BIG LEDGE PROPERTY
Slocan Mining Division, BC

2011 DIAMOND DRILLING EXPLORATION REPORT

Mineral Claims

527374	527427
527377	527431
527422	527436
527424	527443
527425	599176

NTS Sheets

82L/08, 82L/09
82K/05, 82K/12

(approximate centre of claims: 50° 28’ N / 118° 4’W)

Work completed between October 21 and October 23, 2011

Work completed by: Barry Hanslit
(Owner/Operator)
Zinex Mining Corp.
Nanaimo, BC

Report Prepared by:
Janet Miller
Barry Hanslit

Summary

Barry Hanslit acquired the majority of the 9,904 acres (4,008 ha) that compose the ten Big Ledge claims as part of a larger package of claims in the early spring of 2006. He continues to be the owner/operator on the claims. The Big Ledge claims are located within portions of National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheets 82L/08, 82L/09, 82K/05 and 82K/12 in the Slocan Mining District of British Columbia, approximately 60 km south of Revelstoke and 31 km northwest of Nakusp.

Exploration has been performed within the property area since 1892. During which time, numerous geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were conducted. Additionally, exploration has resulted in four adits, trenching and over 10,000 m of drilling. The most recent work on the property was conducted by Teck Corp. between 1991 and 1993, including widely spaced soil and magnetometer surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. Regional mapping by the GSC reveals the Big Ledge to be primarily underlain by rocks of the Thor-Odin gneiss dome of the Proterozoic Monashee Complex and metamorphic rocks of the Proterozoic to Paleozoic Kootenay Assemblage. These rocks are schist and gneiss, calcareous quartzite, calc-silicate gneiss, marble and amphibolite. On the property, rocks are folded into a series of east-west trending, open to tight folds, inclined to the south, overturned to the north and plunging variably to the east and west. The Big Ledge horizon is 30m of a mineralized quartzite unit in the core of a fold which is likely a tight antiform, inclined to the south and overturned to the north.

Between October 21 and 23, 2011, one 560 foot hole was drilled on the property. No mineralization was intersected.

Further drilling at the extremities of the known mineralization is recommended and follow up on the anomalies identified in the 2010 ground geophysical surveys. This deposit is highly prospective and to facilitate more extensive in-depth programs on this property, a joint-venture partner should be sought out.

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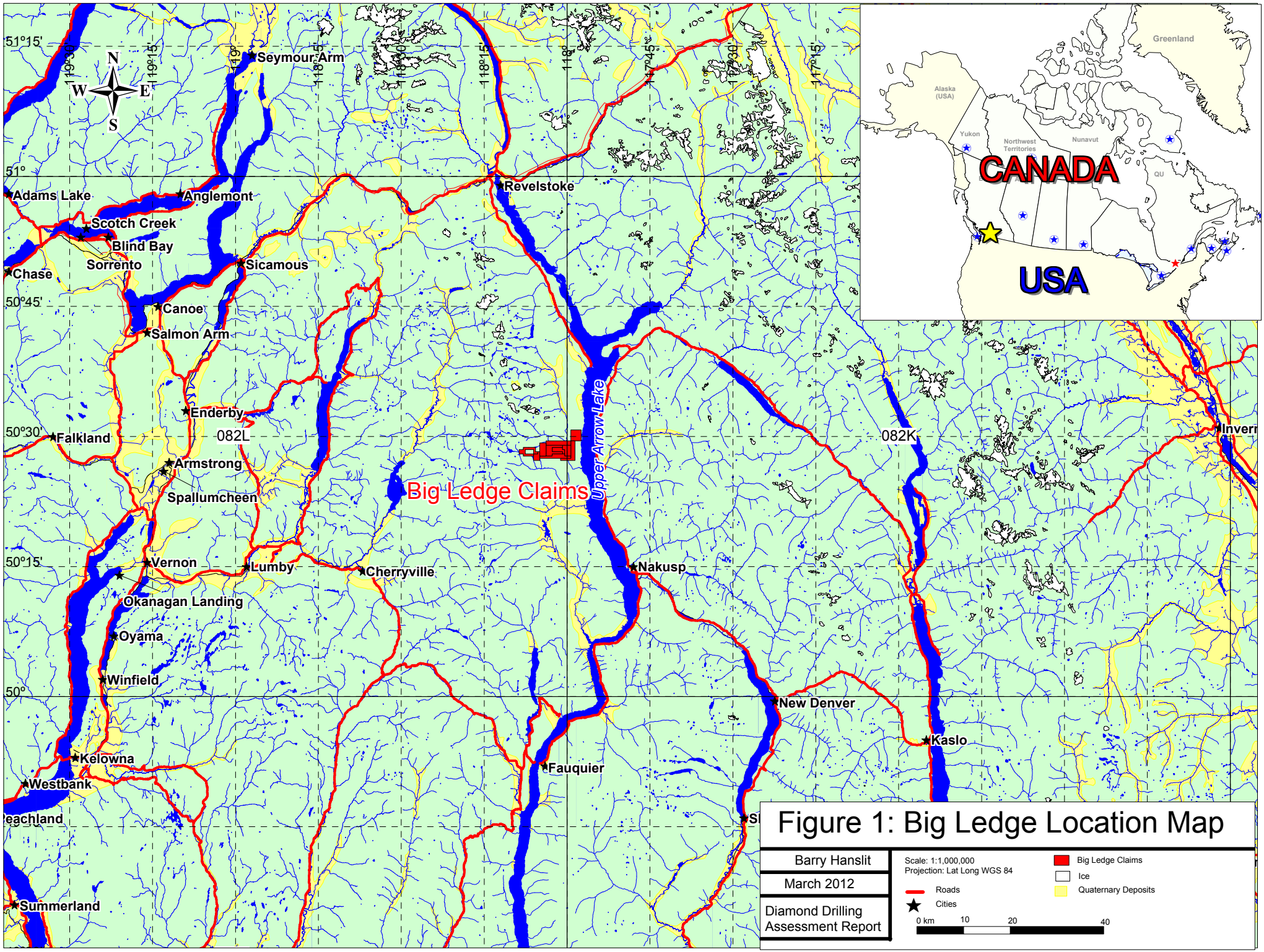
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Barry Hanslit acquired the majority of the 9,904 acres (4,008 ha) that compose the ten Big Ledge claims as part of a larger package of claims in the early spring of 2006. Claim 599176 was acquired in 2009 to extend the property towards the Monashee Park boundary. He continues to be the owner/operator on the claims. The Big Ledge claims are located within portions of National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheets 82L/08, 82L/09, 82K/05 and 82K/12 in the Slocan Mining District of British Columbia, approximately 60 km south of Revelstoke and 31 km northwest of Nakusp (Figure 1 and 2).

