

**TECHNICAL AND PREPARATORY SURVEY ASSESSMENT REPORT
GEOLOGICAL – BOULDER SAMPLING PROGRAM
TECHNICAL – PREPARATORY SURVEYS**

TWIN GLACIER PROPERTY: SOW NO: 4992387

The property is centred at UTM 366500East and 6291200N and straddles TRIM Map Sheet (1:20,000 scale) 104B074 and 104B075.

ISKUT MINING DISTRICT
NORTH WESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prepared for
TWIN GLACIER RESOURCES LTD.

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Date: December 30, 2011

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ACME Laboratories - Certificate of Analysis SMI 11000216.1

3.0 SUMMARY

Twin Glacier Resources Ltd. holds a 100% interest in 6 contiguous mineral tenures (2,182.40 hectares) located in the Iskut River District in north western BC. The majority of the property was acquired in March of 2010 and one claim was added in June 2010 all for staking costs. The property covers an underexplored package of northwest trending Stuhini Group rocks that has potential to host several types of mineralization including: stratabound massive sulphide deposits similar to the Rock and Roll Prospect (located approximately 3 kilometers to the southwest); intrusion related gold and polymetallic vein type mineralization similar to the Snip Deposit (located approximately 5 kilometers to the southeast) and porphyry copper type mineralization similar to the Iskut Porphyry (located approximately 1.5 kilometers to the south).

The property (referred to as the Twin Glacier Property) is located on the north side of the Iskut River approximately 60 kilometers west of Bob Quin. The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines database "BCMEMP" indicates that polymetallic vein (Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au) boulders have been identified within the claim area (Minfile 104B106-Twin Glacier Showing) and that the source of the boulders has not been determined. The showing consists of float within the Twin Glacier moraine that contains considerable chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite. In addition to the nearby Rock and Roll Prospect (Minfile 104B377) the BCMEMP database documents two gold prospects (Minfile 104B357 – Gregor Prospect and Minfile 104B356 – Gorge Prospect) that were identified in the late 1980's. The Gregor Prospect is located on the southern property boundary and the Gorge Prospect is located within several hundred meters of the southern boundary of the Property.

The project area was initially explored in the mid to late 1980's after Cominco discovered the Snip deposit on the south side of the Iskut River. In 1986 Delaware Resources acquired the ground to the north of the Snip deposit (referred to as the Iskut Joint Venture) and funded preliminary exploration work and an initial phase of drilling. This exploration work identified the Gregor and Gorge Prospects within the "West Grid" area located within the north western part of the Iskut Joint Venture property. The historic Iskut Joint Venture ground adjoins the Twin Glacier Property to the south. Historic claim maps indicate that the ground presently covered by the Twin Glacier Property was also staked at the time; however, no published records of any historic exploration work completed there have been found.

According to the BCMEMP rock units within the project area comprise Triassic aged Stuhini Group metasediments and metavolcanics that have been intruded by felsic intrusive belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex as well as Upper Paleozoic schists, argillites, coralline limestone of the Stikine Assemblage. The Triassic age rock units host various styles of mineralization including Besshi type massive sulphides and structurally controlled / intrusion related gold and polymetallic vein type mineralization and porphyry copper type mineralization. The most advanced prospects within the area surrounding the project area include the Rock and Roll occurrence and the former Snip Gold Mine.

The Twin Glacier Property is considered an early stage exploration project that has potential to host Besshi type massive sulphide deposits similar to the Rock and Roll Prospect (located approximately 3 kilometers to the southwest); gold or polymetallic vein type mineralization similar to the Snip Deposit (located approximately 6 kilometers to the southeast) and porphyry copper gold type mineralization similar to the Iskut Porphyry Prospect (located approximately 1.5 kilometers to the south).

It is important for the reader to note that the technical information regarding the size and grade of mineralization encountered at the Snip Deposit, The Iskut Joint Venture and at the Rock and Roll

Prospect is included solely to demonstrate that the rocks underlying the Twin Glacier Property may be prospective for this style of mineralization. The reader is cautioned that there is no assurance that similar mineralization will be identified on the Twin Glacier Property.

The most significant mineralization identified adjacent to the southern property limits occur within the West Grid area in Trench No.1 which was initially discovered by Iskut Silver Mines in 1966. These trenches were re-sampled by Delaware Resources in 1987 with the best results coming from Trench No.1B which returned values of 8.32% copper, 3.90% lead, 12.02% zinc, 25.81 oz/ton silver and 31.7 g/t gold (0.952 oz/ton) over 0.5 meters. Geochemical sampling completed in 1987 outlined several gold and silver in soil anomalies on the West Grid. The anomalies trend in a generally north-south direction and appears to be cross-cutting both stratigraphy and topography onto the Twin Glacier Property. In the northern part of the West Grid several strong anomalous zones occur peripheral to an orthoclase porphyry stock. The genesis of the mineralized occurrences was postulated to be related to volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

It is important to note that the work completed by Delaware in the late 1980's did not evaluate the ground covered by the claims that comprise the Twin Glacier Property. No additional follow up work subsequent to 1987 has been reported in the BCMEM Minfile database.

The most significant historic exploration work on the Rock and Roll prospect was carried out by the Prime Equities Group between 1990 and 1991. Extensive surface exploration, ground geophysics and drilling were completed and Prime Resources outlined a non 43-101 compliant inferred resource estimate. In 2009 Pacific North West Capital Corp. ("PNWC") optioned the Rock and Roll Property and completed an AERO-TEM3 airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey and a limited drill program designed to verify the historic exploration work reported by Prime Resources. Pacific North West Capital Corp. confirmed that the massive sulphide mineralization at the Rock and Roll Prospect is localized within northwest striking metasediments and reportedly identified multiple additional new target areas.

During March and April of 2010 Twin Glacier Resources compiled all available technical data for the Twin Glacier Minfile reported by Kerr in 1948 and for the "West Grid Target" identified by the Cominco Delaware Joint Venture and developed an exploration program to determine if this type of mineralization extends along strike onto the Twin Glacier property. Available technical data for the West Grid Target indicates that these targets have only been partially tested.

In a report by the author dated June 30, 2010 it was recommended that Twin Glacier undertake an initial exploration program consisting of a helicopter supported prospecting program to confirm the presence of massive sulphide float in the northern part of the Property (sulfide boulders reported by Kerr) and a soil geochemical sampling program designed to test potential extensions of the vein type mineralization identified by Delaware at the West Grid and explore for possible stratabound and porphyry copper mineralization.

During July and August 2011 Twin Glacier Resources completed the helicopter supported prospecting program in the northern part of the Property, constructed detailed topographic maps (5 meter elevation contours) to provide better resolution of ground features and made several additional site visits to initiate the recommended soil geochemical sampling program. Weather conditions were difficult during the days available to complete the program and forest cover was much more extensive than expected in

the planned geochemical sampling areas. Field personnel were able to identify a helicopter landing area adjacent to the west central part of the planned survey area and one day was spent in the field assessing potential access routes to the planned recon survey area and the former “West Grid Area” identified by the Cominco – Delaware joint venture. The total cost of the program was \$24,128.84.

As noted, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines database “BCMÉM” indicates that boulders of polymetallic mineralization have been identified within the claim area (Minfile 104B106-Twin Glacier Showing) and that the source of the boulders has not been determined. The showing reportedly consists of float within the Twin Glacier moraine that contains considerable chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite. Field personnel completed helicopter assisted prospecting and several traverses within the moraine areas in the northern part of the property to identify the reported massive sulfide boulders. Although no discrete area containing abundant oxidized boulders was identified a total of six mineralized boulders were identified and sampled.

Approximately one to two kilograms of material was collected from each boulder and sealed in plastic bags for transport to ACME Laboratories in Smithers, BC. Samples were cut using a diamond blade rock to examine for sulphide mineralization and one half of the cut samples were submitted to ACME. Most samples appear to represent bleached, hydrothermally altered intrusive rocks.

Gold and silver values were low however several samples returned moderately anomalous molybdenum, copper, and arsenic values. Sample TG-03 returned 166.2 ppm molybdenum suggesting potential for nearby porphyry style molybdenum mineralization. It is interesting to note that in 2008 Newcastle Minerals published a technical report documenting exploration work and drilling on the ISKUT 2 Minfile Prospect (also referred to as the Iskut Porphyry Prospect – located approximately two kilometers southeast of the Twin Glacier property) and concluded that the prospect warranted additional exploration. According to Burgouyne, 2008, a mineralized porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum system in the order of 500 to 600 meters trend length, 200 to 300 meters in width and to a depth of 200 meters has been defined.

Sample TG-02 returned 324.7 ppm copper and sample numbers TG-04 and TG-05 returned anomalous arsenic levels of 318.5 and 106.4 ppm respectively.

4.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author was retained by the Board of Directors of Twin Glacier Resources Ltd. to review historic technical reports related to the Twin Glacier Property, act as agent on behalf of Twin Glacier Resources to acquire the Property and outline recommendations for follow-up exploration program.

The Qualified Person who is the author of this report has supervised various exploration projects in the Iskut River District. The author visited the Twin Glacier Property July 16, 2011 and again August 15, 2011.

5.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The available technical data for the Twin Glacier Property consists of geological reports compiled by the Geological Survey of Canada, technical reports on exploration work carried out by Taiga Consultants in 1987 and 1988 on behalf of Delaware Resources and Cominco Ltd. to the south and east of the Twin Glacier property and technical reports prepared by Pacific Northwest Capital Corp. regarding the Rock and Roll prospect located to the southwest of the Property. Sources are listed in the References section of this report and are cited where appropriate in the body of this report. All of the technical reports listed in the References Section of this report appear to have been completed by competent professional geologists without any misleading or promotional intent.

The main source of regional geological information concerning the project area is Bulletin 104 published by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The author has no reason to doubt the accuracy or completeness of the contained information.

To the best of the author's knowledge at the time of writing of this report, the Twin Glacier Property is free of any liens or pending legal actions and is not subject to any underlying royalties, back-in rights, payments or other encumbrances.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to mitigate any environmental impact on the claims that may arise in the course of normal exploration work and the requirement to remove any camps constructed on the Twin Glacier Property or any equipment used in exploration of the claims in the event that exploration work is terminated.

The author conducted an online title search on December 30, 2011 using the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online Viewer Application to verify that all of the mineral claims that comprise the Twin Glacier Property are presently in good standing. This title search is not a legal opinion as to the validity of the property claims as such opinions are not within the professional scope of the author.

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.1 Property Description and Location

Twin Glacier Resources Ltd. holds a 100% interest in 6 contiguous mineral tenures (2,182.40 hectares) that cover a northwest oriented, staircase shaped block of ground located on the north side of the Iskut River in northwestern BC. All of the claims which comprise the Twin Glacier Property were staked pursuant to the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines MTO system (Mineral Titles Online System). The earliest expiry date of the claim package is March 25, 2011. The location of the property relative to other mining claims, local communities, parks and access roads is shown in Figure 1. The individual claim tenure numbers are shown in figure 5. The property is centred at UTM 366500East and 6291200N and straddles TRIM Map Sheet (1:20,000 scale) 104B074 and 104B075. The southern parts of the property are on NTS (1:50,000 scale) Mapsheet 104 B/11E and the northern part of the property is on NTS Mapsheet 104 B/14E.

The Twin Glacier Project is located within the eastern boundary of the Coast Range Mountains approximately 275 km northwest of Smithers, B.C. (Figure 1). The claims lie within the Liard Mining Division, NTS 104-B/14E; 104-B/15W.

The area can be accessed by helicopter from a government maintained airstrip at Bob Quinn Lake located on the Stewart Cassiar Highway or by using fixed wing aircraft from Smithers to the Bronson Creek airstrip located on the southern side of the Iskut River close to the former Snip Mine. Daily travel to the property is via helicopter only. Alternate access to the Bronson Creek airstrip, by fixed wing aircraft is possible via Terrace, Stewart or Wrangell. Personnel and material delivered via the Stewart-Cassiar Highway 37 to Bob Quinn Lake can be transported via helicopter to the property.

