Coquihalla Gold Belt Project

Claim ID Numbers: 600070, 850558, 866051

New Westminster Mining Division
NTS 092H06

Project Area Location:
UTM NAD 83: Zone 10, 631000 East, 5475000 North

Registered Owner: Doug Warkentin
Operator: Crucible Resources Ltd.

Mt. Snider Area - Exploration and Geochemical Sampling Report

January 9, 2012

Prepared By: Doug Warkentin, P.Eng

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Introduction

Location and Access

The Coquihalla Gold Belt property lies in the Cascade Range, 15 km east northeast of Hope, BC on the south side of the Coquihalla highway. The general project location is shown in Figure 1.

The northwest boundary of the property lies within two hundred meters of the Coquihalla highway and the northern portion of the property is directly accessed by a network of logging roads, many of which are passable by high clearance two wheel drive vehicles. The northeast part of the property is also accessed by a network of logging roads via the Dewdney Creek Forest Service Road (FSR). The current state of the road access via the Dewdney Creek FSR has not been investigated, however, and the condition of the roads is also unknown. The southern part of the property is accessed via the Sowaqua Creek FSR, which passes directly through the project area, following the hillside above the northeast bank of Sowaqua Creek. This road is well maintained, although it is prone to rock slides and washouts that can result in temporary closures. In the summer it is generally accessible by 2WD vehicles. A secondary logging spur roads gives additional access to the southwest part of the property, southwest of Sowaqua Creek, but the current condition of this road, which joins the Sowaqua Creek FSR much further up the valley to the south, is not known.

Access to much of the property is by foot off of the nearby forestry roads. At the north end of the property, there is an old trail that accesses the Serpentine Lake area, and decommissioned logging roads in the Karen Creek area, but in the south many areas require traversing unmarked routes upslope from the Sowaqua Creek FSR. Terrain consists mainly of steep, forest-covered slopes cut by deep drainage ravines. There are a few flatter plateaux at higher elevations, such as that around Serpentine Lake.

Tenure Information

The Coquihalla Gold Belt Project currently consists of seventeen Mineral Titles Online claims with a total area of 2605 hectares. This includes a contiguous northwest trending main claim group of approximately 2521 hectares along with the separate 84 Ha 'Auserp' claim block covering the Serpentine Lake area. The claims are all owned by the author, and Crucible Resources Ltd. has an option to acquire 100% ownership of these claims. Claim details are shown in Table 1. Expiry dates shown in this table reflect the application the work described in this report.

Figure 2 outlines the tenures of the Coquihalla Gold Belt Project.

