BRITISH COLUMBIA The Best Place on Earth		T ROCK SAL
Ministry of Energy and Mines BC Geological Survey		Assessment Report Title Page and Summary
TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological, Geochemical and I	Prospecting TOTAL COST	\$13,065.70
AUTHOR(S): Steven Noakes	SIGNATURE(S):	
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):		YEAR OF WORK: 2011
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):	5003791	
PROPERTY NAME: KINASKAN		
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): KAK 2, KAK 3, KAK 4,	KAK 6 AND KAK 8	
COMMODITIES SOUGHT: AU, CU, AG MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:		
MINING DIVISION: LIARD	NTS/BCGS: 104G/09	
LATITUDE: 57 ° 46 '49 " LONGITUDE: 130 OWNER(S): 1) COLORADO RESOURCES LTD.	^o <u>16</u> <u>'41</u> " (at centre of wor	rk)
MAILING ADDRESS: 110 - 2300 CARRINGTON ROAD		
WEST KELOWNA, BC, V4T 2N6		
OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: 1) COLORADO RESOURCES LTD.	2)	
MAILING ADDRESS: 110 - 2300 CARRINGTON ROAD		
WEST KELOWNA, BC, V4T 2N6		
PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, STUHINI GROUP, HAZELTON VOLCANICS, LATE TRIASSIC,	alteration, mineralization, size and attitude): EARLY JURASSIC, UNCONFORMITY	, PORPHYRY, PYRITE,
CHALCOPYRITE		
REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT R	EPORT NUMBERS: AR 31739 - Mehner, E	D.T., and Travis, A, 2010:

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres) Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for)			
Soil			
silt 11 SAMPLES ANALYS	ED FOR AU + 36 ICP	603613 - 603615, 603617, 603619	\$6703.00
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			3
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area) 825 he	ectares	603613 - 603615, 603617, 603619	\$6,360.00
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)		_	
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/	trail		
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	\$13,063.00

ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prospecting and Silt Sampling on the KINASKAN PROPERTY, 2011

Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Latitude: 57° 46´49´´ N (property centre) Longitude: 130° 16´41´´ W (property centre) UTM: 423990 E 6404960 N; Zone 9, NAD 83

NTS; 104G/09

Field Work Commissioned to:

CJL Enterprises

3176 Tatlow Road, P.O. Box 662 Smithers, BC, Canada V0J2N0 Field work done September 5 – 8, 2011

By: Colorado Resources Ltd. 110 – 2300 Carrington Road, West Kelowna, BC Canada, V4T 2N6

Prepared By: Steve B. Noakes, Consultant to Colorado Resources Ltd. December 8, 2011

> BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 32854

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1.0 SUMMARY

The original Kinaskan Property was staked in early 2009 to cover favourable geology for hosting coppergold porphyry style mineralization related to Late Triassic-Early Jurassic intrusives, quartz vein hosted goldsilver mineralization occurring peripheral to porphyry deposits and for gold-copper mineralization related to 180 Ma felsic intrusives. The 16,458 hectare property is located in the Stikine River region of north-western British Columbia, approximately 195 kilometres north of Stewart and 75 kilometres south of Dease Lake. The Red Chris copper-gold porphyry deposit owned by Imperial Metals Corp. is about 29 kms to the southeast while the GJ copper-gold porphyry deposit of NGEx Resources Inc. is about 13 kms to the south.

The property is underlain by Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group volcanics and volcaniclastics intruded by numerous small, quartz deficient stocks of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age. Sulphides with copper-gold and locally molybdenum grades are generally associated with the intrusives and late quartz stockworks. Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics and volcaniclastics unconformably overly the Stuhini volcanics. Felsic dykes and small plugs, sometimes associated with auriferous pyrite-chalcopyrite intrude the Hazelton stratigraphy in the northern portion of the property.

Exploration work of a reconnaissance nature involving silt, soil and rock sampling along with prospecting has been carried out in the area by numerous companies dating back to at least the 1960's. The only detailed exploration work in the area was carried out on the QC, copper-gold porphyry situated along the south side of Quash Creek; the Gordon Vein, a peripheral gold-silver vein system situated northwest of the QC and on Bearclaw Capital Corp.'s, Castle gold prospect located atop Castle Rock in the northeast corner of the property. There are no known mineral showings or occurrences on the Kinaskan Property itself.

More recent work, in the fall of 2009, was carried out by Brett Resources Inc. of a reconnaissance style silt sampling program that successfully identified three multi-drainage anomalies including a gold-zinc anomaly due west of the QC porphyry prospect, a gold-silver-zinc-lead anomaly centred on Coolridge Mountain to the northwest and a copper anomaly in the southeastern portion of the property. Follow-up exploration in 2010 included detailed silt sampling followed by contour soil sampling, prospecting and rock sampling was carried out over the QC West and Coolridge Mountain targets. The work yielded a number of silt, soil and rock anomalies throughout the QC West target but generally weak and scattered soil anomalies from Coolridge Mountain.