The property is recorded at the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources as follows (see Figure 5):

Table 6.1 List of Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Owner	Tenure Type	Good To Date	Area (ha)
734442	Twin Glacier Res. Ltd.	Mineral	2012/SEP/01	443.32
734462	Twin Glacier Res. Ltd.	Mineral	2012/SEP/01	425.75
734482	Twin Glacier Res. Ltd.	Mineral	2012/SEP/01	425.88
734502	Twin Glacier Res. Ltd.	Mineral	2012/SEP/01	443.76
734542	Twin Glacier Res. Ltd.	Mineral	2012/SEP/01	408.18
798282	Twin Glacier Res. Ltd.	Mineral	2012/SEP/01	35.51
			Total Area	2,182.40

The mineral cell title claim statistics are summarized in Table 1 6.1. Note that this claim information is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based on the author's review of the government of the British Columbia Mineral Rights inquiry website (BC Mineral Titles December 30, 2011). The mineral claims do not have to be legally surveyed as they are BC Government established mineral cell title claims.

6.2 Provincial Mining Regulations

Title to the claims is maintained through the performance of annual assessment filings and payment of required fees. For the first three years a minimum of \$4.00 per hectare in eligible exploration expenditures must be incurred. In subsequent years a total of \$8.00 per hectare in eligible exploration expenses must be incurred. Alternatively claim holders can pay the equivalent amount in cash to the BC Ministry of Mines.

To the best of the author's knowledge, no permitting is required for the proposed Stage 1 Program however, government permits will likely be required to carry out the proposed Stage II exploration program and for any follow up diamond drilling program recommended after completion of this program. These programs will require application to the Ministry of Energy and Mines for permits and the Issuer may be required to post security equivalent to the estimated costs of any reclamation work which will be required after completion of the proposed exploration work.

To the best of the author's knowledge approval from local First Nations communities may also be required to carry out the proposed Stage 2 exploration program. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the Issuer will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas nor is the author aware of any instances where local First Nations communities have objected to exploration work in the general project area.

To the best of the author's knowledge, none of the claims which comprise the Twin Glacier Property have surface rights. In the event that a significant mineralized zone is identified detailed environmental impact studies will need to be completed prior to initiation of any advanced exploration or mining activities. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property.

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Twin Glacier Property is situated on the south facing slopes of the Iskut River approximately five kilometers northwest of the former producing Snip Gold Mine and Bronson Creek Airstrip. The only way to access the claims is by helicopter from either the Eskay Mine road (Kilometer 54) or from Bob Quin, a government maintained airstrip along Highway 37 approximately 45 kilometers east of the property.

Crews travelling to and from the site can stay at Bell 2 or at facilities in Bob Quin. The Bronson Creek airstrip is capable of accommodating aircraft as large as a Hercules. Access throughout the property can also be via helicopter from the airstrip. Room and board is available at the fishing lodge adjacent to the Bronson Creek airstrip. Driving time to Bob Quinn from Terrace or Smithers is approximately five to six hours. Experienced field personnel and drilling contractors are available in the communities of Terrace and Smithers.

The area is north coastal climate with wet summers and heavy snowfalls in winter. The climate is typified by cold, snowy winters and cool, wet summers. Snow accumulations are up to 1-2 meters near the Iskut River and normally exceed 5 meters at higher elevations. The recommended work season is June through October. The main river valleys are usually free of snow around the end of May. Temperatures in the summer are around 20 degrees Celsius and in the winter -10 degrees Celsius.

The Twin Glacier Property is within the Boundary Ranges physiographic region and encompasses a rugged, hilly upland area. The physiography of the area is extremely rugged, outcrop is extensive along the ridges but the slopes of the creeks within the project area are generally soil or talus covered. A temporary tent camp for crew accommodation may be required for completion of the proposed exploration program. The lower elevations of the property are covered by thick and dense undergrowth including willows, alders and devils club. Large trees include fir, hemlock, cedar and spruce. Satellite imagery shows that the upper slopes are devoid of vegetation except for alpine grasses and flowers. The most north-western claim is partially covered by a south flowing glacier (Twin Glacier). Due to limited access current land use is limited to hunting.

Elevations range from 200 – 1750 meters above sea level. Figure 5 shows the generalized topography of the Twin Glacier property.

In general, infrastructure in the vicinity of the subject property is considered limited. There is an existing road that was constructed to access the proposed Forrest Kerr hydro-electric project on the Iskut River approximately 10 kilometers east of the Property. Trained exploration personnel are available in Smithers, Dease Lake, Stewart and other nearby communities.

8.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The project area was initially explored in the mid to late 1980's after Cominco discovered the Snip deposit on the south side of the Iskut River. In 1986 Delaware Resources acquired the ground to the north of the Snip deposit through option and signed joint venture agreements with American Ore Ltd. and Golden Band Resources Ltd. (referred to as the Iskut Joint Venture) and funded preliminary exploration work and an initial phase of drilling. This exploration work identified the Gregor and Gorge Prospects in an area referred to as the "West Grid" which is located in the north western part of the Iskut Joint Venture property where it adjoins the Twin Glacier Property. Historic claim maps indicate that the ground presently covered by the Twin Glacier Property was staked at the time. Delaware funded work on the Iskut Joint Venture claims; however, there is no published record of any exploration work completed at the time on the present Twin Glacier Property. Figure 4 shows the outline of the Property in relation to mineral claims that were in effect during the late 1980's.

It is important for the reader to note that the technical information regarding the size and grade of mineralization encountered at the Snip Deposit, The Iskut Joint Venture and at the Rock and Roll Prospect is included solely to demonstrate that the rocks underlying the Twin Glacier Property may be prospective for this style of mineralization. The reader is cautioned that there is no assurance that similar mineralization will be identified on the Twin Glacier Property.

It is also important to note that the work completed by Delaware in the late 1980's did not evaluate the ground covered by the claims that comprise the Twin Glacier Property as they were staked by an unrelated third party.

BCMEM MINFILE showing #104B 106 named "Twin Glacier" is located in the northwestern portion of the property (see Figure 3) and was referenced from the Equity Preservation Corp. Stewart-Sulphurets-Iskut

Compilation Dec. 1988 (Showing No. B9) and also in a report by Kerr, F.A., 1948. No additional follow up work subsequent to 1988 has been reported in the BCMEM MINFILE database.

The most significant historic exploration work on the Rock and Roll prospect was carried out by the Prime Equities Group between 1990 and 1991. In 2009 Pacific North West Capital Corp. ("PNWC") optioned the Rock and Roll Property and completed an AERO-TEM3 airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey and a limited drill program designed to verify the historic exploration work reported by Prime Resources. Pacific North West Capital Corp. confirmed that the massive sulphide mineralization at the Rock and Roll Prospect is localized within northwest striking metasediments and reportedly identified multiple additional new target areas.

In 2008 Newcastle Minerals published a technical report documenting exploration work and drilling on the ISKUT 2 Minfile Prospect (also referred to as the Iskut Porphyry Prospect) and concluded that the the prospect warranted additional exploration. According to Burgouyne, 2008, a mineralized porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum system in the order of 500 to 600 meters trend length, 200 to 300 meters in width and to a depth of 200 meters has been defined.

9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 Regional geology

Author's note: The majority of the information in this item is excerpted from Bulletin 104 published by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The Iskut River Area is underlain by rocks belonging to the Stikine Terrane which are part of the Intermontane Belt. The Stikine Terrane includes three major groups of rocks in this part of the Iskut River District. These include island-arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Paleozoic Stikine assemblage, Upper Triassic Stuhini Group marine-arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and Hazelton Group rocks consisting of equivalent Lower-Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

These supracrustal rocks are intruded by stocks, plugs dikes and sills ranging in age from Mid-Triassic to Tertiary. The intrusive rocks range in composition from from diorite to granite with the larger plutons generally comprised of biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Within the project area the regional structural style involves north to northwest striking and east to northeast striking faults.

The Twin Glacier Property lies within an important base and precious metal-rich part of Northwestern British Columbia, termed the "Stikine Arch or Golden Horseshoe" (Lefebure, 1991). The Horseshoe extends north from Alice Arm to the Taku River, east of the Coast Belt, and wraps back around the northwestern edge of the Bowser basin as far east as the Toodoggone River (see Figure 2).

Mineral deposits and prospects in the Golden Horseshoe can be grouped into four main categories: calcalkaline Cu-Mo-Au and alkaline Cu-Au porphyries; Cu- and Cu-Au skarns; subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb) fault and shear-hosted veins; and, stratiform volcanogenic massive sulphide and carbonate hosted (?Irish-type) Zn-Pb-Ag deposits. The distribution of mineral occurrences in the map area (except stratiform types) shows a direct correlation with north and northeast striking faults and Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusive rocks.

9.2 Property Geology

In the Iskut Valley region, the rock units are extensively deformed and are thought to have been emplaced by thrust faulting which pushed up and over to the south across Middle Jurassic and older units. The Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic section is comprised of miogeosynclinal volcanics and sediments which have been correlated with the Unuk River Formation of the Hazelton Group. Locally referred to as the "Snippaker Volcanics" (see Figure 3), these range compositionally from andesite to dacite and rhyolite. Breccias and tuff breccias are common and siliceous pyroclastic rocks are locally abundant. The Middle Jurassic Betty Creek Formation comprises rhyolite breccia, volcanoclastics, conglomerate, carbonate, chert, and volcanics which unconformably overlie the Unuk River Formation.

The Stewart Complex has been invaded by granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Granodiorite is the predominant rock type of the major intrusions, although a large variety of rock types occur as smaller satellite diapiric stocks as well as dykes and sills.

Small Quaternary volcanic piles and flows are scattered throughout the Stewart Complex, the most prominent in the area being Hoodoo Mountain, a recent volcanic cone west of the Property.

The generalized trend of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks within the Twin Glacier property is from northwest to southeast. Outcrop is generally scarce on the property and general unit trends are extrapolated mainly from float occurrences. Little is known of the detailed structure of the area, mainly because of the scarcity of outcrop, but also because much of the property remains to be mapped. Air photo interpretation indicates a number of lineations, the most prominent of which are numerous concentric features which are probably tension fractures related to the intrusion of a granodiorite pluton which occurs northwest of Mount Verrett. A second, more discontinuous set, has a general trend of 045 azimuth and at least in some instances post-date the orthoclase intrusives. One prominent block fault trending 160° azimuth and with the down dropped block to the west was mapped north of the East Grid on the historic Iskut JV ground.

10.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

There is potential for the discovery of one or more of the following three deposit types exists on the Twin Glacier Property given the proximity to known mineralization and mineralization described from MINFILE reports from within the property.

10.1 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (Besshi Type)

The Rock and Roll Deposit located approximately 3 kilometers southeast of the Twin Glaciers Property (see Figure 5) is classified by the BCMEM MINFILE as a Besshi type volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposit (G04). VMS deposits are a type of metal sulphide ore deposit, mainly Cu-Zn-Pb which are associated with and created by volcanic-associated hydrothermal events in submarine environments. They are predominantly stratiform accumulations of sulphide minerals that precipitate from hydrothermal fluids on or below the seafloor. Their immediate host rocks can be either volcanic or sedimentary. Most VMS deposits have two components. There is typically a mound-shaped to tabular, stratabound body composed principally of massive sulphide, quartz and subordinate phyllosilicates, and iron oxide minerals and altered silicate wall-rock. These stratabound bodies are typically underlain by

discordant to semidiscordant stockwork veins and disseminated sulphides. The stockwork vein systems are enveloped in distinctive alteration halos, which may extend into the strata above the VMS deposit.