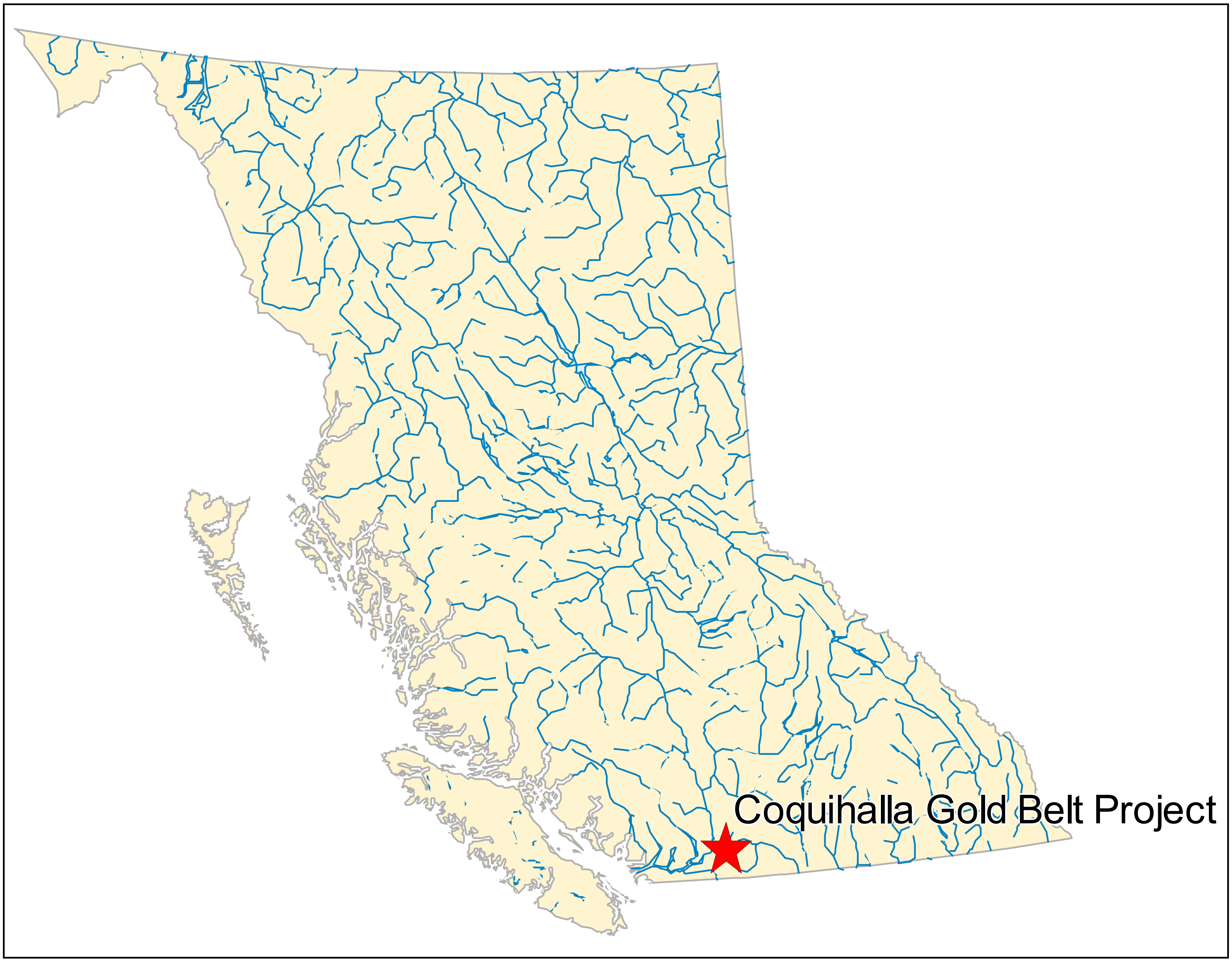


Figure 1 – Coquihalla Gold Belt Project Location Map

Table 1: Coquihalla Gold Belt Project Mineral Tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
600070	CGB-1	145582 (100%)	2009/feb/26	2012/jun/20	462.25
705889	CGB-N	145582 (100%)	2010/feb/10	2012/jun/20	461.96
706306	CGB-N1	145582 (100%)	2010/feb/15	2012/jun/20	41.99
733822	CGB-5	145582 (100%)	2010/mar/24	2012/jun/20	63.04
739202	CGB-N FR	145582 (100%)	2010/apr/02	2012/jun/20	41.99
835547	CGB-NC	145582 (100%)	2010/oct/11	2012/jun/20	84.00
846242	AUSERP	145582 (100%)	2011/feb/12	2012/feb/12	84.03
848189	MCGRAZER'S CACHE	145582 (100%)	2011/mar/05	2012/jun/20	21.00
849885	SOWAQUA SW	145582 (100%)	2011/mar/26	2012/jun/20	147.17
849887	HOZW	145582 (100%)	2011/mar/26	2012/jun/20	63.05
850062	ST. PATRICK	145582 (100%)	2011/mar/30	2012/jun/20	168.19
850558	SOW SE	145582 (100%)	2011/apr/02	2012/jun/20	147.16
855436	HOZ SE	145582 (100%)	2011/may/23	2012/jun/20	63.06
862519	SOWAQUA CREEK	145582 (100%)	2011/jul/02	2012/jul/15	105.08
866051	MT SNIDER	145582 (100%)	2011/jul/13	2012/jul/15	420.36
893249	CGB MT SNIDER	145582 (100%)	2011/aug/24	2012/aug/24	84.08
929949	MT SNIDER NE	145582 (100%)	2011/nov/20	2012/nov/20	147.10
				Total	**2605.49**

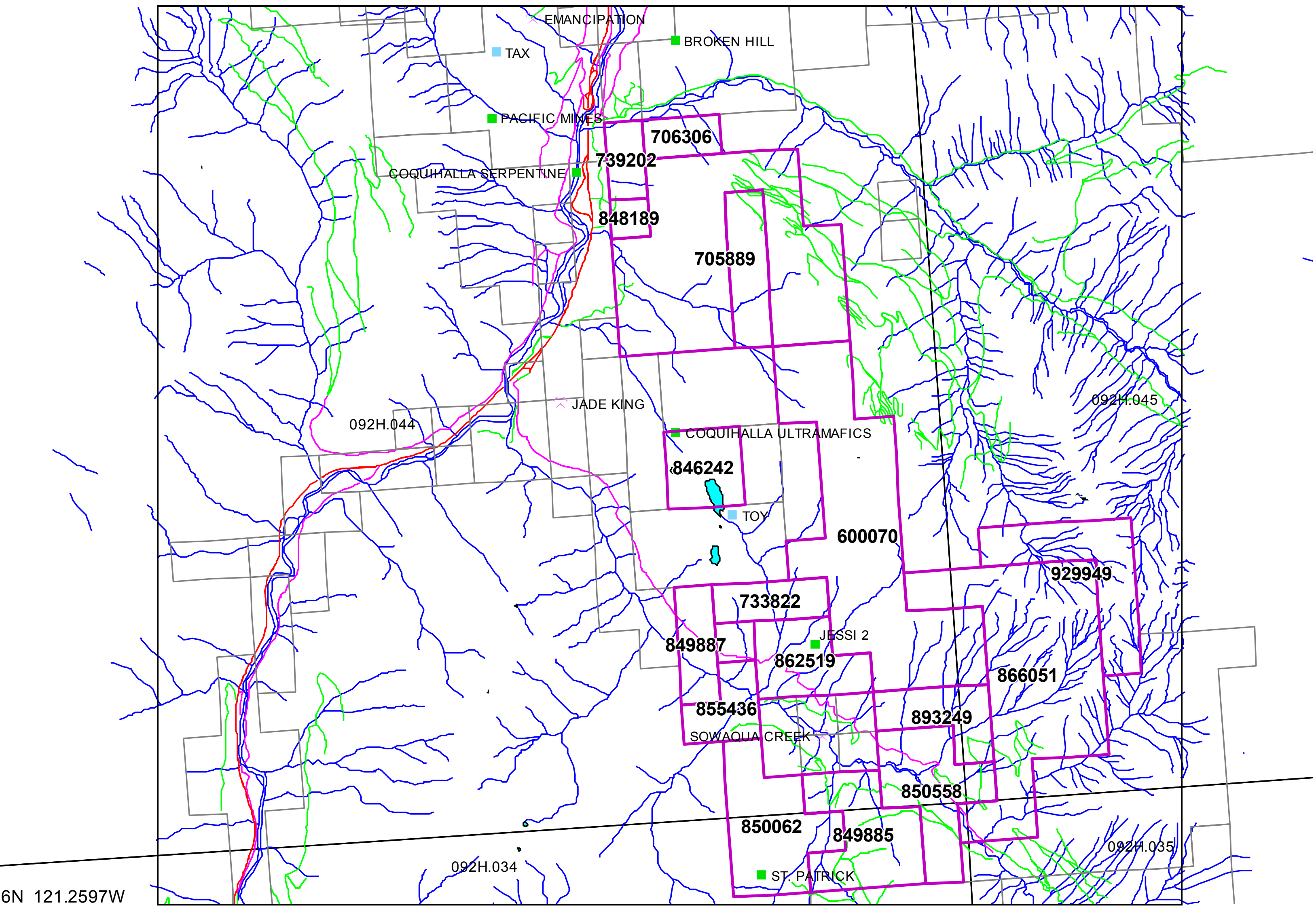


Figure 2 – Project Tenure Outline

Regional Geology

The Coquihalla Gold Belt Project lies along the southern portion of the Hozameen fault system. This structure, which in this area includes the parallel East and West Hozameen faults and an intervening strip of ultramafic rocks, forms a major north northwest trending regional fault system. It extends for more than 100 kilometers, reaching from the Fraser River south of Boston Bar southward into Washington State. The Hozameen fault system separates the Jurassic Ladner Creek sediments and the older underlying Spider Peak volcanic rocks to the east from the older Hozameen Complex sediments on the west side.

Along much of its length the Hozameen fault is a single structure, but in places it splits into eastern and western semi-parallel faults separated by up to 2 kilometers of ultramafic intrusive rocks. In the vicinity of the Coquihalla Gold Belt Project, this ultramafic body is at its widest. The intrusive is a mix of serpentinite, gneiss and diorite that appears to be a fault emplacement of older altered crustal rocks occurring after the formation of the Spider Peak volcanic and Ladner Creek sediments lying on the east side. The entire area is also heavily cross-faulted with more recent faults that cut across both the Ladner Group rocks and the ultramafic intrusive. The regional geology of the area is shown in Figure 3.

Known gold mineralization occurs mainly in the Ladner sediments or the Spider Peak volcanics in the vicinity of the East Hozameen fault, as well as within the ultramafic intrusive unit. The most common occurrences to the east of the fault consist of quartz carbonate veins and stockworks in the sediments or volcanics, carrying low levels of pyrite and arsenopyrite, with gold occurring as inclusions in the sulphide minerals or as ultra-fine particles in the quartz matrix. Along the fault contact zone and within shear zones in the ultramafic, smaller zones of high grade gold occur, hosted within the talcose fault gouge.