Exploration has been performed within the property area since 1892. During this time, numerous geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were conducted. Additionally, exploration has resulted in four adits, trenching and over 10,000 m of drilling. The most recent work on the property was conducted by Teck Corp. between 1991 and 1993, including widely spaced soil and magnetometer surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. Minor diamond drilling and rock sampling was carried out by Barry Hanslit in 2006 revealing weakly anomalous rock samples (Hanslit, 2007). Regional mapping by the GSC reveals the Big Ledge to be primarily underlain by rocks of the Thor-Odin gneiss dome of the Proterozoic Monashee Complex and metamorphic rocks of the Proterozoic to Paleozoic Kootenay Assemblage. These rocks are schist and gneiss, calcareous quartzite, calc-silicate gneiss, marble and amphibolite. On the property, rocks are folded into a series of east-west trending, open to tight folds, inclined to the south, overturned to the north and plunging variably to the east and west. The Big Ledge horizon is 30m of a mineralized quartzite unit in the core of a fold which is likely a tight antiform, inclined to the south and overturned to the north (Figure 3).

In the fall of 2011, diamond drilling was conducted on the Big Ledge by Barry Hanslit. This report documents that work, and also provides a description of claims, location, access, physiography and other relevant information. A discussion of the deposit mineralogy follows a description of regional and property scale geology.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Seymour Arm
Adams Lake
Anglemont
Scotch Creek
Blind Bay
Sorrento
Sicamous
Chase
Canoe
Salmon Arm
Revelstoke
Enderby
Falkland
082L
082K
Armstrong
Spallumcheen
Big Ledge Claims
Upper Arrow Lake
Vernon
Lumby
Cherryville
Nakusp
Okanagan Landing
Oyama
Winfield
New Denver
Kaslo
Kelowna
Fauquier
Westbank
Summerland
Greenland
Alaska (USA)
Yukon
Northwest Territories
Nunavut
QU
CANADA
USA
Figure 1: Big Ledge Location Map
Barry Hanslit
March 2012
Diamond Drilling Assessment Report
Scale: 1:1,000,000
Projection: Lat Long WGS 84
Big Ledge Claims
Ice
Quaternary Deposits
Roads
Cities
0 km 10 20 40

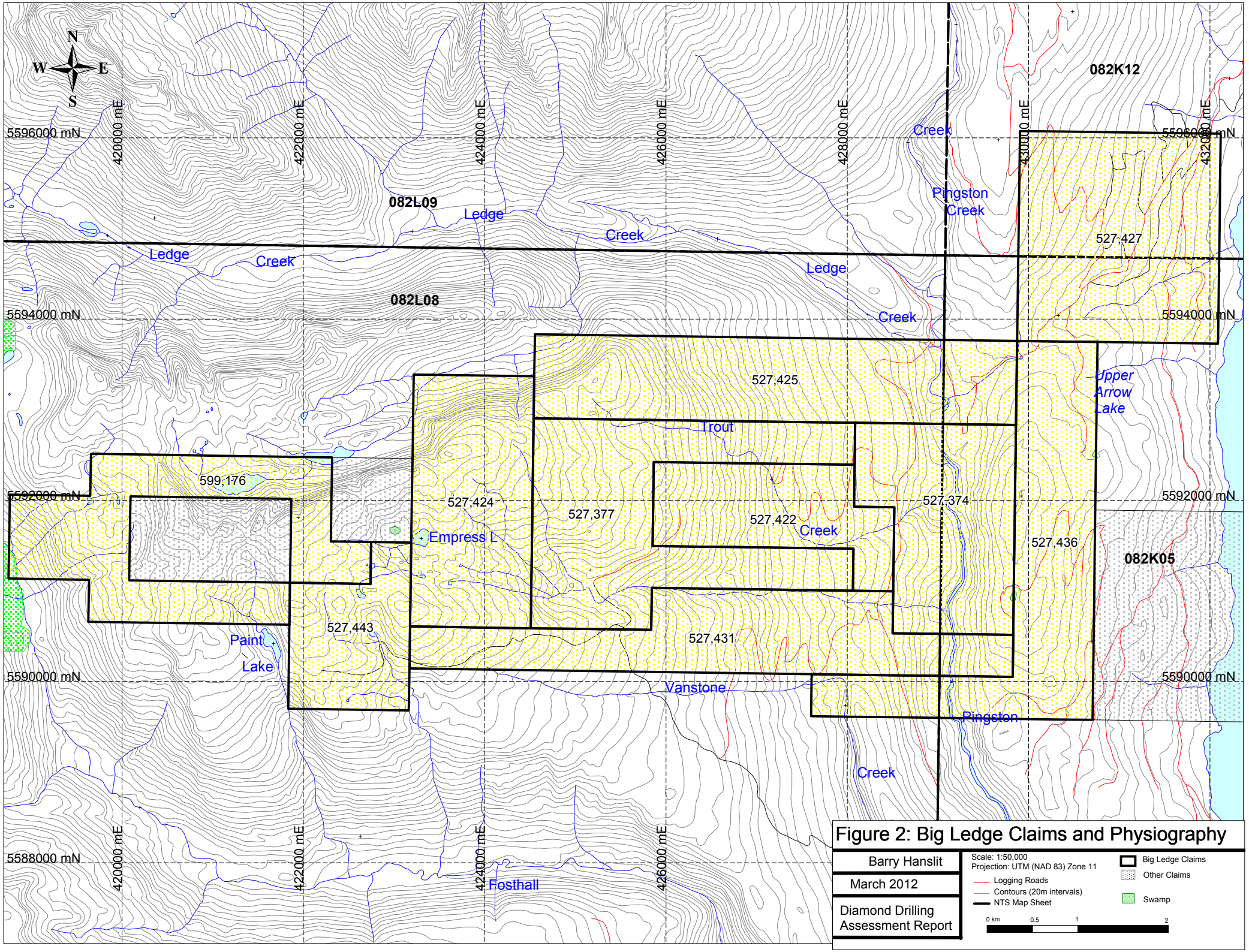


Figure 2: Big Ledge Claims and Physiography

Barry Hanslit

March 2012

Diamond Drilling Assessment Report

Scale: 1:50,000
Projection: UTM (NAD 83) Zone 11

Logging Roads
Contours (20m intervals)
NTS Map Sheet

Big Ledge Claims
Other Claims
Swamp

0 km 0.5 1 2

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF LANDHOLDINGS

2.1 Location and Mineral Claims

The Big Ledge Property comprises 10 mineral claims (9,904 acres) bordered to the north by Big Ledge Creek and to the south by Vanstone Creek. The claims stretch approximately 13.5 kilometers from Upper Arrow Lake to the border of Monashee Park in British Columbia. The property is located 60 km south of Revelstoke and 31 km northwest of Nakusp within National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000-scale map sheets 82 L/08,82L/09,82 K/05 and 82K/12 (Figure 2). The mineral claims were staked by Barry Hanslit in the early spring of 2006 and 2009 as shown in Appendix I. Work on the property was conducted by Barry Hanslit. Additional claim information is provided in Appendix I.

