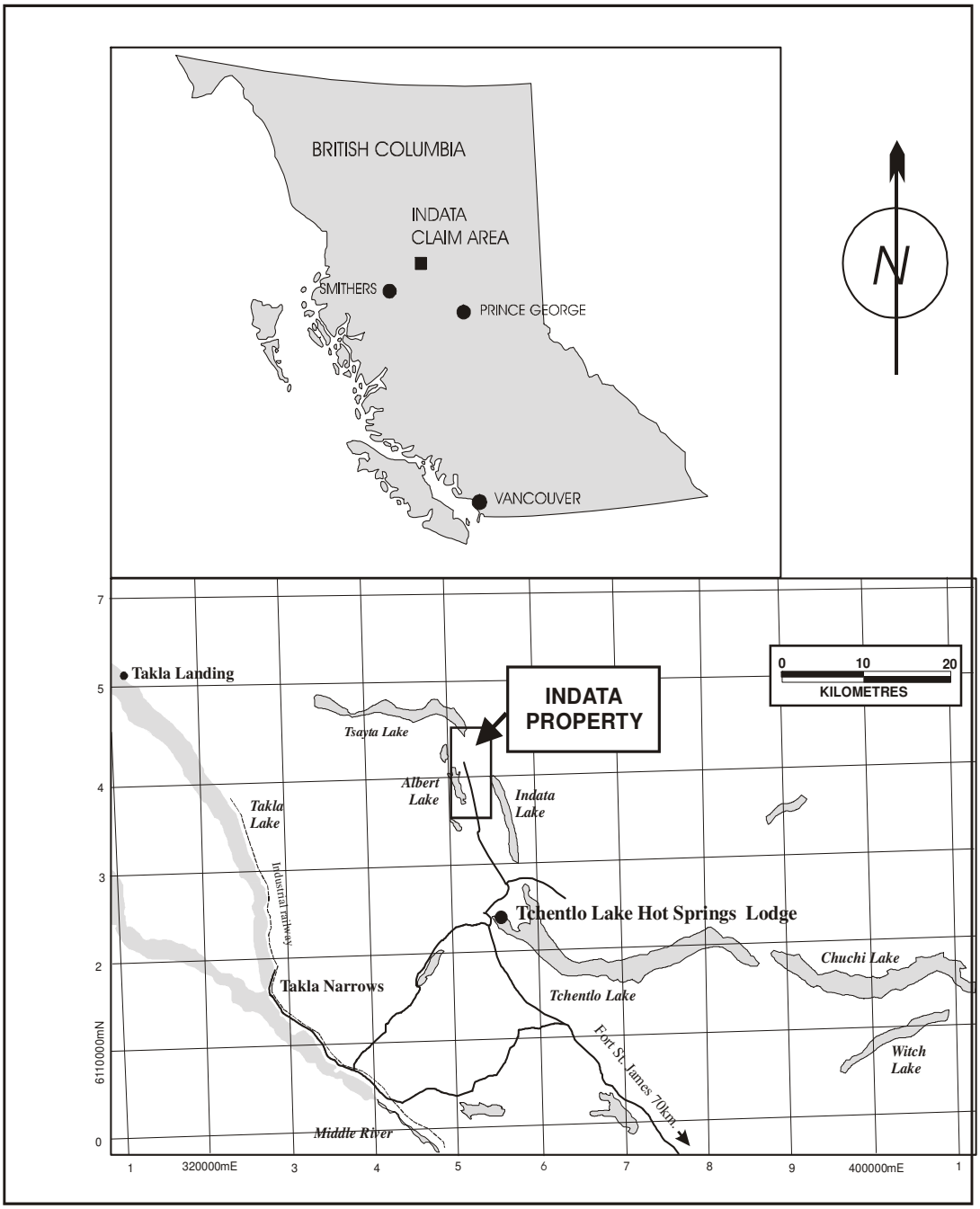
The Indata property is located 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James, British Columbia (see Figure 1), within the Omineca Mining Division (NTS 093N/034 and 093N/044) at Latitude 550 23' N, Longitude 1250 19' W). Access to the property is from Fort St. James via the Leo Creek Forestry Road to near Tchentlo Lake and then on a road built by Eastfield to the northern part of the property. This road, approximately 18 kilometers in length, was built to Forests Service logging road standards and provides good access for trucks and heavy machinery such as drill rigs and bulldozers. Smaller haul and tote roads have been constructed from the main road to other areas of the property. Away from the roads access is on foot only except for a few areas where helicopter-landing sites have been prepared.

The Indata property covers an upland area between Indata Lake to the east and Albert Lake to the west (see Figure 1). Whereas the central part of the property is of relatively low relief, the topography slopes steeply down towards Albert and Indata Lakes. The area is covered by thick spruce, balsam and pine, in places of commercial grade, although low lying areas are usually swampy with a dense cover of alder and poplar. Elevations on the claims range from 1,000 metres (3,280 feet) to 1,290 metres (4,230 feet).

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

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

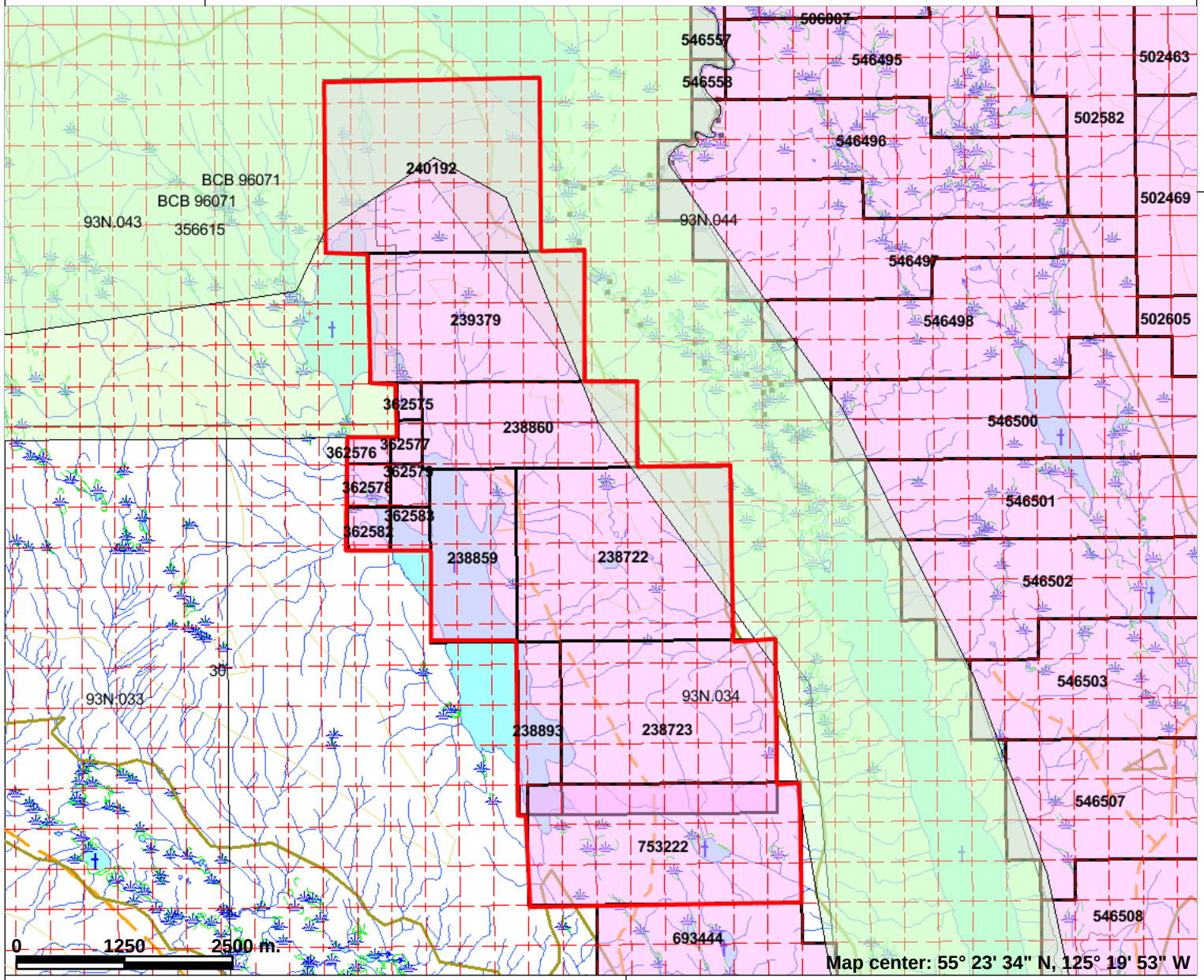
LOCATION MAP (Figure 1)



Location of the Indata property.

Figure 1

Indata Claims (June 10, 2010) Fig. 2



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks

MTO Grid (MTO)

- Blocked by MEM
- Other

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

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

Survey Parcels

BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

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

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip

Scale: 1:69,083

4. HISTORY:

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

In 1986, Eastfield entered into an agreement with Imperial Metals Corporation and undertook a program of grid establishment, soil sampling and hand trenching and geophysical surveying. This was followed by diamond drilling in 1987, 1988 and 1989 and trenching with a bulldozer-mounted backhoe in 1989. The drilling programs resulted in the discovery of polymetallic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins some 500 metres east of the copper mineralization. These veins contained precious metal values (commonly in the range of several hundred parts per billion gold to 6 grams/tonne with the most significant intercept being 47 grams/tonne gold over 4 metres). These veins generally strike north and dip to the east, and are commonly enveloped by a zone of silicification in volcanic rocks and a thickening-downwards zone of talc-magnesite alteration in ultramafic rocks.

In 1988 a heavy mineral sampling program was conducted on streams on the Indata claims. Most results were unimpressive, even those that drained the area of the precious metal vein mineralization, except for two drainages one being an east draining creek located on the southeastern side of the claims which returned a value of 3,360 ppb Au and one being a south draining drainage near the North Western precious metal anomaly which returned 373 ppb Au.

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

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

Clear Creek returned with another drill program in the copper zone area in 1998 which confirmed and exceeded the 1996 drilling results and also identified an altered granodiorite stock with copper mineralization adjacent to the eastern edge of Albert Lake. A new zone of copper mineralization was also discovered in a fan of three holes; 98-I-4,

5 and 9, located 350 metres southeast of the previous drill intercepts, halfway to the zone of polymetallic gold-silver veins. Road construction completed in the 1998 program, exposed silicified volcanic rocks in a road cut in the southern part of the existing grid. Grab samples showed the presence of copper sulfides along with enriched gold, demonstrating for the first time an association of copper and gold at Indata.

A program of linecutting, soil sampling and induced polarization surveying was completed in 2003, funded by Castillian Resources Corp., with 11.2 line kilometres of induced polarization survey completed and 16 line kilometers of soil grid expansions established, with 304 soil samples collected. The bulk of this work was completed in the northwestern side of the currently explored area. New anomalies consisting of anomalous arsenic and/or antimony soil values associated with a moderate induced polarization chargeability response were defined.

In 2005, two diamond drill holes were completed with a total meterage of 262 metres in a program funded by Aberdeen International Inc. The first hole of the 2005 program, hole 2005-I-1, was designed to test below hole 98-I-4 which returned 145.4 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37%. Unfortunately, significant drilling difficulties were encountered and this hole was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The rest of the 2005 drilling was located approximately 1400 metres to the south. Hole 2005-I-03 encountered narrow intervals of anomalous copper mineralization in a dioritic intrusive.

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

Max Resource Corp. optioned the property in 2008 and funded a five hole 1,056.2 metre diamond drill programme, focusing mostly on the polymetallic vein zone. Highlights included hole 08-I-2, which returned 8.20 g/t Au over 0.3 metres and 08-I-3 which returned 209 g/t Ag over 0.5 metres.

In 2010 Oceanside Capital Corp. optioned a 60% interest in the Indata property. A two year program (2010m and 2011) of linecutting, soil sampling and induced polarization / magnetometer surveying was completed and is discussed in more detail in this report.

5. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

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

The Quesnel Terrane consists of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic – Lower Jurassic Takla Group intruded by the Hogem Batholith, which is composed of intrusive phases which range in age from Lower Jurassic to Cretaceous.

The Cache Creek Terrane in the region comprises mainly argillaceous metasedimentary rocks intruded by diorite to granodiorite plutons (which may be pre-Triassic or Lower Cretaceous in age) and by ultramafic entities which may be of ophiolitic origin and may be in faulted contacted versus intrusive contact.

A northwest-striking fault bounded block adjacent to the Quesnel Terrane occurs in the area of the Indata property. This block is underlain largely by limestone within which a sliver of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks is preserved. Both the limestone and volcanic rocks are considered here to be part of the Cache Creek Group but the evidence for this is equivocal as similar strata occur within the Takla Group elsewhere in the region. As well, the volcanic rocks in this block have been subjected to greenschist facies metamorphism, similar to what is normally found in Cache Creek rocks, though the proximity of the Indata claims to a major thrust fault may locally have raised the metamorphic grade as has been demonstrated further to south along the Pinchi fault at Pinchi Lake where metamorphic grade increases to blue schist grade at the fault. Generally the metamorphic grade of the Takla Group volcanic rocks is rarely higher than zeolite facies

The dominant structural style of the Takla Group is that of extensional faulting, mainly to the northwest. In general Takla Group rocks are tilted but not folded. In contrast, strata of the Cache Creek Group have been folded and metamorphosed to lower to middle greenschist facies and a penetrative deformational fabric has been preserved in argillaceous rocks. Extensional faults are also common within the Cache Creek Group and probably represent the effects of post-collision uplift and or obduction.

Property Geology

Lithologies

The Indata property is underlain by three main assemblages; limestone with minor intercalated shale; andesitic volcanic rocks that were deposited under marine conditions; and serpentinite derived from peridotite and pyroxenite and which may be ophiolitic in origin. As discussed above, it is uncertain which stratigraphic unit the volcanic rocks belong to.

Limestone crops out as prominent hills and bluffs in the northern, western and southern parts of the Indata area. Although generally massive, in places bedding is defined by thin shaley partings and by intraformational limestone conglomerate. Breccias formed by carbonate dissolution are displayed within karst topography in the southwestern part of the Indata property area at the southern end of Albert Lake. A middle Permian foraminiferra assemblage has been collected from limestone of the Cache Creek Group to the west of the Indata property (Armstrong, 1946).

Volcanic rocks underlying the Indata property are of andesitic composition and can be subdivided into two broad units. In the western part of the property, volcanic rocks consist of pillow lava, pillow breccia, coarse tuff breccia and fine-grained crystal lithic tuff. The dominant mafic mineral in these rocks is amphibole, now represented by tremolite/actinolite but was probably hornblende prior to alteration. The second volcanic unit consists of massive to poorly bedded volcanic tuff with variable amounts of amphibole phenocrysts. Although commonly poorly bedded, bedding planes and fining upwards sequences can be recognized in places.

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

In contact with both volcanic rocks and diorite are ultramafic bodies, serpentinized to varying degrees but which preserve textures suggesting that the original rocks were peridotite and pyroxenite. Cross fibre chrysotile veins and veinlets occur throughout these bodies. To the south of Radio Lake a differentiated and zoned ultramafic-mafic intrusion occurs, consisting of a coarse-grained clinopyroxenite core, surrounded by peridotite and, in turn, enclosed by medium to coarse-grained hornblende- clinopyroxene gabbro.

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

A large part of the Indata property is covered by glacial and fluvioglacial deposits. Extensive areas of glacial derived clay in low-lying areas complicate geochemical soil results.

Structure and Metamorphism

The area covered by the Indata property can be divided into three structural domains: i) that area underlain by carbonate rocks which is characterized by concentric folds and the development of a penetrative fabric in finer grained clastic interbeds; ii) that area underlain by volcanic strata which has undergone brittle deformation only; iii) that area which is dominantly ultramafic. Contacts between carbonate and volcanic strata are obscured by young cover but are inferred to be northwesterly-striking faults. Drilling and geological mapping in the central part of the Indata property has indicated the presence of a number of westerly-striking faults which show nominal displacements of up to a few tens of metres.

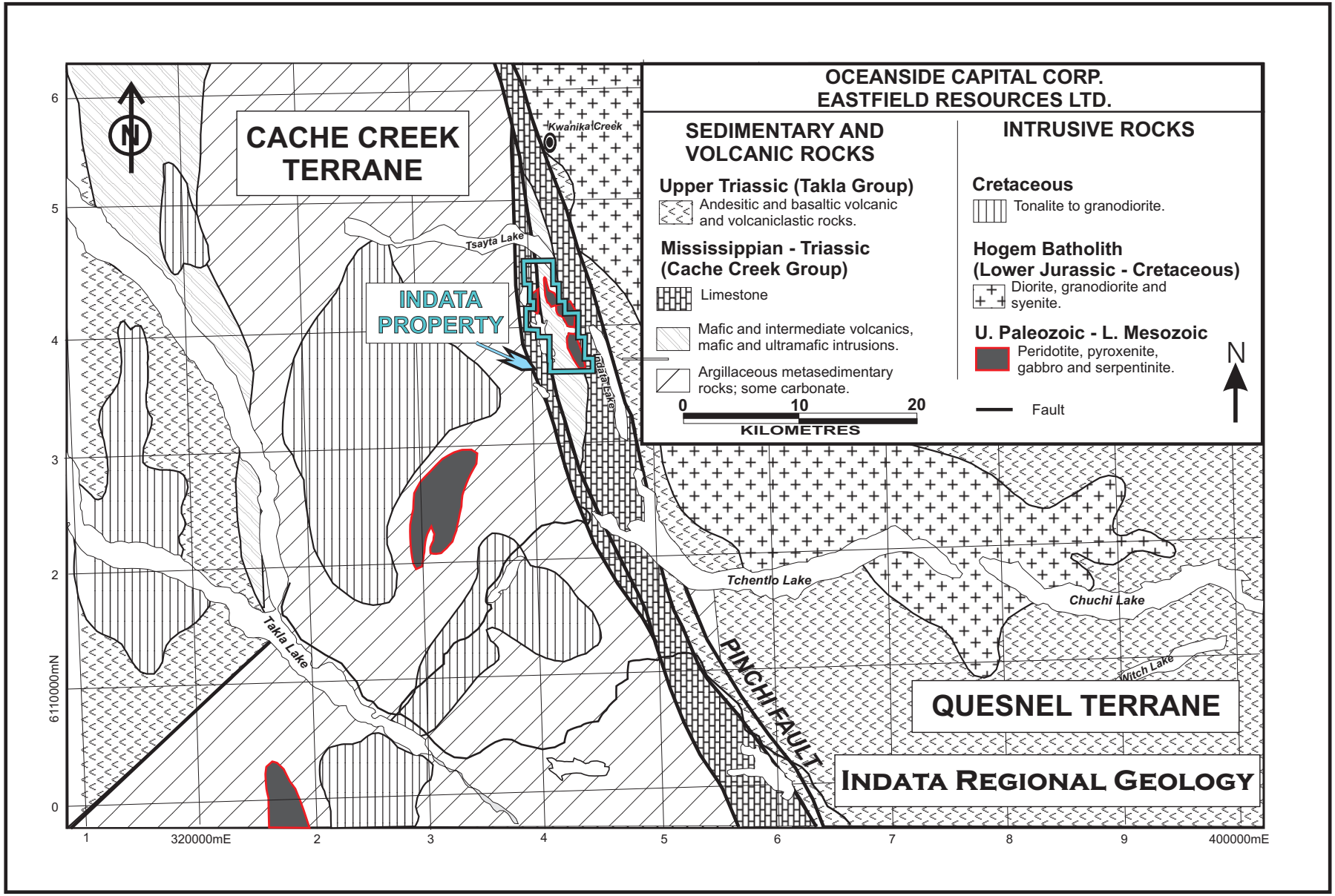
Carbonate rocks have generally been recrystallized with the common development of sparry calcite while fine grained clastic interbeds display a greenschist facies mineral assemblage.