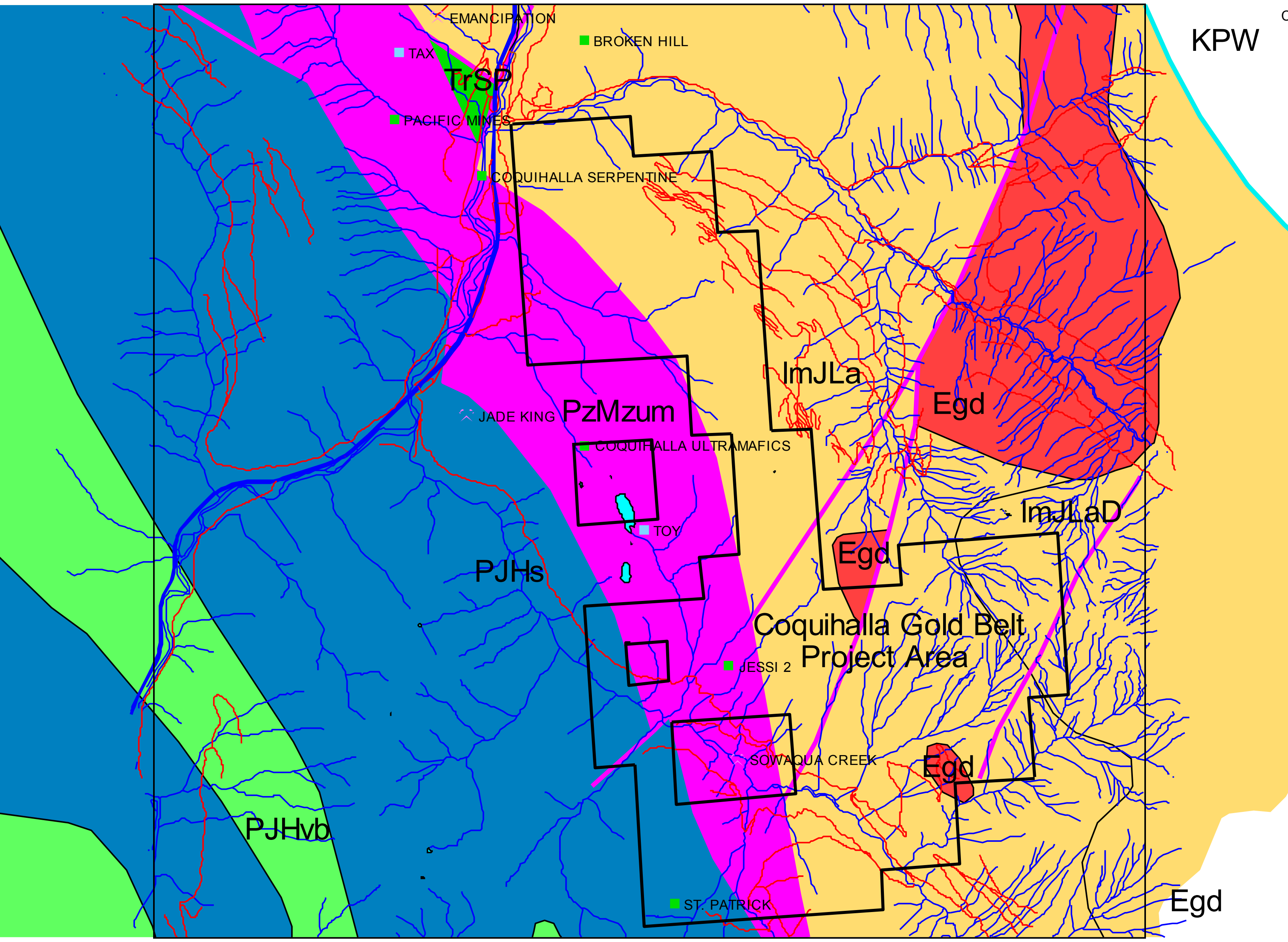
Other mineralization within, or close to, the ultramafic unit include talc and jade occurrences associated with the serpentinite and minor base metal sulphide occurrences hosted in mineralized shear zones as narrow, irregular quartz veins. There are also significant levels of nickel and cobalt in much of the serpentinite, and in some locations this can include a substantial fraction as very fine-grained disseminated sulphides. Chromite is also found in the serpentinite as fine disseminations and in some locations as larger blebs. Placer platinum has been recovered from Sowaqua Creek, but there are no recorded bedrock occurrences of platinum group metals in the area, with the possible exception of the poorly documented St. Patrick showing near the West Hozameen fault in the Sowaqua Creek area. At least one reference refers to this showing as including PGM values.

Local Geology

The Coquihalla Gold Belt project area extends for eight kilometers along the east side of the Coquihalla ultramafic complex and includes portions of the East and West Hozameen faults, Ladner Creek sedimentary rocks and the intervening Spider Peak volcanic rocks, along with small areas of Hozameen Complex sedimentary rocks in the southwest. The largest part of the property is underlain by the Ladner Creek group, which in this area is predominantly argillite, but with substantial bands of siltstones, especially toward the north end of the property. In southern sections the Ladner Group argillites are in direct fault contact with the ultramafic suite, while to the north they are separated by a variable band of volcanic rocks of the Spider Peak formation. At least two small granodiorite intrusions occur within the Ladner Group rocks, in the southeastern part of the property on the slopes of Mt. Snider. Also in the southeast, on the east slope of Mt. Snider is an area mapped as Dewdney Creek sedimentary rocks.

Western areas of the property are mainly underlain by ultramafic rocks of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt. These rocks are a mixture of serpentinite, gneiss and diorite, with numerous shear zones along the contacts of these units, although gradational contacts also occur.

In addition to the Hozameen fault system, which traverses the property in a north northwest direction, there are numerous cross-faults, mainly with a northeast-southwest orientation. These include the southwest end of the Coquihalla fault, another major regional fault that cuts the ultramafic body and displaces is several hundred meters in the southern part of the property.



Egd – Eocene – granodioritic intrusive rocks
ImJLa – Lower Jurassic to Middle Jurassic Ladner Group – mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
PJHs – Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Complex – undivided sedimentary rocks
PJHvb - Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Complex – basaltic volcanic rocks
PzMzum – Paleozoic to Mesozoic - ultramafic rocks
TrSP – Triassic Spider Peak Formation – basaltic volcanic rocks

Figure 3 – Regional Geology

Known bedrock mineral occurrences on the property are limited, with the exception of poorly defined areas of disseminated nickel mineralization in the serpentinites. Significant amounts of placer gold and platinum have been recovered from Sowaqua Creek, however, where it crosses the ultramafic rocks in the southern part of the property. Some placer gold was also recovered within the property boundaries near the shores of Serpentine Lake. No specific bedrock source for this gold has been identified.