2.2 Access

The Big Ledge property is located approximately 60 kilometers south of Revelstoke and 31 km northwest of Nakusp. The property can be accessed by logging roads in the summer months south of Revelstoke on Highway 23 to the Shelter Bay logging roads, then traveling 18km south to the Limekiln spur road, and finally an additional 3.1km to Odin road.

2.3 Physiography, Flora and Fauna

The property lies west of Upper Arrow Lake and east along the Monashee Mountain Range. Elevations on the property range from 2,200 meters in the west to roughly 500 meters on Upper Arrow Lake. The property is vegetated in a mixture of fir and cedar with open underbrush at lower elevations, and sub-alpine spruce forests at higher elevations (Evans, 1993). Outcrop is rare to the east of the property and more abundant (averaging 80%) in the west. Ungulates such as elk, moose and deer winter along Upper Arrow Lake. Other wildlife in the region includes black and grizzly bears. In addition, trout occupy some of the lakes and rivers.

2.4 Property History

The Big Ledge Property has been the focus of exploration since 1892, when the deposit was originally staked as a gossan. By 1925, 210 metres of underground work in 4 adits had been completed on the Bonanza, Sunshine, Skyline and Adventurer claims. In 1927, 16 holes were drilled on the property (BCGS, 2007). Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. (Cominco) combined a large portion of the deposit in 1947 and by 1953 they drilled 6,100 metres on the property. In 1960, the ground was re-staked as the BL group. From 1964 to 1966, approximately 3,960 metres of drilling, geological mapping and geochemical and magnetometer surveys were carried out.

Since that time numerous other companies have explored within the area around the Big Ledge. In 1977, Metallgesellschaft and Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp.

mapped the geology. Esperanza Explorations completed geotechnical, geophysical and geochemical surveys between 1980 and 1981. Geochemical and geological surveys were carried out in the vicinity of the Big Ledge by Noranda in 1988 and1989. Between 1991 and 1993, Teck Corp. mapped the property, conducted widely spaced soil and magnetometer surveys, trenched and performed diamond drilling (Evans, 1993). Between 2006 and 2009, Barry Hanslit drilled on the property and did not intersect mineralized horizons (Hanslit, 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010). Rock sampling in 2006 resulted in several weakly anomalous samples (Hanslit, 2007). A ground magnetic survey was carried out in 2010 and identified some scattered magnetic anomalies (Hanslit, 2011).

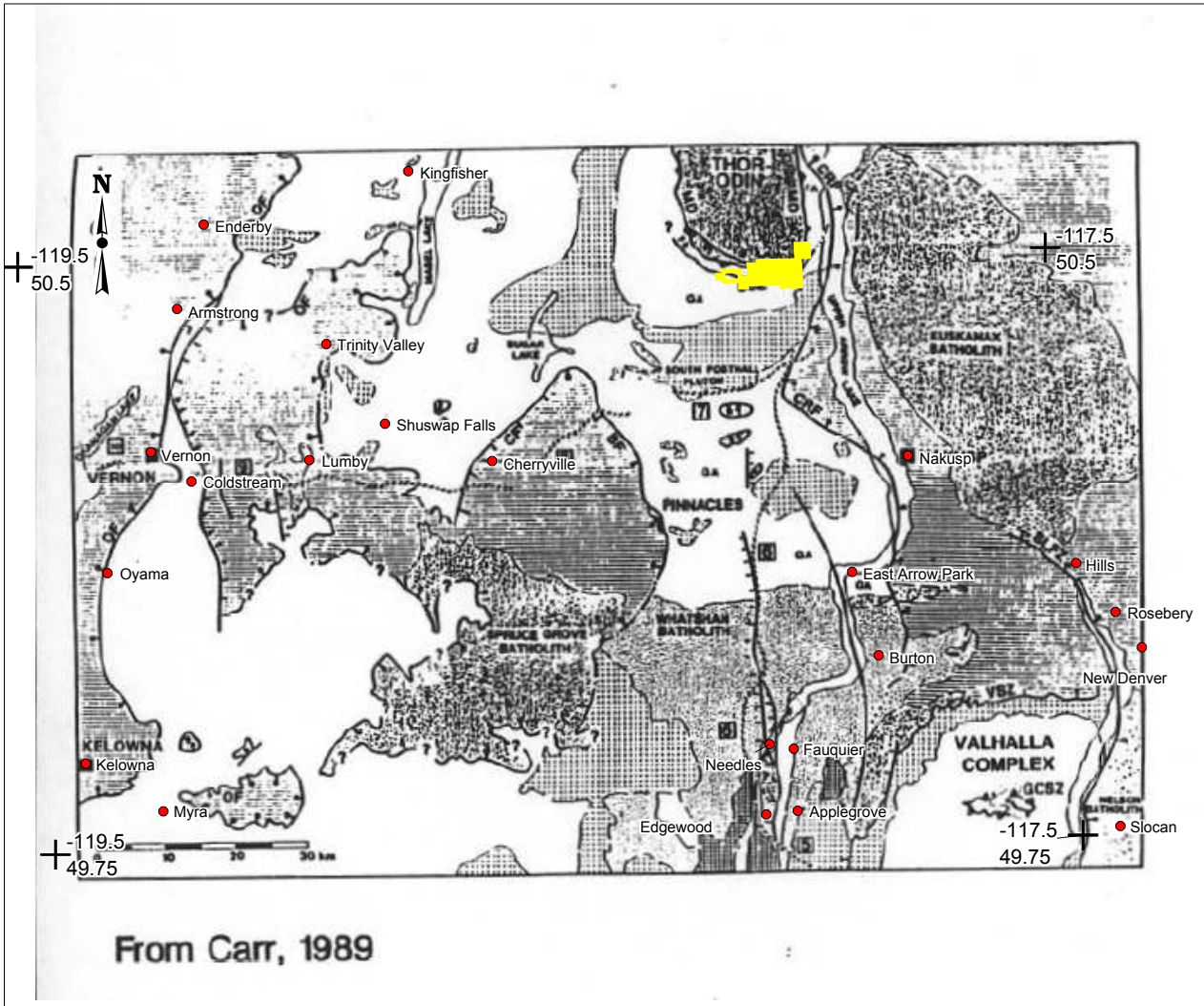
3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

This area has been mapped in 1977, 1979 and 1985 by the GSC and is primarily underlain by rocks of the Thor-Odin gneiss dome of the Proterozoic Monashee Complex and metamorphic rocks of the Proterozoic to Paleozoic Kootenay Assemblage. The Thor-Odin is one of a series of gneiss domes spaced approximately 80 kilometres apart on the eastern edge of the Shuswap Complex. The Shuswap metamorphic rocks are part of the Proterozoic-Mesozoic amphibolite grade complex intruded by Eocene granodiorites and pegmatites (Evans, 1993; BCGS, 2007).