6. DEPOSIT TYPES

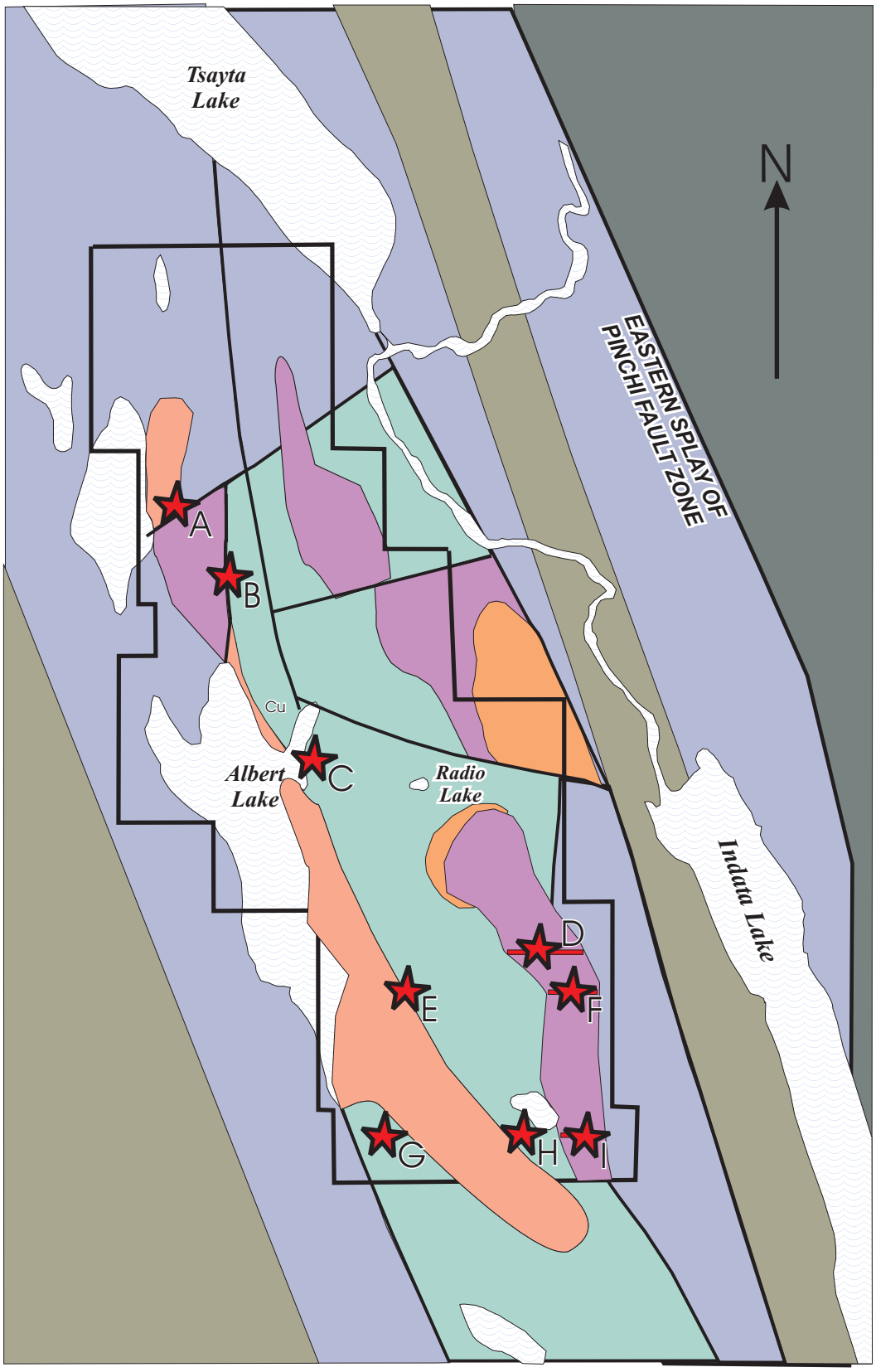
The Indata property is host to mineralization of three deposit types; mesothermal precious metal veins, porphyry copper and ophiolite (serpentinite) nickel. “Homestake” style gold mineralization, similar to the Indata vein occurrences, occurs at the Snowbird deposit located near Fort St. James to the south of the Indata region, and at Mt. Sir Sidney Williams to the north of Indata. Arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins with enriched precious metals occur at these occurrences at or near the contact of mafic and ultramafic rocks. Drill results from polymetallic veins on the Indata property have reached as high as 4.0 metres of 46.20g/t Au and 2.0g/t Ag in hole 88-I-11, and 3.2m of 0.01g/t Au and 354.1g/t Ag in hole 89-I-6.

Porphyry copper mineralization also occurs on the Indata property, on the east side of Albert Lake and some 500 metres west of the area of the polymetallic veins. Drill results here include 145.4 metres averaging 0.20% Cu, which includes a higher grade interval of 24.1 metres of 0.37% Cu.

A new type of mineralization; ophiolite (serpentinite) hosted nickel which is interpreted to be similar to that which is being explored by First Point Minerals Corp. and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. on the Decar property located 50 kilometres to the south has recently become new focus. At Decar ophiolite derived ultramafic rocks host awaruite, an iron nickel alloy that is being explored as a potential new source of non sulphide nickel and lesser concentrations of high nickel tenor nickel sulphides (predominantly pentlandite). A 1983 Imperial Metals Corp. reconnaissance soil located in the southern



Generalized Regional Geological Setting of the Indata Property. Fig. 3



INDATA PROPERTY SCALE GEOLOGY
Fig 4

region of the Indata property line returned numerous significant nickel and magnesium responses (to 1227 ppm Ni and 9.4% Mg) over a 750 metre interval (sampled on 50 metre centres). The magnesium anomaly is interpreted to reflect serpentinization.

Other mineralization styles are known from elsewhere in the region. These include epithermal mercury mineralization in carbonate rocks such as occurs at the former producing Bralorne-Takla Mercury and Pinchi Mines, several varieties of copper-molybdenum porphyry occurrences and at least one carbonate hosted zinc, copper and precious metal rich skarn, known as the Lustdust deposit. Drill results published at the Lustdust skarn system, located to the north of the Indata claims, include 0.80% copper and 0.67g/tonne gold over 59 metres and 2.19% copper and 24.04 g/tonne gold over 15 metres.

In 2011 induced polarization, magnetic and soil geochemical surveys (2010) plus rock sampling were completed on three lines in this area. Three of the rock samples collected in 2011 in the southeastern region of the Indata Property returned 0.20% nickel.

7. MINERALIZATION

Exploration on the Indata property has resulted in the discovery of a number of metallic mineral occurrences which can be divided into three main types: (i) pyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite (polymetallic vein) mineralization in quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, commonly with significant gold an / or silver content; (ii) disseminated and fracture controlled chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization (porphyry copper) within a granodiorite stock and enclosing volcanic rocks; (iii) ophiolite related nickel mineralization in serpentinized ultramafic rocks.

Polymetallic veins have been recognized in the central part of the property within andesitic volcanic rocks and serpentinized ultramafics. The veins generally occupy a northerly-striking fault zone dipping shallowly to the east. Within ultramafic rocks, the veins are accompanied by zones of intense carbonate and talc alteration zones which range in width from a few metres to over 50 metres in deeper and more easterly parts of the fault. Proximal to the veins in volcanic rocks, especially adjacent to ultramafic contacts, alteration is dominated by silicification and the formation of quartz-carbonate veinlets but silicification is not common within ultramafic rocks.

To date five separate mineralized polymetallic veins have been located on the Indata Property. Four of these are in the central part of the property on top of the ridge between Indata and Albert Lakes, and all have general north-south orientations. The longest of these has been traced in drilling for over 450 metres. The fifth vein occurs to the northwest halfway towards to the “Northwest Anomaly” where a 10 centimetre, northeast-southwest trending, vein was discovered in 2007. Soil geochemical results suggest an undiscovered vein exists in the vicinity of L1900N, 1100W to L2100N, 1000 W in the extreme northwest quadrant of the property (an area referred to as “the Northwest Anomaly”.

Polymetallic veins often exhibit a subtle banded appearance with bands of quartz dominant material interrupted with sulphide rich sections where the sulphide content can exceed 50%. Sulphides are dominantly pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and stibnite with lesser pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Veins average approximately 1.5 metres in width but vary between 0.5 and 5.6 metres. Trace amounts of gersdorffite (a nickel arsenide), bismuthinite (a bismuth telluride), pentlandite (a nickel sulphide) and free gold have been documented in petrographic samples taken from high-grade intercepts. A review of 24 diamond drill intercepts grading at least 1.0 g/tonne gold indicates that the average vein intercept is 1.54 metres wide with an average grade of 8.41 g/tonne gold and 52.43 g/tonne silver. It must however be pointed out that one very high grade intercept in hole 88-11 biases this number such that if it is removed from the calculation then the remaining 23 drill intercepts have an average thickness of 1.43 metres with an average grade of 3.06 g/tonne gold and 59.40 g/tonne silver.

Antimony, arsenic and gold are the best soil geochemistry pathfinders for the polymetallic veins. The high sulfide content of the veins also make them a good target for closely spaced induced polarization surveys. The soil anomaly that exists in the extreme northwestern sector in the vicinity of L1900N, 1100W to L2100N, 1000 W ("the Northwest Anomaly") is also anomalous in bismuth, mercury, lead and zinc.

A strong and consistent >100ppm Cu in soil anomaly occurs on the east side of Albert Lake often coincident with chargeability anomalies from the induced polarization surveys. This soil anomaly is approximately 2000 metres north to south and averages 400 to 600 metres east to west and sometimes attains soil copper values in excess of 5000 ppm. Porphyry copper type mineralization is known at the north end of this feature; in outcrops, trenches and drill core occurring as disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite in volcanic and minor sedimentary rock units. The best drill results from this area were 145.4 metres averaging 0.20% copper, including 24.1 metres of 0.37% Cu from hole 98-4. Mineralization to date has been tested and confirmed across an area of 200 by 200 metres this being the only area in the soil copper anomaly having been drill tested.

The relationship between the porphyry copper mineralization and the polymetallic veins has yet to be established although it is possible that the polymetallic vein mineralization represents an outer zone to a central, copper-dominated part of the same hydrothermal system. The host volcanic rocks of the porphyry copper mineralization exhibit a mineral assemblage consistent with both propylitic hydrothermal alteration and greenschist faces regional metamorphism and could be a result of either one of, or both processes.

A considerable area of the Indata property is underlain by ultramafic rocks that have been serpentinized to varying extent. A 1983 Imperial Metals Corp. reconnaissance soil located in the southern region of the Indata property returned numerous significant nickel and magnesium responses (to 1227 ppm Ni and 9.4% Mg) over a 750 metre interval (sampled on 50 metre centres). In 2011 induced polarization, magnetic and soil geochemical surveys (2010) plus rock sampling were completed on three lines in this

area. Three of the rock samples collected here (2011) returned 0.20% nickel. The three induced polarization / magnetometer lines completed clearly indicate the location of the serpentinite body over widths of 400 m to 1000 m on these lines which cover a north south extent of 1700 metres. The eastern edge of the anomalous chargeability and magnetic response is coincident with a dramatic increase in resistivity interpreted to correspond to the contact with limestone, quite likely along a fault.

8. EXPLORATION

The first claims of the present Indata property, Schnapps 1 and 2, were staked in 1983 by Imperial Metals Corporation to cover a possible northwest splay of the Pinchi Fault Zone, discovered during regional exploration of that structure. In 1984 Imperial installed two small soil grids within these claims and discovered a strong copper anomaly on the "A" grid near the northeast corner of Albert Lake, with values to 7700 ppm Cu in soil. This was the first indication of the "Lake Zone" porphyry copper target. Additional arsenic-antimony anomalies were also revealed on the east side of this grid, which were the first indications of the polymetallic vein mineralization that occurs on the property. Imperial also staked additional claims in 1984 in response to a B.C. Ministry of Mines geochemical release which showed anomalous copper, silver and mercury values from a creek to the south of the copper mineralization.

In 1985 Imperial carried out further exploration, concentrating on follow up of the copper in soil anomaly on the west side of the "A" grid with detailed mapping, ground geophysics and drilling. Mapping and prospecting discovered outcrops of mafic volcanic flows and local sedimentary greywacke and argillite float. Disseminated and vein copper mineralization, chalcopyrite and minor bornite, accompanied by epidote-chlorite-quartz alteration, was found in both outcrop and float. Eight kilometers of VLF, induced polarization (IP) and resistivity geophysical surveys were carried out and a strong chargeability anomaly coincident with the high soils was discovered along with other chargeability highs. The anomalies were tested with four diamond drill holes, totaling 239.7 metres. Holes DDH-1 and 2 intercepted disseminated and fracture related pyrite and chalcopyrite which returned grades of 0.1-0.2% Cu over intervals from 1.5 to 9.3 metres.

Eastfield entered into a joint venture with Imperial in 1986 and took over control of the property. The only work carried out this year was a small evaluation programme conducted by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. ("Noranda") on the arsenic-antimony soil anomalies from the Imperial work, with a view to a possible option from Eastfield. A 10 by30 metre "kill zone", devoid of vegetation was discovered and hand trenched. These pits encountered red-brown soil which returned extremely high metallic values. Two soil samples were taken which averaged 0.067 oz/ton (2.08g/t) Au, 0.39% Cu and 9.15% As. Follow up detailed soil sampling revealed a strong gold-silver-copper anomaly within the larger arsenic-antimony anomaly. Despite these results, Noranda and Eastfield did not conclude and option agreement on the property.

In 1987 Eastfield carried out a large exploration programme expanding the Imperial "A" grid, conducting soil sampling, ground magnetics and IP, followed by diamond drilling. The most significant result from the surface work was the delineation of a strong 600 metre long north-south chargeability high that coincided with the high gold-antimony-arsenic in soil anomaly. Six diamond drill holes, totaling 305.3 metres were emplaced into this structure, which encountered silicified carbonate-sericite altered zones with fracture related sulfides and quartz veins which returned multi-gram gold and silver values, to 9,855 ppb Au, over intervals from 0.5 to 4.2 metres.

Eastfield conducted major exploration programmes in 1988 and 1989, again focusing largely on the polymetallic vein zone. The grids were greatly expanded to an area of over 5 by 1.5 kilometres in a north-south direction. Soil samples were collected across the entire grid, and ground magnetometer, VLF and IP surveys conducted over a large area in the central part of this area, covering both the polymetallic vein zone and the copper zone near Albert Lake. Results from the soil sample survey revealed anomalous (>75ppm) NNW trending arsenic anomalies, mostly in the eastern parts of the grids as well as widespread anomalous (>100pppm) copper anomalies, mostly on the western side. The Albert Lake copper zone lies within a two kilometre long copper anomaly which also hosts a 700 by 250 metre moderate chargeability high. Chargeability highs with corresponding VLF conductors indicated that the polymetallic vein system extended for over 2000 metres. Mapping was conducted over a large part of the property, and prospecting discovered copper mineralization in float samples in the Albert Lake area.

A major trenching programme was carried out in 1989 using a D-3 Caterpillar bulldozer with a backhoe attachment. Forty-two trenches, totaling 2211 metres were excavated as a method of following up soil and chargeability anomalies in the polymetallic vein zone area. In most cases the geochemical anomalies were found to be caused by sulfide mineralization with local quartz veins containing high gold and silver values.

Twenty-three diamond drill holes totaling 2,098.6 metres were drilled in 1988, all but one targeting the polymetallic vein zone. In 1989 a further 13 holes, totaling 2,017.6 metres, were drilled in the polymetallic vein zone. By this point in time, the various anomalies had been drill tested for over 1500 metre strike length, with mineralization encountered for over 900 metres with individual vein segments varying from 50 to 300 metres in length, offset by east-west faults. Vein widths vary from less than 0.5 to 5.6 metres and values from the veins range from several hundred parts per billion up to several grams/tonne, to a high value of 47,260 ppb over four metres in hole 88-I-11.

A heavy mineral sampling program was also conducted in 1988, testing a number of drainages on the Indata property. A significant result of 3,360 ppb was obtained from an east flowing creek in the southern part of the property and a value of 373 ppb from a south flowing creek draining the "Northwest Anomaly". Silicified limestone was identified in the southern area, but only minor additional work was carried out including the establishment of a small grid for soil geochemical, VLF and magnetometer surveying.

In 1990 an airborne magnetic survey was flown over the Indata property, flying east-west lines on 200 metre spacing to a total of 595 line kilometres. This survey was done by Fugro Airborne Surveys.