VMS deposits are grouped according to base metal content, gold content, and host-rock lithology. The base metal classification divides VMS deposits into Cu-Zn, Zn-Cu, and Zn-Pb-Cu groups according to their contained ratios of these three metals. Gold content has a simple bimodal definition of “normal” versus “Au-rich”. Au-rich VMS deposits are arbitrarily defined as those in which the abundance of Au in ppm is numerically greater than the combined base metals (Zn+Cu+Pb in wt%). VMS deposit classification by their host lithologies includes all strata within a host succession defining a distinctive time-stratigraphic event. There are five different groups: bimodal-mafic, bimodal-felsic, felsic-siliciclastic, mafic-backarc, and mafic-siliciclastic. These lithologic groupings generally correlate with different submarine tectonic settings. Mafic-silicidastic VMS deposits are formed in oceanic extensional environments close to continental margins.

The Minfile classification G04 Besshi-type VMS deposit is a Mafic-siliciclastic VMS deposit. Deposit of this type typically comprise thin sheets of massive to well layered pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and minor galena within interlayered, terrigenous clastic rocks and calcalkaline basaltic to andesitic tuffs and flows. Deposits are typically a concordant sheet of massive sulphides up to a few metres thick and up to kilometres in strike length and down dip. These sheets can occur as stacked lenses. These type of VMS deposits occur as seafloor deposition of sulphide mounds that occur within oceanic extensional environments, such as back-arc basins, oceanic ridges close to continental margins, or rift basins in the early stages of continental separation.

In British Columbia, most Besshi type VMS deposits are Cambrian, Late Triassic and less commonly Mississippian-Permian in age.

10.2 Intrusion Related Gold Pyrrhotite Veins

The two MINFILE showings (Gregor and George) that occur on the historic Iskut JV ground adjacent to the southern boundary of the Property (see Figure 5) are classified as Intrusion-Related Gold Pyrrhotite Veins (I02). In addition, VMS deposits such as Rock and Roll (MINFILE 104B 377) also include this classification as veining is commonly associated with deposition. Other examples of Intrusion-Related Gold Pyrrhotite Veins proximal to the Twin Glacier Property include the Snip Mine (MINFILE 104B 250), 5 kilometers south and Johnny Mountain (MINFILE 104B 107), 6 kilometers south.

Intrusion-Related Gold Pyrrhotite Veins are commonly know also as mesothermal veins, extension veins, transitional veins or contact aureole veins and commonly contain gold and silver with lesser copper. They occur as parallel tabular to cymoid veins of massive sulphide and/or bull- quartz-carbonate with native gold, electrum and chalcopyrite are emplaced in a set of en echelon fractures around the periphery of a subvolcanic pluton. Veins vary in width from centimetres to several metres and can be traced up to hundreds of metres. They may contain the following mineralogy; native gold, electrum, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, bornite, argentite, arsenopyrite, magnetite, ilmenite, tetrahedrite, tennantite, molybdenite, cosalite, chalcocite, tellurobismuthite, hessite, volynskite, altaite, native bismuth. Two vein types may occur independently or together. Veins may be composed of (i) massive fine-grained pyrrhotite and/or pyrite, or (ii) massive bull quartz with minor calcite and minor to accessory disseminations, knots and crystal aggregates of sulphides. These two types of mineralization may grade into each other along a single vein or may occur in adjacent, but separate veins. Some veins

have undergone post-ore ductile and brittle shearing that complicates textural and structural interpretations.

Mineralization is controlled by well defined faults and shears. They occur in volcanic arc terrains set at oceanic and continental margins. Host rocks are andesitic tuffs, turbidites or early intrusive phases around the periphery of phaneritic, locally porphyritic, granodiorite stocks and batholiths. Veins are peripheral to and spatially associated with porphyritic intrusive rocks which may host porphyry copper mineralization.

Alteration haloing the veins occurs as narrow (4 cm) vein selvages and as moderate alteration haloes extending up to several metres into the country rock. Mineralogy of alteration includes; Chlorite, sericite, pyrite, silica, carbonate, rhodochrosite, biotite, epidote, K-feldspar, ankerite.

10.3 Polymetallic (Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au) Vein Deposits

The Twin Glaciers prospect (MINFILE 104B 106) that is located on the northern portion of the Property (see Figure 5) is classified by the BCMEM as polymetallic (Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au) Vein Deposits (I05).

Mineralization in structurally controlled Polymetallic (Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au) veins is epigenetic and is formed from structurally focused hydrothermal fluids and form deposits of sulphide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. These types of deposits are normally associated with regional faults, fault sets and fractures; however, veins are typically associated with second order structures. Veins typically occur in the central parts of discrete shear zones within a larger regional fault, where the rotational or simple shear strains predominate. Vein systems are typically steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed veins. Commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3 m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000 m in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones. Precious metal mineralization often occurs as coarse individual grains, occasionally making this type of deposit difficult to evaluate, due to a “nugget effect” on sample analyses.

These veins can occur in virtually any host. Most commonly the veins are hosted by thick sequences of clastic metasediments or by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. In many districts there are felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies and mafic igneous rocks are less common. Many veins are associated with dikes following the same structures.

Macroscopic wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in metres or less). The metasediments typically display sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins. In the Coeur d’Alene camp a broader zone of bleached sediments is common. In volcanic and intrusive hostrocks the alteration is argillic, sericitic or chloritic and may be quite extensive. The age of mineralization is Proterozoic or younger; mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in British Columbia.

11.0 MINERALIZATION

The distribution of mineral occurrences in the map area (except stratiform types) shows a direct correlation with north and northeast striking faults and Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusive rocks. The stratiform types are parallel local lithology which in the area of the Twin Glacier Property is northwest-southeast as documented in the near by Rock and Roll stratiform VMS deposit.

The Twin Glacier Property covers two known MINFILE prospects; 104B 106 or Twin Glacier and 104B 257 or the Gregor Showing. According to the Minfile database the Twin Glacier prospect consists of extensive polymetallic boulders within the Twin Glacier moraine that contain considerable chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite as well as outcrop containing veins up to 30 centimetres wide reported completely oxidized to gossan (1948, 1988).

The Gregor Showing was located in 1988 over coincident gold-in-soil anomalies in the northern part of the West Grid located in the northwestern part of the historic Iskut Joint Venture property on the ISK-1 claim. It is important to note although the BCMEM database shows that the Gregor Showing lies within the Property available technical data indicates that the known mineralization is actually located approximately 300 meters to the south of the Property (refer to figure 7). The showing is comprised of massive to semi-massive magnetite mineralization in sheared mafic volcanics. A continuous chip sample from a trench which partially exposed the zone on surface assayed 4.94 grams per tonne gold over 2.7 metres, including a 0.76 metre interval grading 11.49 grams per tonne gold (Press Release: American Ore Ltd., November 10, 1988).

According to the BCMEM the Stuhini Group rocks which underlie the Property host various styles of mineralization including Besshi-type gold and precious metal rich, volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization (such as Rock & Roll), polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu+/-Au vein and stockwork type mineralization and intrusion related vein type mineralization (such as the Snip Deposit).

12.0 EXPLORATION

During March and April of 2010 Twin Glacier Resources compiled all available technical data for the Twin Glacier Minfile reported by Kerr in 1948 and for the "West Grid Target" identified by the Cominco Delaware Joint Venture and developed an exploration program to determine if this type of mineralization extends along strike onto the Twin Glacier property. Available technical data for the West Grid Target indicates that these targets have only been partially tested.

In a report by the author dated June 30, 2010 it was recommended that Twin Glacier undertake an initial exploration program consisting of a helicopter supported prospecting program to confirm the presence of massive sulphide float in the northern part of the Property (sulphide boulders reported by Kerr) and a soil geochemical sampling program designed to test potential extensions of the vein type mineralization identified by Delaware at the West Grid and explore for possible stratabound and porphyry copper mineralization.

It is important to note that the following exploration work (item 12.1) occurred off, but adjacent to, the Twin Glacier Property. It is included to inform the reader of the amount of work that has occurred adjacent to the claims.

12.1 Summary of Exploration on the Iskut Joint Venture West Grid

The best mineralization encountered to date continues to be that found in the Trench No.1 area which was initially found by Iskut Silver Mines in 1966 (see Figure 7). These cuts were reopened and resampled by Delaware Resources in 1987 with the best result coming from Trench No. 1B which returned values of 8.32% Cu, 3.90% Pb, 12.02% Zn, 25.81 oz/ton Ag and 0.952 oz/ton Au over 0.5 meters.

Most samples from the trenches, as well as from several outcrops in this area, contained elevated and/or economic values with respect to all five minerals. Earlier reports from previous workers gave the impression that these showings were the result of fault-controlled, epithermal processes; however, it is now thought the genesis would be more akin to that associated with volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. The fault zones mentioned by earlier authors are more likely the result of alteration processes, rather than tectonic processes, along zones of weakness (i.e. bedding planes) produced by the folding.

Geochemical sampling by Apex Energy Ltd. and Taiga Consultants Ltd. has outlined several gold and silver in soil anomalies on the West Grid (see Figure 7). The southernmost extends from L40+00N to L46+50N, is up to 350 meters wide, and contains values up to 1400 ppb gold and 8.5 ppm Ag. The anomaly trends in a generally north-south direction and appears to be cross-cutting both stratigraphy and topography. Interestingly, Trench No.1B (which had the best gold values) is just outside of the anomalous zone. This anomaly was drill-tested and although there were elevated gold values in most of the holes it is felt that these do not adequately explain the existence of the anomaly.

Towards the north (ca. L57+00N), several strong anomalous zones occur peripheral to the orthoclase porphyry stock while other, weaker zones cross-cut it. The best results occur to the south where values up to 9500 ppb Au were recovered from an area containing a pyrite-rich, silicified tuff (?). In addition, a strong but limited zone occurs north of the stock where mapping indicated strong quartz + pyrite veining within or proximal to a small diorite dyke or sill. Although these areas are very limited in areal extent, it appears likely that the overburden in this area is quite deep and perhaps elements of greater mobility (e.g. copper) should be analyzed for, to determine extensions of the anomalies,

12.2 Summary of Exploration Work completed by Twin Glacier (SOW No.4872058)

During July and August 2011 Twin Glacier Resources completed the helicopter supported prospecting program in the northern part of the Property, constructed detailed topographic maps (5 meter elevation contours) to provide better resolution of ground features and made several additional site visits to initiate the recommended soil geochemical sampling program. Weather conditions were difficult during the days available to complete the program and forest cover was much more extensive than expected in the planned geochemical sampling areas. Field personnel were able to identify a helicopter landing area adjacent to the west central part of the planned survey area and one day was spent in the field assessing potential access routes to the planned recon survey area and the former "West Grid Area" identified by the Cominco – Delaware joint venture. The total cost of the program was \$24,128.84.

As noted, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines database "BCMÉM" indicates that boulders of polymetallic mineralization have been identified within the claim area (Minfile 104B106-Twin Glacier Showing) and that the source of the boulders has not been determined. The showing reportedly consists of float within the Twin Glacier moraine that contains considerable chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite. Field

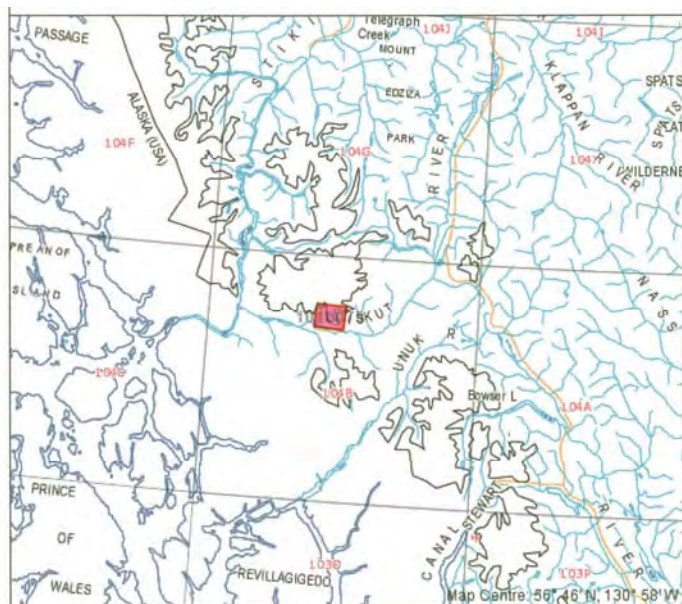
personnel completed helicopter assisted prospecting and several traverses within the moraine areas in the northern part of the property to identify the reported massive sulfide boulders. Although no discrete area containing abundant oxidized boulders was identified a total of six mineralized boulders were identified and sampled. Figure 6 shows the general location of the various survey areas and Figure 7 shows the location of the mineralized boulders that were samples.