Between September 5th to 8th, 2011, a crew of 4 people commissioned by Colorado Resources Ltd from the geological consulting company CJL Enterprises Ltd. of Smithers, BC returned to the property on a limited program of sampling and prospecting. The work was filed September 9, 2011 as event #5003791.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

In April, 2009, Brett Resources Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. staked a group of claims covering favourable geology for hosting copper-gold porphyry and disseminated and vein bearing gold deposits 13.3 kms north of NGEx Resources', GJ copper-gold deposit and 29 kms northwest of Imperial Metals' Red Chris deposit. Initial exploration of the large claim block in late September, 2009 identified three, multi-drainage areas yielding multi-element anomalies. A fourth area with minimal sampling of a single drainage also yielded multi-element anomalies.

In the summer of 2010, a follow-up field program to further evaluate and define the limits of the anomalous zones on Coolridge Mountain and QC West. Field work including all geochemical sampling was contracted to CJL Enterprises 2008 Ltd. of Smithers, BC.

Follow up field work in 2011 consisted of 2 days on the property conducting additional silt sampling to test potential upstream lithologies. Helicopter support was provided by Pacific Western Helicopters of Dease Lake. Analytical work was carried out by Stewart Group's Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 Location

The claims are situated in the Liard Mining Division within the Stikine River region of north-western British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). The town of Stewart is approximately 195 kms south while the closest populated centre is Iskut Village, situated 18.2 kms to the northeast along Hwy. 37. The abandoned BC Railway rail grade and right-of-way is located approximately 25 kms east of Hwy 37. The claims are approximately 17.5 kms east-west by 17.2 kms north-south and the centre of the property is about 57° 46′ 49′′ North latitude and 130° 16′ 41′′ West longitude or UTM co-ordinates 423990 East and 6404960 North (zone 9, NAD 83).

3.2 Description

The Kinaskan Property consists of forty two (42) mineral claims covering 17,322.32 hectares centred along Quash Creek approximately 18.7 kms due west of Hwy. 37 (Figure 2). The claims abut against NGEx Resource Corp.'s Kinaskan/GJ property to the south and against Mt. Edziza Park to the southwest. They completely surround Bearclaw Capital Corp.'s, Castle property in the northeast. The claims were staked on April 29, 2009 and are plotted on British Columbia Government claim map sheets 104G. A complete list of the claims, their size and expiry date is provided in Table 1.

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	AREA HECTARE	ISSUE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	MAP NUMBER				
603606	Nutt 1	5 414 73	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-079				
603607	Nutt 2	414.92	April 29, 2009	April 29, 2000 October 15, 2013					
603608	Nutt 3	432.16	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	1046-079				
603609	Nutt 4	276.69	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-069/079				
603610	Nutt 5	432.16	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-078/079				
603611	Nutt 6	432.30	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-68/069/078/079				
603612	KAK 1	431.66	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-079				
603613	KAK 2	431.42	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-079				
603614	KAK 3	431.66	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-078/079				
603615	KAK 4	431.42	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-078/079				
603616	KAK 5	362.80	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-078				
603617	KAK 6	345.00	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-078/079				
603618	KAK 7	414.36	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-078				
603619	KAK 8	414.08	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-078				
603620	QCE 1	431.51	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-079				
603621	QCE 2	431.45	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-079				
603622	QCE 3	431.29	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-079/089				
603623	QCE 4	431.15	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-079/089				
603624	QCE 5	431.44	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-079/080				
603625	QCE 6	431.15	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-79/080/089/090				
603626	QCE 7	431.46	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-080				
603627	QCE 8	413.94	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-080/090				
603628	QCE 9	414.09	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-080/090				
603629	Moat 1	430.90	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089				
603630	Moat 2	413.41	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089/090				
603631	Moat 3	413.81	April 29, 2009	April 29, 2009 October 15, 2013 104G-0					

Table 1. Kinaskan Property Claims as of November 30 2011

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	AREA HECTARE	ISSUE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	MAP NUMBER
		S			
603632	Moat 4	396.26	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-090
603633	Moat 5	413.70	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-090
603634	Moat 6	396.28	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089
603635	CRM 1	431.12	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089
603636	CRM 2	431.10	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089
603637	CRM 3	430.88	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089
603638	CRM 4	430.86	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089
603639	CRM 5	431.08	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089
603640	CRM 6	431.08	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-088/089
603641	CRM 7	430.83	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089
603642	CRM 8	430.83	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-088/089
603643	CRM 9	361.71	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-088/089
603644	CRM 10	413.40	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089
603645	CRM 11	258.39	April 29, 2009	October 15, 2013	104G-089

On May 9, 2011, two additional claims were purchased by Colorado Resources Ltd. from Seeker Resources Corp. (Event #4861674).

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	AREA HECTARE S	ISSUE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	MAP NUMBER
532832	Kittov-01	431.92	April 21, 2006	December 31, 2012	104G-079
532836	Kittov-02	431.92	April 21, 2006	December 31, 2012	104G78/079

3.3 Ownership

All forty two (42) mineral claims comprising the Kinaskan Property are registered in the name of Colorado Resources Ltd., 110 – 2300 Carrington Road, West Kelowna BC, Canada.