A central core zone in the Thor-Odin dome consists of gneissic and migmatitic rocks. This zone is surrounded by a heterogeneous assemblage of metasedimentary rocks of the Mantling zone and Fringe zone, the latter containing abundant pegmatite and lineated quartz monzonite. The Supracrustal zone, consisting of quartzite, marble, phyllite, schist and metavolcanic rocks, forms a cover to the gneisses (BCGS, 2007).

The Big Ledge deposit is located south of the Core zone in an east-west trending succession of metasedimentary rocks of the Mantling zone. The rusty weathering succession consists of a heterogeneous mixture of schist and gneiss, calcareous quartzite, calcsilicate gneiss, marble and amphibolite. The structure is dominated by a series of east-west trending, open to tight folds. These are inclined to the south, overturned to the north and plunge variably to the east and west. The mineralized horizon is within the core of a tight antiform, inclined to the south and overturned to the north. (BCGS, 2007)



From Carr, 1989

LEGEND

UPPER CRUSTAL ZONE

MIDDLE JURASSIC NELSON INTRUSIVE SUITE: predominantly granodiorite

PALEOZOIC - LOWER JURASSIC STRATIFIED ROCKS:

MIDDLE CRUSTAL ZONE

LATE PALEOCENE - EARLY EOCENE LADYBIRD GRANITE SUITE: biotite granite, quartz monzonite, leucocratic pegmatite (also includes areas with pegmatite with <50% metamorphic rocks

LATE CRETACEOUS WHATSHAN BATHOLITH (includes Cariboo Creek stock): hornblende biotite bearing K-feldspar megacrystic quartz monzonite, mafic hornblende biotite diorite

LATE PROTEROZOIC - MESOZOIC AMPHIBOLITE FACIES METAMORPHIC ROCKS: FA = Fawn Lake assemblage; GA = Gold Range assemblage

BASEMENT ZONE

PROTEROZOIC CRYSTALLINE BASEMENT AND LATE PROTEROZOIC - (?) CAMBRIAN COVER GNEISSES

GEOLOGIC CONTACT; MAPPED, COMPILED FROM PUBLISHED MAPS, ASSUMED

LOW - MODERATE ANGLE EOCENE NORMAL FAULT (PEGS ON HANGING WALL)

STEEP EOCENE NORMAL FAULT (PEGS ON HANGING WALL)

STEEP EOCENE NORMAL FAULT; SENSE OF DISPLACEMENT UNCERTAIN

6 LITHOPROBE LINE

BF	BEAVEN FAULT
CF	CHERRYVILLE FAULT
CRF	COLUMBIA RIVER FAULT
GCSZ	GWILLIM CREEK SHEAR ZONES
MD	MONASHEE DECOLLEMENT
OF	OKANAGAN VALLEY - EAGLE RIVER FAULT SYSTEM
SLFZ	SLOCAN LAKE FAULT ZONE
SSZ	SLATE MOUNTAIN SHEAR ZONE
VSZ	VALKYR SHEAR ZONE

Figure 3: Regional Geology Big Ledge Claims

Barry Hanslit

March 2012

Diamond Drilling Assessment Report

Scale: 1:1,000,000
Projection: Lat Long (WGS 84)

Big Ledge Claims

0 km 10 20 40

3.2 Property Geology

The property geology shown in Figure 4, based on the data from BCGS online geology map, shows that the majority of the property is underlain by Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Monashee Complex comprised of calc-silicates, paragneiss and quartz-quartz arenite. Calc-silicate metamorphic rocks underlying the main body of the claims are faulted through the center of the claims. To the north, paragneiss is thrusted over a thin layer of quartzite and quartz arenite. Along the northern border of claim 527425, separated by a thrust fault is Early Proterozoic orthogneiss. South of the main body of calcsilicates is paragneiss. Lying in an arc through claims 527374, 527436 and 527431 is Late Paleocene to Early Eocene granite and alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks.

Property-scale mapping by Teck Corp. revealed the property to consist of approximately 60% biotite-sillimanite schists interbedded with quartzites and amphibolites as well as the occasional marble unit. The Fawn Lake assemblage strikes east-west to north-south with generally moderate to shallow dip to the south or east. No evidence of “tops” was found. Through a portion of 527436 are large sill-like bodies of pegmatite and Ladybird intrusives, which have conformably flooded into the amphibolites and biotite schists. Ladybird intrusives comprise less than 10% of the property. Scattered throughout the claims are small Tertiary lamprophyre dykes exhibiting little to no metamorphism. Several styles of folding are evident on property and outcrop scale. Compositional layering is very close to being parallel to bedding with isoclinal folds common along the axial plane. Limited lineation measurements indicate a shallow westerly plunge. There may be several stages of folding along this orientation related to the peak of metamorphism. Later broad, one to fifty meter scale, folds can be seen along Upper Arrow Lake. Faulting along the foliation is common with no true sense of offset. Late stage faults are apparent along north-south trends such as Pingston Creek with a left lateral offset.

Detailed geologic mapping by Teck Corp. resulted in more detailed rocks descriptions of lithologies within the property area. These have been provided below, they are not listed in any stratigraphic order.