The most significant recorded bedrock occurrence is the St. Patrick showing, which is described in old reports as lying to the south of Sowaqua Creek 5 km upstream from its mouth. The BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report from 1933 described a 40 foot adit and open cuts in wide shear zones exploring narrow gold-bearing quartz veins. No other record of this occurrence is known and the exact location of the workings has not yet been determined. As noted above, significant values of nickel have been identified in serpentinites, which include both a nickel silicate component, from the original peridotite and dunite source rocks, and a significant nickel sulphide component, apparently made up of very fine grained pentlandite or millerite. There is also a small cobalt component, which appears to occur primarily in the silicate matrix, along with finely disseminated chromite. No PGM values have been reported in previous work.

Property History

Exploration of the Coquihalla Region began with small placer operations on the Coquihalla River, and at Siwash Creek at the north end of the trend, following the Fraser River rush in the late 1800's. A few small hard rock operations were developed in the Siwash Creek area in the 1890's, with an unknown quantity of production. Exploration in other parts of the belt was very limited prior to 1910, when the opening of the Kettle Valley Railway made the area accessible to prospectors. Shortly thereafter, numerous gold occurrences were discovered on the north side of the Coquihalla River, almost entirely in the volcanics and sediments within a few hundred meters of the east side of the Coquihalla Ultramafics. The first significant gold producer was the Emancipation Mine, which lies 1.5 kilometers north northwest of the property boundary.

Table 2. Historical Production Along the Coquihalla Gold Trend

Mine	Years of Operation	Production (tonnes)	Gold Production (ounces)	Historical Grades
Aurum	1930-1942	494	533	33.6 g/t Au, 35.1 g/t Ag
Emancipation	1916-1941	1,158	2,897	77.8 g/t Au, 17.0 g/t Ag, 0.7% Pb, 0.9% Zn
Ladner Creek	1982-88	1,018,425	47,010	1.44 g/t Au, 0.11 g/t Ag (Mill recoveries)
Pipestem	1935-37	1,498	272	5.65 g/t Au, 0.77 g/t Ag, 0.004% Cu
Sowaqua Creek	1920's	?	235	unknown (Placer operation, incl. Pt)
Ward	1905	1+	135	unknown

Table 2 summarizes the recorded past production from mining operations along the Coquihalla trend. In addition to these producers, numerous significant prospects have been developed along the same trend, almost entirely on the north side of the Coquihalla River.

The Aurum Mine differed from the others in that it was hosted in a talc-serpentine shear at the edge of the ultramafic belt, with narrow erratic quartz veins that included some spectacular grades. The discovery of this deposit in the 1920's sparked considerable exploration of the ultramafics, but only very minor occurrences were found. Around this time, however, placer gold was discovered in significant amounts along Sowaqua Creek, and a small mining operation was established which also included platinum recovery. Production was limited by difficult operating conditions, leaving most of the material in place. A small alluvial gold occurrence was also identified at this time near Serpentine Lake, which is also part of the project area.

Renewed exploration in the 1970's and 80's led to the discovery of at least two significant gold deposits in the Vicinity of the old Aurum mine. The Ladner Creek Mine was put into production as a 1500 tpd operation in the early 1980's, and produced close to 50,000 ounces of gold before being shut down due a low gold price and operational issues, leaving much of the defined gold resource unmined. During this same period, and in the years following, additional resources have been defined at this mine, as well as at the neighbouring McMaster prospect.
Within the Coquihalla Gold Belt project area boundaries there was also exploration work done in the early 1980's, but this was confined to surface work, with minimal development beyond that.

Past exploration and development in the immediate project area has been more limited than that on the north side of the Coquihalla River. In the 1920's several companies staked claims over this area looking for ultramafic shear-hosted gold deposits following the discovery of the Aurum deposit to the north, but few significant showings were reported. In the 1930's some work was reported on the St. Patrick showing, on the south side of Sowaqua Creek, but very little detail is available. A single BC Annual Report of the Minister of Mines (1933) describes narrow gold-bearing quartz veins in a 40 foot adit and in wide stripped shear zones, but no further mention is made and no assays are reported. In the 1970's exploration included an airbourne magnetic survey and a few short drillholes near the Coquihalla River. The target of this work was primarily nickel, which had been identified in the Serpentinites of the ultramafic belt. Substantial areas of nickel mineralization, with minor cobalt values, were identified, but no specific resource was defined. Later work, carried out by Border Resources Ltd., focused primarily on the metallurgy of recovering the nickel, part of which occurs as fine sulphide minerals that can be concentrated by flotation with some difficulty.
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In the early 1980's Aquarius Resources Ltd. staked a large part of the trend on the south side of the Coquihalla River. The work carried out was principally soil geochemistry, looking for gold anomalies. Aquarius' soil grids defined a strong gold anomaly in the northwest part of the current project area, along the slope facing the River. This is an area with minimal bedrock outcrop, believed to be underlain by ultramafics, downslope from the East Hozameen fault. The anomaly is sporadic, but persistent over approximately one square kilometre, with additional outlying anomalous values. The results included numerous values above 100 ppb gold in soil. Soil grids in the southern part of the project area also produced anomalous gold values, but these were mainly individual sporadic high values, some reaching gram per tonne levels, which did not clearly define a specific anomalous zone. This area is also mainly covered in glacial till, with few outcrops.

Most of the soil samples taken on the property have only been analyzed for gold. A few of the later samples taken by Aquarius were analyzed for some base metals and for arsenic, producing a few anomalous results, but there was not enough coverage to clearly define anomalous areas, or to identify direct correlations with gold anomalies.

In 2009 Crucible carried out limited prospecting and geochemical sampling in the central part of the property on the hillsides north of Sowaqua Creek in the vicinity of the mapped location of the Jessi 2 (Minfile 092HSW149) occurrence. Some stream sediments showed anomalous gold values, but no specific targets were identified. In 2010 Crucible conducted a small geochemical program in the Karen Creek area, in the vicinity of the gold-in-soil anomaly outlined by Aquarius in the 1980's. A strong geochemical gold response was seen in several samples from shallow soil along a ridge and talus slope above the main anomaly, indicating a possible bedrock source.

Summary of Work

Two days were spent on the Coquihalla Gold Belt project in July of 2011 for sample collection and prospecting. All work was carried out in the Mt Snider area, in the south eastern part of the property, accessed via the Sowaqua Creek FSR. The primary objective was the collection of stream and soil geochemical samples for initial reconnaissance of this relatively unexplored area. Incidental to the collection of stream sediment and soil samples, potentially mineralized float rock was also collected for analysis and any bedrock outcrops found were prospected.

Work Program

Sampling and Data Collection

Samples were collected on two separate site visits, the first on July 3rd, 2011 and the second on July 30th, 2011. Relevant sample locations are identified on the map in Appendix 1. Assay results for rock samples are summarized in Table 3, while results for the soil and stream silt samples are shown on the accompanying map. Complete assay reports are included in Appendix 2. All rock chip and stream float rock samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverized before being analysed for gold by fire assay and for a 34 element scan by ICP-AES. Soil and stream silt samples were dried and screened at 80 mesh before also being analysed for gold by fire assay and for 34 element scan using ICP-AES.