3.4 Taxes and Assessment Work Requirements

Aside from the standard work assessment requirements there are no costs including taxes payable to maintain the property.

3.5 Permits and Liabilities

As the exploration program commissioned by Colorado Resources Ltd. in 2011 was of a reconnaissance and prospecting nature and involved no physical work on the property, no work permit or reclamation bond was required or paid. There are no other known liabilities on the property.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 Access

Access to the area is usually gained by taking Highway 37, commonly referred to as the Stewart-Cassiar Highway, north from Smithers or by taking a scheduled air flight from Smithers to Dease Lake. Property access is via Pacific Western Helicopters based in Dease Lake, approximately 70 km north of the claims or via seasonal helicopter bases that are sometimes stationed at the Tatogga Lake Lodge southeast of the property.

4.2 Climate

The climate in the area is northern temperate with moderately warm summers and cold dry winters. Typical daytime temperature ranges are from the mid to upper 20°'s Celsius in summer and -20° to -30° Celsius in winter. Precipitation averages about 100 cm per year. Thick accumulations of snow are common in winter.

Fieldwork can normally start at lower elevations in mid May and at the upper elevations by mid to late June. Cold weather, winds and snow squalls make field work difficult at the upper elevations past late September although programs have been carried out until mid October.

4.3 Local Resources

Fuel, tire repairs, accommodation and restaurant meals, covered and secure storage, floatplane, forklift, telephone and FAX are available at Tatogga Lake Lodge, on Hwy. 37 about 18.5 kms southeast of the property centre. A nursing station, grocery store, gas station, school, telephone and the Iskut First Nations Band office are located in Iskut Village. Propane, welding, the Bandstra Trucking agent, tire repair, accommodation and meals are available at Eddontenajon, 2 km south of Iskut.

A hardware and grocery store, RCMP office, Government of BC Forestry office, small hospital, school, gas station, accommodation (hotels and bed and breakfast), airport and restaurant are available in Dease Lake.

Both unskilled labourers and skilled personnel trained at the Eskay Creek Mine or the now closed Snip and Golden Bear mines are available in Iskut Village, Dease Lake and Telegraph Creek.

4.4 Infrastructure

The main access route to the area is Highway 37, which passes along the eastern side of Eddontenajon Lake, immediately west of the property while a gravel airstrip capable of handling small aircraft is located just north of Iskut Village and a paved runway and airport capable of handling small jets is located in Dease Lake.

In approximately 1980 "BC Rail" built a railway roadbed including many of the necessary bridges as part of its long-range plan to connect the rail line to Dease Lake. The roadbed, which is located about 25 kms east of Hwy. 37, was purchased in 2004 by CN Rail. Although it has been slowly deteriorating over the years, if the nearby Klappan anthracite coal deposit of Fortune Minerals were put into production, there is a chance the railway line would be completed to at least that point.

At the present time electric power in the region is restricted to a diesel generation plant at Iskut Village. However, construction of the Northwest Power Transmission line from Terrace, BC to Bob Quinn Lake, approximately 90 kms south of the property is expected to be completed by the fall of 2013. It is anticipated the power line may be further extended to Iskut Village by 2015.

4.5 Physiography

The Kinaskan property is centred on the northwest flowing Quash Creek with the claims covering the north and western portions of the Klastline Plateau. To the south of Quash Creek topography is rugged with numerous deeply incised creeks flowing to the west and northeast. Elevations vary from 790 metres above sea level (masl) along the eastern shore of Nuttlude Lake in the southwest portion of the property to 2080 masl in the west central part of the property. North of Quash Creek topography is somewhat more subdued in the area of Coolridge Mountain where north and east facing slopes extend into broad creek valleys. Further east topography is again quite rugged with steep slopes developed along northwest, northeast and

utheast trending valleys. Elevations in the northern half of the property range from 750 masl in the extreme northwest to 2060 masl just north of Castle Rock.

Vegetation on the property consists of relatively dense, spindly, spruce and balsam forest cover with stands of aspens and scrub conifers at the lower elevations. Buck-brush, willow and slide alder are common along the steep-sided, incised creek valleys. At higher elevations dwarf birch, willow and balsam dominate. Above tree line at about the 1370 metre elevation contour, alpine grasses and flowers are the predominate vegetation.

Extensive glacial overburden covers many of the valleys in the lower portions of the property while thick scree slopes are common along the lower, steep sided slopes.

5.0 HISTORY

The first recorded exploration work carried out in the region dates back to 1964 when Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. carried out a regional evaluation of the Klastline Plateau and identified a number of porphyry copper-gold and precious metal shear-vein targets on the southern and north western portions of the plateau including the GJ and QC porphyry systems and the Horn (SF) silver prospect. At the QC, follow-up exploration programs including silt, soil, ground magnetic and a small amount of IP were carried out in 1965 and 1969. In 1970, Amoco optioned the project from Conwest and tested the main porphyry zone with nine, BQ sized holes (1,938.2 metres). Thick overburden prevented all but 5 holes (916.2 metres) from reaching bedrock. The holes averaged 0.12% copper.