The next round of exploration on the Indata property began in 1995 with an emphasis on the copper mineralization in the Lake Zone. This work began with the construction of a 17 kilometre access road into the Lake Zone area in 1995, and an excavator trenching programme during that autumn. Copper mineralization was discovered in a number of trenches. The best of these was Trench 7, located 150 metres north of the original 85-I-1 and 2 drill holes, which returned 0.36% Cu over 75 metres.

In 1996 Eastfield optioned the Indata property to Clear Creek Resources ("Clear Creek") who funded a drill programme that year. Nine holes, totaling 650.8 metres, were drilled in the Lake Zone area, following up on results from the 1995 trenching. Poor drilling conditions resulted in three holes; 96-I-6, 7 and 8 not being completed. Large intervals of low grade copper were intersected in the drill holes, including 21.0 metres of 0.23% Cu in 96-I-3, and 148.5 metres of 0.09% Cu in 96-I-2 confirmed the results from the original 1985 Imperial drill holes.

Also in 1996 till sampling was conducted along the new access road, on which the new road cuts allowed access to material up to three metres deeper than the previous surface. An area of anomalous copper was discovered near the south end of the present claims, and south of any of the current soil and geophysical grids. Copper results ranging from 84 to 279ppm were returned from 50 metre spaced samples over a length of 300 metres.

Clear Creek did another campaign of drilling in 1998, mostly targeting the Lake Zone (copper), this time to the west of the previous drilling. Ten holes were drilled, to a total of 955.1 metres, nine of which were drilled in the Lake Zone. Drilling was again difficult due to badly fractured ground conditions. The andesitic rocks in this area are cut by locally silicified altered granodiorite dykes. The best drill result of the program was hole 98-I-4 which returned 150.3 metres of 0.16% Cu, with the bottom 29.2 metres running 0.35% Cu. The final hole of the programme was collared south of the gridded area to target an aeromagnetic high. No significant results were returned from this hole. The 1998 programme also saw the discovery of copper-gold mineralization at the south end of the soil grid area. Exposures discovered during road construction returned results varying from <0.01 to 6.7% Cu and <0.1 to 1.7 g/t Au.

No further work was conducted on the Indata property until 2003 when the property was optioned to Castillian Resources Corp. Two grids totaling 16 kilometres were emplaced and soil sampled, with an IP survey conducted over 11.2 kilometres of these. The northern grid was located on the north side of the Lake Zone and partially overlapped the 1980's grid while the second grid was located on the southwest corner of the existing grids to cover the 1998 mineralization mentioned above. The northern grid results showed moderate to strong chargeability and scattered copper in soil highs, while the southern grid returned weak chargeability but significant >100ppm copper in soil anomalies.

Aberdeen International Inc. optioned the property in 2005 and funded a modest drill program on the property. Three holes were collared to a total of 261.9 metres. The first of these; 2005-I-01, was located in the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization. It was designed to target mineralization in the 1998 hole 98-I-4, which returned 145.4 metres of 0.20% Cu, including the bottom 24.1 metres of the hole which averaged 0.37% Cu. Hole 05-I-01 was fraught with problems and was eventually abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, over 50 metres above the top of the target zone.

The rest of the 2005 drilling was conducted in the southern part of the gridded area, 1300 metres south of the Lake zone, targeting anomalous copper in soil in the area adjacent to the 1995 access road. Again drilling was difficult and hole 2005-I-02 was abandoned at only 8.8 metres without reaching bedrock. Hole 2005-I-03 was collared 25 metres of this to the east and was drilled to 153.92 metres and encountered dioritic rocks along its entire length. Local silicification, quartz and epidote-pyrite veining occurred locally. The best result from the hole was 12.4 metres of 0.12% Cu, starting from depth of 18.4 metres.

In 2007 further exploration was conducted on the Indata Property, funded this time by Redzone Resources Ltd. The work was carried in two segments; from May 30 to June 21, and from August 19 to September 5, and was composed of soil sampling, excavator trenching and access road construction. The June soil sampling program extended the existing grid for up to 700 metres to the west along a 1.7 kilometre stretch extending from the north end of Albert Lake and the Lake Zone. Some overlap was made over the 2003 soil samples which verified the earlier results, most notably a 300 by 400 metre coincidental 100ppm arsenic-20ppm antimony soil anomaly, which is more indicative of the mesothermal vein mineralization than the porphyry copper style mineralization of the more proximal Lake Zone. This anomalous area is also underlain by local chargeability anomalies from the 2003 IP survey. An excavator was brought in during the June work and three trenches were dug over coincidental soil-chargeability anomalies generated from earlier programmes. A 10 centimetre quartz vein was discovered in one of these, which returned two assays of 17.16 g/t and 7.84 g/t Au, along with strongly anomalous arsenic, bismuth, and antimony. This discovery is similar to the previously known polymetallic vein mineralization some 300 metres to the southeast. In addition to the trenching, the excavator also constructed 1200 of access trail into the northern part of the 2007 grid area.

The June soil survey also revealed a 200 by 400 metre area of anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and bismuth. 1200 metres north of Albert Lake and 800 metres northwest of the newly discovered quartz vein. This area is referred to as the NW Soil Anomaly. A further exploration program was conducted in August to follow up on the results of the June work. The limestone underlying the anomaly, contained only local iron staining, and rock sampling did not return any anomalous metal values of note. The soil samples did though, completely verify the June results but did not extend the size of the anomaly. Examination of the 1990 Fugro airborne magnetic map indicated an east-northeast trending fault cutting through the area of the soil anomaly and the south end of the limestone ridge, and may indicate a conduit for mineralizing fluids. During the August

work an excavator was again brought to the property. It extended the June access trail a further 400 metres to the north and dug trenches on three more coincidental anomalous soil-chargeability high targets. These trenches were mapped and sampled but did not encounter new mineralization.

Max Resource Corp. optioned the property in 2008 and funded a five hole 1056.2 metre diamond drill programme in September and October. The first hole of the program targeted the Lake Zone and the strong porphyry copper mineralization encountered in hole 98-I-4 which returned 0.37% Cu in the bottom 24.1 metres from 133.3 to 157.4 metres. Hole 08-I-01 encountered mineralization in the upper part of the hole, averaging 0.14% Cu over 163.4 metres, including a higher grade interval of 27.0 metres of 0.27% Cu from a depth of 123.0 to 150.0 metres. Total hole depth was 280.4 metres. The remaining four holes of the 2008 program were located in the area of the precious metal bearing polymetallic vein mineralization located to the east of the Lake Zone porphyry target. Some of these holes were drilled deeper than in previous programmes to search for deeper mineralization. Hole 08-I-02 was a vertical hole located east of these holes and encountered a sheared ultramafic zone with local disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, and local quartz veins, in the correct location for the extension of the previous mineralized intercepts. The best result was 0.3 metres of 8.202g/t Au from 76.5 to 76.8 metres. Hole 08-I-03 returned 0.5 metres of 0.4 g/t Au and 209.9 g/t Ag from 37.2 to 37.7 metres. The high silver value from this intercept is a rarity among the Indata drill holes (excepting hole 89-I-06 which returned 351.1 g/t silver over 3.2 metres). Total depth on hole 08-I-03) was 86.0 metres.

Exploration on the Indata Property has proceeded more or less continuously with minor interuptions from 1984 to the present day and has included soil sampling, ground and airborne geophysics, mapping and prospecting, hand and excavator trenching, and diamond drilling. Over 4,200 soil samples have collected within a 4.7 by 2.5 kilometre area in the north central part of the present property. Within this gridded area, over 30 kilometres of ground geophysics, including magnetometer, VLF, and induced polarization surveys have been conducted. The excavator trenching and drilling were also carried within this area.

Anomalous arsenic anomalies (>100ppm) occur in linear north-northeast orientations, up to 250 metres wide and 1300 metres in length. They occur across the gridded area but are more common in the central and southern parts. Antimony in soil anomalies (>20ppm) are less linear than the arsenic anomalies and are more common in the northern areas. The precious metal bearing polymetallic vein mineralization the central part of the gridded area is associated with coincidental arsenic and antimony soil anomalies.

Gold values in soils are generally subdued, even in the areas of gold and (lesser) silver bearing polymetallic vein mineralization. Anomalous gold in soil anomalies (>10ppb) are scattered across the grid with no obvious orientation or zoning, though some large anomalies, up to 400 metres in length, occur to the east of the polymetallic vein zone.

A significant soil anomaly was discovered during the 2007 programme in the northwest corner of the grid. This new area measures 200 by 400 metres and contains coincidental anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and copper. It is located at the south end of a prominent limestone ridge. It is referred to as the NW Soil Anomaly. The limestone here contains only local iron oxide staining and rock sampling returned no metal values of note. The 1990 Fugro airborne magnetic map indicates an east-northeast trending fault cutting through the area which may have served as a conduit for mineralizing fluids. An IP survey completed in 2010in the NW Soil anomaly and has defined two compelling drill targets in this area, i) at approximately 400N on line 670E and ii) at approximately 800N on line 170E.

Anomalous copper in soils (>100ppm) occur in large area in the west and southern parts of the grid, with individual anomalies up to one kilometre in width and nearly two kilometres in length. The copper anomaly covers the area of the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization and a large area south of this, indicating the potential for further such zones.

Of the ground geophysics work, the induced polarization (IP) surveys appear to be the most useful. The high sulfide contents of the polymetallic veins show as strong chargeability highs. Coincidental arsenic-antimony in soil/chargeability highs are considered likely indicators of polymetallic veins. The increased sulfide content, (chalcopyrite and pyrite) associated with the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization shows up as chargeability highs as well, though usually over larger areas, indicating the more widespread nature of this type of mineralization. Induced polarization completed in 2011 indicates that coincident chargeability response and a total filed magnetic high define serpentinized ultramafic rocks. An abrupt increase in the resistivity response in this area (eastern region of lines 100N and 300S) is interpreted to reflect a limestone contact with the serpentinite which may be abounding fault.

Excavator trenching has been used to explore for both polymetallic vein and porphyry copper mineralization. In total, over 3000 metres of trenches have been excavated, the vast majority of which have been dug in the Lake Zone and polymetallic vein mineralization areas. A major programme in 1989 constructed 42 trenches, to a total of 2211 metres, targeting anomalous soil geochemistry in the polymetallic vein zone area. In most cases, where bedrock was exposed, the anomalies were found to have been caused by sulfide mineralization with elevated precious metal values in quartz veins. Trenching in 1995 in the Lake Zone area uncovered porphyry copper mineralization, including 75 metres averaging 0.36% Cu.

To date a total of 73 diamond drill holes, totaling 7376.6 metres, have been drilled on the Indata Property. The vast majority have targeted the two main areas of mineralization; the polymetallic veins in the central part of the property, and the Lake Zone porphyry copper mineralization on the northwest corner of Indata Lake. In the area of the polymetallic veins, the drillholes were located on the basis of known mineralization, as exposed in hand or excavator trenches, and on combinations of arsenic and antimony soil

geochemistry, and chargeability highs. Drilling was also used to extend to trace mineralization along strike and down dip.

Drilling to date has delineated five mineralized polymetallic vein zones, located in the central part of the property. The veins range in width from centimetres to a maximum of four metres, and have been traced for up to 450 metres along strike. Grades from these veins are as high as 47.260 g/u Au, and local silver grades to 354.1 g/t. In the Lake Zone, the drill locations have been based on the high copper in soils and trenches. The best results to date have come from hole I-98-7, which returned 145.4 metres of 0.20% Cu, including 24.1 metres of 0.37% Cu, both intervals continuing to the end of the hole.

Field work completed at Indata in 2011 was a continuation of the program initiated in 2010. The predominant objectives of the 2010/2011 programs were two fold. First it was designed to continue to evaluate a refine the location of a soil gold target in the north western sector of the grid ("Northwest Anomaly") and second it was to evaluate a soil nickel response located south of existing grids indicated in a reconnaissance soil line established by Imperial Metals Corporation in 1983 ("Nickel Anomaly"). In addition to the two primary objectives discussed a single north south oriented induced polarization / magnetometer line was established on the east side of Albert Lake in and area of strong soil copper response (The Lake Zone porphyry copper target).

Starting in 2007 east west trending soil grid were expanded into the "Northwest Anomaly" with the objective of exploring for gold bearing quartz-sulfide veins similar to others known to occur on the Indata Property and for porphyry copper mineralization similar to that which occurs on the northeast shore of Albert Lake. Very strong multi-element and multi-station geochemical soil responses had been identified in 2007 on three, hundred metre spaced, lines suggesting a continuation of a soil anomaly discovered in 2003 towards the western end of line 1700N. These responses, which typically occur on three or four consecutive 50 metre spaced sample sites, are highly anomalous in antimony, bismuth, lead, zinc, gold and to a lesser extent in tungsten and tellurium. Geologically this area consists of mafic volcanic ans or ultramafic rocks to the south in contact with limestones to the north in an apparent northeast orientation. Intrusive into this package is a large granodiorite stock (full size unknown and which may have affinity with the Lake Zone porphyry copper style mineralization.). Field investigations while successful in confirming the initial soil responses were unsuccessful in explaining their origin although rock sampling completed in 2011 returned a mineralized limestone sample with anomalous arsenic (58.5ppm) and anomalous antimony (24.8 ppm). A program of north south oriented lines (oriented such to cross the volcanic limestone contact) surveyed for induced polarization and total field magnetic response was completed in 2010. Several compelling geophysical targets emerged.

On the westernmost line, L170E, a sharp break into high chargeability occurs at 800N. This location is mimicked in the airborne magnetic data suggesting a predominant feature here that could represent a mineralized fault zone. The chargeable side of this line continues northerly for a further 450 metres and appears to be under cover for much of

this trend. Its proximity to a granodiorite intrusive and its robust character gives it porphyry copper potential.

A second anomaly of note occurs on the most easterly line, L670N, at 400 N. Here a predominant chargeability anomaly occurs with a corresponding resistivity low and a major inflection in the magnetic response. The resistivity low is constrained and suggests a sulfide mineralized structure.

In 2010 grid lines were established (cut) into the "Nickel Anomaly" and were soil sampled with the analysis being completed in 2011. In 2011 the lines were surveyed for induced polarization and total field magnetic response and rock sampling completed in the area of 2010 soil nickel anomalies. The interest in this area, which is south of historic Indata grids, was caused by knowledge of soil nickel and magnesium anomalies in a 1983 Imperial Metals Corp. reconnaissance soil traverse and a new nickel model evolving 50 kilomtres to the south at the Decar project owned by First Point Minerals Corp. and under option to Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. At Decar ophiolite derived ultramafic rocks host awaruite, an iron nickel alloy that is being explored as a potential new source of non sulfide nickel and lesser concentrations of high nickel tenor nickel sulfides (predominantly pentlandite). The 1983 Imperial Metals Corp. reconnaissance soil line returned numerous significant nickel and magnesium responses (to 1227 ppm Ni and 9.4% Mg) over a 750 metre interval (sampled on 50 metre centres). In 2011 induced polarization and magnetic surveys plus rock sampling were completed on these lines. Three rock samples collected here each returned 0.20% nickel. Cut offs from these samples have been submitted to a metallurgical contractor for further tests including the preparation of a magnetic concentrate which will allow a preliminary determination of the awaruite (nickel alloy) content.

9. DRILLING

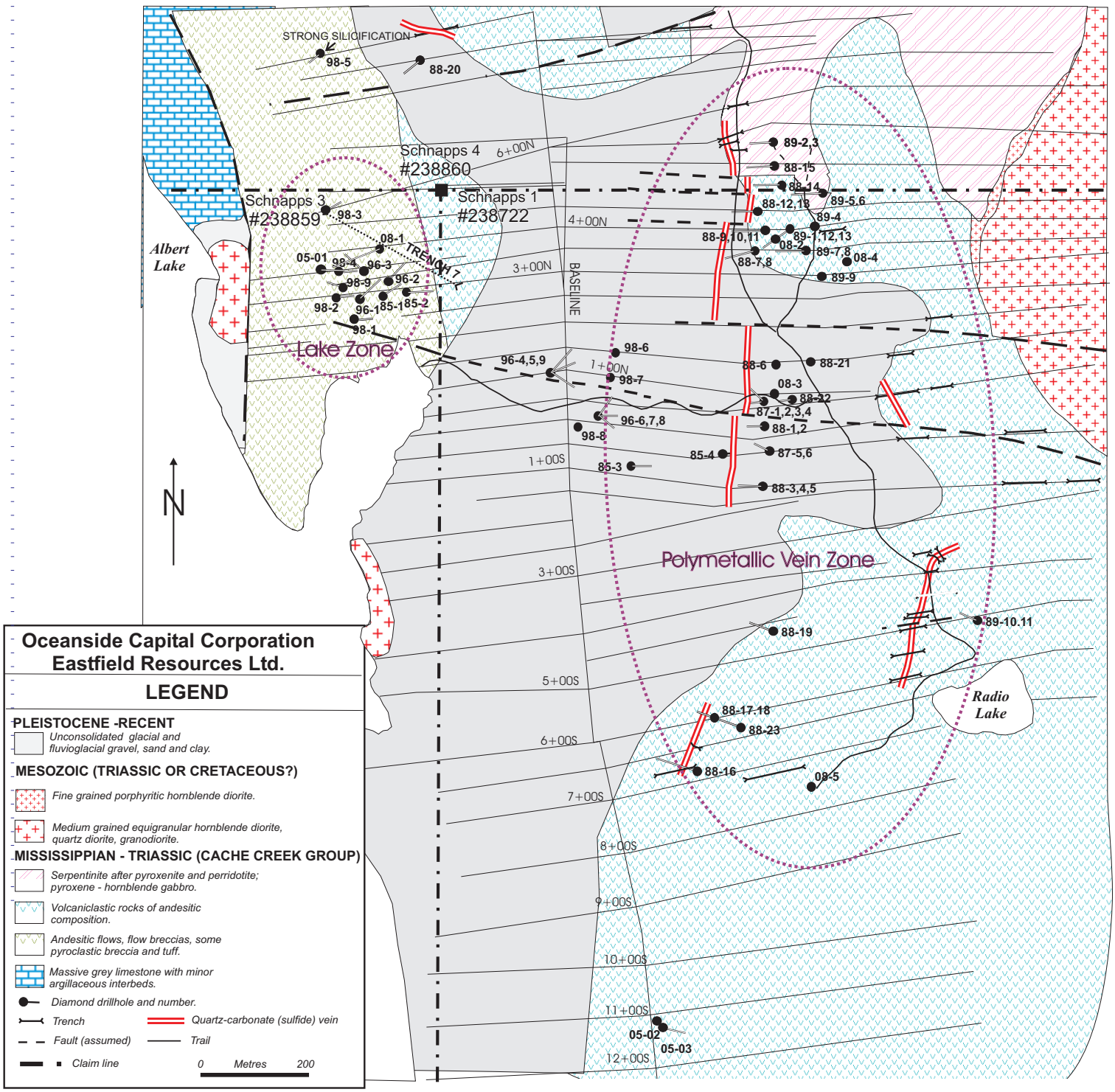
From 1985 to 2008 a total of 73 diamond drill holes, totaling 7376.59 metres have been drilled on the Indata Property. Programmes in 1985, and 1987-89 were helicopter supported while the 1996, 1998 and 2005 programmes were bulldozer supported. In the 2008 programme drill moves were done by helicopter, but shift changes were done via roads and trails.