The locations visited and samples collected are described below.

Rock Chip and Float Samples

On July 3rd and 30th, 2011 the Mt. Snider area, in the southeast part of the property was visited, focusing on the drainages of the principal creeks in this area. The Sowaqua Creek FSR provides good access to this area at low elevation, but aside from one highly washed out and overgrown spur road, there are no pre-existing routes leading to the upper slopes. Two traverses were run on foot upslope from the main Sowaqua Creek road. The first, on July 3rd, included prospecting of road cuts and nearby outcrops along approximately 1 km of the Sowaqua Creek road, followed by an ascent along part of the above mentioned overgrown spur and up the south crest of the ravine formed by the main creek in the area, returning down via the same route. The main focus of the work was the drainage of this unnamed creek, which is the northerly of two major drainage systems on the west side of Mt. Snider. This creek was targeted based partly on a high arsenic value reported from regional stream sediment sampling.

Table 3 - Rock and Chip Sample Description and Analytical Results

Sample #	Date	Description	Width m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm
CR10703-1	03/07/2011	Shear zone in road cut with minor qtz	3.0	<0.005	<2	<3	38	14	8
CR10703-2	03/07/2011	Qtz-cc vein in wider shear in road cut	0.3	0.005	<2	5	23	10	5
CR10703-3	03/07/2011	Pyritic conglomerate float with qtz	-	0.015	<2	19	284	12	46
CR10730-0	30/07/2011	Stream float, qtz-cc	-	<0.005	<2	<3	8	3	1
CR10730-1	30/07/2011	Outcropping intrusive with alteration	2.0	<0.005	<2	<3	93	126	18
CR10730-2	30/07/2011	Qtz float in creek debris fan	-	0.009	<2	12	13	9	6

The second traverse, on July 30th, was again focused on this creek, covering part of the hillside to the north of the main branch of the creek. The traverse again began from the Sowaqua Creek road, but headed directly up slope approximately 1 km northwest of the creek crossing. The traverse intersected a smaller creek about 600 meters north of and 200 meters above the road, and followed this creek upstream for about 100 meters before cutting across the slope to the east for about 1 km. The route then trended south and then southwest along the north crest of the ravine formed by the main creek channel, returning to the road via this route.

In road cuts along Sowaqua Creek road several shear or fault zones are exposed, some of which showed evidence of mineralization in the form of limonite and other oxidation products, as well as minor amounts of quartz. Two of these were sampled (CR10703-1 and -2) but metal values were very low. Just south of the main creek crossing a substantial outcrop of mineralized conglomerate was investigated on the slope above the road. Much of this material is highly pyritic with possible minor chalcopyrite. A float sample of this material which also contained some quartz was collected (CR10703-3). The sample showed anomalous copper levels, but was low in precious metals.

On the second traverse three additional rock samples were collected. The first (CR10730-0) was quartz/calcium carbonate float from the first small stream crossed, to the west of the main creek being investigated. The sample was representative of vein float that was fairly common in this creek, which was generally massive with some limonitic staining and occasional pyrite inclusions. Assay results for this material showed no significant values. Vein float samples were also collected from the main creek where is crosses Sowaqua Creek road. This creek had undergone a fairly recent debris flow event that scoured the creek bed for a considerable distance upstream and covered the road with mud and float rock. This material included numerous examples of quartz breccia vein material with limonitic staining. A sample of this material (CR10730-2) showed negligible metal values. The other rock sample collected from the second traverse was from an intrusive outcrop on the upper slope of Mt. Snider. Although outcrop was limited, there appeared to be a substantial granodiorite intrusion in this area. A zone of alteration showing iron staining and minor shearing was chip sampled over a 2 meter width (CR10730-1). While no precious metal values were detected, the sample was slightly elevated in base metals such as nickel and chromium associated with the rock's mafic content.

Stream Silt Samples

Collection of stream silt samples was a primary objective of both traverses in order to expand on favourable values reported for a regional stream sediment sample from the creek in this area. The first traverse was limited to the slopes on the south/southeast side of this creek, and most of the sediment samples collected were from streams to the south. Sample CR10703-S1 was taken above the road crossing of a large stream draining the southwest slope of Mt. Snider. Only a small part of this drainage lies within the project area, so this sample was meant to improve regional geochemical information and possibly identify extensions of the target area. This sample gave significantly different values than all others for most metals, likely reflecting different rock types predominating in the eastern part of this drainage. This sample had the highest levels of copper lead and zinc, while gold values were below detection. Arsenic, the primary indicator element being tracked, was also relatively high for this sample, at 70 ppm. Three samples (CR10703-S2 to –S4) were collected from a small stream lying between the two major drainages in this area. The two lower samples were nearly identical, but the highest elevation sample (-S4) was significantly elevated in both gold and arsenic (16 ppb and 76 ppm respectively). The final two samples collected from this traverse were from the main channel of the target creek. The first (CR10703-S5) was well upstream, in an area scoured by a recent debris flow event. Relatively little sediment was available for sampling, but the material obtained gave a strong gold and arsenic response (16 ppb Au and 118 ppm As) along with relatively high zinc (311 ppm) and the highest response for antimony (8 ppm) a possible secondary indicator for gold mineralization in this area. The final sample (CR10703-S6) was collected above the road crossing and consisted mainly of material deposited during or since the debris flow event. This sample was also elevated in gold and arsenic (15 ppb Au, and 76 ppm As). This correlated well with the reported RGS values for arsenic at this location (71 ppm by AAS or 76 ppm by NA analysis).

Stream samples from the second traverse were all collected from up-slope locations. The first two (CR10730-S1 and –S2) were from the smaller stream to the west, and were lower in gold and much lower in arsenic. At 12 ppb Au, the upstream sample (CR10730-S2) could still be considered slightly anomalous. The remaining samples were all from the same drainage system as the main creek tested by the last two samples from the first traverse. The first of these (CR10730-S3) was from the farthest west branch of this drainage, a small south-flowing tributary which had the lowest arsenic level of all the samples collected (19 ppm), but still had a gold value that is potentially anomalous (13 ppb). The next sample (CR10730-S4) was from another small tributary further east, a southwest flowing stream covering the mid-section of this drainage. This sample gave by far the highest arsenic response (203 ppm) as well as the highest gold value (31 ppb) and an elevated antimony value (6 ppm). The final two samples were collected just upstream of the confluence of the main channel with the combined flow of many of the western tributaries. Sample CR10730-S5 was taken from the main channel and confirmed the high arsenic value (105 ppm) seen further upstream as well as giving good gold (23 ppb) and antimony (7 ppm) values. Sample CR10730-S6 was from the combined tributary and had much lower values, although arsenic was still anomalous (59 ppm), reflecting the high values in at least one of the feeder streams.