In 1970, Sumitomo Metal Mining Canada Ltd. conducted a regional exploration program searching for copper that resulted in staking a large claim block over the northern part of the Klastline Plateau covering what is now known as the Castle mineral occurrence (minfile 104G-076). A soil geochemical survey was conducted in 1971 followed by five diamond drill holes totaling 549 metres in 1973 before the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1980, Teck Exploration staked the Castle 1 and 2 claims to cover the Castle showing. In 1981 they carried out soil and rock sampling followed in 1985 with a more rigorous program including ground magnetic, self-potential and VLF-EM geophysical surveys hand trenching and rock chip sampling. In 1987, Teck joint ventured the project with Kappa Resource Corp. who funded a program of further soil and rock sampling along with 10.5 line km of induced polarization (I.P.) and 14.5 line km of ground magnetic and self-potential geophysical surveys. As a result of the various exploration programs conducted by Teck since 1980, a strong, northwest trending, gossanous, pyritic zone up to 200 metres wide and at least 1.3 kilometres in length was identified within propylitically altered (epidote and chlorite) Hazelton Group andesitic volcanic breccia. Geophysical surveys outlined an intense I.P. anomaly within the rusty coloured, highly fractured zone where significant gold values were obtained from intensely bleached, relatively narrow structures (shears?) consisting of pyrite-sericite-quartz as well as chalcopyrite bearing quartz stringers and veins. Some of the better results include 3 metres grading 8.0 g/t gold in silicified volcanics, 0.4 metres grading 39.63 g/t gold, 0.3 metres grading 0.70% copper, 54.51 g/t silver and 10.15 g/t gold and a sample of massive pyrite-chalcopyrite grading 10.80% copper, 30.85 g/t silver and 0.14 g/t gold (Konkin, 1990c; Pautler, 1997; Map Place).

In 1988, Teck-Kappa carried out an 11 hole, NQ sized diamond drill program totaling 1190.2 metres to test the 600 metre long (NW-SE) by up to 180 metre wide I.P. chargeability anomaly from where many of the significant gold values were previously obtained. Results of up to 7.6 metres grading 4.46 g/t gold were reported (Vancouver Stockwatch, 1988). No work has since been recorded on the Castle claim which was acquired from Teck by Bearclaw Capital Corp. in 2001.

Following the release of a regional silt geochem survey by the GSC in 1988, much of the Klastline Plateau was staked by Mr. Kevin Whelan as the Axe property and subsequently optioned to Ascot Resources Ltd.

and Dryden Resource Corp. who proceeded to carry out a detailed silt survey over the entire Klastline plateau including portions of the Kinaskan property. As a result of this work Ascot added to their holdings by staking a 20 unit claim to cover an anomalous drainage and colour anomaly about 2500 metres east of the Castle showing. In 1990 and again in 1991, Ascot carried out small prospecting and geological mapping programs along with silt and contour soil sampling before allowing the claims to lapse (Mehner, 1990; Olfert, 1991).

Also following the GSC geochem release, Teck Corporation staked the Q.C. 1 to Q.C 15 claims in the Quash Creek area (covered the QC porphyry copper target as well as ground to the north and west) and the What and Now claims over anomalous drainages 3.5 km east of the SF (Horn) silver prospect. Noranda staked the Quash property 1.2 km northeast of the What Now claims.

In 1989 Teck carried out a detailed silt geochemical survey on the What Now property and silt and soil geochemical surveys along with prospecting and rock sampling northwest of the copper zone on the Q.C. claims. Follow-up hand trenching resulted in the discovery of four vein systems that yielded values to 1.10 oz/ton Au and 6.8 oz/ton Ag over 2.8 metres at Gordon's showing, about 5.5 km north-northwest of the porphyry zone (Delaney, 1988). The Q.C and What Now properties were then optioned to Triumph Resources Ltd. in 1990. They conducted silt, contour soil and rock geochemical surveys over the Q.C. porphyry target and re-sampled the vein targets to the northwest before optioning the properties to Dryden Resource Corporation in mid 1990. To satisfy option terms, Dryden carried out silt, soil and rock geochemical sampling and drilled 377.04 metres in two holes within the main zone of the copper target before year end. This was followed up in 1991 with more soil, silt and rock sampling, geological mapping, 15.4 line km of magnetometer and induced polarization surveys and 546.8 metres of drill testing in 3 diamond drill holes. There has been no work reported on the QC porphyry target since 1991.

Also in 1991, Dryden carried out a small program on the Gordon Vein zone including detailed geological mapping and further rock and soil geochemical sampling. This was followed by drilling 174.7 metres in two diamond drill holes beneath the Upper Gordon showing. Despite intersecting 19.9 g/t gold and 202 g/t silver over 2.47 metres true thickness in DDH-91-4, no further testing has been reported for this part of the vein system.