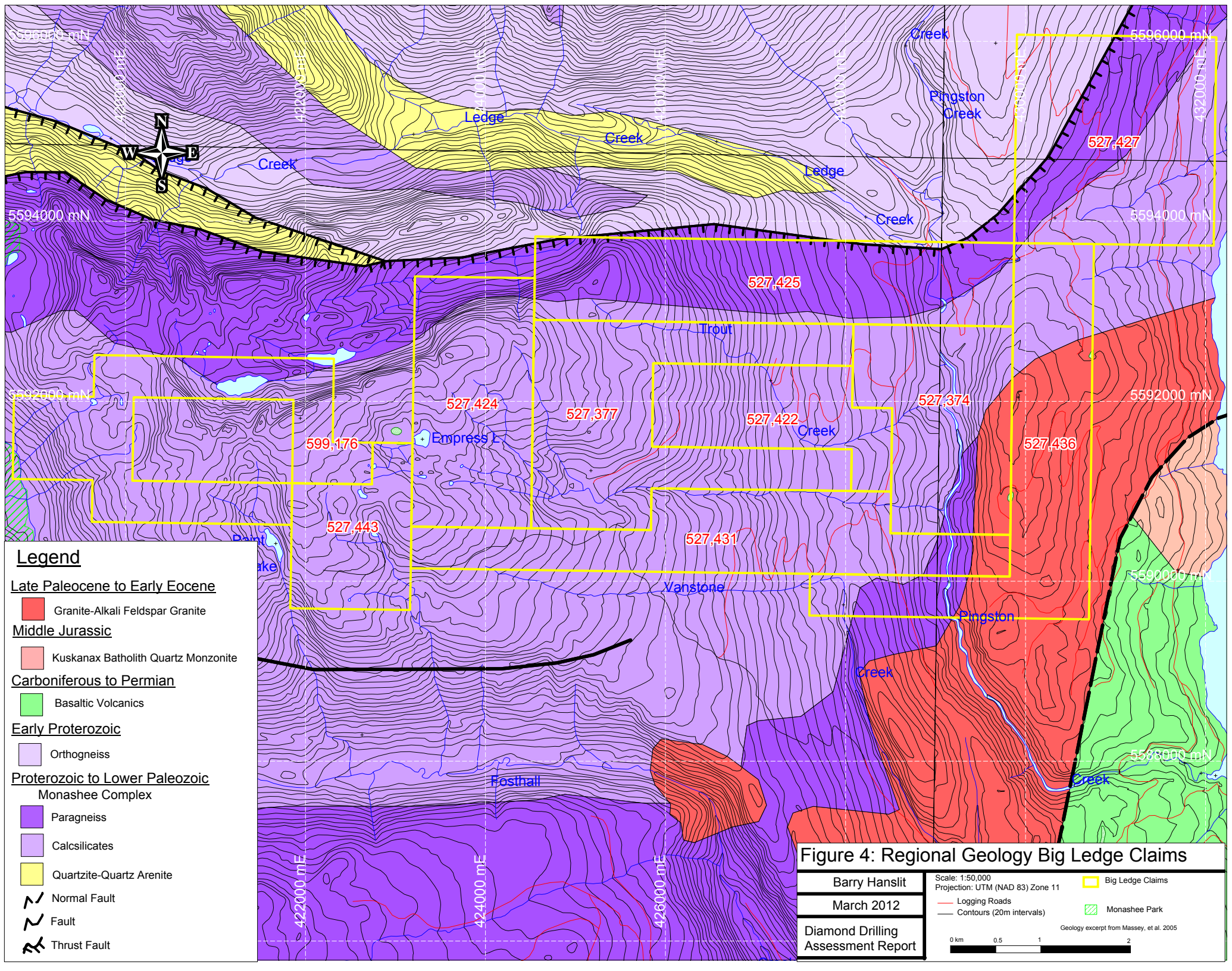


Figure 4: Regional Geology Big Ledge Claims

Barry Hanslit	
March 2012	
Diamond Drilling Assessment Report	

Scale: 1:50,000
Projection: UTM (NAD 83) Zone 11

Logging Roads
Contours (20m intervals)

Big Ledge Claims
Monashee Park

Geology excerpt from Massey, et al. 2005

0 km 0.5 1 2

SHUSWAP ROCKS (Proterozoic - Mesozoic)

1a) Massive Amphibolite - Amphibole dominated medium- to coarse-grained groundmass with lesser amounts of biotite and plagioclase. Commonly contains varying amounts of almandine garnet (<2 cm in size) in layered amphibolites.

1b) Amphibolite with Calc-silicate Laminations - The same amphibolite unit as 1a with alternating bands of quartzite and diopside-tremolite-actinolite. Laminations are generally on a one centimeter scale or less.

1c) Amphibolite with Biotite Schist - A mixture of medium-grained amphibolites containing an equal amount of micas (biotite and muscovite), commonly contains sillimanite aggregates.

2) Biotite Schist – Well-laminated biotite with lesser muscovite-bearing schists that may contain quartzite laminations and occasionally 0.5 cm almandine garnets. The surface is strongly gossanous due to high iron content and trace amounts of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite are present.

3) Biotite Gneiss – The matrix is dominated by finely laminated, medium-grained white-grey quartzite with 20 to 30% biotite schist laminations varying in thickness from 0.5-10 cm.

4a) Quartzite – Medium-grained quartzite in beds 10 to 20 cm in thickness with preferential weathering of certain beds due to change in grain size and carbonate content. Color varies from white to buff to grey. Minor rutile, biotite and muscovite grains are present.

4b) Quartzite with Flake Graphite - Dull grey colored fine-grained quartzite with trace to 20% disseminated flake graphite grains. Typically contains two to 10% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with trace amounts of disseminated sphalerite.

4c) Quartzite with Calc-silicate Laminations – Medium-grained quartzite is light green color with diopside in the matrix. There are occasional laminations of calc-silicates consisting of diopside, tremolite and actinolite. Calc-silicates contain minor grains of rutile, muscovite and biotite.

5a) Marble - Marble units normally appear as grey massive weathered units grading to dark grey with increasing graphite component. Calcite grains are 1 to 3mm and bedding is usually apparent with graphitic beds or minor calc-silicate laminations. Occasionally flake graphite disseminations are present within the marble.

5b) Calc-silicates +/- Marble - These rocks are a pale green with beds and preferentially eroded pods of marble. The calc-silicates consist of impure quartzites containing diopside, amphibole and biotite with minor rutile and muscovite.

JURRASSIC ROCKS (above Columbia and Okanogan Faults)

6a) Argillite - Graphitic argillite and phyllite with strong slaty cleavage. Bedding is preserved with interbedded greywackes common.

6b) Mafic Volcanics - Pervasive chlorite alteration in various mafic volcanic units with a strong schistosity developed. Remnant textures include laminated tuffs, vesicular flow and lappilli tuff.

TERTIARY LADYBIRD LEUCOGRANITE SUITE

7a) Pegmatites – Coarse-grained dykes, sills and small plugs of pegmatites are common. Rock is dominated by 0.5-1 cm crystals of quartz, alkali feldspar and plagioclase with varying lesser amounts of biotite, muscovite and tourmaline.

7b) Ladybird Granites - Fine- to medium-grained stocks and plutons. Compositionally these rocks range from granite to quartz monzonite. Minerals consist of plagioclase, alkali feldspar and quartz with accessory muscovite, biotite and occasionally garnet.

EOCENE DYKES

8) Lamprophyre Dykes - Unaltered extremely mafic dykes with a dark brown fine-grained biotite, amphibole and mafic matrix with occasional vesicles and calcite filled amygdules.

3.3 Deposit Mineralogy

The Big Ledge contains showings of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and marcasite occuring along a layer known as the Ledge for a distance of over 10 kilometres. Indicated ore reserves are 6.5 million tonnes grading less than 6 per cent combined lead and zinc (CIM Bulletin Vol. 75, No. 840, page 119).