Soil Samples

A total of 9 soil samples (CR10730-G1 to –G9) were collected along a part of the second traverse line, roughly contouring about 900 meters of the western part of the target drainage with approximately 100 meter spacing. All samples were collected from the B horizon or the upper C horizon where the B horizon was poorly developed, at a depth of 10 to 20 cm. For the most part, gold and base metal values in these samples were relatively low. Arsenic levels were very low in samples to the west, but increasing significantly in sample CR10730-G4 and all those to the east. The arsenic values increased steadily to the east, peaking at 101 ppm in sample CR10730-G6 before decreasing again over the remaining three samples to the east. Interestingly, the two samples with potentially anomalous gold values (i.e. >10 ppb) occurred at each end of the section with elevated arsenic values.

Interpretation of Results

While prospecting and rock sampling did not result in any important results, geochemical sampling of soils and silts were both encouraging. The most interesting results from prospecting was the identification of a zone of highly pyritic conglomerate near the road. While economic values were low, the high sulphide content may relate to wider mineralizing events.

Stream silt geochemistry was very encouraging and has at the least confirmed a strong arsenic source affecting at least two branches of the main creek and possibly related sources affecting two creeks to the south. Along the Coquihalla Gold Belt to the north economic gold mineralization principally occurs with arsenopyrite in veins and stockworks in Ladner sediments. With the current results a possible similar source for the arsenic anomaly is supported by anomalous antimony accompanying some of the highest arsenic values. It is also supported by the low but consistently anomalous gold values, with the highest gold values corresponding to the highest arsenic values. One possible interpretation of these results would be the presence of at least one zone of arsenopyrite mineralization impacting two channels 500 meters apart, and possibly extending another 500 meters along the slope to the south. This mineralization also clearly appears to be gold bearing, but it is not yet possible to interpret whether either the grade or size of any potential mineralized zones would be economic.

While not producing dramatic results, the soil sampling points to some clear zonation in arsenic levels bracketing at least one strongly anomalous sample, with some minor gold values in two of the samples to provide further encouragement. Whether these results relate directly to the stream sediment results, or are only peripherally related to a larger up-slope source cannot be interpreted from the available data. Overall this work has provided very encouraging results that are worthy of follow up. Suitable work could include additional stream geochemistry on upstream tributaries to better delineate the anomaly geographically, a greatly expanded soil sampling grid to cover all of the potentially anomalous parts of the mountain side together with prospecting and geologic mapping of rock exposures on the upper slopes of Mt. Snider. Airborne geophysics over the area would also be helpful in identifying structures and zones of alteration that may correspond with the arsenic anomaly.

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Author's Qualifications

I, Douglas Warkentin, P.Eng., a professional engineer with a business address at 745 East 30th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., certify that:

I have been a Registered Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since 1992.

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. and hold a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining and Mineral Process Engineering.

I have practiced my profession as a Metallurgist and Mineral Process Engineer for 24 years.

I am currently employed as a Metallurgical Engineer by Kemetco Research Inc., Vancouver B.C., and have previously been employed as a Mineral Process Engineer by Vista Mines Inc., Coastech Research Inc., NTBC Research Corp., Biomet Mining Ltd., Blue Sky Mines Ltd., and Vizon Scitec Inc. I also serve as a Director of Duncastle Gold Corp., a TSX-Venture listed company.

Since 2001 I have acted as an independent engineering consultant for a number of mining clients.

I am a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 in relation to metallurgical testing and evaluation programs.

I directly conducted or supervised all sampling, sample handling and preparation related to the Coquihalla Gold Belt Project that is described in this report.

I am the sole author of this report.

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

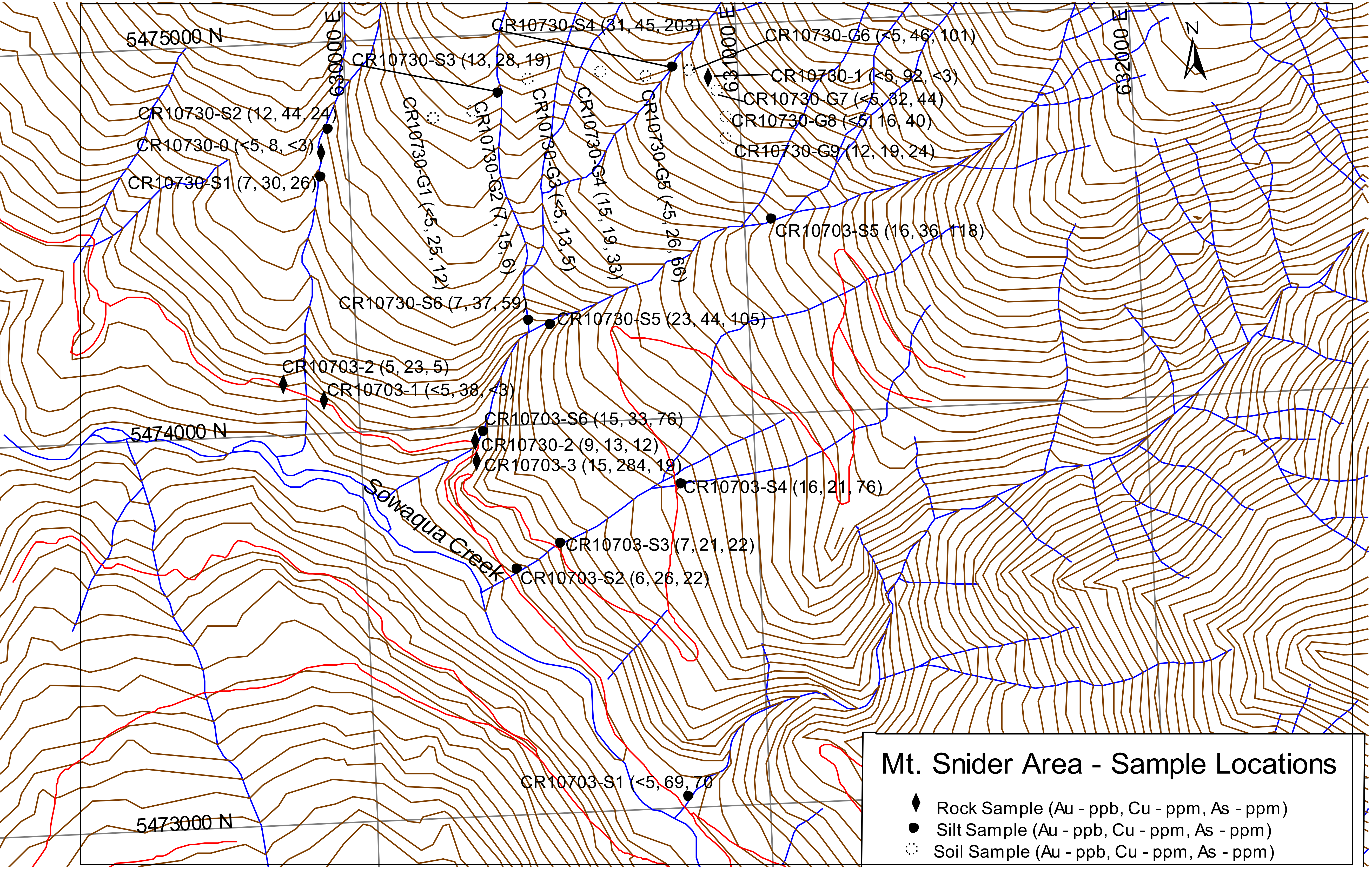
Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 9th day of January 2012.