In 1992, further prospecting along with rock and soil geochemical sampling were conducted about 400 metres east of the Upper Gordon showing resulting in the discovery of the Oz vein showing (Tupper, 1992). A minimal time was spent partially exposing the vein by five hand dug trenches over a 35 metre strike for assessment credit purposes. No work has been recorded on this target since 1992.

On the What Now property, Jericho Resources Ltd. (formerly Triumph Resources Ltd.) carried out a small soil geochemical survey along the east side of Quash Creek in 1992 to satisfy tenure requirements. That is the last recorded work in the area.

Government funded work in the area includes geological mapping of the Telegraph Creek, 1:250,000 map sheet by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC Map 11-1971) in 1971 and an airborne magnetic survey between 1975 and 1978. This was followed by a regional stream silt-sampling program (National Geochemical Reconnaissance, 1988) carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1988 and 1:50,000 scale mapping of the Tatogga Lake Area by the BCDM from 1994-1996.

After staking the Kinaskan property in the spring of 2009, Brett Resources carried out a reconnaissance program of stream silt sampling with limited rock sampling and prospecting (Mehner and Travis, 2010). The program successfully identified three multi-drainage anomalies including a gold-zinc anomaly due west of the QC porphyry prospect, a gold-silver-zinc-lead anomaly over Coolridge Mountain to the northwest and a copper anomaly in the southeastern portion of the property. A single sample gold-zinc anomaly was also identified south the QC west prospect. All four anomalies were considered significant and warranted further evaluation.

In 2011, Colorado Resources Ltd. purchased the claims from Brett Resources. Colorado Resources also acquired the Kittov-01 and Kittov-02 claims from Seeker Resources Corp. to infill the claim block. This report documents a limited program of 2 days on the property that saw 12 silt samples collected from drainages. Two prospectors covered traverses in the general area of the sediment samples.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional and Property Geology

The Kinaskan Propertry is located in the north-eastern part of the so-called Stikine Arch, a regional structural domain within Stikinia Terrane rocks along which Late Triassic-Early Jurassic intrusive and related island arc type volcanic activity took place. The regional geology (Figure 3) as mapped by Souther (1971) and Ash (1997) includes Upper Triassic Stuhini Group marine clastic sedimentary rocks including pelagic to fine grained wackes with minor volcanic conglomerate, limestone and mafic volcanics overlain by Lower Jurassic rocks that are correlative with the Hazelton Group. These include a lower volcaniclastic and derived epiclastic sequence of trachyandesite composition overlain by a bi-modal, basalt–ryholite suite consisting of augite-andesite flows, pillow lavas, pyroclastics and derived volcaniclastic rocks alternating with felsic flows and pyroclastics. Unconformably overlying the above units to the south are chert pebble conglomerate, grit, greywacke and siltstone of the Middle Jurassic Bowser Lake Group (Ash, 1997).

Capping the stratigraphy at the higher elevations are Upper Tertiary, Pliocene to Recent basalt and olivine basalt flows, commonly exhibiting excellent columnar jointing.

The oldest intrusive rocks in the Klastline Plateau including on the property (Figure 4) are typically fine to medium grained dykes, sills and plutons with compositions varying from diorite to monzodiorite, monzonite and syenite. A U-Pb zircon age date of 205.1 ± 8 Ma for the Groat Stock (Friedman and Ash, 1997), the largest of these intrusives on the plateau, puts the intrusive as Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic and suggests it is co-genetic with the lower volcaniclastic sequence in the Hazelton Group where a U-Pb zircon date of 202.1 ± 4.2 MA was obtained east of Hwy 37 (along the Ealue Lake road).

A younger intrusive suite comprised of alkali-granite to felsite dykes that range from a few metres to over a kilometre in width are coeval with felsic volcanics in the upper volcanic sequence of the Hazelton Group. U-Pb zircon age dates (Ash et al., 1997b) for these intrusive rocks which are common south and east of Castle Rock include 180.0 +10.1/-1.0 Ma from an alkali granite dyke and 181.0 +5.9/-0.4 Ma from massive fine-grained quartz porphyritic rhyolite within the Hazelton sequence.

6.2 Regional Structure

According to Ash, (1997), rocks throughout the region are affected by large scale, open folding or warping and significant, high angle brittle faulting. The sense of regional folding is best portrayed on the regional magnetics map (Figure 5).

Mapping by Olfert, (1991) in the immediate property area indicates bedding in andesitic volcaniclastic rocks varies from east-west striking with northerly dips of 45° to 50° northwest of the Tuk showing to northeast striking with similar dips north and northeast of the claim. This suggestion of a broad fold open to the north is also evident in the trace of the principal target/gossanous zone at the Castle prospect which has been traced in a southeasterly direction for about 1200 metres; but at the Tuk showing, 1700 metres to the east, strikes in a northeasterly direction (Mehner, 2005).