Table 2; Indata Property Drill Summary

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
1985	DDH-1	63.09	-45	60	350N/400W	1024	1.9	7.1	6.2			0.15
	and						37	46.3	9.3			0.2
	and						48.5	50.3	1.8			0.15
	and						57.1	63.1	5.6			0.22
	DDH-2	76.81	-45	90	345N/350W	1049	12.2	14.7	2.5			0.1
	DDH-3	56.99	-45	90	050S/150E	1121		No Intercept				
	DDH-4	33.83	-45	90	047N/343E	1169		No Intercept				
1987	87-I-1	50.6	-45	295	075N/425E	1174	18.9	20.7	1.8	1320	0.2	<0.05
	and						23.8	26.2	2.4	1647	55.2	0.28
	and						26.2	27.4	1.2	500	41.8	0.31
	and						27.4	29.9	2.5	1805	114.4	0.44
	87-I-2	46.63	-90	-	075N/425E	1174		No Intercept				
	87-I-3	52.73	-45	325	075N/425E	1174	24.1	28.3	4.2	3245	126.6	0.32
	87-I-4	53.64	-45	265	075N/425E	1174	24.2	26.2	2	1496	124.4	0.31
	and						27.7	28.3	0.6	950	51.3	0.19
	and						29.9	31.1	1.2	9835	51.4	0.51
	87-I-5	54.25	-45	295	050S/440E	1189	42.5	44.5	2	1209	104.5	0.85
	and						44.5	45.7	1.2	5000	56.2	0.35
	and						45.7	46.6	0.9	510	48.1	0.3
	87-I-6	47.55	-90	-	050S/440E	1189	41.9	44.5	2.6	761	52.9	0.51
1988	88-I-01	51.51	-45	270	025N/422E	1179	31.7	33.2	1.5	309	69.9	0.22
	88-I-02	54.56	-90	-	025N/425E	1179	33.5	35	1.5	310	49.2	0.12
	88-I-03	79.55	-45	270	100S/422E	1196		No Intercept				
	88-I-04	21.64	-90	-	100S/423E	1196		No Intercept				
	88-I-05	84.43	-65	270	100S/423E	1196	37	38	1	443	21.6	0.13
	and						40	41	1	524	0.1	<0.05
	88-I-06	114	-45	270	150N/449E	1183		No Intercept				
	88-I-07	110.34	-56	260	350N/417E	1210	48.5	49	0.5	1020	1.3	0.14
	88-I-08	149.96	-75	260	350N/419E	1194	41.5	42	0.5	3845	1.3	0.11
	88-I-09	122.22	-46	270	400N/449E	1202	44.8	45.3	0.5	320	1.3	0.06
	and						55.5	56.5	1	548	1.9	0.16
	and						58.5	59.5	1	3922	1.7	0.13
	and						59.5	60.5	1	347	1.6	0.16
	88-I-10	128.62	-65	270	400N/450E	1202	53	53.5	0.5	2605	2.8	0.06
	and						53.5	54.5	1	470	6	0.43
	and						55	55.5	0.5	2875	1.1	0.08
	and						56	58	2	677	0.7	0.09
	88-I-11	103	-90	-	400N/451E	1202	66	67	1	6150	4	0.43
	and						76	80	4	47260	2	<0.05
	88-I-12	85.34	-45	270	450N/431E	1202	54	54.5	0.5	653	5.9	0.08
	and						61.1	61.6	0.5	462	1.9	0.15
	and						64.3	65	0.7	372	1.7	0.19

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu %
1988	88-I-13	81.38	-90	-	450N/436E	1202		No Intercept				
	88-I-14	91.74	-45	270	510N/495E	1204	59.5	60.3	0.8	358	21.6	1.32
	88-I-15	110	-45	270	550N/481E	1195	20.4	21.4	1	494	0.9	0.05
	and						81	83	2	1355	2.9	0.11
	88-I-16	119.2	-45	290	700S/200E	1143		No Intercept				
	88-I-17	61.26	-45	290	605S/269E	1160		No Intercept				
	88-I-18	60.4	-75	290	605S/270E	1160		No Intercept				
	88-I-19	76.5	-45	290	470S/395E	1184	26	26.7	0.7	420	9.2	0.17
	88-I-20	67.35	-45	240	808N/247E	1110		No Intercept				
	88-I-21	111.6	-45	270	150N/525E	1190	81.8	82.3	0.5	270	34.3	0.1
	88-I-22	137.5	-55	265	062N/485E	1188	57.7	59.1	1.4	1229	42.9	0.25
	88-I-23	76.5	-45	290	620S/307E	1156	32.7	33.1	0.4	585	41	<0.05
1989	89-I-01	122.22	-90	-	402S/503E	1212	33.9	34.1	0.3	2157	15.5	0.78
	and						106	107	1	576	1.4	<0.05
	89-I-02	103.94	-60	270	600N/480E	1203	93.8	95	1.2	559	1.6	<0.05
	89-I-03	110.03	-90	-	600N/480E	1035		No Intercept				
	89-I-04	152.7	-90	-	404N/553E	1211		No Intercept				
	89-I-05	154.22	-90	-	468N/580E	1217		No Intercept				
	89-I-06	140.51	-60	270	468N/580E	1217	19.6	22.8	3.2	10	354.1	0.12
	89-I-07	183.18	-90	-	417N/350E	1210	110.4	112.4	2	1335	1.7	0.12
	and						138.8	139.4	0.6	988		0.98
	89-I-08	138.68	-60	270	417N/349E	1210	106.1	107	0.9	653	1.1	0.07
	and						125.1	126.1	1	872	0.2	
	89-I-09	209.09	-90	-	290N/550E	1206	133.9	134.2	0.3	429	1.3	0.11
	and						159.4	160.1	0.7	1903	7.2	0.11
	and						161.6	162.4	0.8	4837	3.1	0.23
	and						172.2	172.7	0.5	7209	6.7	0.67
	89-I-10	83.21	-60	295	505S/322E	1234	188	200.8	12.8	269	0.2	<0.05
	89-I-11	91.74	-90	-	505S/322E	1234	48.8	49.8	1	138	10.5	<0.05
	89-I-12	175.56	-60	270	402N/503E	1212	98	99	1	331	28.4	<0.05
	and						102.7	104.4	1.7	1825	23.3	<0.05
	89-I-13	152.7	-62	230	398N/505E	1212	92.7	93.7	1	261	0.5	0.06
1996	96-I-1	108.8	-60	48	255N/420W	1024	11.3	108.8	97.5			0.12
	incl.						11.3	57.3	46			0.17
	and						87.3	108.8	21.5			0.15
	96-I-2	151.5	-60	45	350N/380W	1024	3	151.5	148.5			0.09
	incl.						17	38	21			0.13
	96-I-3	73.15	-50	315	350N/450W	1036	5.2	73.2	68			0.1
	incl.						17	38	21			0.23
	96-I-4	78.6	-45	60	100N/025W	1086	8.2	78.6	70.4			0.09
	incl.						14	43.6	29.6			0.15
	96-I-5	84.42	-75	60	100N/025W	1086	6.1	54	47.9			0.1
	96-I-6	26.52	-47	90	015N/100E	1122		No Intercept				
	96-I-7	26.5	-50	120	015N/100E	1122		No Intercept				
	96-I-8	17.7	-50	60	015N/100E	1122		No Intercept				

Year	DDH #	Depth (m)	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Grid Coordinates	Elev (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu %
	96-I-9	83.8	-60	120	100N/025W	1086	11.2	48	36.8			0.09
1998	I-98-1	96.3	-60	90	150N/450W	1036	18	58.2	40.2			0.09
	I-98-2	27.7	-60	90	300N/625W	1036	No Intercept					
	I-98-2A	42.4	-70	60	300N/613W	1034	30.5	36.5	6			0.13
	I-98-3	80.5	-60	60	500N/525W	1035	No Intercept					
	I-98-4	162.5	-60	90	350N/525W	1031	12.2	157.4	145.4			0.2
	incl.						133.3	157.4.	24.1			0.37
	I-98-5	64	-70	235	1000N/510W	1079	15	18	3			0.12
	I-98-6	99.4	-90	-	180N/120E	1160	Not sampled					
	I-98-7	88.4	-90	-	050N/160E	1135	No Intercept					
	I-98-8	77.4	-60	280	050N/125W	1052	No Intercept					
	I-98-9	149.4	-60	285	320N/563W	1031	29.2	87.5	58.3			0.23
	I-98-10	67.1	-90	-	1980S/100E	1055	No Intercept					
2005	2005-I-1	99.11	-60	90	350N/575W	1031	No Intercept					
	2005-I-2	8.8	-45	115	1105S/110E	1064	Hole	lost				
	2005-I-3	153.92	-45	115	1110S/135E	1064	18.4	30.8	12.4			0.12
2008	08-I-1	280.42	-65	250		1041	18.3	181.7	163.4			0.14
	Incl.						123	150	27			0.27
	08-I-2	156.36	-90	-		1204	76.5	76.8	0.3	8200	4.4	0.18
	08-I-3	85.96	-90	-		1183	36.7	38.3	1.6	420	79.9	0.14
	including						37.2	37.7	0.5	400	209	0.13
	08-I-4	274.32	-90	-		1207	No Intercept					
	08-I-5	259.11	-90	-		1184	No Intercept					
Total metres		**7376.59**										



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

Fig 9

10. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration on the Indata Property has identified the existence of three mineralization target types; mesothermal polymetallic precious metal veins, porphyry copper and ophiolite hosted nickel. The porphyry copper is known on the north and east sides of Albert Lake, and the vein mineralization occurs some 500 metres east of this, in the north central part of the property while the ophiolite hosted gold is located in the southern region of the claim group. Exploration work has been conducted on the Indata property periodically but more or less continuously since 1985.

The polymetallic vein gold and silver mineralization at Indata is localized within fault zones which are thought to be part of the Pinchi Fault system, a major structural feature and terrane boundary in central British Columbia. Quartz veins with up to 50% sulfides as pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and pyrrhotite occur within north-south trending shear zones within both mafic volcanic and ultramafic rocks. In the latter setting the polymetallic veins are associated with carbonate and talc alteration and often accompanied with quartz-carbonate veins. Silicification of the host rocks is more common within the mafic volcanic lithologies.

The veins range in size from centimetres up to 5.6 metres in width. Drill results to date have produced two exceptionally high results; 47.26g/t Au from hole 88-I-11, and 35.4g/t silver from hole 89-I-6. Omitting these results, the average drill intercept for 23 mineralized intervals is 3.06g/t gold over a thickness of 1.43 metres. Mineralization has so far been traced discontinuously for 1200 metres in a north-south direction a zone up to 150 metres wide.

Anomalous arsenic and antimony soil geochemistry is a good pathfinder to locating these zones of mineralization, though there is no direct correlation between the soil values and that of the gold and silver in the veins. Chargeability highs from induced polarization surveys often reflect the high sulfide contents of the mineralized veins, and coincidence of these two methods are a good targeting method in the exploration for such mineralization.

Soil sampling in 2007 discovered an area of strong coincidental arsenic-antimony-bismuth in soil results in the northwest part of the sampled area, located two kilometres northwest of the known polymetallic vein mineralization. The anomaly is largely underlain by recrystallized limestone. Regional geological maps and airborne magnetic data interpretation indicate a northeast rending fault underlying this area. An IP survey completed in 2010 in the NW Soil anomaly has defined two compelling drill targets in this area, I.) at approximately 400N on line 670E and ii.) at approximately 800N on line 170E.

Porphyry copper mineralization has been known on the northeast side of Albert Lake since 1985 where it is hosted in dioritic and granodioritic intrusives and in volcanic rocks and associated sediments. Disseminated and vein chalcopyrite occurs with pyrite and pyrrhotite and has been located over an area of 200 by 200 metres near the lake, with drill

results as high as 145.4 metres averaging 0.20% copper, including 24.1 metres averaging 0.37% Cu (hole 98-4). Additional mineralization was also discovered in 1996, some 350 metres to east, toward the polymetallic veins area. The copper mineralization is associated with anomalous copper in soil values as well as chargeability highs from the induced polarization surveys. The known mineralization occurs at the north end of two kilometre long anomaly that runs along the east side of Albert Lake, very little of which has been drill tested. Additional induced polarization, oriented north-south, rather than previously tested east-west directed lines, further to the south along the east shore of the lake, was completed in 2010 and confirms a substantial untested chargeability anomaly exists in this area.

Exploration completed in 2011 has confirmed that the extensive areas of serpentinite occurring on the Indata property can host disseminated nickel mineralization similar to the Decar project (First Pont Minerals Corp and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc.). This work while very encouraging to date is still preliminary.

11.) DISCUSSION OF 2010 / 2011 GEOPHYSICAL TARGETS

Target A
Location: Northwest Geochemical Anomaly (Line 170E, 775N to 1275N)
This anomaly starts near a prominent northeast trending break on the airborne geophysical map. The feature is close to where several soil stations are very anomalous in gold, arsenic, bismuth, lead, mercury, tellurium and tungsten. A sharp break occurs at approximately 775N on line 170E and may reflect a fault which may localize a mineralized vein responsible for this metal. Much of the area along Line 170E is covered with overburden although a granodioite intrusive occurs immediately to the east of this line starting at approximately 775N and continuing northward. A strong chargeability anomaly starts at 775N and continues to its end at 1275N. The granodiorite is similar to one which has been observed $2^1/_2$ Km to the south on the north end of Albert Lake and which is responsible for porphyry copper mineralization and consequently this anomaly has porphyry copper attributes.
Target Type: precious metal vein and / or porphyry copper mineralization

Target B
Location: Northwest Geochemical Anomaly (Line 670E, approximately 400N)
This anomaly occurs in an area essentially devoid of outcrop within a prominent airborne magnetic high which is tentatively interpreted to be related to a near by mafic / ultramafic intrusive. As is the case for Target A the feature is close to where several soil stations are very anomalous in gold, arsenic, bismuth, lead, mercury, tellurium and tungsten. At approximately 400N on Line 670E a very sharp break in the magnetic response is coincident with a chargeability high and a resistivity low. The configuration of both the chargeability and resistivity features suggest a vein or concentration of sulphide.
Target Type: precious metal vein

Target C
Location: Lake Porphyry Copper Zone (line 1250E, centre of target approximately 350S)
The centre of this target (350S) occurs approximately 650 metres south of the Albert Lake porphyry copper zone. It occurs in an area essentially devoid of outcrop within a prominent soil copper anomaly that is at least 2000 metres in length and 400 to 800 metres in width.
Target Type: porphyry copper

Target D
Location: Ophiolite / serpentinite nickel area of interest (Line 100N, 1700E to 2700E)
This area returned significant soil nickel and magnesium values in soils in addition to three rock / rubble samples which returned 0.20% nickel and a are thought to share characteristics with what is being explored by First Point Minerals Corp. and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. on the Decar property located 50 kilometres to the south.
The eastern end of the anomaly (2675E) corresponds to an abrupt drop in the magnetic field coincident with a chargeability high and a very high resistivity feature probably reflecting a bounding fault separating serpentinite form limestone. It may have precious metal vein potential.
Target Type: ophiolite disseminated nickel

Target E
Location: South-central part of property previously unexplored. (Line 399S, 550E)
The anomaly appears to be centered on the access road. It corresponds to a spike in the magnetic field coincident with a chargeable response that way extend approximately 300 metres to the west to a magnetic feature indicated on the airborne survey map.
Target Type: precious metal vein and / or porphyry copper mineralization