Approximately one to two kilograms of material was collected from each boulder and sealed in plastic bags for transport to ACME Laboratories in Smithers, BC. Samples were cut using a diamond blade rock to examine for sulfide mineralization and one half of the cut samples were submitted to ACME. Most samples appear to represent bleached, hydrothermally altered intrusive rocks. Gold and silver values were low however several samples returned moderately anomalous molybdenum, copper, and arsenic values. Sample TG-03 returned 166.2 ppm molybdenum suggesting potential for nearby porphyry style molybdenum mineralization. It is interesting to note that in 2008 Newcastle Minerals published a technical report documenting exploration work and drilling on the ISKUT 2 Minfile Prospect (also referred to as the Iskut Porphyry Prospect) and concluded that the the prospect warranted additional exploration. According to Burgouyne, 2008, a mineralized porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum system in the order of 500 to 600 meters trend length and 200 to 300 meters in width has been defined.

Sample TG-02 returned 324.7 ppm copper and sample numbers TG-04 and TG-05 returned anomalous arsenic levels of 318.5 and 106.4 ppm respectively. Elevated copper and arsenic values associated with altered intrusives are generally considered prospective for the presence of porphyry mineralization.

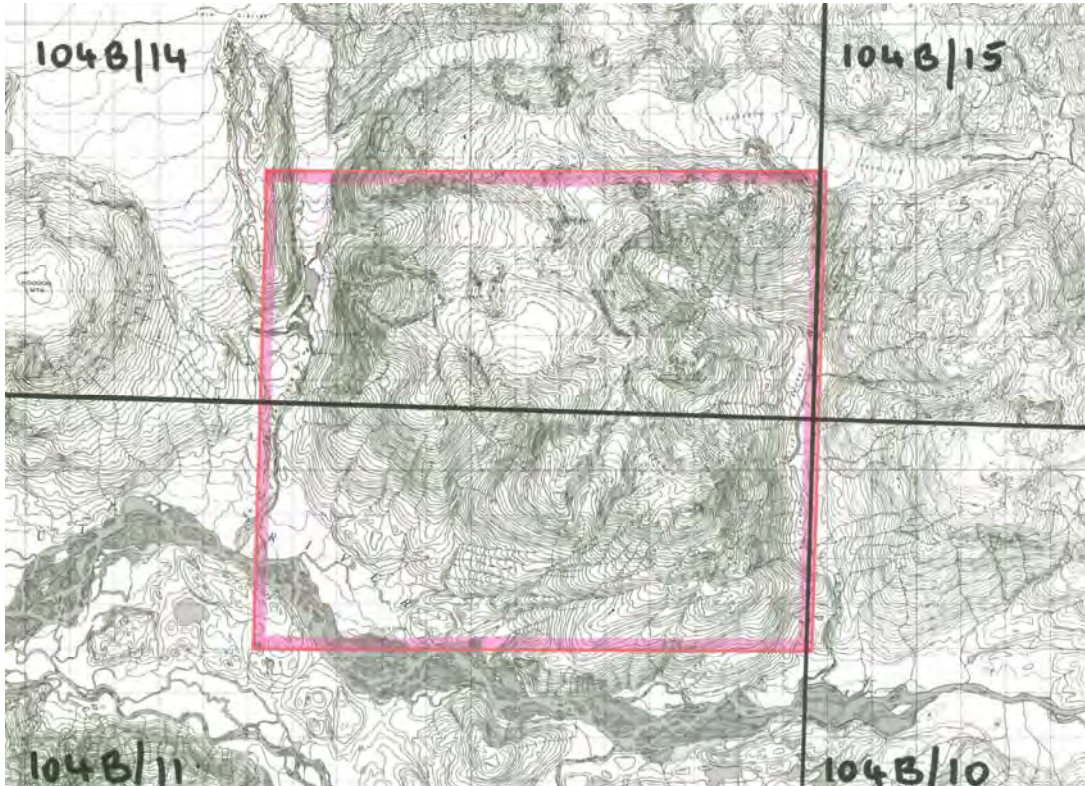
Detailed Topographic Mapping

As part of the 2011 exploration program completed by Twin Glacier Dudley Thompson Mapping (DTM) of Surrey BC and Dorian Leslie Mapping of Vancouver, BC were contracted to construct detailed topographic maps (5 meter elevation contours) to provide better resolution of ground features within the central and eastern parts of the Twin Glacier Property. The site is located in the northwest of British Columbia, immediately north of the Iskut River and west of the Verrett River. The site falls on NTS map sheets 104B/11 and 14.



Twin Glacier Assessment Report December 30, 2011

Location on NTS map sheets



DTM was contracted to enhance the existing TRIM mapping by providing better definition of the terrain surface than what the current 20 metre contour interval provided.

Through GeoBC's Base Map Online Store, DTM obtained digital data for sheet 104B.075. This data set contains positionally correct, edited map data including a digital elevation model.

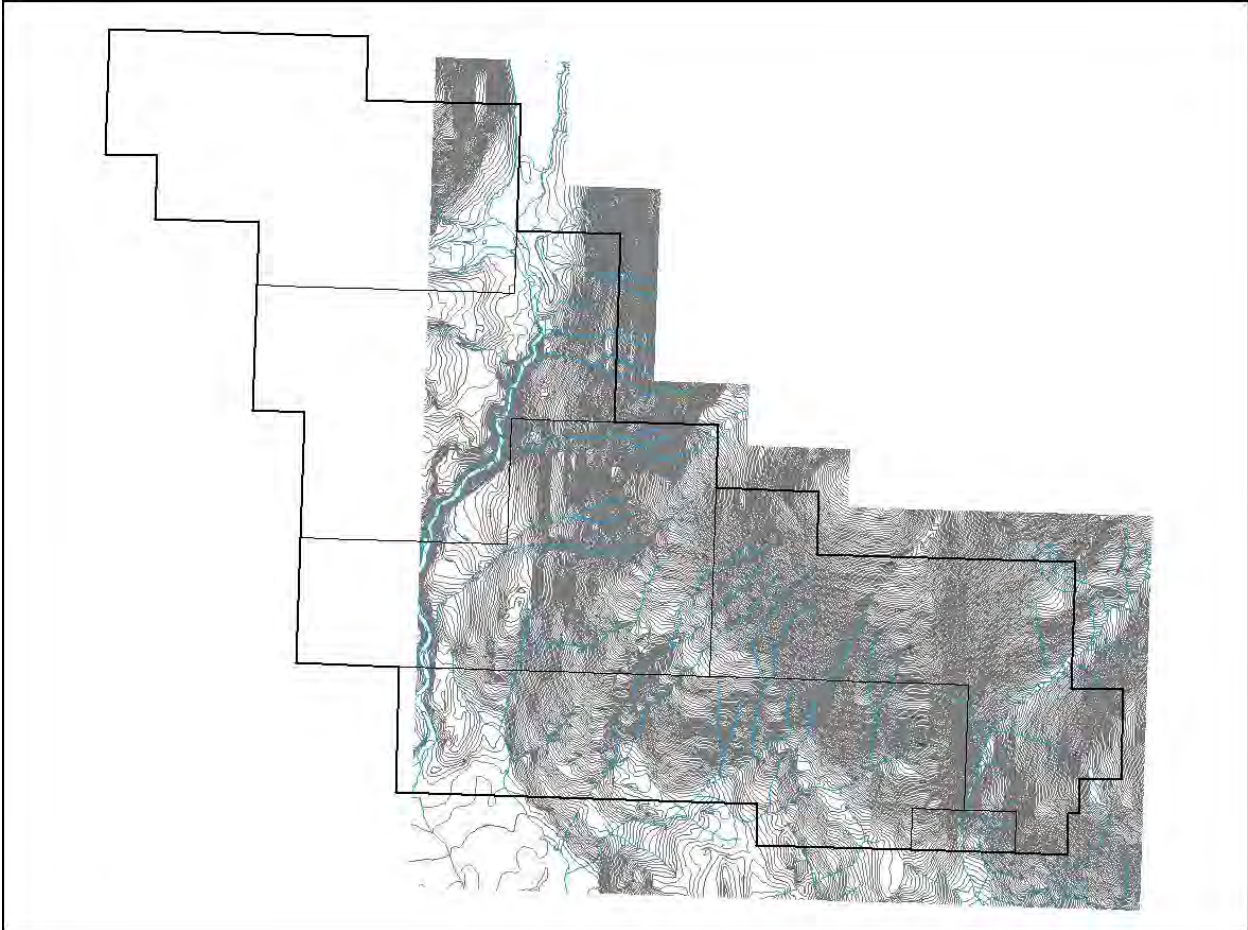
The data was obtained in SAIF format (Spatial Archive Interchange Format) in a compressed zip file. Using the Feature Manipulation Engine (FME) technology platform developed by SAFE Software, DTM imported the SAIF files for the purpose of further processing. DTM extracted all planimetry and the Digital Elevation Model data used to create the original 20 metre contours and re-processed it to generate 5 metre contours for the entire map sheet. All contours were examined, labeled and edited to match the underlying planimetric data. In particular, contour re-entrants were verified and adjusted as necessary in order to provide a cartographically correct product. Data was then exported to AutoCAD format.

The outline of the detail area is shown in Figure 6. Large format (5 meter contours) are included in Appendix 1 as Figure 8.

TRIM map sheet 104B.075 with 5 metre contours



Cropped Topography To Claims



13.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Ram Explorations Ltd. (HST #10439 2923 RT0001)

604-649-5797

ramexplorations@shaw.ca

8888 Shook Rd.

Mission, BC. V2V 5M2

To: Twin Glacier Resources Ltd.

910 - 355 Burrard St.