Doug Warkentin, PEng.
Metallurgical Engineer

Statement of Costs

Site Reconnaissance and Sampling	
Prep, Travel and Site Labour (32 hours @ $45/hr)	$1,440.00
Transportation (2 days, fuel and mileage)	$313.03
Food and Supplies (2 days)	$30.37
Sample Analysis	
Sample Preparation (6 samples @ $9.35/sample) (21 samples @ $7.50/sample)	$213.61
Sample Assaying (27 samples @ $32.82/sample)	$886.03
Report Preparation	$270.00
Total Cost	**$3,153.04**

Appendix 1 – Sample Location Map



Map Scale 1:10,000

Appendix 2 – Assay Reports

SGS

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: VC111367

To: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
CRUCIBLE RESOURCE LTD
745 EAST 30TH AVE
VANCOUVER BC V5V 2V8

Date: Oct 03, 2011

P.O. No.	:	Rock Samples
Project No.	:	-
No. Of Samples	:	6
Date Submitted	:	Sep 14, 2011
Report Comprises	:	Pages 1 to 5 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Certified By : ______________________

Satpaul Gill
QAQC Chemist

SGS Minerals Services Geochemistry, Vancouver, BC is ISO 9001:2008 certified.

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

Final : VC111367 Order: Rock Samples

Element	WtKg	Au	Ag	Al	As	Be	Ca	Ba	Bi	Cd
Method	WGH79	FAA313	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	0.001	5	2	0.01	3	0.5	0.01	5	5	1
Units	kg	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
CR10703-1	1.965	<5	<2	0.73	<3	<0.5	6.10	17	<5	<1
CR10703-2	1.480	5	<2	1.11	5	<0.5	11.6	22	<5	<1
CR10703-3	1.100	15	<2	0.85	19	<0.5	0.62	37	<5	<1
CR10730-0	0.500	<5	<2	0.16	<3	<0.5	>15	12	<5	<1
CR10730-1	1.225	<5	<2	1.49	<3	<0.5	0.85	35	<5	<1
CR10730-2	1.145	9	<2	0.43	12	<0.5	2.92	33	<5	<1

Final : VC111367 Order: Rock Samples

Element	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn
Method	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	1	1	0.5	0.01	1	0.01	0.5	1	0.01	2
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
CR10703-1	8	24	37.8	3.63	<1	0.03	3.1	14	1.63	1020
CR10703-2	5	86	23.0	2.31	<1	0.06	1.8	12	0.41	898
CR10703-3	46	84	284	11.4	<1	0.32	3.5	4	0.33	1210
CR10730-0	1	7	7.9	0.66	<1	0.02	1.6	3	0.16	935
CR10730-1	18	288	92.5	2.50	<1	0.07	1.8	17	1.90	325
CR10730-2	6	200	12.8	2.89	<1	0.07	2.6	5	0.87	829

Final : VC111367 Order: Rock Samples

Element	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr
Method	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.01	5	0.5	10	0.5
Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
CR10703-1	<1	0.03	14	0.02	<2	0.02	<5	7.7	<10	224
CR10703-2	2	0.05	10	0.03	4	0.30	<5	2.1	<10	145
CR10703-3	1	0.02	12	0.09	13	>5	<5	3.1	<10	6.3
CR10730-0	<1	0.01	3	<0.01	<2	0.01	<5	2.5	<10	466
CR10730-1	<1	0.09	126	0.03	<2	0.04	<5	4.8	<10	33.1
CR10730-2	1	0.03	9	0.03	<2	0.05	<5	4.6	<10	94.6

SGS

Final : VC111367 Order: Rock Samples

Element	Ti	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
Method	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	0.01	1	10	0.5	1	0.5
Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
CR10703-1	<0.01	32	<10	8.7	38	1.3
CR10703-2	0.09	23	<10	4.6	80	1.8
CR10703-3	<0.01	23	<10	8.1	41	4.2
CR10730-0	<0.01	4	<10	3.5	9	<0.5
CR10730-1	0.13	71	<10	1.9	18	5.8
CR10730-2	<0.01	17	<10	4.3	34	1.0

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: VC111368

To: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
CRUCIBLE RESOURCE LTD
745 EAST 30TH AVE
VANCOUVER BC V5V 2V8

Date: Oct 04, 2011

P.O. No.	:	Soil Samples
Project No.	:	-
No. Of Samples	:	21
Date Submitted	:	Sep 14, 2011
Report Comprises	:	Pages 1 to 5 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Certified By : ____________________

Satpaul Gill
QAQC Chemist

SGS Minerals Services Geochemistry, Vancouver, BC is ISO 9001:2008 certified.

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

Element	Au	WtKg	Ag	Al	As	Be	Ca	Ba	Bi	Cd
Method	FAA313	WGH79	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	5	0.001	2	0.01	3	0.5	0.01	5	5	1
Units	ppb	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
CR10703-S1	<5	0.044	<2	2.46	70	<0.5	0.73	90	<5	3
CR10703-S2	6	0.112	<2	1.45	22	<0.5	0.54	58	<5	<1
CR10703-S3	7	0.092	<2	1.06	22	<0.5	0.44	53	<5	<1
CR10703-S4	16	0.034	<2	1.41	76	<0.5	0.42	65	<5	<1
CR10703-S5	16	0.028	<2	1.14	118	<0.5	0.25	60	<5	1
CR10703-S6	15	0.144	<2	1.61	76	<0.5	0.35	57	<5	<1
CR10730-S1	7	0.086	<2	1.72	26	<0.5	0.35	45	<5	<1
CR10730-S2	12	0.024	<2	1.90	24	<0.5	0.41	40	<5	<1
CR10730-S3	13	0.016	<2	1.75	19	<0.5	0.33	54	<5	<1
CR10730-S4	31	0.030	<2	1.50	203	<0.5	0.29	169	<5	<1
CR10730-S5	23	0.028	<2	1.31	105	<0.5	0.36	57	<5	<1
CR10730-S6	7	0.008	<2	1.68	59	<0.5	0.39	69	<5	<1
CR10730-G1	<5	0.010	<2	3.24	12	<0.5	0.13	78	<5	<1
CR10730-G2	7	0.012	<2	2.29	6	<0.5	0.20	81	<5	<1
CR10730-G3	<5	0.022	<2	1.69	5	<0.5	0.26	78	<5	<1
CR10730-G4	15	0.014	<2	2.50	33	<0.5	0.15	126	<5	<1
CR10730-G5	<5	0.026	<2	2.31	66	<0.5	0.14	119	<5	<1
CR10730-G6	<5	0.028	<2	2.32	101	<0.5	0.09	116	<5	<1
CR10730-G7	<5	0.024	<2	2.18	44	<0.5	0.14	99	<5	<1
CR10730-G8	<5	0.024	<2	1.86	40	<0.5	0.15	70	<5	<1
CR10730-G9	12	0.024	<2	2.16	24	<0.5	0.20	87	<5	<1