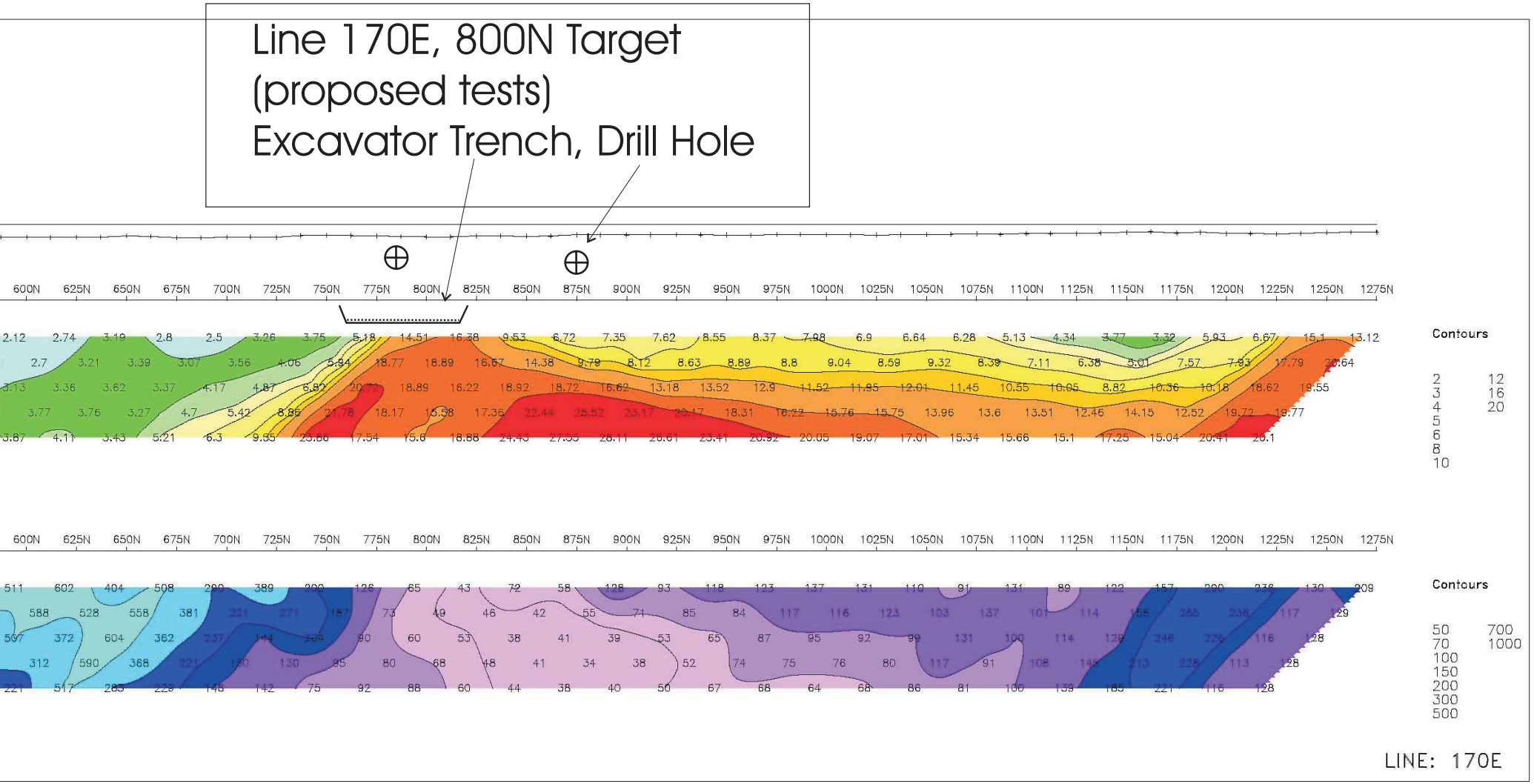
Target F
Location: Ophiolite / serpentinite nickel area of interest (Line 300S, 1800E to 2400E)
This area returned significant soil nickel and magnesium values in soils in addition to three rock / rubble samples which returned 0.20% nickel and a are thought to share characteristics with what is being explored by First Point Minerals Corp. and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. on the Decar property located 50 kilometres to the south.
The eastern end of the anomaly (2375E) corresponds to an abrupt drop in the magnetic field coincident with a chargeability high and a very high resistivity feature probably reflecting a bounding fault separating serpentinite form limestone. It may have precious metal vein potential.
Target Type: ophiolite disseminated nickel

Target G
Location: South end of Albert Lake in an area of karst limestone and isolated outcrops of granodiorite. The target is centered at (Line 1850S, 125E).
An unexpected very strong chargeable response occurs here suggesting an accumulation of sulphide. A linear northwest trending magnetic response is evident on the corresponding airborne magnetic survey map.

Target Type: porphyry copper

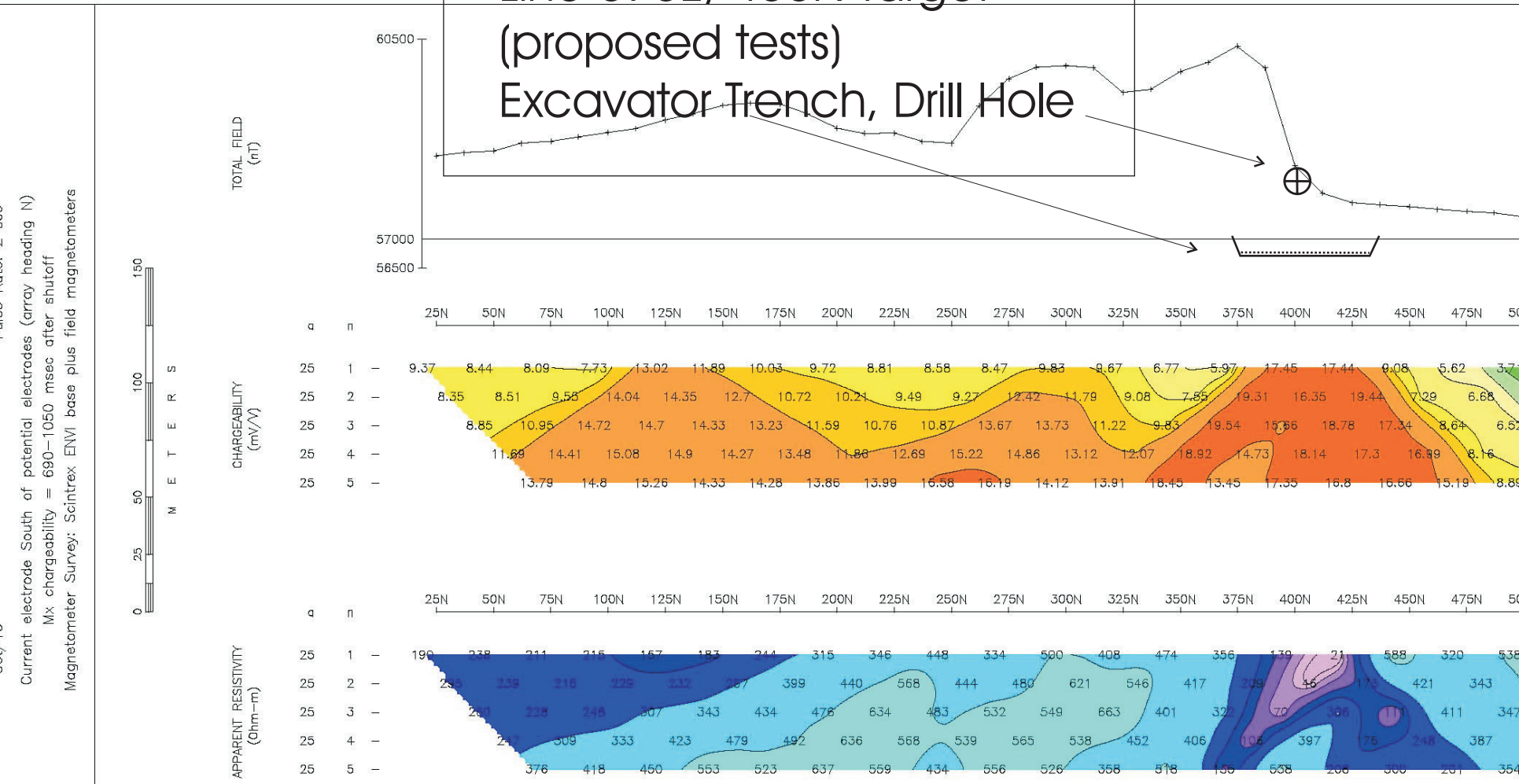
Target H
Location: Southern region of property immediately west of a small lake. The target is centered at Line 1850S, 1450E.
A spike and subsequent collapse in the total magnetic field is coincident with prominent chargeability anomaly and discrete resistivity high. The features suggest a siliceous vein with magnetite and sulphide. The area that may contain various combinations of mafic volcanic rock, ultra mafic rock and limestone although no outcrop is currently known.
Target Type: precious metal vein

Target I
Location: Ophiolite / serpentinite nickel area of interest (Line 1850S, 2350E to 2700E) in southeastern corner of property.
This area returned significant soil nickel and magnesium values in soils in addition to three rock / rubble samples which returned 0.20% nickel and a are thought to share characteristics with what is being explored by First Point Minerals Corp. and Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. on the Decar property located 50 kilometres to the south. The chareability anomaly here is more cohesive than on Lines 100N or 300S.
Target Type: ophiolite disseminated nickel.



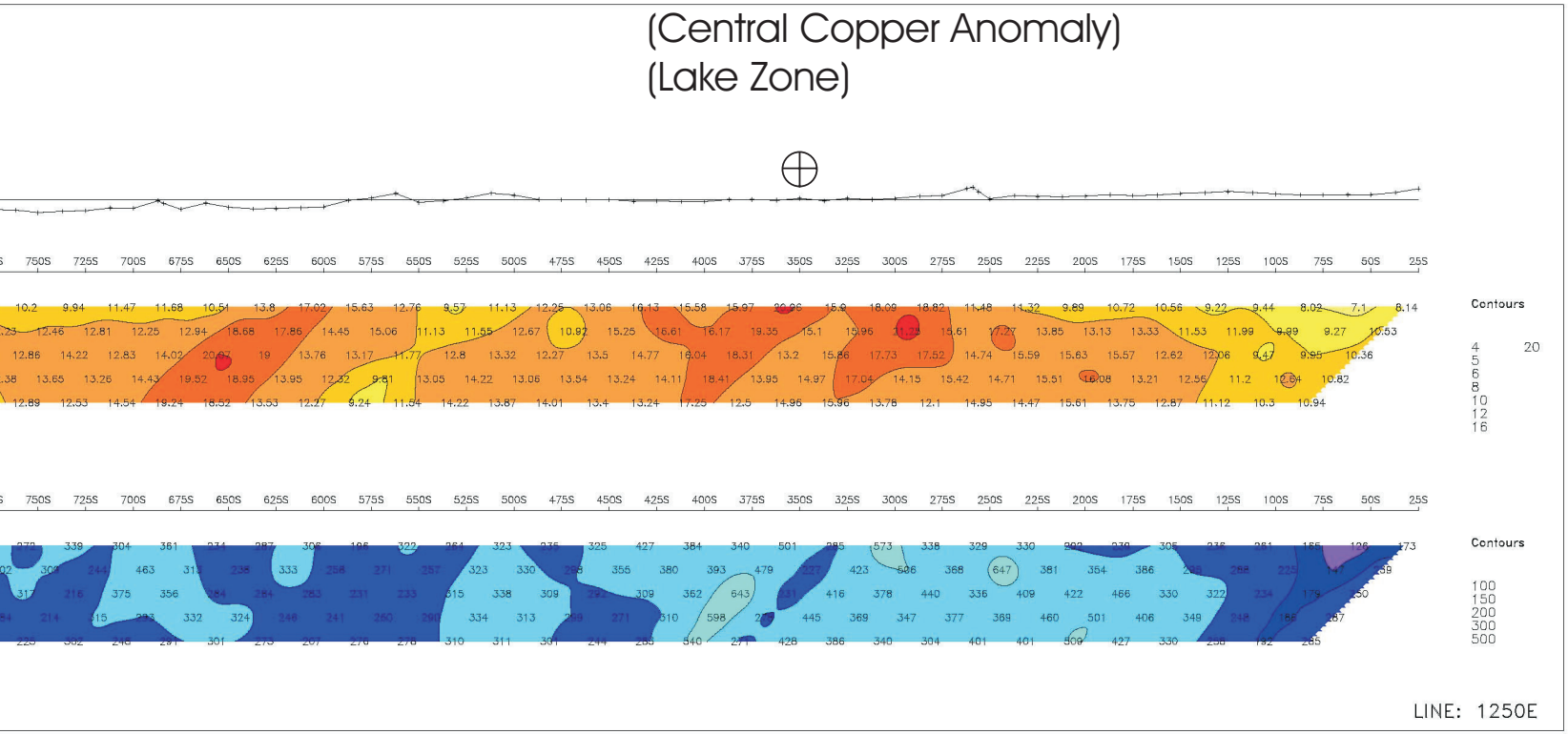
Target A
Fig 5

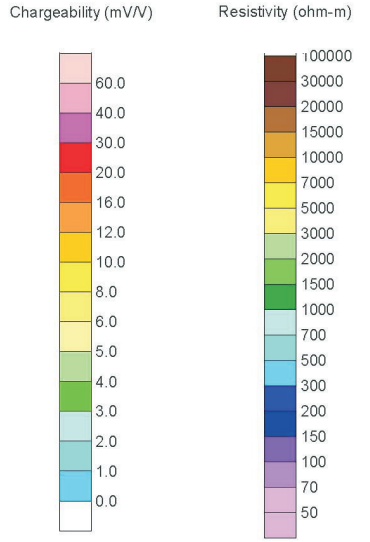
Line 670E, 400N Target (proposed tests) Excavator Trench, Drill Hole



Target B
Fig 6

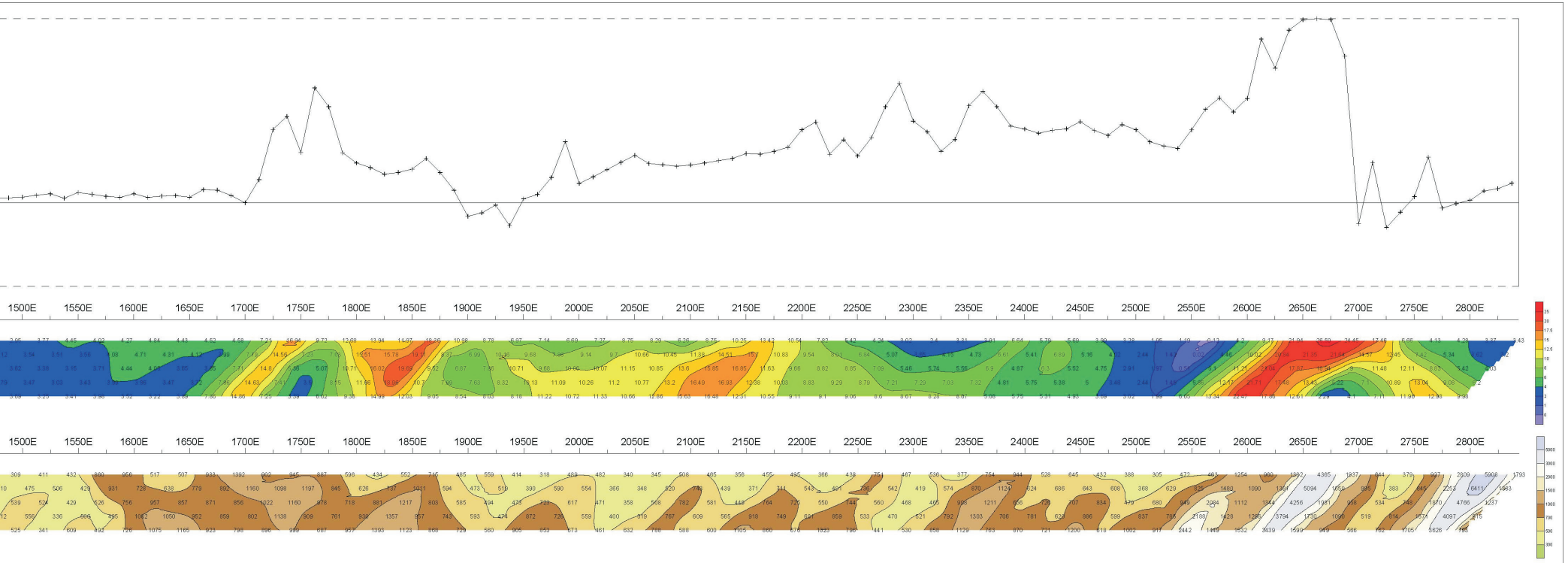
Line 1250E, 350 South Target
(Central Copper Anomaly)
(Lake Zone)