Vancouver, BC

V6C 2G8

Re: Twin Glacier Project

Attention: Judson Culter

For the Period March 25, 2011 - October 30, 2011

Invoice Date: October 30, 2011

	CDN	HST
2011 Client liaison and field program design	\$ 3,253.80	\$ 390.46
Field crew air travel and mobilization / crew accommodations	\$ 3,335.41	\$ 400.25
Field Operations and helicopter charter	\$ 15,948.72	\$ 1,913.85
Geochemical Analyses and technical reporting required by BC Mines	\$ 1,590.91	\$ 190.91
BCMEM Filing Fees	\$ 6,099.85	\$ 66.54
Total	\$ 30,228.69	\$ 2,962.00

Reconciliation

Total this Invoice

\$ 33,190.70

**Summary of Geological Field Work and Subcontractors
Rainbow Project**

	CDN	HST
Project design, client liaison, preparation of detailed topo field mapping		
Carl von Einsiedel, P.Ge 10 Hours @ \$120	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 144.00
Dorian Leslie preparation of large format 5 m contour interval control mapping 22 hours @ \$75	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 198.00
Printing large format maps for field program (3 copies) 18 sq. feet x \$6.00	\$ 108.00	\$ 12.96

Sub-Total \$ 2,958.00
Applicable Surcharge @ 10% \$ 295.80 \$ 35.50

Subtotal \$ 3,253.80
HST \$ 390.46

Total \$ 3,644.26

Field crew mobilization costs (pro-rated)

	CDN	HST
Air travel		
Carl von Einsiedel Vancouver - Smithers - return only charge	\$ 559.03	\$ 67.08
Crew and vehicle (Mike Middleton, Clayton Gush)		
Smithers - Bob Quin	\$ 1,238.16	\$ 148.58
Crew accommodation		
13 man days @ \$95 per day	\$ 1,235.00	\$ 148.20
Note: program not completed. No demob charges billed to Twin Glacier	N/C	

Sub-Total	\$ 3,032.19	
Applicable Surcharge @ 10%	\$ 303.22	\$ 36.39
Subtotal	\$ 3,335.41	
HST	\$ 400.25	
Total	\$ 3,735.66	

Listing of Field Operations	CDN	HST
July 15 - 18, 2011: travel to Bob Quin, crew complete helicopter recon program of northern part of Twin Glacier Property, collect boulder samples for assay.		
Helicopter usage 2.5 hrs @ (\$855.00 + \$169.40) (H15786)	\$ 2,561.00	\$ 307.32
Crew charges		
C. von Einsiedel 2 days @ \$900	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 216.00
M. Middleton 2.5 days @ \$500	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 150.00
C. Gush 2.5 days @ \$400	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 120.00
August 1, 2011: field crew travel to project site, weather conditions preclude assess, standby days		
Helicopter usage 1 hr @ (\$855.00 + \$169.40) (H15732)	\$ 1,024.40	\$ 122.93
Crew charges		
M. Middleton 1 day @ \$500	\$ 500.00	\$ 60.00
C. Gush 1 day @ \$400	\$ 400.00	\$ 48.00
August 2, 2011: field crew travel to project site, weather conditions preclude assess, standby days		
Helicopter usage 1 hr @ (\$855.00 + \$169.40) (H15732)	\$ 1,024.40	\$ 122.93
Crew charges		
M. Middleton 1 day @ \$500	\$ 500.00	\$ 60.00
C. Gush 1 day @ \$400	\$ 400.00	\$ 48.00
August 15, 2011: field crew travel to project site, weather conditions poor, clear landing area for proposed contour sampling program		
Helicopter usage 1.6 hrs @ (\$855.00 + \$169.40) (H15584)	\$ 1,639.04	\$ 196.68
Crew charges		
C. von Einsiedel 1 day @ \$900	\$ 900.00	\$ 108.00
M. Middleton 1 day @ \$500	\$ 500.00	\$ 60.00
C. Gush 1 day @ \$400	\$ 400.00	\$ 48.00
Field crew auxiliary rental; GPS, satellite phone, emergency first aid equipment, laptop and printer		
6 days @ \$100	\$ 600.00	\$ 72.00

Sub-Total	\$ 14,498.84	
Applicable Surcharge @ 10%	\$ 1,449.88	\$ 173.99

Subtotal	\$ 15,948.72
HST	\$ 1,913.85
Total	\$ 17,862.57

Listing of Sample Analysis Expenses and preparation of required technical report

	CDN	HST
Acme Invoice VANI096476	\$ 186.28	\$ 22.35
Preparation of required technical report C. von Einsiedel 8 hrs @ \$120	\$ 960.00	\$ 115.20
Preparation of technical drawings D. Leslie 4 hrs @ \$75	\$ 300.00	\$ 36.00

Sub-Total	\$ 1,446.28	
Applicable Surcharge @ 10%	\$ 144.63	\$ 17.36
Subtotal	\$ 1,590.91	
HST	\$ 190.91	
Total	\$ 1,781.82	

Listing of Expenses Related to the MTO Filing Fees

	CDN	HST
FMC Renewal		
June 16, 2011 purchase FMC renewal	\$ 500.00	
MTO filings on behalf of Twin Glacier		
March 25, 2011 (cash in lieu) SOW 4847362	\$ 2,381.43	
June 16, 2011 (cash in lieu) SOW 4872058	\$ 1,788.54	
August 23, 2011 (record work completed to Aug. 15, 2011 for assessment credit) SOW 49992387	\$ 875.35	

Sub-Total \$ 5,545.32
Applicable Surcharge @ 10% \$ 554.53 \$ 66.54

Subtotal \$ 6,099.85
HST \$ 66.54

Total \$ 6,166.40

14.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Field personnel completed helicopter assisted prospecting and several traverses within the moraine areas in the northern part of the property (please refer to figure 6 and figure 7) to identify the reported massive sulfide boulders. Although no discrete area containing abundant oxidized boulders was identified a total of six mineralized boulders were identified and sampled.

15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Approximately one to two kilograms of material was collected from each boulder and sealed in plastic bags for transport to ACME Laboratories in Smithers, BC. Samples were cut using a diamond blade rock to examine for sulfide mineralization and one half of the cut samples were submitted to ACME. Most samples appear to represent bleached, hydrothermally altered intrusive rocks. Gold and silver values were low however several samples returned moderately anomalous molybdenum, copper, and arsenic values. Sample TG-03 returned 166.2 ppm molybdenum suggesting potential for nearby porphyry style molybdenum mineralization. Sample TG-02 returned 324.7 ppm copper and sample numbers TG-04 and TG-05 returned anomalous arsenic levels of 318.5 and 106.4 ppm respectively.

16.0 DATA VERIFICATION

To date the historic “West Grid” anomalous responses have not been verified.

17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

It is important for the reader to note that the technical information regarding the size and grade of mineralization encountered at the Snip Deposit, The Iskut Joint Venture and at the Rock and Roll Prospect is included solely to demonstrate that the rocks underlying the Twin Glacier Property may be prospective for this style of mineralization. The reader is cautioned that there is no assurance that similar mineralization will be identified on the Twin Glacier Property.

17.1 Historic Iskut Joint Venture

The southern boundary of the Twin Glacier Property adjoins the historic Iskut JV Property that covered documented mineralized showings that trend north-west on to the Twin Glacier Property (see Figure 4). Gold in soils, trench samples and diamond drill core confirm the presence of mineralization up to the southern boundary of the Twin Glacier Property. There is no documentation of follow up work to the north of these anomalies on the present day Twin Glacier Property. Two MINFILE showings; Gorge, just to the south of the Property and Gregor, just within the property boundary, indicate the presence of intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins.

17.2 Rock and Roll

Adjacent to the southwest boundary of the Twin Glaciers Property is the Rock and Roll Property. The Rock and Roll Property hosts precious metals rich, volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization in a volcano sedimentary host rock package of apparent Triassic age. During the 1990s Prime Resources outlined a non-43-101 compliant inferred resource estimate of 580,544 tons grading 2.4 g/t gold, 335.9 g/t silver, 0.64% copper, 0.79% lead and 3.1% zinc (Government of BC, MINFILE No 104B 377).

The trend of the Rock and Roll VMS mineralization is northwest and parallel to the Twin Glacier Property. See the section Deposit type for a detailed description of the Rock and Roll mineralization. Multiple parallel layers of VMS style mineralization within a stratigraphic sequence are possible and thus the Twin Glacier Property has the potential to host further parallel VMS mineralized bodies due to the proximity and similar host rock to the Rock and Roll deposit.

17.3 Iskut Porphyry

The claim block that was within the historic Iskut JV block and was owned at the time by Meridor Resources (see Figure 4) is located approximately 1.5 kilometres south of the Twin Glacier Property (in the area of MINFILE "ISKUT 2" on Figure 6). Since that time Newcastle Minerals Ltd. has taken ownership of the original block and 2006, 2007, and historical drilling has, to date, defined a mineralized porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum system in the order of 500 to 600 meters trend length, 200 to 300 meters in width, and to a depth of 200 meters. The grade varies from 0.3 to 0.6-g/t gold, 0.09 to 0.17% copper and 0.003 to 0.023 % molybdenum.

18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no mineral processing or metallurgical testing data available from the Twin Glacier Property.

19.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no mineral resource compliant with CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves (CIM, 2000) and therefore no NI 43-101 compliant resource for the Twin Glacier Property

20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information concerning the Twin Glacier Property.

21.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The geology of the Iskut River District where the Twin Glacier Property is located is prospective for Besshi type massive sulphide deposits and for structurally controlled, gold, copper and polymetallic (Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au) deposits. Ground geochemical surveys completed by Delaware in 1987 identified multiple anomalous gold zones adjacent to and trending onto the Property that warrant follow-up exploration.

During March and April of 2010 Twin Glacier Resources compiled all available technical data for the Twin Glacier Minfile reported by Kerr in 1948 and for the “West Grid Target” identified by the Cominco Delaware Joint Venture and developed an exploration program to determine if this type of mineralization extends along strike onto the Twin Glacier property. Available technical data for the West Grid Target indicates that these targets have only been partially tested.

In a report by the author dated June 30, 2010 it was recommended that Twin Glacier undertake an initial exploration program consisting of a helicopter supported prospecting program to confirm the presence of massive sulphide float in the northern part of the Property (sulphide boulders reported by Kerr) and a soil geochemical sampling program designed to test potential extensions of the vein type mineralization identified by Delaware at the West Grid and explore for possible stratabound and porphyry copper mineralization.

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

During July and August 2011 Twin Glacier Resources completed the helicopter supported prospecting program in the northern part of the Property, constructed detailed topographic maps (5 meter elevation contours) to provide better resolution of ground features and made several additional site visits to initiate the recommended soil geochemical sampling program.

As noted, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines database “BCMÉM” indicates that boulders of polymetallic mineralization have been identified within the claim area (Minfile 104B106-Twin Glacier Showing) and that the source of the boulders has not been determined. Although no discrete area containing abundant oxidized boulders was identified a total of six mineralized boulders were sampled.

Approximately one to two kilograms of material was collected from each boulder and sealed in plastic bags for transport to ACME Laboratories in Smithers, BC. Gold and silver values were low however several samples returned moderately anomalous molybdenum, copper, and arsenic values. Sample TG-03 returned 166.2 ppm molybdenum suggesting potential for nearby porphyry style molybdenum mineralization. It is interesting to note that in 2008 Newcastle Minerals published a technical report documenting exploration work and drilling on the ISKUT 2 Minfile Prospect (also referred to as the Iskut Porphyry Prospect - located approximately two kilometers southeast of the Twin Glacier property) and concluded that the prospect warranted additional exploration. According to Burgouyne, 2008, a mineralized porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum system in the order of 500 to 600 meters trend length, 200 to 300 meters in width and to a depth of 200 meters has been defined.

Sample TG-02 returned 324.7 ppm copper and sample numbers TG-04 and TG-05 returned anomalous arsenic levels of 318.5 and 106.4 ppm respectively. Elevated copper and arsenic values associated with altered intrusive rocks are generally considered prospective for the identification of porphyry style mineralization.

23.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Alldrick, D.J., Britton, J.M., Maclean, M.E., Hancock, K.D., Fletcher, B.A., And Giebert, S.N. : 1990. Geology and Mineral Deposits – Snippaker Area. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Open File Map 1990-16.

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Burgoyne, A.A., (2008). Technical Report on Iskut Gold-Copper-Molybdenum Deposit Snip North Property, Iskut River Area, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, NTS Map Sheets 104B 11W, Northwestern British Columbia for Newcastle Minerals Ltd. February 15, 2008

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Geological Survey of Canada, Map No. 1418A and 1505A: Iskut River (1979).

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Yeager, D.A. and Ikona, C.K. (1987). Geological Report on the McLymont Group for Gulf International Minerals Ltd.