The Big Ledge is hosted in a quartzite package consisting of fine grained, dark graphitic-sericitic schist, dark quartz-rich schist, calc-silicate gneiss and minor siliceous marble layers. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are disseminated throughout these units resulting in a characteristic rusty weathering. Drilling indicates that there are at least four massive sulphide layers within the Big Ledge. It is not known if these are individual layers or fold repetitions of one or more layers. The massive sulphide layers consist of medium- to coarse-grained pyrrhotite or pyrite with varying amounts of dark sphalerite. This massive sulphide layer can be 5 to75% of the sequence (Evans, 1993). Quartz-eyes are common in the massive sulphide layers and sphalerite is typically aligned parallel to layering in the adjacent schists (BCGS, 2007).

The Big Ledge averages 30 metres in thickness and is conformable to bedding. Pyrrhotite is the most abundant sulphide and pyrite, usually in nodular masses, is locally abundant. Sphalerite is erratically distributed with the

pyrrhotite. Galena is occasionally present in minor amounts along with the other sulphides, but the only notable concentrations are small occurrences in calcareous beds adjacent to the main mineralized sections. In general, the sulphides are coarse-grained and a small amount of the ore minerals are intergrown with pyrrhotite. Iron sulphides are usually accompanied by scattered graphite flakes.

A zone of heavier mineralization occurs in the upper portion of the rock series. This zone ranges from 0.61 to 6 metres in thickness and is conformable with bedding, but the sulphides are erratically distributed in irregular massive and disseminated bodies. There is a large amount of granitic and pegmatitic material in this zone. Sphalerite appears to be most abundant in disseminated sulphide sections, but small irregular high-grade patches occur with both the massive and disseminated sulphides (BCGS, 2007).

While the thickness of this horizon is unusually large in many respects it could be considered a typical Shuswap style Zn-Pb-Ag system. Alteration is essentially absent supporting a possible syngenetic origin for this system such as in a sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb system.

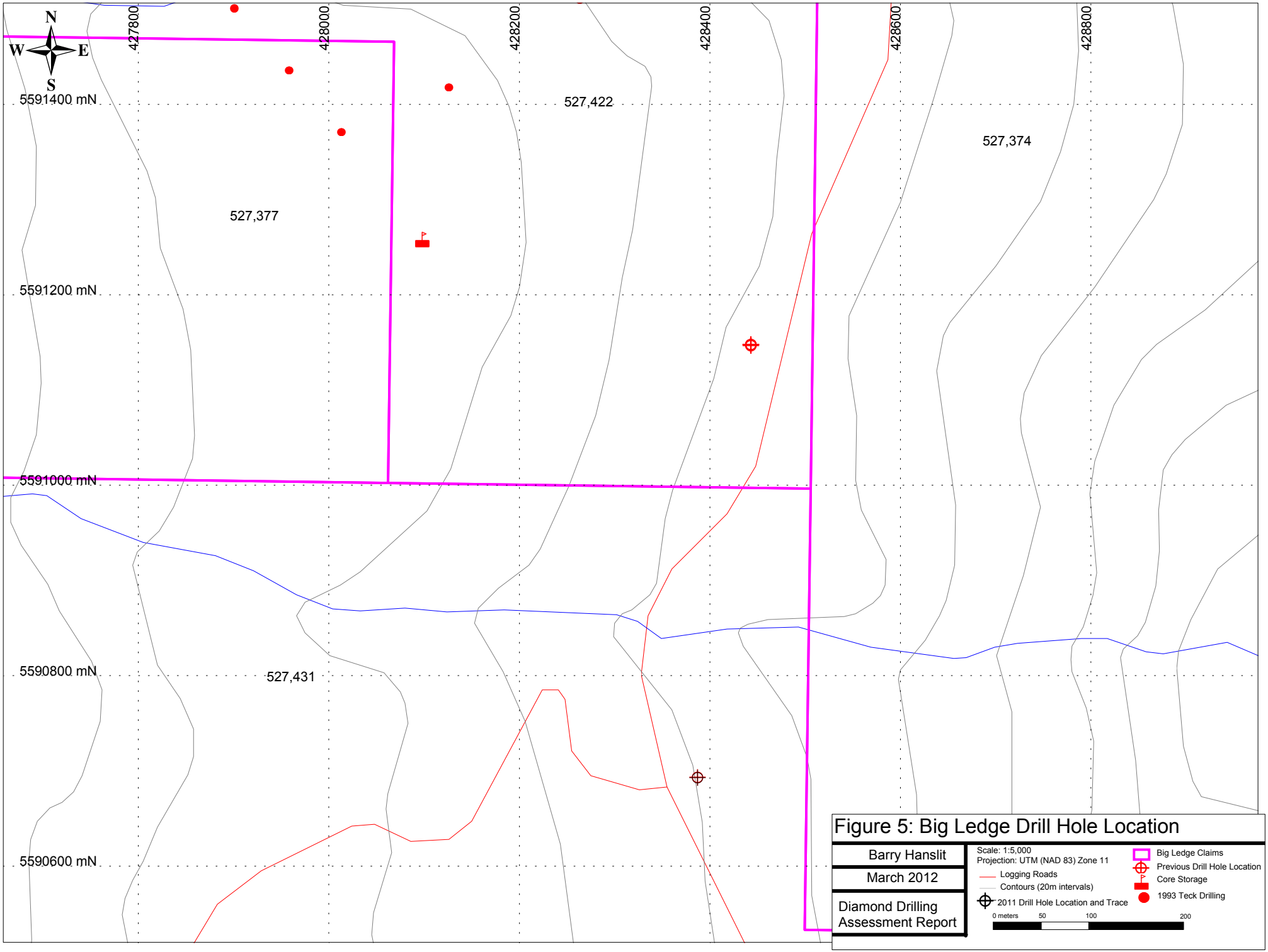
4.0 2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

4.1 Introduction

Diamond drilling was completed on the property in the fall of 2011 by Barry Hanslit. Costs associated with the program and personnel are listed in Appendix II and III respectively. The details and results of the program will be discussed in the subsequent section, and drill logs can be found in Appendix IV.