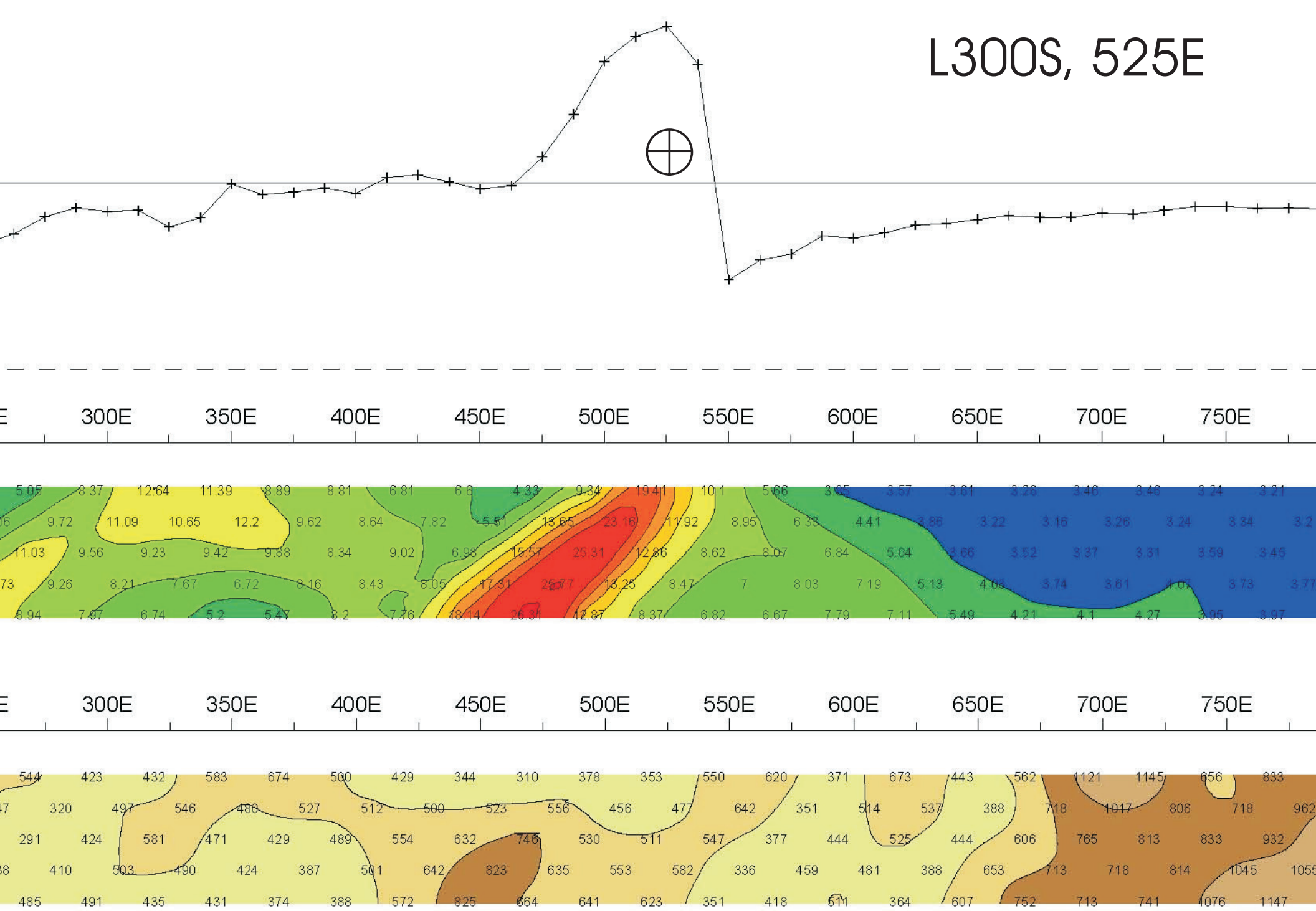
Target C
Figure 7

L100 N South Grid

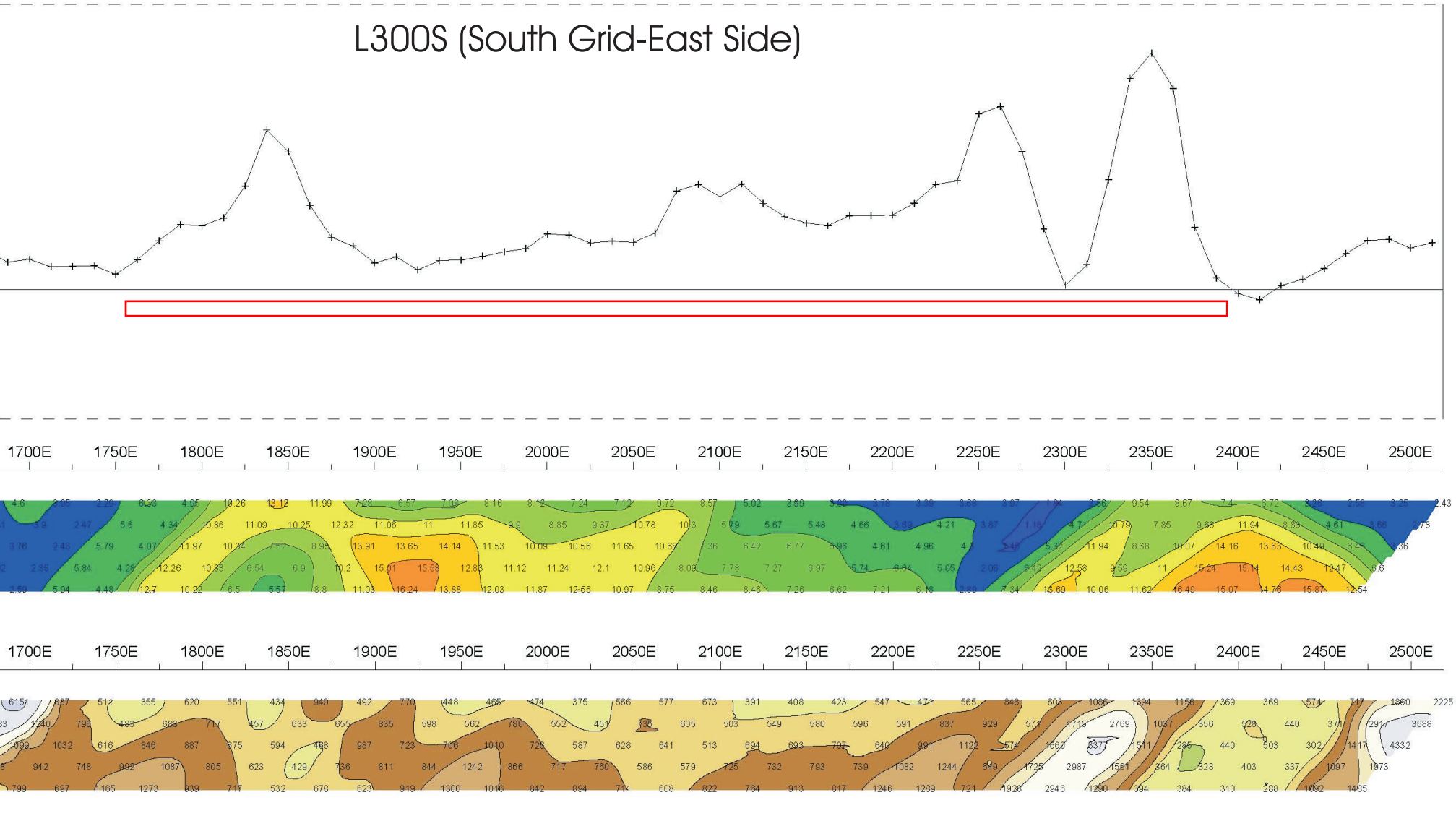


Line: 100N

Target D
Figure 8



Target E
Fig. 9



Target F
Figure 10

Line: 300S

Induced Polarization Survey
Scott Geophysics Ltd.
August 2011

Pole-Dipole array
GDD GRx8
Pulse rate: 2 sec

Current electrode west of potentials
Mx chargeability window: 690-1050 msec after shuttoff

Line: 1850S

L1850W, 150E Target

METRES
0 25 50 75 100 125 150

Total Field (nT)
57000
55500

50E 100E 150E 200E 250E 300E 350E

Chargeability (mV/V)

n	a
1	25
2	25
3	25
4	25
5	25

10.03 12.76 14.58 20.9 21.72 27.31 11.98 8.45 4.45 6.01 5.38 4.85 5.1 4.49
15.83 21.71 29.47 33.08 27.84 24.61 13.84 6.29 7.25 7.77 6.91 6.51 5.98 4.51
23.06 34.85 35.35 24.08 22.57 24.05 16.92 9.36 8.65 8.92 8.18 7.16 5.12
35.06 36.42 24.91 21.13 21.83 24.52 19.17 10.98 8.88 9.22 8.5 6.18 5.16
35.6 24.47 21.53 20.4 22.48 23.24 18.49 10.18 9.46 9.25 7.4 6.21

50E 100E 150E 200E 250E 300E 350E

Resistivity (Ωm)

n	a
1	25
2	25
3	25
4	25
5	25

756 486 592 295 112 210 446 564 475 264 233 176 130 176 184
760 889 309 130 243 337 157 580 455 234 190 169 220 226
1233 367 152 325 443 107 156 370 340 230 187 262 255 264
453 190 393 558 124 111 122 247 308 226 276 268 282
234 541 641 143 125 102 101 252 286 327 272 297 408

Target G, Fig 11

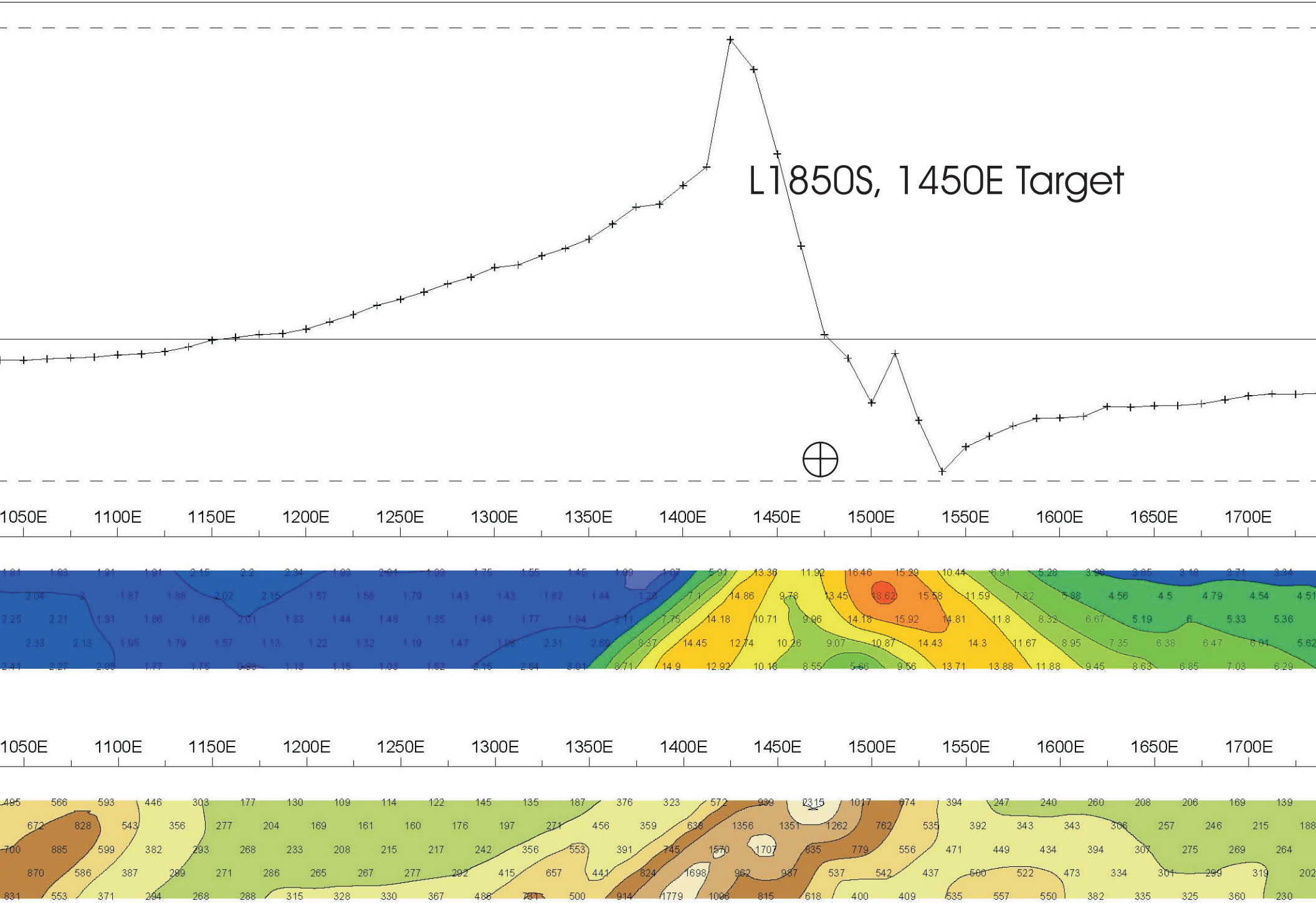
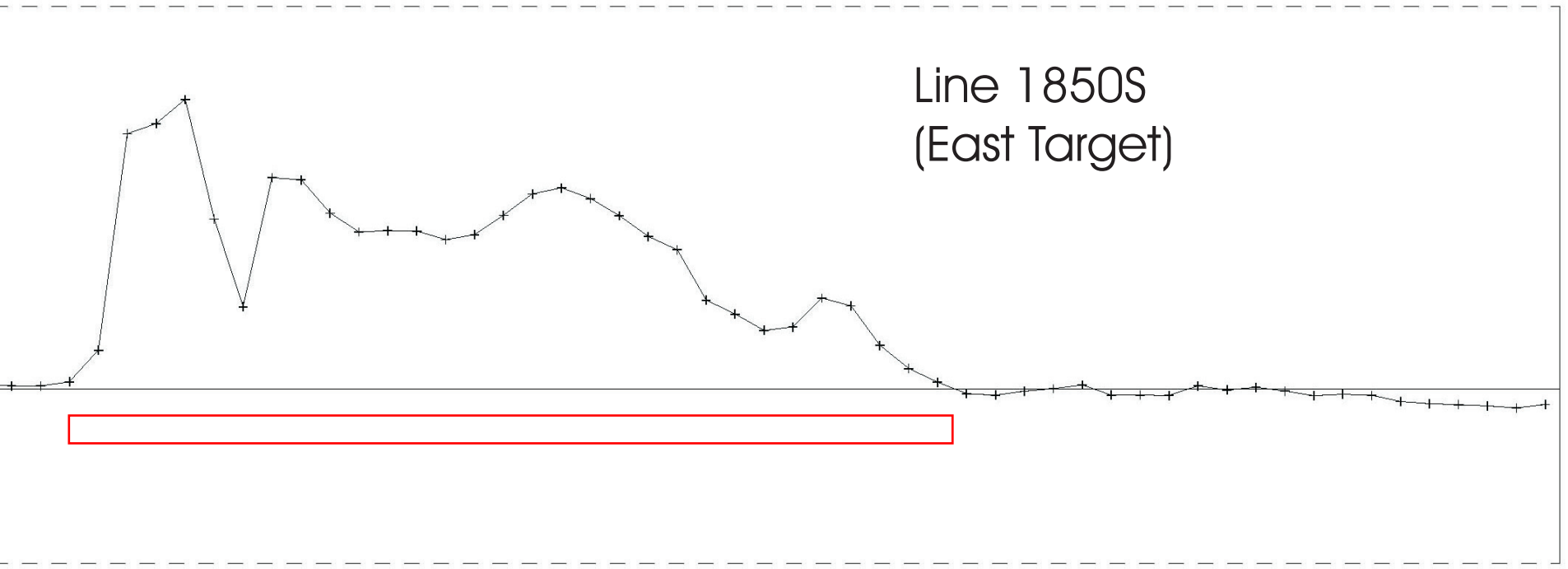
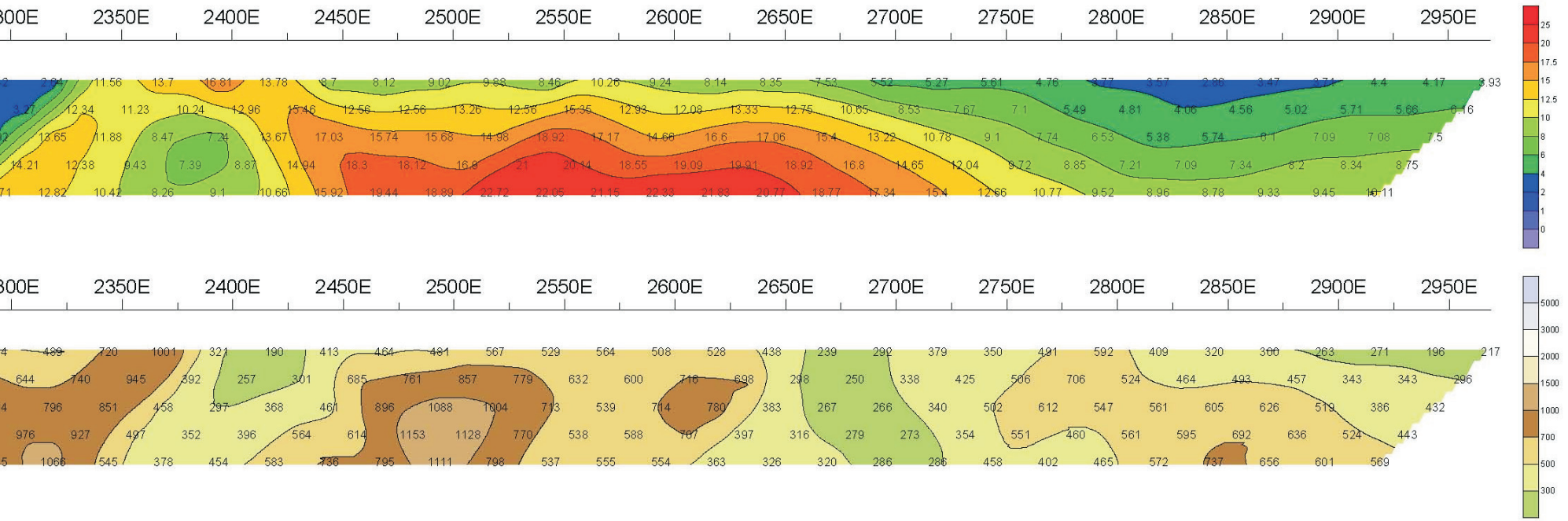


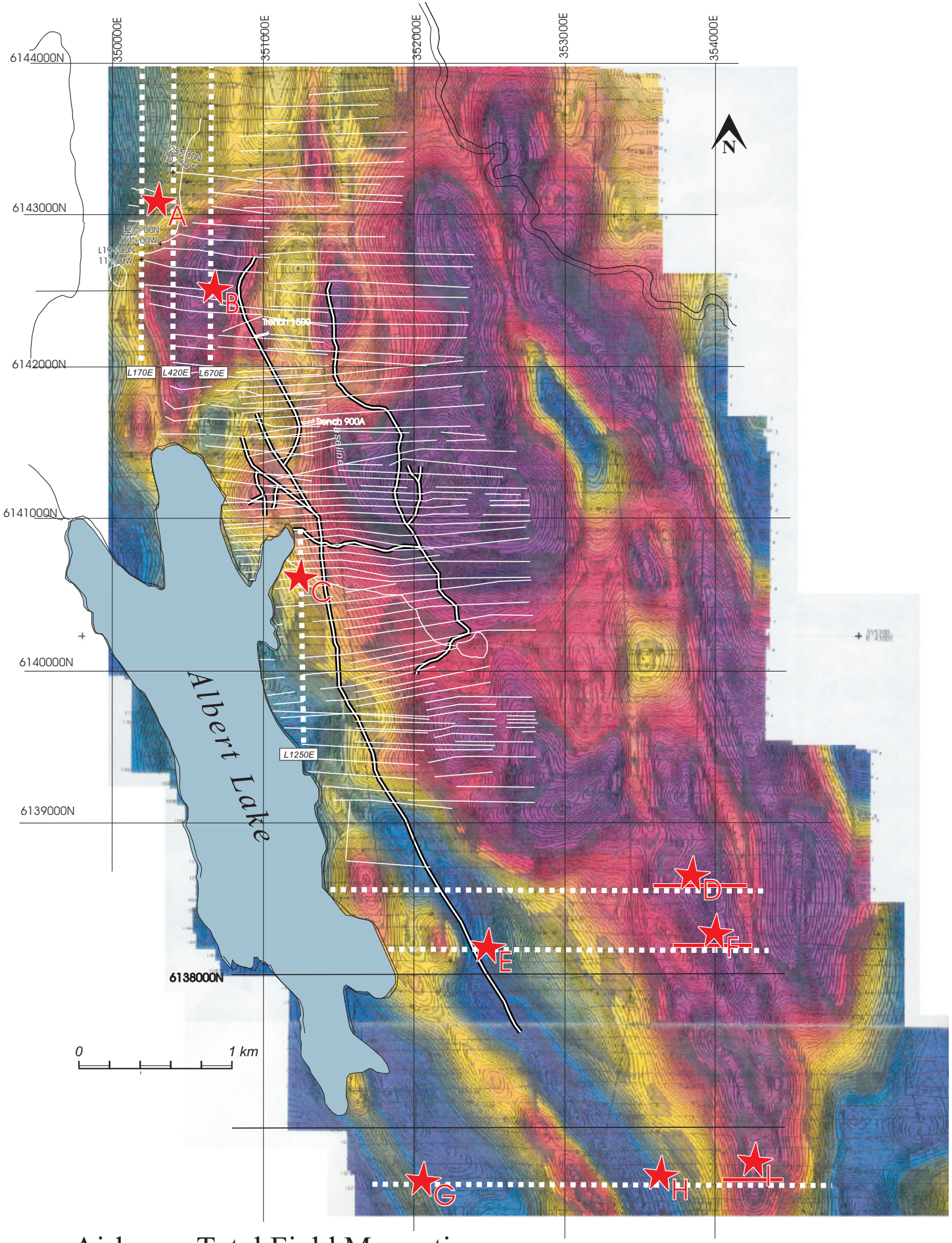
Fig. 12, Target G





Target I
Fig. 13

Line: 1850S



Airborne Total Field Magnetics

Blue hue from 57650 nT Mauve hue to 62150 nT

L170E, L420E, L670E,L1250E, 100N, 300S &1850S

★G 2010 & 2011 Geophysical Targets

12.) 2011 COST STATEMENT

Professional Fees	B. Laird, P.Geo, 5 days @ $680	$3,400	June 7-11, 2011
Professional Fees	T. Ambrose, junior geologist 6 days @ $535	$3,210	June 8-11, 27 & 28 and July 22, 2011
Professional Fees	J.W. Morton, P.Geo 1.5 days @ $680	$1,020	June 14& July 18, 2011
Field Personnel	Jermaine Joseph, 7 days @ $310	$2,170	July 7-13, 2011
Field Personnel	Justin Joseph, 6 days @ $310	$1,860	July 7-12, 2011