Pacific North West Capital Corp., Technical Summary of the Rock and Roll Project, Feb. 1, 2010, <http://www.pfncapital.com/> : Rock and Roll

24.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Carl von Einsiedel, PGeo. hereby certify that:

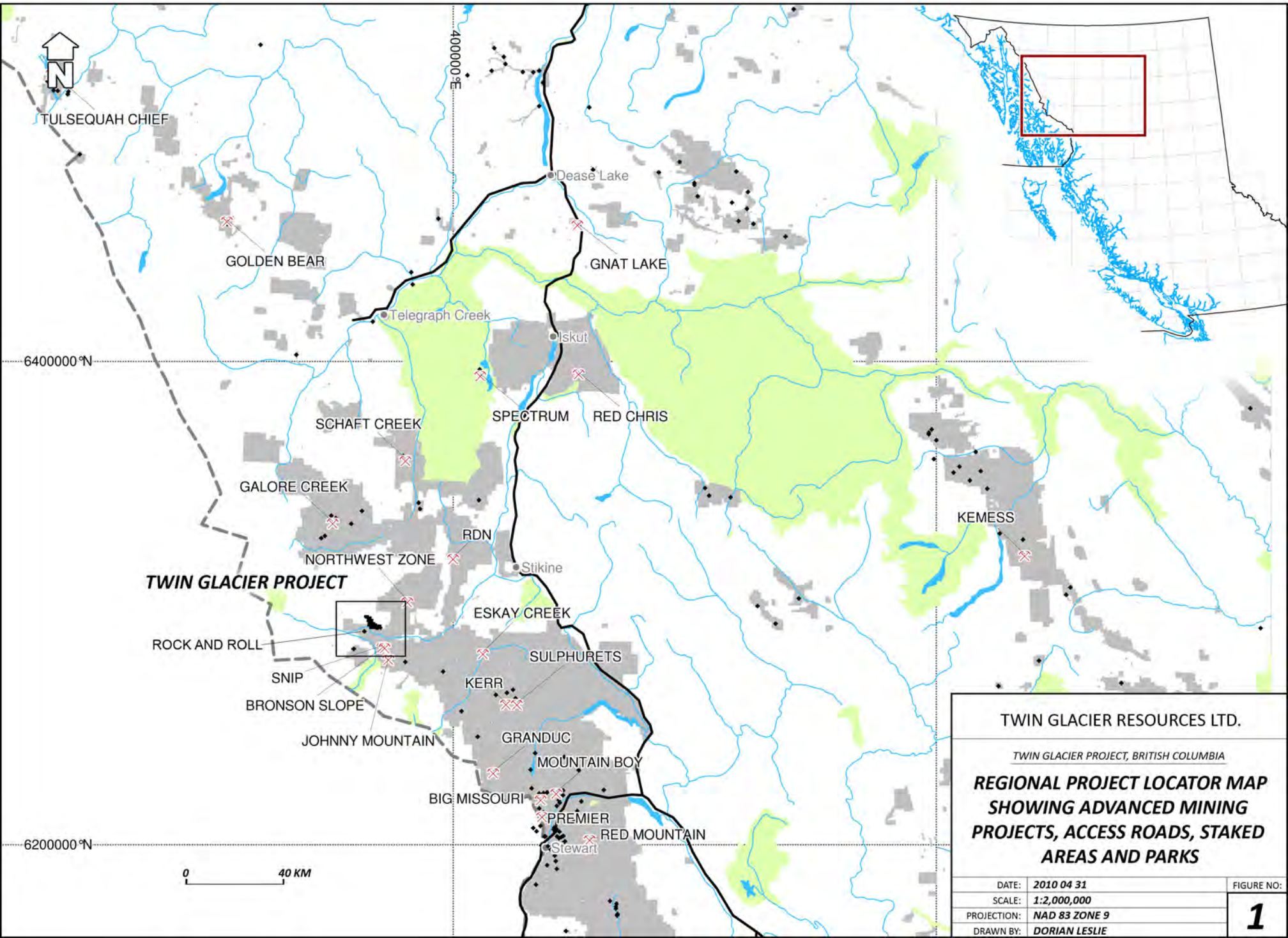
- 1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at #1124-470 Granville St., Vancouver, British Columbia V6C-1V5.
- 2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario (1989) with a B.Sc. in Geology.
- 3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC – License no. 21474).
- 4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 21 years since graduation from university. I have work experience in most parts of Canada, as well as the United States and Mexico. I have VMS deposit exploration experience in British Columbia.
- 5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report titled "**TECHNICAL AND PREPARATORY SURVEY ASSESSMENT REPORT GEOLOGICAL – BOULDER SAMPLING PROGRAM TECHNICAL – PREPARATORY SURVEYS: TWIN GLACIER PROPERTY** " prepared for Twin Glacier Resources Ltd. dated December 30, 2011 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Twin Glacier Property. I visited the Property July 16, 2011 and again August 15, 2011
- 7) I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. I am the author of a 43-101 compliant technical report on the Property dated June 30, 2010 and amended December 6, 2010.
- 8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- 9) I am fully independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101
- 10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11) I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the Ontario Securities Commission, the Alberta Securities Commission, and the British Columbia Securities Commission, any stock exchange and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including SEDAR filings and electronic publication in the public company files on their

websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Technical Report in the written disclosure being filed, by Twin Glacier Resources Ltd., in public information documents so being filed including any offering memorandum, preliminary prospectus and final prospectus provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

- 12) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geol.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 30th day of December, 2011



TULSEQUAH CHIEF

GOLDEN BEAR

Dease Lake

GNAT LAKE

Telegraph Creek

Iskut

6400000°N

SCHAFT CREEK

SPECTRUM

RED CHRIS

GALORE CREEK

RDN

KEMESS

TWIN GLACIER PROJECT

NORTHWEST ZONE

Stikine

ESKAY CREEK

ROCK AND ROLL

SULPHURETS

SNIP

KERR

BRONSON SLOPE

JOHNNY MOUNTAIN

GRANDUC

MOUNTAIN BOY

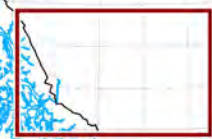
BIG MISSOURI

PREMIER

RED MOUNTAIN

6200000°N

0 40 KM

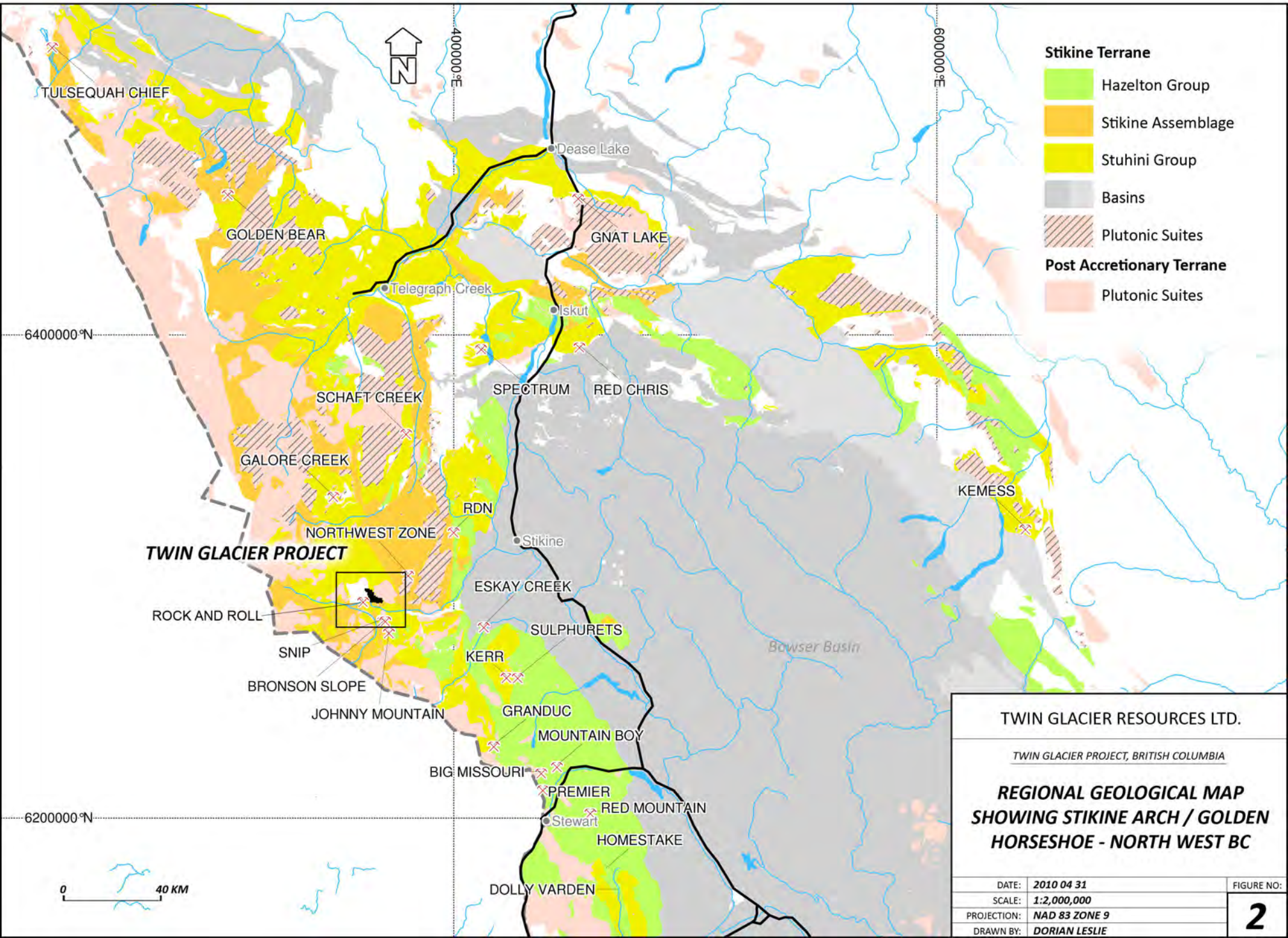


TWIN GLACIER RESOURCES LTD.

TWIN GLACIER PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**REGIONAL PROJECT LOCATOR MAP
SHOWING ADVANCED MINING
PROJECTS, ACCESS ROADS, STAKED
AREAS AND PARKS**

DATE:	2010 04 31	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:2,000,000	1
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 9	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	



- Stikine Terrane**
- Hazelton Group
 - Stikine Assemblage
 - Stuhini Group
 - Basins
 - Plutonic Suites
- Post Accretionary Terrane**
- Plutonic Suites

TWIN GLACIER PROJECT

TWIN GLACIER RESOURCES LTD.

TWIN GLACIER PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP
SHOWING STIKINE ARCH / GOLDEN
HORSESHOE - NORTH WEST BC**

DATE:	2010 04 31	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:2,000,000	2
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 9	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	



3600000 E

3700000 E

TWIN GLACIER PROJECT

◆ TWIN GLACIER

◆ GREGOR

◆ VER 1

◆ JOY 1

◆ ROCK AND ROLL

◆ GORGE

◆ ISKUT 1

◆ AURUM

◆ IAN NORTH

◆ IAN 6

◆ RAY NO. 2

◆ RAY ISKUT 2

◆ IAN 4

◆ PHIZ

◆ HEMLO WEST 15

◆ CHOPIN

◆ SNIP

◆ BRONSON SLOPE

◆ CHOPIN

6290000 N

0 2 KM

◆ ZIPPA

Volcanic rocks by strat name

- Hazelton Group
- Stikine Assemblage
- Unnamed

Sedimentary rocks by strat name

- Stikine Assemblage
- Stuhini Group

Metamorphic rocks by strat name

- Stikine Assemblage

Intrusive rocks by strat name

- Coast Plutonic Complex(?)
- Eskay Porphyry, Knipple Porphyry or Inel Stock
- Gamsby Complex or Red Mountain (Goldslide) Stock
- Iskut River (Bronson) Stock
- John Peaks Stock or Unuk Meta-Diorite
- McClymont Plutonic Suite
- Melville and Lehto Plutons, Mitchell Intrusions, Red Bluff P
- Seraphim Mountain Pluton
- Stikine, McQuillan or Katete Mountain Plutonic Suites
- Unnamed
- Zippa Mountain Plutonic Complex

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TWIN GLACIER PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**PROJECT GEOLOGICAL MAP
SHOWING MINFILE OCCURRENCES**

DATE: 2010 04 31

SCALE: 1:100,000

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 9

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

3

Note: Data from <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/BedrockMapping>



TWIN GLACIER RESOURCES LTD.