Element Method Det.Lim. Units	Co ICP14B 1 ppm	Cr ICP14B 1 ppm	Cu ICP14B 0.5 ppm	Fe ICP14B 0.01 %	Hg ICP14B 1 ppm	K ICP14B 0.01 %	La ICP14B 0.5 ppm	Li ICP14B 1 ppm	Mg ICP14B 0.01 %	Mn ICP14B 2 ppm
CR10703-S1	19	35	69.1	5.13	<1	0.15	3.4	28	0.96	988
CR10703-S2	14	28	25.5	4.11	<1	0.10	3.2	15	0.67	649
CR10703-S3	14	56	20.8	4.97	<1	0.05	4.2	11	0.63	586
CR10703-S4	13	69	20.9	4.65	<1	0.04	4.5	23	0.79	726
CR10703-S5	13	34	35.6	4.90	<1	0.04	4.9	22	0.53	873
CR10703-S6	13	43	33.0	4.35	<1	0.05	4.7	23	0.86	734
CR10730-S1	16	50	30.4	4.27	<1	0.05	4.5	21	1.12	821
CR10730-S2	19	67	43.8	5.15	<1	0.04	5.8	25	1.30	1020
CR10730-S3	18	83	27.6	4.38	<1	0.04	5.0	22	1.11	890
CR10730-S4	17	39	45.1	4.62	<1	0.03	5.7	23	0.66	1080
CR10730-S5	14	45	44.0	5.31	<1	0.04	3.8	22	0.75	791
CR10730-S6	16	63	37.3	4.63	<1	0.04	4.4	22	1.04	881
CR10730-G1	23	82	25.3	3.98	<1	0.05	4.3	24	0.72	780
CR10730-G2	22	128	15.4	3.89	<1	0.04	4.6	23	1.07	705
CR10730-G3	27	182	12.6	3.36	<1	0.04	3.8	24	1.15	661
CR10730-G4	27	111	18.7	4.35	<1	0.05	3.6	31	1.07	561
CR10730-G5	19	70	25.6	4.39	<1	0.04	4.2	23	0.94	487
CR10730-G6	16	71	45.9	4.97	<1	0.03	7.4	29	0.87	385
CR10730-G7	20	83	32.1	4.06	<1	0.05	4.9	23	0.98	896
CR10730-G8	15	109	16.4	4.62	<1	0.04	3.7	21	0.98	501
CR10730-G9	26	192	18.8	4.63	<1	0.02	3.5	21	1.97	390

Element	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr
Method	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	0.01	5	0.5	10	0.5
Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
CR10703-S1	2	0.08	26	0.07	39	0.15	<5	6.9	<10	47.2
CR10703-S2	<1	0.06	18	0.06	11	0.41	<5	4.6	<10	31.4
CR10703-S3	<1	0.04	36	0.08	8	0.04	<5	3.2	<10	30.8
CR10703-S4	<1	0.03	60	0.05	7	0.03	<5	3.6	<10	28.9
CR10703-S5	3	0.02	25	0.04	12	0.02	8	5.5	<10	15.7
CR10703-S6	1	0.02	29	0.05	8	0.09	<5	5.2	<10	19.6
CR10730-S1	<1	0.02	62	0.05	6	0.06	<5	4.8	<10	16.6
CR10730-S2	1	0.02	70	0.06	8	0.11	<5	5.3	<10	17.8
CR10730-S3	<1	0.02	84	0.04	5	<0.01	<5	4.5	<10	13.2
CR10730-S4	1	0.02	27	0.05	9	0.01	6	5.6	<10	17.5
CR10730-S5	2	0.02	29	0.05	10	0.47	7	5.3	<10	20.3
CR10730-S6	<1	0.02	45	0.06	9	0.08	<5	5.0	<10	18.1
CR10730-G1	<1	0.02	118	0.22	7	<0.01	<5	3.9	<10	10.3
CR10730-G2	<1	0.02	209	0.10	5	<0.01	<5	3.0	<10	9.7
CR10730-G3	<1	0.02	262	0.07	4	<0.01	<5	3.0	<10	11.9
CR10730-G4	<1	0.02	282	0.13	6	<0.01	<5	3.8	<10	9.6
CR10730-G5	<1	0.02	190	0.08	5	<0.01	<5	4.1	<10	9.9
CR10730-G6	<1	0.02	113	0.05	5	<0.01	<5	4.9	<10	8.7
CR10730-G7	<1	0.02	131	0.09	5	<0.01	<5	4.2	<10	10.8
CR10730-G8	<1	0.02	144	0.12	6	<0.01	<5	3.3	<10	10.1
CR10730-G9	<1	0.02	285	0.05	4	<0.01	<5	3.8	<10	11.6

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Final : VC111368 Order: Soil Samples

Element	Ti	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
Method	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B	ICP14B
Det.Lim.	0.01	1	10	0.5	1	0.5
Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
CR10703-S1	0.14	86	<10	9.2	547	4.5
CR10703-S2	0.10	85	<10	7.0	85	4.6
CR10703-S3	0.07	129	<10	5.6	61	2.9
CR10703-S4	0.06	88	<10	5.6	120	2.4
CR10703-S5	0.03	54	<10	6.3	311	2.0
CR10703-S6	0.06	59	<10	6.2	167	2.6
CR10730-S1	0.07	59	<10	6.8	116	3.7
CR10730-S2	0.04	59	<10	7.2	144	2.9
CR10730-S3	0.06	61	<10	6.8	114	2.4
CR10730-S4	0.03	57	<10	8.0	204	1.9
CR10730-S5	0.03	61	<10	6.0	240	2.5
CR10730-S6	0.07	70	<10	7.1	129	2.7
CR10730-G1	0.13	60	<10	2.1	174	29.1
CR10730-G2	0.11	63	<10	1.9	163	6.5
CR10730-G3	0.09	55	<10	1.9	122	2.9
CR10730-G4	0.11	71	<10	2.4	190	4.6
CR10730-G5	0.08	66	<10	3.0	218	3.9
CR10730-G6	0.02	60	<10	3.3	145	2.7
CR10730-G7	0.08	70	<10	2.5	151	2.7
CR10730-G8	0.08	76	<10	2.0	128	4.8
CR10730-G9	0.07	68	<10	2.3	115	2.0