Total Personnel	$11,660.00
Truck Rental, Laird, 5 days @ $80 day,	$400.00
ATV Rental, (Mincord), 2 units, 11 days @ $75 each per day,	$1,650.00
Chainsaw Rental, Laird, 2 day @ $25 day,	$50.00
Radio rental, 2 units, 4 days @ $5 each	$40.00
Sat Phone rental, one unit, 4 days @ $10 day,	$40.00
Analytical costs, 27 samples @ $37.15,	$1,003.11
Analytical warehouse costs	$294.99
G.I.S subcontractor (Moonraker Multimedia Inc.)	$3,319.50
Geophysical subcontractor (Scott Geophysics Ltd.),	$21,349.94
Travel Expenses,	$426.08
Field equipment,	$144.93
Freight,	$1,747.50
Accommodation (Frost Lake Logging),	$6,750
Food,	$356.53
Miscellaneous,	$60.42
Drafting and Reporting	$4000.00
Subtotal	**$53,293.00**
HST,	$1,609.20
Grand Total	**$54,902.20**

13.) RECOMMENDATIONS

The next exploration campaign should focus on testing targets developed in 2010 and 2011. The currently exploration permit authorizes drill road construction followed by diamond drilling of targets A and B located in the Northwestern anomaly. Targets C, E, G and H, precious metal or porphyry copper targets, should all be permitted for drill road construction and drilling. These sites will require approximately 150m, 75m, 700m and 400m respectively of road construction to link them to the existing access road. Previous permitting has established that an archaeological assessment may be required for these

sites because of their proximity to Albert Lake. Target D, located in the nickel anomaly, should also be constructed but will require approximately I000 metres of road.

14.) AUTHOR QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

Signed this 15th day of December, 2011

J.W. (Bill) Morton

15. REFERENCES

Armstrong, J.E., 1946: Takla, Cassiar District, British Columbia. Map 844A, 1 inch to 4 Miles, Canada Department of Mines and Resources.

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Geophysical Survey Parameters

Contractor: Scott Geophysics Ltd., Vancouver, BC.
Instrumentation: GDD Grx8 receiver and GDD transmitter
Array: Pole Dipole, 25 m spacing, 5N spacings
Pulse Rate: 2 seconds
MX Chargeability Window: 690-1050 msec after shutoff
MX Chargeability Reading: Midpoint

							Au	As	Sb	Mo	Cu	Ni	Mg	Cr
sample	utm_E	utm_N	elev	type	litho	description	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
I11LR-001	350704	6143046	1160	float	Lmst	grey tan xtaline angular lmst boulder 3mx1.5m with course rhombs of calcite	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.12	2.09	3.7	0.05	1.2
I11LR-002	350707	6143072	1166	float	Dolm	moss covered talus outflow? Coarse xtalline sucrosic dolomite, pink tan, rae diss arsenopyrite to 2mm	1.5	3.5	0.5	54.63	11.74	1.2	<0.01	3.4
I11LR-003	350705	6143113	1171	float	Gran	tan coarse granitic boulder with 20% iotite books to 5mm	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.85	5.61	4.6	0.26	24.6
I11LR-004	350688	6143320	1199	float	Gran	granite talus? Boulders with 15% black biotite books to 5mm and 10-15% chl-ser altered remnant hornblend, 20% qz, trace -1% fine diss mag commonly associated with mafics	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.91	5.22	4.2	0.59	13.4
I11LR-005	350723	6143508	1229	subcrop	Lmst	grey weathered white sucrosic xtaline limestone	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.05	1.24	1.7	0.04	2.8
I11LR-006	351880	613856		float	Serp	Dark green aphanitic mod magnetic serp with trace diss Po	0.5	2.5	0.2	0.08	196.25	26.0	3.39	25.7
I11LR-007	352390	6138160		outcrop	Gran	Fresh Hb/Bio granite	1.2	2.5	0.5	0.56	4.08	5.6	0.34	14.8
I11LR-008							3.1	32.8	1.0	0.10	1.38	0.2	<0.01	1.0
I11LR-009							4.2	58.5	24.8	1.11	21.59	23.0	0.06	9.0
I11AR-001	350212	6143627	1127	float	dolomite	med gray, 25% mm scale disseminated rusted sulphides, ehedral phyrite up o 4mm, 2ft subangular boulder	1.1	9.0	0.1	0.20	4.20	8.3	0.05	1.4
I11AR-002	350348	6143545	1184	outcrop	limestone	white fresh, med gray weathered, mm thick rusty veins, some surfaces are pinkish red, calcite xxtals upto a few mm	3.5	3.6	1.7	0.05	2.89	1.8	0.08	6.1
I11AR-003	352955	6138554	1157	subcrop	granite	med grain, 55% qtz, 20%bt, 25%plag, friable, rusty, bt books up to 2mm	<0.2	4.6	0.4	0.44	2.46	14.4	0.37	11.6
I11AR-004	352977	6138549	1173	outcrop	granite	45% qtz, 30% plag up to 5mm, 20% bt books up to 2mm, 5% hbl, pink alteration	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.24	1.60	4.5	0.47	17.9
I11AR-005	352969	6138548	1181	float	muscovite	greasy black Mn stained, 10cm angular float	<0.2	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.10	312.0	3.96	11.5

							Au	As	Sb	Mo	Cu	Ni	Mg	Cr
sample	utm_E	utm_N	elev	type	litho	description	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
I11AR-006	353099	6138567	1193	outcrop	granite	35% plag up to 4mm, 40%qtz, 20% fresh bt up to a few mm, 5% hbl up to 5mm altered to chlorite, no further alteration, at station AI1 16+75	<0.2	0.4	0.1	0.24	1.66	5.1	0.56	20.0
I11AR-007	353194	6138565	1188	float	serpentinite	6ft angular boulder, jet black stringers, sucrosic green matrix, fine grain, weakly magnetic	<0.2	1.5	0.2	0.27	5.42	1851.5	16.11	163.1
I11AR-008	353370	6138584	1158	subcrop	serpentinite	10 foot angular boulder, greasy dark blue Mn alteration, fine grain to sucrosic, greenish black to black, magnetic	1.2	3.2	0.4	0.21	5.86	478.8	2.73	825.2
I11AR-009	353730	6138561	1104	float	serpentinite	serpentinized gabbro, 2ft angular boulder, 30% milky white plag upto 5mm, 30% pyroxene, 40% serpentine, amount of serpentinization varies up to almost complete	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.08	61.81	92.4	2.44	57.6
I11AR-010	354067	6138574	1045	subcrop	serpentinite	fine grain 10ft angular boulder, trace pyrite, non mag	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.23	214.34	31.4	2.04	15.4
I11AR-011	354109	6138582	1044	outcrop	serpentinite	green-black, ultramafic, trace sulphides, jet black matrix with later platy green minerals, rare mariposite	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.04	12.78	1532.2	9.89	540.8
I11AR-012	354333	6138178	1036	float	serpentinite	3f angular boulder, 5% 3mm altered pyrixenes, rare pinhead sulphides, non magnetic, rusty grungy patches, fine-med grain green matrix	<0.2	0.3	0.2	0.02	2.58	58.9	1.23	104.4
I11AR-013	354340	6138181	1048	float	serpentinite	1ft angular magnetic boulder, dark green/black matrix, trace sulphides (pyrite/pyrrhotite?)	0.5	9.9	1.7	0.02	4.44	1922.3	16.26	711.1
I11AR-014	354140	6138172	1109	float	serpentinite	3ft subangular med green bouler, fine grain, non mag, cm scalewhite calcite veins	<0.2	0.7	0.1	0.54	4.17	30.3	1.64	12.5
I11AR-015	353854	6138178	1135	float	serpentinite	3ft blackin green angular boiulder, magnetic, med grain	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.08	19.25	861.8	8.82	939.7

							Au	As	Sb	Mo	Cu	Ni	Mg	Cr
sample	utm_E	utm_N	elev	type	litho	description	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
I11AR-016	353822	6138165	1102	subcrop	serpentinite	magnetic dark green-black ned grain	<0.2	2.8	0.9	0.02	1.44	359.5	9.25	1118.7
I11AR-017	353737	6138169	1133	float	serpentinite	partially serpentinzted med grain gabbro, 6ft angular boulder, rare suklphides (pyrite?), non magnetic, med-coarse grain.	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.02	13.20	136.8	2.76	157.9
I11AR-018	350418	6142595	1121	float	quartzite	med gray fine grain, 1% sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite), 1ft angular boulder	1.2	4.6	0.8	0.70	53.79	26.5	0.92	37.9

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Eastfield Resources Ltd.**
110 - 325 Howe St.
Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7 Canada

Submitted By: Bill Morton
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: June 14, 2011
Report Date: June 26, 2011
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11002543.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Indata
Shipment ID: 2011-001
P.O. Number Indata
Number of Samples: 27

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	27	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1F06	27	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN
G606	3	Fire Assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN
7TD1	3	4 Acid digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
G810	3	Leached with H2O2 + NH4 citrate	1	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Eastfield Resources Ltd.
110 - 325 Howe St.
Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7
Canada

CC: Glen Garrett
Bruce Laird

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES	Final Report															
Client:	Eastfield Resources Ltd.															
File Created	####															
Job Numbe	VAN11002543															
Number:	27															
Project:	Indata															
ID:	2011-001															
P.O. :	Indata															
Received:																
14-Jun-11																
	Metho	WGH	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyt	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	
	Unit	KG	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPB	PPM	
	MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Sample	Type															
I11LR-001	Rock	1.26	0.12	2.09	1.64	6.9	10	3.7	0.2	78	<0.01	1.7	0.2	1.0	<0.1	
I11LR-002	Rock	1.16	54.63	11.74	8.01	6.6	20	1.2	0.8	90	0.51	3.5	5.5	1.5	11.4	
I11LR-003	Rock	1.57	0.85	5.61	3.21	51.2	6	4.6	3.6	462	2.08	0.8	3.2	0.3	13.4	
I11LR-004	Rock	1.33	0.91	5.22	4.89	53.9	21	4.2	4.6	439	1.54	0.5	4.6	1.3	13.0	
I11LR-005	Rock	1.15	0.05	1.24	0.30	6.9	3	1.7	0.2	24	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	2.3	<0.1	
I11LR-006	Rock	1.64	0.08	196.25	1.58	19.1	31	26.0	23.0	507	4.39	2.5	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	
I11LR-007	Rock	1.88	0.56	4.08	3.00	40.4	18	5.6	4.8	315	1.59	2.5	1.9	1.2	10.4	
I11LR-008	Rock	1.01	0.10	1.38	3.73	27.3	55	0.2	0.2	368	0.22	32.8	4.9	3.1	0.6	
I11LR-009	Rock	1.23	1.11	21.59	13.84	47.5	80	23.0	12.2	1494	0.48	58.5	0.1	4.2	0.3	
I11AR-001	Rock	4.09	0.20	4.20	4.80	47.2	94	8.3	3.2	362	1.34	9.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	
I11AR-002	Rock	2.80	0.05	2.89	1.01	9.9	9	1.8	0.2	52	<0.01	3.6	0.4	3.5	<0.1	
I11AR-003	Rock	2.33	0.44	2.46	3.04	30.2	14	14.4	6.5	238	1.47	4.6	2.3	<0.2	8.7	
I11AR-004	Rock	2.54	0.24	1.60	1.55	34.2	8	4.5	3.9	234	1.52	1.2	2	0.6	11.5	
I11AR-005	Rock	0.79	0.07	0.10	0.07	33.4	2	312.0	19.9	369	1.21	0.1	16.5	<0.2	17.0	
I11AR-006	Rock	2.52	0.24	1.66	1.79	39.8	12	5.1	4.4	351	1.63	0.4	3.2	<0.2	12.7	
I11AR-007	Rock	4.67	0.27	5.42	1.31	20.3	9	1851.5	86.3	572	4.26	1.5	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	
I11AR-008	Rock	3.97	0.21	5.86	1.09	27.7	<2	478.8	32.3	249	5.13	3.2	<0.1	1.2	<0.1	
I11AR-009	Rock	3.21	0.08	61.81	1.04	24.5	11	92.4	17.7	315	2.26	0.8	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	
I11AR-010	Rock	1.89	0.23	214.34	0.95	40.0	34	31.4	18.8	405	3.56	1.7	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	
I11AR-011	Rock	3.13	0.04	12.78	1.20	17.3	7	1532.2	73.4	256	4.04	1.2	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	
I11AR-012	Rock	3.28	0.02	2.58	0.93	15.7	2	58.9	9.1	225	1.40	0.3	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	
I11AR-013	Rock	3.23	0.02	4.44	1.12	41.1	3	1922.3	93.7	1049	4.60	9.9	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	
I11AR-014	Rock	2.96	0.54	4.17	1.03	31.3	3	30.3	17.8	525	2.23	0.7	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	
I11AR-015	Rock	3.86	0.08	19.25	1.06	30.2	3	861.8	73.6	882	5.69	0.9	<0.1	1.4	<0.1	
I11AR-016	Rock	3.40	0.02	1.44	0.96	31.7	<2	359.5	45.3	616	3.91	2.8	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	
I11AR-017	Rock	3.76	0.02	13.20	1.12	26.8	6	136.8	18.9	349	1.97	0.7	<0.1	1.6	<0.1	
I11AR-018	Rock	5.12	0.70	53.79	2.65	73.1	111	26.5	8.4	408	2.25	4.6	0.3	1.2	5.7	

	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F3	1F30
	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPI	%
	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01	0.001	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01
Sample														
I11LR-001	23.8	1.89	0.67	0.07	<2	31.35	0.038	2.10	1.20	0.05	24.5	<0.001	<1	<0.01
I11LR-002	3.0	0.13	0.48	0.14	3	0.06	0.014	10.20	3.40	<0.01	29.3	0.002	<1	0.23
I11LR-003	5.2	0.16	0.23	0.07	45	0.22	0.085	27.80	24.60	0.26	132.8	0.073	<1	0.45
I11LR-004	13.8	0.19	0.08	0.14	31	0.24	0.048	15.50	13.40	0.59	155.5	0.095	1	0.92
I11LR-005	14.0	0.73	0.55	0.05	<2	38.08	0.009	1.50	2.80	0.04	4.7	<0.001	<1	<0.01
I11LR-006	12.5	0.05	0.16	0.05	106	0.30	0.011	<0.5	25.70	3.39	135.0	0.042	<1	3.31
I11LR-007	13.1	0.09	0.47	0.10	27	0.26	0.056	17.50	14.80	0.34	170.2	0.058	4	0.66
I11LR-008	12.3	0.11	0.99	1.03	<2	0.12	0.063	1.40	1.00	<0.01	57.3	<0.001	5	0.33
I11LR-009	17.9	4.29	24.80	0.77	11	37.86	0.058	7.80	9.00	0.06	434.4	0.004	<1	0.07
I11AR-001	38.0	0.33	0.06	0.05	2	1.64	0.035	4.30	1.40	0.05	96.6	<0.001	<1	0.36
I11AR-002	125.0	0.91	1.71	<0.02	3	35.36	0.030	2.50	6.10	0.08	19.3	<0.001	<1	0.04
I11AR-003	15.0	0.06	0.39	0.10	30	0.28	0.040	14.30	11.60	0.37	163.3	0.095	1	0.73
I11AR-004	11.8	0.04	0.10	0.07	35	0.21	0.053	15.50	17.90	0.47	247.6	0.135	<1	0.71
I11AR-005	24.3	0.19	0.05	<0.02	10	0.11	0.005	10.60	11.50	3.96	334.2	0.001	1	3.98
I11AR-006	12.7	0.03	0.12	0.06	38	0.26	0.055	19.40	20.00	0.56	312.0	0.17	<1	0.77
I11AR-007	1.3	0.02	0.22	0.09	8	0.08	0.001	<0.5	163.10	16.11	6.0	<0.001	9	0.28
I11AR-008	<0.5	0.03	0.37	0.05	54	0.03	0.005	<0.5	825.20	2.73	10.2	0.01	<1	1.15
I11AR-009	108.4	0.05	0.11	0.02	42	1.87	0.004	<0.5	57.60	2.44	22.0	0.016	5	3.80
I11AR-010	13.7	0.06	0.19	<0.02	80	0.49	0.010	<0.5	15.40	2.04	8.1	0.051	19	2.39
I11AR-011	<0.5	0.02	0.37	0.05	17	0.13	0.001	<0.5	540.80	9.89	2.3	<0.001	14	0.17
I11AR-012	6.1	0.16	0.24	0.03	52	0.64	0.007	<0.5	104.40	1.23	18.0	0.02	2	1.31
I11AR-013	0.9	0.40	1.68	0.06	21	0.21	0.004	<0.5	711.10	16.26	29.1	0.001	29	0.22
I11AR-014	12.1	0.09	0.07	0.04	63	4.68	0.010	<0.5	12.50	1.64	18.4	0.053	31	2.02
I11AR-015	0.6	0.02	0.08	0.05	36	0.06	0.003	<0.5	939.70	8.82	7.9	0.007	13	0.70
I11AR-016	0.7	0.06	0.92	0.07	55	0.18	0.004	<0.5	1118.70	9.25	8.6	0.008	13	1.55
I11AR-017	69.7	0.05	0.72	0.04	27	2.98	0.003	<0.5	157.90	2.76	13.3	0.005	6	5.45
I11AR-018	5.5	0.19	0.77	0.35	36	0.10	0.021	10.60	37.90	0.92	317.6	0.082	<1	1.64