6.3 Regional Mineralization

The Stikine Arch is a structural domain known for hosting Late Triassic–Early Jurassic, quartz deficient alkalic and sub-alkalic intrusives with associated copper-gold porphyry or peripheral, precious metal vein systems. Some of the more significant systems of this type in the immediate region include:

- Red Chris where using a 0.20% copper cut-off, Imperial Metals Corp. have published measured and indicated resources of 489.15 million tonnes grading 0.43% copper and 0.42 g/t gold plus inferred resources of 437.94 million tonnes grading 0.36% copper and 0.39 g/t gold (Gillstrom and Robertson, 2010).
- GJ, where at a 0.20% Cu cut-off, NGEx Resources Inc. have outlined measured and indicated resources of 153.3 million tonnes averaging 0.321% Cu and 0.369 g/t Au plus 23.0 million tonnes of inferred resources averaging 0.260% Cu and 0.310 g/t Au (published on Sedar, Oct. 7, 2008).
- Galore Creek where measured plus indicated resources at a 0.20% Cu equivalent cut-off are 802.5 million tonnes grading 0.51% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au and 4.8 g/t Ag; a further 374.8 million tonnes of inferred resource grade 0.35% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au and 3.6 g/t Ag (Francis, 2008).

In addition, mineralization is known to occur with some of the younger, felsic intrusives where finely disseminated pyrite<u>+</u>chalcopyrite with elevated gold values occurs in silicified zones within the dykes and adjacent country rocks. Showings of this type exist in the northern portions of the Klastline Plateau at the Horn, TUK and most notably the Castle prospect where a 1300 metre by 200 metre silicified pyritic zone has yielded 8.0 g/t Au over 3 metres in a trench and 4.46 g/t Au over 7.6 metres in a drill hole (Mehner, 2005).

7.0 2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

7.1 General

The 2011 exploration program was carried out between September 5th and 8th. Two samplers obtained 12 sediment samples from creeks while two prospectors walked an area near the drainage. The sediment samples were sent to the Stewart Group's Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops, BC for analysis.

7.2 Silt Sampling and Geochemistry

Samples were collected in the field by a two man team using helicopter support. Typically samples were obtained where relatively finer sized material could be collected. Approximately 0.5 kg of material was collected in a porous silt sample bag. The samples were transported back to Smithers by the sampling crew then shipped to Stewart Group's Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops, BC for analyses. In the lab, samples were dried, screened to -80 mesh and analysed for 36 elements by ICP-MS analysis plus gold by fire assay fusion with an ICP-ES finish.

Table 2 shows the sample coordinates while a full list of the results is contained in Appendix B.

Table 2. Sediment Sample Locations

NAD 8	3 Zone 9			
Tag#	Туре	Easting	Northing	Sampler
3251	Sediment	417988	6404280	Jesse
3252	Sediment	417608	6404644	Jesse
3253	Sediment	417484	6405070	Jesse
3254	Sediment	417815	6405349	Jesse
3255	Sediment	416105	6404685	Jesse
3256	Sediment	417337	6403190	Jesse
3257	Sediment	418413	6405310	Jesse
3276	Sediment	417484	6404845	Joe
3277	Sediment	417815	6405070	Joe
3278	Sediment	417017	6404722	Joe
3279	Sediment	417547	6403034	Joe
3280	Sediment	418462	6406515	Joe

Kinaskan Sediment Sample Coordinates

7.3 Prospecting

A team of 2 prospectors walked an area near the sediment sample locations for 2 days in order to find any obvious alteration or mineralization. No mineralization or outcrop of interest was reported and no rock samples were taken.

Figure 6 shows the location of the samples and the area walked by the 2 prospectors.

8.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

8.1 Sample Preparation

All silt samples were submitted to Stewart Group's Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops, BC where they were dried, crushed and pulverized and analyzed using a 36 element ICP procedure plus fire assayed for gold.

8.2 Sample Analysis

Each sample was analyzed for 36 elements including copper, silver and gold using a modified aqua regia digestion of a 0.5 gram sample followed with an ICP-mass spectrometer finish. All samples were also assayed for gold by fire assay fusion of a 30 gram sample followed by conventional inductively couple plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP).

8.3 Security

All silt, soil and rock samples were collected and stored at the CJL camp located at Tatogga Lake Lodge until driven to the Smithers by the crew. From there samples were shipped to the Stewart Group's Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops, BC for analysis.

9.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Quality control ("QC") and data verification was limited to the in-house QC/QA procedures routinely used by Stewart Group which includes a sample preparation blank with every job order; a pulp duplicate in every 36 samples to monitor analytical precision; a reagent blank to measure background and aliquots of in-house reference material. As the total number of samples submitted was small at only 12 samples, only 1 standard and 1 blank and 1 laboratory duplicate were analysed.

10.0 INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prospecting found no outcrop or float of interest. No samples were taken. No further work in the prospecting area is recommended.

The results from the 12 sediment samples show no anomalous values in any primary or trace elements. No anomalous sampling conditions nor obvious mineralization or alteration was reported by the sampling crew. No further work is recommended in this area of the claim block.

11.0 REFERENCES

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Souther, J.G., 1971. Telegraph Creek Map Area, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 71-44.