4.2 2011 Diamond Drilling

Drilling took place from the existing logging roads located at UTM NAD 83, 11U 428387E, 5590693N oriented at 0˚azimuth and 90˚ dip and was fully reclaimed upon completion (Figure 5). Drill cuttings were left to dry out and hauled off-site. Core was logged on-site by Barry Hanslit and stored on-site with the Teck Corp. core at 11U 428098E, 5591260N. Drilling was accomplished with the help of Steven Bachen using a Model A5 drill from Zinex Mining Corp. drilling NQ core. The site was difficult to case in the previous years, thus the 90 dip was chosen. This year casing only took one day and a total depth of 560 feet was drilled. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken on the core using a KT-10 magnetometer on the core setting. An average of 5-6 readings were taken for each rock unit. Work was completed between October 21 and 23, 2011.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428200
428400
428600
428800
5591400 mN
5591200 mN
5591000 mN
5590800 mN
5590600 mN
527,377
527,422
527,374
527,431
Figure 5: Big Ledge Drill Hole Location
Barry Hanslit
March 2012
Diamond Drilling Assessment Report
Scale: 1:5,000
Projection: UTM (NAD 83) Zone 11
Logging Roads
Contours (20m intervals)
2011 Drill Hole Location and Trace
0 meters
50
100
200
Big Ledge Claims
Previous Drill Hole Location
Core Storage
1993 Teck Drilling

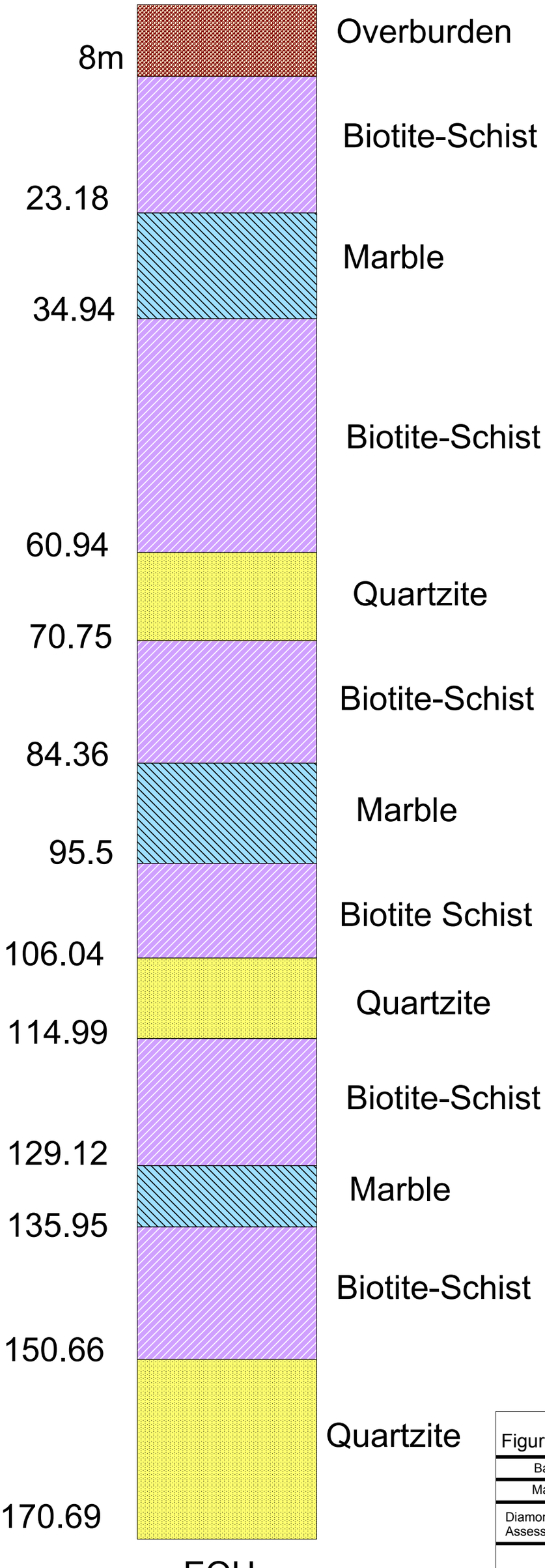

Figure 6: Big Ledge Drill Hole Cross-Section

Barry Hanslit	Scale: 1:500
March 2012	Drill Hole Location: 428,387mE, 5,590,693mN UTM Nad 83, Zone 11
Diamond Drilling Assessment Report	Lithologies are abbreviated. Full unit descriptions can be found in the Drill Log Appendix

0 meters 5 10 20

4.3 2011 Diamond Drilling Results

The hole was oriented north (0 azimuth) with a 90˚ dip and was 560 ft (approximately 171m) in depth. The drill hole was located in a logging road pull-out at approximately 3,150 feet in elevation did not intersect any mineralization. The overburden was deep (8m) and boudery, but only one day was spent in casing. Rock types intersected were primarily garnet-bearing biotite schist with marble and quartzite interbeds. The garnet crystals in the biotite schist units generally become more common and larger at depth. Quartzite (in marble/quartzite units) and quartz veining (in biotite schist) was more prominent at depth, becoming both larger and more common. No mineralization was intersected. Magnetic susceptibility readings were essentially zero throughout. In general the schist units ranged from 0 to 1 SI, with quartzite beds registering 0.001 SI (recorded as zero in the drill logs). A cross-section of the drill hole is provided in figure 6.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current diamond drilling program was designed to continue to hold the property, while pursuing joint-venture opportunities to perform more detailed exploration. Only superficial core logging was performed, not in enough detail to clearly identify the sequence of rocks and how they relate to the Big Ledge horizon. Drilling did not encounter mineralization and future drill work should be focused on expanding the known resource, or pursuing anomalies detected in the ground geophysical work. Future prospecting and further ground magnetic surveys should be performed with the focus outside the known area of mineralization to identify other possible zones of interest.

The Big Ledge is a highly prospective deposit that has a long history of exploration and deserves further work. To facilitate more extensive in-depth programs on this property, a joint-venture partner should be sought out.

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Appendix I

Mineral Claims and Expenditure Schedule

Expenditure Allocations (1 page)

Expenditures are shown as on a per claim basis as shown in the spreadsheet on the subsequent page, expenditure allocations and cost calculations are documented in Appendix II.

This work is sufficient to hold the claims after grouping at their current status until the dates shown on the subsequent spreadsheet, with an excess as shown.

Appendix I
Big Ledge 2011 Drilling Cost Allocation Schedule

2011 Drilling Costs Total	$19,250.00
Total Number of Hectares	4,008.07
Drilling Costs per Hectare	$4.80
PAC Credit Used	$7,117.17