TWIN GLACIER PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**HISTORIC MINERAL TENURE MAP
FOR ISKUT RIVER DISTRICT
SHOWING FORMER ISKUT JV**

DATE:	2010 04 31	FIGURE NO:	4
SCALE:	1:50,000		
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 9		
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE		

**TWIN GLACIER PROJECT
CLAIM BOUNDARY**

KEY

-  Current staked areas as of July 10th, 2010
-  Historic property boundaries from ARIS no. 17122 (circa 1987)

6,290,000 mN

370,000 mE

ISKUT JOINT VENTURE

MERIDOR RES.

DELAWARE /COMINCO



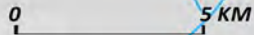
Gold Discovery

TUNGCO RESOURCES CORP.

WINSLOW GOLD CORP.

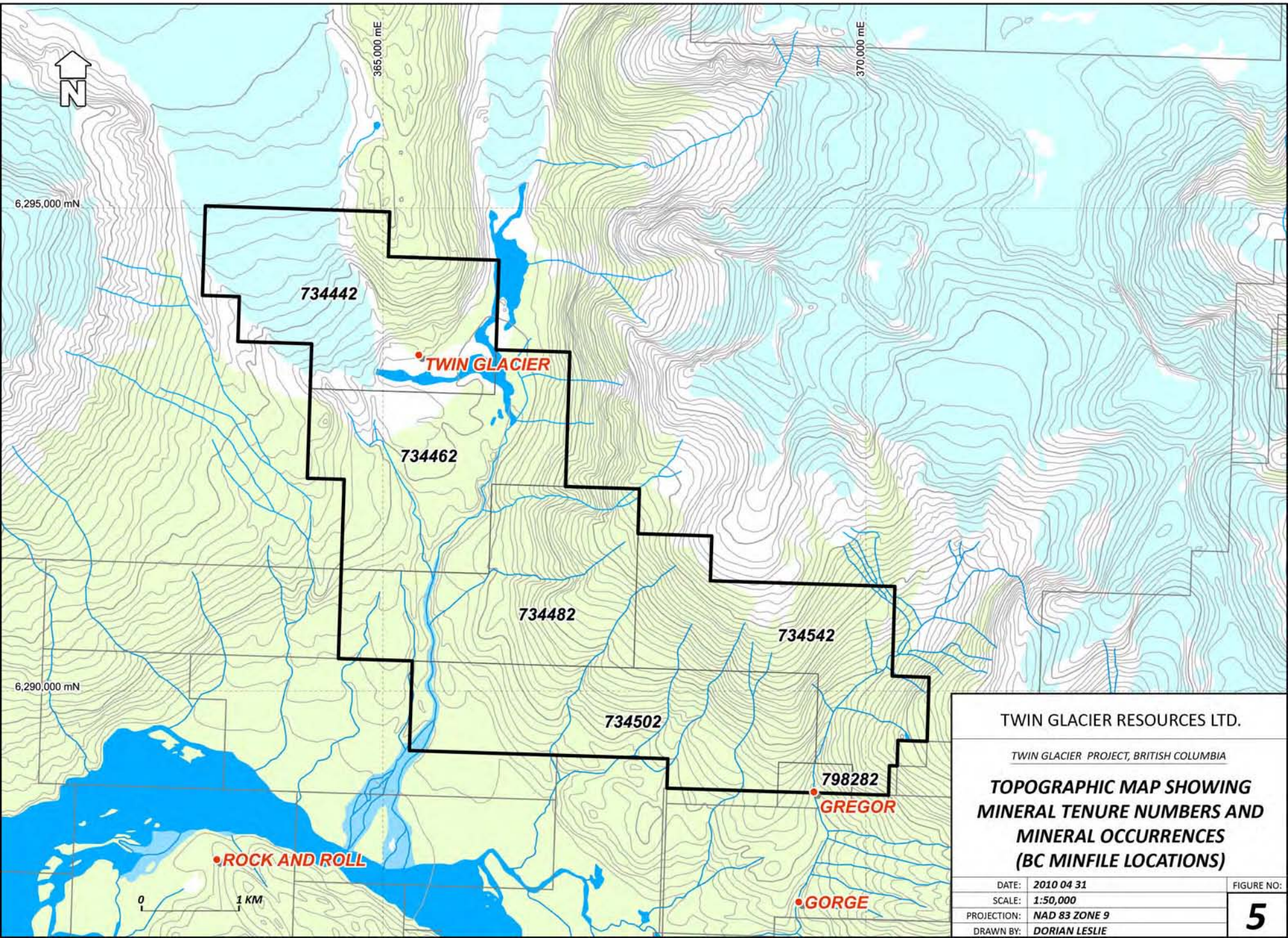
INEL RESOURCES

6,280,000 mN



Note: Data from ARIS no. 17122

STAKED



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TWIN GLACIER PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING
MINERAL TENURE NUMBERS AND
MINERAL OCCURRENCES
(BC MINFILE LOCATIONS)**

DATE: 2010 04 31

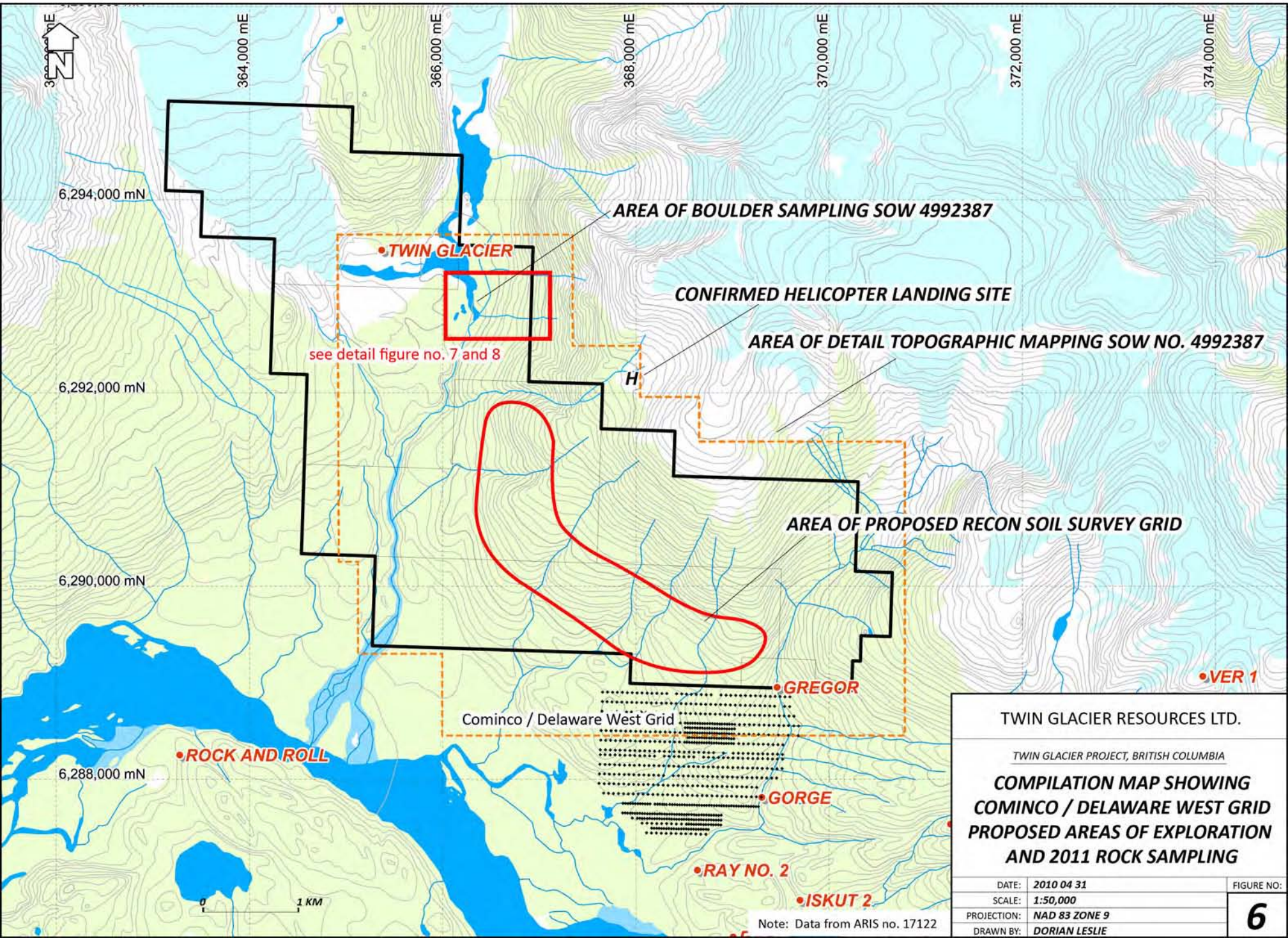
SCALE: 1:50,000

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 9

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

5



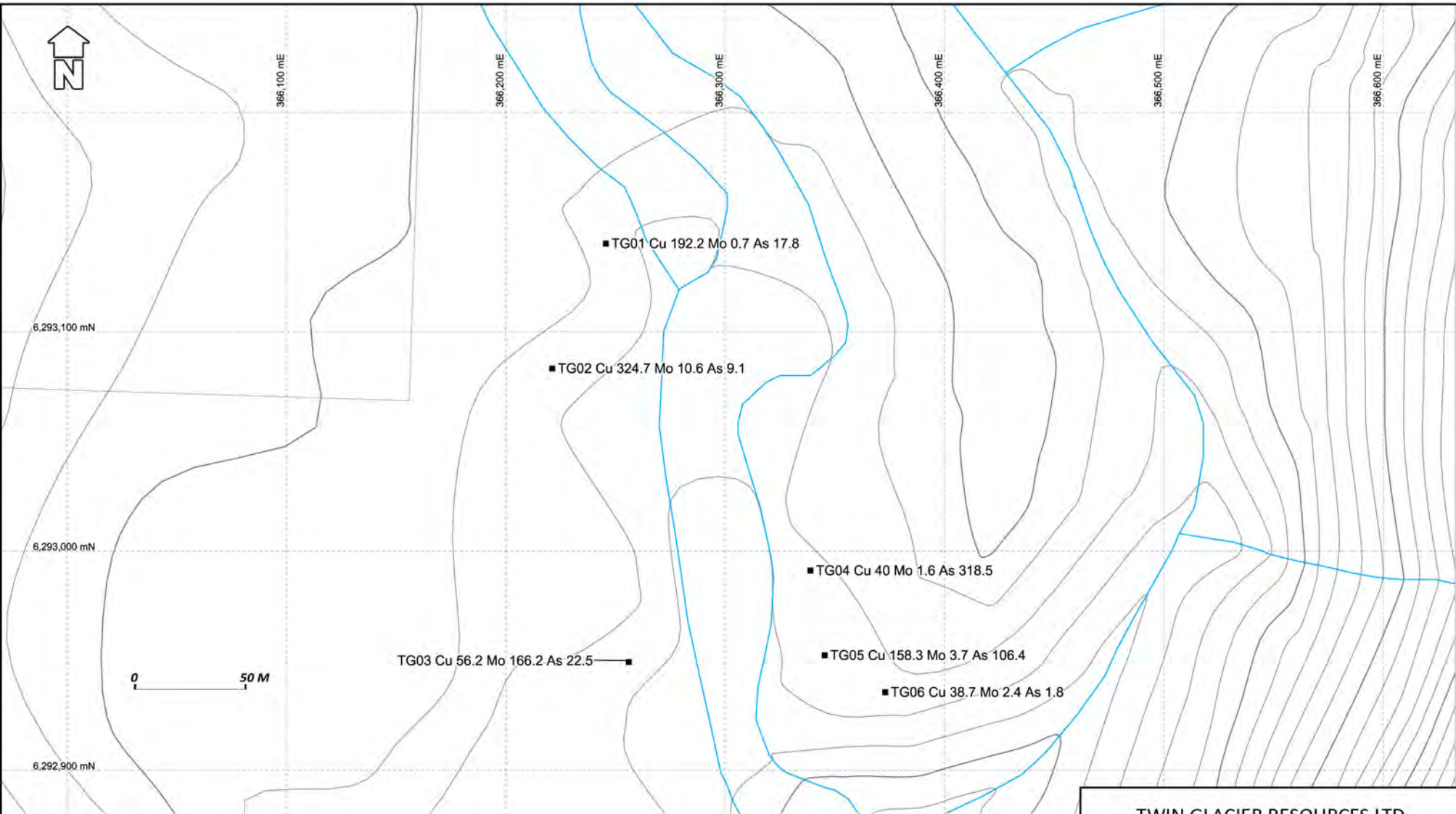
TWIN GLACIER RESOURCES LTD.