12.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Stephen B. Noakes, of West Kelowna, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- i) I am an Exploration Consultant and owner of the GeoQwest Excursions Ltd, a mineral exploration consulting company located at 2475 Dobbin Road, Suite 22, Unit 298 West Kelowna BC, V4T 2E9, (250) 212 9024.
- ii) I am a graduate of Simon Fraser University with a Bachelor degree in Physical Geography earned in 1982.
- iii) I have attended geology courses at the University of British Columbia (1989, 1990) sponsored by my employer at the time (Cominco Ltd.) to upgrade geological training for specific company projects carried out in those and subsequent years.
- iv) I have worked in mining, smelting and mineral exploration from 1976 to 2000 in various labour, technical, geological and supervisory positions with Cominco Ltd. (now Teck) on projects located in all regions of western and northern Canada, USA and Turkey while based in Vancouver, Canada with additional projects in Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and throughout Chile while based in Antofagasta and Santiago, Chile.
- v) From 2001 to 2005, I provided public educational tours through my own company to abandoned minesites and mining districts in southern BC in cooperation with corporate property owners, the Association of Mining and Exploration of BC, the Central Okanagan Teachers Association and provincial tourism associations.
- vi) Since 2006, I have worked as an independent Exploration Consultant to a number of companies on projects ranging from reconnaissance prospecting to drill projects supervision in various parts of Canada, Alaska and throughout Mexico.
- vii) I am a past member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists (1983-2000) with annual attendance to conferences, short courses and field trips throughout North America and I am currently a member of the Association of Applied Geochemists.
- viii) I am not a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia and provide my services strictly as an independent Mineral Exploration Consultant.
- ix) My contribution to this report is based upon my review and compilation of all available data relating to the property as supplied by personnel executing the program and web based government datasets and reports that may be considered reliable and accurate and I am responsible for this report's content based on the reliability and accuracy of the data provided to me for inclusion to the report.

Dated at West Kelowna, British Columbia, <u>Dec 2, 2011</u>

Steve B. Noakes Mineral Exploration Consultant to Colorado Resources Ltd.

13.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

For Work on the Kinaskan Property, including project mobilization and demobilization of CJL Enterprises crew from Smithers carried out between September 5 and 8, 2011.

<u>Salaries</u>			
2 days field, 2 days travel			
Jesse Stoepler, Lead Sampler	4 mandays @ \$ 350/day		1,400.00
Joe Kieghtly Second Lead	4 mandays @ \$ 325/day		1,300.00
Derek Sebastian Sampler	4 mandays @ \$ 275/day		1,100.00
Dave Sebastian Sampler	4 mandays @ \$ 275/day		1,100.00
·	,	Total	4,900.00
Domicile			
4 crew, 3 nights Tatogga Lodge @ \$75			<u>900.00</u>
		Total	\$ 900.00
<u>Geochemistry</u>			
12 silt samples: SGS Labs 36 element ICP + Au @ \$ 2	28.50/sample		<u>342.00</u>
		Total	\$ 342.00
T			
Transportation 1 pickup truck: 4 total truck days @ \$100/day			400.00
Filometer charge: 1020 km x $\$$ 52/km			. 400.00 545.00
Halioantar 2.9 Hours @ \$1.156/hour		••••••	040.90
		Total	<u>4,392.00</u> ¢ 5 339 70
		Total	φ 5,556.70
Miscellaneous			
Shipping samples, groceries, sample bags, flagging			25.00
		Total	\$ 25.00
GIS Work			
Terry Lee; 1 day, maps			300.00
Al Jacobs; 1 day, maps			400.00
		Total	\$ 700.00
Report Writing/Logistics			\$ 000.00
S. B. Noakes 2 days @ \$430/day			<u>\$860.00</u>
		Iotal	\$ 800.00
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	Grand To	tal	\$13,065.70