	Claim Number	Claim Name	NTS Map Sheet	Date of Staking	Current expiry date	Size (acres)	Area (ha)	2011 Drilling Costs	PAC Credit Used	Total Applied Work Value (Drilling and PAC)	Required Work (Event 5160122)	New Expiry Date	Excess Credit from this year only
1	527374		082K	10-Feb-06	5-Jan-12	863.91	349.61	$1,735.34	$691.42	$2,426.76	$2,336.39	5-Nov-12	$90.37
2	527377		082L	10-Feb-06	5-Jan-12	1,270.48	514.15	$2,552.02	$1,016.82	$3,568.84	$3,435.93	5-Nov-12	$132.91
3	527422	LKJ	082L	11-Feb-06	5-Jan-12	609.82	246.79	$1,224.95	$488.06	$1,713.01	$1,649.20	5-Nov-12	$63.81
4	527424		082L	11-Feb-06	5-Jan-12	914.74	370.18	$1,837.43	$732.10	$2,569.53	$2,473.81	5-Nov-12	$95.72
5	527425	MNOP	082K	11-Feb-06	5-Jan-12	1,219.30	493.43	$2,449.21	$975.85	$3,425.07	$3,297.48	5-Nov-12	$127.59
6	527427		082K	11-Feb-06	5-Jan-12	1,269.70	513.83	$2,550.44	$1,016.19	$3,566.63	$3,433.77	5-Nov-12	$132.86
7	527431		082K	11-Feb-06	5-Jan-12	1,067.48	431.99	$2,144.24	$854.34	$2,998.58	$2,886.88	5-Nov-12	$111.70
8	527436		082K	11-Feb-06	5-Jan-12	1,168.93	473.05	$2,348.02	$935.54	$3,283.56	$3,161.25	5-Nov-12	$122.31
9	527443		082L	11-Feb-06	5-Jan-12	508.34	205.72	$1,021.11	$406.85	$1,427.95	$1,374.76	5-Nov-12	$53.19
10	599176		082L	11-Feb-09	5-Jan-12	1,011.47	409.33	$1,387.23	$0.00	$1,387.23	$1,367.70	5-Nov-12	$19.53
					Total	**9,904.17**	**4,008.07**	**$19,250.00**	**$7,117.17**	**$26,367.17**	**$25,417.17**		**$950.00**

Appendix II

Project Cost Schedule

Statement of Expenditures (1 page)

The expenditures on the Big Ledge ($19,250) were generated during the diamond drilling program between October 21 and 23, 2011. The costs are summarized as the drilling costs ($16,800.00) and personnel costs ($2,4500.00).

Drilling costs were $30.00 per foot for 560 feet of drilling this cost includes equipment rental, parts and consumables such as drill muds. Personnel on the project include those in the field and the office. Man-days are shown for the drilling component (6 man days) as well as for report and field preparation (1.25 man days). Camp costs are not shown as personal camp gear was used on the project.

Appendix II
Big Ledge 2011 Drilling Project Cost Schedule

Drilling Costs

include equipment rental, drilling parts and consumables

		Cost per foot	Total feet		
	Zinex Mining Corp.	$30.00	560	$16,800.00	
				Subtotal Drilling Costs	**$16,800.00**

Personnel Costs

Activity	Person	Day Rate	Days	Total	
Field Preparation					
	Barry Hanslit	$400.00	0.5	$200.00	
In the Field					
	Barry Hanslit	$400.00	3	$1,200.00	
	Steve Bachen	$250.00	3	$750.00	
Report Preparation					
	Barry Hanslit	$400.00	0.25	$100.00	
	Janet Miller	$400.00	0.5	$200.00	
				Subtotal Personnel Costs	**$2,450.00**

	Grand Total	**$19,250.00**

Appendix III

List of Project Personnel

List of Project Personnel

The following personnel were involved in the acquisition, processing, interpretation, and presentation of data relating to work performed on the Big Ledge, BC. Duties were performed at various times between October 21, 2011 and October 23, 2011. Contact addresses can be obtained through Barry Hanslit at:

Barry Hanslit
1120 Maughan Road
Nanaimo, BC V9X 1J2

Phone: (250) 722-3499
Fax: (250) 722-0383

Name	Position/duties
Barry Hanslit	Program Manager
Steven Bachen	Drill Helper
Janet Miller	Report Preparation/GIS

Appendix IV

Drill Log

Zinex Mining Corp.

NTS sheet	82L/08			Hole Started	Oct 21/2011		Length	170.69 m (560 ft)
UTM	428387	Easting		Hole Finished	Oct 23/2011		Overburden	8 m
	5590693	Northing		Azimuth	0		Target	
	UTM (NAD83) Zone 11 U			Dip	-90		Dip Test	N/A
Elevation	3,150	feet		Core Size	NQ			
Grid	N/A	North		Logged By	B. Hanslit			
	N/A	East/West		Date Logged	Oct 23/2011			

To (m)	From (m)	Description	Magnetic Susceptibility Reading
0.00	8.00	Overburden	
8.00	23.18	Brown biotite schist	0.67
23.18	34.94	Grey-white marble	0
34.94	60.94	Brown biotite schist withgarnet and thin quartz veins	0.82
60.94	70.75	White-grey quartzite with thin greyish carbonate inter-beds	0
70.75	84.36	Garnet bearing biotite schist	0.72
84.36	95.50	Marble	0
95.50	106.04	Brown biotite schist withmany large garnet crystals (up to ~1cm) and minor quartz veins	0.53
106.04	114.99	Biotite rich quartzite	0
114.99	129.12	Garnet bearing biotite schist, garnets are larger than previous unit ranging up to 1.5cm. Minor quartz veins.	0.78
129.12	135.95	Greyish marble with biotite-rich quartz beds (1-3cm) and white quartz (~0.5cm) beds	0
135.95	150.66	Garnet in biotite schist (as above). Larger quartz veins (1-3cm).	0.57
150.66	170.69	Biotite rich quartzite with thin (0.5-1 cm) marble beds	0
170.69		EOH	

Appendix V

Certificate of Authors

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORS

I, Janet L. P. Miller, of Whistler, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I was an employee of Strongbow Exploration Inc. formerly Navigator Exploration Corp., 800-625 Howe St., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada from 2000 to 2005.

2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia (2004) with a BSc in Honours Geology with a minor in Biology.

3. I have been employed continuously in geology during the summer terms of my education with a focus in diamond exploration.

4. I have been active in the field aspects of diamond and base metal exploration for four years (2002-2005) in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, including project management, planning and implementation, as well as detailed mapping of surficial deposits, sampling, prospecting, and ground truthing geophysical anomalies on various properties.

5. I have been involved in data compilation, and analysis for diamond and base/precious metal exploration from 2000-2006 under the supervision of a registered professional geologist, and have been involved in a number of aspects of projects in the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, and Nunavut.

Janet L.P. Miller

Whistler, BC, Canada
September 26, 2012

I, Barry Hanslit, of Nanaimo, British Columbia do hereby declare the following:

1. I have completed a “Prospecting Course” in 1991 given by a representative of Manitoba Natural Resources at Falcon Lake, Manitoba.

2. I have been prospecting for the last 15 years in both Manitoba, and more recently British Columbia.

3. I have worked on several prospects and developed prospects in Manitoba during the years 1990 to 1994

4. Held the position of Project Operations Manager with Stornoway Diamonds from 2004 to 2005.

5. Currently president of Zinex Mining Corp.

Barry A. Hanslit

Nanaimo, BC, Canada
September 26, 2012