TWIN GLACIER PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**COMPILATION MAP SHOWING
COMINCO / DELAWARE WEST GRID
PROPOSED AREAS OF EXPLORATION
AND 2011 ROCK SAMPLING**

DATE:	2010 04 31	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	1:50,000	6
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 9	
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE	

Note: Data from ARIS no. 17122



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TWIN GLACIER PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL MAP SHOWING ROCK SAMPLES BY ID, COPPER, MOLY AND ARSENIC IN PPM

DATE: 2010 04 31

SCALE: 1:5,000

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 9

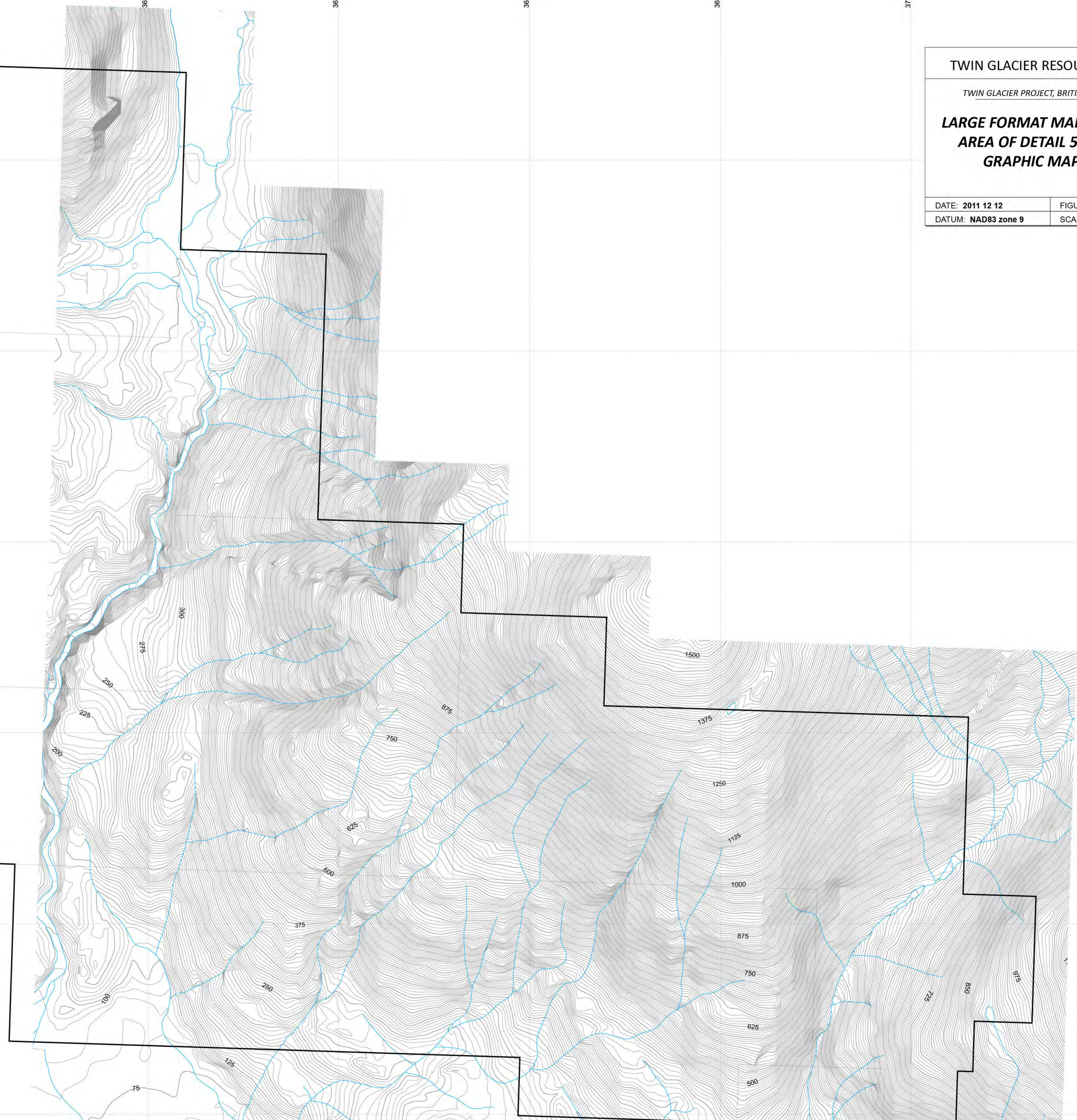
DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

7

TWIN GLACIER RESOURCES LTD.
TWIN GLACIER PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA
**LARGE FORMAT MAP SHOWING
AREA OF DETAIL 5M TOPO-
GRAPHIC MAPPING**

DATE: 2011 12 12	FIGURE NO: LF 1
DATUM: NAD83 zone 9	SCALE: 1:10,000



365,000 mE
364,000 mE
365,000 mE
366,000 mE
367,000 mE
368,000 mE
369,000 mE
370,000 mE
371,000 mE

6,294,000 mN
6,293,000 mN
6,292,000 mN
6,291,000 mN
6,290,000 mN
6,289,000 mN



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Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

www.acmelab.com

Client: Ram Exploration
8888 Shook Road
Mission BC V2V 7N1 Canada

Submitted By: Carl von Einsiedel
Receiving Lab: Canada-Smithers
Received: July 30, 2011
Report Date: October 27, 2011
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SMI11000216.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Twin Glacier
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 6

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Table with 6 columns: Method Code, Number of Samples, Code Description, Test Wgt (g), Report Status, Lab. Contains two rows of sample preparation data.

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

Invoice To: Ram Exploration
8888 Shook Road
Mission BC V2V 7N1
Canada

CC:



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. Results apply to samples as submitted. ** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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 Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

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Client: **Ram Exploration**
 8888 Shook Road
 Mission BC V2V 7N1 Canada

Project: Twin Glacier
 Report Date: October 27, 2011

Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SMI11000216.1

Method	WGHT	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	
TG01	Rock	3.00	0.7	192.2	6.6	7	3.0	33.6	9.3	296	2.05	17.8	11.4	0.6	17	0.1	1.9	0.2	28	0.75	0.063
TG02	Rock	0.42	10.6	324.7	4.3	27	0.8	83.6	28.3	198	4.16	9.1	5.8	1.6	395	<0.1	1.0	0.9	31	3.04	0.578
TG03	Rock	0.59	166.2	56.2	19.7	81	0.8	6.1	12.6	244	2.47	22.5	1.1	2.3	<1	3.0	2.7	0.2	76	0.25	0.095
TG04	Rock	0.55	1.6	40.0	4.8	55	0.4	2.4	4.8	449	2.67	318.5	4.2	2.1	23	<0.1	1.0	0.2	80	0.31	0.087
TG05	Rock	2.52	3.7	158.3	9.9	33	0.8	70.2	12.8	484	2.13	106.4	11.3	1.0	389	0.3	1.0	0.1	140	5.29	0.097
TG06	Rock	1.66	2.4	38.7	7.7	62	0.1	26.7	15.2	581	3.06	1.8	<0.5	1.3	50	0.4	0.4	0.1	78	2.12	0.119



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Project: Twin Glacier
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Page: 2 of 2 Part 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SMI11000216.1

Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	
Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	
Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	
TG01	Rock	3	24	0.23	13	0.071	<20	0.52	0.111	0.07	0.4	<0.01	1.2	<0.1	0.89	2	1.1	<0.2
TG02	Rock	13	43	0.39	27	0.063	<20	2.13	0.090	0.19	16.1	<0.01	1.1	0.1	2.59	7	1.2	<0.2
TG03	Rock	5	27	0.30	44	0.047	<20	0.39	0.062	0.07	0.2	<0.01	5.1	<0.1	1.52	2	<0.5	<0.2
TG04	Rock	5	5	0.68	64	0.240	<20	1.31	0.098	0.95	0.9	<0.01	6.3	0.4	0.56	6	<0.5	<0.2
TG05	Rock	7	46	0.47	30	0.107	<20	4.04	0.241	0.45	0.4	<0.01	3.5	0.2	1.02	10	2.7	<0.2
TG06	Rock	5	31	1.02	253	0.199	<20	1.38	0.085	0.82	0.1	<0.01	4.1	0.1	1.22	4	<0.5	<0.2



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 8888 Shook Road
 Mission BC V2V 7N1 Canada

Project: Twin Glacier
 Report Date: October 27, 2011

Page: 1 of 1 Part 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

SMI11000216.1

Method	WGHT	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Reference Materials																				
STD DS8	Standard	11.4	104.7	120.6	301	1.7	37.4	7.3	609	2.42	23.4	106.1	5.8	66	2.3	3.9	6.2	42	0.69	0.075
STD DS8	Standard	12.8	111.3	121.4	305	1.8	37.8	7.8	590	2.41	24.0	100.2	6.6	71	2.0	4.9	6.5	39	0.69	0.073
STD OREAS45CA	Standard	0.9	489.1	20.9	63	0.3	227.3	89.8	900	15.63	3.8	51.7	7.0	15	<0.1	0.1	0.2	203	0.40	0.034
STD OREAS45CA	Standard	0.9	537.7	20.3	62	0.3	258.1	94.5	953	16.08	3.5	53.6	7.2	21	<0.1	0.1	0.2	212	0.43	0.038
STD DS8 Expected		13.44	110	123	312	1.69	38.1	7.5	615	2.46	26	107	6.89	67.7	2.38	4.8	6.67	41.1	0.7	0.08
STD OREAS45CA Expected		1	494	20	60	0.275	240	92	943	15.69	3.8	43	7	15	0.1	0.13	0.19	215	0.4265	0.0385
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																				
G1	Prep Blank	0.1	3.5	3.5	48	<0.1	3.0	4.3	570	1.99	<0.5	1.2	6.3	63	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	39	0.48	0.075
G1	Prep Blank	0.1	5.5	3.5	46	<0.1	3.3	4.3	603	2.09	<0.5	<0.5	6.8	65	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	41	0.55	0.083



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Page: 1 of 1 Part 2

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

SMI11000216.1

Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	
Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	
Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	
Reference Materials																		
STD DS8	Standard	12	110	0.60	278	0.108	<20	0.90	0.088	0.39	2.8	0.18	2.0	5.3	0.16	5	5.1	5.1
STD DS8	Standard	13	117	0.61	278	0.120	<20	0.89	0.086	0.42	2.6	0.18	2.1	5.0	0.17	4	6.7	4.7
STD OREAS45CA	Standard	15	678	0.13	157	0.116	<20	3.28	0.015	0.07	<0.1	0.03	33.4	<0.1	<0.05	18	0.9	<0.2
STD OREAS45CA	Standard	16	648	0.16	159	0.140	<20	3.65	0.006	0.07	<0.1	0.03	40.0	<0.1	<0.05	19	<0.5	<0.2
STD DS8 Expected		14.6	115	0.6045	279	0.113	2.6	0.93	0.0883	0.41	3	0.192	2.3	5.4	0.1679	4.7	5.23	5
STD OREAS45CA Expected		15.9	709	0.1358	164	0.128		3.592	0.0075	0.0717		0.03	39.7	0.07	0.021	18.4	0.5	
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																		
G1	Prep Blank	15	9	0.54	186	0.132	<20	1.06	0.135	0.52	<0.1	<0.01	1.7	0.3	<0.05	5	0.9	<0.2
G1	Prep Blank	14	10	0.56	190	0.136	<20	1.06	0.133	0.54	<0.1	<0.01	2.1	0.4	<0.05	5	0.6	<0.2