APPENDICES



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Kinaska	an Property	2011			AF	PEN	DIX B										
Sealme	nt Sample	Results					•		•	-	D .	•	<u></u>	0	0	0	_
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lag#	Sample	Easting	Northing	Sampl	er la	ag #	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
3251	Sediment	417988	6404280	Jesse		3251	0.1	0.7	2	32	0.04	0.034	0.11	3.5	13	15.9	1.26
3252	Sediment	417608	6404644	Jesse		3252	0.3	0.81	1.1	45	0.02	0.26	0.11	2.5	8.5	9.4	0.97
3253	Sediment	417484	6405070) Jesse		3253	0.3	0.71	0.8	38.5	<0.02	0.23	0.14	2.4	6	8.1	0.79
3254	Sediment	417815	6405349	Jesse		3254	0.3	0.85	1.5	42	<0.02	0.34	0.16	2.1	9.5	7.5	0.81
3255	Sediment	416105	6404685	Jesse		3255	0.1	1.01	2.6	49	0.04	0.28	0.14	3.7	15	16.6	1.59
3256	Sediment	417337	6403190) Jesse		3256	0.2	0.79	1.5	45	<0.02	0.27	0.16	2.2	7	7.2	0.89
3257	Sediment	418413	6405310) Jesse		3257	′ <0.1	0.66	5.5	34.5	0.06	0.29	0.07	5.1	10	14.4	1.95
3276	Sediment	417484	6404845	i Joe		3276	0.1	0.66	5	49	0.06	0.32	0.07	3.9	9	15.9	1.38
3277	Sediment	417815	6405070) Joe		3277	0.1	0.76	1.2	45	<0.02	0.32	0.16	2.3	12	11.5	0.93
3278	Sediment	417017	6404722	Joe		3278	0.1	0.66	1	29	<0.02	0.26	0.17	2.3	10.5	8.7	0.78
3279	Sediment	417547	6403034	Joe		3279	0.2	0.78	1.2	53.5	<0.02	0.3	0.21	2.9	7.5	11	0.9
3280	Sediment	418462	6406515	i Joe		3280	0.02	0.083	1.9	65	<0.02	0.28	0.18	2.8	8.5	8.4	1.24
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3252	Sediment	417608	6404644	ł	2.6	5	0.03	5.5	0.26	204	0.75	0.056		228	4.12	0.02	
3253	Sediment	41/484	6405070)	2.2	5	0.03	4.5	0.22	276	0.76	0.054	5.4	203	3.14	0.02	
3254	Sediment	417815	6405349)	2.5	10	0.03	5	0.23	142	0.35	0.064	6.1	244	2.89	0.02	
3255	Sediment	416105	6404685	5	3.1	5	0.04	6	0.31	196	0.76	0.057	10.4	197	5.23	<0.02	
3256	Sediment	417337	6403190)	2.2	5	0.04	5	0.22	280	0.54	0.058	5.9	188	3.47	0.02	
3257	' Sediment	418413	6405310)	2.9 <5		0.06	7	0.32	225	0.84	0.051	6.2	397	4.33	<0.02	
3276	Sediment	417484	6404845	5	2.5 <5		0.03	5	0.29	268	0.83	0.059	7	337	5.48	<0.02	
3277	Sediment	417815	6405070)	2.6 <5		0.03	5	0.25	164	0.5	0.056	8	256	4.82	<0.02	
3278	Sediment	417017	6404722	2	2.3 <5		0.03	5.5	0.24	185	0.4	0.053	7.5	200	4.45	<0.02	
3279	Sediment	417547	6403034	Ļ	2.4	10	0.03	7.5	0.23	370	1.13	0.059	6.9	327	3.06	0.02	

				Sb	Sc	Se	Sr	Те	Th	Ti	ТΙ	U	V	W	Zn
Tag#	Sample	Easting	Northing	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
3251	Sediment	417988	6404280	0.1	2	0.2	26	<0.02	1.7	0.055	0.04	0.4	32	0.01	32.5
3252	Sediment	417608	6404644	0	2	0.2	14.5	0.02	1.3	0.043	0.04	0.4	22	<0.1	39.9
3253	Sediment	417484	6405070	0.02	1.3	0.2	12	<0.02	0.9	0.038	0.04	0.3	18	<0.1	35.6
3254	Sediment	417815	6405349	0.02	1.7	0.2	27.5	<0.02	1.1	0.046	0.04	0.4	22	0.1	31.4
3255	Sediment	416105	6404685	0.1	2.2	0.3	24	0.04	1.5	0.058	0.04	0.4	38	<0.1	34.9
3256	Sediment	417337	6403190	0.02	1.5	0.2	15.5	<0.02	1.1	0.038	0.04	0.3	20	<0.1	34.1
3257	Sediment	418413	6405310	0.16	2.1	0.3	8.5	0.04	2	0.062	0.02	1.2	54	<0.1	153.7
3276	Sediment	417484	6404845	0.16	2.2	0.2	10.5	<0.02	1.6	0.056	0.02	0.5	34	<0.1	94.1
3277	Sediment	417815	6405070	0.04	1.8	0.2	13.5	<0.02	1.1	0.052	0.02	0.5	26	<0.1	46
3278	Sediment	417017	6404722	0.04	1.5	0.2	10.5	<0.02	1.1	0.044	0.02	0.4	22	<0.1	38.5
3279	Sediment	417547	6403034	0.02	1.6	0.3	13	<0.02	1.2	0.041	0.06	0.5	24	0.6	32.6
3280	Sediment	418462	6406515	0.04	1.4	0.3	14.5	<0.02	0.9	0.038	0.04	0.4	26	<0.1	38.1

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Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. 2953 Shuswap Road Kartioops, BC V2H 159 Canada Tei + 1 250 573 5700 Fax + 1 250 573 4557 Thil Free + 1 877 573 5755 www.stewartgroupglobal.com

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2011 - 0554

CJL Enterprises Ltd. PO Box 662 **Smithers B.C.** VOJ 2N0

09 - Sept - 11

No. of samples recieved : 78 Sample type : Silt Project : General Shipment # 2011 - TK- SI - 11 Submitted by: Mike Middleton

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Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. 2953 Shuswap Road Kamioops, 8C V2H 159 Canada Tel + 1 250 573 5700 Fax + 1 250 573 4557 Tol Fize + 1 877 573 5755 www.stewartgroupglobal.com

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