	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb
	%	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.1
Sample															
I11LR-001	<0.001	<0.01	0.5	0.2	0.04	<0.02	157	<0.1	0.06	<0.1	0.05	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	0.2
I11LR-002	0.058	0.12	0.2	0.5	0.05	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.8	0.41	<0.1	0.08	0.27	5.6
I11LR-003	0.053	0.30	<0.1	2.5	0.26	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	3.4	1.94	<0.1	0.22	0.49	27
I11LR-004	0.086	0.32	0.1	3.2	0.32	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	5	3.53	<0.1	0.23	0.55	37.1
I11LR-005	<0.001	<0.01	0.2	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	83	<0.1	0.08	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	0.2
I11LR-006	0.045	0.02	<0.1	6.7	<0.02	0.05	7	0.9	0.02	6.5	0.19	<0.1	0.02	<0.02	0.7
I11LR-007	0.049	0.23	0.4	2.6	0.17	<0.02	37	<0.1	<0.02	2.9	1.63	<0.1	0.16	0.26	14.7
I11LR-008	0.055	0.22	<0.1	0.1	0.14	<0.02	372	<0.1	<0.02	1.3	1.21	<0.1	0.3	0.29	14.3
I11LR-009	<0.001	<0.01	2.4	1.8	0.21	<0.02	159	0.1	0.09	0.4	0.14	<0.1	<0.02	0.09	0.6
I11AR-001	0.066	0.19	<0.1	1.3	0.06	0.17	<5	0.1	0.03	1	0.89	<0.1	0.09	<0.02	5.9
I11AR-002	<0.001	0.01	0.2	0.8	0.02	<0.02	28	<0.1	0.11	0.1	0.21	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	0.7
I11AR-003	0.091	0.27	0.2	2.0	0.16	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.02	3.5	1.71	<0.1	0.1	0.5	20.5
I11AR-004	0.082	0.40	0.2	1.5	0.31	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	3.4	2.45	<0.1	0.1	0.69	32.4
I11AR-005	0.036	0.28	<0.1	5.2	0.23	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	6.7	4.42	<0.1	0.03	0.2	25.1
I11AR-006	0.081	0.48	0.1	1.7	0.36	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	3.9	2.67	0.1	0.13	0.55	33.9
I11AR-007	0.002	<0.01	1.7	4.3	<0.02	0.02	<5	0.1	<0.02	0.6	0.44	0.1	<0.02	<0.02	1.2
I11AR-008	0.003	<0.01	<0.1	5.4	0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.04	2.4	0.17	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	0.4
I11AR-009	0.179	0.03	<0.1	4.0	<0.02	0.04	5	0.3	<0.02	4.2	0.64	<0.1	0.02	<0.02	1
I11AR-010	0.065	0.02	<0.1	4.0	<0.02	0.09	10	0.6	0.03	3.9	0.22	<0.1	0.09	0.02	0.7
I11AR-011	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	4.9	<0.02	0.04	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.5	<0.02	0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1
I11AR-012	0.103	0.02	<0.1	2.2	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.02	3.7	0.46	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	1.3
I11AR-013	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	8.6	<0.02	0.05	<5	0.2	<0.02	0.5	0.07	0.1	<0.02	<0.02	0.3
I11AR-014	0.060	0.05	<0.1	4.9	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.02	5	0.4	<0.1	0.07	0.03	2.5
I11AR-015	0.006	<0.01	<0.1	8.5	<0.02	0.03	<5	<0.1	<0.02	1.5	1.16	0.1	<0.02	<0.02	0.3
I11AR-016	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	9.3	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	2.6	2.34	0.1	<0.02	<0.02	0.5
I11AR-017	0.372	0.03	<0.1	4.2	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.02	5.7	1.4	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	2.6
I11AR-018	0.038	0.74	<0.1	4.3	0.30	0.50	<5	0.4	0.05	6.2	3.26	<0.1	0.08	0.07	44.6

	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F3	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F3	G6	G6	G6	7TD	8NiS
	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt	Au	Pt	Pd	Ni	Ni
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPI	PPM	PPM	PPB	PPI	GM/T	GM/T	GM/T	%	%
	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001
Sample																
I11LR-001	<0.1	<0.05	0.1	6.11	1.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	<2					
I11LR-002	0.1	<0.05	3.5	3.02	20.7	<0.02	2	<0.1	0.7	<10	<2					
I11LR-003	1.2	<0.05	7.5	10.37	68.6	<0.02	<1	0.2	20.3	<10	<2					
I11LR-004	0.8	<0.05	4.9	8.26	30.2	<0.02	<1	0.3	32.5	<10	<2					
I11LR-005	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	4.88	0.8	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2					
I11LR-006	<0.1	<0.05	0.5	1.12	0.6	<0.02	<1	<0.1	7.8	17	<2					
I11LR-007	0.4	<0.05	5.2	5.82	32.2	<0.02	<1	0.4	9.6	<10	<2					
I11LR-008	<0.1	<0.05	4.3	2.98	3.7	<0.02	<1	0.4	1.2	<10	<2					
I11LR-009	0.2	<0.05	1.4	19.87	2.8	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.9	<10	<2					
I11AR-001	<0.1	<0.05	5	3.51	8.6	<0.02	<1	0.3	0.4	<10	<2					
I11AR-002	<0.1	<0.05	0.4	7.35	0.8	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.1	<10	<2					
I11AR-003	0.6	<0.05	2.2	5.82	27.5	<0.02	<1	0.2	9.6	<10	<2					
I11AR-004	0.7	<0.05	2.4	5.77	27.6	<0.02	<1	0.1	18.7	<10	<2					
I11AR-005	<0.1	<0.05	0.9	6.41	23.5	<0.02	<1	3.3	36.9	<10	<2					
I11AR-006	0.7	<0.05	2.7	5.85	30.9	<0.02	<1	0.1	30.6	<10	<2					
I11AR-007	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	0.05	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	2.4	<10	7	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.202	0.048
I11AR-008	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	0.15	0.2	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.1	<10	2					
I11AR-009	<0.1	<0.05	0.8	0.65	0.3	<0.02	<1	0.1	28.3	10	3					
I11AR-010	<0.1	<0.05	2.5	1.67	0.7	<0.02	<1	<0.1	7.5	19	<2					
I11AR-011	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	0.11	<0.1	<0.02	1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.203	0.066
I11AR-012	<0.1	<0.05	0.7	0.72	0.3	<0.02	<1	<0.1	5.8	<10	3					
I11AR-013	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	0.12	0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.6	<10	5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.199	0.089
I11AR-014	<0.1	<0.05	1.5	1.34	0.8	<0.02	<1	0.1	16	15	<2					
I11AR-015	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	0.22	0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	2.7	20	5					
I11AR-016	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	0.26	0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	2.4	16	5					
I11AR-017	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	0.2	0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	25.9	24	4					
I11AR-018	0.5	<0.05	3.3	2.92	24.9	0.02	<1	0.9	49.6	<10	<2					

Eastfield Resources Ltd.

Indata, Fort St James area, B.C.

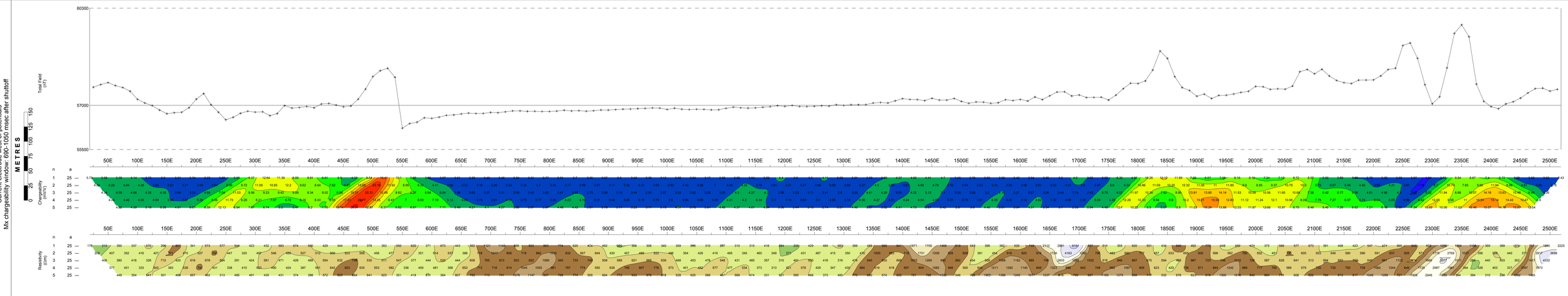
Line: 300S

Induced Polarization Survey
Scott Geophysics Ltd.
August 2011

Pole-Dipole array
GDD GRx8
Pulse rate: 2 sec

Current electrode west of potentials
Mx chargeability window: 690-1050 msec after shutoff

METRES
0 25 50 75 100 125 150



Line: 300S

Eastfield Resources Ltd.

Indata, Fort St James area, B.C.

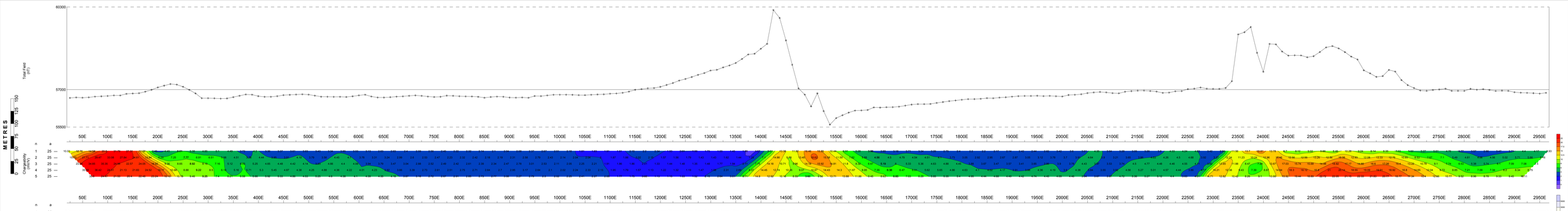
Line: 1850S

Induced Polarization Survey
Scott Geophysics Ltd.
August 2011

Pole-Dipole array
Dipole: 50 m
Pulse rate: 2 sec

Current electrode west of potentials
Mx chargeability window: 690-1050 msec after shutoff

METRES 0 25 50 75 100 125 150



Line: 1850S

Eastfield Resources Ltd.

Indata, Fort St James area, B.C.

Line: 100N

Induced Polarization Survey
Scott Geophysics Ltd.
August 2011

Current electrode west of potentials
Mx chargeability window: 690-1050 msec after shutoff

Pole-Dipole array
GDD GRx8
Pulse rate: 2 sec

Line: 100N

350,000 mE
351,000 mE
352,000 mE
353,000 mE
354,000 mE
6,143,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,141,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,139,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,137,000 mN
6,136,000 mN
N

I11AR-001
I11AR-002
I11LR-005
I11LR-004
I11LR-003
I11LR-002
I11LR-001
I11LR-009
I11LR-008
I11AR-018
I11LR-006
I11AR-003
I11AR-005
I11AR-006
I11AR-004
I11AR-007
I11AR-008
I11AR-009
I11AR-010
I11AR-011
I11LR-007
I11AR-017
I11AR-016
I11AR-015
I11AR-014
I11AR-012
I11AR-013

Eastfield Resources Ltd

Indata Property

Rock Geochemistry Sample Locations

Scale:	1 : 10,000	UTM	NAD83 zone 10	Fig 1
Date:	Dec 22, 2011	TRIM	-	
By:	-	NTS	93N/6	

LEGEND

▲ 2011 rock sample

350,000 mE
351,000 mE
352,000 mE
353,000 mE
354,000 mE
6,143,000 mN
6,142,000 mN
6,141,000 mN
6,140,000 mN
6,139,000 mN
6,138,000 mN
6,137,000 mN
6,136,000 mN

8.3 0.05
1.8 0.08
1.7 0.04
4.2 0.59
4.6 0.26
1.2 <0.01
3.7 0.05
23 0.06
<0.01
0.2 0.92
26.5
26 3.39
14.4 0.37
4.5 0.47
312 3.96
5.1 0.56 16.11
1851.5
478.8 2.73
92.4 2.44
1532.2 9.89
31.4 2.04
5.6 0.34
861.8 8.82
136.8 2.76
359.5 9.25
30.3 1.64
1922.3 16.26
58.9 1.23

N

0 200 400 600 1000
metres

LEGEND

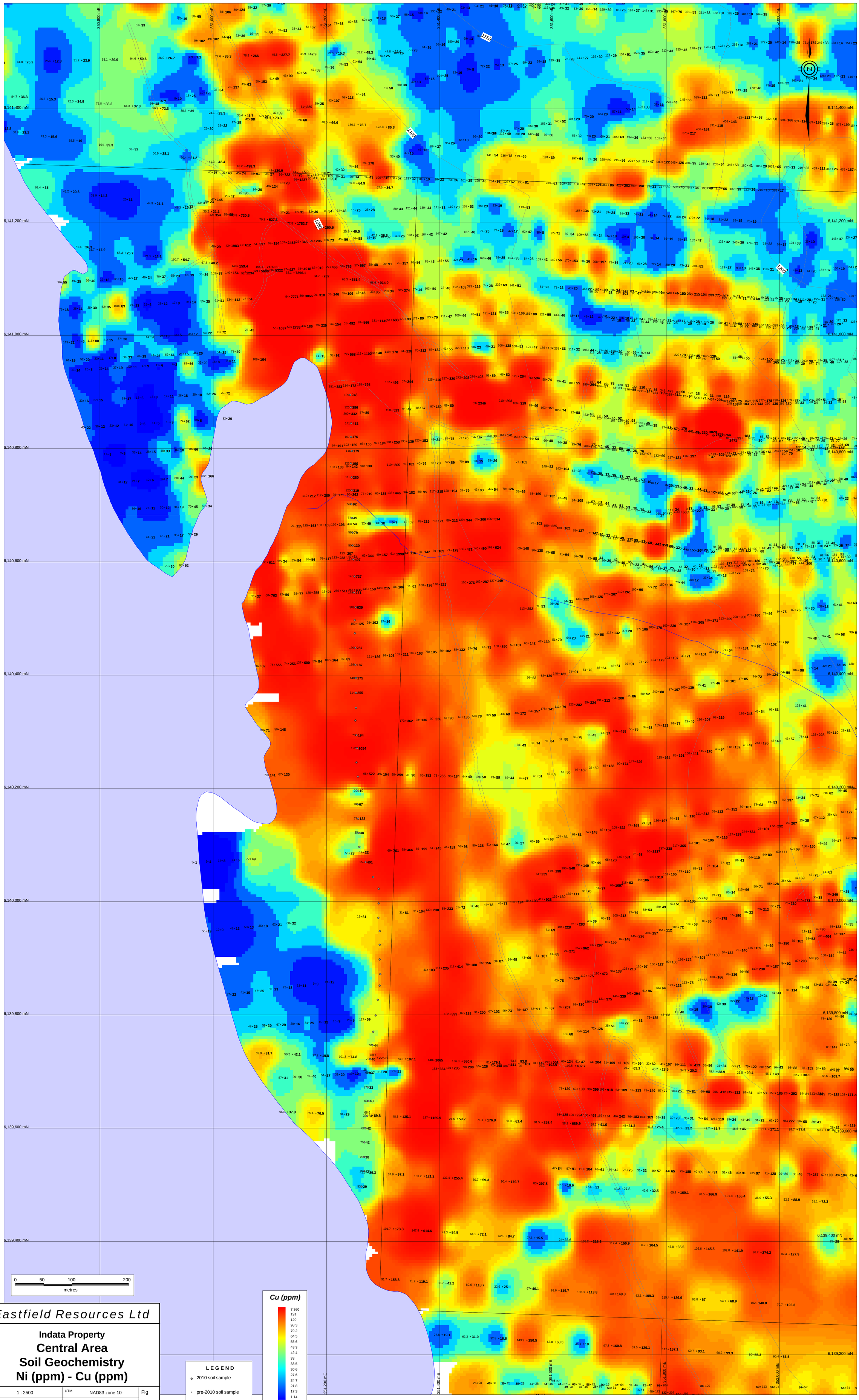
Ni (ppm) ▲ Mg (%)

Eastfield Resources Ltd

Indata Property

Rock Geochemistry
Ni (ppm), Mg (%)

Scale:	1 : 10,000	UTM	NAD83 zone 10	Fig 2
Date:	Dec 22, 2011	TRIM	-	
By:	-	NTS	93N/6	



LEGEND

- 2010 soil sample
- pre-2010 soil sample

Ni (ppm) **Cu (ppm)**

Cu (ppm)

7,360
191
129
98.3
79.2
64.5
55.6
48.3
42.4
38
33.5
30.6
27.6
24.7
21.8
17.3
1.14

Eastfield Resources Ltd

Indata Property

Central Area
Soil Geochemistry
Ni (ppm) - Cu (ppm)

Scale:	1 : 2500	UTM	NAD83 zone 10	Fig
Date:	Nov 10, 2011	TRIM	-	2b
By:	-	NTS	93N/6	